



Designation: C736 – 12 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Test Method for Extension-Recovery and Adhesion of Latex Sealants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C736; 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 covers a laboratory procedure for the determination of the extension-recovery and adhesion of latex sealants.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—A related ISO standard is ISO 7389. Users should compare to determine how the ISO standard differs from this test method.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants

C1375 Guide for Substrates Used in Testing Building Seals and Sealants

2.2 ISO Standard:³

ISO 7389 Building Construction—Sealants—Determination of Elastic Recovery

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 the American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology C717 for definitions of the terms used in this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A joint of prescribed dimensions, between glass and aluminum plates is filled with the sealant. After an aging period, the joint width is increased 25 %, the force is removed, and the specimen is permitted to recover. The amount of recovery and the percent of adhesion loss are measured.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method evaluates the performance of a latex sealant in joints subjected to a limited amount of extension.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Extension Machine* that can be operated at a steady rate of 12.7 mm/min (0.5 in./min) and held at constant extension for 5 min.

6.2 *Aluminum Alloy Plates*, six, anodized, 6.4 mm by 25.4 mm by 76.2 mm (¼ in. by 1 in. by 3 in.). Plates shall conform to Guide C1375.

6.3 *Glass Plates*, six, 6.4 mm by 25.4 mm by 76.2 mm (¼ in. by 1 in. by 3 in.). Plates shall conform to Guide C1375.

6.4 *U Shaped Spacers*, six, as shown in Fig. 1(a) made of a rigid, nonadhering material such as polyethylene, TFE-fluorocarbon, or release-covered metal.

6.5 *Metal C Clamps*, twelve.

6.6 *Circulating Air Oven*, capable of maintaining 50 °C ± 1 °C (122 °F ± 2 °F).

7. Sampling

7.1 Take the sealant to be tested directly from the container as commercially supplied by the manufacturer.

8. Test Specimens

8.1 Prepare a test specimen as follows: Apply a bead of sealant, 12.7 mm by 12.7 mm by 50.8 mm (½ in. by ½ in. by 2 in.) between parallel glass and anodized aluminum plates as shown in Fig. 1(b), using rigid, nonadhering spacer bars. Use the C-clamps to hold the test assembly during the filling and subsequent curing and handling of the specimens.