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COIMBATORE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

19CEB201– CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

II YEAR / III SEMESTER

Unit 2 : Lime – Cement – Aggregates Topic 2 : Cement Ingredients



Cement



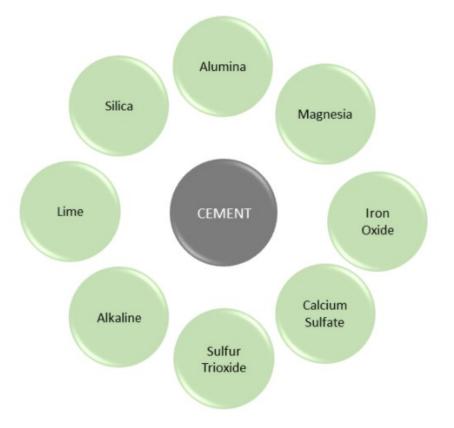
- Cement, as a binding material, is a very important building material.
- Almost every construction work requires cement.
- Therefore, the composition of cement is a matter of great interest to engineers.
- For understanding cement composition, one must know the functionality of Cement ingredients.
- By altering the amount of an ingredient during cement production, one can achieve the desired cement quality.



Composition of Cement



There are eight major ingredients of cement. The following image is showing the ingredients of cement:





Cement Ingredients



The general percentage of these ingredients in cement is given below:

Ingredient	Percentage in cement
Lime	60-65
Silica	17-25
Alumina	3-8
Magnesia	1-3
Iron oxide	0.5-6
Calcium Sulfate	0.1-0.5
Sulfur Trioxide	1-3
Alkaline	0-1







Lime:

- Lime is calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide.
- The presence of lime in a sufficient quantity is required to form silicates and aluminates of calcium.
- Deficiency in lime reduces the strength of property to the cement.
- Deficiency in lime causes the cement to set quickly.
- Excess lime makes cement unsound.
- The excessive presence of lime causes the cement to expand and disintegrate.







Silica:

- Silicon dioxide is known as silica, chemical formula SiO_2 .
- The sufficient quantity of silica should be present in cement to dicalcium and tricalcium silicate.
- Silica imparts strength to cement.
- Silica usually presents to the extent of about 30 percent cement.







Alumina:

- Alumina is Aluminium oxide.
- The chemical formula is Al_2O_3 .
- Alumina imparts quick setting property to the cement.
- Clinkering temperature is lowered by the presence of the requisite quantity of alumina.
- Excess alumina weakens the cement.





Magnesia:

- Magnesium Oxide.
- The chemical formula is MgO.
- Magnesia should not be present more than 2% in cement.
- Excess magnesia will reduce the strength of the cement.







Iron oxide:

- Chemical formula is Fe_2O_3 .
- Iron oxide imparts color to cement.
- It acts as a flux.
- At a very high temperature, it imparts into the chemical reaction with calcium and aluminum to form tricalcium alumino-ferrite.
- Tricalcium alumino-ferrite imparts hardness and strength to cement.





Calcium Sulfate:

- Chemical formula is CaSO₄
- This is present in cement in the form of $gypsum(CaSO_4.2H_2O)$
- It slows down or retards the setting action of cement.





Sulfur Trioxide:

- Chemical formula is SO_3
- It should not be present for more than 2%.
- Excess Sulfur Trioxide causes the cement to unsound.





Alkaline:

- It should not be present more than 1%.
- Excess Alkaline matter causes efflorescence.





Thank You!!

10/28/2023