



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**  
**MINISTRY OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT**  
**STATE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS**  
**PROPOSED TUITION BLOCK AT KIHBT NGONG**  
**KIBIKU CAMPUS- KAJIADO COUNTY**

---

**APPENDIX C – GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

---

**SUPERVISING CONSULTANTS**

**ARCHITECTS**

AAKI CONSULTANTS ARCHITECTS

P.O BOX 66091-00800

**NAIROBI**

**SERVICES ENGINEERS**

EMPAQ LIMITED

P.O BOX 68140 – 00200

**NAIROBI**

**QUANTITY SURVEYORS**

SONGA OGODA & ASSOCIATES

P.O BOX 54584-00200

**NAIROBI**

**STRUCTURAL /CIVIL ENGINEERS**

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS LTD

P.O BOX 45792-00100

**NAIROBI**

**FEBRUARY 2024**

## **SPECIFICATIONS: GENERAL**

### **PART I: GENERAL**

#### **1.1 MATERIALS GENERALLY**

All materials used on the works shall be new and of the qualities and kinds specified herein and equal to approve samples. Deliveries shall be made sufficiently in advance to enable samples to be taken and tested if required. No materials shall be used until approved and all materials which are not approved or which are damaged, contaminated or have deteriorated in any way or do not comply in any way with the requirements of this specification shall be rejected and shall be immediately removed from the site at the Contractor's expense.

#### **1.2 MATERIALS FOR WHICH THERE IS A KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS SPECIFICATION**

All materials used in the works for which KENYA Bureau of Standards Specification has been published shall conform with the latest edition thereof in every way. The Architect reserves the right to demand that the Contractor shall obtain at his own expense a certificate in respect of any materials to state that it is in accordance with the Kenyan Bureau of Standard Specification.

#### **1.4 ALTERNATIVES TO PROPRIETARY BRANDS**

Where materials are specified by their proprietary names or where fittings are specified by catalogue numbers, or descriptions, the contractor may offer materials or fittings of alternative manufacture which are of equal quality. Such alternative must be approved before being used in the works and the Contractor shall allow for this, but prior to tendering he may submit to the Architect for approval the names of any suppliers of manufacturers whose products he intends to use, together with catalogue numbers and descriptions and/or samples but the decision of the Architect shall be final.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: GENERAL**

### **PART I: GENERAL**

#### **1.5 SAMPLES**

The Contractor shall furnish for approval, with reasonable promptness all samples of materials and workmanship required by the Architect. The Architect shall check and approve such samples for conformance with the design concept of the works and for compliance with the information given in the Contract Documents. The work shall be in accordance with approved samples.

- (a) All material samples shall be delivered to the Architect's office with all charges in connection therewith paid by the Contractor.
- (b) Duplicate final approved samples, in addition to any required for the Contractor's use, shall be furnished to the Architect, one for office use and one for the site.
- (c) Samples shall be furnished so as not to delay fabrication, allowing the Architect reasonable time for consideration of the sample submitted.
- (d) Each sample shall be properly labelled with the name and quality of the material, manufacturers name, name of the project, the Contractor's name and the date of submission and the specification number to which the sample refers.

#### **1.6 MEASURING AND TESTING EQUIPMENT**

The Contractor shall provide the following equipment for carrying out measuring and control tests on the site and maintain in full working order:

- (a) Straight edges 2 metres and 4 metres long for testing the accuracy of the finished concrete.
- (b) A glass graduated cylinder for use in the silt test of organic impurities in the sand.
- (c) Slump test apparatus.
- (d) 150 mm steel cube moulds with base plates and tamping rod to B.S. 1881.
- (e) Two 30 metre steel tapes.
- (f) One dumpy or quickset level and staff
- (g) Micrometer

## **SPECIFICATIONS: DEMOLITIONS AND ALTERATIONS**

### **PART 2: DEMOLITIONS AND ALTERATIONS**

#### **2.1 DEMOLITION**

Demolitions, taking out and cutting away shall be carefully performed and every precaution shall be taken to ensure the safety of the works. If damage should occur in the carrying out of the demolitions or alterations the contractor shall reinstate and make good the same at his own expense.

#### **2.2 PROTECTION**

Supply, erect and maintain during the cutting of openings etc, all necessary protection to the existing premises against damage by weather or other causes.

#### **2.3 LAYING THE DUST**

Allow for laying the dust as far as possible during the alteration by watering with a hose or other means.

#### **2.4 MAKING GOOD**

All making good of blockwork, building up of openings etc, shall be in solid blockwork unless otherwise described, in cement mortar (1:4) properly cured, toothed and bonded and pinned up to existing work and pointed where necessary.

#### **2.5 CREDIT FOR MATERIALS**

Unless otherwise specified materials arising from the demolitions and alterations will become the property of the Contractor. If the Contractor wishes to allow a credit for any such materials the appropriate allowance should be included in the credit column of the Bills of Quantities.

In the event that the Employer wishes to take possession of any such materials the contractor will only be entitled to receive compensation to the amount of credit indicate.

## **PART 3: EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORKS**

### **3.0 GENERAL**

#### **3.1 ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER**

Where the word 'Engineer' is used in these descriptions of Materials and Workmanship, it shall in all appropriate cases be used and construed as the Structural Engineer. For this purpose the Engineer shall be deemed vested with the duties of and be the representative of the Architect.

#### **3.2 DISCREPANCIES IN DESCRIPTIONS**

The drawings take precedence over the bills of quantities.

#### **3.3 TEST AND SAMPLES**

Unless otherwise described in the Bills of Quantities, the Contractor will be responsible for all the costs involved in testing materials as described hereinafter. He will also be responsible for all the costs involved in supplying samples of materials or workmanship as required hereinafter to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The cost of replacing materials fixed or placed in position which do not comply with the required test results or approved samples shall be borne solely by the contractor. Samples of materials shall be submitted as soon as possible after the Contract is let. No deliveries in bulk shall be made until the samples are approved by the Engineer.

#### **3.4 SITE CLEARANCE**

Site clearance shall include the cutting down of all trees, stumps, bushes, vegetation and rubbish, burning the debris arising in approved locations, and carting remaining material to a tip provided by the Contractor.

#### **3.5 GRUBBING**

Grubbing up roots etc. shall include the following and disposal shall be as described under the foregoing clause:

1. Stumps and roots of large trees shall be completely removed
2. Stumps and roots of small trees, bushes or other vegetation shall be completely removed to a depth of at least 600 mm below formation.
3. Smaller stumps and roots of vegetation up to 25 mm thick shall be completely removed to a depth of 230 mm below formation.
4. Fine roots shall be removed to as great depth as is practicable by hand.

Except where the area of grubbing is to be excavated, all resulting holes shall be filled up solid with approved material compacted to the same relative density as the surrounding material.

## **PART 3: EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORKS**

### **3.6 EXCAVATION**

The Contractor is advised to visit the site and ascertain the nature of the ground to be excavated and he shall price accordingly and no claim will be allowed for want of knowledge in this respect.

Rates for excavation shall include for excavation in soil, earth, black cotton, sandy soil, murrum, tuff, soft rock, boulders or whatever other subsoil is encountered, except hard rock as defined below.

### **3.7 HARD ROCK**

Any rock or other hard materials encountered in excavating to the required depths which in the opinion of the Architect or Engineer can only be removed by wedges, compressed air or other special plant, or explosives shall be paid for as an extra and the price shall include for trimming and levelling. No blasting will be allowed without prior written permission from the Engineer and relevant Government Authority. Material which can be removed by pick or traxcavator, ripper or similar mechanical plant will not be classed as rock.

- a) The foundation trenches and column bases shall be excavated to the widths and depths of the concrete foundations shown on the drawings or to such widths and depths as the Engineer may instruct after examination of the excavations. Quantities of all excavations shall be measured and valued by the Quantity Surveyor and any difference between such measurements and the measurements herein given shall be dealt with as a variation to the Contract.

If however, the Contractor excavates to any greater depths than shown in the drawings or as instructed by the Engineer, then he shall at his own expense fill in such extra depth of excavation with concrete as specified for the foundations to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Contractor shall not be paid for the cost of any excavation executed deeper or wider than shown on the drawings or instructed by the Engineer nor for the cost of back filling such excavation or disposing of surplus.

- b) The Contractor shall report to the Engineer when secure bottoms have been obtained to the excavations and are ready to receive the foundation concrete. Any concrete or other work put in before the excavations have been inspected and approved by the Engineer shall, if so directed, be removed and new work substituted in accordance with the specification after excavations have been approved, all at the Contractor's expense.
- c) The bottoms of all foundation trenches and column bases shall be trimmed square and level. The Contractor shall form such steps on bottoms of foundation trenches as the Engineer may consider necessary in such positions and to such depths as he may direct.

### **PART 3: EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORKS**

#### **3.9 SURPLUS SOIL DISPOSAL**

Excavated material not required for subsequent refilling shall be removed to areas off site which shall be approved by the Architect.

#### **3.10 TOP SOIL FOR SPREADING**

Where required in the Bills of Quantities, top soil required for subsequent spreading over finished work shall be especially selected and shall be dumped in special heaps as indicated by the Architect. Such top soil shall be reasonably free from vegetation to the satisfaction of the Architect, and shall be compacted as little as possible in the heaps.

#### **3.11 FILLING UNDER SURFACE BEDS IN BUILDINGS**

##### **i) Murram filling**

Murram for filling as base course shall be from an approved source and of the highest quality. It shall be laid in layers not less than 150 mm thick and not greater than 230 mm thick prior to compaction. Water will be applied to O.M.C. and each layer will be thoroughly compacted by at least 8 passes of a 10 tonne smooth wheeled roller or a 2 tonne vibrating roller until all movement ceases and 100% C.B.R. is obtained.

##### **ii) Hardcore filling**

Hardcore filling shall be crushed rock, broken brick, broken concrete or other approved hard granular materials broken to pass not greater than a 150 mm ring or to be 75% of the finished thickness of the layers being compacted whichever is the less and graded so that it can be easily and thoroughly compacted by rolling. The filling is to be laid in layers each of a consolidated thickness not exceeding 230 mm.

Where rolling by 10 tonne smooth wheeled roller or 2 tonne vibrating roller is impossible, compaction shall be by hand or mechanical tampers. Each layer shall be compacted by at least 8 passes of the roller.

The top surface of the hardcore shall be levelled or graded to falls as required and blinded with similar material broken to 25 mm gauge and surfaced with stone dust and well wetted before consolidation by the roller. The surface so obtained shall be to the Engineer's approval.

#### **3.12 MATERIALS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS**

All materials classified as rock may, if approved by the Architect or Engineer be used as hardcore filling and the measured quantities of imported filling will be adjusted accordingly; all rock so used must be broken to the required size as before described before being used.

No sand, aggregate, murram or other material found in the excavations is to be used in the works without the written permission of the Architect.

### **PART 3: EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORKS**

#### **3.13 FILLING OBTAINED FROM THE EXCAVATIONS**

Filling obtained from surplus excavated materials is to be free from all weeds, roots, vegetable soil or other unstable materials and is to be filled in layers each of not more than 230 mm finished thickness. Each layer to be well wetted and consolidated as described herein.

#### **3.14 INSECTICIDE TREATMENT**

Where described, the top surface of filling shall be treated with 'Gladiator T C' Pesticide or equal and approved to be applied and approved firm and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and subject to a ten year guarantee to the satisfaction of the Architect.

#### **3.15 DIOTHENE SHEETING**

Diothene sheeting shall be produced by an approved manufacturer Joints in sheeting shall be treble folded with a 150 mm fold and taped at 300 mm intervals with 50 mm wide back plastic adhesive tapes. The sheeting shall not be stretched but shall be laid with sufficient wrinkles to permit shrinkage up to 15%.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **PART 4: CONCRETE WORK**

#### **4.1 CODES OF PRACTICE**

All workmanship, materials, tests and performances in connection with reinforced concrete shall be in conformity with the latest edition of the British Standard for concrete works (B.S 8110 parts 1 & 2, BS 8004, B.S 8007) and any other approved Local and International Standards. Where inconsistency exists between these preambles and these Standards, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in good time for his Clarification as to which of the two shall prevail. Such clarification shall not have cost implications on the Contract.

#### **4.2 SUPERVISION**

A competent person approved by the Engineer shall be employed by the Contractor whose duty will be to supervise all stages in the preparation and placing of the concrete. All cubes shall be made and site tests carried out under his direct supervision, in consultation with the Engineer.

As and when required by the Engineer the Contractor shall prepare and submit, before commencing the work, a time-chart (additional to the general programme) detailing the various operations for concrete works.

#### **4.3 CONTRACTOR'S PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES**

Not less than 30 days prior to the installation of the Contractor's plant and equipment for processing, handling, transportation, storing and placing concrete, the Contractor shall submit drawings for approval by the Engineer, showing proposed general plant arrangement, together with a general description of the equipment he proposes to use.

After completion of installation, the operation of the plant and equipment shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer.

Where these Preambles, the Bills of Quantities or the Drawings require specific procedures to be followed, such requirements are not to be construed as prohibiting use by the Contractor of alternative procedures providing these have been approved by the Engineer in advance.

Approval of plant and equipment or their operation, or of any construction procedure, shall not operate to waive or modify any provision or requirements contained in the Preambles governing the quality of the materials of the finished work.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.4 LEVELS AND FOUNDATIONS**

The foundations of the Works shall be carried down to depths as may be directed by the Engineer and they must be cut as nearly to the size of the concrete as possible and the vacant spaces between the concrete and the solid ground excepting where otherwise shown must be carefully filled in as directed by the Engineer.

All temporary timber shall be removed but should any timber be left in or should any other work be done beyond that specified, it will be at the Contractor's own cost.

### **4.5 TOLERANCES**

On all setting out, dimensions of six metres and over, a maximum non-accumulative tolerance of plus or minus 6 mm will be allowed. On all setting out, dimensions under six metres, a maximum non-accumulative tolerance of plus or minus 3 mm will be allowed. On the cross sectional dimensions of structural members, unless otherwise required by the Drawings, a maximum tolerance of plus or minus 3 mm will be permitted.

The top surface of concrete floor slabs and beams shall be within 6 mm of the normal level and line shown on the Drawings. Columns shall be truly plumb and non-accumulative tolerance of 3 mm in each storey and not more than  $h/3000$  out of plumb in their full height will be permitted. The Contractor shall be responsible for the cost of all corrective measures required by the Engineer to rectify work which is not constructed within the tolerances set out above.

### **4.6 MATERIALS GENERALLY**

All materials which have been damaged, contaminated or have deteriorated or do not comply in any way with the requirements of these Preambles shall be rejected and shall be removed immediately from the Site at the Contractor's own expense. No materials shall be stored or stacked on suspended floors without the Engineer's prior approval.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.7 SAMPLES AND TESTING**

The Contractor shall provide on the site, equipment, staff and labour for carrying out the sampling and testing and shall carry out any or all of these tests at such times and with such frequency as may be requested by the Engineer.

All equipment shall be calibrated and checked from time to time by the relevant Government authority and/or as the Engineer may direct.

The Contractor shall provide all samples required by the Engineer as soon as possible after the contract is let. No deliveries in bulk shall be made until the samples are approved by the Engineer. All condemned material shall be removed from the site within 24 hours.

Frequency of tests and number of samples required shall be governed by the results of previous tests, the quality of materials revealed during the tests and the uniformity of that quality. Should it become evident that the quality of concrete is deteriorating, the Engineer may require additional samples to be taken and test cubes to be made and tested to determine the cause.

### **4.8 CEMENT**

Cement unless otherwise specified shall be ordinary Portland Cement of a brand and source approved by the Engineer and shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 12. A manufacturer's certificate of test in accordance with B.S 12 shall be supplied for each consignment delivered to the Site.

Should the Contractor require to use cement of Rapid Hardening variety, he shall submit his proposals to the Engineer along with any cost implications on the project for his approval. Any additional cost that may be caused by the use of Rapid Hardening cement shall be borne by the Contractor.

Cement may be delivered to the Site either in bags or in bulk.

If delivered in bags each bag shall be properly sealed and marked with the manufacturer's name and on the Site is to be stored in weatherproof shed of adequate dimensions with a raised floor. Each consignment shall be kept separate and marked so that it may be used in the sequence in which it is received. Any bag found to contain cement which has set or partly set, shall be completely discarded and not used in the works. Bags shall not be stored in stacks more than 2.0 metres in height.

No cement which has been kept on site in bags for more than 3 months shall be used in works.

### **4.8 CEMENT**

If delivered in bulk the cement shall be stored in a weather proof silo either provided by the cement supplier or by the Contractor but in either case the silo shall be to the approval of the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.8A SAND**

Sand used for concrete shall be clean, well graded siliceous sand of good sharp hard quality equal to samples which shall be deposited with and approved by the Engineer. The sand shall be free from lumps of stone, earth, loam, dust, salt organic matter and other deleterious substances, sieved and washed with clean water unless directed otherwise by the Engineer.

### **4.9 AGGREGATE**

Aggregates shall conform with the requirement of B.S. 882 and all the proposed sources, types and grading test results of all aggregates are to be approved in all respects by the Engineer before work commences.

The grading of aggregates shall be one within the limits set out in B.S. 882 and as later specified and the grading, once approved, shall be adhered to throughout the Works and not varied without the approval of the Engineer. Fine aggregates shall be clean, coarse, siliceous sand of good, sharp, hard quality and shall be free from lumps of stone, earth, loam dust, salt, organic matter and any other deleterious substances. It shall be graded within the limits of Zone 1 and 2 of Table 2 of B.S. 882.

Coarse aggregate shall be good, hard, clean, approved blacktrap or similar stone, free from dust, decomposed stone, clay, weather matter, foreign substances or friable thin elongated or laminated pieces. It shall be graded within the limits of Table 1 of B.S. 882 for its respective nominal size.

If in the opinion of the Engineer the aggregate meets with the above requirements but is dirty or adulterated in any manner it shall be screened and/or washed with clean water at the Contractor's expense.

Aggregate shall be delivered to the Site in their prescribed sizes or gradings and shall be stock-piled on paved areas to boarded platforms in separate units to avoid intermixing. On no account shall premixed coarse aggregates be brought to the batching plant. On no account shall aggregates be stock-piled on the ground.

The Engineer shall be entitled to require a Certificate from an approved testing laboratory in connection with each source of fine and coarse aggregates (including sand) showing that materials comply with the specification. Samples shall be subjected to such tests and at frequencies as determined by the Engineer. All such testing shall be carried out at the Contractor's expense.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.10 WATER**

The water used for mixing concrete shall be from an approved source, clean, fresh, and free from harmful matter and comply with the requirements of B.S. 3148.

### **4.11 ADMIXTURES**

Before approval for the use of a proprietary admixture is given, the Contractor shall satisfy the Engineer as to its suitability for the work and its compatibility with the cement it is intended to complement.

### **4.12 EXPANSION JOINT FILLERS**

Expansion joint filler shall be "Flexcell" as manufactured by Expandite Ltd. or "Rexilex" as manufactured by Evomastic Ltd, or equivalent and approved filler.

### **4.13 JOINT SEALANT**

Sealants shall be polysulphide based "Pli-astic" or Seelastic" as described, both manufactured by Expandite Ltd. or equivalent, applied in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions and prices shall include for temporary battens or fillets and afterwards withdrawing to form groves as necessary.

"Seelastic" shall be applied by gun and where more than 12 mm deep shall include filling with loose packing yarn to within 12 mm from outer face.

"Pli-astic" shall be applied hot. With the Engineer 's approval Polemastic fillers of the appropriate grade as manufactured by Evomastics Ltd., may be substituted for "Seelastic".

On no account shall soft board materials be used as joint fillers.

### **4.14 CONCRETE MIXES**

All structural concrete shall consist of laboratory designed mixes. The wrights of cement, fine, coarse aggregates and water (and plasticiser where required) to be used in the designed concrete mixes shall be those giving one cubic metre of mixed concrete. Each design mix (for each class of structural concrete) shall be submitted to the Engineer along with at least 8 laboratory test results (4 No. 7 days and 4 No. 28 days) for his approval. The design mixes and the accompanying test results shall be sent in their original form directly to the Engineer with a copy to the Contractor. No photocopies shall be accepted. Once approved these design mixes shall be used in preliminary stage of works.

Only the 28 day test results shall form the basis of assessment for the preliminary and works cube results but the Engineer may use the 7 day test results to determine the quality of concreting at his discretion.

### **4.15 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE STRENGTHS AT PRELIMINARY WORKS STAGE**

For the purpose of this Contract, Structural concrete shall mean concrete for which the specified characteristic cube strength is equal to or higher than 20N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

### **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

The concrete mix shall be designed to attain a mean strength greater than the characteristic strength by at least the current margin. The current margin shall be taken as the smaller of the value resulting from (1) or (2) below.

- 1) For at least 40 separate batches of concrete of identical proportions of similar materials produced over a period of between 5 days and 60 days using the same plant under similar supervision and procedures.

Current Margin = 1.64 times the standard deviation but no less than 7.5N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

- 2) For cube tests on at least 100 batches as described in (1) produced over a period not exceeding 12 months.

Current Margin = 1.64 times the standard deviation but not less than 3.75N/mm<sup>2</sup> for concrete grade 20 and above.

Where there is insufficient data to satisfy (1) and (2), the current margin for the initial mix design shall be taken as 10N/mm<sup>2</sup> until sufficient data is available.

Testing of concrete at preliminary stage shall continue until the Engineer is fully satisfied that the concrete mix has met all the requirements outlined in this section.

Structural concrete shall satisfy the above requirements for the characteristic strength at 28 days shown in the table below.

### **CONCRETE STRENGTHS IN (N/MM<sup>2</sup>)**

Age	Grade 45	Grade 40	Grade 35	Grade 30	Grade 25	Grade 20
7 days	30.0	27.0	23.5	20.0	16.5	13.5
Characteristic strength at 28 days	45.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	25.0	20.0

The strength at 7 days shall only be indicative and unless the

Engineer otherwise agrees, it shall not form the basis of approval for design mixes.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.16 QUALITY CONTROL AT WORKS STAGE**

Once the concrete mix is accepted from preliminary to works stage, the principal basis of control shall be analysis of the cube test results at 28 days.

Cube test results shall be examined individually in 10 consecutive sets of four. The standard deviation and mean strength of each set shall be calculated.

The concrete mix proportions shall only be acceptable if all of the following requirements are complied with:

- i) Not more than two results in 40 are less than the characteristic crushing strength.
- ii) No value of the average for any set of four results shall be less than the characteristic strength plus one-half of the current margin.
- iii) When 40 No. have been obtained and the mean strength and standard deviation are calculated, the mean strength minus 1.64 times the standard deviation shall be greater than the characteristic strength.

Where the results do not conform to the above requirements the following action shall be taken:

- Adjustments to the mix to obtain strength required.
- In the case where any result is less than 85% of the characteristic strength the structural implications shall be determined and any necessary remedial action carried out shall be at the Contractor's costs.

### **4.17 PROPORTIONS OF CONCRETE WORKS**

All structural concrete shall be proportioned in weight using weigh batching machines of an approved type (to B.S. 1305) and shall be properly maintained and checked for accuracy to the requirements of Factories Inspectorate and at such intervals as required by the law and/or as Engineer shall direct.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.18 CEMENT**

The quantity of cement shall be measured by weight. Where delivered in bags, each batch of concrete is to contain one or more bags of cement in accordance with the proportions specified.

For non-structural concrete, volume batching may be used as indicated below.

Class of Concrete	15	10
Nominal Mix by Volume	1:3:6	1:4:8
Cubic metres of fine aggregate per 50 kg. bag of cement	0.12	0.16
Cubic metres of coarse aggregate per 50 kg bag of cement	0.24	0.32
Maximum size of coarse aggregate	40 mm*	40 mm*

\* or 20 mm for blinding concrete where described.

Where batching is by volume, approved gauge boxes of such a size as will give the correct proportions shall be used, and full account shall be taken of bulking due to high moisture content.

### **4.19 READY-MIXED CONCRETE**

Where the Contractor desires to use ready-mixed concrete prepared outside the site, he shall submit a written request to the Engineer for his approval. In his request, the Contractor shall attach a detailed proposal showing the logistics of carrying out such an exercise.

The Engineer shall give his written consent only after satisfying himself with the adequacy of the Contractor's proposals as far as specifications and logistics are concerned.

The Engineer may demand particular conditions be fulfilled before granting the permission (A sample of "Delivery Ticket" for ready-mix concrete as attached at the back of this specification).



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.20 WATERPROOF CONCRETE**

Where waterproof concrete is specified, Sealocrete "Sealopruf Integral Waterproofing Compound" and "Sealoplaz Concrete Plasticizer" or similar approved are to be added to the mixing water strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and at the rate of 500 cc and 125 cc respectively to each 50 kg bag of cement to which the aggregates have already been added and mixed. Not more than 22.5 to 24.75 litres of water per 50 kg bag of cement are to be used unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

### **4.21 SURFACE TREATMENT FOR WATERPROOFING**

Where specified treatment with "Vandex", "Sealocrete Supercoat Waterproofer" etc. shall be applied to concrete or blockwork surfaces strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The surfaces must be well wire-brushed to remove dirt, efflorescence, adhering mortar and all foreign matter. It shall then be cleaned with fresh water. When absolutely dry a generous coat of Sealocrete Supercoat shall be applied by brush or spray gun. Surface so treated shall be protected from damage or staining as described elsewhere.

### **4.22 PHYSICAL BARRIER FOR WATERPROOFING**

Where specified, physical barriers shall consist of the following:

#### **Mastic Asphalt**

This shall be laid in layers of maximum thickness of 10 mm each. The Materials and workmanship shall comply to CP 102:1973.

#### **Rubber-Membrane**

This shall consist of preformed laminated membrane comprising an elastomeric self-adhesive rubber/bitumen compound and robust polythene sheet such as Bituthene 1000, as produced by SERVICISED LIMITED or other similar approved material. The membrane shall be stored, handled and laid onto the elements to be protected strictly in accordance with the manufacturers specifications and under the supervision of one of their approved representatives all to CP 102:1973. Special precautions shall be taken at the interface of this material and mastic asphalt. Only approved water bars shall be incorporated in the structural concrete works and these shall be provided in the positions indicated on the drawings or at other alternative positions approved by the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **Waterbars**

Joints shall be heat welded in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and where the waterbar is to be fixed vertically, metal clips as manufactured by the supplier of the waterbar or of other approved design shall be provided to suspend the waterbar from the reinforcement.

Where waterproof concrete is used the Contractor shall adhere strictly to the position and type of construction joints as detailed on the drawings. Any deviation from this procedure or the provision of additional construction joints will require the prior approval of the Engineer and any additional waterbar so required will be at the Contractor's expense.

Formwork shall be designed with sufficient timber forms and blocking pieces to support the waterbar and to ensure that it is not displaced during concreting. In the case of horizontal joints in vertical walling and similar members the formwork shall be so constructed as to permit the starter or upstand concrete surrounding the lower half of the waterbar to be poured in the same operation as the slab or other concrete from which it springs. Formwork to walls or similar members where waterbar is positioned at the base of the lift shall have sufficient inspection openings not less than 300 mm square at approximately 15 mm to 300 mm above the level of the waterbar to permit checking that the waterbar is correctly positioned and not displaced during concreting.

Through-bolts or ties will not be permitted in liquid retaining structure or in retaining walls. The Contractor shall use only such bolts or ties as are capable of being removed in part so that the portion remaining embedded in the concrete shall be between the specified thickness of cover to the reinforcement.

No concreting will be permitted to portions where upstand starters form an integral part until the formwork to the starter has been fixed and approved. No through holes shall be permitted in basement retaining walls.

The Contractor shall provide the following furniture and equipment for setting up his laboratory to be used in carrying out control tests on the site.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

4.23 **WORK CUBE TESTS**

Work cubes are to be made at intervals as required by the Engineer and the Contractor shall provide a continuous record of the concrete work. The cubes shall be made in approved 100 or 150 mm moulds as required by the Engineer in strict accordance with the Code of Practice.

At least four cubes shall be made on each occasion, from different batches, the concrete being taken from the point of deposit.

Frequency of the tests and the number of samples required will be governed by the results of the previous tests, the quality of the materials revealed during the tests, and the uniformity of the quality. Should it become evident that the quality of the concrete is deteriorating the Engineer may require additional samples to be taken and test cubes to be made and tested to determine the cause.

Each cube shall be marked with a distinguishing number (numbers to run consecutively) and the date, and a record shall be kept on site giving the following particulars:

- a) Cube No.
  
- b) Date and time made
  
- c) Temperature and weather conditions
  
- d) Location in work
  
- e) 7-day Test

Date: .....

Strength: .....

- f) 28-day Test

Date: .....

Strength: .....

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

Cubes shall be forwarded, carriage paid to an approved Testing Laboratory in time to be tested two at 7 days and two at 28 days. No cube shall be dispatched within 3 days of casting.

Authentic copies of all Work Test results shall be forwarded to the Engineer directly from the testing laboratory and one shall be retained on the site. The test certificate shall indicate all properties as required by B.S. 1881.

If the strengths required above are not attained and maintained throughout the carrying out of the Contract, the Contractor will be required to increase the proportion of cement and/or substitute better aggregates so as to give concrete which does comply with the requirements of the contract. The Contractor may be required to remove and replace at his own cost any concrete which fails to attain the required strength as ascertained by Work Cube Test.

The Contractor must allow in his rates for concrete test cubes for all expenses in connection with the preparation and conveyance to the Testing Laboratory and testing of test cubes and no claim in respect of his failure to do so will be entertained.

### 4.24 **MIXING OF CONCRETE**

The concrete shall be mixed only in approved power driven weigh batch mixers of a type and capacity suitable for the work. The batching plant shall have a reserve capacity of at least 30% over and above the expected maximum demand.

The weigh batch mixer shall be equipped with an accurate water measuring device. All materials shall be thoroughly mixed dry before the water is added and the mixing of each batch shall continue for a period of not less than two minutes after the water has been added and until there is a uniform distribution of the materials and the mass is uniform in colour.

The entire contents of the mixed drum shall be discharged before recharging. The volume of mixed materials shall not exceed the rated capacity of the mixer. Whenever the mixer is started, 10% extra cement shall be added to the first batch and no extra payment will be made on this account.

As a check on concrete consistency slump tests shall be carried out in accordance with B.S. 1881. The Contractor shall provide the necessary apparatus and allow for the cost of such test.

The slump of the concrete made with the specified water content, using dry materials, shall be determined and the water to be added under wet conditions shall be so reduced as to give approximately the same slump.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.25 TRANSPORTING CONCRETE**

The concrete shall be mixed as near to the place where it is required as is practicable, and only as much as is required for a specified section of the work shall be mixed at one time, such section to be commenced and finished in one operation without delay.

All concrete must be efficiently handled and used in the Works within twenty (20) minutes of mixing. It shall be discharged from the mixer direct either into receptacles or barrows and shall be distributed by means which do not cause separation or otherwise impair the quality of the concrete. Approved mechanical means of handling will be encouraged, but the use of chutes for placing concrete is subject to the prior approval of the Engineer.

Where approval is obtained for concrete to be conveyed by chutes, these shall have a slope (not exceeding 1 vertical to 2 horizontal) such as to ensure a continuous flow of concrete.

Additional water shall not be introduced to assist the flow.

Where approval is obtained for pumping the concrete, the pump manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed. The pumps used shall be of adequate capacity and power to ensure delivery of a continuous supply. The Contractor shall provide adequate alternative arrangements for transporting concrete including standby pumps in case of breakdown of the pumping equipment.

No relaxation of these specification on pumped concrete will be permitted. In particular, attention shall be paid to the proper grading of aggregates to prevent bleeding and/or segregation during pumping operations.

The inclusion of mixtures to improve the flow characteristics of the concrete will only be permitted where it can be shown that they do not adversely affect the concrete.

Proper bridging arrangements for traffic over reinforcement shall be provided so that the reinforcement is not distorted, damaged or displaced.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.26 PLACING CONCRETE**

No concrete shall be placed before approval by the Engineer's representative.

Any accumulation of set concrete on the reinforcement shall be removed by wire brushing before further concrete is placed.

Care shall be taken that the concrete is not disturbed or subjected to vibrations and shocks during the setting period.

Mixing machines, platforms and barrows shall be clean before commencing mixing and be cleaned on every cessation of the work.

Where concrete is laid on hardcore or other absorbent materials, the base shall be suitable and sufficiently wetted before the concrete is deposited.

Concrete shall be placed from a height not exceeding 1.5 m directly into its permanent position and shall not be worked along the shutters to that position. Unless otherwise approved, concrete shall be placed in a single operation to the full thickness of slabs, beams and similar members, and shall be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding 1.5 m deep in walls and similar members.

Concrete in columns may be placed to a height of 4.0 m with careful placing and vibration and satisfactory results. Where the height of the column exceeds 4.0 m suitable openings must be left in the shutters so that this maximum lift is not exceeded. The bottom 500 mm must first be thoroughly compacted before more concrete is added as the vibrator is gradually withdrawn.

Tops of lifts in walls and columns shall be finished level and well compacted so that minimal preparation of the next lift is required.

Concrete shall be placed continuously until completion of the part of the work between construction joints as specified hereinafter.

If stopping of concreting is unavoidable elsewhere, a construction joint shall be made where the work is topped. A record of all such joints must be made by the contractor and a copy supplied to the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.27 WET WEATHER CONCRETING**

Concreting during periods of constant rain shall not be permitted unless aggregate stockpiles, mixers and transporting equipment and the areas to be concreted are adequately covered.

### **4.28 HOT WEATHER CONCRETING**

Concreting shall not be permitted if its temperature at placing is in excess of 38°C. In order to maintain the temperature of the concrete below this value the following precautions shall be taken wholly or in part as instructed by the Engineer:

- i) All aggregate stockpiles, water lines and tanks as well as the mixer shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun.
- ii) Coarse aggregate shall be cooled by constant watering where possible.
- iii) Mixing water shall be cooled by the addition of ice to the storage tanks where necessary.
- iv) Rapid-hardening cement shall not be used.
- v) Where the above precautions are inadequate, concreting shall be carried out during the cooler parts of the day or night as may be directed by the Engineer.

When the air temperature is above 20°C loss of mixing water by evaporation shall be considered in arriving at the amount of water to be added to the mix. In order to maintain the water/cement ratio within permissible limits, an approved water-reducing agent shall be included in the mix.

The maximum water/cement ratio may be increased with the Engineer's permission during mixing, but on no account shall water be added to concrete directly or indirectly once it has left the mixer.

In order to reduce premature drying of the concrete during transporting and placing, all chutes, formwork and reinforcement shall be cooled by watering when possible, or shall otherwise be protected from the direct rays of the sun. Any water so used shall be removed by jetting with compressed air before placing the concrete in close contact.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

As soon as possible after concreting, the formwork shall be stripped and the surface of the concrete shall be treated in accordance with the requirements stated elsewhere.

Where drying winds are encountered, wind shields shall be positioned as directed by the Engineer to protect exposed surfaces of the curing concrete.

### **4.29 CONTINUOUS POUR IN CONCRETE**

Where the Contractor desires to use continuous concreting method in large sections (rafts and walls), he shall submit a written request to the Engineer for approval. In the request he shall attach details which shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Total amount of concrete to be placed in the shift
  
- Stock of approved concrete materials on site
  
- Capacity of the batching plant
  
- Number and type of truck mixers to be deployed for the exercise and movement logistics
  
- Number of skilled and other manpower to be deployed for exercise in shifts.
  
- Number and capacity of plant to be used in placing concrete (pumps, vibrators, buckets, etc.)
  
- Method(s) of monitor and dealing with the heat of hydration
  
- Details of protection against rain and floodwaters and how to cope with it.

The Engineer shall consider the above details and other parameters (e.g. weather, satisfactory records of cube test results, availability of adequate working section where reinforcement placement and the necessary formwork have been approved etc.) before making his decision. The Engineer may order that additional concrete cube moulds be made available as well as arrangements be made for cube crushing with an approved laboratory to cope with the increased demand.

The Engineer may order that the concreting works be stopped immediately if in his opinion the quality of the works is threatened for whatever reason.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.30 SPECIAL NO-FINES CONCRETE**

No-fines concrete for use in subsoil drainage shall consist of a 1:8 cement/aggregates mix by volume. Aggregate shall be 20 mm to 10 mm graded with no more than 5% passing the 10 mm sieve. Only sufficient water shall be added to ensure complete coating of the aggregate. One half of this water shall be placed into the mixer first, after which the aggregate and cement shall be admitted. After partial mixing, the balance of the water shall be added until a consistency of mix is achieved.

Preliminary tests shall be carried out on the site to prove the suitability of the finished concrete and adjustments made to the proportions and/or grading as may be required by the Engineer.

### **4.31 COMPACTION**

At all times during which concrete is being placed, the Contractor shall provide adequate trained and experienced labour to ensure that the concrete is compacted in the forms to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The Contractor shall ensure that he has at least 30% backup/reserve capacity over and above the maximum expected demand.

Concrete shall not be placed at a rate greater than will permit satisfactory compaction nor to a depth greater than 450 mm before it is compacted.

During and immediately after placing, the concrete shall be thoroughly compacted by means of continuous vibration.

Care shall be taken to fill every part of the forms, to work the concrete under and around the reinforcement without displacing it and to avoid disturbing recently placed concrete which has begun to set.

Any water accumulating on the surface of newly placed concrete shall be removed and no further concrete shall be placed thereon until such water is removed. Internal vibrators shall have a frequency of not less than 7,000 cycles per minute and shall have a rotation eccentric weight of at least 0.75 kg with an eccentricity of not more than 15 mm. Such vibrators shall visibly affect the concrete within a radius of 250 mm from the vibrator.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.31 COMPACTION**

Internal vibrators shall not be inserted between layers of reinforcement less than one and one half times the diameter of the vibrators apart. Contact between vibrators and reinforcement and vibrators and formwork shall be avoided.

Internal vibrators shall be inserted vertically into the concrete wherever possible at not more than 500 mm centres and shall constantly be moved from place to place. No internal vibrator shall be permitted to remain in any one position for more than ten seconds and it shall be withdrawn very slowly from the concrete.

In consolidating each layer of concrete the vibrating head shall be allowed to penetrate and re-vibrate the concrete in the upper portion of the underlying layer. In the area where newly placed concrete in each layer joins previously placed concrete, more than usual vibration shall be performed, the vibrator penetrating deeply at close intervals along these contacts. Layers of concrete shall not be placed until layers previously placed have been vibrated thoroughly as specified.

Vibrators shall not be used to move concrete from place to place in the formwork.

At least one internal vibrator shall be operated for every four cubic metres of concrete placed per hour and at least one spare vibrator for every three shall be maintained on site in case of break-down during concreting operations.

External formwork vibrators shall be of the high frequency low amplitude type applied with the principal direction of vibration in the horizontal plane. They shall be attached directly to the forms at not more than 1.200 M centres.

In addition to internal and external vibration, the upper surface of suspended floor slabs shall be levelled with a tamping or vibrating screed prior to finishing.

Vibrating elements shall be of the low frequency high amplitude type operating at a speed of not less than 3,000 r.p.m.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.32 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS**

Construction joints shall be permitted only at the positions predetermined on the drawings or as instructed on the Site by the Engineer. In general they shall be perpendicular to the lines of principal stresses and shall be located at points of minimum shear, viz. vertical at, or near, midspans of slabs, ribs and beams.

The position of construction joints, when not shown on the Drawings or otherwise required by this specification, shall be decided on site having regard to the plant and labour made available by the Contractor for the manufacture, placing and compaction of the concrete as well as its curing, the climatic conditions prevailing at the time of concreting, the nature and size of the formwork and conditions of operations of the work. The Contractor shall submit his proposals to the Engineer for his approval before commencing the work.

Suspended concrete slabs are generally to be cast using alternate bay construction in bays not exceeding 15 m in length. No two adjacent bays are to be cast within a minimum period of 48 hours of each other. The joints between adjacent bays are to be in positions agreed with the Engineer.

Under no circumstances shall concrete be allowed to tail-off, but it shall be deposited against stopping-off boards.

Before placing new concrete against concrete already hardened, the face of the old concrete shall be thoroughly hacked, roughened, and cleaned, and laitance and loose material removed therefrom, and immediately before placing the new concrete the surface shall be saturated with water and covered with a coat of mortar at least 25 mm in thickness composed of cement and fine aggregate in the proportions used in the concrete.

### **4.33 CURING AND PROTECTION**

Care must be taken that no concrete is allowed to become prematurely dry and the fresh concrete must be carefully protected within two hours of placing from rain, sun and wind by means of at least three layers of Hessian sacking, white polythene sheeting, or other approved means. This protective layer and the concrete itself must be kept continuously wet for at least seven days after the concrete has been placed. The Contractor must allow for the complete coverage of all fresh concrete for a period of 7 days. Hessian or white polythene sheeting shall be in the maximum widths obtainable and shall be secured against wind. The Contractor will not be permitted to use old cement bags, clear or any other colour polythene sheets, hessian or other material in small pieces.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### 4.33 **CURING AND PROTECTION**

Concrete in foundations and other underground work shall be protected from admixture with the falling earth after placing.

Traffic or loading must not be allowed on the concrete until the concrete is sufficiently matured, and in no case shall traffic or loading be of such magnitude as to cause deflection or other movement in the formwork or damage to the concrete members. Where directed by the Engineer props may be required to be left in position under slabs and other members for greater periods than those specified hereafter.

### 4.34 **FAULTY CONCRETE**

Any concrete which fails to comply with these Preambles, or which shows signs of setting before it is placed shall be taken out and removed from the Site. Where concrete is found to be defective after it has set, the concrete shall be cut out and replaced in accordance with the Engineer's instructions. **On no account shall any faulty, honeycombed, or otherwise defective concrete be repaired or patched until the Engineer has made inspection and issued** instructions for the repair.

On the Engineer's instruction, the contractor shall cut out and replace any concrete in any part of the structure if in the Engineer's opinion:-

- a) The concrete does not conform to the specification, or
- b) Deleterious materials or materials which are likely to produce harmful effects have been included in the concrete, or
- c) The honeycombed or damaged surfaces are too extensive, or
- d) The finished concrete sizes are not in accordance with the drawings within permissible tolerances, or
- e) The setting-out is incorrect, or
- f) The steel cover has not been maintained, or
- g) The protection, including curing of the concrete during the construction was inadequate resulting in damage, or
- h) Undue deformation of or damage to the works has taken place due to inadequate shuttering or to premature traffic or to excessive loading, or
- i) Any combination of the above points has taken place resulting in unsatisfactory work.

The whole of the cost, whatsoever (including time lost) which may be occasioned by the need to remove faulty concrete shall be borne by the Contractor.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.35 LOADING TESTS**

The Engineer may direct that a loading test be made on the works or any part thereof if he deems such a test to be necessary for one or more of the following reasons:

- a) Failure of "Site cubes" to attain the strength requirements.
- b) Premature removal of formwork
- c) Overloading of structure during construction
- d) Improper compaction of concrete
- e) Any other circumstances attributable to alleged negligence on the part of the Contractor which in the opinion of the Engineer may result in the structure being of less than the required strength.

The loading test ordered solely or in part for reasons (a) to (e) shall be made at the Contractor's own cost.

Loading tests shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of B.S. 8110.

If the results of the test are not satisfactory, the Engineer will direct that the part of the work concerned be taken down or removed and reconstructed to comply with the Specification or that such other remedial measures as he may think fit be taken to make the work acceptable and the Contractor shall carry out such work at his own cost.

### **LOADING TESTS**

The Engineer may also instruct the Contractor before a loading test takes place to take out cylindrical core specimens from the structures concerned and have them tested. The cutting equipment and the method of doing the work shall be to the Engineer's approval. The specimens shall be dealt with in accordance with B.S. 1881. Prior to testing, the specimens shall be available for examination by the Engineer. If the cores are ordered to be taken solely or in part for reasons (a) to (e) above, the work involved and the testing shall be made at the Contractor's own cost.

No extensions of time shall be granted for any delays or disruption of work caused by these tests.

### **4.36 STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

The steel reinforcement shall comply with the latest requirements of the following British Standards:

Hot rolled M.S for the reinforcement of concrete	B.S. 4449
Hot rolled H.Y. steel for the reinforcement of concrete	B.S. 4449
Cold worked H.Y. steel for the reinforcement of concrete	B.S. 4461
Hard drawn steel wire	B.S. 4482

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.36 STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

Generally high yield, hi-rib rebars (425 & 460 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) shall be used for main reinforcement and mild steel round bars, (250 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) for links and ductility for special elements where specified. In addition where so detailed, mild steel deformed bars shall also be used.

The Contractor shall submit a test certificate of the rollings. Reinforcement shall be stored on racks above ground level in covered waterproof sheds to keep away rain water. The sheds shall be well drained to prevent deterioration or contamination from any cause. All reinforcement shall be free from loose mill scale or rust, grease, paint or other substances likely to reduce the bond between the steel and concrete.

### **4.37 FABRIC REINFORCEMENT**

Fabric reinforcement shall be electrically cross-welded steel wire mesh reinforcement to B.S. 4483, and of the size and weight specified and made of wire to B.S. 4482.

### **4.38 FIXING STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

Reinforcement shall be accurately bent to the shapes and dimensions shown on the Drawings and Schedules and in accordance with B.S. 4466 and B.S. 8110. Reinforcement must be cut and bent cold and no welded joints will be permitted unless so detailed or directed by the Engineer.

Reinforcement shall be accurately placed in position as shown on the drawings, and before and during concreting, shall be secured against displacement by using No. 18. S.W.G. annealed binding wire or suitable clips at intersections, and shall be supported by concrete or metal supports, spacers or metal hangers to ensure the correct position and cover. No part of binding wire shall protrude into the specified nominal cover.

No concreting shall be commenced until the Engineer has inspected the reinforcement in position and until his approval has been obtained. The Contractor shall give two clear days notice of his intention to concrete to the Engineer. Approval forms shall be submitted in duplicates. (A sample of the format of the Approval form is attached at the back of this specification).

The Contractor is responsible for maintaining the reinforcement in its correct position, according to the drawings, before and during concreting. During concreting a competent steel fixer must be in attendance on the concretors to adjust and correct the positions of any reinforcement which may be displaced. The vibrators are not to come into contact with the reinforcement.

Where required to support and retain the reinforcement in its correct position, the Contractor shall provide templates, stools or other supports at his own cost.

Unless permitted by the Engineer, welding of bar reinforcement at intersections or for the joining of bars is prohibited. Where permission is granted, welding shall be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Institute of welding for the welding of reinforcement bars.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

4.38 **FIXING STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

The Contractor shall provide on-site facilities for cutting and bending reinforcement whether he is ordering his reinforcement bent or not and shall ensure that a token amount of straight bar of each diameter is available on site for bending as and when directed by the Engineer in order that minor modifications may be implemented on site without prior notice.

Bar bending schedules shall be issued to the Contractor at least a month in advance of the actual physical requirement in site. The Contractor is responsible for verifying that he has in his possession the required schedules to meet his programme and shall give the Engineer at least 3 weeks notice for any schedules that he requires.

4.39 **SPLICES AND SCREWED COUPLERS**

Where specified in the works, splices and screwed couplers shall be CCI systems type or similar approved and shall be for reinforcement bar sizes 16, 20, 25 and 32. The relevant certificates of performance shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval. The Engineer may order additional relevant tests be carried out through the Contractor from time to time as a measure of continuous monitoring of quality and performance.

4.40 **POSITION AND CORRECTNESS OF REINFORCEMENT**

The Contractor shall draw the Engineer's attention in good time if any discrepancies between details on drawings and bar bending schedules occur. Irrespective of whether any inspection and/or approval of the fixing of the reinforcement has been carried out as above, it shall be the Contractor's sole responsibility to ensure that the reinforcement complies with the details on the drawings or bending schedules and is fixed exactly in position shown therein and in position to give prescribed cover.

The Contractor will be held entirely responsible for any failing or defect in any portion of the reinforced concrete structure and including any consequent delay, claims, third party claims, etc., where it is shown that the reinforcement has been incorrectly positioned or is incorrect in size or quantity with respect to the detailed drawings or bending schedules.

4.41 **SPACER BLOCKS**

Spacing blocks of approved size and shape made of concrete similar to that used in the surrounding construction and fixed to the reinforcement or formwork by No. 18 S.W.G. wires set into the spacer blocks or other approved means shall be provided where necessary to ensure that the requisite cover is obtained. The Contractor is to include for providing sufficient such spacer blocks in his prices for steel reinforcement where such supplier has been nominated. Where composite blocks or other forms of rib construction are used, spacer blocks are to be provided as shown on the drawings. These will generally consist of concrete blocks as described above made to fit the width of the rib less 3 mm to tolerance and with single or double grooves (depending on the number of the reinforcement bars used per rib) in the top surface with wire ties at each groove.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **FIXING STEEL REINFORCEMENT**

The Engineer may direct that special types of spacers (e.g. preformed plastic types) be used in the whole or part of the works, if in his opinion the concrete spacers are not to the required standard.

#### **4.42 NOMINAL CONCRETE COVER TO REINFORCEMENT**

Unless otherwise directed the nominal concrete cover to steel reinforcing bars (including links and distribution) in any face shall be:

Foundations against earth face	75 mm
Foundation against blinding	50 mm
Columns (main bars)	40 mm
Beams (main bars)	30 mm or diameter of main bar
Slabs and stairs	20 mm
Wall (main bars)	40 mm

The tolerance on placing of bars achieve nominal cover is  $\pm 5$ mm

#### **4.43 FIXING FABRIC REINFORCEMENT**

The fabric shall be free from scale, rust, grease or other substances likely to reduce the bond between the steel and the concrete and shall be laid with minimum 300 mm laps and bound with No 18. S.W.G. annealed iron wire.

#### **4.44 PROJECTING REINFORCEMENT**

Where reinforcement projects from a concreted section of the structure and this reinforcement is expected to remain exposed for some time, it is to be coated with a cement grout to prevent rust staining on the finished concrete. This grout is to be brushed off the reinforcement prior to the continuation of concreting.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.45 SECURITY REINFORCEMENT**

#### **Spiral**

Spiral reinforcement where specified in the works shall be chubb spiral, Aegamesh or similar approved. It shall consist of steel bars of at least 15 mm diameter forming a mattress with pitches not exceeding 125 mm, and shall be delivered to the site in preformed 2 row mattress cages of exact and specified dimensions and incorporating appropriate spacer bars to maintain mattress rigidity. When assembled, the cages shall define the outline of the elements to be protected including allowance for openings. The assembling in the works shall be carried out under the supervision of the supplier's approved representative.

These shall be chubb tangbars, John Tann bars, Tord bars or similar approved. They shall be made from 3 mm thick mild steel plates cut into strips running off a central cord. They shall be transported to the site in flat condition where they shall be twisted into spirals. The twisting and laying of the units shall be carried out under the supervision of the supplier's approved representative.

### **4.47 FIXTURES AND INDENTATIONS IN CONCRETE**

No openings, chases, holes or other voids shall be formed in the concrete without the prior approval of the Engineer. Details of any fixtures to be permanently built into the concrete including the proposed positions of all conduits 25 mm and over in diameter shall be submitted to the Engineer for his approval before being placed.

### **4.48 CHASES, HOLES, ETC IN CONCRETE**

The Contractor shall be responsible for the co-ordination with the Electrical and other sub-contractors for incorporating electrical conduits, pipes, fixing blocks, chases, holes and the like in concrete members as required and must ensure that adequate notice is given to such sub-contractors informing them when concreting members incorporating the above are to be poured. The Contractor shall submit full details of these items to the Engineer for approval before the work is put in hand. All fixing blocks, chases, holes, etc, to be left in the concrete shall be accurately set out and cast with the concrete.

### **4.49 POSITION OF ELECTRICAL CONDUIT**

Unless otherwise instructed by the Engineer all electrical conduits to be positioned within the reinforced concrete shall be fixed inside the steel cages of beams and between the top and bottom steel layers in slabs and similar members.

The proposed position of all conduits 25 mm and over in diameter which are to be enclosed in the concrete shall be shown accurately on a plan to be submitted to the Engineer whose approval shall be obtained before any such conduit is placed.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **POSITION OF ELECTRICAL CONDUIT**

#### **4.50 FORMWORK**

The method and system of formwork which the contractor proposes to use shall be approved by the Engineer before construction commences. Formwork shall be substantially and rigidly constructed of timber, steel, plastic, precast concrete or other approved material.

All timber for formwork shall be good, sound, clean, sawn, well-seasoned timber free from warps and loose knots and of scantlings sufficiently strong for their purpose.

#### **4.51 CONSTRUCTION OF FORMWORK**

All formwork shall be of sufficient thickness and with joints close enough to prevent undue leakage of liquid from the concrete

and fixed to proper alignment, level and plumb and supported on sufficiently strong bearers, shores, braces, plates, etc, properly held together by bolts or other fastenings to prevent displacement, vibration or movement by the weight of materials, men and plant on same and so wedged and clamped as to permit easing and removal of the formwork without jarring the concrete. Where formwork is supported on previously constructed portions of the reinforced concrete structural frame, the contractor shall by consultation with the Engineer ensure that the supporting concrete structure is capable of carrying the load and/or sufficiently propped from lower floors or portions of the frame to permit the load to be temporarily carried during construction.

Soffits for beams and slabs of spans greater than 10 m shall be erected with an upward camber of 5 mm for each 3.0 m of horizontal span or as directed by the Engineer, without reducing the depth of the element.

Great care shall be taken to make and maintain all joints in the formwork as tight as possible, to prevent the leakage of grout during vibration.

All faulty joints shall be caulked to the Engineer's approval before concreting.

The formwork shall be sufficiently rigid to ensure that no distortion or bulging occurs under the effects of vibration. If at any time the formwork is insufficiently rigid or in any way defective the Contractor shall strengthen or improve such formwork as the Engineer may direct.

The Contractor's attention is drawn to the various surface textures and applied finishes required and the faces of formwork next to the concrete must be of such material and construction and be sufficiently true to provide a concrete surface which will in each particular case permit the specified surface treatment or applied finish.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **CONSTRUCTION OF FORMWORK**

All surfaces which will be in contact with concrete shall be oiled or greased to prevent adhesion of mortar. Oil or grease shall be of a non-staining mineral type applied as a thin film before the reinforcement is placed. Surplus moisture shall be removed from the forms prior to placing of the concrete. Great care shall be taken to avoid oiling or greasing the reinforcement.

Temporary openings shall be provided at the base of columns, wall and beam forms and at any other points where necessary to facilitate cleaning and inspection immediately before the pouring of concrete. Before the concrete is placed the shuttering shall be trued-up and any water accumulated therein shall be removed. All saw-dust, chips, nails and other debris shall be washed out or otherwise removed from within the formwork. The reinforcement shall then be inspected for accuracy of fixing. Immediately before placing the concrete the formwork shall be well wetted and inspection openings shall be closed. Cement slurry shall be applied to previously casted concrete as necessary to allow for adequate bonding. The erection, easing, striking and removing of all formwork must be done under the personal supervision of a competent foreman, and any damage occurring through faulty formwork or its incorrect removal shall be made good by the Contractor at his own expense.

After removal of formwork, all projections, fins, etc., on the concrete surface shall be chipped off, made good to the requirements of the Engineer. Any voids or honeycombing shall be treated as described under "Faulty Concrete".

#### **4.52 STRIPPING FORMWORK**

All formwork shall be removed without undue vibration or shock and without damage to the Concrete. No formwork shall be removed without the prior consent of the Engineer. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer of his intended removal of any formwork at least two days in advance. The minimum periods that shall elapse between the placing of the concrete and the striking of the formwork will be as follows:

Beam sides, wall and columns (unloaded)	2 days
Slab soffits (props left under)	3 days
Beam soffites (props left under)	7 days
Removal of props to: (partly subject to 7 days concrete cube strength being satisfactory)	
Slabs	10 days
Beams	14 days
Cantilever beams and slabs	28 days

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.52 STRIPPING FORMWORK**

In continuous spanning slabs or beams, no span shall be de-propped until the adjoining spans have been cast and cured for the specified periods.

Stripping and re-propping will not be permitted. The striking times indicated herein are for normal conditions and shall be adjusted if:

- a) The span of the structural member under consideration exceeds 6.0 m for beam. An additional period of one day for each 500 mm of additional span shall then be allowed
- b) The dead load of the structural member under consideration forms a large proportion of the total design load.
- c) The setting of the concrete has been retarded for any reason.
- d) Any combination of the above points and other consideration which would call for such a precaution to be taken.

In any case, props shall be left in place in the lower two consecutive floors over which construction loads are expected to be supported.

### **4.53 SURFACE FINISHES**

#### **Fair Face Finish**

Where fair face finish is specified the concrete shall be brought to a perfectly true smooth and even surface by rubbing with carborundum stone dipped in cement grout. Such work must be commenced within one hour of removing the formwork and be actively and rapidly pursued until completed, the object being to complete the finish as soon as possible after the removal of the shuttering. On no account may such work be postponed to a later stage in the Contract. Fair face surfaces shall be clean, smooth, even true to form and free from all board marks, joint marks, honeycombing, pitting etc. The Contractor is permitted at his own expense to provide smooth lining to the forms which will achieve the required finish without rubbing down. All rubbed down work must be lightly washed with plain cold water at the completion of the Contract, and not before the cement grout used in the finish is at least four weeks old after initial mixing.

#### **Wrought Lined Formwork**

The shuttering shall be constructed of wrought tongued and grooved boarding, plywood or blockboard lined with approved laminated plastic sheeting to produce a concrete surface with truly flat surface completely free from all air bubbles, joint marks, honeycomb and other pinnacles and blemishes to the approval of the Engineer. Should the Contractor desire to use alternative materials he should submit his proposals to the Engineer for approval. Should the Contractor fail to obtain approval and the Engineer subsequently rejects the work, the Contractor will at his own expense carry out all work necessary to attain the approval of the same.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### 4.53 **SURFACE FINISHES**

#### **Tamped Finish**

Areas so specified shall be finished at the time of casting with a tamped finish to the Engineer's approval produced by an edge board. Board marks are to be made to a true pattern and will generally be at right angles to the traffic flow. Haphazard or diagonal tamping will not be accepted.

#### **Board Marked Finish**

Where so directed or measured the finish shall be that of a board marked pattern panels, the boards shall be arranged vertically and of widths and sizes all as detailed on the drawings. All exposed concrete will be left unpainted and therefore every care and attention shall be paid to obtain a satisfactory visual appearance and that maintenance of the same throughout the building operation. The finished surfaces shall be free from blow holes, hungry patches and other blemishes, and a sample panel is to be provided and approved by the Engineer before work commences. Unless otherwise specified, the formwork shall be rip sawn softwood to the Engineer's approval and shall have a sufficiently strong grain to impart a corresponding pattern on the concrete surface. Unless otherwise approved it shall have four uses only and shall be carefully cleaned from adhering grout after each use. It shall be lightly oiled with an approved non-staining mould oil.

#### **Vertical Ribbed Finish**

Unless otherwise specified, vertical ribbed finish to walls shall comprise 50 x 50 mm concrete projections at 450 mm centres cast vertically on the face of wall. All surfaces are to be as described under "Wrought Formwork".

#### **Diagonal Ribbed Finish**

Unless otherwise specified, diagonal ribbed finish to walls shall comprise 50 x 25 mm deep concrete projections at 100 mm centres cast at 45 degree angle to the vertical on face of wall. All surfaces are to be as described under "Wrought Formwork".

#### **Chisel Dressed Finish**

Where specified a chisel dressed finish is to be carried out on any grade of concrete but not until it is at least 30 days old. The surfaces are to be fully chisel dressed to remove a maximum of 12 mm (average 9 mm) of the surface to expose the aggregate without excessive cracking or breaking thereof.

Where the drawings show details of arises of columns, beams etc., these are to be preformed with timber fillets set in the formwork, and care must be taken in working up to those to preserve a clean line. For vertical surfaces of walls and columns, particular care must be taken to remove all sharp projections. For beam soffits this requirement is not necessary.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.53 SURFACE FINISHES**

All chisel dressed surfaces are to have the margins chisel dressed by hand for a minimum width of 75 mm commencing from the fillet edge. Thereafter mechanical chisel dressing may be used but the Contractor must ensure that a uniform texture and even

plain surface is achieved. The use of pointed steel tools for both hand and mechanical chisel dressing is essential. Upon completion the surfaces are to be thoroughly wire brushed and washed down and protected during the course of construction from damage, dirt, cement grout etc.

### **4.54 PRECAST CONCRETE**

#### **General**

Unless otherwise approved by the Engineer, all precast concrete construction shall be carried out on the Site and shall conform to requirements given elsewhere in these preambles.

The maximum size of coarse aggregate in precast concrete shall not exceed 20 mm except for thickness less than 75 mm where it shall not exceed 10 mm.

The compacting of precast concrete shall conform with requirements given elsewhere in these preambles except for thin slabs where use of immersion type vibrators is not practicable. The concrete in these slabs may be consolidated on a vibrating table or by any other methods approved by the Engineer. Steam curing of precast concrete will be permitted. The procedure for steam curing shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer.

The precast work shall be made under cover and shall remain under the same for seven days. During this period and for a further seven days the concrete shall be shielded by sacking or other approved materials kept constantly wet. It shall then be stacked in the open for at least a further seven days to season before being set in position. Where steam curing is used these times may be reduced subject to the approval of the Engineer.

Precast concrete units shall be constructed in individual forms. The method of handling the precast concrete units after casting, during curing and during transport and erection shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer, providing that such approval shall not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for damage to precast concrete units resulting from careless handling.

Repair of damage to the precast concrete units, except for minor abrasions of the edges which will not impair the installation and/or appearance of the units will not be permitted and the damaged units shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense.

Except where precast work is described as "fair face" or as having "exposed aggregate" or terrazzo finish the moulds shall be made of suitable strong sawn timber true in form to the shapes required. Unless otherwise described faces are to be left rough from the sawn moulds.

Where precast work is described as "fair face" the moulds are to be made of metal or are to have metal or plywood linings or are to be other approved moulds which will produce...

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### 4.54 **PRECAST CONCRETE**

#### **General**

...a smooth dense fair face to the finished concrete suitable to receive a painted finish direct and free from all shutter marks, holes, pinnacles, etc. In his prices for such precast work the Contractor shall include for all rubbing down to produce the finish required, to the satisfaction and approval of the Engineer. Where precast work is to have an "exposed aggregate" or terrazzo finish the moulds shall be constructed to the requirements given for moulds for "finished fair" work. The method of achieving the exposed aggregate finish shall be "aggregate transfer" or other approved method.

### 4.55 **PRECAST CONCRETE CLADDING UNITS**

These shall be cast to the general details shown on the drawings. The Contractor shall submit working/shop drawings for each type of the cladding panels to the Engineer for approval before he commences casting operations.

The panels shall be cast in special yards and shall be cured adequately before being hoisted into position in the structure, taking care that no parts are broken in the process. The units shall then be joined together with insitu concrete and flexibly connected to the top and bottom beams to allow for limited movement of the combined unit.

The precast units shall be installed to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

### 4.56 **HOLLOW BLOCK SUSPENDED CONSTRUCTION (COMPOSITE FLOOR SLAB)**

Concrete hollow blocks for use in the composite floor slabs shall be of the standard sizes required or as shown on the drawings and are to be of adequate strength to support the concrete during placing and consolidation by vibration. Blocks are to be manufactured in accordance with the procedure specified in B.S. 6073 and to be of a mix not weaker than 1:4:8 cement: sand: stone using maximum 10 mm size aggregate.

Concrete blocks are to be cured for at least 28 days before use on the site. During the first seven days of curing, blocks are to be kept permanently damp and protected from exposure to sun and wind.

#### **HOLLOW BLOCK SUSPENDED CONSTRUCTION (COMPOSITE FLOOR SLAB)**

Concrete blocks are to be well wetted before the pouring of cement.

Hollow clay filler blocks for use in the composite floor slabs are to be of the sizes shown on the drawings and to be of adequate strength to support the concrete during placing and consolidation by vibration. They shall be obtained from an approved manufacturer. Before any orders are placed, at least 6 sample clay blocks shall be provided for the approval of the Engineer. Any clay blocks subsequently delivered to site which in the opinion of the Engineer are not of equal standard to the approved samples shall be rejected.

Rejected blocks shall immediately be removed from the site and shall not be used in the works. Clay blocks are to be fully cured before delivery or use on site.

Clay blocks are to be well wetted before pouring of concrete.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.57 COMPOSITE FLOOR CONSTRUCTION**

The hollow block floor construction is generally to be as shown on the Engineer's Drawings.

Care shall be taken in placing blocks to ensure that they are set out in accordance with the details shown on the Drawings and that they run truly in line without encroaching on the width of the insitu ribs.

The open ends of hollow blocks, if adjacent to concrete to be placed insitu are to be plugged or stopped to prevent the concrete from flowing into the void and the Contractor is to include for this in his prices.

The Contractor should note that slip tiles are not to be used to the Soffits of ribs and he is to take this into consideration in pricing the items of formwork to the soffit of hollow block floor construction. Before concreting is carried out the blocks are to be thoroughly wetted.

Care should be taken during concreting that the width of ribs between the rows of blocks and the solid insitu concrete shown on the Drawings adjacent to supporting beams is not encroached upon by the blocks.

It is essential that the concrete topping be poured at the same time as the ribs between hollow blocks.

Reinforcement shall be positioned accurately with required cover in accordance with the Drawings and using the particular spacing blocks with wire ties as previously described. Spacer blocks shall be provided in ribs at not more than 1.2 m Centres. Care must be taken during concreting that the reinforcement is not displaced.

Where holes or services occur, the necessary holes or pockets shall be accommodated by the replacing of a hollow block by insitu concrete or the widening of a rib all in accordance with the Engineer's instructions.

Prices for such holes through hollow block construction are to include the rearrangement or substitution of the hollow block with solid concrete in addition to the actual formation of the hole.

### **4.58 CONCRETE SURFACE BEDS**

Before placing concrete and where specified or shown on the Drawings a layer of 1000 gauge polythene or diothene sheeting shall be laid on the blinding above the hard core filling. Minimum 300 mm laps shall be provided at all joints.

The concrete shall be placed as soon as possible after being mixed. In transporting the concrete, adequate precautions shall be taken to avoid damage to the prepared base. The concreting shall be spread to such a thickness that when compacted it shall have the finished thickness as specified or shown on the Drawings. A layer of concrete 25 mm less than the finished thickness shall first be spread and struck off at the correct level to receive the top fabric reinforcement.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.58 CONCRETE SURFACE BEDS**

The top layer shall then be added. Not more than 30 minutes shall elapse between spreading the bottom layer and the start of compaction of the top layer. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the reinforcement in its correct position during the placing and compaction of the concrete. The compaction and finishing of the concrete shall be effected by immersion vibrators and a hand or mechanical tamper weighing not less than 10 kg per meter run and having a tamping edge shored with a steel strip 75 mm wide fixed to a tamper by countersunk screws. Immersion vibrator with "spade" attachments will be permitted. Compaction shall be continued until a dense, scaled surface finish is achieved. Over-compaction causing an excessive amount of fines to be brought to the surface shall be avoided.

The surface of the concrete shall be finished to the surface texture specified to the levels, falls and crossfalls, as directed or shown on the Drawings and shall be subject to the following tolerances:

- The level shall be within + or - 6 mm of the levels specified.
- The falls shall be within 10% of the falls specified.
- The smoothness shall be such that departures from a 3 m straight edge laid in any direction shall not exceed 3 mm.
- Minor irregularities shall be made good by the use of a steel float but in no circumstances shall mortar be used to make good the surface.

As soon as the surface has been finished, it shall be protected against too-rapid drying by means of damp Hessian, white polythene sheeting or other approved means placed carefully on the surface and kept damp and in position for 7 days and the concrete shall be kept wet for a further 21 days. The most critical period is the first 48 hours after placing and curing during that time shall be very thorough.

The Contractor is to obtain the Engineer's approval to the material and method he proposes to use for curing and no concreting will be permitted until sufficient such material is on site.

Forms shall not be removed from freshly placed concrete until it is at least 24 hours old. Care shall be taken that in their removal no damage is done to the concrete, but should any damage occur the Contractor shall be responsible for making it good.

### **4.59 EXPANSION JOINTS IN CONCRETE SURFACE BEDS**

Expansion joints shall be positioned and constructed as shown on the drawings. The joints in the surface beds shall be absolutely square and true to line and position.

All joints in surface beds shall be formed to the patterns and shapes to coincide exactly with the joints in the surface finish or as otherwise indicated on the drawings. Formwork shall be manufactured from steel of heavy angle section and be to the Engineer's approval. The Contractor shall submit drawings of the forms he intends to use and obtain the...

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.59 EXPANSION JOINTS IN CONCRETE SURFACE BEDS**

...Engineer's approval before fabrication. Panels shall be poured in alternate bays as agreed with the Engineer. No construction joints other than those indicated on the Drawings shall be submitted.

### **4.60 NOTES CONCERNING MEASUREMENT AND PRICING**

The Contractor must allow for all costs incurred during the progress of the Contract for complying with the provisions concerning the preparation and use of "Designed mixes" and "weigh batchers" for all structural concrete work.

Absolutely no deviation from the use of Design mixes and weigh batching machines shall be entertained on the basis of site topography expense or any other reason whatsoever as the Contractor will have been deemed to have allowed for these in his pricing.

Prices for concrete shall include for mixing and depositing as described or indicated and for hoisting and depositing at the various levels required throughout the building, and shall also include for forming or hacking a satisfactory key for all faces receiving asphalt and plaster work. Prices for slab shall also include for levelling off the surfaces as described under "Compaction", and all temporary formwork to form construction joints at bay edges.

Prices for reinforced concrete shall, in addition, include for filling into between or on formwork and thoroughly compacting between and around rods or fabric reinforcement and for forming all additional construction joints between varying mixes. Where described as vibrated, prices must include for fully vibrating as described.

Prices for formwork shall include for extra materials at joints, extra labour and waste for narrow widths, small quantities, over laps, passing at angles, straight cutting and waste, splayed edges, notching, etc., and for fixing at the various levels including battens, struts, and supports and for bolting, wedging, easing, striking and removal. Prices for linear items such as boxing shall include for angles and ends.

Prices for steel rod reinforcement shall include for cutting to lengths and all labour in bending and cranking, forming hooked ends handling, hoisting and fixing in position and for providing all necessary tying wire and supports. Prices for fabric reinforcement shall include for all straight cutting and waste, handling, hoisting and fixing in position, providing all necessary tying wire and supports and all extra material in laps.

Prices for all precast concrete shall include for all moulds, finishing as described, handling reinforcement, hoisting and fixing at the required levels, bedding, jointing and pointing in cement and sand (1:5) mortar also for casting or cutting to the exact lengths required and any waste resulting from such cutting.

Prices for expansion joints shall include for cutting to size all temporary supports, and prices for expansion joint sealers shall include all temporary battens or fillets required to form the necessary grooves.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

### **4.60 NOTES CONCERNING MEASUREMENT AND PRICING**

Prices for suspended hollow tile composite floor and roof slabs must be "all inclusive" to include for concrete hollow tiles, insitu ribs, concrete topping, concrete filling to open ends of hollow concrete tiles.

Concrete in main beams shall be separately measured to the full width thereof and for full depth to top of slab level and composite slabs are measured the nett area between same. No adjustment will be made in reinforcement, etc., into main beams or flanges, etc., to obtain bearings which are deemed to be covered in the Contractor's rates.

### **4.61 SITE BOOKS AND STANDARDS**

#### **Instructions to be Recorded**

The Contractor shall provide and keep permanently on the site a numbered triplicate book wherein the Contractor shall record all instructions relating to concrete work issued by the Engineer or the Engineer's representative. One copy of every entry therein shall be sent to the Engineer on the same day as the entry is made.

#### **Site Diary**

The Contractor shall provide and keep permanently on the site a continuous entry diary wherein the Contractor shall record details of shuttering, placing of reinforcement, concreting and curing operations, striking of shuttering, making good and daily temperature and weather conditions. This diary shall always be available for inspection by the Engineer's representative.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

**STRUCTURAL CONCRETE APPROVAL FORM**

(to be filled in duplicate before any pour)

Section: ..... Level: ..... Member: .....

Date and time of Request: .....

Date and time of Proposed Pour: .....

Concrete Grade: .....Site\*/Ready Mix\*

\*Delete one

DESCRIPTION	CHECKED	REMARKS
Formwork Soundness		
Shutters/stop ends		
Formwork/shutter props		
Tie bolts, Cover Blocks		
Dimensions		
Plumbness/slope/level		
Re-bar cleanliness Chair/links, etc.		
Re-bar fixing		
Preparation or Hacking of joints		
Water stops		
Moulds for cubes		
Materials for curing		
Any other checks (specify)		
1.		
2.		
3.		

APPROVED: ..... SIGNATURE: ..... DATE: .....

NOT APPROVED: ..... (RESIDENT ENGINEER)

**\*Note: Approval by the Engineer or his Representative does not relieve the Contractor from any of his contractual obligations.**

**SPECIFICATIONS: CONCRETE**

**READY-MIX CONCRETE - DELIVERY FORM**

Source: ..... Destination: ..... Distance: ..... (km)

Quantity Delivered: ..... m<sup>3</sup> Dispatched by: .....

Slump at source: ..... mm Slump on site: ..... mm

Mixer Reg. No. .... Driver: .....

<u>TIME</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Loading time: ..... Minutes		
Time of Departure: .....		
Time of Arrival on Site: .....		
Off-loading time: ..... Minutes		
Total time taken between loading at source and off-loading on site: .....		
Approved water added on site on request ..... Litres		

Remarks: .....  
.....  
.....

Signed (R.E/C.O.W) ..... Date: .....

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **PART 5: WALLING**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### **5.1 CEMENT**

Cement used for making mortar shall be as described in "Concrete work".

##### **5.2 LIME**

The lime for making mortar shall be obtained from an approved source and shall comply with B.S. 890 Class A for non-hydraulic lime. The lime to be run to putty in an approved lined pit or container. The water to be first run into the pit or container and the lime to be added until it is completely submerged, stirred vigorously until all lumps are disintegrated and shall be kept constantly covered with water and regularly stirred for at least four weeks. The resulting milk-lime then to be run through a fine sieve and run into a pit or other container and kept clean and moist for not less than two weeks before being used in the works.

##### **5.3 SAND**

Sand used for making mortar shall be clean, well graded siliceous sand of good sharp hard quality equal to samples which shall be deposited with and approved by the Architect. It shall be free from lumps of stone, earth, loam, dust, salt, organic matter and other deleterious substances, passed through a fine sieve and washed with clean water if so directed by the Architect.

##### **5.4 WATER**

Shall be as described in "Concrete Work".

##### **5.5 CONCRETE BLOCKS**

Concrete blocks shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 2028, 1384 except where amended or extended by the following clause. Blocks shall have square arrises and corners. For fair-faced work damage to arrises and corners shall not exceed the removal of 6 mm of the blocks depth or thickness.

Concrete blocks shall have a minimum crushing strength of 3.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> except when below the damp course level or in contact with soil when they shall have a minimum crushing strength of 7N/mm<sup>2</sup>, unless noted otherwise on drawings. Hollow concrete blocks shall not be used below the damp course level or in contact with soil.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **5.5 CONCRETE BLOCKS**

Concrete blocks used for external walls shall be Class A and for internal load bearing walls they shall be at least Class B.

Class 'C' blocks shall only be used for non-load bearing partitions.

No precast blocks shall be incorporated into the works unless approved by the Architect. The delivery of precast blocks from which samples tested do not comply with this specification shall be deemed defective. Any work constructed with blocks from which samples tested do not comply with this specification shall be deemed to be defective.

From every 1,000 precast concrete blocks delivered to site, ten block samples shall be provided for testing. The precast block samples shall be selected in accordance with B.S. 2028, 1364. Samples of precast concrete blocks for testing shall be tested for the following properties in accordance with the methods given in B.S. 2028, 1364 and the test results shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 2018, 1364 except where amended by this specification.

- a) Drying shrinkage
- b) Compressive strength or transverse breaking load (as applicable).
- c) Wetting expansion\*
- d) Density
- e) Dimensional Tolerance
- f) Cavity size

\*Test only applicable for concrete blocks made with clinker aggregate.

Blocks shall also be tested to determine the suction rate. The test shall consist of weighing the block, placing in a tray of water such that only 3 mm of the block side is immersed for a period of sixty seconds +/- 2 seconds; quickly wiping off excess water and reweighing. The suction rate is the increase in weight due to water absorbed and shall not exceed 2 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/minute. Blocks which have suction rate exceeding 2Kg/m<sup>2</sup>/minute may be used if the Contractor uses an approved water reactive additive in the mortar or can show that the blocks are wetted such that the blocks will have a suction rate not exceeding 2Kg/m<sup>2</sup>/minute for a period of 24 hours from being laid and provided the blocks comply with all other requirements.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **5.5 CONCRETE BLOCKS**

Concrete blocks shall be stacked on prepared dry areas free of clinker, ashes and sulphate bearing strata. Blocks of different strengths shall be stacked separately and clearly marked to differentiate the strengths.

Blocks shall not be used for a minimum of 7 days after manufacture and shall not be loaded for at least 14 days after laying. For the first 7 days after manufacture, blocks shall be cured by maintaining in a damp condition, e.g. covering with polythene sheeting after wetting blocks.

### **5.6 HOLLOW CLAY BLOCKS**

Hollow clay partition blocks shall comply with the provisions of B.S. 1190 Section 1 and are to be hard, well burnt true to size and shape and with sharp arises and keyed faces and joints and are to be obtained from an approved manufacturer and to be equal in every respect to a sample to be deposited with and approved by the Architect.

Blocks are to be 190 mm high (to give 200 mm course height including the joint) and of the thickness given herein. Cutting of blocks is to be avoided wherever possible and full use is to be made of quarter, half and three quarter blocks and blocks with conduit recesses.

### **5.7 LOUVRE BLOCK WALLING**

- i) To be precast concrete mix 1:1:5:3 or 25 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (12 mm aggregate) but with 10 mm finished fair on all exposed surfaces, built in cement and sand (1:5) mortar with straight horizontal and vertical joints to flush pointed both sides.
- ii) Each block to be size 200 mm x 400 mm x 200 mm high and consisting of two ends each 200 mm x 200 mm x 50 mm thick joined with a 50 mm thick twice cranked louvre with top end of louvre projecting 40 mm above top of block.

### **5.8 STONE**

All stone shall comply with the requirements of CP 121.202 for masonry and rubble walls respectively except where amended or extended by the following clauses.

Unless otherwise noted, all masonry walls shall be coursed squared rubble walling with mortar joints.

The size of stones for rubble walling shall be such that the length of stone does not exceed three times its height. For course squared rubble walls blocks shall not exceed 300 mm in height and shall be not less than 150 mm in height.

Where snecked rubble walls are specified, the snecks shall not be less than 100 mm square on the exposed face.

Stone for masonry shall have a minimum compressive strength of 10 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. (Stone shall not be required to be tested to failure). The density of stone for masonry shall be not less than 230 kg/m<sup>3</sup>



## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **5.8 STONE**

The drying shrinkage of stone shall not exceed 0.05%.

Samples of stone provided for testing shall be tested for the following in accordance with the methods given in B.S. 2028, 1364 and the test results shall comply with the requirements of this specification.

- a) Compressive strength
- b) Density
- c) Drying shrinkage

The colour and texture of stone shall be uniform and consistent. Prior to delivering any stone to site, the Contractor shall supply the Architect with a sample of stone in order that he may approve the colour and texture. The Contractor shall ensure that sufficient suitable stone is available for the whole of the project prior to ordering the stone.

Where cast stone including stone described as artificial stone, reconstructed stone, etc is specified the stone shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 1217.

Masonry shall be of stone, having no irregular faces and only the back face if not visible shall be left as from the saw.

Prior to ordering dry stone the Contractor shall demonstrate that the stone is durable. This may be done by supplying details of buildings constructed with stone from the same quarry and which has been exposed to the same environmental condition for at least ten years.

The maximum projection from the face of stone for rubble walls shall be 20 mm beyond the specified face of the wall.

The Contractor shall provide six samples of stone measuring 150 mm x 150 mm for testing prior to delivering any stone to site. As work proceeds the Contractor shall provide six samples 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm for testing from every 300 m<sup>2</sup> of work.

All stone shall be stacked on prepared dry area free of clinker, ashes and sulphate bearing strata.

### **5.9 MULTI-COLOURING STONE WALLING**

Stone for multi-coloured stone walling shall have at least three distinct colours but shall in any case be to the approval of the Architect. A sample panel of walling shall be built and on approval of the Architect will be the minimum standard for the works.

### **5.10 FIRE BRICKS**

Clay fire bricks shall be obtained from an approved source and shall be hard, sound, square and clean, well burnt and in respect of size shall comply with B.S. 3921: 1974 Section 2.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **5.11 WALL REINFORCEMENT**

Where described walls and partitions shall be reinforced with a 25 mm wide strip of No. 20 S.W.G. hoop iron built into alternate horizontal joints in the wall centre. The reinforcement shall be lapped and hooked at running joints, angles and intersections and carried at least 115 mm into abutting walls at junctions.

### **5.12 WALL TIES**

To be 3 mm diameter galvanized mild steel wire twisted butterfly wall ties.

### **5.13 DAMP-PROOF COURSES**

The bituminous felt sheeting for damp-proof courses shall be hessian based bituminous felt complying with B.S. 743 type 4A weighing not less than 3.85 kgs per square metres. The sheeting is to be lapped 150 mm at running joints and the full width of walls at angles.

## **WORKMANSHIP**

### **5.14 CEMENT MORTAR**

Mortar described as cement mortar 1:4 shall be composed of 1 cubic metre (1498 kgs) of Portland Cement and 4 cubic metres of sand. Other mixes such as 1:3, 1:5 etc. shall be similarly construed.

### **5.15 MIXING OF MORTAR**

The constituent materials shall be measured separately when dry in specially prepared gauge boxes of sizes to give the proportions specified without consolidation of the contents by ramming and shaking. The mortar shall be mixed in an approved power driven mixer for not less than two minutes per batch and using the minimum quantity of water necessary to obtain a working consistency. The mixer shall be used as close as practicable to the works and mortar and shall be used within 30 minutes of mixing. No partially or wholly set mortar will be allowed to be used or re-mixed.

### **5.16 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**

#### **a) Setting out**

The Contractor shall provide proper setting out rods and set out all work on some for course, openings, heights etc., and shall build the walls, piers etc., to the widths, depths and heights indicated on the Drawings and as directed by the Architect.

#### **b) Building in Wood Frames**

Openings for doors, ventilators etc., are to be set out and left unbuilt until the wooden frames have been fixed in position.

#### **c) Building in Metal Windows and Doors**

Openings for metal frames are to be wide enough for the frames to fit without being forced into position. Build the lugs into the joints of the walling and fill in the space between the walling and frame with cement mortar well tamped into the channel of the frames and point all round externally.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### 5.16 **GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**

- c) **Building in Metal Windows and Doors**  
All frames must be set plumb and level and free from twist.
- d) **Walls to Receive Plaster & Similar Finishes**  
All faces of walls to be plastered etc., to have all projections dressed off and joints raked out as key.

### 5.17 **BUILDING WALLING**

#### a) **Laying and Jointing**

All blocks shall be well wetted before being laid and the top of walling where left off shall be well wetted before commencing building. Walls to be kept wet three days after building. All walls throughout the works shall be carried up evenly in 200 mm courses except where courses of less depth are required to bring walling up to level of floors, windows and the like and where otherwise described, no part being allowed to be carried up more than one metre higher at one time than any other part and in such cases the joining shall be made in long steps so as to prevent cracks arising and all walls shall be levelled round at each stage. Not more than 3 metre height of wall shall be laid in any one day.

Blocks shall be bedded and jointed in cement mortar as described with beds and joints 10 mm thick, all flushed up and grouted solid as the work proceeds.

#### b) **Bonding**

The blocks shall be properly bonded together and in such manner that no vertical joint in any one course shall be within 115 mm of a similar joint in the courses immediately above and below. All walling of 300 mm thickness or less shall be built in single thickness of blocks. Walling exceeding 300 mm in thickness shall be built with through bonders not more than 1070 mm apart in each course as directed by the Architect. Alternate courses of walling at all angles and intersections shall be carried through the full thickness of the adjoining wall. All perpend, reveals and other angles of the walling shall be built strictly true and square.

#### c) **Tolerance**

All courses of walls shall be level with a maximum deviation of +/- 3 mm in any one metre length and a maximum overall deviation of 10 mm for length of wall exceeding 3 metres. Walls shall be plumb with a maximum deviation of +/- 3 mm in any metre height of wall with a maximum deviation of +/- 10 mm in the total height of the wall of any storey.

All corners of walls which are shown as being at right angles shall be square with a maximum deviation of 3 in 1000. All walls shall be straight with a maximum deviation of +/- 3 mm in any one metre length and a maximum overall deviation of 10 mm in any length exceeding 3 metres.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### 5.17 **BUILDING WALLING**

#### c) **Tolerance**

All bed and vertical joints shall be an average of 10 mm thick with a maximum deviation of +/- 3 mm of blockwork, and stone rubble walls, joints for stone masonry walls shall be 6 mm +/- 1 mm thick.

#### d) **Curing**

All walls shall be maintained in a damp condition for at least 24 hours after laying. Walls under construction shall be dampened by applying water with a brush and no hosing directly on to the wall shall be permitted. When work ceases on any section of wall polythene or hessian shall be draped over the wall for at least 24 hours. If hessian is used, it shall be maintained continuously wet.

#### e) **Cavities**

Cavity walls shall be of the overall thickness shown on the drawings.

Cavities above ground level between leaves of block or masonry shall be free of mortar droppings or other debris. The Contractor shall take proper precautions to prevent mortar or debris entering the cavity.

Cavities below ground level shall be filled with mortar for cavities up to 75 mm wide and for cavities over 75 mm wide filling shall be concrete mix 1:3:6. Cavities shall be filled such that there is maximum of three times the thickness of the thinner leaf of the wall filled with wet mortar or concrete unless the wall is continuously supported for the depth.

#### f) **Backfilling**

Earth backfilling against walls shall be carried out such that the level of the backfill is always equal on each side of the wall.

When a wall has filling material on one side only to a fill width of more than three times the wall thickness, the wall shall be continuously supported during backfilling.

Backfilling shall not be carried out until at least seven days have elapsed since the laying of the blocks or stone.

### 5.18 **REINFORCED WALLS**

Steel reinforcing bars in walls shall be carefully placed and spacers used to ensure that a minimum of 20 mm cover is given to the reinforcement unless otherwise specified.

Horizontal reinforcement in mortar joints shall be laid such that the reinforcement is not in contact with the blocks or stone.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: WALLING**

### **5.19 WALL TIES**

Wall ties shall be provided to connect walls to steel or Concrete columns and beams to connect two unbonded leaves of wall.

Wall ties shall be provided at 450 mm centres both vertically and 900 mm centres horizontally and shall be staggered when used to connect two leaves of unbonded wall. Wall ties shall be embedded into each material by a minimum of 50 mm.

### **5.20 FAIR FACE**

All concrete and hollow blockwork described as finished with a fair face is to be built to a true and even face with the joints finished as specified hereinafter.

### **5.21 POINTING**

Pointing of walls shall be prepared for painting by raking out all loose or friable material to a minimum depth of 15 mm to form a square recess. The joints shall then be wetted and new mortar shall be forced into the joints and finished as directed.

### **5.22 HOLES, CUTTING AND CHASING**

- a) All putlog holes shall be not less than one course deep and carefully filled with a block cut to fit size of opening with beds and joints filled with mortar well tamped in after scaffolding is removed and if in faced walls to match facing.
- b) Where walling is cut, holed or chased for conduits, pipes and the like all such cuttings etc., shall be filled in with cement mortar (1:4) prior to the application of finishes.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: ROOFING**

### **6.1 ASBESTOS CEMENT ROOF SHEETING**

Galvanized mild steel corrugated sheeting (GCI) shall be in accordance with B.S 3083, not less than 0.56 mm (24swg) with sheets free from twist or buckle. Galvanizing must be clean, free from surface defects, and firmly bonded to the steel. Ridges, valleys, flushings and the like, of the same profile and quality with the roofing sheets shall be provided.

Galvanized mild steel ridges and valleys shall be not less than 0.56 mm (24swg) thick, of a profile to suit the specified construction, and not less than 300 mm wide.

Fixings must be of a size and pattern to suit the roof and the sheets being fixed and must be approved by the sheet manufacturer. Bolts, screws and nails must be supplied complete with plastic washers. All fixing bolts and screws must be fitted with approved plastic washers for the profile of the sheeting in use. Steel hook bolts and nuts shall comply with B.S 1494. Cadmium or zinc plated steel roofing screws shall comply with B.S 1494, galvanized and gimlet pointed.

Roofing sheets and accessories shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to make the whole system sound and watertight.

Sheeting shall be laid with end laps of not less than 150 mm and one and a half corrugation side laps. Sheets shall be laid with open joint side laps to face away from the prevailing wind.

Eaves and end laps shall be fixed with two fixings per sheet width. Fixing at intermediate supports, where no lap occurs, shall be with one fixing per sheet width.

### **6.2 SLATES**

Slates shall be "Thrutone Duracem" cement tiles to B.S 5534: Part 1 1978 by TAC Construction Materials (Turner and Newell PLC), or by other equal and approved. The slates shall be fixed with galvanized steel hooks to the manufacturer's specifications.

### **6.3 SHINGLES**

Shingles shall be 400 mm long nominally and red Canadian cedar fixed with copper nails to timber battens with 125 mm laps.

### **6.4 PROMENADE TILES**

Promenade tiling will be executed by an approved specialist sub-contractor. The tiles shall be manufactured by TAC Construction Materials (Turner and Newell PLC) or by other equal and approved. The tiles shall be fixed by galvanized steel hooks to the manufacturer's specifications.

### **6.5 ASPHALT ROOFING**

Asphalt roofing will be executed by an approved specialist roofing sub-contractor. Before any application of roofing, the Contractor is to ensure all roof surfaces are thoroughly cleaned by sweeping.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: ROOFING**

### **6.5 ASPHALT ROOFING**

Roofing asphalt shall be to B.S 988/1966 Table 3 Column 111 Tropical Mastic asphalt laid in two coats to a total thickness of 20 mm on and including black sheathing felt and vertical surfaces local grey stone chippings or pre-cast concrete paving slabs as necessary.

The first layer of asphalt to be fully bonded to the Sheathing felt and the second layer to be laid with a 75 mm joint to the first layer.

At all junctions of covering with parapet walls, kerbs, eaves, gutters etc., the asphalt is to be turned up a minimum of 150 mm with an angle fillet at the junction with the roof and splayed at the top and tucked 25 mm into groove and pointed in cement and sand mortar.

Precast concrete tiles are to be 300 mm x 300 mm x 25 mm thick, interlocking, finished fair on exposed face and bedded in bitumen and pointed in cement mortar.

### **6.6 ALUMINIUM FLUSHING**

Aluminium flushings shall be formed out of 22 gauge super purity aluminium with natural mill finish to B.S 1470. Where flushings are built into joints or rucked into grooves, the minimum depth is to be 25 mm and they are to be secured by folded aluminium wedges at 450 mm centres and pointed in cement mortar (1:3).

### **6.7 ROOF SCREEDS GENERALLY**

Roof screeds are to be laid to a minimum fall and cross fall of 27 mm in 3.0 metres with a minimum thickness of 19 mm at rainwater outlets and are to be finished to the entire satisfaction of the sub-contractor executing the roofing.

### **6.8 CEMENT AND SAND ROOF SCREEDS**

The roof screeds shall be formed of cement and sand (1:3). The screeds shall be laid in bays, square where possible, of maximum 10 square metres. Each bay shall be formed between stop boards of the correct height and cut on each side to indicate the slope required in the roofing. The screed shall be trowelled with a wood float to true and accurate falls or cross falls up to the stop boards. A 10 mm wide gap shall be left between each screed bay for the full depth of the screed.

The screeds shall be allowed to cure thoroughly to attain maximum shrinkage. Any cracks which will appear due to shrinkage shall be made good.

The gaps between the screed bays shall be filled as follows:

1. Brush or blow up joints to remove dirt, dust, etc. and prime the sides of the joints using a piece of sponge or similar dipped in a mixture of equal volumes of "Flinktone" Type 1 or Type 3 emulsion and water. Allow to dry.
2. Fill up joints slightly around the surface using a 1:2:3 mastic. This mastic shall be prepared by mixing one volume of cement with three volume of sand, adding a little water to dampen the mix, then adding two volume of "Flinktone" Type 1 or...

## **SPECIFICATIONS: ROOFING**

### **6.8 CEMENT AND SAND ROOF SCREEDS**

...Type 3 emulsion. The mastic is thoroughly mixed together adding further water as necessary until it is a uniform brown color, without being too sloppy. Allow to set and dry.

The screed joints shall then be covered with a 200 mm wide strip of building paper **not** bonded to the screed joint and well lapped at angles and junctions before the application of the roof covering.

### **6.9 LIGHTWEIGHT ROOF SCREEDS**

Lightweight roof screeds shall be composed of bases of cement, sand and pumice (1:4:8) finished with a 12 mm cement and sand (1:5) topping laid whilst the base is still green and trowelled smooth to the satisfaction of the Architect.

The screeds are to be laid as described in cement and sand roof screeds.

### **6.10 P.V.C RAINWATER PIPES**

P.V.C rainwater pipes and fittings are to comply with B.S 4576 with rubber ring seal joints.

Pipes are to be fixed to the structure with P.V.C holderbats or brackets built-in or plugged and screwed at maximum 2 metre centres.

Bends, swan necks, discharge chutes and fittings generally are to be fixed where necessary to facilitate the flow of water.

Rainwater outlets shall be PVC suitable for the roof finish in which they occur with domical PVC grating.

### **6.11 COMPLETION OF THE WORKS**

On completion of the works, the Contractor shall clear away, ensure that rainwater outlets are clear and generally leave the roof area in a clean and watertight condition to the satisfaction of the Architect.

### **6.12 PROTECTION**

The Contractor is to take all necessary precaution to protect the finished works and must ensure that no damage occurs to the footing until completion of the works.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: ROOFING**

### 6.13 **PRECAST CONCRETE INTERLOCKING TILES**

Precast concrete tiles shall conform to the general standards of precast concrete units as before described in the specifications for concrete. The tiles shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications with a 90 mm end lap and 50 mm side lap. Ridge cappings and hip cappings shall be bedded and jointed in colored cement and sand (1:3) mortar to match the color of the tiles.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **PART 6: CARPENTRY AND JOINERY**

#### **6.1 GENERAL**

All woodwork shall be carried out in accordance with the drawings and the principles of first class joinery construction. Unless specifically stated otherwise, sizes shown on drawings are finished sizes and the Contractor must allow for wrot faces.

#### **MATERIALS**

#### **6.2 QUALITIES OF TIMBER**

- a) The qualities of timber stated hereinafter are in accordance with the latest KENYA Government Grading Rules.
- b) All timber described as Prime Grade is to be First Grade (Grade II).
- c) All timber described as Selected Grade is to be Second Grade (Grade II).
- d) All hardwood is to be Prime Grade (Grade I).
- e) All timber for permanent work in the building shall before use be approved by the Architect for quality in accordance with the foregoing specification for its respective grade. Any timber not so approved by the Architect shall be removed from the site forthwith.

#### **6.3 INSECT DAMAGE**

All timber, whether graded or ungraded and including shuttering, scaffolding and the like shall be free of live borer, beetle or other insect attack when brought upon the site. The Contractor shall be responsible up to the end of the maintenance period for executing at his own cost all work necessary to eradicate insect attack of timber which becomes evident including the replacement of timbers attacked, or suspected of being attacked, notwithstanding that the timber concerned may have been inspected and passed as fit for use.

#### **6.4 SEASONING OF TIMBER**

All carpentry timbers are to be seasoned to an average moisture content of not more than 20%. All joinery timbers are to be seasoned to an average moisture content of not more than 15%. The Contractor is to make available on site a meter for testing moisture content of all timber delivered.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **6.5 PREPARATION AND PROTECTION OF TIMBER**

- i) All timber necessary for the works is to be purchased immediately the contract is signed and when delivered is  
  
to be open-stacked for such further seasoning as may be necessary. Preparation of the timber is to be commenced simultaneously with the commencement of the works generally.
- ii) All timber and assembled woodwork is to be protected from the weather and stored in such a way as to prevent attack by decay, fungi, termites or other insects.

### **6.6 SPECIES OF TIMBER**

Only those timbers specified are to be used for the works, unless alternatives are authorized by the Architect in writing.

### **6.7 PRESSURE IMPREGNATED TIMBER**

- i) All timber described as "pressure impregnated" shall be impregnated under vacuum and pressure with "Celcure" or "Tanalith" wood preservative with an average absorption of not less than 6.7 kgs of dry salt per cubic metre. In case of resistant species where this retention cannot be obtained the timber shall be treated to refusal point. All treated timber shall not be exposed to wet conditions for at least 14 days after treatment has been carried out. All cut ends, drilling or fabrications on the site producing new surfaces shall be thoroughly brushed or soaked with "Celcure B" salts applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- ii) Any other method of timber impregnation will only be allowed at the Architect's approval.

### **6.8 HARDWOOD**

All hardwood will comply with the requirements of B.S. 1186 Part 1 and B.S. 4047. It shall show a straight and regular grain throughout.

Hardwood shall be free from woolly texture, soft heart, sap wood, splits, shakes, all evidence of insect or fungi attack and rot and all faults caused by compression failure. There shall be no waney edges. Hardwood shall be free from knots on exposed faces. Any hardwood showing visible imperfections will be rejected.

Preservatives shall not be used without the Architect's permission. Where indicated on the drawings, internal hardwoods will be treated with clear sealants as specified elsewhere.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **6.9 SOFTWOOD**

Softwood timber for carcassing work shall be either podocarpus or Cypress to the approval of the Architect and shall be to the dimensions specified on the drawings.

Timber shall be classified in accordance with the Groups listed in this Clause.

All softwood shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 1186 Part 1. Timber shall be free from woolly texture, soft heart, sap wood, splits, shakes pith showing on the surface, soping grain exceeding one in eight checks, knots exceeding 25 mm diameter, loose knot or knot holes and any evidence of insect or fungi attack. There shall be no waney edges.

Where indicated on the drawings, the softwood will be treated with clear sealer or painted with gloss paint.

All softwood is to be pressure impregnated against insect attack before delivery to site. Any ends cut after treatment shall be given two liberal coats of preservative.

### **6.10 PLYWOOD**

All plywood shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 1455, be obtained from a manufacturer to be approved by the Architect and be of the thicknesses shown on the drawings.

Plywood shall be Exterior Grade except where otherwise stated. Plies shall be bonded together with adhesives complying with the requirements of B.S. 1203 grade WBP.

Plywood shall be free from end joints (including joints in veneers) overlaps in core veneers, dead knots, patches and plugs, open defects, depressions due to defects in cure, insect attack (except isolated pinwork holes through face veneers only), fungal attack and from discolouration differing from that normally associated with species.

#### **PLYWOOD**

Face veneers shall be hard and durable and shall be capable of being finished to a smooth surface. Face veneers shall closely match the general joinery timber supplied.

### **6.11 CHIPBOARD**

Chipboard shall be medium density wood particle board complying with B.S. 2604 Part 2, produced in factories by an approved process.

### **6.12 BLOCKBOARD**

Blockboard shall be of approved local or imported manufacture to B.S. 3444 glued throughout and softwood or hardwood faced as hereinafter specified and equal to a sample to be deposited with the Architect for approval and which when so approved shall form the standard for the works.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### 6.13 **FIBREBOARD**

Shall be insulating board to comply with B.S. 1142 of the types specified and of approved manufacture.

### 6.16 **TIMBER DOORS**

Doors are to be designed, manufactured and fixed in accordance with the relevant British Standards summarized below:

B.S. 476 Part 8 1972 Fire tests etc

B.S. 4787 Part 1 1972 Door dimensions etc.

B.S. 1186 Part 1 1971 Quality of timber and workmanship

B.S. 1227 Part 1 A Hinges

B.S. 3827 Builder's hardware – glossary

### 6.17 **FLUSH DOORS**

Generally, the requirement for flush doors is that they have a minimum thickness of 40 mm. They shall be faced both sides and there will be hardwood lippings to all edges. Hollow core and semi-solid types shall contain adequate provision within the core for ironmongery (e.g. lock blocks etc).

All hollow and semi-solid door shall be faced with WEP bonded Exterior grade plywood.

Except where indicated, doors shall have hardwood veneered faces.

Vision panels where required shall be 150 mm wide x 900 mm deep.

Flush doors shall be obtained from a supplier to be approved by the Architect. Flush doors shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 459 Part 1, 2 and 3. All edges shall be lipped with hardwood tongued into the edge of the door.

The core of solid core flush doors shall be constructed of longitudinal laminations of precision planed timber, butt jointed and glued with resin based adhesive under hydraulic pressure, the whole forming a rigid fire-resistant raft.

Where doors are indicated as fire resistant they shall be constructed so as to exceed the requirements stated when tested in accordance with B.S. 476 Part 8 (1972) Section 7.

## **SPECIFICATIONS; CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **6.18 HARDWOOD VENEERS**

- a) Veneer facings shall be selected to the approval of the Architect.
- b) No glass or synthetic fibre stitching will be permitted for jointing veneer leaves together.
- c) Veneers shall be free from splits, dots, glue, stains, insect or fungi attack and rot.
- d) Filling or inlaying of any kind will not be accepted.
- e) All wood veneers shall be bonded to the core material in such a way that no lifting and blistering shall occur.

### **6.19 LAMINATED PLASTIC VENEERS**

Laminated plastic veneers shall be a decorative sheet 1.6 mm thick complying with B.S. 3794 Class 1. The pattern will be selected by the Architect. The laminate shall have decorative (pattern) finish on one face only. Patterns will be selected from the manufacturer's standard range.

### **6.20 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS**

- a) Tapered timber pellets for filling screw holes must be cut across the grain and shall be of the colour and grain being plugged.
- b) Metal fixing devices must be fully rust-proofed. Cramps, brackets, plugs, bolts etc. must be of a type, make and pattern approved by the Architect.
- c) Adhesives must be suitable for use in the local conditions and be compatible with the materials with which they are in contact.

### **6.21 NAILS AND SCREWS**

Nails shall comply with B.S. 1201, screws shall comply with B.S. 1494 and bolts shall comply with B.S. 916.

## **WORKMANSHIP**

### **6.22 TOLERANCES**

The method of construction must accommodate tolerances as shown on the drawings and allow for ensuring that repetitive units can be accurately located in relation to grid lines and that tolerances do not accumulate.

Reasonable tolerance shall be provided at all junctions between joinery and the building carcass, whether of masonry or frame construction, so that any irregularities or movement may be adequately compensated.

## **SPECIFICATIONS; CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **6.23 JOINING**

- d) Where the use of bolts and washers is specified the holes are to be bored from both sides of the timber and to be a diameter  $D + D/16$  where D is the diameter of the bolt. Nuts must be brought up tight but care is to be taken to avoid crushing of the timber under the washers.
- e) Joints in joinery must be as specified or detailed and so designed and secured as to resist or compensate for any stresses to which they may be subjected. All nails, sprigs etc. are to be punched and puttied.
- f) Loose joints are to be made where provision must be made for shrinkage, glued joints where shrinkage need not be considered and where sealed joints are required. All glued joints shall be cross-tongued or otherwise reinforced.
- g) Glues for load bearing joints or where conditions may be damp must be of the resin type. For non-load bearing joints, or where dry conditions can be guaranteed, resin or organic glues may be used.

### **6.24 FRAME WORK**

The word "framed" shall mean and include all the best known methods of jointing woodwork together by mortice, tenon, dovetail or other methods and for forming all necessary stops, mitres or mason's mitres in members which are moulded, rebated etc.

### **6.25 PLUGGING**

Plugging and fixing to walls in all trades shall be executed by "Rawl plugging" or similar approved proprietary methods all in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions. Hacking of holes and filling with timber plugs will not be permitted under any circumstances.

### **6.26 CARPENTRY WORK**

- a) All carpentry shall be executed with workmanship of the best quality. Scantlings and boards shall be accurately sawn and shall be uniform in width and thickness throughout and shall be as long as possible and practicable in order to eliminate joints.
- b) All work shall be left with a sawn surface except where specified to be wrot.
- c) All work shall be accurately set out and in strict accordance with the drawings and shall be framed together and securely fixed in the best possible manner with properly made joints. Provide all braids, nails, screws etc. as necessary and as directed and approved.
- (d) Actual dimensions of scantlings for carpentry shall not vary from the specified dimensions by more than +3 mm or -1 mm. Sizes and thicknesses of wrot carpentry timbers are nominal, that is to say a variation of 3 mm from the specified sizes will be allowed from each wrot surface unless the thickness or size is described as "finished" in which case no variation from the stated thickness or size will be permitted.

## **SPECIFICATIONS; CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### **6.27 JOINERY WORK**

All joinery work shall be wrot unless otherwise described.

- a) Sizes and thicknesses of joinery are nominal that is to say a variation of 3 mm from the specified sizes will be allowed from each wrot surface unless the thickness or size is described as "finished" in which case no variation from the stated thickness or size will be permitted.
- b) No joinery to be put in hand until the details have been supplied or approved by the Architect and in all cases the details are to be worked to.
- c) All joinery shall be executed with workmanship of the best quality in strict accordance with the detailed drawings, mouldings shall be accurately and truly run on the solid and all work planed, sand-papered and finished to the approval of the Architect. All arises to be slightly rounded. All framed work shall be cut out and framed together as soon after the commencement of the building as is practicable but should not be wedged up until the building is ready for fixing the same and any portions that warp, get in winding, develop shakes or other defects shall be replaced with new. In door frames etc. the heart face of the timber shall be fixed away from the wall. As soon as required for fixing in the building the framing shall be glued together with glue as described and properly wedged or pinned etc. as directed.
- d) All beads, fillets and small members shall be fixed with round or oval braids or nails well punched in and stopped. All larger members shall be fixed with screws, the screws let in and pelleted over with wood pellets to match the grain.
- e) Cups and screws for fixing beads and fillets shall be spaced 150 mm and 25 mm iron angles.
- f) All joinery immediately upon delivery to the site is to be stored and protected from the weather.
- g) All joinery is to be primed before fixing but no work is to be primed until it has been approved by the Architect.
- h) All fixed joinery which is liable to become bruised or damaged in any way, shall be properly cased and protected by the Contractor until completion of the works.
- i) When natural finish is specified, the timber in adjacent pieces shall be matched and uniform or symmetrical in colour and grain.

### **6.28 SOFTWOOD**

Fixing shall be by means of non-rusting screws with counter sunk heads to proprietary plugs or grounds. Nailing will not be permitted.

Sections shall be neatly and accurately cut so as to avoid splitting of the wood.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CARPENTRY & JOINERY**

### 6.29 **HARDWOODS**

Hardwoods are as described.

In jointed panels each piece shall be of the same species. Joinery for oiling shall have all surfaces of the same species and same character or grain.

Fixing shall be by means of brass screws with countersunk heads to proprietary plugs or grounds. Where work is face screwed, heads of screws shall finish not less than 6 mm below the surface and be covered with round teak pellets of appropriate thickness. Pellets shall be chosen and fixed so as to match colour and pattern of grain so far as is practical. Nailing will not be permitted. Sections shall be neatly and accurately cut with fine toothed saws.

### 6.30 **PLYWOOD**

Plywood of the required thicknesses shall be used. The Contractor will not be allowed to make up thicknesses by gluing together sheets of thinner plywood.

Where cutting is required it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers and intermediate plies.

### 6.31 **CHIPBOARD**

Where cutting is necessary it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers. Where raw edges arise from cutting these shall be faced with a matching hardwood fillet cut pinned and glued to match factory produced edges.

### 7.32 **BLOCKBOARD**

Where cutting is necessary it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers. Where raw edges arise from cutting these shall be faced with a matching hardwood cut pinned and glued to match factory produced edges.

### 7.33 **LAMINATED PLASTIC VENEER**

Laminated plastic veneers are to be fixed with an approved adhesive, care being taken to eliminate all air from beneath the laminate on fixing. The laminate is to be free from chipped or cracked portions and work so disfigured is to be removed and replaced. When the adhesive is set, the laminate is to be neatly levelled off along all arises with a plane.

Where plastic laminate is fixed to doors or shelves etc. without a laminate to the outer edge, a raised lipping is to be provided and the laminate finished flush against the lipping.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### **PART 8: STRUCTURAL STEEL – WORK**

#### **8.1 APPROVED SUB-CONTRACTOR**

The whole of the structural steelwork is to be executed by a specialist sub-contractor who is to specifically be approved by the Engineer and the Contractor and will be required to make arrangements for the execution of this work and bear all expenses incurred. No change in the rates inserted by the Contractor in these Bills of Quantities will be allowed.

#### **8.2 ARCHITECT/ENGINEER**

For the purpose of the steel structure, the Structural Engineer shall be deemed vested with the duties of and be the representative of the Architect.

#### **8.3 QUALITY OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP**

The quality of all materials and workmanship used in the execution of the works shall comply with the requirements of current relevant British Standards and Codes of Practice, including all the amendments

#### **8.4 BRITISH STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE**

B.S 4360	Weld able Structural Steels
B.S 449	The use of Structural Steel in Building, (incorporating B.S Code of Practice C.P 113 including Addendum No. 1)
B.S 4 (Part 1)	Hot rolled sections
B.S 4 (Part 2)	Hot rolled hollow sections
B.S 938	General requirements for the metal arc welding of Structural Steel Tubes to B.S 1717, (B.S 938 will be considered to apply to the requirements for welding of hot rolled hollow sections to B.S 4 Part 2).
B.S 1775	Steel tubes for Mechanical, Structural and General Engineering Purposes.
B.S 1856	General requirements for the metal arc welding of Mild Steel.
B.S 639	Covered Electrodes for the metal arc welding of Mild Steel.
B.S 2008	Protection of Iron and Steel Structured from Corrosion.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### 8.5 **TESTS**

The Engineer may at any time require any materials to be tested in accordance with the requirements listed above. The cost of all successful tests shall be borne by the Employer. The Contractor shall, if required by the Engineer, promptly supply at his own expense test pieces. The costs of tests of materials failing to comply with these standards shall be borne by the Contractor. If in the opinion of the Engineer, faulty material and/or workmanship has been used in the works, the Contractor may be directed to dismantle and cut out the parts concerned and remove them for examination and testing. The cost of dismantling, cutting out and making good to the approval of the Engineer shall be borne by the Contractor.

### 8.6 **FABRICATION**

The standard of work and the general procedure to be followed during fabrication shall be in accordance with B.S 449. The Contractor must ascertain all dimensions on site prior to commencement of fabrication.

- a) **Cutting & Bending:** All members, plates, brackets etc. shall be neatly and accurately sheared, sawn or profiled to the required shape as shown on the drawings. Where steel is oxy-cut to shape, care shall be taken to preserve the full finished sizes required.  
If members or plates are bent or set, the bends or sets shall be correctly made to the radii or angles specified without leaving hammer marks. The materials may be heated to permit this. Material that has been heated should be annealed to approval.
- b) **Punching & Drilling:** Holes for black bolts shall be drilled or punched 2 mm larger in diameter than the bolt size. Holes for high tensile friction grip bolts shall be drilled or sub punched and reamed to 2 mm larger in diameter than the specified bolt size. All drilled holes shall be parallel sides and shall be drilled by axle of holes perpendicular to the surfaces. Badly drilled holes shall either be reamed out to approval and larger bolts fitted or otherwise as directed. All rough arises shall be ground off. Holes for bolts in material thicker than 15 mm must be drilled. When holes are drilled in one operation through two or more thickness of material, the parts shall be separated after drilling and all burrs (rough edges) removed before assembly. Holes for bolts shall not be formed by a gas cutting process. Holes formed or enlarged by oxy-cutting will not be accepted and must be filled to approval by electric welding and re-filling.
- c) **Bolting:** All bolts used shall be of such length that at least one thread is exposed beyond the nut after the nut has been tightened. Where a nut or bolt head would bear on an inclined surface, a beveled washer of the correct shape shall be interposed between the two surfaces. Beveled washers shall not be allowed to get out of position during fabrication and erection and for this purpose may be spot welded to the steel surface.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### 8.6 **FABRICATION**

#### **Bolting:**

Beveled washers for use with high tensile bolts shall not be welded.

- i. **Black Bolts, Nuts and Washers**  
Black bolts shall comply with the requirements of B.S 916. (B.S.W Threads) or B.S 2708 (U.N.C. Threads) as appropriate.
  
- ii. **Close Tolerance Bolts**  
Close tolerance bolts shall conform to B.S 916 or B.S 2708
  
- iii. **High Tensile Bolts**  
High tensile bolts shall conform to B.S 1768.
  
- iv. **High Strength Friction Grip Bolts**
  - a) General grade bolts to B.S 3139 Part 1
  
  - b) Load indicating bolts manufactured by G.K.N Ltd. or any other approved manufacturer.
  
  - c) High tensile bolts to B.S 1768.
  
- v. **Rawl Bolts**  
Rawl bolts shall be those manufactured by Rawlplug Company Ltd. or any other approved manufacturer.
  
- vi. **Washers**  
Plain and tapered washers to B.S 3410.  
  
Spring washers to B.S 1802.  
  
Washers for high strength friction grip bolts shall be appropriate to the type and quality of bolt specified.
  
- vii. **Rivets**  
The steel used for rivets shall be in accordance with B.S 4360 and in the case of high tensile steel rivets shall be so manufactured so that they can be driven and the heads formed and the physical properties not impaired.
  
- viii. **Pressed Steel Sections**  
Pressed or cold rolled steel purlins and girders shall be to the sizes indicated on the drawings and shall be formed from approved steel strip with a minimum yield strength of 175 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### **8.6 FABRICATION**

#### **viii. Pressed Steel Sections**

The sections shall be manufactured straight and free from twist. The tolerance away from straightness shall not be greater than 2 mm for every 2000 mm in length along any folded edge.

#### **ix. Electric Welding**

All welding shall be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of B.S 1856 and B.S 2624 as appropriate and electrodes shall comply with B.S 639.

Fusion faces shall be free from irregularities such as tears, fins, etc. which would interfere with the deposition of weld metal.

Fusion faces shall be smooth and uniform and shall be free from loose scale, slag, rust, grease, paint and other deleterious material.

All welds shall be of approved type and finished size as specified. Welding shall be carried out in such sequence that results in minimum distortion of the welded parts.

Preparation of edges for welding shall be carried out by planing or machine flame cutting. Manual flame cutting will not be permitted.

Parts to be welded shall be maintained in their correct relative positions during welding, preferably by jigs.

Multi- run welds shall be carried out with each run closely following the previous run but allowing sufficient time for the proper removal of slag.

The Contractor shall ensure that each run is inspected and any unsatisfactory weld cut and remade to approval.

Welds in material 25 mm or greater in thickness shall be made by the Argon arc or similar approved process and special precautions shall be taken to prevent weld cracking.

Unless otherwise stated, the minimum size of fillet shall be 6 mm.

On completion, welds shall present a smooth and regular finish. Weld metal shall be solid throughout with complete fusion between weld metal and parent metal and between successful runs throughout the joint.

Defects shall be cut out and made good to approval in sound weld metal.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### ix. **Electric Welding**

The external faces of butt welds are to be ground smooth on completion to the approval of the Engineer.

## 8.7 **SHOP AND FIELD CONNECTIONS**

### a) **Rolled Sections**

All shop connections shall be electric welded or bolted with high tensile bolts.

No bolts used shall be less than 12 mm diameter and no weld less than 40 mm in length. At least two bolts shall be used in connections transmitting loads unless otherwise indicated by the Engineer.

No weld of length less than four times the nominal fillet size shall be deemed capable of carrying load.

Beam to column connections not detailed shall be on 'Standard' top and bottom cleat connections with the load carried on the bottom cleat. Standard web connections shall be used for connecting beams to beams.

Field connections shall be as detailed, i.e. bolted with high tensile or black bolts in drilled holes. Black bolts in punched holes will only be permitted for connections carrying a designed load or for connections to timber members.

### b) **Structural Hollow Sections**

Hollow sections shall be connected by electric welding unless specified otherwise.

The designs of welds shall be in accordance with Clauses 53 and 54 and Appendix of B.S 449.

Butt welds in tension members shall not be permitted unless the prior approval of the Engineer in writing has first been obtained.

Butt welds where permitted shall be made with the fusion surfaces of the ends of each member properly prepared and the member properly aligned.

## 8.8 **ASSEMBLY**

### a) **Trusses and Portal Frames**

Trusses and portal frames shall be carefully set out to the dimensions shown in the drawings.

Where it is required that trusses be cambered, such camber shall be provided by bending the bottom chord to an arc of a circle.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### 8.8 **ASSEMBLY**

#### a) **Trusses and Portal Frames**

Notwithstanding any dimensioned spacing of purlin cleats, the Contractor shall ensure that purlin cleat spacing is satisfactory for the available stock lengths of roof sheeting. However, the Engineer's approval must first be obtained before any alteration is made in purlin spacing or sheeting sizes.

Splices in portal and other frames shall be made where shown on the details or where directed by the Engineer.

#### b) **Boxed Members**

Abutting edges of boxed members shall be connected and sealed with a continuous weld to exclude the entrance of moisture. Where specified, such welds shall be ground flush, to approval.

#### c) **Shop Assembly**

Assembly of the units in the shop prior to transporting to the Site must be inspected by the Engineer prior to painting. The assembled work shall be laid out in the shop or yard such that all parts are accessible for inspection or testing.

The Contractor shall furnish all facilities for inspection and testing of the works and must notify the Engineer on every occasion materials are ready for inspection.

#### d) **Marking**

All members of the structures to be site assembled shall be marked in accordance with the site details and marking plans submitted to the Engineer for approval.

### 8.9 **ERECTION**

#### a) **Site Dimensions**

Erection shall not commence unless and until accurate site dimensions have been taken by the Contractor. No claims will be considered should site dimensions differ from those on the drawings. Any modifications in the structural steel required in order to comply with site dimensions shall be made on the ground to the Engineer's approval before erection is commenced.

#### b) **Safety**

All erection shall be carried out by competent and experienced personnel and the Contractor shall take every care to safeguard members of the public, workmen and adjoining property against injury and/or damage. The Contractor shall be held responsible for all damage caused to the structure, workmen or other property during erection.

All gear used shall be adequate strength and shall comply with all current regulations.

During erection, the work shall at all times be adequately bolted, guyed and/or braced to make the structure secure.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### c) **Storage and Handling**

Steel members shall be stored, handled and erected in such a manner that no member shall be subjected to excessive stresses which could have adverse effects on the properties of the steel. If, in the opinion of the Engineer, the steelwork has been subjected to such treatment, the Contractor shall remove the member from site and replace it at his own expense.

### d) **Erection Notes**

No member or part of a member which has been bent or distorted shall be erected in that condition. All straightening shall be done on the ground.

Stanchions shall be wedged to line and level on steel or cast iron wedges and checked by the Engineer. After acceptance, stanchion bases shall be grouted to approval before wedges are removed. Unless otherwise shown on the drawing, all stanchions shall be left truly vertical and correct to line and level. Beams, girders, etc. shall be erected level, unless otherwise shown, and correctly positioned.

Trusses and open web joists shall be carefully handled at all times and during erection shall be lifted at such points and in such a manner that will preclude any possibility of damage from excessive stresses.

Packing plates, shims, washers or similar adjusting pieces found necessary to accommodate tolerance in structural site dimensions shall be provided and fixed to the approval of the Engineer.

Immediately after erection, each truss shall be made secure by purlins, bracing or guys to the approval of the Engineer. Bracing shall be fixed in position as soon as dependent portion of the work is completed.

### e) **Tightening and Testing High Tensile Friction Grip Bolt**

Before assembly, the contact surfaces, including those adjacent to the washers, shall be descaled and be free from dirt, oil, loose scale, burrs, paint (except priming paint), pits and other defects that would prevent proper seating of the parts.

Bolts shall be fixed with approved hardened flat or tapered washers as required between the bolt and nut and the softer mild steel.

When bearing faces of the bolted part have a slope of more than 1 in 20 with respect to a plane normal to the bolt axis, square smooth beveled washers shall be used to compensate for the lack of parallelism.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### e) **Tightening and Testing High Tensile Friction Grip Bolt**

All bolts shall be tightened by the 'Turn of Nut' method. This method shall generally be specified in B.S 3259 and as approved by the Engineer to achieve a minimum tension equal to the roof load.

### f) **Grouting**

Unless otherwise detailed on the drawing, a space of not less than 40 mm shall be provided between undersides of column base plates and footings and between beams and roof truss bearings and concrete pads.

After each column, beam or roof truss has been wedged up to a line and level and fixed in position to approval, the space between footing and pad and underside of column base plate or steel member shall be grouted with a mixture of one part of Portland cement and one part of approved washed sand (1:1)

The Portland Cement and sand shall be thoroughly mixed together with sufficient water to produce a mixture of damp earth consistency and shall be used within 20 minutes of mixing. The caulking mixture shall be packed tightly into the space between base plate and foundation and protected from damage until it sets.

## 8.10 **PAINTING**

### a) **Paints**

All paints are to be obtained from suppliers approved in writing by the Engineer.

Paints are to be delivered to the site or to the Contractor's fabrication site in the original containers as supplied by the manufacturer with seals unbroken and are to be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Manufacturer's representatives are to be free to visit the site and inspect the materials for laboratory analysis.

Paints are not to be thinned unless instructed by the Engineer. No external painting is to be carried out during rain or when rain is likely to occur before the paint has had time to dry. All surfaces are to be dry and free from moisture during painting.

### b) **Preparation for Painting**

All structural steel shall be thoroughly scraped and wire brushed to remove mill scale and rust. Dirt, grease and oil shall be washed off with white spirit and the steel allowed to dry.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### 8.10 **PAINTING**

#### c) **Application**

A first coat of Red Lead Graphite Primer or other approved primer shall be applied after fabrication of the works has been completed. A minimum of 24 hours shall elapse before the steel is moved from its position before the painting has been completed.

After delivery to site the steel shall be carefully examined and all areas where the priming coat has been damaged and/or where rust has developed shall be washed with white spirit and wire brushed as necessary and a further priming coat as for the first coat applied to completely cover the damaged areas.

During erection, surfaces of steel which are to be in contact shall be painted with one further coat of primer as previously described and the surfaces brought together whilst the paint is wet.

After erection, paint a second and finishing coat of 'Oil Company Aluminium Paint 360/36' or other finishing paint of standard as for steelwork. Welds shall not be painted over until they have been deslagged, inspected and approved.

Steel purlins and side rails shall generally be painted as for steelwork when the following specification shall be used.

1<sup>st</sup> Coat – Red Oxide Zinc Chromate Primer other approved primer.

2<sup>nd</sup> Coat – Robbialac 'Oil Company Aluminium Paint 360/36' or other equal and approved aluminium paint.

The interior of mild steel gutters shall be prepared as previously described and painted with two coats of Robbialac Epilac Coal Tar Epoxy Paint or other approved paint.

### 8.11 **PRICES, MEASUREMENTS AND PAYMENTS**

Prices quoted by the Contractor shall be based on the calculated weights of steel and shall include for manufacture, painting and supply, all as described in the Bills of Quantities, specified and shown on the drawings, including the cost of delivery to the site or other agreed place or places and the supply of all bolts, rivets plugs, gussets, cleats, to complete the erection of the works.

Prices shall include for erection, (all labour, scaffolding and other erection equipment necessary) and cover the cost of additional prime coat painting as previously specified. The prices shall also include for lining up, levelling and plumbing but not for grouting up of the bases.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK**

### **8.11 PRICES, MEASUREMENTS AND PAYMENTS**

The basis for payment for steelwork shall be the calculated steel weights of the structure. Any variation from the original design on which the tender was based, which results in either an increase or decrease in weight of the structure as completed, shall result in appropriate additions to or deductions from the submitted tender totals.

Any written instruction from the Engineer which may result in additional work over and above that for which the Contractor quoted will be considered as extras and shall be paid for on the basis of additional steel weights.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: METALWORK**

### **PART 9: METALWORK**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### **9.1 GENERALLY**

All materials shall be the best of their respective kinds free from defects and all work is to be carried out in the most workmanlike manner and strictly as directed by the Architect. The materials in all stages of transportation, handling and stacking shall be kept clean and prevented from injury by breaking, bending or distortion and weather action.

##### **9.2 MILD STEEL**

Mild steel shall comply with B.S 15

##### **9.3 HOLLOW SECTION TUBING**

Square and rectangular hollow section tubing shall be hot rolled mild steel in accordance with Grade 43 C of B.S 4360.

##### **9.4 BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS**

These shall be fabricated from materials which comply with B.S 15 and each manufactured item shall comply with the appropriate B.S.

##### **9.5 GALVANIZED SHEET METAL**

To be No. 24 SWG of approved manufacture to B.S 2989 of best quality mild steel sheets cold rolled close annealed patent, flattened and hot dipped galvanized.

##### **9.6 ALUMINIUM**

Aluminium shall be extruded sections with an anodized finish, either natural or coloured, to give a 25 micron minimum depth to European norm EWAA.

The Contractor shall submit with each item or batch of items delivered, test certificates or such other documentary evidence as the Architect shall require that the anodizing depth specified has been achieved.

##### **9.7 STAINLESS STEEL**

Stainless steel tube shall be Austenic steel to B.S 3014 comparable to B.S 1449 type 316 S16.

##### **9.8 METAL DOOR FRAMES**

Metal door frames are to be in steel to comply with B.S 1245 of profile to suit the wall thickness.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: METALWORK**

### **PART 9: METALWORK**

#### **9.8 METAL DOOR FRAMES**

Door frames are to be provided with the following:

- a) Two priming coats of paint.
- b) Fixing lugs for building into walls.
- c) Three galvanized steel hinges per door.
- d) Adjustable lock strike plate.
- e) Two shock absorber buffers.

#### **9.9 STEEL WINDOWS**

Steel windows shall be manufactured from section conforming with B.S 990 of heavy duty sections of the metric W20 range of approved manufacture and design approved by the Architect.

After manufacture and before delivery to site, steel windows are to be hot galvanized by dipping in a bath of molten zinc or painted with one coat primer.

#### **9.10 ALUMINIUM WINDOWS**

Aluminium windows are to be designed, manufactured and fixed in accordance with the relevant British Standards summarised below:

B.S DD4	-	Grading of windows
B.S 1470	-	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys
B.S 1474	-	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys
B.S 4315	-	(Part I) window and structural gasket glazing systems
B.S 4842	-	Finishes to aluminium
B.S 4873	-	Aluminium alloy to windows
CP 3CH V	-	Loading
CP 153	-	Code for windows

Alternative standards may be adhered to but the Contractor must demonstrate that they are of an equal or better standard than the standards referred to in this specification.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: METALWORK**

### **PART 9: METALWORK**

#### **9.10 ALUMINIUM WINDOWS**

Members for aluminium windows shall be extruded aluminium and shall be fabricated from designated treated alloy HE9 TF, HE9 TE or HE9 TB to B.S 1474. Ancillary members such as sills and coupling mullions formed from sheet materials shall be fabricated from designated alloys SIC NS3 or NS4 in an appropriate temper.

Alternative alloys meeting the required physical properties of this specification shall be acceptable.

The main wet of aluminium solid section outer frame shall be not less than 1.2 mm thick at minimum tolerance.

For information on bi-metallic contacts see CP 153 appendix A.

The overall sizes of an assembled window frame shall be maintained with a permissible deviation of 1.5 mm. Maximum difference in length of frame diagonals shall be 4mm. Horizontally, the 1800 mm grid shall be used to centre the mullions and vertically allowance must be set for a large window tolerance at the window head.

Fasteners to be designed so that they cannot be released from the outside by the insertion of a thin blade or similar tools.

No opening light shall be openable or removable from the outside when it is fastened in the closed position except by use of special tools or breaking of part of the window.

The exposure factor shall be considered as moderate. Consideration should be given to both the height of the building and locations where exposure to solar radiations may result in high thermal stress.

Prevention of penetration of fine air borne dust is essential and of the utmost importance.

Finish to surface of aluminium alloy prior to anodising shall be 'Mechanical Satin' finish.

Where windows are described as "Black Anodised" then the final finish shall be black anodic oxidation coating to grade AA25 (or above) or B.S 1615.

Weather stripping and joint sealing materials shall be compatible with their adjacent materials and shall remain stable and not adversely affect the proper functioning of the window.

Replacement of weather stripping shall be possible from within the building and without requiring removal of the main frame.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: METALWORK**

### **PART 9: METALWORK**

#### **WORKMANSHIP**

##### **9.11 WELDING**

All welding is to be in accordance with the requirements of B.S 1856 and 938 and the electrodes shall comply with B.S 639.

Fusion faces shall be free from irregularities which could interfere with the welding material. These faces shall also be free from any deleterious material such as rust, grease and paint.

All welds shall be of the specified finish sizes and the sequence of the welding shall be carried out in a manner that will give minimum distortion to the welded parts.

Edges of all welding parts will be maintained in their correct position.

Welds shall be carried out with each run closely following the one prior with sufficient time between to allow for removal of slag.

Each run of weld is to be inspected and the sub-contractor shall ensure that unsatisfactory welds are cut out or remade to the required standard.

The minimum size of filled weld shall be 6 mm.

All completed welds shall have a regular and smooth surface. The weld material shall be solid with complete fusion throughout the weld and to the faircut metals.

Any defects shall be cut out or made good to approval.

External faces of butt welds to be ground smooth.

##### **9.12 PAINTING**

All steel is to be wire brushed and any loose scale, dirt or grease shall be removed before any painting is commenced. One coat of red oxide primer type A to B.S 2523 shall be applied at the shop.

Any damage to the priming paint shall be made good to the Architect's satisfaction.

##### **9.13 FIXING OF STEEL WINDOWS**

Fixing of metal windows shall include for assembling and fixing, including screwing to sub-frames or cutting mortices for lugs in concrete or walling and running with cement mortar (1:4), bedding frames in similar mortar, pointing in mastic, bedding sills, transoms and mullions in mastic, making good finishes around both sides and fixing, oiling and adjusting all fittings and frames.

##### **9.14 ALUMINIUM WINDOWS**

Adjacent sashes in horizontal sliding windows shall be separated by a compatible spacer and the sashes shall be supported on bearing devices that facilitate movement. Joints in...

## **SPECIFICATIONS: METALWORK**

### **PART 9: METALWORK**

#### **9.14 ALUMINIUM WINDOWS**

...frames shall be made either by welding or by mechanical means. Where necessary joints shall be sealed with flexible material. Joints to be flush joints within one of the tolerances given in B.S 1474.

Hardware including its fixings shall be compatible with aluminium and shall be replaceable without removing the outer frame from its surround.

All screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers and other fastenings shall be of stainless steel or aluminium with the exception of those which are protected when the window is closed. Alternatively these may be made of steel which has been finished by one of the following methods:

- a) Zinc plated and passivated according to B.S 1706 Classification Nr. Zn3
- b) Hot – dip galvanized according to the requirements of B.S 729.
- c) Sherardized according to the requirements of B.S 729 Part 2 or,
- d) Sprayed with metal coating according to B.S 2569 Part 1.

Fixing devices not of aluminium may be made of steel finished by either method (a), (b) or (d) above.

The fixings shall be capable of withstanding the design wind load and any operating forces on the window.

Windows manufactured to standards set out in this specification shall each bear the name or trademark of the manufacturer and the number of the appropriate standard.

Fixing, assembling, bedding frames and painting shall be executed as described for 'Fixing of Steel Windows'.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### **PART 7: FINISHES**

#### **GENERAL**

##### **10.1 OTHER SPECIFICATIONS**

All other specifications of this contract where applicable are deemed to apply equally to the finishings specifications.

##### **10.2 SAMPLES**

The Contractor shall prepare at his own cost sample areas of the paving, plastering and rendering as directed until the quality, texture and finish required is obtained and approved by the Architect after which all work executed shall conform with the respective approved samples.

##### **10.3 FINISHED THICKNESSES**

The thicknesses of the floor finishes quoted in this section of the specification shall be the minimum requirements.

Suspended floors shall have a constant structural thickness and have level top surfaces. The finished floor surface will equally have a constant level and any adjustment needed to achieve this effect with the varying floor finish materials is to be made in the screeds beneath the same.

Slabs bearing on the ground may be cast to varying levels and be of constant thickness with varying formation levels, or have varying thicknesses at the option of the Contractor. This stipulation in no way relieves the Contractor of the requirements of the specification for structural works.

##### **10.4 MATERIALS GENERALLY**

All materials shall be of high quality, obtained from manufacturer's to be approved by the Architect.

Cement, sand and water shall be as described under Concrete Work and Blockwork.#

##### **10.5 BONDING**

Bonding compounds, etc. for use in applying plaster and similar finishes direct to surface without the use of backings or screeds are only to be used if approved by the Architect and are to be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

##### **10.7 CHASES, OPENINGS AND HOLES**

All chases, holes and the like which were not formed in the concrete or walling shall be cut and all service pipes shall be and plaster work is commenced. In no circumstances will the fixed and all holes and chases filled with mortar before paving Contractor be permitted to cut chases, holes and the like in Finished paving or plasterwork.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### 10.7 **GENERALLY**

The term plastering refers to the operation internally and rendering to the same operation externally but for ease of reference the term plastering has generally been used in this specification to describe both operations.

### 10.8 **MIXES**

The method of measuring and mixing plaster shall be as laid down under Concrete work and the proportions and minimum thickness of finished plaster shall be in accordance with the following:

Item of Work	Mix	Minimum Thickness and Finish
Internal Plaster	1 part cement ¼ part lime 4 parts sand	17 mm finish to walls ceilings. Wood float finish unless otherwise specified.
External Render	1 part cement 4 parts sand	12 mm finish in two coats
Tyrolean finish	Ditto	7 mm finished thickness in two coats on 10 mm Plastered backing

To obtain greater plasticity a small quantity of lime may be added to the mixes for external plastering at the Architect's discretion but in any case this is not to exceed ¼ part lime to 1 part cement.

With regard to the lime mortars gauged with cement, the addition just before use, of the cement to small quantities of the lime/sand mix shall preferably take place in a mechanical mixer and mixing shall continue for such time as will ensure uniform distribution of materials and uniform colour and consistency.

It is important to note that the quantity of water used shall be carefully controlled. Plaster may be mixed either in a mechanical mixing machine or by hand.

Hand mixed plaster shall first be mixed in the dry state being turned over at least three times. The required amount of water should then be added and the mix again turned over three times or until such time as the mass is uniform in colour and homogeneous.

The plaster shall be completely used within thirty minutes of mixing and hardened plaster shall not be remixed but removed from the site.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### **10.9 PREPARATION OF SURFACES FOR PLASTER ETC.**

Irregularities in the surfaces to be plastered or rendered shall be filled with mortar, without lime, twenty four hours before plastering is commenced. Joints in blockwork, etc. are to be well raked out before plastering to form a good key. Smooth concrete surfaces to be plastered shall be treated with an approved proprietary bonding agent or hacked to provide an adequate key for the plaster.

All surfaces to be plastered or rendered shall be clean and free from dust, loose mortar and all traces of salts.

All surfaces shall be thoroughly sprayed with water and all free water allowed to disappear before plaster is applied.

As far as practical, plastering shall not be commenced until all mechanical and electrical services, conduits, pipes and fixtures have been installed.

Before plastering is commenced all junctions between differing materials shall be reinforced. This shall apply where walls join columns and beams, particularly where flush and similar situations where cracks are likely to develop and as directed by the Architect. The reinforcement shall consist of a strip of galvanized wire mesh 'Expamet' or equal approved 15 cm wide which shall be plugged, nailed or stapled as required at intervals not exceeding 45 mm at both edges. The surfaces to which such mesh shall be applied shall be painted with one coat bituminous paint prior to fixing the mesh.

### **10.10 APPLICATION OF PLASTER AND RENDER**

After preparation of the surfaces a key coat of cement slurry shall be applied to the wetted surface to be plastered. When this coat is dry the plaster coat shall be applied, by means of a trowel, between screeds laid, ruled and plumbed as necessary. This coat which shall be to the required thickness shall be allowed to set hard and then cured as described.

Surfaces are to be finished with a wood or steel float to a smooth flat surface free from all marks.

Tyrolean finish shall be applied with an approved machine to give a finish of even texture and thickness. The sprayed finish shall be applied in two separate coats allowing time for drying between coats.

Application in one continuous operation to build up a thick layer will not be permitted. The total finished thickness of the two sprayed coats shall be not less than 7 mm. The sprayed finish shall not be applied until all repairs and making good to the undercoat are completed. Any plaster which adheres to pipes, doors, windows and the like shall be carefully removed before it has set. Curing shall take place after the application of the second coat. The finished surface shall be wither 'rough textured' or 'Pressed' finish as directed by the Architect. Where coloured tyrolean is required this shall be obtained by the addition to the mix of an approved colour pigment.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### **10.10 APPLICATION OF PLASTER AND RENDER**

All plastering and rendering shall be executed in a neat workmanlike manner. All faces except circular work shall be true and flat and angles shall be straight and level or plumb. Plastering shall be neatly made good around pipes or fittings. Angles shall be rounded to 7 mm radius.

All tools, implements, vessels and surfaces shall be at all times kept scrupulously clean and strict precautions shall be taken to prevent the plaster or other materials from being contaminated by pieces of partially set material which would tend to retard or accelerate the setting time.

### **10.11 CURING OF PLASTER**

Each coat of plaster is to be maintained in a moist condition for at least three days after it has developed enough strength not to be damaged by water.

### **10.12 ANGLE BEADS**

Where required by the Architect, salient external angles of plastered walls shall be protected with galvanized mild steel angle beads complying with B.S. 1247 profile C3.

They shall be securely plugged, nailed or stapled as required at intervals not exceeding 450 mm at both edges.

### **10.13 PLASTER STOPS**

Where shown on details, plasterwork shall be stopped against "Expamet" galvanized steel plaster stop, reference 575 which shall be securely nailed to walls in the positions indicated on the drawings.

Stops shall be neatly and closely fitted together at corners and it is important that they are secured to walls through all holes provided.

### **10.14 CEMENT AND SAND SCREEDS**

Screeds shall be mixed and formed as described.

### **10.15 SURFACE HARDENERS**

Floor hardeners shall comprise an approved type guaranteed by the makers to produce a hard dense concrete with high abrasive resistance, impervious to the penetration of heavy oils, acid or alkali solutions and to be used strictly in accordance with the maker's instructions.

The first dressing of sodium silicate for granolithic flooring shall be one part of sodium silicate to six parts of water by volume.

Subsequent dressings shall be composed of one part of sodium silicate to four parts of water by volume, for all surface. The two liquids shall be well mixed together, sprayed over the flooring and spread evenly with a mop or soft brush, any excess being wiped off and the flooring allowed to dry for at least 24 hours after each dressing. After final drying floors shall be washed with clean water.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### 10.17 **RATES OF IN-SITU WORK**

The rates for in-situ work shall include for raking out joints of blockwork or bonding coat or spraying cement slurry on new concrete surfaces to form key, for work in narrow widths, small and isolated areas, rounded arises, fair and chamfered edges, for making good and working around pipes, brackets etc. and for all other incidental labours.

Rates shall also include for masking before the application of spray finishes work executed overhead, temporary rules, supports, screeds and templates.

### 10.17 **TILE, SLAB AND BLOCK FINISHING**

Vinyl asbestos floor tiles shall comply with B.S. 3270 of an approved manufacturer to patterns as directed by the Architect. Adhesives are to be as recommended by the manufacturer in writing and approved by the Architect.

The tiles are to be laid and bedded direct in adhesive on to a cement and sand bed to make up the total paving thickness.

The cement and sand screed is to be finished with a steel trowel to a perfectly smooth surface before the application of the mastic and tiling.

On completion the vinyl asbestos tiles are to be sealed and polished with wax all in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

### 10.18 **RUBBER STUDED FLOOR TILES**

Rubber studded floor tiles are to be of approved manufacture and shall have the following specifications:

- a) Tile size 500 x 500 mm
- b) Thickness 4 mm
- c) Weight 5.84 kg. per M<sup>3</sup>
- d) Hardness IRHD80 + or - 5
- e) Breaking load 70 kg. Per mm<sup>3</sup>
- f) Extension of break 200 g
- g) Effect of burning to be slight localised change of colour only.
- h) Brasion under load of 0.5 kg. 300 mm<sup>3</sup>
- i) Colour black or brown

Adhesives are to be polychloroprene as approved by the manufacturer and the Architect.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### 10.19 **LINOLEUM**

Linoleum sheets shall be:

- a) Manufactured by Krommenie Linoleum, N.V. Nederlandsche Linoleum Fabriek, krommenie, Holland or equal and approved.
- b) 3.2 mm thick
- c) In accordance with B.S. 810
- d) Smooth, uniform and free from indentations or protrusions.

### 10.20 **CLAY TILE PAVING**

Clay tile pavings are to be in 150 mm x 150 mm tiles obtained from an approved manufacturer and are to be laid on prepared screeds. The tiles are to be bedded in cement and sand (1:4) with straight joints in each direction. Upon completion grout in cement and wash and clean down. Tiles are to be cut with an electric tile cutting saw.

### 10.21 **GLAZED WALL TILES**

Glazed wall tiles shall be in accordance with B.S. 1281 and shall be 150 x 150 x 7 mm tiles from the standard colour range with cushion edges. Wall tiling shall be carried out in accordance with C.P. 212.

### 10.22 **THERMOPLASTIC TILES**

Thermoplastic tiles shall be:

- a) In conformity to B.S. 2592
- b) Size 300 x 300 x 3 mm thick

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### 10.23 **CERAMIC TILES**

Ceramic tiles shall be:

- a) Manufactured by Daniel Platt & Sons Limited, Brownhills Tileries, Tunstall, Stroke-on-Trent, ST7 4NY, England or equal approved.
- b) Weigh 1000 kgs. per 29 square metres
- c) 10 mm Thick
- d) Fixed in accordance with Code of Practice CP 202: 1972 and AMD 3271 June 1980.

### 10.24 **PRECAST TERRAZZO TILE PAVING.**

Terrazzo tile pavings are to be in sizes as specified x 25 mm thick bedded on cement mortar screeds and jointed and pointed in white cement. The tiles are to be laid with straight joints in both directions and cleaned down on completion. Tiles are to be cut with an electric cutting saw.

The mix of the terrazzo for tiles is to be as described under "Insitu Terrazzo Pavings".

### 10.25 **PRECAST CONCRETE PAVING SLABS**

To be all in accordance with B.S. 378. The slabs are to be of the sizes given herein and bedded, jointed and pointed in cement lime mortar (1:2:9).

### 10.27 **RATES**

The rates for tile, slab and block finishings shall include for rounded edge tiles and angles, cutting and fitting up to boundaries and around pipes, brackets, etc. and waste for work in narrow widths, small and isolated areas and for all other incidental labours.

## **SUSPENDED CEILINGS**

### 10.28 **GENERALLY**

The Contractor shall provide shop drawings to show the final layout and sizes of members of all suspended ceilings with other trades to provide for the reception and installation of outlets, fixtures etc. pertaining to mechanical or electrical work, all for the Architect's approval before any work is commenced.

Ceilings shall be erected by workmen skilled in this work in a rigid and secure manner so that the final surface is free from any waves, buckles or sags.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: FINISHES**

### **10.29 EXPANDED METAL LATHING CEILINGS**

Framework for expanded metal lath ceilings shall be as specified. Straps shall be bolted either to steelwork or to steel angle cleats rawl bolted to concrete.

Covering shall be galvanized expanded metal lathing Ref>264 fixed to underside of suspension grid with 16 gauge soft galvanized tying wire or to underside of timber framing at maximum 356 mm centres.

The whole to form a suspension grid ready and of adequate strength to receive plaster or other applied finish and with supports for lighting fittings where required.

The Contractor shall submit to the Architect for approval prior to erection, shop drawings showing the precise layout of suspended ceiling systems.

### **10.30 ACOUSTIC CEILINGS**

Acoustic tile ceilings shall be of approved manufacture. The ceilings shall include a proprietary suspension system as recommended by the manufacturer. The suspension system shall be suspended from wire hangers fixed to the concrete soffit by an approved method. All to be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

### **10.31 RATES FOR SUSPENDEED CEILINGS**

Rates shall include for shop drawings as specified, all hangers and supports as required including fixing same to concrete or ductwork, for angles at edges, for corner angles at upstands, for cutting and fixing around grilles and registers and light fixtures and for leaving in a perfect condition to the entire satisfaction of the Architect.

Rates shall also be deemed to include the use of plaster stops and angle beads around the edges and at all corners.

Rates shall include for all edge details, angle runners and light fittings frames as required.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: GLAZING**

### **PART 11: GLAZING**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### 11.1 **GENERAL**

Glass used for glazing and for mirrors shall be best quality clear glass free from visible defects so as to afford uninterrupted vision and deflection as appropriate and without obvious distortion.

##### 11.2 **STANDARDS**

Glass for glazing and mirrors shall be of approved manufacture and is to comply with B.S 952 in all respects free from flaws, bubbles, specks and other imperfections.

##### 11.3 **CLEAR SHEET GLASS ETC.**

The clear sheet glass shall be ordinary glazing (OG) quality.

##### 11.4 **PLATE GLASS**

Polished plate and Georgian wired polished plate glass to be selected glazing (SG) quality.

##### 11.5 **OBSCURED GLASS**

To be of type described and approved by the Architect.

##### 11.6 **SOLAR GLASS**

Solar control glass is to be obtained from a manufacturer approved by the Architect. Details of the characteristic and properties of the glass are to be provided to the Architect before ordering.

Solar glass is to be of the spectrafloat type incorporating metallic irons in the glass with a bronze tinted colour. Unless otherwise specified, thickness of the glass is to be 6mm.

##### 11.7 **SAFETY GLASS**

Where safety glass is required, this shall be triplex.

##### 11.8 **GLAZING GASKETS**

Glazing to metal frames shall be secured with clip in gaskets of butyl rubber. The gaskets shall be of size and section to suit the frame and glazing so as to provide a weather and airtight seal. The mechanical properties of the gasket shall be such as to resist the climatic conditions experienced in Kenya.

##### 11.9 **WASH LEATHER**

Wash leather shall be best quality chamois oil curved natural colour. Where wash leather is called for, an approved substitute may be employed.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: GLAZING**

### **PART 11: GLAZING**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### 11.10 **PUTTY**

- a) The putty for glazing to wood sashes is to be linseed oil putty all as B.S 544.
- b) The putty for glazing to metal windows is to be gold size metal window putty specially designed for tropical use, or patent mastic putty if approved by the Architect.
- c) All putty shall be delivered on site in the original manufacturer's sealed cans or drums and used direct therefrom with the addition only of pure linseed oil necessary. No mineral or other oils may be used in the putty except genuine linseed oil.

##### 11.11 **MIRRORS**

Mirrors shall be polished float glass silvering quality protected at back with electro – copper backing coated with Shellac varnish and paint. The mirrors are to be fixed with chromium plated dome headed mirror screws with plastic or rubber distance pieces and washers unless otherwise stated and rates shall include for this.

#### **WORKMANSHIP**

##### 11.12 **GENERAL**

Glazing of all types and in all locations shall be carefully executed by artisans skilled in this type of work and in conformance with the recommendations of CP 152. Glazing shall be carefully fitted so that it is not subject pressure and stresses imposed by being an oversized fit within the framing.

##### 11.13 **MEASUREMENTS**

Each element (door, window, etc.) to receive glass shall be accurately measured to ensure a perfect fit subsequently.

##### 11.14 **SINGLE GLAZING**

Single glazing shall be executed with glass of the various types described herein. Ordinary (non-safety) glass may be pre-cut or cut on site.

##### 11.15 **WIRED GLASS**

Wired glass shall be cut so that the wires embedded are truly vertical and horizontal (i.e. at right angles to the cut edges).

##### 11.16 **SAFETY GLASS**

Safety glass shall be factory cut before delivery to site. Site cutting will not be permitted.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: GLAZING**

### **PART 11: GLAZING**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### **11.17 STORAGE AND HANDLING**

Glass shall be delivered to site in stout containers and clearly marked. The containers shall incorporate sling attachment points for lifting bridles. Glass shall be stored under cover so that the panes are truly vertical.

##### **11.18 PROTECTION**

After fixing, glass shall be boldly marked with paper or whitewash so that it is clearly visible. In positions where damage due to construction traffic or activity is likely to occur, stout screens composed of hardboard or fibreboard on battens shall be arranged to protect the glass.

##### **11.19 DAMAGE**

Should any glass delivered to site be found to be damaged, it shall not be incorporated into the works without the express permission of the Architect. Should glazing installed be damaged for any reason, it shall be removed and replaced free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect. Should any adjacent works be damaged, this shall equally be reinstated free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect.

##### **11.20 DEFECTIVE WORK**

All glass shall be checked before installation to ensure that defective glass is not installed. Notwithstanding that, if in the opinion of the Architect any installed glazing is defective, it shall be removed and replaced free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect.

##### **11.21 GLAZING TO WOOD**

Glazing shall be secured to wood framing with hardwood beads. Edges shall be wrapped in wash leather so that the wash leather finishes just below the surface of the bead. No adhesives shall be used.

##### **11.22 GLAZING TO METAL**

Glazing shall be secured to metal framing with clip-in butyl rubber gaskets.

##### **11.23 GLASS THICKNESS**

Glass thickness shall conform to the recommendations of CP 152 and the manufacturer's recommendations for sizes of panes relative to the position in the building and the effects of wind pressure (both positive and negative)

##### **11.24 CLEANING**

All window glazed panels and mirrors shall be cleaned both inside and outside immediately prior to handing over of the building to the satisfaction of the Architect.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### **12.1 MANUFACTURERS**

Except where stated all materials shall be obtained from approved manufacturers. The Contractor shall state the name and address of the manufacturer whose materials he proposes to use. Once approval has been given the Contractor shall not obtain materials from other sources without the prior written agreement of the Architect.

##### **12.2 GENERAL**

Each succeeding coat of priming, undercoating and finishing (pigment) or clear coating shall be sufficiently different in colour as to be readily distinguishable.

All primers and paint in one system upon a particular surface shall be obtained from the same manufacturer.

The mixing of paints, etc. of different brands before or during application will not be permitted.

##### **12.3 EMULSION PAINTS**

Emulsion paints shall be matt or satin finish vinyl emulsion paint.

The first (mist) coat shall be thinned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

##### **12.4 GLOSS PAINT**

Gloss paints shall be hard gloss finish oil paint.

##### **12.5 LEAD BASED PAINTS**

The use of lead based paints will not be permitted.

##### **12.6 CLEAR FINISHES**

Clear finishes internally shall be clear polyurethane varnish (one pack)

##### **12.7 PRIMERS AND UNDERCOATS**

Unless otherwise specified, primers and undercoats shall be of the type recommended by the manufacturer of the finishing coats specified for a particular surface. Primer for external bare metalwork surfaces shall comply with B.S 2523.

##### **12.8 KNOTTING**

Shellac knotting shall comply with B.S 1336

##### **12.9 WHITE SPIRIT**

The white spirit shall comply with B.S 245.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### 12.10 **TIMBER STAIN**

Timber stain shall be oil based pigmented stain. The application of this material shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions. Tint and degree of application shall be to the approval of the Architect.

#### 12.11 **STOPPING**

The stopping shall be as follows:

- a) Plaster work shall be plaster based filler.
- b) Concrete and brickwork shall be similar material to the background and finished in a similar texture.
- c) Internal woodwork, plywood and blockboard shall be putty complying with B.S 544.
- d) External woodwork shall be white lead paste complying with B.S 2029.
- e) Internal clear wood finishes: the stopping shall be that recommended by the lacquer manufacturer.

#### 12.12 **FILLERS**

The fillers for internal joinery shall be the type recommended by the paint manufacturer for use with this type of paint or lacquer.

Stoppers and fillers shall be tinted to match the undercoat, and shall be compatible with both undercoats and primers.

All materials shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

#### 12.13 **TEXTURED COATING**

Textured coating is to be of proprietary manufacture approved by the Architect, of an approved colour.

Technical information concerning the coating is to be submitted to the Architect before ordering but the minimum qualities of the coating are to be as follows:

- a) Suitable for application internally and externally to plastered, rendered, concrete, block, stone, brick, asbestos and timber surfaces.
- b) Minimum durability of 10 years even in exposed surfaces.
- c) Maintenance fee.
- d) Built-in mould resistant fungicide.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### **WORKMANSHIP**

##### 12.14 **GENERAL**

Workmanship generally shall be carried out in accordance with CP 231, unless otherwise specified.

Before painting is commenced, floors shall be swept and washed over, surfaces to be painted shall be cleaned before applying paint as specified and all precautions taken to keep down dust whilst work is in progress.

No paint shall be applied to surfaces structurally or superficially damp, and all surfaces must be ascertained to be free from condensation, efflorescence, etc. before the application of each coat.

No painting shall be carried out externally during humid, rainy, damp, foggy or freezing conditions where surfaces have attained excessively high temperatures or during dust storms.

No new, primed or undercoated woodwork and metalwork shall be left in an exposed or unsuitable situation for an undue period before completing the process.

No dilution of paint materials shall be allowed except strictly as detailed by the manufacturer's own direction, either on the containers or their literature, with the special permission of the Architect. For external work, dilution of paints will not be allowed whatsoever. For internal work, where permitted by the Architect, undercoats may be thinned by the addition of not more than 5% thinners. Gloss finish shall not be thinned at all.

Metal fittings such as ironmongery etc. not required to be painted shall first be fitted and then removed before the preparatory processes are commenced. When all painting is completed, the fittings shall be cleaned as necessary and re-fixed in position.

##### 12.15 **BRUSHWORK**

Unless otherwise specified, all primers and paints shall be brush applied. Written permission must be obtained from the Architect if an alternative method of application is to be used.

##### 12.16 **STOPPING AND FILLING**

Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, all primers and undercoats shall be stopped flush and rubbed down to a smooth surface with an abrasive paper and all dust removed before each succeeding coat is applied. Care shall be taken to avoid burnishing (make shine) of the surface.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### 12.17 **STIRRING**

Unless otherwise stated by the paint manufacturer, all paint materials shall be thoroughly mixed and/or stirred before and during use and suitably strained as and when necessary.

#### 12.18 **INSPECTION**

No priming coats shall be applied until the surfaces have been inspected and the preparatory work has been approved by the Architect. No undercoats or finishing coats shall be applied until the previous coat has been similarly inspected and approved.

#### 12.19 **PAINT APPLICATION**

Each coat of paint shall be so applied as to produce a film of uniform thickness. All paint shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Special attention shall be given to ensure that all surfaces including edges, corners, crevices, welds and rivets receive a film thickness equivalent to that of adjacent painted surfaces.

#### 12.20 **DRYING**

All coats shall be thoroughly dried before succeeding coats are applied. Allow a minimum of 24 hours between applications on any one surface, unless otherwise stated by the manufacturer.

#### 12.21 **UNPRIMED WOODWORK**

Unprimed woodwork scheduled to be painted shall be rubbed down with abrasive paper and dusted off. Care shall be taken to prevent burnishing of the surface. All knots and resinous areas shall be coated with two coats of knotting. Pitch on large, open unseasoned knots and all other beads or steaks of pitch shall be scraped off, or if still soft, shall be removed with white spirit before applying the knotting. Apply one coat of priming to all surface, two coats to all end grain, to be subsequently painted. Backs of all wood frames in contact with concrete, brickwork, blockwork and metalwork or similar material shall be primed before fixing. After priming all joints, holes, cracks shall be stopped and filled, rubbed down and dusted off.

#### 12.22 **PRIMED WOODWORK**

Woodwork delivered primed shall be lightly rubbed down with abrasive paper and dusted off. Touch up bare areas with a similar priming including open grained ends. After touch priming all joints, holes, cracks and open grained ends shall be stopped and filled, rubbed and dusted off.

#### 12.23 **PLYWOOD AND BLOCKBOARD**

Edges of exterior plywood and blockboard shall be sealed with two coats of aluminium primer and the backs treated with a lead primer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### **12.24 CLEAR FINISHED WOODWORK**

All woodwork scheduled to receive a clear finish shall be well sanded with the grain removing all dirt etc. to give as smooth a surface as possible. Resinous timber shall be swabbed (mopped) down with white spirit and dried thoroughly. Split or end grain shall be filled with suitable filler recommended by the lacquer manufacturer, in accordance with their instructions and of the appropriate shade.

#### **12.25 BARE METALWORK**

Bare metalwork shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, grease, rust and scale by means of chipping, scraping and wire brushing, particular attention should be given to the cleaning of welded, brazed and soldered joints. Wash down with white spirit and dry with clean rags. Apply a coat of metal primer immediately the cleaned surfaces have been approved by the Architect.

#### **12.26 GALVANIZED METALWORK**

Galvanized metalwork scheduled for painting shall be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, grease dusted and washed down with white spirit and wiped dry with clean rags. Any minor areas of rust shall be removed by wire brushing and spot primed with a zinc rich primer. Apply at least one coat of calcium plumbate primer to all surfaces subsequently to be painted.

#### **12.27 PRIMED METALWORK**

If the priming coat of pre-primed metalwork has suffered damage in transit, or during erection on site, the affected areas shall be cleaned off by wire brushing, abrading and dusting off, the bared patches touched up with a primer of a similar type to that already applied.

#### **12.28 COPPER**

Copper scheduled for painting shall be lightly abraded with emery cloth, washed with white spirit and wiped dry with clean rags. Apply a coat of the primer immediately the cleaned surfaces have been approved.

#### **12.29 BRICKWORK, CONCRETE ETC.**

All brickwork, blockwork, concrete, rendered and plaster surfaces scheduled to be painted shall be brushed down, all holes and cracks filled, all projections such as plaster or mortar splashes etc. removed to leave a suitable dust free surface. All traces of mould oil shall be removed from concrete surfaces by scrubbing with water, detergent and rinsing with clean water. All these surfaces shall be thoroughly dry before any primer and paints are applied. Apply a coat of alkali resisting primer where surfaces are to be finished with oil paints or alkalyd resin type emulsion.

Asbestos cement surfaces scheduled for painting shall be brushed down to remove powdery deposits and a coat of alkali resisting primer applied where such surfaces are to be finished with oil paints or alkalyd resin type emulsion.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### 12.30 **COLOURS**

The colours will be selected by the Architect from the paint manufacturer's standard colour range.

#### 12.31 **TOXIC WASH**

Concrete, blockwork, plaster and timber surfaces which are to be painted shall be washed down prior to painting with a toxic wash applied by brush or spray. A second wash shall be applied two days after the first wash. The surfaces shall be allowed to dry out completely before application of paint.

#### 12.32 **PROTECTION**

Proper care must be taken to protect surfaces while still wet by use of screens and wet paint signs where necessary.

#### 12.33 **DAMAGE**

Care must be taken when preparing surfaces, or painting etc. not to stain or damage other work. Dust sheets and covers to the satisfaction of the Architect shall be used to protect adjacent work. Any such stains or damage shall be removed and made good at the Contractor's expense.

#### 12.34 **CLEANLINESS**

All brushes, tools, pails, kettles and equipment shall be clean and free from foreign matter. They shall be thoroughly cleaned after use and before being used for different colours, types or classes of material. Painting shall not be carried out in the vicinity of other operations that may cause dust. Waste liquids, oil soaked rags etc. shall be removed from the building each day. Waste liquids shall not be thrown down in any sanitary fittings or drains.

#### 12.35 **PERFORMANCE**

If, while the work is in progress, the paint appears to be faulty, such as consistency of colour, drying time, or quality of finish, the work shall be stopped at once and the manufacturer consulted.

The manufacturers of the materials shall be given every facility for inspecting the work during progress in order to ascertain that the materials are being used in accordance with their directions, and to take samples of their products from the site if they so desire for tests.

The finishing coats of the various paints or surface finishings shall be free from sags, brush marks, runs, wrinkling, dust, bare or starved patches, variations in colour and texture, and other blemishes.

When the work has been completed, the finished surfaces shall not be inferior in quality. Colour and finish to the samples approved by the Architect and imperfections in manufacture shall not be apparent through these finished surfaces.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

### **PART 12: PAINTING AND DECORATING**

#### 12.35 **PERFORMANCE**

In the event that the Architect is not satisfied that the quality of finish does not comply with the required standards and/or the sample panel, the Contractor will be required to repaint at his own expense, such work to the satisfaction of the Architect. If in the opinion of the Architect it is necessary to remove completely the unsatisfactory paintwork, this shall also be done under the direction of the Architect and at the expense of the Contractor.

#### 12.36 **PACKAGING, DELIVERY AND STORAGE**

All paints and surface coatings shall be delivered in sound, sealed containers, labelled clearly by the manufacturers, the label or decorated container must state the following:

- a) The type of product.
- b) The brand name and colour
- c) The use for which it is intended
- d) The manufacturer's batch number
- e) The B.S number if applicable
- f) All labels shall be printed - containers bearing type written labels will not be acceptable.

Materials shall be stored under cover in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with local fire and safety regulations. The store itself must be maintained at a temperature of not less than 50 degrees F (10degrees C) and must not be subjected to extreme changes of temperature.

The batch deliveries are to be dated and used strictly in order of delivery.

#### 12.37 **VINYL EMULSION PAINT**

Surfaces to be painted shall receive one mist coat followed by two final coats of vinyl emulsion paint.

#### 12.38 **GLOSS FINISH PAINT**

Surfaces to be painted shall be primed then painted with two undercoats followed by one coat gloss finish paint.

#### 12.39 **CLEAR POLYURETHANE VARNISH**

Surfaces to be clear varnished shall be treated with two coats polyurethane varnish.

#### 12.40 **TEXTURED COATING**

The manufacturer's instructions concerning application of the coating are to be strictly followed under the direction of the Architect.

All surfaces to receive textured coatings are to be clean and dry with surfaces scraped and brushed before application of the coating. Application of the coating is to be with textured roller fibre brush as directed by the Architect with a minimum spreading capacity of 1 kilogramme per square metre. Under no circumstances is the coating to be thinned.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: SITE CLEARANCE**

### **PART 35: SITE CLEARANCE**

#### **35.1 CLEARING SITE**

The Contractor shall remove buildings, walls, gates, fences, advertisement and other structures and obstructions, grub up and remove trees, hedges bushes and shrubs and clear the site of the works at such time and to the extent required by the Engineer, but not otherwise, the materials so obtained shall so far as suitable be reserved and stacked for further use; all rubbish and material unsuitable for use shall be destroyed or removed from the site.

Where top soil has to be excavated, this shall be removed and stacked on site. After completion of construction, it shall be spread over the disturbed ground, any surplus being disposed of as directed by the Engineer.

#### **35.2 VEGETATION**

No allowance will be made for the cutting and removal of crops, grass weeds and similar vegetation. The cost of all such work will be held to be included in the rates entered in the Bills of Quantities for excavation.

#### **35.3 BUSHES AND SMALL TREES**

All bushes and small trees, the main stem of which is less than 300 mm girth at 1 metre above ground level shall be uprooted (unless otherwise directed by the Engineer) and burnt or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Engineer.

#### **35.4 HEDGES**

Where directed by the Engineer, hedges shall be uprooted and disposed of by burning.

#### **35.5 FELLING TREES**

Where shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer, trees shall be uprooted or cut down as near to ground level as is possible. No trees shall be cut down without the express permission of the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: SITE CLEARANCE**

### **35.6 GRUBBING UP ROOTS**

Stumps and tree roots shall, unless otherwise directed, be grubbed up, blasted, burnt or removed and disposed of in approved dumps to be provided by the Contractor. Where directed by the Engineer, the holes resulting from grubbing up shall be filled with approved materials, which shall be deposited and compacted in layers not exceeding 225 mm loose depth, to the same dry density as that of the adjoining soil.

### **35.7 UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS, ETC. TO BE CLEANED**

Demolition of pits, septic tanks, walls and cesspools shall be to a depth of 1 metre below formation level and the remainder shall be properly cleaned out and filled with approved materials, which shall be deposited and compacted in layers not exceeding 225 mm loose depth to the same dry density as that of the adjoining soil. Soil and surface water drains, lying within the site of the works, shall, where directed by the Engineer, be sealed off and all other services satisfactorily severed and sealed to the satisfaction of the appropriate authorities and/or owners. Disused soil and surface water drains within 1 metre of formation level shall be required by the Engineer to be removed and trenches shall be backfilled.

### **35.8 WEED CONTROL**

The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions against the growth on the site of weeds and remove them as necessary throughout the period of works and maintenance.

The formation level and finished surface of base of all footways and elsewhere as directed shall be sprayed with an approved persistent total herbicide at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. The application shall be by an even spray in a high volume of water at about 0.07 to 0.11 litres per sq.m. After this application the footways shall receive at least two further waterings before the surface is sealed.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: SITE CLEARANCE**

### **35.9 REMOVING EXISTING FENCING AND GATES**

Where instructed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall carefully remove existing fences and gates, dismantle the components and stack them in separate heaps where directed. All wires shall be neatly coiled and tied. Materials which in the opinion of the Engineer, are not suitable for re-use shall be destroyed or removed to a tip to be provided by the Contractor.

### **35.10 STOCKPROOF FENCING**

Where stockproof fencing is called for in the Bills of Quantities or ordered by the Engineer it shall comprise 150 mm sawn Cedar posts painted with two coats of creosote, firmly fixed into the ground and placed at 2 m centres together with 200 mm diameter posts suitably struted at all changes of direction and having four six-gauge wires equally spaced throughout its height of 1.5 m. The Contractor's rate for stockproof fencing shall include for its provision, erection, maintenance during the period of the Contract. The fence shall remain the property of the Employer.

### **35.11 TEMPORARY FENCING**

Where temporary fencing is called for in the Bills of Quantities or ordered by the Engineer, it shall comprise 100 mm diameter sawn Cedar posts firmly fixed into the ground and placed at 2 m centres together with 150 mm diameter posts suitably struted at all changes of direction and having four wires equally spaced throughout its height. The Contractor's rate for temporary fencing shall include for its provision, erection, maintenance during the period of the works and removal on completion of the Contract. The fence shall remain the property of the Contractor.

### **35.12 PROTECTIVE FENCING OF TREES**

Where ordered the Contractor shall supply and erect around specified single trees or groups of trees to protect them from damage, split bamboo fencing of approved construction, 1.2 m high above ground rough posts, firmly fixed in the ground. The posts shall be at 2 m centres or where required for change of direction. The Contractor shall include in his rate for the satisfactory maintenance of this fencing for the period of the Contract.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORK**

### **PART 36: EARTHWORKS**

#### **ROADWORKS**

##### **36.1 FORMATION LEVEL**

Formation level on embankments and in cuttings shall be the surface of the ground obtained after completion of the earthworks, i.e. the underside of the sub-base, or where no sub-base is specified, the underside of the base. Any excess depth unnecessarily excavated below formation level shall be backfilled with material acceptable for construction and compacted as directed by the Engineer and no payment shall be made for the excess excavation or for the filling and compacting.

##### **36.2 SURFACE SOIL**

Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, all surface soil shall be removed from the area to be used for cuttings and embankments and stockpiled for re-use for any purpose such as the soiling of slopes of cuttings and embankments, berms, verges, open spaces, central reserve and the preparation of beds for the cultivation of trees and shrubs.

Surface soil shall be regarded as soil which on visual examination can be seen to have been broken down by agricultural cultivation and/or is seen to be capable of supporting vegetable growth.

Surface soil shall be regarded as soil which on visual examination can be seen to have been broken down by agricultural cultivation and/or is seen to be capable of supporting vegetable growth.

Surface soil shall be removed to an average depth as shown on the drawings or specified in the Bills of Quantities.

The Contractor shall make his own arrangements for temporary storage sites for heaps of surface soil either inside or outside the site of the works to suit his convenience. The cost of all operations needed in excavating, loading, carting, depositing and stacking, together with arranging for the storage sites, the hire or purchase of land therefor and all necessary access roads for this purpose is to be included in the item in the Bills of Quantities for stripping surface soil and is to be quoted whatever the nature of the underlying sub-soil.

All unsuitable soil comprising or underlying surface soils shall be excavated and run to spoil in accordance with this Specification.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORK**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.3 SOILING OF SIDE SLOPES AND VERGES**

Soiling and compacting of the side slopes of cuttings and embankments shall be carried out to an even surface with a thickness within the range 100 mm - 200 mm or in the case of verges as stated in the Bills of Quantities with surface soil as previously set aside or from an approved source.

Grass planting shall be carried out as specified.

#### **36.4 STORAGE AND HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING**

The removal of hard materials by use of explosives will normally be permitted subject to compliance by the Contractor in all respects with the Explosive Laws of Kenya.

The Contractor shall provide proper buildings or magazines in suitable positions for the storage of explosives in a manner and quantities to be approved; he shall also be responsible for the prevention of any unauthorized issue or improper use of any explosive brought on to the works and shall employ only experienced and responsible men to handle explosives for the purpose of the works.

The shots shall be properly loaded and tamped and where necessary, the Contractor shall use heavy mesh blasting nets. Blasting shall be restricted to such periods and such parts of the works as the Engineer may prescribe. If, in the opinion of the Engineer, blasting would be dangerous to persons or property or to any finished work or is being carried on in a reckless manner, he may prohibit it and order the rock to be excavated by other means and payment will be made at the rate for rock excavation where blasting is permitted. The use of explosives by the Contractor in large blasts, as in seams, drifts, shafts, pits, or large holes is prohibited unless authorized in writing by the Engineer. In the event of wasting of rock through any such blasting, the Contractor shall if required by the Engineer, furnish an equivalent amount of approved materials for embankments 1 cu. m. rock in-situ being taken to equal 1.5 cu. m. of material in embankment.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **36.5 EXCAVATION OF CUTTINGS**

The Contractors shall carry out the excavation of cuttings in accordance with the drawings and shall adhere to the slopes, levels, depths and height shown thereon.

The sloping sides of all cuttings shall be cleared of all rock fragments which move when pressed with a crowbar and are therefore liable to cause injury or damage through falling.

Where excavation reveals a combination of suitable and unsuitable materials, the Contractor shall, wherever the Engineer considers is practicable, carry out the excavation in such a manner that the suitable materials are excavated separately for use in the works without contamination by the unsuitable materials.

If any suitable material excavated from within the site, is, with the agreement of the Engineer, taken by the Contractor for his use (i.e. as material for pavement courses) and not in consequence for the forming of embankments, or soiling of slopes of cuttings and embankments or verges, sufficient suitable filling material to occupy, after full compaction, a volume corresponding to that which the excavated material occupied, shall unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, be provided by the Contractor from his own resources.

No excavated material shall be dumped or run to spoil except on the direction or with the permission of the Engineer, who may require material which is unsuitable to be retained on site. Material used for haul roads shall not be re-used in embankments, or elsewhere without the permission of the Engineer.

The completion of cuttings shall, unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer, be undertaken in two stages. First the area between the extremities of the carriageway(s), including verges shall be excavated to a level 300 mm above formation level whereupon constructional traffic may continue to be allowed to use the surface so formed.

Second, when it is necessary to complete to formation level, this excess of material shall be trimmed off as a single operation and disposed of either elsewhere in the works if regarded by the Engineer as suitable material or if not run to spoil. When the height above formation level has been reduced below 300 mm the movement and use of constructional plant other than that used to complete this operation shall be in accordance with the requirements as specified later in this Appendix. This trimming operation shall be regarded as the commencement of construction of the pavements.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.6 FORMING OF EMBANKMENTS**

The Contractor shall carry out the forming of embankments in accordance with the drawings and shall adhere to the slopes, levels, depths and heights shown thereon.

Unless otherwise directed or permitted by the Engineer, all suitable excavated materials shall be used to form embankments. Any such excavated material which is surplus to this requirement shall be disposed as described in the Bills of Quantities.

All filling material other than rock in embankments or below formation level in cuttings shall be deposited in layers not exceeding 225 mm loose depth unless as a result of compaction trials the Engineer approves spreading to a greater depth up to a maximum of 375 mm loose depth. Each layer shall extend over the full width of embankment and shall be compacted as specified.

Rock used in rock-filled embankments shall be of such size that it can be deposited in horizontal layers each not exceeding 450 mm loose depth and extending over full width of the embankment except for any specified external cover to slopes or new formation level. The materials shall be spread and levelled by a crawler tractor weighing not less than 15 tonnes. Each layer shall consist of reasonably well graded rock and all large voids shall be filled with broken fragments before the next layer is placed. The top surface with side slopes of embankments so formed shall be thoroughly blinded with approved fine graded material to seal the surface. Such material may be surface soil on side slopes.

Isolated boulders each within the range of 0.05 cu. m. in size may be incorporated more than 600 mm below formation level in embankments not of rock-fill at the discretion of the Engineer, provided that the specified compaction requirements are met. No stone exceeding 0.05 cu. m. should be placed less than 600 mm below formation level of carriageways and verges.

During construction of embankments, the Contractor shall control and direct constructional traffic uniformly over their full width.

Fill material shall not be stock-piled on embankments, unless this is permitted by the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.6 FORMING OF EMBANKMENTS**

Should the quantity of excavation from the works, including that from any widened cuttings, be insufficient to make up the embankments, the deficiency shall be made good by approved imported suitable material and the Contractor shall be responsible for locating the obtaining such material.

Where materials of different characteristics are readily available, those of relatively high bearing capacity shall be placed in the topmost 600 mm below formation level. The completion of embankments shall unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer be undertaken in two stages. First the area between the extremities of the carriageway(s), including verges shall be brought up to a level 150 mm above formation level whereupon constructional traffic may continue to be allowed to use the surface so formed.

Second, when it is necessary to complete to formation level the excess of material shall be trimmed off as a single operation and disposed of either elsewhere in the works if regarded by the Engineer as suitable material or if not, run to spoil.

When the height above formation level has been reduced below 150 mm the movement and use of construction plant, other than that used to complete this operation, shall be in accordance with the requirements specified later in this Specification.

This trimming operation shall be regarded as the commencement of construction of the pavement.

#### **36.7 SIDE SLOPES**

Should the slopes of any cutting be excavated beyond the widths shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall make good each affected area in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.8 SURFACE TREATMENT OF FORMATION**

If required, after final preparation of the sub-grade, the surface of the formation, shall within 24 hours of such final preparation or as soon as practicable thereafter be surface dressed with bitumen, as stated in the Bills of Quantities. The surface dressing shall be carried out as specified in BENCHING and shall include blinding with 5 mm down crushed rock at the rate of 6 Kg. per sq.m. Where a particular area of formation is to be covered with a compacted and sealed sub-base within 24 hours of its preparation, the surface dressing of the formation may be omitted. If, in spite of such sealing membrane for the formation or the sub-base having been ordered promptly by the Engineer, the Contractor allows the moisture content of accepted compacted materials to increase to a value above that which would have been acceptable for compaction, the Contractor shall allow the material to revert to such an acceptable moisture content and if so directed by the Engineer re-compact the surface before sealing.

#### **36.9 COMPACTION OF EARTHWORKS**

All filling material used in earthworks shall be compacted to specification by plant approved by the Engineer for that purpose. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for approval his proposals for the compaction of each main type of material to be used in the embankments, including those in relation to the types of plant, the number of passes and the loose depth of layer. The Contractor shall carry out compaction trials supplemented by any necessary laboratory investigations, as required by the Engineer, using the procedure proposed by the Contractor for the earthworks, and shall satisfy the Engineer that all the specified requirements regarding compaction can be achieved. Compaction trials with the main types of material likely to be encountered shall be completed before the works with the corresponding materials will be allowed to commence.

For the purpose of selection for use in earthworks all common excavation shall be classified as either plastic or non-plastic. Non-plastic materials shall be defined as those on which it is impossible to carry out a plasticity index test and shall include coarse grained, non-cohesive materials included in Table 1 of British Standard Code of Practice CP 2001: Site Investigations, and such shales, silts and other materials which in the opinion of the Engineer are readily self draining. Plastic materials shall be defined as all other materials included in the above mentioned Table as fine grained cohesive materials, as defined in CP 2001.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.9 COMPACTION OF EARTHWORKS**

Work on the compaction of plastic materials in embankments shall proceed as soon as practicable after excavation and shall be carried out only when the moisture content is not greater than 2 percent above the plastic limit for that material. Where the moisture content of plastic material as excavated is higher than this value the material shall, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, be run to spoil. If the Contractor allows the moisture content of suitable plastic materials to increase to a value which is unacceptable for compaction he shall, unless he prefers at his own expense to wait until the material has dried sufficiently for acceptance again as suitable material, run such material to spoil and provide an equal volume of material suitable for filling, both without extra charge.

Work on the compaction of non-plastic materials in embankments shall be carried out only when the material has such a moisture content as is within the range from 1 per cent wetter to 2 percent drier than the moisture content of the material in cuttings or borrow pits when measured on samples obtained from at least 300 mm above the level of the water table as indicated by the presence of free water in the excavation. Nevertheless, should the Engineer doubt whether satisfactory compaction will be obtained within the above moisture limits, he may require compaction to proceed only when the limits of moisture content for the compaction of non-plastic materials are within the range of the optimum moisture content and 3 percent below the optimum moisture content as determined by the laboratory compaction test method described in British Standard 1377: Methods of Test for Soil Classification and Compaction.

If any such non-plastic material on excavation is too wet to satisfactory compaction and the Engineer orders the moisture content to be lowered or raised, such work shall be treated as included in the rates. All adjustment of moisture content shall be carried out in such a way that the specified moisture content remains uniform throughout compaction.

If the Contractor allows the moisture content of suitable non-plastic materials to change after excavation to a value unsuitable for compaction, he shall raise or lower the moisture content as required above, or the Contractor shall, if so directed by the Engineer, run the material to spoil and replace it with an equal quantity of material suitable for compaction.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**

### **ROADWORKS**

#### **36.9 COMPACTION OF EARTHWORKS**

Work shall be continued until a state of compaction is reached throughout the embankments, including especially, the slopes of embankments and the immediate approaches to bridge abutments such that at least 9 out of every 10 consecutive samples taken of the compacted material have a relative compaction determined according to B.S. 1377 of at least the following percentage of the maximum density at optimum moisture content;

- a) for the topmost 600 mm below formation level a maximum density of 100 percent, and
- b) for the remainder below formation a maximum density of 95 percent.

If with non-plastic materials the compacted material has become drier in the interval between the completion of compaction and the measurement of the state of compaction, then the moisture content to be used for the calculation of the air content shall be the mean moisture content for the completion of such materials as specified above.

Each layer of rock used as rock-fill in embankments shall be systematically compacted by at least 8 passes of a towed vibrating roller weighing not less than 3 tonnes or a grid roller weighing not less than 13 tonnes dead weight or other approved plant. Where however, it is established that rock can be compacted to the requirements for common excavation, the rock shall be compacted to such latter requirements.

#### **36.10 EXCAVATION BELOW EMBANKMENT IN MATERIALS UNSUITABLE**

Before forming the embankment, any suitable material naturally occurring on the site shall be removed to such depths and over such area as may be directed by the Engineer and shall be run to spoil. The resultant excavation shall be backfilled with suitable material deposited and compacted as specified for the forming of embankments. Nevertheless, where in these circumstances such backfill has to be deposited below standing water, compaction may be omitted provided that the material used is completely free draining.

If ordered by the Engineer as an alternative method of construction, approved rock-fill material shall be placed directly on the naturally occurring unsuitable material to such total depth that on completion of compaction negligible deflection of the surface occurs due to the passage of vehicles hauling in the rock. The rock-fill material shall be deposited in accordance with the requirements previously specified and compacted so as to comply with the requirements as previously specified for the compaction of rock. Such work will be dealt with as a Variation of the works.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

36.11 **BENCHING**

Where an embankment is to be placed on appreciably sloping ground, the surface of the ground shall be benched in steps or trenches, as shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer including, if necessary, any under-draining of the site.

36.12 **EXCAVATION BELOW FORMATION IN CUTTINGS IN MATERIALS UNSUITABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION**

Where suitable material is encountered in the subgrade, it shall be excavated to such depth and over such area as the Engineer shall direct and be run to spoil. The resultant excavation shall be backfilled with suitable material deposited in layers each not exceeding 225 mm loose depth and compacted in the manner specified for the forming of embankments. Nevertheless, where in these circumstances such backfill has to be deposited below standing water, compaction may be omitted provided that the material used is completely free draining.

If ordered by the Engineer as an alternative method of construction, approved backfill material shall be placed directly on the naturally occurring unsuitable material to such total depth that on completion of compaction negligible deflection of the surface occurs due to the passage of vehicles hauling in the rock. The rockfill material shall be deposited in accordance with the requirements as previously specified and compacted so as to comply with the requirements as previously specified for the compaction of rock. Such work will be dealt with as a variation of the works.

36.13 **EMBANKMENTS AT APPROACHES TO BRIDGES**

To avoid interference with the construction of bridge abutments and wing walls, the Contractor shall, at points to be determined by the Engineer, suspend work on embankments and/or cuttings forming the approaches to any such structures until such time as the construction of the latter is sufficiently advanced to permit the completion of the approaches without the risk of interference or damage to the bridge works. The cost of such suspension of work shall be included in the prices entered in the Bills of Quantities for excavation from which embankments are formed.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**  
**ROADWORKS**

36.14 **EMBANKMENTS OVER BRIDGES, CULVERTS AND DRAINS**

In carrying embankments up to or over bridges, culverts or pipe drains, care should be taken by the Contractors to have the embankment brought up equally on both sides and over the top of any such structures. Earth embankments shall be formed and compacted in layers as previously specified and, in rock embankments, the rock filling shall be carefully packed for such distance back as the Engineer may direct. The fillings adjacent to structures shall be deposited and compacted in accordance with the requirements of clauses 'DESCRIPTION' and 'METHOD OF FILLING'. The cost of these works shall be included in the prices entered in the Bills of Quantities for the excavations from which embankments are formed.

36.15 **SIDE GRIPS**

Where directed by the Engineer side grips as shown on the drawings shall be formed through verges for surface water drainage and the excavated material disposed of as directed.

36.16 **STONE REVETMENTS**

Where shown on the drawings, the slopes of embankments, relivers, streams, watercourses and other surfaces shall be protected against water or other action by hand-set stone facing set on end. The stones - the largest of which shall be used in the bottom or where the current is greatest - shall be roughly dressed on the bed and face and roughly square to the full depth of the joints. No rounded boulder shall be used, or stones less than 225 mm in depth of 0.05 m<sup>3</sup> in volume. The stones shall be laid to break bond and shall be well bedded on to a 75 mm layer of gravel or fine rubble rammed to a uniform surface and the whole work finished to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Where required, a trench shall be excavated at the bottom of the slope, to such a depth as will ensure a safe foundation for the revetment.

36.17 **COMPLETION OF EARTHWORK**

The formation shall be properly shaped and regulated and compacted as previously specified. When completed, the formation shall be at the required level and generally parallel to the required finished surface of the road.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

36.18 **CURVES**

Where the alignment of the carriageway is curved, the bottoms of cuttings and the tops of embankments shall be formed with the super-elevation and increased widths shown on the drawings or as the Engineer shall direct, to suit the degree of curvature of the alignment.

36.19 **TIPPED REFUSE ON SITE**

Tipped refuse other than artificial deposits of industrial waste or shale found on the site shall be removed and disposed or in a spoil heap to be provided by the Contractor.

36.20 **REMOVAL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE, ETC.**

Artificial deposits of industrial waste or shale found on the site shall be removed and disposed of as directed by the Engineer. Should any particular deposits consist of or contain

material which in the opinion of the Engineer is suitable for incorporation in embankments, all such material shall be used accordingly and deposited in layers and compacted as previously specified. The prices entered in the Bills of Quantities for the excavation of this material shall include for the excavation of the material and the loading, transportation, disposal and compaction of same as and where directed.

36.21 **LAND SLIPS**

Remedial works and/or the removal of materials in slips, slides or subsidences and overbreaks of rock extending beyond the lines and slopes, or below the levels shown on the drawings or required by the Engineer, will not be paid for unless such occurrences are shown to have been beyond the control of the Contractor and not preventable by the exercise of due care and diligence on his part.



**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

36.22 **CLASSIFICATION OF SLIPS**

The classification of material from slips or slides will be in accordance with its condition at the time of removal, regardless of prior condition. Measurement of overbreak in rock excavation shall be that of the space originally occupied by the material before the slide occurred and regardless of its subsequent classification.

36.23 **ROAD APPROACHES AND ACCESS ROADS**

The excavations and embankments in road approaches, junctions, access roads and fringe lands shall be of such form and dimensions as the Engineer may direct, and in all respects finished as specified for those of the main carriageway. The materials arising from such excavations shall be disposed of as directed by the Engineer.

36.24 **STREAMS, WATERCOURSES AND DITCHES**

Excavations carried out in the diversion, enlargement, deepening, or straightening of streams, watercourses, or ditches shall be performed as directed the Engineer. The rates for such excavations shall include for the necessary trimming of slopes, grading of beds, disposal of excavated materials and all pumping, timbering, works and materials necessary for dealing with the flow of water.

36.25 **FILLING OLD WATERCOURSES**

Where watercourses have to be diverted from the sites of embankments or other works, the original channels shall be cleared of all vegetable growths and soft deposits and carefully filled in with approved materials deposited and compacted as previously specified.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS**  
**ROADWORKS**

36.26 **OPEN DITCHES**

Open ditches for drainage purposes shall be cut where and of such cross section as the Engineer shall direct and where so required by him they shall be constructed before the cuttings are opened or the embankments begun. The sides shall be dressed fair throughout and the bottoms accurately graded so as to carry off the water to the outlet to be provided. The material excavated from the ditches shall be disposed of as directed by the Engineer.

36.27 **CLEARING EXISTING DITCHES**

Where directed by the Engineer existing ditches shall be cleared by removing vegetable growths and deposits. The sides shall be shaped fair throughout and the bottoms properly graded. Material removed from existing ditches shall be disposed of in tips provided by the Contractor. The rates included in the Bills of Quantities for clearing ditches shall include for maintaining and keeping clean.

36.28 **SIDE SLOPES IN ROCK CUTTINGS**

Where rock is encountered in cuttings the side slopes shall be cut out at least to the lines, levels and slopes shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer.

36.29 **EXCAVATIONS FOR FOUNDATION PITS AND TRENCHES**

Pits and trenches for foundations for bridges, culverts, walls and other structures, except those covered under clause 'EXCAVATIONS FOR PIPELINES, SEWERS AND MANHOLES' shall be taken out to the levels and dimensions shown on the drawings or to such other levels and dimensions as the Engineer may direct. The bottoms of all excavations shall be carefully levelled and if necessary stepped or benched horizontally. Any pockets of soft material or loose rock and fissures in the bottoms of pits and trenches shall be removed and the cavities so formed filled with concrete of the appropriate class. When any excavation has been taken out and trimmed to the levels and dimensions shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer, the Engineer shall be informed accordingly so that he may inspect the completed pit or trench and no excavation shall be filled in or covered with concrete until it has been so inspected and the Contractor has been authorized to proceed with the work. All surplus excavated materials from such excavations not required for refilling shall be deposited in embankments, or otherwise disposed of, as directed. All excavations shall be kept dry and all baling and pumping, timbering, shoring and supporting of sides that may be required, and any refilling, ramming and disposal of surplus materials necessary in carrying out the excavations for foundation pits and trenches shall be included in the prices for excavation.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

**36.30 EXCAVATION FOR CUT-OFF WALLS**

The rate for excavation of trenches for cut-off walls shall include for cutting one face of the excavation true to receive concrete and for any extra concrete of the appropriate class specified for the cut-off walls which is required to fill up over-excavation on this face.

**36.31 EXCAVATION FOR FOUNDATION BELOW OPEN WATER**

The rates for excavation of foundations below the agreed water level shall include for the cost of all temporary close timbering and shoring, sheet piling, coffee dams, caissons, pumps and other special appliances required.

**36.32 FOUNDATION PITS AND TRENCHES OF GREATER WIDTH AND DEPTH THAN NECESSARY**

The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment in respect of excavation to any greater extent, whether horizontally or vertically, than is necessary to receive any structure for which the excavation is intended, except where a separate item is provided for additional excavation for working space, timbering, or other temporary work. Excavation to a greater depth or width than is directed shall be made good with concrete of the appropriate class as determined by the Engineer who may allow excavation to a greater width than is necessary to be filled and tightly packed with suitable material.

**36.33 EARTHWORKS TO BE KEPT FREE OF WATER.**

The Contractor shall arrange for the rapid dispersal of water shed on or entering the earthworks from any source at any time during construction, or water which is shed on to the completed sub-grade. He shall provide within the site where necessary temporary water-courses, ditches, drains, pumping or other means of maintaining the earthworks free from standing water. Water discharged from the site shall not be run into a road but be carried direct to an approved sewer, ditch or river through troughs, shutes or pipes.

Such provision shall include carrying out the work of forming the cuttings and embankments in such a manner that their surfaces have at all times a sufficient minimum crossfall and where practicable, a sufficient longitudinal gradient to enable them to shed water and prevent ponding.

In pumping out excavations and in any lowering of the water tables, the Contractor shall pay due regard to the stability of all structures.

The cost of compliance with the requirements of the class shall be covered in the rates for earthworks.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

**36.34 SUPPORTS FOR FOUNDATION PITS AND TRENCHES**

The sides of pits and trenches shall where necessary be adequately supported to the satisfaction of the Engineer by timber or other approved means.

**36.35 REFILLING OF FOUNDATION PITS AND TRENCHES AND REMOVAL OF EXCAVATION SUPPORTS**

Refilling of foundation pits and trenches shall be carried out only after the foundation and structural works within the excavations have been inspected and approved by the Engineer. Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, all filling shall consist of approved excavated material which shall be deposited and compacted, using approved plant, in layers not exceeding 225 mm loose depth, to a dry density not less than that of the adjoining soil. Timber sheeting and other excavation supports shall be carefully removed as the filling proceeds except as otherwise specified, but the removal of such supports will not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for the stability of the works.

Where directed by the Engineer timbering, sheeting or other excavation supports shall be left in foundation pits and trenches and any timber so left in will be measured and paid for at the prices entered in the Bills of Quantities except where in the opinion of the Engineer, the necessity for leaving the timber in has arisen from negligence on the part of the Contractor.

The number of separate layers deposited and compacted at any one time shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer.

**36.36 USE OF VIBRATORY COMPACTION PLANT**

Where vibratory rollers or other vibratory compaction plant are used, the mechanism for vibration shall be kept working continuously during compaction operations, except during periods when the Engineer permits or directs discontinuance of vibration.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer, the frequency of vibration shall be maintained within the range of amplitude and frequency recommended by the manufacturers of the plant for the material to be compacted. The frequency shall be recorded by a tachometer indicating speed of rotation of any shaft producing vibration.

**SPECIFICATIONS: EARTHWORKS  
ROADWORKS**

**36.37 PROVISION OF SPOIL HEAPS**

The Contractor shall provide spoil heaps at his own expense for the disposal of surplus materials and all rubbish collected when clearing the site and during the construction of the works. The sites for these shall be approved by the Engineer.

**CONSTRUCTION OF SUB-BASES, BASES AND VERGES**

**36.38 DRAINS TO BE COMPLETED**

Before the construction of the carriageways, footways or verges is begun all drains, sewers, cable ducts or other special formation work shall be completed.

**36.39 COMPACTION OF NON-PLASTIC SOIL IMMEDIATELY BELOW FORMATION LEVEL IN CUTTINGS**

Where shown on the drawings or direct by the Engineer, non-plastic soils shall, for a depth of 150 mm be scarified, pulverized and recompacted in accordance with the requirements previously specified for non-plastic soils. Work shall be continued in such a manner as to produce a maximum density of 100 percent at the optimum moisture content, or such other percentage as may be approved by the Engineer as a result of compaction trials.

Soft areas which may develop during compaction shall be removed and replaced by approved material.

**36.40 MURRAM TO CARRIAGEWAY ON ROCK**

Where the formation is rock, after excavation has been completed and if directed by the Engineer, a murrum cushion shall be laid to the proper cross-falls to receive the carriageway base. It is anticipated that the depth of such murrum shall not exceed 50 mm and the cost of these works shall be included for in the rates for excavation in rock.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.1 MATERIALS AND TESTING OF MATERIALS**

##### **a) Acceptable Standards of Material**

All materials used in or upon the works shall be to the satisfaction of the Engineer and where specified, shall comply with the appropriate Specification named, e.g. British Standards Institution (hereinafter referred to as the "B.S."); American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) including any subsequent revisions of such Specifications. Materials complying with Specifications other than those quoted will be accepted in lieu provided the quality is comparable with the Specification named but tenderers should, ascertain before tendering whether or not any such other Specification is acceptable.

Similarly, where a material has been specified by manufacturer's Trade Name, the product of another manufacturer will be accepted provided it is in all respects of equivalent or higher quality.

Samples of all materials proposed to be used shall be submitted to the Engineer, shall be tested where required and receive his approval prior to being delivered in bulk upon the Works. The Contractor shall provide all samples free of charge.

##### **b) Range of Testing**

As provided in Clause 36 of the Conditions of Contract and in accordance with the Specification quoted for any material used on the Works of this Contract, tests may be called for by the Engineer to be carried out at the place of manufacture or on the site. The Contractor may assume that tests will be required on all materials including sand, stone, road stone, concrete pipes, proprietary concrete products, reinforcement, welding, bitumen and bitumen products.

Where a sample complies with the Specification, the cost of testing ordered by the Engineer will be borne by the Client, but where a sample fails to comply with the Specification, the cost of testing will be borne by the Contractor who shall make due allowance in his prices for this and rendering any assistance required in carrying out tests.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **b) Range of Testing**

Loading tests on structure will not generally be called for unless specifically mentioned elsewhere.

All samples shall be obtained and tests are to be carried out in accordance with Specifications quoted. Techniques or tests adopted within the Ministry of Transport and Communications, but which are not explicitly in these standards are as detailed in (c) below.

#### **c) Sample preparation and test Procedures Peculiar to Ministry of Transport and Communications.**

##### **i) Preparation of Gravel Samples:**

Materials such as murrum or soft rock which are agglomerations of materials and not discrete particles (such as quartz gravel) are first broken (usually by hand hammers) to pass a 20 mm sieve. The material shall not be broken more than necessary to achieve this state.

In testing soils containing discrete hard particles not readily broken in this way, the proportion of size greater than 20 mm is recorded, but is not included in the material used for routine laboratory tests. The material so discarded is not replaced by any other sizes.

##### **ii) Moisture Content:**

Wherever possible, moisture contents determined by the oven method shall be used. Where for field control purposes, it is necessary to use other methods, the various methods shall not be mixed.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

iii) **Bitumen Affinity of Stone:**

Stone between 20 mm and 13 mm in size and 3.5% bitumen at standard working temperatures are mixed, allowed to stand for 24 hours, then immersed in distilled water and inspected 24 hours later for signs of stripping.

iv) **A L D (Average Least Dimensions) of Aggregate:**

The average least dimension of a sample of aggregate shall be determined by obtaining and averaging the thickness (least dimension between two parallel planes) of all the pieces in the sample. The sample shall contain at least 100 pieces.

d) **Abbreviations:**

The following abbreviations are used in this Specification:

Aggregate Crushing Value	A C V
Los Angeles Abrasion	L A A
British Standard Compaction Test	B S Compaction Test
5.5 ib. Rammer Method	
California Bearing Ration	C B R
Maximum Dry Density	M D D
Optimum Moisture Content	O M C
Plasticity Index	P I
Liquid Limit	L L
Sodium Sulphate Soundness	S S S
Unconfined Compressive Strength	U C S
Linear Shrinkage	L S



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.2 PORTLAND CEMENT**

##### **ORDINARY**

All cement used upon the works shall be Ordinary Portland cement, unless otherwise specified or permitted by the Engineer, complying with B.S. 12 in all respects.

The Contractor shall supply with each consignment of cement a copy of the Invoice stating the quantity delivered, the maker's name and also the maker's certificate showing that each consignment has been tested and analyzed and conforms with the B.S. 12. The cement will be subject to such test, in accordance with B.S. 12, as the Engineer may deem necessary and he may reject any cement which proves unsatisfactory notwithstanding the maker's certificate.

All cement shall be stored in a waterproof shed on a wooden floor raised at least 0.15 m above the surrounding ground and any cement injuriously affected by damp or other cause shall be open to inspection by the Engineer at all reasonable times. Each consignment shall be stored separately and used in order of delivery.

##### **RAPID HARDENING**

Where the Engineer orders or permits rapid hardening cement to be used in lieu of ordinary Portland cement, it shall comply in all respects with B.S. 12 and all special conditions applicable to its use stipulated by the manufacturers shall be observed.

The conditions specified in Clause 202 for ordinary Portland cement shall apply.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.3 HYDRATED LIME**

Lime for stabilization shall be Hydrated Calcium Lime (not magnesium) and shall generally comply with B.S. 890, Class B and with a free lime content of 50%.

Locally manufactured limes may be accepted by the Engineer in lieu of Lime to B.S. 890 and Contractors are advised, prior to tendering to ascertain from the Chief Materials Engineer, Ministry of Transport and Communications, what local limes may be suitable. All percentages of lime specified are based upon Hydrated Calcium. Limes complying with B.S. 890 and an adjustment of these percentages may be required for some locally made limes.

The Contractor shall submit with all consignments the manufacturer's certificate that it complies with B.S. 890, or his chemical analysis.

#### **37.4 CONCRETE AGGREGATE**

Aggregate shall consist of sharp sand or crusher dust, or a mixture of these and hard durable crushed or knapped locally occurring stone to the approval of the Engineer. All aggregate shall be free from clay, shale, pyrites and all other impurities. The coarse part of the aggregate shall be roughly cubicle in shape and free from excess of flat and/or elongated particles. The grading of the aggregate shall be according to Table 1 Section 17, concrete Works (Excluding Pre-stressed).

In respect of purity and soundness, the aggregate shall, in all respects, comply with B.S. 882.

#### **37.5 CRUSHER RUN MATERIAL**

The aggregate shall consist of crushed stone which is tough and durable, roughly cubicle in shape and free from excess of flat, and/or elongated particles, clay, top soil or other deleterious matter and shall be to the approval of the Engineer.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.5 CRUSHER RUN MATERIAL**

The rock from which the stone is to be produced shall comply with the following:

Aggregate Crushing Value : Not greater than 35%

Los Angeles Abrasion Value : Not greater than 50%

Sodium Sulphate Soundness Test: Loss on 5 cycles to be not less than 12%

The grading shall conform to the grading requirements given in the table:

B S SIEVE SIZE	PERCENTAGE PASSING BY WEIGHT
50 mm	100
25 mm	75 - 95
10 mm	40 - 70
5 mm	30 - 60
No. 7	20 - 45
No. 36	15 - 30
No. 200	5 - 15*

\* The percentage passing No. 200 sieve shall not be more than one-half of that passing No. 36 sieve.

Added fines: a) Up to 15% may be added

b) P I of Fines shall not be greater than 6, and LL not greater than 20

Sampling of rock and crusher run material shall be in accordance with B.S. 812.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.6 HAND PACKED STONE BASE COURSE AND SUB-BASE MATERIAL**

a) **General Requirements:**

The rock from which the stones and screenings are to be produced shall comply with the following:

A C V: Not greater than 40%

L A A: Not greater than 60%

S S S: Loss on 5 cycles to be not more than 12%

b) **Stones:**

The stones shall be free from an excess of flat or elongated particles soft and less durable rock, clay, loam, top soil and other deleterious matter and shall be to the approval of the Engineer.

The grading for coarse aggregate shall be as follows:

B S SIEVE SIZE	PERCENTAGE PASSING BY WEIGHT
75 mm (3")	100
63 mm (2.5")	90 - 100
50 mm (2")	35 - 70
25 mm (1")	0 - 15
20 mm (3/4")	0 - 5

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.6 HAND PACKED STONE BASE COURSE AND SUB-BASE MATERIAL**

c) **Binder Material**

Soil binder material, which may, with the Engineer's approval be added to the screenings, or used in lieu of the screenings, shall comply to either of the following requirements:

- i) The fraction passing B S Sieve No. 200 shall be less than half that passing No. 36 sieve.
- ii) P I not greater than 8 and preferably not greater than 5.

#### **37.7 SURFACE DRESSING CHIPPINGS**

a) **General:**

All chippings shall consist of tough durable crushed stone preferably cubicle in shape and absolutely free from visible stone dusts and harmful material such as loam, clay, lime, organic matter or other deleterious substances.

The rock from which the chippings are to be produced, shall comply with the following:

A C V: Not greater than 22%

L A A: Not greater than 28%

S S S: Loss on 5 cycle to be not more than 12%

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.7 SURFACE DRESSING CHIPPINGS**

The larger stones shall have a maximum dimension slightly greater than the thickness of the required compacted layer and be of a shape acceptable to the Engineer.

The smaller stones shall have a reasonably uniform grading and be of a nominal size suitable, in the opinion of the Engineer, for filling the surface voids of the as-placed large stones. The nominal size will be of the order of 50 mm (2").

b) **Screenings:**

The screenings shall consist of tough durable crushed rock, free from an excess of flat elongated soft or disintegrated pieces and harmful material, such as loam, clay, organic matter, or other deleterious substances and shall be to the Engineer's approval.

The grading of the screenings shall form a smooth curve and shall be within and approximately parallel to, the following grading limits.

B S SIEVE SIZE	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT PASSING B.S. SIEVES
3/8"	100
3/16"	85 - 100
No. 36	30 - 50
No. 100	10 - 30
No. 200	0 - 20

Sandy soil which may, with the approval of the Engineer, be added to the screenings or used in lieu of the screenings, shall comply with the following requirements:

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

b) **Screenings:**

- i) It shall consist mainly of sand sizes and have a reasonable smooth grading.
- ii) The fraction passing No. 200 sieve shall be less than the weight passing No. 36 sieve.
- iii) P I shall not be greater than 5.

37.8 **WATERBOUND STONE BASE MATERIAL**

a) **General Requirements:**

The rock from which the aggregate is to be produced shall comply with the following:

A C V of stone: Not greater than 35%

L A A of stone: Not greater than 50%

S S S of stone: Loss of 5 cycles to be not more than 12%.

b) **Course Aggregate:**

The coarse aggregate and screenings shall consist of tough, durable crushed stone, free from excess of flat, elongated, soft or disintegrated pieces and harmful material such as loam, clay, organic matter or other deleterious substances and shall be to the Engineer's approval.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.8 WATERBOUND STONE BASE MATERIAL**

c) **Grading:**

Chippings for surface treatment work shall comply with B.S. 63 single sized Roadstone and chippings except that the maximum permissible flakiness index shall not exceed 20%. The following table is appended for information:

Percentage by Weight Passing B.S. Nominal Size

B S Sieve	20 mm (3/4")	13 mm (1/2")	10 mm (3/8")	6.3 mm (1/4")	3 mm (1/8")
(3/4") 20 mm	85 - 100	100			
(1/2") 13 mm	0 - 35	85 - 100			
(3/8") 10 mm	0 - 7	0 - 45	85 - 100		
(1/4") 6.3 mm		0 - 7	0 - 45	100	
(3/16") 5 mm			0 - 10	85 - 100	100
(1/8") 3 mm	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 10	85 - 100
No. 7					
No. 10					0 - 35
No. 14					0 - 10
No. 25					0 - 2

Despite the provisions of this B.S., the Engineer may accept chippings which do not comply with the requirements in respect of flakiness index, specified size and oversize fraction of the aggregate. Contractors are advised to submit samples of chippings for test and approval.



**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

37.8 **WATERBOUND STONE BASE MATERIAL**

d) **Deleterious Substances:**

The percentage by weight of deleterious substances in the chippings shall not exceed the following:

Soft Fragments	2.0%
Clay Lumps	0.25%
Humus	0.25%
Removal of decantation	1.0%

e) **Other Properties:**

In the event of suitable tests and service records of the chippings, satisfactory to the Engineer, not being available, the chippings shall be subjected to such other tests as are necessary to determine its acceptability for surface treatment such as specific gravity absorption petrographic analysis, alkali aggregate reactions, bitumen affinity etc.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.9 PREMIX WEARING COURSE AND BASE COURSE AGGREGATE**

a) **General Requirements:**

The aggregate for premix wearing course and base course shall consist of tough, durable, crushed stone, and shall be clean, free from visible dust and harmful material, such as loam, salt, lime, organic matter or other deleterious substances and shall be to the approval of the Engineer.

The rock from which the aggregate is to be produced shall comply with the following:

A C V: Not greater than 26% wearing course 30% base course

L A A: Not greater than 30% wearing course 42% base course

S S S: Loss on 5 cycles to be not more than 12%

Bitumen Affinity: To be good

The flakiness Index on the aggregate shall not be greater than 20%.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.9 PREMIX WEARING COURSE AND BASE COURSE AGGREGAT**

The grading of the aggregate shall be as follows:

B S SIEVE SIZE	NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATE MM.					
	40	25	20	13	10	6
50.8 (2")	100	100				
38.1 (1 1/2")	85-100					
25.4 (1")	75-90	85-100	100			
19.1 (3/4")	65-82	75-95	85-100	100		
12.7 (1")	55-70	60-80	75-90	85-100	100	
9.5 (3/8")	45-65	52-72	65-80	75- 95	85-100	100
4.8 (3/16")	30-50	35-55	45-65	50- 70	65-80	70-95
No. 7	20-40	20-40	30-50	35- 55	45-60	50-70
No. 36	7-20	8-20	10-22	12-23	18-28	20-35
No. 200	2- 6	3- 7	4- 8	4-8	5-9	5-9

**37.10 BITUMEN GROUTED STONE BASE COURSE AGGREGATE**

a) General Requirements:

The rock from which the stone, choke and chippings are to be produced shall comply with the following:

A C V: Not greater than 26%

L A A: Not greater than 36.5%

S S S: Loss on 5 cycles to be not more than 12%

Bitumen Affinity: to be good

The aggregate shall consist of tough, durable crushed stone, preferably cubicle in shape and shall be clean, free from visible dust and harmful material such as loam, clay salt, lime, organic matter or other deleterious substances and shall be to the approval of the Engineer.

The aggregates shall have a Flakiness Index not greater than 20%.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.9 PREMIX WEARING COURSE AND BASE COURSE AGGREGAT**

**b) Penetration Course Stone:**

The grading of stone for a penetration course shall be within the limits given in Table 1 in this clause for material for a course of thickness between 60 - 100 mm or of 40 - 60 mm respectively.

TABLE 1

B S SIEVE SIZE	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT PASSING BY SIEVES	
	Course Thickness 60 - 100 mm	Course Thickness 40 - 60 mm
76.2 mm (3")	100	-
63.2 mm (2.5")	90 - 100	100
50.8 mm (2")	35 - 70	90 - 100
38.1 mm (2.5")	0 - 15	20 - 55
25.4 mm (1")	-	0 - 15
19 mm (3/4")	-	-
12.7 mm (1/2")	0 - 5	0 - 5
9.5 mm (3/8")	-	-

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

**37.9 PREMIX WEARING COURSE AND BASE COURSE AGGREGAT**

b) **Penetration Course Stone:**

**TABLE 2**

B S SIEVE SIZE	PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT PASSING BY SIEVES	
	Course Thickness 60 - 200 mm	Course Thickness 40 - 60 mm
25.4 mm (1")	100	-
19 mm (2.5")	90 - 100	100
12.7 mm (0.5")	-	-
9.5 mm (3/8")	20 - 55	40 - 70
4.8 mm (3/16")	0 - 10	0 - 15
2.4 mm No. 7	0 - 5	0 - 5

c) **Sealing Chippings:**

The grading of sealing chippings shall be within the limits given in Clause 208 of the Specification for surface dressing chippings.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.11 BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSION**

a) **General Requirements:**

Before any bitumen emulsion is delivered upon the site, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a certificate from the manufacturer that the material to be supplied complies in all respects to the relevant specification given or referred to hereinafter.

Any bitumen or bitumen emulsion delivered in leaking containers or deteriorated in the containers may be rejected. The types of bitumen binders required will normally be as follows:

i) Prime Coat:

On stone base course ) R C 70 or M C 70

On stabilized base course) (alternatively R C 1 or M C 1

ii) Premix and Surface Dressing:

Above 2,000 m 180/200 Penetration

Below 2,000 m 80/100 Penetration

iii) Grouted stone:

80/100 Penetration

Penetration Grade Bitumen - shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 in this clause.

Cutback Grades of Penetration Bitumen - shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2 or 3 in this clause for rapid curing (RC) and Table 4 or 5 in this clause for medium curing (MC).

Bitumen Emulsion Additive - shall comply with a B.S. 434. Bitumen Road Emulsion, section 3, clause 10 - 13 and 15.

Bitumen Additive - shall be Erol Asco 66/1 as supplied by:

Joseph Weil & Son Limited Friars House, 39 - 41 New Broad Street, London E C 2 ENGLAND or other similar approved materials.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### 37.12 **SAMPLING OF BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

a) **General:**

Every precaution shall be taken to obtain samples that will show the true nature and condition of the material. A sample should not include material other than that to be sampled, and should not be altered, e.g. by evaporation of volatile constituents or by oxidation in the process of sampling.

b) **Penetration Grade Bitumen and Cutback Penetration Grade Bitumen**

Sampling is to be carried out in accordance with Standard methods of sampling bituminous materials given under AASHO Designation T.40. It is required, however, that the load sinker shown in fig. 1 - Bottle sampler for Tank Bars, be fixed externally, since irregularities in the metal may retain material which will contaminate the sample if the weight is fitted in the interior, alternative designs are given in B.S. 3195 and also in publication of Institute of Petroleum 'Standard for Testing Petroleum and its Products' under IP 51 Section 35.

It is possible that suitable sampling equipment will be available at the material Branch Ministry of Transport and Communications and application for use of such equipment should be made to the Chief Material Engineer. Suitable friction top tin plated cans are manufactured in Kenya and are referred to as having cushion ring and cap they should have seams soldered only on the outside.

- c) Sampling is to be carried out in accordance with Section 2 of B.S. 434 except that where a delivery is made in drums or barrels, the number of samples obtained shall depend upon the number of drums or barrels constituting the delivery concerned and be in accordance with the Table given below:

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

37.12 **SAMPLING OF BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

b) **Penetration Grade Bitumen and Cutback Penetration Grade Bitumen**

<b><u>Packages in shipment</u></b>	<b><u>Packages Selected</u></b>
2 to 8	2
9 to 27	3
28 to 64	4
65 to 125	5
126 to 216	6
217 to 343	7
344 to 512	8
513 to 729	9
730 to 1000	10

Samples taken shall be placed in wide-mouth glass jars.

d) **Samples sizes (with S1 equivalent)**

A. **Liquid Materials and Materials made liquid by heating:**

i) For routine laboratory examination - Penetration grades and cutback grades, 1 quart or litre Emulsion, 1 gallon or 5 litres.

ii) From bulk storage, during loading or filling distributors, tank cars or trucks - gallon or 5 litres.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.12 SAMPLING OF BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

##### **B. Semi-solid or Solid Materials:**

- i) From barrels, drums or cakes - 2 - 3 pounds or 1 to 1.5 kilogrammes.
  
- ii) From crushed or powdered material in bulk or bags 2 to 3 pounds or 1 to 1.5 kilogrammes.
  
- e) **Leaning of Sample Containers:**

##### **Cans:**

Particular care is necessary to ensure that cans are properly cleaned even when new, as this can not be checked by visual examination. Cans shall be washed with solvent and dried with a clean dry cloth before being dried in an oven at 105 degrees centigrade. It is essential that all traces for soldering fluid, rust etc. be removed.

##### **Gas Jars:**

It is essential that jars should always be scrupulously clean. For samples for reference tests, jars shall be cleaned by treatment with chromic acid and shall then be well washed with water, followed by rinsing with distilled water and drying in an oven at 105 degrees centigrade. Used jars shall first be cleaned with a suitable hydro-carbon solvent, dried and then treated as above.

Cleaning of glassware with chromic acid should be undertaken only in a laboratory or by persons fully conversant with the hazards entailed.

**SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

**PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

37.13 **TESTS FOR BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

a) **Test for Penetration Grade Bitumen:**

Routine:

i) Penetration of Bituminous Materials ASTM D.5.

ii) Softening Point of Asphalts and Tar Pitches (Ring-and-ball Apparatus) (Tentative) ASTM D. 36.

iii) Solubility of Bitumens materials in Organic Solvents ASTM D.4 Procedure No. 1 except that of carbon tetrachloride, shall be used in place of carbon disulphide.

iv) Water in Petroleum and other Bituminous Materials ASTM D.95.

V) Specific Gravity of Road Oils, Road Tars, Asphalt Cements and Soft Tar Pitches ASTM D.70.

As Required:

i) Ductility of Bituminous Materials ASTM D.113.

ii) Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup ASTM D.92.

iii) Loss on Heating of Oil and Asphalt Compounds ASTM D.6.

iv) On residue from loss on Heating Test. Penetration of Bituminous Materials ASTM D.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.13 TESTS FOR BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

##### **b) Tests for Cutback Grades of Penetration Bitumen:**

###### **Routine:**

- i) Distillation of Cutback Asphalt Products ASTM D.402.
- ii) Viscosity, kinematic of Asphalts ASTM D.2170 (viscosity), Saybolt, ASTM D.88. Then convert to kinematic value.
- iii) Water in Petroleum and other Bituminous Materials ASTM D.95.

###### **As Required:**

- i) Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland open Cup ASTM D.92. after distillation.
- ii) Penetration of Bituminous Materials ASTM D.5.
- iii) Softening Point of Asphalts and Tar Pitches (Ring-and-apparatus) (Tentative) ASTM D.36.
- iv) Solubility of Bituminous Materials in Organic Solvents ASTM D.4 procedure No. 1, except that of carbon tetrachloride shall be used in place of carbon disulphide.
- v) Ductility of Bituminous Materials ASTM D.++/.!!!

##### **c) Tests for Bitumen Road Emulsion:**

###### **Routine:**

- i) Residue on No. 22 B.S. Sieve Test A B.S. 434.
- ii) Stability to mixing with Coarse Graded Aggregate Test C, B.S. 434.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.13 TESTS FOR BITUMEN AND BITUMEN EMULSIONS**

iii) Water Content, Test E, B.S. 434.

iv) Viscosity Test F, B.S. 434.

#### **As Required:**

i) Residue on a No. 100 B.S. Sieve Test B.S. 434.

ii) Stability of Bitumen Emulsion to mixing with Cement Test D. B.S. 434.

ii) Stability of Bitumen Emulsion to mixing with Cement Test D. B.S. 434.

iii) Sedimentation Test H, B.S. 434.

#### **37.14 TESTING OF CONCRETE**

a) Method of Making Test Cubes:

i) Test cubes shall be made by or under the supervision of the Engineer or his representative from concrete placed in, or about to be placed in the works.

ii) Test cubes shall be made, stored and cured and tested in accordance with B.S. 1881 'Methods of Testing Concrete' except that no 4" cubes will be permitted. The method of compaction (by hand or vibrator) will be at the Engineer's discretion.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.14 TESTING OF CONCRETE**

##### **TOLERANCES**

#### **37.15 INTENTION**

This section deals with the range of tolerances that shall apply for different stages in construction. The relevant tolerances are also given in each section, for ease of reference.

The Engineer shall have the right to reject any work which fails to comply with these tolerances and the Contractor shall at his own expense make good any defects as directed by and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

#### **37.16 MATERIALS TOLERANCES**

For materials, where B.S. is referred to, the tolerances stated in these B.S. shall apply, unless otherwise specifically mentioned.

##### **PAVEMENT AND SUBGRADE TOLERANCES**

NAME	VARIATIONS PERMITTED				
	MM Thickness	MM Level	MM 3 m Straight edge	MM Camber	MM Grade in 30 m
PREMIX WEARING COURSE	+ 6 mm - 0 mm	+ 40 mm - 70 mm	+ - 6 mm	+ 15 mm -	0.1
BASE COURSE	+ 10 mm - 0 mm	+ 35 mm - 70 mm	+ - 6 mm	+ 15 mm -	0.1
SUB-BASE	+ 25 mm - 10 mm	+ 25 mm - 70 mm	+ - 20 mm	+ 15 mm -	0.1
SUBGRADE LAYERS	N/A	+ 0 mm - 60 mm	N/A	+ 0 mm - 30 mm	0.1
GRAVEL WEARING	- 25 mm	+ 0 mm - 60 mm	+ 25 mm -	+ 25 mm -	0.1

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.16 MATERIALS TOLERANCES**

The tolerances given in the above table are devised so as to control pavement shape, thickness and qualities. They allow that deficiency in shape and level shall generally be made up in the sub-base layer, though within the tolerances laid down for base courses and wearing course deficiencies can also be made up there.

No tolerance will be permitted at the junction of concrete and bitumen work.

#### **TOLERANCE ON PAVEMENT WIDTHS**

NAME	Variation in Half Width mm	Max. Rate of Variation in 30 mm
PREMIX WEARING COURSE	+ 25 mm - 6 mm	50 mm
SURFACE DRESSING WEARING COURSE	+ - 25 mm	50 mm
GRAVEL WEARING COURSE	- 100 mm	N/A
WATERBOUND & HANDPACKED STONE & CRUSHER-RUN BASE COURSE	+ 150 mm - 0 mm	N/A
STABILIZED BASE COURSE	+ 50 mm - 150 mm	N/A
GRAVEL BASE COURSE	- 150 mm	N/A
STABILIZED SUB-BASE	- 50 mm	N/A
GRAVEL SUB-BASE	- 50 mm	N/A

The "half width" shall be measured from the centre-line of the road to the edge of the layer.

The final average width of all kinds of wearing courses, base courses and sub-base measured at seven points over a length of 100 m shall be at least equal to the width specified or ordered.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.17 SLOPE: TOLERANCES**

In the final trimmed slope of cuttings a tolerance of 1/8 will be permitted, i.e., if the slope of 1 in 2 is specified, the acceptable slope shall be not steeper than 1 in 17/8 or slacker than 1 in 21/8 and the rate of change of slope shall not be greater than 1/8 in 50 m subject to the tolerance, on width of the bottom of cuttings being complied with.

In final trimmed slopes of embankments a tolerance of plus 1/2 will be permitted, i.e., if the specified slope is 1 in 2, the acceptable slope shall be not steeper than 1 in 2 or slacker than 1 in 21/2.5 and the rate of change of slope shall not be greater than 1/4 in 30 m.

#### **37.18 WIDTHS OF CUTTINGS AND EMBANKMENTS: TOLERANCES**

The tolerance permitted in the overall width of the bottom of cuttings shall be 75 mm in the horizontal distance between the centre line of the road and the toe of the cutting slope. The width of embankments measured as the horizontal distance from the centre line of the road to the top of the embankment, shall not be less than the design width.

#### **37.19 COMPACTION: TOLERANCES**

The compaction, measured as the dry density of the compacted layer, shall in no case be less than specified or ordered by the Engineer.

#### **37.20 CONCRETE WORKS: TOLERANCES**

##### **a) Dimension:**

The maximum permitted variation from the dimension as shown upon the drawings, or as ordered by the Engineer, shall be

Least Dimension on Concrete Structure	Variation Permitted
Less than 0.4 M	+ 4%
	- 2.5%
Greater than 0.4 M	+ 16 mm
	- 10 mm

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.20 CONCRETE WORKS: TOLERANCES**

b) **Cover to Reinforcement:**

The cover to the reinforcement bars in concrete (other than prestressed) shall be as shown upon the drawings, or as ordered by the Engineer, with the following variations permitted.

Least Dimension on Concrete Structure	Variation Permitted
Less than 0.25 m	+ 4%
	- 2%
Greater than 0.25 m	+ 10 mm
	- 5 mm

c) **Accuracy in Placing Tendons in Prestressed Work:**

The permitted variation in placing the tendons shall be:

- i) Pre-tensioned work + 1.5 mm
- ii) Post-tensioned work + 3.0 mm

#### **37.21 GRASS**

The area to be planted should be cleared of all rubble, weeds, surplus material and other rubbish. The soil shall then be well dug to a depth of 225 mm and all lumps of soil broken down. If it is necessary to import soil to replace that removed during construction, it shall be rich red soil and sufficient which should be brought to provide a 75 mm layer over the area concerned, or, if mixed with the existing soil, to form 50% of the top 75 mm of the mixed soil.

Unless otherwise specified in the Bills of Quantities, the types of grass which may be planted shall be those known locally as Kikuyu grass. The cuttings shall not be greater than 225 mm in length and should be inserted firmly 25 to 50 mm into the ground at spacings of 225 to 300 mm. All plantings must be done at the beginning of an accepted rainy season just as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently moist.

The grass should be regularly weeded during the maintenance period and be delivered up weed-free at the end of this time.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **KERBS, CHANNELS, QUADRANTS, EDGINGS CUT-OFF WALLS,**

#### **PAVING FLAGS AND TRAFFIC SIGNS**

##### **37.22 PRECAST CONCRETE KERBS, CHANNELS AND QUADRANTS**

Precast concrete kerbs, channels and quadrants shall be as specified. All concrete carriageway slabs, kerbs and quadrants shall, where shown on the drawings, be laid and bedded in a 12 mm layer of cement mortar, as specified. Dowel bars, as specified and of the dimensions shown on the drawings or stated in the Bills of Quantities, shall be driven 50 mm into the green concrete of the slab after it has been finished, at 375 mm centres and concrete of the appropriate class shall be cast over and around the protecting dowel bars as backing to the kerb all as shown on the drawings.

For other than concrete roads, the concrete kerbs, channels and quadrants shall be laid and bedded on the 12 mm layer of cement mortar 3 to 1 on a foundation or haunch of concrete of the appropriate class constructed as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

All kerbs channels and quadrants shall be jointed with cement mortar 3 to 1. No joint shall exceed 12 mm in width.

Dowelled kerbs used with cut-off walls shall be laid and bedded on a 12 mm layer of cement mortar 3 to 1. The holes shall be filled with cement mortar in two stages, the last 12 mm of depth being added two days after the bulk.

Specially cast circular kerbs and quadrants shall be used on curves where the radius is 20 metres or less. Expansion joints where shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer shall be constructed in line with expansion joints in the carriageway.

All kerbs and quadrants shall be laid true to line and level and any unit found to be more than 3 mm out of the line or level at either end shall be lifted and relaid.

##### **17.23 PRE-CAST CONCRETE EDGING**

Precast concrete edging shall be as specified and shall be set and jointed as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. When completed it shall be true to line and level and any found to be more than 3 mm out of line at either end shall be lifted and relaid. The price inserted in the Bills of Quantities shall include for any necessary excavation and refilling required in connection with the setting of the edging and the disposal of surplus material.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.24 CONCRETE BEDDING AND CONCRETE HAUNCHING FOR PRECAST KERBS AND QUADRANTS**

Concrete bedding and concrete haunching for precast kerbs and quadrants shall be constructed to the dimensions shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer and shall consist of the appropriate class. The price included in the Bills of Quantities shall include for all form work, excavation and disposal of surplus material.

#### **37.25 CUT-OFF WALLS**

Where required, concrete cut-off walls shall be constructed from concrete of the appropriate class to the dimensions shown on the drawings. The concrete shall be mixed, sampled, transported, placed, compacted and cured as specified in the Structural Section of the Specification.

Kerb dowels 12 mm diameter and 300 mm long shall be accurately set 150 mm into the wall at 450 mm nominal centres and cast in. Kerbs may be cut only adjacent to outlet drains. Construction joints as specified shall be provided where directed. The inner face of the wall shall be cast against the trimmed face of the trench, but formwork will be required, where the wall projects above existing ground level. The outer face shall receive application of bitumen of 85/100 penetration applied by means of an approved handspray distributor at a rate of application of 0.54 lit./sq.m. and at a temperature of 170 degrees centigrade - 180 degrees centigrade. The rates for cut-off walls shall include for all excavation including working space, formwork, all materials, bitumen application including a coating on all pipes and conduits passing through the wall and backfilling with approved excavated materials.

#### **37.26 PRECAST CONCRETE FLAG PAVING**

Precast concrete flags shall be as specified and shall be laid over a 75 mm bed of murrum as specified. The slabs shall be laid to a regular 150 mm or 300 mm bond as directed, with joints at right angles to the line of the kerb. The prices for laying paving shall include all cutting whether straight or circular, bedding in with fine sand and grouting with mortar 3 to 1.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.27 MURRAM FOOTWAYS**

Murram footways shall consist of a 100 mm of compacted murram as specified laid to the levels and falls shown on the drawings on a well compacted sub-grade.

#### **37.28 PERMANENT TRAFFIC SIGNS**

Permanent traffic signs shall be either externally or internally illuminated, reflectorised or non-reflecting and shall conform in quality to British Standard 873. The Construction of Road Traffic Signs and Internally-illuminated Bollards. They shall have the dimensions and legends and be of the material and finish, including any illumination or reflectorisation, shown on the drawings or stated in the Bills of Quantities.

Where illumination is to be provided this shall be tungsten filament or fluorescent type, as shown on the drawings or stated in the Bills of Quantities and complying with the British Standard.

Traffic signs shall be erected with suitable fittings on posts made from tubular steel, reinforced or prestressed concrete or timber, all as shown on the drawings or stated in the Bills of Quantities and complying with the British Standard.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **MATERIALS**

##### **37.29 MURRAM**

Murram shall be from an approved source quarried so as to exclude vegetable matter, loam, top soil or clay. The California Bearing Ratio of the murram, as determined for a sample compacted to maximum density (as defined under B.S. 1377) and allowed to soak in water for four days, shall not be less than 30. This C.B.R. is a guide to quality only and the compaction in the work will be judged by density.

In the event that murram is not readily available in the immediate vicinity of the works, the Contractor will be required to provide it and to pay for all haulage. The source of supply shall be approved by the Engineer before any material is brought to site.

##### **37.30 WATER FOR CEMENT TREATED MATERIALS**

If water for the works is not available from the Public Mains, the Engineer's approval must be obtained regarding the source of supply and manner of its use. Water to be used with cement or lime shall be free from salt, oil, alkali, organic matter and other deleterious substance. If the water is required to be tested, this shall be done in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 3148: Tests for Water for Making Concrete.

##### **37.31 SALT-GLAZED WARE SPIGOT AND SOCKET PIPES AND SPECIALS**

Salt-glazed ware spigot and socket pipes and specials, shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 65: Salt-glazed Ware Pipes. Unless otherwise stated in the Bills of Quantities, they shall be of British Standard quality as defined therein.

##### **37.32 CONCRETE PIPES AND SPECIALS**

Concrete pipes and specials shall comply with the requirements of British Standards 556 or 4101 as appropriate. They shall carry the British Standard Institution Registration Certification trade mark, or test certificates shall be furnished by the manufacturers.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.33 CONCRETE POROUS PIPES**

Concrete porous pipes shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 1194: Concrete Porous Pipes for Under-drainage.

#### **37.34 CONCRETE DRAIN INVERT BLOCKS**

Precast concrete invert blocks shall be manufactured to the detailed drawings supplied from concrete class specified using maximum 12 mm size aggregate. If required, cube test certificates shall be supplied by the manufacturer.

#### **37.35 CONCRETE SLABS FOR OPEN DRAINS**

Precast concrete slabs for lining open drains shall be manufactured to the detailed drawings supplied from concrete as specified using maximum 12 mm aggregate. If required, cube test certificates shall be supplied by the manufacturers.

#### **37.36 AGRICULTURAL TILES AND PIPES**

Agricultural tiles and pipes shall be best well burnt earthenware true and circular in bore and with an extremely flat bottom and plain ends suitable for laying with open or butt joints.

#### **37.37 CAST IRON PIPES AND SPECIALS**

Cast iron pipes, bends, junctions and fittings shall be provided with spigot and socket joints and shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 78: Cast Iron Pipes (vertically cast) for water, Gas and Sewage. Class B pipes shall be used, and they shall carry the British Standard Institution registered certification trade mark, or test certificates shall be furnished by the manufacturers.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.38 MANHOLES COVERS AND FRAMES**

Manhole covers and frames shall be basically in accordance with the requirements of B.S. 497: Cast Manhole Covers, Road Gulley Gratings and Frames for drainage Purposes except that the manhole covers shall be constructed of mild steel, concrete filled, in accordance with the Council's standard detailed drawings.

Foul water sewer manholes shall have triangular Grade `A' heavy duty covers and frames. Circular manhole covers and frames shall be used on surface water sewer manholes.

#### **37.39 GULLEY GRATINGS AND FRAMES**

Gulley gratings and frames shall be basically in accordance with the requirements of B.S. 497, nominal size 500 mm x 350 mm except that the gulley gratings shall be constructed of mild steel, concrete of mild steel, concrete filled in accordance with the councils's standard detailed drawings.

Where indicated as being kerb inlet type, the gullies shall conform to the shape and dimensions given on the detail drawings supplied, but in respect of materials and workmanship conform to B.S. 497.

#### **37.40 PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLES AND INSPECTION CHAMBERS**

Precast concrete manholes and inspection chambers shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 556: Concrete Cylindrical Pipes and Fittings including Manholes Inspection Chambers and Street Gullies and they shall carry the British Standard Institution registered certification trade mark, or test certificates shall be furnished by the manufacturers.

#### **37.41 PRECAST CONCRETE GULLIES**

Precast concrete gullies shall be unreinforced and shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 556: Concrete Cylindrical Pipes and Fittings including Manholes, Inspection Chambers and Street Gullies.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: CIVIL WORKS**

### **PART 37: CIVIL WORKS**

#### **37.42 MANHOLE STEP IRONS**

Step irons of general purpose type shall comply in all respects with B.S. 1247: Malleable Step Irons.

#### **37.43 TIMBER**

Timber shall be sound, well-seasoned and entirely free from worm, beetle, warps, shakes, splits and all forms of rot and deadwood. Where required, all timber shall be treated with creosote, as specified in British Standard 144: Coal Tar Creosote for the Preservation of Timber, or an alternative approved timber preservative.

#### **37.44 PVC PIPES**

PVC pipes shall comply with B.S 3505 and shall be of the type and class as specified in the drawings or the Bills of Quantities. The joint shall employ a flexible rubber ring which shall meet the requirements of B.S. 2494. Laying, jointing and testing shall generally be carried out according to the relevant clauses of this Specification and all as per the manufacturer's institutions.

#### **37.45 PITCH FIBRE PIPES**

Pitch fibre pipes, bends, junctions and taper joints shall comply with the requirements of British Standard 2760: Pitch-Impregnated Fibre Drain and Sewer Pipes, except that they shall be perforated if so shown on the drawings or required by the

Bills of Quantities. They shall carry the British Standards Institution registered certification trade mark, or test certificates shall be furnished by the manufacturers.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

#### **38.1 SOIL PREPARATION**

a) **Generally**

This section includes the removal of weeds, rocks and debris from the soil surface, cultivation of the soil and addition of manure and fertilizers to the soil in preparation for planting.

b) **Job Conditions**

Soil preparation is to be carried out after completion of building works in that area. The work is to be co-ordinated by the Contractor with other traders to ensure there will be no subsequent contamination of the prepared soil by building and other debris.

c) **Manure**

All manure is to be dry, well-rotted and a minimum of 12 months of age. It must be either horse, cow or chicken manure. Compound fertilizers are to be 20-20-20 or equally approved and are to be of dry, granular consistency. Top soil obtained locally must be neutral, free of excess salt, and must be approved by the Architect. Tests may be required by the Architect, at the expense of the Contractor.

d) **Installation**

Remove all large rocks (over 75 mm diameter), roots and debris from the excavated soil and then prepare soil planting mixture as follows: Mix together 4 parts excavated soil, 2 parts manure, 1 part imported top soil, 1/4 part ammonium sulphate and 1/8 part compound fertilizer. Mix all components of the planting mixture together and place into the planting hole. Fill the hole with the soil mixture to a level above the original to allow for soil settlement. Thoroughly water the planting area until well soaked. After 2 days install the plant materials.

e) **Inspection**

Areas of soil prepared for planting are to be inspected and approved by the Architect prior to planting.



## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

#### 38.2 **LANDSCAPING**

a) **Generally**

The term landscaping covers all soil preparation for planting work and all planting of trees, shrubs, grass and other plant materials.

b) **Product Handling**

All plant material is to be supplied to site by the Contractor and maintained on site by the Contractor until the expiry of the defects liability period. The Contractor is to be responsible for all ordering, inspections, importation, duties and handling procedures and expenses which may be incurred through supply of plant materials.

c) **Job Conditions**

Prior to plant material being delivered to the site, the Contractor must construct a shade house for storage of the plants until planting. The shade house is to be constructed with a flat roof covering of split bamboo poles (or equally approved) to allow filtered light through to the plant material to be stored below. the sides of the shade house are to be similarly constructed of split bamboo poles (or equally approved) to protect the plant material from intense solar radiation.

Plant material which is to be supplied to the site "bare-rooted" must be immediately planted into heavy-duty polythene plant bags in good quality top soil approved by the Architect. The plants are then to be stored in the shade house until they have fully recovered from transplantation and have leafed out prior to planting on site.

d) **Acceptable Materials**

All plant materials must be obtained from reputable suppliers. The Contractor must supply a list of his intended suppliers to the Architect for approval prior to ordering.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

e) **Materials**

Plant materials may be obtained locally or imported "bare-rooted" or in soil. At the time of planting, each plant must be the following height in the ground:

Trees - 1.5 metres

Shrubs - 0.5 metres

Each plant must be individually tagged using the full Latin plant name written on to plastic tags in permanent, indelible ink, on immediate arrival on site.

f) **Supervision**

The contractor must employ to the satisfaction of the Architect a qualified landscape contracting expert to supervise all landscaping works. This person must be on site throughout the period of the landscape works from the time of arrival of the plant materials to completion of the maintenance period.

g) **Installation**

No planting of the plant material into the ground is to take place between the months May to October inclusive, unless approved in writing by the Architect. The recommended planting time is between November and March.

h) **Maintenance**

The Contractor is to be responsible for all landscape maintenance in areas of the site where construction work is to take place or is taking place. The Contractor is to submit his maintenance program to the Architect prior to commencement of the building contraction site.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

i) **Reinstatement**

The Contractor is responsible for reinstatement of all landscaped areas which are not specifically designated for renovation, to their original condition where construction works take place and damage existing landscape areas.

38.3 **LAWNS**

a) **Generally**

This section includes the planting of grass plugs to create a lawn.

b) **Job Conditions**

Lawn areas are to be properly prepared prior to planting. Soil in this area is to be prepared in accordance with section 15.1 prior to the lawn installation. Planting must take place after 16:00 hours and before 08:00 hours to avoid damage to newly planted grass from daytime heat.

c) **Materials**

Grass "plugs" are to be of the same uniform species as is existing. "Plugs" are to be free of weeds and any other grass species. "Plugs" are to be freshly uprooted no longer than 12 hours prior to replanting in the lawn area. "Plugs" are to be no less than 100 mm in length with both leaves and roots visible.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

d) **Preparation**

The Contractor shall clear the lawn of all debris, and excavate existing soil to a depth of 250 mm and prepare soil in accordance with section 15.1: Replace soil planting mixture and grade and level the soil surface. Fill in any holes and smooth cut any high points. Finally, level soil surface using a wooden plant, and roll lightly before planting.

e) **Installation**

Plant grass "plugs" at a depth of 50 mm, exposing only a small amount of leaf, 100 mm apart. After planting water the lawn area thoroughly using hosepipes with sprinklers connected.

38.4

### **TREES AND SHRUBS**

a) **Installation**

The Contractor shall dig a round hole, 600 mm deep and 900 mm wide for each shrub and 1000 mm deep and 1500 mm wide for each tree. Remove soil and prepare soil planting mixture (see Section 15.1). When soil is prepared and the area has been inspected by the Architect, the trees and shrubs may be planted. The Contractor shall dig a hole large enough to accommodate the root ball of the plant, remove the polythene plant bag and place the plant in the hole ensuring that the level of the soil around the plant when in the bag is at the same level when planted in the ground. Replace the soil around the plant in the hole. Gently tamp down the soil. Water the plant thoroughly.

b) **Plant Protection**

All shrubs are to be protected from over exposure to the sun after planting in the ground, when planted during the months of November, March & April. The Contractor shall erect a sun shade over and around each shrub. This is to consist of a "roof" and sides of dried grass on a rigid frame (or equal approved).

The sun shade is to protect the plant after planting for a period of one month after which the grass may slowly be removed, a little each day, until the plant becomes acclimatized to direct sunlight.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

#### **38.5 TREE AND PLANT PROTECTION**

a) **Generally**

This section includes all work involved in the protection of existing trees and shrubs on site from damage during the contract period and includes erection of specified barricades.

b) **Job Conditions**

Plants to be protected are to be identified and tagged on site by the Architect prior to installation of protective barricades.

c) **Preparation**

Remove all existing debris and weeds (if any exist) from around plants to be protected.

d) **Installation**

Erect barricades to the satisfaction of the Architect. Barricades are to coincide with the diameter of the crown of the tree or, in the case of a shrub or small plant, are to be installed at a 1.0 metre radius (minimum) from the edge of the plant.

#### **38.6 GRASS**

a) **Generally**

The grass should be mown regularly during the growing season. In the dry season mow to 50 mm in length and in the wet season mow to 25 mm in length. Weed the grass regularly to prevent it being choked with weeds. The edges of the lawn must be trimmed and kept tidy to prevent the grass creeping into shrub beds.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

b) **Fertilization**

Grass must be fertilized regularly for a good lawn to be maintained.

c) **Top Dressing**

Apply in April after the first rains, apply a top dressing of 4 parts red top soil and 1 part dry, well-rotted manure (well mixed together) to the lawn to a depth of 13 mm. Rake top dressing over lawn and use it to fill in any uneven patches. If there is no rain, water heavily after application. Repeat top dressing application in October after the start of the rains.

d) **Compound Fertilization**

In June/July, apply a compound chemical fertilization (20-10-10). This can be done by hand at the rate of 30 grammes per square metre.

e) **Ammonium Sulphate**

Every 2-3 months (in between top dressings and compound fertilization apply Ammonium Sulphate at a rate of 15 grammes per square metre. Water thoroughly after application. Heavy watering after application of fertilizer is essential to prevent "burning".

f) **Aeration**

Apply a layer of coarse sand 6 mm deep in March to improve aeration. Spike the lawns with a garden fork or a spiked roller to aerate the lawn. Excavations should be spaced 100 mm apart throughout the lawn. Do not spike in very wet weather or in very dry weather.

g) **Watering**

Water very heavily once a week in dry weather.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

38.7

#### **SHRUBS**

a) **Generally**

Weed all shrub beds regularly, every two weeks. Inspect all shrubs every two weeks for pests and diseases. Do not fertilize newly planted shrubs for three months. Remove ground cover plants from around the base of shrubs to avoid strangulation.

b) **Fertilization**

Fertilizer shrubs three times a year starting three months after planting. Alternate major fertilization with manure and compound fertilizer; manure fertilization. In April and in October, apply 6 mm of well rotted manure to all shrub beds. Water well after application.

c) **Compound Fertilization**

In July and January, apply 15 grammes of 2ON-1OP-10K compound chemical fertilizer to each shrub around the stem and 15 grammes of bone meal. Lightly fork the fertilizer into the soil without disturbing the roots. Water well after applications. Minor fertilisation: once a month apply BAYFOL and/or WUXAL forlio feed to all plants. This is applied as a spray and should be done before 9.00 a.m. and after 4.00 p.m. on dry days.

d) **Watering**

All shrubs should be watered very well (soaked) 1-2 times a week in the dry season. Use a sprinkler (not a hose as this can cause soil erosion).

e) **Pruning**

Prune only when necessary. Many shrubs need never be pruned (e.g. Gardenia), others become straggly and need annual pruning (e.g. Poinsettia, Buddleia, Steptoselen, Hydrangea). Some shrubs require light pruning throughout the year to maintain a good shape (e.g. Abulition). Some shrubs can tolerate drastic pruning (e.g. Pride of India, Fibouchina Bougainvillaea).

Lightly prune shrubs to encourage growth and improve shape. Shrubs should never be repeatedly and drastically pruned to "stunted balls" as this not only destroys the natural form of the plant but also discourages flowering.

Arbrex, a pruning compound, must be applied to all cut stems after pruning. This also should be applied to roses, trees and any shrubs which have been pruned.

## **SPECIFICATIONS: LANDSCAPING**

### **PART 38: LANDSCAPING**

f) **Mulching**

Rake up leaves which fall on the lawns and use these as a mulch on all the shrub beds. Make sure that only the leaves are placed in the shrub beds and no branches as this will attract white ants. Apply the dead leaves to the shrub beds to a depth of 100 mm. The leaves will act as a mulch; it will provide humus to the soil, prevent weed and help retain moisture in the soil.