



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 13880-9:2004

01-junij-2004

Toplo nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike – 9. del: Preskusna metoda za ugotavljanje združljivosti z asfaltnimi vozišči

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 9: Test method for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements

Heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 9: Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Verträglichkeit mit Asphalten

Produits de scellement de joints appliqués a chaud - Partie 9 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la compatibilité avec les revêtements bitumineux

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13880-9:2003

ICS:

91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials
93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13880-9

June 2003

ICS 93.080.20

English version

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 9: Test method for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements

Produits de scellement de joints appliqués à chaud - Partie 9: Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la compatibilité avec les revêtements bitumineux

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 March 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (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 the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents		page
Foreword.....		3
1 Scope		4
2 Normative references		4
3 Principle		4
4 Apparatus		4
5 Preparation and conditioning of the test specimens		4
6 Procedure		5
7 Expression of results		5
8 Precision		5
9 Test report		5
Annex A (informative) Determination of asphalt compatibility after heat degradation.....		6
A.1 Principle		6
A.2 Apparatus		6
A.3 Preparation and conditioning of test specimens		6

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e2ba0aef-6f38-4336-9c82-559f9003faf3/sist-en-13880-9-2004>

Foreword

This document (EN 13880-9:2003) 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 December 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2005.

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

prEN 13880-1	Hot applied joint sealants — Part 1: Test method for the determination of density at 25 °C
prEN 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
prEN 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
prEN 13880-7	Hot applied joint sealants — Part 7: Function testing of joint sealants
prEN 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
prEN 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
prEN 13880-12	Hot applied joint sealants — Part 12: Test method for the manufacture of concrete test blocks for bond testing (recipe methods)
prEN 13880-13	Hot applied joint sealants — Part 13: Test method for the determination of the discontinuous extension (adherence test)

Annex A is informative.

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.

EN 13880-9:2003 (E)**1 Scope****2 This European Standard describes a method for determining the compatibility of hot applied joint sealants applied to a saw asphalt joint slot. 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).

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

EN 13880-11:2003, *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.*

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

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests.*

3 Principle

Asphalt compatibility is determined by examining the applied sealant for adhesion and cohesion failure or the formation of any oil exudate or softening between the sealant and asphalt specimen following the period of conditioning specified.

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SIST EN 13880-9:2004

4 Apparatus

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4.1 Power driven masonry saw (other saws than a power driven masonry saw are suitable).

4.2 Stiff-bristle brush.

4.3 Cloth backed adhesive tape;

4.4 Fan circulated oven according to ISO 188, capable of maintaining a temperature of (60 ± 3) °C for 72 h.

4.5 Knife.

5 Preparation and conditioning of the test specimens

5.1 Use two asphalt test blocks in accordance with EN 13880-11:2003, 8.2.

5.2 Cut a groove 100 mm long, $(13,0 \pm 3,2)$ mm wide and $(19,0 \pm 3,2)$ mm deep in the top surface of each asphalt test block by wet sawing with a power driven masonry saw (see 4.1).

5.3 Scrub the grooves thus formed with a stiff-bristle brush (see 4.2) while holding the specimens under running water to remove all residual from sawing.

5.4 Allow the specimens to dry and return to room temperature after which securely wrap them with cloth backed adhesive tape, or otherwise reinforce to prevent slumping or collapse during the test period.

6 Procedure

6.1 Prepare two test specimens according to prEN 13880-6.

6.2 Caulk the ends of the grooves to prevent leaking and pour a portion of the laboratory sample of joint sealant into the grooves filling them to slight excess. Do not allow the sealant to overflow on to the surface of the specimen adjacent to the grooves.

6.3 After the joint sealant has cooled to room temperature, remove any overfill with a heated knife (see 4.5) so that the surface of the sealant is level with that of the asphalt specimen.

6.4 Place the asphalt specimens in a fan circulated oven (see 4.4) maintained at a temperature of (60 ± 3) °C for a period of (72 ± 1) h. Inspect the specimen at least once each day to prevent slumping or collapse during the test period.

6.5 After the test period, remove the asphalt specimens from the fan circulated oven (see 4.4) and immediately examine them for incompatibility of the joint sealant with the specimen.

7 Expression of results

Report any evidence of adhesion and cohesion failure or the formation of an oily exudate or softening between the sealant and asphalt specimens according to prEN 14188-1.

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8 Precision

Estimates of the repeatability and reproducibility of this test method are not available yet but will be included by amendments when available.

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9 Test report

The test report shall confirm that the test was carried out in accordance with this European Standard and shall include the following information:

- a) name of sample;
- b) source of sample;
- c) batch number and date of manufacturer where appropriate or expiry date;
- d) date of testing and results obtained;
- e) name of the analyst and test laboratory.

Annex A (informative)

Determination of asphalt compatibility after heat degradation

A.1 Principle

The purpose of this test is to verify the joint sealants compatibility with the asphalt specimen following prolonged heating.

A.2 Apparatus

The apparatus shall be used as described in clause 4.

A.3 Preparation and conditioning of test specimens

Use two asphalt test blocks in accordance with 5.1.

Prepare two test specimens of joint sealant in accordance with 6.2 and 6.3 except that the heating period shall be extended to 6 h at the manufacturer's maximum recommended safe heating temperature.

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