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CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN SUPER MARKET BUILDING

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Abstract: This article provides information about the constructive elements of the construction of a modern supermarket building and ways to protect the building from noise.

Keywords: foundation, wall, floor cladding, intermediate cladding, loggia, loggia.

Introduction

The structures of the buildings, their name and functions are listed below:

1. Foundations - being part of the basement of the building, they are structures that absorb the weight of the building and transmit it to the foundation.

2. Walls - according to its function and location, the internal and external barrier, that is, the elements that protect the room from the influence of the external environment or separate the room from each other.

The walls are divided into load-bearing and non-load-bearing types. The load-bearing walls bear the weight that falls from the above structures, equipment, furniture, etc. Both internal and external walls can be load-bearing. The barrier (curtain) that separates the premises into small-to-small rooms, the walls are considered load-bearing. Such walls, as a rule, are without a foundation. Walls that function as a barrier can also be in the style of hanging walls, which rely on foundations or foundation joists and are self-lifted and are researched on pillars.

3. Separate supports - it is the load-bearing elements in the vertical position (columns, beams) that transmit the load from the roof and intermediate closures to the foundation).

4. Intermediate closures - the inner cavity of the building will be on the floors and on the columns will be laid special fasteners rigel or beams called "progon Hari", in some cases they will be fastened directly to the column. Intermediate closures interlock the

walls together with constant and temporary lifting of loads, ensuring their priority and increasing the spatial bikriiness of the entire building.

Depending on the location of the intermediate enclosures located in the building will be as follows:

- intermediate closures (divides the building into floors);
- space closure above the basement (separates the first floor from the basement);
- close the attic (the top separates the floor from the attic).

5. Thick - it is a construction that protects the building construction and rooms from atmospheric precipitation and other types of negative influences. It will consist of top floor covering, attic and non-attic covering as well as roofing. Attic-consists of a hollow section located between the top floor of the building and the roof.

On the roof without a attic, the roof is combined with the top floor closure of the building. Roofs can be sloped and flat. Flat roofs can be used as a recreation area and for other purposes.

6. Adultery - it interacts with the floors of the building and also performs the task of evacuating people from the building. It will consist of staircases and staircases.

Balcony, loggia and archers are important constructive elements that enrich the architectural and compositional solution of buildings. They serve as additional elements that connect the inside of the room with the

surrounding nature. Especially in residential buildings, they are of great importance.¹

7. Elevators - five and more are used in residential buildings. They are three different:

- for people Service;
- for shipments (in industrial buildings);
- service (medical) lifters.

The main element of the lifts will be a cabin, which is hung with the help of steel ropes to the lifting, which is installed in the machine unit. The lift shaft is four-sided on the entire height, and in the lower part there is a recess, the height of which is equal to 1300 mm, on which a shock absorber and traction equipment is placed on the ground. The Machine section can be located in the upper part of the mine or in the lower part of the mine.

At the moment, the thickness of the walls of the elevator mines, which are installed in residential buildings, most of them consist of reinforced concrete elements with a height of 120 mm.

It is desirable to install the elevator mines, as a rule, in front of the stairs.

The structures listed above are the main structures of the building.

In addition to the main load-bearing structures, there are some secondary constructive elements in the building, without which the building can not perform its functions, or to the building they are designed as auxiliary constructive elements (balconies, lodges and archers). They consist of:

1. Balconies-the load-bearing reinforced concrete consists of, floor and mower elements, which are fastened to the wall with one side and welded to the anchors left in the wall, as well as to the intermediate closing panels.

2. Lodges-consists of a constructive element, which is located on the front side of the building, one side is open, and three sides are surrounded by a load-bearing wall. Lodges are installed not only to save the room from the sun, they are also three in the buildings that can only be built in the southern.

3. As ergers, it is said that the room is a certain section with one and several windows, surrounded by an outer wall, which is blown out from the front of the building. Installation of arcs from the first floor is more important for multi-storey buildings. In this case, a separate foundation is built on the walls that surround the Erker. Since ergers increase the level of illumination of the room and the fall of the sun, they are built in more northern districts and temperate climates.

4. Doors-connect the rooms with each other, as well as the entrance to the room and the way out of it. They will consist of door relay, door box and Sheet on the wall or curtain wall. In residential buildings, in addition to these, there may be other constructive elements, that is, the attic, porch, door canopy, etc.

5. Windows-serve to provide light, sunlight to the rooms, as well as to ventilate the rooms. They consist of window sill, window sill and window sill.

6. Upholstery-on various grounds, for example, often in lagoons, over reinforced concrete shutters or. the "basement" you will be installed directly under the first floor in the premises on a proof base.

The highest floors of the floor are called veneer or real floor. The floor material is fixed to the surface level, which is prepared in advance. The smoothing layer, laid under the bun, can consist of concrete, cement-sand mortar, asphalt or plaster.

In the intermediate closure is the floor Foundation, and the intermediate closure is the lifting structure. There will be no concrete layer under it.

Soundproof, heat and waterproof layers can be added to the floor construction. According to the function of the building and the character of the production process, the floors should be fluffy, do not slip, poorly conductive to heat, do not swell when wet, look beautiful, do not dust, do not make noise when walking, easy to clean, industrial and inexpensive.

¹ Akbar M. Y. Y. M., Turayev X. A. DESIGN OF A COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AREA I WANT (OLD FORTRESS IN

TERMEZ CITY) //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №.

Room floors with a high degree of humidity should be moisture-resistant and water-proof, and in fire-hazardous buildings-fire-proof.

According to the construction of the floor can consist of a round, cast, constructed of individual elements and a flexible roll of materials that can be folded.

According to what material is made of, the flooring is divided into such types as wood flooring, parquet, linoleum, ceramic tile, cemented. The holistic pouring floors include a cement floor, mosaic floor, asphalt floor, Mastic floor and soil floors.

7. To ensure the conditions of operation and sanitation-hygiene, the premises are equipped with sanitary and technical and engineering equipment. These include heating devices, hot and cold water supply, ventilation, sewerage, gas supply, electricity supply, telephoning, radio, television, etc.

Protection of the building from noise.

Noise is one of the harmful factors that negatively affects the external environment. The level of protection of the house and apartment from noise indicates that the place of residence meets sanitary and hygienic requirements and is expedient. Noise has a serious impact on people's well-being, work productivity and adequate rest.

In order to reduce the noise in the houses, it is necessary to find its sources and take protective measures.

Noise can come from outside or from a source generated inside the House. In the state design normative documents, noise measurements and measures to avoid strong noise are established. To do this, when designing the building, there are activities such as getting from noise to noise, getting inside the puddles, holding known protection screens, trees between the castle and the source distributing noise. In developed foreign countries, the use of different types of screens for the purpose of noise protection can be observed in many.

In places where internal noise can pass, there is a wall, two-way cracks or cracks from the curtains. It is necessary to check if there is an electrical outlet in the wall separating the apartment from the enclosure. In the room of the army's apartment, it is necessary to produce a television or radio receivers put an earpiece in the electrical socket and listen, then it is necessary to listen a little further from the wall. If the relay to the socket is weaker, you can feel the difference in the passage of the sound. Before opening the socket, it is necessary to disconnect the plug from the electrical outlet. In general, it is desirable that a person who does not have enough qualifications for this job does not work.

In large-panel houses, there are a lot of cases of installation of sockets on two-sided holes in two-army apartments. In such cases, it is also necessary to see the electric casing at the bottom of the hole, where the two sides of the straight hole are simply twisted with light plastic covers on both sides. From such holes it is necessary to make a fence from gypsum between them 3-4 cm thick, so that the sound does not pass freely. To do this, it is necessary to make a pattern from a piece of hard cardboard or to fit into the hole and trim it. The mold can be fastened with the help of plasticine to the middle of the hole. Then the plaster mixture is glued into the mold.²

If there are cracks and cracks in the joint joints of the folding elements, they can transmit the sound at a high level. There may be double-sided cracks in the circuit joints of structures that can be silenced in relation to each other. The seams between the curtains and the intermediate closing plate are an example of this.

Plaster-concrete curtains are used between the apartments of a number of large panels and concrete-walled buildings. It is also curtains are also dialed from blocks and bricks. Such curtains are fixed on an intermediate closing. If the intermediate closure is bent, the curtains also decrease, and a long crack is

² Sattarov S. Y., Turayev X. A. METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING SURFACES ON THE BASIS OF GEOMETRICAL CONDITIONS USING AUTOCAD

GRAPHICS SOFTWARE //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 2.

formed between the ceiling and the curtain above.

Cracks under the ceiling can also occur on walls with load-bearing beams, large concrete blocks or panels between the apartments. Such cracks become larger near the outer wall and become smaller inside.

There are cases of complete incompleteness between the apartments and the exterior wall panels with a vertical seam mortar. The seam between the curtain and the ceiling can also be filled with poor quality. If cracks are formed in such places, it is necessary to remove the old mixture with the help of a special knife and a hammer.

Cracks between the load-bearing assembly elements can be with a simple plaster mixture. To do this, you must first open the seam to the E and the depth to 10 mm. This process is carried out using a special knife or hammer of suffering. In this process it is necessary to work on the protective screed so as not to drip into the pores or concrete drops.

When draining holes and cracks with a plaster mixture, it is necessary to take into account the very rapid hardening of the plaster. To prevent this from happening, it is used by dissolving carpentry glue in water in an amount equal to 1-2% of the mass of gypsum. If the glue is not added, the plaster mixture is prepared in small quantities, intended for rapid use.

As the simplest hermetic material, it is recommended to use plasticine. It retains elasticity for a long period of time and is easy to use.

External noise enters the house mainly through the window. It is much more difficult to make a ventilation valve, which protects against noise, at home. But there are options to increase the isolation feature of the sound of the window. These reduce the entry of noise from the outside when the window is closed.

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