Product Use and Design

FOAM-LOK™ Retrofit Foam is specifically designed for injection and pour applications into existing wall cavities and block wall constructions. The FOAM-LOK™ Retrofit Foam provides the same physical properties characteristics of the FOAM-LOK™ Open Cell spray applied insulation system and allows the applicator to insulate and air seal existing walls without removing the interior face of the existing wall. FOAM-LOK™ Retrofit Foam may also be used to insulate the cavities of existing block wall constructions.

Product Use

FOAM-LOK™ Retrofit Foam helps create an air barrier system in wall cavities and may be used to incrementally fill an existing cavity wall or block wall assembly from the bottom to the top in a progressive application. This installation method allows an existing cavity wall to be insulated without the removal of the interior face of the wall, providing an air barrier and insulation of the wall with minimal impact to the wall cavity reducing the time, labor and the expense of removing and replacing the existing interior face of the wall.

In block wall assemblies the FOAM-LOK™ Retrofit Foam may be used to incrementally fill the interior cavities of the block to supply insulation and minimize the air leakage and heat transfer of the assembly.

Recommended Processing Parameters

- Cavity Wall
- Block Fill

Recommended Processing Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Designation</th>
<th>FOAM-LOK™ 500</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Dynamic Pressure</td>
<td>1,000 - 1,200 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheat Temperature</td>
<td>95 – 100 °F (35 – 77°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hose Heat Temperature</td>
<td>95 – 100 °F (35 – 37 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum Storage Temperature</td>
<td>65 - 85 °F (18 - 29°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelf Life:</td>
<td>3 months when stored properly</td>
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Optimum hose pressure and temperature may vary as a function of the type of equipment, ambient and substrate conditions, and the specific application. It is the responsibility of the applicator to properly interpret equipment technical literature, particularly information that relates acceptable combinations of gun chamber size, proportioner output, and material pressures.

- 2:1 transfer pumps are recommended for material transfer from container to the proportioner.
- CAUTION: Extreme care must be taken when removing and reinstalling drum transfer pumps so as NOT to reverse the “A” and “B” components.
- Do not circulate or mix other suppliers’ “A” or “B” component into FOAM-LOK™ containers.
- The plural component proportioner must be capable of supplying each component within ± 2% of the desired 1:1 mixing ratio by volume.

- 4 Wet mils / 3 Dry mils FIRE-LOK / DC315 Required.
*THESE VALUES REFER TO THE TOTAL THICKNESS OF THE PRODUCT TESTED, NOT THE MAXIMUM THICKNESS ALLOWED PER PASS OR APPLICATION. THIS FOAM MUST NOT BE APPLIED IN EXCESS OF 6 INCHES PER APPLICATION. THE FOAM SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO COOL
FOR 10 TO 20 MINUTES OR UNTIL THE SURFACE TEMPERATURE HAS RETURNED TO AMBIENT BEFORE ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS OF FOAM ARE ATTEMPTED. FOAM APPLIED IN EXCESS OF 6 INCHES OR WITHOUT ALLOWING FOR COOLING MAY RESULT IN, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO EXCESS HEAT BUILD-UP AND COULD RESULT IN FIRE OR THE GENERATION OF OFFENSIVE ODORS THAT MAY NOT DISSIPATE WITH TIME.

Thermal Barrier
IRC and IBC codes require that SPF be separated from the interior of a building by an approved fifteen (15) minute thermal barrier, such as 1/2” gypsum wall board or equivalent, installed per manufacturer’s instructions and corresponding code requirements. There are exceptions to the thermal barrier requirement: (1) Code authorities may approve coverings based on fire tests specific to the SPF application. For example, covering systems that successfully pass large scale tests may be approved by code authorities in lieu of a thermal barrier; (2) SPF protected by 1” thick masonry does not need a thermal barrier. Certain materials that offer protection from ignition, called “ignition barriers,” may not be considered as thermal barrier alternatives unless they comply with NFPA 286 or other similar full scale tests. Applicators should request test data and code body approvals or other written indications of acceptability under the code to be sure that the product selected offers code-compliant protection.

Safety and Handling
Respiratory protection is MANDATORY! Lapolla requires that supplied air and a full face mask be used during the application of any spray applied foam system. Contact Lapolla Industries for a copy of the Model Respiratory Protection Program developed by CPI or visit their web site at www.polyurethane.org. Persons with known respiratory allergies should avoid exposure to the “A” component. The “A” component contains reactive isocyanate groups. The Materials must be handled and used with adequate ventilation. The vapors must not exceed the TLV (0.02 parts per million) for isocyanates. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator. If inhalation of vapors occur, remove from contaminated area and administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call a physician immediately. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Open containers carefully, allowing any pressure to be relieved slowly and safely. Wear chemical safety goggles and rubber gloves when handling or working with these materials. In case of eye contact, immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least fifteen minutes. Consult a physician immediately. In case of skin contact, wash area with soap and water. Wash clothes before reuse.

Applicators should ensure the safety of the jobsite and construction personnel by posting appropriate signs warning that all “hot work” such as welding, soldering, and cutting with torches should take place no less than 35 feet from any exposed foam. If “hot work” must be performed all spray polyurethane foam should be covered with an appropriate fire or welder’s blanket, and a fire watch should be provided.

In Case of Spills or Leaks
- Utilize appropriate personal protective equipment
- Ventilate area to remove vapors
- Contain and cover spilled material with a loose, absorbent material such as oil-dry, vermiculite, sawdust or Fuller’s earth
- Shovel absorbent waste material into proper waste containers
- Wash the contaminated areas thoroughly with hot, soapy water
- Report sizable spills to proper environmental agencies

In Case of Fire
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical extinguishers such as mono ammonium phosphate, potassium sulfate, and potassium chloride. Additionally, carbon dioxide, high expansion (proteinic) chemical foam, or water spray for large fires.

Positive pressure ventilation of the work area is recommended to minimize the accumulation of vapors in the work area during the application. Improper application techniques of this foam system must be avoided. This includes excessive thickness, off ratio material, and spraying into rising foam. The potential results of improperly applied materials may include but is not limited to excessive heat build-up, and may result in a fire or offensive odors which may not dissipate with time and/or poor product performance due to improper density of the applied material. Large masses of sprayed materials should be avoided. When large masses are generated they should be removed from the area, cut into small pieces and allowed to cool before disposal. Failure to follow this recommendation may result in a fire. It is recommended that a fire extinguisher be located in an easily accessible portion of the work area.

DISCLAIMER
The data presented herein is not intended for use by non-professional applicators, or those persons who do not purchase or utilize this product in the normal course of their business. The potential user must perform any pertinent tests in order to determine the product’s performance and suitability in the intended application, since final determination of fitness of the product for any particular use is the responsibility of the buyer.

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