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Replacement of Cement with Crushed Glass Powder in Cement Mortar

Saurabh Meena¹, Prashant Sehra², Harsh Jangid³, Pramod Meena⁴, Dr. Kuldeep Singh Kulhar⁵, Javed Ul Islam⁶

UG Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India¹⁻⁴.

Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Jaipur, India⁵

Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Jaipur, India⁶

ABSTRACT: In everyday life, glass is utilized in development, soda pop jugs, restorative containers, autos, mirrors, windscreen, entryways, windows, beautiful things, tube lights, bulbs and other gadgets and so forth. Glass has restricted life range, so after fulfillment of its utility period. It is either amassed or shipped off landfills without being reused. In the 21st century non-degradable squanders have been a significant issue. However, glass is non-biodegradable waste, so landfilling of waste glass isn't an arrangement that welcomes climates. Henceforth, use of waste glasses is firmly required.

The point of this work was to utilize the waste glass powder as an incomplete substitution of concrete for making mortar and contrast its exhibition and typical concrete mortar blend of proportion 1:3. In this examination different sorts of waste shaded glasses and cleared glasses were utilized for making glass powder. Glass powder was gotten from crushing of waste glass. This examination manages the concentrate on the use of waste glass powder as a fractional substitution of concrete which is utilized in mortar.

KEYWORDS: Glass powder, cement, concrete, physical properties, chemical properties

I. INTRODUCTION

Mortar is a mix of concrete, sand and water. The primary element of this exploration is simply that the mortar can be intended to endure the most extreme conditions. For the most part glass doesn't hurt the climate that frames the mind of poisons, yet squander glass can hurt creatures furthermore, people, it is non-biodegradable, so it is less agreeable to the climate. Consequently, the new innovation improvement has been expected for use of waste glass. The term glass contains including boro-silicate glass, salt silicate glass and soft drink lime silicate glass a few substance varieties. As per past investigations, these sorts of glasses in powder structure have been broadly utilized in concrete and total combination as pozzolana for development works. The blending of waste glass powder in concrete will expand the antacid substance in the concrete mix. Glass powder additionally helps in ceramic and blocks assembling and glass powder jelly the unrefined substances, diminishes volume of glass squander shipped off landfill and diminishes energy utilization.

As valuable reused materials like glasses and glass powder are usually utilized in development fields, for instance it is use in concrete as strengthening cementitious materials, and in coarse totals. Without antagonistic impacts in concrete toughness, it is utilized in concrete. Hence, squander glass is viewed as great for reusing in the type of glass powder.

As a development material waste glasses and waste glass powder has been utilized to diminish the ecological issues. The fine waste glass totals and coarse waste glass totals could cause the antacid silica response (ASR) in concrete, however the waste glass powder could diminish the inclination ASR. Along these lines, the waste glass powder is utilized as a substitution of beneficial cementitious development materials.

II. RELATED WORK

- 1) Ahmad Shayan and Aimin Xu (2006) concentrated on the presentation of glass powder as a pozzolanic material in concrete (a field preliminary on substantial sections). This exploration shows the execution of glass powder (GLP) in concrete as a pozzolanic material. Blended variety squander bundling glass was utilized for glass powder fabricating. 40 MPa substantial combination was utilized for field preliminary integrating different extents of GLP (0%, 20%, and 30%) as concrete substitution. Ten unique combinations are utilized for making ten substantial chunks of size (1.5×2.5×0.25 m), some of which additionally included sand-size squashed glass totals. This concentrate shows that the glass powder can be integrated into 40 MPa concrete at 20-30% supplant concrete

without unsafe impacts. The utilization of glass powder gives esteem added usage of waste glass in cement and decreases in the creation of green-house gases by the concrete production lines.

- 2) M. Mageswari and B. Vidivelli (2009) have concentrated on the inventive substantial utilizing fly ash furthermore, squander sheet glass. In this examination paper squander Sheet Glass Powder utilized as fine total what's more, Portland concrete with 20% ideal substitution of fly ash utilized as cementitious fastener offers a financially high worth use of modern waste glass. In this examination 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and half sheet glass powder was utilized as a halfway substitution of normal sand. What's more, Portland concrete was supplanted by 20% fly ash. Minimal expense substantial assembling is conceivable as per testing result. Up to 30% substitution of normal sand by sheet glass powder and 20% substitution of concrete by fly ash gives ideal outcome
- 3) Ion Dumitru, Tony Song, Bob Bornstein, Phillip Brooks and Justin Moss Field (2010) have concentrated on the preliminaries involving reused glass as normal sand substitution and powdered glass as cementitious materials substitution in substantial asphalt. In this examination reused squashed glass is utilized as normal sand substitution and glass powder is utilized as concrete substitution insubstantial asphalt. Scraped spot opposition of substantial asphalt diminishes. Expansion in substitution of normal sand by glass sand decreases the drying shrinkage. Drying shrinkage is higher following 56 days as contrast with control blend. Setting time is higher than control blend.
- 4) M. Mageswari and Dr. B. Vidivelli (2010) have concentrated on the utilization of sheet glass powder as fine total substitution in concrete. This examination shows the chance of utilizing Sheet Glass Powder as a swap of fine total for another kind of cement. In this research normal sand was to some degree supplanted 10% to half by Sheet Glass Powder. Compressive strength test, Tensile strength test and Flexural strength test were performed up to 180 days old enough and contrasted an ordinary substantial blend. As indicated by this exploration concrete containing Sheet Glass Powder as halfway substitution of normal sand totals is conceivable. Furthermore, 10% to 20% Replacement of regular sand by Sheet Glass Powder provider higher strength
- 5) Tiwari Darshita and Patel Anoop (2012) have concentrated on the strength and usefulness of various grades of cement by incomplete substitution of fine total by squashed block and reused glass powder. In this examination "Spent Fire Bricks" (SFB) (for example squander material from dividers and coating of chimney stack) in powder structure and "Glass Powder" is use as fractional substitution of fine total in concrete. This examination shoes that the block powder and glass powder can be utilized as to fine total in concrete as an elective development material. This examination shows that the 20% substitution of fine total by squashed block gives higher strength. And furthermore 15% substitution of fine total by squashed squander glass powder gives higher strength
- 6) A. Khmiri, B. Samet and M. Chaabouni (2012) have concentrated on the assesement of the waste glass powder pozzolanic movement by various techniques. In this study squander glass powder is utilized as pozzolanic material in Portland pozzolanic concrete. Squander glass powder is acquired from building destruction and squashed holder. In this examination hued and clear glass of size 100 and 80 μm , 80 and 40 μm and lower than 40 μm are utilized. By this review, it was reasoned that the utilization of waste glass powder as fractional substitution of Portland pozzolanic concrete requires the crushing of waste glass powder is lower than 40 μm .
- 7) Dharendra Patel, R. K. Yadav and R. Chandak (2012) have concentrated on the strength attributes of concrete cement containing coarse and fine waste glass powder. In the 21st century non-degradable squanders has been a significant issue. Presently these squanders are being arranged of in landfill regions without being reused. The decay of squanders take up an extremely lengthy time. This examination had been done to completely use these losses as the end results like cement and mortar. In this examination concrete was supplanted by 5% to 20% by glass powder which is utilized in mortar and cement and at 10% supplanting concrete with glass powder gives adoptable compressive strength.

III. METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the examination targets, following errands are to be done in the request for:

1. Gathering the expected data connected with the utilization of waste glass in mortar and concrete.
2. Undertaking a definite writing audits on the utilization of waste glass in development field.
3. Fostering a legitimate trial program to concentrate on the utilization of waste glass powder in mortar blends.
4. To make inferences, Analysing the exploratory result test results

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The reason for Blending of Cement study was to decide how fractional substitution of concrete by shifting percentage of Glass Powder influence mortar properties.

Substitution of concrete by Waste Glass Powder has been done from 5% to 40%, including the control blends. 17 mortar blends were tried during the period of exploratory strategy. The materials utilized in this current work are Ordinary Portland concrete (OPC) of grade-43, squander glass powder of size under 75μ and molecule size between 75μ to 90μ and normal sand.

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4.1 Cement

The J K Laxmi brand of Ordinary Portland concrete (OPC) of grade-43 utilized in this examination was bought from the neighborhood market of Jaipur. Concrete is a counterfeit material, by and large accessible in powder structure, which can be made into glue structure by the blending of water and it will set into strong mass when it is formed or poured.

Different natural compounds utilized for attaching and sticking materials, are called concretes, however concrete named glues, and concrete alone means a development material. Customary Portland concrete is the most generally utilized in the development concretes. Concrete is a greenish-dark powder which is gotten from finely crushing the clinker made by firmly warming a mix of argillaceous and calcareous minerals. The super unrefined substance in concrete mix is high-calcium limestone, known as concrete stone, and shale or mud. In some concrete mix impact heater slag may likewise be utilized these sort concrete is called Portland slag concrete (PSC).

The primary constituent of customary portland concrete are lime, silica, alumina, Calcium sulfate, iron oxide, magnesia, sulfur and alkalies and so on. Lime is the main element of customary portland concrete and its extent is appropriately managed. In normal portland concrete silica expands the strength of the concrete. By the utilization of alumina concrete set rapidly.

In common portland concrete gypsum assists with impeding the setting activity of concrete or gypsum expands the beginning setting season of the concrete. In normal portland concrete iron oxide gives the variety to the concrete. In common portland concrete magnesia grant the strength and sulfur give the adequacy of concrete. In standard portland concrete abundance of alkalies make concrete efflorescent.

4.2 Physical requirements for OPC(Ordinary portland cement)

1. Fineness	=225 m ² /kg (Min.)
2. Soundness(Expansion)	=10 mm (Max.)
3. Initial Setting time	=30min.(Min)
4. Final setting time	=666min.(Min)
5. Compressive strength at 7 days	=33 N/mm ² (Min.)
6. Compressive strength at 28 days	= 43 N/mm ² (Min.)

4.3 Chemical composition for OPC(Ordinary portland cement)

1. Lime (Cao)	62
2. Silica (SiO ₂)	22
3. Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	5
4. Calcium sulphate (CaSo ₄)	4



5. Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	3
6. Magnesia (MgO)	2
7. Sulphur (S)	1
8. Alkalies	1

4.4 Sand

Sand is a normally happening granular material. Sand is made out of finely separated rock and mineral particles. The primary element of sand is, in non-tropical waterfront settings and inland mainland settings, is silica (SiO_2), normally it is as quartz. It is the most normal mineral impervious to enduring. It is utilized as fine total in cement and mortar.

Sand is an assortment of grains of mineral matter got from the breaking down of rocks. Sand is determine from rock simply by the size of the particles or grains, however is contrast from muds which contain natural materials. Sands that have been and isolated from the natural material by twists or by the activity of flows of water across dry grounds are by and large very uniform in size of grains. Generally business sand is gotten from sand ridges framed by the activity of winds and from stream beds.

On earth quite a bit of its surface is sandy, and these sandy surfaces are normally quartz or siliceous materials. Silica sands are valuable for business utilizes. Ocean side sands have smooth furthermore, liberated from natural matter. White ocean side sands have high silica content however may likewise be of garnet, zircon, monazite and different minerals, and white ocean side sand are utilized for extricating different components.

For making mortar and cement, for sandblasting and for cleaning sand is utilized. Sand contains dirt in little amount and it is utilized for making molds in foundries. Clean sands are utilized for separating water. Sand is sold by the ton (0.91 metric ton) or cubic yard (0.76 m^3) what's more, it is constantly transported by weight. The heaviness of sand shifts from 1,538 to 1,842 kg/m^3 contingent upon the sand creation and grain size of sand. Commonly development sand is not sent for significant stretches, and the nature of sands utilized for development fluctuates as per nearby stock. Silica sand is standard sand and it is utilized for making mortar, cement and it is additionally use concrete testing.

The shape and surface of sand impacts water interest of mortar than since sand contain a lot higher surface region for a given weight. Smooth and adjusted and sand particles are preferable for functionality over unpleasant and sharp particles.

4.5 Physical properties of sand

Property test	Natural sand
1. Sp. Gravity (Dry)	2.62
2. Sp. Gravity (SSD)	2.67
3. Sp. Gravity (Apparent)	2.70
4. Water Absorption	1.38
5. % Density (Dry)	1466 kg/m^3
6. Density (SSD)	1544 kg/m^3
7. Bulk Density (Dry)	1582 kg/m^3
8. Bulk Density (SSD)	1630 kg/m^3

4.6 Waste Glass Powder

The waste glass powder utilized in this exploration project begins from crushing of waste window glass particles. These waste glass particles are gathered from nearby market of Jaipur. Two distinct types of glass are utilized, molecule size under 75μ and between 75μ to 90μ . To eliminate the natural buildup glass particles were washed with water. 17 Glass is a straightforward material and it is created by liquefying a mix of materials, for example, silica, CaCO_3 , and soft drink debris at high temperature followed by cooling during which hardening happens without crystallization.

By made items, for example, sheet glass, containers, crystal, and vacuum tubing glass is broadly utilized in our lives. The amount of waste glass is expanded over the new years due to a consistently developing utilization of glass items like containers and sheet glass and so on. For the most part glass squander had been unloaded into landfill destinations. Glasses are not biodegradable so that land filling of waste glasses is unfortunate since, which makes them less climate amicable. So we utilize the waste glass in cement to turn into the development conservative as well as eco-accommodating. From old times glass has been utilized as a designing material. The glass has emerged as the most adaptable designing material present due the fast headway made in glass industry as of late.



4.7 Physical properties of glass

Characteristics	Value
1. Density	2500kg/m ³
2. Modulus of elasticity E (Young's modulus)	73 X 10 ³ N/mm ²
3. Poisson's ratio m	0.22
4. Compression resistance	800 - 1000 MPa
5. Bending strength	45 MPa
6. Refractive index nd (l = 587.6 nm)	1.514
7. Hardness	470 HK

8. Strain Point	511°C
9. Anneal Point	545°C
10. Soften Point	724°C
11. Thermal conductivity	0.8W/mK
12. Thermal expansion	9.10-6 K-1

4.8 Chemical composition of glass

Ingredient	Percentage
Silica (SiO ₂)	73.6
Soda (Na ₂ O)	16
Lime (CaO)	5.2
Potash (K ₂ O)	0.6
Magnesia (MgO)	3.6
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	1

4.9 Properties of glass

There are the different properties of glass which have made glass famous and valuable:

1. Glass refracts, assimilates or sends light.
2. Glass has no sharp liquefying point.
3. Glass isn't typically impacted via air and water.
4. Glass has no distinct glasslike structure.
5. Glass is broadly fragile.
6. Glass is impacted by alkalies.
7. Glass is accessible in lovely colors.

4.10 Classification of glass

The glass is a combination of metallic silicates, which is generally salt metal. Glass is an indistinct, clear or straightforward. Glass may likewise be considered as a hardened profoundly cooled arrangement of different metallic silicates having endless thickness. The glass might be characterized gathered into the accompanying four significant classifications:

- I. Soft drink lime glass
- II. Potash-lime glass
- III. Potash-lead glass
- IV. Normal glass

V RESULTS AND ANALYSIS (STUDY ON BLENDING OF CEMENT)

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the Blending of Smalt study is to determine how to partially replace it. Different percentages of glass powder affect the properties of cement cement. For the experimental we prepared mortar from various OPC + WGP replacements in a 1: 3 ratio. Binder mixed. Then its physical properties are stability, initial setting time, final setting estimated time, sound test and compressive strength test. The results of this test various combinations, in table form and graphical presentation are given below.

5.2 NORMAL CONSISTENCY

The general consistency test results of the cement mixture are shown in Table 4.1 and table 4.2 for the first series with 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35% & 40% cement replacing the second tier with glass powder of grain size ($75\mu - 90\mu$) and 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35% & 40% Glass powder glass instead of cement ($<75\mu$) respectively. Results of the normal consistency reported is the average of two test results. Fig. 4.1 and Fig 4.2 There are graphical representation of the general consistency test of cement mixtures of different mixtures the first series and the second series, respectively.

I. General compatibility of different binder alloys of OPC with WGP (size $75\mu - 90\mu$)
the table below is below

BLEND MC = ONLY OPC

BLEND MCG1 = OPC WITH 5% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)

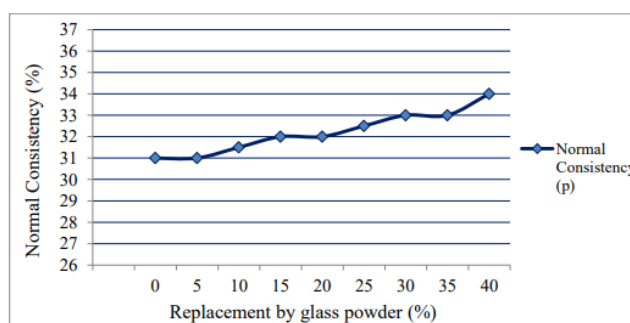
BLEND MCG2 = OPC WITH 10% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)

BLEND MCG3 = OPC WITH 15% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)

BLEND MCG4 = OPC WITH 20% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)

BLEND MCG5 = OPC WITH 25% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)

BLEND MCG6 = OPC WITH 30% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($75\mu - 90\mu$)



II. General stability of different binder alloys of OPC with WGP (size $<75\mu$)
the table below is given below

BLEND MC = ONLY OPC

BLEND MCG9 = OPC WITH 5% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

BLEND MCG10 = OPC WITH 10% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

BLEND MCG11 = OPC WITH 15% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

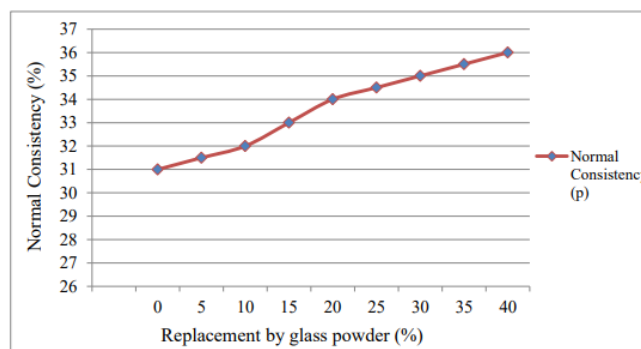
BLEND MCG12 = OPC WITH 20% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

BLEND MCG13 = OPC WITH 25% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

BLEND MCG14 = OPC WITH 30% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($<75\mu$)

BLEND MCG15 = OPC WITH 35% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($< 75\mu$)

BLEND MCG16 = OPC WITH 40% SUBSTITUTION BY WGP OF SIZE ($< 75\mu$)



5.3 COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

The compressive strength test results of the mortar cubes are shown in Table 4.8 and Table 4.9 for the first series with 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35% & 40% cement replacing the second tier with glass powder of grain size ($75\mu - 90\mu$) and 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35% & 40% Glass powder glass instead of cement ($< 75\mu$) respectively. The reported compressive strength values are an average of three test cubes results Fig.4.9 and Fig.4.10 are graphical representations of the strength development of the mortar cubes of different alloys for the first series and the second series.

From the above tables, we can confirm that the initial or 7 day strength and 28 day strength The percentage of glass powder replacement increases with an increase of up to 30%. But 7 days and 28-day strength is reduced by replacing glass powder above 30%. 28 days the strength is higher when the size ($< 75\mu$) is replaced with glass powder. Reason for profit 28 days strength in size ($< 75\mu$) glass powder can be a rapid reaction between cement and glass particles due to the fine nature. Shows that all binder alloys can be replaced by up to 30% Cement Glass Powder, Glass powder increases the compressive strength with increasing dose Suitable for replacing 28 days strength cement with 15% glass powder. The increase is greater in terms of glass powder size ($75\mu - 90\mu$) and glass powder size ($< 75\mu$).

VI. CONCLUSION

In this review, initial setting time is more prominent than 30 min. Furthermore, final setting time is under 600 min for all fastener blends (which is called for investment according to particular for pc).development/soundness is under 10mm for all cover blends, which is expected according to is determination. New thickness values for mortar up to 30% opc substitution shows marginally high contrast and control blend. Higher thickness of these cover blends can be ascribed to better molecule pressing.

In this way the removal of the glass squander is probably going to be a significant issue in india, coupled with quickly mounting value ascent of land customarily utilized for removal via landfill. So the use of waste glass in mortar won't just give economy, it will likewise help in decline the waste glass removal issues

The compound synthesis of clear and hued glass powders are basically the same and the materials could be proclaimed as pozzolanic material according to astm standard. Being cleaner in nature, the progression of glass supplanted mortar was viewed as expanded somewhat with glass powder content. The ideal glass content is 20% thinking about mortar and cement compressive strength at 90 days. In this age the compressive strength was seen as somewhat higher (2%) than the control substantial example. As a general rule, taking into account the comparable exhibition with supplanted material, glass expansion can decrease cost of concrete creation up to 14%. What's more, the creation of each and every six ton glass powder has substantial outcomes in the decrease of every ton CO_2 emanation from concrete creation and saves the climate essentially by lessening green-house gas and particulate creation. For the most part, the high surface area of processed squander glass changes the energy of compound response toward valuable pozzolanic response using the accessible salts before creation of a potential asr gel. Be that as it may, further examination on toughness and asr parts of glass supplanted concrete is expected to propose this material for supportable substantial practice.



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