BRITISH STANDARD

BS EN
1340:2003

Concrete kerb units — Requirements and test methods

The European Standard EN 1340:2003 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 93.080.20

BSI
British Standards

National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 1340:2003.

EN 1340 is a candidate "harmonized" European Standard and fully takes into account the requirements of the European Commission mandates M/119, *Floorings*, and M/122, *Roof coverings*, given under the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC), and intended to lead to CE marking. The date of applicability of EN 1340 as a harmonized European Standard, i.e. the date after which this standard may be used for CE marking purposes, is subject to an announcement in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

The Commission in consultation with Member States has agreed a transition period for the co-existence of harmonized European Standards and their corresponding national standard(s). It is intended that this period will comprise a period, usually nine months, after the date of availability of the European Standard, during which any required changes to national regulations are to be made, followed by a further period, usually of 12 months, for the implementation of CE marking. At the end of this co-existence period, the national standard(s) will be withdrawn.

EN 1340 is the subject of transitional arrangements agreed under the Commission mandate. In the UK, the corresponding national standard is:

— BS 7263-3:2001, *Precast concrete flags, kerbs, channels, edgings and quadrants — Part 3: Precast, unreinforced concrete kerbs, channels, edgings and quadrants — Requirements and test methods*;

and based on this transition period of twenty-one months, BS 7263-3:2001 would be withdrawn in January 2005.

NOTE This date is approximate. Users of this standard should contact BSI Customer Services for confirmation of withdrawal.

The UK participation in the preparation of EN 1340:2003 was entrusted by Technical Committee B/507, Paving units, kerbs, screeds and in-situ floorings to Subcommittee B/507/1, Paving units and kerbs — Precast concrete, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Attention is drawn to National Annex NA (informative), which gives advice on the use of the different performance classes in the UK. It also provides information on the sizes and shapes of kerbs that have traditionally been used in the UK for users of BS EN 1340 in the UK.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled "International Standards Correspondence Index", or by using the "Search" facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 25 April 2003

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN 1340

April 2003

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English version

Concrete kerb units - Requirements and test methods

Bordures de trottoir en béton - Prescriptions et méthodes d'essai

Bordsteine aus Beton - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 October 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. EN 1340:2003 E

Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 1340:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 178 "Paving units and kerbs", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2005.

This document has been prepared under Mandates M/119 and M/122 given to CEN by the European Commission and the Free Trade Association and supports the essential requirements of EU Directives.

For the relationship with the Construction Products Directive see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

No existing European Standard is superseded.

The annexes B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are normative, the annexes A, K and ZA are informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies materials, properties, requirements and test methods for unreinforced, cement bound precast concrete kerb units, channels and complementary fittings, that are for use in trafficked paved areas and roof coverings.

The units are used to fulfil one or more of the following:

Separation, physical or visual delineation, the provision of drainage or the containment of paved areas or other surfacing.

In case of regular use of studded tyres, additional requirements are sometimes needed.

This standard provides for the product marking and the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European standard.

Apart from the tolerances, this standard does not include requirements for cross-sections, shapes and dimensions.

This standard does not deal with the tactility or visibility of kerbs.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated and undated references, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 10083-2, *Quenched and tempered steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for unalloyed quality steels.*

EN 13369, *Common rules for precast concrete products.*

EN ISO 4288, *Geometric product specification (GPS) - Surface texture - Profile method: Rules and procedures for the assessment of surface texture (ISO 4288:1996).*

EN ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method.*

EN ISO 6506-2, *Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines.*

EN ISO 6506-3, *Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks.*

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD).*

ISO 4662, *Rubber — Determination of rebound resilience of vulcanizates.*

ISO 7619, *Rubber — Determination of indentation hardness by means of pocket hardness meters.*

ISO 7873, *Control charts for arithmetic average with warning limits.*

ISO 7966, *Acceptance control charts.*

ISO 8486-1:1996, *Bond abrasives — Determination and designation of grainsize distribution — Macrogrits F4 to F220.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
concrete kerb unit
precast concrete unit, intended to separate surfaces of the same or different levels to provide:

— physical or visual delineation or containment;

— individually or in combination with other kerbs, drainage channels;

— separation between surfaces submitted to different kinds of traffic.

3.2
complementary fitting
unit, sometimes a part of a kerb, channel etc, which is used as a transition piece for changes in direction, shape or height or a small piece to complete a line

3.3
overall length
length of a kerb excluding any interlocking features or spacers

3.4
height
distance between the bed face and the top of the kerb

3.5
bed face
lower surface in contact with the ground after laying

3.6
face
surface intended by the manufacturer to be seen when laid and in use

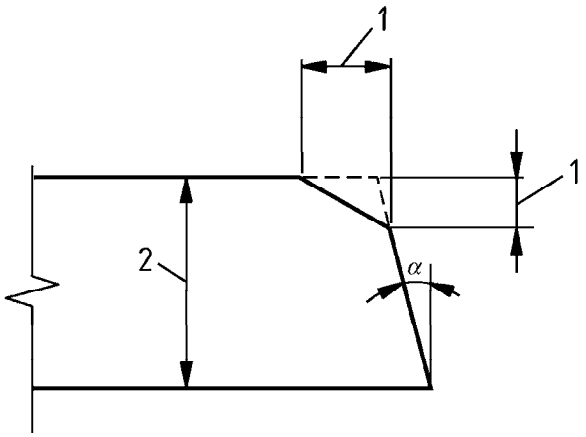
3.7
facing layer
layer of concrete on the face, or part of a face, of different materials and/or properties to the main body or backing layer

NOTE To be distinguished from wipe, being a fine cement mortar or slurry applied to the surface of the kerb.

3.8
draw
intended angle of the side face from the vertical plane over the full height of a kerb as shown in Figure 1

3.9
chamfer
bevelled arris, as shown in Figure 1

3.10
arris
part of a kerb where two faces meet. It can be bevelled, rounded, chamfered, radiussed or splayed



Key

1 Chamfer 2 Height α Draw

Figure 1 — Example of chamfer and draw

3.11
work dimension
dimension of a kerb specified for its manufacture to which the actual dimension should conform within specified permissible deviations

3.12
secondary processing
manufacturing process carried out after basic manufacture before or after hardening on the whole kerb or any surface

3.13
actual dimension
dimension of a kerb as measured

3.14
chased side face
side face of a concrete kerb, having a recessed profile

3.15
skid resistance
ability to resist relative movement between a vehicle tyre and the trafficked concrete kerb surface

3.16
slip resistance
ability to resist relative movement between a pedestrian foot and the trafficked concrete kerb surface

3.17
reference line
kerb or channel line to which the unit is intended to be laid

3.18
traffic face
face of a kerb intended by the manufacturer to be above a road surface and which provides containment of traffic

3.19
wipe
fine cement mortar or slurry applied to the surface of the units

4 Requirements for materials

4.1 General

Only materials with suitability established in terms of their properties and performance shall be used in the manufacture of concrete kerb units.The suitability requirements of the materials used shall be given in the manufacturer's production control documentation.

Where, by conformity with relevant specifications, the properties and performance of materials have been demonstrated, further testing need not be performed.

A reference scheme for materials inspection is given in annex A.

4.2 Asbestos

Asbestos, or materials containing asbestos, shall not be used.

5 Requirements for products

5.1 General

The performance requirements of concrete kerb units are defined by classes which have associated marking designations.

Kerbs may be produced with a single concrete throughout or with different facing and backing layers.

When kerbs are produced with a facing layer this layer shall have a minimum thickness of 4 mm over that area claimed by the manufacturer to be faced, when measured in accordance with annex C. Isolated particles of aggregate protruding into the facing layer shall be ignored. The facing layer shall be an integral part of the kerb.

A bevelled arris exceeding 2 mm shall be described as chamfered. Its dimensions shall be declared by the manufacturer.

Kerbs may be produced with functional and/or decorative profiles, which shall not be included in the work dimensions of a kerb.

The surface of kerbs may be textured, secondary processed or treated chemically; these finishes or treatments shall be described and declared by the manufacturer.

5.2 Shape and dimensions

5.2.1 General

All references to dimensions in this subclause are to work dimensions.

The conformity criteria corresponding to each requirement taken separately are given in 6.3.8.1. The dimensions and deviations shall be measured according to annex C.

National standards may specify kerb cross-sections and lengths.

NOTE The size of the space allocated to the kerb should include an allowance for joints and deviations.

5.2.2 Work dimensions

The work dimensions shall be stated by the manufacturer.

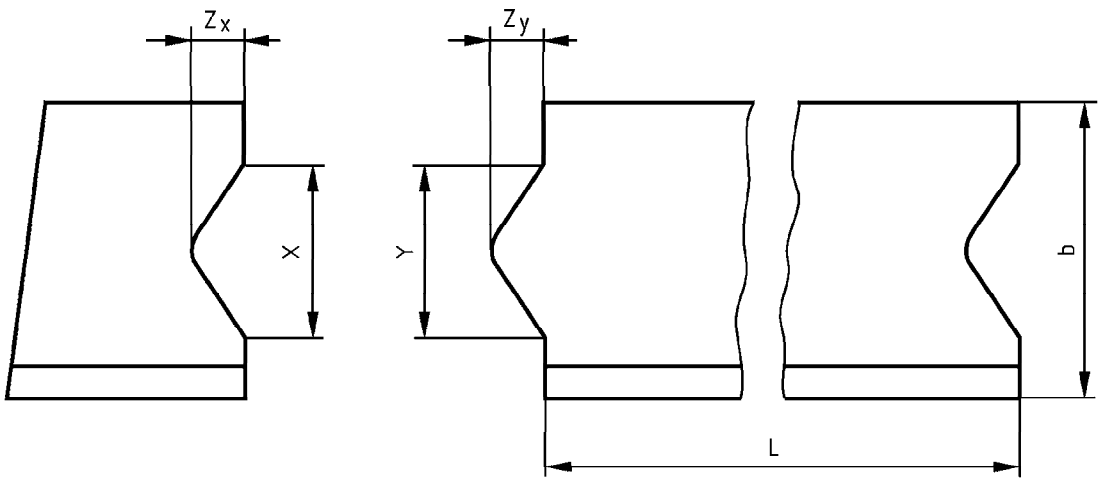
NOTE The recommended length of a straight kerb including joint is 1 000 mm.

5.2.3 Unit geometry

5.2.3.1 End treatment

Kerbs may be produced with plain ends or with end features to facilitate interlocking or laying. These features shall be declared by the manufacturer.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show examples.



Key

$Y \leq X - 3$ mm and $Z_y \leq Z_x - 3$ mm

X minimum : ≥ 1/5 b and ≥ 20 mm

X maximum : ≤ 1/3 b and ≤ 70 mm

Z_y maximum : $Y/2$

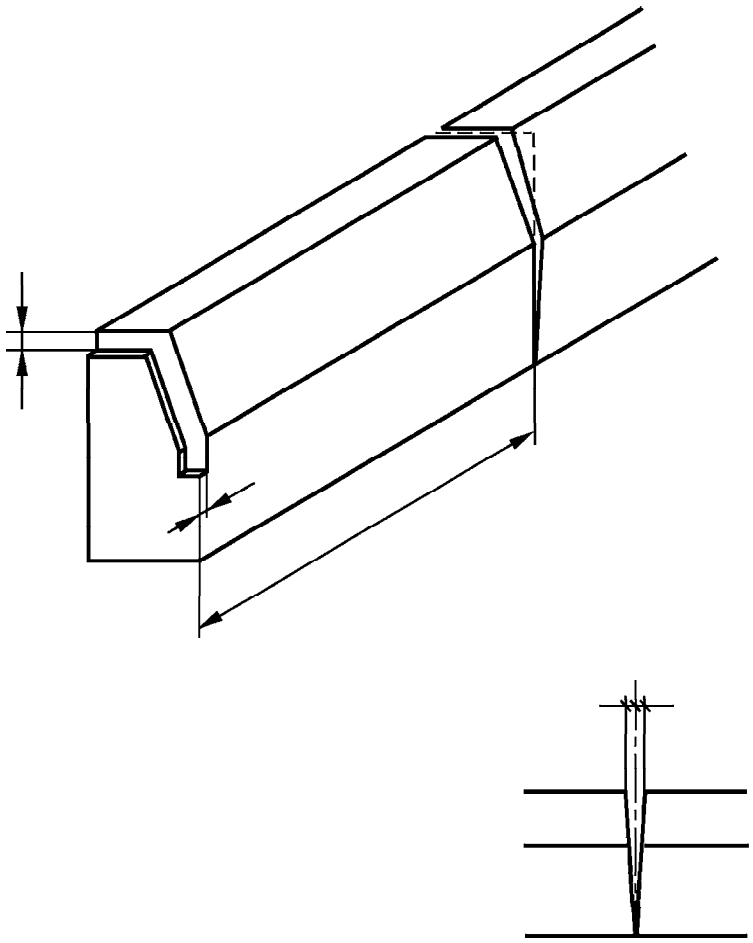
Tolerance on X and Z_x - 1, + 2 mm

Tolerance on Y and Z_y - 2, + 1 mm

L Length

b Width

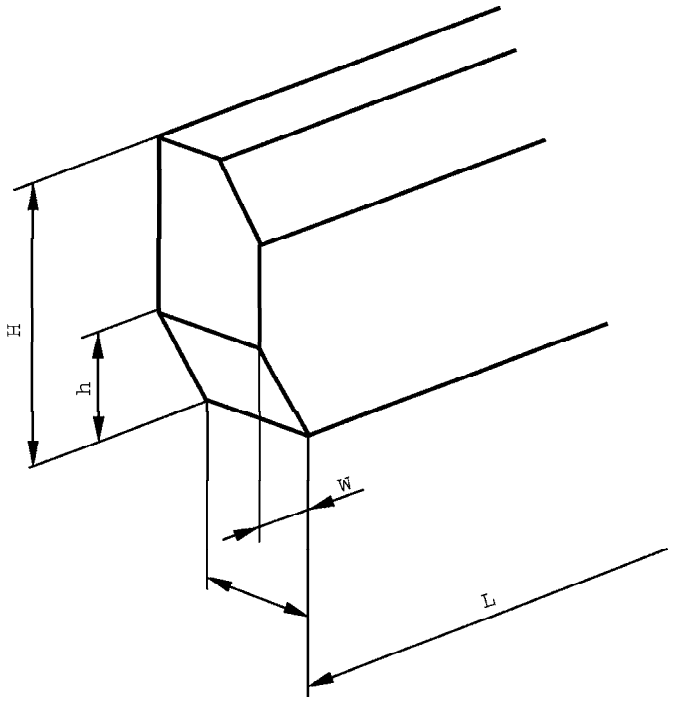
Figure 2 — Example of interlocking feature; requirement of dimensions and permissible deviations



Key

L Length

Figure 3 — Example of dimensions of chase and draw



Key

H Height of kerb unit

h Height of recess or cut out

W Width

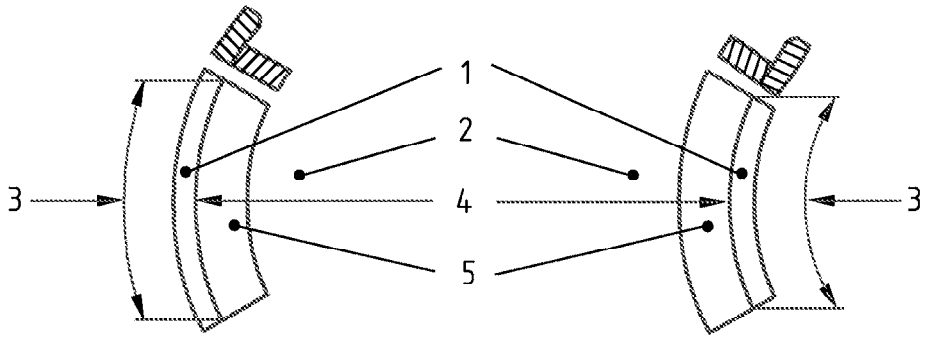
L Length

Figure 4 — Example of a recess or cut-out on the bottom end of a kerb

5.2.3.2 Radiussed kerbs

Radiussed kerbs shall be described as convex or concave. The description shall refer to the reference line. The radius of a kerb and its overall length shall be measured to and along its reference line.

The preferred radii of the kerb are 0,5; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 10 and 15 m. The recommended length is 780 mm. National standards may specify other radii and length.



Key

1 Kerb 4 Radius

2 Carriageway 5 Channel

3 Length

Figure 5 — Examples of radiussed kerbs, a) concave and b) convex

5.2.3.3 Permissible deviations

The values for the permissible deviations on the manufacturer's declared work dimensions are as given below:

Length: ± 1 % to the nearest millimetre with a minimum of4 mm, not exceeding 10 mm.

Other dimensions, except radius:

for faces: ± 3 % to the nearest millimetre with a minimum of 3 mm, not exceeding 5 mm.

for other parts: ± 5 % to the nearest millimetre with a minimum of 3 mm, not exceeding 10 mm.

The difference between any two measurements of a single dimension of a single kerb shall be ≤ 5 mm.

For faces described as flat and edges described as straight, the permissible deviations on flatness and straightness are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Permissible deviations of flatness and straightness

Length of gauge mm	Permissible deviation of flatness and straightness mm
300	± 1,5
400	± 2,0
500	± 2,5
800	± 4,0

5.3 Physical and mechanical properties

5.3.1 General

The kerbs shall conform to the following requirements at the time they are declared suitable for use by the manufacturer.

When complementary fittings or kerbs, because of their geometry, cannot be tested according to this standard, they are considered to conform to this standard, provided they have at least the same concrete quality as kerbs conforming to this standard.

5.3.2 Weathering resistance

5.3.2.1 Test methods

The weathering resistance is determined by tests according to annex D for freeze-thaw resistance or annex E for water absorption and to the conformity criteria of 6.3.8.2.

5.3.2.2 Performances and classes

The kerbs shall conform to the requirements in Tables 2.1 or 2.2.

Recommendations as to the class(es) of weathering resistance required to ensure durability for that country, for the uses for which the product is put on the market, may be made at a national level.

Table 2.1 — Water absorption

Class	Marking	Water absorption % by mass
1	A	no performance measured
2	B	≤ 6 as a mean

Where specific conditions exist such as frequent contact of surfaces with de-icing salts under frost conditions, the requirements defined in Table 2.2 may have to be fulfilled.

Table 2.2 — Resistance to freeze-thaw with de-icing salts

Class	Marking	Mass loss after freeze/thaw test kg/m²
3	D	≤ 1,0 as a mean with no individual value > 1,5

5.3.3 Bending strength

5.3.3.1 Test method

The characteristic bending strength shall be determined by testing according to annex F and to the conformity criteria given in 6.3.8.3.

5.3.3.2 Performance and classes

The characteristic bending strength shall not be less than the value corresponding to the class in Table 3.

None of the individual results shall be less than the corresponding minimum bending strength in Table 3. When kerbs, due to their geometry, cannot be tested according to this standard they shall be considered to be in the same class as tested kerbs provided they have at least the same concrete strength.

Table 3 — Bending strength classes

Class	Marking	Characteristic bending strength MPa	Minimum bending strength MPa
1	S	3,5	2,8
2	T	5,0	4,0
3	U	6,0	4,8

Guidance on application may be provided at a national level.

5.3.3.3 Durability of strength

Under normal exposure conditions of use precast concrete kerbs will continue to provide satisfactory strength during the working life of the product, provided they conform to 5.3.3.2 and are subject to normal maintenance.

5.3.4 Abrasion resistance

5.3.4.1 Test method

Abrasion resistance is determined by the Wide Wheel Abrasion test (see annex G), or as an alternative by the Böhme test (see annex H). The Wide Wheel Abrasion test is the reference test.

5.3.4.2 Performance

Requirements for abrasion resistance are given in Table 4.

No individual result shall be greater than the required value.

Table 4 — Abrasion resistance classes

Class	Marking	Requirement	
		Measured in accordance with the test method described in annex G	Alternatively measured in accordance with the test method described in annex H
1	F	No performance measured	No performance measured
3	H	$\leq$ 23 mm	$\leq$ 20 000 mm^3/5 000 mm^2
4	I	$\leq$ 20 mm	$\leq$ 18 000 mm^3/5 000 mm^2

5.3.5 Slip/skid resistance

5.3.5.1 Conditions

Concrete kerbs have satisfactory slip/skid resistance provided that their whole upper surface has not been ground and/or polished to produce a very smooth surface.

5.3.5.2 Test method

If in an exceptional case a value for slip/skid resistance is required, the test method as described in annex I shall be used and the minimum slip/skid resistance value shall be declared.

If the surface of a kerb contains ridges, grooves or other surface features which prevent testing by the pendulum friction equipment, the product is deemed to satisfy the requirements of this standard without testing. Where the kerb is too small to provide a test area, the manufacturer shall test a larger kerb having the same surface finish as the kerb in question.

NOTE The slip/skid resistance value relates to kerbs as manufactured and helps to ensure adequate slip/skid resistance on installation.

5.3.5.3 Durability of slip/skid resistance

Under normal conditions of use precast concrete kerbs provide satisfactory slip/skid resistance during the working life of the product, provided they are subjected to normal maintenance and unless a major proportion of aggregates which polish excessively have been exposed on the upper face.

NOTE The development of a performance based test method for the durability of slip/skid resistance is proceeding in TC 178 WG4.

5.3.6 Fire performance

5.3.6.1 Reaction to fire

Concrete kerb units are Class A1 reaction to fire without testing[1)].

5.3.6.2 External fire performance

Concrete kerbs used as roof covering are deemed to satisfy the requirements for external fire performance without the need for testing[2)].

5.3.7 Thermal conductivity

If concrete kerbs are intended to contribute to the thermal performance of an element, then the manufacturer shall declare the thermal conductivity using design data from EN 13369.

5.4 Visual aspects

5.4.1 Appearance

The face of the kerb shall not exhibit defects such as cracking or flaking when examined in accordance with annex J.

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1) Reference is made to the Commission Decision 96/603/EC as amended.

2) See Commission Decision 2000/553/EC.

In the case of two-layer kerbs examined in accordance with annex J, there shall be no delamination (i.e. separation) between the layers.

NOTE When efflorescence occurs it is not deleterious to the performance of the kerbs in use and is not considered significant.

5.4.2 Texture

In the case of kerbs manufactured with a special surface texture, this texture shall be described by the manufacturer.

If examined in accordance with annex J, compliance shall be established if there are no significant differences in texture to any samples supplied by the manufacturer and approved by the purchaser.

NOTE Variations in the texture consistency of the kerbs can be caused by unavoidable variations in the properties of the raw materials and by variations in hardening and are not considered significant.

5.4.3 Colour

Colours may be provided in a facing layer or throughout the unit at the manufacturer's discretion.

If examined in accordance with annex J, compliance shall be established if there are no significant differences in colour to any samples supplied by the manufacturer and approved by the purchaser.

NOTE Variations in the colour consistency of the kerbs can be caused by unavoidable variations in the shade and properties of the raw materials and by variations in hardening and are not considered significant.

6 Evaluation of conformity criteria

6.1 General

For the purpose of testing, the manufacturer may group products into families, where it is considered that the value of a selected property is common to all products within that family. Such families are:

1) strength family: kerbs manufactured using the same type of materials and production methods, irrespective of dimensions and colours;

2) surface family: kerbs with face mixes having the same main aggregate used in the mix (e.g. natural river gravel, crushed granite, porphyr, basalt or limestone) and the same surface treatment of the finished product, irrespective of dimensions and colours.

6.1.1 Demonstration of conformity

Compliance of the product with the requirements of this standard and with the declared values (levels or classes) for the product properties shall be demonstrated by carrying out both:

— *type testing of the product* (see 6.2);

— factory production control (see 6.3), including product testing.

6.1.2 Assessment of conformity

In addition, compliance of the product with this standard may be assessed:

— either by a third party inspecting the manufacturer's type testing and factory production control procedures;

— or by acceptance testing of a consignment at delivery (e.g. in the case of dispute, see annex B).

6.2 Type testing of the product

6.2.1 Initial type testing

Initial type testing shall be performed to demonstrate conformity with this standard at the beginning of the manufacture of a new product type or a family of product types or setting up a new production line to confirm that the achieved properties of the product meet the requirements of this standard and the values declared for it by the manufacturer.

Where the product has previously been tested according to this standard, (same product, same characteristics, same or more demanding test method and sampling procedures) the result may be used to satisfy initial type testing.

6.2.2 Further type testing

Whenever a change occurs in the raw materials, the proportions used or the production equipment or process, which would change significantly some or all of the properties of the finished product, the type tests shall be repeated for the selected property or properties.

NOTE Examples of major changes:

1) change from natural river gravel to crushed rock aggregates or change of cement type or class;

2) partial substitution of cement by additions.

For abrasion and weathering resistance, type testing shall be repeated periodically with the frequency given in Table 5 even when no change occurs.

Table 5 — Periodically repeated type testing

Property	Frequency
Abrasion (only classes 3 and 4)	Once per year per surface family
Weathering resistance (only class 3)	Once per year per surface family[1)]
[1)] If for a surface family the result of a type test (mass loss) is lower than 50 % of the required value the test frequency may be reduced to once per two years. If for a surface family, routine water absorption testing at the frequency for class 2 products (see 6.3.8.2.) is carried out to demonstrate consistency with kerbs submitted to freeze/thaw testing, the required test frequency may be reduced to once per two years. If both conditions are met, the test frequency may be reduced to once per four years.	

6.2.3 Sampling, testing and compliance criteria

The number of kerbs to be tested shall be in accordance with Table 6 for the selected property.

Table 6 — Sampling plan and conformity criteria for initial and further type testing

Property	Requirements	Testing method	Number of kerbs	Conformity criteria
Visual aspects	5.4	Annex J	8 [1)]	No kerb shall show cracking, flaking or delamination [2)]
Thickness of facing layer	5.1	C.6	8	Each kerb shall meet the requirements
Shape and dimensions	5.2	Annex C [2)]	8 [1)]	Each kerb shall meet the requirements
Bending strength	5.3.2 - Table 3	Annex F	8	No kerb shall have a bending strength less than the characteristic value for the declared class
Abrasion resistance (only classes 3 and 4)	5.3.3	Annex G or H	3	Each kerb shall meet the requirements
Slip/skid resistance (only where tested)	5.3.4	Annex I	5	The mean of the five kerbs shall be declared
Weathering resistance				
- class 2	5.3.1	Annex E	3	No kerb shall have a water absorption of greater than 6 % by mass
- class 3	5.3.1	Annex D	3	The mean of the three kerbs shall not be greater than 1,0 kg/m^2 with no individual result greater than 1,5 kg/m^2

[1)] These kerbs may be used for subsequent tests.
[2)] C.6 only applies for kerbs with a facing layer.

The type tests shall be carried out in accordance with the reference test methods called up in this standard.

Type testing is normally carried out with the manufacturer's test equipment.

The test results shall be recorded.

6.3 Factory production control

6.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall establish, document and maintain a factory production control system to ensure that the products placed on the market will conform with the specified or declared values.

The factory production control system shall consist of procedures, regular inspection and tests and the utilisation of the results to control raw and other incoming materials, equipment, the production process and the product.

An example of a suitable inspection scheme for factory production control is given in annex A.

The results of inspections requiring action and the results of tests shall be recorded.

The action to be taken when control values or criteria are not met shall be given.

6.3.2 Equipment

All weighing, measuring and testing equipment shall be calibrated and regularly inspected according to the documented procedures, frequencies and criteria.

An inspection scheme for equipment is given in A.1.

6.3.3 Raw and other incoming materials

The specifications of all incoming materials shall be documented.

An inspection scheme for raw materials is given in A.2.

6.3.4 Production process

The relevant features of the plant and production process shall be defined giving the frequency of the inspection checks and tests, together with the criteria required both on equipment and on work in progress.

An inspection scheme for the production process is given in A.3.

6.3.5 Product testing

A sampling and testing plan of products shall be prepared and implemented.

The sample shall be representative of production.

The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the methods called up in this standard or by applying alternative test methods with a proven correlation to the standard methods.

When complementary fittings or kerbs, because of their geometry, cannot be tested according to this standard, they are considered to conform to this standard, provided they have at least the same concrete quality as kerbs conforming with this standard.

The results of testing shall meet the specified conformity criteria (see 6.3.8) and be recorded.

An example of an inspection scheme for product testing is given in A.4.1.

Switching rules for product testing are given in A.5.

6.3.6 Marking, storage and delivery of products

The marking, storage and delivery control, together with procedures for dealing with non-conforming products (see 6.3.7) shall be documented.

Products may be released before the final results of factory production control testing are received, if they are subject to a positive recall procedure.

An example of an inspection scheme for marking, storage and delivery is given in A.4.2.

6.3.7 Non-conforming products

If the results of the tests on a product are unsatisfactory, the manufacturer shall take the necessary steps in order to rectify the shortcoming.

Products which do not conform to the requirements shall be set aside and marked accordingly.

If any non-conformity of the product is established after delivery, the customer shall be notified.

6.3.8 Product conformity criteria

When the conformity criteria in this clause may be considered either by attributes or variables, the method applied shall be at the manufacturer's discretion.

6.3.8.1 Shape and dimensions

A. Attributes

The conformity of the production with 5.2 shall be assessed for each production line per one to four production days (see sampling according to A.4.1.3). Each of the requirements in 5.2 shall be considered separately.

a) If the sample consists of less than eight kerbs (see switching rules in A.5) and each of the requirements in 5.2 are complied with by all of the kerbs, then the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, this sample shall be increased to eight kerbs and the procedure given in b) shall apply.

b) If the sample consists of eight kerbs and not more than one of the kerbs does not conform to any one of the requirements in 5.2 considered separately, the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, this sample shall be increased to 16 units and the procedure given in c) shall be applied.

c) If the sample consists of 16 kerbs and not more than two of the kerbs do not conform to any one of the requirements in 5.2 considered separately, the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If more than two of the kerbs do not conform to any one of the requirements considered separately, the sample and the corresponding production are not accepted and 6.3.7 applies.

B. Variables

When the standard deviation of a production line is known and regularly checked, the compliance of the production with 5.2 shall be assessed for each production line per day or consecutive production days not exceeding five (see sampling according to A.4.1.3). Each of the requirements in 5.2 shall be considered separately.

The conformity is assessed on a 10 % fractile.

The acceptability of the samples considered shall be checked using a control chart conforming to either with ISO 7966 or ISO 7873 and taking into account 5.2, provided the probability of acceptance is equivalent to that resulting from assessment by attributes.

6.3.8.2 Weathering resistance (class 2 - water absorption)

The conformity of the production with 5.3.2 (class 2) shall be assessed for each family and for each five production days, or more according to the switching rules (see sampling according to A.4.1.6)

a) If the sample consists of three or six kerbs (see switching rules in A.5) and the requirements in 5.3.2 (class 2) are complied with, the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, this sample shall be increased to nine kerbs and the procedure given in b) shall apply.

b) If the sample consists of nine kerbs and the sample complies with the requirements in 5.3.2 (class 2), the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, the sample and the corresponding production are not accepted and 6.3.7 applies.

6.3.8.3 Bending strength

A. Attributes

The conformity of the production with 5.3.3 shall be assessed for each production line per one to four production days (see sampling according to A.4.1.4).

a. If the sample consists of eight kerbs or fewer (see switching rules A.5) and the strength T of each of the kerbs is not lower than the characteristic value of Table 3 for the declared class, the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, this sample shall be increased to 16 kerbs and the procedure given in b) shall apply.

b. If the sample consists of 16 kerbs and the strength T of not more than one of the kerbs is lower than the characteristic value of Table 3 for the declared class, the sample and the corresponding production shall be accepted. If not, the sample and the corresponding production are not accepted and 6.3.7 applies.

B. Variables

When the standard deviation for a production line is known and regularly checked, the conformity of the production with 5.3.3 shall be assessed for each production line per production day or consecutive production days not exceeding five (see sampling according to A.4.1.4).

The compliance is assessed on a 5 % fractile.

The acceptability of the samples considered shall be checked using a control chart conforming either to ISO 7966 or to ISO 7873 and taking into account 5.3.3, provided the probability of acceptance is equivalent to that resulting from assessment by attributes (see annex K).

If the sample and the corresponding production are not accepted, 6.3.7 applies.

6.3.8.4 Visual aspects

The conformity of the production with 5.4 shall be assessed in case of doubt (see sampling according to A.4.1.2). The sample tested shall satisfy the requirements of the standard. If not, the sample and the corresponding production are not accepted and 6.3.7 applies.

7 Marking

The following particulars relating to the units shall be supplied:

1	2	
*	*	Identification of the manufacturer or the factory
	*	Identification of the date of production and,
* or *		if delivered earlier than the date on which the kerbs are declared suitable for use, the identification of this date
*	*	Identification of the class(es) where applicable (see below)
*	*	The number of this European Standard
*		Identification of the product.

1: On the delivery note or on the invoice or on the manufacturer's declaration.

2: On 0,5 % of the units with a minimum of one marking per package or on the packaging itself if not reused.

Classes and their identification:

Requirement	Marking
weathering resistance	A, B or D
abrasion resistance	F, H or I
concrete strength	S, T or U

Where ZA.3 covers the same information as this clause 7, the requirements of this clause are met for CE marked products.

8 Test report

The following particulars shall be supplied in the test report (other than for tests for factory production control):

1) the name of the organisation carrying out the test;

2) the name of the person carrying out the test;

3) the date of the test;

4) the name of the source providing the sample;

5) the sample reference including the date of production;

6) the name of the person taking the sample;

7) the relevant EN number and annex;

8) the name of the test;

9) the test result;

10) any pertinent remarks about the sample or test result.

Annex A
(informative)

Inspection schemes

A.1 Equipment inspection

Subject	Aim	Method	Frequency
A.1.1 Testing and measuring equipment			
All testing and measuring equipment	Correct functioning and accuracy	Where applicable, calibrating against equipment which has been calibrated traceable to national standards and is used exclusively for this purpose except as indicated in the test method.	On (re)installation, after major repair or once per year
A.1.2 Storage and production equipment			
1	Storage of materials	Absence of contamination	Visual inspection or other appropriate method	- On installation - Weekly
2	Weighing or volumetric batching equipment	Correct functioning	Visual Inspection	Daily
3		Kerb manufacturer's declared accuracy	Calibrating against equipment which has been calibrated to national standards and is used exclusively for this purpose.	- On (re)installation - Weighing: once a year - Volumetric: twice a year - In case of doubt
4	Mixers	Wear and correct functioning	Visual inspection	Weekly
5	Moulds	Cleanliness and condition	Visual inspection	Daily

A.2 Materials inspection

Subject		Aim	Method	Frequency
A.2.1 All materials				
1	All materials	To ascertain that the consignment is as ordered and from the correct source	Inspection of delivery ticket and/or label on the package showing compliance with the order	Each delivery
A.2.2 Materials not submitted to an assessment of conformity before delivery[1)]				
1	Cement and other cementitious materials	Conformity with kerb manufacturer's requirements	Appropriate test method	Each delivery
2	Aggregates	Conformity with kerb manufacturer's requirements	Visual inspection	Each delivery
3		For example: - Particle grading	Test by sieve analysis	- First delivery from new source - In case of doubt - Once per week
		- Impurities or contamination	Appropriate test method	- First delivery from new source - In case of doubt
4	Admixture	Conformity with normal appearance	Visual inspection	Each delivery
5		Density	Kerb manufacturer's method	
6	Additions/ pigments	Conformity with normal appearance	Visual inspection	Each delivery
7		Density	Kerb manufacturer's method	
8	Water not taken from a Public distribution System	Conformity with kerb manufacturer's requirements	Testing according to standard	- First use of new source - water from open water course: three times a year, or more (depending on local conditions) - Other sources : once a year - In case of doubt
9	Recycled Water	Check for solid content and other contaminants	Visual	Weekly
10			Kerb manufacturer's method	In case of doubt

[1)] Materials not audited by the precast product manufacturer or by a third party acceptable to the manufacturer.

A.3 Production process inspection

Subject		Aim	Method	Frequency
1	Mixture composition	Conformity with intended composition (weight or volumetric batched)	- Visual on weighing equipment - Checking against production process documents	Daily
2		Conformity with intended mixture values (only volumetric batched)	Fresh concrete analysis	Monthly
3	Fresh concrete	Correct mixing	Visual check	Daily for each mixer
4	Production	Conformity with documented factory procedures	Checking actions against factory procedures	Daily

A.4 Product inspection

Subject		Aim	Method	Frequency [1,2,3)]
A.4.1 Product testing				
1	Visual aspects	See 5.4	Visual check	Daily
2			Annex J	In case of doubt (sample of ten kerbs).
3	Shape and dimensions	See 5.2	Annex C	Eight units per production line per four production days
4	Bending strength	See 5.3.3 - Table 3	Annex F	Eight kerbs per strength family per production line per four production days irrespective of the size
5	Thickness of facing layer	See 5.1	Annex C	Eight kerbs per strength family per production line per four production days irrespective of the size
6	Weathering resistance (only class 2)	See 5.3.2	Annex E	Once per surface family per five production days
A.4.2 Marking, storage, delivery				
1	Marking	Marking of product according to clause 7	Visual check	Daily
2	Storage	Segregation of non-conforming product	Visual check	Daily
3	Delivery	Correct delivery age, loading and loading documents	Visual check	Daily

1) Type testing according to 6.2 of this standard not included.
2) The switching rules apply.
3) See 6.1.

A.5 Switching rules

A.5.1 Normal inspection

The rate of sampling should be in accordance with A.4.1.

A.5.2 Normal to reduced inspection

Reduced inspection corresponds to half the rate of normal inspection[1)]. It should be used where normal inspection is effective and the preceding 10 successive samples have been accepted.

A supplementary reduced inspection is allowed if the same conditions as above are satisfied under reduced inspection. This supplementary reduced inspection should correspond to half the rate of the reduced inspection.

A.5.3 Reduced to normal inspection

When reduced inspection or supplementary reduced inspection is in effect, normal inspection should be

reinstated if any of the following occurs:

- a sample is not accepted;

- or the production becomes irregular or delayed;

- or other conditions warrant that normal inspection should be instituted.

A.5.4 Tightened inspection

Tightened inspection requires the number of kerbs in the sample to be doubled.

It should be used if during normal inspection two out of five successive samples fail.

A.5.5 Tightened to normal inspection

Tightened inspection should continue until five successive samples are accepted.

Then normal inspection may be resumed.

A.5.6 Stopped production

If production remains on tightened inspection for ten successive samples the production line should be deemed to be out of control and stopped. The production system should be reviewed and any necessary changes made.

Having corrected the production system, production should start again on tightened inspection.

[1)] If the number of kerbs in the sample is even, the reduction should be performed by dividing the number of kerbs by two. In the other cases, the rate of sampling should be reduced by two.

Annex B
(normative)

Procedure for acceptance testing of a consignment at delivery

B.1 General

The sampling procedure and compliance criteria for a consignment at delivery distinguishes two cases:

- Case I: The product has not been submitted to an assessment of conformity by a third party (see 6.1.1);
- Case II: The product has been submitted to an assessment of conformity by a third party.

If case II applies, acceptance testing is not necessary, except in case of dispute (see 6.1.2).

The test for visual aspects shall be carried out prior to the tests for the other properties. The test shall be performed by the purchaser and manufacturer jointly at a location agreed between them, normally the site or factory.

Tests, except for visual aspects, shall be carried out in a laboratory agreed by the purchaser and the manufacturer. They both shall be given a reasonable opportunity to witness the sampling and testing. The tests may be carried out with the manufacturer's reliably calibrated test equipment.

In case of dispute only the contentious property or properties shall be tested.

B.2 Sampling procedure

B.2.1 General

The required number of kerbs shall be sampled from each batch of the consignment of kerbs up to the following quantities according to the cases defined in B.1:

- Case I : 1 000 m;
- Case II: depending upon the circumstances of the case in dispute, up to 2 000 m.

However, a partial batch of the consignment shall be added to the previous full batch when the quantity of the partial batch is less than half of the quantities given above.

The kerbs for testing shall be selected as being representative of the consignment and shall be evenly distributed through the consignment.

B.2.2 Number of kerbs to be sampled

The number of kerbs to be sampled from each batch shall be in accordance with Table B.1.

B.2.3 Sampling plan

Table B.1 — Sampling plan

Property	Requirement	Testing method	Case I	Case II [3]
Visual apsects	5.4	Annex J	8 [1]	4 (16) [1]
Thickness of facing layer	5.1	Annex C.6	8	4 (16)
Shape and dimensions	5.2	Annex C [2]	8 [1]	4 (16) [1]
Bending strength	5.3.3 – Table 3	Annex F	8	4 (16) [1]
Abrasion resistance (classes 3 and 4)	5.3.4	Annex G or H	3	3
Slip/skid resistance (only where tested)	5.35	Annex I	5 [1]	5 [1]
Weathering resistance - class 2 - class 3	 5.3.2 5.3.2	 Annex E Annex D	 3 3	 3 (9) 3

[1] These kerbs may be used for subsequent tests.

[2] C.6 only applies for kerbs with a facing layer.

[3] The number between brackets is the number to be sampled to avoid secondary sampling from the batch if, on the basis of the compliance criteria (see B.3.2), additional kerbs shall be tested to assess compliance.

B.3 Compliance criteria

B.3.1 Visual aspects

When required in accordance with 5.4, the texture and colour of the sample shall show no significant difference to any reference sample supplied by the manufacturer and approved by the purchaser.

No kerb of the sample tested shall show cracking or flaking. Kerbs with a facing layer shall not show delaminations.

B.3.2 Other properties

In case I, the compliance criteria for type testing of Table 6 apply.

In case II, the compliance criteria for attributes of 6.3.8 apply for the properties included. For the other properties, the compliance criteria of Table 6 apply.

Annex C
(normative)

Measurement of dimensions of a single unit

Alternative test methods, e.g. go and no-go gauges, may be used provided at least the same accuracy is achieved as in the following test method.

C.1 Preparation

Remove all flashings and burrs from the unit to be measured.

C.2 Overall dimensions

C.2.1 Apparatus

Measuring equipment capable of measuring with an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

C.2.2 Procedure

C.2.2.1 Length

Measure the overall length of a kerb at the front and back at 10 mm above the bottom in whole millimetres. Record the measurements and the calculated difference. The chase and draw shall not be taken into account.

Check each measurement for conformity to 5.2.3.3.

C.2.2.2 Width

Measure the width on both ends of a kerb at the top (only if the width at the top is intended to be equal to the width at the bottom) and at 10 mm from the bottom. Record the measurements in whole millimetres and the calculated difference.

Check each measurement for conformity to 5.2.3.3.

C.2.2.3 Height

Measure the height at the back of the kerb at 10 mm from both ends. Record the measurements in whole millimetres and the calculated difference.

Check each measurement for conformity to 5.2.3.3.

C.3 Draw

C.3.1 Apparatus

Measuring equipment capable of measuring with an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

C.3.2 Procedure

Place two kerbs together (or the two halves of one kerb after the bending test) and measure the opening at the top between the two units. Record the mean opening in whole millimetres.

When the specification is in angular terms, use appropriate tables and record the angle.

C.4 Chase

C.4.1 Apparatus

Measuring equipment capable of measuring with an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

C.4.2 Procedure

Put the kerb on a side and measure the chase at both ends of the unit. Record the appropriate dimensions of the chase in whole millimetres.

C.5 Straightness and bow

C.5.1 Apparatus

Measuring equipment capable of measuring with an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

C.5.2 Procedure

The maximum convex and concave deviation shall be measured along the trafficked face.

C.6 Thickness of facing layer

C.6.1 Apparatus

Measuring equipment capable of measuring with an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

C.6.2 Procedure

Take a unit which has been broken.

Measure the thickness of the facing layer on the broken face at the point where, by visual inspection, the value will be a minimum. Record the measurement to the nearest millimetre. Isolated particles of aggregate protruding into the facing layer shall be ignored.

C.7 Test report

The test report shall include all the measurements taken.

See also clause 8.

Annex D
(normative)

Determination of freeze/thaw resistance with de-icing salt

D.1 Principle

The specimen is preconditioned and then subjected to 28 freeze thaw cycles while the surface is covered with a 3 % NaCl solution. The material that has scaled off is collected and weighed and the result expressed in kilograms per square metre.

D.2 Specimen

The specimen shall incorporate an upper face area greater than 7 500 mm^2 but less than 25 000 mm^2, which shall be the test surface and shall have a maximum thickness of 103 mm. If the specimen has to be taken from a unit to meet this requirement, it shall be taken when it is at least 20 days old.

D.3 Materials

D.3.1 ***Potable water***

D.3.2 ***Freezing medium***, consisting of 97 % by mass of potable water and 3 % by mass of NaCl.

D.3.3 ***Adhesive*** for gluing the rubber sheet to the concrete specimen. The adhesive shall be resistant to the environment in question.

NOTE Contact adhesive has proved to be suitable.

D.3.4 ***Silicon rubber*** or other sealant to provide a seal between the specimen and the rubber sheet and to fill in any chamfer around the perimeter of the specimen.

D.4 Apparatus

D.4.1 ***Diamond saw,*** for cutting the concrete specimen.

D.4.2 ***Climate chamber,*** with a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C and a relative humidity of (65 ± 10) %. In the climate chamber the evaporation from a free water surface shall be (200 ± 100) g/m^2 in (240 ± 5) min. The evaporation shall be measured from a bowl with a depth of approximately 40 mm and a cross sectional area of (22 500 ± 2 500) mm^2. The bowl shall be filled up to (10 ± 1) mm from the brim.

D.4.3 ***Rubber sheet***, (3,0 ± 0,5) mm thick which shall be resistant to the salt solution used and sufficiently elastic down to a temperature of -20 °C.

D.4.4 ***Thermal insulation***, Polystyrene (20 ± 1) mm thick with a thermal conductivity between 0,035 W/(mK) and 0,04 W/(mK) or equivalent other insulation.

D.4.5 ***Polyethylene sheet***, 0,1 mm to 0,2 mm thick.

D.4.6 ***Freezing chamber,*** with time controlled refrigerating and heating system with a capacity and air circulation such that the time-temperature curve presented in Figure D.3 can be followed.

D.4.7 ***Thermocouples***, or an equivalent temperature measuring device, for measuring the temperature in the freezing medium on the test surface with an accuracy within ± 0,5 °C.

D.4.8 ***Vessel,*** for collecting scaled material. The vessel shall be suitable for use up to 120 °C and shall withstand sodium chloride attack.

D.4.9 ***Paper filter***, for collecting scaled material.

D.4.10 ***Brush***, 20 mm to 30 mm wide paint brush with the bristles cut down to about 20 mm long for brushing off material that has scaled.

D.4.11 ***Spray bottle***, containing potable water for washing off scaled material and washing salt out of scaled material.

D.4.12 ***Drying cabinet***, capable of operating at a temperature of (105 ± 5) °C.

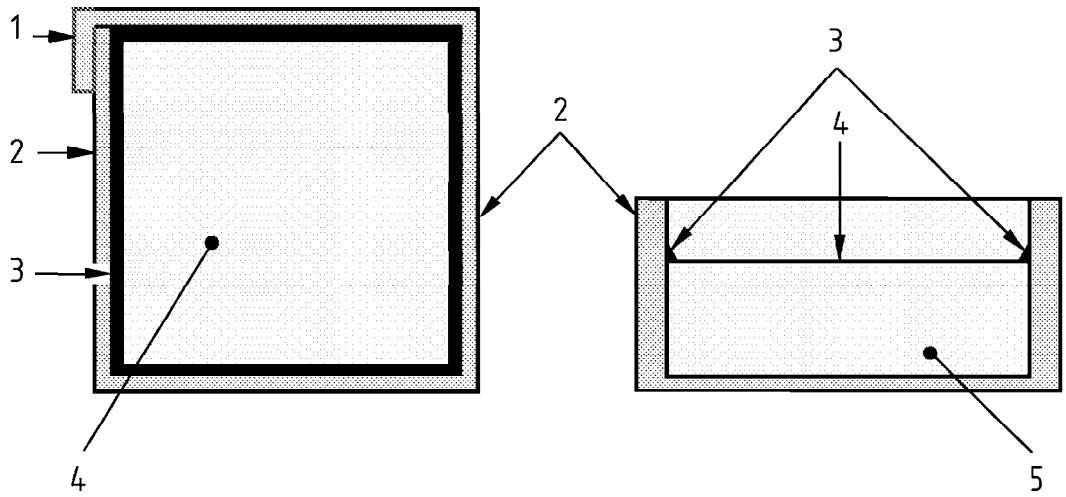
D.4.13 ***Balance***, with an accuracy within ± 0,05 g.

D.4.14 ***Vernier calipers***, with an accuracy within ± 0,1 mm.

D.5 Preparation of test specimens

When at least 28 and, except for receiving inspection, not more than 35 days old remove any flashings and loose material and then cure the samples for (168 ± 5) h in the climate chamber with a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C, relative humidity of (65 ± 10) % and an evaporation rate in the first (240 ± 5) min of (200 ± 100) g/m^2 measured in accordance with D.4.2. There shall be a minimum 50 mm air space between the samples. During this time the rubber sheet is glued to all surfaces of the specimen except the test surface and remains glued during the test. Use the silicon rubber or other sealant to fill in any chamfer around the perimeter of the specimen and to provide a seal around the test surface in the corner between the concrete and the rubber sheet to prevent water penetration between the specimen and rubber. The edge of the rubber sheet shall reach (20 ± 2) mm above the test surface.

NOTE The adhesive is normally spread on the concrete surfaces as well as on the rubber surfaces. The manner of gluing the rubber sheet illustrated in Figure D.1 has proved suitable.



Key

1 Overlap

2 Rubber sheet

3 Sealant string

4 Test surface

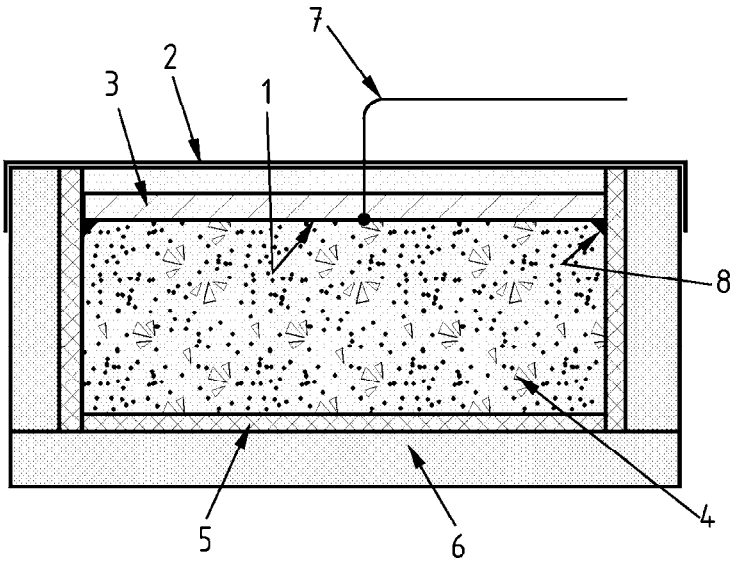
5 Specimen

Figure D.1 — An example of the cross section of a specimen with the rubber sheet and a sealant string (right) and a specimen seen from above (left)

The tested area A shall be established from the mean of three measurements of its length and width to the nearest millimetre. After curing in the climate chamber, potable water with a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C shall be poured on the test surface to a depth of (5 ± 2) mm. This shall be maintained for (72 ± 2) h at (20 ± 2) °C and can be used to assess the effectiveness of the seal between the specimen and the rubber sheet.

Before the freeze/thaw cycling all surfaces of the specimen except the test surface shall be thermally insulated. This may be carried out during curing. The insulation shall be as described in D.4.4.

15 min to 30 min before the specimens are placed in the freezing chamber, the water on the test surface shall be replaced with a (5 ± 2) mm layer, measured from the top surface of the specimen, of 3 % NaCl in potable water. This shall be prevented from evaporating by applying a horizontal polyethylene sheet as shown in Figure D.2. The polyethylene sheet shall remain as flat as possible throughout the test and not come into contact with the freezing medium.



Key

1 Test surface

2 Polyethylene sheet

3 Freezing medium (salted water)

4 Specimen

5 Rubber sheet

6 Thermal insulation

7 Temperature measuring device

8 Sealant string

Figure D.2 — Principle of set-up used for the freeze/thaw test

D.6 Procedure

Place the specimens in the freezing chamber in such a way that the test surface does not deviate from a horizontal plane by more than 3 mm/m in any direction and they are subjected to repeated freezing and thawing. During the test the time-temperature cycle in the freezing medium at the centre of the surface of all specimens shall fall within the shaded area in Figure D.3. Furthermore the temperature shall exceed 0 °C during each cycle for at least 7 h but not more than 9 h. Record the temperature continually in the freezing medium at the centre of the test surface for at least one specimen which shall be located in a representative position in the freezing chamber. Record the air temperature in the freezer during the test. Start the timing of the first cycle of the test on a specimen within (0 ± 30) min of it being placed in the freezing chamber. If a cycle has to be interrupted keep the specimen in the frozen state between – 16 °C and – 20 °C. If this interruption is for more than three days the test shall be abandoned.

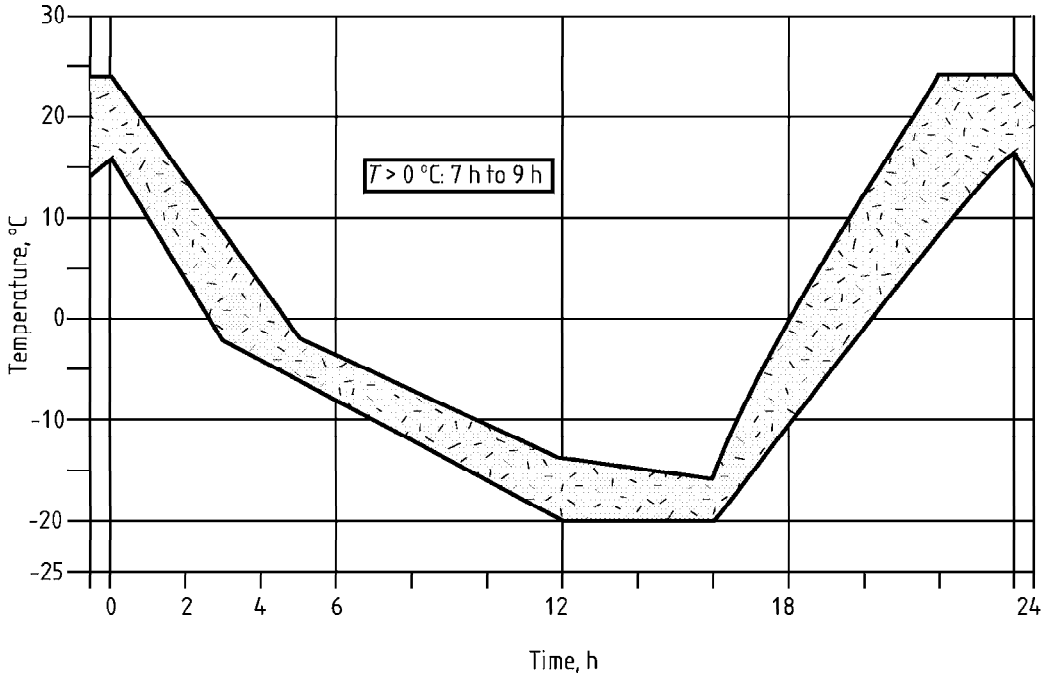


Figure D.3 — Time-temperature cycle

The break points specifying the shaded area are given in Table D.1.

Table D.1 — Co-ordinates of break points

Upper limit		Lower limit	
Time (hours)	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Temp (°C)
0	24	0	16
5	-2	3	-4
12	-14	12	-20
16	-16	16	-20
18	0	20	0
22	24	24	16

To obtain the correct temperature cycle for all the specimens ensure good air circulation in the freezing chamber. If only a few specimens are to be tested, fill the empty places in the freezer with dummies, unless it has been shown that the correct temperature cycle is achieved without them.

After 7 and 14 cycles, during the thaw period add further 3 % NaCl in potable water if necessary in order to keep a (5 ± 2) mm layer on the surface of the samples.

After 28 cycles the following procedure shall be carried out for each specimen:

a) Collect material which has been scaled from the test surface by rinsing into the vessel using the spray bottle and brushing into the vessel until no further scaled material is removed;

b) Pour the liquid and scaled material in the vessel carefully through a filter paper. Wash the material collected in the filter paper with a minimum of 1 l of potable water to remove any remaining NaCl. Dry the filter paper and collected material for at least 24 h at (105 ± 5) °C. Determine to ± 0,2 g the dry mass of the scaled material, making due allowance for the filter paper.

D.7 Calculation of test results

Calculate the mass loss per unit area of the specimen in (L) kilograms per square metre from the equation:

$$L = \frac{M}{A}$$

where

M is the mass of the total quantity of material scaled after 28 cycles, in kilograms;

A is the area of the test surface in square metres.

D.8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

a) the mass loss per unit area of the specimen (L) in kilogram per square metre;

b) the mass of total quantity of material scaled after 28 cycles in milligrams;

c) the area of the test surface in square millimetres.

See also clause 8.

Annex E
(normative)

Determination of total water absorption

E.1 Principle

After conditioning the specimen to (20 ± 5) °C it is soaked to constant mass and then oven dried to constant mass. The loss in mass is expressed as a percentage of the mass of the dry specimen.

E.2 Specimen

Cut two specimens, one from each end of the kerb. The specimens may be sawn or cored and shall have a mass greater than 2,5 kg but not more than 5,0 kg. If the kerb is composed of two mixes the specimens shall contain the mixes in similar proportions to those of the kerb.

E.3 Materials

Potable water.

E.4 Apparatus

E.4.1 ***Ventilated drying oven*** with a capacity in litres over an area of ventilation channels in square millimetres less than 2000 in which the temperature may be controlled to (105 ± 5) °C. It shall have a volume at least 2½ times greater than the volume of specimens to be dried at any one time.

E.4.2 ***Flat based vessel*** having a capacity at least 2½ times the volume of the samples to be soaked and a depth at least 50 mm greater than the height of the specimens in the attitude that they will be soaked.

E.4.3 ***Balance*** reading in grams and accurate to 0,1 % of the reading.

E.4.4 ***Stiff brush.***

E.4.5 ***Cloth.***

E.5 Preparation of the test specimens

Remove all dust, flashing, etc. with a brush and ensure that each specimen is at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C.

E.6 Procedure

Immerse the specimens in potable water at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C using the vessel until constant mass M_1 is reached. Separate the specimens from each other by at least 15 mm and ensure a minimum

of 20 mm water above them. The minimum period of immersion shall be 3 days and constant mass shall be deemed to have been reached when two weighings performed at an interval of 24 h show a difference in mass of the specimen of less than 0,1 %. Before each weighing wipe the specimen with the cloth which has been moistened and squeezed to remove any excess of water. The drying is correct when the surface of the concrete is dull.

Place each specimen inside the oven in such a way that the distance between each specimen is at least 15 mm. Dry the specimen at a temperature of (105 ± 5) °C until it reaches constant mass M_2. The minimum period of drying shall be 3 days and constant mass shall be deemed to have been reached when two weighings performed at an interval of 24 h show a difference in mass of the specimen of less than 0,1 %. Allow the specimens to cool to room temperature before they are weighed.

E.7 Calculation of test results

Calculate the water absorption W_a of each specimen as a percentage of its mass from the equation:

$$W_a = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_2} \times 100\ \%$$

where M_1 is the initial mass of the specimen (g);

where M_2 is the final mass of the specimen (g).

Calculate the mean value as a test result for the unit.

E.8 Test report

The test report shall give the values of water absorption for each of the specimens.

See also clause 8.

Annex F
(normative)

Measurement of bending strength

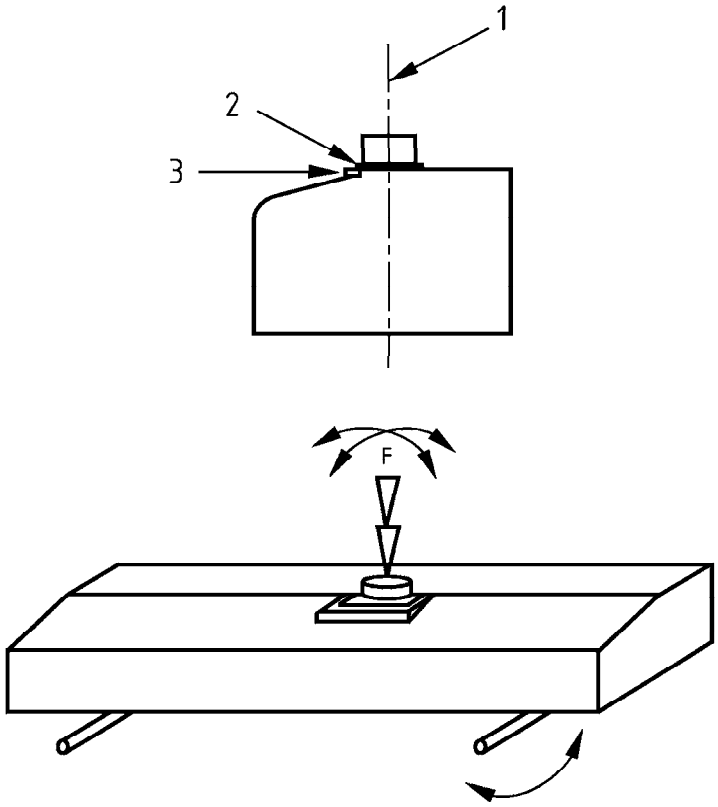
F.1 Apparatus

The transverse testing machine shall have a scale with an accuracy of ± 3 % over the range of the anticipated test loads and shall be capable of increasing the load at specified rates.

It shall be constructed in such a way that it can induce three point bending into the sample without torsion (see Figure F.1).

The length of the supports shall be at least equal to the width of the sample as tested and the load shall be applied through a swivel joint on a (40 ± 1) mm diameter pad of steel with a minimum thickness of 20 mm.

The lower bearers shall be rigid and round or rounded to a radius of (20 ± 1) mm.



Key

1 Centre of gravity line

2 Packing piece

3 Hardwood wedge or mortar pack

Figure F.1 — Principle of testing

F.2 Preparation

Use whole units and remove any burrs, if necessary. Immerse the units in water at (20 ± 5) °C for (24 ± 3) h, remove, wipe dry and test immediately.

Other methods of preparation may be used for routine testing providing there is a correlation between the results of the two methods.

F.3 Procedure

The distance between the bearers and the ends of the kerb shall be 100 mm, but if the span is less than four times the vertical dimension of the kerb as placed in the testing machine, the distance between the bearers and the end of the kerb shall be reduced to half the vertical dimension of the kerb in the test position.

If the span is less than four times this vertical dimension, this test cannot be performed.

The actual span between the bearers shall be within 0,5 % of the specified span rounded to the nearest millimetre and recorded.

Apply the load ± 5 mm from the centre of gravity line of the kerb.

The kerb shall always be tested with the biggest dimension of the cross section horizontally.

Place the specimen symmetrically on the bearers of the testing machine with its greater cross-sectional dimension horizontal and place a plywood packing of (4 ± 1) mm thick under the steel pad.

When products having profiles are to be tested, insert a suitable hardwood wedge or mortar pack between the unit and the pad.

Apply the load without shock and increase the stress at a rate of (0,06 ± 0,02) MPa/s until the specimen fails. Record the failure load P to 100 N.

F.4 Calculation of test results

Using the work dimensions of the failure plane calculate the second moment of area I about a horizontal axis through the centre of the area of the failure plane.

Calculate the strength, T, in megapascals of the kerb tested from the equation:

$$T = \frac{P \times L \times y}{4 \times I}$$

where

T is the strength, in megapascals;

P is the failure load in newtons;

L is the distance apart of the supports in millimetres;

I is the second moment of area; determined from the work dimensions;

y is the distance from the centroid to the extreme tensile fibre.

Record the individual result in megapascals.

F.5 Test report

The test report shall include the strength, T, of the kerb.

See also clause 8.

Annex G
(normative)

Measurement of abrasion resistance

G.1 Principle of wide wheel abrasion test

The test is carried out by abrading the upper part of the face of a kerb with an abrasive material under standard conditions.

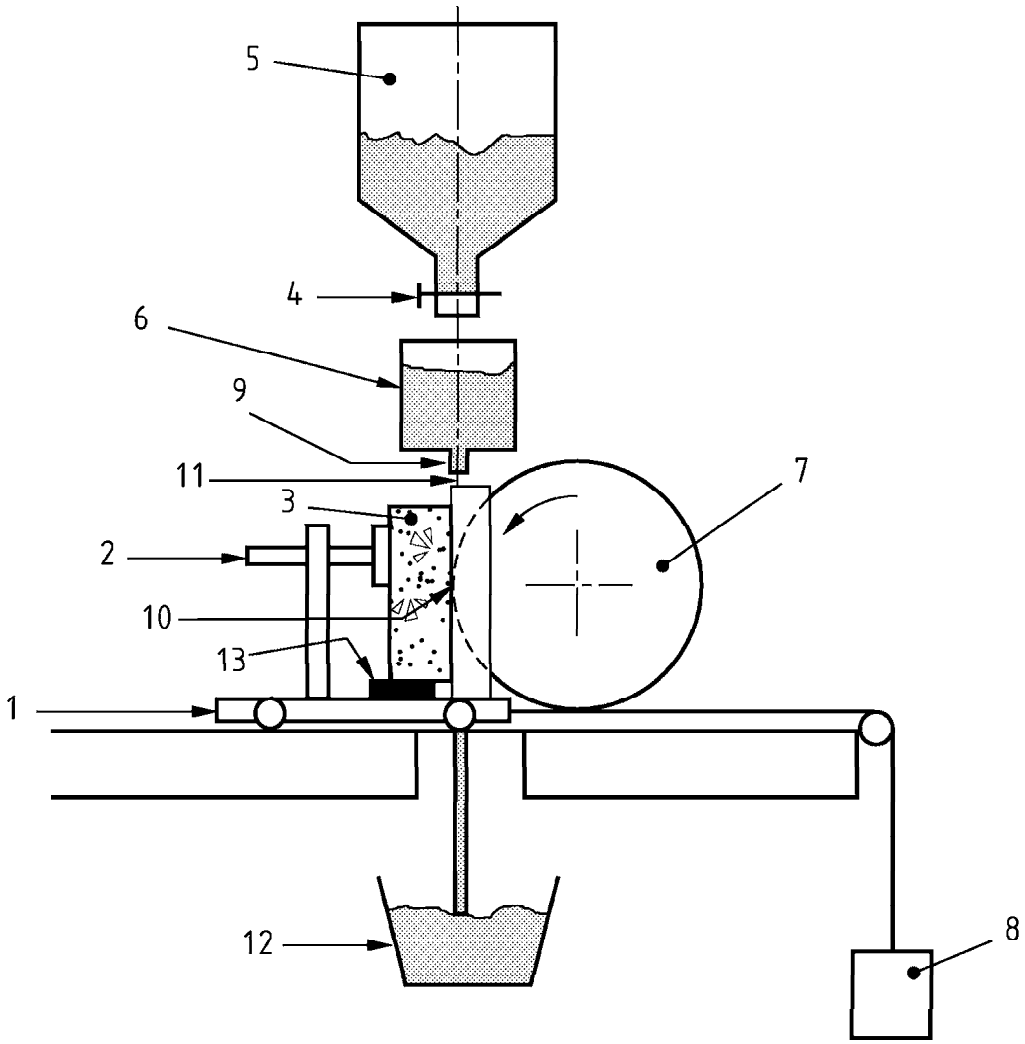
G.2 Abrasive material

The abrasive required for this test consists of a material comprising fused alumina (corundum) with a grit size of F80 in accordance with ISO 8486-1:1996. It shall not be used more than three times.

G.3 Apparatus

The wearing machine (see Figure G.1) is essentially made of a wide abrasion wheel, a storage hopper with one or two control valves to regulate the output of the abrasive material, a flow guidance hopper, a clamping trolley and a counterweight.

When two valves are used, one shall be used to regulate the rate of flow and can be permanently set while the other is used to turn the flow on and off.



Key

1 Clamping trolley

2 Fixing screw

3 Specimen

4 Control valve

5 Storage hopper

6 Flow guidance

7 Wide abrasion wheel

8 Counterweight

9 Slot

10 Groove

11 Abrasive material flow

12 Abrasive collector

13 Wedge

Figure G.1 — Principle of wearing machine

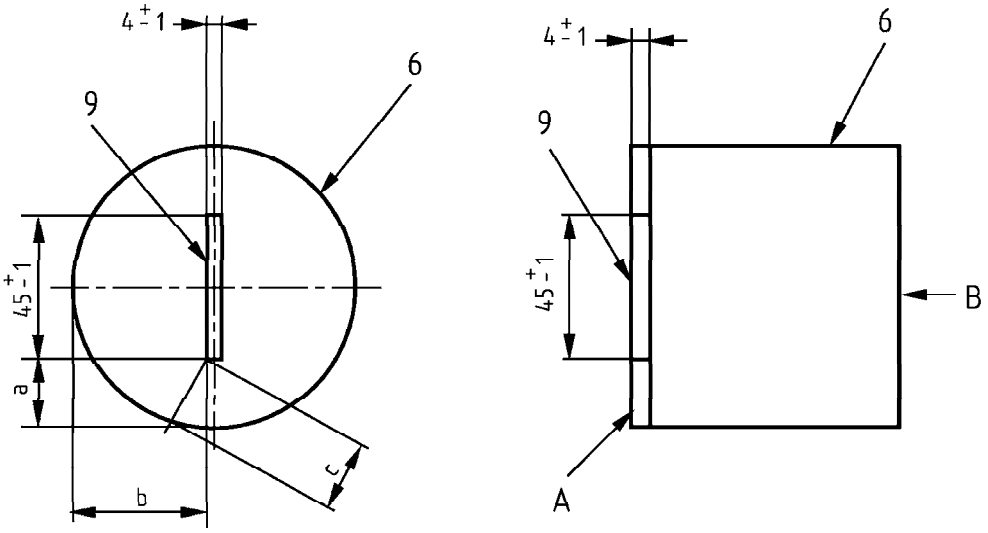
The wide abrasion wheel shall be made of a steel conforming to EN 10083-2 and with a Brinnel hardness of between 203HB and 245HB (as defined in EN ISO 6506-1, EN ISO 6506-2 and EN ISO 6506-3). Its diameter shall be (200 ± 1) mm and its width shall be (70 ± 1) mm. It shall be driven to rotate 75 revolutions in (60 ± 3) s.

A mobile clamping trolley is mounted on bearings and forced to move forwards to the wheel by a counterweight.

The storage hopper containing the abrasive material feeds a flow guidance hopper.

The flow guidance hopper may be cylindrical and shall have a slotted outlet. The length of the slot shall be (45 ± 1) mm and width shall be (4 ± 1) mm. The body of the flow guidance hopper shall be at least 10 mm bigger than the slot in all directions. In the case of a rectangular hopper with at least one of the sides inclined down to the length of the slot, these dimensional limitations are not necessary (see Figure G.2, example 2).

Dimensions in millimetres



a,b,c > 10

Key

A Vertical side

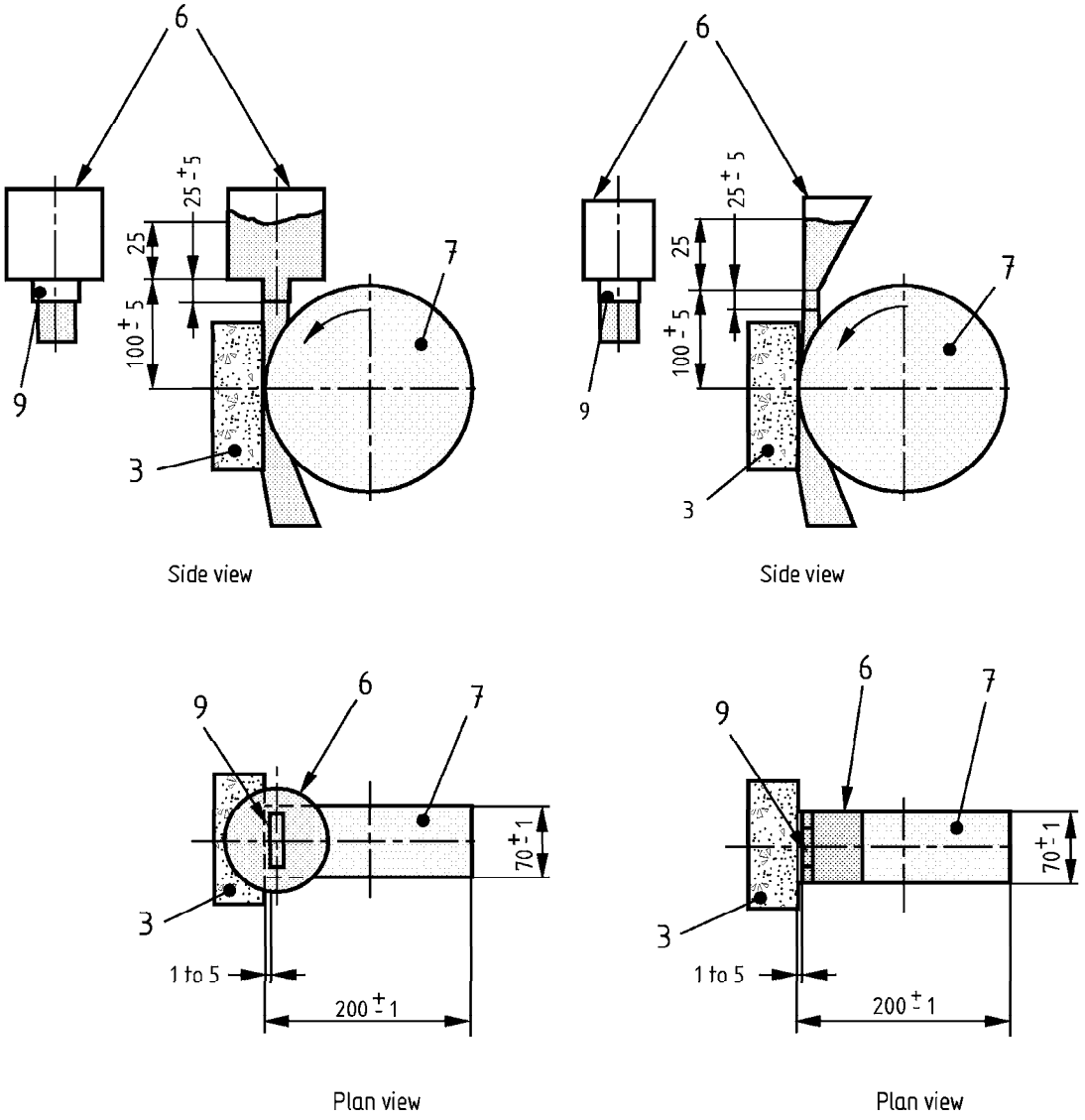
B Inclined side

See Figure G.1

Figure G.2 — Position of slot in the base of the flow guidance hopper

The distance of the fall between the slot and the axle of the wide abrasion wheel shall be (100 ± 5) mm and the flow of the abrasive shall be 1 mm to 5 mm behind the leading edge of the wheel (see Figure G.3).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

See Figure G.1

Figure G.3 — Position of slot relative to wide abrasion wheel

The flow of the abrasive material from the flow guidance hopper shall be at least at a minimum rate of 2,5 l/min onto the wide abrasion wheel. The flow of abrasive shall be constant and the minimum level of the abrasive in the flow guidance hopper shall be 25 mm (see Figure G.3).

Useful tools for measuring the results are:

a magnifying glass preferably equipped with a light, a steel ruler and a digital calliper.

G.4 Calibration

The apparatus shall be calibrated after grinding 400 grooves or every two months whichever is the lesser and every time there is a new operator, a new batch of abrasive, or a new abrasion wheel.

The abrasive flow rate shall be verified by pouring the material from a height of approximately 100 mm into a pre-weighed rigid container with a smooth rim, of height (90 ± 10) mm and of known volume when filled to the top, this shall be approximately 1 l. As the container fills, the pourer shall be raised to maintain approximately the 100 mm fall. When the container is filled, the top shall be struck off level and weighed to determine the mass of abrasive for a known volume i.e. the density. Abrasive shall be run through the wearing machine for (60 ± 1) s and collected below the abrasion wheel in a pre-weighed container of at least 3 l capacity. The filled container shall be weighed and from the density determined above, the rate of abrasive flow can be verified as more than or equal 2,5 l/min.

The apparatus shall be calibrated against a reference sample of 'Boulonnais Marble' using the procedure in G.6 and the counterweight adjusted so that after 75 revolutions of the wheel in (60 ± 3) s the length of the groove produced is (20,0 ± 0,5) mm. The counterweight shall be increased or decreased to increase or decrease the groove length respectively. The clamping trolley/counterweight assembly shall be checked for undue friction.

The groove shall be measured using the procedure in G.7 to the nearest 0,1 mm and the three results averaged to give the calibration value.

An alternative material may be used for the reference sample if a good correlation is established with a reference sample of 'Boulonnais Marble'.

The 'Boulonnais Marble' reference is:

> 'Lunel demi-clair', thickness: ≥ 50 mm cut perpendicular to the bedding, ground with a diamond grit size 100/120, roughness: Ra = (1,6 ± 0,4) µm when measured with a stylus measuring instrument in accordance with EN ISO 4288.

At every calibration of the apparatus the squareness of the sample supports shall be checked.

The groove on the reference sample shall be rectangular with a difference between the measured length of the groove at either side not exceeding 0,5 mm. If necessary check that:

— the sample has been held square to the wheel;

— the clamping trolley and the slot from the flow guidance hopper are parallel to the wheel axle;

— the flow of abrasive is even across the slot;

— the friction in the trolley/counterweight assembly is not undue.

G.5 Preparation of the specimen

The test specimen shall be a whole product or a cut piece measuring at least 100 mm x 70 mm incorporating the upper face of the unit and be (60 ± 10) mm thick.

The test piece shall be clean and dry.

The upper part of the face, which shall be tested, shall be flat within a tolerance of ± 1 mm measured in accordance with C.4 in two perpendicular directions, but over 100 mm.

If the upper part of the face has a rough texture or is outside this tolerance it shall be lightly ground to produce a smooth flat surface within tolerance.

Immediately before testing, the surface to be tested shall be cleaned with a stiff brush and covered with a surface dye to facilitate measuring the groove (e.g. painting with a marker pen).

G.6 Procedure

Fill the storage hopper with dry abrasive material, moisture content not exceeding 1,0 %. Move the clamping trolley away from the wide abrasion wheel. Position the specimen on it so that the groove produced shall be at least 15 mm from any edge of the specimen and fix the specimen on a wedge to let the abrasive flow pass under it. Place the abrasive collector beneath the wide abrasion wheel.

Bring the specimen into contact with the wide abrasion wheel, open the control valve and simultaneously start the motor so that the wide abrasion wheel achieves 75 revolutions in (60 ± 3) s. Visually check the regularity of the flow of the abrasive material during the test. After 75 revolutions of the wheel, stop the abrasive flow and the wheel. Whenever possible two tests shall be performed on each specimen.

G.7 Measuring the groove

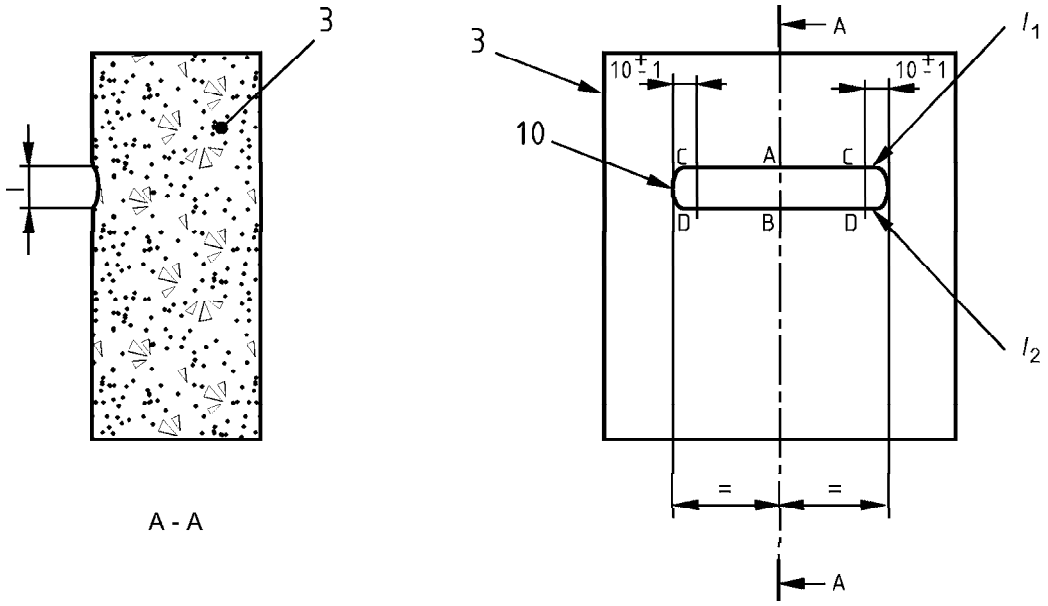
Place the specimen under a big magnifying glass nominally at least 2 times magnification and preferably equipped with a light to facilitate the measuring of the groove.

With a pencil with a lead diameter of 0,5 mm and hardness 6H or 7H, draw the external longitudinal limits (l1 and l2) of the groove using a ruler (see Figure G.4).

Then draw a line (A B) in the middle of the groove perpendicular to the centreline of the groove. Position a digital calliper square tips on the points A and B to the inside edge of the longitudinal limits (l1 and l2) of the groove and measure and record the dimension to the nearest ± 0,1 mm.

For calibration purposes, repeat the measurement (10 ± 1) mm from the ends of the groove (C D) to give three readings.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

See Figure G.1

Figure G.4 — Example of a tested specimen showing a groove

Some surface dyes may be removed above the groove by action of the abrasive. This shall be ignored in producing line l1 which shall be drawn where the sample surface is abraded.

G.8 Calculation of test results

The result is the dimension corrected by a calibration factor and then rounded to the nearest 0,5 mm. The calibration factor is the arithmetic difference between 20,0 and the recorded calibration value.

If two grooves have been cut in a specimen the larger value shall be taken as the result.

NOTE For example, if the calibration value is 19,6 mm and the dimension is 22,5 mm, the result is 22,5 + (20,0 - 19,6) = 22,9 mm, rounded to 23,0 mm.

G.9 Test report

The test report shall include the lengths of the grooves.

See also clause 8.

Annex H
(normative)

Measuring of abrasion according to the Böhme test

H.1 Principle

Square sheets or cubes are placed on the Böhme disc abrader, on the test track of which standard abrasive is strewn, the disc being rotated and the specimens subjected to an abrasive load of (294 ± 3) N for a given number of cycles (see H.5).

The abrasive wear is determined as the loss in specimen volume.

H.2 Abrasive material

The standard abrasive used shall be fused alumina (artificial corundum)[3)] designed to produce an abrasive wear of 1,10 mm to 1,30 mm when testing standard granite specimens and of 4,20 mm to 5,10 mm when testing standard limestone specimens. Compliance with these requirements, the homogeneity of the material and the uniformity of bulk density and grading of the abrasive shall be checked.

H.3 Apparatus

H.3.1 ***Thickness measuring device***. To establish the reduction in thickness, a dial gauge, the plunger of which shall have a spherical bearing and an annular contact face of 8 mm outside and 5 mm inside diameter, and a measuring table, shall be used.

H.3.2 ***Disc abrader***. The Böhme disc abrader as shown in Figure H.1 consists essentially of a rotating disc with a defined test track to receive the abrasive, a specimen holder and a loading device.

H.3.3 ***Rotating disc***. The rotating disc shall have a diameter of approximately 750 mm and be flat and positioned horizontally. When loaded, its speed shall be (30 ± 1) revolutions per minute.

The disc shall be provided with a revolution counter and a device that switches off the disc automatically after 22 revolutions.

H.3.4 ***Test track***. The test track shall be annular, with an inside radius of 120 mm and an outside radius of 320 mm (i.e. be 200 mm wide), and be replaceable.

The track shall be made of cast iron with a perlitic structure, a phosphorus content not exceeding 0,35 % and a carbon content of more than 3 %. The track shall have a Brinell hardness of 190 to 220 HB 2,5/187,5 (as defined in EN ISO 6506-1, EN ISO 6506-2 and EN ISO 6506-3) determined as the mean from measurements taken at not less than ten points along the edge of the track.

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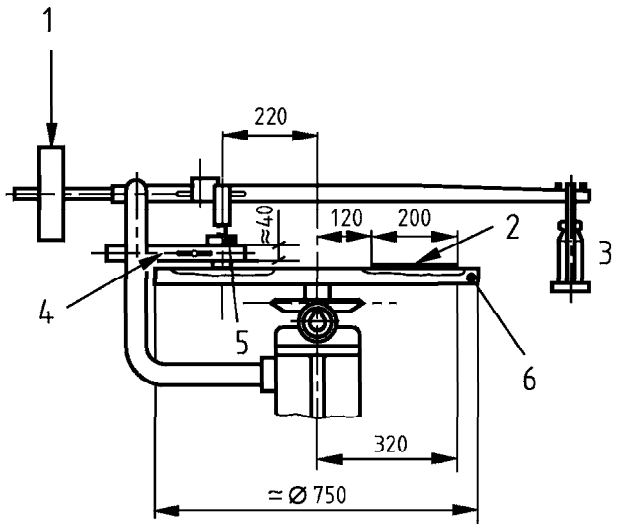
3) Supply source and information can be obtained at: Materialsprüfungsamt Nordrhein-Westfalen, Marsbruchstraße 186, D-44287 Dortmund, Germany.

The track surface is subject to wear in service; the resulting reduction in thickness shall not exceed 0,3 mm and any grooves not deeper than 0,2 mm. If these values are exceeded, the track shall be replaced or refinished. When the track has been refinished three times, its hardness shall be determined anew.

H.3.5 ***Specimen holder***. The specimen holder shall consist of a U-frame approximately 40 mm high, with a clear distance of (5 ± 1) mm from the test track. The frame shall be positioned so that the centreline distance between specimen and disc is 220 mm and the angle bead of the specimen holder, which supports the specimen, is located at a distance of (4 ± 1) mm above the disc. The mounting of the specimen holder shall ensure that, during testing, no vibration occurs.

H.3.6 ***Loading device***. The loading device shall consist of a lever of two arms of different length, a loading weight and a counterweight, the lever being pivoted with as little friction as possible and positioned almost horizontally during the test. The system shall be designed to ensure that the load is transferred vertically via the plunger to the centre of the specimen. The self-weight of the lever is balanced by the counter-weight and the scale to receive the loading weight. The force acting on the specimen results from the loading weight multiplied by the leverage ratio, the mass of the weight being selected to produce a test force of (294 ± 3) N (corresponding to about 0,06 N/mm^2), which shall be verified by calculation.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 Counterweight

2 Test track

3 Loading weight

4 Specimen holder

5 Specimen

6 Rotating disc

Figure H.1 — Principle of Böhme disc abrader

H.4 Preparation of specimens

Use square slabs or cubes with an edge length of (71,0 ± 1,5) mm as specimens.

The contact face and the opposite face of the specimen shall be parallel and flat. For determining the reduction in thickness as described in H.6, the opposite face shall, if appropriate, be ground parallel or otherwise machined so as to be parallel.

Other than as provided below the specimens shall be dried to constant mass at a temperature of (105 ± 5) °C, pregrinding of the contact face by four cycles (see H.5) being usually required.

For the exceptional case of testing specimens in the wet or water-saturated condition (see H.5), the specimens shall be immersed for not less than seven days and wiped with a damp artificial sponge prior to each weighing so that all specimens appear equally damp.

Each specimen shall be taken from no less than three different samples or workpieces of the same type.

Prior to testing, determine the density of the specimen, ρ_R, by measurements, to the nearest 0,1 mm, and by weighing, to the nearest 0,1 g.

In the case of two-layer specimens, determine the density for specimens taken separately from the wearing layer, such specimens also being ground prior to testing where necessary.

H.5 Procedure

Prior to the abrasion test and after every four cycles (see H.4), weigh the specimen to an accuracy of 0,1 g.

Pour 20 g of standard abrasive on the test track. Clamp the specimen into the holder and, with the test contact face facing the track, load centrally with (294 ± 3) N.

Start the disc taking care that the abrasive on the track remains evenly distributed over an area defined by the width of the specimen.

Test the specimen for 16 cycles, each consisting of 22 revolutions.

After each cycle, clean both disc and contact face, and turn the specimen progressively through 90° and pour new abrasive on the track as described in H.2.

When testing damp or water-saturated specimens, prior to each cycle, the track shall be wiped with a lightly damp artificial sponge and moistened before being strewn with abrasive. From the start of the test, water shall be caused to drip, at a rate of approximately 13 ml of water (corresponding to 180 drops to 200 drops) per minute onto the track from a container with an adjustable pivoting nozzle. The drops shall fall through a distance of approximately 100 mm on the middle of the track at a point 30 mm in front of the specimen. When testing in accordance with this method, care shall be taken to ensure that the abrasive is continuously returned to the effective area of the track (see H.3).

H.6 Calculation of test results

Calculate the abrasive wear after 16 cycles as the mean loss in specimen volume ΔV, from the equation:

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta m}{\rho_R}$$

where

ΔV is the loss in volume after 16 cycles in cubic millimetres;

Δm is the loss in mass after 16 cycles in grams;

ρ_R is the density of the specimen or, in the case of multi-layer specimens, the density of the wearing layer in grams per cubic millimetre.

H.7 Test report

Report the abrasive wear to the nearest whole number of 1 000 mm^3 per 5 000 mm^2.

See also clause 8.

Annex I
(normative)

Method for the determination of unpolished slip resistance value (USRV)

I.1 Principle

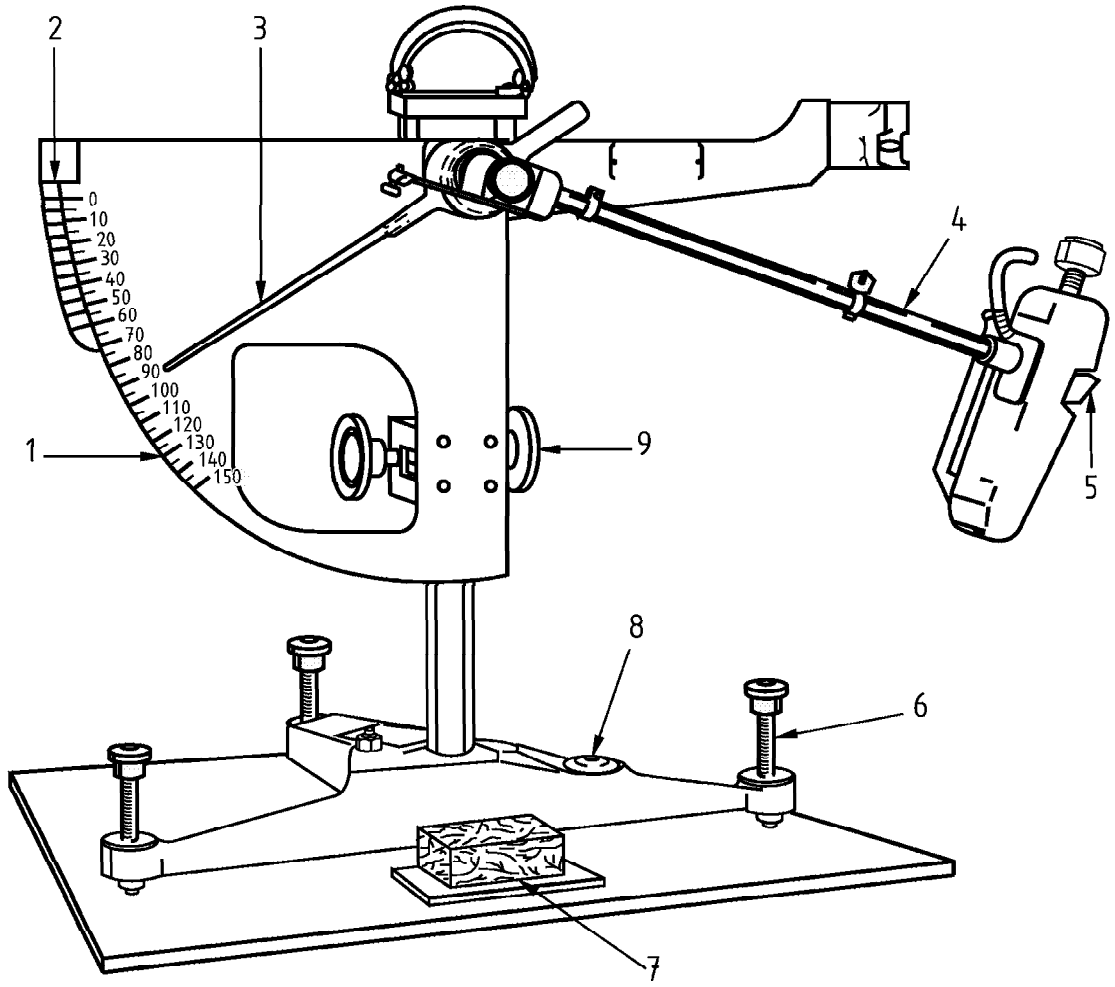
The measurement of USRV on the specimen is made using the pendulum friction test equipment to evaluate the frictional properties of the specimen.

The pendulum friction test equipment incorporates a spring loaded slider made of a standard rubber attached to the end of the pendulum. On swinging the pendulum the frictional force between the slider and test surface is measured by the reduction in length of the swing using a calibrated scale.

I.2 Apparatus

I.2.1 Pendulum friction tester

I.2.1.1 The pendulum friction test equipment shall be manufactured as shown in Figure I.1. All bearings and working parts shall be enclosed as far as possible, and all materials used shall be treated to prevent corrosion under wet conditions.



Key

1 C scale (126 mm sliding length)

2 F scale (76 mm sliding length)

3 Pointer

4 Pendulum

5 Rubber slider

6 Levelling screw

7 Test specimen holder

8 Spirit level

9 Vertical adjustment screw

Figure I.1 — Pendulum friction test equipment

I.2.1.2 The pendulum friction test equipment shall have the following features:

1) A spring loaded rubber coated slider as specified in I.2.1.4 to I.2.1.10. It shall be mounted on the end of a pendulum arm so that the sliding edge is (510 ± 1) mm from the axis of suspension.

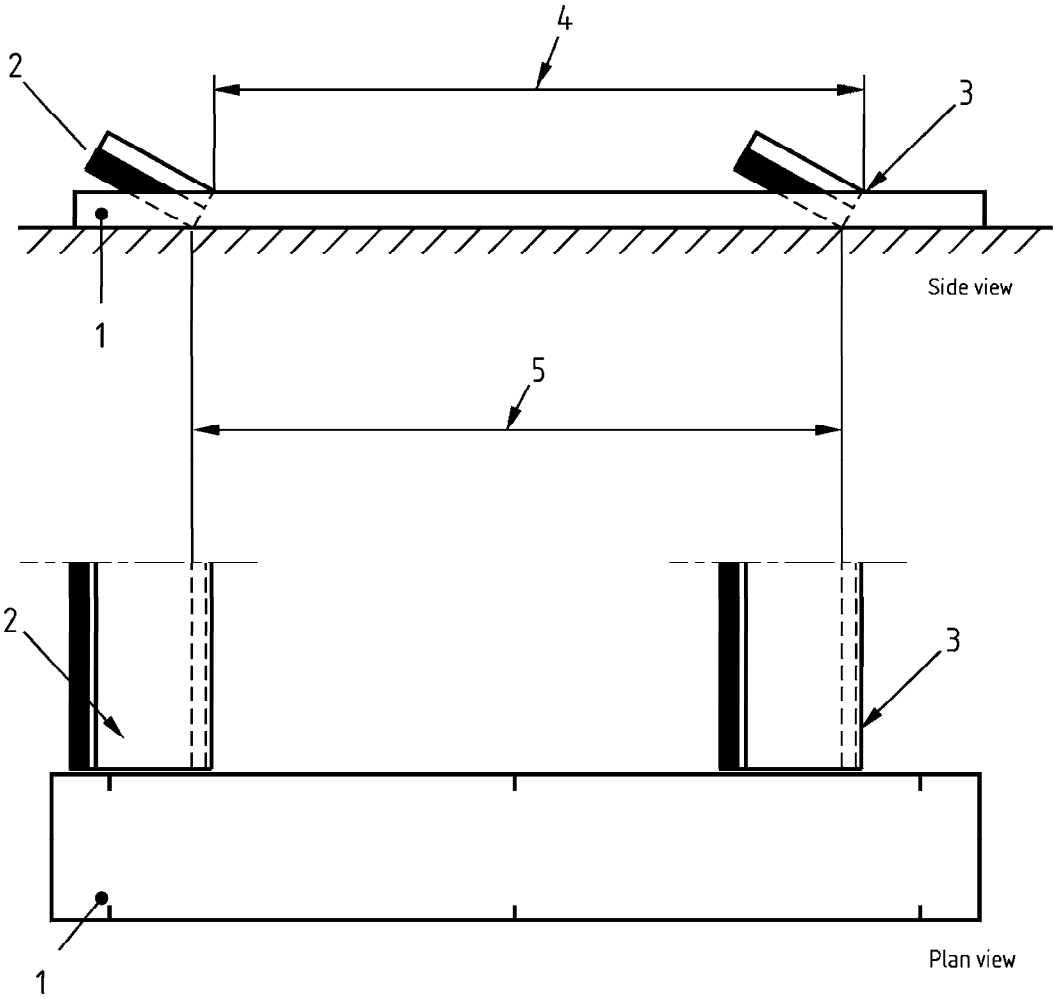
2) Means of setting the support column of the equipment vertical.

3) A base of sufficient mass to ensure the equipment remains stable during the test.

4) Means of raising and lowering the axis of suspension of the pendulum arm so that the slider can:

   — swing clear of the surface of the specimen; and

   — be set to traverse a surface over a fixed length of (126 ± 1) mm. A gauge with this distance marked is required as shown in Figure I.2.



Key

1 Gauge

2 Slider

3 Reference edge

4 Sliding length measured

5 Actual sliding length

Figure I.2 — Sliding length gauge

5) Means of holding and releasing the pendulum arm so that it falls freely from a horizontal position.

6) A pointer of nominal length 300 mm, balanced about the axis of suspension, indicating the position of the pendulum arm throughout its forward swing and moving over the circular scale. The mass of the pointer shall be not more than 85 g.

7) The friction in the pointer mechanism shall be adjustable so that, with the pendulum arm swinging freely from a horizontal position, the outward tip of the pointer may be brought to rest on the forward swing of the arm at a point (10 ± 1) mm below the horizontal. This is the 0 reading.

8) A circular C scale, calibrated for a sliding length of 126 mm on a flat surface, marked from 0 to 150 at intervals of five units.

I.2.1.3 The mass of the pendulum arm, including the slider, shall be (1,50 ± 0,03) kg. The centre of gravity shall be on the axis of the arm at a distance of (410 ± 5) mm from the axis of suspension.

I.2.1.4 The wide slider shall consist of a rubber pad (76,2 ± 0,5) mm wide; (25,4 ± 1,0) mm long (in the direction of swing) and (6,4 ± 0,5) mm thick, the combined mass of slider and base shall be (32 ± 5) g.

I.2.1.5 The slider shall be held on a rigid base with a centre pivoting axis which shall be mounted on the end of the pendulum arm in such a way that, when the arm is at the lowest point of its swing with the trailing edge of the slider in contact with the test surface, the plane of the slider is angled at (26 ± 3)° to the horizontal. In this configuration the slider can turn about its axis without obstruction to follow unevenness of the surface of the test specimen as the pendulum swings.

I.2.1.6 The slider shall be spring-loaded against the test surface. When calibrated, the static force on the slider as set by the equipment calibration procedure shall be (22,2 ± 0,5) N in its median position. The change in the static force on the slider shall be not greater than 0,2 N per millimetre deflection of the slider.

I.2.1.7 The initial resilience and hardness of the slider shall conform to Table I.1, and shall have a certificate of conformity including the name of the manufacturer and date of manufacture. A slider shall be discarded when the IRHD value measured in accordance with ISO 7619 fails to conform to the requirements of the table or not later than three years after manufacture.

Table I.1 — Properties of the slider rubber

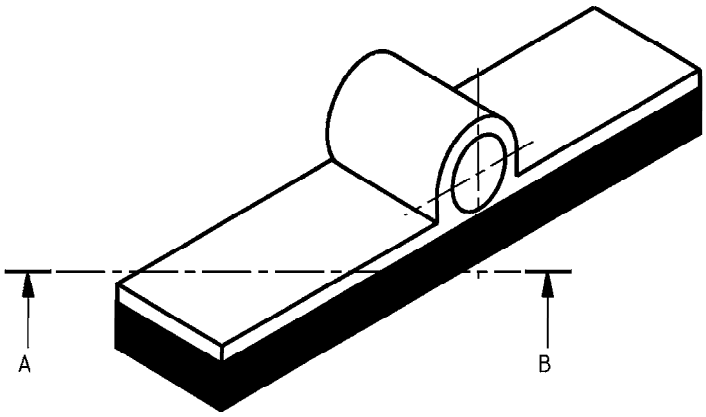
	Temperature °C				
Property	0	10	20	30	40
Resilience (%)[1)]	43 to 49	58 to 65	66 to 73	71 to 77	74 to 79
Hardness (IRHD)[2)]	53 to 65				

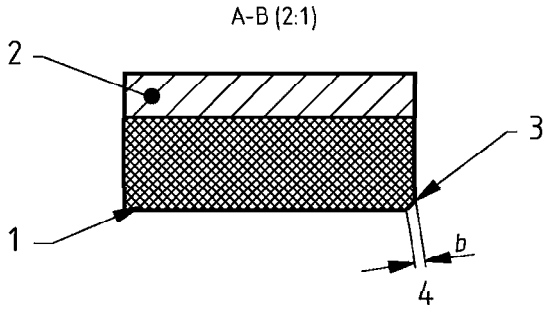
[1)] Rebound test in accordance with ISO 4662.
[2)] International Rubber Hardness Degrees in accordance with ISO 48.

I.2.1.8 The edges of the slider shall be square and clean-cut, and the rubber free from contamination by, for example, abrasive or oil. The slider shall be stored in the dark at a temperature in the range 5 °C to 20 °C.

I.2.1.9 Before using a new slider it shall be conditioned to produce a minimum width of striking edge of 1 mm as shown in Figure I.3.

This shall be achieved by setting up the tester and carrying out five swings on a dry surface with a friction value above 40 on the C scale followed by a further 20 swings on the same surface after wetting.





Key

1 Rubber slider

2 Aluminium backing

3 Striking edge

4 Worn width

Figure I.3 — Slider assembly illustrating the maximum wear or striking edge

I.2.1.10 The slider shall be discarded when the width of the striking edge as shown in Figure I.3 exceeds 3 mm or becomes excessively scored or burred. The slider can be reversed to expose a new edge, which will need to be conditioned.

I.2.2 A container with potable water at (20 ± 2) °C for wetting the surfaces of the test specimen and slider.

I.3 Calibration

The apparatus shall be recalibrated at least annually.

I.4 Sampling

Obtain a representative sample of five kerbs of the same surface family.

The face to be tested is the one that is intended to be trafficked and horizontal in use.

Each kerb in the sample shall permit a test area of 136 mm × 86 mm which is representative of the whole kerb. This area shall be tested using the 76 mm wide slider over a nominal swept length of 126 mm, readings being taken on the C scale.

In the case of large kerbs, representative samples shall be cut from them for testing.

I.5 Procedure

Keep the friction test equipment, and slider, in a room at a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C for at least 30 min before the test begins.

Immediately prior to testing with the friction tester, immerse the sample in water at (20 ± 2) °C for at least 30 min.

Place the friction tester upon a firm level surface and adjust the levelling screws so that the pendulum support column is vertical. Then raise the axis of suspension of the pendulum so that the arm swings freely, and adjust the friction in the pointer mechanism so that when the pendulum arm and pointer are released from the right-hand horizontal position the pointer comes to rest at the zero position on the test scale.

Before using a new slider condition it using the method described in I.2.1.9.

Discard any slider that exceeds the requirements given in I.2.1.10.

Rigidly locate the test specimen with its longer dimension lying in the track of the pendulum, and centrally with respect to the rubber slider and to the axis of the suspension of the pendulum. Ensure that the track of the slider is parallel to the long axis of the specimen across the sliding distance.

Adjust the height of the pendulum arm so that in traversing the specimen the rubber slider is in contact with it over the whole width of the slider and over the specified swept length. Wet the surfaces of the specimen and the rubber slider with a copious supply of water, being careful not to disturb the slider from its set position. Release the pendulum and pointer from the horizontal position, catch the pendulum arm on its return swing. Record the position of the pointer on the scale (the pendulum test value). Perform this operation five times, rewetting the specimen each time, and record the mean of the last three readings. Relocate the specimen after rotating through 180° and repeat the procedure.

I.6 Calculation of test results

When the wide slider is used over a swept length of 126 mm, calculate the pendulum value of each specimen as the mean of the two recorded mean values measured in opposite directions to the nearest 1 unit on the C scale.

The USRV is the mean pendulum value obtained on the 5 specimens.

I.7 Test report

The test report shall include the following extra information:

1) the mean pendulum test value of each specimen;

2) the mean USRV of the sample.

See also clause 8.

Annex J
(normative)

Verification of visual aspects

J.1 Preparation

Lay out the samples at floor level after examining each kerb for delamination.

J.2 Procedure

In natural daylight conditions an observer shall stand in turn at a distance of 2 m from the samples and record any kerbs showing cracks or flaking.

Compare the texture and the colour with the manufacturer's sample.

Annex K
(informative)

Example of the application of the method for checking conformity of bending strength by variables (6.3.8.3.B.)

K.1 General

For factory production control by the manufacturer conformity may be determined either by attributes or by variables (see 6.3.8.3 B).

Based on the measuring of bending strength the flow-chart (see Figure K.1) herewith shows the possible "routes": either by attributes or by variables; but it is always started by attributes because the variables route needs enough results to calculate the standard deviation.

The probability of acceptance is to be equivalent to that resulting form testing by "Attributes" (6.3.8.3 A).

K.2 Basic formula

The basic formula to check the conformity of a given production is for the three strength classes:

Class 1: $\overline{X}_n \geq 3{,}5 + q_n \times s$ (MPa)

Class 2: $\overline{X}_n \geq 5{,}0 + q_n \times s$ (MPa)

Class 3: $\overline{X}_n \geq 6{,}0 + q_n \times s$ (MPa)

$\overline{X}_n$ = the mean of the production sample of n products

q_n = acceptance factor

s = standard deviation for the production machine

K.3 Acceptance factors

Depending on the number of samples the acceptance factors are:

n = 4 $q_4 = 0{,}9$

n = 8 $q_8 = 1{,}2$

n = 16 $q_{16} = 1{,}3$

K.4 Standard deviations *s*

Different methods can be used for the determination of the standard deviation *s* depending on the accuracy needed.

The minimum number of results to determine the standard deviation depends on the process stability: commonly 30 results are used, but if the stability is proved, it is possible that 15 are enough. These results (30 or 15) should be gathered from tests of a representative production period, e.g. 16 production days 8 results or 4 results per day (see A.4.1).

At regular intervals the standard deviation should be checked.

K.5 Application of switching rules

When the production is under control, the number of samples tested decreases.

That is logical, because the probability to produce defectives decreases. The switching rules are given in A.5.

K.6 Results

If the result of using the formula in K.2 is positive and no individual result *T* is below 2,8 MPa, 4,0 MPa or 4,8 MPa respectively according to the strength class, the corresponding production complies with the requirements of this standard. If the results do not meet the requirements, 6.3.7 applies.

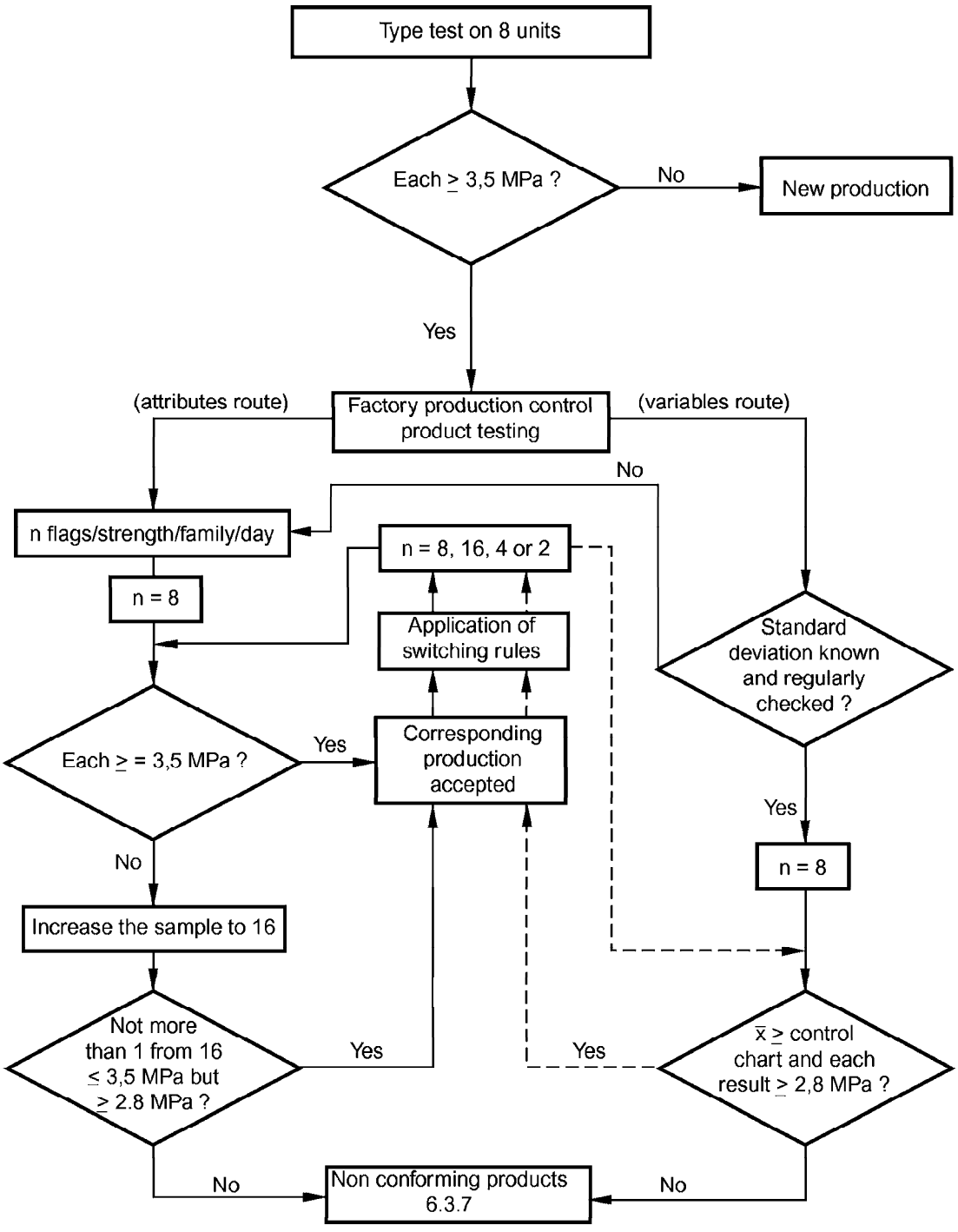


Figure K.1 — EN 1340 bending strength

Annex ZA
(informative)

Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC)

ZA.1 Scope and relevant characteristics

This European Standard and its annex ZA have been prepared under the Mandates M/119 'Floorings' and M/122 'Roof coverings, rooflights, roof windows and ancillary products', given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The clauses of this European Standard shown in this annex meet the requirements of these Mandates given under the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106).

Compliance with this annex ZA confers a presumption of fitness of the construction products covered by this European standard for their intended use under consideration in Table ZA.1, reference shall be made to the information accompanying the CE-marking.

> **WARNING:** Other requirements and EU directives, not affecting the fitness for intended use can be applicable to a construction product falling within the scope of this annex.

In addition to clause 4.2 related to dangerous substances, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

NOTE An informative database of European and national provisions on dangerous substances is available at the Construction website on EUROPA (CREATE, accessed through http://europa.eu.int).

Construction product:	Precast concrete kerbs under the scope of this standard
Intended use(s):	Internal and external flooring and/or roof covering

Table ZA.1 — Required characteristics

Essential characteristics	Requirement clauses in this standard	Mandated levels or classes	Notes/Units	Use
Reaction to fire	5.3.6.1	Class A1		Internal flooring
External fire performance	5.3.6.2	None	Deemed to Satisfy	Roofing
Emission of asbestos	4.2	No content	see 4.2	Internal & external flooring and roofing
Breaking strength	5.3.3.1	None		Internal & external flooring
Slip/skid resistance	5.3.5.1	None	Satisfactory	Internal & external flooring
	5.3.5.2	None	Only for Products where the whole upper surface is ground and/or polished to produce a very smooth surface	Internal & external flooring
Thermal conductivity	5.3.7	None		Internal flooring
Durability*	5.3.3.3	None		External flooring
	5.3.5.3	None		Internal & external flooring
* Where a member state wants to establish a relationship between durability and weathering resistance 5.3.2 applies				

The requirement on a certain essential characteristic is not of application in those Member States (MS) where there are no regulatory requirements on that characteristic for the intended use of the product. In this case manufacturers placing their products on the market of these MSs are not obliged to determine, nor to declare, the performance of their products with regard to this characteristic and

the option "No Performance Determined" (NPD) in the information accompanying the CE-marking (see clause ZA.3) may be used.

The NPD option may not be used for the essential characteristic of breaking strength.

ZA.2 Attestation of conformity

The system of attestation of conformity for the product indicated in Table ZA.1, in accordance with the Commission Decisions 97/808/EC and 98/436/EC, as amended, as given for this product family in annex III of the Mandates M/119 and M/122, is shown in Table ZA.2 for the indicated intended use:

Table ZA.2 — Attestation of conformity system

Product	Intended use	Level(s) or class(es)	Attestation of conformity system
Precast concrete kerbs	For external uses and road finishes to cover external pedestrian and vehicular circulation areas	Asbestos: no content	4
Precast concrete kerbs	For internal uses including enclosed public transport premises	Reaction to fire: A1* Asbestos: no content	4
Precast concrete kerbs	For roofing	External fire performance deemed to satisfy ** Asbestos: no content	4
System 4: see CPD Annex III.2. (ii) Third possibility. * Materials of Class A1 that are not required to be tested for reaction to fire, according to Decision 1996/603/EC as amended. ** See Commission Decision 2000/553/EC as amended.			

Table ZA.3 — Assignation of tasks

Tasks for the manufacturer	Scope of the tasks	Clauses to apply
Initial type testing	All relevant characteristics in Table ZA.1	6.2
Factory production control		6.3

ZA.2.2 Declaration of conformity

The manufacturer or his agent established in the EEA, shall prepare and retain a declaration of conformity, which entitles the manufacturer or his agent to affix the CE marking symbol. This declaration shall include:

— name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and the place of production;

— description of the product (type, identification, use ...), and a copy of the information accompanying the CE marking symbol;

— provisions to which the product conforms (e.g. annex ZA of this EN);

— particular conditions applicable to the use of the product (if necessary);

— name of, and position held by the person empowered to sign the declaration on behalf of the manufacturer or his agent.

The declaration shall be presented in the language(s) of the Member State of use of the product.

ZA.3 CE marking and labelling

The manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the EU or EFTA is responsible for the affixing of the CE marking symbol.

The CE marking symbol to affix shall be in accordance with Directive 93/68/EC and shall be accompanied by the following information. They shall appear on the packaging and/or on the accompanying commercial documents:

— the name or identifying mark of the producer;

— registered address of the producer;

— the last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed;

— the number of this standard (EN 1340);

— the product type (i.e. Precast concrete kerb) and intended use(s), e.g: internal flooring, external flooring and/or roofing; and

— information on the mandated characteristics/ values to declare.

For products intended for external pedestrian and vehicular circulation areas:

— breaking strength;

— slip/skid resistance;

— durability.

For products intended for internal flooring use:

— reaction to fire;

— breaking strength;

— slip/skid resistance;

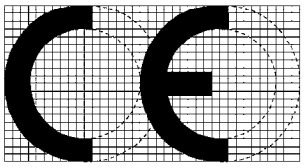
— durability;

— thermal conductivity (where relevant).

For products intended for roof covering:

— external fire performance: deemed to satisfy.

Figures ZA.1 and ZA.2 give examples of products subject to strength durability and to weathering durability respectively, concerning the information to be given on the commercial documents or on the packaging.

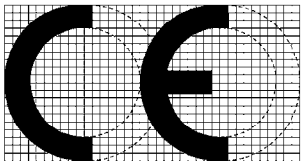


Anyco Ltd, P.O. Box 21, B 1050
2000

EN 1340
Precast concrete kerb

Intended Use:	**Internal flooring**	**External flooring**	**Roofing**
Emission of asbestos	Pass	X	X
Breaking strength (MPa)	3,5	3,5	X
Slip/skid resistance	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	X
Thermal conductivity [W/(mK)]	1,2	X	X
External fire performance	X	X	Deemed to Satisfy
(Strength) durability	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	X
Reaction to fire	A1	X	X
X = not relevant			

Figure ZA.1 — Example of CE marking information



Anyco Ltd, P.O. Box 21, B 1050
2000

EN 1340

Precast concrete kerb

Intended Use:	**Internal**	**External**	**Roof**
Breaking strength (MPa)	3,5	3,5	X
Slip/skid resistance	45	45	X
Thermal conductivity [W/(mK)]	1,2	X	X
External fire performance	X	X	Deemed to satisfy
Durability	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	X
Reaction to fire	A1	X	X
X = not relevant			

Figure ZA.2 — Example of CE marking information

National annex NA
(informative)

Tradition and practice in the use of concrete kerbs and channels in the UK

NA.1 Introduction

This national annex gives additional information and advice on the use of kerbs and channels for users of this European Standard in the UK.

In addition, the following major differences exist between EN 1340 and BS 7263-3: 2001.

- In EN 1340 the minimum thickness of any facing layer is 4 mm.
- EN 1340 does not contain reference to the concept of designated kerb sizes and shapes (see **NA.2**).
- EN 1340 introduces the end shape of kerbs with examples.
- EN 1340 contains only one class of dimensional tolerance.
- EN 1340 does not give the option for a manufacturer to declare a loss of mass in the freeze/thaw test, but does include an alternative of establishing weathering resistance by water absorption.
- EN 1340 defines the bending strength as the characteristic value, not a mean value, and includes three bending strength classes.
- EN 1340 does not make reference to abrasion resistance class 26 or the option for a manufacturer to declare a value. EN 1340 adds two new abrasion resistance classes, 20 and 23, and an alternative test method, the Bohme test.
- EN 1340 does not contain a requirement for a polished skid resistance value (see **NA.6**) or classes for unpolished slip/skid resistance.
- EN 1340 contains clauses on fire performance and thermal conductivity.

NA.2 Size, shape and designation

Kerbs for use in the UK have been traditionally supplied in a number of standard shapes and sizes which are shown in the Figure NA.1, Figure NA.2 and Figure NA.3 (taken from BS 7263-3:2001). EN 1340 puts no limit on the shapes or sizes of kerbs but does recommend a maximum length of 1 m (see Note to **5.2.2**). Manufacturers will continue to offer the traditional kerb and channel range and will continue to recognize the traditional designations. The traditionally designated kerbs and channels will, when claimed, also conform to the requirements of EN 1340. These traditional sizes and designations are shown in Table NA.1. The preferred radii in EN 1340 are the same as those in BS 7263-3:2001.

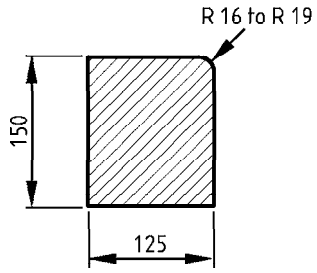
NOTE The preferred radii in BS 7263:1994 may still be available.

Table NA.1 — Types of product and their designations.

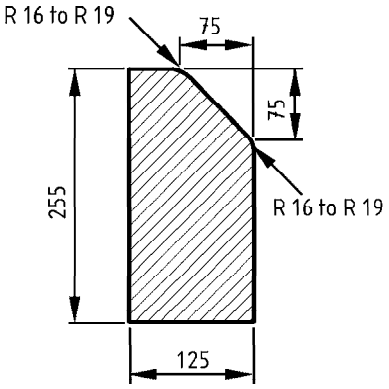
Type	Designation	Reference	x-height[a] mm	I^b mm	y^c mm
Kerbs:			—		
Bullnosed kerb	BN	Figure NA.1a)		24 200 000	62.3
45° splayed kerb	SP	Figure NA.1b)		35 000 000	58.9
Half battered kerb	HB1	Figure NA.1c)		79 600 000	73.1
	HB2	NA.1d)		37 300 000	60.3
	HB3	NA.1e)		19 700 000	58.6
Transition kerb (left hand)	TL	Figure NA.2a)			
Transition kerb (right hand)	TR	Figure NA.2a)			
Dropper kerb (left hand)	DL	Figure NA.2b) NA.2c)			
Dropper kerb (right hand)	DR	Figure NA.2b) NA.2c)			
Channels			—		
Channel square	CS1	Figure NA.1f),		41 500 000	62.5
	CS2	NA.1g)		24 400 000	62.5
Channel dished	CD	Figure NA.1h)		30 700 000	56.1
Edgings			150 or 200		
Round top edging	ER	Figure NA.3a)	or 250	1 560 000	25
Flat top edging	EF	Figure NA.3b)		2 080 000	25
Bullnosed edging	EBN	Figure NA.3c)		2 600 000	25
Quadrants			—	—	—
Bullnosed quadrant	QBN	Figure NA.3d)			
45° splayed quadrant	QSP	Figure NA.3d)			
Half battered quadrant	QHB	Figure NA.3d)			
Angles			—	—	—
Internal angle	IA	Figure NA.3e)			
External angle	XA	Figure Na.3f)			

NOTE 1 This table is taken from BS 7263-3:2001.
NOTE 2 These are shape designations and are not to be confused with performance classes.

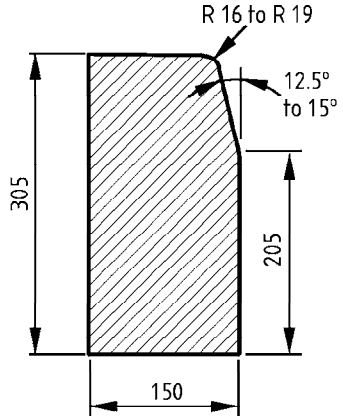
[a] Shown in Figure NA.3a), Figure NA.3b) and Figure NA.3c).
[b] I is the second moment of area.
[c] y is the distance from the centroid to the extreme tensile fibre.



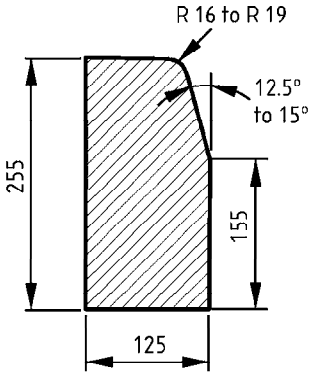
a) Bullnosed kerb: type BN



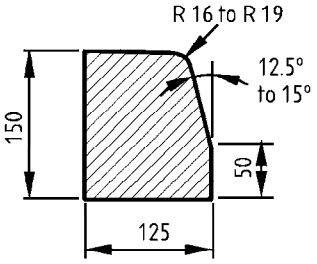
b) 45° splayed kerb: type SP



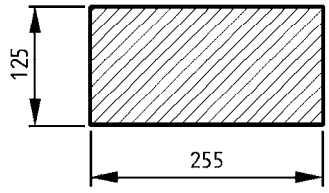
c) Half bettered kerb: type HB1



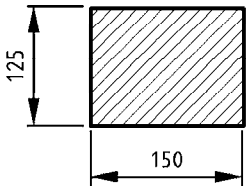
d) Half battered kerb: type HB2



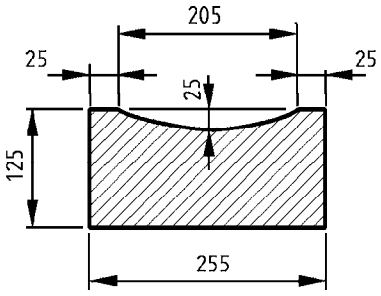
e) Half battered kerb: type HB3



f) Channel square: type CS1

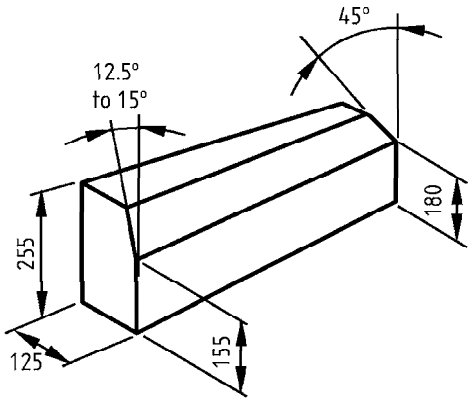


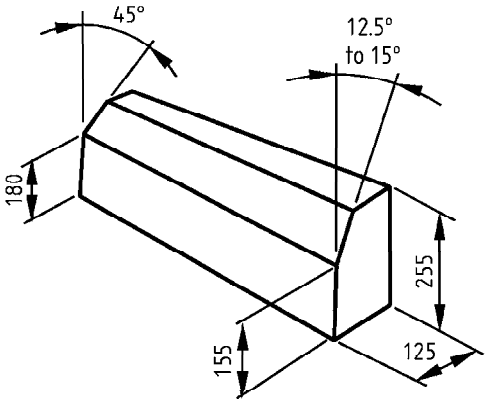
g) Channel square: type CS2



h) Channel dished: type CD

Figure NA.1 — Bullnosed, splayed and half-battered kerbs and square and dished channels — Work dimensions



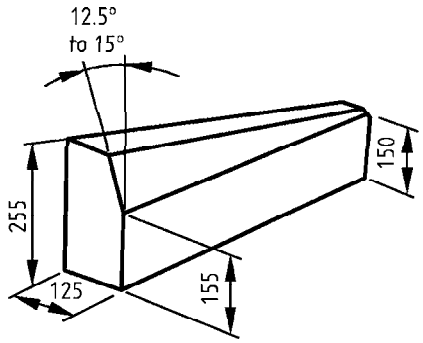


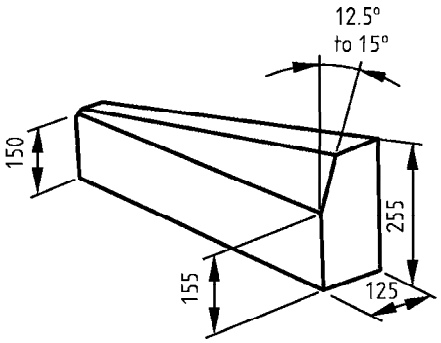
Left-hand: type TL

Right-hand: type TR

NOTE For use with kerb types SP and HB2.

a) Transition kerb: half battered to 45° splay



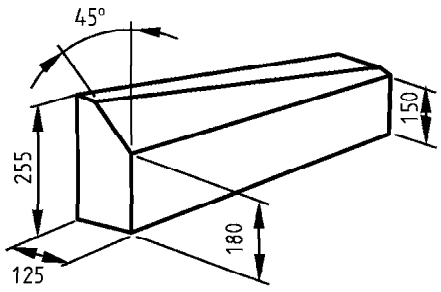


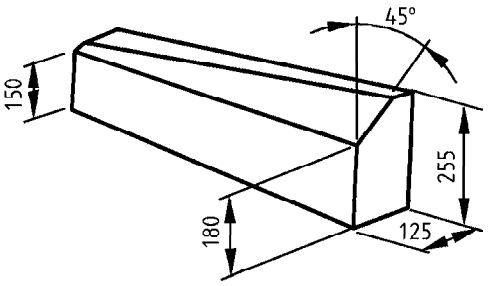
Left-hand: type DL1

Right-hand: type DR1

NOTE For use with kerb types BN and HB2.

b) Dropper kerb type 1: half battered to bullnosed





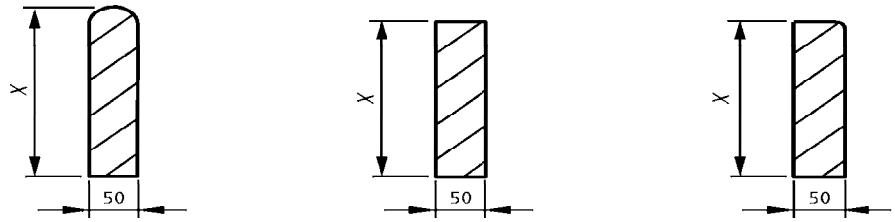
Left-hand: type DL2

Right-hand: type DR2

NOTE For use with kerb types BN and SP.

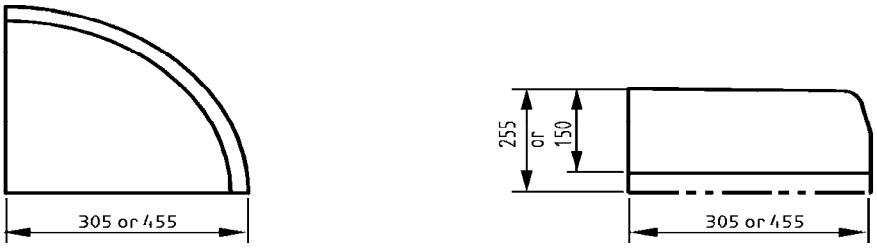
c) Dropper kerb type 2: 45° splay to bullnosed

Figure NA.2 — Transition and dropper kerbs — Work dimensions



X = 150 mm, 200 mm or 250 mm.

a) Round top edging: type ER b) Flat top edging: type EF c) Bullnosed edging: type EBN



Plan Elevation

NOTE Quadrants in these sizes may have the following profile:
- bullnosed type QBN, to match corresponding kerb type BN; or
- half battered type QHB, to match corresponding kerb types HB2, HB3; or
- 45° splayed type QSP, to match corresponding kerb type SP.

d) Quadrants

NOTE Angle kerbs in the above sizes may also have profiles to match 45° splayed type SP.

e) Internal angle kerb: type IA f) External angle kerb: type XA

Figure NA.3 — Edgings, quadrants and angle kerbs — Work dimensions

NA.3 Strength and use

Traditionally in the UK, kerbs conforming to BS 7263:1994 had a minimum bending strength of 3.4 MPa (*see* **5.3.3.2**).

NA.4 Weathering resistance

In areas subject to regular treatment with de-icing salts Class 3 should be used.

In areas subject to freeze/thaw without regular treatment with de-icing salts at least Class 2 products should be used.

In areas not subject to freeze/thaw at least Class 1 products should be used.

NOTE See **5.3.2.2**.

NA.5 Abrasion

This is only relevant for channels over which vehicles will run and/or people walk.

In areas subject to very heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic Class 4 products should be used.

In areas subject to normal pedestrian and vehicle use, e.g. public pavements and roads etc. at least Class 3 products should be used.

In areas subject to light pedestrian and vehicular use e.g. gardens, drives etc. at least Class 1 products should be used.

NOTE See **5.3.4.2**.

NA.6 Slip/skid resistance

This is only relevant for channels over which vehicles will run and/or people walk.

If the manufacturer declares a slip/skid resistance value, the following slip resistance table (Table NA.2) gives an indication of the value against the potential for slip.

Table NA.2 — Pendulum test values

Pendulum test value	Potential for slip
Below 19	High
20 to 39	Moderate
40 to 74	Low
Above 75	Extremely low
NOTE The information in this table is taken from *The measurement of floor slip resistance. Guidelines recommended by the UK Slip Resistance Group, Issue 2,* RAPRA, 2000.	

NOTE For additional information on skid resistance, reference should be made to BS 7976.

NA.7 Tactility

For information on tactility, reference should be made to BS 7997[1)].

[1)] In preparation.

NA.8 CE Marking

It is not mandatory to CE mark a product in order to meet the requirements of EN 1340 or to put a product on the market in UK. If CE marking is performed, the procedures in Annex ZA are mandatory. The significance of the CE marking is that the manufacturer claims compliance with the "harmonized" requirements that are regulated in the State in which the product is put on the market, but not necessarily with all of the requirements, of the normative text of the standard.

The attestation level required for CE marking is level 4. Therefore the manufacturer is responsible for the type testing and the production control procedures and no third party involvement is required.

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