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# Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Mastics — Méthode d'essai pour la détermination du pouvoir filant*



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

Published in Switzerland

 

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# Foreword

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering work*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealant*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11527:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the title was modified to read *Buildings and civil engineering work — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness*;

— the method of representing the diameter in Figure 1 and Figure 2 was modified;

— the additional rate of extension was introduced;

— the test procedure was modified to take account of both slower curing and faster curing sealants;

— the report section was modified include the type of tip used.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.



 

# Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness



## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the stringiness of a wet-applied one-component sealant.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

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.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

## 4 Principle

This method determines the stringiness of a sealant by measuring the maximum length of a strand or string which can be pulled from a wet sealant sample. A probe (tip) is forced into the wet sealant sample. After a short time (2 s to 10 s), the probe is removed from the sample using a constant rate of pull. A universal testing machine (also known as a universal tester, materials testing machine or materials test frame) or similar apparatus is used to provide a constant traverse rate, and the maximum travel before the "string" breaks is reported in millimetres.

## 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Extension device, universal testing machine or other apparatus**, e.g., pneumatic piston, which allows a grip to be pulled at a constant traverse rate (rate of grip separation) and provides a reading of the distance between the grips to the nearest millimetre. The extension device must be capable of maintaining a permissible value of less than 1 % relative tolerance in the traverse rate control.

**5.2 Probe**, with the following:

— Tip 1 (round, radius R = 7,5 mm) according to Figure 1 made of aluminium.

— Tip 2 (conical) according to Figure 2 made of polyethylene (PE).