

QUANTITY SURVEY AND VALUATION

Unit III

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NARSIMHA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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- **AREA OF SIDE SLOPING SURFACE**

- The area of sides which may require turfing or pitching, may be found by multiplying the mean sloping breadth by the length.
- The mean sloping breadth = $\sqrt{(sd^2 + d^2)}$
- Area of both side slopes = $2L \times d\sqrt{s^2 + 1}$
- This may also be calculated in a tabular form

ROAD ESTIMATION

Station or Chain- age	Depth or Height	Mean depth or Height	Breadth of side slopes $d \sqrt{s^2+1}$ <i>Sloping breadth</i>	Length between stations L	Total Area of both side slopes $2 L d \sqrt{s^2+1}$

PRISMOIDAL METHOD
Quantity or Volume = $L/6 (A_1 + A_2 + 4A_m)$

Where A_1 and A_2 are the cross-sectional areas at the two ends of a portion of embankment of a road of length L , and A_m is the mid-sectional area

Let d_1 and d_2 be the heights of bank at two ends, and d_m be the mean height at the mid-section, B be the formation width and $S:1$ be the side slope.

Cross-sectional area at one end

$$A_1 = Bd_1 + sd_1^2$$

Cross-sectional area at other end

$$A_2 = Bd_2 + sd_2^2$$

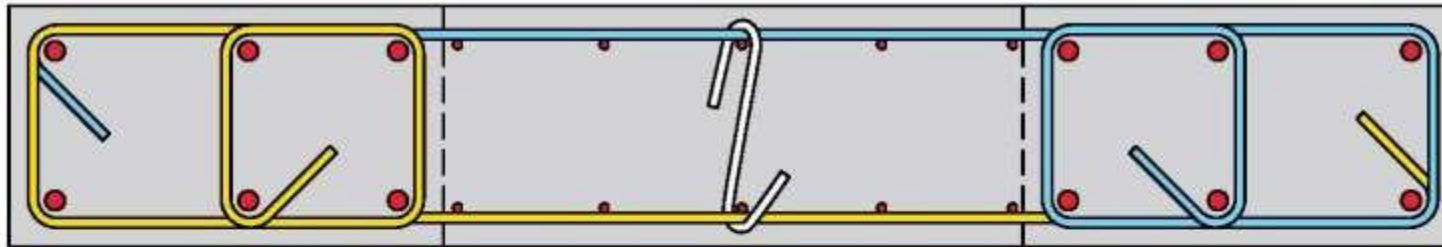
Cross-section at middle

$$d_m = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2}$$

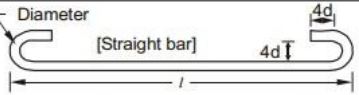
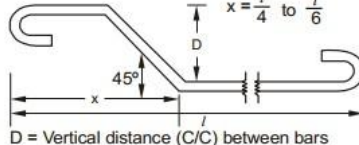
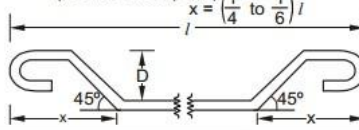
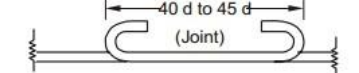
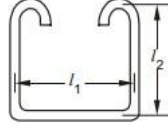
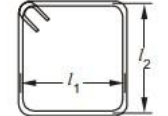
Bar Bending Schedule

Space Constraints – specially large dia bars in Columns and Beams Depend on the strength from concrete / lack structural integrity Time consuming / Costly for higher diameter bars
Couplers (Crimping / Threading) are the options for splicing.
Connect quickly at site locations
Reduced congestion of rebars due to splicing Independent of concrete – integral reinforcement Cost effective – specially 20mm dia and above.

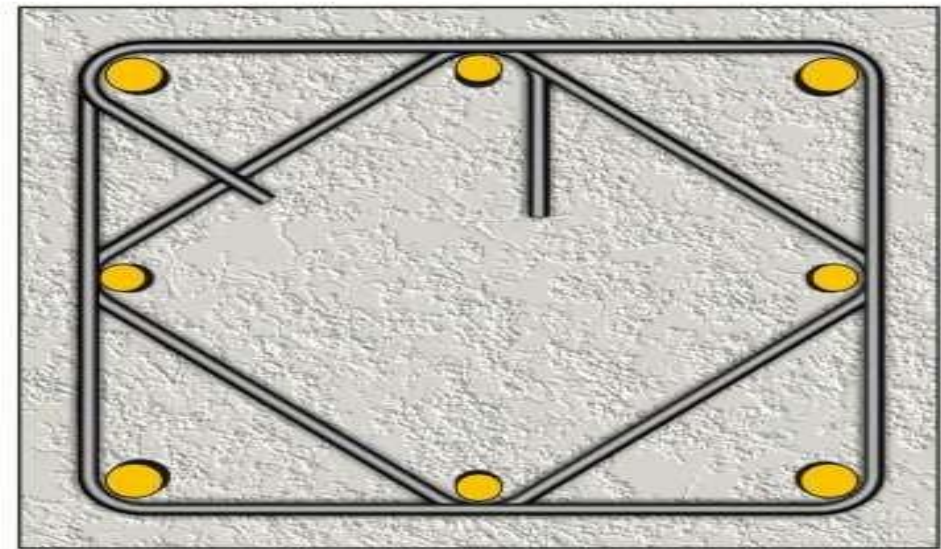
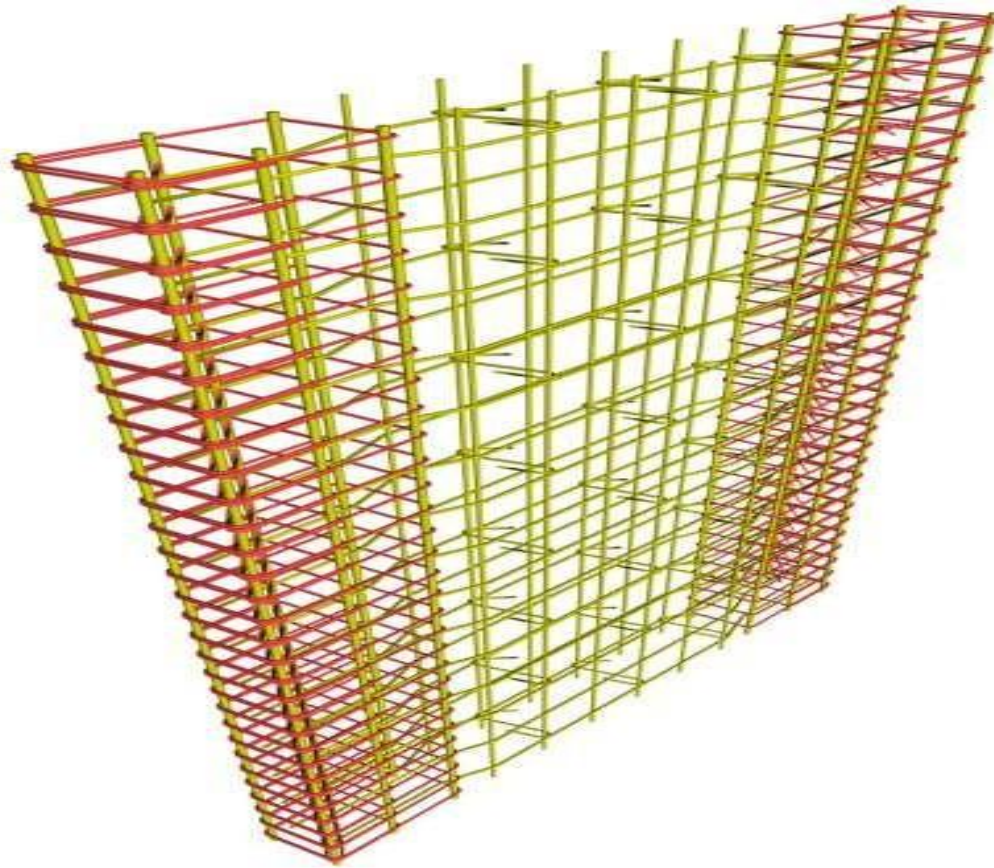
BBS for RC Beams



Bar Bending Schedule

Sl. No.	Details of Bar Shape	Length of Hooks	Total Length of Bar
1.	 [Straight bar]	$2[9d] = 18d$ (both hooks together)	$[l + 18d]$
2.	 [Bent-up at one end only] $x = \frac{l}{4}$ to $\frac{l}{6}$ D = Vertical distance (C/C) between bars	$2[9d] = 18d$ (both hooks together)	$[l + 18d + 0.42D]$
3.	 (Double bent-up bar) $x = \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } \frac{1}{6}\right) l$	$2[9d] = 18d$ (as for above cases)	$[l + 18d + 2 \times 0.42D]$
4.	 (Overlap of bars) 40d to 45d (Joint)	$2[9d] = 18d$	Overlap length at joint $= [(40d \text{ to } 45d) + 18d]$
5.		[Here, one hooks height = 14d] $2 \times (14d) = 28d$	$[l_1 + 2l_2 + 28d]$
6.		$2(12d) = 24d$	$[2(l_1 + l_2) + 24d]$

BBS for Columns and walls



Bar Bending Schedule

