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**10 m<sup>3</sup> = 5000 Nos.**  
**100 cft. = 1350 Nos.**  
**100 sqft. = 550 Nos. (4 ½" thick wall)**  
**100 sqft. = 350 Nos. (3" thick wall)**  
**230 mm = 9"**  
**115 mm = 4 ½"**  
**75mm = 3"**  
**1ton = 1000 kg**  
**1quintal=100kg**

**Brick work**

Dry cement mortar = 30% of volume

**Plaster**

Dry cement mortar = 50% more volume

**First class brick work in cement sand mortar 1:4**

Multi storey buildings, Heavy weight /load bearing walls, In earth quake zones, Brick pillars, Where there is more vibration due to heavy traffic or factory., Boundary wall, courtyard wall parapet wall and other free end walls, Partition or 4.5 inch thick walls, Brick works used for drainage .

**First Class Brick Work in cement sand mortar 1:6**

Three storey buildings  
Load bearing walls  
Heavy and frequent rainy zones  
Foundation of multi storey buildings

**First Class Brick Work 1:7**

Toe walls  
Single storey buildings  
Temporary structures  
Light weight walls having no load of beams etc.

**Note:** Mortar richer than 1:3 are not used in masonry because of high shrinkage and no appreciable gain in strength of masonry although mortar strength itself may increase.

e.g.

**10 m<sup>3</sup> ration 1:6 brick masonry**

Bricks = **5000**

Dry mortar = 30% =  $30 \times 10 / 100 = 3 \text{ m}^3$

Cement =  $3/7 = 0.43 \text{ m}^3 = .43 \times 30 = \mathbf{13 \text{ bags}}$

Sand =  $.43 \times 7 = 3.01 \text{ m}^3 = \mathbf{3 \text{ m}^3}$

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Plaster (1:4, 1:6)

For dry mortar 50% more volume

12mm

100 sqmt = 2 m<sup>3</sup> dry mortar

20 mm

100 sqmt = 3 m<sup>3</sup> dry mortar

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**8.4 m<sup>3</sup> brick work 1:6 mortar**

**(1 truck = 5.87 m<sup>3</sup> = 210 cuft.)**

Bricks =  $8.4 \times 500 = 4200$  bricks

Dry mortar =  $8.4 \times .3 = 2.52 \text{ m}^3$   
Cement =  $2.52/7 = .36 \text{ m}^3 = 10.8 \text{ bags} = 11 \text{ bags}$   
Sand =  $.36 \times 6 = 2.16 \text{ m}^3 = .36 \text{ truck}$

**Plaster**

100 m<sup>2</sup> , 1:5, 12 mm  
Dry Mortar = 2 m<sup>3</sup>  
Cement =  $.3333 \text{ m}^3 = 10 \text{ bag}$   
Sand =  $.3333 \times 5 = 1.67 \text{ m}^3 = .28 \text{ truck}$  ( in plaster ,dry mortar 50% more volume due to loses)

**Pcc**

**10 m<sup>3</sup> = 15..5 m<sup>3</sup>**

**Rcc**

**Beam 2% slab 1%, column 2.5%**

**we have thumb rule In column 125 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, slab 65 kg/m<sup>3</sup> footing 75 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
beam 120 kg/m<sup>3</sup>**

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Steel quantity in a conventional **slab** (excluding its beams) will be around **60 to 65 Kg per Cubic meter.**

In **beams** it will be around **200 to 220 kg per cubic meter.**

In **columns** it'll be around **200 to 250 kg per cubic meter.**

For **raft footings** it'll be around **100 to 120 kg per cubic meter.**

**cover**

**slab 25mm**

**beam 50mm**

**column 75mm**

**footing 75 mm**

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Calculation of Materials:-

For 1 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete Mix 1:2:4 (M15)

Add 50% for wet concrete = 1.50 m<sup>3</sup>

=  $1.50/(1+2+4) = 0.214 \text{ m}^3$

For 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 30 bags of cement required (1440/50) say 30 bags

Cement =  $0.214 \times 30 = 6.42 \text{ bags}$

Sand =  $0.214 \times 2 = 0.428 \text{ m}^3$

Aggregate =  $0.214 \times 4 = 0.856 \text{ m}^3$

Wall plastering in CM 1:4 of 12 mm thick for 100 m<sup>2</sup>:-

Volume =  $100 \times (12/1000) = 1.20 \text{ m}^3$

Add 30 to 35% as bulking of sand = 0.36 m<sup>3</sup>

Add 20 as wastage of sand = 0.312 m<sup>3</sup>

Total = 1.872 m<sup>3</sup>

=  $(1.872/1+4) = 0.374 \text{ m}^3$

Cement =  $0.374 \times 30 = 10.77 \text{ bags}$

Sand =  $0.374 \times 4 =$

1.496 m<sup>3</sup> -----