

FibraPan® NAF

TECHNICAL DATA

| PROPERTIES | TEST METHOD | UNITS | THICKNESSES mm | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2.5 | 2.6-4 | >4-6 | >6-9 | >9-12 | >12-19 | >19-30 |
| Density (*) | EN 323:1993 | kg/m³ | 860 | 860-835 | 835-820 | 820-800 | 800-770 | 770-750 | 750-695 |
| Internal Bond | EN 319:1993 | N/mm² | 1,2 | 1,0 | 0,90 | 0,80 | 0,70 | 0,60 | 0,55 |
| Thickness Swelling 24h | EN 317:1993 | % | 35 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Bending Strength | EN 310:1993 | N/mm² | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 |
| Modulus of Elasticity | EN 310:1993 | N/mm² | --- | --- | 2700 | 2700 | 2600 | 2500 | 2300 |
| Surface Soundness | EN 311:2002 | N/mm² | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | >1.2 | >1.2 | >1.2 |
| Dimensional Movement Length/Width | EN 318:2002 | % | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 |
| Dimensional Movement Thickness | EN 318:2002 | % | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Surface Absorption (two Faces) | EN 382-1:1993 | mm | >150 | >150 | >150 | >150 | >150 | >150 | >150 |
| Grit Content | ISO 3340:1976 | % Weight | ≤ 0.05 | ≤ 0,05 | ≤ 0,05 | ≤ 0,05 | ≤ 0,05 | ≤ 0,05 | ≤ 0,05 |
| Moisture Content | EN 322:1993 | % | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 | 7+/-3 |

TOLERANCE ON NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

| PROPERTIES | TEST METHOD | UNITS | THICKNESSES mm | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | 2.5 | 2.6-4 | >4-6 | >6-9 | >9-12 | >12-19 | >19-30 |
| Thicknesses | EN 324-1:1993 | mm | +/-0,15 | +/-0,15 | +/-0,15 | +/-0,20 | +/-0,20 | +/-0,20 | +/-0,20 |
| Lenght & Width | EN 324-1:1993 | mm | - | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm | +/-2 mm/m, máx 5mm |
| Squareness | EN 324-2:1993 | mm/m | +/-2 | +/-2 | +/-2 | +/-2 | +/-2 | +/-2 | +/-2 |
| Edge Straightness | EN 324-2:1993 | mm/m | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 | +/-1,5 |

(*) Values to be considered as a rough guide only.

These physical-mechanical values comply with upon the values established in European standard EN 622-5:2009, Table 3. - Requirements for general-purpose boards for use in dry conditions (Type MDF).

CWFT: Reaction to fire classification without the need of testing, according to European Commission Decision 2007/348/EC.

Product with very low formaldehyde emission ≤ 0.05 ppm (≤ 0.062 mg/m³) measured under European Standard EN 717-1:2004 that complies with the specifications of Class E1 defined in the EN 622-1:2003 European Standard.

This product holds NAF (No Added Formaldehyde) exemption from the California Air Resources Board (CARB2) and the US EPA TSCA Title VI.

This product is manufactured using formaldehyde-free resins (NAF).

Reports and certificates relating to this product are available upon request.

Handling/Storage Recommendations:

Boards should always be stored under cover and on a flat surface.

Optimal storage conditions are 65% humidity; avoid environments that are either too dry or too damp.

Under no circumstances should there be direct contact with water.

Spacers must always be vertically aligned.

Under no circumstances should boards be stacked more than 4 high.

If the packaging is damaged during handling, it must be re-packaged to ensure the product's proper preservation.

Failure to observe the stated stacking conditions, as well as changes in humidity or temperature in warehouses or processing areas, can lead to irreversible distortion and warping.

Wood used by Finsa in the production of fibreboards (MDF) is a mixture primarily of pine and eucalyptus. Particleboard production also uses a mixture primarily of pine and eucalyptus, with the addition of recycled wood from diverse species. All wood is obtained in accordance with PEFC and FSC chain of custody requirements, and in compliance with EUTR/EUDR regulations.

It is the duty and responsibility of the end user to evaluate, in accordance with relevant local health and safety regulations, all risks presented to any persons involved in processing/transforming/handling the materials. A detailed plan of procedure and necessary checks must be in place to ensure preventive measures are appropriately enforced to minimise all risk; eg. manual handling, dust extraction if cutting/sanding/machining, use of PPE,



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etc.