

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13007-4

Third edition
2013-10-15

Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives —

Part 4: Test methods for grouts

*Carreaux céramiques — Mortiers de joints et colles —
Partie 4: Méthodes d'essai pour les mortiers de joints*



Reference number
ISO 13007-4:2013(E)

© ISO 2013

ISO 13007-4:2013(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 General test conditions and procedures	1
3.1 Sampling.....	1
3.2 Test conditions.....	1
3.3 Test materials.....	2
3.4 Mixing procedures.....	2
3.5 Test report.....	2
4 Test methods	3
4.1 Determination of flexural and compressive strength.....	3
4.2 Determination of water absorption.....	5
4.3 Determination of shrinkage.....	6
4.4 Determination of resistance to abrasion.....	7
4.5 Determination of transverse deformation.....	8
4.6 Determination of chemical resistance.....	8
Annex A (informative) Test apparatus	9
Bibliography	22

ISO 13007-4:2013(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 189, *Ceramic tile*.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/resources-for-technical-work/foreword.htm

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13007-4:2010), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 13007 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives*:

- *Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives*
- *Part 2: Test methods for adhesives*
- *Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts*
- *Part 4: Test methods for grouts*

Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives —

Part 4: Test methods for grouts

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13007 describes methods for determining characteristics for grouts used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described:

- determination of flexural and compressive strength ([4.1](#));
- determination of water absorption ([4.2](#));
- determination of shrinkage ([4.3](#));
- determination of resistance to abrasion ([4.4](#));
- determination of transverse deformation ([4.5](#));
- determination of chemical resistance ([4.6](#)).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10545-6, *Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles*

ISO 13007-2, *Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives*

3 General test conditions and procedures

3.1 Sampling

A representative sample of at least 2 kg shall be used.

3.2 Test conditions

Standard conditions shall be (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity (RH) and a circulation of air in the testing area less than 0,2 m/s. Other test conditions may be specified in [Clause 4](#). The tolerance in the time of conditioning for all test specimens shall be as follows in [Table 1](#).

ISO 13007-4:2013(E)

Table 1 — Allowed tolerance window for testing time for all samples after conditioning

Sample conditioning time	Allowed tolerance for testing
24 h	±0,5 h
7 d	±3 h
14 d	±6 h
21 d	±9 h
28 d	±12 h

3.3 Test materials

Condition all test materials including water for at least 24 h under standard conditions. The grout to be tested shall be within its shelf life, where this is specified.

3.4 Mixing procedures

3.4.1 Cementitious grouts (CG)

The amount of water and/or liquid admix required for preparing the grout shall be as stated by the manufacturer in parts by weight, i.e. liquid to dry powder (in the case where a range of values is given, the average shall be used). Prepare a minimum quantity of 2 kg of the powder and the necessary liquid using a mixer of the planetary type (see ISO 13007-2, Figure 1 and Figure 2) running at the slow speed settings (140 ± 5) rotation per min and (62 ± 5) rotation per min planetary movement.

Carry out the following procedure.

- 1) Pour the liquid into the pan.
- 2) Scatter the dry powder over the liquid.
- 3) Mix for 30 s.
- 4) Take out the mixing paddle.
- 5) Scrape down the paddle and pan within 1 min.
- 6) replace the paddle and mix for 1 min

If required by the grout manufacturer's instructions, let the grout mature as specified and then mix for an additional 15 s.

3.4.2 Reaction resin grouts (RG)

Where reaction resin grouts are to be used, the manufacturer's instructions shall be followed.

3.5 Test report

3.5.1 General

The information listed below shall be provided:

- a) a reference to this part of ISO 13007 (ISO 13007-4:2013);
- b) the date of test;
- c) the type of grout, commercial designation and manufacturer's name;
- d) the source, date obtained, and complete identification of test sample;

- e) the handling and storage of samples before testing;
- f) the test conditions;
- g) the amount of water or liquid used for preparing grout;
- h) any other factor that could have affected the result.

3.5.2 Test results

The information listed below shall be provided:

- a) Flexural and compressive strength
- b) Water absorption
- c) Shrinkage
- d) Abrasion

4 Test methods

4.1 Determination of flexural and compressive strength

Flexural and compressive strength shall be tested following the general test conditions and procedures given in [Clause 3](#) and the specific instructions which follow.

4.1.1 Apparatus

4.1.1.1 Gang mould, three gang moulds used to prepare prismatic specimens $(40 \pm 0,1) \text{ mm} \times (40 \pm 0,1) \text{ mm} \times (160 \pm 0,4) \text{ mm}$, with ground surfaces, made of steel. [See [Figure A.1 a](#)]

4.1.1.2 Jolting apparatus, or jolting table used for the settlement of $10 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm} \times 160 \text{ mm}$ grout specimen in accordance with [Figure A.2](#).

4.1.1.3 Testing machine, flexural strength testing machine shall be capable of applying the load with suitable capacity and sensitivity for the test. The machine shall be provided with a flexure device in accordance with [Figure A.3](#).

4.1.1.4 Testing jig, the test requires the use of a jig in accordance with [Figure A.4](#) to be incorporated in the lower platen; the upper platen receives the load from the compressive strength testing machine through an intermediate spherical seating.

4.1.2 Preparation of test units

Mould the specimens immediately after the mixing of the grout, with the mould firmly clamped to the jolting table. Introduce, using a suitable scoop, the first of two layers of grout into each of the compartments, directly from the mixing bowl. Spread the layer uniformly, then compact using 60 jolts. Introduce the second layer of grout, level, and compact with a further 60 jolts. Lift the mould gently from the jolting table, strike off excess of material, and smooth the surface with a flat trowel. Wipe off the grout left on the perimeter of the mould. Place a $210 \text{ mm} \times 185 \text{ mm}$ plate glass sheet of 6 mm thickness on the mould. A plate of steel or other impermeable material of similar size can be used. Place the mould, suitably identified, on a horizontal base in standard conditions, $(23 \pm 2) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \text{ \% RH}$. After 24 h, carefully remove the specimen from the mould. Prepare three specimens for each grout. For fast-setting grout, demould the specimen immediately before the test.

ISO 13007-4:2013(E)

4.1.3 Flexural strength under standard conditions

Keep the demoulded prism in standard conditions for 27 d leaving a clearance between prisms of at least 25 mm. After conditioning has been completed, place the prism in the testing machine (4.1.1.3) with one side face on the supporting rollers and with the longitudinal axis normal to the support. Apply the load vertically by means of the loading roller to the opposite side face of the prism and increase it smoothly at the rate of (50 ± 10) N/s until fracture. Keep the prism halves in standard conditions until tested in compression.

4.1.4 Compressive strength under standard conditions

Test the prism halves broken in flexion, by means of the equipment specified in 4.1.1.4. Center the prism halves laterally to the platens of the machine within $\pm 0,5$ mm, and longitudinally such that the end face of the prism overhangs the platens or auxiliary plates by about 10 mm. Increase the load smoothly at the rate of (2400 ± 200) N/s over the entire load application until fracture.

4.1.5 Flexural and compressive strength after freeze-thaw cycles

Prepare the test units in accordance with 4.1.2. Condition the test units for 6 d in standard conditions and then immerse in water for 21 d before carrying out 25 freeze-thaw cycles following the procedure given in ISO 13007-2, 4.4.4.5. Condition the test units for 3 d in standard conditions after the last cycle and prior to test, examine them and record a brief description of surface appearance of the specimen. Determine the flexural strength in accordance with 4.1.3 and the compressive strength in accordance with 4.1.4.

4.1.6 Evaluation of results

4.1.6.1 Flexural strength

The flexural strength (R_f) is calculated from:

$$R_f = \frac{(1,5 F_f)(L)}{b^3} \text{ N/mm}^2 \quad (1)$$

where

b is the length of the side of the square section of the prism, in mm;

F_f is the load applied to the middle of the prism at fracture, in N;

L is the distance between the supports, in mm.

Calculate the mean of the three determinations to the nearest 0,1 N/mm².

4.1.6.2 Compressive strength

The compressive strength (R_c) is calculated from:

$$R_c = \frac{F_c}{1\,600} \text{ N/mm}^2 \quad (2)$$

where

F_c is the maximum load at fracture, in N;

$1\,600 = 40 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$ is the area of the platens or auxiliary plates, in mm².

Calculate the mean of the six results obtained from the test to the nearest 0,1 N/mm².

4.1.7 Test report

The information listed in [3.5.1](#), items a) to h), plus the following:

- [3.5.2](#), item a): results of visual inspection of each specimen before and after flexural and compressive strength testing with test results (individual and mean values) for each condition in N/mm².

4.2 Determination of water absorption

Water absorption shall be tested following the general test conditions and procedures given in [Clause 3](#) and the specific instructions which follow.

4.2.1 Apparatus

4.2.1.1 Gang mould, three prism gang moulds as described in [4.1.1.1](#).

4.2.1.2 Inserts, three, 1 mm thick of rigid plastic (e.g. PTFE) or HDPE with no release agent.

4.2.1.3 Jolting apparatus, or jolting table as described in [4.1.1.2](#).

4.2.1.4 Tray, with a flat base large enough to contain three test specimens.

4.2.2 Preparation of test samples

Place the inserts approximately in the middle of the mould, parallel to the smaller faces. Following the procedure described in [4.1.2](#), prepare six specimens of each grout. After demoulding, condition the samples for 20 d in standard conditions. Seal the four sides with dimensions 40 mm × 80 mm by means of a neutral curing silicone sealant so as to be water impermeable. Then condition the samples for an additional 7 d.

4.2.3 Test procedure

28 d after mixing, weigh each test sample to the nearest 0,1 g and then place them vertically in the tray, with the unsealed surface down on round or triangular spacers with dimensions 40 mm × 40 mm, immersed in water, 5 mm to 10 mm deep, taking care to prevent the prism faces from coming in contact with each other. Maintain the water level constant by adding water when necessary. After 30 min, remove the test samples from water, quickly dry them by blotting with a dampened cloth, and immediately weigh. Replace in the tray and repeat the procedure after an additional 210 min.

4.2.4 Evaluation and expression of results

Calculate the water absorption (W_{mt}), in grams, of each sample using the following formula:

$$W_{mt} = m_t - m_d \quad (3)$$

where

m_d is the mass of the dry specimen, in g;

m_t is the mass of the specimen after immersion, in g.

Calculate the mean of at least three test samples.

ISO 13007-4:2013(E)

4.2.5 Test report

The information listed in [3.5.1](#), items a) to h), plus the following:

- [3.5.2](#), item b): test results for water absorption expressed as individual and mean values after 30 min and 240 min.

4.3 Determination of shrinkage

Shrinkage shall be tested following the general test conditions and procedures given in [Clause 3](#) and the specific instructions which follow.

4.3.1 Apparatus

4.3.1.1 Gang mould, three gang moulds used to prepare prismatic specimens $(10 \pm 0,1) \text{ mm} \times (40 \pm 0,1) \text{ mm} \times (160 \pm 0,4) \text{ mm}$, with ground surfaces, made of steel. [See [Figure A.1 b](#).] Suitable pins and holders [see [Figures A.1 b](#) and [A.1 c](#)] are used to provide measurement reference points.

4.3.1.2 Jolting apparatus, as described in [Figure A.2](#).

4.3.1.3 Measuring apparatus, shall consist of a measurement attachment and a base with adjustment screws. The measurement attachment shall be formed by a dial gauge, which reads accurately to 0,01 mm, rigidly mounted in a measuring frame (see [Figures A.5](#), [A.6](#), and [A.7](#)).

4.3.1.4 Calibration rod, or reference rod shall be used as a standard length against which gauge readings can be tested. The rod shall be made of material having a negligible coefficient of expansion (e.g. Invar).

4.3.2 Preparation of test samples

Assemble suitable mould to prepare samples. Mould the specimens immediately after the mixing of the grout, with the mould firmly clamped to the jolting table. Introduce, using a suitable scoop, the first of two layers of grout into each of the compartments, directly from the mixing bowl. Spread the layer uniformly, then compact using 60 jolts. Introduce the second layer of grout, level, and compact with a further 60 jolts. Lift the mould gently from the jolting table, strike off excess material, and smooth the surface with a flat trowel. Wipe off the grout left on the perimeter of the mould. Cover with a glass plate according to [4.1.2](#). Place the mould, suitably identified, on a horizontal base in standard conditions, $(23 \pm 2) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \text{ \% RH}$. After 24 h, carefully remove the specimens from the mould. Prepare three specimens for each grout.

4.3.3 Test procedure

Immediately after demoulding, determine the length of the test samples (initial reading) using the measuring apparatus (see [4.3.1.4](#)). Keep the demoulded prisms on a 10 mm dimension under standard conditions leaving a clearance of at least 25 mm between specimens. Take a reading of each specimen after $27 \text{ d} \pm 12 \text{ h}$ from the initial reading.

4.3.4 Evaluation of results

The linear shrinkage is reported in mm/m as the mean of three values based on the initial measurement.

4.3.5 Test report

The information listed in [3.5.1](#), items a) to h), shall be provided plus the following:

- [3.5.2](#), item c): test results for shrinkage (individual and mean values) in mm/m.

4.4 Determination of resistance to abrasion

Resistance to abrasion shall be tested following the general test conditions and procedures given in [Clause 3](#) and the specific instructions which follow.

4.4.1 Apparatus

4.4.1.1 Abrasion apparatus, see [Figure A.8](#), consisting essentially of a rotating disc, a storage hopper with a dispensing device for the abrasive material, a test specimen support, and a counterweight. The disc is made of E 235 A (Fe 360 A) in accordance with ISO 10545-6, with a diameter of $(200 \pm 0,2)$ mm and thickness at the edge of $(10 \pm 0,1)$ mm, and with a revolution rate of 75 r/min. The pressure with which the test specimens are held against the steel disc is determined by calibrating the apparatus against transparent fused silica. The pressure is adjusted such that, after 150 revolutions using white fused aluminium oxide of grain size 80 (see ISO 10545-6) abrasive, a chord of $(24 \pm 0,5)$ mm is produced. Transparent fused silica shall be used as a primary standard. A secondary standard of float glass or other products can be used. When the diameter has worn by 0,5 % of the initial diameter, the steel disc shall be replaced.

4.4.1.2 Abrasive material, white fused aluminium oxide of grain size 80 in accordance with ISO 10545-6.

4.4.1.3 Measuring gauge, accurate to 0,1 mm.

4.4.1.4 Template, a smooth, square, rigid, non-absorbent frame (e.g. in polyethylene or PTFE), with internal dimensions of (100 ± 1) mm \times (100 ± 1) mm and thickness of (10 ± 1) mm.

4.4.2 Preparation of test samples

The grout shall be prepared as described in [Clause 3](#). Place the template over a polyethylene film. Trowel sufficient quantity of grout across the template and then screed clean so as to neatly and completely fill the hole in the template. Cover with a glass plate in accordance with [4.1.2](#). After 24 h, carefully remove the template. Condition the units according to the test requirements. Prepare two specimens for each grout sample.

4.4.3 Test procedure

Place a test specimen in the apparatus ([4.4.1.1](#)) with the trowelled face against the disc so that it is tangential against the rotating disc. Ensure that abrasive material ([4.4.1.2](#)) is fed uniformly into the grinding zone at a rate of (200 ± 10) g per 100 r. Rotate the steel disc for 50 r. Remove the test specimen from the apparatus and measure the chord length (L) of the groove to the nearest 0,5 mm. Test each test specimen in at least two places at right angles to each other. Do not reuse the abrasive material.