

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

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PROJECT AREA

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## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## **1.0 EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORK**

### **1.1 Nature of excavation**

The contractor/Project Engineer must ascertain for him the nature of the material to be excavated and price work accordingly as no allowance will be made beyond the contract sum of any alleged ignorance in this respect.

### **1.2 Excavations generally**

Excavations have been measured from the drawings including the Engineer's site plan showing existing contours. It is the responsibility of the contractor/Project Engineer to check the commencing levels prior to commencing the work as no extra payment will be made in respect of any alleged excavations carried out due to the commencing levels being above that shown upon the drawings without the prior written agreement of the Structural Engineer prior to commencement of excavation.

### **1.3 Site clearance**

The contractor shall clear the construction areas within the site of all bushes, roots, boulders, natural obstructions, rubbish and any other natural or artificial obstructions, which would interfere with construction of buildings, roads, paths and drains.

### **1.4 Over-site excavation**

Excavated material suitable for back-filling around foundations and for making up levels under roads, floors etc., is to be kept separate from soil spoil heaps and to be re-used as directed or spread and levelled on the site at the end of excavation operations when found to be surplus. The amount of any such disposal will be measured on site by the Quantity Surveyor. Vegetable soil is not to be used for back filling around foundations.

### **1.5 Excavation for foundations and structures**

Excavations for foundations and the reinforced concrete structure shall be to the widths, depths and levels to accommodate the structure shown on the drawings. Working space has been allowed for in the measurement of excavation quantities in accordance with the rules of measurement laid down elsewhere in these bills, namely 1.00m from the face of any work which required formwork over 1m deep below the starting level of excavation and 0.30m from the face of any work which requires formwork not exceeding 1m deep below starting level of excavation.

Generally formwork has not been measured for plain concrete foundations or column bases and, therefore, excavations for these have been measured, net. Formwork has been measured to reinforced concrete foundation and column bases and all faces of columns and walls and working space excavation has been measured and included accordingly. Adjustments to excavations widths as measured will therefore be made only in the case of the Structural Engineer

ordering the addition of formwork to plain concrete foundations etc., or the omission of formwork to reinforced concrete foundations or column bases. Ordinary use of planking and strutting along foundations to prevent earth falls and to save concrete will not be considered as formwork.

## **1.6 Inspection**

When the excavations have been made to the sizes and depths required from the drawings, the Structural Engineer shall be called to the site immediately for an inspection, and upon approval the Contractor shall proceed with the work to prevent rainwater or other surface water draining into the foundations. The excavations are to be left open until any variation in depth has been measured and agreed.

## **1.7 Excavation below required depths**

Should any excavation be made below the levels or lines shown on the drawings or otherwise required by the Structural Engineer, the contractor must fill up the resultant over-excavation to the proper levels or lines with concrete nominal mix (1:4:8) at his own expense (see "concrete work").

## **1.8 Filling**

The fill shall be clean, selected coarse sand or gravel. It should be taken from borrow pits if the soil on the site is found to contain too much fines and to have too low plasticity limit to be used as fill.

The fill shall be deposited in horizontal layers of max. 200mm Thickness. As soon as possible after the fill is laid out, it should be compacted in min. three passes of a vibratory-roller and/or vibrating- plate compactor. The equipment to be used must be approved by the Engineer.

At each area (control area) of 500m<sup>2</sup>-compacted fill, three field density tests (e.g. by the sand-replacement method) should be taken randomly.

The Control area to be accepted if all three test results are above 97% of the max. Density as determined at a homogenous mixing of all three samples by the Standard Proctor Method. Otherwise, repeat the test, each time with three new samples until the above requirement is met or re-compact and test again.

## **1.9 Return, fill in and ram**

Return, fill in and ram suitable filling material as described above around foundations and other concrete structure in layers not exceeding 150mm thick and carefully ram and consolidate with power rammer. No filling in shall be executed until concrete foundations etc., have been inspected and approved by the Structural Engineer.

Regardless of the means of back filling and compaction adopted, the contractor is responsible not only for the standard of the work but also for any possible damage of the permanent work or adjacent structure.

#### **1.10 Levelling**

No item is measured for levelling and consolidating ground and rates for excavation must include for levelling and preparing the ground for concrete or other works including ramming or rolling.

#### **1.11 Soil sterilisation**

Anti-termite treatment is to be carried out by an approved specialist firm who will be required, upon completion of the soil sterilisation, to furnish a written guarantee qualifying the following: -

That the chemicals applied comply with the requirements specified herein for chemical concentration and rates of application.

That the treatment will remain effective against termite infestation for a period of five years.

The free re-treatment by the firm of any areas showing signs of infestation before the expiry of the five year period.

The chemicals used shall be one of the following: -

- i) Gamalin 0.5% applied in oil solution or water emulsion.
- ii) Benzene hexachloride, 0.8% of gamma isomer applied in oil solution or water emulsion.
- iii) Chlordane 1.0% applied in solution or water emulsion.
- iv) Dieldrin 0.5% applied in oil solution or water emulsion.
- v) Lindane; 0.8% in oil solution or water emulsion
- vi) Pentachlorophenol; 5% in oil solution.
- vii) Trichlorobenzene; 1 part to 3 parts oil.

Some of the chemicals listed above are toxic to animal and plant life and must therefore, be applied only with caution by an experienced person. Where individual water supply systems are proposed precautions must be taken to prevent in filtering and endangering the water supply. Treatment shall not be made when a soil of fill is excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.

Precautions must also be taken to prevent disturbance of the treatment by animals or human contact with the treated soil. The treated area is to be covered as quickly as possible after treatment.

The rate of application is to be 5 litres per square metre and the areas measured include those under floor and round wall and column foundations.

The contractor shall notify the structural engineer in sufficient time before the filling of foundation trenches and laying of concrete floor bed in order that the Architect/Engineer may nominate a specialist firm to execute the soil sterilisation.

Any additional costs caused by the contractor not rendering sufficient prior notice to the Architect/Engineer will be borne entirely by the Contractor.

#### **1.12 Disposal of surplus excavated material**

Surplus excavated material will be carted away from the vicinity of the walls and deposited, spread and levelled on areas to be allocated by the Structural Engineer, reasonably adjacent to the site.

#### **1.13 Disposal of water**

The contractor shall keep the excavations free from standing water and silt (or excavated material softened by water) and he shall include for the cost of pumping, construction of temporary drains; soak-way pits, etc., as deemed necessary to achieve this. An item has been included for this in the Bills in each relevant section. The cost of pumping to dispose of any spring or running water has been covered by a Provisional Sum. If spring or running water is encountered the cost of any pumping ordered by the Structural Engineer will be paid for in accordance with the Dayworks schedule.

#### **1.14 Planking and strutting**

Sides of all excavations must be supported in order to prevent falls from or collapse of the earth face. The "Planking and Strutting" is deemed to include any method or methods, which the contractor elects to adopt to uphold, protect and maintain the sides of excavations. The contractor will be responsible for any consequences of his failure in this respect including clearing away fallen materials and any extra concrete or other works including formwork ordered by the Structural Engineer due to such failure. An item has been included in these Bills in each relevant section.

#### **1.15 Hardcore**

Hardcore shall be hard crushed stone to pass a 100mm ring in all directions. No sand, quarry dust or fine material will be permitted. All hardcore beds shall be topped with a layer of fine stone or aggregates minimum size 12mm to fill the voids on the surface to receive concrete beds. Rates for hardcore shall include for levelling or finishing or laying to falls and consolidating by rolling as described for "Filling" above.

## **2.0 CONCRETE WORK**

### **2.1 Materials and workmanship generally**

The recommendations of the recent British Standard Codes of Practice BS 8110 for the Structural use of reinforced concrete in buildings shall be deemed to be incorporated in these preamble clauses unless otherwise specifically stated.

### **2.2. Materials generally**

All materials to be used in the works shall conform as to quality and description as specified hereunder and shall be equal to approved samples. In particular no materials shall be used until approved samples shall be supplied to the Consulting Engineer for approval at least one week before ordering in bulk and delivery to the site. Any material delivered to the site, which has not been previously approved by the Structural Engineer shall be the Contractor's liability. All materials shall be transported, handled and stored on site so as to preclude damage deterioration or contamination. All condemned materials are to be removed from the site within 24 hours.

### **2.3 Cement**

The cement, unless otherwise specified on the drawings shall be Ordinary Portland Cement of approved manufacture, delivered in the manufacturer's bags and shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the latest British Standard 12. The consignments of cement shall be delivered in sealed bags and shall be stored on the site so as to be used in the order in which they are delivered. The structural engineer shall have the right to take samples for testing in accordance with BS. 12 and the contractor are to obtain current certificates of test from the manufacturer prior to bulk deliveries. Under no circumstances is High Alumina Cement to be used.

Rapid hardening cement may be used in lieu of ordinary Portland cement only with the prior approval of the Architect/Engineer or Engineer, provided that all conditions applying to its use are strictly observed. Any additional expenses in connection with the use of such cement shall be borne by the Contractor.

### **2.4 Aggregate generally**

All aggregate shall be from approved reputable sources and shall be strong, hard, durable or limited porosity, free from dust, soft materials, earth or other extraneous matter, and washed and / or screened by the Contractor if so required by the Structural Engineer. Samples shall be provided as often as called upon by the Structural Engineer for testing in accordance with BS. 882. Normal aggregates will have particle densities of greater than 2000 Kg / m<sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3,000 Kg/ m<sup>3</sup>. Only approved materials shall be used.

Graded samples of all types of aggregate shall, after approval, be kept on site behind glass for visual checking of subsequent deliveries for grading, shape and where applicable, colour. Aggregate shall be stored on site on paved areas with

divisions between each type of aggregate, and shall be used in the order in which they are received on site. No aggregate shall be stored directly on the ground.

## **2.5 Fine Aggregate**

The Contractor shall ensure that the grading of fine aggregate shall be such that not more than 10% by weight shall exceed 5mm in size and not more than 10% by weight shall pass a sieve BS. No. 100. Between these limits the grading shall conform to the grading for either zone, 1, 2 or 3 (B.S.882).

## **2.6 Coarse aggregate**

Coarse aggregate shall be clean, well-graded crushed granite stone or other equal and approved stone from an approved quarry and washed if required by the Structural Engineer. The pieces shall be angular or rounded in shape and shall have granular or crystalline or smooth (but not glassy) non-powdery surface. Flakey and laminated pieces, mica and shale shall only be present in such quantities as not to affect adversely the strength and durability of the concrete.

The four nominal aggregate sizes shall be 40mm (1½"); 20mm (¾"); 10mm (⅜"); 6mm (¼"); and the grading when analysed as described in BS. 882. Structural Engineer will specify sizes of aggregates to be used in specific areas. For most work 20 mm maximum size aggregates will be used. The nominal maximum size of coarse aggregates should be not greater than ¼ of the minimum thickness of concrete section or element.

## **2.7 Water**

Water used for mixing of concrete, washing out of shuttering and similar purpose shall be clean, fresh and free from organic impurities in amounts likely to impair the quality of the concrete and should comply to requirements of BS 5328 and BS 3148:1980 "Methods of test for water for making concrete".

## **2.8 Admixtures**

Structural Engineer will approve all concrete admixtures after submission of specifications or proprietary brands and relevant trial mix verification at site by Contractor. Admixtures to comply with BS 5075 "Concrete Admixtures".

## **2.9 Steel reinforcement**

Steel for reinforced concrete shall comply with the following specification:-

- i) Mild steel rod reinforcement shall comply with BS. 4449.
- ii) High tensile steel reinforcement shall be either cold worked deformed steel bars of circular octagonal section complying with BS. 4461 or hot rolled deformed high tensile bars having a guaranteed minimum yield stress of 460 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and other physical qualities in accordance with BS. 4449



- iii) Welded steel fabric reinforcement shall comply with BS. 4483
- iv) BS. 8110, the structural use of reinforced concrete in buildings.

All steel reinforcement shall be supplied by an approved manufacturer; and the contractor may be required to obtain a manufacturer's test certificate in respect of steel reinforcement supplied. In the absence of such a test certificate, the contractor may be required to submit samples to be tested at the contractor's expense in such manner as to comply with BS 8110 requirements.

The steel shall be stored so that it is kept clean and reasonably free from rust.

The placing of all reinforcement shall be checked by the Engineer and in no circumstances is concrete to be deposited around any steel that has not been passed. At least twenty-four hours notice shall be given to the Engineer that reinforcement will be ready for inspection.

## **2.10 Bending and fixing of reinforcement**

All bending, cutting and fixing to be in compliance with the British Standard code of Practice, BS 8110 and BS 4466 Bending schedules are incorporated in the contract drawings.

The number, size, form and position of all reinforcement shall unless otherwise directed or permitted by the Architect/Engineer, be strictly in accordance with the drawings. Bars shall be of the required lengths, and lapping, except where indicated on the drawings, is not permitted unless approved by the Engineer.

Overall dimensions shall not be exceeded and shall not be less than 6mm below the required dimensions. The sizes of links and the like shall be within tolerance of 3mm under or over the specified dimensions. Any tolerance in the total length of the bar as cut shall be taken up in the end hooks or other approved portions of the bar. The internal radius of the bends at corners of links and the like shall equal half the diameter of the bar embraced by the link.

Laps in bars of random lengths shall be staggered in such a way that no more than 1/3 of bars having same number are to be lapped in the same section.

The steel reinforcement shall be assembled and fixed in the form of a rigid cage. To prevent displacement before or during concreting the bars shall be secured to each other with approved wire. Concrete distance blocks shall, unless otherwise directed, be used between the reinforcement and the bottom and sides of the forms to ensure correct concrete cover to the bars, as specified on the drawings. The specified cover shall be provided and maintained within the specified tolerance.

The minimum clear distance between adjacent bars shall be 25mm horizontally and 25mm vertically. Spacer bars shall be inserted at such intervals that the bars do not perceptibly sag.

Great care must be taken to ensure the correct positioning of beam and column starter bars and to secure projecting bars against displacement both during and after concreting.

At the time of fixing and when concrete is being placed, all reinforcement shall be free from oil, paint, grease excessive dust and scale or any other coating, which would destroy its bond with the concrete.

### 2.11 Formwork to produce a fair face board finish (wrought formwork)

Formwork described as wrought shall be constructed of or lined with 100mm wide planed boards well cramped together or plywood to leave a fair smooth finish in the exposed concrete face when the shuttering is removed.

### 2.12 Construction and Movement joints

The positioning, type and frequency of construction joints are to conform to requirement of BS 8110 and be approved by Engineer. Methods of forming movement joints to follow drawings and the requirements of BS 8110.

### 2.13 Concrete grades

Only designed concrete mixes complying with BS 5328 shall be used. Concrete must comply with the requirements set out in the following table according to the grade (This is for guidance only)

GRADE	NOMINAL MIX	MAX.SIZE OF COARSE AGGREGATE	MAX WATER CEMENT RATIO BY WEIGHT	MINIMUM CRUSHING STRENGTH OF WORKS TEST CUBES (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	
				7 DAYS	28 DAYS
30	1:1:2	20mm	0.50	20	30
25	1:1½:3	20mm	0.55	17	25.5
20	1:2:4	20mm	0.60	14	20
15	1:3:6	25mm	0.60	8	14
10	1:4:8	40mm	0.60	-	10

### 2.14 Concrete Production, Supervision and Tests

Concrete should be produced in accordance with BS 5328 which requires tests to be made on constituent materials in accordance with relevant British Standards and control tests be made on concrete to ensure compliance with specified requirement. Engineer will in addition approve procedures for placing, compacting, curing and working in hot weather.

Concrete should meet appropriate requirements specified in BS 5328 for

- Characteristic compressive strength
- Specified mix proportions
- Maximum and minimum cement content
- Maximum free water/cement ratio
- Workability

- f) Air content of concrete
- g) Temperature of fresh concrete
- h) Density of fully compacted concrete.

## **2.15 Preliminary cube tests**

The contractor shall specify the sources from which the aggregate will be obtained and shall deliver at his own cost sufficient materials enable preliminary cube tests to be carried out and approved by the Engineer. The Contractor will be responsible for submitting his proposals for the concrete mix proportions together with aggregate grading curves to the Architect/Engineer for approval and for the payment of the fees of an approved Testing Authority in carrying out the crushing tests. The strength of the preliminary cubes must be a minimum of 33% above those in the above table, which is the minimum works strength.

The approval of any mix by the Engineer will not relieve the contractor of the responsibility for ensuring that all concrete used in the works obtain the minimum works strength shown above.

In proportioning the concrete the quantity of cement shall be determined by weight and the quantities of fine and coarse aggregate by either volume or weight, due allowance being made for the moisture content of the aggregate.

Only sufficient water shall be added to the cement and aggregate during mixing to produce a concrete having sufficient workability to enable it to be well consolidated, to be worked into the corners of the shuttering and around the reinforcement, to give the specified surface finish and to have the specified strength. When a suitable amount of water has been determined the resulting consistency shall be maintained throughout the corresponding parts of the work and the slump test or compaction factor test shall be carried out from time to time to ensure the maintenance of this consistency. In no case should the slump be more than 65mm as determined by the standard slump test nor should the compaction factor be more than 0.87 as determined by the standard compaction factor test as described in BS. 1881.

Should the Contractor wish to use patent, plasticising compounds or other admixes, those shall be approved by the Engineer and be used in accordance with the manufacturer's publications.

## **2.16 Work cube tests**

Work cube tests shall be made throughout the contract. Each cube shall be inscribed with the date of manufacture and identification mark. A record shall be kept for each batch of cubes showing the position in the works which the concrete represents, the date of manufacture, the mixture and slump of the concrete, particulars of the cement and aggregate used, a statement of whether or not the cubes were vibrated and other information relating to the subsequent history of the cubes.

The cube shall be made, cured and tested in accordance with the requirements of BS. 1881 when directed by the Engineer and in his presence or that of the

Approved Testing Authority. A sample of concrete shall be taken at random on eight separate occasions during each of the first 5 days of using that mix.

6/10

Thereafter at least one sample shall be taken on each day any concrete of that particular mix is used. From each sample four cubes shall be made two for testing at 7 days and two for testing at 28 days. The works cube results shall be examined both individually and in consecutive (but not overlapping) sets of four, for which the average and the range of each set are calculated.

The mix proportions shall be modified to increase the strength if, in the first and consecutive (but not overlapping) sets, any of the following conditions are not satisfied:-

- i) Not more than 2 individual results of the 40-cube test should fall below the specified work cube strength.
- ii) No value of the range in any set should exceed 4 times the designed standard deviation.
- iii) Not more than one set should have an average, which is less than the specified strength plus 1.1/3 times the designed standard deviations.
- iv) No value of the average for any set should be less than the specified strength plus the designed standard deviation.

After 10 consecutive sets of results have been obtained the overall average and the standard deviation of the 40 results shall be calculated and any appropriate modifications made. Subsequently, if any of the foregoing conditions are not satisfied, the overall average and the standard deviation of the previous consecutive 40 results, including the non-complying sets, should be calculated and the appropriate steps taken if the overall average strength twice the standard deviation is less than the specified work cube strength.

## **2.17 Quality control requirements**

### **2.17.1 Supervision**

A competent person shall be employed whose duty shall be to supervise all stages in the preparation and placing of the concrete. He shall supervise all tests on the materials and cubes and the maintenance and calibration of mixing and measuring plant. This person shall also be responsible for keeping an accurate record of the dates on which concrete is poured and where. Where the Engineer is not satisfied with the performance of concrete supervisor he shall recommend to the Architect/Engineer for removal from site.

### **2.17.2 Batching and mixing plant**

The quantities of cement and of fine and coarse aggregate shall be determined by weight. The amount of water added shall be measured, allowance being made for the water content of the aggregate. The accuracy of weighing and measuring

equipment shall be 2.½%. Measuring equipment for water shall be maintained in a clean serviceable condition.

## **2.18 Workmanship**

### **2.18.1 Placing of reinforcement**

Reinforcement shall be accurately placed and maintained in the position described on the drawings or elsewhere to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer. Bars intended to be in contact at passing points shall be securely wired together with 16 gauge annealed soft iron tying wire.

Binders and the like shall tightly embrace the bars and any slackness or misplacement of bars shall be rectified before the Engineer is called for inspection. Spacers of approved design shall be used for ensuring the correct positioning of the bars and diagonal wiring shall be provided to ensure rigidity of all assembled units of reinforcement. The vertical distance required between successive layers of bars in beams or similar members shall be maintained by the provision of mild steel spacer bars inserted at such intervals that the main bars do not perceptibly sag between spacers. The rates for reinforcement must include for all requisite wiring, spacers and precast concrete blocks to maintain the required spacing and cover. All bars are to be bent in accordance with BS. 4466, 1969.

Cover of concrete to the reinforcement shall be, unless shown otherwise:-

Columns	-	40mm minimum to main bars
Base	-	50mm minimum to main bars
Beams	-	25mm minimum to main bars
Slab	-	15mm minimum to main bars
Wall	-	25mm minimum to main bars
Raft slab	-	100mm minimum to main bars

Splices to future work shall be covered in a manner approved by the Engineer to prevent rusting and deterioration. Before any concreting is carried out the approval of the Engineer as to the correctness of the fixed reinforcement shall be obtained but such approval shall not remove the responsibility for the correctness of the placing from the contractor. During concreting a competent steel fixer shall be in attendance on the concrete gang to make minor adjustments to the position of bars should they become displaced.

### **2.18.2 Formwork generally**

Formwork design and construction should take into account of safety and surface finish required and to conform to requirements of BS 8110 and BS 5975. Dimensional deviations of insitu concrete shall be to limitations set in BS 5606

All formwork and moulds shall be rigidly constructed to accurate shape and dimensions as described on the drawings and to requirement of BS 5975. Timber shall be well seasoned, free from loose knots and be of a kind and thickness that will avoid deflection and warping, remaining true to line and level. Faces in contact with the concrete shall be free from adhering grout, projecting nails, splits

or other defects and shall be coated with an approved mould oil so as to prevent grout adhering to them, care being taken to prevent such coatings from any contact with the reinforcement.

Formwork shall be braced and strutted to prevent deformation under the weight and pressure of the wet concrete, construction loads, winds and other forces. The bottoms of beam boxes shall be erected with an upward camber so as to prevent downward deflection. Maximum tolerances, which will be permitted in the finished concrete work, are to BS 5606 as follows:-

Dimensions less than 3m  $\pm 3\text{mm}$

Dimensions between 3m & 15m  $\pm 6\text{mm}$

Dimensions over 15m  $\pm 10\text{mm}$

Joints in the moulds of formwork shall be carefully made so as to prevent leakage of cement grout and particular care shall be exercised to this respect for moulds in which it is intended to place vibrated concrete. Openings in the formwork for inspection of the inside and for the escape of water used for washing out accumulated debris shall be formed in such a manner that they can effectively be closed before placing the concrete.

Formwork connections and joints shall be constructed so as to permit easy removal of the formwork, but shall be so secured as to retain correct shape under pressure exerted by the wet concrete during placing, vibration, setting and hardening. If any wire ties passing through the concrete or bolts are used, measures shall be taken to prevent rust, stains on the finished work and any holes left by the removal of such ties shall be made good. Formwork shall be provided for top faces of sloping work and anchored to prevent floatation, but this shall apply only where the slope exceeds 15 degrees. The formwork for beams and slabs shall be erected so that the sides of the beams and soffits of the slabs can be removed without disturbing the beam bottoms. Props for an upper storey shall be placed directly over these in the storey immediately below and the lowest prop shall bear upon work sufficiently strong to carry this load.

If formwork of columns; walls and other deep sections is erected to the full heights, one side shall be left open and shall be built up in sections as placing of the concrete proceeds. Before concreting, bolts and fixings shall be in position. Cores and other devices used for the forming of openings, holes, pockets, chases, recesses and other cavities shall be fixed to the formwork and no subsequent holes shall be cut in any concrete without the Architect/Engineer's approval

### **2.18.3 Mixing of Concrete**

All concrete shall be mixed in batch mixing machines Hand mixing shall not be permitted. All mixing machines shall be of the fixed drum types and not smaller in size than 0.40/0.28 CM drum mixers will not be permitted. The mixer shall be of the type equipped with an accurate measuring device designed so that no unauthorised person can tamper with the valve or vary the quantity of water delivered once this has been approved and set. The mixing procedure to be adopted by the Contractor shall be approved by the Architect/Engineer.

Mixing of each shall be approved by the Engineer. Mixing of each batch shall continue until the concrete is uniform in colour and, in any case, for not less than two minutes after all the materials and the water is used in the drum. The entire contents of the drum

shall be discharged before the materials for the succeeding batch are fed into the drum. Upon completion of the day's mixing, the drum shall be thoroughly cleaned free of adhering concrete.

#### **2.18.4 Distribution of Concrete**

The concrete shall be distributed from the mixer to the position required by approved means, which do not cause separations or otherwise impair the quality of the concrete. All equipment shall be cleaned before commencing mixing and distribution and be kept free from set concrete. All concrete must be in position and consolidated before the initial set is commenced and the contractor shall ascertain the initial setting time for the brand of cement being used and ensure that his means of distribution are such that it is impossible for concrete to have set prior to placing.

Distribution by means of mortar pane generally will be permitted, but for important large structures such as slabs, large beds and elsewhere instructed by the Engineer the minimum requirements shall be wheelbarrows, ramps and runaways over the reinforcement.

#### **2.18.5 Placing of Concrete**

Before placing of concrete commences, the formwork shall be examined and any accumulated water and rubbish lying therein shall be removed. The concrete shall be placed as near to its permanent position as is practicable and shall not be worked along the formwork to that position. It shall not be dropped from a height not handled in a manner likely to cause separation of the aggregate or loss of the cement matrix. In columns and other similar members the bottom shall be first filled to a depth of between 150mm and 200mm with a cement mortar consisting of sand, cement and water with the sand and cement in the same proportion as that specified for the general mix in that member. The mortar shall have a consistency such that it will work up the formwork and fill in spaces, which may occur due to close spacing of reinforcement in the splice. This mortar must be placed immediately in advance of the concrete and shall not be allowed to attain its initial set before placing the main concrete for the member. Each layer of concrete, while being placed, shall be consolidated by the approved methods of ramming/ tamping or mechanical vibration so as to form a dense homogeneous material free from honeycombing water and air holes or other blemishes. Concrete shall be placed continuously until completion of the part of the work between the specified construction joints . Approved working joints shall be made whenever stopping of concrete placing occurs. In general, concrete shall be placed in a single operation to the full thickness and depth of slabs, beams and similar members and, in any case, shall be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding 750mm deep in walls, columns and other similar members:-

#### **2.18.6 Vibration**

Mechanical vibrators or hand tamping must be used in placing all reinforced concrete work unless the Engineer has approved specially designed mixes and preliminary work cube test results have been obtained without their use. Rates for all reinforced concrete work include for this. Where mechanical vibration is required the contractor shall allow for using two vibrators at any one time.

#### **2.18.7 Working joints**

Working joints shall be of an approved shape and placed at right angles to the axis of the member. The contractor shall submit his proposals for the design and position of all joints on a drawing to the Architect/Engineer for his approval well before construction is commenced. The position of day-to-day working joints may be determined so as to meet the requirements of the contractor's concreting programme.

Wherever new concrete is to be placed against concrete that has hardened, the face of the old concrete shall be cut back not less than 20mm and all-loose particles removed. The face shall then be wire brushed and thoroughly cleaned with water and then coated with a neat cement grout immediately before placing the concrete shall be well rammed and compacted against the prepared face before the neat cement grout sets.

#### **2.18.8 Protection of Concrete**

Newly placed concrete shall be protected by approved means from rains, sun and dry winds, and exposed faces shall be kept moist with polythene sheets or hessian coverings or other approved means for at least 7 days. Under no circumstances shall concrete be worked upon until it has reached a cube strength of 140kg per square centimetre. Immature concrete shall be protected from damage by falling debris excessive loading vibrations, running or standing water, abrasives or other influences likely to impair the quality or strength of the finished work

#### **2.18.9 Concrete in Excavation.**

The length and widths of the excavation shall be as necessary for the proper construction of work below ground and in accordance with the Preambles contained in the section 'Excavation and Earthwork'. Blinding concrete has been measured for the net width required for concrete structure and foundations below ground level. Blinding has not been measured to the extra width, if any required for working space. The depths shall be decided by the Architect/Engineer where these are not given on the drawings. Any obstructions or unusual solids encountered during the excavation shall be reported to the Architect/Engineer and dealt with as then instructed.

#### **2.18.10 Removal of formwork.**

The period elapsing between placing the concrete and removing the formwork shall be sufficient to allow the concrete to mature to the extent of being able to maintain its own weight and any constructional and structural loads imposed



without damage. The Architect/Engineer's approval for the removal of the formwork shall be as tabulated below:

Position of Formwork	Minimum striking Time
Vertical sides of wall, columns, beams, etc	2 days
Soffits of beams & slabs (props left)	7 days
Slab and props	14days
Bottom boards of piles (intermediate support left in)	12 days
Soffits of beams under 6m span	16 days
Additional: Period for each 0.6m span in excess of 6m span with a maximum of 28 days	1 day

The formwork shall be removed in all cases by gradual easing without jarring and the process shall be such that the sharp edges of the concrete are not chipped and spilled away. If the imposition of a load is anticipated, props shall be provided in an approved manner after removal of the formwork and before the imposition of the loads.

#### **2.18.11 Surface finishes**

Upon removal of the formwork any honeycombing or damaged surfaces or other imperfections shall be reported to the Architect/Engineer. No surfaces shall be repaired or otherwise treated until an inspection has been carried out by the Architect/Engineer and his instructions or approval to remedial work (if any) have been given or obtained.

Concrete surfaces, which are to be plastered or rendered, are to be hacked or roughened by an approved means to form a key.

Sawn formwork is measured for all surfaces requiring support and subsequently concealed or plastered.

#### **2.19. Precast Concrete**

Where precast concrete members are specified, these shall be constructed in moulds of approved design and samples from the moulds shall be approved before quality production of the member is commenced to requirement of BS 8110. Large precast members shall be lifted only at points, which will not damage the member, and if necessary temporary bracing of timber shall be used to case the member until it is in position. Small lintels and other small members may be cast in-situ at no extra cost at the contractor's option. Allowance must in all cases be made for any extra reinforcement to counteract temporary stresses whilst handling, transporting and hoisting precast concrete members. Moulds for precast

units described as finished fair on exposed surfaces shall be lined with plywood or hardboard to leave a fair finish on the exposed concrete face when the mould is removed.

The concrete shall be of the grade specified on the drawings but with maximum aggregate size 12mm and shall be thoroughly vibrated in the moulds and shall not be removed until seven days after placing the concrete.

Care must be taken that no concrete is allowed to become prematurely dry and the fresh concrete must be carefully protected from the rain, sun and wind by means of 'Sisal-kraft' paper, well-wetted sacking, wet sand or other approved means. This protective layer and the concrete itself must be kept continuously wet for at least seven days after the concrete has been placed.

Prices for precast concrete shall include for all moulds, reinforcement as specified, hoisting and fixing in the position required. bedding and pointing as described and temporary props and other necessary supports.

## **2.20 Sub-contractors work Incorporated in the Structure**

It shall be the contractor's responsibility to co-ordinate sub-contractor's and others for incorporating any electrical conduit, plumbing fixtures and pipes, bolt holes, etc., in the concrete members as required and shown on the drawings. The contractor shall submit details of cable and pipe runs to the Architect/Engineer before the work is put in hand and shall have the Architect/Engineer's approval of the layout. No holes or chases shall be cut on concrete without the approval of the Architect/Engineer.

## **2.21 General**

No holes or chases are to be cut in any part of the reinforced concrete construction without first consulting the Architect/Engineer. No part of the reinforcement shall be used for conduiting electrical current. Notice must be taken of any appearing on the drawing and not mentioned in these preambles.

## **2.22 Movements and Separation Joints**

Movement joints shall comprise of Bitumen impregnated softboard or similar approved.

Joints topping are to be 'Plastic' or similar approved hot poured rubber bitumen compound. Pointing to vertical joints is to be 'Plastic joint' or similar approved bituminous putty applied with a gun. Joints are to be at least 12mm deep and the gap is to be formed either by raking cut (in the case of expanded polystyrene) or by temporary wooden battens of the required width and 12mm deep.

Rates for the expansion or separation joint shall include all necessary labour and the materials described above, temporary supports and cutting where required to line with concrete surfaces finished to falls. Formwork has been measured as a separate item to one side only of expansion joints.

### **2.23 Mortise and Pockets**

Mortise or pockets for holding down bolts or dowels shall be formed in concrete to the size and shapes shown on the drawings. Mortises shall be formed by the use of expanded polystyrene blocks of the required shapes and sizes carefully and accurately placed and maintained in position whilst the concrete is poured.

Rates for mortises shall include for all necessary templates and raking out and the complete removal of the polystyrene when the concrete has set. No deduction from

concrete quantities have been made for any mortise, pocket or any other void in the concrete of 0.05 cubic metre or less and the Contractor may take this into account when pricing. Grouting up has been measured separately.

## **3.0 WALLING**

### **3.1 Water**

Water shall be as previously specified in 'concrete work.'

### **3.2 Cement**

Cement shall be as previously specified in 'concrete work'.

### **3.3. Fine Aggregate**

Fine aggregate shall be as previously specified in 'concrete work.'

### **3.4 Coarse Aggregate**

Coarse aggregate shall be as previously specified in 'concrete work' and shall comprise aggregate of 6, 10 and 20mm gradings in equal proportions.

### **3.5 Lime**

Hydrate limes for cement/lime mortars shall comply with B.S.890 semi-hydraulic class 'B' calcium limes

### **3.6 Bricks and Clay blocks**

Clay bricks and blocks, solid and hollow, shall comply with B.S.3921: 1974. The Architect/Engineer shall approve the manufacturer and/or supplier of clay bricks and clay blocks

The vertical joints of one course should not be less than a quarter-brick from the vertical joints of the courses above and below.

Where strength is critical, bricks with one frog only should be laid with the frog upwards so that it is automatically flushed with mortar.

### 3.7 Joints

The joints of brickwork may be finished by one of the following methods.

- i) With a flush joint as the work proceeds this joint being formed of the actual mortar used in bedding the bricks.
- ii) Struck or recessed joint formed in the mortar as the work proceeds when it has gone some way towards setting. Recessed pointing must be even and not vary in depth where not recommended otherwise the recess shall be 6mm deep.
- iii) Joints raked out while mortar is soft and cleaned down and pointed at completion. When the joints are raked out and pointed later the pointing mortar should be of a composition similar to that of the bedding mortar.
- iv) Joints raked out and left as key for plaster or roughcast.

### 3.8 Concrete Blocks

Solid and hollow concrete blocks for walls comply with BS. 6033/2028 type 'A' except that the recommended mix shall be 1:3:6 cement; fine and coarse aggregate respectively by volume and are to have sharp arises. Blocks are to be manufactured on site in approved block making machines and shall be solid or two cavity hollow types as specified on the drawings. No damaged blocks shall be used in walling and half or other part blocks required to maintain bond shall be cut true and even.

The concrete is to be placed into the moulds in thin layers and shall be properly tamped or vibrated to secure complete consolidation without voids or flaws produce smooth surfaces and sharp straight corners.

Blocks shall be cast on loose pellets and after removal from the moulds shall be carefully stored under for at least 24 hours before the pellets are removed. The blocks shall thereafter be stored under cover for a further seven days protected from the sun and drying of the blocks may commence on the ninth day after manufacture and no blocks may be used within 14 days of their production.

The compressive strength of the type 'A' concrete blocks shall be not less than:-

- Average of 13 blocks 50 kg. per square centimetre (700 lbs. per square inch)
- Lowest individual blocks 40kg. per square centimetre (580 IBS per square inch)

Concrete louvre blocks shall be of an approved type and manufacture. They shall be with inclined faces and have overall size 450 x 150 x 150mm (excluding lip protruding outside he bedding face).

### **3.9 Fair face work**

Walls described as finished with a fair face shall be constructed with blocks selected for their uniformity of size and with a smooth exposed face with no chips, blemished, pinholes or cracks. Walling shall be pointed with a neat flush joint as work proceeds and on completion shall be brushed down and left thoroughly clean.

### **3.10 Mortar**

The mortar used for walling shall be composed of one part of cement to two parts of hydrated lime to nine parts of sand (1:1:6) measured in gauge boxes and thoroughly mixed dry and preferably with an approved mixing platform with water added afterwards until all parts are completely incorporated and brought to a proper consistency and used within the hour. No partially or wholly set mortar will be allowed to be re-used or re-mixed.

### **3.11 Workmanship**

All blocks and stone to be wetted before laying out the top of walling where left off, shall be well wetted before recommencing building, walls to be kept wet three days after building.

All walling to be built true, plumb and level with all perpend vertical and in line and work shall not rise more than 900mm above the adjoining work and all such risings are to be properly raked back.

### **3.12 Damp proof course**

Damp proof course between foundations walls and the oversite concrete slab shall be hessian based bitumen strip to BS. 743 type 5A the same width as the block walls. The damp proof course shall be bedded in cement mortar (1:4) with 150mm-end laps and full width at passings and angles. Damp proof courses are required on all external and internal foundation walls.

## **4.0 ASPHALT WORK**

### **4.1 Generally**

The asphalt work shall be executed complete by an approved specialist sub-contractor.

### **4.2 Asphalt for tanking**

Asphalt for tanking and damp proofing shall be mastic asphalt and shall comply in all respects with BS. 1097 and shall be applied in three coats with 150mm laps on horizontal work and 75mm laps on vertical with a two-coat asphalt fillet at all internal angles.

In laying asphalt in basements the contractor must take the following precautions and his prices must include for these:-

- i) Immediately upon completion the horizontal asphalt must be protected by covering it with a fine concrete screed of not less than 50mm thickness, in order to avoid damage by dumping of steel reinforcement rods, spillage of oil etc.
- ii) The vertical asphalt, the angle fillets and the offsets (if any) must be protected as quickly as possible by the erection of the skin walls or of main structural walls as the case may be.
- iii) In particular piercing the asphalt membrane by driving nails, puncturing the asphalt membrane by reinforcement rods or other materials, using asphalt membrane as a base for strutting and dropping petrol, oil or other solvents particularly from the contractor's plants, upon the asphalt or upon the surrounding area, must be avoided. It is essential that pumping operations be maintained on wet site until protective loading coats and protective walls are complete and fully set.

#### **4.3 Asphalt for paving**

Asphalt for paving, roads and footways shall be mastic asphalt and shall comply in all respects with BS. 1446 (natural rock aggregate) and BS. 1447 (limestone aggregate) shall be applied in strict accordance with the Architect/Engineer's (or his representative) specifications and instructions.

#### **4.4. Asphalt for roofing**

Asphalt for roofing shall be mastic asphalt and shall comply in all respects with BS. 988 (mastic asphalt for roofing-limestone aggregate) or BS. 1162 (mastic asphalt for roofing-natural rock asphalt aggregate) and shall be applied in two coats, to a final thickness of 20mm. The composition of asphalt shall be in accordance with BS. 988 Table III columns. Where roofing is to be used by vehicular traffic for example, car park etc. the asphalt to be used will be as for paving. The laying of the roofing shall be in conformity with C.P.144 (roof coverings part 2, mastic asphalt) and the covering shall be laid on an insulating membrane of black sheathing to BS. 747 type 4A.

The rates inserted in the bills of quantities for roofing must allow for the cost of the sheathing felt, as it is not measured separately.

#### **4.5 Preparation of surfaces**

All surfaces to receive asphalt are to be dry and rough, groove or otherwise prepared and finished to the requirements and to the entire satisfaction of the asphalt sub-contractor and the Architect/Engineer.

#### **4.6 Melting asphalt on site**

Asphalt blocks shall be broken into pieces of convenient size and carefully melted in cauldron or mechanically agitated mixers, on the site at a temperature not exceeding 215 C or the Molten material may be delivered to the site in mechanically agitated mixers.

#### **4.7 Dusting of buckets**

Buckets used for carrying molten asphalt shall be dusted with a fine inert dust. On no account shall ashes or oil be used for this purpose

#### **4.8 Laying of asphalt**

Asphalt shall be laid in bays generally not exceeding 2 metres wide and succeeding coats shall be laid breaking joint. Junctions between bays and fillets shall be properly married, the laid asphalt being heated by the application of the hot material, the whole being worked so that the joints are neatly made. Air pockets and stains on the asphalt will not be permitted and the finished asphalt work shall be not ring hollow over any parts of its surfaces.

Joints in all asphalt work shall be made and complete fusion obtained to make them watertight. Fillets shall be run at all internal angles and at least in two operation

### **5.0 ROOFING**

#### **5.1 Vermiculite lightweight screed**

Vermiculite lightweight screed shall be mixed in the proportions of 6 parts by volume of vermiculite Grade 5 to 1 part of Ordinary Portland Cement with approximately 2 parts of clean potable water to give a density of 700 kg. per m<sup>3</sup>.

Vermiculite screed is to be finished to receive a topping coat of water proofed cement and sand (1:4).

#### **5.2 Roof waterproofing**

The waterproofing shall be carried out with cement and sand (1:4) waterproofed with 'Puddle' or other equal and approved waterproofing compound in strict accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

#### **5.3 Bitumen felt roofing**

##### **5.3.1 Generally**

Bitumen felt roofing shall be executed by a specialist subcontractor to approved by the Architect/Engineer.

### **5.3.2 Materials**

Bitumen felt roofing (or built up roofing) shall be in accordance with BS. 747 (roofing felts). The roofing shall be composed of three layers of single roofing felt of specified quality; weight and make.

### **5.3.3. Fixing**

Bitumen felt roofing shall be carried in accordance with the requirements of CP 144 part 1:1968, (built up bitumen felt). The roof screed must be laid to falls of not less than 1 degree from horizontal and the screed must be thoroughly dried before laying of bituminous is commenced.

The first layer shall be partially bonded to the roof deck with bitumen to allow sufficient easing of vapour pressure. The second layer shall be fully bonded to the first layer with minimum 150mm laps at ends and edges in bitumen. The top layer shall be similarly bonded to the second layer.

## **5.4. Aluminium roofing**

### **5.4.1 Materials**

Aluminium roofing shall be resin coated aluminium roof sheeting manufactured by ALUCO, and shall conform to the requirements of BS 2855 or 3455. The gauge and the surface finish of the sheets shall be as recommended by the manufacturer, in writing, and approved by the Architect/Engineer. All accessories shall be of aluminium alloy.

Whenever trough sheets and heavy trough sheets are used they shall comply with the requirements of BS 3428 type 'A' for trough sheets and type 'B' for heavy trough sheets.

### **5.4.2 Fixing**

The sheets shall be fixed to steel angle or timber purlins with aluminium alloy bolts and nuts. The bolts shall be at least 50mm longer in the shank than the purlin to which they are fixed. All bolts shall have approved washers.

Fixing of the sheet must conform strictly to the printed instructions or otherwise to the requirements of CP 143 part 1 BS 2855.

## **5.5 Galvanised sheet roofing**

### **5.5.1 Materials**

Galvanised sheet roofing shall be corrugated iron as manufactured by GALCO and shall comply with BS. 3083:1959: Hot dipped galvanised corrugated steel sheets for general purposes. In addition to the manufacturer's recommendation. The gauge and the surface finish of the sheets shall be specified and approved by the Architect/Engineer.



Accessories shall comply with BS. 1091: 1963 "Pressed steel gutters, rainwater pipes, fittings and accessories".

### **5.5.2 Fixing**

The sheets shall be fixed to steel angle or timber purlins with roofing nails, bolts and nuts or any other accessory to be approved by the Architect/Engineer.

Fixing of the sheet must conform strictly to the printed instructions or otherwise to the requirements of CP 143 part 2 BS. 2855:1962.

NOTE: ASPHALT FOR ROOFING SEE UNDER TRADE "ASPHALT WORK"

## **6.0 CARPENTRY**

### **6.1 Timber generally**

The timber used for carpentry shall be sound, well conditioned, properly seasoned to suit the particular use and free from defects or combination of defects rendering it unsuitable for the purpose intended.

All timber used structurally shall comply with the relevant requirements of and graded in accordance with the Export of Timber Ordinance (cap. 288); The export and Grading of Timber Rules 1969.

All timber is to be ordered as soon as the Contract is signed and is to be delivered to the site for open stacking for as long as possible before use. All timber will be inspected by the Architect/Engineer upon arrival at the site and if not approved by him shall be removed from the site forthwith. Notwithstanding the Architect/Engineer's approval, any timber incorporated in the Works found to be in any way defective before the expiry of the Defects liability Period shall be removed and replaced at the sole expense of the Contractor.

Timber shall be free from live borer beetle or other insect attack when brought to the site. The Contractor shall be responsible to the end of the Defects Liability Period for executing any work necessary to eradicate insect attack at his own expense including the replacement of timber attacked or suspected of being attacked notwithstanding that the timber may have been inspected already and passed fit for use.

### **6.2 Moisture content**

All timber shall be seasoned to a moisture content; if not otherwise specified of not more than 15% The Contractor must allow for the costs of any kiln drying which may be necessary to obtain this figure.

### **6.3 Samples and testing**

The Architect/Engineer/ engineer shall be entitled to select any samples he may reasonably require of materials or prototype of special construction elements for

the purpose of testing (e.g. for moisture content; identification of species, strength etc)

#### **6.4 Protection**

All timber delivered to the site shall be stored under cover clear of the ground and protected from sun and dampness and shall be stored in a satisfactory manner to prevent attack of termite, insects or fungi.

#### **6.5 Softwood**

Timber for structural use, including rafters, purlins etc. shall be of Grade II strength and Grade 1 appearance. The softwood shall be a seasoned cypress, cedar pine or podo-carpus, which shall be pressure impregnated with the full cell process as described

below, but the contractor's attention is drawn to the Dayworks Schedule where the basic price of various timber requires pricing, in the event of one of these timbers being selected as an alternative then these basic rates will be used in calculating new rates for the item of carpentry concerned.

#### **6.6. Pressure impregnation**

The softwood described as pressure impregnated shall be treated with the "Celcure A" or "Tanolith C" full cell process. Timber must be seasoned to a moisture content not exceeding 25% before being treated. The treatment shall be to the minimum standard of:-

Solution concentration - 2 %

Absorption of preservative - 520 litres per cubic metre

Net dry salt retention -10.4 kg. per cubic metre

After treatment the timber shall be seasoned to the specified moisture content.

Cut ends and faces of timber sawn, drilled and cut after treatment are to be swabbed literally with approved preservative until saturated, allowed to dry and then treated with a second coat and rates for timber must include for this. Approved preservatives are:-

Atlas A. Brunophen Nr. 2, Cuprinol Clear or Water Repellent Clear Ensle Woodtreat 55.

Hardwood for structural and roof timbers shall be third grade scantlings, strength group E or other suitable and approved durable hardwood.

#### **6.8 Preservative treatment**

On delivery to the site all structural hardwood is to be treated with two coats of an approved timber preservative. After fixing, the hardwood is to be touched up as required with approved timber preservative.

The timber preservative shall be coal tar creosote to BS. 144 or other equal and approved applied either by brush or by spraying in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Cut ends and faces of timber sawn, drilled and cut after treatment are to be swabbed liberally with approved preservatives until saturated, allowed to dry and then treated with a second coat and rates for timber must include for this.

## **6.9 Nails**

Nails shall be galvanised and comply with B.S.1202 and screws with BS. 1210. Screws shall be brass unless otherwise described. Bolts , nuts and washers shall comply with BS. 916 and rag-bolts, coach screws and other accessories shall comply with BS. 1494. Washers shall be square minimum 3mm thick and 38mm sides.

## **6.10 Workmanship**

"Unwrot" or sawn timber shall be as left from the saw and shall be the full dimensions stated.

All carpentry shall be executed with workmanship of the best quality. Scantlings and boarding shall be accurately sawn and shall be of uniform width and thickness throughout. All carpentry work shall be left with sawn faces except where particularly specified to be wrot.

All carpentry shall be accurately set out in strict accordance with the drawings

All structural timbers shall be framed or jointed together with as is most appropriate in the circumstances in accordance with the rules of good practice. Joints must be executed in strict conformity with the drawings.

All joints shall be secured with a sufficient number of nails disposed as shown on the drawings and rates must include for the jointing of timbers. Surfaces must be in good contact over the whole area of the joint before securing. Holes for nails must be pre-drilled undersize, holes for bolts must be bored slightly oversize from both sides of the timber and washers must be used under the nut which must be tightened sufficiently to permanently secure the joint but not to crush the timber.

## **7.0 JOINERY**

### **7.1 General**

The provisions contained in the carpentry section shall apply also in the joinery section where applicable.

### **7.2 Hardwood**

Joinery is to be executed in approved prime, select and locally available hardwood. Hardwood generally will be Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) but

hardwood for fittings and built in furniture may be Mkangazi (African Mahogany-Khaya nyasica) unless specifically described otherwise.

### **7.3 Workmanship**

All timber shall be wrot by machine dressing on exposed faces, with all machine marks sanded out, unless otherwise specified.

The dimensions and thickness given in these Bills of Quantities are finished (unless otherwise stated). In the event of nominal sizes being stated, an allowance of 3mm should be allowed for each wrought face.

The joinery shall be worked strictly in accordance with the details drawings and is to be framed up and put together as soon as possible, and is to be stored for as long as possible before being wedged up . All joints and angles are to be glued and where necessary cross-tongued with hardwood tongues, and surfaces finished clean and smooth with machine marks sand papered out before fixing.

Should any of the joinery work shrink, wind or fly unduly before the end of the maintenance period of the contract, the work is to be taken down, and new work fixed in its place, together with any other works, which may thereby be affected at the Contractor's sole expense.

Where joinery is described as screwed, this is deemed to include sinking the head of the screws and pelleting with similar timber and grain in with finished joinery. Screws unless otherwise specified, shall be brass.

In pricing the items, the contractor will allow for nails and screws and fixing, all labours, cuttings, notching, havling, mortising, tenoning and welding except where otherwise provided. Rates are also to include for one coat approved priming paint on all concealed surfaces.

Allow in the rates for easing and adjusting all doors, and leave in perfect working order.

### **7.4 Flush doors**

Flush doors shall consist of hardwood core or framing covered with 6mm plywood both sides and complying where applicable with the requirements of BS. 459, Part 2 and 2A. Doors described as skeleton framed shall consist of framing 75mm wide to all stiles, top

and bottom rails, with suitable blocks to receive mortise locks on each long edge. Doors described as solid core shall comprise a solid core of vertical laminations. All flush doors shall be edged all round with 25mm thick hardwood lipping tongued and glued in. Doors described as external shall be covered both sides with 6mm'exterior' quality plywood as described below. All flush doors shall be perfectly plain on both faces and free from all waves, ripples or distortions of any kind. Any door, which, after the application of paint or polish shows any defects of this nature, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Samples of flush doors, which the contractor intends to use, must be first submitted to the Architect/Engineer for his approval.

## **7.5 Plywood**

Plywood shall be of Tanzania manufacture , manufactured from tropical hardwoods of the first grade with BS 145, and unless otherwise stated shall be 'interior' quality. Where stated to be of ' exterior' quality, the plywood shall be W.B.P. bonded weatherproof grade. Where veneered plywood is specified, samples must be submitted to the Architect/Engineer for his prior approval.

## **7.6 Blockboard**

Blockboard shall be of Tanzania manufacture and comply with BS. 3444 and shall be of moisture resistant quality.

## **7.7. Chipboard**

Chipboard shall comply with BS. 2604 resin-bonded wood chipboard.

## **7.8 Plugging**

All work described as plugged shall be fixed with brass screws to plugs formed by drilling concrete, wall, etc. with a screw of suitable "philplug", "Rawplastic", or other approved plugging compound in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

## **7.9 Protection**

Any fixed joinery which, in the opinion of the Architect/Engineer is liable to become damaged in any way shall be cased and protected by the Contractor until the completion of the works and the contractor must allow for this in his rates as no separate item for protection has been measured.

## **7.10 Ironmongery**

All ironmongery will be fixed with matching screws to be supplied by the contractor/Client and the contractor must allow for adjusting locks and striking plates and handling over all keys on completion of the contract with identifying tags attached.

The contractor must also allow for oiling locks and hinges and leaving them in perfect working order

All ironmongery shall be manufactured by Union, Yale, Dryad or Newman-Tonks Ltd. or other equal and approved by the Architect/Engineer/Engineer. The following standard abbreviations have been used to describe the finish to ironmongery:-

S.C.P. -	Satin Chrome Plate
C.P. -	Chrome Plate (polished)
S.A.A. -	Silver Anodised Aluminium

## **8.0 STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKS**

### **8.1 Generally**

Steel angles, tees, channels and plates are to be weldable mild steel grade 434 in accordance with B.S.4360.

### **8.2 Welding**

Electrodes for welding are to be in accordance with current British Standard in application

All welds are to be fillet welds of 5mm by size unless otherwise indicated.

### **8.3 Bolts**

Bolts are to be black bolts in accordance with BS 4190 and all nuts, bolts and washers are to be hot dip galvanised. Bolt holes shall have a diameter of the bolt.

### **8.4 Painting**

All steelwork is to be thoroughly cleaned, wire brushed and painted with two coats of red lead primer at the workshop and one finishing coat for aluminium paint. After erection any damage to the paint is to be made good and a further finishing coat applied.

## **9.0 METALWORK**

### **9.1 Mild steel**

Mild steel shall comply with B.S.15, Grade 1, and the sizes of all small section shall be in accordance with B.S.4 and 4A.

### **9.2 Galvanised work**

Iron and steel, where galvanised shall comply with B.S.729, Part 1, entirely coated with zinc after fabrication by complete immersion in a zinc bath in one operation and all excess carefully removed. The finished surface shall be clean and uniform.

### **9.3 Aluminium**

Aluminium shall be of the alloys described in and shall comply with B.S.1470. Aluminium sheet for flashings shall be soft temper, super purity S1 or S1A) and not less than 18 S.W.G(1.2mm) in thickness.

#### **9.4 Smithing, welding and cutting**

All smithing, welding; cutting and bending shall be soundly and neatly executed, care being taken not to overheat. All flame cut edged and welds shall be neatly ground off on completion. All welds shall be 8mm fillet welds to comply with Code of Practice 1856 unless shown otherwise.

#### **9.5 Bolts**

Mild steel bolts, nuts and washers shall comply with B.S.916 for black bolts with hexagonal heads and nuts, High Tensile Steel Bolts and nuts shall be in accordance with B.S.3139.

#### **9.6 Anchor bolts**

Anchor bolts in concrete for steelwork, etc., are to be self drilling anchor bolts of one of the following types:-

Phillips redhead concrete anchors,  
Rawplug super drill anchors,  
Split self drilling anchors,

Rates are to include for fixing complete with washer.

#### **9.7 Louvre windows**

Louvre windows frames are to be aluminium with a clear anodised finish as manufactured by NACO and obtainable from Casements Africa Ltd., or other equal and approved by the Architect/Engineer.

#### **9.8 Metal doors**

Steel for metal doors shall conform to the requirements of BS. 1245:1975.

#### **9.9 Burglar bars**

Burglar bars shall be as specified by the Architect/Engineer. The bars shall be cleaned and painted as described on trade of painting on metalwork.

#### **9.10 Structural hollow sections**

All hollow sections are to be connected by electric welding. For butt welds the fusion surfaces of each member must be aligned and prepared.

#### **9.11 Mild steel tubing**

Mild steel tubing shall be in accordance with BS 1387:1975 with screwed sockets and joints.

## **9.12 Shop inspection**

The Architect/Engineer shall granted full facilities and any necessary assistance for inspection of materials and assembled parts in the contractor's (or his Sub-Contractor) workshops. At least two weeks notice shall be given to the Architect/Engineer in writing prior to the dispatch of finished components to the site to enable the Architect/Engineer to inspect and approve the materials and workmanship at the workshops. Approval of work at the workshop does not relieve the Contractor of his obligations to carry out the work complete at the site to the Architect/Engineer's satisfaction in accordance with the contract.

## **9.13 Marking**

All components delivered to the site are to be marked in paint with the Mark number in accordance with any shop and erection drawings.

## **9.14 Storage**

All components are to be stored at site in proper racks provided for the purpose which provide full support to each member and to avoid any deflection and distortion. Steelwork is to be stored at least 250mm clear of the ground and temporary protection is to be provided for protection against water and damage from any other source.

## **9.15 Erection**

Rates for all metalwork are to include for the complete erection including any temporary supports required and any necessary templates and wedges.

# **10.0 PLUMBING AND ENGINEERING INSTALLATION**

## **10.1 PART ONE: GENERAL REQUIREMENT**

### **10.1.1 SCOPE OF WORK**

10.1.1.1 This specification contains general requirements for Plumbing services and associated equipment for water supply installations, sanitary installation, Gas installation and fire fighting installations and equipment.

10.1.1.2 The scope of work shall incorporate the supply, installation, testing and commissioning of the Plumbing services and associated equipment for water supply installation, sanitary installations, gas installations and fire fighting installations and equipment.



#### **10.1.2.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS**

10.1.2.1 The Contractor shall use a qualified approved plumber to perform the plumbing and engineering installation as a domestic subcontractor.

10.1.2.2 These specifications shall be read in conjunction with the specifications of the rest of the works. No claim will be entertained on the grounds of failure in this regard.

#### **10.1.3.0 MATERIALS**

##### **10.1.3.1 Submission of Samples**

The Contractor shall submit a list of suppliers from whom he proposes to purchase the materials necessary for the execution of the works. The Contractor shall be required to submit samples of the materials for approval. Samples shall be taken in accordance with the relevant British Standard where possible. No source of supply shall be changed without prior approval of the Engineer.

##### **10.1.3.2 Rejected materials**

All sub-standard materials or materials which become damaged or deteriorate so as not to comply with the specification shall be rejected and shall be removed from the site and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

#### **10.1.4.0 SAFETY**

Safety precautions throughout the execution of the Works shall comply to the Safety Acts as enacted and operating in the Republic of Tanzania.

#### **10.2.0 PART TWO: GENERAL SPECIFICATION**

##### **10.2.1 EXECUTION OF THE WORK**

10.2.1.1 The works shall be carried out by a specialist appropriately certified by the relevant Authorities and Boards for the type and/or value of the installations contained herein. Where no particular Specification is given for any material or item of work, the latest edition of relevant British Standard Specification shall apply. In the event of any disagreement between the information shown on the drawing and the specification, the drawing shall take precedence.

##### **10.2.2**

10.2.2.1 The works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications:

- ) “British Standard Specification for Design, Installation, Testing and Maintenance of Services Supplying Water for Domestic use within Buildings and their Cartilage” **BS 6700: 1987.**
- ) “British Standard Sanitary Installation: Part1: Code of Practice for Scale of Provision, Selection and Installation of Sanitary Appliances”  
**BS 6465: Part 1: 1994.**
- ) “British Standard Sanitary Installation: Part2: Code of Practice for Space Requirements for Sanitary Appliances” **BS 6465: Part 2: 1996.**
- ) “British Standard Drain and Sewer Systems Outside Buildings:  
Part 4: Hydraulic Design and Environmental Considerations”  
**BS EN 752-4: 1998.**
- ) “British Standard Code of Practice for Drainage of Roofs and Paved areas”  
**BS 6367: 1983.**
- ) “British Standard Code of Practice for Sanitary Pipe work”  
**BS 5572: 1978.**
- ) “British Standard Fire Extinguishing Installations and Equipment on Premises: Part 0: Guide for the selection of installed systems and other fire equipment” **BS 5306: Part 0: 1986.**
- ) “British Standard for Eaves, Gutters and Fittings”  
**BS EN 607: 1996.**
- ) “British Standard for Gutter Brackets”  
**BS EN 1462: 1997.**
- ) “British Standard Fire Extinguishing Installations and Equipment on Premises: Part 3: Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers” **BS 5306: Part 3: 1985.**
- ) Gas Safety (Installation and Use). Regulations,1998.  
Statutory Instrument 1998/2451. London: The Stationary Office, 1998.  
ISBN 0 11 07 9655 1.

) By-laws of the Local Authority.

) The working drawings

#### **10.2.2.0 EXTENT OF WORK**

10.2.2.1 The work includes, unless otherwise specified, supply, installation, testing and commissioning and delivering up clean and in working order the installations shown in the drawings and specified in these General and Particular Specifications.

Water supply shall be from rainwater harvesting system from laboratory roof with plastic storage tank, cold water pipes and associated fittings, valves, sanitary appliances including all necessary taps, overflows and discharge fittings, fire fighting installations and equipment, and all labour, materials, tools and instruments necessary to execute the work in a first class manner, even such labour or materials which are not specifically mentioned herein but necessary for completion of the work.

10.2.2.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that runs for floors or wall chases, holes to cut or left will be marked out at the appropriate stage of the structural work. The Contractor shall undertake all modifications demanded by the Authorities in order to comply with current regulations, and produce all certificates, if any, from the Authorities without extra charge.

#### **10.2.3.0 EXTENT OF CONTRACTOR'S DUTIES**

10.2.3.1.1.1 At commencement of the work, the Contractor shall investigate and report to the Architect/Engineer if all materials and equipment to be used in the work, and not specified as supplied by others are available locally. If not available, the Contractor shall at this stage place orders for the materials in question and copy the orders to the Architect/Engineer. Failure to do so shall in no way relieve the Contractor from supplying the specified materials and equipment in time.

10.2.3.2 Where the Contractor wishes to propose an alternative method of construction or material to that specified for any part of work, full details shall be submitted for approval. The acceptance or otherwise of any alternative shall be entirely at the discretion of the Architect/Engineer. Materials supplied by others for installation and/or connection by the Contractor shall immediately be reported to the Architect/Engineer. The

Contractor shall be responsible for verifying all dimensions relative to his work by actual measurements taken on the site.

#### **10.2.3.3 As built drawings**

At practical completion and before final payment certificate is issued, the Contractor shall provide a complete set of “As Built” record drawings of the entire installation. Drawings shall be in a scale and size approved by the Architect/Engineer and submitted in hard bound volumes for each service of water supply installation, sanitary installations, Gas installation and fire fighting systems. Shop drawings, spare parts list, operation and maintenance manual of equipment installed shall be submitted together with the “As Built Drawings”.

#### **10.2.4.0 QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP**

##### **10.2.4.1 Materials and workmanship**

10.2.4.1.1 All materials, equipment and accessories are to be new and in accordance with the requirements of the current rules and regulations where such exist, or in their absence with the relevant British Standards. Uniformity of the type and manufacture of the equipment or accessories is to be preserved as far as practicable throughout the whole work.

10.2.4.1.2 The Contractor shall, if required by the Architect/Engineer, submit samples of materials to the Architect/Engineer for his approval before placing on order. If in this general specification, the practice is adopted of specifying a particular item as “similar” to that of a particular product, it is to be clearly understood that this is to indicate the type and quality of the equipment required. No attempt is being made to give preference to the equipment supplied by the firm whose name or product is quoted. Where particular manufacturers are specified herein, no alternative makes will be considered, and the Architect/Engineer shall be allowed to reject any other makes.

10.2.4.1.3 The Contractor will be entirely responsible for all materials, apparatus, equipment, etc. furnished by him in connection with his work and shall take all care to protect all parts of finished work from damage until handed over.

10.2.4.1.4 The work shall be carried out by competent workmen under skilled supervision. The Architect/Engineer shall have the Authority to have any of the work taken down or changed, which is executed in an unsatisfactory manner.

#### **10.2.4.2 Pipes and Pipe Fittings**

- 10.2.4.2.1 All pipes exposed on faces of walls, unless otherwise specified, shall be fixed at least 25 mm clear of adjacent surfaces with approved holder-bats built into walls, cut and pinned to walls in cement mortar, where fixed to woodwork, suitable clips shall be used.
- 10.2.4.2.2 All pipes specified as fixed to ceilings, roofs or roof structures shall be fixed with approved mild steel hangers cut and pinned to ceilings, roofs or roof structures. Where three or more tubes are fixed to ceilings, roofs or roof structure close to each other, they shall be fixed in position, which leaves the lower surfaces at the same horizontal level, unless otherwise specified.
- 10.2.4.2.3 Pipes shall be fixed to true lines, parallel to adjacent lines of the building unless otherwise specified. Where insulated, pipes shall be fixed with the insulation at least 25 mm clear of adjacent surfaces. The spacing for fixings for internally located piping shall be in accordance with BS 6700: 1987 Table 17.
- 10.2.4.2.4 Each support shall take its due proportion of the weight of the pipe and shall allow free movement for expansion and contraction. All pipes specified as chased into walls shall have the wall face neatly cut and chased, the tubing wedged and fixed and plastered over. Where pipes are laid in trenches care shall be taken to ensure that fittings are not strained.
- 10.2.4.2.5 All formed bends shall be made so as to retain the full diameter of the pipe. Sleeves shall be provided where pipes pass through walls and solid floors to allow movement of the pipes without damage to the structure. The overall length of the sleeves shall be that it projects at least 2 mm beyond the finished thickness of the wall or partition.

#### **10.2.5.0 TAPS AND VALVES.**

- 10.2.5.1 Taps and valves shall be in accordance with the following Standards:
- ) Draw-off taps and stop valves shall comply with BS 1010 Part 2: 1973.
  - ) Copper alloy gate and check valves shall comply with BS 5154: 1991..
  - ) Copper floats for ball valves shall comply with BS 1968: 1953 and plastic floats for the same shall comply with BS 2456: 1990.
  - ) Sluice valves shall comply with BS 5163: 1991.
  - ) Draining taps shall comply with BS 2879:1988.
- 10.2.5.2 All valves and cocks shall have the same flow areas, as the corresponding pipes and shall be accessible for operation and maintenance and suitably

labelled by an approved method. Stop valves shall be fixed in positions shown on the drawings to form branch services for group control, or where else specified.

- 10.2.5.3 All valves, cocks and taps shall be of the correct pressure rating according to the recommendations of the relevant British Standards or the local authority. At commencement of the contract, the Contractor shall, if necessary, ask the Architect/Engineer for guidance on this point.

#### **10.2.6.0 SANITARY AND OTHER APPLIANCES**

The appliances shall be fixed in the positions shown on the drawings or as directed by the Architect/Engineer. The Contractor shall include in his rates for providing all necessary screws, bolts, etc. together with all jointing material required and also for temporarily erecting and securing fittings and in the required position of service and discharge pipes, taking down, storing and fixing after completion of wall finishing, permanently fixing and connecting to service and discharge.

Care shall be taken at all times and particularly after fixing to protect appliances from damage. Upon completion of the work all appliances shall be cleaned for plaster, paint, etc. and carefully examined for defects.

#### **10.2.7.0 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

- 10.2.7.1 The specified fire fighting equipment shall be supplied and installed by the Contractor in the position shown on the drawings.

- 10.2.7.2 Supply, installation and maintenance of fire fighting equipment shall be in accordance with the following British Standards BS 5306: Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises:

- ) Part 0: 1986: Guide for the selection of installed systems and other fire equipment.
- ) Part 3: 1985: Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers
- ) BS 5499: Fire safety signs, notices and graphic symbols  
Part 1:1995: Specification for fire safety signs

#### **10.2.8.0 GAS INSTALLATION SPECIFICATION**

- 10.2.8.1 All male gas tap assemblies shall be supplied with 3/8" BSP (BS 2779 G3/8"B) male shank 60mm long. Shanks shall be supplied with flat ends suitable for connection with 3/8" BSP female threaded connectors.

- 10.2.8.2 The male gas tap assembly shall require a 17mm diameter hole drilling in the work surface. Care shall be taken to ensure that the outlet nozzles are in a suitable position so that the safety lever has sufficient clearance to function correctly and is clearly visible from a distance. Anti-rotation nuts shall be used for added security.
- 10.2.8.3 Gas supplies shall be within the range of 20 to 25 Mbars air pressure and supplied by means of copper tubing. As with all gas valves and appliances, assemblies shall be soundness tested on a regular basis to ensure safety.
- 10.2.8.4 Emergency Eye Wash with two streams with ABS bowl shall be provided to give an immediate deluge of water that should dilute and wash away injurious materials, such as caustic acids, fire, radioactive materials.
- 10.2.8.5 A manual shutoff valve at the pipe entry to each laboratory shall be provided.
- 10.2.8.6 Gas pipes shall be ventilated along their run by being exposed or/and by the enclosure being punctuated to provide adequate ventilation to avoid explosion due to a build up of gas in the case of leakage.
- 10.2.8.7.1.1.1 Gas pipes shall be well supported particularly where they are part of a flexible overhead servicing system or at a height accessible to pupils
- 10.2.9.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING OF COMPLETED INSTALLATIONS**
- 10.2.9.1 Testing equipment shall be supplied by the Contractor for the period of execution of works. The equipment shall be set up and maintained in accurate working order throughout the period of use.
- 10.2.9.2 The Contractor shall provide all necessary testing apparatus and facilities for testing the installations and any defective work shall be replaced immediately and shall be subject of re-testing until found satisfactory.
- 10.2.10.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING OF WATER SUPPLY PIPE WORK**
- 10.2.10.1 Testing for underground pipelines**
- 10.2.10.1.1 The installation to be tested shall be inspected for compliance with the drawings and specifications. Significant variations shall be investigated and corrected, if required, before proceeding with the test.
- 10.2.10.1.2 After laying , jointing and anchoring, the pipeline shall be slowly and carefully filled with water so that all the air is expelled and tested under pressure. If water from supplier's mains is used for filling the pipeline under

test, the main shall be disconnected from the pipeline before the test is begun.

10.2.10.1.3 Testing shall be carried out in accordance with BS 6700: 1987 5886, appropriate to the material of the pipeline. Interim tests shall be applied to every pipeline. For buried pipelines these shall be carried out before back filling is placed over the joints. Long pipelines shall be tested in sections as work proceeds. Final tests shall be carried out only when all relevant work is complete. Completion for buried pipelines includes back filling, compaction and surface finish.

10.2.10.1.4 The test pressure shall be at least twice the working pressure of the pipeline. Precautions shall be taken to ensure that the required test pressure is not exceeded. Pressure gauges shall be checked and re-calibrated, where necessary, before the test. To avoid the risk of contamination, water used for testing shall be obtained from a potable supply.

10.2.10.1.5 Before accepting a pipeline, a check shall be made that valve and hydrant boxes are properly aligned, that suitable operating keys are provided which can be easily fitted to the valves and, in the case of deep valves, that adequate extension spindles are installed.

## **10.2.11.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING OF SANITARY PIPE WORK**

10.2.11.1 Inspections and tests should be made during the installation of the discharge system in accordance with BS 5572: 1978, as the work proceeds, to ensure that the pipe work is properly secured and clear of obstructing debris and superfluous matter and that all work which is to be concealed is free from defects before it is finally enclosed.

10.2.11.2 The completion of the discharge system should be meticulously inspected to ensure that the recommendations of the code have been observed and that no cement droppings, rubble or other objects are left in the pipes and that no jointing material

projects into the pipe bore. When this has been done, tests for soundness of the pipe work and for performance should be made.



#### **10.2.12.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING OF FIRE EXTINGUISHING INSTALLATIONS**

10.2.12.1 The date and programme of acceptance tests shall first be notified to all parties involved, and a joint inspection of the system shall then be made. Before testing commences, an indemnity shall be obtained, signed by the client or the person responsible for the premises at the time.

10.2.12.2 The agreed test programme shall then be carried through and the following shall be recorded:

- ) The date and time of inspection/test
- ) The responsible person carrying out/witnessing tests
- ) The test programme
- ) The test results and conclusions
- ) Any external factors significantly affecting the test
- ) Subsequent action agreed to be required
- ) The work carried out as a result of external factors and the result test if any
- ) The final test report.

#### **10.2.13.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING OF GAS INSTALLATIONS**

10.2.13.1 All drop gas tap assemblies shall be tested to 5psi before leaving the factory.  
All gas installations incorporating Vultex Labline drop lever gas tap assemblies shall not exceed 75 Mbar test pressure to ensure that the sealing and lubricating media is not displaced.

10.2.13.2 Detailed inspection of fume cupboards, gas pipe work and controls shall be carried out at least once a year

### **10.3.0 PART THREE: PARTICULAR SPECIFICATION**

#### **10.3.1.0 PLUMBING**

External plumbing for water supply shall be of polyethylene pipes, uPVC pipes for underground rainwater collection system and polypropylene pipes for internal plumbing while vulcathene chemical waste pipes shall be used for both internal and external drainage.

#### **10.3.2.0 STORAGE TANKS**

Overhead water storage tanks with capacity of 3000 litres, Simtank 1.70 metres diameter and 1.7 metres height on 1.5 metres blockwork tower shall be provided.

#### **10.3.3.0 FIRE FIGHTING**

12 kg ABC dry powder portable fire extinguishers shall be provided.

#### **10.3.4.0 WASTE WATER DISPOSAL**

Soak-away pit shall be provided with manhole constructed of block work.

#### **10.3.5.0 CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL**

Emergence eye wash sink with two streams with ABS bowl inclusive of fittings shall be provided.

#### **10.3.6.0 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

10.3.6.1 Movable plastic bins of capacity of 20 litres shall be provided for temporary collection of solid waste.

10.3.6.2 Incinerator constructed in blockwork and lined with clay burnt bricks inside shall be used for burning solid waste that cannot be buried.

10.3.6.3 Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (V.I.P.) shall be provided.

### **11.0 FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS**

#### **11.1 Sand**

Sand for backings, floor and wall finishes is to comply with B.S.1199, Table 1.

#### **11.2 Aggregate**

Coarse aggregate is to be as described for 'concrete work'.

#### **11.3 Cement**

Cement is to be as described for 'Concrete Work'.

#### **11.4 Lime**

Lime is to be non-hydraulic hydrated lime to B.S.890 Class 'A' obtained from an approved source and run into putty at least 24 hours before use.

#### **11.5 Workmanship**

All concrete beds or slabs shall be thoroughly brushed if necessary and well wetted and flushed over with a cement and sand (1:1) grout immediately before screeds or pavings are laid

Screeds and cement pavings shall be laid in accordance with the relevant BS. Code of practice. Working joints between bays of the floor finish should be placed in accordance with the Architect/Engineer's instructions and will be plain butt joints placed over joints in the concrete bed under. Pavings shall be damp cured with sand or sawdust and kept damp for at least 7 days after laying.

All surfaces to be plastered or rendered must be brushed clean and well wetted before plaster is applied. Joints of walling shall be raked out and concrete hacked to form a key. Care shall be taken to see that paving and plastering do not dry out prematurely

Adequate time intervals must be left between successive coats in two coat work in order that the drying shrinkage of the undercoat may be substantially complete. All internal and external angles shall be pencil rounded.

#### **11.6 In situ pavings generally**

Before laying in-situ floor finishes, the concrete beds are to be thoroughly hacked for key, cleaned off, thoroughly wetted with clean water and coated with a stiff cement slurry and rates for screed granolithic and terrazzo paving are to include for this. They are also to include for all necessary curing and protecting until the building is handed over to the Employer.

##### **11.6.1 Cement and sand paving**

The cement and sand paving shall be in the proportions of 1:3 by volume and incorporating or treated with an approved hardener. A mix referred to as 1:4 shall mean 1440kgs (1m<sup>3</sup>) of cement and 4m<sup>3</sup> of sand. All other mixes shall be construed in a like manner.

##### **11.6.2 Concrete paving**

The concrete paving shall be in the proportions of 1:2:4 by volume, the coarse aggregate used shall not exceed 10mm nominal size. It shall be trowelled smooth with a steel float. If the contractor wishes to use a power float he is to seek the approval of the Architect/Engineer who may require him to complete a sample area before granting permission.

### **11.6.3 Terrazzo paving**

The in-situ terrazzo shall consist of white or coloured cement and marble aggregate; the colours of the cement and aggregate shall be selected by the Architect/Engineer. The mix shall comprise three parts of 6mm nominal aggregate to one part coloured cement by volume. The aggregate shall be clean and granular and shall not contain flakey particles or duct. The underbed shall be cement and sand 1:4 by volume.

The terrazzo topping shall be laid to a minimum of 12mm thickness in a plastic condition while the underbed is still green and this should be watered to minimise absorption from the topping. The terrazzo must be well tamped into position and rolled with a suitable hand roller. The topping should be allowed to take an initial set and then any surface voids must be grouted up with neat cement of the same colour used in the mix. The curing for at least 72 hours. When dry and hard, the surface shall be machine polished by grinding with carborundum or other stone discs of suitable grade and with rotary polishing pads.

### **11.6.4 Tyrolese rendering**

Tyrolese rendering is to be applied in four coats to obtain a total thickness of 22mm and adequate time intervals must be allowed between successive coats in order that the drying shrinkage at each undercoat may be completed. The first coat shall consist of cement, lime putty and sand mixed at a minimum thickness of 10mm and finished with a wood float finish. The second, third and fourth coats shall consist of one part of natural cement to four parts of fine white chippings including colour pigment to approval applied with an approved "flicking machine" so that the first coat is completely covered and a thickness of 12mm is obtained.

### **11.6.5 Internal plaster**

Internal plaster shall be applied in two coats and adequate time intervals must be allowed between successive coats in order that the drying shrinkage of the undercoat may be substantially complete. The first coat must be well scratched, keyed and wetted to receive the finishing coat. The finishing coat shall be finished smooth with a steel float but care must be taken not to overwork the surface in order to minimise the incidence of shrinkage cracks. All internal and external angles shall be pencil rounded.

Internal plaster, unless otherwise described, shall be lime plaster of 15mm minimum overall finished thickness applied in two coats. The first coat consisting of cement, lime putty and sand mixed in the proportions of (1:2:9). The finishing coat shall be a skin coat comprising cement and lime putty in the proportion of (1:10).

Cement plaster is to be employed where specified on the drawings and is to be applied in two coats of approximately equal thickness to a total of 15mm minimum overall finished thickness. The composition of both coats shall be the same and shall comprise cement and sand (1:4) but a small percentage addition

(not more than 10%) lime putty may be permitted if the Architect/Engineer considers that this will reduce the incidence of shrinkage cracks.

The contractor shall cut out and make good all cracks, blisters and other defects and leave the whole of the plastering and rendering perfect at completion. When making good defects the plaster shall be cut out to a rectangular shape with edges undercut to form dovetailed key, and all finished flush with the face of surrounding plaster.

#### **11.6.6 "Sandtex" finish**

'Sandtex' finish shall consist of one part white cement to four parts sand by volume applied in two coats in the manner as described for internal plastering to a total thickness of 15mm and the final coat wet brushed to expose the sand to a texture to be approved by the Architect/Engineer.

#### **11.7. Wall tiling**

Glazed wall tiles shall be from an approved manufacturer and shall conform with the requirements of BS. 1281. Tiles shall be with slightly rounded or 'cushion' 'edges' and unless otherwise described shall be 150 x 150 x 6mm thick. Tiles shall be laid with continuous straight joints and internal angles shall be butt jointed.

Rounded on edge tiles shall be used on all external angles and edges of panels. Tiles shall be bedded in approved tile adhesive and pointed in white cement.

Backings to tiles are to be cement and sand in the proportion of 1:4 rendering in one coat to a minimum thickness of 12mm trowelled smooth.

#### **11.8 Wood block flooring**

Parquet tile flooring shall be as manufactured by Italwood Ltd. Dar Es Salaam Tanzania or other equal and approved by the Architect/Engineer. It shall be laid on a smooth screed and fixed with approved adhesive. It shall be finally sanded and finished with two coats of Ronseal Hardglaze.

#### **11.9. PVC Flooring**

PVC. tile flooring shall be used according to specified standards with an approved base.

The selected colours to be used shall be approved by the Architect/Engineer.

#### **12.0 GLAZING**

##### **12.1 General**

Glass generally shall comply with the requirements of B.S.952 and shall be free from bubbles, specks waves, flows or any other defects.

Clear sheet glass shall be 24 or 32 oz. (4 or 5mm nominal thickness) flat drawn sheet of ordinary glazing quality.

Glass for louvre blades shall be clear sheet flat drawn or rough cast obscured rolled glass to the thickness shown on the drawings with all exposed edges ground and polished.

## **12.2 Putty**

The putty shall be hard setting tropical putty to B.S.544

## **12.3 Workmanship**

All glass is to be accurately cut to fit easily into rebates with a tolerance of 2mm all round. It is to be well puttied at the back and to the sprigged with non-ferrous pins. The putty is to be mostly trimmed and cleaned off and care must be taken that it does not show beyond the slight lines of the sashes. All rebates must be treated with one coat of lacquer (as described under 'Painting' hereafter) prior to glazing.

## **12.4 Cleaning and protection**

The contractor must allow in his rates for the protection of all work in this section and for replacing any cracked, scratched, broken or defective glass prior to handing over to the Employer. He must also allow for cleaning all the windows inside and out and other glass on completion with an approved window cleaner and wash leather and for removal of all paint splashes.

## **13.0 PAINTING**

### **13.1 Colour range**

All painting shall be carried out in colours selected by the Architect/Engineer.

### **13.2 Materials**

Paints generally shall be ready mixed and supplied by one of the manufacturers listed below and delivered to the site in sealed containers clearly labelled with the a manufacturer's name, type of paint and colour. Oil based priming paint shall comply with B.S.2521-2524 inclusive.

Leyland Paints (T) Ltd  
Robbialac Paints (T) Ltd  
Sadolins Paints (T) Ltd  
Goldstar Paints Tanzania Ltd

Paints are to be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and no contamination by mixing with other brands or materials will be permitted. Thinning is only permitted in so far as it is in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

### **13.3 Preparation**

All surfaces to receive treatment are to be clean and dry before paint application and surface irregularities are to be removed by filling or the use of suitable abrasives.

### **13.4 Plastered surfaces**

Internal plastered wall surfaces generally are to be treated with plastic emulsion paint. Surfaces are to be allowed to dry out thoroughly prior to paint application. All crack and surface imperfections are to be cut back and filled with a patent filler in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and rubbed down to a true and even surface.

Apply one primer coat thinned with water and two subsequent coats of Leyland's 'Leymure Co-polymer' or other approved plastic emulsion paint in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where specified internal plastered wall surfaces are to be painted gloss. In addition to the preparation described above, apply one coat of Leyland's P 20 or other approved alkali, resistant primer and flat down with 320 grade 'wet or dry' abrasive paper. Apply two coats Leyland's 'Leylac Polymeric gloss finish' or other equal and approved gloss paint lightly rubbed down coats in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

### **13.5 Woodwork preparations**

Large knots in woodwork are to be cut back and replaced with sound wood or scorch back and after priming the surface made good with stopping. All knots are to be treated with two thin coats and patent knotting free from resin.

After priming all nail holes and other imperfections shall be filled with stopping and the whole surface rubbed down to a smooth even finish. The stopping must be 'Scadofil' or other approved make.

### **13.6 Metalwork**

All rust and loose scale on steel and ironwork must be removed by wire brushing and rubbing with emery paper. Where patches of ingrained rust cannot be removed they are to be thoroughly rubbed down and treated with one coat of 'Galvafroid' or other zinc paint in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. One coat of zinc chromate primer will then be applied followed by two undercoats and one finishing coat of gloss paint as described for woodwork above. The contractor is to note that where mild steel burglar bars are housed into wood frames the full length of the bar is to be treated before fixing.

Galvanised metalwork is to receive one coat of white spirit or mordant degreasing solution washed off prior to the application of calcium plumbate primer followed by two undercoats and one finishing coat of gloss as previously described.

Galvanised metalwork is to be painted only where instructions are given by the Architect/Engineer as in some cases galvanised metalwork is to be left untreated.

## **14.0 DRAINAGE**

### **14.1 Generally**

The preambles for the previous trade sections are applicable to this section together with the following preambles. The drainage is to be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Architect/Engineer and the requirements of the Byelaws. No length of drain is to be covered until it has been tested and passed.

### **14.2 PVC drain pipes**

PVC Drain pipes comply with ISO R161 (4kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) 'Pipes of plastic materials for the transport of fluids.

The drainpipes shall be spigot and socket glued joints.

### **14.3 Cast iron drain pipes**

Shall be centrifugal cast (spun) iron drainpipes with spigot and socket to BS.437 thoroughly coated inside and outside, alternatively similar pipes but class 'B' in accordance with BS. 1211 may be used according to availability. Fittings shall be in accordance with BS.1130.

Pipes shall be jointed with asbestos yarn and caulked with molten lead or jointed with special jointing compound all to approval.

### **14.5 Concrete drain pipes**

Precast concrete pipes shall be in general conformity with BS. 556. Concrete cylindrical pipes and fittings . The concrete mix used for the manufacture of ordinary pipes shall not be weaker than grade '30'.

For foul water drainage sulphate resisting concrete pipes shall always be used. The manufacturer of sulphate resisting pipes shall be in general conformity with BS. 556. The concrete mix not weaker than grade '30'. Pipes up to and including 45cm diameter shall be un-reinforced and shall incorporate spigot and socket type joints. Pipes above 45cm diameter shall be reinforced with not less than steel fabric required by British Standard BS 8110 or the equivalent in mild steel and shall have spigot and socket joints or if the Architect/Engineer so approved shall have open type joints. The main reinforcement to be in circumferential direction. Pipes reinforcement shall be placed midway between the inner and outer surfaces of the concrete. In socketed pipes the reinforcement shall be extended continuously from the pipe barrel into the socket, the longitudinal bars cranked as necessary.

No wall thickness of the pipe barrels is specified but the reinforcement (if any) and the wall thickness must be so balanced that the pipes are in conformity with B.S.556 and the test specified therein.



#### **14.6 Pitch impregnated fibre drainpipes**

Pitch impregnated fibre pipes, couplings and fittings shall comply with BS. 2760 Part 1 and 2.

#### **14.7 Manholes**

Manholes shall be constructed on drain lines in the positions indicated or wherever ordered by the Architect/Engineer.

Manholes on pipe drains be constructed with an-in-situ base in concrete grade "20" which shall be raised to form the benching and invert of the manhole. The benching and channels shall be carefully formed to shape according to the number, diameter and positions of the incoming and outgoing pipes. The channels in the manholes base shall have circular inverts. The benchings shall be sloped towards the channels at a gradient of 1 in 6 or as otherwise detailed on the drawings.

Benching shall be carried out in concrete grade "20" and rendered with 15mm 1:3 cement mortar. Rendering to be carried out in sulphate resisting cement for foul water drainage. The ends of all entering the manholes are to be carefully cut to shape to suit the internal dimensions of the manholes and are to be as short as possible and are to be surrounded with 150mm concrete up to the first pipe joint.

The manhole shall be constructed in accordance with the drawings for typical and special manholes.

Manholes cast iron steps for manholes shall comply with BS. 1247. All steps be hot dip galvanised after manufacture.

Manhole covers and frames shall be in accordance with the requirements of BS. 497 and as specified on the drawings.

#### **14.8 Concrete beds etc**

Concrete beds shall be grade "15" laid to correct falls, 300mm wider than the external diameter of the pipe. Rates are to include for laying in two parts, the first part being laid on the trench bottom 75mm thick and allowed to set before pipe laying is commenced. Individual pipes shall be firmly supported on precast concrete blocks placed immediately behind the socket and in such a manner that each pipe is accurately position in both line and level and the underside of the barrel is at least 75mm above the top of the concrete.

After the joints have been made and the pipelines satisfactorily tested, the first layer of the concrete bed shall be thoroughly washed down and cleaned and the remainder of the bedding concrete (and the launching or surrounding concrete where required) shall be placed and consolidated under and around the pipe in such manner as not to cause any damage or disturbance to the pipe or joints.

The contractor is to ensure that his, method of placing this second layer of concrete is such that the full length of each pipe is fully supported. The overall depth of beds is to

be in accordance with the table given on the drawings. Where pipes are specified to be haunched, the bed shall be brought up with the second layer of concrete to a minimum overall depth of 150mm to the underside of the barrel of the pipes plus half the diameter of the pipe and then sloped up to the top of the barrel of the drain pipes. Where pipes are specified to be surrounded, the bed shall be brought up with the second layer of concrete to a minimum overall depth of 150mm to the underside of the barrel of the pipe and then completely surrounded with concrete with 150mm minimum cover all round. Rates for this item are to include for any formwork required.

#### **14.9 Trenches and manhole excavation and back filling**

The bottom of drain trenches is to be trimmed and consolidated to correct levels and gradients. If any trenches are over- excavated the contractor to fill up to the proper depth at his own expense with concrete grade "10" where required. Rates for drain trenches are to include for grading bottoms, any necessary planking and strutting and keeping the excavations free from water, returning, filling in and ramming ground over and disposing of surplus material to spoil heaps on site. They shall also include for sieving and hand filling trenches where required for the first 300mm over the drainpipes.

Back filling shall be executed with selected material in 150mm layers (300mm layers if a mechanical rammer is used) each layer being well rammed and watered to obtain the maximum compaction. Care be taken to ensure that no stone or other work is placed within 300mm of such work.

Rates for manhole excavation shall include for levelling the bottoms. All surface material including top soil which differs in any nature whatsoever from the substrata, shall in every case be carefully set aside and stored separately from other excavated materials. No claim for extras will be allowed for setting aside topsoil for later use.

#### **14.10 Pipe laying and jointing generally**

All laying and jointing of pipes shall conform generally with C.P. 301. Each cast iron, or concrete pipe shall be tested for soundness before laying by striking with a hammer and any pipe or joint which does not ring true or which shows in any other way any sign of being defective shall be regretted.

Each pipe shall be laid accurately to line and gradient so that the finished pipeline shall be in a straight line both in horizontal and vertical planes. The contractor shall fix properly painted and securely positioned sight rail, the levels and positioning of which shall be checked by the Architect/Engineer's representatives before the rails are used and as often thereafter as may be necessary. There shall be at no time less than three sight rails in position on each length of pipeline under construction to any one gradient and the sight rails shall be situated vertically above the line of pipes or immediately adjacent there

#### **14.10.1 Jointing PVC Drain pipes**

The type of joint used for drain PVC pipe is cemented spigot and socket. The jointing procedure is as follows:-

- i) The spigot end shall be chamfered
- ii) Clean spigot and socket with wet cloth and let dry
- iii) Un-grease spigot and socket with acetone
- iv) Mark length of joint and spigot
- v) Apply first a relatively thick layer of cement onto spigot and then a thin layer into socket
- vi) Flush home the joint to the mark quickly and give at once a 90 twist.
- vii) Remove pressed out cement
- viii) Do not disturb the joint for five minutes whilst cement is hardening

The cement used shall be supplied by the factory, which is supplying the pipe.

#### **14.10.2: Jointing precast concrete pipes**

The contractor shall adopt such measures as may be approved by the Architect/Engineer to ensure that every laid down pipe is concentric with previously laid pipes with which it joints. Unless otherwise approved pipes shall be laid in an up-gradient direction and the spigot shall be laid in the direction of the flow. Before commencing the laying operation, the contractor shall ensure that the portions of pipe, which come into contact with jointing materials, are perfectly clean.

Cement mortar joints for concrete pipes with spigot and socket joints shall be made as follows:-

- i) Before commencing the jointing operation the socket of the previously placed pipe and the spigot of the new pipe shall be cleaned and thoroughly soaked with water.
- ii) The spigot shall be wrapped one complete lap with tarred hemp spun yarn and the new pipe shall be carefully drawn towards the previously laid pipe so that the spigot enters the full depth into the socket of the previously laid pipe. The new pipe shall then be adjusted and fixed in its correct position in line, level and gradient and the yarn shall be caulked tightly home into the socket. On completion of this operation the yarn shall not fill more than one quarter of the total depth of the socket.

- iii) The remainder of the socket shall be completely filled with cement mortar consisting of one part of cement (sulphate resisting cement for foul water drainage) to three parts of sand. The mortar filling shall terminate flush with the socket and shall be neatly trowelled to a smooth finish completely around the pipe.
- iv) To assist the curing of the mortar the contractor shall cover the joints immediately after they are made with a layer of hessian which shall be kept continuously wet during daylight hours and he shall further adopt such other measures as the Architect/Engineer may direct all at the Contractor's expense.

#### **14.11 Position of floor gullies etc.**

The contractor shall before positioning floor gullies duck-foot bends for ventilating stacks etc. consult the Architect/Engineer in order to ensure the correct position of these. Failure to do so, shall in no way relieve the contractor from positioning floor gullies, duck-foot bends for ventilating stacks etc. in positions, the Architect/Engineer later may direct.

#### **14.12 Testing**

After the drains are laid and jointed and before the trenches are filled in, they are to be tested in the presence of the Architect/Engineer's representatives. The drains shall be tested in lengths between manholes or such shorter lengths as the representative or the Architect/Engineer may approve.

Water shall be passed into the length under test until such time as all the air has been expelled and the line is full of water and subjected to a head of 1500mm at the upstream end. The test shall be considered to be satisfactory if there is no visible leakage, seepage or weeping from any of the pipes or joints and if the head of water in a 76mm diameter upstand tube fitted at the upstream does not fall at a rate faster than 12mm per minute per 30 metres length. The contractor shall make such time allowance as may be necessary for the pipe to absorb water being subjected to test.

Manholes are to be tested for water-tightness in the same way as for drains by filling with water but not exceeding 1500mm head.

The contractor is to supply all testing apparatus and materials necessary for these tests and provide all labour and assistance required. Any failure whatsoever in the drainage system to withstand the specified tests and any defects appearing are to be made good and the drains re-tested to the satisfaction of the Architect/Engineer.

## **15.0 EXTERNAL WORKS - ROADS AND PARKINGS:**

### **15.1.0 Earthworks**

#### **15.1.1 Dimensions:**

All earthworks shall be executed to the plan, dimensions lines, slopes, widths and levels shown on the Drawings or supplied by the Engineer. Typical cross-sections and details shall be subject to variation to accord with the contours, levels and falls shown on the Drawings or supplied.

#### **15.1.2 Protection of earthworks**

Earthworks shall be properly protected at all times against the risk of damage from natural causes. The Contractor shall take every precaution against damage from sudden storms by phasing the works and by covering, pumping, shoring and forming temporary drains and sumps. Earthworks shall be excavated at all times to levels and falls, which effect drainage. No work shall be carried out which allows the possibility of water to stand in any construction area.

Any earthworks, whether under construction or complete, which suffer damage shall be removed and the work made good with materials and methods required by the Engineer at the Contractor's expense.

#### **15.1.3 Drainage of earthworks**

Earthworks shall be executed at all times to levels and slopes, which effect drainage. Water shall not be permitted to stand in construction area at any time. It may be necessary to keep the excavation clear of water by pumping, in which case the contractor shall allow for this. The Contractor shall provide, maintain and operate the pumping equipment, and shall construct such drains and sumps as may be necessary to remove the water from the excavations.

Water shall be dealt with in such a manner as will prevent the surfaces on or against which structures will be constructed from any deterioration of their natural conditions, or from such condition as improved by work executed under the Contract.

#### **15.1.4 Spoil**

Spoiling of surplus or unsuitable excavated material within the site may not be permitted and the Contractor's rates for excavation should therefore include for running to an external spoil tip approved by the appropriate authority.

No borrow pits shall be opened on the site.

#### **15.1.5 Formation**

The formation is defined as the surface obtained after completion of earthworks, i.e. the top surface of the sub-grade and the underside of the initial layer of construction

### 15.1.6 Topsoil

Surface spoil shall be removed from all construction areas to the depth stated or required by the Engineer. Sufficient soil shall be stockpiled on site to enable a minimum thickness of 150mm to be returned to those areas, which are designated for grassing or landscaping, and the remainder shall be run to spoil. The Contractor is to exercise care to ensure that topsoil, is not contaminated with sub-soil or construction materials. Should this occur he shall supply replacement topsoil in quality approved by the Engineer at his own expense.

### 15.1.7 Placing of fill material

Material selected for use as fill shall be approved by the Engineer and shall generally be selected from that obtained during excavation work. Fill shall be placed in layers with upper surfaces parallel to the finished surface of the works and with compacted thicknesses not exceeding those shown on the Drawings unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer.

Layers shall be of uniform thickness after placing any lower make-up layers. The layers shall be of a length suited to the progress of the plant employed in placing and compacting in order to avoid exposure.

All roots, other organic matter, unsuitable material or deleterious substances shall be removed from fill before compaction commences.

Fill layers shall be compacted to 90% BS. Compaction throughout their depth except for the final layer under the formation, which shall be, compacted to 95% BS. Compaction for a minimum depth of 150mm.

The completed surface of the formation and of other fill areas shall be within the following tolerances of the levels and gradients shown on the Drawings or directed by the Engineer.

Formation	+	0mm	- 50mm
Other fill areas	+	50mm	- 50 mm

### 15.1.8 Excavation

Excavation shall be carried out in a manner ensuring that the excavation plant and vehicles used do not cause rutting or damage to the sub-grade. Excavation shall be to the levels shown on the Drawings or instructed by the Engineer. Should excavation reveal sub-grade material, which is unsuitable in the opinion of the Engineer such material shall be removed and replaced by, approved fill material compacted in layers as specified.

Where instructed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall scarify the sub-grade to a depth of 150mm and the material shall be re-compacted to 95% BS. Compaction. Alternatively where so instructed he shall compact the undisturbed subgrade to 95% BS. Compaction.

The completed surface of the formation and of other cut areas shall be within the following tolerances of the levels and gradients shown on the Drawings or directed by the Engineer:

Formation	+	0mm	-	50mm
Other cut areas	+	50mm	-	50mm

#### **15.1.9 Construction control testing;**

All earthworks shall be subject to construction control testing. For each excavated surface and each layer of fill, the Contractor shall carry out compaction tests at the rate directed by the Engineer.

When the test results demonstrate the area of formation or fill complies in all respects with the requirements of this Specification, he shall apply to the Engineer for approval. Such application shall identify the boundaries of the area submitted and shall be accompanied by a copy of the test results. Upon receipt of an application for approval the Engineer will generally approve the area or layer submitted, but reserves the right to order without unreasonable delay such further tests as he considers to be necessary. This procedure will be relaxed at the discretion of the Engineer as soon as the Contractor consistently achieves by his methods and plant the standards required.

#### **15.1.10 Excavation for structures and services**

Excavation shall be carried out to the line and depths shown on the drawings or to such other lines and depths as the Engineer may direct. Excavation shall be of sufficient size to enable the Works to be properly constructed. The faces and beds of all excavations shall be properly trimmed and cleaned of all loose stone, dirt or other debris. The bottom 150mm of material shall not be removed until just before placing of the blinding concrete, mass concrete foundations or bedding as the case may be.

The Contractor shall report to the Engineer when a secure bottom to the excavations has been obtained and is ready for the construction of the new work, and when approval has been obtained the new work shall be constructed without delay. Any work constructed in excavations before they have been inspected and approved shall, if so directed, be removed and new work substituted after approval, all at the Contractor's expense.

#### **15.1.11 Supports for excavations**

The sides of pits, trenches and other excavations shall, where necessary, be adequately supported to the satisfaction of the Engineer by timber or by other approved means. Should slips of material occur in trenches or pits the work of re-excavating and making good shall be carried out by the Contractor at his own cost to the Engineer's approval.

#### **15.1.12 Back-filling excavations for structures and services**

Excavations shall be back-filled with approved selected excavated material or imported approved material only after the work has been measured and approved by the Engineer.

All filling shall be deposited in layers with a compacted thickness not exceeding 150mm. The material shall be compacted to 90% BS compaction for its full depth. Timber and framing shall be withdrawn ahead of the layer to be compacted, care being taken to keep the sides of the excavation solid and to fill completely all spaces left by withdrawn timber.

#### **15.1.13 Over excavation**

Over-excavation in depth and width for pavement works shall be rectified at the Contractor's expense by returning approved selected fill material and compacting to Specification.

Over excavation in depth for structures and services works shall be rectified by refilling with mass concrete but over excavation in width can be made good by returning approved selected fill material and compacting to Specification, all at the Contractor's expense.

#### **15.1.14 Use of explosives;**

Except in exceptional circumstances the use of explosives will not be permitted. However, should blasting be permitted, it may only take place at times agreed with the Engineer and the Contractor will be responsible for observing all conditions set forth in Government and Local Authorities Regulations.

Adequate warning must be given to road users and any persons in the neighbourhood when blasting is about to take place.

The Contractor shall indemnify the Employer against any claims for damages to persons or property on or near the site from any cause whatsoever arising out of the use of explosives.

The Contractor will be held solely responsible for and must immediately make good to the approval of the Engineer any damage that may occur through the use of explosives. No claim for extras whatsoever will be considered as a result of prohibition by the Public Authorities from the use of explosives.

#### **15.1.15 Grass**

Where instructed by the Engineer the Contractor will provide suitable grass and plant, water, weed, cut, maintain and deliver up the same in good condition at the end of the maintenance period. Planting should take place immediately before a rainy season and should be carried out in accordance with good horticultural practice. Areas, which do not cover or die before they are properly established should be replaced, so that all areas to be grassed are delivered up in a wholly satisfactory condition.



## **15.2.0 Pavement construction**

### **15.2.1 Preparation:**

Prior to the construction of each pavement layer, the previously prepared formation or layer shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign substances. Any ruts or soft spots which occur or any deviation from the specified tolerances or degree of compaction shall be corrected by scarifying, removing and/or adding approved material, relaying and re-compacting the unsatisfactory areas to the required density and to the required lines and levels. Should any damage occur to the formation or a pavement layer prior to the construction of the next layer, it shall be rectified to the satisfaction of the Engineer at the expense of the Contractor.

### **15.2.2. Alignment and level control**

Stakes, boards and boning rods of substantial construction shall be furnished, set and maintained by the Contractor, in order that the works will conform to the lines and levels shown on the Drawings. The stakes shall be set at intervals not exceeding 25 metres in lines parallel with the centre line and not parallel with the centre line and not more than 25 metres apart.

Stakes, boards and boning rods shall be painted in such a manner as to indicate clearly the lines and levels to be worked to for each layer of pavement.

### **15.2.3 Thickness and surface tolerances:**

The thickness of each pavement layer shall be such that the depths from the required finished surface levels of the pavement to the surface of each pavement layer shall nowhere be less than the depths shown on the Drawing. The surfaces of each layer other than the final layer be lower than the required surface within the tolerances stated below, provided that any such deficiency shall be made good at the Contractor's expense by increasing the thickness of the course above the surface in question.

Each layer of pavement shall be finished to a surface profile parallel to the finished surface of the pavement shown on the drawings with the level of tolerances shown below:

#### **Variation permitted (mm)**

Sub base	+	0-40
Road base	+	0-25
Surfacing	+	6- 6

The finished surface of all pavements shall be such that when tested with a straight edge 3 metres long placed in any position and direction, there shall not be any gap greater than 5mm between the bottom of the straight edge and the surface of the pavement. In addition to this requirement, there shall not be any deflection exceeding 10mm from a straight line between any two longitudinal points 30 metres apart. Neither of these requirements shall apply across crowns.

These smoothness tolerances apply to straight profiles and equivalent smoothness tolerances shall be applied to vertical curves

#### 15.2.4 Gravel sub-base

The material used shall be good quality naturally occurring gravel. It shall be subject to suitable testing at the direction of the Engineer to show that it has a 4 days soaked CBR of not less than 30% at 100% BS. Compaction. The grading of the material shall show a smooth grading curve parallel to and within the limits stated below. The material shall have a Plasticity Index not exceeding 20%

The sub-base material shall be spread to the full width of the cross-section and to loose thicknesses so that after compaction the finished thicknesses will be those specified. Oversize pieces shall be removed or separately broken down. The method of compaction shall be approved by the Engineer and shall be such as to compact the material to 100% BS. compaction through its full depth. Control testing shall be carried out if directed by the Engineer.

BS. Sieve size	Percentage passing		
37.5mm	100		
20mm	80-100	100	
10mm	55-80	80-100	100
5mm	40-60	50-75	80-100
2.36mm	30-50	35-60	50-80
1.18mm			40-65
600 microns	15-30	15-35	
300 microns			20-40
75 microns	5-15	5-15	10-25

#### 15.2.5 Gravel road base

The material used shall be best quality naturally occurring laterite or gravel from a source approved by the Engineer. It shall be subject to suitable testing at the direction of the Engineer to show that it has a 4 day soaked CBR of not less than 60% at 100% BS. Compaction. The grading of the material shall show a smooth grading curve parallel to and within the limits stated below. The material shall have a Plasticity Index not exceeding 12%

Immediately before applying the road base, the surface of the sub-base shall in all respects comply with the specification and be thoroughly clear of all loose of foreign matter. The road base material shall be placed on the prepared sub-base by an approved method to a thickness, which on compaction will result in the thickness required. If necessary, the moisture content of the material shall be adjusted to ensure optimum compaction.

Immediately following the placing, the layer shall be compacted by approximately 16 passes of an 8 tonne pneumatic-tyred roller or equivalent passes of a vibrating or smooth-wheeled roller, to 100% BS. Compaction. Rolling shall progress from the sides to the centre of the areas under construction. Areas inaccessible to the roller shall be compacted by mechanical plate compactors. Control testing shall be carried out if directed by the Engineer.

#### 15.2.6 Crushed stone road base;

The aggregates for crushed stone road base shall be obtained from approved sources and consist of hard, tough, heavy, compact, approved rock. After crushing it shall be roughly cubical in shape, free from flat, flakey, elongated, soft or decomposed pieces, excess dust and any dirty, acids or other deleterious substances. The rock from which the stone is to be produced shall have an Aggregate Crushing Value not exceeding 25% a Los Angeles Abrasion Value not exceeding 35% and a Flakiness Index not exceeding 30%.

The grading limits of the material shall be within and approximately parallel to curves defined by the following limits:

BS Sieve	% passing
50	100
37.5	95 – 100
20	65 – 80
10	40 – 60
5	30 – 50
1	20 – 38
0.425	12 – 24
0.075	5 – 13

Before commencing spreading and compaction the Contractor shall determine the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the material for each layer in accordance with BS. 1377.

Mixing, handling, transporting, placing, spreading and compacting of the crushed stone shall take place whilst it is in a moist condition and in such a manner as to avoid segregation. The Contractor shall add further water so that compaction is carried out within the range of - 2% to + 0.5% of the optimum moisture content.

The material shall be spread by means of a mechanical paver, which shall be to the approval of the Engineer and be capable of spreading the crushed stone

material in an even manner without segregation to a thickness which will give the required finished thickness.

No material shall be delivered to the paver over previously compacted material. Spreading shall commence at the high point of a pavement cross-section and finish at the low point or points. Where, in the opinion of the Engineer, segregation has occurred the material in the affected area shall be cut out and replaced.

The material shall be compacted initially with a self-propelled pneumatic tyred roller and followed by a heavy vibrating roller until all visible movement under the wheels ceases.

Any voids appearing in the surface shall be filled with crusher fines, watered and re-compacted until a hard dense layer is obtained. Compaction shall proceed from the sides to the centre of the lane under construction or from one side towards previously compacted material. The crushed stone layer shall be compacted to 100% BS. Compaction. Areas inaccessible to the roller shall be compacted by mechanical plate compactors. Control testing shall be carried out if directed by the Engineer.

#### **15.2.7 Protection of pavement layers:**

No construction traffic shall run over the exposed formation or over sub-base layers. Sub-base, or road base material where no sub-base is specified, shall be laid on the formation as soon as the last 150mm of material protecting it has been removed, in a continuous operation, and no formation shall be opened which cannot quickly be covered with sub-base or road base respectively.

The placing of the road base shall be followed as soon as practicable by the placing of the surfacing.

#### **15.2.8 Prime coat**

A prime coat shall be applied to the road base before the premix or asphalt surfacing; or surface dressing. The surface shall be thoroughly swept by brooms, all laitance, loose and foreign material removed and the clean surface of the base and hard particles in the layer exposed as a mosaic.

All loose material shall be wept well clear of the area to be primed. The surface shall be checked for line, cross-fall and level and made good as necessary and approved by the Engineer before any bitumen prime is applied. Where required by the Engineer, immediately prior to the application of prime, the surface shall be lightly sprayed with water but not saturated.

The prime coat shall be sprayed immediately after the preparation of the stone layer is completed and approved. The type of prime coat shall be medium curing cutback bitumen MC 30 grade. The rate of spray will be as directed by the Engineer between 0.5 lit/m<sup>2</sup> - 1.0 lit/m<sup>2</sup>. The quantity used must give complete coverage with a slight trace of run off in places. Should the Contractor find that at the rate of spray directed the coverage is inadequate, or there is too much run off, he shall immediately inform the Engineer and amend the spray as directed.

The prime should penetrate about 3 to 6mm and dry to a matt surface in 24 hours, leaving no pools of bitumen on the surface.

During spraying all kerbs, headwalls, drains and the like which are liable to be disfigured by splashing of bitumen shall be protected, and any such feature which is accidentally marred by bitumen, shall be cleaned with a suitable solvent or if this is not possible removed and made good at the Contractor's expense.

### **15.2.9 Chippings**

Chippings used for surface dressing should be single sized, cubical in shape, clean and free from dust, strong, durable and not susceptible to polishing under the action of traffic. These should be selected in accordance with British Standard BS 63, "Single sized road-stone and chippings".

Samples of chippings should be tested for grading, flakiness index, aggregate crushing value and when so instructed by the Engineer, the polished stone value and aggregate abrasion value, before the start of surface dressing operation or when new supplies are delivered.

- ) Maximum aggregate crushing value (ACV) for surface dressing chippings should be between 20 to 35%
- ) Aggregate abrasion value (AAV) will be 14 for side and estate roads and 12 for highways (traffic up to 1000 vehicles /lane/day)
- ) Nominal size will be 6,10,14 and 70mm. "Flaky" chippings are those with thickness (smallest dimension) which is less than 0.6 of their nominal size.

**15.2.9.1** The previously primed surface shall be swept clean with brooms and the debris deposited well clear of the surface to be surfaced, Any defects of the surface shall be made good as directed by the Engineer and no binder shall be applied until the surface has been approved by the Engineer.

The binder for surface dressing shall be straight run hot bitumen of grade 80/100 pen applied by a bitumen distributor complying with BS 1707 at a temperature between 145 degrees and 205°C.

### **15.2.9.2 Dressing**

During spraying all kerbs, head walls, drains and the like which are liable to be disfigured by splashing of bitumen shall be protected, and any such feature which is accidentally marred by bitumen, shall be cleaned with a suitable solvent, or if this is not possible, removed and made good at the Contractor's expense

Immediately after the binder has been applied, clean dry stone chippings shall be spread at the rate directed by the Engineer. Directly the stone chippings have been spread they shall be rolled initially so that the whole area receives at least one pass within ten minutes of the bitumen being sprayed. Immediately after the initial rolling, any area, which is deficient in chippings, shall be made good by hand spreading. Brooming of the material to effect redistribution of chippings will not be permitted. The number of passes of the roller shall be laid down by the

Engineer, but shall be at least two. A certain amount of crushing under the roller is permissible, but should any general shattering occur, the Engineer may direct that rolling shall cease, regardless of the number of passes completed.

Pneumatic tyred rollers are preferred for rolling of all bitumen seal work though finishing with smooth steel-wheeled rollers may be permitted with the approval of the Engineer. No rollers or construction equipment shall be permitted to park on the completed work.

The road shall not be opened to traffic until the bitumen has attained sufficient viscosity to prevent stones being removed, and not earlier than 24 hours in the case of the first application of chippings.

Unless allowed otherwise by the Engineer, the area shall not be opened to works traffic before the application of the full number of specified coats.

After traffic has been permitted to run on surface dressing for a period of at least a fortnight, all loose material shall be swept to the side, collected up and disposed of. No windrow of loose chippings shall be allowed to accumulate at the sides.

#### **15.2.10 Asphaltic concrete surfacing**

Asphaltic concrete surfacing courses shall comprise a mixture of well-graded aggregate, filler and penetration grade bitumen.

The coarse aggregate shall consist of clean crushed rock, as free as practicable from flat, elongated, soft and weathered pieces and dust, dirt and deleterious matter. It shall have an Aggregate Crushing Value not exceeding 25% and Flakiness Index less than 30%. The fine aggregate may consist of stone screenings or natural sand free from clay and organic matter. The filler may consist of cement, hydrated lime or stone dust. The bitumen shall be straight run of grade 80/100 penetration. The combined grading of aggregates and filler shall show a smooth grading curve parallel to and within the limit is set out below:

BS. Sieve size	Percentage passing	
	Wearing course	Base course
14mm	80-100	75-95
5mm	54-72	52-70
2.36mm	42-58	40-56
1.18mm	34-48	32-46
600 microns	26-38	24-36
300 microns	18-28	16-26
150 microns	12-20	10-18
75 microns	6-12	6-12

#### Bitumen content

In addition to the above requirements both wearing course and base course material shall when compacted exhibit the following Marshall test values:

Minimum stability 250kg  
flow value, between 2 - 5 mm

Control testing to ensure compliance with these requirements shall be carried out as directed by the Engineer.

The surfacing material shall be mixed in a purpose- made mixing plant of the weigh batch or continuous mixing type in good order and approved by the Engineer, shall be transported to the works in clean covered vehicles and laid by a self-propelled mechanical

spreader/finisher without delay. The mix temperature when placed in the spreader shall not be less than 135°C. and the mix shall be rolled immediately after laying and before the temperature falls below 120°C.

Compaction shall be by an 8 - 10 tonne smooth- wheeled roller of roll width greater than 450mm or by pneumatic- tyred roller of equivalent mass. The material shall be rolled from side to centre in a longitudinal direction. Cold joints shall be formed on a new cut vertical face and painted with hot bitumen. Rolling shall continue until all roll marks are eliminated and 98% of the laboratory density is obtained. Rollers shall not stand on newly laid surfacing.

### **15.2.11 Kerbs, edgings and quadrants**

Kerbs, edgings and quadrants may be supplied in precast concrete to BS. 340 or dressed hard stone to the approval of the Engineer. In the latter case, kerbs will be accepted without batter and in random lengths. They shall be bedded and haunched in concrete and the joints are to be pointed in 1:3 cement mortar. The price is to include for excavating; supplying; laying (to radius of required), jointing and back-filling and all materials necessary for completion.

### **15.2.12 White line markings:**

White line markings where specified shall be painted in long life chlorinated rubber road marking paint.

## **16.0 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION**

### **16.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS I**

#### **16.1.1 General Conditions**

The Contractor shall use a qualified approved electrician to perform the Electrical works i.e. the Main Contractor is allowed to sublet electrical installation part to approved Electrical Contractor as domestic Sub-contractor.

This specification is to be read in conjunction with “General Conditions of the contract” and any general or particular specification and drawings listed in section six of this bidding documents.

Minor details not shown or specified herein but necessary for proper installation and operation shall be included in the Contractor’s estimates.

Any apparatus, appliances, material or work not shown on drawings but mentioned in the specification or vice versa, or any incidental accessories necessary to make work complete and perfect in all respects and ready for operation, even if not particularly specified, shall be furnished delivered, and installed by the Contractor without any additional expense to the employer.

With submission of bid, the contractor shall give written notice to the Engineer of any materials or apparatus believed inadequate or unsuitable, in violation of laws, regulations, and any necessary item(s) or work omitted. In the absence of such notice, it is mutually agreed that the Contractor has included the cost of all required items in his proposal, and that he will be responsible for the approved satisfactory functioning of the entire system without extra compensation.



### **16.1.2 Contractor's Conditions**

The Contractor's conditions of sale or contract shall not stand against nor invalidate this specification.

### **16.1.3 Statutory Regulations.**

All work shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the current edition of the 'Regulations' for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings issued by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. In the specification references to the I.E.E. Regulations are to the 17<sup>th</sup> Edition.

### **16.1.4 Symbols**

Symbols used on the drawings shall have the meanings assigned to them according to the accompanying legend or the legend of a drawing with reference as directed by the Notes.

### **16.1.5 Materials & Equipment**

Materials and Equipment shall be of first quality and approved and shall comply with the specification of the British Standards Institution where relevant at the date of contract. The Contractor shall, if so required, submit samples of all materials and equipment for approval if those material are those not specified in the Bills of Quantities.

Where the material and / or equipment is specified in the Bills of Quantities followed by approval equal, it is so named or described for the purpose of establishing standard of materials and workmanship to which the Contractor shall adhere. Should the Contractor install the material or method in question before receiving approval from the proper authorities the Engineer shall at his discretion direct the Contractor to remove the materials in question immediately. The fact that this material has been installed shall have no bearing or influence on the decision by the Engineer.

All equipment shall be fully tropicalized.

### **16.1.6 Builder's works**

The Contractor shall be responsible for the supply and correct positioning of all fittings and supports and shall be required to mark out all holes and chases, but the cutting away, grouting-in and making good shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all the builders work is carried out to the requirements of the various parties concerned, e.g. TANESCO, etc.

### **16.1.7 Cooperation with other trades**

The Contractor shall give full cooperation to other trades and shall furnish any information necessary to permit the work of other trades to be installed satisfactorily and with least interference or delay.

Where the Electrical work will be installed too close to work of other trades, or in manner evidently to interfere with the work of other trades, he shall assist in working out space conditions to make a satisfactory adjustment. If the Contractor installs his work before coordinating with other trades or so as to cause any interference with work of other trades, he shall make necessary changes in his work to correct the condition without extra charge.

The variation between equipment manufacturers requires complete coordination of all trades. Therefore the Contractor, who offers, for consideration, substitute or equal products of reliable manufacturer, has to be responsible for all changes that affect his installation and the installation of equipment of other trades.

### **16.1.8 Setting out and final position of electrical gear**

The Contractor shall be responsible for all site measurements with respect to the setting out his own works such Builder's works as may be necessary for others to execute.

All drawings shall be read in conjunction with the latest Architect/Engineerural, Structural, and Services drawings available on site prior to commencing work at all stages of the work. Special attention shall be paid to areas where the electrical gear must be placed in relation to benches, working tables, wall units, cabinets, wall tiling, patterned walls or ceiling, kitchen areas, etc.

Where wiring and conduit runs are indicated diagrammatically the exact position shall be agreed upon with Engineers on site.

The Contractor shall include for a position variations of 0.5 metre from that of any items shown. Where symmetry is the determining factor for the positions the reference points or lines shall be measured as accurately as possible.

The Electrical Contractor shall maintain accurate records of all deviations in work as actually installed from work indicated on the drawings, on completion of the project, or when requested by the Engineers the Contractors shall deliver two (2) complete sets of prints to the Engineers.

### **16.1.9 Access to plant rooms**

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all equipment ordered in respect of contract is to be contracted in such a manner that it may, if necessary be dismantled to enable it to pass down through the building to street level. He shall also ensure that the systematic installation of plant room equipment is planned so that the largest items of equipment can be installed.

### **16.1.10 Distribution boards and switch gear**

Where applicable the switchboards shall be of the type and size specified in this specification or Bills of Quantities but care should be taken if the manufacturer offers the latest version of the type specified that the differences do not affect the Design. If such change occurs, the Contractor shall provide all the drawings and specifications as supplied by the Manufacturer, for the new version to the Engineers for approval before ordering/installing the equipment.

The location of Distribution Boards (DB) shall be as specified herein or in the drawings. Where two or more DB's is shown on the drawings the Contractor shall prepare drawings indicating his proposed arrangement details prior to proceeding with the installation.

The Neutral bar of each S.P.N. and T.P.N. fuse or Miniature circuit Breakers (MCB) irrespective of the outgoing circuit shown shall have same sequence as the phase cables are connected to the M.C.B's. This shall apply to earth bars when installed.

The following refers to M.C.B. Distribution Boards:

- ) The spare ways not showing current ratings will be fitted with removable blanking plates and accessories for future breakers.
- ) If spare ways shows current ratings then breakers must be fitted.

### **16.1.11 Cables**

All cables used in Contract shall be manufactured in accordance with the current appropriate BS Specifications, which are as follows:

Rubber Insulated cables and flexible cords B.S.S. 6500  
P.V.C. Insulated cables and flexible cords B.S.S. 6004  
P.V.C. Insulated Armoured cable B.S.S. 6346  
Butyl Rubber Insulated cables B.S.S.D. 6101V

The Contractor will, at the Engineer's discretion, be required to submit samples of cables for the Engineer's approval: The Engineer reserves the right to call for cables of an alternative manufacturer without any extra cost being incurred.

No cable of C.S.A. less than 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> shall be used unless otherwise specified.

#### **16.1.12 Armoured P.V.C. Insulated and sheathed cables**

Shall be 600/1000- volt grade with standard copper conductors. The wire armour of the cable shall be used wholly as an earth continuity conductor and the resistance of the wire armour shall not be more than twice that of the largest current carrying conductor of the cable.

Where cables enter Switchgear and other apparatus, they shall be made off with proper glands for this type of cable, with the whole gland enclosed in a P.V.C. shroud.

When lugs are soldered to cable ends any exposed conductor shall be taped with a P.V.C. Tapes to thickness of the original insulation, the taping being taken partly over barrel of the cable lug. The colour of the tape shall be the same as the original insulation.

Where cables rise from floor level to Switchgear, etc. they shall be protected by P.V.C. conduit to a height of 600mm from the finished floor level, whether the cable is to run on the surface or recessed into the wall.

All P.V.C. S.W.A. cables run inside the building shall be fixed in rising ducts or on ceiling by means of diecast cable hooks or clamps, of appropriate size to suit cables, fixed by studs and back nuts to their channel sections, Type C.S.I. Alternatively by B.I.C.C. claw type cleating system with diecast cleats and galvanized mild steel back straps or similar approved equal method for one or two cables runs together, the cleats shall be fixed to special channel section supports or back straps described above, which shall in turn be secured to walls or ceilings of ducts by rowbolts.

Where armoured cables are run outside the buildings they shall be laid underground with protecting concrete interlocking cover tiles laid over, which shall be provided and laid under this Contract. All the excavations and reinstatements of ground will be carried out by the Main Contractor also the Contractor shall be responsible for sanding of the trenches on top of which he shall lay the cables.

Depth of laying low voltage cable shall be 450mm minimum but 600mm to the top of cable tiles where planting is indicated on the drawing.

Any damage to the serving or sheathing of cables shall be brought to the Engineers notice in writing and their instructions that it should be repaired or replaced is to be carried out.

#### **16.1.13 P.V.C insulated cables**

These cables shall be of the non braided type as C.M.A reference 6491x600/1000 volt grade cables, or equal approval cables for all service shall be in accordance with the schedules and the Electrical Regulations.

#### **16.1.14 Heat resisting cable**

Final connection to all lighting fittings (and other equipment where a temperature in excess of 65 °C is likely to be experienced) shall be made using silicone rubber insulated cable or equal approved.

#### **16.1.15 Conduit installation**

Conduit shall be Heavy gauge P.V.C. or steel as specified in the Bills of Quantities, of 20mm minimum diameter and made to applicable B.S.I. standards. Steel Conduit and fittings shall black enamel finish, unless otherwise specified for indoor use and outdoors-galvanised finish shall be used.

Cable capacity of conduit shall be in accordance with the appropriate tables of I.E.E. Regulations and sufficiently large to allow easy draw in or withdrawal of any one or all cables. A conduit run shall neither have more than two (2) right angle bends or equivalent nor more the 10m without the provision of a draw in box.

Conduit shall be installed in such a way that there is segregation of lighting, general-purpose power installations telephone, alarm systems etc. as outlined in the Regulations.

In poured, reinforced concrete columns and slabs the fitting and boxes shall be laid and fixed in position to prevent displacement during mechanical vibration, and shall be sealed to prevent the ingress of cement.

Conduits installed on surface shall be unobtrusive and runs shall be symmetrical and in keeping with the building design. The routes of all surface conduits shall be approved by the Engineer and/or Architect/Engineer on site before installation.

The crossing of expansion joints and feeders to work benches from floors shall be made with flexible conduit connecting each end of the P.V.C. conduit, care shall be taken to ensure that the flexible conduit/conduit connector are correctly

installed and will not become disconnected when the expansion and contraction takes place.

Where permanent wiring is not installed a draw wire shall be left in all such conduits.

#### **16.1.16 Labelling**

All main switches, circuits breakers, isolators and distribution boards shall be labelled showing the area and service fed them, and where not otherwise immediately obvious, their source of supply.

The circuits fed from the DB shall be marked on a card fixed to the inside of the lid or as shall be agreed with the Engineers. The card must indicate without ambiguity the location of all the outlets fed from each distribution way and the size of the fuse or circuit breaker rating.

All control switches, isolators, starters, etc, shall be labelled to indicate the item or apparatus controlled, the supply voltage and phase.

Where socket outlets and/or single phase isolators in any one room area are connected to more than one phase, all such outlets and isolators shall be labelled to indicate the phase to which they are connected and where required by the Engineers, a warning label shall be provided and fixed as directed to indicate the presence of 415 volts between outlets on different phases.

#### **16.1.17 Final sub-circuits**

The wiring of each final sub-circuit shall be electrically separated from that of every other final sub-circuit. For all lighting and socket outlets wiring shall be carried out in the "Looping in" system, and there shall be no joints whatsoever.

The wiring sizes for lighting circuits and socket outlets are shown on the drawing. If not shown then the sizes specified in I.E.E. Regulations shall be assumed.

#### **16.1.18 lighting fittings**

The Contractor shall supply and fix all lighting fittings and lamps of number, and size indicated on the drawings manufactured and designed to comply with BS 4533/EN 60598. Fittings shall be assembled and cleaned and if necessary any suspension tubes cut and screwed to provide the right mounting height.

All fittings and pendants shall be fixed to conduit boxes with brass R/H screws. The whole of the metal work in each lighting fittings shall be effectively bonded to earth. In case of ball and/or knuckled joints, short lengths of flexible cable shall be provided bonded to the metal work on either side of the joints.

Where lamp holders are supported by flexible cable, the holders shall have “cord grip” arrangement, and in case of metal shades earthing screws be provided on each of the holders.

In case of rectangular shaped ceiling fittings, the extreme ends of the fittings shall be secured to suitable support in addition to central conduit and fittings.

#### **16.1.19 Electric lamps**

All lamps shall conform with the specifications of the appropriate B.S.I. suitable for normal stated supply voltage.

Prior to installation, the Contractor shall enquire of and conform to the direction of the Engineers as to the colour of fluorescent lamps to be installed.

#### **16.1.20 Switches**

Switches shall be of the type(s) given in the Schedule of Materials/Bills of Quantities of this specification, and shall conform to BS 3676. Steel flush mounting boxes for switches shall conform to BS 4662.

Where multi-gang switch assemblies are used the switches shall be connected so that their layout relative to each other on the switch-plate conforms, as far as practical, to the layout of the groups of appliances controlled.

Generally switches shall be mounted at a height of 1400mm above finished floor level, and 150mm from the doorframe.

#### **16.1.21 Socket outlets**

Socket outlets for general A.C supplies shall be 13 Ampere complying with BS 1363 and of the type specified in the Schedule of materials/Bills of Quantities. Flush and surface mounting boxes for socket outlets shall be designed and manufactured to comply with BS 4662 and BS 5733 respectively.

Unless otherwise specified, socket outlets shall be mounted 300mm above finished floor level except those on top workbenches, which shall be, installed as detailed drawings.

Where two or more points are shown adjacent to each other on the drawing, e.g. socket outlet and telephone outlet, they shall be lined up vertically or horizontally on the centre lines of the units concerned.

Normally the units shall be lined up on vertical centre lines, but where it is necessary to mount units at low level they shall be lined up horizontally.

#### **16.1.22 Telephone outlets**

Telephone outlets shall be installed in preparation rooms as shown in the drawings.

Final wiring for the telephone system shall be carried out by others, however the Contractor shall lay conduits and draw wires as outlined in the drawings.

#### **16.1.23 Fume Cabinets**

Fume cabinets and similar apparatus shall be controlled either by local switch of suitable rating fitted with a neon indicator connected in a radial circuit.

Final connections to the cabinets shall be by butyl rubber silicone rubber or other approved heat resisting cables run in flexible conduit, which shall commence at flush circular conduit box situated beside the equipment.

#### **16.1.24 Earthing**

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing and installing all necessary electrodes, earthing conductors; clamps; connectors and to ensure that the entire installation is installed in accordance with the I.E.E. Regulations. Earth plates shall not be permitted.

The Earth resistance shall be tested in the manner described in the latest edition of the I.E.E. Regulations by the Contractor in the presence of Engineer, and the Contractor shall be responsible for the supply of all test equipment.

An Earthing Terminal must be provided at each box or other enclosure to which accessories are to be attached. The earth leads to each distribution board shall not be less than half the cross sectional area of the feeder.

#### **16.1.25 Testing and inspection**

On completion of the entire installation or as may be deemed necessary by engineer, the Contractor shall test all wiring and connections for:

- ) Earth continuity
- ) Neutral Earth loop impedance
- ) Insulation Resistance
- ) Earth Resistance



All tests shall be in accordance with the Electrical Regulations

In case power is not connected at the time of handover the Contractor shall ensure that a suitable generator set is available for the purpose of completing the tests. All related costs shall be borne by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall provide the Test Certificates which must be set out as indicated in the Electrical Regulations with additions where necessary to include functional tests and other tests, and shall be signed by the Engineer who shall be present at all site tests.

All the apparatus, attendance and assistance necessary, together with all skilled labour, shall be provided by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall advise the Engineers of a suitable date for the final inspection, which shall be prior to the date of handover of the Main contract. This shall be after:

- ) All boards Switchgear, outlets etc., have been cleared and damaged paint work made good.
- ) All lamps are in-situ and working
- ) All tests described above have been carried out and certificates produced.
  
- ) All labelling has been completed
- ) All conduit lids are secured
- ) All unused blanking holes have been blanked off
- ) All builder's work has been made good round outlets etc. to the Engineers satisfaction and all surplus paint cleaned off on items of electrical equipment.

Any faults defects, or omissions or faulty workmanship, incorrectly positioned or installed parts of the installation made apparent by such inspections or tests, shall be rectified by the Contractor at his own expense.

## **16.2.0 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS II**

### **16.2.2 Main switch**

Location of main distribution board as shown in drawings is for tendering purposes only. The Engineer shall decide actual position on site after determining the exact mains entry point.

### **16.2.3 Distribution boards**

Distribution boards shall be installed at positions and height shown on drawings.

All breakers and other apparatus shall only be accessible through the door, only incorporated isolators shall be accessible from outside.

Typewritten or stenciled labels showing each circuit shall be fixed on the inside of the door.

The circuits of the DB's shall have phase arrangement in accordance with that shown on the diagrams. However it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to test the load to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

### **16.2.4 Wiring system**

All internal wiring shall be carried out in PVC insulated single core cables run in non-metallic conduits either concealed in chases cut in solid partition walls, or cast in-situ in concrete structure or fixed on the surface of walls or ceiling member shall be fixed by spacer bar saddles fixed not more than 1 meter apart.

The Contractors shall install PVC pipes to accommodate the supply cables into and out of the building as proposed on drawings.

### **16.2.5 Fittings and accessories**

Type and makes of fittings and accessories have been specified in the bills of quantities. The specifications are meant to ensure a good standard of quality of materials. Any other fittings must first be inspected and approved before being used.

### **16.2.6 Installation of boxes for accessories**

All boxes shall be of metallic type.

The installation of boxes shall be made with great care and they shall be set plumb and true. Care shall be exercised to ensure that outlet boxes are set flush with wall finish so that cover plates will neither protrude beyond the surface of the wall nor be sprung out of shape by the outlet box being set too deep in the wall.

### **16.2.7 Builders work**

The Contractor shall take special care in the location of conduits so that same will not clash with required locations for and proper grading of water, drain pipes etc,

and he shall take special pains to refer to the drawings covering such requirement so as to ensure his equipment is installed in proper relation to other apparatus.

#### **16.2.8 Earthing**

Earthing shall be done as recommended in IEE Regulations for Electrical Installation of Buildings. Each unit shall have its own earthing points consisting of an earthing inspection chamber and copper electrodes.

#### **16.2.9 Final testing and inspection**

On Completion of the entire installation and before handover, inspection shall be carried out as given in part I of these specifications.

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