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DETERMINATION OF SETTLEMENT BY LINEAR DEFORMATION METHOD

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Abstract: This in the article to drown deformation in the way determination about complete information given. To drown reasons, many constructions structure, land on the surface of the ground freezing depth, construction of the playground geological and hydrogeological conditions, water in their own of the ground washing depth, loads type and value and other factors together in consideration is taken. Hydraulics of the buildings bottom parts usually their foundation task In rivers, streams and canals under construction hydraulics in buildings, on the ground not washable special constructive solutions using provided Therefore, such buildings foundation heel to lie down depth often constructive acceptance to be done about information gives.
Keywords:Hydraulic engineering, constructive, hydrogeological, foundation, foundation heel.

Introduction. Foundation heel to lie down depth on appointment building and of the structure structure, ground on the surface of the ground freezing depth, construction of the playground geological and hydrogeological conditions, water in their minds of the ground washing depth, loads type and value and other factors together in consideration is taken. Hydraulics of the buildings bottom parts usually their foundation task Rivers, streams and on the channels under construction hydraulics in buildings, on the ground not washable special constructive solutions using provided It will be. This because of this buildings foundation heel to lie down depth often constructive acceptance will be done.

Basement there is in buildings, foundations heel, basement Paul's 0.4...0.5 m below the surface Buildings foundation to lie down depth, reliable grunts in the conditions and basement there is at least, the ground freezing to the depth based on acceptance Freezing $d_f = k_n d_{fn}$, (6.5)

this on the ground k_n – color heating in order related was coefficient. Unheated buildings for $k_n = 1.1$; other in cases construction standards according to acceptance is done; d_{fn} – freezing depth normative value.

Heated buildings intermediate of the wall's foundations in design, they heel to lie down depth at least 0.5 m value with acceptance will be done. column or walls foundations heel to lie down depth and d is less than $_f$ not to be the foundations to lie down depth, as well as geological and hydrogeological too many circumstances in terms of If the earth 's surface layers weak from the ground organization found and them artificial strengthen economic in terms of ineffective if, foundation heel to a reliable soil layer go rely on, a lot in cases, purpose appropriate will be. Loessly soil, pore sands, fluid and fluid plastic in the state clay grunts big to the loads working buildings for as a weak grunt consideration possible.

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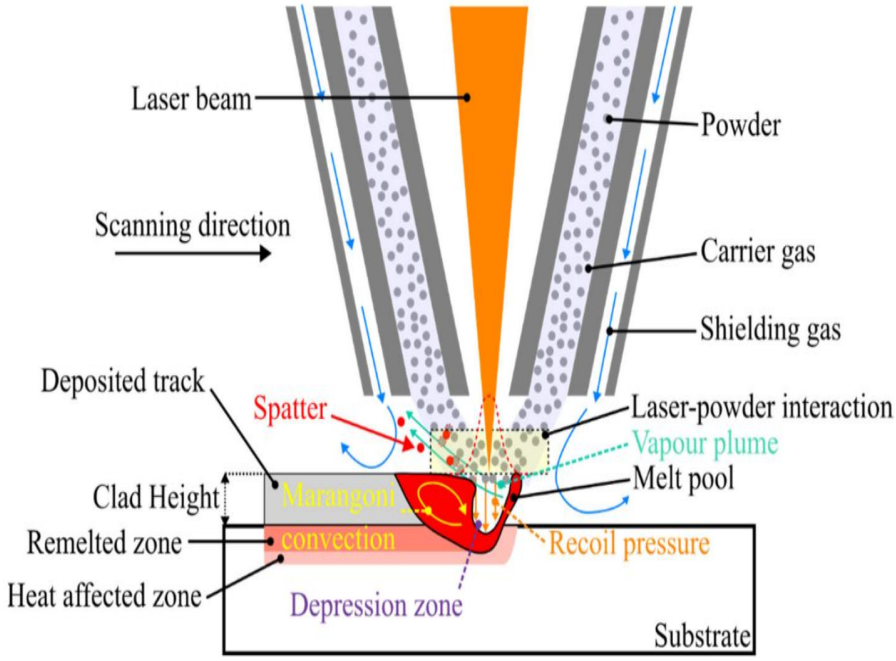
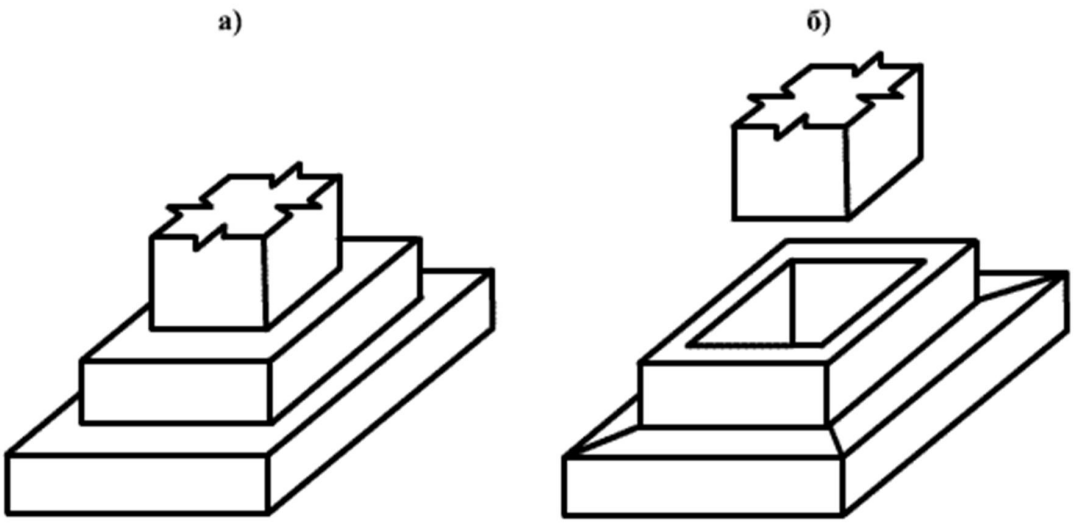


Shallow located foundations, shape according to separately standing, ribbon-like, plate-like whole, massive (whole) in the state heavy) and mixed construction to types is divided.

Stand-alone foundations (Fig. 7.1) are erected under the columns. When creating supports for channel channels, aqueducts, cantilever waterfalls and similar structures, prefabricated versions of stand-alone foundations in the form of cups or integral monolithic types are widely used. They can be single- or multi-stage. The number and dimensions of the stages are taken based on the conditions of structural and economic efficiency.



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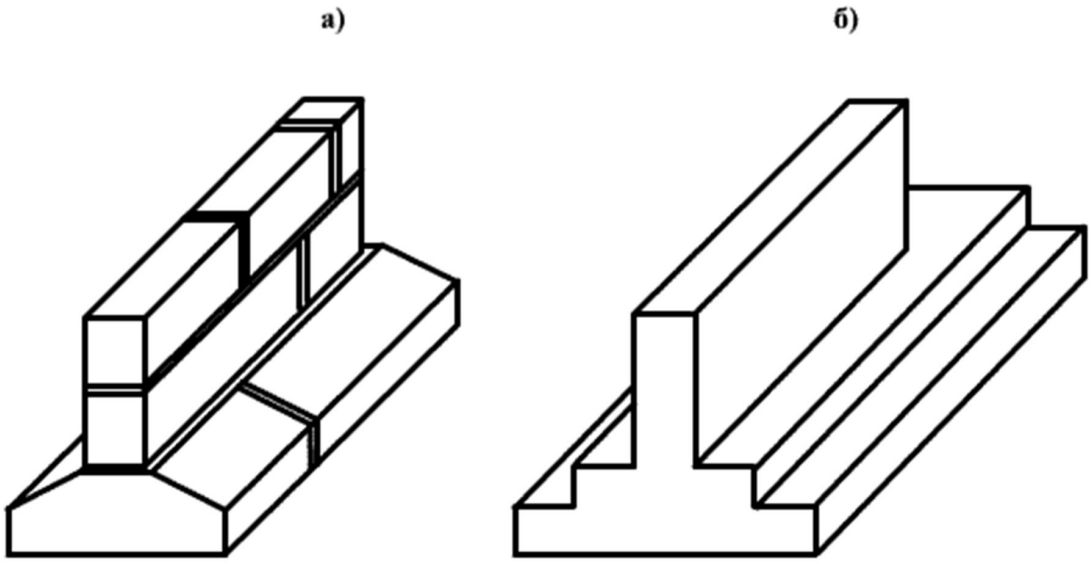
Residential, public and industrial buildings walls and pillars under often ribbon-shaped foundations They are monolithic. don't collect or prefabricated monolith in options build to be possible.

Hydraulics facilities, pump stations buildings, pressurized water towers, reservoirs like of objects to oneself uniqueness, they have solid (plate-like) or whole array foundations to apply requirement will reach.

Water farm objects under construction foundations often from concrete and reinforced concrete build Reinforced concrete foundations mainly weak (e.g., extremely sedimentary (sedimentary) soils under the circumstances is applied.



To work according to, shallow located foundations virgin or flexible to be It is known that bending in the process concrete foundation in parts harvest to be stretcher to tensions very weak resistance shows. Therefore, from concrete to be prepared foundations only to squeeze in a working (single) structure construction This requirement must be met. provision singleness angle (α) appointment through done increased. corner value to the ground transferable pressure, foundation constructive type and concrete central to squeeze strength according to to the class related without acceptance will be done.

Settlement is one of the important processes occurring in soil foundations and affecting the stability of structures. In this study, the theoretical and practical foundations of determining settlement by the linear deformation method were studied. This method allows for a high-precision assessment of the amount of settlement, taking into account the deformation properties of soil layers. In this method, the compressive modulus of the soil, the thickness of the layers, and the stress state are considered as the main factors.

According to the results of the study, the linear deformation method can be widely used in engineering practice based on simple and accurate calculations. This approach allows for the early detection of subsidence of the subsoil of structures and the making of engineering and technical decisions. This method is also important in assessing the uneven settlement of soil foundations.

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