



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 1928:2001**

**01-december-2001**

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**Hidroizolacijski trakovi - Bitumenski, polimerni in elastomerni trakovi za tesnjenje streh - Določevanje vodotesnosti**

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of watertightness

Abdichtungsbahnen - Bitumen-, Kunststoff- und Elastomerbahnen für Dachabdichtungen - Bestimmung der Wasserdichtheit

Feuilles souples d'étanchéité - Feuilles d'étanchéité de toiture bitumineuses, plastiques et élastomères - Détermination de l'étanchéité à l'eau

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1928:2000**

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**ICS:**

91.060.20	Strehe	Roofs
91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials

**SIST EN 1928:2001** en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1928

March 2000

ICS 91.100.50

English version

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber  
sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of watertightness

Feuilles souples d'étanchéité - Feuilles d'étanchéité de  
toiture bitumineuses, plastiques et élastomères -  
Détermination de l'étanchéité à l'eau

Abdichtungsbahnen - Bitumen-, Kunststoff- und  
Elastomerbahnen für Dachabdichtungen - Bestimmung der  
Wasserdichtheit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 February 2000.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat 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, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

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## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 254 "Flexible sheets for waterproofing", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 september 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by september 2000.

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, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

This standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 254 to determine the watertightness of sheets for waterproofing.

This standard has been prepared for applications in roofing but it may also be used in other areas where it is relevant.

This standard is intended for characterisation of flexible sheets for waterproofing as manufactured or supplied before use. This standard relates exclusively to products and not to waterproofing membrane systems composed of such products and installed in the works.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard applies to bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing and specifies procedures for determining the watertightness, i.e. the resistance to ponding water or to hydraulic pressure absorbed by a limited part of the surface, of factory made products.

This standard may also be used in other waterproofing areas.

## 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 these publications apply to this draft European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 13416:1999

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Rules for sampling.

## 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

**3.1 upper side:** The upperside of the sheets, as laid, usually the inside of the roll.

**3.2 watertightness:** condition of flexible sheet for waterproofing if

- a) In case of method A: no discoloration is observed of the filter paper above the surface of a test specimen at the applied water pressure during the total test period.
- b) In case of method B: the applied maximum pressure does not drop by more than 5% of the initial value.

#### 4 Principle

Due to the nature of the bitumen, plastic or rubber sheets concerned, the test procedure given in this standard consists of two methods:

##### 4.1 Method A

Test procedure for sheets intended for use in low pressure application, e.g. roofing, underlay, vapour control layer. The specimen is subjected to a pressure up to 60 kPa for 24 h.

##### 4.2 Method B

Test procedure for sheets intended for use in high pressure application, e.g. special roofs, tunnelling and tanking. Submission of a test specimen to a specified water pressure for 24 h against a disk containing four slots of specified form and dimensions. The test specimen is observed to establish whether it remains watertight.

#### 5 Apparatus

##### 5.1 Method A

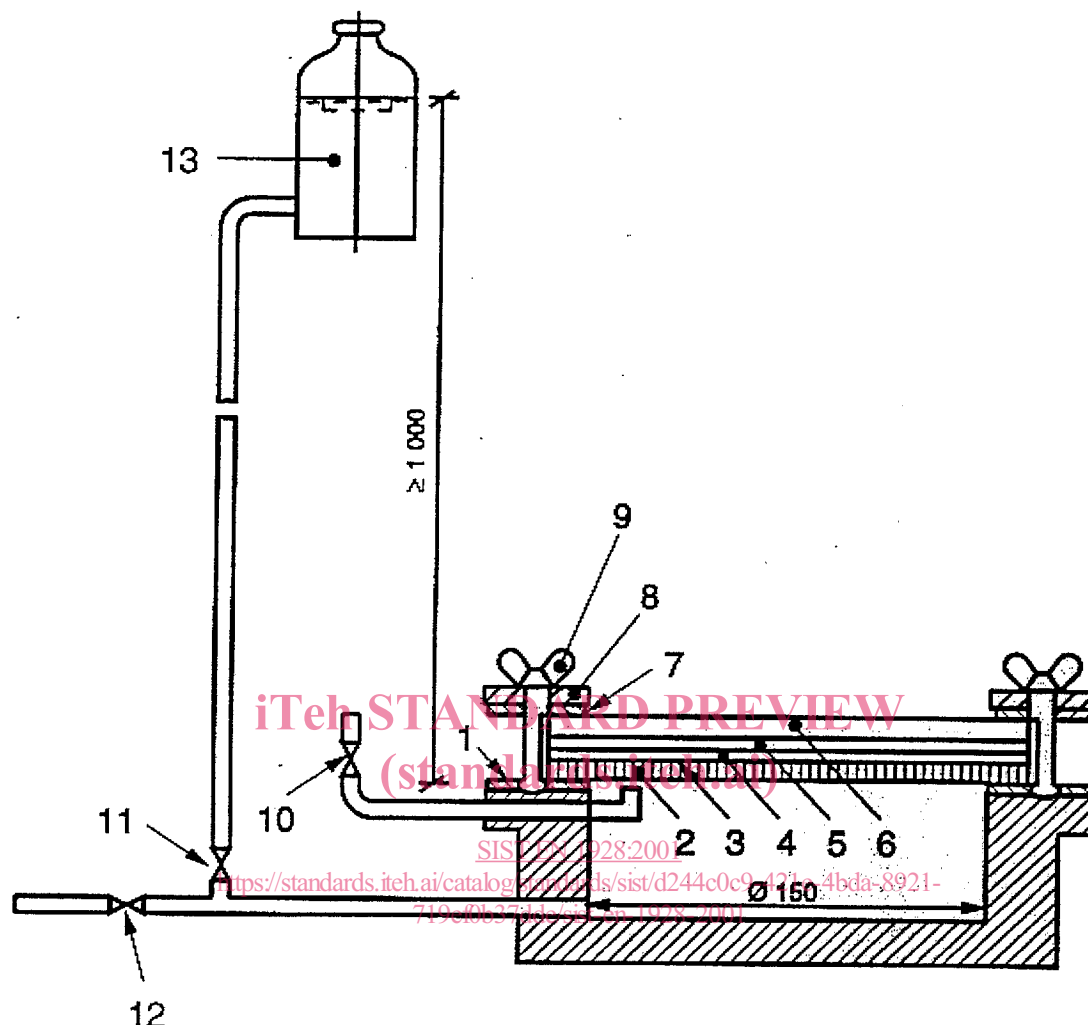
A cylindrical metal flanged box, with a 150 mm diameter aperture, is connected to an open ended pipe or vessel which rises to a height of not less than 1 m, generally as shown in figure 1.

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Dimensions in millimetres

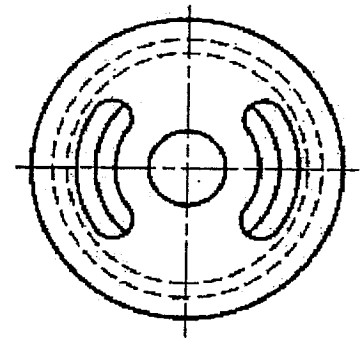
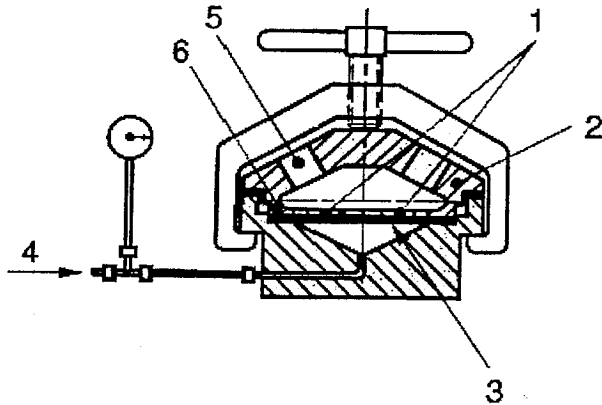
**Key**

- 1 Lower rubber sealing gasket
- 2 Test specimen inserted such that the surface normally exposed to the weather/water will be in contact with the water under test
- 3 Laboratory filter paper
- 4 Moisture indicating mixture uniformly spread over surface of test specimen. A moisture passing through the test specimen is readily detected using an indicator consisting of a mixture of fine white (icing) sugar (99,5 %) and methylene blue dye (0,5 %) sieved over a 0,074 mm mesh and dried over calcium chloride in a desiccator.
- 5 Laboratory filter paper
- 6 Circular ordinary window glass sheet:  
- 5 mm thick for pressure of water  $\leq 10$  kPa  
- 8 mm thick for pressure of water  $\leq 60$  kPa
- 7 Upper rubber sealing gasket
- 8 Steel clamping ring
- 9 Wing nuts
- 10 Air exhaust valve
- 11 Water inlet valve
- 12 Water supply and draining valve
- 13 Means to apply and control pressure up to 60 kPa

**Figure 1 - Apparatus for watertightness test at low pressures.**

5.2 Method B

The apparatus consists of a device (see figure 2 and 3) by which a pressure can be applied to one side of a test specimen.



Key

- 1 slots
- 2 cover
- 3 test specimen
- 4 hydrostatic pressure
- 5 observation gap
- 6 slotted plate

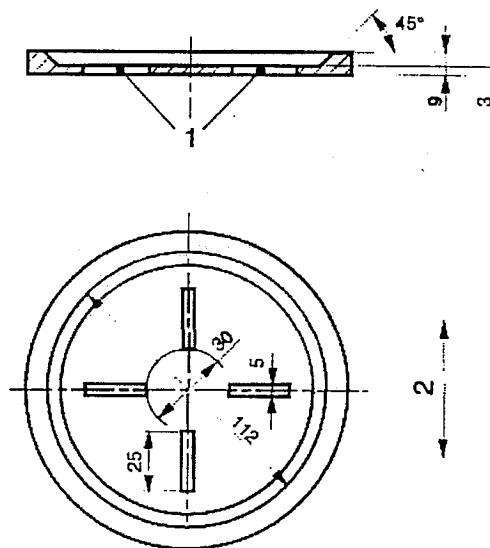
Figure 3 - Device for the slot pressure test:  
sketch of the cover

Figure 2 - Slot pressure testing device for  
watertightness at high pressures

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The test specimen is covered by a circular disk containing four slots. The form and dimensions of the slots are specified by the requirements indicated in figure 4.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 all edges of the slotted plate are rounded to a radius of 0,5 mm approximately
- 2 longitudinal direction of the membrane

Figure 4 - Slotted plate



## 6 Sampling

Test samples shall be taken in accordance with prEN 13416:1999.

## 7 Test specimens

### 7.1 Preparation

The specimens shall be taken evenly distributed across the width of the sheet, the outer ones 100 mm from the edges. The longitudinal direction on the test specimens shall be marked parallel to direction of production.

The number of test specimens shall be as specified in the relevant product standard, but shall be a minimum of three.

### 7.2 Dimensions of the test specimens

#### 7.2.1 Method A

Circular test specimens with a diameter of  $(200 \pm 2)$  mm.

#### 7.2.2 Method B

Circular test specimens with a diameter equal to the external diameter of the slotted plate (approximately 130 mm).

### 7.3 Conditioning of test specimens

The test specimens shall be stored for at least 6 h at  $(23 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$  prior to testing.

## 8 Procedure

### 8.1 Test conditions

The test shall be carried out at  $(23 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ . In case of dispute it shall be carried out at  $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5)\%$  relative humidity (RH).

The test pressure shall be specified in the product specification. It shall be ensured that the margins are watertight.

### 8.2 Procedure method A

Insert the test specimen into the apparatus (5.1). Tighten the wing nuts (9) firmly onto the clamping ring. Open the valve (11) to let water in while valve (10) is left open to allow air to escape. Close valve (10) once water passes through indicating that the apparatus is filled.

Apply the required pressure to the upper side of the test specimen. Maintain the pressure for a period of  $(24 \pm 1)$  h.

Inspect the test specimen to see if there has been discoloration of the upper filter paper.

### 8.3 Procedure method B

Fill the apparatus in accordance with figure 2 with water until overflowing. Purge the water line thoroughly.

Place the test specimen with its upper side downwards in the apparatus and cover with the specified slotted plate, one of the slots (see figure 4) being parallel to the longitudinal direction of the sheet. Place the cover and progressively tighten until the specimen is tightly in place. Dry the non exposed side of the specimen with a cloth or with compressed air. Pressurise progressively to the specified test pressure.

Once the test pressure is reached, maintain the pressure for a period of  $(24 \pm 1)$  h.