MAURITIAN STANDARD

MS 36-3:2007

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Cement –

Part 3: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for cements for tropical use

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Contents

Foreword

This Mauritian Standard was drawn up by the **Building and Construction Standards Committee** (BCSC) through its **Subcommittee on Cements** and approved by the **Standards Council** on 30 May 2007. It was notified in the Government Gazette on **22 September 2007*.**

This Mauritian Standard is a translation of the French Standard **NF P 15-302**, *Ciments a usage tropical - Composition, specifications et critères de conformite*.

The English translated text of the French Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a Mauritian Standard. It does not cover cements of class of standard strength 22.5 for safety purposes.

The detailed requirement for evaluating the conformity of TU cements with this standard, including certification of conformity by a third party, are given in MS 36-2:2007[a)] (EN 197-2:2000), *Cement – Part 2: Conformity evaluation*.

The following Mauritian Standard is identical to the european Standard, which is referenced in the adopted standard:

European Standard	Corresponding Mauritian Standard
EN 197-1,	**MS 36-1:2006,** *Cement – Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements*

[a)] - To be published as Mauritian Standard

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Introduction

Common cements as defined in this standard can be used in intertropical regions. However, in these regions because of specific weather conditions, building industry can justify the use of cements with lower compressive strength than the cements conforming to MS 36-1:2006 or cements with slow developing compressive strength as per methods of testing set in EN 196-1.

The production of such cements using Portland clinker can require the use of another constituent meant for optimizing the developing strength and the heat of hydration as pozzolanic filler for instance.

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Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for cements for tropical use

1. Scope

The present standard gives further information and details about composition, specifications and conformity criteria for cements meant to be used in intertropical regions only.

What makes cements for tropical use (TU) different from common cements in MS 36-1:2006 (EN 197-1:2000) conforming to this standard is their composition.

NOTE It could be useful to the manufacturer and the user to exchange further details about the specifications of the cement set in the present document. The definition of such procedures is not in the scope of this standard, they are subjected to an agreement between the two concerned parties.

2. Normative references

The following document is indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest document (including any amendments) applies.

MS 36-1:2006 (EN 197-1:2000) *Cement - Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements*

3. Term and definition

3.1
cement for tropical use
the definition of cement given in Clause 4 of MS 36-1:2006 applies to cement for tropical use.

4. Constituents

4.1 Constituents defined in Clause 5 of MS 36-1:2006

All constituents defined in Clause 5 (5.1 to 5.5) of MS 36-1:2006 and meeting the specifications given for each of them can be used in the composition of cements for tropical use.

4.2 Pozzolanic filler (Z)

Pozzolanic fillers used as main or secondary constituent are natural rocks from volcanic origin, full of silica (SiO_2) and alumina (Al_2O_3). ground, those rocks have the same characteristics as natural pozzolana as described in Clause 5.2.3 of MS 36-1:2006. However, their reactive silica content does not reach 25% by mass, as specified for natural pozzolana.

