

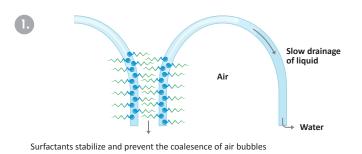
## MODE OF ACTION

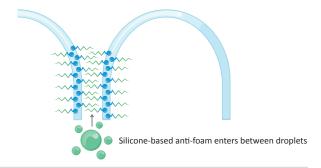
As surfactants enter the liquid-air interface, they stabilize and reduce the surface tension of water. With agitation, air bubbles are generated. The surfactants progress to the interfaces between the air bubbles thereby preventing the coalescence of air bubbles, stabilizing the air bubble and in turn large amount of foam is generated.

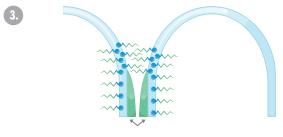
To disrupt the stability of the air bubble, the Foam Control silicone emulsion must shift between the bubble interfaces. Once the anti-foam droplet has moved between the bubbles, it spreads on their surfaces and displaces the stabilizing surfactants. Foam Control creates a "bridge" between two or more bubbles and disrupts the liquid flow or drainage which ruptures the structure of the foam bubbles causing them to pop.

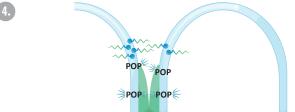


Figure 1: Efficacy of Foam Control removed persistent foam rapidly.









Anti-foam spreads, pushing away stabilising surfactant nodules

Ruptures caused by anti-foam bridging

