# Building Material Test Centre – Rhineland

Chemical & Physical Test and Research Laboratory for the construction and industrial clients.

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# Test Report

Applicant	Leyco Chemische Leyde GmbH IndustrieStr. 155 50999 Koeln
Subject	Product ZETOLAN MEK Machine and equipment protection
Date of Test	20.02.2001
Instruction	15.01.2001
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### **APPLICANT'S OBJECTIVE**

On the 15.01.2001 we were asked in writing by the applicant

#### LEYCO CHEMISCHE LEYDE GmbH IndustrieStrasse 155 5099 Koeln

to carry out a Material Laboratory Test and give a written result.

### 2. TEST ; INTRODUCTION

The under mentioned Material Test was delivered by post on the 15/01/2001 with an accompanying letter to the Test Institute.

The product was a liquid in a plastic container on which a label was attached with the following description:

#### "ZETOLAN-MEK. Protection for building machinery and equipment."

Product No. 10.002 Container capacity 1 litre

# **3. REMARKS : GENERAL**

According to the description of the applicant the product is described as a means of care and protection for concrete mixing machinery and vehicles.

The applicant wishes to test **ZETOLAN MEK** to calibrate its influence on the compressive strength and air entrainment of concrete.

The usage described in the instructions of the applicant stated that 25gr of **ZETOLAN** – **MEK** was needed per  $1m^2$  of container to be treated.

Taking a concrete mixer with an average volume of  $9m^3$  thus giving an inside area of  $66m^2$  gives the following calculation of the average usage per  $1m^3$  of concrete

15gr ZETOLAN MEK -> 1m<sup>2</sup> Area 66m<sup>2</sup> Area 990 gr ZETOLAN 9m<sup>3</sup> Concrete 110 gr ZETOLAN / 1 m<sup>3</sup> Concrete In order to test the Air Entrainment and compressive strength of the c

In order to test the Air Entrainment and compressive strength of the concrete with and without ZETOLAN MEK, the following concrete mixes were formulated.

Mix I.	Cement CEM 1 32.5 Water Aggregate – Sand/Gravel 0/8m Moisture content of aggregate	335 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 150 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1862 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 5%
Mix II.	Cement CEM 1 32.5 Water Aggregate – Sand/Gravel 0/8m Moisture content of aggregate ZETOLAN – MEK	335 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 150 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1862 kg/m <sup>3</sup> 5% 0.11kg/m <sup>3</sup>

# 4. LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

# 4.1 Determination of the Air Entrainment in freshly mixed concrete:

The determination of the Air Entrainment volume was calculated by an Air Entrainment Pressure Balance Meter.

The results are shown in Table 1 below

# 4.2 Determination of the Compressive Strength:

The compressive strength tests were carried out after 28 days curing in accordance with DIN 1164, Part 7 in the approved cube dimensions of 8 cm x 4 cm x 4 cm.

The results are laid out in Table 1 below.

ID No	Mix	Air	Cube No.	Strength	Compressive	Average	Variance from
		Entrainmenmt %		[kN]	Strength N/mm <sup>2</sup>	$[N/mm^2]$	Average [%]
1			I.1	92.2	36.9		2.9
2			I.2	94.0	37.6		1.0
3	Ι	2.1	I.3	94.5	37.8	38	0.5
4			I.4	94.2	. 37.7		0.8
5			I.5	97.7	39.1		2.9
6			I.6	97.2	38.9		2.4
7			II.1	90.5	36.3		0.8
8			II.2	95.7	38.4		6.7
9	Π	2.2	II.3	92.2	36.9	36	2.5
10			II.4	87.1	34.9		3.0
11			II.5	90.2	36.1		0.3
12			II.6	82.0	32.8		8.9

Air entrainment taken in fresh condition

#### 5. COMBINATION: ASSESSMENT

The results of the Air Entrainment in Mix II (with ZETOLAN MEK) show an increase of 0.1% in comparison with Mix I.

This difference lies within the parameters of acceptable tolerance and is considered the same value.

Although the resulting average of the compressive strength of Mix II (with ZETOLAN-MEK) at  $36 \text{ N/mm}^2$  is around 5.3% lower than the average of Mix I, this is minimal and can be concluded that the strength of the concrete has not been influenced.

In respect of the influence of the product ZETOLAN-MEK on the quality of mixed concrete, used at a level of  $15 \text{gr/m}^2$  in respect of air entrainment and the expected compressive strength is trivial.

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für .Bauchemie. Untersuchung von Baustoffen - Estriche, Putze,

Mörtel, deren Beschichtung und Kunststoffe im Bauwesen"