



## SURFACE CURE AFILM

### DESCRIPTION

A-FILM is a water based aliphatic alcohol finishing compound designed for use on plastic (freshly poured and screeded) concrete, to reduce the evaporation of water during finishing operations.

Conditions under which an evaporation retarder like A FILM is required can vary greatly in 'appearance' with temperature of both the day, the concrete, humidity, and wind speed all contributing.

To assist the operator in determining the necessity for A FILM use please refer to the attached chart.

If the calculated evaporation rate is above 0.75kg/m<sup>2</sup>/hour, then A FILM should be applied.

A-FILM will not normally interfere with subsequent toppings, tiling, render, surface coatings etc. often used in industry.

AFILM is not considered to be a hazardous product.

A-FILM is NOT a curing compound.

A-FILM is approved by Main Roads Qld for use on concrete castings.

Surface Cure R30, W30, A (Acrylic) incl. Prime and Cure or BE are water based curing compounds complying with AS3799 are also approved by Main Roads Qld.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Pre-dilute with clean water, at a rate 1 part A-FILM + 9 parts water.

Apply using a low-pressure backpack type spray, at a coverage of 5-7m<sup>2</sup>/L each time the surface is broken (i.e. screed, bull float, trowelling).

### TECHNICAL DATA

<b>COVERAGE</b>	5-7m <sup>2</sup> per litre, 1:9 dilution with water
<b>CLEAN UP</b>	Water cleanup when wet
<b>FIRST AID, SAFETY &amp; STORAGE</b>	Refer to Material Safety Data sheet.
<b>PACKS</b>	20L, 200L, 1000 (IBC)

A4.3.5 Prevention of Moisture Loss

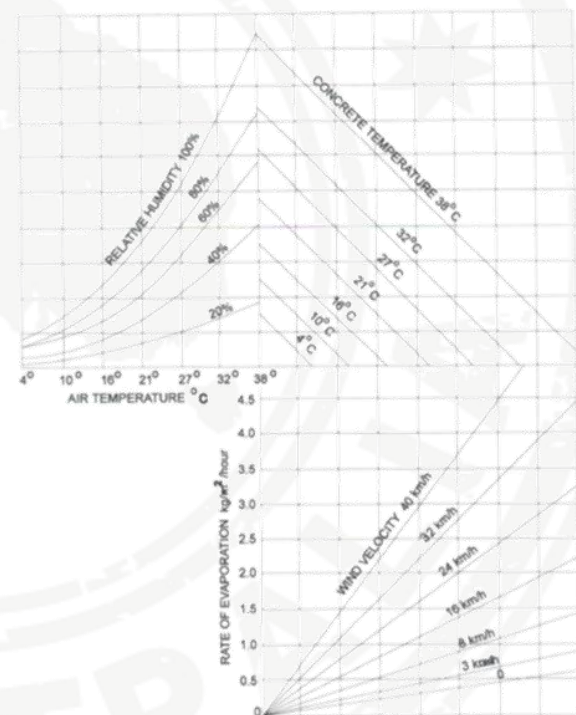


Figure A3.2 - Evaporation from Concrete Freshly Placed on Site\*

The graph shows the effects of air temperature, humidity, concrete temperature and wind velocity together on the rate of evaporation of water from freshly placed and unprotected concrete. An example follows:

With air temperature at 27°C, relative humidity at 40%, concrete temperature at 27°C, and a wind velocity of 26 km/h, the rate of evaporation would be 1.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/hour. To determine the evaporation rate from the graph, enter the graph at the air temperature (in this case 27°C), and move vertically to intersect the curve for relative humidity encountered (here 40%). From this point move horizontally to the respective line for concrete temperature (here 27°C). Move vertically down to the respective wind velocity curve (in this case interpolating for 26 km per hour) and then horizontally to the left to intersect the scale for the rate of evaporation.

\* Source: Göttsch, S. 1984, "Predict evaporation rate and reduce plastic shrinkage crack", Concrete International (ACI) v5 no. 19-22



SURFACE CURE AFILM - TDS MAY 2026

This Product Data Sheet (PDS) summarises our best knowledge of the product, including how to use and apply the product based on the information available at the time. You should read this PDS carefully and consider the information in the context of how the product will be used, including in conjunction with any other product and the type of surfaces to, and the way, the product will be applied. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions of sale. Chemical House does not accept any liability either directly or indirectly for any losses suffered in connection with the use or application of the product whether in accordance with any advice, specification, recommendation, or information given by it.

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