



## SOOT AS A CONTAMINATED CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE DRY-FILM REMEDIATION PROCESS

### BELFOR SRF - SOOT REMOVAL FILM

Cleaning affected surfaces is time-consuming, but necessary. An effective alternative to the conventional approach is to dry-clean walls, ceilings and wooden surfaces using the SRF process developed by BELFOR, which is already being used successfully in many European countries.

### SRF IMPRESSES IN PRACTICE:

- Easy to handle, as the liquid is sprayed onto surfaces to be restored forming a film.
- Large areas can be covered in no time at all.
- The liquid usually dries within 1 to 24 hours and forms a solid film.
- SRF can be used not only to remove soot, but also for many other heavy surface contaminations.





*“The innovative SRF process from BELFOR offers you an effective alternative to complex traditional soot removal processes.”*

#### MODERN SRF PROCESS FOR SOOT REMOVAL.

We have developed the Soot Removal Film (SRF) especially for fire remediation over several years of research and application. In this innovative process, a film is applied to the affected surfaces, which binds the soot and dust particles. Once dry, the contamination can simply be removed with the film.

#### APPLYING THE SOOT REMOVAL FILM

The SRF is a yellowish, highly viscous dispersion which is usually sprayed onto the surface being treated. In view of its high viscosity and the specific material properties, a special machine is required to spray it on. On smaller areas, SRF can also be applied with a soft brush.

#### DRYING AND REMOVING THE FILM

After the film has been applied, a drying time of between 1 and 24 hours is usually required. Higher temperature and strong air ventilation shorten the drying time, while higher ambient humidities increase it. Once the film is dry, the removal process can begin.

#### LONG-TERM CLEANING EFFECT

The effectiveness of the cleaning depends on the surface and the nature and severity of the dirt involved.

Good results are achieved with dry or slightly tarry contamination, especially on concrete, brick, stone, plaster (depending on the grain and structure), emulsion paint



and timber. In most cases, a new coat of paint can be applied directly to the treated surface without any further preparatory steps.

#### YOUR BENEFITS AT A GLANCE:

- Effective and environmentally friendly, dust and residue-free
- No smearing of soot, e.g. during suction
- Virtually water-free process, neutralisation of acids
- Contaminants or chlorides are not carried over into the surface or interior of the material
- Often no enclosure necessary
- Virtually non-destructive (depending on previous damage), non-corrosive process
- Immediate encapsulation and dust-free disposal of harmful substances (also applies to mould spores)
- Suitable for critical environments and material where water cannot be used
- No final drying of walls required
- Barely any aqueous waste (only equipment cleaning and small quantities of SRF waste)

