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FLAME RETARDANT INFORMATION FOR ARTIFICIAL FOLIAGE

Prior to application of flame retardants, testing should always test all samples to determine application procedures, NFPA Field Flame Testing results and aesthetic outcomes. Always keep untreated and treated samples for your back-up files of all components for liability purposes.

A Certificate of Flame Resistance cannot be issued unless the exact same foliage with the same raw material make up along with the flame retardant applied as a system has been tested by a 3rd party independent (preferably, "Certified Lab") for proper codes. Usually this is NFPA 701 and/or ASTM e84.

An NFPA 705 Field Flame Testing Procedure can be performed by an experienced, qualified individual, but this is only a, "Field Test" and does not comply with NFPA 701, or CA Title 19).

Remember, if a flame retardant company claims that their products comply with fire codes on foliage, they have to have tests performed on ALL foliage with the exact raw materials used for ALL foliage claiming compliance. If a Foliage Supplier claims their products are IFR, or that they pass fire codes, you should insist upon seeing testing from the laboratory that performed the test; which should be kept on file.

Any article that is made with a different raw material has to go through testing all over again in order to comply with fire codes.

SUGGESTED TESTING PROCEDURES:

1. Cut 5 samples of each style of foliage
2. Label them with the following
 - A: Untreated
 - B: Treated – 1 Coat WT-103
 - C: Treated – 2 Coats WT-103
 - D: Treated – 2 Coats WT-103 & 1 coat Safe-T-Guard
 - E: Treated – Safe-T-Guard
3. Apply the flame retardants as listed above. Make sure each coat is thoroughly dry before applying additional coats.

NOTES:

1. WT-103 will look white upon application and dry clear. Understand that WT-103 is a latex coating; so any surfaces that it touches will dry that way and may stick to other surfaces that it is touching. The longer the dry time, the better your results will be. Sometimes, this could be up to two weeks.
2. Apply WT-103 with an airless paint sprayer. This will yield the best results and minimize haziness.
3. Apply Safe-T-Guard with an air sprayer with psi under 100.
4. Do not allow any surface to come in contact with liquids as it can change the flame retarding properties of the treated item as well as the aesthetics.
5. Fire retardants shall possess the degree of permanency and shall be maintained so as to retain the effectiveness of the treatment under the service conditions encountered in actual use. Periodic testing and inspection should be performed by a trained individual to insure flame-retardancy.
6. Use caution as flame retardants can rust some metal surfaces.

This information is recommended procedures only. End user is responsible for understanding all applicable fire and safety codes for the intended use of the treated article. Firetect will not be responsible for any color change, shrinkage, wrinkling, stiffness or sun fading of any material processed with its flame retardants, as raw materials can vary. Nor does it guarantee against any reaction due to exposure to condensation or atmospheric conditions in the air. This information is standard to the flame retarding industry and in accordance with NFPA Compliance.