

the branches and windows. Foam that has been reticulated is open cell and foam no reticulated is closed cell.

WHITE 45 PPI

YELLOW 50 PPI

GREEN 60 PPI

BLUE 70 PPI

BLACK 80 PPI

SOFT WHITE 90 PPI

BABY BLUE 100 PPI

YELLOW

ORANGE

WHITE

BABY BLUE

RED

COARSE GREEN

COARSE ORANGE

MAROON

RED

COARSE BLUE

MAROON

YELLOW

WHITE

LIGHT BLUE

ORANGE

RED

100% WOOL 4 PLY NATURAL

WOOL BLEND SINGLE PLY

WOOL BLEND 4 PLY TWIST

WOOL BLEND SINGE PLY

WOOL BLEND SINGLE PLY

NATURAL

YELLOW

WHITE

YELLOW

NATURAL

ALTERNATE STITCH

DUAL STRAND

WOOL BLEND

EXTREME RETICULATED FOAMS

HEAVY CUT

MEDIUM CUT

POLISHING

SOFT POLISHING

FINISHING

ULTRA FINISHING

FINAL FINISHING

HEAVY CUT

MEDIUM CUT

POLISHING

SOFT POLISHING

ULTIMATE FINISHING

EXTREME CUT

MEDIUM CUT

POLISHING

FINISHING

HEAVY CUT

MEDIUM CUT

POLISHING

FINISHING

CUTTING

POLISHING

FINISHING

CUTTING

MEDIUM CUT

MEDIUM CUT/POLISHING

POLISHING

POLISHING/FINISHING

Application Charts BUFFING FOAMS

Buffing and polishing your car with foam pads has been around for many years. Foam pads work allot differently than wool pads as far as cut, feel and performance. There are many new technological advances in the foam pad industry and I am writing this to help give you more information so you are able to choose the correct foam for your next job. There are many ways to identify foam pads in the industry. PPI is a generic way of distinguishing foam, but not the

100% correct way. Since there are so many ways to measure foam, we are going to start here with the basic. OPEN CELL and CLOSED CELL The first and basic thing to understand about foam is whether it is open or closed cell. Many open cell foams start

out as closed cell and are "reticulated" to produce open cell. "Reticulation" is a process used in processing foam where they take the bun of foam, put in in a concrete and controlled room, fill the room with hydrogen so the foam can absorb it, and then they ignite the foam. This process causes the membrane or window of the foam to wrap around the branches. The window/membrane on foam is the transparent thin layer in between the branches. The branch is what you feel by hand in the foam when you touch it. If you look at foam under a microscope, you will see

Once you reticulate a foam it may become stronger in its tearing characteristics. Reticulated or "open cell" foam run much cooler on the surface as compared to closed cell foams. The reason for this is that with the cells being open, they are allowed to let air pass thru them to dissipate heat. With this happening, there may be a chance the chemical you are working with may dry faster and possibly dust since the lubricant in it is getting dried with the air passing thru the foam. There are Pros and Cons to each of the foams, and each type works differently with all chemicals:

o Closed cell has less absorption of polish, compound, etc.

o Closed cell more "dense" o Closed cell forces abrasives in chemicals to work faster since they can be absorbed into foam as fast Closed cell corrects faster Longer working time with chemicals using open cell

o Open cell run cooler

Keep in mind that not all foams work the same way with all chemicals. In many instances, it can be trial and error. There are many other ways foams are measured, this is just a starting point so you are able to pick the best foam for your project.

APPLICATION CHARTS ARE COARSES TO FINE **US FOAMS**

EURO FOAMS

URO-TEC "OPEN CELL"

STANDARD WOOL PADS

URO-CELL "CLOSED CELL"

INDUSTRIAL WOOL PADS

KNITTED WOOL BLEND KNITTED 100% WOOL

LIGTH POLISH/FINISHING FINAL FINISHING **AGGRESSIVE CUTTING & LONG**

LASTING