

Rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam when dispensed or sprayed on a construction site —

**Part 1: Specification for sprayed foam
thermal insulation applied externally**

Confirmed December 2009

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Plastics and Rubber Standards Policy Committee (PRM/-) to Technical Committee PRM/72, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Building Component Manufacturers
- Brick Development Association
- British Board of Agrement
- British Plastics Federation
- British Rigid Urethane Foam Manufacturers' Association
- Calcium Silicate Brick Association Limited
- Cavity Foam Bureau
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Department of the Environment (Construction Directorate)
- Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association
- European Phenolic Foam Association
- Flat Roofing Contractors' Advisory Board
- Ministry of Defence
- National Federation of Roofing Contractors
- National House-building Council
- Polyethylene Foam Insulation Association
- Royal Institute of British Architects

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

- British Ceramic Research Ltd.
- British Urethane Foam Contractors' Association (BUFCA)
- Department of the Environment
- RAPRA Technology Ltd.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Plastics and Rubber Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 March 1994

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Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
Foreword	ii
1 Scope	1
2 References	1
3 Designation	1
4 Composition	1
5 Test specimens and sampling	1
6 Physical properties	2
7 Marking	2
Annex A (informative) Notes for designers	3
Annex B (normative) Method for determination of apparent water absorption	3
Annex C (informative) Burning properties of rigid polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foam and recommendations regarding their use	4
Table 1 — Designation codes for thermal conductivity	1
Table 2 — Physical properties	2
List of references	Inside back cover

Foreword

This Part of BS 5241 has been prepared under the direction of the Plastics and Rubber Standards Policy Committee. It is revision of BS 5241-1:1989 which is withdrawn.

The 1989 revision of BS 5241:1975 resulted in the separation of the standard into two Parts to reflect trends in current technology.

In BS 5241-1:1989 the specific requirements of sprayed PUR and PIR foams applied externally were detailed, whereas Part 2 covered the requirements for applications where the foam is dispensed.

Also in BS 5241-1:1989 the advice to users was updated, a water absorption method added and the physical property requirements amended to take account of the revised test methods described in the latest revision of BS 4370.

This edition introduces technical changes but it does not reflect a full review or revision of the standard. A requirement has been included for the thermal conductivity of the foam to be designated by the manufacturer. It is envisaged that this standard will be replaced by a European Standard in due course and that the European Standard will be adopted in the BS EN series.

Attention is drawn to BS 7021, a code of practice for the thermal insulation of roofs externally by means of sprayed polyurethane (PUR) or polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam, which is published simultaneously.

WARNING. Adequate fire precautions should be taken when repairing any structure containing PUR or PIR foams. Do not use welding or flame cutting equipment. The attention of contractors and purchasers is drawn to the fact that this specification covers the foam only. In almost all cases, sprayed foam requires some surface treatment or covering in order to conform to the surface spread of flame rating appropriate to the final application (see Annex C and BS 7021), to provide protection from ultraviolet light and to confer weatherproofing.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 6, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.