

Test on Strength Properties of Concrete Reinforced with Hybrid Fibres

Pravin Kumar D¹ and Premalatha J²

PG Student, Department of Civil Engineering¹

Professor, Department of Civil Engineering²

Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nādu, India

pravinkumar.20mse@kct.ac.in¹ and premalatha.j.ce@kct.ac.in²

Abstract: *This study presents the experimental study on effect of glass fibers, steel fibers and hybrid fibers (combination of steel and glass) in the mechanical properties of concrete in comparison with the conventional concrete. The steel fibers, glass fibers and their combination are added to the normal conventional concrete to impart good strength properties such as compressive strength, flexural strength and split tensile strength to the concrete. It also enhances the chemical resistance, permeability, impact strength and other properties of concrete. The aim of the work is to study the properties of steel fibers, glass fibers and hybrid fibers for the properties of concrete for different proportions from the test that are conducted for 7 days and 28 days of curing of the concrete.*

Keywords: Compressive strength, Flexural strength and split tensile strength

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is a composite material composed of fine and coarse aggregate bounded together with the cement paste (water and cement) that hardens over time. It has high compressive strength, stiffness and durability under normal conditions, but it is weak in tension and it is a brittle material. To overcome this demerits it is reinforced with different materials like steel, wire, cable, fiber etc. So to overcome the demerit and enhance the properties of the normal concrete fiber reinforced concrete is used. Here in general fiber acts as the load carrying member that transfer load between the fibers and protecting it from external damaging and by using the fibres the concrete can be cast in thinner sections. The fibers can be divided into two groups:

- Fibers that have a moduli value lesser than the cement matrix. Examples are: Nylon, cellulose and polypropylene.
- Fibers that have a greater moduli value than cement. Examples are the glass, steel, asbestos fibers etc.

1.1 Glass Fibers

A fiber glass is a form of fiber-reinforced plastic where glass fiber is the reinforced plastic. This is the reason perhaps why fiber glass is also known as glass reinforced plastic or glass fiber reinforced plastic.



The glass fiber is usually flattened into a sheet, randomly arranged or woven into a fabric. According to the use of the fiberglass, the glass fibers can be made of different types of glass. Fiberglass is lightweight, strong and less brittle. The best part of fiberglass is its ability to get moulded into various complex shapes. This pretty much explains why fiberglass is widely used in bathtubs, boats, aircraft, roofing, and other applications.

1.2 Steel Fibers

The fibers are made from hard-drawn low carbon high tensile steel wire and are continuously deformed conforming to the provisions of ASTM 820. Fiber concrete works because unlike mesh reinforcing, the steel fibers reinforce in three dimensions throughout the entire concrete matrix.



1.3 Material Properties

Steel Fibres

Fiber Length	30mm
Equivalent diameter	0.75mm
Aspect ratio	40
Tensile Strength	1600 Mpa
Deformation	Crimped
Appearance	Bright and clean wire

Glass Fibres

Fiber Length	20mm
Equivalent Diameter	0.5mm
Aspect ratio	40
Tensile strength	1.85 Gpa
Young's Modulus	70 Gpa

1.4 Tests

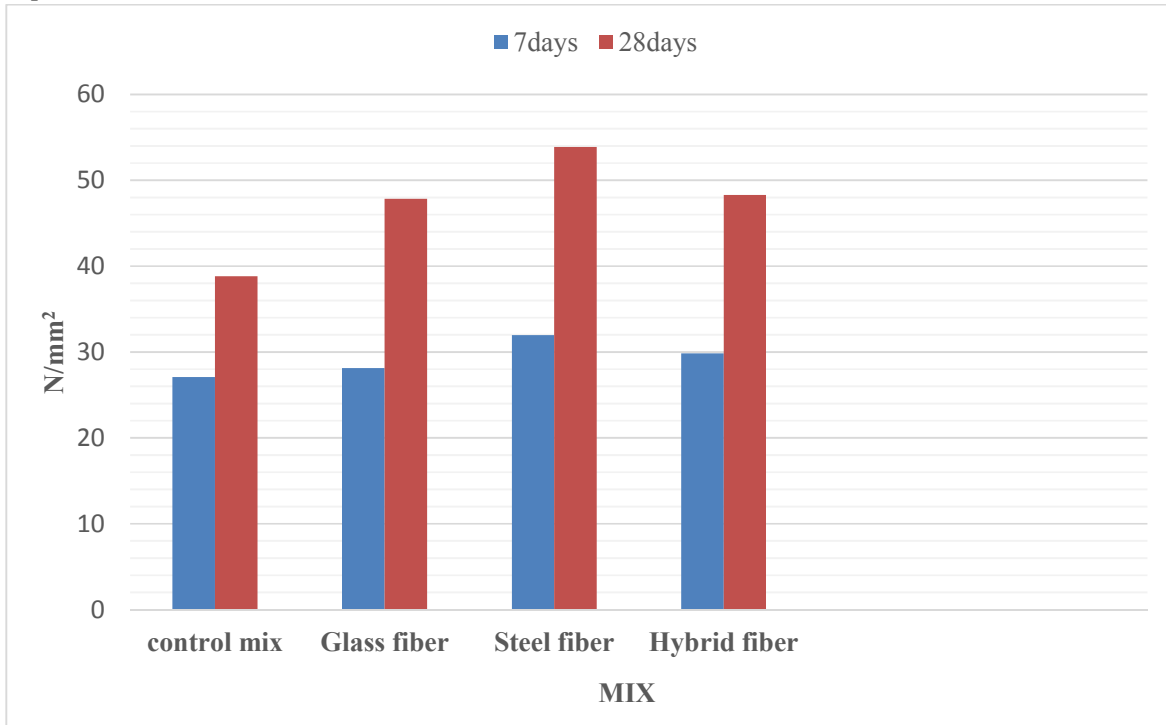
Compressive strength test, split tensile test, flexural strength test were conducted for 0.5% of glass fiber, 0.5% of steel fiber and 0.5% of hybrid fiber (0.25% glass fiber + 0.25% steel fiber) added to the concrete.

1.4.1 Compressive Strength Test

Mix	Compressive strength N/mm ²		
	Duration	7 Days	28 Days
Control mix	Sample 1	26.94	38.49
	Sample 2	27.41	38.87
	Sample 3	26.91	39.04
	Avg.	27.09	38.8
	Sample 1	28.36	48.06

Glass fibre	Sample 2	28.49	48.11
	Sample 3	27.57	47.30
	Avg.	28.14	47.82
Steel fibre	Sample 1	32.34	54.74
	Sample 2	31.77	54.32
	Sample 3	31.84	52.48
	Avg.	31.98	53.85
Hybrid fibre	Sample 1	30.41	47.62
	Sample 2	31.84	48.34
	Sample 3	27.37	48.87
	Avg.	29.87	48.27

Graph

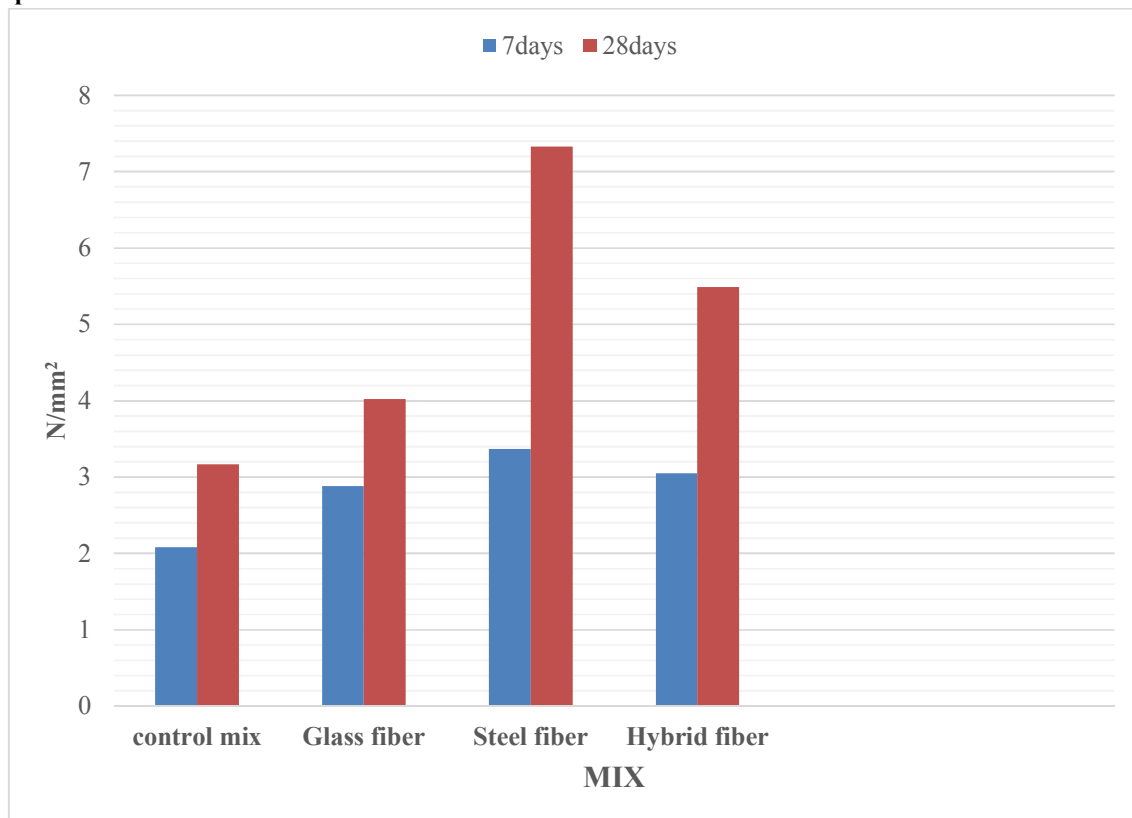


1.4.2 Split Tensile Strength Test

Mix	Split tensile strength N/mm ²		
	Duration	7 Days	28 Days
Control mix	Sample 1	2.04	3.22
	Sample 2	2.12	3.17
	Sample 3	2.07	3.14
	Avg.	2.08	3.17
Glass fibre	Sample 1	2.87	3.98
	Sample 2	2.86	4.07
	Sample 3	2.91	4.01
	Avg.	2.88	4.02
	Sample 1	3.41	7.52

Steel fibre	Sample 2	3.64	7.14
	Sample 3	3.07	7.34
	Avg.	3.37	7.33
Hybrid fibre	Sample 1	2.92	5.41
	Sample 2	3.05	5.14
	Sample 3	3.17	5.92
	Avg.	3.05	5.49

Graph:

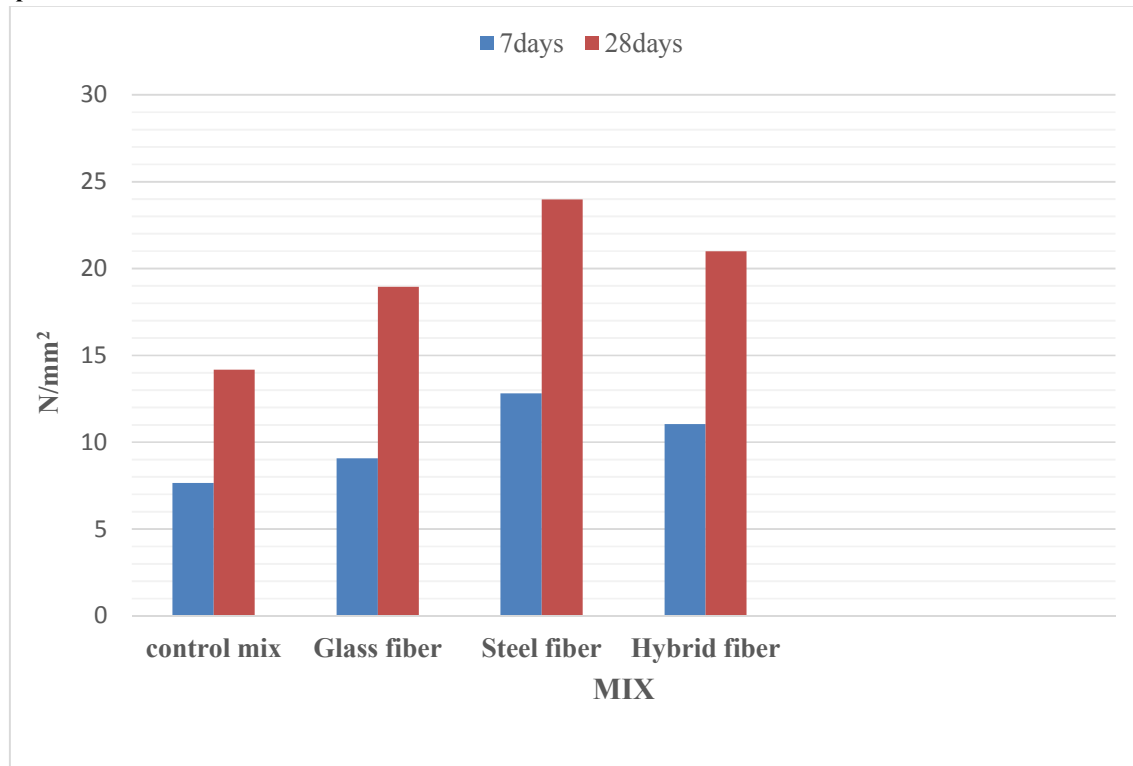


1.4.3 Flexural Strength Test

Mix	Flexural strength N/mm ²		
	Duration	7 Days	28 Days
Control mix	Sample 1	7.48	13.98
	Sample 2	7.8	14.22
	Sample 3	7.74	14.36
	Avg.	7.67	14.18
Glass fibre	Sample 1	9.57	18.84
	Sample 2	10.04	19.01
	Sample 3	9.8	19.04
	Avg.	9.80	18.96
Steel fibre	Sample 1	12.68	23.45
	Sample 2	12.92	24.14
	Sample 3	12.87	24.37

	Avg.	12.82	23.98
Hybrid fibre	Sample 1	10.37	20.47
	Sample 2	11.41	21.36
	Sample 3	11.38	21.21
	Avg.	11.05	21.01

Graph:



1.5 Conclusion

- There is an increase in the mechanical properties of the concrete compared to normal concrete with the addition of the fibres.
- The compressive strength test results shows that there is an increase in strength around 20%, 30%, 25% for glass fibre, steel fibre and hybrid fibre mix respectively compared to control mix.
- The split tensile strength test results shows that there is an increase in strength around 20%, 55%, 40% for glass fibre, steel fibre and hybrid fibre mix respectively compared to control mix.
- The flexural strength test results shows that there is an increase in strength around 25%, 40%, 30% for glass fibre, steel fibre and hybrid fibre mix respectively compared to control mix.
- The impact strength test, permeability and chemical resistance test are to be carried out in the next phase of the project.

II. REFERENCES

- [1]. Samadhan Garad, Prof. Navanath Phadtare, "Experimental analysis of glass fiber reinforced concrete", international journal of advanced engineering technology, E-ISSN 0976-3945.
- [2]. Eng. Pshtiwan N. Shakor, et al., "Glass fibre reinforced concrete use in construction", international journal of technology and engineering system(IJTES), Vol.2 no.2, 2011.

- [3]. A. P. Singh, et al., “Permeability of steel fibre reinforced concrete with the influence of fibre parameters”, Elsevire Ltd., 2011.
- [4]. M. P. Singh, et al., “Experimental study on strength characteristics and water permeability of hybrid steel fibre reinforced concrete”, international scholarly research, volume 2014.
- [5]. S. Thendral, et al., “The rapid chloride penetration test on hybrid fibre reinforced concrete in comparison to normal concrete”, international journal of pure and applied mathematics, volume 119, 2018.
- [6]. Ankur C Bhogayata, et al., “Impact strength, Permeability and chemical resistance of concrete reinforced with metalized plastic waste fibres”, construction and building material, 2018.
- [7]. Kesava Raju Vegesana, et al., “Compressive behaviour of Steel Fibre Reinforced concrete exposed to Chemical attack”, American journal of construction and building materials, 2020.
- [8]. V.Marcos-Meson, et al., “Durability of steel fibre reinforced concrete exposed to acid attack”, construction and building materials, 2019.
- [9]. A.P. Singh, “Strength and Permeability characteristics of steel fibre reinforced concrete”, international journal of civil and environmental engineering, 2013
- [10]. Jinliang Liu, et al., “Calculation of chloride ion diffusion in glass and polypropylene fibre-reinforced concrete”, construction and building materials, 2019.