

# Making of Floating concrete by using EPS beads as Replacement of Aggregates

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**Abstract** - Floating concrete is a special concrete which float on the water surface. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) is a lightweight material that has been used in engineering application since 1950s. EPS is used as lightweight weight Aggregate to produce lightweight Structural concrete with unit weight less than 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> which make it as Floatable concrete. Coarse aggregate is a major contributor for heavy weight of concrete as replacing it with EPS Beads result in the reduction of the density of concrete. EPS has good thermal insulation properties with stiffness and compression comparable to medium clay. The main objective of this experimental investigation is to make the Floating concrete in the form of 'Concrete Boat' of Mix design M20 and checking its Floatability and also should have the required strength.

**Key Words:** Expanded Polystyrene (EPS), EPS Beads, Floating Concrete

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Project investigates the properties of the Floating concrete by using a EPS Beads. In this technique the EPS Beads are used for preparation of the Floating concrete and density is reduced to attain the maximum efficiency, whereas the self weight of the structure is minimized thereby reducing the dead load on structure. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) is one of the most widely used plastics, the scale being several billion kilograms per year. The polystyrene foam is a thermoplastic material obtained by polymerization of styrene. The use of expanded polystyrene in construction has lot of advantages compare with the use of conventional materials which results in sustainable future. The use of EPS Beads also reduces the environmental hazards that causes during its disposal. Most of this kind of waste is late unnoticed and they will lead to global warming.



Figure 1. Floating Concrete

The aim of this report is to achieve mix design for floating concrete with density lesser than 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and performing experimental approach by making the Concrete Boat as a Floating concrete model.

## 2. MATERIALS

### A. Cement

The cement used was Ordinary Portland cement of 53 grade, Ambuja Cement. Conforming to IS 12269.

### B. Fine Aggregate

Fine Aggregate used for the project work was River sand should be taken as per the ASTM standard. It should be clean, strong and hard and free of organic impurity. Specific gravity of fine aggregate was 2.74. It confirming to grading zone II with Particles in between 4.75 mm and 150 µm.

### C. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS)

Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) used in the project was in the form of 'EPS Beads' which is spherical in shape with size varying in between 4 mm to 6 mm in diameter. It is made up of pre-extended Polystyrene globules. It offers a non hydroscopic and does not readily absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

TABLE I: Properties of Thermocol

Sr.No.	Specification	Values
1	Size	4 mm to 6 mm
2	Density	18 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
3	Melting ranges	100-180 °C
4	Moisture absorption	Low
5	Thermal Conductivity	Low



Figure 2. EPS Beads

**D. Other Material**

- i. **Admixture** :- Water Proofing Solution as a Dr Fixit
- ii. **Mesh** :- Chicken Mesh made of steel was used for giving the Tensile strength and bonding to the floating concrete specially in the concrete boat

**3. MIX DESIGN**

The Mix Proportion for conventional concrete M20 grade arrived as per IS 10262-2009. This Mix proportion of conventional concrete was taken as reference to the Floating Concrete by making replacement to aggregate by EPS Beads. Specific gravity of cement : 3.15  
 Specific Gravity of fine aggregate : 2.74  
 Bulk Density of EPS Beads : 18 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 For the Floating Concrete we are replacing 100% coarse aggregate and 25% Fine aggregate by EPS Beads ( To Finalize the percentage replacement for Fine Aggregate we test density of the various cube by Varying percentage replacement )

**Mix Proportion :-**

**TABLE NO. II** Mix Design of Floating Concrete

w/c	0.5
Cement	280kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Fine Aggregate	693.22 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Water	140 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
EPS Beads	9.216 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Water Proofing Solution	250 ml for 50 kg cement

**4. PROCEDURE**

**4.1 Mould Preparation**

For the preparation of the mould we firstly fix the shape with suitable size by referring various boat design. Then by taking cardboard we marked the dimension and according to this we cut the card board. Then by using nails we make the mould frame in required shape.

**4.2 Reinforcement Placing**

The chicken mesh which is used for the reinforcement purpose is placed and fixed over the inner mould in accordance to the shape of Concrete Boat. To maintain the distance between surface of mould and mesh the cover made up by same concrete material are used.



**Figure 3.** Reinforcement Placing

**4.3 Batching and Mixing**

Weight Batching was practiced with the help of electronic weigh balance. Batching was done as per the mix proportion. The mixing was done manually. First the cement and sand was mixed and then this was mixed by half the water content in addition with Dr Fixit then the EPS Beads were added along with remaining water content to make uniform mix.

**4.4 Placing And Compacting**

Before the placing the concrete mould was cleaned and oiled to prevent the formation of bond between concrete and mould. The fresh concrete filled into the mould of boat in three layer uniformly with hand compaction, sufficient blows were given after adding each successive layer. In case of concrete with EPS Beads Vibration makes segregation that's why more preference is given to hand compaction method. After the compaction has been completed, the excess concrete was removed from the mould with the help of trowel and the surface was leveled.



**Figure 4.** Showing Placing and Compaction of Concrete

**4.5 Demoulding And Curing**

After Placing Fresh Concrete in Mould, it was allowed to set for 24 hours. Concrete Boat model were demoulded. Curing for Concrete Blocks was done by kept the Blocks in the curing tank.

Curing for Boat model was done in two stages at initial stage wet gunny bags are used for curing purpose and after two to three days the inner portion of boat was filled by water for the curing purpose.



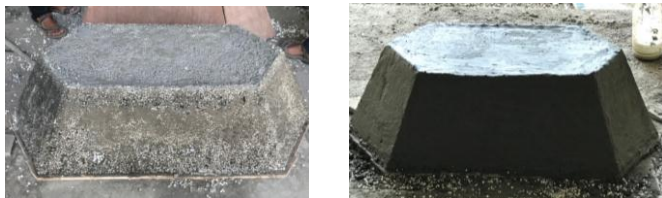
Figure 5. Demoulding



Figure 6. Curing

#### 4.6 Finishing

To Overcome the Rough Surface Problem of Harden Concrete by EPS Beads Proper finishing was provided by using Cement paste. Such finishing improves the appearance, Strength and reduces the leakages in the Boat.



(Before)

(After)

Figure 7. Finishing

### 5. Testing on Concrete and Results

#### 5.1 Density Test

Our Investigation aim is to make concrete Floatable for that it is necessary to check the density of concrete. For the test three cube was casted and their weight is calculated, by dividing this weight by volume we get density.

TABLE NO. III Density Test Result

Sr.No.	Weight (kg)	Size of Block	Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Average Density
1	1856	0.15x 0.15x 0.15 m	562.00	566.22
2	1870	0.15x	566.67	

		0.15x 0.15 m		kg/m <sup>3</sup>
3	1881	0.15x 0.15x 0.15 m	570.00	

#### 5.2 Compressive Strength Test

A compressive strength test was performed and result were obtained as per the given table.

TABLE NO. IV Compressive Strength Test Result

Average Compressive Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 3 Days	Average Compressive Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 7 Days	Average Compressive Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 28 Days
1.68	2.94	4.2

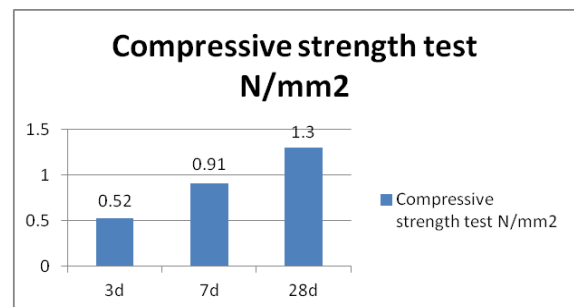


Chart -1: Compressive Strength Test Result



Figure 8. Compressive Strength Test

#### 5.3 Split Tensile Strength Test

A Split Tensile strength test was performed and result were obtained as per the given table.



TABLE NO. V Split Tensile Strength Test Result

Average Split Tensile Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 3 Days	Average Split Tensile Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 7 Days	Average Split Tensile Strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) of 3 specimen for 28 Days
0.52	0.91	1.3

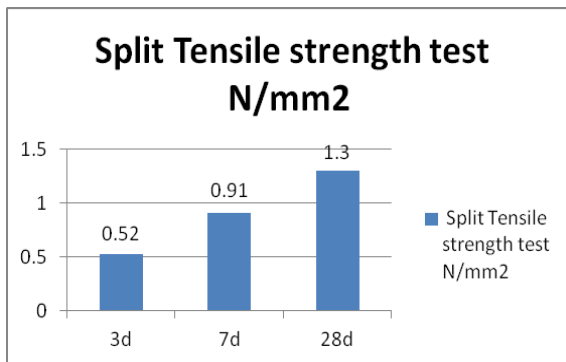


Chart -2: Split Tensile Strength Test Result



Figure No. 9 Split Tensile Strength Test

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were drawn from the study.

1. It is Possible To make Concrete floatable by using the EPS Beads as a replacement to Aggregate in concrete
2. Floating concrete by using EPS Beads gives normal workability and could easily be compacted and finished.
3. The compressive strength of Floating concrete is less than Conventional concrete.
4. The Density of Floating Concrete by given Mix Design is less than 1000 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
5. There are Problems of leakages and honeycombing, the problem of leakages may be prevented by using water proofing solution.
6. It is also possible to made Boat by the Concrete i.e. Floating Concrete, which gives the more benefit such as Cost saving, Reduces the use of Timber, For Rescue operation.
7. The future scope of the work is to check the durability of floating concrete

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