



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 14187-7:2014
01-december-2014

Hladno nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike - Preskusne metode - 7. del: Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti plamenu

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

Kalt verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Prüfverfahren - Teil 7: Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Flammen

Mastics pour joints appliqués à froid - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 7: Détermination de la résistance à la flamme

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 14187-7

ICS:

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials
93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 14187-7

October 2014

ICS 13.220.50; 93.080.20

Will supersede EN 14187-7:2003

English Version

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

Mastics pour joints appliqués à froid - Méthodes d'essai -
Partie 7: Détermination de la résistance à la flamme

Kalt verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Prüfverfahren - Teil 7:
Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Flammen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 227.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

[http://standards.cen.org/info/drafts/2014/14187-7-2014-14187-7-2014-dac217f8147d/osist-pren-14187-7-2014](#)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

This document (prEN 14187-7:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 14187-7:2003.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards as listed below:

EN 14187-1, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 1: Determination of rate of cure.*

EN 14187-2, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 2: Determination of tack free time.*

EN 14187-3, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 3: Determination of self-levelling properties.*

EN 14187-4, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 4: Determination of the change in mass and volume after immersion in test fuels and liquid chemicals.*

EN 14187-5, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 5: Determination of the resistance to hydrolysis.*

EN 14187-6, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of the adhesion/cohesion properties after immersion in test fuels and liquid chemicals.*

EN 14187-7, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame.*

EN 14187-8, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 8: Determination of the artificial weathering by UV-irradiation.*

EN 14187-9, *Cold applied joint sealants — Test methods — Part 9: Function testing of joint sealants.*

WARNING — This test should be carried out under suitable environmental conditions to provide adequate protection to personnel against the risk of fire, inhalation of smoke and/or toxic products of combustion.

prEN 14187-7:2014 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

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 ISO 6927, *Building and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary (ISO 6927:2012)*.

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

EN 14188-4, *Joint fillers and sealants — Part 4: Specifications for primers to be used with joint sealants*

3 Terms and definitions

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

4 Principle

The resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants is determined by subjecting it to the flame for a specified time.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 High temperature laboratory burner, rated to supply up to 3 000 W and capable of burning approximately 200 g of propane per hour at operating capacity.

5.2 Draught shield consisting of an open ended cylinder of light gauge metal with a diameter of (125 ± 3) mm and a height of (300 ± 5) mm.

5.3 Steel specimen support, made from two 150 mm long rods and two 50 mm long rods, all of 3 mm nominal diameter, to form a support with a rectangular centre opening of 40 mm × 50 mm as shown in Figure 1.

5.4 Temperature measuring device, capable of measuring of up to 300 °C with an accuracy of ± 5 C.

6 Preparation of test specimens

One test specimen made and cured in accordance with EN 28340:1990 method B shall be used.

7 Procedure

7.1 Assemble the apparatus using a tripod as a support for the cylindrical draught shield (see Figure 1).

7.2 Centre the high temperature burner (5.1) under the draught shield (see 5.2) with the top in the same place as the bottom of the draught shield.

7.3 Centre the specimen support on the top of the draught shield (see 5.2) with the temperature measuring device (see 5.4) in a horizontal position laid on it with the sensor at the centre.

7.4 Regulate the high temperature laboratory burner (see 5.1) to produce a reading of constant temperature (260 ± 10) °C for (120 ± 1) s.

7.5 Substitute the specimen for the temperature measuring device by the test specimen so that the sealant itself, its 12,5 mm × 75 mm faces horizontal, is directly in the centre of the steel specimen support (see 5.3).

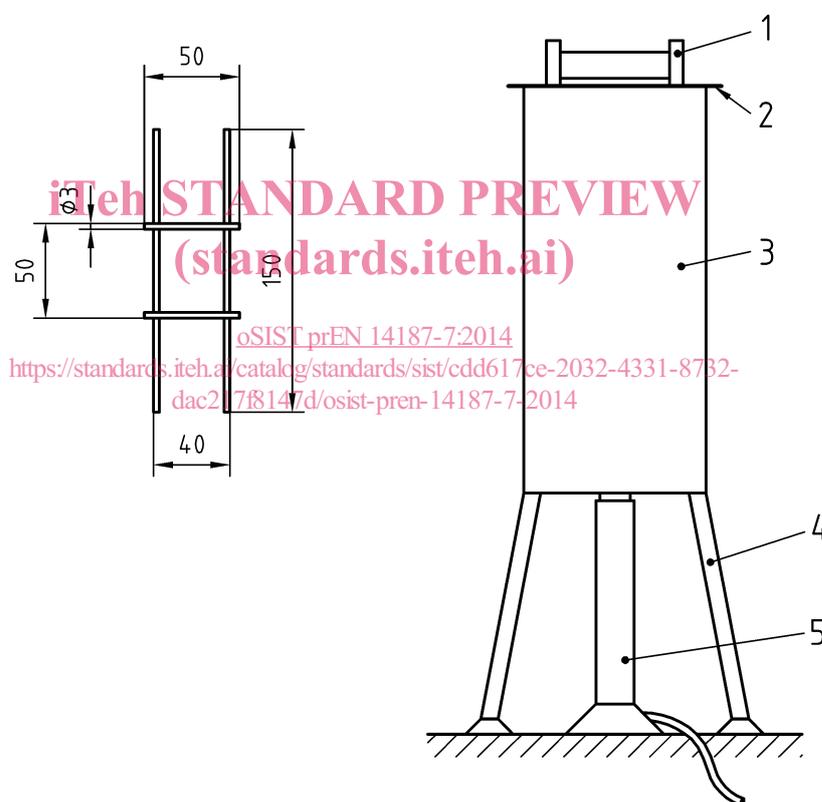
7.6 Leave in position for (120 ± 1) s and observe the sealant for signs of ignition, hardening, flow and separation.

7.7 At the end of the (120 ± 1) s remove the high temperature laboratory burner (see 5.1) and allow the specimen to cool to room temperature.

7.8 When cooled, examine the specimen for signs of flow, cracking, flaking, hardening ignition and any other effects caused by the flame.

7.9 Record the effects produced by flame treatment.

Dimension in millimetres



Key

- 1 Sealant specimen
- 2 Steel specimen support
- 3 Draught shield
- 4 Tripod
- 5 High temperature laboratory burner

Figure 1 — Test device for flame resistance test