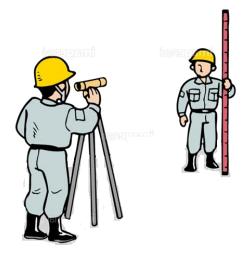
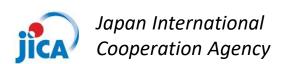
Introduction to Levelling Survey

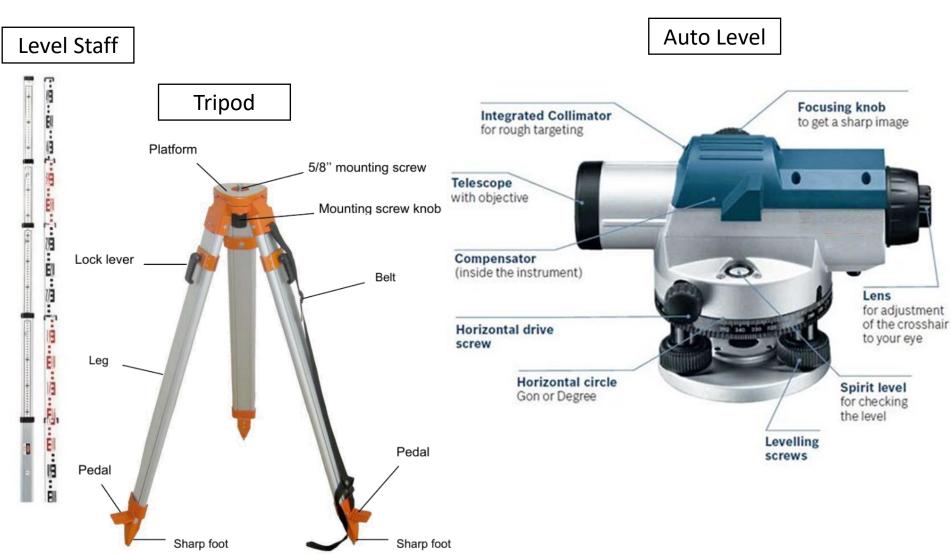


February 2022



Project for Increasing Farmers
Households' Income through
Strengthening Domestic Rice
Production in Timor-Leste

Levelling Survey Instrument



Install the Instrument

Adjust the levelling screws to level, looking at the spirit level (Bulls Eye Bubble))

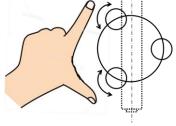
Auto Level



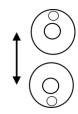
Spirit level (Bulls Eye Bubble)

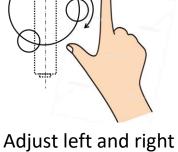


ACC

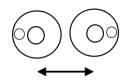


Adjust back and forth with your left thumb and index finger





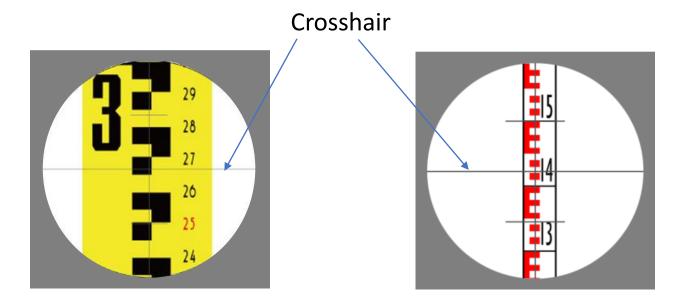
Adjust left and right with your right index finger



How to Read the Staff

There are various types of staff scales.

Your view of the levelling staff with the crosshair.

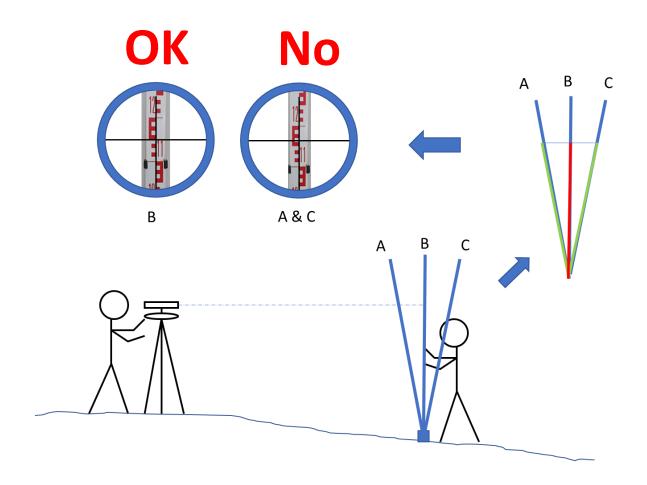


This indicates a reading of 0.267 m, interpolated between the 0.260 m and 0.270 m marks.

This indicates a reading of 1.422 m, interpolated between the 1.420 m and 1.430 m marks.

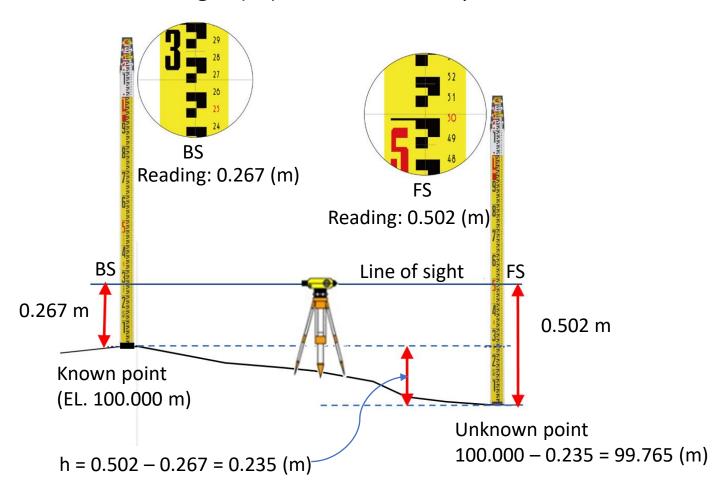
How to Read the Staff

Take minimum reading!



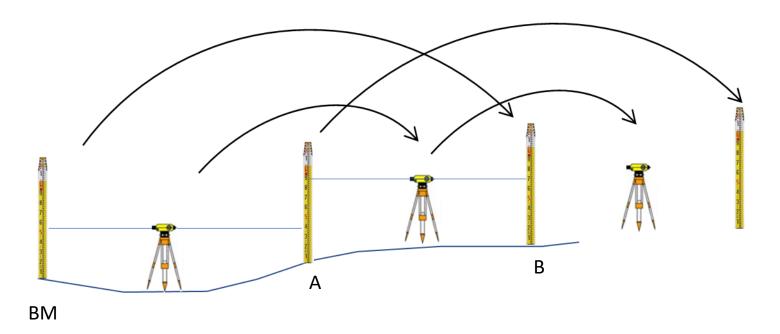
Basic Levelling Survey

- The reading at the known point is called the backsight (BS)
- The reading taken after turning the instrument and moving the staff is the foresight (FS) at the unknown points

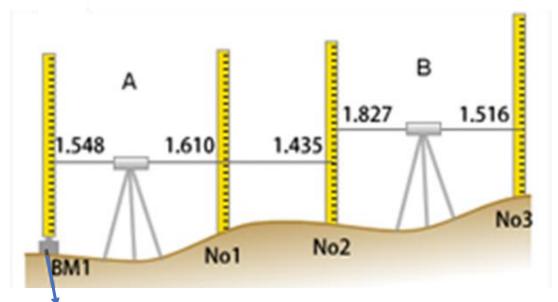


Basic Levelling Survey

- To continue levelling, the staff is kept on the point at A and the instrument moved to the midpoint between A and the next point, B.
- A is called the change point (CP) or turning point (TP).
- The staff at A is carefully turned toward the instrument and a BS reading taken.
- Then the staff is moved to B and a FS reading is made.
- The procedure is repeated as many times as needed.



Recording Sheet (Sample)

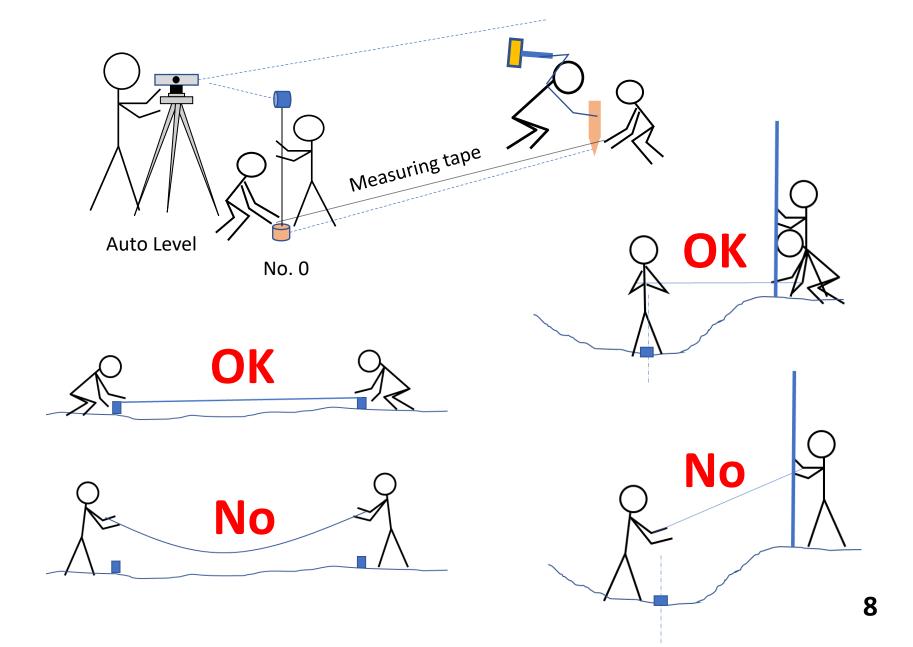


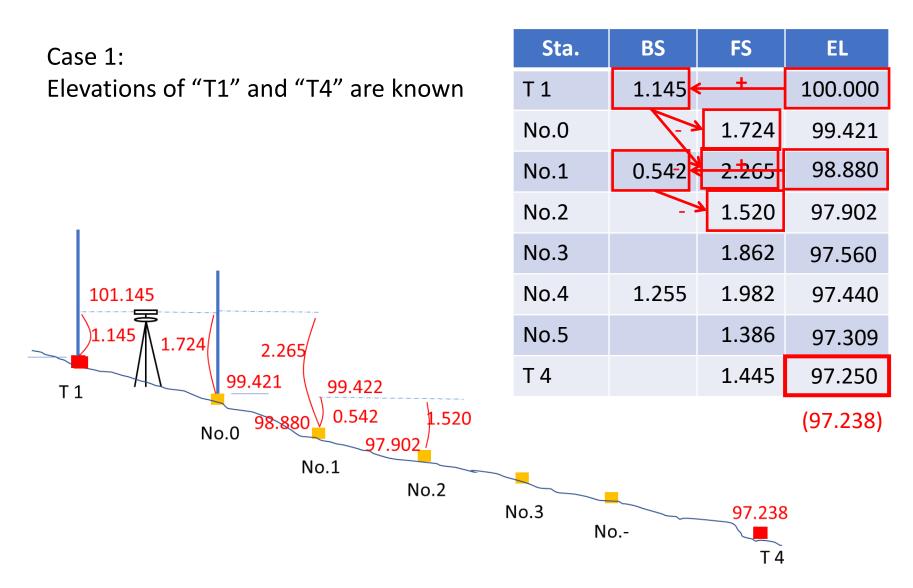
Benchmark (Known ground height)

=25.000, as a sample

Point	BS	FS	GH
BM1	1.548		25.000
No.1		1.610	24.938
No.2	1.827	1.435	25.133
No.3		1.516	25.424

Distance Measurement with Measuring Tape





Adjustment of Elevation

Sta.	BS	FS	EL	Adjustm ent	Accum. Adjustment	Adjusted EL
T 1	1.145		100.000			100.000
No.0		1.724	99.421	-0.002	-0.002	99.419
No.1	0.542	2.265	98.880	-0.002	-0.004	98.876
No.2		1.520	97.902	-0.002	-0.006	97.896
No.3		1.862	97.560	-0.001	-0.007	97.553
No.4	1.255	1.982	97.440	-0.002	-0.009	97.431
No.5		1.386	97.309	-0.001	-0.010	97.299
T 4		1.445	97.250	-0.002	-0.012	99.238
			(97.238)	-0.012		
			-0.012			

Case 2: Comparison of "Go" and "Return"

"Go": TBM 1 – TBM 2

"Return":	TBM 2 –	TBM	1
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Sta.	BS	FS	EL	Diffe.
TBM 1	1.145		100.000	
No.0	1.426	1.724	99.421	0.579
No.1	0.542	2.265	98.582	0.839
No.2	0.762	1.520	97.604	0.978
No.3	0.955	1.862	96.504	1.100
No.4	1.255	1.982	95.477	1.027
No.5	1.484	1.386	95.346	0.131
TBM 2		1.445	95.385	-0.039

Sta.	BS	FS	EL	Diffe.
TBM 2	1.498		95.385	
No.5	1.489	1.539	95.344	0.041
No.4	1.591	1.360	95.473	-0.129
No.3	1.830	0.568	96.496	-1.023
No.2	1.846	0.727	97.599	-1.103
No.1	1.905	0.873	98.572	-0.973
No.0	1.843	1.066	99.411	-0.839
TBM 1		1.262	99.992	-0.581

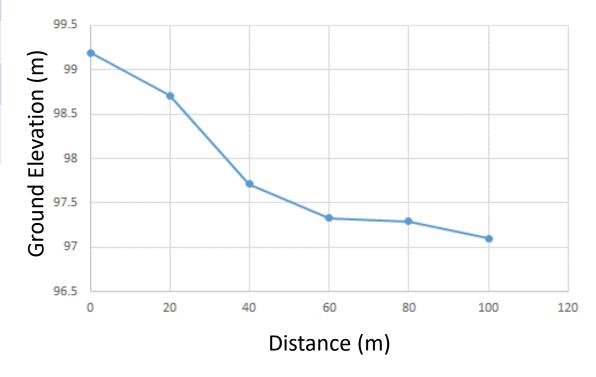
Adjustment of "TP" Elevations

	Go	Return	Go	Return			
Sta.	EL	EL	Diffe.	Deffe.	Mean	Adj	usted EL
TBM 1	100.000	99.992					100.000
No.0	99.421	99.411	0.579	0.581	0.580	→	99.420
No.1	98.582	98.572	0.839	0.839	0.839	\rightarrow	98.581
No.2	97.604	97.599	0.978	0.973	0.976		97.605
No.3	96.504	96.496	1.100	1.103	1.102		96.503
No.4	95.477	95.473	1.027	1.023	1.025		95.478
No.5	95.346	95.344	0.131	0.129	0.130		95.348
TBM 2	95.385	95.385	-0.039	-0.041	-0.040		95.388

Corrected elevation

Longitudinal Profile (Sample)

Sta.	Dist.	GEL
No.0	0	99.19
No.1	20	98.71
No.2	40	97.71
No.3	60	97.33
No.4	80	97.29
No.5	100	97.10



Cross-section Profile (Sample)

Sta.	Dist.	BS	FS	EL
No. 0	0	R0		99.419
	d1		R1	(99.419
	d2		R2	(99.419
	d3		R3	(99.419
	\downarrow	\downarrow	V	\downarrow

