Global Scientific Review
A Peer Reviewed, Open Access, International Journal
www.scienticreview.com
Volume 7, September 2022 ISSN (E): 2795-4951

Factors of the Strength and Collapsing of Building Constructions

Intern researcher,Qo'ldashev A. G'.
Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction.
Phone: 91 962-97-91
Ph.D. Professor,Maxmudov S. M.
Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction.

Abstract: This article is about methods and types of research on durability and earthquake tolerance of building structures.

Key words: grunt, fundament, zdanie, soorujenia, grunt, grunt, kladka, materialy, pokhodnye materialy.

The main part.

An example of scientific research on strengthening building structures in the world since the 17th century is the mechanics of gravity by the French scientist Coulomb. In 1773, he was the first to pose and solve the problem of the influence of gravity on a retaining wall from the side. In the 19th century, M.C. Valkov, V.M. Karlovich, V.I. Kurdiyumov, G.E. Paukers had laid a theoretical foundation. Among the scientists of our country, C.I. Belzesky, N.M. Gersevanov N.V. Sitovich, V.V. Sokolovsky, M.I. Gorbunov, G.K. Clay. I.A. Simvuldii, G.S. Shapiro, L.M. Peshkovisky, S.B. Ukhov and others Today, based on scientific researches in the field of construction in our Republic, the massif of gravity that absorbs the debris falling from the building or construction is called the ground. Grounds are natural and artificial. Soil mass in its natural state is called natural soil. An artificial soil massif is called an artificial soil.

The part of the building or structure that is located below the surface of the ground and serves to transfer the loads falling from the building or structure to its floor is called the foundation. The main requirements for the foundations are that they are strong enough, long-lasting, able to maintain their stable state under the influence of cold and aggressive groundwater. The foundation under the foundation should be flat, strong and low in moisture. A foundation made of monolithic concrete is considered the best.

If the foundations are made of buto-concrete, it is necessary to install reinforcements on its upper layer or to create a monolithic reinforced belt on top of buto-concrete. It is forbidden to use large uncut (smooth round) stones in the construction of foundations in accordance with clause 3.7.16 of QMQ 2.01.03-19. The foundation can be deepened from the surface to at least 40 cm, and the walls can be raised to a height of 30-50 cm from the ground so that the walls do not get wet due to atmospheric precipitation. In order to reduce the load of these foundations on the soil, it is desirable to pour artificial soil and compact the building base using vibratory compaction devices.

Volume 7, September 2022 ISSN (E): 2795-4951

Summary.
In cases where the above-mentioned factors of building structures are violated, the building structure causes various subsidence, such as osatka, pasadka, usadka, which causes the building to sink.

Figure 1

Figure 1. Sinking under load.

We will mention another main factors for the subsidence of building structures. This is definitely a human factor and the result of natural phenomena. Based on scientific principles, the fall of dust on buildings is divided into two factors: human and natural factors. For the human factor: concrete, brick, soil, and for the natural factors - snow, wind, rain. Figure 2

Fig. 2 Nagruska species.

Volume 7, September 2022 ISSN (E): 2795-4951

Books.

1. BINO VA INSHOOTLAR ZILZILABARDOSHLIGI Toshkent – 2022
2. SHAHARSOZLIK NORMALARI VA QOIDALARI. SHNQ 1.02.09-15 24-bet
3. SHNQ 1.03.01-08 Korxona, bino va inshootlarni qurishga doir loyiha hujjatlarining tarkibi, ularni ishlab chiqish.
4. SHNQ 1.03 06.-99 Texnik – iqtisodiy asoslashlarning, qurilish loyihalari va shaharsozlik hujjatlarining davlat ekspertizasini o‘tkazish tartibi bo‘yicha yo‘riqnoma.
5. QMQ 1.02.07-97 Qurilish uchun muhandislik izlanishlari.
6. QMQ 2.01.09-97 O‘ta cho‘kuvchan gruntlar va yer ishlovidagi hududlarda bino va inshootlar.
7. QMQ 2.01.15-97 Turar joy binolarining texnik xizmatini amalga oshirish to‘g‘risida Nizom. QMQ 2.02.01-98 Bino va inshootlar zaminlari.
8. QMQ 2.03.11-97 Qurilish konstruksiyalarini korroziyadan himoya qilish.
9. QMQ 3.02.01-97 Tuproq inshootlari, zamin va poydevorlar. MSN 2.03.02-2002 Hududlarning, bino va inshootlarning xavfli geologik jarayonlardan muhandislik muhofazasi. Asosiy qoidalar.