

Bergad Specialty Foams and Composites Division

Products

High air-flow viscoelastic foams

Low air-flow viscoelastic foams

Densities ranging from 2.5 to 9.0 lb foam

Firminesses from 3lb Super Soft to 300 lb viscoelastic foam

Virtually zero emission foams Photoluminescent foams (glow foams)

Our polyurethane foam lab and physical testing laboratories assure the finest quality products.

How is Air-Flow Measured?

Air-Flow tests are done in accordance with ASTM D2574 G. The air-flow test measures the ease with which air passes through a cellular structure. Air-flow values may be used as an indirect measurement of certain cell structure characteristics. The test consists of placing a foam core specimen in a cavity over a chamber and creating a specified constant air-pressure differential. The rate of flow of air required to maintain this pressure differential is the air-flow value. Air-flow value is the volume of air per second at standard temperature and atmospheric pressure required to maintain a constant pressure differential of 125 Pa across a flexible foam specimen approximately 2" by 2" by 1".



Photo taken of competitor's foam at 200x.

Note erratic cellular structure and membranes closing cells.

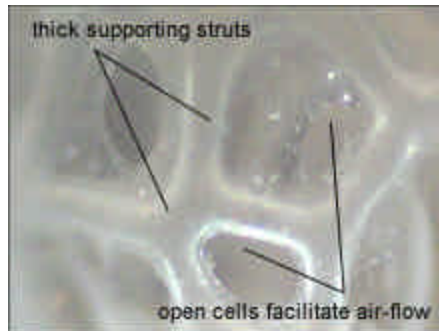


Photo taken of Bergad viscoelastic standard peach 5lb foam at 200x.

Note uniform cellular structure, large open cells and thick supporting struts.

Foam strength and longevity comes from strong thick struts. Struts are the supports of the cell. By opening the cell completely, any material that would be in the window of the cell is now in the supporting strut. Foams that have a completely open structure will not soften over time as the cells are already "popped" or open. Thicker struts also add to the longevity of the foam since there is more material supporting the cells. Most foams manufactured by Bergad Specialty Foams and Composites have an air-flow of at least 0.50 air-flow some as high as 3.0.