



Hydraplast Super M

Superplasticizer for Fly Ash Concrete

Description

Hydraplast Super M is a high performance water soluble concrete additive for the production of high strength concrete in hot climates especially in fly ash concrete. Chloride-free. Free from sulphates. Based on sodium salt of high molecular weight naphthalene sulphonic and formaldehyde condensate. Delivered in liquid form.

Object

- Mass-pours of concrete
- Slabs and foundations
- Dams, Road, High-way, bridge, column constructions
- Pre-stressed concrete surfaces
- Pre-cast factories for the construction of concrete elements where fast re-cycling of forms is of importance
- Repairs to roads , highways and bridges to minimize closure to traffic and ensure early reopening

Advantage

- Improves compressive, flexural and bonding strength
- High early strength when used also as an accelerator
- Improves durability of concrete
- Improves flow-characteristics of concrete and thus also pumpability
- Improves wear and abrasion resistance of finished surface
- Increases density of concrete and thereby increases water-proofing characteristics of concrete

Standard

Meets ● A.S.T.M. C494-1980 Type A&F
● BS 5075 Part 3: 1984.

Instructions for Use

- For ensuring high early strength (pre-cast factories, pre-stressed structures, road and bridge-repairs). Keep water content lower in accordance with enclosed diagram.
- For improving flow-characteristics a greater proportion of water must be added. Hydraplast Super must be mixed with water prior to mixing into concrete. Water addition rates depend on desired effect. Generally, for a certain effect to be obtained, as water content in relation to solid content is increased, a greater quantity of the mix must be dispensed.
- Dosage is 0.8-2.0 L. of Hydraplast Super M in relation to the combine of cement plus fly ash 100 kgs., depending on the workability and strength property that are required. The optimum dosage for a certain required effect is best determined by a test at site.
- Should not be add directly to dry cement.
- For advice and assistance on how to conduct such tests, the Technical Services of ACT are available.

Effect on Overdosing

Serious overdosing of concrete will generally produce a concrete of even greater workability and set retardation but with no increase in air entrainment. The lower the temperature, the longer the setting time (a factor to consider when pouring concrete in afternoon and into the night; setting time will suddenly increase as temperatures drop when dosage of plasticizer remains the same). If intentional or accidental increases of dosage are employed, care must be taken to allow for the effect of such changes on the stripping time for form-work. However, with proper and normal curing, the effect of overdosing will generally be an increase in the ultimate strength. If overdosing occurs and cannot be corrected for, contact immediately ACT Technical Services.

Packing and Delivery

In drums of 210 l. or by bulk by tanker.

Characteristics

Appearance:	dark brown liquid
Bulk density:	1.18 +/- 0.01 kg/l
pH value:	7.0
Freezing point:	-15 °C
Flash-point:	Non-flammable

Dosage

0.8 – 2.0 L./ cementitious ingredient 100 kgs. depending on workability and strength of concrete.

The best dosage will be defined with a previous test.

Storage

Unlimited in well sealed and unbroken drum, stored in shade and avoiding excessive heat.

Cleaning

Do not pour surplus materials down drains, wash all brushes immediately with water.

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