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Lepila za nosilne lesene konstrukcije - Preskusne metode - 6. del: Določanje najkrajšega časa stiskanja pri referenčnih pogojih

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 6: Determination of the minimum pressing time under referenced conditions

Klebstoffe für tragende Holzbauteile - Prüfverfahren - Teil 6: Bestimmung der Mindestpresszeit bei Referenzbedingungen

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 6: Détermination du temps de serrage minimum dans des conditions de référence

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ICS:

83.180	Lepila	Adhesives
91.080.20	Lesene konstrukcije	Timber structures

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English Version

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 6: Determination of the minimum pressing time under referenced conditions

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 6: Détermination du temps de serrage minimum dans des conditions de référence

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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 193.

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.

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

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Foreword

This document (prEN 302-6:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 193 “Adhesives for wood and derived timber products”, the secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 302-6:2004.

This document is one of a series dealing with adhesives for use with timber structures, and is published in support to EN 1995 *Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures*. The series consists of a classification and performance requirements for phenolic and aminoplastic polycondensation adhesives for use in different climatic conditions (EN 301), five test methods (EN 302 Parts 1 to 4 and EN 15416-2) used to assess the performance of adhesives after specified heat and humidity treatments, and three test methods (EN 302 Parts 5 to 7) to characterize the working properties of the adhesive.

EN 301, EN 302 Parts 1 to 7 and EN 15416-2 have the following titles.

EN 301, *Adhesives, phenolic and aminoplastic, 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 the 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 15416-2, 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.

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 may have negative environmental impact. As technological advantages lead to better alternatives for these materials, they will be eliminated from this standard to the extent possible.

At the end of the test, the user of the standard shall take care to carry out an appropriate disposal of the wastes, according to local regulation.

1 Scope

This part of EN 302 specifies a method of determining the minimum pressing time for two glue line thicknesses, close contact glue line and 0,3 mm thick glue line, at three temperatures. It is applicable to adhesives used in load- bearing timber structures.

This standard is only intended for obtaining a reliable base of comparison of pressing time between adhesives. The method gives result that cannot be applied to the safe manufacture of timber structures without modifications for the influences of timber density/absorbency, moisture content, factory temperature and relative air humidity.

2 Normative references

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.

prEN 302-1:2011, *Adhesives for load bearing timber structures — Test methods — Part 1: Determination of longitudinal tensile shear strength*

EN 923, *Adhesives — Terms and definitions*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 923 and the following apply.

3.1
minimum pressing time
the shortest pressing time (expressed as the mean of 10 individual results) that gives tensile shear strength of at least 4 N/mm² at a given temperature under the referenced conditions

4 Principle

Standard beech lap joints are tested in tensile shear after various curing times until it is found that the strength has reached a value of 4 N/mm².

5 Apparatus

5.1 Temperature cabinets

The cabinets shall be

— capable of maintaining the air at a temperature of (15 ± 2) °C;

— capable of maintaining the air at a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C;