



Standard Test Method for Adhesion and Cohesion of One-Part Elastomeric Solvent Release Sealants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1216; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is a laboratory procedure that determines the adhesion and cohesion performance of one-part elastomeric, solvent release sealants at high and low temperatures by the extension and compression of test specimens.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 The subcommittee with jurisdiction is not aware of any similar ISO standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For a specific precautionary statement, see [Note 2](#).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C 33 Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C 109/C 109M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or [50-mm] Cube Specimens)

C 150 Specification for Portland Cement

C 717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants

2.2 *Aluminum Association Standard:*

DAF-45 Designation System for Aluminum Finishes³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Definitions **C 717** for definitions of the following terms used in this test method: adhesive

failure, bond breaker, cohesive failure, elastomeric, joint, primer, sealant, solvent release sealant, and substrate.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The failure of a building sealant in a joint that experiences movement is manifested by cohesive failure in the sealant or adhesive failure between the sealant and substrate, or both. This test method evaluates the performance of one-part elastomeric solvent release sealants in joints subjected to movement and temperature aging.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Extension-Compression Machine*, as shown in [Fig. 1](#), designed to extend the test specimens automatically at a constant rate of 3.20 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)/h from a joint width of 11.2 mm ($\frac{7}{16}$ in.) to 14.29 mm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in.) at $-12 \pm 2.8^\circ\text{C}$ ($+10 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$).⁴

5.2 *Oven*, forced-draft type, having the temperature controlled to $70 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($158 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$).

5.3 *Oven*, convection type, having the temperature controlled to $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($122 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$).

5.4 *Freezer Chest or Cold Box*, having the temperature controlled to $-12 \pm 2.8^\circ\text{C}$ ($+10 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$).

5.5 *C-Clamps*, or other clamping devices.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁵ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.30 on Adhesion.

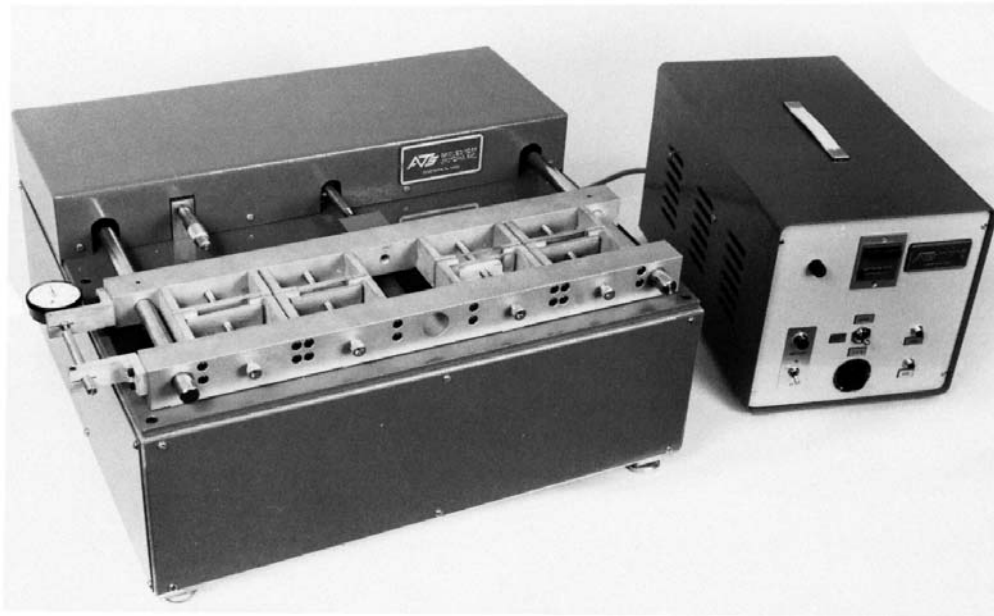
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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from Aluminum Association, 900 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20006.

⁴ Series 520 Sealant Compound Tester, manufactured by Applied Test Systems, Inc., 348 New Castle Rd., Butler, PA 16001, and a durability tester manufactured by Ambard, Inc., 269-11 Sist Ave., New Hyde Park, NY 11040, have been found suitable for this purpose.

⁵ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, Am. Chemical Soc., Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Reagent Chemicals and Standards*, by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY, and the *United States Pharmacopeia*.



NOTE—Three-dimensional view of compression-extension machine with automatic control units shows four specimens ready for compression-extension cycling.

FIG. 1 Compression Extension Machine

sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

- 6.2 Acetone or Methyl Ethyl Ketone Solvents.
- 6.3 Detergent Solution.⁶
- 6.4 Distilled Water.
- 6.5 Primer, if required.

7. Sealants, Substrates, and Accessories

7.1 The sealants shall be obtained from previously unopened containers. Precondition the unopened containers of sealant at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for a minimum of 24 h.

7.2 The standard substrates used in the test shall be Portland cement mortar, float glass, and aluminum alloy.

NOTE 1—When requested, other substrates such as brick, marble, etc. may be specified by the purchaser in addition to the standard substrates.

7.2.1 Mortar blocks, six, prepared as described in 8.2. The blocks shall be 25.4-mm (1-in.) wide by 76.2-mm (3-in.) long by 25.4-mm (1-in.) thick.

7.2.2 Glass Plates, six, of clear float glass 25.4-mm (1-in.) wide by 76.2-mm (3-in.) long by 6.35-mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ -in.) thick. The float glass may require reinforcement to survive the rigors of the subsequent test procedure. This must be completed prior to the compression-extension cycling described in Section 10. Reinforcement is provided by adhering aluminum plates, 25.4-mm wide by 76.2-mm long by 6.35-mm thick, to the outside surfaces of the glass. Commercially available two-part

epoxies are suitable as adhesives. Although the time of reinforcement is not critical, it has been found convenient to apply the aluminum plates to the glass before preparing the test specimens.

7.2.3 Aluminum Plates, six, 6063-T5 or 6061-T6 alloy clear, 25.4-mm (1-in.) wide by 76.2-mm (3-in.) long by 6.35-mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ -in.) thick and anodized to AA-M32C12A31 quality as described by DAF-45.

7.3 Rigid Spacer Bars, nine, 12.7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) by 12.7 mm by 50.8 mm (2 in.); 18 bars 12.7 mm by 12.7 mm by 25.4 mm (1 in.); 18 bars 14.29 mm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in.) by 6.35 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) by 25.4 mm (1 in.); and 18 bars 11.1 mm ($\frac{7}{16}$ in.) by 6.35 mm by 25.4 mm.

7.4 Release Paper, or other suitable material, if necessary, to serve as a bond breaker to spacer bars for the preparation of test specimens.

8. Preparation of Substrates

8.1 Prior to use, the glass and aluminum (and, when specified, other metallic substrates) shall be cleaned by wiping the surface with methyl ethyl ketone or a similar solvent. Dip the surface in a 0.1 % detergent solution of a clear hand dishwashing detergent in distilled or deionized water. Rinse the surface without touching it in distilled or deionized water and allow it to air dry.

NOTE 2—Methyl ethyl ketone and similar solvents are toxic and flammable and should be handled with caution in a well-ventilated area.

8.2 Mortar Slabs—Prepare cement mortar slabs, each 76 by 25.4 by 25.4 mm (3 by 1 by 1 in.) in size, using one part of high early strength Portland cement conforming to Type III of Specification C 150 to two parts by weight of clean, uniformly graded, concrete fine aggregate (sand) conforming to Specification C 33. Use an amount of water sufficient to produce a

⁶ Dawn, a registered trademark of Procter and Gamble, Co., P.O. Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 54201, or Palmolive Green, a registered trademark of Colgate Palmolive Co., 300-T Park Ave., New York, NY 10022, have been found suitable for this purpose.