

عنوان مقاله:

Laboratory Study of Determination of Optimum Amount of Water and Clay in Mortar Made with Lime and Fly Ash

محل انتشار:

کنفرانس بین المللی پژوهش در علوم و تکنولوژی (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

نویسندگان:

Massoud Ameri - MSc Student of Geotechnical Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Hormozgan International
Pardis University, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Behzad Kalantari - Assistant Professor of Geotechnical Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Hormozgan
University, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Soheil Jahandari - MSc Graduate of Geotechnical Engineering, Graduate University of Advanced Technology, Dept.
of Geotechnical Engineering, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

To construct civil projects, engineers usually encounter problematic soils which make the construction and operation of structures difficult. One of such soils is clay which possesses a number of destructive features including great swelling capability. Lime is one of the oldest and most practical materials used to improve and stabilize such soils. The chemical reaction of lime and clay changes the structure of clay and reduces its destructive effects. In this research, with using uniaxial compression tests, the optimum amount of water and clay in mortar made with lime and fly ash were determined. The percentage of clay used in all of the cylindrical specimens was between 7 and 30%. The results show that the optimum amount of clay is equal to 20% of the whole coarse-grained soil, lime, and fly ash.

کلمات کلیدی:

Clay, Fly ash, Lime, Optimum amount, Uniaxial compression test

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/446645>

