

Concrete and Advanced Concrete Technology laboratory

S.no	Equipment name	Photo
1.	Compression Testing Machine (3000KN)	

2. **Vibrating Table**



3. **Needle Vibrator**





**4. Electronic Weighing Balance
5 Kg**



**5. Electronic Weighing Balance
100 Kg**



<p>10.</p>	<p>Tensile Strength Tester</p>	
<p>11.</p>	<p>Universal testing machine capacity 20kN</p>	

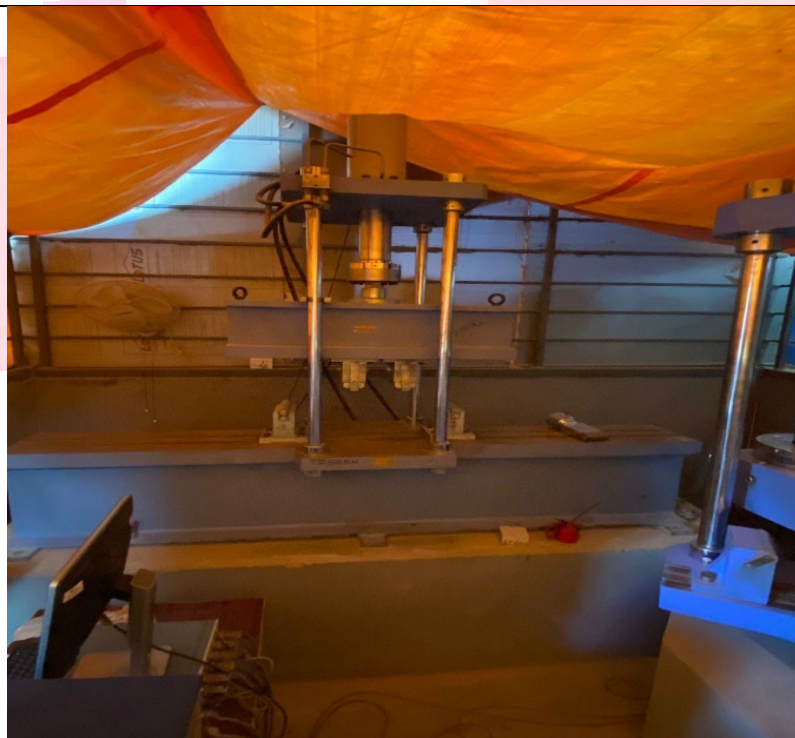
12.




**Universal testing
machine capacity
1000kN**



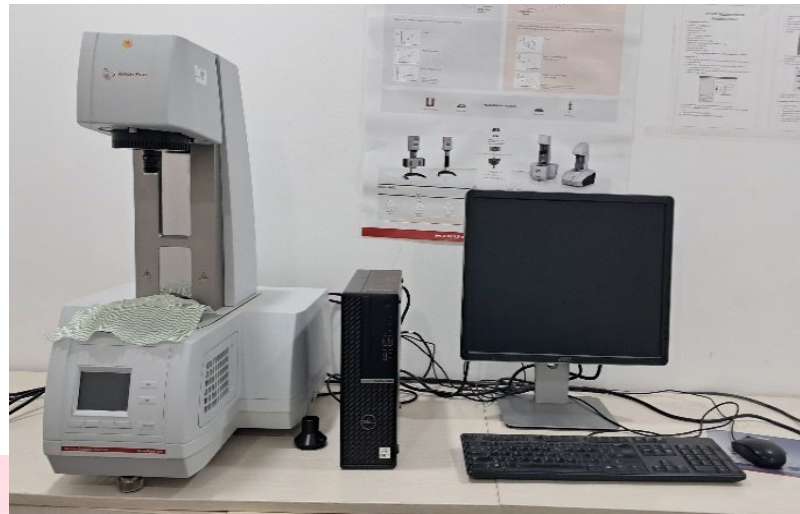
13.

**UTM Flexural
250KN**



<p>14.</p>	<p>Flow Table</p>	
<p>15.</p>	<p>Flow table Test (cement)</p>	
<p>16.</p>	<p>Flow table Test (concrete)</p>	

17. Rheometer



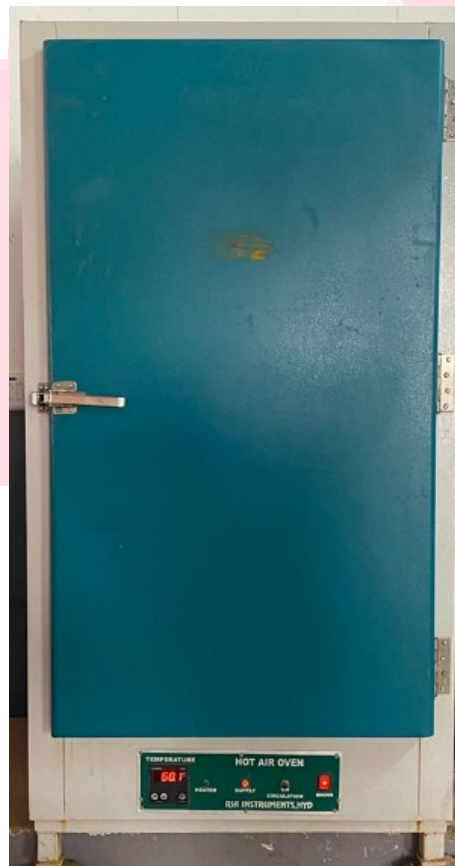
18. Humidity chamber



19. Marsh Cone



20. Thermostatic Oven



22. SCC
apparatus-V
funnel



23. L-box



24.

U-box



25.

J -Ring






26. **Flow Table**




27. **Energy absorption test**



<p>28.</p>	<p>Prestressing of strands along with a hydraulic jack</p>	
<p>29.</p>	<p>Abrasion resistance of concrete underwater</p>	
<p>30.</p>	<p>Rapid chloride permeability tester 4 cell</p>	

<p>31.</p>	<p>Oxygen permeability indicator</p>	 A photograph of an oxygen permeability indicator setup. It features a blue gas cylinder on the left, connected to a blue cylindrical chamber. To the right is a white control unit with a digital display and a keypad, labeled 'DATA LOGGER'. A blue bucket is positioned below the chamber. The entire setup is mounted on a metal frame.
<p>32.</p>	<p>Water penetration apparatus</p>	 A photograph of a water penetration apparatus. It consists of a blue metal frame supporting four vertical glass tubes. Each tube has a pressure gauge at the top. The tubes are connected to a central blue chamber. The setup is used for testing the water penetration resistance of materials.
<p>33.</p>	<p>Shrinkage test</p>	 A photograph of a shrinkage test setup. It shows a blue metal frame with a central vertical rod. A digital display is mounted on top of the rod. Two vertical rods are positioned on either side of the central rod, likely used to hold samples during the test. The setup is used to measure the shrinkage of materials under various conditions.

<p>34.</p>	<p>Half-cell & double-cell potentiometer</p>	
<p>35.</p>	<p>Concrete resistivity meter digital</p>	
<p>36.</p>	<p>Corrosion Rate Meter</p>	

<p>37.</p>	<p>Coating Thickness Gauge</p>	
<p>38.</p>	<p>PIT Depth Gauge</p>	
<p>39.</p>	<p>Mist Generation</p>	



40.

**Cement Auto
Clave**



41.

Mini Slump



42. Cement Mixing Machine Motor Mixer



43. Shake table



44.

**Carbonation test
Chamber Walk-in
With 3 Equipment**



45.

**Compression test
using Phenolphthalein
Indicator**



46. Muffle furnace



47. UV Chamber



Concrete Research Lab: Research Facilities-

3D Concrete Printer facility:

A four-axis 3D Concrete Printer with a built-up volume of 1.4 cubic meters. Its on-site extendibility reaches up to 8 meters along the X-direction and 7 meters along the Z-axis (height), with unlimited potential along the Y-axis, capable of construction of three-story buildings. The printer is equipped with a progressive cavity pumping system with a 40-litre capacity and interchangeable nozzles of various shapes and sizes of nozzles, enabling it to print with all types of pastes, mortars and concretes.



3D concrete printer

Universal Testing machine facility:



A Universal Testing Machine (UTM) is a versatile instrument used to evaluate the mechanical properties of materials under various loading conditions. It is widely employed in civil, mechanical, and materials engineering to assess parameters such as compressive, tensile, and flexural strength, as well as shear resistance and fracture toughness. The UTM consists of a load frame with upper and lower crossheads, a load cell for force measurement, grips and fixtures to secure the specimen, an extensometer to measure strain, and a control panel or software for test operation and data recording. By providing precise and reliable measurements, the UTM plays a crucial role in material characterization, quality control, and research applications.

Controls Testing Machine facility:



A **Controls Testing Machine** is a specialized device used for assessing the mechanical properties of construction materials such as concrete, cement, and aggregates. These machines are commonly used in material testing laboratories to evaluate parameters like compressive strength, flexural strength, and tensile strength under controlled conditions. Equipped with advanced load frames, digital controllers, and data acquisition systems, these machines ensure accurate and reliable testing. They operate through hydraulic or electromechanical systems, applying precise loads to specimens while monitoring real-time performance. Controls testing machines are essential for quality control, research, and compliance with international standards such as ASTM and EN, ensuring materials meet structural and durability requirements.

Carbonation test Chamber with 3 Equipment. Combination facility:



A carbonation test chamber is a laboratory instrument used to test the effects of carbonation on concrete samples. It's a sealed chamber that allows you to control the temperature, humidity, and carbon dioxide

The chamber exposes concrete samples to a set level of at a specific temperature and humidity. Testing the durability of concrete

Rheometer facility



A rheometer is a scientific instrument that measures how materials deform or flow when force is applied. It's used to study the viscoelastic properties of fluids and soft solids, such as polymers, gels, and suspensions.

