DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

(PERAK)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB FOR TWO STOREY BUNGALOW AT PUTRAJAYA.

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ABSTRACT

Floor Slab is one of the important construction in constructing a building. Floor slab is a floor that has been formed by using concrete and generally contains steel reinforcement either by rebar or steel fibre and also can be formed in situ or prefabricated. Usually floor slab is around 5cm-6cm minimum thick but they also can reach until 7cm thick depending on the concrete covering and reinforcement. There are two ways to construct the floor slab which is precast and in situ depending on it suitability. Therefore, this report will be discussing the construction of the floor slab on a two storey house located at Lot P.T 2886, Jalan P11/A, Presint 11, 62300 Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya. The objectives of this report is to explain further on the study of construction of in situ floor slab, the machinery used and the advantages of in situ floor slab construction. There are several stages of constructing in situ floor slab that starts with excavating and end up with cement render. Data and information was collected through the observations on site and interviewing the worker and supervisor in-charge during the construction. Method that used during the construction work was defined as efficient as it is done with proper steps, materials and equipment's.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Construction industry is one of the most important sector in country development as it is one of the attraction for the foreign countries to visit for the skyscrapers and for the development area for residential areas and many more. A modern and developed country like Malaysia are significant with construction of the skyscrapers, commercial buildings and residential. To construct a building, in situ floor slabs is one of the main role in the construction

A slab is an important concrete structural element used to produce horizontal flat and useful surfaces such as floors, roof decks, and ceilings. beams, columns, walls, or the ground support a slab that is several inches thick. Concrete slabs can be prefabricated and lowered into place, or they can be poured in place using formwork. Slabs can be pre-stressed or concrete can be poured over rebar positioned within the formwork if reinforcement is required.

Slab is generally several inches thick and supported by beams, columns, walls, or the ground. Its primary function is to transfer and support the load by bending in one or two directions. Hence, it is also work as a fire resistance and provide space in between slab and ceiling can be used to place other building utilities. Therefore, the types of floor slab constructions have two which is in situ and precast but mostly in situ is commonly used compared to precast as it is cheaper. The types of materials used in constructing the floor slabs are cement, concrete, sand, water and other materials.