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Procedure And Methods of Control.

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Annotation: In the state of readiness and inferiority, the procedure is provincial. Measures will be developed to analyze the condition of the facility and eliminate identified defects. Assessment of the condition of the object as a result of direct inspection provides preliminary information about the structure under inspection, analysis of the degree of decay in the structural elements, the need for further inspection.

Keywords: Impacted, defective elements, objects, dynamic details.

Surveillance of buildings and structures includes the following:

Getting acquainted with the project documents, working drawings and acts of opening;
direct inspection of the object, determination of conformity of the object to the project, detection of directly visible defects (cracks, water penetration from the roof, violation of the protective layer on reinforced concrete elements, corrosion of metal structures, bending of elements, condition of bolted, welded joints, etc.) research work is carried out on the basis of non-destructive methods of planning;

This is primarily due to the use of non-destructive methods in conducting inspections. Such tests can be performed when the structure is loaded under both static and dynamic influences. Carrying out such a set of works depends on the geometric parameters of the object (distance, thickness, height), strength and structural composition of materials, protective layer of concrete, location of reinforcement, bending and deformation of elements, dynamic amplitudes of displacements, period of oscillations, acceleration of individual points, etc. consists of detection.

The methods of engineering geodesy are widely used in the inspection of objects, which are used to determine the state of subsidence, vertical deflection, displacement, crack size and deformation joints in the structure, as well as bending conditions in structural elements.

It should be noted that non-destructive methods do not always provide accurate information. It is therefore possible to determine the difference or correlation between them by comparing the results obtained in this method with the results obtained in degrading methods.

Surveillance of buildings and structures is carried out in the following cases:

- Detection of injuries and defects in periodic and extraordinary control;
- after fires, natural disasters and man-made accidents;
- according to the instructions of the state technical inspection organization;
- changes in the technological process at the facility or conservation

when handed over;

- at the end of the term of the inspection or at the end of the normal service life of the object;
- in the event of a change of ownership, as well as in the process of insuring the enterprise;

conservation

when handed over;

- at the end of the term of the inspection or at the end of the normal service life of the object;
- in the event of a change of ownership, as well as in the process of insuring the enterprise;
- in order to determine the suitability of industrial and public buildings for normal operation, as well as the possibility of human habitation in residential buildings;
- or economic justification of reconstruction;
- as a result of increase in normative natural-climatic impact indicators (earthquake, snow and wind loads).

The inspection of the structure of buildings and structures usually consists of three main interrelated stages:

- preparation for surveillance;
- preliminary (direct) follow-up work;

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- Thorough (with the help of equipment) surveillance.

The following processes can be included in the preparatory work. Getting acquainted with the volumetric-historical and constructive solutions of the inspected object, engineering-geological prospecting works. Selection and analysis of design and technical documentation and development of a work program based on the received terms of reference.

Preliminary inspection of buildings is carried out in general, direct inspection of building structures, their external signs of all defects and injuries are identified. The inspection included not only the physical condition of the building structures, rather, their moral obsolescence, the need to demolish the building, and whether it is possible to build a superstructure in the building will determine whether it is appropriate or inappropriate to leave certain elements of the building unchanged.

Hence, the initial inspection is carried out to give an initial conclusion on the technical condition of the building on the appearance of the building structures and to determine the need for a thorough inspection.

The basis of the initial inspection is the inspection of the building or structure and their structural elements using measuring instruments (binoculars, camera, tape measure, caliper, shup, etc.).

During the initial inspection, visible defects and cases of damage are identified, control measurements are taken and recorded in notebooks, drawings on defective and damaged parts, photos are made, and the location and details of defects and injuries are recorded in a special logbook.

The conclusion of the observations is that based on the results of the initial inspection, an initial assessment of the technical condition of the building structures is made on the basis of the degree of damage and the characteristic appearance of defects. These defects and injuries (for example, the shape of cracks in reinforced concrete and stone-brick structures and their development scheme, biodegradation in wooden structures, parts damaged by corrosion in metal structures, etc.) are sufficient to identify their causes and assess the condition of the structure. may have sufficient information to draw conclusions.

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If the results of the initial inspection are not sufficient to draw the necessary conclusions, then it is necessary to carefully examine the structure of the building. In this case, if necessary, a thorough inspection program will be developed.

If the initial inspection reveals defects and complaints that lead to a decrease in the strength, stiffness and dominance of the load-bearing structures of the structure (columns, crossbars, trusses, arches, partitions and cover plates, etc.), then it is necessary to proceed to the inspection stage.

If signs indicating the occurrence of an accident in the building are identified, recommendations will be developed to prevent possible damage in the short term.

When characteristic cracks, bending of a part of the building, cracking of walls and other types of damage and deformation, which testify to the unsatisfactory condition of the ground, are detected, it is necessary to immediately carry out engineering geological surveys. As a result of this research, not only the restoration and repair of building structures, but also the work of strengthening the ground and foundations will have to be carried out.

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