



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2009/2010

SUBJECT NAME : CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT CODE : BFP 4023
COURSE : 4 BFF
EXAMINATION DATE : APRIL 2010
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS
ONLY FROM FIVE QUESTIONS

THIS PAPER CONSIST OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

Q1 (a) Discuss briefly with the help of sketches about the design and usage of scrapers in the earthmoving process. Discuss about the **three (3)** basic operating components of a scraper.

(9 marks)

(b) Working as a consultant engineer you have been instructed to prepare a brief method statement on the use of either:

- (i) displacement piles or
- (ii) replacement piles

for the foundation of a proposed new 2 story shop house in Batu Pahat. The proposed new building is located close to an existing hospital and hence the driving method of the proposed piled foundation should produce low noise levels and be vibration-free. From the soil investigation report it is known that bedrock is at 10 meters depth.

The brief method statement should include:

- (i) the definition of displacement pile and replacement pile,
- (ii) approximate size and type of pile proposed,
- (iii) method of driving the pile including sketches
- (iv) all the required equipment to complete the piling work.

(16 marks)

Q2 (a) As a civil engineer for a developer of a large mixed development township project (houses, low and high rise apartments, shopping centre, office building, government building, schools, etc) in Sri Alam, Batu Pahat. The project comprises several phases with a total of 15 years duration until final completion.

The project manager requests you to prepare a brief report regarding the acquisition of only **one (1)** of the construction equipment. Choose only one equipment and the brief report should include:

(i) Describe briefly all types of work the equipment (only **one**) is capable of carrying out during the whole duration of the project.

(4 marks)

(ii) Typical sketches and labeling of the equipment chosen.

(6 marks)

(iii) Costing - Owning and Operational costs / Purchase / rental / maintenance / payment rate if work is carried out by subcontractor, etc of the equipment.

(4 marks)

(iv) Making your recommendation regarding the acquisition of only **one (1)** of the above mentioned equipment and justifying that decision based on sound facts.

(6 marks)

Note:- Students are allowed to make your own assumptions regarding the project details such as: type of equipment, site condition, company financial standing, current on going projects, targeted future projects, etc. , that will help in justifying your decision.

- (b) Estimate the hourly repair cost for the second year of operating of an excavator costing RM400,000 and having a 5-year life. Operating conditions are favorable and the machine will operate 2,000 hour during the year. Refer to Table 1. (5 marks)

- Q3** (a) The Multi-Purpose Excavator / Back Hoe is a machine based upon a tractor power unit and are very popular with contractors because of their versatility. Before an excavation work using the front bucket/dipper can be carried out, the backhoe operator has to make certain adjustments to the machine.
- (i) State the components adjusted. (2 marks)
- (ii) Briefly explain how they are adjusted. (2 marks)
- (iii) State the need for the adjustment. (2 marks)
- (iv) Sketch a typical backhoe after making adjustments prior to excavation. (4 marks)
- (b) Jabatan Parit dan Saliran (JPS) is calling for job tenders that require river deepening/dredging works. This involves removing sand from the river bed. If the river is more than 800meters wide and 30meters deep, explain briefly with the help of sketches how you propose doing the work based on equipments and method. (6 marks)

- (c) Using the Average End-Area Method, fill in the required volume of cut and fill as below. Assume that the ground between the two end areas changes in a linear fashion.

(9 marks)

	Station (1)	End-area cut (sf) (2)	End-area fill (sf) (3)	Volume of cut (bcy) (4)	Volume of fill (bcy) (5)
1	0 + 00	0	0		
2	0 + 50	0	115		
3	1 + 00	0	112		
4	2 + 00	0	54		
5	2 + 50	64	30		
6	3 + 00	120	0		
7	4 + 00	160	0		
8	5 + 00	317	0		
9	6 + 00	51	0		
10	6 + 50	46	6		

- Q4** (a) Estimate the trenching production in loose cubic meter (LCM) of a hydraulic excavator having a bucket capacity of 1.00 LCM. The material is sand. Average depth of cut is 3.6m and maximum depth of cut is 6m. Average angle of swing is 90°. Job efficiency is good for both management and job conditions. Refer to Table 2,3,4,5 and 6.

(5 marks)

- (b) The engineering properties of most soil can be improved by compaction. Compaction is the art of mechanically densifying materials.

- (i) State **three (3)** major factors influencing soil density.

(3 marks)

- (ii) With the help of sketches, discuss briefly about all these **three (3)** major factors.

(6 marks)

- (iii) With these three major factors in mind, discuss briefly the sequence of work involved during the overall backfilling and compaction process for earthwork.

(6 marks)

- (c) Back Pusher's are commonly used in the Malaysian construction industry.

- (i) Sketch a typical back pusher

(3 marks)

- (ii) State **two (2)** types of work that they are commonly used for.

(2 marks)

Q5 The term trenchless technology is used in reference to the numerous underground construction methods that eliminate or minimize surface disruption.

(i) Discuss briefly on the difference between horizontal directional drilling (HDD) and horizontal boring / pipe jacking in terms of accuracy , labour usage, cost difference and launching mode (surface/subsurface).

(4 marks)

(ii) Explain with the help of sketches how the use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) can enable the installation of underground utilities without the necessity of disrupting surface facilities that are already in place and being used.

Discussion should also elaborate on the site investigation required prior to excavation/drilling, work procedure for the two (2) stage drilling process, components / equipments and their function / materials, etc.

(21 marks)

TRANSLATION IN BAHASA MALAYSIA

S1 (a) Bincangkan secara ringkas dengan bantuan lakaran mengenai rekabentuk dan penggunaan *scrapers* dalam proses pergerakan tanah. Bincangkan **tiga (3)** komponen operasi asas sebuah *scraper*.

(9 markah)

(b) Bertugas sebagai jurutera perunding, anda telah diarah menyediakan method statement ringkas tentang penggunaan antara:

- (i) cerucuk *displacement* atau
- (ii) cerucuk *replacement*

sebagai asas untuk cadangan bangunan rumah kedai 2 tingkat yang baru di Batu Pahat. Pembinaan bangunan baru yang dicadangkan adalah terletak berhampiran hospital sediada dan maka itu kaedah penusukan asas cerucuk yang dicadangkan mestilah menghasilkan tahap bunyi yang rendah dan bebas dari getaran. Dari penyiasatan tanah telah didapati bahawa lapisan batuan terletak pada kedalaman 10 meter.

Ringkasan method statement perlu termasuk:

- (i) definisi *displacement pile* dan *replacement pile*,
- (ii) jenis cerucuk serta anggaran saiz yang dicadang
- (iii) kaedah penusukan cerucuk termasuk lakaran
- (iv) kesemua peralatan yang diperlukan untuk menyiapkan kerja penusukan cerucuk.

(16 markah)

S2 (a) Sebagai seorang jurutera awam untuk pemaju sesuatu projek pusat Bandar dengan pelbagai pembinaan (rumah, pangaspuri rendah dan tinggi, pusat beli belah, bangunan pejabat, bangunan kerajaan, sekolah, dan sebagainya) di Sri Alam, Batu Pahat. Projek merangkumi beberapa fasa dengan tempoh penyiapan akhir sehingga 15 tahun.

Pengurus projek meminta anda untuk menyediakan laporan ringkas berkaitan perolehan hanya **satu (1)** daripada loji pembinaan. Laporan ringkas perlu termasuk:

- (i) Nyatakan secara ringkas semua jenis kerja loji tersebut (hanya **satu**) berupaya melakukan sepanjang tempoh projek.

(4 markah)

- (ii) Lakar serta labelkan jenis peralatan yang telah di pilih.

(6 markah)

- (iii) Kos- milik dan operasi / beli / sewa / penyelenggaran, kadar bayaran sekiranya kerja dilakukan oleh sub kontraktor.

(4 markah)

- (iv) Membuat keputusan berkaitan perolehan hanya **satu (1)** daripada loji tersebut dan memberi justifikasi terhadap keputusan anda berdasarkan fakta.

(6 markah)

Nota: Pelajar dibenarkan membuat andaian sendiri berkaitan butiran projek seperti : jenis loji pembinaan, keadaan di tapak, kedudukan kewangan syarikat, projek sediada, projek sasaran akan datang dan sebagainya yang akan membantu anda membuat justifikasi keputusan.

- (b) Anggarkan kos pembaikan untuk sejam bagi sebuah jengkaut yang beroperasi pada tahun kedua yang berharga RM400,000 dan mempunyai jangka hayat 5 tahun. Keadaan operasi adalah baik dan mesin dapat beroperasi selama 2,000 jam setahun. Rujuk jadual 1.

(5 markah)

- S3** (a) Jengkaut pelbagai guna (Back Hoe) adalah suatu jentera yang sering digunakan oleh kontraktor kerana keupayaannya melakukan pelbagai kerja. Sebelum melakukan kerja korekan menggunakan *bucket/dipper* dihadapannya, operator backhoe perlu melakukan beberapa pengubahsuaian terhadap jentera tersebut.

- (i) Nyatakan komponen yang perlu di ubahsuai.

(2 markah)

- (ii) Terangkan secara ringkas bagaimana cara ia dilakukan.

(2 markah)

- (iii) Nyatakan keperluan ia diubahsuai.

(2 markah)

- (iv) Lakar gambarajah sesuatu *backhoe* yang telah melakukan pengubahsuaian sejurus sebelum melakukan korekan.

(4 markah)

- (b) Jabatan Parit dan Saliran (JPS) sedang memanggil tender untuk kerja yang memerlukan kerja mendalamkan sungai. Ia membabitkan kerja mengeluarkan pasir dari dasar sungai. Sekiranya sungai adalah lebih 800 meter lebar dan 30meter dalam, terangkan secara ringkas dengan bantuan lakaran cadangan anda bagi melakukan kerja tersebut berdasarkan loji dan kaedah.

(6 markah)

- (c) Menggunakan keadaan *Average End-Area*, isikan ruang isipadu untuk kerja memotong dan tambak seperti dibawah. Buat andaian bahawa permukaan tanah antara kedua *end areas* berubah secara *linear*. (9 markah)

	Station (1)	End-area cut (sf) (2)	End-area fill (sf) (3)	Volume of cut (bey) (4)	Volume of fill (bey) (5)
1	0 + 00	0	0		
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- S4** (a) Anggarkan produktiviti penggalian parit dalam meter padu gembur (loose cubic meter -LCM) sebuah jengkaut hidraulik yang mempunyai kapasiti pengaut sebanyak 1.00 LCM. Tanah adalah jenis pasir. Purata kedalaman potongan adalah 3.6m dan potongan maksima adalah 6m. Sudut ayunan purata adalah 90° . Kecekapan kerja adalah baik untuk kedua-dua keadaan pengurusan dan keadaan kerja. Rujuk jadual 2.3,4,5 dan 6. (5 markah)
- (b) Ciri-ciri kejuruteraan kebanyakan tanah boleh dibaiki dengan pemedatan. Pemedatan adalah aktiviti memadatkan tanah secara mekanikal.
- (i) Nyatakan **tiga (3)** faktor utama yang mempengaruhi ketumpatan tanah. (3 markah)
- (ii) Dengan bantuan lakaran, bincangkan secara ringkas mengenai **tiga (3)** faktor utama ini. (6 markah)
- (iii) Dengan mengambilira tiga faktor tersebut, bincangkan secara ringkas turutan kerja yang membabitkan keseluruhan proses kerja menambak dan memadat dalam kerja tanah. (6 markah)

- (c) *Back Pusher* sering digunakan dalam industri pembinaan di Malaysia.
(i) Lakarkan sebuah *Back Pusher*. (3 markah)

(ii) Nyatakan **dua** (**2**) jenis kerja yang biasa dilakukan oleh *Back Pusher*.

(3 markah)

S5 *Trenchless technology* merujuk kepada kaedah pembinaan bawah tanah yang tidak mengganggu atau kurang mengganggu aktiviti pada permukaan atasnya.

(i) Bincangkan secara ringkas perbezaan antara *horizontal directional drilling* (*HDD*) dan *horizontal boring / pipe jacking* dari segi ketepatan, penggunaan tenaga buruh, perbezaan kos dan mod pelancaran (permukaan tanah/bawah tanah).

(4 markah)

(ii) Terangkan dengan bantuan lakaran bagaimana penggunaan *horizontal directional drilling (HDD)* dapat melakukan kerja pemasangan utiliti bawah tanah tanpa mengganggu kemudahan sediada pada permukaan atas yang sedang diguna.

Perbincangan perlu juga menghurai tentang siasatan tapak yang harus dilakukan sebelum memulakan kerja penggorekkan, prosedur kerja untuk proses pengerudian dua (2) peringkat, komponen / peralatan dan fungsinya / bahan dan lain-lain.

(21 markah)

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Table 1. Typical lifetime repair cost (% of initial cost less tires).

Type of Equipment	Operating Conditions		
	Favorable	Average	Severe
Clamshell and dragline	40	60	80
Compactor, self-propelled	60	70	90
Crane	40	50	60
Excavator, hoe, or shovel	50	70	90
Loader			
Track	85	90	105
Wheel	50	60	75
Motor grader	45	50	55
Scraper	85	90	105
Tractor			
Crawler	85	90	95
Wheel	50	60	75
Truck, off-highway	70	80	90
Wagon	45	50	55

Table 2 : Bucket fill factors for excavators and loaders.

Material	Bucket Fill Factor
Common earth, loam	0.80-1.10
Sand and gravel	0.90-1.00
Hard clay	0.65-0.95
Wet clay	0.50-0.90
Rock, well blasted	0.70-0.90
Rock, poorly blasted	0.40-0.70

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Table 3 : Standard cycles per hour for hydraulic excavators.

Type of Material	Wheel Tractor	Machine Size		
		Small Excavator: 1 yd (0.76 m³) or Less	Medium Excavator: 1¼-2¼ yd (0.94 - 1.72m³)	Large Excavator: Over 2¼ yd (1.72m³)
Soft (sand, gravel, loam)	170	250	200	150
Average (common earth, soft clay)	135	200	160	120
Hard (tough clay, rock)	110	160	130	100

Table 4 : Swing-depth factor for hydraulic excavators

Depth of Cut (% of Maximum)	Angle of Swing					
	45	60	75	90	120	180
30	1.33	1.26	1.21	1.15	1.08	0.95
50	1.28	1.21	1.16	1.10	1.03	0.91
70	1.16	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.94	0.83
90	1.04	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.75

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Table 5: Adjustment factor for trench production

Material	Factor
Loose (sand,gravel, loam)	0.60 - 0.70
Average (common earth)	0.90 - 0.95
Firm (firm plastic soils)	0.95 - 1.00

Table 6: Job efficiency factors for equipment operations.

Job Conditions	Management Conditions			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Excellent	0.84	0.81	0.76	0.70
Good	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.65
Fair	0.72	0.69	0.65	0.60
Poor	0.63	0.61	0.57	0.52