
**Buildings and civil engineering
works — Sealants — Durability to
extension compression cycling under
accelerated weathering**

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Mastics — Durabilité à un cycle
d'extension-compression dans des conditions de vieillissement accéléré*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative reference	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Apparatus	2
6 Preparation of test specimens	4
7 Conditioning of test specimens	5
7.1 General	5
7.2 Method A	5
7.3 Method B	5
8 Test procedure	5
8.1 General	5
8.2 Test Procedure	5
9 Evaluation and expression of results	6
10 Test report	6
Bibliography	8

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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.

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealants*.

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Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Durability to extension compression cycling under accelerated weathering

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of classification of durability of sealants used in exterior joints in building construction.

2 Normative reference

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4892-1¹⁾, *Plastics — Methods of Exposure to Laboratory Light Sources — Part 1: General Guidance*

ISO 4892-2:2013, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 4892-3²⁾, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps*

ISO 4892-4, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 4: Open-flame carbon-arc lamps*

ISO 6927, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Sealants — Vocabulary*

ISO 13640, *Building construction — Jointing products — Specifications for test substrates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6927 apply.

4 Principle

Test specimens are prepared such that the sealant to be tested adheres to two parallel contact surfaces. The cured and conditioned test specimens are compressed to a defined width and this compression is maintained under accelerated weathering conditions. The test specimens are then extended to a defined width and this extension is maintained under accelerated weathering conditions. The samples are evaluated to record any loss of adhesion or cohesion is recorded along with recording if light can be visible through the specimen.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 4892-1:1999)

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 4892-3:2013)