بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالاصل

GEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOME SURFACE SEDIMENTS WESTERN NILE DELTA AND THEIR POSSIBLE UTILIZATION AS BUILDING MATERIALS

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By

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ABSTRACT

After the construction of the Aswan High Dam (1970) the building brick industry became almost completely derived their raw materials from its easily obtained resources (Nile-silt). In addition, the suitable gravels which fall within the standard specification limits of natural aggregates used in concrete are not usually available. Therefore, shale/clay deposits become a suitable substitution for Nile silt as well as carbonate aggregates for the gravels.

The present work dealt with studying the lithological, mineralogical, textural and chemical compositions and aspects of some surface sediments representing five rock units (Hagif Formation, Muluk Formation, Qataji Formation, Diba Formation and stabilized Sand dunes), west of Nile Delta through studying their stratigraphy in addition to their textural, mineralogical and chemical composition to elucidate their source rock, agent of transportation and depositional environment.

Furthermore, the possible utilization of some studied clay and carbonate (dolostone and sandy limestone) raw materials in building purposes also was carried out through studying their technological characteristics (chemical and physico-mechanical properties) viewpoints. Some of Egyptian and American Standards Specifications were followed.

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