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Stavbe in gradbeni inženirski objekti - Tesnilne mase - Slovar (ISO/DIS 6927:2020)

Buildings and civil engineering works - Sealants - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 6927:2020)

Bauwesen - Dichtstoffe - Begriffe (ISO/DIS 6927:2020)

Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil - Mastics - Vocabulaire (ISO/DIS 6927:2020)

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Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary

Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Mastics — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6927:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— add some important vocabulary to representation the property of the sealant according with the technological progress of sealant.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary

1 Scope

The document defines technical terms for self-levelling and gun-grade (gunnable) sealants for above-ground exposed structures.

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.

ISO 11600, *Building construction — Jointing products — Classification and requirements for sealants*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Sealant classification

3.1.1
seal
placement of the appropriate products in the joint between components in order to prevent the penetration of water, moisture and/or air between the elements, components and assemblies made of the same or dissimilar materials checking

3.1.2
sealant
text material applied in an unformed state which, once cured or dried, has the adhesive and cohesive properties to seal a joint

3.1.3
elastic sealant
sealant in which the stresses induced as a result of joint movement are nearly proportional to the strain

Note 1 to entry: The elastic behaviour of the sealant is evaluated by the elastic recovery measurement (see ISO 7389).

3.1.4
plastics sealant
sealant in which the stresses induced as a result of joint movement are nearly proportional to the rate of joint movement and are rapidly relieved when joint movement ceases

Note 1 to entry: The plastic behaviour of the sealant is evaluated by the elastic recovery measurement (see ISO 7389).

3.1.5
one component sealant
sealant ready for use that does not require mixing

3.1.6
multi-component sealant
sealant supplied in the form of multiple separate components which become ready for use after mixing together

3.1.7
solvent-release sealant
sealant supplied in the form of a suspension or solution in an organic solvent and which cures mainly by evaporation of solvent

3.1.8
water-borne sealant
sealant supplied in the form of a dispersion in which water is the main carrier and which cures mainly by evaporation of water

Note 1 to entry: Water-borne sealants are sometimes referred to as water-based sealants. The term "water-based" is deprecated.

3.1.9
low-modulus sealant
sealant with a secant tensile modulus 0.4 N/mm^2 at 23 °C and 0.6 N/mm^2 at 20 °C as defined in ISO 11600

3.1.10
high-modulus sealant
sealant with a secant tensile modulus > 0,4 N/mm^2 at + 23 °C or > 0,6 N/mm^2 at – 20 °C as defined in ISO 11600

3.1.11
self-levelling sealant
sealant that exhibits sufficient flow to achieve gravitational levelling

3.1.12
gun-grade sealant
sealant suitable to extrude through the nozzle of a hand- or power-operated device

3.1.13
non-sag sealant
sealant with minimal flow when applied in vertical or inverted joints

3.2 Ancillary materials

3.2.1
ancillary materials
substrates, back-up materials and other materials necessary for preparing a sealant joint for installation or testing

3.2.2
primer
surface coating applied to the faces of the joint before placing the sealant in order to ensure its adhesion

3.2.3
back-up material
backing material
material inserted in a joint, which defines the depth of sealant applied, prevents three-sided adhesion, and defines the back profile of the sealant

3.2.4
surface finish
qualities of a surface determined by deliberate preparation or absence of said preparation

3.2.5
porous substrate
substrate which absorbs liquids

3.2.6
non-porous substrate
substrate that is impervious to liquids

3.2.7
anti-adherent substrate
substrate to which a cured sealant has no adhesion

3.2.8
casting spacer
material that is placed to maintain a specified distance between the two substrates of a test specimen, while the sealant is curing

3.2.9
substrate
material to which a sealant is applied in a test, specified both by composition, surface finish, and physical dimensions

3.2.10
separators
material that is placed to maintain a specified strain level between the two substrates of a test specimen while the specimen is being subjected to a test

3.2.11
test specimen
piece or assembly with defined configuration be subjected to a test

3.2.12
cleaning agent
material used to clean substrates

3.2.13
masking tape
peelable material applied to the surface of the substrate to prevent contamination or adhesion of the sealant

3.2.14
glazing
the installation of glass or other materials in framed prepared openings

3.2.15
joint
the space or opening between two or more adjoining surfaces

3.3 Rheology

3.3.1
extrusion rate
amount of a sealant which exits a container per unit of time under defined conditions

3.3.2
extrudability
property of a sealant determined by extrusion rate

3.3.3
resistance to flow
non-sag
property of a sealant exhibiting little or no flow during cure when applied in joints

3.3.4
self-levelling
property of a sealant in an uncured state that allows it to be poured into horizontal joints, forming a level surface without tooling

3.4 Application

3.4.1
conditioning
storage of a sealant and/or ancillary materials under specified parameters prior to and/or during testing

3.4.2
pot life
working life
time after mixing a multi-component sealant in which the material (still remains workable) and allows for tooling into application

3.4.3
surface cure time
surface dry time
the time after application when the sealant has sufficiently cured so that there is no transfer of materials when lightly touching the surface

3.4.4
depth of the sealant
smallest distance between the exposed surface of the sealant and its back profile

3.4.5
tooling
smoothing
act of forcing the sealant, following application, into a joint in order to ensure contact between the sealant and the substrate surface, in order to improve the surface appearance and adhesion

3.4.6
tack-free time
time after which a sealant surface looses its tackiness

3.4.7
cure
irreversible transformation of a sealant from a liquid or paste-like state into a plastic or rubber-like solid state

Note 1 to entry: This transformation may be due to loss of solvent or water and/or to a chemical reaction, e.g. crosslinking.

3.4.8
cure time
the relative state or level to which the sealant has cured at a given point in time

3.4.9
cure degree
the relative state or level to which the sealant has cured at a given point in time

3.4.10
cure rate
the rate at which the sealant cures