

## TURAR JOY BINOLARIDA ISHLATILADIGAN TABIIY GAZNING PORTLASHI OQIBATIDA BINOLARNING BUZILISH XAVFINI PASAYTIRISH

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Ma'lumki, qish mavsumida tabiiy gazga bo'lgan ehtiyoj har qachongidan ham yuqori bo'ladi. Shunday paytlarda barchamiz tabiiy gazdan xavfsiz va oqilona foydalanishimiz hamda gaz bosimining ortishi va tushish ehtimolligini hisobga olib ish ko'rishimiz maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chunki, oxirgi yillarda turar joy binolarida (baland qavatli xonadonlar hamda yakka tartibdagi turar joy binolari) sodir bo'layotgan portlashlar barchamizni tashvishga solishi tabiiy holdir.

Dunyo bo'yicha gazlashtirilgan (gaz bilan ta'minlangan) turar joy binolarida yuz bergan portlashlar oqibatlarining tahlillariga qaraganda, odamlarning jarohat olish va halok bo'lishi aksariyat hollarda katta bosim hosil bo'lib, qurilish konstruksiyalarning buzilishi natijasida ro'y berganini ko'rsatmoqda.

Sir emaski, turar joy binolarida gazning sizib chiqishi portlashga xavfli vaziyat hosil bo'lishining asosiy sabablaridan hisoblanadi. Xonalarda esa portlovchi muhit ochiq qoldirilgan yoqilmagan gaz konforkasidan gazning chiqishi oqibatida, gazni yoqib idishni ma'lum vaqtdan keyin olinmasligi natijasida, gaz quvurlari bilan gaz konforkasining ulanish joylari bo'shab qolishidan hamda gaz quvurlari yoki konforkalarida hosil bo'ladigan korroziya (chirishi) sababli yemirilish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan yoriqlardan hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

Hozirgi kunda ayrim turar joy binolarini (shu qatorda gaz bilan ta'minlangan) loyihalashda, ularning portlashga chidamliligi masalasiga deyarli e'tibor qaratilmaydi. Buning asosiy sabablaridan biri, turar joy binolarining portlab-yonish va yong'in xavfi bo'yicha toifalanmasligidir. Turar joy binolarining tashqi devorlaridagi deraza o'rinlari esa, faqatgina xonalarni tabiiy yoritish nuqtai nazaridan bajarilmoqda. Vaholanki, bu derazalar birinchi navbatda, portlash natijasida hosil bo'ladigan bosimni tashqariga chiqarib yuborish uchun xizmat qilishi lozim.

Ma'lumki, respublikamizda hozirgi vaqtda portlashdan xavfli texnologik jarayonlardan iborat ishlab chiqarish binolarini loyihalash "Proizvodstvennye zdaniya" me'yoriy hujjatining talablariga muvofiq amalga oshirilmoqda. Mazkur hujjatda portlab-yonish xavfi mavjud ishlab chiqarish xonalarida tashqi yengil tashlanadigan konstruksiyalarni bajarish ko'zda tutilgan. Tashqi yengil tashlanadigan konstruksiyalarning maydoni, xonaning har 1000 m<sup>3</sup> hajmiga kamida 50 m<sup>2</sup> ni tashkil etishi kerak. Bunda, portlashdan yuzaga keladigan yuklamalar 5 kPa dan oshmasligi

taxmin qilingan. Bu esa, ishlab chiqarish binosini loyihalashda inobatga olinishi zarur bo'lgan shartlardan biri bo'lib, binoning ichki qismida portlash yuz berganda hosil bo'luvchi ortiqcha bosim yengil tashlanadigan konstruksiyalar orqali chiqib ketishi va natijada binoning asosiy yuk ko'taruvchi va boshqa qismlari saqlanib qolinishini ta'minlashi mumkin.

Dunyoning bir qator mamlakatlarida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar, turar joy binolarining portlashga chidamliligini ta'minlovchi chora-tadbirlar deyarli katta mablag'larni talab etmasligini, loyihalash davrida ularni tatbiq qilish esa, qo'shimcha xarajatlarni oldini olishini ko'rsatmoqda. Portlash vaqtida ortiqcha bosimni tashqariga chiqarib tashlash uchun xizmat qilishi mumkin bo'lgan turar joy binolarining deraza o'rinlari, xavfsiz yuklamalarni ta'minlash, ya'ni, binoning portlashga chidamliligini ta'minlash uchun tamoman yetarlidir. Faqat saqlovchi konstruksiyalar (derazalarga oyna solish) turini to'g'ri tanlash kerak xolos.

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