

StyroSpray 1000 Product Description

StyroSpray 1000 is a two component, semi-rigid, 100% solids (contains no V.O.C.), polyurethane polyurea hard coating for EPS foams. It is recommended for hard shell coating of EPS foam (expanded polystyrene) for fabrication of signs, decorative themeing, visual displays and concrete molds cut from EPS foam, it can also be used to harden fabric surfaces and seal Paper Mache structures (see Paper Mache Coating section below). StyroSpray 1000 eliminates the need for expensive high pressure spraying equipment to apply hard coating to EPS foam shapes. **Please see video on our web site which demonstrates StyroSpray 1000 mixing and application procedure.**

StyroSpray is formulated to create a smooth hard finish over carved, CNC or hot wire cut EPS foam surfaces, greatly enhancing strength and surface durability of finished parts. It can also be used to manufacture composite structures from fabrics bonded to EPS foam. When fully cured it can be sanded, machined or painted with water or solvent base paints. This product is 100% solids as it contains no water or solvents to evaporate into the environment. StyroSpray is formulated to be cleaned from hand tools and flushed from spraying equipment with a nonhazardous, biodegradable cleaner named D-limonene. D-limonene is a combination of orange and lemon peel oil, a by product from the commercial manufacture of orange juice. Toluene or Xylene or Xylol solvents (from Home depot or Lowe's) may also be used for clean up of equipment if D-limonene is not available in your area. **Please see video on our web site which demonstrates Hopper spray gun clean up.**

Most solvents like M.E.K, acetone, mineral spirits and alcohol contain trace amounts of water. Small amounts of water in your hose flush solvent will cause the StyroSpray 1000 to begin rapidly curing inside your spray hoses and pumps. Generic paints thinners or paint reducers are usually made from some combination of M.E.K, acetone, mineral spirits and alcohols (check the shipping container label for a list of ingredients). You should only use D-limonene or Toluene solvent to flush pumps and spray hoses. Before you load StyroSpray into your spraying painting equipment for the first time you should flush the pump and spray hose with D-limonene or Toluene to remove moisture from your equipment. If your paint sprayer has been used to apply water base paints in the past, it will contain traces of the old paint and great deal of moisture. You must flushed with solvent to remove water from the pump and hose. Any trace amounts of water will cause the StyroSpray to quickly cure and harden inside your spray painting equipment. **StyroSpray 1000 can be applied by brush, foam roller, or sprayed hopper spray gun (see recommended spraying equipment below).** StyroSpray 1000 cures when exposed to moisture in the environment, it becomes dry to the touch in 30 minutes after spraying at temperatures above 72 F and relative humidity of 30% or greater. It does not cure in storage containers or inside spraying equipment for 72 hours. This product provides the same type of thick strong coating finish as a fast set, high pressure (heated) two component plural polyurea hard coating products. **StyroSpray 1000 eliminates the need for expensive high pressure spraying equipment to apply hard coating to EPS foam shapes.**



Hand Held Hopper Gun

Available from Industrial Polymers and other suppliers

The hand held hopper gun (drywall gun) is recommended as a simple low cost alternative for spray applications which produces good results. **See hopper spray gun demonstration videos on our web site.** Hopper guns and replacement parts can be purchased directly from Industrial Polymers by calling 800-766-3832. This type of spraying equipment is easy to operate and delivers an accurate and controlled spray pattern. For most applications the hand held hopper spray gun is recommended, it is easier to operate and clean up than any other spraying equipment.

HVLP type spray guns and old style siphon cup automotive painting spray guns are not recommend. They are generally designed to spray lower viscosity automotive paints and deliver very thin coats and inconsistent spray pattern when used with StyroSpray 1000. These guns do not have large enough spray tips and needles to spray the StyroSpray 1000 product.

StyroSpray 1000 Mixing Instructions

See [Mixing and Spraying with hopper gun Demonstration video on our web site](#)

The liquid A and B components should be at a temperature of 70 F to 90 F before we begin the mixing and spray application process. The temperature of your work area can be 60F to 100 F. If the StyroSpray liquid components are too cold they will not spray smoothly, low temperature makes the coating become thicker and spatter or become stringy as it comes out of the spray gun. High temperatures will make the coating appear thinner and it will cure more quickly. Gloves, eye protection and air respirator must be worn during spray application (see Industrial Polymers, Inc. material safety data sheets for more specific safety information).

StyroSpray is a moisture cured coating, It must have enough moisture in the air to cure quickly. If the relative humidity is below 35% you may be able to wet the floor or run a humidifier to increase humidity in the work area and speed curing. If you mix up a batch of StyroSpray and store it for use another day it must be mixed up again the following day. If the coating is allowed to settle out in the storage container it may bubble when applied to a surface.

Remove the lid of the component B container and stir thoroughly using a flat hand held spatula (for mixing smaller one gallon containers or less) or an electric drill with jiffy mixer attachment (for mixing larger 5 gallon containers). Jiffy mixers are available in 3 sizes from Industrial Polymers, Inc.. Keep the electric drill mixer head positioned low in the 5 gallon bucket running at medium speed for best results. Component A does not require pre-mixing before you use it. **B component must be mixed each time you open the storage container because it quickly settles out.**

Measure out equal portions of component A and component B by volume into separate containers. Pour both components together into a clean mixing container and thoroughly mix using a flat spatula (for small quantities) or electric drill with jiffy mixer attachment, take care to scrape insides of mixing container with the flat spatula to insure there is no unmixed product around the inside of the mixing bucket. (do not use square or round rod for hand mixing, a flat mixing spatula is required). Mix for about 1-2 minute then pour into the spray gun reservoir. When finished applying this product clean up D-limonene, or toluene solvent. **We recommend you clean spray equipment immediately after use.**

StyroSpray 1000 is a two part product where equal parts (measured by volume) of Component A and Component B are combined and mixed before applying to foam surface. After mixing the components together StyroSpray 1000 can be spray applied by Hopper gun sprayer, foam roller or paint brush. The mixed StyroSpray 1000 will not cure in the spray gun, only when it is sprayed onto the foam surface does it begin to rapidly cure. It becomes dry to touch in about 20 to 30 minute depending on relative humidity and temperature of environment. Additional coats can be applied as soon as the base coat is firm. It is possible to achieve very high thickness with multiple coats applied the same day. The coated surface should be allowed to cure overnight before paint finishing. Unused material can be sealed in an air tight container and saved for application another day. Mixed StyroSpray 1000 will not cure for 3 days if kept in a closed storage container. Without air it cures very slowly, this gives the applicator the option of continuing the spray application the following day. StyroSpray 1000 is packaged in convenient two-gallon or ten gallon kits. It should be stored at 72° F to 90 F for best results. Select a work area that is free from visible water and moisture and capable of maintaining a temperature range of 70° F to 90° F. Recommended relative humidity of the working environment to insure complete rapid curing is 30% to 100%. To achieve the best quality smooth finish over EPS foam you will need to apply StyroSpray in several coats. The first spay coat should not be applied to heavy, for best results gradually build thickness one coat at a time to avoid runs. If you find you are having drips and sags as the coating is being applied, you are applying to heavy. StyroSpray cures rapidly once it is applied onto your foam, you will only need to wait about 40 minutes between coats.

Application Directions

All foam surfaces should be clean, free of dirt and any visible moisture throughout the entire application process. This product should never be applied over wet foam surfaces, even though StyroSpray needs moisture in the air for curing. **EPS foam varies greatly depending density, residual water content and bead size, it is recommended that foam surfaces be sealed with StyroPrime before applying StyroSpray 1000 for best results.** StyroPrime is a flexible water base acrylic sealer manufactured by Industrial Polymers for sealing the surface of EPS foam. The StyroPrime seals the base surface and prevents unwanted air bubbles from floating from the carved foam surface as the hard coating is applied. The sealer also allows the StyroSpray 1000 to easily flow across the surface and enhances smoothness of the final cured surface. Standard latex water base house paints or other rigid clay filled paints are not recommended as primer/sealers over EPS foam. Rigid sealers do not allow for thermal movement and flexing of foam surface, they may cause de-lamination or peeling of the hard coat surface. StyroPrime sealer dries to a rubber consistency and will not crack off the foam surface like ordinary house paints. **Please see video on our web site which demonstrates Sealing foam with optional StyroPrime sealer before applying StyroSpray hard coating.**

StyroPrime surface sealer should be applied with a brush or soft foam roller to insure that the EPS foam surface is completely sealed. Normally only one coat of StyroPrime is needed. Allow StyroPrime to dry over night before applying StyroSpray 1000 hard coating.

Recommended coverage rate for one gallon of StyroSpray 1000 is 50 to 60 sq. ft. @ 32 to 27 dry mils thickness (1 mil is equal to 1/1000 of an inch thickness). **Recommended coverage rate for one gallon of StyroPrime surface sealer** is 150 sq. ft. @ 7 dry mils thickness.(1 mil is equal to 1/1000 of an inch thickness).

StyroPrime is a nonflammable, flexible latex sealer; it is 60% solids, 40% water by volume.

In humid wet environments liquid water will accumulate in your air compressor and air hoses. Even though StyroSpray is formulated to utilize moisture in the environment for curing we cannot have water droplets spraying out of the air cap of your spray gun Water droplets coming from your air hose can cause dents and surface irregularities in the StyroSpray To eliminate this potential problem it may be necessary to install a device on your air compressor or air hose which removes or limits moisture from accumulating in your air hose. We need moisture from the air to rapidly cure the StyroSpray coating, but we don't want to see pit holes in the StyroSpray coating surface because your air hose is spitting water droplets through your spray gun.

Typical Properties of StyroSpray 1000

	Viscosity	Specific Gravity	Weight Per Gallon
Component A	489 cps	1.1011	9.18 lb.
Component B	6988 cps	1.1095	9.25 lb.
Mixed	1430 cps	1.1047	9.21 lb.

Mixing Ratio	
By volume	1 part A to 1 part B
By weight	100 parts A to 100 parts B

Work life	Unlimited in air tight container
Set time	20 30 minutes @ 72° F Humidity above 50%
Initial tack free and full cure times depend on temperature and relative humidity. Higher humidity is better for rapid curing.	

Physical Properties

	Test Method	Value
Hardness	ASTM 2240	65 Shore D
Tensile strength	ASTM D 412-97	2122 psi
Elongation	ASTM D 412-97	14%
Tear strength	ASTM D 624-98	275 lb. per inch
Moisture Transmission	ASTM E 96 @ 23 C	2.45 Perms

Safe Disposal of StyroSpray 1000 Liquids

Mix Part A 1 Parts to Part B 1 Part by volume then add about 10% water and mix with electric drill and Jiffy mixer allow to stand overnight outdoors. This mixture will solidify into a rigid foam which can be disposed of as a non hazardous solid waste.

Maximum working temperature of cured coating

StyroSpray 1000 should not be used in applications where surface temperature will exceed 180F or fall below -20F. Above 200 degrees Fahrenheit EPS foams will begin to melt, shrink and revert back to solid plastic pellets.

Respiratory protection equipment



To spray apply any type of urethane coating or paint finish a supplied air respirator must be worn. This type of safety equipment provides superior protection because it does not depend on replacement cartridge filters in the mask. A complete supplied air respirator system can be purchased for as little as \$800.00 USD (Envirosafety Products 800-637-6606, www.envirosafetyproducts.com). This equipment will quickly pay for its self in what you save by not buying replacement cartridge filters. It covers and protects the entire face when a cartridge filter mask doesn't. We recommend you use a supplied air type respirator for all types of spray painting or coating applications. It meets or exceeds OSHA requirements, provides superior health protection and saves you money in the long run.

Storage Shelf Life

StyroSpray 1000 liquids should be stored in the original, unopened containers in temperature between 70° F and 90° F (24° C and 29° C). Shelf life of materials when kept in unopened sealed containers, at the recommended storage temperature is six months. Containers should not be opened until ready for immediate use.

Packaging and Shipping

2 Quart Kits (1 quart part A/1 quart part B)

2 Gallon Kits (1 gallon part A/1 gallon part B)

Non-hazardous classification, unregulated shipping

Problem Solver Chart

Problem	Reason	Solution
Material becomes too thick too fast	Liquid components too warm before using or contamination with water	Condition liquid to 72° F Store product in dry environment
Coating blisters slowly after applying to foam surface	Liquid components contaminated with water wet foam	Make sure that all surfaces are completely dry
		When using StyroPrime allow for overnight drying before applying StyroSpray 1000
Liquid component A forms "clumps" in container	Moisture from air reacts with Component A and forms solid crystals in shipping containers	Purge liquid containers with Dry-It after use
Uneven color, rubs off	Incomplete mixing Of the Component B	Stir Component B before adding component A
Sticky Spots	Poor Mixing technique or wrong mix ratio of part a to part b	Mix exactly 1 part A to 1 part B by volume before use.
StyroSpray seems to thick to spray apply	cold product becomes thicker, will not spray smoothly over surface	Warm up the product 70F to 85F
StyroSpray surface has wrinkles after curing	Coating has been applied to thick in a single application	Apply StyroSpray in thinner coats, allow 30 minutes between coats

If you mix up a batch of StyroSpray and store it for use another day it must be mixed up Again the following day. If the coating is allowed to settle out in the storage container it may bubble when applied to a surface. Always mix up the part B component each time before pouring from the shipping container. If you mix up a batch of StyroSpray and use it another day, mix it up thoroughly or the coating may bubble when applied to your foam.

Fluid Needle and Tip Sizes for Pressure Pot or Pressure Fed Spray Guns

The fluid tip and paint needle size must be 1.4mm or greater. With the Binks 2001 spray gun we recommend using the largest available spray tip size 68 (2.8mm) for best results. Use the largest tip and needle size available for your spray gun up to 2.8mm.



Pressure pot type sprayer

Available in ½, 2 and 5 gallon pot sizes

Coating Shrinkage on Applied Surfaces

As with most paints and coatings StyroSpray 1000 shrinks 2 to 3% as it cures. If StyroSpray 1000 is applied to thin flat sheets of EPS foam or on thin foam letters which are unattached to a surface the foam may become distorted or bowed as the coating cures and shrinks. To prevent distortion of foam surfaces your foam must be either attached to a surface or mechanically supported in position until the coating is fully cured. Shrinkage problems can be avoided by coating opposing sides of foam sheet in the same application, or manufacturing the foam shape thick enough to resist distortion as the coating cures. To avoid distortion or bowing of your foam carvings or structures they must be either thick enough to resist bowing or attached to a rigid surface to hold in position as the StyroSpray 1000 cures for the first 24 hours.

Frequently Asked Questions:

What happens if StyroSpray 1000 is accidentally left in an open container over night? Is the product still usable?

StyroSpray 1000 will form a cured skin over the liquid surface in an open container. It will still be liquid under this cured surface skin and the product is usually still usable. We recommend you remove the cured surface skin which has formed on the surface of the StyroSpray.

After removal and disposal of the cured surface skin, stir the StyroSpray product thoroughly and continue to use. Repeatedly leaving the StyroSpray overnight in open storage containers will result in thickening of the StyroSpray liquid. It can become too viscous for application through spraying equipment but may still be applied by brush or roller.

Can I leave the StyroSpray 1000 product in my spray gun over night?

Since StyroSpray 1000 will not cure unless exposed to moisture in the air it may be possible to leave in spraying equipment for extended periods of time. StyroSpray 1000 may cure in a spray hose if it has been previously use in the application of water base paints. Residue from water base latex paints in side spray hose will cause curing of the StyroSpray 1000. Rubber hose and plastics usually contain some internal moisture content which may cause curing of the StyroSpray 1000. The hopper spray gun is recommended over other types of spraying equipment because it does not have any hoses to clog.

What is the minim atmospheric humidity required to insure the StyroSpray 1000 will cure properly?

We have successfully applied this product in 30% relative humidity, but curing is significantly slowed. If you are applying this product in areas where environmental humidity is below 30% it is necessary to wet the air with a humidifier device to insure rapid and through curing. Wet the floor of the working area to increase the amount of moisture in the air if necessary.

When I paint over the StyroSpray 1000 do I need to use a paint primer or surface preparation procedure?

All paints are not created equal; the composition of paints will vary by geographic regions. A paint manufactured in Canada will have a different formulation than a paint finish produced for use in Texas or Florida. You must test your paint finish over our product to know if it will bond properly or not. In our laboratory tests we have found both solvent and water based paint finishes bond to StyroSpray 1000. Every type and brand of paint will provide different bonding character. Some sign paint manufacturers require the use of a plastic surface primer before application of their paint system. Please test the adhesion of whatever paint finish you

plan to use. If adequate surface bonding is not achieved, we recommend you rough the surface by scotch bright or light sanding to create surface profile and enhance bonding strength. If sanding does not achieve adequate bonding strength, consider using a different paint finish or a plastic surface primer similar to those used for painting the flexible plastic bumper covers on most automobiles. Many paint manufacturers now offer surface primers for painting over plastic surfaces.

Can StyroSpray be applied over extruded EPS foam sheet (pink or blue insulation foam sheet)?

The pink or blue foam board is most commonly found at hardware and home supply stores. It is available in 4 by 8 foot sheets ranging from ½ to 2 inches in thickness. Unlike the white beaded EPS foam this foam is manufactured by Co2 gas injected into hot plastic which is extruded into a flat sheet. You may use StyroSpray over this type of foam, but it will first be necessary to remove any clear plastic or metal films which may be bonded to it. If your foam sheet is not bonded to a plastic or metal film it may have an invisible layer of silicone release agent or wax on its surface. The silicone release agent is applied when the foam sheet is manufactured to prevent it from sticking to the mold. If you are bonding layers of this foam together it may be necessary to lightly surface sand the sheets to insure your adhesive will bond the sheets together properly. Any residual silicone mold release agent on the foam sheet (if present) can cause your adhesives to fail over time and or the StyroSpray coating to peel off the foam surface.

What should I use to glue sheets of EPS foam together and or fill seams or voids in the foam surface prior to application of the StyroSpray 1000 product?

You may use StyroSpray as an adhesive to bond sheets of EPS foam together. You may mix in a small amount of water directly into the StyroSpray 1000 coating to create a fast set adhesive. Mix in only 3 drops of water per mixed ounce of StyroSpray 1000 to create fast cure (25 min.) adhesive or surface filler. Industrial Polymers also manufactures a product named UraGel 770 which may be used to bond sheets of foam together or fill surface joints or surface voids prior to coating. UraGel 770 forms a thick urethane paste when A and B components are mixed together. It provides a very fast cure time of only 20 minutes which speeds production. It can be used as surface filler or to quickly bond EPS foam to other surfaces. Bond-O cannot be used over EPS foams, as it will dissolve the foam surface. Water based surface fillers like stucco, sheet rock mud or drywall spackling should not be used to bond EPS foam sheets or as surface filler over foam. The water content of these products makes them very slow to cure and the moisture content may cause surface bubbling of the StyroSpray coating.

Coating Paper Mache structures

StyroSpray can be used to coat structures made from paper mache. It creates a plastic coated surface which repels water and enhances strength of the bonded paper. StyroSpray should only be applied over paper mache which is thoroughly dry. A test area should always be applied first to make sure the moisture content of the paper is low enough to allow successful coating application. A test must be done to insure no surface bubbling will occur as the coating cures. If you experience surface bubbling in the test area it may be possible to stop

the bubbles by first applying a coat of our StyroPrime surface sealer. The surface sealer must be allowed to dry over night before applying StyroSpray 1000 hard coating.

Can fiberglass (styrene resin) resin be applied over StyroSpray?

If you wish to apply fiberglass over an EPS foam surface you may use StyroSpray to seal the surface to prevent the fiberglass resin from dissolving your foam. You must apply several coats of StyroSpray to the foam surface to insure it is thick enough to protect the EPS foam from solvents in the fiberglass resin. Generally we recommend applying one gallon of StyroSpray 1000 at a rate of 50 to 65 square feet of surface area to seal the EPS foam from fiberglass resin.

What is the best type (density) of EPS foam to work with?

To successfully coat EPS foam there are a few things you must understand about its properties. EPS foam is manufactured in a large metal mold whereby small styrene pellets are exposed to high-pressure steam. When exposed to steam the plastic pellets expand like popcorn and stick together. Foam which is said to be "1 pound density" will have a weight of 1 pound per cubic foot of volume. A heavier "2-pound foam" will weigh 2 pounds per cubic foot of volume. Lower density foams generally contain more air space and have a more highly porous surface when carved or cut with hot wire. Lower density foams are generally more difficult to coat and provide lower tensile and compressive strength. If you are working with a 2 or 3 pound density foam you will find it resists surface dents much more than a one pound density foam. Higher density EPS foam also bonds better to the StyroSpray coating and better resists surface peeling.

When you plan to construct objects from EPS foam it is important to choose the correct density for the application. ½ pound density foam will be a poor choice for constructing shapes which must withstand traffic or physical abuse. Higher density foams are more costly, but provide much more durable construction.

Is StyroSpray 1000 a fire rated/tested product?

No StyroSpray 1000 has not been fire tested or rated. It is possible in the future we will offer a fire rated version of this product. To achieve a true fire rating a representative sample part made from EPS foam must be test burned and evaluated. Just because a particular coating has passed a burn test does not mean the complete system as used will be rated or approved. The EPS foam is the most flammable component of the system and it is difficult to achieve a fire resistance rating over a foam plastic surface which burns rapidly.

How is this product used to harden fabric surfaces?

A plastic shell can be made by stretching fabric over a wire or wooden frame then applying several coats of StyroSpray over it. The end result of this fabrication process is a semi-rigid plastic shell. Canopies and cover shell have been fabricated using this procedure. Low cost cotton and polyester blend fabrics work well for this type of fabrication work.

Can StyroSpray 1000 be thinned down to make it easier to spray?

StyroSpray 1000 should never be thinned or reduced if applying over EPS foams, solvents will rapidly dissolve EPS foams. If applying StyroSpray over paper mache, wood or fabric you may thin with Toluene solvent if needed.

Can synthetic stucco (EFIS type) finishes be applied over StyroSpray 1000?

A synthetic stucco finish or tile can be applied over StyroSpray 1000. It is recommended to apply a layer of fine sand into the wet surface of the StyroSpray coating to act as a surface primer layer. Sand which is bonded into the surface of the StyroSpray coating provides a mechanical bonding foothold to increase surface adhesion of synthetic stucco and adhesives. Every type and brand of paint finish applied over StyroSpray will exhibit different bonding properties. Please test your paint finish system to make surer it achieves proper bonding strength.

Can StyroSpray 1000 be colored and used as a top coat?

StyroSpray can be colored **see our website for a complete listing of RV series color pigments we offer and mixing instructions**. Typically only light or pastel colors can be achieved. StyroSpray contains some light colored ingredients which causes color pigment additives to produce light or pastel colors. You cannot add enough color pigment to achieve darker colors. For best results StyroSpray should be top coated with a water or solvent base paint to achieve color and protect from long term UV exposure. Every type and brand of paint finish applied over StyroSpray will exhibit different bonding properties. Please test your paint finish system to make surer it achieves proper bonding strength.

If StyroSpray 1000 becomes hot or very cold during shipment will it be damaged?

The time in transit is usually short (3 to 30 days). Normal environmental temperatures during shipment should not damage the product. Always allow the product to reach approximately 70 to 90 F before attempting to use it. StyroSpray is not damaged by prolonged low freezing temperatures.

Can StyroSpray be used over urethane foam (high density sign foams) or polyurethane base foams?

Yes, StyroSpray can be applied over cut, molded or sprayed in-place urethane foam shapes. Low density urethane foams (1 pound density or Less) from an aerosol spray can may be coated with this product, but generally offer poor compressive strength and poor durability. Higher density urethane foams of 2 to 5 pound density offer good compressive strength and surface durability.

Can StyroSpray be used to bond sand or aggregates to foam surfaces to create stone appearance?

We have found StyroSpray works much better than water base acrylics for bonding crushed stone aggregates to foam surfaces. Various sizes and colors of aggregates can be applied into the wet coating to create the appearance of rock or sandstone. Flocking into the wet StyroSpray surface with sand creates a good bonding surface for thin-set and tile grout in the application of mosaic tile over foam for visual displays and water features. Flocking with different materials also creates a variety of surface textures useful in the product of faux stone or tree bark textures.

Product Warranty

The following is made in lieu of all warranties, expressed or implied: Seller's only obligation shall be to replace such quantities of this product which has proven to not substantially comply with the data presented in the manufacturer's latest bulletin describing this product. In the event of the discovery of a nonconforming product, seller shall not be liable for any property loss or damage, direct or consequential, arising out of the use or inability to use the product. Before using, user shall determine the suitability of the product for the intended use, and user assumes all risks and liability whatsoever in connection therewith. Statements relating to possible use of our product are not guarantees that such use is free of patent infringement or is approved by any government agency. The foregoing may not change except by an agreement signed by an officer of seller.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. Please visit our web site or contact industrial polymers directly to obtain the most current published edition of the StyroSpray 1000 technical and material safety information.

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