



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 13171:2002**  
**01-marec-2002**

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**Toplotnoizolacijski proizvodi za stavbe – Proizvodi iz lesnih vlaken (WF) -  
Specifikacija**

Thermal insulating products for buildings - Factory made wood fibre (WF) products -  
Specification

Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Holzfasern  
(WF) - Spezifikation

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en fibres de bois  
(WF) - Spécification

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91.100.60 Thermal and sound insulating materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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## Thermal insulating products for buildings - Factory made wood fibre (WF) products - Specification

Produits isolants thermiques pour le bâtiment - Produits manufacturés en fibres de bois (WF) - Spécification

Wärmedämmstoffe für Gebäude - Werkmäßig hergestellte Produkte aus Holzfasern (WF) - Spezifikation

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 April 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	3
1 Scope.....	4
2 Normative references.....	4
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms.....	5
4 Requirements.....	8
5 Test methods.....	14
6 Designation code.....	16
7 Evaluation of conformity.....	16
8 Marking and labelling.....	17
Annex A (normative) Determination of the declared values of thermal resistance and thermal conductivity.....	18
Annex B (normative) Factory production control.....	20
Annex C (informative) Additional properties.....	22
Annex D (informative) Examples for the determination of the declared values of thermal resistance and thermal conductivity for a product or a product group.....	23
Annex ZA (informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive.....	25
Bibliography.....	30
<b>Tables</b>	<u>SIST EN 13171:2002</u>
<a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/821eac9b-30c7-4724-9fd6-b03499cb09a1/sist-en-13171-2002">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/821eac9b-30c7-4724-9fd6-b03499cb09a1/sist-en-13171-2002</a>	
Table 1 – Level and classes for thickness tolerances.....	9
Table 2 – Classes of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity.....	10
Table 3 – Levels for compressive stress or compressive strength.....	10
Table 4 – Levels for tensile strength perpendicular to faces.....	11
Table 5 – Levels for short term water absorption by partial immersion.....	11
Table 6 – Levels for dynamic stiffness.....	12
Table 7 – Classes for thickness tolerances.....	12
Table 8 – Levels for compressibility.....	12
Table 9 – Test methods, test specimens and conditions.....	15
Table A.1 – Values for $k$ for one sided 90 % tolerance interval with a confidence level of 90 %.....	19
Table B.1 – Minimum product testing frequencies.....	20
Table B.2 - Minimum product testing frequencies for the reaction to fire characteristics.....	21
Table C.1 – Test methods, test specimens, conditions and minimum testing frequencies.....	22
Table D.1 – $\lambda$ test results.....	23
Table D.2 – $R$ test results.....	24
Table ZA.1 – Relevant clauses.....	26
Table ZA.2.1 – Systems of attestation of conformity of factory made products for any intended use	27
Table ZA.2.2 – Systems of attestation of conformity of factory made products for uses subject to regulations on reaction to fire.....	27
Table ZA.3 – Example CE marking information.....	29

## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 "Thermal insulating materials and products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 November 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2003.

This European Standard 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 standard.

This European Standard contains five annexes:

Annex A (normative)	Determination of the declared values of thermal resistance and thermal conductivity;
Annex B (normative)	Factory production control;
Annex C (informative)	Additional properties;
Annex D (informative)	Examples for the determination of the declared values of thermal resistance and thermal conductivity for a product or a product group;
Annex ZA (informative)	Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive.

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This European Standard is one of a series of standards for insulation products used in buildings, but this standard may be used in other areas where appropriate.

In pursuance of Resolution BT 20/1993 revised, CEN/TC 88 have proposed defining the standards listed below as a package of European Standards, setting 21 months after availability as the date of withdrawal (dow) of national standards which conflict with the European Standards of this package.

The package of standards comprises the following group of interrelated standards for the specifications of factory made thermal insulation products, all of which come within the scope of CEN/TC 88:

EN 13162, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made mineral wool (MW) products – Specification.*

EN 13163, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of expanded polystyrene (EPS) – Specification.*

EN 13164, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) – Specification.*

EN 13165, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PUR) products – Specification.*

EN 13166, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of phenolic foam (PF) – Specification.*

EN 13167, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made cellular glass (CG) products – Specification.*

EN 13168, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made wood wool (WW) products – Specification.*

EN 13169, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of expanded perlite (EPB) – Specification.*

EN 13170, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of expanded cork (ICB) – Specification.*

EN 13171, *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made wood fibre (WF) products – Specification.*

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made wood fibre products, with or without facings or coatings, which are used for the thermal insulation of buildings<sup>1)</sup>. The products are manufactured in the form of rolls, batts, felts, boards or slabs.

This standard describes product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling.

Products covered by this standard are also used in prefabricated thermal insulation systems and composite panels; the performance of systems incorporating these products is not covered.

This standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The classes and levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards.

Products with a declared thermal resistance lower than 0,50 m<sup>2</sup>·K/W or a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,070 W/(m·K) at 10 °C are not covered by this standard.

This standard does not cover in situ insulation products and products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

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## 2 Normative references

SIST EN 13171:2002

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This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN ISO 354:1993/A1, *Acoustics – Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room – Amendment 1: Test specimen mountings for sound absorption tests (ISO 354:1985/AMD 1:1997)*.

EN 822, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of length and width*.

EN 823, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of thickness*.

EN 824, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of squareness*.

EN 825, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of flatness*.

EN 826, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of compression behaviour*.

EN 1602, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of the apparent density*.

EN 1603, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 °C/50 % relative humidity)*.

EN 1604:1997, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions*.

EN 1606, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of compressive creep*.

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<sup>1)</sup> Wood fibre products for applications other than thermal insulation are covered by EN 316, *Wood fibre boards- Definition, classification and symbols*.

EN 1607, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces.*

EN 1608, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces.*

EN 1609, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion.*

prEN ISO 9229, *Thermal insulation – Definitions of terms (ISO/DIS 9229:1997).*

EN ISO 11654, *Acoustics – Sound absorbers for use in buildings – Rating of sound absorption (ISO 11654:1997).*

prEN ISO 11925-2, *Reaction to fire tests for building products – Part 2: Ignitability when subjected to direct impingement of flame (ISO/DIS 11925-2:1998).*

EN 12086:1997, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of water vapour transmission properties.*

EN 12431, *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of thickness for floating floor insulation products.*

EN 12524:2000, *Building materials and products – Hygrothermal properties - Tabulated design values.*

prEN 12667, *Thermal performance of building materials and products – Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods – Products of high and medium thermal resistance.*

EN 12939, *Thermal performance of building materials and products – Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods – Thick products of high and medium thermal resistance.*

EN 13172:2001, *Thermal insulating products – Evaluation of conformity.*

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prEN 13501-1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using test data from reaction to fire test.*

prEN ISO 13823:2000, *Reaction to fire tests for building products – Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item.*

EN 29052-1, *Acoustics – Determination of dynamic stiffness – Part 1: Materials used under floating floors in dwellings (ISO 9052-1:1989).*

EN 29053, *Acoustics – Determination of airflow resistance (ISO 5053:1991).*

ISO 12491, *Statistical methods for quality control of building materials and components.*

### **3 Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms**

#### **3.1 Terms and definitions**

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

##### **3.1.1 Terms and definitions as given in prEN ISO 9229**

###### **3.1.1.1**

###### **wood fibre products**

insulation products manufactured from wood fibres with or without the addition of bonding agents and/or additives. Mechanically bonded products are also included within this definition

###### **3.1.1.2**

###### **mat**

flexible fibrous insulation product supplied rolled or flat, which may be faced but not enclosed

### 3.1.1.3

#### **batt**

portion of a mat in the form of a rectangular piece, generally between 1 m and 3 m in length, and usually supplied flat or folded

### 3.1.1.4

#### **felt**

mechanically and/or binder bonded insulation product

### 3.1.1.5

#### **roll**

insulation product supplied in the form of a spirally wound cylinder

### 3.1.1.6

#### **lamella roll**

strips of wood fibre boards, bonded to a flexible facing, supplied in a bound, which leads to a continuous insulating layer, when the roll is unrolled

### 3.1.1.7

#### **board; slab**

rigid or semi-rigid (insulation) product of rectangular shape and cross section in which the thickness is uniform and substantially smaller than the other dimensions

NOTE Boards are usually more rigid than slabs. They may also be supplied in tapered form.

## 3.1.2 Additional terms and definitions

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### 3.1.2.1

#### **level**

the given value which is the upper or lower limit of a requirement. The level is given by the declared value of the characteristic concerned. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/821eac9b-30c7-4724-9fd6-b03499cb09a1/sist-en-13171-2002>

### 3.1.2.2

#### **class**

a combination of two levels of the same property between which the performance shall fall

## 3.2 Symbols, units and abbreviated terms

Symbols and units used in this standard:

$\alpha_p$	is the practical sound absorption coefficient	—
$\alpha_w$	is the weighted sound absorption coefficient	—
$b$	is the width	mm
$c$	is the compressibility	mm
$d$	is the thickness	mm
$d_B$	is the thickness under a load of 2 kPa after removal of an additional load of 48 kPa	mm
$d_L$	is the thickness under a load of 250 Pa	mm
$d_N$	is the nominal thickness of the product	mm
$d_S$	is the thickness of the test specimen	mm
$\Delta\varepsilon_b$	is the relative change in width	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_d$	is the relative change in thickness	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_l$	is the relative change in length	%
$\Delta\varepsilon_s$	is the relative change in flatness	mm/m
$F_p$	is the compressive force at critical point	kN
$k$	is a factor related to the number of test results available	—



$l$	is the length	mm
$\lambda_{90/90}$	is the 90 % fractile with a confidence level of 90 % for the thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
$\lambda_D$	is the declared thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
$\lambda_i$	is one test result of thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
$\lambda_{\text{mean}}$	is the mean thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
$\mu$	is the water vapour diffusion resistance factor	–
$n$	is the number of test results	–
$R_{90/90}$	is the 90 % fractile with a confidence level of 90 % for the thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·K/W
$R_D$	is the declared thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·K/W
$R_i$	is one test result of thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·K/W
$R_{\text{mean}}$	is the mean thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·K/W
$\rho_a$	is the apparent density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
$S_b$	is the deviation from squareness on length and width	mm/m
$S_{\text{max}}$	is the deviation from flatness	mm
$s_R$	is the estimate of the standard deviation of the thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·K/W
$s_\lambda$	is the estimate of the standard deviation of the thermal conductivity	W/(m·K)
$s'$	is the dynamic stiffness	MN/m <sup>3</sup>
$\sigma_c$	is the declared compressive stress	kPa
$\sigma_{10}$	is the compressive stress at 10 % deformation	kPa
$\sigma_m$	is the compressive strength	kPa
$\sigma_{\text{mt}}$	is the tensile strength perpendicular to faces	kPa
$\sigma_t$	is the tensile strength parallel to faces	kPa
$W_p$	is the short-term water absorption	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
$X_0$	is the initial deformation after 60 s from the beginning of loading	mm
$X_{\text{ct}}$	is the compressive creep	mm
$X_t$	is the deformation at time $t$ (total thickness reduction)	mm
$Z$	is the water vapour resistance	m <sup>2</sup> ·h·Pa/mg

AF	is the symbol of the declared level of airflow resistance
AP	is the symbol of the declared level of practical sound absorption coefficient
AW	is the symbol of the declared level of weighted sound absorption coefficient
CC( $i_1/i_2$ mm,y)	$\sigma_c$ is the symbol of the declared level for compressive creep
CP	is the symbol of the declared level for compressibility
CS(10\Y)	is the symbol of the declared level for compressive stress or strength
DS(T+)	is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability at specified temperature
DS(TH)	is the symbol of the declared value for dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity
MU	is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour diffusion resistance factor
SD	is the symbol of the declared level of dynamic stiffness
T	is the symbol of the declared class for thickness tolerances
TR	is the symbol of the declared level for tensile strength perpendicular to faces
WS	is the symbol of the declared level for short term water absorption
Z	is the symbol of the declared value for water vapour resistance

Abbreviated terms used in this standard:

WF	is <b>Wood Fibre</b>
ITT	is <b>Initial Type Test</b>

## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 General

Product properties shall be assessed in accordance with clause 5. To comply with this standard, products shall meet the requirements of 4.2, and the requirements of 4.3 as appropriate.

NOTE Information on additional properties is given in annex C.

One test result for a product property is the average of the measured values on the number of test specimens given in Table 9.

### 4.2 For all applications

#### 4.2.1 Thermal resistance and thermal conductivity

Thermal resistance and thermal conductivity shall be based upon measurements carried out in accordance with prEN 12667 or EN 12939 for thick products.

The thermal resistance and thermal conductivity shall be determined in accordance with annex A and declared by the manufacturer according to the following:

- the reference mean temperature shall be 10 °C;
- the measured values shall be expressed with three significant figures;
- the thermal resistance,  $R_D$ , shall always be declared. The thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_D$ , shall be declared where possible;
- the declared thermal resistance,  $R_D$ , and the declared thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_D$ , shall be given as limit values representing at least 90 % of the production, determined with a confidence level of 90 %;
- the value of thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_{90/90}$ , shall be rounded upwards to the nearest 0,001 W/(m·K) and declared as  $\lambda_D$  in levels with steps of 0,001 W/(m·K);
- the declared thermal resistance,  $R_D$ , shall be calculated from the nominal thickness,  $d_N$ , and the corresponding thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_{90/90}$ ;
- the value of thermal resistance,  $R_{90/90}$ , when calculated from the nominal thickness,  $d_N$ , and the corresponding declared thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_{90/90}$ , shall be rounded upwards to the nearest 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>·K/W, and declared in levels with steps of 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>·K/W;
- the value of  $R_{90/90}$ , for those products for which only the thermal resistance is measured directly, shall be rounded downwards to the nearest 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>·K/W and declared as  $R_D$  in levels with steps of 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>·K/W.

Examples of the determination of the declared values of thermal resistance,  $R_D$ , and the thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_D$ , are given in annex D.

#### 4.2.2 Length and width

Length,  $l$ , and width,  $b$ , shall be determined in accordance with EN 822. No test result shall deviate from the nominal values by more than the following:

- ± 2 % for length (for rolls, matts and felts no upper limit),
- ± 1,5 % for width.

### 4.2.3 Thickness

Thickness,  $d$ , for products not intended for floating floors shall be determined in accordance with EN 823 under a load of  $(250 \pm 5)$  Pa. No test result shall deviate from the nominal thickness,  $d_N$ , by more than the tolerances given in Table 1 for the labelled level or class.

**Table 1 – Level and classes for thickness tolerances**

Level or class	Tolerances	
T1	–5 mm	+15 % or +15 mm <sup>a</sup>
T2	–4 mm	+10 % or +10 mm <sup>a</sup>
T3	–3 mm	+5 % or +5 mm <sup>a</sup>
T4	–1 mm	+3 mm
<sup>a</sup> Whichever gives the smallest numerical tolerance		

This test shall not be performed when the tests described in 4.3.10 are used.

### 4.2.4 Squareness

Squareness shall be determined in accordance with EN 824. The deviation from squareness on length and width,  $S_b$ , of boards and slabs shall not exceed 5 mm/m.

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### 4.2.5 Flatness

Flatness shall be determined in accordance with EN 825. The deviation from flatness, of boards and slabs,  $S_{max}$ , shall not exceed 6 mm.

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### 4.2.6 Dimensional stability

#### 4.2.6.1 Dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions

Dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 °C/50 % relative humidity) shall be determined in accordance with EN 1603. The relative changes in length,  $\Delta\epsilon_l$  and width,  $\Delta\epsilon_b$ , shall not exceed 0,5 % and in thickness,  $\Delta\epsilon_d$ , 1 %. The relative change in flatness,  $\Delta\epsilon_s$ , shall not exceed 1 mm/m.

#### 4.2.6.2 Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions

Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions shall be determined in accordance with EN 1604, the test shall be carried out after storage for 48 h at  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and  $(90 \pm 5)$  % relative humidity. The test specimens shall then be reconditioned at  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and  $(50 \pm 5)$  % relative humidity for 24 h. The relative changes in length,  $\Delta\epsilon_l$ , width,  $\Delta\epsilon_b$ , and in thickness,  $\Delta\epsilon_d$ , shall not exceed 1 %.

This test shall not be performed when the more severe test, described in 4.3.2.2, is used.

### 4.2.7 Tensile strength parallel to faces

Tensile strength parallel to faces,  $\sigma_t$ , shall be determined in accordance with EN 1608. For handling purposes, products shall have a tensile strength parallel to faces of 10 kPa.

The test is not necessary for faced products or if one of the tests is carried out in accordance 4.3.3 or 4.3.4.

### 4.2.8 Reaction to fire

Reaction to fire classification (Euroclasses) shall be determined in accordance with prEN 13501-1.

### 4.3 For specific applications

#### 4.3.1 General

If there is no requirement for a property, described in 4.3, for a product in use, then the property does not need to be determined and declared by the manufacturer.

#### 4.3.2 Dimensional stability under specified conditions

##### 4.3.2.1 Dimensional stability at specified temperature

Dimensional stability at specified temperature shall be determined in accordance with EN 1604:1997, 7.3. The test shall be carried out after storage for 48 h at  $(60 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ . The test specimens shall then be reconditioned at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  relative humidity for 24 h. The relative changes in length,  $\Delta\epsilon_l$ , width,  $\Delta\epsilon_b$ , shall not exceed 0,5 %, the relative changes in thickness,  $\Delta\epsilon_d$ , shall not exceed 1 %.

##### 4.3.2.2 Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions

Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions shall be determined in accordance with EN 1604 and the conditions given in Table 2. The test specimens shall then be reconditioned at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  for 24 h. The relative changes in length,  $\Delta\epsilon_l$ , width,  $\Delta\epsilon_b$  and thickness,  $\Delta\epsilon_d$ , shall not exceed the values given in Table 2 for the declared class.

**Table 2 – Classes of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity**

Class	Conditions	Requirement
DS (70,-) 1	48 h, 70 °C	$\leq 1 \%$
DS (70,-) 2	48 h, 70 °C	$\leq 2 \%$
DS (70,-) 3	48 h, 70 °C	$\leq 3 \%$
DS (70, 90) 1	48 h, 70 °C, 90 %	$\leq 1 \%$
DS (70, 90) 2	48 h, 70 °C, 90 %	$\leq 2 \%$
DS (70, 90) 3	48 h, 70 °C, 90 %	$\leq 3 \%$

#### 4.3.3 Compressive stress or compressive strength

Compressive stress at 10 % deformation,  $\sigma_{10}$ , or the compressive strength,  $\sigma_m$ , shall be determined in accordance with EN 826. No test result for either the compressive stress at 10 % deformation,  $\sigma_{10}$ , or the compressive strength,  $\sigma_m$ , whichever is the smaller, shall be less than the value, given in Table 3, for the declared level.

**Table 3 – Levels for compressive stress or compressive strength**

Level	Requirement kPa
CS(10\Y)5	$\geq 5,0$
CS(10\Y)10	$\geq 10$
CS(10\Y)20	$\geq 20$
CS(10\Y)40	$\geq 40$
CS(10\Y)70	$\geq 70$
CS(10\Y)100	$\geq 100$

#### 4.3.4 Tensile strength perpendicular to faces

Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces,  $\sigma_{mt}$ , shall be determined in accordance with EN 1607. No test result shall be less than the value given in Table 4 for the declared level.