

# Geo-polymeric mortars for masonry remediation.

IT:	APPLICABLE FOR:
Product	Restoration
Technology	X Rehabilitation
Equipment	X New Construction
APPLICABLE ON:	
X 1. Foundations and underground structures	5. Façade and building envelope
X 2. Vertical structures	6. Finishes and completion elements
X 3. Horizontal structures and vertical connections	7. Integrated services
X 4. Roof and terraces	8. General strategies for building recovery

















### **DESCRIPTION**

The product is under development. Scientific research.

The product is a sustainable innovative material made from an inorganic polymer (geo-polymer) binder – which is mainly a hydraulic compost – that reuses wastes from the paper and the pulp industry (i.e. biomass fly ash), commercial sand (i.e. natural siliceous sand), and various wastes from the same paper/pulp industry. Waste sources are different (biomass fly ash, grits, dregs, calcareous sludge, alkaline effluent) and are suitable for application in construction.

The material might be used for structural purposes showing a class of resistance > M10 (resistance at failure > 10 MPa) according to EN 998-2:2016, Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Masonry mortar, European Committee for Standardization, 2016.

The material can also be used for sustainable, resistant plastering applications.

### WHY TO USE

The material is highly sustainable, high performing, reuses a quantity of wastes in perspective of the Circular Economy, its manufacture procedure is easy, economical, and performed at environmental conditions. Furthermore, it is highly durable and resistant to external loads (strong chemical attack, high temperatures, etc.).

### **HOW TO USE AND APPLY**

The application is similar to that of cementitious compounds.

The material, in the fresh state can be poured into moulds (structural application) or applied using spatula (plastering application).

The manufacture process can be conducted at environmental temperature (25°C) and relative humidity (65 %) – environmental conditions – following the steps:

- precursors preparation.
- mix of the solid alumina-silicate source and the liquid alkaline activator. To produce the binder
- Addition of aggregates to obtain the mortar.

### **TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The appearance is a dense uniform material.

Technical characteristics of the basic developed materials:

Property	Measured value	
Property	GP-binder	GP-mortar
consistency (spread by flow table) [cm]	>30	21
bulk density [Kg/m³]	1307	1832
sorptivity by immersion [%]	38	13
coefficient of capillarity [kg/(m²·min <sup>0.5</sup> )]	0.87	0.35
compressive resistance [MPa]	22.15±1.2 2	21.66±0.0 3
bending resistance [MPa]	3.05±0.37	4.08±0.58

# RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

The material is highly alkaline so it must be avoided a direct contact with skin, eyes, etc.

For 1 ton of material, the following raw materials are needed:

Material	kg
MK	60
BFA	14
Sodium hydroxide	6
Sodium silicate	17
Sand	58

## **EXAMPLES**

No example of application, the product is under development.

Scientific research.



# **REFERENCES / SOURCES AND LITERATURE**

Portugal 2020 through European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the frame of Operational Competitiveness and Internationalization Programme (POCI) in the scope of the project PROTEUS-POCI-01-0247-FEDER-017729 and in the scope of the project CICECO— Aveiro Institute of Materials POCI-01-0145-FEDER-007679 (FCTRef. UID/CTM/50011/2013), cofinanced by national funds through the FCT/MEC.

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# **WEBSITE OF THE COMPANY**

N/A



# **IMAGES AND CAPTIONS**



Fig.1: Possible wastes from the paper-pulp industry: (from left) Biomass Fly Ash, Calcareous Sludge, Grits, and Dregs. © Manfredi Saeli



Fig.2: Mortars specimens with various ratios binder/aggregate. © Manfredi Saeli