4. The Canadian fog test is run on small units and their Canadian production, using S-278, can pass this stringent test. The unit is placed in an aluminum foil lined box containing a UV light source. A condenser, with circulating water at 62°F, is attached to one side of the window unit. The temperature in the box is controlled at 140°F, and the test is run for 7 days. At the conclusion, the unit is examined for fogging. The severity of this test made it necessary for Canadian officials to devise a special viewing method. Without this viewing procedure, nothing would pass, and they would not modify the test.

5. Plasticizer solubility with polysulfide is very important. They want to discuss this in more depth.

Problem:

Some window unit fabrications use a flexible PVC gasket. Migration, believed to be plasticizer, occurs. They would not state which way the migration goes, but I assume it's from the rubber into the PVC. A sample of the gasket material was obtained, and we will make PVC sheets with similar hardness and filler level; the plasticizer system will be: DOP, S-711, S-261, S-278, S-278/DOP. These 6"X6" X 60 mil sheets will be sent to PRC for migration testing. The work request has been written.

General:

1. Several chlorinated paraffins have been qualified. These include Cereclor S-52, Neville UL 60LC, Diamond 500 C and Keil's C-10.

    a. All use linear paraffin.
    b. 55% chlorine is the miminum amount needed to achieve solubility.
    c. CP's will break down and acidity will increase - calcium carbonate fillers must be used with CP's

2. Butyl sealants have very low MVT properties but are poor on adhesion.

3. PRC offered to run MVT's on our systems. They have an automated Honeywell MVT tester.

4. PRC uses an accelerated test to measure fogging that is similar to that used by Norton. This is the AAMA (Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association) test. 6"X6" sheets are placed in a beaker that is heated in a glycerine bath.

J. H. Orem

JHO/gls