

Datum: Junij 2017

Naročnik: RAP-ING
Dunajska c. 51
1000 Ljubljana

Projekt:

POROČILO
o preiskavah in statični presoji fasadne
obloge objekta Celovška 287 v Ljubljani

Delovni nalog: DN 2006108
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Center: CENTER ZA MATERIALE IN KONSTRUKCIJE

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PRILOGE

1. FOTODOKUMENTACIJA
2. STATIČNA PREVERBA
3. MERITVE ARMATURE - FERROSCAN
4. MESTA MERITEV IN UGOTOVITVE PREISKOVALNIH SOND

1. UVOD

Na osnovi naročila podjetja Rap-ing d.o.o. iz Ljubljane smo pristopili k izdelavi statične presoje fasadne obloge objekta na Celovški cesti 287 v Ljubljani. Gre za armiranobetonski večstanovanjski blok etažnosti K+P+11 grajen v 70-ih letih preteklega stoletja. K nalogi se pristopi zaradi predvidene energetske sanacije fasade. Pred izvedbo sanacije je namreč potrebno ugotoviti stanje in primernost obstoječe fasadne obloge za prevzem dodatne obtežbe.

2. PREGLEDI, PREISKAVE IN RAČUNSKÉ ANALIZE

2.1. PREGLED DOKUMENTACIJE

Za potrebe naloge smo imeli na razpolago sledečo dokumentacijo:

- Mont. stan. blok ST-1, S-8, Šiška, Ljubljana, Glavni načrt arhitekture, G.P. OBNOVA, projektant: Arnautović I., dipl. ing. arh., št. proj.: 01/70, oktober 1972.
- Stanovanjski blok SŠ Šiška, ST-1, Glavni projekt statika mapa I, G.P. OBNOVA, projektant: Lah Janez, dipl. gr. ing., št. proj.: PB 01-70, april 1972.

Na podlagi pregleda dokumentacije podajamo bistvene ugotovitve:

- Objekt je bil projektiran v letih 1971–1972.
- Objekt sestavljajo konstrukcijsko neodvisne (dilatirane) enote: dva stanovanjska trakta, samostojno stopnišče in vmesna vhodna enota.
- Konstrukcijsko je objekt zasnovan kot montažna armiranobetonska stenasta konstrukcija. Pri tem je nosilna konstrukcija kleti grajena iz litega betona, nadzemni del konstrukcije pa je v montažni izvedbi.
- Stropi so montažne križem armirane plošče debeline 12 cm, ki so med seboj in s stenami monolitno povezane.
- Nosilne stene so sestavljene iz velikostenskih montažnih panojev debeline 14 cm. Ti so med seboj in s stropovi monolitno povezani (monolitizirani). Fasadne stene imajo nosilni del obložen z izolacijo iz stiropora debeline 6 cm in zaščitno oblogo debeline 6 cm.
- Za stropne plošče in stene je bila predvidena marka betona MB 220.
- Temelji so pasovni in so računani na dopustno obtežbo 3.5 kg/cm².
- Objekt je projektiran tudi za prevzem potresne obtežbe in sicer za IX. potresno cono in srednje dobra tla po takrat veljavnih standardih.

2.2. PREISKAVE S SONDIRANJEM

Z namenom ugotavljanja sestave fasadne obloge in stanja materialov smo izvedli 8 preiskovalnih sond, in sicer na zahodni in južni fasadi objekta. Fotodokumentacija preiskav je podana v PRILOGI 1, izris sond pa v PRILOGI 4.

Preiskovalne sonde so pokazale, da je med nosilno betonsko steno in betonsko fasadno oblogo izvedena toplotna izolacija iz stiropora debeline ca. 5 cm (izmerjene debeline stiropora variirajo od 4.5 do 5.8 cm). Betonska fasadna obloga je debeline 5–6.5 cm (nahrapavljena betonska površina) in armirana z armaturno mrežo (gladke armaturne palice $\phi 5.5$ mm/15cm/15cm), ki je položena tik do površine stiropora. V območju horizontalnih stikov fasadnih plošč se fasadna obloga na notranjo stran odebeli, debelina toplotne izolacije pa se zmanjša na 2 cm. Na horizontalnih stikih fasadnih panelov je izvedeno stikovanje na zob. Na stiku je izvedeno tesnilo (okroglo penasto tesnilo in trajno elastični kit) in podložni gumijasti trak. Na vertikalnih stikih fasadnih panelov odebelitve betonskih oblog niso izvedene. Tesnjenje je tu izvedeno z bakreno pločevino in trajnoelastičnim kitom.

Kletni del fasadne obloge (višine 40 cm) je v zgornjem delu sidran v betonsko steno, in sicer z jeklenimi sidri iz gladkih armaturnih palic $\phi 6$ mm (sonda S2, slika 5). Armatura je tu lokalno korodirana.

Pri fasadni oblogi pritličja (in ostalih etažah) je zunanja betonska obloga z nosilno steno povezana s sidri iz nerjavnega materiala premera 2.5 mm. Z odpiranjem večjega območja fasade (sonda S3, slika 6) smo evidentirali ca. 4–5 sider/m². Mrežna armatura obloge tu ni znatno korodirana.

Preiskovalni sondi S6 in S7 sta bili izvedeni na ozkih pasovih fasadne obloge na južni strani ob vhodu (slika 12). Izkazuje se, da je betonska fasadna obloga tu v nivoju stropne konstrukcije sidrana v nosilni del betonske stene z dvema jeklenima sidroma premera 8 mm (slika 13). Na mestu sonde sta sidri močno poškodovani zaradi korozije – eno izmed sider je bilo že pretrgano. Korozijsko je poškodovana tudi armatura obloge (slika 14). Na spodnji strani obloge sidra niso izvedena, armatura je tudi tu poškodovana zaradi korozije (slika 15).

Preiskovalna sonda S8 je bila izvedena na južni fasadi na zgornjem robu fasadnega panela pritličja. Izkazalo se je, da je tu skozi panel vgrajena plastična cev premera ca. 30 mm, najverjetneje za potrebe montaže konstrukcije. Sider betonske obloge tu nismo evidentirali. Mrežna armatura obloge je tudi tu položena tik do stiropora. Armatura ni znatno korodirana.

2.3. NEDESTRUKTIVNE PREISKAVE BETONA IN ARMATURE

Indikativne meritve tlačne trdnosti betona s sklerometrom izvedene na mestih preiskovalnih sond, so pokazale, da tlačna trdnost betona znaša 33.5–34.0 MPa, kar kaže, da tlačna trdnost betona najverjetneje dosega oz. presega projektirano marko MB 220.

Z instrumentom za detekcijo armature (Hilti Ferrosan) smo skupno izvedli 41 meritev. Meritve armature z instrumentom Hilti Ferrosan so pokazale, da je fasadna obloga enakomerno armirana z mrežno armaturo. Tankih sider ($\phi 2.5$ mm) za povezavo fasadne obloge z nosilnim delom stene s temi preiskavami nismo zaznali. Razvidna so sidra krajših kletnih oblog in sidra v območju ozkih slopov ob vpetju v stropno ploščo. Razvidno je tudi, da so po obodu okenskih odprtín v oblogi vgrajene dodatne armaturne palice.

2.4. STATIČNA PREVERBA FASADE

Izdelali smo tudi statično preverbo fasade za obstoječe in predvideno novo stanje. Pri kontroli novega stanja smo upoštevali, da se na obstoječo fasado izvede kamena volna v debelini do 15 cm in tankoslojni fasadni omet. Glede na obstoječe stanje se teža fasadne obloge poveča za 34 %, oziroma do 51 kg/m². Pri analizi smo upoštevali tudi vpliv vetra in potresa na fasado, pri čemer se izkaže, da je merodajna obtežba z vetrom.

Analiza obstoječega stanja je pokazala, da je nosilnost tankih jeklenih sider (ϕ 2.5 mm), ki povezujejo betonsko oblogo z nosilnim delom ustrezna za prevzem nateznih obremenitev kot posledica vetra in potresa in za prevzem strižnih sil kot posledica lastne teže obloge. Pri tem je upogibna nosilnost sider večkratno prekoračena, kar kaže, da poenostavljeni računski model, v katerem smo zanemarili vpliv plasti stiropora med betonsko oblogo in nosilno steno, ne odraža povsem dejanskega stanja – očitno so bili pri načrtovanju fasade upoštevani tudi drugi vplivi (kontakt stiropora z armiranobetonsko oblogo, togost stiropora...), ki pa so bili najverjetneje preverjeni zgolj eksperimentalno. Problematična je tudi izvedba armiranja betonske obloge, saj je mrežna armatura namesto v sredino prereza obloge izvedena čisto na (notranjem) robu obloge – najverjetneje je bila armatura pri betoniranju montažnih elementov položena na stiropor, tako da povezava med betonom in armaturo gotovo ni optimalna.

Glede na nezanemarljivo povečanje teže nove fasadne obloge predlagamo, da se obstoječa fasadna obloga pred izvedbo nove fasade dodatno sidra v nosilni del betonske stene ter tako zagotovi ustrezna nosilnost. Predlagamo sidranje z mehanskimi jeklenimi sidri (M16, 2 kos/m²).

OPOMBA: Enaka količina sider se vgradi tudi v primeru, da bo debelina toplotne izolacije tanjša od računsko upoštevanih 15 cm, saj k teži nove fasade bistveno prispevata teža fasadnega ometa in lepila, ki sta neodvisni od debeline izolacije.

3. SMERNICE PRI IZVEDBI NOVE FASADE

- Glede na to, da se obravnavani objekt skladno s tehnično smernico TSG-1-001:2010 uvršča med visoke objekte (višina stavbe več ko 22 m), sledi, da morajo biti zunanje obloge glede gorljivosti uvrščene v kategorijo A1 ali A2 po SIST EN 1350-1 (negorljivo). Za material toplotne izolacije zato predlagamo fasadne plošče iz kamene volne.
- Fasadne plošče se lepijo na obstoječe fasadne obloge ter dodatno sidrajo z vijačnimi fasadnimi sidri, ki se vgradijo v obstoječo betonsko oblogo. Količina sider je odvisna od izbranega fasadnega sistema, pri čemer se v splošnem minimalno vgrajuje 6 sider/m², vzdolž robov 8 sider/m² in v vogalih po 10 sider/m². Glede načina polaganja plošč, razporeda sider in reševanja detajlov se upoštevajo navodila proizvajalca fasadnega sistema oz. ustrezne tehnične smernice.
- Pred izvedbo nove fasadne obloge je potrebno obstoječe betonske fasadne obloge sidrati v nosilne betonske stene:
 - Sidranje z mehanskimi jeklenimi sidri M16, 2 sidra/m², (npr. HILTI HST3 M16 x 220 ali enakovredno) v razprašeno vrtino ϕ 16 mm (dolžina sidranja 90 mm, podložka, matica, privijanje z momentnim ključem 0.110 kNm), skladno z navodili proizvajalca.

- Sidra se razporedijo enakomerno po površini fasadnih panelov, tako da maksimalni razmiki med sidri znašajo 70 cm.
- Minimalna oddaljenost sider od roba betona znaša 7 cm. Zaradi debeline obstoječe fasadne obloge naj odmik sider od zunanjih vertikalnih robov ne bo manjši od 20 cm. Od horizontalnih stikov naj bodo sidra odmaknjena vsaj za 10 cm.
- Kletna fasadna obloga višine ca. 40 cm naj se sidra samo v eni horizontalni liniji zgoraj, v območju ca. 10 cm pod stikom s fasadno ploščo pritličja.
- Ozke fasadne obloge ob vhodu se sidrajo v eni vertikalni liniji na sredini širine obloge.
- V primeru odstranjevanja betonske obloge vzdolž robov okenskih odprtín, kar je načeloma možno, se sidra dodatno izvedejo v vogalih odprtín in vzdolž novih robov odprtín.

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PRILOGA 1

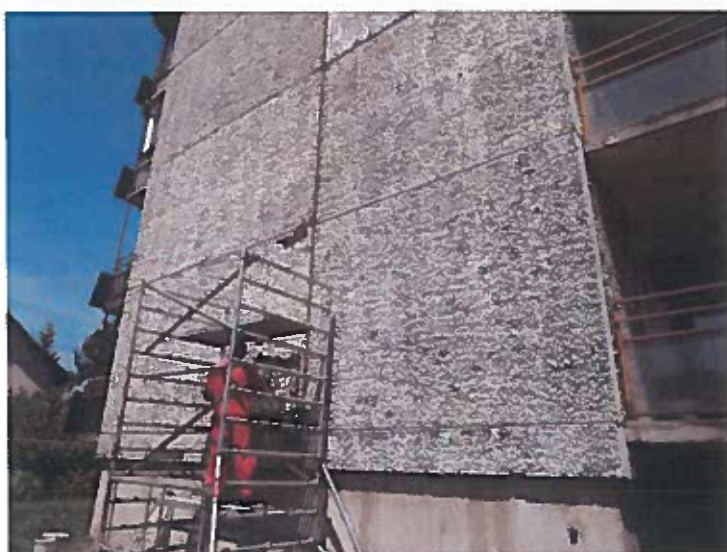
FOTODOKUMENTACIJA



Slika 1: Stolpnica Celovška 287,
pogled iz severne strani



Slika 2: Fasadna obloga na stiku kleti
in pritličja



Slika 3: Izvedba preiskav na zahodni
fasadi



Slika 4: Preiskovalna sonda S1 (zahodna fasada); spodnji del fasadne plošče pritličja



Slika 5: Preiskovalna sonda S2 (zahodna fasada); zgornji del fasadne plošče kleti, vidno sidro za povezavo obloge in kletne stene



Slika 6: Preiskovalna sonda S3 (zahodna fasada); spodnji del fasadne plošče pritličja



Slika 7: Preiskovalna sonda S3; med nosilnim delom betonske stene in fasadno oblogo je 5 cm toplotne izolacije (stiropor)



Slika 8: Preiskovalna sonda S3; sidro iz nerjavnega materiala premera 2.5 mm za povezavo armature betonske obloge in nosilnega dela stene, armatura fasadne obloge ni znatno korodirana



Slika 9: Preiskovalna sonda S3; vidna podložna guma na horizontalnem stiku in bakrena pločevina na vertikalnem stiku panelov; armatura v območju stikovanja panelov je lokalno korodirana



Slika 10: Preiskovalna sonda S4
(zahodna fasada);



Slika 11: Preiskovalna sonda S5
(zahodna fasada); zgornji del fasadne
plošče pritličja; dodatnih sider
betonske obloge nismo evidentirali



Slika 12: Izvedba preiskav na južni
fasadi ob vhodu



Slika 13: Preiskovalna sonda S6 (južna fasada, fasadni slop ob vhodu zgoraj); fasadna obloga je tu sidrana z jeklenimi sidri iz gladkih armaturnih palic premera 8 mm. Na mesu sonde je eno izmed dveh sider zaradi korozije že pretrgano, drugo pa je močno korozijski poškodovano



Slika 14: Preiskovalna sonda S6; armatura betonske obloge (mreža) je položena tik ob stiropor in je na mestu sonde zaradi korozije pretrgana



Slika 15: Preiskovalna sonda S7 (južna fasada, fasadni slop ob vhodu spodaj); fasadna obloga spodaj ni sidrana, armatura ob zaključku obloge je močno korodirana



Slika 16: Mesto preiskav na južni fasadi (zapiranje sonde)



Slika 17: Preiskovalna sonda S8 (pritličje južne fasade); sider obloge nismo evidentirali, armatura ni znatno korodirana



Slika 18: Preiskovalna sonda S8 (pritličje južne fasade); na mestu sonde je vgrajena plastična cev premera ca. 30 mm, ki poteka skozi oblogo, in stiropor ter se nadaljuje v nosilno steno. Cev je bila najverjetneje vgrajena za potrebe montaže konstrukcije.

PRILOGA 2

STATIČNA PREVERBA



STATIČNI IZRAČUN - Fasada Celovška 287

1.0 Karakteristike materialov

Beton C20/25

$$f_{ck,C20} := 2.0 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_{M,c} := 1.5$$

$$f_{cd,C20} := f_{ck,C20} \div \gamma_{M,c} = 1.33 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$f_{cm,C20} := 0.22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$f_{ctk,0.05,C20} := 0.15 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$E_{cm,C20} := 3000 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_c := 25 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

karakteristična tlačna trdnost

materialni varnostni faktor za beton

projektna tlačna trdnost

natezna trdnost betona - srednja vrednost

natezna trdnost betona - 5% fraktila

elastični modul

specifična teža betona

Armatura S240

$$f_{yk,GA,S240} := 24 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_{M,s} := 1.15$$

$$f_{yd,GA,S240} := f_{yk,GA,S240} \div \gamma_{M,s} = 20.87 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$E_s := 20000 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

karakteristična vrednost meje elastičnosti armature

materialni varnostni faktor za armaturo

projektna vrednost meje elastičnosti armature

elastični modul

Konstruktcijsko jeklo S235

$$f_{yk,S235} := 23.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$f_{u,S235} := 36 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_{M0} := 1.0$$

$$\gamma_{M1} := 1.1$$

$$\gamma_{M2} := 1.25$$

$$f_{yd,0,S235} := f_{yk,S235} \div \gamma_{M0} = 23.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$f_{yd,1,S235} := f_{yk,S235} \div \gamma_{M1} = 21.36 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$f_{yd,2,S235} := f_{yk,S235} \div \gamma_{M2} = 18.8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\epsilon := \sqrt{\frac{23.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}}{f_{yk,S235}}} = 1$$

$$E_s := 21000 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$G_s := 8077 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_s := 78.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

karakteristična vrednost meje elastičnosti

karakteristična vrednost natezne trdnosti

materialni varnostni faktorji za jeklo

projektna vrednost meje elastičnosti

projektna vrednost meje elastičnosti

projektna vrednost meje elastičnosti

elastični modul jekla

strižni modul jekla

spec. teža jekla

2.0 Osnovni geometrijski podatki

Objekt

$$L_{obj} := 23m$$

dolžina objekta - ocena

$$B_{obj} := 15m$$

širina objekta - ocena

$$H_{obj} := 2.7 \cdot 12m = 32.4 \cdot m$$

višina objekta - ocena

$$h_{et} := 2.7m$$

etažna višina - ocena

3.0 Obtežba

Vertikalna obtežba

Fasada 0 - obstoječe stanje

$$g_{f_1} := 6cm \cdot 0.3kN \cdot m^{-3} = 0.02 \cdot kPa$$

TI - EPS

$$g_{f_2} := 6cm \cdot 25kN \cdot m^{-3} = 1.5 \cdot kPa$$

fasadna obloga - beton

$$g_{f,obst} := \sum g_f = 1.52 \cdot kPa$$

teža obstoječe fasade

Fasada 1 - novo stanje

$$g_{f_1} := 6cm \cdot 0.3kN \cdot m^{-3} = 0.02 \cdot kPa$$

TI - EPS

$$g_{f_2} := 6cm \cdot 25kN \cdot m^{-3} = 1.5 \cdot kPa$$

fasadna obloga - beton

$$g_{f_3} := 1cm \cdot 22kN \cdot m^{-3} = 0.22 \cdot kPa$$

lepilo

$$g_{f_4} := 15cm \cdot 1.2kN \cdot m^{-3} = 0.18 \cdot kN \cdot m^{-2}$$

TI - kamena volna

$$g_{f_5} := 0.5cm \cdot 22kN \cdot m^{-3} = 0.11 \cdot kPa$$

fasadni omet

$$g_{f,novo} := \sum g_f = 2.03 \cdot kPa$$

teža nove fasade

Povečanje obtežbe fasade

$$\frac{g_{f,novo}}{g_{f,obst}} = 1.34$$

$$g_{f,novo} - g_{f,obst} = 0.51 \cdot kPa$$

Veter

Referenčna hitrost vetra: $v_{b0} := 20 \cdot m \cdot s^{-1}$ cona 1

Koeficienta smeri in letnega časa: $c_{dir} := 1$ $c_{season} := 1$

Gostota zraka: $\rho := 1.25kg \cdot m^{-3}$

Koeficienti terena

kategorija terena: III

$$z_0 := 0.3 \cdot m$$

$$z_{min} := 5 \cdot m$$

$$z_{0,H} := 0.05m$$

$$z_{max} := 200m$$

$$k_r := 0.19 \cdot \left(\frac{z_0}{z_{0,H}} \right)^{0.07} = 0.22$$

$$c_r(z) := k_r \cdot \ln \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)$$

$$c_0(z) := 1$$

$$k_I := 1$$

$$v_m(z) := c_r(z) \cdot c_0(z) \cdot (c_{dir} \cdot c_{season} \cdot v_{b0})$$

$$I_V(z) := \frac{k_I}{c_0(z) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)}$$

Karakteristični največji pritisk vetra

$$q_p(z) := \text{if} \left[z \geq z_{min}, \left(1 + 7 \cdot I_V(z) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot v_m(z)^2, \left(1 + 7 \cdot I_V(z_{min}) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot v_m(z_{min})^2 \right]$$

za: $z < z_{max} = 200m$

ZUNANJI PRITISK VETRA

Smer vetra pravokotno na daljšo stranico

$$h_{obj} := H_{obj} = 32.4 \text{ m} \quad b_{obj} := L_{obj} = 23 \text{ m} \quad d_{obj} := B_{obj} = 15 \text{ m} \quad e := \min(b_{obj}, 2 \cdot h_{obj}) = 23 \text{ m} \quad h_{obj} \div d_{obj} = 2.16$$

$$z_e := h_{obj} = 32.4 \text{ m} \quad \text{referenčna višina za stene}$$

$$q_p(z_e) = 0.63 \cdot kN \cdot m^{-2}$$

$$c_{pe,A} := -1.4 \quad w_{e,A} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,A} = -0.89 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,B} := -1.1 \quad w_{e,B} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,B} = -0.7 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,C} := -0.5 \quad w_{e,C} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,C} = -0.32 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,D} := 1 \quad w_{e,D} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,D} = 0.63 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{tlak}$$

$$c_{pe,E} := -0.5 \quad w_{e,E} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,E} = -0.32 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$w_{e,max,1} := \max(w_{e,A}, w_{e,B}, w_{e,C}, w_{e,D}, w_{e,E}) = 0.63 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2}$$

$$w_{e,min,1} := \min(w_{e,A}, w_{e,B}, w_{e,C}, w_{e,D}, w_{e,E}) = -0.89 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2}$$

Smer vetra pravokotno na krajšo stranico

$$h_{obj} := H_{obj} = 32.4 \text{ m} \quad b_{obj} := B_{obj} = 15 \text{ m} \quad d_{obj} := L_{obj} = 23 \text{ m} \quad e := \min(b_{obj}, 2 \cdot h_{obj}) = 15 \text{ m} \quad h_{obj} \div d_{obj} = 1.41$$

$$z_e := h_{obj} = 32.4 \text{ m} \quad \text{referenčna višina za stene}$$

$$q_p(z_e) = 0.63 \cdot kN \cdot m^{-2}$$

$$c_{pe,A} := -1.4 \quad w_{e,A} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,A} = -0.89 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,B} := -1.1 \quad w_{e,B} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,B} = -0.7 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,C} := -0.5 \quad w_{e,C} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,C} = -0.32 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$c_{pe,D} := 1 \quad w_{e,D} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,D} = 0.63 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{tlak}$$

$$c_{pe,E} := -0.4 \quad w_{e,E} := q_p(z_e) \cdot c_{pe,E} = -0.25 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2} \quad \text{srk}$$

$$w_{e,max,2} := \max(w_{e,A}, w_{e,B}, w_{e,C}, w_{e,D}, w_{e,E}) = 0.63 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2}$$

$$w_{e,min,2} := \min(w_{e,A}, w_{e,B}, w_{e,C}, w_{e,D}, w_{e,E}) = -0.89 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2}$$

Merodajna obtežba vetra

$$w_e := \max(w_{e,max,1}, |w_{e,min,1}|, w_{e,max,2}, |w_{e,min,2}|) = 0.89 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-2}$$

Potres

$$\alpha := 0.25 \quad \text{projektni pospešek temeljnih tal [g] (Ljubljana)}$$

$$S := 1.15 \quad \text{tip tal C - ocena}$$

$$H := H_{obj} = 32.4 \text{ m} \quad \text{višina objekta}$$

$$z := H_{obj} - \frac{h_{et}}{2} = 31.05 \text{ m} \quad \text{višina nekonstrukcijskega elementa - zidu}$$

Ocena osnovnega nihajnega časa konstrukcije objekta

$$T_1 := 0.05 \cdot \left(\frac{H}{m} \right)^{(3 \div 4)} = 0.68$$

Ocena osnovnega nihajnega časa nekonstrukcijskega

$$h_{nos} := \frac{h_{et}}{3} = 0.9 \text{ m} \quad l_{nos} := \frac{100 \text{ cm} \cdot 5 \text{ cm}^3}{12} = 41.67 \text{ cm}^4 \quad m_{zid} := \frac{\rho_{fobst} \cdot h_{nos} \cdot 1 \text{ m}}{g} = 139.31 \text{ kg} \quad k_{zid} := \frac{48 \cdot E_{cm} \cdot C20 \cdot l_{nos}}{h_{nos}^3} = 823.05 \text{ kN} \cdot m^{-1}$$

$$T_d := \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{\sqrt{\frac{k_{zid}}{m_{zid}}}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = 0.08$$

Račun potresnih sil na nekonstrukcijski element

$$S_a := \max \left[\alpha \cdot S \cdot \left[\frac{3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{z}{H} \right)}{1 + \left(1 - \frac{T_a}{T_l} \right)^2} \right] - 0.5, \alpha \cdot S \right] = 0.81$$

$q_a := 2$ faktor obnašanja - fasade (tab. 4.4)

$\gamma_a := 1$ faktor pomembnosti nekonstr. elementa

Obstoječe

$W_a := g_{f.obst} \cdot h_{nos} \cdot 1m = 1.37 \text{ kN}$ teža nekonstrukcijskega elementa vključno s fasado

$F_a := \frac{S_a \cdot W_a \cdot \gamma_a}{q_a} = 0.55 \text{ kN}$ potresna sila na nekonstrukcijski element

$q_{fa} := \frac{F_a}{h_{nos} \cdot 1m} = 0.61 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ potresna obtežba na nekonstrukcijski element

Novo

$W_a := g_{f.novo} \cdot h_{nos} \cdot 1m = 1.83 \text{ kN}$ teža nekonstrukcijskega elementa vključno s fasado

$F_a := \frac{S_a \cdot W_a \cdot \gamma_a}{q_a} = 0.74 \text{ kN}$ potresna sila na nekonstrukcijski element

$q_{fa} := \frac{F_a}{h_{nos} \cdot 1m} = 0.82 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ potresna obtežba na nekonstrukcijski element

-->Potresna obtežba ni merodajna, merodajna je obtežba z vetrom

4.0 Kontrola nosilnosti

4.1 Kontrola sidra - obstoječe

Materialne karakteristike

$f_{yd} := f_{yd,0.S235} = 235 \cdot \text{MPa}$ (ocena)

$f_u := f_{u,S235} = 360 \cdot \text{MPa}$

Karakteristike prereza

$d_{sldr} := 2.5 \text{ mm}$ premer sidra

$A_{sldr} := A_{\varphi}(d_{sldr}) = 0.05 \text{ cm}^2$ površina sidra

$n_{sldr} := 4 \times 2 = 8$ št. sider / m2 (2 sldri na kljuko)

Obremenitev

$A_{vpl} := 1 \text{ m}^2$ vplivna površina

$G_f := g_{f.obst} \cdot A_{vpl} = 1.52 \text{ kN}$ teža fasade

$F_w := w_e \cdot A_{vpl} = 0.89 \text{ kN}$ obtežba vetra - srk

Kontrola osne sile

$N_{Ed} := 1.5 \cdot F_w = 1.33 \text{ kN}$

$N_{Ed,I} := \frac{N_{Ed}}{n_{sldr}} = 0.17 \text{ kN}$ srk vetra

$N_{Rd,I} := A_{sldr} \cdot f_{yd} = 1.15 \text{ kN}$

$\text{kontrola}(N_{Ed,I} \leq N_{Rd,I}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}$

$N_{Ed,I} \div N_{Rd,I} = 0.14$

Kontrola striga

$$V_{Ed} := 1.35 \cdot G_f = 2.05 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Ed.I} := \frac{V_{Ed}}{n_{sldr}} = 0.26 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Rd.I} := A_{sldr} \cdot \frac{f_{yd}}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.67 \text{ kN}$$

$$\boxed{\text{kontrola}(V_{Ed.I} \leq V_{Rd.I}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}}$$

$$V_{Ed.I} \div V_{Rd.I} = 0.38$$

Kontrola upogibne nosilnosti (zanemarijen vpliv stiropora)

$$M_{Ed} := 1.35 \cdot G_f \cdot (6 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm}) = 18.44 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$M_{Ed.I} := \frac{M_{Ed}}{n_{sldr}} = 2.31 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$W_{pl.Rd} := \frac{d_{sldr}^3}{6} = 0.0026 \cdot \text{cm}^3$$

$$M_{Rd.I} := W_{pl.Rd} \cdot f_u = 0.09 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$\boxed{\text{kontrola}(M_{Ed.I} \leq M_{Rd.I}) = \text{"NI izpolnjena"}}$$

$$M_{Ed.I} \div M_{Rd.I} = 24.59$$

4.2 Kontrola sidra - nova fasada

Materijske karakteristike

$$f_{yd} := f_{yd,0.5235} = 235 \cdot \text{MPa} \quad (\text{ocena})$$

$$f_u := f_{u,5235} = 360 \cdot \text{MPa}$$

Karakteristike prereza

$$d_{sidr} := 2.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{premer sidra}$$

$$A_{sidr} := A_{\varphi}(d_{sidr}) = 0.05 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{površina sidra}$$

$$n_{sidr} := 4 \times 2 = 8 \quad \text{št. sider / m2 (2 sidri na kljuko)}$$

Obremenitev

$$A_{vpl} := 1 \text{ m}^2 \quad \text{vplivna površina}$$

$$G_f := g_{f,novo} \cdot A_{vpl} = 2.03 \text{ kN} \quad \text{teža fasade}$$

$$F_w := w_e \cdot A_{vpl} = 0.89 \text{ kN} \quad \text{obtežba vetra - srk}$$

Kontrola osne sile

$$N_{Ed} := 1.5 \cdot F_w = 1.33 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{Ed,1} := \frac{N_{Ed}}{n_{sidr}} = 0.17 \text{ kN} \quad \text{srk vetra}$$

$$N_{Rd,1} := A_{sidr} \cdot f_{yd} = 1.15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\boxed{\text{kontrola}(N_{Ed,1} \leq N_{Rd,1}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}} \quad N_{Ed,1} \div N_{Rd,1} = 0.14$$

Kontrola striga

$$V_{Ed} := 1.35 \cdot G_f = 2.74 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Ed,1} := \frac{V_{Ed}}{n_{sidr}} = 0.34 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Rd,1} := A_{sidr} \cdot \frac{f_{yd}}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.67 \text{ kN}$$

$$\boxed{\text{kontrola}(V_{Ed,1} \leq V_{Rd,1}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}} \quad V_{Ed,1} \div V_{Rd,1} = 0.51$$

Kontrola upogibne nosilnosti (zanemarjen vpliv stiropora)

$$M_{Ed} := 1.35 \cdot G_f \cdot (6 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm}) = 24.64 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$M_{Ed,1} := \frac{M_{Ed}}{n_{sidr}} = 3.08 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$W_{pl,Rd} := \frac{d_{sidr}^3}{6} = 0.0026 \cdot \text{cm}^3$$

$$M_{Rd,1} := W_{pl,Rd} \cdot f_u = 0.09 \cdot \text{kN} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$\boxed{\text{kontrola}(M_{Ed,1} \leq M_{Rd,1}) = \text{"NI izpolnjena"}} \quad M_{Ed,1} \div M_{Rd,1} = 32.85$$

4.3 Dimenzioniranje ojačitev

Sidranje AB obloge z jeklenimi sidri

Obremenitev

$$A_{vpl} := 1\text{ m}^2$$

$$N_{Ed} = 1.33\text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Ed} = 2.74\text{ kN}$$

$$M_{Ed} = 24.64\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$$

Izberem sidra:

HILTI HST3 M16 x 220

$$n_{sidr} := 2$$

$$d_{sidr} := 16\text{ mm}$$

premer sidra

$$A_{sidr} := A_{\varphi}(d_{sidr}) = 2.01\text{ cm}^2$$

površina sidra

$$f_{yd} := 580\text{ MPa}$$

$$f_u := 720\text{ MPa}$$

Nosilnost sider (podatek Hilti)

$$N_{Rd,1} := 13.3\text{ kN}$$

$$N_{Rd} := N_{Rd,1} \cdot n_{sidr} = 26.6\text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Rd,1} := 44.0\text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Rd} := V_{Rd,1} \cdot n_{sidr} = 88\text{ kN}$$

$$M_{Rd,1} := \frac{240\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}{1.4} = 17.14\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$$

$$M_{Rd} := M_{Rd,1} \cdot n_{sidr} = 34.29\text{ kN}\cdot\text{cm}$$

Kontrola

$$\text{kontrola}(N_{Ed} \leq N_{Rd}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}$$

$$N_{Ed} \div N_{Rd} = 0.05$$

$$\text{kontrola}(V_{Ed} \leq V_{Rd}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}$$

$$V_{Ed} \div V_{Rd} = 0.03$$

$$\text{kontrola}(M_{Ed} \leq M_{Rd}) = \text{"JE izpolnjena"}$$

$$M_{Ed} \div M_{Rd} = 0.72$$

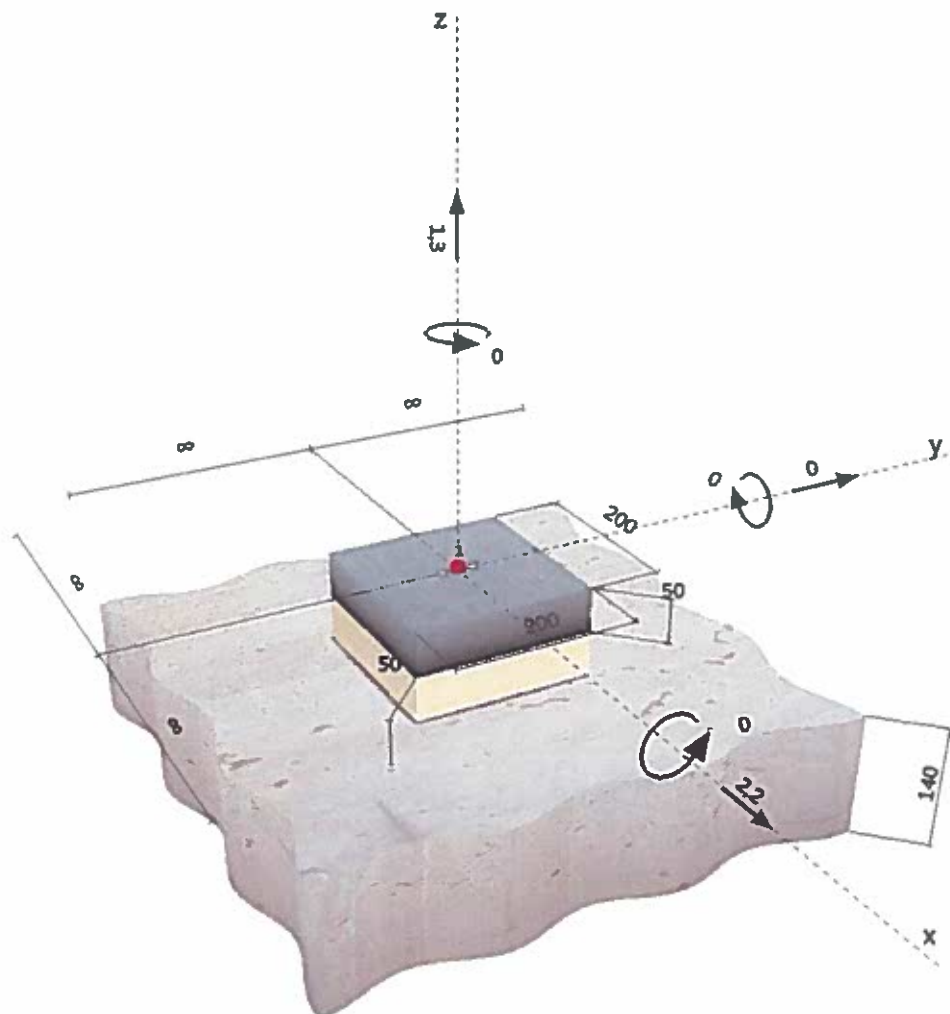
IZBEREM

mehanska jeklena sidra:

HILTI HST3 M16 x 220, globina sidranja 90 mm, 2 kos/m2

Specifier's comments:
1 Input data

Anchor type and size:	HST3 M16 hef1	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef} = 65 \text{ mm}$, $h_{nom} = 78 \text{ mm}$	
Material:		
Approval No.:	ETA-98/0001	
Issued / Valid:	28.7.2016 -	
Proof:	Design method ETAG (No. 001 Annex C/2010)	
Stand-off installation:	without clamping (anchor); restraint level (baseplate): 2,00; $e_b = 50 \text{ mm}$; $t = 50 \text{ mm}$ Hilti Grout: , multipurpose, $f_{c, Grout} = 30,00 \text{ N/mm}^2$	
Baseplate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 200 \text{ mm} \times 200 \text{ mm} \times 50 \text{ mm}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	no profile	
Base material:	cracked concrete, C25/30, $f_{c, cube} = 30,00 \text{ N/mm}^2$; $h = 140 \text{ mm}$	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Dry	
Reinforcement:	No reinforcement or Reinforcement spacing $\geq 150 \text{ mm}$ (any \emptyset) or $\geq 100 \text{ mm}$ ($\emptyset \leq 10 \text{ mm}$) no longitudinal edge reinforcement	

Geometry [mm] & Loading [kN, kNm]


2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Load case: Design loads

Anchor reactions [kN]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

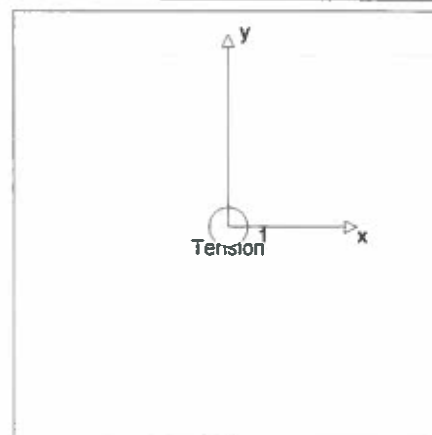
Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	1,300	2,200	2,200	0,000

max. concrete compressive strain: - [%]

max. concrete compressive stress: - [N/mm²]

resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0/0): 1,300 [kN]

resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0/0): 0,000 [kN]



3 Tension load (ETAG, Annex C, Section 5.2.2)

	Load [kN]	Capacity [kN]	Utilisation β_N [%]	Status
Steel failure*	1,300	54,286	3	OK
Pull-out failure*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete cone failure**	1,300	13,778	10	OK
Splitting failure**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* most unfavourable anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)

3.1 Steel failure

$N_{Rk,s}$ [kN]	γ_{Ms}	$N_{Rd,s}$ [kN]	N_{Sd} [kN]
76,000	1,400	54,286	1,300

3.2 Concrete cone failure

$A_{c,N}$ [mm ²]	$A_{c,N}^0$ [mm ²]	$c_{cr,N}$ [mm]	$s_{cr,N}$ [mm]		
38025	38025	98	195		
$e_{c1,N}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$e_{c2,N}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{s,N}$	$\psi_{re,N}$
0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
k_1	$N_{Rk,c}^0$ [kN]	γ_{Mc}	$N_{Rd,c}$ [kN]	N_{Sd} [kN]	
7,200	20,666	1,500	13,778	1,300	

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4 Shear load (ETAG, Annex C, Section 5.2.3)

	Load [kN]	Capacity [kN]	Utilisation β_v [%]	Status
Steel failure (without lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	2,200	4,516	49	OK
Pryout failure**	2,200	46,981	5	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* most unfavourable anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel failure (with lever arm)

l [mm]	α_M			
83	2,00			
$N_{Sd} / N_{Rd,s}$	$1 - N_{Sd} / N_{Rd,s}$	$M_{Rk,s}^0$ [kNm]	$M_{Rk,s} = M_{Rk,s}^0 (1 - N_{Sd} / N_{Rd,s})$ [kNm]	
0,024	0,976	0,240	0,234	
$V_{Rk,s}^M = \alpha_M \cdot M_{Rk,s} / l$ [kN]		$\gamma_{Ms,b,v}$	$V_{Rd,s}^M$ [kN]	V_{Sd} [kN]
5,645		1,250	4,516	2,200

4.2 Pryout failure

$A_{c,N}$ [mm ²]	$A_{c,N}^0$ [mm ²]	$c_{cr,N}$ [mm]	$s_{cr,N}$ [mm]	k-factor
38025	38025	98	195	3,410
$e_{c1,v}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$e_{c2,v}$ [mm]	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{s,N}$
0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
$N_{Rk,c}^0$ [kN]	$\gamma_{M,c,p}$	$V_{Rd,cp}$ [kN]	V_{Sd} [kN]	
20,666	1,500	46,981	2,200	

5 Combined tension and shear loads (ETAG, Annex C, Section 5.2.4)

β_N	β_v	α	Utilisation $\beta_{N,v}$ [%]	Status
0,094	0,487	1,500	37	OK

$$\beta_N^2 + \beta_v^2 \leq 1,0$$

6 Displacements (highest loaded anchor)

Short term loading:

N_{Sk} = 0,963 [kN]	δ_N = 0,064 [mm]
V_{Sk} = 1,630 [kN]	δ_v = 0,231 [mm]
	δ_{Nv} = 0,239 [mm]

Long term loading:

N_{Sk} = 0,963 [kN]	δ_N = 0,182 [mm]
V_{Sk} = 1,630 [kN]	δ_v = 0,346 [mm]
	δ_{Nv} = 0,391 [mm]

Comments: Tension displacements are valid with half of the required installation torque moment for uncracked concrete! Shear displacements are valid without friction between the concrete and the baseplate! The gap due to the drilled hole and clearance hole tolerances are not included in this calculation!

The acceptable anchor displacements depend on the fastened construction and must be defined by the designer!

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7 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Anchor require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029, etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Anchor calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with FEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid base plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Anchor. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Checking the transfer of loads into the base material is required in accordance with ETAG 001, Annex C(2010)Section 7! The software considers that the grout is installed under the baseplate without creating air voids and before application of the loads.
- The design is only valid if the clearance hole in the fixture is not larger than the value given in Table 4.1 of ETAG 001, Annex C! For larger diameters of the clearance hole see Chapter 1.1. of ETAG 001, Annex C!
- The accessory list in this report is for the information of the user only. In any case, the instructions for use provided with the product have to be followed to ensure a proper installation.

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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8 Installation data

Baseplate, steel: -
 Profile: no profile
 Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 18 \text{ mm}$
 Plate thickness (input): 50 mm
 Recommended plate thickness: not calculated
 Drilling method: Hammer drilled
 Cleaning: Manual cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required.

Anchor type and size: HST3 M16 hef1
 Installation torque: 0,110 kNm
 Hole diameter in the base material: 16 mm
 Hole depth in the base material: 88 mm
 Minimum thickness of the base material: 120 mm

8.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling

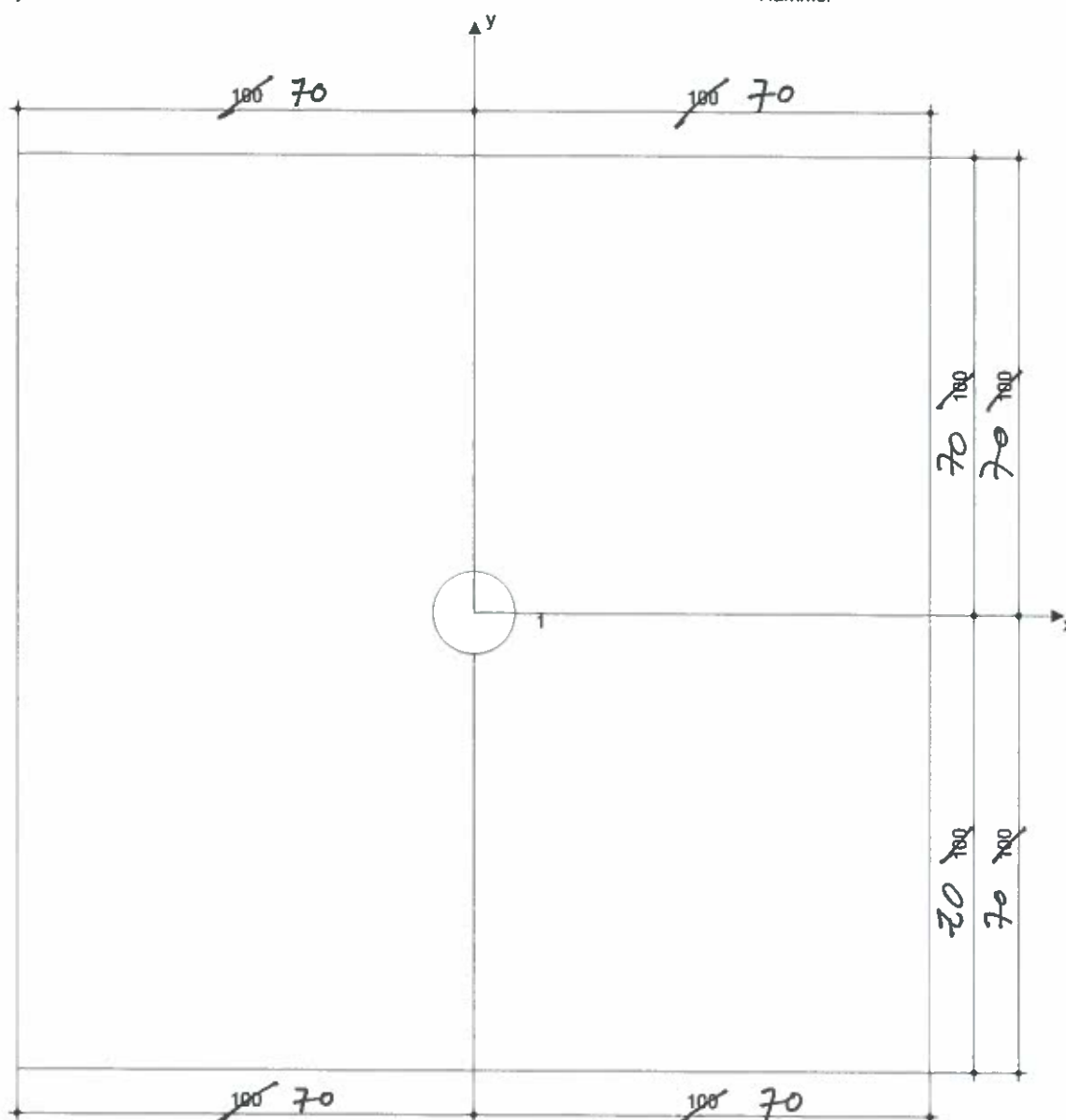
- Suitable Rotary Hammer
- Properly sized drill bit

Cleaning

- Manual blow-out pump

Setting

- Torque wrench
- Hammer



Coordinates Anchor [mm]

Anchor	x	y	c _x	c _{yx}	c _y	c _{xy}
1	0	0	-	-	-	-

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9 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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A hand-drawn floor plan of a room, divided into two main sections by a vertical wall. The left section contains several points and dimensions: a horizontal distance of MIN 20, a vertical distance of MAX 70, and a horizontal distance of MAX 70. The right section features a square area labeled 'NOVO OBSTACLE' with a 'ZULAMI ROB' (robot) nearby. Dimensions include MIN 10, MIN 10, and MIN 10. The bottom of the plan shows a row of points with dimensions MIN 20, MAX 120, and MAX 120. The entire plan is enclosed in a rectangular border with a small '10' dimension at the bottom left.

- ... M_{16} , 2 kg/m^2 (HILTI HST3 $M_{16} \times 220$)

PRILOGA 3

MERITVE ARMATURE – FERROSCAN

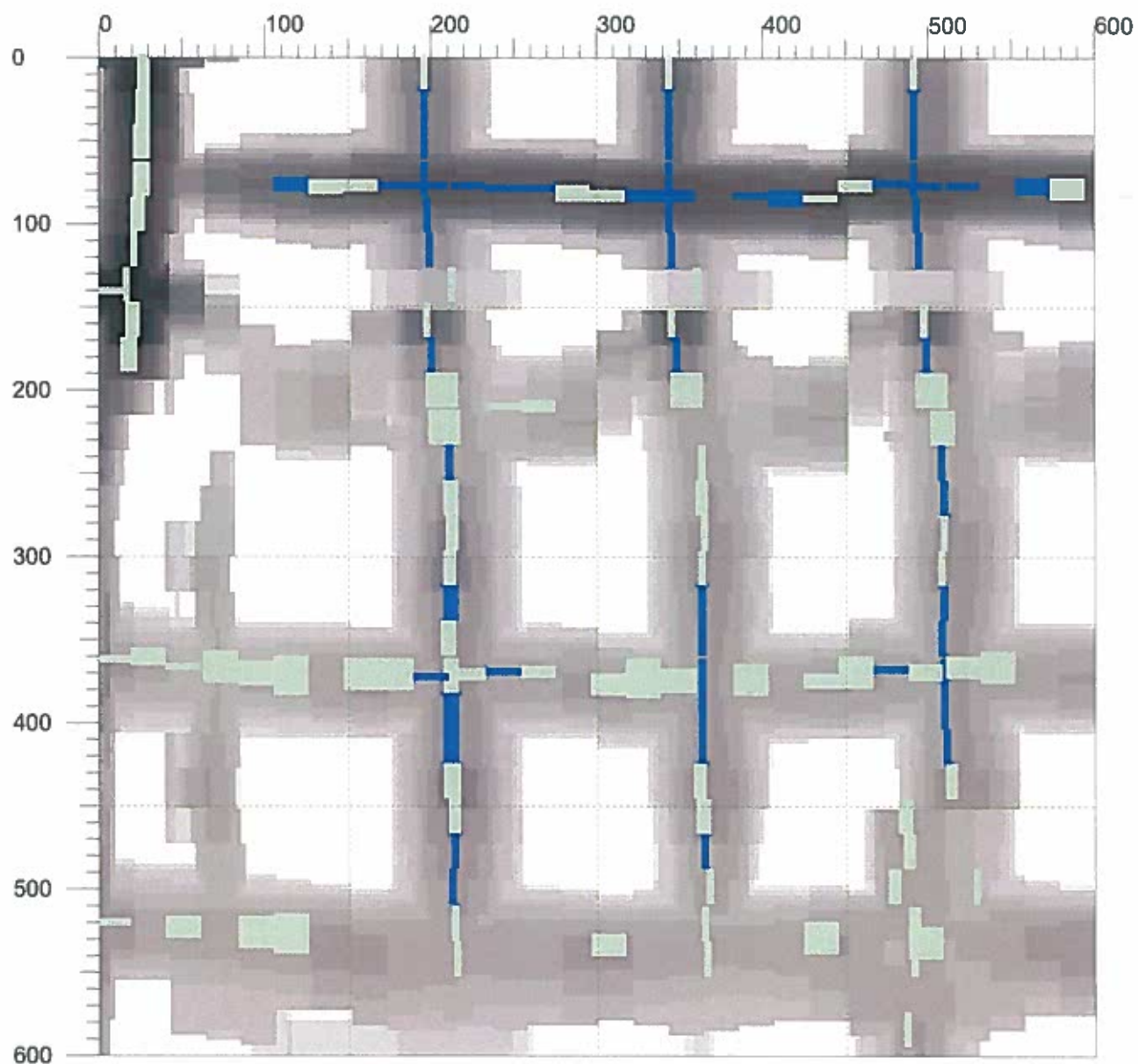
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Customer: —

Location: —

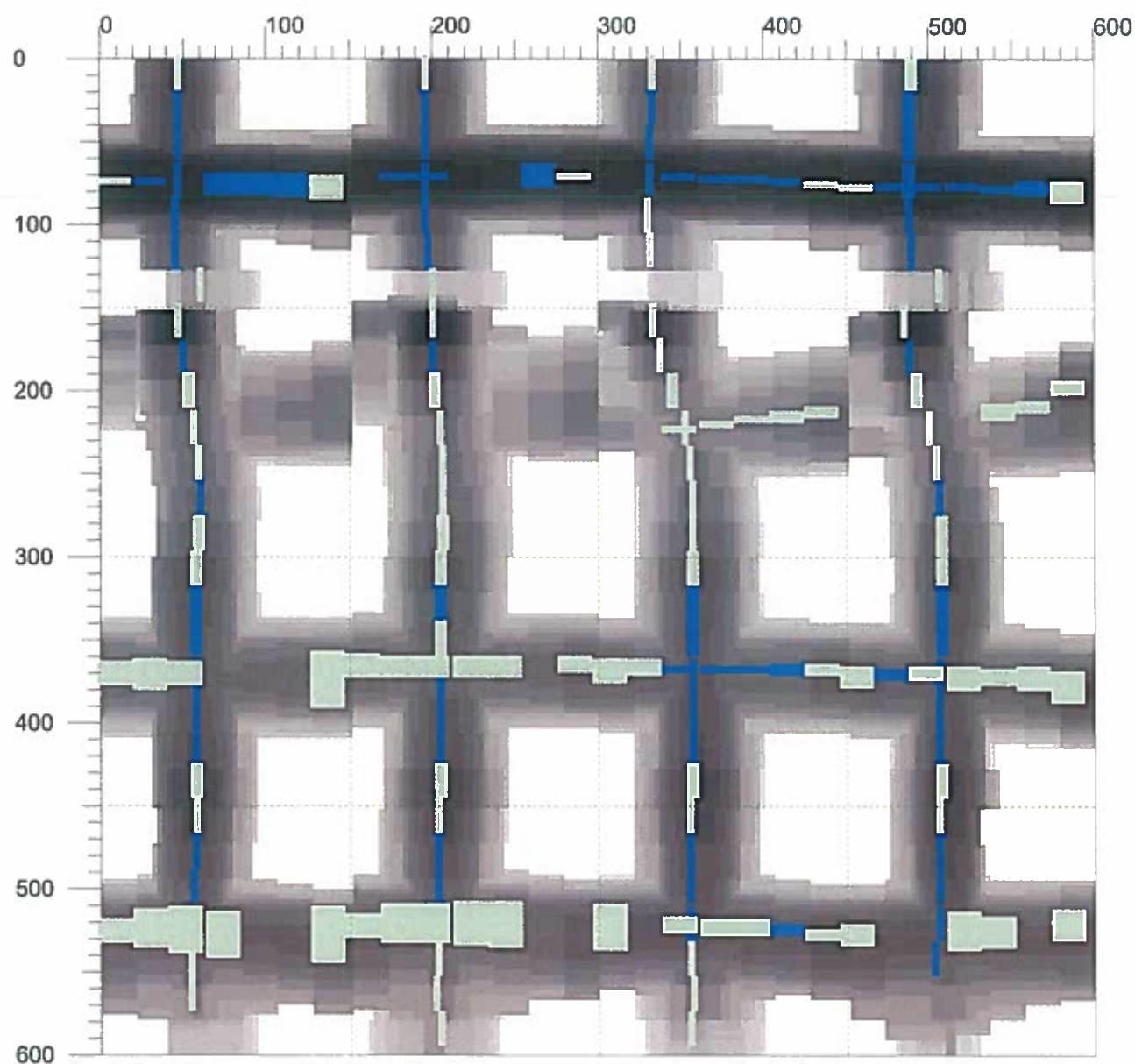
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Operator: ---

Comment:

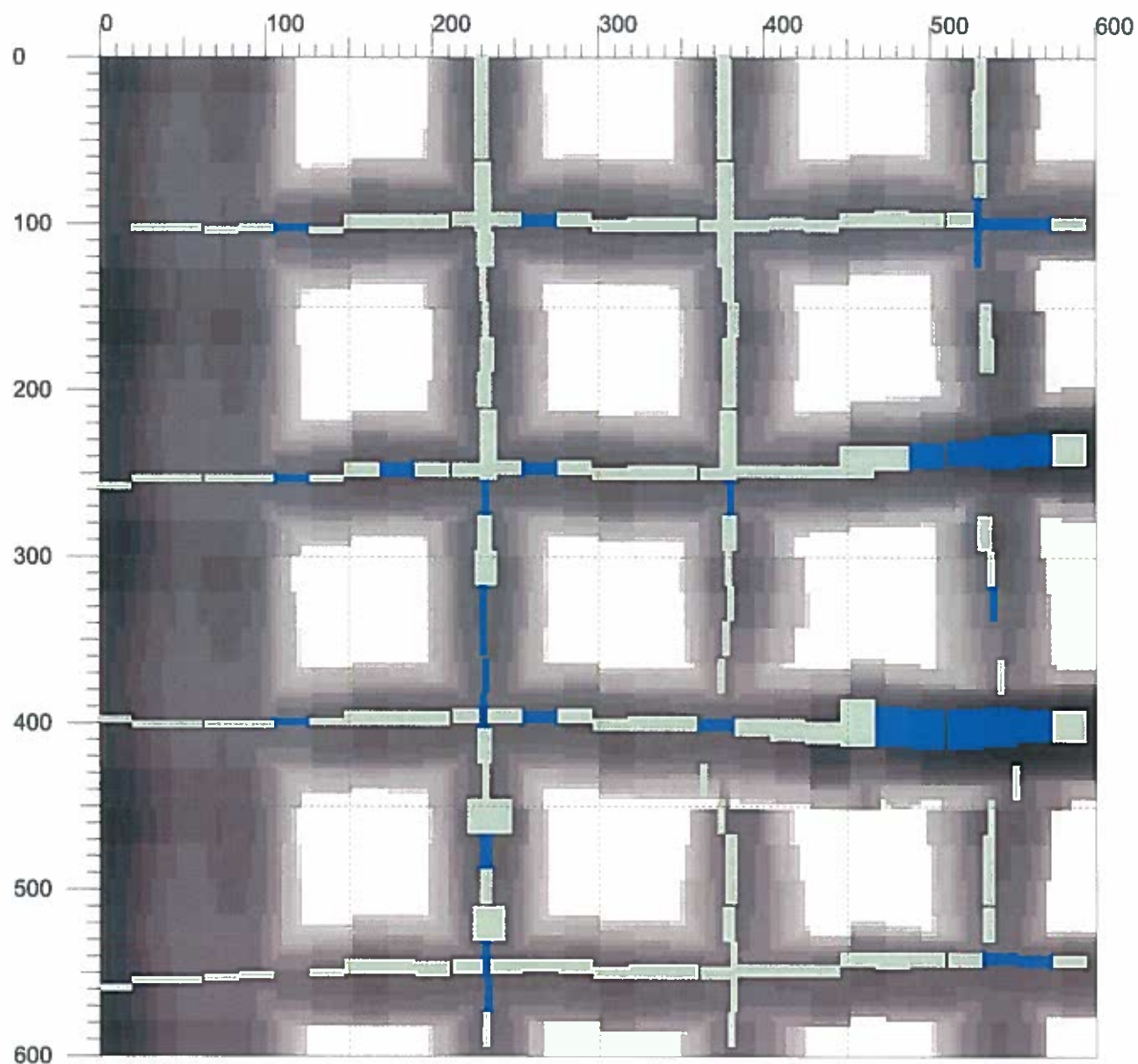
Imagescan:

FS3.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-05-22 10:07:46

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

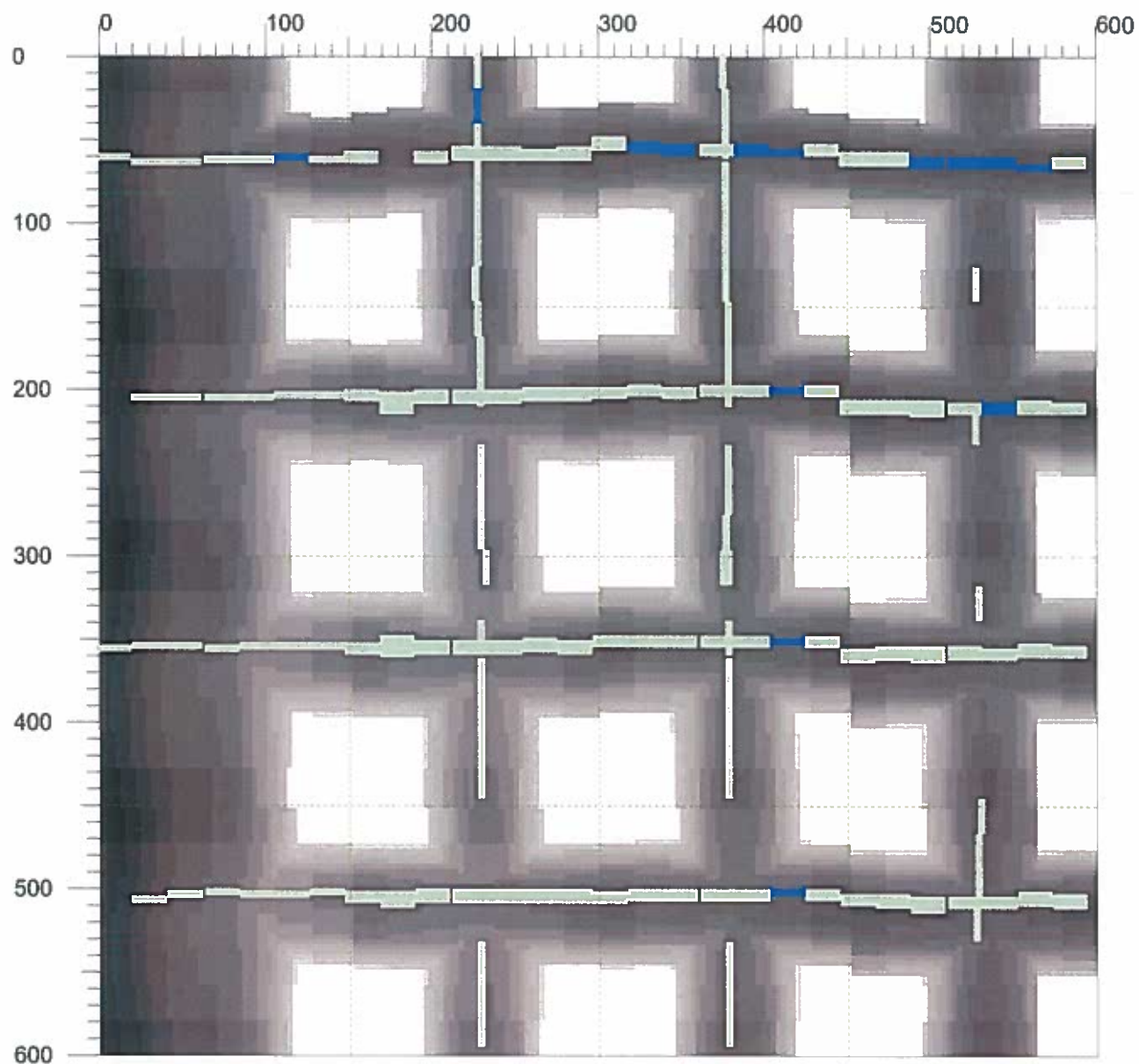
Operator: --

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-05-22 10:09:13

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

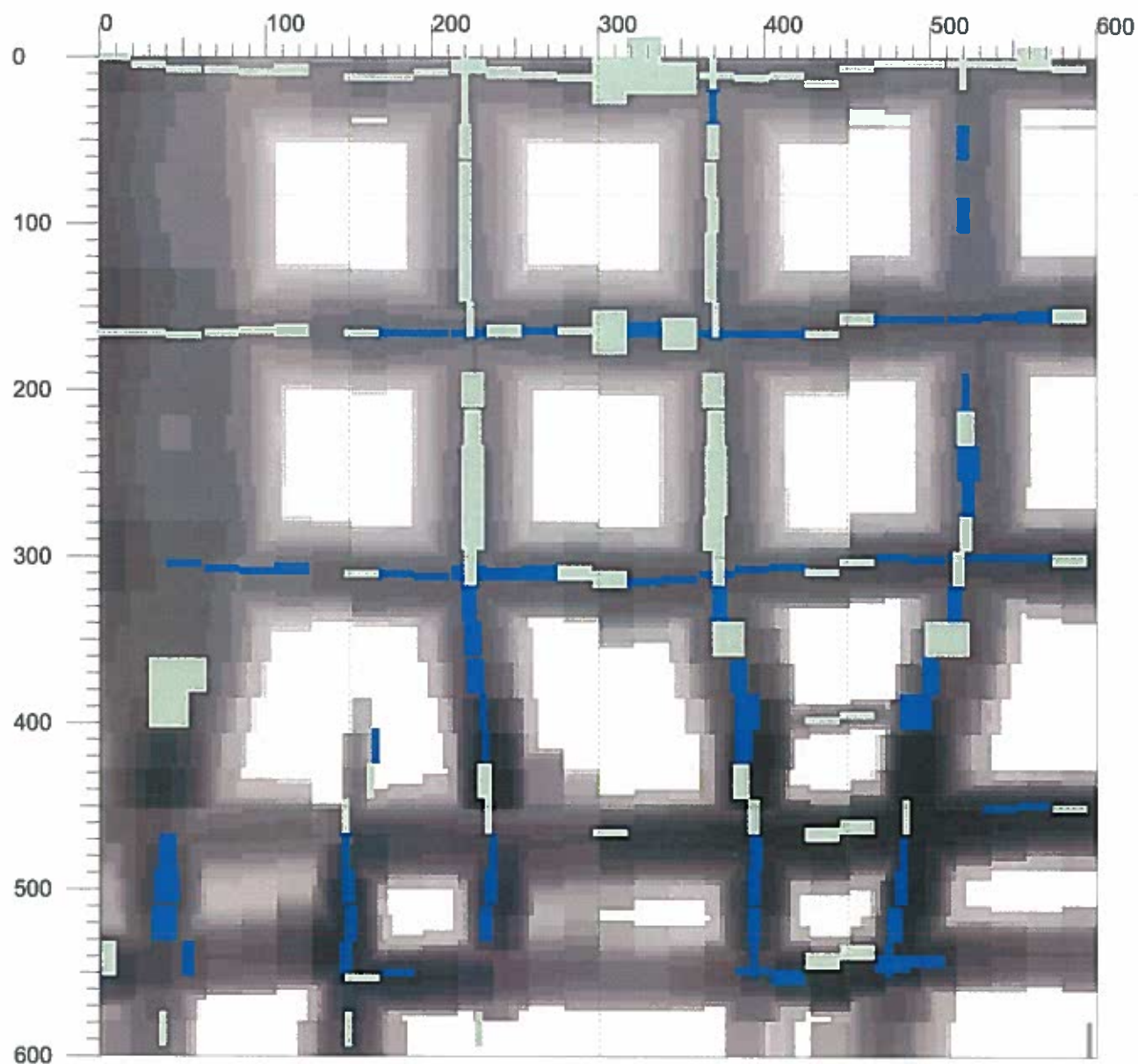
Imagescan:

FS5.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-05-22 10:10:42

SSN: 06308018

[mm]

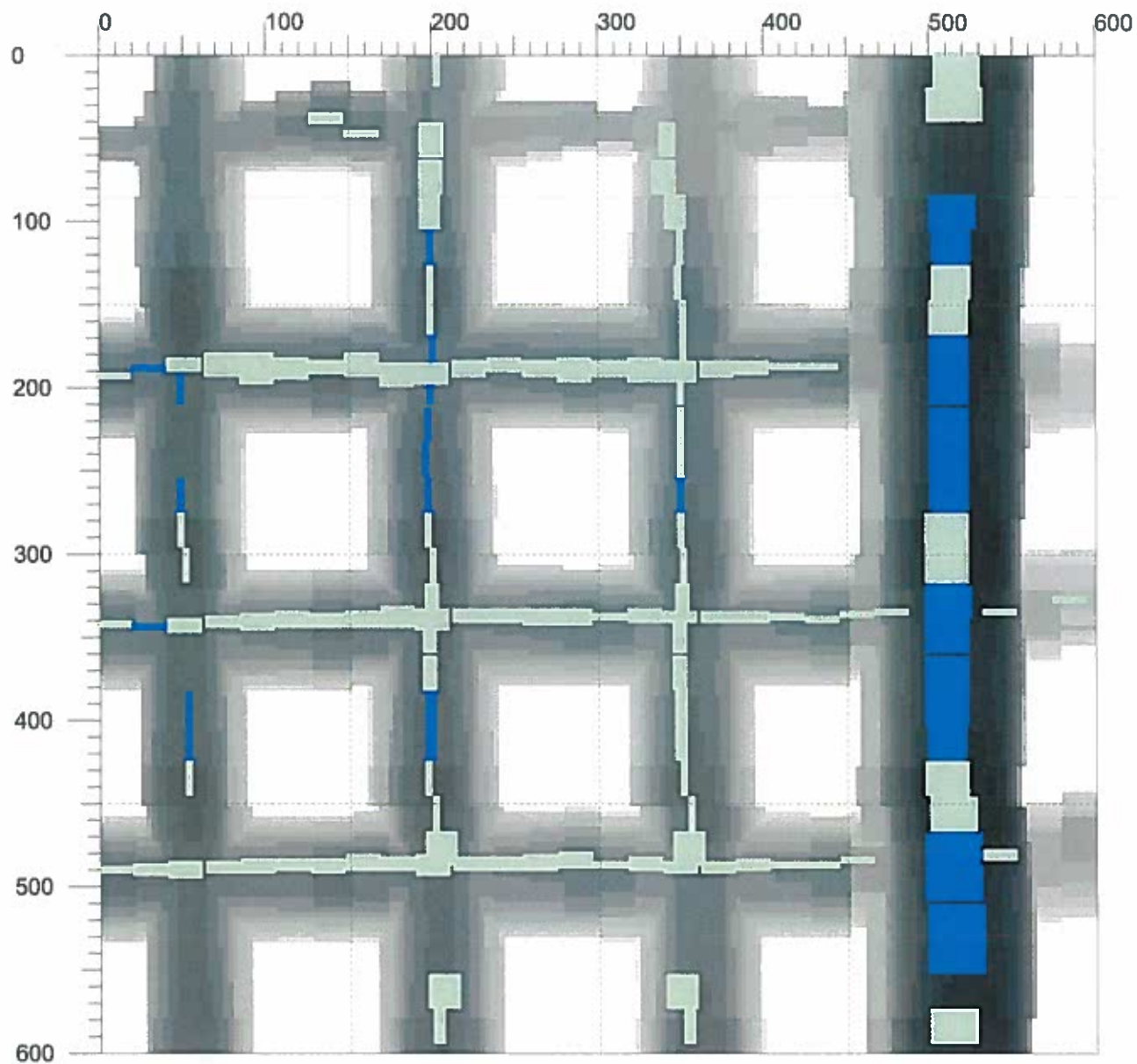


Customer: --

Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

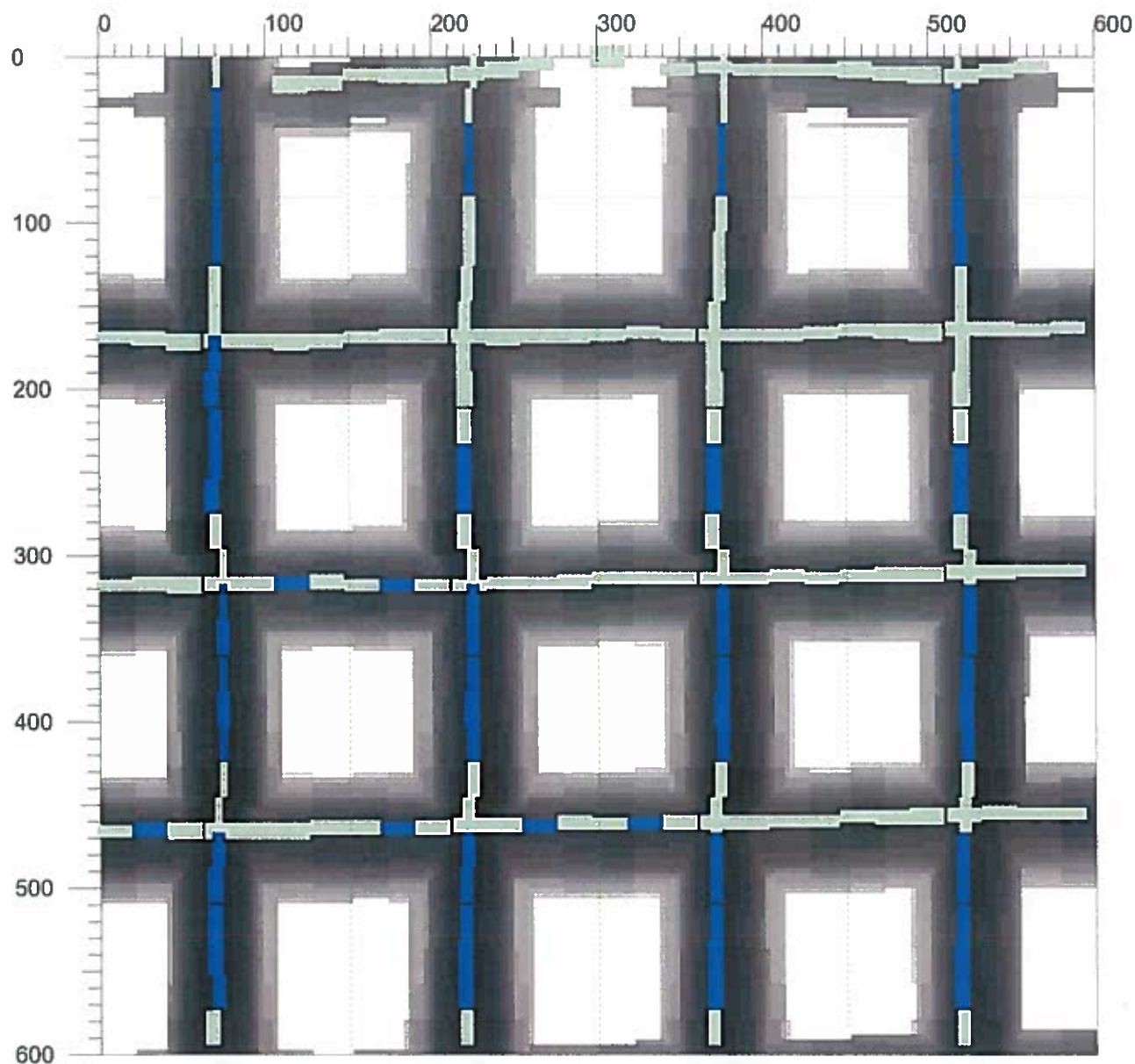
Imagescan:

FS7.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:26:26

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

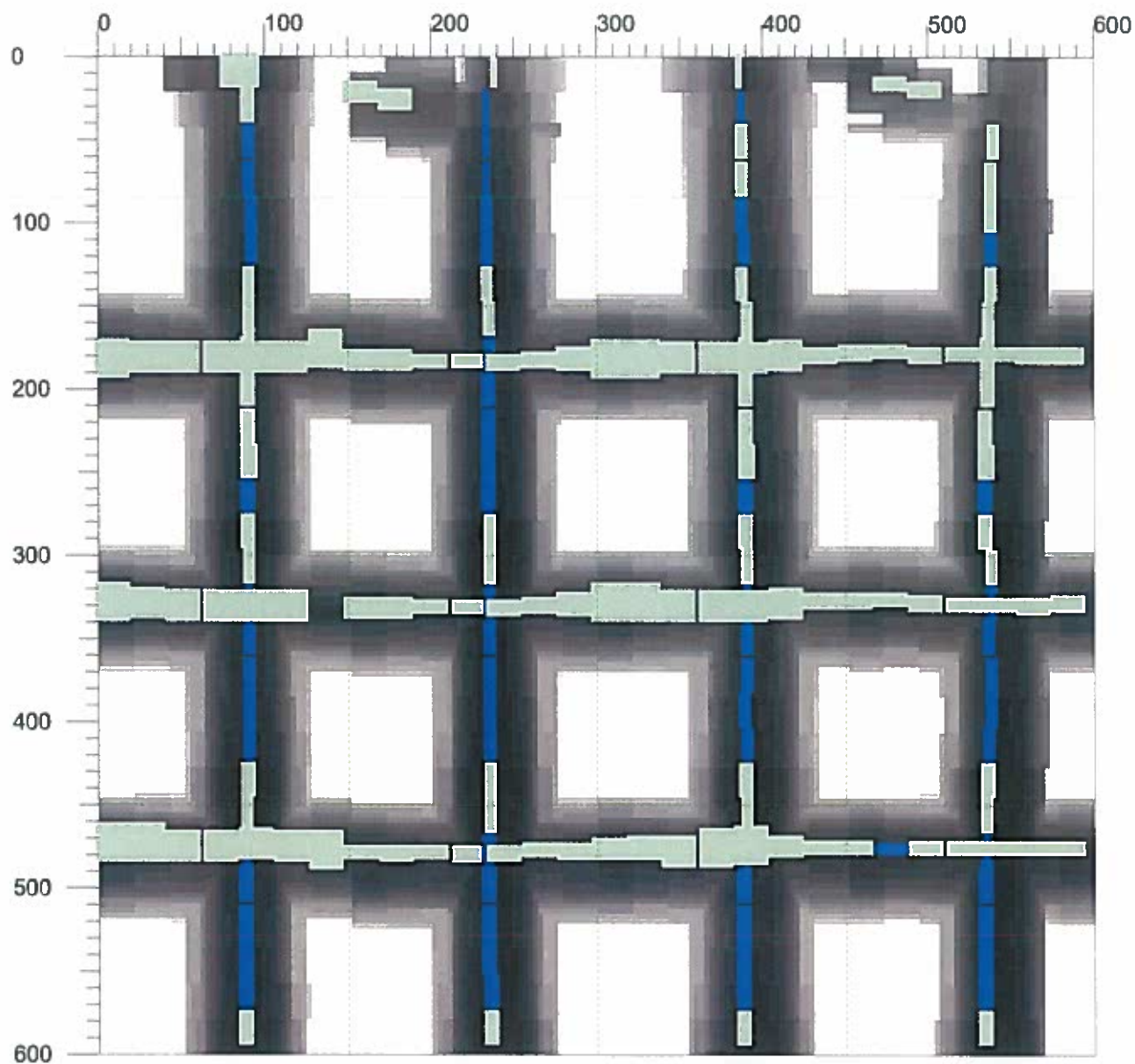
File Storage: D:\Podatki\Dokumenti\2 Toni\Fasada v Šiški Celovška 287\Ferrosan 1\FS7.XFF

Project: Prj00001

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:27:53

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

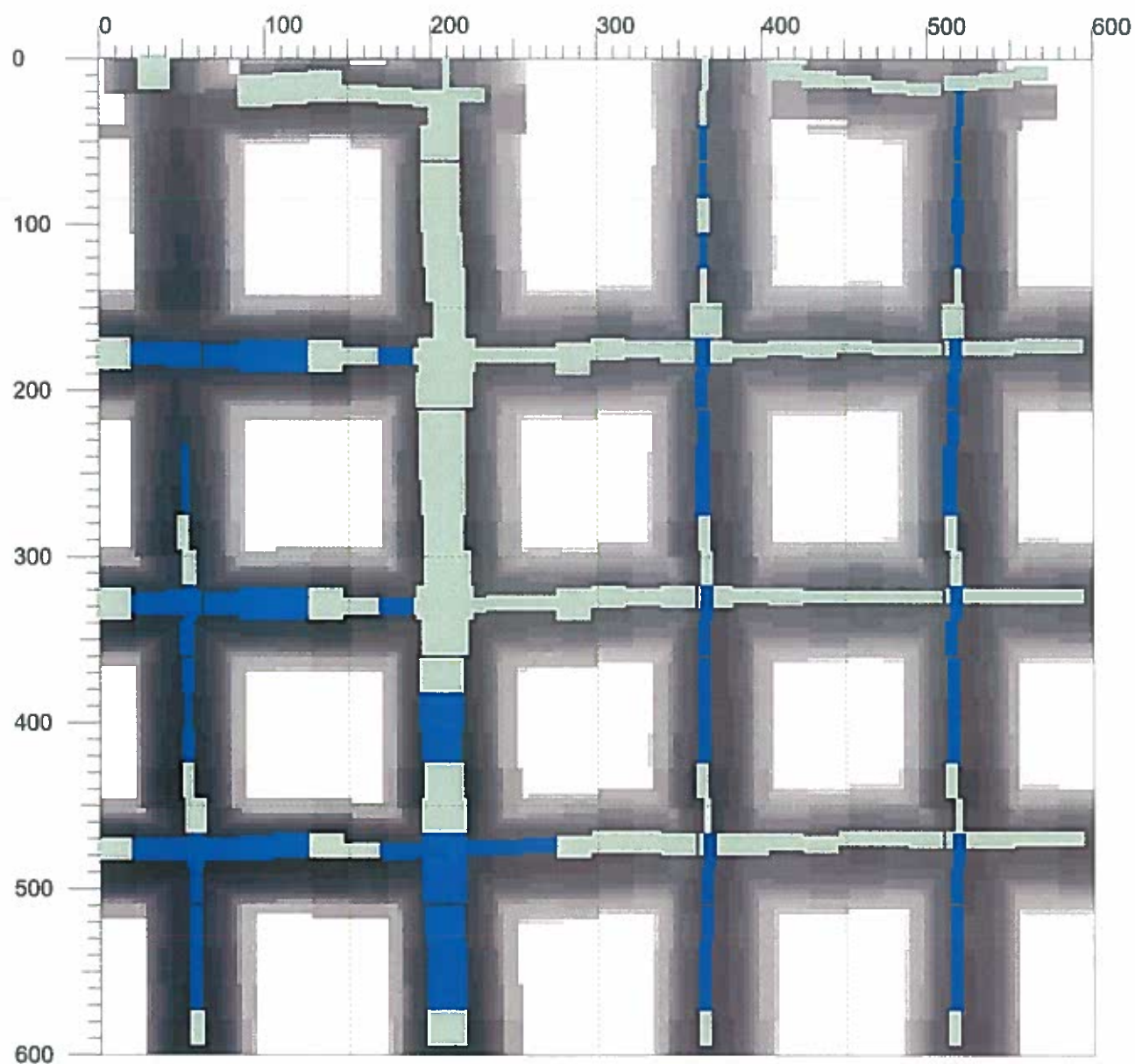
Imagescan:

FS9.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:29:22

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

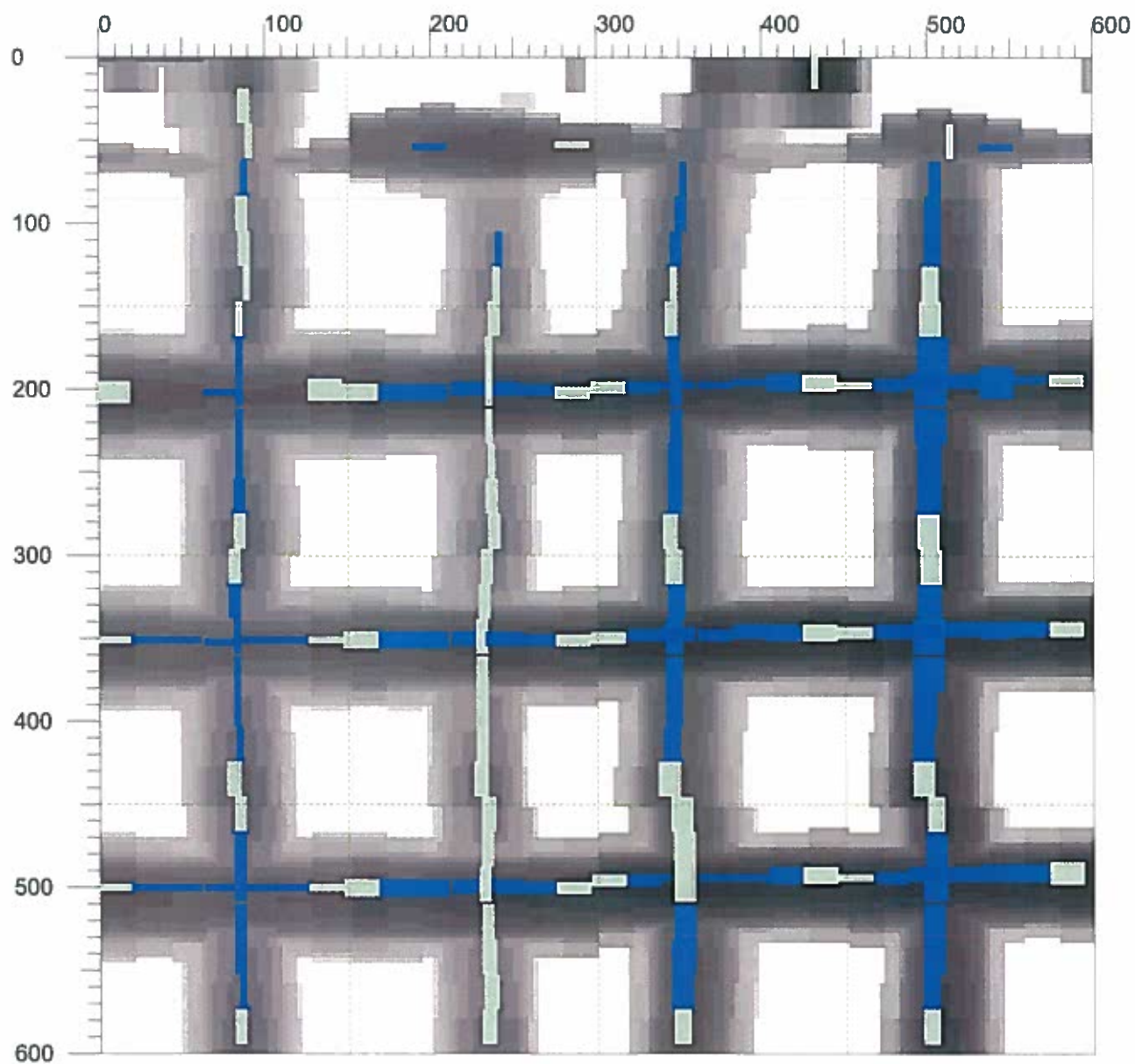
Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:37:24

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: ---

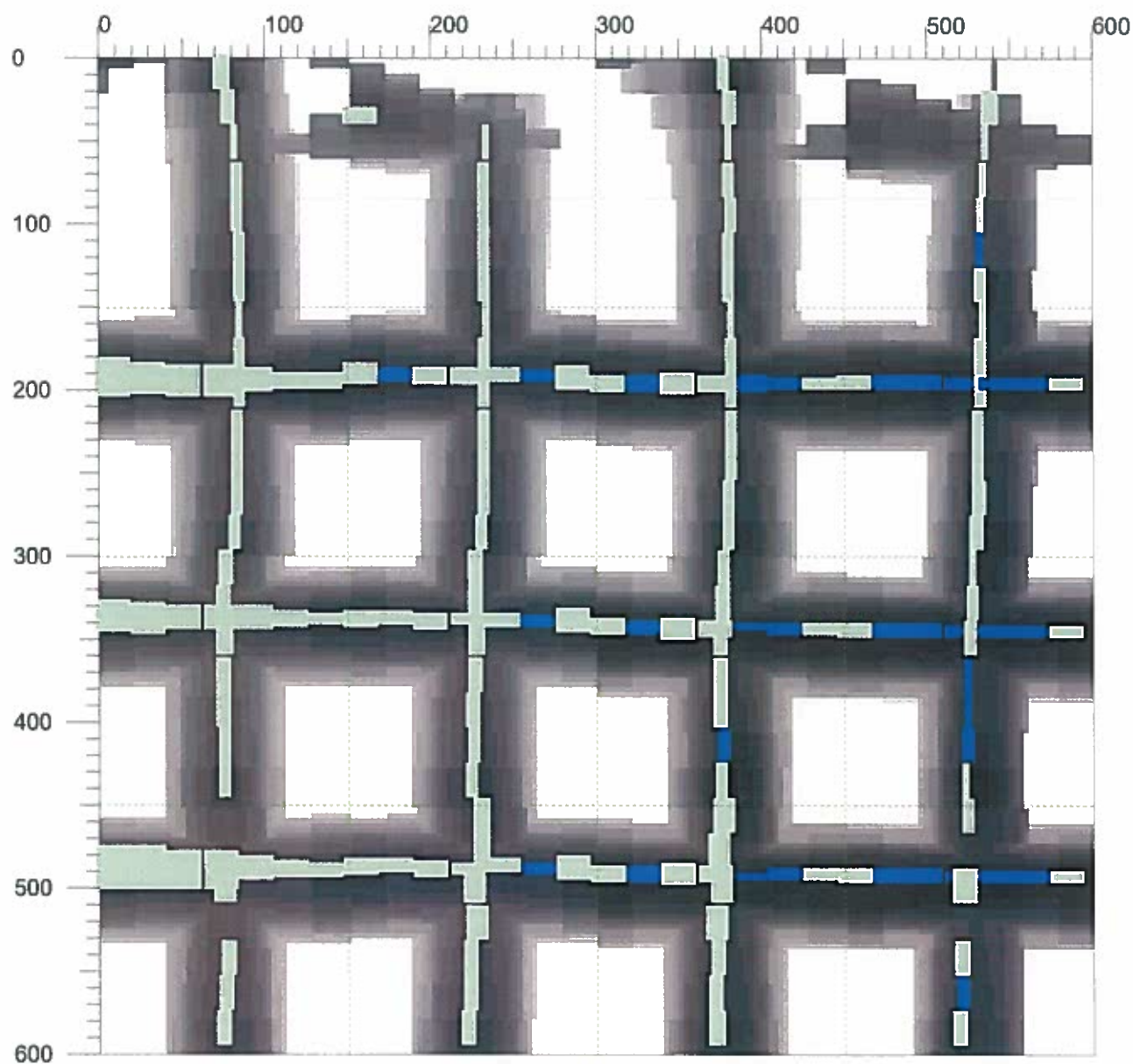
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:38:47

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:

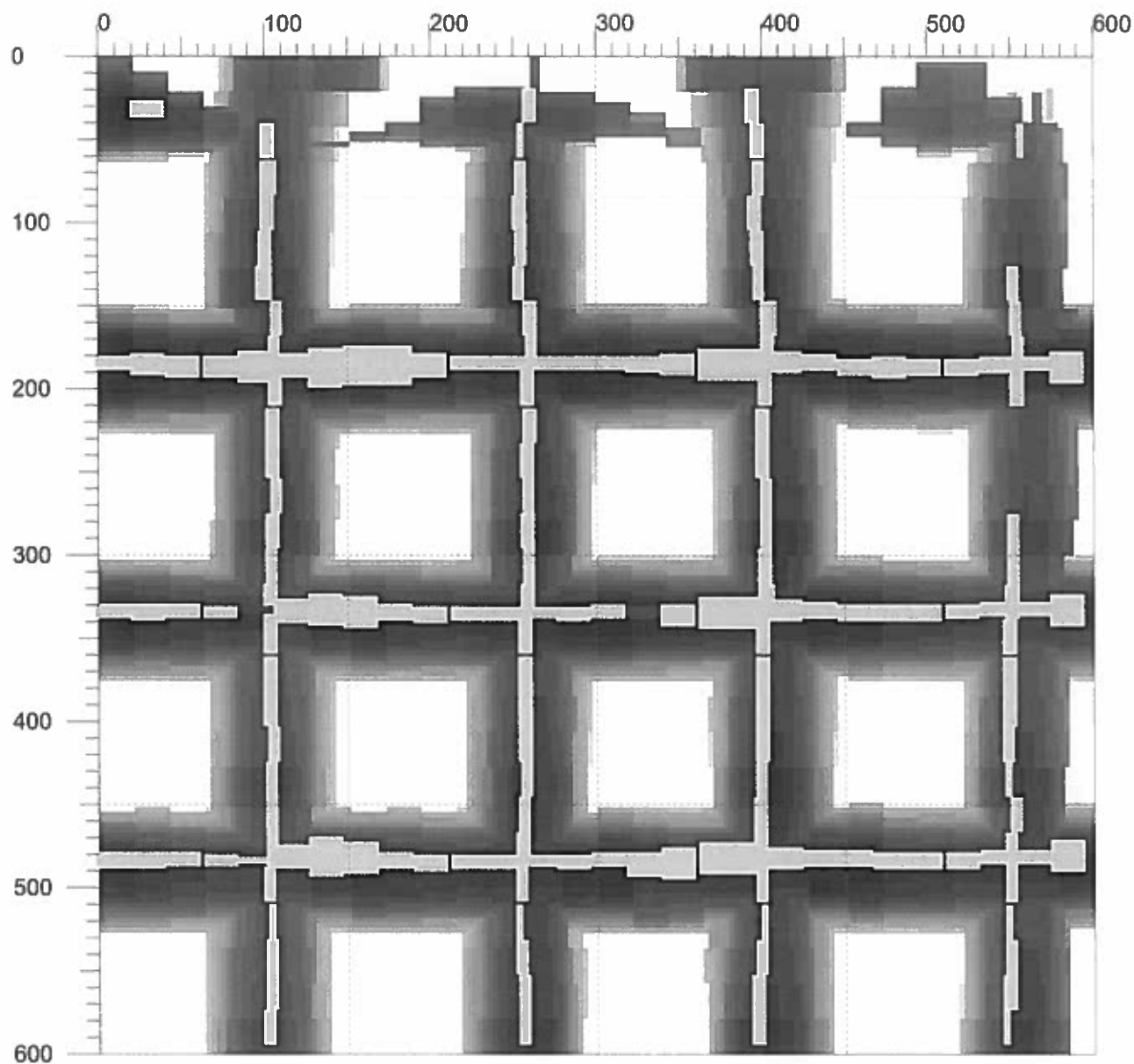
Imagescan:

FS12.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:40:06

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

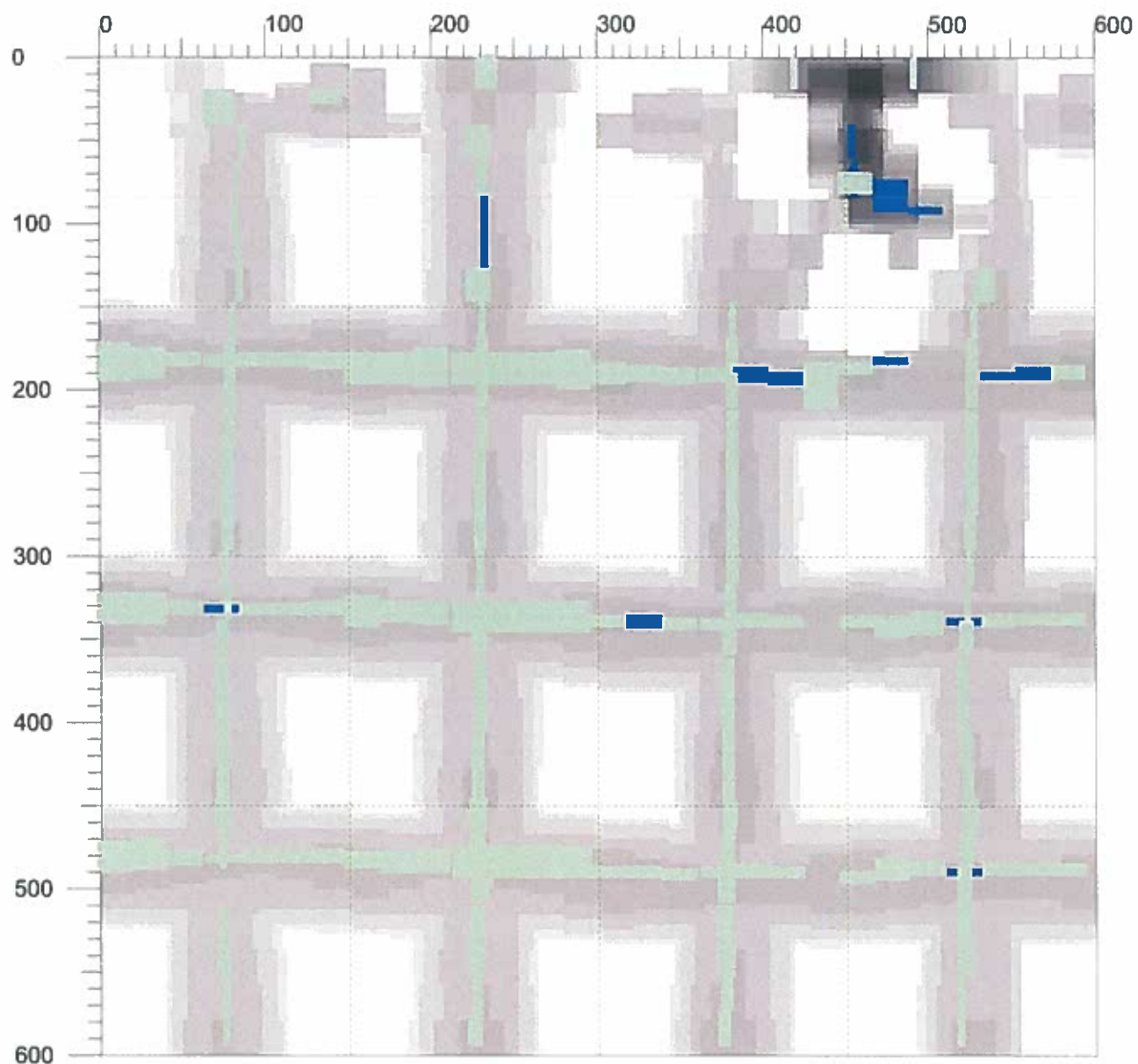
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:41:35

SSN: 06308018 [mm]

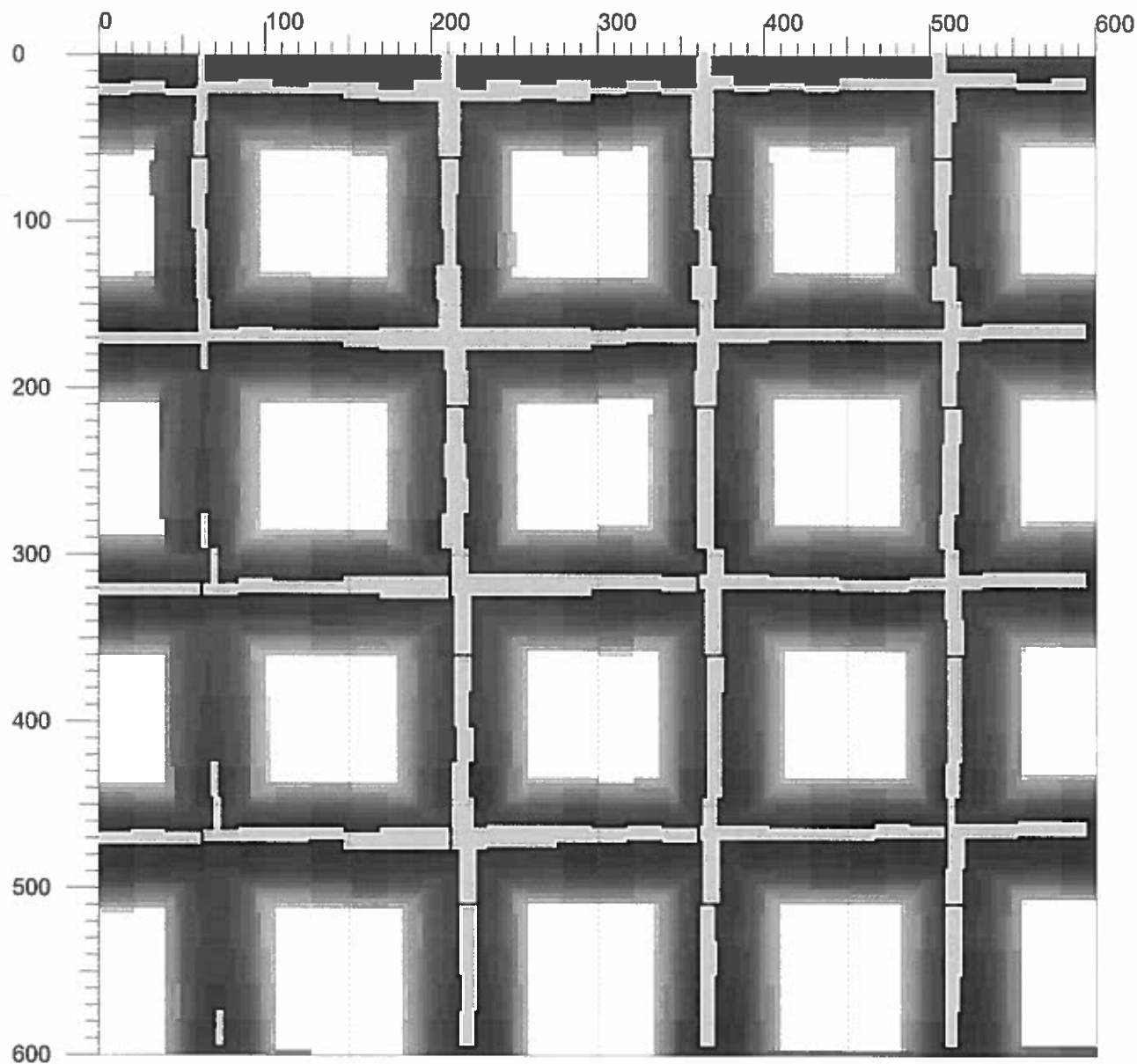


Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:



Customer: ---

Location: ---

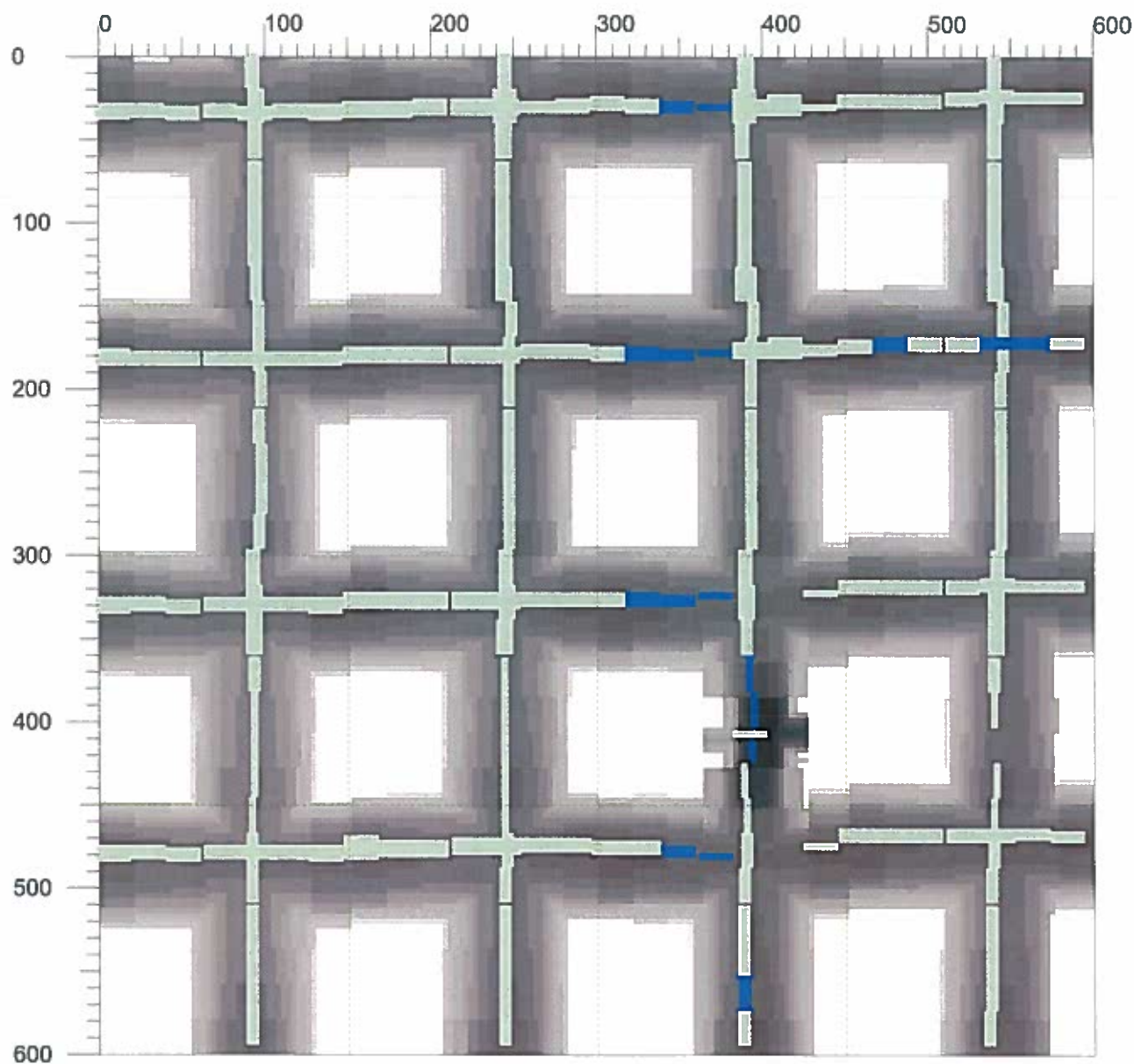
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:53:17

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

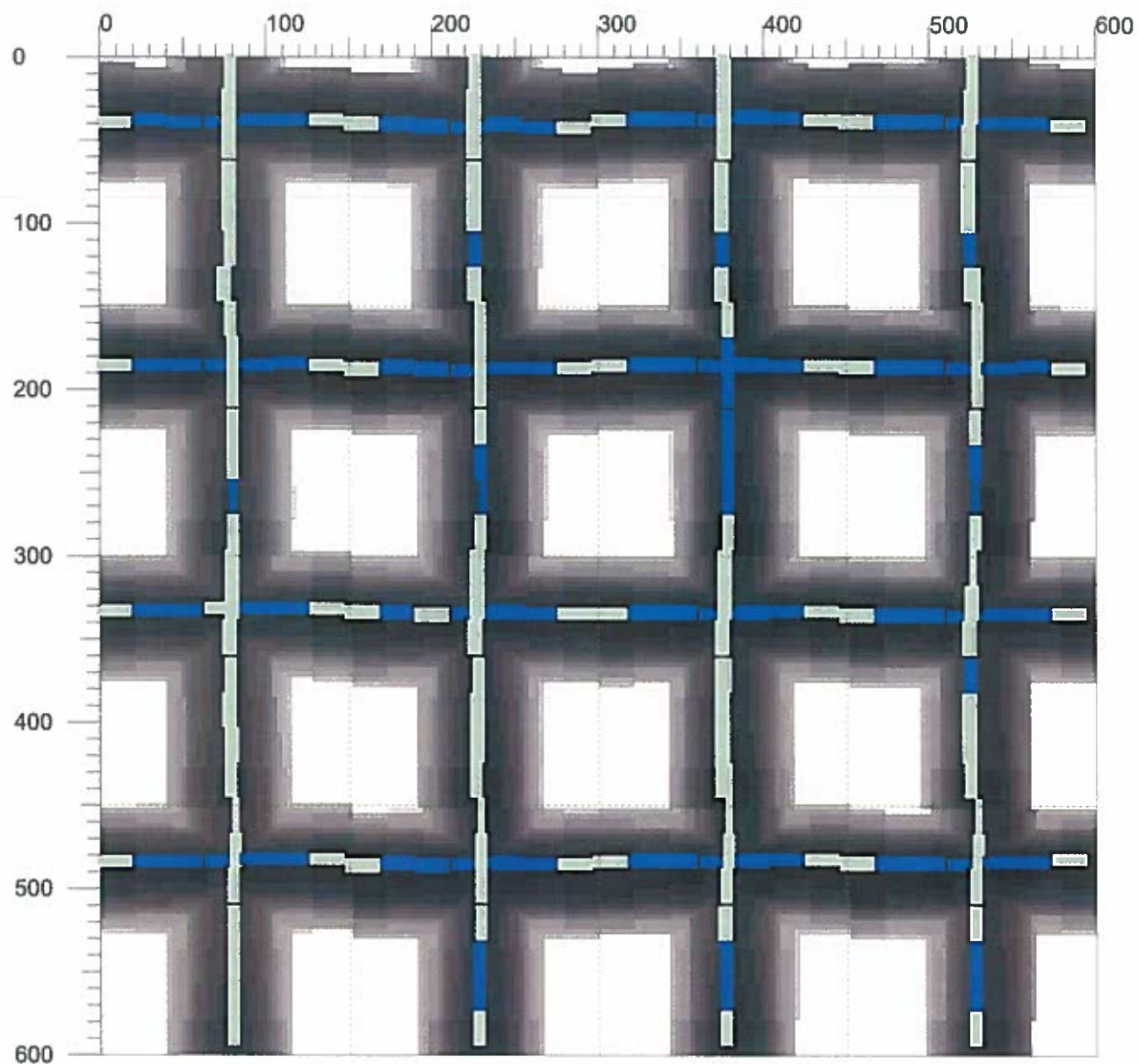
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:54:42

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

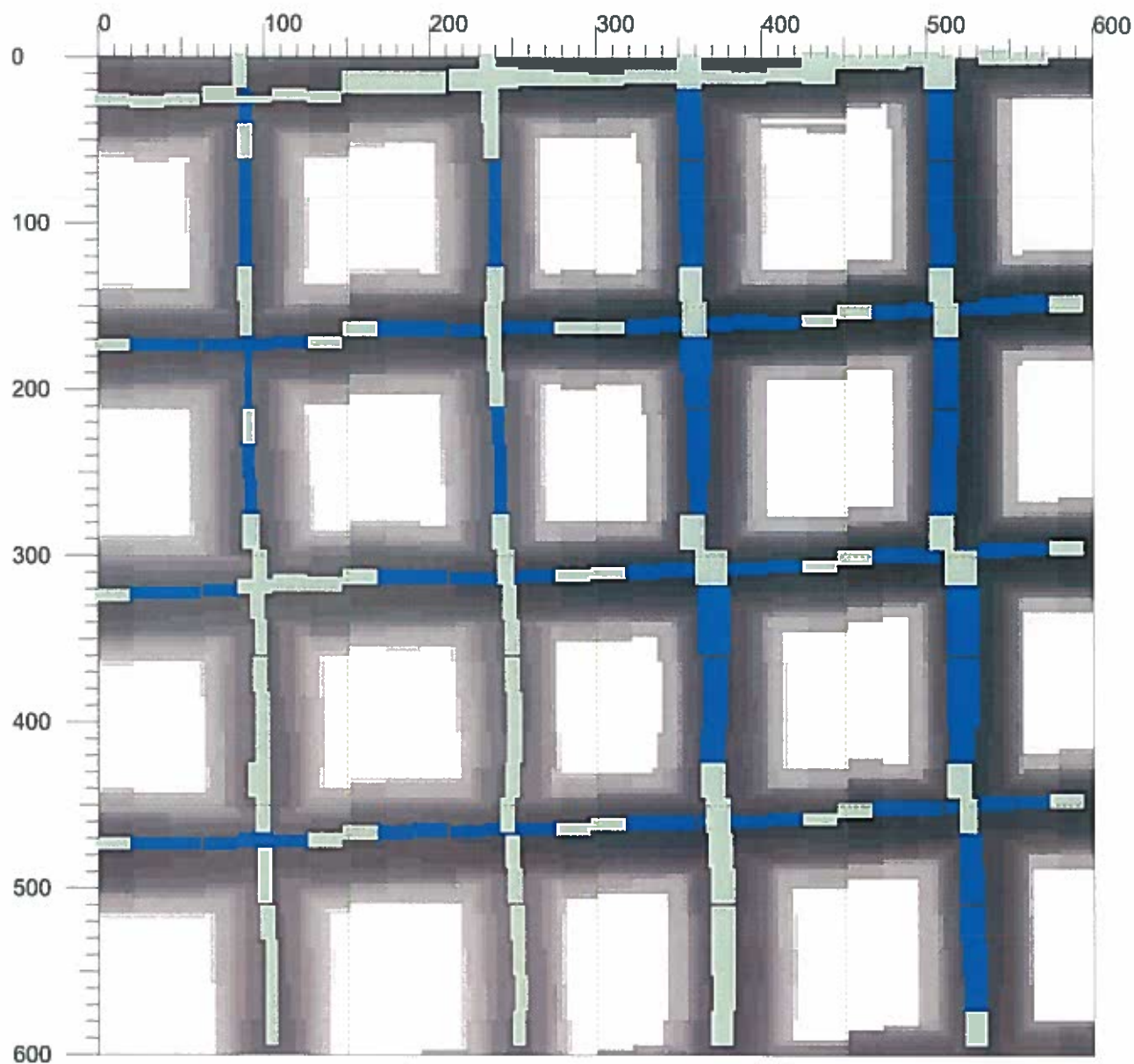
Imagescan:

FS17.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 07:56:24

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

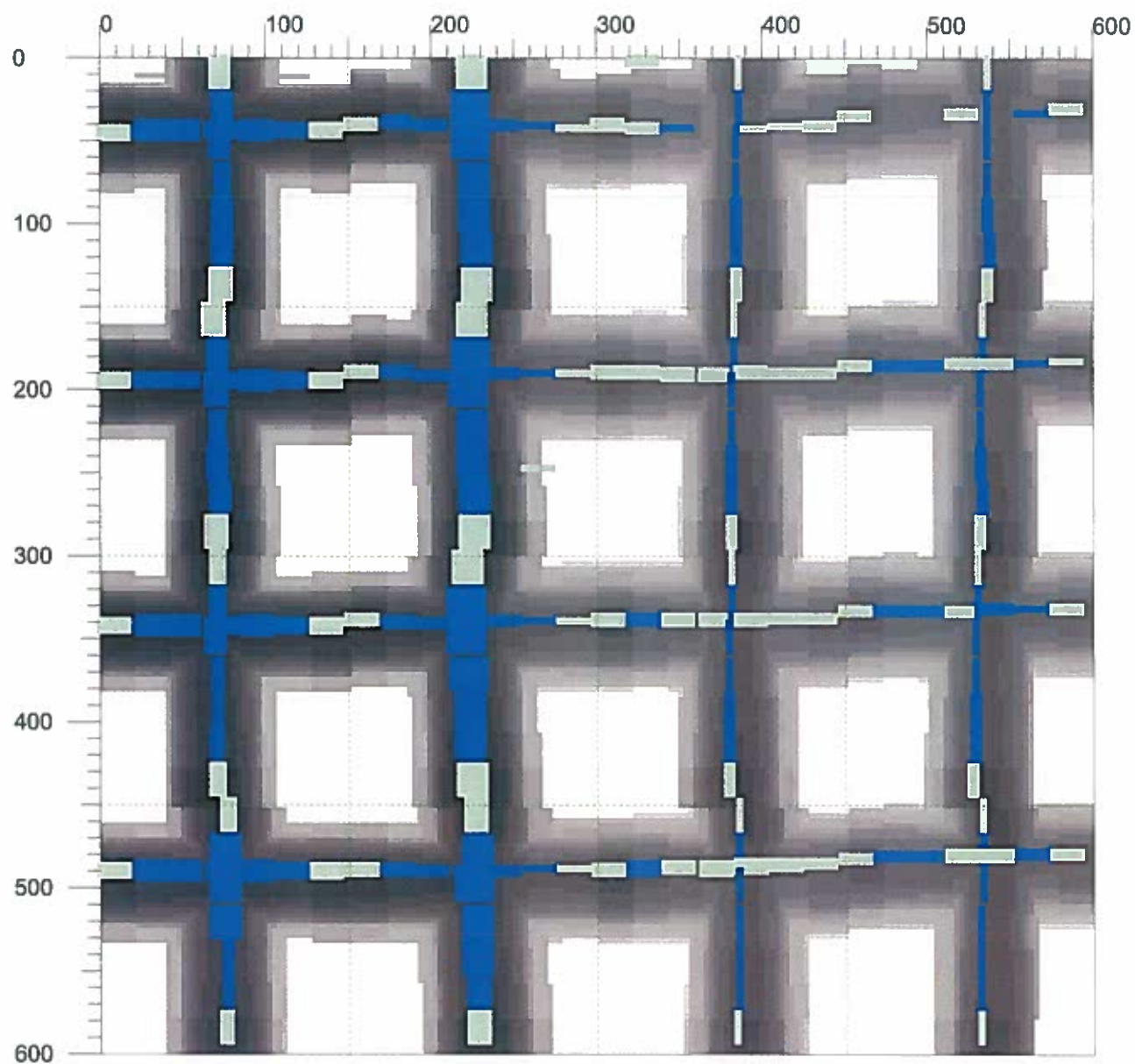
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:01:43

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

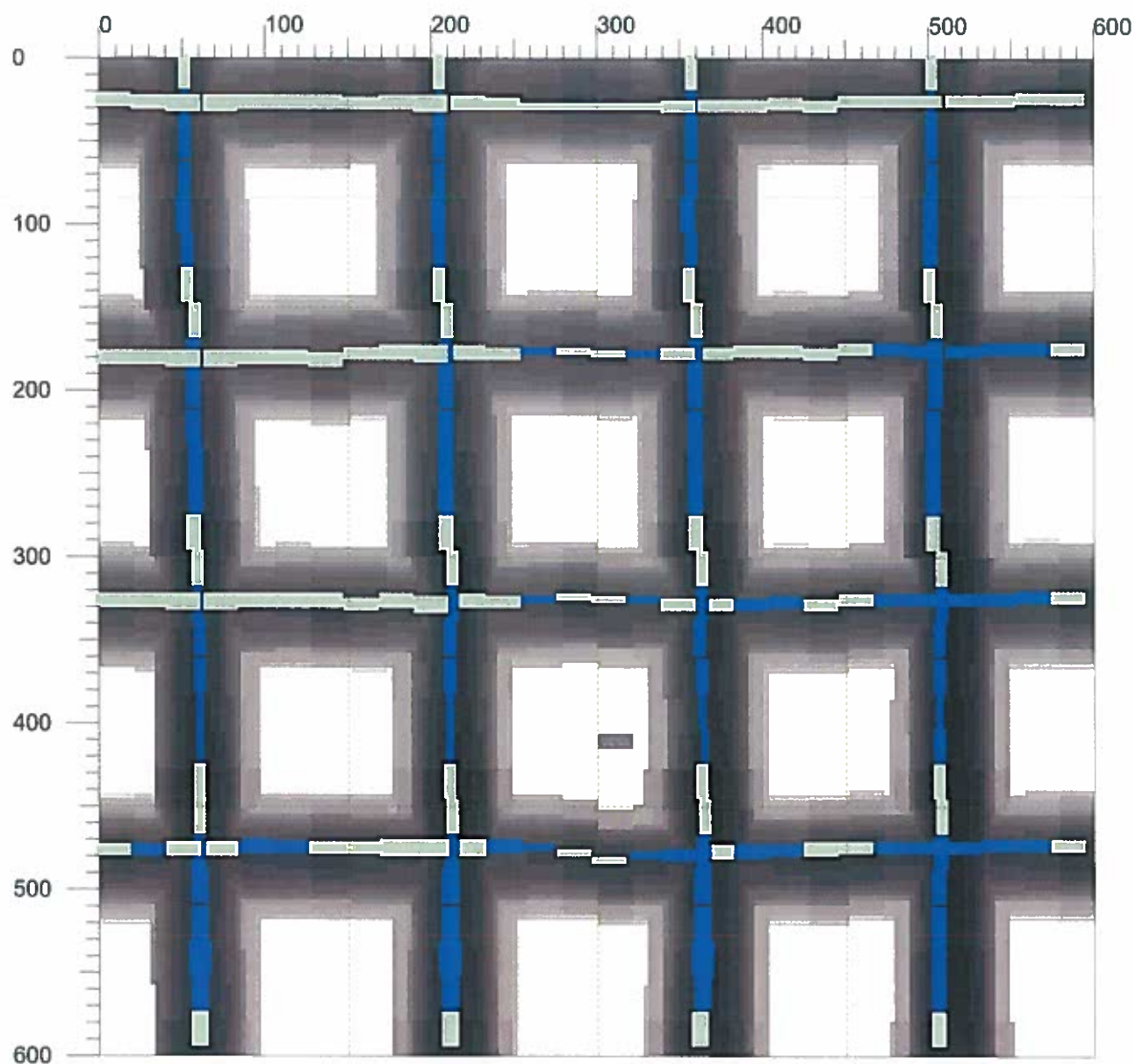
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:03:03

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

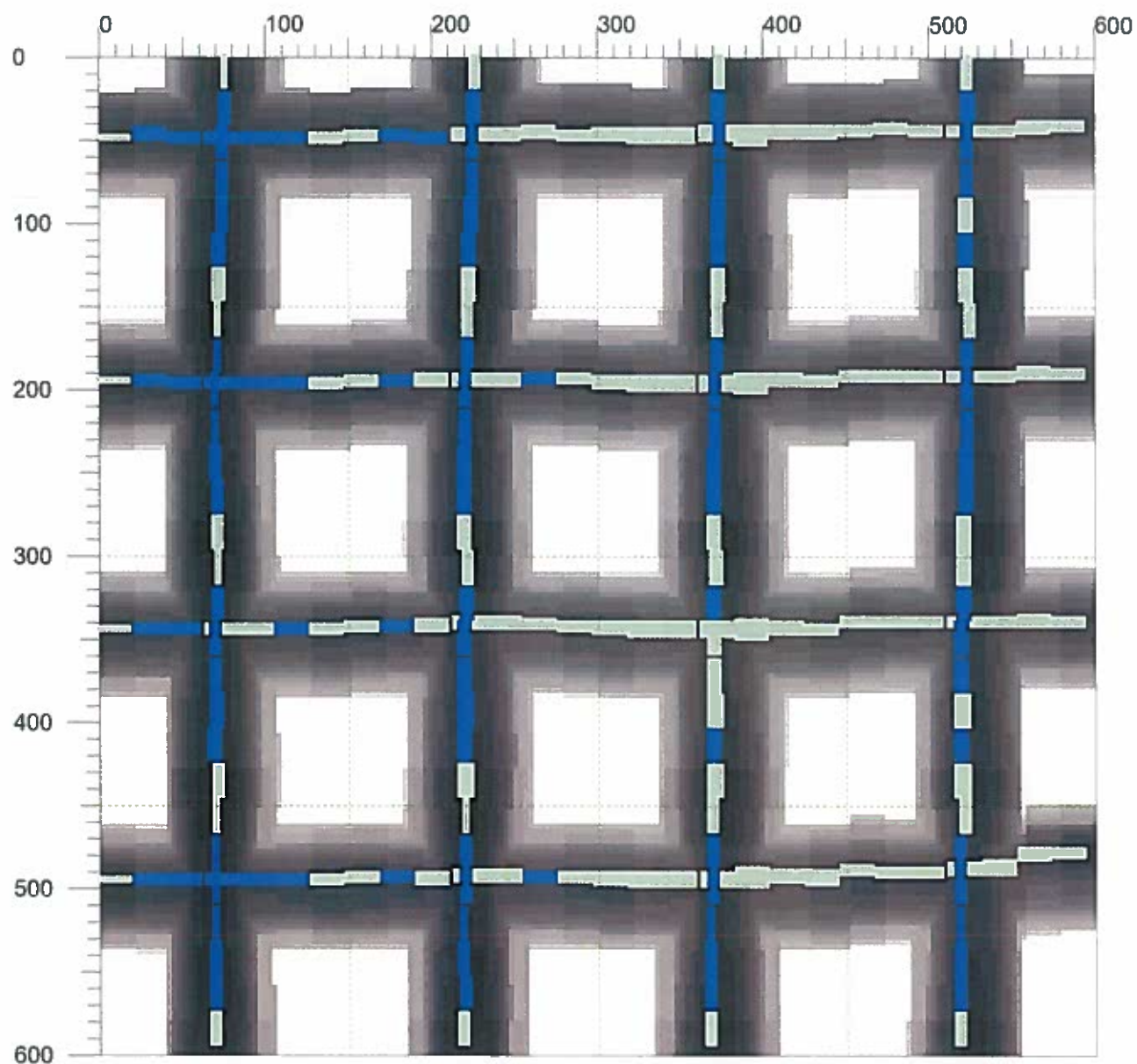
Operator: —

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:04:21

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

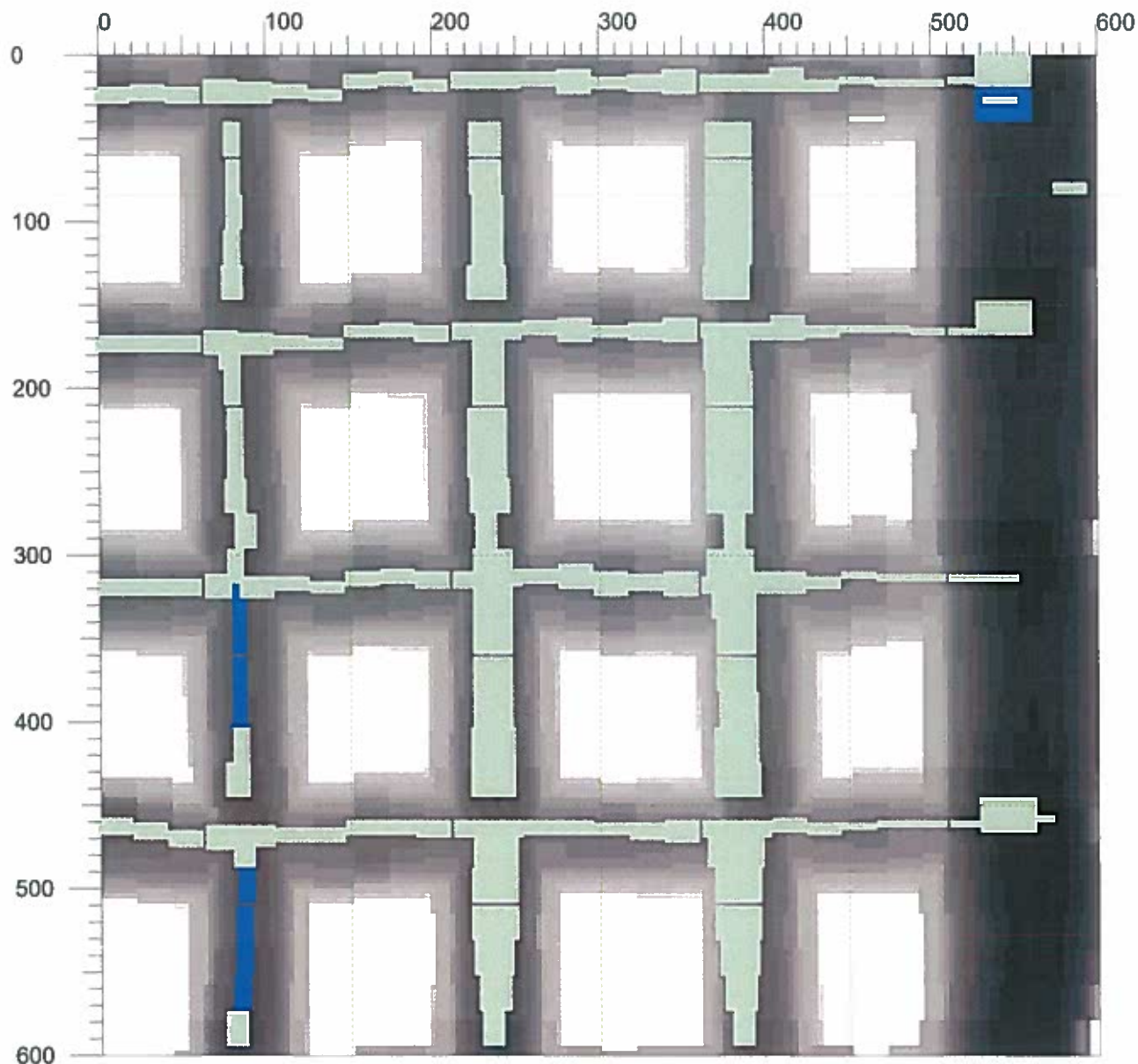
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:05:59

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

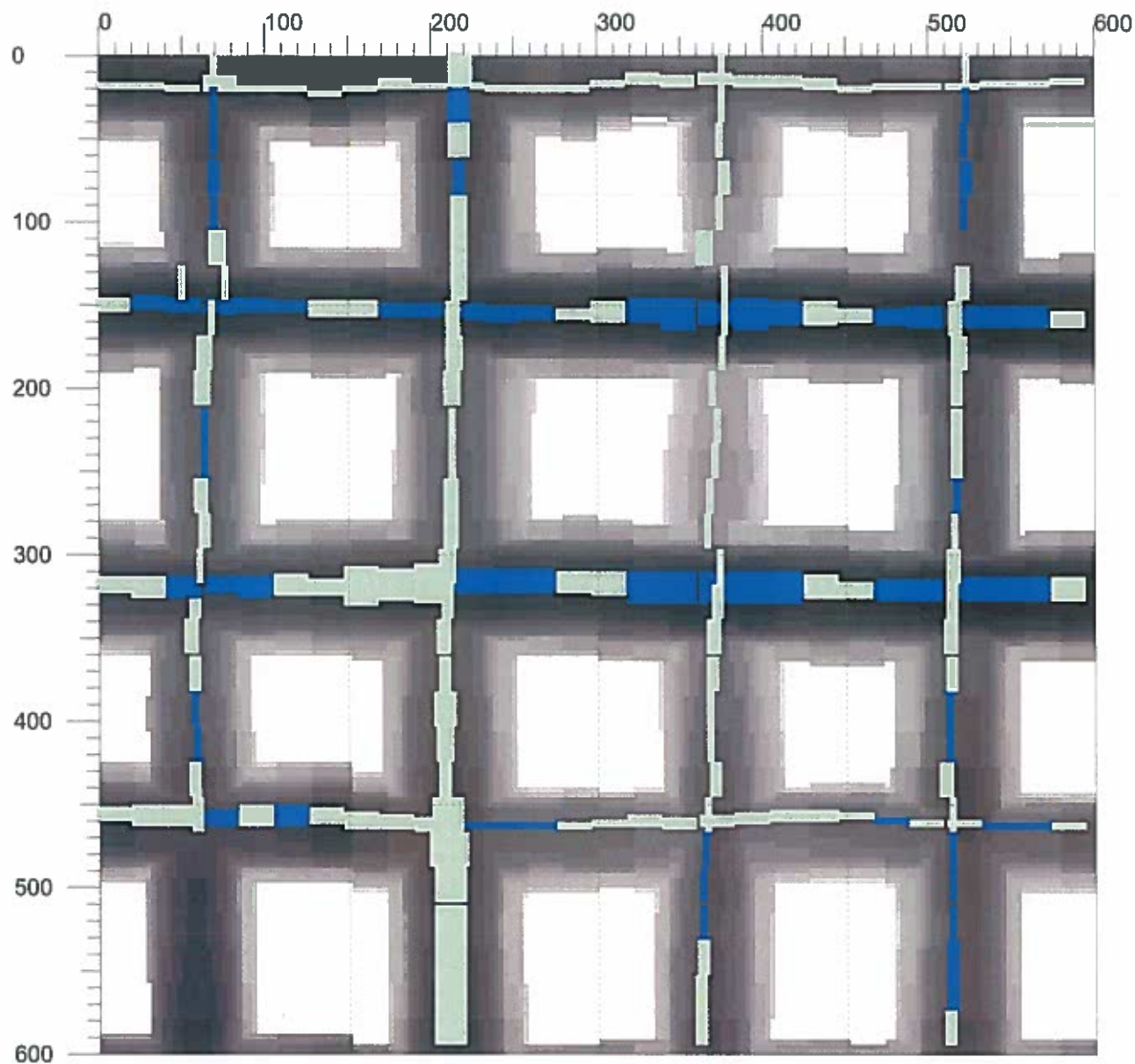
Imagescan:

FS22.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:12:12

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

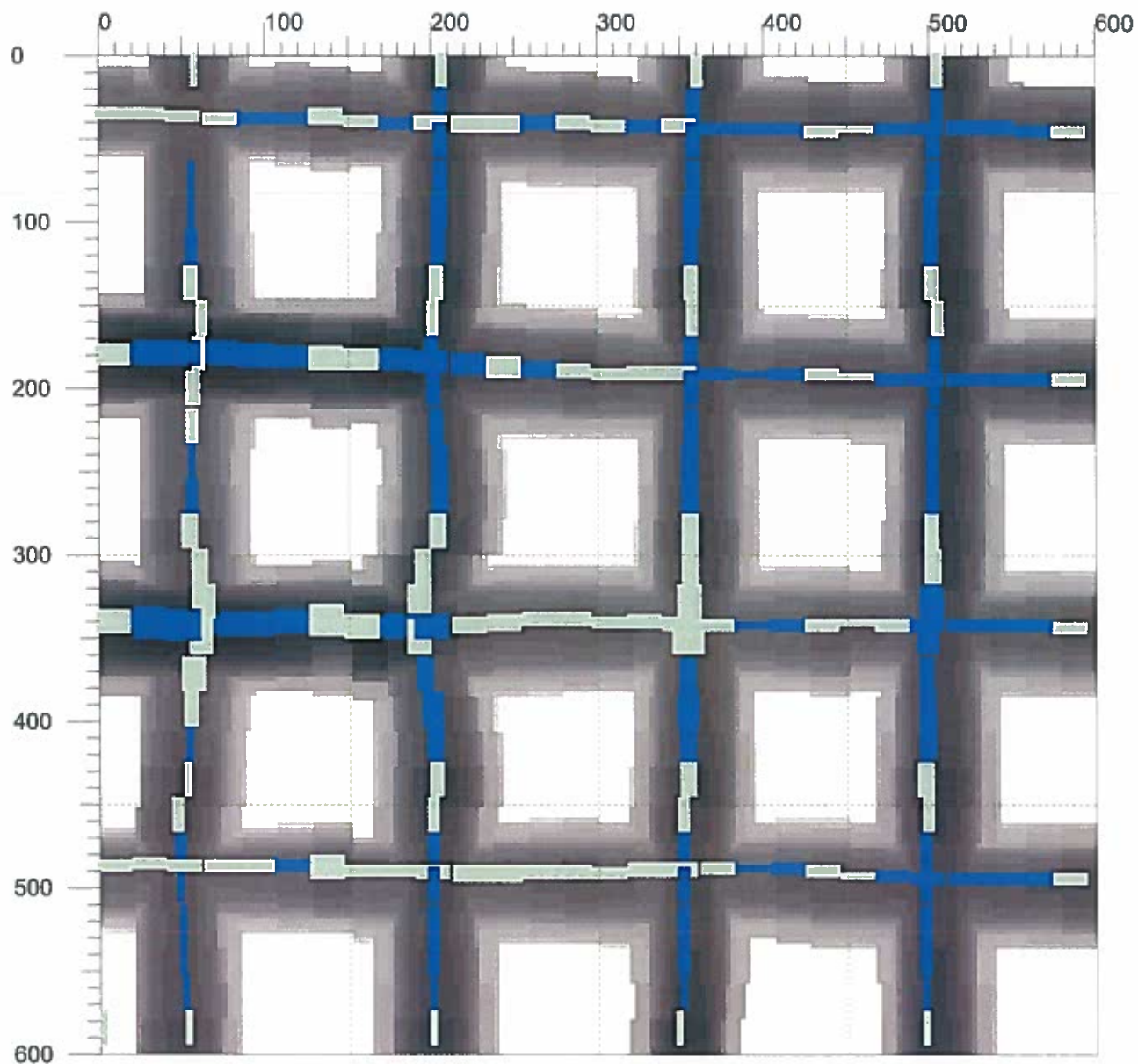
Imagescan:

FS23.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:13:38

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

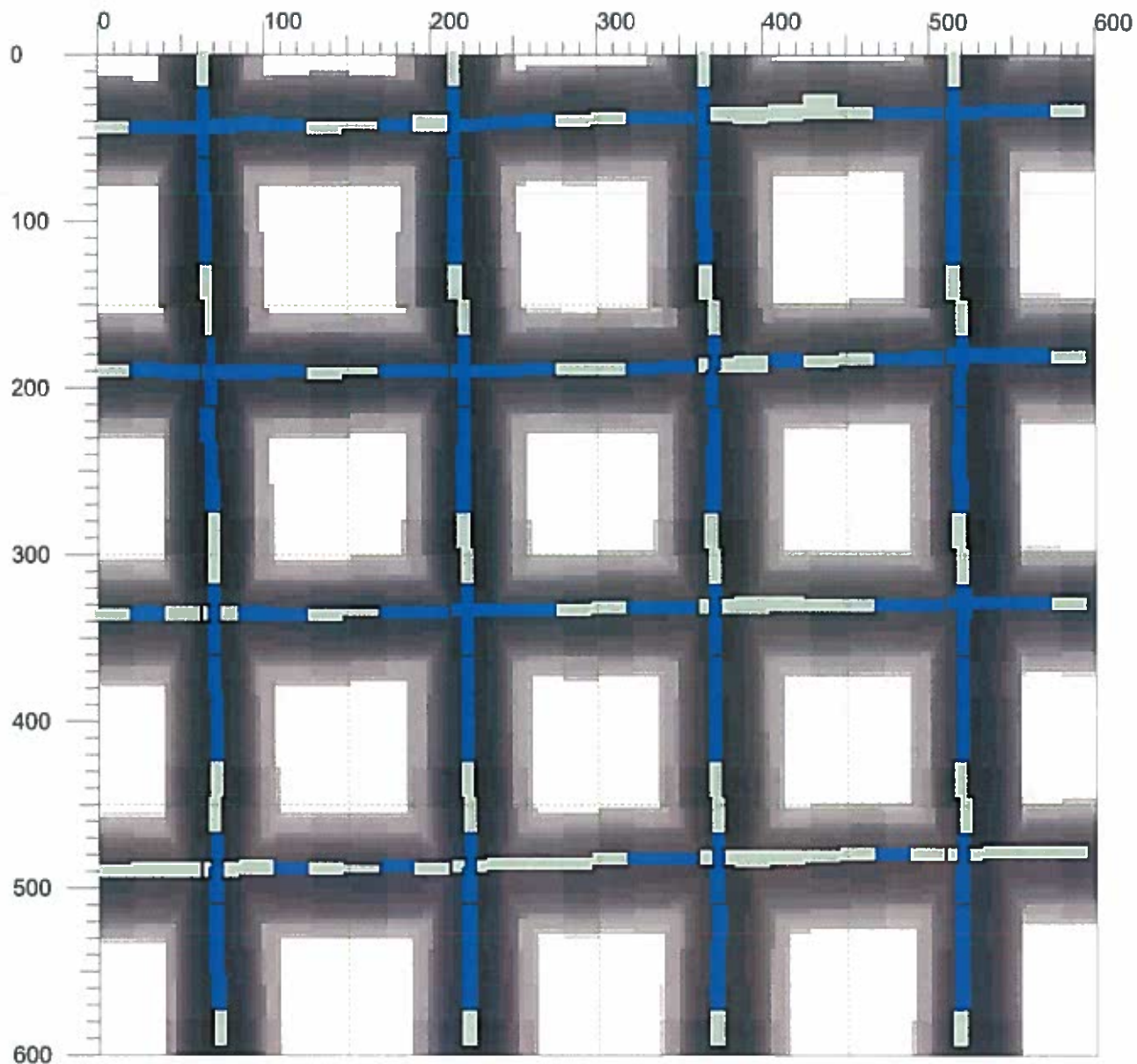
Imagescan:

FS24.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:15:02

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

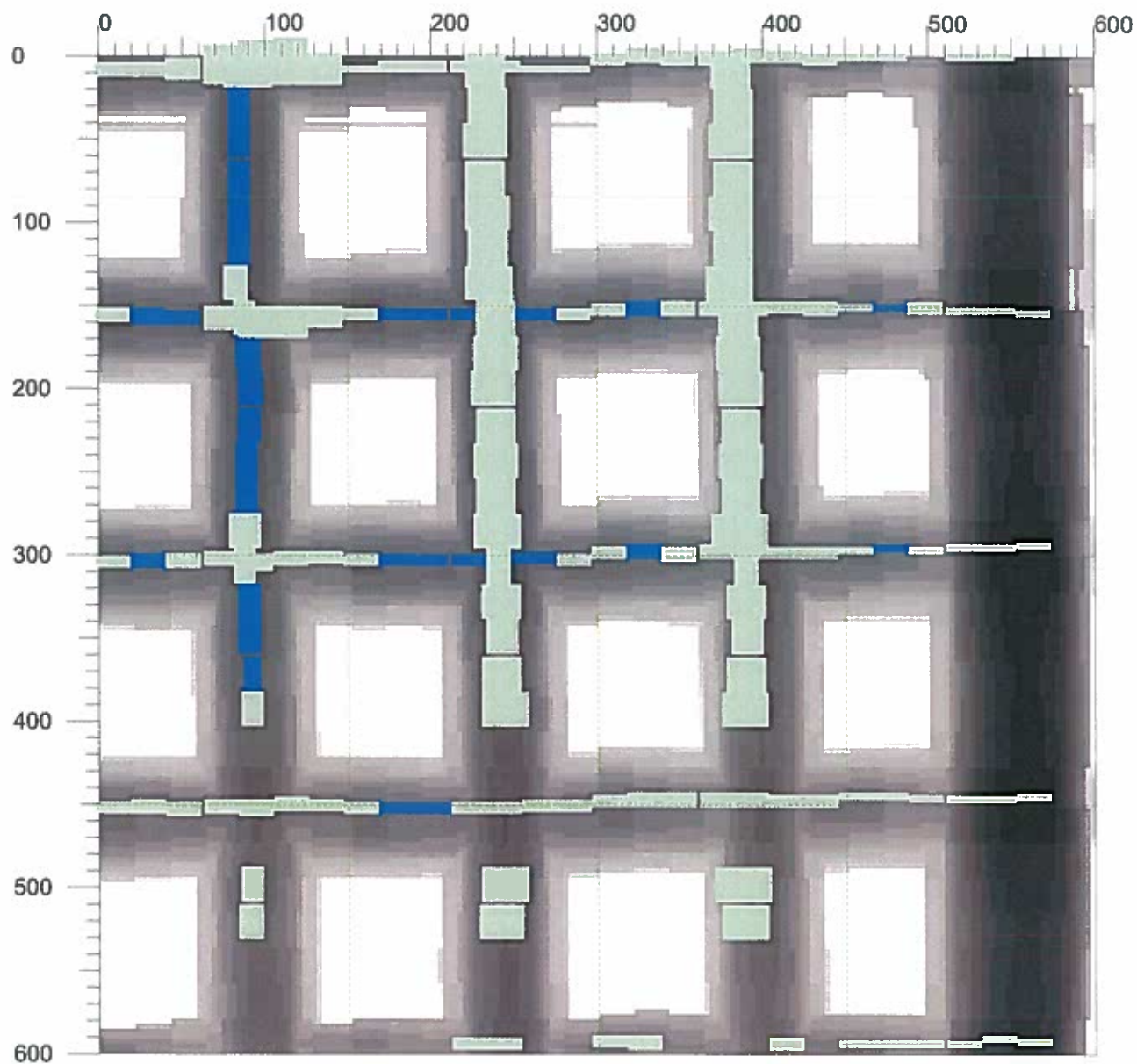
Imagescan:

FS25.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:16:56

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

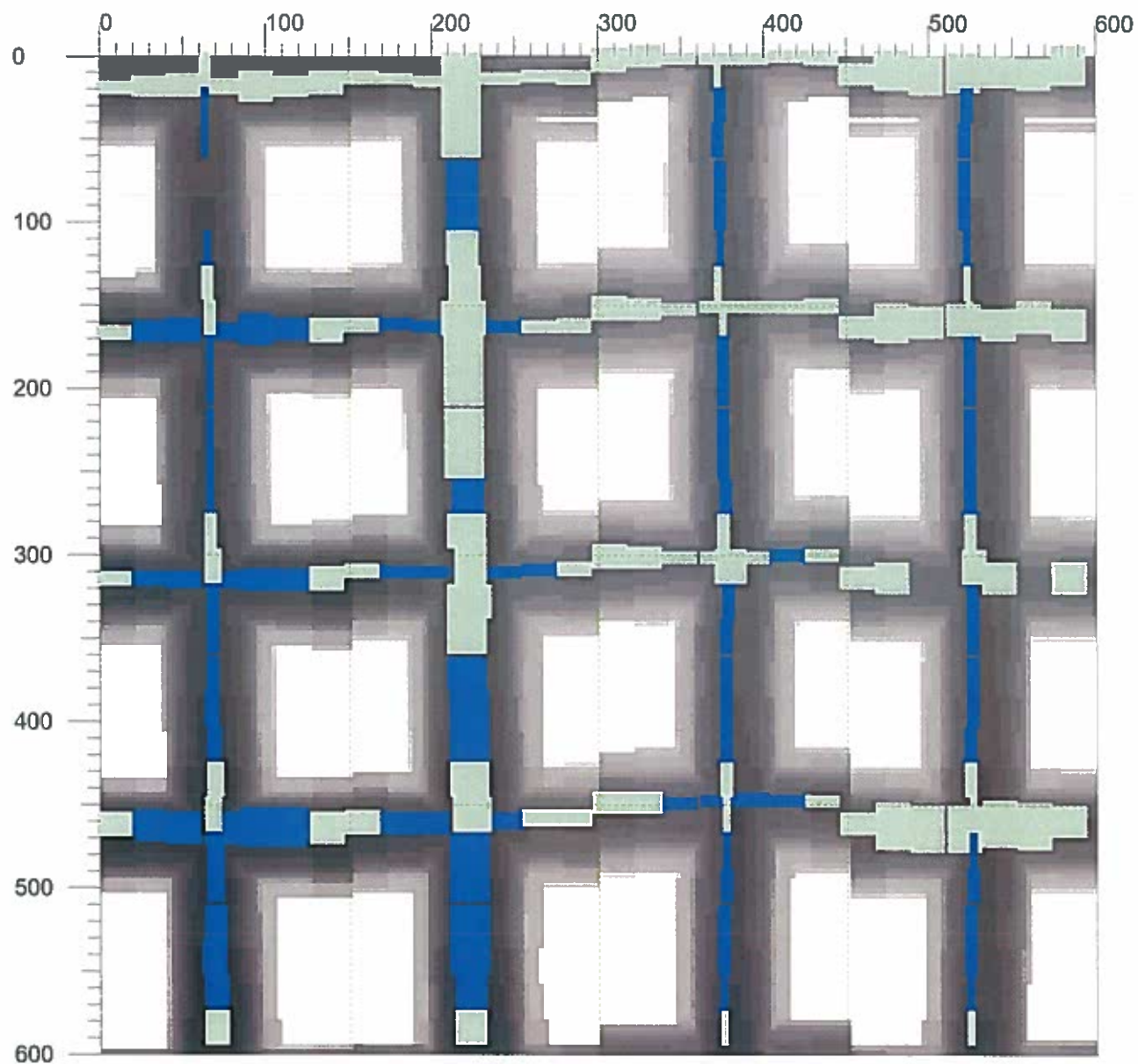
Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:30:40

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

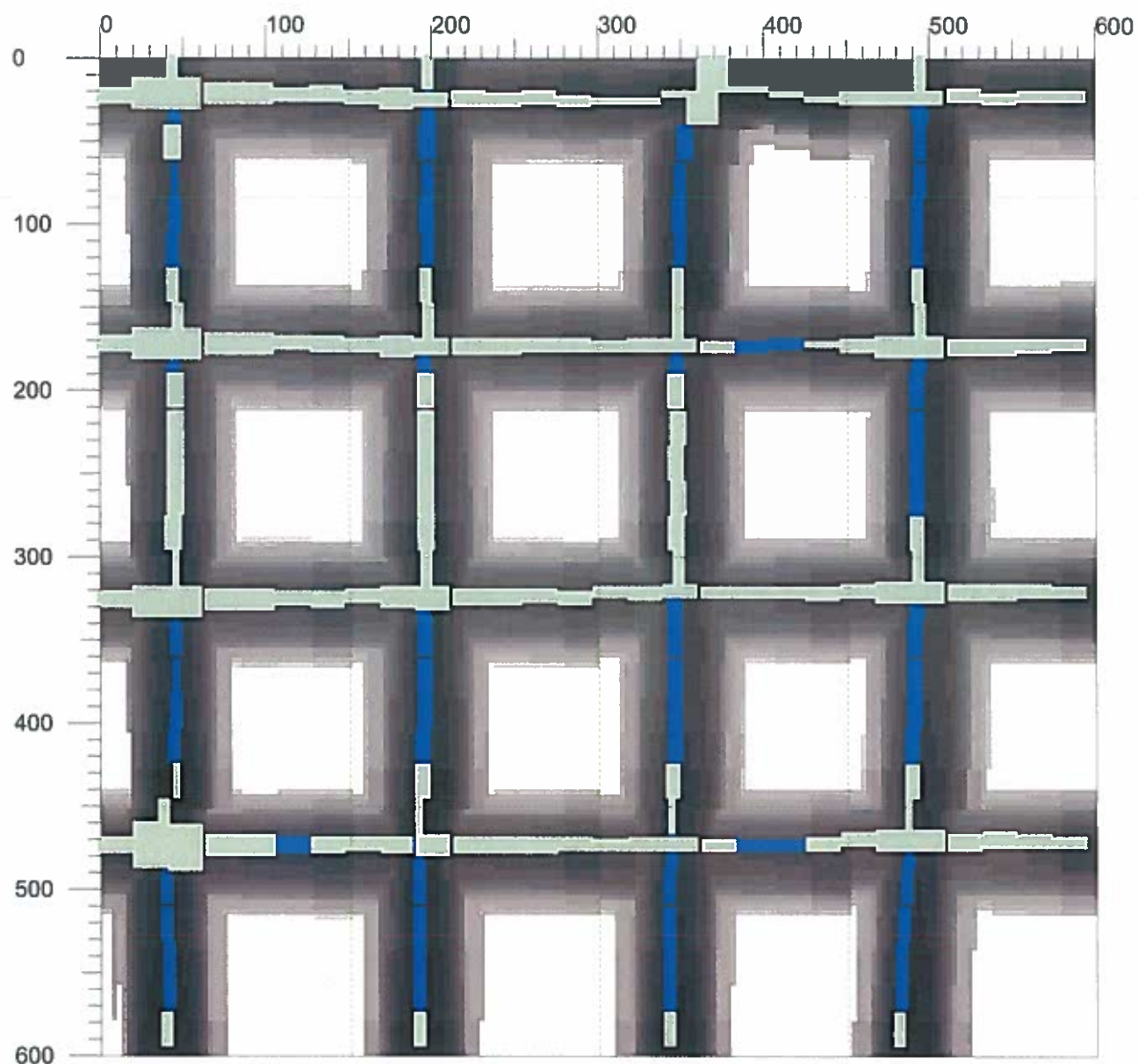
Imagescan:

FS27.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:31:56

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:

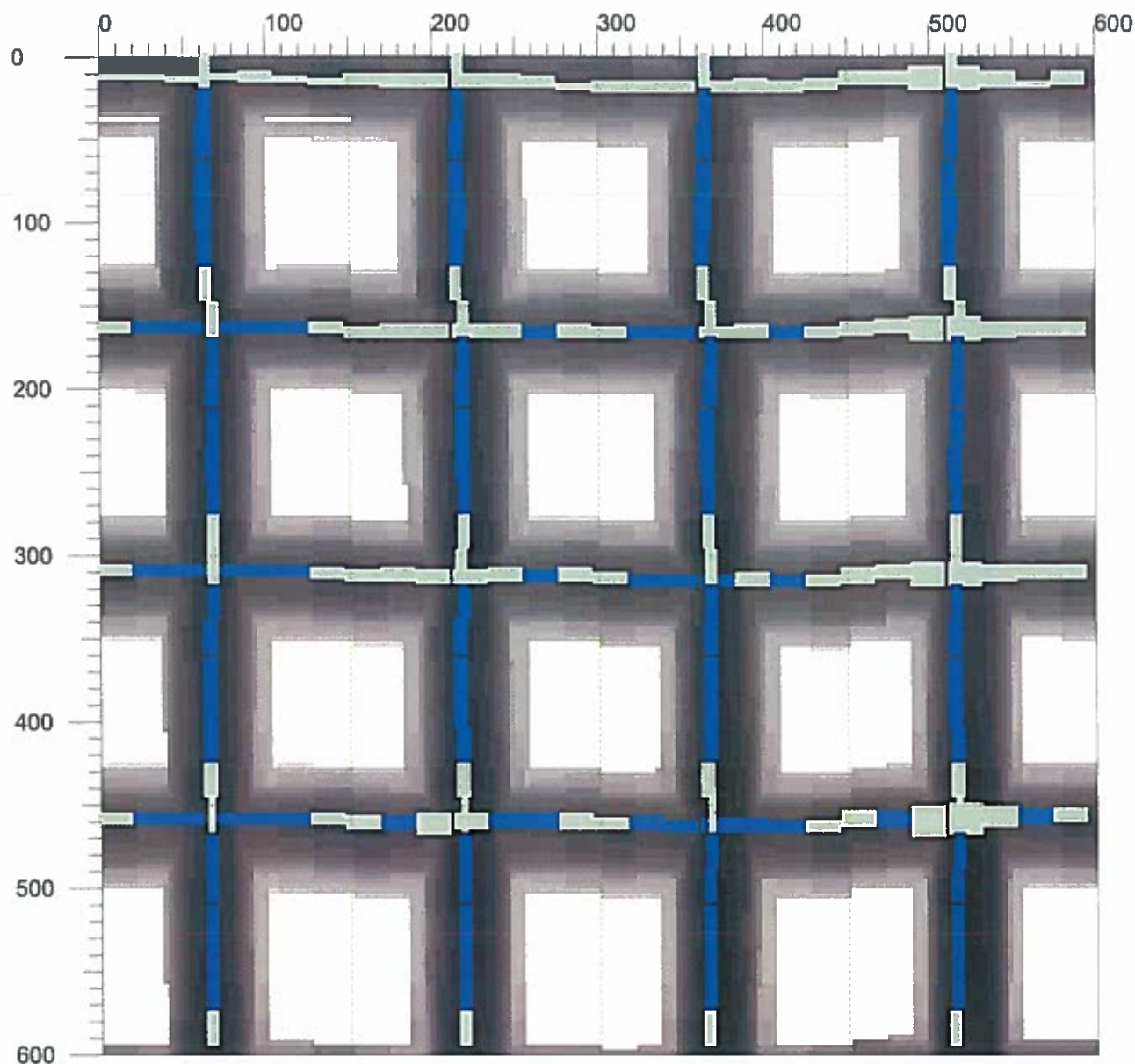
Imagescan:

FS28.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:33:15

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

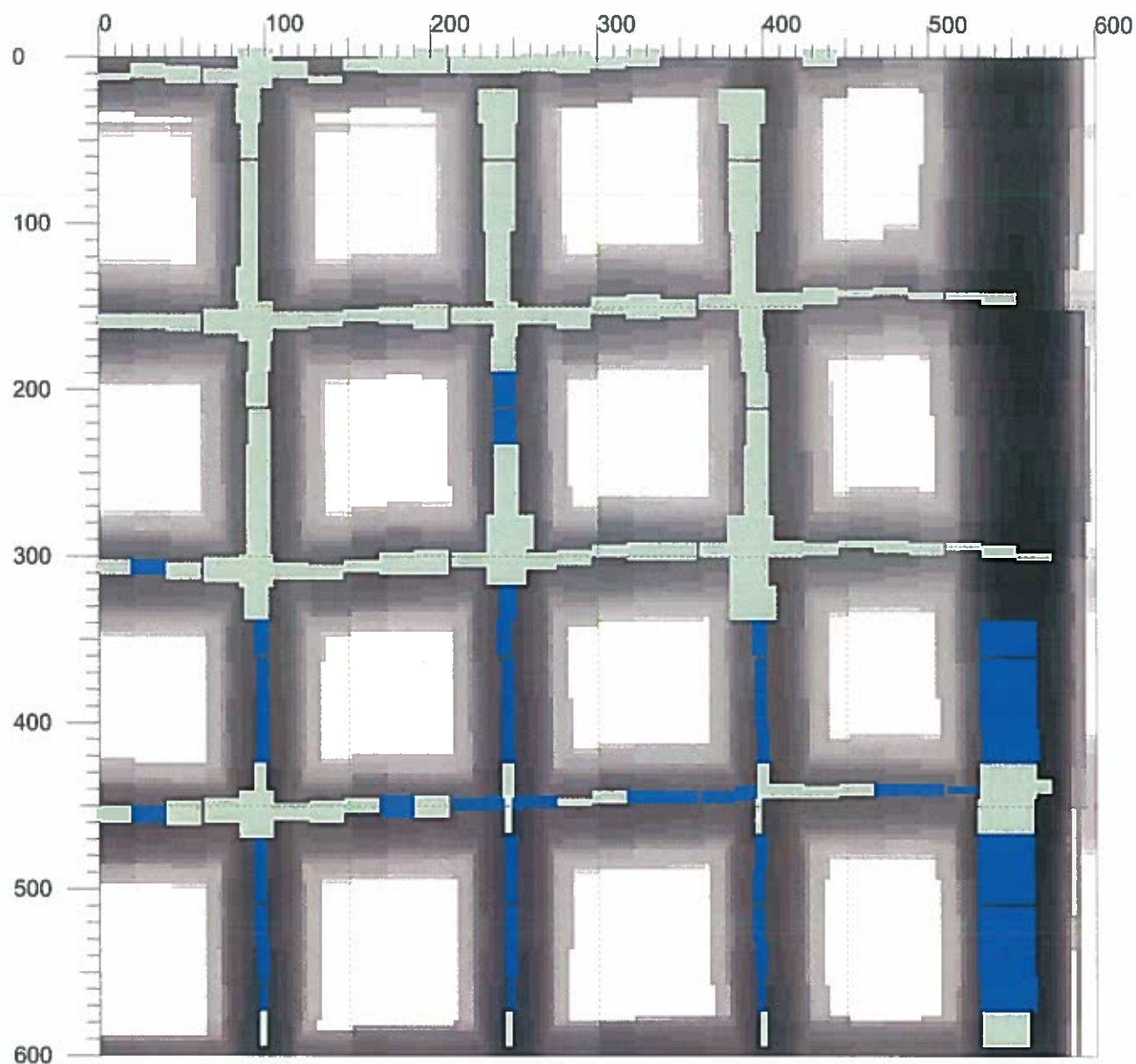
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:34:58

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

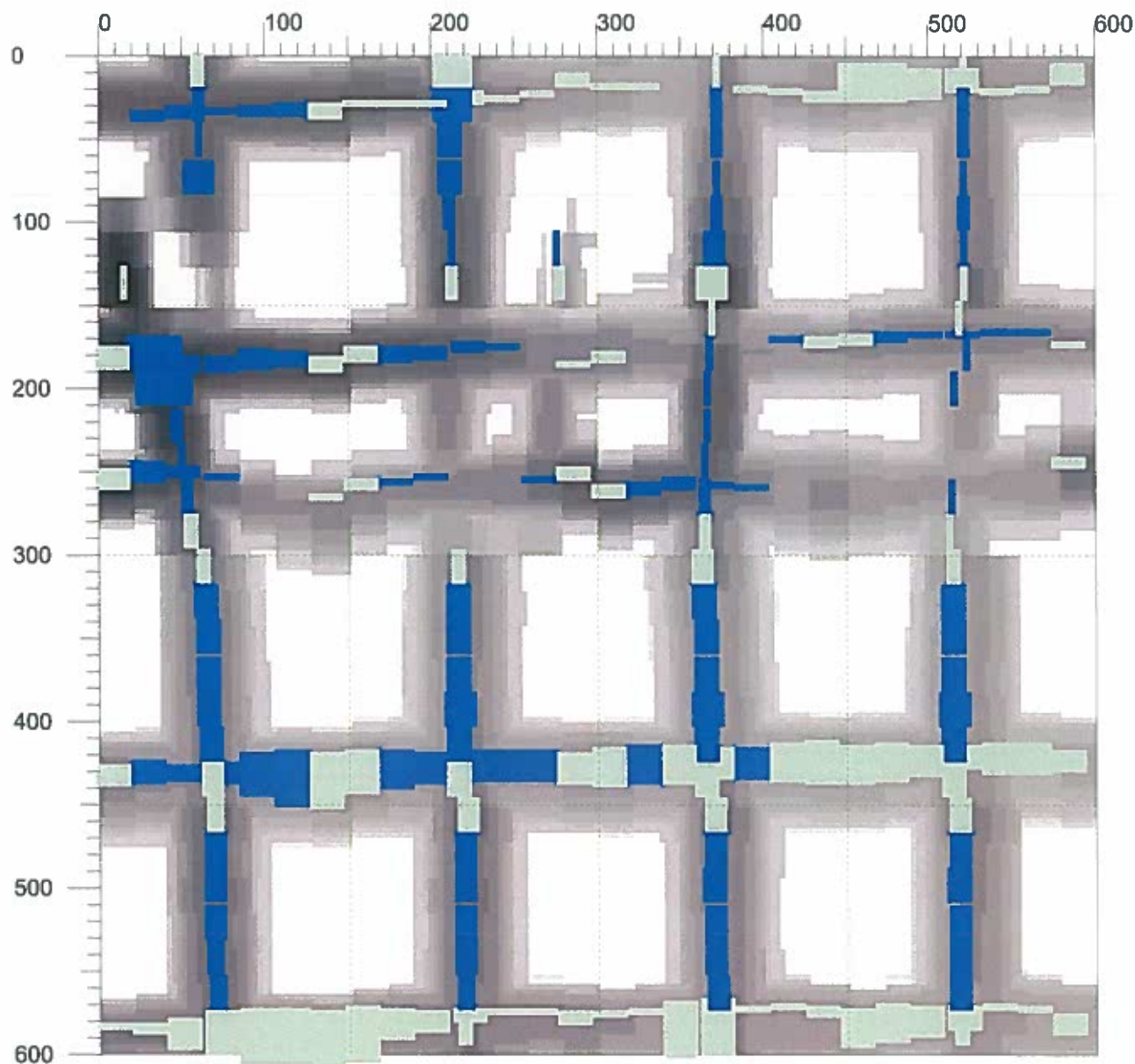
Imagescan:

FS30.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:39:36

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

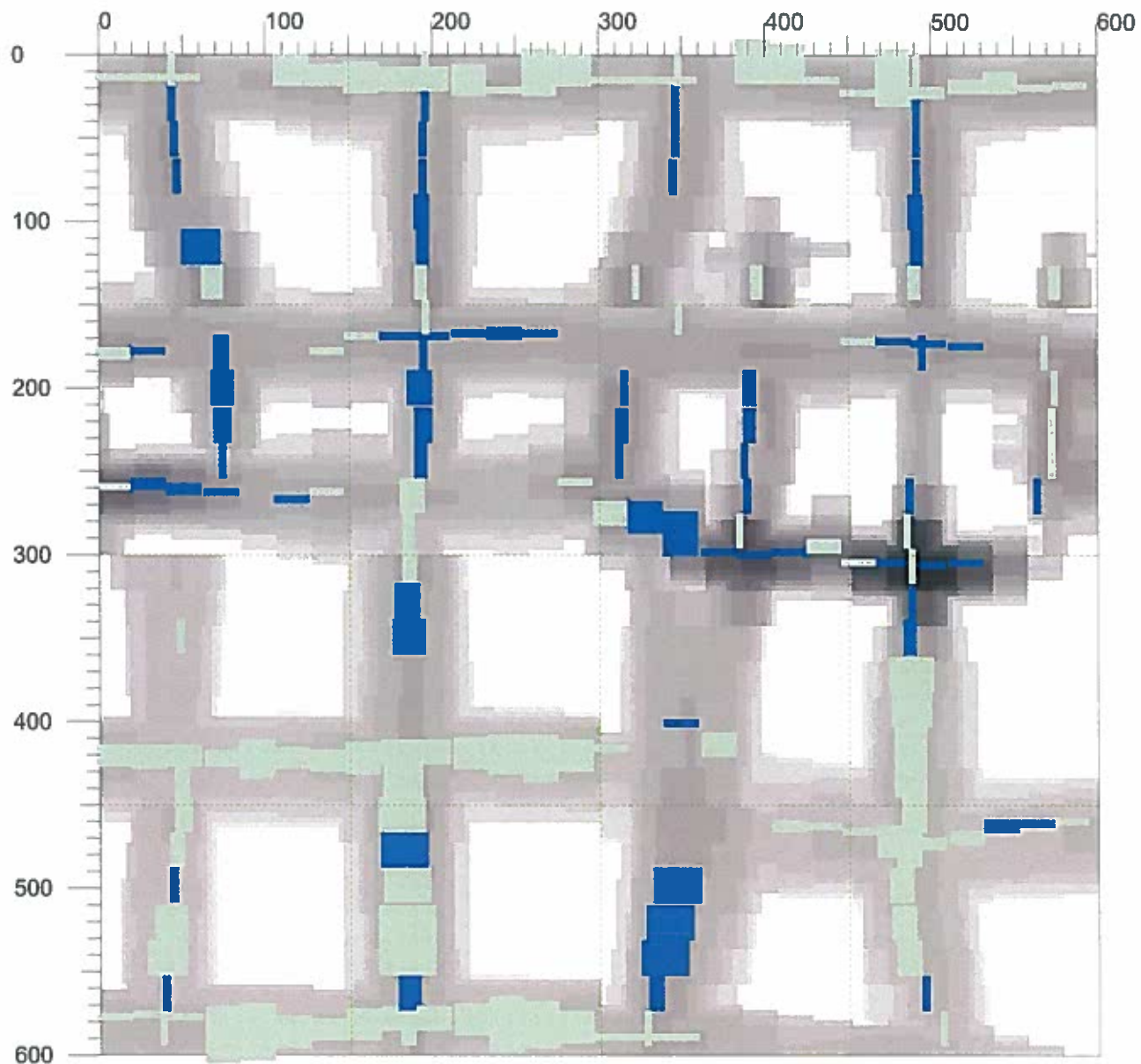
Imagescan:

FS31.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:41:01

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:

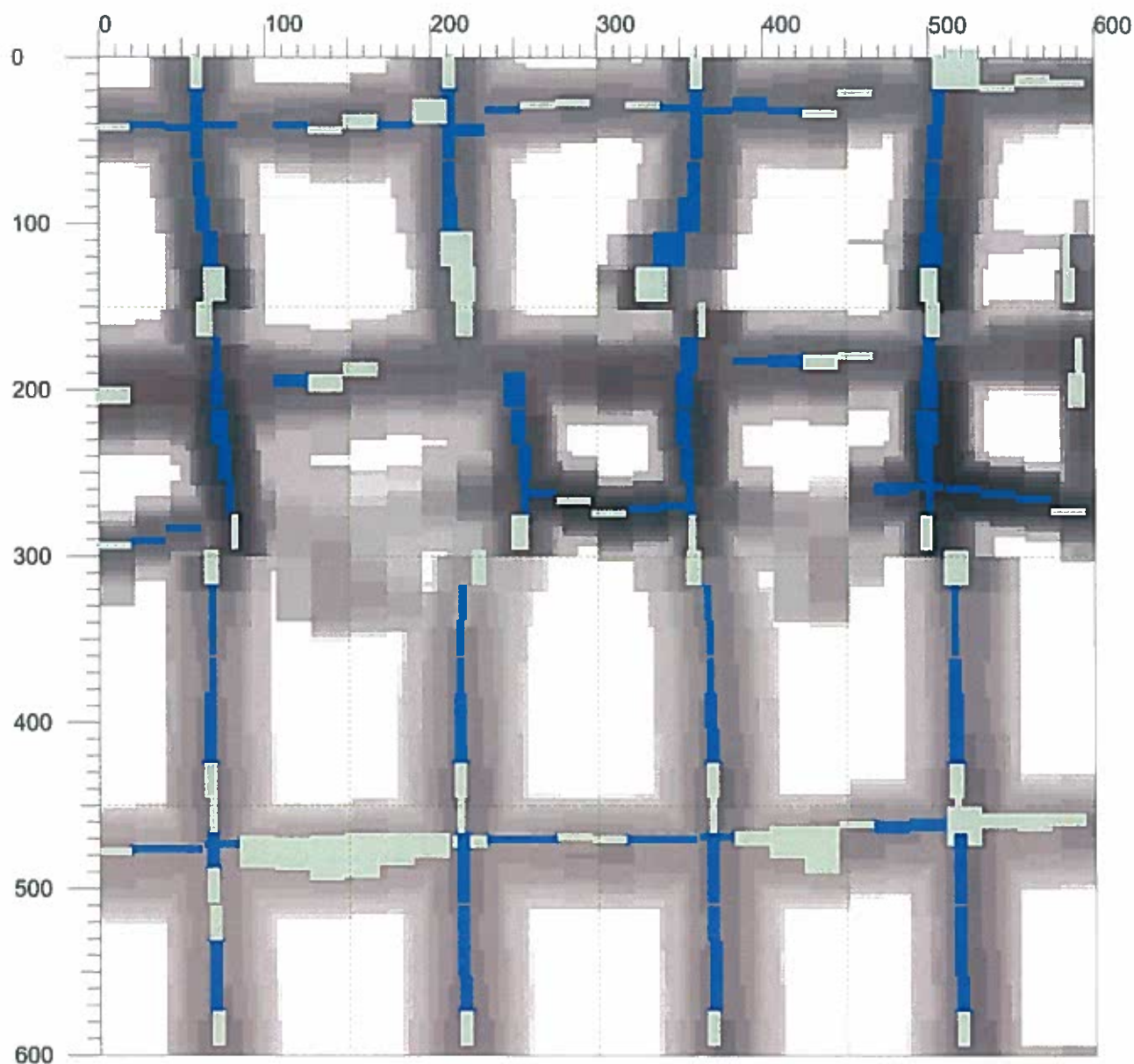
Imagescan:

FS32.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:42:26

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

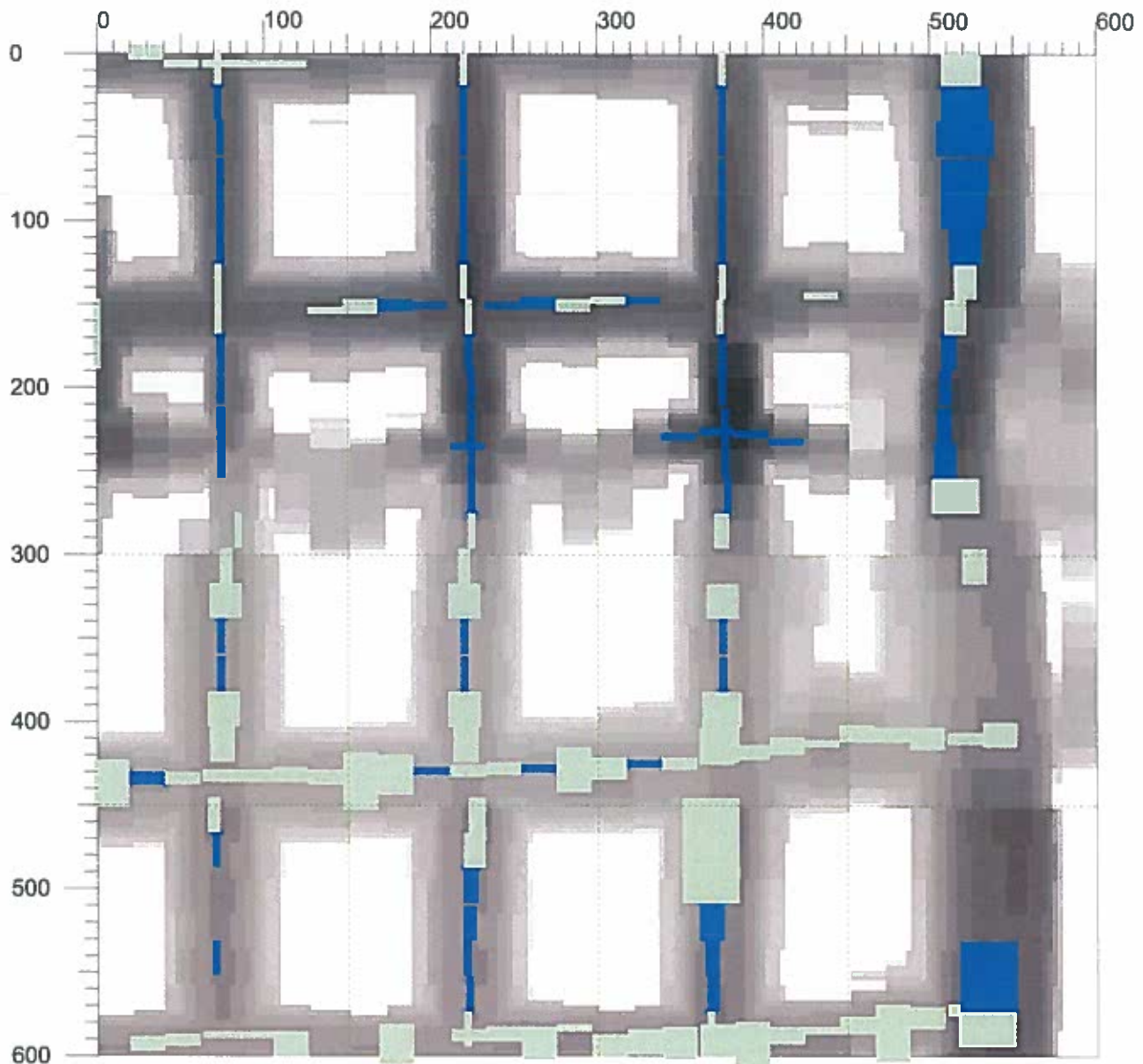
Imagescan:

FS33.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 08:44:38

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

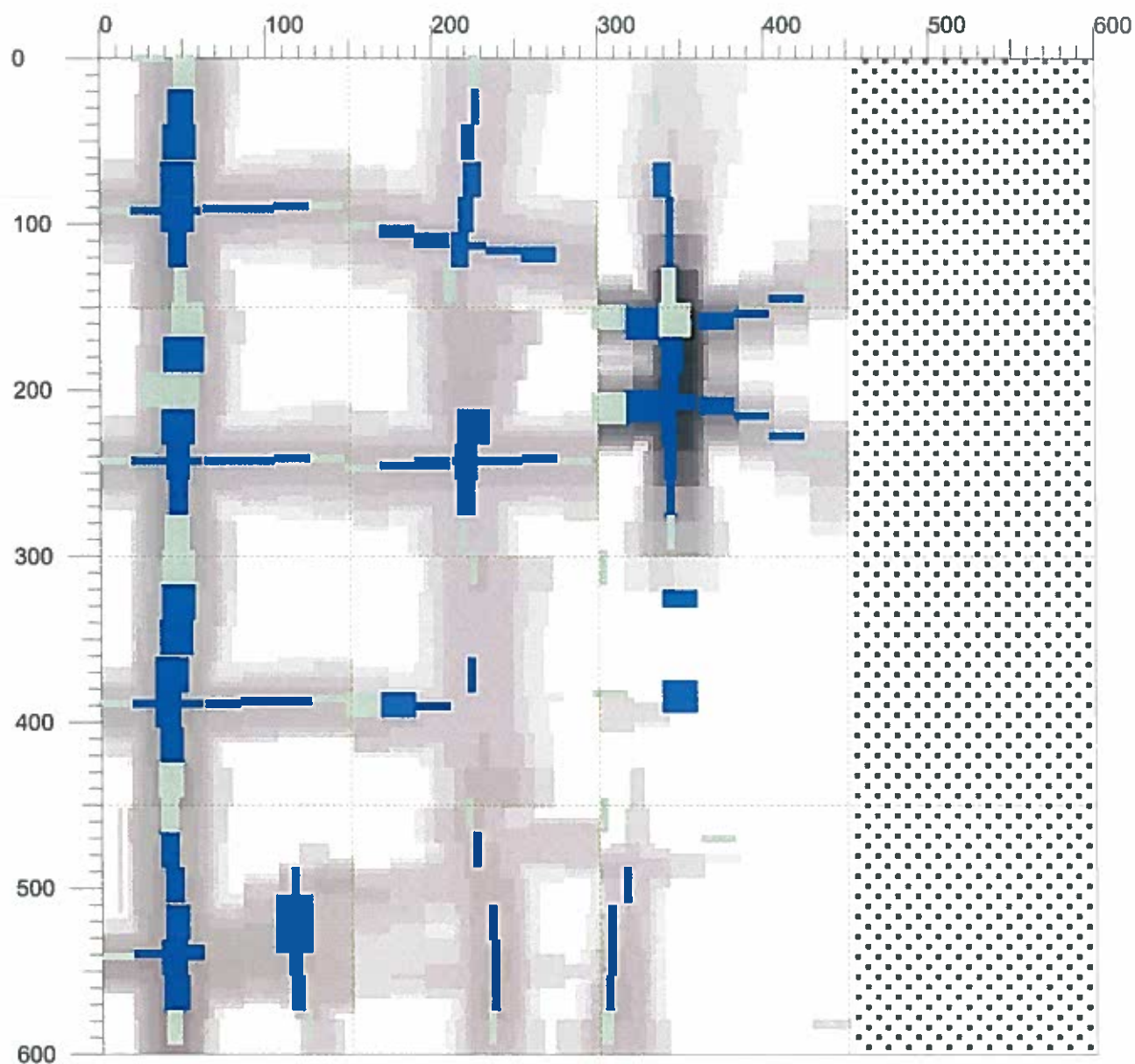
Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 09:20:36

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: ---

Location: ---

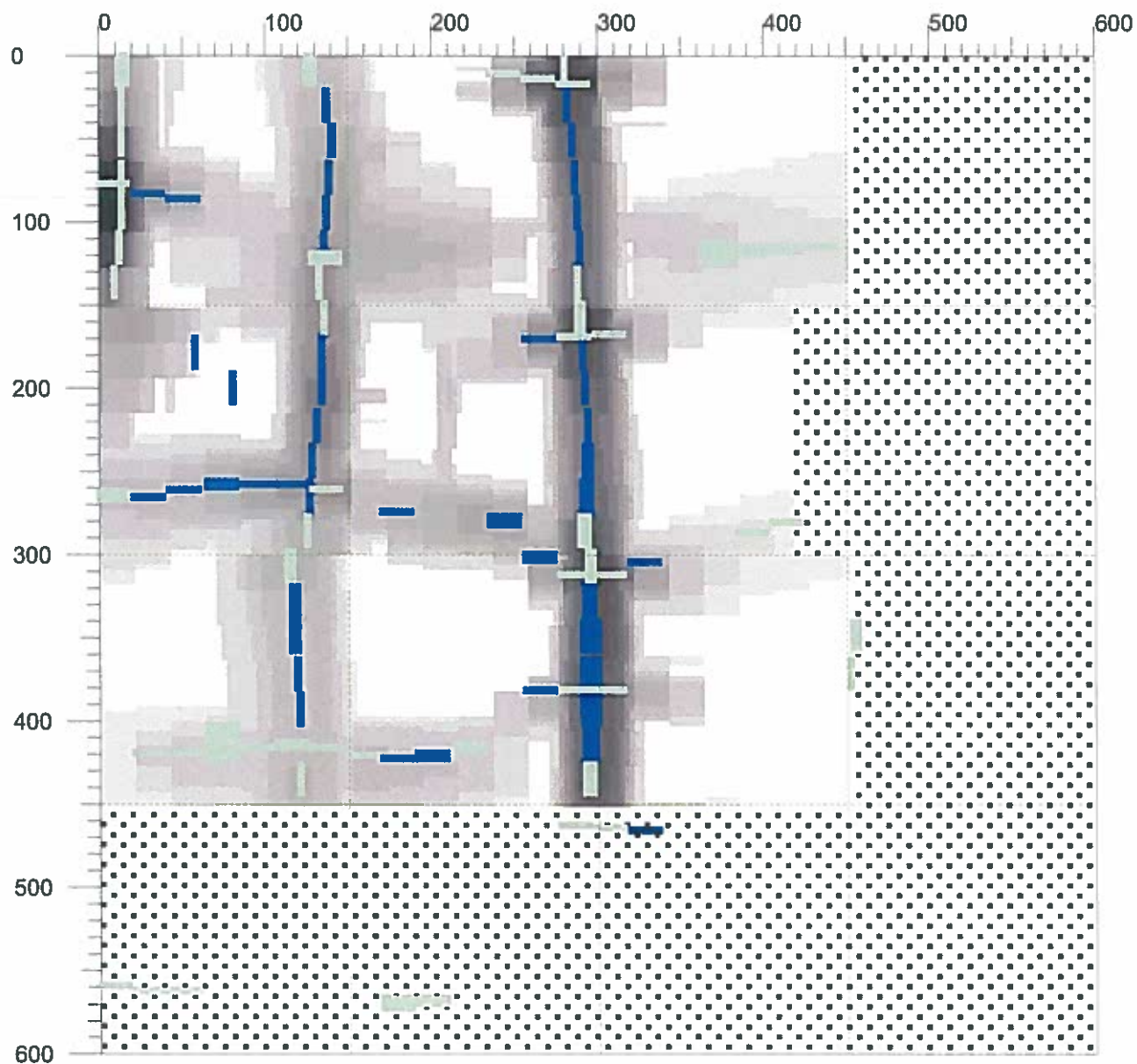
Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 09:46:46

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: —

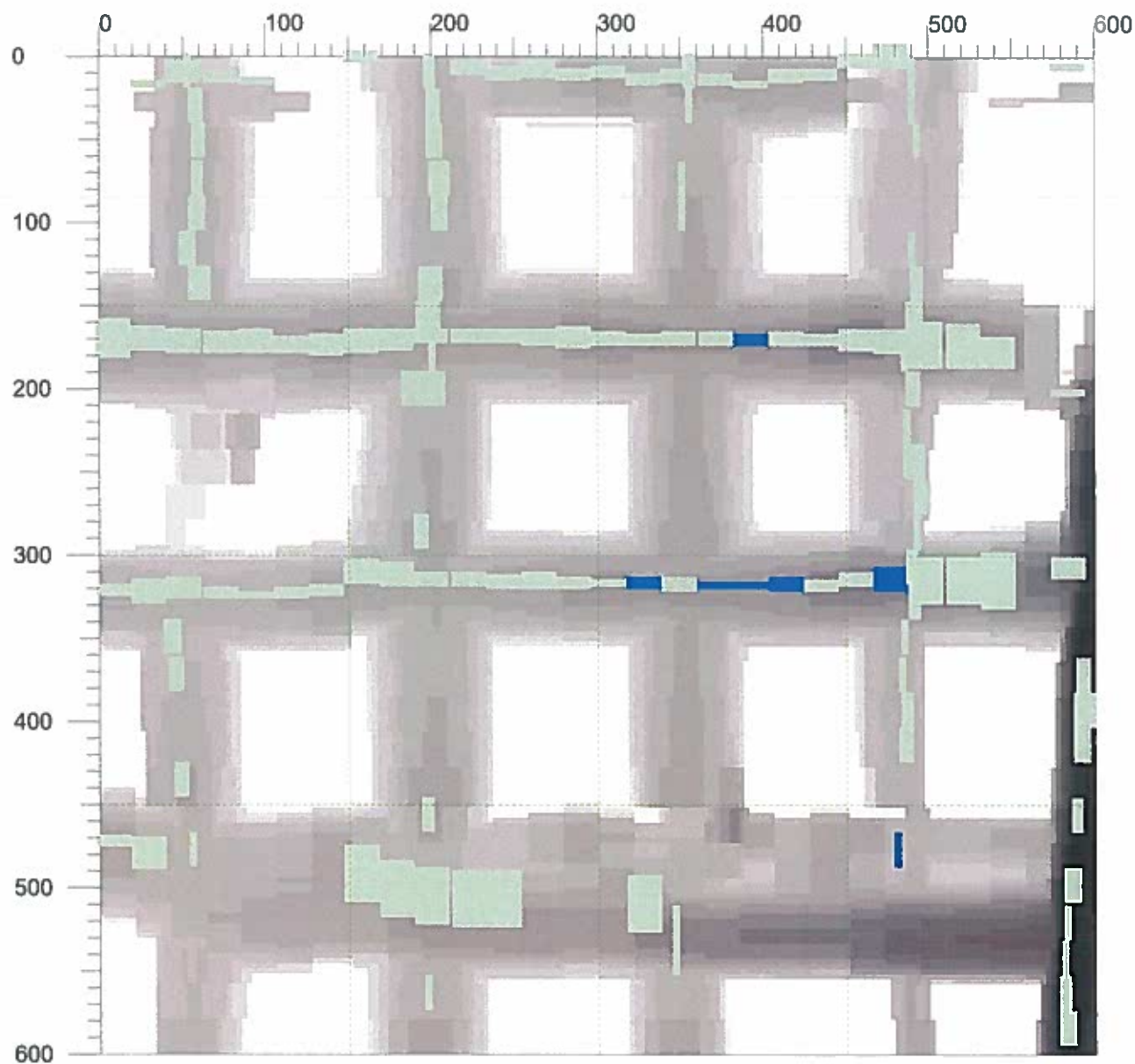
Location: —

Operator: —

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:00:46

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:

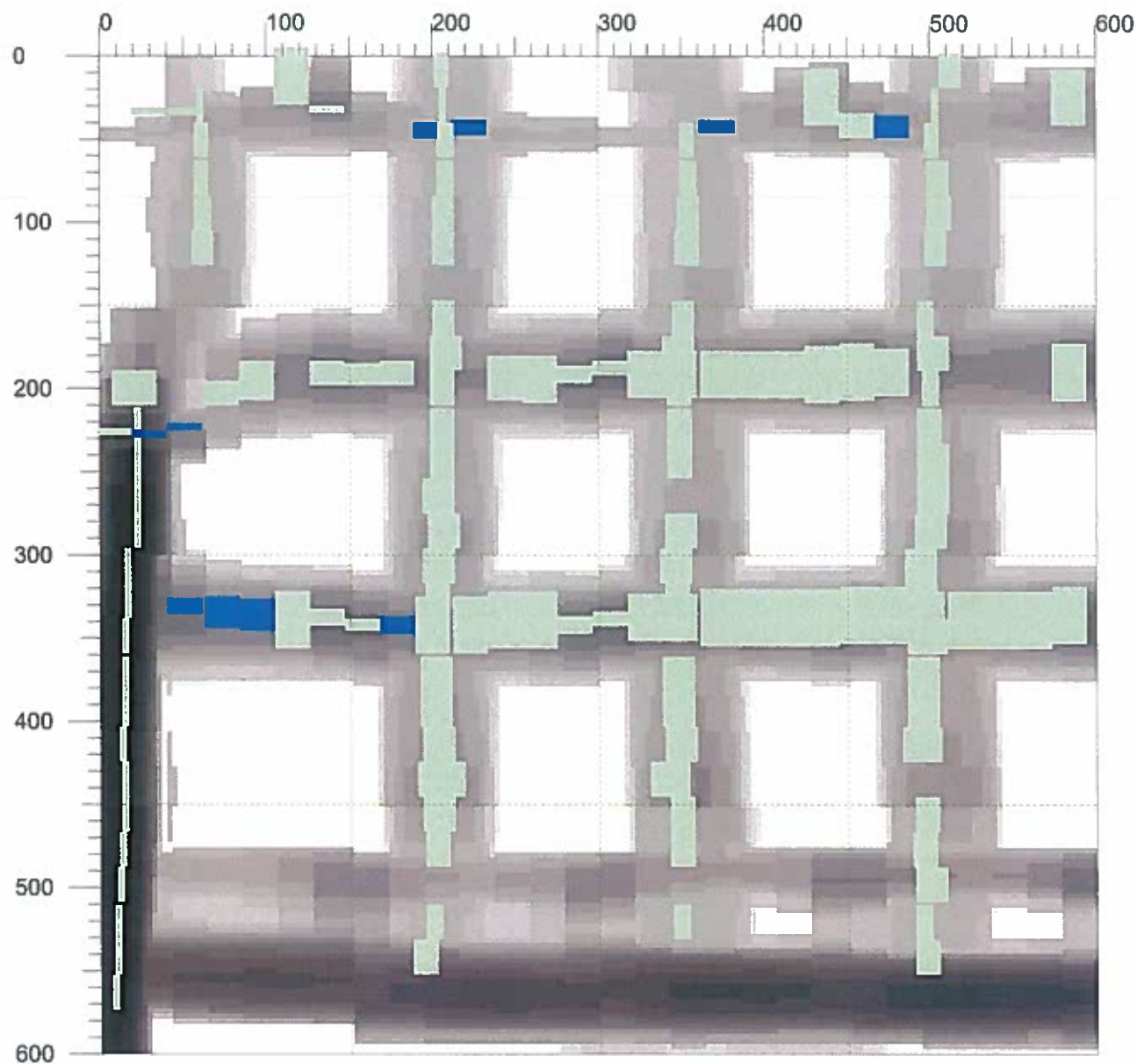
Imagescan:

FS37.XFF

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:02:55

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: --

Location: --

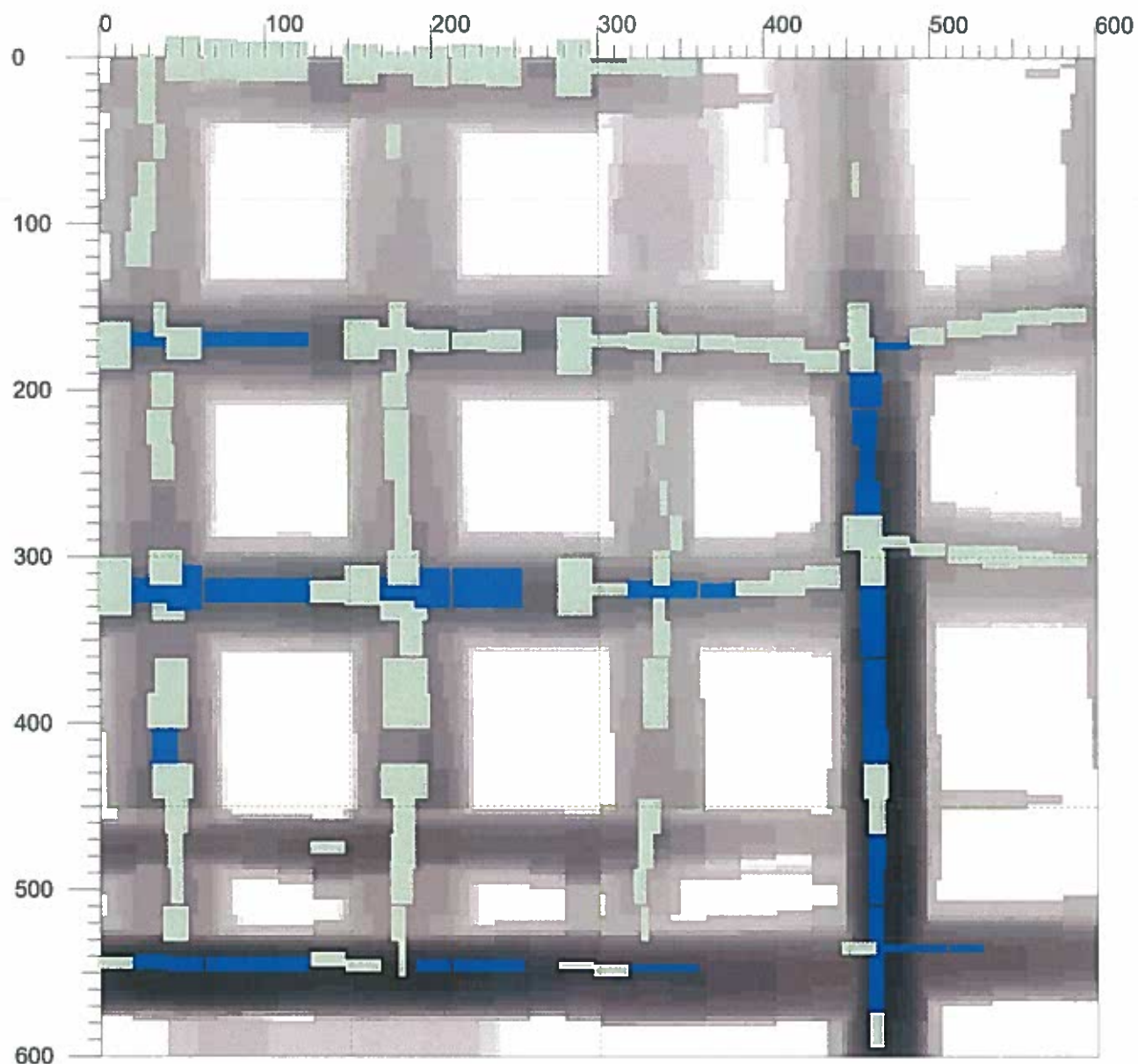
Operator: --

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:05:36

SSN: 06308018

[mm]



Customer: ---

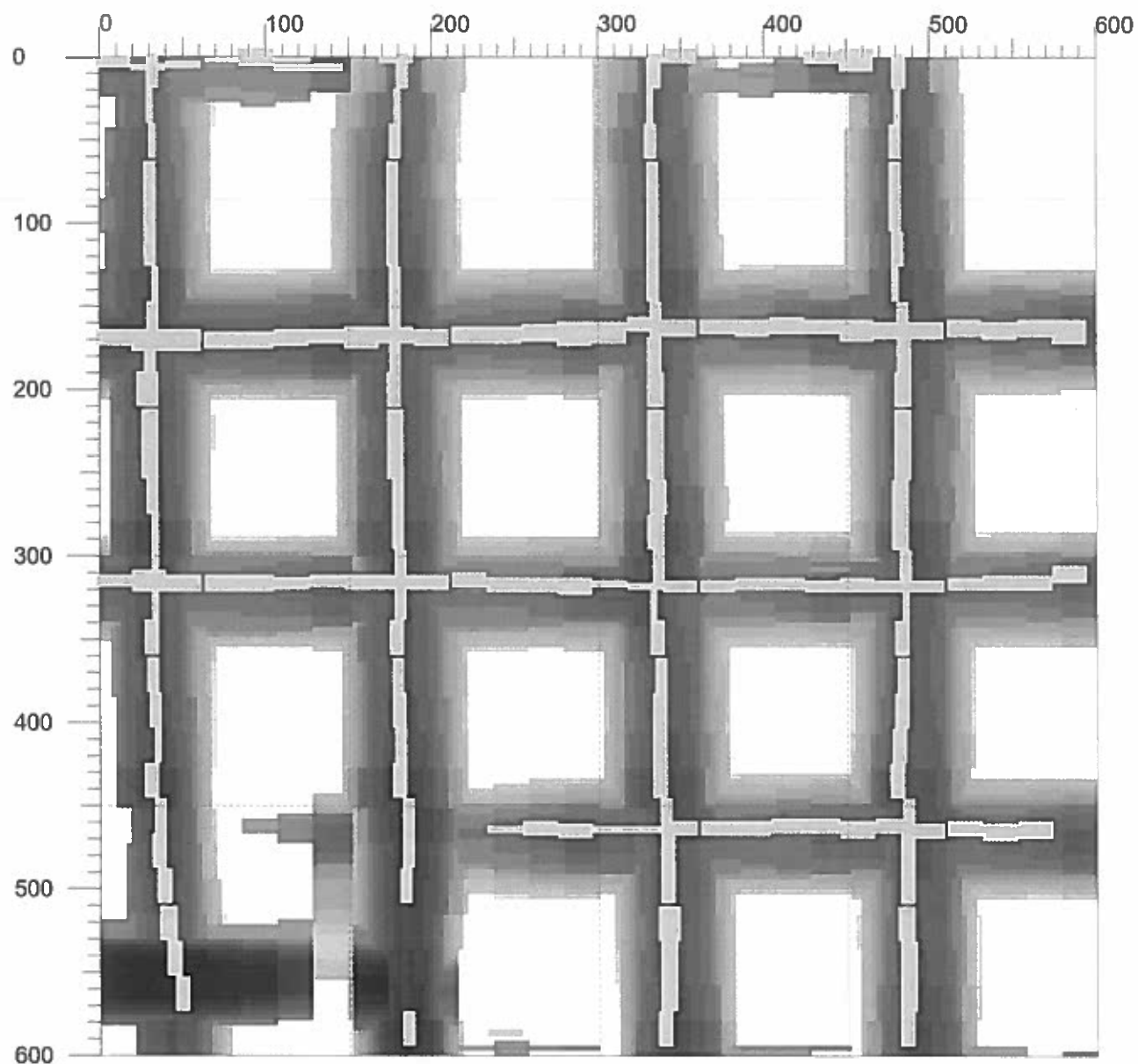
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:08:50

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: ---

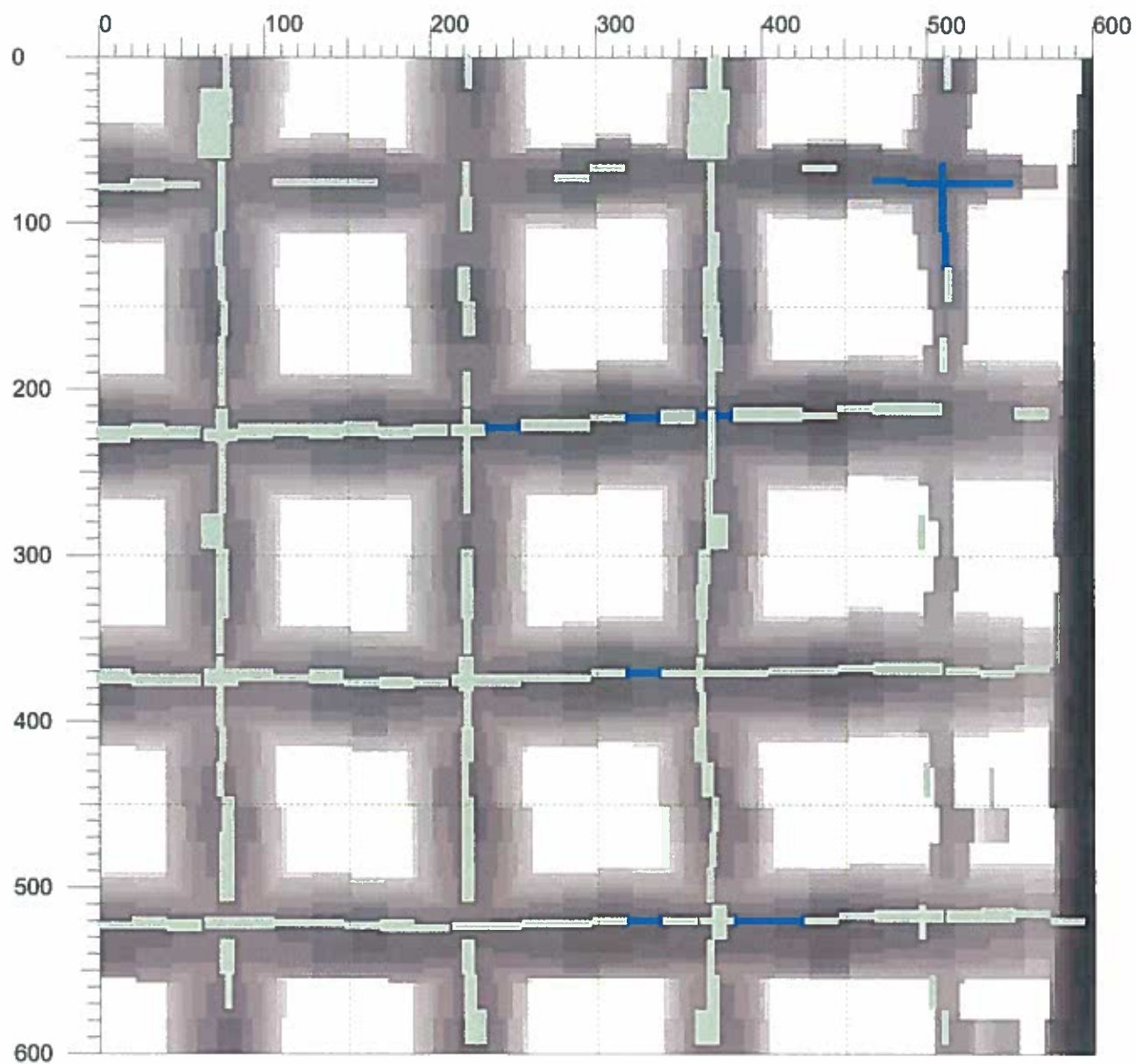
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:11:20

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: --

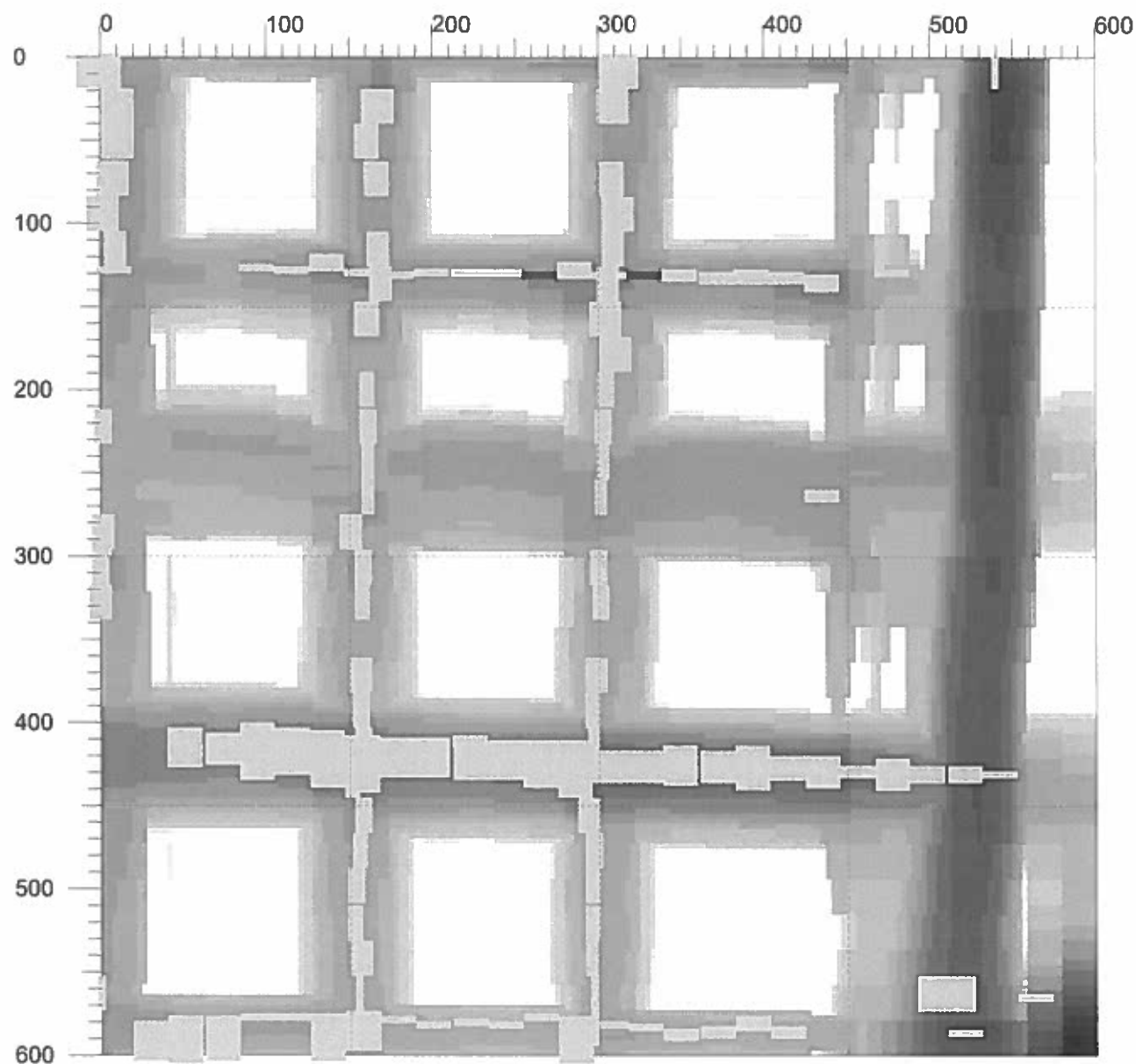
Location: --

Operator: --

Comment:

Date / Time: 2017-06-07 10:14:56

SSN: 06308018 [mm]



Customer: ---

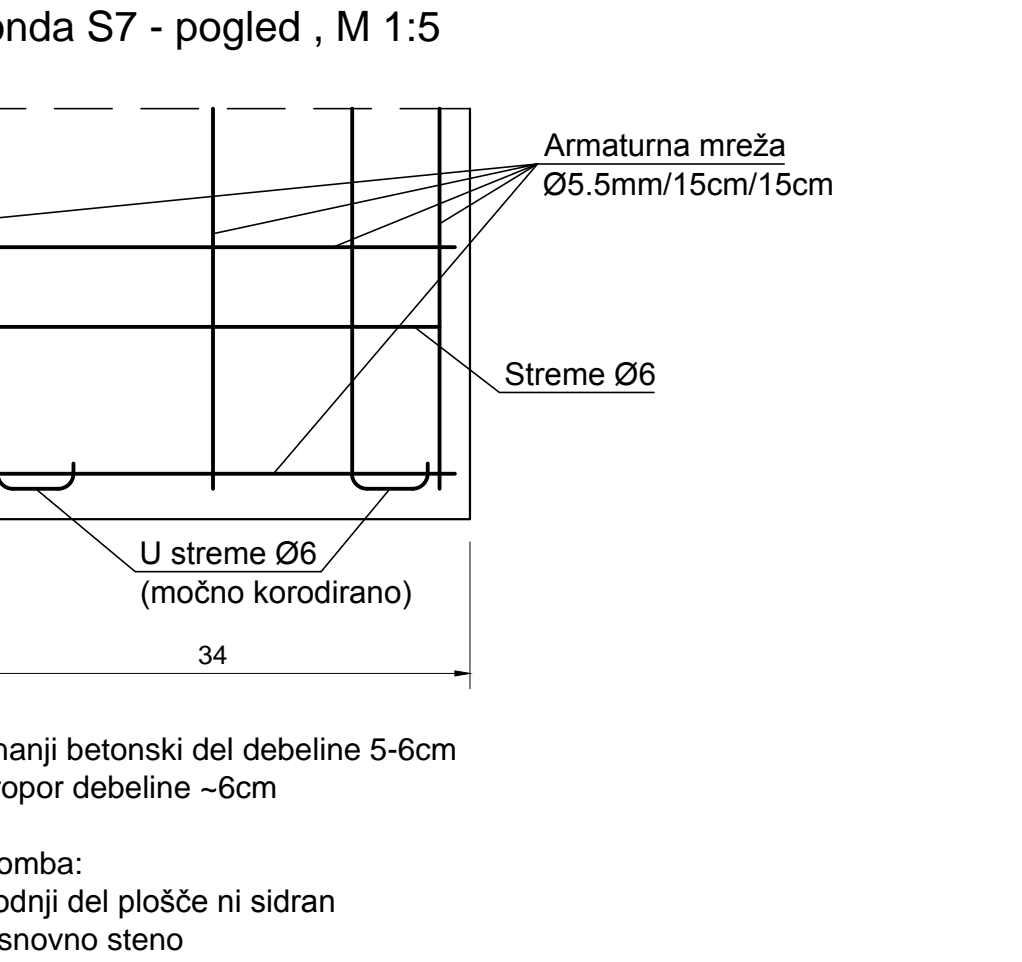
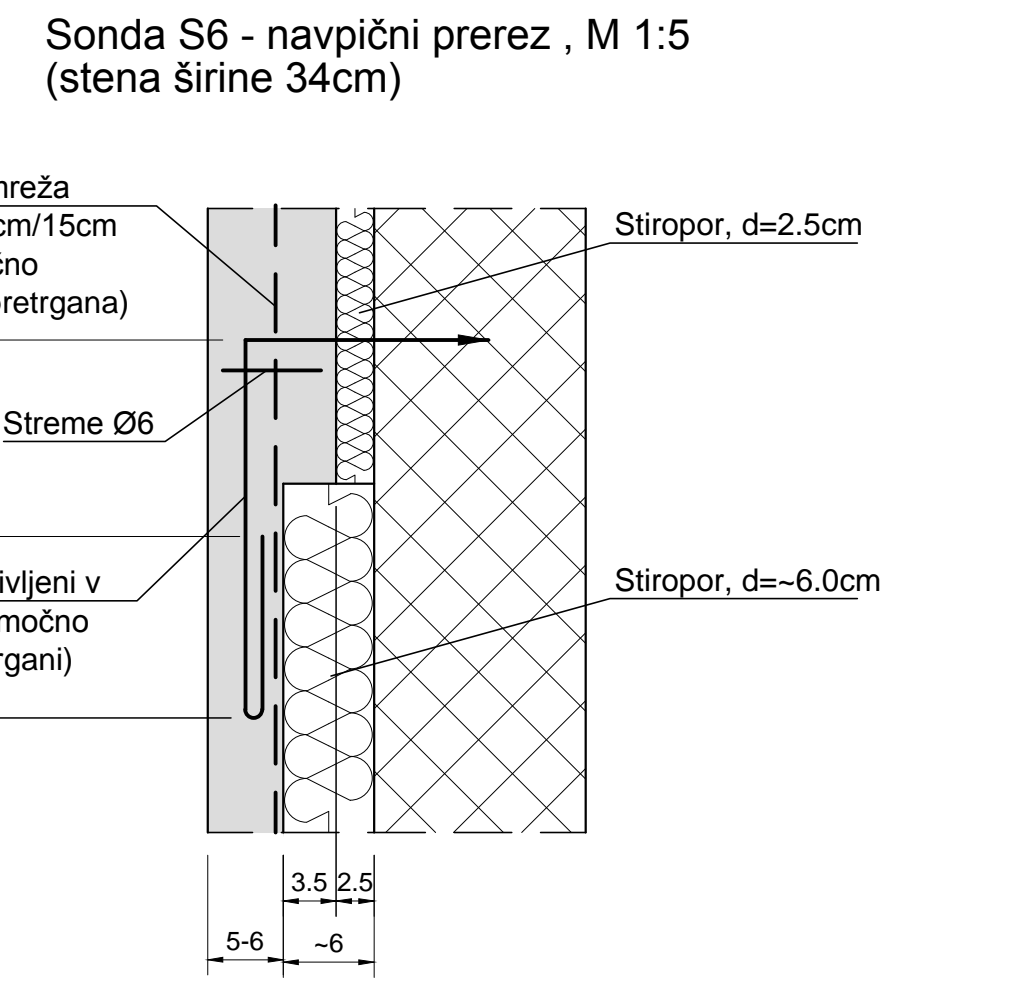
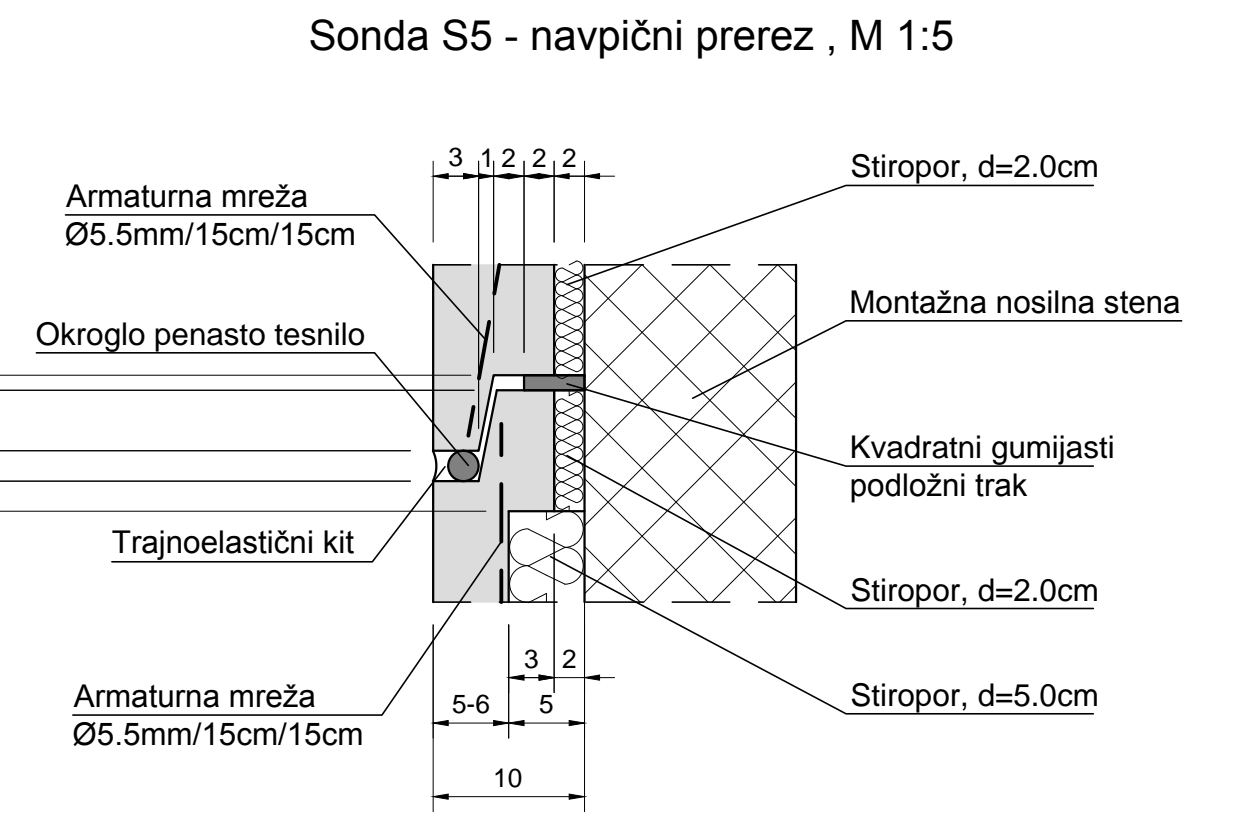
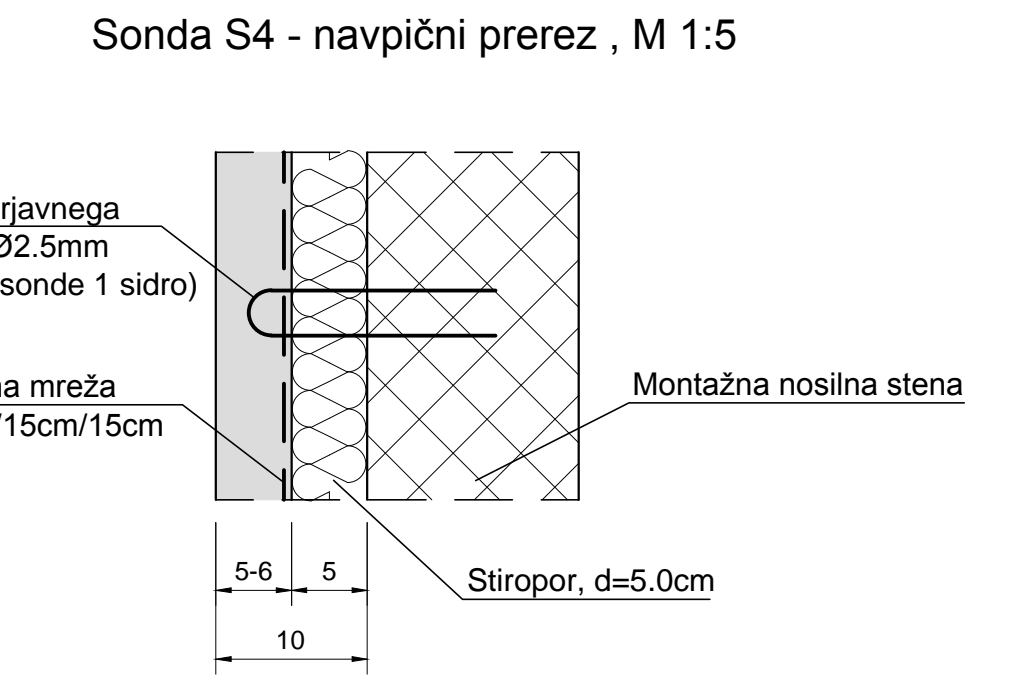
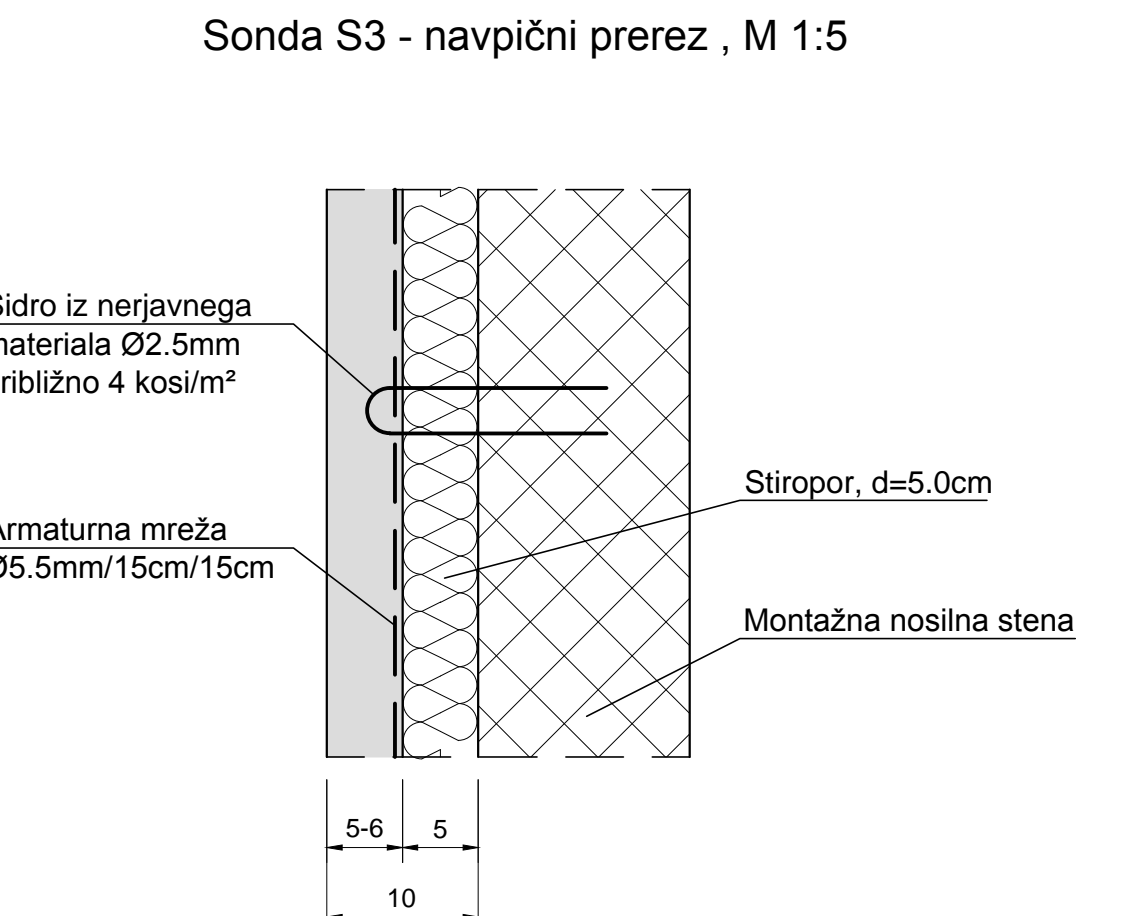
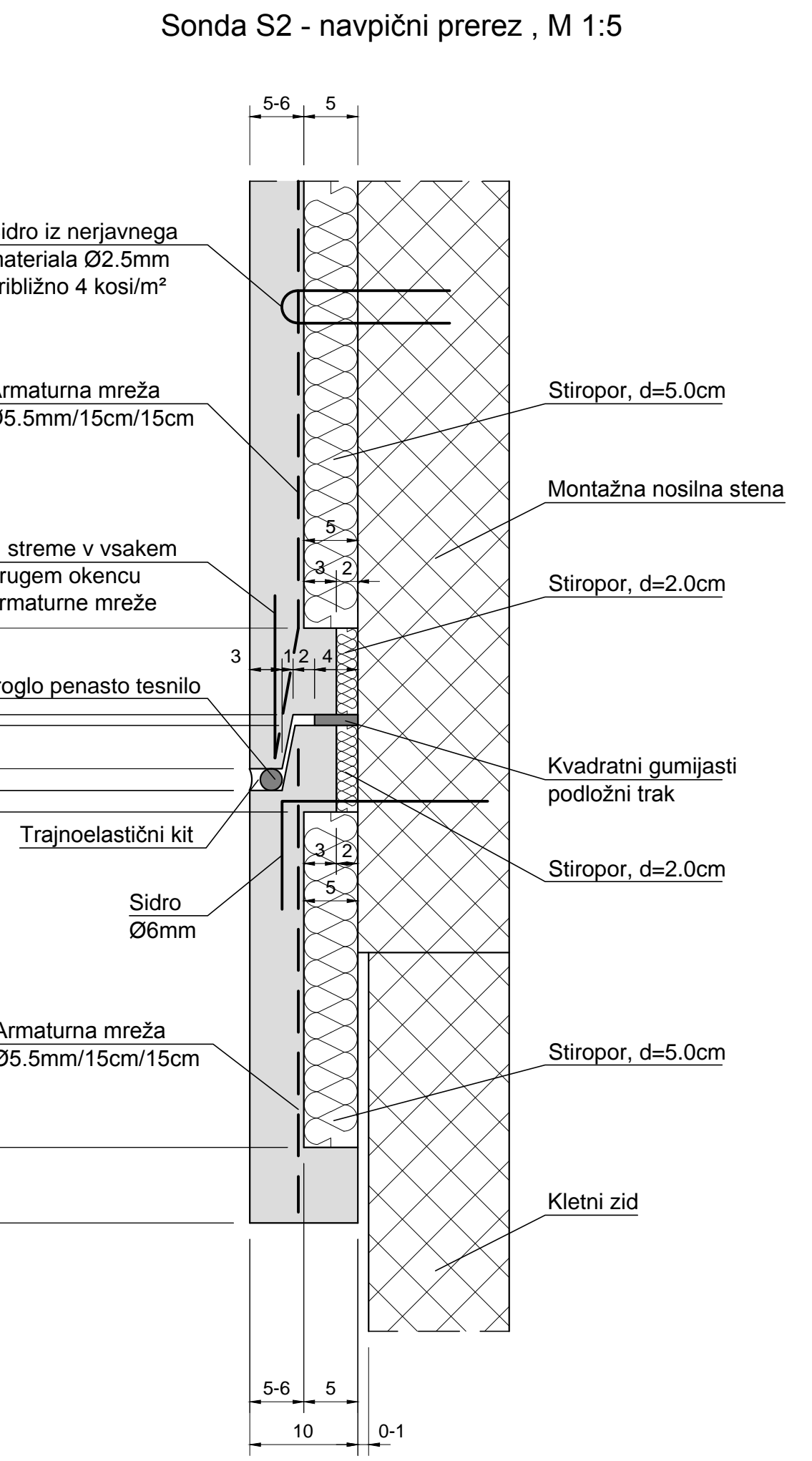
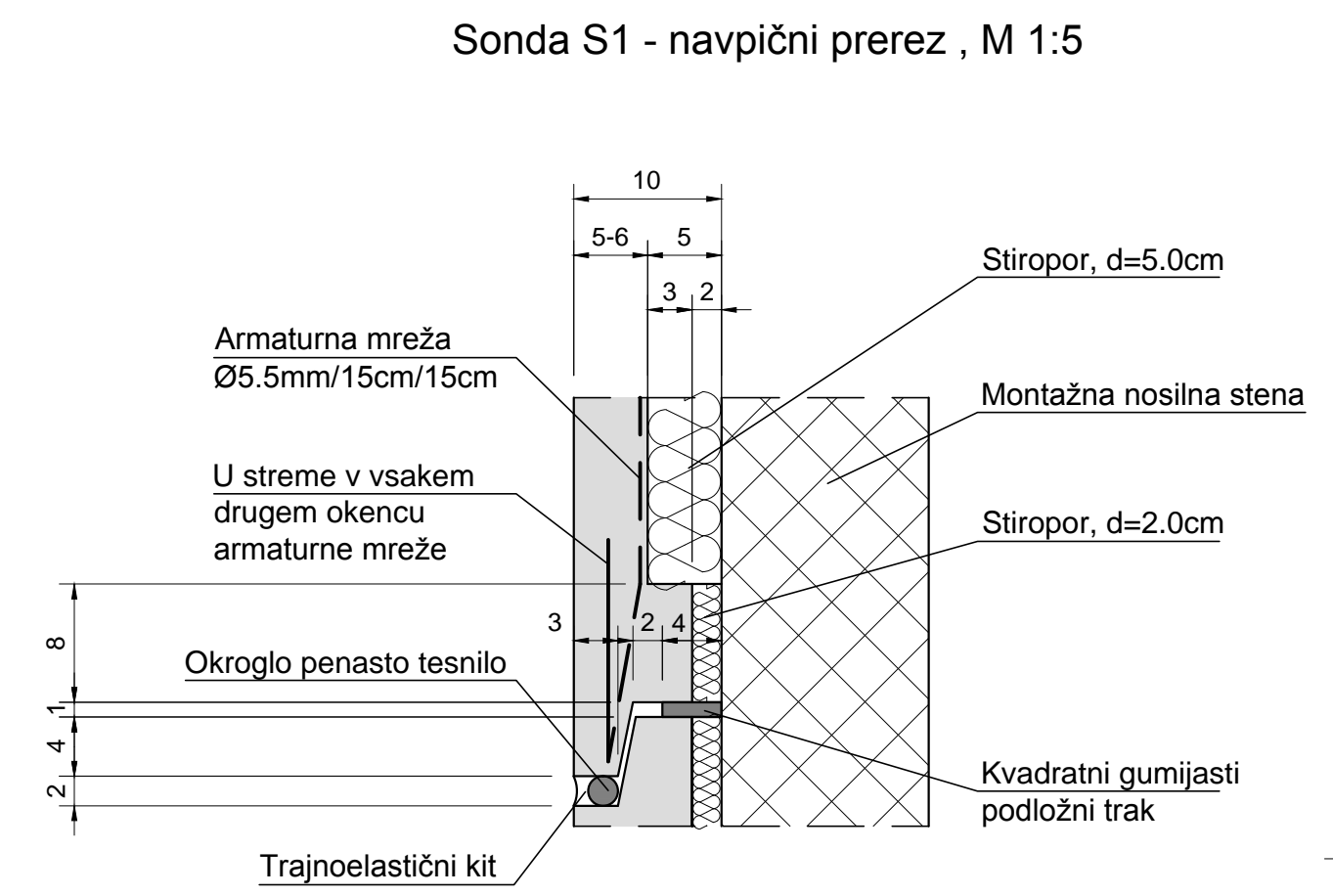
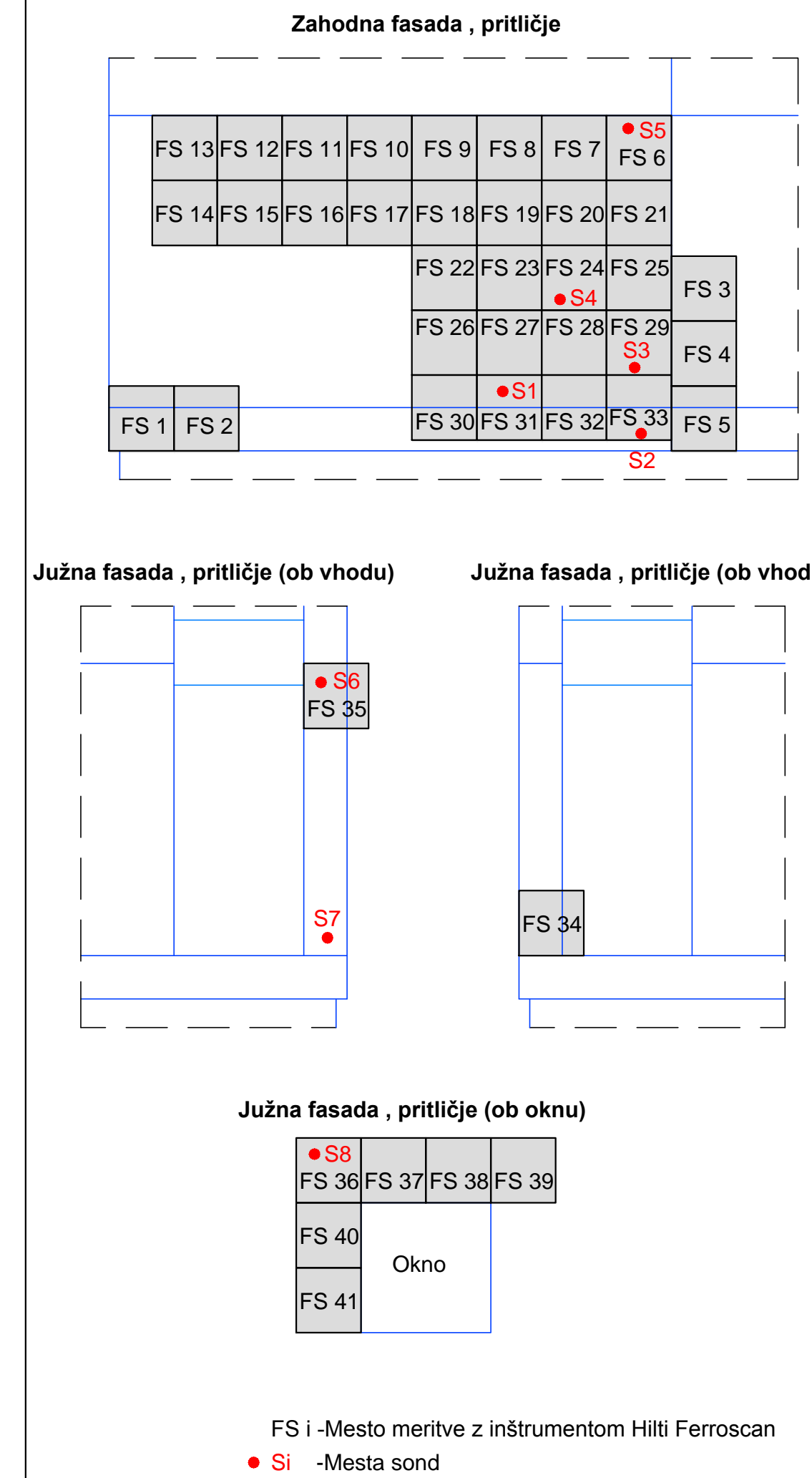
Location: ---

Operator: ---

Comment:

PRILOGA 4

**MESTA MERITEV IN UGOTOVITVE
PREISKOVALNIH SOND**



Mesta meritev in ugotovitve preiskovalnih sond

ZRMK INSTITUTE
Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK d.o.o.
Building and Civil Engineering Institute
Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK d.o.o., Dimičeva 12, p.p.2554, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, tel. +386 01/280 81 91

Naročnik / investitor	RAP-ING d.o.o., Dunajska cesta 51, Ljubljana	
Objekt in lokacija objekta	Celovška cesta 287, Ljubljana	
Nosilec naloge	mag. Anton Štampfl, univ. dipl. inž. grad.	
Izdal	Boštjan Kovač, grad. teh.	
Št. DN	200 6108	List številka 1
Datum	Maj 2017	