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COSHH Data Sheet

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Characteristic	Gloss Foam (Medium Density) PVC
Base polymer:	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
Form:	sheet product.
Thickness:	3mm
Smell:	Odourless
Moisture absorption after 24hrs @ 23°C:	<0.25% by weight
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Tensile strength at yield:	16MPa
Modulus of elasticity:	0.9MPa
Elongation at break:	27%
Flexural strength:	27MPa
Impact resistance: (Charpy test, un-notched specimen)	15kJ/m ²
Shore hardness:	70-75 (3mm)
Oxygen index:	48%

Safety

Caterbuild GF PVC Sheets are rigid foam PVC sheets extruded from polyvinyl chloride. They are not subject to the laws governing the use of dangerous materials or chemicals. No special protective measures are needed when transporting or handling the material.

When working with the material care must be taken to protect eyes and avoid inhalation of dust. They do not constitute fire, explosion or toxic hazard material.

Fire Performance

Caterbuild GF PVC sheets achieve excellent results when tested using several national standard test methods. Test certificates relating to the results summarised below are available on request.

Country	Test Method	Result
Belgium	NBN S21-203	A1
France	NF P 92-507	M1
Germany	DIN 4102	B1
Italy	CSE RF2 /75/ A, RF3/77	Class 1
Spain	UNE 93.727-90	Class 1
UK	BS 476 Part 7	Class 1
USA	UL-94	94V-0

In case of a fire involving this PVC sheet material, water, foam and carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used. Burning causes noxious fumes to be released eg. hydrochloric acid, carbon monoxide. Do not breathe decomposition products. When decomposition products have been accidentally inhaled, medical assistance is required.

The properties listed below are typical values obtained by testing large numbers of specimens under specified conditions and procedures. Additional processing of the sheet can influence the material properties.

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Dielectric Strength	~100 kV/cm
Surface Resistance	>10 ¹² Ω
Volume Resistivity	4 x 10 ¹⁵ Ωcm
Dielectric Constant	2.4 (for 1kHz)
Dielectric Dissipation Factor	0.013 (for 1kHz)
Tracking Resistance	600 CPI

THERMAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Vicat softening temperature:	76°C
Thermal conductivity K:	0.085 W/m°C
Thermal decomposition temperature:	>200°C
Thermal expansion coefficient:	0.076 mm/m°C
Service temperature range:	-20 to +60°C

Sunlight

Sunlight affects all materials, to varying degrees, by the action of the UV radiation component of sunlight and by raising surface temperatures

Caterbuild GF PVC Sheet

The key constituent is the co-extruded surface layer, derived from a PVC formulation and offering enhanced exterior performance. The UV protection afforded by this high gloss layer means that it, as well as being suitable for internal use, is also ideal for external applications without the need for additional protection. While it is impossible to completely eliminate change, it will retain its colouring with minimal change over an extended period of weathering. The rate of change is dependent on a number of factors including orientation and air quality.

Chemical and Environmental Attack

The base material for Caterbuild, PVC sheet, is highly resistant to attack from chemicals and from pollutants in the atmosphere. Contact with solvents and wet wood preservatives must be avoided.

Storage

Is best stored indoors, away from direct sunlight, in a cool dry store. The temperature of uncovered stacked sheets in direct sunlight can rise to levels which will be detrimental to the material: the presence of moisture between sheets can add to damage.

Sheets, whether stored indoors or outdoors, should be laid horizontally on a flat clean surface, for example, a solid topped pallet or wooden sheet raised from the floor or ground. Under the total weight of sheet loaded on to it, this support must not distort, or distortion of the sheet could occur during longer storage periods.

Standing sheets on ends or sides, even for short periods, should be avoided. Coloured sheets should be stored in their protective cardboard sleeves.

Do not store indoors close to heat sources, for example, radiant heaters or boilers. Where storage outdoors cannot be avoided, at all times the stack of sheets should be completely enclosed within a reflective waterproof cover, placed over wooden battens on top of the stack to avoid contact with the sheet surface.

The cover should be secured to protect the stack against sun, wind and rain and the stack should be ventilated to avoid heat build-up.

Waste Disposal

Do not dispose of by burning. They form an inert waste and can be used as landfill, with no harmful environmental effects.

High temperature incineration may be used. Disposal through local plastics recyclers is possible.