



Designation: **C1241 – 00 (Reapproved 2009) C1241 – 14**

Standard Test Method for Volume Shrinkage of Latex Sealants During Cure¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1241; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a laboratory procedure for determining volume shrinkage, which occurs during cure, of a latex sealant.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—A related ISO standard is ISO 10563. The user should compare to determine how it differs from this test method.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants

D1475 Test Method For Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products

2.2 *ISO Standards:*³

ISO 10563 Building Construction—Sealants—Determination of Change in Mass and Volume

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology **C717** for definitions of the following terms used in this test method: cure, joint, latex sealant, sealant, shrinkage (volume), and tooling.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The sealant is extruded onto polyethylene release film and weighed. After curing for 28 days, its volume shrinkage is calculated using the sealant's density, the percent weight lost during the 28-day cure, and the density of water. The density of the sealant is determined by the weight-per-gallon cup procedure described in Test Method **D1475**.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Shrinkage of a sealant, after application in a building joint, is caused by loss of volatile components from the sealant. This loss results in a decrease in volume and, hence, a change in the sealant's shape. This change in shape, in some applications, should be taken into consideration for acceptable joint appearance and geometry.

5.2 The shrinkage value obtained by this test method helps predict the appearance and geometry of the cured sealant in a building joint and is helpful in determining the amount and type of tooling to be done during installation of the sealant.

5.3 Latex sealants cure primarily through water evaporation. They may also contain small amounts of other volatile components. However, in this test method all volatiles are treated as water. This assumption still provides a meaningful shrinkage value since the small quantities of other volatiles and their differences in density from that of water do not significantly affect the usefulness of the result obtained.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **C24** on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **C24.20** on General Test Methods.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.