



MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Mazagon Dock Ltd.)

CIN : U35100MH1934GOI002079

(A Government of India Undertaking)

Shipbuilders to the Nation

Dockyard Road, Mazagon,

Mumbai 400 010.

INDIA

**Erection of Crane Beam including allied
Civil and Electrical work at South Yard Steel
Store, MDL, Mumbai.**

VOLUME-IV

PREFERRED MAKE

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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A- TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR CIVIL WORKS**1. EARTHWORK****1.1. Excavation**

1.1.1. The work to be done under this section comprise performance of all work necessary for excavation with shoring, strutting, dewatering, pumping including disposing of all surplus excavated material from the site as directed by the Engineer.

1.1.2. Excavation shall be carried out in any type of soil, gravel, conglomerate, soft rock, boulders, old foundation, hard rock, concrete, asphalt or stone paved surfaces old masonry or concrete (plain or reinforced) encountered within width, length and depths indicated in the drawings. Where any temporary or permanent structure like sheet piling, diaphragm wall or piles have already been taken up, all excavation work shall be from the point carried out earlier and all precaution during further excavation and or any construction operation shall be exercised not to damage such existing temporary or permanent work. Where directed by the Engineer trees encountered within the work site shall be uprooted as per approved manner and serviceable wooden logs shall be stacked at site / disposed of as directed by the Engineer. Branches of trees etc. shall be disposed of or stacked at site as directed by the Engineer. No permanent work shall be commenced in the excavated area until the foundations pits have been inspected and approved by the Engineer. The Contractor may use any suitable excavated materials for incorporation in the permanent or temporary works as may be convenient subject to compliance with the specifications. Any obstacles encountered during excavation shall be reported immediately to the Engineer and shall be dealt with as directed by the Engineer.

1.2. Site Levels

1.2.1. Before the work commences the Contractor shall carry out a survey of the levels of the site and obtain verification by the Engineer of these levels. Levels shall be taken on a grid to be agreed with the Engineer and the Contractor shall submit three prints of the drawing showing the site levels for record purpose.

1.3. Support of Excavation

1.3.1. The Contractor shall adequately support the sides of excavation as may be necessary to prevent subsidence or movement of the material in which the excavation is being carried out and to ensure the safety of persons and nearby structures.

1.3.2. Slips

1.3.3. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent slips in excavations and shall **at his own** make good any damage or defect and remove to spoil dumps any surplus material caused by slips.

1.4. Excavation beyond Required Limit

1.4.1. Any excavation beyond the required limits and against which concrete is to be placed shall be made good with concrete of similar grades. Any excavation beyond the required limits at locations where no concrete is to be placed will not be required to be made good with concrete unless otherwise directed by the Engineer provided always that any consequential additional work caused or necessitated by the excavation beyond limits will not be admitted for payment.

1.5. **Dewatering**

1.5.1. While execution of works, if so encountered, the Contractor shall provide for the purpose of excavation under water all the necessary dewatering equipment like well points, pumps (including stand byes), pipes, conduits, etc. and make necessary arrangement for proper drainage of the pumped water from the well points and its easy disposal without affecting the site and the adjoining areas. The Contractor at his own cost shall take any permission required for such disposal of water to other areas, from the respective authorities.

1.6. **Earthwork in Filling and Site Clearing**

1.6.1. Filling is to be carried out upto the level as directed by Engineer in charge. All old foundations, boulders etc. encountered during filling shall be removed as directed by the Engineer.

1.7. **Soft Patches**

1.7.1. All the soft patches encountered at the desired level of excavation, shall be removed completely as directed by the Engineer and filled back with approved soil and duly rammed and compacted with water to the required density of filling as specified and to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer. In case of rocky founding strata any soft patch and or voids are encountered, such soft patches shall be replaced and the void filled with plain cement concrete of M-15 grade compacted and finished as per direction and satisfaction of the Engineer.

1.8. **Compaction Quality**

1.8.1. Compaction of earth and sand filling in areas where foundations and floors are located, the degree of compaction achieved shall be minimum 95% of maximum dry density as obtained by Proctor compaction as per IS: 2720 (Part VII). Unless otherwise specified, in roads & other areas the degree of compaction shall be 90%.

1.9. **Testing of Filling Layer**

1.9.1. After the compaction of each layer, samples shall be taken from the compacted layer and tested for dry density as per IS Practice. The next layer of filling shall not be permitted to be deposited until the Engineer is satisfied that the previous layer has achieved required compaction. The contractor shall inform the Engineer in writing for inspection after filling and Compaction of each layer. If any particular layer fails to meet the required compaction, it shall be re-compacted as directed by the Engineer and fresh samples shall be taken to ascertain the compaction density. Such re-compaction

shall be continued till the desired compaction is achieved. The thickness of each compacted layer shall not exceed 200 mm.

1.10. Dressing & Finishing

1.10.1. The filling after it reaches the required level, shall be dressed and finished as specified to the required alignment, levels, cross sections, dimensions and slopes as shown in the drawing or as directed by the Engineer. No deviation shall generally be allowed from the levels shown in the drawings.

1.11. Surface Excavation

1.11.1. Excavation exceeding 1.5 m in width or / and 10 sq. m. on plan but not exceeding 30 cm in depth shall be described as 'Surface Excavation`.

1.12. Setting Out and Making Profiles

1.12.1. Masonry pillars shall be erected at suitable points in the area, which is visible from the largest area to serve as benchmarks for the execution of the work. These benchmarks shall be constructed as required and connected with standard B.M. as approved by the Engineer. Necessary profiles with pegs, bamboos and strings shall be made to show the correct formation levels before the work is started. These shall be maintained during the excavation.

1.13. Classification of Earth Work

1.13.1. The earthwork shall be classified under the following main categories and measured separately for each category.

- a) **Soil:** It includes various types of soils, mud concrete below the ground level. Shingle and river or nallah bed boulders soling of road, paths and hard core, mecadam surface of any description, lime concrete, stone masonry below the ground level, soft conglomerate and laterite when the stone can be detached from the matrix with picks and shovel.
- b) **Ordinary Soils, Sand, Clay & Soft Murrum :** This includes earth, soft murrum, top deposits of agricultural soil, reclaimed soil, clay, sand or any combination thereof which can be excavated with shovels, loose application of pick axes etc.
- c) **Hard soil, murrum, boulders, weathered / soft rock :** All decomposed weathered rock, highly fissured rock, old masonry, boulders bigger than 0.03 cum. in volume but not bigger than 0.5 cum. and other varieties of soft rock which can be removed only with hard application pick axes, crow bars, wedges and hammers with some difficulty. The more fact that the contractor resorts to blasting and / or wedging and chiseling for reasons of his own, shall not mean the rock is classifiable as hard rock.
- d) **Ordinary Rock :** All type of laterite rock will be treated as ordinary rock. If there is any difference of opinion in distinguishing between ordinary and hard rock, then the engineer's decision shall be final and binding.

Note: The scope of work taking site levels, support the sides of excavation, barricades, dewatering, etc. are inclusive of excavation item, no extra payment will be given to the contractor.

2. Earth Work in Filling / Refilling:

2.1. Unless otherwise specified, selected excavated earth shall be used for refilling. For general area filling for raising formation level selected earth shall be used as directed by the Engineer. Before filling of such area existing top soil shall be scarified to remove all vegetation and soft or debris already existing. After cleaning of debris etc the top soil shall be compacted before filling with any new soil. In case the filling earth contains deleterious salts it shall not be used. Approval of filling materials is to be obtained well in advance to commencement of work. All clods of earth shall be broken or removed. Where the excavated material is mostly rock with boulders, the boulders shall be broken into pieces not bigger than 7.5 cm size in any direction mixed with fine materials consisting of decomposed rock, murum or earth so as to fill up the voids as far as possible and then the mixture used for filling, as approved by the Engineer. However the decision / instructions of the Engineer shall be final.

3. Hard Core Soling (Trap rubble stone Soling)

3.1. The hard core shall consist of layers of uniform thickness of trap stone rubble (of size 150 mm to 230 mm) or any other approved stone carefully set as close as possible on ground properly formed for the purpose. The packing shall consist of large stones. The interstices between the rubble stones shall be filled up with stone chips, spalls, and oversized metal removing the projection of the upper part of the packing so as not to loosen the hard core soling. Also spreading approved hard murrum or soil collected/stacked during excavation etc, complete, the hard-core soling should be thoroughly rammed, watered, settled to place and made compact.

4. CONCRETE WORK

4.1. General

4.1.1. This section covers the requirements for furnishing of cement concrete including materials proportioning, batching, mixing, testing, placing, compacting, finishing, jointing, curing & all other work as required for cast-in-situ or ready mixed plain and reinforced concrete.

4.2. Submittals

4.2.1. Materials Reports

- a) Prior to start of delivery of materials required for cement concrete the following shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval.
 - i) Recommended suppliers and / or sources of all ingredients for making concrete including cement, fine & coarse aggregates, water and additives including samples thereof.
 - ii) Submission of erection plan/methodology/sequence.

4.2.2. Plant and Equipment

- a) The contractor shall submit the proposed programme, methods and details of plant and equipment to be used for batching, mixing and placing of concrete to the Engineer, well in advance prior to start of work.

4.2.3. **Certificates**

- a) With each mix design, the Contractor shall submit test reports on concrete cubes and as well as on ingredients to be used at the actual construction work for approval of the Engineer.
- b) In case the source, brand or characteristic properties of the ingredients are required to be varied during the term of the contract, a revised mix design report shall be submitted to the Engineer.

4.2.4. **Schedules**

- a) The Contractor shall prepare working schedules for dates and quantity, location of pouring of concrete for each item of work and submit same to the Engineer at least 48 hours before commencement of such work.

4.3. **Materials**

- 4.3.1. Before bringing to the site, all materials for cement concrete shall be got approved by the Engineer. All approved samples shall be retained in the office of the Engineer before placing orders for the materials with suppliers. The materials brought on to the works shall conform in every respect to their approved samples.
- 4.3.2. Fresh samples shall be delivered to the Engineer whenever type or source of any material changes. The contractor shall check each fresh consignment of materials as it is brought on to the works to ensure that they conform to the specifications and / or approved samples.
- 4.3.3. The Engineer shall have the option to have any of the materials tested to find whether they are in accordance with specifications. All bills, vouchers and test certificates which in the opinion of the Engineer are necessary shall be produced for his inspection when required.
- 4.3.4. Any materials which have not been found to conform to the specifications and not approved by the Engineer shall be removed from the site by the contractor within the time stipulated by the Engineer.

4.4. **Cement**

- 4.4.1. The cement used shall be Ordinary Portland Cement conforming to IS: 8112.
- 4.4.2. Whenever possible all cement of each type shall be obtained each from one constant source throughout the contract. Cement of different types shall not be mixed with one another. Different brands of cement, or the same brand of cement from different sources, shall not be used without prior notification and approval of Engineer.
- 4.4.3. The cement shall be supplied either packed in bags or in silos installed for the purpose of supply. Packed cement shall be delivered to the site in original sealed bags which shall be labeled with the weight, date of manufacture, name of manufacturer, brand and

type. Cement received in torn bags shall not be used. Moreover bags of cement which vary in weight by more than 3% shall not be accepted.

- 4.4.4. All cement shall be fresh when delivered and at ambient atmospheric temperature.
- 4.4.5. In fair-faced elements, the cement used in the concrete for any complete element shall be from a single consignment. All cement for exposed concrete shall be from the same approved source and uniform in colour.
- 4.4.6. With each and every delivery of cement the contractor shall provide the manufacturer's certificate that the cement conforms to the relevant Indian Standard.
- 4.4.7. The Contractor shall provide facilities for making 7 days tests and 28 days from time to time in accordance with IS:3535, IS:4031 and IS:4032 (Latest Edition) and shall allow for carrying out such tests as may be required by the Engineer and for reporting the results.

4.5. **Aggregates**

- 4.5.1. Aggregates from natural sources shall be in accordance with IS: 383. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer certificates of grading and compliance from the suppliers for all consignment of aggregate. In addition from time to time, the Contractor shall test that aggregate at site in accordance with IS: 2386 Part I, II & III. The contractor shall allow for and provide all necessary apparatus for carrying out such tests and for supplying test records to the Engineer. The aggregates shall be free from salts or other harmful chemical impurities.
- 4.5.2. For fair-faced concrete, the contractor shall ensure that aggregates are free from iron pyrites and impurities, which may cause discoloration.
- 4.5.3. Fine Aggregates
 - a) The fine aggregate shall be pit sand, river sand or other approved sand conforming to IS: 383. It shall be free from clay, loam, and earth or vegetable matter & from salt or other harmful chemical impurities. In case impurities cannot be removed by screening process, sand shall be washed and cleaned to the satisfaction of the Engineer. It shall be clean, sharp, strong, angular and composed of hard silicious material.
 - i) Silt Content
The maximum quantity of silt in fine aggregates as determined by the Field method shall not exceed 8 percent by volume.
- 4.5.4. Coarse Aggregate
 - a) The coarse aggregate shall be crushed stone conforming to IS: 383, having nominal size of 20 mm & 40 mm as per requirements and as approved by Engineer.
 - b) Coarse aggregate obtained from crushed or broken stone shall be angular, hard, strong, dense, durable, clean and free from soft, friable, thin flat, elongated or flaky pieces.
 - c) Except where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Engineer that a supply of properly graded aggregate of uniform quality can be maintained over the period of the works, the grading of

aggregate shall be controlled by obtaining the coarse aggregate in different sizes & blending them in correct proportions as and when required.

4.6. **Water**

- 4.6.1. Water used in the works shall be potable water & free from deleterious materials. Water used for mixing and curing concrete as well as for cooling and / or washing aggregate shall be fresh and clean, free from injurious amounts of oil, salts, acids, alkali, other chemicals and organic matter.
- 4.6.2. Water shall be from the source approved by the Engineer and shall be in accordance with IS: 456 (latest edition)
- 4.6.3. Before starting any concreting work and wherever the source of water changes, the water shall be tested for its chemical and other impurities to ascertain its suitability for use. No water shall be used until tested, found satisfactory and approved by Engineer. Water testing kit shall be made available at site for random checking of water.

4.7. **Steel Reinforcement**

- 4.7.1. Steel reinforcement shall be of Thermo Mechanically Treated (TMT) bar confirming to IS 1786 (latest edition)

4.8. **Admixtures and Additives**

- 4.8.1. Chemical admixtures shall conform to IS 9103 & are not to be used unless permitted by the Engineer. In case their use is permitted, the type, amount, chemical property and method of use of any admixture proposed by the contractor shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to the approval of the same.
- 4.8.2. The contractor shall further provide the following information concerning each admixture to the Engineer.
 - a) Normal dosage and detrimental effects if any of under dosage and over dosage.
 - b) The chemical names of the main ingredients in the admixture.
 - c) The chloride ion content if any expressed as a percentage by weight of admixture.
 - d) Whether or not the admixture leads to entrapment of air when used in the manufacturer's recommended dosage.
 - e) Where two or more admixtures are proposed to be used in any one mix, the manufacturer's written confirmation of their compatibility.
- 4.8.3. In reinforced concrete, the chloride ion of any admixture used shall not exceed 2% by weight of the admixture as determined in accordance with IS:6925 and the total chloride ion in all admixtures used in concrete mix shall not exceed 0.83 percent by weight of cement or as per latest IS code.
- 4.8.4. The admixtures shall conform to IS: 9103. The suitability of all admixtures shall be verified by trial mixes.
- 4.8.5. The addition of calcium chloride to concrete containing embedded metal will not be permitted under any circumstances.

4.8.6. Retarding admixtures when used shall be based on lingo sulphonates with due consideration to clause 5.2 and 5.3 of IS: 7861.

4.8.7. Waterproofing admixtures shall comply with IS: 2645.

4.9. **Storage**

All goods and products covered by these specifications shall be procured well in advance and stored as specified below:

4.9.1. **Storage of Cement**

- a) Cement shall be stored on a raised floor in dry, waterproof and well ventilated shed.
- b) Cement bags shall be stacked at least 60 cm away from external walls and in stacks of not more than ten bags to avoid lumping under pressure.
- c) Cement stored during monsoons shall be completely enclosed in 700 gauge polythene sheet so arranged that the flap closes on the top stack. The contractor shall ensure that protective polythene sheet is not damaged at any time during use.
- d) Cement of different types shall be stored in separate sheds or separate compartment of a shed. If different types of cement are mixed, the Engineer will have the discretion to condemn all the cement concerned.
- e) Consignment of cement shall be used in order of delivery. A record shall be kept of the batch numbers of cement deliveries in such a form that the part of the works in which the cement is used can be readily identified.
- f) The contractor shall be responsible for the storage of cement at the site and no claim will be entertained in the event of any damage occurring to cement due to faulty storage by the contractors or on account of his negligence.
- g) Cement stored on site for a period longer than eight weeks shall be tested to the satisfaction of the Engineer before it is used in the works.
- h) Cement which has so deteriorated in quality that it no longer conforms in all respects to the requirements of this specification will be condemned by the Engineer & shall not be used in the works. The contractor shall immediately remove from the site all cement, which has been so condemned

4.9.2. **Stacking of Aggregates**

- a) Aggregates shall be stored on a suitable well drained raft of concrete, timber, metal or other approved material. The storage of aggregate on the ground will not be permitted.
- b) Each size of aggregate shall be stored separately in such a manner as to prevent spillage and mixing of one aggregate with an adjacent aggregate. The dividing walls of any bins shall be of sufficient height & the aggregate shall be so deposited that a distance of 300 mm shall be left between the top of the division wall and any part of the aggregate stack.

- c) When stack piling, the aggregate shall not form pyramids resulting in segregation of different size particles. The stacks shall be regular and of a height not exceeding two metres.

4.9.3. **Stacking and Storage of Steel Reinforcement**

- a) Steel reinforcement shall be stored in a way as to prevent distortion and corrosion, bars of different classifications, sizes and lengths shall be stored separately to facilitate issues in such sizes and lengths and to minimize wastage in cutting from standard lengths.

4.10. **Concrete Mix**

4.10.1. Cement concrete used in the works shall be either of the two categories given below:

a) **Nominal Mix Concrete**

- i) The proportion of aggregates and cement shall be as specified.

b) **Design Mix or Controlled Concrete**

- i) The design mix or controlled concrete shall conform to the grades specified in item or drawings. The mix shall be designed to achieve the required strength and the ingredients shall be measured by weight in approved weigh batching equipment. Mixing of water shall be measured in graduated litre cans. In case cement is supplied packed in bags one or more complete bags of cement shall be used for each batch of concrete.
- ii) The controlled concrete shall meet with the strength requirement laid down in Table 2. The aggregate cement ratio and water cement ratio to be used for obtaining the specified strengths given in Table 2, shall be determined in accordance with the design of the mix. The water cement ratio shall not be more than the maximum water cement ratio specified hereinafter.

TABLE-2

Grade of Controlled Concrete	Compressive Strength of 15 cm Cubes (Kg/cm ²)			
	Laboratory Design Strength		Field Test	
	7 days	28 days	7 days	28 days
M15	143	210	105	150
M20	190	280	140	200
M25	235	345	175	250
M30	270	410	205	300

- iii) The contractor shall be responsible for designing mixes of the specified performance to suit the degree of workability and characteristic strength, required for the various parts of the works.
- iv) Alternative mixes may be designed by the contractor for use in both thin and narrow sections & thick sections. Special mixes using finer aggregates may be designed by him for infilling

pockets and narrow spaces and for regions of congested reinforcement.

- v) The minimum cement content for various grades of concrete shall be as follows.

Grade of Concrete	Minimum cement content (Kg/m ³)	
	PCC	RCC
M 15 (1:2:4)	240	300
M 20 (1:1.5:3)	260	340
M 30 (Design Mix)	-	400

- vi) The maximum water cement ratio shall be 0.45 for M-30 & M-25 grade concrete, and 0.5 for M 20 grade concrete

4.10.2. **Strength of Nominal Mix Concrete**

- a) The compressive strength on field tests for different nominal mixes, if adopted are given in Table - 3 below :

Table - 3

Concrete Mix (Nominal)	Compressive Strength (Kg/cm ²)	
	7 days	28 days
M - 15	105	150
M - 20	140	200

4.11. **Water Cement Ratio**

- 4.11.1. The quantity of water added to the cement and aggregate during mixing shall be such as to produce a concrete having sufficient workability to enable it to be properly compacted to be worked into the corners of the shuttering and around reinforcement.
- 4.11.2. The variation of moisture content within any consignment of aggregate and any variations due to watering, exposure to rain or drying weather shall be taken into account in determining the quantity of water to be added in concrete mix. The contractor shall carry out regular moisture content tests in accordance with IS:2386 Part III on stacked aggregate as directed by the Engineer and results submitted to him.
- 4.11.3. In case of nominal mix concrete the maximum water cement ratio shall be as stated in Table - 9, IS : 456 and in the case of controlled concrete the water cement ratio shall be as determined in the approved mix design subject to maximum limit as stated herein before.
- 4.11.4. The contractor shall exercise tight control on the water content for concrete mix.
- 4.11.5. When a suitable water cement ratio has been determined and approved by the Engineer, it shall be maintained throughout the corresponding part of works. Approved tests shall be undertaken

periodically by the contractor to satisfy the Engineer of the maintenance of the consistency. However the amount of water added to a mix other than for fair faced concrete may be reduced below the agreed design amount with the consent of the Engineer if the contractor is able to demonstrate that such a reduction is consistent with producing concrete of the required workability and characteristic strength.

- 4.11.6. The contractor shall frequently test the concrete for slump cone test. The slump at the actual location of placing as measured in accordance with the methods laid down in IS:1199 shall not be more than 75 mm and not less than 50 mm unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

4.12. **Approval of Design Mixes**

- 4.12.1. The contractor shall submit to the Engineer for comment sufficient evidence based on trial mixes that for each grade of concrete, the intended workability, the proposed mix proportions & method of manufactures, which will produce concrete of the required quality.
- 4.12.2. The contractors shall obtain from the Engineer his written approval on the mix design for each grade of concrete before any concrete of that grade is placed in the works.
- 4.12.3. For each grade of concrete, three separate batches of concrete shall be made by the contractor using materials typical of the proposed supply and under full scale site conditions.
- 4.12.4. The workability of each of the trial batches shall be determined and 3 specimen preliminary test cubes shall be tested at 7 days & 6 cubes of each set shall be tested at 28 days.
- 4.12.5. Following agreement with the Engineer on the trial mix proportions should the contractor wish to make substantial changes in the materials or in the proportions of the materials to be used in mix, the Engineer will require further trial mixes to be made and their results submitted for comments prior to such materials or proportions being adopted by the contractor.

4.13. **Concrete Testing**

4.13.1. **Cube Test**

- a) The strength of concrete either in assessing the suitability of the trial mixes or when placed in the works shall be determined from 150 mm cubes made, cured, stored, transported and tested in accordance with IS:516 and as specified.
- b) Test cubes shall be made as and when required by the Engineer as per the relevant IS Stipulation.
- c) Test cubes shall be made under the direct supervision of the competent person appointed by the contractor to supervise all stages of the preparation and placing of concrete. They shall be made by the contractor in the presence of the Engineer and generally from concrete taken at the point of discharge from the mixer and the contractor shall provide suitable facilities in the form of a shed or other covered protection as agreed with or directed by the Engineer for the storing and curing of the test

cubes during the first 24 hours after making them and until they are dispatched to the testing laboratory.

- d) Test cubes shall be marked and dated in such a manner that the trade and the part of the works in which the concrete they represent has been placed can be readily identified.
- e) Testing shall be done in the field laboratory only; in special case with due approval of Engineer or whenever so desired and directed by the Engineer, testing may be carried out in approved laboratory and the results shall be submitted promptly by the contractor to the Engineer without any extra cost.
- f) When concrete of a particular grade is first used in the works, 2 cubes each shall be taken from 3 separate batches during each of the first 7 days of using that grade. Of these 6 cubes made daily, 3 cubes (each cube representing concrete made of a different batch) shall be tested at 7 days and the remaining 3 cubes shall be tested at 28 days.
- g) If the concrete strength determined from such 28 days cube tests does not reach the characteristic strength for that grade, the materials and / or their proportions for that grade shall be modified by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- h) In addition the contractor shall at his own expense take such actions as the Engineer may consider necessary on the concrete placed in that part of the works represented by the set of cubes so found to be below the characteristic strength.

4.14. **Concrete Production**

4.14.1. For production of concrete, concrete batching plant of about 12-15 m³/hr. capacity with tested and calibrated water meter, mechanical weigh batcher shall be used for production of all concrete. Necessary approval shall be obtained from Engineer before the installation of mixing arrangement is installed at site. However, the contractor, if desires so can procure ready mix concrete from the market at no extra cost subject to compliance of technical specifications as laid down in the contract agreement for various grade of concrete. Concrete mixer for production of small quantum of concrete and non-structural member can be allowed at the discretion of Engineer.

4.15. **Weigh Batching**

4.15.1. Unless and otherwise permitted by the Engineer, all concrete ingredients except water shall be weigh-batched using approved type of weigh-batcher. Water is to be added in litres.

4.15.2. Batching shall be of an accuracy of not more than ½ kg. & the batching equipment shall have an accuracy of ± 3%. The weigh-batcher shall be tested for accuracy of calibration before commencement of the work and at least once a fortnight, thereafter more frequently if so required by the Engineer.

4.16. **Concrete Mixing**

4.16.1. All concrete in the correct proportion of ingredients approved by the Engineer, whether ordinary or controlled, shall be mixed in a batching plant for the minimum time necessary to ensure adequate

quality and uniform distribution of the materials. The cement and aggregates shall normally be first mixed dry until all particles of aggregate are coated with cement after which the water shall be added along with admixture.

- 4.16.2. Allowance shall be made for the moisture content of the aggregates when calculating the amount of water to be added for each mix.
- 4.16.3. The temperature of the aggregate, water and cement when added to the mixer shall be such that the temperature of the concrete at the time of placement is less than 40°C.
- 4.16.4. Materials for concrete shall be deposited into the drum while it is in rotation. Mixers shall not be loaded beyond their rated capacity and each batch shall be completely discharged from the drum before recharging takes place.
- 4.16.5. Facilities shall be provided to spray the mixer drum with cool water between batches and on the completion of concreting the drum shall be washed thoroughly. The surface of the mixer drum shall be maintained in a clean condition at all times.
- 4.16.6. Retempering and / or mixing of concrete, which has partially hardened and set will not be permitted under any circumstances.

4.17. **Transporting**

- 4.17.1. The period between mixing the concrete and placing it in the final position shall be kept to a minimum and the delivery of concrete shall be coordinated with the rate of placement to avoid delays in delivery and placement.
- 4.17.2. Concrete shall be handled from the place of mixing to the place of final deposit by methods, which prevent segregation, loss of ingredients and contamination and maintain the required workability.
- 4.17.3. Should any segregation have occurred in any batches arriving at the place of deposition, such batches shall be rejected and shall not be allowed to use. Where concrete is conveyed by chutes, the chutes shall be made of metal or fitted with metal linings. The approval of the Engineer shall be obtained for the use of chutes more than 3 metres long.
- 4.17.4. All plant and equipment used in the transportation of concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned before and after each working period and at all changes of concrete mixes.
- 4.17.5. All major concreting is advisable to be done by concrete pump of adequate capacity with necessary approval obtained by the contractor. If concrete pump is used, delivery system with adequate boom length, pipeline and associated items shall be obtained before installation of the concrete pump. There shall also have the provision of a approved standby system in case of any eventualities for transportation and placement of the concrete.

4.18. **Preparation Before Concreting**

- 4.18.1. The inside surface of the forms against which concrete is to be placed shall be clean and free from dried or hardened spattering or coatings of concrete. The forms shall be wetted before placing concrete.

- 4.18.2. When the work has to be resumed on a surface which has hardened, such surface shall be roughened. It shall then be swept clean and covered with a coating of freshly mixed epoxy based concrete adhesive as per manufacturer's instructions immediately before placing of concrete.
- 4.18.3. Before any concrete is placed on the sub grade, the sub grade shall be checked and approved for degree of compaction and alignment. The sub grade shall be kept damp ahead of concreting.
- 4.18.4. Concrete shall not be placed in the works until the Engineer has inspected the formwork, reinforcement, inserts and sleeves if any & given his permission to place concrete.

4.19. **Placing**

- 4.19.1. Concreting of any portion of the works shall be done only in the presence of the Engineer or his representative.
- 4.19.2. Concreting shall be carried out continuously between construction or expansion joints, shown on the drawings or as agreed with the Engineer. The contractor shall closely follow the sequence of concreting where such is specified in the drawings or instructed at site. If concreting is interrupted before reaching the predetermined joint an approved construction joint shall be provided after obtaining necessary approval from the Engineer.
- 4.19.3. Immediately before placing of concrete for columns & walls, the reinforcement within and the old concrete at the bottom of the formwork shall be given a coating of epoxy based concrete adhesive, to prevent the loss of bonding with existing surface.
- 4.19.4. Concrete shall be deposited as nearly as is practicable to its final position and shall not be dumped in a large quantity at any point to be run or worked along the formwork manually or with vibrators. Concrete shall not be deposited at a faster rate than it can be placed and compacted. Concrete shall not be placed from a height more than 1.5 m.
- 4.19.5. Concrete shall be thoroughly worked into the forms so that they are entirely filled, reinforcing bars adequately and tightly surrounded and entrained air released from the mass of concrete. Placing shall be carried with the use of vibrators in a manner approved by the Engineer.
- 4.19.6. For members having thickness more than 300 mm, the concrete shall be placed in layers not greater than 300 mm thickness and thoroughly compacted before succeeding layers are placed. Concrete shall be placed in single operation to the full thickness of slabs, beams and similar members. No concrete shall be placed on concrete which has set sufficiently to cause the formation of planes of weakness & where these are likely to occur due to unforeseen circumstances and the procedure to be followed shall be as given earlier of this specification. As far as possible, cold joints in concrete shall be avoided.

4.20. **Compaction**

- 4.20.1. Each layer of concrete whilst being deposited shall be compacted by approved methods to form a dense material with all surface free

from honeycombing, air holes or other blemishes. The contractor shall use mechanical vibration for all concrete and shall take care that internal vibrators shall not be brought into contact with the reinforcement or the formwork.

- 4.20.2. An adequate number of vibrators shall be used to ensure that compaction of concrete is achieved within 10 minutes of placing. Particular attention shall be given to the compaction of the concrete around the water bars to ensure that no voids or porous areas are left.
- 4.20.3. Compacting shall cease as soon as excess water appears on the face of concrete. Any water accumulating on the surface of newly placed concrete shall be removed by approved methods and no further concrete shall be placed thereon until such water has been removed.
- 4.20.4. Notwithstanding the requirements regarding mix design, should it be found that the proportion of water in the mix is such that the laitance forms before compaction (i.e. completion of expulsion of air) is complete and unacceptable, the quantity of water in the mix shall be reduced. Approved admixture / plasticizer shall be used to achieve the necessary workability, as approved by the Engineer and strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Whenever either of the aforesaid procedures are to be adopted, an additional set of 6 cubes for testing at 7 or 28 days shall be made from the adjusted mix.
- 4.20.5. The time elapsed between the discharge of the concrete from the mixer and the completion of compaction shall not exceed 30 minutes where concrete admixture is not used.
- 4.20.6. A sufficient number of spare vibrators of various capacities & types shall be kept readily accessible to the place of deposition of concrete to assure adequate vibration in case of breakdown of those in use.

4.21. **Finish**

- 4.21.1. All concrete surfaces shall have a good, densed form finish. The top surfaces specified as smooth shall be leveled and toweled before the concrete begins to set to a smooth finish at levels and falls shown on the drawings. The toweling shall be done at such a time and in such a manner that excess of mortar is not brought to the surface of concrete nor the aggregate displaced. The top surfaces of concrete slabs specified to receive an integral finish shall be uniformly roughened by deep hacking before the finish is laid
- 4.21.2. Immediately after striking the formwork and removing any superficial water, honeycombed areas in normal unfinished concrete shall be inspected by the Engineer and where directed the contractor shall immediately make it good to the satisfaction of the Engineer. All air holes shall be similarly filled up.
- 4.21.3. The contractor shall be responsible for providing an adequate key in concrete where plastering or rendering is specified to be applied. Hacking of the concrete surface after striking the formwork will be permitted only after 3 days after the concreting is done.
- 4.21.4. The faces of all fair faced concrete shall be of even colour throughout, free from air bubbles, cracks, honeycombing or other blemishes and will be inspected by the Engineer on report by the

Contractor, immediately after the formwork has been struck. Such faces shall not be rubbed down or otherwise repaired to remove any defects or imperfections without the prior permission of the Engineer.

- 4.21.5. Concrete surface finishes shall accord to the requirements and all instructions by the Engineer with regard to the method of achieving such finishes as implemented. Wherever directed or specified, concrete surface shall be made broom finished.

4.22. **Curing and Protection**

- 4.22.1. Walling or further loading on concrete shall not be permitted for at least 48 hours after it has been placed in position, or for such additional length of time as the Engineer may direct.
- 4.22.2. Immediately after compaction and completion of any surface finishes, the concrete shall be protected from the evaporation of moisture by means of polythene sheeting, wet hessian or other suitable material kept soaked by spraying. As soon as the concrete has attained a degree of hardening sufficient to withstand surface damage, continuous moist curing shall be implemented and maintained for a period of at least 15 days after casting to full satisfaction of the Engineer.
- 4.22.3. Method of curing and their duration shall be such that the concrete will have satisfactory durability and strength and members will suffer a minimum distortion, be free from excessive efflorescence and will not cause, by its shrinkage, undue cracking in the works.
- 4.22.4. The top surfaces of slabs and other horizontal surfaces shall be cured by ponding of water in cement mortar bunds. Steeply sloping and vertical formed surfaces shall be kept completely and continuously wet prior to and during the striking of formwork and thereafter by applying adequate water to the top surfaces and allowing it to pass down between the formwork and the concrete, if required by discharging water through hose pipes and pumps.
- 4.22.5. The Contractor shall give careful consideration to the curing methods and conditions for fair-faced concrete. Components which are specified to have exposed concrete finish shall receive the same curing treatment. Moreover water used for curing shall be clean and free from deleterious materials so as not to discolour the concrete.
- 4.22.6. All fair faced concrete shall be protected from damage at the time of striking the formwork. All edges and surfaces of such concrete shall be protected from chipping using notched timber or aluminium corner pieces or other suitable covers, which shall be maintained, in place until the completion of the works.
- 4.22.7. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring all fair faced concrete free of blemishes defect & stains and shall remove all such staining as may occur as soon as possible to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

4.23. **Internal Vibrators**

- 4.23.1. These should invariably be used. However, vibrators shall not be used for displacing concrete. Overloading the vibrators by placing too much concrete per vibrator, over vibrating by using too many

vibrators relative to quantity of concrete shall be avoided. Segregation by excessive vibration or excessive water content should be strictly avoided. Vibrator shall be withdrawn gradually and smoothly, and in a manner which shall not cause suction, voids or air entrapment.

4.24. **Construction Joints**

- 4.24.1. Prior to concreting, the Contractor shall submit his proposals giving the position, form and treatment of such joints to the Engineer for his approval.
- 4.24.2. Vertical construction joints shall be formed against a stop board of approved quality and horizontal construction joints shall be level.
- 4.24.3. Except where shown otherwise on the drawings, reinforcement shall continue through construction joints and stop boards are to be formed to suit such requirements at site.
- 4.24.4. As soon as possible after the formwork has been struck for vertical joints or after the concrete has set in horizontal joints, the surface laitance of the hardened concrete on the face of the joint shall be removed to expose the coarse aggregate in such a manner that the loosened particles of aggregate and damaged concrete are not left on the surface. The exposed face shall be swept clean of foreign matter and laitance. Immediately before placing the new concrete, a coat of epoxy based concrete adhesive shall be put over the old concrete followed for joints of thickness as per manufacturer's instructions.
- 4.24.5. Before next operation is started, all timber spoils, laitance, scum or loose concrete shall be removed by hacking the surface and then scrubbing off with a wire brush to remove all loose mortar or aggregates. Thereafter, before resuming concreting operation, the surface should be thoroughly cleaned and a coat of epoxy based conc. adhesive shall be applied. As an additional precaution, approved water bars (as in IS: 3370 (Part-I)-1965) shall be used, if required at such joints as per manufacturer's instruction. But sufficient care shall be taken when such water barriers are used during pouring concrete from height, so that these strips shall not get bent; and thereby restrict the passage of concrete; causing large size pores and honeycomb concrete. The rate of epoxy based conc. Adhesive is deemed to be included in the concrete item.

4.25. **Expansion Joints**

- 4.25.1. Expansion joints shall be provided where shown on the drawings. They shall be constructed with an initial gap between the adjoining parts of the works of the width specified in the drawings.
- 4.25.2. The contractor shall ensure that no debris is allowed to enter and be lodged in expansion joints.
- 4.25.3. Expansion joints shall be provided with approved joints filler, a joint sealing compound and in waterproof concrete a water bar as specified in drawing.
- 4.25.4. **Joint fillers:**
 - a) The joints filler compound shall be easily and uniformly compressible to its original thickness, tamp able, easily cut or sawn, robust, durable, resistant to decay due to termite or weathering,

unaffected by water & free of any constituent which will bleed into or stain the concrete.

- b) The joint filler shall be of same thickness of the joint width, it shall extend through the full thickness of the concrete unless otherwise specified and shall be sufficiently rigid during handling & placing to permit the formation of straight joints.

4.25.5. **Joint Sealing Compounds**

- a) Joint sealing compounds shall be in accordance with the IS 3037-1986 and approved by the Engineer and shall seal joints in concrete against the passage of water, prevent the ingress of grit or other foreign material and protect the joint filler. The compound shall have good extensibility and adhesion to concrete surfaces and shall be resistant to flow and weathering.
- b) Where so specified joints shall be sealed with approved polysulphide / polyurethane, stored, mixed, handled, applied and cured strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions. Such joints shall be formed to the correct dimensions, thoroughly cleaned and treated with recommended primer. The Contractor shall use only competent personnel experienced in the application of sealant for such work.
- c) Where specified in the drawings, rubber / bituminous based sealants shall be of an approved manufacturer. The treatment of the joint and the use of sealing compound shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

4.26. **Cracks**

- 4.26.1. If any cracks develop in the reinforced cement concrete construction which in the opinion of the Engineer may be detrimental to the strength of the construction, the contractor shall test the structural element in question. If under these test loads the cracks shall develop further the contractor shall dismantle the construction, cart away the debris replace the construction and carryout all consequential work thereto.
- 4.26.2. If the cracks are not detrimental to the stability of the construction in the opinion of the Engineer, the contractor shall grout the cracks with pneumatically applied mortar or epoxy grout or by other specified treatment as directed by the Engineer at his own expense and risk.
- 4.26.3. The repair work shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The decision of the Engineer as to the extent of the liability of the contractor in the above matter shall be final and binding on the contractor.

4.27. **Load Testing on Completed Structures**

- 4.27.1. During the period of construction or within the defect liability period as the case may be, the Engineer may at his discretion order the load testing of any completed structure or any part thereof if he has reasonable doubts about the adequacy of the strength of such structure for any of the following reasons:
 - a) Unsatisfactory values of the Cube strength of the grade of concrete specified.

- b) Premature removal of formwork.
 - c) Inadequate curing of concrete.
 - d) Over loading during the construction of the structure or part thereof.
 - e) Carrying out concreting of any portion without prior approval of the Engineer.
 - f) Honey combed or damaged concrete, which in the opinion of the Engineer is particularly weak and will affect the stability of the structure to carry the design load, more so in important or critical areas of the structure.
 - g) Any other circumstances attributable to alleged negligence of the contractor which in the opinion of the Engineer may result in the structure or any part thereof being of less than the expected strength.
- 4.27.2. All the loading tests shall be carried out by the contractor strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Engineer. Such tests should be carried out only after expiry of minimum 28 days or such longer period as directed by the Engineer.
- 4.27.3. The structure should be subjected to a load equal to full dead load plus 1.25 times the imposed load. This load shall be maintained for a period of 24 hours before removal. During the test, struts strong enough to take the whole load shall be placed in position leaving a gap under the members as directed.
- 4.27.4. The deflection due to the superimposed load shall be recorded by sufficient number of approved deflectometers capable of reading upto 1/500 of a cm and located suitably under the structure as directed by the Engineer. If within 24 hours of the removal of the superimposed load, the structure does not recover at least 75% of the deflection under the superimposed load, the test loading shall be repeated after a lapse of 72 hours. If the recovery after the second test is less than 80% of the maximum deflection shown during the second test, the structure shall be considered to have failed to pass the test and shall be deemed to be unacceptable.
- 4.27.5. If the maximum deflection in mm, shown during 24 hrs. under load is less than $40l^2 / D$, where l is the effective span in m; and D , the overall depth of the section in mm, it is not necessary for the recovery to be measured and the recovery provisions as stated above.
- 4.27.6. The part of the work failed in test shall be taken down or cut out and reconstructed to comply with the specifications. Other remedial measures may be taken to make the structure secure at the discretion of the Engineer. Moreover, such remedial measures shall be carried out to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer.
- 4.27.7. In addition to the above load tests, non destructive test methods such as core test and ultrasonic pulse velocity test shall be carried out by the Contractor at his own expense if so desired by the Engineer. Such tests shall be carried out by an agency approved by the Engineer and shall be done under expert guidance using only recommended testing equipment. The acceptance criteria for these tests shall be in accordance to IS:1959 and IS:456.

4.28. **Non-Destructive Test**

4.28.1. If necessitated, the Engineer may ask for Non-Destructive Test for the structural members under doubt about their strength. Non-Destructive Test include Ultrasonic Pulse velocity (IS: 13311, Part-1) & rebound hammer IS: 13311 (Part-2).

4.28.2. All costs involved in carrying out the Load Tests and Non-destructive Test and other incidental expense thereto shall be borne by the contractor regardless of the result of the tests. The Contractor shall take down or cut out and reconstruct the defective work or shall make the remedial measures instructed at his own cost.

4.29. **Supervision**

4.29.1. All concreting work shall be done under strict supervision of qualified and experienced representatives of the Contractor as well as those of the Engineer. The contractor's supervisor who is in charge of concreting work shall be experienced & skilled in this class of work and shall personally supervise all the concreting operations at all stages.

4.30. **Special attention shall be paid to the following**

4.30.1. Proportioning, mixing and quality testing of the materials with particular control on the water cement ratio.

4.30.2. Laying of material in place and thorough compaction of the concrete to ensure solidity and freedom from voids and honeycombing.

4.30.3. Proper curing for the requisite period.

4.30.4. Reinforcement positions are not disturbed during concreting & consolidation by vibration.

4.31. **Quality Control**

4.31.1. The Engineer reserves the right to make changes in the mix proportions including the increased cement content or / and a change in the Contractor's control procedure, should the quality control during progress of the works prove to be inadequate in his opinion and the contractor shall carry out the same. Any extra cost due to change in mix proportions shall be deemed to have been included in relevant item rates.

4.31.2. All the concrete work shall be true to level, plumb & square within the acceptable tolerance. The corners, edges and rises in all cases shall be unbroken and finished properly and carefully.

5. SPECIFICATION FOR TESTING CONCRETE

5.1. **Cement**

5.1.1. The Contractor shall make his own arrangement for procurement of cement. Cement should be of Ultratech, ACC, Gujarat Ambuja or equivalent brand Ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS 8112 – 1989 (Grade 43 or higher).

5.2. **Concrete:**

5.2.1. Controlled concrete shall be based on a mix design carried out in a laboratory, approved by MDL, and shall conform to IS 456-2000. The requirements of sampling and testing shall be as given in these specifications.

5.2.2. **Design Mix Concrete:**

- a) As the guarantor of quality of concrete used in the construction, the Contractor shall carryout the mix design and the mix so designed (not the method of design) shall be approved by the Employer within the limitation of parameters and other stimulations laid down by IS: 456-2000.
- b) The mix shall be designed to produce the grade of concrete having the required workability and a characteristic strength not less than appropriate value given in Table I below. The target mean strength of concrete mix should be equal to the characteristic strength plus 1.65 times the standard deviation.
- c) Mix design done earlier not prior to one year may be considered adequate for later work provided there is no change in source and quality of the materials.

1.1.1 Table I: Grades of Concrete

Table I Grades of Concrete		
Group	Grade Designation	Specified Characteristic Compressive Strength of 150 mm Cube at 28 days in N/mm ²
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ordinary Concrete	M 10	10
	M 15	15
	M 20	20
Standard Concrete	M 25	25
	M 30	30
	M 35	35
	M 55	55

Notes:

1. In the designation of the concrete mix M refers to the mix and the number to the specified compressive strength of 150 mm size cube at 28 days, expressed in N/mm².
2. For concrete of compressive strength greater than M 55, design parameters given in the standard may not be applicable and the values may be obtained from specialised literatures and experimental results.

5.3. **Standard Deviation**

5.3.1. The standard deviation for each grade of concrete shall be calculated separately.

5.3.2. **Standard deviation based on test strength of sample.**

- a) Number of test results of samples – The total number of test strength of samples required to constitute an acceptable record for calculation of standard deviation shall not be less than 30. Attempt should be made to obtain the 30 samples, as early as possible, when a mix is used for the first time.
- b) In case of significant changes in concrete – When significant changes are made in the production of concrete batches (for example changes in materials used, mix design, equipment or

technical control), the standard deviation value shall be separately calculated for such batches of concrete.

- c) Standard deviation to be brought up to date – The calculation of the standard deviation shall be brought up to date after every change of mix design.

5.3.3. **Assumed Standard Deviation**

- a) Where sufficient test results for a particular grade of concrete are not available, the value of standard deviation given in Table II may be assumed for design of mix in the first instance. As soon as the results of the samples are available, actual calculated standard deviation shall be used and the mix design properly. However, when adequate past records for a similar grade exist and justify to the designer a value of standard deviation different from that shown in Table II, it shall be permissible to use that value.

Grade of Concrete	Assumed Standard Deviation (N/mm ²)
M 10	} 3.5
M 15	
M 20	} 4.0
M 25	
M 30	} 5.0
M 35	
M 40	
M 45	
M 50	

Note:

The above values correspond to the site control having proper storage of cement; weigh batching of all materials; controlled addition of water; regular checking of all materials; aggregate grading and moisture content; and periodical checking of workability and strength. Where there is deviation from the above, the values given in the above Table shall be increased by 1 N/mm².

5.4. **Specimen**

- 5.4.1. Test specimens shall be cubes whose sizes shall be as given below.

Minimum size of Coarse Aggregate	Size of specimen cubes in cm.
Not exceeding 20 mm	10 x 10 x 10
Greater than 20 mm but not exceeding 40 mm	15 x 15 x 15

5.4.2. **Sampling of Concrete**

- a) Samples for concrete for test specimens shall be taken at the mixer or in the case of ready mixed concrete from the transportation vehicle during discharge. The sample of concrete

from which test specimens are made shall be representative of the entire batch. Such samples shall be obtained by repeatedly passing a scoop or pail through the discharging stream of concrete, stacking the sampling operation until the entire batch is discharged. The sample thus obtained shall be transported to the place of moulding of specimen, and to counteract segregation, the concrete shall be mixed with a shovel until it is uniform in appearance. The location in the work of the batch of concrete thus sampled shall be noted for further reference. In the case of paving concrete, samples may be taken from the batch immediately after deposition on the sub-grade. At least five samples shall be taken from different positions of the pile and these samples shall be thoroughly mixed before being used to form the test specimens.

5.4.3. Preparation of Test Specimens

- a) The interior surfaces of the mould and base plate shall be lightly oiled before the concrete is placed in the mould. From the samples of concrete, the test specimen shall be immediately moulded by one of the following methods.
 - i) When the job concrete is compacted by ordinary methods, the 1st specimen shall be moulded by placing the test concrete in the mould in layers, each approximately one-third of the volume of the mould. In placing each scoopful of concrete, the scoop shall be moved around the top edge of the mould as the concrete there slides from it, in order to ensure a uniform distribution of concrete within the mould. Each layer shall be rodded 25 times with a 16 mm rod, 60 cm in length, bullet pointed at the lower end. The strokes shall be distributed in a uniform manner over the cross section of the mould and shall penetrate into the underlying layer. The bottom layer shall be rodded throughout its depth. After the top layer has been rodded, the surface of the concrete shall be struck off with a trowel and covered with a glass plate at least 6.5 mm thick or a machined metal plate. The whole process of moulding shall be carried out in such a manner as to preclude the alteration of the water cement ratio of the concrete, by loss of water either by leakage from the bottom or overflow from the top of the mould.
 - ii) When the job concrete is placed by vibration and the consistency of the concrete is such that the 1st specimen cannot be properly moulded by hand rodding as directed under (i) above, the specimens shall be vibrated to give a compaction corresponding to that of the job concrete. The fresh concrete shall be placed in the mould in two layers, each approximately half the volume of the mould. In placing each scoopful of concrete, the scoop shall be moved around the top edge of the mould as the concrete there slides from it, in order to ensure a symmetrical distribution of concrete within the mould. Either internal or external vibrators may be used. The vibration of each layer shall not be continued longer than is necessary to secure the required density.

Internal vibrators shall be of appropriate size and shall penetrate only the layer to be compacted. In compacting the first layer, the vibrators shall not be allowed to rest on the bottom of the mould. In placing the concrete for the top layer, the mould shall be filled to the extent that there will be no mortar loss during vibration. After vibrating the second layer, enough concrete shall be added to bring the level above the top of the mould. The surface of the concrete shall then be struck off with a trowel and covered with a glass or steel plate as specified under (a) above. The whole process of moulding shall be carried out in such a manner as to preclude the alteration of the water cement ratio of the concrete, by loss of water either by leakage from the bottom or overflow from the top of the mould.

5.5. **Method of Testing**

- 5.5.1. The tests shall be made at the age of the concrete corresponding to that for which the strengths are specified.
- 5.5.2. Compression tests shall be made immediately upon removal of the concrete test specimens from the curing tank i.e. the test specimens shall be loaded in damp condition. The dimensions of the test specimens shall be measured in millimeters accurate to 0.5 mm.
- 5.5.3. The metal bearing plates of the testing machine shall be placed in contact with the ends of the test specimens. Cushioning materials shall not be used. In the case of cubes, the test specimen shall be placed in the machine in such a manner that the load is applied to the sides of the specimen as cast. An adjustable bearing block shall be used to transmit the load to the test specimen. The size of the bearing block shall be the same or slightly larger than that of the test specimen. The upper or lower section of the bearing block shall be kept in motion as the head of the testing machine is brought to a bearing on the test specimen.
- 5.5.4. The load shall be applied axially without shock at the rate of approximately 140 kg/cm² per minute. The total load indicated by the testing machine at failure of the test specimen shall be recorded and the unit compressive strength calculated in kg/sq.cm. Using the area computed from the measured dimensions of the test specimen. The type of failure and appearance of the concrete shall be noted.

5.6. **Standard of Acceptance**

- 5.6.1. The standard of acceptance shall be as described below:
 - a) Three test specimens shall be made for each age at which tests are required. The average of strength of the three specimens may be accepted as the compressive strength of concrete, provided the difference between the maximum and minimum strengths of the three specimens does not exceed 15% of the average strength. If the difference exceeds 15% of the average strength, repeat tests shall be made unless the minimum strength is greater, than the strength specified.

- b) In order to get a relatively quicker idea of the quality of concrete, compressive strength tests at 7 days may be carried out in addition to 28 days compressive strength tests. For this purpose, the values given in Table above may be taken for general guidance in the case of concrete made with ordinary Portland cement. In all cases, the 28 days compressive strength specified in Table above shall alone be the criterion for acceptance or rejection of the concrete. If, however, from tests carried out in a particular job over a reasonably long period, it has been established to the satisfaction of the Engineer –in-charge that a suitable ratio between 28 days compressive strength and the 7 days compressive strength exists, the compressive strength at 7 days may be accepted, and the Engineer-in-charge may suitably relax the frequency of 28 days compressive strength specified provided the expected strength values at the specified early age are consistently met.
- c) If the average strength of the sample concrete is less than the specified strength, the work for that day shall be accepted at reduced rate, provided the average strength of sample concrete is not less than 75% of the specified strength. The Engineer-in-charge shall determine the reduced rate and the quantity of the day's work for which the rate is to be reduced. If the strength of sample concrete is less than 75% of the minimum specified strength after 28 days, the Engineer-in-charge shall reject the defective portion of the work done during the day along with the other concrete work structurally affected by the defective portions and get it dismantled.

Note: Six cubes shall be made for a test and 3 out of these shall be tested after 7 days, the remaining 3 cubes shall be tested after 28 days. The result of the 28 days test shall be taken into account while reducing the rate of rejecting the concrete represented by the sample. The result of the test conducted by the approved testing laboratory shall be taken as final and binding on the Contractor.

6. Reinforcement Work

6.1. Steel reinforcement shall be of Thermo Mechanically Treated (TMT) bar confirming to IS 1786 (latest edition)

6.1.1. Bar-Bending Schedules

- a) The Contractor shall be responsible for preparing, checking all bar bending schedules against the drawing and obtain approval from the Engineer before cutting and bending and prior to fixing of steel. The Contractor shall remove from site, at his own risk and cost, any steel bar fixed in position, without obtaining prior approval of bar bending schedule from the Engineer.

6.1.2. Bending and Cutting of Reinforcing Steel Bars

- a) Reinforcement shall be to the size and shape as shown in drawings and bent cold, correctly and accurately in accordance with IS: 2502 "Code of Practice for Bending and Fixing Bars for Concrete Reinforcement". Hooks, L-bends, ties, binding wires & any other subsidiary reinforcement, which are not shown in its correct position, shall be provided by the contractor as per instructions of

the Engineer. As far as possible, laps in bars shall be avoided. Any laps and chairs provided by the contractor other than authorized as per approved bar bending schedule shall be considered to have been provided by the contractor for his own convenience and shall not be measured and paid.

6.1.3. **Laps**

- a) Preferably, bars of full length shall be used. Lap of bars, where necessary, shall be done in accordance with the drawings or as directed by the Engineer and as specified in IS : 456. Wherever facility is available, or there is any requirement, welding of bars may be adopted in lieu of overlap. The location and type of welding shall be as approved by the Engineer and as shall be done in accordance with IS:2751.
- b) The lapping of bars shall be staggered for different bars and located at points where neither shear nor bending moment is maximum. Hooks, etc. shall be provided as per Indian Standard Practice and as shown in the drawings.

6.1.4. **Chairs etc.**

- a) The Contractor shall provide necessary steel chairs, etc. or other subsidiary reinforcement which are not shown on the drawings but may be necessary to keep the reinforcement firmly in its correct position as per the instructions of the Engineer. Hooks, L-bends and laps in bars shall be provided by the Contractor as shown in the drawing and as instructed by the Engineer.

6.1.5. **Placing in Position**

- a) Reinforcement bars shall be placed in position as shown in the drawings. The bars crossing one another shall be tied together at every intersection with two strands of annealed steel wire 0.90 mm (20 SWG) thickness twisted tight to make the skeleton of the steel work rigid so that the reinforcement does not get displaced during the deposition of concrete. The concrete cover shall not be less than that specified in the drawings. The bars shall be bend and fixed in accordance with the procedure specified in IS:2502.
- b) Tack welding shall also be permitted in lieu of binding with steel wire if approved by the Engineer.
- c) The bars shall be kept in position by the following methods.
 - i) In case of beam and slab construction, precast cover blocks in cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand), about 4 x 4 cm section and of thickness equal to the specified cover shall be placed between the bars and shuttering, so as to secure and maintain the requisite cover of concrete over reinforcement.
 - ii) In case of beams with more than one layer of reinforcement at top or bottom or slabs the vertical distance between the horizontal bars shall be maintained by introducing spacers or support bars of steel at 1.0 meter or at shorter spacing to avoid sagging.
 - iii) In case of columns and walls, the vertical bars shall be kept in position by means of timber templates with slots accurately cut in them; or with block of cement mortar (1:2) suitably tied to the reinforcement.

- iv) In case of other R.C.C. structure such as arches, domes, etc. cover blocks spacers & templates shall be used as directed by the Engineer.

6.1.6. Storage of Steel Reinforcement

- a) It shall be stored in such a way as to avoid distortion and to prevent deterioration and corrosion. Steel reinforcement, shall be stored clear of the ground, on rack or otherwise supported, covered in bundles indicating the type, number, size, length, diameter and date of delivery to the site of the bars and fabric reinforcement as per IS: 456 and as directed by the Engineer.

6.1.7. Approval of Reinforcement

- a) The Contractor must obtain the approval of the Engineer to the reinforcement fixed in position, before concrete is deposited on the shutters.

7. READY-MIXED CONCRETE

- 7.1. Concrete mixed in a stationary mixer in a central batching and mixing plant or in a truck-mixer and supplied in the fresh condition to the purchaser either at the site or into the purchaser's vehicles.

- 7.2. **Approved Plant:** Ready mixed concrete conforming to IS 4926: 2003 shall be supplied from Ultratech, ACC, Godrej, Lafarge RMC plants or other any plants as approved by MDL Engineer .

7.3. MATERIALS

7.3.1. Selection and Approval of Materials

- a) Materials used should satisfy the requirements for the safety, structural performance, durability and appearance of the finished structure, taking full account of the environment to which it will be subjected. The selection and use of materials shall be in accordance with IS 456. Materials used shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards applicable. Where materials are used which are not covered by the provisions of the relevant Indian Standard, there should be satisfactory data on their suitability and assurance of quality control. Records and details of performance of such materials should be maintained. Account should be taken of possible interactions and compatibility between materials used. Also, prior permission of the purchaser shall be obtained before use of such materials.

7.3.2. Cement

- a) Cement used for concrete shall be in accordance with the requirements of IS 456.
b) Mineral Admixtures — Use of mineral admixtures shall be permitted in accordance with the provisions of IS 456.

7.3.3. Aggregates

- a) Aggregates used for concrete shall be in accordance with the requirements of IS 456. Unless otherwise agreed testing frequencies for aggregates shall be as given in Annex B.

7.3.4. Chemical Admixtures

- a) Use of chemical admixtures shall be permitted in accordance with the provisions of IS 456.
- b) It shall be the responsibility of the producer to establish compatibility and suitability of any admixture with the other ingredients of the mix and to determine the dosage required to give the desired effect.
- c) Admixtures should be stored in a manner that prevents degradation of the product and consumed within the time period indicated by the admixture supplier. Any vessel containing an admixture in the plant or taken to site by the producer shall be clearly marked as to its content.
- d) When offering or delivering a mix to a purchaser it should be indicated if such a mix contains an admixture or combination of admixtures or not. The admixtures may be identified generically and should be declared on the delivery ticket.
- e) The amount of admixture added to a mix shall be recorded in the production record. In special circumstances, if necessary, additional dose of admixture may be added at project site to regain the workability of concrete with the mutual agreement between the producer and the purchaser.

7.3.5. **Water**

- a) Water used shall be in accordance with the requirements of IS 456-2000 cl.5.4
- b) The use of re-cycled water is encouraged as long as concrete of satisfactory performance can be produced and steps are taken to monitor the buildup of chlorides in any recirculated water and that any subsequent adjustments to the mix design are made to ensure that any overall limit on chloride contents is satisfied. The addition of any recycled water shall be monitored and controlled to meet these requirements.
- c) The total amount of water added to the mix shall be recorded in the production record. The water content of concrete shall be regulated by controlling its workability or by measuring and adjusting the moisture contents of its constituent materials. The producer's production staff and truck-mixer drivers shall be made aware of the appropriate responses to variations in concrete consistence of a particular mix caused by normal variations in aggregate moisture content or grading.

7.4. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

7.4.1. **Basis of Supply**

- a) Ready-mixed concrete shall be supplied having the quality and in the quantity in accordance with the requirements agreed with the purchaser or his agent. Notwithstanding this, the concrete supplied shall generally comply with the requirements of IS 456.
- b) All concrete will be supplied and invoiced in terms of cubic metres (full or part) of compacted fresh concrete. All proportioning is to be carried out by mass except water and admixture, which may be measured by volume.

7.4.2. **Transport of Concrete**

a) **General**

- i) Ready-mixed concrete shall be transported from the mixer to the point of placing as rapidly as practicable by methods that will maintain the required workability and will prevent segregation, loss of any constituents or ingress of foreign matter or water. The concrete shall be placed as soon as possible after delivery, as close as is practicable to its final position to avoid re-handling or moving the concrete horizontally by vibration. If required by the purchaser the producer can utilize admixtures to slow down the rate of workability 10SS, however this does not remove the need for the purchaser to place the concrete as rapidly as possible. The purchaser should plan his arrangements so as to enable a full load of concrete to be discharged within 30 min of arrival on site.
- ii) Concrete shall be transported in a truck-mixer unless the purchaser agrees to the use of non-agitating vehicles. When non-agitating vehicles are used, the mixed concrete shall be protected from gain or loss of water.

b) **Time in Transport**

- i) The general requirement is that concrete shall be discharged from the truck-mixer within 2 hrs of the time of loading. However, a longer period may be permitted if retarding admixtures are used or in cool humid weather or when chilled concrete is produced.
- ii) The time of loading shall start from adding the mixing water to the dry mix of cement and aggregate or of adding the cement to the wet aggregate whichever is applicable.
- iii) Ready-mixed concrete plant shall have test facilities at its premises to carry out routine tests as per the requirement of the standard.

7.5. **SAMPLING AND TESTING OF READY-MIXED CONCRETE**

7.5.1. **Point and Time of Sampling**

- a) For the assessment of compliance of ready-mixed concrete, the point and time of sampling shall be at discharge from the producer's delivery vehicle or from the mixer to the site or when delivered into the purchaser's vehicle. It is critical that the sampling procedure and equipment used enables as representative a sample as possible to be taken of the quantity of concrete delivered (see Annex C). The sampling may be carried out jointly by the purchaser and the supplier with its frequency mutually agreed upon. However, it will not absolve the supplier of his responsibility from supplying concrete as per the requirements given in this standard or otherwise agreed to where so permitted in the standard.

7.5.2. **Workability**

- a) The test for acceptance is to be performed upon the producer's delivery vehicle discharge on site or upon discharge into the purchaser's vehicle. If discharge from the producers' vehicle is delayed on site due to lack of preparedness on behalf of the purchaser then the responsibility passes to the purchaser after a delay of more than 30 min. The workability shall be within the following limits on the specified value as appropriate:

Slump:	± 25 mm or $\pm 1/3$ of the specified value, whichever is less.
Compacting factor :	± 0.03 , where the specified value is 0.90 or greater,
	± 0.04 , where the specified value is less than 0.90 but more than 0.80, and
	± 0.05 , where the specified value is 0.80 or less.

- b) Flow table test may be specified for concrete, for very high workability (see IS 9103). Acceptance criteria for spread (flow) are to be established between the supplier and the purchaser.

7.5.3. **Specified Strength**

- a) Compliance shall be assessed against the requirements of IS 456 or other agreed Indian Standard. The purchaser may perform his own sampling and testing or may enter in to an arrangement with the producer to provide his testing requirements.

- 7.5.4. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties involved, the minimum testing frequency to be applied by the producer in the absence of a recognized ready mixed concrete industry method of production control, should be one sample for every 50 m³ of production or every 50 batches, whichever is the greater frequency. Three test specimens shall be made up for each sample for testing at 28 days (see also IS 456).

- 7.5.5. In order to get a relatively quicker idea of the quality of concrete, optional test on beams for modulus of rupture at 72 + 2 h or at 7 days or compressive strength test at 7 days maybe carried out in addition to 28 days compressive strength test. For this purpose the value should be arrived at based on actual testing. In all cases 28 days compressive strength shall alone be the criteria for acceptance or rejection of the concrete.

- 7.5.6. The purchaser shall inform the producer if his requirements for sampling and testing are higher than one sample every 50 m³ or 50 batches, whichever is the greater frequency.

7.5.7. **Additional Compliance Criteria**

- a) Any additional compliance criteria shall be declared to the producer by the purchaser prior to supply and shall be mutually agreed upon in terms of definition, tolerance, frequency of assessment, method of test and significance of result.

8. PLASTERING**8.1. General****8.1.1. Scope**

- a) This section shall cover plastering to rubble masonry wall for storm water drain as shown in the drawings. Before commencing the work sample of works shall be made in accordance with the specifications indicated below and got approved by the Engineer.

8.1.2. Mortar

- a) The mortar of specified mix shall be used. Cement and sand shall be tested as specified in the section on concrete.

8.1.3. Preparation of Surface

- a) Joints of stonework shall be raked-out if not done properly at the time of stonework. Dust and loose mortar shall be brushed out. Efflorescence if any shall be removed by brushing and scraping. The surface shall be thoroughly washed with water, cleaned and kept wet before plastering is commenced.
- b) Plastering work shall be started where all conduits, pipes, fittings and fixtures clamps, hooks, doors and window frames etc. are embedded, grouted and cured and all defects are removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Special approval shall be taken from the Engineer before commencing each plastering work. No cutting of finished plaster shall be allowed under any circumstance. No portion shall be left out initially to be patched up later on.

8.2. Mixing

- 8.2.1. The ingredients shall be mixed in specific proportions by volume. The mixing shall be done in a mechanical mixer or by hand mixing on watertight platform. The cement and sand shall first be mixed thoroughly dry in the mixer. Water shall then be added gradually and wet mixing continued for at least a minute until mortar attains the consistency of a stiff paste and uniform colour. Mortar shall be used within 30 minutes of addition of water. Mortar which has partially set shall not be used and removed from the site immediately.

- 8.2.2. Wherever specified, waterproofing compound of approved make shall be added to the mortar & mixed strictly in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

8.3. Sand faced Plaster

- 8.3.1. Sand faced plaster shall be 18 mm thick in two coats, the base coat shall be 1:5 cement sand mortar (1 cement : 5 sand) about 12 mm thick with coarse sand and the second coat shall be 1:3 cement sand mortar (1 cement : 3 sand) 6 mm thick with medium coarse sand applied after the base coat has set but not dried. Waterproofing compound of approved make shall be added in both coats as per manufacture specified dosage.

8.3.2. Base Coat

- a) The mix shall be stiff enough to cling and hold when laid. On walls, the mix shall be laid in long even spreads upwards and across using sufficient pressure to force it into the key on the backgrounds. The mortar shall be laid as uniformly as possible. The

average thickness shall not exceed that specified. This coat shall be allowed to stand firm till before scratching for key the surface shall then be combed or cross scratched with a wire scratches.

8.3.3. Second Coat

- a) A reasonable time (not more than 48 hours) shall be allowed after the application of the base coat for thorough drying before the application of the second coat. After soaking base coat thoroughly with water the mortar for second coat shall be applied with a feather edge rule to a true and even surface. The surface shall then be thoroughly scoured with a wood hand float, and any inequalities filled in. Over working shall be avoided.

8.3.4. Chicken wire Mesh at Junction

- a) Masonry wall, which are to be plastered, shall be reinforced by fixing strips of approved 19 size of aperture with an overlapping of 100 mm centrally over the length of junction. G.I. Chicken wire mesh of required width shall also be fixed over chasing for conduits, pipes, etc. on masonry walls before plastering is commenced. The mesh shall be nailed rigidly to the masonry with G.I. nails of suitable type at approx. 400 mm centres. The finished mesh shall be straight, rigid and lay without sagging.

9. STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATION AND ERECTION WORK

- 9.1. The structural steel fabrication and erection work will be required wherever the structural steel members of the workshop shed are rusted beyond repairs and mainly will consist of crane girders, walkways, bracing and purlins and runners, hand railing and other miscellaneous structures.
- 9.2. The fabrication and erection of structural steel work shall be in compliance with:
- 9.2.1. General specifications for structural steel work as per IS:800.
- 9.2.2. Necessary drawings to be prepared by the contractor to be got approved through MDL before execution of work.
- 9.3. The fabrication and erection of steel work shall consist of accomplishing of all jobs including providing all labour, tools and plant, all materials and consumables such as welding electrodes, bolts and nuts (GKW Quality) Oxygen and Acetylene gases, oils for cleaning, etc., all of approved quality as per the relevant IS Specifications. The work shall be executed according to the drawings, specifications and relevant IS codes in an expeditious and workmanlike manner and of best standard to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer of MDL.
- 9.4. All materials shall be new and shall conform to the respective specifications as specified. The use of equivalent or higher grade or alternative materials will be considered only in very special cases subject to the approval of the Engineer of MDL.
- 9.5. Structural steel shall conform to IS:226 or IS:2062. Steel plates for crane girders shall conform strictly to IS:2062. Bolts and nuts shall be of GKW Quality and in accordance with IS: 1363.
- 9.6. The fabrication work shall be done in accordance with IS: 800, in addition to the following:

- 9.6.1. The fabrication work shall be done as per the approved fabrication drawings or as directed. The connections shall be welded or bolted as per the approved drawings or as directed. The work shall include also fabrication of built up section, if required. Any fault fabrication pointed out at any stage of the work by MDL shall be made good by the contractor at his own cost.
- 9.6.2. The structural steel member shall be cut mechanically or by oxy-acetylene flame. All edges cut by oxy-acetylene process shall be cleaned of all slag materials prior to assembly. Edge preparation for welding of members more than 10mm thick shall be done by edge cleaning machine only.
- 9.6.3. All bolt holes shall be drilled. The drilling shall be made to the diameter specified in the drawings. No enlarging of holes by filling, by man drilling or oxy-acetylene flame shall be allowed.
- 9.6.4. The assembly of structural members shall be done with proper jigs and fixtures to ensure the correct positioning of the members. The first component / assembly fabrication in such jigs and fixtures shall be inspected thoroughly by the contractor and then offered to the Engineer of MDL for approval before proceeding with the fabrication.
- 9.6.5. All welding shall be done either manually by the shielded metallic arc process. Welding shall be carried out only by fully trained and experience approved welders. All welds shall be usually made continuous and watertight. The welding electrodes shall conform to IS:816, low hydrogen type covering or equivalent.
- 9.7. The erection work in general shall be carried out as required only after approval by the Engineer of MDL.
- 9.7.1. All scaffolding work required for the erection work will have to be made by the contractor and included in the structural steel rate.
- 9.7.2. Positioning, levelling of the structural members and their alignment shall be done in accordance with the relevant drawing and to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer of MDL.
- 9.7.3. The various parts of the steel structure shall be done so erected so as to ensure stability against inherent weight, wind and erection trusses.
- 9.7.4. All field assembly and welding shall be executed in accordance with the requirement of the relevant fabrication drawings. The bolted joints shall be tightened so that the entire surface of the bolt heads and nuts shall rest on the members. For parts with sloping surfaces tapered washers shall be used.
- 9.7.5. Any faulty erection done by the contractor shall be made good at his own cost. The contractor shall satisfy himself about the levels, alignment, etc., before starting the erection work.

10. PAINING OF CONCRETE MASONRY & PLASTERED SURFACES

10.1. MATERIALS

- 10.1.1. Oil bound distemper shall conform to IS:428. The primer shall be alkali resistant primer of the same manufacture as that of the distemper.

- 10.1.2. Cement paint shall conform to IS:5410. The primer shall be a thinned coat of cement paint.
- 10.1.3. Acrylic emulsion paint shall be of an approved manufacture.
- 10.1.4. Plastic emulsion paint shall conform to IS:5411.
- 10.1.5. Lead free acid, alkali and chlorine resisting paint shall conform to IS:9862.
- 10.1.6. White wash shall be made from good quality fat lime conforming to IS:712. It shall be slaked at site and mixed with water in the proportion of 5 litres of water to 1 kg of unslaked lime stirred well to make a thin cream. This shall be allowed to stand for a minimum period of one day and strained through a clean coarse cloth. Four kg of gum dissolved in hot water shall be added to each cu.m of cream. 1.30 kg of sodium chloride dissolved in hot water shall then be added per 10 kg of lime used for the white wash to be ready for application.
- 10.1.7. Colour wash shall be made by addition of a suitable quantity of mineral pigment, not affected by lime, to the prepared white wash to obtain the shade/tint as approved by the ENGINEER.
- 10.1.8. All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. CONTRACTOR shall obtain prior approval of the ENGINEER for the brand of manufacture and the colour/shade. All materials shall be brought to the site of works in sealed containers.

10.2. **WORKMANSHIP**

- 10.2.1. CONTRACTOR shall obtain the approval of the ENGINEER regarding the readiness of the surfaces to receive the specified finish, before commencing the work on painting.
- 10.2.2. Painting of new surfaces shall be deferred as much as possible to allow for thorough drying of the sub-strata.
- 10.2.3. The surfaces to be treated shall be prepared by thoroughly brushing them free from dirt, mortar droppings and any loose foreign materials. Surfaces shall be free from oil, grease and efflorescence. Efflorescence shall be removed only by dry brushing of the growth. Cracks shall be filled with Gypsum. Workmanship of painting shall generally conform to IS: 2395.
- 10.2.4. Surfaces of doors, windows etc. shall be protected suitably to prevent paint finishes from splashing on them.

10.3. **CEMENT PAINT**

- 10.3.1. The prepared surfaces shall be wetted to control surface suction and to provide moisture to aid in proper curing of the paint. Cement paint shall be applied with a brush with stiff bristles.
- 10.3.2. The primer coat shall be a thinned coat of cement paint. The quantity of thinner shall be as per manufacturer's instructions. The coats shall be vigorously scrubbed to work the paint into any voids for providing a continuous paint film free from pinholes for effective water-proofing in addition to decoration. Cement paint shall be brushed in uniform thickness and the covering capacity for two coats on plastered surfaces shall be 3 to 4 kg/sq.m. A minimum of 2 coats of the same colour shall be applied

unless otherwise specified in the item of work. At least 24 hours shall be left after the first coat to become sufficiently hard before the second coat is applied. The painted surfaces shall be thoroughly cured by sprinkling with water using a fog spray at least 2 to 3 times a day. Curing shall commence after about 12 hours when the paint hardens. Curing shall be continued for at least 2 days after the application of final coat.

10.4. **OIL BOUND DISTEMPER**

10.4.1. The prepared surfaces shall be dry and provided with one coat of alkali resistant primer by brushing. The surface shall be finished uniformly without leaving any brush marks and allowed to dry for atleast 48 hours. A minimum of two coats of oil bound distemper shall be applied unless otherwise specified in the item of work. The first coat shall be of a lighter tint. Atleast 24 hours shall be left after the first coat to become completely dry before the application of the second coat. Broad, stiff, double bristled distemper brushes shall be used for the work.

10.5. **MEASUREMENT**

10.5.1. Measurement shall be in Sq.M. correct to two places of decimal. Measurement shall be for the areas as executed duly deducting for any openings etc. Rate quoted shall take into account the provision of necessary enabling works such as scaffolding, painter's cradle etc.

11. **PAINTING OF STEEL WORK**

11.1. **MATERIALS**

11.1.1. Red oxide - zinc chrome primer shall conform to IS:2074.

11.1.2. Synthetic enamel paint shall conform to IS:2932.

11.1.3. Aluminium paint shall conform to IS:2339.

11.1.4. All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. CONTRACTOR shall obtain prior approval of the ENGINEER for the brand of manufacture and the colour/shade. All the materials shall be brought to the site in sealed containers.

11.2. **WORKMANSHIP**

11.2.1. Painting work shall be carried out only on thoroughly dry surfaces.

11.2.2. Painting shall be applied either by brushing or by spraying. CONTRACTOR shall procure the appropriate quality of paint for this purpose as recommended by the manufacturer. The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirement of IS:1477 (Part 2).

11.2.3. The type of paint, number of coats etc. shall be as specified in the respective items of work.

11.2.4. Primer and finish paint shall be compatible with each other to avoid cracking and wrinkling. Primer and finish paint shall be from the same manufacturer.

- 11.2.5. All the surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil, grease, dirt, rust and scale. The methods to be adopted using solvents, wire brushing, power tool cleaning etc., shall be as per IS: 1477 (Part-1) and as indicated in the item of work.
- 11.2.6. It is essential to ensure that immediately after preparation of the surfaces, the first coat of red oxide-zinc chrome primer shall be applied by brushing and working it well to ensure a continuous film without holidays. After the first coat becomes hard dry, a second coat of primer shall be applied by brushing to obtain a film free from 'holidays'.
- 11.2.7. After the second coat of primer is hard dry, the entire surface shall be wet rubbed cutting down to a smooth uniform surface. When the surface becomes dry, the undercoat of synthetic enamel paint of optimum thickness shall be applied by brushing with minimum of brush marks. The coat shall be allowed to hard dry. The under coat shall then be wet rubbed cutting down to a smooth finish, taking adequate care to ensure that at no place the undercoat is completely removed. The surface shall then be allowed to dry.
- 11.2.8. The first finishing coat of paint shall be applied by brushing and allowed to hard dry. The gloss from the entire surface shall then be gently removed and the surface dusted off. The second finishing coat shall then be applied by brushing.
- 11.2.9. At least 24 hours shall elapse between the application of successive coats. Each coat shall vary slightly in shade and this shall be got approved by the ENGINEER.
- 11.2.10. All parts i.e. rail sections (except top surface of rail), sole plates, clamps, stoppers, washers, welded joints, etc., are to be thoroughly cleaned with wire brush and painted with anti-corrosive bitumastic paint of approved make such as Shalimar, Asian Paint, British Paint, etc.

11.3. **MEASUREMENT**

- 11.3.1. Measurement shall be in Sq.M. correct to two place of decimal. Measurement shall be for the projected area between out to out of frames and no multiplying factor is allowed on any account. Rate shall be inclusive of enabling works such as scaffolding, etc. Measurement and payment is applicable only if a separate item is specified and not if it is already made as part of a combined item.

12. **APPLICABLE CODES AND SPECIFICATIONS**

- 12.1. The following specifications, standards and codes, including all official amendments/revisions and other specifications & codes referred to therein, should be considered a part of this specification. In all cases the latest issue/edition/revision shall apply. In case of discrepancy between this specification and those referred to herein below or other specifications forming a part of this bid document, this specification shall govern.

12.2. **MATERIALS**

- 12.2.1. IS: 269 - Specification for 33 grade ordinary Portland cement (If specially intended to be used as per drawings/specifications)
- 12.2.2. IS:455 - Specification for Portland slag cement.
- 12.2.3. IS:1489 - Specification for portland-pozzolana cement.
- 12.2.4. IS:8112 - Specification for 43 grade ordinary Portland cement.
- 12.2.5. IS:12330- Specification for sulphate resisting Portland Cement
- 12.2.6. IS:383 - Specification for coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete.
- 12.2.7. IS:432(Parts I & II) - Specification for mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wires for concrete reinforcement.
- 12.2.8. IS:1786 - Specification for high strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement.
- 12.2.9. IS:1566 - Specification for hard-drawn steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement.
- 12.2.10. IS: 2062 – Steel for general structural purposes.
- 12.2.11. IS:9103 - Specification for admixtures for concrete.
- 12.2.12. IS:2645 - Specification for integral cement water proofing compounds.
- 12.2.13. IS:4990 - Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work.

12.3. **MATERIAL TESTING**

- 12.3.1. IS:4031(Part 1 to 13) - Methods of physical tests for hydraulic cement.
- 12.3.2. IS:4032 - Method of chemical analysis of hydraulic cement.
- 12.3.3. IS:650 - Specification for standard sand for testing of cement.
- 12.3.4. IS:2430 - Methods for sampling of aggregates for concrete.
- 12.3.5. IS:2386(Part 1 to 8) - Methods of test for aggregates for concrete.
- 12.3.6. IS:3025 - Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) water used in industry.
- 12.3.7. IS:6925 - Methods of test for determination of water soluble

12.4. **MATERIAL STORAGE**

- 12.4.1. IS: 4082 - Recommendations On Stacking And Storing Of Construction Materials At Site.

12.5. **CONCRETE MIX DESIGN**

- 12.5.1. IS:10262 - Recommended guidelines for concrete mix design.
- 12.5.2. SP:23(S&T) - Handbook on Concrete Mixes.

12.6. **CONCRETE TESTING**

- 12.6.1. IS:1199 - Method of sampling and analysis of concrete.
- 12.6.2. IS:516 - Method of test for strength of concrete
- 12.6.3. IS:9013 - Method of making, curing and determining compressive strength of accelerated cured concrete test specimens.
- 12.6.4. IS:8142 - Method of test for determining setting time of concrete by Penetration resistance.
- 12.6.5. IS:9284 - Method of test for abrasion resistance of concrete
- 12.6.6. IS:2770 - Methods of testing bond in reinforced concrete.

12.7. EQUIPMENT

- 12.7.1. IS:1791 - Specification for batch type concrete mixers.
- 12.7.2. IS:2438 - Specification for roller pan mixer.
- 12.7.3. IS:4925 - Specification for concrete batching and mixing plant.
- 12.7.4. IS:5892 - Specification for concrete transit mixer and agitator.
- 12.7.5. IS:7242 - Specification for concrete spreaders.
- 12.7.6. IS:2505 - General Requirements for concrete vibrators: Immersion type.
- 12.7.7. IS:2506 - General Requirements for screed board concrete vibrators.
- 12.7.8. IS:2514 - Specification for concrete vibrating tables.
- 12.7.9. IS:3366 - Specification for pan vibrators.
- 12.7.10. IS:4656 - Specification for form vibrators for concrete.
- 12.7.11. IS:11993- Code of practice for use of screed board concrete vibrators.
- 12.7.12. IS:7251 - Specification for concrete finishers.
- 12.7.13. IS:2750 - Specification for steel scaffolding.

12.8. CODES OF PRACTICE

- 12.8.1. IS:456 - Code of practice for plain and reinforced concrete.
- 12.8.2. IS:3370(Parts I TO IV) - Code of practice for concrete structures for storage of Liquids.
- 12.8.3. IS:3935 - Code of practice for composite construction.
- 12.8.4. IS:2502 - Code of practice for bending and fixing of bars for concrete reinforcement.
- 12.8.5. IS:5525 - Recommendation for detailing of reinforcement in reinforced concrete works.
- 12.8.6. IS:2751 - Code of practice for welding of mild steel plain and deformed bars used for reinforced concrete construction.
- 12.8.7. Specification for welding cold worked bars for reinforced concrete construction.
- 12.8.8. IS:3558 - Code of practice for use of immersion vibrators for consolidating concrete.
- 12.8.9. IS:3414 - Code of practice for design and installation of joints in Buildings.
- 12.8.10. IS:4326 - Code of practice for earthquake resistant construction of building.
- 12.8.11. IS: 13920 - Code of Practice for ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- 12.8.12. IS:4014(Parts I & II) - Code of practice for steel tubular scaffolding.
- 12.8.13. IS:2571 - Code of practice for laying in-situ cement concrete flooring.
- 12.8.14. IS:7861 - Code of practice for extreme weather concreting. Part-I Recommended practice for hot weather concreting. Part-II Recommended practice for cold weather concreting.

12.9. CONSTRUCTION SAFETY

- 12.9.1. IS:3696(Parts I & II) - Safety code for scaffolds and ladders.

12.9.2. IS:7969 - Safety code for handling and storage of building materials.

12.9.3. IS:8989 - Safety code for erection of concrete framed structures.

12.10. **MEASUREMENTS**

12.10.1. IS:1200 (Part 1 to 23) - Method of measurement of building and engineering works.

B- TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1. Actual work shall be carried out by persons holding valid PWD Wireman License. The electrification work shall be supervised by persons holding PWD Supervisors License / Diploma Holder.
- 1.2. The work of electrification shall be carried out after the layout is finalised and as per the instructions given from time to time by site engineer. The electrical installation shall be as per the Indian standard codes and in conformity with Indian Electricity rules 1956, as amended upto date, and also the relevant regulation of licensee.
- 1.3. The scope of electrification work will include providing labour, material, transport, insurance security, clearing of site, handing over and one year free maintenance of the work from the date of commissioning. The material used shall be new and of category makes specified or approved. Any work where specifications are not clear , relevant provision in I.S. or Indian Electricity rules shall be followed. Engineer' decision and direction in such cases shall be final.
- 1.4. Site Engineer's of MDL approval in writing shall be obtained prior to commencement of the work to the following:-
 - (a) Length of the DSL System.
 - (b) All accessories of DSL system shall be adequate in quantity.
 - (c) Make of the materials, fittings / fixtures / Fan, etc. which shall be of the approved make.
- 1.5 The entire DSL System should be touch proof and there shall be no exposed live parts
- 1.6 Bus bar should be provided with insulating cover to shed dust and water.
- 1.7 There shall be no expansion joints up to 150Mtr length system
- 1.8 The DSL and all its accessories shall be suitable for outdoor installation
- 1.9 Joint covers shall be provided at every joint.
- 1.10 Web brackets with anchor clamps to be fitted at equal distance.
- 1.10 End cap shall be provided to all conductors.

2. QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL

- 2.1. All the materials shall be new from the fresh stock and shall conform to I.S. specifications. When standard does not exist, such material / sample shall be submitted for site Engineer's of MDL approval, with Test Certificate from Government approved laboratories.
- 2.2. Contractors shall produce, on demand, such details as called for by the site Engineer of MDL to prove the genuineness of the material.
- 2.3. Rejected materials must be replaced by the contractors within 7 (seven) days.

3. WORKMANSHIP

The work shall be carried out keeping in mind requirement of individual site and matching of final work with the surrounding by proper finishing as necessary to maintain uniformity. Good workmanship is an essential

requirement of this contract. Poor workmanship will be liable for penalization.

Since the job involved working on height all safety precautions and safety gears should be used while working on site without fail.

4. MEASUREMENT & CANCELLATION OF THE PART CONTRACT

The bills of the quantities are based on the plans of the buildings/ individual office showing the approximate location of all outlets, switchgear, etc. and are approximate only. The contractor shall be paid at actual as measured jointly by the representatives of the Contractor and Site Engineer of MDL.

5. INSPECTION & TESTS

- 5.1. The Contractor shall offer each and every part of DSL System for test at the works or otherwise test certificate shall be furnished in case inspection is waited.
- 5.2. All the materials shall be approved before starting the work.
- 5.3. Drawing of DSL system shall be approved and submitted.
- 5.4. Connections to earth electrodes shall be inspected and got approved by the Site Engineer, MDL, prior to connection.

6. DRAWINGS & CERTIFICATION:

The contractor shall submit, following certificates, in duplicate, to the Site Engineer, MDL, for record purpose after the completion of the work.

- 6.1. Copies of Completion Certificate and Test Report submitted to Manufacturer.
- 6.2. Any other Certificate / Reports as called for by the Site Engineer, MDL.
- 6.3. Instruction & Operation Manuals, Catalogues, etc.
- 6.4. On completion of the work, 3 (Three) sets of wiring diagram with proper symbol shall be prepared and submitted to the Site Engineer, MDL.

6.5. REMOVAL OF ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES:

The existing DSL System shall be removed without damaging the any other working part of the crane in neat manner with good workmanship. Dust and dirt sprayed due to work of removal/ re fixing shall be removed and the premises shall be cleaned properly. The removed material shall be handed over to the MDL as it is.

7. APPROVED MAKE :

- 7.1 Safe Line
- 7.2 Safe Track
- 7.3 Safe power

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