The Influence of Adhesive on Roof Tiles Product from Water Hyacinth Fiber Residues

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**ABSTRACT**

**Problem statement:** In general, the water hyacinth is a biennial aquatic plant for many seasons with propagated quickly to become serious weeds in general water sources. The water hyacinth is caused carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a greenhouse effect, which leads to climate change, the environmental concerns of the world today. The agricultural residue materials are the most used manufactured material in the world through a lot of water hyacinth plant but a little is used efficiently. One approach to reduce agricultural waste and add value to them is to produce a fiber composite like roof tiles. Roof tiles are a product developed to replace natural fiber by mixing agricultural residues materials containing fiber such as rice straw, kenaf, corn cob, rice husk and palm fruit bunch. with adhesives, waterproof adhesives or other materials. **Approach:** This work is also aimed to investigate the influence of adhesive on roof tiles product from water hyacinth fiber. The urea-formaldehyde adhesive was added into the water hyacinth roof tile in 10%, 12%, and 14% weight ratios. It is then hot pressed and tested to determine physical, mechanical and thermal properties according to the industrial standard. Other factors are considered: temperature compression, the shape of roof tiles and distribution of moisture to roof tiles, heat transfer between sheets during compression, compression time, suitable compression and hardening before or after gluing of the adhesives. **Results:** The experimental observation revealed that the proportion obtained of 12% of the Urea-formaldehyde adhesive from the weight of the water hyacinth roof tile mixture, will absorb the adhesive better. **Conclusion:** With knowledge and technology, the roof tiles manufactured from water hyacinth can raise the quality of life as an innovative product for commercial utilization.

1. Introduction

The water hyacinth is a biennial aquatic plant for many seasons with propagated quickly to become serious weeds in general water sources, especially in Thailand and Southeast Asia. The weeding of water hyacinth plant residues causes carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a greenhouse effect, which leads to climate change, the environmental concerns of the world today. The agricultural residue materials are the most used manufactured material in the world through a lot of water hyacinth plant but a little is used efficiently. One approach to reduce agricultural waste and add value to them is to produce a fiber composite like roof tiles.

Although water hyacinth is seen in many countries as a weed and is responsible for many of the problems outlined earlier in this fact sheet, many individuals, groups and institutions have been able to turn the problem around and find useful applications for plant.

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this area is also transferred to some surface adjacent to a lower temperature by the amount of heat transferred in each direction based on the thermal resistance and the mass of the building. Agricultural fiber residues used as raw materials in the roof tiles product are rice straw, corn cobs, bagasse, pulp, kenaf, palm fruit bunch, and oil plam fiber [2-3].

This work is also aimed to investigate the influence of adhesive on roof tiles product from water hyacinth fiber. The roof tile containing different percentages 10%, 12%, and 14% of Urea-formaldehyde adhesive from the weight of the mixture as shown in Table 1. It is then hot pressed and tested to determine physical, mechanical and thermal properties according to the industrial standard. Other factors are considered: temperature compression, the shape of roof tiles and distribution of moisture to roof tiles, heat transfer between sheets during compression, compression time, suitable compression and hardening before or after glueing of the adhesives.

| Specimens name | Adhesive : Fiber | Content (%) |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A-1            | Urea-formaldehyde | 10          |
|                | Water hyacinth   | 90          |
| A-2            | Urea-formaldehyde | 12          |
|                | Water hyacinth   | 88          |
| A-3            | Urea-formaldehyde | 14          |
|                | Water hyacinth   | 86          |

Table 1: The specimens sample in this study

2. Material and Methods

2.1 Materials

The water hyacinth fiber that using in this study

The illustrate of specimen size using of roof tiles in this study is 11 x 22 x 1.5 cm³, as shown in Figure 1.

The experiment was performed using the 100 TON universal testing machine as shown in Figure 2. The factors are considered:

- Water hyacinth fiber were cut into small size and moisture content of 2 - 5% after adhesive additions.
- 10%, 12% and 14% of Urea-formaldehyde adhesive content with 1% emulsion wax and 2% hardener chloride were thoroughly combined and sprayed onto the water hyacinth fiber mixture (Specimens name: A-1, A-2 and A-3). The adhesive coated water hyacinth fibers was spread evenly in the mold.
- The temperature compression at 150 °C, heat transfer between sheets during compression. The hot-pressed process under pressure of 180 kg/m², (12.41 bar), for 15 minutes.
- The shape of roof tiles. The weight of 533.7 grams and density of 600 kg/m³ were produced.
- The extrusion method is useful for the modelling and analysis of the problems which a response of interest is influenced by several variables and the objective is the optimization of yield. Which process of extrusion method follows in Figure 3.

2.2 Experimental procedure

The physical, mechanical and thermal properties were tested as follows. [4-5].

Physical properties testing: Density (D) was tested according to TIS 876-2547.

Mechanical properties testing: Modulus of Rupture (MOR) and Modulus of Elasticity (MOE) of roof tiles were according to TIS 535-2540.

Thermal properties testing: Thermal conductivity (K) was tested according to ASTM C 117- 2010. And all the test was repeated on 3 specimens.

3. Results and Discussion

The presented laboratory results, the extrusion of roof tiles is according to the factors defined in all respects. Figure 3 shows the water hyacinth fiber residues deformation of roof tiles.
Investigation of the properties of roofing tiles

Table 3: The results of roof tiles properties

| Properties                      | Water hyacinth roof tiles (A-2) | Standard test |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Density (D), kg/m³              | 800                              |               |
| Modulus of Rupture (MOR), MPa   | 270                              |               |
| Modulus of Elasticity (MOE), MPa| 68,000                           |               |
| Thermal conductivity (K), W/m.K | 0.013                            |               |

The results of properties were shown in Table 3. The physical, mechanical and thermal conductivity with water hyacinth fiber were investigated. It showed that the roof tiles of density don’t pass the roof tiles specification. For the Modulus of Rupture (MOR) and Modulus of Elasticity (MOE) meet the requirements. However, Thermal conductivity (K) pass the standard. Anyhow, the roof tiles with increasing amount of water hyacinth fiber and adhesive have an issue of dissolving.

4. Conclusion

- The results are summarized as follows:
- The proportion obtained of 12% of the Urea-formaldehyde adhesive from the weight of the water hyacinth roof tile mixture, will absorb the adhesive better.
- Knowledge and technology, the roof tiles manufactured from water hyacinth fiber residues can raise the quality of life as an innovative product for commercial utilization.
- The potential further studies from the findings of this paper include the possibilities of using the roof tiles produced within the climatic characteristics and sustainability of the roof tiles produced [6].
- In the future, this is a roof tiles product to be benchmarked with industrial production process [7]. They are the economic analysis and the durability in exposing to sun light.

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