

CONTROL SURVEYING

Horizontal control & its methods:

The horizontal control consists of reference marks of known plan position, from which salient points of designed structures may be set out. For large structures primary and secondary control points are used. The primary control points are triangulation stations. The secondary control points are reference to the primary control stations.

Reference Grid

Reference grids are used for accurate setting out of works of large magnitude. The following types of reference grids are used:

1. Survey Grid
2. Site Grid
3. Structural Grid
4. Secondary Grid

Survey grid is one which is drawn on a survey plan, from the original traverse. Original traverse stations form the control points of the grid. The site grid used by the designer is the one with the help of which actual setting out is done. As far as possible the site grid should be actually the survey grid. All the design points are related in terms of site grid coordinates. The structural grid is used when the structural components of the building are large in numbers and are so positioned that these components cannot be set out from the site grid with sufficient accuracy. The structural grid is set out from the site grid points. The secondary grid is established

inside the structure, to establish internal details of the building, which are otherwise not visible directly from the structural grid.

Vertical Control & its Methods:

The vertical control consists of establishment of reference marks of known height relative to some special datum. All levels at the site are normally reduced to the near by bench mark, usually known as master bench mark.

The setting of points in the vertical direction is usually done with the help of following rods:

1. Boning rods and travelers
2. Sight Rails
3. Slope rails or batter boards
4. Profile boards

Boning rods:

A boning rod consist of an upright pole having a horizontal board at its top, forming a 'T' shaped rod. Boning rods are made in set of three, and many consist of three 'T' shaped rods, each of equal size and shape, or two rods identical to each other and a third one consisting of longer rod with a detachable or movable 'T' piece. The third one is called traveling rod or traveler.

Sight Rails:

A sight rail consist of horizontal cross piece nailed to a single upright or pair of uprights driven into the ground. The upper edge of the cross piece is set to a convenient height above the required plane of the structure, and should be above the ground to enable a man to conveniently align his eyes with the upper edge. A stepped sight rail or double sight rail is used in highly undulating or falling ground.

Slope rails or Batter boards:

These are used for controlling the side slopes in embankment and in cuttings. These consist of two vertical poles with a sloping board nailed near their top. The slope rails define a plane parallel to the proposed slope of the embankment, but at suitable vertical distance above it. Travelers are used to control the slope during filling operation.

Profile boards :

These are similar to sight rails, but are used to define the corners, or sides of a building. A profile board is erected near each corner peg. Each unit of profile board consists of two verticals, one horizontal board and two cross boards. Nails or saw cuts are placed at the top of the profile boards to define the width of foundation and the line of the outside of the wall

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