MW - 100

Foaming Agent

Complies with ASTM C494 Type S.

Dex Chem

Product Description

MW -100 is a foaming agent which enables controlled air-entrainment of stable foam into light weight concrete .

Uses

- Mortar on cement or cement filler basis
- Light weight mortar
- Light weight concrete
- backfill concrete
- Thermal insulation

Advantages

Used in creating light cellular concrete.
based on the mix design it can be used to create density less than 1000 KG/M3.
Pumpable , but need to take the density and volume loss due to pumping into consideration.
can reach strenght up to 60KG/Cm2 based on density. after pumping

Packaging

Packaging is supplied in 5L and 25L containers.

Properties

Additive: Surface active agent
Density (25 °C): 1,05 ± 0,02 g/cm³
Color and form: Red liquid
Recommended range of dosage:
Based on the mix design ,reccomended not more than 2% of cement weight.

Application

MW - 100 can be added after the water directly into the mix (minimum mixing time 30 sec) usage of concrete pumps to pour light weight mortar or concrete twill lead to loss of air which will reduce the poured volume and increase denisty.

Dosage

Dosage is based on mix design not more than 2% of cementitious material weight.
Other dosage of Mw - 100 can be used to meet specific requirements should be determined by trial mixes using the materials and conditions that will be experienced in use.

Storage

Storage life is 6 month from date of manufactring if stored correctly (tightly closed at > + 10 °C):
Avoid direct sun light .
keep in tight container.

Precautions

MW - 100 does not fall into the hazard material classifications.
However, it should not be swallowed or allowed to come intocontact with the skin and eyes.
Suitable protective gloves and goggles should be worn.

*MW - 100 is water based and non-flammable.

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Aci precautions.

Fig. 5.2—Finishing a cellular concrete floor.

Fig. 5.1.1—Reusable formwork for a wall panel

Fig. 5.1.2—Flowability of cellular concrete (video courtesy of Elastizell).

Fig. 5.2.2—Examples of fibers used to control shrinkage cracking.

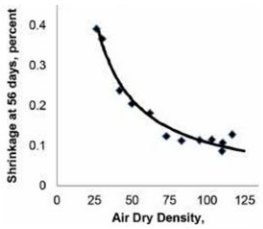
Fig. 5.2.3—Crack control strips.

4.5—Curing

When rapid drying conditions exist, use a curing compound or wet curing. Traffic should be kept off freshly placed cellular concrete until it reaches adequate strength. Generally, it is not necessary to cure mass fill applications because they usually have fresh lifts placed over them on successive days. For precast applications, standard curing methods of ACI 308R would apply.

Table 6.1.4—Thermal conductivity for oven-dry cellular concrete

Oven-dry density, lb/ft³ (kg/m³)	Thermal conductivity *k*	
	Btu/h·ft²·(°F in.)	W/(m·K)
50 (800)	1.3	0.20
65 (1080)	2.1	0.30
80 (1280)	2.8	0.40
95 (1520)	4.0	0.57
110 (1760)	5.4	0.77



* it is recommended that the cubes are taken at a safe location preferebly at the fabricator plant.

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