

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

For

CIVIL ENGINEERING

(Applicable for batches admitted from 2016-2017)



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA
KAKINADA - 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

II Year - I Semester

S. No.	Subjects	L	T	P	Credits
1	Management Science	4	--	--	3
2	Engineering Geology	4	--	--	3
3	Structural Analysis -II	4	--	--	3
4	Design & Drawing of Reinforced Concrete Structures	4	2	--	3
5	Transportation Engineering - II	4	--	--	3
6	Concrete Technology Lab	--	--	3	2
7	Geology Lab	--	--	3	2
8	Transportation Engineering Lab	--	--	3	2
Total Credits					21

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	3

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Course Objectives:

- *To familiarize with the process of management and to provide basic insight into select contemporary management practices**
- *To provide conceptual knowledge on functional management and strategic management.**

UNIT I

Introduction to Management: Concept –nature and importance of Management –Generic Functions of Management – Evaluation of Management thought- Theories of Motivation – Decision making process-Designing organization structure- Principles of organization – Organizational typology- International Management: Global Leadership and Organizational behavior Effectiveness(GLOBE) structure

UNIT II

Operations Management: Principles and Types of Management – Work study- Statistical Quality Control- Control charts (P-chart, R-chart, and C-chart) Simple problems- Material Management: Need for Inventory control- EOQ, ABC analysis (simple problems) and Types of ABC analysis (HML, SDE, VED, and FSN analysis).

UNIT III

Functional Management: Concept of HRM, HRD and PMIR- Functions of HR Manager- Wage payment plans(Simple Problems) – Job Evaluation and Merit Rating - Marketing Management- Functions of Marketing – Marketing strategies based on product Life Cycle, Channels of distributions. Operationlizing change through performance management.

UNIT IV

Project Management: (PERT/CPM): Development of Network – Difference between PERT and CPM Identifying Critical Path- Probability- Project Crashing (Simple Problems)

UNIT V

Strategic Management: Vision, Mission, Goals, Strategy – Elements of Corporate Planning Process – Environmental Scanning – SWOT analysis- Steps in Strategy Formulation and Implementation, Generic Strategy Alternatives. Global strategies, theories of Multinational Companies.

UNIT VI

Contemporary Management Practice: Basic concepts of MIS, MRP, Justin- Time(JIT) system, Total Quality Management(TQM), Six sigma and Capability Maturity Model(CMM) Levies, Supply Chain Management , Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Business Process outsourcing (BPO), Business process Re-engineering and Bench Marking, Balanced Score Card.

Course Outcome:

- *After completion of the Course the student will acquire the knowledge on management functions, global leadership and organizational behavior.**

***Will familiarize with the concepts of functional management project management and strategic management.**

Text Books

1. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar & Dr. N. Appa Rao, '*Management Science*' Cengage, Delhi, 2012.
2. Dr. A. R. Aryasri, '*Management Science*' TMH 2011.

References

1. Koontz & Weihrich: '*Essentials of management*' TMH 2011
2. Seth & Rastogi: *Global Management Systems*, Cengage learning , Delhi, 2011
3. Robbins: *Organizational Behaviour*, Pearson publications, 2011
4. Kanishka Bedi: *Production & Operations Management*, Oxford Publications, 2011
5. Philip Kotler & Armstrong: *Principles of Marketing*, Pearson publications
6. Biswajit Patnaik: *Human Resource Management*, PHI, 2011
7. Hitt and Vijaya Kumar: *Starategic Management*, Cengage learning
8. Prem Chadha: *Performance Management*, Trinity Press(An imprint of Laxmi Publications Pvt. Ltd.) Delhi 2015.
9. Anil Bhat& Arya Kumar : *Principles of Management*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	3

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

Course Learning Objectives:

The objective of this course is:

- To introduce the Engineering Geology as a subject in Civil Engineering
- To enable the student to use subject in civil engineering applications.
- To know the Geological history of India.

Course Outcomes:

Upon the successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Identify and classify the geological minerals
- Measure the rock strengths of various rocks
- Classify and measure the earthquake prone areas to practice the hazard zonation
- Classify, monitor and measure the Landslides and subsidence
- Prepares, analyses and interpret the Engineering Geologic maps
- Analyses the ground conditions through geophysical surveys.
- Test the geological material and ground to check the suitability of civil engineering project construction.
- Investigate the project site for mega/mini civil engineering projects.Site selection for mega engineering projects like Dams, Tunnels, disposal sites etc...

SYLLABUS:

UNIT-I: Introduction: Branches of Geology, Importance of Geology in Civil Engineering with case studies

Weathering: Weathering of rocks, Geological agents, weathering process of Rock, River process and their development.

UNIT-II Mineralogy And Petrology: Definitions of mineral, Structures of silicates and rock, Different methods of study of mineral and rock, The study of physical properties of minerals and rocks for megascopic study for the following minerals and rocks, Common rock forming minerals are Feldspar, Quartz Group, Olivine, Augite, Hornblende, Mica Group, Asbestos, Talc, Chlorite, Kyanite, Garnet, Calcite and other ore forming minerals are Pyrite, Hematite, Magnetite, Chlorite, Galena, Pyrolusite, Graphite, Chromite, Magnetite And Bauxite. Classification, structures, textures and forms of Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks, Metamorphic rocks, and their megascopic study of granite varieties, (pink, gray, green). Pegmatite, Dolerite, Basalt etc., Shale, Sand Stone, Lime Stone, Laterite, Quartzite, Gneiss, Schist, Marble, Khondalite and Slate and their importance in Civil Engineering.

UNIT-III Structural Geology: Strike, Dip and Outcrop study of common geological structures associating with the rocks such as Folds, Faults, Joints and Unconformities- parts, types, mechanism and their importance in Civil Engineering–Indian stratigraphy. Aims of stratigraphy, Principles, Geological time scale, Geological division in India, Major stratigraphic units in India.

UNIT-IV Ground Water: Water table, Cone of depression, Geological controls of Ground Water Movement, Ground Water Exploration Techniques.

Earthquakes And Land Slides: Terminology, Classification, causes and effects, Seismic areas and Seismic belts, Richter scale intensity, Precautions of building constructions in seismic areas. Classification of Landslides, Causes and Effects, measures to be taken prevent their occurrence at Landslides. Case studies.

UNIT-V Geophysics: Importance of Geophysical methods, Classification, Principles of Geophysical study by Gravity method, Magnetic method, Electrical methods, Seismic methods, Radiometric method and Electrical resistivity, Seismic refraction methods and Engineering properties of rocks.

UNIT-VI Geology of Dams, Reservoirs And Tunnels: Types and purpose of Dams, Geological considerations in the selection of a Dam site. Life of Reservoirs Purpose of Tunnelling, effects, Lining of Tunnels. Influence of Geology for successful Tunnelling.

Text Books:

1. Engineering Geology, N. Chenn Kesavulu, Laxmi Publications, 2nd Edition, 2014.
2. Engineering Geology, Subinoy Gangopadhyay, Oxford University press.

References:

1. Engineering Geology, D. Venkat Reddy, Vikas Publishing House pvt. Ltd, 2013.
2. Engineering Geology, Vasudev Kanithi, University Press.
3. Engineering Geology for Civil Engineers P. C. Varghese, PHI learning pvt. Ltd.
4. G Fundamentals of Engineering Geology' P.G. Bell, B. S. P. Publications, 2012
5. Geology for Engineers and Environmental Society, Alan E Kehew, person publications, 3rd edition.
6. Engineer's Geology by S. K. Duggal, H.K. Pandey, N. Rawd, McGraw Hill education.
7. Engineering Geology, K. S. Valdiya, McGraw Hill.
8. Environmental Geology, K. S Valdiya, Mcgraw Hill Publications, 2nd Edition.

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
4	0	0	3

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS – II

Course Learning Objectives:

The objective of this course is:

- Familiarize Students with Different types of Structures
- Equip student with concepts of Arches
- Understand Concepts of lateral Load analysis
- Familiarize Cables and Suspension Bridges
- Understand Analysis methods Moment Distribution, Kani's Method and Matrix methods

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course; the student will be able to

- Differentiate Determinate and Indeterminate Structures
- Carryout lateral Load analysis of structures
- Analyze Cable and Suspension Bridge structures
- Analyze structures using Moment Distribution, Kani's Method and Matrix methods

SYLLABUS:

UNIT I Three Hinged Arches: Elastic theory of arches – Eddy's theorem – Determination of horizontal thrust, bending moment, normal thrust and radial shear – effect of temperature. Hinges with supports at different levels.

Two Hinged Arches: Determination of horizontal thrust, bending moment, normal thrust and radial shear – Rib shortening and temperature stresses, Tied arches – Fixed arches – (No analytical question).

UNIT-II, Lateral Load Analysis Using Approximate Methods: application to building frames. (i) Portal Method (ii) Cantilever Method.

UNIT – III, Cable Structures and Suspension Bridges: Introduction, characteristics of cable, analysis of cables subjected to concentrated and uniformly distributed loads, anchor cable, temperature stresses, analysis of simple suspension bridge, three hinged and two hinged stiffening girder suspension bridges.

UNIT – IV Moment Distribution Method: Stiffness and carry over factors – Distribution factors – Analysis of continuous beams with and without sinking of supports – Portal frames – including Sway-Substitute frame analysis by two cycle.

UNIT – V Kani's Method: Analysis of continuous beams – including settlement of supports and single bay portal frames with and without side sway.

UNIT – VI Introduction to Matrix Methods: Flexibility methods: Introduction, application to continuous beams (maximum of two unknowns) including support settlements.

Stiffness method: Introduction, application to continuous beams (maximum of two unknowns) including support settlements.

Text Books:

1. Structural Analysis, T. S. Thandavamoorthy, Oxford university press, India.
2. Structural Analysis, R.C. Hibbeler, Pearson Education, India
3. Theory of Structures – II, B. C. Punmia, Jain & Jain, Laxmi Publications, India.
4. Structural Analysis, C.S. Reddy, Tata Mc-Graw hill, New Delhi.

References:

1. Intermediate Structural Analysis, C. K. Wang, Tata McGraw Hill, India
2. Theory of structures, Ramamuratam, Dhanpatrai Publications.
3. Analysis of structures, Vazrani & Ratwani – Khanna Publications.
4. Comprehensive Structural Analysis-Vol. I & 2, R. Vaidyanathan & P. Perumal- Laxmi Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
5. Structural Analysis I, P.N. Chandramouli. Yesdee Publishing Pvt Limited
6. Structural Analysis, Aslam Kassimali, Cengage Learning
7. Matrix Methods of Structural Analysis, P.N. Godbole, R. S.. Sonaparote, PHI Learning Pvt Limited

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
4	2	0	3

DESIGN AND DRAWING OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES

Course Learning Objectives:

The objective of this course is:

- Familiarize Students with different types of design philosophies
- Equip student with concepts of design of flexural members
- Understand Concepts of shear, bond and torsion
- Familiarize students with different types of compressions members and Design
- Understand different types of footings and their design

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course the student will be able to

- Work on different types of design philosophies
- Carryout analysis and design of flexural members and detailing
- Design structures subjected to shear, bond and torsion
- Design different type of compression members and footings

SYLLABUS:

UNIT –I Introduction:

a) **Working stress method:** Design codes and handbooks, loading standards – Dead, live, wind and earthquake loads, Elastic theory: design constants, modular ratio, neutral axis depth and moment of resistance for balanced, under-reinforced and over-reinforced sections. Design of singly and doubly reinforced beams.

b) **Limit State Design:** Concepts of limit state design – Basic statistical principles – Characteristic loads –Characteristic strength – Partial load and safety factors – representative stress-strain curves for cold worked deformed bars and mild steel bars. Assumptions in limit state design – stress - block parameters – limiting moment of Resistance.

All units i.e. from unit II to unit VI are to be taught in Limit State Design.

UNIT –II Design for Flexure: Limit state analysis and design of singly reinforced sections- effective depth- Moment of Resistance- Doubly reinforced and flanged (T and L) beam sections- Minimum depth for a given capacity- Limiting Percentage of Steel- Minimum Tension Reinforcement-Maximum Flexural Steel- Design of Flanged Sections (T&L)- Effective width of flange –Behavior- Analysis and Design.

UNIT – III Design for Shear, Torsion and Bond: Limit state analysis and design of section for shear and torsion – concept of bond, anchorage and development length, I.S. code provisions. Design examples in simply supported and continuous beams, detailing. **Limit state design for serviceability:** Deflection, cracking and code provision, Design of formwork for beams and slabs.

UNIT – IV Slabs: Classification of slabs, design of one - way slabs, one way continuous slab using IS Coefficients (Conventional) –Design of two - way slabs-simply supported and various edge conditions using IS Coefficients .

UNIT – V Design of Compression members: Effective length of a column, Design of short and long columns – under axial loads, uniaxial bending and biaxial bending – Braced and un-braced columns – I S Code provisions.

UNIT –VI

Footings: Different types of footings – Design of isolated footings – pedestal, square, rectangular and circular footings subjected to axial loads, uni-axial and bi-axial bending moments.

NOTE: All the designs to be taught in Limit State Method

Following plates should be prepared by the students.

1. Reinforcement detailing of T-beams, L-beams and continuous beams.
2. Reinforcement detailing of columns and isolated footings.
4. Detailing of one-way, two-way and continuous slabs and waist-slab staircase.

FINAL EXAMINATION PATTERN:

The end examination paper should consist of Part A and Part B. Part A consists of two questions in Design and Drawing out of which one question is to be answered. Part B should consist of five questions and design out of which three are to be answered. Weightage for Part – A is 40% and Part- B is 60%.

Text Books:

1. Limit State Design, A. K. Jain
2. Design of Reinforced concrete Structures, N. Subrahmanyian
3. Reinforced Concrete Structures, S. Unnikrishna Pillai & Devdas Menon, Tata Mc.Graw Hill, New Delhi.

References:

1. R C C Design, B.C Punmia, A. K. Jain and A. K Jain. Lakshmi Publications
2. Reinforced Concrete Structures, N. Krishna Raju & R. N. Pranesh, New Age Publications.

IS Codes:

- 1) IS -456-2000 Code of practice for Reinforced Concrete Structures (Permitted to use in examination hall)
- 2) IS – 875
- 3) SP-16

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
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TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING – II

Course Learning Objectives:

The objectives of this course are:

- To know various components and their functions in a railway track
- To acquire design principles of geometrics in a railway track.
- To know various techniques for the effective movement of trains.
- To acquire design principles of airport geometrics and pavements.
- To know the planning, construction and maintenance of Docks and Harbours.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of course, Student will be able to

- Design geometrics in a railway track.
- Design airport geometrics and airfield pavements.
- Plan, construct and maintain Docks and Harbours.

SYLLABUS:

A.RAILWAY ENGINEERING

UNIT – I Components of Railway Engineering: Permanent way components – Railway Track Gauge - Cross Section of Permanent Way - Functions of various Components like Rails, Sleepers and Ballast –Rail Fastenings – Creep of Rails- Theories related to creep – Adzing of Sleepers- Sleeper density – Rail joints.

UNIT – II Geometric Design of Railway Track: Alignment – Engineering Surveys - Gradients- Grade Compensation- Cant and Negative Super elevation- Cant Deficiency – Degree of Curve – safe speed on curves – Transition curve – Compound curves – Reverse curves – Extra clearance on curves – widening of gauge on curves – vertical curves – cheek rails on curves.

UNIT – III Turnouts & Controllers: Track layouts – Switches – Design of Tongue Rails – Crossings – Turnouts – Layout of Turnout – Double Turnout – Diamond crossing – Scissors crossing. Signal Objectives – Classification – Fixed signals – Stop signals – Signalling systems – Mechanical signalling system – Electrical signalling system – System for Controlling Train Movement – Interlocking – Modern signalling Installations.

B.AIRPORT ENGINEERING

UNIT – IV Airport Planning & Design: Airport Master plan – Airport site selection – Air craft characteristics – Zoning laws – Airport classification – Runway orientation – Wind rose diagram – Runway length – Taxiway design – Terminal area and Airport layout – Visual aids and Air traffic control.

UNIT – V Runway Design: Various Design factors – Design methods for Flexible pavements – Design methods for Rigid pavements – LCN system of Pavement Design – Airfield Pavement Failures – Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Airfield pavements – Evaluation & Strengthening of Airfield pavements – Airport Drainage – Design of surface and subsurface drainage.

C.DOCKS & HARBOURS

UNIT – VI Planning, Layout, Construction & Maintenance Of Docks & Harbors: Classification of ports – Requirement of a good port – classification of Harbors – Docks - Dry & wet docks – Transition sheds and workhouses – Layouts; Quays – construction of Quay walls – Wharves – Jetties – Tides - Tidal data and Analysis – Break waters – Dredging – Maintenance of Ports and Harbors – Navigational aids.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Railway Engineering, Satish Chandra and Agarwal M. M., Oxford University Press, New Delhi
2. Airport Engineering, Khanna & Arora - Nemchand Bros, New Delhi.
3. Docks and Harbor Engineering, Bindra S.P. – Dhanpathi Rai & Sons, New Delhi.

REFERENCES:

1. Railway Engineering, Saxena & Arora – Dhanpat Rai, New Delhi.
2. Transportation Engineering Planning Design, Wright P. H. & Ashfort N. J., John Wiley & Sons.
3. Transportation Engineering Volume II, C Venkatramaiah, 2016, Universities Press, Hyderabad.
4. Transportation Engineering, Railways, Airports, Docks & Harbours, Srinivasa Kumar R, University Press, Hyderabad
5. Airport Engineering Planning & Design, Subhash C. Saxena, 2016, CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Highway, Railway, Airport and Harbor Engineering, Subramanian K. P, Scitech Publications (India) Pvt Limited, Chennai
7. Airport Engineering, Virendra Kumar, Dhanpat Rai Publishers, New Delhi.

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
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CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY LAB

Course Learning Objectives:

- To test the basic properties ingredients of concrete, fresh and hardened concrete properties

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, student will be able to

- Determine the consistency and fineness of cement.
- Determine the setting times of cement.
- Determine the specific gravity and soundness of cement.
- Determine the compressive strength of cement.
- Determine the workability of cement concrete by compaction factor, slump and Vee – Bee tests
- Determine the specific gravity of coarse aggregate and fine aggregate by Sieve analysis.
- Determine the flakiness and elongation index of aggregates.
- Determine the bulking of sand.
- Understand the non-destructive testing procedures on concrete.

List of Experiments: At least 10 experiments must be conducted (at least one for each property)

1. Determination of normal Consistency and fineness of cement.
2. Determination of initial setting time and final setting time of cement.
3. Determination of specific gravity and soundness of cement.
4. Determination of compressive strength of cement.
5. Determination of grading and fineness modulus of Coarse aggregate by sieve analysis.
6. Determination of specific gravity of coarse aggregate
7. Determination of grading and fineness modulus of fine aggregate (sand) by sieve analysis.
8. Determination of bulking of sand.
9. Determination of workability of concrete by compaction factor method.
10. Determination of workability of concrete by slump test
11. Determination of workability of concrete by Vee-bee test.
12. Determination of compressive strength of cement concrete and its young's modulus.

13. Determination of split tensile strength of concrete.
14. Non-Destructive testing on concrete (for demonstration)

List of Equipment:

1. Standard set of sieves for coarse aggregate and fine aggregate
2. Vicat's apparatus
3. Specific gravity bottle.
4. Lechatlier's apparatus.
5. Slump Test Apparatus.
6. Compaction Factor Test Apparatus.
7. Vee- Bee test apparatus
8. Longitudinal compresso meter
9. Universal testing Machine (UTM)/Compression Testing Machine (CTM).
10. Rebound hammer, Ultrasonic pulse velocity machine, micro cover meter etc.

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
0	0	3	2

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY LAB

Course Learning Objectives:

The objective of this course is:

- To identify the mega-scopic types of Ore minerals & Rock forming minerals.
- To identify the mega-scopic types of Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic rocks.
- To identify the topography of the site & material selection

Course Outcomes:

Upon the successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Identify Mega-scopic minerals & their properties.
- Identify Mega-scopic rocks & their properties.
- Identify the site parameters such as contour, slope & aspect for topography.
- Know the occurrence of materials using the strike & dip problems.

SYLLABUS:

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. Physical properties of minerals: Mega-scopic identification of
 - a. Rock forming minerals – Quartz group, Feldspar group, Garnet group, Mica group & Talc, Chlorite, Olivine, Kyanite, Asbestos, Tourmelene, Calcite, Gypsum, etc...
 - b. Ore forming minerals – Magnetite, Hematite, Pyrite, Pyralusite, Graphite, Chromite, etc...
2. Megascopic description and identification of rocks.
 - a) Igneous rocks – Types of Granite, Pegmatite, Gabbro, Dolerite, Syenite, Granite Poryphery, Basalt, etc...
 - b) Sedimentary rocks – Sand stone, Ferruginous sand stone, Lime stone, Shale, Laterite, Conglamorate, etc...
 - c) Metamorphic rocks – Biotite – Granite Gneiss, Slate, Muscovite & Biotiteschist, Marble, Khondalite, etc...
3. Interpretation and drawing of sections for geological maps showing tilted beds, faults, unconformities etc.

4. Simple Structural Geology problems.
5. Bore hole data.
6. Strength of the rock using laboratory tests.
7. Field work – To identify Minerals, Rocks, Geomorphology & Structural Geology.

LAB EXAMINATION PATTERN:

1. Description and identification of FOUR minerals
2. Description and identification of FOUR (including igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks)
3. ONE Question on Interpretation of a Geological map along with a geological section.
4. TWO Questions on Simple strike and Dip problems.
5. Bore hole problems.
6. Project report on geology.

REFERENCE:

1. Applied Engineering Geology Practical, M. T. Mauthesha Reddy, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Edition.
2. Foundations of Engineering Geology' by Tony Waltham, Spon Press, 3rd edition, 2009

III Year - I Semester

L	T	P	C
0	0	3	2

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING LAB

Course Learning Objectives:

The objective of this course is:

- To test crushing value, impact resistance, specific gravity and water absorption, percentage attrition, percentage abrasion, flakiness index and elongation index for the given road aggregates.
- To know penetration value, ductility value, softening point, flash and fire point, viscosity and stripping for the given bitumen grade.
- To test the stability for the given bitumen mix
- To carry out surveys for traffic volume, speed and parking.

Course outcomes:

- Ability to test aggregates and judge the suitability of materials for the road construction
- Ability to test the given bitumen samples and judge their suitability for the road construction
- Ability to obtain the optimum bitumen content for the mix design
- Ability to determine the traffic volume, speed and parking characteristics.

SYLLABUS:

I. ROAD AGGREGATES:

1. Aggregate Crushing value
2. Aggregate Impact Test.
3. Specific Gravity and Water Absorption.
4. Attrition Test
5. Abrasion Test.
6. Shape tests

II. BITUMINOUS MATERIALS:

1. Penetration Test.
2. Ductility Test.
3. Softening Point Test.
4. Flash and fire point tests.
5. Stripping Test
6. Viscosity Test.

III. BITUMINOUS MIX:

1. Marshall Stability test.

IV. TRAFFIC SURVEYS:

1. Traffic volume study at mid blocks.
2. Traffic Volume Studies (Turning Movements) at intersection.
3. Spot speed studies.
4. Parking study.

V. DESIGN & DRAWING:

1. Earthwork calculations for road works.
2. Drawing of road cross sections.
3. Rotors intersection design.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT:

1. Apparatus for aggregate crushing test.
2. Aggregate Impact testing machine
3. Pycnometers.
4. Los angles Abrasion test machine
5. Deval's Attrition test machine
6. Length and elongation gauges
7. Bitumen penetration test setup.
8. Bitumen Ductility test setup.
9. Ring and ball apparatus
10. Viscometer.
11. Marshal Mix design apparatus.
12. Enoscope for spot speed measurement.
13. Stop Watches

Text Books:

1. Highway Material Testing Manual, S. K. Khanna, C. E. G Justo and A. Veeraraghavan, Neam Chan Brothers New Chand Publications, New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1. I R C Codes of Practice
2. Asphalt Institute of America Manuals
3. Code of Practice of B.I.S.

