



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2022/2023

COURSE NAME : CIVIL ENGINEERING MATERIALS
COURSE CODE : BFC10502
PROGRAMME CODE : BFF
EXAMINATION DATE : FEBRUARY 2023
DURATION : 2 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK.
3. STUDENTS ARE PROHIBITED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

- Q1** As a civil engineer at a concrete batching plant, you are responsible to ensure that the production of concrete comply with the design.
- (a) Identify type and strength classes of cement for normal concrete mix design. (2 marks)
 - (b) Sieve analysis for fine aggregate should be carried out to determine the percentage value for passing 600 μ m and gradation curve. Analyse the data from fine aggregate sieve analysis test in **Table Q1(a)**. (8 marks)
 - (c) Based on properties in **Table Q1(b)**, determine normal concrete mix design for Grade 30. Use **Figure Q1(a) - Q1(f)** to complete the design form in **Figure Q1(g)**. (20 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) Discuss the significant of water absorption in masonry production. (5 marks)
 - (b) Briefly describe **FIVE (5)** different types of bricks and their application in construction. (10 marks)
 - (c) List and sketch **FIVE (5)** types of bonds in brick masonry wall construction. (10 marks)
- Q3**
- (a) Briefly explain the definition of alloy steel. (2 marks)
 - (b) Identify **THREE (3)** different alloying agents and describe their effects. (9 marks)
 - (c) Two samples of timber were tested for specific gravity (SG), the results show that sample A has SG=0.5 and sample B has SG=0.7. Justify which sample that suitable as a structural member for your construction project. (6 marks)
 - (d) Illustrate types of timber defects:
 - i) knotholes,
 - ii) split and checks,
 - iii) crooking,
 - iv) cupping.

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(8 marks)

- Q4**
- (a) Differentiate between bitumen and tar. (4 marks)
 - (b) List and describe **TWO (2)** techniques for achieving self-healing in concrete. (4 marks)
 - (c) Describe corrosion factor of aluminium and suggest the prevention method. (6 marks)
 - (d) Name **THREE (3)** different categories of glasses and briefly describe their properties. (6 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –

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FINAL EXAMINATIONSEMESTER/ SESSION: SEM I 2022/2023
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Sieve size (mm)	Sieve mass (g)	Sieve mass + fine aggregated retained (g)
5	450	450
2.36	368	398
1.18	362	404
0.6	345	385
0.3	316	364
0.15	314	348
Pan	362	368

Table Q1(b)

Characteristic strength of concrete	30 N/mm ² at 28 days
Proportion of defectives	2.5% (k=1.96)
Standard deviation	8 N/mm ²
Type of fine aggregate	Sources from river quarry
Type of coarse aggregate	Sources from rock quarry
Maximum aggregate size	20 mm
Slump value	0 – 10 mm

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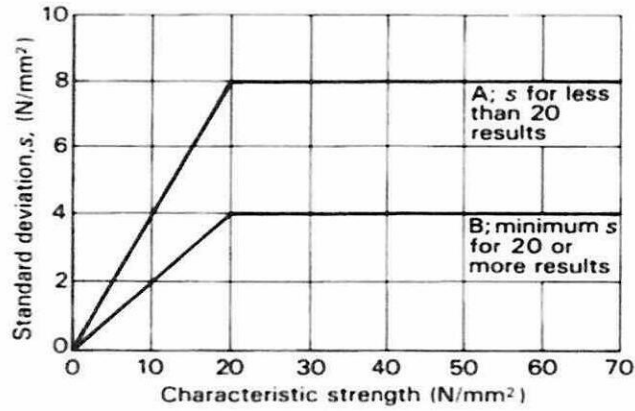


Figure Q1(a)

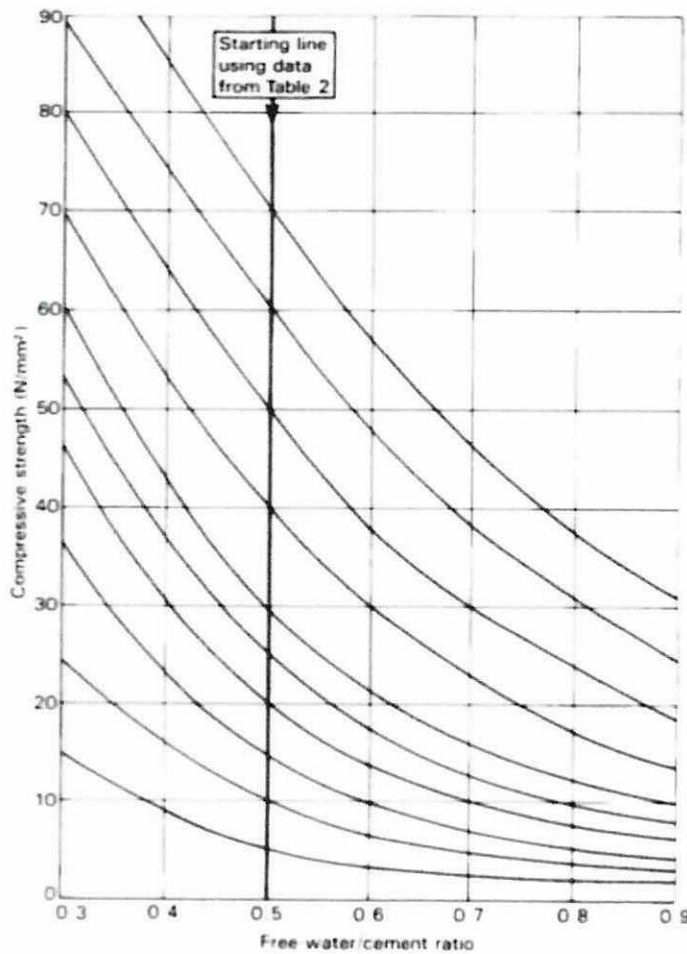


Figure Q1(b)

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Table 2 Approximate compressive strengths (N/mm²) of concrete mixes made with a free-water/cement ratio of 0.5

Cement strength class	Type of coarse aggregate	Compressive strengths (N/mm ²)			
		Age (days)			
		3	7	28	91
42.5	Uncrushed	22	30	42	49
	Crushed	27	36	49	56
52.5	Uncrushed	29	37	48	54
	Crushed	34	43	55	61

Throughout this publication concrete strength is expressed in the units N/mm²
 1 N/mm² = 1 MN/m² = 1 MPa (N = newton, Pa = pascal)

Figure Q1(c)

Table 3 Approximate free-water contents (kg/m³) required to give various levels of workability

Slump (mm)	0-10	10-30	30-60	60-180	
Vebe time (s)	>12	6-12	3-6	0-3	
Maximum size of aggregate (mm)					
	Type of aggregate				
10	Uncrushed	150	180	205	225
	Crushed	180	205	230	250
20	Uncrushed	135	160	180	195
	Crushed	170	190	210	225
40	Uncrushed	115	140	160	175
	Crushed	155	175	190	205

Figure Q1(d)

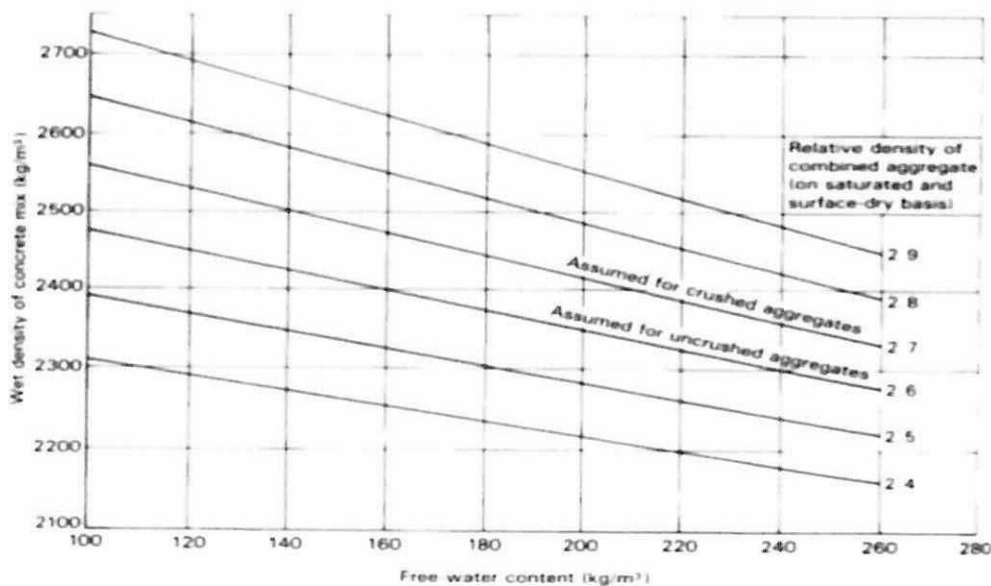


Figure Q1(e)

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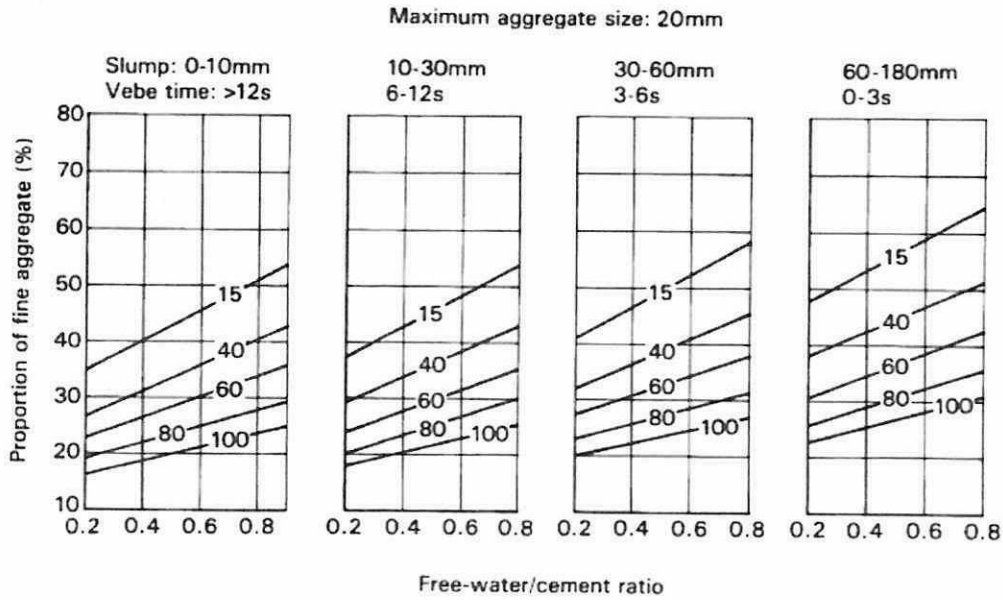


Figure Q1(f)

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Job title

Stage	Item	Reference or calculation	Values
1	1.1	Characteristic strength	Specified $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots\dots \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ at } \dots\dots\dots \text{ days} \\ \text{Proportion defective } \dots\dots\dots \% \end{array} \right.$
	1.2	Standard deviation	Fig 3 $\dots\dots\dots \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ or no data } \dots\dots\dots \text{ N/mm}^2$
	1.3	Margin	C1 or Specified $(k = \dots\dots\dots) \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \text{ N/mm}^2$
	1.4	Target mean strength	C2 $\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \text{ N/mm}^2$
	1.5	Cement strength class	Specified 42.5/52.5
	1.6	Aggregate type: coarse Aggregate type: fine	Crushed/uncrushed Crushed/uncrushed
	1.7	Free water/cement ratio	Table 2, Fig 4 $\dots\dots\dots$
	1.8	Maximum free-water/cement ratio	Specified $\dots\dots\dots$ } Use the lower value <input type="text"/>
2	2.1	Slump or Vebe time	Specified Slump $\dots\dots\dots$ mm or Vebe time $\dots\dots\dots$ s
	2.2	Maximum aggregate size	Specified $\dots\dots\dots$ mm
	2.3	Free-water content	Table 3 $\dots\dots\dots$ <input type="text"/> kg/m ³
3	3.1	Cement content	C3 $\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$ kg/m ³
	3.2	Maximum cement content	Specified $\dots\dots\dots$ kg/m ³
	3.3	Minimum cement content	Specified $\dots\dots\dots$ kg/m ³ use 3.1 if ≤ 3.2 use 3.3 if > 3.1
	3.4	Modified free-water/cement ratio	$\dots\dots\dots$ <input type="text"/>
4	4.1	Relative density of aggregate (SSD)	$\dots\dots\dots$ known/assumed
	4.2	Concrete density	Fig 5 $\dots\dots\dots$ kg/m ³
	4.3	Total aggregate content	C4 $\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$ kg/m ³
5	5.1	Grading of fine aggregate	Percentage passing 600 μm sieve $\dots\dots\dots$ %
	5.2	Proportion of fine aggregate	Fig 6 $\dots\dots\dots$ %
	5.3	Fine aggregate content	C5 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots\dots\dots \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \dots\dots\dots - \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{array} \right.$
	5.4	Coarse aggregate content	

Quantities	Cement (kg)		Water (kg or litres)	Fine aggregate (kg)	Coarse aggregate (kg)		
	10 mm	20 mm			40 mm		
per m ² (to nearest 5 kg)	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$
per trial mix of $\dots\dots\dots$ m ³	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$	$\dots\dots\dots$

Figure Q1(g)