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Building construction — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness

Construction immobilière — Mastics — Méthode d'essai pour la détermination du pouvoir filant

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Foreword

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ISO 11527 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealants*.

Building construction — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the stringiness of a wet-applied sealant.

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.

ISO 6927, *Building construction — Jointing products — Vocabulary for sealants*[1]

3 Terms and definitions

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

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, the probe is removed from the sample using a constant rate of pull. An extensometer or similar apparatus is used to provide a constant rate of pull, and the maximum travel before the “string” breaks is reported in millimetres.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Extensometer or similar apparatus

Extensometer or other apparatus, e.g. pneumatic piston, which allows a grip to be pulled at a constant rate and provides a reading of the distance between the grips to the nearest millimetre.

5.2 Probe

- Tip 1 (round) according to Figure 1.
- Tip 2 (conical) according to Figure 2.
- Tip made of aluminium.

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[1] Under revision.