

ANALISIS PENAMBAHAN TRASS SEBAGAI PENGGANTI PASIR DAN FLY ASH PENGGANTI SEMEN TERHADAP KUAT TEKAN *PAVING BLOCK*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menggunakan bahan bangunan jenis *paving block* dengan menggunakan bahan baku *trass* dari kota Rembang, karena belum ada industri bahan bangunan *paving block* yang menggunakan *trass* dan *fly ash* (abu terbang). Menggunakan *trass* karena berpotensi memberikan kekuatan perkerasan untuk mengoptimalkan pengolahan dan pemanfaatan sumber daya alam khususnya pada bahan galian *trass*, dan menggunakan *fly ash* (abu terbang) karena berpotensi terhadap pencemaran udara sebagai material pengganti semen pada *paving block*, pada saat ini *fly ash* (abu terbang) masih terbatas pada penimbunan lahan kosong. Dalam penelitian ini selain bahan *trass*, juga digunakan *fly ash* (abu terbang), dibuat dengan 3 variasi komposisi *paving block*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh bahan tambah limbah *trass* 20%, 30%, 40% dan *fly ash* 25% terhadap kuat tekan. *Paving block* ini menggunakan ukuran 10x10x6 cm dengan melakukan pengujian kuat tekan. Benda uji ini dilakukan perawatan (curing) selama 28 hari dan selanjutnya diamati pada kuat tekan *paving block*. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa *paving block* bahan tambah limbah *trass* 20%, 30%, 40% dan *fly ash* (abu terbang) 25% secara keseluruhan mengalami penurunan kuat tekan apabila dibandingkan dengan *paving block* normal 18,76 MPa. Penurunan kuat tekan *paving block* campuran *trass* 20%, 30%, 40% dan *fly ash* (abu terbang) 25% yaitu mencapai 16,32 MPa, 16,11 MPa, 18,15 MPa, dan mengalami penurunan dibandingkan dengan *paving block* normal.

Kata Kunci : Abu Terbang, Kuat Tekan, Paving Block, Sampah.

ANALYSIS OF ADDITION OF TRASS AS A SAND REPLACEMENT AND FLY ASH REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT ON THE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF PAVING BLOCK

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ABSTRACT

This study uses paving block building materials using trass as raw material from the city of Rembang, because there is no paving block building material industry that uses trass and fly ash (fly ash). Using trass because it has the potential to provide pavement strength to optimize the processing and utilization of natural resources, especially in trass excavated materials, and use fly ash (fly ash) because of the potential for air pollution as a substitute for cement in paving blocks.) is still limited to the hoarding of vacant land. In this study, in addition to trass material, fly ash was also used, made with 3 variations of paving block composition. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of 20%, 30%, 40% and 25% fly ash waste added on the compressive strength. This paving block uses a size of 10x10x6 cm by testing the compressive strength. These specimens were treated (cured) for 28 days and then observed on the compressive strength of the paving blocks. The test results show that paving blocks with 20%, 30%, 40% and 25% fly ash added as a whole experience a decrease in compressive strength when compared to normal paving blocks of 18.76 MPa. The decrease in compressive strength of paving blocks mixed with trass 20%, 30%, 40% and fly ash (fly ash) 25%, which reached 16.32 MPa, 16.11 MPa, 18.15 MPa, and decreased compared to normal paving blocks.

Keywords : Fly Ash, Compressive Strength, Paving Block, Garbage.