

## Chryso® AdvaCast 560

Set accelerating admixture

### DESCRIPTION

Chryso® AdvaCast 560 is an accelerating superplasticiser developed to deliver high-range water reduction, shortened setting times, and very high early-age compressive strength. It is specifically designed to meet the performance requirements of the precast concrete industry.

Chryso® AdvaCast 560 enables the production of concrete with low water/cement ratios, resulting in very high early strength (typically within 12–24 hours) as well as high final strength. It is particularly suited to precast and prestressed concrete elements where early demoulding, accelerated curing, or reduced heat input is required. The product is based on synthetic carboxylated polyether technology and conforms to **EN 934-2**.

### BENEFITS

- High-range water reduction
- Accelerated early-age strength development
- Enables early demoulding of precast elements
- Reduces external heat energy requirements during curing
- Improves impermeability and durability
- Enhances concrete cohesion and rheology
- Dose-efficient, with linear water reduction response
- Suitable for mixes containing fly ash, GGBS, or silica fume

### FIELDS OF APPLICATION

Chryso® AdvaCast 560 is suitable for:

- Precast concrete manufacture
- Prestressed concrete elements
- Applications requiring high early strength
- Accelerated curing processes

The product is compatible with most Portland cements and with concretes containing fly ash or ground granulated blastfurnace slag (GGBS). For special cements, consult Chryso Technical Services.

**Chryso® AdvaCast 560 must not be premixed with other admixtures.**

- Each admixture must be added separately
- Performance may be affected by the presence of other chemical admixtures

Consult Chryso Technical Services for combined admixture systems.

### INDICATIVE INFORMATION

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Product Nature               | Liquid         |
| Color                        | Straw coloured |
| Lifetime                     | 12 months      |
| Cl <sup>-</sup> ions content | < 0,100 %      |

### METHOD OF USE

#### Dosage :

Typical dosage range:

- **700 – 2,000 ml per 100 kg of cement**
- Equivalent to **0.70 – 2.00%** by weight of cement

As a guide for initial trials, an addition rate of **1.50%** by weight of cement is recommended. Optimum dosage should be determined through laboratory or production trials using actual materials.

Chryso® AdvaCast 560 is supplied ready for use.

- Add with part of the batching water after the addition of cement
- After addition, a further mixing cycle of **approximately two minutes** is recommended to ensure full dispersion

Automatic dispensing equipment is preferred for accurate and consistent dosing.

### PRECAUTIONS

- Store away from extremes of temperature
- Protect from frost
- Keep containers sealed and out of direct sunlight

If frozen, allow the product to thaw fully and remix thoroughly before use.

### SAFETY

For health, safety, and environmental information, refer to the relevant Safety Data Sheet.

Standard chemical handling precautions apply. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn.

For further information, please refer to the safety data sheet on our internet site [www.uk.chryso.com](http://www.uk.chryso.com).

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|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Equivalent Content Na <sub>2</sub> O | ≤ 0,76 % |
| Specific gravity                     | 1,115    |
| Air Entrainment                      | 1.0%     |

### PACKAGING

- 15L Container
- Container of 1000L
- Bulk delivery on request

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The effect of overdosing depends on the degree of overdose.

- Increased consistence may occur, with risk of segregation
- Alternatively, water content may be adjusted to achieve even greater water reduction and increased cohesion
- Significant setting time increase generally only occurs with large overdoses

Where overdosing is suspected, the concrete should be assessed in its plastic state, paying particular attention to consistency and cohesiveness before use.