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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 23446-2025

Replacing GB/T 23446-2009

Spray polyurea waterproofing coating

喷涂聚脲防水涂料

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Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document supersedes GB/T 23446-2009 "Sprayed Polyurea Waterproof Coatings". Compared with GB/T 23446-2009, except for structural adjustments and... Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The scope has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2009 edition);
- b) Added Type III products and corresponding technical requirements and test methods (see Chapters 4, 5, and 6);
- c) Added categories for exposed and non-exposed products (see 4.1.3);
- d) Increased product applications (see 4.2);
- e) The general requirements have been removed (see Chapter 5 of the.2009 edition);
- f) The technical requirements for some items of Type I products have been revised (see Tables 1, 2, and 3; Tables 1, 2, and 3 in the.2009 edition);
- g) Technical requirements for elongation at break under low-temperature conditions and corresponding test methods have been added (see Table 1, 6.9.2);
- h) The technical requirements for bonding strength under high and low temperature immersion cycles and the corresponding test methods have been added (see Table 1, 6.14.2);
- i) Added peel strength technical requirements and corresponding test methods (see Tables 1 and 6.15);
- j) The technical requirements for water absorption rate have been revised (see Table 1, .2009 edition);
- k) The heating aging at constant elongation has been removed (see Table 2 in the.2009 edition);

l) Added technical requirements for combustion performance and corresponding test methods (see Tables 1 and 6.17);

1 Scope

GB/T 23446-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering sprayed polyurea - the two components mixed at the gun and gelling in seconds, the tensile strength and elongation, the adhesion to concrete and steel, the crack bridging and the resistance to water and abrasion, and the surface preparation the system will not forgive. It replaces GB/T 23446-2009, under the China Building Materials Federation. In force from 1 May 2026. Issued on 31 October 2025, it has been in force since 1 May 2026, replacing GB/T 23446-2009.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 528 Determination of tensile stress-strain properties of vulcanized rubber or thermoplastic rubber

GB/T 529 Determination of tear strength of vulcanized rubber or thermoplastic rubber (trouser-shaped, right-angled and crescent-shaped specimens)

GB/T 531.1 Test methods for indentation hardness of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber - Part

GB/T 1768 Determination of abrasion resistance of paints and varnishes - Rotating rubber grinding wheel method

GB/T 2790 Adhesives - 180° Peel Strength Test Method - Flexible Materials vs. Rigid Materials

GB/T 6682 Specifications and test methods for water used in analytical laboratories

GB 8624 Classification of fire performance of building materials and products

GB/T 8626 Test Methods for Flammability of Building Materials

GB/T 16777-2008 Test Methods for Waterproof Coatings for Buildings

GB/T 18244 Aging Test Method for Building Waterproofing Materials

GB/T 20624.2 Rapid deformation (impact resistance) test of paints and varnishes - Part

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Using isocyanate compounds as component A and amine compounds as component B, a spray application process is employed to mix the two components and allow for rapid reaction. Reactive polymer waterproof coating that cross-links and cures to form a film.

Note

1. Component A is an isocyanate monomer, polymer, derivative, prepolymer, or semi-prepolymer. Prepolymers or semi-prepolymers are composed of amino- or hydroxyl-terminated compounds. It is prepared by reacting with isocyanates. Isocyanates can be either aromatic or aliphatic. Note

2. When component B is an amine compound composed of terminal amino resins and amino chain extenders, it is usually called "spray-applied pure polyurea waterproof coating"; component B is... When a compound containing amines is composed of hydroxyl-terminated resins and amino chain extenders, it is usually called a "sprayed polyurethane urea waterproof coating".