

UPC 1.7 CCRR-0345 | ESR-3805

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET & SPRAY GUIDELINES

ULTRA-HIGH YIELD CLOSED-CELL SPRAY FOAM



UPC 1.7 CLOSED-CELL FOAM High-Lift Formulas Available

UPC 1.7 is a two-component, medium density, one to one by volume spray applied polyurethane foam system. UPC 1.7 system consists of an "A" component (ISO) and a blended "B" component (RESIN) in separate drums. UPC 1.7 system is HFC-245fa based and contains ZERO OZONE depleting agents or other compounds.

Viscosity (Brookfield cps) @ 77°F	A Side: 200 ± 30	B Side: 650 ± 50
Core Density	ASTM D1622	1.7 pcf
Tensile Strength	ASTM D1623	50 psi
R-Value @ 1"	ASTM C518	6.6
Compressive Strength	ASTM C1621	35 psi
Water Vapor Transmission	ASTM C355	0.96 Perm @ 1.5 inch
Closed Cell Content	ASTM D1940	93%
Dimensional Stability	ASTM D2126	-20°F : N/C 158°F @100%RH: <7% 158°F @Dry: <0.5%
ACC 377 Appendix X*	No Additional Coating	6 Wet Mills
NFPA 286* (Large Scale Fire Testing)	DC 315 No-Burn	18 Wet Mills 14 Wet Mills
Flammability (Class 1)	ASTM E-84	25 Flame Spread 175 Smoke Development

*See ICC CCRR-0345 for additional instructions. Note: ACC 377 Meets Requirements of Appendix X With NO Additional Coating

SPRAY PARAMETERS

This chart is a **starting guide** to set temperatures based on environment, mixing chamber size. Adjustments should be made to account for substrate temp/type, hose insulation condition, speed of sprayer, wind factor, etc. A smaller mixing chamber, like a 4242, will give you the best quality foam at optimal speed-to-foam ratio.

Select Mixing Chamber:	4242 -01			5252 -02			6060 -03			
Select Ambient Temp and Match to Mix Chamber	Temperature Set			Temperature Set			Temperature Set			
	Hose†	A	B	Hose†	A	B	Hose†	A	B	
Substrate Temperature <small>for standard wood</small>	> 90°F	107°F	110°F	113°F	108°F	111°F	114°F	109°F	112°F	115°F
	80°F	108°F	111°F	114°F	109°F	112°F	115°F	110°F	113°F	116°F
	70°F	110°F	113°F	116°F	111°F	114°F	117°F	112°F	115°F	118°F
	60°F	111°F	114°F	117°F	112°F	115°F	118°F	113°F	116°F	119°F
	50°F	112°F	115°F	118°F	113°F	116°F	119°F	114°F	117°F	120°F
	40°F	113°F	116°F	119°F	114°F	117°F	120°F			
	30°F	115°F	118°F	121°F	Not Recommended			Not Recommended		
	CAUTION: Switch to (W) Winter formula below 30°F. (R) Regular formula may crack in temperatures below 30°F.									
	20°F	115°F	118°F	121°F						
	15°F	116°F	119°F	122°F	Not Recommended			Not Recommended		
10°F	117°F	120°F	123°F							
< 0°F	Not Recommended									
E30 H30 G2 PH-2	1200 +/- psi			1200 +/- psi			1300 +/- psi			
H40 H50 PH-40/55	1200 +/- psi			1200 +/- psi			1200 +/- psi			
E20	1200 +/- psi			1400 +/- psi			N/A			

*Important notice regarding yield and density. Many factors affect yield, including substrate temperature, substrate type, and pass thickness. Multiple passes will significantly reduce yield. Larger mixing chamber sizes and higher pressure settings will also reduce yield.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

Agitation	DO NOT agitate.
Starting Temperatures & Recirculation	DO NOT RECIRCULATE. Starting chemical temperatures in the drums should be between 55°F-75°F for both the A & B-drums. Use a laser thermometer to measure drum temperature towards bottom (A-Drum should NEVER be warmer than B-Drum). If drum is below 55°F, then slowly raise temperature with warming blanket or in overnight heated storage. NEVER super-heat with torpedo heater or the like. If chemical is too thick then you may recirculate with NO primary heaters to thin-out. If drum is too hot then blowing agent will boil-off.
Substrate Condition	Substrate must be clean and dry and substrate moisture must not exceed 18%. When heating up a house with portable heaters, only heat up to 50°F, otherwise condensation may form on plywood. If metal substrate, only heat up to 45°F. Never use a portable propane powered heater.
Metal Concrete Application	When applying on metal or concrete you may need a priming flash coat. Increase temperatures by 2-5°F to account for heat loss from these surfaces.
Winter Conditions	When indoor air temperature is below 45°F, care should be taken to heat the building up to, but no more than 50°F.
Humidity	When humidity levels exceed 50% and temperatures are below 85°F, reduce the A-Side temperature by 5°F +/-.
Contamination	The B-Side is sensitive to contamination from other products. Never combine different products. Make sure transfer pump is cleaned between different products before putting into B-Drum. If the foam over-expands then deflates or the cells are very large this is an indication of possible contamination.
Max Min Pass Thickness	Max pass thickness is 2". Too thick will overheat foam, cause burnt odor, result in future shrinkage, or possibly lead to fire hazard.
Proper Temp. Sets	As a general rule of thumb: The hose temperature should always be 2-5°F lower than the A-Side temp, and the A-Side 2-5°F lower than the B-Side temp.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

†Heated Hose	The hose temperature should always be set first to the desired final chemical temperature at gun and should rarely be adjusted. The primary heaters should be increased if chemical is too cold. A poorly insulated hose may compromise heating and drastically change required temperature settings.
Spray Technique	Spray side-to-side for better yield. Layering will reduce yield, make smoother. For a 16" on-center cavity spray 16" from surface, 18" for 24" on-center.
Pressure Settings	Higher pressure settings create more mist and require greater distance from the cavity resulting in more overspray. Higher pressure will generally lower yield. As a rule-of-thumb, you should practice spraying as close to 1000psi dynamic.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Frothing	UPC 1.7 contains a dissolved blowing agent. If the B-side drum is overheated or excessively agitated, the chemical may froth out.
Delamination	If the foam does not adhere to itself, then allow the first layer to cool off before applying the next pass.
Pulls Away From Studs	Lower the primary heater and hose temperatures by 3°F. Spray out chemical in hose (approx 2.5 gallons) until reduced temperature is achieved. If problem does not resolve, lower temperature by another 3°F, and continue to repeat process until resolved. Chemical may be contaminated.
Voids Behind Foam	The foam may be too cold. Increase all heaters by 5°F. Spray out chemical in hose (approx 2.5 gallons) until new increased temperature is achieved. Repeat process until problem is resolved.
Deflates Cells Too Large	Contamination from open-cell may be present. Improper switch over from open-cell.
Chalky Brittle	Too hot. Lower the primary heater and hose temperatures by 3°F. If problem does not resolve, lower temperature by another 3°F, and repeat.
Curing Too Fast	If the closed-cell is curing too fast then it is too hot and could result in future cracking. Lower temperatures by 3°F or as needed.
Color	If the foam appears yellowish, then it is too cold, primary heaters should be increased 3 to 5°F. Should appear "white."
Important	Minimum drum temperature of 55°F is necessary to bring viscosities of A&B in alignment to prevent off-ratio foam and increase yield; setting chemical temperatures above recommendations may result in B side frothing or loss of foam yield.

Cautions and Recommendations:

UPC 1.7 is designed for an application rate of 1 inch minimum to 2 inches maximum per pass. Once installed material has cooled, it is possible to add additional layers to achieve the required installed thickness. UPC 1.7 is not designed for use as an exterior roofing system.

UPC 1.7 is designed for installation in most standard construction configurations using common materials such as, concrete, metal, wood and wood products. Foam plastic installed in walls or ceilings may present a fire hazard unless protected by an approved, fire-resistant thermal barrier with a finish rating of not less than 15 minutes as required by building codes. Rim joists/header areas in accordance with the IRC® and IBC®, may not require additional protection. Foam plastic must also be protected against ignition by code-approved materials in attics and crawl spaces.

As with all SPF systems, improper application techniques should be avoided and any defective product replaced with properly installed materials. Examples of improper application techniques include but are not limited to, excessive application thickness, off-ratio material and spraying into or under rising liquid foam. Potential hazards of excessive application thickness are dangerously high cure temperatures that may result in fire. Any large masses of SPF should be removed to an outside safe area, cut into smaller pieces and allowed to cool before discarding into trash receptacle. Additionally, off-ratio materials can result in offensive odors that may not dissipate. SPF insulation is combustible and must be kept away from high-intensity heat sources, such as welding, or cutting torches.

Job site Warnings:

Applicators should ensure the safety of the job-site and construction personnel by posting appropriate signs warning that all "hot work" such as welding, soldering, and cutting with torches should not take place until a thermal barrier or approved equivalent is installed over any exposed polyurethane foam.

Contractors should communicate with other trades working in proximity to the spray application area. Appropriate warning signs at each entryway must be posted that clearly indicates that spray foam activity is taking place and proper respiratory protection is required to enter.

Non SPF personnel and occupants should be vacated from the building during the application of SPF. Proper Ventilation during spraying and afterwards at minimum 10 Air changes per hour. Re-Entry: 2 hour ventilation period before personal protective equipment is no longer required for trades and inspectors. Re-Occupancy: after 24 hours.

Health and Safety Information:

Appropriate literature has been assembled which provides information concerning the health and safety precautions that must be observed when handling or processing UPC 1.7 spray foam system. Before working with this product, you must read and become familiar with available information (e.g., Safety Data Sheet (SDS)) on its risks, proper use and safe handling. All contractors and applicators must use appropriate respiratory, skin and eye Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling and processing spray foam systems.

Refer to Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA®) :AX-171 Course 101-R Chapter 1: Health, Safety and Environmental Aspects of Spray Polyurethane Foam and Coverings. www.spraypolyurethane.com

Refer to the Center for the Polyurethanes Industries (CPI): Model Respiratory Protection Program. www.spraypolyurethane.org

Shelf Life and Storage:

UPC 1.7 has a shelf life of approximately 6 months from the date of manufacture when stored in original, unopened containers at 50-80°F. This material should be stored in a covered, secure location and never in direct sunlight. Storage temperature above the recommended range will shorten shelf life.

Vapor Retarder:

When installed at a minimum of 1.5-inch UPC 1.7 is considered a vapor retarder. Consult with local code officials for specific requirements Climate zone tables are available in current IBC® and IRC® publications. Conditions exist.

DISCLAIMER: Please read all information in the general guidelines, technical data sheets, application guide and safety data sheets (SDS) before applying material. UPC products are for Professional Use only and preferably applied by professionals who have prior experience with the UPC products or have undergone training in application of UPC products. Published Technical data and instructions are subject to change without notice. Contact your local Universal Polymers representative or visit our website for current technical data and instructions. All guidelines, recommendations, statements, and technical data contained herein are based on information and tests we believe to be reliable and correct, but accuracy and completeness of said tests are not guaranteed and are not to be construed as a warranty, either expressed or implied. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself, by his own information and tests, to determine suitability of the product for his own intended use, application and job situation and user assumes all risk and liability resulting from his own use of the product. We do not suggest or guarantee that any hazards listed herein are the only ones that may exist. Neither seller nor manufacturer shall be liable to the buyer or any third party for any injury, loss or damage directly or indirectly resulting from use of, or inability to use, the product. Recommendations or statements, whether verbal or in writing, other than those contained herein shall not be binding upon the manufacturer, unless in writing and signed by a corporate officer of the manufacturer. Technical and application information is provided for establishing a general profile of the material and proper application procedures. Test performance results were obtained in a controlled environment and Universal Polymers makes no claim that these tests or any other tests, accurately represent all environments. UPC is not responsible for typographical errors.