

Australian Standard[®]

Test methods for limes and limestones

Method 2.1: Fineness—Wet sieving

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee BD/27, Limes and Limestones, to supersede, in part, AS 1672—1974, *Building limes*. This analysis of the particle size of hydrated lime replaces the ‘fineness test’ in AS 1672—1974. This Method is based on the procedure ‘sieve analysis of hydrated lime’ in ASTM C110:1987, *Test Methods for Physical Testing of Quicklime, Hydrated Lime, and Limestone*. The temperature range for drying has been reduced to 70°C to 80°C for the care of sieves in line with recommendations by manufacturers. The maximum washing time has been reduced to 15 min to reduce the dissolution of hydrate particles and testing time.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out the method for the determination of the fineness of hydrated lime. The residue on any particular sieve should consist of that portion of the material with particles which will not pass through that sieve. The chemical composition of any residue is not determined by this test method.

WARNING: HYDRATED LIME CAN CAUSE SERIOUS CAUSTIC BURNS.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1152	Specification for test sieves
1349	Bourdon tube pressure and vacuum gauges
1672	Lime and limestone
1672.1	Part 1: Limes for building
4489	Test methods for limes and limestones
4489.1.1	Sample preparation—Quicklime and hydrated lime

3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard the definitions given in AS 1672.1 apply.

4 PRINCIPLE By careful washing with water the particles larger than the sieve mesh are separated from the test portion. This coarse fraction is dried, weighed and expressed as a percentage of the original test portion.

5 APPARATUS The following apparatus is required:

- (a) *Balance*—capable of weighing 100 g to an accuracy of 0.03 g.