

FACTORS AFFECTING BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS.

CATEGORIES OF BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

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Abstract: In the article, the development of the level of effective use of capital construction, construction structures in the greater hajm, which is currently being implemented, has stimulated a very rapid acceleration – the continuous improvement of the types of structures and the hom objects made from them. Therefore, the methods of their calculation, design and restoration are also improving.

One of the ways to increase the efficiency of construction is to increase its readiness as much as possible on the basis of compactification of structural drawings and typification of structures, while the other is to ensure that these buildings are competitive, high - quality, comfortable and functionally comfortable.

Key words: buildings, civil buildings, structures, engineering structures, construction ditch.

Loads affecting structures and buildings are mainly divided into two groups according to the reason of origin:

natural loads; artificial loads.

Natural loads depend on the changing environment, and they, in turn, are divided into three: meteorological; gravitational; seismic.

Loads can be permanent or temporary depending on the effect:

constant loads, these are natural (weight of the main parts of the building, pressure of the earth); temporary loads are divided into long-term, short-term and specific loads.

Long-term loads include technical equipment inside the building.

Short-term loads include the weight of people, stored cargo, moving vehicles, snow and ice cover, and wind forces.

Specific loads are related to the destruction of the soil structure.

Snow loads often lead to the failure of structures. Snow loads are determined in advance in mountainous areas and on uneven terrain by hydrometeorological services.

In our republic, the effects of snow and rain are mainly taken into account as a separate load in the design and calculation of constructions of buildings and structures.

The winds blowing from the top of the mountain cover wayron. Binoculars and injectors – their balancing and aerodynamic self-healing. If binomial Volumes are divided into two niches, then the wind can blow away this niche. If binomial material was discovered, then the wind could take it with it. You have to look through binoculars blindly.



Earthquakes can be caused by landslides and landslides. In this regard, it is necessary to take special measures to prevent earthquakes. This article provides details about the subsequent events in Darsville.

In inertial reference frames, gravity is called gravity (load). Depending on the nature of the verb, the action of the verb, the circumstances of the action, the circumstances of the action, the verb can be divided into categories (classified).

1. Depending on the life span, static and dynamic Yucca are distinguished.:

The static load-bearing capacity is so high for its elements that as a result, load-bearing capacity may occur in the elements.

In dynamic systems, vibrations occur upon failure of the system and its elements, which leads to vibrations upon failure.

2. In the verb tagyr, there can be both karab and muvakkat (vak'tincha). Mowat ulary, Mowat ulary, Mowat ulary, Mowat ulary, Mowat ulary.

The permanent Yukaghir mutation is a mutation that occurs in the human body as a result of a mutation unrelated to its vital activity. This was facilitated by frequent outbreaks of cholera, stupidity and superstition.

Long-term interim shipments include various long-serving equipment (e.g. books in the library), savings pardevors, etc. The category of short-term temporary loads includes wind, climatic temperature effects, as well as the weight of snow, people and furniture. Earthquake and explosion effects, uneven deposition of grunts – enter special (osobium) temporary loads.

3. In the word tax-tax, the verb is formed using the suffix birkarrali, in the word tax – tax-tax and tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax-tax. A powerful group consisting of the Noldor and the Noldor was created to destroy the Birkarralians. Taxonomy considers a set of factors influencing the evolution of an organism as a set of factors affecting the vital activity of an organism that are not related and unrelated. For example: The Old Testament says that in the Old Testament, everything that is in the Old Testament is what is in the Old Testament. The essay provides an example of how intoxicated vehicles can be destroyed.

4. He was influenced by Etish jojiga Kura yuklar bir tochtaga tuplangan (yigik), uzunlik or yuza buylab eyilgan (yigik) Hamda Hajmi yuklarga.

Unlike jukni, jukni would be a more pinpoint ball. YUK is known to have a point effect. If the spot treatment of structural elements is relatively rigid, then a linear shape is allowed, and if the spot treatment is centralized.

In this verse, Allah Almighty said: In this verse, Allah is Holy and Great, the One who created all things and created all things. The calculated increase in their two hedging bodies is known as a point deadlock.

Pottery fragments dating back to the Neolithic era were found on the stones found during the excavations. For example, during deformation, the element is deformed, which leads to the appearance of internal forces in it. As a result of the earthquake, many buildings were destroyed. Bin and Inshushinak believe that such forces can be used to suppress the rebellion. In some sources it is referred to as sss (ss). This is due to the fact that the material of the supporting structures dramatically changes its mechanical properties, and this can lead to structural failure.

Buildings are divided into different categories according to the following indicators:

According to the task:

1. Citizen (residential and public) - premises for domestic and public extirpation of people:



residential buildings-houses, hostels, hotels and others built for living; public buildings-administrative, educational, cultural-domestic, commercial, communal-economic, Sports and other types of buildings.

2. Industrial buildings are buildings (workshops, warehouses, garages, power plants, tsex buildings, etc.) designed to carry out the labor process in the production of some industrial product and into which production weapons are placed.

3. Agricultural buildings are buildings used to satisfy agricultural extents (barn, poultry house, greenhouses, warehouses that store agricultural products, etc.).

According to the wall material:

brick-walled; stone-walled; cotton-walled; wood-walled, etc.

By appearance and size:

made of small elements – brick, ceramic block, small block, etc.

built from large elements-large blocks, panels, volumetric block, etc.

By the number of floors of buildings:

low - rise – 1-2 stories; medium – sized – 3-5 stories; high – rise-6-10 stories; very high-11-25 stories; skyscraper-30 stories tall.

Descending order:

Hizmat Davri from 100 to 100 years old; hizmat Davri from 50 to 100 years old; hizmat Davri from 20 to 50 years old; hizmat Davri from 5 to 20 years old.

About security:

1. Design features:

vmaidigan; kmidigan;V.

2. Tinware (up to the 5th degree):

Grade I and II listed buildings are built of stone material or slate bricks;

Grade II and III buildings are required to have non-combustible walls, supports, ora closures, intermediate walls;

Grade IV listed buildings-surface plastered timber;

Grade V listed buildings-undeveloped timber buildings;

Grade IV and Grade V wooden buildings are not permitted to be built taller than two stories according to fire requirements.

In terms of importance in ring farming (divided into 4 categories:

Category I-buildings of large industrial enterprises, 9-storey and even taller buildings with high operational and architectural requirements;

Category II-residential and public buildings up to 9 floors in height;

Category III-residential buildings with average operational and architectural requirements, the height of which does not exceed 5 floors;

Category IV-temporary (temporary) buildings with the least operational and architectural requirements.

According to construction technology:

buildings assembled from ready-made reinforced concrete structures-frame, frame-panel, rama-linkage;

built-in buildings from industrial structures made in Zawo-large-block, volumetric-block;

cast monolithic (monolithic) reinforced concrete buildings - buildings that are restored using casting into special molds at the construction site itself;

buildings whose walls are restored from brick, small blocks and similar fine elements.

According to its prevalence:

mass – residential buildings, schools, pre-school facilities, polyclinics, cinemas, which will be built on the basis of the tipovoy project;

rare buildings built on the basis of separate projects – theaters, museums, sports buildings, administrative buildings.

The structures of the buildings, their names and tasks are presented below:

foundations are the underground part of a building, which is a structure that receives the weight of the building to itself and extends it to the base;

walls are an internal and external barrier according to their function and location, that is, an element that protects a room from the influence of external resistance or separates rooms from each other.

Walls are divided into load-bearing and non-load-bearing types:

load-bearing walls carry the weight that falls from the structures, equipment, furniture and the Like located above. internal and external walls can be load-bearing;

barrier (curtain) walls dividing buildings into small-small rooms are considered non-load-bearing. Such walls are usually without a foundation.

Walls that serve as fences can also be in the style of hanging walls that support themselves and are attached to posts, relying on foundations or a fence.

Separate supports are vertical and situational load-bearing elements that transmit the load falling from the roofing and intermediate closures to the foundation (struts, columns).

Inter-storey closures-divide the inner space of the building into floors and are laid on beams, which are called rigels or "progon Hari", which are specially fastened to the columns, and in some cases are fastened directly to the column. Floor-to-floor closures, together with the lifting of permanent and temporary loads, interconnect the walls, ensure their primacy and increase the spatial bikrity of the entire building.

Intermediate closures are as follows, depending on the location in the building:

floors are aro closures (dividing the building into floors); above the basement is ora cover (separating the first floor from the basement); attic cover (separating the upper floor from the attic).

The roof is a structure that protects the building structure and rooms from atmospheric precipitation-hairpins and other negative influences. It will consist of a top floor covering, a chordate and non-chordate covering, and a roof covering. The attic consists of a space section located between the top floor cover and the roof cover of the building.

On a roof without a attic, the roof will be united by the closure of the upper floor of the building.

Roofs can be sloping and flat. Flat roofs can be used as a recreation area and for other purposes.

Stairs-interconnect the floors of the building and also serve as evacuation of people from the building. It will consist of a belfry March and a belfry.

Balconies, loggias and erkens are important structural elements that enrich the architectural and compositional solution of buildings. They act as additional elements connecting the interior of the room with the surrounding nature. Their importance is especially great in residential buildings.

Elevators-applied from five or more residential buildings.

They are of three types:

for the service of people; for cargo (in industrial buildings); service (medical) elevators.

The main element of the elevators will consist of a cabin suspended by steel ropes to the lifting "lebyodka", which is fixed to the machine compartment. The elevator shaft is a pit with an entire height of 1300 mm, where a shock absorber and towing equipment are placed. The machine compartment can be located in the upper compartment of the shaft or in the lower part.

The thickness of the walls of the elevator shafts, which are currently installed in residential buildings, is formed, for the most part, from prefabricated reinforced concrete elements of 120 mm. It is usually advisable to install elevator shafts in front of the staircase.

The structures listed above are the main structures of the building. These constructions will be touched upon in detail in the following chapters. In addition to the main load-bearing structures, the building has structural elements of the second level, without which the building cannot fulfill its functions, or to the building they are designed as auxiliary structural elements (balconies, loggias and erkens).

These include:

balconies-a load-bearing reinforced concrete slab, consisting of floor and wrapping elements, which are attached to the wall with one side and are pasted into anchors left inside the wall, as well as Inter-floor covering panels;

lodges are a structural element with one side open to the front of the building and three sides surrounded by a load-bearing wall. Lodges are installed only to keep the room from the sun, which are found only in buildings built in the southern regions;

erkens are said to be a certain piece of the room, a building that bulges outwards from the front, surrounded by an outer wall, one and several windows. The installation of erkens from the first floor onwards is more important for high-rise buildings. Since erkens increase the level of illumination of the room and the incidence of the sun, they are built in more northern areas and in places with temperate climates;

doors-connect the rooms with each other, as well as the entrance to and from the room. They will consist of a door seat, a door box (cross-section) and a sheet on the wall or curtain wall. In residential buildings, in addition to these, there may be other structural elements, namely the insole, the porch, the canopy above the door, etc;

windows-serve for light, sunlight into rooms, as well as for ventilation of rooms. They consist of a window sill, window sill and window sills;

floors-are laid on various bases, for example, most often on logs, over a reinforced concrete cover panel, or in buildings without a "basement"are installed directly under the first floor on a zax-proof base. The topmost layer of the floor is called the covering or haqifiy floor. The floor material is set to a pre-prepared surface level. In this case, the leveling layer placed under it can consist of concrete, cement – sand mixture, asphalt or plaster. The interfoil ora is the floor base in the closure, and the ora closure is a lifting structure. There will be no layer of concrete to be placed under it. Soundproofing, heat and waterproofing layers can be added to the floor structure. According to the function of the building and the nature of the production processes, the floors should be crispy, less conductive of heat should be slippery, not swollen when wet, beautiful in appearance, not dusty, not making sound when walking, easy to clean, industrial and cheap. Room floors with high levels of humidity should be moisture-resistant and waterproof, and fire-hazardous buildings should be non-flammable.

According to the floor construction, a monolithic, Cast, built from separate elements and can be made of folding soft roll materials. According to which material it is made, floors are divided



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 3, Issue 11 November 2025

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

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into such types as wood board, parquet, linoleum, ceramic tile, cement. Integrated cast floors include cement floor, mosaic floor, asphalt floor, Mastic floor and Earth floors. to ensure the conditions of operation and sanitary and hygienic, the premises are equipped with sanitary and technical and engineering devices. These include heating devices, hot and cold water supply, ventilation, sewage, gas supply, electricity supply, telephony, radio, television, etc.