

SPECIFICATIONS

A - GENERAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDING WORKS

GENERAL :

1. In the specifications, "as directed"/"Approved" shall be taken to mean "as-directed"/"approved" by the Engineer-in-charge.
2. Wherever a reference to any Indian Standard appears in the specifications, it shall be taken to mean as a reference to the latest edition of the same in force on the date of agreement.
3. In mode of Measurement in the specifications wherever a dispute arises in the absence of specific mention of a particular point or aspect, the provisions on these particular points, or aspects in the relevant Indian Standards shall be referred to.
4. All measurements and computations, unless otherwise specified, shall be carried out nearest to the following limits:
 - (i) Length, width and depth (height)0.01 Meter.
 - (ii) Area.....0.01 Sq. Mt.
 - (iii) Cubic Contents0.01 Cu. Mt.
- In recording dimensions of work, the sequence of length, width and height (depth) or thickness shall be followed.
5. The distance which constitutes lead shall be determined along the shortest practical route and not necessarily the route actually taken. The decision of the Engineer-in-charge in this regard shall be taken as final.
6. Where no lead is specified, it shall mean "all leads".
7. Lift shall be measured from plinth level,
8. Up to floor two levels means actual height of floor (Maxi, 4 M.) up to 3 Mt. above plinth level.
9. Definite particulars covered in the items of work, though not mentioned or elucidated in it, specifications shall be deemed to be included therein.
10. Reference to specifications of materials as made in the detailed specification of the items of work is in the form of a designation containing the number of the specification of the material and prefix 'M' e.g. 'M-5'.
11. Approval to the samples of various materials given by the Engineer-in-charge shall not absolve the contractor from the responsibility of replacing defective material brought on site or materials used in the work found defective at a later date. The contractor shall have no claim to any payment or compensation whatsoever on account of any such materials being rejected by the Engineer-in-charge.
12. The contract rate of the item of work shall be for the work completed in all respects.
13. No collection of materials shall be made before it is got approved from the Engineer-in-charge.
14. Collection of approved materials shall be done at site of work in a systematic manner. Materials shall be stored in such a manner as to prevent damage, deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter and to ensure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work.
15. Materials, if and when rejected by the Engineer-in-charge, shall be immediately removed from the site of work.
16. No materials shall be stored prior to, during and after execution of a structure in such a way as to cause or lead to damage overloading of the various components of the structure.
17. All works shall be carried out in a workmanlike manner as per the best techniques for the particular item.
18. All tools, templates, machinery and equipment for correct execution of the work as well as for checking lines, levels, alignment of the works during execution shall be kept in sufficient numbers and in good working condition on the site of the work.
19. The mode, procedure and manner of execution shall be such that it does not cause damage or over loading of the various components of the structure during execution or after completion of the structure.
20. Special modes of construction not adopted in general Engineering practice, if proposed to be adopted by the Contractor, shall be considered only if the contractor provides satisfactory evidence that such special mode of construction is safe, sound and helps in speedy construction and completion of work to the required strength and quality. Acceptance of the same by the Engineer-in-charge shall not, however, absolve the contractor of the responsibility of any adverse effects and consequences of adopting the same in the course of execution or completion of the work,
21. All installations pertaining to water supply and fixtures thereof as well as drainage lines and sanitary fittings shall be deemed to be completed only after giving satisfactory test by the Contractor.
22. The contractor shall be responsible for observing the rules and regulations imposed under "Minor Minerals Act", and such other laws and rules prescribed by Government from time to time.
23. All necessary safety measures and precaution (including those laid down in the various relevant Indian Standards) shall be taken to ensure the safety of men materials and machinery on the works as also of the work itself.
24. The testing charges of all materials shall be borne by the Contractor unless recovery at one percent inwards listing charges is separately made.
25. Approval to any of the executed items for the work does not in any way relieve the contractor of his responsibility for the correctness, soundness and strength of the structure as per the drawings and specification.

B - SPECIFICATIONS OF MATERIALS

M-1 Water

1.1 Water shall not be salty or brackish and shall be clean, reasonably clear and free from objectionable quantities of silt and traces of oil and injurious alkalis, salts, organic matter and oilier deleterious material which will either weaken the mortar or concrete or cause efflorescence or attack the steel in R.C.C. Container for transport storage and handling of water shall be clean. Water shall conform to the standards specified in I.S. 456-1978.

1.2. If required by Engineer-in-charge it shall be tested by comparison with distilled water. Comparison shall be made by means of standard cement tests for soundness, time of setting and mortar strength as specified in I.S. 269-1976. Any indication of unsoundness, change in time of setting by 30 minutes or more or decrease of more than 10 per cent in strength of mortar prepared with water sample when compared with the results obtained with mortar prepared with distilled water shall be sufficient cause for rejection of water under test.

1.3. Water for curing mortar, concrete or masonry should not be too acidic or too alkaline. It shall be free of elements which significantly affect the hydration reaction or otherwise interfere with the hardening of concrete during curing or those which produce objectionable stains or other unsightly deposits on concrete or mortar surfaces.

1.4. Hard and bitter water shall not be used for curing.

1.5. Potable water will be generally found suitable for curing mortar or concrete.

M-2. Lime

2.1 Lime shall be hydraulic lime as per I.S. 712-1973. Necessary test shall be carried out as per I.S. 6932 (Paris I to X), 1973.

2.2. The following field tests for limes are to be carried out:

(1) A very rough idea can be formed about the type of lime by its visual examination i.e. fat lime bears pure white color, lime in form of porous lumps of dirty white color indicates quick lime, and solid lumps are the un-burnt lime stone.

(2) Acid tests for determining the carbonate content in lime. Excessive amount of impurities and rough determination of class of lime.

2.3. Storage shall comply with I.S. 712-1973. The slaked lime, if stored, shall be kept in a weather proof and damp-proof shall with impervious floor and sides to protect it against rain, moisture, weather and extraneous materials mixing with it. All lime that has been damaged in any way shall be rejected and all rejected materials shall be removed from site of work.

2.4. Field testing shall be done according to I.S. 1624- 1974 to show the acceptability of materials.

M-3. Cement

3.1. Cement shall be ordinary port-land slag cement as per I.S. 269-1976 or Portland slag cement as per I.S. 455-1976.

M-4. White Cement

4.1 The white cement shall conform to I.S. 80412-E 1978.

M-5. Colored Cement

5.1 Colored cement shall be with white or gray port-land cement as specified in the item of the work.

5.2. The pigments used for colored cement shall be of approved quality and shall not exceed 10% of cement used in the Mix. The mixture of pigment shall be properly grounded to have a uniform color and shade. The pigments shall have such properties to provide for durability under exposure to sunlight and weather.

5.3. The pigment shall have the property such that it is neither affected by the cement nor detrimental to it.

M-6 Sand

6.1. Sand shall be natural sand, clean, well graded, hard strong durable and gritty particle free from injurious amounts of dust clay, kankar nodules, soft or flaky particles shale, alkali, salts organic matter, loam, mica or other deleterious substance and shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge. The sand shall not contain more than 8 percent of silt as determined by field test. If necessary the sand shall be washed to make it clean.

6.2. Coarse Sand:

The fineness modulus of coarse, sand shall not be less than 2.5 and shall not exceed 3.0. The sieve analysis of coarse shall be as under:

I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve	I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve
4.75 mm.	100	600 Micron.	30-100
2.36 mm.	90 to 100	300 Micron.	5-70
1.18 mm.	70-100	150 Micron.	0-50

6.3. Fine Sand :

The fineness modulus shall not exceed 1.0. The sieve analysis of fine sand shall be as under:

I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve	I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve
4.75 mm.	100	600 Micron.	40-85
2.36 mm.	100	300 Micron.	5-50
1.18 mm.	70-100	150 Micron.	0-10

M-7. Stone Oust:

7.1. This shall be obtained from crushing hard black trap or equivalent. It shall not contain more than 8% of silt as determined by field test with measuring cylinder. The method of determining silt contents by field test is given as under:

7.2. A sample of stone dust to be tested shall be placed without drying in 200 mm. measuring cylinder. The quantity of the sample shall be such that it fills the cylinder up-to 100 mm. mark. The clean water shall be added up to 150mm. mark. The mixture shall be stirred vigorously and the content allowed to settle for 3 hours.

7.3. The height of silt visible as settled layer above the stone dust shall be expressed as percentage of the height of the stone dust below. The stone dust containing more than 8% silt shall be washed so as to bring the silt content within the allowable limit.

7.4. The fineness modulus of stone dust shall not be less than 1.80.

M-8 Stone Grit

8.1. Grit shall consist of crushed or broken stone and be hard strong, dense, durable, clean, of proper gradation and free from skin or coating likely to prevent adhesion of mortar. Grit shall generally be cubical in shape and as far as possible flaky elongated pieces shall be avoided. It shall generally comply with the provisions of I.S. 383-1970. Unless special stone of particular quarries is mentioned, grit shall be obtained from the best black trap or equivalent hard stone as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The grit shall have no deleterious reaction with cement.

8.2. The grit shall conform to the following gradation as per sieve analysis:

I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve	I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage by weight passing sieve
12.50 mm.	100%	4.75 mm.	0-20%
10.00 mm.	85-100%	2.36 mm.	0-25%

8.3. The crushing strength of grit will be such as to allow the concrete in which it is used to build up the specified strength of concrete.

8.4. The necessary tests for grit shall be carried out as per the requirements of I.S. 2386 (Parts I to VII) 1963, as per instructions of the Engineer-in-charge. The necessity of test will be decided by the Engineer-in-charge.

M-9. Cinder:

9.1 Cinder is well burnt furnace residue which has been fused or sintered into lumps of varying sizes.

9.2. Cinder aggregates shall be well burnt furnace residue obtained from furnace using coal fuel only. It shall be sound clean free from clay, dirt, ash or other deleterious matter.

9.3. The average grading for cinder aggregates shall be as mentioned below:

I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage Passing	I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage Passing
20 mm.	100	4.75 mm	70
10 mm.	86	2.36 mm	52

M-10 Lime Mortar

10.1. Lime shall conform to specification M-2. Water shall conform to specification M-1. Sand shall conform to specification M-6.

10.2. Proportion of Mix:

10.2.1. Mortar shall consist of such proportions of slaked lime and sand as may be specified in the item. The slaked lime and sand shall be measured by volume.

10.3. Preparation of mortar :

10.3.1. Lime mortar shall be prepared by wet process as per I.S. 1625-1971. Power driven mill shall be used for preparation of lime mortar. The slaked lime shall be placed in the mill in an even layer and ground for the 180 revolutions with sufficient water. Water shall be added as required during grinding (care being taken not to add more water) that will bring the mixed material to a consistency of stiff paste. Thoroughly wetted sand shall then be added evenly and the mixture ground for another 180 revolutions.

10.4. Storage:

10.4.1. Mortar shall always be kept damp, protected from sun and rain till used up, covering it by tarpaulin or open sheds.

10.5. Use:

10.5.1. All mortar, shall be used as soon as possible after grinding, it should be used on the day on which it is prepared. But in no case mortar made earlier than 36 hours shall be permitted for use.

M-11. Cement Mortar:

11.1. Water shall conform to specification M-I. Cement shall conform to specification M-3, Sand shall conform to M-6.

11.2. Proportion of Mix:

11.2.1. Cement and sand shall be mixed to specified proportion, sand being measured by measuring boxes. The proportion of cement will be by volume on the basis of 50 Kg/Bag of cement being equal to 0.0342 Cu. m. The mortar may be hand mixed or machine mixed as directed.

11.3. Preparation of mortar:

11.3.1 In hand mixed mortar cement and sand in the specified proportions shall be thoroughly mixed dry on a clean impervious platform by turning over at least 3 times or more till a homogenous mixture of uniform color is obtained. Mixing plat form shall be so arranged that no deleterious extraneous material shall gel mixed with mortar or mortar shall flow out, while mixing the water shall be gradually added and thoroughly mixed to form a stiff plastic mass of uniform color so that each particle of sand shall be completely covered with a film of wet cement. The water cement ratio shall be adopted as directed.

11.3.2 The mortar so prepared shall be used within 30 minutes of adding water. Only such quantity of mortar shall be prepared as can be used within 30 minutes.

M-12. Stone Coares Aggregate for Nominal Mix Concrete:

12.1. Coarse aggregate shall be machine crushed stone of black trap or equivalent and be hard, strong, dense, durable, clean and free from skin and coating likely to prevent proper adhesion of mortar.

12.2. The aggregate shall generally be cubical in shape. Unless special stones of particular quarries are mentioned aggregates shall be machine crushed from the best black trap or equivalent hard stone as approved. Aggregate shall have no deleterious reaction with cement. The size of the coarse aggregate for plain cement concrete and ordinary reinforced cement concrete shall generally be as per the table given below. However in case of reinforced cement concrete the maximum limit may be restricted to 6 mm. less than the minimum lateral clear distance between bars or 6 mm. less than the cover, whichever is smaller.

TABLE

I.S. Sieve	Percentage passing for single			I.S. Sieve	Percentage passing for single		
Designation	sized aggregates of Nominal size			Designation	sized aggregates of Nominal size		
	40 mm	20mm	16 mm		40 mm	20 mm	16 mm
80 mm.	—	—	—	12.5 mm.	—	—	—
63 mm.	100	—	—	10 mm.	0.5	0.02	0.30
40 mm.	85-100	100	—	4.75 mm.	—	0.5	0.5
20 mm.	0-20	85-100	100	2.35 mm	—	—	—

Note : This percentage may be varied some what by Engineer- in-charge when considered necessary for obtaining better density and strength of concrete.

12.3. The grading test shall be taken in the beginning and at the change of source of materials. The necessary test indicated in I.S. 383-1970 and I.S. 456-1978 shall have to be carried out to ensure the acceptability. The aggregates shall be stored separately and handled in such a manner as to prevent the intermixing of different aggregates. If the aggregates are covered with dust, they shall be washed with water to make them clean.

M-13. Blank Trap or Equivalent Hard Stone Coares.

13.1. Aggregate For Design Mix Concrete: Coarse aggregate shall be of machine crushed stone of black trap or equivalent hard stone and be hard strong dense, durable clean and free from skin and coaling likely to prevent proper adhesion of mortar.

13.2. The aggregates shall generally be cubical in shape. Unless special stones of particular quarries are mentioned, aggregates shall be machine crushed from the best, black trap or equivalent hard stones as approved. Aggregate shall have no deleterious reaction with cement.

13.3. The necessary tests indicated in I.S. 383-1970 and I.S. 456-1978 shall have to be carried out to ensure the acceptability of the material.

13.4. If aggregate is covered with dust it shall be washed with water to make it clean.

M-14. Brick Bats Aggregate:

14.1. Brick bat aggregate shall be broken from well burnt or slightly over burnt-and dense brick. It shall be homogeneous in texture roughly cubical in shape, clean, and free from dirt of any other foreign material. The brick bats

shall be of 40 mm. to 50 mm. size unless otherwise specified in the item. The under-burnt or over-burnt brick bats shall not be allowed.

14.2. The brick bats shall be measured by volume by suitable boxes or as directed.

M-15. Brick

15.1. The bricks shall be hand or machine molded and made from suitable soils and kiln-burnt. They shall be free from crack and nodules of tree lime. They shall have smooth rectangular faces with sharp corners and shall be of uniform color.

The bricks shall be molded with a frog of 100mm. x 40 mm. and 10mm. to 20 mm. deep on one of its flat sides. The bricks shall not break when thrown on the ground from a height of 600 mm.

15.2. The size of modular bricks shall be 190 mm. x 90 mm. x 90 mm.

15.3. The size of the conventional bricks shall be as under:

(9" X 4 3/8" X 2 3/4") 225 X 110 X 75 mm.

15.4. Only bricks of one standard size shall be used on one work. The following tolerances shall be permitted in the conventional size adopted in a particular work.

Length: $\pm 1/8"$ (3.0 mm.) Width: $\pm 1/16"$ (1.50 mm.) Height: $\pm 1/6"$ (1.50mm.)

15.5. The crushing strength of the bricks shall not be less than 35 Kg./Sq.cm. The average water absorption shall not be more than 20 percent by weight. Necessary tests for crushing strength and water absorption etc. shall be carried out as per I.S. 3495 (Part-I to IV) 1976.

M-16 Stone:

16.1. The stone shall be of the specified variety such as Granite/Trap Stone/Quartzite or any other type of good hard stones.

The stones shall be obtained only from the approved quarry and shall be hard, sound, durable and free from defects like cavities, cracks, sand holes, flaws, injurious veins, patches of loose or soft materials etc. and weathered portions and other structural defects or imperfections tending to affect their soundness and strength. The stone, with round surface shall not be used. The percentage of water absorption shall not be more than 5% of dry weight, when is tested in accordance with I.S. 1134- 1974. The minimum crushing strength of the stone shall be 200 Kg./Sq.cm. unless otherwise specified.

16.2. The samples of the stone to be used shall be got approved before the work is started.

16.3. The Khanki facing stone shall be dressed by chisel as specified in the item for khanki facing in required shape and size. The face of stone shall be so dressed that the bushing on the exposed face shall not project by more than 40 mm. from the general wall surface and on face to be plastered it shall not project by more than 19 mm. nor shall it have depressions more than 10 mm. from the average wall surface.

M-17. Laterite stone:

17.1. Laterite stone shall be obtained from the approved quarry. It shall be compacted in texture, sound, durable and free from soft patches. It shall have a minimum crushing strength of 100 Kg./Sq.cm in its dry condition. It shall not absorb water more than 20% of its own weight, when immersed for 24 hours in water. After quarrying the stone shall be allowed to weather for some time before using in work.

17.2. The stone shall be dressed into regular rectangular blocks so that all faces are free from waviness and unevenness, edges true and square.

17.3. Those types of stone in which white clay occur, should not be used.

17.4. Special corner stones shall be provided where so directed.

M-18 Mild Steel Bars:

18.1. Mild steel bars reinforcement for R.C.C. work shall conform to I.S. 432 (Part-II) 1966 and shall be of tested quality. It shall also comply with relevant part of I.S. 456- 1978.

18.2. All the reinforcement shall be clean and free from dirt, paint, grease, mill scale or loose or thick rust at the time of placing.

18.3. For the purpose of payment, the bar shall be measured correct up to 100 mm. length and weight payable worked out at the rate specified below:

1	6 mm.	0.22 Kg/Rmt.	8	20 mm.	2.47 Kg/Rmt.
2	8 mm.	0.39 Kg/Rmt.	9	22 mm.	2.98 Kg/Rmt.
3	10 mm.	0.62 Kg/Rmt.	10	25 mm.	3.85 Kg/Rmt.
4	12 mm.	0.89 Kg/Rmt.	11	28 mm.	4.83 Kg/Rmt.
5	14 mm.	1.21 Kg/Rmt.	12	32 mm.	6.31 Kg/Rmt.
6	16 mm.	1.58 Kg/Rmt.	13	36 mm.	7.99 Kg/Rmt.
7	18 mm.	2.00 Kg/Rmt.	14	40 mm.	9.86 Kg/Rmt.

M-19. High Yield Strength Steel Deformed Bars:

19.1. High yield strength steel deformed bars be either cold twisted or hot rolled, shall conform to I.S. 1739-1966 and I.S. 1139-1966 respectively.

19.2. Other provision and requirements shall conform to specification No.M-18 for Mild steel bars.

M-20 High Tensile Steel Wires:

20.1. The high tensile wires for the use in pre-stressed concrete work shall conform to I.S. 2090-1962.

20.2. The tensile strength of the high tensile steel bars shall be as specified in the item. In absence of the given strength, the minimum strength shall be taken as per para 6.1 of I.S. 1785-1962. Testing shall be done as per I.S. requirements.

20.3. The high tensile steel shall be free from loose mill scale, rust oil, grease, or any other harmful matter. Cleaning of steel bars may be carried out by immersion in solvent solution, wire brushing or passing through a pressure box containing carborundum.

20.4. The high tensile wire shall be obtained from manufactures in coil having diameter not less than 350 times the diameter of wire itself so that wire springs back straight on being uncoiled.

M-21 Mild Steel Binding Wire:

21.1. The mild steel wire shall be of 1.63 mm. or 1.22 mm. (16 or 18 gauge) diameter and shall conform to I.S 280-W72

21.2. The use of black wire will be permitted for binding reinforcement bars. It shall be free from rust, oil paint, grease, loose mill scale or any other undesirable coating which may prevent adhesion of cement mortar.

M-22 Structural Steel:

22.1. All structural steel shall conform in I.S. 226-1965. The steel shall be free from the defects mentioned in I.S. 226-1975 and shall have a smooth finish. The material shall be free from loose mill scale, rust pits or other defects affecting the strength and durability. Rivet bars shall conform to I.S 1148- 1973.

22.2. When the steel is supplied by the Contractor test certificates of the manufacturers shall be obtained according to I.S. 226-1975 and other relevant Indian Standards

M-23. Galvanized Iron Sheets:

23.1. The galvanized iron sheets shall be plain or corrugated sheets of specified in item. The G.I. Sheets shall conform to I.S. 277-1977. The sheets shall be undamaged in carriage and handling either by rubbing off of zinc coating or otherwise they shall have clean and bright surface and shall be free from dents, holes, rust or white powdery deposit.

23.2. The length and width of G.I. sheet shall be as directed as per site condition.

M-23-A; G.I. Valleys gutter ridges:

23.A.1. The G.I. ridges and-hips shall be of plain galvanized sheets class-3 of the thickness as specified in item. These shall be 600 mm. in width and properly bent up to shape without damage to the sheets in process of bending.

23.A.2. Valleys gutters and flashings shall also be galvanized sheet of thickness as specified in item. Valleys shall be 900 mm. wide overall and flashing shall be 380 mm. wide overall. They shall be bent to the required shape without damage to the sheet in the process of bending.

M-24. Asbestos Cement Sheets:

24.1. Asbestos cement sheets plain, corrugated or semi corrugated shall conform to I.S. 459-1970. The thickness of the sheets shall be as specified in the item. The shells shall be free from all defects such as cracks, holes deformities, chipped edges or otherwise damaged.

24.2. Ridges & Hips

24.2.1. Ridges and hips shall be of same thickness at that of A.C. sheets. The types of ridges suitable for the type of sheets and locations.

24.2.2. Other accessories to be used in roof such as Hashing pieces, caves filler pieces; valley gutters, north light and ventilator curves, barge boards etc. shall be standard manufacture and shall be suitable for the type of sheets and location.

M-25. Mangalore Pattern Roof Tiles:

25.1. The Mangalore pattern tiles shall conform to I.S. 654-1972 for Class AA or Class 'A' type as specified in item. Samples of the tiles to be provided shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge. Necessary tests shall be carried out as directed.

M-26. Shuttering:

26.1. The shuttering shall be either of wooden planking of 30mm. minimum thickness with or without steel lining or of steel plates stiffened by steel angles. The shuttering shall be supported on battens and beams and props of vertical bellies properly cross braced together so as to make the centering rigid. In places of bulged props, brick pillar of adequate section built in mud mortar may be used.

26.2. The form work shall be sufficiently strong and shall have camber, so that it assumes correct shape after deposition of the concrete and shall be able to resist forces caused by vibration of live load of men working over it and other incidental loads associated with it, The shuttering shall have smooth and even surface and its joints shall not permit leakage of cement grout.

26.3. If at any stage of work during or after placing concrete in the structure, the form work sags or bulges out beyond the required shape of the structure, the concrete shall be removed and work redone with fresh concrete and adequately rigid form work. The complete form work shall be got inspected by and got approved from the Engineer-in-charge, before the reinforcement bars are placed in position.

26.4. The props shall consist of bullies having 100 mm. minimum diameter measured at mid length and 80 mm, at thin end and shall be placed as per design requirement These shall rest squarely on wooden sole plates 40 mm. thick and minimum bearing area if 0-10 sq. m. laid on sufficiently hard base.

26.5. Double wedges shall further be provided between the sole plate and the wooden props so as to facilitate tightening and easing of shuttering without jerking the concrete.

26.6. The timber used in shuttering shall not be so dry to absorb water from concrete and swell or bulge nor so green or wet as to shrink after erection. The timber shall be properly sawn and planed on the sides, and surface coming in contact with concrete. Wooden form work with metal sheet lining or steel plates stiffened by steel angles shall be permitted.

26.7. As far as practicable, clamps shall be used to hold the forms together and use of nails and spikes avoided.

26.8. The surface of timber shuttering that would come in contact with concrete shall be well wetted and coated with soap solution before the concreting is done. Alternatively coat of raw linseed oil or oil of approved manufacturer may be applied in place of soap solution. In case of steel shuttering either soap solution or raw linseed oil shall be applied after thoroughly cleaning the surface. Under no circumstances black or burnt oil shall be permitted.

26.9. The shuttering for beams and slabs shall have camber of 4 mm/meter (1 in 250) or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge so as to offset the subsequent deflection. For cantilevers, the camber at free end shall be 1/50 of the projected length or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

M-27. Expansion joints Pre-molded filter:

27.1. The item provides for expansion joints in R.C.C. frame structures for internal joints, as well as exposed joints, with the use of pre-molded bituminous joint filler.

27.2. Pre-molded bituminous joint filler, i.e. performed strip of expansion joint filler shall not get deformed or broken by twisting, bending or other handling when exposed to atmospheric condition. Pieces of joint filler that have been damaged shall be rejected.

27.3. Thickness of the pre-molded joint filler shall be 25 mm. unless otherwise specified.

27.4. Pre-molded bituminous joint filler shall conform to I.S. 1838-1961

M-28. Expansion joints-Copper strips & hold fasts:

28.1. The item provide for expansion joints in R.C.C. frame structure for internal joint as well as for exposed joints with, the use of necessary copper strip and holdfasts.

28.2. Copper sheet shall be of 1.25 mm. thick and of 1.25 mm. width with the 'U' shape in the middle. Copper strip shall have holdfast of 3 mm. diameter copper rod fixed to the plate soldered on strip at intervals of about 30 cm. or as shown in the drawing or as directed. The width of each flange (horizontal side) of the copper plate to be embedded in the concrete work shall be 25 mm. Depth of 'U' to be provided in the expansion joint, in the copper plate shall be of 25 mm.

M-29 Teak wood:

29.1. The teak wood shall be of good quality as required for the item to be executed. When the kind of wood is not specifically mentioned, good Indian teak wood as approved shall be used.

29.2. Teak wood shall generally be free from large, loose, dead or cluster knots, flaws, shakes, warps, twists bends, or any other defects. It shall generally be uniform in substance and of straight fibers as far as possible it shall be free from rot, decay, harmful fungi and other defects of harmful nature which will affect the strength durability of its usefulness for the purpose for which it is required. The color shall be uniform as far as possible. Any effort like painting, using any adhesive or resins materials made to hide the defects shall render the pieces liable to rejection by the Engineer-in-charge.

29.3. All scantlings, planks etc. shall be sawn in straight lines and planes in the direction of grains and of uniform thickness.

29.4. The tolerances in the dimensions shall be allowed at the rate of 1.5 mm. per face to be planed.

29.5. First class teak wood:

29.5.1. First class teak wood shall have no individual hard and sound knots more than 6 sq. cm. size and the aggregate area of such knots shall not be more than 1% of area of piece. The timber shall be closed grained.

29.6 Second Class Teak Wood:

29.6.1. No individual hard and sound knots shall be more than 15 sq. cm. in size and aggregate area of such knots shall not exceed 2% of the area of piece.

M-29 A Non-teak wood:

The non teak-wood shall be chemically treated, seasoned as per I.S. Specifications and of good quality. The type of wood shall be got approved before collecting the same on site. Fabrication of wooden members shall be started only after approval. For this purpose wood of Bio, Kalali, Siras, Behda, Jamun, Sisam will be used for door frames where as only Kalali, Siras, Halda, Kalam etc. will be permitted for shutters after proper seasoning and chemical treatment.

The non teak wood shall be free from large, loose, dead of cluster knob, flows, shakes, warps, bends or any other defect. It shall be uniform in substance and of straight fibers as far as possible. It shall be free from rots, decay harmful fungi and other defects of nature which effect the strength, durability or its usefulness for the purpose for which it is required. The color of wood shall be uniform as far as possible. The scantlings planks etc. shall be sawn in straight lines and planes in the direction of grain and uniform thickness.

The department will use the Agency to produce certificate from Forest Department in event of Dispute and the decision of the Department shall be final and binding to the contractor.

The tolerance in the dimension shall be allowed as 1.5 mm. per face to be planed.

M-30. Wooden flush door shutters (solid core):

30.1. The solid core type flush door shutters shall be decorative or non decorative type as specified in the drawing. The size and thickness of the shutter shall be as specified in drawings or as directed. The timber species for core shall be used as per I.S. 2202 - (Part-I) 19X0. The timber shall be free from decay and insect attack. Knots and knot holes less than half the width of cross-section of the members in which they occur may be permitted. Pitch pockets, pitch streaks and harmless pin holes

shall be permissible except in the exposed edges of the core members. The commercial plywood, cross-bands shall conform to I.S. 303-1275.

30.2. The face panel of the shutters shall be formed by gluing by the hot press process on both faces of the core with either plywood or cross-bands and face veneers. The hopping rebating opening of glazing, venation etc. shall be provided if specified in the drawing.

30.3. All edges of the door shutters shall be square. The shutters shall be free from twist or warp in its plane. Both faces of the shutters shall be sand papered to smooth even texture.

30.4. The shutters shall be tested for -

(1) End immersion test: The test shall be carried out as per I.S. 2202 (part-I) 1980. There shall be no domination at the end of the test.

(2) Knife Test: The face panel when tested in accordance with I.S. 1C59-1979 shall pass the test.

(3) Glue adhesion test: The flush door shall be tested for glue adhesive test in accordance with I.S. 2202 (Part-1) 1980. The shutters shall be considered to have passed the test if no delamination occurs in the glue lines in the plywood and if no single delimitation more than 80 mm. in length and more than 3 mm. in depth has occurred in the assembly glue lines between the plywood face and the style and rail. Delaminating at the corner shall be measured continuously around the corner. Determination at the knots, knot holes and other permissible wood defects shall not be considered in assessing the sample.

30.5. The tolerance in size of solid core type flush door shall be as under: In Normal thickness $\pm 1,2$ mm. In Normal height ± 3 mm.

30.6. The thick of the shutters shall be uniform throughout with a permissible variation of not more than 0.8 mm. when measured at any two points.

M-31. Aluminum doors, windows, ventilators:

31.1 Aluminum alloy used in the manufacture of extruded window sections shall conform to I.S. designation HEA-WP of I.S: 733-1975 and also to I.S. Designation WVG-WP of I.S. 1285-1975. The Section shall be as specified in the drawing and design. The fabrication shall be done as directed.

31.2. The hinges shall be cast or extruded aluminum hinge of same type as in window but of large size.

31.3. The hinges shall normally be of 50 mm. projecting type. Non-projecting type of hinges may also be used if directed. The handles of door shall be of specified design. A suitable lock for the door operatable either from outside or inside shall be provided. In double shutter door, the first closing shutter shall have concealed aluminium alloy bolt at top and bottom.

M-32. Rolling Shutters:

32.1. The rolling shutters shall conform to I.S. 6248-1979. Rolling shutters shall be supplied of specified type with accessories. The size of the rolling shutters shall be specified in the drawings. The shutters shall be constructed with interlocking lath sections formed from cold rolled steel strips not less than 0.9 mm. thick and 80 mm. wide for shutters up-to 3.5 mm. width not less than 1.25 mm. thick and 80mm. wide for shutters 3.5 mm in width and above unless otherwise specified.

32.2. Guide channels shall be of mild steel deep channel section and of rolled pressed or built up (fabricated) joint-less construction. The thickness of sheet used shall not be less than 3.15 mm.

32.3. Hood covers shall be made of M.S. Sheets not less than 0.92 mm. thickness, For shutters having width 3.5 Meter and above, the thickness of M.S. Sheet for the hood cover shall be not less than 1.25 mm.

32.4. The spring shall be of best quality and shall be manufactured from tested high tensile spring steel wire or strip of adequate strength to balance the shutters in all position. The spring pipe shaft etc, shall be supported on strong M.S. or malleable C.I. brackets. The brackets shall be fixed on nr under the lintel as specified with raw plugs and screws bolts etc.

32.5. The rolling shutters shall be of self rolling type up to 8 Sq. m. clear area without ball bearing and up to 12 Sq. m. clear area with ball bearing. If the rolling shutters are larger, then gear operated type shutters shall be used.

32.6. The locking arrangement shall be provided at the bottom of shutter at both ends. The shutters shall be opened from outside.

32.7. The shutters shall be completed with door suspension shafts, locking arrangements, pulling hooks, handles and other accessories.

M-33. Collapsible Steel Gate:

33.1. The collapsible steel gate shall be in one or two leaves and size as per approved drawings or as specified. The gate shall be fabricated from best quality mild steel channels, flats etc. Either steel pulleys or ball bearings shall be provided in every double channel. Unless otherwise specified the particulars of collapsible gate shall be as under:

(a) Pickets : These shall be of 20mm. M.S., channels of heavy sections unless otherwise shown on drawings. The distance centre to centre .of pickets shall be 12 cm. with an opening of 10 cm.

(b) Pivoted M.S. flats shall be 20 mm x 6 mm.

(c) Top and bottom guides shall be from tee or flat iron of approved size.

(d) The fittings like stoppers, fixing hold fasts, locking cleats, brass handles and cast iron rollers shall be of approved design and size.

M-34. Welded Steel Wire Fabric:

34.1. Welded steel wire fabric for general purpose shall be manufactured from cold drawn steel wire "as drawn" or galvanized steel conforming to I.S. 226-1975 with longitudinal and transverse wire securely connected at every intersection by a process of electrical resistance welding and conforming to I.S. 4948-1974. It shall be fabricated and finished in workmanlike manner and shall be free from injurious defects and shall be rust proof. The type of mesh shall be oblong or square as directed. The mesh size and size of wire for square as well as oblong welded steel wire fabric shall be as directed. The steel wire fabric in panels shall be in one whole piece in each panel as far as stock size permit.

M-35. Expanded Metal Sheets:

35.1. The expanded metal sheets shall be free from flaws, joints, broken strands, laminations and other harmful surface. Expanded metal steel sheet shall conform to I.S. 412-1975, except that blank sheets need not be with guaranteed mechanical properties. The size of the diamond mesh of expanded metal and dimensions of strands (width and thickness) shall be as specified. The tolerance in nominal weight of expanded metal sheets shall be of ± 10 percent.

35.2. Expanded metal in panels shall be in one whole piece panel each as far as stock size permit. The expanded metal sheets shall be coated with suitable protective coating to prevent corrosion.

M-36. Mild Steel Wire (Wire Gauze Jali):

36.1. Mild steel wire may be galvanized, as indicated. All finished steel wire shall be well cleanly drawn to the dimensions and size of wire as specified in item. The wire shall be sound, free from splits, surface flaws, rough jagged and imperfect edges and other harmful surface defects and shall conform to I.S. 280-1978.

M-37. Plywood:

37.1. The plywood for general purpose shall conform I.S. 303- 1975.

Plywood is made by cementing together thin boards or sheets of wood into panels. There are always an odd number of layers 3, 5, 7, 9 ply etc. The plies are placed so that grain of each layer is right angle to the grain in the adjacent layer.

37.2. The chief advantages of plywood over a single board of the same thickness is the more uniform strength of the plywood, along the length and width of the plywood and greater resistance to cracking and splitting with change in moisture content.

37.3. Usually synthetic resins are used for gluing, pherolic resins are usually cured in a hot press which compresses and simultaneously heats the plies between hot plates which maintain a temperature of 90°C. to 140°C and a pressure of 11 to 14 Kg/Sq. Cm. on the wood The times of heating may be anything from 2 to 60 minutes depending upon thickness.

37.4. When water glue are used, the wood absorbs so much water that the finished plywood must lie dried carefully. When synthetic resins are used as adhesive finished plywood must be exposed to an atmosphere of controlled humidity until the proper amount of moisture has been absorbed.

37.5. According to I.S. 303-1975 the plywood for general purpose shall be of three grades namely BWR, WWR and CWR, depending upon the adhesives used for bonding and veneers, and it will be further classified into six types namely AA, AB, AC, BB, BC and CC based on the quality of the two faces, each face being of three kinds namely, A, B. and C. After pressing the finished plywood should be reconditioned to a moisture content not less than 8 percent and not more than 16 percent.

37.6. Thickness of plywood Boards:

TABLE

Board	Thickness	Board	Thickness	Board	Thickness	Board	Thickness
3 ply.	3 mm.	5 ply.	5 mm.	7 ply.	9 mm.	9 ply.	16 mm.
	4 mm.		6 mm.		13 mm.		19 mm.
	5 mm.		8 mm.		16 mm.	11 ply.	19 mm.
	6 mm.		9 mm.	9 ply.	13 mm.		22 mm.
							25 mm.

M.38. Glass:

38.1. All glass shall be of the best quality, free from specks, bubbles, smokes, veins, air holes blisters and other defects. The kind of glass to be used shall be mentioned in the item or specification or in the special provisions or as shown in detailed drawings. Thickness of glass panes shall be uniform. The specifications or different kinds of glass shall be as under

38.2. Sheet Glass:

38.2.1. In absence of any specified thickness or weight in the item or detailed specifications of the item of work, sheet glass shall be weighing 7.5 Kg/Sq. m. for panes up-to 600 mm x 600 mm.

38.2.2. For panes larger than 600 mm. x 600 mm. and up-to 800 mm. x 800 mm. the glass weighing not less than 8.75 Kg/Sq. m. shall be used. For bigger panes up-to 900 mm. x 900 mm. glass weighing not less than 11.25 Kg/Sq. in. shall be used.

38.2.3. Sheet glass shall be patent flattened glass of best quality and for glazing and framing purposes shall conform to I.S.: 1761-1960. Sheet glass of the specified colors shall be used, if so shown on detailed drawings or so specified. For important buildings and for panes with any dimension over 900 mm. plate glass of specified thickness shall be used.

38.3. Plate Glass:

8.3.1. When plate glass is specified, it shall be polished patent plate glass of best quality. It shall have both the surface ground flat and parallel and polished to obtain clear undisturbed vision and reflection. The plate glass shall be of the thickness mentioned in the item or as shown in the detailed drawing or as specified. In absence of any specified thickness, the thickness of plate glass to be supplied shall be 6 mm. and a tolerance of 0.20 mm. shall be admissible.

38.4. Obscured Glass:

38.4.1. This type of glass transmits light so that vision is partially or almost completely obscured. Glass shall be plain rolled, figured, ribbed or fluted or frosted glass as may be specified as required. The thickness and type of glass shall be as per details on drawings or as specified or as directed.

38.5. Wired Glass:

38.5.1. Glass shall be with wire netting embedded in a sheet of plate glass electrically welded 13 mm. Georgian square mesh may be used. Thickness of glass shall not be less than 6 mm. Wired glass shall be of type and thickness as specified.

M-39. Acrylic Sheets:

39.1. Acrylic sheet shall be of thicknesses specified in the item and of an specified shape and size as the case may be. Panels may be flat or curved. It should be light in weight. It shall be colorless or colored or opaque as specified in the item. Colorless sheet shall be as transparent as the finest optical glass. Its light transmission rate shall be about 95%. Transparency shall not be affected for the sheets of larger thickness. It shall be extremely resistant to sunlight, weather and low temperatures. It shall not show any significant yellowing or change in physical properties or loss of light transmission over a longer period of use. The sheet shall be impact resistant also. Sheets should be available in complete range of standard transparent, translucent and opaque colors. Sheets shall be of such quality that they can be cut bent and jointed as desired. Solution for the joints shall be used as per the requirement of manufacturer.

M-40. Particle board:

40.1. The particle boards used for face panels shall be of best quality free from any defects. The particle boards shall be made with phenolmaldehyde adhesive. The particle boards shall conform to I.S.: 3087-1965. "Specification for wood particle board for general purpose". The size and the thickness shall be as indicated.

M-41. Expanded polystyrene of framed sty-roper slabs :

41.1. The expanded polystyrene ceiling boards and tiles shall be of approved make and shall be of size, thickness, finish and color as indicated. It shall be of high density and suitable for use as insulating material. The insulating material shall be like slab of Thermocole etc.

M-42. Resin bonded fiber glass:

42.1 The resin bonded fiber glass tiles, or rolls shall be of approved make and shall be of sizes, thickness and finish as indicated.

42.2. For test of Mineral wool thermal insulation Blanket I.S.: 3144/1965 shall be followed.

42.3. Insulation wool blanket shall be with following coverings on one or both sides as indicated.

(1) Bituminized hessian Kraft paper suitable for use in position where moisture has to be excluded.

(2) Hessian cloth or Kraft paper for keeping out dust.

(3) G.I. wire netting, suitable for surfaces to be plastered over.

M-43. Fixtures and fastenings:

43.1. General:

43.1.1. The fixtures and fastenings, that is, butt, hinges, tee and strap hinges, sliding door bolts, tower bolts, door latch, bath room latch, handles, door stoppers, casement window fasteners, casement stays and ventilators catch shall be made of the metal as specified in item or its specifications.

43.1.2. They shall be of iron, brass, aluminum, chromium plated iron, chromium plated brass, copper oxidized iron, copper oxidized brass or anodized aluminum as specified.

43.1.3. The fixtures shall be heavy, medium or light type. The fixtures and fastenings shall be smooth finished and shall be such as will ensure ease of operation.

43.1.4. The samples of fixtures and fastenings shall be got approved as regards quality and shape before providing them in position.

43.1.5. Brass and anodized aluminum fixtures and fastenings shall be bright finished.

43.2. Hold fasts:

43.2.1. Holdfasts shall be made from mild steel flat 30 cm. length and one of the holdfasts shall be bent at right angle and two nos. of 6 mm. diameter holes shall be made in it for fixing it to the frame with screws. At the oilier end, the holdfast shall be forked and bent at right angles in opposite directions.

43.3. Butt hinges:

43.3.1. Railway standard heavy type butt hinges shall be used when so specified.

43.3.2. Tee and strap hinges shall be manufactured from M.S. Sheet.

43.4. Siding door bolts (Aldrops):

43.4.1. The aldrops as specified in the item shall be used and shall be got approved.

43.5. Tower bolts (Barrel Type):

43.5.1. Tower bolts as specified in the item shall be used and shall be got approved.

43.6. Door latch:

43.6.1. The size of door latch shall be taken as the length of latch.

43.7. Bathroom Latch:

43.7.1. Bathroom latch shall be similar to lower bolt.

43.8. Handle:

The size of the handles shall be determined by the inside grip length of the handles. Handles shall have a base plate of length 50 mm. more than the size of the handle.

43.9. Door Stoppers:

43.9.1. Door stoppers shall be either floor door stopper type or door catch type. Floor stopper shall be of overall size as specified and shall have a rubber cushion.

43.10. Door Catch:

43.10.1. Door catch shall be fixed at a height of about 900 mm. from the floor level so that one part of the catch is filled on the inside of the shutter and the other part is fixed in the wall with necessary wooden plug arrangements for appropriate fixity. The catch shall be fixed 20 mm. inside the face of the door for easy operation of catch.

43.11. Wooden Door Stop with hinges:

43.11.1. Wooden doorstop of size 100 mm x 60 mm x 40 mm shall be fixed on the door frame with a hinge of 75 mm size and at the height of 900 mm. from the floor level. The wooden doorstop shall be provided with 3 coats of approved oil paint.

43.12. Casement window Fastener:

Casement window fastener for single leaf window shutter shall be left or right handled as directed.

43.13. Casement stays (Straight Peg Stay):

43.13.1. The stays shall be made from a channel section having three holes at appropriate position so that the window can be opened either fully or practically as directed. Size of the stay shall be 250 mm. to 300 mm. as directed.

43.14. Ventilator Catch:

43.14.1. The pattern and shape of the catch shall be as approved.

43.15. Pivot:

43.15.1. The base and socket plate shall be made from minimum 3 mm. thick plate and projected pivot shall not be less than 12 mm. diameter and 12 mm. length and shall be firmly riveted to base plate in case of iron pivot and in single piece base plate in the case of brass pivot.

M-44. Paints:

44.1 (A) Oil paints:

44.1.1. Oil paints shall be of the specified color and shade, and as approved. The ready mixed paints shall only be used. However, if ready mixed paint or specific shade or tint is not available, white ready mixed paint with approved stainer will be allowed. In such a case, the contractor shall ensure that the shade of the paint so allowed shall be uniform.

44.1.2. All the paints shall meet with following general requirements:

(i) Paint shall not show excessive setting in a freshly opened full can and shall easily be redispressed with a paddle to a smooth homogeneous state. The paint shall show no curdling, livering, caking or color separation and shall be free from lumps and skins.

(ii) The paint as received shall brush easily, possess good leveling properties and show no running or sagging tendencies.

(iii) The paint shall not skin within 48 hours in a three quarters filled closed container.

(iv) The paint shall dry to a smooth uniform finish free from roughness, grit, unevenness and other imperfections.

44.1.3. Ready mixed paint shall be used exactly as received from the manufacturers and generally according to their instructions and without any admixtures whatsoever.

44.2. (B) Enamel Paints:

44.2.1. The enamel paint shall satisfy in general requirements as mentioned in specification of oil paints. Enamel paint shall conform to I.S. 2933-1975.

M-45 French polish:

45.1. The trench polish of required tint and shape shall be prepared with the below mentioned ingredients and other necessary materials:

(i) Denatured spirit of approved quality

(ii) Chandras

(iii) Shellac

(iv) Pigment.

45.2. The trench polish so prepared shall conform to I.S. 348- 1968.

M-46 Marble chips for marble mosaic terrazzo :

46.1. The marble chips shall be of approved quality and shades. It shall be hard, sound, dense and homogeneous in texture with crystalline and coarse grains. It shall be uniform in color and free from stains, cracks decay and weathering.

46.2. The size of various colors of marble chips ranging from the smallest up-to 20mm. shall be used where the thickness of top wearing layer is 6 mm, size. The marble chips of approved quality and colors only as per grading as decided by the Engineer in- charge shall be used for marble mosaic tiles or works.

46.3. The marble chips shall be machine crushed. They shall be free from foreign matter, dust etc. except as above, the chips shall conform to I. S. 2114-1962.

M-47. Flooring Tiles:

47.1. (A) Plain Cement tiles:

47.1.1. The plain cement tiles shall be general purpose type. These are the tiles in the manufacturer of which no pigments are used. Cement used in the manufacture of tiles shall be as per Indian Standards.

47.1.2. The tiles shall be manufactured from a mixture of cement and natural aggregates by pressure process. During manufacture, the tiles shall be subjected to a pressure of not less than 140 Kg/Sq. Cm. The proportion of cement to aggregate in the backing of the tiles shall be not less than 1:3 by weight. The wearing face through the tiles are of plain cement, shall be provided with stone chips of 1 to 2 mm. size. The proportions of cement to the marble chips aggregate in the wearing layer of the tiles shall be-three parts of cement to one part chips by weight. The minimum thickness of wearing layer shall be 3 mm. The color and texture of wearing layer shall be uniform throughout its face and thickness. On removal from mould, the tiles shall be kept in moist conditions continuously at least for seven days and subsequently, if necessary, for such long period as would ensure their conformity to requirements of I.S.: 1237-1980 regarding strength resistance to wear and water absorption.

47.1.3. The wearing face of the tiles shall be plain, free from projections, depressions and crakes and shall be reasonably parallel to the back face of the tile. All angles shall be right and all edges shall be sharp and true.

47.1.4. The size of tiles shall generally be square shape 24.85 Cm. x 24.85 Cm. or 25 Cm. x 25 Cm. The thickness of tiles shall be 20 mm.

47.1.5. Tolerance of length and breadth shall be plus or minus one millimeter. Tolerance on thickness shall be plus 5 mm.

47.1.6. The tiles shall satisfy the tests as regards transverse strength, resistance to wear and water absorption as per I.S. : 1237-1980.

47.2. (B) Plain Colored Tiles:

47.2.1. These tiles shall have the same specification as per plain cement tiles as per (A) above except that they shall have a plain wearing surface wherein pigments are used. They shall conform to I.S. 1237-1980.

47.2.2. The pigment used for coloring cement shall not exceed 10 percent by weight of cement used in the mix. The pigments, synthetic or otherwise, used for coloring tiles shall have permanent color and shall not contain materials detrimental to concrete.

47.2.3. The color of the tiles shall be specified in the item or as directed.

47.3. (C) Marble mosaic tiles:

47.3.1. These tiles have the same specifications as per plain cement tiles except the requirements as stated below:

47.3.2. The marble mosaic tiles shall conform to I. S. 1237-1980. The wearing face of the tiles shall be mechanically ground and filled. The wearing face of tiles shall be free from projections, depressions and cracks and shall be reasonably parallel to the back face of the tiles. All angles shall be right angles and all edges shall be sharp and true.

47.3.3. Chips used in the tiles be from smallest up-to 20 mm. size. The minimum thickness of wearing layer of tiles shall of 6 mm. For pattern of chips to be used on the wearing face, a few samples with or without their full size photographs as directed shall be presented to the Engineer-in-charge for approval.

47.3.4. Any particular samples, if found suitable shall be approved by the Engineer-in-charge, or he may ask for a few more samples to be prepared indicating roughly the particular sized chips to be more or less in the samples presented. The samples have to be made by the contractor till a suitable sample is finally approved for use in the work.

The Contractor shall ensure that the tiles supplied for the work shall be in conformity with the approved sample only, in terms of its dimensions, thickness of backing layer and wearing, surface, materials, ingredients, color shade, Chips, distribution etc. required.

47.3.5. The tiles shall be prepared from cement conforming to Indian Standards or colored portland cement generally depending upon the color of tiles to be used or as directed.

47.4. (D) Chequered Tiles:

47.4.1. Chequered tiles shall be plain cement tiles or marble mosaic tiles. The former shall have the same specification as per (A) above and the latter as per marble mosaic tiles as per (C) except as mentioned below.

47.4.2. The tiles shall be of nominal size of 250 mm. x 250 mm. or as specified. The centre to centre distance of chequer shall not be less than 25 mm. and not more than 50 mm. The overall thickness of the tile shall be 22 mm.

47.4.3. The grooves in the chequers shall be uniform and straight. The depth of the grooves shall not be less than 3 mm. The chequered shall be plain, colored or mosaic as specified. The thickness of the upper layer measured from the top of the chequers shall not be less than 6 mm. The tiles shall be given the first grinding with machine before delivery to site.

47.4.4. Tiles shall conform to relevant I.S. 1237-1980.

47.5 (E) Chequered Tiles for Stair cases:

47.5.1. The requirements of these tiles shall be the same as chequered as per (D) above except in following respects.

(1) The length of a tile including nose shall be 330 mm. (2) The minimum thickness shall be 28 mm. (3) The nosing shall have also the same wearing layer as at the top. (4) The nosing edge shall be rounded. (5) The front portion of the tile for a minimum length of 75 mm. from and including the nosing shall have grooves running parallel to nosing and at centre not exceeding 25 mm. beyond that the tiles shall have normal chequer pattern.

M-48. Rough Kotah Stone:

48.1. The kotah stones shall be hard, even, sound, and regular in shape and generally uniform in color. The color of the stone shall generally be green. Brown color stones shall not be allowed for use. They shall be without any soft veins, cracks or flaws.

48.2. The size of the stones to be used for flooring shall be of size 600 mm x 600 mm and/or size 600 mm x 450 mm, as directed. However smaller sizes will be allowed to be used to the extent of maintaining required pattern. Thickness shall be as specified.

48.3. Tolerance of minus 30 mm. on account of chisel dressing of edges shall be permitted for length as well as breadth. Tolerance in thickness shall be ± 3 mm.

48.4. The edges of stones shall be truly chiseled and table rubbed with coarse sand before paving. All angles and edges of the stone shall be true, square and free from chipping and the surface shall be true and plain.

48.5 When machine cut edges are specified, the exposed edges and the edges at joints shall be machine cut. The thickness of the exposed machine cut edges shall be uniform.

M-49. Polished Kotah Stones:

49.1. Polished kotah stone shall have the same specifications as per rough kotah stone except as mentioned below:

49.2. The stones shall have machine polished smooth surface, when brought on site, the stones shall be single polished or double polished depending upon its use. The stones for paving shall generally be single polished. The stones to be used for dado, skirting, platforms, sink, veneering, sills, steps, etc. where machine polishing after the stones are fixed in situ is not possible, shall be double polished.

M-50. Dholpur Stone Slab:

50.1 Dholpur stone slab shall be of best quality as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The stone slab shall be even, sound and durable, regular in shape and of uniform color.

50.2. The size of the stone shall be specified in the item or detailed drawings or as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The thickness of the stone shall be as specified in the item of work with the permissible tolerance of plus or minus 2 mm. The provisions in respect of polishing as for polished Kotah stone shall apply to polished Dholpur stone also. All angles and edges of the face of the stone slab shall be fine chiseled or polished as specified in the item of work and all the four edges shall be machine cut.

All angle and edges of the stone slab shall be true and plane.

50.3. The sample of stone shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge for shade and tint for a particular work. It shall be ensured that the stones to be used in a particular work shall not differ much in shade or tint from the approved sample.

M-51. Marble Slab:

51.1. Marble slab shall be white or of other color and of best quality as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

51.2. Slabs shall be hard, uniform and homogeneous in texture. They shall have even crystalline grain and free from defects and cracks. The surface shall be machine polished to an even and perfectly plane surface and edges machine cut true and square. The rear face shall be rough to provide key for the mortar.

51.3. Marble slabs with natural veins, if selected shall have to be laid as per the pattern given by the Engineer-in-charge. Size of the slab shall be minimum 450 mm x 450mm. and preferable 600 mm x 600 mm. However, smaller sizes will be allowed to be used to the extent of maintaining required pattern.

51.4. The slab shall not be thinner than the specified thickness at its thinnest part. A few specimen of finished slab to be used shall be deposited by the Contractor in the office for reference.

51.5. Except as above, the marble slabs shall conform to I.S. 1130-1969.

M-52. Granite Stone Slab:

52.1. Granite shall be of approved color and quality. The stone shall be hard, even, sound regular in shape and generally uniform in color. It shall be without any soft veins, cracks or flaws.

52.2. The thickness of the stone shall be as specified in the items.

52.3. All exposed face shall be double polished to tender truly smooth and the even reflecting surface. The exposed edges and corners shall be rounded off as directed. The exposed edges shall be machine cut and shall have uniform thickness.

M-53 P.V.C Flooring:

53.1. P.V.C sheets for P.V.C. floor covering shall be of homogeneous flexible type, conforming to I.S. 3452-1966. The P.V.C. covering shall neither develop any toxic effect while put to use nor shall give off any disagreeable odor.

53.2. Thickness of flexible type covering tiles shall be as specified in the description of the item.

53.3. The flexible type shall be backed with hessian or other woven fabric. The following tolerances shall be applicable on the nominal dimension of the sheet rolls or tiles:

(a) Thickness ± 0.15 mm

(b) Length or Width:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. 300 mm. square tiles | ± 0.20 mm. |
| 2. 600mm. square tiles | ± 0.40 mm. |
| 3. Sheets and rolls | $\pm 0.10\%$ |

53.4. Adhesive:

53.4.1. The adhesive for PVC flooring shall be of the type and make recommended by the manufacturers of PVC sheets/tiles

M-54. Facing tiles:

54.1. The facing tiles (burnt clay facing bricks) shall be free from cracks, flaws and nodules of free lime. They shall be thoroughly burnt and shall have plane rectangular faces with parallel sides and sharp straight right edged faces. The texture of the finished surface that will be exposed when in place shall conform to an approved sample consisting not less than four stretcher bricks each representing the texture desired. The facing tiles shall have a pleasing appearance, sufficient resistance to penetration by rain and greater durability than common bricks. The tiles shall conform to I.S. 2691-1972.

54.2. The standard size of facing brick tiles shall be 19 x 9 x 4 cm. The facing brick tiles shall be provided with frog which shall conform to I.S. 1077-1976.

54.3. The permissible tolerance in dimensions specified above shall be as follows:

Size Tolerance for	1 st class Brick	2 nd class Brick
19 cm.	± 6 mm.	± 10 mm.
9 cm.	± 3 mm.	± 7 mm.
4 cm.	± 1.5 mm	± 3 mm.

54.4. The tolerance for distortion or warpage of face or edges of individual brick from a plane surface and from a straight line respectively shall be as follows:

Facing dimensions Permissible tolerance

Max. below 19 cm. Max. 2.5 mm.

-do- above 19 cm. Max. 3.0 mm.

54.5. The average compressive strength obtained as a sample of five tiles when tested in accordance with the procedure laid as per I.S. 1077-1976 shall be not less than 175Kg/Sq. Cm. The average compressive strength of any individual bricks shall be not less than 160 Kg/Sq. Cm.

54.3. The average water absorption for five or less tiles shall not exceed 12 percent of average weight of brick before testing.

The absorption for each individual bricks shall not exceed 25 percent.

54.7. The brick tiles when tested in accordance with I.S. 1077-1976, the rate of efflorescence shall not be more than slightly effloresced.

M-55. White glazed tiles:

55.1. The tiles shall be of best quality as approved by the Engineer-in-charge, They shall be flat and true to shape. They shall be free from cracks, crazing, spots, chipped edges and corners. The glazing shall be of uniform shade.

55.2. The tiles shall be nominal size of 150 mm. x 150 mm. unless otherwise specified. The maximum variation from the stated sizes, other than the thickness of tile, shall be plus or minus 1.5 mm. The thickness of tile shall be 6 mm. Except as above the tiles shall conform to I.S. 777-1970.

M-56. Galvanized iron pipes and fittings:

56.1. Galvanized iron pipe shall be of the medium type and of required diameter and shall comply with I.S. 1239-1979. The specified diameter of the pipes shall refer to the inside diameter of the bore. clamps, screw and all galvanized iron fittings shall be of the standard 'R' or equivalent make.

M-57. Bib cock and stop cock:

57.1. A bib cock is a draw off tap with a horizontal inlet and free outlet. A stop cock is a valve with a suitable means of connection for insertion in a pipe line for controlling or stopping the flow.

57.2. They shall be of screw down type and of brass chromium plated and of diameter as specified in the description of the item. They shall conform to I.S. 781-1977 and they shall be of best Indian make. They shall be polished bright.

57.3. The minimum finished weight of bib cock and stop cock shall be as given below:

Diameter	Bib cock	Stop cock	Diameter	Bib cock	Stop cock
8 mm	0.25 Kg.	0.25 Kg.	15 mm.	0.40 Kg.	0.40 Kg.
10 mm.	0.30 Kg.	0.35 Kg.	20 mm.	0.75 Kg.	0.75 Kg.

M-58. Gun metal wheel valve:

58.1. The gun metal wheel valve be of approved quality. These shall be gun metal fitted with wheel and shall be of gate valve opening full way and of the size as specified. These shall conform to I.S. 778-1971

M-59. White glazed porcelain wash basin:

59.1. Wash basin shall be of white porcelain first quality best Indian make and it shall conform to I.S. 2556 (Part-IV) 1972 and I.S. 771-1979.

The size of the wash basin shall be as specified in the item. Wash basin shall be of one piece construction with continued over-flow arrangements. All internal angles shall be designed so as to facilitate cleaning. Wash basin shall have single tap hole or two holes as specified. Each basin shall have a circular waste hole which is either rebated or beveled internally with 65 mm. diameter at top and 10 mm. depth to suit the waste fitting. The necessary stud slot to receive the bracket on the under side of the basin shall be provided. Basin shall have an internal soap holder recess which shall fully drain into the bowl.

59.2 White glazed pedestal of the quality and color as that of the basin shall be provided where specified in the item. It shall be completely recessed at the back for reception of supply and wash pipe. It shall be capable of supporting the basin rigidly and adequately and shall be so designed as to make the height from floor to top of the rim of basin 750 mm. to 800 mm. as directed.

M-60. European type water closet/with low level flushing:

60.1 The European type water closet shall be white glazed porcelain first quality and shall be of wash down type conforming to I.S. 2556-1973 and I.S. 771-1979.

60.2 'S' trap shall be provided as required with water seal not less than 50 mm. The solid plastic seat and cover shall be of the best Indian make conforming to I.S. 2548-1980. They shall be made of molded synthetic materials which shall be tough and hard with high resistance to solvents and shall be free from blisters and other surface defects and shall have chromium plated brass hinges and rubber buffer of suitable size.

M-61. Orissa type water closet:

61.1. The specification of Orissa type white glazed water closet of first quality shall conform to I.S. 2556 (Part-III) 1981 and relevant specification of Indian type water closet except that pan will be with the integral squatting pan of size 580 mm. x 440 mm. with raised footrest.

M-62. Indian type water closet:

62.1. The Indian type white glazed water closet of first quality shall be as specified in the item and conforming to I.S. 771-1979 and I.S. 2556 (Part-II) 1981. Each pan shall have integral flushing ring of suitable type with adequate number of holes around as directed to have satisfactory flushing. It shall also have an inlet at back or front for connecting flush pipe as directed. The inside of the bottom of the pan shall have sufficient slope from the front towards the outlet and surface shall be uniform and smooth

Pan shall be provided with 100 mm. diameter 'P' or 'S' trap with approximately 50 mm. water seal and 50 mm. diameter vent horn.

M-62.A Foot Rests:

62-A-I. A pair of white glazed earthen ware rectangular foot rests of minimum size 250 mm. x 130 mm. 20 mm. shall be provided with water closet.

M-63. Glazed Earthen Ware Sink:

63.1. The glazed earthen-ware sink shall be specified size, color and quality. The sink shall conform to I.S. 771 Part-IM979. The brackets for sinks shall conform to I.S. 775-1970.

63.2. The pipes shall conform to I.S. 1239-Part-I 1973 and I.S. 404-1962 for steel and lead pipes respectively 32 mm. brass waste coupling of standard pattern with brass chain and rubber plug shall be provided with sink.

M-64. Glazed earthen ware Lipped type flat back urinal/corner type urinal:

64.1 The lipped type urinal shall be flat back or corner type as specified in the item and shall conform to I.S. 771-1979. It shall be of best Indian make and size as specified and approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The flat back or corner type urinal must be of 1st quality free from any defects, cracks, etc.

M-65. Low level enamel flushing tank:

65.1. The low level enamel flushing tank shall be of 15 liters capacity. It shall conform to I.S. 774-1971 the flushing cistern shall be of best quality and free from any defects. The flushing tank shall have outlet 32 mm. diameter. The outlet shall be connected with W.C. Pan by lead pipe or P.V.C. pipe as specified. The flushing tank shall be provided with inlet and outlet for fixing G.I. inlet pipes and over-flow pipes. The flushing cistern shall be provided with chromium plated handle for flushing. The flushing tank shall be provided with bracket of cast iron so that it can be fixed on wall at specified height. The brackets shall conform to I.S. 775-1970.

M-66. Cast iron flushing cistern:

66.1. The cast iron flushing cistern shall be of 15 liters capacity. It shall conform to I.S.774-1971. The flushing cistern shall be of best quality free from any defects. The flushing cistern shall have outlet of 32 mm. diameter. The outlet shall be connected to lead pipe of 32 mm. diameter. The lead pipe shall conform to I.S. 404 (Part-I) 1962. For fixing G.I. inlet pipes and overflow pipe 20 mm. dia. inlet and outlet shall be provided. The flushing cistern shall be provided with galvanized iron chain and pull of sufficient length and shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge. The cast iron flushing cistern shall be painted with one coat of anticorrosive paint and two coats of paints. The flushing cistern shall be fixed on two C.I. brackets. The C.I. brackets shall conform to I.S. 775-1970.

M-67. Flush cock:

67.1. Half turn flush cock (Heavy weight) shall be of gun metal chromium plated of diameter as specified in the description of the item. The flush cock shall conform to relevant Indian Standard.

M-68. Cast iron pipes and fittings:

68.1 All soil, waster, vent and antisiphonage pipes and fittings shall conform to I.S. 1729-1964. The pipe shall have spigot and socket ends with head on spigot end. The pipes and fillings shall be true to shape, smooth, cylindrical, their inner and outlet surfaces being as nearly as practicable concentric. They shall be sound and nicely cast and shall be free from cracks, laps, pinholes or other imperfection and shall be neatly dressed and carefully fettled.

68.2. The end of pipes and finings shall be reasonable square to their axis.

68.3. The sand cast iron pipes shall be of the diameter as specified in the description and shall be in lengths of 1.5 M, 1.8 M. and 2 M. including socket ends of the pipe unless shorter lengths are either specified or required at junctions etc. The pipes and fittings shall be supplied without cars unless specified or directed otherwise.

Tolerances:

68.4.1. The Standard weights and thickness of pipes shall be as shown in the following table: A tolerance up-to minus 10% may however be allowed against these standard weights.

Sr. No.	Nominal Dia. of bore	Thickness	Overall thickness of pipe excluding ears		
			1.5 m. long	1.8 m. long	2.0 m. long
1.	75 mm.	5.0 mm.	12.83 kg.	16.52 kg.	18.37 kg.
2.	100 mm.	5.0 mm.	18.14 kg.	21.67 kg.	24.15 kg.

68.4.2. A tolerance up-to minus 15% in thickness and 20 mm. in length will be allowed. For fittings tolerance in lengths shall be plus 15 mm. and minus 10 mm.

68.4.3. The thickness of fittings and their socket and spigot dimensions shall conform to the thickness and dimensions specified for the corresponding sizes of straight pipes. The tolerances in weights and thickness shall be the same as for straight pipes.

M-69. Nahni Trap:

69.1. Nahni trap shall be of cast iron and shall be sound and free from porosity or other defects which affect serviceability. The thickness of the base metal shall not be less than 6.5 mm. The surface shall be smooth and free from craze, ships and other flaws or any other kind of defects which affect serviceability. The size of nahni trap shall be as specified and shall be of self cleansing design.

69.2. The nahni trap shall be of quality approved by the Engineer-in-charge and shall generally conform to the relevant Indian Standards.

69.3. The Nahni trap provided shall be with deep seal, minimum 50 mm, except at places where trap with deep seal can not be accommodated. The cover shall be cast iron. Perforated cover shall be provided on the trap of appropriate size.

M-70. Gully Trap:

70.1 Gully trap shall conform to I.S. 651-1980. It shall be sound, free from defects such as fire cracks. The glaze of the traps shall be free from crazing. They shall give a sharp clear note when struck with light hammer. There shall be no broken blisters.

70.2. The size-of the gully trap shall be as specified in the item.

70.3. Each gully trap shall have one C.I. grating of square size corresponding to the dimensions of inlet of gully trap. It will also have a water tight C.I. cover with frame inside dimensions 300 mm. x 300 mm., the cover with frame inside dimension, 300 mm. x 300 mm., the cover weighing not less than 4.53 Kg. and the frame not less than 2.72 Kg. The grating cover and frame shall be of sound and good casting and shall have truly square machined seating faces.

M-71. Glaze Stone Ware Pipe And Fitting:

71.1. The pipes and fillings shall be of best quality as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The pipe shall be of best quality manufactured from stone-ware of fire clay, salt glazed thoroughly burnt through the whole thickness, of a close even texture, free from air blows, fire blisters, crack and other imperfections, which effect the serviceability. The inner and outer surfaces shall be smooth and perfectly glazed. The pipe shall be capable to withstand pressure of 1.5 m. head without showing sign of leakage. The thickness of the wall shall not be less than 1/12th of the internal dia. The depth of socket shall not be less than 38 mm. The socket shall be sufficiently large to allow a joint of 1 mm. around the pipe.

71.2. The pipes shall generally conform to relevant I.S. 651-1980.

M-72. Wall Peg Rail:

72.1. The aluminum wall peg rail shall have three aluminum pegs of approved quality and size. It shall be fixed on teakwood plank of size 450 mm. x 75 mm. x 25 mm. The teakwood shall be French polished or oil painted as specified.

M-73. G.I. Water Spot:

73.1. The G.I. pipes of 40 mm. dia. shall be of medium quality and specials shall be of 'R' brand or equivalent brand of best approved quality.

73.2. The pipe shall have length as required for the thickness of wall in which it is fixed, and at the outside end tee and bend cut at half the length shall be provided and at other end coupling shall be provided to have better fixing. The water spout shall be provided as per detailed drawing or as directed.

M-74. Asbestos Cement Pipe (A.C. Pipe):

74.1. The asbestos cement pipe of diameter as specified in the description of the item shall conform to I.S. 1626-1980. Specials like bonds, shoes cowl, etc. shall conform to relevant Indian Standards. The interior of pipe shall have a smooth finish, regular surface and regular, internal diameter. The tolerance in all dimensions shall be as per I.S. 1626-Part-1 1980.

M-75. Corydon Ball Valve :

75.1. Ball valve of screwed type including polythylene float and necessary lever etc. shall be of the size as mentioned in the description of item and shall conform to I.S. 1703-1977.

M-76. Bitumen Felt For Water Proofing And Damp Proofing:

76.1. Bitumen felt shall be on the fiber bases and shall be type 2, self finished grade-2 and shall conform to I.S. 1322-1970.

M-77 Selected Earth:

77.1. The selected earth shall be that obtained from excavated material or shall have to be brought from outside as indicated in the item. If item does not indicate anything, the selected earth shall, have to be brought from outside.

77.2 The selected earth shall be good yellow soil and shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge. In no case black cotton soil of similar expansive and shrinkable soil shall be used. It shall be clean and free from all rubbish and perishable materials, stones or brick bats. The clods shall be broken to a size of 50 mm or less, Contractor shall make his own arrangement at his own cost for land for borrowing selected earth. The slacking of material shall be done as directed by the Engineer-in-charge in such a way as not to interfere with any constructional activities and in proper stacks.

77.3 When excavated material is to be used, only selected stuff got approved from the Engineer-in-charge shall be used. It shall be stacked separately and shall comply with all the requirements of selected earth mentioned above.

M-78. Barbed Wire:

78.1 The barbed wire shall be of galvanized steel and it shall generally conform to I.S. 278-1978. The barbed wire shall be of type-I whose nominal diameter for line wire shall be 2.5 mm. and point wire 2.24 mm. The nominal distance between two bars shall be 75 mm. unless otherwise specified in the item. The barbed wire shall be formed by twisting together two line wires, one containing the barbs. The size of the line and point wires and barb spacing shall be as specified above. The permissible deviation from the nominal diameter of the line wire and point wire shall not exceed ± 0.08 mm.

78.2 The barbs shall carry four points shall be formed by twisting two point wires, each two turns, lightly round one line wire, making altogether four complete turns. The barbs shall be so finished that the four points are set and locked at right angles to each other. The barbs shall have a length of not less than 13 mm. and not more than 18 mm. The point shall be sharp and cut at an angle not greater than 35 degree of the axis of the wire forming the barbs.

78.3 The line and point wire shall be circular section free from scale and other defects and shall be uniformly galvanized. The line wire shall be in continuous length and shall not contain any weld other than those in the rod before it is drawn. The distance between two successive splices shall not be less than 15 meters.

78.4 The lengths per 100 Kg. of barbed wire I.S. type I shall be as under Nominal 1000 meter minimum 834 Meter maximum 1066 Meter.

Contractor signature

Dy. Executive Engineer
R. & B. (P) Sub Division

Executive Engineer
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