

400.00 BU

HIGHWAY ENGINEERING







Edition : 12th Revised and Enlarged Edition : 2022

ISBN : 9789385039577 Binding : Paperback : 568 + 24 = 592 **Pages** Size (mm) : $235 \times 25 \times 170$

Weight : 730 g





ABOUT THE BOOK

Highway Engineering is a specialised subject within the discipline of Transportation Engineering which deals with the design, methods of construction, planning, alignment and maintenance of highways and more connected with the subject of highway engineering.

Plenty of new matter, numerous examples, useful tables and figures have been added in this edition. Almost all the drawings are replaced with more detailing. Few chapters are entirely rewritten with the inclusion of the latest developments in the field. Some chapters are revised according to the latest I.R.C. codes. So many topics, matter and chapters are re-grouped and rearranged.

The outline of the book is:

Chapter 1 deals with introduction to highway engineering, scope, history of road construction, developments of roads in India at various stages and about the Indian institutions for highway.

Chapter 2 discusses highway planning and alignment.

Chapter 3 explains geometric design of highways.

Chapter 4 Whole new chapter on "Subgrade Soil" is added which discusses every facet of soil support to road pavement and also some methods of soil testing.

Chapter 5 is about highway materials and testing.

Chapter 6 through 10 deal with design of highway pavements. low cost roads, bituminous as well as cement concrete roads (high cost roads) and other types of highway pavements respectively. Chapter 11 describes hill roads.

Chapter 12 and 13 elucidate highway drainage as well as highway failure and maintenance.

Chapter 14 emphasis on the topics of highway arboriculture and lighting.

Chapter 15 focuses on all aspects about highway economics.

Chapter 16 on "Highway Making Machinery" is extensively enlarged with additions of various machineries used in the highway construction.

Chapter 17 gives topics on traffic engineering.

The book is divided into seventeen well-arranged chapters: therein it contains-

- 315 Self-explanatory and neatly drawn sketches
- 57 Illustrative problems
- 89 Important tables
- Typical questions at the end of each chapter.

The book in the present form will prove to be extremely useful to the students preparing for the Degree examinations in Civil Engineering of all the Indian Universities, Diploma examinations conducted by various Boards of Technical Education, Certificate Courses as well as for the A.M.I.E., U.P.S.C., G.A.T.E., I.E.S., and other similar competitive and professional examinations. It should also be an immense use to practicing Civil Engineers.

CONTENT

- 1: INTRODUCTION
- 2: HIGHWAY PLANNING AND ALIGNMENT
- 3: GEOMETRIC DESIGN OF HIGHWAYS
- 4: SUBGRADE SOIL
- 5: HIGHWAY MATERIALS AND TESTING
- 6: DESIGN OF HIGHWAY PAVEMENTS
- 7: LOW COST ROADS
- 8: BITUMINOUS ROADS (HIGH COST ROADS)
- 9: CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS (HIGH COST ROADS)
- 10: OTHER TYPES OF PAVEMENTS
- 11: HILL ROADS
- 12: HIGHWAY DRAINAGE
- 13: HIGHWAY FAILURES AND MAINTENANCE
- 14: HIGHWAY ARBORICULTURE AND LIGHTING
- 15: HIGHWAY ECONOMICS
- 16: HIGHWAY MAKING MACHINERIES
- 17: TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

APPENDIX A: SHORT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

APPENDIX B: USEFUL TABLE:

MOMENT AND SHEAR COEFFICIENTS

INDFX

Catalogue

Checklist











HIGHWAY ENGINEERING DETAILED CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION Freeways 1-1. General Access from adjacent properties 1-2. Scope of highway and transportation engineering (2) Design and construction 1-3. History of road construction Entrances and exits (1) Roman roads (4) Intersections at grade Tresaguet construction (2)(5)Location (3) Metcalf construction (6)Traffic control (4) Telford construction Recurrent delay (i) (5) Macadam construction (ii) Non-recurrent delay 1-4.Modes of transportation 2-9. **Precincts** (1) Transportation by land 2-10. Requirements of a good urban road (2) Transportation by water Classification of highways 2-11. Inland water transportation According to location and function 2-11-1. (ii) Ocean water transportation National highways (NH) (1) (3) Transportation by air State highways (SH) (2) 1-5. Characteristics of road transport (3) Major divstrict roads (MDR) Advantages of roads Other district roads (ODR) 1-6. (4) 1-7. Requirements of an ideal road (5) Village roads (VR) 2-11-2. According to traffic Development of roads in India 1-8. Roads in ancient India (1) Character of traffic 1-8-1. 1-8-2. Roads in mughal period (2) Designed speed Road development during British rule 1-8-3. (3) Traffic density Road development in free India 2-11-3. 1-8-4. According to transported tonnage 1-9. Rural road development in India 2-12. Modified classification of highways by (1) Pradhan mantri gram sadak yojana (PMGSY) third 20-years road development plan (1981-2001) (2) Implementation of the PMGSY Primary system (3) A programme implementation unit (PIU) (i) Expressways (4) District rural roads plan (ii) Express highways (5) State level standing committee Secondary system 1-10. Urban road development in india (3) Tertiary system (1) National highway act (1956) 2-13. Bot projects for highways (2) Vision 2021 for road development (1)Build 1-11. Importance of roads in India (2) Operate 1-12. Indian institutions for highway (3) Transfer (1) Indian road congress (I.R.C.) Advantages of bot projects are as follows National highway authority of india (NHAI) (ii) Disadvantages of bot projects are as follows (2) Ministry of road transport and highways (MORTH) 2-14. Formulas for road lengths (1) First 20-year road plan (1943-61) or nagpur road plan road wing (ii) transport wing (i) First category (4) Central road research institute (CRRI) (ii) Second category (5) Border roads organization (BRO) Second 20-year road plan (1961-81) or bombay road plan Third 20-year road plan (1981-2001) or lucknow road plan (3) (6) Highway research board (HRB) For national highway (NH) Questions 1 (1)For state highway (SH) (2) CHAPTER 2 HIGHWAY PLANNING AND ALIGNMENT For major district roads (MDR) (3) General 2-1.Total length of all categories of roads 2-2. Objects of highway planning 2-15. Saturation system 2-3. Classification of urban roads (1) Population (1) Arterial roads (2) Products Sub-arterial roads 2-16. Highway alignment (3) Local roads (1) Easiness (4) Streets (2) Economics (3) Safety (5) Pathways (4) Shortness 2-4. Types of roads Factors affecting highway alignment (1) Depending on use during Different seasons 2-17. (1) Availability of road building materials All-weather roads Crossings (2) (ii) Fair weather roads (2) Based on the type of the carriage way Geological features (3) (4)Land acquisition Paved roads (ii) Unpaved roads (5)Easy grades and curves (3) Based on the type of pavement surface (6)Obligatory points Surface roads (i) Points which are to be Unsurfaced roads (ii) accommodated on road alignment 2-5. Types of road systems Points which are to be avoided on road alignment (ii) (1) Rectangular street system Proper drainage (7)(2) Rectangular with superimposed diagonals street system Traffic (8)(3) Concentric street system (9) Miscellaneous (4) Radial street system 2-18. Planning surveys (5) Combination of radial and rectangular street system Economic studies (1)2-6. Through and by-pass roads (2) Engineering studies









Outer and inner ring roads

2-7.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERING DETAILED CONTENTS

	DETAILED CONTENTS		
	(3) Financial studies	CHAP'	TER 3 GEOMETRIC DESIGN OF HIGHWAYS
	(4) Traffic studies	3-1.	General
2-19.	Engineering surveys	3-2.	Road structure
2-19-1.	Reconnaissance survey		(1) Subsoil
	(1) Objects of reconnaissance survey		(2) Subgrade
	(2) Importance of reconnaissance survey		(3) Base
	(3) Information gathered in reconnaissance survey		(4) Surfacing
	(i) Traffic reconnaissance survey	2.2	(5) Berm
	(ii) Engineering reconnaissance survey	3-3.	Width of pavement or carriageway
	(4) Factors to be kept in view during reconnaissance survey	3-4. 3-5.	Traffic separators or medians Kerbs
	(i) Area	5-5.	(1) Class I kerbs
	(ii) Assumptions		(2) Class II kerbs
	(iii) Existing roads		(3) Class III kerbs
	(iv) Ocular illusions	3-6.	Road margins
	(v) Revenue		(1) Cycle tracks
	(vi) Starting of route		(2) Driveways
	(vii) Survey route		(3) Embankment slopes
	(5) Instruments for reconnaissance survey		(4) Footpaths
	(i) Abney level		(5) Frontage roads
	(ii) Aneroid barometer		(6) Guard rails
	(iii) Pedometer		(7) Parking lanes
		·	(8) Shoulders
	(iv) Prismatic compass	3-7.	Width of roadway or formation
2.10.2	(v) Strong binocular or telescope	3-8.	Right of way
2-19-2.		3-9.	Typical cross-sections of roads
	(1) Object of preliminary survey	3-10.	Camber (1) Definition
	(2) Importance of preliminary survey		(2) Necessity
	(3) Work of preliminary survey		(3) Rate of camber
	(4) Instruments for preliminary survey		(4) Shapes of camber
2-19-3.	Location survey		(i) Parabolic camber
	(1) Object of location survey		(ii) Straight line camber
	(2) Importance of location survey		(iii) Combined camber
	(3) Work of location survey		(5) Camber boards
	(i) Paper location	3-11.	Design speed
	(ii) Field location		(1) Class of road
	(4) Instruments for location survey		(2) Class of terrain
2-20.	Project report and drawings	3-12.	Stopping sight distance (SSD)
	(1) Highway project report		(1) General
	(i) Preliminary details		(2) Factors
			(i) Features of the road ahead
			(ii) Height of driver's eye above the road surface
	(iii) Road design specification		(iii) Height of the object above the road surface
	(iv) Drainage facilities including cross-drainage structure		(3) Factors affecting SSD
	(v) Materials, labour and equipment		(i) Efficiency of brakes
	(vi) Rates and estimate		(ii) Frictional resistance between the road and tyres
	(vii) Construction programming		(iii) Slope of the road surface
	(viii) Miscellaneous items		(iv) Speed of vehicle
	(ix) Conclusion		(v) Total reaction time of the driver
	(2) Drawings		(4) Length of SSD
		3-13.	Intermediate sight distance
		3-14.	Headlight sight distance
	(ii) Index map	3-15.	Overtaking sight distance
	(iii) Key map	3-16.	Overtaking zones
	(iv) Land acquisition plans	3-17.	Sight distance (SD) at intersections
	(v) Preliminary survey plans	3 17.	(1) Change of speed
2-21.	Highway re-alignment projects		(2) Coming to stop
2-22.	Works of re-alignment		(3) Importance of roads
2-23.	General principles of re-alignment	3-18.	Road gradient
L'2J.		J-10.	
	(1) Entire alignment		(1) Definition (2) Factors affecting road gradient
	(2) Major bridges		(2) Factors affecting road gradient
	(3) Over-bridges and under-bridges		(i) Access to adjoining properties
	(4) Through-traffic		(ii) Appearance
	(5) Water-logging		(iii) Drainage
2-24.	Procedure of re-alignment projects		(iv) Nature of traffic
Question			(v) Obligatory points
(22200			(vi) Topography of country









(3) Types of gradients 4-4. Consistency or atterberg limits Average gradient Liquid limit (WL) (ii) Exceptional gradient (ii) Plasitc limit (WP) (iii) Shrinkage limit (WS) (iii) Floating gradient (iv) Limiting gradient (1) Plasticity index (IP) (v) Minimum gradient Shrinkage index (IS) (iv) Ruling gradient (3) Liquidity index (IL) Grade compensation on horizontal curves (4) Consistency index (ic) Super-elevation 4-5. Soil classification systems (1) Definition Grain or particle size classification (2) Advantages of super-elevation (2) Textural classification Highway research board classification of (3) Calculation of super-elevation (4) Minimum and maximum super-elevation soil (aasho classification) (5) Methods of providing super-elevation Unified soil classification Indian standards soil classification First stage (5)(ii) Second stage Coarse grained soils Horizontal curves (ii) Fine grained soils (1) Necessity 4-6. Field identification of soil (2) Objections to curvature (1) Field identification of coarse grained soils (3) Factors affecting the design of curves (2) Field identification of fine grained soils (4) Radius of horizontal curve (i) Dilatancy test (ii) Toughness test Widening of pavement on horizontal curves (6) Types of horizontal curves (iii) Dry strength test Circular curves (iv) Other tests (i) Transition curves 4-7. Soil investigation (ii) Vertical curves 4-8. Sub-soil exploration (1) Summit or convex curves (1) Location of bore-holes (2) Depth of exploration (2) Valley or sag or concave curves 4-9. 3-22-1. Equation of vertical curve Methods of site exploration 3-22-2. Length of vertical curve (1) Test pits (1) Permissible rate of change of grade (2) **Probing** (2) Stopping sight distance (3)Auger boring (4) Wash boring 3-22-3. Length of summit curve (5) Sub-surface soundings (1) When l > SSD(6) Test piles (2) When l < SSD(i) Percussion boring machine
(ii) Core or rotary 4-111 (3) When l > OSD(4) When l < OSDCore or rotary drilling machine Length of valley curves Geophysical method (1) Factors to be considered in the design of valley curves (i) Electrical resistivity method Cross-drainage (ii) Seismic refraction method (ii) Impact-free movement of vehicles Choice of the method 4-10. (iii) Stopping sight distance (1) Cost of exploration (2) Criteria to be considered in design the length of valley curve Nature of ground (1) L > SSD(i) Clayey soils **Rocks** (ii) (2) L < SSD(iii) Sandy soils Vertical curve passing through a fixed point (3) Topography Questions 3 Subgrade soil strength 4-11. CHAPTER 4 SUBGRADE SOIL Load bearing capacity (1) Significance of subgrade soil (2) Moisture content Soil survey Shrinkage and/or swelling (1) Stages for soil survey Share tests (2) Objects of soil survey Bearing tests (ii) Characteristics or properties of soil (iii) Penetration tests (1) Centrifuge moisture equivalent 4-12. California bearing ratio (C.B.R.) test (2) Colour 4-12-1. Apparatus for C.B.R. test (3) Drainage and compaction (1) Detachable base plate (4) Field moisture equivalent (2)Spacer disk (5) Grain shape Filter papers (3) (6) Lineal shrinkage and volumetric change C.B.R. Cylindrical mould (4) (7) Particle sizes distribution and gradation Detachable collar (5) Uniformly-graded soil (6) Annular weight (ii) Well-graded soil (7) Slotted weights (iii) Poorly-graded soil (8) Cutting blade (iv) Gap-graded or skip-graded soil Penetration plunger (8) Plasticity (10) Compaction rammer (9) Specific gravity (11) Sieves (10) State of compaction (12) C.B.R. Load testing machine







3-19.

3-20.

3-21.

3-22.

3-23.

3-24.

4-1.

4-2.

4-3.

4-12-2. Procedure for C.B.R. test (1) Deval abrasion test (1) Preparing remoulded test specimen (2) Dorry abrasion test Preparing undisturbed test specimen (3) Los angeles abrasion test 5-7-2. (3) Prepare three/five layer light/ Crushing test heavy compacted soil specimen respectively for C.B.R. test 5-7-3. Grading of aggregates (4) Soaking of test specimen (1) Fineness modulus (F.M.) (5) Calculating expansion ratio (2) Gap grading 5-7-4. (6) Carrying out penetration test on C.B.R. load testing machine Impact test (7) Finding out C.B.R. value (1) The page impact test (8) Load-penetration curve (2) The aggregate impact test 5-7-5. (9) Determine moisture content Shape test 4-13. Bearing capacity of soil (1) Angularity number (1) Ultimate or maximum safe bearing capacity (QP) (2)Elongation index Gross ultimate bearing capacity (QU) **Apparatus** (3) Net ultimate bearing capacity (QNU) (ii) Procedure (4) Net safe bearing capacity (QNS) (iii) Flaky and elongated particles (5) Gross safe bearing capacity (QS) (3) Flakiness index (6) Allowable bearing pressure (QNA) **Apparatus** (ii) Procedure 4-14. Plate load test 5-7-6. Soundness test (1) Procedure to carry out the plate load test Limitations of plate load test 5-7-7. Specific gravity and water absorption test 5-7-8. (i) Size effect Stripping value test Scale effect 5-8. Bituminous materials (ii) (iii) Time effect Asphalt (iv) Reaction load (i) Natural asphalt Water table Residual asphalt (v) (ii) (vi) Interpretation of failure load Bitumen 4-15. K-value test or plate bearing test Fractional distillation (i) Destructive distillation (1) General (ii) (2) Equipment for K-value test setup (3) Cutback bitumen (4) Bearing plates Bitumen emulsion (i) Counter weight or loading attachments (5)Tar (ii) (iii) Hydraulic jack or load cell with pressure gauge (6) Road oil (iv) Proving ring (7) **Primers** 5-9. Functions of bituminous materials Dial gauges (v) (vi) Reference beams Binding effect (1) Test setup Cushion Advantages of K-value or plate bearing test (3) Resistance to weathering agencies (4) (4) Sealing of surface (5) Disadvantages of K-value or plate bearing test **Questions 4** 5-10. Tests for bituminous materials (1) Ductility test CHAPTER 5 HIGHWAY MATERIALS AND TESTING (2) Flash and fire point test 5-1. General Float test (3)5-2. Classification of aggregates based on unit weight (4)Loss on heating test Normal weight aggregates (5)Penetration test (ii) Light weight aggregate Softening point test (6)(iii) Heavy weight aggregate (7) Solubility test (1) Natural aggregates Specific gravity test (i) Crushed rock aggregate Pycnometer method (ii) Gravel (ii) Balance method (iii) Sand (9) Spot test (2) Artificial aggregates (10) Viscosity test 5-3. Classification of aggregates based on size (11) Water content test (1) Fine aggregates 5-11. Test for cement (2) Coarse aggregates 5-11-1. Field tests for cement Classification of aggregates based on shape 5-4. (1) Colour (1) Rounded aggregates (2)Physical properties (2) Irregular shaped aggregates (3) Presence of lumps (3) Angular aggregates (4) Strength (4) Flaky aggregates 5-11-2. Laboratory tests for cement (5) Elongated aggregates (1) When cement is loose 5-5. Classification of aggregates based on texture (2) When cement is in bags 5-6. Requirements of a good road aggregate Chemical composition (1) (1) Adhesion with bitumen Ratio of percentage of alumina to that of iron oxide Cementation (2)Ratio of percentage of lime to those of alumina, (3) Durability iron oxide and silica (4) Hardness (iii) Total loss on ignition (5) Shape Total sulphur content (6) Strength Weight of insoluble residue (7) Toughness (vi) Weight of magnesia 5-7. Tests for road aggregates (2) Fineness 5-7-1. Abrasion test Follow us:





- (3) Compressive strength
- (4) Tensile strength
- (5) Consistency
- (6) Setting times
 - Initial setting time (i)
 - (ii) Final setting time
- (7) Soundness
- Test for bulking of sand 5-12.
- 5-13. Test for workability of concrete
- 5-13-1. Slump test
- 5-13-2. Compaction factor test
- 5-13-3. Vee-bee test

Ouestions 5

CHAPTER 6 DESIGN OF HIGHWAY PAVEMENTS

- 6-1. General
 - (1) Introduction
 - (2) Problems involved in the design of pavement
 - (3) Requirements of an ideal pavement
- Selection of a pavement 6-2.
- 6-3. Types of pavement
 - (1) Flexible pavements
 - (i) Soil subgrade
 - (ii) Sub-base course
 - (iii) Base course
 - (iv) Surface course
 - (2) Rigid pavements
- 6-4. Factors affecting the design of pavements
 - (1) Climate
 - (2) Environment
 - (3) Geometry
 - (4) Pavement materials
 - (5) Subgrade soil
 - (6) Traffic
 - (7) Design life
 - (8) Design wheel load
- Design of bituminous paving mixes 6-5.
 - (1) Marshall method of mix design
 - (2) Hveem method of mix design
- 6-6. Design of flexible pavements
 - (1) Design requirements for flexible pavements
 - (2) Design methods
- Analytical methods of flexible pavement 6-6-1.
 - (1) Boussinesq's theory
 - (2) Burmister's theory
- 6-6-2. Empirical methods of flexible pavement
 - (1) Group index (G.I.) Method
 - (2) California bearing ratio (C.B.R.) Method
 - (3) Methods based on pavement performance
 - Aashto method
 - Asphalt institute method (ii)
- Design of rigid pavements 6-7.
 - (1) Plain concrete
 - (2) Reinforced concrete
 - (3) Continuously reinforced concrete
 - (4) Prestressed concrete
- Design parameters for rigid pavements 6-8.
 - (1) Traffic parameters
 - Design wheel load
 - Traffic intensity
 - (2) Environmental parameters
 - Temperature differential
 - (3) Foundation strength
 - (4) Foundation surface characteristics
 - Characteristics of concrete Strength (5)
 - (6) Modulus of elasticity and poisson's ratio
 - (7) Co-efficient of thermal expansion
 - (8) Design of slab thickness
 - Stress conditions (i)
 - Analysis of stresses
- 6-9. I.R.C. Recommended design procedure

Ouestions 6

CHAPTER 7 LOW COST ROADS

- 7-1. General
- 7-2. Classification of low cost roads
 - (1) Earth roads
 - Method of construction
 - Points to be considered during construction (ii)
 - (iii) Advantages of earth roads
 - (iv) Disadvantages of earth roads
 - Kankar roads
 - (3) Gravel roads
 - General (i)
 - Method of construction (ii)
 - (iii) Advantages of gravel roads
 - (iv) Disadvantages of gravel roads
 - (4) Moorum roads
 - (5)Traffic bound macadam roads
 - (6) Water bound macadam (W.B.M.) Roads
 - General
 - (ii) Materials required for W.B.M. Roads
 - (iii) Method of construction
 - (iv) Advantages of W.B.M. Roads
 - Disadvantages of W.B.M. Roads
- Dust prevention
 - Application of road oil (1)
 - Sprinkling with water (2)
 - (3) Tar or asphalt surfacing
 - Use of hygroscopic material (4)
- 7-4. Soil stabilization
 - (1) General
 - (2) Objects of soil stabilization
 - (3) Mechanics or principles of soil stabilization
- 7-5. Soil stabilizers
 - (1) Bituminous materials
 - (2) Cementing agents
 - Chemical stabilizers
- Methods of soil stabilization 7-6.
 - Mechanical stabilization
 - (2) Bituminous stabilization Cement stabilization (3)
 - Lime fly ash stabilization (4)
 - Chemical stabilization (5)
 - Miscellaneous methods of stabilization
 - Complex stabilization (i)
 - (ii) Electrical stabilization
 - (iii) Grouting
 - (iv) Oil stabilization
- 7-7 Special problems in soil stabilization work
 - Choice of method of stabilization
 - (2) Design of the stabilized mix
 - Thickness of layer
- 7-8. Problems of soil stabilization of roads in black cotton soil and desert sand
 - (1) Stabilization of black cotton soil
 - (2) Stabilization of desert sand

Questions 7

CHAPTER 8 BITUMINOUS ROADS (HIGH COST ROADS)

- 8-1. General
- 8-2. Advantages of bituminous roads
- 8-3. Disadvantages of bituminous roads
- 8-4. Bituminous materials
- 8-5. Methods of application of bituminous materials
 - Surface dressing
 - (2) Prime coat
 - (3) Tack coat
 - (4) Seal coat
 - (5) Grouting (6) Premix
 - (i) General
 - (ii) Advantages of the premix method
 - (iii) Various premix methods of construction
 - Road-mix and travel-plant mix
 - (8)Hot premix and cold premix









8-6. Construction of bituminous roads 9-7. Joints in cement concrete roads Surface dressing with single coat (1) Reasons for providing joints Preparation of road surface To absorb expansion and Application of bitumen (ii) contraction due to variation in temperature (iii) Spreading the stone chippings (ii) To avoid warping of slab at edges (iv) Rolling (iii) To grant facility in construction Finishing (v) (2) Requirements of a good joint (2) Surface dressing with two coats Application of second coat (3) Types of joints Spreading the stone chippings (i) Longitudinal joints (ii) (iii) Rolling and finishing (ii) Transverse joints Full grout surface of 50 mm and 75 mm thicknesses 9-8. Arrangements of transverse joints Preparation of existing road surface (i) (1) Uniform spacing Spreading the coarse aggregates Staggered spacing Applying the binder (iii) (3) Skew spacing Spreading the blindage (iv) 9-9. Design of dowel bars Rolling (v) 9-10. Design procedure (vi) Applying seal coat Joint fillers and sealers 9-11. (vii) Opening to traffic (1) Joint filters Semi-grout surface of 50 mm thickness Preparation of surface (2) Joint sealers (ii) Spreading the coarse aggregates 9-12. Other forms of cement concrete roads Applying the binder and blindage (iii) Bonded concrete roads Rolling (iv) Preparation of the surface Applying seal coat and opening for traffic (v) Placing the wiremesh in position (ii) (5) Bitumen bound macadam (iii) Depositing concrete Preparation of existing layer (iv) Finishing (ii) Application of tack coat (v) Transverse joints (iii) Preparation of premix Placing the mix on road surface (vi) Curing (iv) Cement macadam roads (v) Rolling (6) Bituminous carpet of thickness about 20 mm to 25 mm Preparation of road surface (i) Preparation of the base course (ii) Layer of sand Application of tack coat or prime coat (ii) (iii) Placing of forms (iii) Preparation and placing of premix (iv) Placing the first layer of metal (iv) Application of seal coat Spreading the dry mortar (7) Bituminous concrete (vi) Placing the second layer of metal Preparation of the existing base course layer (vii) Application of water (ii) Preparation and placing of premix (viii) Rolling (iii) Rolling (ix) Joints (iv) Finishing Precautions Finishing (v) (x) (8) Sheet asphalt of 25 mm thickness (xi) Curing Preparation of road surface (i) Colloidal concrete roads Preparation of mix (ii) (i) Placing of the aggregate (iii) Placing the mix (ii) Preparation of cement grout (iv) Rolling and finishing (iii) Finishing Hot mix asphalt (HMA) 8-7. Creteways (4) and warm mix asphalt (WMA) pavements (5)Prestressed concrete roads 8-7-1 General R.C.C. Roads Effect of HMA on environment (6) 8-7-3. Advantages of reducing temperature of HMA (7) Rolled concrete roads 8-7-4. HMA pavement with hydrated lime Questions 9 8-7-5. Warm mix asphalt **CHAPTER 10 OTHER TYPES OF PAVEMENTS** 8-7-6. The future of warm-mix asphalt 10-1. General Ouestions 8 10-2.Brick pavements **CHAPTER 9 CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS** (1) Brick and block pavement (HIGH COST ROADS) Preparation of subgrade 9-1. General (ii) Preparation of the foundation or base course 9-2. Advantages of cement concrete roads (iii) Placing of the cushion 9-3. Disadvantages of cement concrete roads (iv) Laying and rolling 9-4. Comparison between bituminous concrete (v) Joint filling roads and cement concrete roads Vitrified brick pavement (3) Brick edging 9-5. Methods of construction of cement concrete roads (1) Alternate bay method 10-3. Stone pavements (2) Continuous bay method 10-4. Wooden block pavements (3) Expansion joint and strip method (1) Preparation of rigid and smooth foundation 9-6. Construction procedure for cement concrete roads (2) Laying of blocks (1) Preparation of subgrade and sub-base Surface dressing (2) Placing of forms Rigid foundation essential (i) (3) Watering the prepared subgrade or sub-base Swelling due to moisture (ii) (4) Mixing and placing of concrete 10-5. Asphaltic block pavements (5) Compaction and finishing 10-6. Cast-iron block pavements (6) Belting, brooming and edging 10-7. Rubber block pavements (7) Curingv 10-8. Cement concrete block pavements (8) Opening to traffic Questions 10 Follow us:







CHAPTER 11 HILL ROADS CHAPTER 12 HIGHWAY DRAINAGE 12-1. General 11-1. General 12-2. Sources of water entering the road structure 11-2. Importance of hill roads (1) Capillary action of water (1) Development in stages (2) Floods (2) Initial cost (3) Rain water falling on road surface (3) Length (4) Rain water from surrounding area 12-3. Importance of drainage (i) Economic development 12-4. Requirements of good highway drainage system (ii) Forest wealth Adjoining land (iii) Industrial development (2) Camber (iv) Strategic considerations (3) Cross-drainage works (v) Tourism (4) Gradient 11-3. Classification of hill roads Highest flood level (5) Intercepting drains (6)(1) According to the border roads organization (7)Side drains (2) According to general classification Underground sources of water (8) (3) According to use Water-logged areas Motor roads (i) (10) Water table (ii) Bridle paths 12-5. Surface drainage (iii) Village tracks (1) Side drains for road in embankment (2) Side drains for road in cutting 11-4. Basic principles of planning of hill roads (3) Design of side drains (1) Construction work Hydrologic analysis (2) Existing routes Hydraulic analysis (3) Intensity of traffic 12-6 Surface drainage of city or urban roads (4) Master plan (1) Catch basins (2) Inlets (5) Natural climatic conditions 12-7. Sub-surface drainage (6) Use of contours (1) Causes of changes in moisture content 11-5. Method of surveying (2) Situations requiring sub-surface drainage (1) Delay in work (3) Methods of sub-surface drainage (2) Details of area Methods to control capillary rise (3) Information Methods to control seepage flow (4) Man-power (iii) Methods to lower water table 12-8. Design of filter for drainage trenches (5) Remote areas (1) Permeability ratio 11-6. Alignment of hill roads (2) Piping ratio 11-7. Geometric standards of hill roads 12-9. Road construction in waterlogged areas (1) Widths of carriageway, shoulder, roadway and land (1) Control of capillary rise (2) Camber (2) Pavement thickness (3) Stopping sight distance (SSD) (3) Raising the road level (4)Sand drains (4) Overtaking sight distance (5) Sub-surface drainage system (5) Gradients Questions 12 (6) Super-elevation **CHAPTER 13 HIGHWAY FAILURES AND MAINTENANCE** (7) Radius of horizontal curve 13-1. General (8) Widening at curves Causes of failure of pavements 13-2. (9) Transition curves (1) Failures in flexible pavements (10) Hairpin bends Failures in subgrade Failures in sub-base or base courses (11) Cut slopes (iii) Failures in wearing course (12) Setback distance (2) Failures in rigid pavements (13) Passing places (i) Deficiency of pavement materials (14) Vertical clearance (ii) Structural inadequacy (15) Lateral clearance 13-3. Typical flexible pavement failures 11-8. Protective works for hill roads Alligator or map cracking (1) (1) Retaining walls Consolidation of pavement layers (2) Formation of waves (3) (2) Breast walls Frost heaving (4) (3) Parapet walls (5) Lack of binding with the lower course 11-9. Drainage in hill roads Longitudinal cracking (1) Sub-surface drainage Reflection cracking (2) Surface drainage Shear failure (8) Typical rigid pavement failures 11-10. Maintenance of hill roads 13-4.(1) Mud pumping (1) Control of avalanches Scaling of cement concrete (2) (2) Drainage structures Shrinkage cracks (3) (3) Prevention of land slides Spalling of joints (4)

(5)

(6)



Structural cracks

Warping cracks





Snow clearance

Questions 11

13-5. Maintenance of earth roads Transplanting of seedlings Protection of young plants Normal maintenance Damaged road surface (5) Watering (ii) Road surface proper (6) Numbering of trees (iii) Side drains 14-6. Maintenance of trees (iv) Stumps and rocks (1) Disposal of dead and fallen trees (2) Preventive maintenance Disposal of fruits for fruit-bearing trees (i) Control of moisture content (3) Protection against pests (ii) Restricting traffic after rains (4) Pruning and lopping of branches Maintenance of gravel roads 14-7. Highway lighting 13-6. Design factors of highway lighting (1) Normal repairs 14 - 8. Repairs to pot holes and ruts (1) Contrast (i) Upkeep of surface Glare (ii) (2) Periodical renewal Disability glare or physiological glare 13-7. Maintenance of w.B.M. Roads Discomfort glare or psychological glare (ii) (1) Fast moving vehicles (3) Lamps (2) Grinding of stones (4) Lateral placement of lighting poles (3) Hoofs of the animals For roads with raised kerbs (as in urban roads) (1) Normal repairs (ii) For roads without raised kerb (as in rural roads) Lighting layouts Cleaning of surface Repairs to pot holes and ruts (6) Luminaires distribution of light (iii) Replacement of blindage (7) Mounting height and overhang (8) Spacing of lighting units (2) Surface renewal 13-8. Maintenance of bituminous roads Benefits of highway lighting (1) Patch repairs (1) Appreciation by police forces Marking the patches (2) Increase in business (ii) Cutting and digging (3) Planning Recreation centres (iii) Filling the holes (4) (iv) Ramming (5) Reduction in night-time accident rate (v) Sand covering (6) Reduction in serious crimes (2) Preventing skidding of vehicles 14-10. Cost considerations of highway lighting Impending skidding (1) Design variables (ii) Sideway skidding (2) Roadway variables (iii) Straight skidding (3) Miscellaneous variables (3) Reducing reflection cracking Questions 14 Stripping and ravelling **CHAPTER 15 HIGHWAY ECONOMICS** Waves and corrugations 15-1. General 13-9. Maintenance of cement concrete roads 15-2.Qualifications of an administrator (1) Maintenance of joints 15-3. Economics and economy (2) Mud jacking 15-4. Engineering economy (3) Patch repairs 15-5. Principles of economic analysis (4) Treatment of cracks (1) Analyse all the alternativesv Structural cracks (2) Analyse with and without the proposed project (ii) Temperature cracks Compare alternatives by their differences (3) (5) Loss of texture (4) Consider all consequences 13-10. Maintenance of shoulders Discount all costs and returns to same time period (5) (1) Daily maintenance Disregard past investments (2) Periodic maintenance Ignore the method of financing 13-11. Pavement evaluation Use the same analysis period for each alternativev (1) Poor riding quality 15-6. Application of economic analysis to highways (2) Slipperiness (1) Project evaluation (3) Structural deterioration (2) Project formulation (4) Other surface deterioration 15-7. Methods of economic analysis 13-12. Strengthening of existing pavements Equivalent uniform annual cost method (EUAC) 13-13. Important principles in road improvement (2) Present worth of costs method (PWOC) (1) Economy of road improvement (3) Equivalent uniform annual net return method (EUANR) (2) Use of low cost roads (4) Net present value method (NPV) (3) Wear of roads Benefit/cost ratio method (B/C) (5)13-14. Benefits of improved highways Rate of return method (ROR) (6) Questions 13 Cost effectiveness method (CE) CHAPTER 14 HIGHWAY ARBORICULTURE AND LIGHTING 15-7-1. Points to be remembered for economic analysis 14-1. General 15-7-2. Choice of method for economic analysis 14-2. Highway arboriculture (1) Character of the proposed project 14-3. Spacing of trees (2) Experience of the analyst (1) Distance from edge of road (3) Necessity of decision maker (2) Location of trees Highway costs and consequences 15-8-1. Highway costs (3) Planting on both sides 14-4. 15-8-2. Highway consequences Types of trees (1) User consequences 14-5. Planting operations (1) Excavation of pits Motor vehicle running costs (2) Preparation of seedlings (ii) Traffic accident costs Follow us:







- (iii) Travel time
- (iv) Personal preference items
- (2) Non-user consequences
- 15-9. Highway finance
- 15-10. Highway administration
- 15-11. Public private partnership (PPP) models
- 15-11-1. Classification of PPP models
 - (1) Supply and management contracts
 - (2) Turnkey contracts
 - (3) Lease contracts
 - (4) Concessions
 - Franchise (i)
 - Build-operate-transfer (bot) type contracts (ii)
 - (5) Private ownership model
 - (i) Build-own-operate (boo) type agreement
 - (ii) Private finance initiative (PFI)
 - (iii) Divestiture
- 15-11-2. Types of PPP models
 - (1) Build and transfer (BT)
 - (2) Design-build (DB)
 - (3) Design-construct-manage-finace (DCMF)
 - (4) Operation and maintenance (O&M)
 - (5) Design-build-finance-operate(DBFO)
 - (6) Buy-build-operate(BBO)
 - (7) Build-operate-share-transfer (BOST)
 - (8) Build-own-operate-share-transfer(BOOST)
 - (9) Build-lease-transfer (BLT)
 - (10) Build-lease-operate-transfer (BLOT)
 - (11) Build-operate-transfer (BOT)
 - (12) Build-own-operate (BOO)
 - (13) Build-own
 - -operate-transfer (BOOT)
- 15-12. Road safety audit (RSA)
 - (1) Stages to carry out RSA
 - (2) Points to improve aspect of highway
 - (3) Advantages of RSA
 - (4) Aspects of RSA
 - Institutional frame work (i)
 - Parties involved (ii)
 - (iii) Stages and process of audit
- **Questions 15**

CHAPTER 16 HIGHWAY MAKING MACHINERIES

- 16-1.
- 16-2.Groups of highway making equipment
- 16-3. Excavating, earth moving, loading and hauling equipment
- 16-3-1.
 - Wheel mounted tractors
 - (2) Crawler mounted tractors
- 16-3-2. Bulldozers
 - (1) Purposes of bulldozer
 - (2) Classification of bulldozers
 - Classification based on the control
 - (ii) Classification based on mountings
 - (3) Size and output of bulldozer
 - (4) Utility of bulldozer
 - (5) Components of bulldozer
 - (6) Advantages of wheel mounted bulldozer
 - (7) Advantages of crawler mounted bulldozer
 - (8) Attachments of bulldozer
 - Blades (i)
 - (ii) Rippers
- 16-3-3. Excavators
 - (1) Power shovel excavators
 - General (i)
 - Parts of power shovel (ii)
 - (iii) Operation of power shovel
 - (iv) Factors affecting output of power shovel
 - (v) Type and size of power shovel
 - (vi) Condition for the operation of power shovel
 - (vii) Uses of power shovel
 - (2) Dragline excavators

- (i) Conditions required to use dragline
- Basic parts of dragline excavator
- (iii) Operation of a dragline
- (iv) Types of dragline excavators
- (v) Output of a dragline
- Factors affecting the output of a dragline excavator (vi)
- (vii) Advantages of a dragline over a power shovel
- (3) Backhoe excavators
 - Use of backhoe excavators
 - Useful in condition of backhoe excavators
 - (iii) Operation of a backhoe excavator
 - (iv) Factors affecting output of a backhoe excavator
 - Advantages of a backhoe excavator (v)
 - Disadvantages of a backhoe excavator (vi)
 - (i) Excavating equipment
 - Material (ii)
 - (iii) Hauling units
 - Excavation cost
 - (ii) Hauling cost
- Trencher excavators
 - Ladder type trencher excavators
 - Crawler wheel type trencher excavators
 - (iii) Trapezoidal trencher excavators
- Skimmer excavators (5)
- Clamshell excavators
- Use of clamshell excavator
- (ii) Parts and operation of clamshell excavators
- (iii) Factors affecting output of a clamshell
- 16-3-4. Scrapers
 - (1) General
 - Basic parts of scraper (2)
 - **Bowl** (i)
 - (ii) Apron
 - (iii) Ejector
 - Operation of scrapers
 - Factors affecting production cycle of scraper
 - Types of scrapers
 - Crawler-drawn scraper
 - (ii) Two axle scraper
 - (iii) Three axle scraper
 - (i) Pusher-loaded scrapers (ii) Self-loading scrapers
 - Advantages of scrapers
 - Disadvantages of scrapers
 - Output of scrapers
 - (9) Factors affecting output of scraper
- 16-3-5. Finishing equipment graders
 - (1) Types of graders
 - Towed graders
 - (ii) Motor graders
 - (2) Frames of motor graders
 - (i) Rigid frame
 - (ii) Articulated frame
 - Drives of motor graders
 - (i) Single rear-axle drive
 - (ii) Tandem rear drive
 - Operation of motor grader
 - (i) Operation
 - (ii) Grading
 - Spreading (iii)
 - Finishing and levelling (iv)
 - Ditch digging (v)
 - (vi) Cutting
 - (vii) Bank cutting
 - (5) Uses of motor graders
 - (6) Adjustment of grader blade
 - (i) Blade side shift
 - Lifting the blade (ii)
 - (iii) Revolving the turn table
 - Blade carrying position (iv) Adjusting blade cutting angle (v)







- (7) Factors affecting output of motor graders
- (8) Special attachment to the graders
 - Ripper or scarifier
 - (ii) Bulldozing blade
 - (iii) Tyre chains and V plough
 - (iv) Horrow
- (9) Gradall
- 16-3-6. Finishing equipment trimmers
 - (1) General
 - (2) Types of trimmers
 - (3) Advantages of trimmers
 - (4) Disadvantages of trimmers
- 16-4. Hauling equipment: Tipper or dumper trucks
- 16-5. Dredging equipment
 - (1) Bucket-ladder dredger (BLD)
 - Working of bucket-ladder dredger (i)
 - (ii) Advantages of bucket-ladder dredger
 - (iii) Disadvantages of bucket-ladder dredger
 - (2) Grab or clamshell dredger (GD/CD)
 - (3) Dipper dredger (DD)
 - (4) Hydraulic dredgers
 - Advantages of hydraulic dredgers
 - Disadvantages of hydraulic dredgers
 - (iii) Types of hydraulic dredgers
 - (5) Specialised types of dredgers
- 16-6. Asphalt-bitumen road making equipment
 - (1) Bitumen heaters
 - Bitumen mixers
 - Adequate supply of materials (i)
 - Arrangements for transport
 - (iii) Covering of dumpers
 - (iv) Pavers and rollers
 - (3) Bitumen mixer truck
 - (4) Pavers
- 16-7. Concrete road making equipment
 - (1) Batching plant
 - (2) Concrete mixer
 - (3) Vibrating screed
 - (4) Internal vibrator
 - (5) Float
 - Straight edge (6)
 - (7) Belt
 - (8) Fibre brush
 - Miscellaneous
- 16-8. Concrete transit mixer truck — travelling plant
- 16-9. Slipform concrete paver
- 16-10. Earth compacting equipment
 - (1) Road rollers
 - (i) Rubber-tyred or pneumatic rollers
 - (ii) Sheep's foot rollers
 - (iii) Smooth wheeled rollers
 - (2) Vibratory compactors
 - (3) Earth rammers
 - (4) Jetting and pounding
- 16-11. Pavement milling or cold planing or asphalt milling
- 16-12. Crusher
 - (1) Jaw crusher
 - (2) Cone crusher
 - (3) Gyratory crusher
 - Hammer mill/crusher
 - Double roll crusher (5)
- Questions 16

CHAPTER 17 TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

- 17-1. General
- Objects of traffic engineering 17-2.
- 17-3. Road user characteristics
 - (1) Physical characteristics
 - (2) Mental characteristics
 - (3) Psychological characteristics
 - (4) Environmental characteristics Traffic stream characteristics (i)

- (ii) Traffic facilities
- (iii) Atmospheric condition
- (iv) Locality
- 17-4.Vehicular characteristics
 - (1) Static characteristics of a vehicle
 - Dimensions of a vehicle
 - (ii) Weight of a vehicle
 - (2) Dynamic characteristics of a vehicle
- 17-5. Traffic surveys
- 17-5-1. Accident survey
- 17-5-2. Origin and destination (o&d) survey
 - (1) House interview method
 - (2)License plate method
 - Postal questionnaire method (3)
 - Route interview method (4)
 - (5) Tag-on-car method
- 17-5-3. Parking survey
 - Parking accumulation
 - Parking duration (2)
 - (3) Parking load
 - (4) Parking turnover
 - Parking volume
 - (i) Cordon counts
 - Parking interviews (iii) Preparation of inventory
- Spot speed survey
- 17-5-5. Speed and delay survey
- 17-5-6. Traffic volume survey
 - (1) Objects of traffic volume survey
 - (2) Methods of traffic volume survey
 - Automatic recorders
 - (ii) Manual counting method
 - (3) Information collected in traffic volume survey
 - (4) Uses of traffic volume survey
- 17-6. Road accidents
- 17-6-1. Causes of road accidents
 - (1) Defective vehicles
 - (2) Drivers
 - Moving of animals (3)
 - (4) **Passengers**
 - Pedestrians (5)
 - (6) Road design
 - Traffic volume (7)
 - (8) Weather
- 17-6-2. Collection of accident data
 - Engineering uses (1)
 - Enforcement uses (2)
 - (3) Administrative and policy issues
 - (4) Educational uses
 - (5) Uses for motor vehicle administrator
- 17-6-3. Requirements of accident records
- 17-6-4. Collision diagrams
- 17-6-5. Condition diagram
- 17-6-6. Measures to prevent road accidents
 - (1) Educational methods
 - (2) Enforcement methods
 - (3) Engineering methods
- 17-7. **Parking**
 - (1) Kerb or on-street parking
 - (2) Off-street parking
- 17-8. Methods of parking 17-9.
 - Traffic congestion (1) General public
 - (2) Road users
 - (3) Transport personnel
- Traffic control 17-10.
- 17-11. One-way streets
- 17-11-1. Advantages of one-way streets
 - (1) Improvement in pedestrian movements
 - (2) Improving safety
 - (3) Increasing average speed









- (4) Increasing capacity
- (5) Night traffic
- (6) Reduction in accidents
- (7) Traffic control
- 17-11-2. Disadvantages of one-way streets
 - (1) Effect on certain types of trade
 - (2) Operational difficulties
 - (3) Safety problems
- 17-12. Road junctions or intersections
 - (1) General
 - (2) Factors in design and operation
 - Angle of crossing (i)
 - (ii) Camber
 - (iii) Channelizing
 - (iv) Entry speeds
 - (v) Gradient
 - (vi) Importance of roads
 - (vii) Kerbs
 - (viii) Pedestrian traffic
 - (ix) Simplicity
 - (x) Visibility
- Types of intersections
- 17-13-1. At-grade intersections
 - (1) All-paved or unchannelized intersections
 - (2) Channelized intersections
 - (3) Roundabouts or rotaries
- 17-13-2. Conflicts at an intersection
- 17-13-3. Grade separations or interchange
 - (1) Direct ramp
 - (2) Semi-direct ramp
 - (3) Indirect ramp
 - Clover-leaf interchange
 - (ii) Diamond interchange
 - (iii) Rotary interchange
 - (iv) Three-way interchange
- 17-14. Traffic control devices
- 17-14-1. Road markings
 - (1) Longitudinal markings
 - Centre line markings (i)
 - (ii) Traffic lane markings
 - (iii) No passing zones

- (iv) Warning lines
- (v) Edge lines
- (2) Intersectional or transverse markings
 - (i) Pedestrian crossings
 - (ii) Direction arrows
 - (iii) Stop line markings
 - (iv) Single stop line
- (3) Hazardous location markings
- (4) Parking markings
- (5) Word messages
- (6) Object markings
- 17-14-2. Road signs
 - (1) Purposes of road signs
 - (2) Limitations of road signs
 - (3) Design and location of road signs
 - (i) Design
 - (ii) Location
 - (4) Types of road signs
 - (i) Mandatory or regulatory signs
 - (ii) Cautionary or warning signs
 - (iii) Informatory or guide signs
- Route marker signs
 - (i) The state highway route marker sign
 - (ii) The national highway route marker signs
 - (iii) The asian highway route marker signs
 - (iv) The national expressway route marker signs
- 17-14-3. Traffic signals
 - Advantages of traffic signals
 Limitations of traffic signals

 - (3) Modern development
- 17-14-4. Speed breakers
- 17-15. Peculiarities of traffic

Questions 17

APPENDIX A SHORT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

APPENDIX B USEFUL TABLE:

MOMENT AND SHEAR COEFFICIENTS

INDEX











