

Australian/New Zealand Standard®

Plastic roof and wall cladding materials— Methods of test

Method 10: Determination of surface distortion (oil canning)

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a method for determining the surface distortion of uPVC wall cladding materials.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS

4256 Plastic roof and wall cladding materials

4256.4 Part 4: Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) wall cladding boards

3 PRINCIPLE Resistance to surface distortion (also known as oil canning) is measured by application of heat to specimens of uPVC wall cladding sheets.

4 APPARATUS The following apparatus is required:

- (a) Radiant heat rod(s) of a minimum length of 1800 mm and a minimum output of 2000 W per metre.
- (b) Power input controller.
- (c) Pyrometer (°C), accurate to 0.5°C.
- (d) Heat sensing element, accurate to 0.5°C.
- (e) Test specimen mounting frame (refer to Table 1 and Figure 1).
- (f) Straightedge, at least 1 m long.
- (g) Ruler, accurate to 0.5 mm.

TABLE 1
TEST SPECIMEN MOUNTING FRAME

Cladding	Frame
Type A	Radiata pine frame (with suitable bracing) of sufficient height to mount three cladding boards. Frame to be of 90 × 45 mm studs at 600 mm spacing.
Type B	Plywood sheet 2400 mm long by 25 mm thick, of sufficient height to mount three cladding boards

NOTES:

1 Type A and Type B cladding are defined in AS/NZS 4256.4.

2 Bracing is provided to prevent frame racking during testing.

5 TEST SPECIMEN The test specimen shall comprise three lengths of wall cladding material, each two metres long. (Refer to Figure 1.) Where cladding includes additional insulation as an integral part of the sheet, the insulation shall be removed for this test.

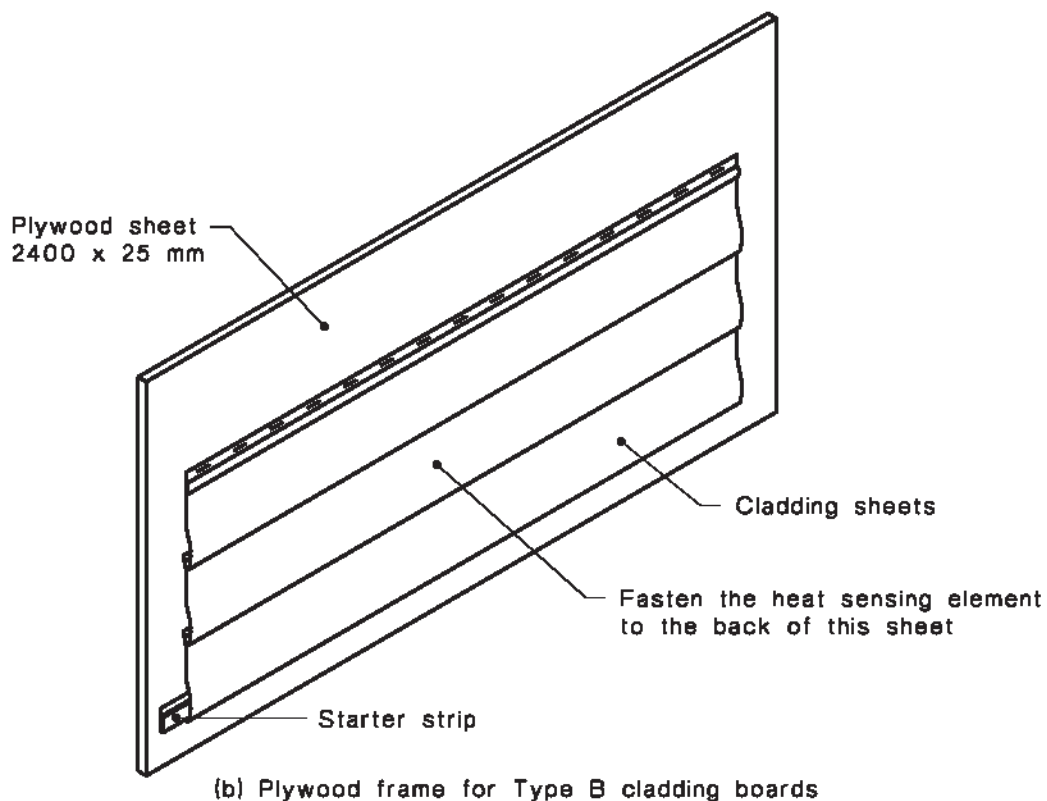
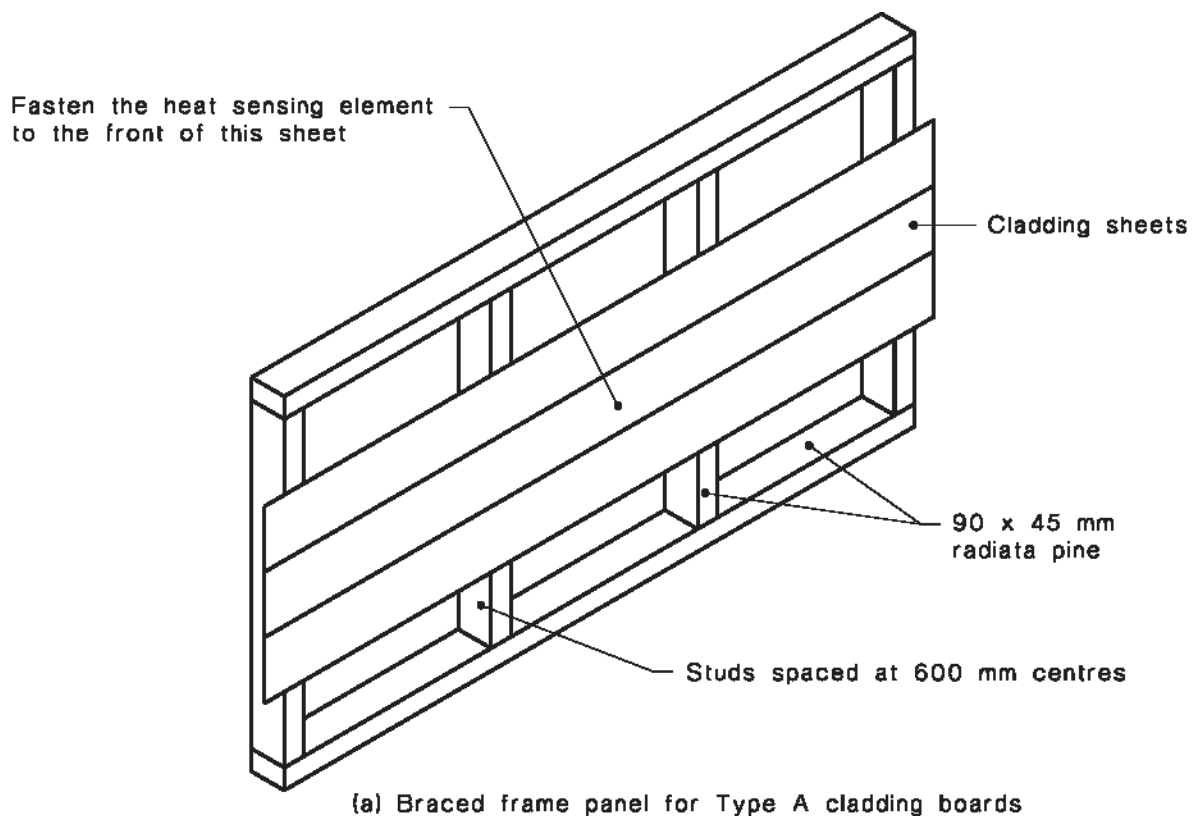


FIGURE 1 TEST SPECIMEN MOUNTING FRAMES