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El Rol de los Estandares ASTM

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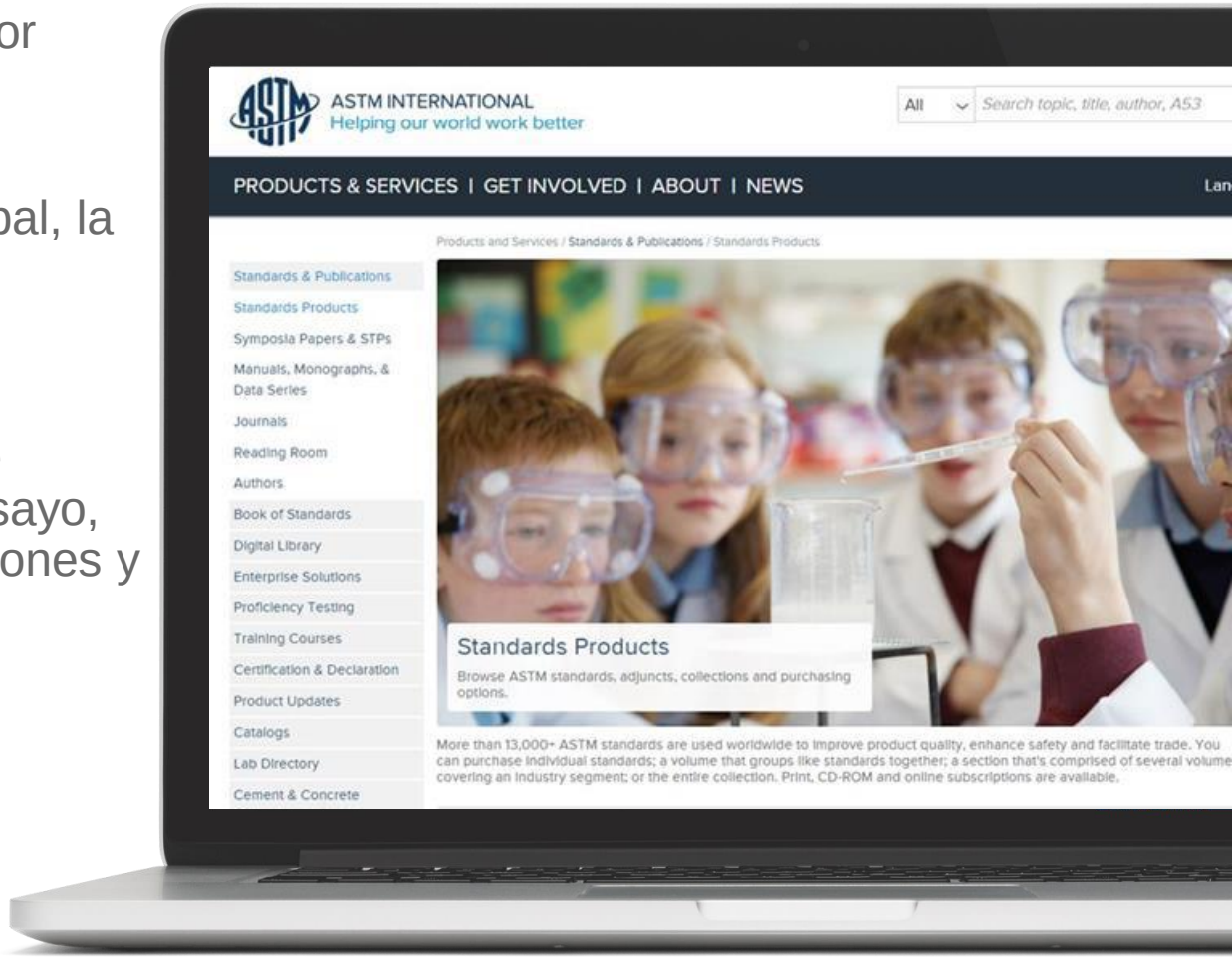
¿Qué es un estándar ASTM?

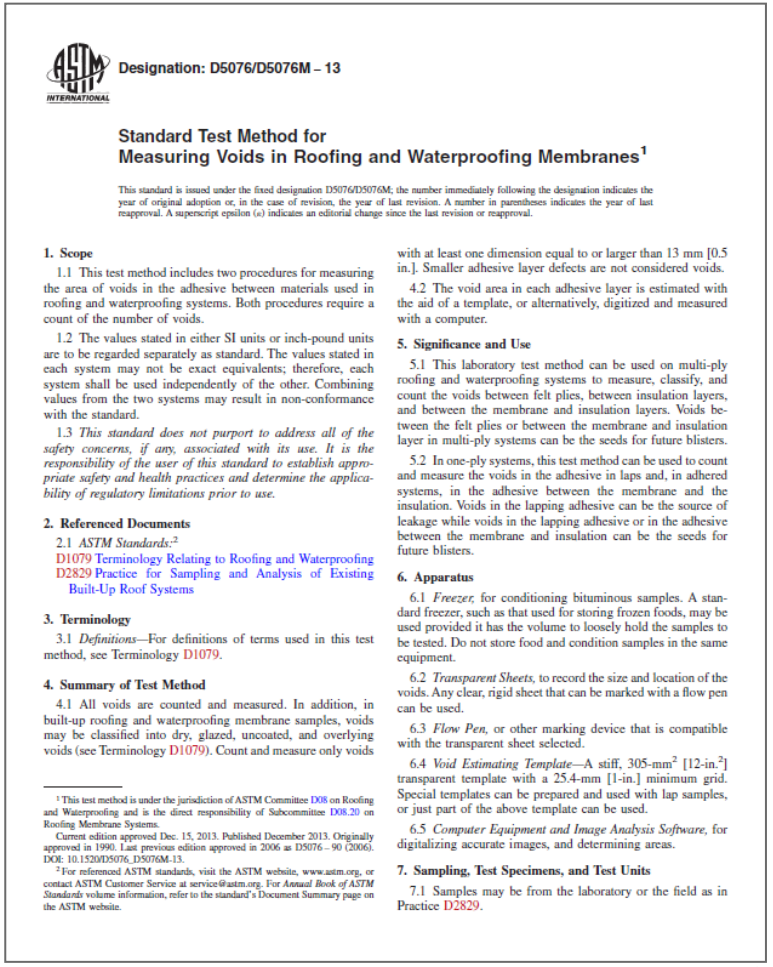
- Documento desarrollado por consenso
- Promueve el comercio global, la salud, la innovación y el bienestar general
- Brinda especificaciones de productos, métodos de ensayo, prácticas, guías, clasificaciones y terminología



Estandarización: Una Ventaja Comercial

–Los estándares son herramientas de negocios que:

- Incorporan innovación
- Permiten acceso a nuevas tecnologías
- Acortan el tiempo del ciclo del concepto al acceso global
- Reduce costos
- Asegura cumplimiento
- Permite operabilidad interfronteras
- Facilita el comercio
- Delimita las responsabilidades



Designation: D5076/D5076M – 13

Standard Test Method for Measuring Voids in Roofing and Waterproofing Membranes[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5076/D5076M; 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 includes two procedures for measuring the area of voids in the adhesive between materials used in roofing and waterproofing systems. Both procedures require a count of the number of voids.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D1079 Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing

D2829 Practice for Sampling and Analysis of Existing Built-Up Roof Systems

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, see Terminology D1079.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 All voids are counted and measured. In addition, in built-up roofing and waterproofing membrane samples, voids may be classified into dry, glazed, uncoated, and overlying voids (see Terminology D1079). Count and measure only voids with at least one dimension equal to or larger than 13 mm [0.5 in.]. Smaller adhesive layer defects are not considered voids.

4.2 The void area in each adhesive layer is estimated with the aid of a template, or alternatively, digitized and measured with a computer.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This laboratory test method can be used on multi-ply roofing and waterproofing systems to measure, classify, and count the voids between felt plies, between insulation layers, and between the membrane and insulation layers. Voids between the felt plies or between the membrane and insulation layer in multi-ply systems can be the seeds for future blisters.

5.2 In one-ply systems, this test method can be used to count and measure the voids in the adhesive in laps and, in adhered systems, in the adhesive between the membrane and the insulation. Voids in the lapping adhesive can be the source of leakage while voids in the lapping adhesive or in the adhesive between the membrane and insulation can be the seeds for future blisters.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Freezer,* for conditioning bituminous samples. A standard freezer, such as that used for storing frozen foods, may be used provided it has the volume to loosely hold the samples to be tested. Do not store food and condition samples in the same equipment.

6.2 *Transparent Sheets,* to record the size and location of the voids. Any clear, rigid sheet that can be marked with a flow pen can be used.

6.3 *Flow Pen,* or other marking device that is compatible with the transparent sheet selected.

6.4 *Void Estimating Template*—A stiff, 305-mm^2 [12-in.^{2}] transparent template with a 25.4-mm [1-in.] minimum grid. Special templates can be prepared and used with lap samples, or just part of the above template can be used.

6.5 *Computer Equipment and Image Analysis Software,* for digitalizing accurate images, and determining areas.

7. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

7.1 Samples may be from the laboratory or the field as in Practice D2829.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.20 on Roofing Membrane Systems.

Current edition approved Dec. 15, 2013. Published December 2013. Originally approved in 1990. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as D5076 – 90 (2006). DOI: 10.1520/D5076_D5076M-13.

[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.

ASTM - Miembros

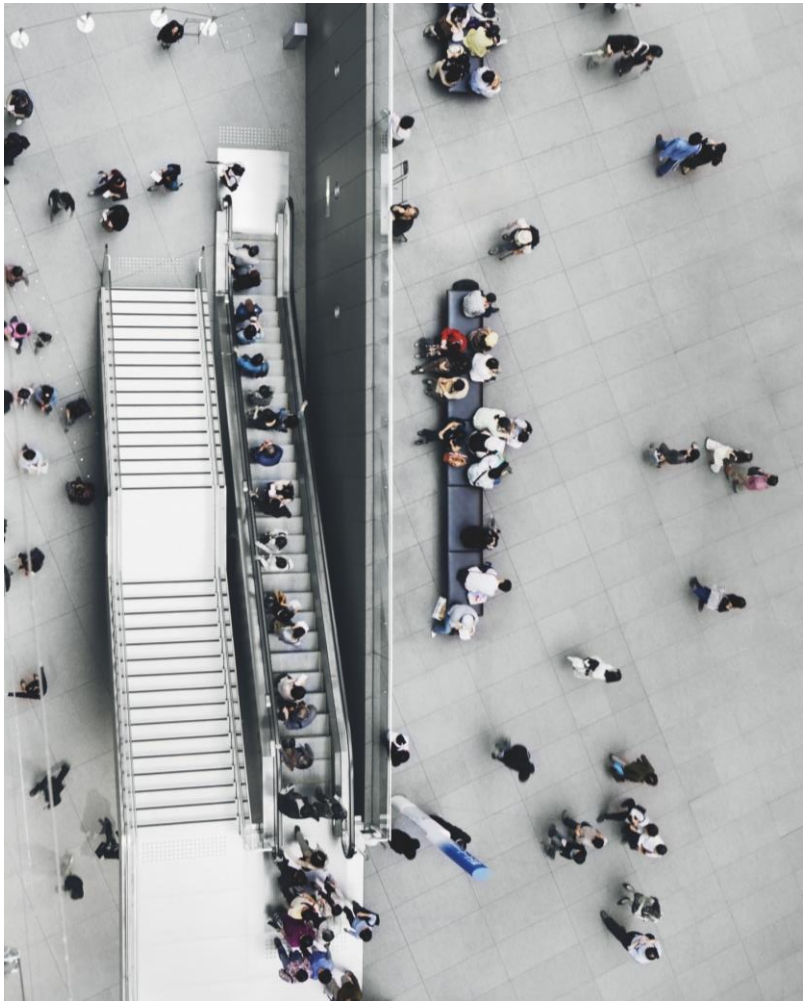
- Científicos renombrados, ingenieros, lideres de las industrias
- Representan a los diversos grupos de interés internacionales
- Brindan al mundo 145 comités técnicos sobre campos muy variados

ASTM – Su Proceso

Abierto y Transparente

- La membresía y la participación es abierta para toda persona u organización de cualquier parte del mundo

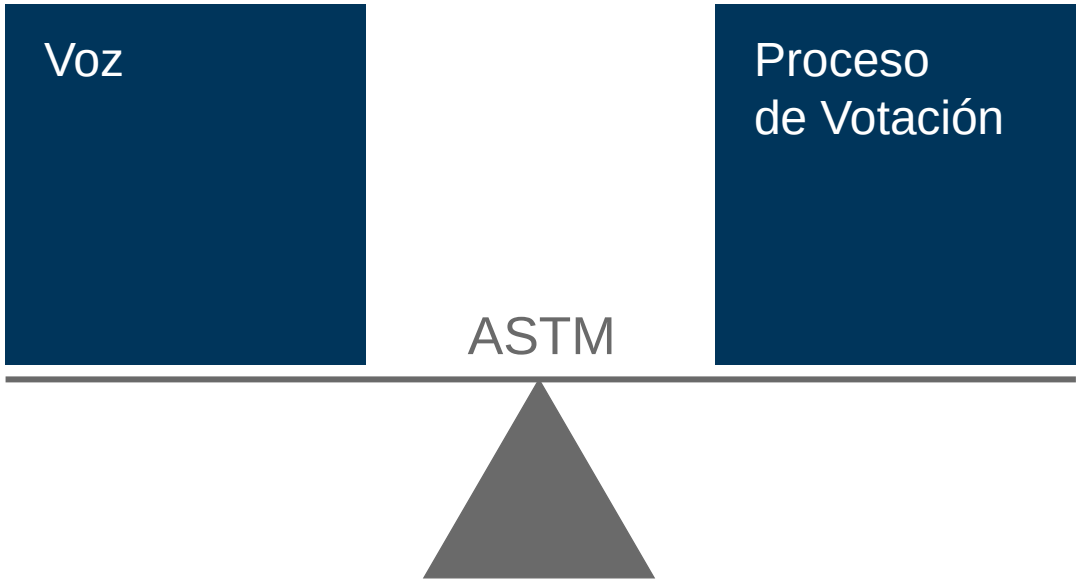
- La información esencial es facilmente asequible a todos



ASTM - Proceso

Igualdad de Voto, Igualdad de Voz

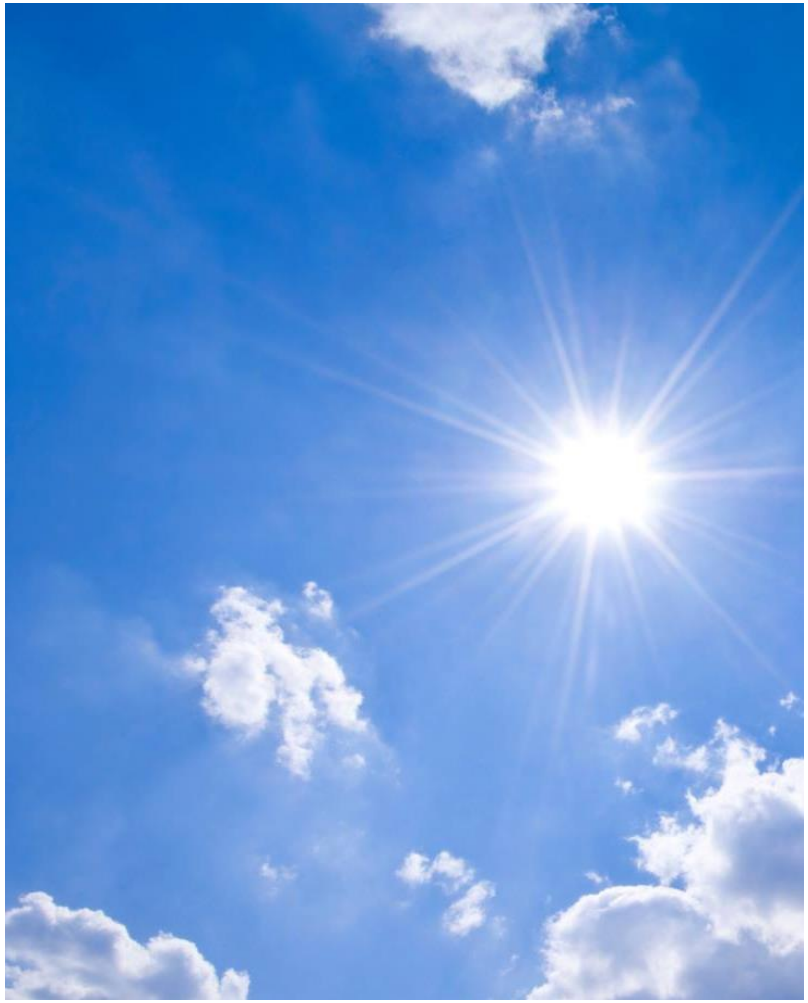
- Todos los participantes del proceso tienen igualdad de voz
- Votación balanceada y justa
- Gran aceptación de los estándares



Participación

Estándares sin Fronteras

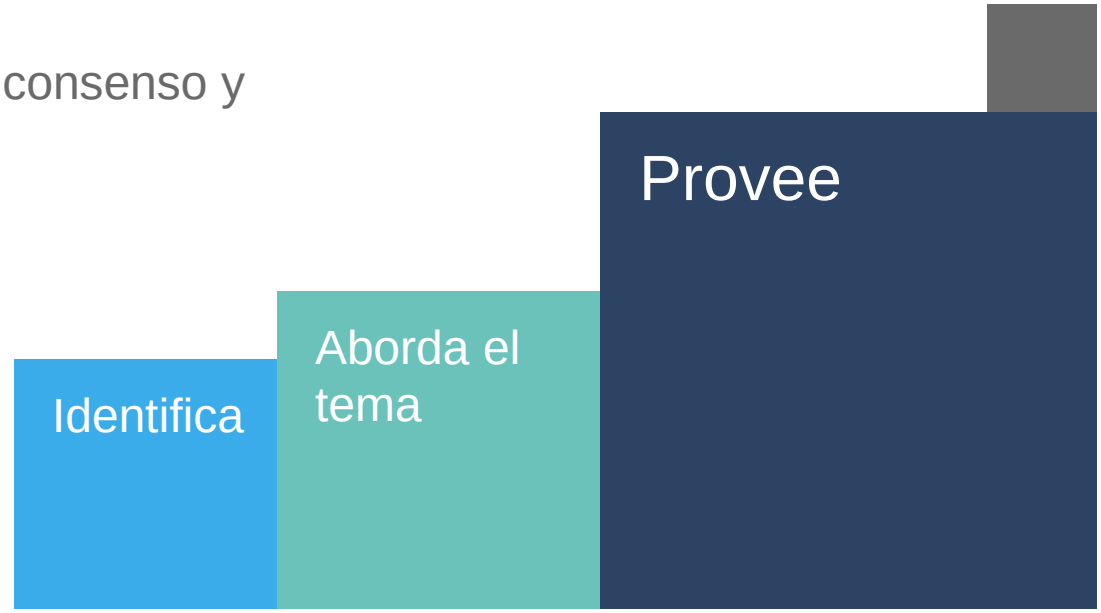
- Mas de 135 países representados
- Apoya efectivamente a todos los mercados globales que estan representados



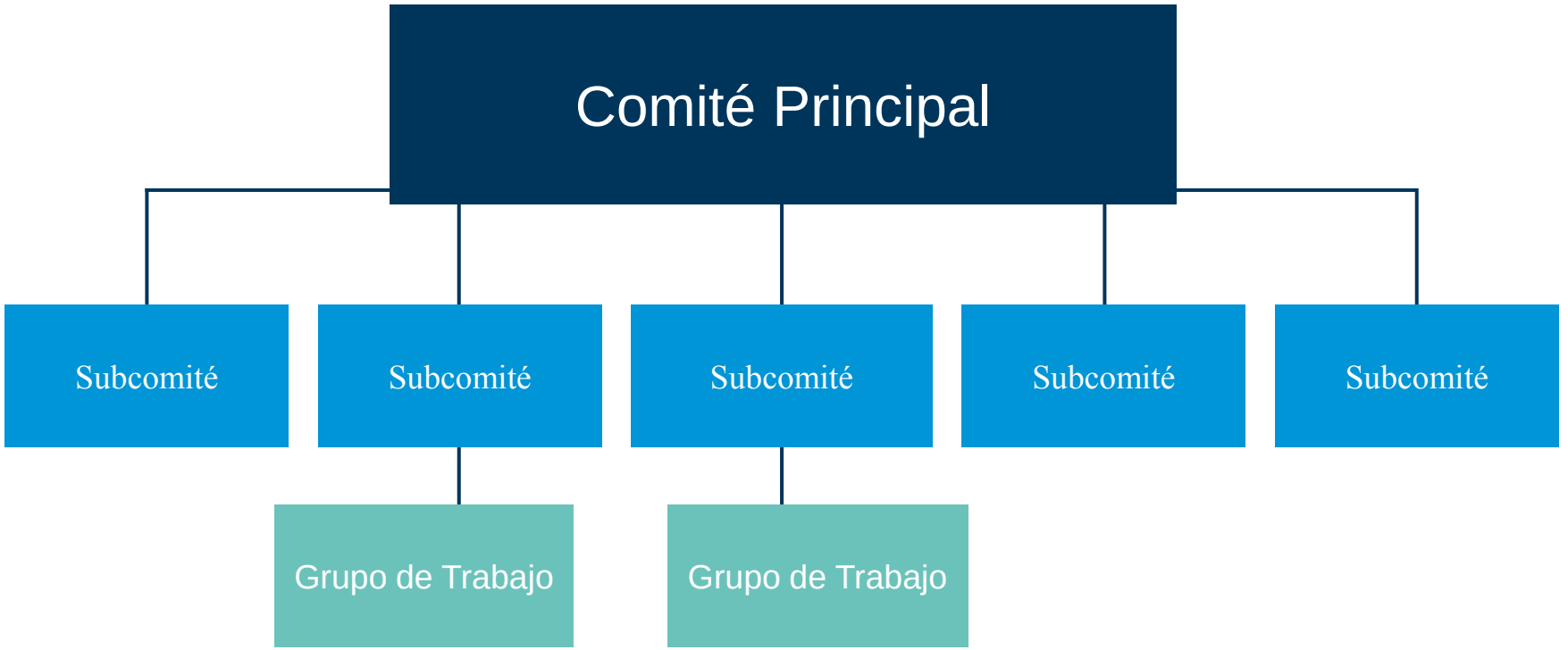
Desde una Idea… hasta un Estándar

Empezando el Proceso

- Los miembros identifican una necesidad o
- No miembros se acercan y plantean un tema
- ASTM provee un foro de consenso y colaboración

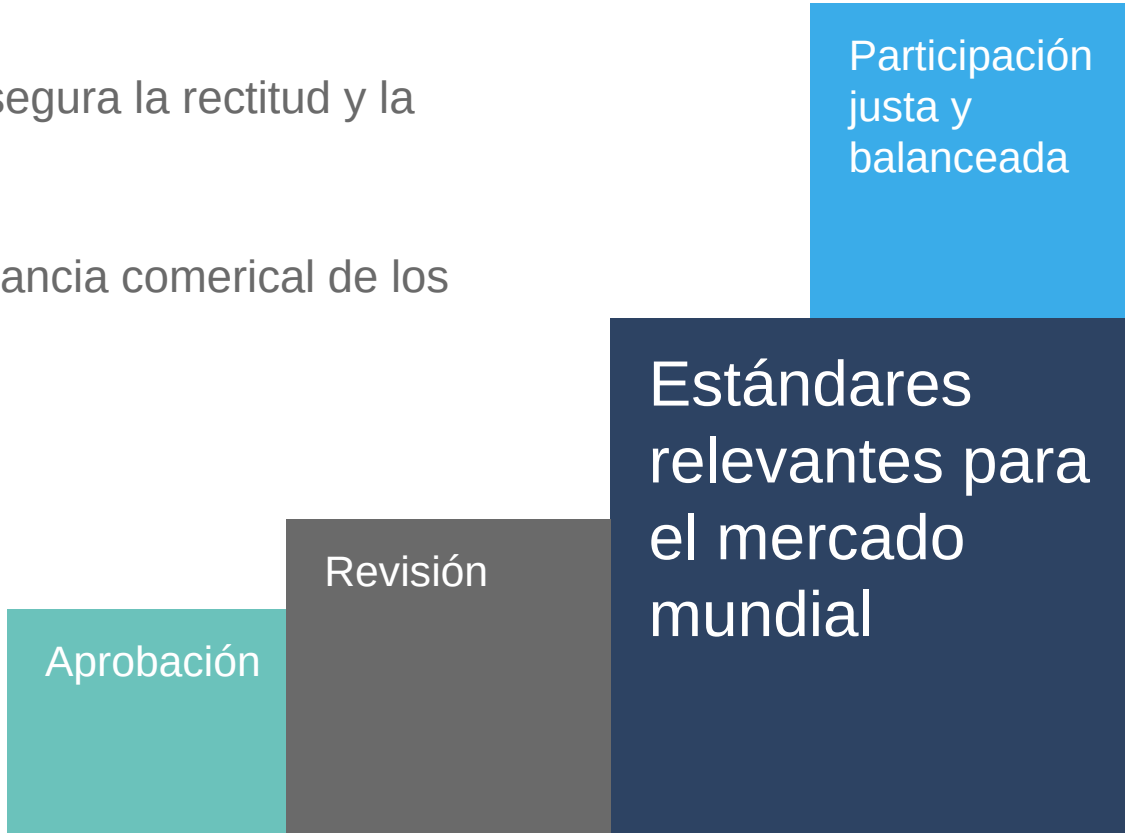


Estructura del Comité



Balotaje y Proceso de Revisión

- Aprobación del subcomité seguido de revisión de todos los miembros
- El proceso de balotaje asegura la rectitud y la participación equilibrada
- Logra alta calidad y relevancia comerical de los estándares



Desarrollo Oportuno de Estándares

- Proceso de consenso puede ser rápido. A veces puede ser 6 meses inclusive.

- La tecnología es la que empuja la rapidez en la emisión y actualización de estándares que el mercado requiere.

- Participación global virtual

Comité ASTM F04 sobre Materiales y Dispositivos Medicos y Quirúrgicos

- Formado en 1962
- Aproximadamente 900 miembros de 31 paises
- 308 estándares emitidos
- 34 Subcomités que incluyen:

  Subcomité F04.15 en Métodos de Ensayo para Materiales

  48 estándares

  343 miembros

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Gracias

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