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Authorised and notified according
to Article 29 of the Regulation (EU)
No 305/2011 of the European
Parliament and of the Council of 9
March 2011



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European Technical Assessment ETA-26/0076 of 2026/03/10

I General Part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment:
ETA-Danmark A/S

**Trade name of the
construction product:**

Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia

**Product family to which
the above construction
product belongs:**

Kits for external wall claddings mechanically fixed

Manufacturer:

Stylam Industries Limited
SCO 14, Sector 7C, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh-160109,
India
Tel. + 91 172 502 1555
Internet: www.stylam.com

Manufacturing plant:

Stylam Industries Limited
Plant 1
Plot No. 192-193
Industrial Area, Phase-1, Panchkula
Haryana, INDIA-134109,
Stylam Industries Limited,
Plant 2
Village Manak Tabra, Raipur Rani Road, Panchkula,
Haryana, INDIA-134204

**This European Technical
Assessment contains:**

11 pages including 2 annexes which form an integral
part of this document

**This European Technical
Assessment is issued in
accordance with Article
95(4) of Regulation (EU)
2024/3110, on the basis of**

EAD 090062-01-0404 – Kits for external wall claddings
mechanically fixed

This version replaces:

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II SPECIFIC PART OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

1 Technical description of product

General

The construction product: Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia, is an external wall cladding, 6, 8, 10 and 12 mm high-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) made from decorative papers and absorbent kraft paper impregnated with melamine and phenol resins.

The panels are attached to the building by fixing to a sub-frame of aluminum, steel or wood

Fastening to timber subframe is carried out with corrosion resistant screws. Fastening to aluminum and steel is carried out with corrosion resistant screws or rivets.

Mechanical fasteners, gaskets and aluminum profiles are specified by the ETA-holder.

Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate is available in an extensive range of colours, offering flexibility in design and appearance.

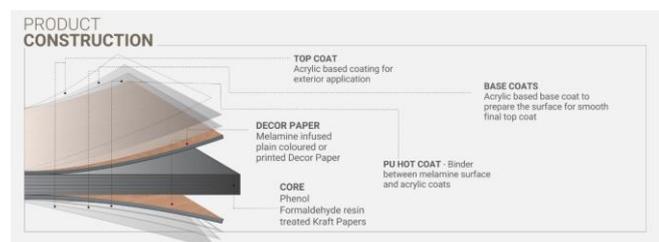


Illustration 1: Product construction

Property	Value
Thickness and tolerances	6-8-10-12 ± 0,4 mm
Length, max	3050 + 10/- 0 mm
Width, max	1300 + 10/- 0 mm
Density	1350 kg/m ³
Bending strength	$M_c \geq 110 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Tensile strength	$R_m \geq 60 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Modulus of elasticity	$E \geq 9000 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Table 1: Technical description of the cladding element.

Subframe

The panels are attached to the building by fixing to a sub-frame of aluminum, steel or wood.

Appropriate preservative treatment of subframes:

Use the appropriate part of EN 335 to identify the "use class" of a given service environment and geographical location. Table 1 in EN 335 will assist in determining the biological agents that can attack timber in certain situations. The user can then consider the type and duration of performance required select an appropriate

level of durability and ensure that the timber or wood-based product specified has either, as a natural (see EN 350-2) or an acquired characteristic durability as the result of appropriate preservative treatment (see EN 351-1).

The minimum thickness of the vertical timber battens should be 25 mm (solid wood).

The minimum thickness of the vertical aluminium profiles is 1,5 mm. The aluminium is AW-6060 according to EN 755-2. The Rm/Rp0,2 value is 170/140 for profile T6 and 195/150 for profile T66.

The minimum thickness of the vertical steel profiles is either 1,0 mm [a] (steel quality is S320GD +Z EN 10346 number 1.0250 , or equivalent for cold forming), or 1,5 mm [a] (steel quality EN 10025-2:2004 S235JR number 1.0038).

The façade panels shall be supported by a continuous substructure. At panel joints and intermediate supports, battens with a minimum width of 100 mm shall be provided to ensure adequate support and fastening capacity for adjacent panels.

The substructure shall be aligned and installed to ensure proper load transfer and to accommodate panel tolerances and movements. A minimum of 22 mm ventilated construction is required to prevent moisture buildup.

[a] The minimum coating thickness (Z or ZA) is determined by the corrosion rate (amount of corrosion loss in thickness per year) which depends on the specific outdoor atmospheric environment.

The Zinc Life Time Predictor can be used to calculate the Corrosion Rate in $\mu\text{m/y}$ for a Z coating: www.galvinfo.com

The coating designation (classification which determines the coating mass) shall be agreed between the contractor and the building owner. Alternatively, a hot dip galvanized coating according to EN ISO 1461 can be used.

Joints

A minimum joint width of 8 mm shall be provided between adjacent panels to accommodate thermal expansion and contraction. Joints shall generally be open joints and shall not be sealed. The panels do not constitute a weather-tight layer and therefore require a continuous, watertight climate screen behind the panels.

At the supporting substructure, EPDM separation strips shall be installed between the panels and the substructure to prevent direct contact, reduce vibration, and ensure long-term durability. The EPDM strips shall be continuous and compatible with the façade system

Fasteners

The cladding element is mounted by the means of façade screws for wooden battens. And self-drilling screws or rivets for aluminium and steel subframes.

6 mm panels:

The mechanical fastening to timber is carried out with stainless steel screws 4,8x29 mm, grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with a TX drive system.

The mechanical fastening to aluminium is carried out with aluminium EN AW-5019 (AlMg5) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, shank diameter 5 mm, head colour coated or stainless steel self-tapping screws 4,8x23 mm stainless steel grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with TX drive system.

The mechanical fastening to steel subframe is carried out with either EN 10088 (grade 1.4578) rivets, head diameter 15 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated, or EN 10088 (grade 1.4567) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated or stainless steel self-tapping screws 4,8x23 mm grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with TX drive system.

8-12 mm panels:

The mechanical fastening to timber is carried out with stainless steel screws 4,8x39 mm grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with TX drive system.

The mechanical fastening to aluminium is carried out with aluminium EN AW-5019 (AlMg5) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, shank diameter 5 mm, head colour coated or stainless steel self-tapping screws 4,8x23 mm grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with TX drive system.

The mechanical fastening to steel subframe is carried out with either EN 10088 (grade 1.4578) rivets, head diameter 15 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated, or EN 10088 (grade 1.4567) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated or stainless steel self-tapping screws 4,8x23 mm grade 1.4301 or 1.4401 with mushroom head in the colour of the panels with TX drive system.

Spacings of the fixings are specified in annex A.

The wooden/aluminium/steel battens and metal fasteners for fixing the subframe into the substrate are not a part of the kit.

The face to which the system is fixed should be flat, vertical and capable of supporting appropriate loads. In a soffit situation the engineer should specify the substructure and number of fixings required based on the weight of the system and any other requirements e.g., wind loads, etc.

2 Specification of the intended use(s) in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document (hereinafter EAD)

Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia is intended for use as external wall claddings, in ventilated facades. They are mechanically fixed to external walls made of masonry (clay, concrete or stone), concrete (cast on site or as prefabricated panels, timber or metal frame in new or existing buildings (retrofit)

The façade kit is assessed as a kit family A in accordance with EAD 090062-01-0404, table 1.1.1.

The verification and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of 25 years, when installed in the works, provided that the cladding kit is subject to appropriate installation.

The indications given as to the working life of the construction product cannot be interpreted as a guarantee neither given by the product manufacturer or his representative nor by the Technical Assessment Body issuing an ETA based on the EAD 090062-01-0404 but are regarded only as a means for expressing the expected economically reasonable working life of the product.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment.

Characteristic	Assessment of characteristic									
3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)										
Reaction to fire	Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia are classified as Euroclass B-s1, d0 in accordance with EN 13501-1 and Delegated regulation 2016/364.									
Façade fire performance	No performance assessed									
Propensity to undergo continuous smouldering	Not relevant									
3.3 Hygiene, Health and the Environment (BWR 3)										
Watertightness of joints (protection against driving rain)	Not watertight									
Water absorption	No performance assessed									
Water vapour permeability (for non-ventilated façades)	Not relevant									
Drainability	Drainable , see figure in annex A									
Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances*	No performance assessed									
3.4 Safety in use (BWR4)										
	Q: 3,6 kN/m² Max. deformation: 20 mm at 6500 m³/h									
Wind load resistance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Short side horizontally</th> <th>Long side horizontally</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q [kN/m²]</td> <td colspan="2">3,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max. deformation</td> <td colspan="2">< 20 mm at 6500 m³/h</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No failure occurred. The joints in the tiles did not allow for obtaining higher pressure. The characteristic wind resistance of the kit is governed by the resistance of pull-through resistance – see below</p>		Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally	Q [kN/m ²]	3,6		Max. deformation	< 20 mm at 6500 m ³ /h	
	Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally								
Q [kN/m ²]	3,6									
Max. deformation	< 20 mm at 6500 m ³ /h									
Resistance to horizontal point loads	No visible deformation on any component could be observed									
Impact resistance	When subjected to a hard body impact of 10 J and a soft body impact of 400 J:									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Short side horizontally</th> <th>Long side horizontally</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Category</td> <td colspan="2">I</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally	Category	I				
	Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally								
Category	I									
Bending strength	Rm: No performance assessed Rc: 110 N/mm²									
Resistance to long term or permanent dead load	Not relevant									
Pull-through resistance	Arithmetic average value F_{u,m} Characteristic value F_{u,c}									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Short side horizontally</th> <th>Long side horizontally</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F_{u,m} [N]</td> <td colspan="2">No performance assessed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F_{u,c} [N]</td> <td colspan="2">960</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally	F_{u,m} [N]	No performance assessed		F_{u,c} [N]	960	
	Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally								
F_{u,m} [N]	No performance assessed									
F_{u,c} [N]	960									

Characteristic	Assessment of characteristic									
Pull-through resistance under shear loads	Arithmetic average value $F_{u,m}$ Characteristic value $F_{u,C}$									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Short side horizontally</th> <th>Long side horizontally</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$F_{u,m}$ [N]</td> <td colspan="2">No performance assessed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$F_{u,C}$ [N]</td> <td colspan="2">2400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally	$F_{u,m}$ [N]	No performance assessed		$F_{u,C}$ [N]	2400	
	Short side horizontally	Long side horizontally								
$F_{u,m}$ [N]	No performance assessed									
$F_{u,C}$ [N]	2400									
Combined tension and shear load resistance	Not relevant									
Resistance of profiles	No performance assessed									
Tension/pull-out resistance of subframe fixings	No performance assessed									
Shear load resistance of subframe fixings	No performance assessed									
Resistance to seismic loads. Out-of-plane fundamental vibration period	No performance assessed									
Resistance to seismic loads. Out-of-plane acceleration	No performance assessed									
Resistance to seismic loads. In-plane displacement	No performance assessed									
3.5 Protection against noise (BWR5)										
Airborne sound insulation	No performance assessed									
3.6 Energy economy and heat retention (BWR6)										
Thermal transmittance	No performance assessed									
3.7 Aspects of durability										
Hygrothermal behaviour	No performance assessed									
Behaviour after pulsating load	No performance assessed									
Freeze-thaw resistance	No performance assessed									
Behaviour after immersion in water	No performance assessed									
Dimensional stability by humidity	No performance assessed									
Linear thermal expansion	No performance assessed									
Chemical and biological resistance	No performance assessed									
UV Radiation resistance	No performance assessed									
Corrosion	No performance assessed									
Accelerated ageing behaviour of kits when the cladding element is made of thin metallic composite sheets/panels (TMCS/TMCP)	Not relevant									

See additional information in sections 3.8 and 3.9

*) In addition to the specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this European technical Assessment, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e.g., transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the Construction Products Regulation, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

3.8 Methods of verification

The product is fully covered by EAD 090062-01-0404
According to the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

3.9 General aspects related to the fitness for use of the product

The European Technical Assessment is issued for the product based on agreed data/information, deposited with ETA-Danmark, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to ETA-Danmark before the changes are introduced. ETA-Danmark will decide if such changes affect the ETA and consequently the validity of the CE marking based on the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA, shall be necessary.

The cladding kits are manufactured in accordance with the provisions of this European Technical Assessment using the manufacturing processes as identified in the inspection of the plant by the notified inspection body and laid down in the technical documentation.

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base.

4.1 AVCP system

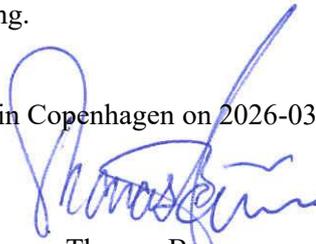
According to the decision 2003/640/EC of the European Commission, as amended by 2001/596/EC, the system(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance (see Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011) is 2+ for any uses except for uses subject to regulations on reaction to fire.

For ususes subject to regulations on reaction to fire the applicable AVCP system is 4.

5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD.

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited at ETA-Danmark prior to CE marking.

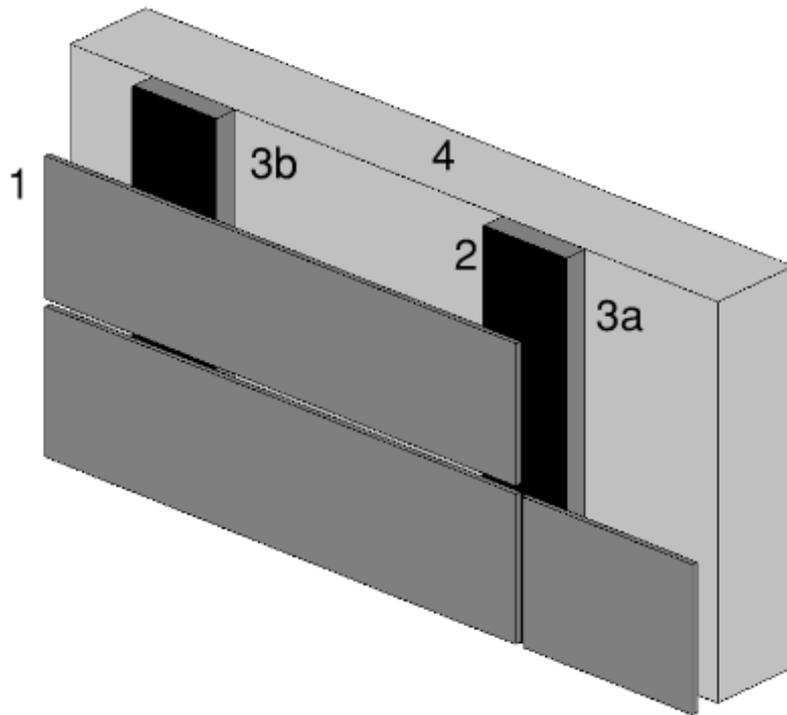
Issued in Copenhagen on 2026-03-10 by



Thomas Bruun
Managing Director, ETA-Danmark

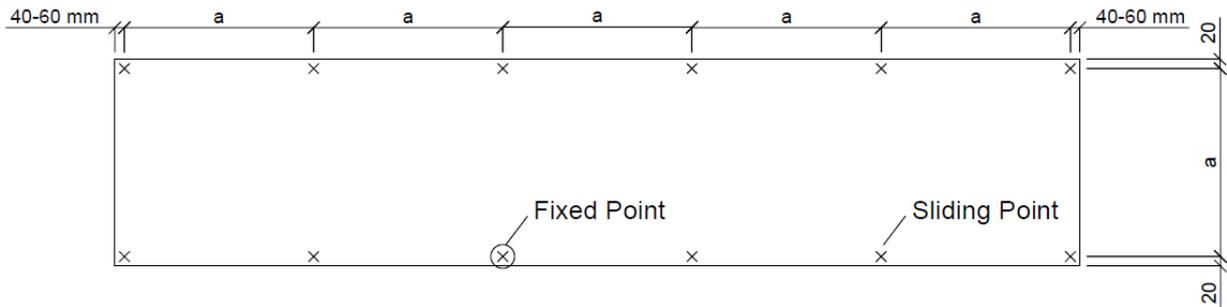
Annex A

Illustration of the system, drainability

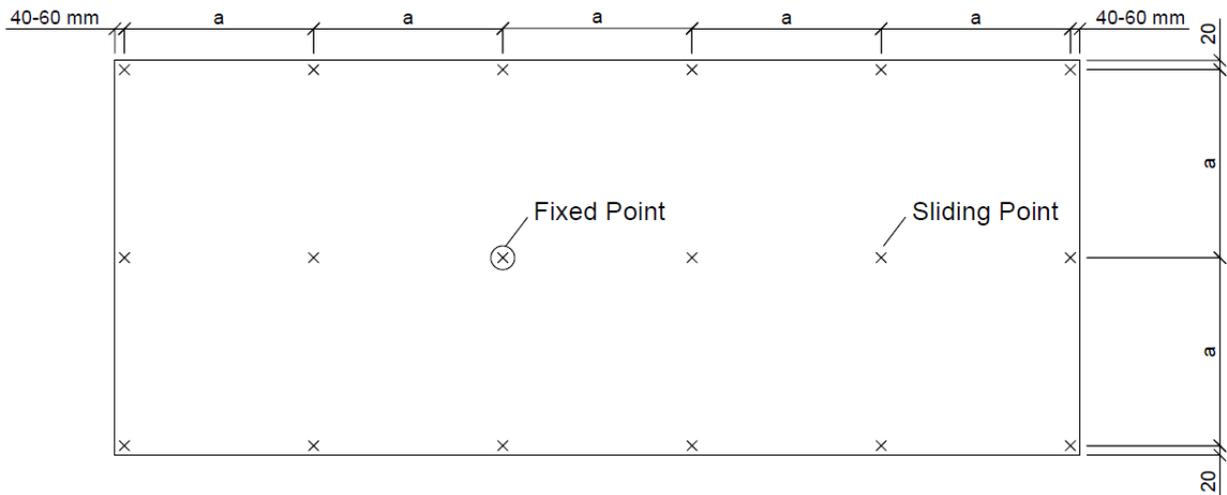


1. High Pressure Compact Laminate
2. EPDM strips
3. Batten: a - joint and b - intermediate
4. Climate screen

Gap between screws or rivet - single span



Gap between screws or rivet - double span



Panel Thickness	Max spacing
6-12 mm	a = 400 mm

Annex B

Design

The design of the external wall claddings for ventilated facades using Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia should consider:

- It is assumed that the substrate wall meets the necessary requirements regarding the mechanical strength (resistance to static and dynamic loads) and the airtightness, as well as the relevant resistance regarding watertightness and water vapour.
- The verification of the designed system by means of calculation, taking into account the mechanical characteristic value of the kit components in order to resist the actions (dead loads, wind loads etc.) applying on the specific works. National safety factors and other national provisions must be followed.
- The selection and verification of the brackets which support the subframe vertical profiles considering compatible materials (e.g. aluminium alloy) and the mechanical resistance (vertical and horizontal resistance) according to the envisaged actions obtained from the mechanical calculation of the designed system.
- The selection and verification of the anchors between the brackets and the external walls (substrate), taking into account the substrate material and the minimum resistance required (pull-out and shear resistance) according to the envisaged actions obtained from the mechanical calculation of the designed system.
- The accommodation of the designed system movements to the substrate or structural movements.
- The execution of singular parts of the façade, some examples of construction details are indicated in annex A.
- The corrosion protection of the designed system metallic components taking into account the category of corrosivity of the atmosphere of the works (e.g. according to ISO 9223).
- The drainability of the ventilated air space between the cladding elements and the insulation layer or the external wall accordingly.
- Because the joints are not watertight, the first layer behind the ventilated air space should be composed by materials with low water absorption.

Installation

Installation of the external wall claddings for ventilated facades using Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia should be carried out:

- According to the specifications of the manufacturer and using the components specified in this ETA.
- In accordance with the design and drawings prepared for the specific works. The manufacturer should ensure that the information on these provisions is given to those concerned.
- By appropriately qualified staff and under the supervision of the technical responsible of the specific works.

Maintenance and repair

Maintenance of the external wall claddings for ventilated facades using Stylam High Pressure Compact Laminate - Fascia includes inspections on site, taking into account the following aspects:

- Regarding the cladding elements, the appearance of any damage such as cracking, detachment, delamination and mould presence due to permanent moisture or permanent irreversible deformation.
- Regarding metallic components: The presence of corrosion or presence of water accumulation.

When necessary, any repair to localized damaged areas must be carried out with the same components and following the repair instructions given by the manufacturer.