

Soap testing

It may be possible to detect leaks by inflating the tube and listening carefully for any air escaping. This will only be possible for medium to large leaks in a quiet environment. A small leak will not be detectable via this method and soap testing is a more appropriate method.

Tools and materials

- Pot or bowl
- Washing up liquid
- Water
- Paintbrush
- Mutton cloth or other lint free cloth
- Durable rubber gloves
- Eye protection
- Bostik M501 Thinners or Acetone
- Pencil or chinagraph

Health and safety

When working with solvents it is essential to work in a well ventilated environment away from sources of ignition. Gloves and eye protection should be worn at all times and care should be taken to prevent contact with skin and eyes. For further information please refer to manufacturer's material safety data sheets (MSDS) which are available on our website. (www.henshaw.co.uk/pdf/pdf81.pdf)

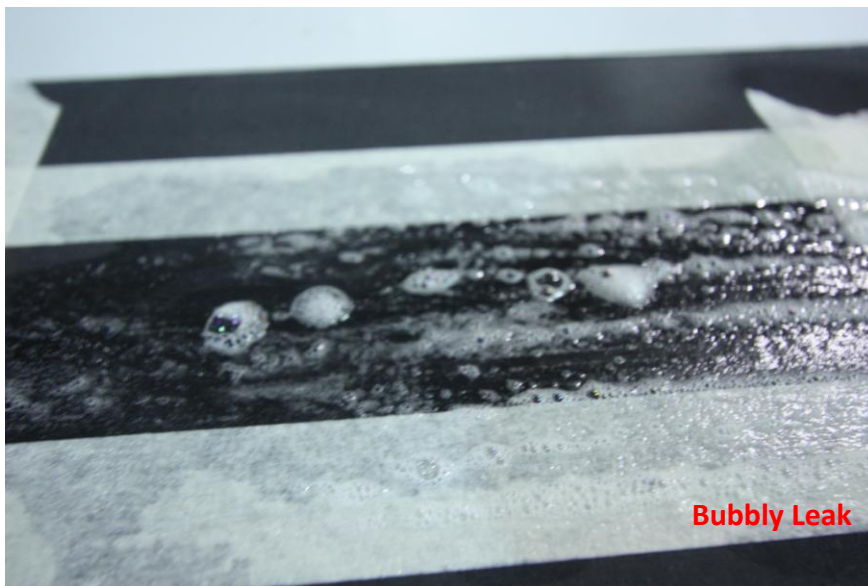
Method

1. Mix a solution of soapy water in pot. Approximately 20 parts water to 1 part washing up liquid.
2. Using paintbrush, brush the solution into the seams of the tube. Note that this brush must never be used for glue application as the soap will contaminate the glue preventing a strong bond.



Applying Soapy Water with Brush

3. Observe seams carefully to see if any leaks are present. Small leaks will appear as froth building on the surface of the fabric. When larger leaks are present bubbles will grow.



4. Mark evident leaks using chinagraph or pencil.
5. Wipe away soapy water using mutton cloth and Bostik M501 cleaner thinners. Take care to leave leak marks intact. It is important to remove all traces of soap to prevent marking of fabric and allowing future bonds to be as strong as possible.