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Utgåva 1

Betongkonstruktioner – Provning av produkter och system för skydd och reparation – Kompatibilitet för injekteringsmedel –
Del 3: Injekteringsmedelspåverkan på elastomerer

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures – Test methods – Compatibility of injection products –
Part 3: Effect of injection products on elastomers

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English version

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Compatibility of injection products - Part 3: Effect of injection products on elastomers

Produits et systèmes de protection et de réparation de structures en béton - Méthodes d'essai - Compatibilité des produits d'injection - Partie 3: Effet des produits d'injection sur les élastomères

Produkte und Systeme für den Schutz und die Instandsetzung von Betontragwerken - Prüfverfahren - Verträglichkeit von Rissfüllstoffen - Teil 3: Einwirkung von Rissfüllstoffen aus Kunststoff im Beton

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 September 2003.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 12637-3:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104, "Concrete and related products", the Secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document has been prepared by Sub-Committee 8 “Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures” (Secretariat AFNOR).

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2004.

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

1 Scope

This part of this European Standard describes a test method to determine the ability of polymeric insert in concrete to withstand the effect of hardening and hardened injection products.

NOTE This compatibility test is only applicable if the properties of a polymeric insert in concrete are deemed to be influenced by the hardening and hardened injection product which is used.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1504-1:1998, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 1 : Definitions*.

prEN 1504-5:2001, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 5 : Concrete injection*[1)].

EN ISO 527, *Plastics - Determination of tensile properties*.

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment - Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of transverse) - Specification*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Part of this European Standard, the definitions of EN 1504-1:1998 and prEN 1504-5:2001 shall apply.

Polymeric insert : polymeric piece (waterproofing membrane, joint sealer, cable, pipe …) present in the crack or void filled by the injection product.

4 Test principle

This method provides a procedure for exposing polymeric test specimens to the influence of hardening and hardened injection product under definite conditions of temperature and time and to assess the effect of the injection product on the polymeric insert.

The test is usually performed on the insert with which the injection product will come in contact in service.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Framework, as illustrated in Figure 1.

The essential features of the framework consists of a base plate, and an open-ended chamber 150 mm diameter which is held tightly against the test specimen by wing nuts mounted on bolts.

During the test, the opening in the top of the chamber is tightly closed by a suitable plug.

1) At draft stage.