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P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya - 571 401 (An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belagavi)								
Sixth Semester B.E Civil Engineering								
Semester End Examination; August - 2023								
Alternative Building Materials and Masonry Structures								
Time: 3 hrs Max. Marks: 100 Course Outcomes								
The Students will be able to:								
 CO1: Understand significance of Energy in building materials, Environmental issues concerned to building materials, Global warming and construction industry. CO2: Understand the characteristics of building blocks for walls, Stones and Laterite blocks, Bricks and hollow 								
clay blocks. CO3: Study the possible causes of defects in masonry, factors affecting strength of masonry, and permissible								
stresses in masonry. CO4: Design masonry buildings up to three floors, design of walls subject to both axial and eccentric load as per IS relevant codes.								
) PART - A is compulsory. Two marks for each question.							
<i>II</i> Q. No.) PART - B: Answer any <u>Two</u> sub questions (from a, b, c) for a Maximum of 18 m. Questions	arks fron Marks			POs			
	I : PART - A	10						
1 a.	List the major categories of climate in the Indian subcontinent [any four].	2	L1	CO1	PO1,7			
b.	Write the chemical reactions taking place in the processing of lime stone for mortars: i) Burning of lime stone and ii) Slaking of quick lime	2	L1	CO2	PO1,7			
с.	Define Ferro cement.	2	L1	CO3	PO2,4,7,12			
с. d.	Write any two factors influencing compressive strength of masonry.	2	L1		PO1,2,3			
и. е.	List any two stress reduction factors.	2			PO1,2,3			
0.	II : PART - B	2 90		0.04	101,2,5			
	UNIT - I	18						
2 a.	List out environmental friendly cost effective building materials. Explain	9	L1	CO1	PO1,7			
	in detail.	-			,			
b.	List and explain briefly the different categories of energy consumption in	9	L1	CO1	PO1,7			
	building materials.							
с.	Explain traditional building methods and vernacular architecture.	9	L2	CO1	PO1,7			
3 a.	UNIT - II Elaborate the various step involved in manufacturing of SMB blocks.	18 9	L1	CO2	PO1,7			
b.	List the different types of Industrial wastes and explain their uses in	0	T 1	000				
	building construction.	9	LI	CO2	PO1,7			
c.	Broadly classify the reinforcing materials in Fiber Reinforcing cement							
	Composition (FRC) and explain the properties of fibers to be effective in	9	L2	CO2	PO1,7			
	concrete matrix.							
4 a.	UNIT - III Explain the rammed earth technique giving all the technical details.	18 9	L2	CO3	PO2,4,7,12			

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b.	Explain the different types of mesh reinforcement available in the	0			
	market. Also, sketch the typical cross section of ferro-cement element.	9	L2 CO3 PO2,4,7,12		
c.	Explain the concept and details of composite beam and panel roofs.	9	L2 CO3 PO2,4,7,12		
	UNIT - IV	18			
5 a.	Explain with a neat sketch how the lateral stresses vary in brick memory				
	prism in relation to the elastic moduli of one brick and the motor when	9	L2 CO4 PO1,2,3		
	$E_b \leq E_m.$				
b.	What are the factors influencing compressive strength of masonry?	9	L2 CO4 PO1,2,3		
	Explain any three factors.				
c.	Define;				
	i) Shape reduction	9	L1 CO4 PO1,2,3		
	ii) Permissible compressive stress				
	iii) Permissible shear stresses				
6 a.	UNIT - V Write the procedure for design of masonry wall under vertical	18			
0 u .	gravity load.	9	L1 CO4 PO1,2,3		
b.	Design an interior cross wall of a 2 storeyed building to carry 150 mm				
0.	thick RCC slab with 3.3 m ceiling height. The wall is unstiffened and it				
	supports 3 m wide slab. Take LL on roof = 1.5 kN/m^2 , LL on	9	L5 CO4 PO1,2,3		
	floor = 2 kN/m^2 , Weight of 80 mm thick WPC in terrace = 2 kN/m^2 , and	,	15 001 101,2,5		
	a weight of floor finish = 1 kN/m^2 .				
c.	External wall of a single storeyed house is 200 mm thick and has door				
0.	and window openings as shown in Fig. 5(c) plinths level is 1.2 above the				
	top of foundation footing and floor to ceiling height is 2.80 m. One way				
	RCC slab of 3 m clear span beams on the wall is 100 mm thick.				
	Determine the maximum stress in the wall and calculate the strength of				
	brick and grade of mortar required for the wall. There is 200 mm thick				
	parapet wall of 0.8 m height above the roof slab wall and parapets are				
	plastered on both sides.	0			
	-	9	L5 CO4 PO1,2,3		
	Lintel Level = 2.0 m Sill level of window = 0.6 m				

2.0 1.0 0.8 1.0 0.6 0.19

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Fig.5[c]

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