



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13687-1:2002

01-september-2002

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Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods
- Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 1: Freeze-thaw cycling with de-icing salt
immersion

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Produkte und Systeme für den Schutz und die Instandsetzung von Betontragwerken -
Prüfverfahren - Bestimmung der Temperaturwechselverträglichkeit - Teil 1: Frost-Tau-
Wechselbeanspruchung mit Tausalzangriff

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Produits et systemes pour la protection et la réparation des structures en béton -
Méthodes d'essai - Détermination de la compatibilité thermique - Partie 1: Cycles de gel-
dégel avec immersion dans des sels de déverglaçage

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13687-1:2002

ICS:

91.080.40 Betonske konstrukcije Concrete structures

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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ICS 91.080.40

English version

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 1: Freeze-thaw cycling with de-icing salt immersion

Produits et systèmes pour la protection et la réparation des structures en béton - Méthodes d'essai - Détermination de la compatibilité thermique - Partie 1: Cycles de gel-dégel avec immersion dans des sels déglaçants

Produkte und Systeme für den Schutz und die Instandsetzung von Betontragwerken - Prüfverfahren - Bestimmung der Temperaturwechselverträglichkeit - Teil 1: Frost-Tau-Wechselbeanspruchung mit Tausalzangriff

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 December 2001.

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.

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

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Foreword

This document EN 13687-1:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 "Concrete and related 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 August 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2002.

It has been prepared by sub-committee 8 "Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This Part of this European Standard describes a method of test for determining the thermal compatibility of grouts, mortars and concretes and surface protection systems applied to a standard concrete, by shock cycling between 21 °C and –15 °C, including immersion in saturated de-icing salt solution. It is one of a series of inter-related parts dealing with the thermal compatibility of repair products and systems. The other parts of this standard are :

EN 13687-2, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 2: Thunder-shower cycling (thermal shock).*

EN 13687-3, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 3: Thermal cycling without de-icing salt impact.*

EN 13687-4, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 4: Dry thermal cycling.*

EN 13687-5, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of thermal compatibility - Part 5: Resistance to temperature shock.*

Annex A is normative.

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, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

EN 13678-1:2002 (E)

1 Scope

This European Standard is the first of five parts to assess the thermal compatibility of repair products and systems, including grouts, mortars and concretes and surface protection systems, used for the repair and protection of concrete structures. The method specified in this Part measures the effect of freeze-thaw thermal shock cycling with immersion in saturated de-icing salt solution. The method is suitable for repair products and systems based on CC, PCC and PC binders and for surface protection systems.

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 196-1, *Methods of testing cement – Part 1: Determination of strength*.

EN 1504-1, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 1: Definitions*.

prEN 1504-2, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 2: Surface protection systems*.

prEN 1504-3, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 3: Structural and non-structural repair*.

EN 1766, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Reference concretes for testing*.

EN 1542, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Measurement of bond strength by pull-off*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 1504-1 apply.

4 Test principle

A layer of the repair grout, mortar or concretes or the surface protection system (or both) is applied to a reference concrete test specimen prepared according to EN 1766. After curing, the test specimen is subjected to freeze-thaw thermal shock cycling between $(21 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(-15 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$, including immersion in saturated de-icing salt solution. Following the temperature cycling, visible defects are recorded and the adhesion of the repair product or system to the concrete substrate is determined by pull-off test.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Laboratory, maintained at the standard laboratory climate of $(21 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(60 \pm 10) \% \text{RH}$ (see annex A).

5.2 Mixer, for mixing the constituents of the mortar. Unless stated otherwise by the manufacturer, use a forced action pan mixer.

5.3 Concrete test specimens, of dimensions 300 mm x 300 mm x 100 mm to EN 1766 and type as specified in prEN 1504-2 or prEN 1504-3.

- 5.4 Core drilling machine** with a diamond tool, internal diameter 50 mm as specified in EN 1542.
- 5.5 Pull-off equipment**, for measuring the pull-off strength according to EN 1542.
- 5.6 Tank containing saturated sodium chloride solution**, controlled to $(-15 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.
- 5.7 Water tank** adjustable to $(21 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.
- 5.8 Thermosetting resin** for sealing the sides of the concrete test specimens to prevent penetration of the water solutions (see 5.6 and 5.7) into the concrete.

6 Preparation of test specimens

Three concrete test specimens (see 5.3) are required for each test, with one serving as a reference specimen. Immediately prior to application of the repair product or system or surface protection system, all materials shall be stored in the standard laboratory climate (see 5.1) for at least 24 h. The repair grout, mortar or concrete and/or the surface protection system shall be prepared and applied to the concrete test specimens in accordance with manufacturers instructions at the standard laboratory climate (see 5.1) or such alternative environments as may be specified for the intended use.

After application of the repair product or system, the samples shall be cured in accordance with the requirements of annex A.

NOTE Experience from the use of this test on CC repair products has shown that if the full 27 day water immersion curing condition is used, there is a significant danger of disruption to the concrete substrate due to freeze-thaw damage. A curing regime of 6 days underwater followed by 21 days curing in the standard laboratory climate is suggested.

Before starting the test, all surfaces of the specimens except the 300 mm x 300 mm test face shall be coated with thermosetting resin (see 5.8) to prevent penetration of liquid into the side and rear of the concrete test specimen during the test, allowing full cure of the resin in accordance with the requirements for PC given in annex A.

7 Test procedure

After completing the preparation, two of the test specimens shall be immersed in water for 24 h. After this period, the test cycle shown in Figure 1 starts. One cycle lasts for 4 h and comprises the following stages:

- i) immersion in the tank containing saturated sodium chloride solution (see 5.6) at a temperature of $(-15 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h ;
- ii) storage in the water tank (see 5.7) at a temperature of $(21 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h.

The two test specimens shall be stood on end, allowing a gap of at least 50 mm between the specimens.

During an interruption of the cycle (e.g. overnight, at weekends, etc.), the test specimens shall be kept in the water tank at $(21 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.

NOTE 1 Care is needed to ensure that the specified temperatures are maintained in the tanks at all times, using appropriate flow and control systems for the size of the vessels. In particular :

- place the test specimens into the tanks such that all sides are uniformly exposed to the test temperature ;
- place the test specimens into the storage tanks at a rate which ensures that the temperature in the salt solution and in the water does not either exceed $-13 ^\circ\text{C}$ or become less than $+19 ^\circ\text{C}$ respectively ;
- the level of the solution in the tanks should be such as to ensure complete immersion of the specimen for the duration of the test.

NOTE 2 The concentration of the salt solution can change with time and should be checked periodically.

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Every ten cycles, the positions of the test specimens in the storage tanks shall be changed on a rotation basis, to compensate for any slight differences in temperature that may occur.

The test cycle shall be repeated for the number of cycles specified in prEN 1504-2 and prEN 1504-3.

The reference specimen shall be stored in the standard laboratory climate (see 5.1).

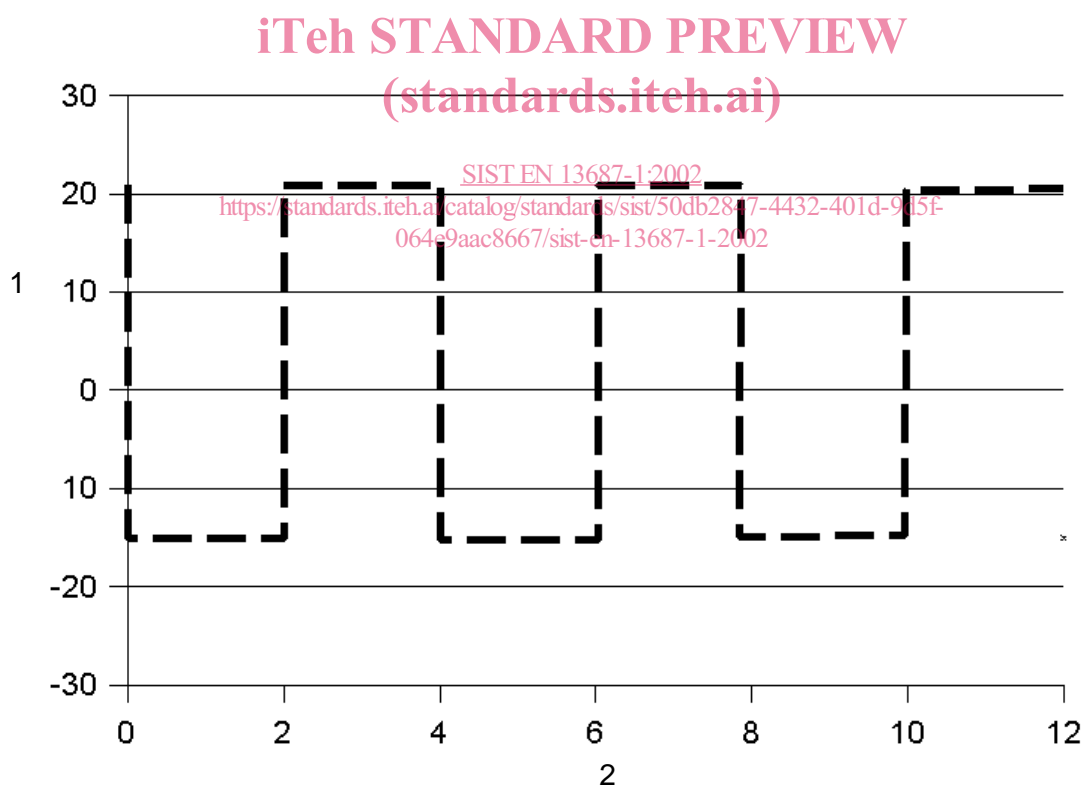
8 Evaluation of results

Every ten cycles, the test specimens shall be visually inspected :

- i) for scaling and/or cracking if a PC, PCC or CC product is tested ;
- ii) for surface alterations (cracks, peeling, blistering, delamination, bubbling or other surface defects) if a surface protection system is tested.

Cracks > 0,05 mm and any observed surface alterations shall be reported. The final visual inspection shall be performed at least 16 h after the end of the cycling.

After the end of the cycling the two test specimens and the reference specimen shall be conditioned at the standard laboratory climate for not less than seven days. The pull-off strength of the repair product or system or surface protection system shall then be determined according to EN 1542.

**Key**

- 1 Temperature (deg °C)
- 2 Time (h)

Figure 1 — Immersion cycle for the prepared test specimen

9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information :

- a) a reference to this European Standard, including the number, title and date of issue ;
- b) name and address of the test laboratory ;
- c) identification number and date of the test report ;
- d) name and address of the manufacturer or supplier of the product(s) ;
- e) name and identification marks or batch number(s) of the product(s) ;
- f) date of supply of the product(s) ;
- g) date of preparation of the test specimens ;
- h) conditions of storage of prepared specimens prior to test ;
- i) date of test and details of test equipment used including the make, type and capacity and calibration details or identification number of the apparatus ;
- j) the total number of cycles carried out ;
- k) the results (single values, mean values and standard deviations) of the pull off test including individual forms of fracture, and any observed surface alterations after removal from the test cabinet ;
- l) the type and dimension of the concrete test specimens according to EN 1766 ;
- m) a description of the product system or surface protection system under test and whether it is a single or multi layer system ;
- n) precision data ;
- o) date of test report and signature.

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