

HR latex effect



LATEX LIKE

ICE

35 AT	40 SAT	45 AT	45 HAT	55 AT	65 AT	65 HAT	40 AT/Z	45 ATI	55 ATI
2,2	1,6	2	2,4	2	1,8	2,2	2,4	1	1,1

DENSITY UNI EN ISO 845	kg/m ³ ± 5%		35	40	45	45	55	65	65	40	45	55
COMPRESSION LOAD DEFLECTION UNI EN ISO 3386	kpa ± 15%	40%	2,2	1,6	2	2,4	2	1,8	2,2	2,4	1	1,1
IDENTATION LOAD DEFLECTION UNI EN ISO 2439	Newton ± 15%	25%	71	37	64	77	64	58	71	118	32	35
		65%	172	116	156	188	156	140	172	291	79	85
ELONGATION AT BREAK UNI EN ISO 1798	% min		140	132	120	120	115	110	105	75	120	125
DYNAMIC FATIGUE UNI EN ISO 3385			25	20	20	21	15	6	10	25	2	3
COMPRESSION SET UNI EN ISO 1856/A	% max	50%	6	5	3	3	2,3	2,5	3	2	0,5	1
	% max	70%	7	6	5	5	3,7	3,5	4	3	1	1,5
FIRE TESTS			A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COLOR			on demand									
BLOCKS WIDTH IN CM			140X190	140X200	160X190	160X200	180X200	200X210				



SITAB P.E. fire-resistant products have specially predetermined fire reaction characteristics, according to national or international standards, to meet specific use requirements. Each certification of reaction to fire relevant to any product can be downloaded directly from the appropriate section of our website.



Legend of fire resistance certifications

- A – Technical Bulletin 117 – 2013 Section 3 (Californian Test)
- C – The furniture and Furnishings Regulations 1988, S.I. No. 1324, Schedule 1 Part 1
- D – FAR 25.853 (Federal Aviation Regulations)
- E – UNI 9175 (CSE RF 4/83 CLASSE 1 IM) con tessuti idonei
- F – Classement M4
- G – MVSS 302
- H – ABD 0031 – Airbus Industrie (ATS 1000.01 Airbus Test Specification)
- I – UL 94 HF-1 (Horizontal Burning Foamed Material Test)
- L – UNI 10707: 2003 NF F 16-101 (NF X 70-100: 2006)
- M – IMO 2010 – FTP code

Warnings

The data reported in the “technical features/technical data sheets” refer to samples obtained in the perpendicular plane to the growth direction of the product during the reaction phase and not near the external surfaces. High resilience materials such as HR and AT must be previously subjected to mechanical treatments to generate cell breakage (mangling).

We recommend to obtain the desired details so that during the final use phase they are stressed in a parallel direction to the direction of growth.

Data and information contained in this document and in the each technical sheets are based on the knowledge available on the issue’s date or subsequent revisions. SITAB PE reserves the right to modify the data herein reported at any time.

SITAB PE does not guarantee the sufficiency of the recommendations/warnings contained in this document and in each technical data sheets. Furthermore it’s not excluded that further measures may be required in particular or exceptional circumstances.

In case of compressed materials it will be necessary a waiting time of at least 24 hours from the material decompression. The material must be kept compressed for the shortest possible time, ideally just for the time necessary for transport. In the 24 hours following decompression (or at least for a few hours) it is necessary that the blocks/plates are not subjected to pressure from any direction, such as load compression, blocks / plates stacked on one another or pressed against the wall. For viscoelastic materials it is necessary to consider their thermo sensitivity: the ideal temperatures should be higher than 15 degrees. It is also necessary that the support base is sufficiently smooth to allow the material to “slip”, thus facilitating the return.