METAKAOLIN PESER ULTRAFINE

Chemical Analysis	
%	typical
Al_2O_3	40,27
SiO_2	53,84
Fe_2O_3	1,78
TiO_2	0,24
CaO	0,19
MgO	0,44
Na_2O	0,16
K_2O	1,58
P/C	1,50

Physical Properties			
	typical		
Pozzolanic index	988	mg $Ca(OH)_2$/g	Chapelle Test
Specific Gravity	2.54	g/cm^3	
Color	white		
Specific Area Blaine	10971	cm^2/g	UNE-EN 196-6 (UNE 80122)
Water demand	106.2	%	UNE EN 450-1
Strength Activity Index • 2 days • 7 days • 28 days • 56 days	 78.1 84.9 111.6 110.3	 % % % %	UNE EN 196-1
Screen Residue, 325 Mesh	0.48	%	

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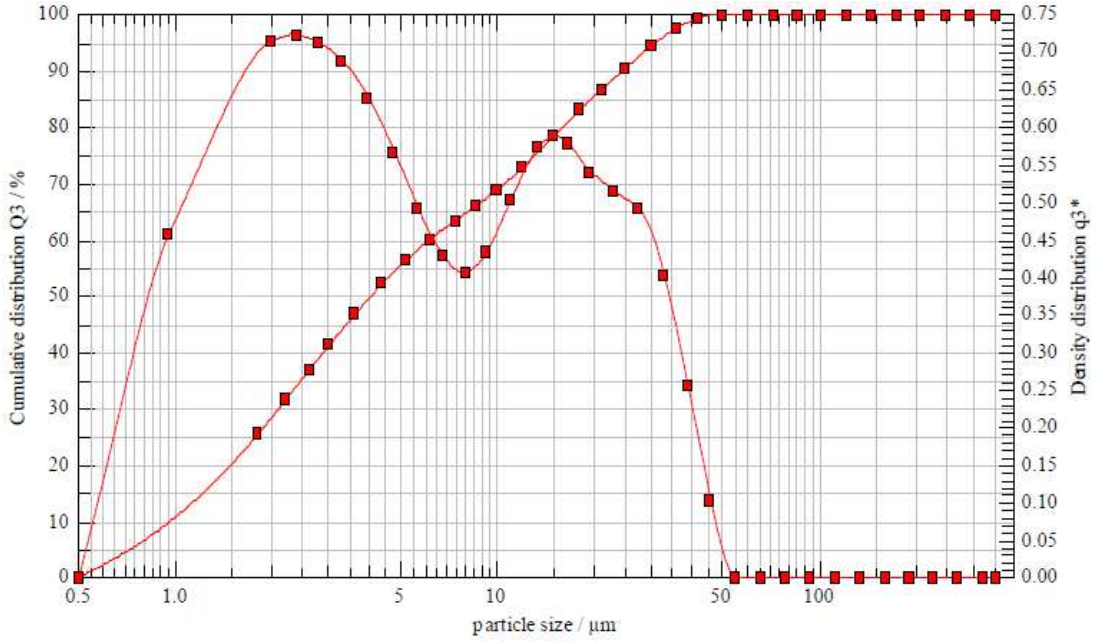
Sieve Analysis



x_0/µm	Q_3/%	x_0/µm	Q_3/%	x_0/µm	Q_3/%	x_0/µm	Q_3/%
1,80	25,32	7,40	63,34	30,00	94,33	122,00	100,00
2,20	31,54	8,60	65,99	36,00	97,52	146,00	100,00
2,60	36,78	10,00	68,84	42,00	99,22	174,00	100,00
3,00	41,21	12,00	72,81	50,00	100,00	206,00	100,00
3,60	46,65	15,00	78,37	60,00	100,00	246,00	100,00
4,40	52,21	18,00	82,95	72,00	100,00	294,00	100,00
5,20	56,31	21,00	86,56	86,00	100,00	350,00	100,00
6,20	60,05	25,00	90,45	102,00	100,00		

Other Information

METAKAOLIN is obtained by calcination and micronising a kaolinitic clay.
It is a dehydroxylated aluminium silicate which general formula is $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2$. It is a white amorphous non-crystallised material.
It is a highly reactive pozzolan that enhances the strength, durability, and workability of portland cement concrete and other cement-based products.
It is recommended for use in concrete to increase strength, improve durability, reduce water demand, permability and efflorescence and mitigate alcali-silica reactivity.