Visit at a casting of a bridge in SCC during a study tour.

Mix design

Eight papers fell under this heading. Some of the methods presented had been developed on the basis of rheological parameters, while others relied on particle packing theories or were drawn from practical experience. Several methods based the mix design on splitting the material into both a liquid phase and a particle phase.

Various chemical admixtures were described, in particular the latest generation of superplasticizers and viscosity agents. Combined admixtures were also presented. Several papers dealt with the use of mineral admixtures, such as puzzolanic fine particle materials, limestone fillers, very fine sand and slag. Cement modifications and the addition of fibres to SCC rounded out the topics of discussion.

Constituent materials

The two sessions held on constituent materials featured a total of 16 papers.

Applications

A large number of presentations, 17 in all, described experiences from the practical

use of SCC, which encompassed bridges, tunnels, dams, cisterns, reservoirs and houses. The papers covered both in situ construction and precast production. Steel-fibre SCC as well as quality assurance aspects when using SCC were also discussed.

Publication

The symposium's papers have been printed by RILEM in a 790-page volume entitled: "RILEM Proceedings PRO 7, Self-Compacting Concrete". This publication, edited by Å. Skarendahl and Ö. Petersson, is available from the RILEM General Secretariat in Paris at a price of 791 FF.

Outlook

RILEM TC 174-SCC will, as a next step, finalise the committee report. In light of the very rapid development of SCC at the present time, it has been agreed to hold a second RILEM symposium in two years' time. Representatives of the Japanese delegation at the Stockholm symposium proposed to organise the next meeting in Japan during 2001; the dates and venue have not yet been set.

ERRATUM

P. Trtik and P. J. M. Bartos, 'Micromechanical properties of cementitious composites', *Materials and Structures*, 33 (1999) 388-393.

The authors have found an error in Equation (3) of the above-mentioned paper (page 389). The equation represents the dependence between the base area of a 90 degrees pyramid indenter and its height, hence between the projected area of an ideal indenter in the shape of a corner of cube and the depth of the indent. The error had been caused by a numerical mistake during the original process of derivation of the projected area function.

The Equation (3) published as $A = \frac{9}{4} h_c^2$ should be deleted and replaced by new Eq. (3) $A = \frac{9}{2\sqrt{3}} h_c^2$

Numerical values of the elastic modulus shown in the paper require to be multiplied by a correction coefficient of 0.9306, an effective reduction of approx. 7%. Since the error is proportional for all the results, the ratios between elastic moduli observed for the ITZ and those of the bulk matrix remain unchanged and the conclusions drawn from the test results remain unaffected. The results concerning creep also remain unaffected.

The authors apologise to anyone who may have been misled by this error and are sorry for any inconvenience caused.