

# ILNAS

Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation  
de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité  
des produits et services

## ILNAS-EN 12902:2004

**Products used for treatment of water intended for human  
consumption - Inorganic supporting and filtering materials -  
Methods of test**

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Wasser für den menschlichen  
Gebrauch - Anorganische Filterhilfs- und Filtermaterialien -  
Prüfverfahren

Produits chimiques utilisés pour le traitement de l'eau destinée à  
la consommation humaine - Matériaux inorganiques de filtration et  
de support - Méthodes d'essai

11/2004

## National Foreword

This European Standard EN 12902:2004 was adopted as Luxembourgish Standard ILNAS-EN 12902:2004 in November 2004.

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- Participate in the design of standards
- Foresee future developments
- Participate in technical committee meetings

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English version

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 September 2004.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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



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## Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	3
1 Scope .....	4
2 Normative references .....	4
3 Terms and definitions .....	4
4 Sampling .....	4
5 Physical properties .....	5
6 Chemical properties .....	16
Annex A (informative) Measurement of resistance to friability .....	33

## Foreword

This document (EN 12902:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 "Water supply", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 May 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2005.

This document supersedes EN 12902:1999.

Significant technical differences between this edition and EN 12902:1999 are as follows:

- a) Addition in 5.2.6 of a requirement to round results to the nearest 10 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- b) Modification of Table 4 to specify analytical performance characteristics instead of specific methods.
- c) Modification of 6.5 to allow the use of a larger test sample.
- d) Deletion of clause 7 (Determination of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in aqueous extracts).
- e) Correction of figure A.2.

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

## 1 Scope

This document specifies methods of test to determine physical and chemical properties of Inorganic Supporting and Filtering Materials (ISFM).

NOTE The applicability of the methods is specified in the relevant product standard.

## 2 Normative references

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

EN 12901:1999, *Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Inorganic supporting and filtering materials – Definitions.*

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987).*

ISO 562, *Hard coal and coke – Determination of volatile matter.*

ISO 565, *Test sieves – Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet – Nominal sizes of openings.*

ISO 609, *Solid mineral fuels – Determination of carbon and hydrogen – High temperature combustion method.*

ISO 2395, *Test sieves and test sieving – Vocabulary.*

ISO 2591-1, *Test sieving – Part 1: Methods using test sieves of woven wire cloth and perforated metal plate.*

ISO 3165, *Sampling of chemical products for industrial use – Safety in sampling.*

ISO 6206, *Chemical products for industrial use – Sampling – Vocabulary.*

ISO 8213, *Chemical products for industrial use – Sampling techniques – Solid chemical products in the form of particles varying from powders to coarse lumps.*

ISO 9276-1, *Representation of results of particle size analysis – Part 1: Graphical representation.*

ISO 13320-1, *Particle size analysis – Laser diffraction methods – Part 1: General principles.*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12901:1999 apply.

## 4 Sampling

Observe the recommendations of ISO 3165 and see ISO 6206. Sample in accordance with ISO 8213 and obtain the laboratory sample from the bulk sample by using a divider.

## 5 Physical properties

### 5.1 Particle size distribution

#### 5.1.1 General

The particle size distribution of granular materials shall be determined by sieving; this is applicable to distributions measured using sieves of nominal aperture size of 0,025 mm and above (see ISO 2591-1).

For powders, the particle size shall be determined according to the laser optical method (see 5.1.4).

NOTE Alternative methods for particle size determination include:

- water sieving for powders;
- size measurement with magnification:                      microscopic counting;
- particle fall in a fluid without acceleration:                      settling;
- particle fall in a fluid with acceleration:                      cycloning;
- electromagnetic wave diffraction:                      turbidity;
- dielectric properties:                      Coulter counter.

#### 5.1.2 Principle

Measurement of particle size distribution by sieving for granular materials or laser diffraction for powders.

#### 5.1.3 Particle size distribution for granular material

The particle size distribution for granular material shall be determined in accordance with ISO 2591-1; see also ISO 2395 and ISO 565.

#### 5.1.4 Particle size distribution for powders

##### 5.1.4.1 General

The laser diffraction method described applies to powders in suspension in a liquid or gaseous fluid as well as to aerosols or emulsions. Measurable particle sizes are between 0,5  $\mu\text{m}$  and an upper limit linked to the optical configuration of the laser equipment used which can range up to 3 600  $\mu\text{m}$ . The principle of the method and guidance on measurement are given in ISO 13320-1.

##### 5.1.4.2 Reagents

All reagents shall be of a recognized analytical grade and the water used shall conform to grade 3 in accordance with EN ISO 3696.

### 5.1.4.3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus together with the following.

5.1.4.3.1 Laser diffraction instrument (see ISO 13320-1).

### 5.1.4.4 Measurement

Disperse the sample in a suitable fluid (e.g. water, see ISO 13320-1) and introduce it into the analyzer in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Adjust the measurement conditions by carrying out repetitive analyses to optimize reproducibility. Measure the scattering pattern and convert the results to particle size distribution following the recommendations in ISO 13320-1.

### 5.1.5 Expression of results

The results shall be presented as a cumulative particle size distribution curve in accordance with ISO 9276-1.

### 5.1.6 Processing of results

From the cumulative particle size distribution curve, determine the value of the following parameters:

- effective size  $d_{10}$ ;
- uniformity coefficient  $U$ ;
- minimum size  $d_1$ ;
- oversize percentage;
- undersize percentage.

## 5.2 Bulk density (loose and packed)

### 5.2.1 General

This method of measurement is not routinely used for materials with particle size greater than 4 mm.

### 5.2.2 Principle

The volume of dried ISFM, loose or packed, is determined in a measuring cylinder; dividing the mass of dried ISFM by its volume gives the bulk density.

### 5.2.3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and glassware together with the following.

5.2.3.1 Balance with a capacity of 500 g or 2 000 g depending on volume of sample (see Table 1), with an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  g.

5.2.3.2 Desiccator.

5.2.3.3 Oven capable of being controlled at  $(105 \pm 2)$  °C.

5.2.3.4 Graduated measuring cylinder of  $(250 \pm 2)$  ml or  $(1\ 000 \pm 10)$  ml according to Table 1.