GENERALPLASTICS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LAST-A-FOAM® WSF-1010 self-skinning, fire-retardant, flexible foams for aircraft interiors

The WSF-1010 foam is ideal for a flexible seal where aesthetics are important, and can also be tinted and painted a variety of colors. For added resiliency, both foam systems can be molded with Nomex® cloth reinforcement.

Properties	WSF-1010 Typical	Test Methods
Molded Density (pcf)	18.5-19.6	ASTM D1622
Load Deflection @ 50% (PSI)	29.7	ASTM D3574, Test C
Compression Set (%)	3.8	ASTM D3574, Test D
Solvent Resistance	Pass	*Method Described Below
Resilience (%)	35.0	ASTM D3574, Test H
Tensile:		ASTM D3574, Test E
Strength	102.8	
Elongation	313.0	
Puncture Resistance (kg force)	4.5	**Method Described Below
Flammability:		Chapter 1 of FAA Aircraft Materials Fire Test Handbook
Extinguish Time (sec.)	1.6	
Burn Length (in.)	0.8	
Drip Extinguish Time (sec.)	No Drips	
Poperties After Steam Autoclave Aging		ASTM D3574, Test J1
Flammability:		Chapter 1 of FAA Aircraft Materials Fire Test Handbook
Extinguish Time (sec.)	2.0	
Burn Length (in.)	1.0	
Drip Extinguish Time (sec.)	No Drips	
Puncture Resistance (kg force)	3.3	**Method Described Below
Load Deflection @ 50% (PSI)	65.6	ASTM D3574, Test C
Appearance	Not Degraded	Visual
Properties After Dry Heat Aging		ASTM D2126
Flammability:		Chapter 1 of the FAA Aircraft Materials Fire Test Handbook
Extinguish Time (sec.)	6.2	
Burn Length (in.)	1.2	
Drip Extinguish Time (sec.)	No Drips	
Puncture Resistance (kg force)	3.0	**Method Described Below
Load Deflection @ 50% (PSI)	31.3	ASTM D3574, Test C
Appearance	Not Degraded	Visual

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* SOLVENT RESISTANCE:
Wet a clean white cotton gauze with aliphatic naptha and make twenty five double passes over 2" by 4" sample surface. Use light hand pressure of approx. 2 psi. Cotton gauze shall not show any coloring or staining.

** PUNCTURE RESISTANCE:
a. Prepare three specimens measuring approx. 4" by 4" by 0.5".
b. Apparatus shall consist of a pull/push style force gage which measures up to 5 Kg, and a 0.15 ± 0.01" diameter stainless steel rod, with a tip diameter of 0.030 ± 0.005".
c. Test each specimen by pushing the tip into the foam skin at 90 ± 2 degrees to the surface. Start with a force of 0.50 ± 0.05 Kg and increase by increments of 0.25 ± 0.05 Kg until a puncture failure is determined. Repeat process 4 times on each specimen, with each test point a minimum of 0.5 inches from any other test point. Allow the foam to recover.
d. To verify a puncture use one of the following methods:
(1) Examine the puncture under a microscope at 15X nominal magnification. If the skin is torn, this shall indicate a puncture.
(2) Apply a drop of ink to the puncture point, allow to soak for minimum 30 seconds, removing the excess by blotting. Check for surface puncture, using a microscope at 15X nominal magnification if necessary.

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