
**Buildings and civil engineering
works — Determination of
extrudability for sealant —**

**Part 2:
Using standardized apparatus**

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Détermination de
l'extrudabilité des mastics —*

Partie 2: À l'aide d'un appareil normalisé

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Sealants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8394-2:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main change compared to the previous edition is as follows:

— figures in this document have been modified.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8394 series can be found on the ISO website.

Buildings and civil engineering works — Determination of extrudability for sealant —

Part 2: Using standardized apparatus

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the extrudability of sealants independently of the package in which they are supplied.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Principle

The tested sealant is filled in a standardized apparatus.

The sealant is extruded under defined conditions. The mass of the extruded sealant is determined.

This document specifies reference test conditions, such as temperature, pressure, extrusion time and geometry of cylinder. Deviation from these conditions is possible. Deviation modifies the final result; therefore, any deviation shall be described in the test report. The comparison of results is possible, only if all the test conditions are the same.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Regulated enclosure, regulated to $(5 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$, $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$, $(35 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ or a temperature agreed on by the parties concerned.

5.2 Pneumatic standardized apparatus, with a test volume of 250 ml or 400 ml and with an orifice diameter from 2 mm to 10 mm, as agreed on by the parties concerned (see [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#)).

5.3 Compressed air, up to 700 kPa.