

Stone pitching(1:4)mortar,T=40 cm

PLASTER (1:3,T=3CM)


PCC(15 MPA) thickness,15CM  
Stonemasonry (1:4) thickness, 100 CM  
The sub grade layer should be well - compacted after cleaning.

PCC(15 MPA) thickness,10CM  
Stonemasonry (1:4) thickness, 60 CM  
The sub grade layer should be well - compacted after cleaning.

During the construction of the dam, serious attention should be paid to all the construction processes, especially compaction, poor compaction causes the dam structure to settle and collapse. and also poor compaction cannot control the seepage, also the seepage control is an important process in dams.

the location where the dam is being built should remove all the sedimentary materials and as shown in the section, Soil materials that contain up to 50% clay should be replace instead. the up-stream side of the dam should be plaster with (1:3) cement mortar mixed with 2% (from cement volume ), water proof powder to a thickness of 3 cm.

in the stone masonry serious attention should be paid to the percentage of mortar and it should not be less then 35% if stone used dry the seepage will pass through from base and carry the materials from the base of dam.

SURVEYED BY	Engineering Team		CHECKED BY	Engineering Team		SCALE	NTS	SHEET NO. 	PROVINCE	Kabull	PROJECT NAME: Check Dam
DESIGNED BY	Engineering Team		REVIEWED BY	Engineering Team		DATE	2024		DISTRICT	Dehsabz	
DRAWN BY	Eng.faridullah salimi		APPROVED BY	Head of Dept.		DRAWING NO.			VILLAGE	Kata sah	DRAWING TITLE :Check Dam Drawing