


Plane table survey intersection method

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Radiation and intersection method in plane table survey.

1. Draw a base line AB and measure it and draw a distance on the sheet using any scale. 2. Set up instrument to 'A' with 'Alidade' on 'Station' 3. The table should be drawn up by placing the table on the list and turning the table until the range auction at 'B' is in the line of sight. 4. With the contact point of the alidade, draw the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rays of indefinite length, as shown in the figure below. 5. The table is then moved to the station 'B' by looking at the back on 'A'. Draw the rays to the points previously spotted, that is 6, 7, 8, 9 rays are designed to determine the points of intersection, d, g, f, c. Situation when using: 1. Identifying details of the area. 2. To locate far and inaccessible points, broken borders, river bank, etc. 3. To track the location of the points to be used later as instrumental station. 4. It is suitable when it is difficult or impossible to measure the distance, as in the case of a mountain country detection. 5. The only linear measure required is that of a basic line. Page 2 Declare merits and demerits of the plain table survey. A 38 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 3 Explain Procedure for crossing the chain and compass 6 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 4 Explain Fly Leveling with clean sketch. Situation where fly leveling is necessary. 9 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 5 Ans: - The method of setting up the plane table at each of the successive stations, in parallel to the position it occupied at the departure station, is known as Orientation. The orientation must be carried out when the table of the plan is arranged in several stations. Reversal procedure Method: a) Suppose A and B are two stations. The plane table is set on A. The table is leveled by leveling and centered by the fork to U so that the point 'a' is just above station A. The North line is marked in the upper right corner of the sheet by a detour compass. (b) When the alidade is 'B', the range of 'B' is divided into two parts and a radius is drawn. The AB distance is measured and plotted on an appropriate scale. The table is moved and set to 'B'. It is leveled and centered so that 'B' is just above 'B'. Now the alidade is positioned along the line 'B' and the adjustment rod to 'A' is cut in two turning the table clockwise or anticlockwise. At the same time the centering can be disturbed and must be adjusted immediately if necessary. Then the centering, leveling and bisection of the range rod are perfect. The orientation is perfect. Page 6 Sharon Moro, office manager at Willow Manufacturing said: "We had work cells for at least two years, but the change didn't happen until we added teamwork". Willow took all of the following actions except: (a) The old ways were easily discarded. (b) The contribution of all (c) The individual success of employees has been recognized and celebrated. (d) Employees believed in what they were doing. A 5 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 7 Which of the following features is the group definition? (a) unstable relationship; (b) interdependent effort; (c) personal responsibility (d) independent behavior 20 visits Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 8 When a group assigns some of its leadership positions to members of another group, it is (a) Contracting; (b) Co-opting; (c) Co-alition; (d) Competition 74 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 9 Which of the following is not a theory of leadership contingency (a) Theory of the LPC; (b) Theory of the objective of the path; (c) Theory of Vroom-Yetton-Jago; (d) Leadership center of work 50 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 10 Path-goal model of Leadership was introduced by (a) Martin Evans & Robert House; (b) Fred Fielder; (c) Whetton; (d) Cameron 29 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 11 The Least Preferred Co-worker (LPC) leadership model was developed by (a) Martin Evans; (b) Robert House; (c) Fred Fielder; (d) Whetton 9 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 12 Which of the following is/are leadership theories? (a) Theory of traits; (b) Theory of behaviour; (c) Theory of Contingencies; (d) All these 253 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 13 ----- the leader is confident and can attract followers for his great charismatic influence; (b) Autocratic; (c) Laissez-faire; (d) bureaucratic 103 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 14 -----leader emphasize the rules and regulations in a Democratic organization; (b) Autocratic; (c) Laissez-faire; (d) Bureaucratic 103 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 15 Free leadership is also known as (a) Democratic; (b) Autocratic; (c) Laissez-faire; (d) Bureaucratic 43 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 16 In ---- in fact "No leadership at all" (a) Democratic; (b) Autocratic; (c) Freedom of choice; (d) bureaucratic 384 visits Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 17 In -----leadership, there is a complete centralization of authority in the democratic leader (a); (b) autocratic; (c) free vent; (d) bureaucratic 18 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 18 -----is theto influence people to fight voluntarily for mutual goals (a) Motivation; (b) Control; (c) Leadership; (c) Supervision 94 views Please login or register to add a comment. Page 19 Beliefs, Attitudes, Traditions and Expectations Shared by Group Members is called (a) Group Standards; (b) Group communication; (c) Group cohesion; (d) Group structure 22 views Please login or register to add a comment. Page 20 ----- is the attraction of members to the group or resistance resistance leave it (a) Group rules; (b) Group behaviour; (c) Group Cohesion; (d) Group structure 265 visits Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 21 The model of Porter Lawler is an extension of the (a) theory of Maslowa; (b) Mc Clelland theory; (c) Stacy Adams theory; (d) Vrooma theory 2.051 visits Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 22 Who developed the theory of the motivation of equity? (a) Porter Lawler; (b) Mc Clelland; (c) Stacy Adams; (d) Vroom 24 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 23 What is not a Theory of Motivation Based on Processes? (a) Theory of Porter Lawler; (b) Theory of Mc Clelland; (c) Theory of Stacy Adams; (d) Theory of Vroom 65 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 24 Second ----- managers and workers should work together as partners and of equal importance for the success of the organization (a) Theory X (b) Theory Y; (c) Theory Z; (d) 2 Factor theory 50 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 25 Z theory is a Japanese approach to the motivation developed by (a) Mc Clelland; (b) William Ouchi; (c) Alderfer; (d) Mc Gregor 4 views Please log in or register to add a comment. Page 26 According to -----Handers like to work as a game or rest (a) Theory X; (b) Theory Y; (c) Theory Z; (d) None of these 129 views Please log in or register to add a comment. The flat table topography is a graphic method of topography where field observations and tracking are performed simultaneously, it is simpler and less expensive than theodolite topography, especially suitable for small scale surveys or medium scale maps for filling details between two stations with theodolite crossing on triangulation. Principle of flat table detection: The principle of flat-table detection is that beams from different points must pass through the position of one level, i.e. the station point. And the position of the table at each station must be the same as the previous station, that is, the table must be precisely oriented at the next stations. Table detection methods:1. Re-section method: It is a method of orientation of the table, with the aim of drawing the position occupied by the table on the table rather than getting other stations or details. The two orientation methods of the table are the retrospective sighting method and the compass method.2. Crossing method: This method is used to connect two or more stations, however Similar to the compass crossing, but is used crossing is a detection method that consists of making relief for multiple lines, while the crossing can be opened or closed. Method of intersection: This method requires setting the table at least two stations, while the orientation is necessary and can be done with the rear view. Two A and B stations were selected to command adisplay of the area to be detected.Irradiation method:This method requires that a flat table occupies only one station.In this method, guidance is not required.To detect an area, the table is positioned in the convenient station P, the area to be detected.Parts of the top top:A design top or table mounted on a tripod:A design top or table is made of well seasoned wood, i.e. teak or cedar, the dimensions of the table vary from 40 cm x 30 cm to 75 cm x 60 cm or 50 cm x 60 cm square.It is mounted on a tripod stand for a tripod and so that it can be leveled and rotated on the vertical axis.In addition, it can be held in any position.A straight edge called alidade:Lalidade is made of metal, probably brass or metal rifle.The straight edge or ruler is about 50 cm long, while the ruler edge of thealidade is called the fiduciary edge.Aldade is used to display objects of two types.Simple or simple alidade:The simple alidadadadada is equipped with visual pallets at both ends.One of the visual blades is equipped with a narrow slit and the other with a central part. telescopic alidadada:The telescopic alidadada consists mainly of a small telescope with a tube Leveled and blade-free at both ends with a graduated degree mounted on the horizontal axis.The horizontal axis rests on a frame with fixed paints, which is positioned in the same way during transit.All parts are supported by a heavy ruler, one side of which acts as a working edge along which the line can be drawn.The inclination of the line of sight can be seen on the vertical circle.Adjustments of the plane detection instruments:Fixing the plane:The plane or the support plane must be fixed to the stand at a height suitable for work, of about 1 m.The legs of the tripod must be effectively separated and firmly fixed in the ground.Centre:The centre:The floor:The support plane:The support plane:The support plane:The support plane:The support plane must be positioned:The top The board must be positioned above the ground of the station so that it is drawn on a sheet corresponding to the station located on the point. and must be located right above the ground station.This operation is known as centering.The centering process:A) Place the pointed end of the upper leg of the fork that coincides with the tip of the paper and hang a lead pole in the center of the station pin.B) If the suspended pen bobsleigh station is not exactly above the center of the pin, adjust the table until the bobsleigh station is reached. c) In the absence of a hydraulic fork, the center is completed by dropping a small piece of stone from the point on the bottom side of the table. d) The accuracy required at the center depends on the scale of the Only in large scale work is the precise center required.Leveling:A) The flat board or table is leveled through the bubble tube or spiral level by placing it on the table or table at two angles.B) The table is adjusted by the feet of the tripod until the bubble reaches the center and remains at the center in both sides. c) If the table is equipped with leveling screws or ball and the arrangement of the socket is is method of inserting a table in each of the successive stations, which is parallel to the position occupied on the first station is called orientation. Need for orientation: A) It is necessary when the equipment needs to be installed at more than one station.B) If orientation is not done correctly, the different meridians will be used at each of the next stations that are incorrect.C) If orientation is done correctly, the lines on the map are parallel to the corresponding lines on the ground. Methods of orientation: There are two methods of orientation i) Magnetic meridian method ii) rear view method. After centralization, leveling and orientation is done, the point to be located is seen through the alidade. The degree of accuracy to be achieved in aerial tabling depends on the character of the survey, the quality of the instrument, the system adopted and the degree to which accuracy is deliberately sacrificed for speed. Errors in the survey of the plan table: The various sources of error can be classified as follows: Non-horizontality of the board: When the difference in height between the observed points is greater, the effect of the non-horizontality of the edge is more severe.Defective orientation: The accuracy of the mapping work of the plan table largely depends on the accuracy with which the points are viewed. A telescopic alidade is better than a normal alidade because, in the case of telescopic alidade, the line of sight is fixed. The orientation performed with the meridian magnetic method is unreliable due to the probability of local attraction. When there is a wrong orientation it contributes to the distortion of the investigation. To avoid such errors, the orientation should be checked as much as possible, by sighting distant objects already traced. Table movement between tourist sites: The table can be disturbed between two sites due to the negligence of the observer, causing orientation disturbances. To reduce the possibility of such movement, the clamp must be firmly applied. To avoid errors due to the movement of the card, it is always advisable to check the orientation at the end of the observation from a station. Wrong centralization: It is very important to have a correct understanding of the size of the error started by a wrong center, as this avoids unnecessary time zones in setting up the table by repeated tests. Advantages of Airplane Table Survey: Airplane table survey is fast and suitable for small scale maps. Since the field work and the plot work together, the probe can compare the plot work with the actual characteristics of the area. It is rarely necessary to record readings so these recordings are not prone to errors. You don't need much skill to produce a satisfactory map. It is more suitable for areas in Compass surveys cannot be done due to local attractions. The control lines detect measurement errors and plot the field themselves. It's cheaper. The office work consists only of drawing finishing. Disadvantages Disadvantages Investigation on top tables: The aerial table is not suitable for working in a humid climate and high wind. It is inconvenient to reroute the survey on different scales and calculate quantity when the appropriate field notes are not available. The air table is only suitable for open countries. It is not intended for greater accuracy. The tool is heavy. There are various items to carry and can be lost. In strong sunlight, due to stretching the eyes, it becomes difficult to trace. Use of the Air Table Survey: For surveys that do not require high precision. For small scale mapping. Where the plot is done simultaneously with the field work. It is particularly advantageous in magnetic fields where the compass investigation is not reliable. No great skill is required to produce a satisfactory map. Read also: Chain Inquiries, Tacheometry & Contour IntervalConclusion: The flat table is also suitable for filling in details on the map already prepared and available on the drawing sheet. It can also be used to produce a new map, where linear measurements are taken with chains or ribbons. ribbons.

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