

GLAZED CURTAIN WALLS
THEY ARE LIGHT
NON-LOAD BEARING
WALLS CONSISTING OF
V. SLIM GLASS OR
OPQUE SPANDREL
PANELS SUPPORTED
BY METAL FRAMING

DIVISION:
A VERTICAL ELEMENT THAT FORMS A DIVISION BETWEEN UNITS OF A WINDOW, DOOR, OR SCREEN. IT IS USED DECORATIVELY.

ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE
IS TO PROVIDE STRUCTURAL
SUPPORT TO THE ARCH
ON LINTEL ABOVE
THE WINDOW OPENING.

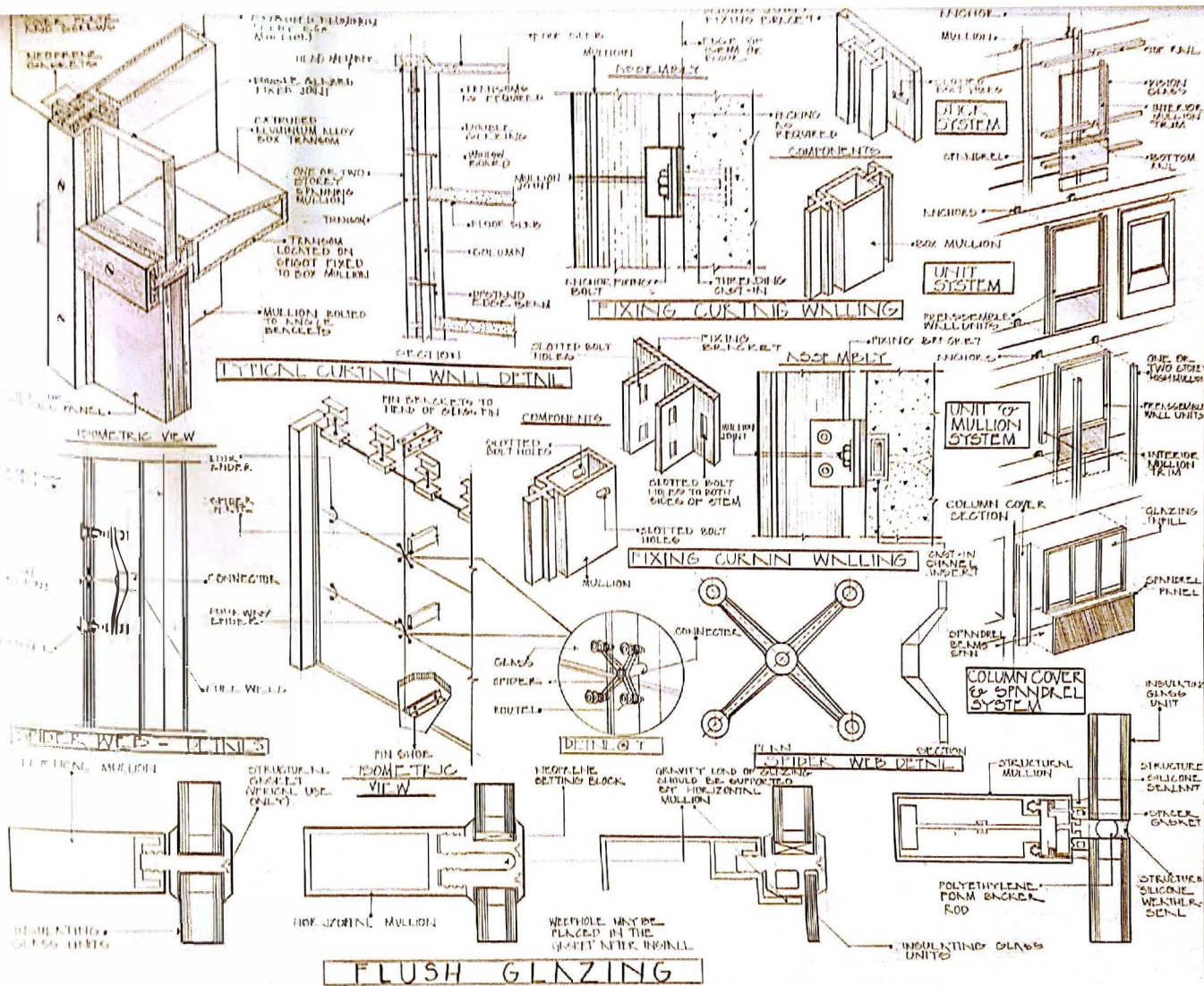
ITS SECONDARY PURPOSE MAY BE TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THE GLAZING OF THE WINDOW.

A TRANSOM IS A TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL STRUCTURAL BEAM OR BAR OR A CROSSPIECE SEPARATING A DOOR FROM A WINDOW BELOW IT.

MODERN SOLUTION
FOR EXTERIOR BOLTED
GLASS ASSEMBLIES
WHICH SECURE TO A
SUPPORT STRUCTURE BY
MEANS OF POINT-FIXING

ROLL NO	SHEET NO	SIGN
31	05	<i>[Signature]</i> 4/12/14

ANUSHKA KENNODIN
DIV-N
NBCM-5
IYDNCRH T&B



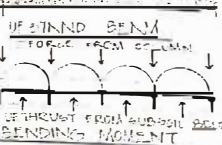
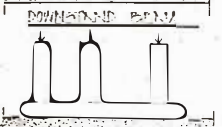
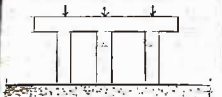
RNFT FOUNDATION

RNFT FOUNDATION

RNFT FOUNDATION (SOMETIMES KNOWN AS RNT FOUNDATION) ARE LARGE CONCRETE SLAB WHICH CAN SUPPORT A NUMBER OF COLUMNS AND WALLS. THE SLABS IS SPREAD OUT UNDER THE ENTIRE BUILDING OR ATLEAST A LARGE PART OF IT WHICH LOWERS THE CONTACT PRESSURE COMPARED TO THE TRADITIONALLY USED STRIP OR TRENCH FOOTINGS.

TYPES OF RNFT FOUNDATION -

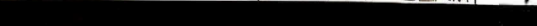
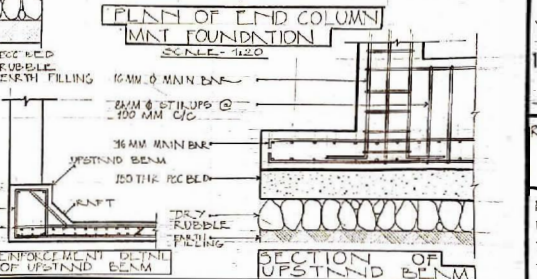
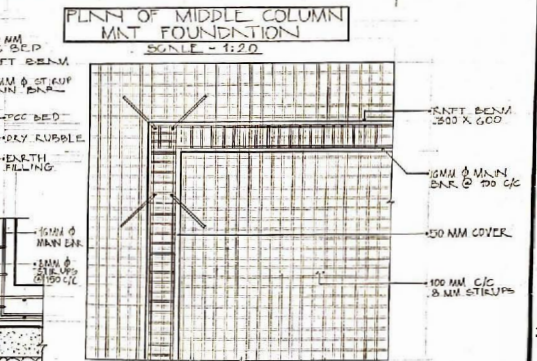
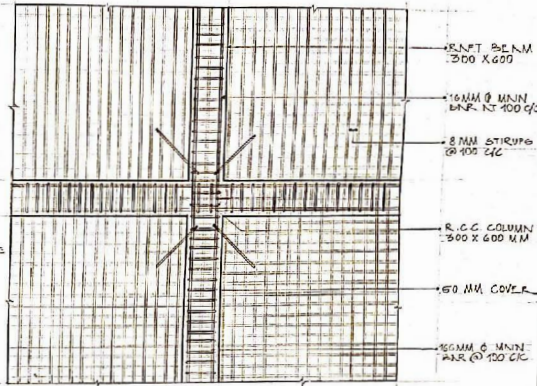
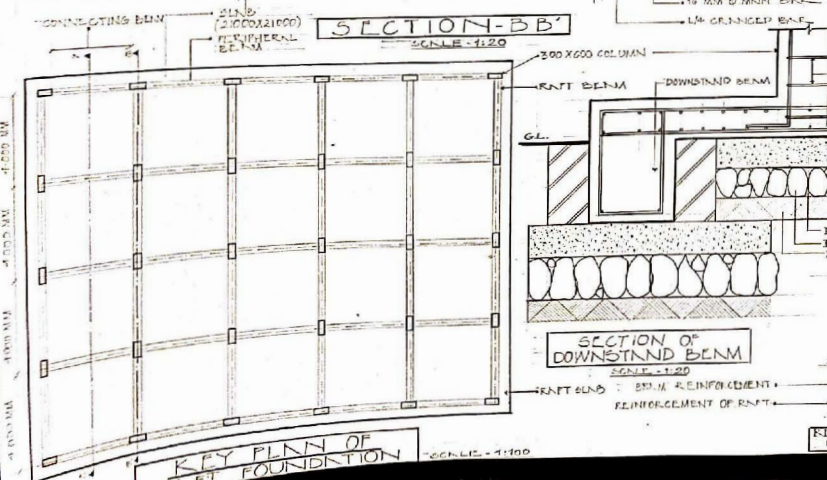
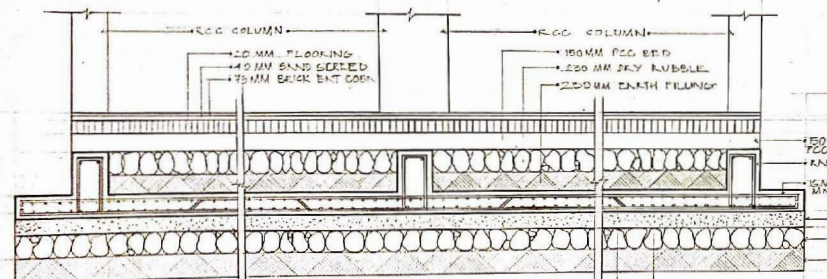
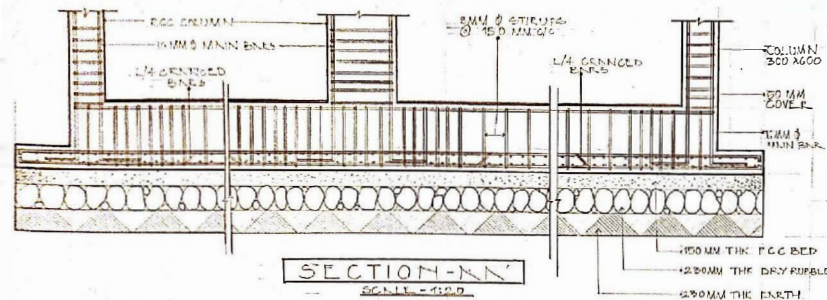
- SOLID RNFT
- BEAM AND SLAB RNFT
- CELLULAR RNFT



ROLL NO. SHEET NO. SIGN
31 02

ANUSHKA KANNODIN
ROLL NO. 31 DIV. N
N.C.M.-5
TY. BRNCH

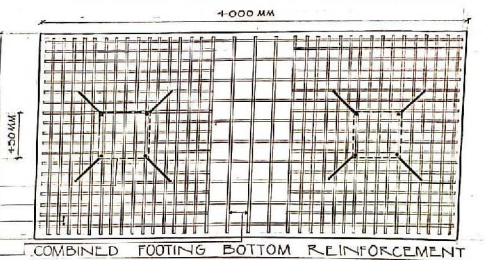
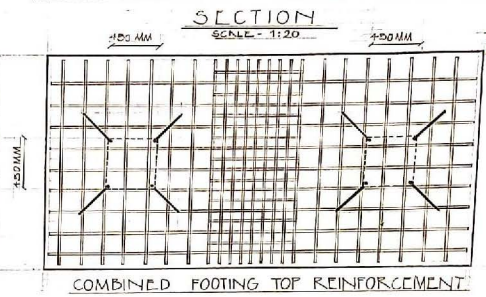
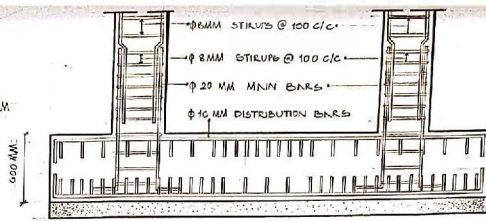
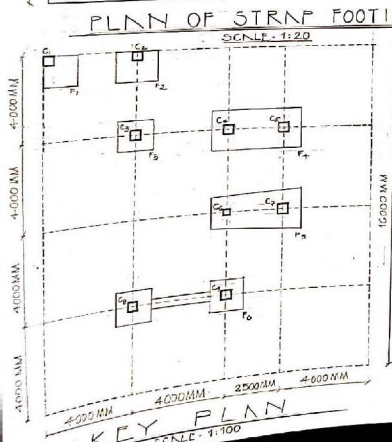
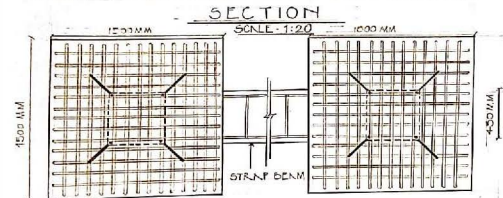
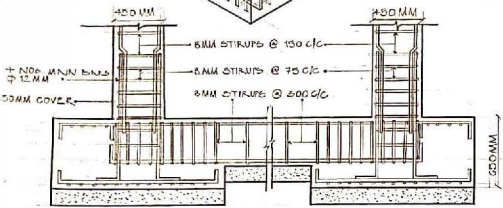
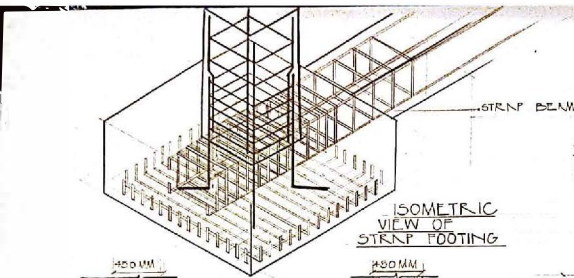
T.S.N.F.



SECTION OF DOWNSTAND BEAM

SCALE - 1:20

REINFORCEMENT OF RNFT

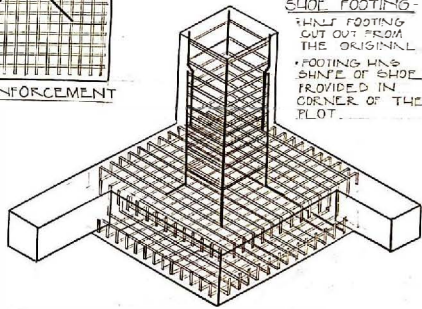
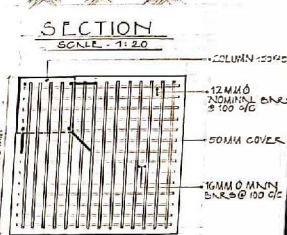
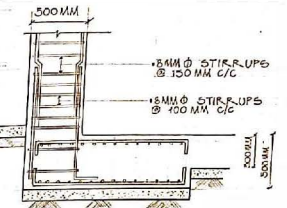


Sr. NO.	COLUMN NO.	COLUMN SIZE	FOOTING NO.	FOOTING TYPE	FOOTING SIZE	DEPTH (MM)
1.	C ₁	450X450	F ₁	SHOE	1500X1500	500
2.	C ₂	450X450	F ₂	SHOE	1500X1500	500
3.	C ₃	450X450	F ₃	ISOLATED	1500X1500	500
4.	C ₄ , C ₅	450X450	F ₄	COMBINED	4000X2000	650
5.	C ₆ , C ₇	300X300 450X450	F ₅	TRAPEZOID	3000X1500	650
6.	C ₈ , C ₉	450X450	F ₆	STRAP	1500X1500	650

COLUMN & FOOTING SCHEDULE

SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS:

- SHOE FOOTING
- ISOLATED FOOTING
- COMBINED FOOTING
- STRAP FOOTING
- RIFT / MFT FOUNDATION



ADVANCED FOOTING

FOUNDATION SYSTEMS -

FOUNDATION SYSTEMS ARE BROADLY CLASSIFIED INTO

- SHALLOW FOUNDATION
- DEEP FOUNDATION

SHALLOW FOUNDATION -

- ISOLATED FOOTING
- WELL FOOTING
- COMBINED FOOTING
- CANTILEVER OR STRAP FOOTING
- RIFT / MFT FOUNDATION

DEEP FOUNDATION -

- PILE
- PIER

SHOE FOOTING -

- SHOE FOOTING IS CUT OUT FROM THE ORIGINAL FOOTING AND HAS SHAPE OF SHOE PROVIDED IN THE CORNER OF THE PLOT

COMBINED FOOTING -

- IF FOOTING WHICH HAS MORE THAN ONE KIND OF FOOTING IS NEEDED WHEN THERE IS LIMITED SPACE, IT IS CLASSIFIED FURTHER
- RECTANGULAR COMBINED FOOTING
- TRAPEZOID COMBINED FOOTING

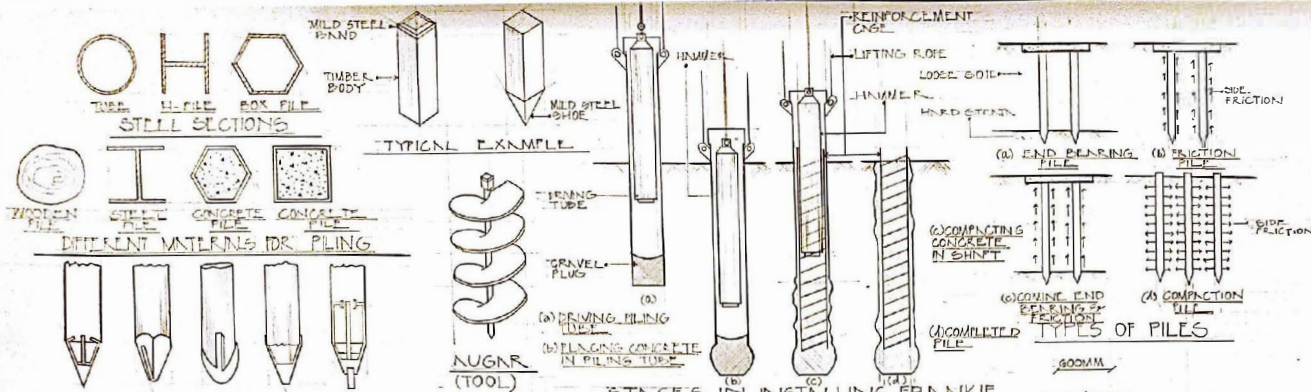
STRAP FOOTING -

- TYPE OF COMBINED FOOTING CONSISTING OF TWO OR MORE COLUMN FOOTINGS CONNECTED BY A BEAM
- USED TO HELP TO DISTRIBUTE THE WEIGHT OF HEAVILY LOADED COLUMNS

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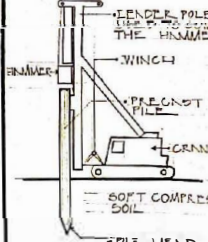
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PILE FOUNDATION

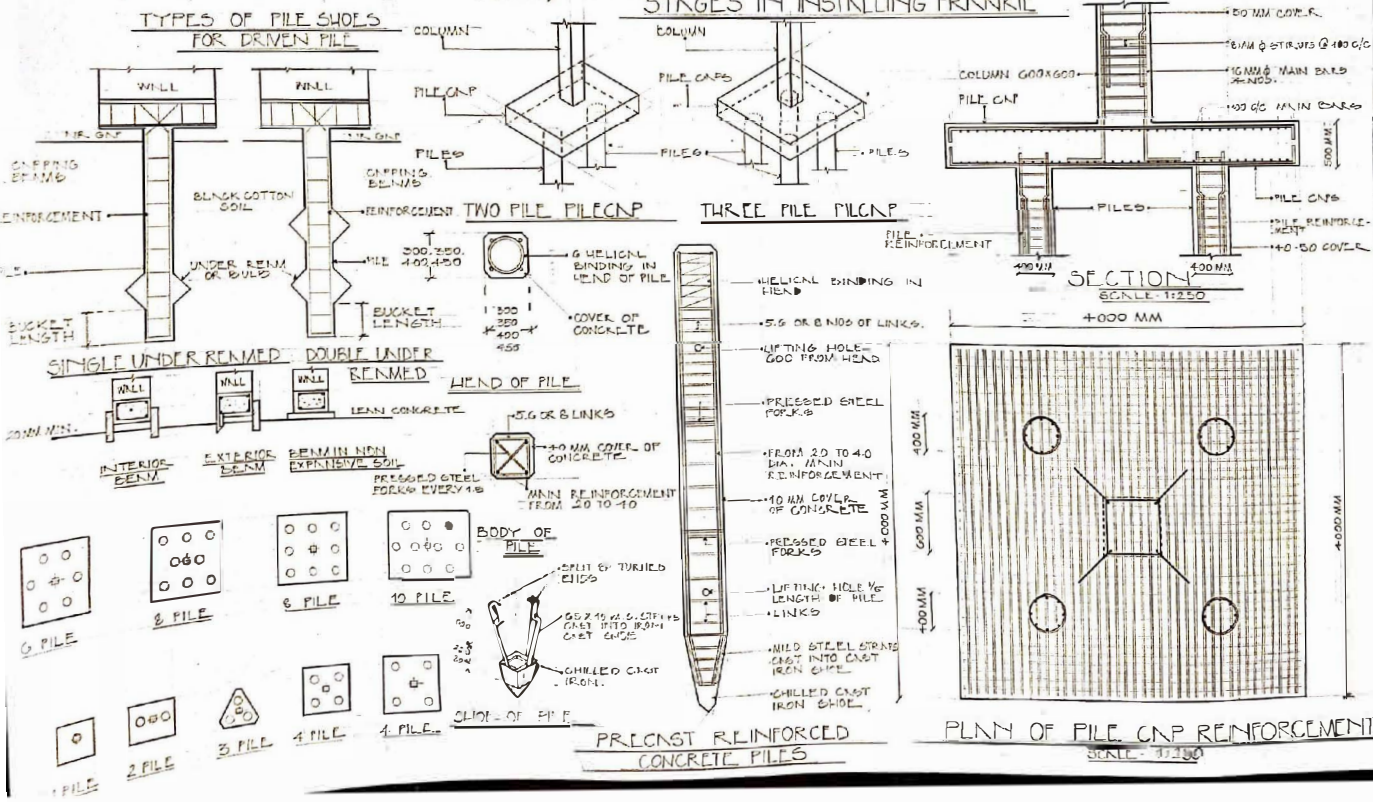
PILE FOUNDATIONS-
A PILE IS BASICALLY A CYLINDRICAL MEMBER OF STRONG MATERIAL SUCH AS CONCRETE THAT IS PUSHED INTO THE GROUND TO GET A STEADY SUPPORT FOR STRUCTURE BUILT ON TOP OF IT. USED WHEN-
- WHEN BUILDING HAS HEAVY LOADS SUCH AS IN HIGH RISE STRUCTURE, BRIDGE Etc.
- WHEN THE LAYER OF SOIL IS WEAK AT THE SURFACE AND THIS LAYER CANNOT SUPPORT THE WEIGHT OF THE BUILDING.

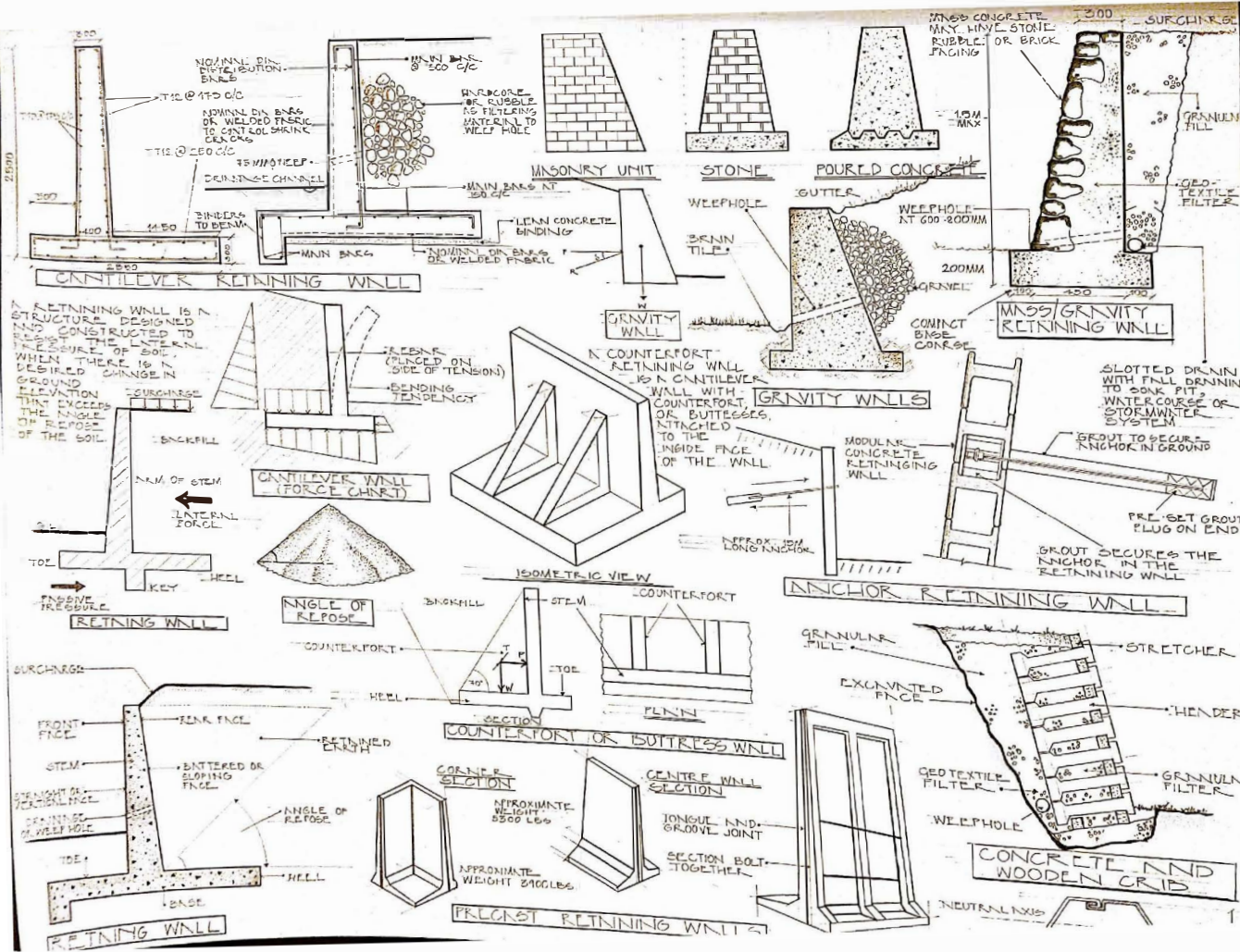


TYPES OF PILES-
PRECAST PILE - IT IS PRECASTED HIGH STRENGTH PRESTRESSED CONCRETE COLUMNS. IMPACT DRIVEN INTO SOIL BY MEANS OF AN ADJUSTABLE HAMMER. **CAST-IN-SITU PILE** - THOSE PILES WHICH ARE CAST IN POSITION INSIDE THE GROUND. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO REINFORCE THE PILES IN ORDINARY CASES.

ROLL NO	SHEET NO	SIGNATURE
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TYBENCH T.S.N.





RETAINING WALL

RETAINING WALL -
A STRUCTURE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO RESIST THE LATERAL PRESSURE OF SOIL, WHEN THERE IS A DESIRED CHANGE IN GROUND ELEVATION THATS EXCEED THE ANGLE OF REPOSE OF THE SOIL.

