

BS EN 12467:2012



BSI Standards Publication

Fibre-cement flat sheets — Product specification and test methods

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 12467:2012. It supersedes BS EN 12467:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/542/4, Fibre reinforced cement sheeting for roofing.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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ISBN 978 0 580 72597 5

ICS 91.100.40

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2012.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12467

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2012

ICS 91.100.40

Supersedes EN 12467:2004

English Version

Fibre-cement flat sheets - Product specification and test methodsPlaques planes en fibres-ciment - Spécifications du produit
et méthodes d'essaiFaserzement-Tafeln - Produktspezifikation und
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 August 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12467:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 128 "Roof covering products for discontinuous laying and products for wall cladding", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12467:2004.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following sections have been changed or added: 3.9, 3.10, 4, 5.1.1, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, Table 7, Table 8, 7.3.2, 7.3.2.4.2, 7.3.3.3, 7.3.3.4, 7.3.7, 7.5.2.2 and Annex C. Annex ZB concerning the EC Directive 76/769/EEC has been deleted.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

A distinction has been made between product appraisal (type tests) and factory production control requirements (acceptance tests).

The performance of a building part constructed with these sheets depends not only on the properties of the product as required by this document, but also on the design, construction and installation of the component as a whole in relation to the environment and conditions of use.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements and establishes methods of inspection and test as well as acceptance conditions for fibre-cement flat sheets, siding shingles and planks (referred to as sheets later in this document) for one or more of the following uses:

- internal wall and ceiling finishes;
- external wall and ceiling finishes.

Products covered by this European Standard can be used for other purposes provided they comply with the relevant application standard, e.g. rigid underlays.

This European Standard covers sheets reinforced with fibres of different types as specified in 5.1.1.

This European Standard does not cover sheets for fire protection purposes.

This European Standard does not include calculations with regard to works, design requirements, installation techniques, wind uplift or rain proofing of the installed sheets.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 197-1, *Cement — Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements*

EN 13501-1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

EN 13823, *Reaction to fire tests for building products — Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item*

EN ISO 1716, *Reaction to fire tests for building products — Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value) (ISO 1716)*

EN ISO 12572, *Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products — Determination of water vapour transmission properties (ISO 12572)*

ISO 2602, *Statistical interpretation of test results — Estimation of the mean — Confidence interval*

ISO 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

ISO 3951-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
acceptance test
test to establish whether a batch of sheets conforms to a specification and which is performed on samples drawn either from continuous production or from a consignment

Note 1 to entry: Test methods, specifications and limit values are specified in this document. Sampling levels and acceptance criteria are specified in 6.3.2.

3.2
initial type test
test carried out to demonstrate conformity with the requirements of this document or for the approval of a new product and/or when a fundamental change is made in formulation and/or method of manufacture, the effects of which cannot be predicted on the basis of previous experience

Note 1 to entry: The test is performed on the as delivered product, but is not required for each production batch.

3.3
acceptable quality level (AQL)
quality level which in a sampling plan corresponds to a specified, relatively high probability of acceptance

Note 1 to entry: It is the maximum percent defective (or maximum number of defects per 100 units) that for purposes of sampling inspection can be considered satisfactory as a process average.

Note 2 to entry: A sampling scheme with an AQL of 4 % means that batches containing up to 4 % defective items have a high probability of acceptance.

3.4
apparent density
density based on the external dimensions of the sample to calculate the volume

Note 1 to entry: This is an average density of material and pores.

3.5
as delivered
same condition as the producer intends to supply the product after completing all aspects of the process including maturing and, when appropriate, painting

3.6
upper face
face normally exposed

3.7
under face
reverse of upper face

3.8
textured sheets
sheets which have a relief pattern embossed or applied as a coating on their upper face before delivery

3.9
NT
type of fibre-cement flat sheets which cover products made using a non-asbestos technology

3.10
ambient laboratory conditions
ambient laboratory conditions which are a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C and a relative humidity of (50 ± 20) %

4 Symbols and abbreviations

a	nominal length or width of the sheet
b	1. dimension of the specimen (length or width) measured parallel to the test machine supports, in millimetres 2. one of the coefficients of the regression line (see Annex B)
d	apparent density of the sheet in grams per cubic centimetre
e	thickness of the sheet, in millimetres
F	breaking load, in newtons
l	length, in millimetres
l_s	span between the centres of the test machine supports in the bending strength test, in millimetres
m	mass of the specimen after drying, in grams
n	number of paired specimens
MOE	modulus of elasticity, in Gigapascals or megapascals
MOR	modulus of rupture, in megapascals
MOR_{fi}	modulus of rupture of the i^{th} exposed specimen after the type test
MOR_{fci}	modulus of rupture of the i^{th} unexposed reference specimen
MR_i	individual ratio of the modulus of rupture of the i^{th} pair of exposed and unexposed specimens
R	average ratio of the modulus of rupture of exposed and unexposed specimens
R_L	lower estimate of the mean of the ratios at 95 % confidence level of the modulus of rupture of exposed and unexposed specimens
s	standard deviation of the values in the appropriate calculation
μ	water vapour resistance value
V	volume of the specimen, in cubic centimetres
w	width, in millimetres
x_i	individual value of the i^{th} specimen tested dry
x_{std}	minimum value to be used as the specification for the dry method of test. This value is calculated at the 97,5 % lower confidence level from the value specified for the wet method of test in this document (see B.5)
y_{std}	minimum value specified in the standard for wet testing (see B.5)

x_0	actual result obtained when dry testing (see B.4)
\bar{x}	mean of the values of x_i for $i = 1$ to n
y_i	individual value of the i^{th} specimen tested wet
y_0	value calculated from the value obtained from a specimen tested dry, which is the estimate at the 97,5 % lower confidence level of the value expected from a specimen tested wet (see B.4)
\bar{y}	mean of the values of y_i for $i = 1$ to n

5 Requirements

5.1 General

5.1.1 Composition

Sheets shall consist essentially of cement or a calcium silicate formed by a chemical reaction of a siliceous and a calcareous material, reinforced by fibres. The cement shall comply with EN 197-1 or with technical specifications relevant in the country of use.

This European Standard covers fibre-reinforced cement flat sheets of type NT. The reinforcing fibres shall be one or more of the following forms:

- discrete elements randomly dispersed;
- continuous strands or tapes;
- nets or webs.

Process aids, fillers, aggregates and pigments may be added.

5.1.2 Appearance and finish

The exposed face of the sheets can be with or without texture. The sheets can be coloured or left in their natural colour. The sheets can also receive adherent coloured or uncoloured coatings on their surface. Variations of the surface appearance which do not impair the fitness for purpose of the sheets are permitted.

The sheets may be supplied with holes for fixing and/or cut to size.

5.2 Classification

5.2.1 General

Sheets covered by this document are divided into:

- four categories in accordance with their weather resistance (see 5.2.2 to 5.2.5);
- five classes in accordance with their bending strength (see 5.4.3);
- two groups of sizes in accordance with their method of installation (see 5.2.6);
- two levels in accordance with their dimensional tolerances (see 5.3.4).

Type tests for each category are specified in Table 7.

5.2.2 Category A

Sheets which are intended for applications where they may be subjected to heat, high moisture and severe frost.

5.2.3 Category B

Sheets which are intended for applications where they may be subjected to heat, moisture and occasional frost, e.g. where they are either protected from or not subjected to severe weathering conditions.

5.2.4 Category C

Sheets which are intended for internal applications, where they may be subjected to heat and moisture, but not to frost.

5.2.5 Category D

Sheets for rigid underlayer applications.

5.2.6 Groups of sizes

5.2.6.1 Small size sheets

Sheets for which the method of installation includes horizontal overlap. Their dimensions are generally such that their area is $< 0,4 \text{ m}^2$ and have a length/width relation ≤ 3 .

5.2.6.2 Large size sheets

Sheets which do not correspond to indicators for small size sheets. Large sheets may be declared as "small size sheets" provided tolerances for small size sheets apply and are specified in the manufacturer's literature.

5.3 Dimensions and tolerances

5.3.1 General

There are two levels of tolerances for length, width, straightness and squareness of edges. Sheets shall comply with the requirements of the same level for the four sets of tolerances.

5.3.2 Nominal length and width

The manufacturer shall specify the nominal length and width of the sheets.

NOTE Sheets are normally available in nominal lengths up to 3 000 mm and nominal width up to 1 250 mm. Greater nominal lengths and widths can be supplied.

5.3.3 Thickness

The manufacturer shall specify the nominal thickness of the sheets.

For non-textured sheets, the nominal thickness refers to the average thickness. For textured sheets, the nominal thickness refers to the maximum thickness.

NOTE 1 The nominal thickness of textured sheets cannot be used for the calculation of mechanical performance.

Sheets are normally available in thickness from 3 mm to 30 mm.

NOTE 2 Thicker sheets can be supplied.

5.3.4 Tolerances on nominal dimensions¹⁾

5.3.4.1 Tolerances on length and width

Tolerances on length and width shall be in accordance with Table 1, for the appropriate level.

Table 1 — Tolerances on nominal dimensions in accordance with value and level

Nominal dimension a^a	Level I	Level II
$a \leq 600$ mm	± 3 mm	± 4 mm
600 mm $< a \leq 1\,000$ mm	± 3 mm	± 5 mm
$1\,000$ mm $< a \leq 1\,600$ mm	$\pm 0,3\% a$	$\pm 0,5\% a$
$1\,600$ mm $< a$	± 5 mm	± 8 mm
^a a is the nominal width or length.		

These tolerances are not applicable to oversize sheets.

The method of measurement is given in 7.2.3.1.

5.3.4.2 Tolerances on thickness

For non-textured sheets, tolerances shall be in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 — Tolerances on thickness for non-textured sheets

$e \leq 6$ mm	$\pm 0,6$ mm
6 mm $< e \leq 20$ mm	$\pm 10\% e$
$e > 20$ mm	± 2 mm

For sheets without texture, the maximum difference between extreme values of the thickness measurements within one sheet shall not exceed 10 % of the maximum measured value.

For textured sheets, tolerances shall be in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3 — Tolerances on thickness for textured sheets

$e \leq 6$ mm	- 0,6 mm + 0,9 mm
6 mm $< e \leq 20$ mm	- 10 % e + 15 % e
$e > 20$ mm	- 2 mm + 3 mm

For textured sheets, the maximum difference between extreme values of the eight thickness measurements within one sheet shall not exceed 15 % of the maximum measured value.

The method of measurement is given in 7.2.3.2.

1) For certain applications, tighter tolerances could be demanded.

5.3.5 Tolerances on shape²⁾

5.3.5.1 Straightness of edges

Tolerances are applicable only to large size sheets.

The tolerances on the straightness of edges are defined as a percentage of the length of the edge of the relevant dimensions (length or width), and shall be in accordance with Table 4 for the appropriate level.

Table 4 — Tolerances on straightness of edges

Level I	Level II
0,1 %	0,3 %

The method of measurement is given in 7.2.3.3. These tolerances are not applicable for oversize sheets.

5.3.5.2 Squareness of edges

The tolerances on squareness of sheets shall be in accordance with Table 5 for the appropriate level.

Table 5 — Tolerances on squareness of edges

Level I	Level II
2 mm/m	4 mm/m

The method of measurement is given in 7.2.3.4.

These tolerances are not applicable for oversize sheets.

5.4 Physical requirements and characteristics

5.4.1 General

Mechanical and material properties are normally determined on sheets as delivered. The results shall be identified as applying to coated or uncoated material.

NOTE See Annex B for statistic interpretation.

5.4.2 Apparent density

The manufacturer shall specify in his literature the minimum apparent density for each category and each class of sheet. When tested in accordance with the method specified in 7.3.1, the density shall be not less than this value.

5.4.3 Moisture movement

The manufacturer's literature shall state the percentage value of linear sheet moisture movement measured when the sheet is exposed to a relative humidity change from 30 % to 90 %. The stated value shall be determined in accordance with 7.3.7 using the test method given in Annex C.

2) For certain applications, tighter tolerances are demanded and should be agreed on between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

5.4.4 Mechanical characteristics – Bending strength (*MOR*) – Modulus of elasticity (*MOE*)

When tested as specified in 7.3.2, the minimum modulus of rupture of the sheets, expressed in megapascals, shall be as specified in Table 6. The *MOR* shall be the average of the values obtained from testing the samples in both directions.

NOTE For non-homogeneous e.g. coated sheets, Table 6 refers to the apparent *MOR*.

Category A and B sheet strengths are specified in the wet condition (see Table 10).

Category C and D sheet strengths are specified in the ambient condition (see Table 10).

The manufacturer shall specify the characteristic value for mechanical strength. Characteristic values of bending strength are based on statistical data on results of tests in ambient conditions. The statistical interpretation of test results is based on the procedure prescribed in EN 1990:2002, *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*, Table D.1, $V_{x, \text{unknown}}$.

If a correlation has been established (see Annex B) between the *MOR* from production control and the *MOR* from products as delivered, the k-value of $V_{x, \text{known}}$ can be used. The minimum modulus of rupture of the sheets in the weaker direction shall be not less than 70 % of the specified value in Table 6 for the average of the two directions. This requirement does not apply to textured sheets.

The modulus of elasticity of the sheets, expressed in Giga- or Megapascals, shall be specified on test results of tests in ambient conditions. The *MOE* shall be the average of the values obtained from testing the sampling in both directions with indication of the standard deviation.

It is up to the manufacturer to determine the *MOE* for information purposes, i.e. with type testing.

Table 6 — Minimum modulus of rupture (*MOR*)

min. <i>MOR</i> in the wet condition MPa		min. <i>MOR</i> in the ambient laboratory conditions MPa	
<i>Classes</i>	Category A & B	<i>Classes</i>	Category C & D
1	4	1	4
2	7	2	7
3	13	3	10
4	18	4	16
5	24	5	22

Where manufacturers state minimum product *MOR* this should be at the 4 % acceptable quality level (AQL).

NOTE For textured sheets, the *MOR* cannot be used for calculating mechanical performance.

5.4.5 Water impermeability for Categories A, B and D

When tested in accordance with 7.3.3, traces of moisture may appear on the under face of the sheet, but in no instance shall there be any formation of drops of water.

5.4.6 Water vapour permeability for Category D

For flat sheets used as rigid underlays, the water vapour resistance value μ shall be determined according to 7.3.4 and shall be specified in the manufacturer's literature.

The μ value obtained from the test shall not be higher than the value specified by the manufacturer.

5.5 Durability requirements

5.5.1 General

Mechanical and material properties are normally determined for sheets as delivered. The results shall be identified as applying to coated or uncoated material. The performance of the coating in the following tests shall not be considered in the assessment of the product.

5.5.2 Freeze-thaw for Categories A, B and D

When tested in accordance with 7.4.1, after 100 freeze-thaw cycles for Category A and 25 cycles for Category B and D, the ratio R_L as defined in 7.4.1.4 shall be not less than 0,75.

5.5.3 Heat-rain for Categories A and B

When tested in accordance with 7.4.2, after 50 heat-rain cycles for Category A and 25 cycles for Category B, any visible cracks, delamination, warping and bowing or other defects in the sheets shall not be of such a degree as to affect their performance in use.

- a) Water tightness is tested according to 5.4.4.
- b) Warping and bowing are visually assessed.

5.5.4 Warm water for Categories A, B, C and D

When tested in accordance with 7.3.5, after 56 days at 60 °C, the ratio R_L as defined in 7.3.5.4 shall be not less than 0,75.

5.5.5 Soak-dry for Categories A, B, C and D

When tested in accordance with 7.3.6, after 50 soak-dry cycles for Category A and 25 cycles for Categories B, C and D the ratio R_L as defined in 7.3.6.4 shall be not less than 0,75.

5.6 Fire and safety

5.6.1 Reaction to fire

When subject to regulatory requirements, the reaction to fire of the sheets shall be declared in accordance with 7.5.

5.6.2 Release of dangerous substances

Materials used in products shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination.

NOTE See Notes in ZA.1 and ZA.3.

5.7 Product information

The manufacturer shall include the following in his literature:

- a) designation of the sheet:

- 1) type of product: NT (see 5.1.1);
 - 2) name of the sheet;
 - 3) category;
 - 4) class;
 - 5) level of tolerances.
- b) nominal values for:
- 1) thickness;
 - 2) length and width.
- c) minimum apparent density;
- d) instructions relevant to the handling and installation.

6 Evaluation of conformity

6.1 General

The conformity of products with the requirements of this document shall be demonstrated by:

- initial type testing; and
- factory production control by the manufacturer.

6.2 Initial type testing

Type tests shall be carried out on sheets as delivered. If several formats, sizes and nominal thicknesses are being produced from the same composition and by the same production method, type tests only need to be carried out on the maximum and minimum thickness. If the ratio of the maximum to minimum thickness is greater than three then an additional intermediate thickness shall be tested.

All characteristics listed in Table 8 shall be subject to initial type testing, except reaction to fire Class A1 without testing and external fire performance “deemed to satisfy” products. The type tests relevant for each category are listed in Table 7.

Table 7 — Type tests relevant to each category of sheet

	Category			
	A	B	C	D
Water impermeability	yes	yes	n.a. ^a	yes
Warm water	yes	yes	yes	yes
Soak-dry	50 cycles	25 cycles	25 cycles	25 cycles
Freeze-thaw	100 cycles	25 cycles	n.a. ^a	25 cycles
Heat-rain	50 cycles	25 cycles	n.a. ^a	n.a. ^a
Water vapour permeability	n.a. ^a	n.a. ^a	n.a. ^a	yes
Reaction to fire	yes	yes	yes	yes
Release of dangerous substances	yes	yes	yes	yes
^a Not applicable.				

Testing of mechanical characteristics is normally carried out with the upper face in compression. If required to establish a relationship between upper and under face testing where significant differences are expected or if required for design purposes, the load shall be applied on the under face. Results obtained for under face testing are not relevant for classification.

Initial type testing shall be performed to demonstrate conformity to this document. Tests previously performed in accordance with the provisions of this document (same product, same characteristic(s), test method, sampling procedure, same attestation of conformity, etc.) may be taken into account. In addition, initial type testing shall be performed for the approval of a new product, a fundamental change in formulation or method of manufacture the effects of which cannot be predicted on the basis of previous experience.

The results of all type tests shall be recorded and held by the manufacturer for at least five years after production of products covered by the type test has ceased. Whenever a change occurs in the fibre-cement sheet design, the raw material or supplier of components, or the production process, which would change significantly one or more of the characteristics, the type test shall be performed for the appropriate characteristic(s).

Table 8 — Number of samples and compliance criteria

Characteristic	Requirement	Assessment method	Number of samples	Compliance criteria
Mechanical resistance	5.4.4	7.3.2	at least 10 samples	5.4.4 Table 6 apply 4 % AQL
Density	5.4.2	7.3.1	Inspection by variable; method σ or s	5.4.2
Reaction to fire	5.6.1	7.5.2	7.5.2	7.5
Water impermeability	5.4.5	7.3.3	3 test sheets	5.4.5
Water vapour permeability	5.4.6	7.3.4	3 test sheets	5.4.6
Dimensional variations	5.3	7.2	at least 10 samples	5.3.4 and 5.3.5
Release of dangerous substances	5.6.2	5.6.2		5.6.2
Warm water	5.5.4	7.3.5	10 samples	5.5.4 and 7.3.5.4
Soak-dry	5.5.5	7.3.6	10 samples	5.5.5 and 7.3.6.4
Freeze-thaw	5.5.2	7.4.1	10 samples	5.5.2 and 7.4.1.4
Heat rain	5.5.3	7.4.2	7.4.2.4	5.5.3 and 7.4.2.5

6.3 Factory production control (FPC)

6.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall establish, document and maintain a FPC system to ensure that the products placed on the market conform to the stated performance characteristics. The FPC system shall consist of procedures, regular inspections and tests and/or assessments and the use of the results to control raw and other incoming materials or components, equipment, the production process and the product.

A manufacturer who has established a Quality management system according to EN ISO 9001 and made specific to the requirements of this standard, is considered to satisfy the above requirements.

The results of inspections, tests or assessments requiring action shall be recorded, as shall the action(s) being taken.

6.3.2 Acceptance tests

The specifications of acceptance tests apply to the product as delivered, but may be carried out at an earlier stage of maturity.

Sampling from continuous production testing

- on the base sheet prior to coating and/or
- in conditions other than in Table 10,

is acceptable provided that it has been statistically established (see Annex B) that compliance with the requirements given in Table 8 is ensured.

Acceptance tests can also be used to confirm that a batch of sheets conforms to the standard, e.g. in conjunction with type tests or for receiving inspection.

The tests include the:

- measurement of dimensions - length, width and thickness (method specified in 7.2.3);
- measurement of apparent density (method specified in 7.3.1);
- measurement of mechanical characteristics - bending strength (method specified in 7.3.2).

Each limit of specification, for the characteristics in Table 9, shall be subject to an AQL of 4 %.

Table 9 — Minimum sampling schemes

Length and width	ISO 2859-1
Thickness	Inspection by attribute
Straightness of edges	Double sampling
Squareness of edges	AQL 4 %
	Level S ₁
Apparent density	ISO 3951-1
Bending strength	Inspection by variable; method σ or s
	AQL 4 %
	Level S ₃

6.3.3 Equipment

All weighing, measuring and testing equipment shall be calibrated and regularly inspected according to documented procedures, frequencies and criteria.

6.3.4 Raw materials and components

The specification of all incoming raw materials and components shall be documented, as shall the inspection scheme for ensuring conformity.

6.3.5 Product testing and evaluation

The manufacturer shall establish procedures to ensure that the declared values of all of the characteristics are maintained.

6.3.6 Non-conforming products

Non-conforming products shall be separated and handled according to documented procedures.

6.4 Inspection of a consignment of finished products

Inspection of a consignment of finished products is not a requirement of this document but if, in special cases, it is demanded, it may be carried out in accordance with Annex A and ISO 3951-1 and ISO 2859-1.

7 Test methods

7.1 General

This part of the document details both acceptance and initial type testing.

7.2 Dimensional and geometrical tests

7.2.1 Preparation of specimen

7.2.1.1 General

The test shall be performed on whole sheets as delivered and without conditioning.

7.2.1.2 Small size sheets

Five randomly sampled sheets are tested.

7.2.1.3 Large size sheets

One sheet is tested.

7.2.2 Apparatus

7.2.2.1 Smooth, flat, rigid inspection surface, of standard quality and of dimensions appropriate to the dimensions of the sheets.

Two metal rules shall be fixed at right angles along adjacent edges of the inspection surface. The straightness of each metal rule shall be at least 0,3 mm/m and the right angle shall be accurate to at least 0,1 % (less than 1 mm deviation from normal per metre of length) or 0,001 rad.

Alternatively, a portable square of at least 1 000 mm in each direction may be used. The same requirements for straightness and angularity apply.

7.2.2.2 Suitable short metal rulers, capable of being read to 0,5 mm.

7.2.2.3 Suitable metal tape, capable of measuring the length of the sheet to an accuracy of 1 mm.

7.2.2.4 Micrometer, reading at least to 0,1 mm, with flat parallel metal jaws between 10 mm and 15 mm in diameter.

7.2.3 Procedure

7.2.3.1 Measurement of length and width

7.2.3.1.1 General

Avoid taking the measurement over a local deformation which could be considered as a visual defect. Smooth any rough areas.

Take each reading to the nearest 1 mm.

7.2.3.1.2 Small size sheets

For each dimension carry out two measurements on each sheet i.e. one at about 50 mm from either end.

7.2.3.1.3 Large size sheets

For each dimension, carry out three measurements i.e. one in the middle and one at about 50 mm from either end.

7.2.3.2 Measurement of thickness

7.2.3.2.1 Non-textured sheets

a) Carry out three measurements with a dial gauge, taking each reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

Report the individual results. Calculate the arithmetic mean and difference between extreme values. Assess the results against the tolerances given in 5.3.4.2.

1) Small size sheets:

Carry out two measurements on each sheet, approximately 20 mm from the edge in the middle of two adjacent sides of the sheet.

2) Large size sheets:

Carry out three measurements across the width at one end of the sheet as indicated in Figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

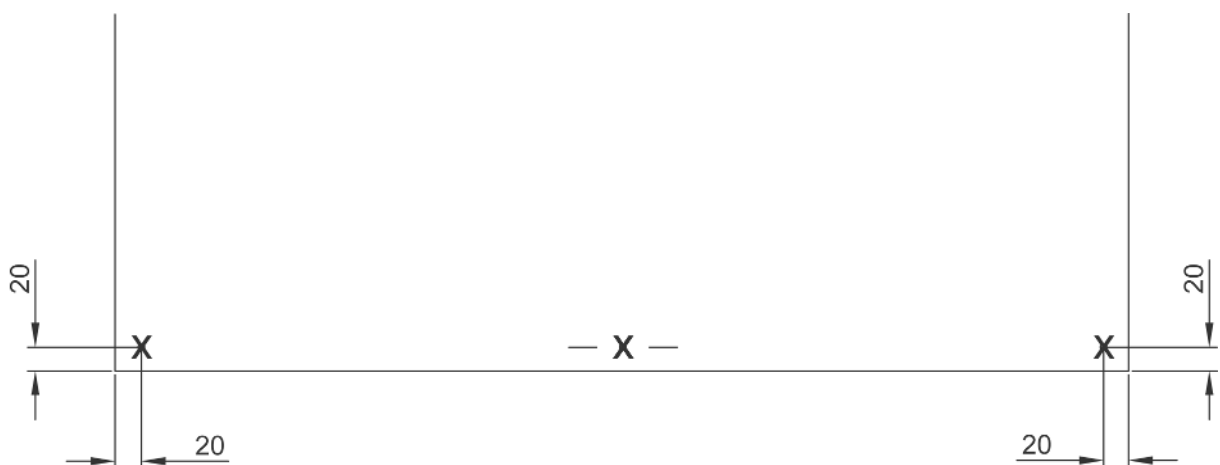


Figure 1 — Measurement of thickness of large size non-textured sheets

7.2.3.2.2 Textured sheets

a) Carry out the measurements with a dial gauge, taking each reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

Report the individual results. Calculate the arithmetic mean of the measurements and the difference between extreme values.

Assess the results against the tolerances given in 5.3.4.2.

The thickness obtained by this method shall not be used for calculation of *MOR* and density.

1) Small size sheets:

Measure the maximum thickness in the middle of all four sides of each sheet between 20 mm and 50 mm from the edge.

2) Large size sheets:

Measure the maximum thickness of each test sheet at the eight positions as shown in Figure 2 between 20 mm and 50 mm from the edge.

b) For calculation of *MOR* and density:

1) For embossed sheets and sheets with thin applied coating $\leq 0,5$ mm, determine the thickness of specimens from volume measurement by water displacement using the formula:

$$e = \frac{1\,000 \times V}{l \times w}$$

where

e is the specimen thickness in millimetres;

V is the volume of fluid displacement in cubic centimetres;

l is the length in millimetres;

w is the width in millimetres.

NOTE Alternative methods for determination of average thickness of textured product can be used, provided that they can be proven, on average, to yield a thickness measurement within ± 2 % of that determined from volume measurement by water displacement.

2) For sheets with thick applied coating ($> 0,5$ mm), thickness is measured without the coating in accordance with 7.2.3.2.1.

Dimensions in millimetres

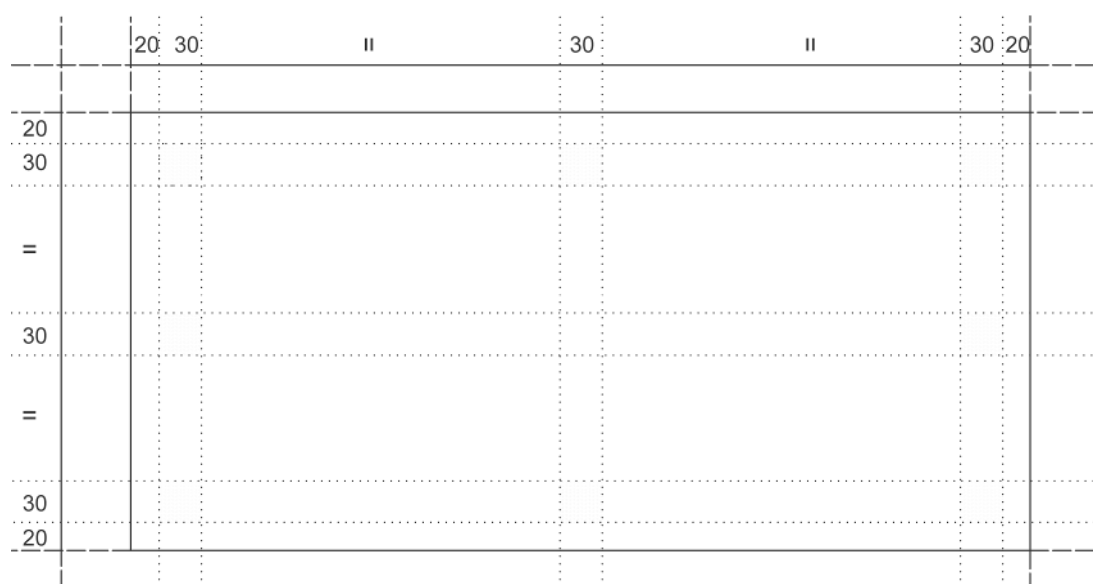


Figure 2 — Measurement of thickness of large textured sheets

7.2.3.3 Measurement of straightness of edges

For large size sheets, measure on all four edges the greatest distance between the edge of the sheet and a string or wire stretched from one corner of the panel to the adjacent corner with a steel rule capable of reading to an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

7.2.3.4 Measurement of out squareness of sheet

Place two adjacent corners of the sheets in succession between the arms of the square keeping one side against the full length of the large arm and the other side in contact with the small arm at least at one point.

In this position, measure to the nearest 0,5 mm the greatest distance of the sheet edge from the small arm of the square. Report each result.

7.2.4 Expression and interpretation of results

Length and width: Each value shall comply with the tolerances specified in 5.3.4.

Thickness: The average of the measurements shall be not less than the minimum specified by the manufacturer and shall comply with the tolerances specified in 5.3.4.2.

Straightness of edges: Each result shall be not more than the tolerances given in 5.3.5.1, appropriate for the intended level.

Squareness of edges: Each result shall be not more than the tolerances given in 5.3.5.2, appropriate for the intended level.

7.3 Tests for physical performance and characteristics

7.3.1 Apparent density

7.3.1.1 Preparation of specimen

The specimen shall preferably be a piece of a fibre-cement sheet used for the bending strength test.

7.3.1.2 Apparatus

7.3.1.2.1 Ventilated oven, capable of achieving a temperature of 100 °C to 105 °C with a full load of specimens.

7.3.1.2.2 Balance, accurate to within 0,1 % of the specimen mass and equipped to determine both the immersed mass and the non-immersed mass of the specimen.

7.3.1.3 Procedure

Determine the volume V of the specimen by immersion in water or another method having an equivalent accuracy. In the case of immersion in water, the specimen shall be saturated in water beforehand.

Determine the mass m of the specimen after drying it in a ventilated oven maintained at 100 °C to 105 °C for 24 h.

7.3.1.4 Expression and interpretation of results

The apparent density is given by the formula:

$$d = \frac{m}{V}$$

where

d is the apparent density in grams per cubic centimetres;

m is the mass of the specimen after drying in grams;

V is the volume of the specimen in cubic centimetres.

The result shall comply with the specification of 5.4.2.

7.3.2 Mechanical characteristics - Bending strength – Modulus of elasticity (Bending modulus)

7.3.2.1 Preparation of specimens

7.3.2.1.1 Shapes, dimensions of specimens and test span

The dimensions of specimens and test span shall be such that:

- a) ratio span/nominal thickness is greater than or equal to 15;
- a) ratio span/deflection at rupture is greater than or equal to 20;
- b) length of specimens is greater than or equal to span plus 40 mm;
- c) width of specimens is greater than or equal to five times the nominal thickness of specimens.

Specimens may be either square or rectangular.

The preferred dimensions of specimens are 250 mm x 250 mm.

The preferred span is 200 mm.

Where the preferred dimensions and span do not meet conditions a) to d), the dimensions and span shall be adjusted to meet those conditions.

The dimensions of specimens and test span may be changed from the preferred values provided the conditions a) to d) are fulfilled.

7.3.2.1.2 Cutting

7.3.2.1.2.1 Small size sheets

Five randomly sampled sheets are taken. For sheets smaller than 250 mm x 250 mm, whole sheets are tested; for larger sheets, one square test specimen of 250 mm x 250 mm is cut from each sheet.

7.3.2.1.2.2 Large size sheets

The test specimens are cut from the same part of the sheet. One possible layout is shown in Figure 3 (the distance of 200 mm is indicative). Other cutting layouts may be used provided that an equal number of specimens are cut perpendicular and parallel to the manufacturing direction.

Dimensions in millimetres

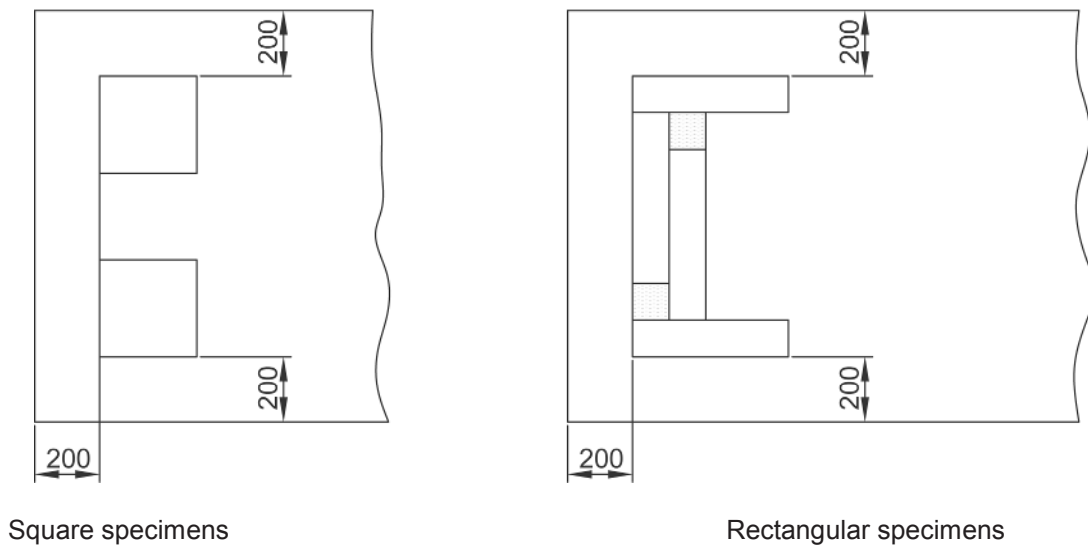


Figure 3 — Cutting of specimens from large size sheets

7.3.2.1.3 Conditioning

Specimens shall be conditioned in accordance with Table 10.

Table 10 — Conditioning

Test	Conditioning procedure
Acceptance test (wet) Categories A & B	24 h immersion in water for thickness ≤ 20 mm 48 h immersion in water for thickness > 20 mm
Acceptance test (ambient) Categories C & D	Between 7 and 14 days in ambient laboratory conditions
Type test Categories A, B & C	Prior to the bending test: between 7 and 14 days in ambient laboratory conditions followed by 24 h immersion in water for sheets with thickness ≤ 20 mm or 48 h for thickness > 20 mm The specimens shall be tested immediately upon removal from the water.
Type test Category D	Between 7 and 14 days in ambient laboratory conditions

7.3.2.2 Apparatus

7.3.2.2.1 Bending test machine, with a constant rate of deflection when applying the load (where this facility is not available a constant rate of loading is acceptable) and with an error of accuracy and an error of repeatability less than or equal to 3 % comprising:

7.3.2.2.1.1 Two parallel horizontal supports, one fixed and the second free to move in order to align with the specimen.

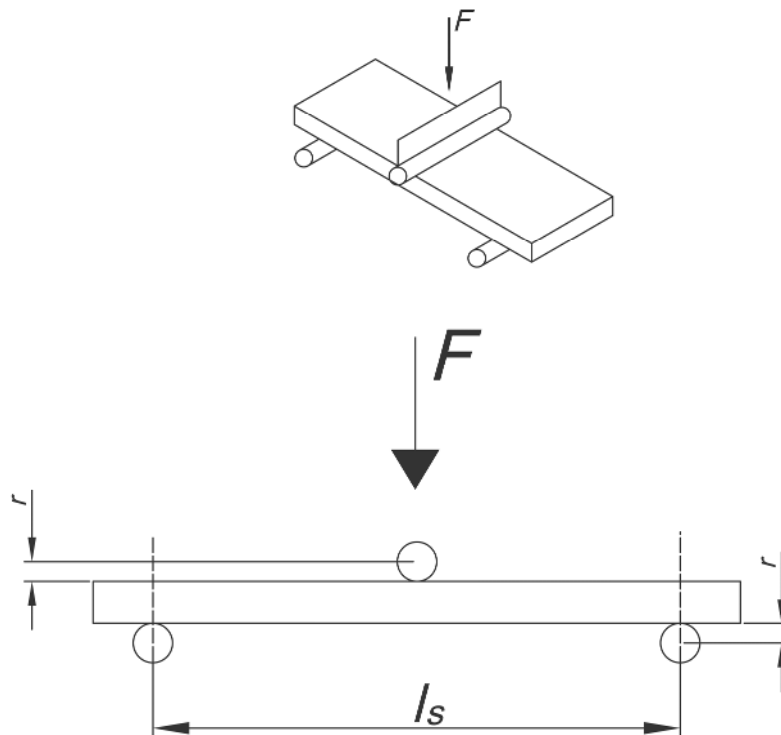
The upper face of each support shall be rounded with a radius between 3 mm and 25 mm. The distance l_s between the supports shall be in accordance with 7.3.2.1.1 (see Figure 4).

7.3.2.2.1.2 Loading bar, having the same radius as the supports and located parallel and equidistant from them.

The loading bar shall be attached to the loading mechanism by means of a flexible joint.

The length of the supports and loading bar shall be at least equal to the width of the specimen.

7.3.2.2.2 Micrometer, reading to at least 0,1 mm with flat parallel metal jaws between 10 mm and 15 mm in diameter.



Key

r 3 mm to 25 mm

F breaking load

l_s span between the centres of the test machine supports

Figure 4 — Bending test machine

7.3.2.3 Procedure

Arrange the test piece with the under face against the supports and load the test piece by means of the central loading bar.

Load the specimen such that breakage occurs within 10 s and 30 s. A constant rate of deflection is preferred. Where this facility is not available, a constant rate of loading is acceptable.

For non-textured specimens, measure the thickness at two points, either before breaking along the loading line or after breaking along the broken edge as shown in Figure 5.

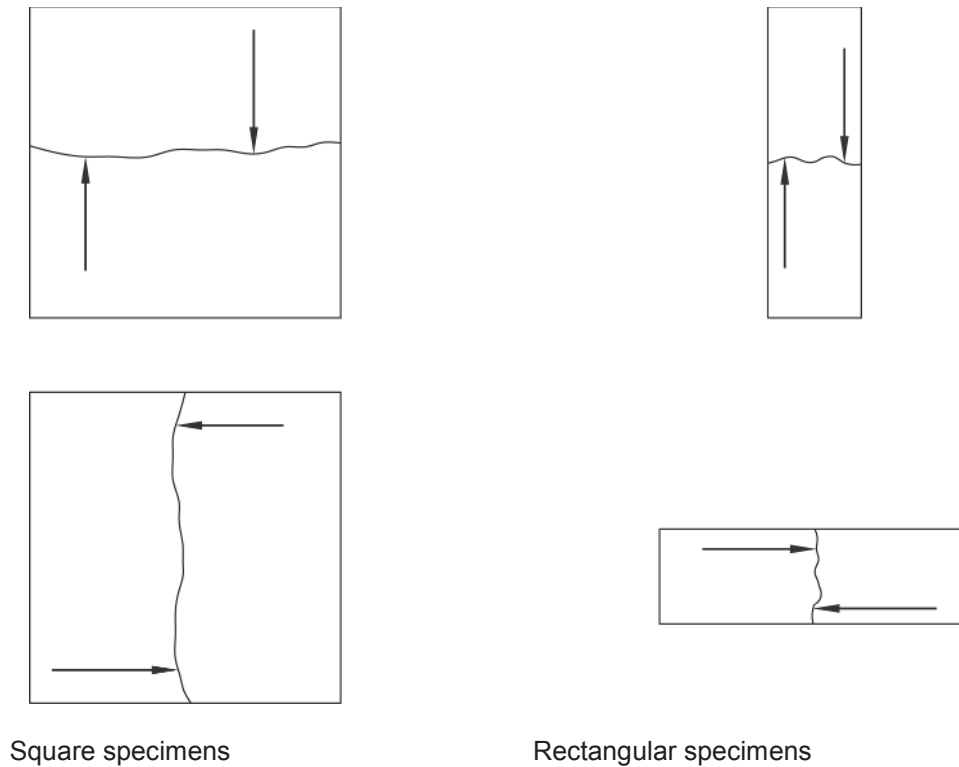


Figure 5 — Measurement of thickness of specimens

For square specimens, re-assemble the broken pieces.

Submit the re-assembled specimens to a second bending test with the line of load application at right angles to that of the first test. Measure the thickness of the test piece at two points for smooth sheets along the new section of breakage as indicated in Figure 5.

Where rectangular specimens are used, the strengths in the two directions are obtained by testing each of the appropriate specimens (see Figure 5).

7.3.2.4 Expression and interpretation of results

7.3.2.4.1 Modulus of rupture *MOR*

The modulus of rupture *MOR*, in megapascals, for each breaking load direction is given by the formula:

$$MOR = \frac{3Fl_s}{2be^2}$$

where

F is the breaking load, in newtons;

l_s is the span between the axes of supports, in millimetres;

b is the width of the test piece, in millimetres;

e is the thickness, in millimetres:

For non-textured sheets, it is the arithmetic mean of two measurements for each breaking load direction.

For face-textured sheets, it is calculated from the volume measured by water displacement.

The modulus of rupture of the sheet(s) shall be the arithmetic mean of minimum ten values (five in each direction). Assess the results against the specifications of 5.4.3.

The manufacturer shall specify the characteristic values for mechanical strength. Characteristic values of bending strength are based on statistical data on results of tests in ambient conditions on as delivered products.

7.3.2.4.2 Modulus of elasticity *MOE*

Calculate the modulus of elasticity *MOE*, in Giga- or Megapascal, for each sample specimen and each breaking load direction by the following formula:

$$E = (F_2 - F_1) \times l_s^3 / 4be^3 \times (f_2 - f_1)$$

where

E is the modulus of elasticity, in GPa or MPa;

*F*₂ and *F*₁ are loads, taken from two points within the linear section of the plot, below the limit of proportionality;

*l*_s is the span between the axes of supports, in millimetres;

b is the width of the test piece, in millimetres;

e is the thickness, in millimetres;

*f*₂ and *f*₁ are deflections corresponding to the loads selected, in millimetres.

The modulus of elasticity of the sheet(s) shall be the arithmetic mean of minimum ten values (five in each direction).

7.3.3 Water impermeability

7.3.3.1 Preparation of specimens

Three specimens shall be cut, i.e. one from each of three sheets. For large size sheets, those used to provide specimens for other type-tests may be used or other sheets may be taken.

Specimen dimensions shall be according to the actual size for small size sheets. For large size sheets, the dimensions shall be 600 mm x 500 mm minimum except for narrow sheets where the dimensions shall be 600 mm x the maximum possible width.

7.3.3.2 Apparatus

7.3.3.2.1 Suitable frame, which shall be sealed on top of the specimen.

The frame dimensions for small size sheets shall be 50 mm less than the length and width of the sheets. For large size sheets, the frame dimension shall be 550 mm x 450 mm minimum. A narrow frame of the same length shall be used for narrow sheets.

7.3.3.3 Specimen conditioning

The specimens shall be kept in ambient laboratory conditions for at least seven days.

7.3.3.4 Procedure

Place and seal the frame on top of the face of the specimen and fill with water to a height of 20 mm above the face of the sheet. Place the specimens in ambient laboratory conditions so that the under face can be viewed without moving the specimen during the test. The duration of the test shall be 24 h.

7.3.3.5 Expression and interpretation of results

Examine the under face after 24 h and verify that it conforms to the specification of 5.4.5.

7.3.4 Water vapour permeability

The determination of the water vapour resistance value μ shall be carried out according to EN ISO 12572, Condition C. Compare the results with the specifications of 5.4.5.

7.3.5 Warm water

7.3.5.1 Preparation of specimens

Sample ten sheets as delivered by the producer. Cut ten sets of paired specimens to suit the bending strength test specified in 7.3.2.

Each specimen pair shall be cut adjacent in the machine direction in accordance with Figure 6 from one sheet and given the same number for later comparison of results.

Dimensions in millimetres

Machine direction: \longleftrightarrow

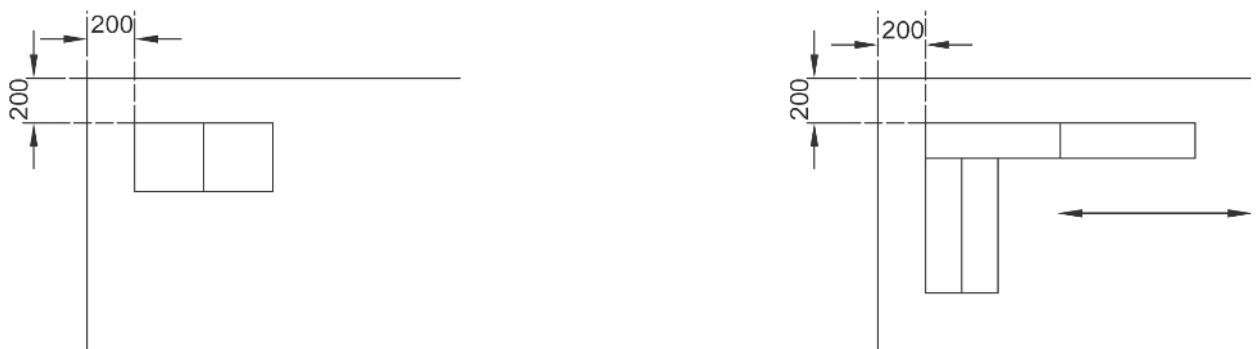


Figure 6 — Adjacent cutting

7.3.5.2 Apparatus

7.3.5.2.1 **Water bath**, capable of temperature control to $(60 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.

7.3.5.2.2 **Testing equipment for determination of bending strength**, as described in 7.3.2.2.

7.3.5.3 Procedure

Divide the paired specimens to form two sets of ten specimens each.

Submit the first lot of ten specimens to the bending strength test in accordance with 7.3.2.3 after conditioning in accordance with Table 10.

Immerse the ten specimens of the second lot in water at (60 ± 2) °C saturated with product of the same composition, for (56 ± 2) days.

At the end of this period, condition the specimen in accordance with Table 10, then carry out the bending strength test in accordance with 7.3.2.

7.3.5.4 Expression and interpretation of results

For each pair of specimens i ($i = 1$ to 10), calculate the individual ratio, MR_i , as follows:

$$MR_i = \frac{MOR_{fi}}{MOR_{fci}}$$

where

MOR_{fi} is the modulus of rupture of the i^{th} specimen after the warm water test;

MOR_{fci} is the modulus of rupture of the i^{th} reference specimen (from the first lot).

Calculate the average, R , and standard deviation, s , of the individual ratio, MR_i .

Calculate the lower estimation, R_L , of the mean of the ratios at 95 % confidence level (ISO 2602) as follows:

$$R_L = R - 0,58 \times s$$

Compare the results with the specifications of 5.5.4.

7.3.6 Soak-dry

7.3.6.1 Preparation of specimens

Sample ten sheets as delivered by the producer. Cut ten sets of paired specimens to suit the bending test in 7.3.2.

Each specimen pair shall be cut adjacent in the machine direction in accordance with Figure 6 from one sheet and given the same number for later comparison of results.

7.3.6.2 Apparatus

7.3.6.2.1 Ventilated oven, capable of achieving a temperature of (60 ± 5) °C and a relative humidity less or equal to 20 % with a full load of specimens.

7.3.6.2.2 Bath filled with water, at ambient temperature of more than 5 °C.

7.3.6.2.3 Testing equipment for determination of bending strength test, as defined in 7.3.2.2.

7.3.6.3 Procedure

Divide the paired specimens to form two lots of ten specimens each. After conditioning in accordance with Table 10, submit the first lot of ten specimens to the bending test as described in 7.3.2.

At the same time, submit the second lot to the relevant number of soak-dry cycles as specified in Table 7 consisting of:

- immersion in water at ambient temperature (more than 5 °C) for 18 h;
- drying in a ventilated oven of (60 ± 5) °C and relative humidity of less than 20 % for 6 h. The 20 % humidity shall be achieved for at least 3 h prior to the conclusion of the 6 h drying.

If necessary, an interval up to 72 h between cycles is allowed. During this interval, specimens shall be stored in immersed conditions.

After the required number of cycles, place the specimens in a ambient laboratory conditions for seven days.

At the end of this period, condition the specimens in accordance with Table 10 and carry out the bending strength test as specified in 7.3.2.

7.3.6.4 Expression and interpretation of results

For each pair of specimens i ($i = 1$ to 10), calculate the individual ratio, MR_i , as follows:

$$MR_i = \frac{MOR_{fi}}{MOR_{fci}}$$

where

MOR_{fi} is the modulus of rupture of the i^{th} specimen after the soak-dry cycling;

MOR_{fci} is the modulus of rupture of the i^{th} reference specimen (from the first lot).

Calculate the average, R , and standard deviation, s , of the individual ratio, MR_i .

Calculate the lower estimation, R_L , of the mean of the ratios at 95 % confidence level (ISO 2602) as follows:

$$R_L = R - 0,58 \times s$$

Compare the result with the specification of 5.5.5.

7.3.7 Moisture movement test

7.3.7.1 General

The moisture movement shall be determined at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C using the test procedure and apparatus details given in Annex C.

7.3.7.2 Number of specimens

Two specimens shall be tested, one specimen shall be cut parallel with the long dimension of the sheet and the other shall be cut at right angles to the long dimension from the same sheet.

7.3.7.3 Dimensions of specimens

The test specimens shall be at least 75 mm wide and 300 mm long.

7.3.7.4 Conditioning of specimens

Condition specimens at (30 ± 2) % relative humidity at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C until the weight loss or gain during a 24 h period is not greater than 0,1 % of the specimen weight.

7.4 Tests for climatic performance

7.4.1 Freeze-thaw

7.4.1.1 Preparation of specimens

Sample ten sheets as delivered by the producer. Cut ten sets of paired specimens to suit the bending test (see 7.3.2).

Each specimen pair shall be cut adjacent in the machine direction in accordance with Figure 6 from one sheet and given the same number for later comparison of results.

7.4.1.2 Apparatus

7.4.1.2.1 Freezer unit, having forced air circulation, with air temperature control and capable of reaching the temperature specified in 7.4.1.3 within 1 h to 2 h with a full load of specimens.

7.4.1.2.2 Water bath, filled with water and maintained at (20 ± 4) °C.

7.4.1.2.3 Bending test machine, as described in 7.3.2.2.

7.4.1.3 Procedure

Divide the paired specimens to form two lots of ten specimens each.

Submit the first lot of specimens to the bending strength test as described in 7.3.2 including the conditioning procedure (see Table 10).

At the same time, immerse the second lot of specimens in water at ambient temperature (> 5 °C) for 48 h.

Then subject the second lot of specimens to the relevant number of freeze-thaw cycles as specified in Table 7:

- cool (freeze) in the freezer which shall reach a temperature of (-20 ± 4) °C within 1 h to 2 h and hold at this temperature for a further 1 h;
- heat (thaw) in the water bath which shall reach a temperature of (20 ± 4) °C within 1 h to 2 h and hold at this temperature for a further 1 h.

During both the cooling and heating (freezing and thawing) cycles, position the specimens to enable free circulation of the conducting medium (air in the freezer or water in the bath) around them.

The temperature indicated refers to the temperature of the media, i.e. air or water.

Each freeze/thaw cycle shall take between 4 h and 6 h but an interval of 72 h maximum may be taken between cycles during which the specimens shall be stored in water at 20 °C.

Control of the freeze/thaw cycles can be automatic or manual. Continuous automatic cycling is preferable. For manual control, record the completion of each cycle.

After the required number of cycles, carry out the bending strength test as specified in 7.3.2 including the conditioning procedure (see Table 10).

7.4.1.4 Expression and interpretation of results

For each pair of specimens, i ($i = 1$ to 10), calculate the individual ratio, MR_i , as follows:

$$MR_i = \frac{MOR_{fi}}{MOR_{fci}}$$

where

MOR_{fi} is the modulus of rupture of the specimen from the i^{th} pair after freeze-thaw cycling (the second lot);

MOR_{fci} is the modulus of rupture of the specimen from the i^{th} pair tested for reference (the first lot).

Calculate the average, R , and standard deviation, s , of the individual ratio, MR_i .

Calculate the lower estimation, R_L , of the mean of the ratios at 95% confidence level (ISO 2602) as follows:

$$R_L = R - 0,58 \times s$$

Compare the result with the specification of 5.5.2.

7.4.2 Heat-rain

7.4.2.1 General

This test method provides a practical moisture movement test designed to determine the installed performance of flat sheets under cyclic changes in moisture content.

7.4.2.2 Preparation of specimens

Sheets used for the test shall be selected at random. The number of sheets required will depend upon the specified installation recommendations or on the size of sheets being tested (where appropriate, maximum size sheets), see 7.4.2.4.

7.4.2.3 Apparatus

7.4.2.3.1 Framing system, to which the sheets under test may be fixed in a vertical position, with the supporting members of a specified material and spacing.

7.4.2.3.2 Water spray system, with an output of approximately $1 \text{ l/m}^2/\text{min}$, which provides a complete wetting on the face.

7.4.2.3.3 Heating device, capable of maintaining the specified uniform temperature on the surface of the tested elements.

The heating device shall have a power output regulated by means of a black body temperature sensor located at the central area of the test rig where the maximum temperature is expected, i.e. at the closest distance underneath a heating unit.

The temperature at this location shall be regulated at $(60 \pm 5) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and shall be reached after 15 min of heating.

At any time, the difference between black body temperature in the centre and black body temperatures near the corners of the test rig (also measured underneath heating units) shall not exceed $15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

7.4.2.3.4 Control system, allowing the test conditions to alternate as prescribed in the test procedure.

7.4.2.4 Procedure

One installation system, which is regarded as the most severe test for the sheets, shall be selected.

Assemble the test frame in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The frame construction shall include at least one joint in its central region. The perimeter of the frame shall allow standard size sheet fixing.

The actual frame dimensions shall provide a minimum area of $3,5 \text{ m}^2$ and a maximum area of 12 m^2 and:

- a) allow the specimens to be installed with vertical orientation; and
- b) allow the installation of at least two specimens as follows:
 - 1) area per sheet greater than $1,8 \text{ m}^2$ - two sheets;
 - 2) area per sheet not greater than $1,8 \text{ m}^2$ - sufficient sheets to cover an area of at least $3,5 \text{ m}^2$.

NOTE If the combined area of the specimens exceeds 12 m^2 , the sheet length can be reduced to provide a test area of not more than 12 m^2 .

Fix the specimens to the test frame in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations as decisive for the sheets and the following:

- edge fixing distance: minimum specified;
- spacing between fixings: maximum specified;
- include all waterproofing and other attachments: normally specified;
- include joints in both directions.

Subject the assembled frame to the test cycle in accordance with Table 11:

Table 11 — Heat-rain cycle

Cycles	Duration
Water spray	2 h 50 min \pm 5 min
Pause	10 min \pm 1 min
Radiant heat	2 h 50 min \pm 5 min
Pause	10 min \pm 1 min
Total cycle	6 h \pm 12 min
Repeat all steps	

7.4.2.5 Expression and interpretation of results

The result of the visual assessment shall conform to the specification of 5.5.3.

7.5 Test for reaction to fire performance

7.5.1 Sheets satisfying the requirements for the fire reaction Class A1 without the need for testing

Sheets containing 1 % or less organic substances by mass or volume, whichever is the more onerous, are considered to satisfy the requirements for performance Class A1 of the characteristics reaction to fire, in accordance with the provisions of EC Decision 96/603/EC, as amended, without the need for testing.

7.5.2 Other sheets

7.5.2.1 General

Sheets not covered by 7.5.1 shall be tested and classified in accordance with EN 13501-1. The sheets to be tested shall, where the test method requires, be installed, in addition to the general provisions given in the test method, in a manner representative of their intended use in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

7.5.2.2 Mounting and fixing provisions for EN 13823

7.5.2.2.1 End use applications

The end uses covered by the standardized mounting and fixing are fibre cement flat sheets used as external and internal wall and ceiling finishes. In these end uses, flat sheets are fixed to a wooden or metal substructure with mechanical devices. The side of the flat sheets directed away from the fire is in contact with a ventilated cavity which is closed by either a rigid substructure or a structural wall or ceiling construction. The cavity may or may not be partially filled with thermal insulation. The mounting and fixing provision is based on testing in accordance with EN 13823.

7.5.2.2.2 Test specimen

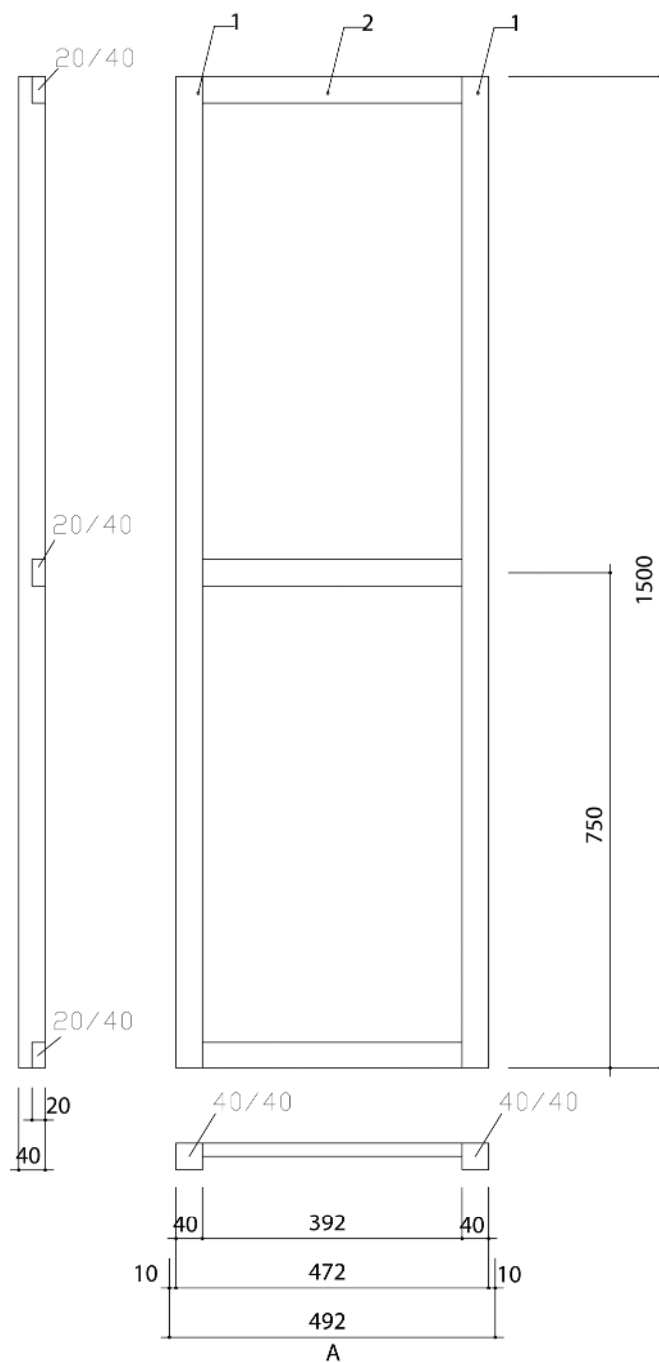
Products used for the construction of the test assembly are fibre cement flat sheets with standard dimensions of length, width and thickness. They are cut to size to accommodate the dimensions of the test assembly. They include all facings and/or coatings that are normally applied to the product as it is placed on the market.

7.5.2.2.3 Test assembly

7.5.2.2.3.1 Dimensions

The test assembly is a corner set up made of two timber frame supporting constructions each with a height of 1,5 m to which the fibre cement flat sheets are fixed. One frame forms a long wing (1,0 m) the other frame forms a short wing (0,5 m). Further information is given in Figures 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Dimensions in millimetres; tolerances: 2 %, unless otherwise specified in text

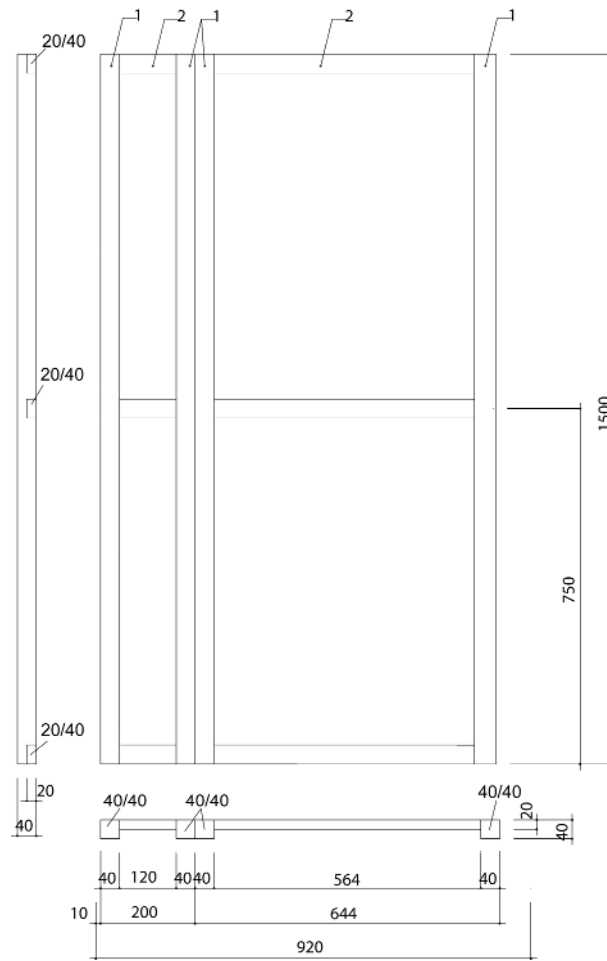


Key

- 1 vertical frame member
- 2 horizontal frame member
- A width of the short wing

Figure 7 — Wood based frame for fibre cement sheets — short wing

Dimensions in millimetres; tolerances: 2 %, unless otherwise specified in text

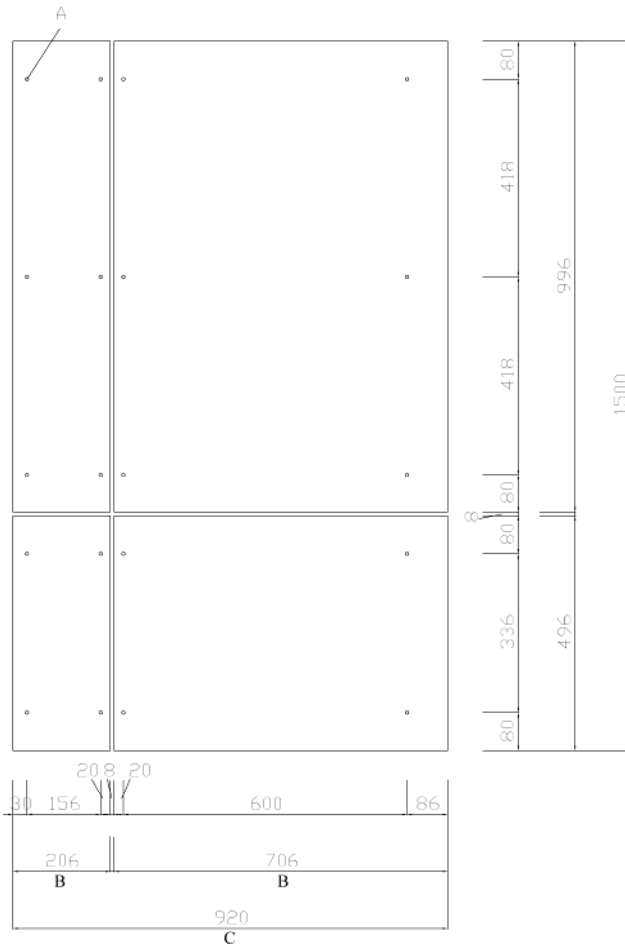


Key

- 1 vertical frame member
- 2 horizontal frame member

Figure 8 — Wood based frame for fibre cement sheets — long wing

Dimensions in millimetres; tolerances: 2 %, unless otherwise specified in text

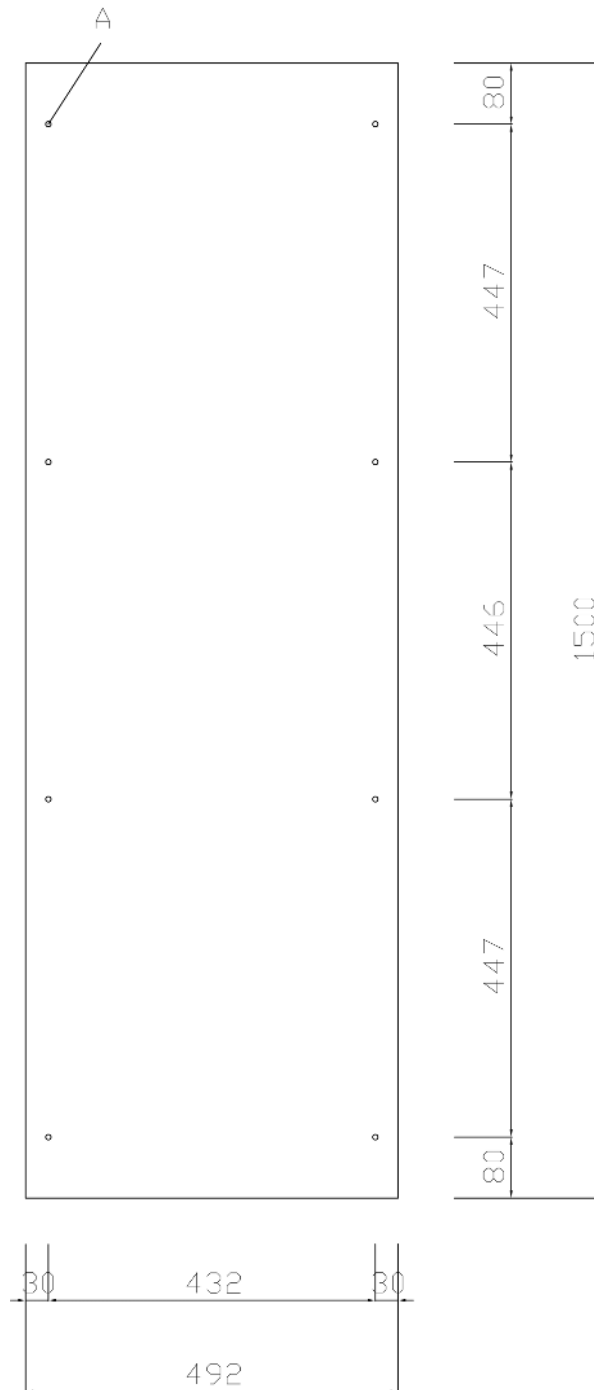


Key

- A screw
- B width of the sheet
- C width of the long wing

Figure 9 — Mounting instructions for fibre cement sheets and the fixing — long wing

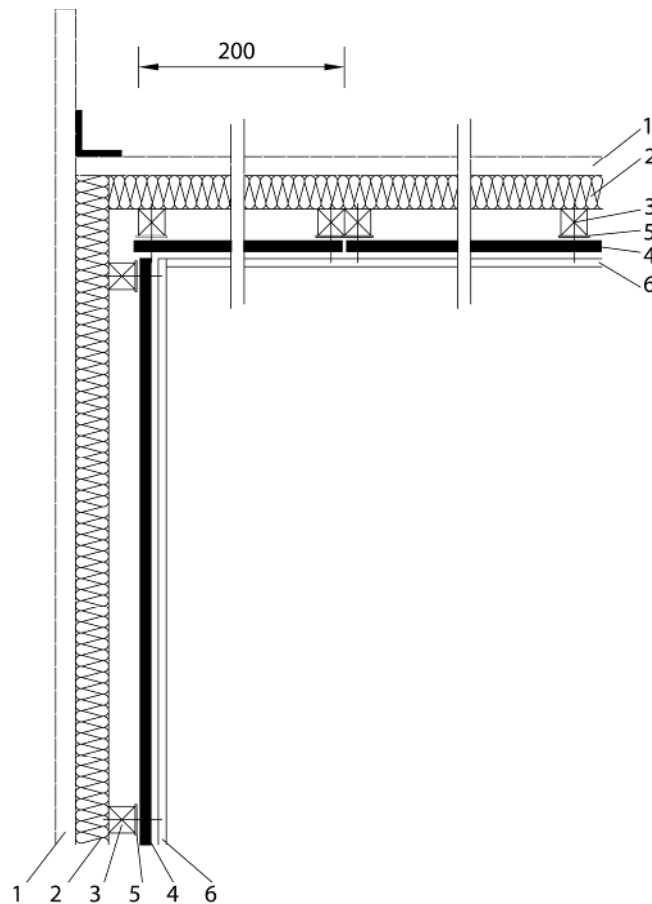
Dimensions in millimetres; tolerances: 2 %, unless otherwise specified in text



Key
A screw

Figure 10 — Mounting instructions for fibre cement sheets and the fixing — short wing

Dimensions in millimetres; tolerances: 2 %, unless otherwise specified in text



Key

- 1 backing board
- 2 insulation (50 mm) – mineral wool
- 3 vertical member (timber)
- 4 sheet
- 5 joint band
- 6 U-channel

Figure 11 — Corner set-up

7.5.2.2.3.2 Supporting construction and thermal insulation

Both long and short wing frames are made out of wood, (40 ± 1) mm \times (40 ± 1) mm for vertical members; (20 ± 1) mm \times (40 ± 1) mm for horizontal members. They are nailed or screwed together. The construction gives a ventilation gap of (40 ± 1) mm between fibre cement sheet and thermal insulation. The frames with the fibre cement flat sheets fixed to it shall be free standing.

The space between test rig backing board and backside of the supporting frame shall be filled with mineral wool insulation with a nominal thickness of 50 mm, a nominal density of (70 ± 20) kg/m³ and a class A2-s1,d0 according to EN 13501-1. The thermal insulation is imprisoned between the wooden frames and the test rig backing board.

7.5.2.2.3.3 Joints and fixings

On the large wing, there is a horizontal joint at (500 ± 10) mm above the bottom and a vertical joint at (200 ± 10) mm from the corner edge. These joints shall be constructed as in practice. Their opening width shall be (8 ± 1) mm or in accordance with the maximum width allowed in the product's end use.

The fibre cement flat sheets are fixed with screws as used in practice.

7.5.2.2.3.4 Product orientation

For all end use applications, the testing is performed in vertical position. Products with identical surface finishes on both sides have to be tested at one side only. Products with different surface finishes or coatings on different sides shall be tested on both sides or with the side representative for the worst performance directed to the fire. The worst performance is normally obtained with the side having the finish with the highest organic content per m² surface or with the side with the darkest colour. The side with the highest organic content shall be derived from the composition of the different finishing layers or by determining their gross calorific value according to EN ISO 1716, taking account of the respective applied dry weights of the finishing layers.

In case both sides are tested, the classification of the side with the worst performance can be used for the classification of the product, or the classification of each of the sides can be declared separately. In case only one side is tested, the classification of that side can be used for the classification of the product.

7.5.2.2.3.5 Product direction

The product shall be mounted so that the sides of the sheets are vertical.

7.5.2.2.4 Number of tests

Three valid tests are required for classification. The products used for the construction of the three test assemblies are taken from standard production lots. The normal manufacturing tolerances apply.

NOTE This is for example the case for the overall thickness and thickness of finishes or coating layers.

7.5.2.2.5 Field of application for the obtained classification

The classification is obtained based on the results of testing of three assemblies of the same product subject to the normal manufacturing tolerances. The classification therefore applies to fibre cement flat sheets of the same mix formulation³⁾ for the base sheet, same thickness, the same density and with the same facing or coating thickness as used for the test and within a field determined by the normal manufacturing tolerances.

The classification also applies to fibre cement flat sheets:

- of the same type, but with different dimensions of length and width;
- with a thickness equal to or greater than that used for the test;
- with a different surface texture (smooth or embossed);
- with a density, determined in accordance with 5.4.2, within a range of $\pm 0,15$ g/cm³ of the density used in the test;
- with a joint opening width equal to or smaller than those used for the test;
- fixed with all other types of mechanical devices such as metal (excluding aluminium) nails or rivets;
- fixed at different (wider or closer) horizontal or vertical fixing centres;
- fixed to metallic profiles;

3) Mix formulation is the type formula and does not include differences such as raw material variations.

- without thermal insulation in the cavity or with other types of class A2-s1,d0 according to EN 13501-1 insulation materials as long as a ventilated air gap of at least (40 ± 1) mm directly behind the sheets is present;
- without finishes or with different finishes or coatings (e.g. different colours) as long as the test was performed considering the worst case as explained in 7.5.2.2.3.4 and 7.5.2.2.4.

In cases where EDPM jointing strip has been used, the result is also valid for other jointing material for a similar or higher fire classification.

8 Marking, labelling and packaging

The packaging of sheets shall be marked with at least the following:

- a) manufacturers identification;
- b) number of this European Standard (EN 12467);
- c) size and/or name;
- d) category;
- e) class;
- f) level of tolerances;
- g) date of manufacture;
- h) "NT" (see 5.1.1);
- i) trade name.

A minimum of 50 % of sheets greater than $2,5 \text{ m}^2$ in each delivered unit shall be durably marked with at least items a), d), e), g) and h) from the above list. For smaller sizes, there shall be on average one marking every 5 m^2 .

For sheets intended for decorative purposes, the marking of the sheets may be reduced by agreement between manufacturer and purchaser.

Where ZA.3 covers the same requirements as this clause, the requirements of this clause should be met.

Annex A (normative)

Consignment inspection sampling

When tenders or orders specify it, the acceptance sampling shall be carried out in lot(s) of the consignment in accordance with the test programme of this product standard, unless there is a special agreement. Therefore, the test programme necessarily covers the characteristics as specified in Table 8.

Details related to the application of the sampling clause shall be established.

After agreement on the sampling procedure, sampling shall be carried out, in the presence of both parties, from lot(s) which are to be delivered to the purchaser. If the inspection lot(s) are not yet formed, the manufacturer should present to the purchaser the stock(s) from which the inspection lot(s) can be selected and marked. Unless otherwise agreed, the maximum and minimum inspection lots shall be 8 000 and 4 000 fibre-cement flat sheets.

The tests shall be carried out by the laboratory of the manufacturer or by an independent laboratory selected. In case of dispute, the tests shall be carried out in the presence of both parties.

When non-destructive tests are carried out and the result of the sampling inspection does not meet the acceptance tests requirements of this document, the tests shall be required on each item of the consignment. The units of the consignment which do not meet the requirements when tested one by one can be refused and disposed of, unless otherwise agreed.

Annex B (normative)

Statistical method for determining the corresponding wet values or revised dry specifications for the *MOR* when carrying out the dry method of test or when tested prior to coating for quality control purposes

B.1 Procedure

Sample at least 20 sheets. Cut them into paired specimens for the bending strength test described in 7.3.2.

Both specimens of a pair shall be cut from the same sheet and each given the same number.

Test one set of specimens wet and one set of specimens dry for bending strength in accordance with 7.3.2.

From the paired results, determine whether there is a correlation between them at the 97,5 % confidence level using the method in B.2.

If there is no significant correlation, dry testing cannot be used. If the correlation is positive, continue as follows:

- a) determine the regression line using the method described in B.3;
- b) determine either of the following:
 - 1) a wet value for each specimen from the obtained dry value, using the method described in B.4;
 - 2) a revised minimum value to be used as the specification for dry testing corresponding to the appropriate minimum value for wet testing as specified in this document using the method described in B.5.

B.2 Determination of the correlation between the results of testing wet and dry specimens

Calculate the coefficient of correlation between wet and dry values from the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum_1^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\left\{ \sum_1^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_1^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right\}^{1/2}} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where

n is the number of paired specimens;

x_i is the individual value of the i^{th} specimen tested dry;

y_i is the individual value of the i^{th} specimen tested wet;

\bar{x} is the mean of the values of x_i for $i = 1$ to n ;

\bar{y} is the mean of the values of y_i for $i = 1$ to n .

Calculate the value of t from the following formula:

$$t = \left| \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right| \sqrt{n-2} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Compare t to the Student's coefficient $t_{0,025/n-2}$.

If $t > t_{0,025/n-2}$ then there is a significant relationship between the results of wet and dry testing and the regression line is straight. Dry testing can be carried out for quality control purposes:

- when $n = 20$ then $t_{0,025/n-2} = 2,101$;
- for $n > 20$ refer to Student's t tables.

B.3 Determination of the regression line

The formula of the regression line is

$$y = a + bx$$

Calculate the values of a and b from the following Formulae:

$$b = \frac{\sum_1^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_1^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

A plot of the regression line is shown in Figure B.1.

B.4 Determination of a value for wet testing from an obtained value for dry testing

Calculate the residual standard deviation (also called the standard error of the estimate) from the following formula:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_1^n (y_i - a - bx_i)^2}{n-2}} \quad (\text{B.5})$$

Calculate the value for wet testing from the following formula using the obtained dry value x_0 :

$$y_0 = (a + bx_0) - s t_{0,025/n-2} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_1^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} \quad (\text{B.6})$$

where

x_0 is the actual result obtained when dry testing;

y_0 is the value calculated from x_0 which is the estimate at the lower 97,5% confidence level of the value expected from wet testing:

— when $n = 20$ then $t_{0,025/n-2} = 2,101$;

— for $n > 20$ refer to Student's t tables.

For routine quality control testing, individual values of y_0 can be calculated each time or alternatively by substituting a suitable range of values for x_0 in Formula (B.6) a plot of x_0, y_0 can be made (see Figure B.1) from which future values can be read.

B.5 Determination of the minimum value specified for dry testing x_{std} corresponding to the minimum value specified for wet testing in this document y_{std}

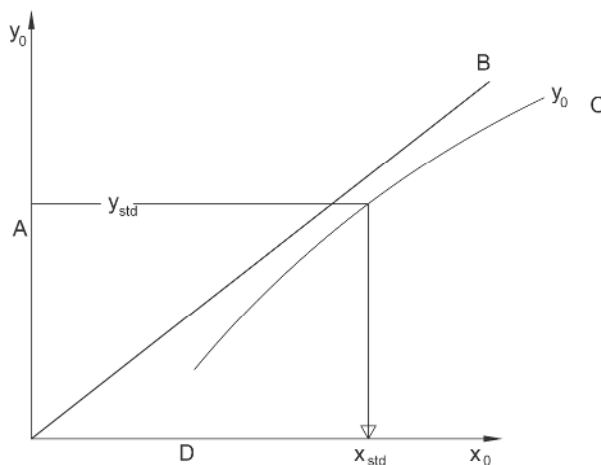
Plot the line for y_0, x_0 by substituting a suitable range of values for x_0 in Formula (B.6).

Read the value for x_{std} corresponding to the value for y_{std} from the graph (see Figure B.1).

where

y_{std} is the minimum value specified in the standard for wet testing;

x_{std} is the minimum value to be specified for dry testing calculated from y_{std} at the 97,5 % lower confidence level.



Key

- A wet values
- B regression line
- C (from Formula (B.6))
- D dry values

Figure B.1 — Regression line for wet/dry values with lower confidence level

Annex C (normative)

Test method for the determination of moisture movement characteristic of fibre-cement sheets

C.1 General

This annex gives the details of the apparatus and testing procedure required to determine the moisture movement characteristic of fibre-cement sheets.

C.2 Principle

The lengths of sheet specimens, conditioned in air at a prescribed temperature and relative humidity are measured when a steady weight condition is achieved. The specimens are then exposed to a higher relative humidity until a second steady weight condition is reached. The change in length which occurs is measured.

C.3 Apparatus

The apparatus shall include the following items:

C.3.1 Conditioning chamber, ventilated and capable of maintaining a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C at relative humidities of either (30 ± 2) % or (90 ± 5) % with a full load of specimens.

The humidity in the conditioning chamber shall be recorded.

C.3.2 Balance, accurate to within 0,1 % of the specimen mass.

C.3.3 Measuring device, made of metal of sufficient length to measure the length of a the specimen to an accuracy of 0,02 mm.

C.4 Specimen preparation

Prepare specimens to conform with the dimensional requirements of the referring standard (see 7.3.7.3) and condition samples prior to testing (see 7.3.7.4).

C.5 Test procedure

- a) Remove specimens from the conditioning chamber and immediately measure their lengths and weights and record these values.
- b) Replace the specimens in conditioning chamber and increase the humidity to (90 ± 5) %, maintaining temperature at (23 ± 2) °C.
- c) When specimens have reached a steady state condition (i.e. weight gain or loss in any 24 h period does not exceed 0,1 % of specimen weight) reweigh specimens and immediately measure specimen lengths. Record these values.

C.6 Calculation of results

The linear moisture movement L_m , expressed as a percentage, due to change in the moisture is calculated from Formula (C.1):

$$L_m = \frac{(L_{90} - L_{30}) \times 100}{L_{30}} \quad (\%) \quad (\text{C1})$$

where

L_{90} is measured specimen length at 90 % relative humidity;

L_{30} is measured specimen length at 30 % relative humidity.

C.7 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this European Standard;
- b) all details necessary for complete identification of the batch of sheet(s) from which the sample sheet was taken;
- c) dimensions of the test specimens;
- d) test equipment details;
- e) test temperature and condition of the test piece;
- f) measured values from the tests;
- g) calculated value of percentage moisture movement;
- h) date of the test.

Annex ZA (informative)

Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive

ZA.1 Scope and relevant characteristics

This European Standard has been prepared under Mandate M/121 "Internal and external wall and ceiling finishes" given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The clauses of this European Standard shown in this annex meet the requirements of the mandates given under the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106).

Compliance with these clauses confers a presumption of fitness of the fibre cement flat sheets covered by this European Standard for their intended use.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives, not affecting the fitness for intended use may be applicable to a construction product falling within the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 In addition to any specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this standard, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive, these requirements also need to be complied with, when and where they apply.

NOTE 2 An informative database of European and national provisions on dangerous substances is available at the Construction web site on EUROPA (accessed through <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/construction/cpd-ds/>).

This annex establishes the conditions for the CE marking of the Fibre cement flat sheets intended for the uses indicated in Tables ZA.1.1 to ZA.1.2 and shows the relevant clauses applicable.

This annex has the same scope as the relevant part in Clause 1 of this standard related to the aspect covered by the mandate and is defined by Tables ZA.1.1 to ZA.1.2

Table ZA.1.1 — Relevant clauses for internal wall and ceiling finishes

Construction product: Fibre cement flat sheet			
Intended use (1): Internal wall and ceiling finishes			
Essential characteristics	Clauses in this European Standard	Mandated levels and/or classes	Notes
Mechanical resistance	5.4.4	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5 Does not apply to wall finishes
Reaction to fire	5.6.1	A1 to F	
Release of dangerous substance	5.6.2	-	
Durability against warm water	5.5.4	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5
Durability against soak/dry	5.5.5	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5

Table ZA.1.2 — Relevant clauses for external wall and ceiling finishes

Construction product: Fibre cement flat sheets			
Intended use (2): External wall and ceiling finishes			
Essential characteristics	Clauses in this European Standard	Mandated levels and/or classes	Notes
Mechanical resistance	5.4.4	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5
Reaction to fire	5.6.1	A1 to F	
Release of dangerous substance	5.6.2	-	
Water permeability	5.4.5		For Categories A and B
Durability against warm water	5.5.4	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5
Durability against soak/dry	5.5.5	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5
Durability against freeze-thaw	5.5.2	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5
Durability against heat-rain	5.5.3	-	Technical Classes 1 to 5

The requirement on a certain characteristic is not applicable in those Member States (MSs) where there are no regulatory requirements on that characteristic for the intended use of the product. In these cases, manufacturers placing their products on the market of these MSs are not obliged to determine nor declare the performance of their products with regard to this characteristic and the option “No performance determined” (NPD) in the information accompanying the CE marking (see ZA.3) may be used. The NPD option may not be used, however, where the characteristic is subject to a threshold level.

ZA.2 Procedure for the attestation of conformity of fibre cement flat sheets

ZA.2.1 Systems of attestation of conformity

The systems of attestation of conformity for fibre cement flat sheets indicated in Tables ZA.1.1 and ZA.1.2, in accordance with the Decision of the Commission 98/437/EC of 1998-06-30 (see *OJEU L194 of 1998-07-10*), as corrected (see *OJEU L278 of 1998-10-15*) and amended by 2001/596/EC of 2001-01-08 (see *OJEU L209 of 2001-08-02*) as given in Annex III of the Mandate M/121, are shown in Table ZA.2 for the intended uses and relevant level(s) and classes.

Table ZA.2 — Attestation of conformity systems

Product	Intended use	Level(s) or class(es)	Attestation of conformity system
Fibre cement flat sheets	As internal or external finishes in walls or ceilings subject to reaction to fire regulations	A1*, A2*, B* and C*	1
		A1**, A2**, B**, C**, D and E	3
		(A1 to E)*** and F	4
	As internal or external finishes in walls or ceilings, as relevant, subject to regulations on dangerous substances	-	3
	As internal or external finishes in walls or ceilings for other uses mentioned in the mandate	-	4
<p>* Products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material).</p> <p>** Products/materials not covered by footnote (*).</p> <p>*** Products/materials that do not require to be tested for reaction to fire (e.g. products/materials of Class A1 according to Commission Decision 96/603/EC, as amended)</p>			
<p>System 1: See Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD) Annex III.2.(i), without audit testing of samples. System 3: See Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD) Annex III.2.(ii), Second possibility. System 4: See Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD) Annex III.2.(ii), Third possibility.</p>			

The attestation of conformity of the fibre cement flat sheets in Tables ZA.1.1 and ZA.1.2 shall be according to the evaluation of conformity procedures indicated in Table ZA.3.1 to ZA.3.3 resulting from the application of the clauses of this European Standard indicated therein.

Table ZA.3.1 — Assignment of evaluation of conformity tasks for Fibre cement flat sheets under system 1

Tasks		Content of the task	Evaluation of conformity clauses to apply
Tasks under the responsibility of the manufacturer	Factory production control (FPC)	Parameters related to all characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended end use	6.3
	Initial type testing by a notified test laboratory	Release of dangerous substance if relevant	6.2
	Initial type testing by the manufacturer	All characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use except reaction to fire performance and release of dangerous substances, as relevant	6.2
	Further testing of samples taken at factory according to the prescribed test plan	Essential characteristics of Table ZA.1 relevant for the intended use which are declared	6.3
Tasks under the responsibility of the notified certification body	Initial type testing	Reaction to fire performance (Classes A1*, A2*, B*, C*) ^a	6.2
	Initial inspection of factory and of FPC	Parameters related to all characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use, namely reaction to fire	6.3
	Continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of FPC	Parameters related to all characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use, namely reaction to fire	6.3

^a See footnote (*) to Table ZA.2.

Table ZA.3.2 — Assignment of evaluation of conformity tasks for system 3

Tasks		Content of the task	Evaluation of conformity clauses to apply
Tasks for the manufacturer	Factory production control (F.P.C)	Parameters related to all characteristics of Tables ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use	6.3
	Initial type testing by the manufacturer	All characteristics of Tables ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use, i.e. mechanical resistance, water permeability and durability, and other than those shown below for the notified laboratory	6.2
	Initial type testing by the notified lab	Reaction to fire (Classes A1**, A2**, B**, C**, D, E) and dangerous substances	6.2

Table ZA.3.3 — Assignment of evaluation of conformity tasks for system 4

Tasks		Content of the task	Evaluation of conformity clauses to apply
Tasks for the manufacturer	Factory production control (F.P.C)	Parameters related to all characteristics of Tables ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use	6.3
	Initial type testing	All characteristics of Tables ZA.1.1 and/or ZA.1.2 relevant for the intended use, i.e. mechanical resistance, water permeability and durability	6.2

ZA.2.2 EC Declaration of conformity

(In case of products with system 1): When compliance with the conditions of this annex is achieved, the certification body shall draw up a certificate of conformity (i.e. EC certificate of conformity), which entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking. The certificate shall include:

- name, address and identification number of the certification body;
- name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and place of production;

NOTE 1 The manufacturer may also be the person responsible for placing the product onto the EEA market, if he takes responsibility for CE marking.

- description of the product (type, identification, use, etc.);
- provisions to which the product conforms (i.e. Annex ZA of this EN);
- particular conditions applicable to the use of the product (e.g. provisions for use under certain conditions);
- the number of the certificate;
- conditions of validity of the certificate, where applicable;
- name of, and position held by, the person empowered to sign the certificate.

(In case of products under system 3): When compliance with the conditions of this annex is achieved, the manufacturer or his agent established in the EEA shall prepare and retain a declaration of conformity (EC Declaration of conformity), which entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking. This declaration shall include:

- name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and place of production;

NOTE 2 The manufacturer may also be the person responsible for placing the product onto the EEA market, if he takes responsibility for CE marking.

- description of the product (type, identification, use, etc.) and a copy of the information accompanying the CE marking;

NOTE 3 Where some of the information required for the Declaration is already given in the CE marking information, it does not need to be repeated.

- provisions to which the product conforms (i.e. Annex ZA of this EN);
- particular conditions applicable to the use of the product (e.g. provisions for use under certain conditions);
- name and address of the notified laboratory(ies);
- name of, and position held by, the person empowered to sign the declaration on behalf of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

(In case of products under system 4): When compliance with this annex is achieved, the manufacturer or his agent established in the EEA shall prepare and retain a declaration of conformity (EC Declaration of conformity), which entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking. This declaration shall include:

- name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and place of production;

NOTE 4 The manufacturer may also be the person responsible for placing the product onto the EEA market, if he takes responsibility for CE marking.

- description of the product (type, identification, use, etc.) and a copy of the information accompanying the CE marking;

NOTE 5 Where some of the information required for the Declaration is already given in the CE marking information, it does not need to be repeated.

- provisions to which the product conforms (i.e. Annex ZA of this EN);
- particular conditions applicable to the use of the product (e.g. provisions for use under certain conditions);
- name of, and position held by, the person empowered to sign the declaration on behalf of the manufacturer or of his authorised representative.

The above mentioned declaration shall be presented in the official language or languages of the Member State in which the product is to be used.

NOTE 6 From the 1st July 2013 the manufacturer should provide a declaration of performance as requested by the Regulation (EU) N° 305/2011 of 9 March 2011.

ZA.3 CE marking

The manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the EEA is responsible for the affixing of the CE marking. The CE marking symbol to affix shall be in accordance with Directive 93/68/EEC and shall be shown on the accompanying commercial documents (e.g. a delivery note). The following information shall accompany the CE marking symbol:

- name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer;
- the last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed;
- reference to this European Standard (EN 12467) with date of version;
- description of the product: generic name, material, and intended use;
- size (e.g. width or length and thickness), technical Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 and category;
- reaction to fire class (where relevant) or class F.

The “No performance determined” (NPD) option may not be used where the characteristic is subject to a threshold level. Otherwise, the NPD option may be used when and where the characteristic, for a given intended use, is not subject to regulatory requirements in the Member State of destination.

Figure ZA.1 gives an example of the information to be given on the commercial documents, for a sheet intended to be used internally or externally as a wall covering.


	<i>CE marking, consisting of the “CE”-symbol given in Directive 93/68/EEC.</i>
AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, B-1050	<i>Name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer</i>
12	<i>Last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed</i>
EN 12467: 2012	<i>No. of European Standard with date of version</i>
Fibre cement flat sheet for internal and external walls and ceilings NT	<i>Description of product</i>
Width 600 mm, Thickness 6 mm Class 1, Category A Reaction to fire A1 Release Of dangerous substances NPD	<i>Information on Essential Characteristics</i>

Figure ZA.1— Example CE marking information

In addition to any specific information relating to dangerous substances shown above, the component should also be accompanied, when and where required and in the appropriate form, by documentation listing any other legislation on dangerous substances for which compliance is claimed, together with any information required by that legislation.

NOTE 1 European legislation without national derogations need not be mentioned.

NOTE 2 Affixing the CE marking symbol means, if a product is subject to more than one directive, that it complies with all applicable directives.

Bibliography

- [1] EN ISO 9001, *Quality management systems — Requirements (ISO 9001)*
- [2] EN 14964, *Rigid underlays for discontinuous roofing — Definitions and characteristics*

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