

# RPF CEMENTITIOUS STABILIZATION COMMITTEE



**cement &  
concrete  
institute**



# Status quo

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- Developed and circulated protocol for collecting information to assist with identifying optimum cement types and construction requirements
- Little response
- RPF stabilization sub-committee !



# RPF Sub Committee

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- Discussions in early 2008
- Way forward
  - Virtual (email) subcommittee
  - Led by P Paige-Green
  - Regular email contact to identify ongoing and new projects
  - Will obtain as much relevant information as possible
  - Visit roads where possible and collect samples and test data
  - Develop data base directly

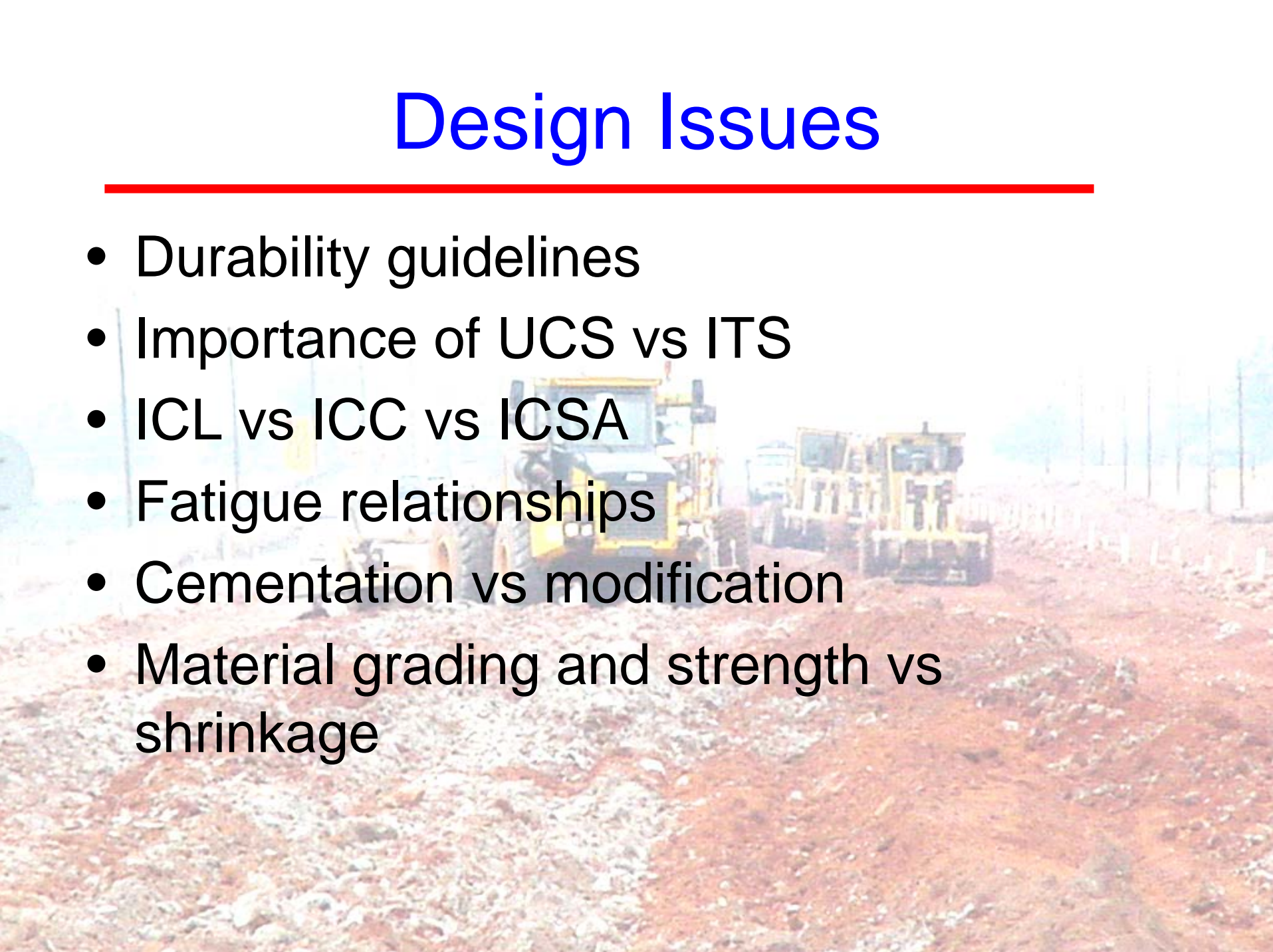
# RPF Sub Committee

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- Currently includes:
  - CSIR and C&CI
  - SANRAL
  - Provinces (Gautrans, Limpopo)
  - Consultants (VKE, BKS, SSI, Africon)
  - Suppliers (AfriSam)
- Anyone else who is keen and can contribute meaningfully? Let us know!

# Design Issues

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- Durability guidelines
  - Importance of UCS vs ITS
  - ICL vs ICC vs ICOSA
  - Fatigue relationships
  - Cementation vs modification
  - Material grading and strength vs shrinkage
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- A background image of a construction site. In the foreground, there is a dirt road with a layer of gravel or crushed stone. In the middle ground, several yellow construction vehicles, possibly graders or compactors, are visible. The background shows a fence and some trees under a clear sky.

# Design Issues

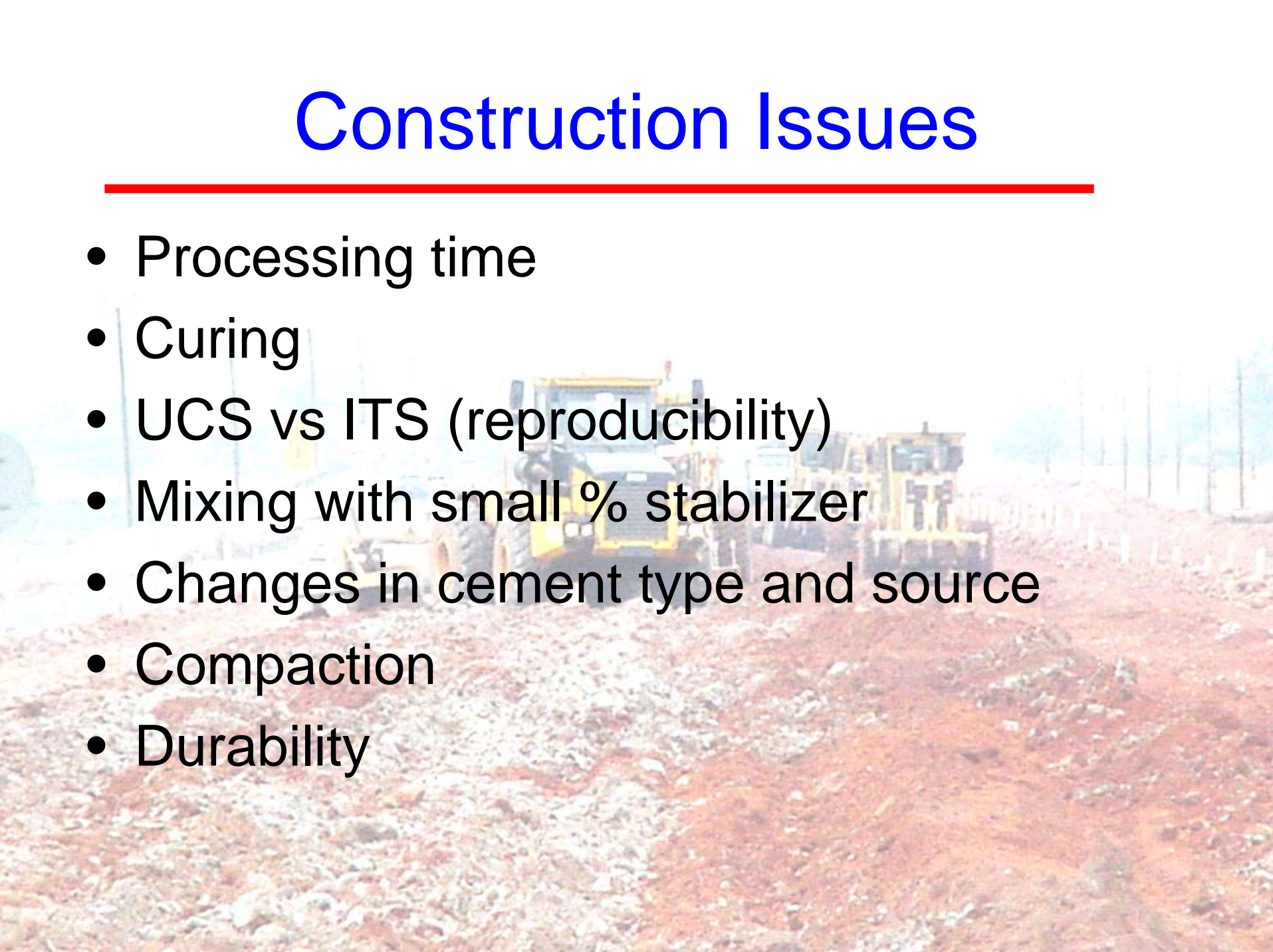
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- Prediction of post cracked state
- Laboratory properties vs design inputs



# Construction Issues

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- Processing time
  - Curing
  - UCS vs ITS (reproducibility)
  - Mixing with small % stabilizer
  - Changes in cement type and source
  - Compaction
  - Durability
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- A background image of a construction site. In the foreground, there is a wide, reddish-brown dirt road. In the middle ground, a yellow bulldozer is visible, facing away from the camera. The background shows a hazy, overcast sky and some distant structures or trees.

# Construction Issues

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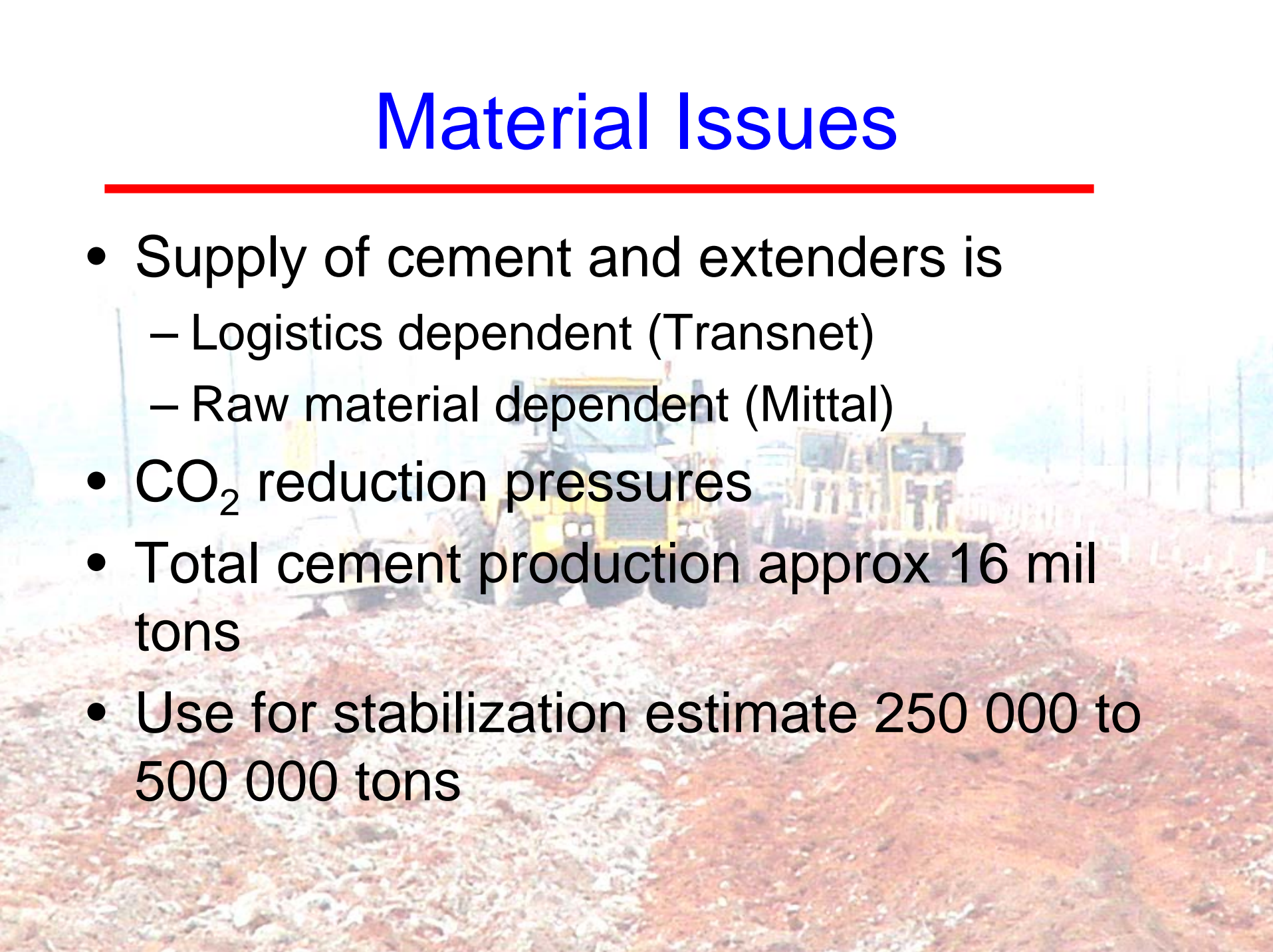
- Effect of cracking
- Specification limits
- Lab results vs field performance





# Material Issues

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- Supply of cement and extenders is
    - Logistics dependent (Transnet)
    - Raw material dependent (Mittal)
  - CO<sub>2</sub> reduction pressures
  - Total cement production approx 16 mil tons
  - Use for stabilization estimate 250 000 to 500 000 tons
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- A background image of a construction site. In the foreground, there is a large, uneven pile of reddish-brown soil or earth. In the middle ground, several pieces of heavy machinery, including yellow excavators and bulldozers, are visible, some appearing to be in operation. The background shows a hazy, overcast sky and some distant structures or trees, suggesting an outdoor construction environment.

# Material Issues

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- Lack of understanding of cement specification



# Historical product range in South Africa

- OPC - SABS 471
- RHC - SABS 471
- PBFC - SABS 636
- PC15 (SL or FA) - SABS 831
- PFAC - SABS 1466

# Cement extenders

- SANS 1491 Parts 1 to 3 cover the quality of extenders (ggbs, flyash and silica fume) for use at the mixer
- Proposed new Part 4 for Supplementary Cementitious Material

# SABS adopts new cement standards in 1996

- SANS 50197 covering “Common Cements”
- SANS 50413 covering “Masonry Cements”

Main types	Notation of products (types of common cement)		Composition, percentage by mass <sup>(a)</sup>										
			Clinker	Blast-furnace slag	Silica fume	Pozzolana		Fly ash		Burnt shale	Limestone		Minor additional constituents
						natural	natural calcined	sili- ceous	calca- reous		L	LL	
K	S	D <sup>(b)</sup>	P	Q	V	W	T	L	LL				
CEM I	Portland cement	CEM I	95 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
CEM II	Portland-slag cement	CEM II A-S	80 - 94	6 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-S	65 - 79	21 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
	Portland-silica fume cement	CEM II A-D	90 - 94	-	6 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
	Portland-pozzolana cement	CEM II A-P	80 - 94	-	-	6 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-P	65 - 79	-	-	21 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II A-Q	80 - 94	-	-	-	6 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-Q	65 - 79	-	-	-	21 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
	Portland-fly ash cement	CEM II A-V	80 - 94	-	-	-	-	6 - 20	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-V	65 - 79	-	-	-	-	21 - 35	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II A-W	80 - 94	-	-	-	-	-	6 - 20	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-W	65 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	21 - 35	-	-	-	0 - 5
	Portland-burnt shale cement	CEM II A-T	80 - 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 - 20	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-T	65 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 - 35	-	-	0 - 5
	Portland-limestone cement	CEM II A-L	80 - 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 - 20	-	0 - 5
		CEM II B-L	65 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 - 35	-	0 - 5
CEM II A-LL		80 - 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 - 20	0 - 5	
CEM II B-LL		65 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 - 35	0 - 5	
Portland-composite cement <sup>(c)</sup>	CEM II A-M	80 - 94	←-----					6 - 20	-----→				0 - 5
	CEM II B-M	65 - 79	←-----					21 - 35	-----→				0 - 5
CEM III	Blastfurnace cement	CEM III A	35 - 64	36 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM III B	20 - 34	66 - 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
		CEM III C	5 - 19	81 - 95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5
CEM IV	Pozzolanic cement <sup>(c)</sup>	CEM IV A	65 - 89	-	←----- 11 - 35 -----→				-	-	-	0 - 5	
		CEM IV B	45 - 64	-	←----- 36 - 55 -----→				-	-	-	0 - 5	
CEM V	Composite cement <sup>(c)</sup>	CEM V A	40 - 64	18 - 30	-	←-- 18 - 30 --→		-	-	-	-	0 - 5	
		CEM V B	20 - 39	31 - 50	-	←-- 31 - 50 --→		-	-	-	-	0 - 5	

**Notes**

(a) The values in the table refer to the sum of the main and minor additional constituents.

(b) The proportion of silica fume is limited to 10%.

(c) In portland-composite cements CEM II A-M and CEM II B-M, in pozzolanic cements CEM IV A and CEM IV B, and in composite cements CEM V A and CEM V B, the main constituents other than clinker shall be declared by designation of the cement.

# Nomenclature

- CEM I, II, III, IV and V
  - I - Portland cement
  - II - Portland ..... cement
  - III - Blastfurnace cement
  - IV - Pozzolanic cement
  - V - Composite cement
- A, B or C
  - indicates level of extender e.g. in CEM II  
A is 6-20% and B is 21-35%

# Nomenclature (cont.)

- Extender type
  - S - Blastfurnace slag
  - D - Silica fume
  - V or W - Fly ash
  - L - Limestone
  - M - Composite



# Nomenclature (cont.)

- Strength grade

Strength Class	Compressive strength, MPa			
	Early strength		Standard strength	
	2 days	7 days	28 days	
32,5N	-	≥16,0	≥32,5	≤52,5
32,5R	≥10,0	-		
42,5N	≥10,0	-	≥42,5	≤62,5
42,5R	≥20,0	-		
52,5N	≥20,0	-	≥52,5	-
52,5R	≥30,0	-		

# Nomenclature (cont.)

- Example CEM II B-W 42,5
  - Portland fly ash cement
  - Containing 21 to 35% fly ash
  - 2-day-strength > 10 MPa
  - 28-day-strength > 42,5 and < 62,5 MPa

Main types	Notation of products (types of common cement)		Composition, percentage by mass <sup>(a)</sup>											
			Clinker	Blast-furnace slag	Silica fume	Pozzolana		Fly ash		Burnt shale	Limestone		Minor additional constituents	
						natural	natural calcined	sili- ceous	calca- reous		L	LL		
K	S	D <sup>(b)</sup>	P	Q	V	W	T	L	LL					
CEM I	Portland cement	CEM I	95 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 - 5	
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# Material Issues

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- Lack of understanding of cement specification
- Same nomenclature different performance from different factories
- Brand names confusing – use proper nomenclature
- Test cements likely to be available
- Specify full nomenclature

# Way Forward

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- Workshop in 2009 to address issues
- Possibly around RPF in May
- Will use RPF database for invites



# RPF Sub Committee

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- [ppaige@csir.co.za](mailto:ppaige@csir.co.za)
- [bryan@cnci.org.za](mailto:bryan@cnci.org.za)



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