

# Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

## Methods of testing portland, blended and masonry cements

### Method 12: Preparation of a standard mortar and moulding of specimens

AS 2350.12—2006

#### 1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for the preparation of a standard mortar and the moulding of specimens for testing of cements, under precisely defined conditions.

##### NOTES:

- 1 The testing procedure herein may involve the use of materials or equipment that require safety measures to be observed.
- 2 This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use.
- 3 The user of this Standard should establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

##### AS

- 1100 Technical drawing
- 1100.201 Part 201: Mechanical engineering drawing

##### AS/NZS

- 2350 Methods of testing portland, blended and masonry cements
- 2350.1 Part 1: Sampling
- 2350.11 Part 11: Compressive strength

##### BS EN

- 196 Methods of testing cement
- 196-1 Determination of strength

#### 3 PRINCIPLE

The mortar is prepared by mechanical mixing of plastic mortar containing one part by mass of cement and three parts by mass of standard sand with a water:cement ratio of 0.50. Standard sands from various sources and countries may be used provided that they meet the requirements of BS EN 196-1.

#### 4 APPARATUS AND RELATED CONDITIONS

##### 4.1 Laboratory and storage facility conditions

The air within the laboratory where preparation of specimens takes place shall be maintained at a temperature of  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of not less than 50%. The humidity-controlled room or cabinet for storage of the specimens in the mould shall be continuously maintained at a temperature of  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of not less than 90%.