

Sea Water



Portland Cement

CEM- I 42.5 N



SRC

Sulphate - Resisting Cement

used only in concrete exposed to severe sulfate action -- principally where soils or groundwaters have high sulfate content. Low Tricalcium Aluminate (C3A) content, generally 5% or less, is required when high sulfate resistance is needed.

Properties

- Sulphate – Resisting cement based.
- Strength Class CEM- I 42.5 N
- Low TriCalcium Aluminate (C3A)

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)	150
EN196-1 Mortar		
Compressive strength		
2 day	(N/mm ²)	20
28 day	(N/mm ²)	50
Sulfate	SO ₃ (%)	1.9
Chloride	Cl (%)	0.05
Alkali Eq	Na ₂ O Eq. (%)	0.40
Tricalcium silicate	C ₃ S (%)	50.0 to 60.0
Dicalcium silicate	C ₂ S (%)	15.0 to 25.0
Tricalcium aluminate	C ₃ A (%)	2.5
Tetracalcium aluminoferrite	C ₄ AF (%)	15.00

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.

