In-situ reinforced concrete

- Basic elements of the technology:
- Formwork
- Concrete
- Reinforcement
- Site planning
- Transportation
- Preparation/treating
- Storing

The order of the works?

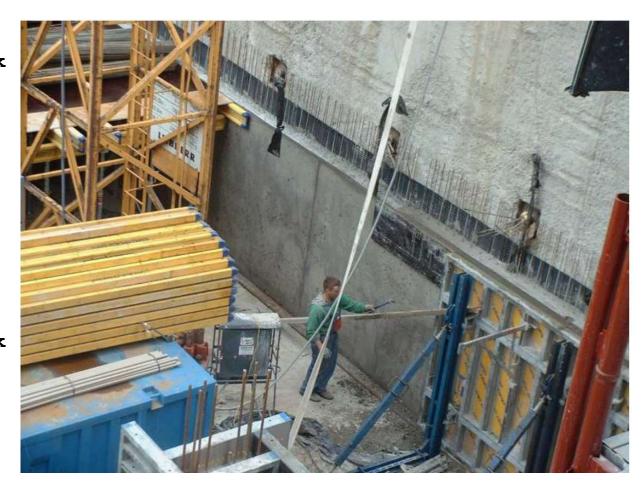
Basic steps of technology

- 1. Checking the structures existing/done before and site
- 2.Layout of the planned structure
- 3.Preparation of the formwork (concrete, reinforcement)
- 4.Assembling the formwork

- 5. Placing the reinforcement
- 6.Placing the concrete
- 7. Consolidating and curing the concrete
- 8.Disassembling of the formwork (striking)
- 9.Removing props (horizontal structures)

Wall formworks

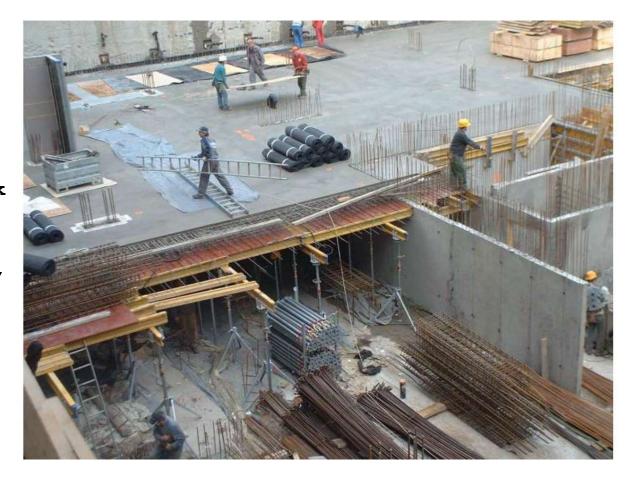
- Framed formwork(panelformwork)
- Timber-beam formwork
- Specialelements, e.g.column formwork





Slab formworks

- Panel formwork
- Timber-beam formwork
- Special formwork systems, e.g. drophead system, table system



Concrete

Material:

Binder material, usually
Portland Cement

Water

Aggregate, e.g. sand, gravel or crushed stone

Admixtures, e.g. accelerators, retarders, pigments, pumping aids

Characteristics:

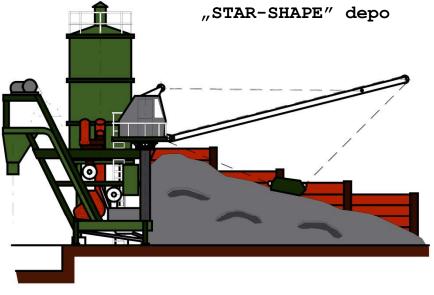
- Consistency, setting time...
- Strength, loadbearing capacity
- Spec. characteristics, e.g. colour

Mixing concrete:

- Ready-mixed concrete (off site);
- On-site mixing

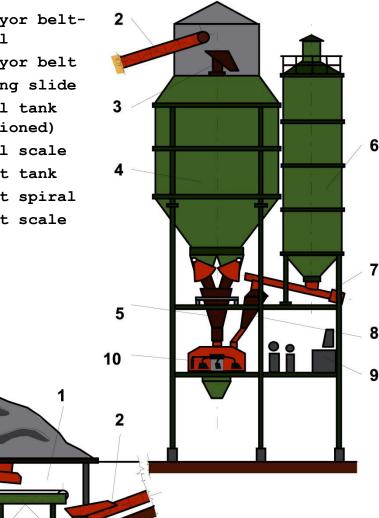
Concrete plants

Mobile mixing plant

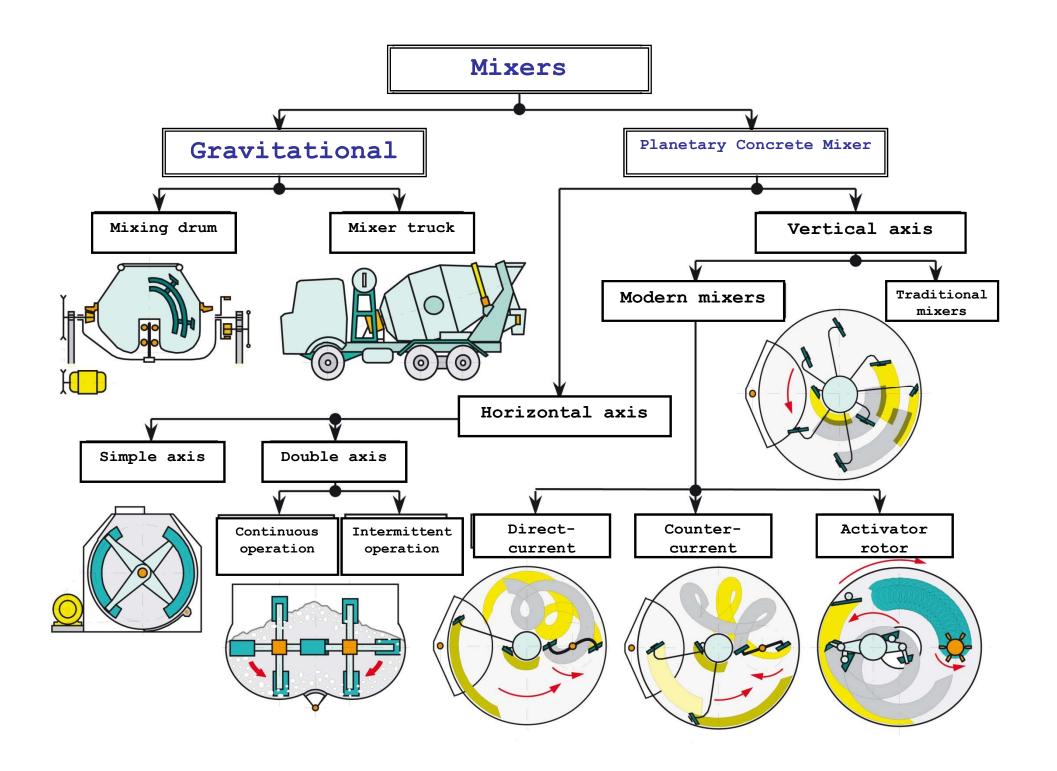


Fix mixing plant

- 1. Conveyor belttunnel
- 2. Conveyor belt
- 3. Rolling slide
- 4. Gravel tank (sectioned)
- 5. Gravel scale
- 6. Cement tank
- 7. Cement spiral
- 8. Cement scale
- 9. Mixer







Slab formworks

- Panel formwork
- Timber-beam formwork
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Traditional reinforced concrete

Steel - reinforcing bars,
mesh - cut, bent and
assembled

Size:

length 6m (12m),
diameter 6mm-,
mesh 5x2,15m

Special reinforcement

- Pre-stressed reinforcement
- Steel/plastic/glass fibres
- Special materials, e.g. bamboo, hemp...





