

STEEL FIBRE GROUT

V1A/40 STEEL FIBRE GROUT
V1A/80 STEEL FIBRE GROUT
V1A15/30 STEEL FIBRE BASALT GROUT
V1A15/50 STEEL FIBRE BASALT GROUT

TEST CERTIFICATES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- › Verification of the splitting tensile strength (V1A/80)
- › Factory production control acc. to DIN EN 1504-6
- › Company certification acc. to DIN EN ISO 9001:2015

PROPERTIES

- › High flowability
- › Controlled swelling with a frictional bond between concrete foundation and machine base plate
- › High early and final strength
- › Low w/c value
- › High bending tensile, shear and impact strength
- › High resistance against stroke, grinding and abrasion load
- › Impermeable to water and largely resistant to mineral oils and fuels
- › Steel fibre reinforcement – and stainless steel reinforcement even more – improves thermal conductivity.
As a matter of principle, restrained stresses caused by heat are reduced and are released much more quickly
- › Steel fibre basalt grout with stainless steel fibres, heat resistant up to 400 °C
- › Factory quality controlled acc. to the DAfStb VeBMR directive
- › Complies with the requirements of building material class A1 (non-combustible) as specified under decision 2000/605/EC of the European Commission dated September 26, 2000 (published in the official journal L258)

AREAS OF APPLICATION

- › Rail supports and heavy foundations
- › Particularly heavy-loaded construction elements
- › May be used for particularly high loads with minimal grouting heights
- › Grouting of large foundation dimensions
- › Grouting works in the high temperature areas of iron and steel works, if basalt aggregates and stainless steel fibres (V1A15) are used up to 400 °C
- › Proven for applications where for structural reasons no reinforcement can be built-in

MOISTURE CLASSES BASED ON CONCRETE CORROSION FROM ALKALI-SILICIC ACID REACTIONS

| Moisture class | WO | WF | WA | WS |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| V1A | • | • | • | • |
| The aggregates in PAGEL®'s products comply with the requirements of alkali sensitivity class E1 from non-hazardous sources specified under DIN EN 12620. | | | | |

EXPOSURE CLASS ALLOCATION ACC. TO: DIN EN 206-1 / DIN 1045-2

| | XO | XC | XD | XS | XF | XA* | XM |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3** | 1 2 3 |
| V1A/40 | • | •••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • |
| V1A/80 | • | •••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • |
| V1A15/30 | • | •••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • |
| V1A15/50 | • | •••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• | • |

* Having sulfate attack up to 600 mg/l

** With protective measures according to DIN 1045-2

TECHNICAL DATA

| TYPE | | | V1A/40* | V1A/80** | V1A15/30* | V1A15/50** |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Grain size | mm | | 0-4 | 0-8 | 0-3 | 0-5 |
| Undergrouting height | mm | | 40-70 | 60-200 | 40-80 | 60-120 |
| Amount of water | max. | % | 16 | 12 | 16 | 12 |
| Consumption (dry mortar) approx. | | kg/m ³ | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| Fresh mortar raw density approx. | | kg/m ³ | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,350 | 2,500 |
| Processing time approx. | at +20 °C | min | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Measure of extension | 5 min | mm | ≥ 650 | ≥ 600 | ≥ 600 | ≥ 600 |
| Swelling | 24 h | Vol.-% | ≥ 0.1 | ≥ 0.1 | ≥ 0.1 | ≥ 0.1 |
| Compressive strength | 24 h | N/mm ² | ≥ 40 | ≥ 40 | ≥ 40 | ≥ 40 |
| | 7 d | N/mm ² | ≥ 60 | ≥ 60 | ≥ 60 | ≥ 60 |
| | 28 d | N/mm ² | ≥ 70 | ≥ 70 | ≥ 70 | ≥ 70 |
| Bending tensile strength | 24 h | N/mm ² | ≥ 6 | n. d. | ≥ 6 | ≥ 6 |
| | 7 d | N/mm ² | ≥ 7 | n. d. | ≥ 8 | ≥ 8 |
| | 28 d | N/mm ² | ≥ 10 | n. d. | ≥ 10 | ≥ 10 |

* DIN EN 196-1-compliant compressive strength testing;

DIN EN 12390-3-compliant concrete compressive strength testing

** DIN EN 12350-5-compliant concrete bending tensile strength testing

n. d. = not determined

Note: All stated test values correspond to the DAfStb VeBMR directive.

Testing of fresh and solid mortars at 20 °C ± 2 °C, storage of the test specimen after 24 hours until the strength test in water at 20 °C ± 2 °C. Higher or lower temperatures result in deviating properties of fresh respectively solid mortars and test results. Depending on the temperature, the consistency can be adapted with a slight reduction of the mixing water.

Storage: 12 months. Cool, dry, free from frost. Unopened in its original container.

Delivery form: 25-kg bag, Euro pallet 1,000 kg

Hazard class: Non-hazardous material, observe information on packaging.

GISCODE: ZP1

PAGEL® PRODUCT COMPOSITION:

Cement: acc. to DIN EN 197-1

Aggregate: acc. to DIN EN 12620

Additions: acc. to DIN EN 450, general building inspection approval (abZ), DIN EN 13263
(fly ash, microsilica, etc.)

Admixtures: acc. to DIN EN 934-4

APPLICATION

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION:

Remove loose and unsound material such as cement slurry and dirt etc. using suitable methods, e.g. shot-blasting or similar until the underlying solid grain structure has been exposed. A sufficient average tear strength ($\geq 1.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$, KEW $\geq 1.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$) must be ensured.

Prewetting:

Prewet the concrete substrate to capillary saturation for approx. 6-24 hours.

Reinforced concrete:

The grade of surface preparation of reinforcement as well as other metallic parts is based on the requirements of the current applicable regulations and must be ensured before the application.

Non-iron metals:

Cement and cement-bound building materials may cause non-iron-metals in the transitional area of the contact surface (e.g. aluminium, copper, zinc) to loosen. Please contact us for technical advice.

FORMWORK:

Attach in such a way that it is leak-proof and robust. Seal on the concrete substrate. Use non-absorbent formwork.

Protruding grout:

Do not exceed the specified 50 mm when allowing grout to protrude and observe the structural specifications. When grouting dynamically stressed and prestressed base plates and machine foundations that are subject to high compression strengths at the edges, the grout should ideally be applied to be flush with the bearing plate, provided with a 45° edge using formwork or cut off flush with the bearing plate before it has set. This will prevent any stresses from becoming superimposed on one another and from becoming annihilated (observe static and structural specifications).

MIXING:

The dry mortar is supplied ready to use and only needs to be mixed with water. Fill the specified amount of water apart from a residual amount into a clean and suitable mixing device (e.g. compulsory mixer). Add the dry mortar and mix for at least 3 minutes. Add the remaining water and mix for at least another 2 minutes until it forms a homogeneous mass.

Mixing water:

Drinking water quality

Temperature range:

+5 °C to +35 °C

Low temperatures and cold mixing water reduce strength development, require intensive forced mixing and reduce flowability. Higher temperatures accelerate strength development and can also reduce the flowability.

GROUTING:

The mixture must be poured from one side or corner only in one continuous pour. When grouting large areas, we recommend to pour the grout starting in the centre of the foundation plate, using a funnel or filling hose. Cavities should be filled first (up to around just below the top edge) and then the machine plate or similar.

FOLLOW-UP TREATMENT:

Exposed grout areas must be protected from premature water evaporation (from wind, draughts, direct exposure to sun, etc.) immediately on completion of the work for a period of 3-5 days.

Suitable curing methods:

Water spray, foil covers with jute sheets, thermofolios or moisture-retaining covering sheets, **01** Evaporation protection.

The technical data sheet must be observed when using **01** Evaporation protection.