Planning of erosti communications on the basis of building standards in the planning and construction of the city

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Annotation: In this article, the error of determining the location of points on the basis of building standards in the planning and construction of the city in the implementation plan of erosti communications and the norm of the distance between erosti communication networks are explained in detail.

Keywords: Surface communications, topographic-geodesic, executive drawing, control-surveying, communications, water supply, sewerage, gas transmission, heat supply, communication cable, electrical cables, wells.

Introduction
Recently, special attention is paid to geodesy, cartography and cadastre. For example, in order to develop the industry, significant work is being done to study the experience of Sweden, Russia and Germany, where training is developed, and to create new, modern technologies.

In order to know and study one's homeland and its territories, one must first have a cartographic description of it. That is why the attention to maps is growing today. Geographic maps are widely used in schools and in the daily media (especially television) as a source of the latest and most visual information.

Also, the lack of detailed information on the plan and height of underground engineering communications, which was previously carried out in the construction of the city and the construction of enterprises, leads to the destruction and destruction of these communications during the new construction process.

In order to prevent such unfortunate shortcomings, construction and installation companies must fully comply with the design, building codes and regulations in the construction of underground communications.

Planning of underground communications in cities, residential areas and enterprises during the construction process, ie the planning of the executive plan, occupies a special place in geodetic works.

Unlike the topographic and geodetic works performed before the design, construction and other works, the implementation of the executive plan completes certain stages of construction and includes the following works:

- drawing up of the executive scheme of new, constructed and reconstructed underground communications;
- to carry out geodetic inspections during and after construction;
- record any deviations from the project.

Main part
During the construction process, the planned and elevated condition of the engineering communications and facilities under construction should be checked. For this purpose, the determination of the status of the points in the process of execution of the executive plan shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements given in Table 1.

Before testing the operation of the built engineering communications and the structures on them, the construction and installation organization shall notify the customer organization of the readiness of the communications organization to receive a control-geodetic plan of the laid communications and provide the customer with a communication drawing. The executive drawing must be signed by the persons responsible for construction and installation work.

In the process of control-geodetic planning, the existing plan and elevation status of communications are determined and the results are recorded in the general plan of the construction site. The general plan of the construction site of the object (building, structures) with underground communications is an executive document together with the executive working drawings of engineering communications and structures. The master plan is prepared in the required copy and submitted to the State Commission at the time of
commissioning of underground communications and facilities, as well as to the chief architect of the city for the implementation of the practical plan of the city economy.

**Analyses**

When locating communication networks in relation to buildings and structures, as well as trees, the rules and norms of urban planning and construction, given in Table 2, should be followed.

The depth of location of underground communications depends on the type and type of communication and the boundary of soil freezing in local climatic conditions.

When planning wells and chambers, the internal and external coverage of the structure is measured, its structural elements are measured, the location of pipes and shaped parts connected to the noise line passing through the center of the well cover is measured. In this case, it is necessary to know the structural design of wells, chambers, distribution cabinets and kiosks, their function and the description of the part-elements located in them.

**The norm of mutual distance between underground communication networks**

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<td><strong>Communication Type/Technology</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas and Heat Networks</td>
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<td>Electric Networks</td>
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<td>Optic Fibre Networks</td>
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In gas and heat communications, the distance between the connections of the pipelines to the well or chamber covers is determined and recorded. The type of connection must be specified. The measurement results are plotted on the abris. The plan layout of the theodolite road scheme carried out in the outline is described together with the elements of the engineering network, the connections to the main buildings are shown, the linear dimensions of the structure, the shears and so on are shown.

**Conclusion**

All planned elements of the underground engineering network are numbered in the field outlines and logs during the planning process. If the underground communications are laid in the form of a shale tunnel, ie through a tunnel dug underground, their planning is carried out at the points of the geodetic base network and at the points of the base of the plan.

**References:**