

THE REALLY WALL FOAMER-II INSTRUCTIONS

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**APPLYING FOAMED PESTICIDES IS A PATENTED PROCESS.
YOU MUST CONTACT FOAM INNOVATIONS FOR LICENSING.**

**FOAM INNOVATIONS
45 CABOT AVENUE SUITE #121
SANTA CLARA, CA 95051
800-949-3626**

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Really Wall Foamer-II. This machine is designed and manufactured for the professional. It has many versatile features and is heavy duty for every day use.

In making the Wall Foamer-II, we had your productivity in mind. It is powered by a one horse power air compressor for high output of foamed insecticides and termiticides. It can foam borate products for placement in the wall cavity and other hard to reach areas, like door jams, windows frames, ceiling joists in insulation, behind base boards, etc. The Wall Foamer-II can easily foam termiticides for sub-slab applications, filled porches, bath traps and other termite trouble spots. Additionally, it can be used as an air sprayer by removing the injection tool and adding a spray wand. Simply turn off the foam density valve (covered later) and now you have a heavy duty sprayer. We at Really Innovations are very excited about all this versatility and we hope you are too.

Caution: Remember that the operator is working with compressed air and a conductive fluid. Safety glasses should be worn at ALL TIMES. Precaution should be taken around electrical sources. Severe injury or death may occur if not cautious. Good common sense is required at all times while operating any device.

Warning: ALWAYS use properly grounded outlets for power source and personal protection equipment. Remember you are placing a liquid within a closed cavity. The danger of water damage must be kept in one's mind at all times. Working with foam can be a messy job. A little preparation and good housekeeping can greatly simplify this task.

FEATURES

Ground Fault Plug (GFCI)

This foam machine is equipped with a GFCI plug. The GFCI will cut off the electrical power to the equipment if it detects a short. This is a safety feature to protect the technician as well as the equipment from electrical hazards. The GFCI plug will need to be reset EVERY time the plug is removed from the electrical socket. To reset, depress the reset switch on the plug. If it will not reset, check for power to the extension cord (12 gauge min). If the GFCI will not remain set, there is a short or failure in the electrical ground system. Do not disable the switch. Have the short or failure repaired immediately.

Foam Density Valve

This valve is located on the manifold right hand side. This valve allows the foam machine to be used for a great variety of applications. Changing the setting of this valve will alter the ratio of water and air. With this adjustment one can have light foam for wall foaming or very large voids, heavy foam for sub-slab termiticide work and small voids, or liquid only for jobs where foam is not suitable or as an air sprayer. Light and heavy foam is in reference to the expansion ratio of the foam. Light foam has a high expansion ratio and heavy has a low ratio. Light foam has more air, therefore it does not carry as much active ingredient. Light foam will stack and fill larger void (8 inches or greater) but will not carry the same amount of insecticides as heavier foam. Light foam will stick and hold longer than heavier foam making it more suited for wall foaming. Remember, too light of foam will fill a cavity but will not deliver

an adequate amount of Termiticide. Do not assume because you “filled the void” that you applied the label rate. You can fill the space prior to achieving the label rate.

Foam Density Valve Adjustment

- A. Wall Foam (light foam): Set the valve with the handle straight DOWN (open).
- B. Termiticide Foam (heavy foam): Close the valve to reduce the amount of air. For example, close the valve two-thirds of the way to inject termiticides between a slab and the soil. Heavy foam will deliver sufficient quantities of active ingredients when working in low porous soils with one half to two inches slab/soil voids.

When Sub-Slab injecting termiticides, always set the pressure regulator to 35 PSI. Flow rate calibration is essential in this type of applications to know material output.

- C. Liquid Spraying (no foam): With the valve all the way closed, the machine will spray non-foamed liquids like a pump-up sprayer. This is convenient when needing to spray or pump the same liquids being foamed or when the standard equipment has failed. By changing the applicator tip to a sub-slab injector or spray wand you can essentially have a small termite rig or a portable power sprayer. This is part of the great versatility of the Wall Foamer-II.

DUMP Valve (pressure relief)

This valve is located on the top of the tank lid. It is used to drain the pressure of the tank before opening it. **TANK LID WILL NOT OPEN UNDER PRESSURE.** When the gray handle is laying down it is in operation position. To dump the pressure out of the tank lift this valve straight up. This valve also doubles as an emergency relief valve to prevent over pressurization if the regulator fails.

Optional second tank: to change tanks simply remove the two quick disconnects on top of the tank and put them on second tank. Note: the quick disconnects are color coded because they are not interchangeable. Gray is for “in” and Black is for “out.”

REQUIRED TOOLS FOR WALL FOAMING

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Foam Machine | 5. Safety Glasses | 9. Extension cord (12 Ga min.) |
| 2. Active Ingredient | 6. Measuring cup | 10. Wall patching compound |
| 3. Foaming Agent | 7. Drill (cordless recommended) | 11. Bucket |
| 4. Water | 8. 3/16 drill bit | |

OPTIONAL TOOLS

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Moisture Meter, probe less type highly recommended | Measuring tape |
| Special nozzle tips for special applications | Stud Sensor |
| Special drill bits for special tips | Wet/Dry Vacuum |
| Syringe with patching compound | Post-It notes |
| Spray bottle with diluted rubbing alcohol | Small tarp or large tub |

TOOLS FOR SUB-FOAMING

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Foam Machine | Hammer drill and bit |
| Extension cord | Bucket |
| Termiticide | Safety glasses |
| Water | Foam slab injector (large open end works best) |
| Foaming agent | |

CHEMICAL MIXING (for five gallon tank)

Note: Due to differences in water hardness and temperature the foaming agent ratio may need to be altered.

If using **Bora-Care***

- 2 gal water
- 2 gal Bora-Care (1 to 2 gal variation limit)
- 28 oz. Foaming Agent Becker Underwood's Termitifoam**

If using **Tim-Bor*****

- 4 gal water
- 4 lb Tim Bor (4-6 variation limit, i.e. 10% or 15%)
- 20 oz Foaming Agent Becker Underwood's Termitifoam

If using **Termiticides**

- Follow label on Termiticide container
- For a 1% solution: 4 gal of water
 - Label percent of Termiticide for (4) gallons of water
 - 4 oz of foaming agent

Mix water, foaming agent and the active ingredient in the bucket. Once well mixed, pour into the foam machine through the opening in the top of the tank. Replace the lid on the tank. Check that the dump valve is closed.

* BORA CARE is a product of Nisus

** TERMITIFOAM is a product of Becker Underwood

***TIM BOR is product of US Borax Research

DETERMINING EXPANSION RATIO

Expansion ratio is how much volume of liquid is made into volume of foam. If one gallon of liquid makes fifteen gallons of foam, then the expansion ratio is 15 to 1. Fill a 5 gallon bucket with desired foamed solution with tip to be used. Wait until the foam shears (breakdown). To speed up the breakdown of bubbles, spray a small amount of 50/50 solution of rubbing alcohol and water over the foam. Measure gallons of liquid into the bucket. The ratio between foam and liquid is the expansion ratio. If you time the filling of the five gallon bucket, you can also calculate the flow rate of this expansion ratio of foam with that tip. The flow rate is handy to calculate how long each hole should be treated to achieve label rate. Different expansion ratios and different tips affect flow rates, know the differences.

WALL FOAMING

Drill a 3/16" hole in every wall cavity for general treatment. Drill two holes in every wall cavity for "hot spots" (active infestation). The distance the holes are placed from the floor depend on the construction, cosmetics and treatment results desired.

CAUTION: Do not drill any holes in wall cavities with electrical outlets, junction boxes or breaker boxes. If foam is placed in the wall cavity with electrical fixtures, shock or death may occur. If treatment in these areas is required, turn power off and do not reapply power until dry.

PLEASE USE EXTREME CAUTION!

Remember, you treated the other side of the board in the adjacent cavity, so it is not critical that all cavities are treated. This means that it is acceptable to skip some cavities.

Turn the regulator on the manifold to "START." Turn the air compressor ON. The switch is on the side of the air compressor. Turn the regulator up to 45 PSI for 3/16" tip (25-30 PSI for larger nozzle). Let the machine run for 40 seconds for the foam and pressure to build up. Place the nozzle in the bucket and purge the line. The first seconds of foam after start up or refill may not give the desired results.

High pressure may be used where wetter foam is acceptable. Higher pressure allows small 1/8" tips to work better or where foam needs to be sprayed longer distances with a straight tip.

RULE OF THUMB: Higher the pressure, wetter the foam will be.

TREATING WALLS

Place the nozzle in the hole and turn the tip toward the side studs. Pump each hole for approximately 30 seconds, with 8 seconds to each side and 14 seconds upward, using a slow rotation motion of the tip. Walls with fiberglass insulation (for best results, place tip between kraft paper and dry wall) need to add 5 seconds per hole due to the insulation absorbing some of the material. Between holes, let the pressure build back up in the tank by not pumping for 25 seconds. Refill tank once the system has

started sputtering air. At hot spots, a 60 second treatment may be used, but be careful of moisture problems. It is not necessary to fill the wall cavity with the foam. Only sufficient material is needed to moisten the wood, not saturate the wall. See label for quantity of material per square foot.

**Calibration: Approximate flow rates for: 1/8" tip = 0.4 oz/sec @ 100 PSI
3/16" tip=0.5 oz/sec @ 45 PSI
1/4" tip = 0.9 oz/sec @ 30 PSI

SUB-SLAB FOAMING

Foamed termiticides can be injected into voids under concrete slabs, dirt filled porches, under fire place hearths, plumbing areas and bath traps. These areas are common trouble spots due to construction techniques and voids. Foam can fill these voids and improve distribution of termiticides within these areas. Larger the void, higher the consumption ratio needed. If the expansion ratio is too high, the void will be filled prior to achieving labeled rate. Please select appropriate foam expansion ratio for size of void.

How much termiticide is applied as liquid and how much is applied as a foam is a debatable subject, but the most accepted technique is first apply 75% of your material as a liquid and 25% as a foam.

Otherwise, if the label calls for (4) gallons per ten linear feet, apply (3) gallons as a liquid and (1) gallon (measured as a liquid) as a foam, evenly in each hole.

- Drill holes 12 inches apart (or your State's Law)
- Mix water, termiticide, foaming agent and add to the tank
- Attach slab injector to the end of the hose
- Start machine and purge hose
- Apply material

Alternative uses: This device is not limited to wall cavity treatment alone. Other places it can be used is in boxed beams, decorative columns, walls, furniture, voids between cabinets, door jams, commercial kitchens and any wood that is not directly visible or accessible. Foam does not need a direct path to reach its target, only an air cavity to travel through. Also, it can be used to foam termiticide for ground use and treatment

REFILL

This is where things can get messy. Please keep clean up tools handy. Turn off the compressor. Now, drain pressure in the system by opening, slowly, the dump valve. Close the valve once all the pressure is gone. Mix water, foaming and the active ingredient in the bucket. Once again, when it is well mixed, pour into the opening in the top of the tank. Keep paper towels handy. The squirt bottle with rubbing alcohol can be used here to knock down the surplus foam. Please be sparing. Replace the lid on the tank.

BEFORE RESTARTING COMPRESSOR YOU MUST TURN REGULATOR TO "START"

If there is pressure in the tank, you must turn regulator to "START" before restarting or the compressor will be damaged.

END OF JOB

Flush the system with one or two gallon of warm fresh water. Discharge all the remaining pressure in the system. Do not store the machine with pressure in the tank. If pressure is left in the tank, it may backfeed into the compressor and cause severe damage to the compressor. It is highly recommended that all solution be drained from the tank. This will prevent clotting of the borate and foaming agent, which will plug up the plumbing.

To Drain Tank: Discharge all the pressure in the system. Remove the applicator tip from the hose and place the end of the hose in a holding container. Close the foam density valve (liquid treatment). Turn on the air compressor. All the fluid in the tank and lines will be pumped out into the container. Turn the air compressor off once tank is empty. Store the material in a properly labeled container.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To gain a better understanding of how the wall foaming works, we recommend building a test wall. This wall would have one side covered with plexiglass, or visqueen so one can see inside the wall. The operator would practice injecting the wall, to see how the material distributes inside the cavity and learn to recognize the sound and feel of the treatment.

MOISTURE METER

This tool can tell you how much moisture is inside the wall or place to be treated before starting. One can use Post-It notes to mark the moisture percent at that location before treatment. After treatment use the meter to measure the moisture percent change. If the moisture did not change then this area was not reached by the foam. This device eliminates the guess work by showing the operator areas covered by the foam and warns him or her of areas missed.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

The most common reason for the machine not making foam is due to sharp edges (burrs) in the tip. To correct this, simply use a screwdriver or knife to smooth out the inside of the tip opening. Even the smallest sharp edges can pop the foam bubbles.

COMPRESSOR WILL NOT START:

- Check that the GFCI switch on the plug has been set
- Try plugging into another receptacle
- Turn regulator to "start"
- Turn on switch on side of compressor

NO FOAM:

- Open foam density valve
- Add more foaming agent
- Check tip for burrs

TO WET FOAM:

- Turn foam density valve
- Add more foaming agent
- Check tip for burrs

INCONSISTENT FOAM:

- Too much foaming agent
- Worn tip
- Too high pressure
- Dirty plumbing (flush)

NO PRESSURE:

- Plugged plumbing
- Damaged regulator
- Kinked hose

FOAM COMING OUT OF THE COMPRESSOR:
-Faulty check valve (replace immediately)

FOAMING AGENT SUPPLIERS

Really Innovations, LLC.

407-631-2414

Or

Your local chemical supplier.

If you have any questions on the operation of the Wall Foamer-II, please call us and we will be pleased to help you.

HELP LINE

(407) 631-2414
