

### 3.1 FLUID MECHANICS

**L T P**  
**3 - 2**

#### RATIONALE

Subject of Fluid Mechanics is a basic engineering subject and helps in solving fluid flow problems in the field of Civil Engineering. The subject deals with basic concepts and principles in hydrostatics, hydro kinematics and hydrodynamics and their application in solving fluid -mechanics problems.

#### LEARNING OUTCOME

After undergoing the subject, the student will be able to:

- Interpret the different terms related to fluids.
- Calculate the pressure exerted by fluids on the walls of containers.
- Calculate discharge through pipes, irrigation channels, water supply pipe lines.
- Use different flow measurement devices like venturimeter, mouthpiece, notches, weir, orificemeter
- Calculate size of the pipe for carrying a particular discharge.
- Prepare the details like dimensions, slope of the irrigation, canals and water courses
- Differentiate between different type of water pumps used in the field.
- Measure the loss of head in pipes and channels

#### DETAILED CONTENTS

#### THEORY

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | Introduction:   | (1 hrs) |
|    | 1.1 Fluids: Real and ideal fluids   |         |
|    | 1.2 Fluid Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Hydraulics  |         |
| 2. | Properties of Fluids (definition only)  | (3 hrs) |
|    | 2.1 Mass density, specific weight, specific gravity, viscosity, surface tension - cohesion, adhesion and, capillarity, vapour pressure and compressibility. |         |
| 3. | Hydrostatic Pressure:   | (8 hrs) |
|    | 3.1 Pressure, intensity of pressure, pressure head, Pascal's law and its applications.  |         |
|    | 3.2 Total pressure, resultant pressure, and centre of pressure.   |         |

- 3.3 Total pressure and centre of pressure on horizontal, vertical and inclined plane surfaces of rectangular, triangular, trapezoidal shapes and circular. (No derivation - Simple Numerical Problems)
- 4. Measurement of Pressure: (5 hrs)
  - 4.1 Atmospheric pressure, gauge pressure, vacuum pressure and absolute pressure.
  - 4.2 Piezometer, simple manometer and differential manometer, Bourden gauge and dead weight pressure gauge.
- 5. Fundamentals of Fluid Flow: (6 hrs)
  - 5.1 Types of Flow: Steady and unsteady flow, laminar and turbulent flow, uniform and non-uniform flow
  - 5.2 Discharge and continuity equation (flow equation) {No derivation}
  - 5.3 Types of hydraulic energy: Potential energy, kinetic energy, pressure energy
  - 5.4 Bernoulli's theorem; statement and description (without proof of theorem)
- 6. Flow Measurements (brief description with simple numerical problems) (6 hrs)
  - 6.1 Venturimeter and mouthpiece
  - 6.2 Pitot tube
  - 6.3 Orifices and mouthpieces
  - 6.4 Current meters
  - 6.5 Notches and weirs (simple numerical problems)
- 7. Flow through Pipes: (8 hrs)
  - 7.1 Definition of pipe flow; Reynolds number, laminar and turbulent flow - explained through Reynold's experiment
  - 7.2 Critical velocity and velocity distributions in a pipe for laminar flow

- 7.3 Head loss in pipe lines due to friction, sudden expansion and sudden contraction, entrance, exit, obstruction and change of direction (No derivation of formula)
- 7.4 Hydraulic gradient line and total energy line
- 7.5 Pipes in series and parallel
- 7.6 Water hammer phenomenon and its effects (only definition and description)
8. Flow through open channels: (9 hrs)
- 8.1 Definition of an open channel, uniform flow and non-uniform flow
- 8.2 Discharge through channels using
- i) Chezy's formula (no derivation)
  - ii) Manning's formula (no derivation)
- 8.3 Most economical channel sections (no derivation)
- i) Rectangular
  - ii) Trapezoidal
- 8.4 Head loss in open channel due to friction
9. Hydraulic Pumps: (2 hrs)
- Hydraulic pump, reciprocating pump, centrifugal pumps (No numericals and derivations) (may be demonstrated with the help of working models)

Note: Visit to Hydraulic research station is must to explain the various concepts.

### **PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

- i) To verify Bernoulli's Theorem
- ii) To find out venturimeter coefficient
- iii) To determine coefficient of velocity ( $C_v$ ), Coefficient of discharge ( $C_d$ ) Coefficient of contraction ( $C_c$ ) of an orifice and verify the relation between them
- iv) To perform Reynold's experiment
- v) To verify loss of head in pipe flow due to

- a) Sudden enlargement
  - b) Sudden contraction
  - c) Sudden bend
- vi) Demonstration of use of current meter and pitot tube
- vii) To determine coefficient of discharge of a rectangular notch/triangular notch.

### INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

Fluid Mechanics being a fundamental subject, teachers are expected to lay considerable stress on understanding the basic concepts, principles and their applications. For this purpose, teachers are expected to give simple problems in the class room and provide tutorial exercises so as to develop necessary knowledge for comprehending the basic concepts and principles. As far as possible, the teaching of the subject be supplemented by demonstrations and practical work in the laboratory. Visit to hydraulic research stations must be carried out.

### RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Jagdish Lal, "Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulics" Delhi Metropolitan Book Co. Pvt Ltd.
2. Modi, PN, and Seth, SM; "Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics", Delhi Standard Publishers Distributors.
3. Khurmi RS, "Hydraulics and Hydraulics Machines", Delhi S Chand and Co.
4. Poonia MP and Jakhar OP, "Laboratory Manual for Fluid Mechanics"; Standard Publishers Distributors, Delhi
4. Likhi SK., Laboratory Manual in Hydraulics, Delhi Wiley Eastern.
5. Birinder Singh, "Fluid Mechanics", Kaption Publishing, New Delhi.
6. Sarao A.S., "Fluid Mechanics", Tech. India Publication, New Delhi

### SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	1	1
2	3	5
3	8	16
4	5	10
5	6	13
6	6	13
7	8	18
8	9	20
9	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2 APPLIED MECHANICS

**L T P**  
**3 - 2**

#### RATIONALE

The subject Applied Mechanics deals with basic concepts of mechanics like laws of forces, moments, friction, centre of gravity, laws of motion and simple machines which are required by the students for further understanding of other allied subjects. The subject enhances the analytical ability of the students.

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

After undergoing this course, the students will be able to:

- Interpret various types of units and their conversion from one to another.
- Analyze different types of forces acting on a body and draw free body diagrams.
- Determine the resultant of coplanar concurrent forces.
- Calculate the co-efficient of friction for different types of surfaces.
- Calculate the least force required to maintain equilibrium on an inclined plane.
- Determine the centroid/centre of gravity of plain and composite laminar and solid bodies.
- Determine velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency of simple machines

#### DETAILED CONTENTS

1. Introduction (04hrs)
  - 1.1 Concept of engineering mechanics definition of mechanics, statics, dynamics, application of engineering mechanics in practical fields. Definition of Applied Mechanics.
  - 1.2 Definition, basic quantities and derived quantities of basic units and derived units
  - 1.3 Different systems of units (FPS, CGS, MKS and SI) and their conversion from one to another for density, force, pressure, work, power, velocity, acceleration
  - 1.4 Concept of rigid body, scalar and vector quantities
  
2. Laws of forces (9 hrs)
  - 2.1 Definition of force, measurement of force in SI units, its representation, types of force: Point force/concentrated force & Uniformly distributed force, effects of force, characteristics of a force

- 2.2 Different force systems (coplanar and non-coplanar), principle of transmissibility of forces, law of super-position
- 2.3 Composition and resolution of coplanar concurrent forces, resultant force, method of composition of forces, laws of forces, triangle law of forces, polygon law of forces - graphically, analytically, resolution of forces, resolving a force into two rectangular components
- 2.4 Free body diagram
- 2.5 Equilibrant force and its determination
- 2.6 Lami's theorem (concept only)  
[Simple problems on above topics]
- 3. Moment (9 hrs)
  - 3.1 Concept of moment
  - 3.2 Moment of a force and units of moment
  - 3.3 Varignon's theorem (definition only)
  - 3.4 Principle of moment and its applications (Levers – simple and compound, steel yard, safety valve, reaction at support)
  - 3.5 Parallel forces (like and unlike parallel force), calculating their resultant
  - 3.6 Concept of couple, its properties and effects
  - 3.7 General conditions of equilibrium of bodies under coplanar forces
  - 3.8 Position of resultant force by moment  
[Simple problems on the above topics]
- 4. Friction (9 hrs)
  - 4.1 Definition and concept of friction, types of friction, force of friction
  - 4.2 Laws of static friction, coefficient of friction, angle of friction, angle of repose, cone of friction
  - 4.3 Equilibrium of a body lying on a horizontal plane, equilibrium of a body lying on a rough inclined plane.
  - 4.4 Calculation of least force required to maintain equilibrium of a body on a rough inclined plane subjected to a force:
    - a) Acting along the inclined plane Horizontally
    - b) At some angle with the inclined plane

5. Centre of Gravity (8 hrs)
- 5.1 Concept, definition of centroid of plain figures and centre of gravity of symmetrical solid bodies
- 5.2 Determination of centroid of plain and composite lamina using moment method only, centroid of bodies with removed portion
- 5.3 Determination of center of gravity of solid bodies - cone, cylinder, hemisphere and sphere; composite bodies and bodies with portion removed  
[Simple problems on the above topics]
6. Simple Machines (9 hrs)
- 6.1. Definition of effort, velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency of a machine and their relationship, law of machines
- 6.2. Simple and compound machine (Examples)
- 6.3. Definition of ideal machine, reversible and self locking machine
- 6.4. Effort lost in friction, Load lost in friction, determination of maximum mechanical advantage and maximum efficiency
- 6.5. System of pulleys (first, second, third system of pulleys), determination of velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency
- 6.6. Working principle and application of wheel and axle, Weston's Differential Pulley Block, simple screw jack, worm and worm wheel, single and double winch crab. Expression for their velocity ratio and field of their application  
[Simple problems on the above topics]

### LIST OF PRACTICALS

1. Verification of the polygon law of forces using gravesend apparatus.
2. To verify the forces in different members of jib crane.
3. To verify the reaction at the supports of a simply supported beam.
4. To find the mechanical advantage, velocity ratio and efficiency in case of an inclined plane.
5. To find the mechanical advantage, velocity ratio and efficiency of a screw jack.
6. To find the mechanical advantage, velocity ratio and efficiency of worm and worm wheel.

7. To find mechanical advantage, velocity ratio and efficiency of single purchase crab.
8. To find out center of gravity of regular lamina.
9. To find out center of gravity of irregular lamina.
10. To determine coefficient of friction between three pairs of given surface.

### RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. A Text Book of Applied Mechanics by S Ramamurtham, Dhanpat Rai Publishing Co. Ltd.
2. A Text Book of Engineering Mechanics (Applied Mechanics) by RK Khurmi; S Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. A Text Book of Applied Mechanics by RK Rajput; Laxmi Publications, New Delhi..
4. Text Book of Applied Mechanics by Birinder Singh, Kaption Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Test Book of Applied Mechanics by AK Upadhya, SK Kataria & Sons, New Delhi

### SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	4	8
2	9	20
3	9	20
4	9	18
5	8	16
6	9	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>



### 3.3 SURVEYING - I

**L T P**  
**3 - 6**

#### **RATIONALE**

The important functions of a diploma civil engineer includes the jobs of detailed surveying, plotting of survey data, preparation of survey maps and setting out works

While framing the curriculum for the subject of surveying, stress has been given to the development of the skill in each type of survey like chain surveying, compass surveying leveling, that the Civil Engineering diploma holder will normally be called upon to perform and plane table surveying,

Field work should be a selected one so that student can check his work and have an idea of the results the extent of error in the work done by him. As far as possible, the surveys done should be got plotted, as this will also reveal errors in the work and develop skill in plotting.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOME**

After undergoing the subject, the student will be able to:

- Measure a long line with chain or tape
- Prepare maps for closed traverse and open traverse with survey instruments
- Measure bearing of line
- Perform leveling with digital level
- Find difference of level between two points with dumpy level, auto level and digital level
- Perform temporary adjustments of leveling instruments
- Map an area by using traversing method.

#### **DETAILED CONTENTS** **THEORY**

- |     |   |         |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1.  | Introduction:   | 04 hrs) |
| 1.1 | Basic principles of surveying   |         |
| 1.2 | Concept and purpose of surveying, measurements-linear and angular, units of measurements      |         |
| 1.3 | Instruments used for taking these measurements, classification based on surveying instruments |         |

2. Chain surveying: (06 hrs)
  - 2.1 Introduction, advantages and disadvantages
  - 2.2 Direct and indirect ranging offsets and recording of field notes
3. Compass surveying: (08 hrs)
  - 3.1 Purpose of compass surveying. Use of prismatic compass: Setting and taking observations
  - 3.2 Concept of following with simple numerical problems:
    - a) Meridian - Magnetic and true
    - b) Bearing - Magnetic, True and Arbitrary
    - c) Whole circle bearing and reduced bearing
    - d) Fore and back bearing
    - e) Magnetic dip and declination
  - 3.3 Local attraction - causes, detection, errors and corrections, problems on local attraction, magnetic declination and calculation of included angles in a compass traverse
4. Levelling: (15 hrs)
  - 4.1 Purpose of levelling, concept of a level surface, horizontal surface, vertical surface, datum, reduced level and bench marks
  - 4.2 Identification of various parts of Dumpy level and use of Dumpy level, Engineer' level, Auto level: advantages and disadvantages, use of auto level.
  - 4.3 Concepts of line of collimation, axis of the bubble tube, axis of the telescope and vertical axis
  - 4.4 Levelling staff: single piece, folding, invar precision staff, telescopic
  - 4.5 Temporary adjustment and permanent adjustment of dumpy level by two peg method.
  - 4.6 Concept of back sight, foresight, intermediate sight, change point, to determine reduce levels
  - 4.7 Level book and reduction of levels by
    - 4.7.1 Height of collimation method and
    - 4.7.2 Rise and fall method

- 4.8 Arithmetic checks, problem on reduction of levels, fly levelling, check leveling and profile levelling (L-section and X-section), errors in levelling, permissible limits, reciprocal leveling. Numerical problems.
- 4.9 Computations of Areas of regular figures and irregular figures. Simpson's rule: prismatic formula and graphical method use of planimeter for computation of areas, numerical problems
5. Plane Table Surveying (15 hrs)
- 5.1 Purpose of plane table surveying, equipment used in plane table survey:
- 5.2 Setting of a plane table:  
 (a) Centering  
 (b) Levelling  
 (c) Orientation
- 5.3 Methods of plane table surveying  
 (a) Radiation,  
 (b) Intersection  
 (c) Traversing  
 (d) Resection
- 5.4 Concept of Two point and Three point problems (Concept only)
- 5.5 Errors in plane table survey and precautions to control them. Testing and adjustment of plane table and alidade

## **PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

### **I. Chain surveying:**

- i) a) Ranging a line  
 b) Chaining a line and recording in the field book  
 c) Taking offsets - perpendicular and oblique (with a tape only)  
 d) Setting out right angle with a tape
- ii) Chaining of a line involving reciprocal ranging
- iii) Chaining a line involving obstacles to ranging
- iv) Chain Survey of a small area.

### **II. Compass Surveying:**

- i) a) Study of prismatic compass

- b) Setting the compass and taking observations
- c) Measuring angles between the lines meeting at a point

### III. Levelling:

- i)
  - a) Study of dumpy level and levelling staff
  - b) Temporary adjustments of various levels
  - c) Taking staff readings on different stations from the single setting and finding differences of level between them
- ii)
  - a) To find out difference of level between two distant points by shifting the instrument
- iii) Longitudinal and cross sectioning of a road/railway/canal
- iv) Setting a gradient by dumpy and auto-level

### IV. Plane Table Surveying:

- i)
  - a) Study of the plane table survey equipment
  - b) Setting the plane table
  - c) Marking the North direction
  - d) Plotting a few points by radiation method
- ii)
  - a) Orientation by
    - Trough compass
    - Back sighting
  - b) Plotting few points by intersection, radiation and resection method
- iii) Traversing an area with a plane table (at least five lines)

### V. Layout of Buildings (from given drawing of two room residential building) by use of surveying instruments.

## **INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY**

This is highly practice-oriented course. While imparting theoretical instructions, teachers are expected to demonstrate the use of various instruments in surveying, stress should be laid on correct use of various instruments so as to avoid/minimize errors during surveying. It is further recommended that more emphasis should be laid in conducting practical work by individual students. Technical visit to Survey of India, Northern Region and Great Trigonometrical Survey(GTS), Dehradun.

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Hussain, SK and Nagraj, MS; "Text Book of Surveying"; New Delhi, S Chand and Co Ltd.
2. Deshpande, RS; "A Text Book Surveying and Levelling"; Poona, United Book Corporation
3. Kochar, CL; "A Text Book of Surveying"; Ludhiana, Katson Publishing House
4. Kanetkar, TP and Kulkarni, SV., "Surveying and Leveling", Poona, AVG Parkashan
5. Mahajan, Sanjay "Surveying -I", Tech. Publication, Delhi
6. Punmia, BC; "Surveying and Leveling", Delhi Standard Publishers Distributors.
7. Shahai, PB; "A Text Book of Surveying", Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

**SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS**

<b>Topic No.</b>	<b>Time Allotted (Hrs)</b>	<b>Marks Allotted (%)</b>
1	04	07
2	06	09
3	08	24
4	15	30
5	15	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

L T P  
4 - 2

#### RATIONALE

Civil Engineering diploma holders have to supervise construction of various types of civil works involving use of various materials like stones, bricks and tiles, cement and cement based products, lime, timber and wood based products, paints and varnishes, metals and other miscellaneous materials. The students should have requisite knowledge regarding characteristics, uses and availability of various building materials and skills in conducting tests to determine suitability of materials for various construction purposes. In addition, specifications of various materials should also be known (PWD/BIS) for effective quality control.

#### LEARNING OUTCOME

After undergoing the subject, the students will be able to:

- Classify rocks and identify particular type of stones
- Classify different types of bricks and tiles
- Perform laboratory tests of cement to determine properties of cement
- Identify types of defects of timber
- Select paints/varnishes for various types of surfaces
- Identify and use different types of metals/alloys
- Select different materials used for wall paneling and false ceiling, such PVC, POP etc.
- Select other materials commonly used for contemporary buildings.

#### DETAILED CONTENTS THEORY

1. Building Stones: (06 hrs)
  - 1.1 Classification of Rocks: (General Review)
    - 1.1.1 Geological classification: Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
    - 1.1.2 Chemical classification; Calcareous, argillaceous and siliceous rocks
    - 1.1.3 Physical classification: Unstratified, stratified and foliated rocks
  - 1.2 General characteristics of stones – Marble, Kota stone, Granite, Sand, Trap, Basalt stone, Lime stone and Slate

- 1.3 Requirements of good building stones
- \*\*1.4 Identification of common building stones
- 1.5 Various uses of stones in construction
- 1.6 Quarrying of stones by blasting and its effect on environment
- 2. Bricks and Tiles: (13 hrs)
  - 2.1 Introduction to bricks
  - 2.2 Raw materials for brick manufacturing and properties of good brick making earth
  - 2.3 Manufacturing of bricks
    - 2.3.1 Preparation of clay (manual/mechanically)
    - \*\*2.3.2 Moulding: hand moulding and machine moulding brick table; drying of bricks, burning of bricks, types of kilns (Bull's Trench Kiln and Hoffman's Kiln), process of burning, size and weight of standard brick; traditional brick, refractory brick, clay-flyash bricks, sun dried bricks, only line diagram of kilns
  - 2.4 Classification and specifications of bricks as per BIS: 1077
  - 2.5 Testing of common building bricks as per BIS: 3495
    - Compressive strength, water absorption – hot and cold water test, efflorescence, Dimensional tolerance, soundness
  - 2.6 Tiles
    - 2.6.1 Building tiles; Types of tiles-wall, ceiling, roofing and flooring tiles
    - 2.6.2 Ceramic, terrazo and PVC tiles, : their properties and uses,
    - 2.6.3 Vitrified tiles, Paver blocks, interlocking tiles
  - 2.7 Stacking of bricks and tiles at site

3. Cement: (10 hrs)
- \*\*3.1 Introduction, raw materials, flow diagram of manufacturing of cement
  - 3.2 Various types of Cements, their uses and testing: Ordinary portland cement, rapid hardening cement, low heat cement, white and coloured cement, portland pozzolana cement
  - 3.3 Properties of cement
4. Timber and Wood Based Products: (12 hrs)
- 4.1 Identification and uses of different types of timber: Teak, Deodar, Shisham, Sal, Mango, Kail, Chir, Fir, Hollock, Champ
  - \*\* 4.2 Market forms of converted timber as per BIS Code
  - 4.3 Seasoning of timber: Purpose, methods of seasoning as per BIS Code
  - 4.4 Properties of timber and specifications of structural timber
  - 4.5 Defects in timber, decay in timber
  - 4.6 Preservation of timber and methods of treatment as per BIS
  - 4.7 Other wood based products, their brief description of manufacture and uses: laminated board, gypsum board, block board, fibre board, hard board, sunmica, plywood, veneers, nu-wood and study of the brand name and cost of the wood based products available in the market, Cement Panel Board, Moulded Doors.
5. Paints and Varnishes: (07 hrs)
- 5.1 Introduction, purpose and use of paints
  - 5.2 Types, ingredients, properties and uses of oil paints, water paints and cement paints\*\*
  - 5.3 Covering capacity of various paints
  - 5.4 Types, properties and uses of varnishes
  - 5.5 Trade name of different products.



6. Metals: (04 hrs)
- 6.1 Ferrous metals: Composition, properties and uses of cast iron, mild steel, HYSD steel, high tension steel as per BIS.
  - 6.2 Commercial forms of ferrous, metals.
  - 6.3 Aluminium & Stainless Steel.
7. Miscellaneous Materials: (12 hrs)
- 7.1 Plastics – Introduction and uses of various plastic products in buildings such as doors, water tanks and PVC pipes
  - 7.2 Fibre Sheets and their size and uses
  - 7.3 Types and uses of insulating materials for sound and thermal insulation
  - 7.4 Construction chemicals like water proofing compound, epoxies, polymers
  - 7.5 Water proofing, termite proofing and fire resistance materials – types and uses
  - 7.6 Materials used in interior decoration works like POP, methods of doing POP, PVC panelling

NOTE: \*\*A field visit may be planned to explain and show the relevant things

**PRACTICAL EXERCISES:**

- i) To identify the stones used in building works by visual examination
- ii) To determine the crushing strength of bricks
- iii) To determine the water absorption of bricks and efflorescence of bricks
- iv) To identify various types of timbers such as: Teak, Sal, Chir, Shisham, Deodar, Kail & Hollock by visual examination only
- v) The students should submit a report work on the construction materials, covering water proofing material, cements, steel, paints and timber products available in the local market. They will also show the competitive study based upon the cost, brand name, sizes available in the local market.

## INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

Teachers are expected to physically show various materials while imparting instructions. Field-visits should also be organized to show manufacturing processes and use of various materials in Civil engineering works. Students should be encouraged to collect sample of various building materials so as to create a museum of materials in the polytechnic.

## RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- 1) Sharma, SK; and Mathur, GC; "Engineering Materials;" Delhi-Jalandhar, S. Chand and Co.
- 2) Surendra Singh; "Engineering Materials;" New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- 3) Chowdhuri, N; "Engineering Materials;" Calcutta, Technical Publishers of India.
- 4) Bahl, SK; "Engineering Materials;" Delhi, Rainbow Book Co.
- 5) TTTI, Chandigarh "Civil Engineering Materials;" New Delhi Tata McGraw Hill Publication
- 6) Kulkarni, GJ; "Engineering Materials;" Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad Book Depot.
- 7) Shahane; "Engineering Materials"; Poona, Allied Book Stall.
- 8) Gurcharan Singh; "Engineering materials", Delhi Standard Publishers Distributors
- 9) SC Rangawala, "Construction Materials", Charotar Publishers
- 10) Alam Singh, "Construction Materials"
- 11) Dr. Hemant Sood "Lab Manual in Testing of Engineering Materials", New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi
- 12) Handbook of Civil Engineering by PN Khanna.

## SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	06	10
2	13	23
3	10	15
4	12	18
5	07	10
6	04	06
7	12	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.5 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

**L T P**  
**5 - 2**

#### **RATIONALE**

Diploma holders in Civil Engineering are supposed to effectively supervise construction of buildings. Effective supervision is essential to obtain/provide a fault free service from contractors to users. To perform above task, it is essential that students should have knowledge of various sub components of buildings like foundations, walls, roofs, staircases, floors etc., and their constructional details as well as preventive, remedial and corrective methods of common construction faults. Therefore, the subject of Building Construction is very important for Civil Engineering diploma holders.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOME**

After undergoing the subject, the students will be able to:

- Define the different components and classification of building
- Select a foundation for particular type of building
- Explain different types of walls, scaffolding, shoring, underpinning and their constructional methodology
- Carry out the construction of brick wall.
- Supervise rubble and ashlar types of stone masonry construction
- Demonstrate the construction details of lintels and arches at appropriate level in building
- Select different types of doors, windows, floors and stairs cases in building
- Recognise different parts of roof trusses and drainage system of roofs
- Identify and select application procedure for different types of surfaces finishes in building i.e. plastering, pointing, painting, white washing and distempering
- Evaluate the possible reason of dampness at various level in building and remedial means
- Demonstrate how to carry out different types of possible anti termite treatments in building

#### **DETAILED CONTENTS**

##### **THEORY:**

1. Introduction: (01 hr)
  - 1.1 Definition of a building, classification of buildings based on occupancy
  - 1.2 Different parts of a building

2. Foundations: (07 hrs)
- 2.1 Concept of foundation and its purpose
- 2.2 Types of foundation-shallow and deep
- \*\*2.2.1 Shallow foundation - constructional details of: Spread foundations for walls, min. depth criteria, thumb rules for depth and width of foundation and thickness of concrete block, stepped foundation for masonry pillars and concrete columns
- 2.2.2 Introduction to deep foundation and their types
- 2.3 Earthwork
- 2.3.1 Layout/setting out for surface excavation, cutting and filling
- 2.3.2 Excavation of foundation, trenches, shoring, timbering and de-watering
3. Walls: (08 hrs)
- 3.1 Purpose of walls
- 3.2 Classification of walls - load bearing, non-load bearing, dwarf wall, retaining, breast walls and partition walls
- 3.3 Classification of walls as per materials of construction: brick, stone, reinforced brick, reinforced concrete, precast, hollow and solid concrete block and composite masonry walls
- 3.4 Partition walls: Constructional details, suitability and uses of brick and wooden partition walls
- 3.5 Scaffolding, construction details and suitability of mason's brick layers and tubular scaffolding, shoring, underpinning
4. Masonry (09 hrs)
- 4.1 Brick Masonry: Definition of terms like header, stretcher, queen closer, king closer, frog and quoin, course, bond, facing, backing, hearting, jambs, reveals, soffit, plinth, pillars and pilasters
- 4.1.1 Bond – meaning and necessity; English, flemish bond and other types of bonds
- 4.1.2 Construction of brick walls –methods of laying bricks in walls, precautions observed in the construction of walls, methods of bonding new brick work with old (toothing, raking, back and block bonding), Expansion and contraction joints
- 4.1.3 Mortars: types, selection of mortar and its preparation

- 4.2 Stone Masonry
- 4.2.1 Glossary of terms – natural bed, bedding planes, string course, corbel, cornice, block in course grouting, moulding, templates, corner stone, bond stone, throating, through stone, parapet, coping, pilasters and buttress
- 4.2.2 Types of stone masonry: rubble masonry - random and coursed; Ashlar masonry, principles to be observed in construction of stone masonry walls
5. Arches and Lintels: (08 hrs)
- 5.1 Meaning and use of arches and lintels:
- 5.2 Glossary of terms used in arches and lintels - abutment, pier, arch ring, intrados, soffit, extrados, voussoirs, springer, springing line, crown, key stone, skew back, span, rise, depth of an arch, haunch, spandril, jambs, bearing, thickness of lintel, effective span
- 5.3 Arches:
- 5.3.1 Types of Arches - Semi circular, segmental, elliptical and parabolic, flat, inverted and relieving
- 5.3.2 Stone arches and their construction
- 5.3.3 Brick arches and their construction
- 5.4 Lintels
- 5.4.1 Purpose of lintel
- 5.4.2 Materials used for lintels
- 5.4.3 Cast-in-situ and pre-cast lintels
- 5.4.4 Lintel along with sun-shade or chhajja
- \*\*6. Doors, Windows and Ventilators: (08hrs)
- 6.1 Glossary of terms with neat sketches
- 6.2 Classification based on materials i.e. wood, metal and plastic and their suitability for different situations. Different type of doors- panel door, flush door, glazed door, rolling shutter, steel door, sliding door, plastic and aluminium doors
- 6.3 Window – Panel window, glazed windows (fixed and openable) ventilators, sky light window, Louveres shutters, plastic and aluminium windows.
- 6.4 Door and window frames – materials and sections, fixtures and fasteners, hold fasts
- \*7. Damp Proofing and Water Proofing (10 hrs)
- 7.1 Dampness and its ill effects on bricks, plaster, wooden fixtures, metal fixtures and reinforcement, damage to aesthetic appearance, damage to heat insulating materials, damage to stored articles and health

- 7.2 Sources of dampness - moisture penetrating the building from outside e.g. rainwater, surface water, ground moisture. Moisture entrapped during construction i.e. moisture in concrete, masonry construction and plastering work etc. Moisture which originates in the building itself i.e. water in kitchen and bathrooms etc.
- 7.3 Damp proofing materials and their specifications: rich concrete and mortar, bitumen, bitumen mastic, polymer coating, use of chemicals
- \*\*8. Floors (09 hrs)
- 8.1 Glossary of terms-floor finish, topping, under layer, base course, rubble filling and their purpose
- 8.2 Types of floor finishes - concrete flooring, tile flooring, stone (marble and kota) flooring. Timber flooring, timber floor finish and their brief description
- 8.3 Special emphasis on level/slope/reverse slope in bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, balcony and staircase
9. Roofs (07 hrs)
- 9.1 Types of roofs, concept of flat, pitched and arched roofs
- 9.2 Glossary of terms for pitched roofs - batten, eaves, fascia board, gable, hip, lap, purlin, rafter, rag bolt, valley, ridge, rain water gutter, anchoring bolts
- 9.3 False ceilings using gypsum, plaster boards, cellotex, fibre boards
10. Stairs (07hrs)
- 10.1 Glossary of terms: Staircase, winders, landing, stringer, newel, baluster, riser, tread, width of staircase, hand-rail, nosing
- 10.2 Classification of staircase on the basis of material – RCC, timber, steel, Aluminium
- 10.3 Planning and layout of staircase: Relations between rise and tread, determination of width of stair, landing etc
- 10.4 Various types of layout - straight flight, dog legged, open well, quarter turn, half turn (newel and geometrical stairs), bifurcated stair, spiral stair
11. Surface Finishes (08 hrs)
- 11.1 Plastering - classification according to use and finishes like plain plaster, grit finish, rough cast, pebble dashed, concrete and stone cladding etc., dubbing, proportion of mortars used for different plasters, techniques of plastering and curing
- 11.2 Pointing - different types of pointing and their methods
- 11.3 Painting - preparation of surface, primer coat and application of paints on wooden, steel and plastered wall surfaces

- 11.4 Application of white washing, colour washing and distempering, polishing, application of cement and plastic paints
- 11.5 Selection of appropriate paints/finishes for interior and exterior surfaces
- 11.6 Importance of preparation of surfaces such as hacking, grooving etc before application of surface finishes

**Note** \* An expert may be invited from field/industry for extension lecture  
 \*\* A field visit may be planned to explain and show the relevant things

### **PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

- i) Demonstration of tools and plants used in building construction
- ii) To prepare Layout of a building: two rooms building with front verandah
- iii) To construct brick bonds (English bond only) in one, one and half and two brick thick: (a) Walls for L, T and cross junction (b) Columns
- iv) Demonstration of following items of work at construction site by:
  - a) Timbering of excavated trenching
  - b) Laying damp proof courses
  - c) Construction of masonry walls
  - d) Laying of tile flooring on an already prepared lime concrete base
  - e) Plastering and pointing exercise
  - f) Constructing RCC work
  - g) Pre-construction and post construction termite treatment of building and woodwork
  - h) Interlocking tiles

Note: (A report of these activities will be submitted by the students)

### **INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY**

While imparting instructions in this subject, teachers are expected to take students to work site and explain constructional process and special details for various sub-components of a buildings. It is also important to make use of audio visual aids/video films (if available) to show specialised operations. The practical work should be given due importance and efforts should be made that each student should perform practical work independently. For carrying out practical works, polytechnics should have construction yard where enough raw materials is made available for students to perform practical work

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Gupta, Sushil Kumar, Singla, DR, and Juneja BM; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; Ludhiana, Katson Publishing House.
2. Deshpande, RS and Vartak, GV; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; Poona, United Book Corporation.

3. Rangwala, SC: "Building Construction"; Anand, Charotar Book Stall
4. Kulkarni, GJ; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; Ahmedabad Book Depot
5. Arora, SP and Bindra, SP; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; New Delhi Dhanpt Rai and Sons.
6. Sharma,SK and Kaul, BK; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; Delhi, S Chand and Co.
7. Sushil Kumar; "Building Construction"; Standard Publishers Distributors, Delhi
8. Moorthy, NKR; "A Text Book of Building Construction"; Poona, Engineering Book Publishing Co.
9. SP – 62 Hand Book of BIS
10. B.I.S. – 6313 Part 1, 2, 3
11. National Building Code
12. Handbook of Civil Engineering by PN Khanna
13. Video films on Damp proofing, water proofing, surface finishes

#### **SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS**

<b>Topic No.</b>	<b>Time Allotted (Hrs)</b>	<b>Marks Allotted (%)</b>
1	1	1
2	7	10
3	8	10
4	9	12
5	8	10
6	8	8
7	10	13
8	9	11
9	7	8
10	7	8
11	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>



### 3.6 BUILDING DRAWING

L T P  
- - 6

#### RATIONALE

Drawing is the language of engineers. Engineering is incomplete without a thorough knowledge of drawing. A Civil Engineering diploma holder must be capable of sketching detailed constructional drawing of various components of building for the purpose of communication with the craftsman. Planning of small buildings, developing a line plan, dimensioning, key plan, drainage plan should be a part of curriculum. The diploma engineer must be conversant with reading and interpretation of drawing for execution of work.

#### LEARNING OUTCOME

After undergoing the subject, the students will be able to:

- Read and interpret building drawings
- Explain the drawing to craftsman
- Layout foundation plan of different types of foundations
- Prepare drawings of small buildings, developing different sections of building
- Draw building drawing sheets using CAD software
- Guide and supervise carpenters in various carpentry works related to doors, windows etc.
- Prepare details of brick courses in joints
- Draw the sketches of various joints of carpentry
- Demonstrate circular arch and segmental arches

#### DETAILED CONTENTS

##### Section-I

**Drawing No. 1:** (2 sheets)

Details of spread footing foundations, load bearing and non-load bearing wall for given thickness of walls with the help of given data or rule of the thumb, showing offsets, position of DPC. The details of the concrete and brick apron have to be shown in the drawing.

**Drawing No. 2:** (one sheet)

Plans of 'T' and Corner junction of walls of 1 Brick, 1-1/2 Brick and 2 brick thick in English bond

**Drawing No. 3:** (one sheet)

Drawing plan, elevation of arches: circular arch, segmental arch (one sheet)

**Drawing No.4** (3 sheets)

Elevation, sectional plan and sectional side elevation of flush door, glazed door, panelled door with wire gauge shutter.

**Drawing No.5**

Draw atleast one sheet using CAD software

**Section-II****Drawing No. 6:** (2 sheet)

Drawing plan, elevation of a small building by measurement and foundation detail and sectional elevation.

**Drawing No.7:** (4 sheets)

Drawing detailed plan, elevation and section of a two room residential building from a given line plan, showing details of foundations, roof and parapet

**Drawing No. 8** (one sheet)

Drawings of following floors

Cement concrete floors on ground and at first floor

- i) Wooden flooring
- ii) Bonded cement concrete flooring
- iii) Ceramic/vitrified tile flooring

**Drawing No. 9:** (one sheet)

Drawing of flat roof, showing the heat/thermal insulation provisions.

**Drawing No.10**

Draw atleast one sheet using CAD software

**Section-III****Drawing No. 11** (one sheet)

Drawing details of damp proofing arrangement of roofs and walls as per BIS Code. Show the rain water drainage arrangement also.

**NOTE:**

- a) All drawings should be as per BIS code and specifications in SI Units
- b) Intensive practice of reading and interpreting building drawings should be given
- c) Some practice should be done to prepare drawings on AutoCAD

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

- 1. Civil Engineering Drawing by RS Malik, Asia Publishing House
- 2. Civil Engineering Drawing by V.B.Sikka. Katson Publishing, Ludhiana
- 3. Civil Engineering Drawing by NS Kumar; IPH, New Delhi
- 4. Principles of Building Drawing by MG Shah and CM Kale, MacMillan, Delhi
- 5. Building Construction by Moorthy NRK
- 6. Civil Engg Drawing by Layal
- 7. Zaidi, SKA and Siddiqui, Suhail; Drawing and Design of Residential and Commercial Buildings, Standard Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.
- 8. SP : 20
- 9. National Building Code

## ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARENESS CAMP

A diploma holder must have knowledge of various tips of energy conservation. Energy conservation has attained priority as it is regarded as additional energy resource. Energy saved is energy produced. This camp covers the basic concepts of energy management and its conservation. It gives the insight to energy conservation opportunities in household appliances and star rating. Lectures will be delivered on following broad topics. There will be no exam for this camp.

1. Classification of energy- primary and secondary energy, commercial and non-commercial energy, non-renewable and renewable energy with special reference to solar energy
2. Introduction to energy management, energy conservation, energy efficiency and its need
3. Salient features of Energy Conservation Act 2001 & The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2010 and its importance
4. Standards and Labeling
  - Concept of star rating and its importance
  - Types of product available for star rating
5. Salient Features of Punjab Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)
6. General Energy Saving Tips in:
  - Lighting System
  - Room Air Conditioners
  - Refrigerators
  - Water Heater
  - Computers
  - Fans, Heaters, Blowers and Washing Machines
  - Colour Television
  - Water Pumps
  - Kitchens
  - Transport

## **DRUGS USE AND ABUSE AWARENESS CAMP**

### **Unit 1 Drugs Use and Abuse in Society**

- a. Concept and overview
- b. Extent of the problem
- c. Drug use as a social problem
- d. Causes of Drug Use: Biological, Socio-cultural, psychological

### **Unit 2 Types of Dugs and identification of Abuse**

- a. Familiar drugs: Tabacco, Caffeine, over the counter drugs
- b. Restricted Drugs: Opiates, Hallucinogens, Marijuana
- c. Reformance enhancing the drugs
- d. Uppers and Downers: Stimulants and Depressants

### **Unit 3 Impact of drug Abuse**

- a. Individual level biological and psychological
- b. Family social, National

### **Unit 4 Management and prevention of Drug Abuse**

- a. Medical and psychological
- b. Role of family School , Media and Legislation