## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

**ISO** 11618

> First edition 2015-08-15

## **Buildings and Civil Engineering** Works — Sealants — Classification and requirements for pedestrian walkway sealants

ruction .
les mastic. Construction immobilière — - Mastics — Classification et exigences





© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

nroduced or utilized 'be internet or an or ISO's mem' All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

CO	ontents	Page
For	eword	iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative reference	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Classification	
	4.1 Classes Subclasses	
5	Requirements and test methods for interior and exterior sealants	
6	Conditioning, test procedure and substrates 6.1 Method A 6.2 Method B	4
7	Definition of failure	
/	7.1 General	5
	7.2 Additional note on failure	
8	<b>Designation</b>	
9	Test report	6
	nex A (normative) Modification to ISO 10590	
	lingmanhy	
	подгарну	

### **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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: <a href="Foreword-Supplementary information">Foreword-Supplementary information</a>

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 59, Buildings and civil engineering works, Subcommittee SC 8, Sealants.

# Buildings and Civil Engineering Works — Sealants — Classification and requirements for pedestrian walkway sealants

### 1 Scope

This International Standard applies to sealants used for pedestrian walkways, public areas, movement joints between concrete slabs, areas with pedestrian load, areas which are used with trolleys, parking garages, walkable floors, balconies, terraces, and warehouses.

This International Standard specifies the types and classes of elastic sealants used in building construction pedestrian walkways according to their performance characteristics. Sealant may be either non-sag or self-leveling as declared by the manufacturer. Areas of application are floor joints which have been designed.

Chemical containment, cold applied joint sealants for concrete pavements to be used in roads, airfields, and sewage treatment plants are excluded.

Local regulations may be required in addition to this International Standard based on local laws and codes.

### 2 Normative reference

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.

ISO 6927, Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary

ISO 7389, Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of elastic recovery of sealants

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

ISO 8340, Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties at maintained extension

ISO 9047, Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of adhesion/cohesion properties of sealants at variable temperatures

ISO 10563, Building construction — Sealants — Determination of change in mass and volume

ISO 10590, Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties of sealants at maintained extension after immersion in water

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

ISO 19861, Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Determination of Curing rate behavior

ISO 19862, Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Durability to extension compression cycling under accelerated weathering

ISO 19863, Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Determination of tear resistance

### 3 Terms and definitions

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