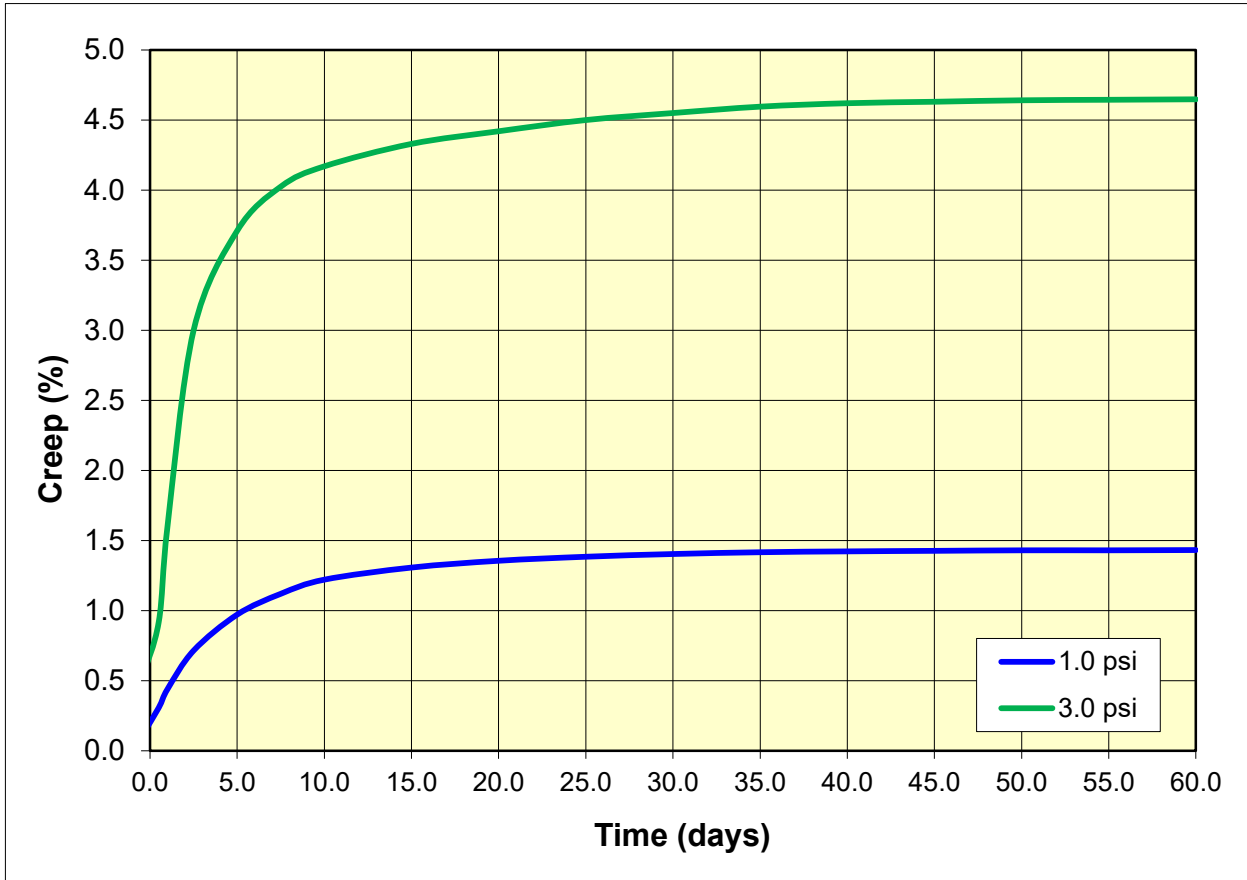


EPP #1.9 - 3 psi at 60 days



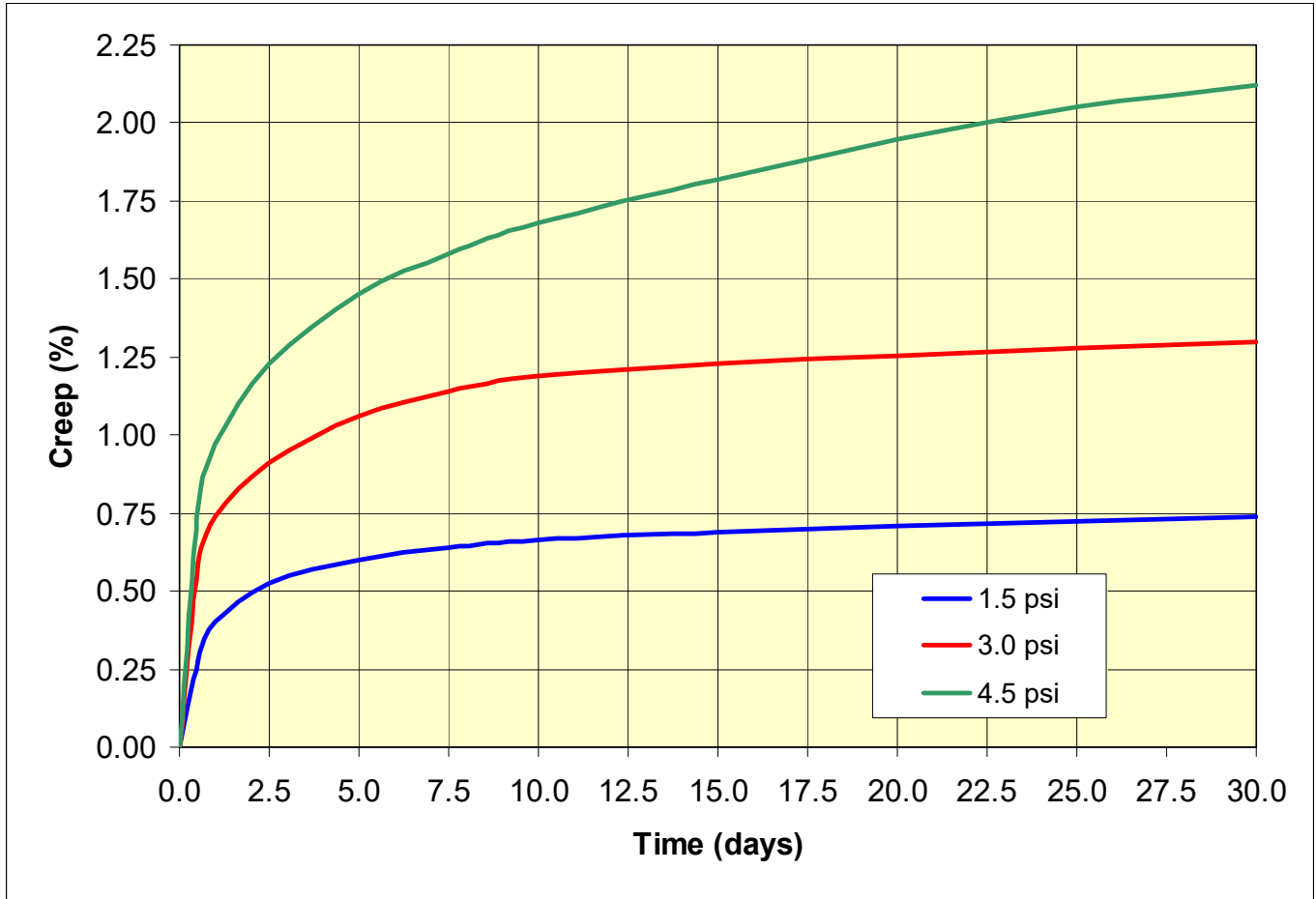
Note: 30 g/l = 1.9 pcf = 30X (g/l = grams per liter; pcf = pounds per cubic foot; X = foam expansion ratio)
Tested at 1 and 3 psi (6.9 and 20.7 kPa)
Tested at Ambient Conditions: 70°F ±2°F (21°C ±1°C)
Tested per ASTM D3575 (Ref ISO 7616)



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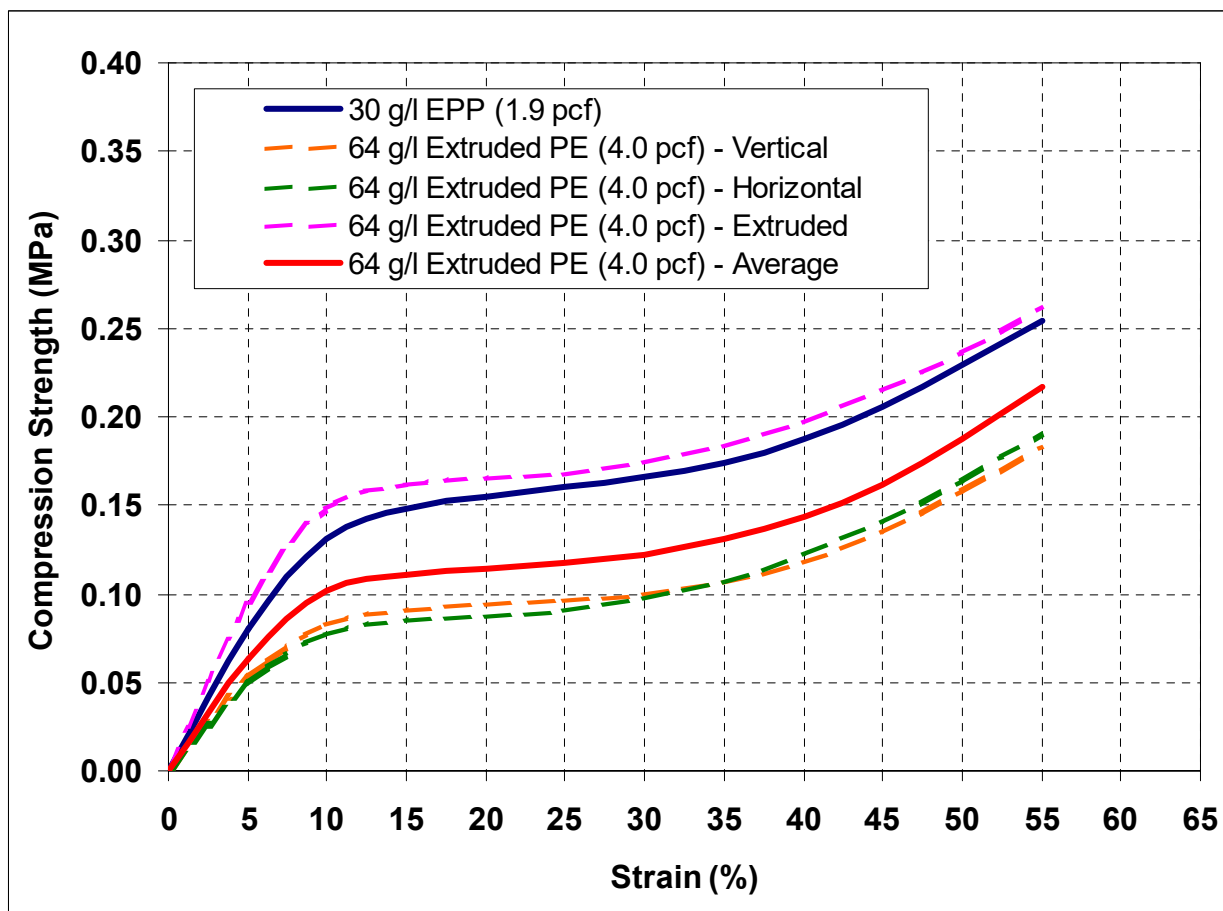
ARPRO[®]
Expanded Polypropylene (EPP)

#1.9 EPP - 1.5, 3.0 and 4.5 psi



Note: 30 g/l = 1.9 pcf = 30X (g/l = grams per liter; pcf = pounds per cubic foot; X = foam expansion ratio)
Tested at 1.5, 3.0, & 4.5 psi
Tested at Ambient Conditions: 73°F ±5°F (23°C ±3°C)
Tested per ASTM D3575 (ISO 7616)

Compressive Strength #1.9 EPP vs. #4.0 PE



Note: 30 g/l = 1.9 pcf (g/l = grams per liter; pcf = pounds per cubic foot)
 64 g/l = 4.0 pcf (g/l = grams per liter; pcf = pounds per cubic foot)
 1 MPa = 1 N/mm² = 145.04 psi (Units of pressure/stress)
 Test Speed at 12.5 mm/minute (per ASTM-D3575)
 EPE = Expanded Polyethylene

Extruded PE has different compression characteristics depending on which direction the foam is compressed. This should be noted when designing for performance requirements based on the type of foam used and the available configuration of the foam. Considerations must be made to accommodate these differences during fabrication. It should be noted that polyolefin bead foam (EPP, EPE, etc.) has uniform compression in all directions. This provides for optimal fabrication yielding and design flexibility.