
**Building and civil engineering
sealants — Determination of cured
thickness of one-component sealant —**

**Part 1:
Taper-shaped groove test method**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 24070 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Building and civil engineering sealants — Determination of cured thickness of one-component sealant —

Part 1: Taper-shaped groove test method

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the cured thickness depth of cure of one-component sealants using a taper-wedge-shaped groove test method.

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 6927, *Buildings and civil engineering sealants — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6927 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/>

4 Principle

The cured thickness is determined by:

- filling the one-component sealant into a taper-shaped groove that is provided in an anti-adherent material or in a material that is made anti-adherent with the help of a release spray;
- tooling the sealant flat with the surface of the taper-shaped groove;
- allowing the sealant to cure under specified conditions for a specified period of time; and
- removing the cured sealant from the groove by pulling the sealant strand perpendicular to the groove at the flat end of the tapered groove until adhesion of the still uncured sealant section to the bottom and/or walls of the tapered groove is observed.

At the location where the first indication of uncured sealant occurs in the taper-shaped groove, the maximum depth of the cured section of the sealant (cured thickness) and the distance from the upper end of the taper-shaped groove are determined after specified period(s) of time.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Substrate with taper-shaped groove

The substrate is a plate- or bar-shaped jig into which a smooth, linear recess (taper-shaped groove) of rectangular cross-section has been cut that tapers off at a constant angle from 10 mm to 0 mm depth over the total length of the groove of 300 mm. The internal dimensions of the taper-shaped groove shall correspond to those shown in [Figure 1](#). Different internal dimensions of the taper-shaped groove may be chosen, as agreed between the parties concerned; however, in any case, 300 mm shall be the minimum length of the taper-shaped groove.

The substrate shall consist of a dimensionally stable, non-porous, low-permeability material, which is either inherently anti-adherent (e.g. solid polytetrafluorethylene, PTFE) or made anti-adherent by using a suitable release spray. The potential use of cleaning solvent(s) and release spray shall not interfere with the cure of the sealant. Cleaning solvents, such as acetone, that fully volatilize and do not swell the substrate shall be used.

Typically, substrates are made of solid PTFE or stainless steel. The use of a suitable release agent can also be advisable on inherently anti-adherent substrates, as the release properties of these substrates degrade with repeated cleaning and use.

Dimensions in millimetres

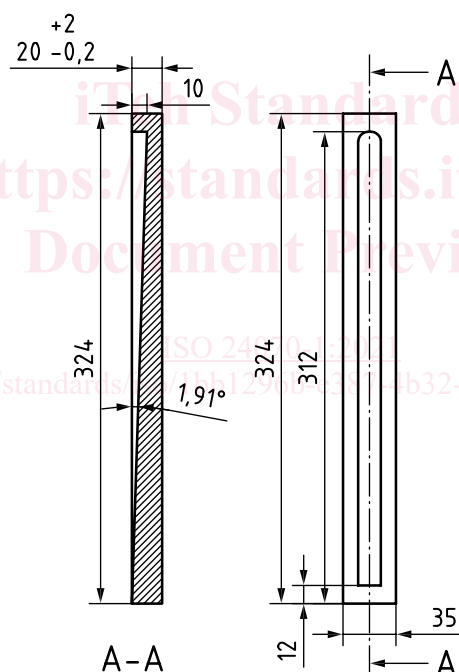


Figure 1 — Standardized internal dimensions of taper-wedge-shaped groove in testing jig

For convenience, depth-markings may be applied on the jig along the length of the groove.

5.2 Scraper

The scraper is a spatula or other tooling implement to smooth and shape the sealant surface by removing excess material. The width of the scraper shall exceed the width of the tapered groove by a minimum of 20 mm.

5.3 Thickness calliper

The thickness calliper has a reading accuracy of 0,1 mm for measuring the thickness of the fully cured sealant cross-section.