



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Tesnilne mase za nekonstrukcijske stike v stavbah in na sprehajalnih površinah - 2. del: Tesnilne mase za zasteklitev

Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways - Part 2:
Sealants for glazing

Fugendichtstoffe für nicht tragende Anwendungen in Gebäuden und Fußgängerwegen -
Teil 2: Fugendichtstoffe für Verglasungen

Mastics pour joints pour des usages non structuraux dans les constructions immobilières
et pour chemins piétonniers - Partie 2: Mastics pour vitrage

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways - Part 2: Sealants for glazing

Mastics pour joints pour des usages non structuraux dans les constructions immobilières et pour chemins piétonniers
- Partie 2: Mastics pour vitrage

Fugendichtstoffe für nicht tragende Anwendungen in Gebäuden und Fußgängerwegen - Teil 2: Fugendichtstoffe für Verglasungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 August 2012.

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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Foreword

This document (EN 15651-2:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 349 “Sealants for joints in building construction”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2014.

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 15651-2:2010.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

This document is one part of the product European Standards within the framework series of EN 15651 on *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways*, as follows:

- *Part 1: Sealants for facade elements*,
- *Part 2: Sealants for glazing* (this document),
- *Part 3: Sealants for sanitary joints*,
- *Part 4: Sealants for pedestrian walkways*,
- *Part 5: Evaluation of conformity and marking*.

The following significant technical changes have been implemented in this new edition:

- an Annex ZA has been added;
- the clause on reaction to fire was improved.

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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 15651-2:2012**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies definitions and requirements for non-structural elastic sealants used for sealing glazing in building construction applications.

It covers glazing joints from 7° horizontal. Main areas of application are:

- glass to glass;
- glass to frame;
- glass to porous substrates.

Excluding aquariums, structural bonding/glazing, inner and outer seal to manufacture insulated glazing units, horizontal glazing (below 7°), organic glass (e.g. polycarbonate, PMMA, etc.).

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 13238, *Reaction to fire tests for building products — Conditioning procedures and general rules for selection of substrates*

EN 13501-1:2007+A1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests*

EN 15651-5:2012, *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways — Part 5: Evaluation of conformity and marking*

EN ISO 868, *Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness) (ISO 868)*

EN ISO 1183-1:2004, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method (ISO 1183-1:2004)*

EN ISO 6927:2012, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary (ISO 6927:2012)*

EN ISO 7389, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of elastic recovery of sealants (ISO 7389)*

EN ISO 7390, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of resistance to flow of sealants (ISO 7390)*

EN ISO 8339, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties (Extension to break) (ISO 8339)*

EN ISO 8340, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties at maintained extension (ISO 8340)*

EN ISO 9046, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of adhesion/cohesion properties of sealants at constant temperature (ISO 9046)*

EN ISO 9047, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of adhesion/cohesion properties of sealants at variable temperatures (ISO 9047)*

EN ISO 10563, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of change in mass and volume (ISO 10563)*

EN ISO 10590, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of tensile properties of sealants at maintained extension after immersion in water (ISO 10590)*

EN ISO 10591, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of adhesion/cohesion properties of sealants after immersion in water (ISO 10591)*

EN ISO 11358, *Plastics — Thermogravimetry (TG) of polymers — General principles (ISO 11358)*

EN ISO 11431, *Building construction — Jointing products — Determination of adhesion/cohesion properties of sealants after exposure to heat, water and artificial light through glass (ISO 11431)*

EN ISO 11432, *Building construction — Sealants — Determination of resistance to compression (ISO 11432)*

EN ISO 11600, *Building construction — Jointing products — Classification and requirements for sealants (ISO 11600)*

EN ISO 11925-2, *Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame — Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2)*

ISO 13640, *Building construction — Jointing products — Specifications for test substrates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 6927:2012 and the following apply.

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3.1

non-reactive sealant

mainly physical drying mechanism, without significant change in the molecular weight of the main polymer

3.2

reactive sealant

mainly curing by chemical reaction, with significant increase of the molecular weight of the main polymer

3.3

cure

irreversible transformation of a sealant from a liquid or paste-like state into a hardened or rubber-like solid state

3.4

uncured/wet

state of a sealant prior to the above transformation

4 Requirements

4.1 Identification requirements and test methods

4.1.1 Short description of the sealant

The short description of the non-structural sealant for glazing elements shall include: brand name, type (general chemical family), opaque or translucent, waterborne or solvent based or solvent free, reactive or non-reactive, and one or multi-component (e.g. neutral cure, reactive silicone and one component, etc.).

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The primer shall be stated for the substrate concerned if relevant (name, chemical type, etc.).

4.1.2 Thermogravimetric test

The test shall be carried out in accordance with EN ISO 11358 on the uncured or wet sealant, between 35 °C to 900 °C, temperature slope 10 °C/min, non-oxidative condition (e.g. nitrogen). A single sample shall be used for this test. A single specimen may be tested and there shall be no significant difference between the reference curve and derivative (profile).

In the case of multi-component sealant, each component shall be evaluated (if relevant).

4.1.3 Specific Gravity test

The determination of the specific gravity shall be in accordance with EN ISO 1183-1:2004, on the uncured or wet sealant, using Method A or Method B, depending on the type of sealant under test. The testing temperature shall be (23 ± 2) °C. At least three samples shall be tested. The method used and the mean value, recorded to two decimal places, shall be declared. The tolerance of the declared values shall be within ± 5 %.

4.1.4 Hardness (indentation) test (Shore Hardness)

The determination of the indentation hardness shall be in accordance with EN ISO 868. The test shall be performed on the cured or dried sealant.

The exact conditions of test shall be defined by the manufacturer, i.e. thickness, cure/drying times and temperature and relative humidity, specific shore type (A, D...), test time, temperature, etc.

At least three samples shall be tested and the five measurements taken per sample. The mean value and tolerances of all measurements, recorded to the nearest unit, shall be declared.

4.2 Conditioning, test procedure and substrates

When determining the classification of a glazing sealant according to the requirements of this standard, the same conditioning procedure shall be used in all relevant test methods (use only Method A or Method B). For each test method, three test specimens for each substrate shall be tested. The same batch of sealant (and primer, if used) shall be used in all tests. The same substrates (material and surface finish) shall be used in all tests. Tests shall be performed on glass according to ISO 13640.

The specific test conditions for each test method are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Specific tests conditions

	Test method	Classes for non structural sealants for glazing elements			
		25LM	25HM	20LM	20HM
Elongation ^a	EN ISO 7389 EN ISO 8339 EN ISO 8340 EN ISO 10590 EN ISO 11431	100 %	100 %	60 %	60 %
Amplitude	EN ISO 9047	± 25 %	± 25 %	± 20 %	± 20 %
^a The value of elongation is given as a percentage of the original width: elongation % = [(final width – original width) / (original width)] x 100 %.					

Substrates to be used in all mechanical tests concerned shall be glass according to ISO 13640. Additional substrates to be considered mortar M1 or M2 and/or anodised aluminium.

4.3 Performance requirements

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4.3.1 General

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Classes for elastic sealants for glazing in building construction are referred to as type G. A summary of the characteristics and classes are given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Summary of classes for non structural sealants for glazing elements

Properties	Classes for non structural sealants for glazing elements				Method of test
	25LM	25HM	20LM	20HM	
Elastic Recovery (%)	≥ 60	≥ 60	≥ 60	≥ 60	EN ISO 7389
Resistance to flow (mm)	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	4.3.3
Tensile properties Secant modulus (MPa)	≤ 0,4 (23 °C) and ≤ 0,6 (- 20 °C)	> 0,4 (23 °C) or > 0,6 (- 20 °C)	≤ 0,4 (23 °C) and ≤ 0,6 (- 20 °C)	> 0,4 (23 °C) or > 0,6 (- 20 °C)	EN ISO 8339
Adhesion/cohesion at maintained extension	NF	NF	NF	NF	EN ISO 8340
Adhesion/cohesion at variable temperatures	NF	NF	NF	NF	EN ISO 9047
Adhesion/cohesion at maintained extension after water immersion	NF	NF	NF	NF	EN ISO 10590
Loss of volume (%)	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	EN ISO 10563
Adhesion/cohesion properties after exposure to heat, water and artificial light	NF	NF	NF	NF	EN ISO 11431
Resistance to compression	Record value	Record value	Record value	Record value	EN ISO 11432

NF = No Failure according to EN ISO 11600.

4.3.2 Sealants for glazing elements in cold climates

4.3.2.1 General

This test has been developed to demonstrate that glazing sealants perform well at lower temperatures than those currently tested in EN ISO 11600 (i.e. common winter temperatures in Northern Europe). The specification intention is to ensure that the sealant continues to perform at - 30 °C, which is a common winter temperature in cold climate areas.

In addition to the requirements given in Table 2, non-structural sealants for glazing elements required to maintain performance in cold climate (- 30 °C) shall fulfil also requirements as given in Table 3.

The classification of the sealant given in Table 2 shall be determined prior to this optional additional test and the corresponding test amplitude shall be applied to this additional test.

The designation CC (cold climate) shall be declared for any sealant meeting the requirements of Table 2. For example, Type G Class 25LM CC.

Anodised aluminium or/and glass and/or mortar M1 or M2 substrates, according to ISO 13640, shall be used.

4.3.2.2 Tensile properties - Secant modulus to EN ISO 8339 - test procedure at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$

The test specimens shall be stored at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 4 h before the start of the test. The spacers for the preparation of the test specimens shall be removed and the test specimen placed in the tensile test machine and extended at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ at a rate of $(5,5 \pm 0,7)$ mm/min until rupture occurs. The force/extension diagram shall be recorded.

4.3.2.3 Tensile properties at maintained extension to EN ISO 8340 - test procedure at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$

The test specimens shall be stored at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 4 h before the start of the test. The spacers for the preparation of the test specimens shall be removed and the test specimens placed in the tensile test machine at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and extended at a rate of $(5,5 \pm 0,7)$ mm/min by 60 % or 100 % of the original width (to 19,2 mm and 24 mm respectively). The separators shall be used to maintain the elongation at $(-30 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. The test specimens shall be brought to $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$. The depth of any loss of adhesion or cohesion shall be measured using a suitable measuring device capable of reading to 0,5 mm.

Table 3 — Requirements to be suitable for use in cold climate areas

Properties	Class of glazing sealants in cold climates				Test method
	25 LM	25 HM	20 LM	20 HM	
Tensile properties Secant Modulus (MPa)	$\leq 0,9$ MPa	Not required	$\leq 0,9$ MPa	Not required	4.3.2.2
Adhesion/Cohesion at maintained extension	NF	NF	NF	NF	4.3.2.3
NF = No failure according to EN ISO 11600					

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4.3.3 Resistance to flow

The resistance to flow shall be measured according to EN ISO 7390, with the precise test method modified according to the following details.

A vertical, anodised aluminium U-profile shall be used with dimensions 20 mm x 10 mm. Testing shall be carried out under two temperature conditions:

- temperature of $(50 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and relative humidity of $(50 \pm 10)\%$;
- temperature of $(5 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$.

If the flow exceeds the required value, then the test may be repeated once.

4.3.4 Resistance to water and UV

Evaluation according to EN ISO 11431 using only fully automated equipment.

The specific conditions of the test following EN ISO 11431 will require fully automated equipment with immersion of the test specimen in demineralised water. The UV lamp will be switched off during the water immersion.

4.3.5 Resistance to compression

Evaluation according to EN ISO 11432.