

Faculty of Sciences Department of Geology



Characterisation of clays from the Kinshasa region (D.R.Congo) used for manufacture of raw earth products

Presented by Lavie Arsène MANGO ITULAMYA

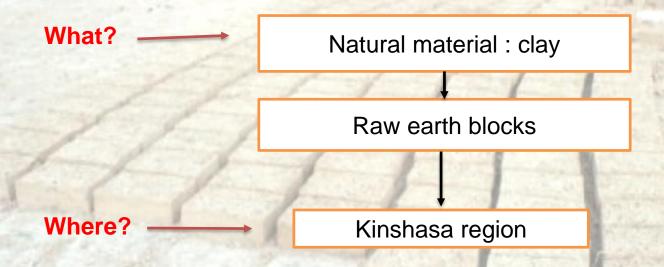
MANGO ITULAMYA LAVIE ARSENE*, FREDERIC COLIN, FABIENNE COURTEJOIE AND FAGEL NATHALIE

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Context and objective

- Challenging conventional construction methods
- Anticipating population growth
- Ecomaterials as solution



Why?

- Developing a building material that takes into account the requirements of the current environmental context.
- Development of low cost alternative building materials
- Valuing local natural resources

Raw earth



- Present on all continents
- 50% of the world population
- 50% in developing countries (80% in rural areas, 20% in urban areas)



Shibam - Yemen



Great Wall of China

Sources: Lorea (2005); Broncart (2009); http://www.solidarite-afrique.lu/ (2016)

Molded earth



Adobe, the molded and sun dried brick

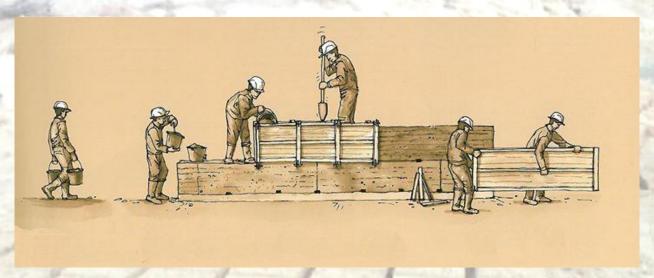


Cob, the earth built in layers



Wattle and daub, the earth used in filling loadbearing structures, usually made of wood.

Compressed earth (Rammed earth, CEB)



Rammed earth, earth compacted in a framework





Compressed Earth Brick (CEB): compacted earth, achieved using manual or mechanical presses.

Site selection



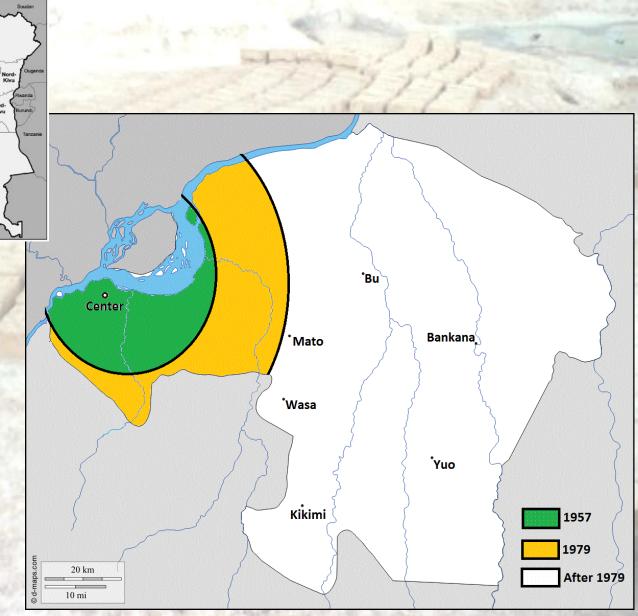
Evolution of the population

- 1957: ≈ 440,000 hab.

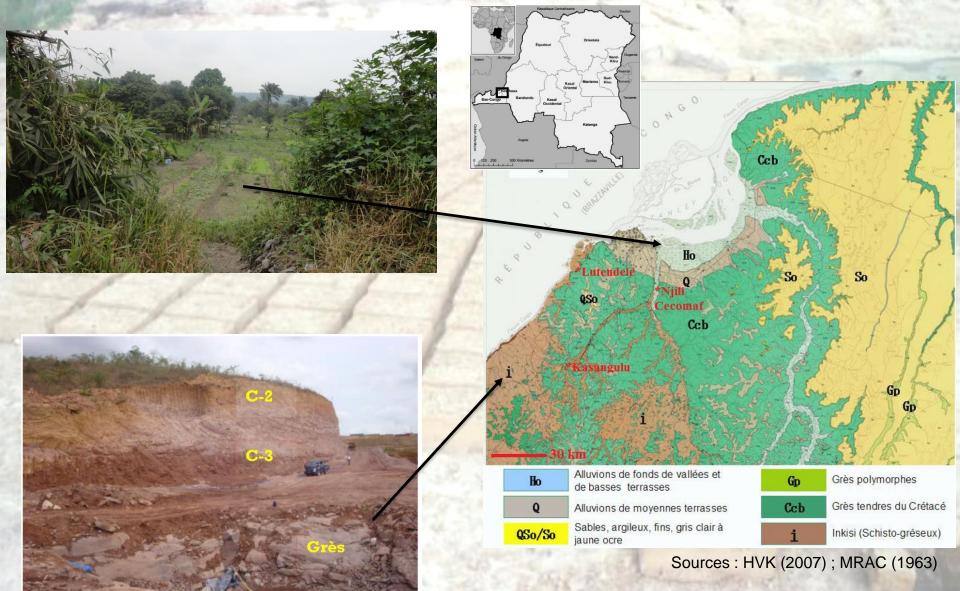
- 2015: ≈ 12, 000, 000 hab.

Built area:

Evolution ≈ 10 times between 1957 and now

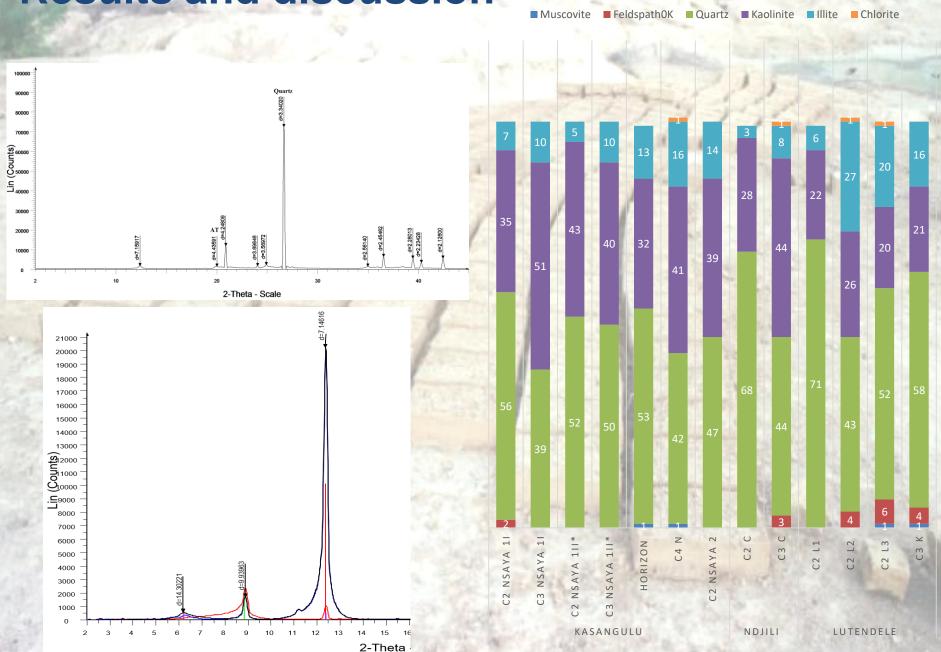


Site selection

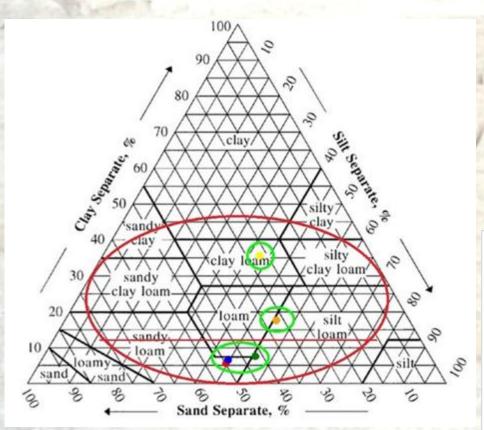


Results and discussion

MINERALOGY

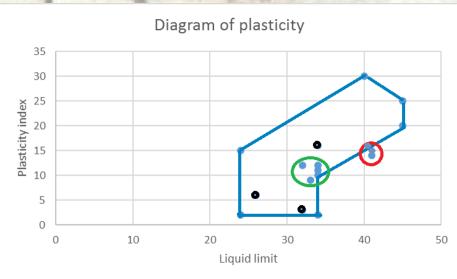


Results and discussion



COMPRESSIVE STRENGHT (MPA)





Prospect











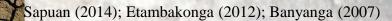
- Preventing drying cracks
- Lightening the material
- Increasing tensile strength

Valorization of vegetable waste



Manufacture and characterization of CEB

Mechanical properties
Hygrometric properties
Thermal behavior



Thank you for your attention

