



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERN PROJECT OF THE BUILDING OF THE PLACE OF STORAGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

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Received April 1 st 2021 Accepted: April 17 th 2021 Published: May 9 th 2021	This article provides information on the implementation of the modern project of the building of the place of storage of food products.
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REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION STRUCTURES

Technical requirements for construction structures. Several technical requirements are laid down for the construction of buildings and structures, the execution of which is listed separately in the relevant building standards and regulations.¹

Of the main technical requirements, the requirements for durability, priority, earthquake resistance and durability are the most urgent conditions, ensuring the quality of the construction.

A) the condition of consistency. The majority is in demand, providing the lifting capacity of the construction. the construction I is considered a boundary condition and it is considered a condition of durability. This requires each of the structures (Foundation. wall, column, fence, etc.) is a condition that expresses the ability to lift, determines the ability to lift in relation to the force that affects the coriander, and it constructively depends on the type of material, its dimensions, physical and mechanical characteristics.

B) the Bicolor condition is considered to be the boundary condition of the construction II, aimed at determining its deformation state and checking the deformation boundary. This condition requires no more turning, coolness and other defenses, deformations, which are formed under the influence of external force.

D) condition of priority. As a condition of priority, it is said that the constructivist is subject to the limit requirements for maintaining balance in the process of compression. This condition ensures that the longitudinal force affecting the construction is less than.

E) earthquake condition. Structures and structures of buildings in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be. This condition is ensured on the basis of certain earthquake theory and practice. This indicator depends on the type of building, on what area it is located and, of course, on the external and internal environment. The earthquake condition ensures that the building and construction structures are able to fully perform their function in the vibration of the Earth and ensure the safety of life.

F) mad of durability and longevity. Building structures should be resistant, for which the structures are calculated in relation to the concrete environment on the basis of probability theory, at the same time its viability is determined. This demand is responsible for the construction of high-rise and expensive buildings.

D) economic demand. The structures of buildings and structures must meet the economic demand in addition to the robust, master craftsman, earthquake conditions under the above conditions.

CONTROL OF THE QUALITY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The quality of construction structures is characterized by compliance with the requirements laid down in their use, the necessary level of reliability, compliance with the requirements specified in the technical conditions and working drawings of the items. The quality of the construction constructions will depend on the quality of the pre-priming materials, strict compliance with the technological requirements at all stages of the preparation of parts.

Quality control is divided into initial control, technological control and acceptance control.

¹ Тураев Х. А. АЙЛАНИШ СИРТЛАРИНИНГ СОЯЛАРИНИ ЯСАШ ОРҚАЛИ ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ ФАЗОВИЙ ТАСАВВУРИ ВА ТАФАККУРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШГА ОИД МЕТОДИК ТАВСИЯЛАР //Science and Education. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 8.

Preliminary control of materials (sand, gravel, cement, steel, etc.) of the chief conductor.) is carried out to check compliance with regulatory documents and other requirements.

The purpose of technological control is to check compliance with the regimes and other indicators of the process of preparation of products. For example, to prepare a concrete mixture, to check the quality of its embedding and compaction, or to determine the dimensions and assembly quality of steel molds, whether the fittings in the products are located as indicated in the project, the quality of the welded joints in steel structures, and so on. inspections are required. It is also important to control the given modes of heat treatment, the degree of tension of the fittings in pre-tensioned constructions.

Control over operations allows to timely identify the causes of a possible defect and prevent the outflow of poor-quality building structures.

Acceptance control consists in checking the compliance of the main indicators of ready-made construction structures with technical conditions or or this item. The finished product is examined, its geometrical parameters are measured, control samples-cubes are tested to determine the strength of the concrete in the workpiece (it is allowed to determine the strength of the concrete in the workpiece by methods that do not break the workpiece). The density and moisture values of light and porous concrete are normalized in the blocking structures to which technical requirements are imposed, so in such cases it is necessary to control these indicators in addition to their durability. It is important not to crack the construction constellations on special strength stands, and it is important to keep the under control from time to time by testing the finished products. From each type, according to the requirements of the standards, such tests are carried out until the selected pieces are eaten. Such tests allow to give an accurate assessment of the quality of the product under production. When making a change to the existing structure of the workpiece or using new starting materials, when the conditions of preparation are changed, etc. in cases, such tests are especially necessary.

On flat items (plates, buns. wall panels etc.) control of The Shape of the rectangle will be. It is estimated that the length of its diagonals varies from one to another. It is also necessary to check that the buoyancy is flat and straight linear. The flatness level of the workpiece is checked by laying the workpiece on four supports. If the panel is densely placed on three supports and does not touch the four, then the distance from the surface of the panel with the base to the surface indicates the degree of flattening of the piece. The fact that the piece is not flat reduces the assembly and even its durability, as the conditions of The rely on it deteriorate. The fact that the surface of the parts is not a straight line leads to the fact that the surface is curved.

The quality of the reinforced concrete workpiece has a great influence on the positioning accuracy of the fittings and the laid details, it is especially important to strictly adhere to the thickness of the protection layer. The position of the fittings is controlled by magnetic devices or by other methods.

Methods for controlling the quality of building materials and structures can be divided into three types of.²

The first group includes methods that do not violate the workpiece of inspection, these methods allow to preserve the suitability of materials and structures for use. In such tests, indirect characteristics are determined, depending on them, an opinion is drawn about the state of the workpiece and its physical and mechanical indicators. In the case of non-destructive methods, as a rule, the cost will be minimal, they can be automated and controlled.

The latter guru]) consists in testing materials and structures in mechanical-static ways, mainly by loading them before they are eaten. In such tests, the actual properties of the material and articles are determined by their strength, deformability, non-cracking and other indicators.

The third group is a method of mathematical modeling to determine the quality of the construction, that is, the building in the process of its current use. This direction can be very new, effective and fast, based on the loads that are now affecting the building, taking into account the changes and degradation that have arisen in the current environment, which determines the state of tension and deformation of structures.

Non-destructive testing methods are very different an, They include: mechanical methods (introduction of loading devices, resonant methods); polarization-optical methods; acoustic methods (determination of parameters of elastic oscillations by ultrasonic instruments); magnetic methods (induction and magnetic powder); radiation (used, neurons and brake radiation); electrical methods (determination of electrical capacitance, electrical inductance and electrical resistance) and other

The methods of mechanical testing are based on the methods of local decay and elastic deflection return.

The most reliable of these methods is a technique from direct testing of steel or concrete samples from the edge of the construction. Less labor-intensive, but indirect method of determining the strength of concrete is a method of breaking and separating. The essence of such a is a technique from determining the strength necessary for pulling pre-concreted steel anchors from the concrete body. Depending on how much this same force is applied, on the basis of the degree curve, the strength of the concrete is determined.³

² Turayev X. A. et al. YIG'MA BIRLIK CHIZMALARINI O'QISHDA TALABALARNING FAZOVIIY TASAVVURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA OID ILMIY VA METODIK TAVSIYALAR //Молодой исследователь: вызовы и перспективы. – 2018. – С. 242-246.

³ Turayev X. A. et al. METHODOICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THEME OF FORTY IN DRAWING LESSONS GRAPHICALLY //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 264-268.

Other methods that do not violate the control of various characteristics of construction structures are also used. The quality of the constructions is assessed according to several dozen indicators, so it is desirable to control them with the help of special stands that are in factory conditions. In such stands, the quality of the items is controlled by automated means complex.

Testing of construction structures by loading method. Testing construction structures by the method of loading allows to determine such burners as consistency, non-cracked, they are considered integral characteristics, depend both on the quality of the material used and on the entire technological process in the preparation of the. Such tests are carried out periodically, before the start of Constructivist gross preparation, when switching to new materials or new technology of preparation, as well as in order to determine whether the actual indicators of the products correspond to the requirements of GOST and technical conditions.

It should be noted that, in addition to the above tests, which are carried out in order to check their quality in the construction environment before the installation of construction structures, in cases, the structures are tested "at work", that is, after the installation and, even after the start of use of the building.

Structures such testing in its own way may be necessary in the event of damage to the extent that the structures are involved in an accident, in the reconstruction, in the death of new or additional equipment, and in other cases.

Let's look at the methods and means of testing reinforced concrete products by loading. They are marked with GOST 8829-85.

Periodic the control structures for the tests are selected from the following calculation: 1 construction of 250 pieces prepared in the period between the tests; 2 pieces of 251-1000 pieces; 3 pieces of 1001-3000 pieces; more than 0.1% of the volume of 3000 pieces.

The use of loading and loading schemes of construction is accepted in accordance with the working conditions at the stage of construction. A free-standing beam and plates, calculated in one interval, must rely on a two-hinged base at the time of testing, one of which must be driven. When transferring the collected cargo through the barrier, the barriers must be placed on two supports with a maximum of (otherwise the load may not be distributed within one norm).

When testing structures it is necessary to put the load in stages (little by little), when testing the strength of the construction and the resistance to cracking, at each stage it is necessary to put a maximum of 10% of the total intended load and a maximum of 20% of the load when testing the. At any stage, after loading, it is necessary to hold the construction in this position for at least 10 minutes, and at least 30 minutes when trying on a bicycle. At each stage, after loading, during the holding, the outer surface of the tested piece is examined, the resulting cracks are marked, the coolness between the intermediate and the deposition of the base, the width of the opening of the cracks and the deposition of the base, etc. measured.

Mathematical modeling of the state of construction is the most modern method of coping, fast and camphor. In specialists, project institutes there are computer programs for calculating different constructs under different conditions. These programs are used during the period when the New Castle is being designed, which can be used when evaluating the castle or determining its technical condition and quality.

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