Contents

Note:

The following diagrams in this brochure are schematic representations and not true to scale.

This issue replaces all previously published issues of the User Manual - MayBoard by MayTec®.

If you have any questions that this brochure does not answer, please contact our sales team or application engineers.

mail@maytec.de

The smart way to connect

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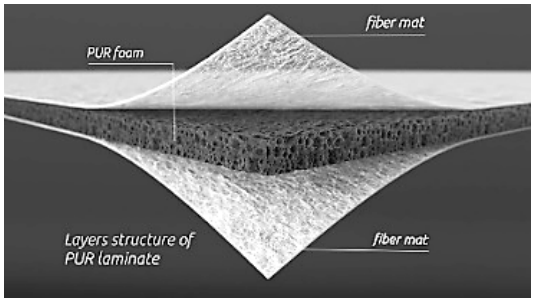
General

What is MayBoard

- MayBoard = Lightweight reinforced Composite / based on Sandwich-Technology, with Polyurethane (PUR) as core material
- Lightweight reinforced Composite (general):
  - Definition: load-appropriate use of materials and construction principles
  - Target: saving weight and therefore also resources
  - Principle: re-create natural construction methods (honeycomb, etc.)
- Sandwich-Technology:
  - the Sandwich-Technology is one of the most frequently used design principles (processes) in lightweight construction
  - the name (Sandwich) already indicates the principle of a layered structure :



Advantages of MayBoard

- light weight (up to 50% weight reduction compared to existing materials)
- extremely rigid
- thermal insulation characteristics
- thermal stability (no shrinkage) → dimensional stability!
- low water absorption (< 2%) → no swelling / no rotting / no mold-formation
- chemical resistance
- possibility to have decorative A–Surfaces
- possibility to achieve a wide range of mechanical properties for various applications due to process parameters (foam density / GF-Grade / A-Surface / material thickness etc.)

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General

Safety advices

Special protective equipment and clothing is not necessary when handling MayBoard, since it does not irritate the skin, eyes or respiratory system except in those processes where dust is produced.

Ventilation:
Provided there is adequate general ventilation during processing, no special precautions are necessary for most post handling and cutting operations. Local exhaust ventilation is necessary for some operations i.e. where dust is produced from buffing and crumbing operations or where fumes are produced (e.g. by exposure to heat).

Mouth and nose protection:
Respiration mask in use of dust, type FFP2

Eye protection:
Protective goggles should be worn for processes, which generate dust.

Protective clothing:
Dust protection clothing required.

Other measures:
No specific measures are needed for fully cured MayBoard.

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General

Environmental & waste disposals

- Production trim:
  MayBoard scrap can usually be recycled by several methods if uncontaminated by other matter.

- Post Consumer Waste:
  A recycling option exists via pyrolysis if a series of technical and economical conditions are met. If recycling is not possible, waste from scrap or post-consumer PUR waste (see picture and added text earlier) can be disposed of in approved landfills or by incineration under controlled conditions in accordance with national legislation.

- Legislation:
  Under EU/US environmental Regulations and Directives, there are no special requirements for the disposal of conventional PUR.

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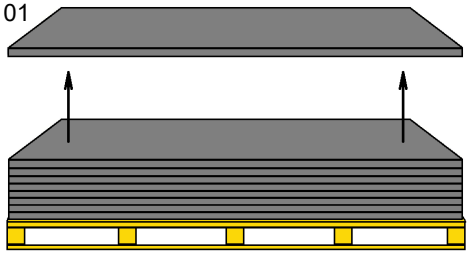
General

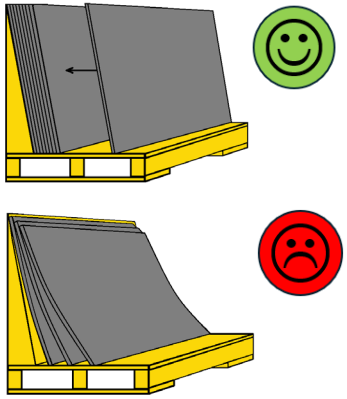
Packaging

- Handle with care! The weight of the stack can cause damage. It is therefore important to avoid dirt or dust between the panels.
- Secure the panels against slipping during transport and lift them during loading and unloading – do not pull or push them over the edge.
- MayBoard panels must be left in their original packaging. They should be stacked horizontally on a flat, stable and padded surface (Fig. 1 01)
- In the case of preassembled fastening elements, make sure the temperature is the same from all sides.
- If necessary, they can be stored for a short time as shown in Fig. 1 02. The panels must lie completely flat.

1 01



1 02



Storage

- Store away from heat sources (match, cigarette, open fire, electrical heater, …).
- Store in compliance with safety standards established by local authorities and by specific requirements of the insurance companies.
- Incorrect storage will cause permanent deformation of the panels.
- MayBoard panels should be stored 24h indoors before further processing, under normal temperature conditions (15°C to 25°C, with relative humidity at 40-60%) , to avoid changes in properties or dimensions.
- MayBoard with PolyBak surface must always be stored at a relative humidity of 40-60%.
- Avoid temperature differences on the two surfaces.

Transport

- Labelling:
  MayBoard is not classified for conveyance or supply under the International Agreements on Carriage of Dangerous Goods. The product is not classified as hazardous for any mode of transportation under current EU/UN regulations.
- Measures:
  No special steps need to be taken for the transportation of MayBoard.

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Properties

Data sheets

Issue date:	Revision 2, October 2024
Material:	MayBoard
Description of polymer type:	Low density rigid polyurethane foam
Manufacturer:	MayTec® Aluminium Systemtechnik GmbH
Address:	Gewerbering 16 DE – 82140 Olching
e-mail:	mail@maytec.de

MayBoard parts are not considered to be hazardous products nor as mixtures of dangerous substances. They are identified as industrial polymers.
According to EU Regulation 1907/2006EC (REACH) Polyurethane elastomers are defined as “articles”.

A. Material Identification

Material name:	Composite sandwich structure based on low density rigid PUR and glass fiber and a polypropylene spacer mat.
Trade names:	MayBoard
Composition:	Polyurethane/glass fiber/polypropylene
Chemical description:	Poly-addition product of isocyanates and polyether/polyester polyols, controlled by catalysts, stabilizers and other substances, resulting in an ultra-light PUR matrix as core material.
Appearance:	Composite sandwich structure based on low density PUR.
Regulatory Information:	No labeling is currently required for this product by existing EU Regulation on Classification, Packaging and Labeling of Dangerous substances and mixtures (1272/2008/EC) identical with the requirements of the Globally harmonized system of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

B. Physical properties

Physical form/appearance:	A sandwich composed of two layers of glass or natural fiber mats and a polypropylene spacer layer embedded with rigid polyurethane foam.

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Properties

Specific gravity:	200 - 400 kg/m³
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Odor:	None or mild odor
Flash ignition point:	Between 315°C to 370°C Decomposition
Temperature:	Above 180°C
Thermal energy:	28 000 KJ/kg
Stability and reactivity:	The product is stable at temperatures between - 40°C and +120°C

C. Fire Hazards

Auto-ignition point :	(ASTM D 1929) Between 370°C to 427°C
Fire hazard:	The product is a combustible material and causes, when burning, intense heat and dense smoke. In a fire, decomposition products such as carbon black,
Melting point:	Not applicable
Suitable fire Extinguishers:	Water, CO2, dry powder, liquid foam.

Human protection in large fires:

Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus. Should the burning material come in contact with skin , cool the burned area with water without removing the material. For serious burns call immediately a doctor. In the event of persons inhaling combustion gases, they must be removed from the area and given swift medical attention.

Further fire information: Terms like “is flame retarded” or “contains flame retardants” are sometimes used to describe improved ignition resistance in small-scale tests and do not reflect hazards in large scale fire conditions.

Storage & Processing: In processing MayBoard all prescriptions, directives and technical rules for the lay-out of workstations, machinery safety and workplace human protection should be observed.

No special requirements for storage.

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Properties

D. Toxicological data

Oral: There is no evidence that MayBoard is toxic in case of ingestion.
LD50 (oral-rats) >5000 mg/kg.

Inhalation: Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to polyurethane dust particles could cause lung infection, airway obstruction and fibrosis.

Skin contact: No adverse effects known following contact with MayBoard.

Eye contact: Dust particles can cause mechanical irritation. Rinse with water to remove dust.

Microbiological contamination:
PU material is sterile when manufactured.

E. Protective measures in handling, storage and processing

see slide 7

F. Ecological information

Biodegradability: MayBoard is not degradable or degrades very slowly.

Additional ecological data: In case of a fire with MayBoard, the particles that fall in the water are harmless. They are sieved out of the water and/or disintegrated in the water treatment plant. Living organisms in the water are not endangered.

G. Transport information see slide 5

H. Disposal considerations see slide 4

I. Composition and chemical characterization

Input for external Material Data Systems .

MayBoard (Composite sandwich structure based on low density rigid PUR and glass fiber) is a glass fiber reinforced polymer and defined in Data Systems, i.e. IMDS, as product, not as a chemical compound. In terms of REACH, MayBoard is defined as article.

For the manufacture of MayBoard, a series of raw materials are used. These include isocyanates and polyols (major proportion). These ingredients are fully reacted during manufacture and chemically converted into the PU polymer matrix . In addition, other essential additives of different characteristics are used in small concentrations, some of which could be chemically bonded also to the matrix.

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Properties

Depending on the grade, MayBoard may contain any of the following substances

- Aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic amine catalysts
- Flame retardants
- Organometallic catalysts and flow modifiers
- Organic and/or inorganic pigments

No detailed breakdown of the finished PUR in any of these raw materials or additives can be expressed as final percentages as most are reactive and chemically bonded to the PUR matrix or disappear gradually during the curing phase (24h) of the manufacture.

Substances like Hg, Cd, Pb and Cr (VI) are not intentionally added to the formulation. When reporting to customers in the Automotive sector, the use of IMDS is required. Besides the material PUR, additives are to be reported according to the requirements of GADSL (Global Automotive Declarable Substance List).

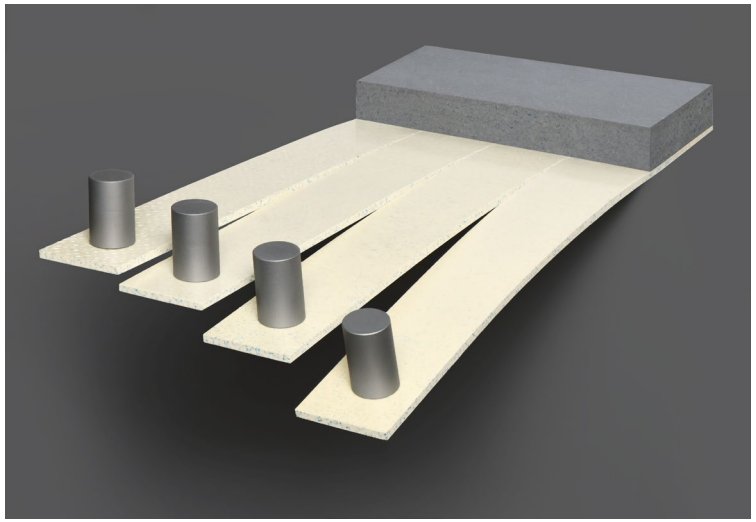
J. Disclaimer of liability

The local legislation is to be followed.

This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, except that it is accurate according to the best available knowledge of the MayBoard manufacturer.

The data on this sheet relate only to the specific material designated herein.

The manufacturer assumes no legal responsibility for use of, or reliance upon these data. For information regarding specific applications of the product, the manufacturer should be contacted.



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Properties

Solvent resistance

- **Description**

  The MayBoard product is a glass fiber reinforced rigid polyurethane foam panel.

- **Performance**

  MayBoard panels, thanks to its particular composition and sandwich structure, stands out for its good mechanical properties and low weight. However, as the MayBoard panels are produced with a high density, rigid polyurethane foam as core material, precautions must be taken to avoid damage when using certain solvent /cleaning agents. The use of solvent/cleaning agents, not suitable for polyurethane foams, can result in surface defects, swelling of the panel surface and/or deterioration of some mechanical properties.

Following table provides a short overview of the commonly used solvent and cleaners and their effect on MayBoard. In case of the use of other solvent/cleaning agent not listed in the table, do a test on a small part of the panel to check if the panel is not affected by the cleaning operation.

- **Resistant at long time exposure**

Solvent	Resistance
Acetone	-
Toluene/chlorobenzene	-
Ethanol	-
Methanol	-
Ketones	-
Bleach	-
Acids	+/-
NaOH	+/-
Soaps	+
Isopropylalcohol (IPA)	+/-
Degreaser	+
(Sea) water	+
Petrol/Diesel	+
Ethylacetate	-

+/- partly/resistant

+ resistant

- not resistant

In addition, polyurethane MayBoard panels are not susceptible to the effects of fuels, mineral oils, diluted acids and alkalis, exhaust gases or aggressive industrial atmospheres. MayBoard panels do not rot and are resistant to mold and decay.

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Processing – Cutting

General Guidelines for Cutting, Milling, and Grinding MayBoard Boards

Working with MayBoard boards requires specific techniques to handle their unique properties. These materials are often denser, more uniform, and can be more prone to surface damage than traditional wood products. Below are general guidelines for cutting, milling, and grinding MayBoard boards, ensuring smooth results, safety, and efficiency in your work.

In general, MayBoard can be processed with the same machines, tools, and parameters as plywood.

1. Cutting MayBoard bords

Cutting MayBoard boards often involves using tools like circular saws, table saws, jigsaws, or handsaws. MayBoard boards, particularly HP and XP grade, can be dense, and cutting them incorrectly can lead to rough edges or surface damage.

Key Guidelines for Cutting MayBoard Boards:

- Use the Right Blade:
  For clean cuts, use a fine-toothed blade or a carbide-tipped saw blade specifically designed for cutting MayBoard. A fine-toothed blade minimizes chipping and provides a smoother finish on the edges.
- Ensure Proper Support:
  To prevent flexing, bowing, or binding during the cut, always ensure the MayBoard board is properly supported along its length, especially on larger sheets. Support the material at both ends, using a saw bench or a flat, stable surface.
- Cut with the Finished Side Down:
  MayBoard, especially those with a veneer or laminate finish, are prone to chipping on the surface. To reduce the risk, place the finished side (the side you want to remain intact) facing down when cutting. This way, any chipping will occur on the underside of the material.
- Score the Cut Line:
  To reduce surface tear-out, especially when cutting across the grain, it's beneficial to score the cut line with a utility knife or scoring tool before cutting with a saw. This will help minimize the amount of material that can chip away.
- Cut Slowly and Steadily:
  Avoid rushing the cutting process. Let the saw do the work by maintaining a steady, controlled feed. Pushing too quickly can lead to rough edges or overheating of the blade, especially when cutting dense MayBoard boards.
- Use a Guide or Fence for Straight Cuts:
  For clean, straight cuts, use a guide rail or fence. This will ensure a consistent and accurate cut, particularly important in professional cabinetry or furniture making.

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Processing – Milling

2. Milling MayBoard (CNC, Router, and Planer)

Milling MayBoard boards with a router, CNC machine, or planer is common when creating grooves, patterns, edges, or reducing material thickness.

Key Guidelines for Milling MayBoard:

- Select the Right Tool and Bit:
  Use a carbide-tipped router bit for durability and a clean finish. Spiral bits or straight bits work well for milling MayBoard materials. When using a CNC router, make sure to choose the appropriate bit depending on whether you're doing fine detail work or making straight cuts.
- Set Proper Milling Depths:
  When milling, always take shallow passes instead of attempting to remove too much material in a single cut. This will reduce the risk of overloading the tool, which can cause burning or material damage. Typically, shallow passes of around 1/8" to 1/4" are ideal for most MayBoard materials.
- Control the Feed Rate and Speed:
  Different MayBoard materials react differently to milling. For higher density boards (HP and XP grades), reduce the feed rate and increase the spindle speed. For softer materials like SP/OP grades, use a higher feed rate and lower spindle speed. Too fast a feed can cause rough edges, while too slow a feed rate can cause overheating or burning.
- Avoid Overheating:
  MayBoard boards can generate significant heat during milling, which can lead to burning of the edges. Always keep a consistent feed rate and avoid applying excessive pressure to prevent overheating. In some cases, using a cooling agent (like compressed air) can help prevent this.
- Ensure Proper Clamping and Stability:
  MayBoard boards can be more flexible than traditional plywood, so secure the material firmly to the work surface to prevent any shifting or wobbling during the milling process. Use clamps, a vacuum hold-down, or double-sided tape to keep the board in place.
- Dust Collection:
  MayBoard boards produce fine dust particles that can be harmful to health. Always use a dust collection system or work in a well-ventilated area with dust extraction to minimize exposure to dust particles. Proper personal protective equipment (PPE), including a dust mask, is essential.

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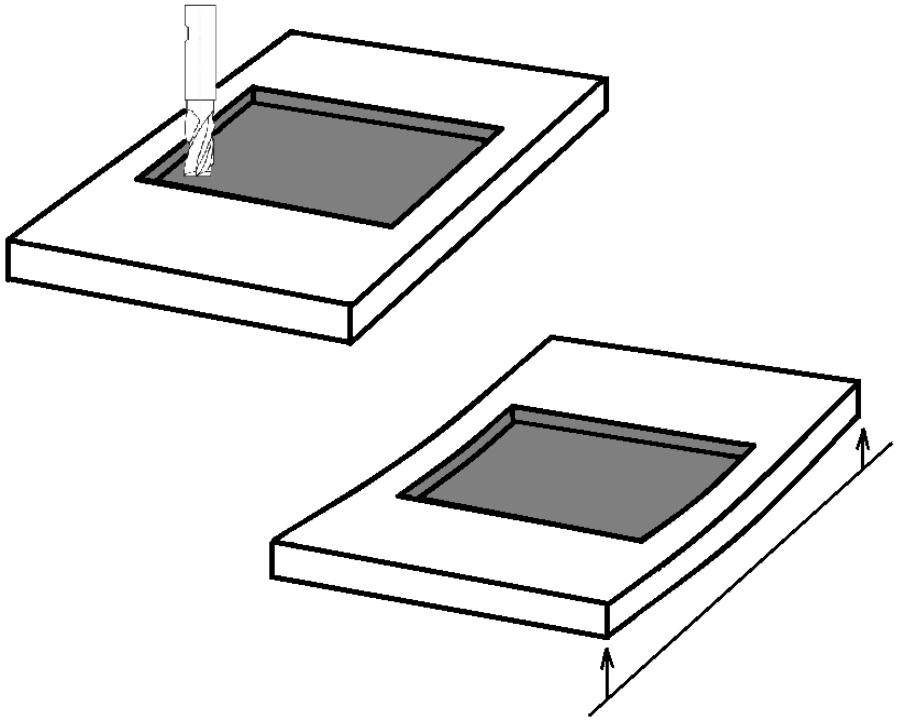
Processing – Milling

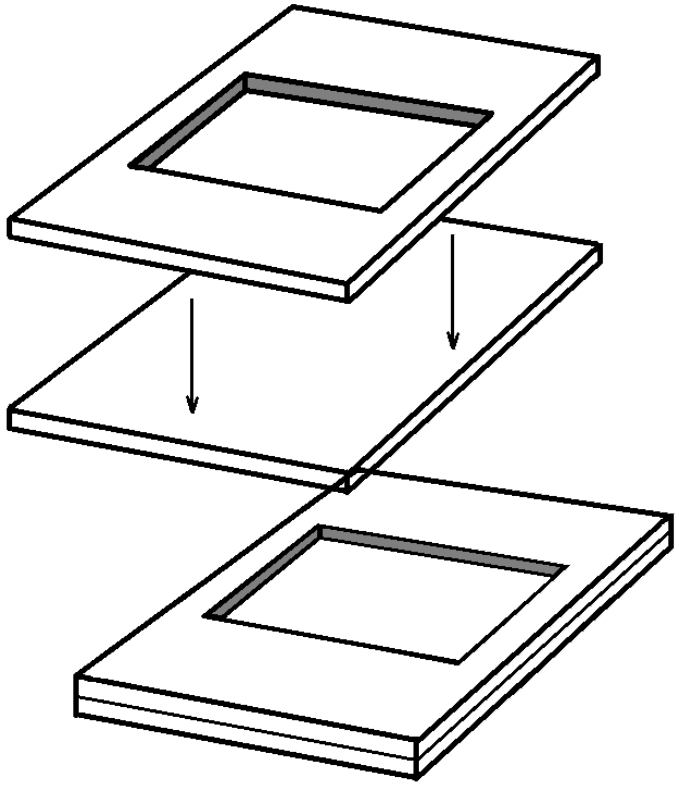
Attention:

- Due to the construction of MayBoard with the outer fiberglass layers, the panels are very bend-resistant. If this fiberglass layer is removed on one side by milling continuous grooves or large pockets, it will lead to warping of the panel.



Solution:

- Use a MayBoard plate with the thickness of the depth you want to mill. Mill out the window and glue it onto a plate with the remaining thickness of your entire component.



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Processing – Grinding

3. Grinding MayBoard Boards

Grinding MayBoard boards is often done to smoothen rough surfaces, remove glue residue, or refine edges. It requires special attention to prevent excessive wear or heat buildup that can damage the board's surface.

Key Guidelines for Grinding MayBoard Boards:

- Use the Right Grit Sandpaper:
  Start with coarse sandpaper (around 60–80 grit) for initial grinding to remove any large imperfections or rough areas. Once the surface is smooth, progress to finer grits (e.g., 120–220 grit) for finishing.
- Be Gentle and Use Even Pressure:
  MayBoard boards can be prone to surface damage. Avoid excessive pressure while grinding, as this can cause the material to dent or produce rough spots. Allow the grinding tool to do the work, and use light, even pressure for the best results.
- Work in Sections:
  When grinding large MayBoard panels, work in smaller, manageable sections. This will help maintain control over the grinding process and reduce the chances of inadvertently damaging the material.
- Control Dust:
  Grinding MayBoard boards produces significant dust, which can be harmful if inhaled. Ensure adequate dust collection is in place and wear a dust mask and safety goggles. Always grind in a well-ventilated area to minimize dust accumulation.
- Finish with a Fine Grit for Smoothness:
  After completing the coarse grinding, use a fine grit sandpaper (around 220–320 grit) for a smooth, polished finish. This will prepare the surface for painting, staining, or further finishing processes.

Conclusion

When working with MayBoard boards, careful attention to technique and the selection of appropriate tools is essential to achieving clean cuts, precise milling, and smooth grinding. These materials require specific handling to prevent chipping, overheating, and surface damage. By following the guidelines for cutting, milling, and grinding, and using the correct blades, bits, and equipment, you can ensure high-quality results and longevity for your tools and MayBoard materials. Additionally, proper safety measures, such as PPE and dust management, should always be followed to protect both your health and the finished work.

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Processing – Assembly

1. Glueing

- **Preparation of the MayBoard surface**
  It is always advisable to bond materials together at ambient temperatures i.e. between 15°C and 25°C . The first task before bonding your substrates is surface preparation, follow the guide below to ensure an optimum performance.

Here are the types of surface preparations you can do:

a) Clean the surface

Prior to bonding all surfaces must be made clean and dry ready to apply your adhesive. Remove as many surface contaminants as possible from the bond area, including dust, dirt, and grease. For delicate surfaces, clean off as much as is practical, especially any loose particles or surface films. If you use detergents or liquids to clean the surface, make sure the surface is dry and void of trace cleaners before applying adhesive.

b) Degrease

The next step you can do is to degrease the surface. Degreasing removes all traces of oil and grease (even relatively clean surfaces have oils from fingerprints).
If possible, use a solvent such as isopropyl alcohol. Wipe the surface clean in one direction. We recommend degreasing whenever possible, because surface oil or grease will get in the way of almost all adhesives and weaken adhesion.

c) Abrade

For the strongest and most durable bonds possible, we also recommend abrading. Abrading a surface gets rid of surface films and also gives a much better area for the adhesive to “grip”. We only recommend abrading if practical for the material you are bonding. Use fine grain sandpaper (120-200 grit). Abrade enough just to clean and roughen the surface. After an abrasion treatment, remember to remove all loose particles before applying adhesive. Brush the surface or blow with compressed air and then degrease to clear away all loose particles and residual oils.

- **Types of glue**
  - fast curing polyurethane (for general purpose bonding applications). Example: PARABOND 905
  - High quality adhesive based on MS polymers with very high initial adhesive strength. For assembling and bonding of almost all materials (light and heavy) on most surfaces. Useful for the structural glueing of panels and elements in construction.

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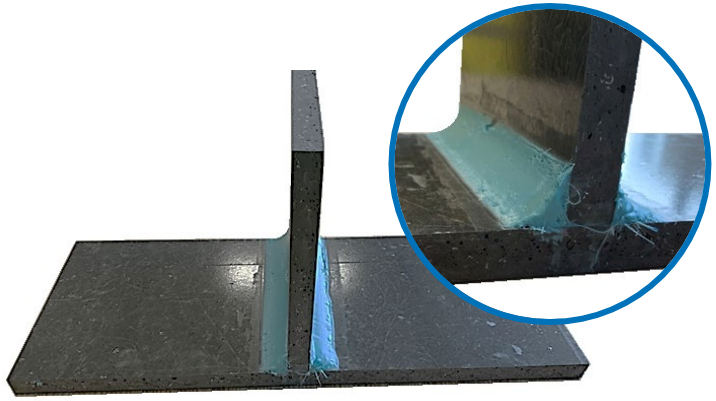
Processing – Assembly

- Two-component, 100% reactive, toughened structural methacrylate adhesive specifically formulated for bonding wide variety of metals, thermoplastics, thermosets, and composite assemblies.
- Example: PARTITE 7300
- PUR hot melt adhesives are often used for the edge banding of kitchens, bathroom and laboratory furniture. PUR hot melt adhesives are resistant to temperature, water, and chemicals.
- Thermoreactive glues based on Polyurethan Polyester Epoxy

Always follow the guidelines provided by the supplier of the glues to ensure proper performance of the product. Test the glue on your materials to see if it is suitable for your application.

•Typical Adhesive Applications

- Edge bending/sealing is an application within the furniture and building industry that offers protection against moisture and steam, provides stabilization of cut edges and can seal narrow surfaces.
  The glues can be as well reactive as non-reactive glues often used as hotmelt application
- Flat lamination and surface bonding are frequently used in the building and furniture industry, e.g. panels, veneers, CPL and HPL.
  The preferred glues are PUR reactive hotmelts
- Sandwich panel lamination plays a central role in the building industry, e.g. for structural construction or insulation. Key application fields are roof and door panels as well as insulated or decorative panels.
  One-component and two-component PU adhesives for panel bonding and structural assembly are ideally used.



Example : assembly of HP 19 plates using Bostik XPU18018 glue with additional monofilament glass fiber mat

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Processing – Assembly

2. Z / T and L-shape assembly

Z-shape assembly

Structural assembly with maximal strength

- Construction glue to be applied in interface of the two plates
- As construction glues it is preferred to use reactive adhesives.

Recommended:

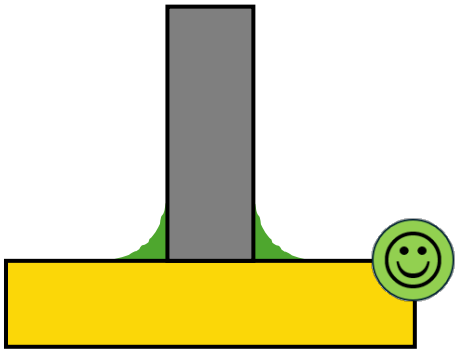
Conditionally recommended for less demanding loads:

T-shape assembly

Structural assembly with maximal strength

- Especially the grade without PB is recommended. The PB grades will perform less.
- Construction glue to be applied as interface of the two plates and extra stiffening in the corners is recommended including glass fiber reinforcement for optimal stiffness
- In construction, reactive adhesives are preferred.

Recommended:



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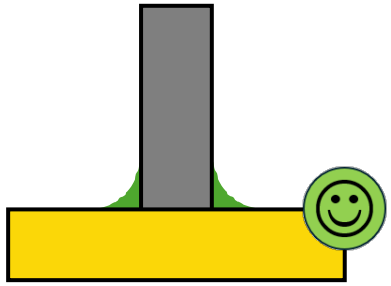
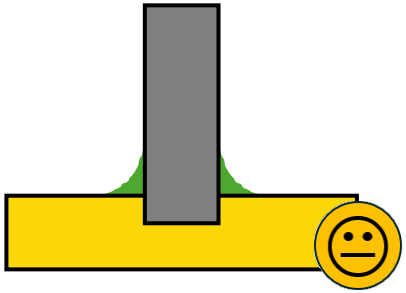
Processing

Recommended:

Positioning groove to be minimized to e.g. 1mm depth to guarantee stiffness



Conditionally recommended for less demanding loads:



L-shape assembly

Structural assembly with maximal strength

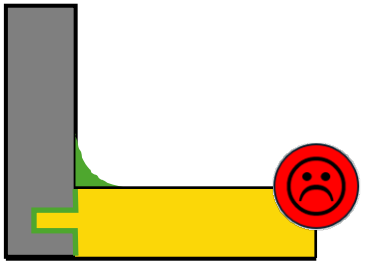
Especially the grade without PB is recommended. The PB grades will perform less.

Construction glue to be applied as interface of the two plates and extra stiffening in the corners is recommended including glass fiber reinforcement for optimal stiffness

In construction, reactive adhesives are preferred.

Recommended:

Not recommended:



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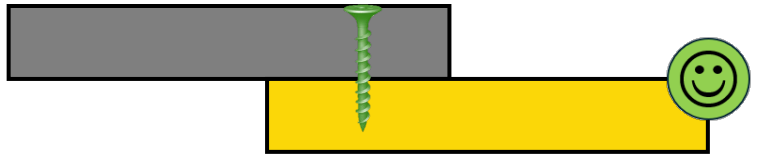
Processing – Assembly

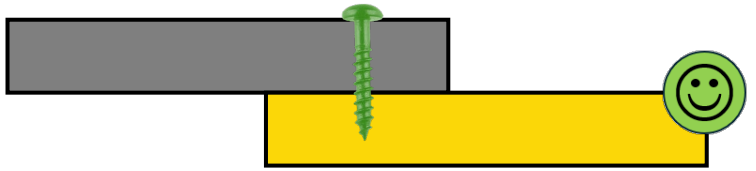
3. Screwing

In general, do not pre-drill holes for screwing. If necessary for positioning, marking can be done with a scriber or a pointed pen.

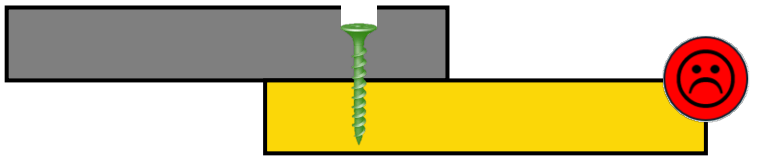
- For MayBoard panels with HPL coating, pre-drill to a maximum depth of 1mm
- Screwed assembly will be performing less than glued assembly.
- Through-bolting and larger washer/head diameters are preferred.
- **Do not screw the screw head deeper than flush with the surface, otherwise the outer fiberglass layer will be broken**
- We suggest through-bolting and up-sizing the washer/head diameter if possible. In comparison to plywood, user must reduce the torque when fastening into the material. The fastener performance varies with fastener style, size, and torque as well as with product series and density. Hardware qualification must be established on the user level.

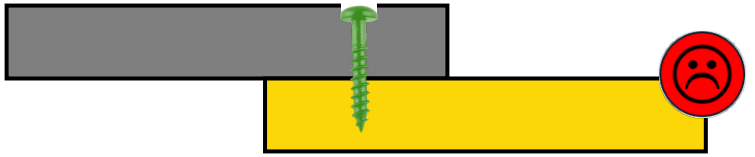
Recommended:





Not recommended:





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Processing – Assembly

- Parker tapping screws will perform slightly better than Chipboard and Timber screws.

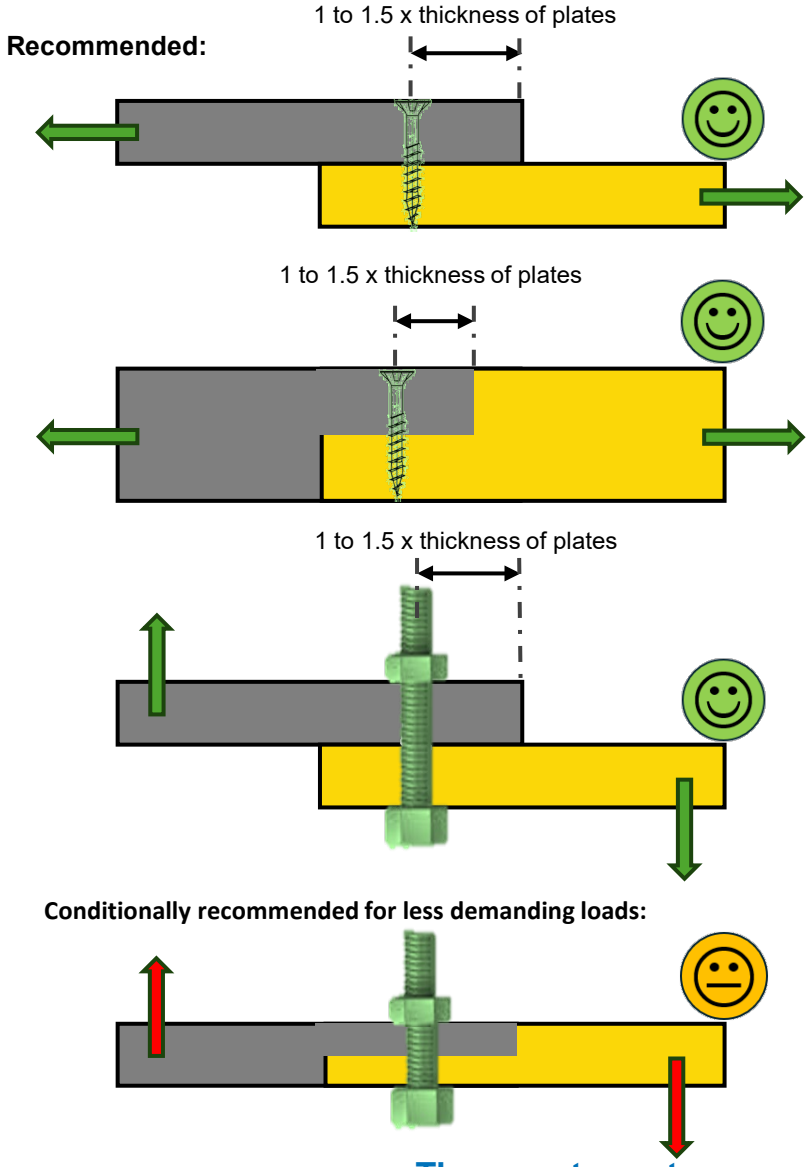
As example : Recommended working method for Parker self-tapping screw diameter 5.5 mm

- Pre-drill hole with diameter 2.4 mm
- Limit torque to 1,5 Nm to avoid stripped screw holes
    - Screw head should not be forced into the MayBoard
    - Screw head flush with surface for countersunk screws
    - Screw head on top of surface for standard screws

Parker tapping screw

Timber screw

Chipboard screw



The smart way to connect

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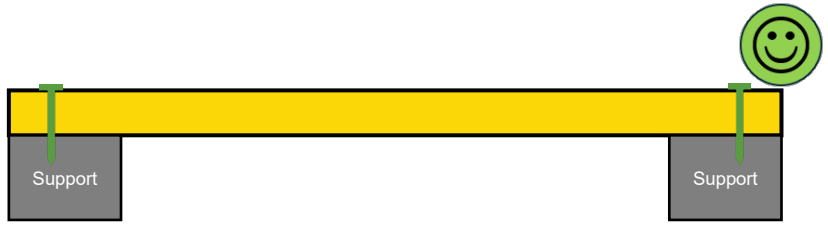
Processing – Assembly

4. Nailing / Stapling

General remark

- MayBoard structures do not provide sufficient holding forces for nails or staples, especially not perpendicular to the surface, due to low pull-out force.
- Vibrations can loosen the connection if the nail or staple is not held through the MayBoard material in a denser support material behind, such as wood or other appropriate construction materials.



- Due to the low force required parallel to the surface, nailing or stapling on the backside is a suitable method for clamping MayBoard panels with decorative surface materials such as fabrics or the like.

Ceiling: deco material fixed on MayBoard

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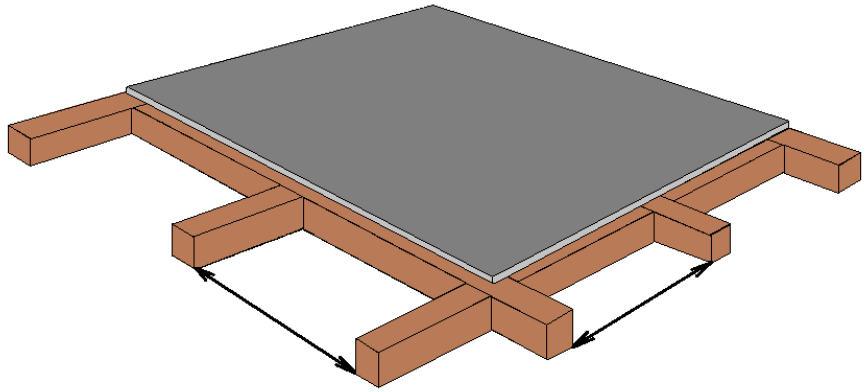
Processing – Assembly

5. Floor construction

- MayBoard can be used for flooring. The MayBoard plates always need to be covered with a surface layer as the MayBoard on itself has not sufficient abrasion resistance.
- Such surface layers can be paint, elastomer materials, HPL liners, veneers, ..., all kind of materials typically used for surfaces of flooring.
- The type of finishing is an important factor for the definition of MayBoard grade and thickness to be used in the application.
- In many cases the MayBoard plates will be positioned on a frame construction.
- A comparative table shows the variation that can be created based on thickness, grade and finishing method for flooring application with different span of the supporting frame.

Maximum bending (mm) for concentrated load of 75 kg

MayBoard	Finishing	60x 60 cm	30 x 30 cm
HP 19 mm	-	3.8	1.1
XP 19 mm	-	2.6	0.8
HP 19 mm	2 sides HPL liner thickness 0,7 mm	2.1	0.7
OP 16.5 mm	2 sides HPL liner thickness 0,7 mm	3.1	1.5
OP 16.5 mm	2 sides HPL liner thickness 0,9 mm	1.5	0.8



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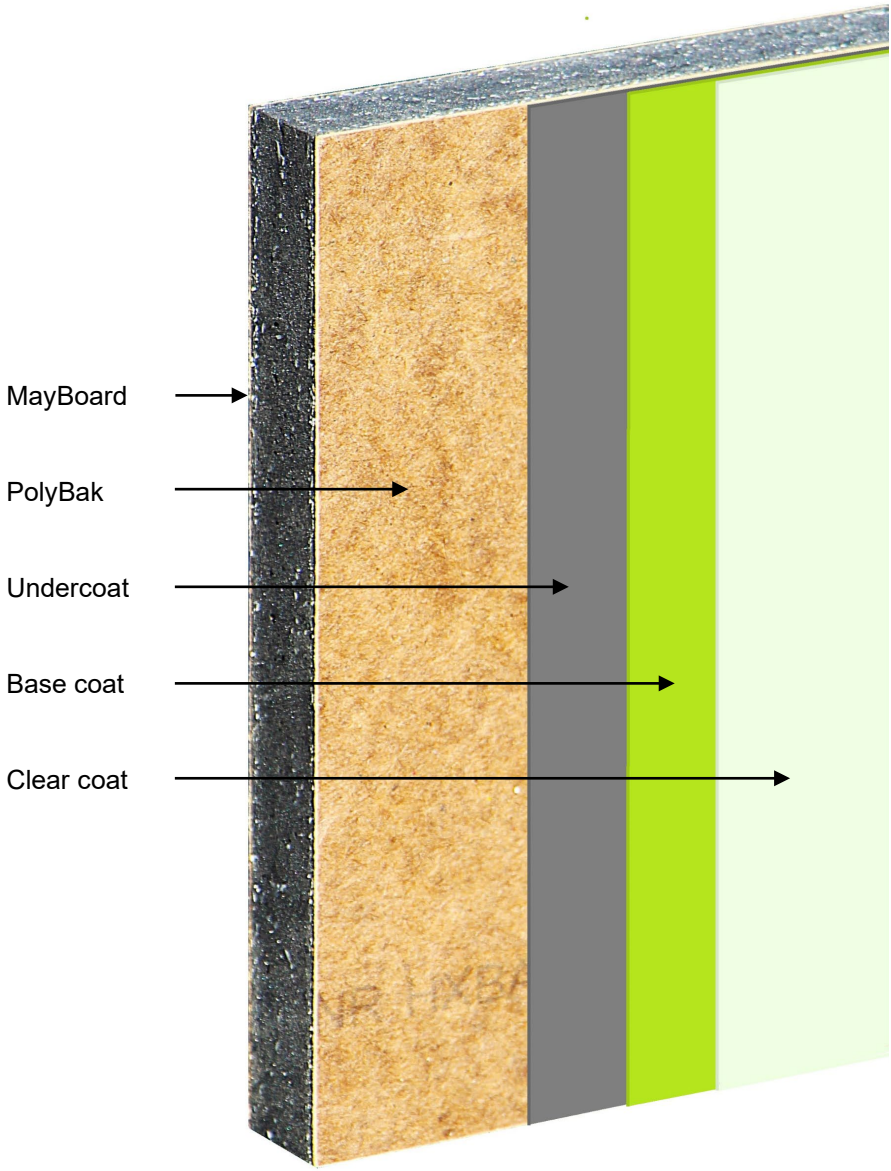
Processing – Assembly

Painting

- Both variants of the MayBoard sheets (naked / PolyBak) can be painted, whereby the PB variant is preferred.
- Since MayBoard is a lightweight product, it must be checked whether the compressive strength meets the requirements for use. Higher quality levels such as "HP" or "XP" can make a significant difference here.
- Before a paint build-up, the surface of the "naked" variant must be intensively sanded.
- Please keep in mind that the "naked" variant may have imperfections on the surface due to the process, so this variant must be treated with suitable material e.g. polyester resin.
- If the finished product is used for exterior application, make sure that the PolyBak layers are fully sealed.
- Otherwise, a suitable paint structure applies to both variants, as is customary in automotive painting, for example.
    - Cleaning
    - Filler (on PB not necessary)
    - Grinding (on PB not necessary)
    - Undercoat
    - Painting base coat
    - Painting clear coat



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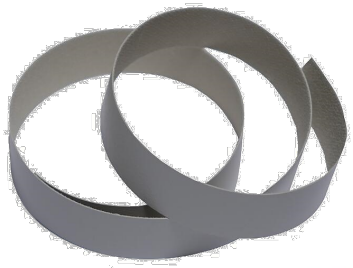
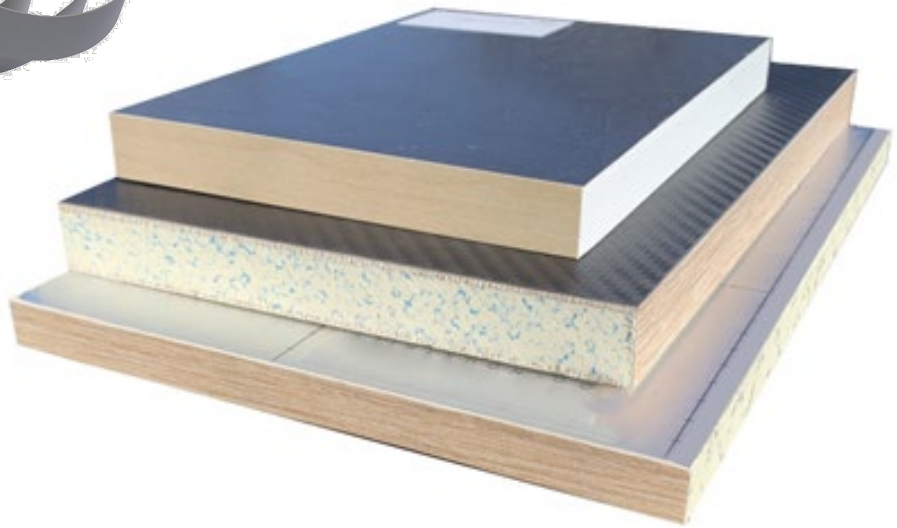
Processing

Edge decoration

- Due to the open cell structure on the front sides of MayBoard plates, there is excellent adhesion of edge banding with hot melt.
- MayBoard material can be processed the same way as you do for example with chipboard material.





- Just as you know it from other materials such as chipboard or plywood, T-shaped profiles also work.

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Application

Mounting

1. Ceiling
2. Wall
3. Stairs
4. Kitchen
5. Furniture
6. Flooring

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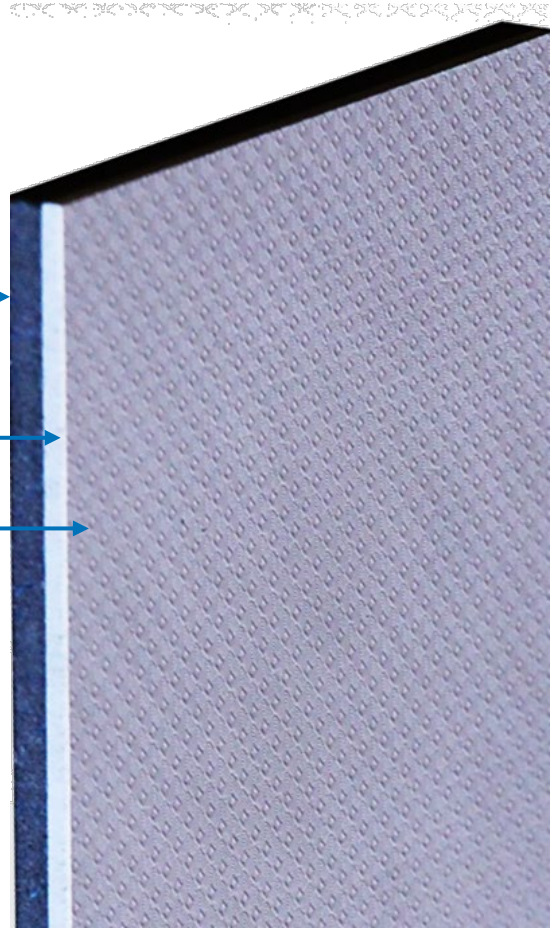
Application

Surface Options

- Material without surface treatment, leaving the surface finishing process to the customer
  - Exotic wood veneer
  - …

- Materials with surface options are also producible upon request.
  - HPL
  - CPL
  - …

- Colored UV-stable grained polyurethane surface (colors, textures & soft touch effects can be applied)



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Product Overviews

Flammability

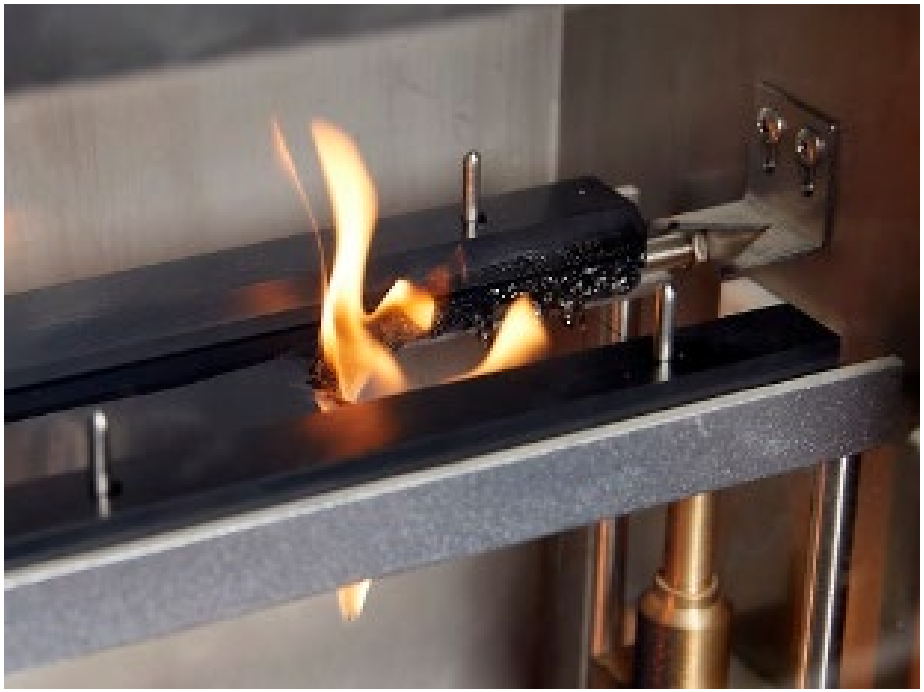
FMVSS 302 Test

- The Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 302 (FMVSS 302), Flammability of Interior Materials, is used to determine the burn resistance capabilities of materials used in the occupant compartments of motor vehicles. This test is typically performed on materials in passenger cars, trucks, and buses.
- PASS

UN / ECE R 118 Tests

- UN ECE R118 tests are carried out in accordance with the relevant regulation for the evaluation of the combustion behavior (ignition, burning rate and melting behavior) of interior materials used in M22, Class II and III category vehicles carrying more than 3 passengers, standing passengers and not designed for urban use. It covers a series of tests.
  - Horizontal test : PASS
  - Melting behavior: PASS
  - Vertical test: PASS

- These tests are performed on ‘naked’ MayBoard panels. The use of surface materials can/will change the fire resistance and needs additional testing to ensure the compliance with the specification.



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