

Flame Control 60-60A Application Guide

Flame Control No. 60-60A has met the criteria for use as a 15-minute thermal barrier on Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF). No. 60-60A is a low VOC, water-based intumescent coating that dries to a flat finish.

No. 60-60A was subjected to flammability testing per NFPA 286 and successfully met the criteria listed in the 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015 International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC)

Flame Control No. 60-60A is approved for use as an alternative thermal barrier per IBC Section 2603.9/IRC R316.6



60-60A is AC-456 Compliant

Evaluation Report: IAPMO ER 596

Section: 09 96 43 – Fire Retardant Coatings

Surface Preparation:

All surfaces to be painted must be clean and cured. The foam must be firm, dry and free of dust, dirt, oil, wax, grease, and mildew. The quality of any paint job is only as good as the surface preparation that precedes the paint application. Flame Control 60-60A has excellent bonding characteristics and will adhere to most sound, clean, foam surfaces. Make sure the surface of the foam is free of holes, exposed cells, and that the surface is stable and not crumbling or deteriorated. If any defects are found, repair them prior to proceeding.

Mildew should be removed by scrubbing with a 25% solution of household bleach water. Tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) or common laundry powder such as Tide may be added to solution to assist removal.

Temperature:

60-60A is water-based coating which will freeze at temperatures below 32°F. Care should be taken to protect the material from freezing. The recommended storage temperature of 60-60A is between 50°F and 80°F. 60-60A should be applied when ambient and substrate temperatures are above 45°F

Humidity: When 60-60A is installed in areas of high humidity or unconditioned spaces prone to moisture, a compatible protective topcoat such as Flame Control 400 or Sherwin-Williams A-100 is required.

Important: Humidity 65% and higher must use fans to move air for curing. High humidity may require longer cure times. Mechanical ventilation may be required before, during, and after application of 60-60A for up to 72 hours in enclosed spaces. Do not apply if relative humidity exceeds 80%.

Specifications:

Specifications	
Finish	Flat
Colors	White, Black, Tints
VOC	Less than 40 g/l
Flash Point	None
Solids	70%
Drying Time @ 77°F (25°C) & 50% R.H.	To Touch: 1 Hour To Topcoat: 4 Hours
Shelf Life	1 Year (Unopened)

Material Preparation:

60-60A must be thoroughly mixed before application. Failure to do so will compromise the protective capabilities of Flame Control 60-60A. We recommend mechanical stirring with a high-speed drill and a paddle appropriate for the size container. Contents should be stirred to a creamy consistency with no lumps.

60-60A is a water-based product and slight thinning will not hurt the product. It should be noted that thinning increases the likelihood of not applying the proper film thickness, resulting in decreased fire protection capabilities. It is the sole responsibility of the applicator to ensure the proper film thickness has been applied.

60-60A should never be mixed with other materials, however tinting using universal paint tint is acceptable. 60-60A can be tinted up to a maximum of 2 fluid ounces per gallon (10 ounces per 5-gallon pail).

Application Equipment:

60-60A is a unique coating designed specifically for the applicator. The viscosity of 60-60A is designed to be easy to mix and easy to spray while providing good sag resistance to be applied in a single coat

60-60A can be applied by brush, roller or airless sprayer.

Spraying:

Remove all filters from the machine and gun.

Airless Spray Minimum:

PSI: 2500 PSI or higher or equivalent

Hose: 1/4" diameter airless spray line for the first 50' from pump and 1/4" x 6' whip

Tip: 521 - 527

GPM: .70

For best results use, Hose: 3/8" diameter airless spray line for the first 50' from pump and 1/4" x 6' whip and no filters in the gun and machine.

Measuring Wet Film Thickness (WFT)



A wet film gauge like the one above can be utilized to determine the mil thickness of the paint film that has just been applied.

To use the WFT gauge, simply place the gauge onto the freshly sprayed area. The gradients will indicate the film thickness that has been applied by visually inspecting what teeth on the gauge have contacted the paint. For Example, if the 14 mil tooth on the gauge contains wet paint, but the 16 mil tooth does not, the wet film thickness is measured at 14 mils.

Workmanship:

General: Apply **60-60A** according to manufacturer’s written instructions. Use applicators and techniques best suited to the type of foam being applied. Do not paint over dirt, rust, scale, grease, moisture, scuffed surfaces, or conditions detrimental to forming a durable paint film. Paint should be applied to surfaces behind movable equipment and furniture the same as similar exposed surfaces.

60-60A may be applied in a single coat. **60-60A** will resist sagging and dripping when applied at thicknesses up to 35 mils WFT.

Application Techniques:

The use of an overlapping technique is recommended to ensure that a uniform amount of coating is applied onto the foam surface. The applicator should adjust the spray pattern and technique so that each application stroke overlaps by 30%.

Cold Weather Application:

60-60A is a unique water-based intumescent coating formulated to be cold weather tolerant. **60-60A** can be applied when ambient temperatures are as low as 45°F.

Ensure **60-60A** has been properly mixed utilizing a paddle mixer. This viscosity and physical properties of the coating have been optimized to perform well in these temperatures.

Full Curing time: 7 Days

Coverage Rates:

Coverage Rates		
Wet Milis	Sq. Ft/Gallon	Sq. Ft/5-Gallon Pail
14 WFT	115	575
16 WFT	100	500
18 WFT	89	445
20 WFT	80	400

Please Consult the appropriate documentation to determine required film thicknesses

The medallion method was utilized during testing to measure dry film thickness. Actual coverage rates will vary based on surface texture, overspray, and transfer losses.

The application rate should be adjusted for surface texture, overspray, and miscellaneous losses. Refer to SPFA-121 “Spray Polyurethane Foam Estimating Reference Guide” for specific determination methods.

Checklist Before You Start:

- ✓ **Humidity** - Is the relative humidity less than 65%?
- ✓ **Consistency** - Are the contents thoroughly mixed?
- ✓ **Surface** - Are all substrates clean, dry and sound?
- ✓ **Measurement** - Wet film gauge on site?
- ✓ **Need help** - Call 716-282-1399
- ✓ Correct spray tips – 521-527 recommended
- ✓ Airless sprayer with minimum .07 GPM
- ✓ Power drill & mixer of appropriate size
- ✓ Portable fans to speed drying
- ✓ Work lights for tight areas