



# Setting Up Your System

## IMPORTANT – FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

VERSI-FOAM systems are factory tested to meet rigid performance standards. Proper function of the product is totally dependent upon strict adherence to the operating instructions included in this manual.

**IN ALL CASES, KITS SHOULD BE OPERATED IN THE UPRIGHT POSITION (WITH TANK VALVES ON TOP). FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF PRESSURE.**

**OPERATOR SHOULD ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES AND GLOVES.**

## SETTING UP THE VERSI-FOAM SYSTEM 15

(ALSO SYSTEMS 15 CLASS I, 15 MSHA, 15 SLOW RISE, 10 AND 28)

### COMPONENTS

The VERSI-FOAM System15 includes two chemical components – A Component in the green tank and B Component in the white tank – a gun and two 7-1/2 foot hoses that are attached to the tanks, a packet including 10 mixing nozzles and petroleum jelly.

**TO PREPARE FOR OPERATION**, unwrap the gun and hose assembly and remove the nozzle packet.



## SETTING UP THE VERSI-FOAM SYSTEM 50

(ALSO SYSTEMS 50 CLASS I, 50 MSHA, 50 SLOW RISE, 33 AND 88)



### COMPONENTS

The VERSI-FOAM System 50 is packaged in two cartons. One carton contains the A Component (blue tank), a gun, which is attached to two 15-foot hoses, a packet including 10 mixing nozzles, a wrench and petroleum jelly. The other carton contains the B Component (white tank).

**TO PREPARE FOR OPERATION**, attach the hose labeled “A” to the A Component tank. Turn the collar nut down by hand and secure with the wrench. Repeat with the B Component hose. Tighten with the wrench.

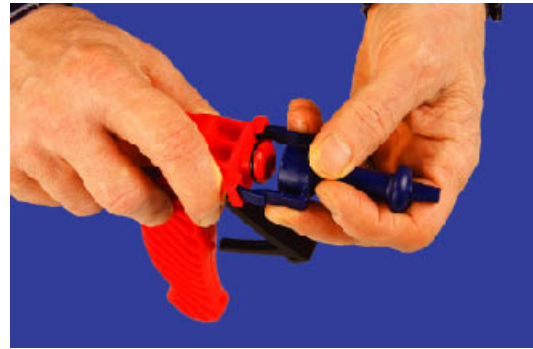
# Operating All Systems



1. Look at the liquid crystal temperature strip (on top of the White tank). Look to see which square is indicated. If the blue square is indicated – the chemical is too cold. Warm the kit prior to use. If the red square is indicated – the chemical is too warm. Cool the kit prior to use. If the green square is indicated - the kit is at the proper temperature and ready to use.

2. Using a small amount of petroleum jelly, lubricate the “O-ring” that surrounds the face of the gun. Install a mixing nozzle by lining up the locking arms with the slots in the gun body. Push in firmly until you hear a “click.” The nozzle is firmly secured.

To remove the nozzle, squeeze locking arms and pull nozzle out.



3. Open valves slightly, making sure there are no leaks. If a leak is detected, tighten the nut. If there are no leaks, open the valves completely.

4. Check operation of the kit by aiming the gun into a waste container. Disengage the safety. Dispense foam at full pressure to make sure chemical is feeding from both tanks and is reacting to make good quality foam.

## FOAM SET UP TIMES

VERSI-FOAM sets up (tack free or dry to the touch) in less than one minute in temperatures between 70° F and 80°F (21°C – 27°C). Higher temperatures will result in faster setup times.

The mixing nozzle is where the two chemicals are actually blended and become foam. If dispensing is interrupted for 30 seconds or more, the nozzle must be removed and changed prior to the next shot.

## TEMPERATURE

Temperature is important in producing good quality foam, cure time, density and physical properties.

Storage temperature – Kits can be stored at temperatures between 40°F and 100°F (5°C –38°C). Never store in temperatures above 100°F (38°C). Do not freeze.

Chemical temperature during use – For best performance, chemical temperature must be between 65°F and 80°F (18°C – 27°C). The liquid crystal temperature strip found on the B Component (white) tank reflects the chemical temperature. If the green square is indicated, the chemicals are at the proper temperature for use.

If the blue square is indicated, the chemicals are too cold for proper use. Dispensing when the chemicals are too cold will result

in foam that is darker in color and will have a crunchy surface. Place the tanks in a warmer area until the liquid crystal temperature strip indicates the green square and the chemicals are at the proper temperature for use.

If the red square is indicated, the chemicals are too warm for proper use. Dispensing at this temperature will result in foam that is lighter in color and has a soft and spongy surface. Place the tanks in a cooler area until the liquid crystal temperature strip indicates the green square and the chemicals are at the proper temperature for use.

Remember, cooler or warmer ambient temperatures will affect the chemical temperatures as the kit is being used.

Always monitor the liquid crystal temperature strip to ensure the chemicals are at the proper temperature.

Surface temperature will affect the expansion, cure time and possibly the adhesion of the foam. Ideally, the best results are obtained when the surface temperature is between 60°F and 80°F (16°C-27°C). Cooler temperatures will result in less expansion and slower cure times. Temperatures below 50°F may result in adhesion problems due to condensation. It is recommended that the surface temperature be raised artificially, or delay the project until time of day when the sun or interior temperatures warm the surface.

Higher temperatures will result in faster cure times, less expansion and in some instances, adhesion problems.

## **SPRAY TECHNIQUE**

The patented U-CONTROL® gun permits the user to meter the flow

of material, dispensing only the amount of foam needed for the job at the velocity most convenient. Hold the gun as you would a pistol and pull evenly on the trigger until you obtain the flow you desire.

For spray applications, it is recommended that the gun be held 18 to 24 inches away from the surface to be foamed. If you wish to move closer to avoid splatter, adjust the pressure applied to the trigger.

Even coverage is best obtained by moving the gun steadily back and forth and applying a constant trigger pressure.

VERSI-FOAM will expand six (6) times its original liquid volume during the cure process. The operator must take this into consideration when applying in a

spray pattern or when filling a cavity.

When estimating the amount of foam needed for a specific project, be aware that published yields are theoretical, meaning they are calculated based on density of foam and weight of chemicals packaged in the kits.

An estimation allowance must always be used when determining material requirements. There are many factors that affect foam yield. Chemical temperature and surface temperature are two important factors. Other factors include surface irregularities, how many layers are used to achieve the desired thickness, free-rise or enclosed cavities, etc. It is recommended a minimum 10% estimation allowance is considered, allowing up to 25% in some circumstances.

# Storage and Reuse

Unopened systems are guaranteed up to the expiration date stamped on the carton (13 months from the date of manufacture). Once the kit is opened, it is warranted for 30 days. It is strongly recommended that the kit is used a minimum of once per week to keep fresh chemicals in the lines.

Store the kits in an environment of 40°F to 100°F (5°C-38°C) whether they are opened or unopened. At no time should the kits be stored in temperatures above 100°F (38°C). Nor should they be stored in direct sun, or near hot water pipes, furnaces, chimneys or heat ducts.

If they have been stored in cool temperatures, it is important that they are relocated in a warmer place until the chemicals reach a temperature between 65°F and 80°F (18°C-27°C). The temperature sensing strip located on the "B" Component tank will indicate when the chemical temperature is at the correct level to dispense good quality foam (See "Operating All Systems", Section 1).

## **STORAGE**

1. Make sure to remove the used nozzle and discard it. Coat the face of the gun with a GENEROUS amount of petroleum jelly.

2. Apply petroleum jelly to the valve stems and close the valves.

3. Keep the cartons in their upright position. Store in temperatures of 40°F to 100°F (5°C-38°C).

4. In cases where the kit is used infrequently, we strongly recommend that the gun is used briefly a minimum of once per week to ensure that fresh chemical is in the lines. This helps to prevent gun blockage. Simply aim the gun – without a nozzle – into a waste container and spray for a couple of seconds. Make sure there are streams of equal velocity from both chemical tanks. Agitate the two chemicals in the waste container to ensure they form a solid industrial waste. Reapply a GENEROUS amount of petroleum to the face of the gun. The kit can be stored for another week.

## **REUSE**

1. Open the valves, making sure fittings are still secure and there are no leaks.

2. Aim the gun – without a nozzle – into a waste container and make sure there are two streams of chemical of equal velocity. Agitate the two chemicals in the waste container to form a solid industrial waste.

3. Attach a new nozzle and dispense foam.





## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

*Please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet accompanying this shipment for safe use and handling of the individual components.*

- 1. OPERATOR SHOULD ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES AND GLOVES.** In case of skin contact, flush with water. For eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention.
- 2. Use only with adequate ventilation and respiratory protection.**
- 3. Smoking must not be allowed during application.** Open flame and/or the use of welding or electrical equipment in the vicinity of the application should also be prohibited.
- 4. Do not store in temperatures above 100°F (38°C).** Do not store in direct sun, near hot water pipes, furnaces, chimneys or heat ducts.
- 5. Keep out of the reach of children.** Do not apply to materials or objects that children would touch.

### CHEMICAL SPILLS

**“A” COMPONENT (Isocyanate):**

Provide adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Contain spill and collect using suitable absorbent material, such as sawdust. Shovel into waste container adding 10% to 20% decontaminate solution (90% water, 7% ammonia and 3% liquid detergent). Leave uncovered for 24 hours prior to disposal.

Dispose of as ordinary industrial waste in compliance with pertinent regulations.

**“B” COMPONENT (polyols):**

Provide adequate ventilation. Wear suitable protective clothing and equipment.

Contain spill and collect using a suitable absorbent material such as sawdust.

Dispose of as ordinary industrial waste in compliance with pertinent regulations. Wash areas containing residue with warm water and soap.

### TANK DISPOSAL

**DO NOT PUNCTURE OR INCINERATE TANKS.** When the tanks are empty, they must be vented prior to disposal. To vent, turn the tanks upside down (valves down). Open the valves slowly and let the pressure escape. Leave tanks to vent for minimum of 24 hours. Puncture burst plug to prevent reuse. Drain any remaining chemical into a waste container. It is preferred that both chemicals are drained into waste container, mixed to create a solid, then disposed of as ordinary waste. If only one chemical remains, it must be absorbed (“A” component must also be neutralized) and disposed of. Chemical tanks are disposed of as ordinary industrial waste (sanitary land fill recommended) in compliance with pertinent regulations.

**FOR CHEMICAL/MEDICAL EMERGENCIES, PHONE CHEM TREC**

**1-800-424-9300** or  
703-527-3887 (collect)