DETERMINATION OF AN EFFECTIVE LAYING PATTERN AND BEST BLOCK SHAPE FOR CONCRETE BLOCK PAVEMENT BASED ON FIELD PERFORMANCE

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DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE

"I declare that is my own work and this thesis / dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree of Diploma in any University or other institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text."

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DECLARATION OF THE SUPERVISOR

"I have supervised and accepted this thesis for the submission of the degree"

Signature of the Supervisor: Date:



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ABSTRACT

There has been an intensive process of urbanization which has brought about need for rapid construction of roads and related infrastructure during the end of the last century. Therefore development of economical road construction methods is a high priority for a developing country like Sri Lanka. Concrete block paving is one of the predominant road construction method used in most of the developing counties due to economic adaptability and this has emerged as a cost effective road construction method suitable for certain local conditions. But in Sri Lanka this technique is yet to be developed to a fully fledge road construction method. This can be attributed to a dearth of the technical expertise and knowledge. As a result, there is a great need to develop knowledge and establish proper methods of block paving.

Load spreading in concrete block paving roads is accomplished by interlocking actions. Because of that concrete blocks act as a major load spreading component in concrete block paved surfaces. Therefore the aim of this research is to evaluate the effective block shape and effective block laying pattern which can improve the interlocking action.

This research was covered the real ground situation and the behavior and the effects of blocks due to traffic weights. Under this study, concrete blocks were cast according to the specifications in predetermined shapes and paving was done with different block shapes and patterns in a road which contains vehicular traffic about 30Cv/day. Selected 100m road length was divided to 10 equal parts and blocks were paved according to selected pattern and block shapes in each different section.

Deflection was measured by using Benkelman instrument and block displacement were measured by using venire caliper. The most effective block shape and pattern were selected comparing deflection and block displacement in each combination of block shape and patterns.