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TEST REPORT No. 15/02

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**REFERENCE:** PSP Ltd

PO Box 101851

**NSMC** 

Auckland 0754

Performance tests on cavity cladding façade mock-up for Mainfreight Building, Hamilton, in accordance with the method of AS/NZS 4284: 2008 Testing of Building Facades, excluding the deflection test.

ULS test pressures calculated by Mathew Paget of Aurecon New Zealand Limited

**DATE OF TEST:** 28 May - 17 June 2015

#### **SUMMARY**

## **Preliminary tests**

Preliminary static water penetration tests resulted in significant leakage around the bottom corners of the frame, and into the cavity space. Subsequent investigation showed the absence of end dams on the sill tray that formed part of the window sill.

Subsequent in-situ addition of end dams, and resealing of the window perimeter failed to fully prevent penetration into the cavity below the window corners. Subsequent investigation of the window design revealed that the window supplied was not designed for the face sealed installation method required for the cavity cladding used. The window was removed and modified with replacement glazing beads and sill tray with end dams before reinstallation and resealing. The full test was then commenced.

## Structural test at serviceability limit state wind pressure

The façade mock-up was subjected to the serviceability test pressures of  $\pm 1750$  Pa, but without any deflection measurements being made. There were no problems observed.

## Water penetration test by static pressure

With the exception of the meterbox, the façade mock-up complied with the specified test requirements at test pressures of 525 Pa. Following reconstruction and seal modifications, the window achieved the equivalent NZS 4211 water penetration performance at the specified positive serviceability pressure of 1750 Pa.

## Water penetration test by cyclic pressure

With the exception of the meterbox, the façade mock-up complied with the specified test requirements.

## Structural test at ultimate limit state wind pressure

Tested by:..John Yolland (Deceased)

Client: PSP Ltd

No structural damage or collapse was observed during the Ultimate Limit State Structural test, at the specified pressures of +2500 Pa, and -2500 Pa.

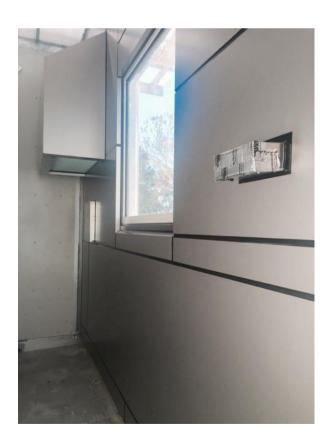
### **DESCRIPTION:**

The test mock-up was specified by BSW Architects, and consisted of a timber frame structure incorporating Alpolic FR<sup>TM</sup> aluminium composite material (ACM) panels supplied by PSP Ltd and installed by CCS Manufacture and Installations Ltd. The ACM cladding is a 4mm thick pre-coated sheet product containing two 0.5 mm aluminium skins over a non-combustible mineral core. It is V routed and folded into panels with aluminium profile reinforcing on panels which exceed certain dimensions. The panels are screw fixed over packers to timber framing with silicon sealant over PEF rods in the inter-panel joints.

The timber framing was 140 x 45 mm single studs running full height of 3550 mm. Stud spacing was generally at 400 mm centers with nogs at approximately 800 mm centers. The rigid air barrier was simulated by 4.5mm clear polycarbonate sheet fixed over the framing with flashing tape over the joints.

The test sample included; a parapet, internal and external corners, simulated meterbox, scupper, soffit junctions, top and bottom plate and all window junctions.

The client representative (Alisa Bennett) has verified that the sample was a true representation of the system details attached in the appendix of this report.



Client: PSP Ltd



## **SPECIFICATIONS:**

The following performance requirements were agreed with the clients for assessing performance:

Serviceability Wind Pressure  $\pm 1750$  Pa, Water penetration by Static pressure; + 525 Pa

Water penetration by Cyclic pressures up to +525 to +1050 Pa

Structural Test at Ultimate Limit State  $\pm 2500$  Pa

These exceeded the specifications for the Mainfreight Building, Hamilton façade contract which specified maximum serviceability pressures of +1300 Pa and -1200 Pa and the Ultimate Limit State pressures of +1900 Pa and -1800 Pa.

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Client: PSP Ltd

## **TESTING**

The tests were performed by John Yolland using the testing procedures of AS/NZS 4284:2008 Testing of Building Facades, in the IANZ accredited window test facility Facadelab Ltd, Rosedale Road, Albany, Auckland with representatives of the client in attendance.

During the preliminary water penetration tests, water penetration was evident through the sill area of the fixed window and into the cavity below the bottom corners of the window installation. This was addressed during the preliminary test phase.

The standard order of AS/NZS 4284 tests was undertaken except that the client elected not to measure the deflection during the serviceability structural test.

Following the unfortunate demise of John Yolland before the report could be completed, this test report was completed by John Burgess from worksheets, materials and evidence taken during the testing. The worksheets for the information reported in Appendix 1 could not be found, so this information has been taken outside of the formal test report.

Similarly, the drawings provided by the client are attached, however there is insufficient information available to confirm that these drawings represent the sample tested.

## **TEST RESULTS:**

## PRELIMINARY TEST Static Pressure 28/5/15

The façade mockup was exposed to the agreed Serviceability test pressures of  $\pm 1750$  Pa, for the specified 10 seconds.

### PRELIMINARY TEST Water - Initial test, 28/5/15

The façade mockup was exposed to the static water penetration test at the agreed test pressures of 525 Pa for 15 minutes. Significant water penetration was evident from the window installation. The test was stopped to allow investigation of the window installation.

## PRELIMINARY TEST Static Pressure, 8/6/15

The façade mockup was exposed to the agreed serviceability test pressures of  $\pm 1750$  Pa, for the specified 10 seconds, with no leakage evident.

## PRELIMINARY TEST Water - Initial test 8/6/15

The façade mockup was exposed to the static water penetration test at the agreed test pressures of 525 Pa and cyclic pressures of 525 - 1050 Pa. No water leakage evident.

#### STRUCTURAL TEST AT SERVICEABILITY LIMIT STATE 8/6/15

The façade mock-up was subjected to the serviceability test pressures of  $\pm 1750$  Pa, but without any deflection measurements being made. There were no problems observed.

## WATER PENETRATION TEST BY STATIC PRESSURE 10/6/15

Tested by:..John Yolland (Deceased)

**Test Report 15/02** Page 5 of 38 **Client: PSP Ltd** 

During this test water leakage through the glazing seals of the window occurred and flowed into the cavity. On investigation the window glazing beads were found to be incorrect. The window glazing was remedied and reinstated. Testing resumed once sealants had cured.

## WATER PENETRATION TEST BY STATIC PRESSURE 17/6/15

Due to the delay in resuming testing the serviceability pressures of  $\pm 1750$  Pa were reapplied before restarting the static water penetration test. The façade mock-up complied with the specified test requirements at test pressures of 525 Pa with the exception of the meterbox which was found to have leakage through the spot welds and was removed from the test.

## WATER PENETRATION TEST BY CYCLIC PRESSURE 17/6/15

The façade mock-up complied with the specified test requirements.

## STRUCTURAL TEST AT ULTIMATE LIMIT STATE WIND PRESSURE 17/6/15

No structural damage or collapse was observed during the Ultimate Limit State Structural test, at the specified pressures of +2500 Pa, and -2500 Pa.

John Burgess

IANZ accredited engineer

July 2017

### **APPENDIX 1**

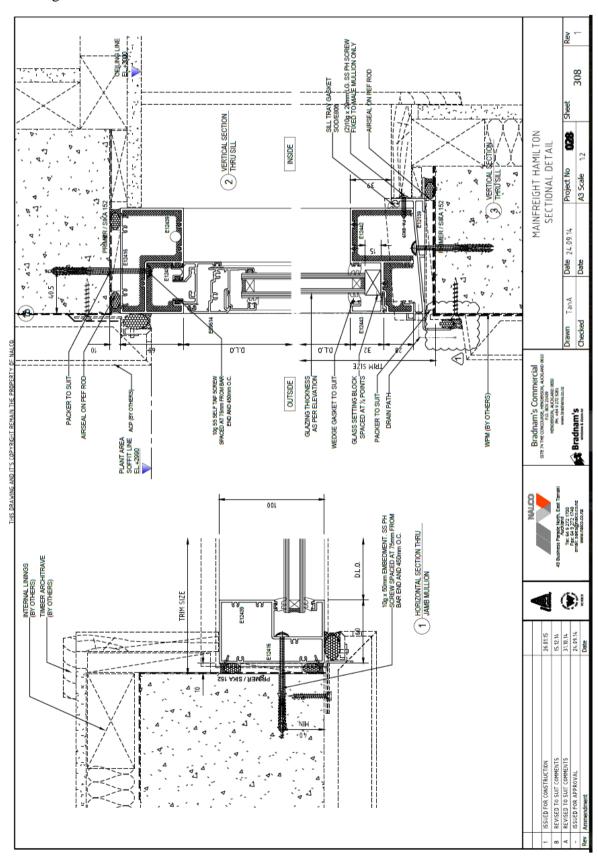
To confirm the panels were able to withstand the site specific wind loadings without permanent deformation or collapse, ULS pressures of +1900 Pa and -1800 Pa were applied across the panel. This was achieved by cutting holes of approximately 120 mm diameter in the rigid air barrier throughout the test sample. Pressure measurements were made on either side of the panels, in the booth and cavity to determine pressure differential. Pressure was maintained for several minutes during which time measurements were taken with a steel ruler to give an indication of panel deflection at the ULS. These were taken at three points approximately halfway between stiffener pairs, where maximum displacement was expected.

No damage or collapse was observed.

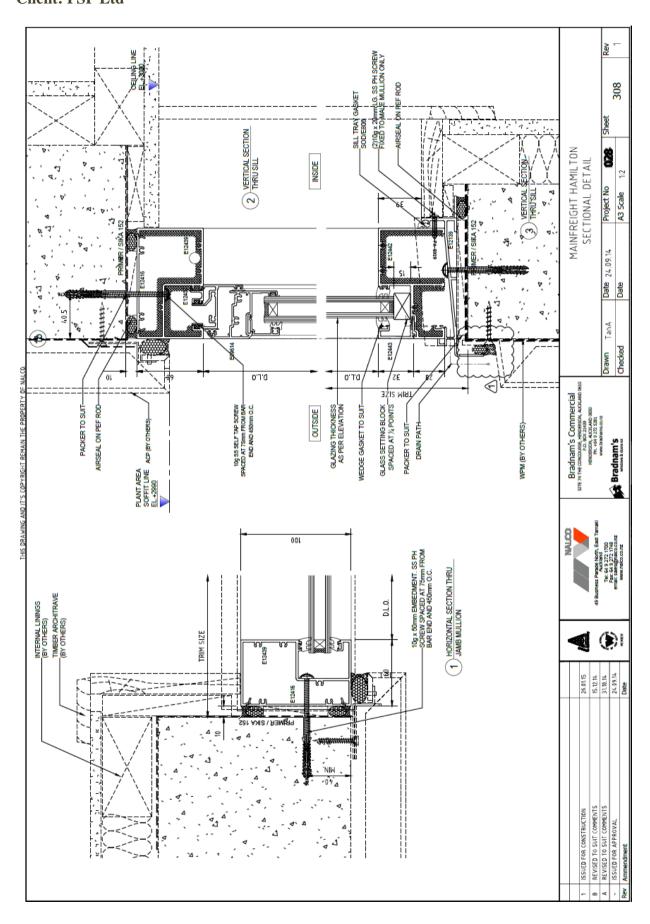
The panel was found to deflect by approximately 10 mm in either direction from a 50 mm base measurement.

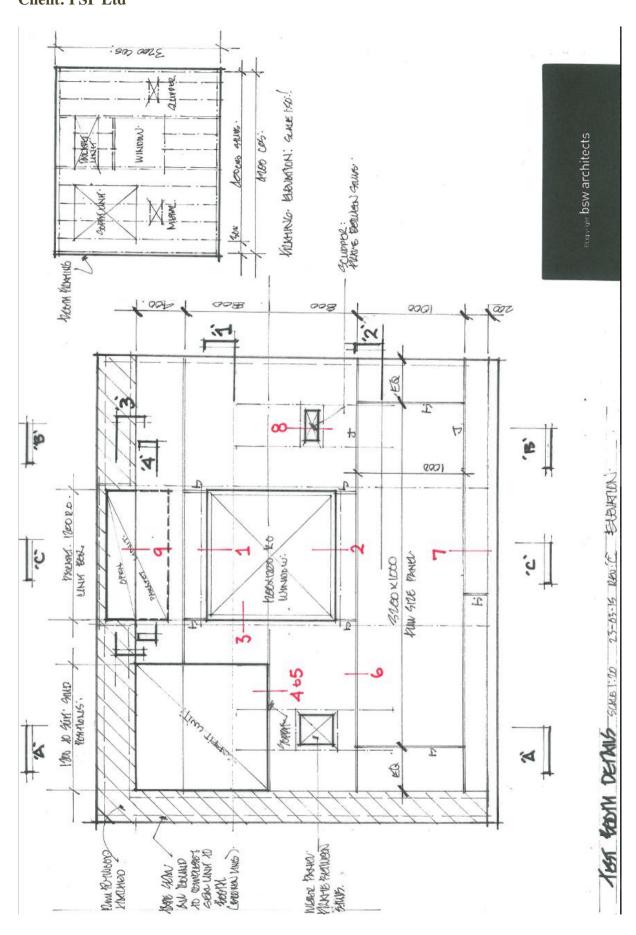


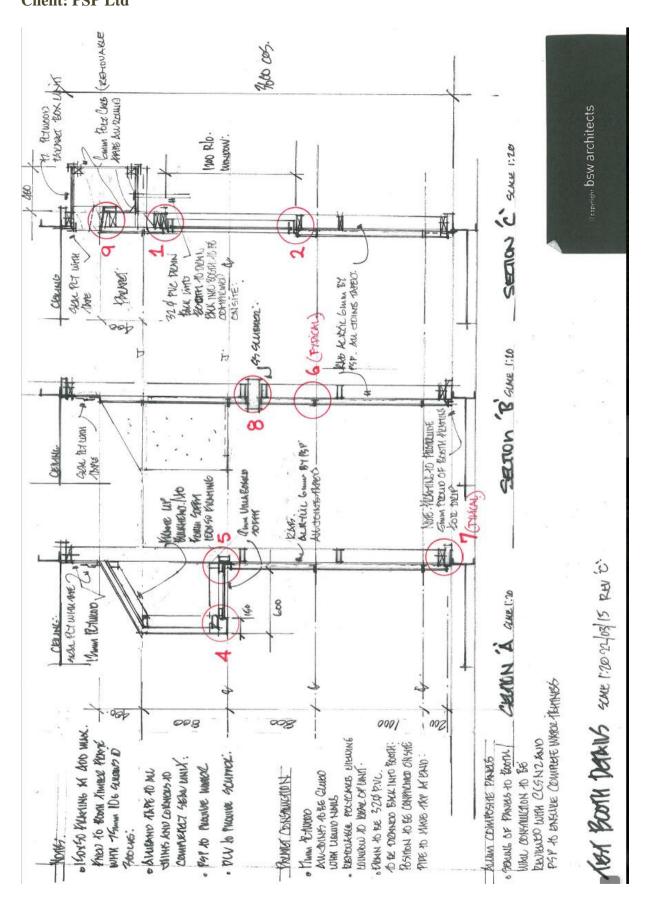
# Drawings

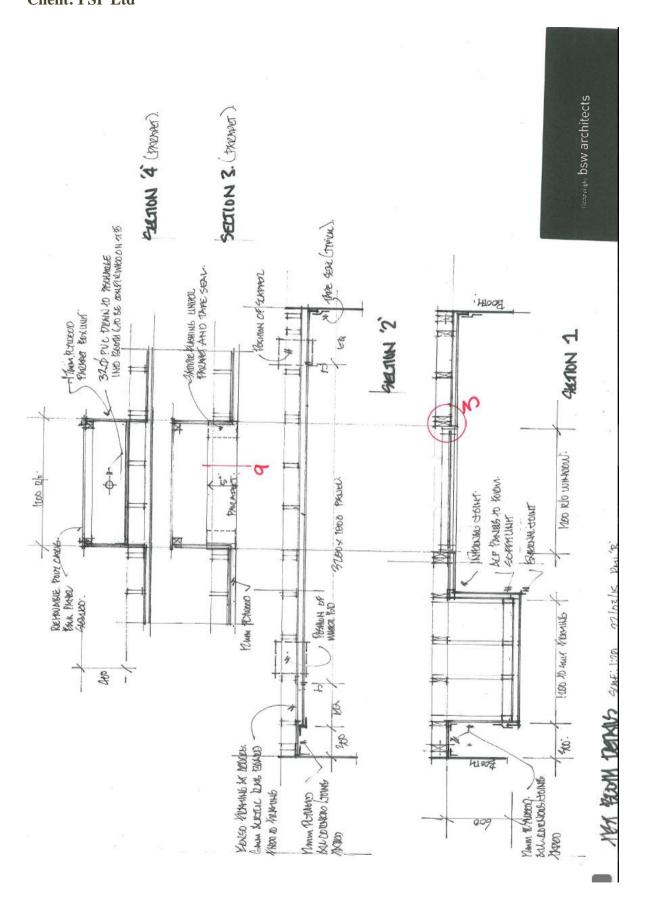


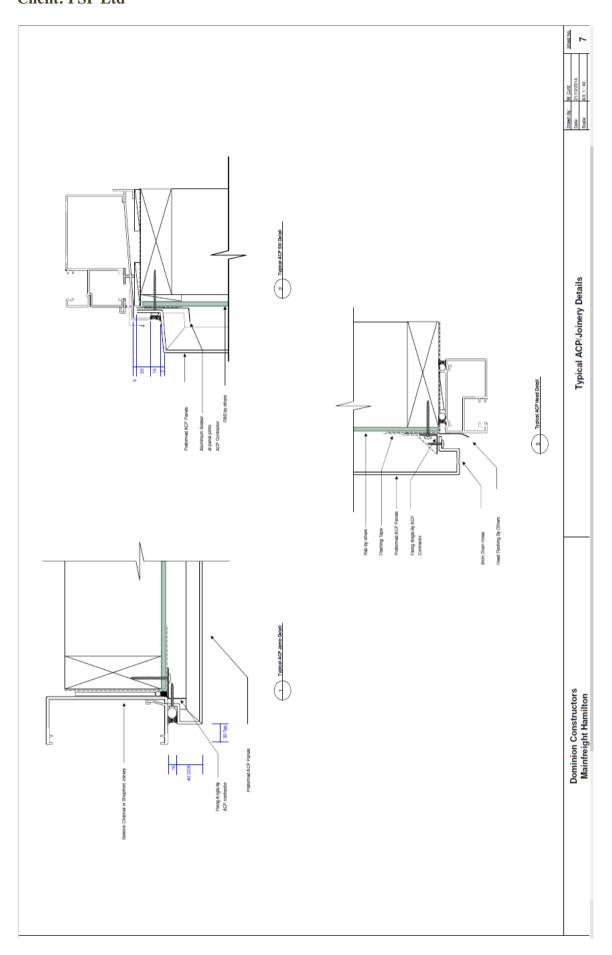
Tested by:..John Yolland (Deceased)



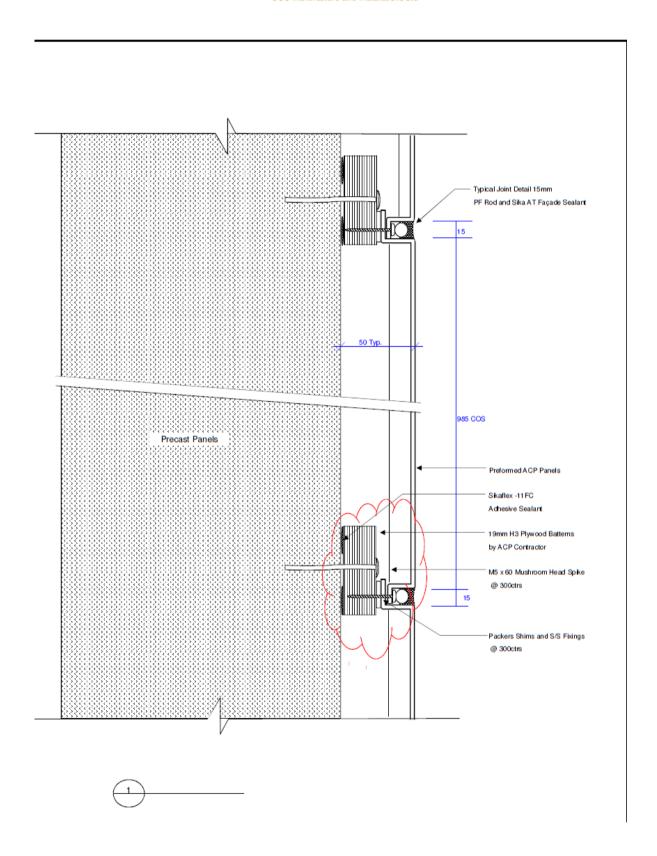


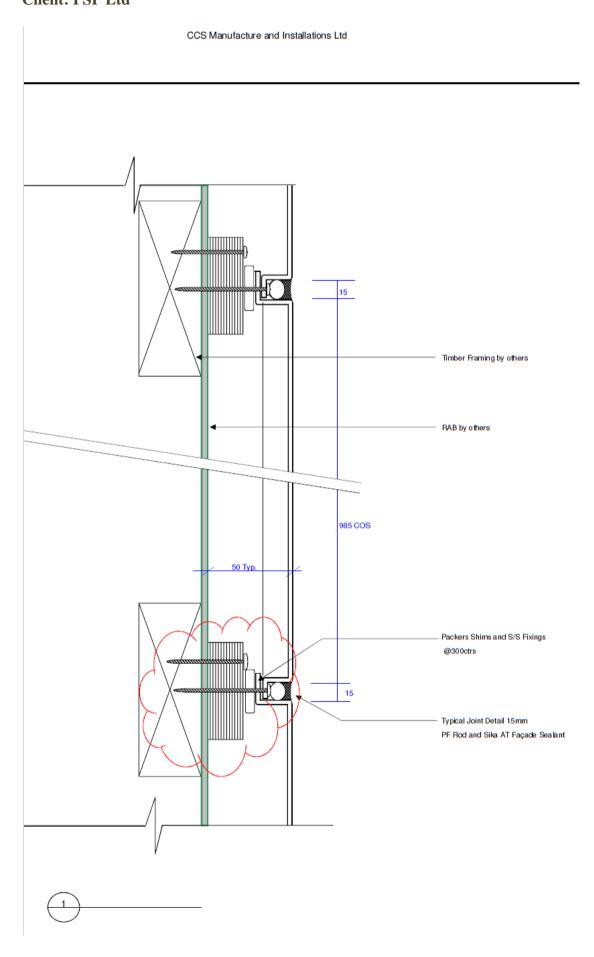


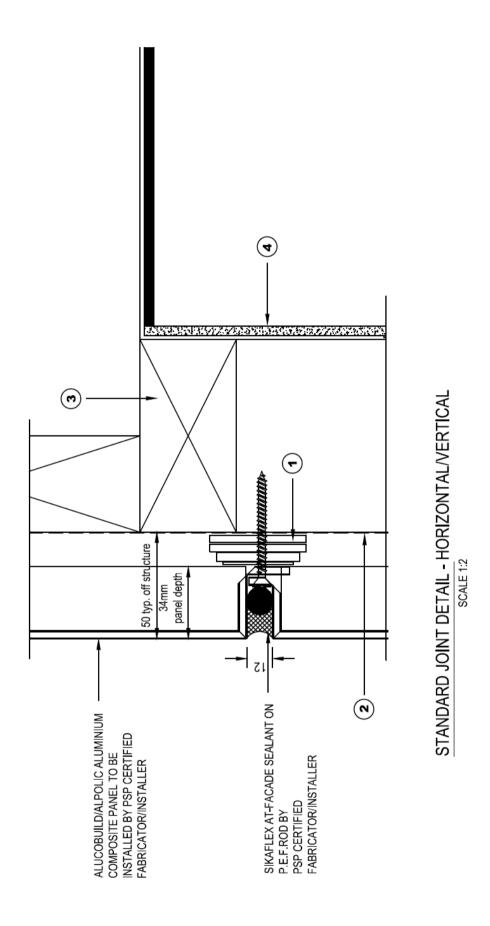


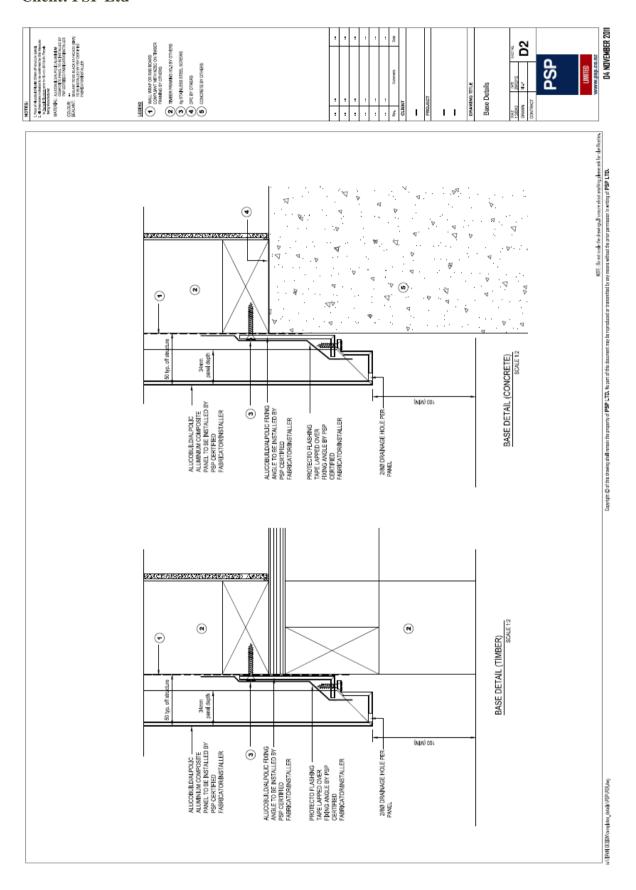


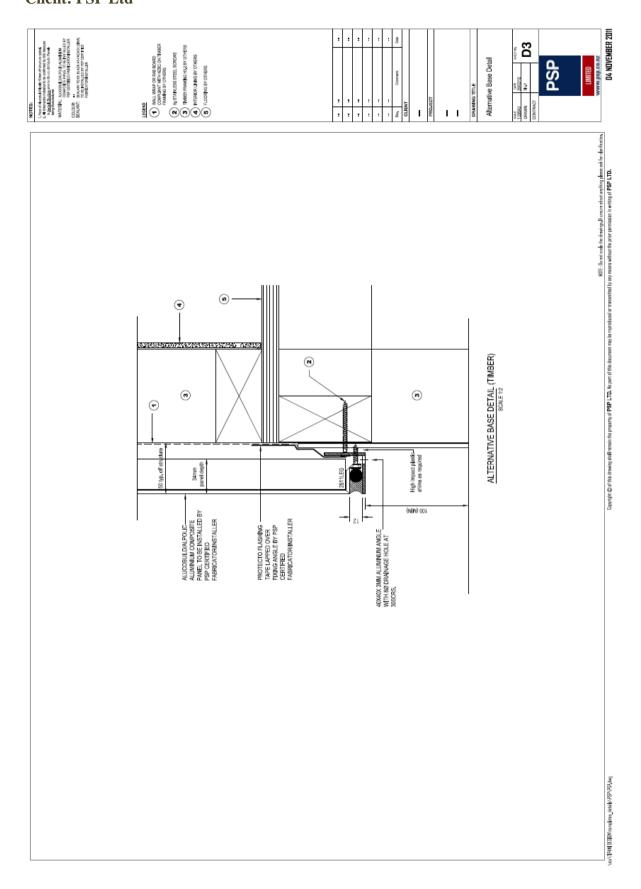
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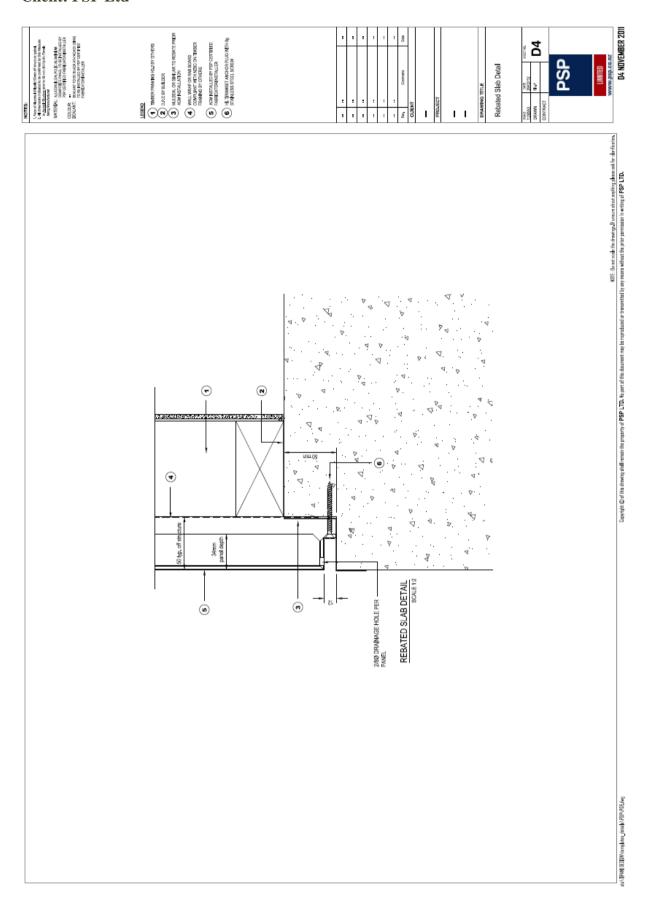


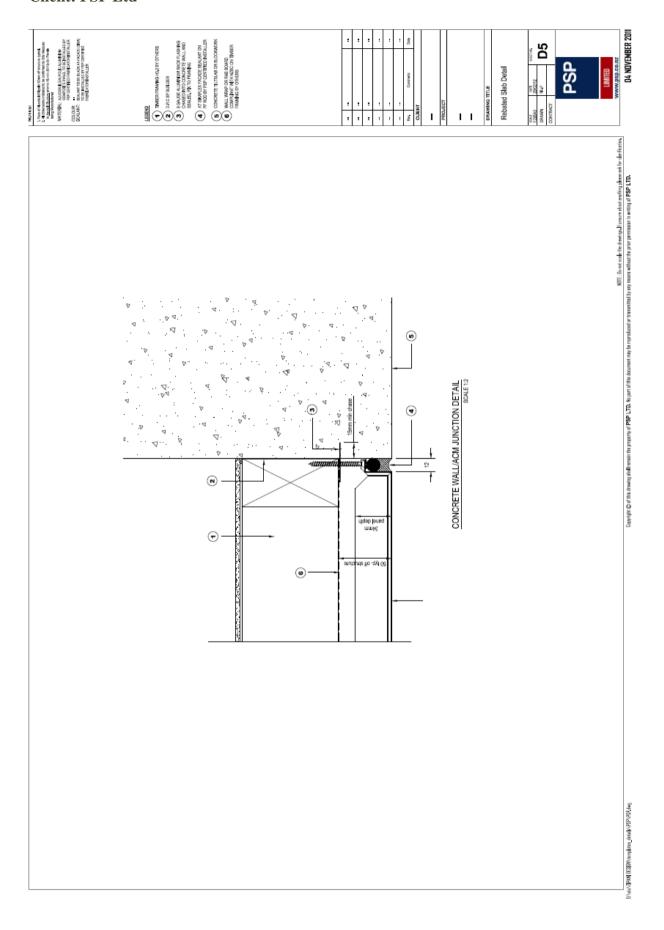


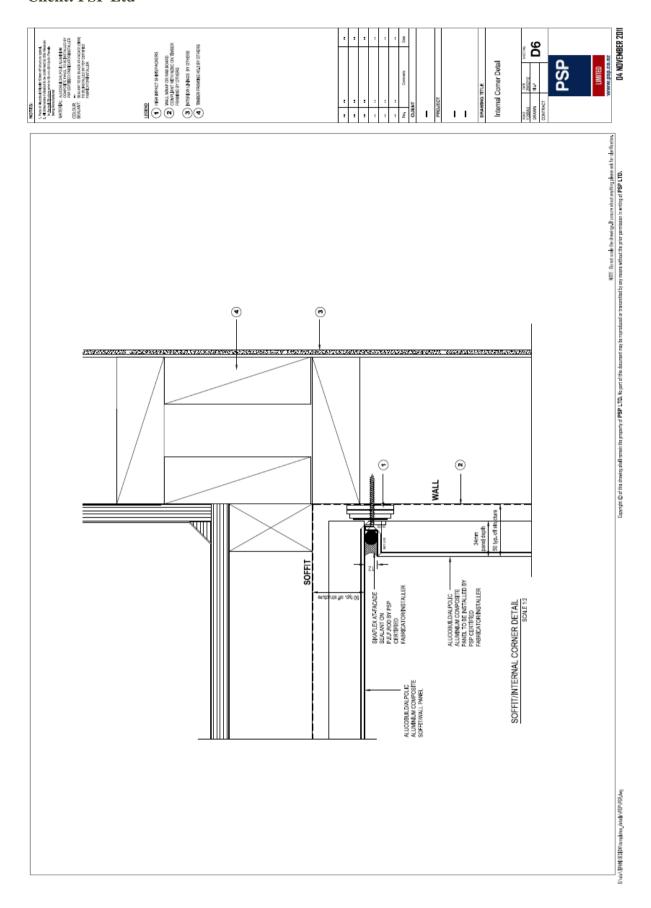


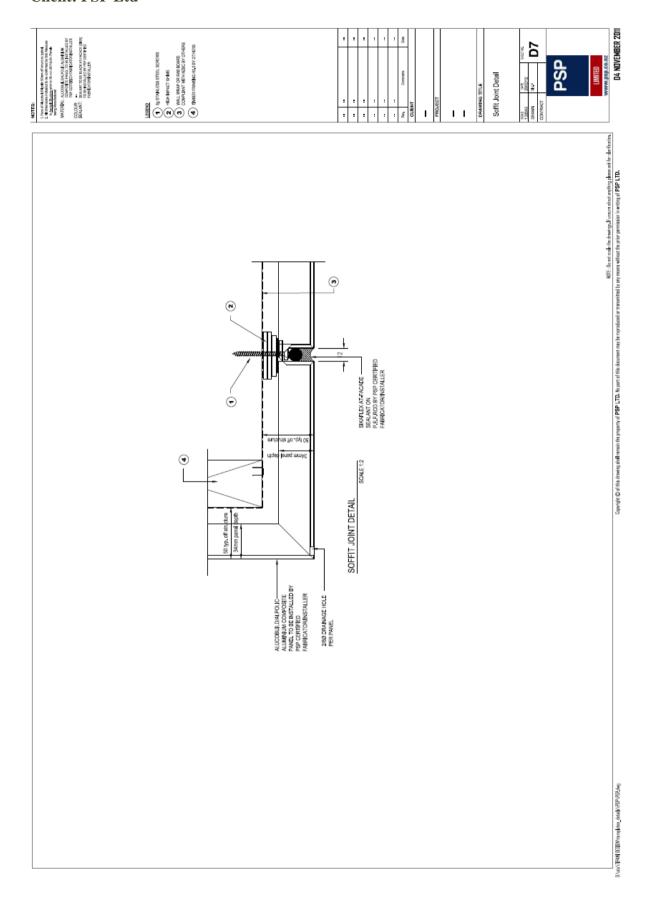


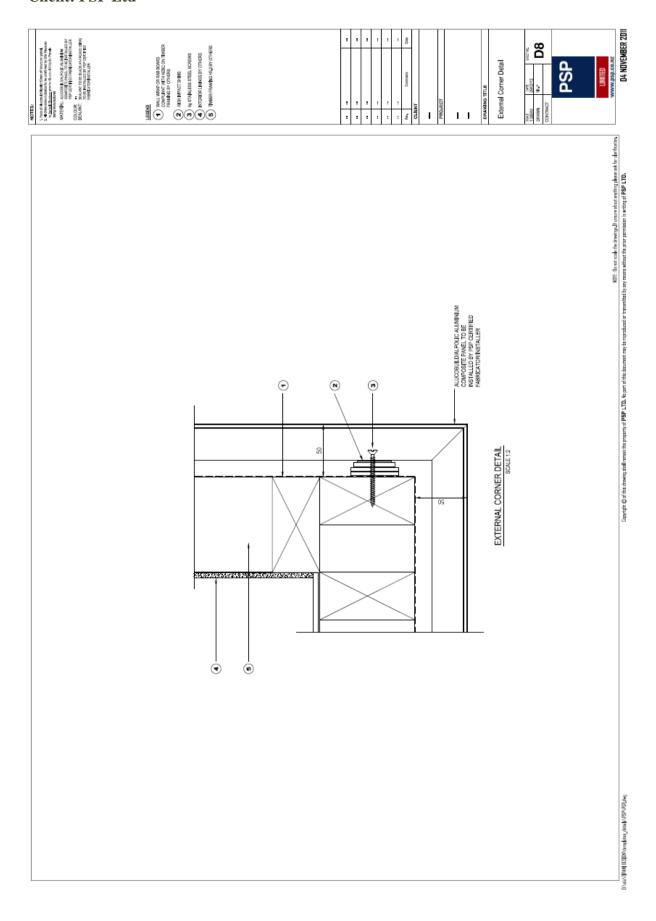


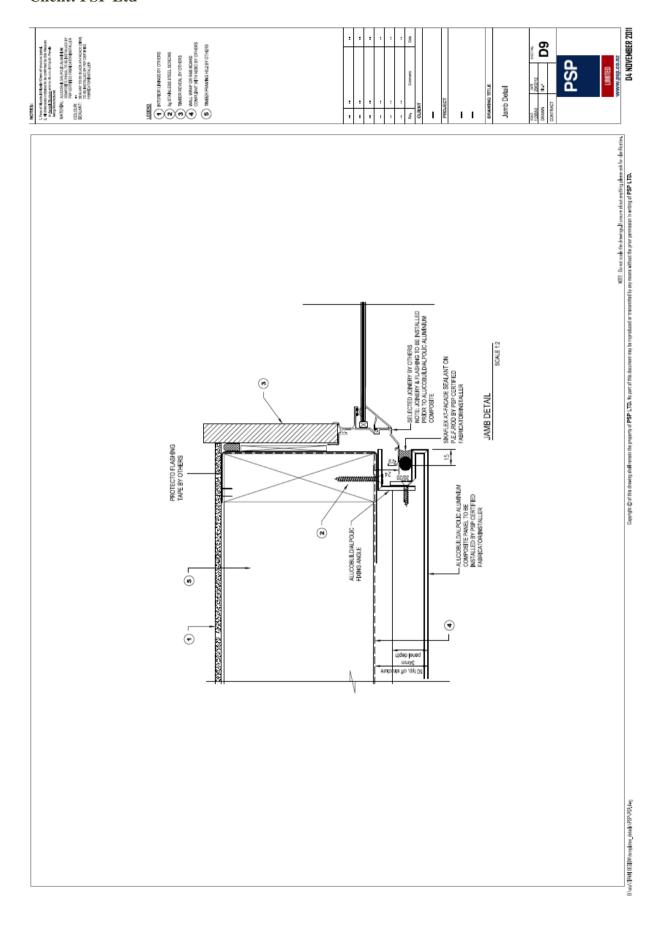


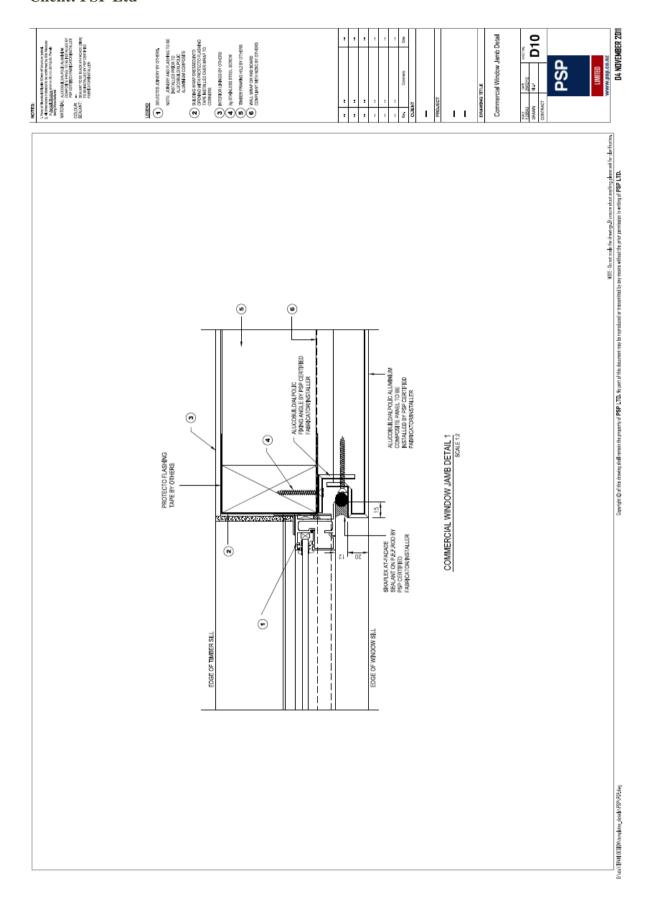


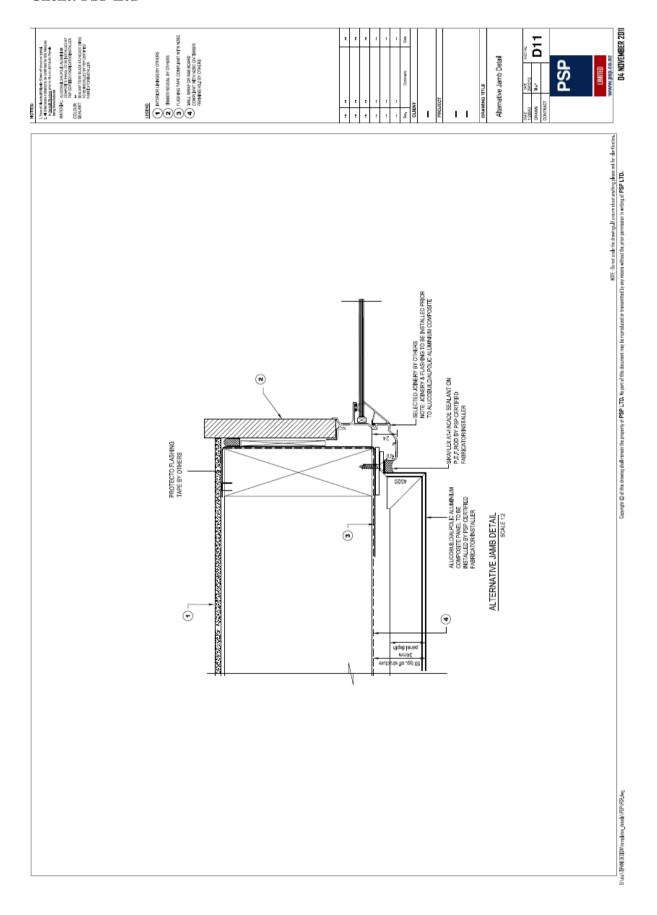


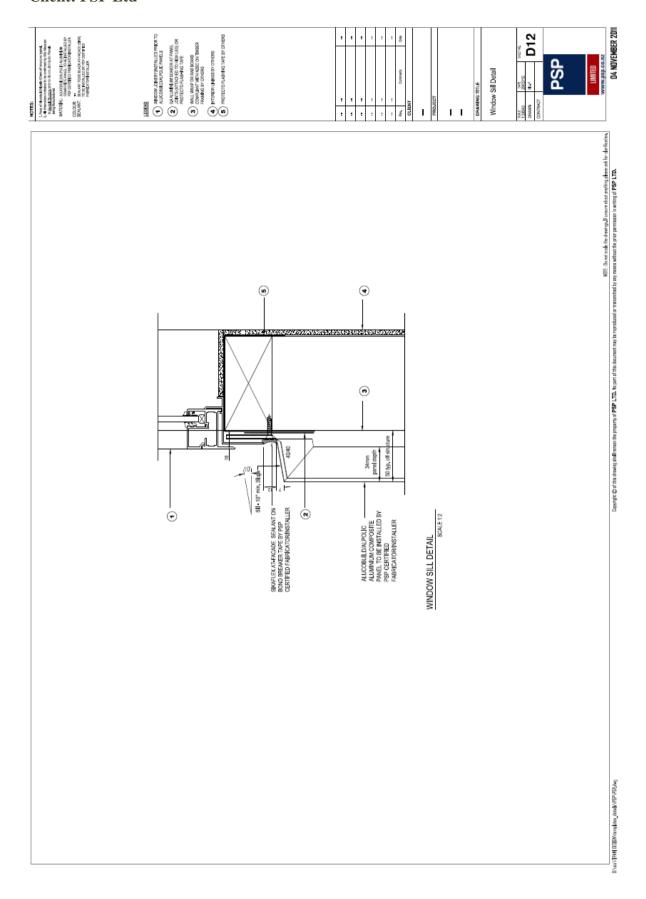


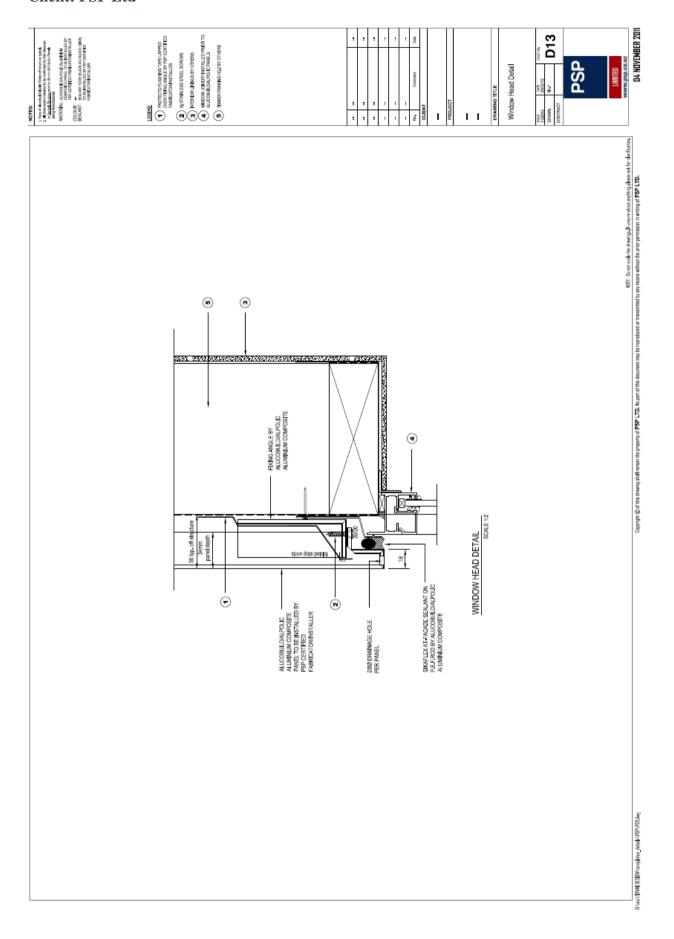


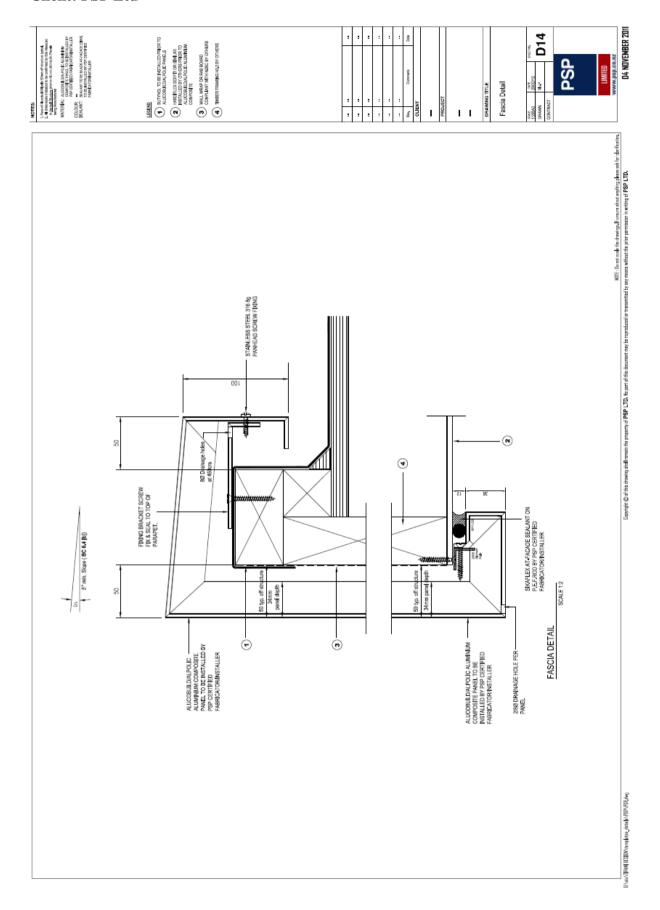


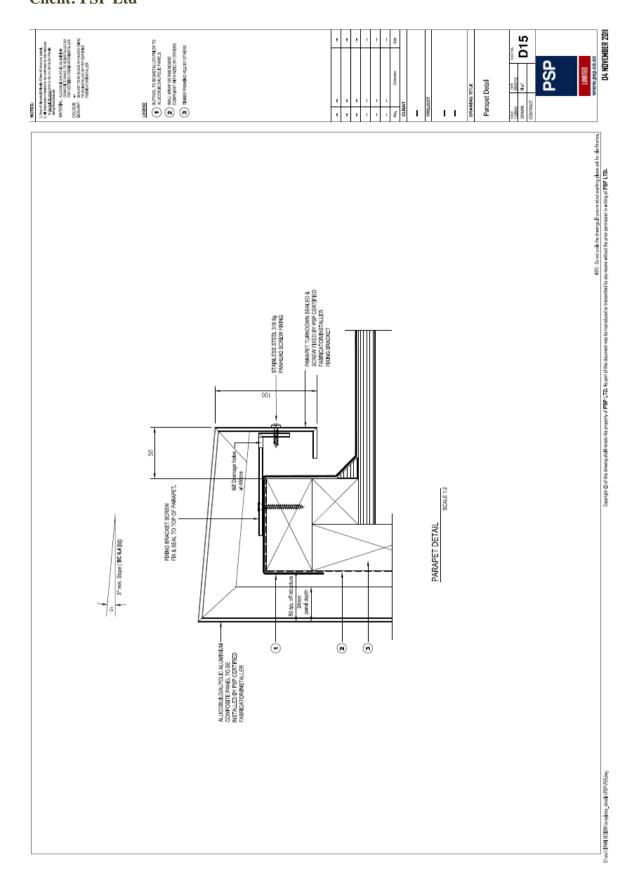


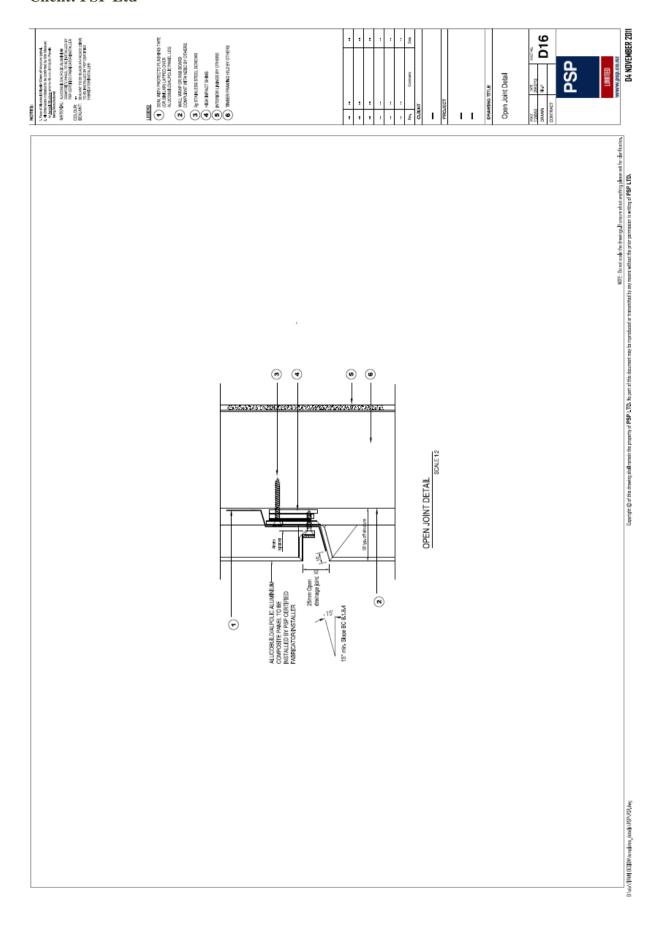


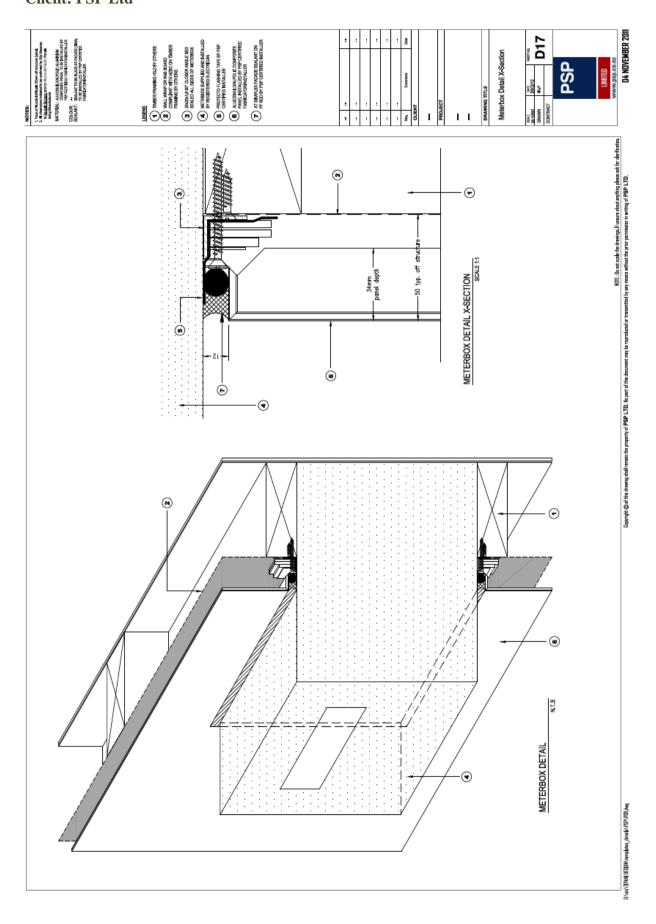


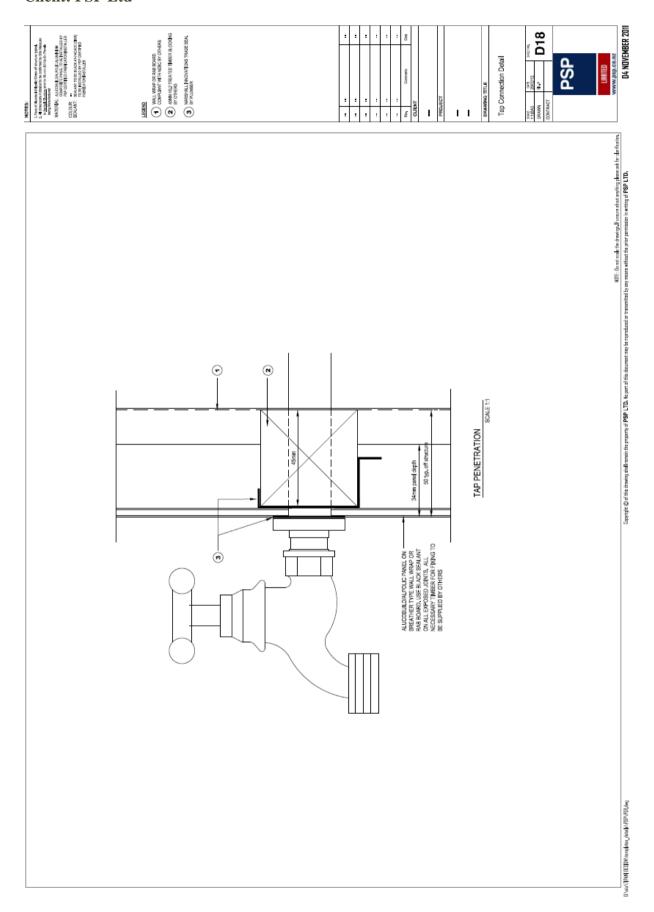


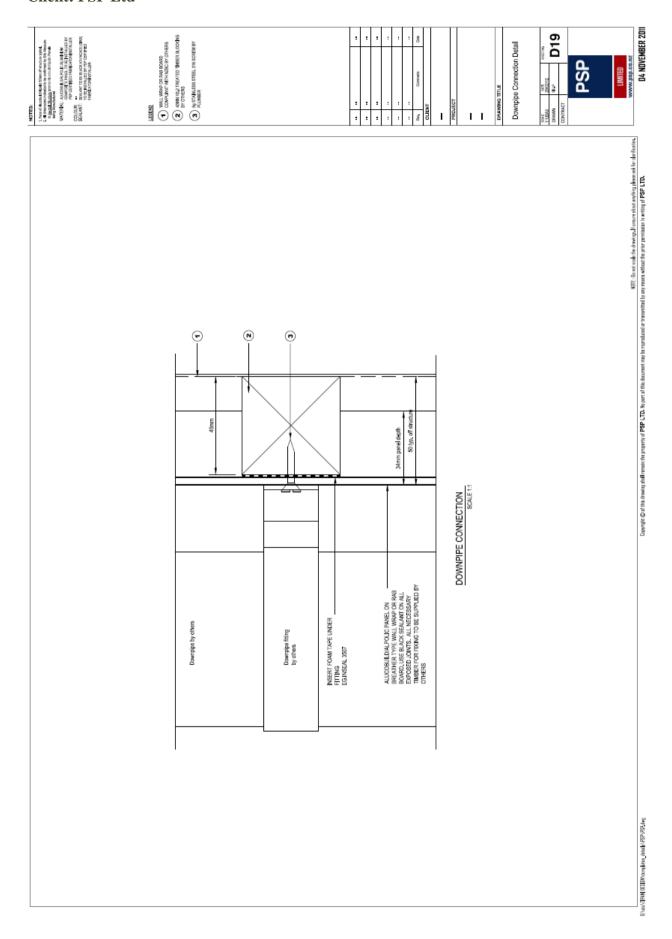


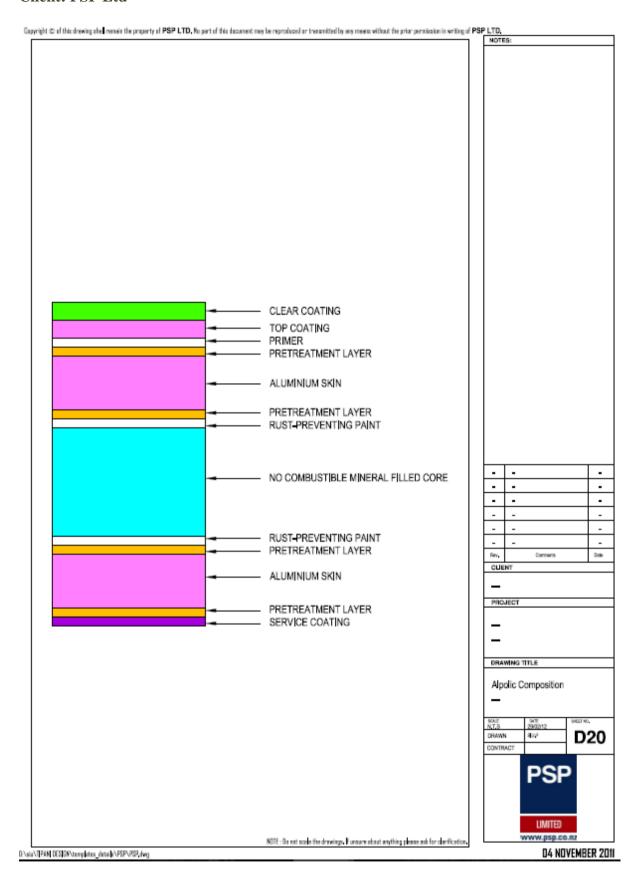


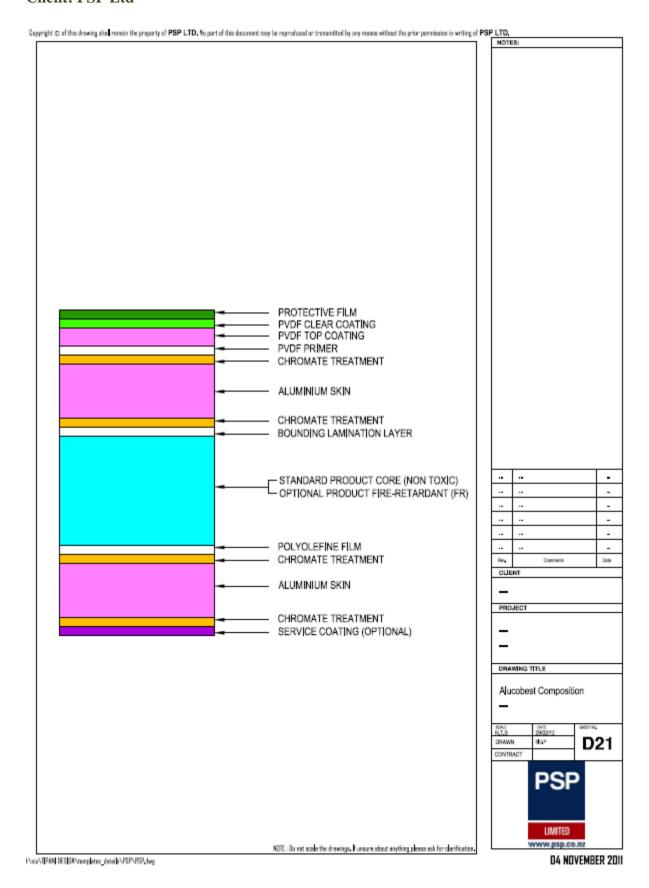












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