CEMENT-MORTAR

Name: **Blaine Air Permeability (Fineness) Apparatus**

Purpose: Used to determine the fineness of Portland cement in terms of the specific surface expressed as total surface area in square centimeters per gram of cement.

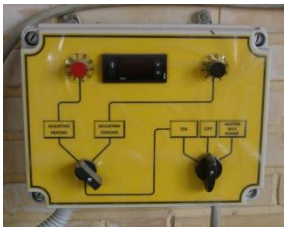
Standards: EN 196/6 - ASTM C204 - AASHTO T153
BS 4359/2 - UNI 7374 - NF P15:442 - UNE 80106

Name: **Le Chatelier Flask**

Purpose: Used to determine the relative density (specific gravity) of hydraulic cement and lime.

Standards: EN 196/3 - ASTM C188
AASHTO T133 - UNE 83453

Name: **Autoclave**



Purpose: For soundness (expansion) of Portland cement

Standards: ASTM C151, C141 - D.M. 3/6/68 - UNE 7207

Name:	**Flow Table**
Purpose:	For flow and workability tests of mortar and lime
Standards:	ASTM C230 - BS 4551:1 - EN 459/2 - EN 1015-3 - UNI 7044 • Also comparable to NF P18-585 - UNE 7205, 83258 DIN 1060

Name:	**Pull-Off, Bond Strength**
Purpose:	To assess the protective coating process. To provide you with information on both the adhesive force and the tensile strength of two layers of materials: lime, facing plasters, mortars, building plasters, cements, concrete and resistance of anchoring studs.
Standards:	EN 1542, EN 12399, EN 12618-2, EN 13279-2 BS 1881: 207 - ISO 4624 - NF P34501, NF P 34601, NF P18-858 - EN 13687-1

Name:	**Mortar Mixer**
Purpose:	For the efficient mixing of cement pastes and mortar, with “three” automatic sequences of mixing cycle
Standards:	EN 196/1, 196/3, 413/2, 459/2 - D.M. 3/6/68 NF P15-413 - DIN 1164 - UNE 80801, 83258 - EN/ISO 679 - EN 480/1 Equiparable also to ASTM C305 - AASHTO T162 - BS 3892

Name:	**Setting Times**
Remarks:	The time at which the cement paste loses its plasticity is termed as initial setting time and the time at which the cement paste becomes hard mass is termed as the final setting time.
Standards:	EN 1542, EN 12399, EN 12618-2, EN 13279-2 BS 1881: 207 - ISO 4624 - NF P34501, NF P 34601, NF P18-858 - EN 13687-1

Name:	**Standard Consistency**
Remarks:	Standard consistency of cement may be defined as the percentage of water (by weight of cement), to be mixed with the cement, to get a cement paste having some stiffness, which is arbitrarily fixed with the help of Vicat apparatus.
Standards:	EN 1542, EN 12399, EN 12618-2, EN 13279-2 BS 1881: 207 - ISO 4624 - NF P34501, NF P 34601, NF P18-858 - EN 13687-1

Name:	**Compression Device**
Remarks:	Compression device for portions of 40,1x40x160 mm prism broken in flexure
Standards:	EN 196/01 - ASTM C349 - NF P15-451 - pr EN/ISO 679

Name:	**Flexural Device**
Remarks:	Flexure device for 40,1x40x160 mm prisms
Standards:	EN 196/01 - NF P15:451 - DIN 1164 - pr EN/ISO 679

Name:	**Mortar Vibrating Table**
Remarks:	Proper compaction of cement and concrete while casting specimens for compressive or flexural strength testing essential to achieve a better and more consistent mixture. The cement and concrete Vibrating Table top has stops along its edges to prevent molds from sliding off the table during operation.
Standards:	DIN EN 1015-3, BS EN 413-2 EN 459-2

Name:	**Compressive Mold**
Remarks:	50 mm three gang cube mold for cement mortar
Standards:	ASTM C109 - AASHTO T106

Name:	**Flexural Mold**
Remarks:	Three gang verified mold for prisms 40.1 x 40 x 160 mm. It is supplied complete with base; stop lever and safety catch to avoid disengagement during the Jolting operation. All parts are marked with an identification number for a correct assembling; surfaces are grinded and tolerance is held within 0.1 mm as requested by Standards.
Standards:	EN 196/1