

A photograph showing two construction workers in white protective suits and hard hats. One worker is using a long-handled tool to apply plaster to a wall, while the other stands nearby. A wheelbarrow with a bag of plaster is visible in the foreground. The scene is set in a construction environment with a textured wall.

**Material parameters on rheological studies of
plasters and joint compounds**

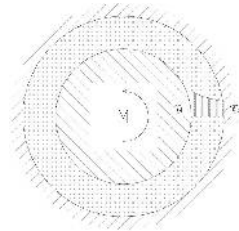
Regensburg, March 11, 2009



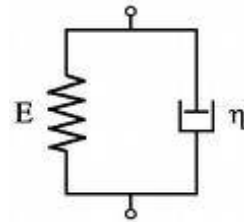
18. Congress of rheological measurements on building materials

Material parameters on rheological studies of plasters and joint compounds

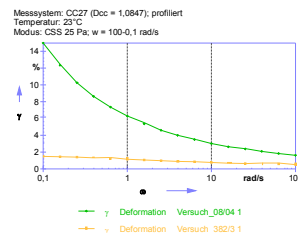
Overview



Controlled shear stress of viscoelastic solids in concentric cylinders



Basics on rheology of sinusoidal oscillations



Example of estimation of joint filler stability

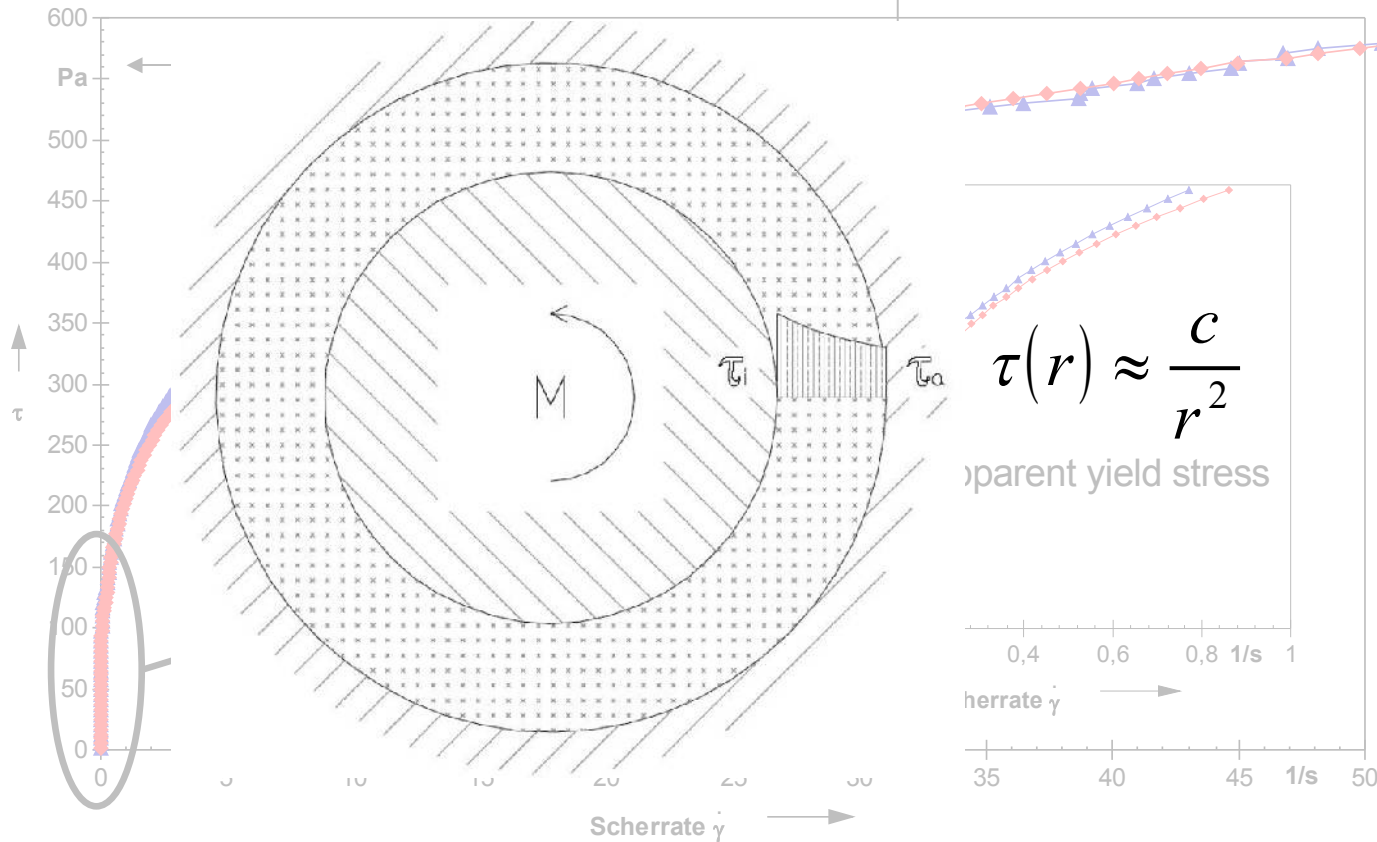
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Material parameters on rheological studies of plasters and joint compounds

Part: I

Messsystem: CC27 (Dcc = 1,0847); profiliert
 Temperatur: 23°C
 Modus: CSS 1 - 1000 Pa, dgamma/dt < 50/s

all material in the gap will be sheared



Spachtel - 4 Pa/s 1

▲ τ Schubspannung

Spachtel - 4 Pa/s 2

◆ τ Schubspannung

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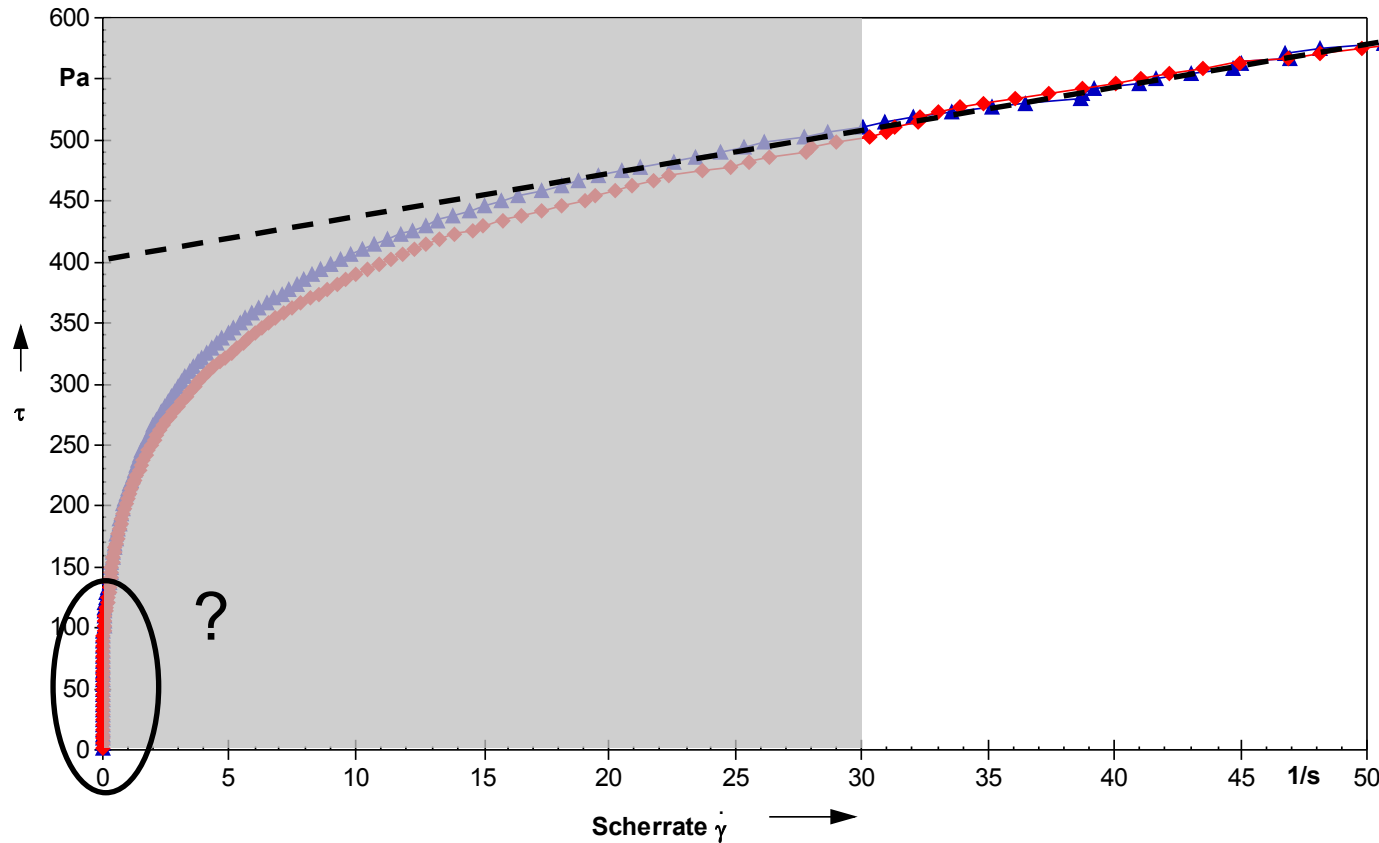
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estimation of working properties in complete shearing



Spachtel - 4 Pa/s 1

▲ τ Schubspannung

Spachtel - 4 Pa/s 2

◆ τ Schubspannung

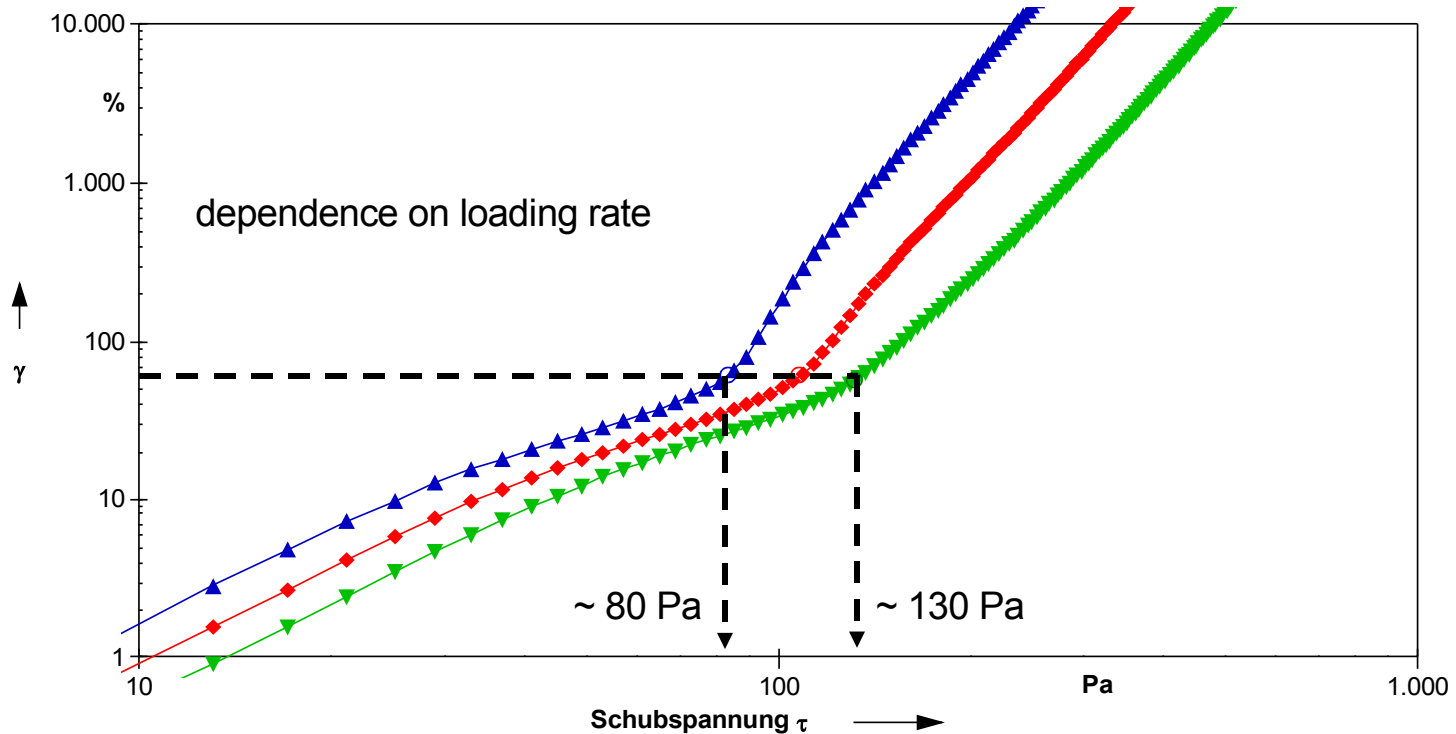
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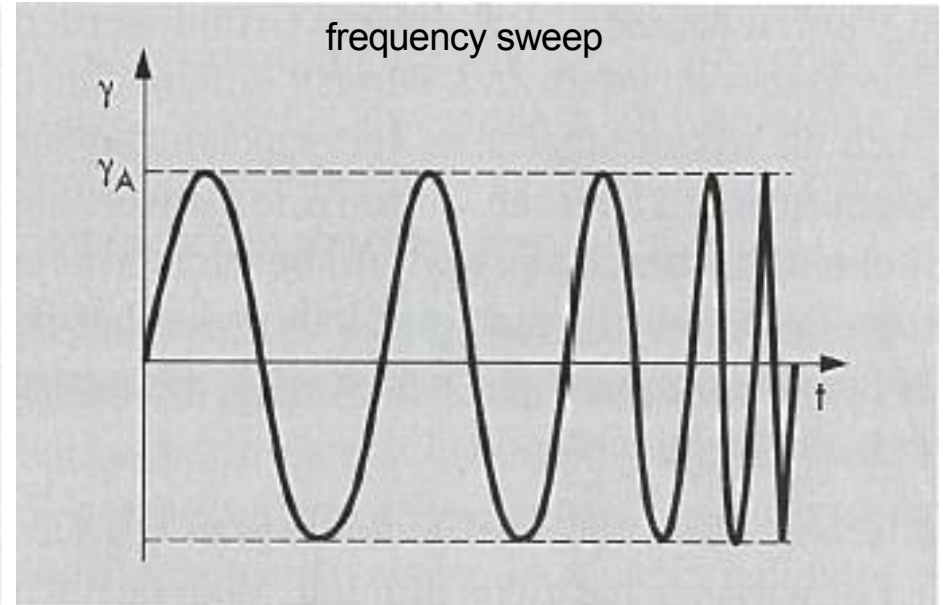
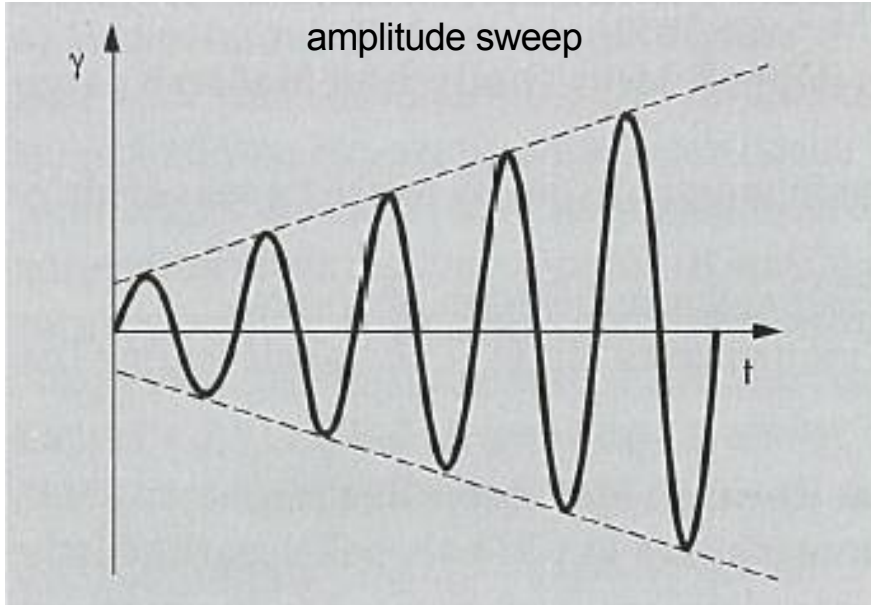
- ▲ Spachtel - 1 Pa/s 1
- ◆ Spachtel - 4 Pa/s 2
- ▼ Spachtel - 20 Pa/s 1
- Regression, Yield Stress II mit 1 Pa/s
- Regression, Yield Stress II mit 4 Pa/s
- Regression, Yield Stress II mit 20 Pa/s

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Part: II



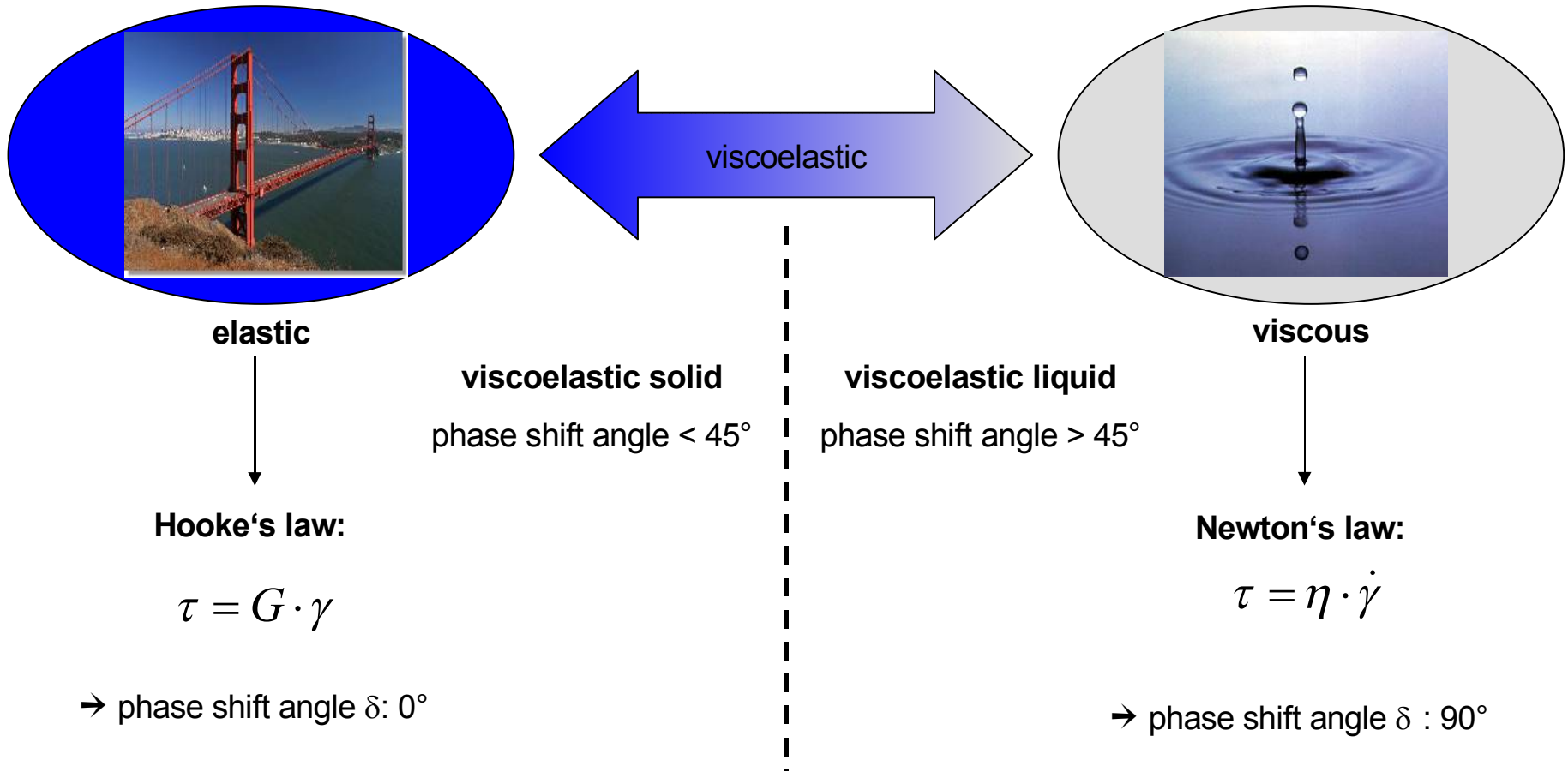
(T.G. Mezger, Das Rheologie Handbuch, 2. Auflage)

controlled shear strain test	angular displacement (deformation)	→	torque (shear stress)
			phase shift / loss factor
controlled shear stress test	torque (shear stress)	→	angular displacement (deformation)
			phase shift / loss factor

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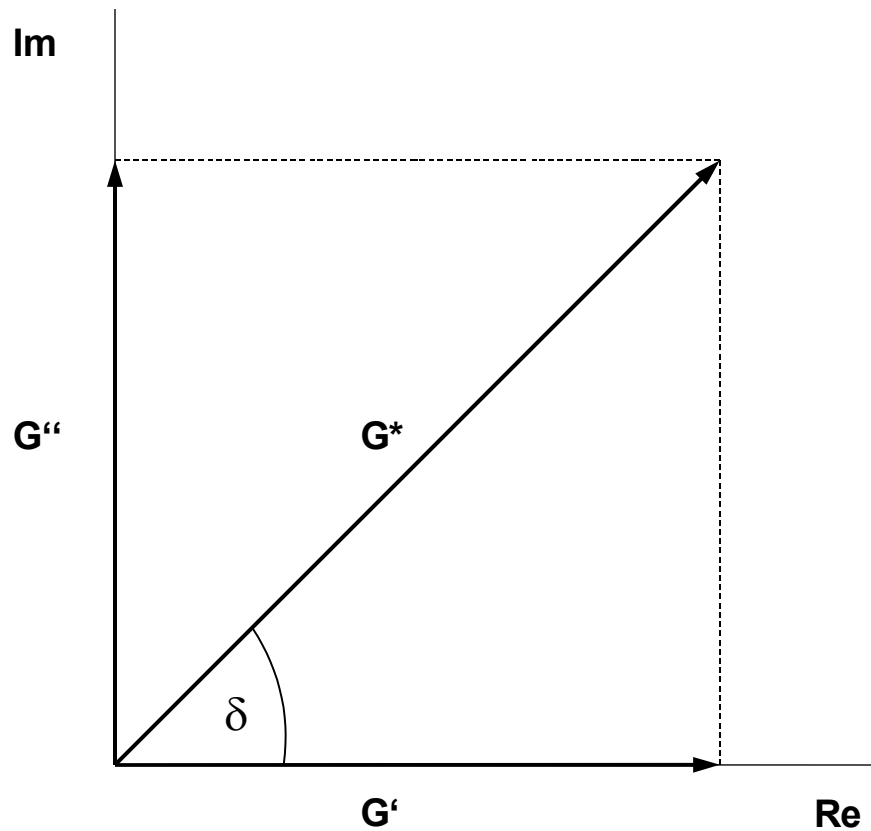
Part: II



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Part: II



- G^* complex modulus
- δ phase shift angle
- G' storage modulus
- G'' loss modulus

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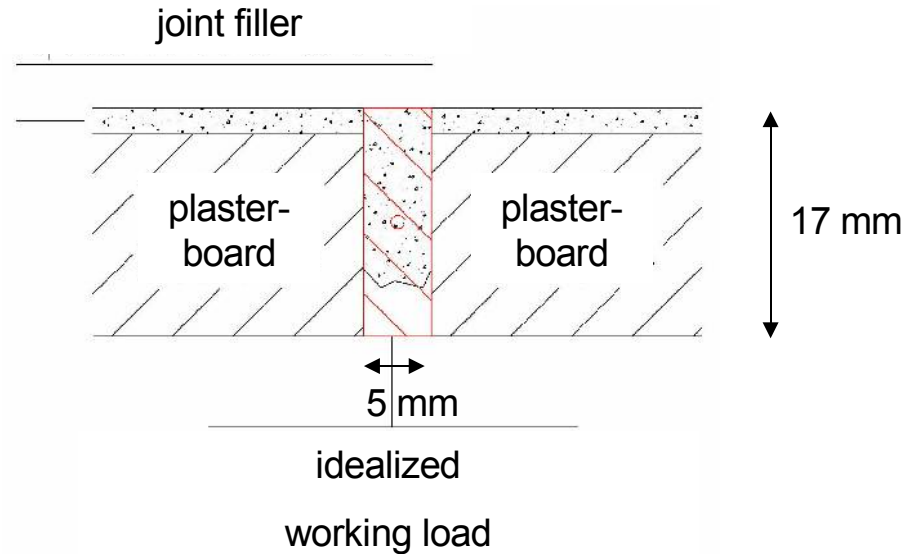
Part: III



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Material parameters on rheological studies of plasters and joint compounds

Part: III



rough calculation of loading

bulk density of joint filler: approx. 1.600 g/l
 used volume: $1.7 \times 0.5 \times L$ cm ($L = 1$ cm/cm)
 dead load: $1,600 \times (1.7 \times 0.5 \times L) \approx 14$ N
expected stress: ≈ 30 Pa

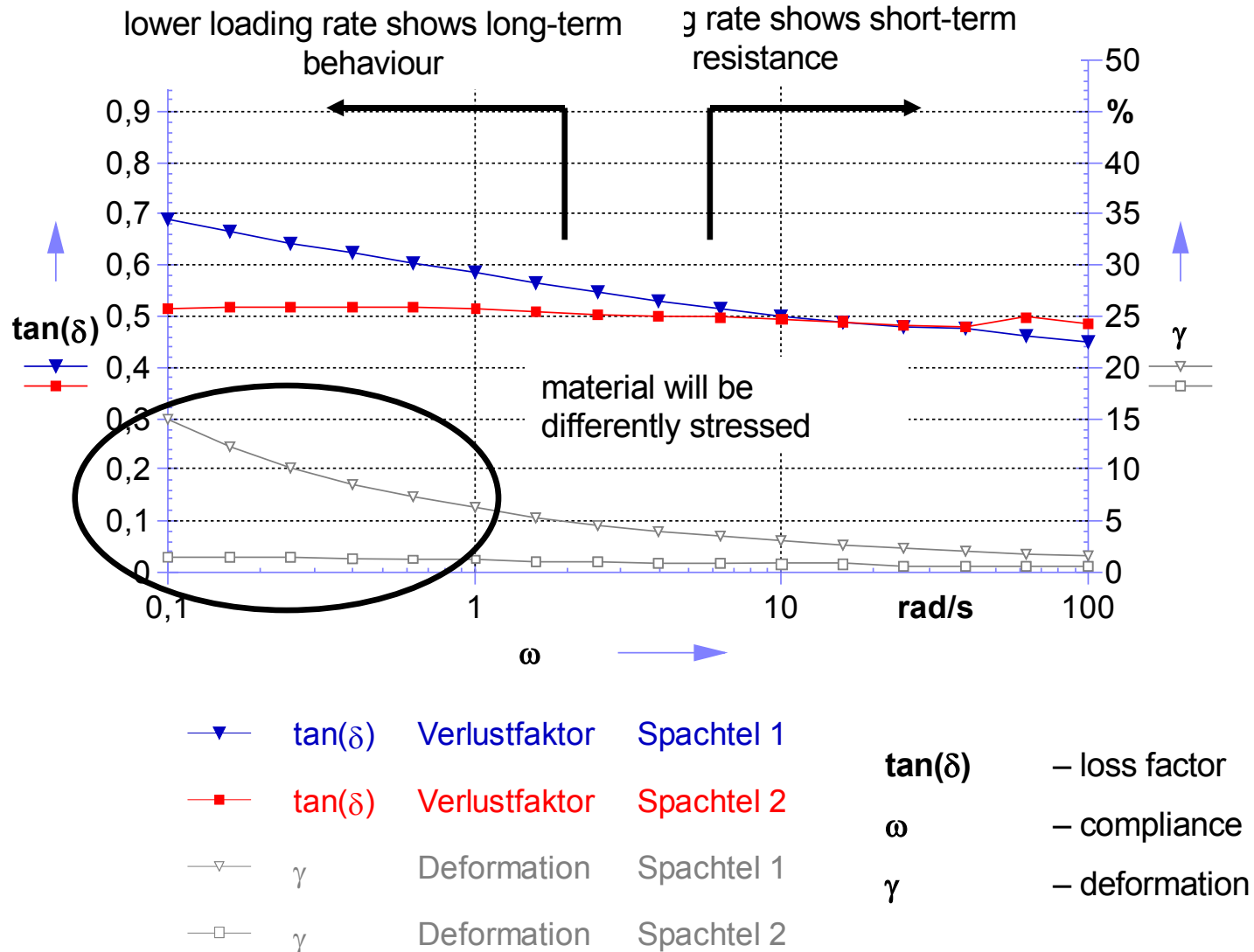
description of self loading deformation

- delayed deformation combined with accelerated movement inside the joint
- formation of a droplet in load direction
- cessation of deformation/flow by hardening

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Part: III



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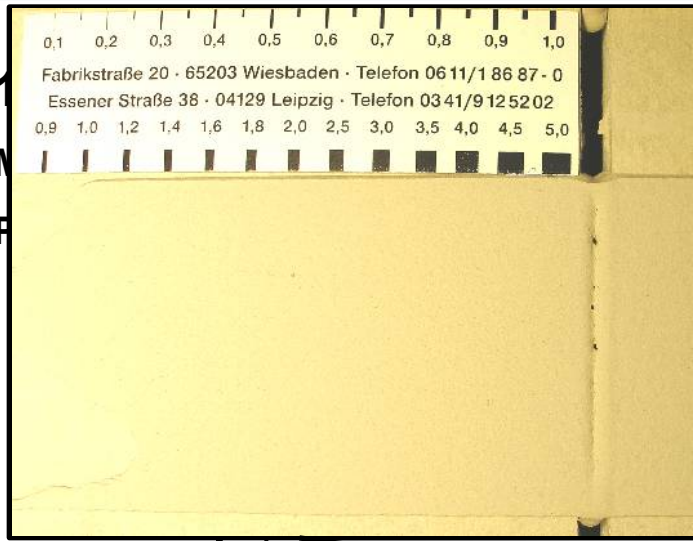
standardization of different stresses in material by frequency-independent strain rate

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \frac{\Delta\gamma}{100} \cdot \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} [s^{-1}]$$

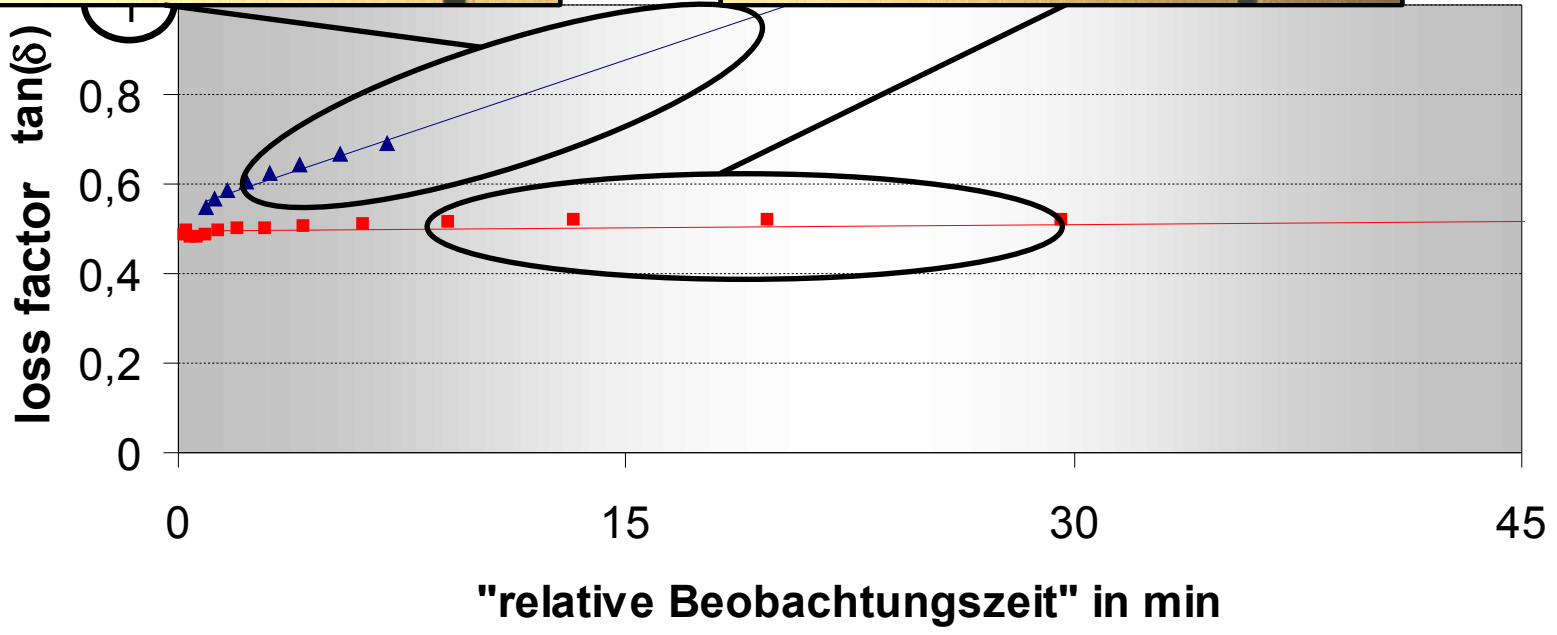


direct comparison of tested material by “relative Beobachtungszeit (relative observation time) $t_{relativ}$ “

$$t_{relativ} = 1 / \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dt} \cdot 60 \right) [\text{min}]$$



Measurements
of plane
interpretation
biological



▲ filler with additive 1

■ filler with additive 2