
**Building and civil engineering
sealants — Vocabulary**

Mastics pour le bâtiment et le génie civil — Vocabulaire



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealants*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS B02, *Structures*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6927:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- modified the title;
- added important terminology for the property of the sealant to reflect the progress of the sealant technology.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Building and civil engineering sealants — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines technical terms for self-levelling and gun-grade (gunnable) sealants for above-ground exposed structures.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 11600, *Building construction — Jointing products — Classification and requirements for sealants*

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Sealant classification

3.1.1

seal

install the appropriate products in the *joint* (3.2.15) between components in order to prevent the penetration of water, moisture and/or air between the elements, components and assemblies made of the same or dissimilar materials

3.1.2

sealant

text material applied in an unformed state which, once *cured* (3.4.7) or dried, has the adhesive and cohesive properties to *seal* (3.1.1) a *joint* (3.2.15)

3.1.3

elastic sealant

sealant (3.1.2) in which the *stresses* (3.5.8) induced as a result of *joint* (3.2.15) movement are nearly proportional to the *strain* (3.5.7)

Note 1 to entry: The elastic behaviour of the sealant is evaluated by the *elastic recovery* (3.5.10) measurement (see ISO 7389).

3.1.4

plastic sealant

sealant (3.1.2) in which the *stresses* (3.5.8) induced as a result of *joint* (3.2.15) movement are nearly proportional to the rate of joint movement and are rapidly relieved when joint movement ceases

Note 1 to entry: The plastic behaviour of the sealant is evaluated by the *elastic recovery* (3.5.10) measurement (see ISO 7389).

3.1.5

one component sealant

sealant (3.1.2) ready for use not requiring mixing