Soil Stabilization using Waste Cotton Clothes Coated with Bitumen

Prathamesh Wagare¹, Shubham Sutar² and Shruthi Virapannanavar³
¹BE Student, Department of Civil Engineering. St. John College of Engineering and Management, Maharashtra, INDIA
²BE Student, Department of Civil Engineering. St. John College of Engineering and Management, Maharashtra, INDIA
³Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering. St. John College of Engineering and Management, Maharashtra, INDIA

¹Corresponding Author: wagareprathamesh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Properties of soil can be enhanced by using different stabilization techniques. Cotton clothes have a high tensile strength as compared to natural fibers. In this study waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen were used for stabilization of soil. As waste cotton clothes are cost effective and eco-friendly, they can be modified and used as effective reinforcement material/stabilizer. Experiment was carried out by adding 1% and 2% of waste cotton cloth coated with bitumen to improve its strength characteristics.

Keywords-- Cotton Clothes, Optimum Moisture Content, Maximum Dry Density, Strength Characteristics

I. INTRODUCTION

Some soil has low strength characteristics; we need to stabilize the soil to make it suitable for construction work. Waste cotton clothes are cost effective and eco-friendly. The study is carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of waste cotton clothes and bitumen on the strength enhancement of soil. Various researches are carried out on soil stabilization techniques and it is emerging as a popular and cost effective method to improve soil properties. In this study waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen are used. We used waste cotton clothes and bitumen at 1% and 2% level.

Materials Used
i) Waste Cotton Clothes
Cotton clothes are the waste which comes from different house hold chores and the stitching shops and the clothes industries where the Clothes like shirts, paints, Kurta, Sarees etc., Clothes are good stabilizers but if we use them for longer duration as reinforcement material then chance of biodegradable activity will be more. So, to avoid such action it is coated with bitumen. And an attempt is made to increase its effectiveness in our project.

ii) Soil Sample
The soil which we have taken in our experimental work is from local area of Palghar district from the backyard of St John College of Engineering and management. As we all know Black cotton soil shows lesser strength parameters and high swelling and shrinkage characteristics. It can be enhance by using different techniques. By seeing the properties of soil it can be classified as Poorly graded silty clay.

Table 1: Properties of soil

| Properties          | Result                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Moisture content    | 23.84 %                     |
| Sieve analysis      | Cu = 13.33 & Cc = 3.33      |
| Liquid limit test   | L.L = 62.5%                 |
| Plastic limit test  | P.L = 28.72 %               |
| Field density       | 2.20 g/cc                   |
| Plasticity Index    | 33.78                       |

iii) Bitumen
Bitumen, a substance known for its waterproofing and adhesive properties, can be formed through the distillation of crude oil. It is composed of complex hydrocarbons and contains elements such as calcium, iron, sulfur, and hydrogen. Here, in our experimental work Bitumen used to maintain the high swelling and shrinkage properties of soil under controlled condition as an adhesive member. When it is coated to waste cotton clothes it increases the cohesive nature of the soil and renders it resistant to the action of water.

II. METHODOLOGY

After knowing all the basic properties of the soil, to enhance the stability of soil it is compacted with cotton clothes coated with bitumen. Waste cotton is coated with bitumen by dipping it in melted bitumen and dried in open air. Cotton cloth coated with bitumen is cut into pieces of different sizes like 2*1 inch, 3*1 inch and 4*1 inch. The prepared stabilizer is added with the soil in different percentages (1% and 2%) to get improved soil compaction parameters. In this experimental work an effort is made to reduce the thickness of pavement by improving CBR value.
From the above observation “Soil sample + 1% of cotton clothes coated with bitumen” gives the higher compaction parameters.

By the addition of 1% waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen CBR value increased by 35.7%. It indicates that by improving CBR value we can reduce pavement thickness.

III. CONCLUSION

Earlier studies were mainly concentrated on different types of soil stabilization Materials and only some studies were conducted on waste clothes. In the
present work ‘waste cotton clothes and bitumen’ are used. From the above experimental study we concluded that, we can stabilize the soil with the help of waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen to improve compaction properties.

At a 1% mix of waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen in the soil sample we get a high value of OMC, MDD, and CBR as compared to normal soil sample. By the addition of 1% waste cotton clothes coated with bitumen CBR value increased by 35.7%. It indicates that by improving CBR value we can reduce pavement thickness.

REFERENCES

[1] Akbar Shah & Dr. Esar Ahmad. (2020). A study on alluvial soil stabilization using bitumen emulsion. IJERT, 9(6), 229-239.
[2] Sachin Kumar Bamrele, Prabhat Kumar Tiwari, & Dr. Shubha Agarwal. (2019). Soil stabilization using waste clothes. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, 06(06), 3655-3661.
[3] Chandravali Pandey & Dr. Shubha Agarwal. (2019). Comparative study between soaked and unsoaked value of soil samples. International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, 06(06).
[4] Khanna S. K. & C.E.G. Justo. (2013). Highway material and pavement testing. Nem Chand and Bros.
[5] Azadegan Oim & Pourebrahim Gh. R. (2010). Effect of geogrid on compressive strength and elasticity modulus of lime/cement treated soil. Available at: http://www.ejge.com/2010/Ppr10.108.pdf.
[6] Prasad D.S.V. & Kumar. (2010). Behavior of reinforced sub base on expansive soil subgrade. GJRE, 10(1), 1-9.
[7] Avirut Chinkulkjiniwat, Ekachai Man-Koksung, Anuchit Uchaipichat & Suksun Horpibulsuk. (2010). Compaction characteristics of non-gravel and gravelly soils using a small compaction apparatus. Available at: http://cec.sut.ac.th/download/published/Small_mold_JAI102945_1.pdf.
[8] Naeini S.A. & Moayed R. Ziaie. (2009). Effect of plasticity index and reinforcement on the CBR value of soft clay. Available at: https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=140506.
[9] Vinod, P. & Reena, C.. (2008). Prediction of CBR value of lateritic soils using liquid limit and gradation characteristics data. Highway Research Journal, IRC, 1(1), 89-98.
[10] Cokca.E., Erol.O., & Armangil. (2004). Effects of compaction moisture content on the shear strength of an unsaturated clay. Available at: https://open.metu.edu.tr/handle/11511/57854..