Construction building

• General :

This course is aiming to provide student with fundamental information that would be needed during the study as an engineering student and also to prepare the student to understand many topics that related to the future study and in practicing the civil engineering afterwards.

• Recommended References:

B.C. Punmaia 'Building construction' reprinted 2005.

R. Chudley 'building construction handbook, 7th edition, 2008.

Marks, R.J., etal "Aspect of civil engineering contract procedure"

• Course Topics:

1. Introduction to building construction including stages of construction and buildings type

- 2. Earthwork: excavations and earth filling
- 3. Footing and foundation
- 4. Brickwork
- 5. Walls: types and function
- 6. Floors and roofs
- 7. Arches, lintels and sills
- 8. Damp proofing
- 9. Doors and windows
- 10. Joints in buildings
- 12. Structural drawing

# General introduction about building

# 1.1 Building construction steps :

a. Specify the project target: الهدف والفكرة من المشروع each project has a specific target and utilization such as school,, offices, commercial building, residential building, roads, bridges, dams...etc.

كل مشروع يمتلك هدف واستخدام خاص به مثل المدارس والدوائر والابنية التجارية الصناعية وطرق وجسور وسدود وغيرها.

At the beginning of any project should locate the building site and utilities such as water supply, electrical power and sewage drain lines,,,,,etc.

في بداية كل مشروع يجب تحديد موقع المشروع ومدى توفر الخدمات الضرورية في الموقع مثل الماء والكهرباء منضومة المجاري .......

Any project has a budget, which play an important role in design and construction.

اي مشروع يجب ان تكون له ميز انية محدد والتي تشمل كل متطلبات المشروع من تصاميم .....

b. Project requirements:

After specify the idea, target and utilization of any project, project documents must be prepared which include different activities such as necessary information about costs, construction time, construction materials to prepare the preliminary design and specification.

c. Engineering design:

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التصاميم الهندسية
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متطلبات المشروع

It means all architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.....etc. drawings which include: site plan, building plans and details.

The drawings must be satisfy the specification and codes and depend upon soil investigation report to (limit type of soil and soil bearing capacity to choose the appropriate foundation type), forms of contract, the bill of quantities for each item and schedule which include all the work categories and the execution time.

المخططات يجب ان تكون وفق الموصفات المعتمدة وان التصميم يكون وفق معلومات تحريات التربة (مثل نوع التربة ومدى قابلية تحمل التربة لغرض تحديد نوع الاسس ) وتحريات الجيولوجي كما تحتوي المخططات على جدوال تقدم العمل و هناك الكثير من البر امج لهذا الغرض. التنفيذ

d. Execution of project:

The construction and execution of any building demand a contract form such as direct execution ....etc, and many steps must be achieved after the construction documents were complete.

ان عملية انشاء او تنفيذ اي مشروع يتطلب ابرام العقود .

# **1.2 Types of building :**

Building may be classified according to:

a. Execution method:

التنفيذ المباشر 1. Site execution: most of items executed in the site.

Those types of execution need more workers and prepare all construction material in the site.

في هذا النوع من التنفيذ يحتاج الي عمال ويتم تر تيب المواد في موقع الانشاء

The designer especially the architectural engineer has a wide range in selecting the building style and finishing materials. Disadvantage of this type lost of raw materials and more execution time.

يميز هذا النوع من الابنية ان المصمم يمتلك خيارات واسعة لتصميم وكذلك في اختيار مواد وطريقة الانهاء اما مساوءها هناك خسائر في المواد وتاخذ وقت في التنفيذ.

البناء المسق الصب 2. Precast or prefabricated buildings:

Precast panels are fabricated in special factories outside the site location, then transferred to the site and composed or installed together according to specified engineering details.

Precast panels include slabs, beams, columns, wall,.....etc. these panels may be concrete, steel or composite.

يتم صب (اجزاء البناية مثل الجدر ان والاعمدة و......) في معامل خاصبة خارج الموقع ومن ثم تنقل الي الموقع وتركب هناك باسلوب خاص.

This type of execution characterized by high or good quality control, less number of workers and minimize the project execution period. The precast buildings are lighter than the traditional building.

طربقة التنفيذ

يحتاج الى تحكم عالى وخبرة تنفيذ والى عدد عمال اقل ويحتاج الى زمن تنفيذ قليل .

b. Construction design :

انشاء حسب التصميم

Buildings are designed according to the following types:

1. Frame building: it is consist of bearing frame which include beams, columns that transfer the loads of slabs, floors, walls to the foundation.

البناء الهيكلى : حيث يحتوي على هيكل تحمل والتي تتضمن اعتاب واعمدة التي تنقل الاحمال من السقف الى الجدر ان و من ثم الأسس

The frames are reinforced concrete, steel and composite frames ( concrete and steel)

الهياكل ممكن تصنيعها من الخرسانة او الحديد او يكون مركبة من الحديد والخرسانة معا

الهياكل الحديدية تصنف الى Steel frame characterized by:

• High compressive and tensile strength, that means the required cross sectional area of steel section is smaller than the required cross sectional area of other materials, so reduce applied loads on the foundation and offered more area and spaces.

يتميز بقابلية تحمل للانضىغاط والانثناء عالية والتي توفر مقاطع اصغر من باقي المواد.

- Steel frames need fire protection and continuous maintenance against تحتاج الى توفير حماية من الحرائق وكذلك تحتاج الى صيانة .weather conditions
- All steel section used in building construction are imported and increase the construction costs.
- Local manufacturing materials may be used instead of imported materials to gain an economic construction.
- Steel frames installed in a short time compared with other materials.

Reinforced concrete frame characterized by:

- All raw materials excepting reinforcing steel bars are locally manufacturing.
- These frames may be cost in site or precast in special factories.
- Concrete frames give the construction designer more ideas about the style of هناك امكانية في تنفيذ العديد من الافكار .construction
- These frames characterized by high durability and fire strength.ديمومة عالية
- Disadvantage of these frames are heavy weight, need long time to construct it and quality control to the manufacturing and execution process.

من المساؤى احمال عالية وتحتاج الى وقت اطول.

- These frames are permanent construction.
- Frame building walls executed after complete the frame construction and can remove it without affect upon building.
- بناء غير هيكلى : 2.bearing wall building
  - Applied loads are transferred to foundation by bearing walls which cannot يتم انتقال الاحمال من السقف الى الجدر ان ومن ثم الى الاسس .. remove after construction

This type of execution used in houses with low height. The bearing walls are constructed before casting the slabs.

البناء المشترك الهيكلي وغير الهيكلي :3.Frame and bearing walls buildings Steel and reinforced concrete columns and beams in one part of the building

and the other part consist of bearing wall.

بتكون من اعمدة و اعتاب وكذلك جدر ان حاملة.

This type of construction used for economical, architectural and construction requirements.

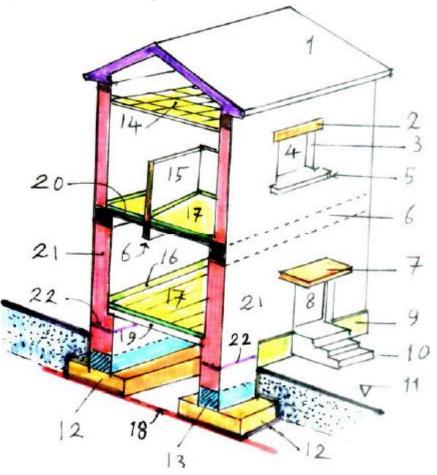
# **1-3 Building construction development: It needs the following requirements:**

- a. Good design.
- b. Suitable construction materials.
- c. Good execution.
- d. Materials quality control and used modern methods of execution.

الخلاصة ان عملية تشيد اي بناية او مشر وع يتضمن العناصر التالية : طريقة انشاء ( و هي خلاصة تجارب مشاريع متداخلة مع تقنيات مستحدثة...... مكملات معمارية مثل اعمال النجار ة و الحدادة..... ۲. نظم انشاء مثل بناء هیکلی و غیر هیکلی.....)، ۳. مواد الانشاء : أ.مواد تشيد ( جسم المبنى...)، ب. مواد البناء، ج. مواد الانهاء....،

٤. عناصر البناء.

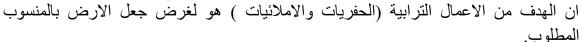
1-4 Building Element and component:

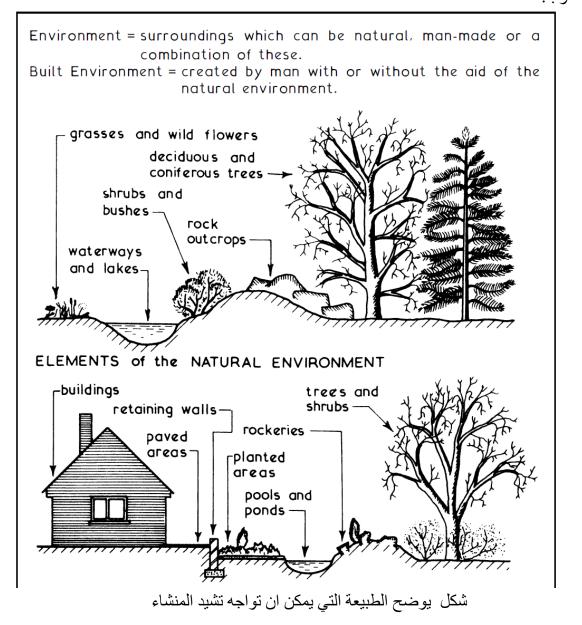


1. Roof	9. Plinth	17. Flooring
2. Lintel	10. Steps	18. Foundation level
3. Jamb	11. ground level	19. Concrete bed
4. Window opening	12. Foundation	20. Floor Slab
5. Window sill	13. Ground beam	21. Wall
6. Beam	14. False Ceiling	22-23. DPC Damp-Proof Course&DPM
7. Shed	15. Partition	24. Mass concrete Foundation
8. Door opening	16. Skirting	25. Superstructure ,,,,26. Block work(bricks,,,,,

2. Earthworks:

The terms soil and earth are commonly referred to in the excavation process to describe the naturally occurring materials uncovered on a project. Soil conditions vary from one site to the next. Soil may be loose or partially cemented, organic or inorganic. However, most soils can be referred to as a mixture or an accumulation of mineral grains that are not cemented together. An exception is hard rock, which remains firm after exposure to the elements.





2.1 Excavation:

الحفر بات

Excavation is the removal of soil or rock from site to get the required level, by using heavy or light construction equipment, such as backhoes, bulldozers, and front loaders.

الحفر هو ازالة جميع الاتربة او الصخور من موقع العمل للحصول على المنسوب المطلوب، من خلال استخدام معدات حفر مناسبة.

# How is a site excavated?

The first step in excavation involves the sampling of the contaminated area. Drilling equipment is used to obtain samples of the soil and groundwater at each location. Samples are taken at several different depths in the same location so that a vertical, as well as horizontal, map of the contamination can be made. Special sensing equipment can be used to identify the location of metal drums or tanks that may be present.

ملاحظة : إن العوامل المحددة لأسلوب الحفر الواجب عمله هي نوع وطبيعة التربة وشكل المقطع المطلوب ووجود المباه الجو فبة

2.1.1 Types of excavation:

<mark>انواع الحفر :</mark> ١\_ الحفر اليدوي:

- يستعمل للاعمال الصغيرة مثل ...... لابستعمل في التربة ذو الصلادة العالبة...

  - پستعمل فیہ ادو ات بسیطة مثل
- يكون الحفر عمودي بحيث نحصل على حافات شاقولية مع ترك مسافة تصل الى ١ م بين الحافة ومكان جمع الاتربة .
- في حالة تجاوز الحفر المناسيب المحددة في المخططات فلا يجوز اعادة الدفن بالتراب بل تملاء بالخرسانة الضعيفة وذلك لكون التربة المعاد دفنها ذات خصائص مغابرة للتربة الاصلية وهي على العموم اضعف

#### ٢. الحفر الميكانيكي:

- يتم باستخدام المكائن والمعدات الثقيلة والمتوسطة....
- يحتاج الى اجراء حسابات هندسية لغرض منع الانهيارات وكذلك تحديد الكميات..
  - يجب وضع خطة حفر متكاملة....

 تحديد نوع الالية وطريقة العمل والزمن اللازم للحفر يعتمد على طبيعة الارض و الضروف الخاصة بالموقع.

# هناك الكثير من الاليات وكالاتي

# **Excavation Equipment**















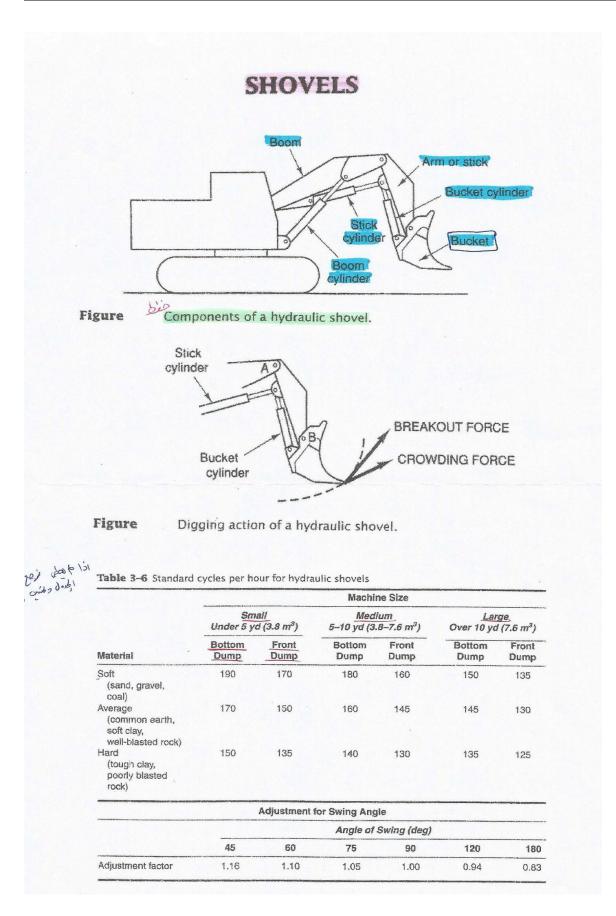
Backactor (Backhoe)

Bulldozer



Power Drill (Breaking machine)

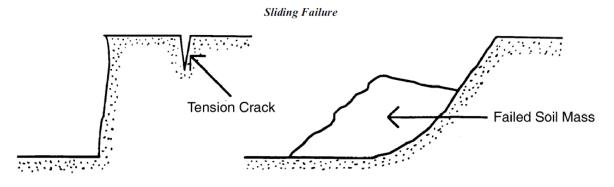
Loading shovel (Loader)



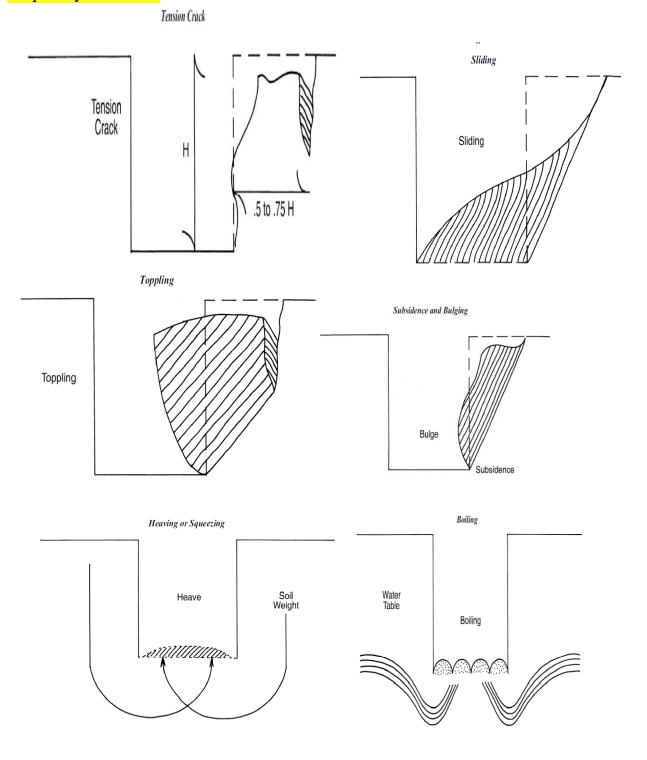
المجرفة الإلية: تسعتمل لحفر وتحميل التربة بكميات كبيرة وعندما يكون عمق الحفر كبيرا نسبيا او عندما تكون التربة حصوية ومتصلدة اوطينية مرصوصة وكذلك في حالات التربة التي تبقى جوانبها سليمة بجون انهيار. لاتستعمل في حالة التربة غير متماسكة. المحرفة الخلفية: تستعمل في الحفريات الضبقة مثل الاسس الجدارية. الحفارة : هي من المعدات ذات الابراج وتستعمل في حفر وتحميل التربة الرخوة او المغمورة بالمياه الجوفية . الدلو المحاري : هي من المعدات ذات الابراج ويستعمل غالبا في رفع التربة من داخل الحفريات بصورة عمودية عندما تكون جدران الحفريات مسنده والتربة رخوة ورطبة. معردية الحرار : هي من المعدات ذات الابراج ويستعمل غالبا في رفع التربة من داخل الحفريات بصورة معردية عندما تكون جدران الحفريات مسنده والتربة رخوة ورطبة. الدلو المحاري : هي من المعدات الشائعة وتستعمل لاعمال الحفريات الصغيرة ولتحميل التربة والركام. الموفية : يستعمل نصل متحرك افقيا و عموديا بين محوري عجلات الالة. البدوزر : الة تستخدم لاعمال الحفر والتسوية واز الة الانقاض. البلدوزر : الة تستخدم لاعمال الحفر والتسوية واز الة الانقاض.

ملاحظة :عند استخدام المعدات في حفريات الاسس يجب ايقاف الحفر في منسوب اعلى بحوالي ٢٥ سم من المنسوب المطلوب لقعر الحفر وتكملة الحفر بالايدي حيث ان الحفر بواسطة المعدات يودي الى تشويه التربة <mark>الملامسة للالية</mark> . ملاحظة: يعتمد ثبات جوانب الحفر على: طبيعية التربة وخواصها الهندسية ،، محتوى الرطوبة وحركة المياه الجوفية ،،، عمق الحفر ،،،،الاحمال الجانبية المجاورة وطبيعيتها (ساكنة او متحركة او اهتزازية). كما يجب معرفة انواع الفشل في التربة وكالاتي

Soil failure is defined as the collapse of part or all of an excavation wall. The most common soil failure is typically described as an unexpected settlement, or cave-in, of an excavation. Soil sliding is the most common factor leading to soil failure. Proper planning and supervision can avoid the unsafe working conditions caused by soil sliding. Unless such safety precautions have been implemented, sliding soil failure can occur in all types of excavations (including sloped trenches and excavations with braced trench boxes). As shown in figure below.



A number of stresses and deformations can occur in an open cut or trench. For example, increases or decreases in moisture content can adversely affect the stability of a trench or excavation. The following diagrams show some of the more frequently identified causes of trench failure.



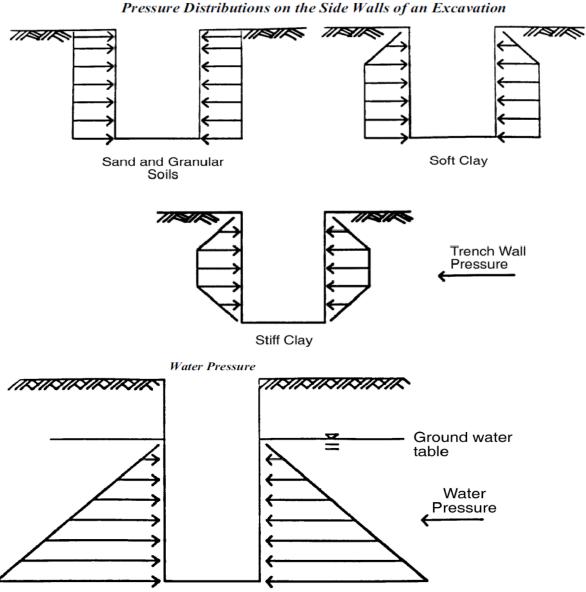
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# <mark>Summary :</mark>

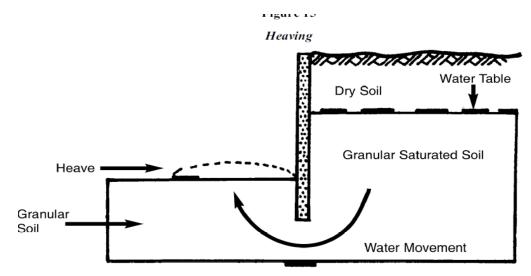
1: Soil failure can occur for any number of reasons. Factors that increase the chances of soil failure are:

1. excessive vibration.2. surface encumbrances.3. weather conditions.

2 :Earth pressure distributions vary with the type of soil, depth of excavation and moisture conditions. Example distributions are shown in Figure below :



Added effect of water pressure



#### **Methods of Protection:**

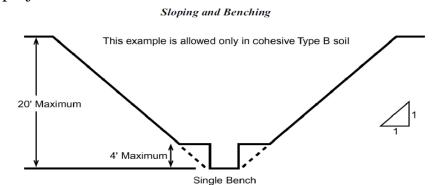
Several methods of protecting workers in trench excavations are available. Some methods are preferred over others depending on the site specifics and circumstances. The various protection methods available include:

- 1. Sloping and benching
- 2. Shoring (spaced sheeting, close sheeting)
- 3. Trench shield
- 4. Other occasionally used systems

Each of these techniques is introduced briefly below and will be discussed in more detail in the pages that follow.

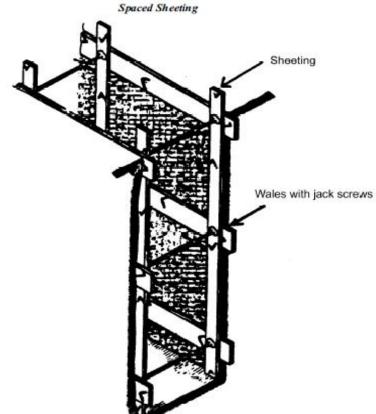
#### Sloping and Benching

One method of ensuring the safety and health of workers in a trench or excavation is to slope the sides of the trench. Figure below illustrates sloping and benching alternatives that are permitted for certain soil types. The safe slope for the banks of an excavation varies with different soil types, and must be determined on each individual project.



**Spaced Sheeting** 

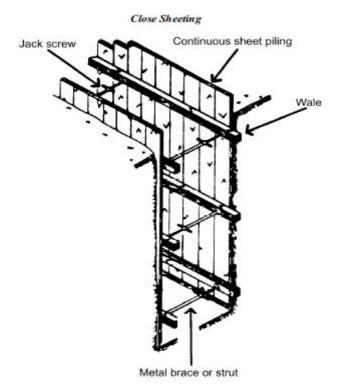
Another popular method of protection is called spaced sheeting. It is also referred to as spot shoring. This method, shown in Figure below, involves placing spaced timber shores, bracing, trench jacks, piles or other materials in a manner strong enough to resist the pressures surrounding the excavation. Sheeting consists of vertical planks used around the boundary of the proposed excavation. Horizontal braces extend between the vertical planks to support the sheeting. The horizontal trench braces may be wooden or telescoping metal pipes. The metal braces are typically used when the width of the trench exceeds 5 feet. It is important to remember that all materials selected for use must be in good condition.



#### **Close Sheeting**

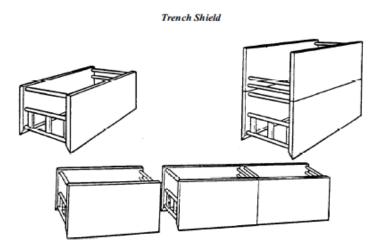
This method involves the placement of continuous solid sheeting along the entire length of a trench excavation. An example is shown in Figure below. The same types of materials used in spaced sheeting can be used in close sheeting.

Timber sheeting or steel sheet piles may be selected for use depending on the circumstances. As a general rule of thumb, steel sheeting becomes more cost effective when the depth of a planned excavation exceeds 15 feet. Each of the major components of this system has been labeled in Figure below. Cleats may also be used to fasten the struts to the wales and prevent slipping or falling out.



#### **Trench Shield**

Contractors also may use a trench shield, a prefabricated movable structure often composed of steel plates welded to a heavy steel frame (see Figure below). Some trench shields are composed of aluminum or fiberglass. Standards permit the use of a trench shield as long as the protection it provides is equal to or greater than the protection that would be provided by the appropriate shoring system. Employees must know to work only within the protection of the shield. Also, if a slide starts, workers must know that they should not run out of the shield into the path of the slide.



تستعمل المساند لتأمين جوانب الحفريات ، الجدول ادناه يبين الحاجة الى اسعتمال المساند مع نوعيتها. اعمال الحفر العميق تستوجب تصميم المساند بصورة اكثر دقة ووفق متطلبات العمل الفعلية ويحتاج المصمم الى خبرة في موضوعي ميكانيك التربة والانشاءات. القنوات الضحلة الواح اعمدة : تكون بطول ١ الى ١.٥ م وحسب عمق الحفر وبمقطع يتراوح بين ١٧٥-٣٨ ملم و ٢٢٠\*٥٠ ملم حيث توضع هذه الالواح عموديا وتتاخم التربة في جانبي الحفر . اضلاع الرابطة :وهي اجزاء تمتد طوليا (افقيا) باتجاه الحفر وتقوم باسناد وربط الواح الاعمدة. يتراوح مقطعها بين ١٧٥ \* • • • ملم و ٢٥٥ \* ٧٥ ملم على الاغلب. المساند العرضية:وهي من الخشب عادة وبمُقطع ٢٠٠ \* ١٠٠ ملم او ٢٥٠ \* ١٠٠ ملم وتستخدم لسند الاضلاع الرابطة بين جهتي الحفر تكون المسافة بين المساند العرضية بحدود ٨. ١ م كي توفر مجال عمل داخل الحفرة الواح السند:تتكونُ عادة من الواح افقية متاخمة الواحدة مع الاخرى بحيث تُشكل حاجز مستمرا يسند التربة (في حالة التربة الرخوة) المساند المغروسة :تكون من نوع الواح اعمدة الا انها ترصف بصورة متصلة وتغرس في التربة وتكون ذات نهاية مستدقة لتسهيل غرسها قد تكس هذه النهاية بصفيح معدني لزيادة مقاومتها.

Ground water can be kept out either permanently such as for long term waterproofing for a basement, or temporarily such as to ease work during excavation.

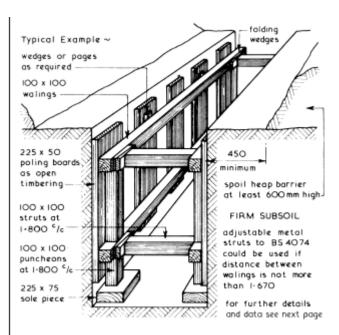
The following provisions can contribute certain degree of water-tightness to the basement during the construction:

- 1. Sheet piling
- 2. Diaphragm walls
- 3. Suitable grouting to the sub-soil

In addition, ground water can be further control by the use of the following arrangement:

- 1. Sump pumping
- 2. Well point systems
- 3. Shallow or deep-bored wells
- 4. Horizontal ground water control
- 5. electro-osmosis method.

تصربف المباه الجو فبة وتجفبف ساحة العمل و الحفر بات لتنفيذ اعمال الحفر والاسس يجب تصريف المياه الجوفية ان وجدت من داخل الحفر ومن الطرق المتبعة ١. التصريف المباشر ..... المقصود فيها حفر السواقي في اسفل الحفر ومن الجوانب يتم تصريف المياه المجتمعة بواسطة انحدارات السواقي خارج منطقة الحفر ٢. التصريف بالضخ.....

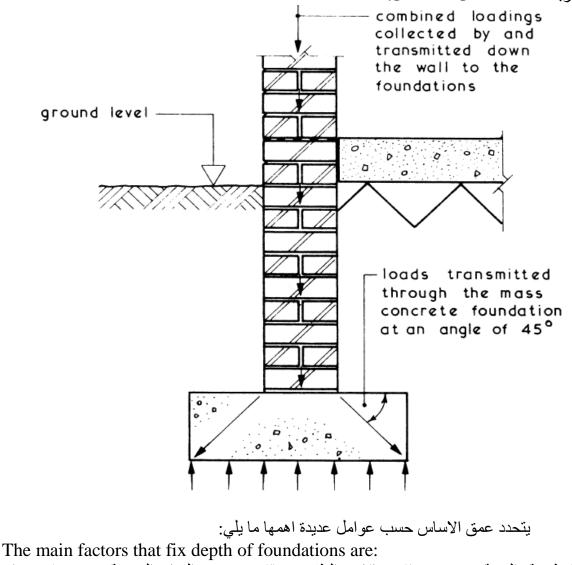


3. Footing and foundation :

3-1: definition:

Foundation: The structure that transmits the load of the building to the soil. The function of any foundation is to safely sustain and transmit to the ground on which it rests the combined dead, imposed and wind loads in such a manner as not to cause any settlement or other movement which would impair the stability or cause damage to any part of the building.

الاساس هو ذلك القسم من المنشاء الذي يشيد عادة تحت مستوى الارض الطبيعي او فوقها وعلى عمق معين وبمواد مختلفة منها الخرسانة المسلحة وغير المسلحة والطابوق والحجر والحديد وينقل ثفل المنشأ الى طبقات التربة الصالحة لتحمل تلك الاثقال.

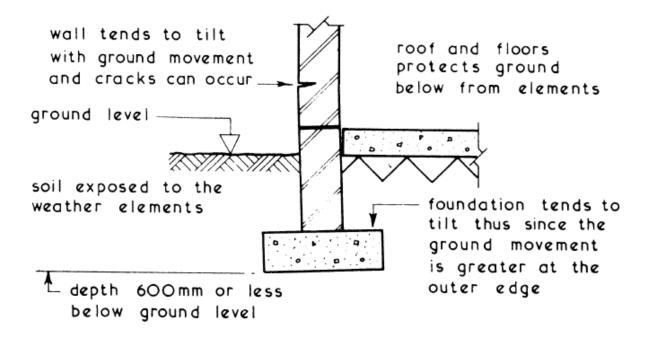


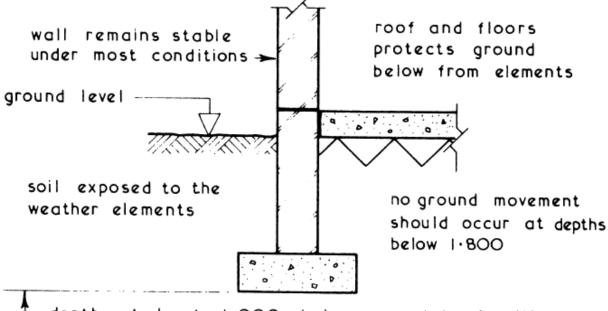
١. طبيعة التربة...... ٢،٠ حالات الطقس....٣. مسنوى المياه الجوفية .....٤. موقع الطبيعة التربة......٥. حالات المجاورة .....٥. الاساس.....٥. اسس الابنية المجاورة .....٦. علاقة الاسس مع المنشاءات المجاورة .....٩.

3-2 soil and foundation relation:

 يتطلب قبل المباشرة باي تصميم بنائي فحص تربة الموقع من قبل مختبر هندسي للتعرف على خواص التربة الفيزياوية والكيماوية والميكانيكية ومقدار تحمل طبقاتها للاحمال ونوعية الاسس المناسبة ونزولها المتوقع نوعا ومقدارا ويقدم المختبر تقريرا وافيا يمكن المصمم والمنفذ من اداء مهامها.

- The soil layer that has the sufficient load bearing capacity in relation to the chosen foundation type.
- The primary design concerns are settlement (total settlement and differential settlement) and load bearing capacity.
- Subsoil beneath foundation is compressed and reacts by exerting an upward pressure to resist foundation loading. If foundation load exceeds maximum passive pressure of ground (i.e. bearing capacity) a downward movement of the foundation could occur. Remedy is to increase plan size of foundation to reduce the load per unit area or alternatively reduce the loadings being carried by the foundations.
- Subsoil Movements ~ these are due primarily to changes in volume when the subsoil becomes wet or dry and occurs near the upper surface of the soil. Compact granular soils such as gravel suffer very little movement whereas cohesive soils such as clay do suffer volume changes near the upper surface. Similar volume changes can occur due to water held in the subsoil freezing and expanding ...this is called Frost Heave.





depth at least 1.000 below ground level will produce only very slight ground movement which should not affect stability of foundations

# **3-3 Types of foundations**:

- Choosing a kind of foundation depends on:
- The ground condition.
- The groundwater conditions.
- The site, the environment (the building nearby).
- The structure of our building.
  - **Requirements:** 
    - Structural requirements: safe, be able to carry the load of the building.
    - Constructional requirements: schedule, minimal resources, minimal cost.
  - Materials :
    - o Bricks
    - Stones
    - Concrete
    - R.c Concrete.

Note: Surface loadings can cause both vertical and horizontal strains, and this is referred to as two- or three-dimensional loading. Common examples of twodimensional loading are from strip footings or long embankments (i.e., plane strain conditions).

According to surface load the foundation is classified to deep foundation and shallow foundation according to building load and soil condition......

• SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS:

A shallow foundation is often selected when the structural load will not cause excessive settlement of the underlying soil layers. In general, shallow foundations are more economical to construct than deep foundations, the following table show the types of shallow foundation.

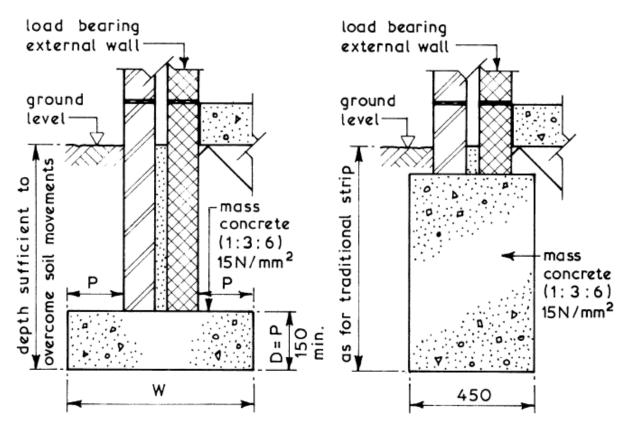
Basic Sizing ~ the size of a foundation is basically dependent on two factors ...

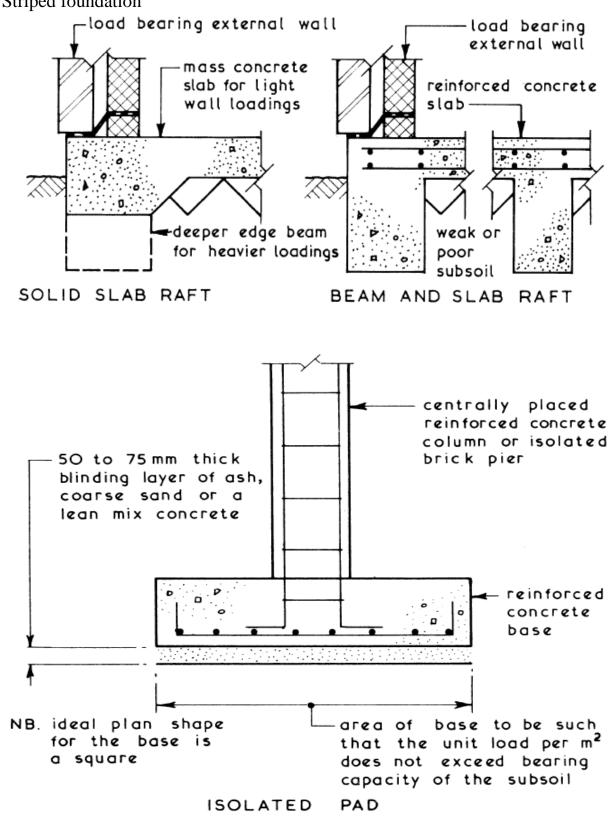
- 1. Load being transmitted, max 70 kN/m (dwellings up to 3 storeys).
- 2. Bearing capacity of subsoil under proposed foundation.
  - 1. Wall foundation:

- Use for load bearing external wall

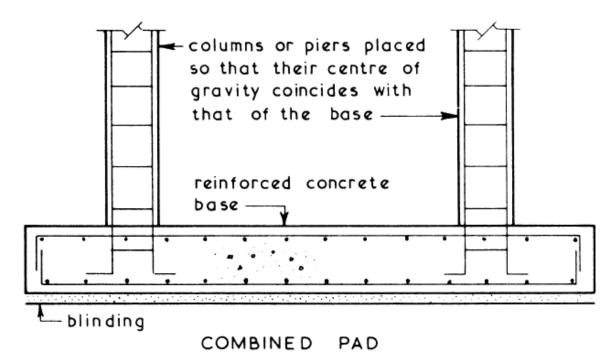
- Can use normal concrete or R.C concrete.

# Examples:



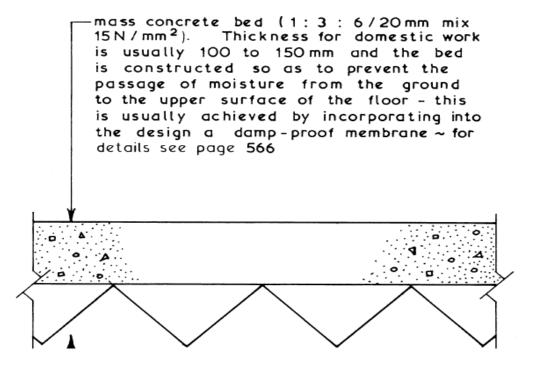


2. Striped foundation



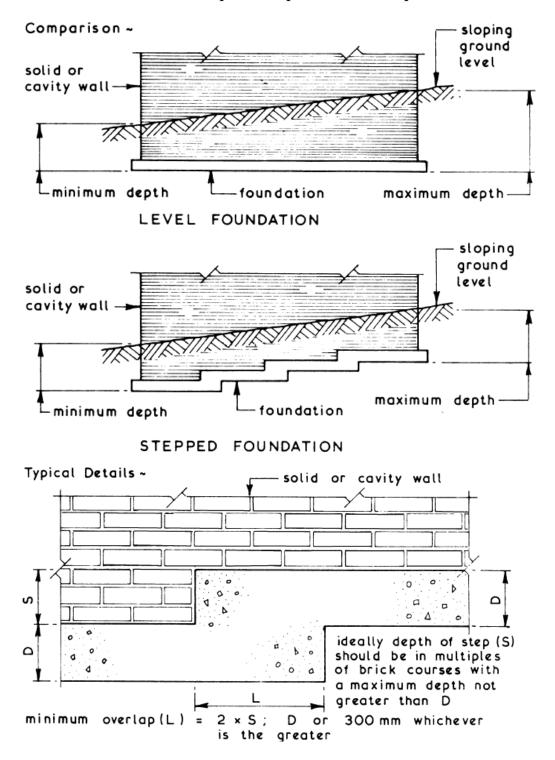
3. Bed foundation :

Bed  $\sim$  a concrete slab resting on and supported by the subsoil, usually forming the ground floor surface. Beds (sometimes called oversite concrete) are usually cast on a layer of hardcore which is used to make up the reduced level excavation and thus raise the level of the concrete bed to a position above ground level.



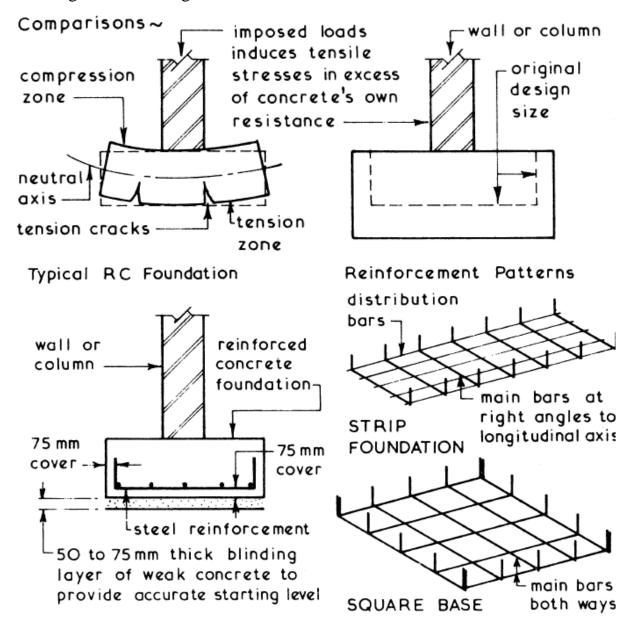
4. stepped foundations:

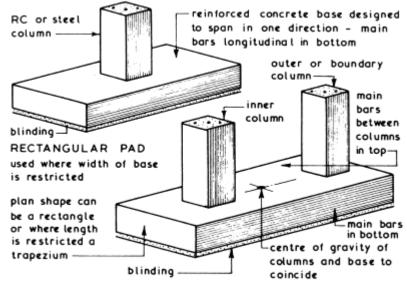
Stepped Foundations ~ these are usually considered in the context of strip foundations and are used mainly on sloping sites to reduce the amount of excavation and materials required to produce an adequate foundation.



#### 5. Concrete Foundations :

Concrete is a material which is strong in compression but weak in tension. If its tensile strength is exceeded cracks will occur resulting in a weak and unsuitable foundation. One method of providing tensile resistance is to include in the concrete foundation bars of steel as a form of reinforcement to resist all the tensile forces induced into the foundation. Steel is a material which is readily available and has high tensile strength.





COMBINED COLUMN FOUNDATIONS - outer column close to boundary or existing wall



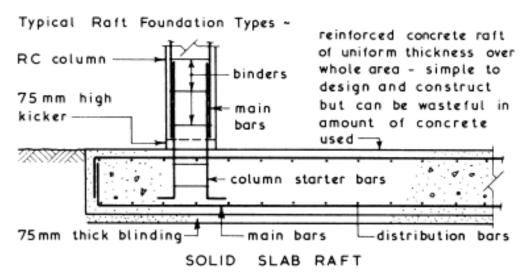
# • Deep foundation :

When is it necessary?

- The load-bearing layer is in deeper location. •
- The loads of the building are too heavy. •
- Other special cases >>>>

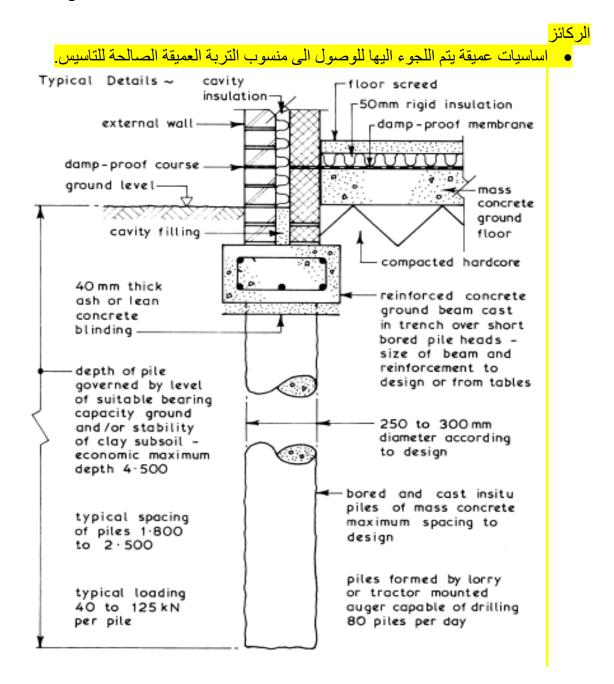
Deep foundations	Driven piles	Driven piles are slender members, made of wood, steel, or precast concrete, that are driven into place by pile-driving equipment.
	Other types of piles	There are many other types of piles, such as bored piles, cast-in-place piles, and composite piles.
	Piers	Similar to cast-in-place piles, piers are often of large diameter and contain reinforced concrete. Pier and grade beam support are often used for foundation support on expansive soil.
	Caissons	Large piers are sometimes referred to as caissons. A caisson can also be a watertight underground structure within which construction work is carried on.
	Mat or raft foundation	If a mat or raft foundation is constructed below ground surface or if the mat or raft foundation is supported by piles or piers, then it should be considered to be a deep foundation system.
	Floating foundation	A special foundation type where the weight of the structure is balanced by the removal of soil and construction of an underground basement.
	Basement-type foundation	A common foundation for houses and other buildings in frost-prone areas. The foundation consists of perimeter footings and basement walls that support a wood floor system. The basement floor is usually a concrete slab.

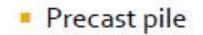
Raft Foundations ~ these are used to spread the load of the superstructure over a large base to reduce the load per unit area being imposed on the ground and this is particularly useful where low bearing capacity soils are encountered and where individual column loads are heavy.



Short Bored Piles ~ these are a form of foundation which are suitable for domestic loadings and clay subsoil where ground movements can occur below the 1.000 depth associated with traditional strip and trench fill foundations. They can be used

where trees are planted close to a new building since the trees may eventually cause damaging ground movements due to extracting water from the subsoil and root growth. Conversely where trees have been removed this may lead to ground swelling.

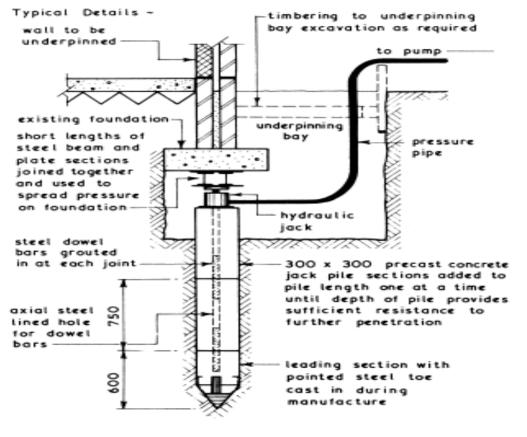






# استعمالات الركائز:

- في التربة الطينية.....
- في المنشأت فوق سطح الماء.....
- عندما لايمكن حفر الاسس من الانواع الاخرى عميقا لوجود......
  - عندما يتطلب موازنة قوى شد او دفع .....
    - في المناطق التي تكثر فيها الز لازل و......
    - عندما يكون مستوى الماء الجوفي .....
      - عندما يتطلب اسناد وتقوية .....



عندما يتطلب مقاومة احمال جانبية ناتجة عن دفع تربة .....

Classification of piles

- Classification of pile with respect to load transmission and functional behavior.

ركائز حسب طريقة نقل الاحمال ( ركيز ة احتكاك ....ركيزة عمود...ركيزة ذات عمل مشترك)

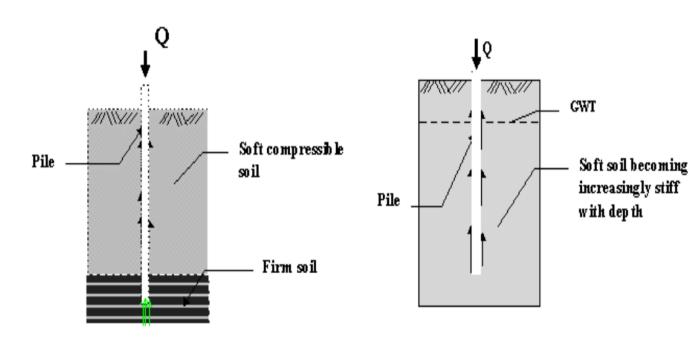
• End bearing piles (point bearing piles)

These piles transfer their load on to a firm stratum located at a considerable depth below the base of the structure and they derive most of their carrying capacity from the penetration resistance of the soil at the toe of the pile as shown below. The pile behaves as in ordinary column and should be designed as such. Even in weak soil a pile is unsupported, i.e if it is in either air or water. Load is transmitted to the soil through friction or cohesion. But sometimes, the soil surrounding the pile may adhere to the surface of the pile and causes "negative skin friction ( is caused by the drainage of the ground water and consolidation of the soil." on the pile.

Note : this process of driving such piles close to each other in groups greatly reduces the porosity and compressibility of the soil within and around the groups. Therefore it called compaction piles.

Note: during the process of driving the pile into the ground, the soil becomes moulded and, as a result loses some of its strength, therefore the pile is not able to transfer the exact amount of load which it is intended to immediately after it has been driven. Usually the soil regains some of its strength three to five months after has been driven.

Friction piles (cohesion)
 Carrying capacity is derived mainly from the adhesion or friction of the soil in contact with the shaft of the pile as show below
 The cohesion pile defined as these pile transmit most of their load to the soil through skin friction.

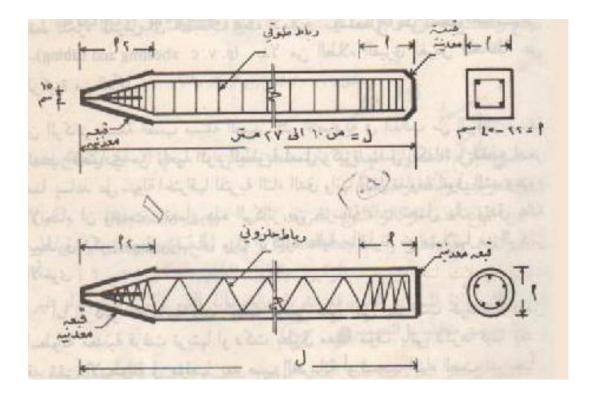


 Combination of friction and cohesion piles.
 حيث تنقل الركيزة حملها الى التربة بواسطة الاحتكاك السطحي والاسناد العمودي وبنسب متفاوته تعتمد على طبيعة تكوين التربة وخواصها علما بان اكثر الركائز المستعملة هي من هذا النوع.
 Such as bored piles which are provided with a bell have a high tensile strength and can be used as tension piles as shown in figure below. <mark>ان فحص</mark> التربة ومعرفة تكوين طبقانها وخواصبها هي التي تحدد مبدئيا نوعية الركيزة المطلوب استعمالها مع تحديد طول الركيزة وإبعادها والاعداد اللازمة منها لمقاومة الاحمال المسلطة عليها من المنشأ. ملاحظة : من المفضل استعمال نوع واحد من الركائز وتجنب تغبر الابعاد واستخدام عدد اقل من الركائز ..... كما بجب تحديد تحمل الركيز ة نضريا قبل العمل

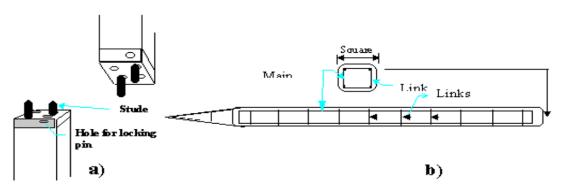
# Classification of piles depended on their material :

- $\succ$  Timber :
  - Used for permanent works in regions where timber is plentiful.
  - It is suitable for long cohesion pilling and pilling beneath embankment.
  - The timber should be product from insects.
  - If timber length equal 15m then the diameter should be 150 mm
  - Keeping timber pile below ground water level.
- > Concrete pile:
  - Pre cast concrete piles or pre fabricated concrete piles or piles cast in place or.....
  - Usually, the piles are triangle, circle or octagonal section,
  - خواص الخرسانة مسبقة الصب : Precast concrete pile characteristics are الاعتبادية:
    - a) Reinforced the pile with main steel and should be connected it by tiles or spirals in equal distance at the end of pile (it resist the pile driven inside soil).
    - b) Concrete cover should be 4-5 cm.
    - c) The reinforced steel process depended on loads, forces and direction
    - d) The most advantage of precast concrete pile is easy to control at concrete type and concrete stress. While the disadvantage, it difficult to change the pile length.

ملاحضة: هناك صعوبة ايضا في حالة حدوث كسر في الركيزة اثناء الدق ..... تحتاج الى معدات ثقبلة لنقلها ور فعها و دقها مما بكلف كثير المحمدين



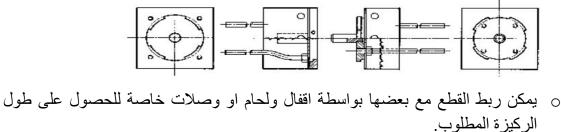
- The pre fabricated concrete piles characteristics are: مسبقة الجهد والصب
  - I. They produced in short length in one meter intervals between 5-13 meters.
  - II. They are pre-cast so that can be easily connected together in order to reach to the required length .



- III. This will not decrease the design load capacity.
- IV. Reinforcement is necessary within the pile to help withstand both handing and driving stresses.

V. The Hercules type of pile joint is easily and accurately cast into pile and is quickly and safely joined on site. They are made to accurate dimensional tolerances from high grade steels.



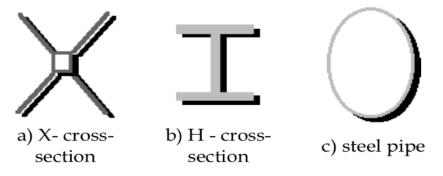


تعالج الركائز الخرسانية بالطلاء القيري ......
 تعتبر اكثر اقتصادية.....

➤ Steel pile :

Steel /Iron piles are suitable for handing and driving in long lengths. Their relatively small cross-sectional area combined with their high joined by welding.

Note : if the pile is driven into a soil with low pH value, then there is a risk of corrosion.

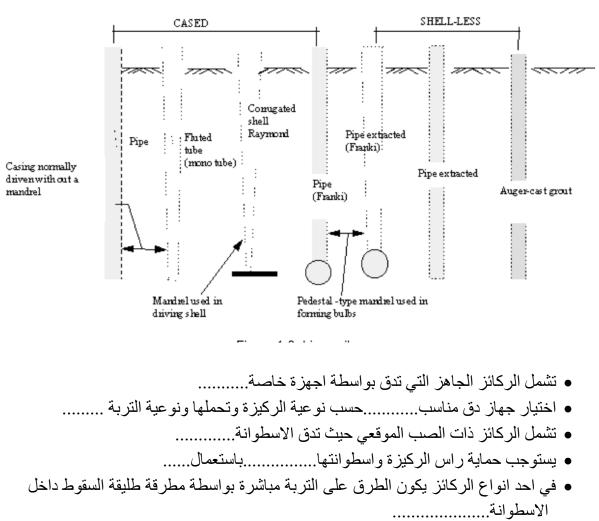


- Classification of pile with respect to effect on the soil.

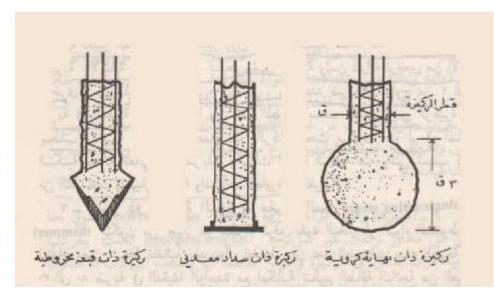
A simplified division into driven or bored piles is often employed.

1. Driven piles :

Driven piles are considered to be displacement piles. In the process of driving the pile into the ground, soil is moved radically as the pile shaft enters the ground. There may also be component of movement of the soil in the vertical direction.

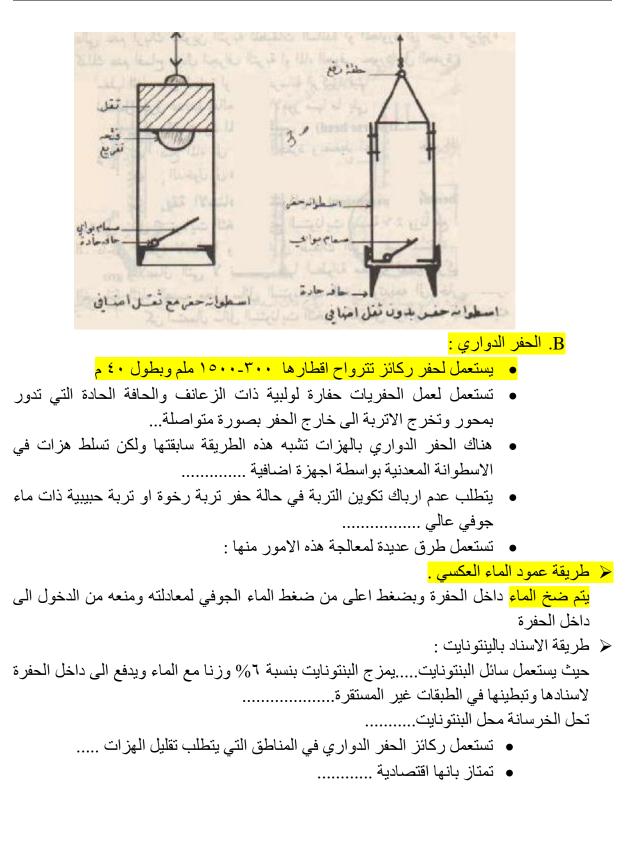


#### DRIVEN PILES



2. Bored piles

Bored piles (replacement piles) are generally considered to be nondisplacement piles a void is formed by boring or excavation before piles is produced. Piles can be produced by casting concrete in the void. Some soils such as stiff clays are particularly amenable to the formation of piles in this way, since the bore hole walls do not requires temporary support except cloth to the ground surface. Unstable ground, such as gravel the ground requires temporary support from casing or bentonite slurry. Alternative the casing may be permanent, but driven into a hole which is bored as casing is advanced.



# 4.Bricks work

Brick have been made in a wide range of sizes and shapes, from the old Greek brick, which was practically a 23-in cube of 12,650 in3 volume, to the small Belgian brick, about  $13/4 \ 33/8 \ 41/2$  in with a total volume of only 27 in3. The present common nominal sizes in the United States are 4 or 6 in thick by 22/3 or 4 in high by 8 or 12 in long.

البناء بالطابوق : هو الفن في وضع الطابوق في القيمة (المونة) لعمل كتل متجانسة تربط الطابوق مع بعضه بحيث يتوزع اي حمل مرفوع بالجدار بصورة متساوية ومنتضمة فيه بدون حدوث خلل وكذلك اعطاء البناء مضهرا جماليا .

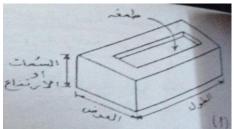
Factor affecting the stability of brick building:

- 1. Vertical load.
- 2. Binding is not good enough, which makes the wall subjected to failures when downloading any weight.
- 3. The side pushing.

# 4-1 Bricklaying Terms

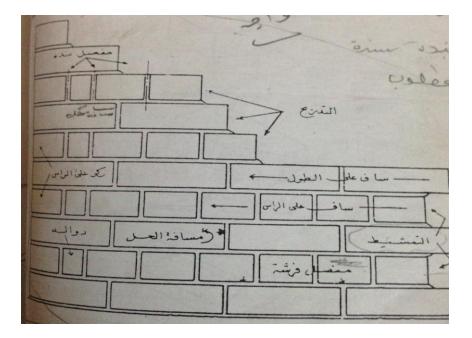
Before beginning any of the bricklaying projects, study the following terms and their definitions. This will help you understand the various brick positions and patterns, as well as the typical mortar joints used.

الطمغة : هي فجوة تعمل في الطابوق المصمت ذي الفجوات وتكون ذات مقطع مستطيل او مثلث او شبه منحرف وتعمل في وجه او وجهين من الطابوق. تزيد من ربط البناء بين السوف حيث تستخدم في اعمال البناء الذي يكون فيه سمك مفصل الفرشة قليل. في حالة استخدام طمغة واحدة فيجب ان تكون الطمغة الى الاعلى لضمان امتلائها بالقيمة.

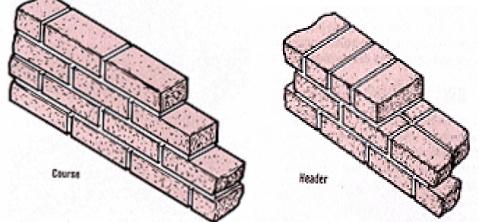


**Bull Header**. A rowlock brick lay with its longest dimensions perpendicular to the face of the wall. على الراس

Bull Stretcher. A rowlock brick lay with its longest dimension parallel to the face of the wall. على الكاز



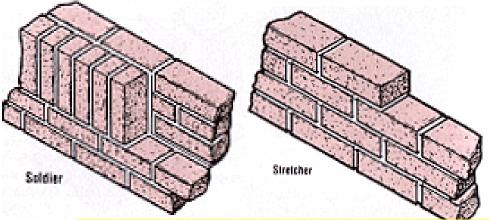
Course. One of the continuous horizontal rows of masonry that, bonded together, forms the masonry structure.



Header. A masonry unit laid flat with its longest dimension perpendicular to the face of the wall. It is generally used to tie two wythes of masonry together.

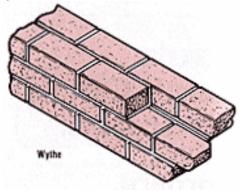
Rowlock. A brick laid on its face, or edge.

Soldier. A brick laid on its end so that its longest dimension is parallel to the vertical axis of the face of the wall.



Stretcher. A masonry unit laid flat with its longest dimension parallel to the face of the wall.

Wythe. A continuous vertical section or thickness of masonry 4" or greater.



#### 4-2 Brickwork Bonds:

Bonding in brickwork is an arrangement of bricks, usually overlapping between courses in order to distribute load and provide stability. Bonding can also be used for decorative purposes. Note: in general brickwork should be less than quarter bonded.

يقصد بالربط تشكيلة اوضاع الطابوق في البناء بحيث تكون الوحدات البنائية متماسكة بدرجة تؤمن تحملا جيدا للبناءً. ١. الربط على الراس: هو الربط الذي يكون فيه جميع السوف مبنية بطابوق على الطول...يستخدم في بناء القواعد وفي الاقو الاقو اس.

Bond on the head( Stretcher bond ): This type is used in the non bearing walls with thickness 24cm with every laid on the bed with every brick showing a stretcher or head face as .

Typical Details ~

Bonding ~ an arrangement of bricks in a wall, column or pier laid to a set pattern to maintain an adequate lap.

Purposes of Brick Bonding ~

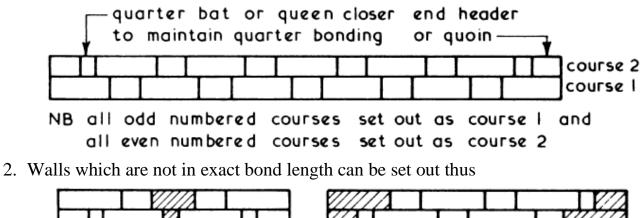
1. Obtain maximum strength whilst distributing the loads to be carried throughout the wall, column or pier.

2. Ensure lateral stability and resistance to side thrusts.

3. Create an acceptable appearance.

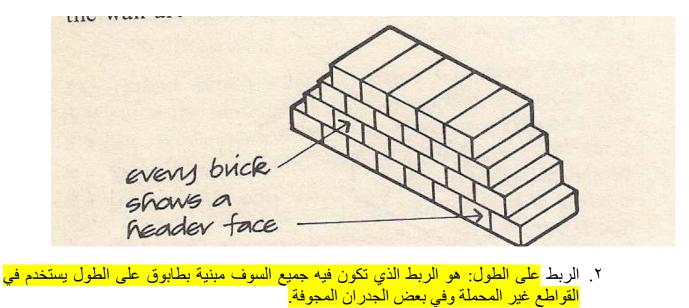
Simple Bonding Rules ~

1. Bond is set out along length of wall working from each end to ensure that no vertical joints are above one another in consecutive courses.

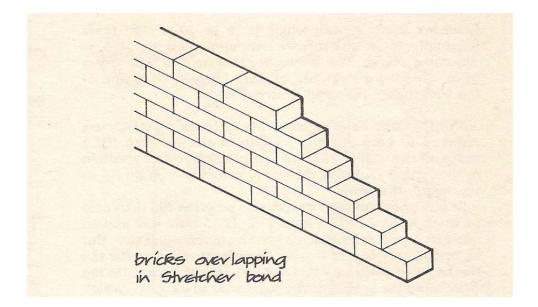




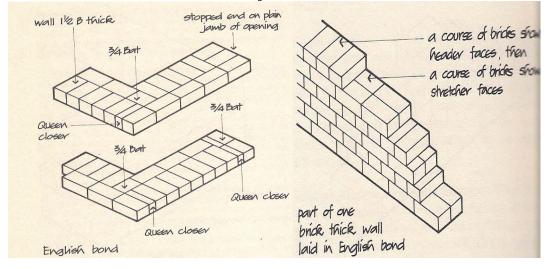
3. Transverse or cross joints continue unbroken across the width of wall unless stopped by a face stretcher.

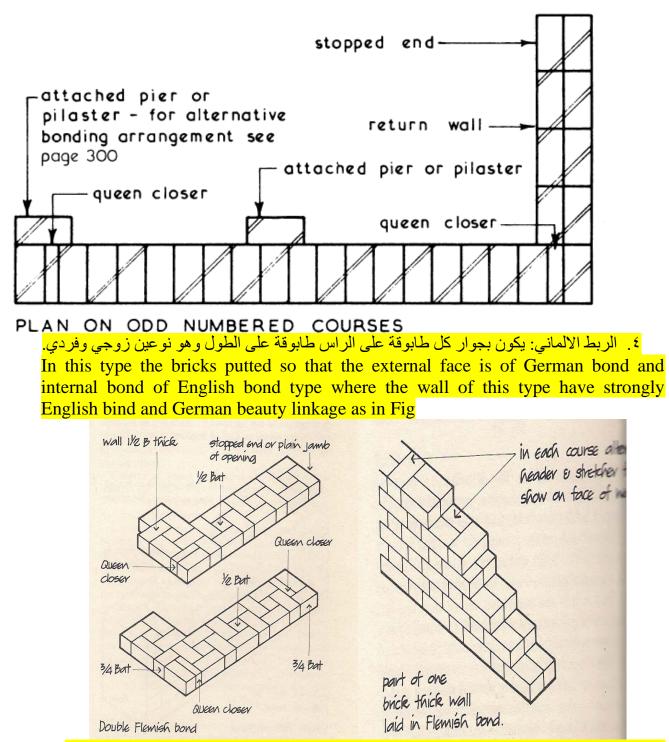


Bond on the length (Stretcher bond): This type is used in the non bearing walls with thickness 12cm with every laid on the bed with every brick showing a stretcher or long face as shown in Fig. below:

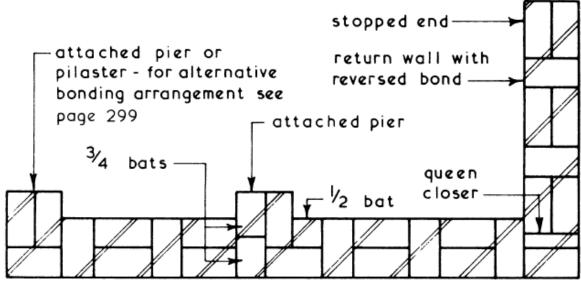


٣. الربط الانكليزي : هو الربط الذي يكون وضع الطابوق في وجه الجدار على الطول في ساف باكمله وعلى الراس في الساف الذي يليه وهكذا ( يلاحظ في كل ساف على الراس توضع دوالة مجاورة للطابوق على الراس والتي في الركن) كذلك لاتوجد مفاصل بندة بين ساقين متتاليين ...كذلك تكون المفاصل العرضية مستمرة على عرض الجدار . بينما في الجدران ذات سمك طابوقة واحدة يكون الجدار بنفس المضهر لوجهي الجدار...في الجدار ن ذات مضاعفات فردية لنصف طابوقة يضهر كل ساف من الحدر في كل ساف على الراس توضع دوالة مجاورة المفاصل العرضية مستمرة على عرض الجدار . بينما في الجدران ذات سمك طابوقة واحدة يكون الجدار بنفس المضهر لوجهي الجدار...في الجدار ن ذات مضاعفات فردية لنصف طابوقة يضهر كل الجدار بنفس المضهر لوجهي الجدار ...في الراس في الواجهة الاخرى. يتميز بكون قلب الجدار في الجدران السميكة مبنيا على الراس دائما يفضل في احواض التفتيش.





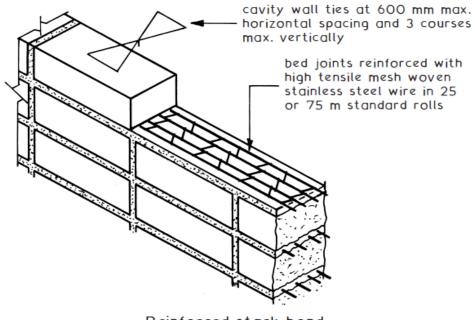
German single bond (Flemish single bond): In this type the bricks putted so that the external face is of German bond and internal bond of English bond type where the wall of this type have strongly English bind and German beauty linkage as in Fig



COURSES PLAN ON ODD NUMBERED

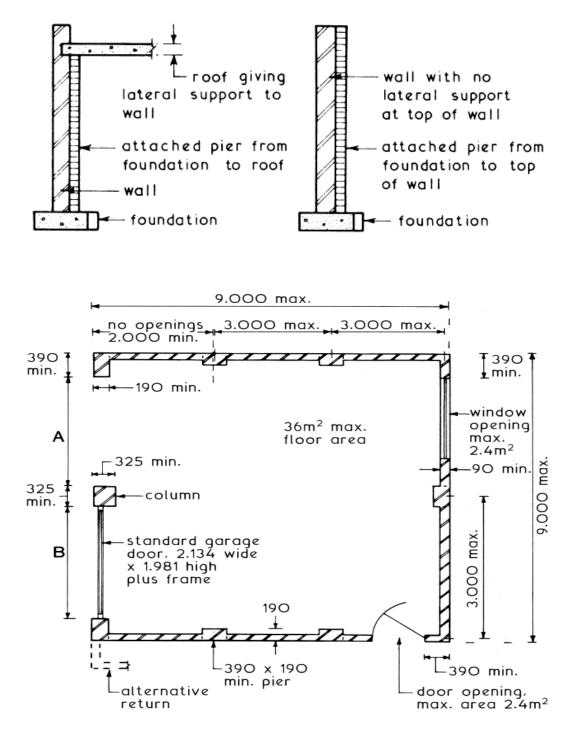
# **4-3 Building in bricks:**

Application ... this distinctive uniform pattern is popular as nonstructural infill paneling to framed buildings and for non-load bearing exposed brickwork partitions.

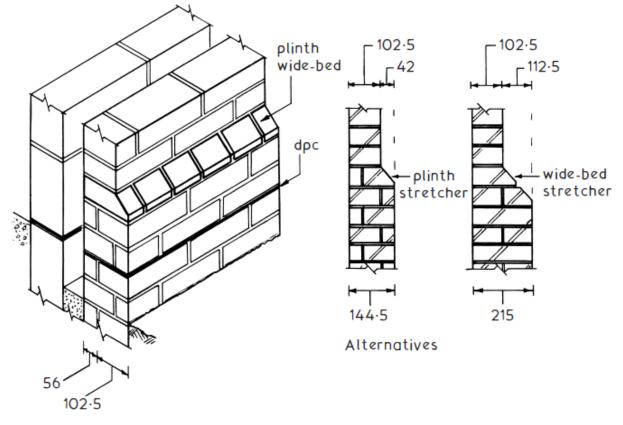


Reinforced stack bond

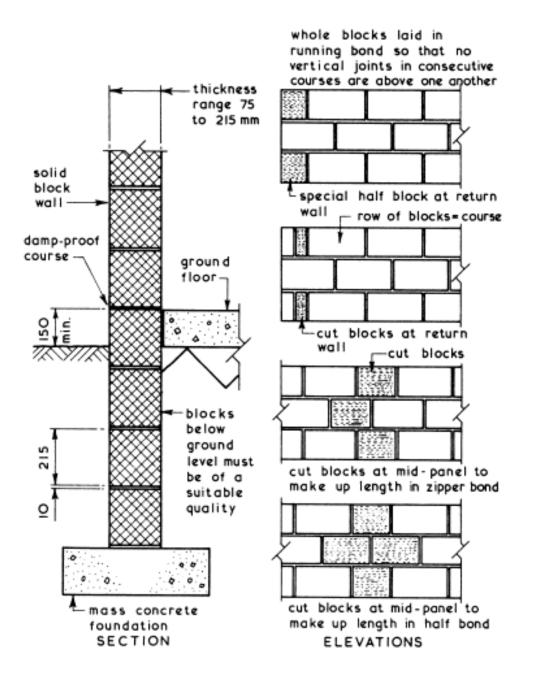
Attached Piers ~ the main function of an attached pier is to give lateral support to the wall of which it forms part from the base to the top of the wall. It also has the subsidiary function of dividing a wall into distinct lengths whereby each length can be considered as a wall. Generally walls must be tied at end to an attached pier, buttressing or return wall.



Plinths ... used as a projecting feature to enhance external wall appearance at its base. The exposed projection determines that only frost-proof quality bricks are suitable and that recessed or raked out joints which could retain water must be avoided.

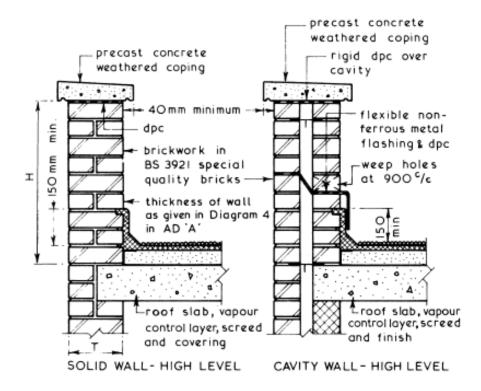


Blocks ~ these are walling units exceeding in length, width or height the dimensions specified for bricks



Cavity Walls ~ these consist of an outer brick or block leaf or skin separated from an inner brick or block leaf or skin by an air space called a cavity. These walls have better thermal insulation and weather resistance properties than a comparable solid brick or block wall and therefore are in general use for the enclosing walls of domestic buildings.

Parapet ~ a low wall projecting above the level of a roof, bridge or balcony forming a guard or barrier at the edge. Parapets are exposed to the elements on three faces namely front, rear and top and will therefore need careful design and construction if they are to be durable and reliable.



#### **5-** Formwork :

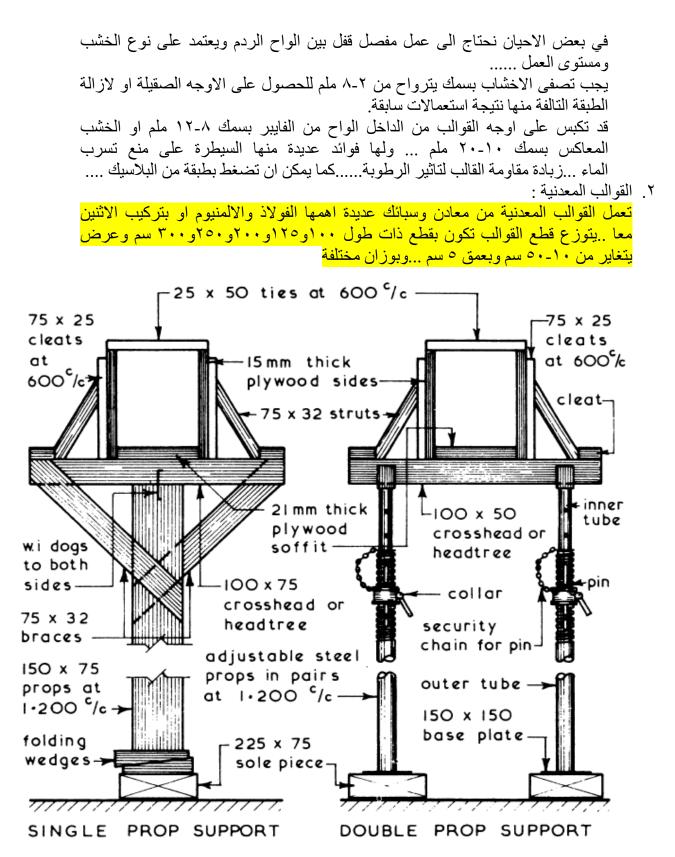
Basic Formwork ~ concrete when first mixed is a fluid and therefore to form any concrete member the wet concrete must be placed in a suitable mould to retain its shape, size and position as it sets. It is possible with some forms of concrete foundations to use the sides of the excavation as the mould but in most cases when casting concrete members a mould will have to be constructed on site. These moulds are usually called formwork. It is important to appreciate that the actual formwork is the reverse shape of the concrete member which is to be cast.

Basic Principles ~

wet concrete - density formwork sides can is greater than that be designed to offer of the resultant set all the necessary and dry concrete resistance to the mposed pressures -formwork sides as a single member limits width and or alternatively they shape of wet concrete can be designed to use a thinner material and has to resist the hydrostatic which is adequately strutted – for pressure of the wet economic reasons concrete which will the latter method is diminish to zero usually employed within a matter of hours depending on grout tight jointssetting and curing rate formwork soffits can be designed to offer all the necessary Lformwork base or soffit - limits resistance to the depth and shape of wet concrete imposed loads as a and has to resist the initial single member or dead load of the wet concrete alternatively they and later the dead load of the can be designed to dry set concrete until it has a thinner material gained sufficient strength to support its own dead weight which is adequately propped - for which is usually several days economic reasons after casting depending on the latter method is curing rate usually employed

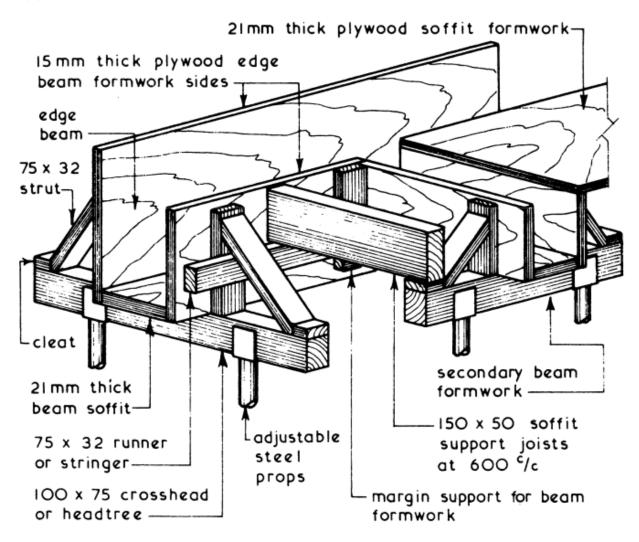
القالب : الفكر ة للقالب تولدت من فكر ة المادة ( بسبب خاصية الخر سانة في التصلب ...... ان اهم الأمور التي يجب مر اعتها عند تصميم القالب هي: ان يصمم وفق اسس هندسية (الأجهادات المتولدة ... انواع الأجهادات... اجهادات الخرسانة الطربة ياجهادات ضخ الخرسانة

 الية بناء القالب (تعتمد على نوع البناء...بناء عمودي او افقى وكذلك نوع المادة الرابط..... عند بناء القالب بجب مر اعاة A. النوعية وتشمل قوة ومتانة القالب.... B. الامان .... سلامة المنشاء و العمال C. الاقتصاد انواع القوالب: ا الخشب ٢. الفو لاذ ٣. معادن اخرى مثل الالمنبوم احمال وقوى تصميم القوالب: تصمم القوالب لمقاومة احمال شاقولية وقوى دفع جانبية للفترة التي تضمن بقاؤها ثابتة تماما طوال فترة صب الخرسانة وتصلدها . انواع الاحمال: أ. الاحمال الشاقولية. ١. وزن التسليح ..... ٢. وزن الخرسانة الطرية قبل التصلد وتقدر بحوالي ٢٥٠٠ كغم للمتر المكعب الواحد ٣. وزن القالب يقدر من ٢٠ الى ٦٠ كغم للمتر المربع الواحد (٤-١٢ با اقدم مربع) ٤. الاحمال الحية وتترواح بين ٢٥٠ -٣٧٥ كغم للمتر المربع الواحد (٥٠-٧٥ با\قدم مربع) احمال مضافة اثناء التنفيذ (تعتمد في مقدارها على طريقة وضع الخرسانة ورصها وحركة معدات نقل الخرسانة واجهزة الصب والاهتزازت ..... احمال تكديس الخرسانة الطرية في بعض المواقع للارضيات ذات اكثر من فضاء واحد ..... ب. الدفع الجانبي : دفع الخرسانة الطرية ويتناسب طرديا مع سرعة املاء القوالب بالخرسانة وعكسيا مع درجة حرارة الخرسانة وسرعة تماسكها ويساوى معدله ٢٥٠٠ كغم للمتر المربع الواحد لكل متر ارتفاع.... يحسب الاهتزازات ويقدر ب ٤٥٠٠ كغم لكل متر مربع واحد لكلّ ارتفاع..... انواع القوالب: ١. ألقو الب الخشيبة: سهلة التشكيل يفضل الطرى على الجاف (لقلة تاثره بالرطوبة ومحافضته على الشكل بدون التواء ....ومن انواع الاخشاب هي الرخو (كخشب الجام ..... تصنف القو الب الخشبية الي : أ. قوالب المنشاءات خفيفة و هي التي تصمم لغر ض الاستعمال الواحد او لمر ات محدودة . ب. قوالب لمنشاءات ثقيلة و هي التي تصميم لغرض الاستعمال مرات متكررة كثيرة تصميم القوالب الخشبية عادة بعامل امان لايقل عن ٢.٥ ان فكرة القالب هو لانتاج خرسانة بالابعاد المراد تصميمها لذى يجب ضبطها من ناحية الشقوق والمفاصل بين الالواح ضروري حتى لاتفقد الخرسانة ماءها او بعض موادها الناعمة دهن القالب الخشبية ضروري لغرض المحافظة على الخشب.



Beam Formwork ~ this is basically a three sided box supported and propped in the correct position and to the desired level. The beam formwork sides have to retain the wet concrete in the required shape and be able to withstand the initial hydrostatic pressure of the wet concrete whereas the formwork soffit apart from retaining the concrete has to support the initial load of the wet concrete and finally the set concrete until it has gained sufficient strength to be self supporting. It is essential that all joints in the formwork are constructed to prevent the escape of grout which could result in honeycombing and/or feather edging in the cast beam. The removal time for the formwork will vary with air temperature, humidity and consequent curing rate.

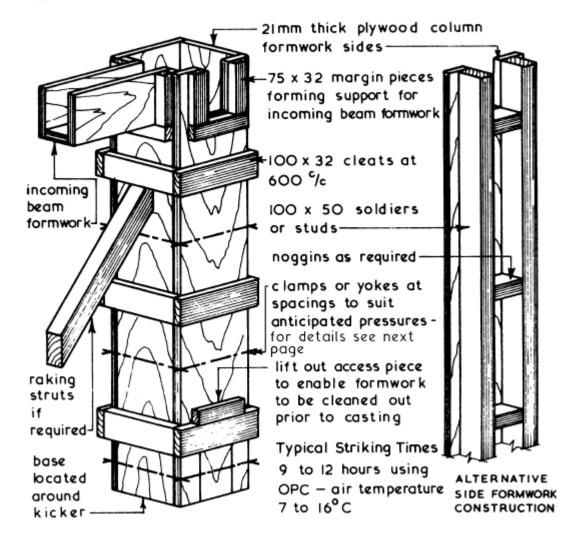
Typical Details ~



Column Formwork ~ this consists of a vertical mould of the desired shape and size which has to retain the wet concrete and resist the initial hydrostatic pressure

caused by the wet concrete. To keep the thickness of the formwork material to a minimum horizontal clamps or yokes are used at equal centres for batch filling and at varying centres for complete filling in one pour. The head of the column formwork can be used to support the incoming beam formwork which gives good top lateral restraint but results in complex formwork.

Typical Details ~

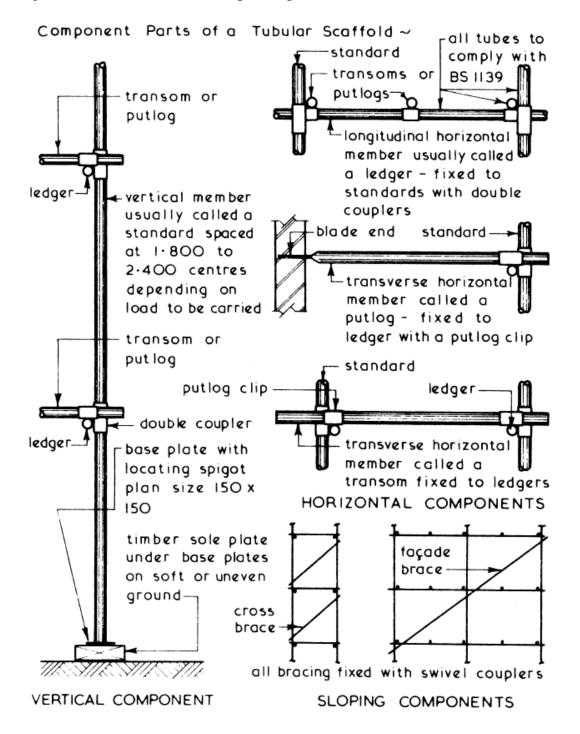


الفشل في اعمال القوالب:

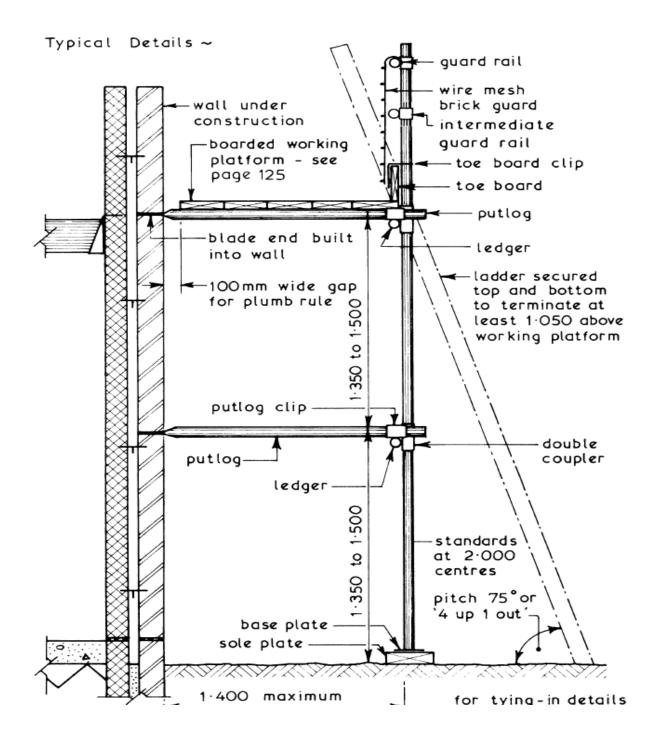
- وجود نقص او ضعف في تركيب اجزاء القالب
- ٢. عدم وجود التكتيف الملائم للسقالات والقوائم والحاملات
- ٣. حدوث قوى دفع جانبية اكبر من ان يتحملها هيكل القالب منها بسبب تكديس الخرسانة الطرية في بقعة معينة مما يسبب الانحناء
- ٤. عدم اسناد نهايات القوائم على قواعد ثابتة تتناسب مع الحمل الواقع عليها لذى يتطلب توفير المساحة الكافية ........

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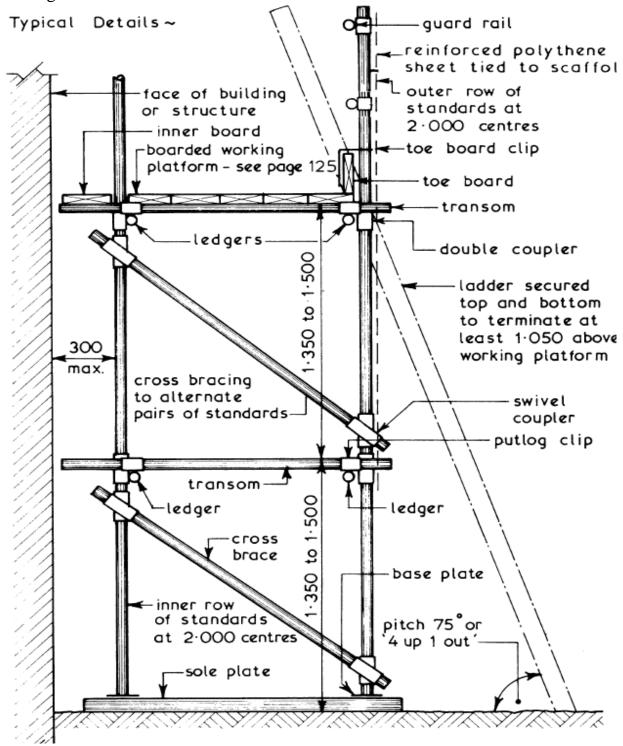
6- Scaffolds ~ these are temporary working platforms erected around the perimeter of a building or structure to provide a safe working place at a convenient height. They are usually required when the working height or level is 1.5 or more above the ground level. All scaffolds must comply with the minimum requirements and objectives of the Work at Height Regulations.



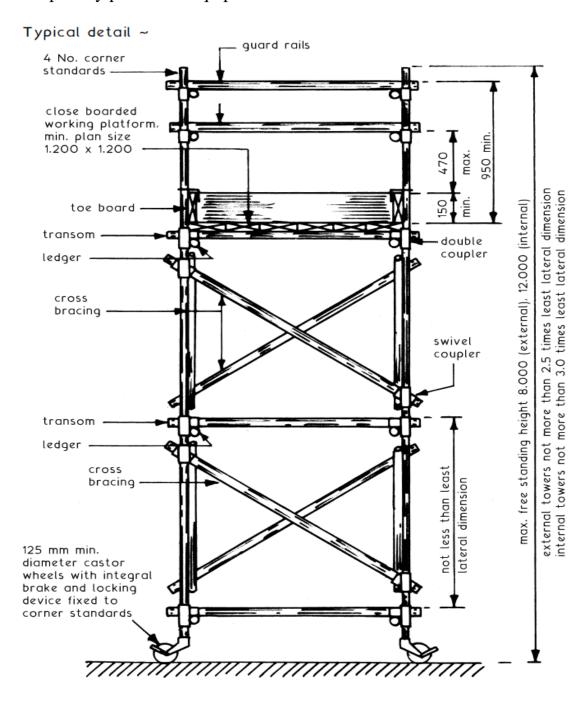
Putlog Scaffolds ~ these are scaffolds which have an outer row of standards joined together by ledgers which in turn support the transverse putlogs which are built into the bed joints or perpends as the work proceeds, they are therefore only suitable for new work in bricks or blocks.



Independent Scaffolds ~ these are scaffolds which have two rows of standards each row joined together with ledgers which in turn support the transverse transoms. The scaffold is erected clear of the existing or proposed building but is tied to the building or structure at suitable interval.



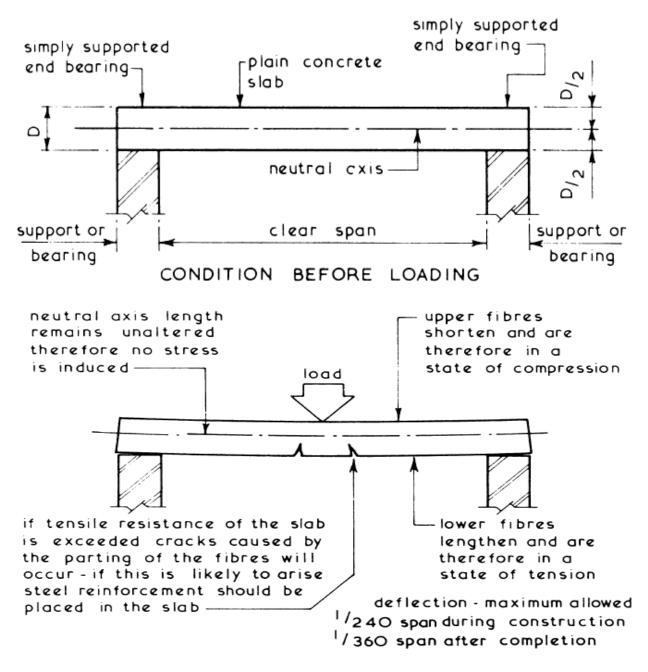
Mobile Scaffolds ~ otherwise known as mobile tower scaffolds. They can be assembled from pre-formed framing components or from standard scaffold tube and fittings. Used mainly for property maintenance. Must not be moved whilst occupied by persons or equipment



# 7-Slab

Simply Supported Slabs ~ these are slabs which rest on a bearing and for design purposes are not considered to be fixed to the support and are therefore, in theory, free to lift. In practice however they are restrained from unacceptable lifting by their own self weight plus any loadings.

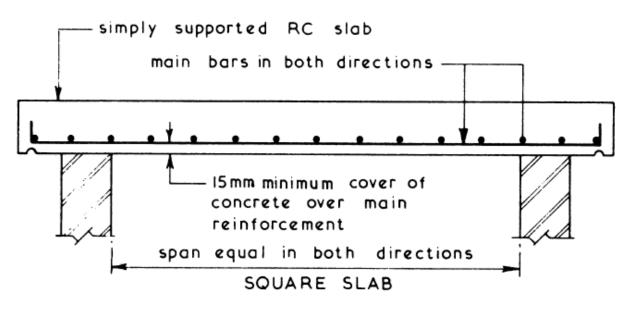
Concrete Slabs ~ concrete is a material which is strong in compression and weak in tension and if the member is overloaded its tensile resistance may be exceeded leading to structural failure.



Reinforcement ~ generally in the form of steel bars which are used to provide the tensile strength which plain concrete lacks. The number, diameter, spacing, shape and type of bars to be used have to be designed;

Reinforcement is placed as near to the outside fibres as practicable, a cover of concrete over the reinforcement is required to protect the steel bars from corrosion and to provide a degree of fire resistance. Slabs which are square in plan are considered to be spanning in two directions and therefore main reinforcing bars are used both ways whereas slabs which are rectangular in plan are considered to span across the shortest distance and main bars are used in this direction only with smaller diameter distribution bars placed at right angles forming a mat or grid.

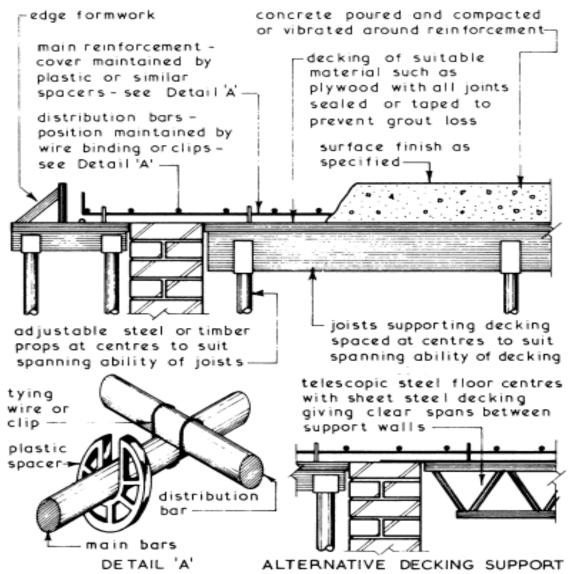
Typical Details ~



Construction ~ whatever method of construction is used the construction sequence will follow the same pattern-

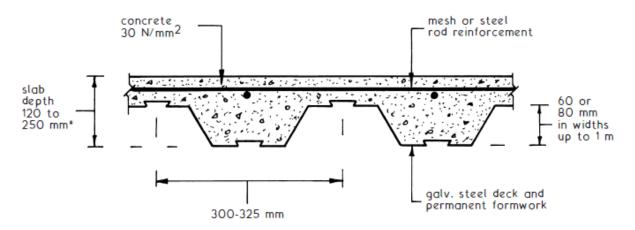
- 1. Assemble and erect formwork.
- 2. Prepare and place reinforcement.
- 3. Pour and compact or vibrate concrete.
- 4. Strike and remove formwork in stages as curing proceeds.

Typical Example ~



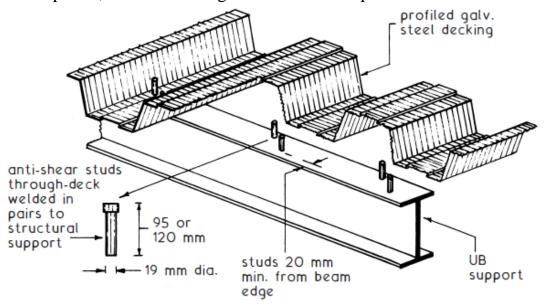
Profiled galvanised steel decking is a permanent formwork system for construction of composite floor slabs. The steel sheet has surface indentations and deformities to effect a bond with the concrete topping. The concrete will still require reinforcing with steel rods or mesh, even though the metal section will contribute considerably to the tensile strength of the finished slab.

## Typical detail -

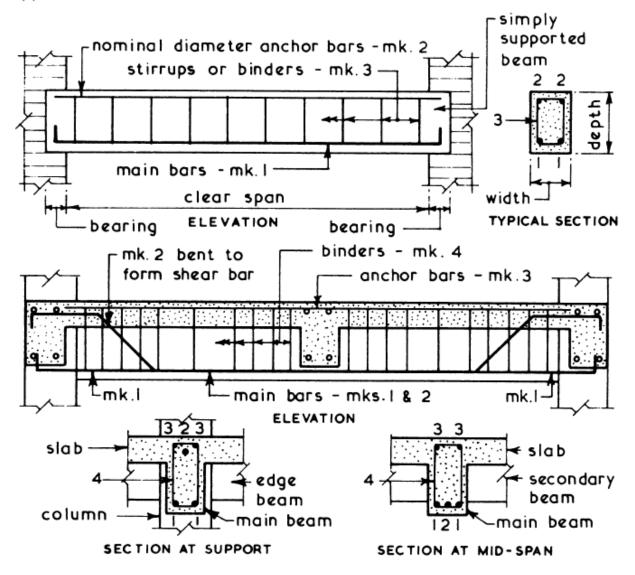


<sup>\*</sup> For slab depth and span potential, see BS 5950-4: Code of practice for design of composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting.

Where structural support framing is located at the ends of a section and at intermediate points, studs are through-deck welded to provide resistance to shear -

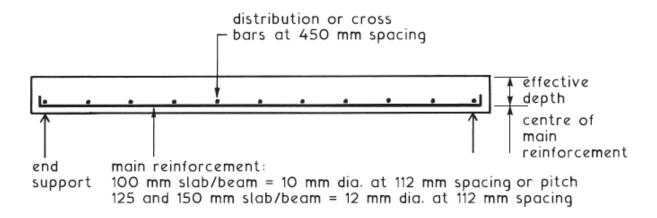


There are considerable savings in concrete volume compared with standard insitu reinforced concrete floor slabs. This reduction in concrete also reduces structural load on foundations

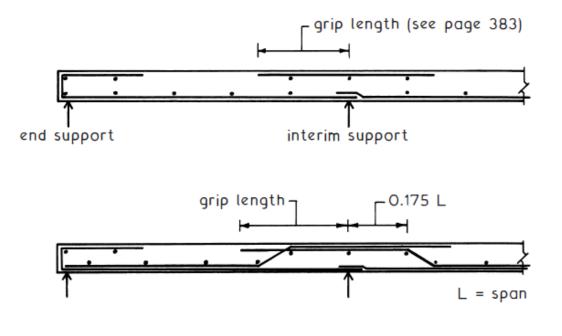


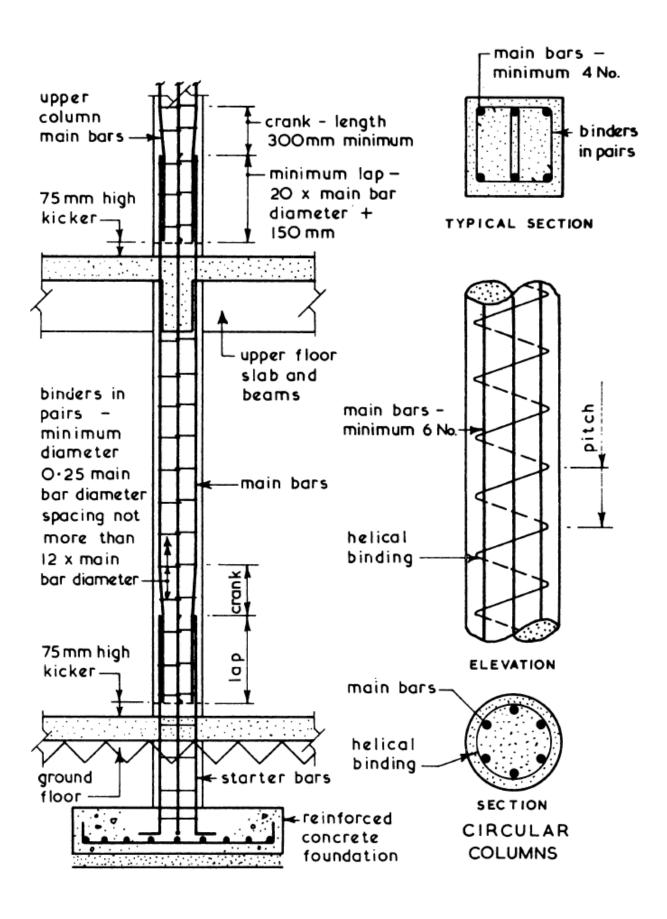
# Typical RC Beam Details ~

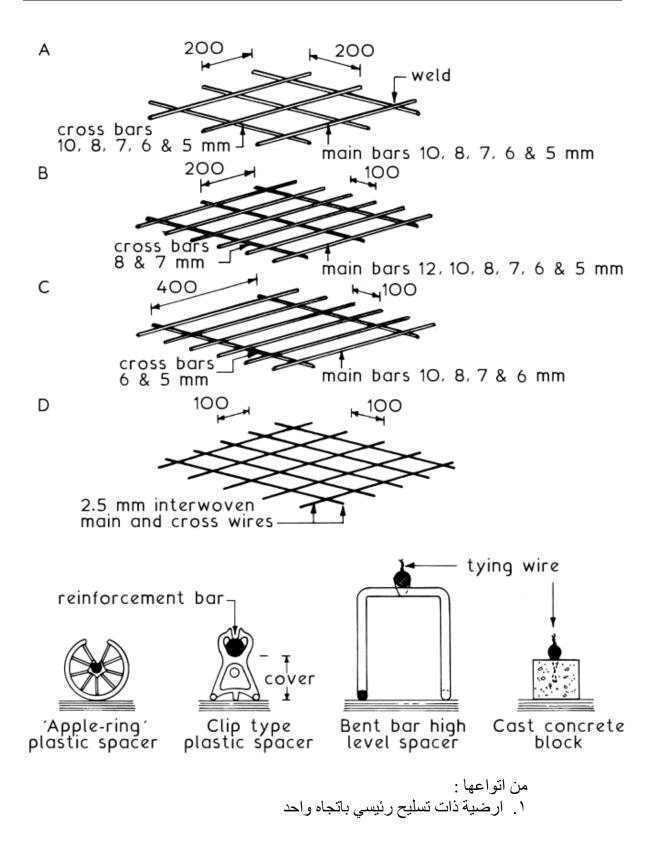
### Simple beam or slab



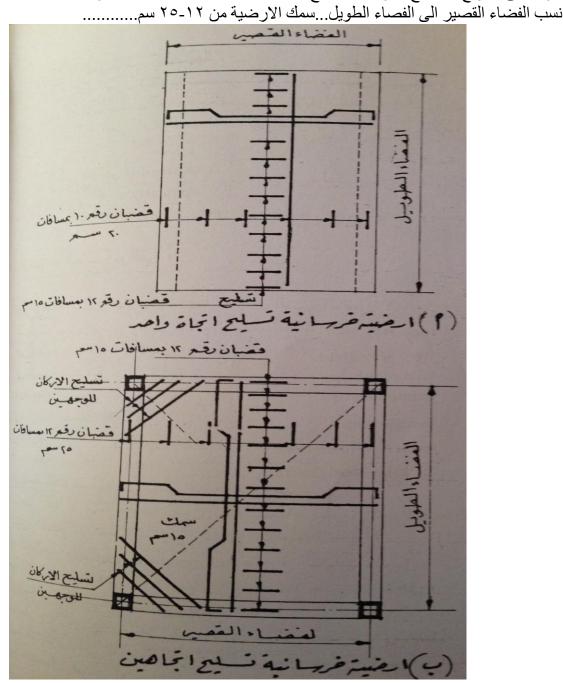
## Continuous beam or slab







تستعمل عندما تكون نسبة الفضاء الطويل الى الفضاء القصير اكثر من اثنين .....تسلح الارضية بتسليح رئيسي باتجاه الفضاء القصير وتسليح ثانويا للتمدد الحراري باتجاه الفضاء الطويل....السمك من ۱۲ ـ ۲۰ سم ۲. ارضية ذات تسليح باتجاهين تستعمل عندما تكون نسبة الفضاء الطويل الى الفضاء القصير اقل من اثنين اي ان شكل الارضية اقرب الى المربع.....تسلح الارضية بتسليح باتجاه الفضائين ليتحملا احمال الأرضية حسب معامل



- 8- Finishing works:
- Plastering Works
- -Preparatory works before plastering:
- •Electric, mechanical and communication networks
- Plumbing networks
- •Windows and doors frames (for some types only)
- •Sills
- -Advantages of Plastering:
- •Intermediate internal surface for final finishing
- •Provide an external surface and appearance
- •Prevent damp
- •Internal partition
- •False ceilings

(Therefore, plaster should be able to adhere on the surface and stand whether changes)

-Materials of Internal plastering:

- Cement: Portland normal cement
- Lime المطفأ الجير
- الشوائب من الخالي الماء Water •
- Metal lath: المعدني الشبك
- Strip mesh
- Corner mesh
- Corner bead
- Plaster stop bead
- Metal lath sheets
- -Rules of plastering implementation:
- •1-Cleaning the surface
- •2-Remove reliefs and fill holes (in layers not exceeding 15 mm)
- •3-Spray water
- •4-Fix metal laths
- •6-To achieve a level surface apply leveling elements at the level of brown coat

الامور الواجب مراعاتها وفحصها عند قبول الاستلام: -التموج - التشققات •:سطحية ودقيقة •غائرة -اختلاف اللون -بقع الصدأ - عدم استواء الأسطح والزوايا والحواف

#### 9- Damp proofing

Why to use damp proofing?

To safe construction material such as motor, bricks, concrete, reinforced 1. concrete.....etc.

For high durability building 2.

من اجل ابعاد خطر التزهر في الطابوق.....لحماية المواد الرابط من التفاعلات الكيمايئية وكذلك الخرسانة .....حماية الحديد في الخرسانة او في المقاطع الهيكلية من الصد ....حماية الاصباغ من التفاعلات بسب المياه....الحماية من التعفن... حماية مضهر البناية

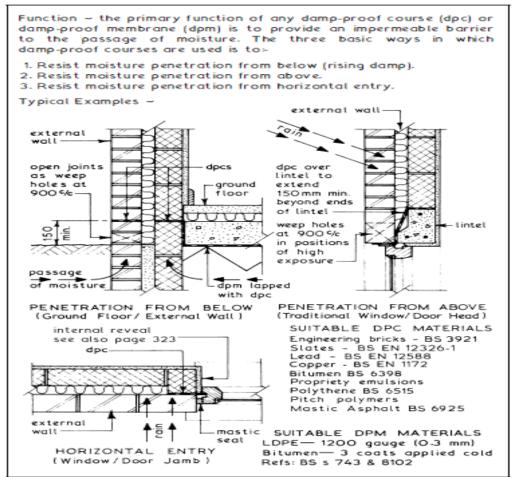
How water does reach construction materials?

- 1. Porosity of materials
- 2. Weakness of finishing layer.
- 3. Less concrete cover

ان وجود المياه لاي سبب سوف يهدد المنشاء من خلال حركة المياه في المسامات الموجودة في الطابوق او الخرسانة او المادة الرابطة حيث تعتبر المواد المذكورة ذات مسامية نسبية.....

يمكن حصر منافذ تسرب الرطوبة الى الابنية:

Damp-proof Courses and Membranes



10-Door and windows:

> Doors Function:

•Provide means of access into building's interior from the exterior and passage between interior spaces.

•Exterior walls must provide weathertight seals when closed.

•Must be wide enough for passing easily and for the furniture.

•Must provide privacy and security, possible need for light, ventilation, sound insulation and firefighting.

•Doors are part of the form and shape of the building.

- > Doors types according to operation:
- •Casement
- •Swinging
- •By-pass sliding
- •Surface sliding
- •Pocket sliding
- •Overhead sliding
- •Side-hinged folding
- •Overhead folding
- •Revolving

> Doors types according to Material:

- •Wood
- •Aluminum
- -Aluminum + Glass
- -Aluminum + PVC composition of materials
- •Steel
- •Glass
- •Plastic

Doors Parts:

- Frame
- -Side jamb
- -Head jamb
- -Sill or threshold
- •Leaf\s
- •Casing
- •Hardware:
- -Hinges ( surface --invisible --Floor )
- -Bolts

–Locks

-Handles

# –Door closers

## Windows

➤ Windows function:

•Provide weather tight seals when closed –have an insulation value.

•Provide light.

•Provide ventilation.

•Provide view.

•Provide spatial quality of a building's interior.

### > Windows types according to operation:

Fixed

- •Casement
- •Awning
- •Hopper
- •Sliding
- •Double --hung
- •Jalousie
- •Pivoting

➤ Windows types according to Material:

- •Wood
- •Aluminum
- -Aluminum + Glass
- -Aluminum + PVC composition of materials
- •Steel
- •Plastic

#### ➢ Windows Parts :

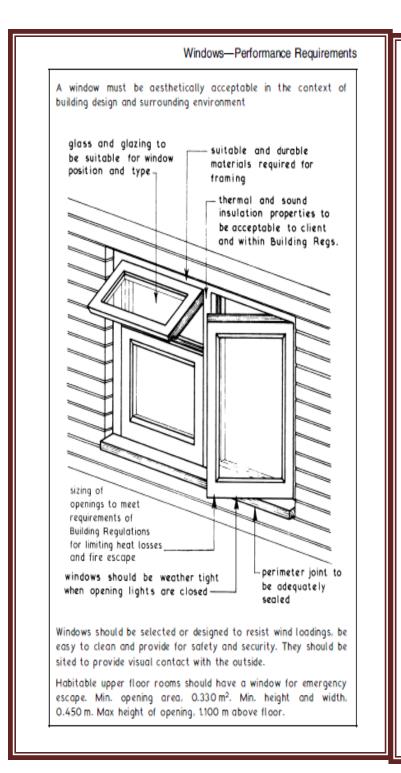
• Frame

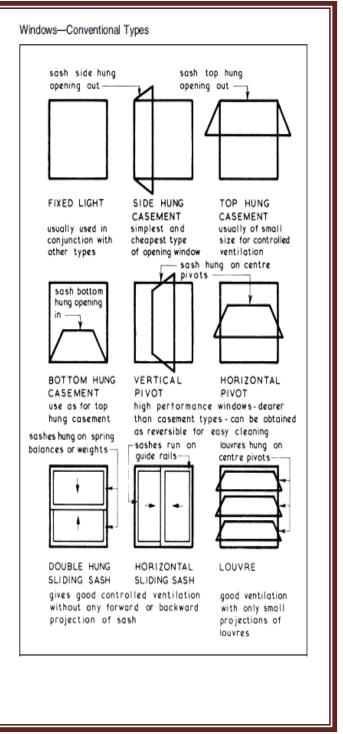
- -Side jamb
- -Head jamb

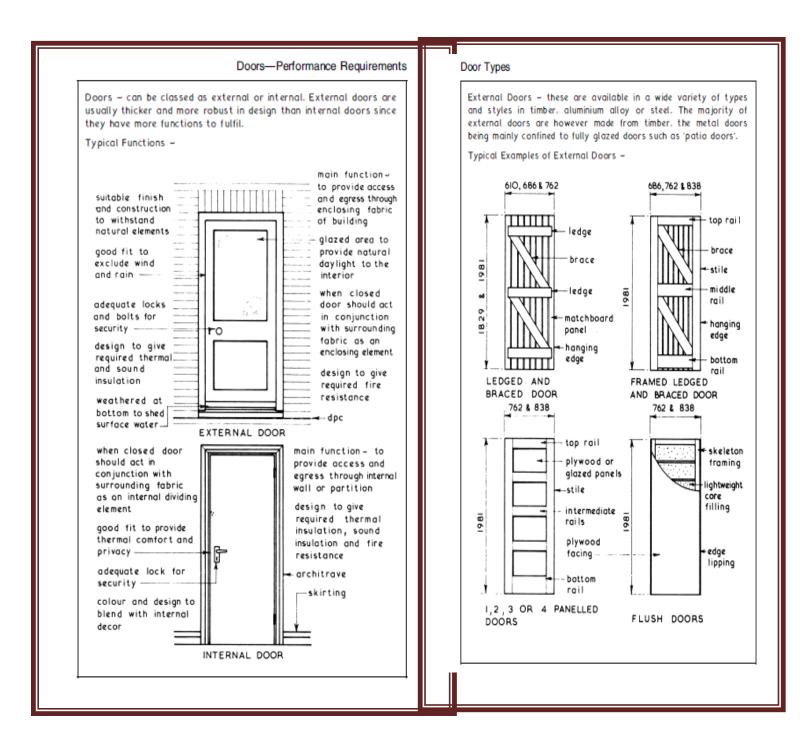
-Sill

#### •Window sash ( top rail -stile -bottom rail

- •Exterior and interior casing
- •Screen unit
- •Hardware:
- -Hinges ( surface --invisible --Floor )
- -Bolts
- -Locks
- -Handles







## **11 Stairs**

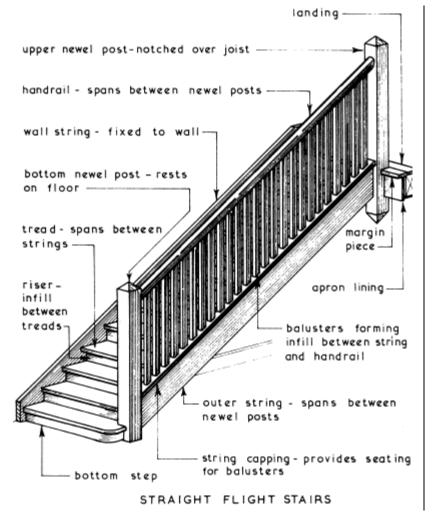
**Primary Functions** 

1. Provide a means of circulation between floor levels.

- 2. Establish a safe means of travel between floor levels.
- 3. Provide an easy means of travel between floor levels.

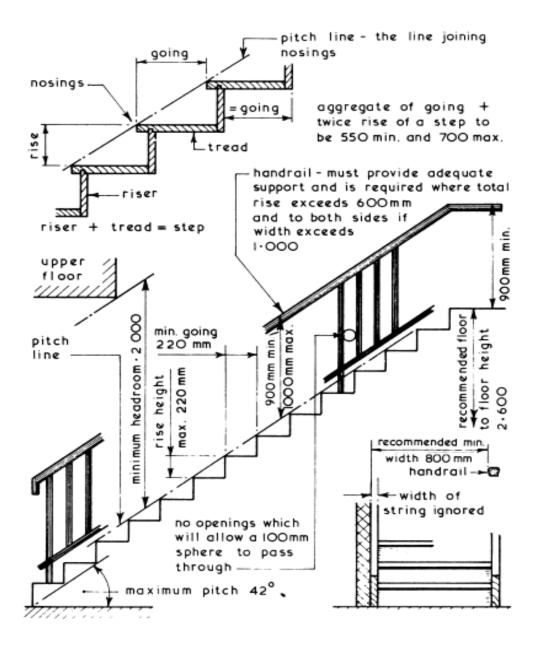
4. Provide a means of conveying fittings and furniture between floor levels.

Constituent Parts ~

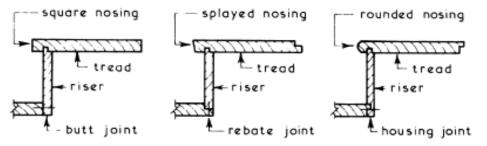


All dimensions quoted are the minimum required for domestic stairs exclusive to one dwelling as given in .

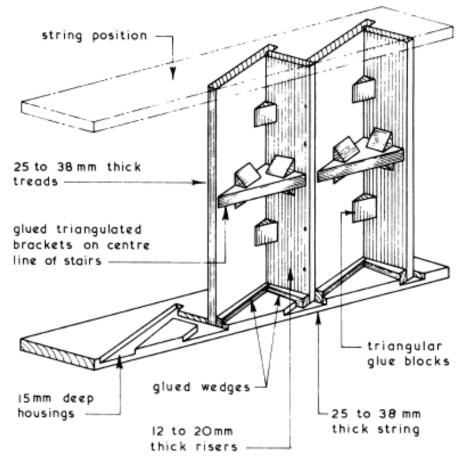
Terminology ~



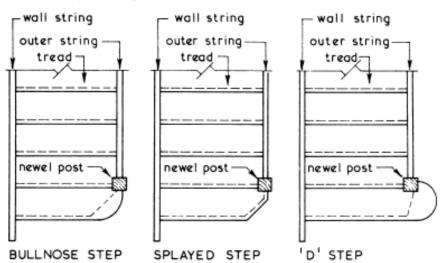
#### Step Formats ~



NB. nosing types and joints are interchangeable between step formats

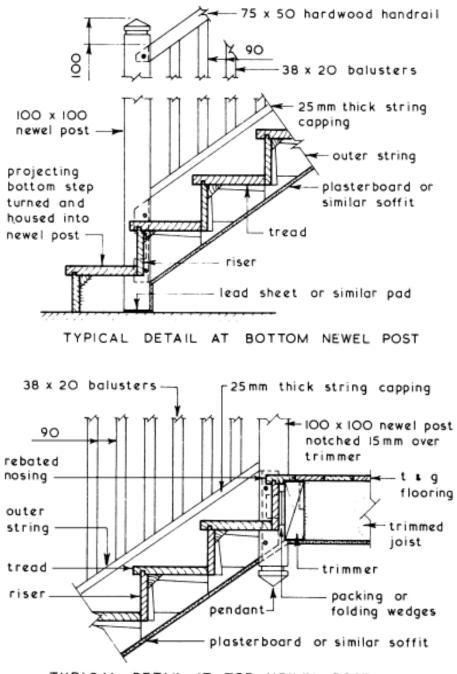






Bottom Step Arrangements ~

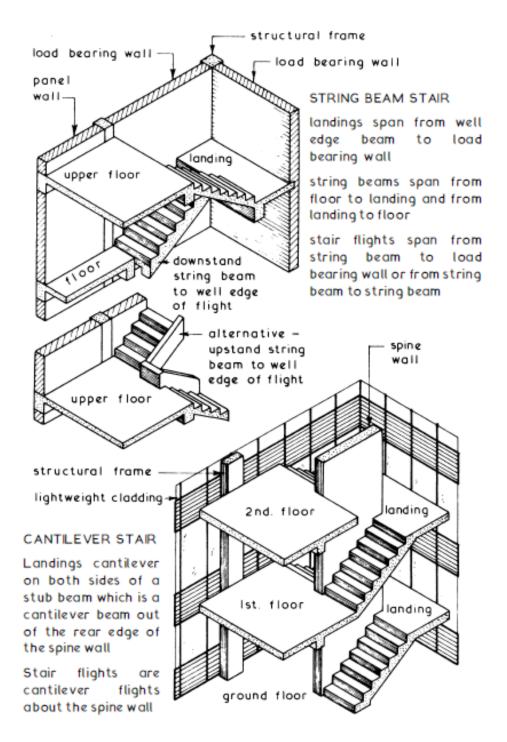
Projecting bottom steps are usually included to enable the outer string to be securely jointed to the back face of the newel post and to provide an easy line of travel when ascending or descending at the foot of the stairs.



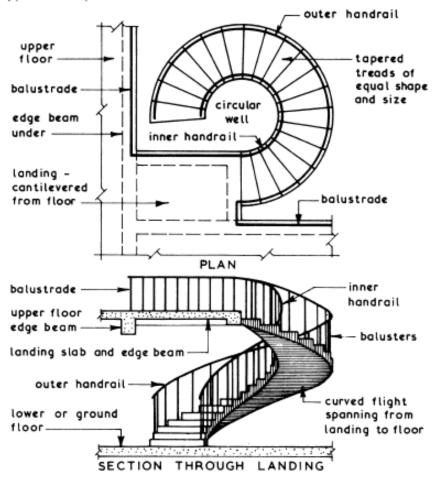


Reinforced Concrete Stairs ~ a variety of stair types and arrangements are possible each having its own appearance and design characteristics. In all cases these stairs must comply with the minimum requirements set out in of the Building Regulations in accordance with the purpose group of the building in which the stairs are situated.

> Typical Examples ~ structural frame panel load bearing wall wali INCLINED SLAB STAIR landing landings span from well 2nd floor edge to load bearing wall stair flights span from floor to landing and from landing to floor landina for detailed example ist. floor see page 610 ground floor structural frame lightweight cladding -2nd. floor landing CRANKED SLAB STAIR Stair flights span as a cranked slab from floor to landing edge beam and from landing 1st. floor landing edge beam to floor structural lf no support is given at landing levels stairs edge are called a continuous beam ground floor slab or scissor stair

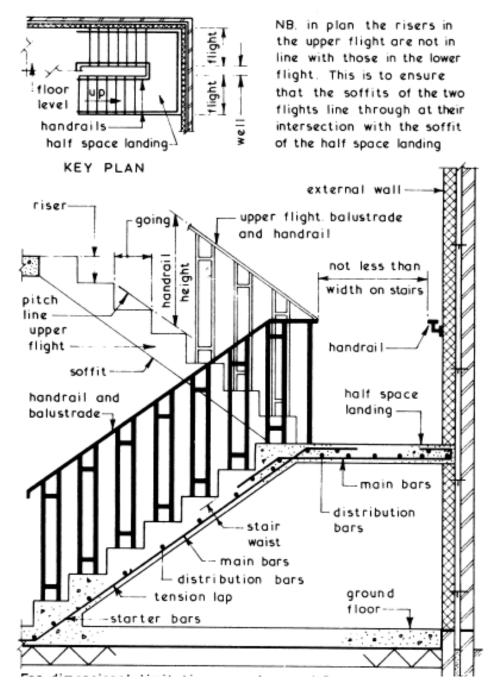


Spiral and Helical Stairs ~ these stairs constructed in reinforced concrete are considered to be aesthetically pleasing but are expensive to construct. They are therefore mainly confined to prestige buildings usually as accommodation stairs linking floors within the same compartment. Like all other forms of stair they must conform to the requirements of the Building Regulations and if used as a means of escape in case of fire with the requirements of. Spiral stairs can be defined as those describing a helix around a central column whereas a helical stair has an open well. The open well of a helical stair is usually circular or elliptical in plan and the formwork is built up around a vertical timber core.



Typical Example of a Helical Stair ~

Insitu RC Inclined Slab Stair - Typical Details ~



Reinforced Concrete Stair Formwork ~ in specific detail the formwork will vary for the different types of reinforced concrete stair but the basic principles for each format will remain constant.

