



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 302-7 rev:2011
01-september-2011

Lepila za nosilne lesene konstrukcije - Preskusne metode - 7. del: Določanje dobe trajanja pri referenčnih pogojih

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the working life under referenced conditions

Klebstoffe für tragende Holzbauteile - Prüfverfahren - Teil 7: Bestimmung der Gebrauchsdauer bei Referenzbedingungen

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 7 : Détermination de la durée conventionnelle d'utilisation

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 302-7 rev

ICS:

83.180	Lepila	Adhesives
91.080.20	Lesene konstrukcije	Timber structures

oSIST prEN 302-7 rev:2011

en,de

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 302-7 rev

June 2011

ICS 83.180

Will supersede EN 302-7:2004

English Version

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the working life under referenced conditions

Adhésifs pour structures portantes en bois - Méthodes
d'essai - Partie 7 : Détermination de la durée
conventionnelle d'utilisation

Klebstoffe für tragende Holzbauteile - Prüfverfahren - Teil 7:
Bestimmung der Gebrauchsdauer bei
Referenzbedingungen

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.

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 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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.

Warning : This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents		Page
Foreword.....		3
1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms and definitions	5
4	Principle.....	5
5	Apparatus	5
6	Procedure	6
7	Expression of results	7
8	Test report	8

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 302-7:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f297fe93-aea9-44f1-80e9-d97ec75c2944/sist-en-302-7-2013>

Foreword

This document (prEN 302-7:2011) 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 302-7:2004.

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.

prEN 302-7:2011 (E)

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.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 302-7:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f297fe93-aea9-44f1-80e9-d97ec75c2944/sist-en-302-7-2013>

1 Scope

This part of EN 302 specifies a method for determining the working life for adhesives for load-bearing timber structures, by a viscosity test.

This method is not suitable for determining the working life of a multi-component adhesive whose actual working life is very short.

This document is only intended for obtaining a reliable basis for comparison between adhesives. The method gives results which cannot be applied to the safe manufacture of timber structures without modifications for the influences of 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.

EN 923, *Adhesives — Terms and definitions*

EN ISO 2555:1999, *Plastics — Resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions — Determination of apparent viscosity by the Brookfield test method (ISO 2555:1989)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

working life under specified conditions

period of time at 20 °C during which an adhesive, prepared for application, increases in apparent viscosity to 25 000 mPa·s under referenced conditions

NOTE The test procedure is that described in this document.

4 Principle

The viscosity of a specified volume of adhesive at 20 °C is monitored using a Brookfield type viscometer, until it reaches 25 000 mPa·s.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Beaker, approximately 850 ml capacity, (90 to 95) mm internal diameter, (115 to 160) mm height with a wall thickness not exceeding 1 mm. The beaker shall be made of a material ensuring a good heat conductivity and that does not react with the adhesive.

NOTE A stainless steel beaker is suitable for most of the commercial adhesives used for the gluing of load-bearing timber structures.

5.2 Brookfield type viscometer, type A

prEN 302-7:2011 (E)

The detailed operating principle of this apparatus, its description and characteristics are given in EN ISO 2555.

The viscometer comprises the following elements:

- the viscometer body;
- seven removable, interchangeable spindles, numbered 1 to 7;
- a support which holds the viscometer and moves it into the vertical plane;
- a removable guard stirrup which is not used in this method.

NOTE A RVF model is suitable for most of the commercial adhesives used for the gluing of load-bearing timber structures.

5.3 Temperature regulated water bath, capable of maintaining the mixture to be tested at 20 °C with an accuracy of ± 2 °C.

5.4 Thermometer, graduated to 0,1 °C, to measure the temperature of the adhesive being tested.

6 Procedure

6.1 Handle the adhesive components in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the adhesive. Ensure that, at the start of the test, all the components have a temperature of $(20 \pm 0,5)$ °C. Ensure that during the test, the relative humidity of the air in the testing room remains at (65 ± 5) %.

NOTE It is a common practice to store the components at (20 ± 2) °C for 1 night before testing.

6.2 Set up, calibrate and operate the viscometer in accordance with the instructions of the instrument manufacturer. Choose a rotational frequency of 20 min^{-1} . Spindles shall be chosen such that the instrument reading is in the range from 20 % to 95 % of the full scale value.

6.3 Prepare a sufficient amount of the glue mix in the beaker (5.1) to fill 2/3 of its volume, in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer. Start to record the time at the moment (t_0) the component that initiates the reaction is added.

6.4 Gently stir the mixture manually for 5 min at (20 ± 2) °C. In order to allow any exothermic reaction to proceed normally, do not place the beaker in the water bath during this operation and avoid heating the mixture by body heat through the hand.

6.5 Place the beaker in the water bath (5.3) adjusted at (20 ± 2) °C for the rest of the procedure. Adjust the water level of the water bath so that it is slightly above that of the adhesive in the beaker (6.1). Keep the beaker uncovered throughout the test.

6.6 Determine the viscosity of the adhesive system at 15 min intervals from the initial time t_0 . About one minute before each reading, gently stir the sample for 15 s to ensure homogeneity.

6.7 Remove the beaker from the water bath, hold the spindle at an angle of about 45° to the surface of the adhesive and immerse it in the product, taking care not to introduce air bubbles. Orientate the spindle vertically and connect it to the shaft of the apparatus. Check that the spindle is vertical using the bubble level and that the spindle is immersed to the underside of the mark on its shaft. Allow the instrument to run for 30 s and read the torque meter to the nearest 0,25 % of the maximum value indication at the pre-set time. Lock the needle and stop the motor to take the reading. Immerse the thermometer (5.4) into the sample and record the temperature. Place the beaker back into the water bath (5.3).

6.8 After each measurement, detach the spindle from the instrument, wash it thoroughly in a suitable solvent and dry it before re-use.

6.9 Continue determining the viscosity of the sample at 15 min intervals until the viscosity exceeds 25 000 mPa·s.

NOTE In order to increase the accuracy of the determination of the conventional working life, it is advisable to reduce the time interval between two readings in the final stage of the reaction.

7 Expression of results

Calculate the apparent viscosity, in millipascal seconds (mPa·s), of the adhesive system tested, using the formula

$$\eta = k \times l$$

where

η is viscosity in millipascal seconds;

k is a coefficient depending on the rotational frequency-spindle combination used; in the case of apparatus as specified in 5.2 of this European Standard and in B.3 of EN ISO 2555:1999, the values of k are as shown in Table 1;

l is the value read on the scale.

Table 1 — Coefficient k (scale 0 to 100) for each spindle and a rotational frequency of 20 min⁻¹

Spindle number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coefficient k	5	20	50	100	200	500	2 000

Plot the change of apparent viscosity with time (in minutes).

Record the working life of the adhesive under referenced conditions as the time between t_0 (see 6.3) and the time that the apparent viscosity reaches 25 000 mPa·s.

prEN 302-7:2011 (E)**8 Test report**

The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) reference to this document (EN 302-7);
- b) identification of the adhesive system tested;
- c) proportions used when mixing the adhesive for use;
- d) model of viscometer used;
- e) spindles used;
- f) plotted curve giving the viscosity evolution in mPa·s, the time in minutes and, on the same graph, a second curve giving the evolution of the temperature during the test;
- g) value of the working life under refernced conditions;
- h) date of testing;
- i) a note stressing the attention on the fact that the working life obtained by this standardized method is only relevant for comparison with other adhesive systems; therefore it cannot be used as such for production purposes in the plant.

ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 302-7:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f297fe93-aea9-44f1-80e9-d97ec75c2944/sist-en-302-7-2013>