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IS 13630-13 (2006): Ceramic Tiles - Methods of test, Sampling and Basis of Acceptance, Part 13: Determination of scratch hardness of surface according to MOHS (see IS 13630: Parts 1 to 15) [CED 5: Flooring, Wall Finishing and Roofing]

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Indian Standard

CERAMIC TILES — METHODS OF TEST, SAMPLING AND BASIS FOR ACCEPTANCE

(First Revision)

ICS 91.100.23

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

August 2006

Price Group 1
FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Parts 1 to 15) (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Flooring, Wall Finishing and Roofing Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

This standard was first published in various parts in 1992-93. This is the first revision; having all parts combined in one publication, of the standard in which the following major changes have been incorporated:

a) As per the decision taken in the last meeting, the requirements of all the parts have been included in one volume and the revised standard has been brought in line with ISO 10545 (various parts).

b) The requirements for determination of bulk density have been added in Part 2 and a few changes have been made in the requirements for determination of water absorption.

c) A few modifications have also been made in Part 3.

d) Requirements for determination of breaking strength have also been added in Part 6.

e) Requirements for determination of glazing resistance tests have also been modified in Part 9.

f) A new test for determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution has been added as Part 14.

g) IS 13711 : 1993 ‘Sampling and basis for acceptance’ has been amalgamated with Part 15 of this standard.

In formulation of this standard considerable assistance have been derived from the following standards:

ISO 10545-1 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 1 : Sampling and basis for acceptance
ISO 10545-2 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 2 : Determination of dimensions and surface quality
ISO 10545-3 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 3 : Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density
ISO 10545-4 : 2004 Ceramic tiles — Part 4 : Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength
ISO 10545-5 : 1996 Ceramic tiles — Part 5 : Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution
ISO 10545-6 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 6 : Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles
ISO 10545-7 : 1996 Ceramic tiles — Part 7 : Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles
ISO 10545-8 : 1994 Ceramic tiles — Part 8 : Determination of linear thermal expansion
ISO 10545-10 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 10 : Determination of moisture expansion
ISO 10545-14 : 1995 Ceramic tiles — Part 14 : Determination of resistance to stains
ISO 13006 : 1998 Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.
Indian Standard

CERAMIC TILES — METHODS OF TEST, SAMPLING AND BASIS FOR ACCEPTANCE

PART 13 DETERMINATION OF SCRATCH HARDNESS OF SURFACE ACCORDING TO MOHS

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE
This standard (Part 13) covers a method of test for determining the scratch hardness of the surface of all ceramic tiles.

2 PRINCIPLE
Determination of the scratch hardness on Mohs' scale by drawing minerals of defined hardness by hand over the surface.

3 TEST MATERIALS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Mohs' Hardness</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcite</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluorspar</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Apatite</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Felspar</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Topaz</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corundum</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4 TEST SPECIMENS
A minimum of three tiles shall be tested.

5 PROCEDURE
5.1 Place the tile under test on a firm support with the glazed or proper surface uppermost.
5.2 Draw over the surface to be tested, by hand, a sharp freshly broken edge of the reference mineral applying a uniform effort such that at the end of the test, its edge or the tile surface is intact.
5.3 Repeat this procedure four times with a sharp freshly broken edge of the reference mineral.
5.4 Repeat the procedure for each tile with each mineral that is necessary to obtain a result.
5.5 Examine the tiles for scratches by naked eye, with the aid of spectacles, if usually worn.
5.6 For each tile note the mineral of highest Moha' hardness that produce no more than one scratch
5.7 In the case of tiles having variable scratch hardness note the lowest Mohs' hardness.

6 TEST REPORT
The test report shall contain the following:
   a) Description of the tiles; and
   b) Mohs’ hardness of each test specimen.
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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc: No. CED 5 (7358 to 7372).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402    website: www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices:

Central: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
NEW DELHI 110002

Eastern: 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi
KOLKATA 700054

Northern: SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022

Southern: C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113

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