

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 12087:2013

01-julij-2013

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 12087:1999

SIST EN 12087:1999/A1:2007

Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za uporabo v gradbeništvu - Ugotavljanje dolgotrajnega vpivanja vode - Preskus s potapljanjem

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by immersion

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Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - Bestimmung der Wasseraufnahme bei langzeitigem Eintauchen

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Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du bâtiment - Détermination de l'absorption d'eau à long terme - Essai par immersion

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12087:2013

ICS:

91.100.60	Materiali za toplotno in zvočno izolacijo	Thermal and sound insulating materials
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12087

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2013

ICS 91.100.60

Supersedes EN 12087:1997

English Version

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by immersion

Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du
bâtiment - Détermination de l'absorption d'eau à long terme
par immersion

Wärmedämmstoffe für das Bauwesen - Bestimmung der
Wasseraufnahme bei langzeitigem Eintauchen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 December 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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 12087:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 “Thermal insulating materials and products”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 September 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 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 12087:1997.

The revision of this standard contains no major changes, only minor corrections and clarifications of an editorial nature.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards which specify test methods for determining dimensions and properties of thermal insulating materials and products. It supports a series of product standards for thermal insulating materials and products which derive from the Council Directive of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products (Directive 89/106/EEC) through the consideration of the essential requirements.

This European Standard has been drafted for applications in buildings but may also be used in other areas where it is relevant.

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This European test standard is one of the following group of inter-related standards on test methods for determining dimensions and properties of thermal insulation materials and products, all of which fall within the scope of CEN/TC 88:

- EN 822, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of length and width*
- EN 823, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness*
- EN 824, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of squareness*
- EN 825, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of flatness*
- EN 826, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compression behaviour*
- EN 1602, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of the apparent density*
- EN 1603, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 °C/50 % relative humidity)*
- EN 1604, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions*
- EN 1605, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of deformation under specified compressive load and temperature conditions*
- EN 1606, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compressive creep*

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- EN 1607, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces*
- EN 1608, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces*
- EN 1609, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of short-term water absorption by partial immersion*
- EN 12085, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens*
- EN 12086, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of water vapour transmission properties*
- EN 12087, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of long-term water absorption by immersion*
- EN 12088, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of long-term water absorption by diffusion*
- EN 12089, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of bending behaviour*
- EN 12090, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of shear behaviour*
- EN 12091, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of freeze-thaw resistance*
- EN 12429, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Conditioning to moisture equilibrium under specified temperature and humidity conditions*
- EN 12430, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of behaviour under point load*
- EN 12431, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness for floating floor insulating products*
- EN 13793, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of behaviour under cyclic loading*
- EN 13820, *Thermal insulating materials for building applications — Determination of organic content*

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the long-term water absorption of test specimens. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

This European Standard specifies two options:

- Method 1 - partial immersion
- Method 2 - total immersion

The long-term water absorption by partial immersion is intended to simulate the water absorption caused by long term water exposure.

The long-term water absorption by total immersion is not directly related to the conditions on site, but has been recognised as a relevant condition of test for some products in some applications.

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 12085, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens*

ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

3 Terms and definitions

This European Standard contains no terms and definitions.

4 Principle

4.1 Partial immersion (method 1)

The long-term water absorption by partial immersion is determined by measuring the change in mass of a test specimen, the lower part of which is in contact with water for a period of 28 days.

The excess water adhering to the surface, not absorbed by the test specimen, is removed by drainage in method 1A or taken into account by deduction of the initial water uptake in method 1B.

4.2 Total immersion (method 2)

The long term water absorption by total immersion is determined by measuring the change in mass of the test specimen, totally immersed in water, over a period of 28 days.

The excess water adhering to the surface, not absorbed by the test specimen, is removed by drainage in method 2A or taken into account by deduction of the initial water uptake in method 2B.

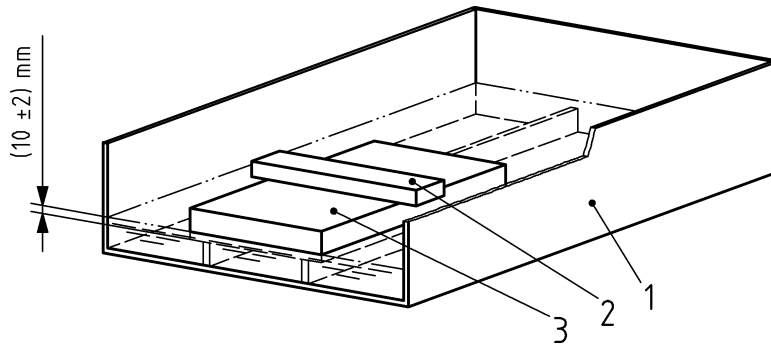
5 Apparatus

5.1 Balance, which allows the determination of the mass of a test specimen to 0,1 g.

5.2 Water tank, with a device for keeping the water level constant to within ± 2 mm, and a device to keep the test specimen in the required position.

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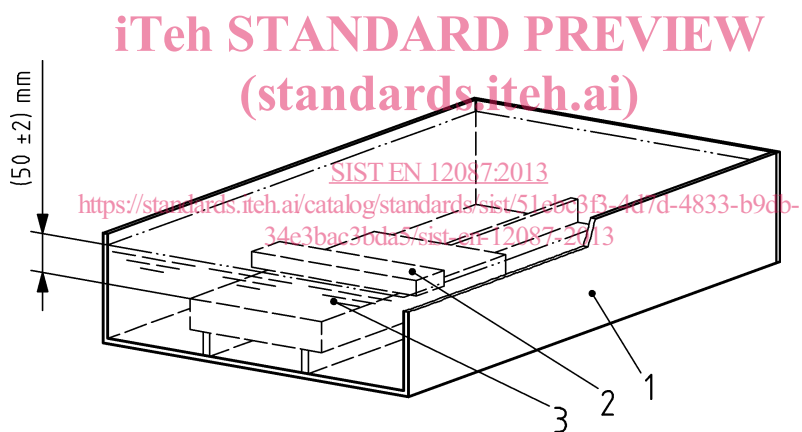
Examples of test devices are given in the Figures 1, 2 and 3. The device to keep the test specimen in position shall not cover more than 15 % of the cross section area of the test specimen, which is exposed to water. The device shall be such that the original form of the test specimen is maintained.



Key

- 1 watertank
- 2 load to keep the test specimen in position
- 3 test specimen

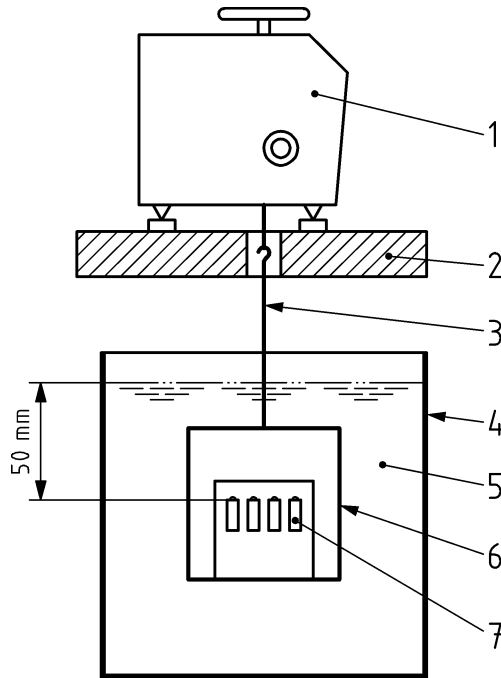
Figure 1— Example of partial immersion test device (method 1A and 1B)



Key

- 1 watertank
- 2 load to keep the test specimen in position
- 3 test specimen

Figure 2 — Example of equipment for the determination of water absorption by total immersion (method 2A and 2B)

**Key**

- 1 balance
- 2 weighing table
- 3 linkage
- 4 water container
- 5 water
- 6 mesh cage made of stainless material with fixing rods or a sinker large enough in mass to compensate for the upthrust of the test specimen
- 7 test specimen

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Figure 3 — Example of equipment for determination of water absorption by total immersion (method 2C)

5.3 Tap water, adjusted to a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C.

In case of dispute, deionised water shall be used.

5.4 Equipment for drainage

The principle for methods 1A and 2A is illustrated in Figures 4a and 4b.