BASF
We create chemistry

SKYTITE® Series Roofing Spray Foam Insulation

PRODUCT & PROPERTY/GUIDELINE	SKYTITE® C3-2.5	SKYTITE® C3-2.8	SKYTITE® C3-3.0
Single Pass Thickness (max single pass application)		1.5”	
Yield (approx. board feet per set)	3,300 – 3,500	3,200 – 3,400	3,100-3,300
R-Value (per inch)		R-6.2	
SUBSTRATE TEMP LIMITATIONS			
(when required, use cold application methods) – Drums should be 70°F prior to spraying.			
Normal substrates (Wood, wood-based)		50 - 120°F	
Heat sink materials (Metal / Concrete)		60 - 120°F	
PROCESSING TEMPS - A/B Heaters, Hose Heat (Adjust in +/- 3° increments)			
Colder Conditions		120 - 135°F	
Warmer Conditions		110 - 125°F	
PROPORTIONER PROCESSING PRESSURES			
Equipment Set Pressure (Spraying pressure listed secondary)		1250-1550 psi *(1000-1300 psi)*	
REACTIVITY OFFERED			
Speed (Ambient temp range)		Fast (F) (50 - 75°F)	
		Regular (R) (65 - 90°F)	
		Slow (S) (85 - 120°F)	
SHELF LIFE			
When stored at 50 - 80°F	S RESIN - 3 MONTHS		F & R RESIN - 5 MONTHS
		ISOCYANATE - 12 MONTHS	

IT IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO COMPLETE A QUALITY CONTROL DAILY REPORT AND AN INSULATION CARD.

Refer to Application Guidelines for more details.

When working with these materials, it is essential to consider the environmental conditions and the specific requirements of the product. Ensuring that the storage temperature, application temperature and processing pressure are within the recommended ranges can significantly impact the final quality and performance of the spray foam. Effectively managing these variables helps to optimize the reactivity, mileage and shelf life of the components, leading to a more reliable and effective insulation solution.

Note: The SKYTITE C3-HFO requires 4 - 5°F more heat than the previous generation technology. Applying this heat on the B side and ensuring good atomization (processing pressure) helps the urethane reaction at pass lines where lower heat from the reaction is present. Using larger tip sizes can result in lower processing pressure and creates larger cells, which need more heat and time to cure. Ensure the overspray line is not tacky before proceeding with tying in the next foam pass, as uncured areas can affect adhesion during base coat application. We also recommend a slightly higher dynamic pressure setting when spraying HFO chemistry. Higher heat and better atomization of the cell structure seem to provide improved yield conditions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
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