



Standard Specification for High-Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane With Integral Wearing Surface¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 957; 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 specification describes the required properties and test methods for a cold liquid-applied elastomeric membrane for waterproofing building decks not subject to hydrostatic pressure. The specification applies only to a membrane system that has an integral wearing surface. This specification does not include specific requirements for skid resistance or fire retardance, although both may be important in specific uses.

1.2 The type of membrane system described in this specification is used for pedestrian and vehicular traffic and in high-abrasion applications. The membrane may be single- or multi-component, and may consist of one or more coats (for example base coat, top coat, etc.). The coat(s) may be built to the desired thickness in one or more applications. One coat (base coat) provides the primary waterproofing function and normally comprises the major amount of organic material in the membrane. The function of the top coat(s) is to resist wear and weather. Aggregate may be used as a component of the membrane system, as all or part of a course, to increase wear and skid resistance.

1.3 Test methods in this specification require a minimum 0.5-mm (0.020-in.) base coat dry film thickness. Actual thickness required for a particular application and the use of aggregate in topcoats shall be established by the membrane manufacturer.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information purposes only.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 5, of this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 501 Test Method for Relative Resistance to Wear of

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.80 on Building Deck Waterproofing Systems.

Current edition approved Sept. 15, 1993. Published December 1993. Originally published as C 957 – 81. Last previous edition C 957 – 87.

Unglazed Ceramic Tile by the Taber Abraser²

C 717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants³

C 719 Test Method for Adhesion and Cohesion of Elastomeric Joint Sealants Under Cyclic Movement (Hockman Cycle)³

C 794 Test Method for Adhesion-in-Peel of Elastomeric Joint Sealants³

C 836 Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course³

D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Rubbers and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension⁴

D 471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids⁴

D 609 Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products⁵

D 822 Practice for Conducting Tests on Paint and Related Coatings and Materials Using Filtered Open-Flame Carbon-Arc Exposure Apparatus⁵

D 1133 Test Method for Kauri-Butanol Value of Hydrocarbon Solvents⁶

D 2370 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Organic Coatings⁵

G 23 Practice for Operating Light-Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) With and Without Water for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials⁷

2.2 U.S. Department of Commerce Standard:

Product Standard PS-1, Construction and Industrial Plywood⁸

3. Terminology

3.1 **Definitions**—The definitions of the following terms used in this specification are found in Terminology C 717: cure, dry film thickness, elastomeric, elongation, seal, substrate, and waterproofing.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.02.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.01.

⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁷ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.04.

⁸ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

3.2 Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *cold-applied*—capable of being applied without heating as contrasted to hot-applied. Cold liquid-applied products are furnished in a liquid state, whereas hot-applied products are furnished as solids that must be heated to liquify them.

3.2.2 *deck*—the structural substrate supporting the plaza deck system.

3.2.3 *wet film thickness*—thickness of a liquid coating as it is applied.

4. Physical Requirements

4.1 *Material*—Membrane materials shall cure, after application by spreading or spraying, to form an elastomeric film system composed of one or more layers and capable of maintaining a seal against water despite the existence or development of small (1.6 mm (1/16 in.) maximum) cracks in the substrate. It must maintain complete integrity under pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

4.2 *Package Stability*—The membrane material shall be capable of meeting the requirements of this specification if aged for 6 months from the date of manufacture in sealed containers at a temperature of $27 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($80 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$).

4.3 *Weight Loss*—The base coat shall have an average weight loss not exceeding 40 % when tested as specified in the Test Method section of Specification C 836. A separate top coat or primer, or both, if required by manufacturer, shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications.

4.4 *Low-Temperature Flexibility and Crack Bridging*—When tested as specified in 5.5, the base coat shall exhibit no cracking. A separate top coat may crack provided that the base coat beneath maintains its integrity.

4.5 *Adhesion-in-Peel After Water-Immersion*—The average peel strength of the base coat shall be not less than 875 N/m (5 lbf/in.) on concrete and not less than 525 N/m (3 lbf/in.) on plywood when tested as specified in 5.6.

4.6 *Chemical Resistance*—The separate membrane components, excluding primer and aggregate, shall have a minimum average tensile retention of 70 % in water, 70 % in ethylene glycol, and 45 % in mineral spirits when tested as specified in 5.7.

4.7 *Weathering Resistance and Recovery from Elongation*—The average recovery from elongation shall be no less than 90 %, the average tensile retention shall be no less than 80 %, and the average elongation retention shall be no less than 90 % when tested as specified in 5.8.

4.8 *Abrasion Resistance*—The weight loss shall be no greater than 50 mg when tested as specified in 5.9.

5. Test Methods

5.1 *Standard Conditions*—Standard conditions for all tests shall be $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (70 to 77°F) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity:

5.2 Conditioning and Mixing:

5.2.1 Store all membrane materials to be tested in an unopened container at standard conditions for at least 24 h before preparing any test specimens.

5.2.2 Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all mixing and preparation of membrane materials.

5.3 *Substrates*—In addition to the substrates specified

herein, conduct tests on such other substrates as may be required by the specifier.

5.4 *Primer*—When required by the manufacturer, use a primer, as directed by the manufacturer, on all substrate materials in all test assemblies.

5.5 *Low-Temperature Flexibility and Crack Bridging*—Perform the test as specified in the Test Method section of Specification C 836, and conform to specified requirements. Make the following changes in the test method of Specification C 836.

5.5.1 Use equipment similar to that in Test Method C 719. Other equipment, such as an automatic tension-compression test machine fitted with an environmental chamber, is permissible, provided it can give the required strain rates and environment.

5.5.2 Use 25.4 by 25.4 by 50.8 mm (1 by 1 by 2 in.) mortar blocks.

5.5.3 Cement aluminum angles 75 by 50 by 25 mm (3 by 2 by 1 in.), positioned with the 50-mm legs pointed down, to the bottom of the mortar blocks with an epoxy adhesive for insertion into an automatic compression and extension machine.

5.5.4 Test the total membrane system (primers, base coat(s) and top coat(s)) including any aggregate specified. Total thickness of the cured membrane, excluding aggregate, shall be a minimum of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.).

5.5.5 Extend the blocks until the space between each is 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) rather than 3.2 mm (1/8 in.).

5.6 *Adhesion-in-Peel after Water Immersion*—Perform the test as specified in Test Method C 794 with the following qualifications:

5.6.1 Cement mortar shall be used as the test substrate. Additional substrates, such as plywood, shall be used when specified.

5.6.2 Test only the base coat and any primer.

5.6.3 Cast the base coat in the thickness specified by the manufacturer for one coat of the base coat, or the wet-film thickness necessary to attain a dry-film thickness of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.), whichever is greater. Follow the instructions of the manufacturer regarding the time of placement of the airplane cloth or aluminum screen.

5.6.4 For testing on plywood, use the A side of Exterior Type Marine Grade AA, AB, or AC plywood conforming to U.S. Department of Commerce, Plywood Standard PS-1 as the substrate.

5.6.5 The sample shall be cured 2 weeks at standard conditions followed by 1 week at 70°C (158°F).

5.7 *Chemical Resistance*—Perform the test for change in tensile strength as specified in Test Method D 471, with the following qualifications:

5.7.1 Cast test samples of the base coat to a minimum cured thickness of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.) in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer. Test any required top coats separately from the base coat. Cast the top coat test samples according to Method A of Test Methods D 412 or, in the case of coatings thinner than 0.16 mm (6.25 mils), by Test Method D 2370.

5.7.2 Cure all test samples for 3 weeks at standard conditions.

5.7.3 For each test liquid, cut at least five dumbbells as specified in Method A of Test Methods D 412, using Die C. In addition, cut and retain ten dumbbells as a control.

5.7.4 The test liquids shall be water, ethylene glycol, and mineral spirits of Kauri Butanol Value 33 to 35, as determined by Test Method D 1133.

5.7.5 Immerse the test samples in test liquids for 336 h (14 days). Liquid temperature shall be $23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($73 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$). Age the ten control dumbbells under standard conditions for 2 weeks.

5.7.6 Test the dumbbells and calculate the tensile properties as specified in Test Methods D 412. Make the crosshead speed 500 mm (20 in.)/min, and set the jaws 51 mm (2 in.) apart. If an extensometer is used, make its gage length 25 ± 0.25 mm (1.00 ± 0.01 in.).

5.7.7 Determine tensile and elongation retention as follows:

$$TR = \frac{P_t}{P_c} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where:

TR = percent retention of tensile property,

P_t = property after test exposure, and

P_c = property of the control.

5.8 Weathering Resistance and Recovery from Elongation:

5.8.1 Cast a free film of the total membrane system, excluding any aggregate, on release paper or other suitable substrate specified by the manufacturer to a minimum cured thickness of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.), of sufficient size to provide at least twenty dumbbell-shaped samples as specified in Test Methods D 412, Die C.

5.8.2 Cure the film 21 days at standard conditions followed by 7 days at $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($158 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$) in a circulating hot-air oven.

5.8.3 Cut sheets of a size such that at least ten dumbbell samples as specified in Test Methods D 412, Die C, can be cut after weathering and another ten dumbbells retained as a control. Expose the sheets for 500 h in an accelerated weathering apparatus as specified in Practice G 23, Type E, EH, F, or G in accordance with the methods specified in Practice D 822.

After weathering, allow the specified samples to equilibrate for at least 24 h under standard conditions. Cut out the samples with the Die C. Set the jaws of the tension tester 51 mm (2 in.) apart. Place the bench marks on the sample pieces, as specified in Test Methods D 412. Following the specified procedures, test the sample pieces for tensile strength and elongation, using a crosshead speed of 500 mm (20 in.)/min. Allow them to recover for 30 min and measure elongation after recovery. Determine recovery as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_B - E_R}{E_B} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where:

R = percent recovery,

E_B = percent elongation at break, and

E_R = percent elongation after recovery.

Tensile and elongation retention are defined in 5.7.7.

5.9 Abrasion Resistance—Perform the test as specified in Test Method C 501, with the following qualifications:

5.9.1 Cast test samples of the entire membrane excluding aggregate to a minimum total cured thickness of 0.5 mm (0.020 in.) on a 102 mm (4-in.) square steel panel 3 mm (0.125 in.) thick with a 6.33-mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ -in.) hole drilled in the center. Prepare panels as specified in Practice D 609. Steel shall be Type 3. Preparation shall be Method D.

5.9.2 Cure the samples 14 days at standard conditions followed by 7 days at $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($158 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$) in a circulating hot-air oven.

5.9.3 Run test for 1000 cycles using 1000-g weight and the CS-17 abrasion wheel.

6. Marking

6.1 The date of production shall be marked on each package.

7. Report

7.1 The test report shall include a brief description of the system tested including thicknesses of layers of material, substrates used on and whether a primer was used.

8. Keywords

8.1 liquid-applied; membrane; waterproofing

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