

BASIC CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP



NAME :

H.T.NO :

YEAR/ SEMESTER :

Department of Civil Engineering

VEMU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:: P.KOTHAKOTA

NEAR PAKALA, CHITTOOR- 517112

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUA, Anantapuramu

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY - ANANTAPUR

B.Tech – II Sem (Civil Engineering) L T P C 0 0 2 1

Civil Engineering Workshop - 19A01201

List of Experiments / Tasks

- 1) Setting out of a building: The student should set out a building (single room only) as per the given building plan using tape only.
- 2) Setting out of a building: The student should set out a building (single room only) as per the given building plan using tape and cross staff.
- 3) Construct a wall of height 50 cm and wall thickness 1½ bricks using English bond (No mortar required) - corner portion – length of side walls 60 cm.
- 4) Construct a wall of height 50 cm and wall thickness 2 bricks using English bond (No mortar required) -corner portion – length of side walls 60 cm.
- 5) Computation of Centre of gravity and Moment of inertia of a given rolled steel section by actual measurements.
- 6) Installation of plumbing and fixtures like Tap, T-Joint, Elbow, Bend, Threading etc;
- 7) Plastering and Finishing of wall
- 8) Application of wall putty and painting a wall
- 9) Application of base coat and laying of Tile flooring of one square meter
- 10) Preparation of soil cement blocks for masonry and testing for compressive strength
- 11) Casting and testing of Fly ash Blocks
- 12) Preparation of cover blocks for providing cover to reinforcement

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GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR LABORATORY CLASSES

DO'S

1. Without Prior permission do not enter into the Laboratory.
2. While entering into the LAB students should wear their ID cards.
3. The student should come with proper uniform.
4. Student should sign.in the LOGIN REGISTER before entering into the laboratory.
5. Students should come with observation and record to the laboratory.
6. Student should maintain silence inside the laboratory.
7. After completing the laboratory exercise, make sure to shut down the system properly.

DON'T'S

1. Students bringing the bags inside the laboratory.
2. Student using the computer improperly.
3. Students scribbling on the desk and mishandling the chairs.
4. Student using the mobile phone inside the laboratory.
5. Student making noise inside the laboratory.

SCHEME OF EVALUATION

S.No	Program	Date	Marks Awarded				Total (30M)
			Record (10M)	Observation (10M)	Viva Voice(5M)	Attendance (5M)	
1	Setting out of a building						
2	Setting out of a building						
3	Constructing a wall						
4	Constructing a wall						
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6	Installation of plumbing and fixtures						
7	Plastering and Finishing						
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11	Casting and testing of Fly ash Blocks						
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LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. Setting out of a building
2. Setting out of a building
3. Constructing a wall
4. Constructing a wall
5. Computation of Centre of gravity and Moment of inertia
6. Installation of plumbing and fixtures
7. Plastering and Finishing
8. Application of wall putty and painting a wall
9. Application of base coat and laying of Tile
10. Preparation of soil cement blocks for
11. Casting and testing of Fly ash Blocks
12. Preparation of cover blocks

EXPERIMENT 1

SETTING OUT OF A BUILDING

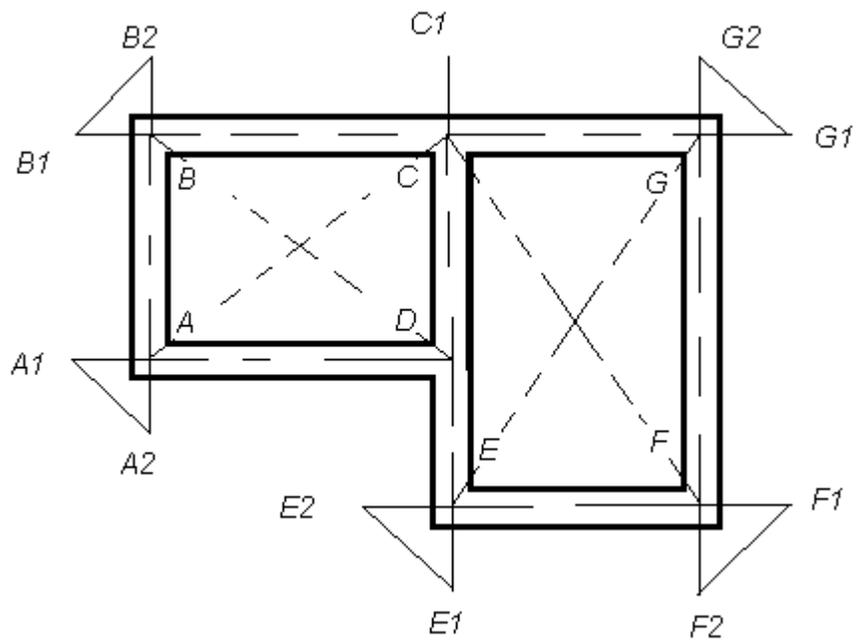
AIM: The student should set out a building (single room only) as per the given building plan using tape only.

APPARATUS:

1. Thread
2. Pin
3. Tap
4. Ranging rods

PROCEDURE

1. From the plan (fig 1), the centre line of the walls are calculated. Then the centre lines of the rooms are set out by setting perpendiculars in the ratio 3:4:5. Suppose the corner points are a, b, c, d, e, f and g which are marked by pegs with nails on top.
2. The setting of the corner point is checked according to diagonals ac, bd, cf and eg
3. During excavation, the centre points a, b, c, d, e, f, g may be removed. Therefore the centre lines are extended and the centre points are marked about 2m away from the outer edge of excavation.
4. Thus the points A1, A2, B1, B2 and likewise, are marked outside the trench. Centre line is shown clearly by stretching thread or rope. The centre points fixed 2m away from the excavation are marked with sit out pegs.
5. From the plan details, the width of excavation to be done is also marked by thread with pegs at appropriate positions.
6. The excavation width is then marked by lime or by with furrow with spade.
7. If the plan is much to complicate and follows a zigzag pattern, then the centre pegs are kept at suitable positions according to site conditions.



SETOUT OF A BUILDING PLAN

RESULT:

EXPERIMENT 2

SETTING OUT OF A BUILDING BY TAPE AND CROSS STAFF

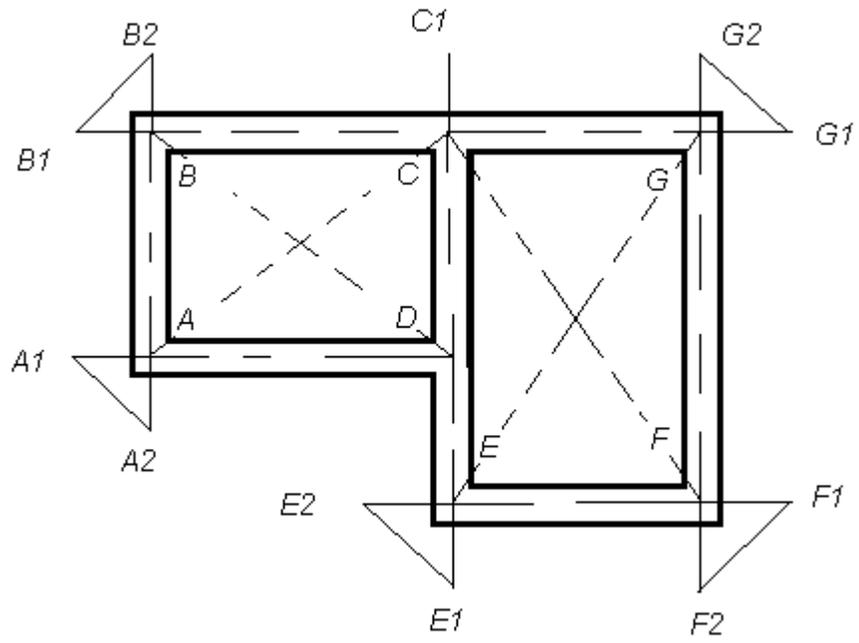
AIM: The student should set out a building (single room only) as per the given building plan using tape only.

APPARATUS:

1. Thread 2. Pin 3. Tap 4. Ranging rods 5. Cross staff

PROCEDURE

1. From the plan (fig 1), the centre line of the walls are calculated. Then the centre lines of the rooms are set out by setting perpendiculars in the ratio 3:4:5. Suppose the corner points are a, b, c, d, e, f and g which are marked by pegs with nails on top.
2. The setting of the corner point is checked according to diagonals ac, bd, cf and eg
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4. Thus the points A1, A2, B1, B2 and likewise, are marked outside the trench. Centre line is shown clearly by stretching thread or rope. The centre points fixed 2m away from the excavation are marked with sit out pegs.
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7. If the plan is much to complicate and follows a zigzag pattern, then the centre pegs are kept at suitable positions according to site conditions.



SETOUT OF A BUILDING PLAN

RESULT:

EXPERIMENT 3

CONSTRUCTION OF A WALL

AIM: Construct a wall of height 50 cm and wall thickness 1½ bricks using English bond (No mortar required) - corner portion – length of side walls 60 cm.

APPARATUS:

1. Bricks
2. Cement
3. Sand

PROCEDURE:

Bricks

The quality of bricks to be used in masonry construction should be of standard specifications (good brick earth, thoroughly burnt and deep cherry red or copper in color). Bricks should be regular in shape and their edges should be sharp. Bricks should emit a clear ringing sound on being struck and should be free from cracks, chips, flaws and lumps of any kind. Bricks should not absorb water more than one-sixth of their weight after one-hour soaking by immersing in water. Standard bricks should have a crushing strength of 105 kg/sq.cm or 1500 lbs/sq.in.

Mortar

Mortar should be of the specified grade and materials used for mortar should be of standard specifications. For cement mortar, cement should be fresh Portland cement or pozzolana Portland cement of standard specifications. Sand should be sharp, clean, and free from organic and foreign matters. Coarse or medium-sized sands should be used for rich mortar, and local fine sand may be used for weak mortar. The proportion of cement-sand for mortar can vary from 1:3 to 1:6 or as specified. Materials of mortar should be measured to have required proportion with measuring box. Cement and sand should first be dry-mixed to have a uniform color on a clean masonry platform and then mixed by adding clean water slowly and gradually to have workable consistency and mixed thoroughly by turning at least three times.

Only freshly mixed mortar should be used for construction; old and stale mortar should not be used. Mortar for one hour's work should only be mixed with water so that they can be used before setting starts.

2. Soaking of Bricks

Bricks should be fully soaked in clean water by submerging in a tank for a period of 12 hours immediately before use. Soaking should be continued till the air bubbles have ceased to appear.

3. Laying of Bricks

Bricks should be laid in English bond unless specified and should be well bonded. Every course should be truly horizontal, and walls should be truly in plumb. Vertical joints of consecutive

course should not come directly over one another; vertical joints in the alternate course should come directly over one another.

No damaged or broken bricks should be used. Closers should be of clean-cut bricks and should be placed near the ends of walls but not at the other edge. Selected best-shaped bricks should be used for face work.

Mortar joints should not exceed 6 mm (1/4 inch) in thickness and joints should be fully filled with mortar. Bricks should be laid with frogs upward except in the top course where frogs should be placed downwards.

Brickwork should be carried out for not more than 1 metre or 3 feet in height at a time. When one part of the wall has to be delayed, stepping should be left at an angle of 45 degrees. Corbelling or projections, where made, should not be more than 1/4 brick projections in one course. All joints should be raked and faces of wall are cleaned at the end of each day's work.

4. Curing of Brickwork

The brickwork should be kept wet for a period of at least 20 days after laying. At the end of day's work, the tops of walls should be flooded with water by making small weak mortar edging to contain at least 2.5cm or 1 inch deep water.

5. Protection for Brickwork

The brickwork should be protected from the effect of sun, rain, frost etc. during the construction since it is green and likely to get damaged.

6. Scaffolding for Brickwork

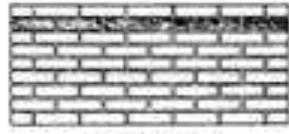
Necessary and suitable scaffolding should be provided to facilitate the construction of a brick wall. Scaffolding should be sound and strong with supports and members sufficiently strong to withstand all loads likely to come upon them.

7. Measurement of Brickwork

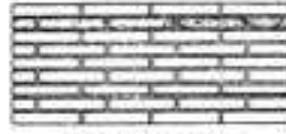
Brickwork should be measured in cubic meter or cubic feet. Different kinds of brickwork with different mortar should be taken under separate items. The thickness of the wall should be taken as the multiple of half brick as 10cm, one brick as 20cm, 1.5 bricks as 30 cm and so on. The rate should include the cost of complete work including scaffolding and all tools and plants.



Laying of Bricks



RUNNING



1/3 RUNNING



COMMON



STACK



FLEMISH COMMON



FLEMISH



ENGLISH



ENGLISH CROSS

Types of Bond

RESULT

EXPERIMENT 4

CONSTRUCTING A WALL

AIM: Construct a wall of height 50 cm and wall thickness 2 bricks using English bond (No mortar required) -corner portion – length of side walls 60 cm.

APPARATUS:

1. Bricks
2. Plumb bob

PROCEDURE:

Bricks

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RESULT :

EXPERIMENT 5

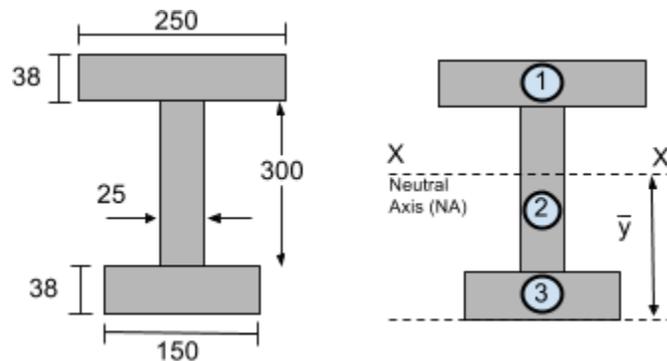
AIM: Computation of Centre of gravity and Moment of inertia of a given rolled steel section by actual measurements.

APPARATUS: 1. Rolled Section 2. Measuring scale

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Segment the beam section into parts

When calculating the area moment of inertia, we must calculate the moment of inertia of smaller segments. Try to break them into simple rectangular sections. For instance, consider the I-beam section below, which was also featured in our Centroid Tutorial. We have chosen to split this section into 3 rectangular



Step 2: Calculate the Neutral Axis (NA)

The Neutral Axis (NA) or the horizontal XX axis is located at the centroid or center of mass. In our Centroid Tutorial, the centroid of this section was previously found to be 216.29 mm from the bottom of the section.

Step 3: Calculate Moment of Inertia

To calculate the total moment of inertia of the section we need to use the “Parallel Axis Theorem”. The moment of inertia of other shapes are often stated in the front/back of textbooks or from this guide of moment of inertia shapes. However the rectangular shape is very common for beam sections, so it is probably worth memorizing.

Now we have all the information we need to use the “Parallel Axis Theorem” and find the total moment of inertia of the I-beam section. In our moment of inertia example. This result is critical in structural engineering and is an important factor in the deflection of a beam.

RESULT:

EXPERIMENT 6

INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING AND FIXTURES

AIM: To Install a plumbing and fixtures like Tap, T-Joint, Elbow, Bend, Threading etc;

APPARATUS: 1. Pipes, 2.Bend, 3.Paste 4. Cutting blade.

PROCEDURE:

EXPERIMENT 6

APPLICATION OF WALL PUTTY AND PAINTING A WALL

AIM: To apply the wall putty and painting the wall

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

1. Plan your approach
2. Choose your color
3. Pick out your tools and materials
4. Determine how much paint you'll need
5. Prep the walls and the room
6. Mix your paint
7. Pick your painting techniques
8. Don't forget ventilation
9. Clean up
10. Give yourself enough time

Result:

EXPERIMENT 7

PLASTERING AND FINISHING

AIM: To plaster the wall using the cement mortar and finishing it.

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

Preparation of Surface for Plastering

1. Keep all the mortar joints of wall rough, so as to give a good bonding to hold plaster.
2. Roughen the entire wall to be plastered.
3. Clean all the joints and surfaces of the wall with a wire brush, there should be no oil or grease etc. left on wall surface.
4. If there exist any cavities or holes on the surface, then fill it in advance with appropriate material.
5. If the surface is smooth or the wall to be plastered is old one, then rake out the mortar joint to a depth of at least 12 mm to give a better bonding to the plaster.
6. Wash the mortar joints and entire wall to be plastered, and keep it wet for at least 6 hours before applying cement plaster.
7. If the projection on the wall surface is more than 12 mm, then knock it off, so as to obtain a uniform surface of wall. This will reduce the consumption of plaster.

2. Groundwork for Plaster

1. In order to get uniform thickness of plastering throughout the wall surface, first fix *dots* on the wall. A dot means patch of plaster of size 15 mm * 15 mm and having thickness of about 10 mm.
2. Dots are fixed on the wall first horizontally and then vertically at a distance of about 2 meters covering the entire wall surface.
3. Check the verticality of dots, one over the other, by means of plumb-bob.
4. After fixing dots, the vertical strips of plaster, known as *screeds*, are formed in between the dots. These screeds serve as the gauges for maintaining even thickness of plastering being applied.



Fig 2: Mixing of cement and sand for plastering work.

3. Applying Under Coat or Base Coat

1. In case of brick masonry the thickness of first coat plaster is in general 12 mm and in case of concrete masonry this thickness varies from 9 to 15 mm.
2. The ratio of cement and sand for first coat plaster varies from 1:3 to 1:6.
3. Apply the first coat of plaster between the spaces formed by the screeds on the wall surface. This is done by means of trowel.
4. Level the surface by means of flat wooden floats and wooden straight edges.
5. After leveling, left the first coat to set but not to dry and then roughen it with a scratching tool to form a key to the second coat of plaster.



Fig 3: Applying of base coat of plastering for brick masonry

4. Applying Finishing Coat

1. The thickness of second coat or finishing coat may vary between 2 to 3 mm.
2. The ratio of cement and sand for second coat plaster varies from 1:4 to 1:6.
3. Before applying the second coat, damp the first coat evenly.
4. Apply the finishing coat with wooden floats to a true even surface and using a steel trowel, give it a finishing touch.

5. As far as possible, the finishing coat should be applied starting from top towards bottom and completed in one operation to eliminate joining marks

Curing of plastering works

1. After completion of the plastering work, it is kept wet by sprinkling water for at least 7 days in order to develop strength and hardness.
2. Use of gunny bags or other materials is used to keep the plastering works wet in external works.
3. Improper curing may lead to cracks formation or efflorescence in plaster work

Result:

EXPERIMENT 8

PREPARATION OF SOIL CEMENT BLOCKS

AIM: To plaster the wall using the cement mortar and finishing it.

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

EXPERIMENT 9

APPLICATION OF BASE COAT AND LAYING OF TILE

AIM: To plaster the wall using the cement mortar and finishing it.

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Prepare the Surface

Step 2: Begin Your Layout

Step 3: Apply the Adhesive

Step 4: Cut Tile as Needed

Step 5: Set Your Tile

Step 6: Grouting Joints

EXPERIMENT 10

PREPARATION OF SOIL CEMENT BLOCKS

AIM: To plaster the wall using the cement mortar and finishing it.

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

EXPERIMENT 11

CASTING AND TESTING OF FLY ASH BLOCKS

AIM: To cast and test the fly ash blocks

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

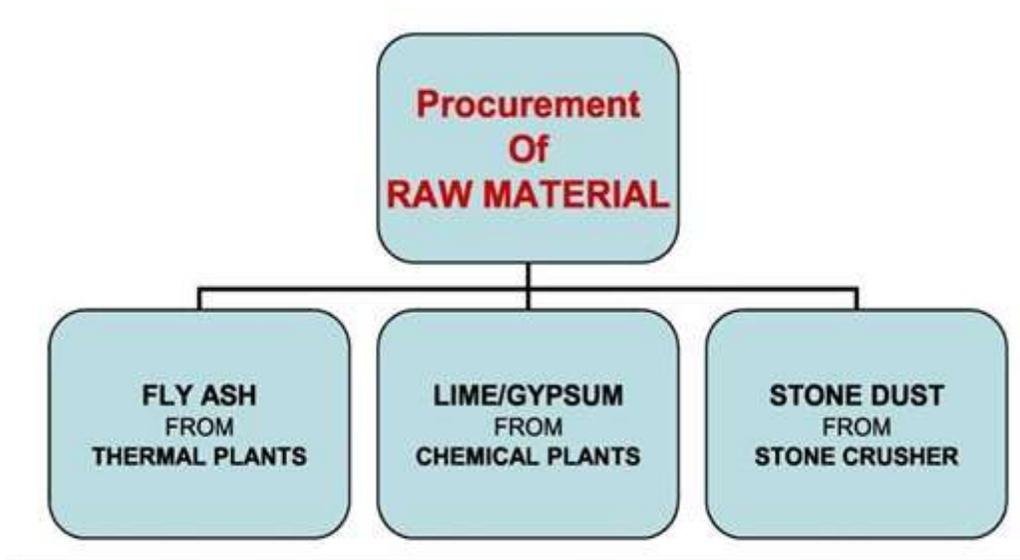
PROCEDURE:

Process of Manufacture:

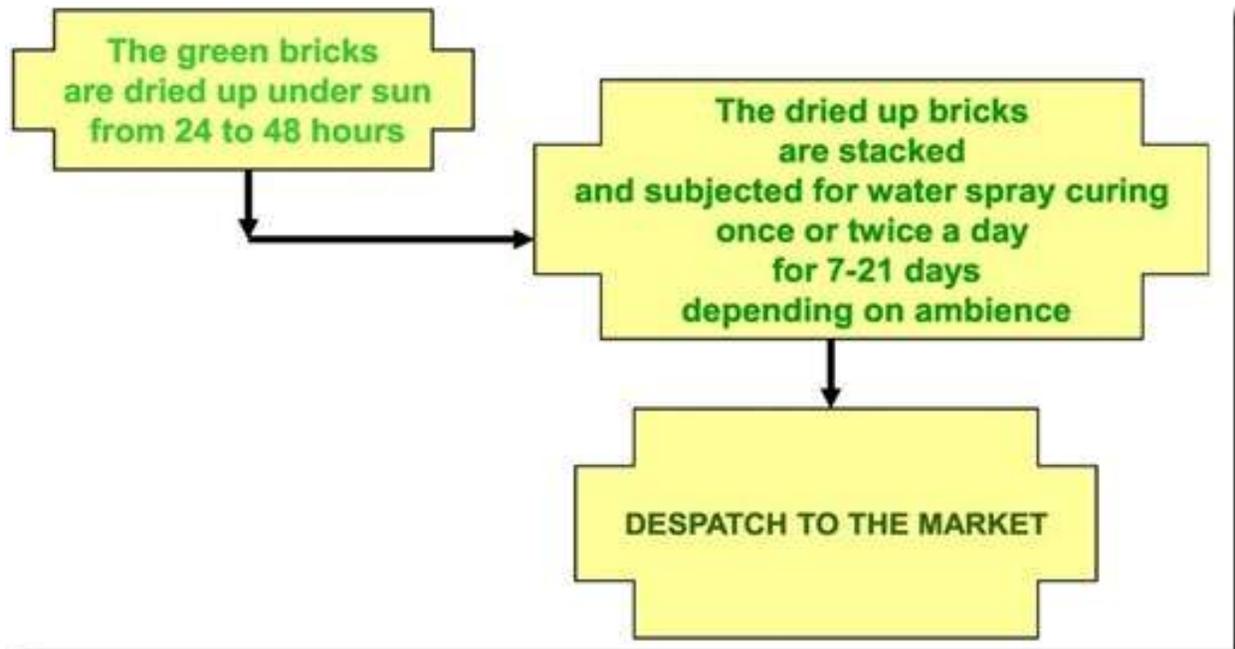
Fly ash, hydrated lime, Quarry dust and gypsum are manually fed into a pan mixer where water is added in the required proportion for intimate mixing. The proportion of the raw material is generally in the ratio depending upon the quality of raw materials. After mixing, the mixture is shifted to the hydraulic Brick Making machines. The bricks are carried on wooden pellets to the open area where they are dried and water cured for 14 days. The bricks are tested and sorted before dispatch

Composition	Ingredient
62%	fly ash
8%	lime
5%	Gypsum
25%	Quarry Dust

Raw Material Procurement



Casting of the Fly ash:



EXPERIMENT 12

PREPARATION OF COVER BLOCKS

AIM: To plaster the wall using the cement mortar and finishing it.

APPARTUS: Cement, Fine Aggregate, Wall

PROCEDURE:

Application	Cover (in mm)
▶ Slab	▶ 20 mm
▶ Beam	▶ 25 mm
▶ Column	▶ 40 mm
▶ Foundation	▶ 50 mm