

BEYOND HIGH PRESSURE SPRAY FOAM

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Dan, a mechanical engineer by education, has been an R&D scientist within Dow/DuPont Performance Building Solutions for the past 25 years. He is currently focused on developing innovative dispensing technologies for our spray polyurethane business.

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Who am I? What can I help with?



Dispensing Technology
Foam Technology



+



Building Science



Dan Schroer

Research Scientist



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What we'll cover today...

Will discuss!!

Low Pressure Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF / 2K)



Aerosol Spray Foam (sOCF, 1kLP)



Won't discuss

Isocyanurate Foam
(foil-faced or paper-faced
"iso")

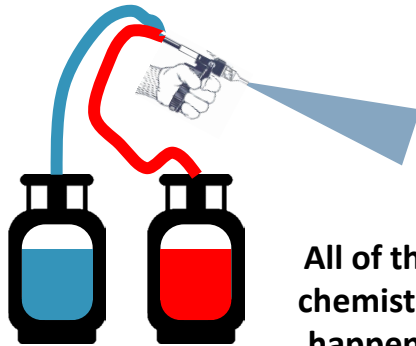


High Pressure SPF

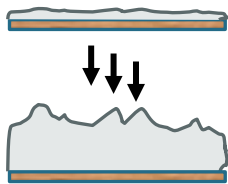


Chemistry

Two Component Foam



All of the chemistry happens on site!

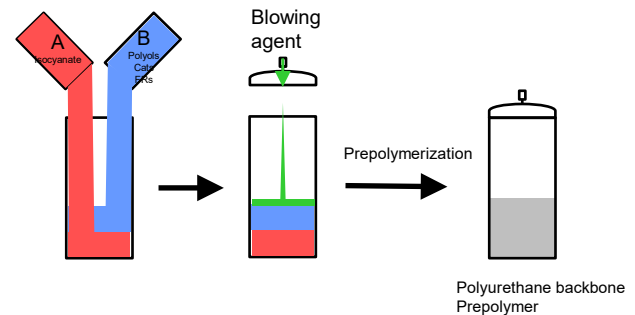


Foam w/ GBA, then LBA, solidify by **reaction**

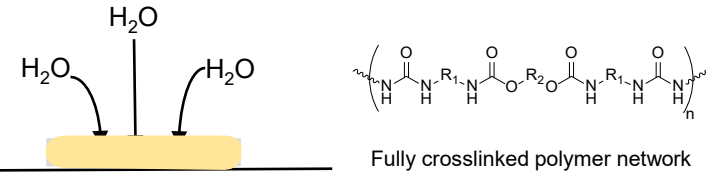
Differences to High Pressure Foam

- Slower reactivity
- Needs Frothing blowing agent
- Less equipment

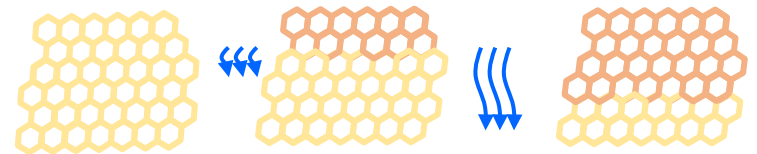
One Component Foam



Part of the 'chemistry' happens in a factory,
Part happens after dispense on site



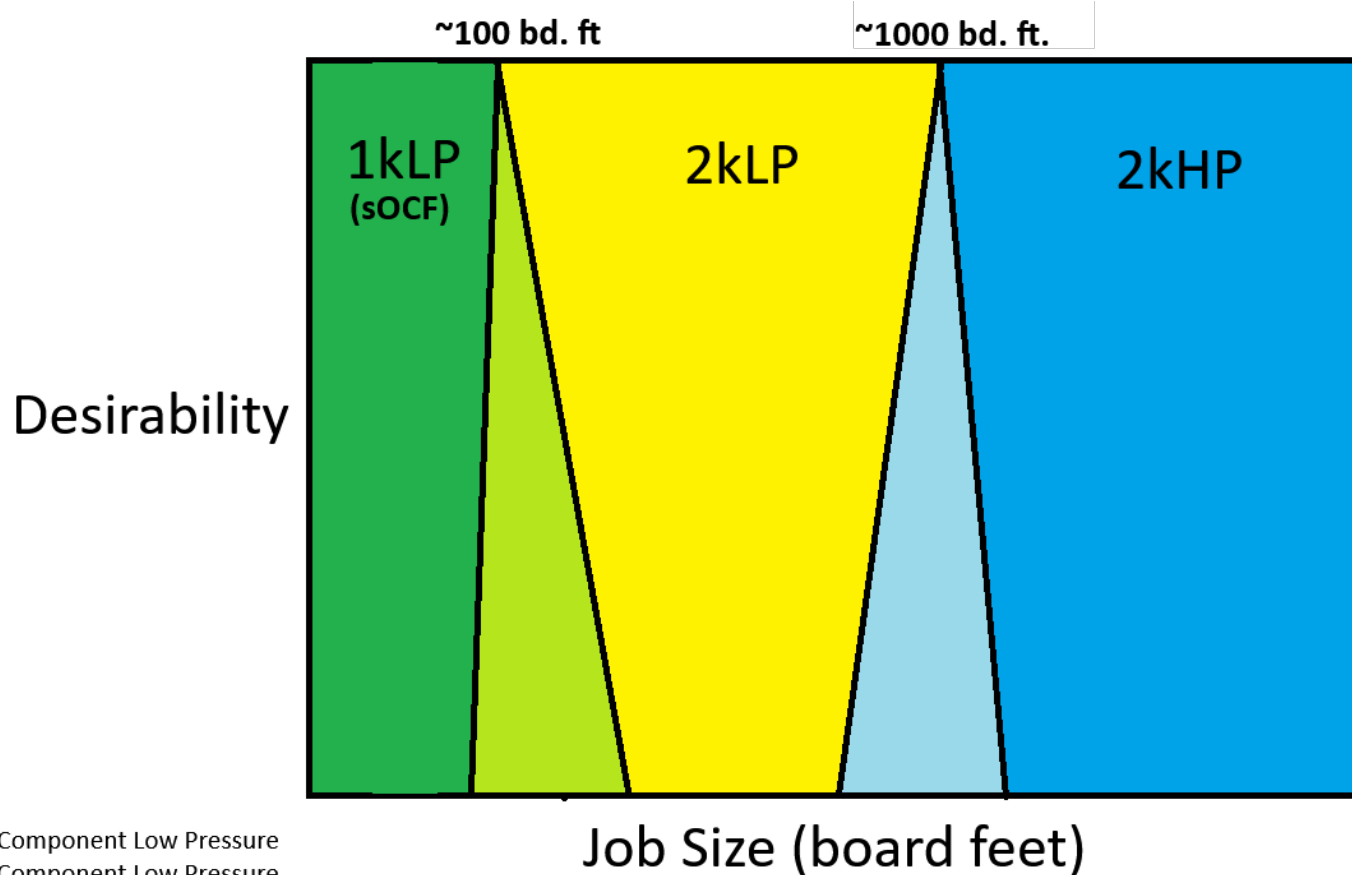
Foam w/ GBA, solidify by **reaction**



Summary table: Pros and Cons

Product	Safety	Mobility	Skill required	Job time	Large Area Coverage
2K High Pressure	Respirator and skin covering, and ventilation required	Difficult in crawls and attics	Ratio control Foam comes out FAST!	Setup time = slow Spray time = fast	
2K Low Pressure	Respirator and skin covering, and ventilation required 1 hour reentry	Difficult in crawls and attics	Ratio control Foam comes out FAST!	Setup time = Med. Spray time = fast	
1K Bead Foam	Eyes + skin			Setup time = fast Spray time = slow	Just don't...
1K Spray Foam	Eyes + skin				

Job size - When 2kLP and 1kLP may be advantaged over High Pressure Foam



1kLP = One Component Low Pressure
2kLP = Two Component Low Pressure
2kHP = Two Component High Pressure

More examples of when Low Pressure advantaged over High Pressure Foam

- Call backs
- Commercial jobs and spraying at height (hoses aren't long enough or too cumbersome)
- Need to maneuver across large spaces (cold storage buildings...)
- Tight gaps/spaces difficult for larger high pressure guns

2K Low Pressure SPF

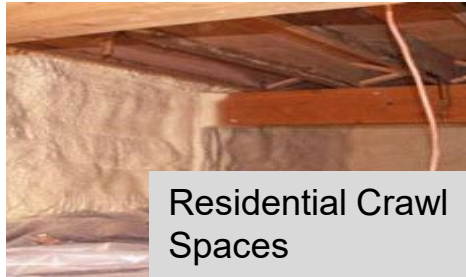
 **HandiFoam**
Completely Professional.



Common Applications

Air Sealing

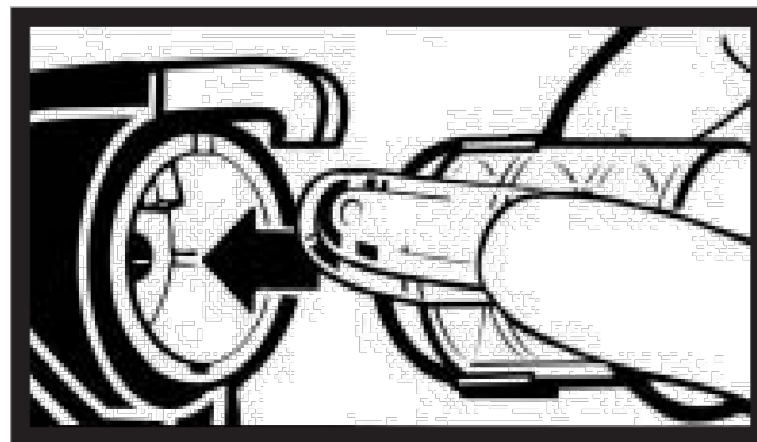
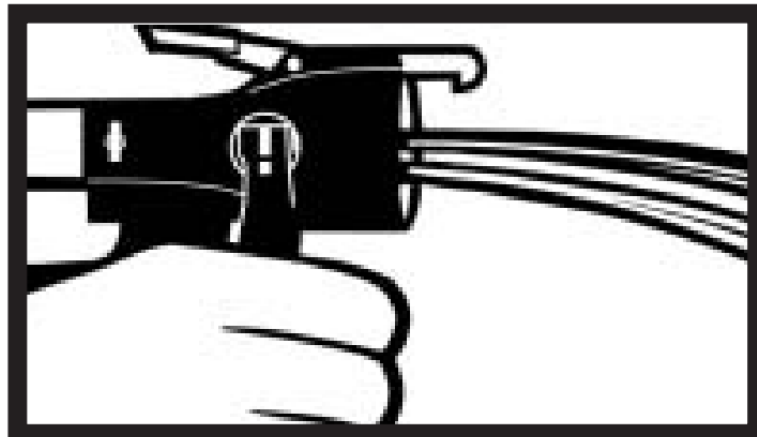
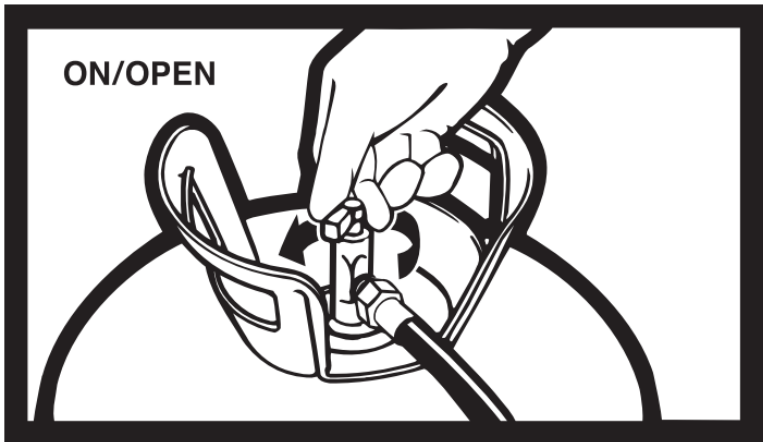
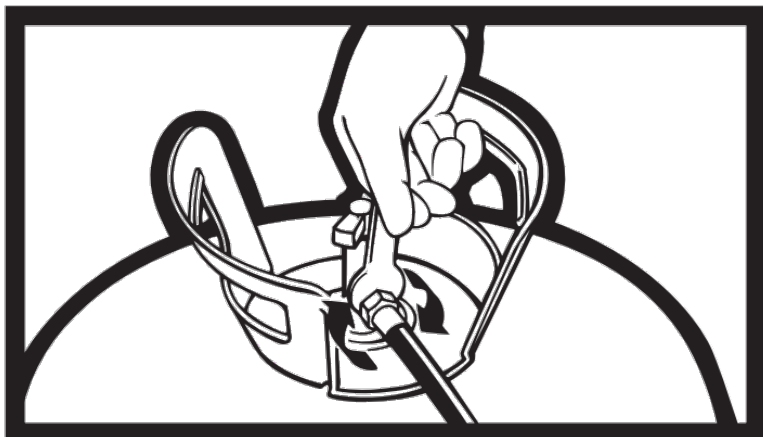
Insulation



Misc. air sealing



Basic Instructions



Tips on getting the most out of 2K LP

Top 3 mistakes:

- **Temperature**
- Ratio
- Overfill



Surface is too cold!

Spraying in low temperature- it can be done! (but not recommended)



No flash coat



Thick flash coat



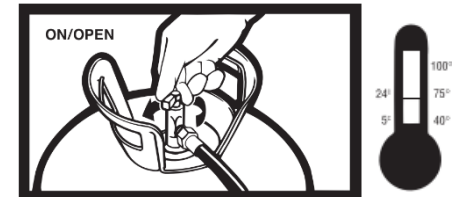
Thin flash coat



Tips on getting the most out of 2K LP

Top 3 mistakes:

- Temperature
- **Ratio**
- Overfill
- **#1 reason for off ratio foam is clogged nozzles** (waited too long after stopping spraying)
- #2 reason is cold temperature
- **Reminder: Kits can be reused if stored properly**

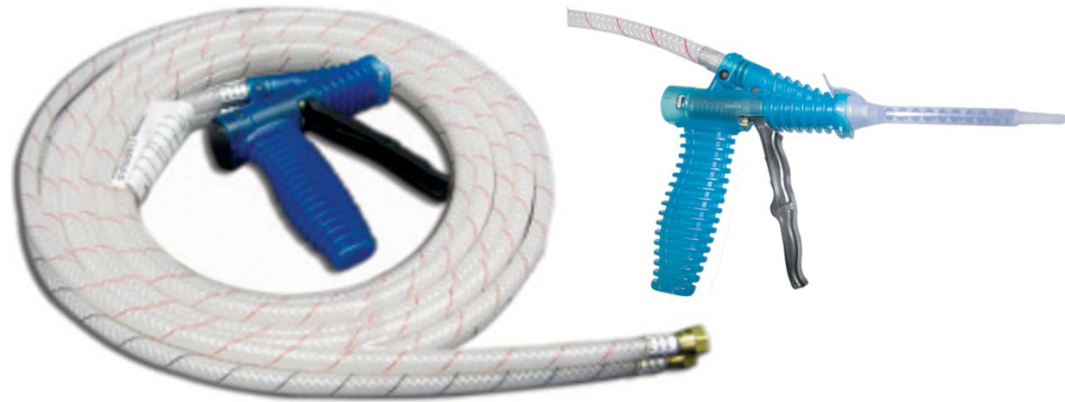


Not all 2K LP is created equal

Non metered, flexible hoses



Metered guns, stiff hoses



Flow, ratio, yield

Nozzle spray pattern

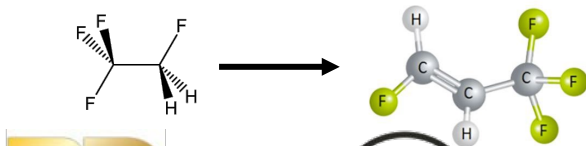
Hose stiffness

Stud line cracking



Recent Tech Advancements

- Low GWP Blowing Agents



R&D
100

LOW
GWP
Reduced
Global Warming
Potential



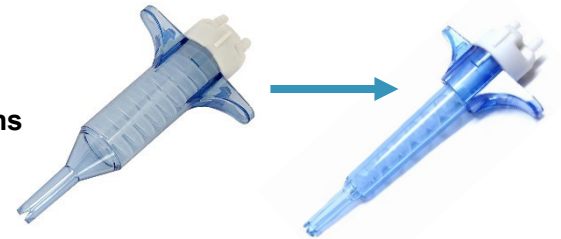
FROTH-PAK™

Handi Foam™
Completely Professional™

LOW
GWP
DEVELOPED WITH A LOW
GWP BLOWING AGENT

Nozzle technology

Froth Pak™
Extended use nozzle
Superior Spray Patterns



70% Longer nozzle restart
50% less dripping


Handi Foam®
Temperature-indicating nozzle

All-in-one snap tip: cone or fan



Safety basics (not a substitute for training and certification)

**For Professional Use,
Safety Gear Required**



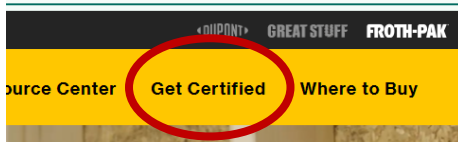
TYVEK® COVERALL SUIT RESPIRATOR

EYE PROTECTION GLOVES

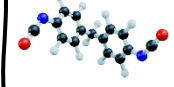
PU Rule #1: Cover everything you don't want ruined

See PU Rule #1

<https://www.frothpak.dupont.com>

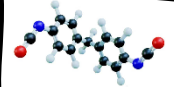


Just do it...



Repeated exposure to MDI vapor can lead to dangerous allergic reactions

See PU Rule #1



Cross-linked polymers cannot be dissolved by a solvent or soap

1K Spray Foam



← Safety Check- anything wrong with this picture?

Why 1K Spray Foam?

Compared to 2k high and low pressure...

- **Fast** set-up
- **Less PPE**, Lower health risk
- **Right-sized for small jobs (both volume and cost)**
- **Lighter, Portable**- carry in attic, crawl space, etc.
- Always on ratio
- Lower skilled labor
- No need for big rig and cleaning maintaining guns, etc.
 - Or work in parallel with big rig

Attics



No navigating hoses
No worries of damaging hoses
Highly portable
Less PPE*

Sprays like 2kLP i.e. Froth-Pak

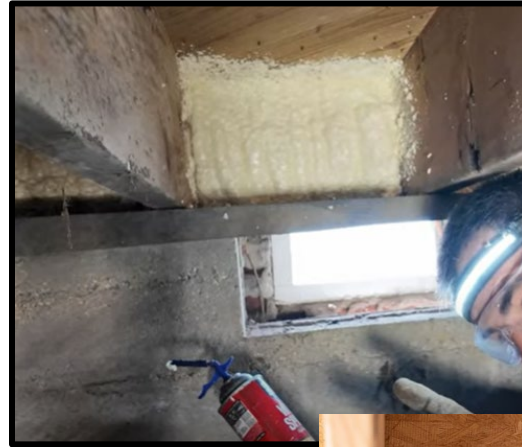
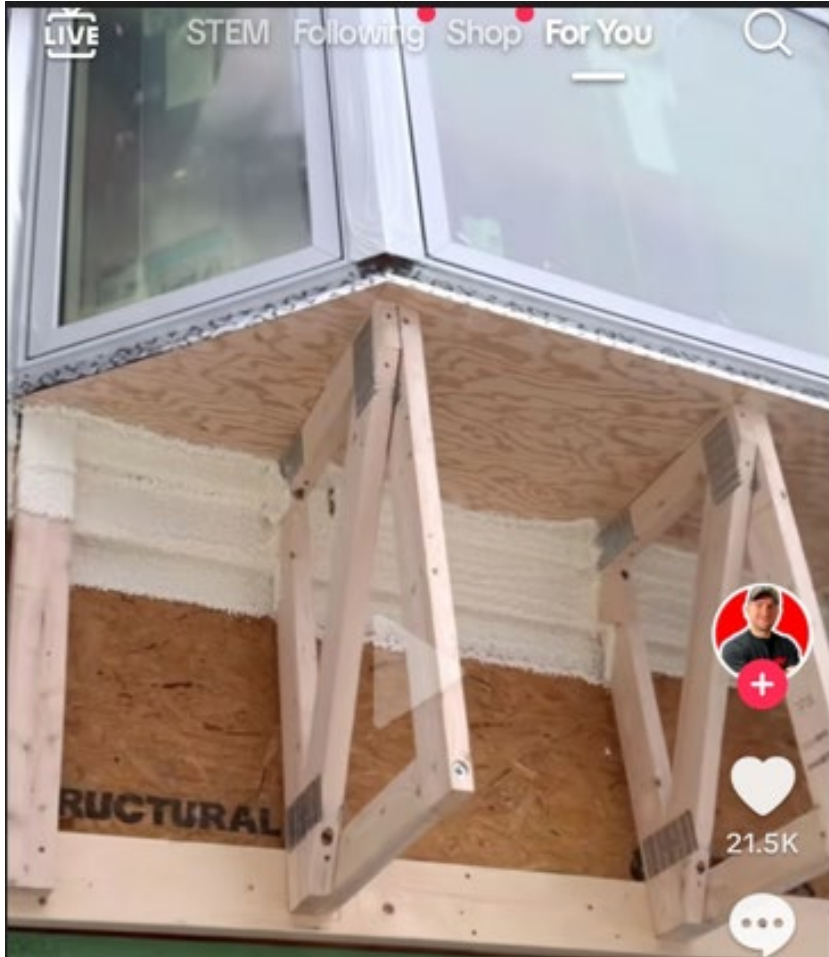
* Follow Manufacturer Guidelines



Spray foam job repairs



When to reach for 1K sOCF?



When to reach for 1K sOCF?



Early market – Many “cookie cutter” options

Cylinder size



STANLEY Supercoat Spray Foam Insulation Kit - Closed Cell Spray Foam Covers Up to 240 Sq.Ft. - Including Gun, Cleaner, Safety Items - 27.1 oz, 12 Pack

Visit the Stanley Store

4.3 ★★★★★ 61 ratings

Amazon's Choice in Urethane Adhesives by STANLEY

100+ bought in past month

\$258.99

Or \$18.83 /mo (18 mo). Select from 1 plan

Size: 12 Pack

1 Pack 2 Pack 3 Pack 6 Pack 12 Pack



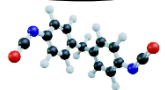
Current market – New options

New straw based sOCF



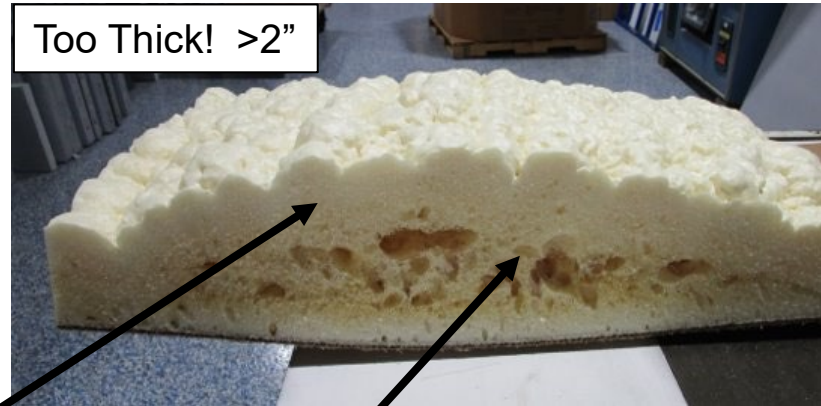
What are the limits of Spray 1K

- Spraying too thick
 - Weight of foam causes sagging or delamination from wall
 - Difficult to get water cure completely through the foam
- Needs humidity (or water spritz)
- ~R4 / inch
- Longer Cure time

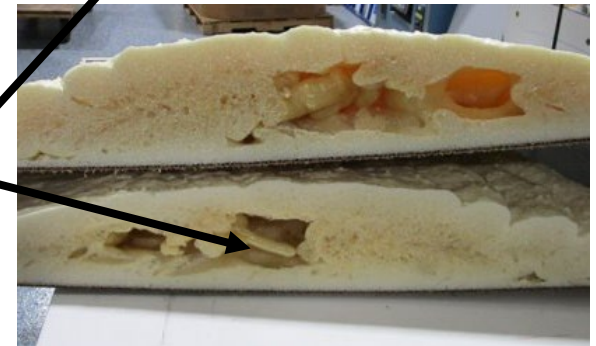


Diffusion of water drops with thickness; apply in layers if thicker application is needed

Too Thick! >2"



Cured nicely



Not enough water

Why you will want a couple cans in your truck at all times

- Small quick jobs
- Touch ups / repairs
- Missed spots
- Call backs
- Virtually no maintenance/cleaning

Tips on getting the most out of Spray 1K

Top mistakes:

- **Moving too slowly**
- **Spraying over uncured foam**
 - Blows foam off surface
- **Spraying too thick. Aim for ½” maximum wet foam (will cure to ~1.5”).**

Safety – simpler than 2K spray!*

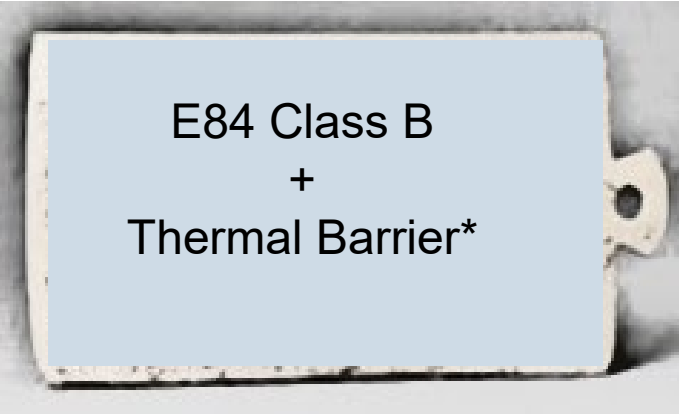


*For short-term spray.
All-day spraying or spraying in
unventilated spaces may warrant
respirator use.
See manufacturer guidelines.

Fire Code requirements for PU (and other) foams

IRC Section R316.3

The Rule



E84 Class B
+
Thermal Barrier*

*1/2" gypsum, 23/32 wood panel, 1" masonry or concrete, or NFPA 275-tested product

The Exceptions

Attics + Crawl Space

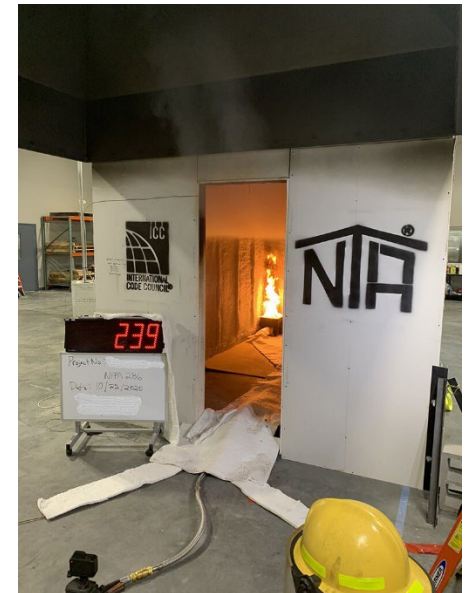
Not living space + covered by an ignition barrier (fiberglass batt/blown, blown cellulose, sheet metal, etc...)

Sill plates and rim joist

Must pass E84 Class A, max thickness of 3", 0.5 – 2 pcf density

The Outliers

Must pass NFPA-286 for specific applications



<https://www.icc-nta.org/services/testing/nfpa-286/>

Questions!