Melamine (TFL) Surface Performance

White melamine particle board, thermally fused laminate both sides

INDICATIVE DATA — please contact us directly for the manufacturer's spec sheet for your specific order: 718-386-6119 · inquiry@dmlumber.com

Particle board with a thermally fused laminate (TFL / melamine) surface. The laminated surface is tested to the international standard ISO 4586-2 (2018-07), high pressure decorative laminates, part 2.

Range

Product	Thickness	Panel
White melamine two sides (2S)	3/4" (18 mm)	4' x 8' (1220 x 2440 mm)
Particle board (raw)	1/2" (12 mm) · 3/4" (18 mm)	4' x 8' (1220 x 2440 mm)

TFL performance

Property	Test method	Result
Boiling water resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:42	Rating 3 (moderate gloss and/or color change)
Impact resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:25	380 mm
Light resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:33-B	Rating 4 (no to slight effect)
Scratch resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:29	2.0 N, rating 3
Cleanability / stain resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:31-B	<20 cleanability; reagents 1-10 no effect; reagents 11-16 moderate effect
Surface wear resistance	ISO 4586-2 2018-07:11	Solid colors >150 cycles / Class 3; woodgrains and abstract designs ≥50, <150 cycles / Class 2
Additional thickness per side after lamination		0.25 - 0.55 mm

Wear classes: Class 1 - general TFL applications, typical for printed designs or pearlescent colors, low basis weight paper. Class 2 - general TFL applications, typical for unicolored decor papers. Class 3 - TFL applications where a higher level of wear durability is required (institutional, commercial), typical for decor papers with wear barrier.

TFL lamination increases the MOR (modulus of rupture) values of particleboard and MDF.

General information and heat resistance

TFL panels should be stored and used between 50°F (10°C) and 120°F (50°C) and relative humidity levels below 75%. Temperatures up to 160°F (70°C) are permitted for up to 24 hours. Temperatures above 120°F (50°C) for long periods are not recommended because of the risk of panel shrinkage and surface cracking. When heat-generating appliances are placed onto panel surfaces, an air gap and air circulation should be used to keep temperatures below these limits.