

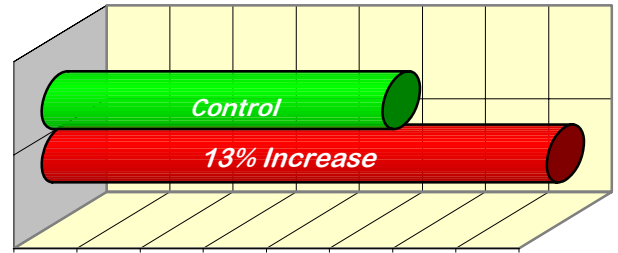


# THE ASHFORD FORMULA

## PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

### Abrasion

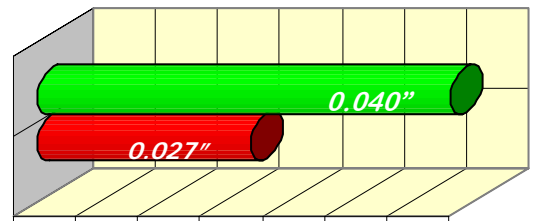
**ASTM C 779 - Depth of Wear**  
 Abrasion Resistance to Revolving Disks:  
*An improvement of 32.5% over untreated samples after thirty minutes.*



➤ *Impact Resistance (Increase)*

### Bonding

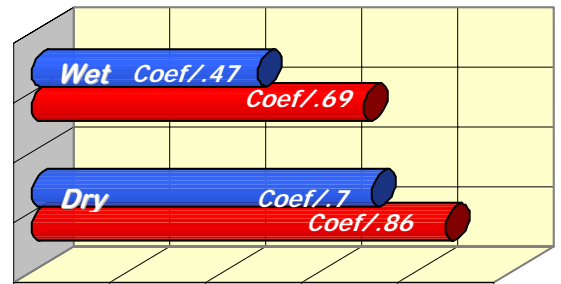
**ASTM D 3359 – Surface Adhesion**  
 Adhesion of Coatings:  
*For epoxy, a 22% increase in adhesion over untreated samples. No change in adhesion for polyurethane.*



➤ *Abrasion Resistance (Depth of Wear)*

### Curing

Moisture loss during the critical initial twenty-four hour period was determined on treated and untreated samples in a controlled environment cabinet:  
*Untreated samples registered a 93% greater moisture loss over treated samples.*



➤ *Coefficient of Friction*

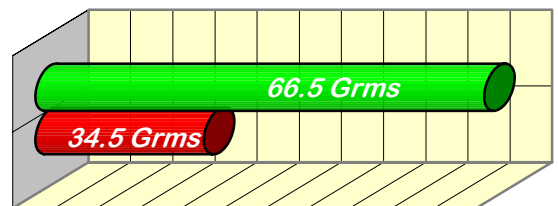
### Hardening

**ASTM C39 – Compressive Strength**  
 After seven days:  
*An increase of 40% over untreated samples.*  
 After twenty-eight days:  
*An increase of 38% over untreated samples.*

**ASTM C 805 – Rebound Number**  
 Impact resistance by Schmidt hammer:  
*An increase of 13.3% over untreated samples.*

### Permeability

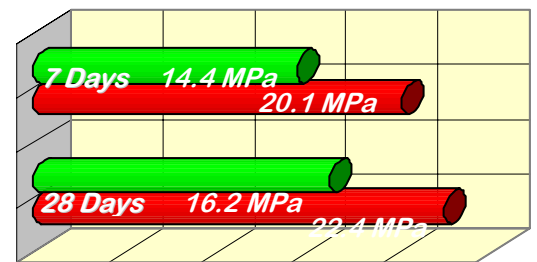
**SEEPAGE RATE**  
 Using a 83-inch (2.11 meter) head of water on a 4.91 square inch (31.67 cm) area treated with The Ashford Formula, only allowed a rate of .00073 oz. (0.022cc) per hour. After several days, the sample became damp, but no local seepage was observed.



➤ *Moisture Loss (After 24 Hours)*

### Friction

**ASTM C 1028 – Friction**  
 The coefficient of friction on steel-troweled samples treated with The Ashford Formula versus the reference tile (A higher ratio represents a reduction in slippage):  
*Dry, .86 vs. .71, and wet, .69 vs. .47.*



➤ *Compressive Strength (At 7 & 28 Days)*

### Weathering

**ASTM G 23 – Light Exposure Degradation**  
 Exposure to ultra violet light and water:  
*No evidence of adverse effects on the samples treated with The Ashford Formula.*



This technical information is provided as a general performance profile for evaluating the appropriate use of The Ashford Formula. Independent laboratories obtained the test performance results under controlled environments. Curecrete Distribution, Inc. makes no claim that these tests, or any other tests, accurately represent actual design and/or usage environments



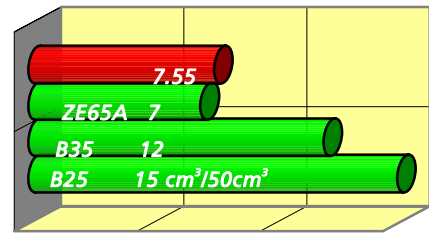
# THE ASHFORD FORMULA

## TÜV PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

### Abrasion

**DIN 52 108- Depth of Wear**  
Abrasion Test with Grinding Disk by Böhme:

*The Ashford Formula exhibits almost the same resistance to abrasion as a dry shake hardener.*

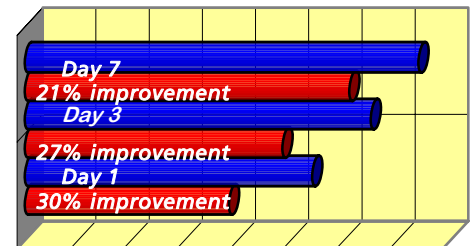


Abrasion Resistance

### Curing

Moisture loss measured at 1 day, 3 days and 7 days on treated and untreated samples. *Treated samples registered a 30% greater moisture retention over untreated samples at 1 day, 27% after 3 days and 21% after 7 days.*

*The Ashford Formula met the requirements for the German "Liquid Membrane – Forming Curing Compound for Concrete" TL- NBM-StB at days 1 and 3.*

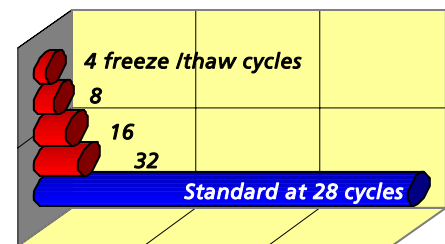


Moisture Loss

### Frost-Salt Resistance

**CDF – Test – Frost Resistance in Salt Solution**  
After 32 freeze thaw cycles:  
*The Ashford Formula treated sample lost only 177.3 grams per square meter.*  
The average acceptable loss after 28 freeze thaw cycles is 1500 grams per square meter.

*The Ashford Formula treated sample has an increase of 747% greater resistance to loss over the standard.*

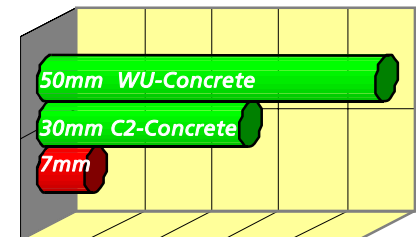


Frost-Salt Resistance

### Impermeability

**DIN 1048 T.5 – Determination of Water Impermeability**  
Ashford Formula treated samples were placed in water kept under a constant pressure of 5 bar (72.5 psi).

*The Ashford treated samples showed an increase of 86% on C2 or normal concrete and 76.6% increase on WU or concrete with a high capacity to resist chemical attack.*

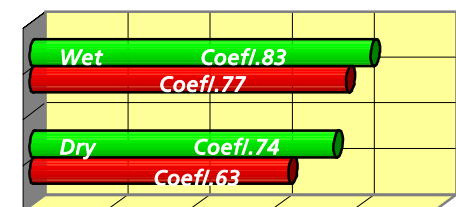


Water Impermeability

### Friction

**DIN 51131 – Friction**  
The coefficient of friction on steel-troweled samples treated with The Ashford Formula versus untreated concrete. (A higher ratio represents a reduction in slippage):

*Dry, .63 vs. .74, and wet, .77 vs. .83. A coefficient of 0.45 might be classified as secure concerning the slip risk.*



Coefficient of Friction

Acceptable Test Criterion

Untreated Sample

Treated Sample

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