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## Effect of Weather Conditions on the Properties of Cement Rendering

**Abstract-** The cement mortar used in rendering external walls, in Iraqi hot weather summer, suffers from appearance of many cracks on surface during and after its setting. So, this research aims to study the effect of different factors that can affect those cracks. The studied variables include mix proportions of mortar, grading of the used sand, method of curing, and environmental temperature (rendering during winter or summer). The rendering was laid on two types of walls build from clay bricks or concrete blocks. Tests were carried out on the mortar mixes of the different variables including flow test and drying shrinkage. Results indicate that the suitable flow of cement mortar for rendering should be  $190 \pm 10\%$ , which means the water content should be higher than that required for standard flow of  $110 \pm 5\%$  by 10%. Also, found that the amount of cement and water content and fineness of sand have an important role in the appearance of cracks on the cement rendering. Those cracks can be reduced to large extent by a continuous water spraying twice daily for seven days.

**Keywords-** Cement rendering, Weather conditions

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### 1. Introduction

Cement rendering is done by applying a layer of cement mortar on the outer surface of construction. This process applied to protect the walls of the building from ambient environment and addition aesthetic view to it. It is known that ambient temperature has great role on the behavior of cement mortar during setting and hardening. This effect depends on properties and content of cement and sand used, in addition to w/c ratio [1].

The main problem in cement rendering in Iraq is the appearance of cracks at early age or after it harden, especially in summer hot weather that reach a temperature of 50-60°C.

The aim of this research is to study the effects of ambient temperature changes through the year, especially the hot weather, on properties of cement mortar. The cement mortar used with different mix proportions, cured by different methods, in addition to variables resulting in its properties during its applying, as a rendering layer, on clay bricks and concrete blocks walls.

### 2. Materials

#### I. Cement

Ordinary Portland cement satisfying Iraqi specification 5/1984 [2] has been used in this work. Table 1 shows its properties.

#### II. Sand

Three types of sand have been used:

**S1:** Graded sand with grading satisfying zone 3 of Iraqi specification 45/1984 [3] and British

specification 882/1992 [4], as shown in Table (2). Its sulfate content ( $\text{SO}_3$ ) is 0.39%. This type used to prepare reference mixes.

**S2:** This type prepared by sieving sand S1 to produce grading satisfying requirement for sand used for rendering (Table 2), according to British specification 1199/1976 [5]. This type used to prepare cement rendering and samples for testing compressive strength and drying shrinkage exposed to laboratory environment.

**S3:** Very fine sand with grading even not satisfy zone 4 of British specification 882/1992 [4], as shown in Table 2. Its sulfate content ( $\text{SO}_3$ ) is 0.32%. This type used to prepare cement rendering and samples for testing compressive strength and drying shrinkage exposed to environmental conditions.

#### III. Water

Tap water used in mixing and curing.

#### IV. Building Units

Two types of building units used in building walls to be rendered:

- Clay bricks of 240\*115\*75 mm dimension.
- Concrete blocks of 200\*200\*400mm dimension.

### 3. Preparing samples and their tests

#### I. Cement Mortar

Different mix proportions have been used for cement mortar (Table 3). Those mixtures are tested in their fresh state according to ASTM C230-14 [6]. While in hardened state tested by

length change according to ASTM C596 -09 [7] using 25\*25\*250 mm prism samples. The samples were cured by three methods:

**C:** Continuous curing in water inside the laboratory until testing age, for reference mixes.

**C1:** The samples were sprayed by water twice for the first day after demolding them, then left outside the laboratory until testing age.

**C7:** The samples were sprayed by water twice for seven days after demolding them, then left outside the laboratory until testing age.

*II. Cement Rendering*

Six walls of 180\*150 cm have been built, three of them used clay bricks and the other three used concrete blocks in building. Sand type S1 used in the binding mortar of 1:3 mix proportion. One of the walls from each type placed in shade while the others placed to be expose to the sun. All the walls faces directed to north south.

The walls were sprayed with water before applying the rendering layer with 20 mm thickness. The cement rendering used with different mix proportions and two w/c ratio; (W1) to have flow of 120-130% and (W2) to have flow of 190±10%. Another factor studied is by choosing a cement rendering mixture to be left for one hour in the ambient environment. This mixture re-tempered by addition certain amount of water to regain its initial workability and then remixed before its application on the wall. Table 4 shows the details of cement rendering samples. After one day of applying the rendering on the walls, the demec points were fixed on it in horizontal and vertical direction at distances of 20 cm to measure the strain obtained. In addition, the cracks that occur in the samples were observed after placing them directly in a precise and continuous way with the naked eye and determining their width using the magnifying glass and following the changes that occur in these cracks with time.

**Table 1: Chemical composition and physical properties of cement**

Compound of cement	Result	Property	Result	Requirement of Iraqi specification
C <sub>3</sub> S	31.05	Fineness, cm <sup>2</sup> /g	2838	2300 (min.)
C <sub>2</sub> S	37.58	Initial setting, min.	130	45 (min.)
C <sub>3</sub> A	10.18	Final setting, min.	210	600 (max.)
C <sub>4</sub> AF	9.95	Comp. strength, MPa, at age		
		3 days	19.5	15 (min.)
		7 days	27	23 (min.)

**Table 2: Sieve analysis of the used sands**

Sieve size, mm	% passing by weight					
	S1	Requirements for zone 3 of B.S.882	S2	Requirements for sand used in rendering works according to B.S. 1199	S3	Requirements for zone 4 of B.S.882
9.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.75	98.77	90-100	100	100	100	95-100
2.36	89.50	85-100	100	90-100	100	95-100
1.18	81.90	75-100	91.5	70-100	99.7	90-100
0.6	66.63	60-79	74.44	40-80	94.1	80-100
0.3	19.00	12-40	21.22	5-40	55.8	15-50
0.15	3.17	0-10	3.54	0-10	17.8	0-15
0.075	----	----	---	---	1.9	---

**Table 3: Mix proportions for cement mortar**

Type of sand	cement: sand ratio	w/c ratio	Method of curing	Notes
S1	1:2	0.36, 0.4, 0.44, 0.48	C, C1, C7	casted in winter at 10±2°C and 50-70% R.H.
S1	1:3	0.48, 0.56, 0.52, 0.55		
S1	1:4	0.55, 0.58, 0.65, 0.65		
S2	1:2	0.48, 0.54	C1, C7	casted in summer at 42±4°C and 13-17% R.H
S2	1:3	0.6, 0.64		
S2	1:4	0.72, 0.76		
S3	1:3	0.7, 0.75	C1	casted in summer at 42±4°C and 13-17% R.H

**Table 4: Mix proportions of cement rendering**

Type of the wall	cement: sand ratio	Type of sand	w/c ratio	
			W1	W2
Clay bricks	1:2	S2	0.48	0.54
	1:3	S2	0.6	0.64
	1:4	S2	0.72	0.76
	1:3	S2	0.6	---
	1:3*	S2	0.6+0.02	---
Concrete blocks	1:2	S2	0.48	0.54
	1:3	S2	0.6	0.64
	1:4	S2	0.72	0.76
	1:3	S3	0.7	0.75

\* Re-tempered after one hour from initial mixing

**Table 5: Drying shrinkage for cement mortar samples casted at summer\***

Mix proportion	w/c ratio	Curing method	Drying shrinkage at age, days, micro-strain						Notes	
			3	7	28	90	180	365		
1:2	0.48	C1	448	580	1080	1150	1290	1305	Using sand S2	
		C7	400	470	940	1000	1130	1275		
	0.54	C1	460	880	1098	1208	1478	1488		
		C7	428	828	1028	1108	1258	1388		
1:3	0.6	C1	320	446	543	720	975	1140	Using sand S2	
		C7	300	410	545	705	957	1130		
	0.6+0.02	C1	280	380	480	570	900	1110		Using sand S2, Re-tempering after one hour
		C7	210	350	420	570	870	1080		
1:4	0.7	C1	360	600	1140	1650	1850	1920	Using sand S3	
	0.72	C1	180	270	550	330	640	760	Using sand S2	
		C7	40	110	230	360	520	680		
	0.76	C1	220	350	470	540	700	830		
		C7	60	370	270	370	590	730		

\*temperature 42±4°C and R.H. 13-17%

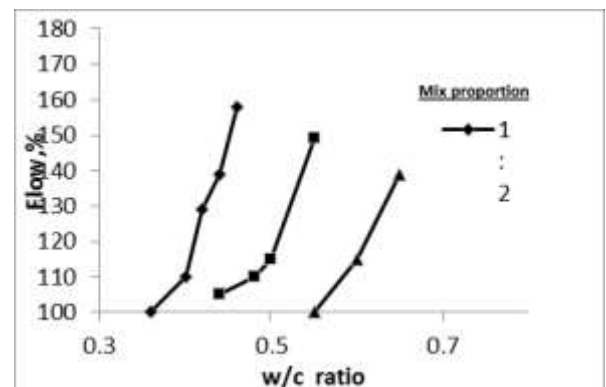
### 4. Results and Discussion

#### I. Workability

It is important to have certain workability in cement mortar to be rendered in efficient form. The suitable flow of cement mortar for rendering should be 190±10% (as stated by rendering workers in this research), which means the water content should be higher than that required for standard flow of 110±5% by 10%.

Different variables that affect workability of mortar have been studied. Figure 1 indicate the effect of sand: cement ratio on this property, which may change depending on the importance of the building to be rendered [8]. Results indicate that it is important to increase w/c ratio with increasing sand content to have the same required spread of the mix. This is due to increase of water required of absorption and wetting of sand particles surface. Figure 2 shows that grading of sand has significant effect on workability, where it reduces with increase sand fineness due to increase its surface area. This effect increases with increasing sand content in

the mix. To obtain the standard flow 110±5 of mix proportions 1:2 and 1:4, the ratio of w/c ratio should be increased from 0.4 to 0.64 respectively for the same used sand S2. Also, this Figure 2 shows that water content should be increased by about 20% when using fine sand S3 compared to that for mix using S2 sand to have the same flow.



**Figure 1: Flow of cement mortar, measured in the laboratory**

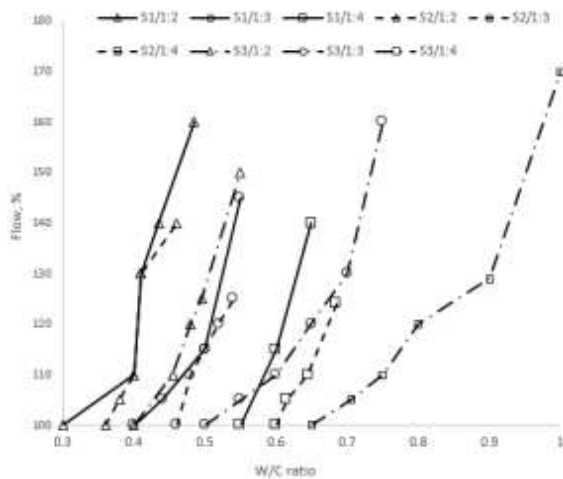


Figure 2: Effect of sand grading on flow of mortar of different mix proportions

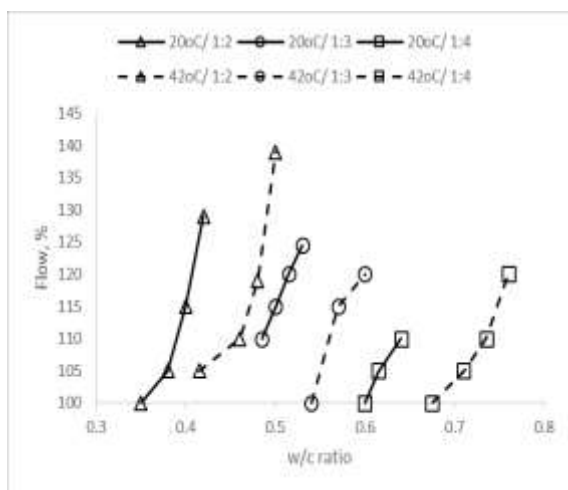


Figure 3: Effect of ambient temperature on flow of cement mortar

Figure 3 shows that the ambient temperature has significant effect on flow of cement mortar. Results indicate that the required water content, to have constant flow, need to be raised by about 15% when casting the samples outside the laboratory at 40°C compared to those casted inside the laboratory at 20°C. This is due to evaporation of water from mixture and increasing heat of hydration in hot weather. The effect of re-tempering the cement mortar was studied for mortar with mix proportion (1:3), having a flow of 110±5. Figure 4 shows that there is a need to add an amount of water to the mix after a period of time from mixing to regain its workability needed for rendering. This reflects practicality when leaving the mortar for a period of exposure to weather conditions prior to use.

### II. Drying Shrinkage of Cement Mortar Samples

Studying the drying shrinkage for different mortar mixes is important because it is the main

cause of the appeared cracks. Table 5 indicates that shrinkage increase with increase w/c ratio and decrease with increase sand/cement ratio. Results indicate that shrinkage for mixes 1:2 and 1:3, cured using method C1, is higher than that for mix 1:4 by 82 and 60% respectively. Also, grading of sand affect the shrinkage. The shrinkage of mix (with cement: sand 1:3) that uses fine sand S3 is higher than that for same mix with equal flow, using sand S2 by 68% at one year age. This is because fine sand have higher surface area and so need higher water content for equal flow. This lead to increase drying shrinkage of cement mortar.

Table 5 shows also that increasing curing period (curing method C7) cause reduction in drying shrinkage compared to samples cured for one day (C1). This might be due to compensation of water lost by evaporation and to give longer time for hydration of cement and reduce capillary pores in it [9]. Another factor studied is the effect of re-tempering on drying shrinkage of cement mortar. It can be seen that the shrinkage of re-tempered mixtures is lower than those of the same workability, curing method and type of sand used although there was a small amount of water added to the mix. This might be due to hydration of part of cement between the period from initial mixing and re-tempering (one hour).

### III. Drying Shrinkage of Cement Rendering

The strain in cement rendering samples was measured through (Demec points) which applied on them at 200 mm distance. It was noticed that this strain increased with age progress and with cement content increasing (Figure 5). This behavior is the same as that noticed for ordinary mortar samples. The results show that there is a significant decrease in dry shrinkage of cement rendering when cured for 7 days (C7) compared to that cured for one day (C1).

Figure 6 shows that the drying shrinkage of cement rendering when using fine sand (S3) is more than that using coarser sand (S2). This is because of using higher w/c ratio in the mix with sand S3.

When comparing the shrinkage in cement rendering (Figure 5) with shrinkage in mortar samples. It can be noticed that the shrinkage in cement rendering is less than that in cement mortar samples. This might be due to the bond strength between the cement rendering and the walls which restrict the deformation of rendering resulting from shrinkage. This shrinkage cause stresses in cement rendering that cause cracks in it.

IV. Cracks in the cement rendering and their spread

After observation the appearance of cracks and their spread in the rendering mortar (applied on the walls of the bricks or blocks). They can be classified into the following:

**A- Crack before setting:** These cracks generally appeared during the first two hours from applying the cement rendering on the wall. They are of two types:

1- Long cracks (longer than 1 mm): Accompanied by deformation of the surface of the mortar and occur on the walls made of the block with a soft surface as a result of mortar slipping and non-adhesion to the wall.

2- Small cracks (0.2-0.75 mm long): Form as a result of the plastic shrinkage in the rendering mortar.

**B-Cracks after setting and during hardening:** These cracks appear with time. Their length are shorter than the first type (less than 0.5 mm). These cracks occur due to tensile stresses in the rendering mortar caused by shrinkage or because of the difference of thermal expansion between the mortar and the wall.

The results indicate that the cement content in the mix has main role in determining the age that cracks occur. Generally, cracks were occurred in mixes 1:2 and 1:3 at one day and 7 days age respectively. While for mix 1:4 they appeared after six months. As the age progresses, new cracks occur or the cracks become longer and begin to connect with each other. This phenomenon is increased by increasing cement content in the mixture due to increased shrinkage. It was noticed that when increasing water content in the mix, the number of cracks increase, and appear in early age. This is due to increase in drying shrinkage. When comparing the cracks appeared in the rendering applied on the brick and block walls and their relation with water content in the mortar, it is noticed that the cracks on the block walls are more than those on brick walls. This might be due to the high absorption of bricks compared to the blocks which reduce the effective water content in mortar leading to reduction of shrinkage. On the other hand, it was noticed that continuing curing (C7) has a noticeable effect on reduction cracks on the cement render. This was the same behavior on shrinkage that was discussed earlier. It was noticed that cement render, using fine sand S3, show cracks at earlier age (28 days). This is due to the high water content (Table 5) required from the cement rendering man to obtain the appropriate consistency, in addition to the high

shrinkage of this type of mortar. On the other hand, there was no clear effect of the process of re-tempering of the mixture (1:3) after an hour of initial mixing, especially at early ages. Nevertheless, the cracks appeared after six months with a larger number compared to the usual reference mix (1:3) that show cracks at one-year age. This might be due to decrease in mortar strength that was re-tempered, due to increase of its w/c ratio.

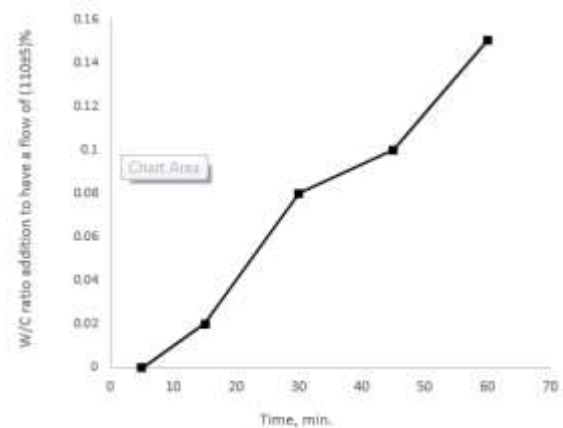


Figure 4: Effect of re-tempering beginning time of cement mortar at high temperature (mix 1:3, initial w/c ratio= 0.6, temperature= 40°C)

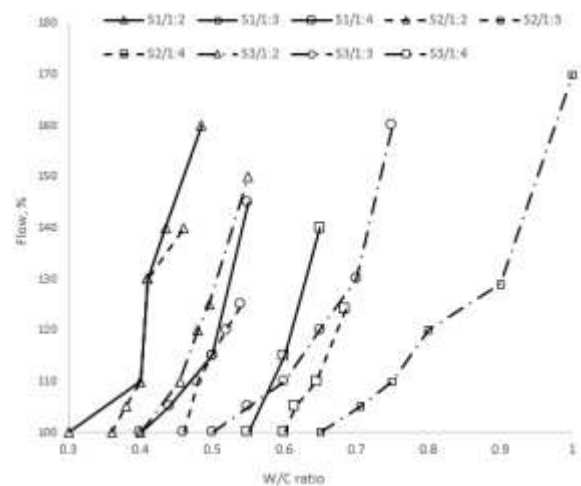
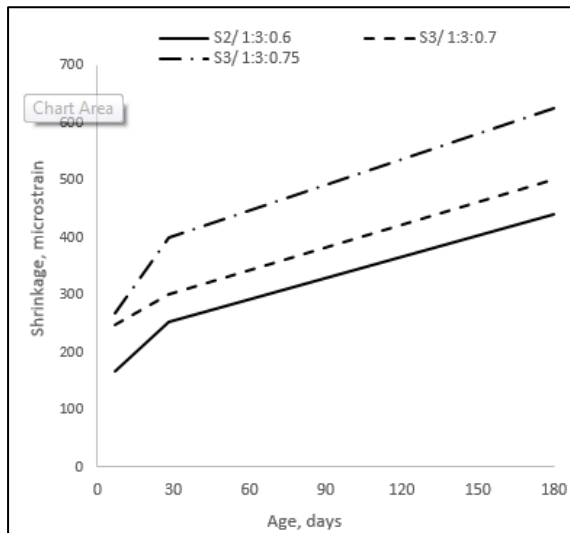


Figure 5: Effect of mix proportion on drying shrinkage of cement rendering, applied on clay bricks walls (using type S2 sand)



**Figure 6: Effect of sand fineness on drying shrinkage of cement rendering**

## 5. Conclusions

- The suitable flow of cement mortar for rendering should be  $190 \pm 10\%$  (as stated by rendering workers in the site), which means the water content should be higher than that required for standard flow of  $110 \pm 5\%$  by 10%.
- The required workability of cement mortar changes with the used mix proportion. Where it increases with increase of water or cement content and decrease with increase of the fineness of sand used.
- The cement content in the mix has main role in determining the age that cracks occur. Generally, cracks were occurred in mixes 1:2 and 1:3 at one day and 7 days age respectively. While for mix 1:4 they appeared after six months.
- When increasing water content in the mix, the number of cracks increase, and appear in early age.
- The cracks on the block walls are more than those on brick walls.
- Continuing curing for 7 days (spray by water twice for seven days) has a noticeable effect on reduction cracks on the cement render.

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