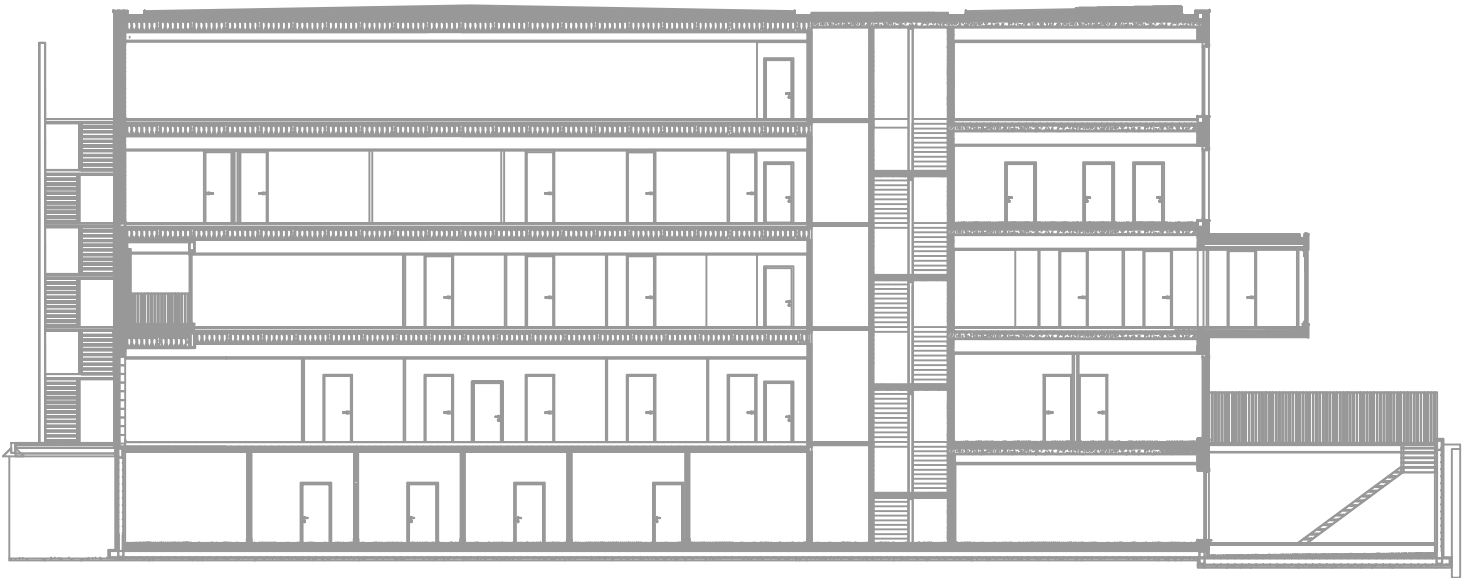


STUDY and CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS of an OFFICE BUILDING



BACHELOR FINAL PROJECT

AUTOR: Paula Cort Azcárraga
ACADEMIC TUTOR: Frank Verplanken

Home University: Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain)

Host University: Kaho Sint-Lieven (Belgium)



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DE VALENCIA

ACADEMIC YEAR
2013/2014



Introduction

My name is Paula Cort Azcárraga and I am from Valencia, Spain. For the last four years I have been studying building-construction at the Universidad Politécnica, sited in Valencia. I chose to go with building construction because it is what I have a passion for. I grew up with my father as a construction worker, and I was always fascinated by it at a young age. Construction offers people the opportunity to see the fruits of their labor on a day to day basis. I also think of construction as a classical trade in that you constantly learn and improve your ability over time.

My school offered me the opportunity to study abroad through an Erasmus Exchange program and I didn't hesitate to accept it. I chose Belgium because of its gorgeous historic monuments, castles, cobblestone architecture and beautiful art work. I thought it is one of the best countries to learn about building construction. Moreover, the people here are very fluent in English and this could help me to improve this language. Belgium is widely known as the heart of Europe and a hub for international networking.

Studying in a different country has provided me a huge expertise and knowledge about a variety of subjects in more depth and from a different cultural perspective. The way of learning in Belgium varies considerably from the way I used to study in Spain. Here, practical learning is much

more emphasized than theoretical. I personally think that the way used here is more useful and provides more knowledge that I will need in my future.

Moreover, I have learnt several ways to built, specifically the prefabricated technique, which is very used in Belgium, in Spain most of construction is made is situ and not usual to move from a different place.

Appreciation

First of all, I would like to thank Frank and Steve for their time and dedication on my project. I would not have been able to do it without their help and patience, not only at class but also at the work. Their knowledge and expertise is very much appreciated.

I also wish to thank all the members of the Kaho Sint-Lieven for being always willing to help and for making things easier.

It was a pleasant experience and without their support it wouldn't have been possible.

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- Schedule work. GANTT

Part 1.

Site installation plan



This is a building for office use, has 4 level + basement. The structure is with prefabricated concrete, excluding the basement slab, this is in situ.



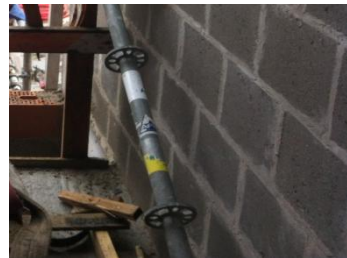


BASEMENT

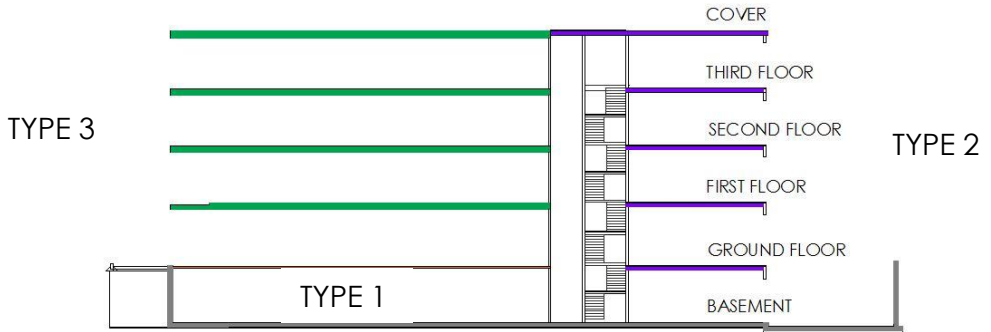


GROUND, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR

The use of ceramic brick and concrete brick is also combined.



Concrete block has more resistance than ceramic, but the last is cheaper.

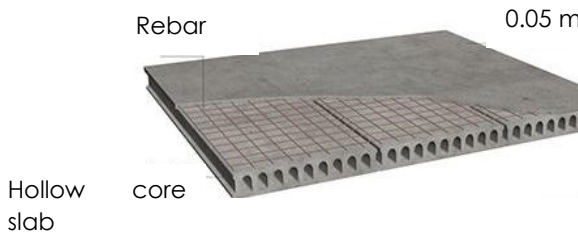


When I arrive at work, hollow core slab was placed. There are two types.

1 type: Thickness $0.15 \text{ m} + 0.05$

2 type: Thickness $0.24 \text{ m} + 0.05$

3 type: Thickness $0.40 \text{ m} + 0.05$





Insulation: recticel, polyurethane.



Brick facade



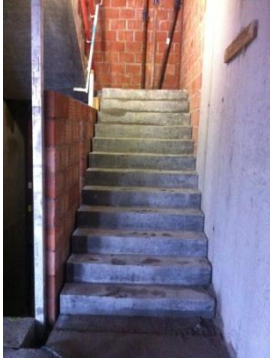
Facane brick: 5 x 9 x 12 cm

Insulation: polyurethane, 8 cm (depends on the site of placement)

Ceramic brick: 11 x 12 x 24 cm



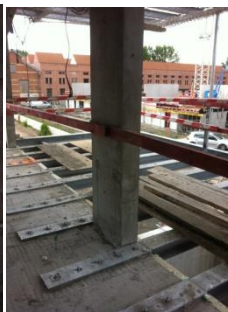
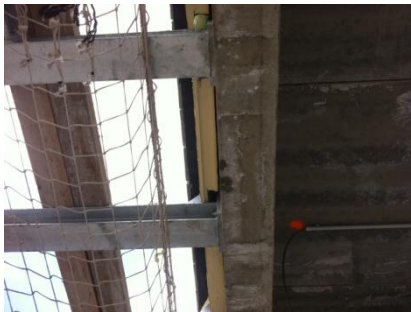
Prefabricated stairs



Windows



Cantilever



HEB 180 anchored floor using steel sheet.

When I get to the work they were completing the structure. I could see how the structure is finished, the facade was performed using a scaffold; placement of windows, electrical installation, sanitary and air conditioning. The cantilever construction and removal of the tower crane.

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FINAL BACHELOR PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

PART 1
Site installation plan

IMPLANTATION

PLANE N° :

1



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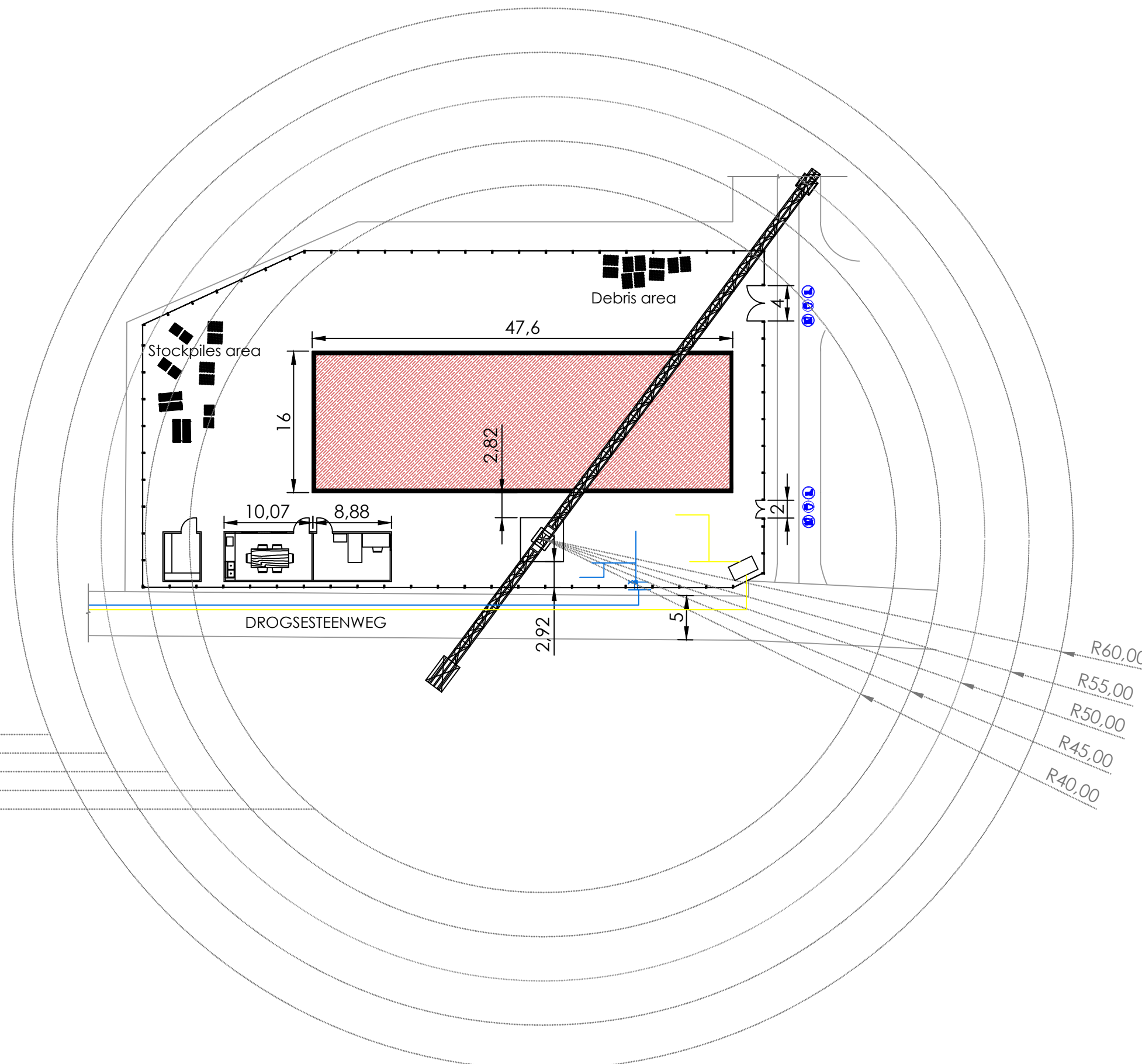
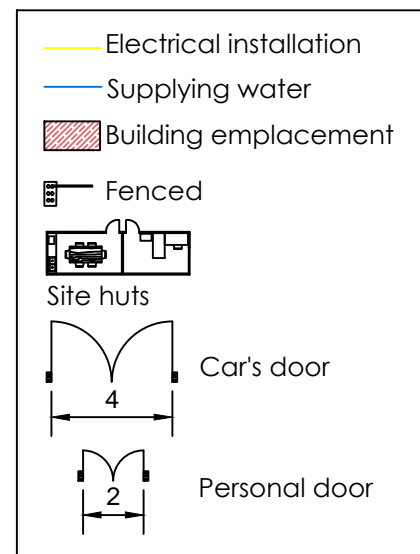
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- 2200 kg
- 2600 kg
- 3150 kg
- 3800 kg
- 4750 kg

LOCATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION CRANE

The tower crane is placed outside the future building. Just in the middle in front the principal facade.

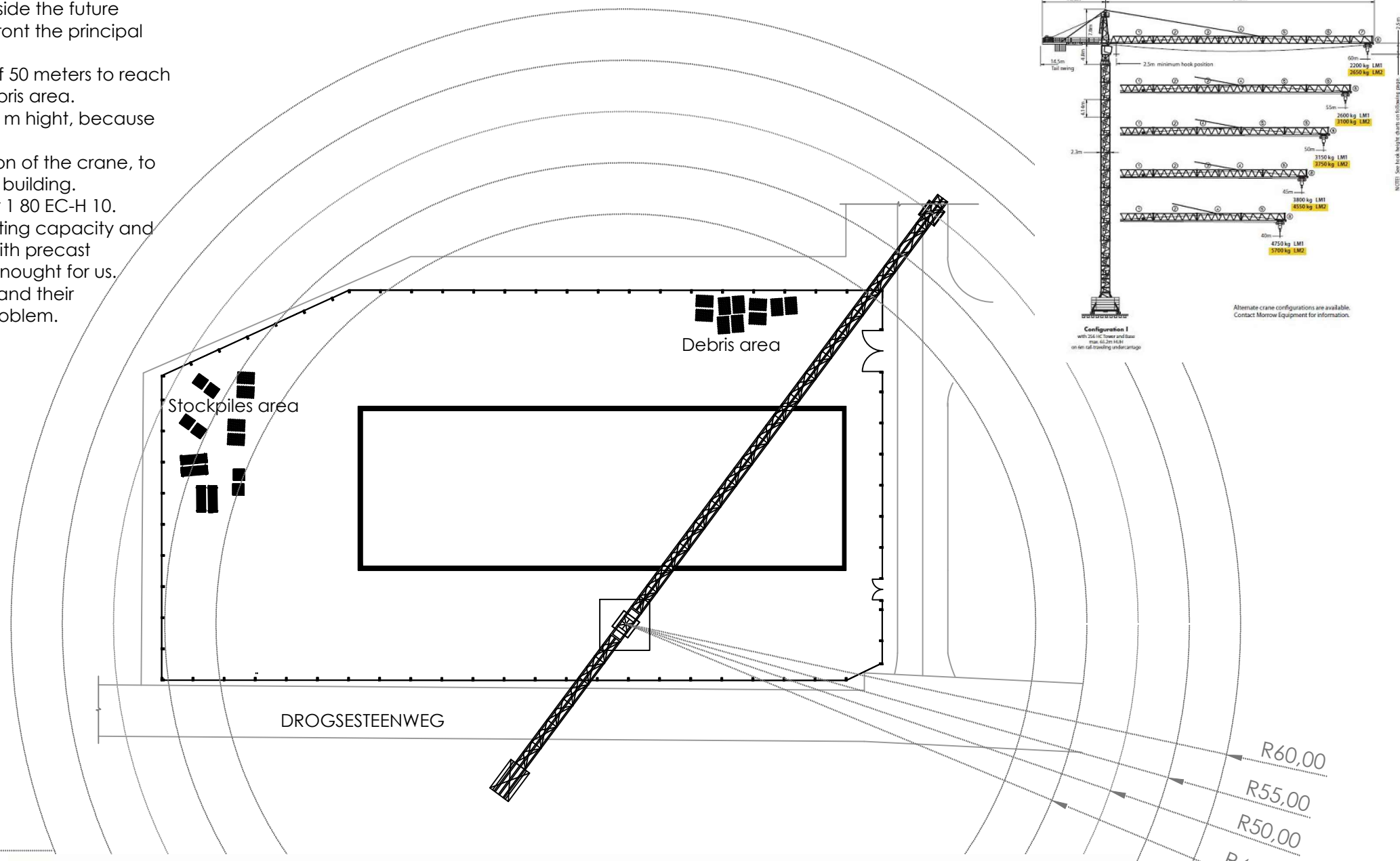
In this way we need a radius of 50 meters to reach the stockpile area and the debris area.

Secondly, we need at least 20 m high, because our building have 16 m. since the foundation of the crane, to the most elevated pont of the building.

We choose the model: Liebherr 1 80 EC-H 10.

Finally, we need to know the lifting capacity and the lift capacity, as we work with precast elements. So LM1=3150 kg. is enough for us.

About the adjacent buildings and their protection, there aren't any problem.



- 2200 kg
- 2600 kg
- 3150 kg
- 3800 kg
- 4750 kg

Radius and Capacity

hook reach		LM1																	
m	(ft)	m/kg	m/kg																
			24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	45	48	50	52	55	58	60
60	(67.6)	24-17.3 10000	6020	6310	6790	7340	7940	8600	9300	10000	10700	11400	12100	12800	13500	14200	14900	15600	
55	(60.6)	24-17.9 10000	7190	6560	6020	5550	5140	4790	4470	4180	3920	3680	3460	3250	3050	2860	2690		
50	(57.6)	24-18.8 10000	7600	6940	6370	5880	5450	5080	4740	4440	4170	3930	3700	3480	3280	3100			
45	(49.6)	24-19.6 10000	7970	7280	6690	6180	5730	5340	4990	4670	4390	4140	3900						
40	(47.6)	24-20.9 10000	8570	7830	7200	6660	6180	5760	5390	5050	4750								

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FINAL BACHELOR PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

PART 1

Site installation plan

TOWER CRANE

PLANE N° :

2



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DESCRIPTION

PART 1
Site installation plan

FACADES

PLANE N° :

3



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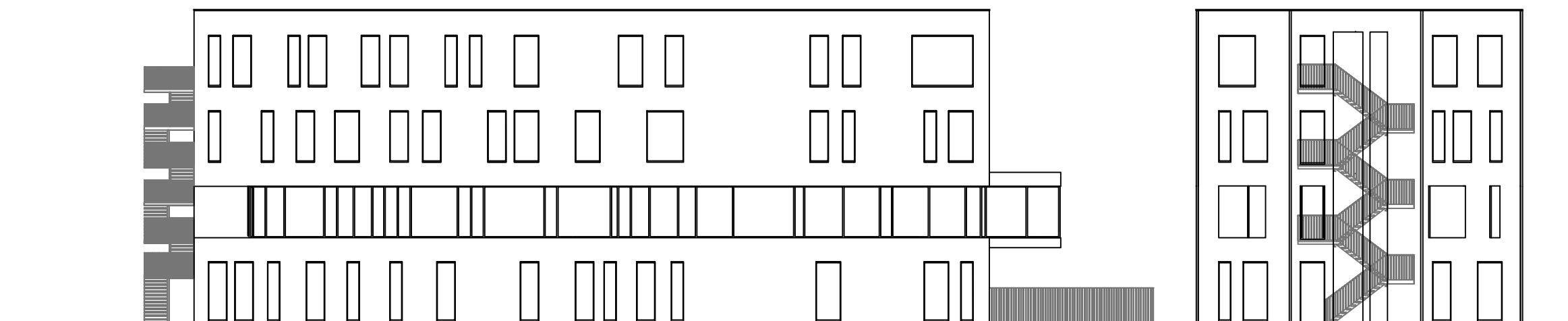
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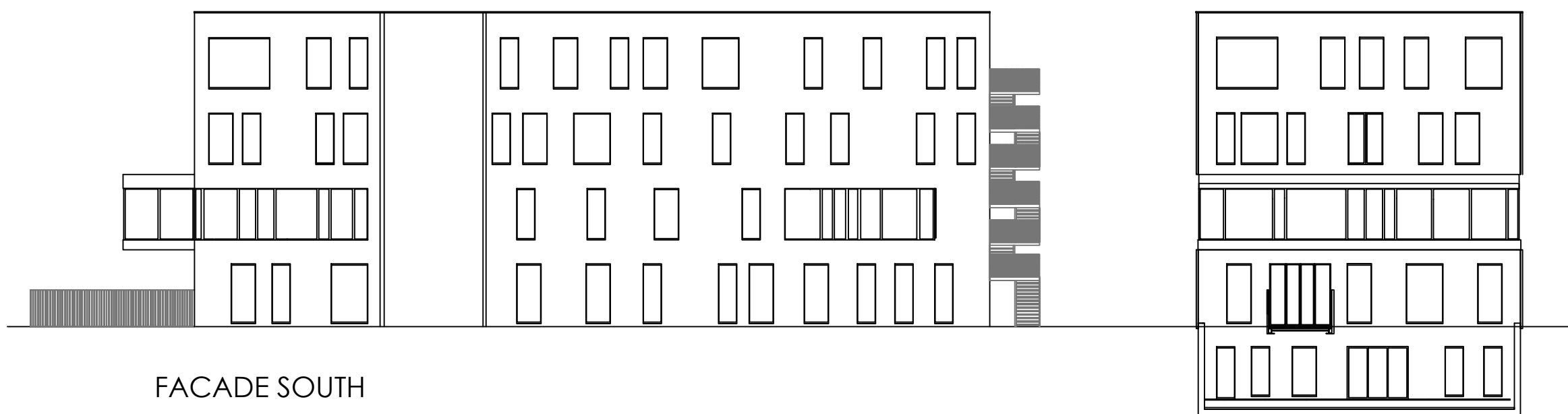
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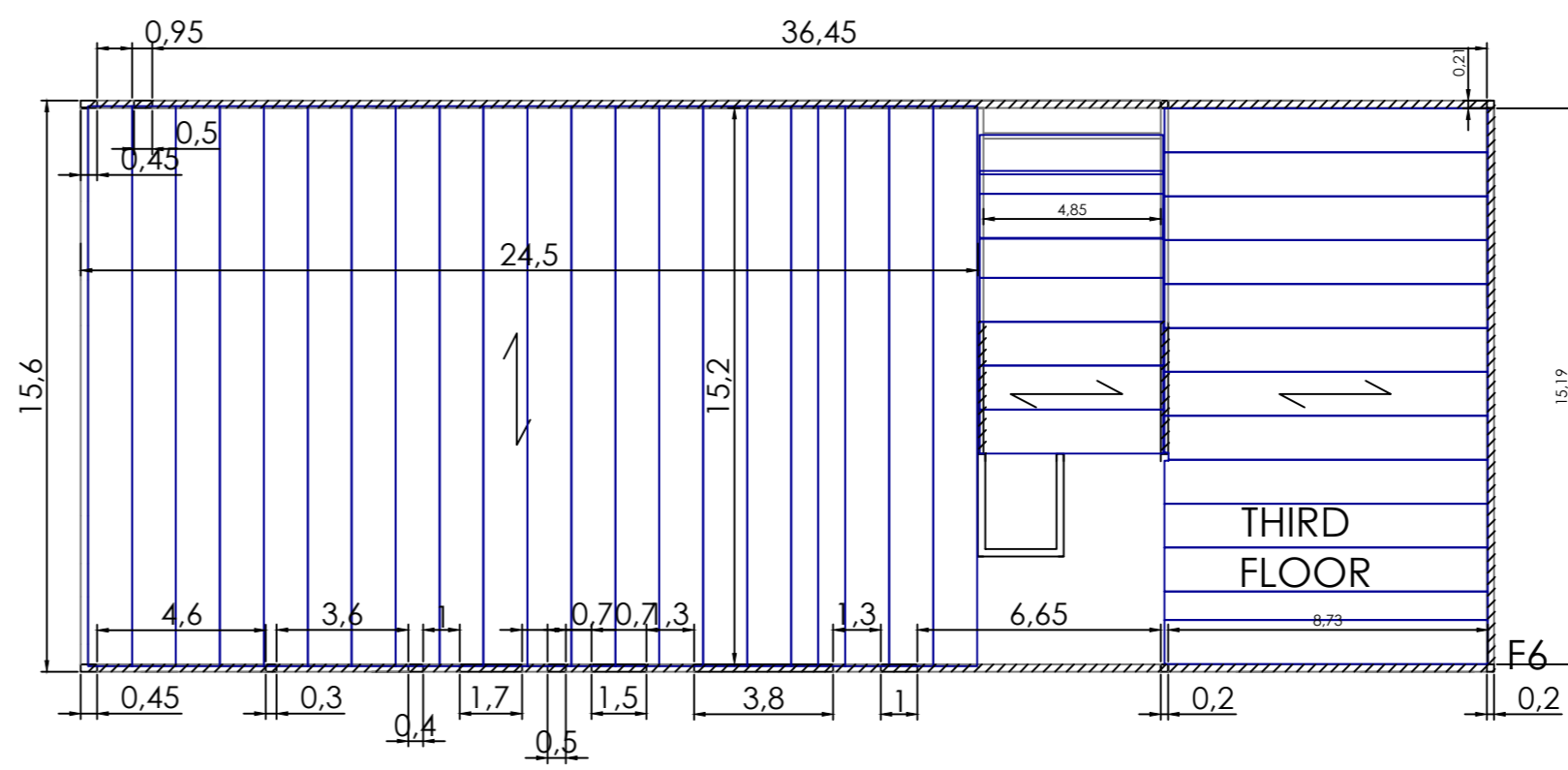
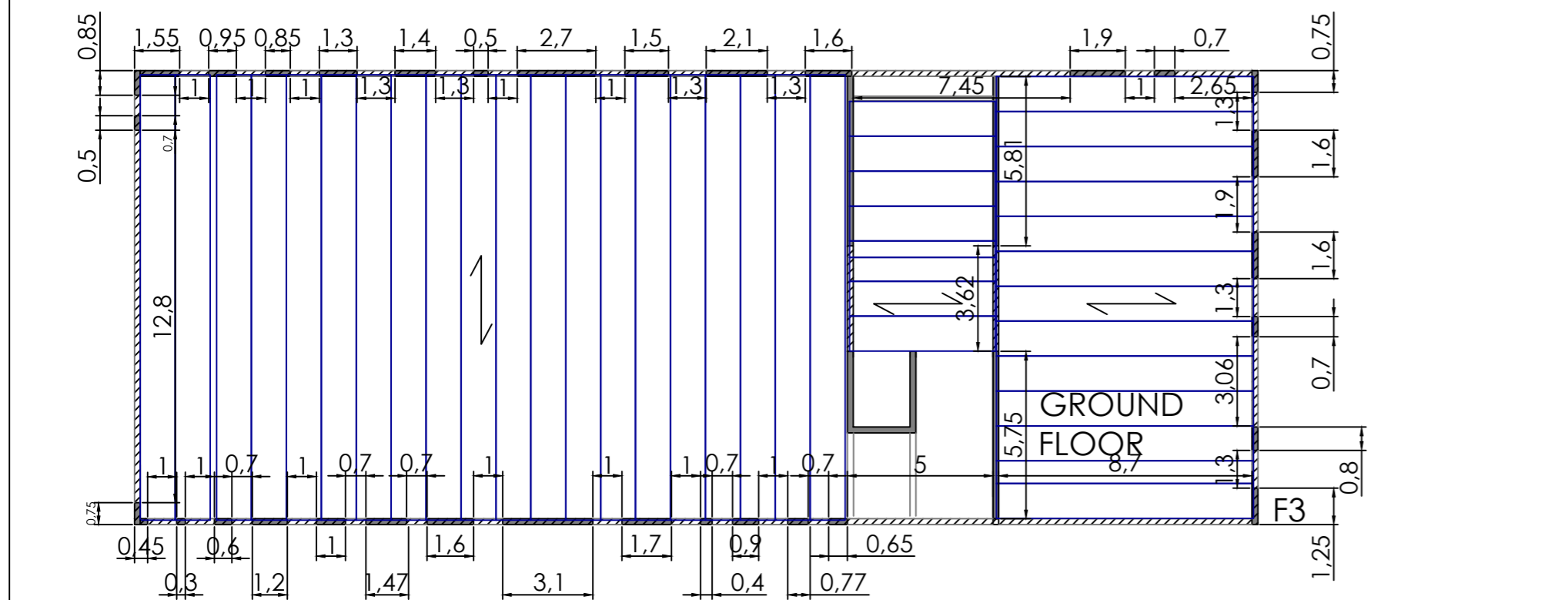
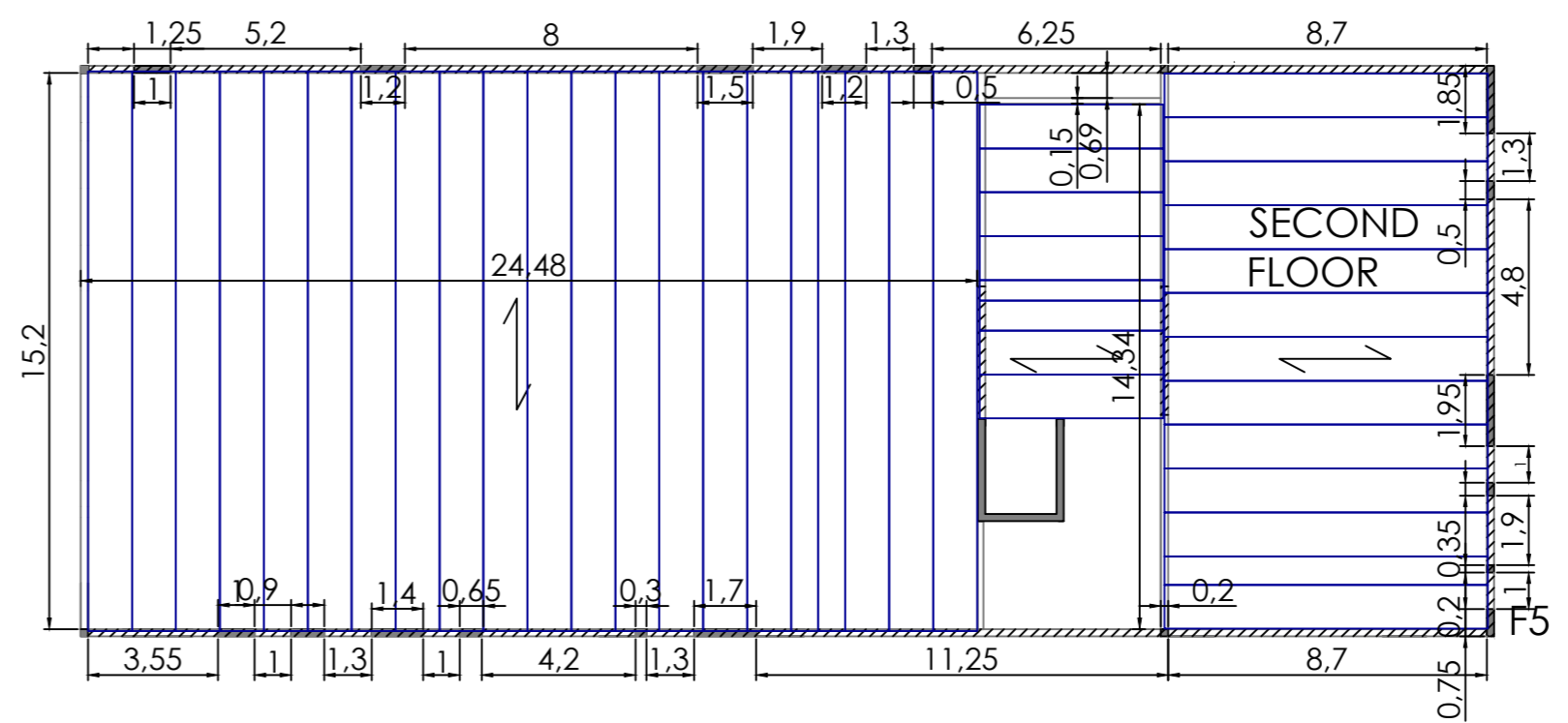
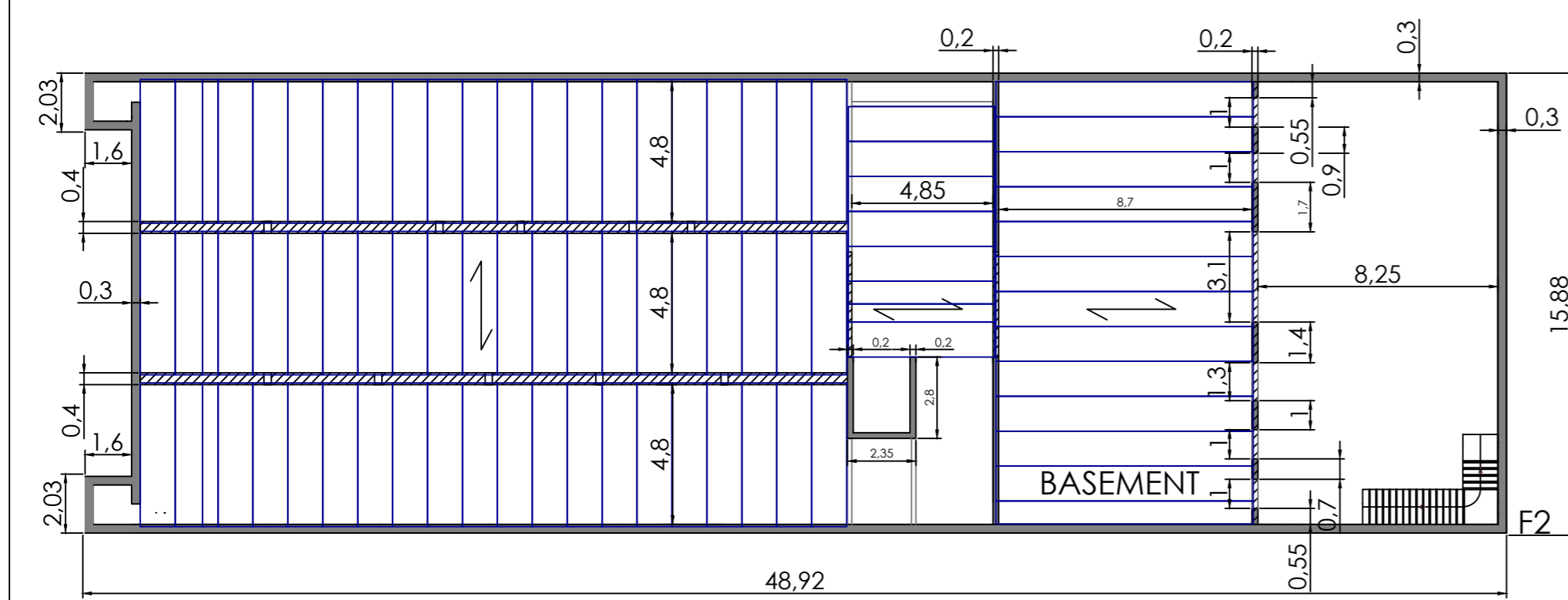
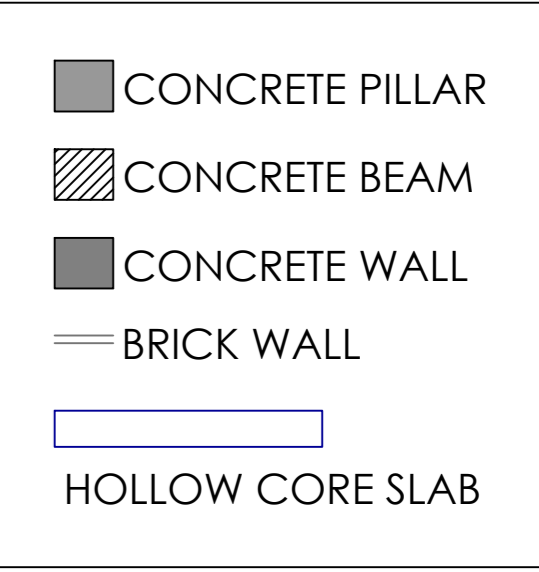
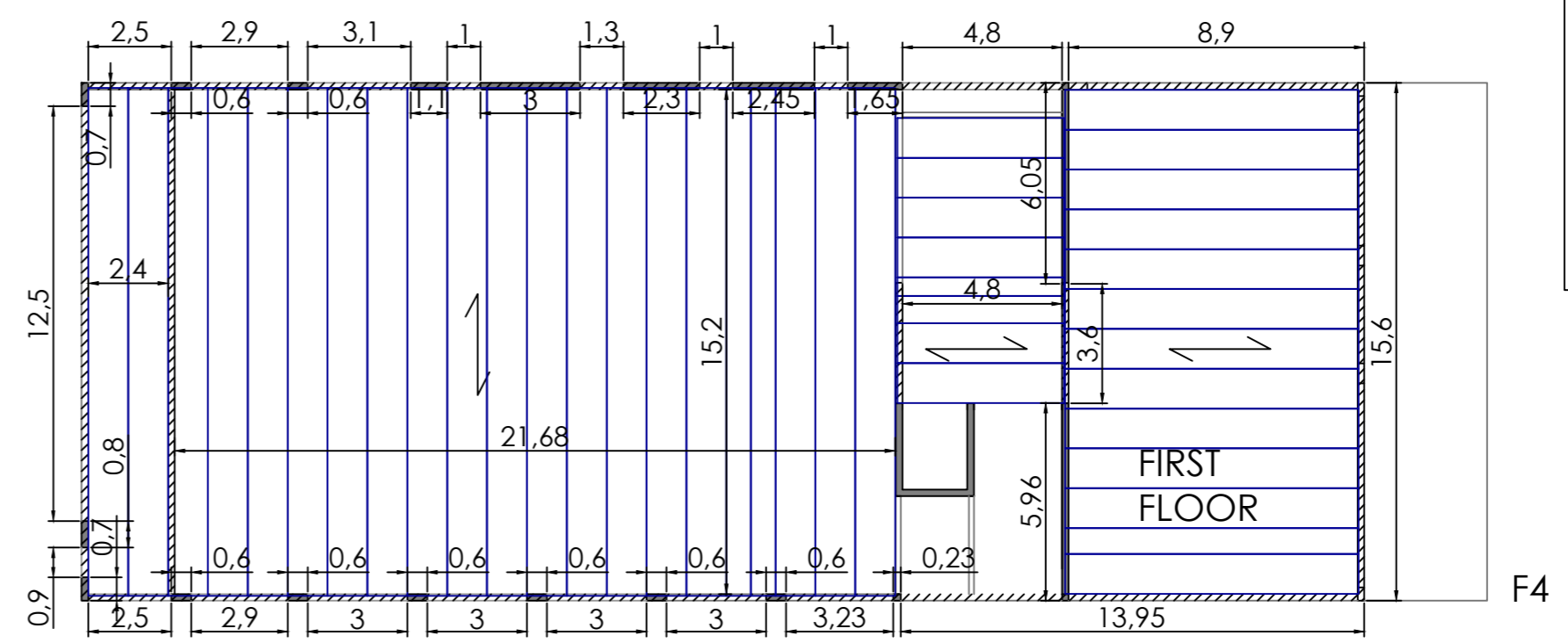
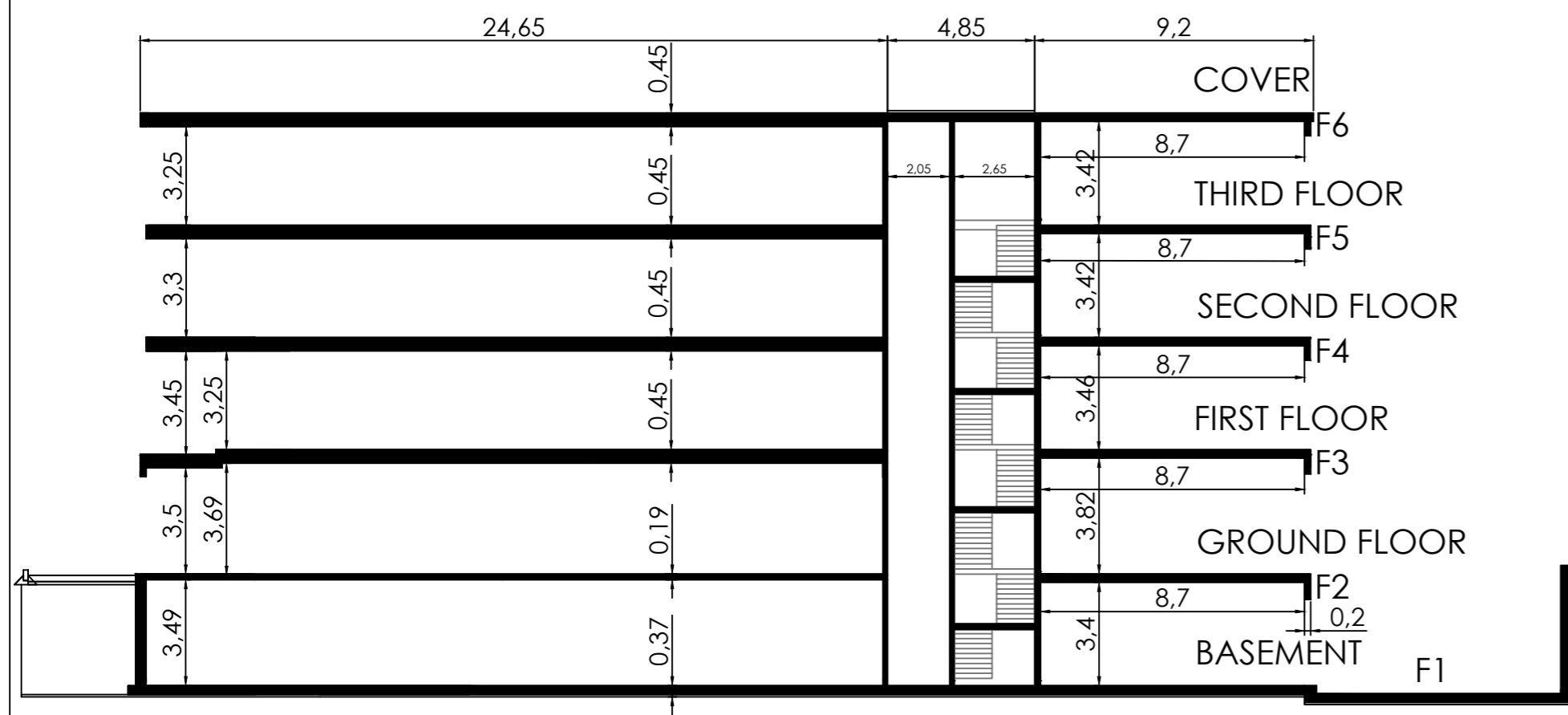
FACADE NORTH

FACADE WEST



FACADE SOUTH

FACADE EAST



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DESCRIPTION

PART 1
Site installation plan
STRUCTURE

PLANE N° :
4



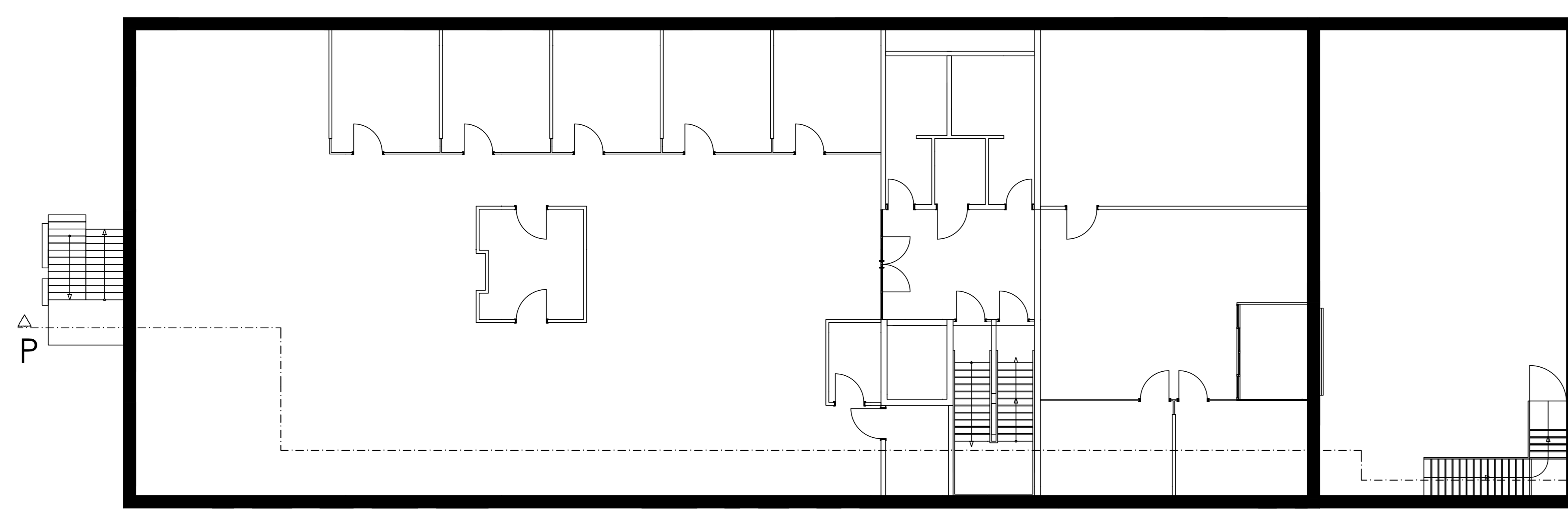
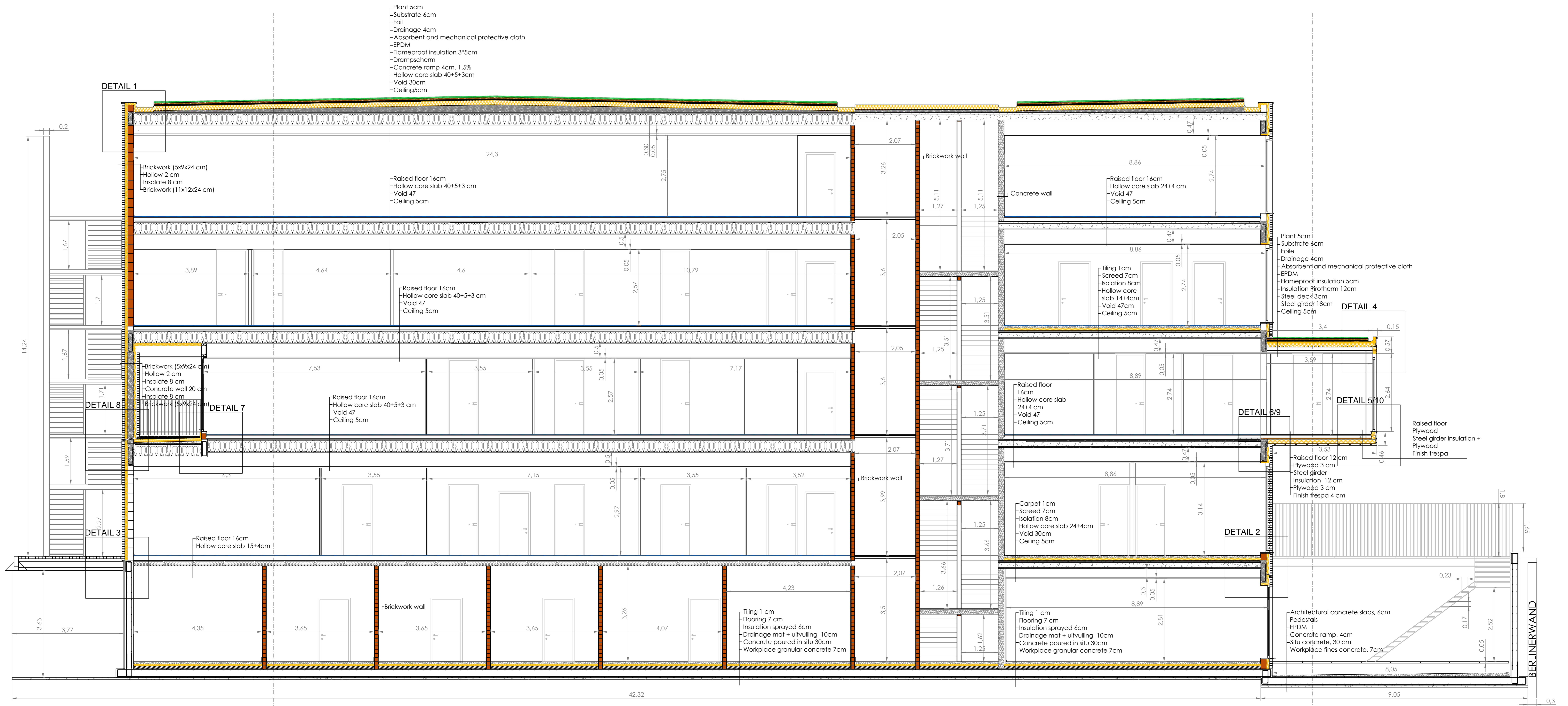
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Part 2.

Principal section



	Insulate		Hollow core slab
	Plant		Gravel
	Concrete		EPDM
	Brickwok (11x12x24 cm)		Brickwok (5x9x24 cm)
	Prefabricated concrete		Carpet
	Drainage		

Part 3.

Details

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DESCRIPTION

PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 1

PLANE N° :

6



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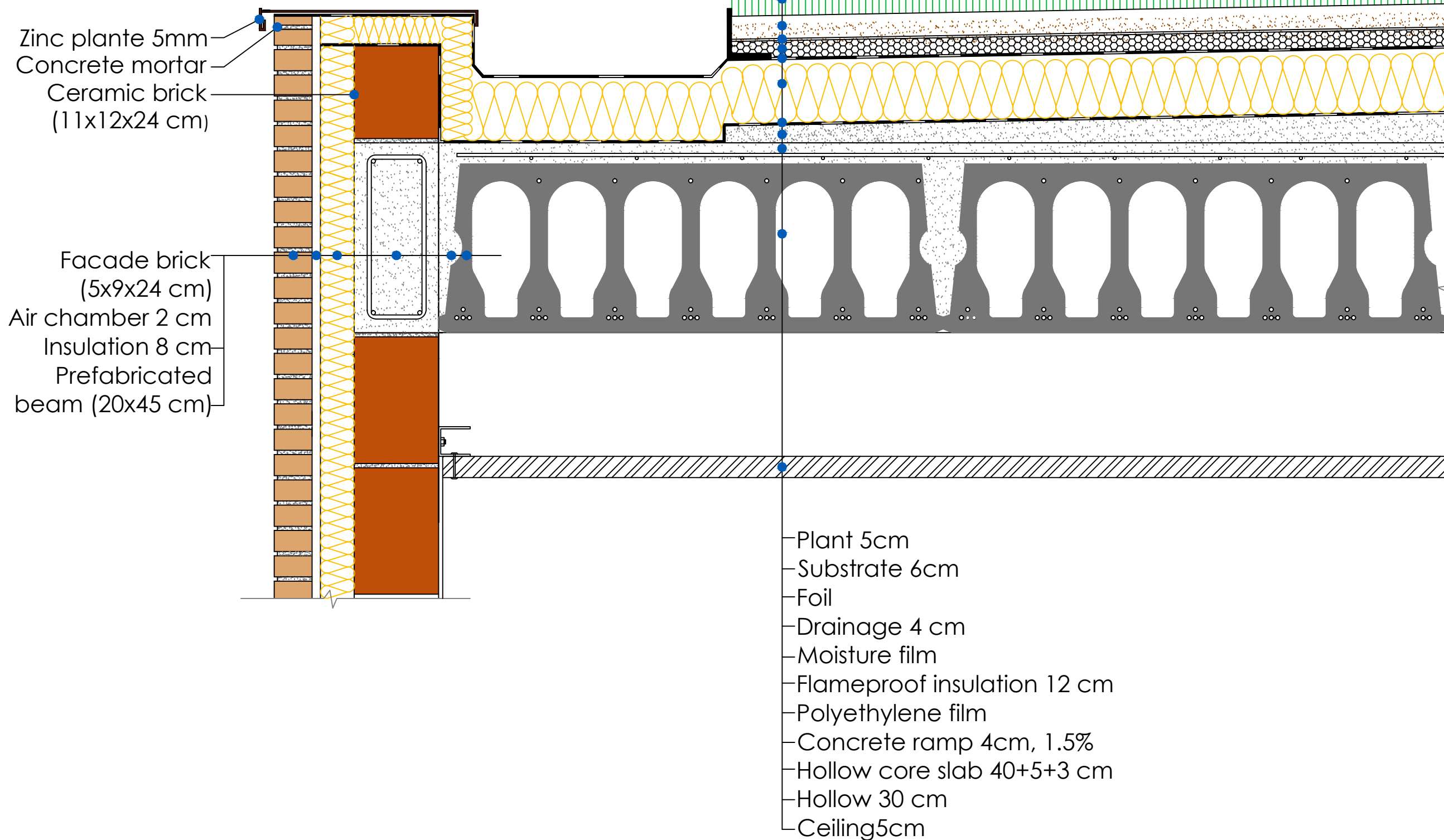
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Zinc plante 5mm
Concrete mortar
Ceramic brick
(11x12x24 cm)

Facade brick
(5x9x24 cm)
Air chamber 2 cm
Insulation 8 cm
Prefabricated
beam (20x45 cm)

Plant 5cm
Substrate 6cm
Foil
Drainage 4 cm
Moisture film
Flameproof insulation 12 cm
Polyethylene film
Concrete ramp 4cm, 1.5%
Hollow core slab 40+5+3 cm
Hollow 30 cm
Ceiling 5cm

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Detailed drawings

DETAIL 2

PLANE N° :

7



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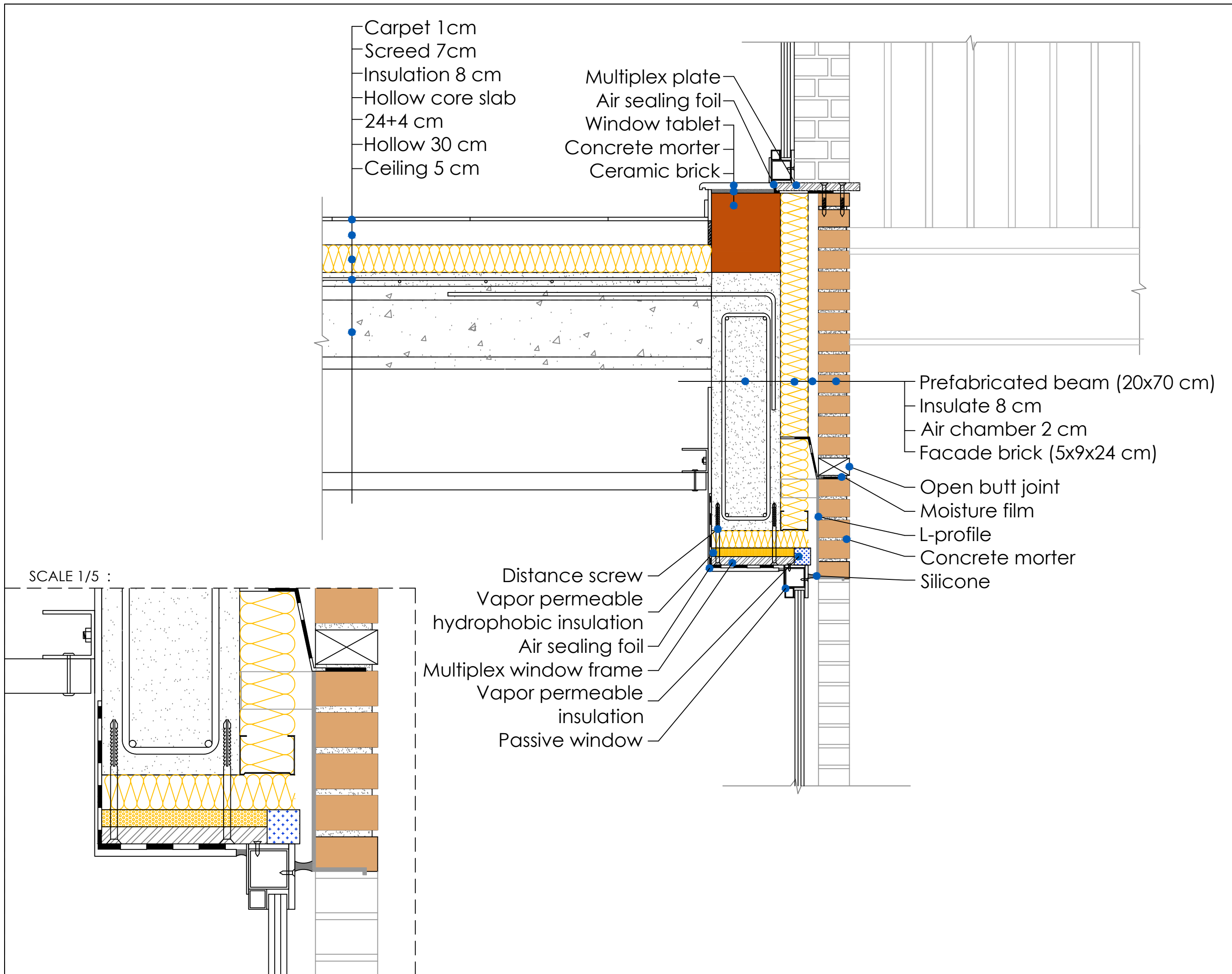
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Detailed drawings

DETAIL 3

PLANE N° :

8



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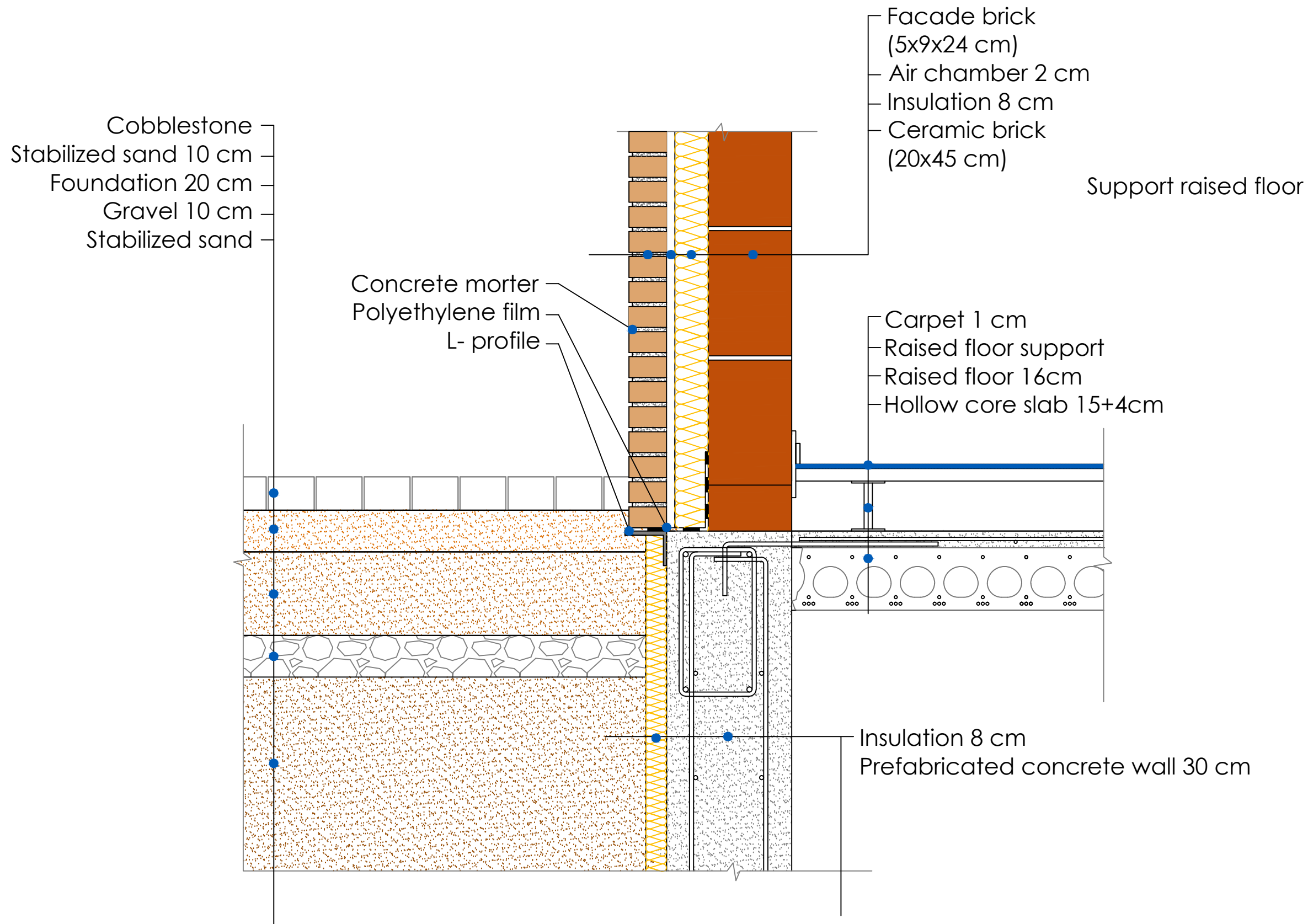
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Detailed drawings

DETAIL 4

PLANE N° :

9



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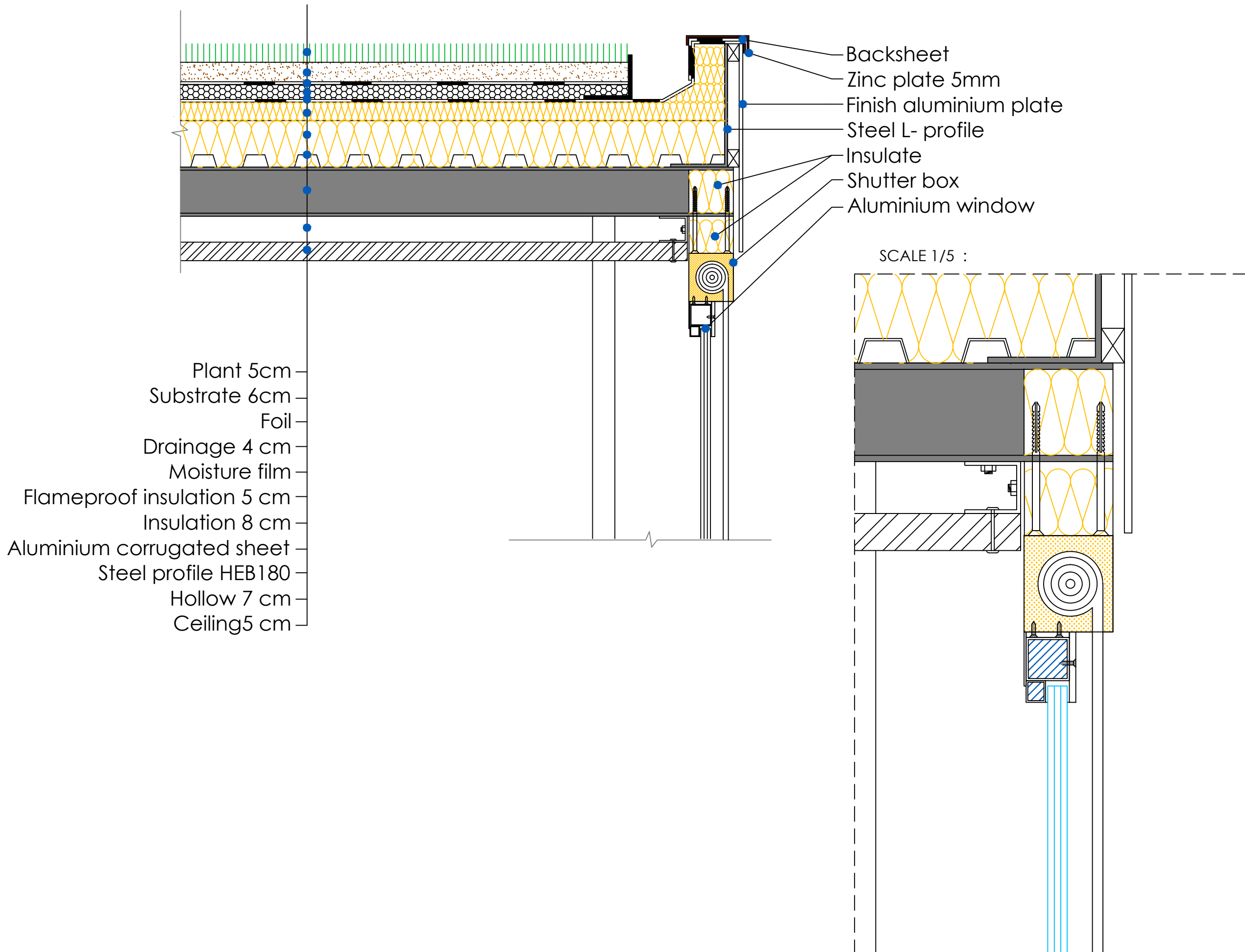
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Detailed drawings

DETAIL 5

PLANE N° :

10



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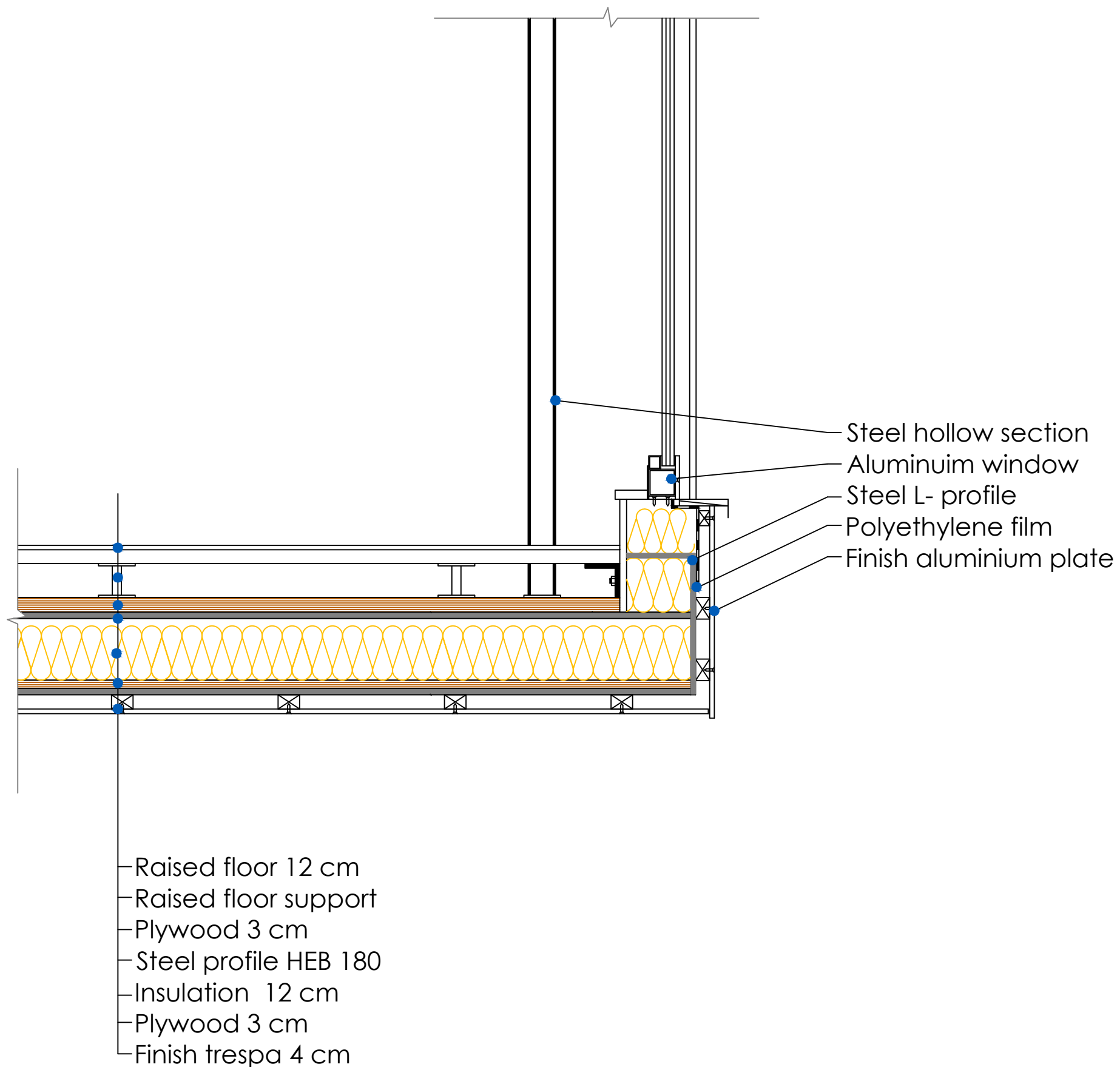
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PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 6

PLANE N° :

11



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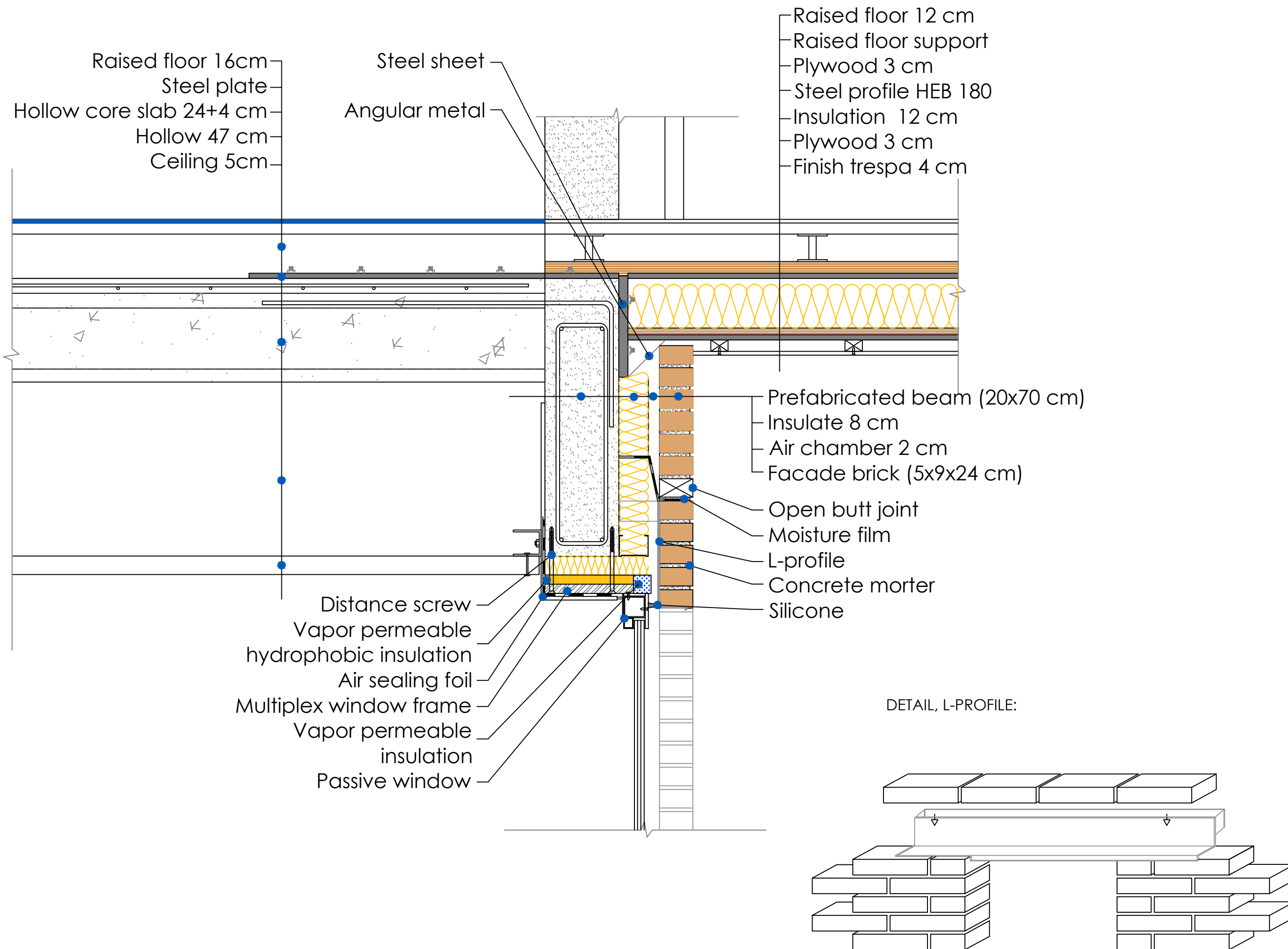
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DESCRIPTION

PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 7

PLANE Nº :

12



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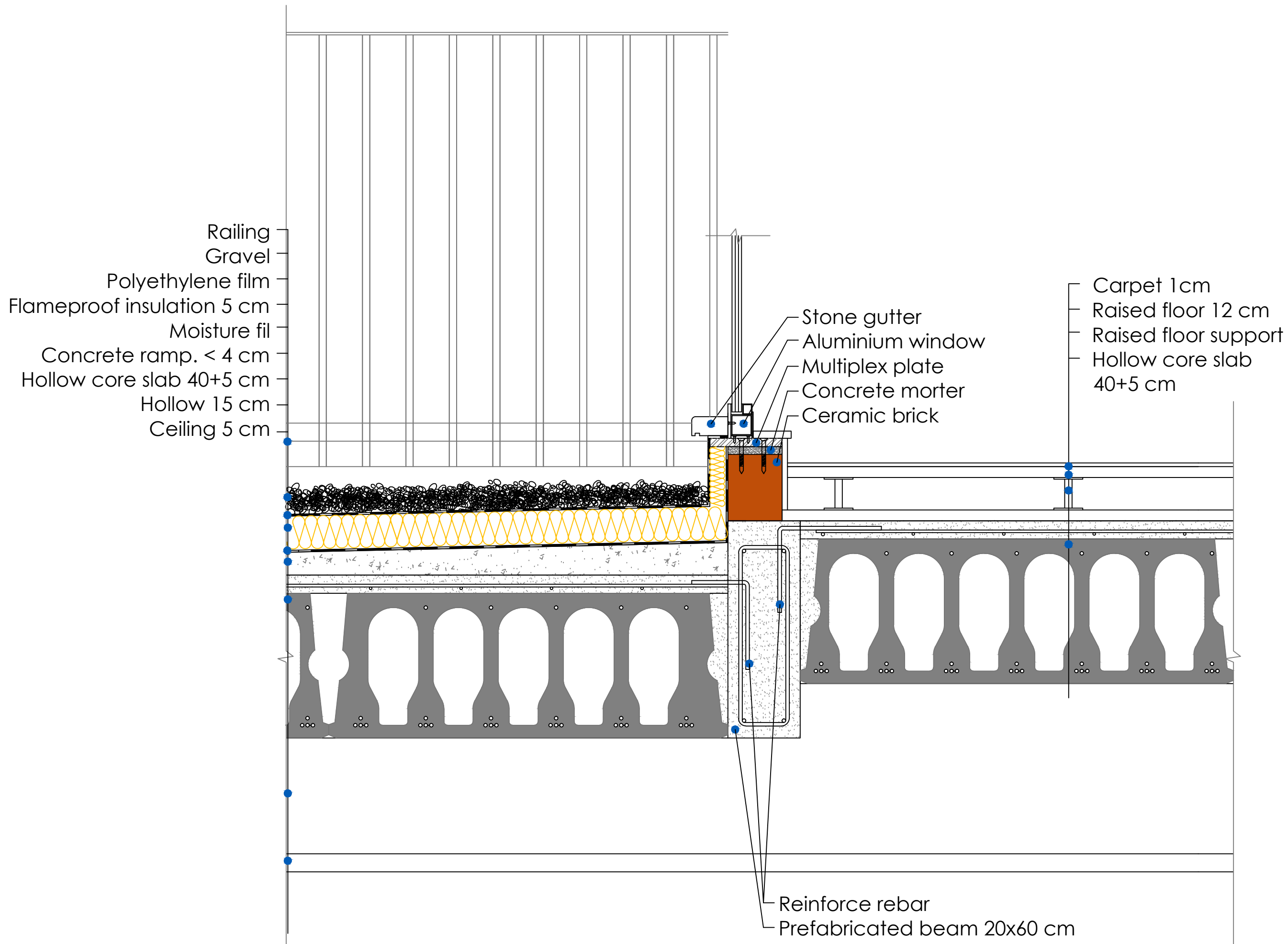
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DESCRIPTION

PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 8

PLANE N° :

13



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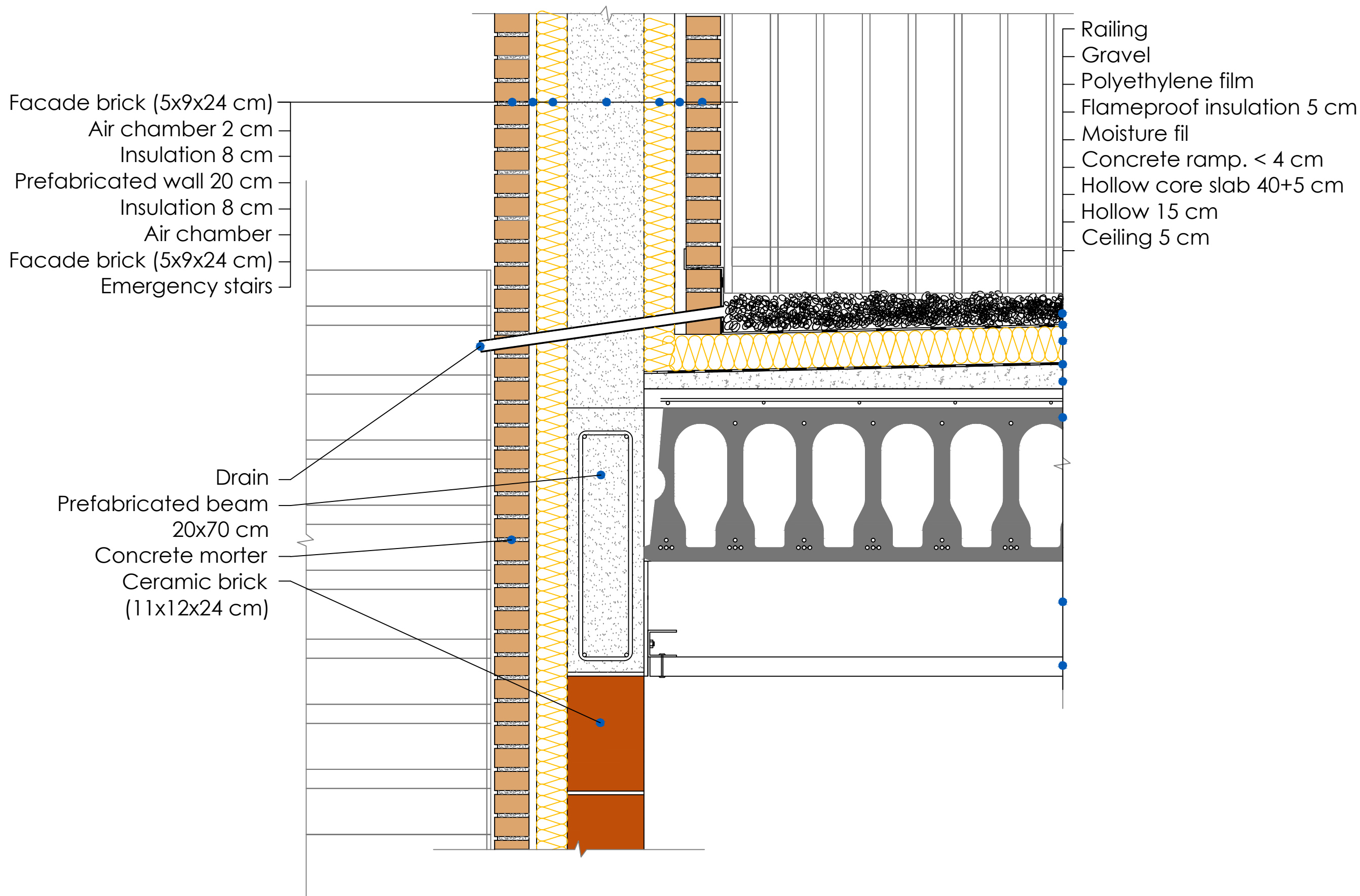
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PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 9

PLANE N° :

14



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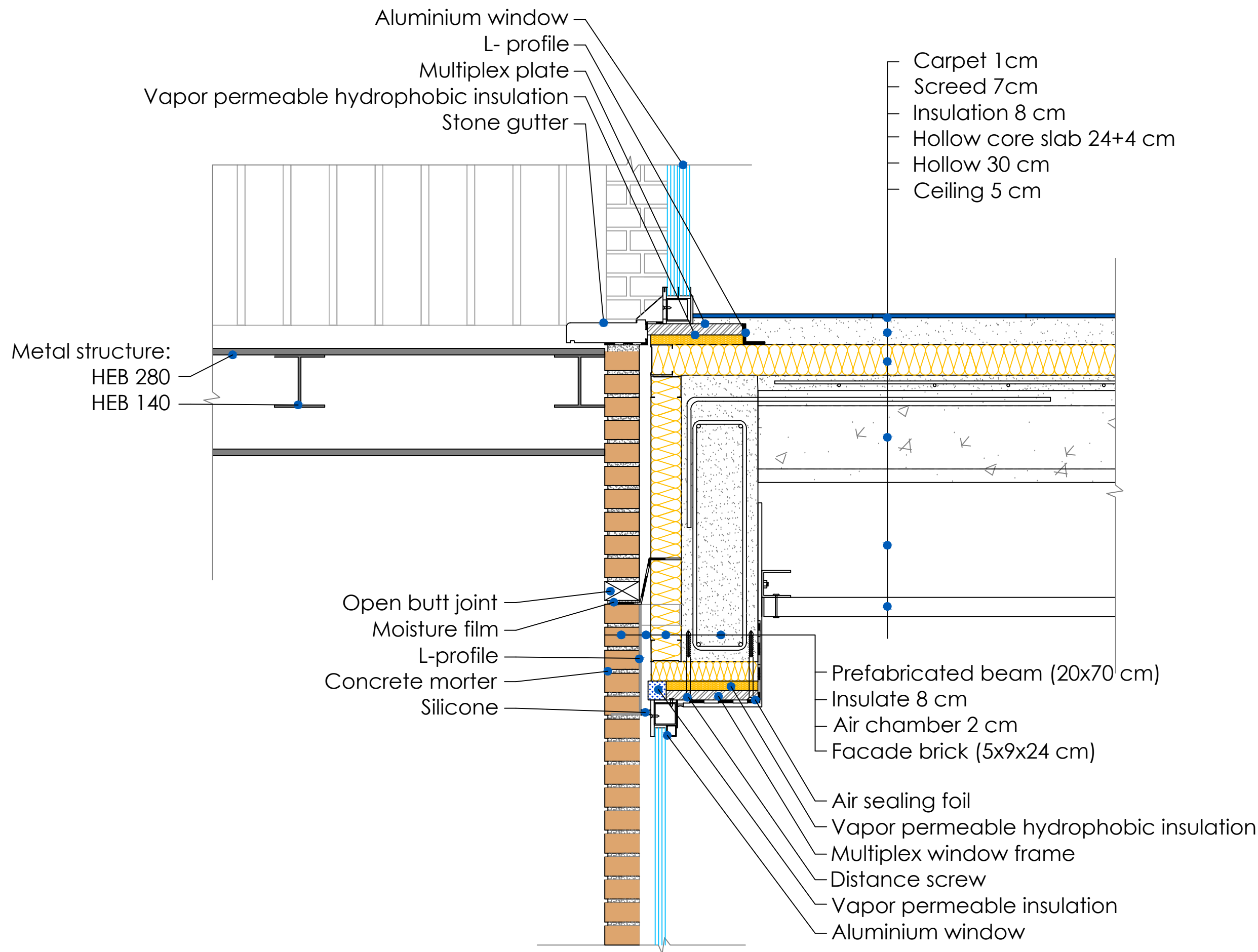
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PART 3
Detailed drawings

DETAIL 10

PLANE N° :

15



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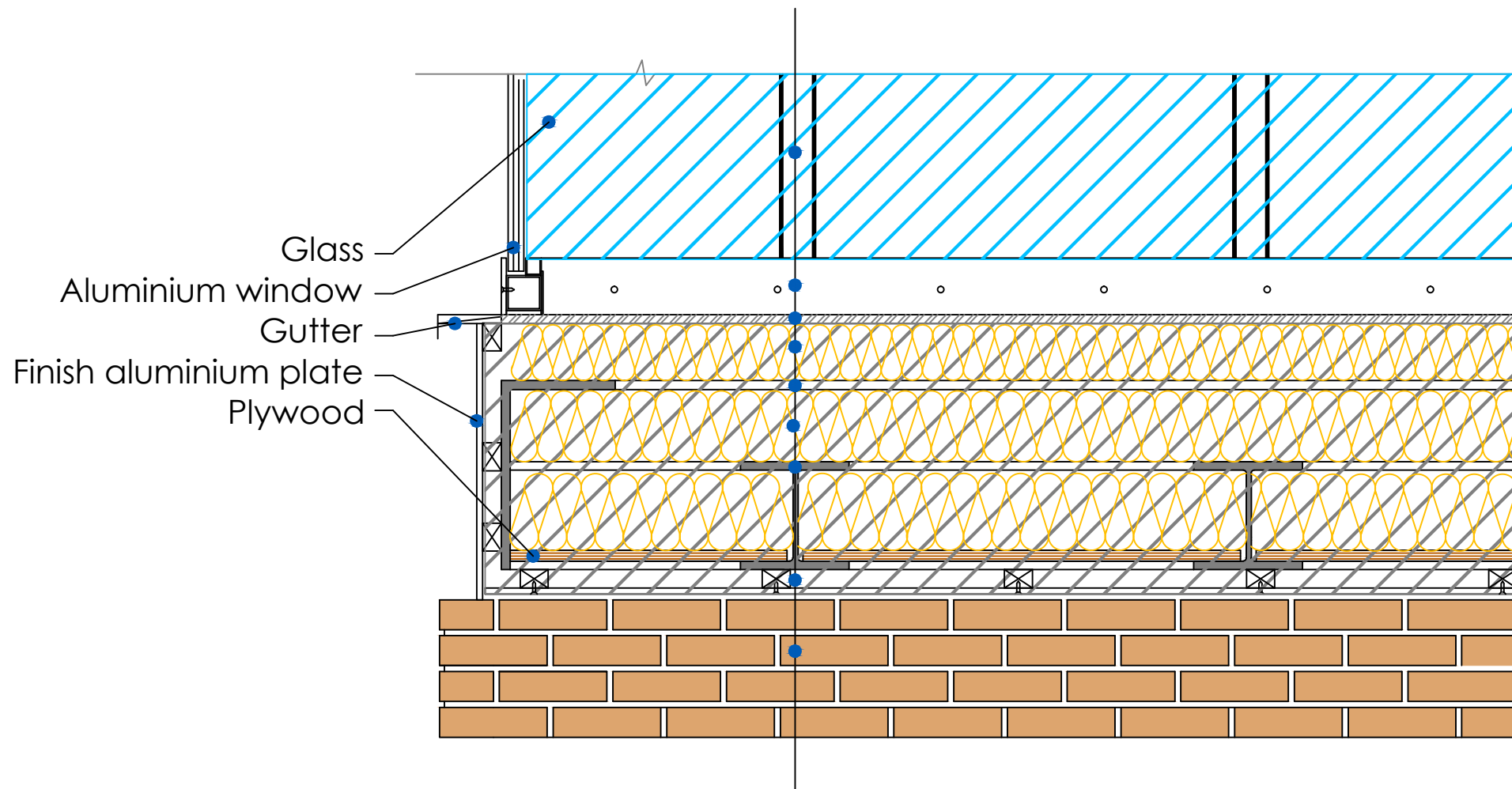
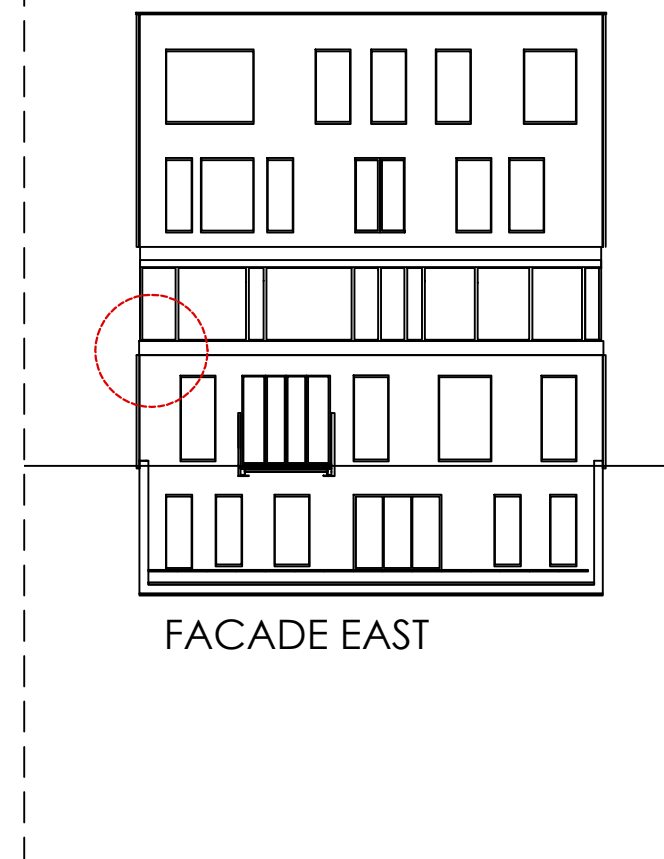
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- Steel hollow section, 10 cm diam.
- Aluminium window
- Multiplex window frame
- Insulate
- L- Profile
- Insulate
- HEB 180
- Finish trespa
- Brick facade

Part 4.

Technical study

1 PRECAST STAIRS

The prefabricated concrete stairs are custom manufactured for each project.

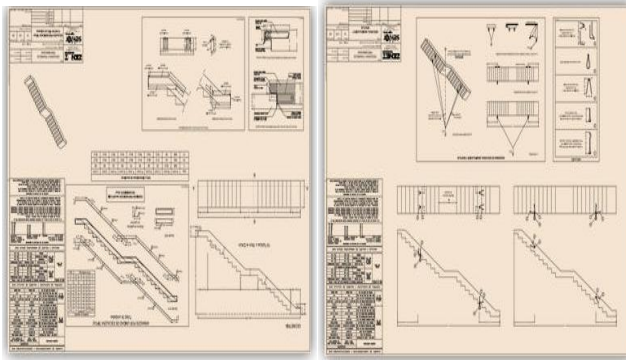
Prefabricated stairs can be designed to adapt at the structural, dimensional and esthetics characteristics, for each type of building.

In this way, it possible to reduce the problems that affects with the time and the cost.

2 INSTALLATION AND NECESSARY EQUIPMENTS

Indications to install precast elements:

1. Location plan
2. Structural plan
3. Ground plan, sections and levels.
4. Relationship and specifications for precast



Also, must to know:

- To analyze the characteristics and peculiarities of work.
- To know all spaces and facilities available.
- Check the access, maneuvering areas and slopes.

Choose the correct crane and equipment, it's the most important thing, so it is decisive for the good ending work.

Should be analyzed, height, weight, dimensions, etc..

For this work will be use a Tower Crane: LIEBHERR, 180 E-CH-10. (More information in plane 2)



To transport:

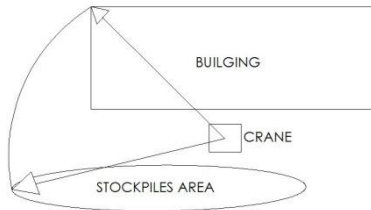
In general, precast elements, small and slightly weighed, as the stairs, are move with very basic equipment: conventional truck, trailer...



Should be avoid restock the material at the work, so there are actions than increase the total cost and complicate the ejection.

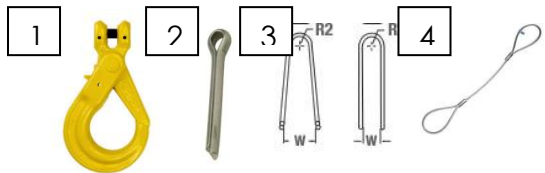
To acces:

Supply of the precast elements must be continuous and safe, for that reason, ways and access must be positioned parallel to the stock area.



The auxiliary resources more common in the lifting to mounting prefabricated elements, are:

1. Lifting hook
2. Pins
3. Stirrup
4. Brands and steel wire



To install:

Should not beginning to do the mounting without these conditions:

- a) Concrete must have enough resistance.
- b) Prepare all areas necessary for ease of assembly
- c) Ensure a supply of items, continuous and completely to prevent the execution stops for lack of precast.
- d) Check the features and suitability of auxiliary resources and equipment so as to ensure maximum safety of assembly.

2.1 Assembly sequence:

Assembly should be do, when be possible, for levels, avoiding crane movements.

Will be a good view between laborers at stockpiles and collocation area.

When the sight is not possible, a code will be established among laborers.

Stockpile prefabricated elements it is recommended to do inside the building, when the building only have one level, and outside the building, when this have more levels. For this way is easier not disrupting at others activities.

3 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

Easy to install: It is not necessary use formwork.

Stockpiles: Stairs normally come from the factory to truck and are placed directly from this.

Quick access: Instant access between levels, increasing efficiency and security.

Cost reduction: Because is faster to install, need less laborer and without formwork.

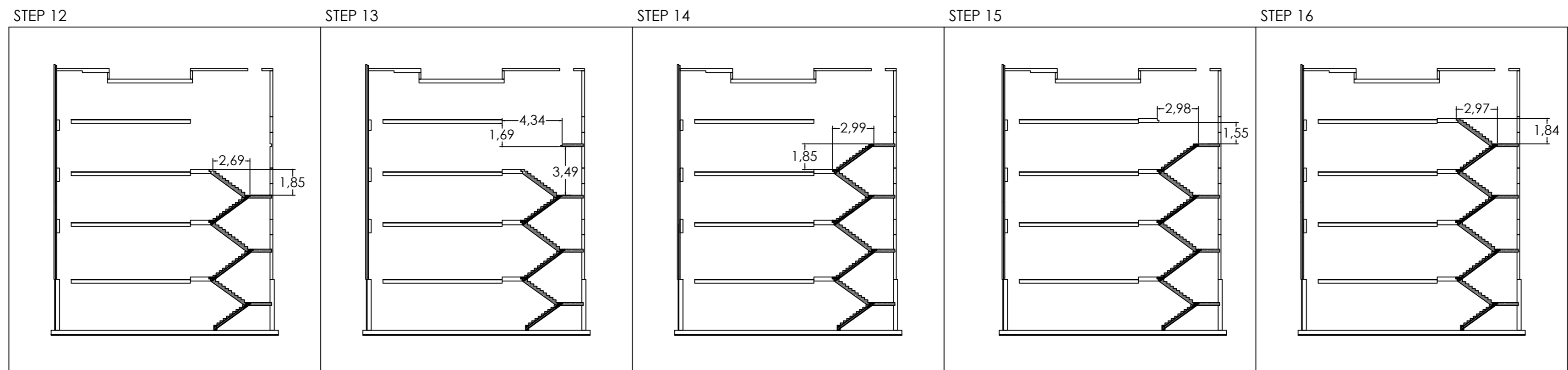
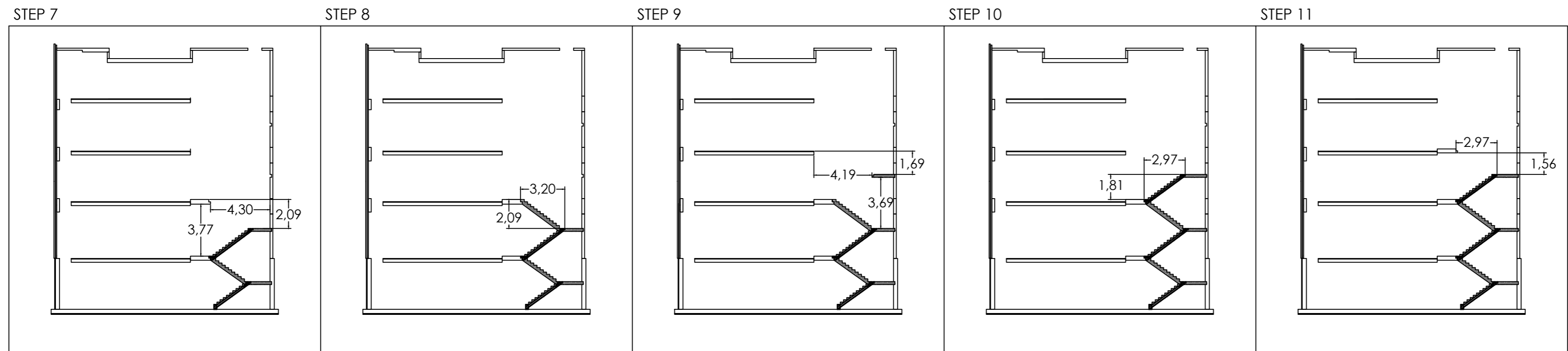
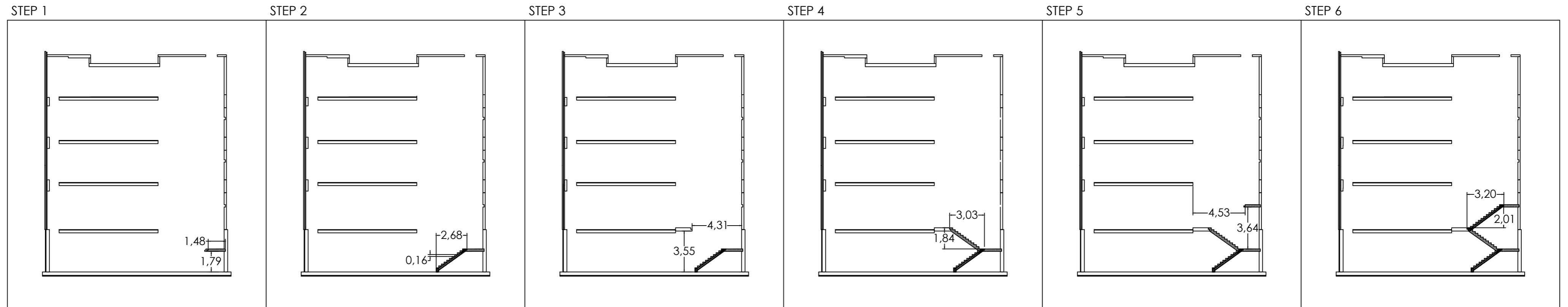
Maintenance: Low maintenance cost

Quality: Stairs with industrial quality. The surfaces have a high quality finish.

Disadvantages

The only disadvantage is the cost. Prefabricated elements are designed specifically for this work and are industrial build so always is necessary to move them until the work. So these reasons can be increase the total cost, but in almost occasions, these costs are counteracted with others, and is better choose precast

4 CONSTRUCTION METHOD: STEP BY STEP



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DESCRIPTION

PART 4
Technical study:
Prefabricated stairs.

STEP BY STEP

PLANE Nº :

17



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DESCRIPTION

PART 4

Technical study.

Details about
precast stairs

PLANE Nº :

18



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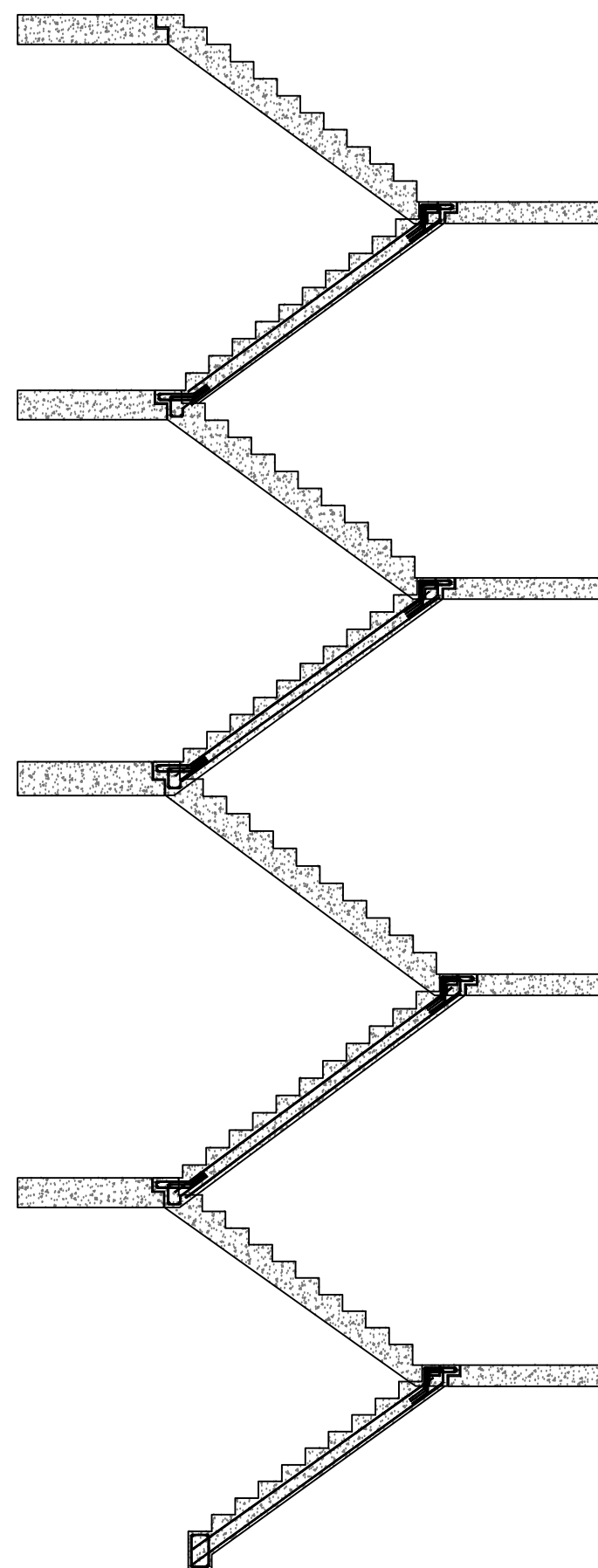
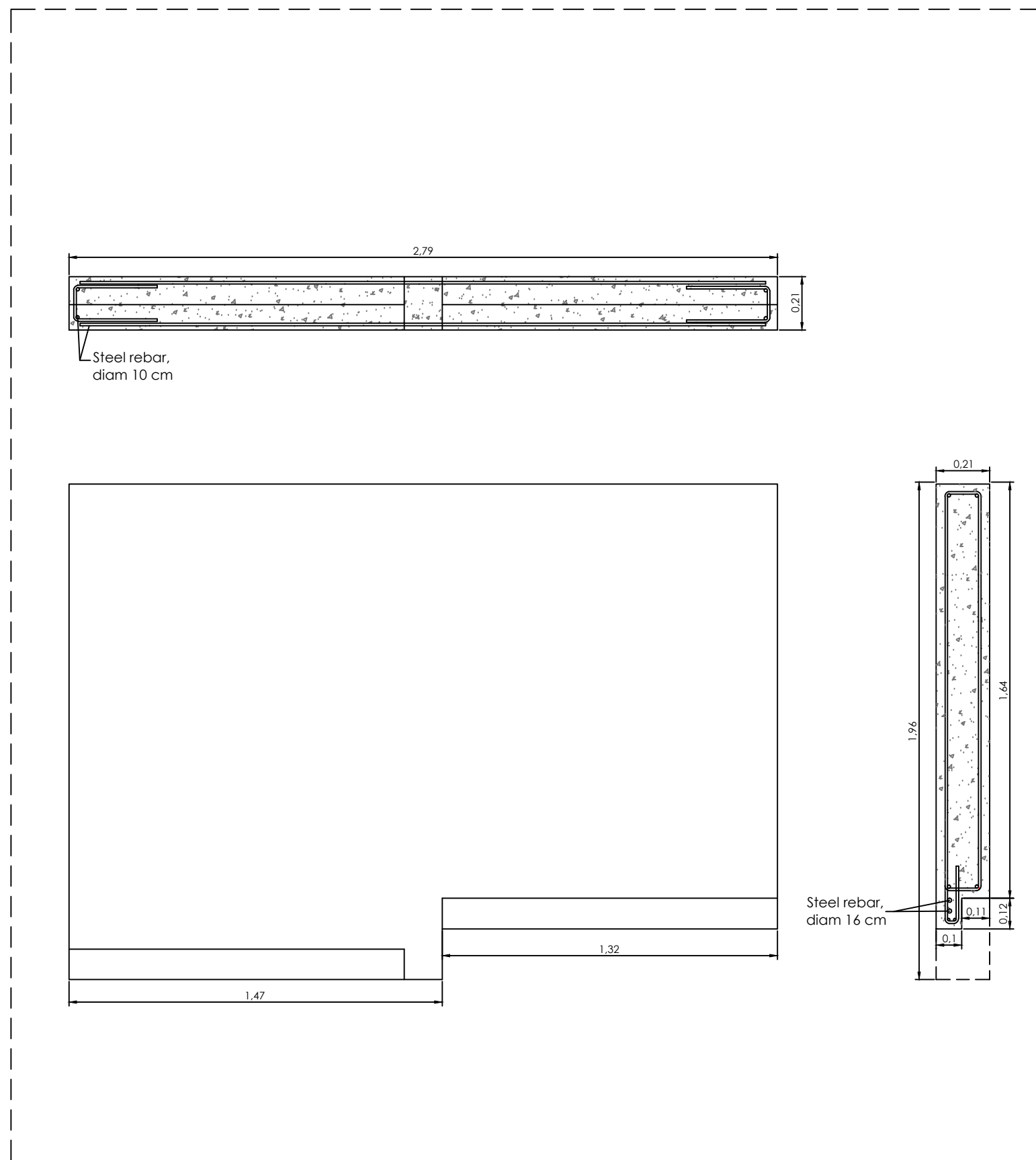
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Part 5.

Comparative study

The topic chosen for comparative study is the different between two ways to build a very interesting element at the work: the cantilever.

It proposes a new way to build, comparing time, cost and performance.

When the architect designed this structure, he thought to move the first floor 5 metres to the right. And became these level a very diaphanous place, to get more light, space and, of course, beauty.



The purpose is to change the mechanical anchorage by a spatial structure. It work as a single structure, also reduced material and cost, increasing the strength and safety.

Now, beams are put with the floor through steel sheet. It are anchored with screw and the beams are welded at sheets. Thus, the welding is working perpendicular at the floor direction, a really dangerous situation. Because the direction about the welding must be the same at its work.

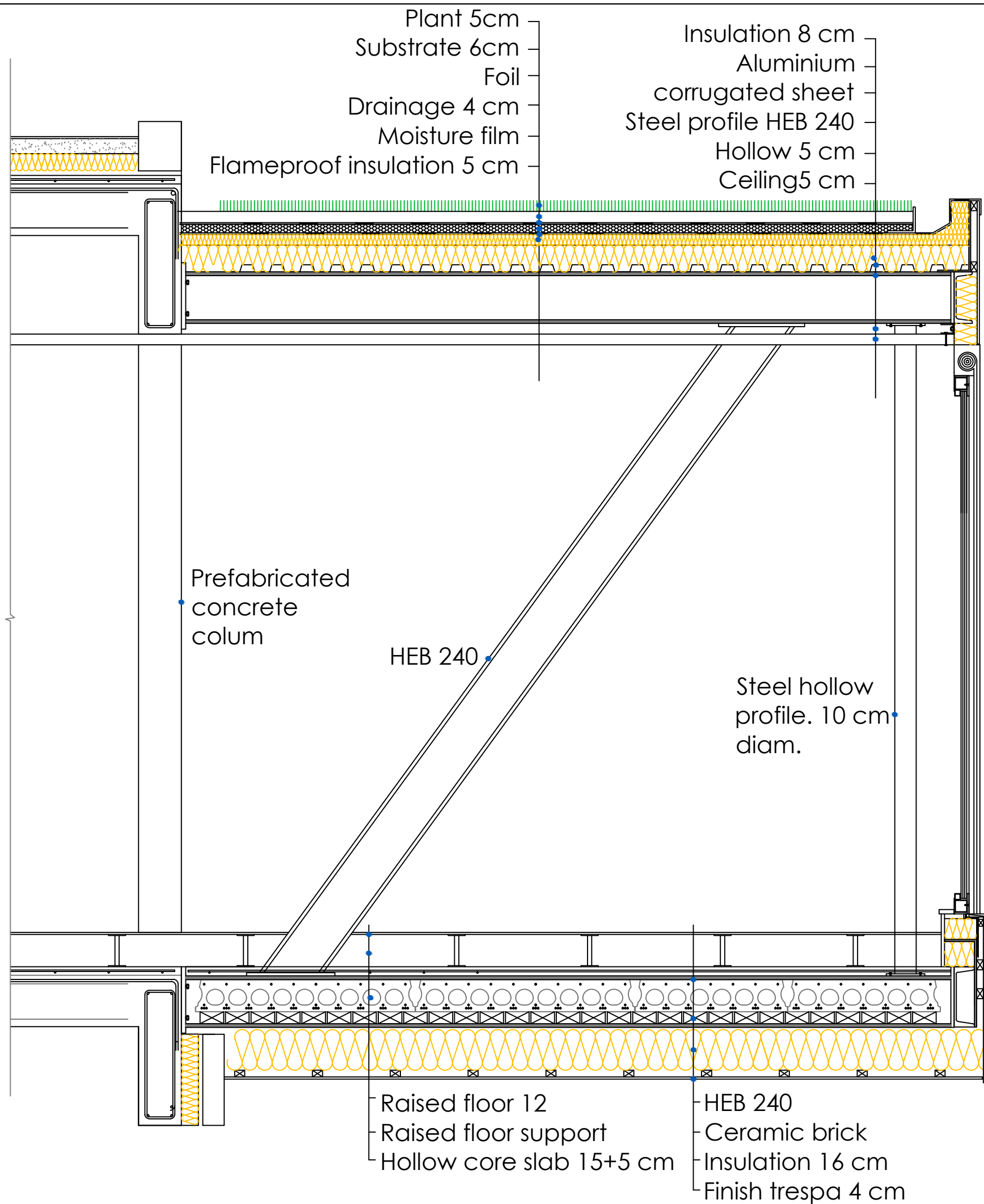
To improve this situation could add a metal plate over the existing ones. welding them to these, so that for welding this in the same direction as the work.

The new construction is to replace every HEB 180, place from 70 cm, by HEB 240.

Just 5 beams this time, combined with another diagonal beam, which will be anchored to the upper beam is placed. Created a work triangle.

COMPARATIVE STUDY

	CANTILEVER PROJECT	SPATIAL STRUCTURE																																																																	
MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">MATERIAL</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">EQUIPMENT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21 HEB 180 4 IPE 180 21 HEA 140 2 HEA 140 6 Steel hollow profile</td> <td>Crane Lifting platform</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MATERIAL	EQUIPMENT	21 HEB 180 4 IPE 180 21 HEA 140 2 HEA 140 6 Steel hollow profile	Crane Lifting platform	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">MATERIAL</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">EQUIPMENT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Concrete (2.89 m3) Rebar Strut Ceramic block 15 HEB 240 5 Steel hollow profile 8 Hollow core slab (1x0.15m) 8 Hollow core slab (0.7x0.15m)</td> <td>Crane Lifting platform Truck mixer Concrete cupola</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MATERIAL	EQUIPMENT	Concrete (2.89 m3) Rebar Strut Ceramic block 15 HEB 240 5 Steel hollow profile 8 Hollow core slab (1x0.15m) 8 Hollow core slab (0.7x0.15m)	Crane Lifting platform Truck mixer Concrete cupola																																																									
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PROS AND CONS	<p>PROS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less time of ejection <p>CONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dangerous structure - Future repairs 	<p>PROS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Save steel profiles - Increased security - The structure works better <p>CONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More time of ejection 																																																																	
CONCLUSION	<p>Keeping in mind all the information obtained before, there aren't a lot differences about the price or time to execute. But, studying the structure, how it works, and all the forces origin, the second option is better, so with more or less the same price, you attend a most security option.</p>																																																																		



STUDY and CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS of an OFFICE BUILDING located in Ghent

FINAL BACHELOR PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

PART 5

Comparative study.

New construction for the cantilever.
Spatial structure

PLANE N° :

18



UNIVERSIDAD
POLITECNICA
DE VALENCIA



STUDENT

Paula Cort Azcárraga

SCALE

1 / 20

DATE

16 / JUNE / 2014

**STUDY and
CONSTRUCTIVE
ANALYSIS of an
OFFICE
BUILDING
located in
Ghent**

**FINAL BACHELOR
PROJECT**

DESCRIPTION

PART 5

Comparative study.

STEP BY STEP
Spatial structure

PLANE Nº :

19



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POLITECNICA
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STUDENT

Paula Cort Azcárraga

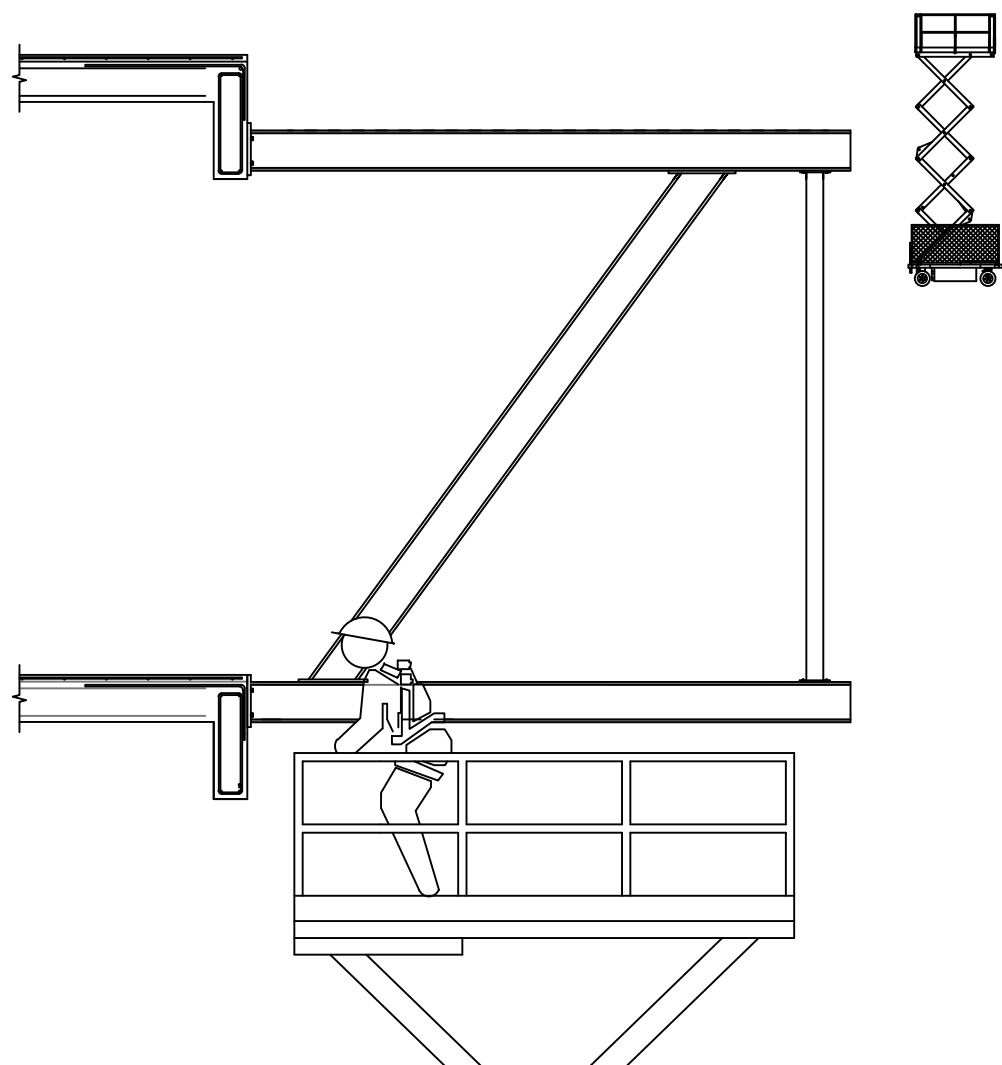
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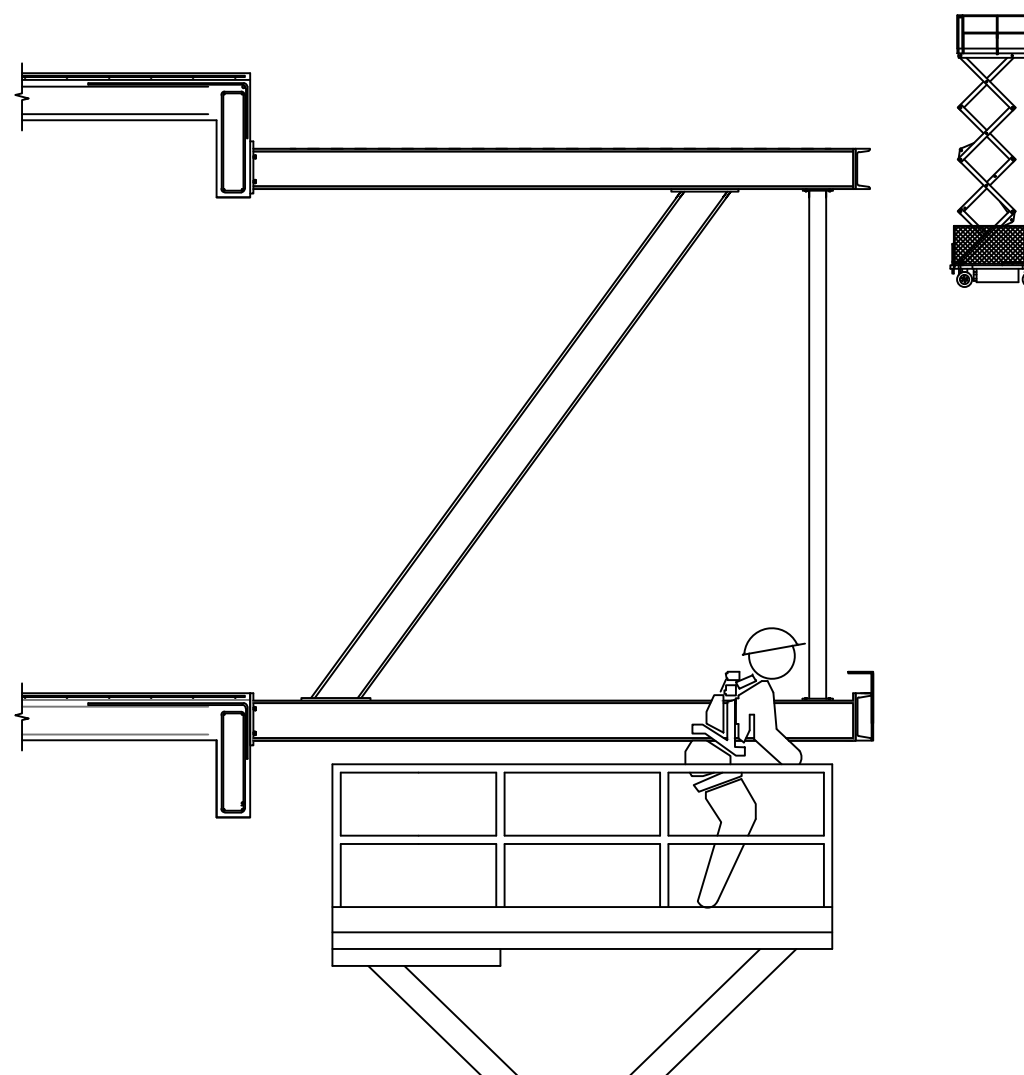
16 / JUNE / 2014

1



The metal structure soars with crane. Another laborer, placed on the lifting platform, guide the structure and fixed.

2



Then, still on the platform placed end profiles

**STUDY and
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**FINAL BACHELOR
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DESCRIPTION

PART 5

Comparative study.

STEP BY STEP
Spatial structure

PLANE N° :

20



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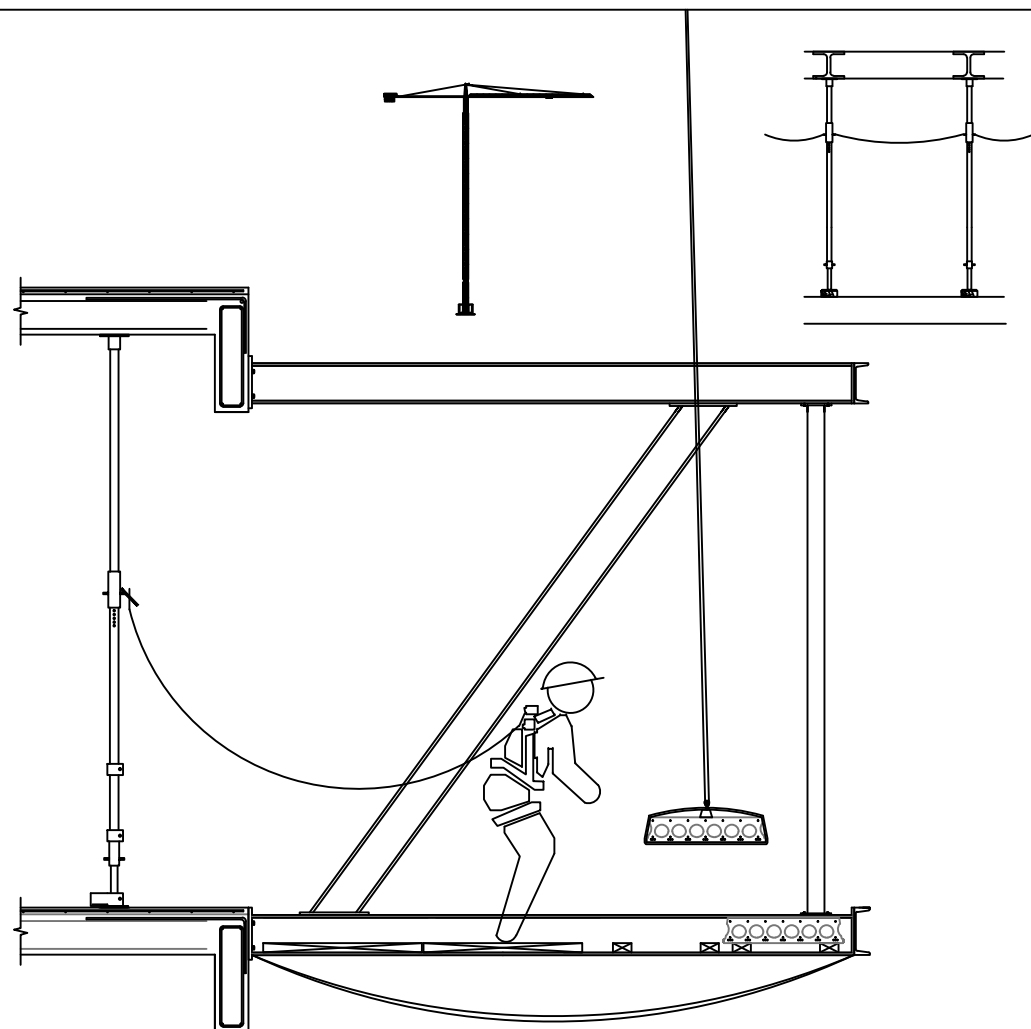
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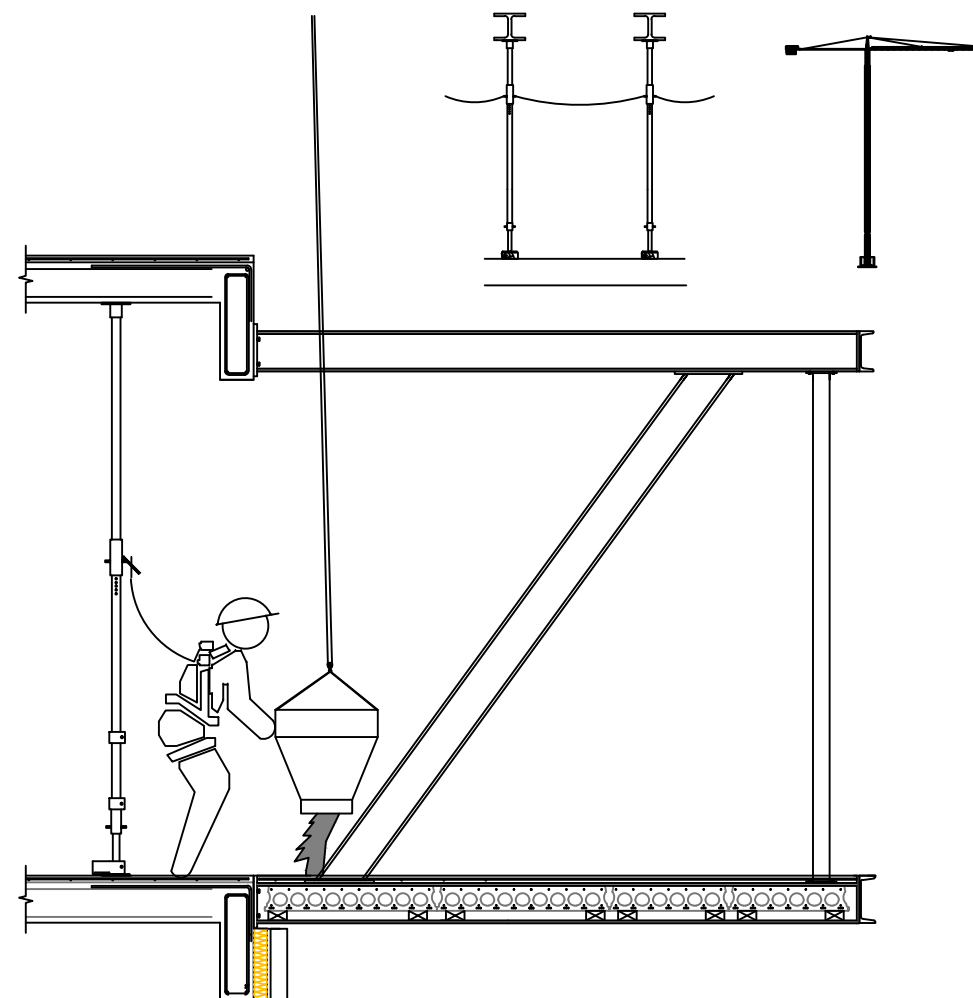
16 / JUNE / 2014

3



Put wooden boards on the steel profile, on them, the operator can move and place the hollow core. It shall be protected with a lifeline

4



When they are placed all hollow core slabs, the slab is concreted

**STUDY and
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**FINAL BACHELOR
PROJECT**

DESCRIPTION

PART 5

Comparative study.

STEP BY STEP
Spatial structure

PLANE Nº :

21



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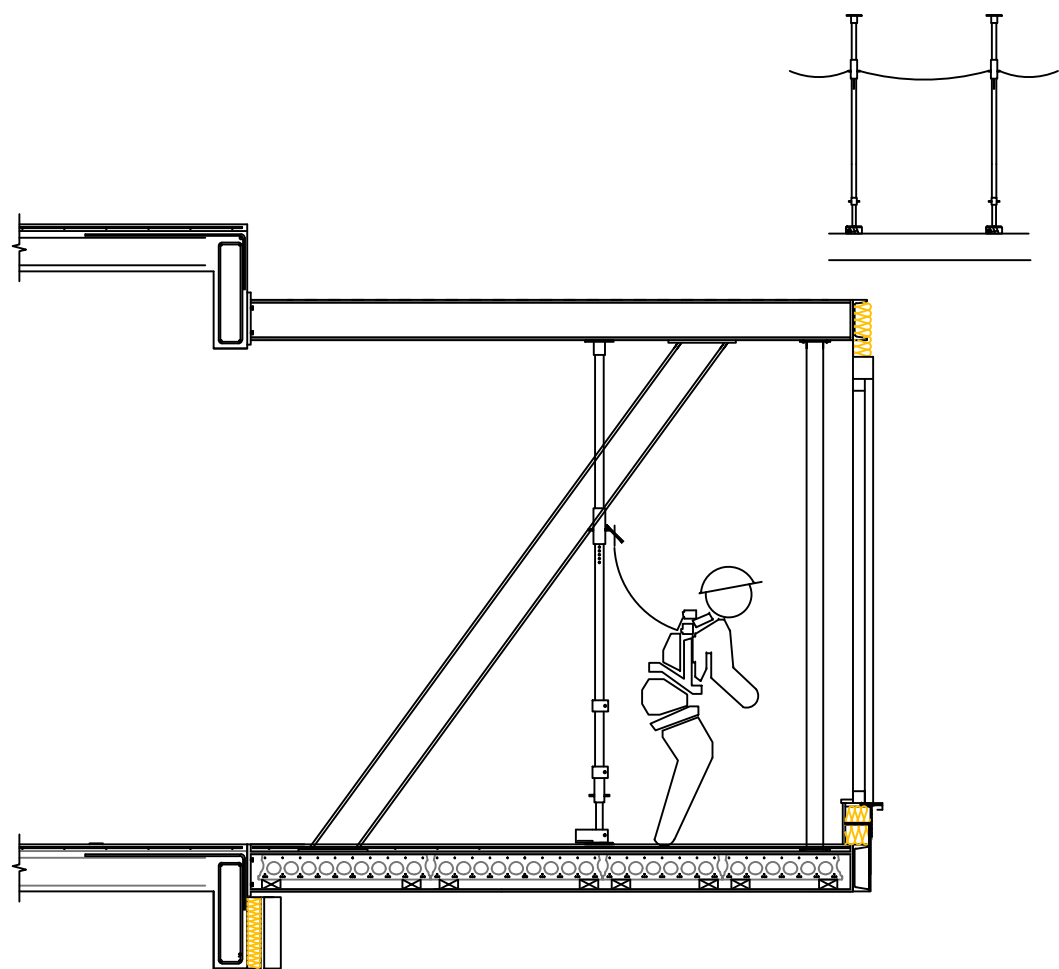
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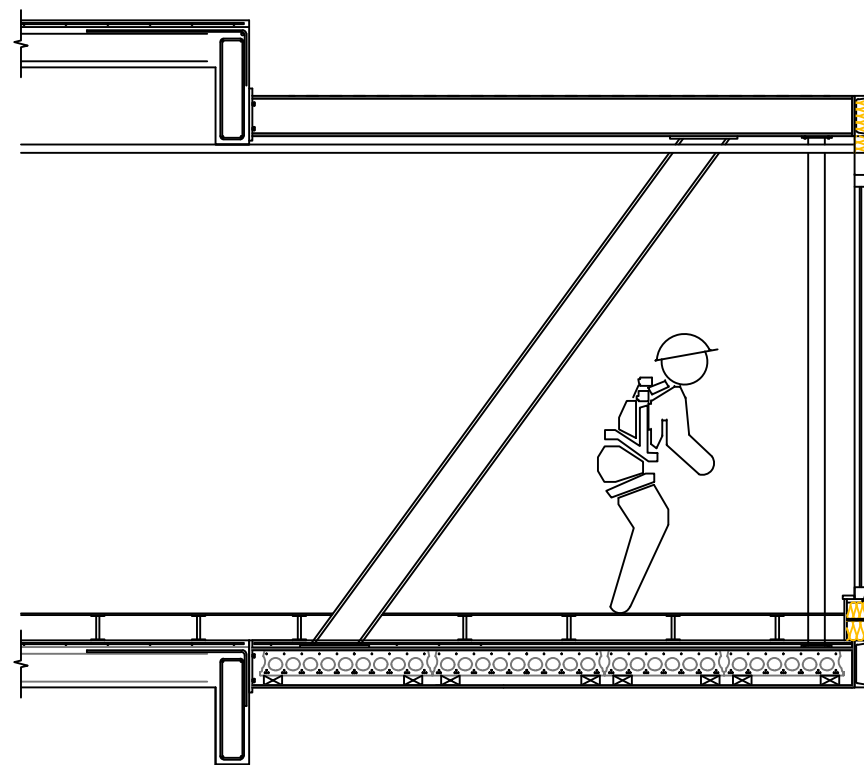
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5



With the same procedure, the operator places the window

6



Raised floor, and ceilings.

**STUDY and
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**FINAL BACHELOR
PROJECT**

DESCRIPTION

PART 5
Comparative study

STEP BY STEP
Spatial structure

PLANE N° :

22



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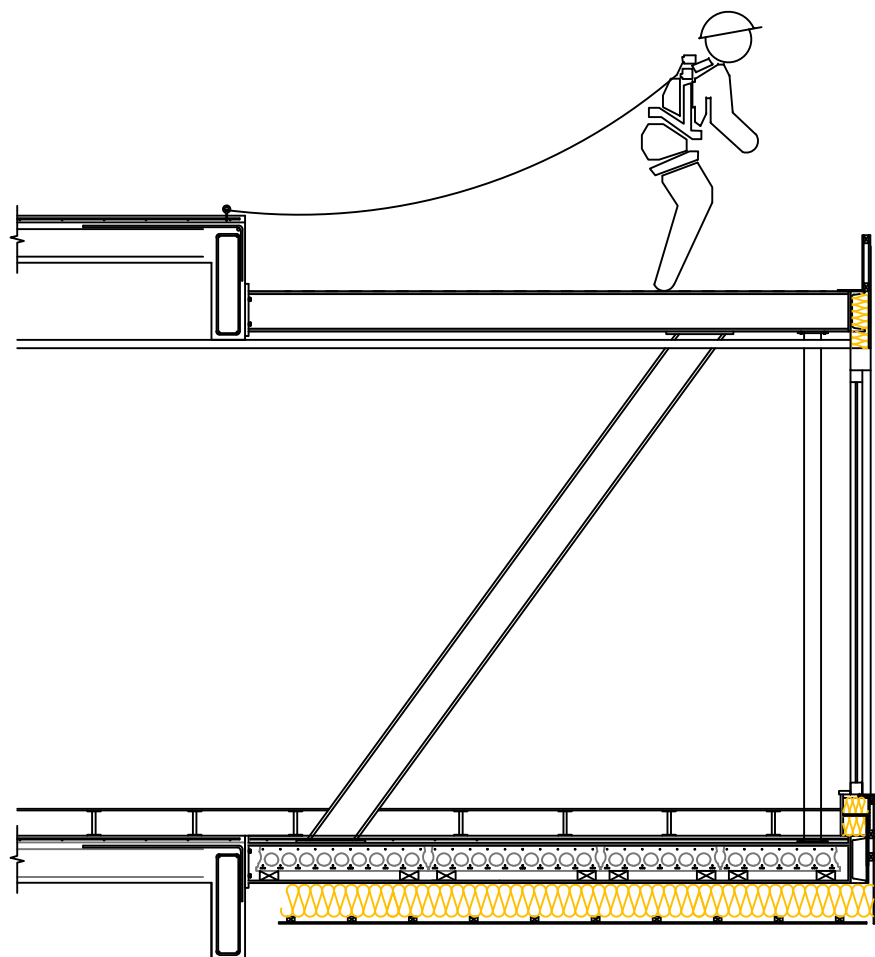
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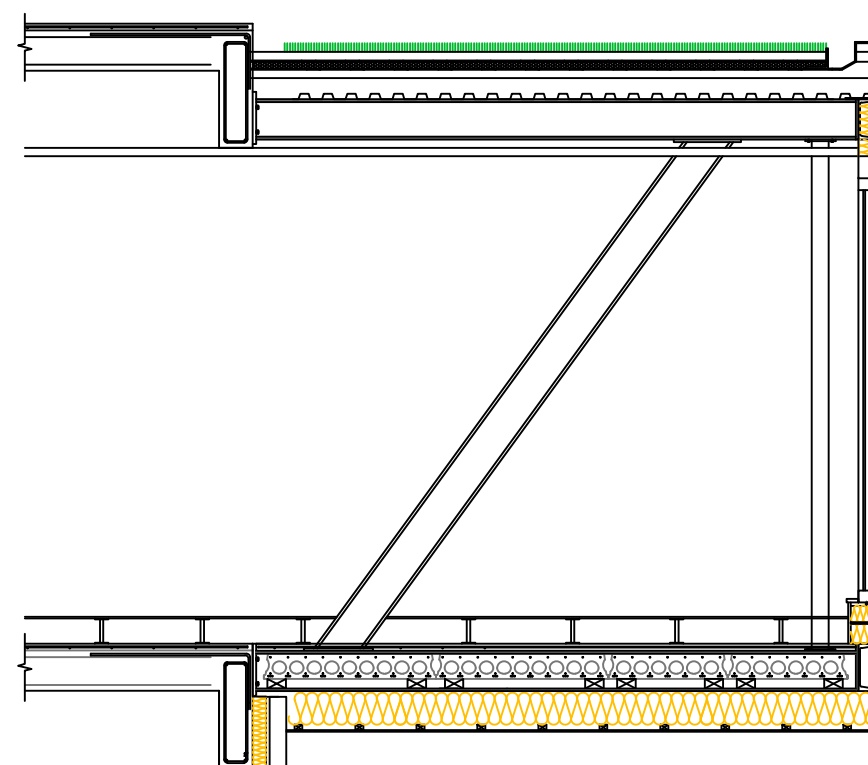
16 / JUNE / 2014

7



After, the laborer finish the roof.

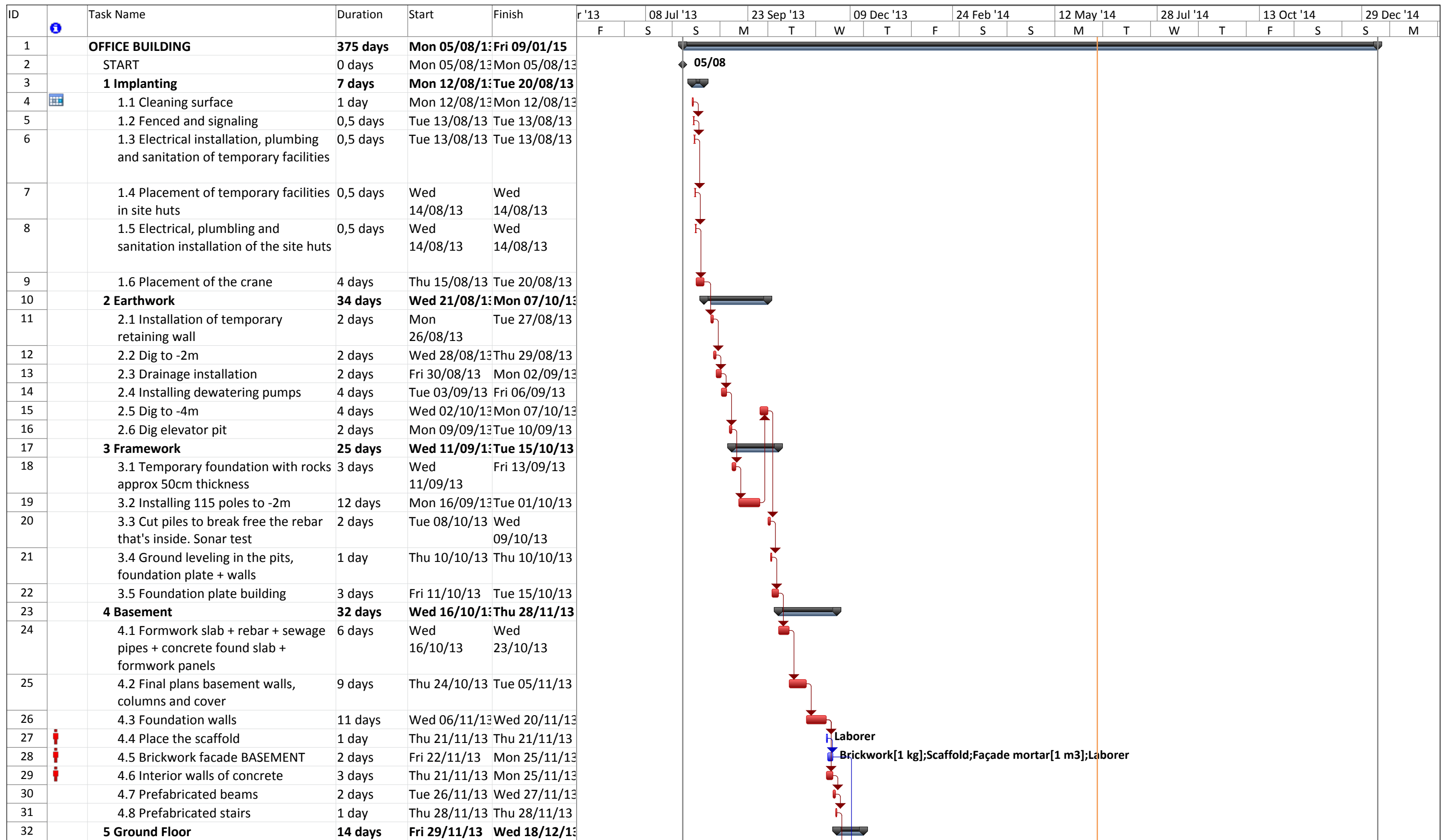
8



All structure are finish

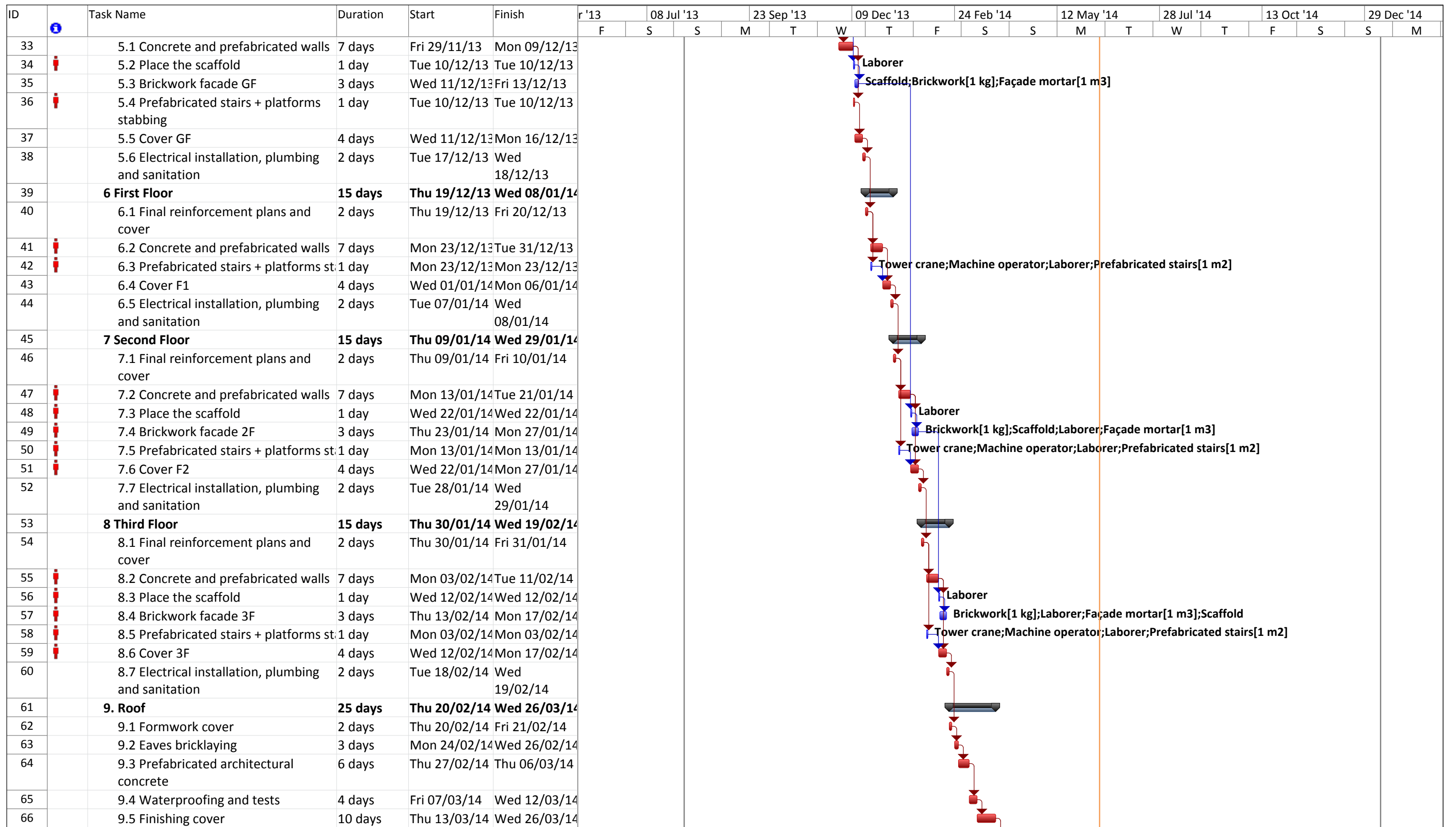
Part 6.

Scheduling and pricing



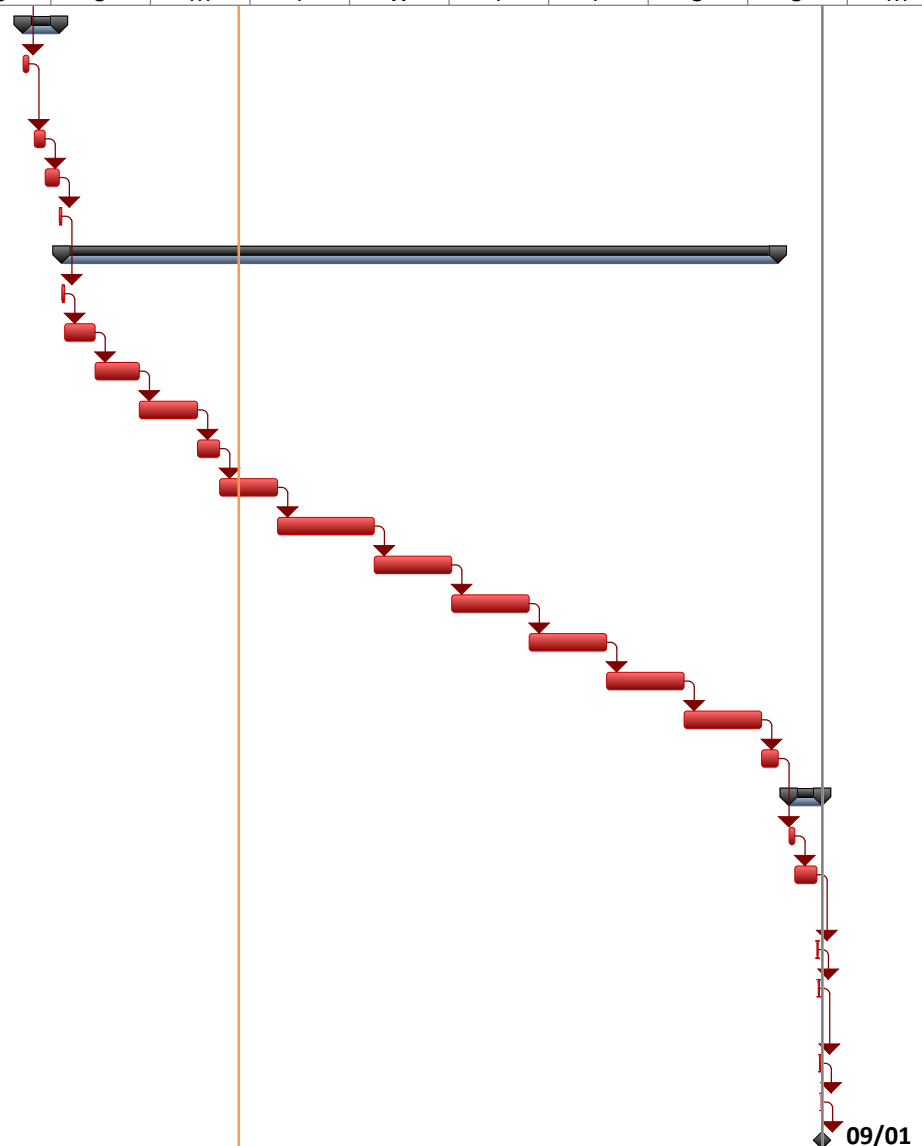
Laborer
Brickwork[1 kg];Scaffold;Façade mortar[1 m3];Laborer

Project: GANT OBRA Date: Fri 13/06/14	Task		Group By Summary		External Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Split		Rolled Up Task		Inactive Task		Manual Summary Rollup		Critical	
	Milestone		Rolled Up Milestone		Inactive Milestone		Manual Summary		Critical Split	
	Summary		Rolled Up Progress		Inactive Summary		Start-only		Progress	
	Project Summary		External Tasks		Manual Task		Finish-only			



Project: GANT OBRA Date: Fri 13/06/14	Task		Group By Summary		External Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
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ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	r '13		08 Jul '13		23 Sep '13		09 Dec '13		24 Feb '14		12 May '14		28 Jul '14		13 Oct '14		29 Dec '14	
					F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M
67	10 Projection structure	9 days	Thu 27/03/14	Tue 08/04/14																		
68	10.1 Support steel beams, anchoring to concrete	2 days	Thu 27/03/14	Fri 28/03/14																		
69	10.2 Envolvent glass	4 days	Mon 31/03/14	Thu 03/04/14																		
70	10.3 Installations	3 days	Fri 04/04/14	Tue 08/04/14																		
71	11 Remove Crane	1 day	Wed 09/04/14	Wed 09/04/14																		
72	12 Interior finish	185 days	Thu 10/04/14	Wed 24/12/14																		
73	12.1 Remove scaffold	1 day	Thu 10/04/14	Thu 10/04/14																		
74	12.2 Suspended ceilings	7 days	Fri 11/04/14	Mon 21/04/14																		
75	12.3 Raised floors	12 days	Tue 22/04/14	Wed 07/05/14																		
76	12.4 Installation of air conditioning	15 days	Thu 08/05/14	Wed 28/05/14																		
77	12.5 Air tightness test	6 days	Thu 29/05/14	Thu 05/06/14																		
78	12.6 Insulation	15 days	Fri 06/06/14	Thu 26/06/14																		
79	12.7 Carpentry	25 days	Fri 27/06/14	Thu 31/07/14																		
80	12.8 Fixed partitions	20 days	Fri 01/08/14	Thu 28/08/14																		
81	12.9 Pavement stairs and rug	20 days	Fri 29/08/14	Thu 25/09/14																		
82	12.10 Carpet	20 days	Fri 26/09/14	Thu 23/10/14																		
83	12.11 Paint	20 days	Fri 24/10/14	Thu 20/11/14																		
84	12.12 Furniture	20 days	Fri 21/11/14	Thu 18/12/14																		
85	12.13 Cleaning	4 days	Fri 19/12/14	Wed 24/12/14																		
86	13 Environment construction	10 days	Mon 29/12/14	Fri 09/01/15																		
87	13.1 Outdoor railings and mailboxes	2 days	Mon 29/12/14	Tue 30/12/14																		
88	13.2 Outdoor construction, outside pavement and street furniture	6 days	Wed 31/12/14	Wed 07/01/15																		
89	13.3 Remove site huts	0,5 days	Thu 08/01/15	Thu 08/01/15																		
90	13.4 Remove temporary installations	0,5 days	Thu 08/01/15	Thu 08/01/15																		
91	13.5 Remove fenced	0,5 days	Fri 09/01/15	Fri 09/01/15																		
92	13.6 Cleaning	0,5 days	Fri 09/01/15	Fri 09/01/15																		
93	END	0 days	Fri 09/01/15	Fri 09/01/15																		



Project: GANT OBRA Date: Fri 13/06/14	Task		Group By Summary		External Milestone		Duration-only		Deadline	
	Split		Rolled Up Task		Inactive Task		Manual Summary Rollup		Critical	
	Milestone		Rolled Up Milestone		Inactive Milestone		Manual Summary		Critical Split	
	Summary		Rolled Up Progress		Inactive Summary		Start-only		Progress	
	Project Summary		External Tasks		Manual Task		Finish-only			

Some photos of the current state of the work:



