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Standard Test Method for Slump of Sealants[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2202; 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 the determination of the degree of slump of a sealant when used in a vertical joint in a structure.

1.2 The values stated in either inch-pound or SI (metric) units are to be separately regarded as the standard. Within the text, the inch-pound units are shown in parentheses.

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 7390. 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
2.2 *ISO Standards:*[3]
ISO 7390 Building Construction–Sealants–Determination of Resistance to Flow

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology C717 for definitions of the following terms found in this test method: bead, joint, sealant.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Excessive sealant slump or sag in a vertical joint may cause improper bead shape or inadequate sealant thickness in the completed joint. Slump measurements, as described in this test method, serve to evaluate only this application characteristic; they do not predict the performance capability of the sealant after installation.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Flow Test Jig,* constructed in accordance with Fig. 1 (SI units) or Fig. 2 (inch-pound units).

NOTE 2—Most existing flow test jigs have been constructed in inch-pound units. Preferred construction of new jigs is as described in Fig. 1 in SI units.

5.2 *Gravity Convection Oven,* having a temperature controlled at 50 ± 2°C (122 ± 3.6°F).

5.3 *Steel Spatula:*

5.4 *Plastic Scraper,* such as an ordinary 114 by 114-mm (4½ by 4½-in.) plastic tile.

6. Reagent

6.1 *Solvent,* such as methyl ethyl ketone.

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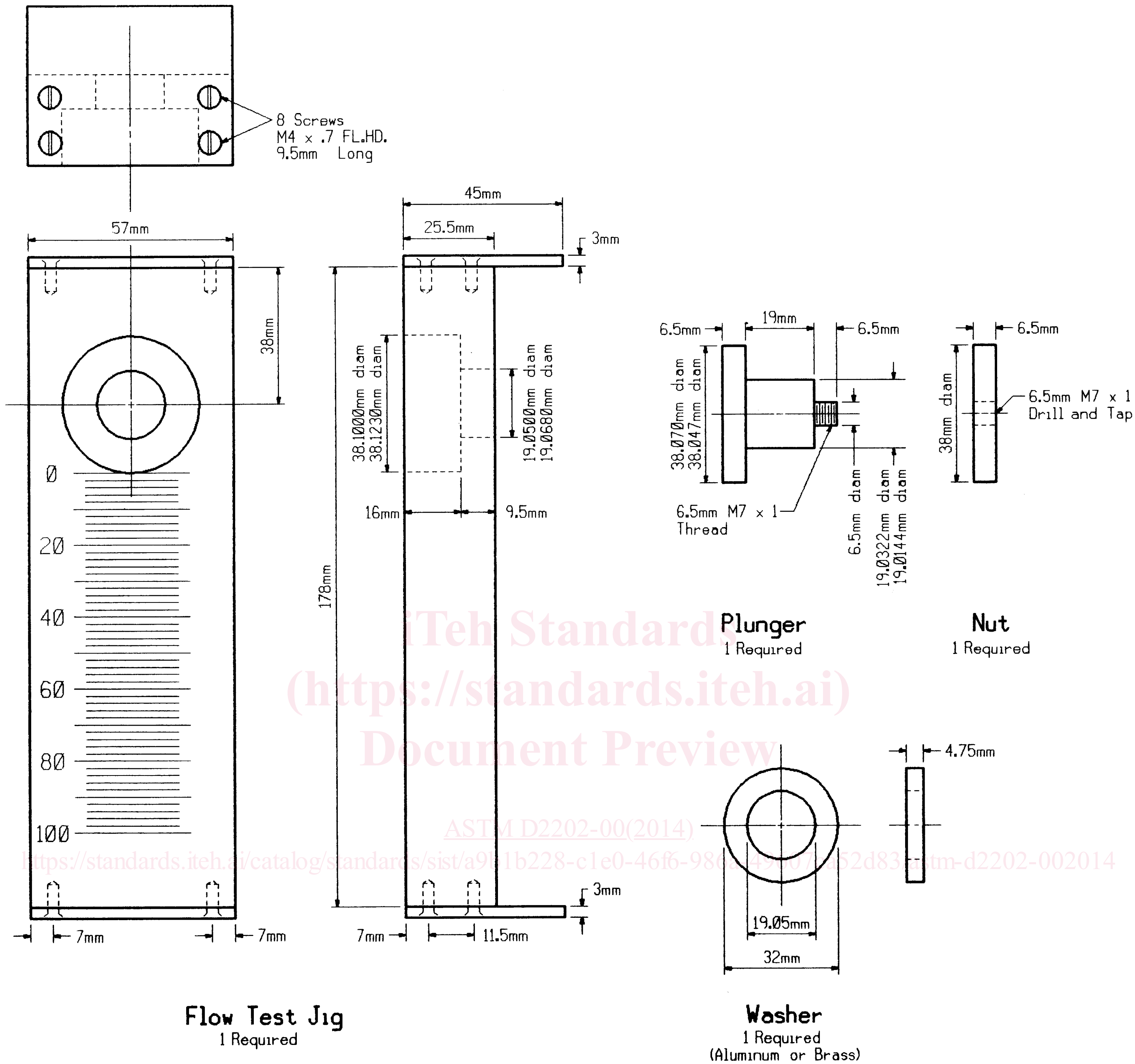
[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.



NOTE 1—For the Flow Test Jig, each scale division equals 2 mm.

NOTE 2— Material, aluminum alloy; finish, liquid hone; tolerances, (0.08 mm) unless otherwise indicated.

FIG. 1 Flow Test Jig (SI Units)

7. Sampling

7.1 Take test specimens from a previously unopened container and mix thoroughly before using, if required for homogeneity.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Condition both the test jig and the sealant to be tested for at least 5 h at 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F).

9. Procedure

9.1 Thoroughly clean the test jig with the solvent; then place it on a level table with the front face upward and the plunger depressed to the limit of its travel.