



Admixtures 101

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Admixtures

A material other than water, aggregates, hydraulic cement, and fiber reinforcement, used as an ingredient of concrete or mortar, and added to the batch immediately before or during its mixing.
(ACI 116R - Terminology)

Why use Chemical Admixtures?

- Increase strength
- Economics
- Increase workability / Ease of placement
- Improve finish
- Enhanced aesthetics
- Better mechanical properties
- Improved durability
- Increased service life
- Sustainability



Benefits of Chemical Admixtures in Fresh Concrete

- Decrease water content
- Increase workability
- Retard or accelerate time of set
- Entrain air
- Reduce segregation
- Reduce rate of slump loss
- Improve pumpability, placeability, finishability



Benefits of Chemical Admixtures in Hardened Concrete

- Increase strength
- Increase durability
- Improve aesthetics



Main Classes of Chemical Admixtures

■ Water Reducers

- ▶ Normal
- ▶ Mid-Range
- ▶ High-Range

■ Set Control

- ▶ Accelerators
- ▶ Retarders

■ Durability Enhancing

- ▶ Air-entrainers
- ▶ Corrosion inhibitors
- ▶ Shrinkage reducers
- ▶ Crack reducers
- ▶ ASR inhibitors

■ Other

- ▶ Viscosity modifiers
- ▶ Rheology control



ASTM C 494 Admixture Classifications

- Type A Water-Reducing
- Type B Retarding
- Type C Accelerating
- Type D Water-Reducing & Retarding
- Type E Water-Reducing & Accelerating
- Type F Water-Reducing, High-Range
- Type G Water-Reducing, High-Range & Retarding
- Type S Specific Performance Admixture

Core Chemical Admixtures

- Air-entraining
- Water-reducing
- High-range water-reducing
- Retarding
- Accelerating
- Integral Water Proofing
- Fiber



About Concrete

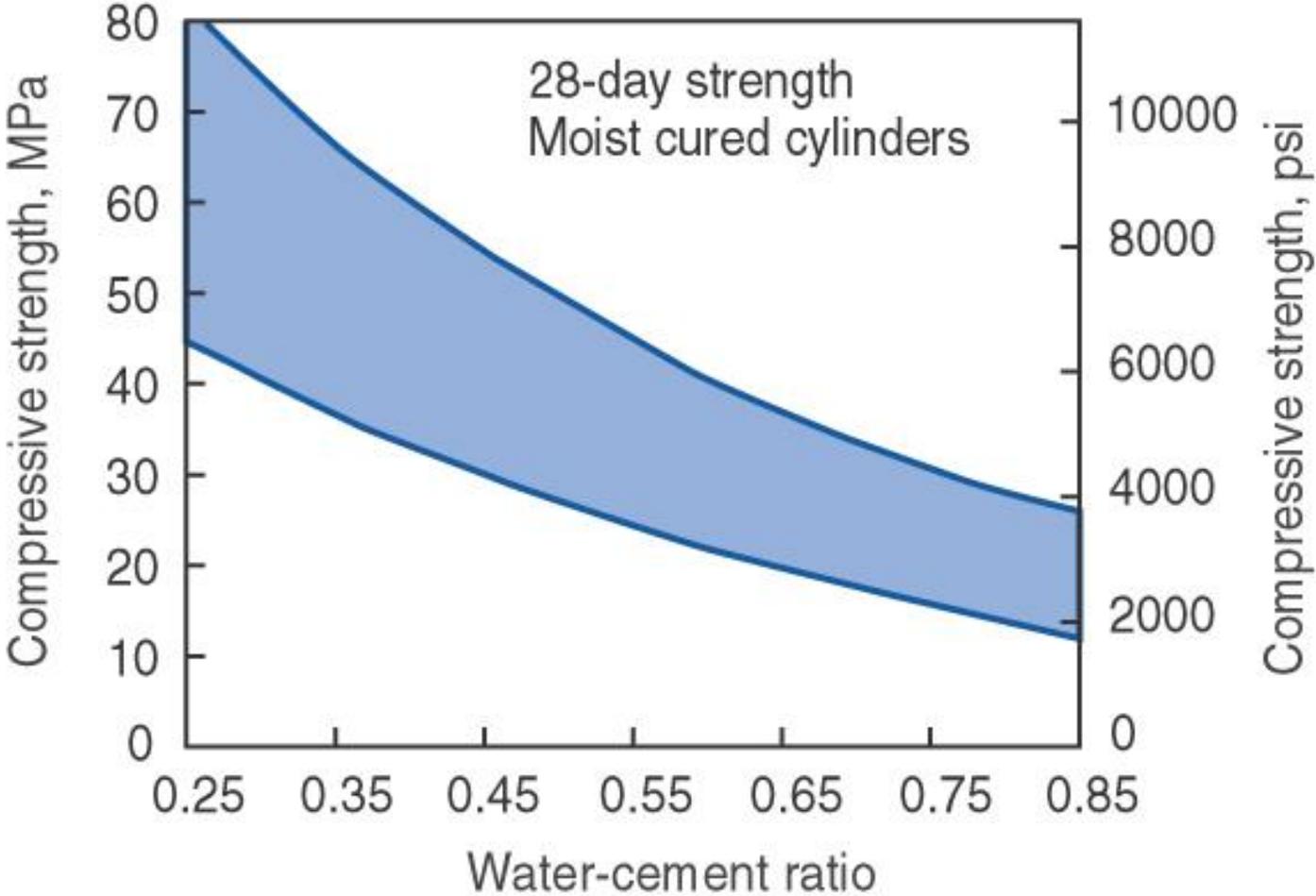
■ Specifications

- ▶ Usual specified by strength, minimum cement content or w/c
- ▶ w/c = water to cement ratio (mass of water/mass of cement)
- ▶ w/cm = water to cementitious materials (cement + fly ash, slag, etc.)

■ Guidelines

- ▶ Residential: 4,000 psi
- ▶ Light Commercial: 4,000 to 6,000 psi
- ▶ Commercial: 5,000 to 10,000 psi
- ▶ Infrastructure (DOT): 5,000 to 8,000 psi

Typical Relationship of Strength to w/c



Why use Air-Entrainment

Primarily to protect against freezing and thawing cycles and scaling surfaces.



Water Reducing Admixtures

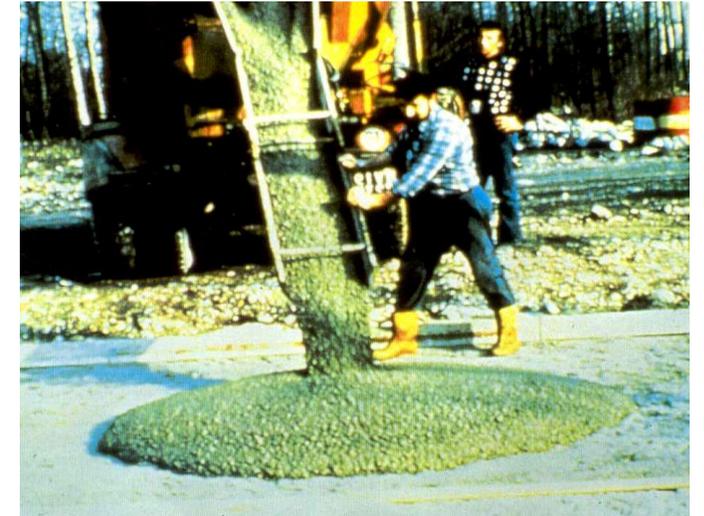
Conventional



Mid-Range



High-Range



Water Reducing Admixtures

Either:

Increase slump of freshly-mixed mortar or concrete without increasing water content

Or:

Maintain slump with a reduced amount of water, the effect being due to factors other than air entrainment.



Accelerator Benefits

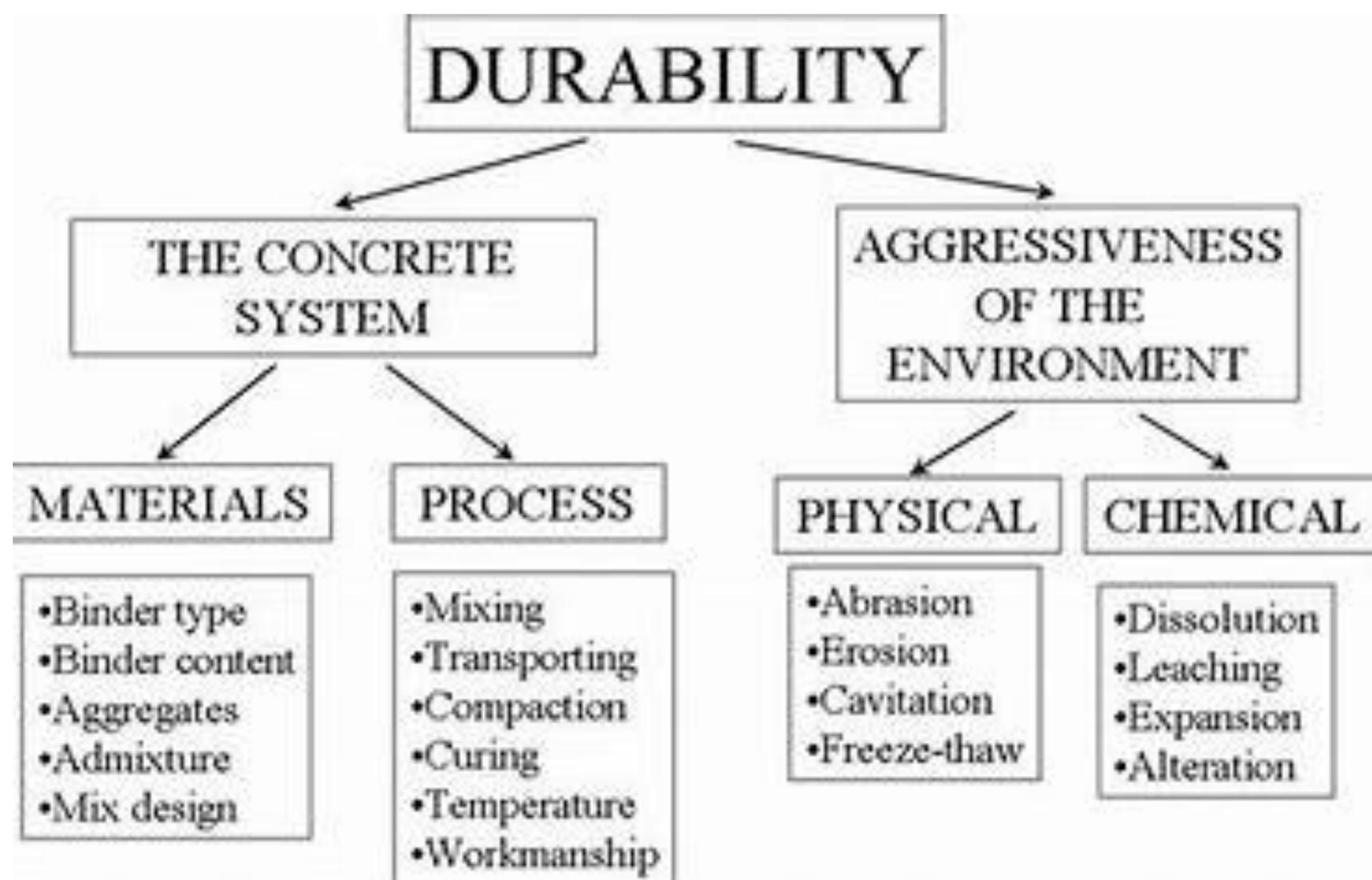
- Allow for faster turnover of forms
- Early stripping breaks 16-18hr
- Enhances early strength development 24hr – 7 Day
- Accelerates production schedules



Retarding Benefits

Retarding admixtures cause a decrease in the rate of hydration of hydraulic cement and lengthen the setting time of concrete. Retarders are used to offset the effect of high temperature and improve the workability of concrete in warmer temperatures. Benefits for retarders include reduced cold joints and better finish in hot weather.





Specialty Applications

- Corrosion Protection
- Fiber Reinforcing
- Crystalline Waterproofing
- Antimicrobial Protection
- SCC in precast



Corrosion Inhibitor Applications

- Steel Reinforcement Protection
- Exposed to chloride environment



Fiber Reinforcement

- Level 1: Plastic shrinkage reinforcement
 - ▶ Monofilament
- Level 2: Temperature shrinkage reinforcement
 - ▶ Fibrilated
- Level 3: Post first crack reinforcement
 - ▶ Macro synthetic
 - ▶ Able to carry load after first crack
- Level 4: Replacing structural or primary reinforcement steel



Crystalline Waterproofing Admixtures



Admixtures...



Just do their job.

MASTER[®]
» BUILDERS
SOLUTIONS