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**PU FOAM REMOVER**

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**Revision: 13/07/2006****Page 1 of 1****Technical Data:**

Base	Water soluble solvents
Consistency	Gel
Density	Approx. 1,54 +/- 0,05 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility in water	Soluble
pH 10% in water	Approx. 10,5

**Product:**

PU Remover is a ready to use gel for the easy removal of all remains of cured PU Foam.

**Characteristics:**

- Very active
- Odourless
- Free of (aromatic) hydrocarbons
- Easily biodegradable
- Economic and easy to apply

**Applications:**

PU Remover easily removes all cured PU Foam residues on non porous surfaces such as plastics, metals, PVC etc.

**Packaging:**

*Colour:* tan

*Packaging:* 100 ml

**Shelf life:**

36 months in unopened original packaging in a cool and dry storage place at temperatures between +5°C and +25°.

**Surfaces:**

*Type:* all non porous surfaces. Do not use PU Remover on untreated copper, brass, zinc, acrylic paint or PMMA (Plexiglass). Risk of staining on porous surfaces.

We recommend a preliminary compatibility test on an invisible part of the substrate.

**Applying the remover:**

*Application method:* Remove mechanically or cut away carefully as much cured foam as possible. Apply PU Remover by means of the enclosed brush onto the cured PU foam. Leave PU Remover for at least 30 minutes and maximum 2 hours.

Remove dissolved foam with the enclosed spatula and wipe off with a dry cloth. If necessary, repeat treatment by reapplying PU remover.

*Application temperature:* +5 to +35°C

*Cleaning:* damp cloth

**Health- and Safety Recommendation:**

Apply the usual industrial hygiene.

Wear gloves and goggles.

Apply only in a ventilated area.

In case of contact with skin, wash with water and soap.

**Remarks:**

- Always stick to recommended working time to avoid damage of the surface
- PU Remover may cause staining on porous surfaces (such as natural stone)

Remark: The directives contained in this documentation are the result of our experiments and of our experience and have been submitted in good faith. Because of the diversity of the materials and substrates and the great number of possible applications which are out of our control, we cannot accept any responsibility for the results obtained. In every case it is recommended to carry out preliminary experiments.