

Technological method of making cast-in-place concrete structures typical of Central Asian climatic conditions.

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Annotation: This modern method of making longitudinal structures of cast concrete suitable for Central Asian climatic conditions can be used to make thin monolite constructions of high density and strength. Preparation of cast-in-place concrete structures in such a rapidly changing climate is more difficult. When studying the problems of pouring concrete in dry hot climates, the researchers focused on the following issues: the influence of technological factors on other properties, including the development of methods of concreting.

Key words: monoilite, climate, casting, elongation, solar coating, dry, hot conditions.

The organization of concrete works with modern energy-saving technology, which is comprehensively useful for the construction of the Central Asian republics with dry hot climates, leads to useful results.

Preparation of cast-in-place concrete structures in such a rapidly changing climate is more difficult. When studying the problems of pouring concrete in dry hot climates, the researchers focused on the following issues: the influence of technological factors on other properties, including the development of methods of concreting.

Numerous observations confirm that in dry hot climates, various cast-in-place concretes deteriorate their physical and mechanical properties during curing without maintenance methods.

As a result of scientific research to address these and similar issues, a new technological method suitable for dry hot climates has been replaced by two-layer concreting method and layered solar coating for its maintenance, as dry hot climate The process of hydration stops due to the fact that the lower part of the water does not reach the cement particles due to the loss of most of the water in the concrete. In this case, it affects the strength of the cast concrete, and worsens its other properties.

We know that an increase in temperature, on the one hand, accelerates the hydration and solidification reactions in cement and accelerates the formation of high-strength cemented substances.

The two-layer concreting method, created taking into account such conditions, and the maintenance with a single-layer heliocoating allow to prepare cast-in-place concrete structures even in high temperature conditions.

The two-layer concreting method and cast-in-situ castings have their own technological conditions, which are the process of laying the concrete mixture on top of it after first compacting the dry mix and compacting it. This allows the production of high-density cast-in-place concrete structures through the formation of a two-layer unit as a result of the water process of mass mixing through a system of concrete mix dry concrete mix. Floor the system above

has its own set of disadvantages, including high temperature conditions. In the heat of summer, we know that pouring concrete works creates more difficult conditions, i.e. it can lose a lot of water to bring the concrete mix to the construction site and place it in the formwork, as well as not caring for the concrete mix during installation can lead to significant water loss. These conditions reduce the design strength of the cast structures.

From the very beginning of the process of preparing cast-in-place concrete structures using the two-layer concreting method, maintenance measures can be taken to avoid significant water loss. However, water saturation of the bottom dry mix cement was observed. Our research to solve the problems in this area has been effective. To do this, we achieved this goal by reducing the cost of cement in the top layer concrete mix by 30%, because the strength of the top layer concrete mix is always higher than the strength of the bottom

layer. Cement economy made from the top layer in order to achieve design strength results in a greater water supply to the bottom layer.

A temperature rise of 40 Co still does not lead to a complete water supply of the substrate, so we tested the addition of a complex additive to the concrete mix in terms of accelerating the hardening of the concrete. And the result was effective. If a complex addition of calcium chloride and magnesium sulfate sodium sulfate is added to the concrete mix, its plasticizing effect will be rounded. Due to the effect of both, the strength of the concrete floor at high temperatures is achieved even at high temperatures.

This complex, which is added to the concrete mix, increases the viscosity of the cement particles by means of additional helioplasting, which helps them to be quickly attracted to each other to form excellent structures. Properly selected, the selected complex gives useful results at 0.1% 1st and 0.3% caco₂, increasing relative to the mass of cement added to the additional concrete composition. The results of scientific research show that it is possible to carry out concrete work in unfavorable climatic conditions, ie in high temperature conditions.

Prefabricated cast structures are extremely dense and durable at low cost. This new technological method, adapted to the climatic conditions of Central Asia, has the potential to produce high-quality cast-in-place concrete structures based on solar panels.

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