Designation: D 2376 – 00

Standard Test Method for Slump of Face Glazing and Bedding Compounds on Metal Sash[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2376; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes face glazing or bedding compounds, or both, used on exterior steel, aluminum, and other metal sash.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by any other organization.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

C 717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants[2]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology C 717 for definitions of the following terms: bead, bedding, compound, face glazing, glazing.

3.2 *Description of Terms*—Refer to Terminology C 717 for description of the following term: channel.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A triangular bead of glazing or bedding compound is tooled into a steel channel and then placed in a 122 ± 4°F (50± 2°C) oven for 7 h and then visually inspected for slump.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides an accelerated means for predicting slump of such glazing compounds.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Number 28 U.S. Gage Steel Channel* (smooth, unpainted), 1 in. (25.4 mm) wide, ½ in. (12.7 mm) deep, and 8 in. (203 mm) in length. The flanges of the channel shall be approximately at right angles with the web of the channel. The fillet at the bottom of the channel shall have an internal radius of no more than 1/16in. (1.6 mm).

6.2 *Gravity Convective Oven*, having a temperature controlled at 122 ± 4°F (50 ± 2°C).

6.3 *Putty Knife*.

7. Reagent

7.1 *Solvent*, such as methyl ethyl ketone or ethylene dichloride.

8. Sampling

8.1 Thoroughly mix the entire contents of a full, previously unopened container on a clean, nonabsorptive surface, and take from this the sample to be tested.

9. Conditioning

9.1 Condition both the channel and the mixed compound (in a closed container) for at least 5 h at 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C).

10. Procedure

10.1 Thoroughly clean the channel with solvent.

10.2 Apply a portion of the thoroughly mixed compound to the channel in a triangular shape with a putty knife as illustrated in Fig. 1(*a*).

10.3 When the channel is so filled, set it in an oven with the flanges horizontal, as shown in Fig. 1(*a*), with the mass of the material toward the top, and maintain the temperature at 122 ± 4°F (50 ± 2°C) for 7 h.

11. Report

11.1 The report shall indicate if there was sagging or slumping of the compound at the top towards the bottom, as illustrated in Fig. 1(*b*).

11.2 Any sagging or slumping from the original configuration, Fig. 1(*a*), shall be construed as failure.

12. Precision and Bias

12.1 No statement is made about the precision or bias for

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.12 on Oil and Resin Base Glazing and Caulking Sealants.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.