

APPLICATION GUIDE

foamsulate™

FOAMSULATE OCX

OPEN CELL FOAM

Foamsulate OCX is suitable for application to most construction materials including wood, masonry, concrete, and metal. All surfaces to be sprayed with foam should be clean, dry, and free of dew or frost. All metal to which the foam is to be applied must be free of oil, grease, etc. twelve (12) inches should be the maximum thickness of each pass. Allow ten minutes or until the surface temperature reaches 100°F or ambient between each pass to allow for cooling. Multiple layers can be applied to reach the desired thickness and R-value. As with all spray polyurethane foam systems, improper application techniques should be avoided. Examples of improper techniques include, but are not limited to, excessive thickness of spray polyurethane foam, off ratio material and spraying into or under rising foam. Potential results of improperly installed spray polyurethane foam include dangerously high reaction temperatures that may result in fire and offensive odors that may or may not dissipate. Improperly installed foam must be removed and replaced with properly installed spray polyurethane foam. It is the responsibility of the applicator to thoroughly understand all equipment technical information and safe operating procedures that pertain to a spray polyurethane foam application.

APPLICATION PARAMETERS

STORAGE TEMPERATURE	50°F – 80°F
IN USE TEMPERATURE	80°F – 90°F
AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE	45°F – 120°F
SUBSTRATE TEMPERATURE	45°F – 120°F
MOISTURE CONTENT OF SUBSTRATE	Less Than 19%
MAXIMUM LIFT PER PASS	Not to Exceed 12"

MIXING REQUIREMENTS

RESIN (B SIDE)	The resin or “B” side requires constant agitation (mixing). Mix the “B” side for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to application at a high RPM.
	After the initial minutes the RPM may be lowered for the application process.

PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

All material must be a minimum of 80°F before dispensing.

EQUIPMENT SETTINGS

PRE-HEATERS: (A) COMPONENT - ISO	115° – 140°	These are recommended “Initial” Settings. Settings may vary based on the type of equipment used and the substrate temperatures at the time of the application.
PRE-HEATERS: (B) COMPONENT - RESIN	115° – 140°	
HOSE HEAT	115° – 140°	
FLUID PRESSURE	1,000-1,500 psi - Dynamic	
MIXING RATIO	1:1 By Volume	
RECOMMENDED MIX CHAMBER/ MODULE SIZE:	10-15 Lbs./Minute (i.e. 01-GRACO AR4242)	

APPLICATION GUIDELINES: Polyurethane foam systems should be processed through commercially available spray equipment designed for that purpose by a qualified professional applicator. The proportioning equipment must be capable of maintaining all designated ratios, temperature settings, etc. as shown in the settings chart. The gun should be of the internal mix type, which provides thorough blending of the two components. The equipment shall be of the heated airless type capable of maintaining 160°F at the gun by use of both primary heaters and heated hoses. The use of 2:1 transfer pump is recommended for supplying the liquid components to the Proportioner. It is the responsibility of the professional applicator to thoroughly understand all equipment technical information and safe operating procedures that pertain to a spray polyurethane foam application.

MIXING: Foamsulate OCX must be mixed with a 1.5HP air mixer using a 3 blade shaft for a minimum of 30 minutes before spraying. Heated recirculation can be used to raise the temperature. The material must continue to be mixed during spray operations. Do not overmix (entrain air) and do not contaminate with other material. Caution should be made to limit the pour up of the material.

PROPER STORAGE OF RAW MATERIALS: Shelf life is six (6) months from date of manufacture when stored in original unopened containers at 50°F to 80°F. Store in a dry and well-ventilated area.

Raw materials must be kept warm. Cold chemicals can cause poor mixing, pump cavitation, or other process problems due to higher viscosity at lower temperatures. Storage temperatures should be 80°F to 100°F for 48 hours before use. Avoid storing drums on concrete or metal floors in cold (winter) conditions. Do not store in direct sunlight. Keep drums tightly closed when not in use.

MATERIAL HANDLING: Due to the reactive nature of these components respiratory protection is mandatory. The vapors and liquid aerosols present during application and for a short period thereafter must be considered – and appropriate protective measures taken – to minimize potential risks from overexposure through inhalation, skin, or eye contact. These protective measures include adequate ventilation, safety training for installers and other workers, use of appropriate personal protective equipment, and a medical surveillance program. It is imperative that the applicator read and become familiar with all available information on proper use and handling of spray polyurethane foam. Additional information is available at carlislefi.com or by contacting the Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation Technical Services Dept. of Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation Polyurethane Systems, LLC.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT: Spraying of polyurethane foam results in the atomizing of the components to a fine mist. Inhalation and exposure to the atomized particles must be avoided.

Spraying of polyurethane foam results in the atomizing of the components to a fine mist. Inhalation and exposure to the atomized droplets must be avoided. Applicators must use personal protective equipment recommended by the Center for Polyurethanes Industry for use in high-pressure spray foam application. Precautions include, but are not limited to:

- a. Full-face mask or hood with fresh air source
- b. Fabric coveralls
- c. Non-permeable gloves
- d. Solvent-resistant gloves when handling new materials and cleaning solvents

WARNING: EXPOSURE MAY OCCUR EVEN WHEN NO NOTICEABLE ODOR IS ENCOUNTERED.

Applicators must use personal protective equipment recommended by the Center for Polyurethanes Industry for use in high-pressure spray foam application. Please visit www.spraypolyurethane.org for additional information on appropriate personal protection equipment selection and use.

SAFE HANDLING OF LIQUID COMPONENTS: When changing the “B” side (resin) to another type of spray polyurethane foam it is very important that the supply hoses and pumps are completely drained. Any resin on the drum pump must be completely removed prior to insertion into the drum of the new material. Mixing of dissimilar product types (particularly closed cell into open cell) will contaminate the resin in the new drum. It is the responsibility of the applicator to follow this guideline to avoid contaminating the resin.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation requires that a mechanical ventilation system be utilized in a workplace where Foamsulate spray polyurethane foam is applied. The requirement for this ventilation system is at a minimum ventilation rate during spray application and for a period of 24 hours

after the spray application is complete. The mechanical ventilation system to be used in the workspace needs to be able to exhaust air directly to the exterior of the building at a minimum rate of 0.3 Air Changes per Hour (ACH). The volume of the workspace would need to be determined for system design. If, for example, the volume of the workspace is 4,000 ft³ then the minimum capacity of the ventilation system equals 4,000 ft³ x 0.3 ACH = 1,200 ft³/h = 20 ft³/min (cfm).

Note that 0.3 ACH is a minimum ventilation rate at which most commercial ventilation fans can easily achieve. It is recommended that this level be exceeded. More ventilation utilized in the workspace the better.

Further information can be found in the “Guidance on Ventilation During Installation of Interior Applications of High-Pressure Spray Polyurethane Foam” available from the American Chemistry Council, Spray Foam Coalition.

SPRAY PROCESS: Foamsulate OCX must be thoroughly mixed at the beginning of each work day with a high-speed mixer for a minimum of 30 minutes to ensure a homogenous mixture. A thorough initial mix is an essential step in quality Foamsulate OCX production. Do not rush this process! The material must continue to be mixed during spray operations. Do not over mix (entrain air) with excessive mix speed. Lack of proper mix will result in substandard foam.

If material is left idle in the drum and/or hose for longer than 30 minutes, it should be re-mixed and/or recirculated back to the drum.

The use of a 1.5 horsepower air mixer (or equivalent) equipped with three (3) sets of mixing blades will provide the proper mix in 30 minutes. Lack of sufficient mix speed may require extended mixing times.

If a changeover from another product to Foamsulate OCX is necessary, ensure all of the other product is flushed from the machine and lines prior to any recirculation or spraying. Contamination with another product will compromise the integrity.

Allow ten minutes or until the surface temperature reaches 100°F or ambient between each pass to allow for cooling. Multiple layers can be applied to reach the desired thickness and R-value.

As with all spray polyurethane foam systems, improper application techniques should be avoided. Examples of improper techniques include, but are not limited to, excessive thickness of spray polyurethane foam, off ratio material and spraying into or under rising foam. Potential results of improperly installed spray polyurethane foam include dangerously high reaction temperatures that may result in fire and offensive odors that may or may not dissipate.

Polyurethane foam not applied at the correct equipment settings and application parameters (off-ratio) will result in polyurethane foam with poor physical and adhesion properties. Any polyurethane foam applied off-ratio must be completely removed and replaced with properly installed spray polyurethane foam.

It is the responsibility of the applicator to thoroughly understand all equipment technical information and safe operating procedures that pertain to a spray polyurethane foam application.

Spray polyurethane foam insulation is combustible. High intensity heat sources such as welding or cutting torches must not be used in close proximity to any polyurethane foam. Large masses of spray polyurethane foam should be removed to an outside safe area, cut into smaller pieces and allowed to cool before discarding into a trash receptacle.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUBSTRATES CONDITIONS: Applicators must recognize and anticipate climatic conditions prior to application. Ambient air, substrate temperature and moisture are all critical determinants of foam quality. Variations in ambient air and substrate temperature will influence the chemical reaction of the two components, directly affecting the expansion rate, amount of rise, yield, adhesion and the resultant physical properties of the foam insulation.

It is the foam applicator's responsibility to ensure the system is being applied within physical parameters. Proper applications may require adjustments to one or more of the following: spray techniques, substrate, application, or job site temperature.

Foamsulate OCX is suitable for application to most construction materials including wood, masonry, concrete, and metal. All surfaces to be sprayed with foam should be clean, dry and free of dew or frost. Metal substrate must be free of any surface residue such as oil, grease, etc.

Substrate temperature at the time of the Foamsulate OCX application should be between 45°F to 120°F, the warmer the surface, the better the adhesion. For temperatures outside of these ranges the applicator must contact the Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation technical services department prior to application.

The presence of moisture will greatly affect the physical characteristics of the polyurethane foam. The moisture content of the substrate should not exceed 19%. Polyurethane foam cannot be applied to any substrate that has surface moisture such as rain, condensation, dew, frost, etc. The moisture acts as a blowing agent that will react with the "A" side of the system. This can result in off-ratio polyurethane foam with poor physical and adhesion properties. Any polyurethane foam applied during these conditions must be completely removed and the substrate allowed to thoroughly dry prior to a new application.

Cold weather temperature application may require changing of spray technique, material temperatures, application temperatures, substrate preparation and environmental conditioning. Consult a Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation Technical Representative for details.

PROXIMITY TO HEAT SOURCES: Keep a minimum distance of three (3) inches between Foamsulate OCX and heat sources such as combustion appliance flues, recessed light fixtures, insulation contact rated (IC) light fixtures, fireplace flues, etc.

FINISHED FOAM PROTECTION: The finished surface of the sprayed polyurethane foam should be protected from the adverse effects of direct exposure of ultraviolet light from the sun. This exposure will cause dusting and discoloration. Protective coatings designed for use with polyurethane foams are available from Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation.

SKIN EXPOSURE: Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product. Immediately wash skin with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Remove breathing apparatus only after contaminated clothing have been completely removed. In case of irregular breathing or respiratory arrest provide artificial respiration. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing.

INHALATION: Supply fresh air or oxygen; call for doctor.

EYE CONTACT: Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

AFTER SWALLOWING: Immediately call a doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SPRAY PROCESS: This spray system may be applied in passes of uniform thickness from a minimum of one half (½) inch to a maximum of five & one half (5.5) inches.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Do not allow material to enter sewers/surface or ground water systems.

MATERIAL SPILL CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause slipping hazard. Ensure adequate ventilation. Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: dirt, sand, sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Incinerate in a licensed facility. Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Steel drums must be emptied (as defined by RCRA, Section 261.7 or state regulations that may be more stringent) and can be sent to a licensed drum re-conditioner for reuse, a scrap metal dealer, or an approved landfill. Drums destined for a scrap dealer or landfill must be punctured or crushed to prevent reuse.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: For additional assistance please contact the Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation Technical Services Dept. of Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation. at (844) 922-2355.

DISCLAIMER: To the best of our knowledge, all technical data contained herein is true and accurate as of the date of issuance and subject to change without prior notice. User must contact Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation to verify correctness before specifying or ordering. We guarantee our products to conform to the quality control standards established by Carlisle Spray Foam Insulation. We assume no responsibility for coverage, performance or injuries resulting from use. Liability, if any, is limited to replacement of the product. **NO OTHER WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF ANY KIND IS MADE BY CARLISLE SPRAY FOAM INSULATION. EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, STATUTORY, BY OPERATION OF LAW, OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

