

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 tough, wear resistant 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 will become brittle and dust off after about four to six weeks exposure and will not then interfere with subsequent coatings.
- 1.3 Resin based curing compounds have lower permeability than P.V.A. emulsion compounds and are therefore more effective. They break down faster than wax based compounds allowing application of subsequent coatings and are less expensive than chlorinated rubber based compounds which use toxic solvent.

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
2.7	Shelf Life	Unlimited in 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 surfaces made from Portland and other hydraulic type cements. All exposed elements of a structure subject to water loss due to evaporation should be cured. 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.
- 4.2 Apply to exposed concrete surfaces as soon as the sheen of moisture brought to the surface by final screeding or towelling 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.
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.



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Products for Concrete and Construction

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FRACURE

TECHNICAL DATA Continued

- 4.3 For curing previously boxed columns etc, spray with water as soon as formwork is removed and then apply FRACURE.
- 4.4 Avoid thick applications, especially to rough broomed concrete, otherwise breakdown and removal is difficult. Aim for a light, transparent coating – **DO NOT** over apply.
- 4.5 When used on interior surfaces not subject to normal weathering and traffic during construction, film breakdown will be delayed. Any loose residue remaining before painting should be removed as far as possible by wire brushing.
- 4.6 Clean up equipment with mineral turps.

5.0 PACKAGING

20 litre pails and 210 litre drums.