



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 12090:1999

01-september-1999

Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za uporabo v gradbeništvu – Določanje obnašanja pri strigu

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour

Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - Bestimmung des Verhaltens bei Scherbeanspruchung

Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du bâtiment - Détermination du comportement en cisaillement

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ICS:

91.100.60	Materiali za toplotno in zvočno izolacijo	Thermal and sound insulating materials
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12090

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 1997

ICS 91.100.99

Descriptors: buildings, thermal insulation, thermal insulating materials, shear tests, determination, shear resistance, test specimen, testing conditions, procedure, computation

English version

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour

Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du bâtiment - Détermination du comportement en cisaillement

Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - Bestimmung des Verhaltens bei Scherbeanspruchung

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-04-26. 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.

The European Standards exist 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.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 "Thermal insulating materials and products", 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 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 1997.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards which specify test methods for determining dimensions and properties of thermal insulating materials and products. It supports a series of product standards for thermal insulating materials and products which derive from the Council Directive of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products (Directive 89/106/EEC) through the consideration of the essential requirements.

This European Standard has been drafted for applications in buildings but it may also be used in other areas where it is relevant.

In pursuance of Resolution BT 20/1993 Revised, CEN/TC 88 have proposed defining the standards listed below as a European "package" of standards, setting December 31, 1997 as the date of withdrawal (dow) of national standards which conflict with the European Standards of this package.

The "package" of standards comprises the following group of inter-related standards on test methods for determining dimensions and properties of thermal insulation materials and products, all of which come within the scope of CEN/TC 88:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| EN 822 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of length and width |
| EN 823 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of thickness |
| EN 824 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of squareness |
| EN 825 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of flatness |
| EN 826 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compression behaviour |
| EN 1602 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of the apparent density |
| EN 1603 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 °C/50 % relative humidity) |
| EN 1604 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions |
| EN 1605 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of deformation under specified compressive load and temperature conditions |
| EN 1606 | Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compressive creep |

EN 1607	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces
EN 1608	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces
EN 1609	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion
EN 12085	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens
EN 12086	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of water vapour transmission properties
EN 12087	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by immersion
EN 12088	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by diffusion
EN 12089	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of bending behaviour
EN 12090	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour
EN 12091	Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of freeze-thaw resistance

[SIST EN 12090:1999](#)

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining shear behaviour. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

NOTE: The tests described in this standard do not determine pure shear behaviour, but measure the effects of applying two opposite parallel forces to the major faces of the test specimen. The test is however called shear in this text by convention. The application of a force tangentially to the major surface of the test specimen is considered to represent more closely the stresses imposed upon thermal insulation products in many building applications, particularly walls, than other methods of measuring shear performance e.g. bending tests.

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 European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 12085 Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens

3 Definitions

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For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

[SIST EN 12090:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cbe33378-9261-48e5-92da-9080705c7001/sist-en-12090-1999)

3.1 shear strength, τ : The ratio of the maximum force applied to the product, which will cause rupture along a plane parallel to the direction of the applied force, to the area of the plane on which the force acts.

3.2 shear modulus, G : The shear stress divided by the corresponding relative deformation below the proportional limit, when the relationship is linear (see figure 3).

4 Principle

A test specimen is subjected to a shear stress transmitted to the test specimen through rigid supports to which it is bonded. The corresponding force-displacement curve is determined.

NOTE: Tests carried out using the single test specimen method have produced results for shear strength, which indicate the result to be dependent upon test specimen thickness, with more scattered results at greater thicknesses. Tests using the double test specimen method have also shown test specimen thickness to influence results for shear strength.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Test machine

5.1.1 General

A test machine capable of applying a sufficient force within the maximum displacement experienced in the shear test. It shall be capable of operating at a constant rate of movement of the movable head of $(3 \pm 0,5)$ mm/min in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the test specimen assembly.

The test machine shall exert a force F on the test specimen with a maximum error of 1 %, and produce a displacement γ , of the movable support relative to the fixed supports, having a maximum error of 1 %.

If the shear modulus is required the force F and the displacement γ shall be simultaneously recorded to provide the curve of F, γ required in clause 7.

NOTE 1: It may be necessary to use a displacement transducer for accurate measurement of deformation particularly where a thick adhesive layer has been used in preparing the test specimen.

NOTE 2: The null or zero displacement of the test specimen may be calculated by subtraction from γ , the displacement due to the equipment and the same thickness of adhesive measured without the test specimen, e.g. replace the test specimen by metal block(s) in a blank test.

5.1.2 Single test specimen arrangement

The test machine shall exert longitudinal shear forces through parallel plates bonded to a single test specimen of dimensions as in 6.1.2. The parallel plates shall be rigid with one plate attached to the fixed and the other to the movable parts of the test machine.

5.1.3 Double test specimen arrangement

The test machine shall exert longitudinal shear forces through parallel plates bonded to a double test specimen of dimensions as in 6.1.3. The parallel plates shall be rigid with the outer plates attached to the fixed and the central plate to the movable parts of the test machine.

5.2 Specimen supports

5.2.1 Single test specimen assembly

Two flat rigid specimen supports of length 330 mm and width 50 mm which shall be attached to the grips of the test machine via an adaptor and universal joint. The method of attaching the specimen supports to the grips is shown in figure 1. The thickness of the adaptors that connect the specimen supports to the test machine grips shall be the same as the thickness of the test specimen.

NOTE: Flat rectangular sectioned mild steel plates with a thickness of 16 mm have proved suitable for the support material.

5.2.2 Double test specimen assembly

The essential features are three flat rigid supports of which two can be maintained with their planes parallel and vertical. Two suitable arrangements are shown in figure 2.

NOTE: Experience gained using both the single and double test specimen methods with several products indicated that it is of paramount importance that the specimen supports are very rigid. With the double test specimen arrangement the fixed supports should be maintained in parallel vertical planes. Both the arrangements shown in figure 2 have proved suitable.

5.3 Adhesive

The adhesive used to fix the test specimen shall be such that the shear strength and modulus of the adhesive film is greater than that of the product under test. This ensures that rupture occurs in the test specimen rather than failure in the adhesive.

NOTE: Information on suitable adhesives and their use may be provided in the relevant product standard or any other European technical specification.

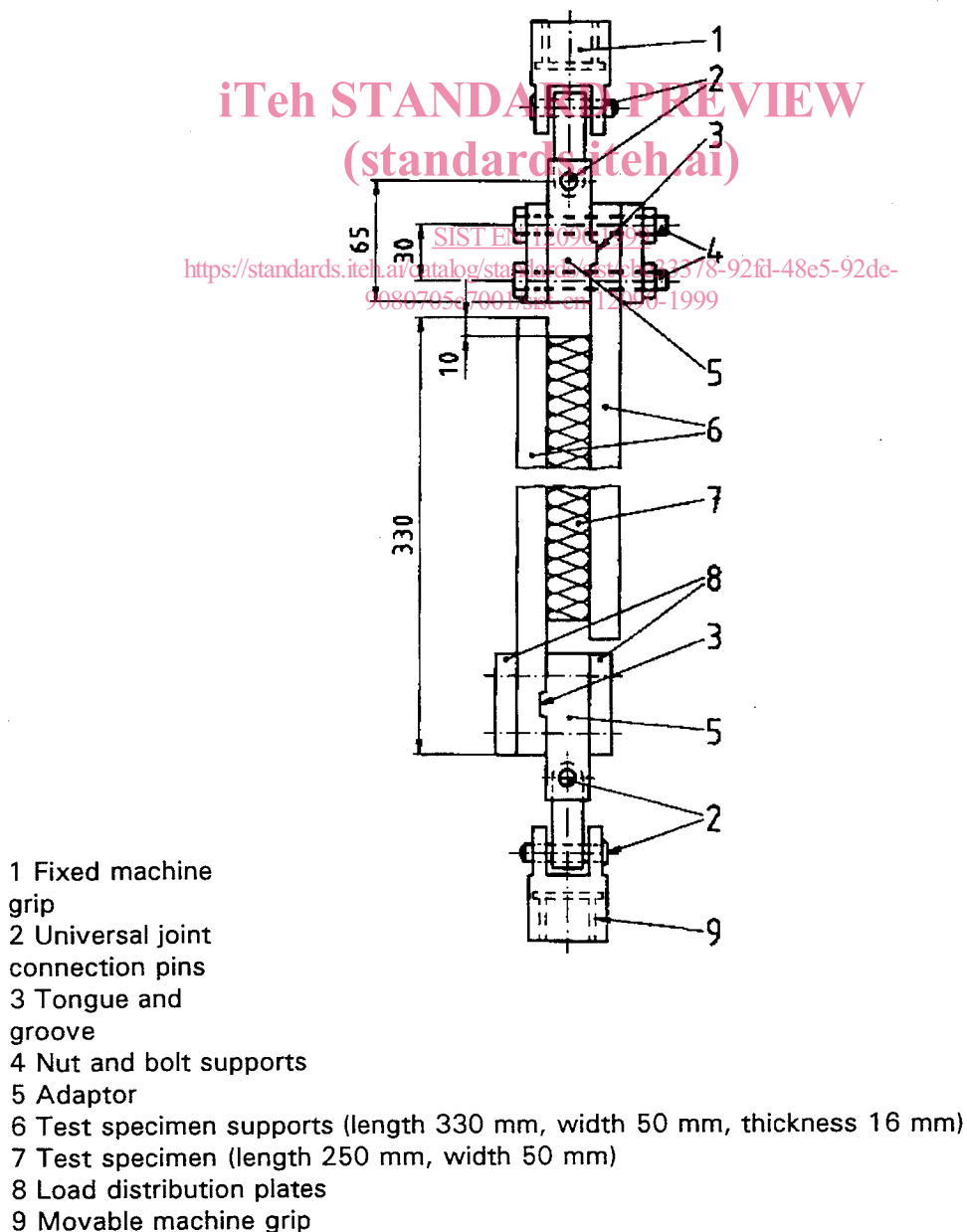


Figure 1: Example of single specimen test assembly