Volume 11, Issue 4, ISSN (Online): 2347–9051

Comparative Study of the Mechanical and Chemical Characteristics of GCK and ZIJI Cements

Patrick Mbweb Katshil^{1*}, Kazinguvu Sangwa Jacques² and Kabeya Kalonji Paulin³

¹General Commission for Atomic Energy/Ministry of Scientific Research and Technological Innovation-Kolwezi/Democratic Republic of Congo.

²Higher Institute of Applied Techniques, Kolwezi, RDCongo.

³Civil Engineer/UNILU, Analyst/Congolese Control Office, Kolwezi, RDCongo.

Corresponding author email id: patrickkat2013@gmail.com

Date of publication (dd/mm/yyyy): 28/08/2023

Abstract – This work talks about the comparative study of the mechanical and chemical characteristics of ZIJIN and GCK cements produced and used in the great KATANGA. Indeed, the field of construction is in full development in this region; thus, the production of good quality cement in this part of the country will allow users to trust these two cement industries. In order to properly conduct this study, we carried out several chemical and mechanical analyzes on ZIJIN and GCK cements; the latter were carried out on bricks made from a mixture of cements associated with a type of material (crushed sand, fine sand and ferruginous laterite) poured into 16x32 test specimens, after the mortar had matured for 28 days, we We carried out our bending and compression analysis tests using a GLP equipment type device (cube press). The main objective of these tests is to define the resistance of the brick obtained from a purely chemical mixture (crushed sand with cement, fine sand with cement as well as ferruginous laterite with cement). Thus, we obtained at 28 days some values of the compressive strengths of bricks made from the mixture of mortars containing only maximum proportions of materials and cements contained in different bricks according to the data below:

- A mixture of 3 Volumes of ZIJIN cement with 1 Volume of laterite gives a compressive strength of 4.9MPa.
- A mixture of 3 Volumes of ZIJIN cement with 1 Volume of fine sand gives a compressive strength of 4.5MPa.
- A mixture of 3 Volumes of ZIJIN cement with 1 Volume of crushed sand gives a compressive strength of 13.9MPa.
- A mixture of 3 Volumes of GCK cement with 1 Volume of laterite gives a compressive strength of 5.3Mpa.
- A mixture of 3 Volumes of GCK cement with 1 Volume of fine sand gives a compressive strength of 4.9Mpa.
- A mixture of 3 Volumes of GCK cement with 1 Volume of crushed sand gives a compressive strength of 5.4 Mpa; After mechanical and chemical analyzes we judged that; From the mechanical point of view, the ZIJIN cement is more appreciable than that of GCK, because the bricks based on the crushed sand mixed with the ZIJIN cement showed a resistance of 13.9MPa compared to that of GCK 5.4MPa. By taking the average of the stresses of the bricks based on ZIJIN, we had a stress of 4.55MPa and based on GCK the average is 3.522MPa. This confirms that ZIJIN cement has good mechanical strength than that of GCK. From the chemical point of view, the analysis shows us that the ZIJIN cement, with regard to the chemical elements, it has a large quantity than the GCK cement.

Keywords - Comparative Study, Mechanical, Chemical, GCK Cements, ZIJIN Cements, Field of Construction.

REFERENCES

- [1] KAYUMBA assistant. Industrial chemistry course I. ISTA Kolwezi (consulted on 10/13/2022, 2:23:03 p.m.
- [2] H. Dagou houljakbe; 2005 "Comparative study of the mechanical characteristics of cements used in Burkina Faso" (Consulted on 09/2

Volume 11, Issue 4, ISSN (Online): 2347-9051

- -5/2022, 6:31'33")
- [3] Michel Dupeux; 2008. Materials science 2 edition (Consulted on 09/26/2022, 20H11'04")
- [4] Franck Adou. 2014. The characteristics of the cements commonly used in construction in the Ivory Coast (Consulted on 09/27/2022, 5:34/24")
- [5] Waaki mendekizi Tchouhou; 2014-2015 "comparative study of the physico-mechanical characteristics of cements produced and used in Togo. (Consulted on 09/27/2022, 2:44 p.m.)
- [6] R. Dupain, RL 1995 "aggregates, soils, cements, and concretes.". (Consulted on 28/10/2022, 5:13'34")
- [7] Cimbeton, September 2005. Constituents of mortars and concrete, technical sheet volume 1, (Consulted on 25/9/2022, 5:34'8")
- [8] Jean FESTA, GD; 1998 "new guide to concrete and its constituents. », (Consulted on 28/10/2022, 7:34'10")
- [9] Ghislaine BAVELARD and Herve BEINISH; 2006: good practice guide for compression tests on specimens), (Consulted on 29/10/2022, 10H6'25")
- [10] Joseph ABDO; 2008: different types of cement, (Consulted on 29/10/2022, 5:25'13")
- [11] Philippe Souchou; 2010 (LERM INFO N°18)
- [12] EN 998-2; 2016
- [13] EN 197-1; 2001: cement. Part 1, composition, specifications and conformity criteria of common cements.
- [14] EN 196-1; 1995: cement test methods, determination of mechanical resistance.
- [15] info. Fr; 2018.

AUTHOR'S PROFILE



First Author

Mbweb Katshil Patrick, Bachelor (Hons) degree in Chemistry from the University of Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of the Congo) in 2008. He is currently a research assistant to the General Office of Atomic Energy/ DR CONGO. Since 2008, he gives lectures and seminars in chemistry at public university in D.R. Congo. Specialist in Radiation Protection and Safety of Ionizing Radiation Sources formed by the Mohamedia School of Engineer and the National Center for Energy, Science and Technology CNESTN, Morocco.



Second Author

Kazinguvu Sangwa Jacques, born in Lubumbashi on 19/04/1994, Master's degree in Civil Engineering, Structural option. At the University of Lubumbashi UNILU. The Higher School for Industrial Engineers.



Third Author

Kabeya Kalonji Paulin, born in Lubumbashi on 01/15/1986. Industrial engineer and chemical analyst at the Congolese Control Office in the mineral analysis and chemical engineering department.