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Standard Specification for Aerosol Polyurethane and Aerosol Latex Foam Sealants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1620; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the types, grades, and physical properties of aerosol polyurethane and aerosol latex foams extruded from pressurized containers and intended for building envelope air barrier sealant applications in building construction.

1.2 For specific aerosol foam sealant applications, operational temperature limit criteria shall be as agreed upon between the aerosol sealant manufacturer and the purchaser.

1.3 The values in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values shown in parentheses are for information and approximation only.

1.4 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by other organizations.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
- C390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots
- C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants
- C1536 Test Method for Measuring the Yield for Aerosol Foam Sealants
- C1642 Practice for Determining Air Leakage Rates of Aerosol Foam Sealants and Other Construction Joint Fill and Insulation Materials

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.61 on Aerosol Foam Sealants.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- C1643 Test Method to Measuring the Post Dispensing Volumetric Expansion of Aerosol Foam Sealants
- C1737 Guide for Evaluating Temperature Effects to Aerosol Foam Sealant During and After Dispensing
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D6226 Test Method for Open Cell Content of Rigid Cellular Plastics
- E84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
- E283 Test Method for Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen
- E814 Test Method for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestop Systems
- E2690 Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Caulks and Sealants to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics
- IEEE/ASTM SI 10 American National Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI) (The Modernized Metric System)

2.2 Other Documents:

- SPFA Document AY119 Glossary of Terms Common to the Polyurethane Foam Industry³
- CAN/CGSB 51.93 Air Barrier Materials⁴
- CAN/ULC-S710.1 Standard for Thermal Insulation-Bead-Applied One-Component Polyurethane Air Sealant Foam, Part 1, Section 6.5.1, "Air Permeance"⁴
- CAN/ULC-S710.2 Proposed Standard for Thermal Insulation-Bead-Applied One-Component Polyurethane Air Sealant Foam, Part 2, Product Installation⁴
- 49 Code of Federal Regulations 178.33⁵
- UL 723 Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials⁶
- UL 1479 Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops⁶

³ Available from the Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance, 440 Fair Lakes Court, Suite 105, Fairfax, VA 22033.

⁴ Available from the Canadian Standards Association, 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, ON L4W 5N6 Canada.

⁵ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401.

⁶ Available from Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Corporate Progress, 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062.

3. Terminology

3.1

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminologies [C168](#), [C717](#), [D883](#), and SPFA Document AY119. (SPFA stands for Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance.)³

3.1.2 *tack-free time, n*—as defined in [10.2](#).

3.1.3 *trim time, n*—as defined in [10.2](#).

4. Classification

4.1 *Type I Aerosol Polyurethane Foam Sealants* in containers one litre or less.

4.2 *Type II Aerosol Latex Foam Sealants* in containers one litre or less.

4.3 *Grade 1 Aerosol Foam Sealants* contain flammable gas blowing agent or propellant, or both, and are classified as a flammable aerosol by DOT.

4.4 *Grade 2 Aerosol Foam Sealants* contain nonflammable blowing agent or propellants, or both, and are not classified flammable.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Orders for materials purchased under this specification shall include the following information:

5.1.1 Manufacturer,

5.1.2 Product identification information or product name,

5.1.3 ASTM Specification [C1620](#),

5.1.4 Product classification (see [Section 4](#)),

5.1.5 Certificate of compliance (if required),

5.1.6 Ordering date,

5.1.7 Target delivery date,

5.1.8 Special packaging or handling (if required),

5.1.9 Special markings (if required), and

5.1.10 Special compliance information, as applicable for the user.

5.2 Purchases for governmental agencies shall comply with their special needs.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Aerosol polyurethane foam sealants are produced by the catalyzed chemical polymerization reaction of proprietary chemical formulations and appropriate blowing agents. The product of this reaction is bead extruded from pressurized containers through a nozzle device at the point of application to a building joint as a foamed sealant material. Bead foam curing is achieved with moisture from atmosphere and substrates.

6.2 Aerosol latex foam sealants are produced by the blending of proprietary formulations and appropriate blowing agents. This mixture is bead extruded from pressurized containers through a nozzle device at the point of application to a building joint as foamed sealant material. Bead foam drying then continues over a brief period of time with the loss of formulation moisture.

6.3 Aerosol foam sealant can be used as an alternative Fireblocking sealing material if it meets all requirements per building codes. An evaluation report, such as ICC-ESR report,

can serve as such qualification and will detail the specific sealing applications that are recognized.

6.3.1 Fireblocking is the restriction of hidden fire movement via the inside of hollow concealed spaces in wood frame walls. It is typically accomplished by the construction of top plate and vertical studs (usually a 2 by 4) in the wall. Gaps in the plates or studs that accommodate wiring or piping could allow the free passage of flame or hot gases, and should be sealed with Fireblocking material. These materials can be a prescribed material or alternative material that meets comparative testing requirement of building code.

6.3.2 A qualified Fireblocking foam sealant may be only tested per modified Test Method [E814](#) as a part of comparative testing program; it cannot be used in an Firestop assembly unless fully tested per Test Method [E814](#) or UL 1479.

6.4 Aerosol foam sealant can be part of Firestop assembly if it is fully tested per Test Method [E814](#) or UL 1479. The aerosol foam sealant as Firestop component must be installed as prescribed in the test report or listing program such as Through-penetration Firestop Systems of Underwriters Laboratory. A qualified Firestop assembly shall be rated in terms of T and F rating.

6.4.1 Firestop refers to Through-penetration Firestop Systems that must be fully tested per Test Method [E814](#) or UL 1479 and the assembly must be rated in terms of T and F rating.

6.5 The aerosol foam sealant product shall be suitable for shelf-stable pressurized containment, ready to dispense.

6.6 In most field applications, the aerosol foam sealant is foamed-in-place directly into open joints and cavities in building envelope wall and roof areas by consumers or trained professionals to resist the undesirable transmission of moisture, conditioned air, heat, and atmospheric air infiltration/exfiltration of gases and heat energy.

7. Physical Requirements

7.1 Aerosol foam sealants shall have physical property characteristics as shown in [Table 1](#).

7.2 Other physical properties shall be specified as agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser, if required for engineering design purposes, such as the anticipation of service temperature extremes, conductive thermal resistance values, or fire resistance requirements.

8. Sampling

8.1 For the purposes of sampling, the lot shall consist of all the single-use containers of sealant purchased and delivered at one time.

8.2 Sampling for inspection tests, if required, shall be for physical properties agreed upon between sealant manufacturer and purchaser.

8.3 Refer to Practice [C390](#) for sampling practices as appropriate.

9. Test Specimen Preparation

9.1 Aerosol foam sealant specimens for physical property testing shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations unless specified differently herein.