

EN 12326-1:2004					
Number of this commercial document	Specimen	Date of issue	7 <sup>th</sup> June 2013		
Commercial document issued by: <b>SSQ UK Ltd., 301 Elveden Road, Park Royal, London, NW10 7SS, United Kingdom</b>					
Location of the mine or quarry: <b>Carbajal de la Romana, La Baña, Spain</b>					
This document records the conformity of the product described below and is incomplete without the explanation of the meaning of the test results and the requirements of EN 12326-1:2004. The tests referred to and the criteria are contained in EN 12326-1:2004 & -2:2000					
Date of sampling	23/01/2013	Date of testing	22/05/2013 (valid until 2016)		
<b>Product description and commercial name</b>	Slate for roofing and exterior cladding <b>Del Carmen Heavy</b>				<b>Conformity</b>
<b>1 Dimensional tolerances:</b>					
Format	Rectangular				
Deviation from declared length	≤ +/- 5 mm				Yes
Deviation from declared width	≤ +/- 5 mm				Yes
Deviation from squareness	≤ +/- 1 %				Yes
Deviation from straightness of edges	Slate length <500 mm: 5mm max deviation Slate length >500 mm: 1% max deviation				Yes
Slate Type for deviation from flatness	Very Smooth	Smooth	Normal	Textured	Normal
Deviation from flatness	0.9%	<1%	<1.5%	<1.5%	Yes
<b>2 Thickness:</b>					
Slate type for packed thickness calculation	Very Smooth	Smooth	Normal	Textured	
Nominal thickness and variation	8.5 mm, <+/- 15 %				Yes
<b>3 Strength:</b>					
Characteristic MoR	Transverse	43 MPa	Longitudinal	59 MPa	
MoR	Transverse	55 MPa	Longitudinal	79 MPa	
Mean failure load	Transverse	2254 N	Longitudinal	2870 N	
<b>4 Water absorption:</b>	A1 (0.40%)				Yes
<b>5 Freeze thaw:</b>					Not required
<b>6 Thermal cycle test:</b>	T1				Yes
<b>7 Carbonate content:</b>	0.87%				Yes
<b>8 Sulfur dioxide exposure tests:</b>	20% carbonate:	S1			Yes
	> 20% carbonate:				NA
<b>9 Non-carbonate carbon content:</b>	0.49%				Yes
<b>10 External fire performance:</b>	Deemed to satisfy				Yes
<b>11 Reaction to fire:</b>	Deemed to satisfy class A1				Yes
<b>12 Release of dangerous substances:</b>	None in conditions of use as roofing or external cladding				Not required

Date of sampling and testing	If more than one date is applicable to sampling or testing they should be indicated against the individual test results					
Product description	Slate for roofing and cladding or carbonate slate for roofing and cladding					
1 Dimensional tolerances.						
Length and width	Maximum deviation 5 mm					
Deviation from squareness	Maximum deviation 1 % of the length					
Deviation from straightness of edges	Slate length 500 mm Permitted deviation 5 mm.					
	Slate length > 500 mm Permitted deviation 1 % of the length					
Flatness: The limits of deviation from flatness are defined for four types of slate. The bevelled edges shall be applied to the convex face. Slates with deviation from flatness in excess of the limit may be used for special applications.	Slate type	Maximum deviation from flatness as a % of the slate length.				
	Very smooth	< 0.68				
	Smooth	< 1.0				
	Normal	< 1.5				
	Textured	< 1.5				
2 Thickness: The basic nominal thickness is determined as a function of the bending strength using the equations given in 3 below, local climate conditions and traditional construction techniques. The basic nominal thickness is increased in relation to the slate's performance in the appropriate sulfur dioxide test (if required) as shown in 7 & 8 below.						
3 Strength: Longitudinal and transverse bending strength and modulus of rupture: There is no limit for bending strength or modulus. However the basic nominal thickness is determined as a function of the bend strength using the equations given below, local climate conditions and traditional construction techniques.						
<p style="text-align: center;">Where</p> $e_l = X \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{R_{cl}}}$ <p>and</p> $e_t = X \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{R_{ct}}}$ <p> <math>e_{cl}</math> is the longitudinal thickness, in millimetres (mm);  <math>e_{ct}</math> is the transverse thickness, in millimetres (mm);  <math>l</math> is the length of the slate, in millimetres (mm);  <math>b</math> is the width of the slate, in millimetres (mm);  <math>R_l</math> is the characteristic longitudinal modulus of rupture in mega Pascals (MPa);  <math>R_t</math> is the characteristic transverse modulus of rupture in mega Pascals (MPa)  <math>X</math> is a constant determined as a function of climate and the traditional construction techniques in root Newton millimetres (<math>N^{1/2} \cdot mm^{1/2}</math>). It may be different for each equation and is selected for the country of use according to the table below </p>						
National X factors	Country	Transverse	Longitudinal	Country	Transverse	Longitudinal
	Belgium	1,35	1,35	Italy	1,2	1,2
	France	1,25	1,40	Spain	1,2	1,2
	Germany	1,2	1,2	UK	0,9	1,1
Those countries which have not declared a national value should select a value or a pair of values in relation to their countries climate and traditional construction techniques. It should not be less than the minimum value or pair of values given above.						
$e_l$ and $e_t$ are determined by using the length $l$ and the width $b$ of the slates. The maximum value determined is the basic individual thickness of the slate, $e_{bi}$ . The basic individual thickness is increased in relation to the slates performance in the appropriate sulfur dioxide test as shown in 7 and 8 below. For a significant difference between the longitudinal and transverse modulus of rupture the $t$ -statistic is greater than 2,021.						

4 Water Absorption The water absorption of slates shall not exceed 0,6 % unless they can satisfy the requirements of the Freeze-thaw test.

5 Freeze-thaw test: Slates with a water absorption greater than 0,6 % shall show no significant reduction in bending strength using a one-sided Student's t test at the 2,5 % significance level. (Slates with a water absorption of 0,60 % or less are not required to undergo a Freeze-thaw test).

6 Thermal cycle test: The following table explains the meaning of the test codes -

Code	Observation in the test	Conformity to the standard
T1	No changes in appearance. Surface oxidation of metallic minerals. Colour changes that neither affect the structure nor form runs of discolouration	Acceptable
T2	Oxidation or appearance changes of the metallic inclusions with runs of discolouration but without structural changes.	Acceptable
T3	Oxidation or appearance changes of metallic minerals which penetrate the slate and risk the formation of holes.	Acceptable subject to the note below

Slates within Code T3 which potentially may result in water penetration should only be used selectively with suitable methods of construction which avoid such penetration. Slates showing exfoliation splitting or other structural changes in this test are not acceptable

7 Carbonate content: There is no limit on carbonate content. However the carbonate content determines which sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure should be carried out and, together with the strength, the minimum nominal thickness of the product.

If the carbonate content is less than 20 % then the sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.1 applies. If the carbonate content is 20 % or more the sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.2 applies. The minimum thickness is calculated using the table below.

8 Minimum nominal thickness in relation to carbonate content and sulfur dioxide exposure code

Carbonate content %	SO <sub>2</sub> exposure test code from EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.1	Depth of softened layer from EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.2	Thickness adjustment
5,0	S1		None
	S2		$e_{bi} + 5 \%$
	S3		$e_{bi} + 8.0 \text{ mm}$ or switch to the test in EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.2
> 5,0 < 20,0	S1		$e_{bi} + 5 \%$
	S2		$e_{bi} + 10 \%$
	S3		$e_{bi} + 8.0 \text{ mm}$ or switch to test the in EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.2
20,0		0 - 0,70 mm	$e_{bi} + 0,50 \text{ mm} + 7 t^2$

$e_{bi}$  is the basic individual thickness in mm obtained from 3 above

$t$  is the thickness in mm of the softened layer obtained from EN 12326-2:2000, subclause 15.2

9 Non-carbonate carbon content: The non-carbonate carbon content shall be less than 2 %.

All of SSQ's Natural Roofing Slate products conform to the requirements of the European Standard EN 12326-1:2004. The information in the table below demonstrates conformity of Del Carmen Heavy Roofing Slate.  
For further information, contact [info@ssq.co.uk](mailto:info@ssq.co.uk).

# DEL CARMEN HEAVY



Carbajal de la Romana, La Baña, Spain

Date of Test: December 2013 (valid until 2016)

NF EN 12326-1:2004

## Roofing and External Cladding Slate

<b>Dimensions and dimensional variation</b>		Complies (< +/- 5mm)			
<b>Nominal thickness and variation</b>		Complies (< +/- 35%)			
<b>Mechanical Resistance</b>	<b>MoR</b>	Transverse	55 MPa	Longitudinal	79 MPa
	<b>Mean Failure Load</b>	Transverse	2254 N	Longitudinal	2870 N
<b>Carbonate content</b>		Complies ≤ 5%			
<b>Durability / Water absorption</b>		Complies with code A1 <0.6%			
<b>Durability / Freeze thaw cycling</b>		Not required			
<b>Durability / Thermal cycling</b>		Complies with code T1			
<b>Durability / Sulfur dioxide exposure</b>		Complies with code S1			
<b>Durability / Non - carbonate carbon content</b>		Complies < 2%			
<b>Release of dangerous substances</b>		None in conditions of use as roofing or external cladding			
<b>External fire performance</b>		Deemed to satisfy			
<b>Reaction to fire</b>		Deemed to satisfy class A1			



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## RAPPORT D'ESSAI

<b>Demandeur :</b>	<b>PIZARRAS DEL CARMEN</b> <b>Ctra de Leon s/n</b> <b>24746 LA BAÑA</b> <b>(LEON) ESPAGNE</b>
<b>Date du prélèvement</b>	23 Janvier 2013
<b>Objet :</b>	Essai de vérification dans le cadre du suivi de la marque NF Ardoises. Extension du droit d'usage de la marque NF Ardoises. (Extension de deux épaisseurs) (carrière Carbajal De La Romana)
<b>Documents de référence :</b>	Règlement de certification de l'application NF Ardoises révision amendée le 30 mars 2005. EN 12326-1 d'avril 2005 NF EN 12326-2 de novembre 2000. NF EN 12326-2/A1 de novembre 2004. Liste des produits en page 2.

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