SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 15466-3:2023

01-september-2023

Predhodni premazi za hladno in toplo nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike - 3. del: Določevanje trdnih delcev in hlapnosti

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles

Voranstriche für kalt und heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 3: Bestimmung des Feststoffanteils und des Verdunstungsverhaltens der flüchtigen Anteile

Primaires pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 3: Détermination de la teneur en matières solides et du comportement à l'évaporation des substances volatiles

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN 15466-3**

ICS:

91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials
93.080.20	Materiali za gradnjo cest	Road construction materials

oSIST prEN 15466-3:2023 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 15466-3

June 2023

ICS 93.080.20

Will supersede EN 15466-3:2009

English Version

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles

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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.

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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.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. prEN 15466-3:2023 E

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European foreword

This document (prEN 15466-3:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road materials”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 15466-3:2009.

This document is one of a series of standards as listed below:

— EN 15466-1, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 1: Determination of homogeneity*

— EN 15466-2, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali*

— EN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants — Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles*

1 Scope

This document describes a method for determination of the solids content and the evaporation behaviour of volatiles of primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants.

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 14188-4:2009, *Joint fillers and sealants - Part 4: Specifications for primers to be used with joint sealants*

EN ISO 291, *Plastics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 291)*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 14188-4:2009 and the following apply.

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

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

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
standard atmosphere
standard atmosphere 23/50, class 2 in accordance with EN ISO 291

3.2
evaporation behaviour of volatiles
loss of mass at standard atmosphere in a test enclosure or conditioning enclosure after a defined duration in relation to maximum evaporation after heating at +110 °C; here described as:

VA_{60}: evaporation loss after 60 min. conditioning at standard atmosphere in relation to total evaporation loss after heating at +110 °C;

VA_{90}: evaporation loss after 90 min. conditioning at standard atmosphere in relation to total evaporation loss after heating at +110 °C;

sample in terms of this rule is a representative quantity of primer defined by its mass

3.3
solids content
residue of the primer tested after a defined period at 110 °C in relation to the initial mass of the sample

4 Principle

A sample of a primer is conditioned at standard atmosphere. After specified times, the loss of volatile substances and the residue of the primer are determined.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Balance, capacity ≥ 100 g, tolerance ≤ 1 mg.

5.2 3 single use syringes, capacity approximately 2 ml.

5.3 3 glass Petri dishes, inner diameter (90 ± 5) mm, border height (10 ± 2) mm.

5.4 Desiccator, with drying agent.

5.5 Laboratory oven, complying with ISO 188 and capable of maintaining test specimens at constant temperature.

6 Procedure

6.1 General

Test should be performed in triplicate.

6.2 Conditioning

The primer shall be homogenized by shaking the container or by stirring with a suitable rod. The primer shall be conditioned in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere for at least 24 hours.

3 glass Petri dishes and 3 single use syringes shall be conditioned at standard atmosphere for at least 24 hours.

6.3 Evaporation behaviour

6.3.1 After conditioning, each empty Petri dish shall be weighed (m_1).

6.3.2 After conditioning, each of the single use syringes shall be filled with a test sample of the primer and weighed (m_2).

6.3.3 The test sample of the primer inside a single use syringe shall be placed in a glass Petri dish such that the primer is evenly distributed.

6.3.4 Each of the emptied single use syringes (with eventually remaining primer residue) shall be weighed (m_3).

6.3.5 The filled glass Petri dishes shall be stored at standard atmosphere in a test enclosure or conditioning enclosure, in a draught free environment. Each glass Petri dish and contents shall then be weighed after (60 ± 1) min (m_4) and after (90 ± 1) min (m_5).

6.4 Solids content

6.4.1 After carrying out 6.3.5, the glass Petri dishes shall be placed in an oven for 24 ± 0,25 h at (110 ± 5) °C.

6.4.2 After removing the glass Petri dishes from the oven, the glass Petri dishes shall be conditioned in a desiccator for 60 ± 10 min at (23 ± 1) °C.

6.4.3 After conditioning in the desiccator, the weight of the glass Petri dish with the remaining primer shall be determined (m_6).