

related test method	EN 1366-4; EN 13501-2
subject	Linear joint seals width classification
reference of original query	TC2 N614rev1 - Helpdesk item 2011-07

Problem

Table 2 of paragraph §7.5.9.4 in EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009, which refers to the classification of linear joint seals tested according to EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010, establishes that the designation for the range (in mm) of widths for the joints is as follows: *W00 to 99*.

One relevant question is: should any linear joint seal tested, regardless of its width, be classified as *W00 to XX* (being *XX* the width tested in mm)? Or, should it be classified as *WXX*? E.g., when we test a linear joint seal whose width is 50 mm, should it be classified as *W50* or *W00 to 50*?

Another question is: what about the classification of linear joint seals tested with a width exceeding 99 mm? E.g., when we test a 200 mm width linear joint seal, can it be classified as *W200*?

Recommendation

Experience shows that, the largest width of a range of linear joint seals is not always the most critical. Therefore, the smallest and the largest width of a desired range of linear joint seals should be tested, and to validate the intermediate width at the lowest achieved performance, provided that the width of the seal is the only feature that is changed. All other features should remain the same unless the change is covered by the field of direct application.

Thus, it is possible to achieve different classifications for different ranges of the width of the seal.

Moreover, if the linear joint seal tested is with the smallest width or if only one linear joint seal is tested (e.g., being *XX* the width tested in mm in both cases), it should be classified as *WXX* and not *W00 to XX*.

Linear joint seals tested with a width higher than 99 mm, e.g., 200 mm, should be classified as *W200*, since the wording "99" in EN 13501-2 is an example.

So, if we test a linear joint seal with 3 different widths (e.g., 25, 75 and 150 mm) and the achieved performances are, e.g., 60, 45 and 30 minutes, respectively, this seal would be classified as follows:

EI60-V-X-F-W25
EI45-V-X-F-W25 to 75
EI30-V-X-F-W25 to 150

If only one width is tested, we propose to use the classification *WXX-XX*, e.g. *W25-25* demonstrating that 25 mm is the minimum and the maximum.



NB This recommendation has the support of EOTA PT4 as documented in extract below from the minutes of their meeting, May 2013

ETAG 026-3, using EGOLF helpdesk for testing linear joints?

doc PT4/18/4-13/4

Conclusion: PT4 supports the statement of the EGOLF Recommendation (the Recommendation EGR 54 is still in draft stage). PT4 recommends to Technical Board to let the users of ETAG 026-3 follow the proposed procedure.

Note: Conclusions of EOTA Technical Board meeting 24/25 April 2013

Based on ExCom and TB consideration, it is recommended to deal with this issue by means of a Comprehension Document as an internal document to be used by the EOTA members. The Working Group will be asked to prepare a draft for a Comprehension Document. This document shall be submitted to the Technical Board.

Action WG