TYPE DESIGNS FOR BOUNDARY STONES



THE INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS 1996



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Published by

THE INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS Jamnagar House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110 011 1996

> Price Rs. 80/-(Plus Packing & Postage)

IRC: 25-1967

First Published	:	November, 1967
Reprinted	:	November, 1982
Reprinted	*	August, 1996
Reprinted	:	November, 2002
Reprinted	:	January, 2006
Reprinted	-	September, 2008
Reprinted	:	July, 2011

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Printed at Aravali Printers & Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi - 20 (500 copies)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The type designs for boundary stones, as shown in the Plate, were prepared by the Specifications and Standards Committee (personnel given on inside front cover) and were approved by the Executive Committee in their meeting held on the 21st August, 1967. These were finally approved for publication by the Council in their meeting held at Nainital on the 30th September, 1967.

2. MATERIALS

Boundary stones shall be of locally available hard stone, welldressed or of reinforced cement concrete.

3. SPECIFICATION

3.1. Location and Spacing

Boundary stones shall be fixed on either side of the road land opposite every 200-Metre Stone and Kilometre Stone. In addition these shall be fixed at all angular points of the boundary. Where the boundary is on a curve or the land is costly and likely to be encroached upon, these shall be planted closer, as necessary in each case.

3.2. Inscription

The letters R B, indicating road boundary, shall be inscribed on each stone and below it the name of the Authority in which the road land vests, i.e., P.W.D., D.B., etc.

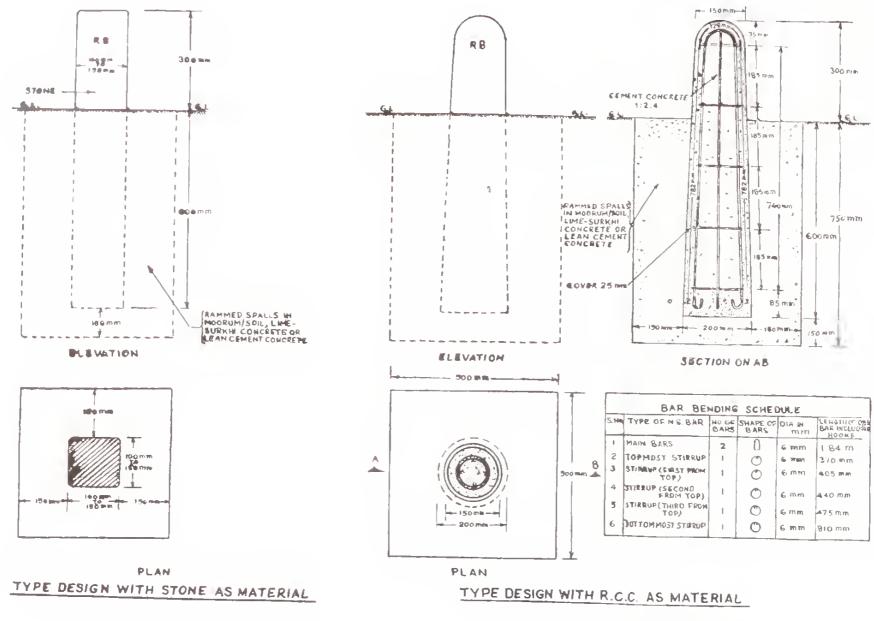
3.3. Mode of Fixing

Boundary stones shall project 300 mm above ground with the lower 600 mm going into the foundation. Where the natural soil at the base is good, the stones may be fixed in position by 1RC: 25-1967

ramming spalls and moorum or soil all round. But these have to be encased in at least 150 mm of lime surkhi concrete, or lean cement concrete in the following cases :

- (i) Where wet cultivation abuts the road land and boundary stones are apt to be displaced during agricultural operations;
- (ii) Where the road runs in built-up areas; and
- (iii) Where the boundary stones are intended to serve as permanent land marks.







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