

Hot applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 2: Determination of cone penetration at 25 °C

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Determination of cone penetration at 25 °C

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13880-2:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13880-2:2003 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 17.09.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13880-2:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13880-2:2003.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 17.09.2003 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: This standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the cone penetration of hot applied joint sealants using a standard penetrometer fitted with a suitable penetration cone. The initial, heat degraded and fuel immersed penetration values are recorded using this test method.</p>	<p>Scope: This standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the cone penetration of hot applied joint sealants using a standard penetrometer fitted with a suitable penetration cone. The initial, heat degraded and fuel immersed penetration values are recorded using this test method.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: cone penetration, construction, construction materials, definition, definitions, joint filling, joint sealings, penetration depths, road construction, testing, testing conditions

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English version

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Test method for the determination of cone penetration at 25°C

Produits de scellement de joints appliqués à chaud - Partie 2: Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la pénétration au cône à 25°C

Heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Konus-Penetration bei 25°C

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 May 2003.

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Foreword

This document EN 13880-2:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 "Road materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 February 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2005.

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

This European Standard is one of a series of standards as listed below:

EN 13880-1, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 1: Test method for the determination of density at 25 °C.*

EN 13880-2, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 2: Test method for the determination of cone penetration at 25 °C.*

EN 13880-3, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 3: Test method for the determination of penetration and recovery (resilience).*

EN 13880-4, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 4: Test method for the determination of heat resistance — Change in penetration value.*

EN 13880-5, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 5: Test method for the determination of flow resistance.*

prEN 13880-6, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 6: Test method for the preparation of samples for testing.*

EN 13880-7, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 7: Function testing of joint sealants.*

EN 13880-8, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 8: Test method for the determination of the change in weight of fuel resistance joint sealants after fuel immersion.*

EN 13880-9, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 9: Test method for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements.*

EN 13880-10, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 10: Test method for the determination of adhesion and cohesion following continuous extension and compression.*

EN 13880-11, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 11: Test method for the preparation of asphalt test blocks used in the function test and for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements.*

EN 13880-12, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 12: Test method for the manufacture of concrete test blocks for bond testing (recipe methods).*

EN 13880-13, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 13: Test method for the determination of the discontinuous extension (adherence test).*

Annexe A is informative.

1 Scope

This European Standard describes a method for determining the cone penetration of hot applied joint sealants using a standard penetrometer fitted with a suitable penetration cone. The initial and fuel immersed penetration values are recorded using this test method as required in prEN 14188-1.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1426, *Bitumen and bituminous binders — Determination of needle penetration.*

prEN 13880-6, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 6: Test method for the preparation of samples for testing.*

prEN 14188-1:2001, *Joint fillers and sealants — Part 1: Specifications for hot applied sealants.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in prEN 14188-1:2001 and the following apply.

3.1

cone penetration value

depth to which a standard cone penetrates the test specimen under defined conditions of mass, time and temperature

4 Principle

A portion of the sample is poured into two metal containers to provide the test specimens which be cooled in air and conditioned by immersion in a constant temperature water bath, together with the transfer dish.

After the period of conditioning, the transfer dish, containing the test specimens shall be taken from the water bath and placed on the penetration apparatus stand. The cone penetration test is carried out on the test specimens immediately.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Penetrometer

A penetrometer conforming to EN 1426 has been found to be suitable. To facilitate levelling, the penetrometer should be provided with level adjustment screws.

NOTE Equipment which is automatically controlled may also be used. Such equipment requires regular calibration on the correct penetration time.

5.2 Penetration cone

Penetration cone constructed of brass and conforming to the dimensions given in Figure 1.