

Ahram



Portland Cement

CEM- II / B-S 32.5 R

Slag Cement

The Slag Cement of the Portland Blast Furnace is a type of cement that is hydraulic and is manufactured in a blast furnace where iron ore is reduced to iron. The molten slag which is tapped is quickly drenched with water, dried, and then ground to a fine powder. This fine powder that is produced is commonly known as the Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement. Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement has a typical light color and an easier 'finish' ability. Its concrete workability is better and it has a higher flexural and compressive strength. It is resistant to chemicals and also has more hardened consistency. This is the reason that Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement is used in the construction of dams, bridges, building complexes, and pipes.

Properties

Strength Class CEM- II / B-S 32.5 R

Availability

Extra Rapid is available in 50kg polypropylene bags throughout Egypt.

Storage

This product should be stored in unopened in cool conditions and should be stacked in a safe and stable manner.

. This product may be stored in either indoor or outdoor conditions. Information on the maximum storage period can be found on the bag.



Health and Safety

Contact between cement powder and body fluids (eg sweat and eye fluids) may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.

Cement is classified as an irritant under the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations.

For further information, including control of soluble hexavalent chromium, refer to the Lafarge Cement Health and Safety Information Sheet for Portland cement products.



The Information in this datasheet is accurate at the time of printing , but Lafarge Cement Egypt reserve the right to amend details as part of their product development programme

Typical Properties

Surface area	(m ² /kg)	310
Setting time initial	(mins)	180
EN196-1 Mortar		
Compressive strength		
2 day	(N/mm ²)	15.00
28 day	(N/mm ²)	38.00
Sulfate	SO ₃ (%)	2.8
Chloride	Cl (%)	0.04
Alkali Eq	Na ₂ O Eq. (%)	0.60

Portland cements are predominantly compounds of calcium silicate and calcium aluminate with a small proportion of gypsum. They are produced by burning or sintering, at a temperature in excess of 1400°C, a finely ground mixture of raw materials which contain predominantly calcium carbonate, aluminium oxide, silica and iron oxide. The cooled clinker formed is ground under controlled conditions with the addition of typically 5% gypsum.

