
**Building construction — Sealants — Test
method for the determination of
stringiness**

*Construction immobilière — Mastics — Méthode d'essai pour la
détermination du pouvoir filant*

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11527 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealants*.

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Building construction — Sealants — Test method for the determination of stringiness

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the stringiness of a wet-applied sealant.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6927, *Building construction — Jointing products — Vocabulary for sealants*¹⁾

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3 Terms and definitions **(standards.iteh.ai)**

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

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4 Principle

This method determines the stringiness of a sealant by measuring the maximum length of a strand or string which can be pulled from a wet sealant sample. A probe (tip) is forced into the wet sealant sample. After a short time, the probe is removed from the sample using a constant rate of pull. An extensometer or similar apparatus is used to provide a constant rate of pull, and the maximum travel before the “string” breaks is reported in millimetres.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Extensometer or similar apparatus

Extensometer or other apparatus, e.g. pneumatic piston, which allows a grip to be pulled at a constant rate and provides a reading of the distance between the grips to the nearest millimetre.

5.2 Probe

- Tip 1 (round) according to Figure 1.
- Tip 2 (conical) according to Figure 2.
- Tip made of aluminium.

1) Under revision.

Dimensions in millimetres

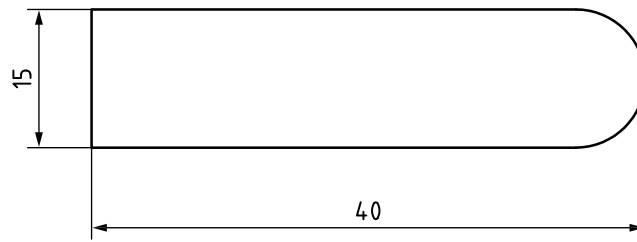
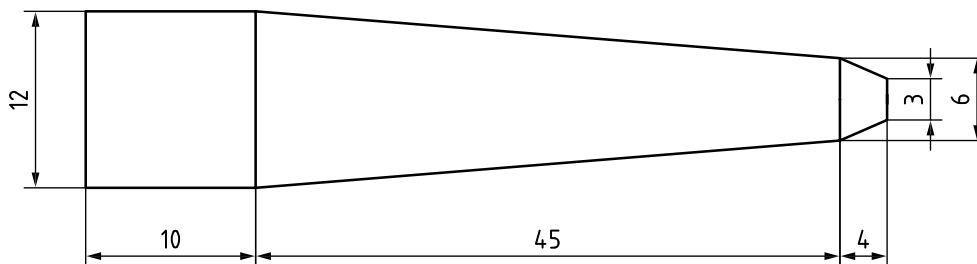


Figure 1 — Tip 1

Dimensions in millimetres



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Figure 2 — Tip 2

5.3 Container

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Container from any suitable source, with a minimum depth of 30 mm and a minimum diameter of 30 mm.

6 Conditioning

The sealant shall be shelf-aged for a minimum of 1 d from production. Prior to preparation of the specimen, the sealant, the container and the probe (tip) shall be conditioned for 6 h in the unopened container at the test temperature, e.g. $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.

7 Preparation of test specimens

Fill the container with the sample and remove excess with a spatula to provide a clean, smooth surface free of bubbles.

8 Test procedure

Attach the probe (tip) to the upper clamp of the extension device (e.g. the extensometer). Fix the container to the lower clamp of the extension device. Slowly raise the container with the wet sealant or move the probe downwards until the nozzle just touches the sample surface. This is the “zero” reading. Alternatively, the “zero” reading can be determined by placing a sheet of paper on the container (assuming the sealant is tooled evenly with the upper edges of the container). Raise the container with the wet sealant further or move the tip downwards at a rate of 60 mm/min until the tip of the nozzle is submerged a minimum of 10 mm into the sample. Begin the test by moving either the probe upwards or the container with the sealant sample downwards at a rate of 700 mm/min. Stop the extension machine when the string formed between the sealant in the container and the tip breaks and report the length of the string at break (L_{max}). Do not clean the tip.

Repeat the test two more times (it is not necessary to smooth the surface and to clean the tip between tests). Then take another specimen (container with wet sealant) and repeat the test (making three new measurements), i.e. generate six measurements in total.

NOTE For slow-curing sealants, sequential measurements can be carried out on the same sealant specimen.

9 Expression of results

Report the individual readings and the average over the second, third, and fourth trials to the nearest millimetre. The repeatability of the value reported (the maximum difference between two independent results) should not exceed 4 mm at the 95 % confidence level. If the sample surface cures before measurements are complete, results will be in error. If either the highest or lowest of the three measurements is greater than ± 15 % from the median, discard the data and repeat the test from the initial preparation.

10 Test report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

- a) name of test laboratory, number and date of test report;
- b) reference to this International Standard;
- c) name, type (chemical family) and colour of sealant;
- d) batch of sealant from which the test specimens were produced, if possible;
- e) test temperature;
- f) individual and average measurement values for stringiness;
- g) any deviations from the specified test conditions.

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