

## **PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH STYROFOAM SEBAGAI BAHAN CAMPURAN BETON RINGAN DENGAN SEMEN PCC 250, 300, 350 KG/M<sup>3</sup>**

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### **INTISARI**

Pada saat ini banyak penelitian-penelitian yang dilakukan untuk memanfaatkan berbagai jenis limbah baik sebagai bahan bangunan maupun sebagai upaya pemecahan masalah pencemaran lingkungan. Berbagai jenis limbah yang telah dimanfaatkan antara lain limbah potongan kayu jati 2/3 (Siswadi, 2002), limbah abu sekam (Lukito, 1999) limbah batu putih (Kristiawan, 2004), limbah abu serabut kelapa (Alexander, 2003), limbah abu ampas tebu (Haryono, 2003). Salah satu jenis limbah yang belum dimanfaatkan yaitu limbah *styrofoam* sebagai bahan campuran untuk beton ringan. *Styrofoam* telah banyak digunakan sebagai bahan campuran untuk beton ringan antara lain oleh Satyarno (2004), Andriani (2003), Sambodo (2003), Napitupulu (2003) dan Sianturi (2003). Namun semua penelitian tersebut masih menggunakan *styrofoam* diameter 3 mm – 4 mm dari pabrik atau harus dibeli.

Penelitian beton ini dibuat dari pasir yang diambil dari sungai Progo, semen PPC produksi PT. Indo cement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. dan limbah *styrofoam* bekas pembungkus buah-buahan yang dipotong-potong berukuran 1 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm. Dari pengujian bahan penyusun beton ringan semuanya memenuhi syarat sebagai bahan penyusun beton. Penelitian ini membuat 3 silinder beton dengan kondisi direndam untuk 6 variasi kandungan *styrofoam* yaitu 100%, 60%, 40%, 20% dan 0% dengan jumlah kandungan semen 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Dari hasil penelitian didapat berat jenis beton rerata umur 28 hari untuk kandungan semen 250, 300 dan 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dengan persentase *styrofoam* 100% dan 0% berturut-turut sebesar 406 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2196 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 485 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2208 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 582 dan 2158 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Kuat tekan rerata untuk kandungan semen 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dan 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dengan persentase *styrofoam* 100% dan 0% berturut-turut sebesar 0,273 MPa, 3164 MPa, 0,332 MPa, 14,762 MPa, 0,444 MPa dan 19,63 MPa. Semakin besar penggunaan pasir, maka semakin besar nilai kuat tekan. Nilai modulus elastis rerata untuk kandungan semen 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dan 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dengan persentase *styrofoam* 100% dan 0% berturut-turut sebesar 41,33 MPa, 3805 MPa, 46,87 MPa, 3341 MPa, 75,33 MPa dan 5905,62 MPa. Harga bahan per m<sup>3</sup> untuk kandungan semen 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dan 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dengan persentase *styrofoam* 100% dan 0% berturut-turut sebesar Rp 179,300, Rp 254,318, Rp 222,520, Rp 283,515, Rp 259,417 dan Rp 312,760.

**Kata kunci:** beton ringan, limbah *styrofoam*, berat jenis, kuat tekan, modulus elastis

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**STYROFOAM WASTE AS A MIXED MATERIAL IN LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE  
WITH PORTLAND COMPOSITE CEMENT CONTENT  
250 KG/M<sup>3</sup>, 300 KG/M<sup>3</sup> AND 350 KG/M<sup>3</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

Currently, many research was carried out to utilize various kind of waste materials other as building material or as an effort to resolve environmental pollution problem. Various kind of waste material that has been investigated as an effort to resolve environmental pollution problem like 2/3 teak wood piece (Siswadi, 2002), ash waste (Lukito, 1999) white stone waste (Kristiawan, 2004), palm's fibrous ash waste (Alexander, 2003), cane ash waste (Haryono, 2003). Another kind of waste is styrofoam which can be used as mixed material in lightweight concrete. Styrofoam as a mixed material in lightweight has been studied by Satyarno (2004), Andriani (2003), Sambodo (2003), Napitupulu (2003) and Sianturi (2003). However, all those researches still used styrofoam of 3 - 4 mm in diameter bought from manufacturer.

The sample was made of sand from Progo river, Portland Composite Cement of PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk and styrofoam waste from ex-fruit package cutted 1 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm in size. The result of preliminary test for those materials in lightweight concrete used are all met the requirement as material of concrete. The sample was made in 6 variations of styrofoam content, they were 100%, 80%, 60%, 40%, 20%, and 0%. In each variation 3 cylinder of concrete were made and then they were submerged. In every variation cement content of 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> was used. The total samples made were 54 pieces.

The results of this research show that average of specific gravity of concrete in 28 days for cement content 250, 300 and 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> with styrofoam percentage 100% and 0% were 406 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 2196 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 485 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 2208 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 582 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 2158 kg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. The average of compressive strength for cement content 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> with styrofoam percentage 100% and 0% were 0,273 MPa and 13,64 MPa, 0,332 MPa and 14,76 MPa, 0,444 MPa and 19,68 MPa respectively. The compressive strength will increase with the increase in quantity of sand. The average of elasticity modulus for cement content 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> with styrofoam percentage 100% and 0% were 41,33 MPa and 3805 MPa, 46,87 MPa and 3341 MPa, 75,33 MPa and 5905,62 MPa respectively. The price of material per m<sup>3</sup> for cement content 250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> with styrofoam percentage 100% and 0% were Rp 179,300 and Rp 254,318, Rp 222,520 and Rp. 283,515, Rp 259,417 and Rp 312,760.- respectively.

**Keywords:** *lightweight concrete, styrofoam waste, specific gravity, compressive strength, elasticity modulus*