the water/hydraulic binder weight ratio being between 2 and 10.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a use of a hydraulic composition as defined in the first aspect as a mixture A in bicomponent grouts.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for preparing a grout comprising the steps of:

(a) preparing a hydraulic composition as defined in the first aspect; and

(b) adding to the hydraulic composition obtained in (a) a mixture B comprising a setting accelerator.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a two-component grout comprising the hydraulic composition as defined in the first aspect.

In the context of the present invention, "greater than x" or "less than x" is understood to mean that terminal x is not included.

In the context of the present invention, "greater than or equal to x" or "less than or equal to x" is understood to mean that limit x is included.

In the context of the present invention, "between x and y" is understood to mean that the limits x and y are included.

In the context of the present invention, polysaccharide is used as a rheology control agent. Preferably, in the context of the present invention, the polysaccharide is chosen from welan gums, diutan gums, celluloses, or their mixture. Preferably, the polysaccharide is chosen from welan gums and diutan gums, more particularly welan gums.

Preferably, the polysaccharide is chosen from polysaccharides having a d90 particle size of less than 300 µm.

Preferably, the polysaccharide is chosen from welan gums, diutan gums, celluloses or their mixture having a d90 particle size of less than 300 µm. Preferably, the polysaccharide is chosen from welan gums and diutan gums, more particularly welan gums having a d90 particle size of less than 300 µm.

d90 corresponds to the diameter of more than 90% by volume of the particles. Thus, more than 90% by volume of the particles have a diameter of less than 300 µm.

Particle size distributions of the particles are measured by any method known to those skilled in the art. They may be measured, in particular, by using a MALVERN INSTRUMENT MASTERSIZER 2000 granulometer. In principle, the angular variation of light intensity is scattered as the laser beam passes through the sample of dispersed particles.

Large particles scatter light at small angles to the laser beam from a red light source (Helium/Neon) with a wavelength of 632.8 nm and small particles scatter light at higher angles (source of blue light with a wavelength of the order of 466 nm). These data are analyzed to calculate the size of the particles that created the diffraction pattern through Mie's theory. The size of the particles is then represented by the diameter of the equivalent sphere, having the same volume as the particle. By convention, the optical properties required for the calculations are defined as follows:

- Refaction index of the sample: 1.68

CLAIMS

1. A hydraulic composition for a two-component grout comprising:

- water;
- hydraulic binder;
- at least one setting retarder;
- at least one polysaccharide chosen from welan gums, diutan gums, or their mixture;

the water/hydraulic binder weight ratio being between 2 and 10.

2. The hydraulic composition according to claim 1, wherein the polysaccharide is selected from welan gums.

3. The hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 2 wherein the polysaccharide is selected from polysaccharides having a particle size d90 less than 300 µm.

4. The hydraulic composition according to one of claims 1 to 3 comprising from 0.1 to 5 g/L, preferably from 0.3 to 2 g/L, of polysaccharide.

5. The hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the setting retarder is chosen from: sugars and their derivatives, carboxylic or hydroxycarboxylic acids, phosphonic acids and their salts, phosphates.

6. The hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the water/hydraulic binder weight ratio is between 2.5 and 5.

7. Use of a hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6 as a mixture A in bicomponent grouts.

8. A process for preparing a grout comprising the steps of:

(a) preparing a hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6; and

(b) adding to the hydraulic composition obtained in (a) a mixture B comprising a setting accelerator.

9. The process according to claim 8, wherein the setting accelerator is selected from calcium and sodium nitrate, calcium and sodium nitrite, calcium and sodium thiocyanate, calcium formate and sodium , aluminum sulphate and sodium silicate.

10. Two-component grout comprising the hydraulic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6.