

IS 712:1984 - BUILDING LIMES

Lime has been used in India as a material of construction from very ancient days. The manner in which lime structures about 2000 years old have withstood the ravages of time bear irrefutable evidence to the durability of lime mortars.

The vastness of the country and its varied geological character has made available several types of limestones suitable for burning to obtain building limes. Due to the variability of limestone from place to place the resulting lime may be expected to vary in quality. The method of manufacturing building limes and the manner in which they are used in construction work differ from one part of the country to another.

IS 712:1984 covers the requirements for building limes used for construction purpose. Standard classifies Building limes six different classes (Class A to Class F) based on usage such as structural, masonry, plastering, finishing, white washing purposes.

Standard prescribes chemical requirements of Calcium and magnesium oxides, Magnesium oxides, Silica, alumina and ferric oxide, Un-hydrated magnesium oxide, Insoluble residue in dilute acid and alkali on ignited basis and Carbon dioxide & Available Lime as CaO (on oven dry basis), Free moisture content.

Standard prescribes physical requirements of Fineness & Residue on slaking through Residue on different IS Sieves. Also prescribes Setting time, Compressive strength at 14 days & 28 days, Transverse strength at 28 days, Workability bumps, Volume yield and Soundness, Le Chaterlier expansion, Popping & Pitting.

Standard prescribes the packing of product in suitable containers, such as jute bags lined with polythene or high-density polythene woven bags lined with polythene or craft paper bags, preferably containing 50 kg of lime.