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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
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**GB/T 35495-2017**

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**Determination of changes in cohesion for elastic sealants after  
dynamic artificial weathering  
(English Translation)**

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### Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the redrafted law to reference ISO 11617:2014 "Static curing of construction and civil engineering sealant elastomer sealants.

Test specimens exposed to an artificial climatic environment and determination of changes in cohesive morphology and appearance after cyclic deformation", compiled with ISO 11617:2014 the degree of consistency is not equivalent.

This standard is proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Adhesive Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC185).

### 1 Scope

This standard specifies the test method for the change of cohesive morphology after exposure to artificial weathering.

This standard applies to the appearance of dynamic aging of elastic sealants, the number, width and depth of cohesive cracks.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2943 Adhesive Terminology GB/T 13477.1-2002 Test methods for building sealants - Part 1. Specification for test substrates (ISO 13640:1999, MOD) GB/T 16422.1-2006 Plastics laboratory light source exposure test methods - Part 1. General (ISO 4892-1:1999, IDT) GB/T 16422.2-2014 Plastic laboratory light source exposure test method Part 2.

Xenon arc lamp (ISO 4892-2:2006, IDT) GB/T 16422.3-2014 Plastics Laboratory Light Source Exposure Test Methods Part 3. Fluorescent UV Lamps (ISO 4892-3.

2006, IDT)

GB/T 16422.4-2014 Plastics laboratory light source exposure test methods Part 4. Open carbon arc lamps (ISO 4892-2.

2004, IDT)

### 3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions as defined by ISO/IEC 14598 apply to this document.

**Dynamic Artificial Weather Aging** dynamicartificialweathering After the static sealant is cured, the elastic sealant is exposed to the aging process of the artificial climate environment and the cyclical tensile/compression cycle.

**Cohesive morphological change** changesincohesion After the dynamic weathering of the sealant, due to the change of cohesive strength, the appearance change caused by sealant is mainly manifested in the crack of the sealant.

The number, width, and depth of lines vary.

### 4 Overview

The test sealant is adhered between the two parallel surfaces of the bracket to make a sample.

After the state of the sample has been adjusted, insert a stopper at one end of the sample so that one end is in tension and the other end is in compression.

Specimens are exposed to an artificial climate (light, heat and humidity) and the position of the stopper is changed once a week (the stopper is replaced from the end of the specimen.