

Experiment No. 1 (1) Determination of Normal Consistency of Cement (2)

using Vicat's Apparatus

Cement (1824 x Joseph Aspdin)  
→ mixture = hydraulic reaction with water

→ Materials

- ↳ Calcareous ( $CaCO_3$ )
  - ↳ Argillaceous (Alumina, Silica,  $Fe_2O_3$ )
- ↓  
Hydraulic reaction with water

Argillaceous materials are siliceous component which is heated at high temp ( $1400-1600^\circ C$ ) to form clinkers

↓  
crush

↓  
# 200 = 0.075 mm

(mix with water)

↓  
Cement

↓  
additive

↓  
Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

Strength or Durability

- \*  $C_3S \rightarrow 50\%$  [fast reaction  $\rightarrow$  strength contribute  $\rightarrow$ ]
- \*  $C_2S \rightarrow 25\%$  [slow reaction, slow react  $\rightarrow$ ]
- \*  $C_3A \rightarrow 12\%$  [quickest reaction, set  $\rightarrow$ ]

\*  $C_4AF \rightarrow 8-10\%$  [fastest  $\rightarrow$  reaction time, reaction time]

\* Gypsum  $\rightarrow 3-5\%$  [fast reaction slow  $\rightarrow$  (retarder)]

\* In Every reaction, heat is evolved.

\* Reaction Series:

$$C_3A > C_2S > C_4AF > C_3S$$

\*  $C_3S$  reaction  $\rightarrow$  fast,  $C_2S$  reaction  $\rightarrow$  slow

\*  $C_3S$  (25%), and  $C_2S$  (50%)

reaction slow  $\rightarrow$  (slow setting cement)

[Lgt large volume work  $\rightarrow$  (bridges), set

reaction fast  $\rightarrow$  (leaf evlve  $\rightarrow$ )]

\* Quick setting cement (fast reaction)

$\rightarrow$  underwatez structure

for  $\rightarrow$  set





# Cement is a binding material that binds aggregates to form concrete. It reacts with water and aggregates to form a hard mass.

# The setting time depends on various factors:

① The initial reaction is exothermic (initial reaction is exothermic)

② constituents and percentage

(C<sub>3</sub>S reacts with water to form heat and products)

\* A cement is plastic condition that is that

shape is without any problem mold

and problem that is hard to set

Workability show that is Workable

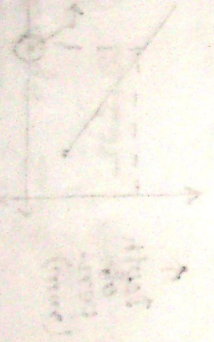
\* Cement

↓ hydraulic reaction

↓ plastic

↓ standard wetness

↓ Workability



# Workability test important?

→ huge cement affix, lowest water, long time

ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ସିମେଣ୍ଟ ସାଥେ, କମ୍‌ତମ୍ବର ପାଣି ସମୟ, ଅଧିକ ସମୟ

\* Normal consistency is amount of water with respect to dry cement weight

\* Plastic state is shape fixed state,

plasticity test done before / set stage, after

\* Pozzolan dust fine particles, water time, water

surface area, reaction, water reaction, water

hydration reaction, water, water, water

ଅବସ୍ଥା, ଅବସ୍ଥା Normal consistency, ବାହାରି ପାରେ,

ଅବସ୍ଥା PPC ଏବଂ NC OPC ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତମତାପ ବାହାରି,

\*\* Vicat's apparatus ଏବଂ plunger end self weight

30 sec to 10 mm, ଉତ୍ତମତାପ - ASTM Normal consistency

7.001 ← SF.001  
8.001 ← SF.001

୧୦୦୦ ଓ ୧୦୦୦୦ ଗୁଣାଧାରଣ କରନ୍ତା

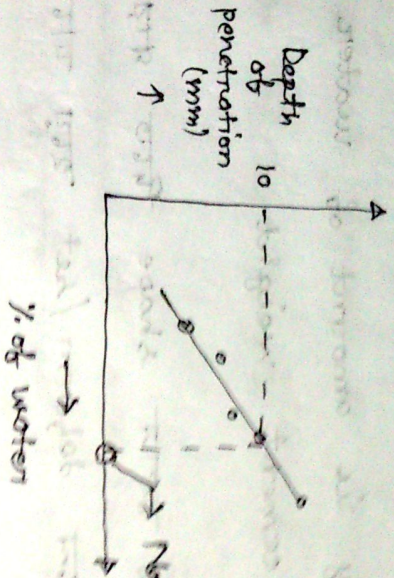
୧୦୦୦ × ୫.୫୫ × ୨୫.୫୫

୧୦୦.୫୫ × ୫୫.୫୫

## # Graph

### Graph title

Depth of penetration vs % of water



\* Graph of main line is solid extension is dotted

\* best fit curve is positive straight line (curve)

at best side of point start of summation approximately nullity

\* 650 g cement at 22-30% water

nearest to 1%

130.73 → 130.7

130.78 → 130.8

\* Normal consistency nearest to 0.5%

24.75 → 24.8 → 25%

24.34 → 24.5%

### # Experiment No 1

S. O. N. K. S. K.

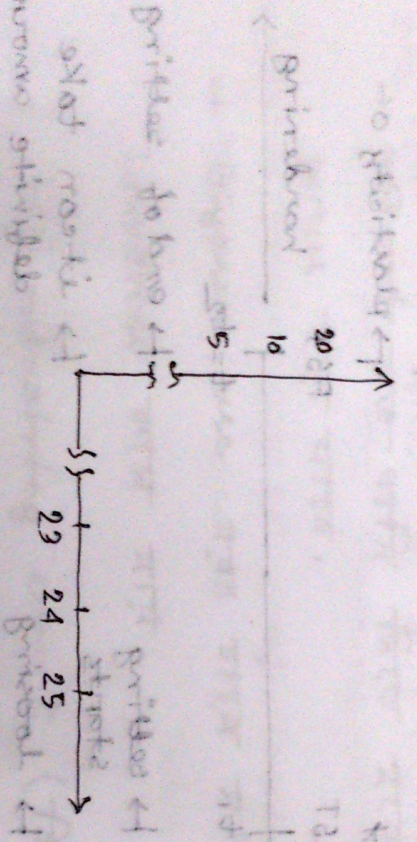
Material type: Holcim Redi-OPC Cement

#### Group 5

W/C ratio of water = 23.5%

depth of pen. = 5 mm

\* 650 g wt 23.5% → 152.75 + 152.8 g



\* W/C ratio curve straight line. \* break line

Separation strength, brittle to normal etc. in brittle

penetration strength to normal etc. in penetration

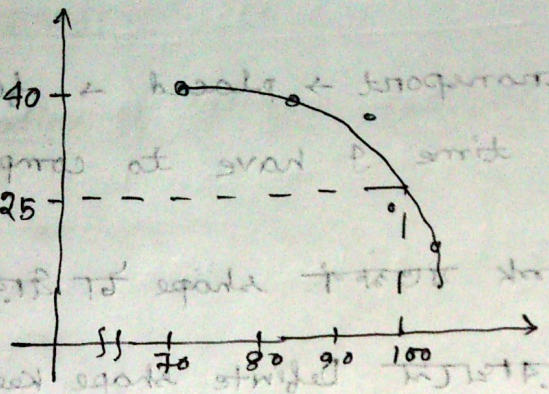
The test procedure is as follows. The test is performed

by using a standard test. The test is performed

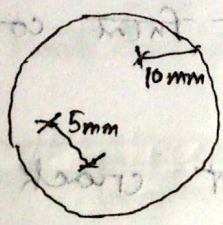




Depth of  
needle  
penetration  
(mm)  
↑



Time elapsed (min) →



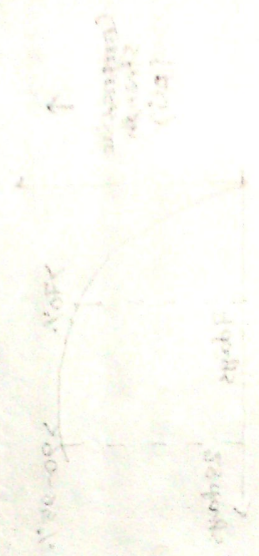
- \*  $\frac{d}{dt}$  penetration दर शबे कबन friction penetrate शबे बरि दिबे,
- \* lateral force के डन लडलडडि गड शबे, डर 5mm distance डकडड शबे

#	Time	penetration
	3:14	40
	3:50	40
	4:15	40
	4:40	40
	5:00	40
	5:07	36
	5:11	35
	5:14	34
	5:20	26
	5:23	18



# Cement mortar test for quality control

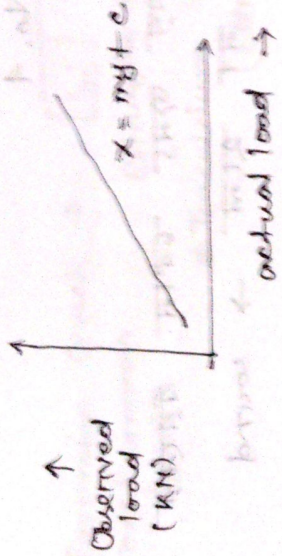
- (1) cement particles are fine in size quality control
  - (2) reaction of heat evolved from crack
- main cause of quality control difficult to find
- use of "hard" sand



# 2" cube specimen

- 2 layers
- moist cabin in which after evaporation
- storage - saturated lime water in which
- material in which impurities are calcareous

- calibrate the load applying machine
- standardize the



\*  $\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$

\*  $2'' \times 2'' = 4 \text{ in}^2$

1796 } average →  
 1809 }  
 1766 }

1772 ← nearest 10 psi →  
 1777  
 1780

\* Nominal  $\square$  2" → 4 in<sup>2</sup>  
 Actual area → 3.98 in<sup>2</sup>

area variation < 1.5% 2.6%,  $A = 4 \text{ in}^2$  actual area

2.4 " > 1.5% 2.2, 2.2222 scale factor 1.01

# Testing time tolerance

→ 9.1222 specimen 2.222 2.222

→ 2.2222 age 4 2.222, 2.222 time of tolerance

1.2222

Experiment No. 4

# Soundness

\* expansive reaction  
 crack/deformation नई रू(म) → sound  
 रू(म) → unsound

# Unsoundness का कारण:

→ excess lime, excess Mg, sulphate. कारणों में internal source का रू(म) reaction का crack form का (Volume expansion reaction)

→ common - due to presence of sulphate

→ sulphate attack प्रकार हैं -

- external source (Gypsum)
- internal source (Gypsum)

→ excessive Gypsum में रू(म) sulphate attack का soil, water का रू(म) react का


→ Sulphate का रू(म) AL का reaction is common to cement.

# Sulphate attack basically ७ प्रकार हैं और हैं:

(1) Acidic → sulphate CaO/MgO का रू(म) react का



इस प्रकार का रू(म) है

(2) Expansion Crack →  crack  
 (most common type) Ettringite formation / Ettringite Sulphate attack

\* Tricalcium Sulpho Alumino Hydrate form  $\text{C}_3\text{A}$  (Ettringite)

(3) Onion peeling - 

# Method

- \* 1" / 1", 285 mm
- \* Gauge length - 250 mm (The measurement of straight length of object where there is no necking)
- \* Actual length is Gauge length  $\pm$  difference
- \* Measurement of expansion variation
  - initial length 0 day
  - 14 days length
  - 0.02% expansion is allowed,  $\pm$  variation
  - 250 mm  $\pm$  0.02% → 0.05 mm

# Length Comparator

→ direct length  $\pm$  value  $\pm$  variation

### # Experiment 3

\* 700 gm cement

\* 339.5 gm water

\* 1925 gm sand

\* 2 ब्रिन्ड (0.5 प्रोसेन्ट) → paste

8 ब्रिन्ड → mortar

(mixing time)

\* cement : water = 1 : 0.485

\* cement : sand = 1 : 2.75

\* Taper (6" x 1" x 1/2")

→ 10 सोसा 32 टापर - taper

### # Experiment 4

\* Ottawa sand → 1200 gm

\* Cement → 436.33 gm

\* Water → 211.62 gm

CE 202

# Experiment 4

\* Resistance to sulphate attack

C<sub>3</sub>A (↑) Gypsum (↑)

C<sub>3</sub>S (↑) Heat (↑)

\* C<sub>3</sub>A & C<sub>3</sub>S अधिक मात्रा sulphate resistance कम है  
 और C<sub>3</sub>A & C<sub>3</sub>S कम मात्रा अधिक है

C<sub>2</sub>S (↑) → High sulphate resistance

#

Exp 3

① 95  
 93 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> [7 days]  
 109

Exp 4

① 832

② 393 → 260 [14 days]  
 265 → 399 [0 day]

\*  $R = (0.961x - 1.587) KN$   
 (average value of 3 data)

② 103  
 118 [14 days]  
 117

Submission on Wed 10/9/14

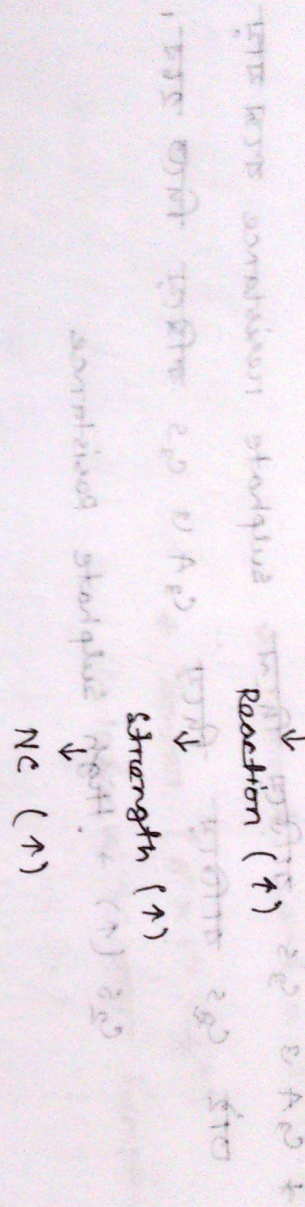
① Blowing : अधिक concrete में blowing कम है  
 अधिक concrete में blowing कम है  
 अधिक concrete में blowing कम है

### Experiment No 5

#### Fineness of Cement

# What Fineness test is there?

+ Fineness (↑) Particle size (↓) Surface Area (↑)



+ fine (↑) dense (↑) strength (↑)

\* fineness → Workability

⇒ Air-entraining cement is workability depend test admixture is test, fineness is test then relation is

⇒ Non-entraining cement is fineness (↑) Workability (↑) test absorption of water test

⇒ Air entraining cement is deterioration due to freezing and thawing is test test

# Bleeding: test concrete is water seepage test test compact test slurry (cement+water) test test, strength test

+ fineness (↑) bleeding tendency (↓)

Disadvantages of Fineness

① Early setting time results in shrinkage crack formation/deterioration

initial reaction (↑) heat (↑) crack formation possibility (↑)

② Early air-set → top surface reaction starts early result quick set results in unattained set-set

(↑) non-uniformity, apparently set (बढ़ता नहीं है) (false/quick set)


# Coarse particle size > 100 μm

particle size 1.5 μm

avg → 25 μm

\* Early time result, reaction (↑) strength (↑)

early stage of reaction (↑)

initial stage of reaction? fineness पर प्रतिक्रिया relation तब, 

\* Beyond 7 days fineness पर प्रतिक्रिया coarse पर reaction negligible.

3 μm → 1 day

10-25 μm → beyond 28 days

\* Sieve analysis प्रसार fineness तब प्रतिक्रिया

had turned to offering with firmness

↓  
V  
↓  
W

Figures and #

# Characteristics of Fineness

# Air-Permeability method

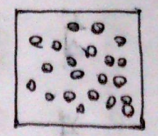
- ① Surface area → Fineness → Surface area
- ② Direct size → Particle size → Fineness
- ③ Unit mass / volume → Volume → Surface area

\* Airflow (↓) Particle (↑) Fineness (↑)

Airflow (↑) Particle (↓) Fineness (↓)

↑ Permeability → Air flow → Fineness

↑ unit volume → Porosity → Fineness



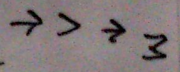
Porosity =  $\epsilon$  (total volume of void space)

Solid mass of cement occupies  $(1 - \epsilon)V$

$\therefore W = \rho V (1 - \epsilon)$

# Basic concept:

Measuring the porosity of cement bed

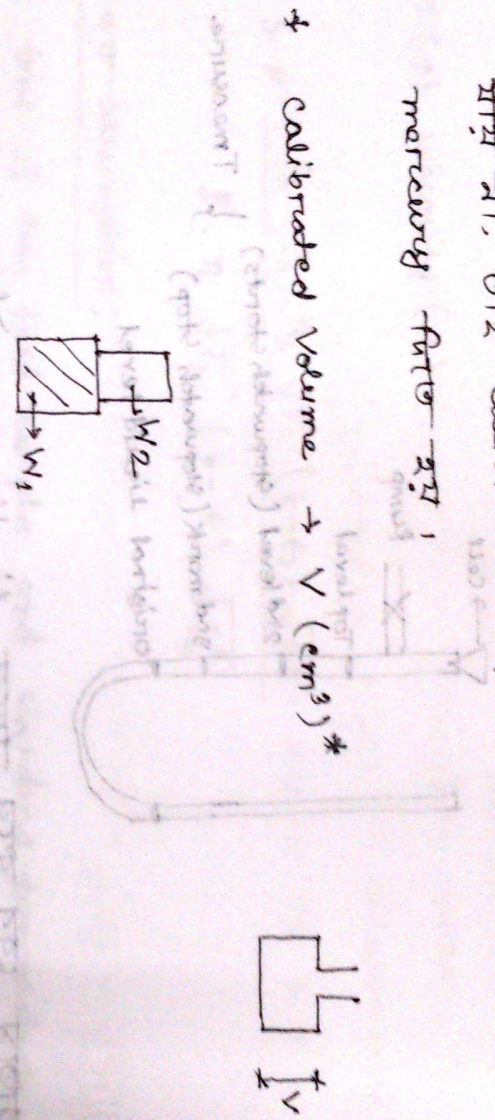


# Blaire Air - Permeability Apparatus

† austenitic → highly corrosion resisting steel

\* test volume (cell etc) scale fixed for test  
 भाग में, other calibrated parts हैं, other  
 mercury फल हैं!

† calibrated volume → V (cm<sup>3</sup>) \*



शुद्ध cell में Mercury वजन वजन W<sub>1</sub> W<sub>2</sub>  
 cement वजन सतत वजन " " " W<sub>1</sub> - W<sub>2</sub>

$$\text{Density } V = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{D}$$

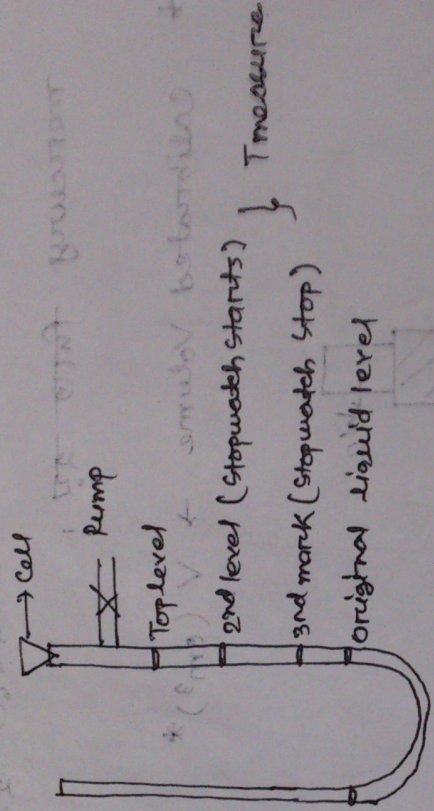
D → Density of Mercury (Mg/cm<sup>3</sup> or 8/ce) \*

† Calculation सतत वजन, unit important.

# Manometer

\* Manometer is a device used for measuring the pressure difference between two points.

\* It is used to measure the pressure difference between two points.



\* The diagram shows a differential manometer used for measuring the pressure difference between two points.

\* (1) only surface (2) T (3) pressure

\* Relative pressure and flow velocity are measured at this

$$[8.8 \times 2 = M]$$

$$\frac{A^d}{M} - 1 = 3 \therefore$$

\* The diagram shows a differential manometer used for measuring the pressure difference between two points.

\* The diagram shows a differential manometer used for measuring the pressure difference between two points.

$s_3 \rightarrow$  period of the cement (0.5 + 0.005)  
 $T_3 \rightarrow$  Time of air flow " " standardise  
 $s_5 \rightarrow$  surface area " " value  
 $s_5 = 11.101$   
 $T_5 = 104$   
 $s_5 = 104 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 11.101 = 5817.1$

$T(\uparrow)$  Viscosity ( $\uparrow$ )

$$s = \frac{s_5 \cdot \rho_s \cdot \eta_s \cdot \sqrt{T} \cdot (b - \epsilon) \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon^3}}{\rho \cdot \eta \cdot \sqrt{T_s} \cdot (b - \epsilon) \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_s^3}}$$

Eqn 4.7 assumption:

① temp. of the test sample and standard temperature of the std sample difference is within  $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$

②  $\rho_s = \rho = 3.15 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (same as water default value)  
 so  $\eta = \eta_s$

$$\therefore s = \frac{s_5 \cdot \sqrt{T} \cdot (b - \epsilon) \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon^3}}{\sqrt{T_s} \cdot (b - \epsilon) \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_s^3}}$$

For hydraulic cement  $b = 0.9$

$$s_5 = 3774 \text{ cm}^2/\text{mm} \quad (104 \cdot 5817.1)$$

$$\epsilon_5 = 0.578$$

$$T_5 = 68.8 \text{ sec}$$

$$\therefore s = 333.4 \frac{\sqrt{T} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon^3}}{(0.9 - \epsilon)}$$

calibrated volume,  $V = 2.205 \text{ cm}^3$

# Ex 5

1 gm

$M_2 = 104.02 \text{ gm}$

$T = 71 \text{ sec}$

+ motor oil (light mineral oil)

+ 3 3 4 7<sup>th</sup> mark (sig. error) should be 12

# Nidtem Quiz

+ Viva - 12 marks (100% correct) (1)

+ Test - 12 marks (100% correct) (2)

$\rho = 9 \text{ oz}$

$$\frac{37(0.01) \sqrt{h}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.1$$

$$\sqrt{h} = \frac{0.1 \sqrt{2}}{37}$$

... ..

$$2.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$2.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 2$$

$$4.4 \times 10^{-3}$$