

## KALMATRON® KF-ASH APPLICATION INSTRUCTION

**KALMATRON® KF-ASH** is an additive to the concrete mixes containing up to 50% of IIW (Incinerated Industrial Waste) from the weight of the cement into the concrete mix. IIW are fly ash, slag ash, volcanic deposits or crumbled slag, etc. being integrated by KF-ASH provide stable insulating performance of conventional concrete mix up to the lightweight concretes.

- For batches with IIW weight between 35% and 55% from the weight of cement install batch by two steps of mixer loading.
- 1.Balance at 0.5 Lbs/CF = 13 LB/CY or 8 Kg/ $m^3$  of KF-ASH of concrete/mortar mix.
- 2.Load dry IIW, Sand and KF-ASH into the mixer and mix for 5 minutes per each 1m3.
- 3. Add Cement and mix for another 5 minutes per each 1 m<sup>3</sup>.
- 4. Pour 75% of designed amount of water and mix for 4 minutes to get homogenous mix.
- 5. Load the rest of the aggregates into the mixer and mix for 2 minutes.
- 6. Add the rest of 25% of water to mix for 5 minutes. In a case of batch stiffness, gradually add water until that batch turn into the heavy, viscous slurry, but not to the watery-looking consistency.
- 7. Slump control is not relevant to this type of mix designs.
- For batches with IIW weight below 35% from the weight of cement, apply KF-ASH by one step of the mixer loading.
- 1. Weigh KF-ASH at **0.4 Lb/CF** or **6 Kg/m**<sup>3</sup>.
- 2. Load dry aggregates, cement and KF-ASH into rotating to mix for 10 minutes.
- 3. Add designed amount of water to get viscous heavy batch.
- 4. Slump control is not relevant to this type of mix designs.
- For small volume batches up to 4 CF or 0.12 m<sup>3</sup>.
- 1. Apply KF-ASH by **0.8 Lbs/CF** or **1.6 Kg/0.12m**<sup>3</sup> (13 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>).
- 2. Load KF-ASH into rotating mixer before pouring of water.
- 3. Slump control is not relevant to this type of mix designs.

## APPLICABILITY

- 1. Production of the wall blocks and panels with thermal resistance higher than most known industrially supplied insulation materials.
- 2. Restoration of thermal resistance of aged or damaged panels or masonry walls, separators, industrial fridges, metallurgical plants, fortification structures, etc.