



Designation: C1306/C1306M – 08 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Test Method for Hydrostatic Pressure Resistance of a Liquid-Applied Waterproofing Membrane¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1306/C1306M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a laboratory procedure for determining the resistance of a waterproofing membrane to hydrostatic pressure.

1.2 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by other organizations.

1.3 There are no ISO standards similar or equivalent to this ASTM standard.

1.4 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants

C1375 Guide for Substrates Used in Testing Building Seals and Sealants

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.22 on Waterproofing and Dampproofing Systems.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology **C717** for definitions of technical terms used in this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the test membrane is subjected to hydrostatic pressure that is increased steadily over an 8 h period until the specimen fails or the maximum pressure is achieved. In the second part of the test, three more specimens are subjected to hydrostatic pressure that is increased slowly from 50 % of the failure value to failure in 2.5 psi increments every two to three days.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used as a screening tool to determine the hydrostatic pressure to which a liquid-applied waterproofing membrane may be subjected without failing when stretched over a crack in the substrate. This test method discriminates between a membrane that is very resistant to hydrostatic pressure and one that is not. Because of the variability inherent in this test method, it is not recommended that this test method be used to set a numerical standard for hydrostatic pressure resistance. No prediction of durability at lower hydrostatic pressures can be made when using the results of this test method.

6. Comparison to Other Standards

6.1 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by other organizations.

7. Apparatus and Materials

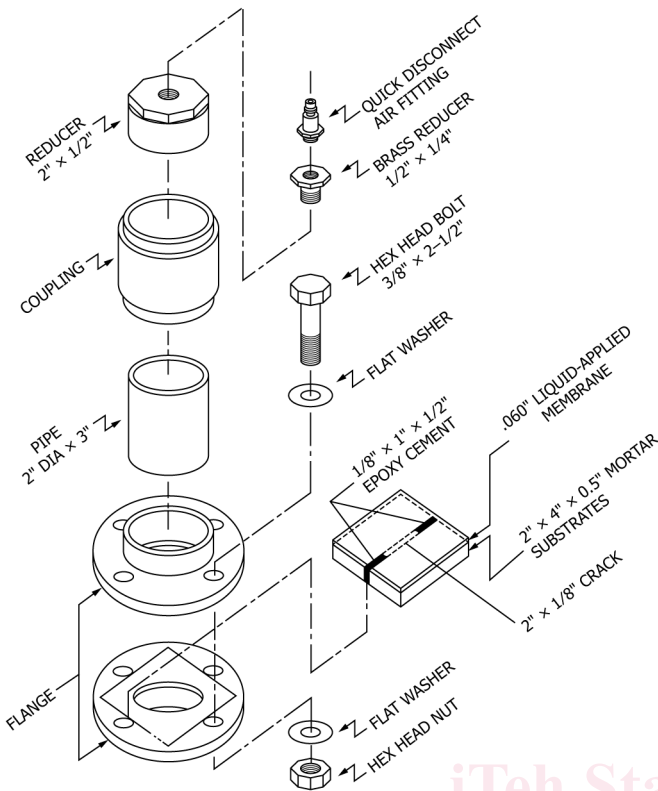
7.1 *Test Apparatus*, made of Schedule 80 PVC pipe pieces and constructed as shown in **Fig. 1**.

7.2 *Masking Tape*.

7.3 *TFE-Fluorocarbon or Polyethylene Spacers*, three, 51 by 19 by 3 mm [2 by 0.75 by 0.125 in.].

7.4 *Circulating Hot-Air Oven*.

7.5 *Source of Regulated Compressed Air*, capable of at least 45 psig.



NOTE 1—All parts made of schedule 80 PVC.

FIG. 1 Testing Apparatus

7.6 *Epoxy Cement*, with gap filling capability, or non-sag construction mastic.

7.7 *Sealing Gaskets*, eight, 102 mm [4 in.] outside diameter by 57 mm [2.25 in.] inside diameter by 6 mm [0.25 in.] thick made of very soft rubber.³

7.8 *Vernier Calipers*.

8. Preparation of Substrates

8.1 Prepare mortar substrates as described in Guide C1375.

8.2 Cut the blocks into matching pairs, each measuring approximately 100 by 50 by 12 mm [4 by 2 by 0.5 in.].

8.3 Other substrates may be used, and shall be prepared to provide a clean, level test surface. Other preparation requirements shall be as agreed upon between the supplier and the specifier.

9. Conditioning/Mixing

9.1 Store all materials to be tested at standard conditions of 23 ± 2 °C [73.4 ± 3.6 °F] and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity for at least 24 h before any test specimens are prepared.

³ The sole sources of supply of the materials (ADCO SP 505 and Ashland Plioseal T408 rubber sealing tapes) known to the committee at this time is ADCO Products, 100 Tri State International, Suite 135, Lincolnshire, IL 60069 and Ashland Inc., 50 E. RiverCenter Blvd., P.O. Box 391, Covington, KY 41012-0391. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

9.2 Follow the manufacturer's instructions for mixing and preparing membrane materials for testing.

9.3 When a primer is required by the membrane manufacturer, use the primer as instructed by the membrane manufacturer.

10. Procedure

10.1 Application of the Membrane to the Test Substrate:

10.1.1 Prepare four specimens. One will be used for the rapid screening test and the others will be used for the long-term test.

10.1.2 Measure the thickness of each block to the nearest 0.025 mm [0.001 in.] using vernier calipers. Record this value.

10.1.3 For self-leveling membrane materials, lay the bound blocks on a sand bed and level them. Apply 50 mm [1 in.] wide masking tape around the perimeter of the joined test substrates so that approximately half of the width of the tape protrudes above the test surface on all four sides to form a dam. Add sufficient material to yield a dry film thickness of 1.5 ± 0.1 mm [0.060 ± 0.005 in.]. Check the coating thickness with a wet film gage. The film thickness may be built up in several coats if specified by the manufacturer.

10.1.4 For non-sag materials, stretch a rubber band around the perimeter of the substrate to keep the joint closed. Apply a film of membrane at a dry film thickness of 1.5 ± 0.1 mm [0.060 ± 0.005 in.]. Ensure that the material is a uniform thickness by using a draw-down bar or similar device.

10.1.5 Allow the membrane to cure one week at room temperature and 50 % relative humidity followed by one week in an oven at 70 °C [158 °F]. Remove the test specimens from the oven and allow them to cool to room temperature for at least 1 h. Lay the specimens with membrane surface down on release paper.

10.1.6 Using vernier calipers, carefully measure the thickness of the substrate-membrane composite on either side of the joint. Measure to the nearest 0.025 mm [0.001 in.]. Avoid stretching or tearing the membrane while measuring the thickness. Record these measurements.

10.1.7 Remove all masking tape. Insert a TFE-fluorocarbon or polyethylene spacer into the center of the joint of one of the membrane-mortar composites, leaving a cavity 3 by 25 mm [0.125 by 1 in.] at either end of the joint. Make sure the spacer is touching the membrane but does not cut it. Fill the cavities on either side of the spacer with premixed epoxy cement or construction adhesive.

10.1.8 The specimen may have to be clamped to keep it flat. Clamp it with "C" clamps or a heavy piece of angle iron. Place the angle iron with one side resting on either side of the joint to form an inverted "V" with the point above the joint.

10.1.9 Allow the cement to cure for one day. Remove the clamps and spacer.

10.2 Conduct Rapid Test:

10.2.1 Install one membrane-mortar composite in the test apparatus by placing one sealing gasket on top of the membrane and one sealing gasket under the test specimen. Place the test specimen with membrane side up in the test apparatus and draw down on the bolts to a snug fit.