

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hiperthane^R Cable Protectors

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I. Product Information

Product Classification: Hiperthane^R Cable Protectors
Raw Material: Polyurethane
Cas. No.: Mixture
Product Use: Industrial and/or Commercial Applications
Product Description: 100% solid, flexible, unfilled elastomeric polyurethane product.

II. Composition/Information on Hazardous Ingredients

<u>COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>WEIGHT %</u>
Proprietary Mixture		

III. Physical Data

Physical Form: Solid
Color: Yellow/Black, Black/Yellow
Odor: None
Specific Gravity: >1.0
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
VOC (%): 0%

IV. Fire & Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: NA
Extinguishing Media: Water Spray, Dry Chemical
Auto-ignition Temperature: Not Determined
Flammable Limits in Air: Not Determined
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Protect against Inhalation of combustion products. Self-contained apparatus should be used.

Flammability:

Peterson Systems International retained an independent testing laboratory to determine flammability classification of the Hiperthane^R cable protector in accordance with the methods described in Underwriter's Laboratories Safety Standard UL94, Section 8.

The results of the Hiperthane^R cable protector conformed to the limits allowed by UL 94 V-2 for classifying of this material.

Test method ASTM D 635-98 considers Hiperthane^R to be "self-extinguishing" and meets the requirements of Hughes Helicopters, Inc. Specification HMS 17-1159, Rev. C, Class 4, Paragraph 3.1.8 and Table 1 for flammability.

Decomposition Products:

All nitrogen-containing polymers (wool, leather, ABS, polyurethane, etc.) give off hydrogen cyanides (HCN), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), as well as the usual combustion products of carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The overwhelming majority of studies performed suggested the following information; Polyurethane's do produce toxic gases, roughly the same amount, or less, as say wood or cork would under the same circumstances. Pyrolysis (high temperature melting) of urethanes tended to yield higher concentrations of toxicity than combustion of urethanes. Generally the presence of these toxic gases is dwarfed by the amount of CO in the air.