Total No. of Questions : 4]	SEAT No.:
P1329	[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5157] -1001

First Year B. Arch. (Semester - I) BUILDINGTECHNOLOGY AND MATERIALS -I (2015 Pattern)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answers to the two sections should be written in separate books.
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- 5) All questions are compulsory.

SECTION -I

Q1) Answer any one of the following:

- [20]
- a) Draw to a scale of 1:10, 315 mm thick Rat trap bond masonary showing.
 - i) Plans of alternate courses.
 - ii) Elevation upto six courses.

OR

- b) Draw to a scale of 1:10, 450 mm thick square rubble masonary for a length upto 2000mm and upto a height of 1500mm showing suitable coping showing.
 - i) Plan of one course.
 - ii) Elevation.
 - iii) Section assuming foundation depth of 600mm from ground level.
- **Q2)** Answer any three out of five:

[15]

- a) Show with sketch a typical standard size brick with its dimensions and annotation.
- b) Describe limitations/restriction of openings in a load bearing structure.
- c) Name and sketch any three structural element of a building.
- d) Explain with sketch. Concept of load transfer in an arch.
- e) Draw sketches of alternate courses of one brick thick wall (230mm thick) in Flemish bond.

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SECTION -II

Q3) Answer any two out of three:

[20]

- a) Explain with sketches the construction of entrance steps for a plinth height of 750mm.
- b) Explain with sketches showing alternate courses in 'T' junction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Brick thick walls (350mm thick) in English bond.
- c) Explain with sketches difference between English and Flemish bond and their advantages/disadvantages over other.
- **Q4)** Answer any three out of five:

[15]

- a) Classification of rocks.
- b) Stabilized mud block.
- c) Explain importance of sand in cement mortar.
- d) Explain difference between Handmade bricks and Machine made bricks.
- e) Explain the concept of 'S' and 'P' waves in earthquakes.