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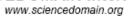
PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Engineering Research and Reports
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JERR_42835
Title of the Manuscript:	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORIAL EFFECT OF CURING AGE ON SOME MAJOR PROPERTIES OF SANCRETE BLOCK PRODUCED IN THE WARM HUMID CLIMATE OF NIGERIA
New title of the Manuscript:	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MONO-FACTORIAL EFFECTS ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF SANDCRETE BLOCK PRODUCED AT VARIOUS CURING AGE IN THE WARM HUMID CLIMATE OF NIGERIA
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:	
FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
paper (if any)	Authoro response to final evaluator o comments
This paper still needs some improvements in	
the proper use of the technical English	
language. For instance, the abstract should read like this:	
ABSTRACT	
Quality of a composite material like sandcrete	
block is basically a function of the basic properties	
of the constituent ingredients, mix ratio	
relationship, and production characteristics. The	
effects of change in quantities of the constituent	
ingredients on the compressive strength of	
sandcrete blocks produced at various curing ages	
in Owerri Metropolis are presented in this paper. A	
field survey was conducted to determine the	
production characteristics of the blocks marketed	
in the area. The mix design of the constituent	
ingredients of the block based on the box-wilson	
symmetric composite plan B ₃ was adopted on the	
prevalent nominal mix ratio of the block. Results of	
the strength from each experimental set of the	
design were used to form polynomial regression	
models of blocks cured at various ages. Findings	
show that the average compressive strengths of	
the 7-day, 14-day, and 28-day old cured blocks	
are 1.578 N/mm ² , 1.604N/mm ² , and	
1.975N/mm ² , respectively. Mono-factorial analysis	
at the respective age of curing shows that cement	
and water factors have stronger effects on the	
strength of the block than the sand factor. The	
nature of their influences is positive and more	
linear than quadratic and mutual interaction	
relationships. The relationship of mutual	
interaction between the cement and water factors	
is seen only in the models of the 7-day and 28-day	
curing ages in this study. Since the strength of the	
block increases with the age of curing, therefore it	
confirms the standard practice of 28-day curing	
age for improved quality of sandcrete block in the	
industry; as well as recommending mono-factorial	
analyses on the effects of the independent factors	
of the mix designed blocks cured age 28-day age,	
towards the optimum composition of the sandcrete	
Lonardo trio optimarii composition di trio sandolete	

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mix ingredients for desired quality of the blocks produced in the study area.
Key words: Sandcrete Block; Mix Design; Boxwilson Symmetric Composite Plan B ₃ Model; Factorial Analysis; and Desired Quality.

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