

ESP – Data from Restarted Life Tests of Various Silicon Materials

Federal Manufacturing & Technologies

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SILICON MATERIALS - 2010**

J. W. Schneider

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Topical Report
J. W. Schneider, Project Leader

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Abstract

Current funding has allowed the restart of testing of various silicone materials placed in Life Tests or Aging Studies from past efforts. Some of these materials have been in test since 1982, with no testing for approximately 10 years, until funding allowed the restart in FY97. Charts for the various materials at different thickness, compression, and temperature combinations illustrate trends for the load-bearing properties of the materials.

Summary

In the past, reimbursable orders initiated Life Testing or Aging Studies of silicone cushion materials to be used on new programs. These orders also provided for subsequent testing for some time period. At the end of this funding period, the samples were left in their test conditions. The Life Test of cellular silicone cushion materials has standard conditions of three thicknesses: 0.045, 0.100, and 0.160 inch; three temperatures: room temperature, 50°C, and 70°C; and two compressions: 20% and 35% for each density/porosity. Funding has been provided for the restart of testing. Some of these samples have not been tested for approximately 10 years. The cellular silicone materials being tested now are based on the M-97 and SE-54 silicone polymers.

Samples of SE-54 silicone polymer, compounded with regular and densified CAB-O-SIL, are included in these tests. Samples of cellular silicone material based on SE-54 silicone polymer using “fine urea” [smaller prill size than current production] are also in test. In addition, M-97 silicone polymer at two different methylvinylsiloxane (vinyl) contents, 0.7 and 0.31 weight percent, and compounded into cellular silicone are in test. Cellular silicone material based on the 0.7 weight percent vinyl was not used in production. These samples were kept in test for comparison with the 0.31 weight percent samples. Development activities involving “fine urea” were based on the SE-54 silicone polymer with currently no product application. Also in test are high porosity materials based on the M-97 silicone polymer, M-9760 and M-9763. These two materials have been incorporated into production.

For the first time, it is necessary to report that some samples have no percent load deflection values. Samples of the M-9777 at both thicknesses, 0.045 and 0.160 inch, and at test conditions of 35% compression and 70 °C, have no load deflection properties.

Discussion

Scope and Purpose

Silicone cushions fill gaps, compensate for manufacturing tolerances, and allow for thermal expansion of components. At the end of the test periods covered by the reimbursable orders, the samples were left in their test conditions. The purpose of this project is to fund additional collection of information about the long-term stress relaxation of the silicone cushion material under load.

Prior Work

The following silicone materials were reported on at various times as part of the original reimbursable orders:

- M-9750 at 0.31 weight percent vinyl¹,
- M-97 at 0.7 weight percent vinyl²,
- SE-54C³ and
- SE-54R⁴.

Activity

The Life Test of cellular silicone cushion materials has standard conditions of three thicknesses: 0.045, 0.100, and 0.160 inch; three temperatures: room temperature (RT), 50°C, and 70°C; and two compressions, 20 and 35 percent, for each density/porosity.

The testing of cushion samples over long periods of time has evolved into each sample being stored in an individual fixture. This allows the tester to be calibrated over time and does not tie up the tester. The fixture is capable of applying specific compressions for a given thickness. The top and bottom (cup) of the fixtures are all the same, but a removable plug detail is special for each thickness/compression combination (*see* Figure 1).

Initially, the sample is placed in the cup of the fixture and the top is assembled (*see* Figure 2). At that time, there is a gap between the top and the cup rim because the cushion is not compressed. The tester applies force to the fixture, compressing the cushion until the fixture is closed. At that time, there is a change in the direction for the load deflection curve due to the change from loading on the cushion to loading on the compression fixture. This point of change is determined manually.

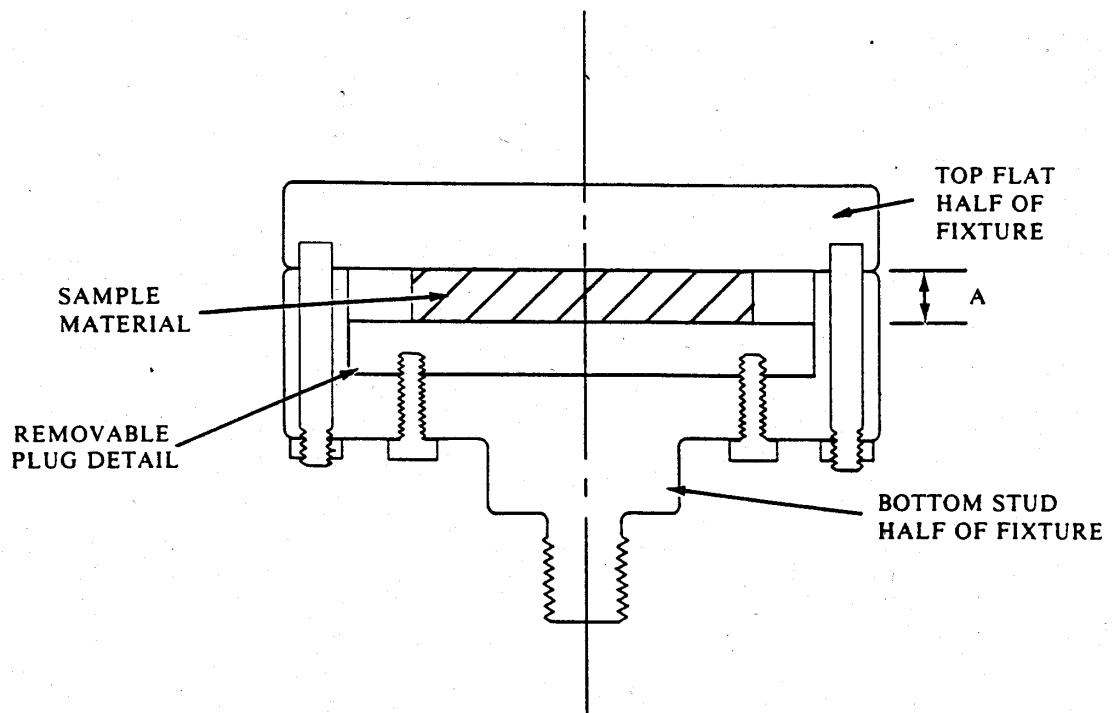


Figure 1. Cross Section of Compression Fixture with Specimen Compressed to Thickness A.

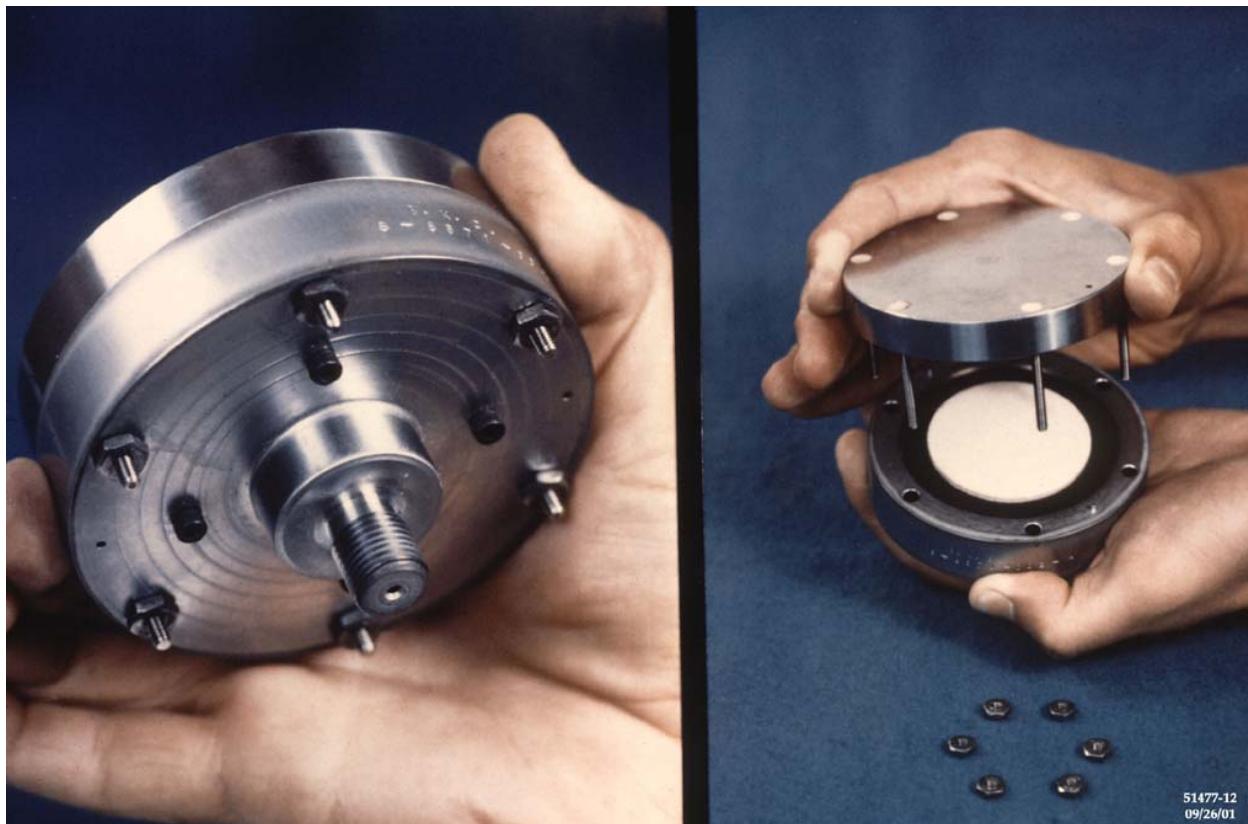


Figure 2. Compression Fixture for Aging of Material.

Later testing determines a new point of change, which is less than the original, from cushion loading to fixture loading; again determined manually. This new closure force divided by the initial closure force yields a Percent Load Retention (PLR) value. The average PLR for the thickness and compression combinations and the three temperature conditions are plotted against time in assembly. This illustrates the trend of the load-bearing properties of the cushion material over time with respect to the effect of temperature.

The procedure used to obtain these data was to take the elevated temperature aging fixtures out of the ovens in the morning and allow them to cool. The fixtures are tested and, at the end of the day, placed back into their respective ovens. If for some reason all of the fixtures are not tested, they are returned to the ovens and removed again the next morning.

M-9750 at 0.31 Weight Percent Vinyl

The M-97 silicone polymer is synthesized using "N" catalyst, tetramethylammonium silanolate, and a vinyl end-blocker VB, thus "M-97 NVB." The resulting 0.31 weight percent methylvinylsiloxane, or vinyl polymer, is a blend of low and high vinyl materials synthesized by McGhan-NuSil for this study. McGhan-NuSil is now referred to as NuSil Technology. The low vinyl polymer, LVM-97, is targeted for 0.2 weight percent vinyl, and was Lot 0322841. The LVM-97 is a random polymer using 90.8 weight percent dimethylsiloxane, 9.0 weight percent diphenylsiloxane (manufactured by Rhone-Poulenc), and 0.2 weight percent methylvinylsiloxane. The high vinyl polymer, HVM-97, is targeted for 0.7 weight percent vinyl and was Lot 0319841. The HVM-97 is also a random polymer using 90.3 weight percent dimethylsiloxane, 9.0 weight percent diphenylsiloxane (manufactured by Rhone-Poulenc), and 0.7 weight percent methylvinylsiloxane. These polymers were checked at LLNL, and the low and high vinyl polymers were determined to be 0.198 and 0.698 weight percent vinyl, respectively. These two lots of M-97 NVB were the first two batches heat-stripped by the vendor in the reactor.

Knowing the actual vinyl content, the polymers were blended and compounded to yield M-9787 silica reinforced base (Lot 0426841) targeted for 0.31 weight percent vinyl. The compounding consisted of the addition of CAB-O-SIL, Hi-Sil, and Y-1587 processing aid. The material was bin aged for a minimum of 28 days followed by a heat strip of 18 hours at 350°F. The average weight loss for the heat strip was 2.5 percent. After the heat strip, a sample of reinforced base was tested and determined to have a vinyl content of 0.313 weight percent. The name M-9787 refers to silica reinforced material using M-97 polymer blended to 0.31 weight percent vinyl and initially used on the W87 program.

The name M-9750 refers to cellular silicone material based on M-97 silicone polymer and a porosity of 50%. The M-9750 at 0.31 weight percent vinyl cellular silicone material (Lot 0627841) was compounded using 497-M catalyst (t-butyl per 2-methyl benzoate in mineral spirits, Lot 0509-069A, Bottle 4) and urea as the leachable filler. The amount of 497-M catalyst used was determined by the equation

$$\text{pph} = \frac{(\text{Vi}) \text{ (Catalyst Constant)}}{0.7}$$

where: Vi - weight percent vinyl of the base,

and Catalyst Constant – 1.0658 for 497-M catalyst,

so the amount of 497-M required for a base of 0.31 weight percent vinyl = 0.47 pph.

The final compounding ratio was 46.0 pounds of catalyzed base to 58.0 pounds of urea.

Standard 12-inch x 12-inch by 0.160-inch thick test slabs were molded from this material. The material exhibited:

- Loads of approximately 21.9 psi at 30 percent compression,
- Compression set of approximately 9.5 percent,
- Apparent density of 0.579 g/cm³ yielding a porosity of 50.7 percent, and
- A linear shrinkage of 3.1 percent.

The test slabs were molded for 120 minutes at 250°F, leached, and oven cured for 24 hours at 400°F.

The test for the M-9750 material at 0.31 weight percent vinyl was started in February 1985.

M-97 at 0.7 Weight Percent Vinyl

The M-97 0.7 weight percent vinyl material is NuSil's random terpolymer synthesized using 90.3 weight percent dimethylsiloxane, 9.0 weight percent diphenylsiloxane, and 0.7 weight percent methylvinylsiloxane. The full name of the polymer is M-97 KVB. The catalyst used for the polymerization reaction for this lot was "K" catalyst, potassium silanolate. The "VB" refers to the polymer chain being vinyl end blocked. The vendor did not heat strip this polymer.

The polymer was compounded to silica reinforced base (Lot 1208811) using CAB-O-SIL, Hi-SIL, and Y-1587 processing aid. Following a 28-day minimum bin age, the reinforced base was heat stripped for 18 hours at 350°F. The average weight loss was 7.9 percent. The M-9755 (Lot 0416821) cellular compound was formulated using 497 XL catalyst, a t-butyl per-2-methylbenzoate on calcium carbonate (Lot 509-001Z) at 2 pph, and urea as the leachable filler.

The final compounding ratio for the cellular silicone material was 40.0 pounds of catalyzed base to 60.0 pounds of urea. The name M-9755 refers to cellular silicone material based on M-97 silicone polymer and a porosity of 55 percent.

Standard 12-inch x 12-inch by 0.160-inch thick test slabs were molded from this material and tested. Results are shown in Table 1. The test slabs were molded for 120 minutes at 250°F with a 24-hour leaching operation followed by a 16-hour minimum air cure. The slabs were oven cured for 4 hours at 300°F, followed by an additional 24 hours at 480°F.

Table 1. Standard Test Slab Results for 0.7 Weight Percent Vinyl M-9755 Lot 0416821

Test	Result
Load at 30% Deflection	27.0 psi
Compression Set	4.7 percent
Apparent Density	0.53 g/cm ³
Linear Shrinkage	3.9 percent

The test for the M-97 cellular silicone material at 0.7 weight percent vinyl was started in November 1982.

M-9747 and M-9777

As previously defined, the names M-9747 and M-9777 indicate the cellular silicone material is based on the NuSil Technology M-97 silicone polymers, and 47 and 77 refer to the porosity. The M-9747, M-9777, and M-9757 cellular silicone materials were developed as replacement materials for B-3223, B-3233, and B-3260, respectively, which were based on the RG-97 silicone polymer produced by Rhone Poulenc.⁵

This test is a reduced version of the normal Life Test used to evaluate materials because so much data was already available at the 50 percent porosity level for the M-97 silicone polymer. This reduced test scheme consists of two thicknesses, 0.045 and 0.160 inch; three temperatures, RT, 50°C, and 70°C; and only 35 percent compression for each material. Three replicas are still used at each condition for a total of 36 fixtures. Only the M-9747 (Lot 0118932) and M-9777 (Lot 0202931) were placed in test. Testing of these two types of material was started in April 1993.

It has become apparent that samples of M-9777 at both thicknesses, 0.045 and 0.160 inch, and at test conditions of 35% compression and 70 °C, have no PLR values remaining. In a case where there are anomalies in test results, the tester itself comes under question but additional evaluation and testing has revealed that the samples themselves are the problem.

For the 0.045 inch samples, the performance drop off occurred approximately January 2009. The next test in March 2010 was an anomaly as 2 of the 3 samples had an average PLR value much higher than normal. The subsequent tests on June 30, 2010 again resulted in no PLR readings i.e., the cushion is barely exerting any force to open the aging fixture.

A cushion sample from one aging fixture from the three replicates at 0.045 inch, 35% compression and stored at 70° C was removed for review prior to the June 30 testing. The sample thickness of 0.031 inch was determined while the sample remained in the opened fixture. After removal the sample was measured again and the same reading of 0.031 inch was obtained. The gap in the aging fixture for a 0.045 inch sample under 35% compression is 0.029 inch. So, the sample was only 0.002 inch thicker than the confined gap. Compression Set as determined per ASTM 395 equation would have a value of 86.7% for this sample after approximately 17 years in test.

For the 0.160 inch samples, the performance drop off occurred approximately July 2008. The next test in January 2009 resulted in no PLR values. The subsequent tests in March and June 2010 again resulted in no PLR readings, again the cushion is barely exerting any force to open the aging fixture.

A cushion sample from one aging fixture from the three replicates at 0.160 inch, 35% compression and stored at 70° C was removed for review prior to the June 30 testing. The sample thickness of 0.115 inch was determined after removal from the aging fixture. The gap in the aging fixture for a 0.160 inch sample under 35% compression is 0.104 inch. So, the sample was only 0.011 inch thicker than the confined gap. Compression Set as determined per ASTM 395 equation would be 80.4% for this sample after approximately 17 years in test.

The average gap opening was determined for all of the M-9777 samples stored at 35% compression. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Average Aging Fixture Gap Opening for M-9777 Samples at 35% Compression.

Temperature	Sample Thickness 0.045” (Average Aging Fixture Gap Opening)	Sample Thickness 0.160” (Average Aging Fixture Gap Opening)
RT	0.0016 inch	0.003 inch
50 °C	0.0006 inch	0.0008 inch
70 °C	0.0001 inch	0.0004 inch

Based on these results, the M-9777 samples at 35% compression and stored at 50° C may be the next to exhibit no PLR in the very near future. These samples as well the M-9747 samples will continue to be tested at a minimum of once a year.

M-9760 and M-9763

As previously defined, the names M-9760 and M-9763 indicate the material is based on the NuSil Technology M-97 silicone polymers, and 60 and 63 refer to the porosity of the cellular silicone. The M-9760 and M-9763 cellular silicone materials were developed to meet the needs of a new application. Compounding information for these two materials are shown in Table 3.

LLNL wanted a different test scheme for evaluating the aging of the M-9760 and M-9763 materials. For each porosity, there are still the three temperatures and three replicas; but, there are three compressions (20 percent, 35 percent, and 50 percent) and only one thickness (0.040 inch). This results in a test scheme of 27 fixtures each for the two materials. Testing of these two materials was started in approximately October 1998.

To ensure comparability of these porosities with other materials already in test, samples of M-9763 were also placed in a reduced version of the Standard Life Test. This slightly reduced test scheme consists of only two thicknesses, 0.045 and 0.160 inch; the standard three temperatures, RT, 50°C, and 70°C; and standard two compressions, 20 and 35 percent. Three replicas are still used at each condition for a total of 36 fixtures. Testing of the M-9763 material in this format was started in November 1998.

Table 3. Material Formulation Information for M-9760 and M-9763 Samples in Aging Study

Material	Lot #	Catalyst Trigonox 97-C75	Silica Reinforced Base Lot #	LVM-97 Lot #	HVM-97 Lot #	CAB-O-SIL Lot #	Hi-Sil Lot #	Y-1587 Process Aid Lot #
M-9760	0901981	1420692A06	0619982	0610971	0908931	IA-268	D-10-7	2155SX081791
M-9763	0805981	1406894A06	0618981	0610971	0908931	IA-268	D-10-7	2155SX081791

SE-54C

A total of 108 SE-54C specimens are in test. The SE-54C material consists of General Electric (GE) SE-54 silicone polymer compounded with densified CAB-O-SIL and SE 4210U processing aid. After bin aging (7 days minimum), the cellular compound was made by the addition of the catalyst (497XL) and urea. The material compounded was 4003040 (S-5445) and 4003042 (S-5455) having lot numbers 0131831 and 0131832, respectively. The name S-5445 referring to the cellular silicone material is based on SE-54 silicone polymer and 45 percent porosity. The name S-5455 is similar, but refers to 55 percent porosity. The S-5445 and S-5455 cellular silicone materials were compounded to yield 45.0 percent minimum and 55.0 ± 1.5 percent porosity, respectively.

Samples of the S-5445 and S-5455 were placed in test July 1983.

SE-54R (Reload Samples)

The SE-54R material is defined as the original SE-54 Life Test samples of GE's silicone polymer compounded with CAB-O-SIL and processing aid. After bin aging, the cellular silicone materials, S-5445 and S-5455, were compounded using catalyst (497XL) and urea. Again, the name refers to the polymer the material is based on and the resulting target porosity.

The samples were originally tested for 719 days and then removed approximately March 26, 1984, from the aging fixtures. The samples were reloaded into their original fixtures starting September 11, 1984. The concept of "time" for these fixtures is the sum of the initial test days plus the number of days of reload. The calculation for the PLR is the current force to close the fixture divided by the initial force from April 1982 to close the fixture.

S-5445 Compounded With "Fine Urea"

As previously defined, the name S-5445 indicates the cellular silicone material is based on the GE SE-54 silicone polymer, and the 45 refers to the percent porosity. The urea used in this batch of material (Lot 0216901) was finer or smaller than the currently-used size. This urea size is 25 to 40 mesh, 0.0278- to 0.0165-inch diameter. Sherritt Gordon, the Canadian supplier of the urea at that time, was willing and able to provide urea at a smaller prill size. The urea used for this lot was in the range of 40 to 60 mesh, 0.0165- to 0.0098-inch diameter. This fine urea was used as a direct substitution into the current formulation of S-5445 material. The only change needed was for the mixer ram float time, which was increased from 1 to 2 minutes. This change was the result of the initial lot of material, with the fine urea, which had unmixed areas present.

The interest in finer urea is that it allows the molding of thinner cushions. The thinnest the current size urea will allow is approximately 0.040 inch. Theoretically, this thickness would result in approximately 0.005-inch of gum on either side of the cell. Parts that taper thinner than 0.040 inch are molded by design to be thicker past the waist or trim height. This allows the part to have a better chance not to tear.

Attempting to mold thinner than 0.040-inch thickness with currently-used urea results in crushing the urea; this could damage the molding surfaces and parts that have very large cell size due to the crushed urea. Flat slabs of the S-5445 with fine urea were molded at 0.020 and 0.030-inch thickness with acceptable appearance and stayed together. A contoured part in the 0.040-inch range was also molded with the finer urea, and the part was acceptable for load and visually looked thicker because of the smaller cells and appearance of more gum.

The testing of this material was also a reduced version of the normal Life Test used to evaluate materials because so much data was already available at the 45 percent porosity level for SE-54 polymer. This reduced test scheme consists of two thicknesses, 0.045 and 0.160 inch; three temperatures, RT, 50°C, and 70°C; and only 35 percent compression. Three replicas are still used at each condition for a total of 18 fixtures.

Testing of this material was started in April 1990.

Accomplishments

Renewed testing of existing silicone samples, representative of materials employed on current product, and development materials has been provided by ESP funding. This report contains updated charts of the PLR trends for the M-97 and SE-54 based materials.

Future Work

The materials will continue to be tested a minimum of once a year and reported on.

References

¹J. W. Schneider, “M-97 0.31 Weight Percent Vinyl, Life Test Results for 272 Days” (Topical Report). UNCLASSIFIED. Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies: BDX-613-3466, April 1986.

²J. W. Schneider, “M-97 0.7 Weight Percent Vinyl, Life Test Results for 1,092 Days” (Topical Report). UNCLASSIFIED. Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies: BDX-613-3460, April 1986.

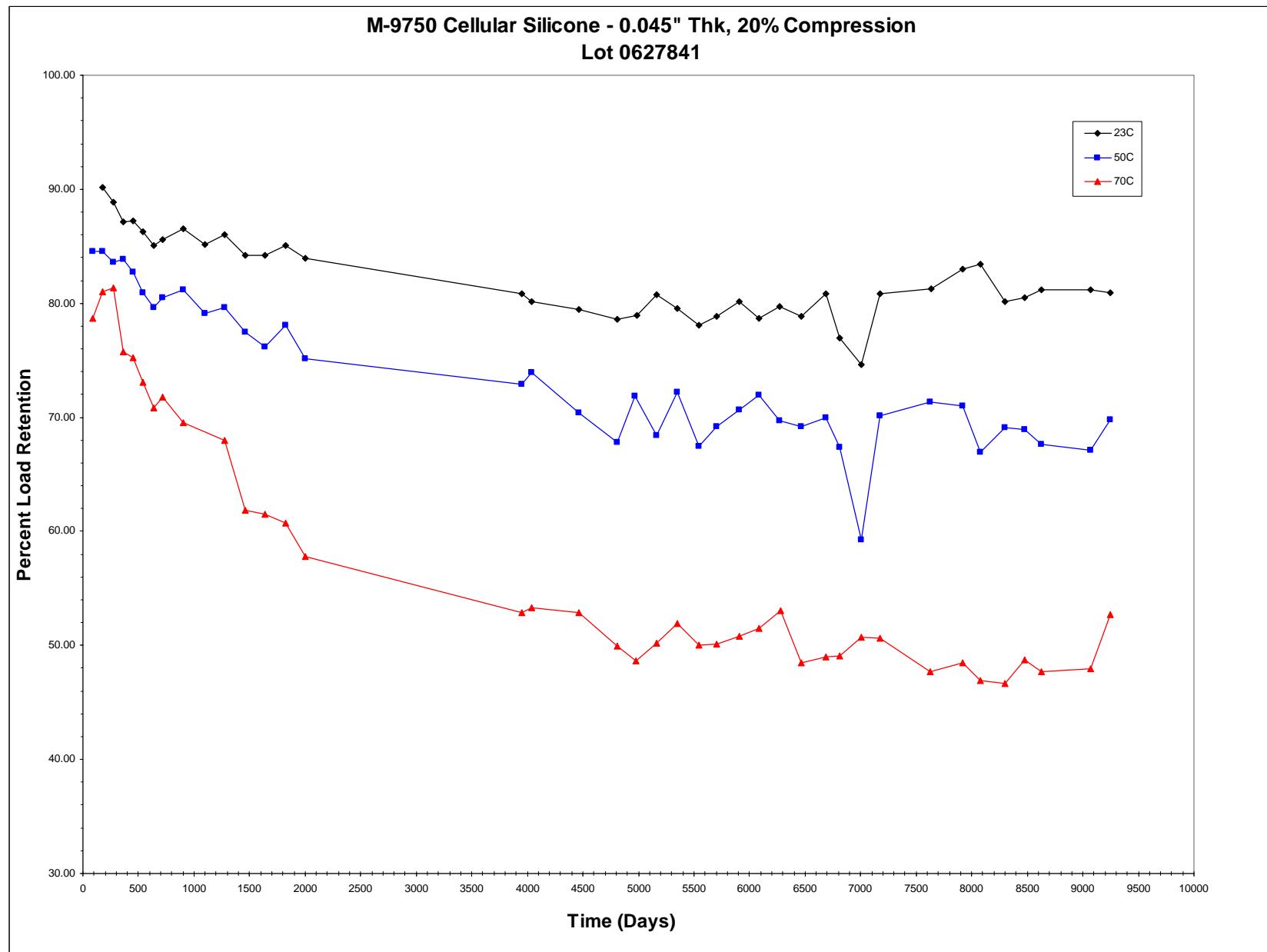
³J. W. Schneider, “SE-54C Life Test Results for 912 Days” (Topical Report). UNCLASSIFIED. Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies: BDX-613-3495, May 1986.

⁴J. W. Schneider, Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies Internal Memorandum to Distribution, August 3, 1989, *2,180 Days of Aging*.

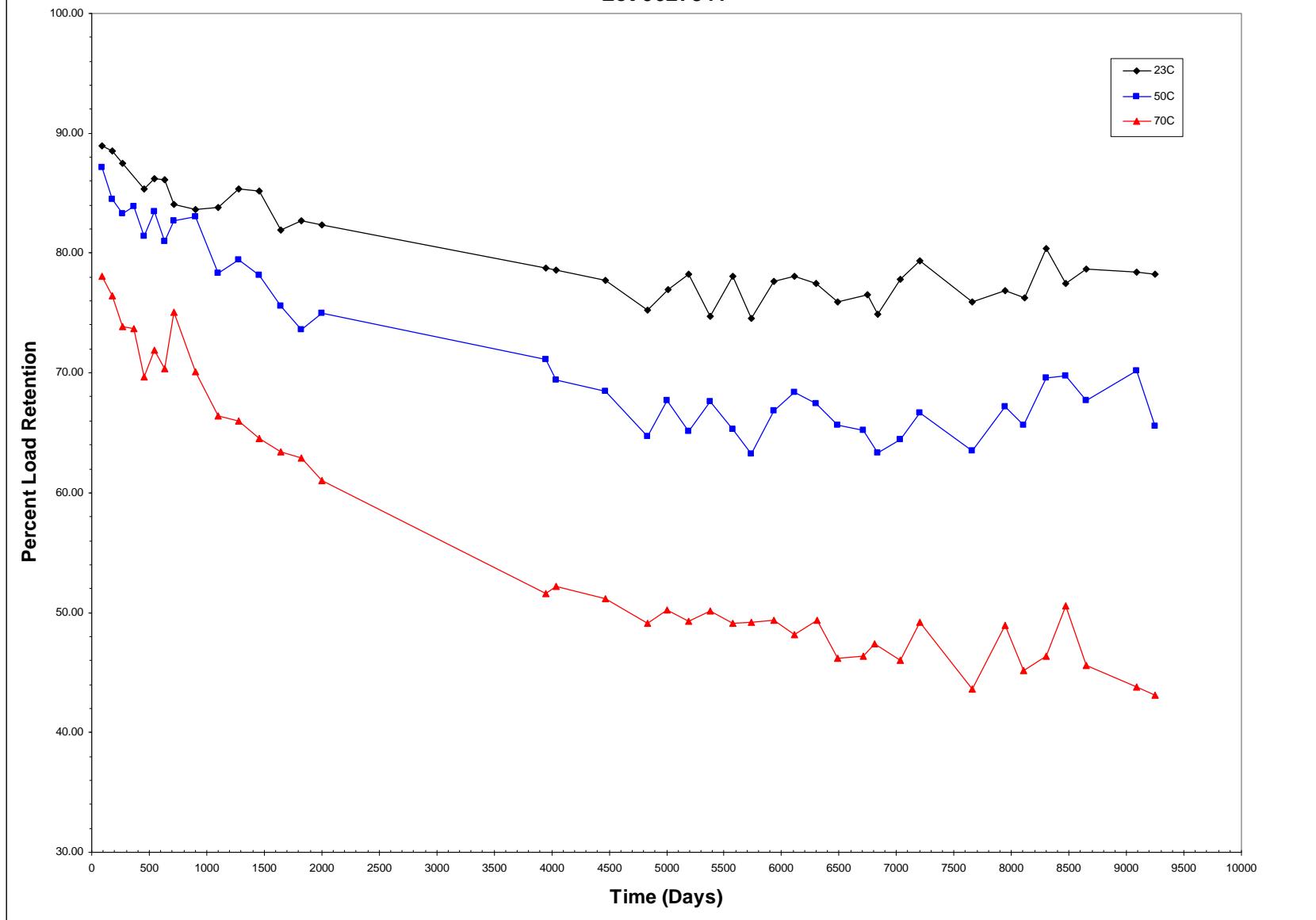
⁵J. W. Schneider, “Replacement of RG-97 with M-97 and the Subsequent Characterization of the New Cellular Silicone Materials” (Topical Report). UNCLASSIFIED. Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies: BDX-613-5225, June 1993.

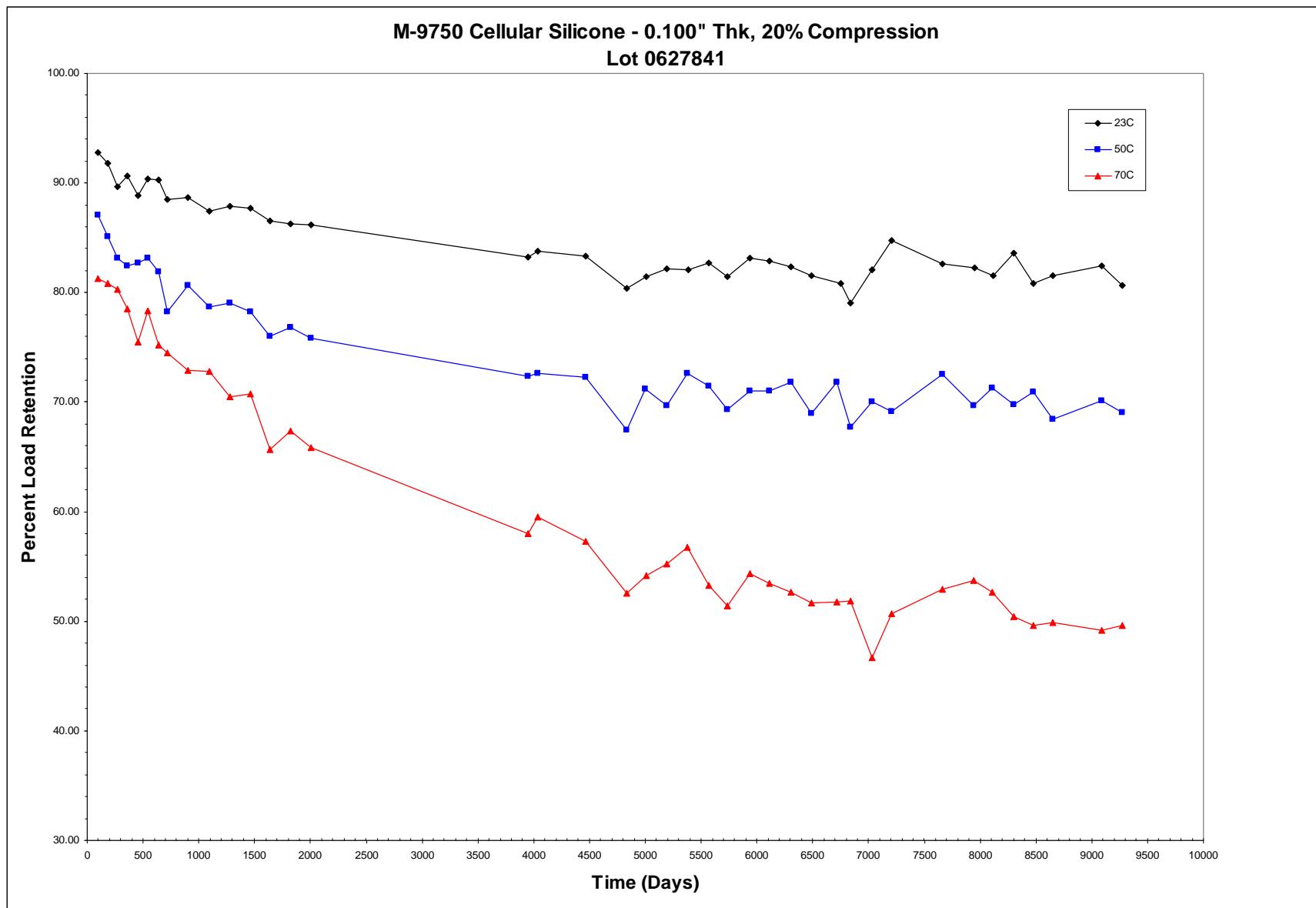
Appendix A

M-97 at 0.31 Weight Percent Vinyl Charts

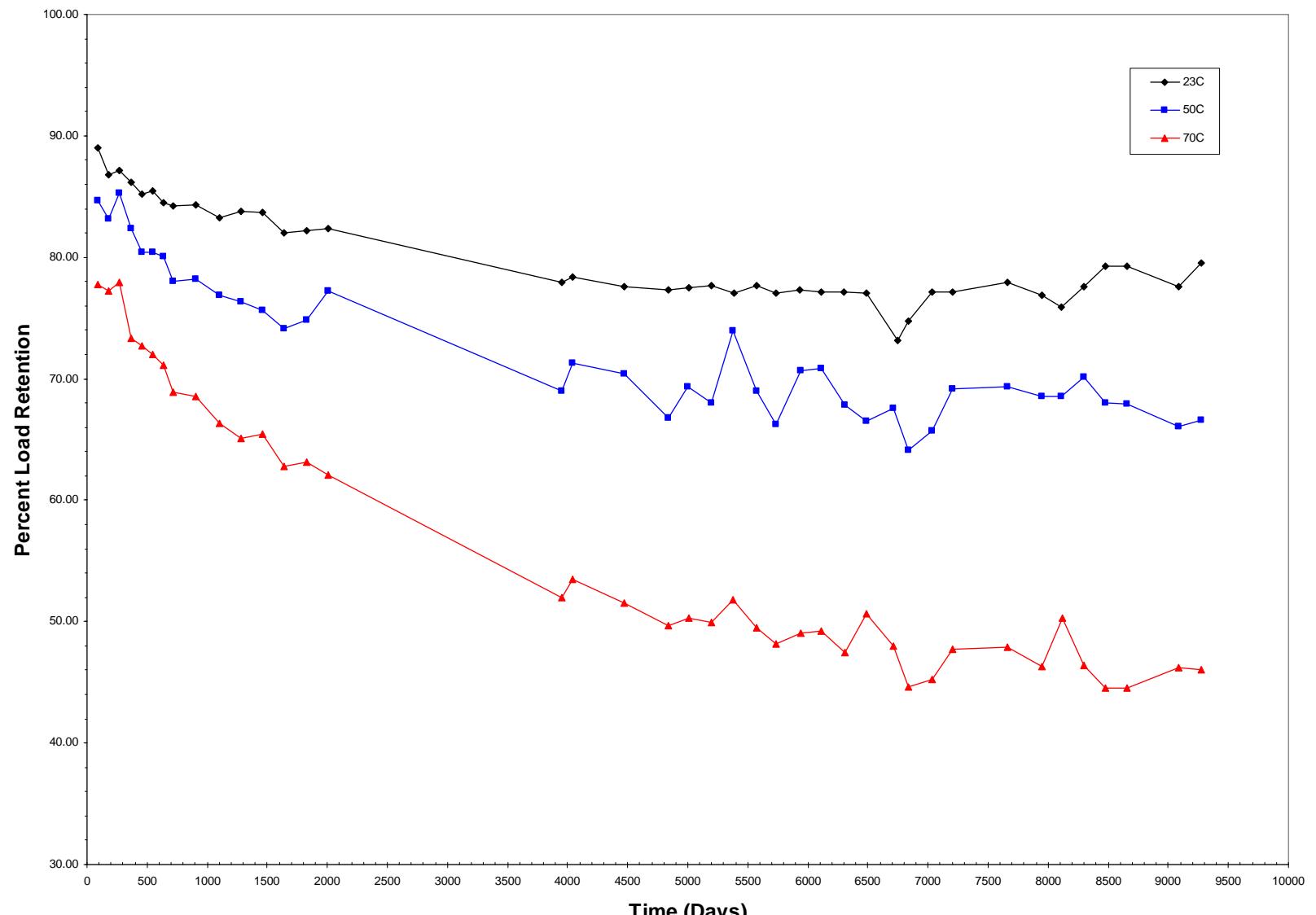


M9750 Cellular Silicone - 0.045" Thk, 35% Compression
Lot 0627841

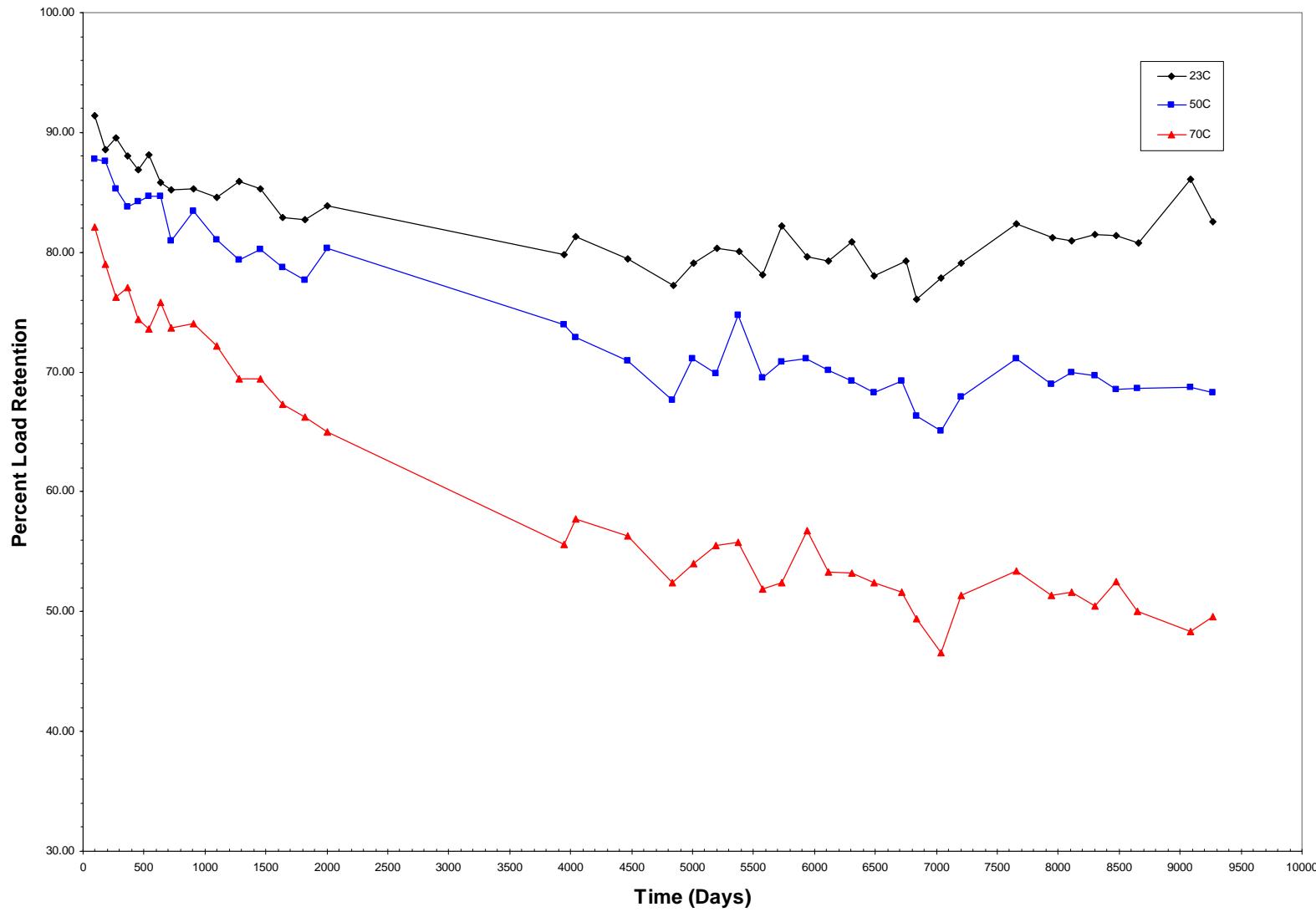




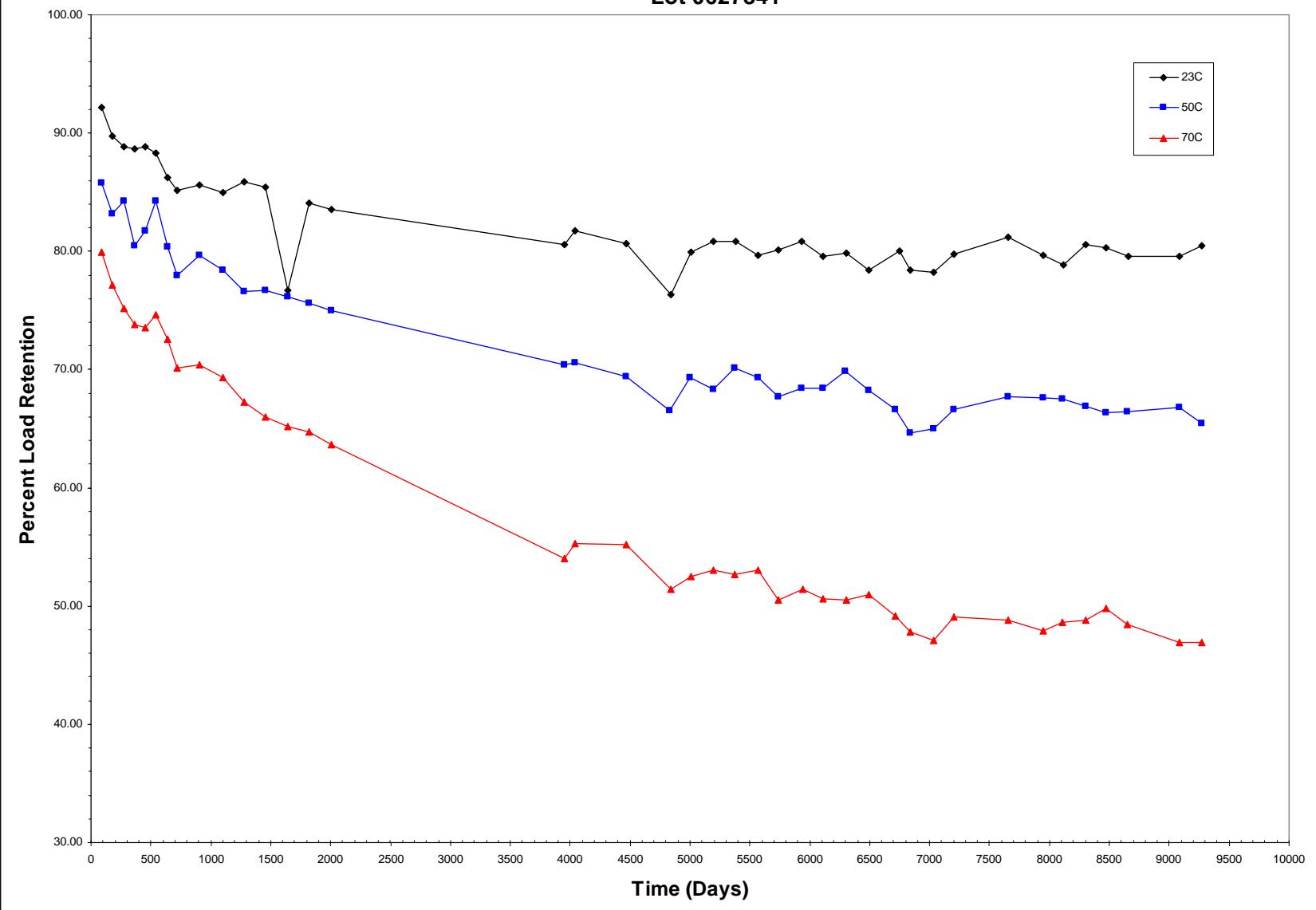
M-9750 Cellular Silicone - 0.100" Thk, 35% Compression
Lot 0627841



M-9750 Cellular Silicone - 0.160" Thk, 20% Compression
Lot 0627841



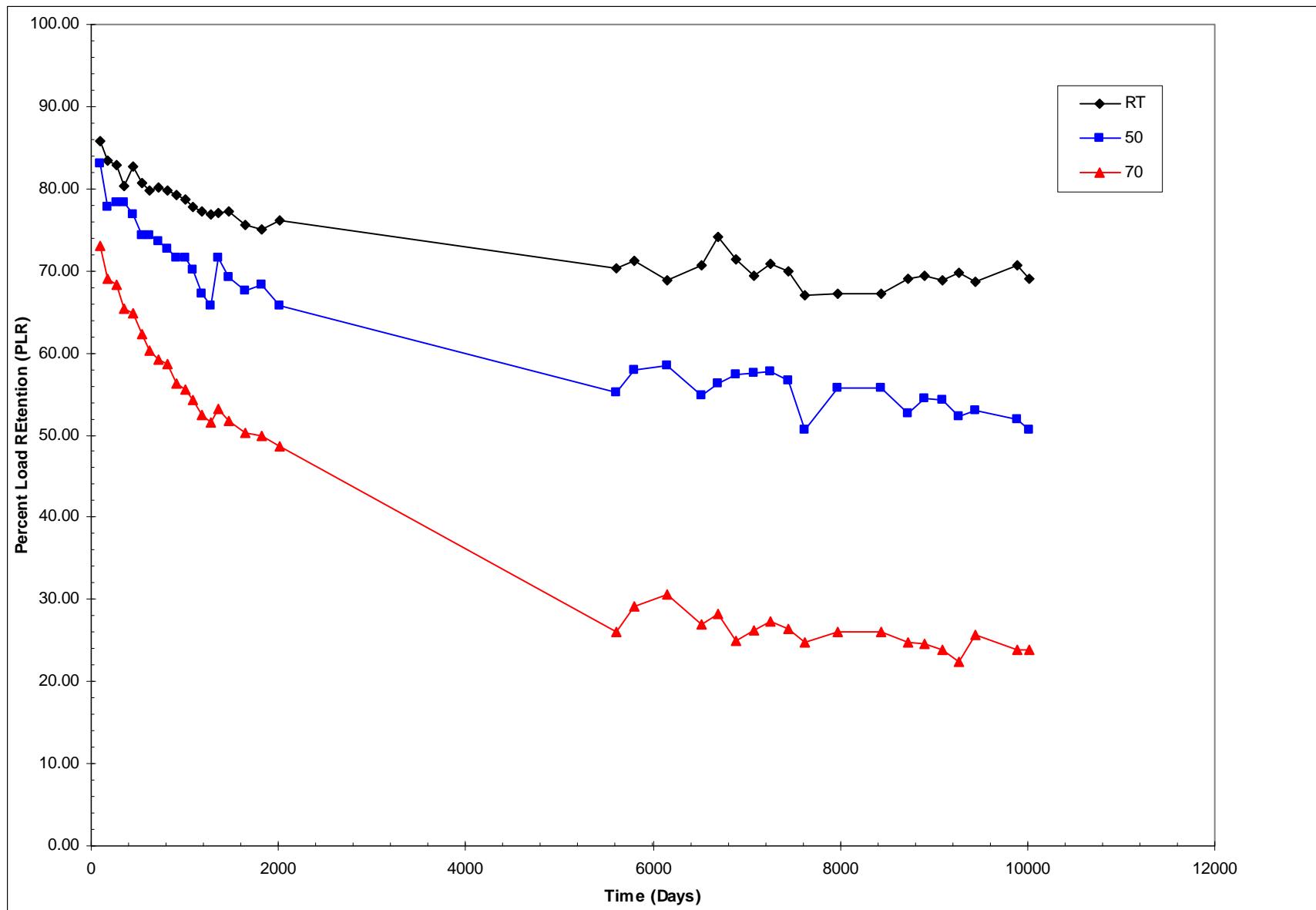
M-9750 Cellular Silicone - 0.160" Thk, 35% Compression
Lot 0627841



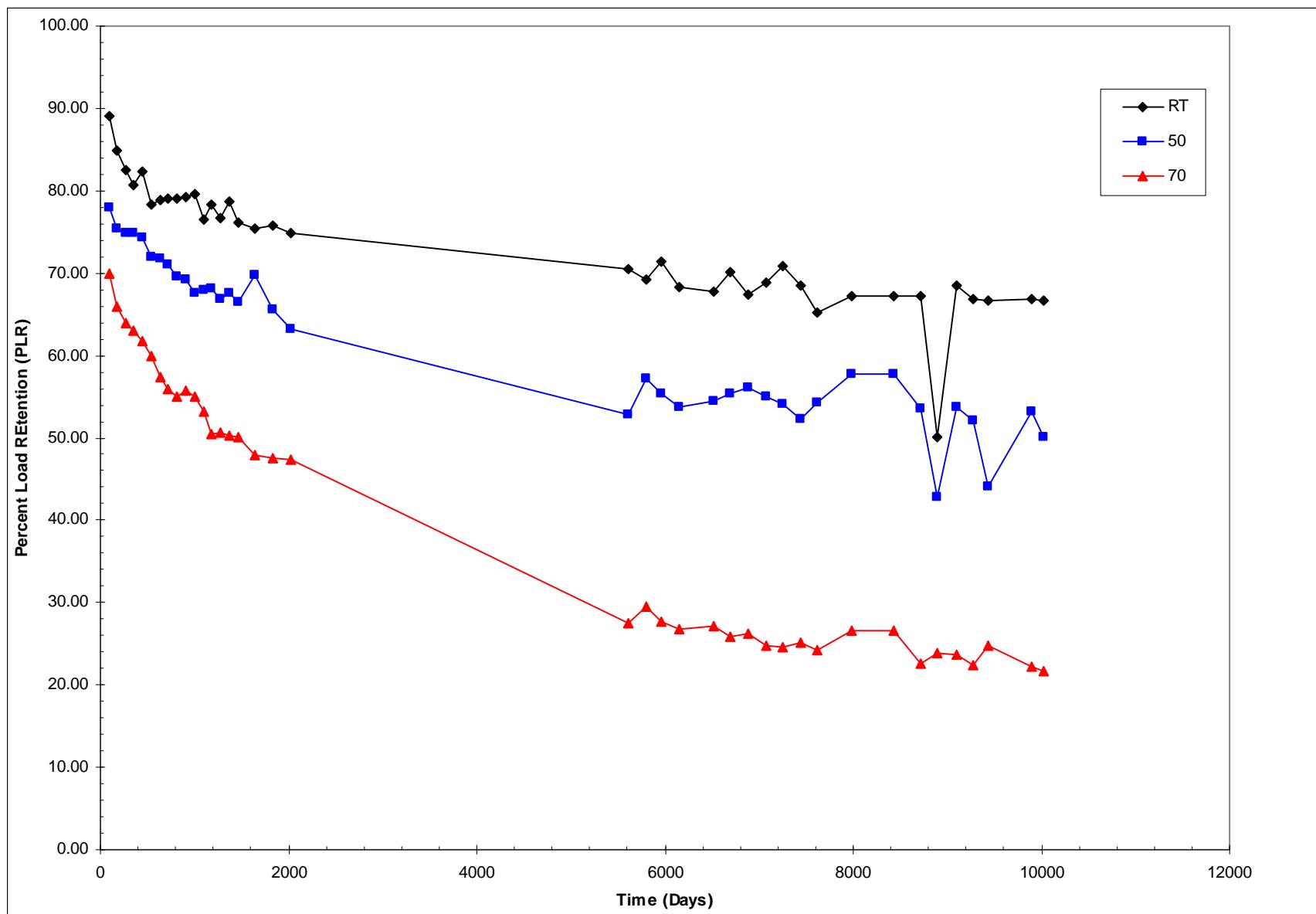
Appendix B

M-97 at 0.7 Weight Percent Vinyl Charts

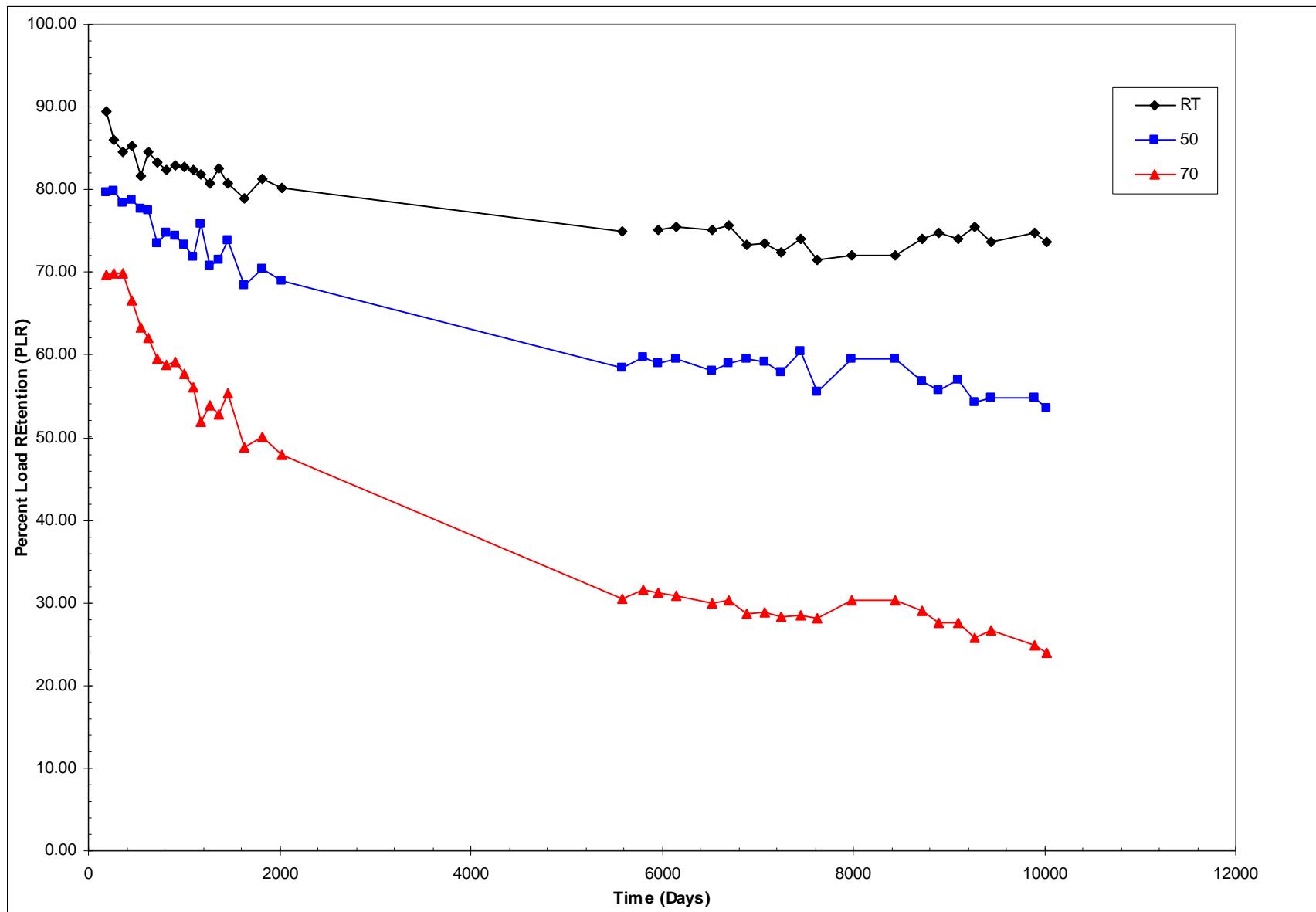
M-97 at 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.045" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 20 % Compression



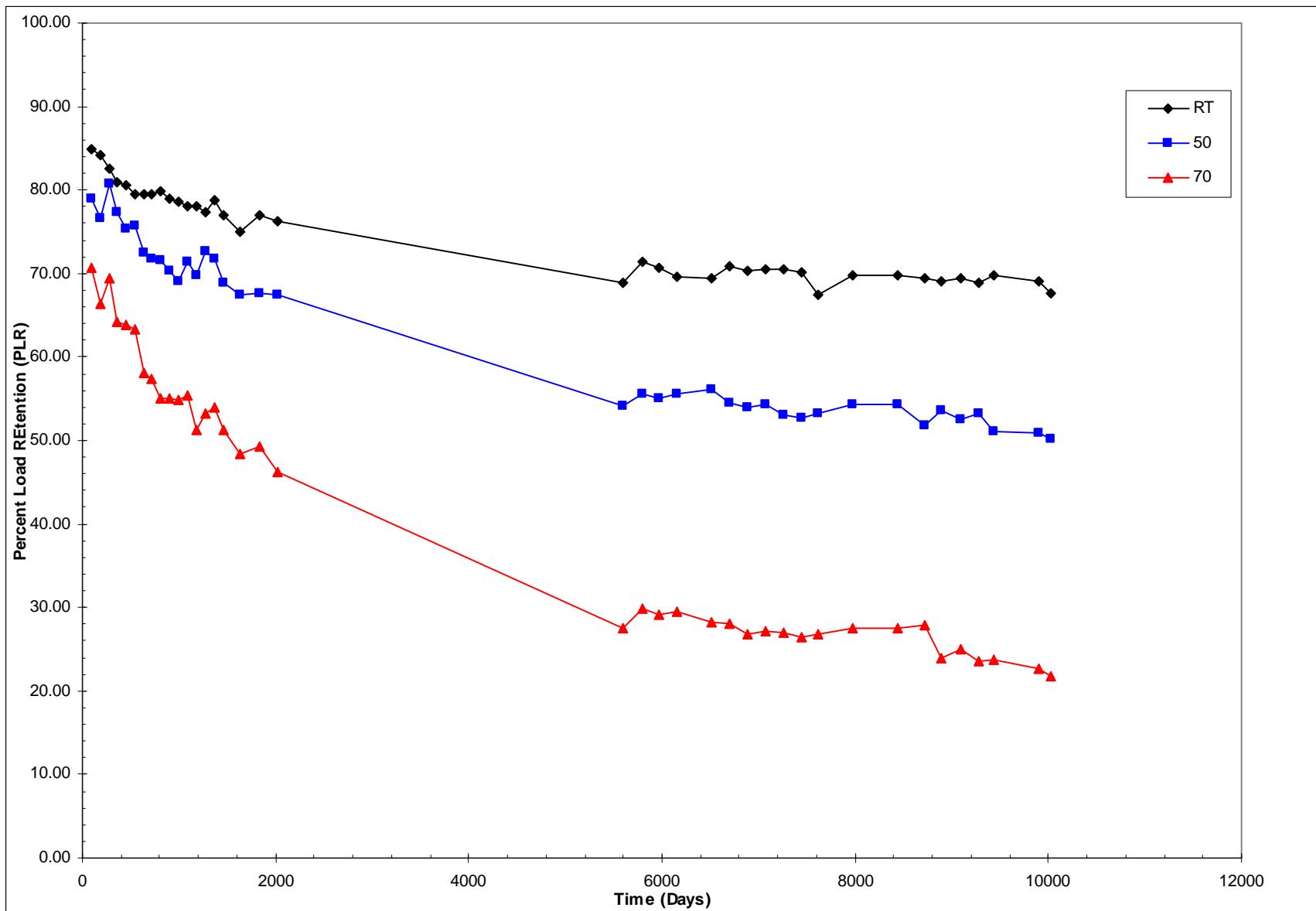
M-97 at 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.045" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 35 % Compression



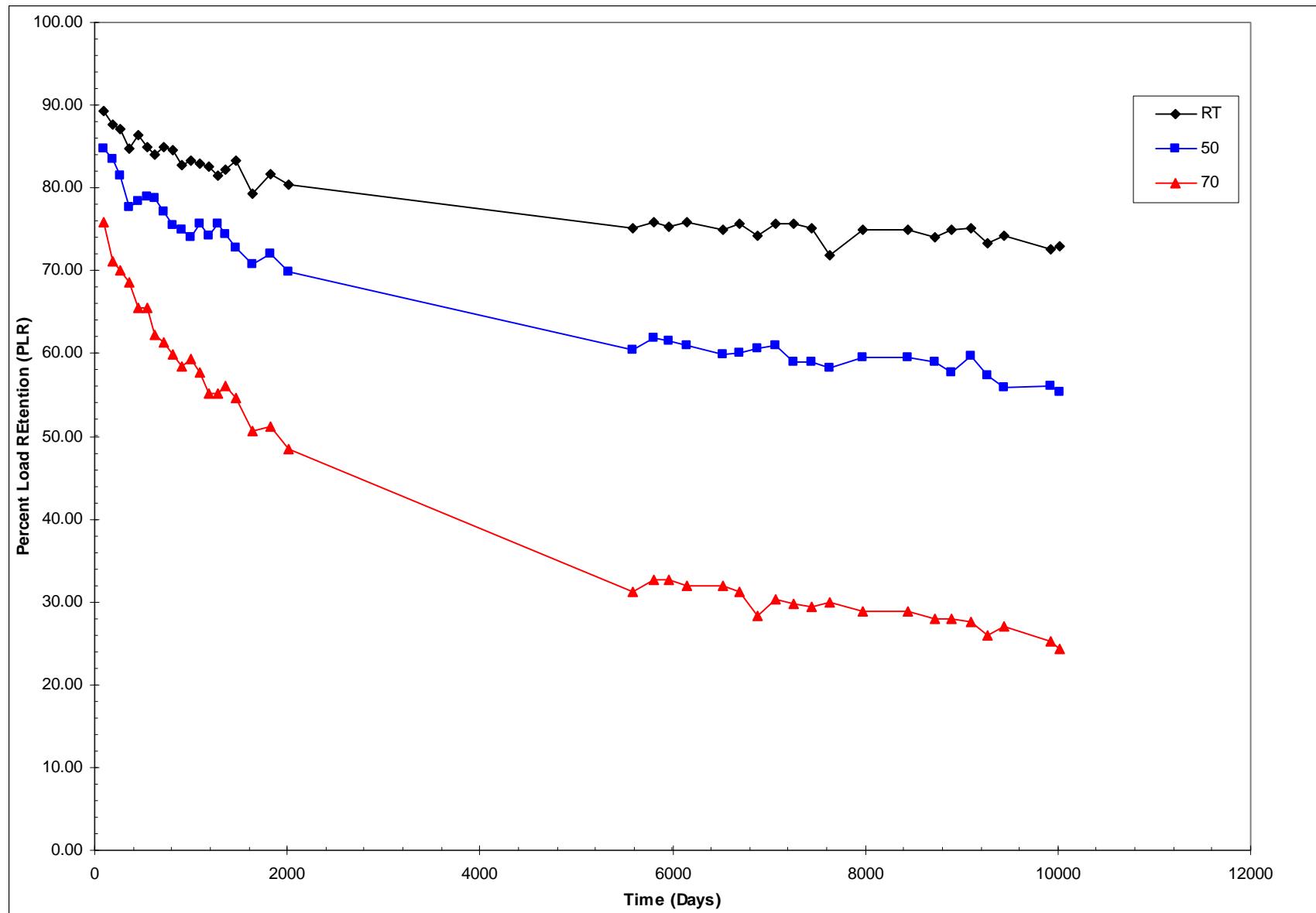
M-97 at 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.100" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 20 % Compression



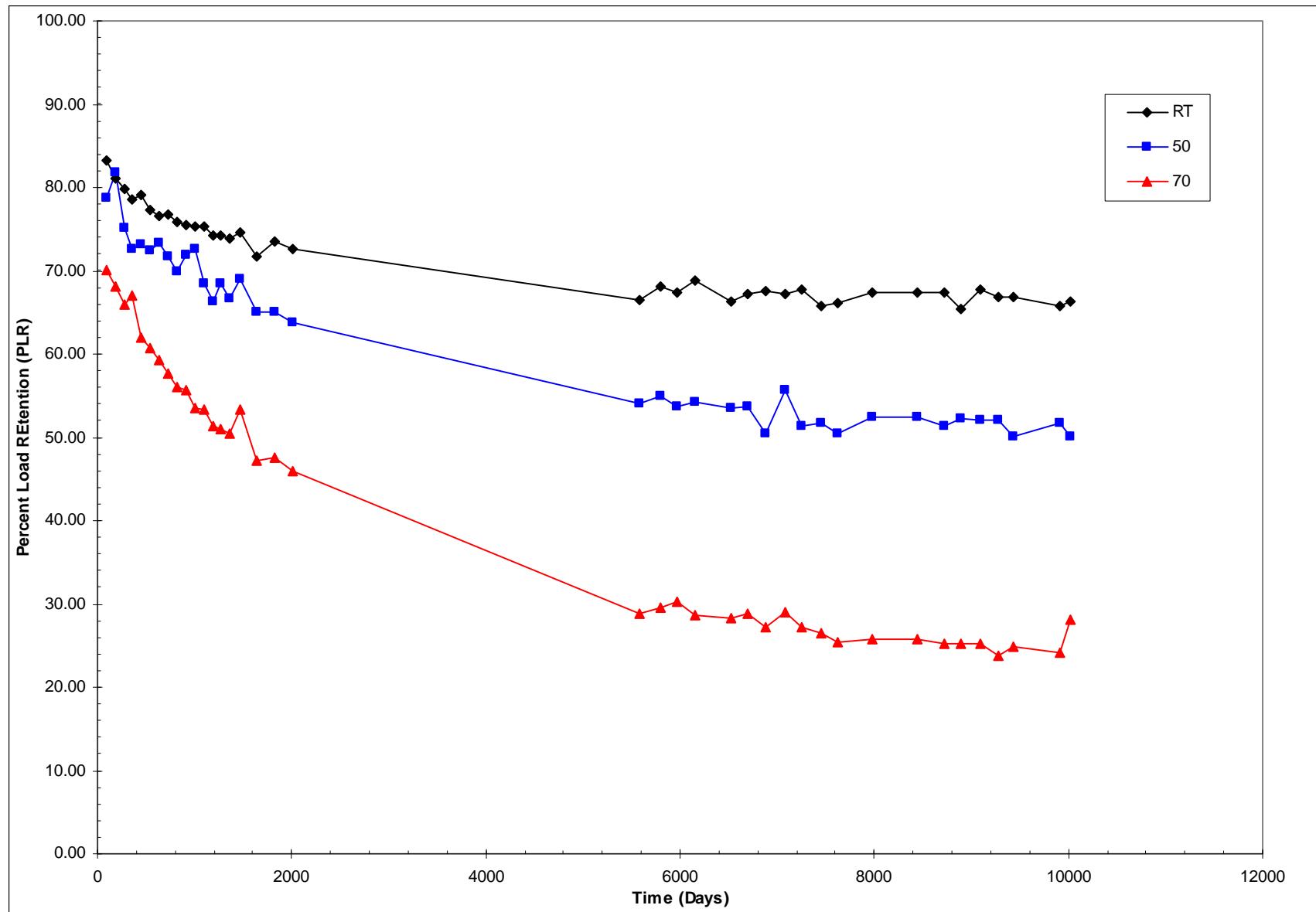
M-97 at 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.100" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 35 % Compression



M-97 @ 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.160" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 20 % Compression



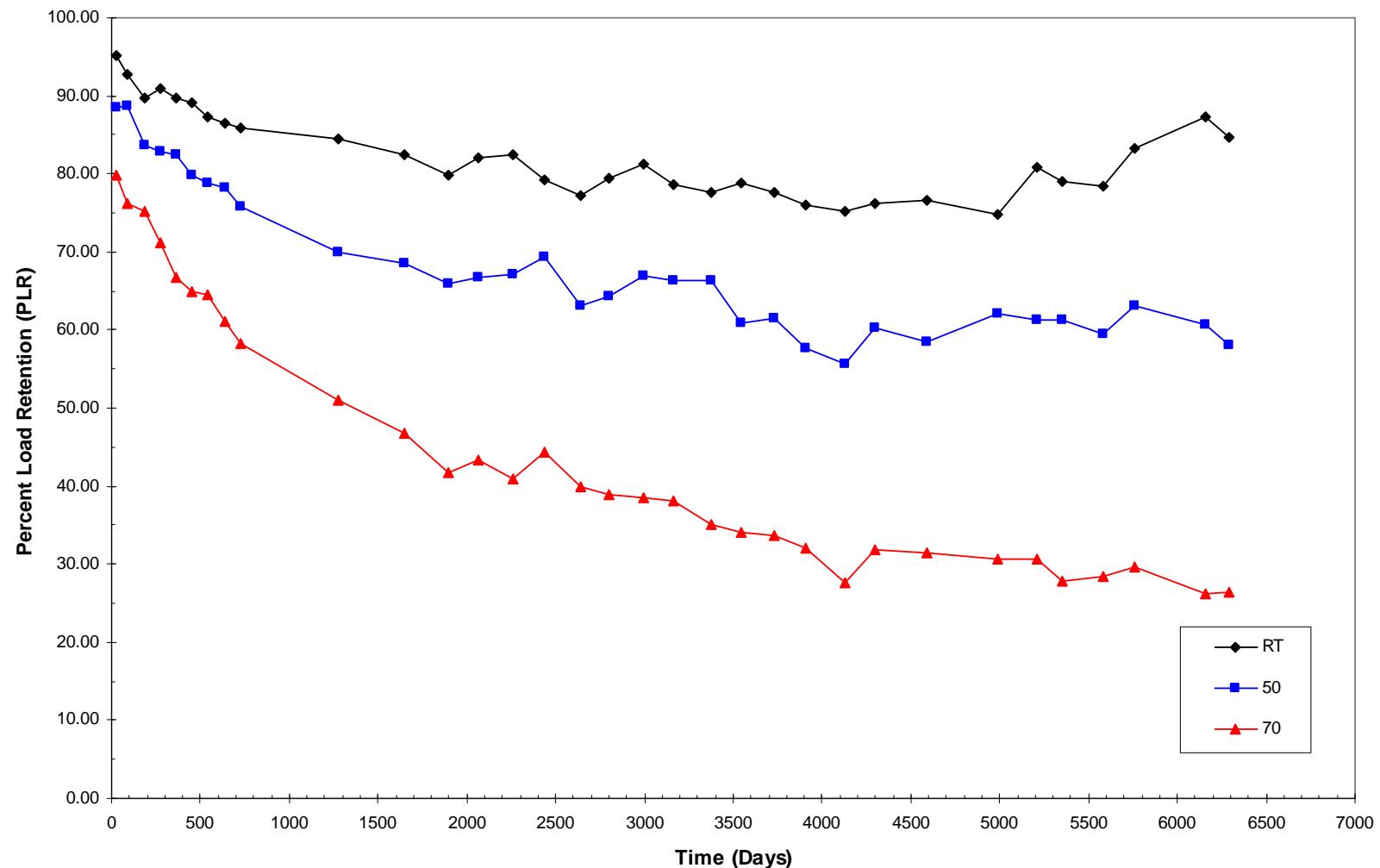
M-97 at 0.7 wt% Vinyl, Lot 0416821
0.160" Thick, 0.53 g/cc and 35 % Compression



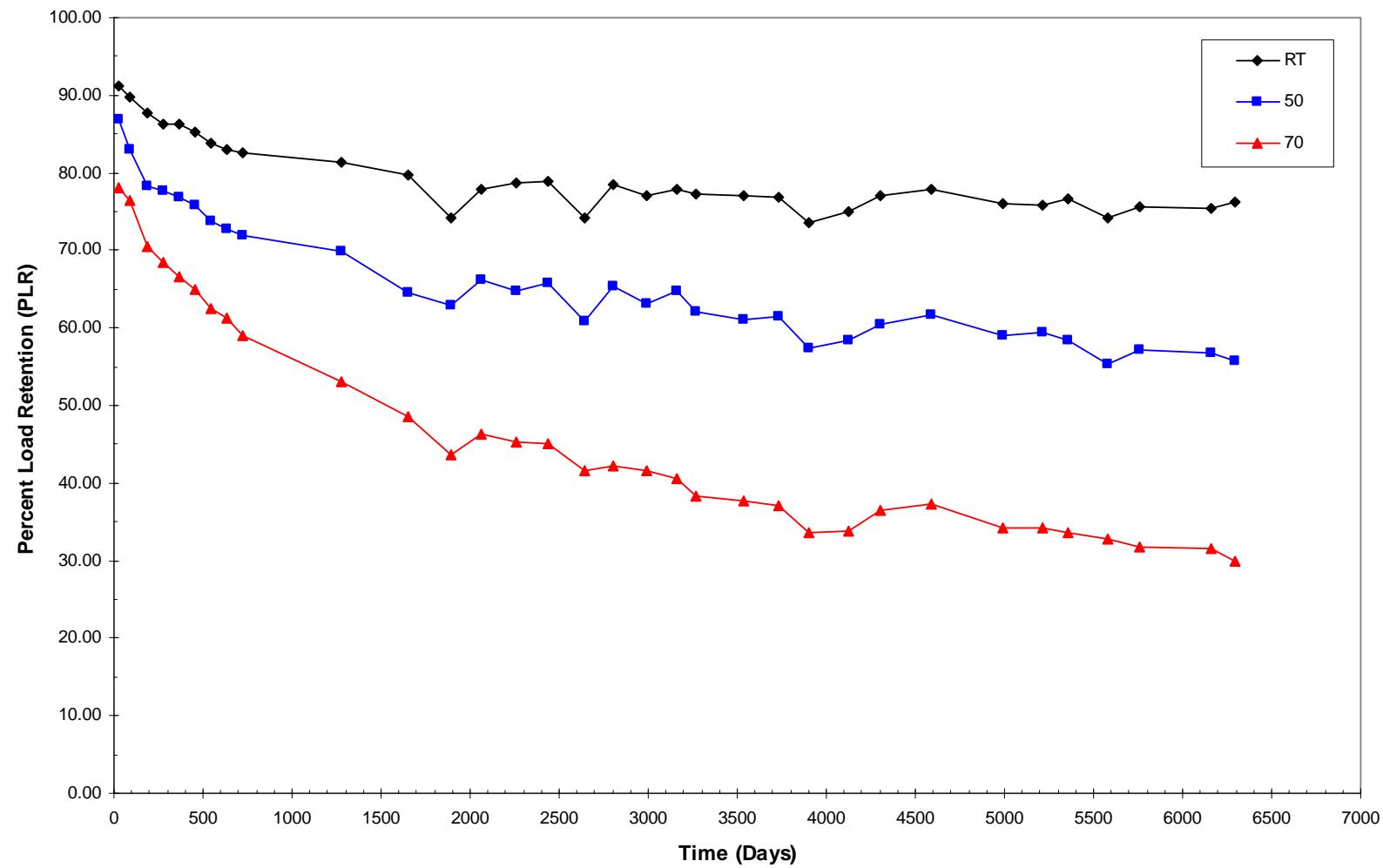
Appendix C

M-9747 and M-9777 Charts

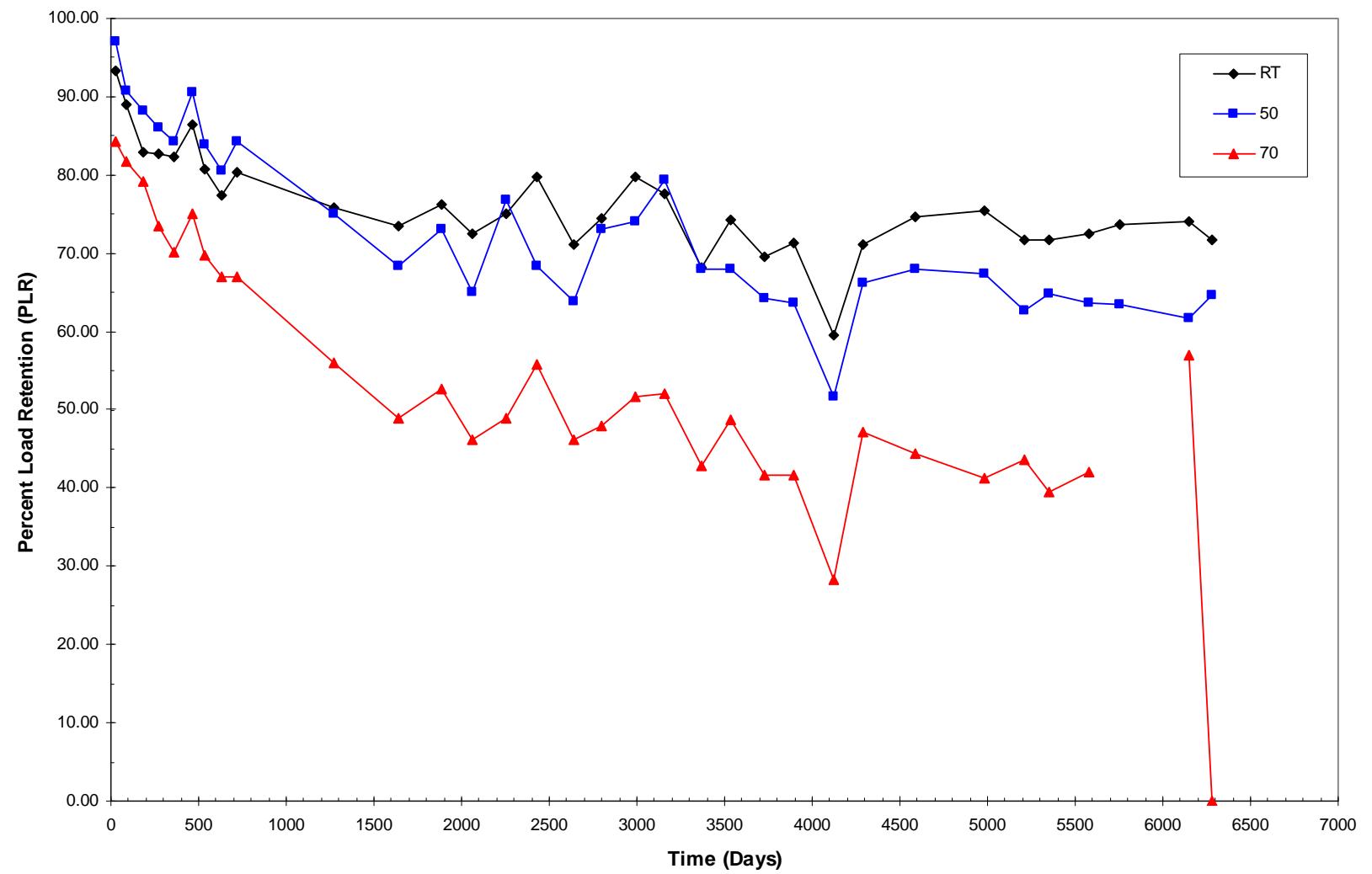
M-9747 Cellular Silicone Lot 0118932
0.045" Thk. & 35% Compression



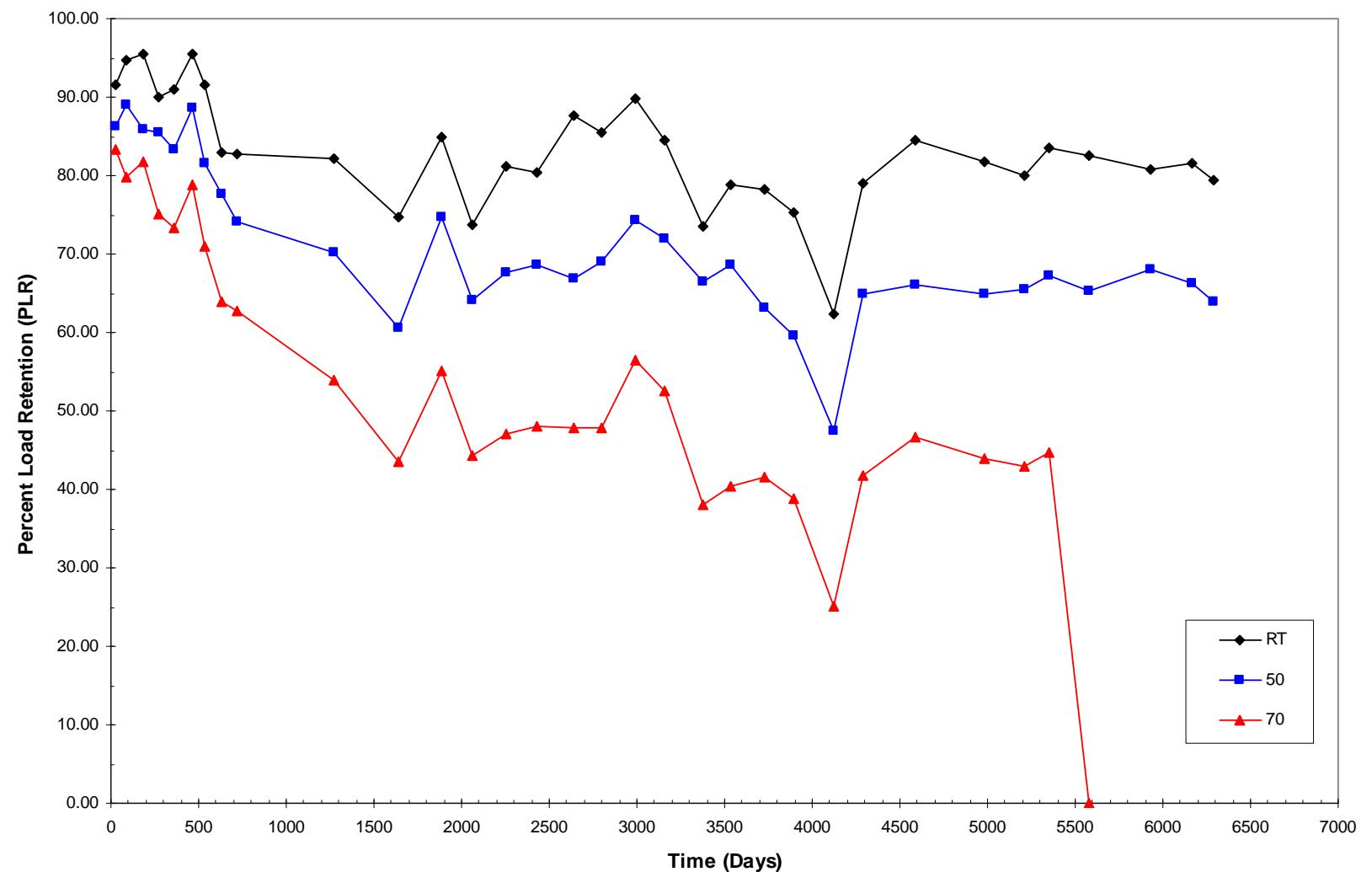
M-9747 Cellular Silicone Lot 0118932
0.160" Thk. & 35% Compression



M-9777 Cellular Silicone Lot 0202931
0.045" Thk. & 35% Compression



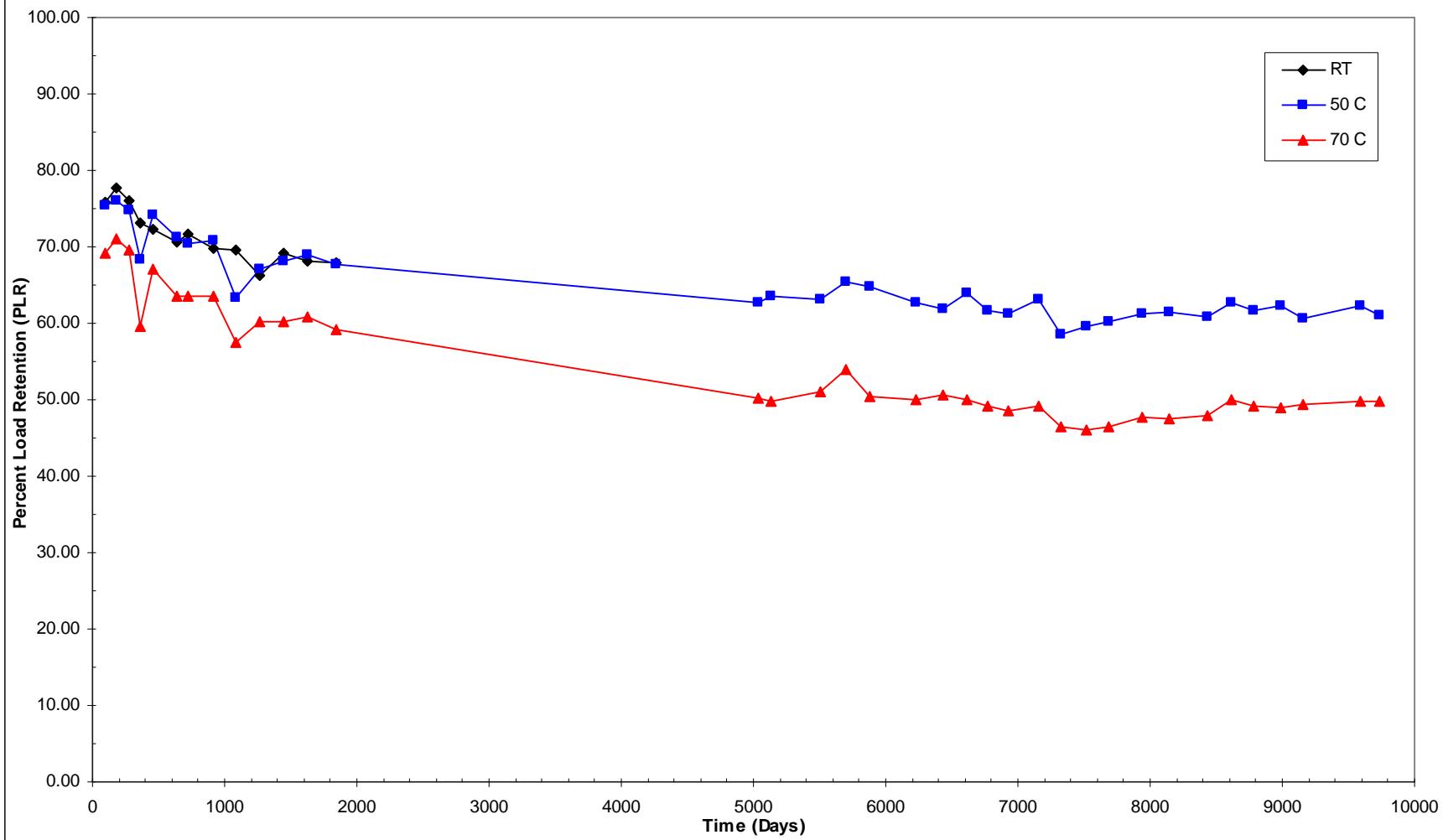
M-9777 Cellular Silicone Lot 0202931
0.160" Thk. & 35% Compression

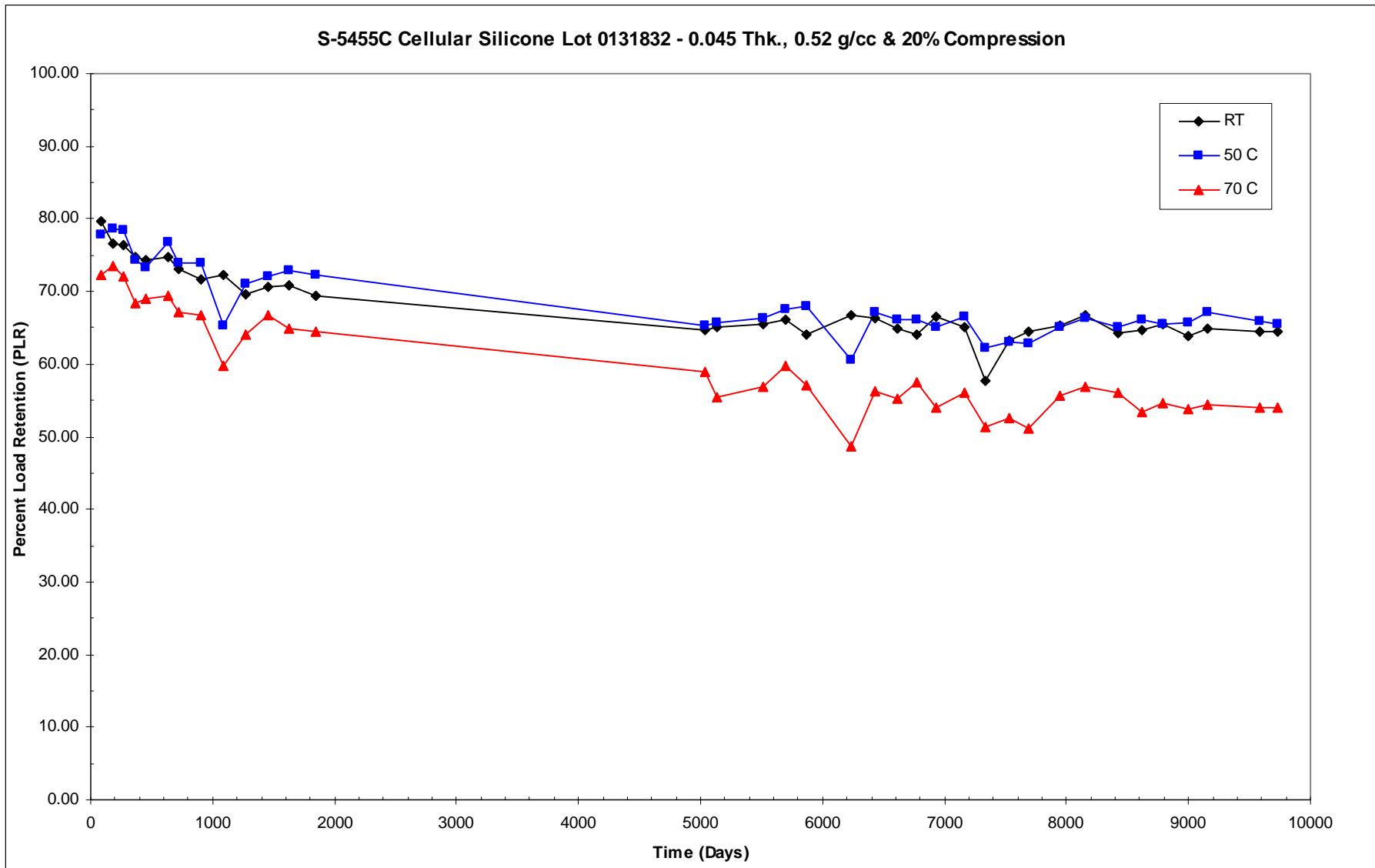


Appendix D

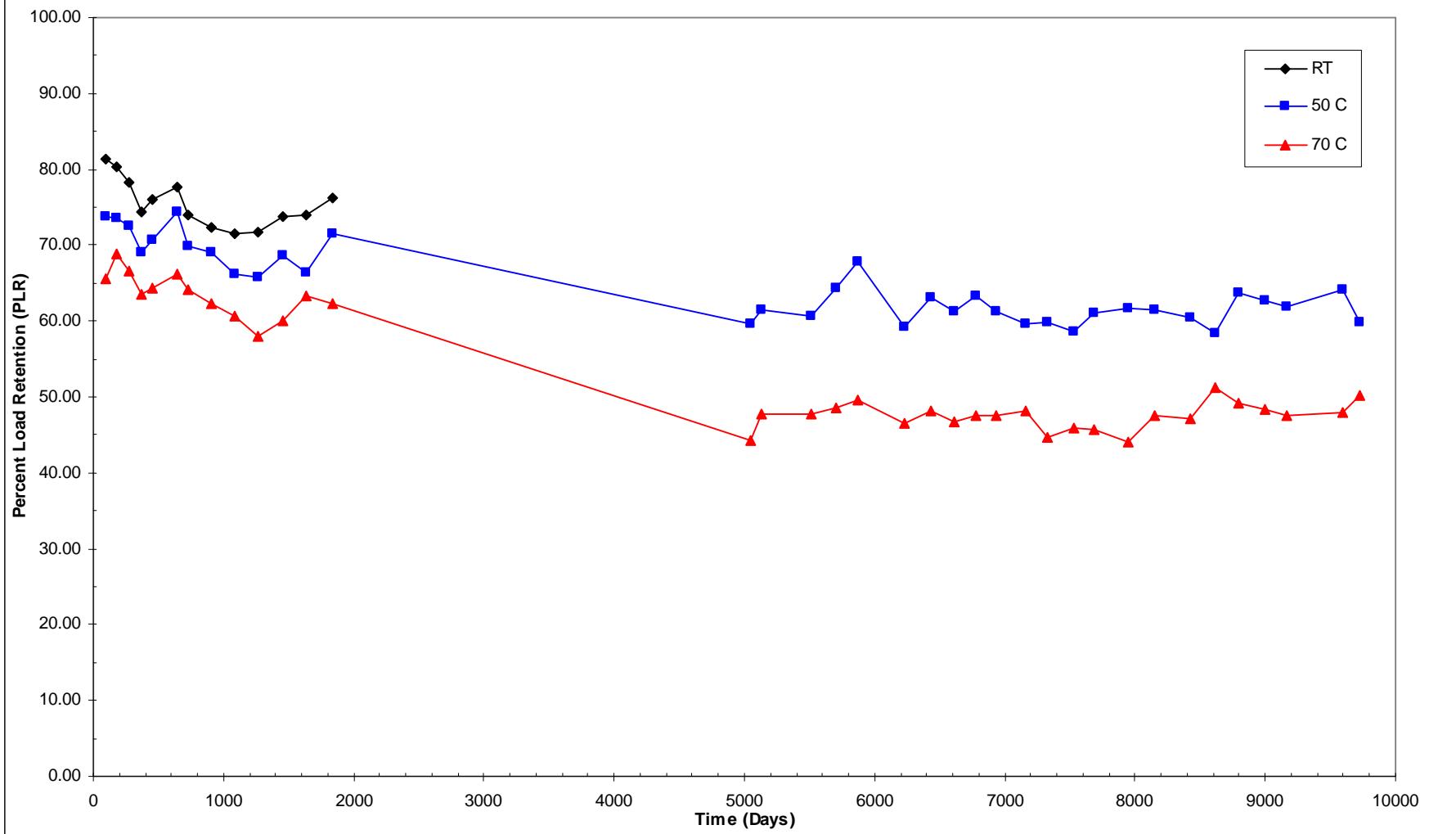
SE-54C Charts

S-5445C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131831 - 0.045" Thk., 0.64 g/cc & 20% Compression,
RT samples removed from test 2/3/89.

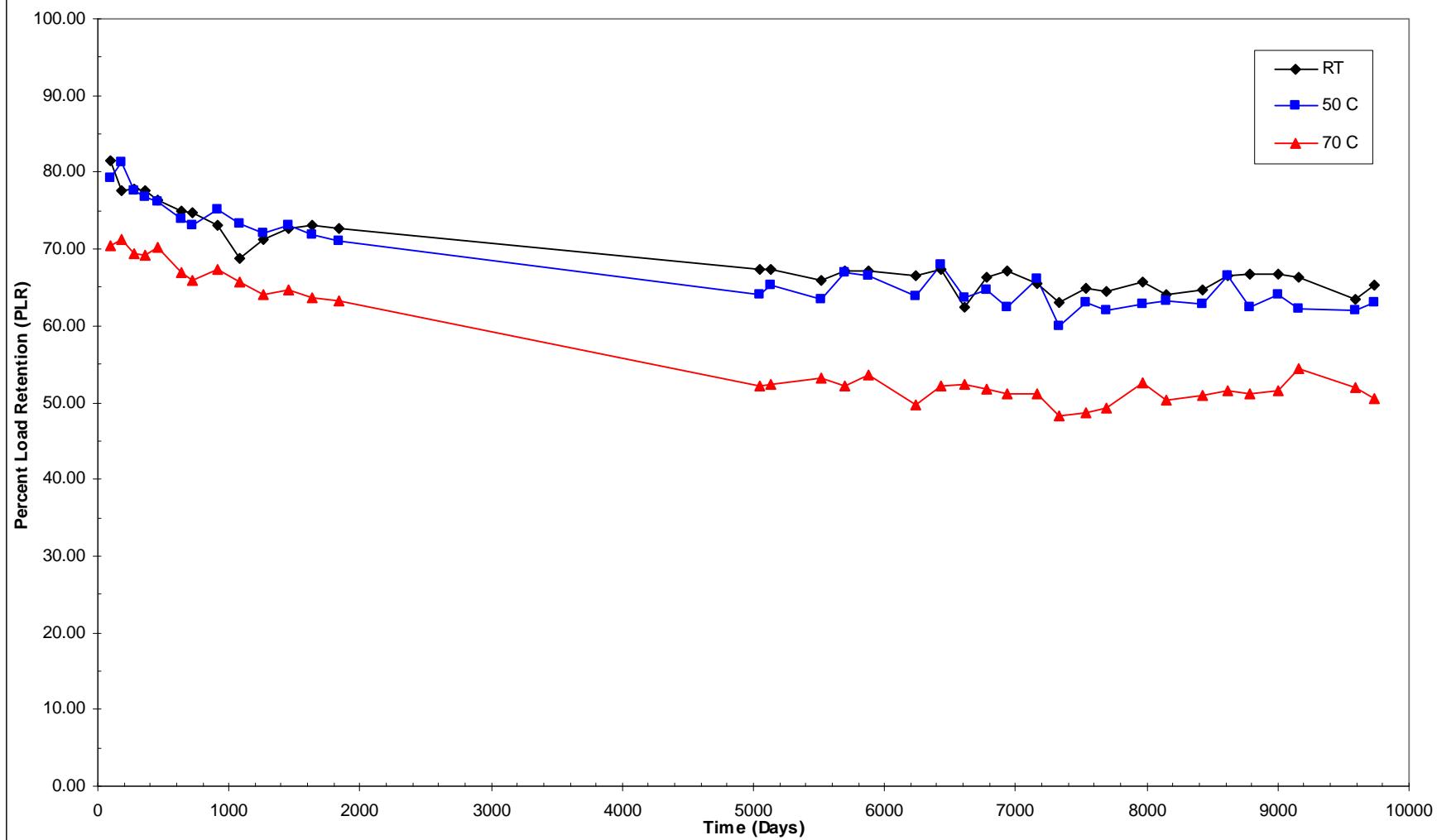


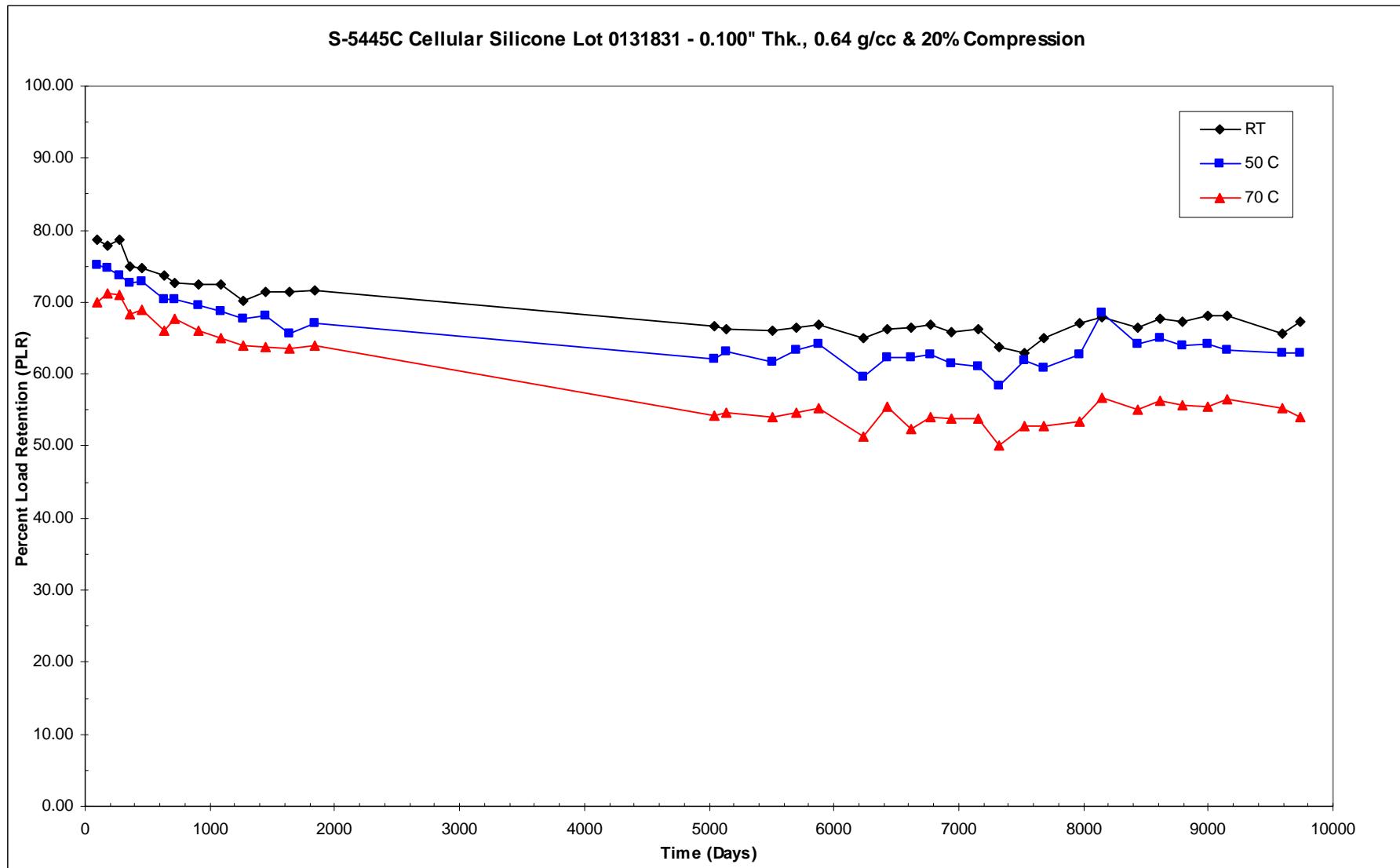


S-5445C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131831 - 0.045" Thk., 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression.
RT samples removed from test 2/3/89

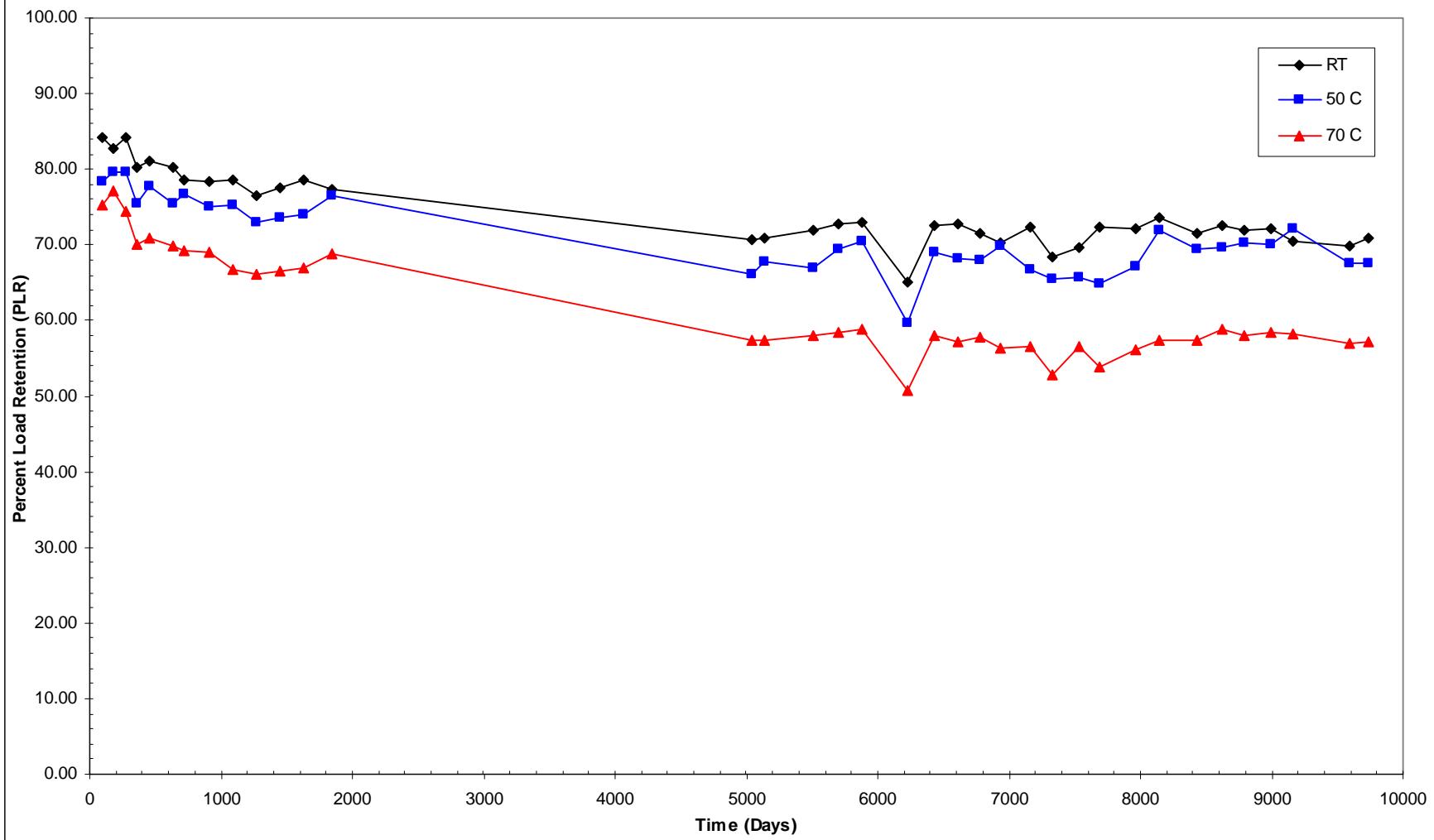


S-5455C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131832 - 0.045" Thk., 0.52 g/cc & 35% Compression

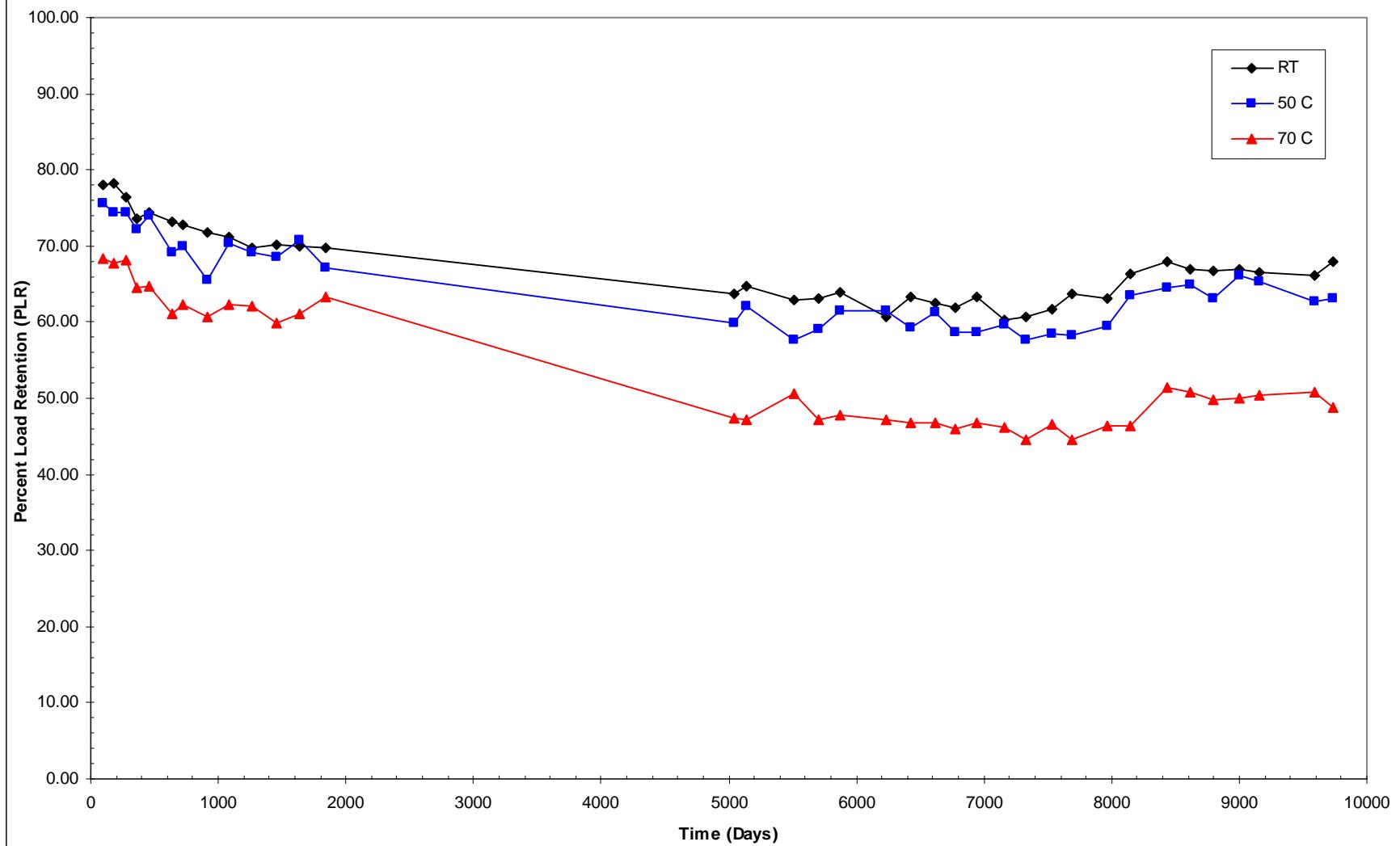




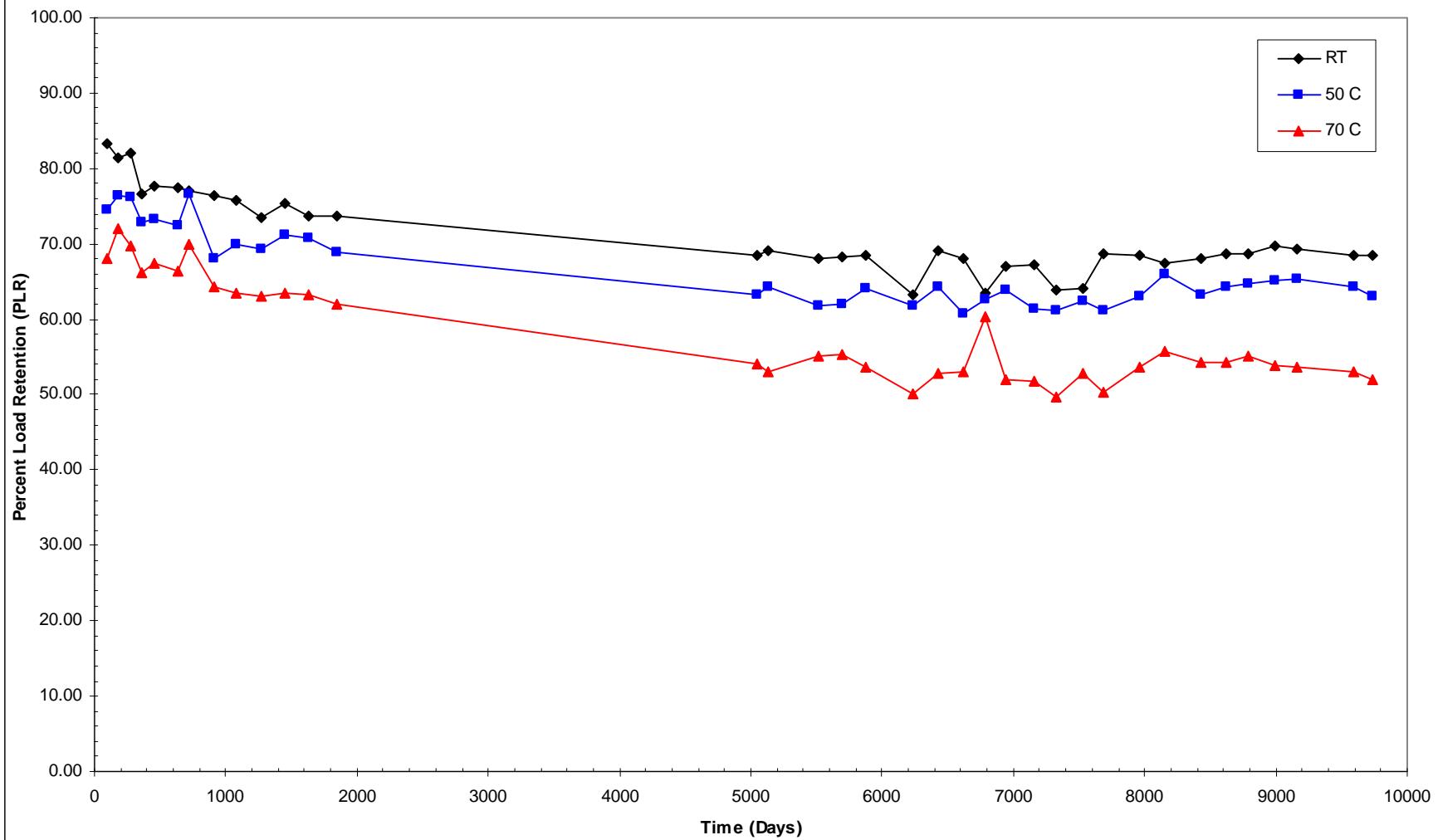
S-5455C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131832 - 0.100" Thk., 0.52 g/cc & 20% Compression



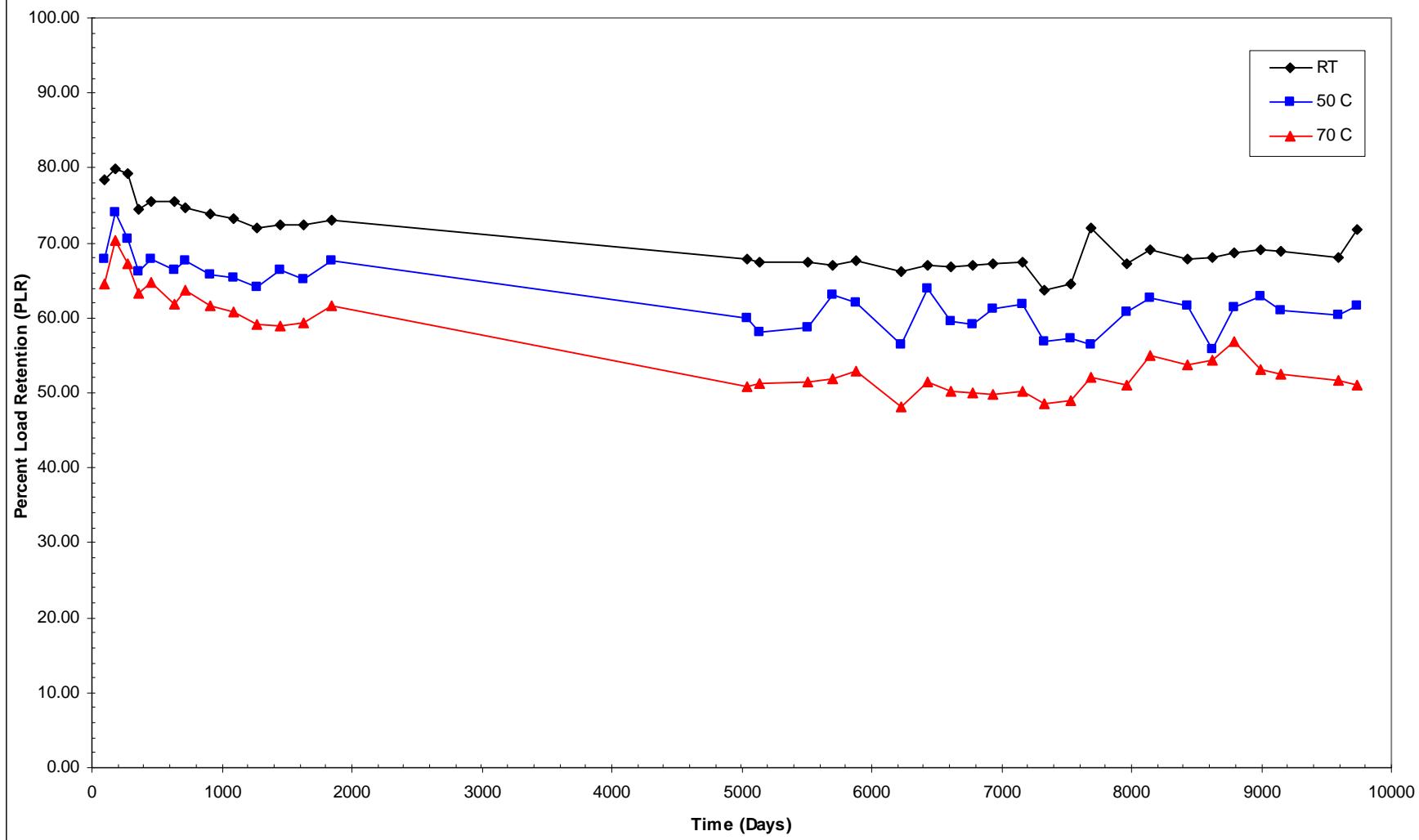
S-5445C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131831 - 0.100" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression



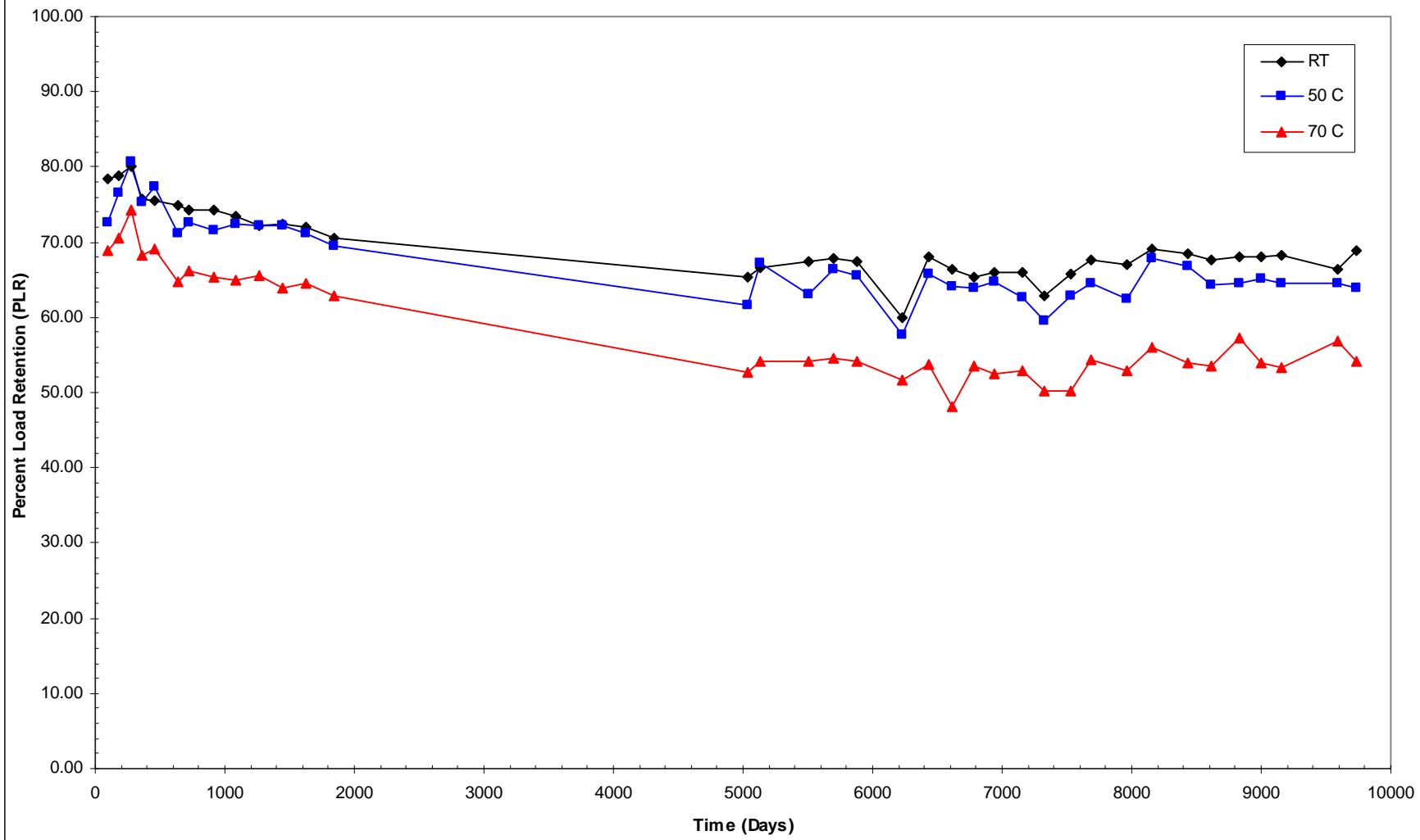
S-5455C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131832 - 0.100" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 35% Compression



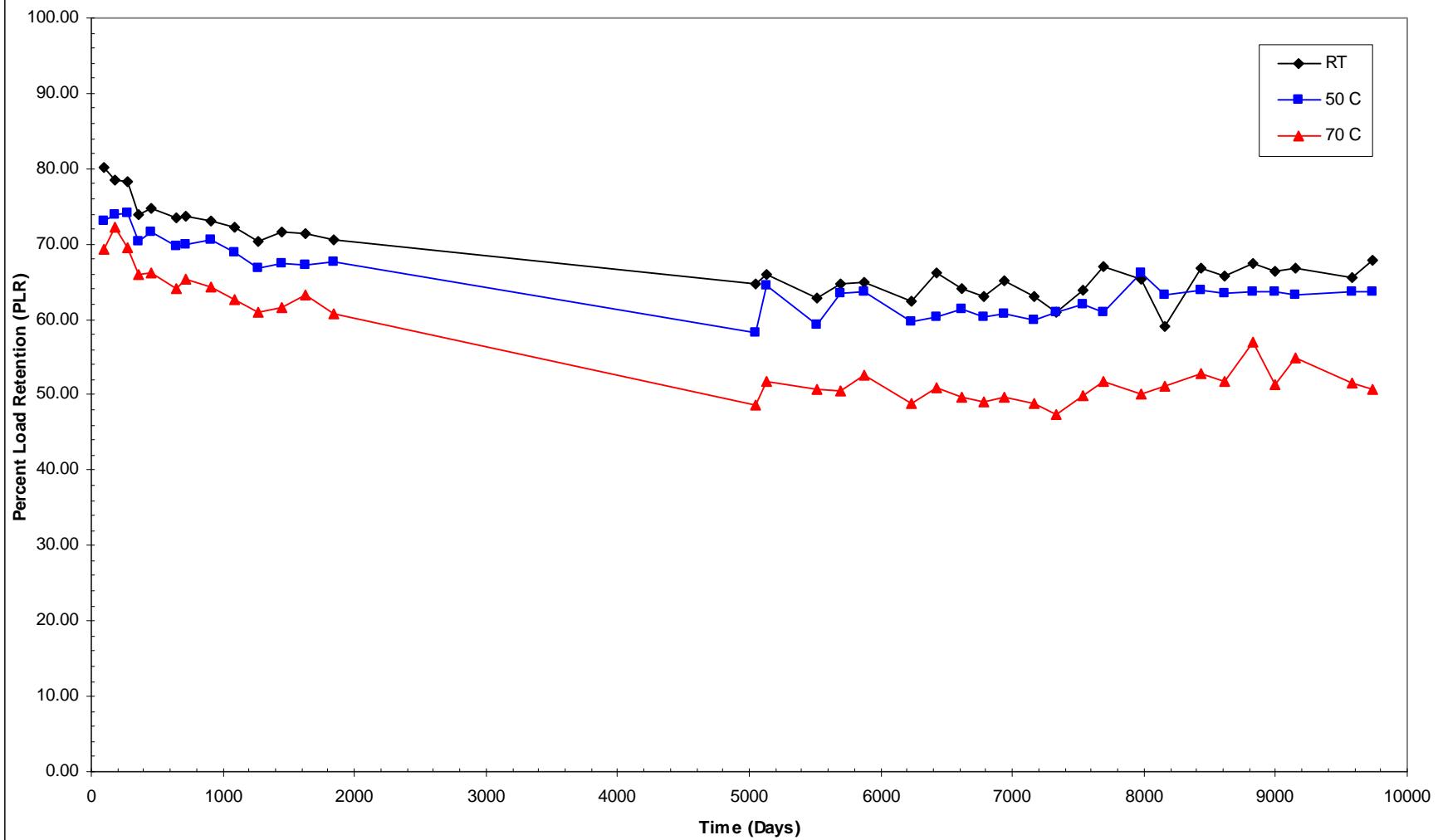
S5445C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131831 - 0.160" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 20% Compression



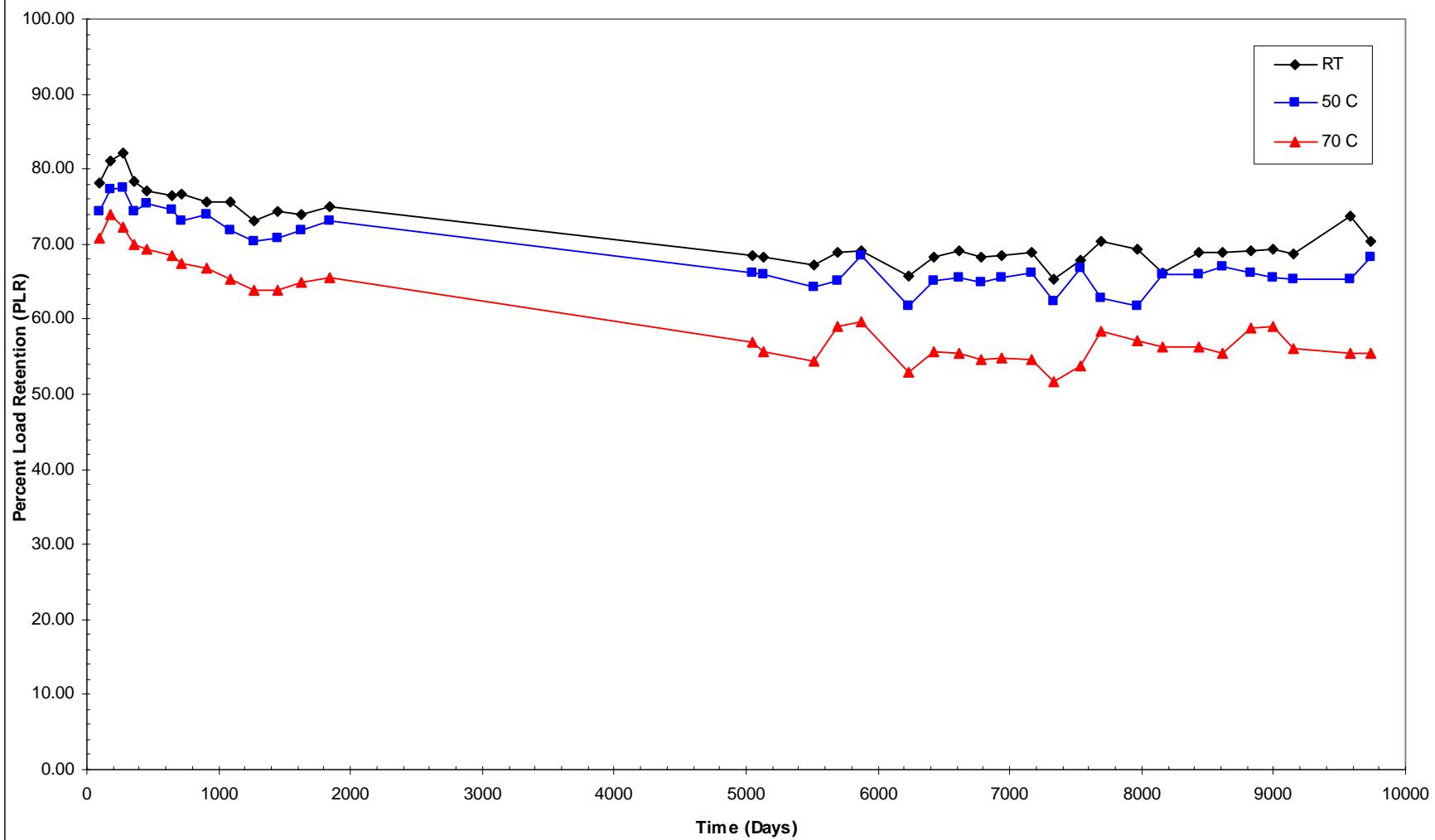
S-5455C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131832 - 0.160" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 20% Compression



S-5445C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131831 - 0.160" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression



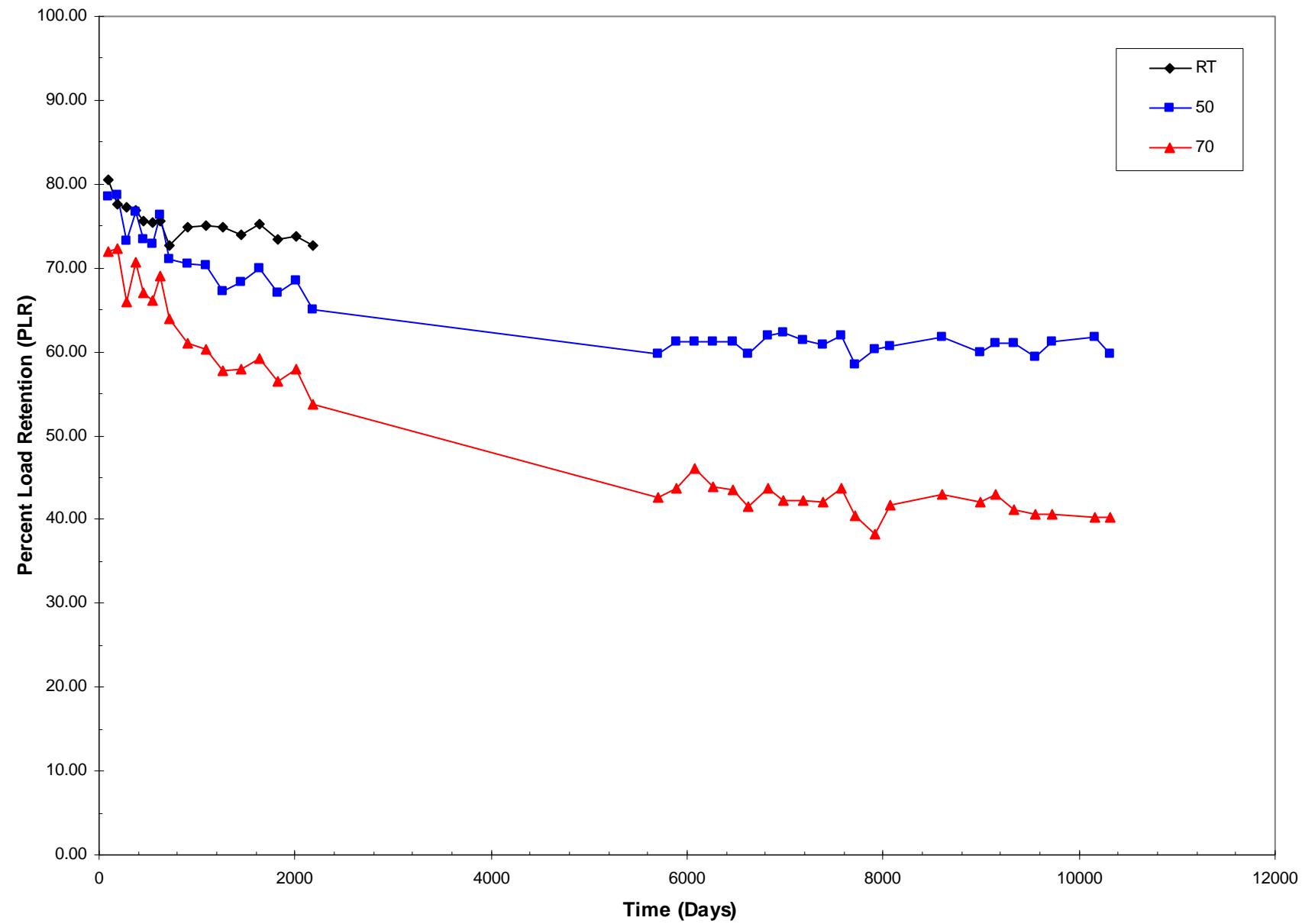
S-5455C Cellular Silicone Lot 0131832 - 0.160" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 35% Compression



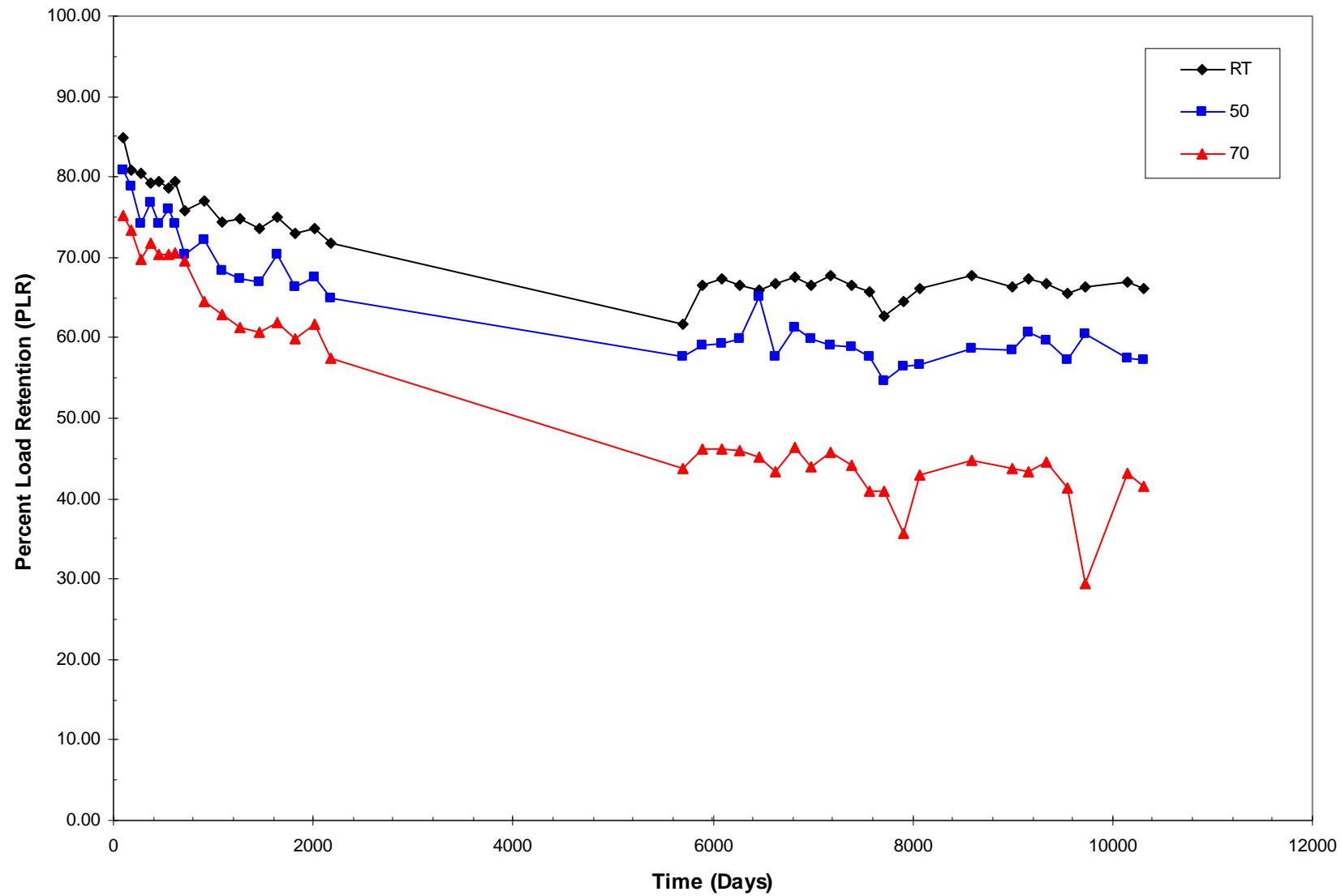
Appendix E

SE-54 Reload Charts

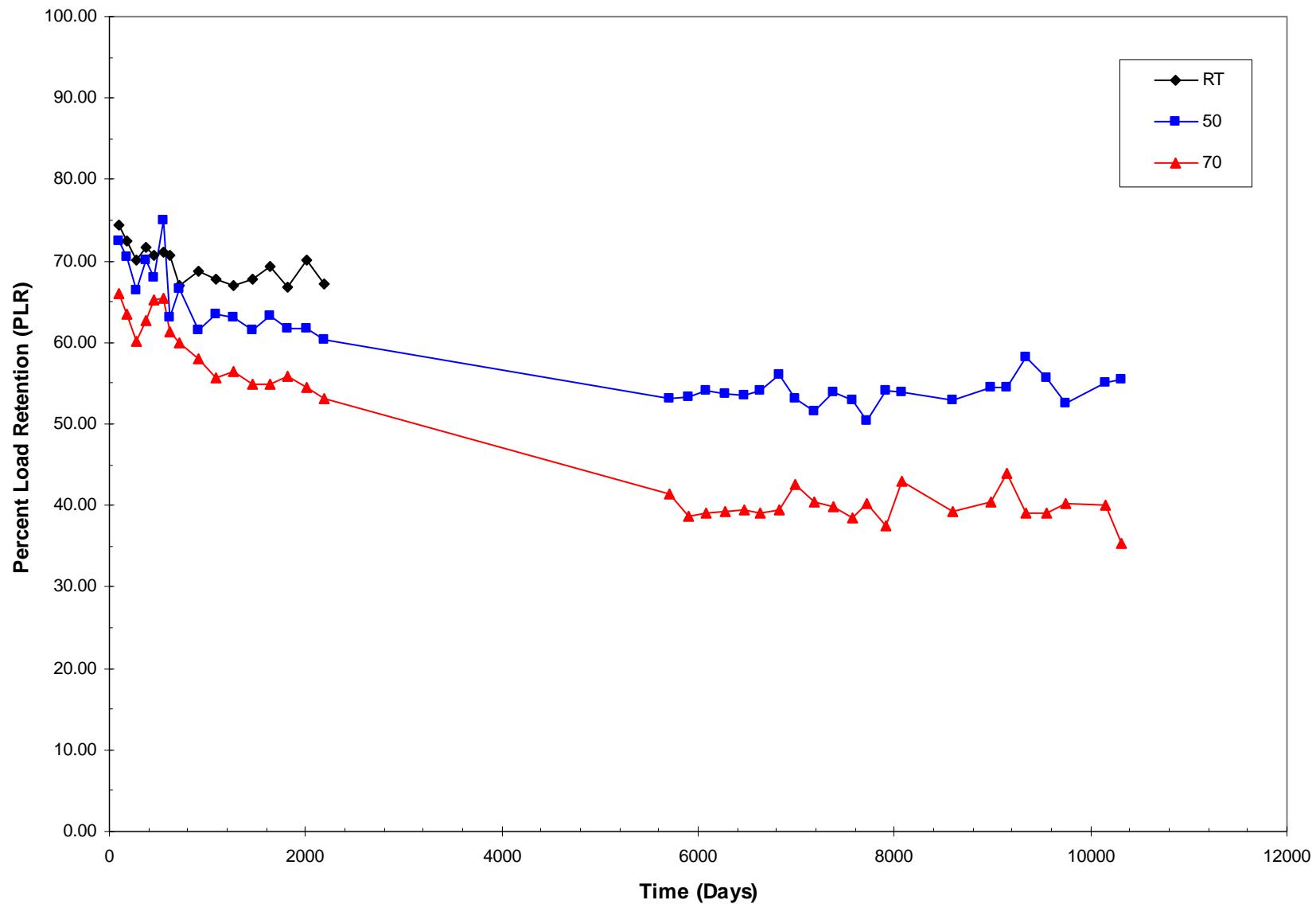
S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.045" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 20% Compression



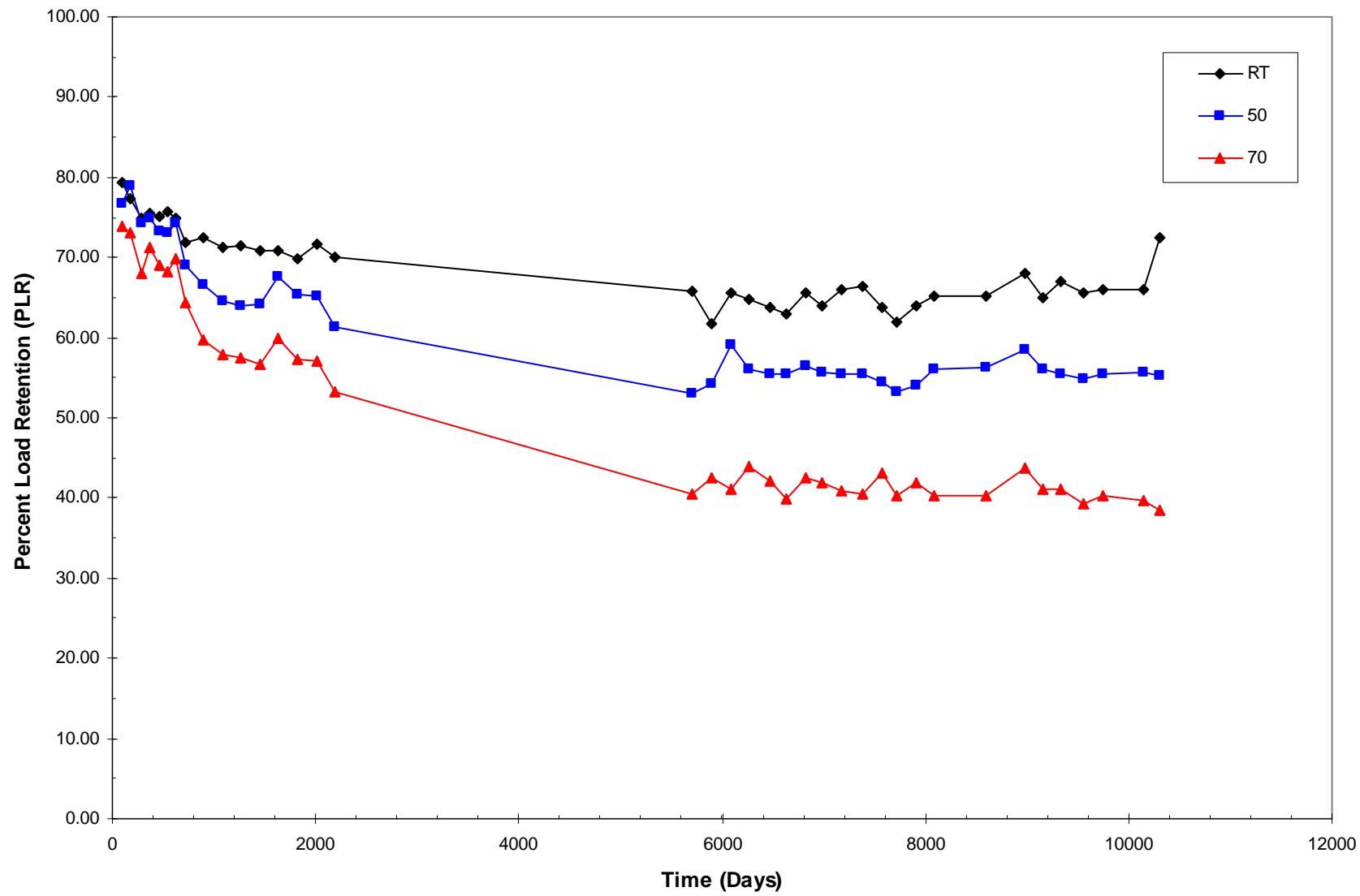
S-5455R Cellular Silicone 0.045" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 20% Compression



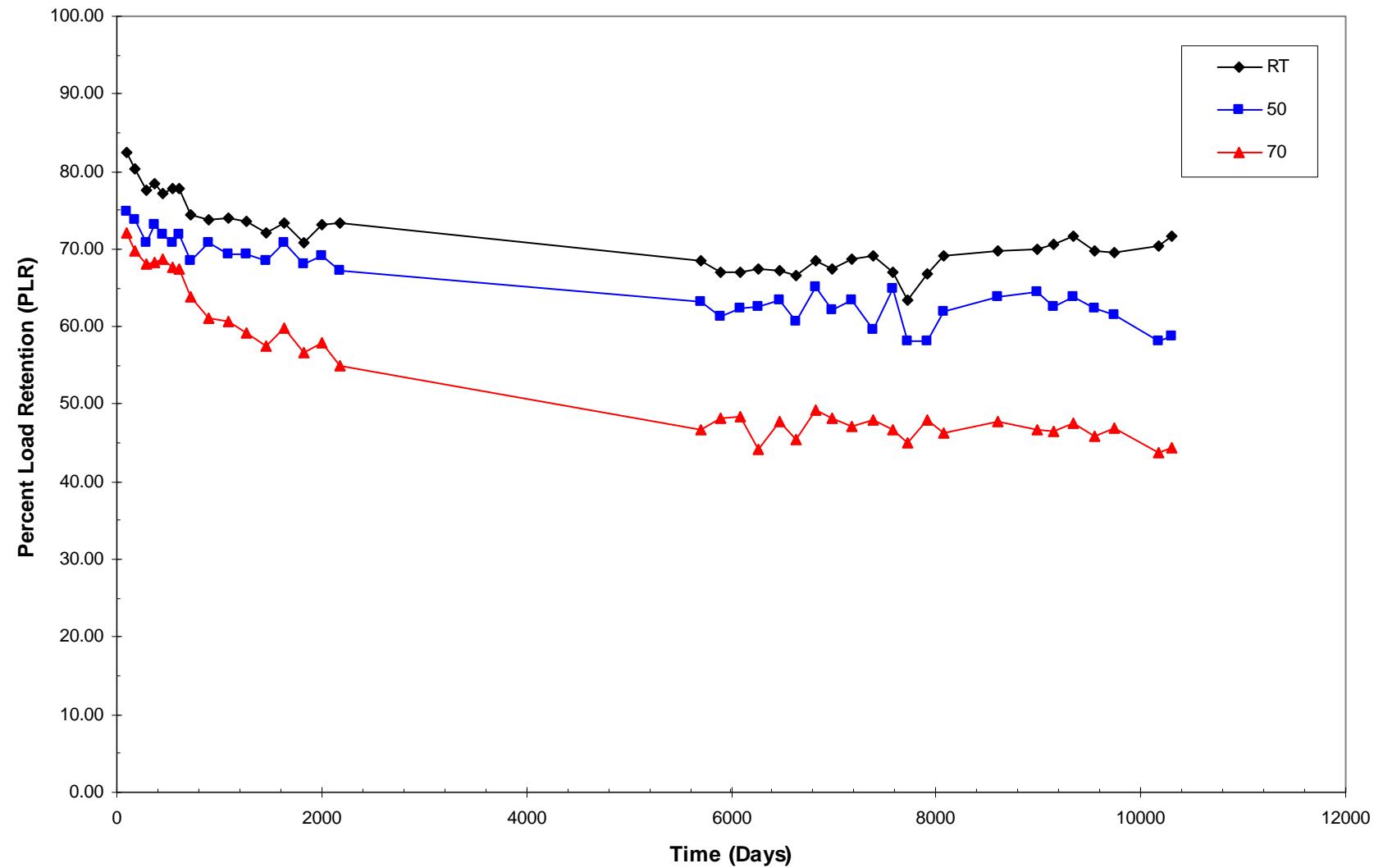
S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.045" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression



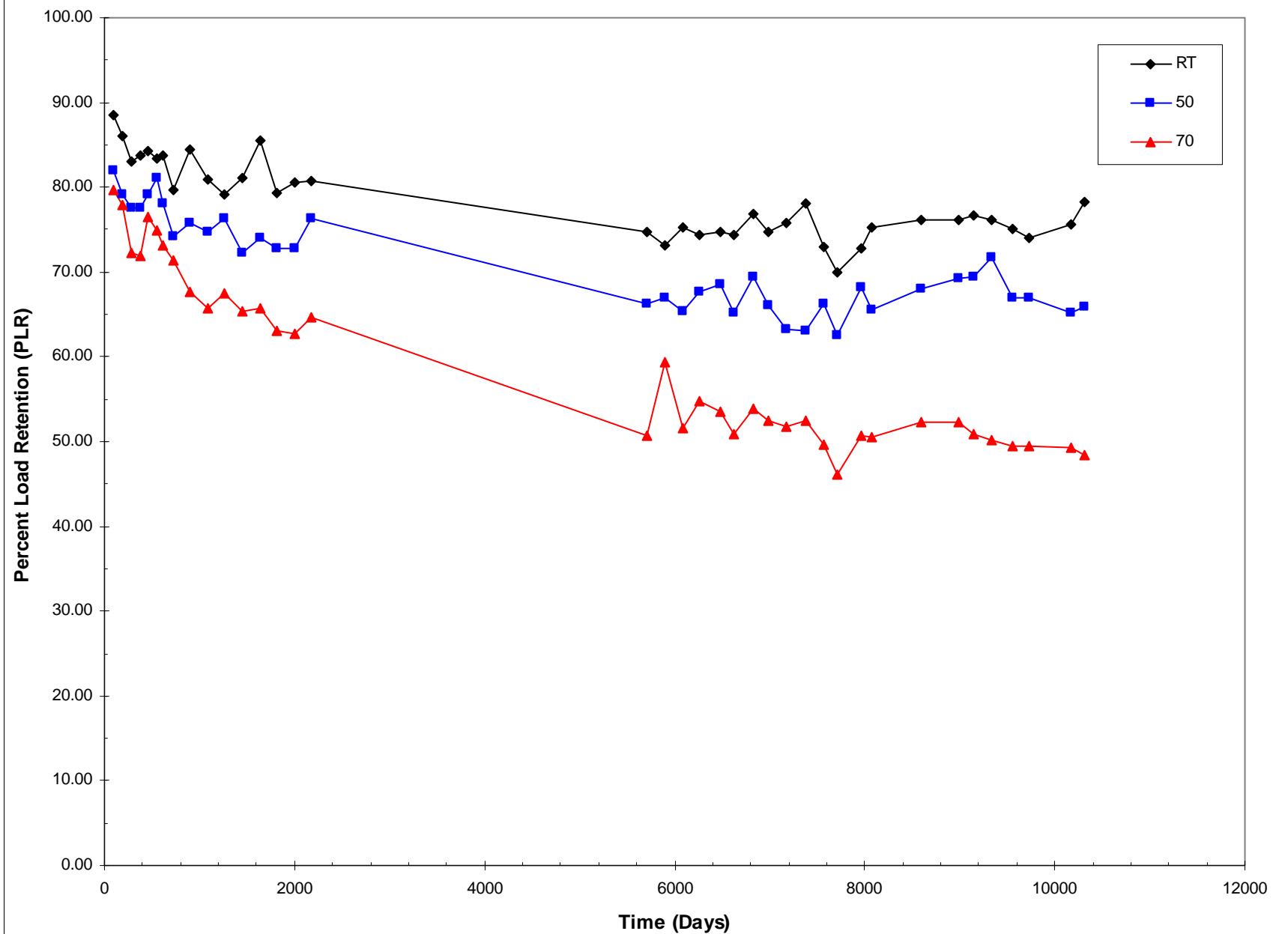
S-5455R Cellular Silicone 0.045" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 35% Compression



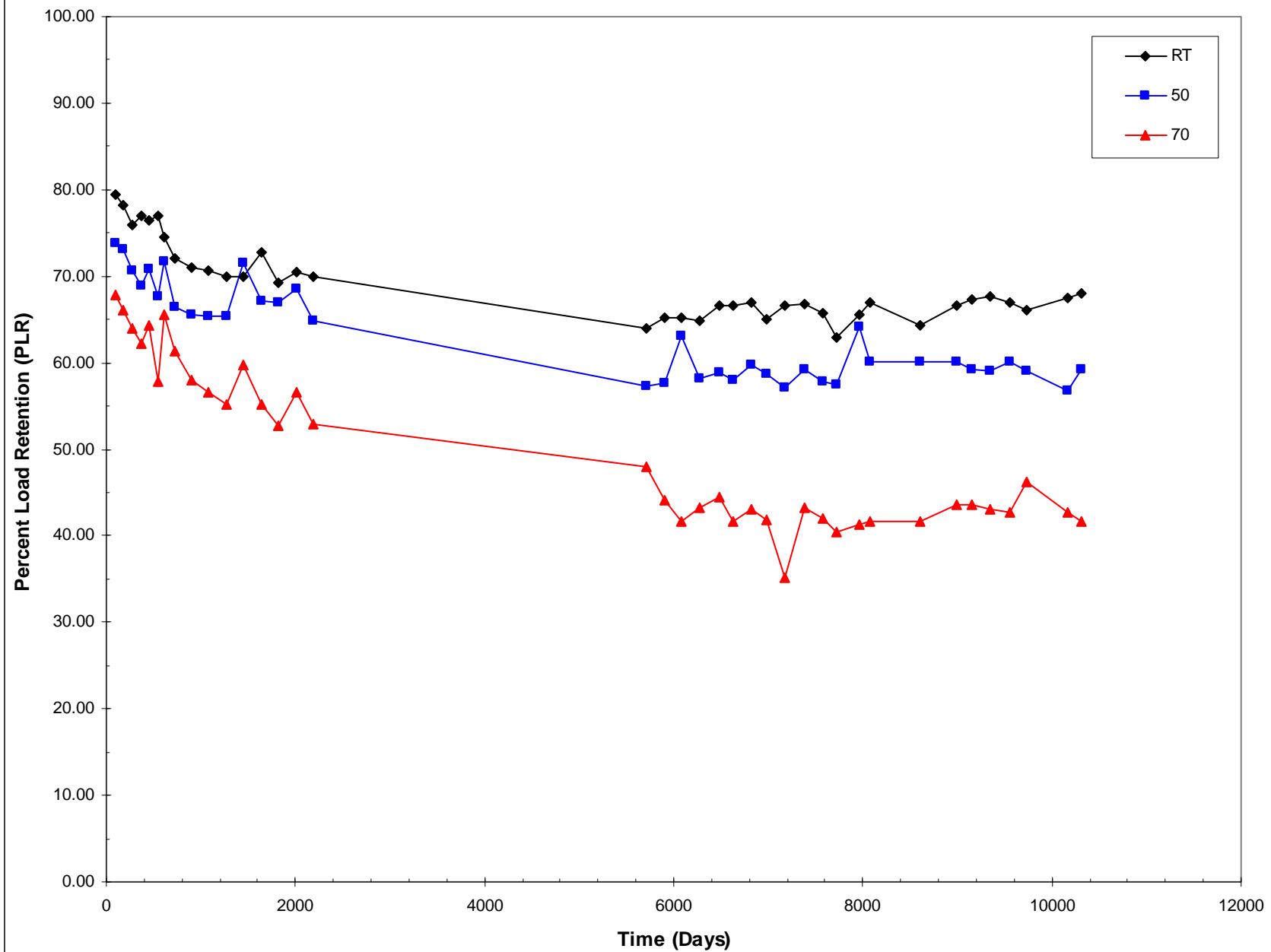
S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.100" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 20% Compression



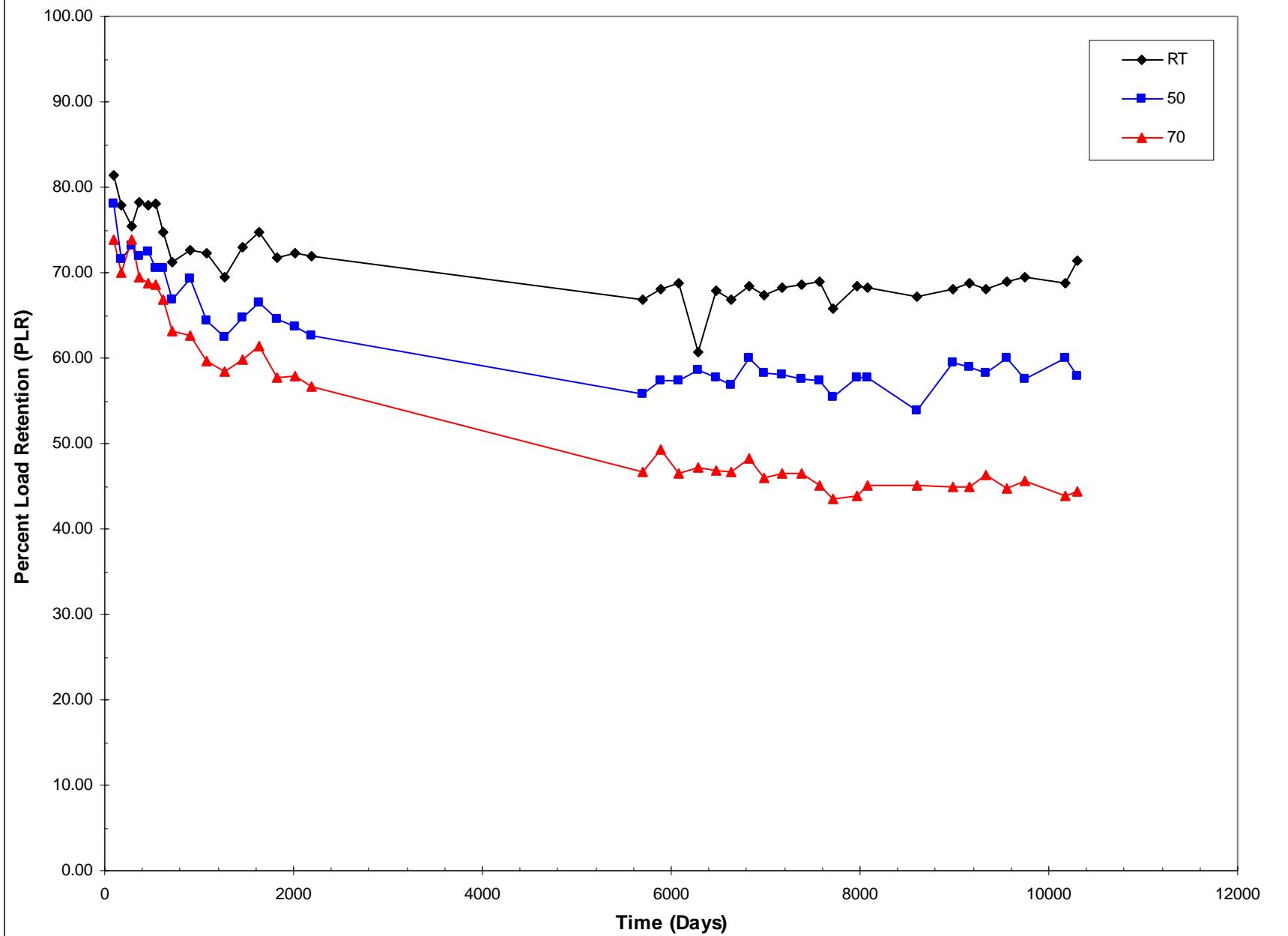
S-5455R Cellular Silicone 0.100" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 20% Compression



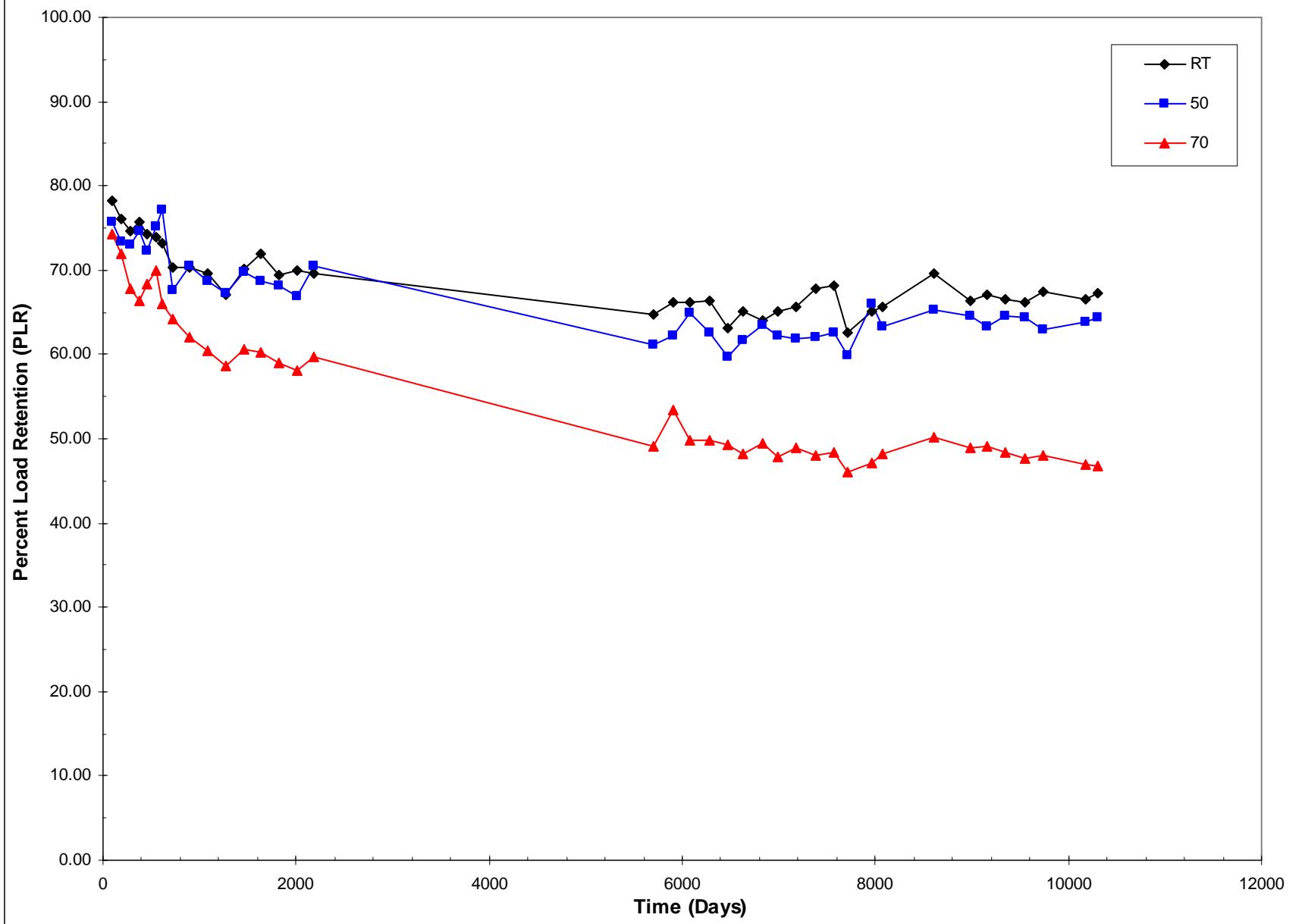
S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.100" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression



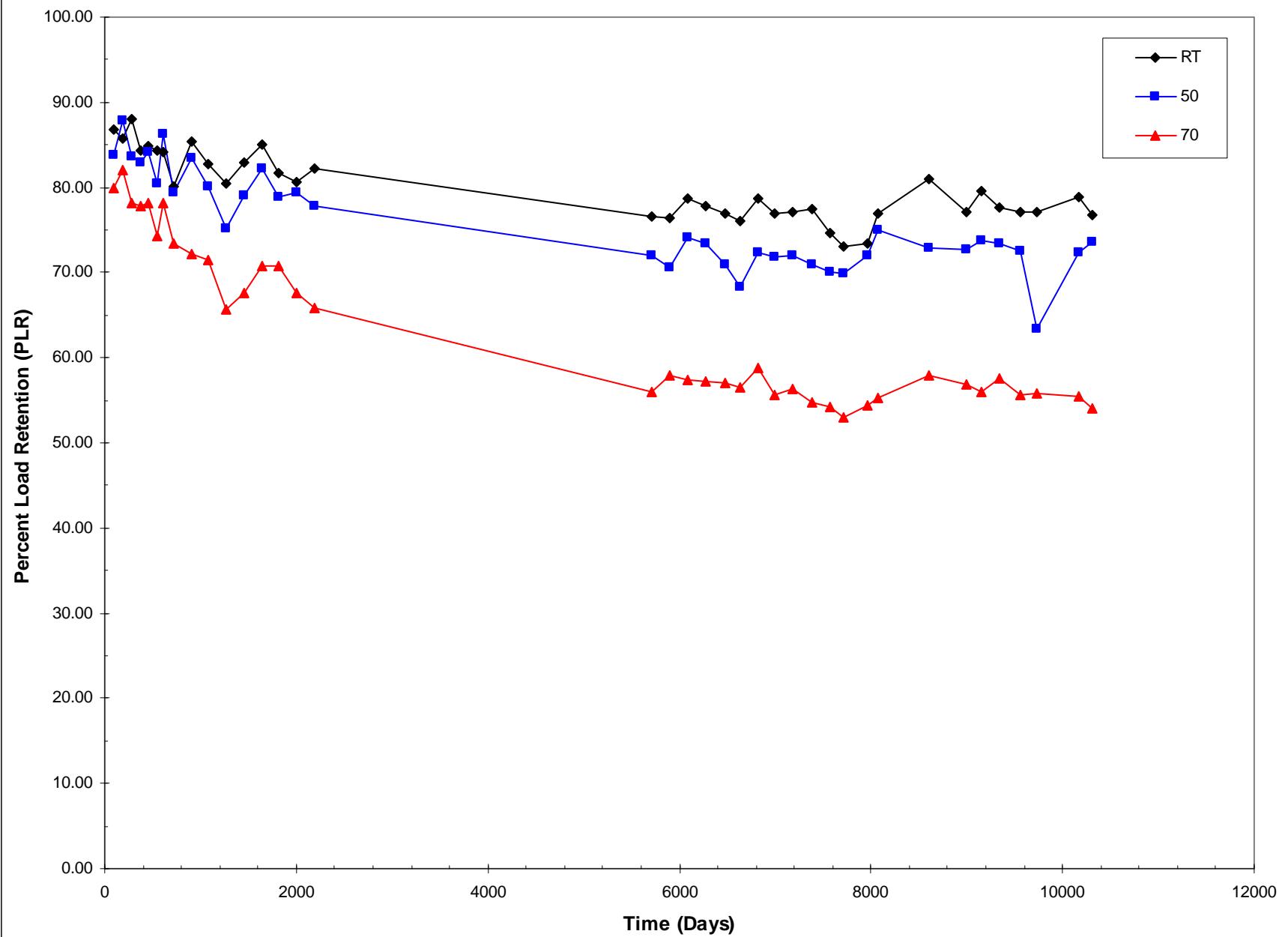
S-5455R Cellular Silicone 0.100" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 35% Compression



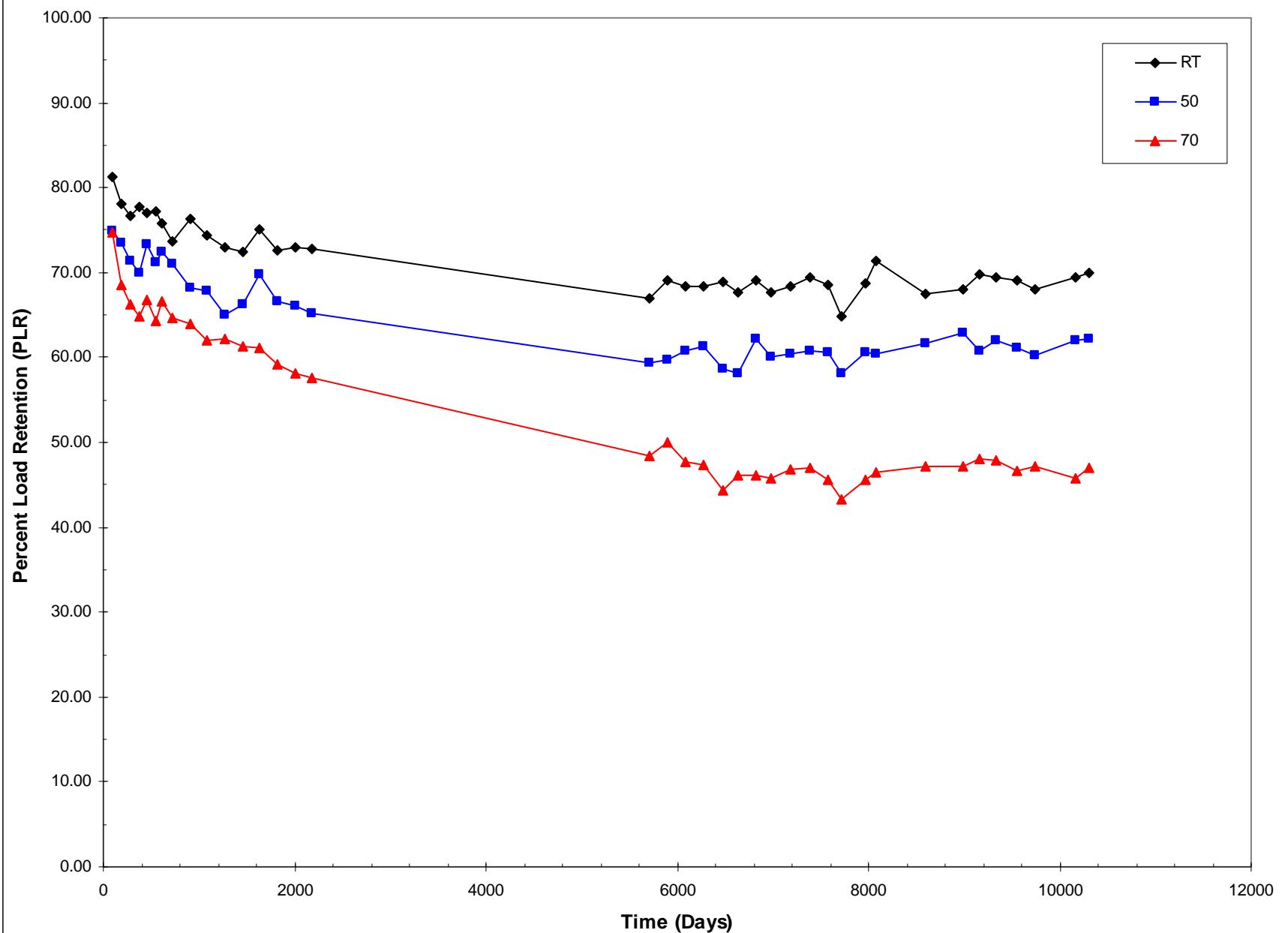
S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.160" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 20% Compression

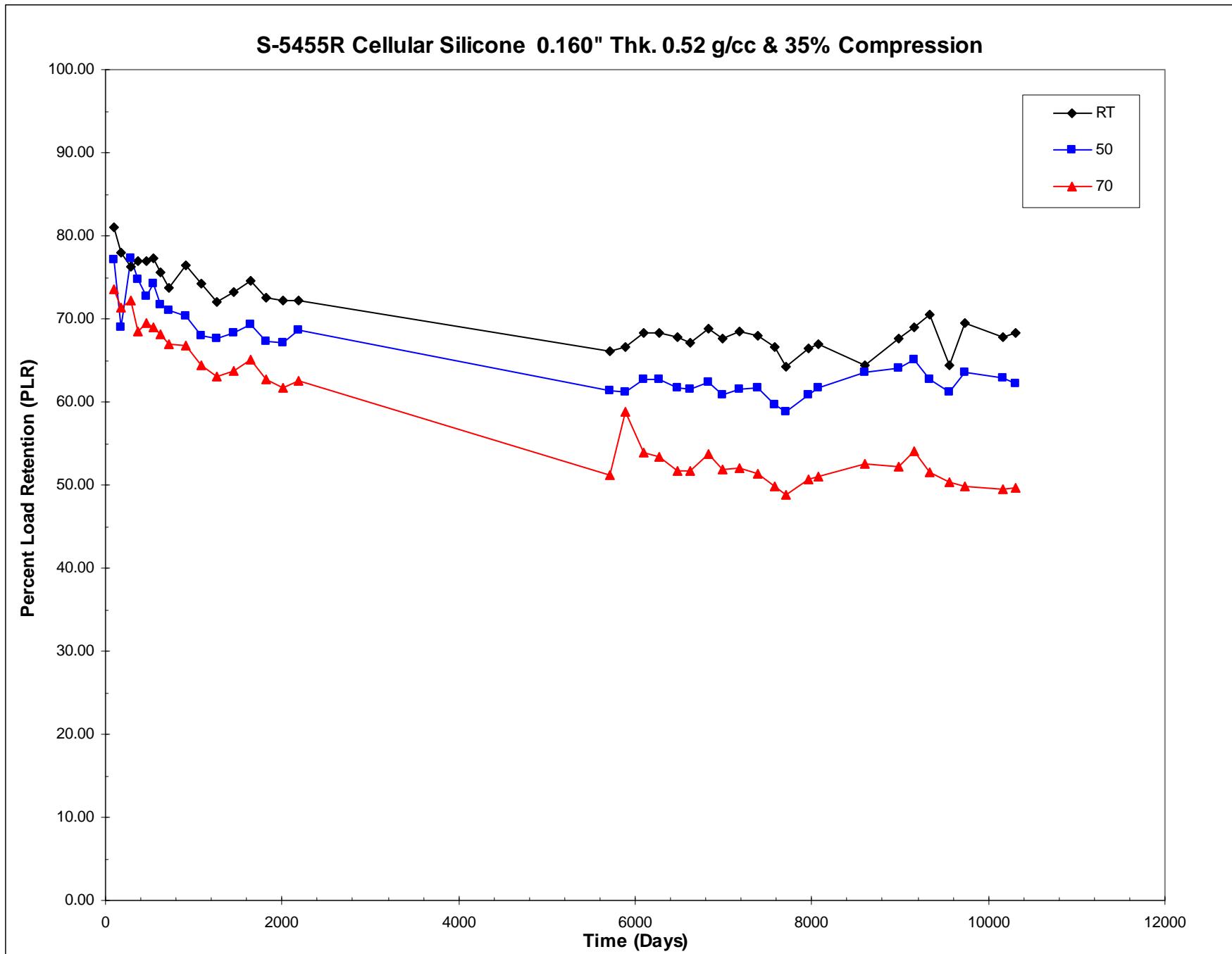


S-5455R Cellular Silicone 0.160" Thk. 0.52 g/cc & 20% Compression



S-5445R Cellular Silicone 0.160" Thk. 0.64 g/cc & 35% Compression

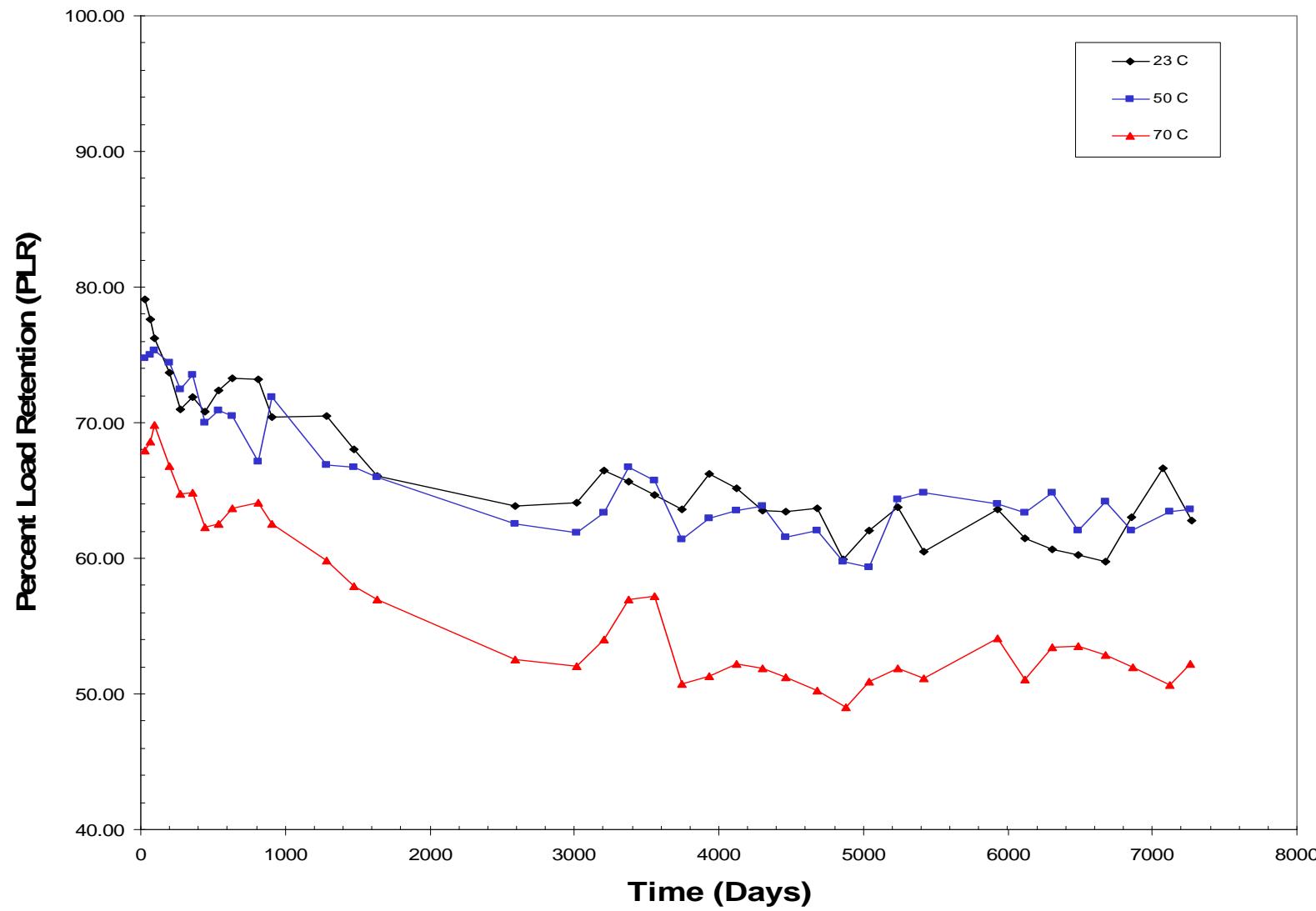




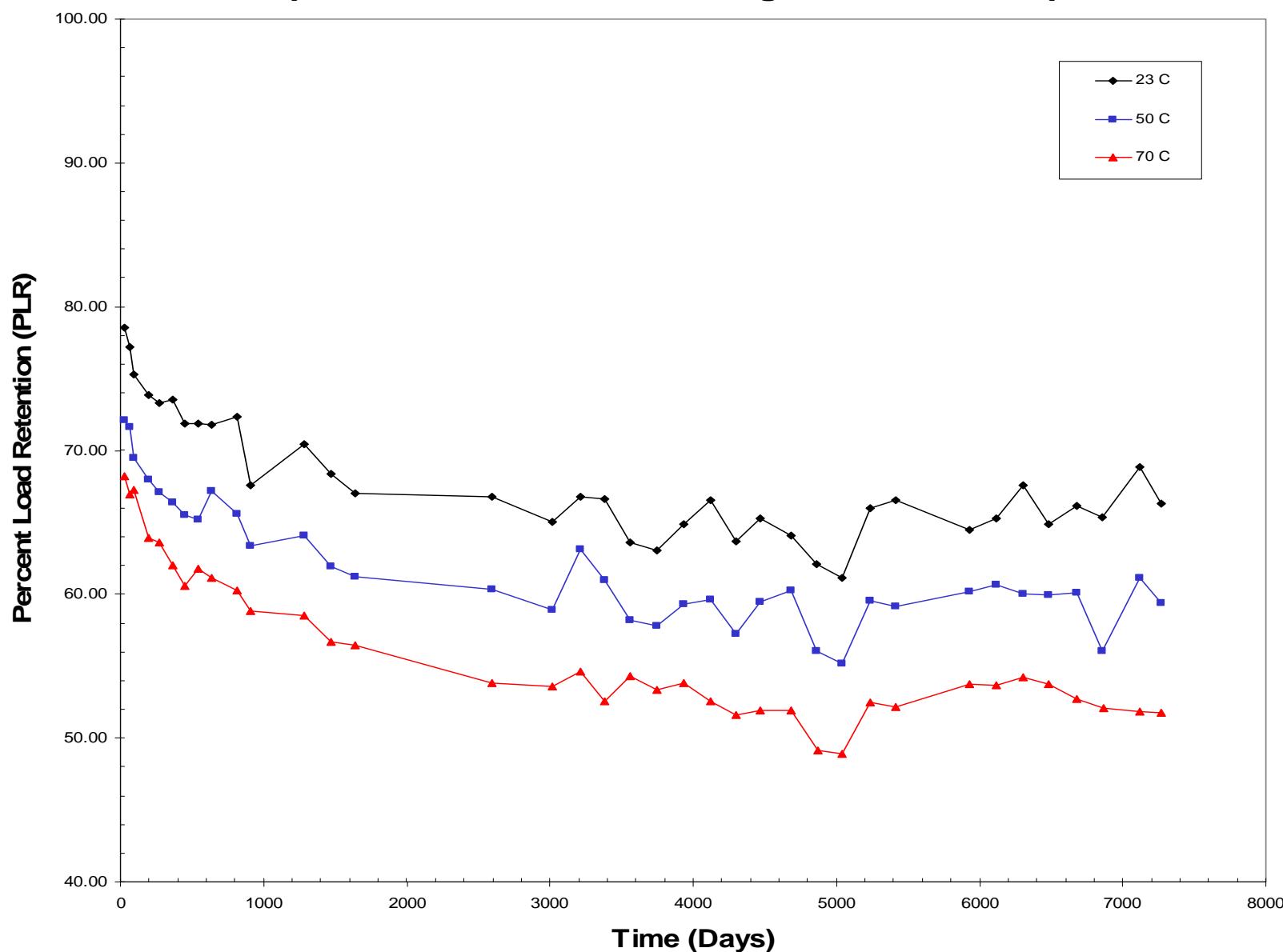
Appendix F

S-5445 Compounded With “Fine Urea” Charts

S-5445 Cellular Silicone with "Fine" Urea, Lot 0216901
Sample Thickness 0.045", 0.63 g/cc & 35% Compression



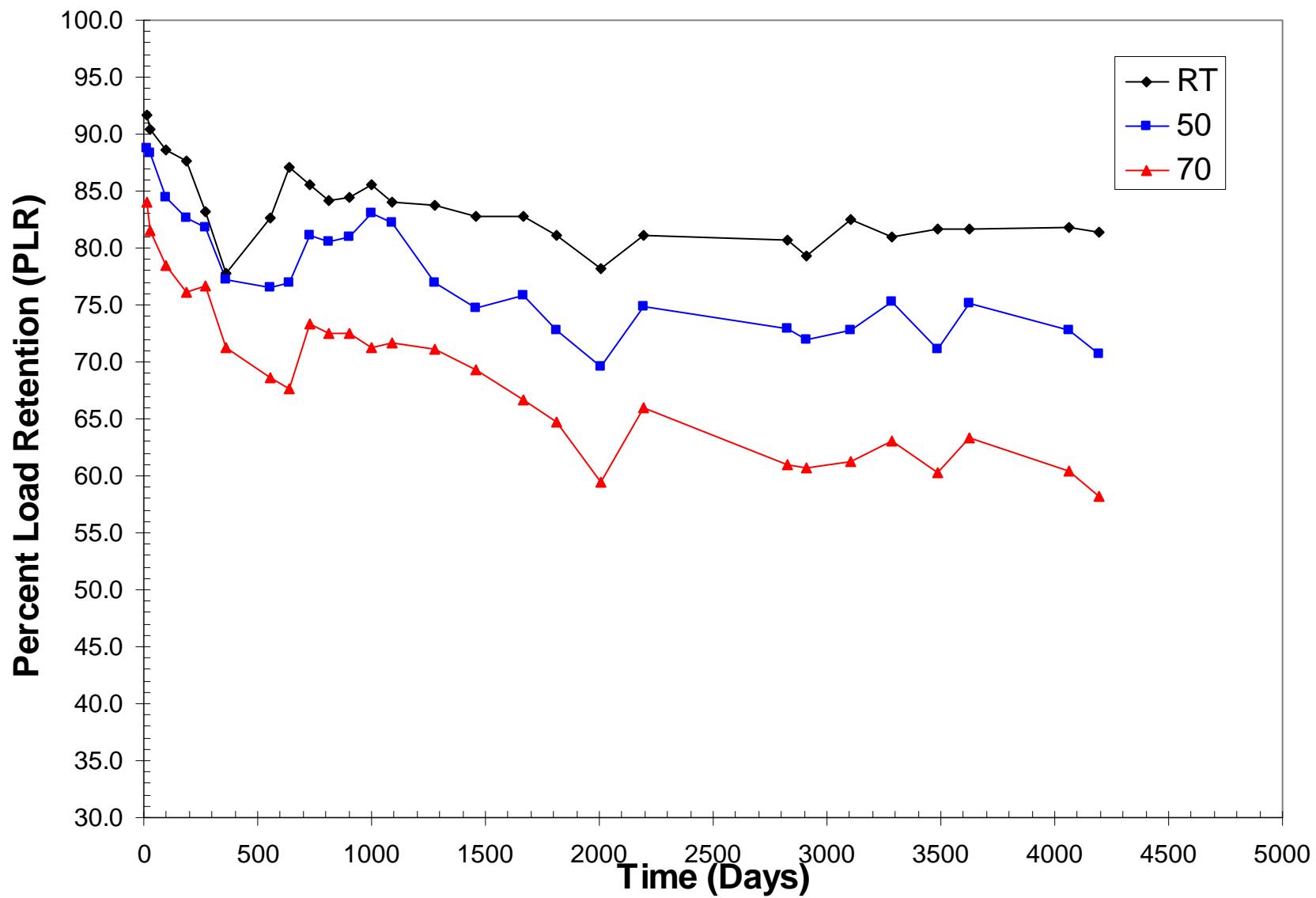
S-5445 Cellular Silicone with "Fine" Urea, Lot 0216901
Sample Thickness 0.160", 0.63 g/cc & 35% Compression



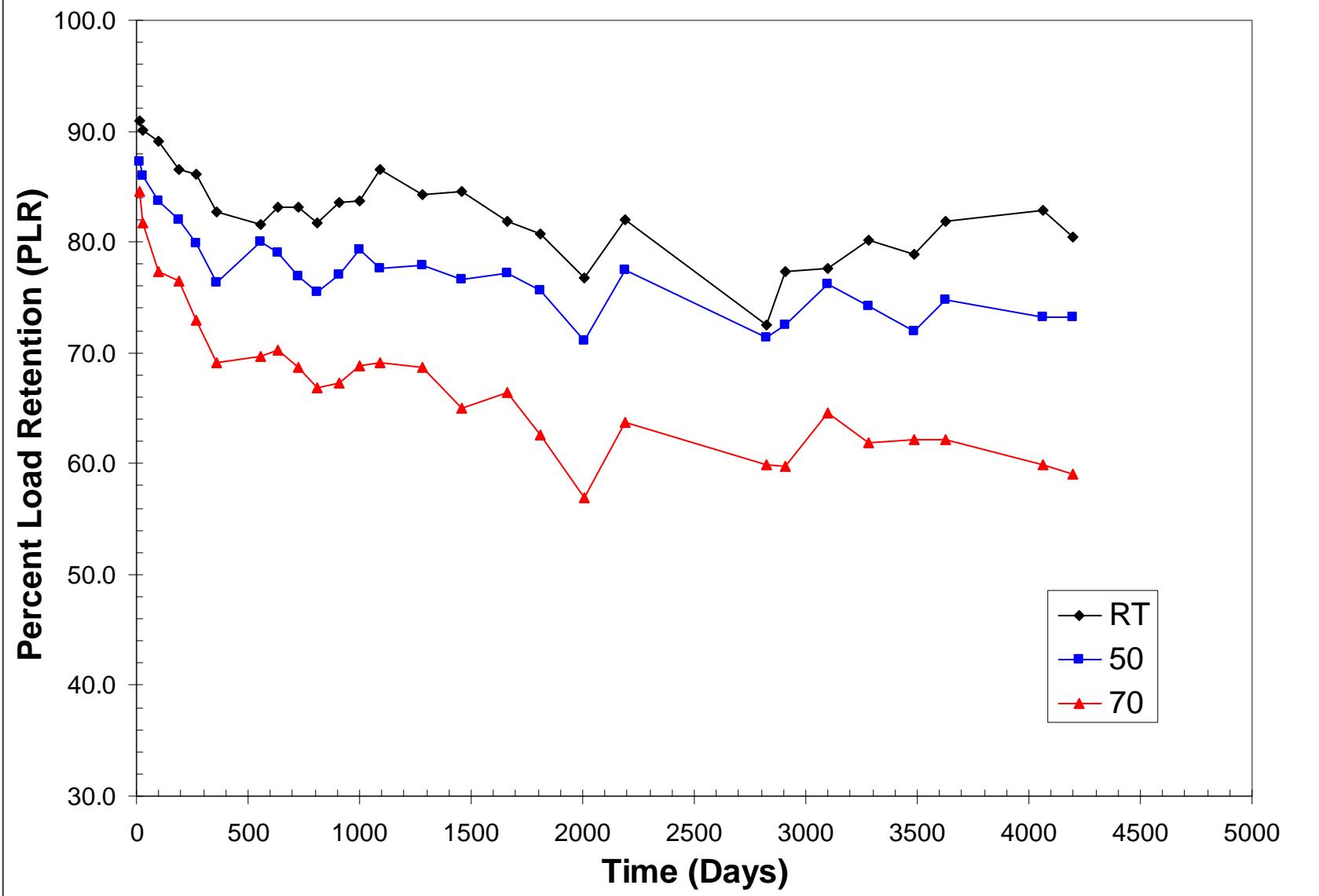
Appendix G

M-9760 Charts

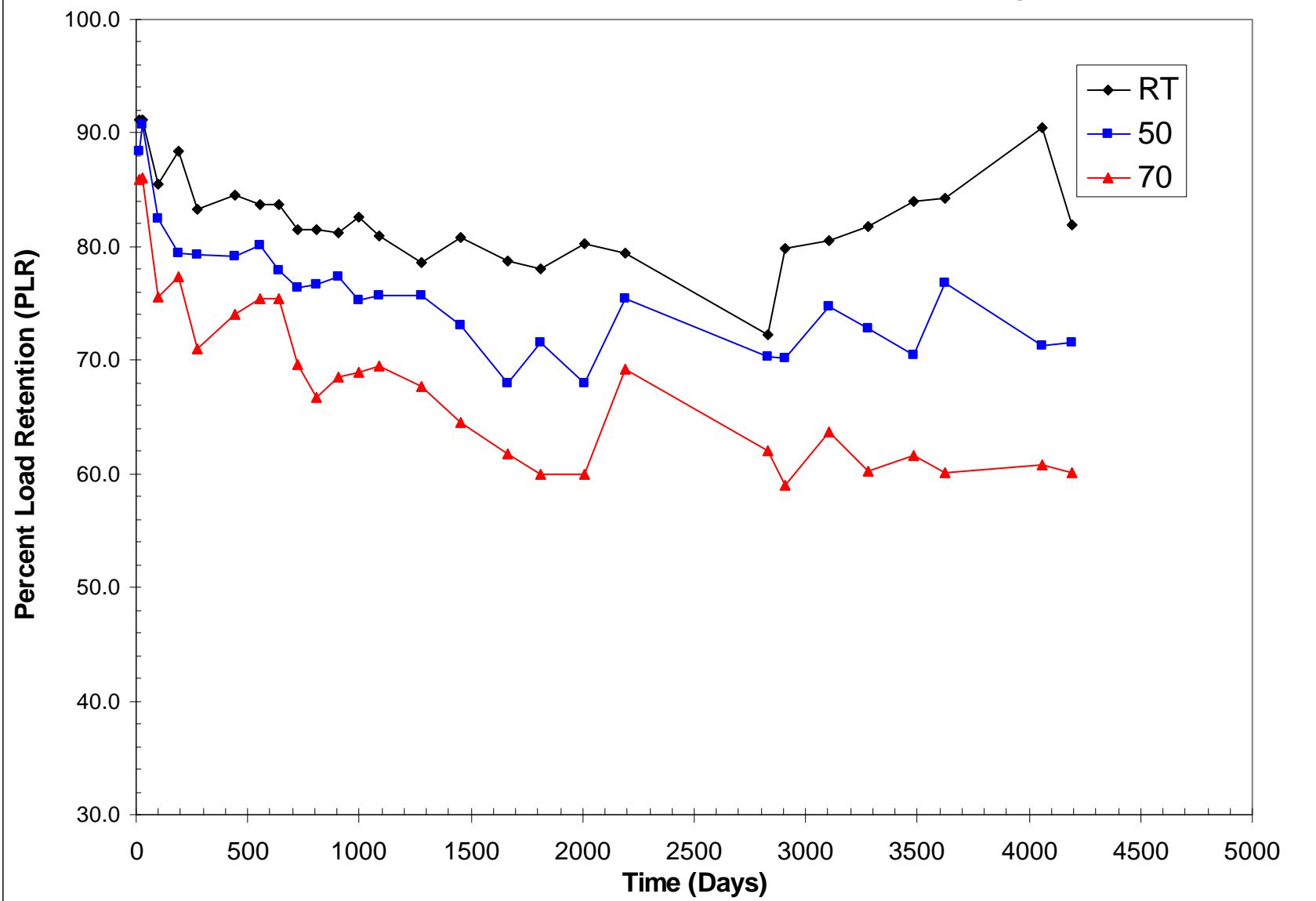
M-9760 Lot 0901981 - 0.040 Inch Thickness at 20 % Compression



M-9760 Lot 0901981 - 0.040 Inch Thickness at 35 % Compression



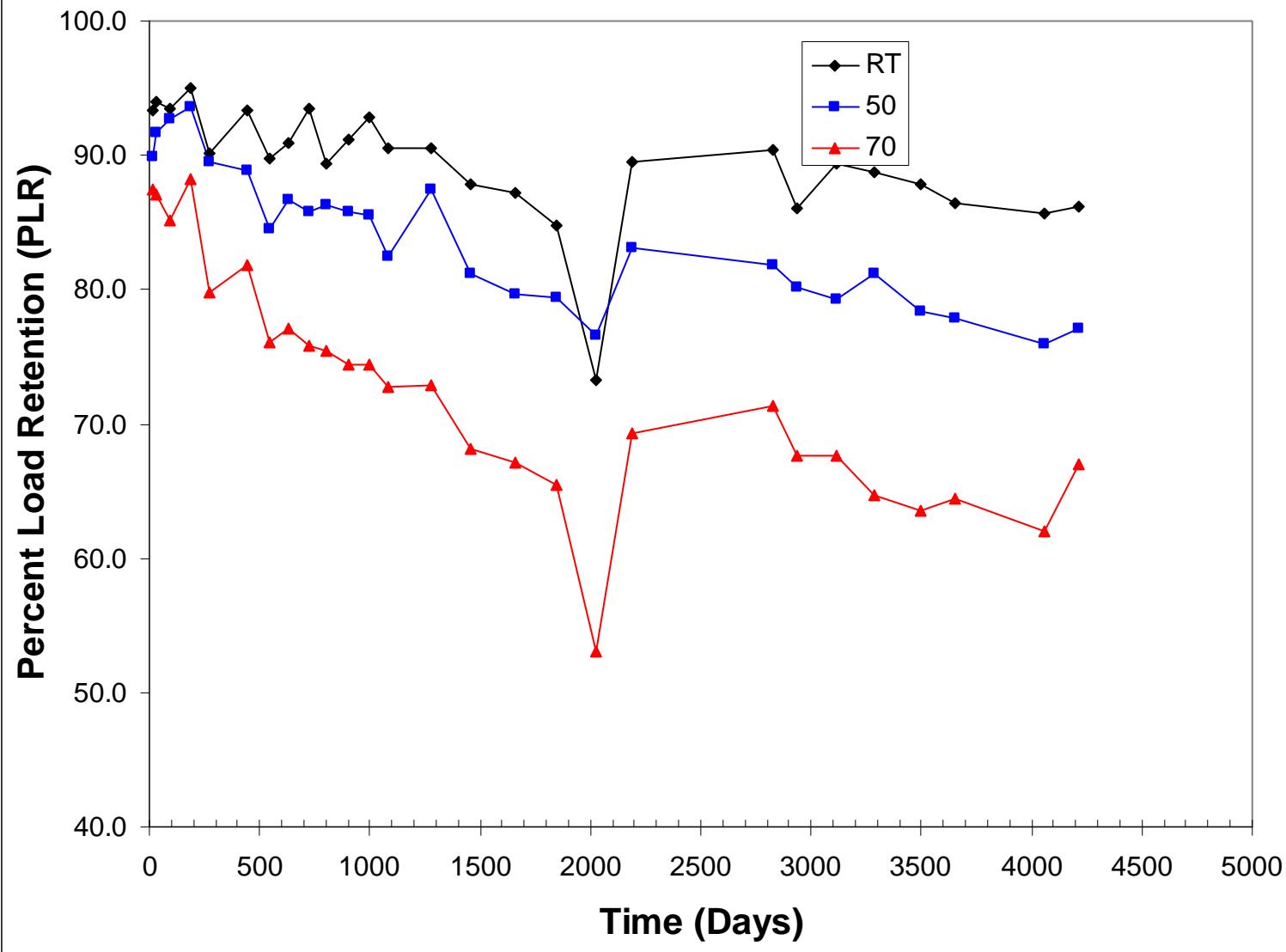
M-9760 Lot 0901981- 0.040 Inch Thickness at 50 % Compression



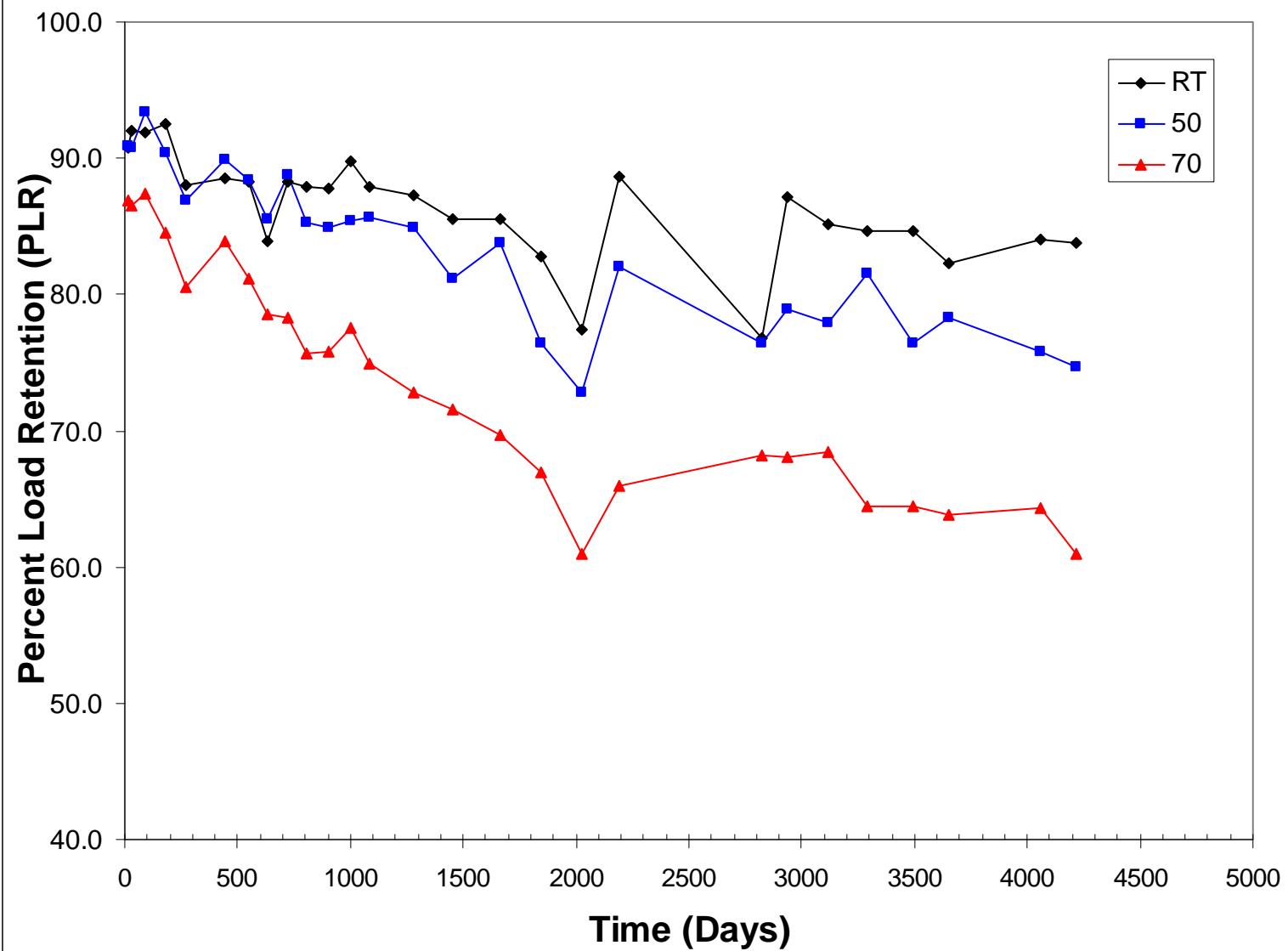
Appendix H

M-9763 Charts

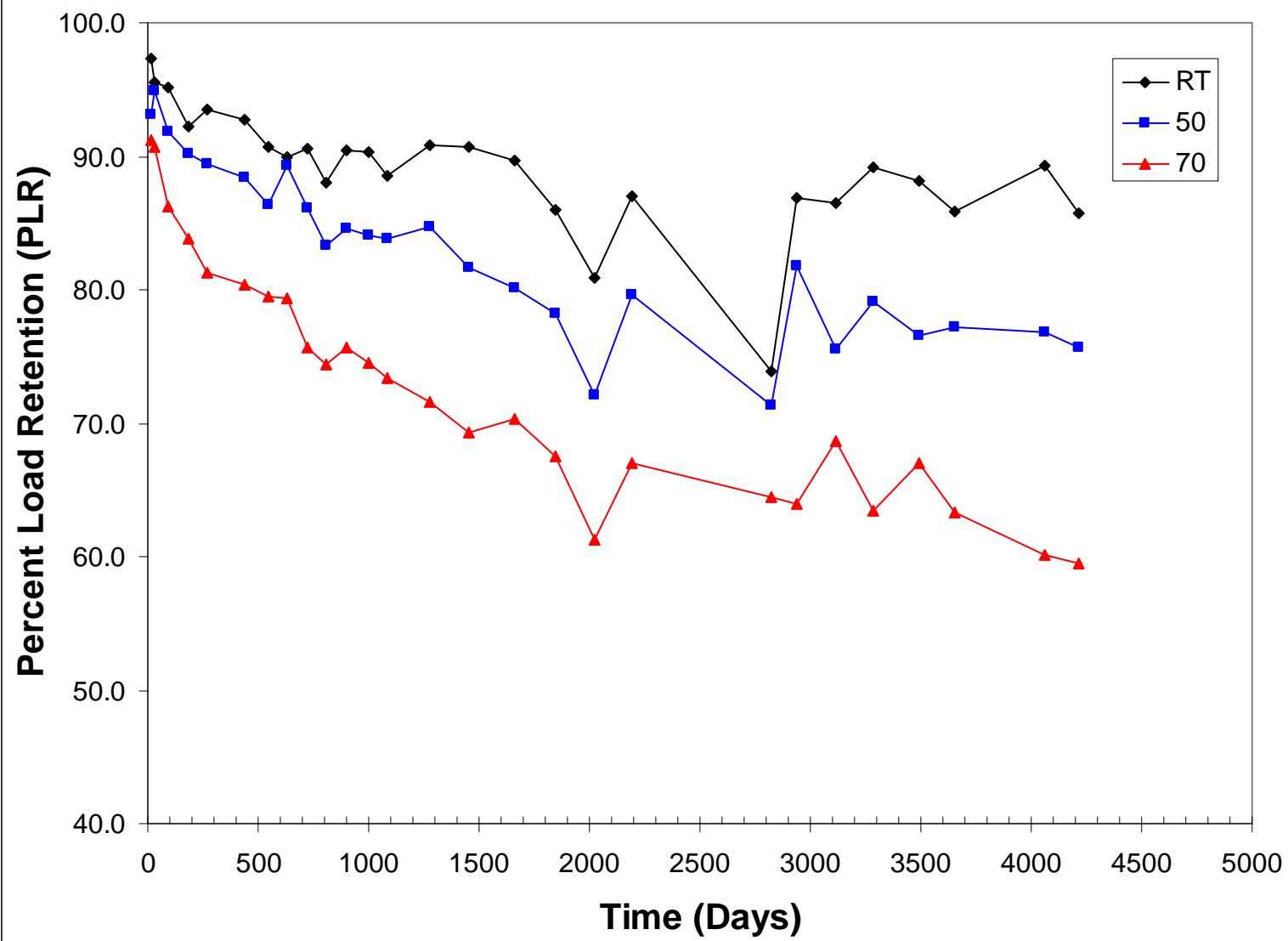
M-9763 Lot 0805981 - 0.040 Inch Thickness at 20 % Compression



M-9763 Lot 0805981 - 0.040 Inch Thickness at 35 % Compression



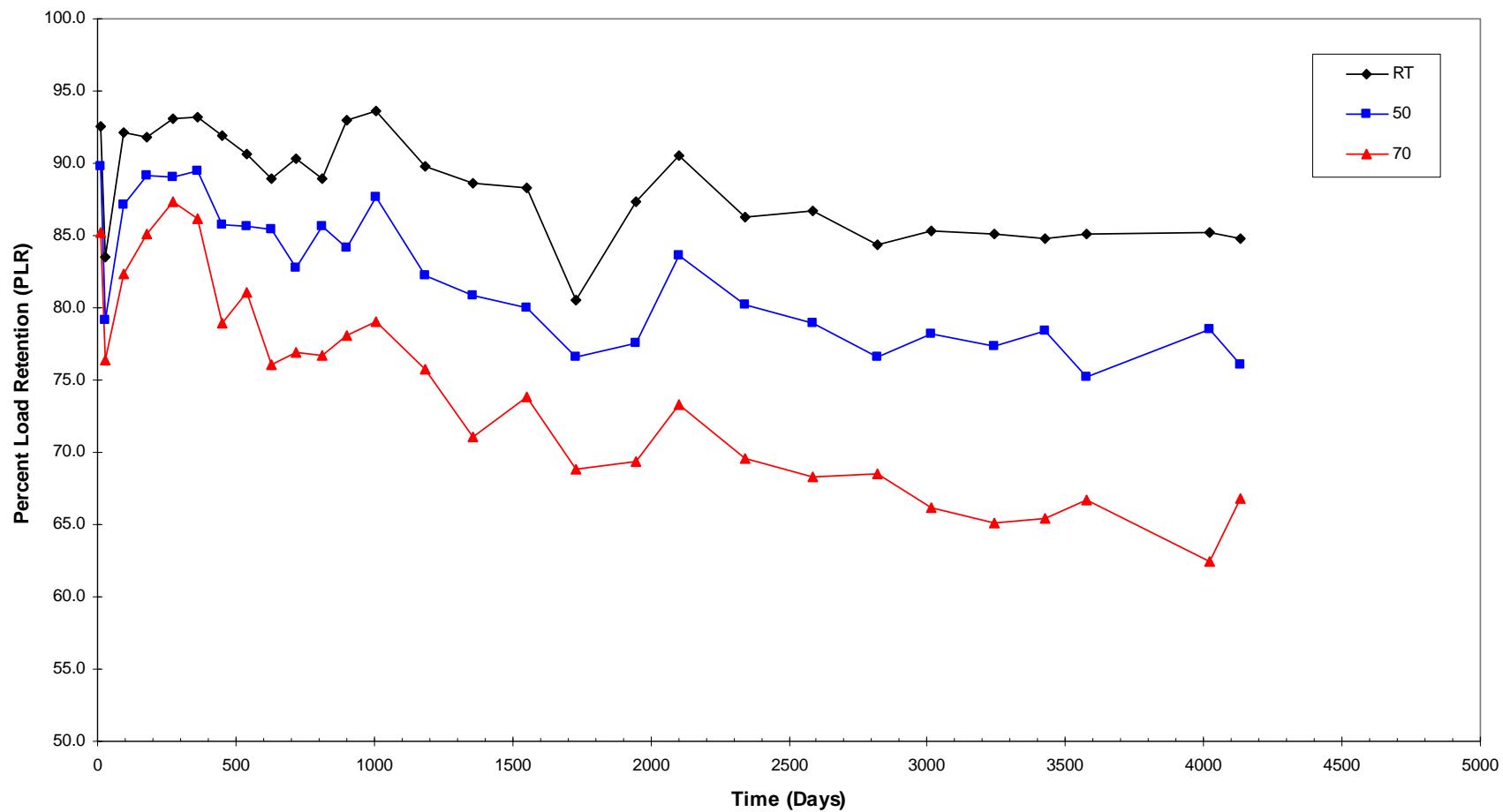
M-9763 Lot 0805981 - 0.040 Inch Thickness at 50 % Compression



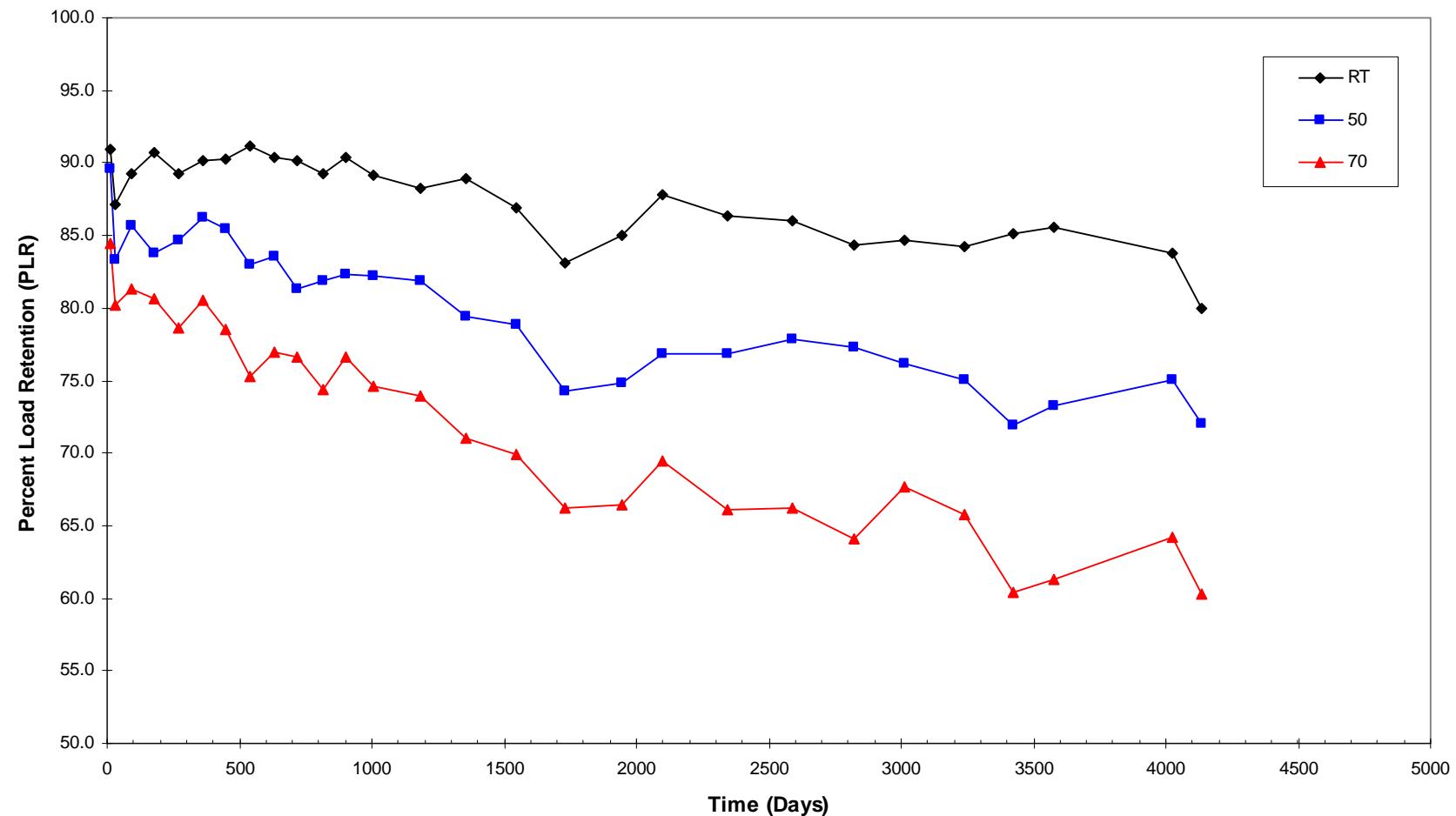
Appendix I

M-9763 Standard Life Test Charts

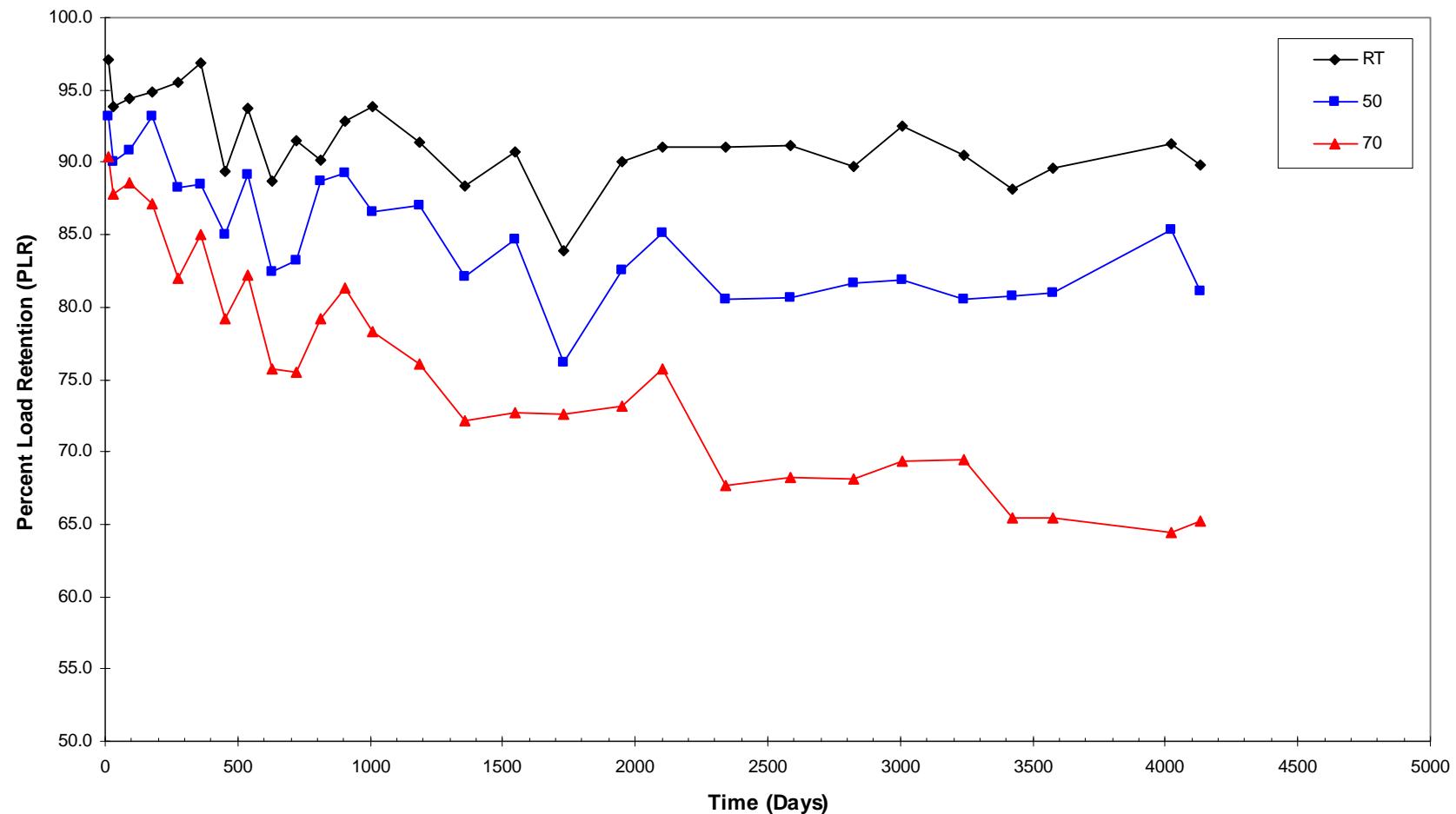
M-9763 Cellular Silicone Standard Life Test
0.045 Inch Thickness at 20% Compression
Lot 0805981



M-9763 Cellular Silicone Standard Life Test
0.045 Inch Thickness at 35% Compression
Lot 0805981



M-9763 Cellular Silicone Standard Life Test
0.160 Inch Thickness at 20% Compression
Lot 0805981



M-9763 Cellular Silicone Standard Life Test
0.160 Inch Thickness at 35% Compression
Lot 0805981

