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Evolution Properties of Paver Blocks Using Nylon Fiber and Waste Foundry Sand in Concrete

Pankaj Shrivastava[1], Mr. Pankaj Agarwal[2]
[1]M.Tech.Scholar, [2]Professor, Department of Civil Engineering
[1,2]School of Engineering Eklavya University, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract. *When constructed and installed correctly, solid unreinforced pre-cast cement concrete paver bricks are useful, aesthetically pleasing, affordable, and require little to no maintenance. Paver blocks are suitable for application in many traffic scenarios, including light, medium, heavy, and extremely heavy traffic. Using different percentages of nylon fiber (0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4%, and 0.5%) to increase the compressive strength of the cast paver blocks, M-40 grade, 80mm thick, are being employed in the current study project. It is now crucial to hunt for an alternate source for the natural elements used in concrete, such as natural sand and gravel, after determining the ideal ratio of nylon fiber. Sludge from foundries (WFS) is a promising resource that can serve as a replacement.*

Keywords: Waste foundry sand, materials, concrete, natural sand, compressive strength, flexural strength.

Introduction

Precast solid products, including paving stones and cement concrete tiles, are made of cement concrete. Square, round, and rectangular blocks of various sizes and shapes are used in the construction of the product. Each block has a pattern that enables adjacent tile blocks to interlock. Locally accessible resources that are required as raw materials for the production of the product and are found throughout the country. Because of this, in urban and semi-urban environments, the unit may be positioned near to the market. There's a lot of cosmetic work being done on roads and the sidewalks next to them. Concrete paving blocks are the ideal material for walkways because they provide the appearance of being smoother and more polished. Even while tiles are frequently used outside of large structures and residences, a lot of these materials are also used for flooring. In comparison to certain other nations, India has experienced distinct developments in the utilization of precast pavement blocks. In essence, this is due to variations in economics, building techniques, and end applications. The Central Road Research Institute has been working on creating various paving block varieties for certain applications.

There are countless design options when it comes to color, texture, and size. Concrete block paving can designate loading zones, vehicle access routes, parking spaces, and pathways by utilizing variances in color, texture, and size. Additionally, the collection offers complementing and integrated kerbing and edging options to ensure a uniformly excellent finish. By bending, this kind of pavement will absorb load from minor earthquakes, freezes and thaws, and mild ground erosion. This method produces dense, robust CPB, which creates pavement surfaces that are robust and long-lasting. Furthermore, CBP's interlocking characteristic allows weights to be dispersed across wider areas. When it comes to structural, aesthetic, construction and maintenance, operational, and financial aspects, CBP pavements are superior to asphalt and concrete pavements in a number of ways. Similar to other pavement surfaces, the design of CBP is determined by the interplay between the conditions of the pavement materials, traffic, subgrade support, and environment. For CBP to operate well, a thorough design approach is also required. Figure 1 illustrates the various subgrade layers of the concrete block pavement. Paver blocks must be defined by their compressive strength after 28 days. In order to satisfy this particular criteria, the paver blocks must have an average compressive strength of 28 days. It is required that the strength of each paver block be at least 85% of the stipulated strength.

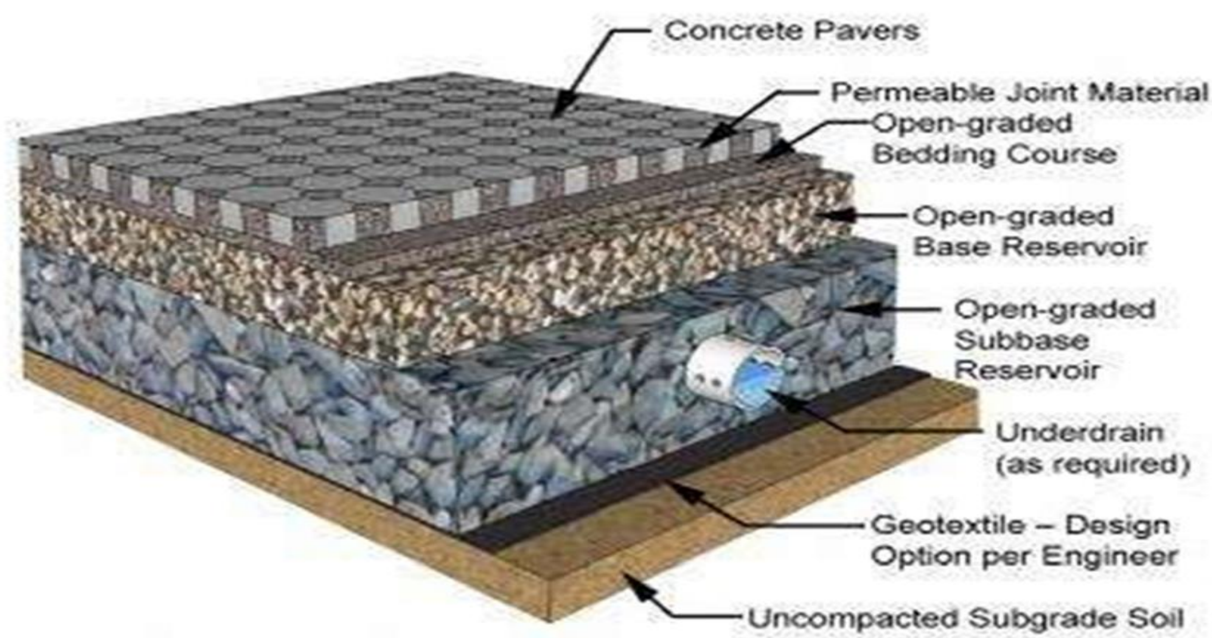


Figure 1: Different layers of subgrade for concrete block pavement.

Objective of the Work

1. To investigate how changing the proportion of nylon fiber affects the paver block's compressive strength.
2. To investigate the impact of leftover foundry sand in M40, or high-grade concrete.
3. To achieve in the control mix the necessary specific strength.
4. To examine the mechanical characteristics of concrete that incorporates waste foundry sand by substituting a portion of the standard sand with a conventional mix, namely the compressive and flexural strengths.
5. To determine the ideal proportion of nylon fiber that yields the highest compressive strength.

6. To investigate how different percentages of waste foundry sand and the ideal amount of nylon fiber affect the compressive strength of paver blocks.

Literature Review

Prabhu et al. (2015) tested the mechanical and durability properties of concrete by substituting varying amounts of fine aggregates for waste foundry sand in a number of tests. According to the author, the highest slump value (115 mm) was recorded for the control mix that had no water-flocculant sand (WFS) added to it. Slump values decreased consistently across all replacement levels of WFS, with the lowest being 63 mm for concrete with 50% WFS. The control mix containing 0% WFS (96 mm) showed quick mixing after 30 minutes. Slump decreased systematically for all replacement levels when WFS was added to the concrete, with the lowest value of 21 mm for 50% WFS. With a control mix containing 0% WFS (51 mm) after 60 minutes of mixing, the addition of WFS resulted in a systematic reduction in slump for all replacement levels, with the lowest value of 0 mm for concrete containing 50% WFS. Bilal et al. (2019) the author found that using 30% WFS in concrete resulted in the highest strength. By the 28th day of curing age, the increase had reached 7.82%. The concrete samples are tested both before and after being exposed to the necessary temperature in RCS. The author of the study noted that the compressive strength of the specimens decreased as the temperature increased, and that the 30% yielded inclusion of WFS produced outstanding results. According to the research that have been conducted, it has been shown that incorporating 20% WFS into concrete yields superior outcomes compared to other percentages. Additionally, some literature suggests that using 30% WFS is the ideal proportion to avoid any harmful effects. Incorporating WFS with fine particles into concrete lowers its density, which in turn lowers its dead weight.. Bilal et al. (2019) investigated, it was found that a control mix with no WFS at all had a lower strength than mixes containing 30% WFS. As the temperature increases over 500°C, the UPV values for both heat/fire exposed and unexposed concrete samples fall, with a sharp decline beginning at 600°C, according to the author's study. The primary rationale for this is that concrete has low velocity values due to an increase in the spectrum of possible large fractures as a result of rising temperatures. Gadhave et al. (2020) The environmental problems caused by over-dredging led to the imposition of sand mining regulations across India, which in turn affected the concrete industry financially. Finding a sustainable substitute for sanding is crucial if the concrete manufacturing industry is to keep up with its massive demand. Due to the low rate of recycling in India, up to 40% of the country's plastic waste winds up in landfills. Because they break down so slowly, these compounds pose a long-term threat to the environment if not properly disposed of. One possible solution to these issues is to use processed plastic as a partial fine sand substitute in a one-of-a-kind structural concrete mix. Plastic waste and its low recycling rate contribute to environmental pollution. If not disposed of correctly, foundry sand, a byproduct of the steel casting industry, can harm the environment. Investigation into the qualities of recycled plastic and foundry sand is essential. Slump, compressive energy, flexural energy, elastic modulus, and splitting tensile energy are all examples of such characteristics. Mushtaq et al. (2021) Depletion of natural resources like river sand and gravels has been caused by concrete, the most common construction material in the world. However, as a result of both increasing industry and population, waste material creation has been improving. Many of these byproducts have potential uses in concrete. This research looked at the ways in which Waste Foundry Sand (WFS), a specific kind of such waste fabric, affected concrete houses. Many have investigated the effects of WFS on concrete's mechanical characteristics. No consensus has been reached, however, and tales of very conflicting outcomes have been circulated. Also, many academics have stopped caring about the shrinkage of WFS-containing concrete since there is so little data available on the topic Drying shrinkage, cut-up tensile strength, compressive strength, and workability of various concretes are examined in this research. As a substitute for part of the exceptional combination, WFS was used at amounts ranging from 0% to 50%, with increments of 10%. When the percentage of water-soluble solids (WFS) in the concrete was increased from 10% to 50%, the value of drying shrinkage increased dramatically from 16.7% to 23.44% to 29.05% to 36.35% to 45.18 percent compared to the control concrete after 28 days

Materials

Cement

Concrete buildings made using ultra-tech 53-grade cement, which conforms to IS 12269 and has an exceptionally high CS3 (tricalcium giving long-lasting) durability, are required to adhere to IS 15658: 2006. The concrete is made with a very low amount of alkalis chlorides, magnesia, and other harmful substances, making it particularly long-lasting and unstable. Grade 53 Ordinary Portland Cement, in accordance with IS 12269, was used in the experimental work. In accordance with IS: 269/4831, the cement's physical characteristics as determined by the relevant tests.

Figure 2: Grade 53 Ordinary Portland cement Sample.

Foundry Sand

The foundries' founders were Mesopotamians, who settled in Iraq and Syria. Metals like as silver, copper, and gold were shaped using fire pits and clay casting techniques [18]. Working with WFS is a breeze because of its sub-angular to spherical form and incredible thermal conductivity, both of which are useful in the casting and moulding processes. Bentonite clay, that is included in foundry sand in minute amounts and serves as a binder, is another component of the material. Not only that, but foundry sandalso has chemical binders that make sand cores. For metal casting industries, foundry sand is used and recycled several times for mouldings and casting processes. When it reaches its limit of reusability, it is removed from the process and replaced with fresh sand.

Figure 3: Foundry Sand Sample.

Nylon Fiber

This study makes use of nylon fibre, a synthetic material. An artificial fibre whose main component is a synthetic polyamide with a long chain and fewer than 85 percent of its amide links directly linked to two aliphatic groups (-CO-NH-). A synthetic thermoplastic fibre, nylon is readily melted or glazed at low temperatures. The filament fibres might be trilobal or round, and they have a lustrous, smooth surface similar to silk. Multifilament, monofilament, staple, and tow are some of its most popular configurations; it comes in both partly drawn and full filament forms. The cross-section of standard nylon is spherical, and it is completely homogeneous.

Figure 4: Nylon Fiber Sample.

Water

The water used to make the paver blocks meets all of the requirements laid forth in IS 456: 2000. Mixing water does not include any harmful levels of oils, acids, alkalis, salts, sugar, organic compounds, or anything else that might damage concrete.

Coarse Aggregates

The materials that passed through a 4.75 mm IS sieve are known as coarse aggregates. Coarse aggregates might be either uncrushed gravel or stone that has naturally broken down into smaller pieces, or crushed gravel or stone that has been compressed into smaller pieces. The use of coarse aggregates in paver blocks is validated by IS 383. Used crushed or semi-crushed aggregates will be prioritized.

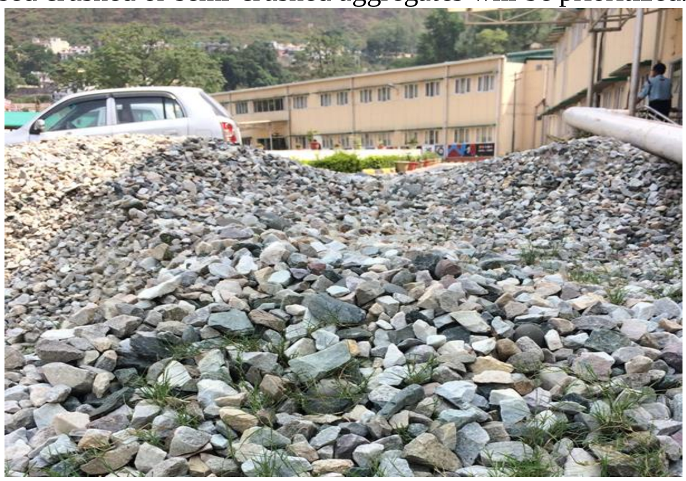


Figure 5: Coarse aggregates of 10 mm size Sample.

Fine Aggregates

Aggregate that has been passed through a 4.75 mm sieve and contains the smallest amount of coarser material allowed is called fine aggregate. Fine aggregate can be generated in a few different ways: first, by crushing hard stones; second, by crushing natural gravel; and third, by utilizing natural sand that has been deposited by streams or glaciers

Figure 6: Sand Sample.

6. Manufacturing of paver blocks

1. Size of the paver blocks

We need to determine the size of the paver block before we can begin building it. The manufacturer recommends the following dimensions:
General form: Part I. Dimension: 200 mm × 160 mm Size: 80 millimeters
The value of the aspect ratio (L/T) is 2.5 < 4.0, according to IS 15658: 2006.

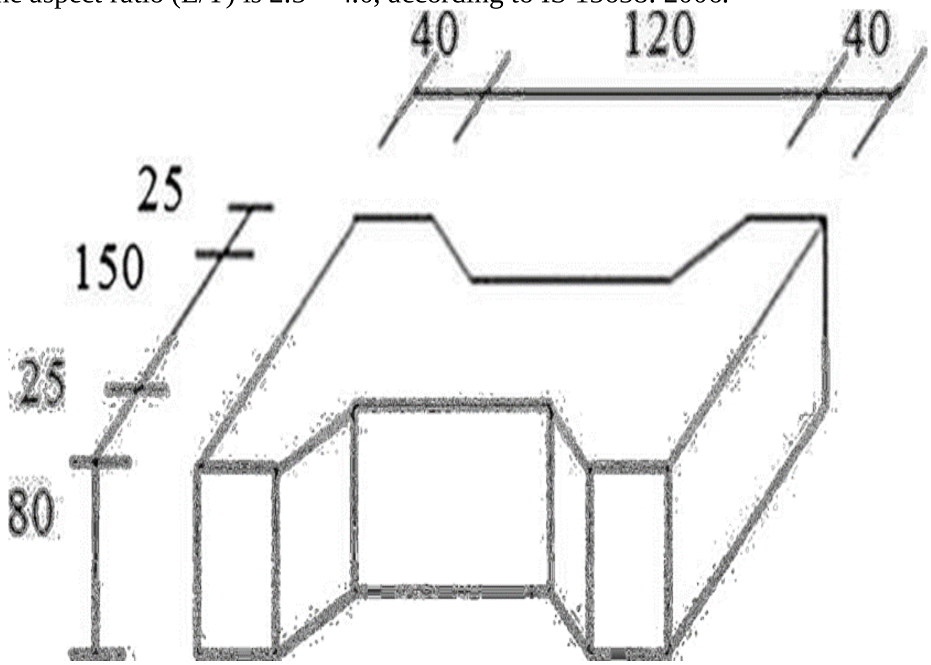


Figure 7: Dimension of Paver Blocks.

2. Casting
Paver block Moulds
Paver blocks are made using a rubber mould. When completed and ready for use, its dimensions and internal faces must be correct within the following limitations, and its construction must allow for the safe removal of the moulded specimen. The mould's height and the spacing between its faces must be the given dimensions plus or minus 0.2 millimetres in accordance with IS: 516: 1959. The mould's top and bottom planes, as well as the interior faces that are next to each other, must form an angle of 90 degrees, or 0.5 degrees. The mould's inside surfaces must be flat and within a tolerance of 0.03 mm. A metal base plate with a flat surface must be supplied with each mould. It is preferred to use a spring or screws to secure the base plate to the mould, and its proportions should be such that they hold the mould without leaking when filling.

Results

1. Compressive Strength test
An equipment for compressive testing is required; this machine must have two steel bearing blocks to secure the specimen. To be ideal, the blocks should be at least 25 mm thick and have a hardness level of 60 (HRC). No force should be transferred to the specimen via the top block; it must be seated spherically.

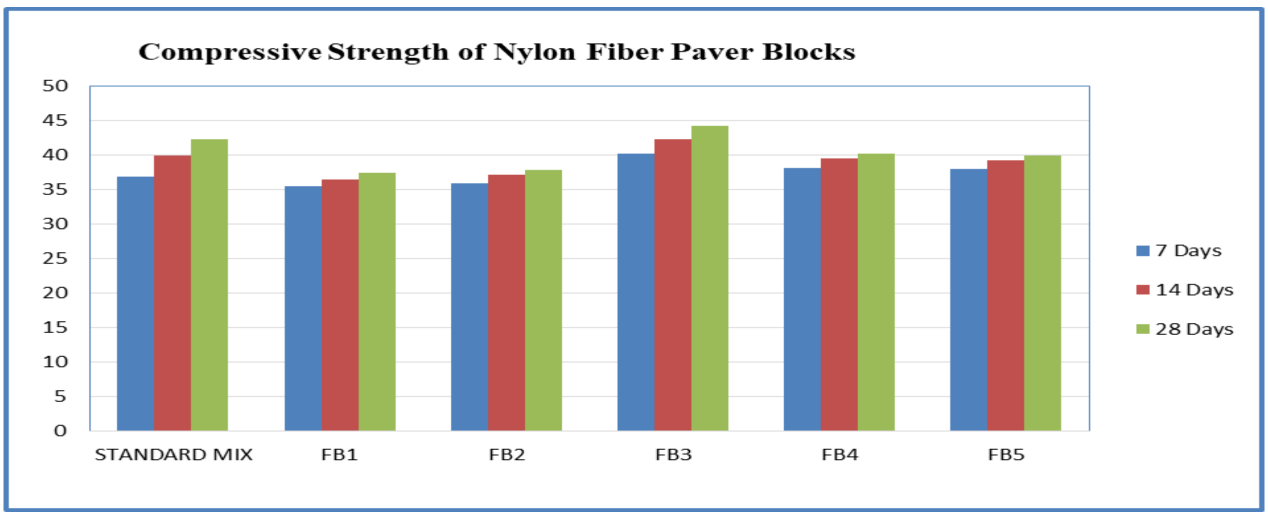
Placing the specimen on the block below requires it to be tightly fitted. When the paver block specimen's bearing area is less than the steel blocks', two steel bearing plates that fulfil the criteria must be sandwiched between the machined plates and the specimen. Products made of steel, include bearing blocks and plates.

Compressive Strength of Nylon Fiber Paver Blocks

When a nylon fiber paver block is tested for their compressive strength their FB3 mix gives highest result.

Table 1: Compressive Strength of Nylon Fiber Paver Blocks.

MIX	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N/MM²)		
	7 Days	14 Days	28 Days
STANDARD MIX	36.9	39.87	42.24
FB1	35.414	36.423	37.439
FB2	35.834	37.143	37.849
FB3	40.121	42.245	44.258
FB4	38.094	39.423	40.209
FB5	37.944	39.243	39.899



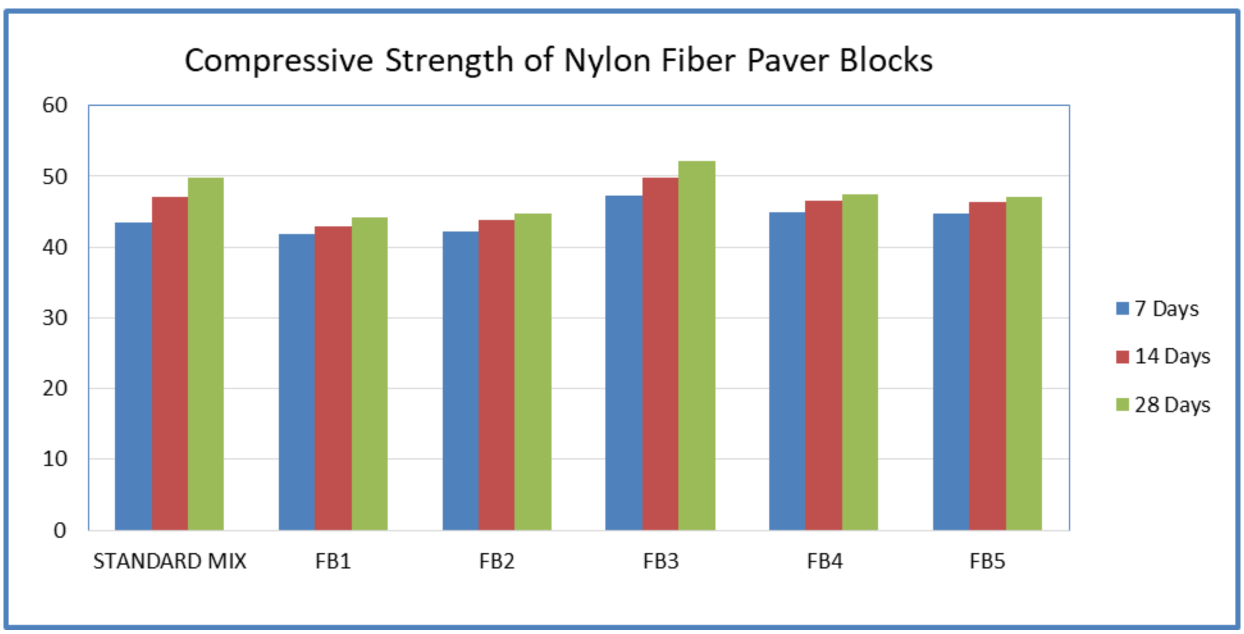
Graph 1: Compressive Strength of Nylon Fiber Paver Blocks.

Corrected Compressive Strength of Nylon Fiber Paver Blocks

Table and graphs show the results of correcting the compressive strength of paver blocks according to IS 15658.

Table 2: Corrected Compressive Strength of nylon fiber paver blocks as per IS 15658

MIX	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N/MM²)		
	7 Days	14 Days	28 Days
STANDARD MIX	43.542	47.0466	49.8432
FB1	41.7885	42.9791	44.178
FB2	42.2841	43.8287	44.6618
FB3	47.3428	49.8491	52.2244
FB4	44.9509	46.5191	47.4466
FB5	44.7739	46.3067	47.0808



Graph 2: Corrected Compressive Strength of nylon fiber paver blocks as per IS 15658.

Conclusion

When tested under compression, it is discovered that the compressive strength of paver blocks increases with a nylon fiber content of up to 0.3%, but it comparatively declines with further increases to 0.4% and 0.5%. 0.3% of nylon fiber paver blocks have a compressive strength of 42.309 N/mm2, which rises to 49.92 N/mm2 after adjustment in line with 15658: 2006. Consequently, 0.3% is the ideal amount of nylon fiber for these pavers. We used this perfect amount of nylon fiber to replace the fine aggregate in paver block mixtures with discarded foundry sand. The results of the compressive strength tests showed that the mix known as WFS 5 mix, which replaces 5% of waste foundry sand with the ideal amount of nylon fiber, produces the highest compressive strength.

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