



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1066:1998

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Adhezivni vzorci

Adhesives - Sampling

Klebstoffe - Probenahme

Adhésifs - Echantillonnage

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Adhesives

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Descriptors: adhesives, sampling, sampling equipment, safety, samples, labelling

English version

Adhesives - Sampling

Adhésifs - Echantillonnage

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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CENEuropean Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 193 "Adhesives", the secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Correct sampling is a skilled operation and the various procedures should be carried out with great care by samplers having the required knowledge and experience. The general instructions in this European Standard are intended to supplement this knowledge and experience and are applicable to most situations; however, some products require special sampling precautions not specified in this European Standard and therefore special vigilance is needed on the part of samplers to take note of unusual characteristics exhibited by the products. It is also essential that samplers observe special precautions in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and safety regulations.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies methods for sampling adhesives and related products, in order to obtain uniform samples of convenient size which are adequately representative of the product being sampled. The sample or samples so obtained are suitable for examination and preparation prior to testing.

This method applies to products which can need addition and mixing of catalysts or hardeners prior to their application, by sampling each component separately. It does not include methods of sampling from a stream of adhesive (in this case the samples can be prepared in accordance with ISO 8213).

NOTE: This method does not apply to animal glues.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 923	Adhesives - Terms and definitions
EN 1067	Adhesives - Examination and preparation of samples for testing https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/00af564a-f765-43ed-9584-8ccc289b097/sist-en-1066-1998
ISO 842	Raw materials for paints and varnishes - Sampling
ISO 8213	Chemical products for industrial use - Sampling techniques - Solid chemical products in the form of particles varying from powders to coarse lumps

3 Definitions

In addition to the definitions in prEN 923 and for the purposes of this European Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 batch: A quantity of a particular adhesive (or component of an adhesive system) manufactured in a single location at a defined limited time and under conditions which are presumed to be uniform.

3.2 delivery: A quantity consisting of one or more batches or parts of batches of a particular adhesive delivered at one time and covered by a delivery note or shipping document.

3.3 sample: Any quantity of adhesive taken from and representative of a batch or delivery and intended to provide information necessary for assessing the characteristics of that material.

3.4 gross sample: A sample as collected from a batch or delivery.

NOTE: A reduced sample can be obtained by applying some method of reduction of the quantity of the gross sample without change of composition or physical state.

3.5 laboratory sample: A final sample, ready for inspection or testing.

3.6 reference sample: A sample, prepared at the same time and identical with the laboratory sample, accepted by the parties to a contract and which is held for use as a laboratory sample in the case of a dispute.

3.7 storage sample; retained sample: A sample, prepared at the same time and identical with the laboratory sample, intended for possible future use as a laboratory sample.

3.8 test sample: The sample prepared from the laboratory sample from which the test portions are withdrawn or taken and used in the test or observation.

NOTE: The test sample can consist of two or more separate components of the adhesive system.

4 Safety

Persons using this standard shall be familiar with normal laboratory practice.

This standard does not purport to address all the safety problems, if any, associated with its use.

It is the responsibility of the user to establish safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any European or national regulatory conditions.

5 Types of adhesives and related products

The sampling methods appropriate for use with adhesives and related products depend on the nature and the physical properties of the products. The following types of products shall conveniently be distinguished:

- Type A: Fluid products consisting of a single homogeneous liquid phase,

NOTE 1: Can contain solvent, plasticizer or other similar compounds.

- Type B: Fluid products consisting of two liquid phases, (for example emulsions).

- Type C: Fluid products consisting of one or two liquid phases together with one or more solid phases, (for example water based dispersions).

- Type D: Viscous products (which usually consist of one or more solid phases with small amounts of a liquid phase), (for example mastics).

- Type E: Products in powder form.

- Type F: Solid products not in powder form, (for example blocks, films, rods, sheets, granules etc.).

NOTE 2: Some adhesives of type A to F undergo rapid changes in properties when exposed to external influences. Examples of such adhesives are:

- Light sensitive adhesives;
- Hygroscopic adhesives;
- Moisture reactive adhesives;
- Anaerobic adhesives.

Appropriate handling precautions should therefore be taken, see 9.2.5.

6 Sampling equipment

6.1 General

Sampling equipment is required for two separate operations:

- a) mixing the product to make it as homogeneous as possible;
- b) taking a truly representative sample.

The sampling tools in general use for sampling raw materials, which shall be in accordance with ISO 842 or ISO 8213, can also be used for sampling finished products.

6.2 Materials and design

All sampling equipment shall be made of material not subject to deterioration, unaffected by the product being sampled and incapable of contaminating the sample. The design of the equipment shall take into account convenience in use and ease of cleaning (for example any grooves, acute internal angles, or areas which are inaccessible or difficult to inspect, shall be avoided).

6.3 Apparatus for mixing

Broad-bladed stirrers either mechanical or manual of suitable length to reach the bottom of the container being sampled.

In certain circumstances, when stirring a product of low flash point or where an explosive hazard exists, the only metal permitted is bronze.

NOTE: Normal precautionary measures against static electricity should be taken.

6.4 Apparatus for taking samples

Drawings of designs shall be in accordance with ISO 842 or in ISO 8213.

6.4.1 Sampling tubes of glass or metal.

6.4.2 Small dip cans.

6.4.3 Weighted sampling cans, with valve closures, for taking samples at all levels.

6.4.4 Scoops or spatulas.

6.5 Sample containers

New containers with large apertures shall be used. These shall be either:

- a) metal containers of which the interior is not coated with varnish and which are fitted with tight metal closures;
- b) glass containers which can be tightly closed with closures which are not affected by the sample. Amber glass provides a partial protection against the action of light.
- c) polyethylene containers which can be tightly closed.

6.6 Labels

Labels or other means of marking or identifying samples shall be provided.

NOTE: For dangerous materials, the labels should conform to the EEC Directive 88/379.

6.7 Cleaning of sampling equipment

Strict cleanliness shall always be observed. All sampling apparatus shall be dry and free from residue, so as not to contaminate the sample. After each use, the apparatus shall be thoroughly cleaned with the aid, if necessary, of a brush or clean cotton rag, and shall then be rinsed with a suitable solvent.

7 Safety precautions SIST EN 1066:1998 <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/00af564a-f765-43ed-9584-8ecee289b097/sist-en-1066-1998>

7.1 A number of hazards can arise in the sampling of adhesives, for example those containing volatile solvents. They include the flammability, the danger of explosion (of a vapour and air mixture) and physiological effects. The precautions indicated on its safety data sheet shall be referred to before handling the product.

7.1.1 Many adhesives are formulated with flammable solvents and the following precautions shall be taken. Care shall be taken that all sampling equipment used for these materials is made of material that is not liable to induce sparking from static electricity. It is good practice to make an earth connection to large containers. All regulations regarding "controlled" or "flammable" areas in which the samples are being drawn shall be strictly followed.

7.1.2 The danger of explosion requires the precautions as outlined under 7.1.1.

7.1.3 Vapour from solvents can be harmful and precautions should be taken to avoid its inhalation. Contact with the skin, spillage on clothing, etc., should be avoided as far as possible during sampling. The correct treatment for any harmful material should be known beforehand and the appropriate antidote should be at hand. Some constituents can also be absorbed through the skin.

7.2 It is recommended that two persons are present when samples are being drawn from large vessels such as storage tanks, road tanks or rail tanks.

7.3 Before sampling from rail tanks it shall be ensured that no shunting operations are likely.