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# AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF DEMOLITION WASTE IN FLY ASH BRICK

**Saradha.P[1], Dr.K.Vidhya[2]**

*[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Civil engineering, Mahendra Engineering College, Namakkal-637 503, Tamilnadu, India,*
*[2]Professor, Department of Civil engineering, Mahendra Engineering College, Namakkal-637 503, Tamilnadu, India.*

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## Abstract

The earth blocks are fabricated by consuming the dirt which causes arrival of $CO_2$. Thus these block flotsam and jetsam were gathered and are transformed into a helpful item. The flotsam and jetsam is squashed physically and by utilizing IS sifters examination. These squanders are included as one of the fixing in the assembling of the blocks with concrete as the coupling material. The crude materials utilized for this venture is fly debris, development flotsam and jetsam, stone residue and concrete. The rock dust is utilized to upgrade the regular blend, to achieve the objective quality by supplanting the flotsam and jetsam with 22, 25, 30 and 35 % of stone residue. The blend proportion is proportioned for quality and the test outcomes are arranged and are contrasted and the traditional mud blocks.

## Introduction:

Block is the most significant material in development ventures. The capacity or dumping of the development flotsam and jetsam is the blending issue in the strong waste administration. The earth or soil accessible for the production of the blocks. Simultaneously the farming relies upon the amount and nature of the dirt for any of its items. On the off chance that the dirt is singed for the production of the blocks, it can't be reused for agribusiness. The consumed soil would become non bio-degradable material. According to the outcomes it is unmistakably seen that there is expanding in compressive quality and water ingestion test.

## Review of Literature

### 1. An Experimental investigation on Recycling of Bricks (2018):

This paper manages the production of blocks from the development squanders , particularly blocks. The crude materials utilized for this task is development flotsam and jetsam, quarry residue and concrete. The quarry dust is utilized to advance the regular blend, to achieve the objective quality by supplanting the trash with 5, 10, 15 and 20 % of quarry dust. The blend proportion is proportioned for quality and the test outcomes are classified and are contrasted and the traditional dirt blocks.

### 2. Experimental Study on Bricks by Using Demolished Construction Material (2018):

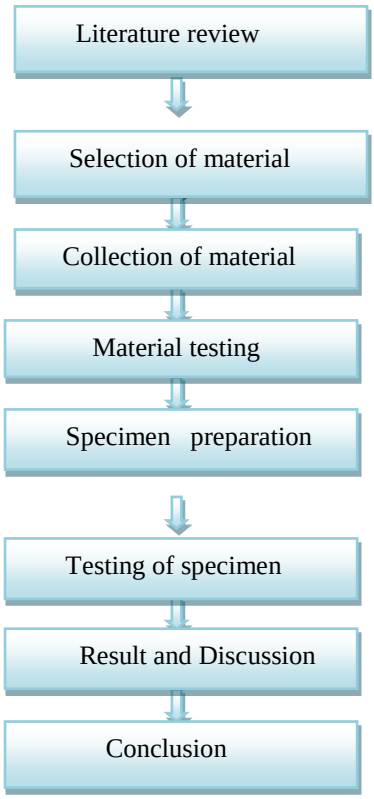
The measure of C and D squander created in the nation has expanded extensively as of late because of fast pace of advancement. This task is exceptionally valuable as it is eco-accommodating to the earth. C and D material comprises for the most part of dormant and non-biodegradable material, for example, solid, mortar, metal, plastics and so on. It is assessed that the development segment in India produces around 10-12 million tons of squanders yearly, It is all the more regularly dumped in open and low-lying regions; be that as it may, later acknowledgment of the potential for redirection of waste segments from landfills has laid C&D squander turning into a subject of enthusiasm for reusing

### 3. Reusability of Construction & Demolition waste in bricks (2017):

Building up a practical development material utilizing development and destruction (C&D) squander by preoccupation of C&D squander from the principle squander stream can help in increasing a considerable zone of land. This volume is relied upon to increment to 6 billion tons are produce at 2025, so it will decreased by reusing reason. The investigation focused on the utilization of elective material crushed or reused squander) for new development which is ambushed with ordinary waste as far as trash, dust, refuse and so forth. One of the (significant ends drawn from the investigation is that the C-type block having a compressive quality of

9.91N/mm2

## 1. METHODOLOGY




## 3. MATERIALS USED

### 3.1 Cement

The customary Portland concrete of 53 evaluations accessible in nearby market is utilized in the examination concrete comes in different kinds and concoction creations. "Standard Portland cement"53 Mega Pascal evaluation of concrete is utilized for concrete. The properties of concrete are utilized for block.

**Fig 3.1 Cement**

**Table No:3.1 Physical Properties Of Cement**

| S.NO | PROPERTIES | VALUES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fineness | 9% |
| 2 | Initial setting time | 38min |
| 3 | Final setting time | 2.30hours |
| 4 | Standard consistency | 31.5% |
| 5 | Soundness | 3mm |

### 3.2 Fly ash

Fly debris is finely partitioned buildup coming about because of the ignition of powdered coal and shipped by pipe gases and gathered by electrostatic precipitator.

ASTM extensively arranges fly debris into two classes:

Fly debris ordinarily created by consuming anthracite or bituminous coal, as a rule has under 5% Cao. Class F fly debris has pozzolanic properties as it were. Fly debris typically created by consuming lignite or sub-bituminous coal.

Some class C fly debris may have Cao content in overabundance of 10%

**Fig 3.2 Fly ash**

**Table No: 3.2 Physical Properties Of fly ash**

| S.No | PROPERTIES | VALUES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fineness | 6% |
| 2 | Specific Gravity | 2.6 |

### 3.3 Granite dust

Stone residue is a waste material delivered during cutting and cleaning procedure of rock items. This exploration work presents a trial examination on physical, mechanical properties and support consumption obstruction of cement adjusted with rock

dust. Stone residue concrete substitution or expansion of 5.0%, 7.5%, 10.0% and 15.0% were utilized.

**Fig 3.3 Granite dust**

### 3.4 C&D waste:

The waste building materials, dredging materials, tree stumps, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of homes , commercial buildings and other structures and pavements may All such activities are generating the huge amount of waste, called the Construction and Demolition waste. Disposal of such debris in a safe environment is a big challenge for the builders, developers, and owners. Reduction of this demand is possible only with the reusing or recycling of waste generated from the construction activities.

**Fig 3.4 C and D waste**

**Table No: 3.4 Physical Properties of C and D waste**

| S.NO | MATERIAL TEST | TESTING VALUES |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Water absorption | 6.4 % |
| 2. | Sieve Analysis | 6% |
| 3. | Compressive Strength | 875 KN |

### 4. Specimen Preparation

The brick debris were collected, crushed and sieved manually or by using machine also. Then crushed debris as sieved in 600 micron. The project includes optimization of the mix, addition of the granite dust with the optimized mix and then tested for compressive strength, water absorption and weight. The debris is collected from the various locations. Then the debris is crushed manually and the required grain sizes are obtained. Then the blocks are casted in the moulds for the decided mix proportion and are tested

| MIX | 7 days ($N/mm^2$) | 14 days ($N/mm^2$) | 21 days ($N/mm^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion 1 | 3.86 | 6.09 | 7.44 |
| Proportion 2 | 3.57 | 5.99 | 7.25 |
| Proportion 3 | 4.05 | 6.66 | 8.55 |
| Proportion 4 | 3.76 | 6.28 | 8.21 |
| Proportion 5 | 3.19 | 5.6 | 6.89 |

**Fig 4.1 Casting of brick**

### 5. Curing of bricks:

Brick is curing in 7, 14, 28 days. After the second day, water is sprinkled over the bricks and is dried for 3 days only to sale the bricks. Mostly the bricks are used in building construction.

**Fig 5.1 Curing of brick**

### 5.2 Compressive strength test:

The pressure quality of fly debris block is multiple times more prominent than the ordinary dirt block. The base compressive quality of fly debris block is 3.5 N/mm2.So as the fly debris block has compressive quality of 10-12 N/mm2.After the relieving time frame gets over blocks are saved for testing. To test the examples the blocks are put in the adjusted compressive testing machine of limit 3000KN applied a uniform burden at the pace of 2.9KN/mm2

**Fig 5.2 Compressive the brick**

### 5.3 Water absorption test:

Block is stove dried for 24 hours and weighted. At that point inundated in water for a time of 24 hours. The example are taken out and cleaned with fabric. The heaviness of every example in wet condition is resolved.

**Fig 5.3 Water Absorption test**

**Table No: 5.2 Water absorption test**

| MIX | 14 days (%) | 21 days (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Proportion 1 | 5.72 | 4.39 |
| Proportion 2 | 7.86 | 5.56 |
| Proportion 3 | 7.25 | 3.36 |
| Proportion 4 | 9.95 | 4.40 |
| Proportion 5 | 10.95 | 10.14 |

## CONCLUSION

The present research replicates the effect of products like fly ash, C&D waste added in fly ash on compressive strength of brick and the following results were obtained.

1) The bricks are tested for both material characteristics and strength. The compressive strength varied from 6 to10 N/mm$^2$ for different mix ratios.

2) The significance of C&D waste added in fly ash brick is that the is prepared purely by the waste materials from the industries which will be polluting the atmosphere while dumping. Also we can safe guard the top crust of the earth (clay) will be very much necessary for the agriculture.

3) Thus from this study it is concluded that fly ash bricks prepared from waste materials like C&D waste and Granite waste are almost equivalent to normal fly ash bricks for mix ratio [Fly ash: C&D waste: Cement: Granite dust] -[50:30:10:10].

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