



# PRODUCT DATA SHEET EFA-Füller® S-MA

Pulverised fly ash (PFA) according to DIN EN 450-1 for concrete according to EN 206-1

EFA-Füller® S-MA is produced in the mixing and processing plant of BauMineral GmbH on the site of the Scholven power station of Uniper Kraftwerke GmbH in Gelsenkirchen-Buer by mixing certified hard coal fly ashes.

It is a fine-grained pozzolanic binder consisting essentially of SiO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (aluminosilicate).

Main components <sup>*</sup> in % by mass				
SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	CaO	MgO, K <sub>2</sub> O, Na <sub>2</sub> O
52 - 56	21 - 25	6 - 9	3 - 6	1 - 3

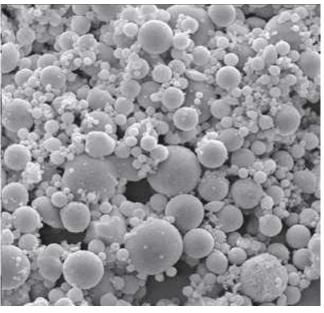
The content of reactive  $\mathrm{SiO}_2$  is at least 25 % by mass.

As a concrete admixture of type II according to DIN 1045-2 / DIN EN 206-1, EFA-Füller® S-MA meets both the building material requirements of DIN EN 450-1 (CE mark) and the environmental compatibility requirements.

DIN 1045-2, in combination with DIN EN 206-1, regulates the use of EFA-Füller<sup>®</sup> S-MA:

- the chargeability to the cement content according to the k-value concept
  - as a rule with k = 0.4
  - for underwater concrete, bored piles according to DIN EN 1536 and slot walls according to DIN EN 1538 with k = 0.7
- the minimum cement content
- the maximum permissible equivalent water-cement ratio (w/c)eq
- the production of concrete with high sulfate resistance
- the combination with silica fume
- the limit values for the fines content

The composition of the concrete shall always be determined by an initial test according to DIN EN 206-1 in conjunction with DIN 1045-2.



Scale: 1000:1

## EFA-Füller® S-MA benefits:

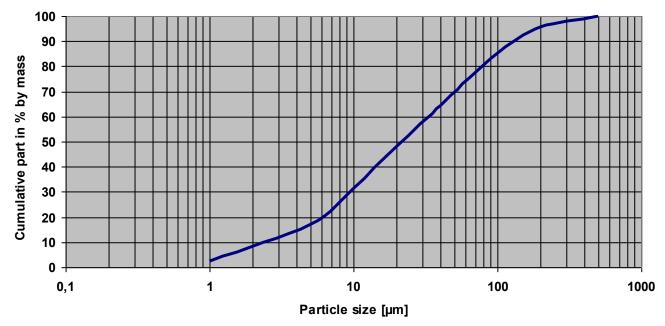
- Reduction of cement
- Reduction of the water demand of the binders
- Improved workability of fresh concrete including pumping capability
- Increased compactability of fresh concrete
- Reduction of the hydration temperature, e.g. for mass concrete
- Reduced efflorescence of the concrete
- Increased resistance against chemical attacks on concrete, e.g. sulphate, chloride, sea water
- Reduced risk of a alkali-silica-reaction in conjunction with alkali-sensitive aggregates

## Characteristic values

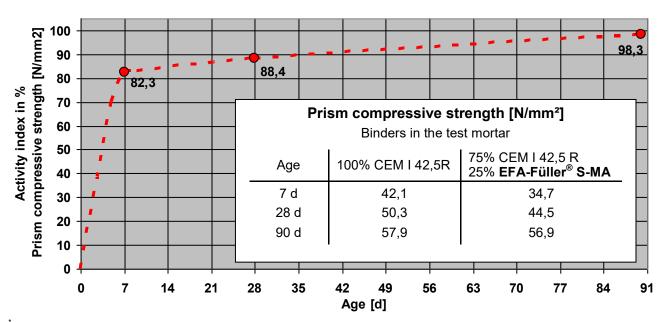
Loss on ignition category A:  $\leq 5$  % by mass Fineness category N > 45 µm:  $21 \pm 10$  % by mass Na<sub>2</sub>O equivalent \*: 2,4 % by mass Bulk density \*(DIN 459-2): 1,06 t/m³ Particle density:  $2,30 \pm 0,20$  t/m³

<sup>\*</sup> Average of the year 2021

# Particle size distribution (determined with a laser particle sizer)



Strength development \* (according to EN 196 - 1)



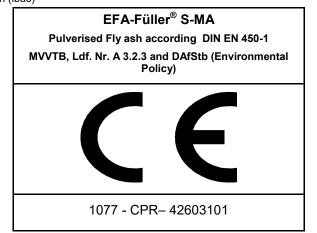
Average from 2021

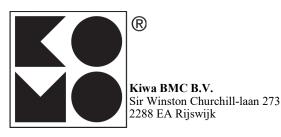
### **Certification body**

Institut für Bauforschung der RWTH Aachen (ibac)

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Building materials testing body VMPA recognised concrete testing body

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