



Designation: C1382 – 16 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Test Method for Determining Tensile Adhesion Properties of Sealants When Used in Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) Joints¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1382; 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 describes a laboratory procedure for measuring tensile adhesion properties of sealants to exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) under dry, wet, frozen, heat-aged, and artificial weather-aged conditions.

1.2 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by other organizations.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound values given in parentheses are provided for information only.

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

1.5 *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

C1135 Test Method for Determining Tensile Adhesion Properties of Structural Sealants

C1442 Practice for Conducting Tests on Sealants Using Artificial Weathering Apparatus

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E2110 Terminology for Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS)

G113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials

G151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources

G154 Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

G155 Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Materials

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 Refer to Terminology **C717** for definitions of terms used in this test method, including but not limited to the following: adhesion failure, cohesive failure, primer, sealant, standard conditions, and substrate.

3.1.2 Refer to Terminology **G113** for definitions of terms relating to natural and artificial weathering.

3.2 *Description of Terms Specific to This Standard*—refer to Terminology **E2110** for definitions of the following terms used in this test method: base coat, EIFS, and finish coat.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is a modification of Test Method **C1135**. Preliminary testing using Test Method C794 may be helpful as a screen test to determine dry adhesion capabilities and priming requirements before proceeding with this test. This test is performed after the specimen assemblies are subjected to a variety of conditions that artificially accelerate the effect of weathering impact on the sealant-to-EIFS bond. The conditioning employed in this test does not necessarily address all field conditions.

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.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 EIFS are barrier-type systems that must be weather-proofed to prevent the passage of moisture, air, dust, heat, and cold from entering a structure.

5.2 This test method is intended to determine the adhesion properties of the sealant with the EIFS substrate as determined by its tensile adhesive properties for dry, wet, frozen, heat-aged, and artificial weather-aged conditions.

6. Apparatus and Materials

6.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*—Capable of producing a tensile load on the specimen at the rate of 50 ± 5 mm (2.0 ± 0.20 in.)/min., and with a recording chart to show stress/strain values (tensile modulus).

6.1.1 *Fixed Member*—A fixed or essentially stationary member carrying one grip.

6.1.2 *Movable Member*—A movable member carrying a second grip.

6.1.3 *Grips*—The grips should be suitable to firmly grasp the test fixture that holds the test specimen and should be designed to eliminate eccentric specimen loading. Specimen loading should be perpendicular to the substrate/sealant interfaces. For alignment purposes, each grip shall have a swivel or universal joint at the end nearest to the specimen.

6.1.4 *Grip Fixture*—A fixture capable of being held by the grips and furnishing a tensile force to the sealant specimen.

6.2 *Spatulas*—For use in applying sealant.

6.3 *Caulking Gun*—For extruding sealant from cartridges, when applicable.

6.4 *Primer*, if applicable.

6.5 *Sealant*.

6.6 *Spacer*—One piece of spacer made from polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE) or a suitable rigid material shall be used to which the test sealant will not bond.

6.7 *Knife*, with sharp razor-type blade.

6.8 *Masking Tape*.

6.9 *EIFS substrates*, as identified in 10.1.5.

6.10 *Rigid substrate*, for applying EIFS coating in the peel adhesion test.

6.11 *Waterproof membrane*, such as molten paraffin.

6.12 *Freezer*, -18 ± 2 °C (0 ± 3.6 °F).

6.13 *Oven*, 70 ± 2 °C (158 ± 3.6 °F).

6.14 *Exposure Apparatus*—Choice of type of apparatus shall be by mutual agreement among the interested parties. Because of differences in test conditions, test results may differ with the type of apparatus used. Consult Practices G154 and G155 for differences in the spectral power distributions of the exposure sources and Practice C1442 for the differences in test parameters in the two types of apparatus specified.

6.14.1 *Fluorescent UV/Condensation Apparatus*, as described in Practice C1442, Section 7.3.

6.14.2 *Xenon Arc Light Apparatus*, as described in Practice C1442, Section 7.2.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 Two (2) EIFS samples are required for each test specimen assembly as shown in Fig. 1. The EIFS sample size shall be determined by the size of the test machine grips, yet they must be a minimum of 25 by 75 mm (1 by 3 in.). It may be necessary to cut the EIFS substrate into rectangles appropriately sized for the test. If cutting is required, the EIFS must be configured such that three of the four long ends of the EIFS substrate will be coated with EIFS base coat, primed base coat, or finish coat. The remaining long end and two short ends will be uncoated EPS board with cut edges of the EIFS coating visible. In all cases, the sealant should be applied to the EIFS base coat, primed base coat, or finish coat on a long side at the edge where a coated surface continues around the corner. The sealant should not be applied on the edge where coating stops and EPS board is exposed on the adjoining corner.

7.2 The EIF system being tested must be applied over minimum 25 mm (1 in.) insulation board with coating thickness consistent with the EIFS manufacturer's requirements and allowed to cure 28 days minimum at standard conditions. Select surface to be tested (for example, EIFS primer, base coat, finish coat, etc.).

NOTE 1—Five test specimen assemblies per condition should be prepared for each sealant and substrate system being tested for a total of 25 specimens per sealant/EIFS substrate combination. It may be beneficial to prepare up to five extra specimen assemblies in the event one or more samples is unusable.

7.3 Prior to assembling the test specimens, clean the surfaces to be sealed with a clean, dry, lint-free cloth or soft, nonmetallic bristle brush.

7.4 Prime surfaces (if applicable) to be sealed with appropriate primer as recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Do not allow primer to contact EPS insulation. Allow primer to dry as specified by sealant manufacturer.

7.5 Provide a 12 mm ($\sim 1/2$ in.) spacer to form a sealant cavity centered on the test specimen measuring 12 by 12 by 50 mm ($1/2$ by $1/2$ by 2 in.) between the test samples. (See Fig. 1.)

7.6 Sandwich the spacer between the two test samples and secure them together with clamps or mechanical devices.

7.7 Fill each set of five test specimen assemblies with the sealant being tested and immediately strike off any excess sealant.

7.8 Identify each of the five test specimens.

7.9 Cure specimens under one of the following cycles:

7.9.1 Cure at standard conditions for a minimum of 21 days.

7.9.2 Alternately, cure for a total of 21 days as follows: (a) 7 days at standard conditions above; (b) 7 days at 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 3.6 °F) and 95 % relative humidity; (c) 7 days at standard conditions.

7.9.3 The sealant manufacturer may request conditions other than those specified provided the temperature does not exceed 50 °C (122 °F).

8. Conditioning

8.1 Following completion of cure as outlined in 7.9, test samples under the following conditions: