

Analysis of road construction works on vacant soils

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Article history:

Received: 18th March., 2022

Accepted: 20th March., 2022

Published: 21th March., 2022

Annotation: *It is about the use of complex mechanized methods in the construction of the soil base of the highway.*

Keywords: *asphalt concrete, coating, material, laboratory, mineral powder.*

Introduction. Complex mechanized methods should be used in the construction of the soil base of the highway. Water pipes, small and medium-sized bridges should be completed before the road base is raised, and the ground base of the road should be constructed intermittently along the entire road. breakage of the roadbed is allowed only in soils of a special nature (swampy soils, landslides, deep rock carvings, etc.) with large engineering equipment and individually prepared, including technological or seasonal breaks. The soil base of the road, the areas of enterprises and agricultural enterprises should be constructed before the next works, except in the planned lands. the amount is determined as specified in the construction organization section of the project and ensures the continuous and even construction of the foundation and pavement of the road surface.

Methodology: The length of the finished part of the soil base should be determined in each specific case relative to the annual volume of road construction.

Table 1

Types of work	Annual construction volume of road surface, km		
	>20	20-50	50<
	Ready road foot		
Total work	50	75	100
Systematic work	30	50	75

When highways are built on re-arranged areas of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the road base is built directly before the road surface. In the finished part of the soil base, up to the design mark, the surface part should be leveled together with the slopes, the slopes should be strengthened and the good operation of the drainage devices should be ensured. When it is raining, the work on muddy soils is stopped. Construction of elevations of more than 3 m in height from dusty and loose

heavy soils, as a rule, should be completed one year before the construction of asphalt and cement concrete pavements, pavements and foundations reinforced with highly adhesive bitumen and cement materials. If the lifts are on loose foundations, the footing is over-moistened, ice-melted soils, and the footing is built entirely in the winter, a technological break shall be established until the road surface and foundation are established, as stated in paragraph. During the technological break, the movement of vehicles under construction is organized with limited speed and weight. At the end of the technological break, the surface of the soil is leveled, and additional soil is poured and compacted where necessary.

Analysis and results: When highways are built on re-arranged areas of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the road base is built directly before the road surface. In the finished part of the soil base, up to the design mark, the surface part should be leveled together with the slopes, the slopes should be strengthened and the good operation of the drainage devices should be ensured. When it is raining, the work on muddy soils is stopped. Construction of elevations of more than 3 m in height from dusty and loose heavy soils, as a rule, should be completed one year before the construction of asphalt and cement concrete pavements, pavements and foundations reinforced with highly adhesive bitumen and cement materials. If the lifts are on loose foundations, the footing is over-moistened, ice-melted soils, and the footing is built entirely in the winter, a technological break shall be established until the road surface and foundation are established, as stated in paragraph. During the technological break, the movement of vehicles under construction is organized with limited speed and weight. At the end of the technological break, the surface of the soil is leveled, and additional soil is poured and compacted where necessary.

When the moisture content of soils is compacted by pressure tire cathodes, their ratio to the optimum value is determined by Oz RST 786-97 and should not deviate from that shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Ground	Humidity at the required density coefficient		
	0,0-0,98	0,95	0,90
Dusty sands, large and light supeses	< 1,35	< 1,6	not standardized
Light and changsimo supes	0,8-1,25	0,75-1,35	0,7-1,6
Heavy powdery mildew. Light and light powdery mildew	0,85-1,15	0,8-1,2	0,75-1,4
Heavy suglinoks are heavy dusty muds.	0,95-1,05	0,9 -1,1	0,85-1,2
lyosslar	0,8-1,20	0,7-1,25	0,7-1,40

Conclusion. Soil lifting and compaction of the base of the carvings to the required thickness should be carried out in front of the layer laying on them. If the height of the layer required for compaction is greater than the compaction balance of the compaction guides under hand, excess soil

is removed and compacted by pushing it to another location or temporary cavity, then the compacted soil is laid back on the lower compacted layer and compacted until required. When re-paving roads, the surface of the slopes of the landfill will be softened, and on the side slopes of the hills with a height of more than 2 m, platforms with a width of not less than 2 m will be built.

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