

Article

Art.-Nr.	Artikelbezeichnung	Abmaße	Farbe
0.0.715.31	Compound Material HPL 36mm	panel dimension: approx. 2800x1854 mm	white similar to RAL 9016
0.0.716.43	Compound Material HPL 36mm	cut-off: approx. 2700x1754 mm	white similar to RAL 9016

Common Properties

Properties	Unit	Values	Standard
Thickness tolerance of the panel	mm	± 0,7	-
Weight of the panel	kg/m ²	6,34	
heat transmission coefficient of the panel	W/m ² ·K	0,867	DIN EN 13164
Material cover layer	-	HPL high-pressure laminate, white with protective film	-
Cover thickness	mm	2	-
Cover layer	-	UV and weather resistant	-
		Shock and impact resistant	DIN EN 438/2
Material core	-	Polystyrene rigid foam, extruded	-
Core thickness	mm	32	-
Core, thermal conductivity group		035	-
Core, raw density	kg/m ³	32	-
Core	-	Humidity resistant	-
		CFC- and HCFC-free	

Mechanical Properties

Properties	Unit	Values	Standard
Core, compression strength	N/mm ²	0,30	DIN 53421

Handling and storage

Properties	
Handling	<p>Sandwich panels can be cut on vertical or horizontal sawing machines. The tools must be carbide-tipped. To avoid scratching the relevant surface during the cutting process, it is recommended to work with felt pads. Before installation, the elements must be subjected to a visual inspection. Defective or damaged elements must not be installed. During construction work, the panels must be protected from dirt and mechanical damage.</p> <p>Sandwich panels must be installed in a framework construction that meets the requirements. It must be ensured that the frame construction offers sufficient expansion space for the element. They must not come into direct contact with the frame construction at any point. It should be noted that the coefficient of expansion of the cover layers increases or decreases the size of the elements. In addition, the „bimetal effect“ can lead to a slight reversible warping due to building physics. The panel must not be force-fitted and cannot be used to transfer force from the frame. Basically, it must be ensured that the rebate is reliably drained so that no humidity can penetrate via the cut edge. This can be done, for example, by taping off with a vapour diffusion-proof aluminium foil or by silicone sealing. After installation, the protective foil must be removed immediately.</p>
Recommended storage	<p>Sandwich panels must be stored in a closed storage room, protected from humidity, under normal climatic conditions (18-25°C). Store horizontally on a flat surface or pallet. Edges and surfaces that have already been cut must be protected against damage. This applies especially to glossy, colour-coated surfaces. When removing individual elements from the stack, make sure that they are not pulled over the next one and that foreign particles do not damage the surface. During processing, the protective film should remain on the surface. During processing and storage, the pallet or individual elements should be covered, e.g. with a cardboard laid out flat. This protects against humidity and drying out. When storing material on the construction site, humidity in the stack must be prevented. The interposed foam sheeting serves to protect the high-quality surface and must always be reinserted when restacking. Standing humidity between stored panels can lead to deterioration of the surface, which can no longer be removed and permanently damage the quality of the visible surface.</p>

Disposal

Basically, the country-specific laws and regulations regarding waste disposal must be observed.

Cleaning

Rinse the surface with hot water and a soft cloth or sponge. For heavier soiling, use an additional non-abrasive soap solution. Test the cleaning agent on an inconspicuous spot before use. Finally, rinse with clean hot water and dry with an absorbent cloth.

REACH, RoHS

Properties	
Regulation (EG) Nr. 1907/2006 (REACH)	compliant
Regulation 2011/65/EU (RoHS) inkl. EU 2015/863	compliant
silicone	Silicon is not relevant for production, however, minimal contact with silicone-containing lubricants or cleaning agents cannot be completely ruled out when handling and producing our products.

Safety

No special technical protective measures are required for the Compound Material HPL according to DIN 52900

No effects

item HPL table tops are resistant to the following substances and agents. These substances do not alter the surface, even after prolonged exposure (approx. 16 hours).

A

Acetone
Activated carbon
Alum solution
Aldehydes
Alcohols, primary
 secondary
 tertiary
Alcohol, drinks
Ammonia

B

Benzene
Butyl acetate
Butyl alcohol

C

Carbon tetrachloride
Caustic potash
Caustic soda
Citric acid
Coffee
Cyclohexane
Cyclohexanol

E

Ethanol
Ether
Ethyl acetate

F

Fats
Formaldehyde

G

Glycerol
Glycol
Graphite

H

Heptanol
Hexane
Hexanol

I

Ink
Isopropyl

K

Ketone

L

Lipstick

M

Methanol
Milk
Milk acid

N

Nail varnish
Nail varnish remover

O

Octanol
Octyl alcohol
Olive oil

Oleic acid
Organic solvents

P

Paraffins
Paraffin oil
Pentanol
Petroleum spirit
Propanol

S

Soap
Sodium chloride

T

Tartaric acid
Tea
Toluene
Turpentine

U

Urine

W

Water
Watercolours

X

Xylene

Y

Yeasts

No effects with short exposure times

The surfaces of item HPL sheets will not be altered if the substances listed below (especially in liquid or dissolved form) are spilled and if they only act for a short time, i.e. if the sheets are wiped with a wet cloth and then rubbed dry within about 10 - 15 minutes. It must not be forgotten that time (exposure time) is an essential factor for the aggressiveness of even diluted agents towards the HPL surfaces. As the respective diluent evaporates, the concentration of the agents increases over time, and the surfaces of item solid plastics are attacked. This is despite the fact that the concentrations used are usually lower than those given in the following list. Orientation tests are recommended in any case.

A

Amidosulfonic acid up to 10%
Aniline dyes
Arsenic acid up to 10%

B

Boric acid

C

Caustic soda over 10%
Crystal violet (gentian violet)

E

Esbachs Reagent

F

Fette
Formaldehyde
Formic acid over 10%
Fuchsinlösung

G

Grease

H

Hair dye and bleach
Hydrochloric acid up to 10%
Hydrogen peroxide above 3-30% (perhydrol)

I

Inorganic acids up to 10%
Iodine solution
Iron(II) chloride solution
Iron(III) chloride

L

Lacquers and adhesives, chemically curing
Lime remover (descaler)

M

Mercury dichromate
Methylene blue
Millons Reagenz

N

Nitric acid up to 10%
Nylanders Reagent

O

Oxalic acid

P

Phosphoric acid up to 10%
Picric acid
Potash lye over 10%
Potassium chromate
Potassium dichromate
Potassium hydrogen sulfate
Potassium iodide
Potassium permanganate

S

Silver nitrate
Sodium hydrogen sulfate
Sodium hypochlorite
Sodium thiosulfate
Sublimate solution (mercuric chloride solution)
Sulfuric acid up to 10%
Sulfurous acid up to 10%

Strong effects

The following chemicals destroy the tabletop surface and must be removed immediately, as they can leave matt spots and roughness even after a very short exposure time in concentrations above about 10%:

A	I	P
Aminosulphonic acid; Aqua regia Arsenic acid	Inorganic acids, e.g.: Arsenic acid	Phosphoric acid
C	H	S
Chromosulphuric acid	Hydrochloric acid Hydrofluoric acid Hydrogen bromide	Sulphuric acid

Aggressive gases

The frequent exposure to the following aggressive gases and vapours leads to a change in the tabletop surface:

B
Bromine
C
Chlorine
N
Nitrous vapours
S
Sulphur dioxide Sulphuric acid

The above information is based on the current state of our knowledge and does not represent an assurance of properties. The recipient of the product is responsible for observing

existing laws and regulations.

Subject to technical changes, errors excepted.