



Designation: C1806 – 21

Standard Test Method for Measuring the Flow Rate of Aerosol Foam Sealants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1806; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a procedure for determining the flow rate of aerosol foam sealants.

1.2 Flow rate is determined in a controlled laboratory environment with manual dispensing (Method A) or using a flow rate machine (Method B).

1.3 Currently, two foam sealant types are applicable to this test method: single component polyurethane and latex.

1.4 There are no other known test methods specific for measuring the flow rate of aerosol foam sealants.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants

C1620 Specification for Aerosol Polyurethane and Aerosol Latex Foam Sealants

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to **C717** for definitions of the following terms used in this terminology: sealant, aerosol

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

foam; sealant, latex; aerosol container, empty; and standard laboratory conditions. Refer to Specification **C1620** for definitions and classifications of aerosol foam sealants and latex foam sealants. Temperature and humidity are referenced from **C1620**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *flow rate, n*—a unit of measurement expressed as grams per second (g/s).

3.2.2 *flow rate machine, n*—a testing machine that includes both a stationary and a moveable member (pneumatic piston). The machine must be capable of depressing the aerosol can valve at a consistent and repeatable pressure and do so for a consistent and repeatable duration for each test operation.

3.2.3 *mechanical test method, n*—the practice of using a testing machine to measure flow rate without an applicator or dispensing unit.

3.2.4 *non-mechanical test method, n*—the practice of using an applicator or dispensing unit to dispense the foam sealant product to measure flow rate by hand.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 *Procedure A-Non-mechanical Test Method:*

4.1.1 The contents of the aerosol foam or latex sealant are dispensed for a predetermined amount of time with consistent hand pressure on the applicator of the dispensing unit such that the aerosol can is fully activated.

4.1.2 The flow rate is calculated from the measured amount of foam dispensed and the net time to dispense the aerosol can.

4.2 *Procedure B-Mechanical Test Method:*

4.2.1 The aerosol sealant is dispensed for a predetermined amount of time with the same amount of pressure using a flow rate machine such that the aerosol can is in the fully activated position.

4.2.2 The flow rate is calculated from the measured amount of foam dispensed and the net time to dispense the aerosol can.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a calculated data point regarding the amount of foam dispensed at one time from a single can of foam at standard laboratory conditions or a specific temperature and relative humidity range.