

CONCRETE CURING COMPOUND FRACURE

TECHNICAL DATA

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 FRACURE is a synthetic hydrocarbon resin in solvent. When applied to newly poured concrete FRACURE quickly dries to form a film with low water vapour permeability. By reducing the rate of evaporation, the water necessary for hydration of cement is maintained in the concrete. During the early curing period, this allows the maximum development of compressive and tensile strength and results in more durable finished concrete with lower permeability and less shrinkage.
- 1.2 Under the action of weathering, sunlight and the abrasive action of traffic over the concrete surface, this film becomes brittle and dusts off after about four to six weeks exposure and will not then interfere with adhesion of subsequent coatings.
- 1.3 FRACURE curing compound has lower water vapour permeability than PVA. emulsion compounds and is therefore more effective. FRACURE breaks down faster than wax based compounds allowing application of subsequent coatings and is less expensive than chlorinated rubber based compounds.

2.0 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

2.1	Colour	Amber
2.2	Specific Gravity	0.85
2.3	Flashpoint	Flammable
2.4	Viscosity	Low (Sprayable)
2.5	Toxicity	Harmful Substance (contains White Spirit)
2.6	D.G. Classification	3 (Flammable liquid, UN 1993)
2.7	Shelf Life	2 years in unopened sealed containers as supplied
2.8	Coverage	6 – 7m ² per litre

3.0 USES

- 3.1 FRACURE is suitable for use on all concrete types. All exposed elements of a structure subject to water loss due to evaporation will be improved. These include floor slabs, columns, beams, walls, precast panels etc.

4.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 4.1 FRACURE can be applied by brush, roller or spray. Aim for an even film and avoid pinholes which can allow undesirable moisture loss. Uniform application is best obtained by spraying half the recommended quantity in one direction over the whole work and the remainder at right angles to the original coat.

FRACURE

TECHNICAL DATA Continued

4.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

- 4.2 Apply to exposed concrete surfaces as soon as the sheen of moisture brought to the surface by final screeding or trowelling has disappeared, but while the concrete is still damp. If brushes are used and the concrete is still wet enough to be marked by the brush it is too early to apply the curing compound. This timing is important for satisfactory curing.
- 4.3 If a delay is unavoidable, moisten the concrete by light spraying until the surface will not readily absorb more water, allow the sheen to disappear and apply FRACURE. For curing previously boxed columns etc, spray with water as soon as formwork is removed and then apply FRACURE.

5.0 PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Use with good ventilation and wear PPE when applying. FRACURE is a flammable liquid. Keep away from sparks, heat, naked flames. Do not smoke, eat or drink during application. Store securely and in accordance with HSNO regulations. Read product labels before use.
- 5.2 DO NOT apply FRACURE to dry concrete.
- 5.3 Avoid thick applications, especially to rough broomed concrete, otherwise breakdown and removal is difficult. Aim for a light, transparent coating – DO NOT over apply. If FRACURE is over applied and areas of FRACURE remain after 4 – 6 weeks exposure to weather, then these areas may need to be removed by physical means. Check application rates during application and avoid puddling; brush out any puddles before FRACURE dries.
- 5.4 When used on interior surfaces not subject to normal weathering and traffic during construction, film breakdown will be delayed and may only breakdown due to the action of traffic. Any loose residue remaining before painting should be removed as far as possible by wire brushing or for larger areas, use a mechanical floor scrubber fitted with a synthetic abrasive pad.
- 5.5 Before applying FRACURE, check to ensure that there are no compatibility issues with subsequent floor coatings (if any are to be applied).
- 5.6 Clean up equipment with mineral turps.
- 5.7 Refer to product safety data sheet for handling, storage and first aid information.

6.0 PACKAGING

20 litre pails and 210 litre drums.



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