



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

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.


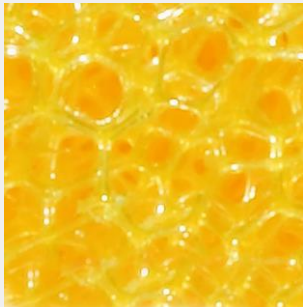
There are Pros and Cons to each of the foams, and each type works differently with all chemicals:

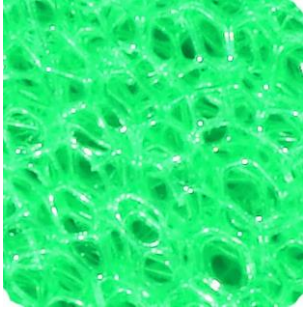
- Open cell run cooler
- Closed cell has less absorption of polish, compound, etc.
- Closed cell more “dense”
- Closed cell forces abrasives in chemicals to work faster since they can be absorbed into foam as fast
- Closed cell corrects faster
- Longer working time with chemicals using open cell

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.

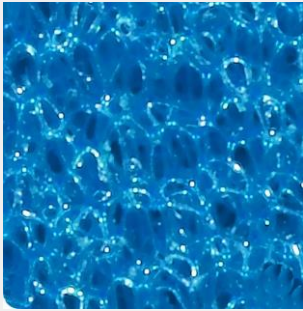
**APPLICATION CHARTS ARE COARSE TO FINE**

<b>US FOAMS</b>		
	WHITE 45 PPI	HEAVY CUT
	YELLOW 50 PPI	MEDIUM CUT



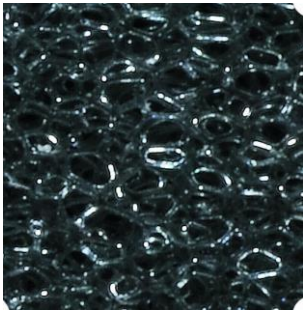
GREEN 60 PPI

POLISHING



BLUE 70 PPI

SOFT POLISHING



BLACK 80 PPI

FINISHING



SOFT WHITE 90 PPI

ULTRA FINISHING



BABY BLUE 100 PPI

FINAL FINISHING

## EURO FOAMS



YELLOW

HEAVY CUT



ORANGE

MEDIUM CUT



WHITE

POLISHING



BABY BLUE

SOFT POLISHING



RED

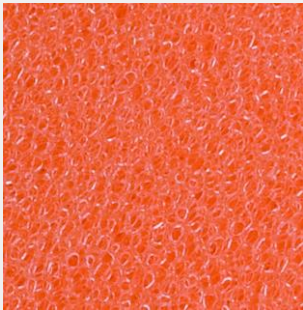
ULTIMATE FINISHING

### EXTREME RETICULATED FOAMS



COARSE GREEN

EXTREME CUT



COARSE ORANGE

MEDIUM CUT



MAROON

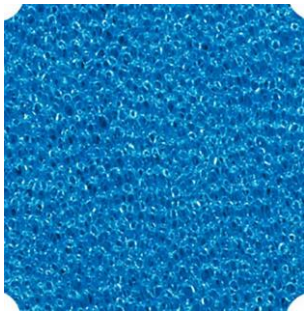
POLISHING



RED

FINISHING

**URO-TEC "OPEN CELL"**



COARSE BLUE

HEAVY CUT



MAROON

MEDIUM CUT



YELLOW

POLISHING





WHITE

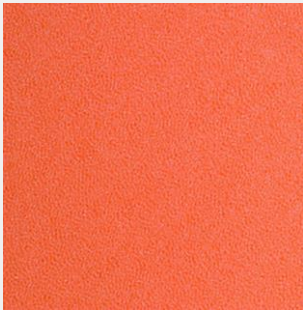
FINISHING

**URO-CELL "CLOSED CELL"**



LIGHT BLUE

CUTTING



ORANGE

POLISHING



RED

FINISHING

**STANDARD WOOL PADS**



100% WOOL 4 PLY  
NATURAL

CUTTING



WOOL BLEND SINGLE PLY  
NATURAL

MEDIUM CUT



WOOL BLEND 4 PLY TWIST  
YELLOW

MEDIUM CUT/POLISHING



WOOL BLEND SINGE PLY  
WHITE

POLISHING



WOOL BLEND SINGLE PLY  
YELLOW

POLISHING/FINISHING





KNITTED WOOL BLEND

LIGHT POLISH/FINISHING



KNITTED 100% WOOL  
NATURAL

FINAL FINISHING

## INDUSTRIAL WOOL PADS



ALTERNATE  
STITCH DUAL  
STRAND  
WOOL BLEND



AGGRESSIVE  
CUTTING &  
LONG  
LASTING