

Glass in building - Product standard for structural and/or ultra-violet resistant sealant (for use with structural sealant glazing and/or insulating glass units with exposed seals)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 15434:2006+A1:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15434:2006+A1:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.05.2010 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 24.03.2010.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15434:2006+A1:2010 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15434:2006+A1:2010.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.05.2010 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 24.03.2010.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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English Version

Glass in building - Product standard for structural and/or ultra-violet resistant sealant (for use with structural sealant glazing and/or insulating glass units with exposed seals)

Verre dans la construction - Norme de produits pour produit de collage et de scellement structurel et/ou résistants aux rayonnements ultraviolets (utilisé pour les vitrages extérieurs collés et/ou pour les vitrages isolants à bords exposés)

Glas im Bauwesen - Produktnorm für lastübertragende und/oder UV-beständige Dichtstoffe (für geklebte Verglasungen und/oder Isolierverglasungen mit exponierten Dichtungen)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 April 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 25 January 2010.

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 CEN Management Centre 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 CEN 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

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Foreword

This document (EN 15434:2006+A1:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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 September 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2010.

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 includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-01-25.

This document supersedes EN 15434:2006.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags \square_{A1} \square_{A1} .

This European Standard is one of a series of interrelated standard parts dealing with:

- glass products for structural sealant glazing systems;
- installation of glass products in a structural manner on building façades;
- UV-resistant and structural sealant for use in structural sealant glazing

The interrelated parts are:

- EN 13022-1: Glass in building — Structural sealant glazing — Part 1: Glass products for structural sealant glazing systems for supported and unsupported monolithic and multiple glazing
- EN 13022-2: Glass in building — Structural sealant glazing — Assembly rules
- EN 15434: Glass in building — Product standard for structural and/or ultra-violet resistant sealant (for use with structural sealant glazing and/or insulating glass units with exposed seals)

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

1 Scope

A1 This European Standard covers the requirements for and testing of sealants for use in one or more of the following applications:

- a) Manufacturing of insulating glass units where ultra-violet resistance and/or mechanical resistance (structural use) of the insulating glass edge seal is required.
- b) Manufacturing of factory made structural sealant glazing elements when referred to by the relevant European Standards and/or European Technical Approval Guidelines.
- c) Assembling of glass products into or onto supports, where also ultra-violet resistance and/or mechanical resistance (structural use) of the seal is required, under controlled environmental conditions as described in Clause 5 of EN 13022-2: 2006.

NOTE 1 The required level of resistance to ultra-violet exposure will be dependent upon the degree of exposure to ultra-violet radiation.

NOTE 2 Only silicone based sealants are permitted for the applications a, b and c above.

d) Manufacturing of insulating glass units where the outer seal of the insulating glass has no structural function and exposure to ultra-violet radiation is reduced for example either by:

- i) Use of glass components that decrease the ultra-violet radiation transmission, e.g. laminated glass with ultra-violet absorbing interlayer(s), screen enamelled printing, etc., or
- ii) Use of durable applied opaque surface coverings, e.g. metal components, etc.

NOTE 3 Dependent upon the amount of ultra-violet radiation exposure both organic and silicone based sealants are permitted.

This European Standard covers the evaluation of conformity and the factory production control with respect to the production of sealants in conformity with this standard.

This European Standard describes the role of sealants that are in conformity with this European Standard, with respect to sealing and bonding.

This European Standard does not apply to sealants for the manufacture of insulating glass units where the seal is fully protected, i.e. by a frame, from ultra-violet radiation.

NOTE 4 Sealants for this application should comply with EN 1279-4.

This European Standard contains other aspects of importance for trade. **A1**

2 Normative references

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

EN 572-1, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties*

EN 572-2, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 2: Float glass*

EN 1279-4:2002, *Glass in building — Insulating glass units — Part 4: Methods of test for the physical attributes of edge seals*

EN 13022-1:2006, *Glass in building — Structural sealant glazing — Part 1: Glass products for structural sealant glazing systems for supported and unsupported monolithic and multiple glazing*

EN 13022-2:2006, *Glass in building — Structural sealant glazing — Part 2: Assembly rules*

EN 13501-1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests*

EN ISO 527-3, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets (ISO 527-3:1995)*

EN ISO 868, *Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness) (ISO 868:2003)*

EN ISO 1183-1:2004, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method (ISO 1183-1:2004)*

EN ISO 3231, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to humid atmospheres containing sulfur dioxide (ISO 3231:1993)*

EN ISO 4892-2, ^{A1} *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps (ISO 4892-2:2006)* ^{A1}

EN ISO 7389, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of elastic recovery of sealants (ISO 7389:2002)*

EN ISO 8339, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties (Extension to break) (ISO 8339:2005)*

^{A1} EN ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests (ISO 9227:2006)* ^{A1}

EN ISO 10563, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of change in mass and volume (ISO 10563:2005)*

EN ISO 11358:1997, *Plastics — Thermogravimetry (TG) of polymers — General principles (ISO 11358:1997)*

ISO 16269-6, *Statistical interpretation of data — Part 6: Determination of statistical tolerance intervals*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 13022-1:2006, EN 13022-2:2006, EN 1279-4:2002 and the following apply.

3.1

initial cure

stage in the curing where sealant has appropriate cohesive strength to resist to different levels of action

3.2

creep factor

shear design stress under dynamic load