



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 15466-2:2010

**Predhodni premazi za hladno in toplo nanosljive tesnilne mase za stike - 2. del:
Določevanje odpornosti proti alkalijam**

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

Voranstriche für kalt und heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 2: Bestimmung der Alkalibeständigkeit

Primaire pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 2 : Détermination de la résistance aux produits alcalins

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 15466-2

ICS:

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

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English Version

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

Primaires pour produits de scellement de joints
appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 2 : Détermination
de la résistance aux produits alcalins

Voranstriche für kalt und heiß verarbeitbare
Fugenmassen - Teil 2: Bestimmung der
Alkalibeständigkeit

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.

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

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European foreword

This document (prEN 15466-2:2023) 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 15466-2:2009.

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*

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prEN 15466-2:2023 (E)

1 Scope

This document describes a method for determining the resistance against alkali 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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes 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 (see EN ISO 291)

3.2 resistance against alkali

resistance against alkali of a primer tested by the behaviour of the primer coated on a glass surface and characterized by insolubility, changes in hardness and its bond behaviour after conditioning in an alkali solution

4 Principle

Two glass plates, each with one side coated with the primer, are immersed, one in a glass beaker filled with water and the other one in a glass beaker filled with a solution of potassium hydroxide in water.

After conditioning in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere for 24 h the resistance against alkali is characterized by the record of any changes of the test liquids and the coated glass plates with regards to the assessment criteria mentioned above.

5 Test Equipment

5.1 Clear glass beaker, diameter approximately 120 mm, height approximately 200 mm, with an upper flat rim, no spout, and with a glass cover.

5.2 Glass plates, without scratches, dimensions approximately 90 mm × 120 mm.

5.3 Preparation needle, (e.g. penetration needle).

5.4 Paint brush.

5.5 Water, distilled or totally deionised.

5.6 Solution of potassium hydroxide in water, 0,5 % by mass/volume, freshly prepared.

NOTE Note-0,5 % by mass/volume means 5 g of potassium hydroxide in 1000 ml solution.

5.7 Round rod, diameter (10 ± 2) mm, length (600 ± 100) mm.

6 Procedure

6.1 Preparation and Conditioning of primer and glass plates

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.

The glass plates shall be cleaned, totally degreased, dried and conditioned at standard atmosphere for at least 1 h.

6.2 Preparation of test specimen

Two glass plates according to paragraph 5.2 are prepared as test specimen. One side of each of the two glass plates shall be completely coated with the primer in a uniformly coating quality. Store the coated glass plates according to the declared duration by the manufacturer in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere. The quantity of the primer to be coated on glass plate is calculated on the base of the solids content (resulting from test in accordance with EN 15466-3), to achieve an amount of solids in the dried condition between 15 g/m^2 and 20 g/m^2 .

6.3 Loading of test specimen

The specimens are loaded in two different chemical solutions. One glass beaker shall be filled with water to a depth of 80 mm and the other glass beaker shall be filled with the solution of potassium hydroxide to a depth of 80 mm. In each glass beaker one coated glass plate (specimen) shall be placed vertically.

Each glass beaker shall be covered with a glass cover. The glass beakers shall be allowed to stand for $24 \text{ h} \pm 15 \text{ min}$ in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere.

6.4 Tests on the chemical solutions to characterize alkali resistance

Each of the chemical solutions shall be visually inspected and reported according to the following criteria:

- a) changes in colour and turbidity in both test liquids;
- b) presence of solids (deposits) on the bottom of both glass beakers (segregation).

6.5 Tests on the immersed specimen

The glass plates shall be taken out of the glass beakers. The coating on each glass plate shall be immediately scratched by pulling the preparation needle over the whole length of the glass plates.

The following criteria shall be inspected and reported:

- a) presence of cloudiness and bubbles in both coatings;
- b) presence of peelings of the coating along the scratched line;
- c) apparent difference in the hardness of the coatings between the immersed and not-immersed parts of the glass plates resulting from scratch test;
- d) apparent difference in the hardness of the coatings between the immersed parts of both test liquids resulting from the scratch test.