

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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# ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the effect of retempering of concrete using an over dosage of superplasticizer on concrete properties.

This study includes five chapters summarized as follows:

## **Chapter one:**

- Introduction.
- History of using admixtures in concrete.

## **Chapter Two:**

- It includes literature review.
- Classification of admixtures.
- The effect of retempering using different types of admixtures on concrete.
- Concrete plants.

## **Chapter Three:**

- Properties of used materials.
- Experimental program and tests.
- Studied variables that include: retempering time (0.0, 30, and 60 min), chemical admixtures used in concrete mix (0.0, Type G, and mix of Type G and F), retempering admixture (Type G, Type F, third generation of Type F& and Type C) cement types (OPC and SRC) and cement content (250, 300, 350, 400, and 460 Kg + 40 Kg silica fume).

## **Chapter four:**

- Test results and discussion: it includes, slump, setting time, cube compressive strength, splitting tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, and durability indices results.

## Chapter Five:

- The following conclusions are among the conclusions observed:
  1. The use of a mix of Type G and Type F as an initial admixture enhances initial slump compared with the use of Type G.
  2. The use of an admixture based on naphthalene decreases slump loss compared with that based on melamine.
  3. Concrete containing sulfate resisting cement ( $C_3A = 1.22$  and  $SO_3 = 2.17$ ), having a maximum recommended dosage of used Type G (1.5%), and retempered using 1.5 % of Type G, leads to the following conclusions:
    - It increases initial setting time from 6.66 to 60 hours.
    - It yields a negligible (zero) one day compressive strength.
    - It decreases 3, 7, 28 and 90 days compressive strength by 99%, 64.70%, 31%, and 31% respectively.
    - It decreases 90 days splitting tensile strength and 90 days modulus of elasticity by 2.0 and 23.2% respectively.
    - It slightly decreases 90 days absorption.
  4. Concrete containing  $400 \text{ kg/m}^3$  sulfate resisting cement, having a maximum dosage of 1.5% of used Type G, and retempered using 1.5 % of Type F based on melamine (compared with retempering using 1.5% G), leads to the following conclusions:
    - It decreases initial setting time from 60 to 12.83 hour.
    - It increases one days compressive strength from 0.0 to  $6.6 \text{ N/mm}^2$ .
    - It increases 3, 7, 28 and 90 days compressive strength by 154 times, 2.23 times, 72.7%, and 75% respectively.
    - It enhances tensile strength and modulus of elasticity by 60.8% and 50.8% respectively.
    - It decreases absorption by 2.4%.
    - So it's recommended to retemper sulfate resisting concrete having maximum dosage of Type G, using Type F specially based on melamine.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>XI</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>XVII</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Research significance	3
<b>CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Definition of admixture	4
2.3 Historical development of admixture	4
2.4 Types of admixtures	8
2.4.1 ACI classification	8
2.4.2 ASTM C494 [4] classification of chemical admixtures	9
2.5 Water reducing admixtures	11
2.5.1 Applications	11
2.5.2 Chemical base	12
2.5.3 Mechanism	13
2.6 High range water reducing admixtures	13
2.6.1 General	13
2.6.2 Chemical base	14
2.6.3 Mechanism	16
2.7 Retarding admixture	17
2.7.1 General	17
2.7.2 Chemical base	18
2.7.3 Mechanism	19
2.8 Accelerators	19
2.9 Mineral Admixtures	20
2.9.1 General	20
2.9.2 Fly Ash	21
2.9.3 Slag	23
2.9.4 Silica fume	24

2.9.5 Natural Pozzolans	26
2.9.6 Rice Husk Ash	28
2.9.7 Effects of pozzolans on Freshly mixed concrete	29
2.9.8 Effects of pozzolans on hardened concrete strength	31
2.10 Ready mixed concrete	31
2.10.1 Introduction	31
2.10.2 History of RMC	32
2.10.3 Types of concrete plants	32
2.10.4 Limitations on delivery time	37
2.10.5 Retempering of concrete	38
<b>Chapter 3 - MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>49</b>
3.1 introductions	49
3.2 fine aggregate	49
3.3 coarse aggregate	50
3.4 Cement	52
3.5 Silica fume	54
3.6 chemical admixture	55
3.7 Experimental program	55
3.8 Symbols of used mixes	60
3.9 Mix proportions	60
3.10 Mixing, preparing and curing	61
3.11 Fresh concrete tests	61
3.12 Setting time	61
3.13 Absorption, voids ratio and density tests	62
3.14 Compressive strength test	63
3.15 Splitting tensile strength test	63
3.16 Modulus of elasticity test	63
<b>CHAPTER 4 - TEST RESULTS AND DISCUSION</b>	<b>64</b>
4.1 Introduction	64
4.2 slump test results	64
4.2.1 Effect of types of initial admixture on initial slump	66
4.2.2 Effect of types of initial admixture on slump before retempering and slump loss.	67
4.2.3 Effect of cement content after elapsed time of 60 minutes	68
4.2.4 Effect of retempering admixture on slump at 30, and 60 min	69
4.3 Setting time test results	72
4.3.1 Effect of type of initial admixture	74
4.3.2 Effect of retempering admixture	74
4.3.3 Effect of mixed retempering admixture on setting time	76
4.3.4 Effect of using Type C and Type G based on polycarboxylic	77

4.3.5	Effect of cement content and source of CEM I	78
4.3.6	Effect of retempering on setting time of S.R.C	79
4.4	Cube compressive strength test results:	82
4.4.1	Effect of retempering on one day compressive strength for CEM I 42.5N	82
4.4.2	Effect of retempering on three days compressive strength for CEM I 42.5 N	84
4.4.3	Effect of retempering on 7, 28, and 90 days compressive strength For CEM I 42.5 N	87
4.4.4	Effect of initial mixed admixtures on compressive strength	88
4.4.5	Effect of different mixed retempering admixtures on compressive strength of concrete with mixed admixtures	89
4.4.6	Effect of retempering using accelerators	92
4.4.7	Effect of retempering using superplasticizer based on polycarboxylic	94
4.4.8	Effect of cement content and retempering using 1.5% Type G on compressive strength	94
4.4.9	Effect of Type and grade of ordinary Portland cement on compressive strength	95
4.4.10	Effect of source of sulfate resisting cement on retempering and compressive strength	99
4.4.11	Effect of type of initial admixture and retempering admixture on compressive strength of sulfate resisting cement	102
4.4.12	Effect of silica fume	102
4.5	Effect of retempering on 90 day splitting tensile strength	103
4.5.1	Effect of retempering using Type G and Type F based on naphthalene and melamine	105
4.5.2	Effect of using a mix of Type G and Type F as retempering admixtures	107
4.5.3	Effect of using Type C, a mix of Type G and C, and a mix of Type G and polycarboxylic admixture	108
4.5.4	Effect of cement content on splitting tensile strength	109
4.5.5	Effect of Type and grade of ordinary Portland cement on splitting tensile strength	110
4.5.6	Effect of retempering on tensile strength of different sulfate resisting	111
4.6	Effect of retempering on 90 days modulus of elasticity	113
4.6.1	Effect of different types of admixtures	113
4.6.2	Effect of Type and grade of ordinary Portland cement on modulus of elasticity	114
4.6.3	Effect of retempering on modulus of elasticity of different sulfate resisting cement	115
4.6.4	Effect of retempering using Type F with sulfate resisting cement	115
4.7	Effect of retempering on 90 days percentage of absorption after	120

immersion	
4.7.1 Effect of retempering on ordinary Portland cement concrete	120
4.7.2 Effect of retempering on absorption of different sulfate resisting cement	126
4.8 Effect of retempering on volume of permeable pore space (voids)%	127
4.8.1 Effect of retempering on ordinary Portland cement concrete	127
4.8.2 Effect of Type and grade of ordinary Portland cement on voids	130
4.8.3 Effect of retempering on voids of different sulfate resisting cement sources	130
4.8.4 Effect of retempering using Type F with sulfate resisting cement	132
<b>CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>REFERNCES</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>ARABIC SUMMARY</b>	<b>146</b>

# LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Page</b>
Figure (2-1) Slump loss at 23°C in concretes containing conventional water reducers (ASTM C 494 and AASHTO M 194 Type D) compared with a control mixture	11
Figure (2-2) Hydrocarbon chain	12
Figure (2-3) Mechanism of water reducing	13
Figure (2-4) The chemical base of melamine	15
Figure (2-5) Electrostatic dispersion of cement particles	16
Figure (2-6) Separation of cement particles is facilitated by steric hindrance	17
Figure (2-7) Slump loss at various temperatures for conventional concretes prepared with and without set-retarding admixture	18
Figure (2-8) Scanning electron microscope (SEM) micrograph of fly ash particles at 1000X.	21
Figure (2-9) Fly ash, a powder resembling cement, has been used in concrete since the 1930s.	22
Figure (2-10) Ground granulated blast-furnace slag.	23
Figure (2-11) Scanning electron microscope micrograph of slag particles.	24
Figure (2-12) Silica fume powder.	24
Figure (2-13) Scanning electron micro graph of silica fume particle.	25
Figure (2-14) Scanning electron microscope micrograph of calcined clay particles	26
Figure (2-15) Scanning electron microscope micrograph of calcined shale particles	26
Figure (2-16) Meta kaolin, a calcined clay	27
Figure (2-17) Components of concrete plants	33
Figure (2-18) Components of concrete plants.	33
Figure (2-19) Components of concrete plants.	34
Figure (2-20) Typical construction of a truck agitator drum.	35
Figure (2-21) Ready mixed concrete can often be placed in its final location by direct chute discharge from a truck mixer	35
Figure (2-22) Components of concrete plants (pump+mixer)	36
Figure (2-23) A truck-mounted pump and boom can conveniently move concrete vertically or horizontally to the desired location	36

Figure (2-24)	Retempering water added to concrete to restore the initial slump	39
Figure (2-25)	Relation between strength loss and retempering water.	40
Figure (2-26)	Retempering admixture added to concrete to restore the initial Slump	41
Figure (2-27)	Effect of retempering on the compressive strength of concrete subjected to prolonged mixing	42
Figure (2-28)	Effect of prolonged mixing on the unit weight of concrete	43
Figure (2-29)	Effect of temperature and Type D admixture on standard penetration and setting times of concrete Determined in accordance with ASTM C 403	44
Figure (2-30)	Showing the initial setting time for ordinary and sulfate resisting cement for different mixing time	45
Figure (2-31)	Effect of ambient temperature on Initial setting time	46
Figure (2-32)	Effect of retempering on the compressive strength of concrete subjected to prolonged mixing	47
Figure (2-33)	Effect of retempering process on compressive strength at 28 days in relation with mixing times	47
Figure (2-34)	Effect of retempering process on natural absorption in relation with mixing times for different types of cement and superplasticizer	48
Figure (3-1)	Sieve analysis curve of sand	50
Figure (3-2)	Sieve analysis of coarse aggregate	52
Figure (4-1)	Shows that the effect of initial admixture Type on initial slump, each value of X axis represents the average of three mixes	66
Figure (4-2)	Slump after different elapsed time for different initial admixture Type.	67
Figure (4-3)	Effect of cement content on initial slump, before and after retempering	68
Figure (4-4)	Effect of Type of retempering admixture for concrete with different initial admixture on slump after retempering at 30 minutes	69
Figure (4-5)	Effect of Type of retempering admixture for concrete with different initial admixture on slump after retempering at 60 minutes	70
Figure (4-6)	Effect of retempering admixture Type on slump at 30 and 60 minutes for concrete with initial admixture of Type G ( 1.5% )	71
Figure (4-7)	Effect of initial admixture Type on setting time	75

Figure (4-8)	Effect of retempering admixture Type on initial setting time	75
Figure (4-9)	Effect of retempering admixture Type on final setting time	76
Figure (4-10)	Effect of using a mix of Type G and typeF admixture and different retempering admixture at different times on setting time	77
Figure (4-11)	Effect of retempering after 60 minutes using rapid hardening admixture and Type G of polycarboxylic on setting time	78
Figure (4-12)	Effect of cement content of CEM I 42.5 N on initial setting time	79
Figure (4-13)	Effect of cement content of CEM I 42.5 N on final setting time	80
Figure (4-14)	Effect of Type I cement on initial setting time	80
Figure (4-15)	Effect of SO <sub>3</sub> /C <sub>3</sub> A ratio, and % retained on sieve No.200 of cement on initial setting time for CEM I	81
Figure (4-16)	Effect of retempering using different dosages of Type G on initial setting time of concrete with different sources of sulfate resisting cement	81
Figure (4-17)	Effect of 30 minutes retempering admixture on one day cube compressive strength for concrete containing 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 source one)	85
Figure (4-18)	Effect of 60 minutes retempering admixture one day cube compressive strength for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 N source one)	85
Figure (4-19)	Effect of 30 minutes retempering admixture on 3 days cube compressive strength for concrete containing 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 source one)	86
Figure (4-20)	Effect of 60 minutes retempering admixture on 3 days cube compressive strength for concrete containing 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 source one)	86
Figure (4-21)	Effect of 30 minutes retempering admixture on 7, 28, 90 days cube compressive strength for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 N source1)	87
Figure (4-22)	Effect of 60 minutes retempering admixture on 7, 28, 90 days compressive strength for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 N source1)	88
Figure (4-23)	Effect of using a mix of Type G and Type F of different bases on cube compressive strength at different ages, for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content (CEM I 42.5 N source1)	89
Figure (4-24)	Effect of different retempering admixtures on one and three	90

	days compressive strength (retempering at 30 minutes)	
Figure (4-25)	Effect of mixed admixtures on one and three days compressive strength (retempering at 60 minutes)	91
Figure (4-26)	Effect of mixed admixtures on 7, 28, and 90 days compressive strength (retempering at 30 minutes)	91
Figure (4-27)	Effect of mixed admixtures on 7, 28, and 90 days compressive strength (retempering at 60 minutes)	92
Figure (4-28)	Effect of retempering with Type G and accelerator (C) or carboxylic on one and three days compressive strength (Retempering at 30 minutes)	93
Figure (4-29)	Effect of retempering with Type G and accelerator ( C ) or carboxylic on 7, 28, and 90 days compressive strength (Retempering at 60 minutes)	93
Figure (4-30)	Effect of carboxylic material on compressive strength	94
Figure (4-31)	Effect of cement content and retempering using Type G on 1 and 3 day compressive strength	96
Figure (4-32)	Effect of cement content and retempering using Type G on 7, 28 and 90 days	97
Figure (4-33)	Effect of source and grade of ordinary cement and retempering on one and three days compressive strength	97
Figure (4-34)	Effect of Type and grade of ordinary cement and retempering on 7 days compressive strength	98
Figure (4-35)	Effect of Type and grade of ordinary cement and retempering on 28 and 90 days compressive strength	98
Figure (4-36)	Effect of retempering using 0.75% and 1.5% Type G on 1 and 3 days strength of sulfate resisting cement (source 1)	100
Figure (4-37)	Effect of retempering using 0.75% and 1.5% Type G on 1 and 3 days (source 2)	100
Figure (4-38)	Effect of retempering using 0.75% and 1.5% Type G on 7, 28 and 90 days compressive strength of sulfate resisting cement (source 1)	101
Figure (4-39)	Effect of retempering using 0.75% and 1.5% Type G on 7, 28 and 90 days compressive strength of sulfate resisting cement (source 2)	101
Figure (4-40)	Effect of Type of initial and retempering admixture on 1 and 3 days compressive strength	102
Figure (4-41)	Effect of Type of initial and retempering admixture on 7, 28 and 90 days compressive strength	103
Figure (4-42)	Effect of retempering admixtures at different dosages on 90 day splitting tensile strength for concrete containing 1.5 % G initial	106

admixture and 400 kg/m<sup>3</sup> cement content

Figure (4-43)	Effect of initial admixture Type on 90 days splitting tensile strength	107
Figure (4-44)	Effect of using a mix of Type G and Type F admixture and different retempering admixture at different times on splitting tensile strength	108
Figure (4-45)	Effect of retempering after 60 minutes using rapid hardening admixture and Type G or polycarboxylic on 90 days splitting tensile strength	109
Figure (4-46)	Effect of cement content of CEM I 42.5 N for concrete with and without retempering (retempering using 1.5% after 60 minutes)	110
Figure (4-47)	Effect of grade and source of ordinary cement and retempering using 1.5 % Type G at 60 minutes on splitting tensile strength for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content.	111
Figure (4-48)	Effect of retempering after 60 min. using different dosages of Type G and different sources of sulfate resisting cement on tensile strength	112
Figure (4-49)	Effect of initial and retempering admixture Type on splitting tensile strength of sulfate resisting cement	113
Figure (4-50)	Effect of retempering admixture at different dosages and times on 90 days modulus of elasticity	116
Figure (4-51)	Effect of initial dosage of admixture on 90 days modulus of elasticity for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cements content.	116
Figure (4-52)	Effect of a mix of admixtures on 90 days modulus of elasticity	117
Figure (4-53)	Effect of use a mix of Type G and Type C as a retempering admixture after 60 minutes on 90 days modulus of elasticity	117
Figure (4-54)	Effect of retempering using an over dosage of Type G on 90 days modulus of elasticity for concrete with different cementitious material contents	118
Figure (4-55)	Effect of cement sources and grade of ordinary Portland cement, retempering using 1.5 % Type G on 90 days modulus of elasticity	118
Figure (4-56)	Effect of cement sources and, retempering using Type G on 90 days modulus of elasticity	119
Figure (4-57)	Effect of Type of initial admixture on 90 days (modulus of elasticity)	119

Figure (4-58)	Effect of retempering admixture Type At different retempering time and dosage for concrete with 1.5 % G initial admixture and 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content on 90 days absorption percent ( concrete has 1.5 G).	123
Figure (4-59)	Effect of initial admixture Type on 90 days on absorption percent for concrete with 400 kg/m <sup>3</sup> cement content	123
Figure (4-60)	Effect of using a mix of Type G and Type F admixture and different retempering admixture at different times on absorption	124
Figure (4-61)	Effect of retempering after 60 minutes using rapid hardening admixture and Type G or polycarboxylic on 90 days absorption	124
Figure (4-62)	Effect of cement content of CEM I 42.5 N on absorption	125
Figure (4-63)	Effect of source and grade of ordinary Portland cement and retempering using 1.5 % Type G at 60 minutes on absorption	125
Figure (4-64)	Effect of retempering using different dosage of Type G on absorption of concrete	126
Figure (4-65)	Effect of retempering using different dosage of Type G on absorption of Concrete	126
Figure (4-66)	Effect of retempering admixture Type on 90 days voids	128
Figure (4-67)	Effect of initial admixture Type on 90 days voids	128
Figure (4-68)	Effect of using a mix of Type G and Type F admixture and different retempering admixture at different times on voids	129
Figure (4-69)	Effect of retempering after 60 minutes using rapid hardening admixture and Type G of polycarboxylic on voids	129
Figure (4-70)	Effect of cement content of CEM I 42.5N on voids	130
Figure (4-71)	effect of source and grade of ordinary Portland cement and retempering using 1.5 % of Type G at 60 minutes on voids	131
Figure (4-72)	effect of retempering admixture using different dosages of Type G on voids of concrete with different sources of sulfate resisting cement	131

## LIST OF TABLES:

		<b>Page</b>
Table (2-1)	Physical requirements	10
Table (2-2)	Chemical base of superplasticizers types	15
Table (2-3)	Specifications and classes of supplementary cementitious materials	20
Table (2-4)	Chemical Analysis and Selected Properties of Typical Fly Ash, Slag, silica Fume, Calcined Clay, Calcined Shale, and Metakaolin	28
Table (2-5)	Sort of RMC production in Europe and USA [ <sup>9]</sup>	32
Table (2-6)	Approximate times of agitation after which the rate of loss in compacting factor exceeds 0.05 per hour, under average condition	37
Table (2-7)	Approximate times of agitation at which a strength reduction of $2\text{N/mm}^2$ occurs below that for concrete of the same slump but compacted shortly after mixing	38
Table (3-1)	Properties of used sand	49
Table (3-2)	Sieve analysis of used sand	49
Table (3-3)	properties of coarse lime stone	50
Table (3-4)	Sieve analysis of coarse aggregate	51
Table (3-5)	Physical and mechanical properties of used cement	53
Table (3-6)	Chemical composition of used cement	53
Table (3-7)	physical properties and chemical composition of silica fume	54
Table (3-8)	Mixes of CEM1 42.5 N (source 1) cement content of 400 $\text{Kg/m}^3$	56
Table (3-9)	Mixes of CEM1 N 42.5 (source 1) for different cement contents	57
Table (3-10)	Mixes of cement of different grades and sources of cement content of 400 $\text{kg/m}^3$	57
Table (3-11)	Mixes of sulfate resisting cement 42.5 of different sources	58
Table (3-12)	Proportions of concrete mixes	61
Table (4-1)	Slump test results	64
Table (4-2)	Setting time test results.	72
Table (4-3)	Cube compressive strength	82
Table (4-4)	Cylinder compressive strength, splitting tensile strength and modulus of Elasticity at 90 days	104
Table (4-5)	Durability indices	121