



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 14187-7:2019

01-maj-2019

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 14187-7:2004

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: EN 14187-7:2019

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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en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14187-7

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2019

ICS 13.220.50; 93.080.20

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 European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 July 2018.

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, Serbia, 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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 14187-7:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN 14187-7:2003.

Apart from editorial changes, no major changes have been made in this revision.

This document 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 method — 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.*

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 14187-7:2019 (E)

Introduction

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.

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1 Scope

This document 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 are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

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

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Principle

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

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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 $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$.

6 Preparation of test specimens

One test specimen made and cured in accordance with EN ISO 8340 method B shall be used.

EN 14187-7:2019 (E)**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 (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 (5.2) with the temperature measuring device (5.4) in a horizontal position laid on it with the sensor at the centre.

7.4 Regulate the high temperature laboratory burner (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 (5.3).

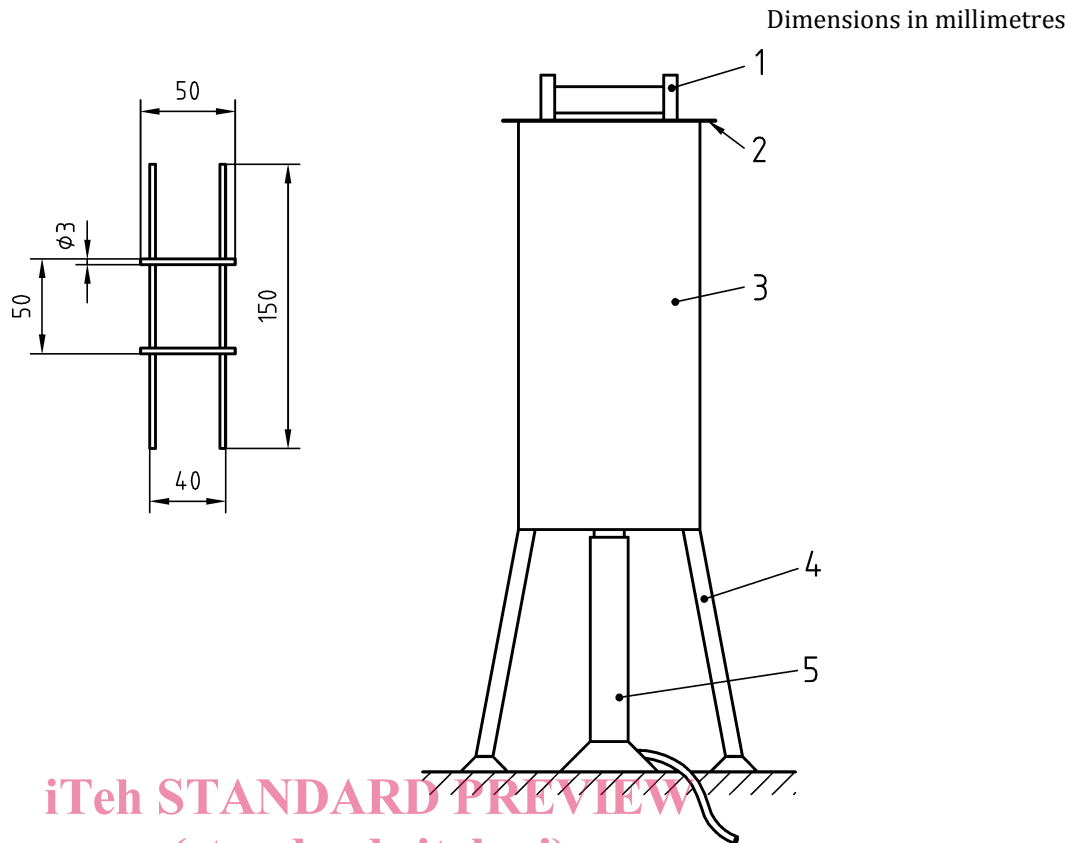
7.6 Leave in position for (120 ± 1) s and observe the sealant for signs of ignition, hardening, flow and separation.

7.7 At the end of the (120 ± 1) s remove the high temperature laboratory burner (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. (standards.iteh.ai)

7.9 Record the effects produced by flame treatment.

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**Key**

- 1 sealant specimen
- 2 steel specimen support
- 3 draught shield
- 4 tripod
- 5 high temperature laboratory burner

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Figure 1 — Test device for flame resistance test

8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this document;
- b) name and type of sealant;
- c) batch of sealant from which the test specimens were produced;
- d) type or types of support material;
- e) the primer used, if applicable;
- f) the method of conditioning used;
- g) time and temperature of test;
- h) description of any the effects produced by flame treatment;
- i) any deviations from the specified test conditions;
- j) date of test.