

MIL-C-82052A(YD)
18 July 1972
SUPERSEDING
MIL-C-82052 (DOCKS)
6 April 1964

MILITARY SPECIFICATION

COATING COMPOUND, WATERPROOFING, MINERAL-FILLED, SOLVENT-TYPE, ASPHALT-BASE

1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers a cold-applied, solvent-type, mineral-filled, asphalt-base coating compound for use in membrane waterproofing. It provides two compositions, one of which is suitable for use under air pollution regulations (see 6.3).

1.2 Classification. The coating compound shall be of the following composition, as specified (see 6.2):

Composition G - General use.

Composition L - Limited use (see 6.3).

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 The following documents of the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein.

SPECIFICATIONS

Federal

QQ-S-698	Steel, Sheet and Strip, Low Carbon.
SS-R-501	Roofing Felt, Asphalt Prepared, Smooth-Surfaced.
TT-P-143	Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials; Packaging, Packing, and Marking of.

STANDARDS

Federal

Fed. Test Method Std. No. 141 - Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials; Methods of Inspection, Sampling and Testing.

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(Copies of specifications and standards required by suppliers in connection with specific procurement functions should be obtained from the procuring activity or as directed by the contracting officer.)

2.2 Other publications. The following publications form a part of this specifications to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal shall apply.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

C461	Mastic Coatings Used in Conjunction with Thermal Insulation.
D5	Penetration of Bituminous Materials.
D36	Softening Point of Asphalts and Tar Pitches (Ring-and-Ball Apparatus).
D93	Flash Point By Pensky-Martens Closed Tester.
D95	Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation.
D271	Laboratory Sampling and Analysis of Coal and Coke.
D562	Consistency of Paints Using the Stormer Viscosimeter.
D609	Preparation of Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products.
D1856	Recovery of Asphalt from Solution by Abson Method.
D2172	Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Mixtures.
E96	Water Vapor Transmission of Materials in Sheet Form.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.)

Technical society and technical association specifications and standards are generally available for reference from libraries. They are also distributed among technical groups and using Federal agencies.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Composition. The coating compound shall be a homogeneous mixture of asphalt, solvents, stabilizers, and additives processed to meet the requirements of this specification and shall be ready for use without thinning or heating. Settling in the container shall not occur to the extent that a hard cake is formed which cannot be redispersed at 15° Centigrade (C.) (59° Fahrenheit (F.)) or above by hand mixing.

3.1.1 Asphalt. The asphalt in the coating compound shall be produced by air blowing the residuum from the steam or vacuum distillations of

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petroleum or naturally-occurring bitumens which may be further processed. The softening point of the asphalt residue recovered as specified in paragraph 4.3.1 shall be not less than 75° C. (167° F.) nor more than 81° C. (177.8° F.) when determined as specified in 4.3.1.1. The penetration of the residue shall not be less than 18 millimeters (mm.) nor more than 25 mm. when determined as specified in 4.3.1.2.

3.1.2 Solvent.

3.1.2.1 Composition G - General use. The volatile portion of the coating compound shall consist of a suitable petroleum hydrocarbon solvent. It shall contain no chlorinated hydrocarbons or other solvents of a highly toxic nature.

3.1.2.2 Composition L - Limited use. The volatile matter used shall be the same as in 3.1.2.1 except that the solvent used shall conform to the following requirements by volume when tested as specified in 4.3.2.

- (a) Aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms except ethylbenzene: 8 percent maximum.
- (b) Ethylbenzene and toluene: 20 percent maximum.
- (c) Solvents with an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: negative test (see 6.4).
- (d) Ketones: negative.
- (e) Total of (a) plus (b): 20 percent maximum.

3.1.3 Stabilizers. The stabilizers in the coating compound shall consist of either asbestos fibers or fine inert acid-resistant mineral matter (which shall pass through a 200-mesh sieve); or a combination of these materials.

3.2 Weight. The weight of the coating compound per gallon shall be not less than 8.4 pounds and not more than 8.8 pounds when determined as specified in 4.3.2.5.

3.3 Flash point. The flash point of the coating compound shall be not less than 37.8° C. (100° F.) when tested as specified in 4.3.2.6.

3.4 Nonvolatile matter. The nonvolatile matter in the coating compound shall be not less than 65 percent by weight when tested as specified in 4.3.2.7.

3.5 Volume of volatile matter. The volume of volatile matter in the coating compound shall be not more than 45 percent when tested as specified in 4.3.2.8.

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3.6 Consistency. The consistency of the coating compound shall be not less than 140 seconds nor more than 600 seconds when tested as specified in 4.3.2.9.

3.7 Water. The water content of the coating compound shall be not more than 1.0 percent by weight when tested as specified in 4.3.2.10.

3.8 Ash. The ash of the coating compound shall be not less than 14 percent nor more than 18 percent by weight when tested as specified in 4.3.2.11.

3.9 Behavior at 71° C. (160° F.). The coating on roofing and metal test pieces, prepared and exposed as specified in 4.3.2.12, shall show no sagging, slipping, or blistering.

3.10 Behavior at 0° C. (32° F.). Metal test pieces from 3.9, when bent over a 1-inch mandrel, shall show no cracking of the coating and no separation of the metal and coating when tested as specified in 4.3.2.13.

3.11 Acid and alkali resistance. The coating, prepared and tested in accordance with 4.3.2.14, shall show no signs of attack by the test fluids. On removal of the coating by solvent cleaning, the panel surface shall be free from pitting or other corrosion.

3.12 Resistance to flow at elevated temperatures. The coating, prepared and tested in accordance with 4.3.2.15, shall not flow or creep.

3.13 Water vapor permeance. The water vapor permeance of an approximately 0.0625-inch dry film thickness of the coating shall be not more than 0.1 perm when tested as specified in 4.3.2.16.

3.14 Set-to-touch. The set-to-touch time of a 0.0937-inch wet film thickness of the coating shall be less than 100 minutes when tested as specified in 4.3.2.17.

3.15 Workmanship. The coating compound shall be free from any defects which would impair its intended use.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Responsibility for inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the supplier is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or order, the supplier may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the

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inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure that supplies and services conform to the prescribed requirements.

4.2 Quality conformance inspection. Quality assurance for the coating and coating ingredients shall be provided in accordance with Fed. Test Method Std. No. 141, Method 1031.

4.2.1 Inspection lot. All units of the same classification, offered to the Government at one time, shall be considered a lot for purposes of inspection. The sample unit shall be one 1-gallon, 5-gallon, or 55-gallon container of coating compound as specified (see 6.2).

4.3 Tests. Sample of the coating selected in accordance with 4.2 shall be tested as specified herein. Failure of the coating to pass any test shall be cause for rejection of the lot.

4.3.1 Recovery of asphalt. ASTM 2172 method D shall be followed modified as follows:

Scope - 1. This method of test covers the procedure for the extraction of benzene-soluble bitumen from a dried film of cold-applied solvent cutback mineral-filled asphalt coating in sufficient quantity for further testing.

Apparatus - 3. In addition to apparatuses (a) through (i), add the following:

- (j) Six aluminum panels 2-3/4 inches by 5-7/8 inches by 0.035 inches.
- (k) Borosilicate glass filtering fiber.
- (l) Filter paper, No. 40, 12.5 centimeter (cm.) in diameter.

Reagents - 4. Delete all reagents except: (c) Benzene.

Preparation of Sample - 5. The test sample is prepared by screeding the material onto 2-3/4 inch by 5-7/8 inch by 0.035 inch aluminum panels at a 0.031 inch wet film thickness. Prepare six panels and immediately place in a 77° C. (171° F.) oven for 72 hours to dry.

Procedure - The entire following procedure and the recovery described must be completed within 8 hours.

Cut the above six prepared aluminum panels in half across the width. Place a piece of filter paper in the bottom of the extractor basket.

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Place a fold of filter fiber on the filter paper and lay a coated aluminum panel in a horizontal position, on top of this, alternate layers of filter fiber and panels ending with a layer of filter fiber until all 12 panels are placed. Offset each succeeding panel from the preceding one to the edge of the extractor basket. Charge the extractor with 400 milliliters (ml.) of benzene and hang the wire cone on the bottom of the basket and insert in the extractor. Tie the stirrer to the top of the extractor lid and place the lid on the extractor. Circulate cold water through the condenser. Connect the electric heater and extract the sample until the benzene reflux effluent is a light straw color. Draw off the benzene solution, wash the extractor with fresh benzene, and add the washings to the extracted solution. Proceed immediately as follows:

ASTM D1856 shall be followed except for Sections 1, 3, and 4(c) which are modified to read as follows:

Scope - 1. This method covers the recovery of bitumen from benzene solution obtained by extraction in above procedure.

Sample - 3. The sample shall consist of the solution from the above extraction procedure.

Procedure - 4(c). Same except final pot temperature shall be increased to 180° C. (360° F.) to 199° C. (390° F.) and held there for 45 minutes.

4.3.1.1 Softening point of residue. Softening point shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D36.

4.3.1.2 Penetration of residue. Penetration shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D5.

4.3.2 Solvent analysis for composition L.

4.3.2.1 Separation of volatile portion. Pour 15 grams (g.) of the compound into a 50 ml. distilling flask. Add 10 ml. of tricresylphosphate and several anti-bumping stones or Berl saddles. Fit a release valve into the mouth of the flask and attach a delivery tube to the side arm, extending into a receiver. The receiver consists of a test tube (20 by 150 mm.) with side arm for attaching to a vacuum pump. The glass delivery tube should reach 1-1/2 inches from the bottom of the tube. Immerse the receiver in a dry ice-acetone bath. Preheat a silicone oil bath to 180° C. Raise the oil bath until the oil reaches the sample level. Reduce the pressure slowly to 10 mm. of mercury. After all solvent has distilled, carefully release the vacuum using the valve that is connected to the distilling flask. Reserve the collected distillate for the aromatic solvent

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determination and the test for Ketone, olefinic and cyclo-olefinic compounds.

4.3.2.2 Determination of aromatic hydrocarbons.

Apparatus: A gas chromatograph equipped with a thermal conductivity detector.

Column preparation: Two lengths of 0.250-inch copper tubing, 6-feet (ft.) and 18-ft. long, are packed with 35 percent N, N-Bis(2-cyanoethyl) formamide on 60- to 80-mesh Chromosorb P.

Operating conditions:

	6-ft.	18-ft.
Detector cell temperature, degrees C.	300	300
Detector cell current milliamperes (ma.)	150	150
Injection port temperature degrees C.	300	300
Helium flow at exit cubic centimeters (cc.) per minute	175	110
Column temperature, degrees C.	125	70

Procedure A. - Aromatic and oxygenated solvents. Install the 6-ft. column and follow the operating conditions described above. Inject 3 ml. of the isolated distillate and scan the chromatogram. The aliphatic solvents will emerge within 1 minute and the complete chromatogram should develop in about 5 minutes. From the position of the peaks observed on the chromatogram, select an internal standard that will be free of interference, such as cyclopentanol or cyclohexanol. Add 0.6 ml. of internal standard to 3 ml. of the distillate, analyze according to the above procedure. Peaks emerging after 1 minute are aromatic solvents along with any oxygenated solvents that may be present. Calculate the percent of aromatic and oxygenated solvents as follows:

$$\text{Percent aromatic and oxygenated solvent, V/V} = \frac{20* \times A}{1.02** \times B}$$

where, A = area of aromatic and oxygenated solvents

B = area of internal standard

* = is percent of internal standard added.

** = is correction factor if cyclopentanol is used. If another internal standard is used, calibrate to determine the correction factor.

If the above determination exceeds 8 percent, continue with procedure B.

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Procedure B. - Total aromatic content. Place 5 ml. of the distillate in a 10 ml. glass stoppered graduate. Add 5 ml. of 85 percent sulfuric acid slowly while the graduate is being cooled with tap water. After the acid has been added, shake vigorously for 2 minutes then allow the layers to separate. Remove as much of the top layer as possible and wash with distilled water. Carefully pipet 3 ml. of the washed solvent into a small flask followed by 0.6 ml. of the internal standard. Mix and analyze according to procedure A. Calculate the percent of aromatics after acid treatment in the same manner as in procedure A and the percent of total aromatic solvents as follows:

$$\text{Percent total aromatic solvents, V/V} = \frac{B \times (100-A)}{100 - B}$$

where, A = percent of aromatic and oxygenated solvents from procedure A.

B = percent of aromatic solvents after acid treatment.

If the total aromatic content of the solvent is between 8 percent and 20 percent continue with procedure C.

Procedure C. - Toluene and ethylbenzene. Install the 18-ft. column and follow the operating conditions described for that column. Add 0.3 ml. of high purity benzene to the 3 ml. sample used in procedure A. If the results of procedures A and B indicated the presence of oxygenated solvents, treat this sample with 85 percent sulfuric acid (use 3 ml. acid) as described in procedure B. Inject about 3 microliters of sample and allow the chromatograph to develop until all of the xylene isomers appear. Purge that column by raising the column temperature to 120° C. After the high boiling materials emerge reset the column temperature to 100° C. Calculate the percent of toluene and ethylbenzene as follows:

$$\text{Percent toluene, V/V} = \frac{(\text{area of toluene peak}) (1.017) * (10) **}{(\text{area of benzene peak})}$$

$$\text{Percent ethylbenzene, V/V} = \frac{(\text{area of ethylbenzene peak}) (1.054) * (10) **}{(\text{area of benzene peak})}$$

where, * is the correction factor for the detector response

** is the percentage of internal standard added.

Note: Sensitivity of the instrument should be adjusted to keep peaks from running off the scale. Appropriate corrections shall be made for changes in sensitivity when computing the peak areas.

4.3.2.8 Test for olefinic or cyclo-olefinic compounds. Using 2 test tubes, place 2 drops of the distillate in each tube. Dissolve the first sample in 1 ml. of carbon tetrachloride and add 1 drop of 1 percent bromine in carbon tetrachloride. Shake and allow to set for 5 minutes. A positive test is indicated by the complete absence of yellow color when observed against a white background. Dissolve the second sample in 1 ml. of acetone and add 1 drop of 1 percent permanganate solution (1 g. of potassium permanganate crystals in 95 mls. of acetone and 5 mls. of water). Shake and allow to set for 2 minutes. A positive test is indicated by the decolorization of the purple solution. The solvent is considered to fail the test for olefinic and cyclo-olefinic compounds if either of the above tests is positive (see 3.1.2.2 and 6.4).

4.3.2.4 Test for ketones.

Reagent. Two g. of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine plus 4 mls. of concentrated sulfuric acid plus 30 mls. methanol (add slowly) plus 10 mls. water.

Procedure. Pipette 1 ml. of reagent into a 20 by 170 mm. test tube. Add 10 drops of distillate and shake for 30 seconds. A yellow precipitate or cloud in the reagent layer indicates the presence of ketones.

4.3.2.5 Weight. The weight shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C461, Section 5.

4.3.2.6 Flash point. The flash point shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D93.

4.3.2.7 Nonvolatile matter. Weigh approximately 10 g. of the sample in a tared flat bottom metal dish about 8 cm. in diameter or in a friction top can plug. Heat the dish with its contents in an oven at $163^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ C. ($325^{\circ} \pm 4^{\circ}$ F.) for five hours; cool and weigh. From the weight of the residue in the dish and from the weight of the original sample taken, compute the percentage of nonvolatile matter.

4.3.2.8 Volume of volatile matter. The volume of volatile matter shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C461.

4.3.2.9 Consistency. The consistency shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D562, modified as follows:

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Scope - 1. This method of test is intended for determining the consistency of cold applied solvent cutback mineral filled asphalts.

Consistency - 2. For the purpose of this method, consistency is expressed as the number of seconds required to complete 50 revolutions under a weight of 1500 g.

Apparatus 3(b) container. A 16-ounce (oz.) seamless tin box, 3-3/4 inches in diameter and 2-1/2 inches in depth.

Procedure - 4. Thoroughly mix the sample of material and place in a 16-oz. tin box. Fill to within 1/2 inch of the top of the container, being careful to avoid entrapment of air in the sample. Cover and seal the container and place in a gently agitated, $25^{\circ} \pm 0.2^{\circ} \text{ C.}$ ($77^{\circ} \pm 0.4^{\circ} \text{ F.}$) water bath for 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 hours. Uncover the container and place on the viscosimeter platform so that the paddle type rotor is immersed in the sample just to the mark on the rotor shaft. Before starting the test, turn the rotor through approximately 50 revolutions in 15 to 20 seconds. Then, applying the 1500 g. weight load determine time, in seconds, required for 50 revolutions of the rotor. Make the determination from a running start, that is, permit the rotor to make at least 10 revolutions before starting the count of a test.

Report - 5. Report the time in seconds required to turn the rotor 50 revolutions under a weight load of 1500 g.

4.3.2.10 Water. Water content shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D95, modified as follows:

Apparatus - 3. The apparatus comprises a glass flask, a heater, a reflux condenser, an air or electric stirrer motor with glass stirring rod, a graduated glass trap, and a calcium chloride (CaCl_2) drying tube. The components may be connected by any suitable method for producing a leak-proof joint.

(a) Still - A three neck borosilicate glass distilling flask with ground glass joints. The side necks have 24/40 joints and the center is a 34/45. The nominal capacity is 500 ml.

(b) Heater - Any adjustable mantle flask heater of 500 ml. flask capacity.

(e) Stirrer - Any suitable air or electric stirring motor may be used. The glass stirrer is comprised of a borosilicate glass, plain sleeve with a 24/40 tapered joint, a borosilicate glass or polytetrafluoroethylene paddle of sufficient diameter to provide good stirring

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action in the bottom of the flask.

(f) Drying tube - A glass drying tube, filled with CaCl_2 , or other suitable desiccant.

Solvent - 4.

- (b) Delete.
- (c) Delete.

Sample - 5(a). The portion of the sample used for the test shall be thoroughly representative of the total sample. Before sampling, the material shall be thoroughly stirred to obtain a well-mixed sample.

Procedure-6(a). Using the specific gravity of the material, the weight of 100 ml. is calculated. This calculated amount, ± 1 g. is weighed into a tared beaker or other container of suitable size. Fifty (50) ml. of solvent is added to the material and thoroughly mixed. The thinned sample is then poured through a powder funnel into the flask. The remaining 50 ml. of solvent is added by using two 25 ml. portions to rinse the container and funnel.

(b) The components, prior to assembly, shall be chemically clean and thoroughly dry.

Assemble the apparatus with the condenser and trap on one side neck of flask, and the stirrer in the center. The other side neck may be closed with a ground glass stopper, or a thermometer may be inserted if a temperature record is desired. Insert the drying tube into the top of the condenser to prevent condensation of atmospheric moisture inside. Circulate cold water through the jacket of the condenser. Stirrer is to be in motion at all times when heat is applied.

4.3.2.11 Ash. The ash is to be determined in accordance with ASTM D271.

4.3.2.12 Behavior at 71° C. (160° F.). Cut duplicate test pieces of 6 inches by 10 inches dimension from smooth-surfaced asphalt prepared roofing conforming to SS-R-501, class B. Also cut duplicate metal panels of 6 inches by 10 inches dimension from 40 I.C. roofing tin. The tin panels shall be solvent cleaned in accordance with ASTM D609.

Prepare a template from 18-gage steel by cutting a panel of 6 inches by 10 inches dimension with a rectangle of 3 inches by 7 inches cut out of the center. Using the template apply the coating compound at the rate of 1 gallon per square foot to the test panels over a 3 inch by 7 inch area,

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as follows: On test panel place reference lines 1-1/2 inches and 1-1/4 inches from the bottom, and 1-1/2 inches from the top extending the width of the panel. Place the template over the sample panel so that the 3 inch by 7 inch opening coincides with the 1-1/2 inch reference lines. Apply a generous amount of coating in the rectangular opening and level off using the edge of another steel panel. Hold scraper at approximately 45 degree angle on the sides of the template. Hold template firmly to prevent sagging or slipping while scraping down the roof coating. Remove template.

Within five minutes after applying the roof coating on the test panel, place in an oven at $71^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ C. ($160^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ F.) at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal. Remove the test pieces after 5 hours of exposure. Examine both the roofing and metal panels for sagging or slipping beyond the bottom of 1-1/2 inch line. Examine only the coating on the metal for blistering.

4.3.2.13 Behavior at 0° C. (32° F.). Cool the metal panels as in 4.3.2.11 to room temperature of 25° C. (77° F.) and immerse in an ice and water mixture at 0° C. (32° F.) for one hour. Immediately after their removal from the bath, bend the panels at a uniform rate, in approximately 2 seconds time, over a 1-inch mandrel, with the coating on the outside. Dry thoroughly and examine for cracking and adhesion.

4.3.2.14 Acid and alkali resistance. Spray a coating of the compound on both sides of three degreased 4 by 12 inch steel panels to give a dry film thickness of approximately 0.0625 inch (0.45 - 0.50 pounds per square foot). Steel panels shall be 20 gage cold rolled steel conforming to QQ-S-698, SAE 1010, or SAE 1020 composition, with a Rockwell "B" hardness of 55 to 65, and with a No. 2 luster finish. The panels shall be clean, free from corrosion, and sharp edges shall be removed with emery cloth. Air dry the coated panels 24 hours then bake for 16 hours at $77^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ C. ($170^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ F.) and allow to cool to room temperature. Seal the panels around the edges with a high melting point wax by dipping each edge approximately 1/4 inch in a molten solution of the wax and then immerse one panel to a depth of 6 inches for 240 hours at 25° C. (77° F.) in a 10 percent solution of each of the following: (a) hydrochloric acid, (b) sulfuric acid, and (c) sodium hydroxide. Upon removal each panel shall be rinsed in tap water, wiped dry with a soft rag, and observed for compliance with 3.11. Remove the coating by solvent cleaning (or vapor degreasing) and examine the panel surface for compliance with 3.11.

4.3.2.15 Resistance to flow at elevated temperatures. Prepare and condition a 4 by 12 inch panel of the compound as in 4.3.2.13. Draw parallel lines spaced 1/2-inch apart across the width of the surface. Suspend the

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panel in a vertical position in an oven at $162^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ C. ($325^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ F.) for 24 hours. Upon removal, observe the surface of the coating for compliance with 3.12.

4.3.2.16 Water vapor permeance. The water vapor permeance shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E96.

4.3.2.17 Set-to-touch. The set-to-touch shall be determined as specified in Federal Test Method Standard No. 141, Method 4061.

4.3 Inspection of preparation for delivery. The packaging, packing, and marking of the coating compound shall be inspected to determine conformance to the requirements of Section 5 of this specification.

5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

5.1 The coating compound shall be packaged, packed, and marked in accordance with TT-P-143. The level of packaging shall be A or C, and the level of packing shall be A, B, or C, as specified (see 6.2). The coating compound shall be furnished in 1-gallon multiple friction plug metal cans, in 5-gallon lug cover steel pails, or in 55-gallon full removal cover metal drums, as specified (see 6.2).

6. NOTES

6.1 Intended use. The coating compound covered by this specification is intended for use in the application of cold-applied built-up bituminous membrane waterproofing.

6.2 Ordering data. Procurement documents should specify the following:

- (a) Title, number, and date of this specification.
- (b) Composition required (see 1.2).
- (c) Size of container (see 4.2.1 and 5.1).
- (d) Level of packaging and level of packing required (see 5.1).

6.3 Composition L coating compound should be specified for use in areas with regulations controlling the emission of solvents into the atmosphere.

6.4 The test for olefinic and cyclo-olefinic compounds will not be positive for solvents containing less than 1 percent of these compounds.

6.5 Revision changes. Asterisks are not used in this revision to identify changes with respect to the previous issue due to the extensiveness of the changes.

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Preparing activity:

Navy - YD

(Project No. 8010-N073)

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SPECIFICATION ANALYSIS SHEET		Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-R255
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: This sheet is to be filled out by personnel, either Government or contractor, involved in the use of the specification in procurement of products for ultimate use by the Department of Defense. This sheet is provided for obtaining information on the use of this specification which will insure that suitable products can be procured with a minimum amount of delay and at the least cost. Comments and the return of this form will be appreciated. Fold on lines on reverse side, staple in corner, and send to preparing activity. Comments and suggestions submitted on this form do not constitute or imply authorization to waive any portion of the referenced document(s) or serve to amend contractual requirements.</p>		
<p>SPECIFICATION Coating Compound, Waterproofing, Mineral-Filled, MIL-C-82052A(YD): Solvent-Type, Asphalt-Base</p>		
<p>ORGANIZATION</p>		
<p>CITY AND STATE</p>		<p>CONTRACT NUMBER</p>
<p>MATERIAL PROCURED UNDER A <input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT GOVERNMENT CONTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> SUBCONTRACT</p>		
<p>1. HAS ANY PART OF THE SPECIFICATION CREATED PROBLEMS OR REQUIRED INTERPRETATION IN PROCUREMENT USE? A. GIVE PARAGRAPH NUMBER AND WORDING.</p>		
<p>B. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTING THE DEFICIENCIES</p>		
<p>2. COMMENTS ON ANY SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT CONSIDERED TOO RIGID</p>		
<p>3. IS THE SPECIFICATION RESTRICTIVE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If "yes", in what way?)</p>		
<p>4. REMARKS (Attach any pertinent data which may be of use in improving this specification. If there are additional papers, attach to form and place both in an envelope addressed to preparing activity)</p>		
<p>SUBMITTED BY (Printed or typed name and activity - Optional)</p>		<p>DATE</p>

DD FORM 1426
1 JAN 66

REPLACES EDITION OF 1 OCT 64 WHICH MAY BE USED.

S/N-0102-014-1801

C-25254