INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Building construction — Sealants — Determination of resistance to compression

Construction immobilière — Mastics — Détermination de la résistance à la compression des mastics

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 11432 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Jointing products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11432:1993), Clauses 5, 6 and 7 of which have been technically revised.

Building construction — Sealants — Determination of resistance to compression

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to compression of sealants used in joints in building construction.

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.

ISO 6927, *Building construction — Jointing products — Sealants — Vocabulary*

ISO 13640, *Building construction — Jointing products — Specifications for test substrates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 6927 apply.

4 Principle

Test specimens, in which the sealant to be tested is adhered to two parallel substrate surfaces, are compressed by a defined percentage of the original width and the force recorded.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Substrate materials, used for the preparation of test specimens, are defined in ISO 13640, *Specification for test substrates*. The materials shall be selected from mortar and/or anodized aluminium and/or glass. Other substrate materials may be used as agreed by the parties concerned. For each test specimen, two substrate pieces of the same material are required; with dimensions as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Test substrates of other dimensions may be used, but then the dimensions of the sealant bead and the area of adhesion shall be the same as those shown in Figures 1 and 2.

5.2 Spacers, for the preparation of the test specimens, of cross-sections (12 mm × 12 mm) with anti-adherent surface.

5.3 Anti-adherent substrate, for the preparation of test specimens, e.g. polyethylene (PE) film, preferably according to the advice of the sealant manufacturer.

5.4 Ventilated convection-type oven, capable of operating at (70 ± 2) °C for conditioning according to method B.

5.5 Container, for water immersion of the specimen for conditioning according to method B.

5.6 Tensile test machine, capable of compressing the test specimens at a rate of (5,5 ± 0,7) mm/min.