

Irish Standard I.S. EN 1847:2009

Flexible sheets for waterproofing -Plastics and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Methods for exposure to liquid chemicals, including water

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD

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**English Version** 

# Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Plastics and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Methods for exposure to liquid chemicals, including water

Feuilles souples d'étanchéité - Feuilles d'étanchéité de toiture plastiques et élastomères - Méthodes d'exposition aux produits chimiques liquides y compris l'eau Abdichtungsbahnen - Kunststoff- und Elastomerbahnen für Dachabdichtungen - Bestimmung der Einwirkung von Flüssigchemikalien einschließlich Wasser

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Page

#### I.S. EN 1847:2009

Contents

#### Foreword 4 Introduction 5 1 Scope 6 2 Normative references 6 3 **Terms and definitions** 6 4 **Principle** 6 5 **Apparatus** 6 5.1 Container 6 5.2 Enclosure 6 5.3 Thermometer 6 Weighing bottle 7 5.4 7 5.5 Balance 5.6 Ventilated oven 7 7 6 Sampling 7 7 **Preparation of test specimens** 8 Procedure 7 8.1 **Test liquids** 7 8.2 Temperature 8 8.3 **Exposure durations** 8 8.4 Immersion procedure 8 8.4.1 Quantity of test liquid 8 8.4.2 Positioning of specimens 8 8.4.3 **Rinsing and wiping** 9 Determination of changes in mass 9 8.5 8.5.1 **Test specimen** 9 8.5.2 Initial value 9 9 8.5.3 Exposure 8.5.4 **Measurement of mass** 9 8.6 **Determination of changes in appearance** 10 8.6.1 **Test specimen** 10 8.6.2 Exposure 10 8.6.3 10 Procedure Determination of changes in tensile properties 10 8.7 8.7.1 General 11 8.7.2 **Test specimen** 11 8.7.3 Initial value 11 8.7.4 11 Exposure 8.7.5 Follow up test 11 11 9 **Expression of results** 9.1 Changes in mass 11 9.1.1 Change in mass 11 9.1.2 Change in mass per unit area 12 Percentage change in mass 9.1.3 12 9.1.4 Mean value 12 12 9.2 Change in appearance Changes in physical properties 12 9.3 Change in tensile properties (strength and elongation) 12 9.3.1

9.3.2 9.3.3	Percentage change of measurable physical property Documentation of change in property	13 13
10	Test report	13
11	General comments	13
Annex A.1 A.2	A (informative) Calibration of apparatus Temperature calibration Ventilation conditions	15 15 15
Bibliog	graphy	16

# Foreword

This document (EN 1847:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 254 "Flexible sheets for waterproofing", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 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.

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# Introduction

This European Standard is intended for characterisation and /or classification of plastic and rubber sheets as manufactured or supplied before use. This test method relates exclusively to products, or to their components where appropriate, and not to waterproofing membrane systems composed of such products and installed in the works.

This test is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 13956, *Flexible sheet for waterproofing* — *Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing* — *Definitions and characteristics*.

Only testing by immersion of the entire surface of the test specimen is considered.

The methods for determination of changes in properties are specified as follows:

- a) changes in mass immediately after immersion or after immersion and drying;
- b) changes in appearance immediately after immersion or after immersion and drying;
- c) changes in physical properties (changes of tensile properties) immediately after immersion or after immersion and drying.

Tests immediately after immersion are used when it is required to ascertain the state of the material while still acted upon by the liquid.

Tests after immersion and drying are used when it is required to ascertain the state of the material after the liquid, if it is volatile, has been eliminated.

# 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method of exposing test specimens of plastic and rubber sheets for roofing, free from all external restraint, to liquid chemicals (including water), and methods for determining the changes in properties resulting from such exposure.

# 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 1849-2, Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Determination of thickness and mass per unit area — Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing

EN 12311-2, Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing

EN 13416, Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing — Rules for sampling

EN ISO 175:2000, Plastics — Methods of test for the determination of the effects of immersion in liquid chemicals (ISO 175:1999)

# 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document no additional terms and definitions are required.

# 4 Principle

Complete immersion of the test specimens in a specified quantity of a test liquid for a specified time and at a specified temperature. Determination of the properties before and after immersion and, if applicable, after drying. In the latter case the determinations are made, if possible, one after the other on the same specimens.

# 5 Apparatus

## 5.1 Container

Beakers of suitable dimensions and fitted with lids (airtight, if necessary, and fitted with condensers in the case of volatile liquids or those which give off vapours).

## 5.2 Enclosure

Enclosure which is thermostatically controlled at the test temperature.

## 5.3 Thermometer

Thermometer of suitable range and accuracy.



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