



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Test method for the determination of resistance against alkali

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Voranstriche für kalt und heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Alkalibeständigkeit

Primaire pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués a froid et a chaud - Partie 2 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la résistance aux produits alcalins

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93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

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ICS

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Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Test method for the determination of resistance against alkali

Primaires pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 2 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la résistance aux produits alcalins

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This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 227.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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Foreword

This document (prEN 15466-2:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards as listed below:

- prEN 15466-1, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 1: Test method for the determination of appearance and composition*
- prEN 15466-2, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 2: Test method for the determination of resistance against alkali*
- prEN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 3: Test method for the determination of drying behaviour and solids content*

1 Scope

This European Standard describes a method for determining the resistance against alkali of primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants.

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2 Normative references

[oSIST prEN 15466-2:2006](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bc05f5db-02c0-4fc5-8f76-700e3f663f58/osist-pren-15466-2-2006)

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The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing*.

prEN 14188-4, *Joint fillers and sealants — Part 4: Specifications for primers for cold and hot applied sealants*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in prEN 14188-4 and the following apply.

3.1

standard atmosphere 23/50

standard atmosphere 23/50 in accordance with EN ISO 291:

- temperature $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$
- relative humidity $(50 \pm 10) \%$

3.2

resistance against alkali

The resistance against alkali of a primer is defined by the behaviour of the painting due to insolubility, no changes in hardness and no peelings during immersion in wet-alkali environment.

4 Principle

Two glass plates one-side painted with primer shall be immersed in glass vessels, one filled with water and the other with a solution of potassium hydroxide in water. After conditioning in standard atmosphere over 24 hours changes in the appearance of the test liquids and the painted glass tops shall be examined.

5 Apparatus

- 5.1 **Plan cutting beaker glass**, diameter about 120 mm, height about 200 mm, upper rim flat, with glass plates lid.
- 5.2 **Glass plates**, without scratches, dimensions about 90 mm × 120 mm.
- 5.3 **Preparation needle**, (e. g. penetration needle).
- 5.4 **Brush**
- 5.5 **Water**, distilled or totally deionised.
- 5.6 **Solution of potassium hydroxide in water**, 0,5 % by mass/volume, freshly prepared

6 Procedure

6.1 Conditioning of primer and glass plates

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Bring the primer to the homogeneous state with suitable proceedings like shaking or stirring. The primer shall be conditioned at standard atmosphere 23/50. [oSIST prEN 15466-2:2006](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bc05f5db-02c0-4fc5-8f76-70c510051808/osist-prEN-15466-2-2006)

The glass plates shall be cleaned, totally degreased, dried and conditioned at standard atmosphere 23/50. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bc05f5db-02c0-4fc5-8f76-70c510051808/osist-prEN-15466-2-2006>

6.2 Painting of the glass plates

Two glass plates shall be painted with the primer on one side all-over and uniformly distributed. Store the painted glass plates during 24 h to 30 h at standard atmosphere 23/50. The quantity of the primer in the dried painting shall be 15 g/m² to 20 g/m².

6.3 Immersing of the glass plates

Fill one of the beaker glass with water and the other one with the solution of potassium hydroxide, the filling height shall be about 80 mm. Immerse one painted glass plate in each of these beaker glasses. The beaker glasses shall be covered with glass plates lids. Allow to stand the beaker glasses for 24 h ± 15 min at standard atmosphere 23/50.

6.4 Tests on the beaker glasses with immersed glass plates

The following criteria shall be visually inspected and reported:

- changes in colour and turbidity in both test liquids;
- presence of deposits on the bottom of both beaker glasses;
- changes in appearance of the painting on both glass plates.

6.5 Tests on the immersed glass plates in wet condition

Both glass plates shall be taken out of the beaker glasses. Immediately after the take out the painting on the glass plates shall be scratched with the preparation needle over the whole length of the glass plates, avoid any pushing of the needle.

The following criteria shall be visually inspected and reported:

- presence of turbidity and bubbles in both paintings;
- presence of peelings of the painting along the scratched line;
- difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates;
- difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed parts of both test liquids.

6.6 Tests on the immersed glass plates in dry condition

After testing due to 6.5 the glass plates shall be washed in water and dried afterwards during $5 \text{ h} \pm 15 \text{ min}$ at standard atmosphere 23/50.

The following criteria shall be visually inspected and reported:

- presence of turbidity and bubbles in both paintings;
- presence of peelings of the painting along the scratched line;
- difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates;
- difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed parts of both test liquids.

7 Expression of results

Report the primer as resistant against alkali, if all of the following criteria are fulfilled:

- the solution of potassium hydroxide has no changes in colour and turbidity and no presence of deposits on the bottom of the beaker glass;
- the painting in wet condition has no presence of turbidity and bubbles;
- the painting in wet condition has no difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed parts of the glass plates;
- the painting in wet condition has peelings or no peelings along the scratched line;
- the painting in dry condition has no peelings along the scratched line;
- the painting in dry condition has no difference in the hardness between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates.