

The kit comprises a two-part liquid yielding a high strength, rigid, closed-cell foam ideal for forming seat inserts. The liquid is simple to use, mix the two parts, pour into a suitable heavy duty bag, position the driver whilst the foam is left to cure, the insert can then be trimmed and covered. Exotherm (internal heat) is generated during the curing process which increases with the volume of foam being created so suitable insulated clothing should be worn by the driver.

Producing the foam:

Measure out an equal volume of each part, then pour both components into a mixing container. Stir thoroughly but quickly- the mixture will begin to thicken in 25-35 seconds, ensure the bag being used is of sufficient volume as the mixture will expand up to approximately 25 times its original volume, reaching its maximum rise in about 150 seconds. With the driver positioned it should be left to set, it will reach a sticky condition in about 4 minutes and will be completely cured in about half an hour

Notes:

The uncured mix is highly adhesive and will bond to most materials. Care should be taken to protect clothing and surfaces in the event of spillage from the bag.

Whilst the mixture is foaming take care not to inhale the fumes.

Insufficient foam may be generated due to incorrect proportions of components, inadequate mixing, too low working temperature (optimum working temperatures is 20°C) do not use below 10°C or using a restricted mould.

Each liquid kilo of polyurethane yields approximately 0.08m² (1 cu.ft.) of rigid foam.

Storage and handling:

The two components will remain stable for at least six months, if stored in sealed cans in dry conditions. Storage temperatures should not exceed 20°C. Contamination of the materials by moisture must be avoided. The part 2 compound is an isocyanate - care must be taken to avoid contact with the skin or eyes. You should also avoid breathing the fumes. Always work in a well ventilated room or in the open air. If the foam mix is in contact with the skin or eyes, flush IMMEDIATELY, with copious amount of water. If irritations persists, consult a doctor. Medical aid should also be obtained if excessive inhalation occurs or if any material is swallowed. Always exercise care when opening cans, as pressure can build up in the container.

Spillage and disposal:

Spillage should be soaked up in rags or cotton waste, and the area sprinkled with sand or sawdust. This should be left for at least ten minutes, then swept up and the area washed. The waste should be soaked in water before disposal. When dealing with large spillage, protective clothing and respirators should be worn because of the danger of fumes.

Fire:

Always use dry powder extinguishers.