

# **Technical Construction File**

TCF No.: ECO(13)-537-CPR

Type of Equipment:	Terasun Composite Board(TCB & TSM)
Model No.:	1220*2440 3mm~30mm 1200*3000 3mm~30mm 900*3000 3mm~30mm
Issued Date:	2013-09-13
Brand Name/Trade mark:	
Test standard(s):	EN 12467:2012

### Prepared for:

ZHEJIANG TERASUN AIR DUCT CO., LTD Maren Village, Chongren Industrial Zone, Chongren Town, Shengzhou City, Zhejiang Province, P.R.C.

Prepared by

Shanghai ECO Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Room 721-722, Cimic Plaza,No.800 Shangcheng Road,
Pudong New Zone,Shanghai 200120 P.R.C
Website: http://www.eco-ce.com

## **TEST STANDARD**

#### EN 12467:2012

## Fibre-cement flat sheets — Product specification and test methods

Report

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Testing laboratory

Name. ...... :Shanghai ECO Information Technology Co., Ltd.

New Zone, Shanghai 200120 P.R.C

Testing location .......Room 721-722, Cimic Plaza, No. 800 Shangcheng Road, Pudong

New Zone, Shanghai 200120 P.R.C

Client

Name ......ZHEJIANG TERASUN AIR DUCT CO., LTD

Address .....: Maren Village, Chongren Industrial Zone, Chongren Town,

Shengzhou City, Zhejiang Province, P.R.C.

Manufacturer

Name .....ZHEJIANG TERASUN AIR DUCT CO., LTD

Address .....: Maren Village, Chongren Industrial Zone, Chongren Town,

Shengzhou City, Zhejiang Province, P.R.C.

Test specification

Standard .....: EN 12467:2012

Test procedure :: CE-CPR Procedure deviation .....: N.A.

Non-standard test method .....: N.A.

#### General description

TERASUN Composite board is made through gelling, pressing, and other special techniques and is a new type material renown for stability in performance. It is a light-weight and high-intensity building material which is characterized by convenience in construction, great performance of processes like sawing, nailing without being warped or cracks, in addition, the surface of the board can be painted or covered with tile or wallpaper, not afraid of insects and not self-heating.

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
Composition	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.1.1	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.	Pass. Magnesium sulphate cement, natural fiber or glass fiber.
Appearance and finish	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.1.2	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.	Pass. Grey and Nature.
Classification	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.2	Category A Sheets which are intended for applications where they may be subjected to heat, high moisture and severe frost. 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. Category C Sheets which are intended for internal applications, where they may be subjected to heat and moisture, but not to frost. Category D Sheets for rigid underlayer applications.	Pass. Category A
Groups of sizes	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.2.6	Small size sheets Sheets for which the method of installation includes horizontal overlap. Their dimensions are generally such that their area is < 0,4 m ² and have a length/width relation ≤ 3. Large size sheets Sheets which do not correspond to indicators for small size sheets. Large	Pass. Large size sheets

Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
	sheets may be declared as "small size sheets" provided tolerances for small size sheets apply and are specified in the manufacturer's literature.	
EN 12467:2012	The manufacturer shall specify the	Pass. 1220mm*2440mm
EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.3	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 refers to the maximum thickness.  Sheets are normally available in thickness from 3 mm to 30 mm.	Pass. 3mm~35mm
EN 12467:2012	Tolerances on length and width shall be	
Clause 7.2.3.1	appropriate level. Table 1 — Tolerances on nominal dimensions in accordance with value and level $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Level II.
Clause 5.3.4.2& Clause 7.2.3.2	gauge, taking each reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.  Dimensions in millimetres $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Non-textured sheets
	Clause 5.3.2 EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.4.1& Clause 7.2.3.1  EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.4.2& Clause 7.2.3.2	sheets" provided tolerances for small size sheets apply and are specified in the manufacturer's literature.  EN 12467:2012 The manufacturer shall specify the nominal length and width of the sheets.  EN 12467:2012 The manufacturer shall specify the nominal length and width of the sheets.  For non-textured sheets, the nominal thickness of the sheets, for textured sheets, the nominal thickness refers to the average thickness.  For non-textured sheets, the nominal thickness refers to the maximum thickness.  Sheets are normally available in thickness from 3 mm to 30 mm.  EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.4.1& clause 7.2.3.1  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 appropriate level.  These tolerances are not applicable to oversize sheets.  Avoid taking the measurement over a local deformation which could be considered as a visual defect. Smooth any rough areas.  EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.4.2& Clause 5.3.4.2& Clarry out three measurements with a dial gauge, taking each reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.  For non-textured sheets, tolerances shall be in accordance with Table 2.  Table 2—Tolerances on thickness for non-textured sheets  ### Carry out three measurements with a dial gauge, taking each reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.  For sheets without texture, the maximum difference between extreme values of the

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requi	rements	Test Result
		thickness measurement shall not exceed 10 measured value.		
Straightness of edges	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.5.1& Clause 7.2.3.3	For large size sheets, edges the greatest diedge of the sheet ar stretched from one country the adjacent corner capable of reading to mm.  The tolerances on edges are defined as length of the edged dimensions (length of the in accordance with appropriate level.  Table 4 — Tolerances on	stance between the and a string or wire orner of the panel to with a steel rule an accuracy of 0,5 the straightness of a percentage of the e of the relevant or width), and shall the Table 4 for the	Pass. Level I The tolerances on the straightness of edges is 0.1%.
		Level I 0,1%	Level II	
Squareness of edges  Apparent	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.3.5.2& Clause 7.3.2.4	Place two adjacent comin succession between square keeping one statement on the large arring contact with the strong point.  In this position, mean 0,5 mm the greatest contact with the small report each result.  The tolerances on so shall be in accordance the appropriate level.  Table 5 — Tolerances on Level 1  2 mm/m  The manufacturer shall report each result.	en the arms of the side against the full mand the other side mall arm at least at assure to the nearest distance of the sheet arm of the square.  Quareness of sheets with Table 5, for a squareness of edges  Level II  4 mm/m	Pass. Level I The tolerances on squareness of sheets is 2mm/m.
Apparent density	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.4.2& Clause 7.3.1	The manufacturer shifterature the minimum for each category of shifterature the volume by immersion in water having an equivalent case of immersion in shall be saturated in which the mass of the mas	m apparent density heet. e V of the specimen or another method accuracy. In the water, the specimen vater beforehand.	Pass. The density is 0.9~ 1.2g/cm <sup>3</sup> .

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
Moisture movement	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.4.3 & Clause 7.3.7& Annex C	after drying it in a ventilated oven maintained at 100 °C to 105 °C for 24 h. The apparent density is given by the formula: $d = \frac{m}{V}$ When tested in accordance with the method specified in 7.3.1 the density shall be not less than this value. Condition specimens at $(30\pm2)$ % relative humidity at a temperature of $(23\pm2)$ °C until the weight loss or gain during a 24 h period is not greater than 0,1 % of the specimen weight. Remove specimens from the conditioning chamber and immediately measure their lengths and weights and record these values. Replace the specimens in conditioning chamber and increase the humidity to $(90\pm5)$ %, maintaining temperature at $(23\pm2)$ °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.	Pass. Less than 0.25%.
Mechanical characteristics  – Bending strength	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.4.4 & Clause 7.3.2	Arrange the test piece with the underside 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	Pass. Bending Strength: Transverse≥ 10.3N/mm² Vertical≥ 8.5N/mm² Class 2.

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
Water impermeability	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.4.5 & Clause 7.3.3	thickness at two points, either before breaking along the loading line or after breaking along the broken edge as shown in Figure 4. The modulus of rupture MOR, in megapascals, for each breaking load direction is given by the formula: $ MOR = \frac{3Fl_s}{2be^2} $ 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.	Pass. There is no instance any formation of drops of water.
Freeze-thaw	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.5.2 & Clause 7.4.1	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 $(-20 \pm 4)$ °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 $(20 \pm 4)$ °C within 1 h to 2 h and hold at this temperature for a further 1 h.	Pass. No distortion after 100 repeated cycles of freezing and thawing. The ratio R <sub>L</sub> is 0.87.

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requ	irements	Test Result
Heat-rain	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.5.3 & Clause 7.4.2	(freezing and thaw the specimens to er of the conducting freezer or water in the The temperature of the water.  Each freeze/thaw between 4 h and 6 h h maximum may be during which the stored in water at 20 When tested in accafter 100 freeze-thaw A and 25 cycles for the ratio RL as define not less than 0,75.  Fix the specimens accordance with recommendations and edge fixing distanced spacing between specified;  -include all water attachments normally include joints in both Subject the assemble cycle in accordance with recommendations and edge fixing distanced spacing between specified;  -include all water attachments normally include joints in both Subject the assemble cycle in accordance water spray  Pause  Total cycle  Repeat all steps  When tested in accafter 50 heat-rain cycle and 25 cycles for Cafter Such at the cycle in accordance water spray  Pause  Total cycle  Repeat all steps  When tested in accafter 50 heat-rain cycle and 25 cycles for Cafter Such at the cycle in accordance in the cycle in the cycle in accordance in the cy	cordance with 7.4.1, w cycles for Category r Category B and D, led in 7.4.1.4 shall be to the test frame in the manufacturer's led the following: e-minimum specified; fixings-maximum proofing and other the directions. It is specified; the directions of the test with Table 11:    Duration	Pass. After 50 heat-rain cycles, any visible cracks, delamination, warping and bowing and other defects in the sheets are not to affect their performance in use.

Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
		(b) Warping and bowing are visually assessed.	
Warm water	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.5.4 & Clause 7.3.5	Immerse the 10 specimens of the second lot in water at $(60 \pm 2)$ °C saturated with product of the same composition, for $(56 \pm 2)$ 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. After 56 days at 60 °C, the ratio $R_L$ as defined in 7.3.5.4 shall be not less than 0.75.	Pass. The ratio R <sub>L</sub> is not less than 0.75.
Soak-dry	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.5.5& Clause 7.3.6	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 hours 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 laboratory atmosphere for 7 days.  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 RL as defined in 7.3.6.4 shall be not less than 0,75.	Pass. After 50 cycles,t the ratio R <sub>L</sub> is not less than 0.75.
Reaction to fire	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.6.1& Clause 7.5	Sheets 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.	Pass. Class A
Release of dangerous substances	EN 12467:2012 Clause 5.6.2	For products containing substance(s) defined in Council Directive 76/769/EEC, the content shall be declared by the manufacturer. This	Pass. It does NOT contain any Toxic ingredients,

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Test Property	Test Method	Test Principle / Requirements	Test Result
		applies to substances contained in the original formulation or created during the manufacturing process. In addition see Annex ZA.	Formaldehyde

## A.1 Photos

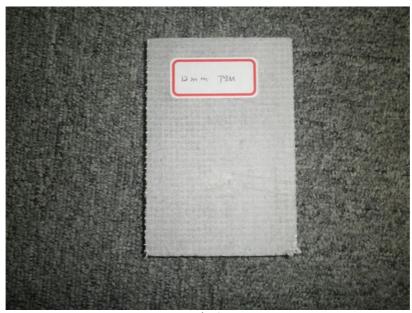


Fig.1



Fig.2