Ehitamine. Vuugimaterjalid. Tihendusmaterjalid. Tõmbeomaduste määramine

Building construction - Jointing products - Sealants - Determination of tensile properties



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPEENNE November 1990 EUROPAISCHE NORM UDC 691.587:620.172 Key words: Buildings, Joints, Sealing materials, Putty, Tension tests, Determination, Stress deformation English version ing construction - Jointing products -Determination of tensile properties (ISO 8339:1984) Build Sealants Hochbau - Fugendichtstoffe - Bestimmung Construction immobilière - Goduits der Zugfestigkeit (ISO 8339:1984) pour joints - Mastics - Détermination des propriétés de déformation seus traction (ISO 8339:1984) This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 1990-05-21 and is identical to the ISO standard as referred to. CEN members are bound to comply with the requirements of the CEN/CENELEC Com-mon Rules which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard withou Ony alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical receptences concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Central Secretariat or to any CEN member. This European Standard exists in three officia Oversions (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 CEN Central Secretariat has the same status as the officient versions. CEN members are the national standards organizations of Mastria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Irela Litaly, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland any United Kingdom. Red DY FT CEN European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung Central Secretariat: rue Bréderode 2, B-1000 Brussels (c) CEN 1990 Copyright reserved to all CEN members Ref. No. EN 28 339:1990 E

EN 28 339

BRIEF HISTORY

According the proposal of CEN/CS, the Technical Board decided in accordance with the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, clause 4.2.6, to submit the International Standard

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to the Formal Vote.

In accordance with the common CEN/CENELEC Rules, the following countries are bound to implement this standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

STATEMENT 50

The text of the International Standard 150 8339, edition 1984 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. On the Wiew Ognanian and the Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Wield Standard Standard Wield Standard Standard Standard Wield Standard Standard Wield Standard Standard Wield Standard Standard

International Standard

Building construction – Jointing products – Sealants – Determination of tensile properties

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEXACYHAPODHAR OPFAHUSALURI TO CTAHDAPTUSALUNIORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

phase, a Dreview Generated by the optimized by the second Construction immobilière — Produits pour joints Mastics — Détermination des propriétés de déformation sous traction

First edition - 1984-11-15

UDC 624.078.3: 691.17: 620.17

Descriptors : buildings, joints, sealing materials, putty, tests, determination, tensile properties.

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 SO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8339 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, Building construction.

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Building construction – Jointing products – Sealants – Determination of tensile properties



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

NOTE — A method for the determination of the properties at maintained extension is specified in ISO 8340.

2 References

ISO 6927, Building construction – Jointing boducts Sealants – Vocabulary.

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

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 6927 apply.

4 Principle

Preparation of test specimens in which the sealant to be tested adheres to two parallel contact surfaces. Extension of the test specimens to rupture and recording the tensile properties on a force/strain diagram.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Concrete and/or aluminium and/or flat glass supports, for the preparation of test specimens (two supports are required for each test specimen), of dimensions as shown in figures 1 and 2.

NOTE – For testing sealants of high modulus with flat glass supports, adequate reinforcement of the flat glass supports shall be provided.

5.2 Spacers, of dimensions $12 \text{ mm} \times 12 \text{ mm} \times 12,5 \text{ mm}$, for the preparation of test specimens (see figures 1 and 2).

5.3 Anti-adherent substrate, for the preparation of the test specimens, e.g. polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) film or vellum-paper, preferably according to the advice of the sealant manufacturer.

5.4 Tensile test machine, with recording device, capable of extending the test specimens at a rate of 5 to 6 mm/min.

5.5 Refrigerated container, capable of holding the tensile test machine (5.4) and of operating at (-20 ± 2) °C.

5.6 Convection-type oven, capable of being controlled at (70 \pm 2) °C.

5.7 Container, for immersing test specimens in water.

6 Preparation of test specimens

Two supports (5.1) and two spacers (5.2) shall be assembled according to figure 1 or 2 and set up on the anti-adherent substrate (5.3).

The instructions of the sealant manufacturer, for instance whether a primer is to be used, shall be followed.

The volume delimited by supports and spacers shall be filled with sealant, previously conditioned for 24 h at (23 \pm 2) °C. The following precautions shall be taken :

- a) avoid the formation of air bubbles;
- b) press the salant on the inner surfaces of the supports;
- c) trim the searant surface so that it is flush with the faces of the supports and spacers.

Then set the test specimens on edge and remove the antiadherent substrate within 48 h so as to allow reticulation or complete drying of the sealant coint, with the spacers remaining for 28 days.

7 Conditioning

7.1 General

The test specimens shall be conditioned either in accordance with method A or method B, as agreed between the parties concerned.

After conditioning, the test specimens shall be stored for at least 24 h at (23 \pm 2) °C and (50 \pm 5) % relative humidity before testing.