

are signs that, in the attempt to make the coverage as comprehensive as possible, the finer detail has been omitted. In some places there is only room to list materials with a few brief notes on the important aspects. Determined to extend the scope to the limit, the author turns to efflorescence and stain removal, curing compounds, resin repairs and, in Part 4, the manufacture and placing of concrete and mortar, discussing equipment and apparatus such as admixture dispensers.

Finally, there is a comprehensive list of several hundred products which are available on the French market with their suppliers listed alphabetically. This

list is impressive in its detail and so your reviewer was particularly disappointed to find that the French admixture he knows best was not included. The main active ingredients of the proprietary products are not given.

As a thoughtful gesture, a long glossary of terms has been appended in French, English, German and Spanish.

Yes, a good book, but perhaps the author tried to cover too much ground at one time. Although aimed specifically at the construction industry in France, it is well worth studying in other countries.

R. KEEN

Shorter notices

Les résines de synthèse dans la construction (Synthetic resins in building construction)

RILEM Symposium, Paris, 4–6 September 1967
Paris, Editions Eyrolles, 1970. 160 × 250 mm.

Vol. 1. pp. xxxv, 475. Price: 132 F + 5 F postage.
Vol. 2. pp. xiv, 591. Price: 189 F + 5.30 F postage.

These two volumes contain seventy-seven papers presented on the occasion of the Paris symposium. There is also a general report and a very small amount of discussion on each of the main topics.

Vol. 1 deals with Topics 1a and 1b. Topic 1a is officially called “Concretes and mortars, improvement by adding resins”. The general reporter, however, noting that most of the papers draw attention to restrictions, would have preferred to call it “Modifying the properties of mortars and concretes by adding resins”. Topic 1b is “Concretes and mortars without cement”. Vol. 2 covers Topic 2, “Structures, jointing, reinforcing”, and Topic 3, “The role of resins in the protection and repair of structures”.

The general reporters make a good job of classifying the diverse material they have to handle. Most of the papers are well supported with data, but inevitably the basis of comparison varies from country to country and from material to material.

Each paper is printed either in English or in French. (These are the two official languages of RILEM but are not necessarily the original language—the title of a paper from Germany about strengthening beams refers to “the sanitation of prefabricated bridge members”). On Topics 1a, 2 and 3, there are more than twice as many papers in English as in French; on Topic 1b, the position is reversed. The summary of each paper and the general report of each session are printed in both languages.

A.E.B.

Concrete for high temperatures

by A. Petzold and M. Rohrs

Translated by A. B. Philips and F. H. Turner

London, Maclaren and Sons, 1970. pp. 235. 241 × 174 mm.
Price: £6.00.

The authors of this book, originally published as *Beton für hohe Temperaturen* by VEB Verlag für Bauwesen, Berlin, have been prompted by the apparent lack of available information on refractory concrete and by the growing importance of this material in the construction of industrialized furnaces, to produce a comprehensive account of the present stage of development in the field of concretes for use at high temperatures. The greater part of the book is devoted to heat-resistant and fire-resistant concretes made from cements, these being the most common materials in this field, but mention is also made of concretes derived from special cements or waterglass with new binding agents, such as magnesia binders, phosphoric acid or phosphate. The problems of mix design, concrete mixing and placing are discussed very thoroughly with examples related to cement-bound concretes; similar problems regarding the newer types of concrete are suggested as subjects for future development.

The importance of ‘high-temperature concretes’ is demonstrated by the wide range of uses discussed in Chapter 6. Typical examples are given together with the results of experience gained; these can be seen to vary in different industrialized countries. The book also devotes a chapter to the economic aspects of refractory concretes and outlines their advantages in comparison with the conventional use of fired bricks.

The text, which is clearly written and easy to read, is illustrated with some 70 Figures.

P.V.M.