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THEORETICAL AND METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT OF THE UNDERGROUND TRADE CENTER BUILDING

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Abstract: This article provides information on the implementation of the project of the modern underground Trade Center building.

Keywords: project, sample project, relyev, private project, experimental project, constructive, cut.

Introduction

Project - a set of technical documents, which include the construction of a building, a structure or all the work that they perform when building a complex. Buildings and structures can be built on standard, private and experimental projects.

Sample project - many times it is intended for reuse. In its development, the economic and operational requirements, the natural and climatic conditions of the construction district, as well as the volumetric, planned and constructive requirements of the highest level should be fully taken into account.[1]

On the basis of sample projects, mass construction will be carried out (residential buildings, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc.). In the district for the application of sample projects, a project is developed that links the place of construction (that is, the relief for the exact location of the sample project, the grunds due to the urban situation). The composition of such a connecting work project includes projects on which the foundation, basement, sokol part is redefined, drawings of the connection of building engineering networks to the external network.

Private project - it is developed in the design of buildings and their complex, which are rare and complex, have an important urban significance.

Experimental projects are then introduced with the aim of designing new types of building for the purpose of popularization and verification of various conditions.

Projects will be developed in design organizations, design institutes.

Preliminary documentation to start designing - it is an assignment for the project. It builds it together with the customer design organization. The task for the design includes all the necessary information about the function, capacity (size) of the building being designed, as well as details of the construction District, the Geodetic project of the area, the beginning and completion time of the construction of the subject, the construction structures and materials used.

On the basis of the instructions and the rules of the building, a design program will be developed, which includes the composition of the rooms, their area and the main requirements for them, as well as the point of volumetric-planned, constructive and architectural-artistic solutions to the building.

The design of civil and industrial buildings can be two-and one-stage.

Two-stage design is carried out in the design of model projects, individual buildings and structures that are complex.

At the first stage, the project of the building will be developed together with the completed Estimate document. It serves to

[1] Bobonazarov O. A., Turayev X. A. THE USE OF" PROBLEMATIC EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY" IN THE TEACHING OF DRAWING SCIENCE //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 1.

review and evaluate the architectural-planned and constructive solutions of the building, the estimated value of the building, the main technical and economic indicators.

The structure of the project of the building includes the following: the explanatory note, the general plan scheme, the status (situational) plan, the main drawings of the building - the basement, the plans of typical and non-repeatable floors, the facade, the characteristic fortifications, the necessary materials on the organization and technology of construction.

The second stage will be developed on the basis of the approved project together with the estimate of the working documents, which will be the basis for carrying out the entire construction and installation work. The composition of the working documents includes drawings on the construction and assembly schemes of elements, nodes and details, sanitary and technical equipment, landscaping and engineering preparation of the territory with detailed illuminated estimate calculations of the working drawings of the building.

Technical solutions from single-stage design are used in the design of uncomplicated buildings and in the work of linking typical projects to the conditions of the construction site. Bunda is formed together with the estimate of the Working Project on the basis of the assignment to the project. Unlike the two-stage design district, the Working Project is intended for approval, on its basis all construction and installation work is carried out.

Constructive solutions of the building. Structures that carry the building, that is, foundations, walls, separate supports, intermediate closures, connect with each other in space and form the basis of the building.[2]

Building stone - depending on how the lifting elements are placed in space, the buildings can be divided into the following constructive types:

- unattractive buildings consist of interconnected external walls and intermediate closures. The outer and inner walls of the building accept the weight of the roof as well as the interpositions. This constructive type is common in the construction of residential buildings, schools and other public buildings:

- in buildings with carcass, the system of columns together with horizontal beams forms a building skeleton. The frame of the building receives all the forces and weights that affect the building. The structures of the Cut into halves building differ from each other in their function and are divided into groups that carry and protect. In this case, the outer walls perform only a protective function, they can be self-lifting or hanging;

- if, instead of internal longitudinal or transverse walls, a system of columns is established and intermediate enclosures are placed on horizontal beams that rely on them, such buildings are called semi-frame buildings. In buildings of this type, along with the inner carcass, the outer walls also receive an intermediate slope and a load from the roof. Cut are structure -bound, paired and structure - bound according to the character of the performance. In structure cut, the column and crossbar are connected by a knot, forming a transverse and longitudinal structure, which receives all loads of vertical and horizontal impact.

Since there are no nodes between the column and the crossbar in the connecting carcasses, it is necessary to install additional connections that receive horizontal acting forces. The function of such connections is often performed by intermediate closures that form the diaphragm and transmit the horizontal force to the vertical diaphragm of the.

In later times, in construction practice, the combination, that is, structure-bound carcasses are more and more lousy. If the Bunda is fixed in one direction, then in the second direction, the Ramas are fixed.

[2] Muhammadiyev E. T., Turayev X. A. TYPES OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND THEIR PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE IN HUMAN LIFE //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 1.

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It should be said that in the construction of large-scale public and residential buildings, the use of carcass buildings is more profitable. In addition to these, large-volume blocks made in factories for the construction of residential buildings are widely used in the hand.

In general, as a construction of buildings and structures, in addition to cut structures, panels, large panels, monolithic, reinforced concrete, as well as combined structures are used.

Requirements for construction materials in design. The objects of construction constructions of civil and industrial buildings are different, they are selected based on different criteria and requirements in the design. The main indicators of the construction of buildings include their weight, fire resistance, economic performance, reliability and longevity, as well as their durability, priority, earthquake resistance, etc. Below is a brief description of the most basic of the construction indicators.

Weight. Under all conditions, constructions with a minimum weight are preferable. This leads to a reduction in the load on the structures, which do not decrease in transport costs, but fall into the same structures and stay below them.

Fire resistance. Iron-concrete, concrete and concrete are the most durable. Wooden structures are also resistant enough, but they are flammable. Metal structures are fire resistant.

Long endurance. Reinforced concrete, concrete and masonry structures are the most resistant construction in non-aggressive environments. Depending on the appropriate, metal constellations can also withstand far away. The durability of wooden structures is minimal. they require protection from moisture and rot.

Use costs. In the exploitation of iron-concrete, concrete and stone, aluminum, plastic structures, the amount is not spent. In order to combat rot in wooden structures, in order to fix it in case of breakage, spending is required for the stainless steel concrete.[3]

Prefabricated reinforced concrete. Their main advantages include a high level of industriality and the possibility of using a wide range of inexpensive local ingredients. Such constructions:

1) in place of the elements of the roof, elements of the intermediate slope, staircase, Foundation, in residential public buildings (in large-panel and voluminous-block multi-storey residential buildings);

2) in industrial buildings (stropila fences with an interval of 18 m, farms with an interval of 18 and 24 m, cranosti fences with an interval of 18 m, closing plates, columns with a height of 18 m, beams of multi-storey buildings with a mesh of columns 6x6, 6x9, 6x12 m, shells, Foundation fences, foundations, pillar-stakes, etc.);

3) in agricultural construction (columns, Ramas, fences, plates, arcs, wall panels, bars, long fences, and others);

4) in engineering structures (highways and railway bridges, transhipment roads, transport lines. pipes, elbow walls, fittings, bunkers, elevators, bases of power transmission lines) are widely used.

Monolithic reinforced concrete. It has several better qualities than folding structures-there will not be places where they are connected, there will not be a cut, there is a very high and integrity, due to this, the consumption of materials will decrease, the earthquake intensity will increase. However, it is economically advantageous to use them in the following cases:

1) many times when there is an opportunity to use a rotating tyrant or sliding mold;

2) using compactly assembled elements when the objects are not dry;

3) concretization of structures at the place of construction, when the objects does not push back the speed of construction, and at the same

[3] Abdiraxmonov S. N., Turayev X. A. THE ROLE OF GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS CREATIVE ABILITIES //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 1.

time does not interfere with the performance of other works.

Steel structures. In cases where the range of columns is too long, in high buildings and structures due to the high mechanical properties and reliability indicators of steel. it is used when the load is too large. Since steel is expensive and rare, steel structures are used only when it is economically more necessary than reinforced concrete structures.

Wooden structures. It is used in buildings of aggressive environment in relation to reinforced concrete or steel structures, in buildings and structures that are made of wood, lifting and compacting structures, mainly in areas with access to Wood, as well as in districts where production bases for the preparation of such structures are located in one place. Wooden structures are usually used in the construction of single-and double-storey residential buildings, public and rural buildings, mineral fertilizer warehouses, bases of power transmission lines with voltage up to 35 kV (in some cases up to 220 kV) and communication lines.

Brick-stone and instrumentalist. It is desirable to use it in natural arable stone (tufa, pemza, lime-stone) mining districts, especially in the construction, Moldavia, southern Ukraine and other districts. Brick-stone is widely used in natural appliances - brick, ceramic blocks for construction. brick-stone constellations are mainly used in the style of masonry construction, paving walls, columns.

In addition to the constructions made from the above mentioned different materials, other types of appliances (raw and baked goods, pakhsa and guvala, various filler sinch, block and composite materials made of wood) are used in our republic.

Construction structures differ from architectural structures (parts of the building) in this way that the cross-sections of these are determined by calculation. They are made of various materials according to their requirements, local building conditions, economic and other considerations. The main type of construction constniques are reinforced concrete structures, which form the basis of the current capital construction. Metal, especially metal structures, is also widely used.

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