

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN 302-3:2004

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Lepila za nosilne lesene konstrukcije - Preskusne metode - 3. del: Ugotavljanje vpliva kislinskih poškodb lesnih vlaken, nastalih zaradi cikličnih obremenitev s temperaturo in vlago, na prečno natezno trdnost

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 3: Determination of the effect of acid damage to wood fibres by temperature and humidity cycling on the transverse tensile strength

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Klebstoffe für tragende Holzbauteile - Prüfverfahren - Teil 3: Bestimmung des Einflusses von Säureschädigung der Holzfasern durch Temperatur- und Feuchtezyklen auf die Querkzugfestigkeit

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 3: Détermination de l'influence de l'attaque d'acide des fibres de bois, résultant de traitements cycliques en température et humidité sur la résistance à la traction transversale

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 302-3:2013

ICS:

83.180	Lepila	Adhesives
91.080.20	Lesene konstrukcije	Timber structures

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 302-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 83.180

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English Version

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 3: Determination of the effect of acid damage to wood fibres by temperature and humidity cycling on the transverse tensile strength

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes
d'essai - Partie 3: Détermination de l'influence de l'attaque
d'acide des fibres de bois, résultant de traitements
cycliques en température et humidité sur la résistance à la
traction transversale

Klebstoffe für tragende Holzbauteile - Prüfverfahren - Teil 3:
Bestimmung des Einflusses von Säureschädigung der
Holzfasern durch Temperatur- und Feuchtezyklen auf die
Querzugfestigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 February 2013.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Principle.....	6
4 Apparatus	6
5 Method	7
5.1 Selection of timber.....	7
5.2 Preparation of the bonded assemblies.....	7
5.3 Preparation of the test pieces	9
5.4 Number of test pieces	9
5.5 Climatic and cyclic storage conditions	9
5.6 Test procedure	9
6 Expression of results	10
7 Test report	10
7.1 The adhesive	10
7.2 Preparation of test pieces and testing procedures.....	10
7.3 Test results.....	11
Bibliography.....	12

SIST EN 302-3:2013
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6254d1b6-3ec5-4387-9512-45dbdd333c51/sist-en-302-3-2013>

Foreword

This document (EN 302-3:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 193 “Adhesives”, the secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

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 2013 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2013.

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 document supersedes EN 302-3:2004.

The following modification has been made:

— The amendment in A1 has been included in the standard.

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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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EN 302-3:2013 (E)**Introduction**

This document is one of a series dealing with adhesives for use with timber structures, and is published in support of EN 1995, *Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures*. The series consists of three classification and performance requirements for adhesives for load-bearing timber structures, phenolic and aminoplastic adhesives (EN 301), one component polyurethane adhesives (EN 15425) and emulsion polymerised isocyanate adhesives (prEN 16254), and all together eleven test methods (EN 302 Parts 1 to 7 and EN 15416 Parts 2 to 5).

These European Standards have the following titles.

EN 301, *Adhesives, phenolic and aminoplastic, for load-bearing timber structures — Classification and performance requirements*

EN 15425, *Adhesives — One component polyurethane for load bearing — Classification and performance requirements*

prEN 16254, *Adhesives — Emulsion polymerized isocyanate (EPI) for load-bearing timber structures — Classification and performance requirements*

EN 302, *Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures — Test methods*

— *Part 1: Determination of longitudinal (tensile shear strength*

— *Part 2: Determination of resistance to delamination*

— *Part 3: Determination of the effect of acid damage to wood fibres by temperature and humidity cycling on the transverse tensile strength*

— *Part 4: Determination of the effects of wood shrinkage on the shear strength*

— *Part 5: Determination of maximum assembly time under referenced conditions*

— *Part 6: Determination of the minimum pressing time under referenced conditions*

— *Part 7: Determination of the working life under referenced conditions*

EN 15416, *Adhesives for load bearing timber structures other than phenolic and aminoplastic — Test methods*

— *Part 2: Static load test of multiple bondline specimens in compression shear*

— *Part 3: Creep deformation test at cyclic climate conditions with specimens loaded in bending shear*

— *Part 4: Determination of open assembly time for one component polyurethane adhesives*

— *Part 5: Determination of conventional pressing time*

Safety statement

Persons using this document should be familiar with the normal laboratory practice, if applicable. This document cannot address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any regulatory conditions.

Environmental statement

It is understood that some of the material permitted in this standard can have a negative environmental impact. As technological advantages lead to better alternatives for these materials, they will be eliminated from this standard to the greatest extent possible.

At the end of the test, it is recommended that the user of the standard take care to carry out an appropriate disposal of the wastes, according to local regulations.

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EN 302-3:2013 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the effect on bond strength of damage to wood fibres caused by the action of acids from the adhesive or primer used in the gluing process during climatic cycling.

It is suitable for the following applications:

- a) for assessing the compliance of adhesives with EN 301, EN 15425 and prEN 16254;
- b) for assessing the suitability and quality of adhesives for load-bearing timber structures;
- c) for determining if the adhesive after bonding has a damaging influence on the strength of the wood due to chemical action.

This test is intended primarily to obtain performance data for the classification of adhesives for load-bearing timber structures according to their suitability for use in defined climatic environments. This test is carried out on Norway spruce (*Picea abies* L.).

This method is not intended for use to provide numerical design data and does not necessarily represent the performance of the bonded member in service.

2 Normative references

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

EN 1245, *Adhesives — Determination of pH* <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6254d1b6-3ec5-4387-9512-45dbdd333c51/sist-en-302-3-2013>

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

3 Principle

A joint between wooden adherends is submitted to defined temperature and humidity cycles and then strained to failure by a transverse tensile load.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Testing machine, which shall be either:

- a) a constant rate of loading machine, capable of maintaining a rate of loading of (5 ± 1) kN/min; or
- b) a constant rate of traverse machine as described in ISO 5893.

Special mounts are required (see Figure 1). One or both mounts shall be attached to the straining heads by a coupling, which permits self-alignment of the mounts whilst the test pieces are being pulled.

4.2 Climatic cabinets, which are enclosures with air circulation capable of maintaining the test pieces under the following conditions:

- a) (10 ± 2) °C at approximately $(87,5 \pm 2,5)$ % relative humidity;

- b) (50 ± 2) °C at approximately $(87,5 \pm 2,5)$ % relative humidity;
- c) (50 ± 2) °C with relative humidity lower than 20%.

NOTE The velocity of the air circulation at a level of 0,5 m/s to 1,0 m/s has shown to be suitable.

4.3 Airtight glass enclosure, such as a desiccator with a lid is required, with the following dimensions:

- a) Volume 2 l to 10 l;
- b) Ratio of height to width between 1/1 and 2/1.

5 Method

5.1 Selection of timber

Carry out this test using Norway spruce (*Picea abies* L.) having a density of (450 ± 25) kg/m³ measured at 12 % moisture content.

Prepare one piece of spruce 60 mm x 60 mm in cross section and at least 1 600 mm in length or two pieces with a length of 800 mm that are free from knots, straight-grained and with growth rings not wider than 2 mm and at 30° to 60° to the surfaces of the specimen.

5.2 Preparation of the bonded assemblies

Cut the piece of wood lengthwise into two equal pieces of rectangular cross section and store them in standard climate [20/65] to constant mass. Constant mass is defined as the mass attained when the results of two successive weighings over an interval of 24 h differ by not more than 0,1 % of the mass of the specimen.

Condition the timber in standard atmosphere [20/65] ((20 ± 2) °C and (65 ± 5) % relative humidity) for at least 7 days prior to bonding, to achieve a moisture content of (12 ± 1) %.

Not more than 8 h before bonding, plane each surface to be bonded to the final thickness of 25 mm. Remove any dust carefully. Do not touch or soil the prepared surface.

For glue mixes, adhesive and hardener blended before application, the glue line thickness shall be 0,5 mm by using 0,5 mm thick spacers.

For separate application of adhesive and hardener, the glue line thickness shall be 0,1 mm by using 0,1 mm thick spacers.