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CONTENTS

ஆசிரியர் மடல்	04
மய்யத்தலைவர் மடல்	05
Stages of Manufacture of Concrete	06
கம்பர்	17
நினைத்துப் பார்க்கிறேன்	20
Photo Gallery	21
Particle Size Distribution and its Importance in Construction Industry	33
Southern Centre Activities	31
New Patron Members	42

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ஆசிரியர் மடல்



வணக்கம்

ஒரு நாள் ஒரு விமானியுடன், ஒற்றைப் பயணியாக விமானத்தில் பயணம் செய்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறீர்கள். திடீரென்று விமானத்தின் இஞ்சின் பழுதடைந்துவிடவே விமானம் ஆகாயத்தில் தடுமாறுகிறது. எந்த நேரத்திலும் விமானம் விபத்துக்குள்ளாகும் நிலைமை வருகிறது. அப்போது விமானி உங்களிடம், பாரஷூட் ஒன்றை கொடுத்து தப்பி விடுமாறு உதவுகிறார்.

நீங்களும் பாரஷூட்டை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வானிலிருந்து குதித்து விடுகின்றீர்கள். ஆனால் சோதனையாக, அந்த பாரஷூட்டோடு உங்களை ஒரு அடர்த்தியான காட்டிற்குள் எடுத்துச் சென்று இறக்கிவிடுகிறது. காட்டின் எல்லாப்புறமும் ஒரே மாதிரி இருக்கின்றது. காட்டின் எந்தப்புறம் ஓடினால் தப்பிக்க முடியும் என்று உங்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சில நொடிகள் சுற்றி முற்றி பார்க்கின்றீர்கள். அப்போது ஒரு பலகையில் காட்டின் இரு விதிகள் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

முதல் விதி மனிதர்கள் எவரேனும் தவறுதலாக காட்டிற்குள் நுழைந்து விட்டால் சரியாக ஒரு மணி நேரத்தில் காட்டின் மிகக் கொடிய விலங்குகள் மனிதர்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்திற்கு மோப்பம் பிடித்து வந்து சேரும். எனவே ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்குள் அந்த காட்டை விட்டு நீங்கள் தப்பித்தாக வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது விதி கிழக்குப் பக்கமாக சென்றால் மட்டும்தான் அந்தக் காட்டை விட்டு நீங்கள் வெளியே செல்ல முடியும். மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை சுற்றிலும் நீங்கள் பார்க்கின்றீர்கள். கிழக்கு திசை எங்கு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை என்ன செய்வதென்று ஒரு தெரியாமல் திகைத்துக் போகிறீர்கள். காட்டு விலங்குகளின் பசிக்கு இரையாகி விடுவோமா என்ற அச்சம் வேறு உங்களை ஆட்டிப் படைக்கிறது.

அப்போது அந்த இடத்தில் திடீரென ஒரு தேவதை உங்கள் முன் தோன்றுகிறது. உங்களின் சூழ்நிலையை புரிந்து கொண்ட உங்களிடம் இரு பொருள்களை நீட்டுகிறது. ஒன்று மணி பார்க்கும் கடிகாரம். அதன் மூலம் உங்களுக்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நேரம் தப்பிக்க இருக்கிறது என்பதை கணக்கிட்டுக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு திசையை கண்டிப்பிக்க இயலாது. மற்றொன்று திசைக் காட்டும் கருவி. இந்தக் கருவி மூலம் உங்களுக்குத் தப்பிச் செல்லக்கூடிய திசை தெரியும். ஆனால் நீங்கள் தப்பிக்க எவ்வளவு நேரம் மீதம் உள்ளது என்று தெரியாது. தேவதை உங்களிடம் இந்த இரு பொருள்களையும் காண்பித்து, “நான் உனக்கு உதவ முடியும். ஆனால் இந்த இரு பொருள்களில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டும் தான் நீ எடுத்துக் கொள்ள முடியும். உனக்கு எது வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறது.

இத்தகைய சூழ்நிலையில் நீங்கள் எந்தப் பொருளை தோவு செய்வீர்கள். எது உங்களுக்கு மிக முக்கியமானதாகத் தோன்றும். திசையா ? நேரமா ? வேகமா ? வழியா ? ஆம் உங்கள் யுகமும் பதிலும் சரிதான். திசை காட்டும் கருவிதான் உங்களுக்கு அதிக தேவையாக இருக்கும்.

இந்தக் கதைக்கு மட்டுமல்ல. நம் வாழ்க்கைக்கும் இதே நிலைதான். பல பிரச்சனைகள் நமக்கு வரும்போது சரியான திசையில் செல்லக்கூடிய முடிவே பெரிய வெற்றினை பெற்றுத் தருகிறது. ஒருவர் எவ்வளவுதான் திறமைகள் கொண்டவராய் இருப்பினும், வேகமாக செயல்படக்கூடியவராய் இருப்பினும் சரியான வழியில் செல்லத் தெரியவில்லை என்றால் அவர் இலக்கை அடைவது இயலாத காரியமே.

வெற்றிக்கு வேகமாக ஓடுவதைக் காட்டிலும், சரியான திசையில் ஓடுவது முக்கியமான காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே உங்கள் திசையை வழியை சரியாகத் தீர்மானியுங்கள் பயணம் சரியான நேரத்தில் வெற்றி பெறட்டும்.

பொருள்கருவி காலம் வினைஇடனொடு ஐந்தும்

இருள்தீர் எண்ணிச் செயல்

- திருக்குறள்

அன்புடன்

மு. மோகன்



மய்யத்தலைவர் மடல்



வணக்கம் !

உறுப்பினர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் கிருஸ்துமஸ், புத்தாண்டு மற்றும் பொங்கல் வாழ்த்துக்கள், 2020ம் புத்தாண்டு கட்டுநாகளுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல ஆண்டாக அமைய வாழ்த்துகிறேன். டிசம்பர் மாதம் முதல் வாரத்தில் தென்னக மய்யத்தின் செயற்குழு மற்றும் பொதுக்குழு உறுப்பினர்களோடு இணைந்து துருக்கி நாட்டிற்கு சுற்றுலா சென்று வந்தோம். அதில் முக்கியமாக CAPPADOCIA நகரத்தில் உள்ள குகையில் உள்ள வீடுகளையும், விடுதிகளையும் கண்டு பிரமித்து நின்றோம். உலகில் இது போன்ற குகைகளை நாம் வேறெங்கும் காண முடியாது. அந்தந்த குகைக்கு ஏற்றார்போல் வீடுகள், விடுதிகள், மசூதிகள் வடிவமைத்திருந்தனர். அதில் நாங்கள் இரண்டு நாட்கள் தங்கியிருந்த அனுபவம் எங்களால் வாழ்நாளில் மறக்க முடியாத அனுபவமாக இருந்தது. அதே போன்று Stanbul நகரில் அமைந்திருந்த பிரமாண்டமான மசூதிகள் உலகில் வேறெங்கும் நாம் காண முடியாது. மேலும் Pammukkale நகரில் HOT AIR BALLOON அனுபவம் எங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் ஒரு புதிய அனுபவமாக இருந்தது.

மேலும் டிசம்பர் மாதம் மகாபலிபுரத்தில் நடைபெற்ற நமது கட்டுநர் சங்கத்தின் புதியதாக துவங்கப்பட்ட செங்கை மய்யத்தின் துவக்க விழாவிலும், மாநில அளவிலான நான்காவது MC/GC கூட்டத்தில் நமது மய்யத்தின் சார்பாக கிட்டத்தட்ட 40க்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் கலந்து கொண்டனர். கூட்டத்தில் தமிழகம் முழுவதிலும் கட்டுநர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் பல்வேறு குறைகள் வெகுவாக விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு அதை அந்தந்த துறை அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அமைச்சர்களுக்கும் கொண்டு செல்ல முடிவு எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

நமது தென்னக மய்யத்தின் கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா மிக விமாசையாக ECRல் அமைந்துள்ள Vaibhav Resort-ல் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. அதில் 400க்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் தங்கள் குடும்பத்தினரோடு வந்து கலந்து கொண்டு விழாவினை சிறப்பித்தனர். அதில் குழந்தைகளுக்கான விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகள், கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள் மற்றும் ஆடல் பாடல் மட்டுமல்ல அறுசுவை உணவோடு, அனைத்து கட்டுநர் குடும்பத்தார்க்கும் ஒரு நினைவுப் பரிசை கொடுத்து விழாவினை அதன் குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. K. கோபிநாத் மற்றும் அவருடன் திரு. A. சத்தியநாராயணா, திரு. R. ரமேஷ், திரு. B. ரமேஷ், மிக சிறப்பாக ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொடுத்திருந்தனர்.

இந்த புத்தாண்டில் வருகின்றன பிப்ரவரி மாதம் மத்திய அரசால் அறிவிக்கப்படும் 2020-2021ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான பட்ஜெட் நமது கட்டுநர் தொழிலுக்கு புத்துணர்ச்சி தரும் பட்ஜெட்டாக இருக்கும் என்று நம்புவோம். ஏனெனில் கடந்த காலங்களில் GST வரி விதிப்பால் நமது கட்டுநர் துறை பல்வேறு இன்னல்களை சந்தித்து வந்தது. அதிலும் குறிப்பாக தனியார் கட்டிடங்களை கட்டும்போது அதற்கு 18 சதவிகிதம் GST என்பது மிக மிக அதிகம். மேலும் சங்கம் சார்பாக மாண்புமிகு பாரதப்பிரதமர் அவர்களுக்கும், மாண்புமிகு நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களக்கும் சில கோரிக்கைகளை பரிசீலிக்க கடிதம் அனுப்பியுள்ளோம். அதில் குறிப்பாக அரசாங்க ஒப்பந்ததாரர்களுக்கான பில் தொகை பெறுவதற்காக காலதாமதம், அடுக்குமாடி வீடுகளுக்கு முற்றிலும் GST யிலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிப்பது, வீடு வாங்குவோருக்கும், கட்டுவோருக்கும், வட்டி விகிதத்தை குறைப்பது, அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் Single Window System கொண்டு வருவது, கட்டிட அனுமதிகளை குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் பெறுவது மேலும் நமது தொழில் சார்ந்த பல கோரிக்கைகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு சென்றிருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நல்லதொரு செய்திகள் வரும் என்று நம்புவோம்.

மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை அனைவருக்கும் புத்தாண்டு வாழ்த்துக்களை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

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Stages of Manufacture of Concrete



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The materials that go to make good concrete as well as poor concrete are the same. If poor control over the process of making concrete is exercised, then we get only bad quality concrete. However with the same ingredients, if intense care is taken to effect good control over the process of concreting, then and only then, we get good quality concrete. The various stages of manufacture of concrete are:

- (1) Batching
- (2) Mixing
- (3) Transporting
- (4) Placing
- (5) Compacting
- (6) Curing and
- (7) Finishing

This is schematically shown in Fig 1. it should be borne in mind that quality control is most important during all stages of manufacture of concrete

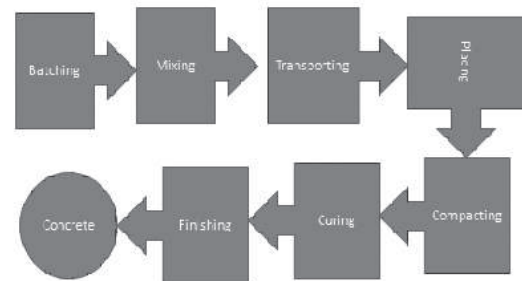


Fig.5.1 Stages of manufacture of concrete

1 Batching

Batching is the process of measuring specified quantities of cement, aggregate, water and admixtures as per the mix proportions for a specified grade of concrete. There are two methods of batching. They are:

1. Volume batching
2. Weigh batching

1. Volume batching: Volume batching is not a good method because of the inaccuracies it introduces in the measurement of granular materials. Volume of loose sand in a moist condition weighs less than the same volume of dry compacted sand due to the phenomenon of “bulking”. Hence the effect of bulking must be considered while measuring sand. For less important non-engineered small works, in spite of the draw backs, this method is adopted because of its ease in application. However it is unscientific and hence not recommended for important works. The quantity of the two variables that should be reckoned in the volume batching are:

1. Relative proportion of the ingredients of concrete in terms of volume
2. The water- cement ratio

Table 1 shows the recommended values of relative proportion of ingredients by volume for different grades of concrete.

Table .1 Relative proportion of ingredients generally used in Volume batching

Grade of Concrete	Relative proportion of ingredients by volume			Specified as
	Cement	Sand	Coarse aggregate	
M10	1	3	6	1:3:6
M15	1	2	4	1:2:4
M20	1	1.5	3	1:1.5:3
M25	1	1	2	1:1:2
Water cement ratio used must be specified as per IS 456:2000				

The typical gauge box used to measure the volume of ingredients is shown in Fig.2

The steps involved in the volume batching process are given below:



Step 1: Cement is first measured by weight. One bag of cement weighs 50 kg. This has a volume of 35 liters or .035 m.³ Cement should not be measured by volume because its unit weight will vary depending on the type of compaction during filling of the cement bags.

Step 2: The gauge box shown in Fig.5.2 is used for measuring the required volume of coarse aggregate and sand. Generally the volume of the box is 35 liters that is the volume of one bag of cement.

Step 3: The moisture present in the sand must be accounted for during batching. The quantity of water is found by multiplying the water- cement ratio by weight of cement. From this quantity the water present in the aggregate is deducted to arrive at the water to be added to the mix. Water is measured in liters. However it can also be measured by weight in kg as its unit weight is 1.

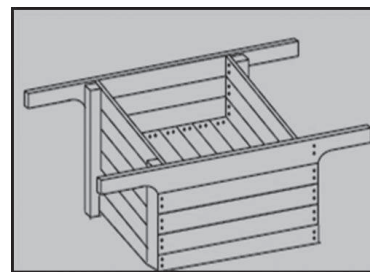


Fig.2 A Typical Gauge box

2. Weigh batching

Weigh batching is the correct method of measuring the materials that go to form concrete. Use of weigh batching system facilitates accuracy, flexibility and simplicity. For large works, a weigh batching plant is used. A typical batching plant consists of the following.

1. Aggregate bins for storage of aggregates
2. Feeding Mechanism such as scrapers, conveyors or hoist
3. Mixers for mixing the materials
4. Measuring system such as balances scales or electronic weigh system
5. Storage tank for water and water measuring system
6. Dispenser for chemical admixtures
7. Control room

Fig.3 shows a typical modern batching plant. Aggregates are stored in silos and in bins protecting them from rain and dust from wind. Scrapers and conveyors are used to feed the mixers. Two types of plants are used. It may be either cyclic or continuous. In continuous feeding is done continuously automatically whereas in cyclic type loading and discharge are done cycle after cycle generally manually.

Source: whitebirch.com.cn

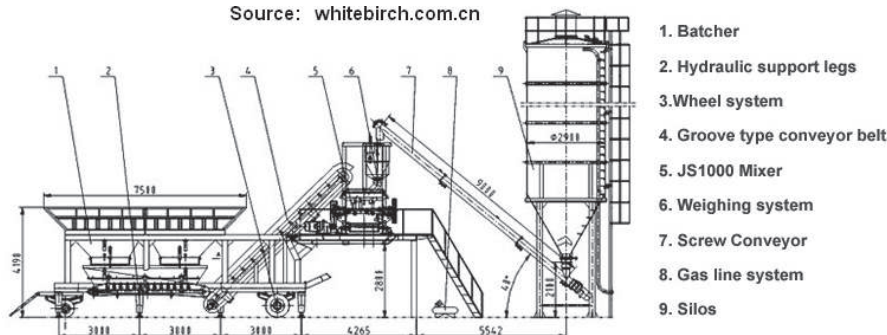


Fig. 3 A typical concrete batching plant

The code IS 456:2000 stipulates the measuring accuracy. Cement is measured for $\pm 2\%$ accuracy and other materials such as aggregates, water and admixtures are measured for $\pm 3\%$ accuracy. The ingredients enter from one side of the mixture machine and it gets discharged from the other side.

Measurements of weight are made accurately by a system of mechanical levers and load cells. The discharge is done in modern machines automatically by weigh hopper gates operated by compressed air cylinders.

Presetting desired batch weight is feasible by using punched cards or digit switches and microprocessor computers.

Microwave moisture gauges are employed to determine the moisture in aggregates and in most plants flow meter is used to measure and regulate water quantity. In some plants water is also weighed.

IS 4925:2004 Concrete batching and mixing plant specification permits the tolerances given in Table 2 in batching depending on type of material.

Table 2 Tolerances in weight during batching materials for concrete

The minimum weight of any material for which the above tolerance apply is given by

$$W = (0.3 \times R) / T \text{ where}$$

W= Minimum weight in kg.

R= scale capacity in kg. and

The minimum weight of any material for which the above tolerance apply is given by

$W = (0.3 \times R)/T$ where

W= Minimum weight in kg.

R= scale capacity in kg. and

T= weight tolerance in percent.

Proper batching ensures better quality. Variations in strength and other properties result from variations in proportions. If the properties of concrete like strength, density, slump exhibit less variation then we say the concrete is of uniform quality. On the other hand, if the variation of property, for example, strength variation is large, then it is not a uniform concrete. If the slump variation is large, it is not a uniform concrete. Every property that we are looking at, such as air content, aggregate content etc. should be less variable and be as uniform as possible.

2 Mixing

Through mixing is essential for the production of uniform quality of concrete. The method chosen for mixing should be in such a manner that it is capable of effectively mixing concrete material containing largest specified aggregate to produce uniform mixture for practically required slump.

2.1 Methods of mixing

Concrete is mixed either by hand mixing or machine mixing, based on requirement as per quality and quantity of concrete required. Normally for mass concrete, where good quality of concrete is required, mechanical mixer is used.

1. Hand mixing

Mixing by hand is employed only to specific cases where quality control is not of much importance because of the unimportant nature of work and quantity of concrete required is less. Hand mixing will not produce uniform concrete and hence should not be normally used except for very small domestic works. The steps involved in hand mixing are given below:

Step 1: Before mixing aggregates are washed with water to remove impurities such as dirt, dust or any other unwanted materials.

Step 2: Measure the quantity of sand and spread it evenly on a platform.

Step 3: The required quantity of cement is spread evenly on the previously spread sand

Step 4: The sand and cement is mixed intimately using shovel turning it over and over again till uniform coloured mix is obtained.

Step 5: This sand cement mix is uniformly spread and on top measured amount of coarse aggregate is spread to have an uniform thickness.

Step 6: The whole mass should be mixed a number of times but at least three times by shovelling and turning over by twisting from centre to side, then back to the centre and again to the sides.

Step 7: A pit is made in the middle of the mixed heap.

Step 8: Three quarters of the total quantity of water required is added while the materials are turned in towards the centre with spades. The remaining water is added by a water-can fitted with rose head, slowly turning the whole mixture over and over again. This operation is continued until a uniform colour and consistency is obtained throughout the heap.

Step 9: 5 percent extra cement is added than that specified for machine mixing, when hand mix cement concrete is produced.

2. Mechanical mixing

Mechanical mixers can be divided into two main types. They are batch mixers and continuous mixers.

Batch mixtures produce concrete batch by batch, one batch at a time. The operation is intermittent. The raw material is loaded at one end and concrete is discharged at the other end. This constitutes a cycle of operation which is repeated till enough quantity of concrete is produced.

Continuous mixers produce concrete at specified rate. The raw materials are continuously entered at one end and mixed concrete exits at the delivery end.

Types of batch mixers

The following two types are commonly employed

1. Horizontal or inclined axis (Drum mixers) (See Fig.5.4)

2. Vertical axis (Pan mixers)(See Fig..5)

The drum mixers have a drum, with fixed blades, rotating around its axis. The components of the drum mixer are shown in Fig.4.

Atypical Pan Type mixer is shown in Fig.5 Pan mixers, on the other hand, may have either the blades or the pan rotating around the vertical axis.

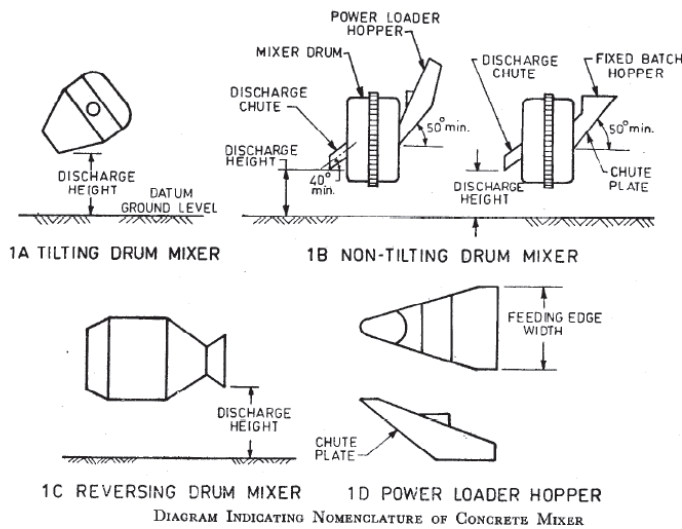


Fig.5.4 components of a Drum mixer

Source: IS 1791:1985 Indian standard General requirement for concrete mixer

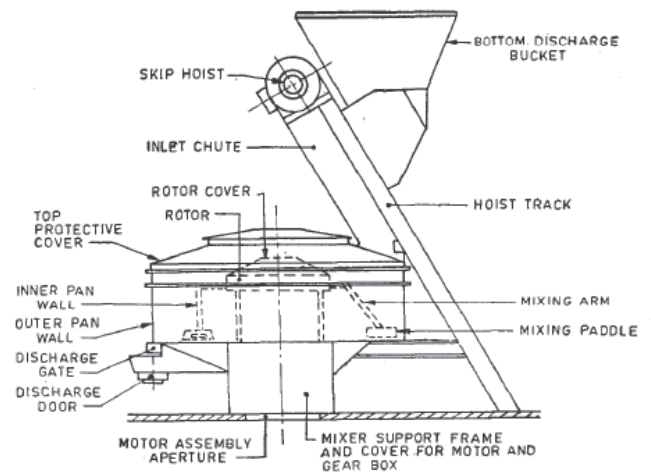


Fig.5.5 TYPICAL PAN TYPE CONCRETE MIXER

Source:IS 12119:1987 general Requirements for Pan Mixers for Concrete

1. Working of the drum mixer

The blades of the drum mixer are attached to the movable drum. The material is input into the opening at the left side. When the blades rotate they drag and lift the material and make it fall. This operation ensures thorough mixing. For good mixing the rotation speed is controlled. The following are the types of drum mixers

- Non-tilting drum;
- Reversing drum;
- Tilting drum.

The tilting type shown in Fig.6 is commonly used because of its convenience.

In the non-tilting type (Fig.7) material is input at the left opening and after mixing discharged from right opening. In the reversing type the same opening is used to input and also discharge the material. The drum rotates clockwise for mixing and anticlockwise for discharging.

Three operations, namely, filling the mixer, mixing and discharging the mixed concrete is performed to get thoroughly mixed good fresh concrete. These are shown schematically in Fig.8.

Mostly tilting drum mixers are used in trucks employed in ready mixed concrete production. The speed of mixing if the ingredients are pre mixed is about 2rpm and if no pre mixing is done then the rate of mixing is 15 rpm.

2. Working of Pan Mixers

In Pan mixers either the pan or the blade or both rotate. Different configuration of blades is adopted. Fig 5.9 shows typical layouts of Pan and blades adopted.

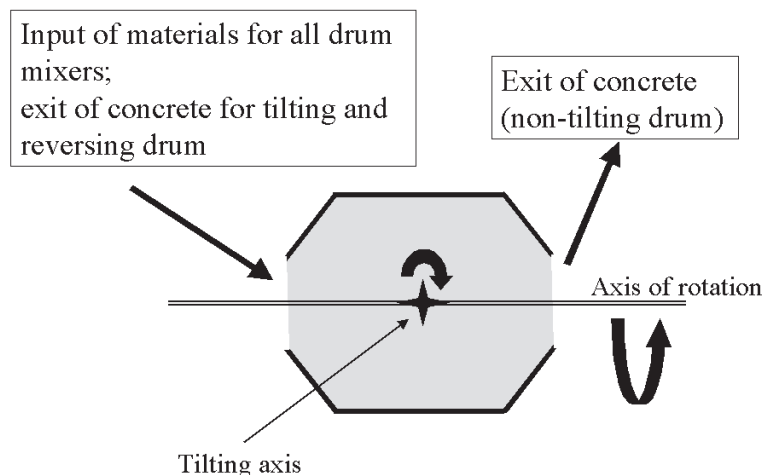


Fig 5.6 Typical cross section of the drum

In the configuration of Fig 5.9 a and b, the axis of rotation of the pan and blade coincide. However, Fig.4.9 c and d there are two rotations- one having dual shaft and the other having counter current motion. Fig.4.9 e shows a pan mixer in which both pan and scraper are rotating. To discharge the mixer the trap door at the bottom is utilized.

Continuous mixers

They are usually of non-tilting type. They have screw type blades rotating at the middle of the drum. The drum is tilted 15 degrees downward towards discharge end. A major use is for low slump concrete employed in road works.

5.2.2 Mixing Time:

The mixing method includes loading of material, mixing time which imparts a particular energy to the ingredients and the discharge method. The efficiency of mixing depends on the duration of loading mixing and discharge. A typical schedule of loading, mixing and discharge is shown in Fig.5.10

Performance attribute of the mixed concrete:

The concrete produced should have uniform properties of all significant variables. The properties that are considered for uniformity are the following:

- i. Workability in terms of Slump
- ii. Density of concrete
- iii. Air content
- iv. Compressive strength

The efficiency of mixing is determined by the uniformity of concrete produced. Thus what is required is homogenous concrete. A direct measure of homogeneity depends on concrete composition, such as distribution of various constituents, including air content present in various samples taken during the concrete discharge.

5.2.3 Retempering

Re-tempering is remixing of wet concrete which has stiffened due to loss of workability caused primarily due to delay in placing after mixing concrete. The delay occurs for the delivery of concrete from the mixing plant due to time consuming transportation, long distance and sometimes traffic hold up. Generally, the concrete which has stiffened is rejected by the engineer at site. However from economic and from environmental consideration such rejection should be justified if not that stiffened concrete should be reused. To reuse the stiffened concrete usually specific quantity of cement and water are added.

I.S. Code does not allow remixing of partially hardened mortar/concrete. Therefore if such concrete is to be reused a detailed quality study must be undertaken to know the pros and cons of the problem. If the codes are not followed, additional water must be added to the concrete to restore the slump and provide sufficient workability for proper placing and compaction. The objection is then, that the additional water means a higher water/cement ratio and lower strength and durability.

A retempered concrete shows that a very wet mix having delay of one hour gains a strength increment of 2-15% when proper retempering is applied with additional cement and water or suitable admixtures. But further delay renders a decrease in strength

It is well known that retarding admixtures are capable of delaying the hardening of concrete to the extent that it can be vibrated or finished much later than normal without detriment to strength or durability.

Fig 5.11 shows the effect on 28-day compressive strength as compared to the addition of water alone to restore the slump. Mixing was carried out for 5 minutes before slump tests.

It can be seen from Fig.5.11 that compressive strength was reduced when water was added at any period. However, it increased by nearly 5 MPa when the slump was restored after 2 hours by the addition of the retarder. At 4 hours strength also increased when slump was restored by the addition of retarder and water. After 6 hours only a slight reduction in strength is noted. These observations show that scientific re-tempering can be possible for field application.

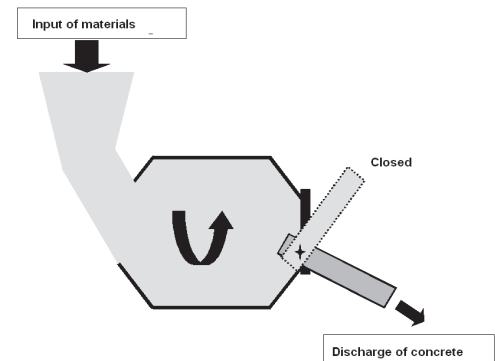


Fig.5.7 Cross section of non-tilting mixer

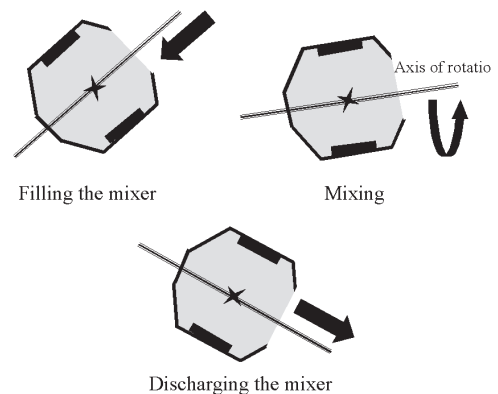


Fig.5.8 Operations performed to get good thoroughly mixed fresh concrete using tilting drum mixer

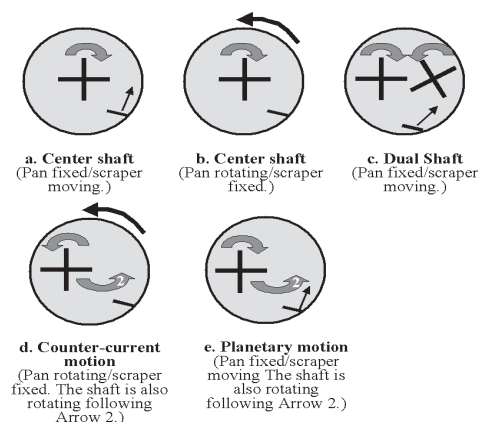


Fig.5.9 Various configuration of Pan Mixers



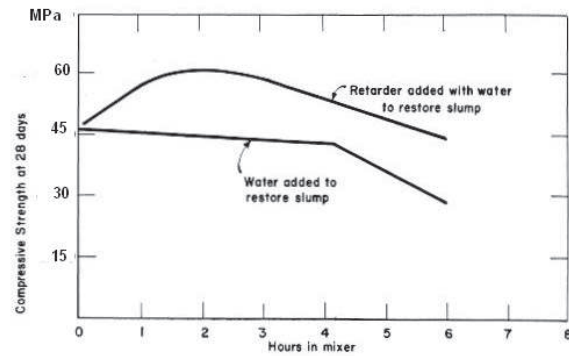
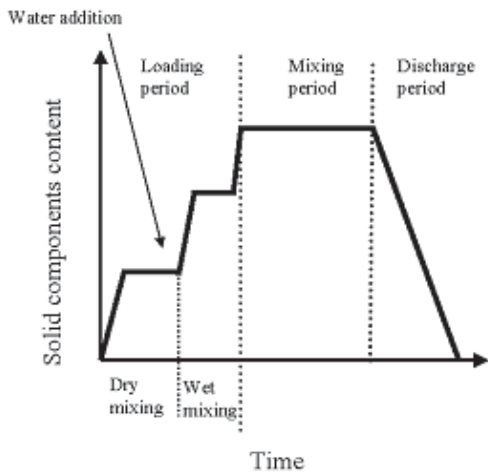


Fig.5.11 Effect on compressive strength of using water / retarder for restoring the slump

5.3 Transporting Concrete

Concrete is produced using one of the following two methods:

1. Ready mixed concrete

Concrete produced away from the site of construction is transported in ready-mix trucks and delivered at site requiring no further treatment before placing in forms. It is called ready mixed concrete.

2. Site mixed concrete

In site mixing, the plastic concrete, from the mixer is transported to the forms before placing.

The various issues related to transportation of ready mixed concrete is discussed in a later chapter on Ready mixed concrete. Herein the aspects related to transportation of site mixed concrete are elaborated.

The main objective of transporting concrete is to ensure that the parameters such as water-cement ratio, slump, consistency, air content and uniformity are not changed before reaching the forms for placing. The process of transportation should not lead to either loss of slump or segregation.

The following methods are used for transporting concrete

i. Discharged directly into forms by short Chutes:

Short chutes in a semi circular shape stiffened at intervals are simple and economical to use. Free fall of concrete from a height of more than 2m must be avoided.

ii. Barrows

Manual Wheel Barrows of approximately 80 kg capacity can be used for long horizontal distances. For major works power barrows of 800 kg capacity up to 300 m hauls are used with advantage.

iii. Dumpers and trucks

These are used for horizontal long hauls. Because of jolting, especially if the terrain is rough, the concrete during transit has the risk of segregation.

iv. Elevating towers and Hoist

In multi storied buildings, elevating towers are used for lifting concrete buckets. The lifted concrete is then distributed by either chutes or barrows. This type of transportation can be used where ever high lifts are required.

v. Monorail system

In tunnels and in dam sites, a single track is laid to carry a monorail power wagon which moves at a speed of 80 m/min. This type of transportation can be used for covering long distances.

vi. Cranes and Cable way

When concreting is to be done in a large project covering mountains and valleys, Cranes and cable way are used to provide three dimensional transport enabling both horizontal and vertical movement. Depending on the site condition, the type of crane can be chosen. It may be a derrick, Crawler or wheel mounted.

vii. Belt Conveyor

It is provided for long hauls. It is not very much recommended because of its vulnerability to encourage segregation. The initial setting up cost is also high. Discharge can be as high as 115 cum/ hour.

viii. Concrete bucket and skip

These are common equipments. Fig.5.12 shows a typical concrete bucket. The capacity of skip varies from about 0.2 m³ to 10 m³.



The discharges of concrete are controlled by shape of the gate and proper flow.

ix. Tremie

Tremie pipe is used to transport concrete under water. It consists of a pipe and a funnel at the top. The tremie is first filled with bentonite slurry and then it is displaced by wet concrete. The use of tremie is further discussed in a later chapter.

x. Concrete pumps and pneumatic placers

A concrete pump is used for transporting concrete by pumping. There are two types of concrete pumps.

1. In the first variety concrete pump is attached to a truck. It is known as a trailer-mounted boom concrete pump because it uses a remote-controlled articulating robotic arm (called a boom) to place concrete accurately. Boom pumps are used on most of the larger construction projects as they are capable of pumping at very high volumes and because of the labour saving nature of the placing boom. They are a revolutionary alternative to truck-mounted concrete pumps.

2. In this type, concrete pump is either mounted on a truck or a trailer and is known as a truck-mounted concrete pump. It is also referred to as a line pump or trailer-mounted concrete pump depending on where it is mounted. This pump requires flexible concrete placing hoses attached to the outlet. These hoses are linked and lead to wherever the concrete is to be placed.

xi. Boom Conveyors

Using Boom conveyors concrete can be placed at locations like the raft slab of a basement, as shown in Fig.5.13. Concrete with a flowing character can be efficiently placed at even awkward locations with ease.

5.4 Placing concrete

The placing operation consists of equipment, layout, proposed procedures and methods. These should be planned and no concrete should be placed until formwork is inspected and found suitable for placement. Equipment for conveying concrete should be capable of practically continuous flow of concrete during depositing. The drop height during placement should not be such as to encourage segregation.

Concrete should be placed in its final position before the cement reaches its initial set. The placed concrete must be compacted in its final position within 30 minutes of leaving the mixer. After final compaction placed concrete should not be disturbed.

While placing, concrete should be deposited as nearly as practicable directly in its final position. Concrete should not be moved or re-handled or caused to flow in a manner which may encourage disturbance to the final position. In particular, following aspects may cause weakness of the finished concrete

1. segregation where concrete is dropped as in columns and walls
2. loss of materials,
3. displacement of reinforcement,
4. Dislocation of shuttering or embedded inserts or
5. cracking and loss of strength.

5.4.1 Methods of placing

i. Free fall method

Concrete is placed by the free fall from top to the bottom. The concreting should be done at the centre first and it should flow to the edges. For most structures this type of placement is adopted. To avoid segregation the free fall height should be restricted.

ii. Pump line method

In this method concrete is pumped through a pipe. The pipe usually flexible can be positioned to fill the formwork uniformly.

iii. Tremie method

Gravity feed concrete into the tremie is adopted generally for under water concreting. Concrete is introduced into the hole and fed by pump into the tremie. The concrete falls by gravity and continuously placed till the pipe is full.

5.4.2 Striking forms



Fig.5.13 Boom placer in operation

The form work and false work stability is important and should be checked carefully. Generally three checks are made

1. Structural strength of members and connections
2. Lateral stability and
3. Overall stability

The time at which striking is permitted is usually related to strength of concrete. The determination and proper assessment of compressive strength is important. This involves many factors such as water-cement ratio, type of cement used and temperature etc. the main criteria for removal of formwork from walls and columns is their strength achievement such that mechanical damage is avoided during striking.

5.5 Compaction

Compaction is intended to expel the entrapped air and coarse and fine aggregate particles in wet concrete mass are packed together without any voids. This action is intended to increase the density concrete. In addition good compaction helps to achieve the following:

- i. Increases the strength of concrete
- ii. Increases the bond between the concrete and reinforcement
- iii. Increases the abrasion resistance
- iv. Decreases permeability
- v. Aids in reducing shrinkage and creep

Proper compaction makes the concrete flow to nook and corner of the formwork avoiding formation of honeycombs. This helps in obtaining good finish especially for vertical surfaces. Normal concrete, when it is placed in formwork will contain 5 to 25 % of air voids. By good compaction this can be reduced to 1 to 3 %. Fig.5.14 shows the relationship between strength and voids present for a typical M25 concrete. It can be seen that presence of 10 % air voids reduces the strength by more than 50%

Fig 5.15 shows the two stages of compaction, namely (i) the initial liquefaction of concrete when the aggregates are made to slump and fill the formwork and (ii) the final expulsion of entrapped air. The first stage takes about 3 to 5 seconds and the second stage takes 10 to 20 seconds when the entrapped air bubbles tend to come to the surface. The operation of compaction should be continued until air bubbles no longer comes to the surface.

5.5.1 Methods of compaction

There are the following two methods of compaction

1. Hand compaction
2. Mechanical compaction

1. Hand Compaction

Hand Compaction is used for minor unimportant structures because of its inefficiency. The mix design used should suit the hand compaction with respect to the slump. The following three approaches are used for hand compaction.

- a. Roding:** A 2m long rod of 16 mm diameter is used to poke the concrete at corners of formwork to expel entrapped voids. The thickness of layers used for enabling Roding is about 10 to 15 cm.
- b. Ramming:** Used for compacting on the ground in foundations etc. for plain concrete. Generally not used for RCC.
- c. Tamping:** the top surface for slabs is generally beaten down by wooden rammers of thickness 10cm with a handle. This is intended to achieve both leveling and compaction simultaneously.

2. Mechanical Compaction

Mechanical vibration causes expulsion of air and enables compaction of concrete. Various types of mechanical vibrators are used for this purpose. The main types used are the following:

- i. Immersion vibrators (Internal or Needle vibrators)
- ii. Surface vibrator
- iii. Form vibrator
- iv. Table vibrator
- v. Platform vibrator

i. Internal needle vibrators:

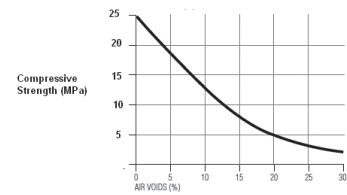


Fig. 5.14 Loss of strength due to presence of air voids

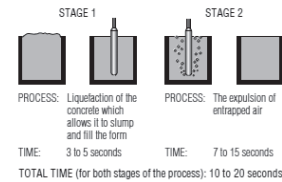


Fig.5.15 the two stage process of compaction

Source: www.concrete.net.au

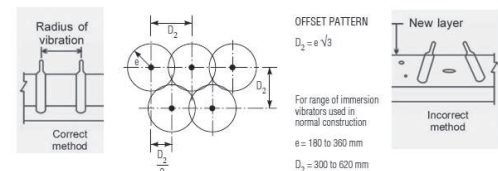


Fig.5.16 correct method of use of needle vibrator

These are most common type of vibrators used in a majority of construction sites. They consist of a tubular housing within which an eccentric weight rotates and thus induces vibration on the surrounding mass. The frequency range adopted is 3000 to 5000 rpm. The diameter of the needle varies from 20 mm to 75 mm. They are available in lengths of 25 cm to 90 cm. Depending on the diameter of the needle and frequency of vibration the zone of influence varies from 100 to 600 mm.

Immersion vibrators are driven by a flexible shaft connected to a motor, or an electric, petrol or diesel motor situated within the tubular housing or by compressed air. The first one is more common in construction sites in India.

Needle vibrators should be inserted vertically into fresh concrete as quickly as possible and held stationary till air bubbles coming out ceases to rise to the surface. This usually takes about 20 seconds. The vibrator should be slowly withdrawn and reinserted vertically near in an adjoining position. These operations are repeated till all the concrete is well compacted. A typical pattern of needle vibrator insertion locations in plan is shown in Fig.5.16 along with the correct method of insertion

ii. Surface vibrator

Surface vibrators are applied to the top surface of concrete. They act downwards from there. They are used to compact large slabs, industrial floors, pavements etc. they also aid in leveling and finishing the surface of the slab/pavement. Generally these are not effective beyond 15 to 20 cm. Vibrating beam screed is the most common type of surface vibrator.

A vibrating beam screed consists of a metal beam on which a vibrating unit is attached. In general the centrally mounted vibrating unit has a span of 6m. A typical unit is shown in Fig.5.17. These units are pulled by hand to effect the compaction. As can be seen the surface vibrators act from top towards bottom and hence as we go down the efficiency of compaction decreases. Hence the surface vibrators are effective for slabs up to 150mm.

iii. Form vibrator

Form vibrators are also called “external vibrators”. These are used in members where the reinforcements are congested. The vibrators are clamped to formwork and when the form vibrates the concrete gets compacted. For this application formwork should also be designed to resist the forces imposed on it by the attached vibrator.

iv. Table Vibrator

This type is usually adopted in laboratories for small specimens are put on a vibrating table. Standard cube and cylinders cast as companion specimens in the lab

are generally subjected to compaction by the Table Vibrators.

v. Platform vibrators

These are similar to table vibrators but are of large size. They are used in precast industries to vibrate large panels such as wall or hollow core slab units.

5.5.2 Under-vibration

Concrete is not compacted well enough due to insufficient vibration which is known as under-vibration. It reduces the strength and durability of concrete. It can also affect the surface finish. Under vibration is also the normal cause for honeycombs in concrete. Under vibration can be avoided by proper supervision of vibration duration and spacing of insertion of needles to avoid shadow areas not vibrated.

5.5.3. Over Vibration

Excessive duration of vibration causes segregation of larger particles from finer ones. It is characterized by excessive thickness of mortar at the surface of concrete. The surface concrete will also have frothy appearance. The problems usually occur in poorly proportioned mixes. Controlling the water –cement ratio and controlling the duration of operation of vibrator are a few measures that are adopted to overcome this problem

5.5.4 Re-vibration

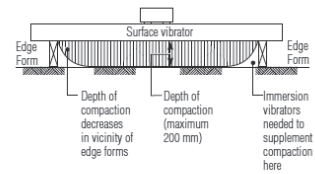


Fig.5.17 Typical surface Vibrator

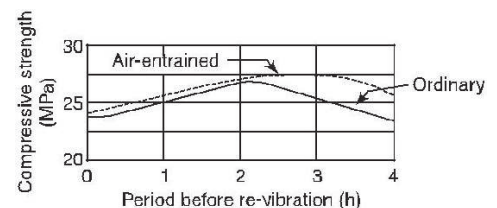


Fig. 5.18 Variation of strength due to re-vibration

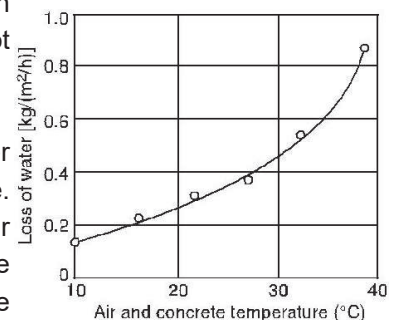


Fig. 5.19 Effect of air temperature on loss of water from concrete

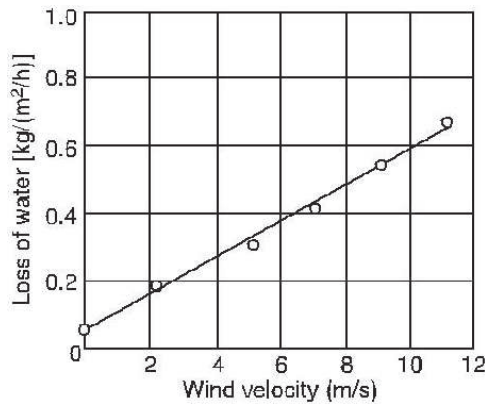


Fig. 5.20 Effect of wind velocity on loss of water from concrete

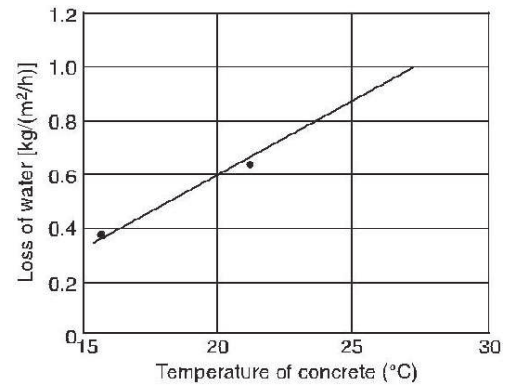


Fig. 5.21 Effect of temperature of concrete on loss of water from concrete

Generally, concrete must be vibrated as soon as it is placed in the formwork. However, in certain cases, to ensure a good bond between the first layer of concrete already laid and fresh concrete, it is vibrated again. This is called re-vibration. The variation of strength due to re-vibration is shown in Fig. 5.18.

It is necessary to vibrate concrete when it is fresh, before the initial setting. However, when concrete is laid in layers, the bottom layer stiffens before the top layer is laid. In order to ensure a good bond between layers, the top of the bottom layer can be re-vibrated if it can regain its plastic state. Based on experimental results, it has now been established that concrete can be re-vibrated.

The improvement in strength because of re-vibration results from the expulsion of trapped water and is found to be the highest in concrete that is susceptible to bleeding. In spite of the above advantages, re-vibration is not ordinarily recommended or practiced because it involves one more step in the production of concrete. Careless re-vibration applied after considerable time has elapsed reduces the strength of concrete.

5.6 Curing

“Curing” means maintaining satisfactory moisture content and temperature in fresh concrete in order to achieve the desired strength and hardness.

5.6.1 Importance of curing

Drying removes the water needed for hydration. Without adequate water and due to insufficient hydration, concrete tends to be weak. Temperature is an important parameter to consider for proper curing. In outdoor concreting, temperature, humidity, wind velocity, etc. contribute to the evaporation loss of water. Properly cured concrete has better durability and better surface hardness, and is less permeable.

Powers (1932) has shown that hydration is significantly less when the relative humidity in the pores drops below 80%. Lerch (1951) conducted some tests to study the effects of air temperature, wind velocity, and the temperature of concrete on the loss of water available for hydration. Figures 5.19–5.21 present his findings.

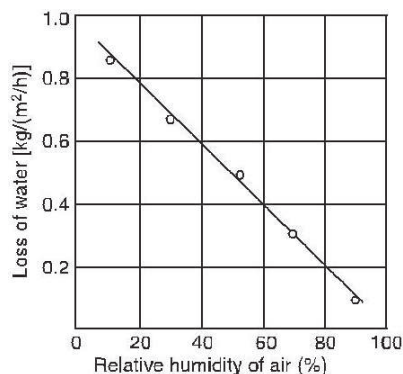


Fig. 5.22 shows the effect of loss of moisture on the reduction of humidity in the pores.

Fig. 5.22 Effect of relative humidity on loss of water from concrete (Source: Neville 1963)

The prevention of loss of moisture from concrete is important not only from the point of view of strength development but also from that of prevention of plastic shrinkage, decrease in permeability, and improvement of resistance to abrasion. The loss in the 28-day strength seems to be directly related to the loss of moisture during the first three days. From Fig. 5.23, it is evident that a 5% loss in moisture leads to nearly 75% loss in strength. Hence, continuous curing for first three days is a must. Intermittent curing seems to be even worse than no curing at all.

To sum up the advantages of careful control of moisture and temperature in curing results in:

- i. Strength of concrete is more for favorably cured concrete.
- ii. Wearing strength is also better
- iii. Drying shrinkage and cracking are reduced
- iv. Greater impermeability results
- v. We get a concrete of better durability

Efficient curing results if the following is adopted:

- i. Start curing operation as soon as possible before concrete dries up.
- ii. For proper curing concrete needs moisture.
- iii. Continuous curing is a must. Alternate wetting and drying encourage cracking.
- iv. Ideal curing temperature is 23 degree C
- v. Cure concrete for at least 10 days

5.6.2 Methods of curing

Concrete is kept moist by the following methods:

- i. Maintaining the mixing water in concrete without evaporation during early strength development period. Ponding, immersion, spraying, fogging, and providing saturated wet covering prevent evaporation and maintain a cool temperature which is beneficial in hot weather.
- ii. By reducing the loss of mixing water from the surface by covering the concrete with impervious paper, plastic sheet or by applying membrane forming curing compounds or by retaining the impervious formwork for the required period of curing.
- iii. By accelerating the strength gain by heat and moisture under pressure to the concrete. This is achieved by heating coils, applying live steam, or electrically heated forms or pads.

5.6.3 Duration of curing

Curing should start early and be continued till required. The period of curing to be adopted depends on a number of factors such as severity of temperature, drying conditions, humidity, and the prevailing wind conditions. Table 5.3 gives the periods of curing for normal concretes. This table can be adopted for rapidly hardening or slowly setting concrete with suitable modifications.

5.7 Finishing concrete surface

A well concrete surface does not require external plastering. Often plastering is resorted to hide the defects in the manufactured surface of concrete. This should be avoided. It is best to have exposed form finish

5.7.1 Different types of finishes

The following three types of rubbed finishes can be provided:

- i. Smooth rubbed finish
 - ii. Grout cleaned finish
 - iii. Cork floated finish
- i. Smooth rubbed finish: this is applied within a day after removal of formwork. The wetted surface is rubbed with Carborundum abrasive unit until the desired finish is attained. No external grout is used.
 - ii. Grout cleaned finish: this is achieved by the application of grout one part of Portland cement and 1.5 parts of fine sand mixed with enough water to achieve the consistency of a thick paint. White cement is added to match the surrounding concrete. The grout is scrubbed into the voids. Then the surface is rubbed and kept damp for 36 hours
 - iii. Cork Floated finish: Requires a stiff grout to be applied to the wetted surface. Proportions of sand and cement are 1-to-1, with white cement included as needed for color matching. Compress this grout into the voids by grinding with a slow-speed grinder. Use a cork float to produce the final finish with a swirling motion.



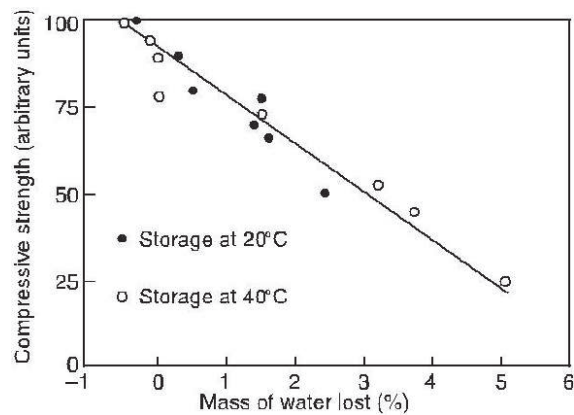


Fig. 5.23 Relation between the compressive strength of concrete at 28 days and the loss of water during the first three days
(Source: Nischer 1982)

Table 5.3 Minimum curing period in days

	Temperature (°C)				
	5	10	20	30	40
No sun, RH* \geq 80	6	5	4	3	3
Medium sun and winds, RH \geq 50	8	7	6	5	4
Strong sun or high winds, RH \geq 50	10	9	8	7	6

*RH denotes relative humidity (%)

5.8 Autogenous Healing

Fine cracks appear in concrete in the initial stages due to shrinkage and temperature. If these cracks are allowed to close without lateral displacement under moist conditions, they tend to heal completely due to hydration of the cement that had not hydrated thus far. This phenomenon is called autogenous healing of concrete. The width of cracks that can undergo this type of healing is estimated to be 0.1–0.2 mm. Moisture conditions and the application of minute pressure help autogenous healing (Fig. 5.24). Cracks having smaller widths heal faster (within about a week).

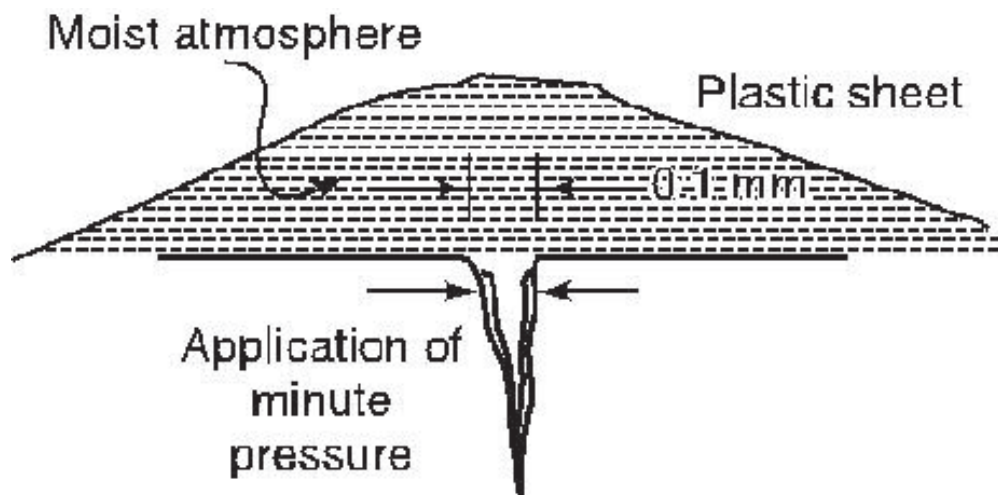


Fig. 5.24 Autogenous healing encouraged by favourable forces

கவிச்சக்தரவர்குதி

கம்பர்



கம்பர் அவர்கள் கி.பி. 12 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டில், இந்தியாவின் தமிழ்நாடு மாநிலம், தஞ்சை மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள திருவழுந்தூர் என்னும் இடத்தில் ஆதித்தன் என்பவருக்கு மகனாக பிறந்தார். அவர் தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள வெண்ணை நெல்லூர் என்னும் ஊரில் உள்ள ஒரு பணக்கார விவசாயி ஒருவரால் செல்வ, செழிப்போடு எடுத்து வளர்க்கப்பட்டார். இளம் வயதிலிருந்தே அவர், தொன்மையான மொழிகளாக சமஸ்கிருதம் மற்றும் தமிழ் மொழியின் மீது பேரார்வம் உடையவராக இருந்ததால், அவரது நலம் விரும்பியான வள்ளல்சேடையப்ப முதலியார் என்பரின் உதவியுடன் அவ்விரு மொழிகளை மிகுந்த ஆர்வத்துடன் கற்றுத் தேர்ந்தார். சிறு வயதிலிருந்தே அவருக்குக் கவிதைகள் எழுதும் ஆர்வம் இருந்தது. அம் மொழிகளின் அடிப்படையை பாரம்பரிய முறையில் நன்கு கற்ற அவர், பல கவிதைகளும், நூல்களும் எழுதத் தொடங்கினார். அதன் பின்னர் அவரது கவிப்புலமை எட்டத்திக்கும் பரவத் தொடங்கியது.

கம்பரின் கவிப்புலமை

மாபெரும் கவிஞராக உருவெடுத்த கம்பரின் புகழை அறிந்த அப்போதைய சோழ மன்னர், அவருக்கு அழைப்பு விடுத்தார். அரண்மனைக்கு சென்ற அவர், மன்னரின் அன்பு கட்டடைக்கிணங்க அவரது படைப்புகளில் சில வரிகளை அவருக்குப் பாடிக் காட்டினார். அவரது கவித்திறனை நேரில் கண்டு வியந்த சோழ மன்னர் அவருக்கும் “கவிஞர்களின் பேரரசர்” என்றும் அர்த்தமுடைய “கவி சக்கரவர்த்தி” என்று பட்டம் சூட்டி, அவருக்கு சொந்தமான பெருவாரிய நிலத்தைப் பரிசளித்து அதற்கு “கம்பநாடு” என்றும் பெயர் சூட்டினார்.

இலக்கிய வாழ்க்கை

கம்பரின் தாய்மொழி, தமிழ் என்றாலும, சமஸ்கிருதத்திலும் அவர் புலமை பெற்றே விளங்கினார். அதற்கு சான்று, அவர் எழுதிய “கம்பராமாயணம்” முனிவர் வால்மீகி சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் படைத்த ராமாயணத்தை அவர் தமிழில், அவருக்குரியத்தான பாணியில் மீண்டும் எழுதினார். அவரது பாடல் வரிகளின் அழகு, அற்புதமான நயம் உவமானம் மற்றும் பல வகையான வியக்கத்தகு கவிதை நடைகள் அவரது பாரம்பரிய கவிதைகளில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கும். தமிழ் மொழியின்

பெரமையை, இடைக்கால காலக்கட்டங்களில் அற்புதமாக வெளிக்காட்டியதால் அவர் “ கம்ப நாட்டாழ்வார்” என்றும் அழைக்கப்பட்டார். அவர் கம்பராமாயணம் தவிர சிலையெழுபது, சடகோபர் அந்ததாதி, சரசுவதி அந்ததாதி, திருக்கை வழக்கம், ஏரெழுபது மற்றும் மும்மணிக்கோவை போன்ற அற்புதப் படைப்புகளைப் படைத்துள்ளார்.

கம்பராமாயணம்

கம்பராமாயணம், தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாற்றில் ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட இடத்தைப் பிடித்து, தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தையே வானளவிற்கு உயர்த்தியது என்று சொன்னால் அது மிகையாகாது. கவிதை வடிவங்களில் ஆளுமைப் பெற்றவராக இருந்த அவர் வார்த்தைகளில் பலவிதமான அற்புதங்களை நிகழ்த்துபவர் என்பது அக்காவியத்தில் பல இடங்களில் தெளிவாகத் தெரியும், உருவகமும், உவமானமும் நிறைந்த கம்பராமாயணம், பின்னாளில் வரும் கவிஞர்களுக்கு ஒரு குறிப்புதவி நூலாக அமைந்தது. வால்மீகி எழுதிய ராமாயணத்தில் 24000 ஈரடிகள் இருக்கும். ஆனால் கம்பராமாயணத்தில் 11000 சந்தங்கள் இருக்கும். தமிழர்களின் கலாச்சார உணர்திறனுக்கேற்ப அவர், வால்மீகியின் ராமாயணத்தில் பல இடங்களை மாற்றி அமைத்துள்ளார். அவற்றுள் சில

சீதையைக் கண்ட ஆஞ்சநேயர் அதை ராமனிடம் தெரிவிக்கும் போது “கண்டனன் கற்பினுக் கணியை கண்களால்” என்ற அற்புத வார்த்தைகள் இன்றளவும் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் மறக்க மடியாத அடிகளாக இருந்து வருகிறது.

இராவணன் சீதையைக் கடத்திக் கொண்டு போகும் போது “அவள் கற்பிற்கே இலக்கணமாக இருந்தாள் என்பதற்காக அவள் இருந்த குடிசையோடு சிறிதளவு நிலத்தடன் பெயர்த்தெடுத்த அவளைக் கடத்திக் கொண்டு போனான் என்றும் அற்புதமாக விளக்கியிருப்பார்.

போரில் ராமன் தொடுத்த ஒரு அம்பு, அவனது உடல் முழுவதும் துளைகளை ஏற்படுத்தியது. இதைக் கம்பர் “ ராவணன் சீதை மீது கொண்ட அழிவு நோக்கிய காதல் அவனது உடலில் எங்குள்ளது என்பதை அறியும் சல்லடையாக இருந்தத அந்த அம்பு “ என்று யாராலும் யூகிக்க முடியாத அளவிற்கு அற்புதமாக விளக்கியிருப்பார்.

கவிச்சக்கரவர்த்தி கம்பர் கி.பி. 1250 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இயற்கை எய்தினார். இதுவரை வந்த தமிழறிஞர்கள் பட்டியலில் கம்பர் யாரும் எட்ட முடியாத இலக்கில் உள்ளார் என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்றளவும் தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள் மத்தியில் கம்பனின் கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள் இணையற்றதாகவே உள்ளது என்று சிறப்பாகவும் பெருமிதத்தோடும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

“கம்பன் வீட்டுக் கட்டுத்தறியும் கவிபாடும் “ என்றொரு பழமொழியே உருவாகும் அளவிற்கு, கம்பரது புகழும், கவித்திறமையும் அனைவராலும் இன்றளவும் பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கவிச்சக்கரவர்த்தி கம்பர் கி.பி.1250 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இயற்கை எய்தினார். இதுவரை வந்த தமிழ்”ஞர்கள் பட்டியலில் கம்பர் யாரும் எட்ட முடியாத இலக்கில் உள்ளார் என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்றளவும் தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள் மத்தியில் கம்பனின் கவிதைத் தொகுப்புகள் இணையற்றதாகவே உள்ளது என்று சிறப்பாகவும் பெருமிதத்தோடும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

பாரதியார் அவர்கள் கம்பரைப்பற்றி கூறும்போது கம்பர் போல், இளங்கோ போல், வள்ளுவர் போல் பூமிதனில் யாவருமே பிறந்ததில்லை. உண்மை இது புரட்சி இல்லை என்று பாடியுள்ளார்.



2019-2020 BUILDERS FAMILY MEET

கிழக்கு கடற்கரையோரம் குளிர் மேகங்கள் ஒன்றோடு ஒன்று உரசி கொண்டு குளிர்ந்த தென்றல் வீசும் மாலை நேரம் 4.00 மணி வைபவ கார்டனில் 21.12.2019 அன்று குறித்த நேரத்தில் முதல் பதிவினை தன் துணைவியுடன் பதிவு செய்து அரங்கத்திற்கு பெருமை சேர்த்த பீஷ்மாஜியை முதற்கண் பாராட்டுவதில் நான் பெருமைப்படுகின்றேன்.

இயற்கை அழகோடு அள்ளி தெளித்த நட்சத்திரங்களைப் போல் அழகிய குழந்தைகளின் ஆராவாரம் மிக்க கொண்டாட்டம் ஒருபக்கம் விரும்பிய வண்ணம் இசையொலி இசைத்திடும் அந்த வேளையில் அழகே வியக்கும் வண்ணம் அழகிய வண்ணக் கலவைகளாலான தென்னக மய்யத்தின் தாயுள்ளம் கொண்ட மகளிர் மறுபக்கம், இனிய வேளையில் இவர்களோடு குழந்தைகளும் சேர்ந்து சிற்றுண்டி சுவைத்து ஓடி விளையாடிய அந்த மாலைப் பொழுதினில், அன்றைய அந்திப் பொழுது சற்றே விலகி நிலா எட்டிப்பார்க்கும் அந்த இனிய இரவு வேளையில் கண்களுக்கு விருந்தாக அழகிய நடன மாந்தர்களின் நாட்டிய நடனத்தோடு இன்னிசையில் சற்றே மகிழ்ந்து பின் அறுசுவை விருந்தினை உண்டு பரிசுகளையும் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு மகிழ்ந்திருக்க காரணமான எங்களது அழைப்பினை ஏற்று வருகை தந்து விழா சிறப்புற காரணமான தென்னக மய்யத்தின் உறுப்பினர்கள் குடும்பம் குழ நட்பினரோடு வந்திருந்த 480 பேர் அடங்கிய அரங்கம் நிறைந்திட்ட அனைத்து நல்ல உள்ளங்களுக்கும், மய்யத்தின் பெருமையை நிலைநாட்ட கேட்காமலேயே கொடுத்து உதவிய பெரிய தனவான்களாகிய தென்னக மய்யத்தின் அத்துணை உறுப்பினர்களுக்கும் sponsor உள்ளிட்ட அனைவருக்கும் வந்திருந்து சிறப்பித்து விழாவுிற்கு பெருமை சேர்த்த பீஷ்மா உள்ளிட்ட மூத்த உறுப்பினர்கள், EC/GC உறுப்பினர்கள், அலுவலக நிர்வாகிகள், மய்யத்தலைவர் மற்றும் என்னோடு இணைந்து செயல்பட்ட திரு. A. சத்தியநாராயணா, திரு. B. ரமேஷ், திரு. R. ரமேஷ், தென்னக மய்யத்தின் அலுவலக அலுவலர்கள் உள்ளிட்ட அனைவருக்கும் தென்னக மய்யத்தின் இந்தி குடும்ப விழா சிறப்பாக வெற்றியடைய மகிழ்ச்சியோடு எனது நன்றியையும் பாராட்டையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

K. கோபிநாத்
குழுத்தலைவர்



கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா 21.12.2019 அன்று ECRல் உள்ள
வைபவ் கார்டனில் நடைபெற்றது



கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா 21.12.2019 அன்று ECRல் உள்ள
வைபவ் கார்டனில் நடைபெற்றது



கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா 21.12.2019 அன்று ECRல் உள்ள
வைபவ் கார்டனில் நடைபெற்றது



கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா 21.12.2019 அன்று ECRல் உள்ள
வைபவ் கார்டனில் நடைபெற்றது



டாக்டர். கி. ராமகிருஷ்ணா L&T அவர்களின் பெயரில் அரங்கம்
அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் பீஷ்மா R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன்
அவர்களால் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டது.



தென்னக மய்ய அலுவலக துவக்க விழா பூஜை





18.12.2019 அன்று செங்கல்பட்டு மய்யத்தின் உபசரிப்பில்
மாமல்லபுரத்தில் செங்கை புதிய மய்யம் துவங்கப்பட்டது.



மாமல்லபுரத்தில் 19.12.2019 அன்று செங்கை மய்யத்தின்
உபசரிப்பில் நடைபெற்ற நான்காவது மாநில அளவிலான மேலாண்மை
மற்றும் பொதுக்குழு கூட்டம்



தென்னக மய்ய உறுப்பினர்கள் சென்று வந்த துருக்கி சுற்றுலா





मुख्यालय
Headquarters
कर्मचारीराज्यबीमानिगम
Employees State Insurance Corporation
पंचदीपभवन, सी.आई.जी. मार्ग, नईदिल्ली-02
PanchdeepBhawan, C.I.G. Marg, New Delhi-02

No:-P-11/12/Misc./SST Misuse/2019-Rev. II

Dated 03.12.2019

To,

**The Regional Directors / Directors (I/c) / Joint Directors (I/c),
Regional Office / Sub- Regional Office.**

**Subject: - Registration of an Employee within 10 days of the date of appointment
by employer.**

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter of even No. dated 21.11.2019 on the subject noted above, it is informed that this office has received many representations from employers indicating their inconvenience arising out of the recently introduced restriction in the system not allowing online registration of employees where date of appointment is more than ten days before, from the date of online registration. This issue has been examined. To resolve the issue, the following has been approved: -

1. System will allow registration of employees where difference between the date of appointment and date of registration is more than 10 days. A pop-up message will be displayed in which employer has to either accept or reject the conditions of registration of an employee. If employer accepts the clause of pop-up message, Insurance No. will be allotted to employee and a Show Cause Notice will also be issued to employer on the registered e-mail id. If employer rejects the pop-up message, system will re-direct to change the date of appointment.
2. Employer will submit relevant reply/records within 15 days of issue of Show Cause Notice to the concerned RO/SRO in the prescribed proforma.
 - a) If employer fails to provide the relevant records to concerned RO/SRO within

Contd.

stipulated time, Date of Registration will be deemed as Date of Appointment.

b) If employer provides the relevant records within stipulated time, Regional Director/Authorised Officer will verify the records and: -

- i) Accept the date of appointment as declared by employer, the employer can file the contribution of employees from the date of appointment.
- ii) Reject the date of appointment as declared by employer, the date of registration will be deemed as date of appointment.

3. Regional Director/Authorised Officer will issue an order regarding acceptance or rejection of date of appointment of each employee. In any case the date of appointment shall not be prior to 1st day of previous contribution period.

A copy of the Proforma (to be filled in by the employer) and Show Cause Notice are enclosed for ready reference. It is requested to bring the said changes to the notice of all concerned for follow up / necessary action.

This issues with the approval of Director General.

Encl.: - As above

Yours faithfully


(Mohit Raja)
Dy. Director (Rev.)



Proforma

Form-.....

To be filled by employer in respect of employee who have been registered after 10 days appointment.

(A) INSURED PERSON'S PARTICULARS

1- Insurance No.					
2- Name in block letters					
3- Father's/Husband's Name					
4- Date of Birth	Day	Month	Year	5- Marital Status	M/U/W
				6- Sex	M/F.
7- Present Address	8-Permanent Address				
Pin Code					
9- Any ID issued by GOVT (PAN Voter ID etc).	10- Bank Details.				

(B) EMPLOYER'S PARTICULARS

11- Employer's Code No.			
12-Date of Appointment	Day	Month	Year
13- Name & Address of the Employer			
E-mail address-			
14- In case of any previous employment please fill up details as under.			
(a) Previous Ins. No.			
(b) Previous Employer's Code No.			
(c) Name & Address of the previous Employer			
E-mail address-			

(C) Details of Nominee u/s 71 of ESI Act 1948/Rule-56(2) of ESI (Central) Rules, 1950 for payment of cash benefit in the event of death.

Name	Relationship	Address

(D) Family Particulars of Employee

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Birth/Age as on date of filling form	Relationship with the Employee	Whether residing with him/her.	If 'No' state Place of Residence	Monthly Income	Disability Yes or No.
				Yes No	Town State		

(E) Documents of employee to be submitted with the Proforma

S NO	Documents to be submitted with the proforma	Yes	No
1	Appointment Letter		
2	ID issued by Govt		
3	Salary and wage record		
4	Attendance Record		
5	Details of accident/death. if any		
6	Monthly contribution detail from the date of appointment		

I hereby declare that the particulars given by me are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I hereby authorize ESIC to conduct verification/inspection including site visit by authorised person of ESIC. I undertake to intimate the corporation any changes in the membership of Employee if any as soon as such change take place.

(Signature with seal by the Employer)



EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPOORATION
PANCHDEEP BHAWAN, CIG MARG, NEW DELHI-110002

No.:

Dated:

To

1. _____

2. _____

Sub: **Show Cause Notice for late registration of employees.**

Dear Sir,

I have to state that under Regulation 10B, read with Regulation 11 & 12 of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations 1950, the Principal Employer of the factory/establishment covered under the Act, is required to register every new employee with ESIC within stipulated period of 10 days. The contributions are required to be paid in terms of Regulation 29,31 and 33 of the ESI (General) Regulations 1950 into a bank duly authorized by the Corporation, except where otherwise provided, and within the periods laid down for the purpose.

It is regretted that you have failed to register Sh. _____ IP No. _____ within 10 days of appointment with ESIC as per provisions of the ESI Act and Regulation framed thereunder. However, in the overall interest of the employee he/she has been registered with ESIC as on the date of registration. The date of appointment of the employee shall be confirmed after the due verification by the concerned RO/SRO which may require site visit by the authorised person of the ESIC.

Please take notice that unless the employer submits following documents to the concerned RO/SRO in the prescribed format immediately and in any case not later than 15 days of registration, this office will be constrained to accept the date of registration as the final date of appointment and any benefit whatsoever will be applicable to the employee from the date of registration.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: Format of the application

Asst./Dy. Director

THIS IS A COMPUTER GENERATED SHOW CAUSE NOTICE AND DOES NOT REQUIRE SIGNATURE.



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



DR. Colonel. P Nallathambi.
Ph.D (Structural Engg), ME, MBA, FIE, FIV),

Introduction

Building materials used for construction ranges from naturally occurring substances such as rock, clay, sand, water and wood to synthetic polymers and multiple combinations of both (composites). Particle size affects the strength and load-bearing properties of rocks and soils, physical and chemical reaction properties. Building materials required in construction works are concreting, carpentry, roofing, structural reinforcement, painting, insulation, and plumbing. The particle size and shape of the raw materials used in construction influences strength, stability, flow ability, quality and performance of the end product, and therefore quality control is achieved through particle characterization. The particle size of the material is important in construction industry to achieve economy, buildability and durability.

The particle size distribution (PSD) of building materials has different effects on its processing such as: Powder Flow: a wide distribution or too many fines reduce flowability; Segregation: a wide distribution will lead to size segregation; Suspension Rheology (Flow Property): fines or irregularly shaped particles increase viscosity. The relative value of the particle-size distribution of powder, granular material, particles dispersed in fluid, etc are defined with mathematical function using list of variables such as mass, volume, surface area and size of particles. Particle size distribution is one of the most important characteristics and it is a powerful tool for describing the highest surface area to volume ratio of any particle size class. Characterizing the physical properties are important in determining its suitability for various applications. The physical properties of the particles are described by grain size, shape such as round and spherical and surface area, which are important in determining its suitability for various purposes in construction.

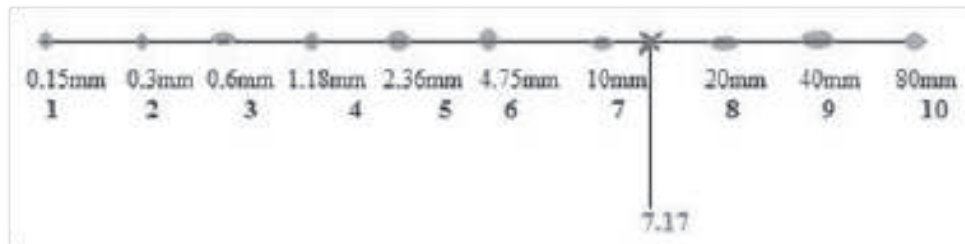
Controlling of PSD properties are not only important in cement or construction Industry, but also considered in many industries during manufacture of products such as pharmaceutical(medicine), food(coffee), agriculture(soil), Electronics(printer toner), cosmetics(lipstick), coating(paint), mining(coal) and mineral(lime stone) industries. Particle size influences stability of dispersions such as suspensions, flow properties of powders and emulsions, depends on the size of the dispersed materials. The particle size distribution are used in manufacturing to determine the properties such as: rate of reactions, potential to dissolve, rheology, film gloss, surface area, packing density, sedimentation, effectiveness of respiratory system's efficiency to filter out particles above a certain size, product appearance, texture and flavors of the product. The forces between colloidal particles depend on their dimensions and the settling time. The flow properties of powders are strongly dependent on particle size and, in particular, particle shape. Since most powders are moved from one place to another by flowing, control of flow behavior is highly important. Generally, coarse, roughly spherical particles flow much more easily than small or elongated particles. Particle size influences dissolution small particles dissolve more rapidly than large ones, which is important in determining the behavior of the drug in various manufacturing processes. Additionally, to prevent the aggregation of fine particles into much larger, undesirable units, steps must be taken to prevent particles from sticking together (aggregating) due to inter-particle collisions in the liquid medium. This can be accomplished by creating an interparticle electrical and/or steric energy (the energy due to the geometry of a molecule) barrier. For very fine particles, a combination of both electrical and steric barriers may be necessary to prevent aggregation.

The effect of oversized particles are due to: Poor quality of the final product (grains sticking out of the plaster, rough surfaces of tiles, non homogeneous materials may break); Changes in the "look and feel" of the final product; Changes in the flow behavior and other process parameters of the final product; Blockage of production sieves; Removal of material from the production process, and recycling. These oversized particles are attracted in the production process due to holes in a production sieve, incorrect settings or wear in a crusher or mill, or the occurrence of impurities/contamination.

The effect of undersized particles are: Change of the "look and feel" of the final product; Dust (pollution) in the work place; Filter blockage; Changes in the flow behaviour and other process parameters of the final product. Under size particle size and shape also causes an impact on the compaction of suspensions, and hence the compression rate and final strength of a building material.

Fineness Modulus of Coarse Aggregates.

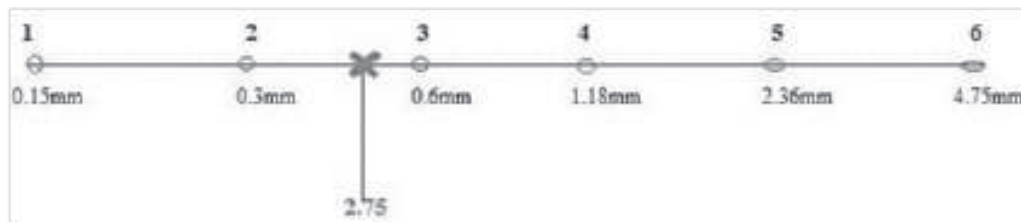
Fineness modulus of coarse aggregates represents the average size of the particles in the coarse aggregate by an index number. It is calculated by performing sieve analysis with standard sieves. The cumulative percentage retained on each sieve is added and subtracted by 100 gives the value of fine aggregate. Higher the aggregate size, higher the fineness modulus. Hence fineness modulus of coarse aggregate is higher than fine aggregate. Coarse aggregate means the aggregate which are retained on 4.75mm sieve, when it is sieved through 4.75mm. To find fineness modulus of coarse aggregate, it is required to sieve in sizes of 80mm, 40mm, 20mm, 10mm, 4.75mm, 2.36mm, 1.18mm, 0.6mm, 0.3mm and 0.15mm. Fineness modulus is the number at which the average size of particle is known when it is counted from lower order sieve size to higher order sieve. So, in the calculation of coarse aggregate, all sizes of sieves are required. Therefore, fineness modulus of coarse aggregates = sum (cumulative % retained) / 100 = (717/100) = 7.17. Fineness modulus of 7.17 means, the average size of particle of given coarse aggregate sample is in between 7th and 8th sieves, that is between 10mm to 20mm.



Limits of Fineness Modulus. Fineness modulus of coarse aggregate varies from 5.5 to 8.0, and for all in aggregates or combined aggregates, fineness modulus varies from 3.5 to 6.5. Acceptable range of fineness modulus for good quality aggregate of different maximum sized aggregates is given below.

Maximum size of coarse aggregate	Fineness modulus range
20mm	6.0 – 6.9
40mm	6.9 – 7.5
75mm	7.5 – 8.0
150mm	8.0 – 8.5

Fineness Modulus of Sand. Fineness modulus of sand (fine aggregate) is an index number which represents the mean size of the particles in sand. It is calculated by performing sieve analysis with standard sieves. The cumulative percentage retained on each sieve is added and subtracted by 100 gives the value of fineness modulus. Fine aggregate means the aggregate which passes through 4.75mm sieve. To find the fineness modulus of fine aggregate, it is required to sieve in sizes of 4.75mm, 2.36mm, 1.18mm, 0.6mm, 0.3mm and 0.15mm. Fineness modulus of finer aggregate is lower than fineness modulus of coarse aggregate. Fineness modulus of fine aggregate is 2.75. It means the average value of aggregate is in between the 2nd sieve and 3rd sieve. It means the average aggregate size is in between 0.3mm to 0.6mm as shown in below figure.



Values of Fineness Modulus of Sand. Fineness modulus of fine aggregate varies from 2.0 to 3.5mm. Fine aggregate having fineness modulus more than 3.2 should not considered as fine aggregate. Acceptable range of fineness modulus for good quality of sands are detailed below.

Type of sand	Fineness modulus range
Fine sand	2.2 – 2.6
Medium sand	2.6 – 2.9
Coarse sand	2.9 – 3.2

PSD of P Sand (Plaster Sand). Plastering M Sand (P Sand) is used for wall plastering and brick work purposes. The granule thickness is 0.15mm to 2.38mm is ideal for block masonry and plastering purposes. Plastering M Sand to be mixed with the cement in ratio 1:4(Internal) and 1:6(External) works.

Fineness modulus limits for various zones of sand according to IS 383-2016 are tabulated below.

Sieve size	Zone-1	Zone-2	Zone-3	Zone-4
Fineness modulus	4.0-2.71	3.37-2.1	2.78-1.71	2.25-1.35

Significance of Particle Size Distribution in Cement Industry.

Particle size is an important property and is used to characterize a powder cement in bulk. It affects the cement properties such as surface area; packing density; strength of the compacts; tensile strength and flow properties. Fineness of cement affects hydration rate and the rate of strength gain. The smaller the particle size, the greater the surface area-to-volume ratio, and thus, the more area available for water-cement interaction per unit volume. Therefore, finer cement reacts faster with water and the rate of development of strength and corresponding heat of hydration is high. Fineness is a measure of how even each granules are, leading to a greater surface area and greater the surface area more the adhesion. Bleeding can be reduced by increasing fineness. However, increased fineness can also lead to the requirement of more water for workability, resulting in a higher possibility of drying



shrinkage. Fineness test is required to check the proper grinding of cement and measures the surface area of the cement particles per unit mass. Fineness of cement affects the compressive strength of cement. The size of the particle affects the property of powders in many ways. It effects the setting time of cement, the hiding power of pigments, the activity of chemical catalysts, the taste of food, and the potency of drug and sintering shrinkage of powders. Thus for quality control of the final product, it is very much essential to maintain particle size distribution of the powder.

The particle size distribution of Portland cement. Most of the cement particle sizes are about $45\mu\text{m}$, about 10 wt% of the cement is made of particles larger than $50\mu\text{m}$, and only a few wt% is particles larger than $90\mu\text{m}$. On the fine end, less than 10% of the cement particles are smaller than $2\mu\text{m}$. Fineness of cement is a property of cement that indicates particle size of cement and specific surface area and indirectly effect heat of hydration. Such a distribution is traditionally measured by a sedimentation process, in which the size of the particles is determined from the rate at which they sink in a column of liquid.

The fineness of cement is a measure of the size of particles of cement and is expressed in terms of specific surface area of cement. Fineness can be calculated from particle size analysis (sieve analysis) or by using air permeability method or by using sedimentation method. Sieve analysis measures the cement particle size where as air permeability method and sedimentation method measures specific surface area. Since cement particles are very fine (smaller than 90 micron), hence sieve analysis is not suitable for cement. Due to this disadvantage, fineness of cement is always measured by air permeability method and expressed in terms of specific surface area.

For a given weight of cement, the surface area is more for finer cement than for a coarse cement, because specific surface area is inversely proportional to the size of particle. From the above relation, if the cement is finer it's specific surface area is large. Finer the cement, higher will be its surface area, more surface area is available for chemical reaction with water that increases the rate of hydration and it results in the early development of strength, but ultimate strength is not affected. Fineness should not exceed the following percentage by weight for different types of cement. Ordinary Portland cement = 10%, Rapid hardening cement = 5% and Low heat cement = 5%.

Effect of PSD in Reaction of Cement with Water. The size of a cement particle has an important effect on the rate at which it will hydrate when exposed to water. As it reacts, a layer of hydration product forms around the outside of the particle, separating the un-reacted core of the particle from the surrounding water. As this layer grows thicker, the rate of hydration slows down. Therefore, a small particle will react much more quickly than a large particle. A particle that has a diameter of $1\mu\text{m}$ will react completely in about 1 day, whereas a particle with a diameter of $10\mu\text{m}$ will react completely in about 1 month. Particles larger than about $50\mu\text{m}$ will probably never become fully reacted, even if there is a sufficient source of water. Clearly understand that the particle size distribution is critical for controlling the rate at which a cement sets and gains strength. There must be a certain amount of small particles to ensure that the cement sets in a reasonable amount of time, but if there are too many small particles the cement will set too quickly, leaving no time for mixing and placing. Fortunately, the grinding process has a natural tendency to produce a wide range of particle sizes in the cement.

Effect of PSD in Gaining Cement Strength. The increment of cement strength is especially influenced up to seven days because of the increase in particle fineness. The increase in particle fineness does not have an influence on initial set time, however, it considerably decreases final setting time of OPC. Differences in cement particle size, expressed as fineness or surface area, will affect strength development. Grinding the cement more finely will result in a more increment in strength. Fineness is often expressed in terms of total particle surface area (eg $400\text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$). Fineness has a greater effect on 2 days strength, and in lateral curing, strength is affected more by the amount of coarse particles rather than fines.

Effect of PSD in Setting Time of Cement. It had been found that the coarser cements require more time to achieve setting, although they achieve setting at a lower degree of hydration. Their strength development course cement will also lag significantly in comparison to finer cements. Coarser cements require more hydration for the capillary porosity inferring a possibly enhanced curability. Coarser cements will require more attention to be paid during curing, to achieve their full potential. If adequate curing doesn't happens then finer cements are preferable due to increased early hydration rate, which minimizes water consumption. Coarser particles will require more time for setting, where as finer particles will require less time, and the heat release by coarser particles is lesser in comparison to finer particles, the diffusion coefficient for coarser particles is higher than finer particles. Fineness is very important for strength development, smaller surface area and narrow size distribution yields very good strength. Setting time decreases with increase in fineness of cement. As per Indian standard the residue of cement should not exceed 10% when sieved on a 90 micron IS sieve. In addition, the amount of water required for constant slump concrete decreases with increases in the fineness of cement.

PSD of Fly Ash in Cement. Based on the particle size distribution several equations have been developed for estimate the strength of cement. When fly ash is classified between 19.1 and 6.4 micro meter fractions and blended with ordinary cement, which yielded higher compressive strength in comparison to original fly ash. Fly ash fineness less than 10 micron is a crucial parameter in strength development of cement. The compressive strength of cement enhances when cured at higher temperatures. Calcium content and fly ash particle distribution is the most important parameter in compressive strength of cement. The compressive strength of PPC cement increases when fly ash fraction increases. Replacement of ultra fine fly ash of 8% has been found to be yielding higher compressive strength.

PSD of GGBS in Cement. GGBS can be added along with the portland cement, water and aggregates. GGBS can be replaced from 30 to 85 % of the cement weight and normally 40 to 50% is replace. GGBS in concrete increases the strength and durability of the concrete structure. It reduces voids in concrete hence reducing permeability and

improves workability It possesses good pumpable and compaction characteristics and increase sulphate attack resistance. The heat of hydration is less compared to conventional mix hydration and makes the concrete more chemically stable. Physical properties of GGBS are: Particle size ranging from 0.1 to 40 microns, Specific surface area ranging from 400-600 sqm/Kg, Relative density (specific gravity) is 2.05 to 2.95, Bulk density (dry weight of GGBS per unit volume) in Loose state is 1.0 to 1.1 Tons/Cum and vibrated state is 1.2 to 1.3 Tons/cum, pH (T=200C in water) is 9 to 11 and Specific surface (m²/kg) is 425 to 470.

Size of a Water Molecule. Water is an incredible small molecule when compared other molecules. An approximate diameter of water molecule is 2.75angstroms or 0.275nm (1 angstrom= 10⁻¹⁰ m = 0.1 nanometer= 100 picometers). The presence of this dipole moment in all water molecules causes its polar nature. Water is much smaller than almost all other molecules. As a result, both liquid andsolid water (ice) have high densities of molecules. The diameter of a water molecule (H₂O) is closely calculated to be about 0.282nm. Even though hydrogen-bond distances are maintained at 0.29nm in free water, the average distance between the water molecules is 0.31nm. Hence, Water can easily get reacted and filled between cement or fly ash particles and goes out during hydration process due to raise of temperature.

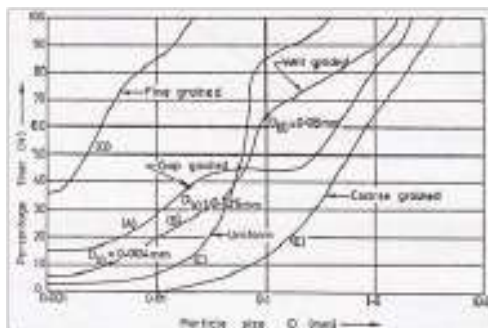


Measurement of Particle Size Distribution.

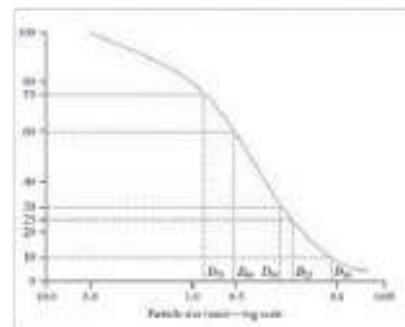
There are wide range of instruments and methods are available for particle size analysis for very small size to large size particles. Some of the more common methods for size measurements are: 1. Sieve Analysis. 2. Sedimentation Techniques. 3. Air Elutriation Analysis. 4. Microscopic Sizing and Image Analysis. 5. Electrical Impedance Method. 6. Laser Diffraction Methods. 7. Photo analysis 8. Optical counting methods. 9. Electro resistance counting methods.

Soil Classification for Foundation Based on Particle / Grain Size.

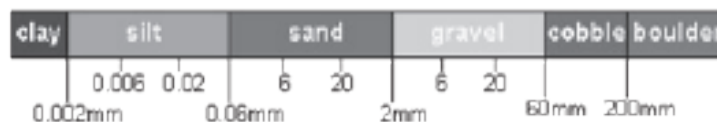
Engineers are primarily interested soil's mechanical properties such as strength, stiffness and permeability. These are dependent on the nature of the soil grains, the current stress, the water content and unit weight. The range of particle sizes encountered in soils is very large: from boulders with dimension of over 300 mm, down to clay particles that are less than 0.002 mm. Some clay contain particles less than 0.001 mm in size which behave as colloids, i.e. do not settle in water. In the Indian Standard Soil Classification System, soils are classified into groups according to the size, and the groups are further divided into coarse, medium and fine sub-groups. The grain-size range is used as the basis for grouping soil particles into boulder, cobble, gravel, sand, silt or clay.



Grading of soils



Grain size distribution curve.



In this curve, x axis - Particle size (dia) in mm in log scale; y axis - Percentage finer; From this curve, we can find the D60, D30 and D10 of a particular soil. D60 is 60 % of the soil particles are finer than this size; D30 is 30% of the particles are finer than this size; D10 is 10% of the particles are finer than this size. For example, if you have 100 particles of diameter ranging from 1 mm to 100 mm, D60 is 61 mm (below which 60% of particles are there).

Very coarse soils	Boulder size		> 300 mm
	Cobble size		80 - 300 mm
Coarse soils	Gravel size (G)	Coarse	20 - 80 mm
		Fine	4.75 - 20 mm
	Sand size (S)	Coarse	2 - 4.75 mm
		Medium	0.425 - 2 mm
		Fine	0.075 - 0.425 mm



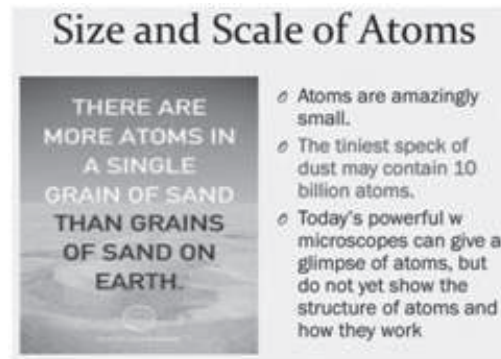
Cu - Uniformity coefficient; $C_u = D_{60}/D_{10}$.

Cc - Coefficient of curvature; $C_c = (D_{30})^2/(D_{60})(D_{10})$.

C_u is always greater than 1 (equal to 1 is possible only by theoretical). If C_u is closer to 1 (ie. D_{60} and D_{10} sizes are close to each other, which means there are more no. of particles are in the same size range), the soil is considered as uniformly graded. If C_u is away from 1, the soil is well graded (ie. it has a variety of size range distributed well, good for foundation use). For gravel, if $C_u > 4$, it is well graded. For sand, if $C_u > 6$, it is well graded. C_c is also greater than 1 (equal to 1 is possible only by theoretical). For a well graded soil, C_c ranges between 1 to 3. Therefore, C_u and C_c gives us an idea about particle size distribution of a soil for effective use in various engineering requirements. These values are very useful for compaction, bearing strength & shear strength and stability of slope for engineering purposes.

Conclusion

Particle size and particle size distribution of engineering materials are very important in the construction industry. Strength, density, workability, fineness modulus, heat of hydration, flowability and segregation are important aspect for cement, fly ash, GGBS, sand, aggregates and water, which are combined to form concrete. Solid particle size and particle size distribution of sand and clay are important for determining the soil properties for adopting suitable foundations for the super structures. Let's all learn the importance of particles distribution for its valuable applications in the Construction Industry.



I request you to patronize the issue by providing your advertisement to promote your products on our **Southern Builder Magazine**.

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I Welcome articles for publish and your valuable suggestions to bring out the magazine in a best manner.

Extra 5% GST

S RAMAPRABHU,
Chairman

Media Focus

கட்டுமான திட்ட அனுமதிக்கு புதிய சிக்கல்

Urging the civic body to not insist on NOC from Metrowater and TNEB to demolish or construct buildings, Ramaprabhu pointed out that medium and small builders would be benefited if NOC is not insisted.



Estd : 1941

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(All India Association of Engineering Construction Contractors)

Southern Centre Estd : 1950

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

To
The Secretary,
BAI - Head Office
G-1/G-20, 7th Floor, Commerce Centre
J. Dadajee Road, Tardeo
MUMBAI – 400 034
Ph : 022-2352 0507 / 2351 4802
Website : www.baionline.in

Through
The Honorary Secretary,
BAI - Southern Centre
"Casa Blanca", 2nd Floor, 11, Casa Major Road,
Egmore, Chennai - 600 008.
Phone : 044-28192006, 28191874
Web : www.baisouthern.com
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Dear Sir,

Please enroll my/our name (s) PATRON / RENEWAL Member of Builders' Association of India. I/We am/are connected with the Building Profession / Trade / Construction industry as (please tick relevant box/s)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturers /Suppliers | <input type="checkbox"/> Railways |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior decorator | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering College/Polytechnics | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Repairs/Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> any other (specify) | _____ |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> any other (specify) |

I /we specialise in _____

I/We have read the Rules and Regulations of your Association and agree to abide by the same. Please find herewith sum of

Rs. _____/- (Rupees _____)

_____ by Cash/Cheque/Demand Draft No _____ Dated

_____ drawn on _____ in favour of "BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA"

towards the membership subscription.

Yours faithfully,
(For & On Behalf of)

Date : _____

(To be signed by Proprietor / Partner / Director of Attorney / Authorised Signatory)



Fill below in Block letters:

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Executive attorney

a).....

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c).....

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Name of the Person
who will attend and vote at the meeting with residence
address and contact numbers

a).....

b).....

c).....

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Res / Address. & Tele. No.

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APPLICATION IN ORDER : FEES RECEIVED Rs. _____ Receipt No. _____

_____ Date _____ Accepted by the Managing Committee at its meeting held on _____

at _____

SECRETARY'S NOTING

SECRETARY

The Membership fees

The Patron Membership fees Rs.29,700/- (Inclusive of GST @18%)

Renewal Membership fees Rs.3627/- (Inclusive of GST @18%)

Annual Membership fees Rs.3745/- (Inclusive of GST @18%)

Cheque May drawn in favour of BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

Please enclose Recent Passport Size Photographs - 2Nos, Photo ID and Address Proof.





SOUTHERN CENTRE ACTIVITIES

12.12.2019 69th Product Assessment Committee Meeting

சேப்பாக்கம் பொதுப்பணித்துறை வளாகத்தில் 12.12.2019 அன்ற Product Assessment committee கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் 40 நிறுவனங்கள் கலந்து கொண்டன. இக்கூட்டத்தில் மய்யத்தின் சார்பாக மாநிலச் செயலாளர் திரு. எஸ். சிவக்குமார் அவர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு தன் கருத்தினை பதிவு செய்தார்.

16.12.2019 தென்னக மய்ய கட்டிடம் திறப்பு விழா

அம்பத்தூரில் அமைந்துள்ள அறக்கட்டளை கட்டிடத்தில் தென்னக மய்ய அலுவலக திறப்பு விழா 16.12.2019 அன்று காலை 9.30 மணி அளவில் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் அமரர் டாக்டர். A. ராமகிருஷ்ணா, L&T அவர்களின் பெயரில் அரங்கம் அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் பீஷ்மா R.இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களால் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டது. திறப்பு விழாவில் 50க்கும் மேற்பட்ட உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர். அனைவர்க்கும் சிறுநுண்ணி வங்கப்பட்டது.

18.12.2019 செங்கை மய்ய திறப்பு விழா

செங்கல்பட்டு மய்யத்தின் உபசரிப்பில் மாமல்லபுரத்தில் செங்கை புதிய மய்யம் துவங்கப்பட்டது. இதில் மய்யத்தின் சார்பில் நமது உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர்.

19.12.2019 நான்காவது மாநில அளவிலான கூட்டம்

செங்கை மய்யத்தின் உபசரிப்பில் மாமல்லபுரத்தில் 19.12.2019 அன்று நான்காவது மாநில அளவிலான கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் தென்னக மய்யத்திலிருந்து 40க்கும் மேற்பட்ட உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர்.

21.12.2019 கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா

கட்டுநர் குடும்ப விழா மிக சிறப்பாக ECR -ல் அமைந்துள்ள வைபவ் கார்டனில் 21.12.2019 அன்று மாலை 4 மணி அளவில் துவக்கப்பட்டு கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள், விளையாட்டுகள், சிறுநுண்ணி மற்றும் இரவு விருந்து அளிக்கப்பட்டு அனைத்து குடும்பங்களுக்கும் பரிசு பொருள் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. இதில் 400 உறுப்பினர்கள் தங்கள் குடும்பங்களடன் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர்.

23.12.2019 திரு. பவன் குமார், இயக்குநர் (முதலீடு) நிதி அமைச்சகம், Govt. of India அவர்களை ஓட்டல் Rain Tree -ல் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. S. இராமப்பிரபு, உடனடி முன்னாள் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன், காப்பாளர் திரு. O.K. செல்வராஜ் மற்றும் முன்னாள் காப்பாளர் திரு. K. இராமானுஜம் ஆகியோர் சந்தித்து Real Estate -ல் உள்ள பிரச்சனைகளுக்கான கோரிக்கை மனு அளித்தனர்.



16.12.2019 அன்று 9வது செயற்குழு மற்றும் பொதுக்குழு கூட்டம் காஸ்மோ பாலிடன் கிளபில் அன்று உயர்திரு. K. அண்ணாமலை உயர்திரு. D. அன்பழகன், உயர்திரு. K. கோட்டேஸ்வர சவுத்திரி உயர்திரு. A. சத்திய நாராயணா, உயர்திரு. M.A. ஜேசுராஜராஜன் ஆகியோரின் உபசரிப்பில் நடைபெற்றது. அன்று தென்னக மய்யத்தின் 2020ம் ஆண்டிற்கான நாள் குறிப்பு பீஷ்மா திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களால் வெளியிடப்பட்டது.



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23.12.2019 திரு. பவன் குமார், இயக்குநர் (முதலீடு) நிதி அமைச்சகம், Govt. of India அவர்களை ஓட்டல் Rain Tree -ல் சந்தித்து Real Estateல் உள்ள பிரச்சனகைளுக்கான கோரிக்கை மனு

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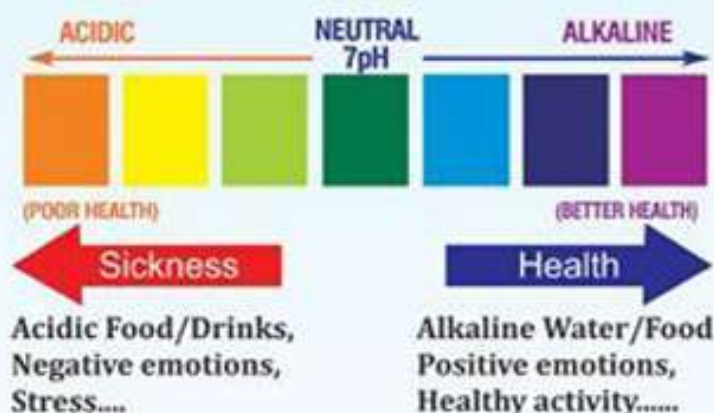
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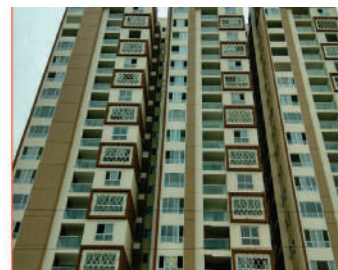


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