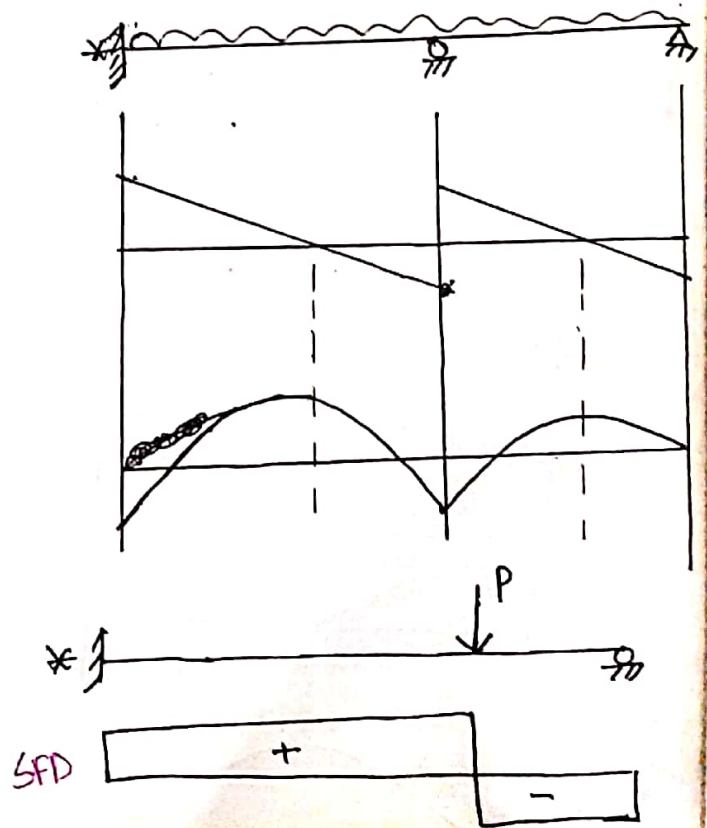
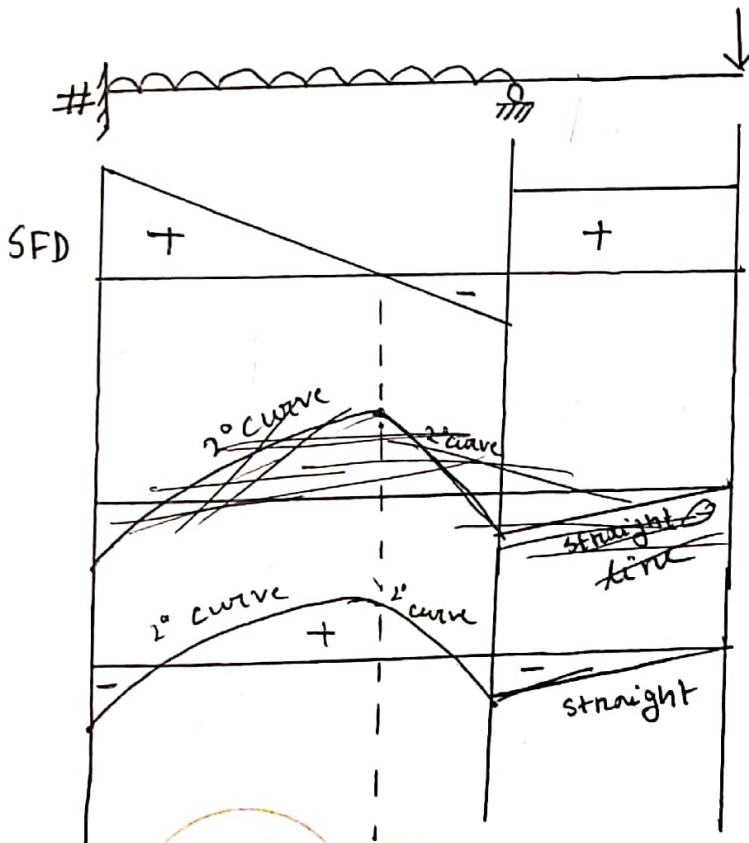
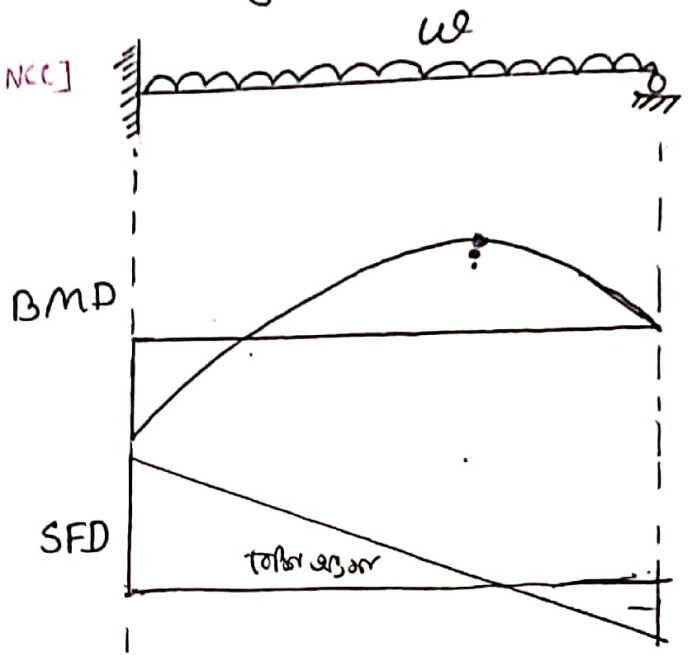
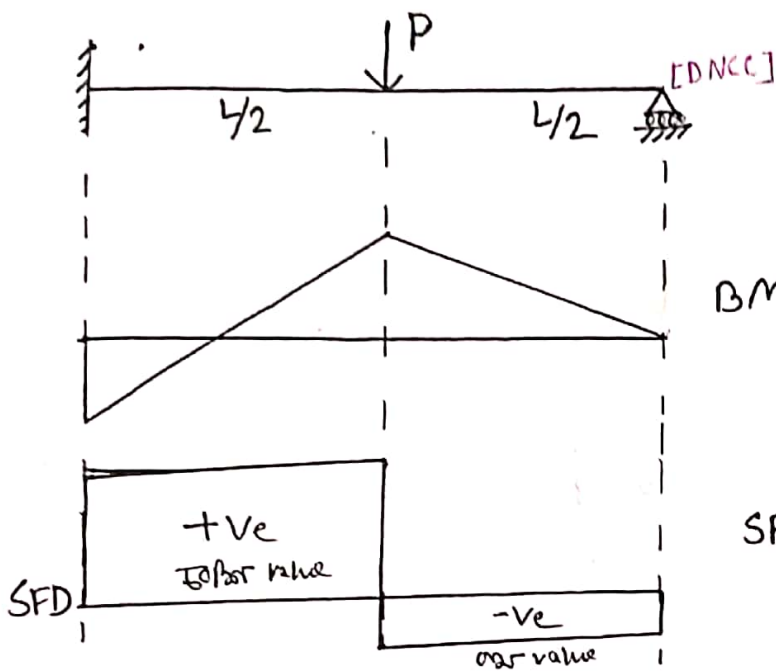


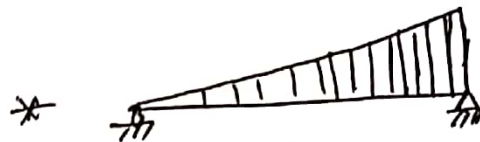
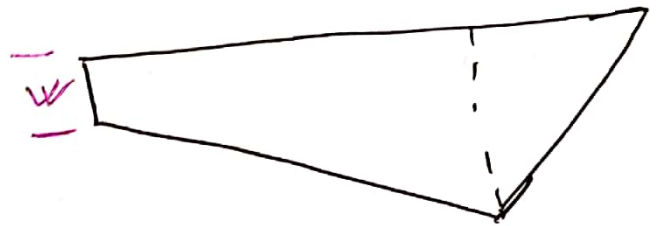
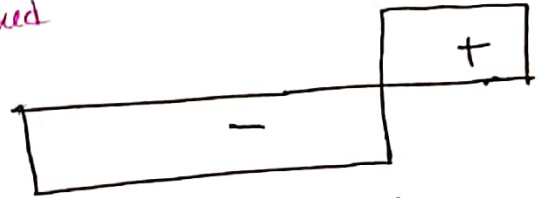
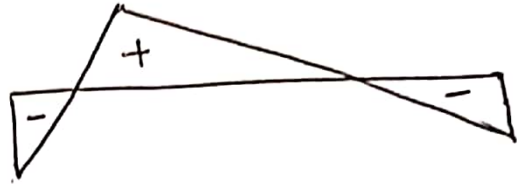
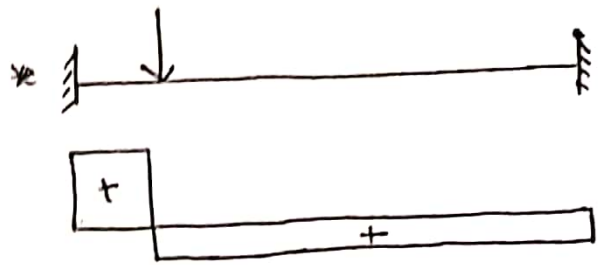
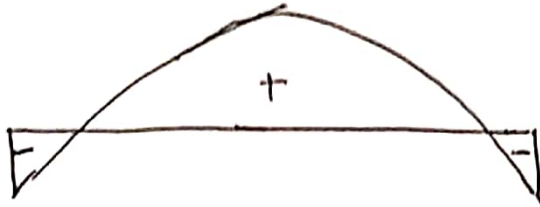
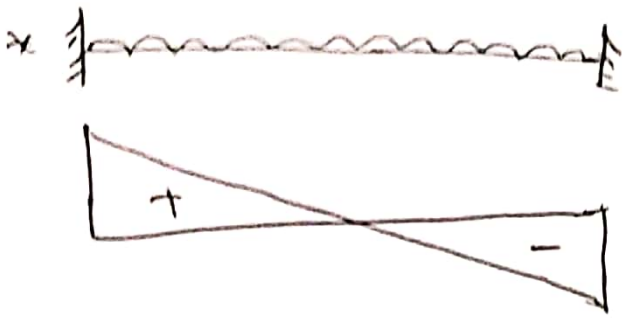
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# Draw ~~BMD~~ BMD of the following beams ~~[ ]~~

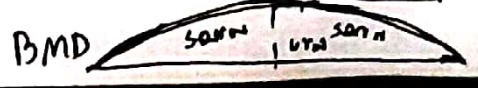
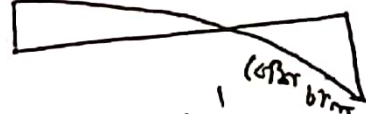


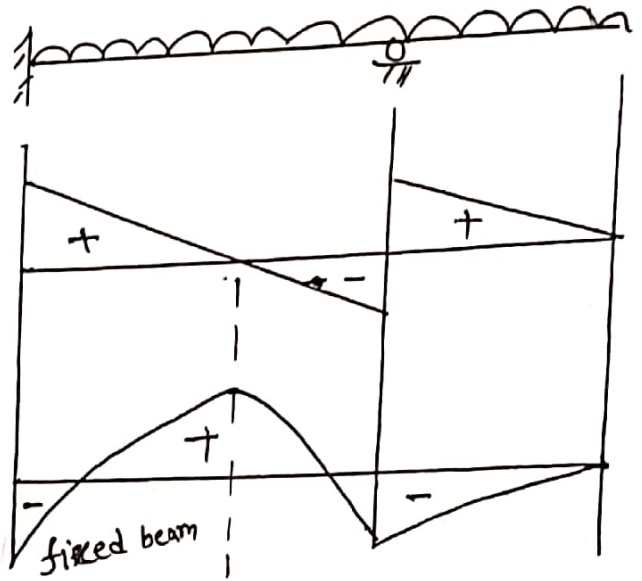
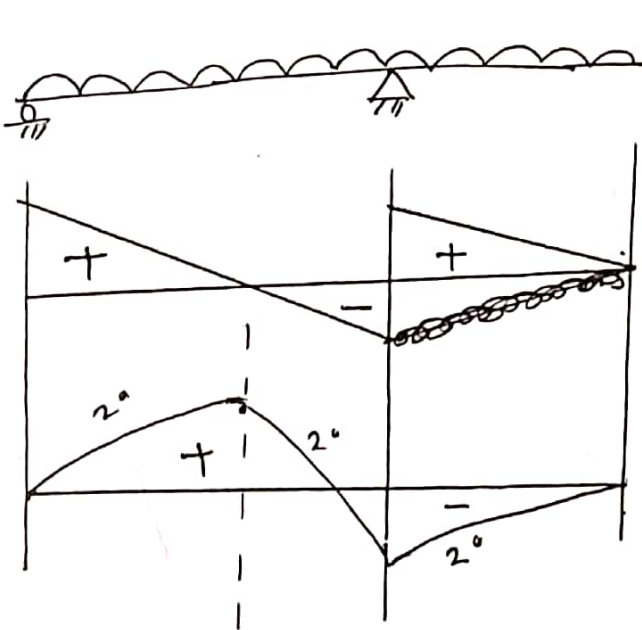
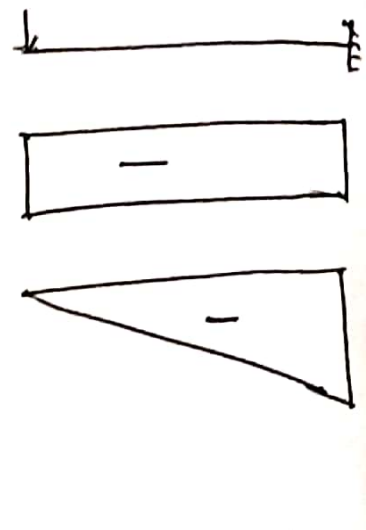
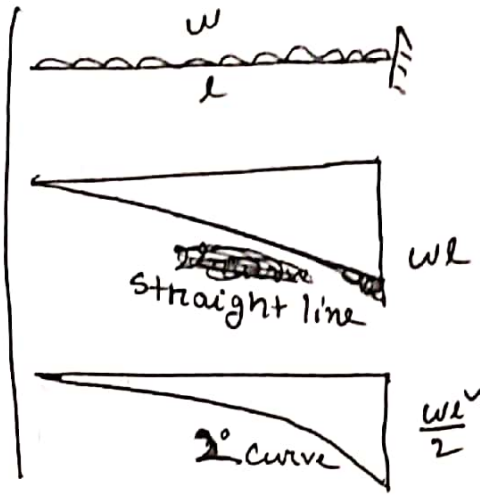
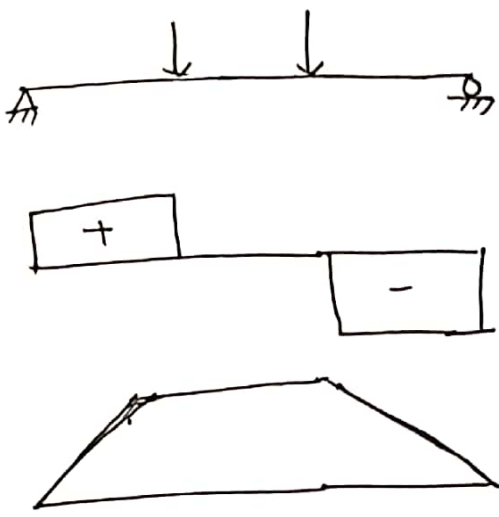
**2 TIMES FASTER**



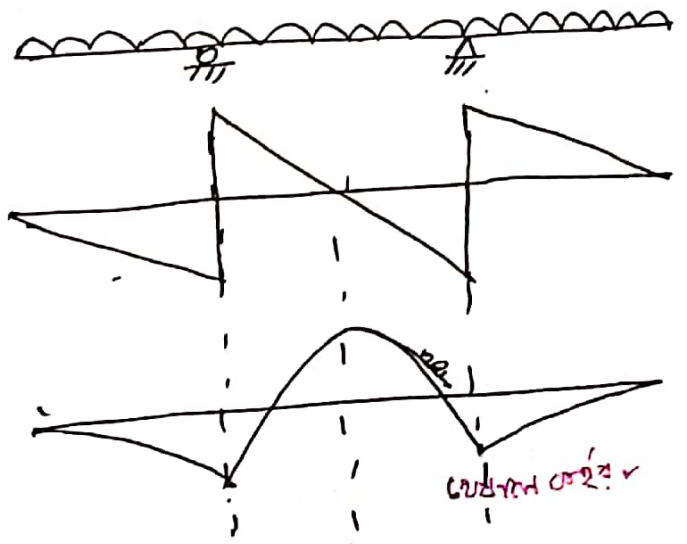
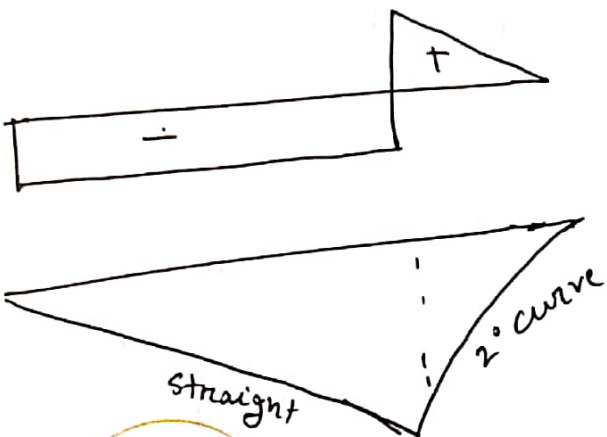


0m b/m

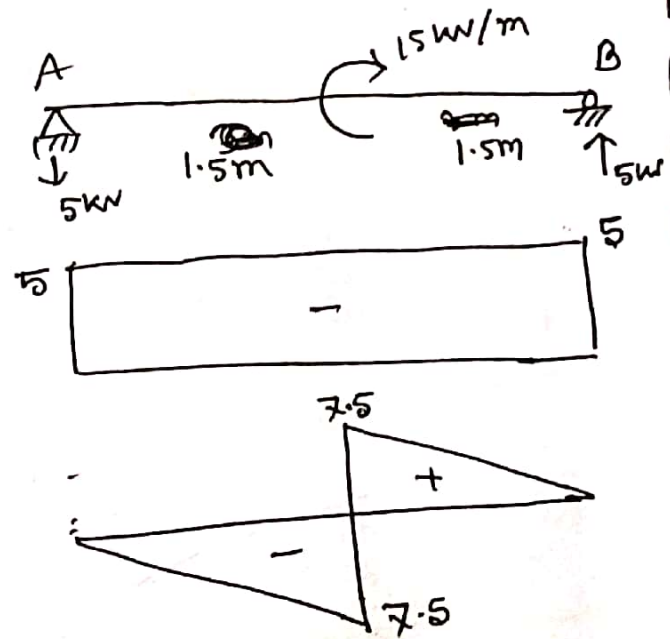
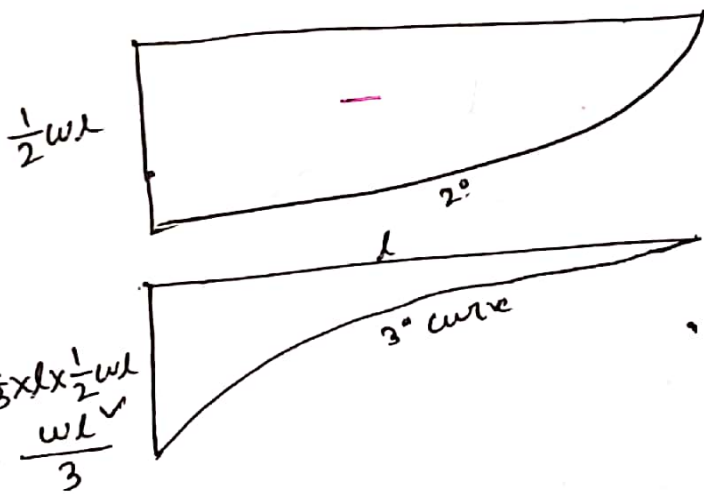
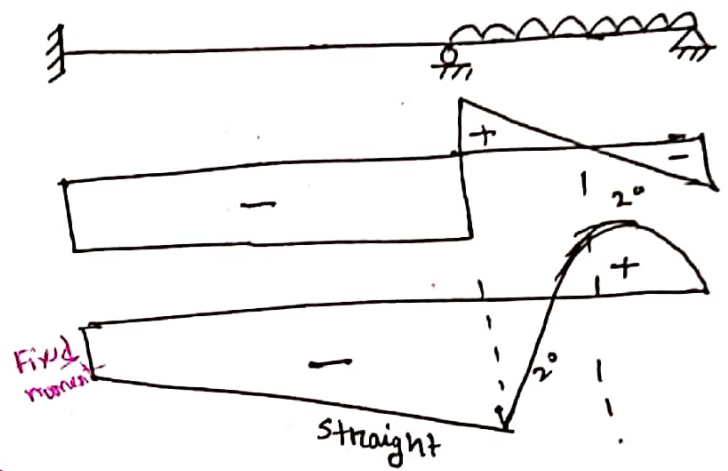
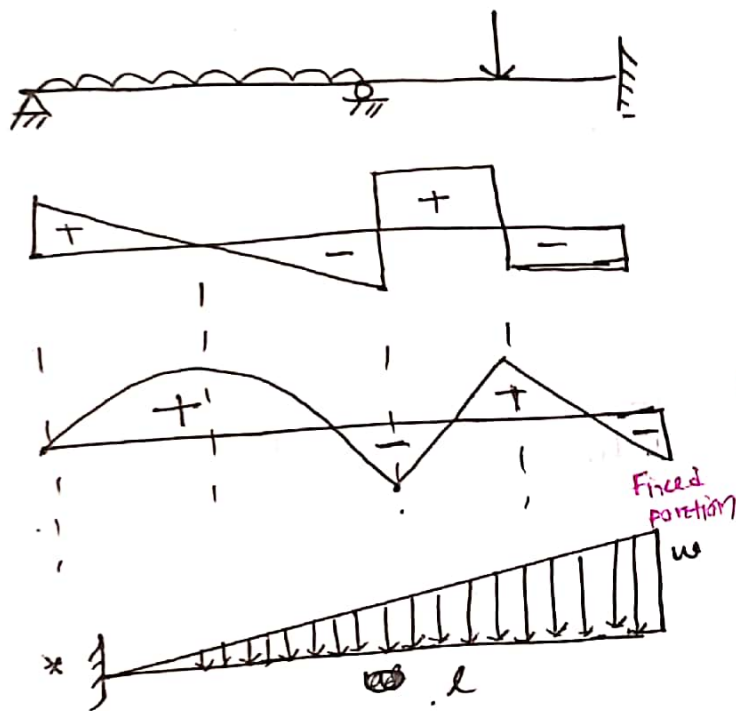
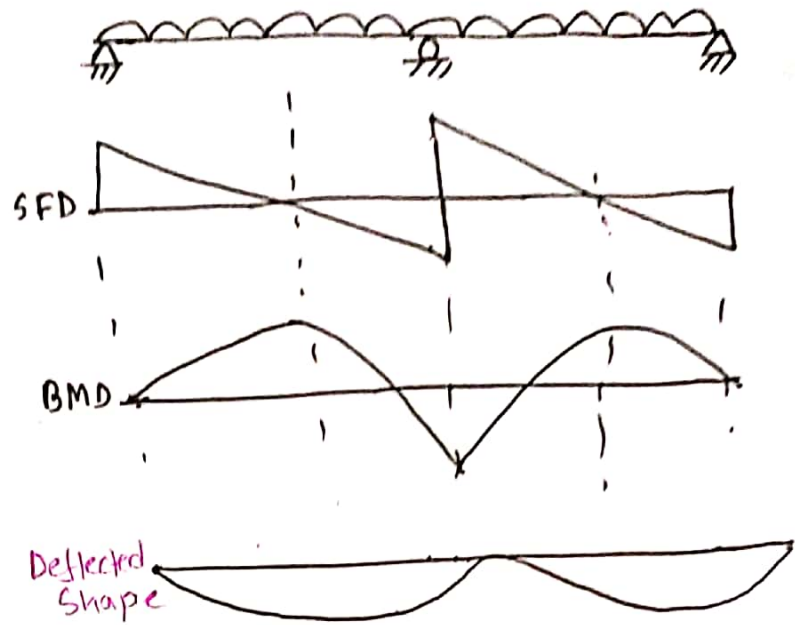
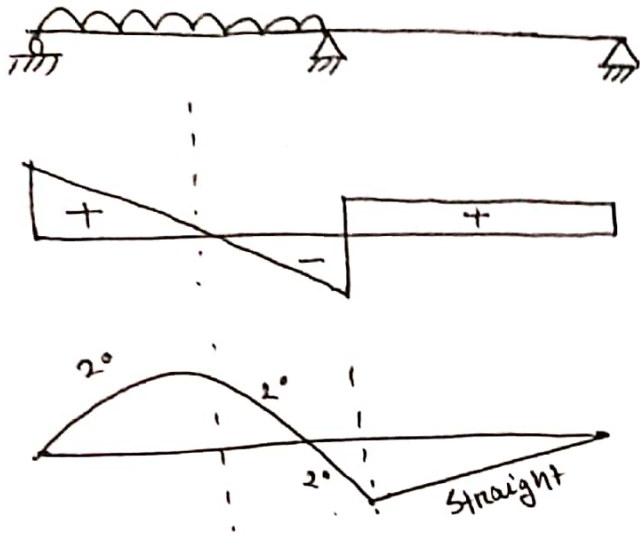




over hanging  $2l/3$   
 at that reaction Negative



**2 TIMES FASTER**



$$\frac{2}{3} \times l \times \frac{1}{2} w l$$

$$= \frac{w l^2}{3}$$

$$R_B \times 3 = 15$$

$$\therefore R_B = 5 \text{ kN} \uparrow$$

$$\therefore R_A = -5 \text{ kN} (\downarrow)$$

# Constructions & Materials

# Portland cement को Portland कहा जाता है?

Ans: काल का cement को color को quality England को Dorset नाम का पत्थर और Portland stone को साथ मिला।

# Portland Cement type -

Ans: worldwide 5 type को Portland cement और

अनुसार।

Type I → ordinary

Type II → Modified

Type III → High-early strength

Type-IV → Low Heat

Type V → Sulphate resistance

अनुसार 2 प्रकार का Portland cement और

CEM-I (Ordinary Portland cement - OPC)

CEM-II (Portland Composite cement - PCC)

CEM-I (OPC)

Clinker → 95-100%

Gypsum → 0-5%

अनुसार

BDS EN 197-1:2003

CEM-I/52.5N

PCC

\* CEM II/AM 42.5N

Clinker → 80-94%

S-V-L → 6-20%

Gypsum → 0-5%

42.5N

CEM II/BM 42.5N

Clinker: 65-79%

S-V-L → 21-35%

Gypsum → 0-5%

\* S-V-L ~~S-V-L~~ V = fly ash  
S = blast furnace slag L = Limestone

**Paricel**

BDS EN 197-1:2003

Normal Strength gain

**2 TIMES FASTER**

52.5 N

52.5 Grade 52.5MPa

BD standard Code

\* 28 दिन 28 दिन OPC का strength हमेशा 90 दिन के बाद OPC, PPC के समान रहेगा- 2MPa- 2MPa ।

## Cement Components

(1) Clinker

→ Tricalcium Silicate  $\rightarrow 3CaO \cdot SiO_2$   
(C<sub>3</sub>S)

→ Dicalcium Silicate  $\rightarrow 2CaO \cdot SiO_2$   
(C<sub>2</sub>S)

→ Tricalcium Aluminate  $\rightarrow 3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$   
(C<sub>3</sub>A)

→ Tetracalcium Aluminoferrite  
(C<sub>4</sub>AF)  $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$

(2) Fly ash

(3) Limestone (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

(4) Blast furnace slag

(5) Gypsum

\* Cement के दो मुख्य घटक हैं क्लिंकर और लिम। लिम दर CaO .  
Cement में 60-65% लिम है।

\* Type के हिसाब से Cement में 5-35% fly ash होता है।

\* Limestone में अधिकतम 5% तक होता है।

\* Gypsum में 0-5% तक होता है।

\* C<sub>3</sub>A (Tricalcium Aluminate) cement में quick setting property को देता है।

## # Function of Gypsum in Cement

Gypsum is added to cement to slow down the hydration process. Without it, the setting time of cement would be very short. The addition of gypsum slows down the hydration process.

## # Function of flyash in cement

- hydration process is slower and reduce the thermal crack formation.
- water requirements are reduced.
- ~~flyash cement~~ concrete has better workability.
- concrete has better impermeability and durability.
- 28 days strength of concrete with flyash is higher than OPC and RCC.

## # Cement binder materials?

Cement is a binder material used in construction. It is used to bind together stone chips, sand, and steel reinforcement.

Paricel

2 TIMES FASTER

# Cement on hydration or harden or compound  
give or and it?

⇒ calcium-silicate-hydrate (C-S-H)  
ଦିଏ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା calcium hydroxide  $[Ca(OH)_2]$  3  
form 22.

# Setting time of cement

Initial setting time not less than 45 minutes  
and final setting time not more than  
375 minutes (45 min ବା କିମ୍ବା 375 min ବା କିମ୍ବା)

# FM of cement

Ans: zero (0)

# Specific gravity of cement

Ans: 3.10 to 3.16

# What is hydration of cement?

ଦିଏ କିମ୍ବା cement ବା କିମ୍ବା hydration କିମ୍ବା  
କିମ୍ବା exothermic reaction କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

# Which kind of rock is marble?

Ans: limestone

# Which type of cement is used in marine  
structure?

Ans: Sulphate resisting cement [କିମ୍ବା S-V-L କିମ୍ବା]

# Which type of cement is used in underwater construction?

Ans: quick setting cement [High Alumina cement]

# Cement lab tests -

(i) Normal consistency test

(ii) ~~Fineness~~ Fineness test

(iii) Soundness test

(iv) Initial & final setting time test

(v) Heat of hydration test

(vi) Density & sp. gravity test

# Normal consistency test

The amount of water content that brings the cement paste to a standard condition of wetness is called normal consistency.

→ amount of water content of mortar with vicat plunger moulds 30 sec & 10mm penetrate into mortar Normal consistency

# Initial setting time test -

The time required to obtain 25mm penetration by 1mm dia needle of vicat apparatus. Cement surface area 50mm dia & 25mm thick.

 Paricel

**2 TIMES FASTER**

## # Field tests of cement -

(1) Cement Paching date →  
ଅନୁମତିତ ତାରିଖ 90 ମିନିଟ୍ କେବଳ cement use କର  
କରିବ

(2) Color test: light grey or greenish shade  
cement ଏ ବସ୍ତୁର ରଙ୍ଗ ସମାନ same color ରହେ ।

\* (3) Lump presence test: cement ଏ କେବଳ lump or  
lump ରହେ, ମନେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ କେବଳ ଏକ cement  
moisture ବା ସଂସ୍କରଣ ରହିବ ।

(4) Smoothness test: cement ଏକ ସମତଳ  
ସୂତା ରହି ଉଠେ ।

(5) Cement temperature test:  
ବସ୍ତୁର ତାପମାତ୍ରା 26°C ରୁ କମ୍ ହେବା ଉଚିତ ।

(6) Cement float test: ଏକ ସୂତା cement ରଖି  
62.5 ମିଲିମିଟର ବସ୍ତୁର ଉପରେ 6 ଟଙ୍କା ବସ୍ତୁର, କାଗଜ କାଗଜ ଦେଇ  
କରନ୍ତୁ ।

# Standard size of bricks  
→ Brick size 9.5" x 4.5" x 2.75"  
with mortar, 10" x 5" x 3"

# Compressive strength of bricks

→ compressive strength of 1st class bricks  
is in the range of 5 to 8 ksi

# unit weight of bricks  $\geq 125 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$



## # Field tests of sand

- (i) sand ଥିବ ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ନିମ୍ନ ଋଣ ଥିବ ନିମ୍ନ (ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ୱରୂପ)  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ sand ଓ ~~ଅନ୍ୟ~~ earthy matter ଓଡ଼ିଆ, ଖେରାଳ
- (ii) ଖେରାଳ ସ୍ୱରୂପ sand ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଧାରଣ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ନିମ୍ନ  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଚାଳନ ନିମ୍ନ ଥିବ। clean sand ଧାରଣ ନିମ୍ନ  
sattle ଥିବ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ sand ଓ ଋଣ silt ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଧାରଣ ଓଡ଼ିଆ, ଓଡ଼ିଆ layer ଥିବ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।
- (iii) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ sand ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନିମ୍ନ taste ଓଡ଼ିଆ  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ sand.

## # Laboratory tests for sand:

- specific gravity & absorption capacity
- Fineness modulus & gradation
- Test for bulking of sand (ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ)

## # Field tests for stones -

- 3/4" downgraded ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଥିବ ।
- rounded shape ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।
- Flakiness (Flakiness) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।
- ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।
- surface roughness ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।
- unit weight ଓଡ଼ିଆ 160lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

construction ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ 3/4" downgraded stone  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ।



# Laboratory tests for steel

- (i) Tensile strength test
- (ii) Yield stress test
- (iii) Bend & Rebend test
- (iv) Chemical analysis

## \* Yield stress

Steel 0.00207 strain  $\sigma_y$  - elastic deformation show  
 or  $\sigma_y$  stress  $\sigma_y$  - steel  $\sigma_y$  0.00207  
 strain  $\sigma_y$   $\sigma_y$  yield stress

### Steel Grade

~~725G~~ 500W  
 (~~500~~) (72.5ksi)

~~420W~~ (~~40G~~)

420W (~~415W~~) (60G)

250W (40G)

### Yield strength

72.5ksi  
 (500MPa)

60ksi  
 (415MPa)

~40ksi

### Tensile strength

1.5x72.5

1.5x60

1.5x40

\* W = weldable

1MPa = 145Psi

$$500\text{MPa} = \frac{500 \times 145}{1000} = 72.5\text{ksi}$$

## # TMT or Q?

TMT  $\rightarrow$  Thermomechanically treated or inner core soft or tough

### Benefits

- (1) High tensile strength
- (2) core tough  $\sigma_y$  core soft  $\sigma_y$  ductility  $\sigma_y$   $\sigma_y$

- (3) fire resistant \*\*\*
- (4) corrosion resistant
- (5) weldable \*\*\*
- (6) cost effective

# Carbon percentage in steel :

Mild steel - 0.15-0.30%

Stainless steel - 2.1% (max) [table]

# Unit weight of steel :  $7850 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $490 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

# Unit weight of RCC : 150 pcf or  $25 \text{ KN/m}^3$

# What is concrete?

concrete is a construction material composed of cement, fine aggregates (sand) & coarse aggregates mixed with water which hardens with time.

# 5 concrete materials

- (1) Cement (2) sand (3) Brick chips (4) stone chips
- (5) water (6) admixtures

\* concrete standard for sand or FM 2.3 ~ 3.1 or more

\* Stone chips 3/4" downgraded or more



**2 TIMES FASTER**

\* economical part for amount) Sylhet sand: Local sand for 3:2 or 2:1 volume ratio.

# Coarse aggregate - #4 (4.75mm) sieve & retain

# Fine aggregate - #4 (4.75mm) sieve & pass  
 ratio - #100 (0.15mm) sieve & retain

# silt & clay - #200 (0.075mm) sieve fine or pass ratio.

### # Workability of concrete

For freshly mixed concrete to be used in the formwork, it must be able to flow into the formwork, compact and finish without segregation.

Workability is the ability of concrete to be placed, compacted and finished without segregation.

Workability is affected by strength and w/c ratio. Workability is high for low strength and high w/c ratio.

Admixture use - Workability admixture is used to improve workability of concrete without increasing w/c ratio.

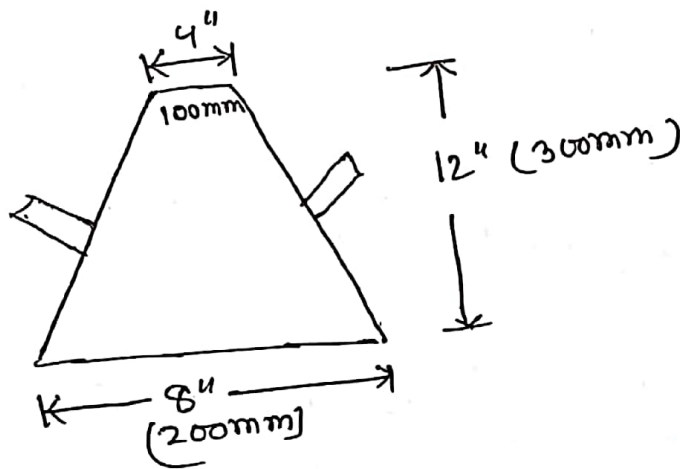


## Slump test for concrete:

Slump test for concrete is a consistency test. consistency is a degree of wetness of concrete.

Slump is the distance measured in inches or millimeter, the concrete settles after the slump cone is removed.

Higher slump indicates higher water content in cement.



\* mould to internal surface  
\* mould 3 layer  
\* concrete 5 layers  
\* 25% blow  
\* 25%

## Mix Ratio & their strength:

1:1.5:3 → 4000psi (w/c ratio 0.42-0.45)  
1:2:4 → 3000psi

## Slump value

Pile → 125-150mm

RCC works → 30-50mm

## # Lab tests of concrete

- (1) Compressive strength test
- (2) Slump test
- (3) Air content test
- (4) Water permeability test
- (5) Unit weight test

### Sample size for concrete compressive strength test:

Cylinder shape - 6in dia by 12inch height  
Cube shape - 6in x 6in

### Compressive strength test procedure:

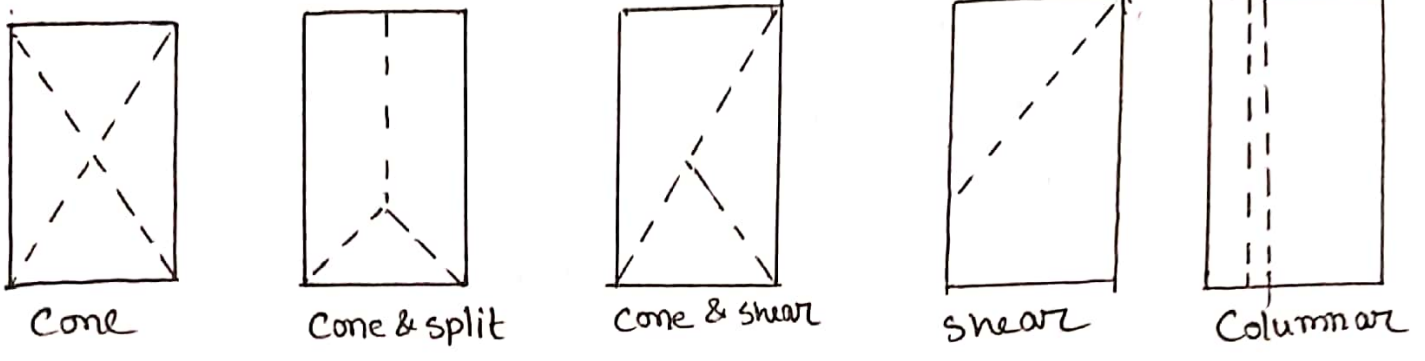
3 or 6 in by 12 in cylinder mould  
Strength or average concrete compressive strength  
mould and 3 layer of concrete  
layer of 16mm rod. Blow 25 times

24 hrs  
28 days  
compressive strength test

Test machine or - Universal Testing Machine

$$\text{Cube strength} = 1.25 \times \text{Cylindrical strength}$$

# # Failure Pattern in Concrete Cylinder



## # Concrete strength gain with time

- 3 days → 40%
- 7 days → 65%
- 14 days → 90%
- 28 days → 99%

## # False setting & Flash setting -

**False Setting:** cement & other ingredients are mixed with water and set before the cement has fully set. This is due to the presence of Gypsum ( $CaSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ ) or plaster of Paris ( $CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ ) in the cement. The gypsum acts as a retarder and prevents the cement from setting too quickly. The plaster of Paris is a form of gypsum that has been partially dehydrated. It is used in cement to control the setting time. The loss of gypsum during the manufacturing process can lead to false setting. The plaster of Paris is a form of gypsum that has been partially dehydrated. It is used in cement to control the setting time. The loss of gypsum during the manufacturing process can lead to false setting.



**2 TIMES FASTER**



# Concrete mix ratio & W/C ratio

M15  $\rightarrow$  1:2:4  $\rightarrow$  0.50

M20  $\rightarrow$  1:1.5:3  $\rightarrow$  0.55

M25  $\rightarrow$  1:1:2  $\rightarrow$  0.60

## Honeycomb की क्या कारण है?

Honeycomb है जिसमें concrete mass का surface पर inside का hollow space or cavity. concrete का saggragation है जिसमें coarse aggregate ठीक-ठीक mixed न है, फिर compact कर दिया जाता है, फिर coarse aggregate well graded न है, इस कारण Honeycomb होता है।

Honeycomb का effect strength कम करता है, और भी moisture प्रवेश करता है, steel का अधिक rust होता है।  
etc.

कारण formwork/shutter का ठीक-ठीक न होना, और भी leakage करना, ठीक-ठीक न होना, और भी honeycomb होता है।

## Segregation की?

Segregation है जिसमें concrete का cement paste, fine aggregate और coarse aggregate अलग-अलग हो जाते हैं, concrete का coarse aggregate का grading ठीक-ठीक न होना, और भी W/C ratio ठीक-ठीक न होना, और भी compaction ठीक-ठीक न होना,



**2 TIMES FASTER**

୧୫୩ ଭାବିତ୍ୟ compaction ନା ୨୨: ଖୋଲିତେ ହୋଇଲେ ଚାଲିଲେ,  
 କୋଣ୍ଟ୍ରୋଲ୍ - ୫୫: 1.5m ବା ତାହା ଉପର ଯେଉଁ  
 concrete ଚଳେ ୨୫୫, ତାହା ଉପର ଯେଉଁ ୨୫୫  
 ଚାଲିଲେ inclined chute ବା କାନ୍ଥର ଗୋଲେ ୨୫: ୧  
 ଚାଲିଲେ segregation ହୋଇ ଚାଲେ ୨୫: ୧

Bleeding of concrete

Bleeding ଥାଏ ଥିଲେ freshly placed concrete ବା-  
 surface ଏ ଧାମ୍ନ ଡିଏ, ଏହା ବାଧ୍ୟ ନାତୁରାଲ ପ୍ରକାଶ।  
 concrete ଗୋଲେ କାନ୍ଥ ନା ୨୫୫ ଧାମ୍ନ ଧାମ୍ନ ଡିଏ  
 ୨୫: ୧, ଏହା excessively ଡିଏଲେ ଏହା ଡିଏ ପ୍ରକାଶ  
 ୨୫: ୧

Compaction ବା ୨୫୫ ଡିଏ components ଥିଲେ ନିତ ଚାଲେ,  
 ଏହା ଧାମ୍ନ ଧାମ୍ନ ଧାମ୍ନ, ଧାମ୍ନ ଡିଏ ଡିଏ  
 ଏହା bleeding

Methods of reducing bleeding:

- Add minimum water content. Use chemical admixture to reduce demand of water.
- Add extra cement in the mix
- Increase amount of fly ash
- Using air entraining admixture is very effective in reducing the bleeding

Laitance କି?

Laitance is the weak, milky or powdery layer of cement dust, lime and sand fines that appear on the surface of concrete. Laitance is caused due to bleeding of concrete.

## Types of Admixtures

- water reducing
- Retarding
- Accelerating
- superplasticizers
- ~~air entraining~~
- air entraining
- corrosion-inhibiting
- high range water reducer

## # Curing की? कब Curing शुरू करें?

Curing शुरू concrete mass में प्रत्येक निकाश-  
moisture को बनाए रखने के लिए और साथ ही  
hydration reaction को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।  
शुरुआत में ही शुरू करें।

Curing को 50% relative humidity से अधिक  
को, तापमान 10°C से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।  
आमतौर पर 3-28 days के लिए curing कराए जाते हैं।

### Curing कब करे? / Ponding कब करे? (Curing = ponding)

concrete को full strength gain के लिए 28 दिनों  
में- 50% तक, इसका hydration reaction को बढ़ावा  
देने के लिए water evaporate होना चाहिए।  
formwork को हटाने के बाद ही atmospheric action  
को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।  
hydration reaction को बढ़ावा देने के लिए  
पोंडिंग करे।

ponding को 28 दिनों के लिए करे।  
तापमान 10°C से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।



**2 TIMES FASTER**

## ଆଠାଦି: ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଏବଂ ଭୂମିକା ଉପରେ :

କୋଲାର ଓ ଟିକା ଆଦି ଉପରେ ହେଉ ୩ ଦିନ ଏବଂ  
ଟିକା ଏବଂ ୨୦ ଦିନ ଏବଂ  
ହାତର ଏବଂ = ୨୦ ଦିନ ଏବଂ (span length < 15ft)  
= ୨୦ ଦିନ ଏବଂ (span length > 15ft)

## କ୍ରିକିଟି: ଏବଂ ସମୟ:

କ୍ରିକିଟି: ଆବଶ୍ୟକ 10-12 ସିମ୍ଟ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଉପରେ ।

⇒ Load bearing member (beam/column/floor)  
୭ 28 ଦିନ curing କରାଯାଏ ।  
Lintel, sunshade ଏ 21 ଦିନ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର curing କରାଯାଏ ।  
ହେ ।

## # Short note on DPC

A damp-proof course (DPC) is a barrier provided at plinth level, 150mm from ground level to prevent moisture rising through the structure by capillary action.

DPC ତା bitumen ତାଏ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ୧୨, cement concrete ଏ ଏବଂ ।

## # pH of concrete: 7-9

## # Quality of water for concrete:

ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ଉପରେ ଡିଏସ୍ । କୋଲ ସିମ୍ଟା-  
organic or inorganic impurities, soluble salts, suspended matter ଏବଂ ଏବଂ, pH 6.5-8.5 ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚ-ଏବଂ ଡିଏସ୍ ।

# 1:2:4, 1:3:6, 1:1.5:3 ରୂପରେ 100cft concrete  
 ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ ?

Ans: 1:3:6 ratio ବା ବ୍ୟବହାର,  $\frac{1}{10} \times (1.54 \times 100)$   
 $= \frac{154}{10} = 15.4 \text{ cft}$   
 $= \frac{15.4}{1.25} = 12 \text{ bags}$

1.25 cft = 1 bag = 50kg

1:2:4 ratio ବା ବ୍ୟବହାର  $\frac{154}{7} = 22 \text{ cft} = 18 \text{ bags}$

1:1.5:3 ratio ବା ବ୍ୟବହାର  $= \frac{154}{5.5} = 28 \text{ cft} = \approx 22 \text{ bags}$

# 100cft brick work ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ -

$\frac{100}{\frac{10 \times 5 \times 3}{123}} = 1152 \text{ ft}$

mortar size -  
 10" x 5" x 3"  
 mortar brick size -  
 9.5" x 4.5" x 2.75"

# 5" wall ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ - 1:4 (mortar)

# 10" wall ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ - 1:6

# 10' x 10' କୋଣି ଉପରେ 5" wall ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ ?

Ans: volume =  $10 \times 10 \times 5 = 500 \text{ cft}$   
 $\therefore$  brick required =  $1152 \times 5 = 5760 \text{ ft}$

# 140 cft ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ 830 ft



2 TIMES FASTER

# 1cft brick soling ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ 3ft  
 $\therefore$  400cft brick soling ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ =  $3 \times 100 = 300 \text{ ft}$

## Standard Sieve & their size

# 4 → 4.75 mm	# 30 → 0.60 mm
# 8 → 2.36 mm	# 50 → 0.30 mm
# 16 → 1.18 mm	# 100 → 0.15 mm

## # 100 sieve per square inch?

# 100 sieve has per square inch 100 per opening

## # Why we suggest stone chips over brick chips?

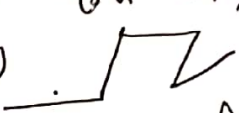
⇒ that stone chips are strength, toughness, hardness brick chips are weak, ~~brick chips~~ ~~stone chips~~ min absorb 10-20% water, stone chips are 1-2% water, compact nature brick chips are not compact.



# # UTM Exam Questions: Check-list

- Reinforcement dia and spacing design according to code. Check bar bending schedule.
- Cover blocks are at right position. Minimum 20mm or 0.75" upto upto height.

→ ✓ Chair bar. Minimum length 1m. (Chair bar shall be of such distance maintain every 1m and chair bar shall be 12mm dia or 10mm dia.)



The diagram shows a chair bar with a horizontal top section and two vertical legs. The horizontal section is labeled 'Chair bar' and the vertical sections are labeled '1m'.

→ Check shuttering reinforcement.

→ quality of shuttering plates. Avoid using plates with uneven surface.

→ Load shall not be applied on shuttering upto upto.

→ Shuttering oil or lubricant shall not be used. Shuttering shall be removed after 24 hours.

→ Shuttering shall not have leakage water.

→ Props (support) shall be placed 2 ft from edge.

→ ~~bar~~ lapping. Minimum length 1m. (Lapping shall be done in beam or slab and not in column.)

→ ~~batching~~ concrete batching, mixing and observe.

→ concrete shall be 1.5m or less. If more than 1.5m, inclined chute use shall be.

→ ଫିରାକର compaction କରାଯାଏ ନାହିଁ ।

# Shuttering ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଫିରାକର ଶୁଣା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ?

BNBC 2020 ଅନୁଯାୟୀ props ଫିରାକର ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ  
Steel use କରାଯାଏ ନାହିଁ ।

# Why we use mild steel instead of cast iron  
in construction?

⇒ mild steel is ductile

⇒ linear elastic material

⇒ easily weldable

⇒ ଏହା thermal expansion coefficient ଅନୁସାରେ  
ସମସ୍ତ ସମାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କ thermal expansion @ 3 similar ଅଟେ  
ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ strong ବସ୍ତୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଏ ।

କାରଣ cast iron ହେଉଛି brittle, ଏହା tensile  
strength 3 relatively low.

# Mild steel chemical composition

Fe → 98.7%  
Mn → 0.54%  
Si → 0.20%  
P → 0.16%  
C → 0.17%

# Construction ଏବଂ ଭଲ bricks, Stone ଓ ଭିତ୍ତି କରାଯାଏ ?

→ ଯଦି ଏହା ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମକଣିକା, ତେବେ ଏହା absorb କରେ - ଯଦି ଏହା ଏକ  
ସରଳ concrete mixing ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଏହା ଏକ hydration  
process ଏବଂ problem ଅଟେ ।



2 TIMES FASTER

## # Which one is more elastic? Steel or rubber?

→ Elasticity: The property of a material to regain its original shape and size after removal of deforming forces.

Steel has young's modulus 200 times that of rubber.

Young's modulus,  $E = \frac{\text{Stress}}{\text{Strain}}$

For same stress, strain in steel is less than that of rubber. Hence E for steel is more than that of rubber. Hence steel is more elastic.

Poisson's ratio: The ratio of lateral strain to longitudinal strain.  $\nu = \frac{\text{Lateral strain}}{\text{Longitudinal strain}}$

## # Materials Properties

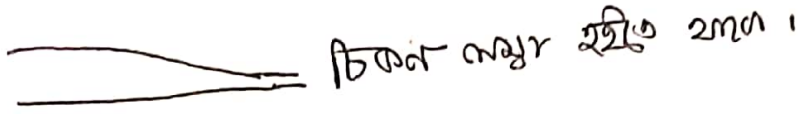
~~Elastic/Young's Modulus: Ratio of stress to strain.~~

Elastic/Young's Modulus:

elastic range or range of Young's modulus or range of stress-strain or range of elastic.

Stiffness: The property of a material to resist deformation. A material is stiff if it has a high stiffness.

Ductility: ବସ୍ତୁ ଯେ ବିଶେଷ ଭାବେ ବସ୍ତୁର tension ରେ ଉପର ଉପରେ plastic limit ବା ଯାଏଁ ବସ୍ତୁ fracture ନା ହେବ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯାହା ଶକ୍ତ ହାତେ ତାର ductility ରହେ ।



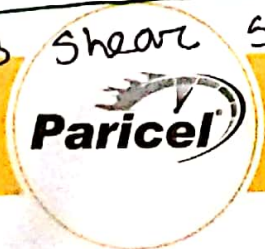
Malleability: A property of metals that defines their ability to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets without breaking. ଯାହା ductility ତୁଳନାରେ malleability ଓ ଫଳନ ।

Modulus of Resilience: ଏହା ଉପରେ **deformation** ହେବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଶକ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ **energy absorb** କରାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା **modulus of resilience** ରହେ ।

Toughness modulus: ଏହା ଉପରେ **fracture** ହେବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଶକ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ **energy absorb** କରାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା **toughness modulus** ରହେ ।

\* Modulus of resilience ହିଁଲେ elastic range ବା ତାର toughness modulus ହିଁଲେ plastic range ବା

Modulus of rigidity: ହିଁଲେଲେ ତାର **shear stress** ଓ **shear strain** ବା ratio ହେଉଛି modulus of rigidity

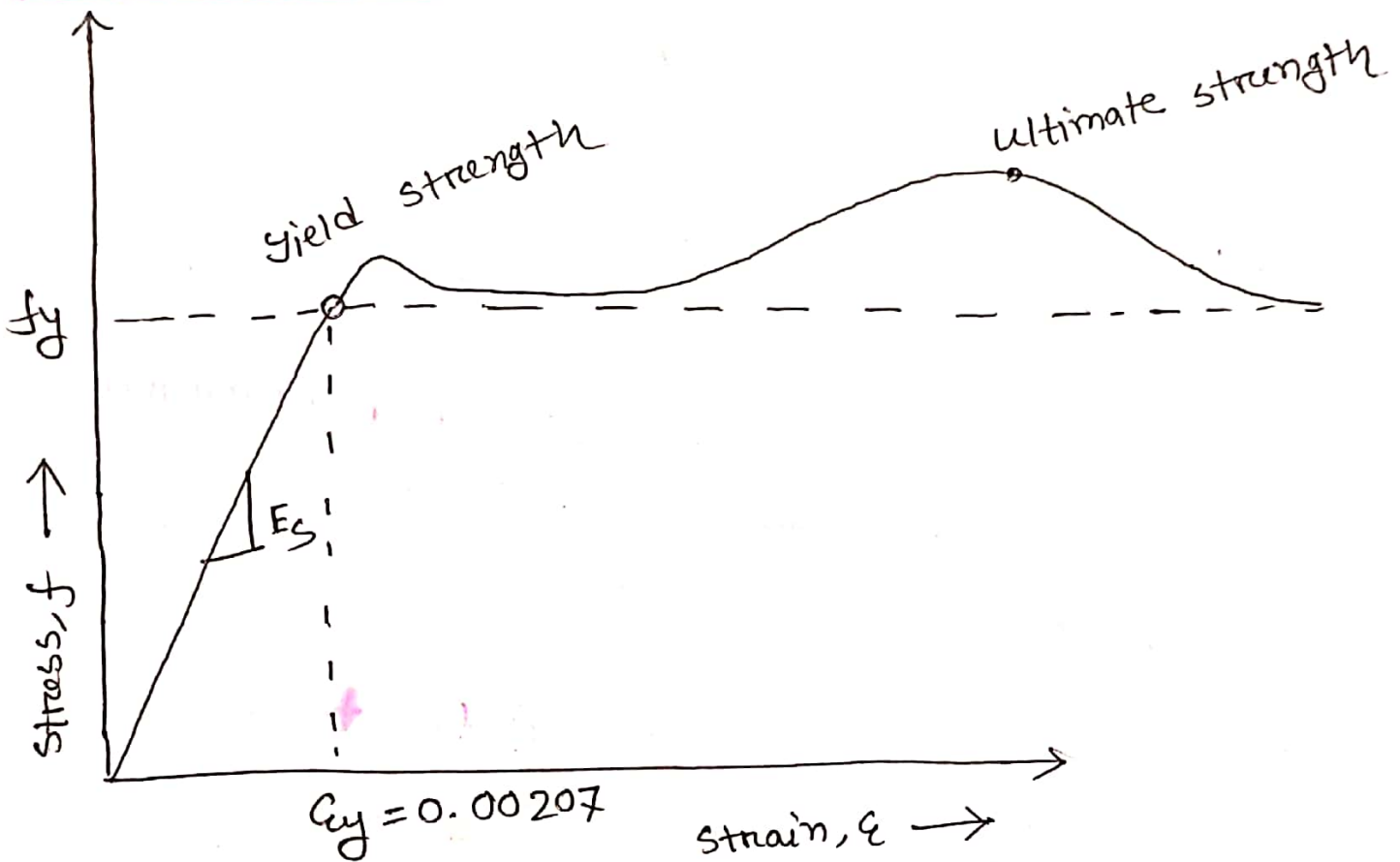


**2 TIMES FASTER**

## Creep की?

नीचे सार में दिए अनुसार Load फिरो (or) permanent inelastic deformation or (सिरो) creep.

## Stress-strain diagram



Modulus of Elasticity of steel,  $E_s = 29 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$   
 $= 200 \text{ GPa}$

## Fatigue Load:

fatigue 2652 cyclic loading or 570-225, (2000000 creep)  
or sustained loading or 570,  
or



# Structure

## # Basic wind speed:

Cox's Bazar - 80 m/s

Dhaka - 65.2 m/s

Chittagong - 80 m/s

## # Earthquake zone

Zone-I ( $Z=0.12$ ) → Khulna, Barisal division

Zone-II ( $Z=0.20$ ) → Cumilla, Dhaka also Tongi

Zone-III ( $Z=0.28$ ) → Chittagong, Gazipur

Zone-IV ( $Z=0.36$ ) → Sylhet Region, ~~part of Mymensingh~~  
Mymensingh Region

## # Yield strength vs tensile strength

permanently deformed  $২৩২৫০$  এর  $৭২৫$  - তরু material  
সর্বোচ্চ  $\sigma$  stress endure  $২৩২৫০$  এর  $৭২৫$  yield  
strength এর elastic limiter  $২৩২৫০$  এর  $৭২৫$  yield  
এর yield strength.  
maximum stress a material can endure before  
breaking is tensile strength

## # ১৫৫০ এর $\sigma$ এর Rebar $৭২৫$ এর $২৩২৫$ ?

⇒ 550W (80G), 500W (72.5G), 420W (60G), 230 (90G)

 Paricel

**2 TIMES FASTER**

# One way & two way slab

$\frac{\text{length}}{\text{breadth}} \geq 2$     21st one way slab (bending in one direction)  
 $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{breadth}} < 2$     21st ~~one~~ two way slab (bending in both directions)

## Slab thickness

For two way slab, thickness =  $\frac{\text{perimeter}}{180}$

## For one way slab,

Simply supported  $\rightarrow \frac{l}{20}$   
 one end continuous  $\rightarrow \frac{l}{24}$   
 both end continuous  $\rightarrow \frac{l}{28}$   
 cantilever  $\rightarrow \frac{l}{10}$

\* minimum slab thickness = 5 inch

# One way slab & main reinforcement  $\rightarrow$  short direction  
 $\Rightarrow$  one way slab & bending  $\rightarrow$  short direction  
 $\Rightarrow$  main reinforcement short direction

~~#  $\frac{l}{b}$  is the~~  
 # One way slab & main reinforcement  $\rightarrow$  short direction  
 $\Rightarrow$  distribution reinforcement  $\rightarrow$  long direction

$\Rightarrow$  Moment =  $A_s f_s d$   $\therefore$  Moment  $\propto d$   
 effective depth, moment  $\propto$   $d^2$   
 depth  $\propto$   $d$   $\therefore$  moment  $\propto d^3$   
 (main bar  $\rightarrow$  short direction, distribution bar  $\rightarrow$  long direction)

## # slab & corner reinforcement କାମ କିପରି 22?

Two way slab ଏବଂ corner ଏବଂ twisting moment  
resist କାମ କିପରି corner reinforcement କିପରି 22,

longer span କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସୀମା ଦେଖି 22 - corner reinfor-

- cement  
Slab ଏବଂ crank bar  $45^\circ$  angle ଆକାର ।

## # Diagonal tension of Beam

Shear ଏବଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର beam ଏବଂ support ଏବଂ ~~କାମ~~ କାମ  
ଏବଂ tension zone ଏବଂ ତାହା crack ଆକାର କିପରି  
diagonal tension crack .

Diagonal tension cracks are two types —

- (i) web-shear crack
- (ii) flexure shear crack

\* Diagonal tension resist କାମ କିପରି beam ଏବଂ  
stirrup use କାମ 22 ।

## Mix Ratio & their strength:

1:1.5:3 → 4000psi

1:2:4 → 3000psi

← w/c ratio 0.42 ~ 0.45

## Slump value

Pile → 125-150mm

for RCC works → 30-50mm

## Lap length:

Column → 40D

at support → 1/4

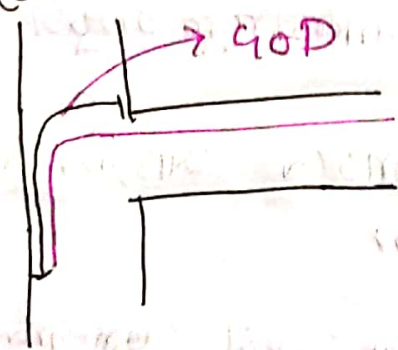
lap length should be in middle

lapping at middle

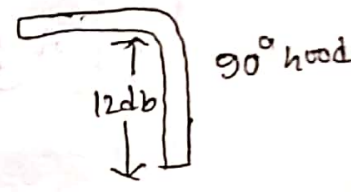
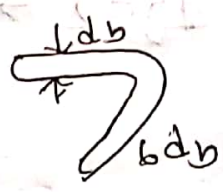
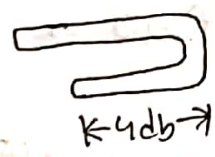


beam ko support par lapping karna chahiye aur support ke upar aur neeche lapping karna chahiye. aur support ke upar aur neeche lapping karna chahiye.

development length : beam ke column ke upar rod ko lapping karna chahiye aur support ke upar aur neeche lapping karna chahiye.



Hook size:



\* Temp. Reinforcement for Slab is?

- shrinkage stress resist करेगा, main bar को shrinkage से बचावेगा

Shrinkage reinforcement =  $0.0018bh$

\* For stirrup for slab is?

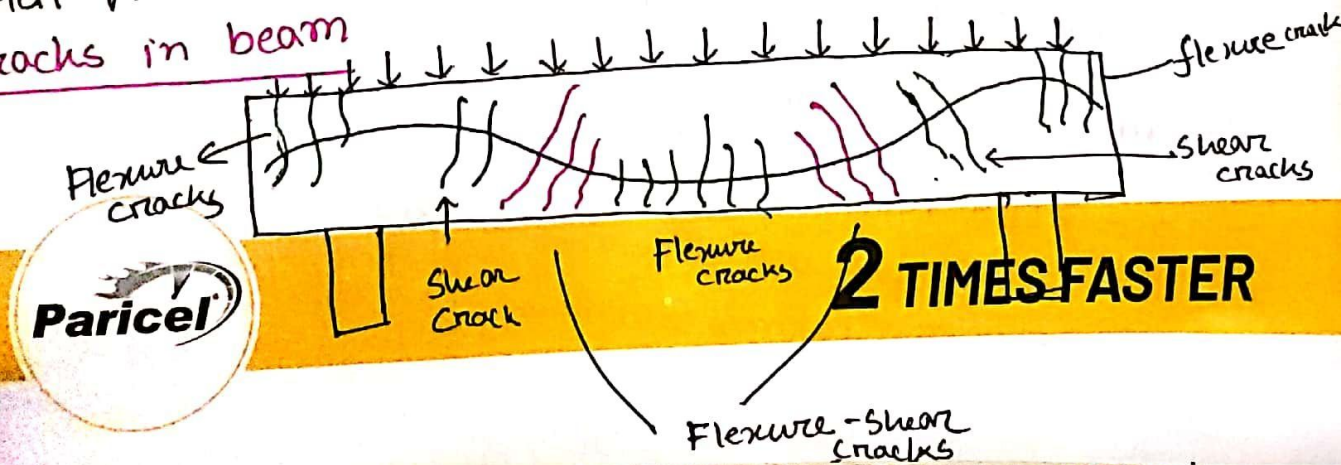
- main rod को shrinkage से बचावेगा, shear/diagonal stress resist करेगा, stirrup को web reinforcement same.

Stirrup spacing : support  $\frac{\text{effective depth}}{2}$   
 middle  $\frac{\text{effective depth}}{4}$   
 Shear force support  $\frac{\text{effective depth}}{4}$ , middle  $\frac{\text{effective depth}}{2}$

# ~~Flat plate~~ vs # Flat slab: a two-way slab over column load transfer, beam or girder.

# Flat plate vs Flat slab: Flat slab over column, drop panel, punching shear, column capital or flat plate, shear reduce.

# Cracks in beam



Minimum Column size - 12" X 12"

Reinforcement ratio  $\rightarrow$  1-8%  
 $\downarrow$  min  $\quad$  max

Minimum beam size - b x d 10 x 2

## # Column buckling -

Euler's buckling stress,  $\sigma_E = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{l_e}{r_{min}}\right)^2}$

~~\* E = Young's Modulus~~

\* E = Modulus of elasticity

$r_{min} =$  radius of gyration =  $\sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$

$l_e =$  effective length

End condition

- (1) Both end pinned/hinged
- (2) fixed - free
- (3) fixed - hinged
- (4) fixed - fixed

Effective length

$$l_e = l$$

$$l_e = 2l$$

$$l_e = 0.7l$$

$$l_e = 0.5l$$

Slenderness ratio,  $R =$

$$SR \geq 40 \Rightarrow \text{Long column}$$

effective length  
least radius of gyration,  $r_{min}$

(buckling occurs)

## Column tie bar spacing

$S =$  16x main bar dia  
 $=$  48x tie bar dia  
 $=$  least column dimension

} minimum of  
this three



## # WSD vs USD

- (1) Working stress method vs Ultimate strength method
- (2) WSD - serviceability beshi  
USD - serviceability par
- (3) WSD - ~~less~~ less economical  
USD - more economical
- (4) WSD - only consider elastic limit. Full strength use nahi  
USD → use ultimate strength of concrete

## Modulus of Elasticity:

Range of stress - strain ka ratio hai modulus of elasticity.

FAR: Floor Area ratio. Ratio of plinth area to the total area of land.

# punching stress, column ka face par  $\frac{d}{2}$  tak  
shearing stress column ka face par  $d$  tak

## Abutment vs Pier

Abutment → end pier of bridge  
Pier → Intermediate support

# High rise building: 12 floors or over

Skyscraper: over 40 floors

## # Load consideration of buildings:

- Wind load
- Lateral load
- earthquake load
- base shear load
- Live load
- dead load

## # Base shear

Max<sup>m</sup> expected lateral force on the base of structure due to seismic activity.

## # Fazlur Rahman Khan / F.R. Khan

- ~~architect~~ structural engineer
- ~~in~~ ~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~design~~
- ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ ~~of~~ ~~skyscraper~~ design
- ~~John Hancock~~ John Hancock centre, Willis tower
- ~~airport~~ airport ~~25~~ terminal, King Abdul Aziz University design

## Father of Civil Engineering: John Smeaton

\* column & beam failure beam & column failure catastrophic

Paricel

2 TIMES FASTER

## Shear walls

Shear wall is a reinforced load bearing walls. In high rise building & lateral force resist sys, lateral force can wind load, earthquake resist sys, & the lateral stiffness comes from, the stiffness of column frame system. It is more practical or,

## Shear wall vs columns

### Concrete columns

Ratio of breadth/width  $< 0.4$   
mainly resist axial loads

Reinforcement ratio 1-8%

### Shear walls

Ratio of breadth/width  $> 0.4$   
mainly resist lateral loads  
i.e. wind & seismic loads  
reinforcement ratio 0.25-3%

## Indeterminate vs determinate structure:

Determinate: conditions of equilibrium are sufficient to analyze the structure.

Indeterminate: Conditions of equilibrium are insufficient to analyze the structure.

## Beam vs girder

For bridge or flyover or supporting beam for girder or girder span length is more than 20m, for moving/dynamic load we use beam static load.

## Steel connection types

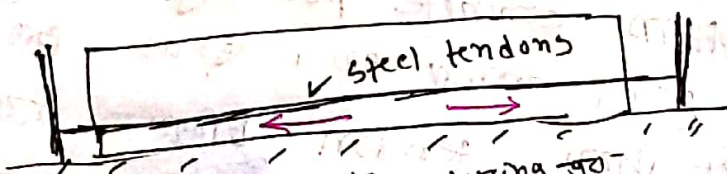
on the basis of connecting medium -

- (1) Riveted connections → No longer used
- (2) bolted connections
- (3) welded connections
- (4) bolted-welded connections

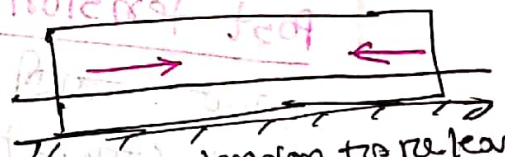
## Prestressed concrete

Prestressed concrete is that compressive stresses induced by the high strength steel tendons in a concrete member before loads are applied, this will balance the stresses imposed in the member during the service.

bridge or flyover span  
 large scale load bearing structure & reinforcement  
 necessary tensile strength provide serviceability  
 crack free, flexural strength  
 prestressed concrete use for

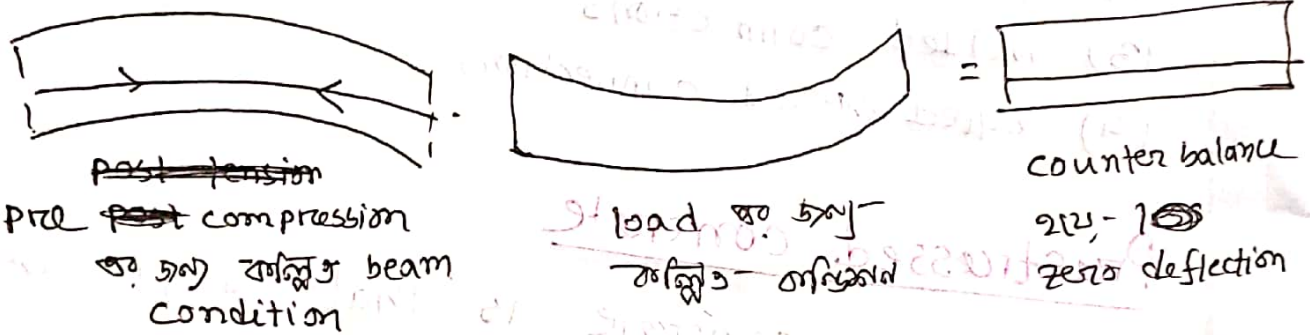


concrete pouring  
 start tendon to hydraulic  
 Jack to apply stress



tendon to release  
 compression generate

ଏହି ଡିସଲ୍-compression ଏବଂ girder ଏ ଉପରେ load ~~ଏବଂ~~ ଏହା ଏକ compression to counter balance କରେ ।



### Prestressed concrete two types -

- (1) Pretensioned concrete
- (2) Post tensioned concrete

Pretensioned concrete: ଏହାରେ high strength tendon to tension ଏ ତରୁ ଏହା ଏକ ଏକ concrete full strength gain କଲେ ଏହା hydraulic jack ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ହାତୀରୁ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ concrete-steel ଏ ଏହା bond action ଏ ଏକ pre-stressing ହୁଏ ।

Post tensioned concrete: girder ଏ ଏହା ducts ତରୁ ଏକ ଏକ concrete pouring ଏ ଏକ concrete full strength gain କଲେ ହୁଏ । ଏ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ducts ଏ ଏକ ଏକ tendon ଏ ଏକ ଏକ tendon to hydraulic jack କ୍ଷେତ୍ର tension ହୁଏ ।



## Prominent Railway bridges in Bangladesh:

- (1) অষ্টমী তম bridge (under construction)  
(4.8 km)
- (2) Rupsha
- (3) Hardgine ↘ Cantilever bridge
- (4) Tista
- (5) উত্তর-কামালগঞ্জ

no Stone chips

Cement and grade C33 rank the same?

⇒ Cement and grade C33 rank the same - cement mortar  
or 2 inch <sup>(50mm)</sup> cube or 28 days compressive strength  
33MPa.

\*\* 33 grade Indian standard. <sup>उत्तमदर्जा</sup> cement  
or grade नमूना 52.5N(OPC) or 42.5N(PCC)  
or 25.

दुई तला विन्डिउ अउ जग्या- कि सायन फेजेत नासते?

⇒ आमाकेर फेजेत माडि bearing capacity

सायनत 9-10 Ton/m<sup>2</sup> थु- थुने । ~~सायनत~~

आउ ~~दुई/विन्डि~~ ~~2/3000~~ दुई/विन्डि तला पर्यन्त विन्डिउ अउ

foundation or pressure सायनत अउ महेजे थु-  
थुने थुने soil test क ना थुनेत छने ।

Soil boring specifications

\* विन्डिउ ~~दुई~~ boring थुने नासते ।  
or bore hole or distance

\* 60m <sup>थुने</sup> थुने <sup>थुने</sup> 2m soil uniform थुने ।  
or 45m

\* multistoried building थुने boring थुने-  
थुने 60ft <sup>थुने</sup> थुने boring थुने-  
थुने 18inch (1.5ft) or N value

थुने 20ft <sup>थुने</sup> थुने थुने 18inch or N value  
थुने 20ft <sup>थुने</sup> थुने थुने 18inch or N value

- \* 1-1 order = 1st order
- \* 1-2 order = 2nd order
- \* 1-3 order = 3rd order

## Steel structure vs RCC structure

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| → smaller x-section  | → larger x-section  |
| → lower durability<br>prone to rust and<br>other environmental<br>attacks  | → higher durability.<br>less affected by<br>environment                 |
| → ductile in nature,<br>higher resistance to<br>earthquake & wind<br>load  | → highly brittle<br>in nature. less<br>resistance to<br>earthquake load |
| → <del>higher</del> lower self weight,<br>higher load carrying<br>capacity | → higher self<br>weight, lower<br>load carrying<br>capacity             |
| → lower foundation depth<br>required as lower self<br>weight of structure  | → higher foundation<br>depth required<br>as higher self<br>weight       |
| → <del>less</del> <del>total</del> <del>work</del>                         | → <del>more</del> <del>total</del> <del>work</del>                      |
| → <del>more</del> skilled labour   | → skilled labour  |
| * <del>→</del> Fire resistance   | * <del>→</del> Fire resistance  |

\* High rise building or steel structure is preferable due to low self weight, higher load bearing capacity, speed of construction.

## Retrofitting Techniques:

Earthquake resistant structure or load bearing capacity is less than existing structure. To modify or improve the structure, retrofitting is used.

- Adding new shear walls
- Adding steel bracing
- base isolation technique
  - superstructure over foundation to isolate or reduce seismic load to absorb energy.
- Steel Jacketing
- Epoxy injection for repairing cracks
- section enlarging

\* base isolation is a type of spring type isolator. We use it to reduce seismic load on building movement.

\* Hollow brick (Hollow brick use)

→ Hollow brick provides heat insulation  
and dead load, and foundation load

# Fly ash (Fly ash use)

→ heat of hydration reduce thermal  
crack and concrete durability

→ ~~w/c ratio~~ water requirements  
workability

→ Fly ash cement fine volume  
bleeding

# Spalling of wall/foundation

Concrete surface crumble or  
steel bar

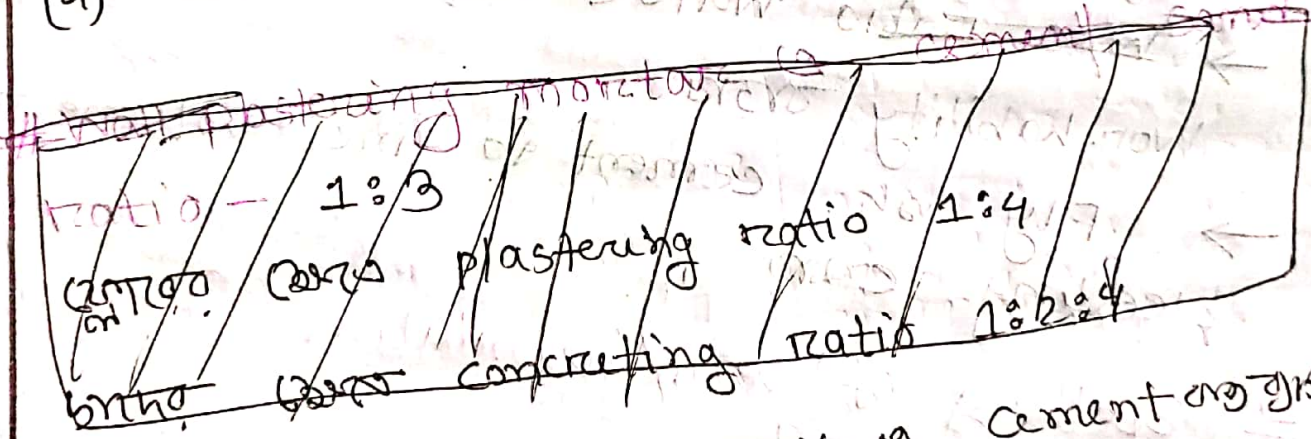
Concrete foundation or wall & capillary action  
alkali salt long term water exposed  
spalling or efflorescence

Measures to prevent:

- (1) DPC (Damp proof course) apply 2mm 200.
- (2) Apply a good water sealant (ସିଲିକାନ୍)
- (3) use sulphate resisting cement

How to repair

- (1) loose concrete
- (2) corroded steel bar to clean and apply protective coat
- (3) mortar apply
- (4) weather coating



# 1000 sft with 6" thickness Cement mortar

Ans: Dry volume =  $1.54 \times 1000 \times \frac{6}{12}$   
 = 770 cft

∴ cement mortar =  $\frac{1}{1+2+4} \times 770$   
 = 110 cft  
 = 88 bag

## Green building :-

- Efficiently using energy, water and other resources
- Protecting health of employees and improving employee productivity
- Reducing waste, pollution and environmental degradation

## Fire Protection:

### Sprinklers

SPM

220KM double pipeline

135KM single pipeline

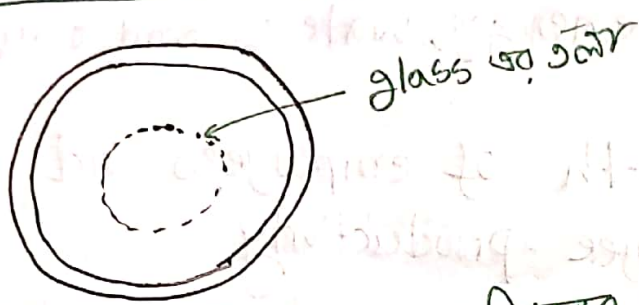
50 ମାଟ୍ର ୧୨୫୦ ଲିଟରର ସ୍ପରଙ୍କଲିଙ୍ଗି  
ତୋରା ତିନି ଓ ୩୦ ମାଟ୍ର  
୧୦୫୦୦ ଲିଟରର ସ୍ପରଙ୍କଲିଙ୍ଗି  
ଏକ ଟେନକ୍ ଟାଙ୍କ ।  
ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ  
୧୦୫୦୦ ଲିଟରର ୧ SPM ଥିବା ଏକ  
ସ୍ପରଙ୍କଲିଙ୍ଗି ୧୫ ମାଟ୍ର ଟାଙ୍କ ।  
ଏହାକୁ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ

## Job responsibilities of a civil engineer in

### Oil & Gas Sector -

- design construction & maintenance of buildings - warehouses workshops & control rooms .
- layout and arrangement of pipes, tubes & vents
- Ensuring the proper maintenance of oil plants -

## Top view of glass :



## সিভিল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সিভিল কোর্স-

ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কোর্সে স্পর্শে ড্রাং এর কোর্স করে, প্রকল্পে  
জানিয়ে, তার management, তার design এ করে, তার  
decision making & executive pannel এ করে, প্রকল্পে  
কাজের পর্যায়-সময়সমূহ-প্রকল্পের মিশ্রণ করে প্রকল্পের  
তার সমন্বিতভাবে তার সময়-তার বেশি output করে দেবে।  
একটি তার কোর্স করে।

## Civil construction steps :

(1) Feasibility study

~~(2) Detailed land acquisition~~

(2) Land acquisition

(3) Soil testing

(3) Detailed design

(4) Tendering

(5) Procurement

(6) Civil works

# பொது பணிகளின் கட்டிடப் பணிகள்

- (1) Feasibility study
- (2) Drawing design
- (3) ~~Pre~~ Preliminary Cost estimate
- (4) செலவு budget
- (5) Tendering
- (6) கட்டிடப் பணிகள், மறுபெயர்வு, மறுபெயர்வு, மறுபெயர்வு

## Types of tenders

- (1) Open tender: ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀର ଭାବେ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ tender
- (2) Selective tender: ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀର ଭାବେ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ନା ହେଉ-  
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ preference ଓ ଉପର ଲିଷ୍ଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ  
criteria ଓ contractor ଚାହାଣ କରି ତାହା tender ପ୍ରଦାନ  
କରାଯାଏ ।
- (3) Negotiated tender: ଏହା pre-contract ଓ  
post contract negotiation ଦ୍ୱାରା ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହା  
deadline ରୁହେଁ tight ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ employer  
ଦ୍ୱାରା contractor ଚାହାଣ କରି ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ  
negotiated tender କରାଯାଏ ।

Procurement: Procurement is simply the  
process of obtaining goods or services.

### Methods of procurement

- (1) open tendering
  - (2) selective tendering
  - (3) Request for quotation (ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଷ୍ଟି)
  - (4) Direct procurement method
  - (5) Two stage tendering method
- (complete information  
ଅନ୍ୟ stage ଏବଂ  
specification  
stage ଏ ଦ୍ୱାରା)

# e-gp 100?

⇒ Electronic Government Procurement.  
ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ~~ସରକାରୀ~~ procurement related transaction  
ଏକାଧାରୀ single platform ରେ ସମ୍ପାଦନ, ।

# LDC ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ -

2026 ସମ୍ପର୍କୀତ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ।

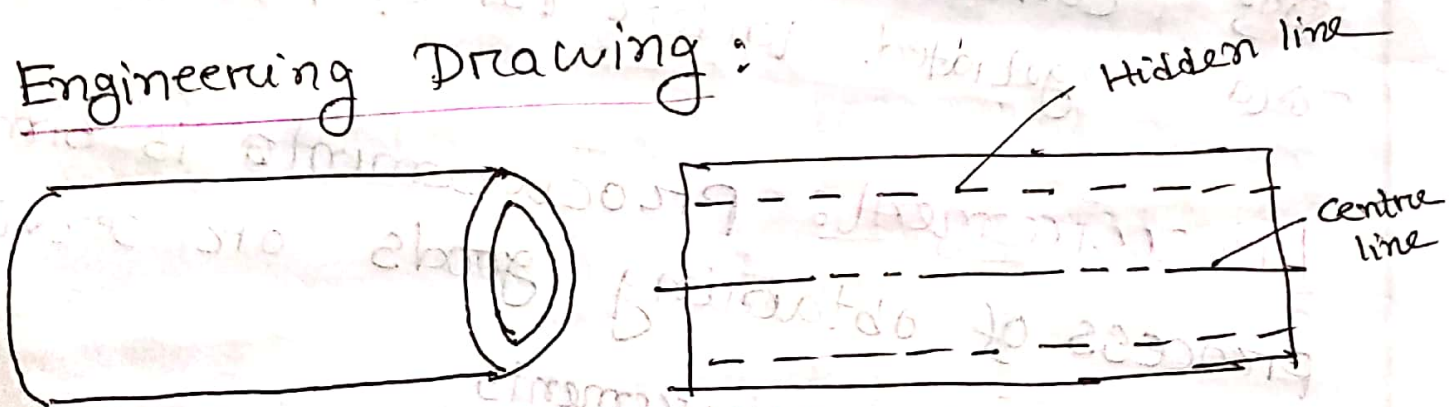
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ -

ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଏସି > 1230 USD (ଅନୁମୋଦିତ 26-28 USD)

ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ  $\geq 66$

ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ  $\leq 32$  (~~233~~)

Engineering Drawing :



# Concrete mix ratio

1 : 1.5 : 3

(3000 psi)

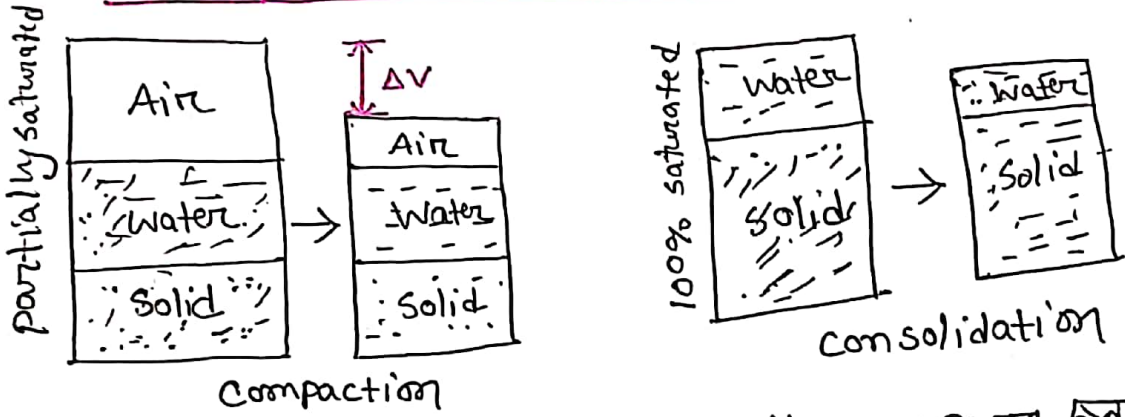
stone chips

1 : 1 : 2

(3500 psi)

omno arangal

# # Compaction vs consolidation



⇒ soil bearing capacity ବୃଦ୍ଧି, settlement ବୃଦ୍ଧି, (ଅନାମିତ) soil densification ବୃଦ୍ଧି  
 2nd compaction  
 ⇒ ଅନାମିତ sustained static load ବା subsoil ବା volume ବୃଦ୍ଧି 2ୟା 2ୟା ଅନାମିତ 2nd consolidation

⇒ compaction ବା soil ବା stability, bearing capacity ବୃଦ୍ଧି 2ୟା soil properties ବା ଉନ୍ନତି ବୃଦ୍ଧି 2ୟା, ଅନାମିତ compaction ବା unwanted process.

⇒ compaction ବା soil ବା air void ବୃଦ୍ଧି ବା subsoil ବା water water expulsion ବୃଦ୍ଧି.

⇒ consolidation ବା unwanted settlement ବୃଦ୍ଧି.

⇒ consolidation ବା cohesive i.e. clay soil ବା ଅନାମିତ consolidation ବା soil ବା compaction.

# Field Dry Density (FDD) test by sand Replacement Method

→  $\approx 100\text{mm}$  hole filled with fixed amount of sand. The hole is filled with field soil. Soil weight is measured.

→ Known specific gravity of dry sand, cone & gauge used to find volume of sand. density =  $\frac{M}{V}$

density of sand =  $\frac{\text{weight of sand in cone + sand in gauge}}{\text{volume of cone + volume of gauge}}$

$\therefore V = ?$

\* Ottawa sand use for this test. It is fine grained, non-cementitious.

→ bulk density measure for soil.  $\gamma_b = \frac{M}{V}$

$\therefore \gamma_b = \frac{M}{V}$

→ lab test of moisture content meter & gauge used to find water content. field dry density is measured.

field dry density,  $FDD = \frac{\gamma_b}{1+w}$

$\therefore$  Relative compaction =  $\frac{FDD}{MDD} \times 100\%$   
 say 95% compaction

# Field compaction 80% ବା 90% ଏ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରାଯାଏ ?

ଭାରୀ ଭାବେ 100% compaction ପାଇଁ max dry density attain କରିବା ପାଇଁ water content ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ compaction percentage ବାହାରେ ।  
ସାଧାରଣ 80% ବା 90% ଏ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ water add କରି roller ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି 300mm ଥିକ୍- layer ଏ layer ଏ compact କରିବା, ଏ layer ବା 100mm layer.

# Field ଏ OMC ବୃଦ୍ଧି ensure କରାଯାଏ ?  
OMC varies from 12-25% for fine grained soils and 7-12% for well-graded granular soils.

Thumb rule to check moisture content of soil  
⇒ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା ପରେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ squeeze କରାଯାଏ ।

- (i) soil ଭଲ dry ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା କରାଯାଏ ।
- (ii) 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା ପରେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ squeeze କରାଯାଏ, OMC ବା ଭଲ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ମୋସ୍ଚର ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା କରାଯାଏ ।
- (iii) OMC ବା ଭଲ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ମୋସ୍ଚର ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା କରାଯାଏ ।

⇒ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା ପରେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ମୋସ୍ଚର ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା କରାଯାଏ ।

⇒ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା ପରେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ମୋସ୍ଚର ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ପରେ 2ମ ଥର ଖସାଇବା କରାଯାଏ ।





# Atterberg limit ?

⇒ Atterberg limit tests establish the moisture contents at which ~~fine grained clay and~~ soils transition between solid, semi-solid, plastic and liquid states.

Liquid limit:  $w_L$  water content of soil ~~plastic~~ <sup>liquid state</sup> ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.

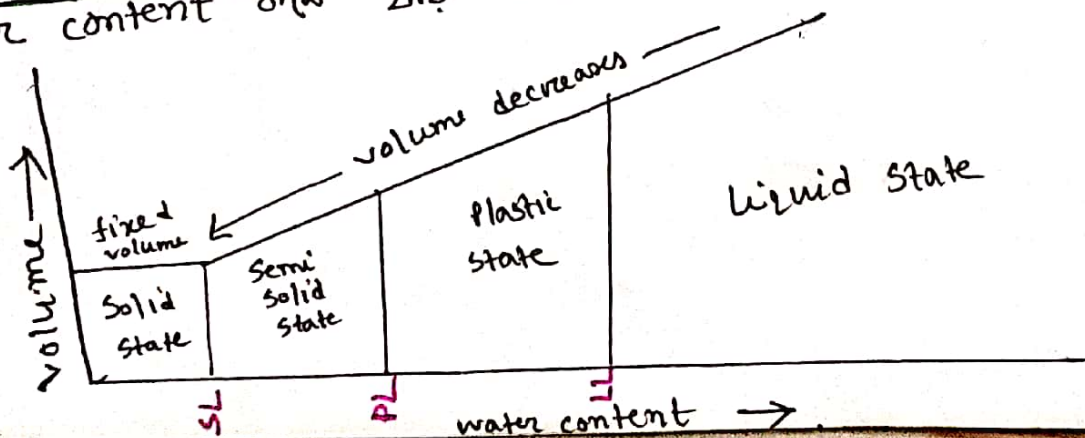
Plastic limit:  $w_p$  state of soil in mould ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.

$w_p$  water content of soil plastic ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.

Shrinkage limit:  $w_s$  water content of soil ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.

$w_s$  water content of soil ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.

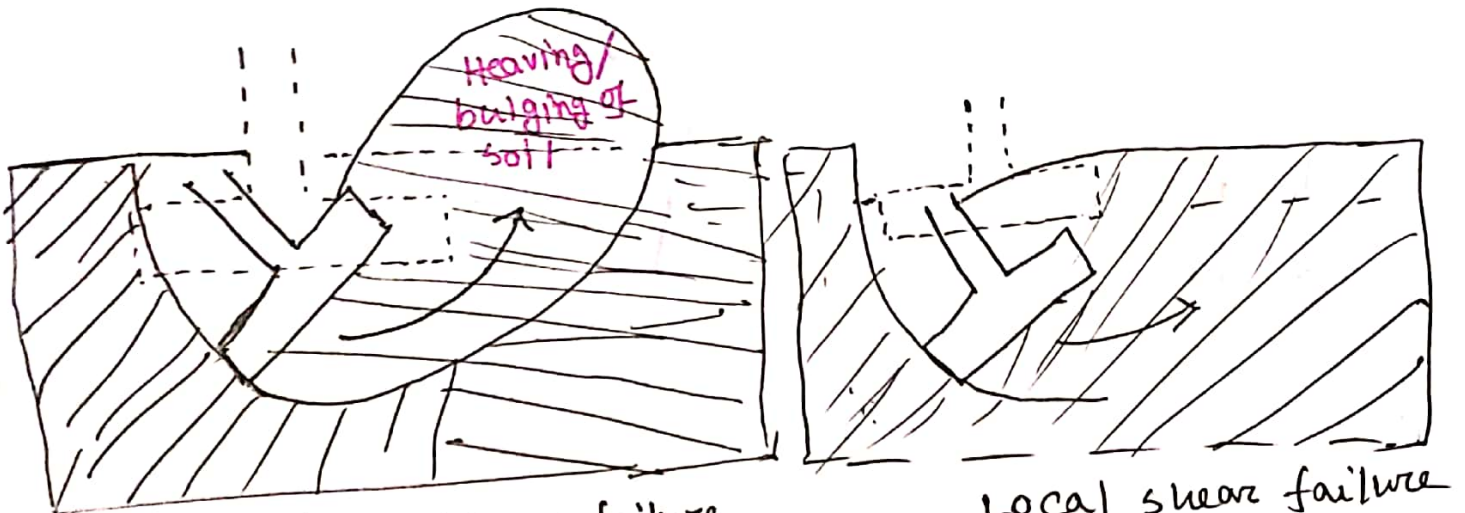
Plastic limit  $w_p$  soil ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state ~~plastic~~ <sup>plastic</sup> state.



# # Types of shear failure of foundation soils

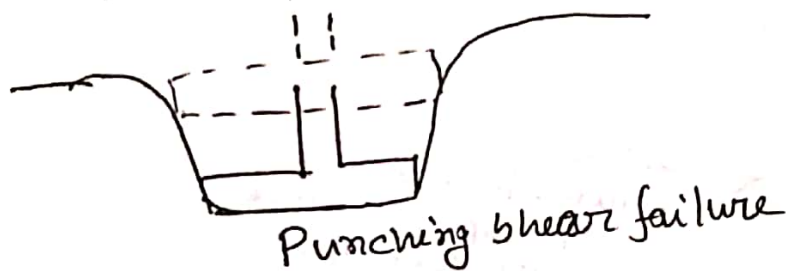
3 Types

- General shear failure
- Local shear failure
- Punching shear failure



General shear failure

Local shear failure



Punching shear failure

## General shear failure

- Settlement - less
- Bulging/heaving - ~~less~~ significant
- Tilting - ~~no~~

Internal friction of soil  $\phi > 36^\circ$  \*\*\*

**Paricel**

Soil type - Dense soils, Rock, NC clays

## Local Shear failure

- ~~Large~~ moderate
- less
- no tilting
- $\phi < 28^\circ$

## Punching shear failure

- Large
- No
- No

**2 TIMES FASTER**

Loose sand, soils,

Clay or very loose sand

# Types of foundation

## ① Shallow Foundation

- isolated footing
- combined footing
- strip foundation
- Raft or mat foundation

$$\frac{D_f}{b} \leq 1$$

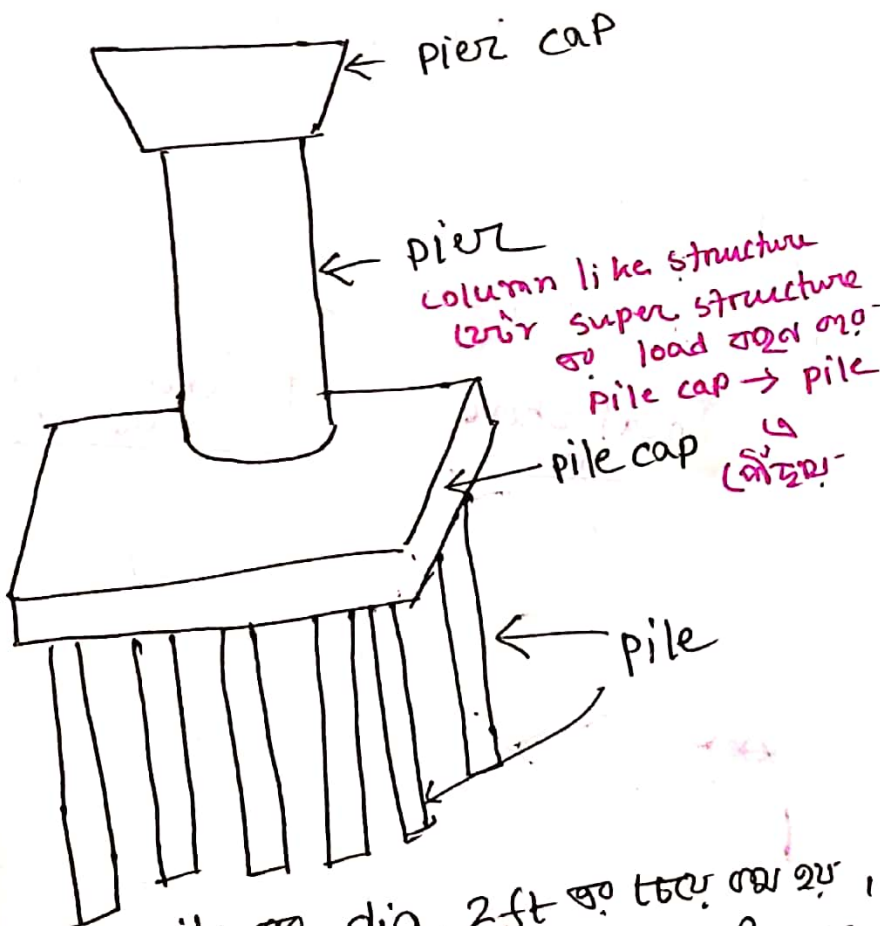
## ② ~~Deep foundation~~

- pile foundation
- ~~drilled shafts~~

## (2) Deep foundation

- pile foundation
- drilled shafts / drilled piers / board piles

$$\frac{D_f}{b} > 1$$



pile ka dia 2ft se 6ft tak hai, aur gahri depth ke hisab se soil ka bearing capacity par

jab jab pile foundation use krte hai to hard strata ko load transfer krke pile foundation krte hai.

pile সঠিকভাবে pile cap এর নিচে একত্রে রাখা উচিত।  
 অন্যভাবে drilled shaft সঠিক 2.5ft এর উপর 20-  
 ২৫ এর diameter. (৫ম ২য় অক্ষর) ২০- ৩০  
 subsoil এর bearing capacity ২য় অক্ষর ২০- ৩০  
 drilled shaft এর economic কারণ।  
 load সঠিক soil এর সঠিক নিচে রাখা হয়।  
 depth pile foundation এর উপর সঠিক ২০- ৩০  
 Auger boring এর সঠিক- সঠিক ২য় অক্ষর  
 Shaft এর ২য় অক্ষর ২০- ৩০ concreting এর।

### When to Choose Mat/Raft foundation?

- Soil has low bearing capacity
- Load of the structure has to distributed over a large area
- ~~Individual~~ Strip / isolated footing এর ৭০% এর উপর ground area cover এর জন্য।
- ২য় individual footing এর overlap এর কারণে ২য় combined এর কারণে ২য় mat
- ২য় differential settlement এর কারণে ২য়



**2 TIMES FASTER**

When pile foundation and mat foundation use for this?

⇒ Quota based on the amount of soil and the bearing capacity ratio

thumb rule formula -

$\frac{\text{self weight of structure}}{\text{soil bearing capacity}} \leq 0.65$  2m isolated footing

0.6 to 1 2m mat foundation

1.0 or more 2m ~~pile~~ foundation

# Pile cap to provide for or?

to provide even load pile group & evenly distribute load.

# Classification of piles according to construction method -

(1) Cast in situ piles

(2) Precast piles

Cast in situ piles are divided into -

(1) Driven cast-in-situ concrete pile -

It is made of hollow steel case drive into soil

and then concrete is poured into it. Soil excavated

and reinforcement is added. Then concrete is cast.

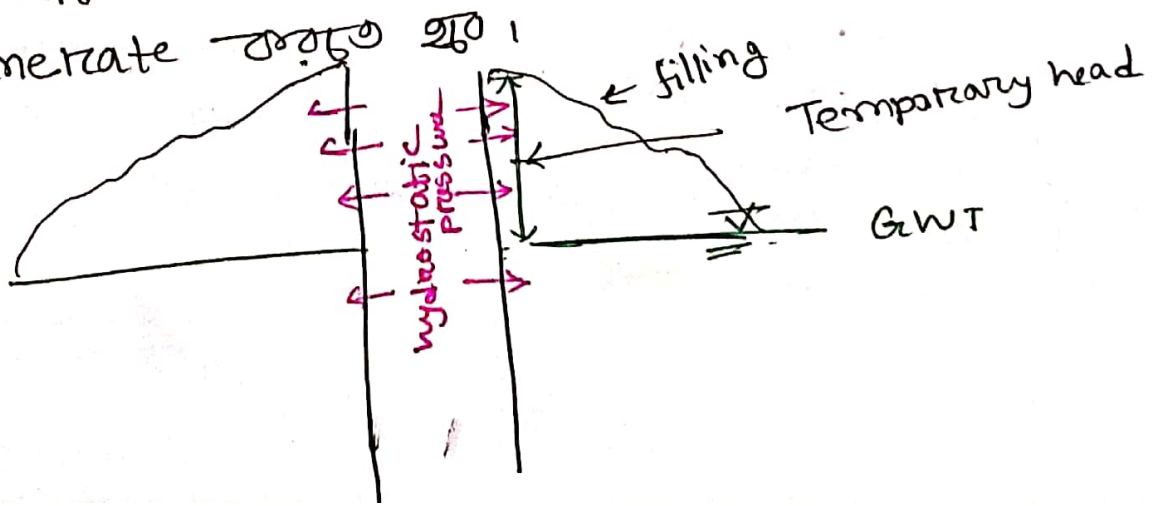




inside dia, pile size or same size is. casing  
 dia, cutting bit dia or less 25-30mm  
 less than 20 mm cutting bit is fine casing is -  
 less than 100 mm move with it.

→ percussion method is rotary boring method  
 use with less than 100 mm. this method use with  
 diameter 300 mm to 1000 mm dia or less. this  
 is percussion method. it is used for drilling  
 sandy soil or less than 100 mm diameter.

→ borehole stabilization  
 is a process of drilling borehole with  
 fluid (water/bentonite slurry) to stabilize  
 borehole and prevent collapse. hydrostatic  
 pressure is maintained. Ground water table (GWT)  
 borehole is at least 1.5m above GWT  
 to prevent fluid or hydrostatic pressure  
 borehole is stable. this 1.5m  
 head generate by temporary filling with



→ borehole fluid ରିଜର୍ଭେ bentonite clay ବ୍ୟବହାର  
କରାଯାଇଥାଏ । bentonite ନା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ clay ବ୍ୟବହାର  
କରିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ମାଟି । ତଦନୁସାରେ ପରିସ୍କାର କରି  
drilling fluid ରିଜର୍ଭେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।

→ drilling fluid borehole ଏ circulate କରାଯାଏ ।  
borehole ଏ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ settling tank ଥାଏ ।  
settling tank ଏ ଦୁଇଟି chamber ଏ ବିଭକ୍ତ ଥାଏ ।  
ପ୍ରଥମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ borehole ଏ ମାଟି ସହ drilling  
fluid ଏକତ୍ର କରାଯାଏ, cutting material i.e. cuttings  
ପ୍ରଥମ chamber ଏ settle କରାଯାଏ । 2<sup>nd</sup> chamber  
ଥରେ drilling fluid borehole ଏ recirculate  
କରାଯାଏ ।

→ bentonite ହିଁସେ pure clay, ଏବଂ borehole  
ଏକ sandy soil ଗଠନରେ ଥାଏ । ତେଣୁ ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ  
bentonite fluid ମାଟି ସହ ।

→ drilling fluid ଭାବରେ properly design କରାଯାଏ ।  
ଏହା density, viscosity, gell time ଏବଂ accurately  
measure କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ।

→ borehole କରାଯାଉଥିବା ବେଳେ borehole ଏ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
ମାଟି ସହ ମାଟି ନିର୍ମୂଳ clean କରାଯାଏ । ନିର୍ମୂଳ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
suspended particle ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଏହା ଏହା concrete  
ଏହା desired strength gain କରାଯାଏ ।



**2 TIMES FASTER**



→ Case টি self weight এর জন্য আঘাত আসনি বোরহোল  
এ প্রসঙ্গ রয়েছে, তাইলে হোক কোন force দেওয়া  
যাবে না।

→ Reinforcement এর নিচের rod হুঁলা 45° এ  
বঁকিয়ে প্রসঙ্গ রয়েছে হোক তাহলে এটি সঠিক  
misguided হোক।

→ boruhole অনেক গভীর হলে reinforcement  
হুঁলাগে ভাগ করে প্রসঙ্গ রয়েছে হোক পারে। এতে  
overlapping চিহ্ন রাখতে হয়। এবং ওভারল্যাপিং এ  
সহিত welding করতে হোক ভালোভাবে।  
এ ছাড়া design specification মেনে হোক।

→ মাঠের গভীর clear cover maintenance এর  
জন্য reinforcement case এ concrete এর চার  
পাশে চিহ্ন হোক। অথবা coated steel এর use  
করে clear cover maintain করা হতে পারে।

→ অথবা concrete ব্রান্ডে করা জন্য case  
এর চতুর্- concrete pouring করে trimming  
pipe হুঁলা হোক।

→ boring বেশে হুঁলা গায়ে গায়ে অক্ষয়ী concreting  
এর ক্ষয় হোক চিহ্ন হোক। যদি দেখিতে হয় হোক  
অথবা pile এর bottom এ এর suspended particle  
হোক হোক হোক এর weak layer চিহ্ন হোক হোক হোক

 Paricel

**2 TIMES FASTER**



## # Field tests of soil

→ SPT (Standard Penetration test)

→ VST (Vane shear test)

→ CPT (Cone penetration test)

→ Plate load test (to determine soil load bearing capacity)

## # Bearing capacity of soil:

Subsoil failure or excessive settlement  
ଅବସ୍ଥିତି - ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଫାଲ୍ ଅଫ୍ ସୋଲ୍ ବା ଅଧିକ ସ୍ଥଳୀୟ  
ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସାଥେ - ଏହା bearing capacity ଥିବା, unit ton/m<sup>2</sup>

## # Which soil has greater bearing capacity?

Sand & gravel type soil has greater load bearing capacity. Cause it has high capacity of permeability.  
Soil drainage ଉତ୍ତମ ଅଟେ, ଏହା ଏହି କାରଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ  
compact ଅଟେ ।

## CPT test

ଏହା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ fast, accurate ଏବଂ digital measurement  
ଏହା instant live result ଦିଏ । ଏହା ସାହାଯ୍ୟ  
tip resistance, bearing capacity, skin friction  
ଏବଂ pore water pressure, ଓ graphical representation  
ଏହା ସାହାଯ୍ୟ soil layer ଏବଂ material  
properties ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ । Bed rock (ଉପ-  
ସ୍ତର) ଏହା ଏହା penetrate କରିପାରେ, ଏହା maximum  
150ft deep ଏହା explore କରିପାରେ ।

Bor log error 210 211 information error 2021 -

- Depth of water table
- Types of soil
- Thickness of each layer
- Graph
- drilling method recommendation

## Standard Penetration test (SPT)

Soil bearing capacity निर्धारण कर 211

SPT N value एव Meyerhof or Bowler's eq<sup>n</sup>  
एव निर्धारण SPT-N value measure कर 211

→ SPT value means the number of blow required for 12 inch (30cm) penetration

→ 12 inch depth ए SPT value निर्धारण कर 211 depth  
 निर्धारण borehole कर 211 एव निर्धारण कर 211 Guide  
 rod ए निर्धारण कर 211 sampler निर्धारण  
 borehole ए कर 211 tripod निर्धारण कर 211 एव कर  
 hammering कर 211 sampler ए penetrate  
 कर 211 → weight of hammer 63.5kg (140lb)  
 → Height of fall 75cm (30inch)

→ setting error avoid कर 211 एव 6 inch (15cm) penetration ए कर 211 blow count कर 211



कर 211 12 inch penetration 2 TIMES FASTER ए कर 211 required blow number 2 SPT N-value

\* SPT test forz. each 15cm penetration needs  
8, 10, 12 SPT value. calculate N value.

Ans:  $N = 10 + 12 = 22 > 15$

corrected N value =  $15 + \frac{1}{2}(22 - 15)$   
 $\approx 18$

BD to average	soil	bearing capacity
9-10 ton/m <sup>2</sup> ✓	2r <del>stiff</del> medium	soil for this range
N 5-9	medium	5-10 ton/m <sup>2</sup> ✓
N 9-17	stiff	10-20 ton/m <sup>2</sup> ✓
N 17-33	very stiff	20-40 ton/m <sup>2</sup> ✓
N > 33	hard	> 40 ton/m <sup>2</sup> ✓

min 60ft depth - sample collect for SPT test  
 5ft interval & borehole for SPT test.

**# When SPT-N value is rejected?**

- 50 blows are required for any 6inch or 15cm penetration.
- 100 blows are required for 30cm (12inch) penetration.
- 10 successive blows produce no advancement.

\* Terzaghi's bearing capacity eqn for soil  
 bearing capacity measure for 20-1

Pile foundation ଏ ଲେଖା higher slump value  
ହେବା ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ?

concrete ଏବଂ flow capacity ବୃଦ୍ଧି - higher  
slump ହେବା ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । pile foundation ଏ  
ତାହାକୁ ଖାଲି ଭାଲୁ ଗଢ଼ିବା - concrete ଏବଂ casting  
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହେବା ଏବଂ ଗଢ଼ିବା - concrete  
vibrator ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ compact ହେବା feasible ନା । 2ମ  
higher slump ଏବଂ concrete ହେବା ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ  
self compaction ହେବା । ~~higher~~  
concrete , ~~trump~~ **tremie pipe** ଏବଂ ଏହା  
pile ଏ ପ୍ରକାର ହେବା ହେବା । slump value ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି  
ଅଧିକ concrete ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି flow  
ନା ହେବା , ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି chocking ଏବଂ , ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି concrete  
gap ହେବା ଏବଂ , honey comb ଏବଂ  
ଏବଂ ।

# Transportation

# Width of single lane - 3.75m  
Width of double lane road - 7.00m

## # Right of way

cross-section diagram

## Superelevation:

design velocity to vehicle  
centrifugal force to counteract  
outer side inner side  
superelevation

## Subgrade soil:

subgrade materials → soil

## California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test:

- Developed by California Highway Division
- CBR test is done to evaluate subgrade and base course materials for flexible pavement.
- CBR test is performed on a layer of thickness

\* CBR test is performed to evaluate subgrade value

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Pressure required for } 2.5\text{mm or } 5\text{mm Penetration of a sample}}{\text{Pressure for } 2.5\text{mm/5mm penetration of Standard well-graded crushed stone}} \times 100\%$$

\* Penetration rate = ~~1.25mm/minute~~  
1.25mm/minute

always CBR 2.5mm > CBR 5mm

Standard pressure:  $P_{2.5\text{mm}} = 1000\text{psi}$   
 $P_{5\text{mm}} = 1500\text{psi}$

25% CBR means?

Road or road layer or CBR 25% and 20%  
or 15% - 5 layer or sample standard sample  
or 20% - 25% pressure for 25%

CBR range at different layers

Base = 80% - 100%

Subbase = 20 - 50%

Subgrade = ~~4-8%~~ 4%

Subgrade value 4% or 2% improved

Subgrade (ISG) use 2% or 2% value  
8%

# CBR value 4-5%  
subgrade

## Aggregates tests name:

- (1) Aggregate crushing value (Strength determination)
- (2) 10% Fines value (when ACV > 30% or alternative method)
- (3) Los Angeles Abrasion test (hardness)
- (4) Aggregate Impact value (AIV) (toughness)
- (5) Soundness test (durability)
- (6) Flakiness index test
- (7) Angularity number
- (8) Bulk specific gravity and water absorption capacity

# अभिनव 3 सो (to road) 1

- Flexible
- Rigid
- earthen

# Marshall test test for 20?

→ To determine optimum bitumen content

## Bitumen Tests Names

- (1) Penetration test
- (2) Softening point test
- (3) Flash & fire point test
- (4) Ductility test
- (5) Viscosity test
- (6) Specific gravity test
- (7) Loss on heating test

\* Penetration test is for bitumen grade

at 25°C

100g load  
dia ~~needle~~ needle

load 50g  
5 sec  
20 millimeter

measure

80/100 grade bitumen 8-10mm penetrate

60/70 grade bitumen 6-10mm penetrate

60/70 grade bitumen 80/100 grade

2.55

## Softening Point test:

Softening point is the temperature at which bitumen attains a particular degree of softness under standard test conditions.

- ring & ball test
- test setup: ring stand, brass ring, bitumen sample, 3.5g weight, thermometer

mmr 1 - -

## Flash point, Fire point test:

test conduct - bitumen safe mixing & application temperature

Flash point: temperature at which bitumen vapour flash for a second

Fire point: temperature at which bitumen vapour fire point

RHD specs require flash point  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$

Marshall Mix design: to chose an optimum asphalt content for desired ~~the~~ mix properties.

### Components of bridges:

- Abutments (~~2~~ mso. support)
- piles, pile cap
- piers, pier cap
- bearings
- ~~→ deck~~
- girder (beam)
- deck (slab)
- arches



## Dam Vs Barrage

Barrage is a diversion head work. Its main aim is to gate and adjust the water height and difference create the flow to control it.

Dam is a storage head work. Its main aim is to store the water for irrigation, hydroelectric power and flood control.

## Bridge Vs Culvert:

It is a structure built over a river, lake or stream to carry a roadway or railway across it.

Culvert is a structure built over a river, lake or stream to carry a roadway or railway across it. It is a type of structure.

Length ~~is~~ 6m or less in a culvert.

