RESEARCH PAPER

Study On The Effect Of Sisal Fibre With Coconut Coil In The Bituminous Concrete Mix..

Mohit Mathur[1]*, Er. Rahul Kumar Meena[2]

*[1]*Research scholar, Structure Dept. (Transportation Engg), MBM University, jodhpur, Rajasthan*
Email: mohitmathur5954@gmail.com
[2]Assistant Teaching associate, Mahila engineering college, Ajmer, Rajasthan
Email: rahulmeena126@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Bituminous concrete mixes are the primary layer utilized generally in Adaptable asphalts. The property of bituminous blends can be improved by expansion of filaments like coir strands. Fiber lengths were kept for example 10mm, 15mm and 20mm and utilized at the pace of 0.3%, 0.5% and 0.7% by weight of blend. This paper gives a survey of involving Sisal fiber and Coir fiber as added substances in bituminous blend concrete. The use of sisal fiber besides, coir fiber stimulates better, solidness and thwarts from channel down of the mix. The fuse of fiber in the blend work on the mechanical properties. In India around 8 lakh lots of coir fiber being created and utilized different results, the leftover waste fiber unloaded in open land causing serious natural contamination. In this way, a review has been embraced to use the waste fiber as support in bituminous cement. Sisal Fiber with low upkeep and insignificantly tough and recyclable wear and tear. The outer cutting edge extricates the sisal fiber that eliminates the mash from inside the plaid herringbone and fine filaments are accessible. Sisal is against static and won't effortlessly ingest water or dampness and doesn't draw in dust particles or trap them. This paper shows the effect of sisal fibre with coil fibre on bituminous concrete mix..
Keywords: Sisal fiber, Coir fiber, bituminous mix, concrete structure, waste material, etc..
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INTRODUCTION

Stone grid black-top (SMA) is a strong, sturdy and damp resistant mix that relies upon rock-to-stone contact to make toughness and a rich mortar glue for strength. Those reason and targets got with a hole reviewed totals got together with filaments and polymers as changed, and high black-top substance matrix [1]. Despite the fact that the regular thick blend is less expensive than stone network black-top, furthermore, SMA is expensive than Regular thick blends around 20 to 25%, SMA enjoys benefits to increment the solidness and decline rutting, diminished surface clamor furthermore, these reasons increment the expense of this sort of black-top. the higher cost of stone framework black-top is connected with the mineral filler, filaments (regular strands or manufactured filaments), adjusted covers, and black-top contents [1] Cold blend is the bituminous combination containing mineral total, water, and cover(bitumen emulsion) ready by a reasonable gadget like a substantial blender or cold blend plant or aaltered hot blend plant. In this innovation, the blending, laying, and compaction are finished at surrounding temperature. In cool blend innovation, the bitumen emulsion containing water will get covered on the outer layer of totals, and a cement bond is created between the totals furthermore, fastener. Despite the fact that emulsion-based cold blends conquer hot blend issues, due to their less agreeable execution, they stand out enough to be noticed and thought about second rate compared to the hot blend as primary layers. Different examination works have been completed to work on the properties of the cold mix up to now. Various studies have been conducted to improve

the cold mix properties so far. But still, they are very few in comparison to the same in case of hot mix.

Bituminous concrete is the one of the most important material during the construction of the pavement. The main component of the bituminous concrete is the binding material. Instead of the place of the cement bitumen is used as the binding material. Very less research is carried out to find the performance of bituminous concrete with the addition of the coconut or coir fiber. In recent year research has been carried out on the bituminous concrete with the addition of fiber to known the change its properties strength value. Some percentage of fiber is added to bituminous mix and then tests carried out on the specimen to know the strength of the bituminous concrete.

I I STONE AGGREGATE

Aggregates are the one of the most important part of any structure but in pavement it is the major portion of the

**Author for Correspondence: Mohit Mathur*

structure. Aggregates must have to resist the stress which occurring due to the wheel load and aggregate must have to resist the or bear the abrasive action which occurs due to the movement of traffic. Aggregates mainly used in the construction of pavement as cement concrete, bituminous concrete and as well as it is used in the base course under the top layer of the pavement. Many of the road aggregates are created from the natural rock. Gravels are the small round stones which have different size and they have generally obtained from the river bed. Sand is the fine aggregates which are obtain by the weathering action on the natural rock. Properties of the aggregates depend upon the properties of the rock and the properties of the rock depend upon the properties of the constituent material and bond which are form between the particles of rock.

TYPES OF NATURAL ROCK: -

Natural rock is classified on the basis of their origin. There is three type of natural rock on the basis of their origin. ¬ Igneous Rock ¬ Sedimentary Rock ¬ Metamorphic Rock Most important factor of the rock is the texture of the rock which affects the properties of the rock. The specification of the aggregates is done on the basis of their texture, shape, gradation and their grain size. Aggregates size is obtain by the sieving and the sieves have square size and arranged in the manner of decreasing size. The size of the aggregates which have required must fulfill the desired gradation. Indian agencies which specified the grading for different type of road making is I.R.C (Indian road congress). On the basis of strength property the aggregates are classified into two categories ¬ **Hard aggregates ¬ Soft aggregates.**

BITUMINOUS MATERIAL: -

In the development of asphalt bituminous folios are utilized and they incorporate both bitumen as well as tar. Bitumen is essentially an oil based good which is gotten by the disastrous

refining of petrol unrefined. Then again street tar is likewise acquired by the damaging refining however the material is unique. In street tar it is acquire by the damaging refining of

wood or coal. Both bitumen as well as tar the two has comparable appearance. Both have dark in variety yet have various qualities. The two materials can be utilized for the development of asphalt. Bitumen is hydrocarbon material and the structure in which bitumen is found is strong, semisolid, vaporous, and fluid. It is totally solvent in carbon tetra chloride and carbon di sulfide.

Bitumen is fundamentally an exceptionally mind boggling material and happens falsely and furthermore happens normally. Exceptionally normal material which is utilized in the development of asphalts is bitumen since it has water sealing property as well as restricting property. Some latent material or minerals when present in the bitumen then it is called black-top. Regular black-top or rock black-top are the type of black-top. Clearing levels are essentially the level of bitumen which is utilized for the development of

asphalt and development of landing strip. Modern grade are those grades where bitumen is utilized for water sealing structure and furthermore modern floor.

SISAL FIBER:

Sisal fiber is a vegetable fiber having explicit strength and solidness that contrast well and those of glass fiber. Most engineered tars are, be that as it may, costlier than the sisal fiber, making these composites less alluring for low-innovation applications. A coarse and solid fiber, sisal is progressively utilized in composite materials for vehicles, furniture and development as well as in plastics and paper items. Sisal strands are gotten from Agave Sisal fiber, a local of Mexico.

Sisal fiber is made from huge tropical leaves of agave sisal Ana (Figure-01). Sisal Fiber with low upkeep and insignificantly strong and recyclable wear and tear. The outer cutting edge separates the sisal fiber that eliminates the mash from inside the plaid herringbone and fine filaments are accessible. Sisal is hostile to static and won't effectively ingest water or dampness and doesn't draw in dust particles or trap them. The smooth surface effectively takes tones and provides all-regular filaments with the broadest scope of varieties. It has great engrossing properties for sound and impact. The regular borax utilized for the treatment of its leaves for imperviousness to fire. Sisal is customarily the most chosen horticultural material for twine fasteners because of solidarity, long haul strength, capacity to extend, a few dyestuffs proclivity, and protection from saltwater crumbling. In the fiber crops, Sisal positions 6th, representing 2% of the world's plant filaments creation expanding (plant fiber make 65% of the world's strands). Sisal is one of the main normal fiber on the planet during the Worldwide Year of Regular Fiber 2009 (Figure-02).

Fig -1: Sisal fiber – Source: www.Indiamart.com

COIL FIBER

Coir fiber is 100 percent standard fiber and it is taken from the outer husk of the coconut, And it comes from the coconut palm seeds. It is one of the ordinary fiber bounteously available in tropical areas. It is essentially removed from the Coconut natural item shell. The development of the coir fiber cell is slender and void, it is contained thick walls of cellulose. Mature fiber contains a muddled woody manufactured, more lignin, but the cellulose isn't precisely various strands like flax or cotton. it makes coir much solid, coarser and has less malleable. Coir fiber is to some degree waterproof. The mineral filler straightforwardly impacted the nature of the stone framework black-top in this manner it is taken by a sufficient part is SMA. thus, it is important to concentrate on the filler impact on the stone grid black-top. Mineral filler has different sorts those types are additionally utilized in stone network black-top, For example, Stone residue, hydrated lime, concrete and so on. the utilization of those are adequate for SMA and forestall the rutting and the Channel Down is become bringing down.

Fig -2: Coir fiber – Source: www.Indiamart.com

From different places crude petroleum is obtain and has different composition. The portion which is present in the petroleum may differ from the bituminous material and it is depend on the source. In the crude petroleum there is some potion of water as well as some portion of crude oil that is why the crude petroleum is firstly dehydrated and then carrying out the distillation. There are basically two types of distillation. ¬ Fractional distillation ¬ Destructive distillation In the fractional distillation the temperature is very high but no chemical changes. Due to high temperature various volatile constituent has separated. The residue obtain in this process is petroleum bitumen. But in case of destructive distillation there is extreme heat and pressure due to this chemical changes occur. This type of process is used for the production of tar.

REQUIREMENTS OF BITUMEN: -

- Blending: - consistency of the bitumen should be sufficient at the hour of blending and compaction
- Blend have helpful solidness: - because of this property bitumen can be utilized in the most blazing as well as coldest locale
- Keep up with the steadiness under unfavorable atmospheric condition: - in this property bitumen can't lose its steadiness under unfortunate atmospheric condition
- Blend should have adequate adaptability so the breaks are diminished
- Adequate bond property: - because of the impact of water bitumen shouldn't separate **from the totals.**

BITIMEN CONCRETE MIX:

The bituminous cement is the substantial in which the bitumen is utilized as the limiting material.

This kind of cement is chiefly utilized in the street development. In street development there is two

sort of asphalt.

- **Adaptable asphalt**
- **Unbending asphalt**

In unbending asphalt concrete is utilized as the limiting material yet in the event of adaptable asphalt

bitumen is utilized as restricting material. In adaptable asphalt there are four layers.

- **Sub grade**
- **Sub base course**
- **Base course**
- **Surface course**

In the surface layer of unbending asphalt bituminous cement is utilized. The bituminous cement is

sufficiently able to wear the heap of the vehicles. Life of the adaptable asphalt is 5 to long term

roughly.

APPLICATIONS IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY: -

Plaster: - Sometimes fibers are used in the plaster work to improve the properties of motor. Due to the properties of fibers it avoids the cracks and increases the life of the plaster.

Roofing material: - Sometimes fiber is used in the roof as roofing materials sometimes it is used in cement concrete because it avoided the crack and increases the life of the cement concrete. Coconut fibers are good thermal insulation so that is why it is used in the roofing material mostly in cold climate.

SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW: SLR

The systematic literature review on the sisal fiber and coir fiber and its impact on bituminous concrete with performed and strength also determined.

The various authored papers reviewed and determine findings of study and performance of coir fiber and sisal fiber and its impact determine.

Main concern of review determines.

1. Sisal fiber and its impact on bituminous concrete and mix.
2. Coil fiber and its impact on coconut coil with bituminous mix.
3. Strength and power, density and various test results also determine.

Kar et. al. (2012) The worth of the bitumen utilized in the planning of blend is taken as 4% to 7%. The worth of the fiber which is utilized in the blend as expansion is 0.3% to 0.5%.

As per this exploration paper it is seen that the worth of the Marshall steadiness of utilizing grade of bitumen 60/70 is expanded up to specific furthest reaches of bitumen content and afterward it is start diminishing for the more % of bitumen. Same impact is happening to the fiber content the worth of the soundness is begin expanding dependent upon some constraint of fiber content and afterward begin diminishing when the % of the fiber is increment.

Suchismita et al (2009) is utilized to ascertain the Marshall properties, OFC, OBC. The worth of the bitumen utilized in the planning of blend is taken as 3% to 7%. The worth of the

fiber which is utilized in the blend as expansion is 0%, 0.3%, 0.5%, 0.7%. The grade of the bitumen is utilized as 80/100, 60/70.

Manjunath et. al. (2008) is used to calculate the Marshall properties, OFC, OBC. The value of the bitumen used in the preparation of mix is taken as 4% to 7%. The value of the fiber which is used in the mix as addition is 0%, 0.1%, 0.3% to 0.5%. Here the length of the fiber is used as 6mm, 12mm. Stability value in kilogram.

Rao et. al. (2006) is utilized to compute the Marshall properties, OFC, OBC. The worth of the bitumen utilized in the planning of blend is taken as 4% to 7%. The worth of the fiber which is utilized in the blend as expansion is 0% to 0.4%. length of the fiber is utilized as 10mm. As per this exploration paper it is seen that the worth of the Marshall steadiness of utilizing grade of bitumen 60/70 is expanded up to specific furthest reaches of bitumen content and afterward it is start diminishing for the more % of bitumen. Same impact is happening to the fiber content the worth of the dependability is begin expanding dependent upon some constraint of fiber content and afterward begin diminishing when the % of the fiber is increment.

Kundal and Goel (2019) coordinated a focus on an examination of bituminous mixes in with customary fiber (sisal fiber) by exploratory. This paper focused on the upside of the use of typical fiber and earth prudent arrangement. Two tests were coordinated in this investigation, the Marshall Mix arrangement test and the Channel Down test. The level of the latch is contrasted from 4% up to 6% and added substance of fiber similarly different from 0% up to 0.8% of complete all out weight, stone buildup as a filler. Ideal cover content was found 5% and Ideal fiber content (OFC) was seen as 0.4%. the delayed consequence of the test shown when bitumen and fiber content used for bituminous mixes that help the strength with becoming augmentation and moreover the robustness increase, air void, and stream regard became decline, and the critical was that to lessen the channel down of bitumen.

Karunakar et al (2018) Carbon fiber are actually open in India, the degree of fibers used on SMA 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.5% by weight of the total mix. In this paper, different strength tests, for instance, Marshall consistent quality would be driven. The fiber content was found at 0.3%. the ideal folio content was surveyed to be 6.55% and 6.605% for Glass fiber and carbon fiber independently. The degree of channel down was seen as 0.0021% and 0.0648%. the adequacy regard was found 1021.86 kg and 1156.078 kg for glass fiber and carbon fiber separately. The stream regard was seen as 3.1693 mm and 3.3087mm for carbon and glass fiber separately [13]..

Baby et al (2018) in this paper marble waste is a filler, 8% of marble waste be used as a filler. The degree of bitumen varied as 5%, 5.5% and 6% as by the greatness of aggregate. The OBC was seen as 5.84% as 4% of air void and the OFC was considered 0.3%. By the adding of coir fiber, the steadfastness of the mix increase, the strength regard grows up to 5.5% when the degree of bitumen augmentation and this returns and a while later sufficiency gradually decline.

Thakur and Singh (2017) coordinated an examination of the presentation of bituminous concrete with the extension of Coir/coconut fiber. In this paper, the researcher guided investigation to deal with the presentation of versatile black-tops. Marshall Limits it was found when the extension of coir fiber to the bituminous significant mix help basically in dealing with the display of the mix. Level of bitumen is taken 5%, and level of fiber is fluctuating from 0.2%, 0.4%, 0.6% and 0.8%. The adequacy worth of BC started growing up to 0.4% and subsequently decline fairly. At 0.4% of fiber, consistent quality regard was generally outrageous. The stream worth of BC was decreasing up to 0.2% and a while later start to increase, at 0.8% of fiber content the stream regard was most noteworthy. VFB to some degree increase from 0% up to 0.8% max regard was 0.8% of fiber. VMA possibly decline from 0% to 0.8%. with the adding of coir fiber, the degree of air void is diminished [20].

OBJECTIVES: - The major objectives of the study are given below:

- To determine the performance of bituminous concrete.
- To check the stability and flow value of bituminous concrete and compare with the ordinary mix

CONCLUSION

All number of concentrates in this survey paper to evaluate execution attributes of Stone Grid Black-top (SMA) combinations with various normal and waste filaments as balancing out added substances. Strands are useful to increment attachment between stone to stone of total and keep on expanding obstruction between them. By adding filaments, the blend extraordinarily affects decreasing the channel down of covers. As the level of added substances in the SMA blend builds, Marshall dependability and Marshall remainder values increment when contrasted with the control combination showing better protection from long-lasting misshaping obviously the presentation of the bituminous cement with expansion of the coir fiber is expanded when contrasted with the typical or on the other hand normal bituminous cement. Each property of the bituminous cement is changed with the expansion of the coir fiber. Subsequently the coir fiber can be utilized in the development work since it builds the existence of the material. Coir fiber is the byproduct so its use in the development work diminishes the disruption impact on the climate.

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