



ADMIX C-1000 RED

CEMENTITIOUS CRYSTALLINE

Concrete Waterproofing and Protection

Description

Xypex is a unique chemical treatment for the waterproofing, protection and improvement of concrete. XYPEX ADMIX C-1000 RED is added to the concrete mix at the time of batching. Admix C-1000 Red consists of Portland cement, very fine silica sand, a red oxide pigment and various active, proprietary chemicals. These active chemicals react with the moisture in fresh concrete and with the by-products of cement hydration to cause a catalytic reaction which generates a non-soluble crystalline formation throughout the pores and capillary tracts of the concrete. Thus the concrete becomes permanently sealed against the penetration of water or liquids from any direction. The concrete is also protected from deterioration due to harsh environmental conditions.

Xypex Admix C-1000 Red

Admix C-1000 Red has been specially formulated to provide the unique Xypex crystalline waterproofing and protection, as well as a red oxide pigment to clearly identify concrete treated with the Xypex Admix. Refer to the relevant sections of this data sheet or consult with Xypex's Technical Services Department for assistance in determining the appropriate dosage rate and for further information regarding enhanced chemical resistance, optimum concrete performance (e.g. setting time, compressive strength), or meeting the specific requirements and conditions of your project.

Recommended for:

Precast Components

- manholes
- pipes
- culverts
- vaults
- septic tanks

Advantages

- Resists extreme hydrostatic pressure
- Becomes an integral part of the substrate
- Highly resistant to aggressive chemicals
- Can seal static hairline cracks up to 0.5 mm
- Allows concrete to breathe
- Non-toxic
- No VOCs

- Less costly to install than most other methods
- Permanent
- Added to the concrete at time of batching and therefore is not subject to climatic restraints

For assistance with project requirements, please contact Xypex Technical Services Department.

Packaging

Xypex Admix C-1000 Red is packaged in 20 lb. (9.1 kg) pails and 37 lb. (16.8 kg) repulpable paper bags. For specific projects, contact the manufacturer for availability of custom sized packaging.

Storage

Xypex products must be stored dry at a minimum temperature of 45°F (7°C). Shelf life is one year when stored under proper conditions.

Dosage Rates

Xypex Admix C-1000 Red:

3 - 3.5% by weight of cement

Consult with the local Xypex Technical Services Representative or Xypex's Technical Services Department for assistance in determining the appropriate dosage rate and for further information regarding enhanced chemical resistance, optimum concrete performance, or meeting the specific requirements and conditions of your project.

Test Data

PERMEABILITY

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CRD C48, "Permeability of Concrete", Aviles Engineering Corp., Houston, USA

Two concrete samples containing Xypex Admix and an untreated control sample were tested for water permeability. Both the treated and untreated samples were subjected to a pressure of 150 psi / 1.04 MPa (350 ft. / 106.7 m water head). Results showed moisture and permeated water throughout the untreated sample after 24 hours. However, the Xypex Admix samples showed no leakage, and water penetration of only 1.5 mm / 0.06 inches after 120 hours (5 days).

***U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CRD C48,
“Permeability of Concrete”, Setsco Services, Pte Ltd.,
Singapore***

Six Xypex Admix-treated and six untreated concrete samples were tested for water permeability. Pressure was gradually increased over five days and then maintained at 7 bars (224 ft. / 68.3 m water head) for 10 days. While the six reference samples showed water leakage beginning on the fifth day and increasing throughout the test period, the Xypex Admix samples showed no water leakage at any time during the test.

ACCI Water Permeability Test, “Water Permeability of Concrete”, Australia Centre of Construction and Innovation, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Concrete samples containing Xypex Admix NF at a dosage rate of 0.8% and 1.2% were tested for water permeability against control samples. All the samples were subjected to a pressure of 10 bars (100 meters / 328 ft. water head) for 2 weeks. Water permeability coefficients were calculated and the Xypex Admix-treated concrete showed significant reduction in water permeability by up to 93% at a dosage rate of 1.2%.

STN EN 12390-8, “Testing of Hardened Concrete; Depth of Water Penetration Under Pressure”, Technical and Testing Construction Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia

Concrete cubes were prepared with Admix C-1000 at 2% and Admix C-1000 NF at 1% along with control cubes. A water pressure of 0.5 MPa was applied for 72 hrs and specimens were subsequently split transversely to measure depth of water penetration. Depth results for C-1000/C-1000 NF were 10.3 mm and 25 mm respectively, whereas penetration on control samples was 113 mm. In using the Valenta equation to calculate the water permeability coefficient, the C-1000/C-1000 NF treated concrete showed a 20 to 120x reduction compared to the control concrete.

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

ASTM C 39, “Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens”, Kleinfelder Laboratories, San Francisco, USA

At 28 days, the compressive strength test of the concrete containing Xypex Admix measured 7160 psi / 49.5 MPa as compared to the reference sample at 6460 psi / 44.5 MPa (a 10% increase).

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

CSN 73 1326, “Measuring Loss of Surface Due to Sulphate Attack of Concrete Treated with Admix C-1000/C-1000 NF”, Betonconsult, Building Materials Testing Laboratory, Prague, Czech Republic

Concrete specimens treated with Admix C-1000 at 1% and 2%, and Admix C-1000 NF at 0.5% and 1% were cast along with non-treated concrete specimens. The specimens were exposed to a highly concentrated sulphate solution (i.e. 36,000 mg/l) for 4 months and samples were periodically weighed to determine mass loss. The Admix treated samples recorded a mass loss between 5 and 50 g/m² and showed no surface deterioration, while the non-treated specimens measured an average mass loss of 4,860 g/m² with significant surface deterioration.

HB 84-2006, “Durability Assessment of Reinforced Concrete Structure Containing Xypex Admix Exposed to 19 Years of Severe Marine Environment”, Sharp and Howells Pty. Ltd., Chemical Laboratories, Victoria, Australia

Lascelles Wharf serves as a bulk chemical and grain dock. In 1995, as part of an extensive maintenance program and to protect new precast concrete panels from the extremely harsh and aggressive marine environment, the concrete was dosed with Xypex Admix C-Series at 1%. Recently tests were conducted to predict “initiation time to corrosion”. Extracted cores were tested for chloride content at incremental depths into the concrete. Chloride content profiles, concrete cover, surface chloride content, and chloride corrosion threshold were used in a model based on Fick’s 2nd law to predict the residual service life of this structure. The average initiation time to corrosion was estimated at 164 years; whereas, the structure had been designed for 50 years of service life.

NT BUILD 443, “Chloride Diffusion by NordTest with 16.5% NaCl Solution of 40 MPa Concrete Containing Admix C-1000 NF”, Australia Centre for Construction Innovation, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

The NordTest NT BUILD 443 is a standard accelerated method for evaluation of the chloride diffusion coefficient of concrete. In this test program, concrete mixes with 25% fly ash, 38% slag, and 60% slag were cast (total cementitious content = 435 kg, 0.4 w/c). Xypex Admix C-1000 NF at 0.8% and 1.2% by weight of cementitious materials were compared to control mixes (for each cement system). All specimens were immersed in a 16.5% NaCl solution for 35 days. Chloride diffusion coefficient was calculated based on the chloride profile, utilizing Fick’s 2nd law. Admix treated fly ash concrete showed 25% reduced chloride diffusion coefficient for both 0.8% and 1.2% addition. The Admix treated 38% slag concrete recorded a 67% lower chloride diffusion coefficient at 0.8% addition and 75% lower at 1.2% addition. The reduction of chloride diffusion coefficient was 42% and 53% for high slag mixes for 0.8% and 1.2%

addition respectively.

“Sulfuric Acid Resistance Test”, Aviles Engineering Corporation, Houston, USA

Concrete containing Xypex Admix at different dosage rates including 3% specimens were tested against untreated control samples for sulfuric acid resistance. After immersion in the sulfuric acid, each sample was tested for weight loss on a daily basis until a weight loss of 50% or a definite response trend was obtained. The percentage weight loss of the samples containing Xypex Admix tested significantly lower than the control samples.

“Acid Resistance of Mortar Containing Xypex Admix C-1000 NF”, Construction and Maintenance Technology Research Center (CONTEC), Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology (SIIT) - Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

An acid testing regime was part of an extensive program to determine the benefit of the Xypex Admix C-1000 NF dosed at 1% to improve the durability of concrete. Several comparative mixes were utilized in this evaluation, including: a plain Portland cement and a 30% fly ash mix. Cured samples were exposed to 5% H₂SO₄; the pH value of this acid solution was 0.25 and never greater than 0.54 pH. In this extremely acidic, corrosive environment, at 12 weeks the Admix samples reduced the weight loss by 48% compared to controls of the cement-only mortar, and 53% in the fly ash specimens.

CRACK SEALING

ASTM C1585 and ASTM C1202, “Evaluation of Selfhealing Capability of Self-compacting Concrete Made with Blast-furnace Slag Cements Activated by the Xypex Crystalline Catalyst”, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronautica, Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil

Portland, blast furnace slag and slag-modified Portland concrete samples, treated with 2.5% Admix C-500, were evaluated for self-healing capabilities. Microcracks were induced by loading to 90% of ultimate compressive strength. Cracked samples were then immersed in water to trigger self-healing after 28, 56 and 84 days. Strength and ultrasonic pulse velocity tests were used to determine mechanical recovery; sorptivity and rapid chloride permeability were used to evaluate wate tightness recovery. Results substantiated the ability of Xypex Admix to provide self-healing of cracked concrete.

“Testing of Xypex Admix C-1000 NF Crack Healing Capabilities”, CH Karnchang (Lao) Company Ltd., Xayaburi Laboratory, Ban Xieng Yeun, Vientiane, Laos

Prior to construction of a Mekong River dam, testing was undertaken to substantiate the ability of Xypex Admix to self-heal static cracks. Three large concrete slabs treat-

ed with Admix C-1000 NF at 0.8% were cast along with three control slabs. Following curing, a force was applied at the mid-point of each slab to create cracks with widths from 0.2 to 0.5 mm on the surface. Water was ponded above the cracked area. Initially all cracks leaked; at 4 days all dripping had ceased from the cracks of the Xypex treated panels, while leaking continued through the cracks of the control slab until the end of the test period (25 days). SEM photographs showed significant crystalline growth throughout the cracks of the Admix treated slab.

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

SEM “Microscopic Examination of Crystalline Products in Three Xypex Admix Modified Concrete Mortars”, Australian Centre for Construction Innovation, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Slag and fly ash blended cement samples were treated with Xypex Admix and examined for evidence of crystalline growth at ages ranging from 8 months to 2 years. Samples were sliced and/or split and examined at magnifications between 500x and 5000x. Characteristic Xypex crystalline growth was observable on all Xypex treated samples, providing evidence of Xypex crystalline reactions with fly ash and slag blended cements.

FREEZE/THAW DURABILITY

ASTM C 666, “Freeze/Thaw Durability”, Independent Laboratory, Cleveland, USA

After 300 freeze/thaw cycles, the Xypex Admix-treated samples indicated 94% relative durability.

Directions for Use

Xypex Admix C-1000 Red is added to the concrete at the time of batching. It is important to obtain a homogeneous mixture of Xypex Admix with the concrete. Do not add dry Admix powder directly to wet mixed concrete as this could cause clumping and thorough dispersion may not occur. The sequence of procedures for addition will vary according to the type of batch plant operation and equipment. The following methods have been used successfully in the past and it is recommended that the local Xypex Technical Services Representative be consulted about the best method to use.

1. ADDITION TO COARSE AGGREGATE BELT Add Xypex Admix in bulk powder form or repulpable bags directly to the coarse aggregate conveyor belt manually or through computer controlled mass batching system. Account for worker health and safety issues with moving belts and wind-blown dust issues.

2. ADDITION TO CENTRAL MIXER Add Xypex Admix in bulk powder form or repulpable bags along with the other components. Mix as per standard batching practices to ensure thorough dispersal of the Admix resulting in a homogeneous mixture. Account for worker safety issues when accessing the equipment.

3. TRUCK ADDITION (AT PLANT) Add Xypex Admix in bulk powder form or repulpable bags to the drum of the ready-mix truck immediately prior to driving the truck under the batch plant and adding the balance of the materials or the premixed concrete in accordance with standard concrete batching practices. Measures to ensure repulpable bags are dispersed include adding the bags as far forward in the drum as possible, adding a small amount of batch water with the bags, and spinning the drum prior to adding remaining ingredients. Avoid delays in adding other components and utilize high speed mixing to ensure homogeneity of mix. Where there may be insufficient water for thorough dispersion of the bulk powder, a water slurry can be made with the Admix and added to the truck mixer drum prior to batching. Account for added water in the mix design and slump.

NOTE:

i. For installations involving pan mixers, the recommended procedure would be to initially add some of the mix water and coarse aggregate to the pan mixer, begin mixing and slowly add the Xypex Admix powder. Mix until the Admix is thoroughly dispersed and forms a slurry, then add the balance of the materials and continue to mix as per normal.

ii. Concrete containing the Xypex Admix does not preclude the requirement for design of crack control, construction joint detailing, proper placement, consolidation and curing of the concrete and measures for repairing defects such as honeycombing, tie holes, cracks beyond specified limits.

iii. Further guidelines are available that address the use of Xypex Admix for a specific situation, (e.g. dry mixes, use of ice in hot ambient conditions, cold-weather concreting, etc.). Consult with a local Xypex Technical Services Representative or Xypex's Technical Services Department for further information.

Setting Time and Strength

The setting time of concrete is affected by the chemical and physical composition of ingredients, temperature of the concrete and climatic conditions. Xypex Admix C-1000 Red is designed for concrete mix designs where

a normal or mildly delayed set is desired. Concrete containing the Admix C-1000 Red may develop higher ultimate strengths than plain concrete. Trial mixes should be carried out under project conditions to determine the setting time and strength of the concrete dosed with Admix C-1000 Red. Consult with a Xypex Technical Services Representative for the most appropriate Xypex Admix for your project.

Limitations

When incorporating Xypex Admix, the temperature of the concrete mix should be above 40°F (4°C).

Technical Services

For more instructions, alternative installation methods, or information concerning the compatibility of the Xypex treatment with other products or technologies, contact the Technical Services Department of Xypex Chemical Corporation or your local Xypex Technical Services Representative.

Safe Handling Information

Xypex is alkaline. As a cementitious powder or mixture, Xypex may cause significant skin and eye irritation. Directions for treating these problems are clearly detailed on all Xypex pails and packaging. The Manufacturer also maintains comprehensive and up-to-date Safety Data Sheets on all its products. Each sheet contains health and safety information for the protection of workers and customers. The Manufacturer recommends you contact Xypex Chemical Corporation or your local Xypex Technical Services Representative to obtain copies of Safety Data Sheets prior to product storage or use.

Warranty

The Manufacturer warrants that the products manufactured by it shall be free from material defects and will be consistent with its normal high quality. Should any of the products be proven defective, the liability to the Manufacturer shall be limited to replacement of the product ex factory. The Manufacturer makes no warranty as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose and this warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied. The user shall determine the suitability of the product for his intended use and assume all risks and liability in connection therewith.

