



PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS™ INSULATION

99% SAFER FIRE PERFORMANCE¹ AND NO ADDED FIRE RETARDANTS

TEST METHODS

Several test methods were used to assess fire performance in support of this claim. It should be noted that these test methods are not representative of all fire conditions and not claimed as such for the mentioned claim.

All testing was conducted at Intertek Building & Construction. The NFPA 286 testing was conducted at their Elmhurst, Texas laboratory, and the ASTM E662 testing was conducted at their Middleton, Wisconsin laboratory.

TEST METHOD	TEST NAME	QUANTIFIED METRIC
NFPA 286	Standard Methods of Fire Testing for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	Smoke Volume
ASTM E662	Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials	Smoke Visibility

MATERIALS

Two rounds of materials were used in this testing. Fiberglass unfaced insulation as well as a representative sample of spray foam (open cell and closed cell).

SETPOINT LABEL	MATERIAL INFORMATION	MATERIAL TYPE
SP1	Open Cell Spray Foam-Gaco Quik Shield 108YM	SPF
SP2	Closed Cell Spray Foam-Gaco OnePass	SPF
SP3	Owens Corning EcoTouch R13 Unfaced Batt	SPF

RESULTS

A. NFPA 286: Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth

Also known as the "room corner" test, NFPA 286, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, provides a method of determining the flammability characteristics of exterior, non-load-bearing wall assemblies and panels that are required to be of non-combustible construction but may contain combustible components.

	OPEN CELL SPF (SP1)	CLOSED CELL SPF (SP2)	FIBERGLASS (SP3)
Smoke Volume (m2)	433	117	11.2
Peak Heat Release (kW)	1016	609	322

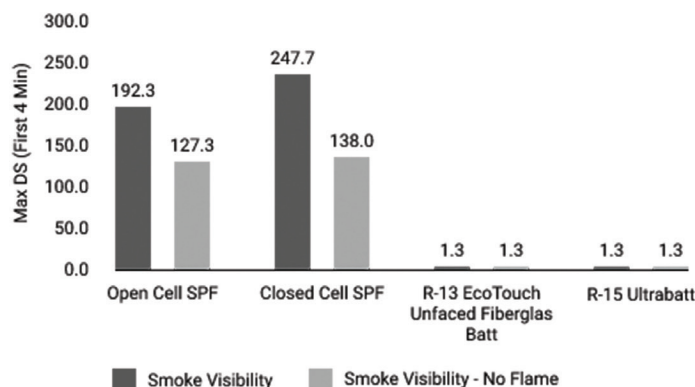
- Open Cell SPF produced 38X (or 3,700%) more smoke than unfaced fiberglass
- Closed Cell SPF produced 10X (or 900%) more smoke than unfaced fiberglass

B. ASTM E662: Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials

Measurements are made of the attenuation of a light beam by smoke (suspended solid or liquid particles) accumulating within a closed chamber due to non-flaming pyrolytic decomposition and flaming combustion. Results are expressed in terms of specific optical density, which is derived from a geometrical factor and the measured optical density, a measurement characteristic of the

concentration of smoke. This standard measure describes the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions.

Smoke Visibility



MATERIAL	MAXIMUM DS WITH FLAME (AVERAGE OF 3)	MAXIMUM DS NO FLAME (AVERAGE OF 3)	TIMES LESS VISIBLE THAN FG OR MW	% VISIBILITY REDUCTION FROM FG/MW
Open Cell SPF	192.3	127.3	148X	99.3%
Closed Cell SPF	247.7	138	190X	99.5%
Fiberglass Batt (UF)	1.3	1.3	-	-
Mineral Wool Batt	1.3	1.3	-	-

- Open Cell SPF produced smoke over 140 times (or 14,600%) more optically dense than unfaced fiberglass (produced smoke 140 times harder to see through than unfaced fiberglass).
- Closed Cell SPF produced smoke over 180 times (or 18,900%) more optically dense than unfaced fiberglass (produced smoke 180 times harder to see through than unfaced fiberglass).

¹ 99% less smoke generation potential under controlled fire test conditions vs. a competitive combustible insulation material.

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