TRIDENT FOAMS LIMITED

TRIPOR TRICAST TANCAST AUTOFROTH AUTOPOR MHD

TRIPOR 211

'Tripor 211' is a low density, rigid foam system which may be used to manufacture panels and refrigerated display cases. It is also suitable for structural infill of fibreglass components, and relies on the thorough mixing of two low viscosity liquids by either hand or preferably machine mix techniques.

'Tripor 211' does not contain any of the substances which are held responsible for the depletion the Ozone Layer and therefore has an Ozone Depletion Potential of zero. The main blowing agent used in Autopor 411 is Carbon Dioxide, which with various processing and insulation additives give it a theoretical Global Warming Potential of 2.3, where Carbon Dioxide is used as a reference of 1.

FOAM MANUFACTURE

The foam is produced by the mixing together of the two Components A and B at a ratio of 100 to 152 (±2) by weight.

The foam should be processed between the temperatures of 18 - 22^{0}C, temperatures lower than 18 ^{o}C will give unsatisfactory results, it is recommended that the components are kept in a warm environment for several hours before use. Lower temperatures will give a slower reaction, higher temperatures faster. Reaction times will also be affected by the use of a high pressure machine. Best results are given if the surfaces in contact with the rising foam are at a temperature of at least 25^{0}C, and preferably 30^{o}C or more.

The following times are typical for a Quality Control procedure for the checking of cream, string and rise times, and measurement of the free rise density. The test should be conducted at a temperature of 20^{o}C, using 28 grams of Component A and 42.5 grams of Component B mixed together in a cup of approximately 570ml. volume, stirred intensively for 10 seconds using a bench stirrer rotating at 2000 rpm. Immediately after mixing, the chemicals are transferred to a second 570ml cup.

Cream Time	30-35 seconds	(from start of mixing to start of rise)
String Time	100-130 seconds	(from start of mixing to when a thread can be drawn from rising foam with an inserted rod)
Rise Time	180-240 seconds	(from start of mixing to end of rise)
Density (Free rise)	34-38 kg/M^3	(weight of cups contents divided by volume of cup)
Suggested Minimum Core Density	50 kg/M^3	(density of foam core section of moulding, will need to be denser in narrow sections < 50mm)
Ratio	100:152 (±2)	(by weight)

BKB House, Goyt Valley Industrial Estate, Off Station Road, Furness Vale, High Peak, SK23 7SN.
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Registered in England No.2026997 Directors: C.P.Kenyon MD, C.F.Kenyon

The following results are from a test panel manufactured under laboratory conditions,

Property	Result	Test Method
Actual Core Density	50 kg/M^3	BS 4370 Pt.1 1988 Method 2
Compressive Strength – (parallel to rise)	290 kPa	BS 4370 Pt. 1 1988 Method 3
Compressive Strength – (perpendicular to rise)	215 kPa	BS 4370 Pt. 1 1988 Method 3
Closed Cell	>95%	BS 4370 Pt. 2 1973 Method 10
Initial K Factor @ 10 ^oC	0.024 W/M ^oK	BS 4370 Pt.2 1993 Method 7

FORM OF SUPPLY

The material can be supplied in:-

(1) 25 litre non-returnable plastic containers.

(2) 200 litre non-returnable drums, 200 kg Component A, 250 kg Component B.

(3) 1000 litre non-returnable IBC's, 1050 kg Component A, 1250 kg Component B.

STORAGE & HANDLING

It is extremely important that the containers should either be re-sealed immediately after use or if this is not possible then arrangements must be made to prevent the entry of moisture which will adversely affect the resultant foam. The shelf life of the materials is four months when stored in sealed containers within the recommended temperature range of 10 - 30^0C, but users are recommended not to hold in stock longer than necessary.

WARNING

Any standards referred to in this data sheet are concerned only with the specification of polyurethane foams as basic materials, formulated and tested under well defined conditions so that their properties can be assessed.

Polyurethane foam is an organic, and hence combustible material. Care should be taken to avoid ignition since the burning rate of exposed foams can be significantly greater that that of wood. Once ignition has occurred, compliance with any specified standard ceases to be relevant. Fire growth of polyurethane foams is primarily controlled by the type of finish or facing material, the foam used, and the individual application.

This information must be passed to the end user. Where fire risk is high, a permanent label should be attached in situ.

PLEASE SEE THE SEPARATE SAFETY DATA SHEETS BEFORE USING THESE PRODUCTS.

The data contained in this sheet is to our knowledge true and accurate but recommendations are made without guarantee or warranty since application and conditions are outside our control. It is suggested that users should carry out their own tests to ensure 'Tripor' meets their requirements.

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