

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME: BSC ABE II

COURSE CODE: ABE 206/ ABE 209

BSc. ANIMAL SCIENCE (DAIRY) II

BSc. ANIMAL SCIENCE II

BSc. ANIMAL SCIENCE (DAIRY) IV

TITLE OF PAPER: FARM BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY TWO OTHER QUESTIONS.

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SECTION I: COMPULSARY

A) State the five categories of farm buildings and structures giving at least one example of each.

(5 marks)

- B) i. What are the three (3) equations of static equilibrium? (3 marks)
 - ii. Calculate the magnitude of the forces R, and L in Figure 1 and M and N in Figure 2.

(7 marks)

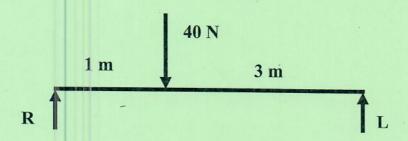


Figure 1. Concrete reinforced ring beam loading.

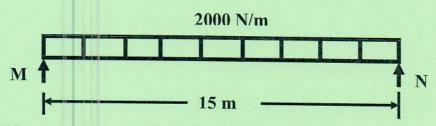


Figure 2. Concrete reinforced ring beam loading.

iii. What type of loading pattern is exerted in the beam in Figure 1 and Figure 2?

(2 marks)

- C) i. What are the structural elements other than roofs that make up buildings? (4 marks)
 - ii. Name the nine (9) types of roof designs used in agricultural buildings and structures reflected in Figure 3. (9 marks)
 - iii. Which type of these roof designs is commonly used by small holder farmers in Southern Africa? (2 marks)
 - iv. Why is the roof design stated above used the most by small holder farmers in Southern Africa? (2 marks)
 - v. Which of these roof designs could be recommended for an industrial manufacturing building? Please state the reason why this roof design is recommended? (6 marks)

 [40 marks]

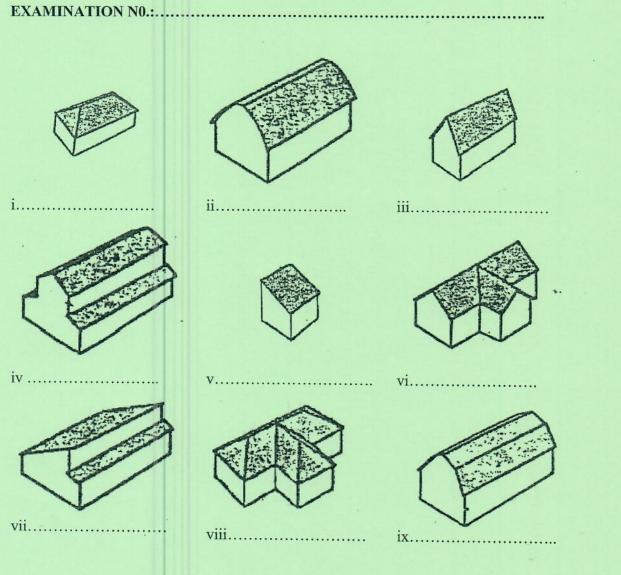


Figure 3. Types of building roof designs

(9 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION TWO

- A) i. What are the three (3) most important components of concrete? (3 marks)
 - ii. Concrete components ought to be well graded when making concrete, discuss briefly what this statement means in relation to concrete strength. (5 marks)
 - iii. State the weakness of concrete as a building material and explain how this weakness could be rectified to improve the weakness. (5 marks)
- B) An axially loaded concrete column had a uniformly distributed load of 1000 N and a resultant compressive stress of 33.33 N/m².
 - i. Calculate the required footing area that would adequately dissipate the load of the column into the ground.
 (4 marks)
 - ii. If the footing was designed to be square in shape, what were the dimensions i.e. width and length supposed to be?

 (4 marks)
- C) i. Explain what is meant by the mix 1:2: 3 in relation to the three components of concrete.

(1 mark)

ii. Briefly discuss how the workability of concrete could be tested, clearly reflected its effect in the concrete compression strength in question. (8 marks)

[30 marks]

QUESTION THREE

- A)
- i. State the three (3) types of loads that could be exerted in agricultural buildings and structures giving at least one example of each. (3 marks)
- ii. A concrete ring beam 150 mm x 150 mm in cross section x 6.0 m in length was designed to secure a maize storage sliding door in a poultry farm. Calculate the dead load of the beam, assuming gravity to be 9.81 m/s² and the density of concrete as 5.0 kN/m³.

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- B) Timber is one of the most common building materials used in a number of agricultural buildings and structures in Swaziland, but it has one major problem.
 - i. State the structural weakness that timber has as a building material. (3 marks)
 - ii. How could such a problem be corrected in order to meet the design specifications of timber structural sections? (3 marks)
- C) i. What are the two (2) main categories of agricultural fences? (2 marks)
 - ii. Discuss any three (3) major functions of fences in agricultural production.

(7 marks)

- iii. Which type of fence could be recommended for restraining small ruminants (sheep and goats)? (1 marks)
- D) An agricultural fence had a perimeter of 849.00 m and the fencing posts were to be spaced at 5.00 m.
 - i. Calculate the number of posts that would be required for the fence. (3 marks)
 - ii. Given that each posts was E15.50, calculate the cost of the posts. (3 marks)

[30 marks]

QUESTION FOUR

- A) A Farm manager intends to construct a concrete silage silo with a design life of 20 years. The depreciation cost is expected to be 5.0% per year and the initial costs were estimated to be E95, 000.00. The bank loan is currently at 15.0% interest and an insurance of 1.0% after construction.
 - i. Calculate the annual cost of the structure.

(4 marks)

- ii. What would be the value of the structure after the second year of operation? (4 marks)
- iii. If the projected returns obtained from silage sales are E100, 000.00 annually, what advice would you give to the farm director and why? (1 mark)

- B) i. What is the main reason of costing agricultural buildings and structures? (1 mark)
 - ii. Calculate the annual cost of a multi-purpose storage for the second year if it was constructed through a bank loan of E250, 000.00. The bank interest rate is currently 9.5%, with an insurance of 2.5%, maintenance of 0.9% and an annual depreciation of 2.5%.
 (4 marks)
- C) i. The design of agricultural buildings and structures requires that the designer should have design specifications. Define specifications as used in structural design.

(2 marks)

- ii. Discuss briefly the following attributes or components which ought to be addressed by design specifications. a) Space requirement or capacity.
 - b) Load carrying capacities. (6 marks)
- D) i. What are the two (2) categories of walls that could be used in the construction of agricultural buildings? (2 marks)
 - ii. Describe the difference between the two wall categories mentioned above (i) giving an example of the concrete block sizes that are possible for each wall category.

(2 marks)

iii. State and briefly describe the wall size combinations that could be used during construction when using concrete blocks for each of the concrete block wall categories identified.

(4 marks)

[30 marks]