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Online Instructor's Manual
to accompany

Construction Methods and Management

Eighth Edition

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Prentice Hall

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CONTENTS

Chapter 1:	Introduction	1
Chapter 2:	Earthmoving Materials and Operations	3
Chapter 3:	Excavating and Lifting	6
Chapter 4:	Loading and Hauling	9
Chapter 5:	Compacting and Finishing	13
Chapter 6:	Rock Excavation	15
Chapter 7:	Production of Aggregate, Concrete, and Asphalt Mixes	20
Chapter 8:	Paving and Surface Treatments	25
Chapter 9:	Compressed Air and Water Systems	27
Chapter 10:	Foundations	31
Chapter 11:	Wood Construction	33
Chapter 12:	Concrete Construction	35
Chapter 13:	Concrete Form Design	37
Chapter 14:	Masonry Construction	48
Chapter 15:	Steel Construction	50
Chapter 16:	Planning and Scheduling	52
Chapter 17:	Construction Economics	57
Chapter 18:	Contract Construction	61
Chapter 19:	Construction Safety & Health and Equipment Maintenance	63
Chapter 20:	Improving Productivity and Performance	65

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. The U.S. construction industry accounts for some 10% of the nation's gross national product. The approximate distribution of new construction contract value within the industry includes: private building 71%; public nonbuilding 12%; public building 10%; and private nonbuilding 7%.
2. Some major characteristics of the U.S. construction industry include:
 - Highly competitive
 - Fragmented
 - Work is seasonal and sporadic
 - High rate of bankruptcy
 - High accident rate
3. The purpose of a building code is to protect the public by providing minimum design and construction standards for structural and fire safety of buildings.
4. Construction may be accomplished by any of the following methods:
 - Owner construction force
 - Owner management of construction:
 - Employing hired labor
 - Utilizing subcontractors
 - Contract construction by a general contractor
 - Employing a design/build (or turnkey) construction contract
 - Utilizing a Professional Construction Manager
5. A decline in construction productivity in relation to the price of goods and services will limit the demand for construction services. The effect on the national economy would be significant because the industry accounts for a significant portion of the nation's gross national product and its employment.
6. Heavy or horizontal construction projects include highways, airports, railroads, canals, harbors, dams, utility lines, and similar works. Since most such projects fall into the category of public works, they are primarily constructed with public funds.
7. Quality control is the process of assuring that all elements of a constructed project meet the requirements established by the project designer in the project plans and specifications

8. A majority of serious construction injuries occur during the following operations:
 - Concrete construction
 - Erection of prefabricated trusses, precast concrete elements, and structural steel
 - Construction and operation of temporary facilities and construction plant
 - Working from elevated positions
 - Construction equipment operations
9. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) describes and quantifies the effect a proposed project will have on the environment. The preparation of an EIS is a complex, time-consuming, and expensive task which should be undertaken only with the assistance of a professional experienced in such matters.

CHAPTER 2

EARTHMOVING MATERIALS AND OPERATIONS

1. Corner points = $6.0+4.6+3.0+4.0 = 17.6 \text{ ft}$

$$[= 1.83+1.40+0.92+1.22 = 5.37 \text{ m}]$$

Border points = $5.8+5.2+4.2+3.6+3.5+4.8+4.8+5.5 = 37.4 \text{ ft}$

$$[= 1.77+1.59+1.28+1.10+1.07+1.46+1.46+1.68 = 11.41 \text{ m}]$$

Interior points = $5.0+4.6+4.0+4.9 = 18.5 \text{ ft}$

$$[= 1.52+1.40+1.22+1.49 = 5.63 \text{ m}]$$

Average depth = $\frac{17.6 + 2(37.4) + 4(18.5)}{36} = 4.62 \text{ ft}$

$$[= \frac{5.37 + 2(11.41) + 4(5.63)}{36} = 1.41 \text{ m}]$$

2. Moisture content = $\frac{15.0 - 14.2}{14.2} \times 100 = 5.6 \%$ (Eq 2-3)

$$[= \frac{6.80 - 6.44}{6.44} \times 100 = 5.6 \%$$

3. Loose volume = bank volume $\times (1 + \frac{\text{swell}}{100})$

$$= 500 \times (1 + \frac{30}{100}) = 650 \text{ LCY}$$

$$= 650 \times 27 = 17,550 \text{ cu ft}$$

$$[= 382 \times (1 + \frac{30}{100}) = 496.6 \text{ LCM}]$$

Base diameter = $\left(\frac{7.64 \times \text{volume}}{\tan R} \right)^{1/3}$ (Eq 2-12)

$$= \left(\frac{7.64 \times 17,550}{\tan 35^\circ} \right)^{1/3} = 57.6 \text{ ft}$$

$$[= \left(\frac{7.64 \times 496.6}{\tan 35^\circ} \right)^{1/3} = 17.6 \text{ m}]$$

Height = $\frac{D}{2} \times \tan R$ (Eq 2-13)

$$= \frac{57.6}{2} \times \tan 35^\circ = 20.2 \text{ ft}$$

$$[= \frac{17.6}{2} \times \tan 35^\circ = 6.2 \text{ m}]$$

$$4.a. \text{ Cut} = 150 + 100 = 250 \times 10^3 \text{ BCY}$$

$$[= 115 + 76 = 191 \times 10^3 \text{ BCM}]$$

$$\text{Fill} = 80 + 120 + 100 = 300 \times 10^3 \text{ BCY}$$

$$[= 61 + 92 + 76 = 229 \times 10^3 \text{ BCM}]$$

$$\text{Waste} = 0 \text{ BCY (BCM)}$$

$$\text{Borrow} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ BCY}$$

$$[= 38 \times 10^3 \text{ BCM}]$$

$$b. \text{ Average length of haul Section 2} = 1000 \text{ ft}$$

$$[= 305 \text{ m}]$$

$$5. \quad \text{Swell} = \left(\frac{\text{wt/bank volume}}{\text{wt/loose volume}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq 2-4})$$

$$= \left(\frac{3050}{2400} - 1 \right) \times 100 = 27\%$$

$$[= \left(\frac{1383}{1089} - 1 \right) \times 100 = 27\%]$$

$$6. \quad \text{Job efficiency} = 0.69 \quad (\text{Table 2-1})$$

Estimated production:

$$P = 3.0 \times \frac{60}{0.35} \times 0.69 = 355 \text{ LCY/hr}$$

$$[= 2.3 \times \frac{60}{0.35} \times 0.69 = 272 \text{ LCM/hr}]$$

$$7. \quad \text{Loose volume per foot (m) of ditch} = \text{area} \times 1 \times \frac{1 + \text{swell}}{100}$$

$$V = 50 \times 1 \times 1.25 = 62.5 \text{ cu ft/ft}$$

$$[= 4.6 \times 1 \times 1.25 = 5.75 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}]$$

$$\text{Base width} = \left(\frac{4 V}{L \times \tan R} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\text{Eq 2-10})$$

$$= \left(\frac{4 \times 62.5}{1 - \tan 35^\circ} \right)^{1/2} = 18.9 \text{ ft}$$

$$[= \left(\frac{4 \times 5.75}{1 \times \tan 35^\circ} \right)^{1/2} = 5.7 \text{ m}]$$

$$\text{Height} = \frac{B \times \tan R}{2} \quad (\text{Eq 2-11})$$

$$= \frac{18.9 \times \tan 35^\circ}{2} = 6.6 \text{ ft}$$

$$[= \frac{5.73 \times \tan 35^\circ}{2} = 2.0 \text{ m}]$$

8 Cost per unit of production

$$c = \frac{65 + (6)(35)}{300} = \$0.92/\text{BCY}$$

$$[= \frac{65 + (6)(35)}{229} = \$1.20/\text{BCM}]$$

9 A - 2 - 4