

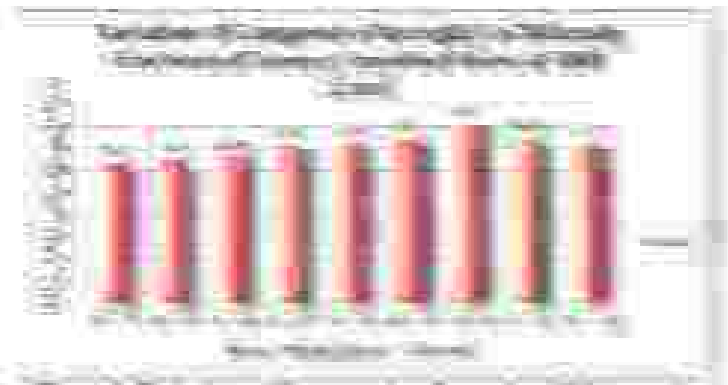




#### IV. TESTING OF CONCRETE

**A. Compressive Strength Test:** The most important test which is made on concrete is compressive strength as concrete is strong in compression and weak in tension. So, the concrete is tested in compression using machine (CTM) at 28 days of curing.

Compressive strength  
 (Load/area of cube (mm<sup>2</sup>))



**B. Split Tensile Strength Test:** This test is used to determine the tensile strength of concrete. It is performed by applying a compressive load to a concrete cylinder, which causes it to split along a vertical plane. The load at which the cylinder splits is used to calculate the tensile strength.



| Concrete Grade | Split Tensile Strength (MPa) | Compressive Strength (MPa) |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| M20            | 2.5                          | 20                         |
| M25            | 3.0                          | 25                         |
| M30            | 3.5                          | 30                         |
| M35            | 4.0                          | 35                         |
| M40            | 4.5                          | 40                         |

Figure 4: Compressive strength testing machine

Table 4: Comparison of compressive strength values

| Grade | Actual Value (MPa) | Characteristic Value (MPa) | Percentage Change |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| M20   | 24.28              | 20.00                      | 21.40             |
| M25   | 29.43              | 25.00                      | 17.72             |
| M30   | 30.34              | 30.00                      | 1.11              |
| M35   | 34.73              | 35.00                      | -0.77             |
| M40   | 34.28              | 40.00                      | -13.20            |
| M20   | 34.04              | 35.00                      | -2.71             |
| M25   | 34.38              | 35.00                      | -1.75             |
| M30   | 35.11              | 35.00                      | 0.31              |
| M35   | 36.34              | 35.00                      | 3.81              |
| M40   | 35.11              | 40.00                      | -12.22            |

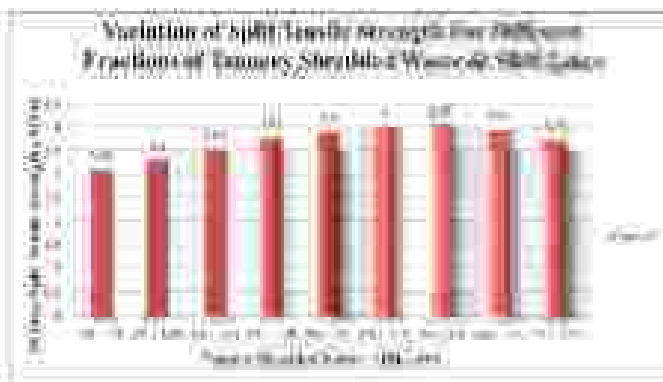


Chart 2: Variation of Split Tensile Strength in 28 days of curing

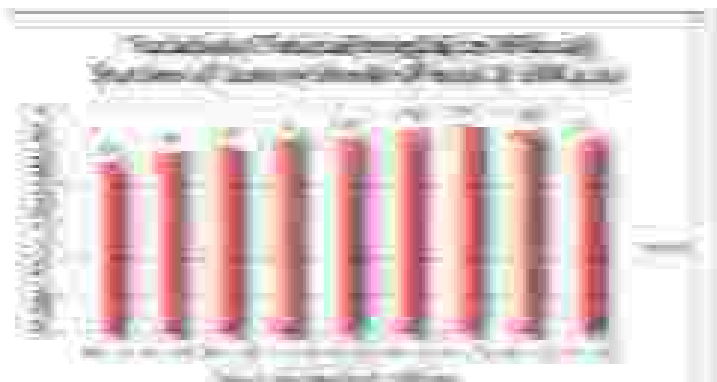


Chart 3: Variation of Compressive Strength in 28 days of curing

**C. Flexural Strength Test:** The test which is conducted by flexural testing machine is four point loading using a beam of size 100mm x 100mm x 600mm. This test represents the flexural strength of concrete for these series prepared in it.

**Flexural Strength:**  $\frac{3FL}{2bd^2}$  (where F is load applied, L is span length, b is width of beam, d is effective depth)



| Series | Flexural Strength (MPa) | Compressive Strength (MPa) |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| S1     | 12.5                    | 25.0                       |
| S2     | 13.0                    | 26.0                       |
| S3     | 13.5                    | 27.0                       |
| S4     | 14.0                    | 28.0                       |
| S5     | 14.5                    | 29.0                       |
| S6     | 15.0                    | 30.0                       |
| S7     | 15.5                    | 31.0                       |
| S8     | 16.0                    | 32.0                       |
| S9     | 16.5                    | 33.0                       |
| S10    | 17.0                    | 34.0                       |

**4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the test results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The addition of 4% SF to concrete significantly improves its flexural strength and ductility. The flexural strength increases by approximately 50% compared to the control specimen.

2. The compressive strength of the SF-strengthened concrete specimens is slightly higher than that of the control specimen, indicating that the addition of SF does not significantly affect the compressive strength.

3. The SF-strengthened concrete specimens exhibit a more ductile failure mode compared to the control specimen, which fails in a brittle manner. This is evident from the load-displacement curves, where the SF-strengthened specimens show a higher peak load and a larger area under the curve.

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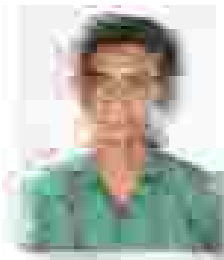
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### REFERENCES



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