



MOTHERHOOD UNIVERSITY

Roorkee-Dehradun Road, Village Karoundi Post Bhagwanpur, Tehsil-Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India

MOTHERHOOD UNIVERSITY, Roorkee

ENLIGHTENING WORLD

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING

(CIVIL ENGINEERING)

II Year/3RD SEMESTER

[Academic Session 2022-2023 onwards]





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EVALUATION SCHEME – SEMESTER III – Civil Engineering

Sr. No.	Subject Code	Subject Name	Effective Teaching			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal Assessment	End Term	Total Marks
			Hours/Week						
THEORY									
1	MDECE22-301T	Construction Material	3	0	0	3	30	70	100
2	MDECE22-302T	Basic Surveying	2	1	0	3	30	70	100
3	MDECE22-303T	Concrete Technology	2	1	0	3	30	70	100
4	MDECE22-304T	Geotechnical Engineering	2	1	0	3	30	70	100
5	MDECE22-305T	Building Construction	2	1	0	3	30	70	100
TOTAL			11	4	-	15	150	350	500
PRACTICAL/PROJECT									
6	MDECE22-351P	Construction Material Lab	0	0	2	1	20	30	50
7	MDECE22-352P	Basic Surveying Lab	0	0	2	1	20	30	50
8	MDECE22-353P	Concrete Technology Lab	0	0	2	1	20	30	50
9	MDECE22-354P	Geotechnical Engineering Lab	0	0	2	1	20	30	50
10	MDECE22-357I	Summer Internship - I	0	0	0	2	40	60	100
TOTAL			-	-	8	6	120	180	300



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MDECE22-301T	Construction Material	3L:0T:2P	3T + 1P Credits
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the course are:

- To learn about various construction materials, and understand their relevant characteristics.
- To be able to identify suitability of various materials for different construction purposes.
- To know about natural, artificial, and processed materials available for various purposes of construction activities

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to :		Bloom's Level
CO1	Identify relevant construction materials.	K2
CO2	Identify relevant natural construction materials.	K2
CO3	Select relevant artificial construction materials.	K2
CO4	Select relevant special type of construction materials.	K2
CO5	Identify and use processed construction materials.	K3

K1 – Remember K2- Understand K3-Apply K4-Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

SYLLABUS

Unit – I: Overview of Construction Materials

- Scope of construction materials in Building Construction, Transportation Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Irrigation Engineering (applications only).
- Selection of materials for different civil engineering structures on the basis of strength, durability, Eco friendly and economy.
- Broad classification of materials –, Natural, Artificial, special, finishing and recycled.

Unit – II: Natural Construction Materials

- Requirements of good building stone; general characteristics of stone; quarrying and dressing methods and tools for stone.
- Structure of timber, general properties and uses of good timber, different methods of seasoning for preservation of timber, defects in timber, use of bamboo in construction.
- Asphalt, bitumen and tar used in construction, properties and uses.



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- Properties of lime, its types and uses.
- Types of soil and its suitability in construction.
- Properties of sand and uses.
- Classification of coarse aggregate according to size

Unit- III: Artificial Construction Materials

- Constituents of brick earth, Conventional / Traditional bricks, Modular and Standard bricks, Special bricks –fly ash bricks, Characteristics of good brick, Field tests on Bricks, Classification of burnt clay bricks and their suitability, Manufacturing process of burnt clay brick, fly ash bricks, Aerated concrete blocks.
- Flooring tiles – Types, uses
- Manufacturing process of Cement - dry and wet (only flow chart), types of cement and its uses. Field tests on cement.
- Pre-cast concrete blocks- hollow, solid, pavement blocks, and their uses.
- Plywood, particle board, Veneers, laminated board and their uses.
- Types of glass: soda lime glass, lead glass and borosilicate glass and their uses.
- Ferrous and non-ferrous metals and their uses.

Unit– IV: Special Construction Materials

- Types of material and suitability in construction works of following materials:
Water
- Proofing, Termite proofing; Thermal and sound insulating materials.
- Fibers – Types –Jute, Glass, Plastic Asbestos Fibers, (only uses).
- Geopolymer cement: Geo-cement: properties, uses.

Unit– V: Processed Construction Materials

- Constituents and uses of POP (Plaster of Paris), POP finishing boards, sizes and uses.
- Paints- whitewash, cement paint, Distempers, Oil Paints and Varnishes with their uses.(Situations where used).
- Industrial waste materials- Fly ash, Blast furnace slag, Granite and marble polishing waste and their uses.
- Agro waste materials - Rice husk, Bagasse, coir fibers and their uses.
- Special processed construction materials; Geosynthetic, Ferro Crete, Artificial timber, Artificial sand and their uses.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Ghose, D. N., Construction Materials, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. S.K. Sharma, Civil Engineering Construction Materials, Khanna Publishing House, Delhi
3. Varghese, P.C. , Building Materials, PHI learning, New Delhi.
4. Rangwala, S.C., Engineering Materials, Charator publisher, Ahemdabad.
5. Somayaji, Shan, Civil Engineering Materials, Pearson education, New Delhi.
6. Rajput, R.K, Engineering Materials, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi.
7. Sood H., Laboratory Manual on Testing of Engineering Materials, New Age Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Sharma C. P., Engineering Materials, PHI Learning, New Delhi.



9. Duggal, S. K, Building Materials, New International, New Delhi.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

- Identify various sizes of available coarse aggregates from sample of 10 kg in laboratory and prepare report (60,40, 20,10 mm)
- Identify the available construction materials in the laboratory on the basis of their sources.
- Identify the grain distribution pattern in given sample of teak wood in the laboratory and draw the various patterns. (along and perpendicular to the grains)
- Prepare the lime putty by mixing lime (1 kg) with water in appropriate proportion and prepare report on slaking of lime.
- Identify various layers and types of soil in foundation pit by visiting at least 3 construction sites in different locations of city and prepare report consisting photographs and samples.
Part I
- Identify various layers and types of soil in foundation pit by visiting at least 3 construction sites in different locations of city and prepare report consisting photographs and samples.
Part II
- Select first class, second class and third-class bricks from the stake of bricks and prepare report on the basis of its properties.
- Measure dimensions of 10 bricks and find average dimension and weight. Perform field tests dropping, striking and scratching by nail and correlate the results obtained.
- Identify different types of flooring tiles such as vitrified tiles, ceramic tiles, glazed tiles, mosaic tiles, anti-skid tiles, chequered tiles, paving blocks and prepare report about the specifications.
- Apply the relevant termite chemical on given damaged sample of timber.
- Identify the type of glasses from the given samples.



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MDECE22-302T	Basic Surveying	2L:1T:2P	3T + 1P Credits
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the course are:

- To understand types of surveying works required.
- To know the types of method and Equipment's to be used for different surveys.
- To know the use and operational details of various surveying Equipment's.

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to :		Bloom's Level
CO1	Select the type of survey required for given situation.	K2
CO2	Compute area of open field using chain, tape and cross staff.	K3
CO3	Conduct traversing in the field using chain and compass.	K2
CO4	Use levelling instruments to determine reduced level for preparation of contour maps	K2
CO5	Use digital planimeter to calculate the areas.	K3

K1 – Remember K2- Understand K3-Apply K4-Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

SYLLABUS

Unit – I Overview and Classification of Survey

- Survey- Purpose and Use.
- Types of surveying- Primary and Secondary, Classification: Plane, Geodetic, Cadastral, Hydro-graphic, Photogrammetry and Aerial.
- Principles of Surveying.
- Scales: Engineer's scale, Representative Fraction (RF) and diagonal scale.

Unit– II Chain Surveying

- Instruments used in chain survey: Metric Chain, Tapes, Arrow, Ranging rod, Line ranger, Off-set rod, Open cross staff, Optical square.
- Chain survey Station, Base line, Check line, Tie line, Offset, Tie station.
- Ranging: Direct and Indirect Ranging.
- Methods of Chaining, obstacles in chaining.
- Errors in length: Instrumental error, personal error, error due to natural cause, random error.
- Principles of triangulation.
- Types of offsets: Perpendicular and Oblique.
- Conventional Signs, Recording of measurements in a field book.



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Unit– III Compass Traverse Survey

- Compass Traversing- open, closed.
- Technical Terms: Geographic/ True Magnetic Meridians and Bearings, Whole Circle Bearing system and Reduced Bearing system and examples on conversion of given bearing to another bearing (from one form to another), Fore Bearing and Back Bearing, Calculation of internal and external angles from bearings at a station, Dip of Magnetic needle, Magnetic Declination.
- Components of Prismatic Compass and their Functions, Methods of using Prismatic Com- pass- Temporary adjustments and observing bearings.
- Local attraction, Methods of correction of observed bearings - Correction at station and cor-rection to included angles.
- Methods of plotting a traverse and closing error, Graphical adjustment of closing error.

Unit– IV Levelling and Contouring

- Basic terminologies: Level surfaces, Horizontal and vertical surfaces, Datum, Bench Marks- GTS, Permanent, Arbitrary and Temporary, Reduced Level, Rise, Fall, Line of collimation, Station, Back sight, Fore sight, Intermediate sight, Change point, Height of instruments.
- Types of levels: Dumpy, Tilting, Auto level, Digital level, Components of Dumpy Level and its fundamental axes, Temporary adjustments of Level.
- Types of Leveling Staff: Self-reading staff and Target staff.
- Reduction of level by Line of collimation and Rise and Fall Method.
- Leveling Types: Simple, Differential, Fly, Profile and Reciprocal Leveling.
- Contour, contour intervals, horizontal equivalent.
- Uses of contour maps, Characteristics of contours, Methods of Contouring: Direct and indirect.

Unit– V Measurement of Area and Volume

- Components and use of Digital planimeter.
- Measurement of area using digital planimeter.
- Measurement of volume of reservoir from contour map.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Punmia, B.C.; Jain, Ashok Kumar; Jain, Arun Kumar, Surveying I, Laxmi Publications, New Delhi.
2. Basak, N. N., Surveying and Levelling, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi.
3. Kanetkar, T. P.; Kulkarni, S. V., Surveying and Levelling volume I, Pune Vidyarthi Gruh Prakashan.
4. Duggal, S. K., Survey I, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi.
5. Subramanian, R., Fundamentals of Surveying and Levelling, Oxford University Press. New Del-hi



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LIST OF PRACTICALS

- Measure distance between two survey stations using chain, tape and ranging rods when two stations are inter visible.
- Undertake reciprocal ranging and measure the distance between two stations.
- Determine area of open field using chain and cross staff survey.
- Measure Fore Bearing and Back Bearing of survey lines of open traverse using Prismatic Compass.
- Measure Fore Bearing and back bearing of a closed traverse of 5 or 6 sides and correct the bearings and included angles for the local attraction.
- Undertake Survey Project with chain and compass for closed traverse for minimum 5 sides around a building.
- Plot the traverse on A1 size imperial drawing sheet for data collected in Survey Project
- Undertake simple leveling using dumpy level/ Auto level and leveling staff.
- Undertake differential leveling and determine Reduced Levels by Height of instrument method and Rise and fall method using dumpy level/Auto Level and leveling staff.
- Undertake fly leveling with double check using dumpy level/ Auto level and leveling staff.
- Undertake Survey Project with Leveling instrument for Profile leveling and cross-sectioning for a road length of 500 m with cross-section at 30 m interval.
- Plot the L-section with minimum 3 cross-sections on A1 size imperial sheet for data collected in Survey Project



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MDECE22-303T	Concrete Technology	2L:1T:2P	3T + 1P Credits
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the course are:

- To know properties of cement, aggregate and water used in concrete.
- To understand different characteristics of concrete.
- To learn about role of admixtures in concrete.

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to :		Bloom's Level
CO1	Use different types of cement and aggregates in concrete	K2
CO2	Prepare concrete of desired compressive strength.	K3
CO3	Prepare concrete of required specification.	K2
CO4	Maintain quality of concrete under different conditions.	K2
CO5	Apply relevant admixtures for concreting.	K3

K1 – Remember K2- Understand K3-Apply K4-Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

SYLLABUS

Unit – I Cement, Aggregates and Water

- Physical properties of OPC and PPC: fineness, standard consistency, setting time, soundness, compressive strength. Different grades of OPC and relevant BIS codes
- Testing of cement: Laboratory tests-fineness, standard consistency, setting time, soundness, compressive strength. Storage of cement and effect of storage on properties of cement.
- BIS Specifications and field applications of different types of cements: Rapid hardening, Low heat, Portland pozzolana, Sulphate resisting, Blast furnace slag, High Alumina and White cement.
- Aggregates: Requirements of good aggregate, Classification according to size and shape.
- Fine aggregates: Properties, size, specific gravity, bulk density, water absorption and bulking, fineness modulus and grading zone of sand, silt content and their specification as per IS 383. Concept of crushed Sand.
- Coarse aggregates: Properties, size, shape, surface texture, water absorption, soundness, specific gravity and bulk density, fineness modulus of coarse aggregate, grading of coarse aggregates, crushing value, impact value and abrasion value of coarse aggregates with specifications.
- Water: Quality of water, impurities in mixing water and permissible limits for solids as per IS: 456.



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Unit– II Concrete

- Concrete: Different grades of concrete, provisions of IS 456.
- Duff Abraham water cement (w/c) ratio law, significance of w/c ratio, selection of w/c ratio for different grades, maximum w/c ratio for different grades of concrete for different exposure conditions as per IS 456.
- Properties of fresh concrete: Workability: Factors affecting workability of concrete. Determination of workability of concrete by slump cone, compaction factor, Vee-Bee Consistometer. Value of workability requirement for different types of concrete works. Segregation, bleeding and preventive measures.
- Properties of Hardened concrete: Strength, Durability, Impermeability.

Unit– III Concrete Mix Design and Testing of Concrete

- Concrete mix design: Objectives, methods of mix design, study of mix design as per IS 10262 (only procedural steps).
- Testing of concrete, determination of compressive strength of concrete cubes at different ages, interpretation and co-relation of test results.
- Non- destructive testing of concrete: Rebound hammer test, working principle of rebound hammer and factor affecting the rebound index, Ultrasonic pulse velocity test as per IS13311(part 1 and 2), Importance of NDT tests.

Unit– IV Quality Control of Concrete

- Concreting Operations: Batching, Mixing, Transportation, Placing, Compaction, Curing and Finishing of concrete.
- Forms for concreting: Different types of form works for beams, slabs, columns, materials used for form work, requirement of good form work. Stripping time for removal of form works per IS 456.
- Waterproofing: Importance and need of waterproofing, methods of waterproofing and materials used for waterproofing.
- Joints in concrete construction: Types of joints, methods for joining old and new concrete, materials used for filling joints.

Unit– V Chemical Admixture, Special Concrete and Extreme Weather concreting

- Admixtures in concrete: Purpose, properties and application for different types of admixture such as accelerating admixtures, retarding admixtures, water reducing admixtures, air entraining admixtures and super plasticizers.
- Special Concrete: Properties, advantages and limitation of following types of Special concrete: Ready mix Concrete, Fiber Reinforced Concrete, High performance Concrete Self-compacting concrete and light weight concrete.
- Cold weather concreting: effect of cold weather on concrete, precautions to be taken while concreting in cold weather condition.
- Hot weather concreting: effect of hot weather on concrete, precautions to be taken while concreting in hot weather condition.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Gambhir, M.L., Concrete Technology, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., Delhi.
2. Shetty, M.S., Concrete Technology, S. Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar, Delhi.



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3. Santhakumar, A. R., Concrete Technology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Neville, A. M. and Brooks, J.J., Concrete Technology, Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd.
5. Neville, A. M., Concrete Technology, Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Sood, H., Kulkarni P. D., Mittal L. N., Laboratory Manual in Concrete Technology,.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

- Determine fineness of cement by Blaine's air permeability apparatus Or by sieving.
- Determine specific gravity, standard consistency, initial and final setting times of cement.
- Determine compressive strength of cement.
- Determine silt content in sand.
- Determine bulking of sand.
- Determine bulk density of fine and coarse aggregates.
- Determine water absorption of fine and coarse aggregates.
- Determine Fineness modulus of fine aggregate by sieve analysis.
- Determine impact value of aggregate
- Determine crushing value of aggregate.
- Determine abrasion value of aggregate.
- Determine elongation and flakiness index of coarse aggregates
- Determine workability of concrete by slump cone test.
- Determine workability of concrete by compaction factor test.
- To prepare concrete mix of a particular grade and determine compressive strength of concrete for 7 and 28 days.
- Demonstration of NDT Equipment's.



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MDECE22-304T	Geotechnical Engineering	2L:1T:2P	3T + 1P Credits
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the course are:

- To understand and determine physical and index properties and classification of soil
- To estimate permeability and shear strength of soil
- To know the load bearing capacity of soil
- To learn various soil stabilization and compaction methods

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to :		Bloom's Level
CO1	Identify types of rocks and sub soil strata of earth.	K2
CO2	Interpret the physical properties of soil related to given construction activities.	K3
CO3	Use the results of permeability and shear strength test for foundation analysis.	K2
CO4	Interpret soil bearing capacity results.	K2
CO5	Compute optimum values for moisture content for maximum dry density of soil through various tests.	K3

K1 – Remember K2- Understand K3-Apply K4-Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

SYLLABUS

Unit – I Overview of Geology and Geotechnical Engineering

- Introduction of Geology, Branches of Geology, Importance of Geology for civil engineering structure and composition of earth, Definition of a rock: Classification based on their genesis (mode of origin), formation. Classification and engineering uses of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Importance of soil as construction material in Civil engineering structures and as foundation bed for structures.
- Field application of geotechnical engineering for foundation design, pavement design, design of earth retaining structures, design of earthen dam.

Unit– II Physical and Index Properties of Soil

- Soil as a three phase system, water content, determination of water content by oven drying method as per BIS code, void ratio, porosity and degree of saturation, density index. Unit weight of soil mass – bulk unit weight, dry unit weight, unit weight of solids, saturated unit weight, submerged unit weight. Determination of bulk unit weight and dry unit weight by core cutter and sand replacement method, Determination of specific gravity by pycnometer.
- Consistency of soil, Atterberg limits of consistency: Liquid limit, plastic limit and



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shrinkage limit. Plasticity index.

- Particle size distribution test and plotting of curve, Determination of effective diameter of soil, well graded and uniformly graded soils, BIS classification of soil.

Unit– III Permeability and Shear Strength of Soil

- Definition of permeability, Darcy's law of permeability, coefficient of permeability, factors affecting permeability, determination of coefficient of permeability by constant head and falling head tests, simple problems to determine coefficient of permeability. Seepage through earthen structures, seepage velocity, seepage pressure, phreatic line, flow lines, application of flow net, (No numerical problems).
- Shear failure of soil, concept of shear strength of soil. Components of shearing resistance of soil – cohesion, internal friction. Mohr-Coulomb failure theory, Strength envelope, strength equation for purely cohesive and cohesion less soils. Direct shear and vane shear test laboratory methods.

Unit– IV Bearing Capacity of Soil

- Bearing capacity and theory of earth pressure. Concept of bearing capacity, ultimate bearing capacity, safe bearing capacity and allowable bearing pressure. Introduction to Terzaghi's analysis and assumptions, effect of water table on bearing capacity.
- Field methods for determination of bearing capacity – Plate load and Standard Penetration Test. Test procedures as per IS:1888 & IS:2131.
- Definition of earth pressure, Active and Passive earth pressure for no surcharge condition, coefficient of earth pressure, Rankine's theory and assumptions made for non-cohesive Soils.

Unit– V Compaction and stabilization of soil

- Concept of compaction, Standard and Modified proctor test as per IS code, Plotting of Compaction curve for determining: Optimum moisture content(OMC), maximum dry density(MDD), Zero air voids line. Factors affecting compaction, field methods of compaction – rolling, ramming and vibration. Suitability of various compaction equipment's -smooth wheel roller, sheep foot roller, pneumatic tyred roller, Rammer and Vibrator, Difference between compaction and consolidation.
- Concept of soil stabilization, necessity of soil stabilization, different methods of soil stabilization. California bearing ratio (CBR) test - Meaning and Utilization in Pavement Construction
- Necessity of site investigation and soil exploration: Types of exploration, criteria for deciding the location and number of test pits and bores. Field identification of soil – dry strength test, dilatancy test and toughness test.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Punmia, B.C., Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Laxmi Publication, Delhi.
2. Murthy, V.N.S., A text book of soil mechanics and foundation Engineering, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Ramamurthy, T.N. & Sitharam, T.G., Geotechnical Engineering(Soil Mechanics), S Chand and Company LTD., New Delhi.



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4. Raj, P. Purushothama, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Pearson India, New Delhi.
5. Kasamalkar, B. J., Geotechnical Engineering, Pune Vidyarthi Griha Prakashan, Pune.
6. Arora K R, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Standard Publisher.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

1. Identification of rocks from the given specimen.
2. Determine water content of given soil sample by oven drying method as per IS: 2720 (Part-II).
3. Determine specific gravity of soil by pycnometer method as per IS 2720 (Part- III).
4. Determine dry unit weight of soil in field by core cutter method as per IS 2720 (Part- XXIX).
5. Determine dry unit weight of soil in field by sand replacement method as per IS 2720 (Part-XXVIII).
6. Determine Plastic and Liquid Limit along with Plasticity Index of given soil sample as per IS 2720 (Part- V).
7. Determine Shrinkage limit of given soil sample as per IS 2720 (Part- V).
8. Determine grain size distribution of given soil sample by mechanical sieve analysis as per IS2720 (Part- IV).
9. Use different types of soil to identify and classify soil by conducting field tests-Through Visual inspection, Dry strength test, Dilatancy test and Toughness test.
10. Determine coefficient of permeability by constant head test as per IS 2720 (Part- XVII).
11. Determine coefficient of permeability by falling head test as per IS 2720 (Part- XVII).
12. Determine shear strength of soil by direct shear test as per IS 2720 (Part-XIII).
13. Determine shear strength of soil by vane shear test as per IS 2720 (Part-XXX).



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MDECE22-305T	Building Construction	2L:1T:0P	3T Credits
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the course are:

- To identify different components of building.
- To understand different types of foundation and their significance.
- To know different types of masonry and their construction.
- To highlight the importance of communications in building planning.

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to :		Bloom's Level
CO1	Identify components of building structures.	K2
CO2	Propose suitable type of foundation for building structures.	K2
CO3	Select suitable type of masonry for building structures.	K3
CO4	Propose relevant means of communications for different types of buildings.	K2
CO5	Select relevant material for finishing works.	K3

K1 – Remember K2- Understand K3-Apply K4-Analyze K5 – Evaluate K6 – Create

SYLLABUS

Unit – I: Overview of Building Components

- Classification of Buildings as per National Building Code Group A to I, As per Types of Constructions- Load Bearing Structure, Framed Structure, Composite Structure.
- Building Components - Functions of Building Components, Substructure – Foundation, Plinth.
- Superstructure – Walls, Partition wall, Cavity wall, Sill, Lintel, Doors and Windows, Floor, Mezzanine floor, Roof, Columns, Beams, Parapet.

Unit – II: Construction of Substructure

- Job Layout: Site Clearance, Layout for Load Bearing Structure and Framed Structure by Center Line and Face Line Method, Precautions.
- Earthwork: Excavation for Foundation, Timbering and Strutting, Earthwork for embankment, Material for plinth Filling, Tools and plants used for earthwork.
- Foundation: Functions of foundation, Types of foundation – Shallow Foundation, Stepped Footing, Wall Footing, Column Footing, Isolated and Combined Column Footing, Raft Foundation, Grillage Foundation. Deep



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Foundation - Pile Foundation, Well foundation and Cais- sons, Pumping Methods of Dewatering, Deep wells, Well points, Cofferdams (Introduction only).

Unit- III: Construction of Superstructure

- **Stone Masonry:** Terms used in stone masonry- facing, backing, hearting, Through stone, corner stone, cornice. Types of stone masonry: Rubble masonry, Ashlar Masonry and their types. Joints in stone masonry and their purpose. Selection of Stone Masonry, Precautions to be taken in Stone Masonry Construction.
- **Brick masonry:** Terms used in brick masonry- header, stretcher, closer, quoins, course, face, back, hearting, bat bond, joints, lap, frog line, level and plumb. Bonds in brick mason- ry- header bond, stretcher bond, English bond and Flemish bond. Requirements of good brick masonry. Junctions in brick masonry and their purpose and procedure. Precautions to be observed in Brick Masonry Construction. Comparison between stone and Brick Mason- ry. Tools and plants required for construction of stone and brick masonry. Hollow concrete block masonry and composite masonry.
- **Scaffolding and Shoring:** Purpose, Types of Scaffolding, Process of Erection and Dismantling. Purpose and Types of Shoring, Underpinning. Formwork: Definition of Formwork, Requirements of Formwork, Materials used in Formwork, Types of Formwork, Removal of formwork.

Unit- IV: Building Communication and Ventilation

- **Horizontal Communication: Doors** –Components of Doors, Full Paneled Doors, Partly Paneled and Glazed Doors, Flush Doors, Collapsible Doors, Rolling Shutters, Revolving Doors, Glazed Doors. Sizes of Door recommended by BIS.
- **Windows:** Component of windows, Types of Windows - Full Paneled, Partly Paneled and Glazed, wooden, Steel, Aluminum windows, Sliding Windows, Louvered Window, Bay window, Corner window, clear storey window, Gable and Dormer window, Skylight. Sizes of Windows recommended by BIS. Ventilators.
- Fixtures and fastenings for doors and windows- Material used and functions of Window Sill and Lintels, Shed / Chajja.

Vertical Communication: Means of Vertical Communication- Stair Case, Ramps, Lift, Elevators and Escalators. Terms used in staircase-steps, tread, riser, nosing, soffit, waist slab, baluster, balustrade, scotia, hand rails, newel post, landing, headroom, winder. Types of stair- case (On the basis of shape): Straight, dog-legged, open well, Spiral, quarter turn, bifurcated, Three quarter turn and Half turn, (On the basis of Material): Stone, Brick, R.C.C., wooden and Metal.

Unit- V: Building Finishes

- **Floors and Roofs:** Types of Floor Finishes and its suitability- Kota, Marble, Granite, Ceramic Tiles, Vitrified, Chequered Tiles, Paver Blocks, Concrete



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Floors, wooden Flooring, Skirting and Dado. Process of Laying and Construction, Finishing and Polishing of Floors, Roofing Materials- RCC, Mangalore Tiles, AC Sheets, G.I. sheets, Corrugated G.I. Sheets, Plastic and Fibre Sheets. Types of Roof: Flat roof, Pitched Roof-King Post truss, Queen Post Truss, terms used in roofs.

- **Wall Finishes:** Plastering – Necessity of Plastering, Procedure of Plastering, Single Coat Plaster, Double Coat Plaster, Rough finish, Neeru Finishing and Plaster of Paris (POP). Special Plasters- Stucco plaster, sponge finish, pebble finish. Plaster Board and Wall Claddings. Pre- cautions to be taken in plastering, defects in plastering. Pointing – Necessity, Types of pointing and procedure of Pointing. Painting –Necessity,

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. S. P. Arora and Bindra., Building Construction, Dhanpat Rai Publication, Delhi.
2. Sushil Kumar., Building Construction, Standard Publication.
3. Rangawala, S. C., Building Construction, Charotar Publication, Anand.
4. Punmia B. C., and Jain A. K., Building Construction ,Firewall Media.
5. Sharma S. K., Building Construction, S. Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Janardan Zha , Building Construction, Khanna Publication.
7. Bhavikatti S. S., Building Construction, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
8. Mantri S., A to Z Building Construction, Satya Prakashan, New Delhi.