

# PROCESS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AND REVIEW ON FOAM – CONCRETE

Mr. A. Venkatesan<sup>1</sup>, Mr. S. Vigneshvaran<sup>2</sup>, Mr. K. Vignesh<sup>3</sup>, Mr. A.C. Thiruneashwar<sup>4</sup>,  
Mr. M. Yakuf Althaf<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai,  
<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>UG Student Department of Civil Engineering, Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai,

\*\*\*

**Abstract** - Foamed concrete as a new type of lightweight, high-strength building materials, it is widely used in the construction industry. This review shows that the foam concrete can be an effective material for construction and also cost effectiveness in using foam concrete in replacement with normal concrete. As its high quality performance and weightless when compared to normal concrete, Foamed concrete has been respected by the construction industry. There are different types of tests that have been done in the foam concrete like Compressive Strength test. The compressive strength test of the foamed concrete cubes was measured at the days of 7, 14 and 28. This review is based on the foam concrete properties and preparation process analyses the research progress of Blending material, admixtures and fibers' effect on the performance of foamed concrete, and this review points helps in the development in the certain idea of the foam concrete further research in future.

**Key Words:** Foamed concrete, lightweight, high strength, Performance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The form concrete is lighter than normal concrete. The main application of this concrete are its low density and thermal conductivity. Foamed concrete is manufactured by a kind of mechanical method, which makes the foam. In the foaming system of the Foaming machine, then the foam is evenly mixed with the material such as cement. And then we mold by the pumping system inside the foam machine. It is a new type of concrete, it contains many closed bubbles.

### 1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The foam concrete is manufactured by aggregates, cement, water and foam to perform the concrete. This action helps in small enclosed air bubbles within the mortar there by making the concrete lighter. A foam concrete

Mostly have more than 25% of air content in the concrete, which differentiate it from highly air entrained materials. The Foamed concrete have density of 500kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 1600kg/m<sup>3</sup> and strength from less than 1N/mm<sup>2</sup> to 25N/mm<sup>2</sup> the stable foam is the most important in the production of foamed concrete. The foaming generator made foam, where it is mixed with the sand, cement, and water and foaming agent either protein or synthetic.

According to a study the foams from protein foaming agent comes from natural sources and has a weight of around 80g/liter. They generally are more stable than synthetic foams but have a shorter shelf life of about 12 month in open conditions. They also gives a high strength of concrete when compared to normal foams. This is suitable for densities from 400kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 1600kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

According to a study by (Norizal, 2002) state that synthetic foams have density of about 40g/liter with an expansion of about 25x using portafoam. They are stable at concrete densities above 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup> which gives good strength. Their life is about the period of 16 months under sealed condition. This is suitable for densities of 1000kg/m<sup>3</sup> and above.

### 1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF FOAMED CONCRETE AND ITS PREPARATION PROCESS

1. Light weight. The density of normal concrete about 50%- 80%, and its density is usually maintained at 300-1200kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Because of its low density, the weight of today's construction can reduce weight of 25% where its application on the inside(outside) wall or column structure, sometimes even reach 30%. And the overall quality of the structure is about 40%.
2. Great warmth protecting property. Frothed concrete is a sort of warmth protection and protection material which is predominantly utilized in building divider and rooftop, and has high effectiveness of vitality sparing. Its inside has many uniform pores which control the air in a huge part and keep from the cold and the warmth trading. The warm conductivity of the usually utilized froth concrete is about 0.1W (K/m) which is multiple times not as much as that of the earth block and multiple times not as much as that of the common bond concrete.
3. High imperviousness to fire and sound protection. Frothed concrete is for the most part made out of bond glue, total, other inorganic materials qualities of sudden ignition) and scattered pores, so it has the great imperviousness to fire. In the meantime, in

light of the presence of many shut pores, the froth concrete has a decent solid protection execution.

4. Great seismic execution. The frothed cement is of light weight, little thickness and little versatile modulus. It is a sort of permeable structure with many shut air pockets. The froth concrete is a sort of building material with superb seismic execution when it is exposed to the activity of tremor wave, which can diffuse and assimilate the effect load.
5. Other execution. Because of the penetrable structure, foamed concrete has incredible ice restricting property froth originates from frothing machine in the mixing procedure can assume a job in decreasing the water and greasing up. The froth cement can utilize huge amounts of mechanical waste and different materials, which isn't just helpful for the natural insurance, yet additionally diminish the creation cost.

## 2. FOAMED CONCRETE MANUFACTURING

Frothed concrete is a lightweight, free streaming material which is produced by including froth, arranged by circulating air through a frothing specialist arrangement, to bond glue or 11 concrete mortar. Figure demonstrates the procedure of the assembling of the frothed cement. The 3 fundamental strategies for creating frothed cement are:

1. Pre-frothed strategy
2. Inline framework wet strategy.
3. Slope framework dry technique.

**1. Pre-frothed strategy** The pre-frothed strategy includes a large portion of a heap (ordinarily 3m<sup>3</sup>) or less, of base materials being conveyed to site in a prepared blend wagon, with the pre-frothed froth (either a wet or dry framework) at that point infused specifically into the back of prepared blend wagon while it is on quick turn. The infusion of the froth builds the material up to a full burden while bringing down the thickness (Aldridge, 2005). The different frothing operators utilized are cleansers, gum cleanser, stick tars, saponin, and hydrolysed proteins. Regularly, the hydrolyzed protein based frothing specialist been utilized in the produces of the pre-frothed cement. Inside the generator, the operator is weakened with water to make a pre-frothing arrangement which is then constrained at high weight through the frothing spear. This produces uniform and stable froth which has a volume of around 320 to multiple times that of the pre-frothing arrangement. Clumping of bond glue for adding the pre-frothed in to it to created the frothed cement. When bunching of the bond glue a response of the concrete glue will happen.

The three noteworthy detriments of this technique are:

1. The made volume is represented by the extent of the truck.
2. The nature of frothed cement is dependent on the blending activity of the truck to mix the froth.
3. In the event that the material is out of detail, at that point the entire is rejected.

For a fact it is realized that a few trucks blend superior to others which can prompt expansive irregularities with both the thickness and thusly the yield of the frothed material. Be that as it may if great solid froth generators are utilized related to an advanced armada of truck blenders, and an effectively determined frothed solid, at that point the outcomes can be sufficient (Aldridge, 2005). 12 Using this strategy for frothed solid creation is it utilizing a wet or dry froth producing framework, albeit still rehearsed, is by and large on the reduction due in the principle to the material irregularity and the related issues.

**2. Inline framework wet strategy** Slanted framework (wet strategy) has been driven in the fundamental part by the requirement for both higher item quality control and a business prerequisite for lower thickness material. These frameworks fuse a similar sort of froth generator and frothing synthetic compounds as utilized in the pre-froth strategy, yet contrasts in that it excepts wet base materials into an installed container and includes the froth through a totally independent procedure by and large. The base materials utilized in this technique are commonly wetter than the ones utilized in the pre-froth strategy yet involve similar materials. These frameworks work by nourishing the base material and the froth (dry sort just) through a progression of static inline blenders where the two parts are combined. These blenders have the impact of mixing the froth and the based materials together into a totally homogenized blend guaranteeing a totally repeatable blending process alongside a steady checking methodology by means of the consistent on-board thickness screen. Another points of interest over the mineral froth technique is that because of the strategy for creation the yield volume isn't represented by the measure of the prepared blend wagon, so one 8 cubic meter conveyance of base materials from a prepared blend provider will deliver 35 cubic meters of a 500kg/m<sup>3</sup> thickness frothed cement. This is a very compelling technique for working, with truck developments decreased by 80% (Aldridge, 2005).

**3. Slope framework dry technique** These inline frameworks in dry strategy are a moderately new advancement and are in the primary worked in Europe in spite of the fact that adaptations are step by step being acknowledged in the UK. They work on a comparative primary to the dry inline strategy yet as opposed to tolerating wet materials from prepared blend provider they have dry materials stacked in ready storehouse' s and total canisters.

13 These materials would then be able to be clustered, weight and blended nearby as required by means of on-board blenders. When mixed the base blend in then siphoned to a blending chamber where the froth is then included a comparable path to the dry strategy. A noteworthy drawback is that they require a lot of water at site (to combine the concrete and total) they are them inadmissible for blocked downtown area or tasks where can't be provided at reasonable rates.

#### 4. MATERIAL OF FOAM CONCRETE

**4.1 Cement** In light of BS 12:1996, normal Portland bond is typically utilized as the primary fastener for frothed cement. Portland concrete is a pressure driven bond that when blended in the best possible extents with water, will solidify submerged (just as in air). The essential element for Portland concrete comprises.

1. Lime-rich materials, for example, limestone, seashells, marl, and chalk that gave the calcareous parts. 2. Mud, shale, fly powder, or sand to give the silica and alumina. 3. Iron metal, iron containing shale, factory scale or comparable material to give.

**4.2 Water** water is once of the imperative material for the frothed cement. The nature of the water must base on the BS3148. The criteria on of transportability of water isn't supreme. Water with ph 6 to 8 is appropriate for use. Common water that is somewhat acidic is innocuous, yet water containing humic or other natural acids may antagonistically influence the solidifying of cement.

**4.3 Fine total** For the most part the fine total will comprise of regular sand, fabricated sand or blend of them. For sand Sach & Seifert (1999) prescribe that just fine sands appropriate for cement (to BS 882:1992) or mortar (to BS 1200: 1976) having molecule sizes up to around 4 mm and with an even dissemination of sizes ought to be utilized for frothed cement.

**4.4 Foaming Agent** KEMILITE-LW is an engineered frothing operator utilized for creating controlled low thickness froth concrete. It very well may be added specifically to the solid or can be included through froth producing gear.

Item Specification

Physical Appearance – Light yellow translucent fluid

Explicit Gravity – 1.0-1.05 pH - > 7.5

Chloride Content - < 0.10% .

Measurements may fluctuate contingent on blend configuration, process, total sort and wanted impact, anyway normally 200ml – 600 ml for each 50 kg concrete. If there should be an occurrence of hard water, a higher dose possibly required.

#### 3. CONCLUSION

Maintainable improvement is an endless subject, we should make full utilization of a wide range of modern waste slag or building materials to create frothed cement. In the meantime, we should make thorough and careful research on the execution of frothed cement, with the goal that it's superb execution can be sensible connected. The improvement bearing of China's frothed cement is clear, the arrangement condition is controlled, the application advertise is expansive, we will make an achievement later on and improve it serve the development ventures.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Qi Yuntong. Foam Concrete [M] Wuhan: Wuhan Cultural Education Press, 2014.
- 2) Wang Zhaoqiang, Tan Kefeng, Xu Xiuxia. Research on the status of China's foam concrete [J]. The Foam Concrete. 2013 (12):57-62.
- 3) Jiang Dongqing. New progress in the application of foam concrete [J]. The Chinese Cement. 2003; (3):47-48.
- 4) An Hongping. The application of foam concrete [C]. The Wooden Building in Academic Library, 2009.
- 5) Pan Zhihua. Analysis and Countermeasures of common quality problems of cast-in-situ foamed concrete. The New Building Materials. 2004; (1):4-