
**Buildings and civil engineering
works — Sealants — Determination of
curing behaviour**

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Mastics — Détermination du
comportement de durcissement*



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Foreword

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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 — Determination of curing behaviour

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the curing behaviour of sealants used in joints in building construction.

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.

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

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

4 Principle

Test specimens are prepared such that the sealant to be will be subjected to a curing environment. A one part sealant has the time recorded when its cure in depth reaches 2 mm. A multi component sealant has the time recorded to reach 33 % of its ultimate hardness.

5 Test materials

5.1 One part sealants

5.1.1 Plastic or metal cylindrical cups, 35 mm - 75 mm internal diameter; 35 mm - 50 mm deep, wall thickness 1 mm - 3 mm.

5.1.2 Measuring device, scaled to 0,5 mm.

5.2 Multi component sealants

5.2.1 Draw down device, capable of producing a 6 mm minimum constant thickness of the sealant.

5.2.2 Indentation hardness measurement device, capable of measurements on the A scale.

Extremely soft sealants that measure less than 5 on the A scale should be measured on the 00 scale.