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Project Spotlight - World Trade Centre Exhibition Hall expansion, Dubai

Floors for the Exhibition Hall of the World Trade Centre were cast using steel fibre concrete to cut down on reinforcement steel costs, reduce construction time and produce a more durable, crack resistant concrete.





The addition of polypropelene and steel fibres to a mix produces a concrete that is more resistant to cracking and has reduced bleeding and settlement. Concrete containing fibres is more resistant to abrasion and impact.

Features and Benefits

Improves plastic properties of Concrete

- □ Minimises bleeding
- □ Reduces or eliminates plastic shrinkage cracking

Improves hardened properties of Concrete

- ∟ Increased impact resistance
- ∟ Increased abrasion resistance

Economical

 can be used to eliminate crack control mesh in top of slabs

Safe

□ Eliminates explosive spalling in fires

PERFORMANCE FOOTPRINT



Why Fibre Concrete

Fibre in concrete control the size and incidence of cracking in concrete, resulting in a concrete that is tougher, longer lasting and more resistant to wear.

What is the difference between polypropylyne and steel fibre?

Polypropylene fibres help concrete to resist cracking at early ages making for tougher, more durable concrete. This reduce that pathways for harmful materials such as chlorides to enter the concrete and attack the reinforcing steel.

Steel fibres, in addition make the concrete more resistant to cracking from tensile and other stress that can arise in the concrete as the material matures. Steel fibres can be used to reduce to replace reinforcement mesh and to reduce the number of joints in a concrete slab, reducing costs, minimizing maintenance and prolonging the lifespan of the concrete.

How are Fibres used in Concrete?

Polypropylene fibres are added to concrete mix at the production depot, where they disperse into the concrete. In the fresh concrete, they help to prevent segregation, and reduce bleed, resulting in a more cohesive concrete mix. In the hardened concrete they can limit sapling and in a fire, explosive spalling.

TECHNICAL DATA

Concrete Grade (N/mm²)	30 to 80
Durability ¹ (RCP, WP, WA)	800 to 4000, 10 to 20mm, 1.0 to 3.0
Workability Slump (mm)	75 to 200
Workability Retention (Hours)	1 to 3
Maximum Aggregate Size (mm)	10 or 20
Typical Hardened Density (Kg/m³)	2450
Cement Types ²	OPC,SRC,MSRPC
Supplementary Cementitious Materials ³	DURACEM®/ Microsilica
Colours	Grey or Colored