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High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) — Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) —

Part 6: Classification and specifications for exterior-grade compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater

*Stratifiés décoratifs haute pression (HPL, HPDL) — Plaques à base de résines thermodurcissables
(communément appelées stratifiés) —*

*Partie 6: Classification et spécifications des stratifiés compacts pour usage en extérieur d'épaisseur égale
ou supérieure à 2 mm*

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 ISO/DIS 4586-6

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4586-6:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- correction of errors due to typographical, formatting, and omission issues.

A list of all parts in the ISO 4586 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Exterior-grade compact laminates are characterized by their high tensile strength, high impact resistance, thermal shock resistance, and resistance to weather and corrosion. They are available in a variety of decorative colours, with high resistance to colour change and aging in outdoor applications. When they are self-supporting exterior-grade compact laminates are ready for installation, and only require cutting to size, drilling, etc. to suit the application.

In an effort to harmonize ISO 4586 with other high-pressure decorative laminate standards, multiple methods may be published that demonstrate similar properties. In these instances, the same test method title is given and is annotated as either “Method A” or “Method B”. This is the case in the following tests: Edge squareness — 8/9, Dry heat — 17/18 Dimensional stability at elevated temperatures — 19/20, Dimensional stability at ambient temperature — 21/22, Staining — 30/31, Lightfastness — 32/33, Formability — 36/37, and Blistering — 38/39. In these instances, either method may be utilized in testing. Compliance to both methods is not required. While these tests are similar they are by no means identical and results of one method do not necessarily correspond to the results of the accompanying test. In these situations, it is intended that the documentation in specific parts of ISO 4586 for performance requirements be consulted. Each specific method has performance requirements particular to that method for individual grades of high-pressure decorative laminate.

This document has been harmonized with EN 438-6 whenever possible.

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High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) — Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) —

Part 6: Classification and specifications for exterior-grade compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater

1 Scope

This document applies to exterior-grade compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater. It specifies requirements for standard and flame-retardant laminates intended for use under outdoor weather conditions such as direct sunlight, rain, and frost. Two levels of performance are specified; one for moderate exterior conditions, and the other for severe exterior conditions.

ISO 4586-2 specifies the methods of test relevant to this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 178, *Plastics — Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*

ISO 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

ISO 4586-2:2018, *High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) — Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) — Part 2: Determination of properties*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 high-pressure decorative laminate HPL HPDL

sheet consisting of layers of cellulosic fibrous material (normally paper) impregnated with thermosetting resins and bonded together by the *high pressure process* (3.2)

Note 1 to entry: This is a general definition of high-pressure decorative laminate(s). More specific product definitions can be found in ISO 4586-3 to ISO 4586-8.

Note 2 to entry: The surface layer(s) on one or both sides, having decorative colours or designs, are typically impregnated with melamine based resins. The core layers are typically impregnated with phenolic based resins.

Note 3 to entry: The back of the sheet(s) may be made suitable for adhesive bonding to a substrate.

3.2 high-pressure process

simultaneous application of heat (temperature ≥ 120 °C) and high specific pressure (≥ 5 MPa), to provide flowing and subsequent curing of the thermosetting resins to obtain a homogeneous non-porous material with increased density ($\geq 1,35$ g/cm³), and with the required surface finish

3.3 surface layer

upper decorative layer consisting in one or more sheets of fibrous material (usually paper) impregnated with aminoplastic thermosetting resins (usually melamine based resins) or other curable resins or other decorative design surfaces such as metal foils, wood-veneers, and textiles, etc. which are not necessarily treated with thermosetting resin

3.4 core layer

fibrous material (usually paper) impregnated with thermosetting resins (usually phenolic based resins) or other curable resins, possibly reinforced by metal layer(s) or metal mesh(es) and others which are not necessarily treated with thermosetting resin

4 Material types and classification system

Exterior-grade compact laminates are defined using the three letter classification system shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Classification system

First letter	Second letter	Third letter
E (Exterior grade)	G (Moderate use) or D (Severe use)	S (Standard grade) or F (Flame-retardant grade)

For example an exterior-grade flame-retardant HPL for severe outdoor conditions is specified as HPL/ISO 4586-6/EDF.

Laminate grades EGS and EGF are intended for moderate outdoor conditions, for example applications involving medium term exposure to average levels of sunlight and weathering.

Laminate grades EDS and EDF are intended for severe outdoor conditions, for example applications involving long term exposure to strong sunlight and weather.

5 Requirements

5.1 Compliance

Exterior-grade compact laminate types EGS, EGF, EDS and EDF shall meet all appropriate requirements specified in 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4. This applies to both full-size sheets and cut-to-size panels.

5.2 Inspection requirements

5.2.1 General

Inspection shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 4586-2:2018, Clause 4 at a distance of 0,75 m to 1,5 m.

5.2.2 Colour and pattern

When inspected in daylight or D65 standard illuminant and again under tungsten illuminant A, there shall be no significant difference between the corresponding colour reference sample held by the supplier and the specimen under test.

Where colour and surface finish are critical, it is recommended that sheets be checked for colour and surface finish compatibility before fabrication or installation.

5.2.3 Surface finish

When inspected at different viewing angles, there shall be no significant difference between the corresponding surface-finish reference sample held by the supplier and the specimen under test.

Where colour and surface finish are critical, it is recommended that sheets be checked for colour and surface finish compatibility before fabrication or installation.

5.2.4 Visual inspection

5.2.4.1 General

The following inspection requirements are intended as a general guide, indicating the minimum acceptable quality for each decorative face of a laminate supplied as a full-size sheet.

Cut-to-size panels and certain applications involving full-size sheets may call for special quality requirements which can be negotiated between supplier and purchaser. In such cases, the following requirements may be used as a basis for agreement.

It should be noted that only a small percentage of sheets in a batch (the level to be agreed with the customer) should contain defects of the minimum acceptable level.

It may be agreed between purchaser and supplier that the visual quality standard applies to one decorative face only.

5.2.4.2 Surface quality

The following surface defects are permissible.

- Dirt, spots and similar surface defects.

The admissible size of such defects is based on a maximum contamination area equivalent to 2,0 mm²/m² of laminate and is proportional to the sheet size under inspection.

The total admissible area of contamination may be concentrated in one spot or dispersed over an unlimited amount of smaller defects: