

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ADDITIVE " BETON STRONG-17"  
ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE**

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**Annotation:** This article provides information on the chemical additives used in the preparation of concrete products and construction mixtures.

**Keywords:** concrete, chemical additive, mix, convenient location, physical and mechanical properties.

## INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that in recent years the Republic of Uzbekistan has become a major construction site. Large-scale construction of industrial, residential and public buildings is being carried out at a high pace in all regions of the country. Therefore, improving the production of modern building materials, including the implementation of promising projects, technical and technological modernization of enterprises - is a requirement of the times.

Chemical additives are one of the simplest and most easily accessible technological methods of improving the properties of concrete. Its application allows to dramatically reduce the cost of production of reinforced concrete structures, significantly increase product quality and service life. Therefore, the application of concrete technology with the addition of chemical additives in construction practice is of great importance in the leading countries of the world. To date, the share of concrete with chemical additives is more than 80% in Japan, more than 70% in the United States, Germany, France, Italy.

**Main part**

Currently, there is no single classification of chemical additives for cement mixes and concretes worldwide. Different classification schemes of chemical additives have been adopted in different countries. Along with the CIS countries, chemical additives for concrete and mixtures in accordance with GOST 24211- 103 in Uzbekistan are divided into the following 2 groups:

The first group is additives that adjust the properties of the finished building mix and concrete mix. These include plasticizers (superplasticizers, strong plasticizers, plasticizers) additives, stabilizing additives, additives that adjust the maintenance of mobility, porous additives (air intake, foaming, gas-forming) additives.

The second group is additives that change the properties of solid construction mix and concrete. These include additives that adjust the kinetics of the solidification (accelerator, decelerator), additives that increase strength, additives that reduce permeability, additives that increase the protective properties of the reinforcement, increase frost resistance.

The applicability of any chemical additive to this or that group is determined by the criteria of effectiveness in accordance with GOST 30459.

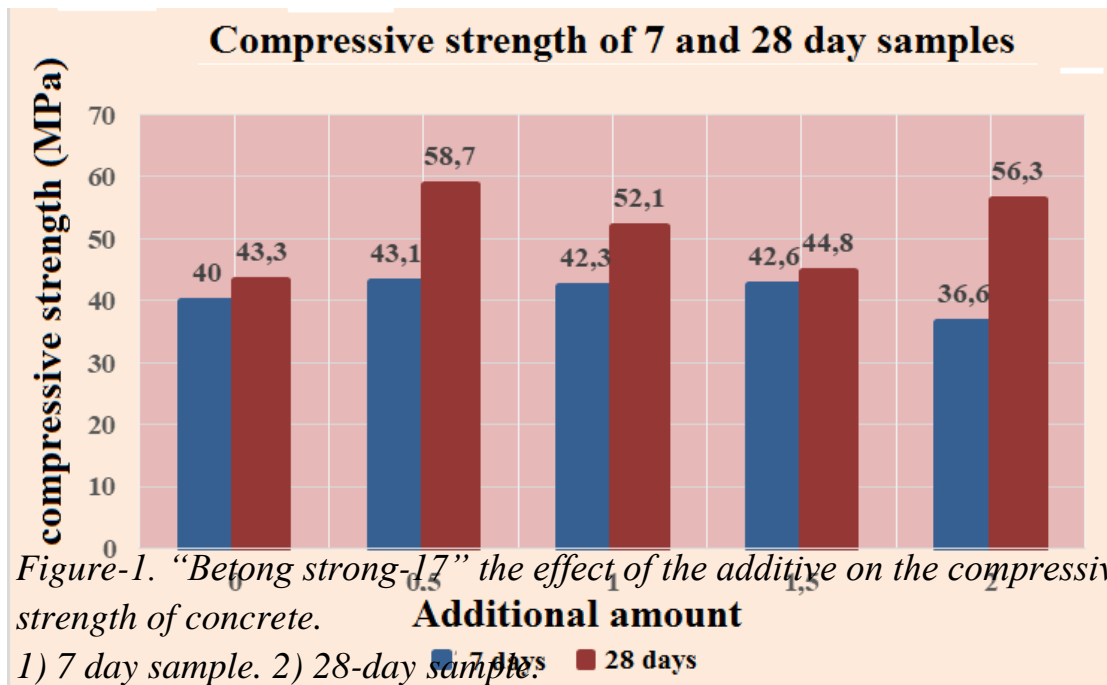
The most effective modern superplasticizers are polycarbonate-based superplasticizers. For example, GLENIUM superplasticizer (BASF, Germany) is one of the most effective chemical additives. The mechanism of their effect on cemented systems is given.

The choice of chemical additives to improve the properties of concrete and reinforced concrete is a simple matter. Therefore, it is very important for professionals to know their classification and mechanisms of action on cemented systems.

“Betong strong-17” the effect of the additive on the compressive strength of concrete.

Table 1

<i>Beton-strong-17</i>	<i>7 day sample</i>	<i>28-day sample</i>
0	40	43,3
0,5	43,1	58,7
1	42,3	52,1
1,5	42,6	44,8
2	36,6	56,3



### CONCLUSION

In short, many measures are aimed at improving the mechanical properties of concrete. One of the main directions of scientific and technological development in the field of reinforced concrete production is the reduction of technological processes, product quality and durability based on superplasticizers, hyperplasticizers and new generation complex chemical additives to concrete technology. The introduction of superplasticizers in concrete dramatically increases the convenient placement of the concrete mix and improves the physical and mechanical properties, operational properties of concrete.

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