

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13880-8:2019**01-marec-2019****Nadomešča:**
SIST EN 13880-8:2004

Tesnilne mase za stike, ki se vgrajujejo po vročem postopku - 8. del: Preskusna metoda za ugotavljanje sprememb teže tesnilnih mas za stike, odpornih proti gorivu, po namakanju v gorivu

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 8: Test method for the determination of the change in weight of fuel resistance joint sealants after fuel immersion

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 8: Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Gewichtsänderung nach Treibstofflagerung

SIST EN 13880-8:2019

Produits de scellement de joints appliqués à chaud - Partie 8: Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la variation de masse selon leur résistance aux hydrocarbures de produits de scellement de joints après immersion dans des hydrocarbures

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13880-8:2018

ICS:

91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials
93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

SIST EN 13880-8:2019**en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 13880-8

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2018

ICS 93.080.20

Supersedes EN 13880-8:2003

English Version

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 8: Test method for the determination of the change in weight of fuel resistance joint sealants after fuel immersion

Produits de scellement de joints appliqués à chaud -
Partie 8 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la
variation de masse selon leur résistance aux
hydrocarbures de produits de scellement de joints
après immersion dans des hydrocarbures

Heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 8:
Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Gewichtsänderung
nach Treibstofflagerung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 November 2018.

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.

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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.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 13880-8:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 "Road materials", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN 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 13880-1, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 1: Test method for the determination of density at 25 °C.*

EN 13880-2, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 2: Test method for the determination of cone penetration at 25 °C.*

EN 13880-3, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 3: Test method for the determination of penetration and recovery (resilience).*

EN 13880-4, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 4: Test method for the determination of heat resistance — Change in penetration value.*

EN 13880-5, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 5: Test method for the determination of flow resistance.*

EN 13880-6, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 6: Test method for the preparation of samples for testing.*

EN 13880-7, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 7: Function testing of joint sealants.*

EN 13880-8, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 8: Test method for the determination of the change in weight of fuel resistance joint sealants after fuel immersion.*

EN 13880-9, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 9: Test method for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements.*

EN 13880-10, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 10: Test method for the determination of adhesion and cohesion following continuous extension and compression.*

EN 13880-11, *Hot applied sealants — Part 11: Test method for the preparation of asphalt test blocks used in the function test and for the determination of compatibility with asphalt pavements.*

EN 13880-12, *Hot applied sealants — Part 12: Test method for the manufacture of concrete test blocks for testing (recipe methods).*

EN 13880-13, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 13: Test method for the determination of the discontinuous extension (adherence test).*

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determination of the resistance to fuel spillage of a joint sealant by calculating the change in mass, after immersion in a standard reference fuel.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 13880-2, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 2: Test method for the determination of cone penetration at 25 °C*

EN 13880-6, *Hot applied joint sealants — Part 6: Method for the preparation of samples for testing*

EN 14188-1, *Joint fillers and sealants — Part 1: Specifications for hot applied sealants*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 14188-1 and EN 13880-6 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Principle

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The change in mass of fuel resistant type sealants is measured to verify they do not deteriorate to an unacceptable degree as a result of contact with spilt fuel.

A test specimen is weighed and then placed in a small container together with the standard test fuel. This assembly is then conditioned in a water bath for a period of time, after which the specimen is removed from the small container, dried and re-weighed. The change in mass is calculated and reported accordingly.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Laboratory balance, capable of weighing up to 400 g of sample to an accuracy of 0,01 g.

5.2 Controlled environment, capable of maintaining the prepared specimen and fuel immersion containers at (23 ± 2) °C.

5.3 Metal or glass container, consisting of a sample tin in which the specimen is tested, cylindrical in shape and having a flat bottom with a capacity of approximately 100 ml. The inside dimensions should be about 56 mm in diameter and about 35 mm in depth. To facilitate pouring the right amount of materials, a mark is made at a depth of approximately 30 mm.

5.4 Small container, manufactured from 1 mm metal sheet with nominal internal dimensions of 150 mm × 150 mm × 150 mm deep with a closely fitting lid which can be sealed with adhesive tape.

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5.5 Standard fuel, comprising a mixture of 70 (Vol-%) iso-octane and 30 (Vol-%) industrial grade toluene shall be used according to EN 13880-2.

5.6 Water bath, having a capacity of at least 10 l with a perforated shelf not less than 50 mm from the bottom of the bath and capable of maintaining the specimen and assembly at the required test temperatures of (50 ± 1) °C or (35 ± 1) °C according to EN 14188-1.

5.7 Electric fan, electric fan, capable for a stream of air having an average velocity of (120 ± 30) m/min.

5.8 Adhesive tape.

6 Preparation and conditioning of test specimens

6.1 Prepare the test sample according to EN 13880-6. Weight the empty containers.

6.2 Pour the test sample into the metal container taking care to avoid any contamination. Record the actual temperature at the end of pouring.

6.3 Immediately after filling, loosely cover the test metal container and its contents with a lipped beaker of suitable size as a protection against dust and to assist in the elimination of air bubbles. Allow the test specimens to cool in air at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C for a period of $(1,75 \pm 0,25)$ h.

6.4 Place the test specimens inside the small container, adding the required volume of reference fuel, sealing the container with adhesive tape. Transfer the test assembly to the constant temperature water bath and follow the test procedure.

6.5 For each test, three test specimens shall be prepared.

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7 Procedure

7.1 Weigh the test specimen to the nearest 0,01 g and subtract the mass of the container. Note the result as the initial mass *IM*.

7.2 Place the test specimen in the small container and pour in standard test fuel to a depth of 100 mm, sealing the lid with the adhesive tape.

7.3 Place the sealed container in a water bath at a constant temperature of (50 ± 1) °C or (35 ± 1) °C for a period of (24 ± 1) h.

7.4 After removing the test specimens from the fuel, dry the test specimen in a stream of air using an electric fan.

7.5 Weigh the test specimen after drying and subtract the mass of the container and record as the final mass *FM*.