

THERMOVEIL - FIRE GAS TOXICITY RESULTS

Using the University of Pittsburgh test method protocol, as designated by New York State, it may be useful to compare exploratory raw data, in understanding the relative fire gas toxicity values of various materials. One main method of comparison results, is through the comparative LC₅₀¹ value, with the higher value indicating less toxicity than lower values.

These values are usually compared to the LC₅₀ of wood, which has been suggested by toxicity laboratories at 19.7 grams, which is the average of 44 test values of a range of woods.

The initial test results by MechoShade Systems and StretchWall Products would suggest superior (less toxic) fire gas toxicity properties over wood and other popular textile materials.

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>LC₅₀</u> <u>(GRAMS)</u>
<i>ThermoVeil PVC Coated Polyester</i> ²	22.5
<i>PVC Plastic Slats</i>	15.6
<i>Wood (Standard)</i> ³	19.7
<i>100% Linen</i> ⁴	12.0
<i>100% Wool</i> ⁵	6.4

¹LC₅₀ is the point at which 50% of the test animals expire, the higher the value (grams of test material) the lower the relative toxicity as it takes more material to reach the LC₅₀ point in a test.

²ThermoVeil (vinyl and polyester) by MechoShade (single test).

³Average value of wood used by major fire gas toxicity laboratories (single test).

⁴Fabric treated with flame retardant, soil and stain repellent (single test).

⁵Fabric treated with flame retardant (single test).