Road marking materials - Laboratory methods for identification

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12802:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12802:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12802:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12802:2011.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.06.2011 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.06.2011 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 08.06.2011.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 08.06.2011.
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN 12802

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English Version

Road marking materials - Laboratory methods for identification

Produits de marquage routier - Méthodes de laboratoire pour identification

Straßenmarkierungsmaterialien - Laborverfahren für die Identifikation

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 April 2011.

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Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 12802:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 226 “Road equipment”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

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 12802:2000.

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The Annexes A to H of this European Standard are normative.

This European Standard is one of a package of inter-related European Standards with a common date of withdrawal (dow) fixed on December 2011 *(including the request of an extension fo the co-existence period)*:

— EN 1790, *Road marking materials — Preformed road markings*,

— EN 1824, *Road marking materials — Road trials*,

— EN 1871, *Road marking materials — Paint, thermoplastic and cold plastic materials — Specifications*,

— EN 12802, *Road marking materials — Laboratory methods for identification*,

— EN 13197, *Road marking materials — Wear simulator Turntable,*

— EN 13212, *Road marking materials — Requirements for factory production control*,

— EN 13459, *Road marking materials — Sampling and testing*.

1 Scope

This document specifies laboratory methods for the identification of road marking materials used in horizontal signalization. It is not necessary, unless required, to perform all of the tests described.

2 Normative references

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

EN 1423, *Road marking materials — Drop on materials — Glass beads, antiskid aggregates and mixtures of the two*

EN 1424, *Road marking materials — Premix glass beads*

EN 1790, *Road marking materials — Preformed road markings*

EN 13459, *Road marking materials — Sampling and testing*

EN ISO 11890-2, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of volatile organic compound (VOC) content — Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method (ISO 11890-2:2006)*

EN ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling (ISO 15528:2000)*

ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
paints
liquid product containing binders, pigments, extenders, solvents and additives

NOTE It can be supplied in single or multi-component systems. When applied it produces a cohesive film by the process of solvent evaporation, or solvent evaporation and a chemical reaction.

3.2
cold plastics
viscous products supplied in two or multi-component forms (at least one main component and a hardener system) and free from solvents

NOTE The cohesive film is formed after mixing of all components only by a chemical reaction. Following the reaction, the liquid becomes a solid.

3.3
thermoplastics
solvent-free marking substance supplied in block, granular or powder forms

NOTE It is heated to a molten state and then applied. It forms a cohesive film by cooling.