Irish Standard
I.S. EN 15466-2:2009

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

I.S. EN 15466-2:2009

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English Version

Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants - Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali

Primaires pour produits de scellement de joints appliqués à froid et à chaud - Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance aux produits alcalins

Voranstriche für kalt und heiß verarbeitbare Fugenmassen - Teil 2: Bestimmung der Alkalibeständigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 June 2009.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN 15466-2:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road Materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards as listed below:

— EN 15466-1, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 1: Determination of homogeneity*

— EN 15466-2, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 2: Determination of resistance against alkali*

— EN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles.*

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

1 Scope

This European Standard describes a method for determining the resistance against alkali of primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 14188-4:2009, *Joint fillers and sealants – Part 4: Specifications for primers to be used with joint sealants*

EN 15466-3, *Primers for cold and hot applied joint sealants – Part 3: Determination of solids content and evaporation behaviour of volatiles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 14188-4:2009 and the following apply.

3.1
standard atmosphere
standard atmosphere 23/50, class 2 (see EN ISO 291)

3.2
resistance against alkali
resistance against alkali of a primer defined by the behaviour of the primer painted on a glass surface to insolubility, no changes in hardness and no peelings during immersion in an alkali solution

4 Principle

Two glass plates, each with one side painted with the primer, are immersed, one in a glass beaker filled with water and the other one in a glass beaker filled with a solution of potassium hydroxide in water.

After conditioning in a test enclosure or conditioning room at standard atmosphere for 24 hours record any changes in the condition of the test liquids and the painted glass plates.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Clear glass beaker, diameter approximately 120 mm, height approximately 200 mm, with an upper flat rim, no spout, and with a glass cover.

5.2 Glass plates, without scratches, dimensions approximately 90 mm × 120 mm.

5.3 Preparation needle, (e. g. penetration needle).

5.4 Paint brush

5.5 Water, distilled or totally deionised.

5.6 Solution of potassium hydroxide in water, 0,5 % by mass/volume, freshly prepared.