ADMIXTURES FOR CEMENT

MARTIN

Advance Solutions for Cement Flaws

INTRODUCTION

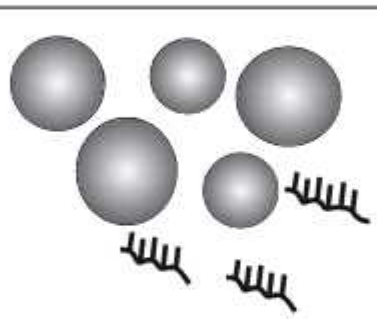
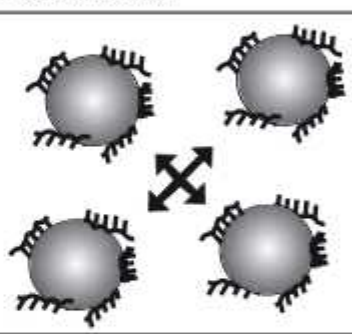
Martin Introduce a Variety of Products to Deal with Current Flaws of Cement That Can Resist Cracks In Cement It Also Control Shrinkage and Provide an Integral Water Proofing and Provide Strength to Concrete It Contain Polymers and Fibre Cords In Required Proportion to Resist the Flaws of Cement.

GET RID OF CEMENT CRACKS

NOW days it seems impossible to get rid of cement cracks, Cracks are generally caused due to weathering effects that cause cement to shrink and develop cracks.

On other hand it is caused due to lack of curing most of the time we failed to maintain temperature in newly casted cement.

with the help of martin admixtures its easy to get rid of cement flaws.

Step	Mixing	Adsorption	Dispersion
Function	■ Mechanical blending	■ Physical adsorption ■ Chemical adsorption	■ Electrostatic repulsion ■ Steric hindrance
Scheme			

ADMIXTURES

Definition

BS EN 934-2 DEFINES ADMIXTURES as "materials added during the mixing process of concrete, in a quantity not more than 5% by mass of cement content of the concrete, to modify properties of the mix in the fresh and or hardened state".

admixtures play a vital role in production of quality concrete and mortars in all segments of the industry - ready mix, precast and site-batch. admixtures add value and contribute to successful of concrete for specialised applications, environmental considerations and lin terms durability.

History

History of admixtures dates back to 7000 BC.

300 BC 476 AD — Animal fat, milk and blood eggs were used as admixture to increase the properties of pozzolanic cement. These structures still exist today.

1930 — Drum mixer trucks were introduced - similar to today's concrete mixers.

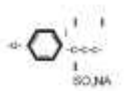
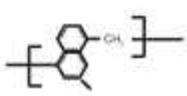
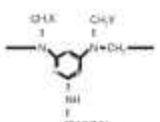
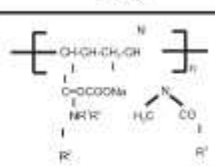
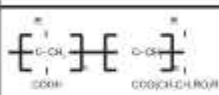
1960's — Superplasticisers were originally developed in japan and germany.

Mid 1970's — Superplasticisers introduced in the US

1980 — ASTM C 494 was modified to include high range water - reducing admixtures

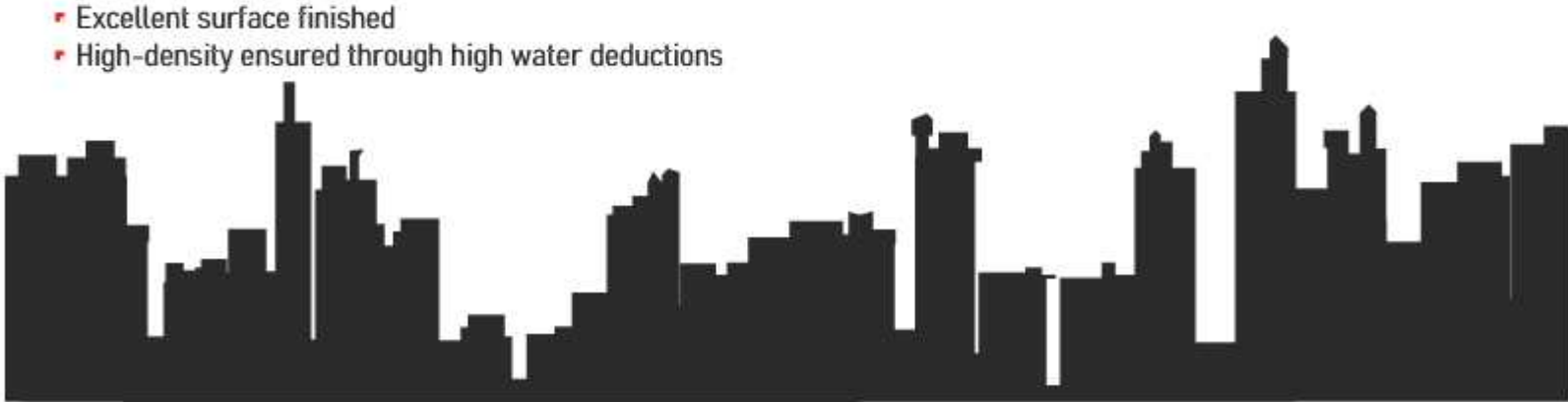
1985 — Silica fume was introduced as a pozzolanic additive

1990's — Introduction of he PCE technology for self compacting concrete

Year	Type	Chemical structure
1930	MLS (Modified Lignin-sulphonate)	
1970	NS (Naphthalene sulphonate)	
1980	MS (Melamine sulphonate)	
1990	VC (Poly Vinyl copolymer)	
2000	PCE (Poly Carboxylic copolymer)	

Super ECO 9T PCE technology offers following advantages

- The possibility to create "Zero Defect" concrete
- Good compaction and low voids improves steel protection against corrosion
- High workability of concrete
- Excellent surface finished
- High-density ensured through high water deductions



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