

**Thermal insulation products for building applications -
Determination of the mechanical properties of glass
fibre meshes as reinforcement for External Thermal
Insulation Composite Systems with renders (ETICS)**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 13496:2013 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13496:2013 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13496:2013 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13496:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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English Version

**Thermal insulation products for building applications -
Determination of the mechanical properties of glass fibre
meshes as reinforcement for External Thermal Insulation
Composite Systems with renders (ETICS)**

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment -
Détermination des caractéristiques mécaniques des treillis
de fibres de verre servant à renforcer les systèmes
composites d'isolation thermique par l'extérieur (ETICS)
avec des enduits

Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - Bestimmung der
mechanischen Eigenschaften von Glasfasergewebe als
Armierung für außenseitige Wärmedämm-Verbundsysteme
mit Putz (WDVS)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 31 August 2013.

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 13496:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 “Thermal insulating materials and products”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 13496:2002.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- addition of sampling in Clause 6;
- addition of Figure 1;
- amendment of the test evaluation in Clause 8.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies equipment and procedures for determining the tensile strength and elongation of glass fibre meshes which are used for the reinforcement of the base coat in External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS).

2 Normative references

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

EN 1607, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces*

EN ISO 9229:2007, *Thermal insulation — Vocabulary (ISO 9229:2007)*

ISO 1887, *Textile glass — Determination of combustible-matter content*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 9229:2007 and the following apply.

3.1

tensile strength of glass fibre mesh

strength of the test specimen at failure relative to the width of the test specimen

4 Principle

The tensile strength of glass fibre meshes is determined at failure using a tensile testing machine.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Tensile testing machine, appropriate for the range of force and displacement involved, capable of having a constant crosshead speed adjusted to (50 ± 5) mm/min.

It shall be capable of measuring the force with an accuracy of 1 % in accordance with EN 1607.

5.2 Clamps of the tensile testing machine, which shall be coated with a material to ensure attachment without slippage of the test specimen, for example, rubber and shall fasten the test specimen across its whole width.

The clamps shall be sufficiently rigid to resist deformation during the test.

5.3 Container, which shall be wide and deep enough so that the test specimens can be immersed completely in an alkaline test solution.

This can be a cylindrical container, of volume $(2,5 \pm 0,5)$ l of height (48 ± 1) cm, of internal diameter $(8 \pm 0,5)$ cm, in which $(2 \pm 0,1)$ l of the alkaline test solution is introduced. The material of the container shall be resistant to the alkaline test solution (e.g. plastics or stainless steel).