



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 15651-5:2012

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN 15651-5:2010

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## Tesnilne mase za nekonstrukcijske stike v stavbah in na sprehajalnih površinah - 5. del: Vrednotenje skladnosti in označevanje

Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways - Part 5:  
Evaluation of conformity and marking

Fugendichtstoffe für nicht tragende Anwendungen in Gebäuden und Fußgängerwegen -  
Teil 5: Konformitätsbewertung und Kennzeichnung

Mastics pour joints pour des usages non structuraux dans les constructions immobilières  
et pour chemins piétonniers - Partie 5: Évaluation de la conformité et marquage

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 15651-5:2012**

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### **ICS:**

91.100.50      Veziva. Tesnilni materiali      Binders. Sealing materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15651-5

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2012

ICS 91.100.50

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English Version

## Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways - Part 5: Evaluation of conformity and marking

Mastics pour joints pour des usages non structuraux dans les constructions immobilières et pour chemins piétonniers  
- Partie 5: Évaluation de la conformité et marquage

Fugendichtstoffe für nicht tragende Anwendungen in Gebäuden und Fußgängerwegen - Teil 5:  
Konformitätsbewertung und Kennzeichnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 July 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.

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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## Foreword

This document (EN 15651-5:2012) 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 March 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 15651-5:2010.

This document is a European Standard, which supports all 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,
- Part 3: Sealants for sanitary joints,
- Part 4: Sealants for pedestrian walkways,
- Part 5: Evaluation of conformity and marking (this document).

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 15651-5:2012 (E)****1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies procedures for evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling of non-structural sealants for joints in building construction according to EN 15651-1, EN 15651-2, EN 15651-3 or EN 15651-4 dealing with sealants for non-structural use in joints in building construction and pedestrian walkways.

**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 15651-1, *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways — Part 1: Sealants for facade elements*

EN 15651-2, *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways — Part 2: Sealants for glazing*

EN 15651-3, *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways — Part 3: Sealants for sanitary joints*

EN 15651-4, *Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways — Part 4: Sealants for pedestrian walkways*

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

EN ISO 9001:2008, *Quality management systems — Requirements (ISO 9001:2008)*

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**3 Terms and definitions**

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

**3.1****product**

one-component sealant and multi-components sealants

**3.2****batch**

quantity of material made in a single operation, or in the case of continuous production for a defined quantity that is demonstrated by the manufacturer to have a uniform composition and does not exceed one day's production

**3.3****identification test**

test carried out to verify a declared value of the composition or property of the product in terms of consistency of the production

Note 1 to entry: This can be used to ensure that the product being tested under FPC corresponds to the product subjected to the initial type test, within the permitted tolerances.

### 3.4 performance test

test carried out to verify a value for a required property of the product in terms of its specified performance during application and use

NOTE This is to ensure that the product conforms to its specified performance characteristics.

### 3.5 declared value

value declared and documented by the manufacturer for identification or performance requirements

### 3.6 threshold value

value given to guarantee a minimum product performance below which it could not be considered fit for a specific intended use

## 4 Sampling

### 4.1 General

Sampling shall be carried out in such a way that the resulting sample is homogeneous and representative of the batch or product to be inspected. Samples shall be clearly labelled to uniquely identify the source, location and time of sampling. The sample size shall be sufficient for all the required testing in accordance with the relevant test method standards.

A part of the sample shall be retained for future reference until the use by date.

### 4.2 Record

All information relevant to the sampling shall be recorded, including:

- a) date of manufacture and sampling,
- b) name of the sealant, type (chemical family) and colour,
- c) batch number which should include any unique internal identification, i.e. drum number, if appropriate,
- d) name of the manufacturer,
- e) quantity of batch or product represented by the sample,
- f) names of the persons responsible for sampling.

### 4.3 Frequency of sampling

Frequency of sampling shall be at least one per batch.

## 5 Evaluation of conformity

### 5.1 General

The compliance of the product with the requirements of its relevant product European Standard (i.e. EN 15651-1, EN 15651-2, EN 15651-3 or EN 15651-4) and the declared values and/or threshold values (including classes) shall be demonstrated by:

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- initial type testing (performance tests and identification tests), and
- factory production control by the manufacturer, including product assessment.

For the purposes of testing, the product may be grouped into families, where it is considered that the results for one or more characteristics from any one product within the family are representative for the same characteristics for all the products within that same family. A product may be in different families for different characteristics.

**5.2 Initial type testing (ITT)****5.2.1 General**

An initial type test is the complete set of tests or other procedures, in respect of the characteristics to be assessed, determining the performance of samples of products representative of the product type.

Initial type testing shall be performed to show compliance of the product being put onto the market with the requirements of its relevant product European Standard (i.e. EN 15651-1, EN 15651-2, EN 15651-3 or EN 15651-4). It shall be carried out as specified in 4.3 therein (as "*Performance testing*"), at the beginning of the production of:

- a) a new product, or
- b) a modified product, with regard to its formulation, components and/or raw materials or production method, where such a modification may have a significant effect on the declared performance of the product.

For type testing of the product for which initial type testing in accordance with its relevant product European Standard was already performed, type testing may be reduced:

- c) if it has been established that the performance characteristics compared with the already tested products have not been affected, or
- d) in accordance with the rules for families and/or direct or extended application of test results.

Where components/materials are used for manufacturing of the product whose characteristics have already been determined by the component/material manufacturer on the basis of conformity with other technical specifications, these characteristics need not be re-assessed provided that the components'/materials' performance or method of assessment remain the same, that the characteristics of the component/material are suitable for the intended end use of the finished product, and the manufacturing process does not have a detrimental effect on the determined characteristics.

Components CE marked in accordance with appropriate harmonised European specifications, if any, may be presumed to have the performances stated with the CE marking, although this does not replace the responsibility of the product's manufacturer to ensure that the product, as a whole, is correctly designed (where the manufacturer himself undertakes the design) and the product's components have the necessary performance values to meet the design.

The initial type testing shall comprise all performance characteristics essential for the intended uses of the product. For the performance and identification characteristics to be tested, the relevant product European Standard within the framework series of EN 15651 shall be considered.

The results of the initial type testing shall be recorded and be available for inspection in the product technical file.

**5.2.2 Identification tests**

Initial identification tests shall be undertaken for the product as specified by the relevant product European Standard within the framework series of EN 15651.



The identification tests may be used to confirm the composition of the product during its shelf life. They shall be carried out when specified in Clause 7 of the relevant product European Standard.

Records of these tests shall be held as part of the product's technical file and be available for inspection. The specified identification characteristics within the tolerances given in 4.1 of the relevant product European Standard shall be maintained.

### 5.3 Factory production control (FPC)

#### 5.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall operate a permanent factory production control system to ensure that production continues to meet the essential characteristics set out in appropriate product European Standard within the framework series of EN 15651.

A system in conformity with EN ISO 9001:2008 and made specific to the requirements of this standard meets this requirement. The factory production control system shall consist of procedures for internal control of production to ensure that products of all batches placed on the market continue to comply with the requirements of the relevant product European Standard.

For FPC, the manufacturer can select representative identification or performance tests or may select other test methods. Such other FPC test methods shall be correlated to the initial identification and performance tests to ensure the product complies with the requirements of the relevant product standard.

The FPC system shall consist of the following:

- inspection, sampling frequencies and testing of raw materials, master batches, production equipment and process;
- inspection, sampling frequencies and testing of finished products.

The results of inspections, tests or assessments shall be recorded, as shall any action taken. The action to be taken when control values or criteria are not met shall be recorded and retained for a period of at least five years.

#### 5.3.2 Equipment

All weighing, measuring and testing of equipment shall be calibrated and regularly inspected according to documented procedures, frequencies and criteria.

All equipment used in the manufacturing process shall be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure use, wear or failure does not cause inconsistency in the manufacturing process. Inspections and maintenance shall be carried out and recorded in accordance with the manufacturers' written procedures and the records shall be retained for at least five years.

#### 5.3.3 Raw materials and components

The specifications of all incoming raw materials and components shall be documented, as shall the inspection scheme for ensuring their compliance.

#### 5.3.4 Change of formulation or manufacturing process

Identification tests and performance tests shall be carried out on running products after any significant change in raw material composition or manufacturing process that may modify the declared values of the characteristics required by the relevant product European Standard.