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Study of the Hardened Properties of the Tyre Steel Fibres Reinforced Concrete

Sparsh Jain[1], Vijay Meshram[2], Dr. Abhay Kumar Jha[2]

[1]Research Scholar, [2]Professor,
[1,2]Department of Civil Engineering, LNCT, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Fibre reinforced concrete (FRC) is a concrete made fundamentally of water powered bonds, totals and discrete fortifying strands. FRC is a generally new material. This is a composite material comprising of a lattice containing an arbitrary circulation or scattering of little strands, either normal or counterfeit, having a high rigidity. Because of the nearness of these consistently scattered filaments, the breaking quality of cement is expanded and the strands going about as split arresters. Filaments reasonable of fortifying cement having been created from steel, glass and natural polymers. Huge numbers of the present utilizations of FRC include the utilization of filaments running around 1% by volume of cement.

KEYWORDS: *Fibre, consistently, utilizations, steel, glass, polymers*

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INTRODUCTION

Steel fibre reinforced concrete is a castable or sprayable composite material of pressure driven bonds, fine, or fine and coarse totals with discrete steel strands of rectangular cross- area haphazardly scattered all through the framework. Steel strands fortify cement by opposing tractable breaking. Fiber fortified cement has a higher flexural quality than that of unreinforced concrete and cement strengthened with welded wire texture. In any case, not at all like customary fortification – which fortifies in one or perhaps two headings – Steel filaments fortify iso tropically, extraordinarily enhancing the solid's protection from breaking, fracture, spalling and exhaustion. At the point when an unreinforced solid bar is worried by bowing, its diversion increments in extent with the heap to a time when disappointment happens and the pillar breaks separated.

OBJECTIVES

- To carry out the study to check the hardened properties of the tyre steel fibres reinforced concrete (compressive and split tensile strength).
- To carry out the study to check the long term durability properties tyre steel fibres reinforced concrete (ISAT).

LITERATURE SURVEY

Centonze et al.(2012) studied the mechanical properties of Steel Fiber Reinforced Concrete (SFRC) and compared it with that of Recycled Steel Fiber Reinforced Concrete (RSFRC). Also the post cracking behavior of concrete were evaluated by conducting four point flexural test. Experiments were conducted by taking same percentage of fibers in SFRC and RSFRC and the results were compared each other and also with that of plain concrete. As the fibers were recovered from different sources, the geometric variation in the diameter and length of the fibers was also taken into account. By conducting flexural test on specimen, the crack mouth opening displacement (CMOD) and crack tip opening displacement (CTOD) were measured. From the results obtained from the compressive, flexural and post cracking behavior of the recycled fiber reinforced concrete, it was clear that

the use of recycled steel fiber is a promising application in the field of civil engineering. Authors also suggest to study the technological issues related to fiber production and concrete mix preparation.

Syaidathul et al (2014) ponders on Tire creation is expanding each year because of the expansion of vehicle deals. The age and transfer of waste are characteristic to life itself and have introduced intense issues to the human network in Malaysia. As of late, some examination has been dedicated to the utilization of reused steel tire filaments (RSF) in cement. This examination is concentrating on the utilization of RSF in solid blend. The diverse volume of RSF was utilized in solid blend to created and tried. Specifically, concrete get by including RSF proof a palatable change, for the most part in splitting control, compressive quality, flexural quality and furthermore elasticity. Then again, compressive, flexural and rigidity was decidedly influenced by the expansion of RSF. More level of volume portions (Vf) included will give high number of holding in cement to defer the break development. It gives high outcome in elasticity. Additionally, the usefulness of the solid fortified with RSF was fundamentally influenced.

METHODOLOGY

Splitting Tensile Test

This test is completed by putting a barrel shaped example on a level plane between the stacking surfaces of a pressure testing machine (Fig.3.3) and load is applied until failure of the cylinder, along the vertical diameter. The test was conducted on cylinders of size 100mmdia and of 200 mm length. Specimens were taken out from curing tank at the age of 28, 56 and 90 days of water curing. Surface water was then allowed to drip down. Specimens were then tested on 200 tones capacity Compression Testing Machine (CTM). And test as per IS: 516 and 1199. Different types of specimens prepared were shown in Fig.3.4.

The split tensile strength was determined by using the following formula.Split tensile Strength (MPa) = 2P / ΠDL

P = Splitting Load in KN

D= diameter of cylinder sampleL = length of cylinder sample

Table 1 Splitting tensile strength (MPa) results of all mixes at different curing ages

Mix no.	Description	7 days	14 days	28 days	56 days	90 days
1	85%OPC+15%SF+0%SF	4.11	4.50	4.61	4.98	5.32
2	85%OPC+15%SF+0.25%SF	4.71	5.65	5.98	6.10	6.30
3	85%OPC+15%SF+0.50%SF	4.50	5.78	5.88	6.15	6.35
4	85%OPC+15%SF+0.75%SF	4.71	5.75	5.81	6.28	6.12
5	85%OPC+15%SF+1.0%SF	4.68	5.75	5.92	6.00	6.71
6	85%OPC+15%SF+1.5%SF	3.61	4.80	5.00	5.10	5.63
7	85%OPC+15%SF+2.0%SF	3.50	4.16	4.76	4.83	5.22

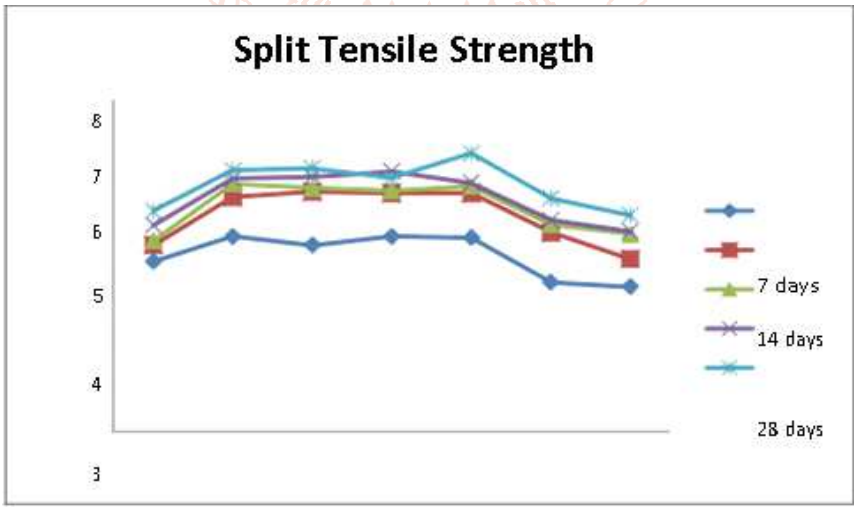

Fig 2 Variation of split tensile strength of concrete with age

CONCLUSION

- The concrete containing 0.50% and 0.75% GF by weight of binder shows lesser value of initial surface absorption.
- Finally we observed that increasing the percentage of steel fiber in concrete with increasing compressive strength as well as tensile strength and less water absorption in all mix with compare to normal mix.

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