

## **Hot Lime**

Lime mortar prepared by shaking quicklime in sand and mixing the ingredients whilst still hot. In this state the mortar will continue expanding as the lime slakes.

## **Hydraulic Limes**

Prepared from limestones or chalk with clay impurities used for areas of damp or complete saturation, some hydraulic limes can set underwater.

## **Classification of Limes**

- A) Pure Lime FAT, Rich will expand 2 or 3 times during slaking, no crushing strength, will not set in water.
- B) Lean Lime contains impurities, poor quality expands up to twice its volume during slaking, no crushing strength, will not set in water.

C1) Slightly hydraulic used in mortar by builders as hydrated lime, common lime, slight expansion during slaking, comprehensive strength 1.30 N/MM<sup>2</sup> will set in water over 15 to 20 days.

### C2) Moderately Hydraulic

Known as pure natural lime, slight expansion during slaking, compressive strength 2.60 N/MM<sup>2</sup> will set under water in 6 to 8 days.

### C3) Eminently Hydraulic

Also known as pure natural, expands not at all or very slightly during slaking compressive strength after 28 days 6.00 N/MM<sup>2</sup> sets to stone like quality underwater after 2 to 4 days.

### D) Natural cement

Otherwise known as Roman cement other names include Parkers cement (from the patent Parker 1796). A balance of chalk and clay

which produces a natural quick setting cement and city after firing.

Does not expand during slaking.

Comprehensive strength  $10+ \text{ N/MM}^2$  in less than 1 day often in 2 hours.