



Designation: C834 – 14

## Standard Specification for Latex Sealants<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C834; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers one component latex sealants used for sealing joints in building construction.

1.2 A sealant meeting the requirements of this specification shall be classified by the manufacturer to be one of the types and grades defined in Section 4.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound in parenthesis are provided for information purposes only.

1.4 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 10, of this Specification: *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—Currently, there is no ISO standard similar to this specification.

### 2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>
- C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants
  - C732 Test Method for Aging Effects of Artificial Weathering on Latex Sealants
  - C734 Test Method for Low-Temperature Flexibility of Latex Sealants After Artificial Weathering
  - C736 Test Method for Extension-Recovery and Adhesion of Latex Sealants
  - C1183 Test Method for Extrusion Rate of Elastomeric Sealants
  - C1193 Guide for Use of Joint Sealants

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.10 on Specifications, Guides and Practices.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

C1241 Test Method for Volume Shrinkage of Latex Sealants During Cure

D2202 Test Method for Slump of Sealants

D2203 Test Method for Staining from Sealants

D2377 Test Method for Tack-Free Time of Caulking Compounds and Sealants

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of the following terms apply to this specification and are found in Terminology C717: adhesive failure (adhesion loss), cure, joint, latex sealant, sealant, shrinkage (volume), standard conditions, and substrate.

### 4. Classification of Sealants

4.1 A sealant qualifying under this specification shall be classified by type and grade as follows:

4.1.1 *Type OP*—An opaque sealant containing color pigments or extender pigments, or both, that has no more than 30 % volume shrinkage (see 10.1.3).

4.1.2 *Type C*—A clear or translucent sealant that has no more than 50 % volume shrinkage (see 10.1.3).

4.1.3 *Grade -18°C*—A sealant that meets the requirements for low temperature flexibility (see 7.1) when tested at -18°C (0°F).

4.1.4 *Grade 0°C*—A sealant that meets the requirements for low temperature flexibility (see 7.1) when tested at 0°C (32°F).

4.1.5 *Grade NF*—A sealant that does not meet the requirements for low temperature flexibility of Grade 0°C (see 4.1.4).

### 5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 The sealant shall be composed of latex formulated with appropriate fillers, pigments, and chemical additives to result in conformance to this specification.

5.2 All material and workmanship shall be in accordance with good commercial practice. The producer is permitted a wide latitude in choice of raw materials for making these products. Consequently, there is no implication that the compounds are equivalent in all physical properties.

5.3 The manufacturing process shall be such as will ensure a homogeneous mix, free of defects that would affect serviceability, and provide a consistency suitable for immediate application.