
**Predhodni premazi za hladno in toplo nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike - 2. del:
Določevanje odpornosti proti alkalijam**

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

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

Primaire pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance aux produits alcalins

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Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

Primaires pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à
froid et à chaud - Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance
aux produits alcalins

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

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 June 2009.

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 CEN 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15466-2:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 "Road Materials", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

- EN 15466-1, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 1: Determination of homogeneity*
- EN 15466-2, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali*
- EN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles.*

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

EN 15466-2:2009 (E)**1 Scope**

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

2 Normative references

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

EN 14188-4:2009, *Joint fillers and sealants – Part 4: Specifications for primers to be used with joint sealants*

EN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 14188-4:2009 and the following apply.

3.1 standard atmosphere

standard atmosphere 23/50, class 2 (see EN ISO 291)

3.2 resistance against alkali

resistance against alkali of a primer defined by the behaviour of the primer painted on a glass surface to insolubility, no changes in hardness and no peelings during immersion in an alkali solution

4 Principle

Two glass plates, each with one side painted with the primer, are immersed, one in a glass beaker filled with water and the other one in a glass beaker filled with a solution of potassium hydroxide in water.

After conditioning in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere for 24 hours record any changes in the condition of the test liquids and the painted glass plates.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Clear glass beaker, diameter approximately 120 mm, height approximately 200 mm, with an upper flat rim, no spout, and with a glass cover.

5.2 Glass plates, without scratches, dimensions approximately 90 mm × 120 mm.

5.3 Preparation needle, (e. g. penetration needle).

5.4 Paint brush

5.5 Water, distilled or totally deionised.

5.6 Solution of potassium hydroxide in water, 0,5 % by mass/volume, freshly prepared.

NOTE Note-0,5% by mass/volume means 5 g of potassium hydroxide in 1000 ml solution.

5.7 Round rod, diameter (10 ± 2) mm, length (600 ± 100) mm.

6 Procedure

6.1 Conditioning of primer and glass plates

The primer shall be homogenized by shaking the container or by stirring with a suitable rod. The primer shall be conditioned in a test enclosure or conditioning room at Standard atmosphere for at least 24 hours.

The glass plates shall be cleaned, totally degreased, dried and conditioned at Standard atmosphere for at least 1 hour.

6.2 Painting of the glass plates

One side of each of the two glass plates shall be painted all over with the primer so that it is uniformly distributed. Store the painted glass plates for a duration recommended by the manufacturer in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere. The quantity of the primer on a glass plate is calculated on the base of the solids content in accordance with EN 15466-3, that the amount of the painting in the dried condition shall be between 15 g/m^2 and 20 g/m^2 .

6.3 Immersing of the glass plates

One glass beaker shall be filled with water to a depth of 80 mm and the other glass beaker shall be filled with the solution of potassium hydroxide to a depth of 80 mm. In each glass beaker one painted glass plate shall be placed vertically. Each glass beaker shall be covered with a glass cover. The glass beakers shall be allowed to stand for $24 \text{ h} \pm 15 \text{ min}$ in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere.

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6.4 Tests on the solution in glass beaker with immersed glass plates

The following criteria shall be inspected and reported:

- a) changes in colour and turbidity in both test liquids;
- b) presence of deposits on the bottom of both glass beakers.

6.5 Tests on the immersed glass plates in wet condition

The glass plates shall be taken out of the glass beakers. The painting on each glass plate shall be immediately scratched by pulling the preparation needle over the whole length of the glass plates.

The following criteria shall be inspected and reported:

- a) presence of cloudiness and bubbles in both paintings;
- b) presence of peelings of the painting along the scratched line;
- c) apparent difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates;
- d) apparent difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed parts of both test liquids.

EN 15466-2:2009 (E)**6.6 Tests on the immersed glass plates in dry condition**

After testing to 6.5, the glass plates shall be washed in water and allowed to dry for 5 h ± 15 min in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere. The painting on each glass plate shall be immediately scratched by pulling the preparation needle over the whole length of the glass plates.

The following criteria shall be inspected and reported:

- a) presence of cloudiness and bubbles in both paintings;
- b) presence of peelings of the painting along the scratched line;
- c) apparent difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates;
- d) apparent 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:

- a) the solution of potassium hydroxide has no changes in colour and turbidity and no presence of deposits on the bottom of the glass beaker;
- b) the painting in wet condition has no presence of cloudiness and bubbles;
- c) the painting in wet condition has no apparent difference in the hardness of the paintings between the immersed parts of the two glass plates;
- d) the painting in dry condition has no peelings along the scratched line;
- e) the painting in dry condition has no apparent difference in the hardness between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates.

8 Test report

The test report shall confirm that the test was carried out in accordance with this European Standard and shall include the following information:

- a) product name and type;
- b) source of sample, batch number, date of manufacture and use by date;
- c) date of testing;
- d) test results;
- e) name of analyst and test laboratory.