Structural Performance of Limestone as An Aggregate for Lightweight Concrete

R. O. Onchiri
Department of Building and Civil Engineering,
Technical University of Mombasa
P.O.Box 90420-80100

Abstract: Concrete is composed essentially of cement, aggregates and water. In some cases an admixture is added, generally for the purpose of entraining air, but occasionally for special reasons such as modifying setting time or reducing water content. Lightweight aggregates are available in use in other parts of the world in the construction industry. These are either processed in a rotary kiln / Sintering grate or natural materials such as pumice and scoria. The study indicates that considerable knowledge has been accumulated on industrial processed lightweight aggregates for use in concrete, but more study needs to be done to determine the effects of other locally available and natural lightweight aggregates like crushed limestone on physical and mechanical properties of concrete. This was done by partial replacement of the granitic aggregates with crushed Limestone as coarse aggregates. The replacement proportions were varied from 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% by weight of natural aggregates. Tests results of this work are of importance in assessing the mechanical properties determined through tensile splitting tests, flexural tests and compressive tests at 3, 7, 14 and 28 days. Crushed limestone (Coral stone) and sand locally available in Mombasa and in specific river sand from Malindi, Limestone Aggregates from Coast Calcium Ltd in Kwale and the Natural Coarse aggregates from Kokotoni where used in this research. This may lead to better and more economical Light weight aggregate for manufacture of masonry units and concrete.

Keywords: Limestone, concrete, aggregates, replacement, lightweight, mechanical strength

1. INTRODUCTION

Limestone is an organic sedimentary rock composed largely of the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate (CaCO3). Most limestone is composed of skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, forams and molluscs. Limestone makes up about 10% of the total volume of all sedimentary rocks. The solubility of limestone in water and weak acid solutions leads to Karst landscapes, in which water erodes the limestone over thousands to millions of years. Most cave systems are through limestone bedrock. Limestone could be the one rock that is used in more ways than any other. Most limestone is made into dressed limestone blocks and used as a construction material. It is used as a road base, railroad ballast and as an aggregate in concrete production. It is used as white pigment or filler in products such as toothpaste or paints, and as a chemical feedstock for the production of lime and cements. Research has been carried out on partial replacement of limestone and silica powder as a substitution of cement in lightweight aggregate concrete Seyed A.Z et al, (2017)
2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

Cement
Grade CEM I 32.5 N Cement conforming to KS EAS: 18-1: 2001 was used in this study.

Fine Aggregates
These are fractions within the range of 150micron to 4.75mm. Fine aggregate used was Malindi sand locally available from local sand suppliers in Mombasa. The aggregates were washed and screened to remove deleterious materials and over size particles. All fine aggregate were cleaned and within requirements of the Kenya standards for natural aggregates for use in concrete (KS 95: 2003).

Course Aggregates
The coarse aggregates particle size was maintained within the range of 10mm to 20mm (Mixed aggregates). The natural coarse aggregates (NCA) from Kokotoni, conforming to KS 95: 2003 was used. Coarse Limestone aggregates as LWA used was from Coast Calcium Ltd which is a coast line limestone /coral thus formation by sediments from Dead Sea creatures. The limestone was graded to same size of 10mm to 20mm conforming to KS 95: 2003. The flakiness index for the crushed limestone was maintained within the requirements of the Kenya standard for natural aggregates for use in concrete, KS95: 2003.

Due to its porous nature the coral / limestone coarse aggregate were pre-saturated roughly for a period of two hours to control absorption of the water in the concrete mix. To control slump, the limestone aggregates were pre-wetted before being used in the various mixes. This absorbed water is not part of the mix water in the lightweight mix, and it does not directly affect slump, water-cement ratio, or quality of the paste.

3. METHODS

Sieve Analysis
This involved dividing the aggregate samples into fractions, each consisting of particles of the same size. In other words, this is the gradation tests; the results of sieve analysis are given in terms of % of the total aggregate passing through each of the sieve size.

Samples were air dried before weighing and sieved by drying to a temperature of 105-110°C, and the dried sample weighed. The weighed sample was then placed on the sieve and sieved successively on the appropriate sieves starting with the largest.

Specific Gravity
The sample was washed with clean water to remove the dust and fine particles on the surface of the grain and soaked in water at 25°C for 24 hours. The specimen was removed from water, shaken off, and rolled in large absorbent cloth until all the visible films of water is removed. Each sample was weighed to the nearest 0.5g and the weight recorded, as (Ws). Then putted into a wire basket, immersed in water at room temperature, and tapped to remove entrapped air on the surface and between the grains. The immersed aggregates were weight to obtain (Ws) and dried in an oven to constant weight at the temperature of 105°C and then cool at room temperature and then weigh to the nearest 0.5g.

Concrete Mix
Concrete for this research was prepared of the mix proportion 1:2:4 (Cement: fine aggregates: coarse aggregates) by Weight/Volume. For this project, a class 20 mix proportion was adopted which is the cast mix for slabs in the conventional concrete mix. Tests results of this work are of importance in assessing the mechanical properties determined through vane shear tests, flexural tests, and compression strength tests at 3, 7, 14 and 28 days.

Workability
The workability of fresh concrete mixture was determined through slump test in accordance to the Kenya standard methods of testing concrete KS 595 Part 2: 1986.

Tensile strength
Splitting test was done in accordance to KS 595-4: 1986. Cylindrical moulds of 100 mm diameter and 200mm long were used. The moulds were assembled, placed on a rigid horizontal surface and filled with concrete and then compacted to remove the entrapped air, with no segregation. The concrete was then placed in layers of 50mm and then vibrated. The surface was smoothened and left for 24hrs before dismantling the moulds and then cured by immersing in water. The specimens were removed from water, weighed, measured at 28 days of maturity to determine the area and the density of the concrete.

Flexural strength (KS 595 – 8:1986)
Flexural strength is one of the measures of tensile strength of concrete. It is a measure of the unreinforced concrete beam to resist failure in bending. Although concrete is not normally designed to resist direct tension, the knowledge of tensile strength is of value in estimating the load under which the concrete will crack. The absence of cracking is of considerable importance in maintaining the continuity of a concrete structure and in many cases the prevention of corrosion of reinforcement.

The flexural strength is expressed as Modulus of Rupture which was determined by the three point loading or the Center Point loading.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(i) Workability
In the table 1, the results obtained from the slump test showed that workability of the concrete decreased marginally with the addition of the limestone. This was attributed to the porous nature of the Limestone aggregates which took in the water as pore water.
Table 1: Workability for different percentage replacement of crushed limestone aggregates

| Mix Proportion | Measured Slump |
|----------------|----------------|
| Control Mix    | 80             |
| 25% Replacement (M25) | 75             |
| 50% Replacement (M50) | 75             |
| 75% Replacement (M75) | 70             |
| 100% Replacement (M100) | 70             |

(ii) Compressive Strength

In Table 2, the compressive strength values were obtained after crushing cubes at 3, 7, 14, and 28 days of maturity as per the requirements of the Kenya Standards for compression testing KS 594 -7: 1986.

Figure 1 (a) illustrates the curves obtained from the compression test of moulds cured in 3, 7, 14, and 28 days as per the requirements of the Kenya Standards for compression testing KS 594 -7: 1986. The compression strength was plotted against the percentage replacement of the limestone aggregates. The curve indicated a trend of high strength values at 75% replacement otherwise the resultant strength values where almost the same at 28 days. Figure (b) presented that the strengths development trend to increase with maturity and within the requirements of the concrete class 20. The maximum strengths observed where within the allowable limits per maturity four stages.

Table 2: Compressive strength test results

| Mix No. | Replacement Percentage | Compression Strength (Kn/m³) |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |                        | 3days | 7days | 14days | 28day |
| M0      | 0%                     | 11    | 15    | 18     | 21    |
| M25     | 25%                    | 12    | 15    | 16     | 19    |
| M50     | 50%                    | 11    | 14    | 16     | 19    |
| M75     | 75%                    | 16    | 18    | 19     | 21    |
| M100    | 100%                   | 11    | 12    | 15     | 18    |

Figure 1 (b) Compression strength development curve

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Crushed limestone aggregate concrete had reduced density compared to that with the normal concrete aggregates; a reduction in concrete density of up to 8.1% was observed when limestone in the sample mix M100 replaced 100% by weight of the coarse aggregate. This gives a significant reduction of the weight of the products and when used in building will reduce the overall dead load of the concrete structures translating to smaller dimension.

The concrete strength characteristics observed in the control and the other mixes consisting of limestone replacement where within limits required by the standard. This research would recommend the use of crushed limestone to be used as a natural aggregate in concrete production but best results 75% replacement will yield maximum benefit of strength characteristics.

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