
Hladno nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike – 7. del: Preskusna metoda za ugotavljanje odpornosti proti plamenu

Cold applied joint sealants - Part 7: Test method for the determination of the resistance to flame

Kalt verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 7: Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Flammen

Mastics pour joints appliqués a froid - Partie 7 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la résistance a la flamme

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14187-7:2003

ICS:

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials
93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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EN 14187-7

June 2003

ICS 13.220.50; 93.080.20

English version

Cold applied joint sealants - Part 7: Test method for the determination of the resistance to flame

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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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Foreword

This document (EN 14187-7:2003) 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:

EN 14187-1, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 1: Test method for the determination of the rate of cure.*

EN 14187-2, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 2: Test method for the determination of tack free time.*

EN 14187-3, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 3: Test method for the determination of self-levelling properties.*

EN 14187-4, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 4: Test method for the determination of the change in mass and volume after immersion in test fuel.*

EN 14187-5, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 5: Test method for the determination of the resistance to hydrolysis.*

EN 14187-6, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 6: Test method for the determination of the adhesion/cohesion properties after immersion in chemical liquids.*

EN 14187-7, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 7: Test method for the determination of the resistance to flame.*

EN 14187-8, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 8: Test method for the determination of the artificial weathering by UV-irradiation.*

prEN 14187-9, *Cold applied joint sealants — Part 9: Function test.*¹⁾

No existing European Standard is superseded.

WARNING — This test should be carried out under suitable environmental conditions to provide adequate protection to personnel against the risk of fire, inhalation of smoke and/or toxic products of combustion.

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.

1) In preparation.

EN 14187-7:2003 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other exposed concrete pavements.

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 26927:1990, *Building construction - Jointing products - Sealants - Vocabulary (ISO 6927:1981)*.

EN 28340:1990, *Building construction - Jointing products - Sealants - Determination of tensile properties at maintained extension (ISO 8340:1984)*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 26927:1990 apply.

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4 Principle

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The resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants is determined by subjecting it to the flame for a specified time.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 High temperature laboratory burner, rated to supply up to 3 000 W and capable of burning approximately 200 g of propane per hour at operating capacity.

5.2 draught shield consisting of an open ended cylinder of light gauge metal with a diameter of (125 ± 3) mm and a height of (300 ± 5) mm.

5.3 Steel specimen support, made from two 150 mm long rods and two 50 mm long rods, all of 3 mm nominal diameter, to form a support with a rectangular centre opening of 40 mm x 50 mm as shown in Figure 1.

5.4 Temperature measuring device, capable of measuring of up to 300 °C with an accuracy of ± 5 °C.

6 Preparation of test specimens

One test specimen made and cured in accordance with EN 28340:1990 method B shall be used.

7 Procedure

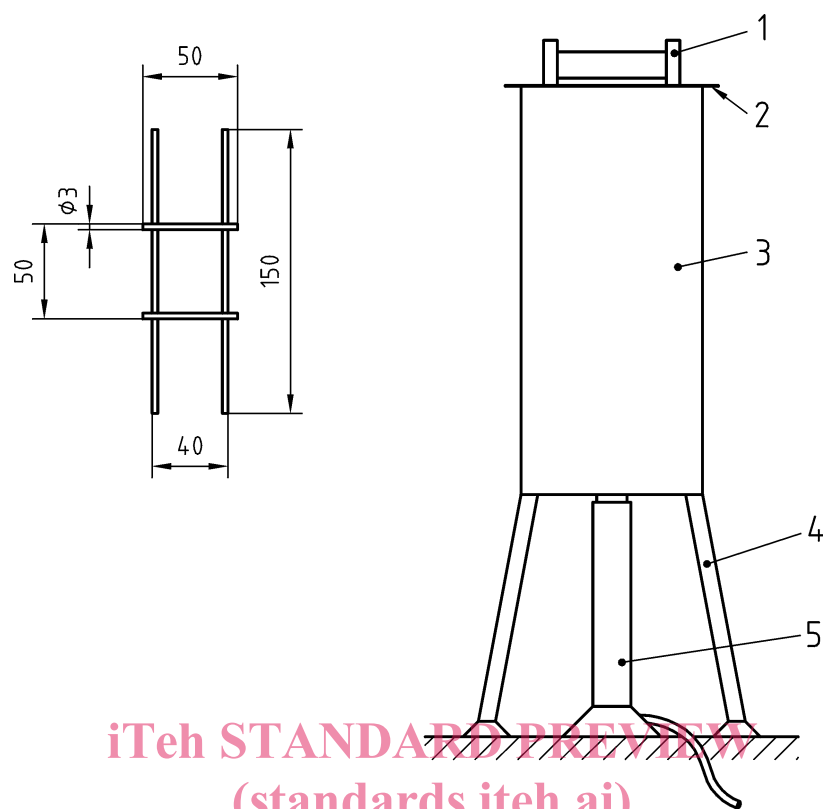
- 7.1** Assemble the apparatus using a tripod as a support for the cylindrical draught shield (see Figure 1).
- 7.2** Centre the high temperature burner (5.1) under the draught shield (see 5.2) with the top in the same place as the bottom of the draught shield.
- 7.3** Centre the specimen support on the top of the draught shield (see 5.2) with the temperature measuring device (see 5.4) in a horizontal position laid on it with the sensor at the centre.
- 7.4** Regulate the high temperature laboratory burner (see 5.1) to produce a reading of constant temperature (260 ± 10) °C for (120 ± 1) s.
- 7.5** Substitute the specimen for the temperature measuring device by the test specimen so that the sealant itself, its 12,5 mm × 75 mm faces horizontal, is directly in the centre of the steel specimen support (see 5.3).
- 7.6** Leave in position for (120 ± 1) s and observe the sealant for signs of ignition, hardening, flow and separation.
- 7.7** At the end of the (120 ± 1) s remove the high temperature laboratory burner (see 5.1) and allow the specimen to cool to room temperature.
- 7.8** When cooled, examine the specimen for signs of flow, cracking, flaking, hardening ignition and any other effects caused by the flame.
- 7.9** record the effects produced by flame treatment.

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Dimension in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 Sealant specimen
- 2 Steel specimen support
- 3 Draught shield
- 4 Tripod
- 5 High temperature laboratory burner

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Figure 1 — Test device for flame resistance test