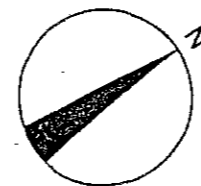


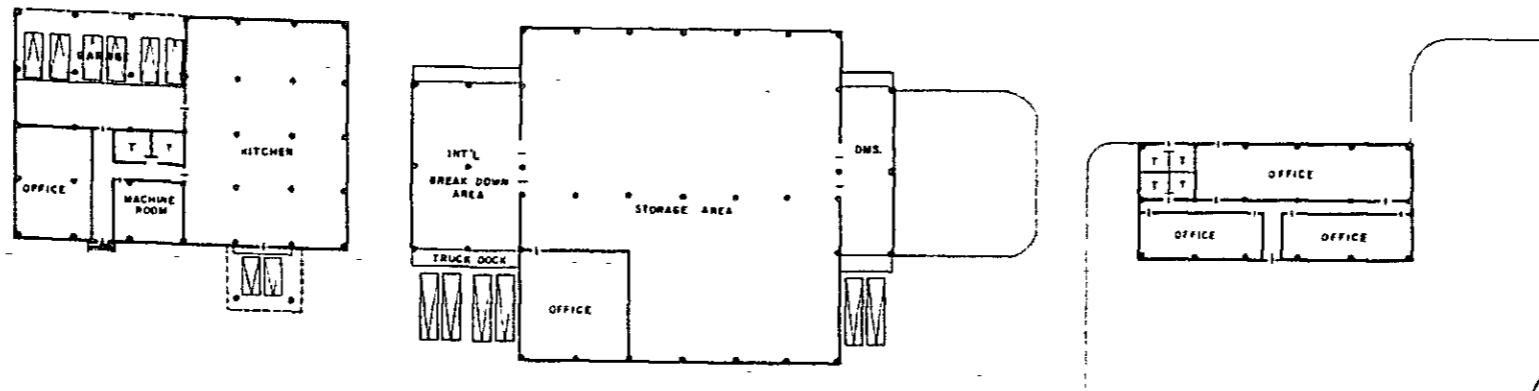
DOMESTIC PASSENGER TERMINAL BUILDING

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TERMINAL BUILDING

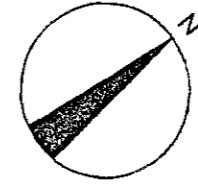
	DEPARTING PASSENGER
	ARRIVING PASSENGER
	DEPARTING BAGGAGE
	ARRIVING BAGGAGE



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PASSENGER & BAGGAGE TRAFFIC FLOW 1ST FLOOR PLAN PHASE II	MAR 1980
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PLAN GROUND FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION

CATERING BUILDING

INTERNATIONAL & DOMESTIC CARGO BUILDING

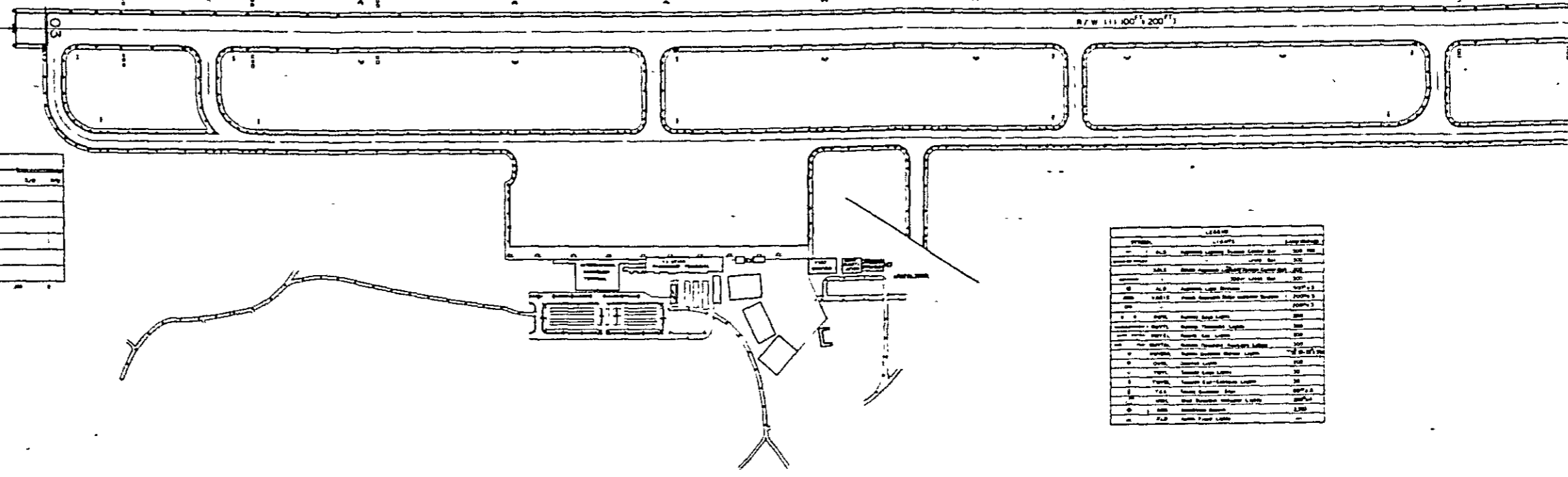
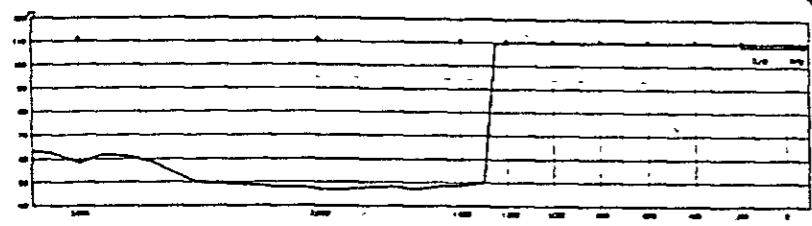
GSE BUILDING



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RANGOON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
INTERNATIONAL & DOMESTIC CARGO BUILDING, G S E. & CATERING BUILDINGS	MAR 1980
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	

CASE - I PHASE - I

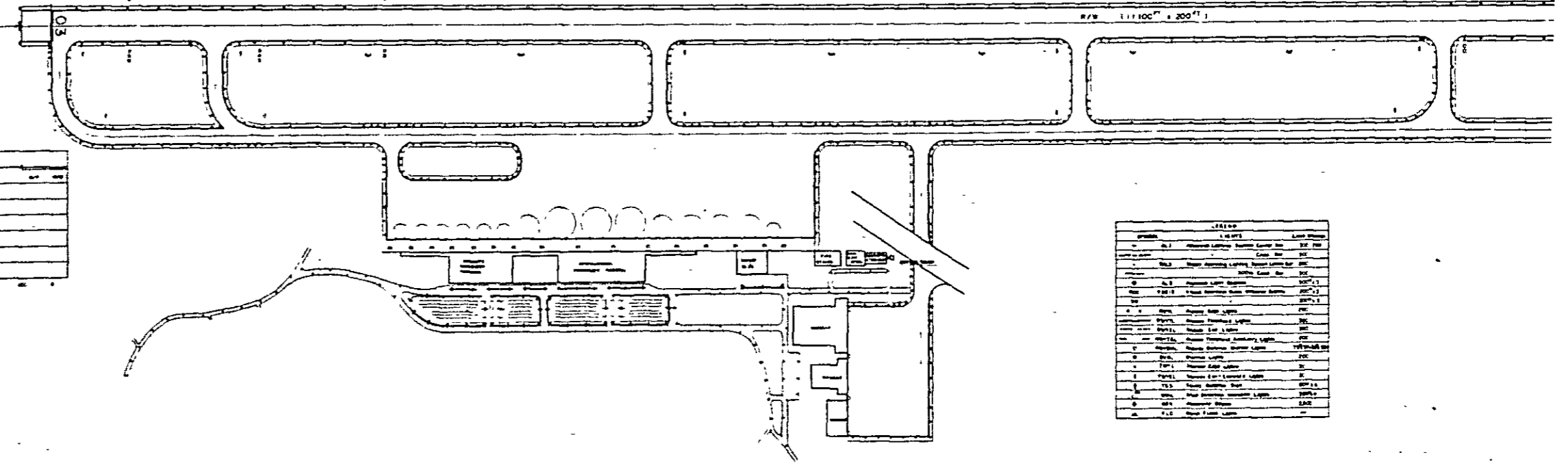
R/W (111'00" x 200'11")



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	AMOUNT
1	Gravel	1000	CU YD	1000
2	Asphalt	1000	CU YD	1000
3	Concrete	1000	CU YD	1000
4	Reinforcing Steel	1000	LB	1000
5	Formwork	1000	SQ YD	1000
6	Excavation	1000	CU YD	1000
7	Backfill	1000	CU YD	1000
8	Drainage	1000	LF	1000
9	Lighting	1000	HP	1000
10	Signage	1000	HP	1000
11	Paint	1000	GA	1000
12	Survey	1000	HP	1000
13	Construction	1000	HP	1000
14	Permit	1000	HP	1000
15	Professional	1000	HP	1000
16	Contingency	1000	HP	1000
17	Subtotal			10000
18	Tax			1000
19	Total			11000

CASE - I PHASE - II

R/W (111'00" x 200'11")

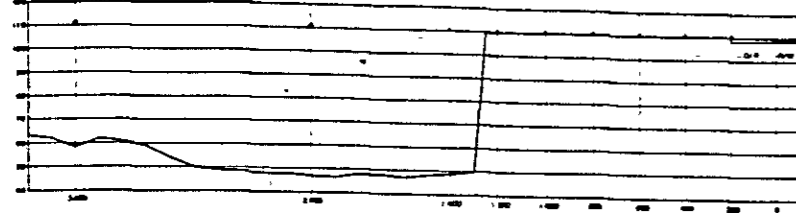
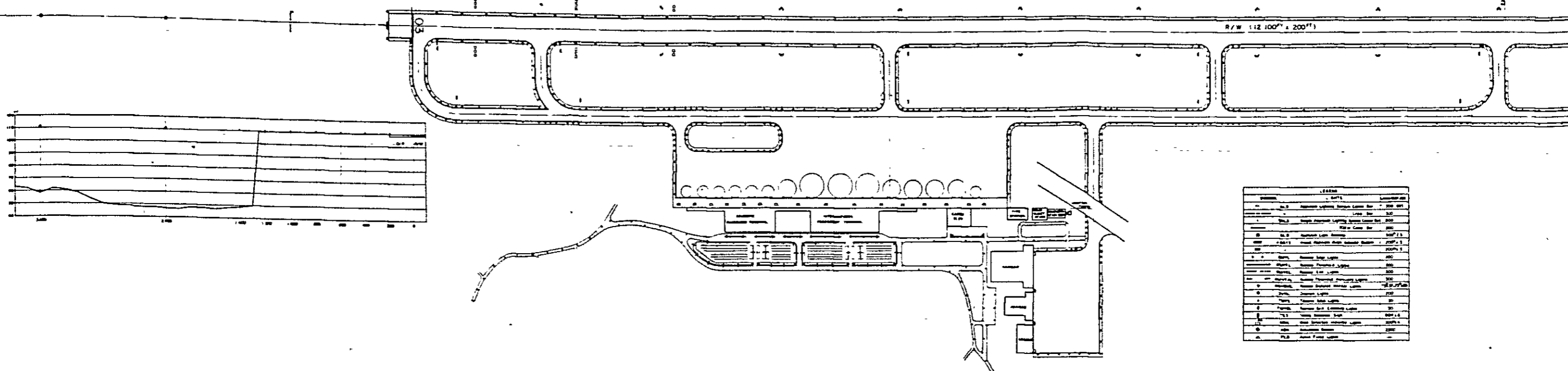


ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	AMOUNT
1	Gravel	1000	CU YD	1000
2	Asphalt	1000	CU YD	1000
3	Concrete	1000	CU YD	1000
4	Reinforcing Steel	1000	LB	1000
5	Formwork	1000	SQ YD	1000
6	Excavation	1000	CU YD	1000
7	Backfill	1000	CU YD	1000
8	Drainage	1000	LF	1000
9	Lighting	1000	HP	1000
10	Signage	1000	HP	1000
11	Paint	1000	GA	1000
12	Survey	1000	HP	1000
13	Construction	1000	HP	1000
14	Permit	1000	HP	1000
15	Professional	1000	HP	1000
16	Contingency	1000	HP	1000
17	Subtotal			10000
18	Tax			1000
19	Total			11000



CASE-2, PHASE-II

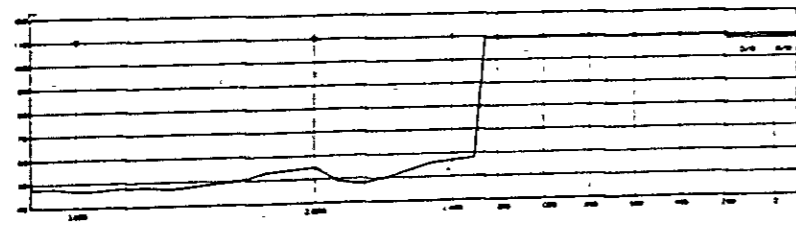
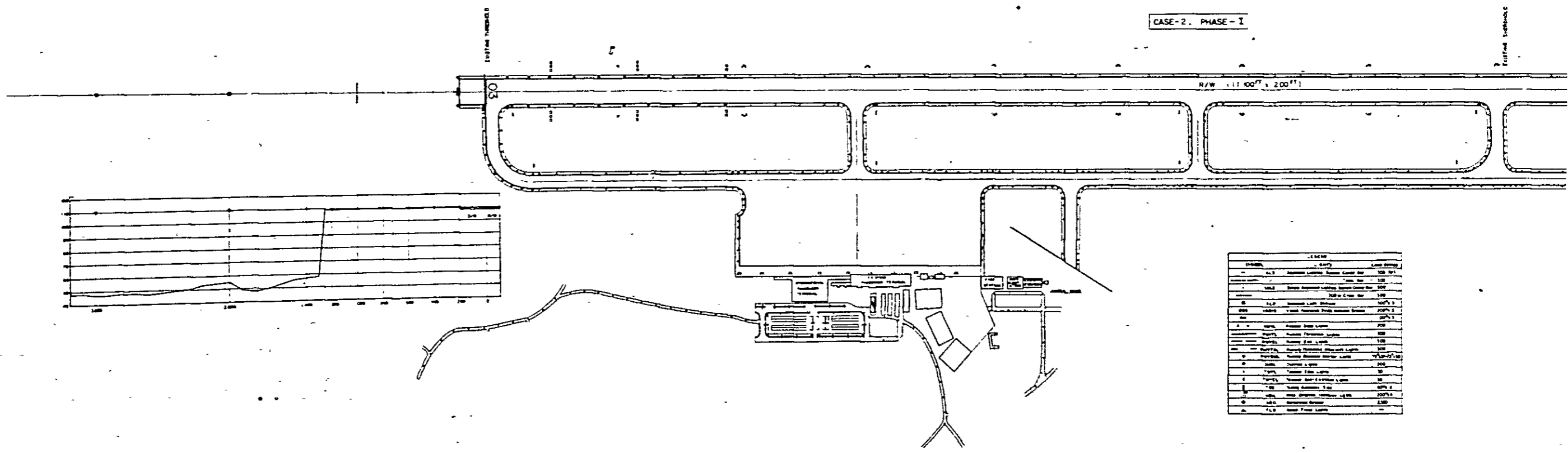
R/W (12 100' + 200')



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT
1	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
2	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
3	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
4	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
5	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
6	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
7	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
8	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
9	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
10	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
11	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
12	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
13	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
14	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
15	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
16	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
17	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
18	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
19	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
20	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.

CASE-2, PHASE-I

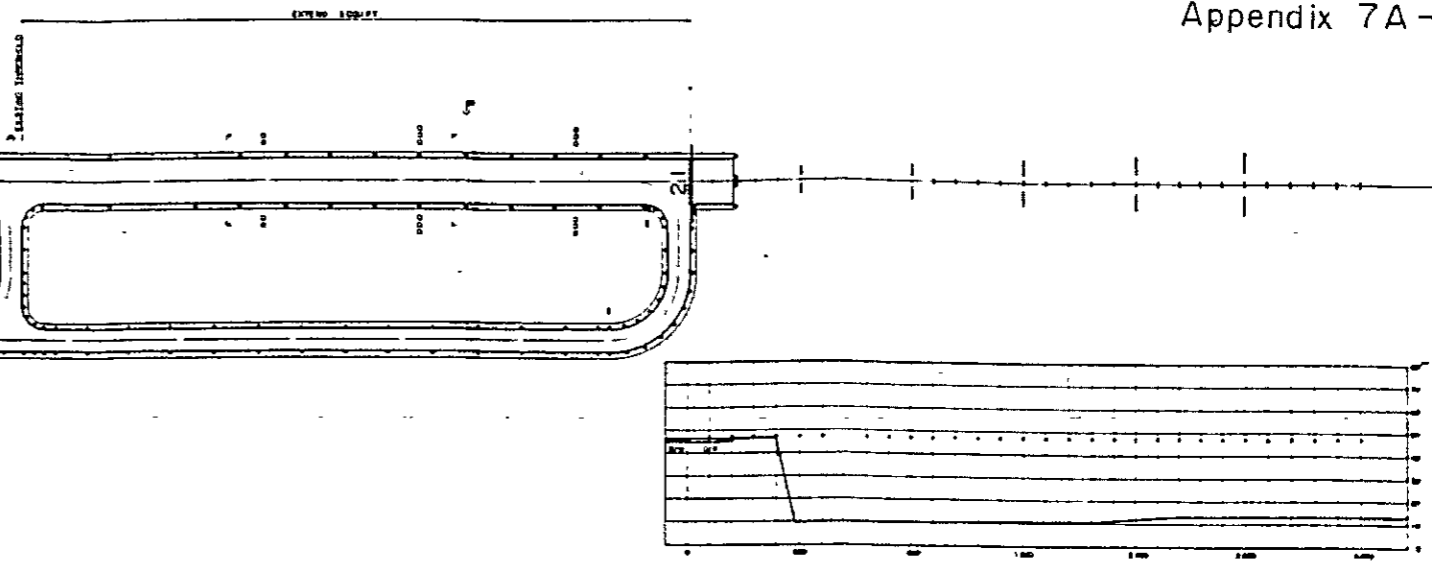
R/W (12 100' + 200')



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT
1	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
2	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
3	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
4	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
5	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
6	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
7	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
8	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
9	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
10	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
11	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
12	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
13	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
14	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
15	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
16	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.
17	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
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19	Asph. Driveway	100	SQ. FT.
20	Asph. Parking	200	SQ. FT.

CASE-2, PHASE-II

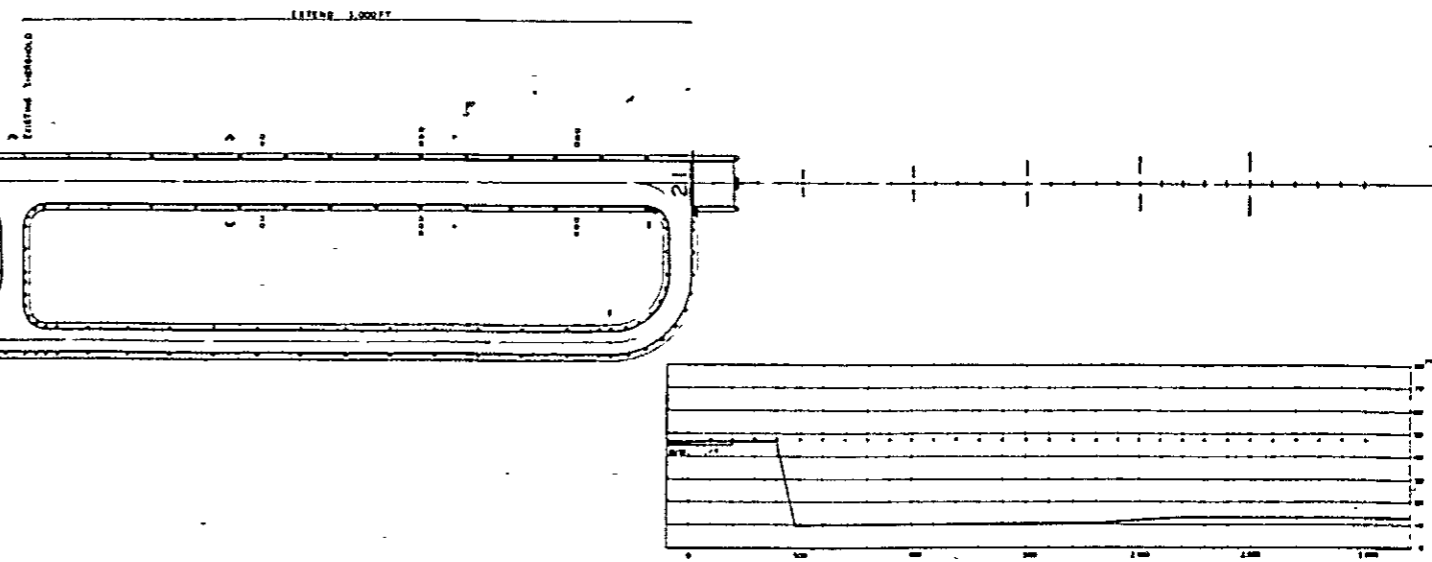
R/W 112 100' x 200'



Symbol	Description	Quantity	Unit
1	Runway Edge Lights	1000	ft
2	Runway Center Line Lights	1000	ft
3	Runway Threshold Lights	100	ft
4	Runway End Lights	100	ft
5	Runway Side Lights	100	ft
6	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
7	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
8	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
9	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
10	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
11	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
12	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
13	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
14	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
15	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
16	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
17	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
18	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
19	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
20	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft

CASE-2, PHASE-I

R/W 111 100' x 200'



Symbol	Description	Quantity	Unit
1	Runway Edge Lights	1000	ft
2	Runway Center Line Lights	1000	ft
3	Runway Threshold Lights	100	ft
4	Runway End Lights	100	ft
5	Runway Side Lights	100	ft
6	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
7	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
8	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
9	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
10	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
11	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
12	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
13	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
14	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
15	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
16	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
17	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
18	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
19	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft
20	Runway Taxi Lights	100	ft

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AIRFIELD LIGHTING LAYOUT CASE-2

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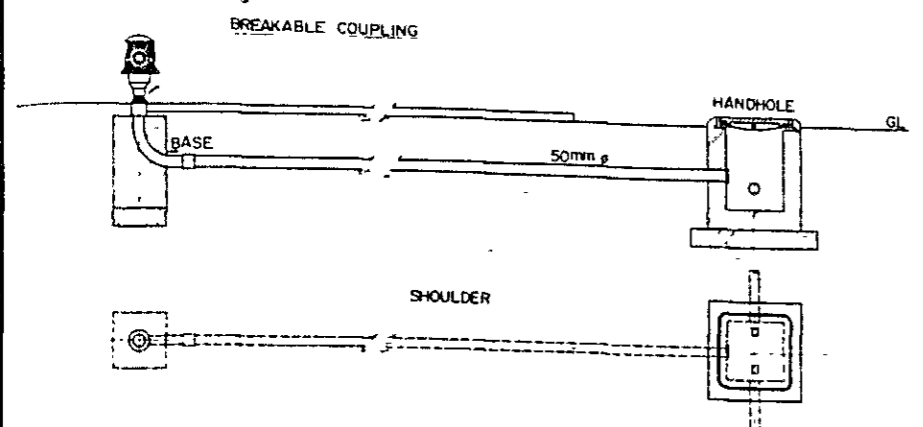
FEASIBILITY STUDY

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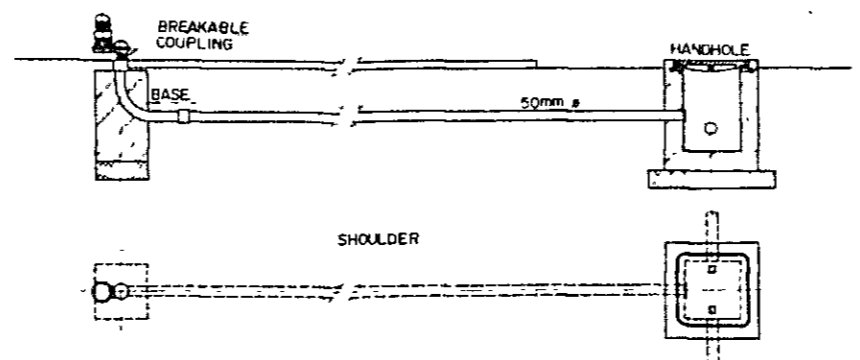
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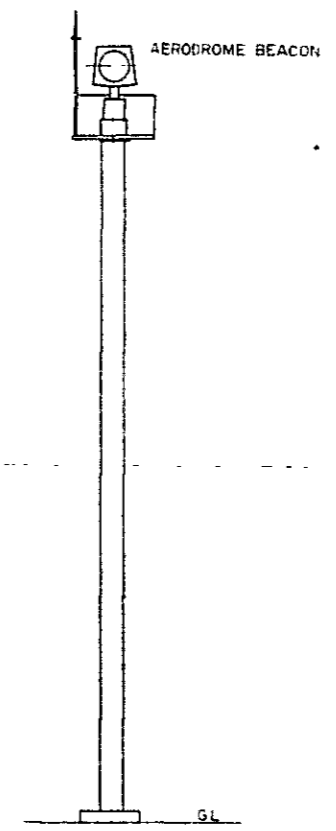
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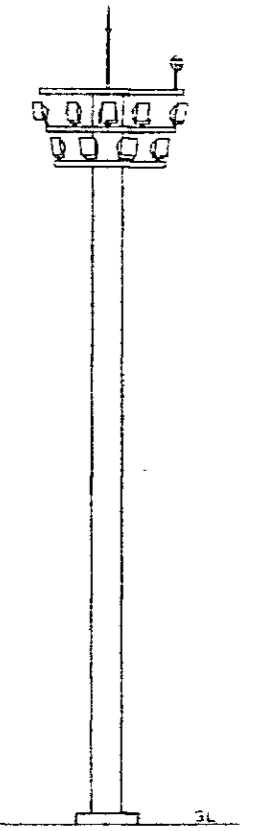
RUNWAY LIGHT



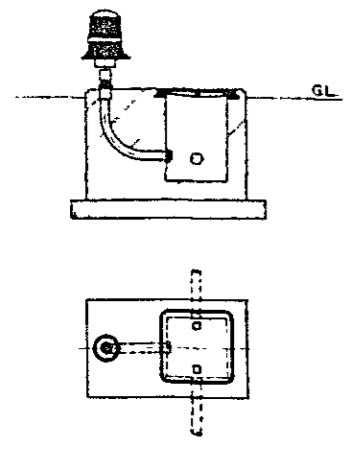
TAXIWAY LIGHT



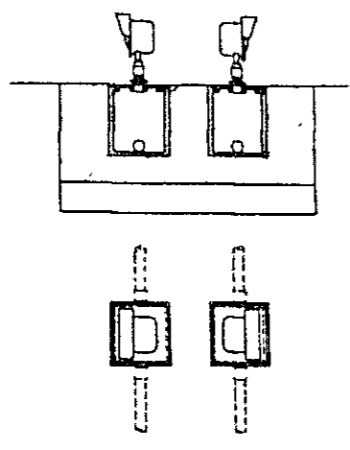
AERODROME BEACON



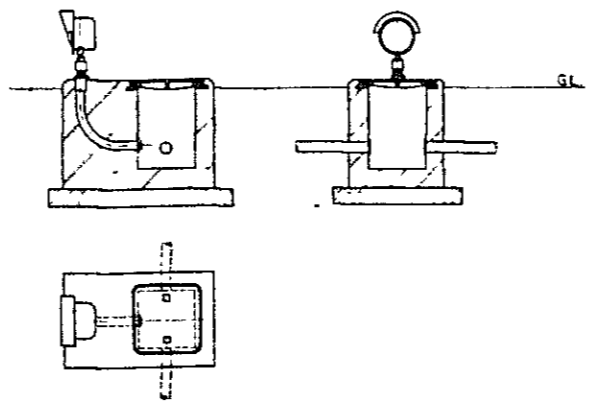
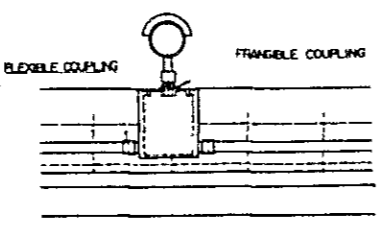
APRON FLOODLIGHT



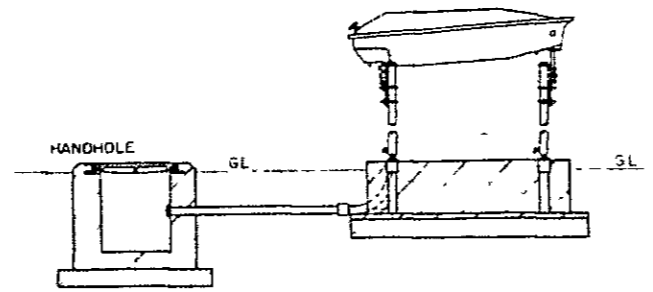
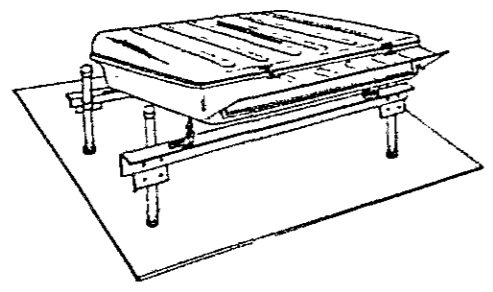
OVER RUNWAY LIGHT



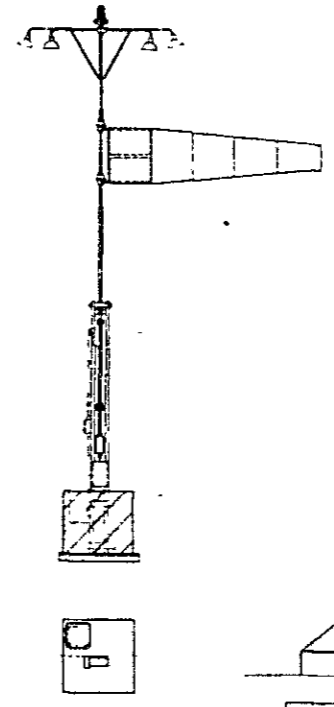
THRESHOLD LIGHT AND RUNWAY END LIGHT



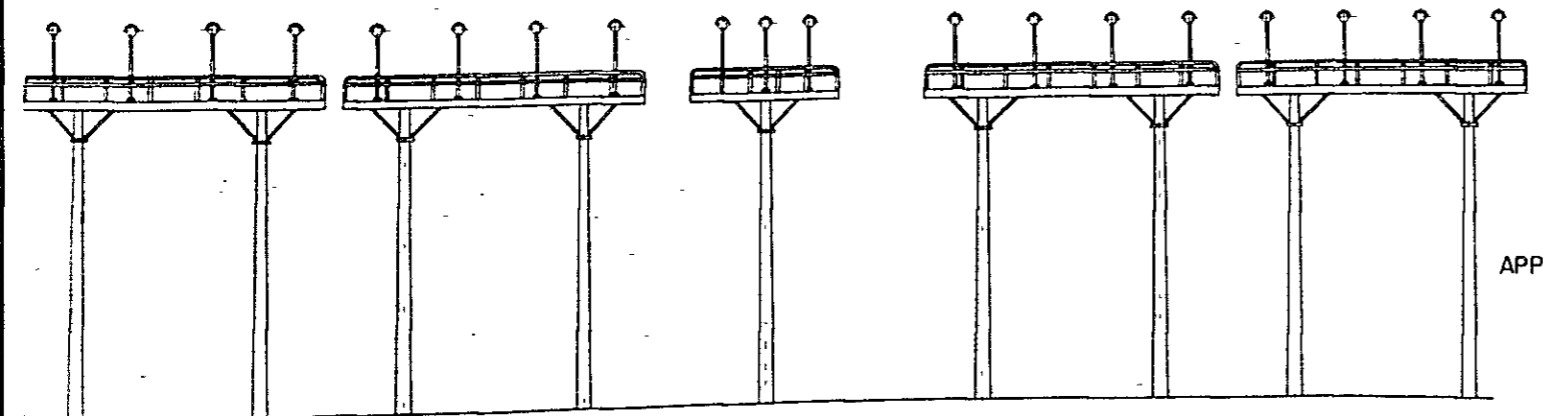
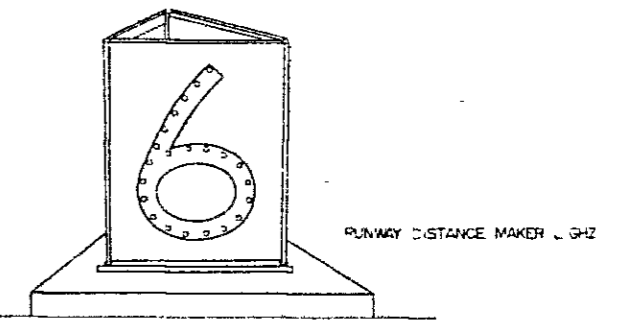
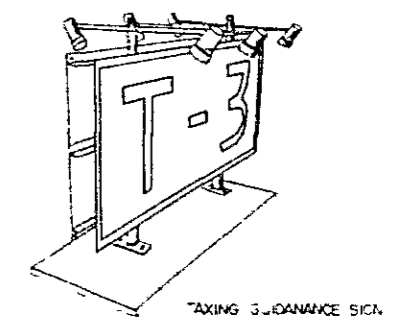
APPROACH LIGHT



VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR

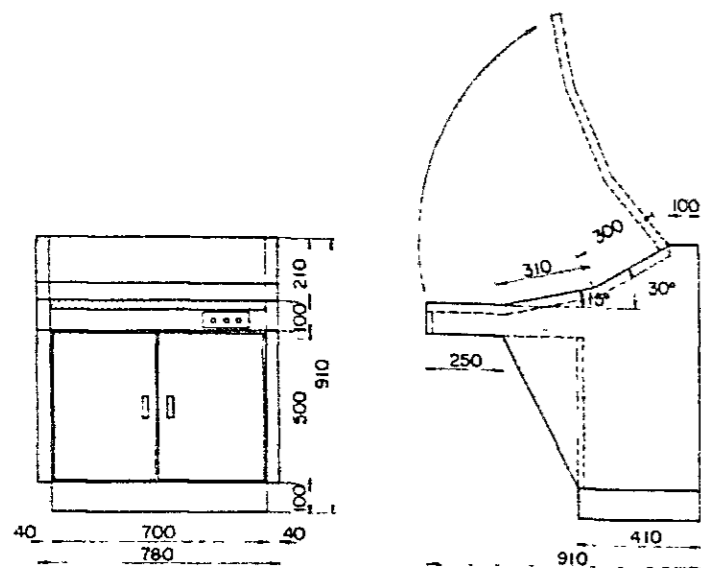


WIND DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR

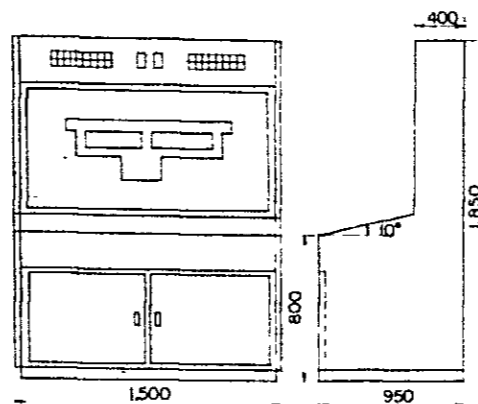


APPROACH LIGHT

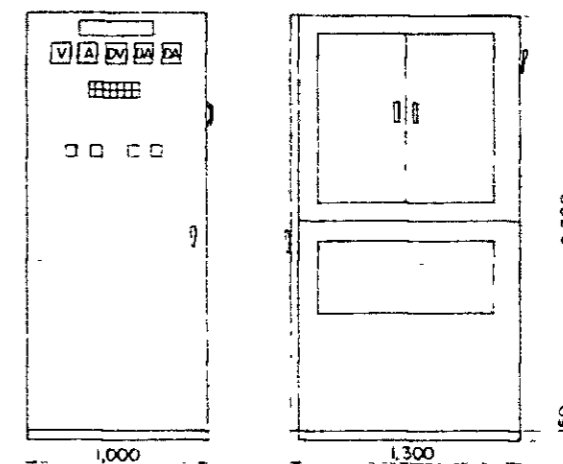
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RANGOON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
INSTALLATION CONCEPT - 1	MAR 1980
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	



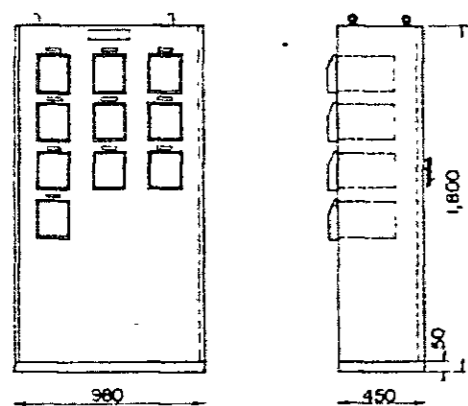
REMOTE CONTROL DESK (TOWER)



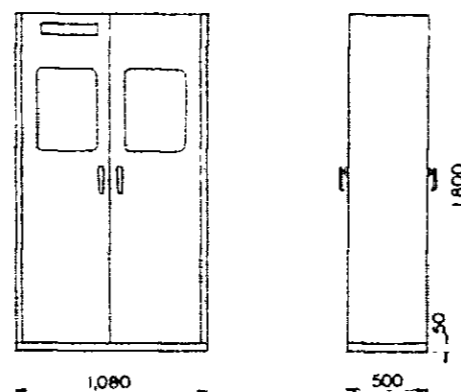
LIGHTING MONITOR



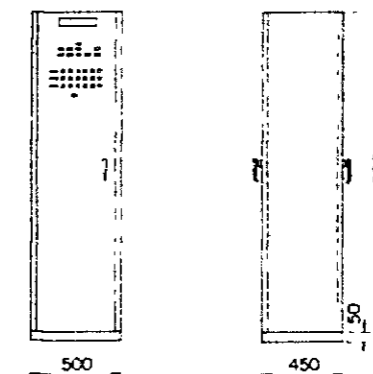
D-C POWER SOURCE BOARD



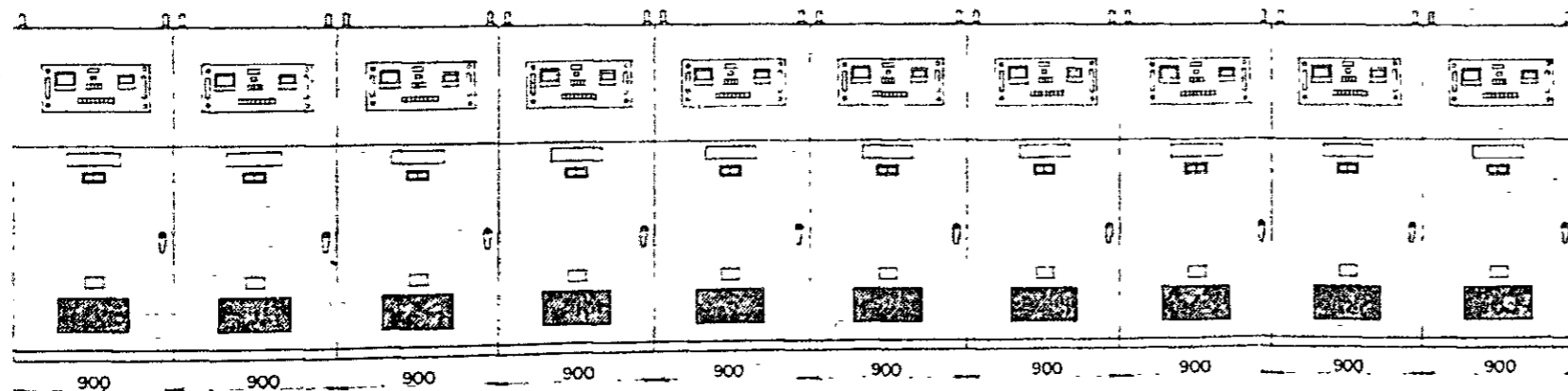
RECORDING AMMETER BOARD



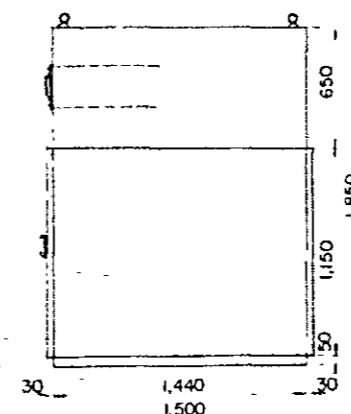
RELAY BOARD



LOGICAL CONTROL BOARD

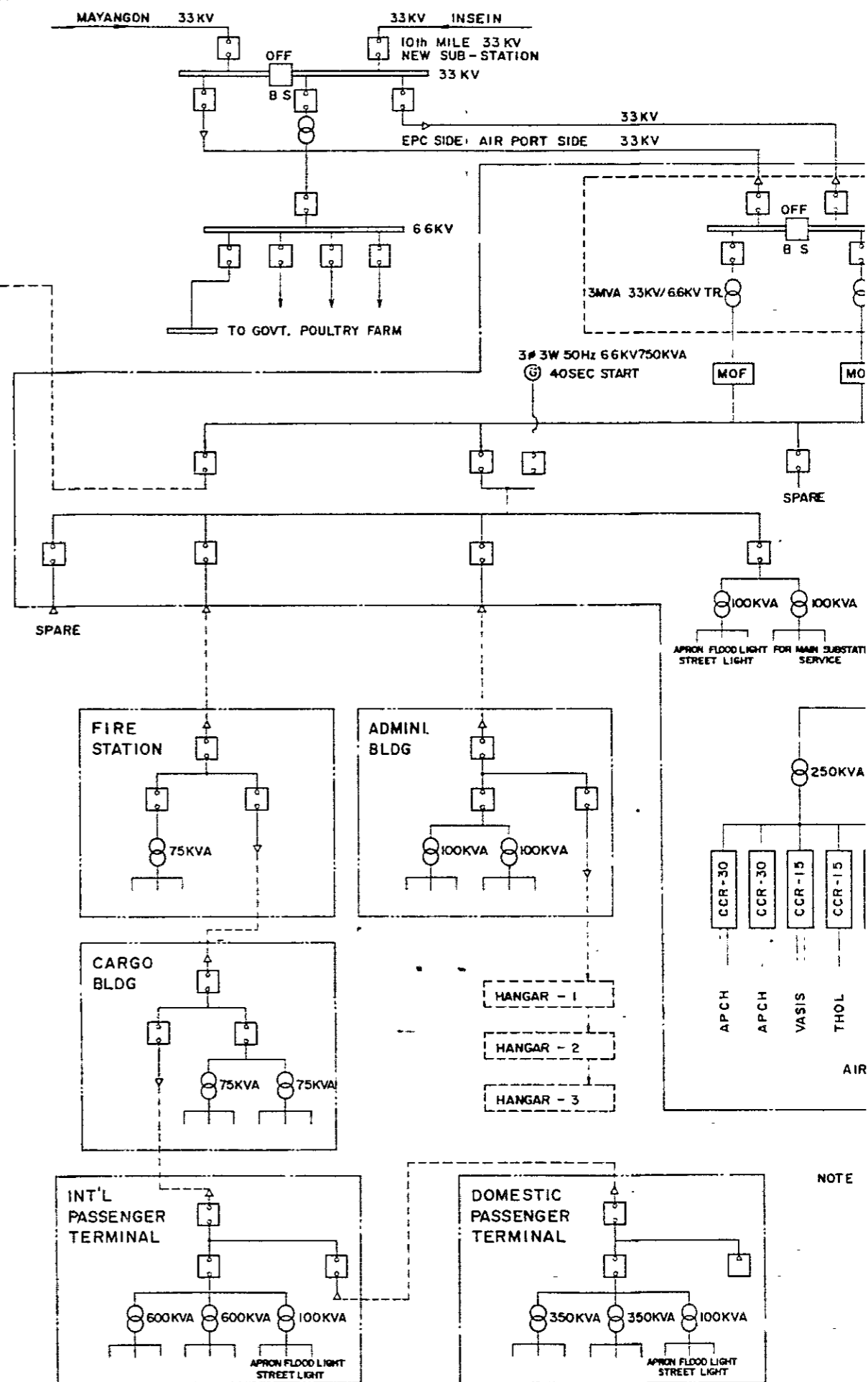
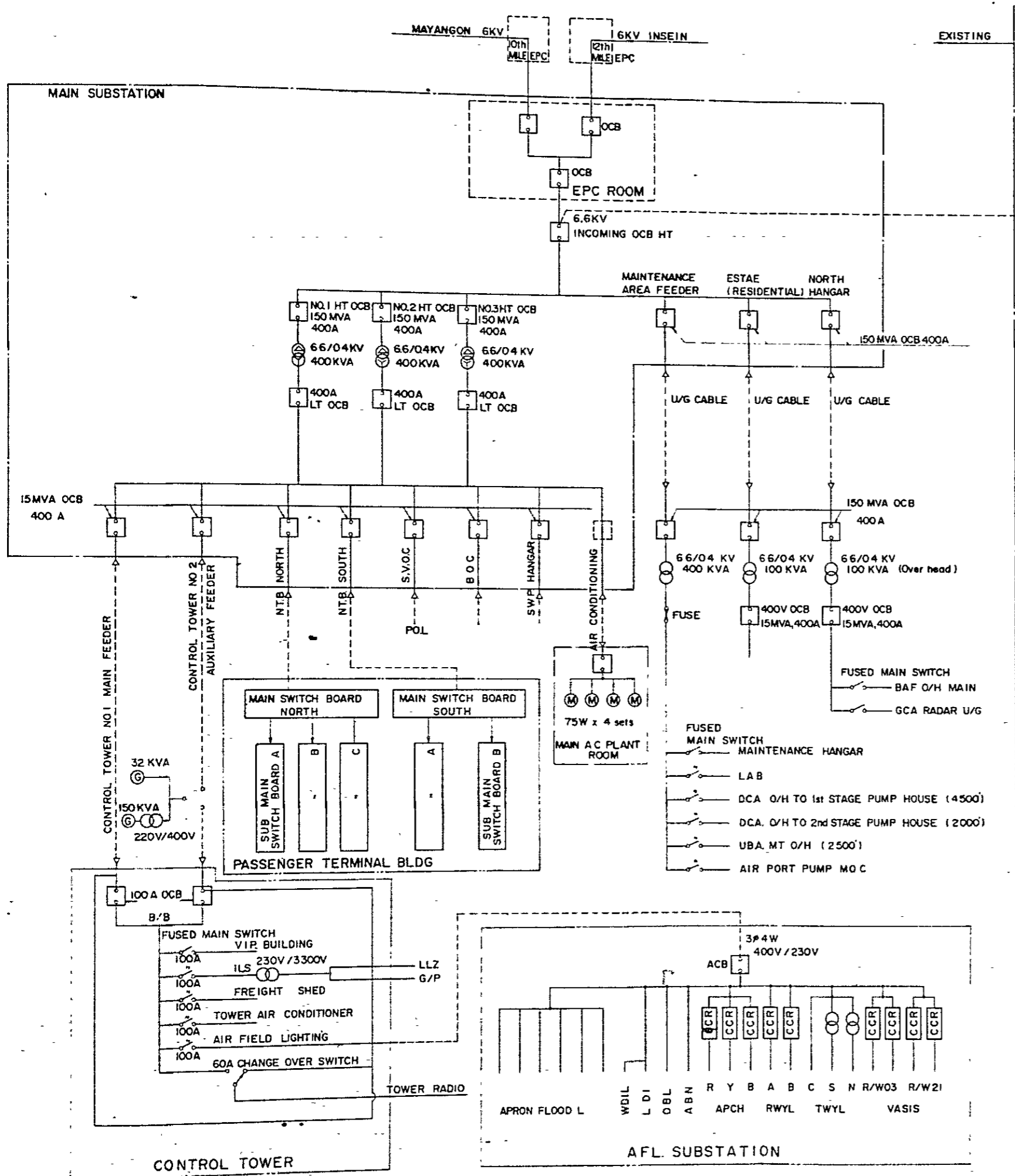


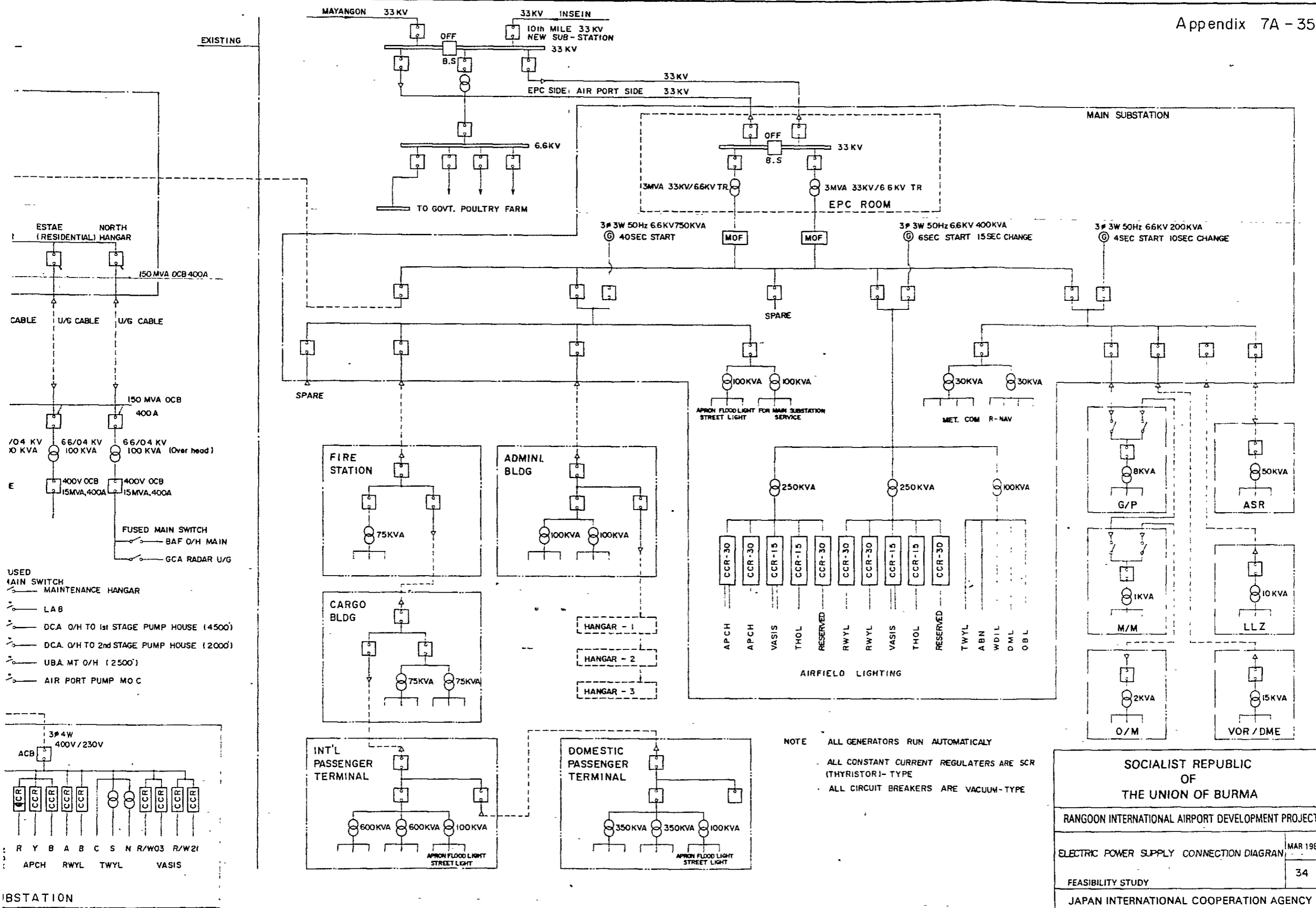
CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR



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NOTE ALL GENERATORS RUN AUTOMATICALLY  
 ALL CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATORS ARE SCR (THYRISTOR)-TYPE  
 ALL CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE VACUUM-TYPE

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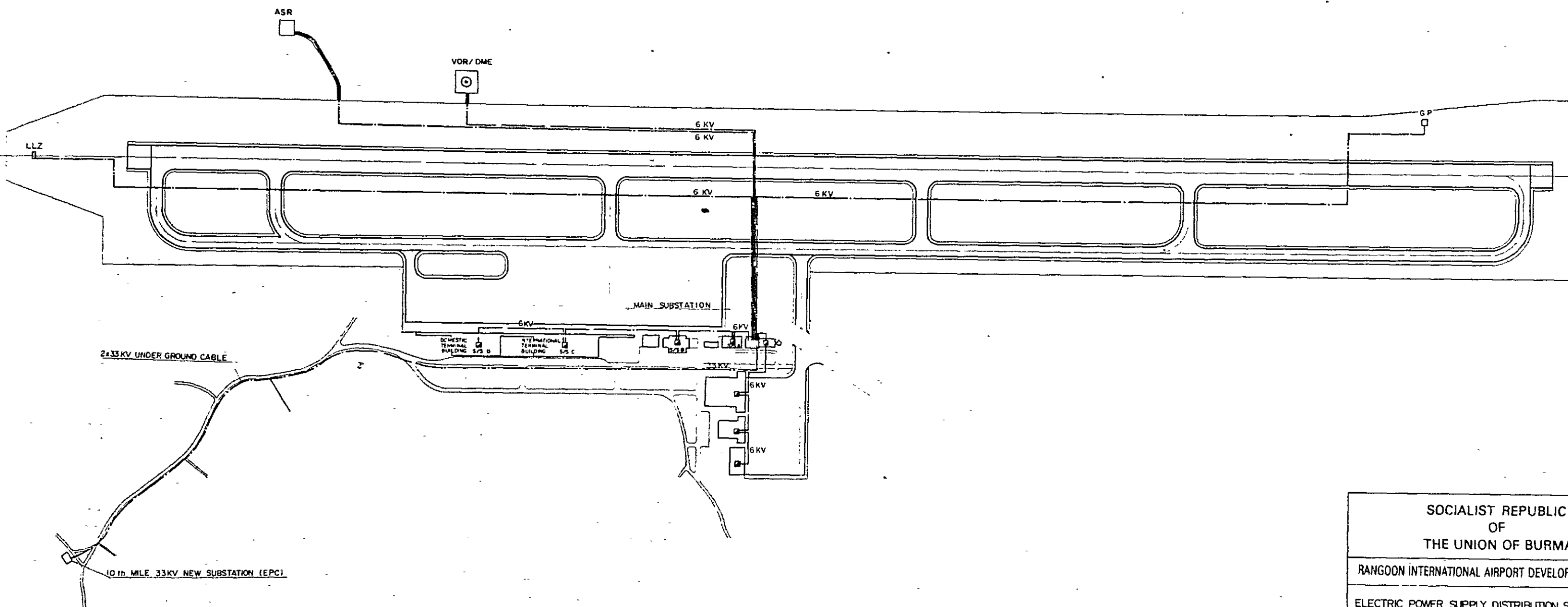
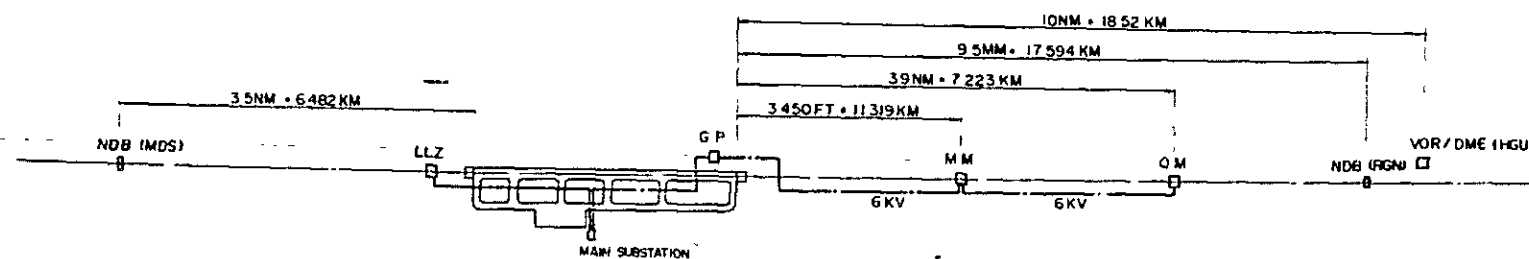
**RANGOON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CONNECTION DIAGRAM** MAR 1980

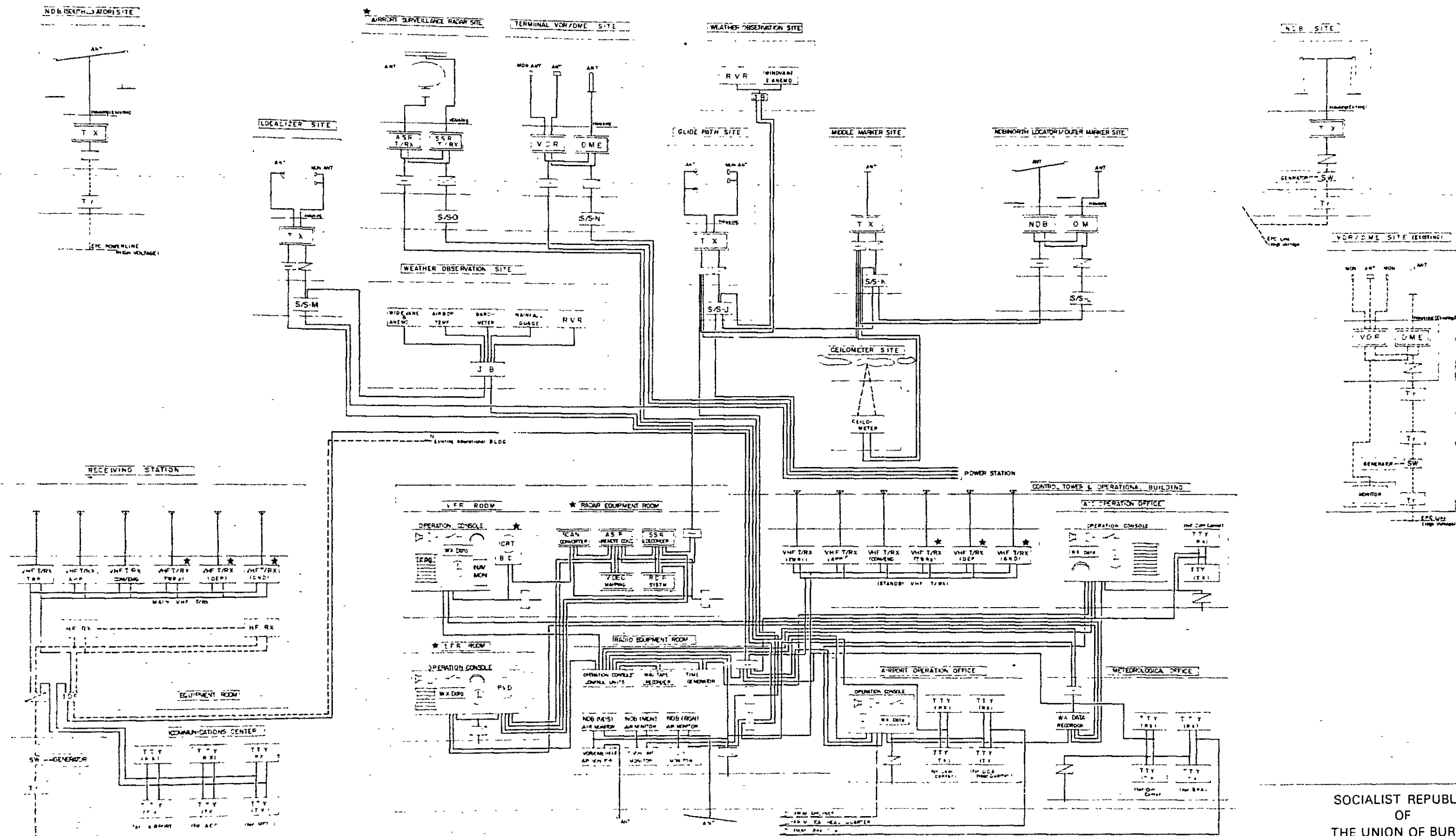
FEASIBILITY STUDY 34

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

IBSTATION



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REMARKS

- IS DUAL EQUIPMENT
- IS SINGLE EQUIPMENT
- ★ MARK IS PLANNED TO BE INSTALLED IN PHASE 2 OF STAGE 1 AND 2
- ⊕ ARE EXISTING FACILITIES
- TTW TELETYPEWRITERS (1), (2), (3) ARE PLANNED TO BE INSTALLED IN ICA HEAD QUARTER

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RANGOON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RADIO NAV-AIDS TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
AND METEOROLOGICAL  
SYSTEM DIAGRAM

FEASIBILITY STUDY

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MAR 1980  
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APPENDIX 7B

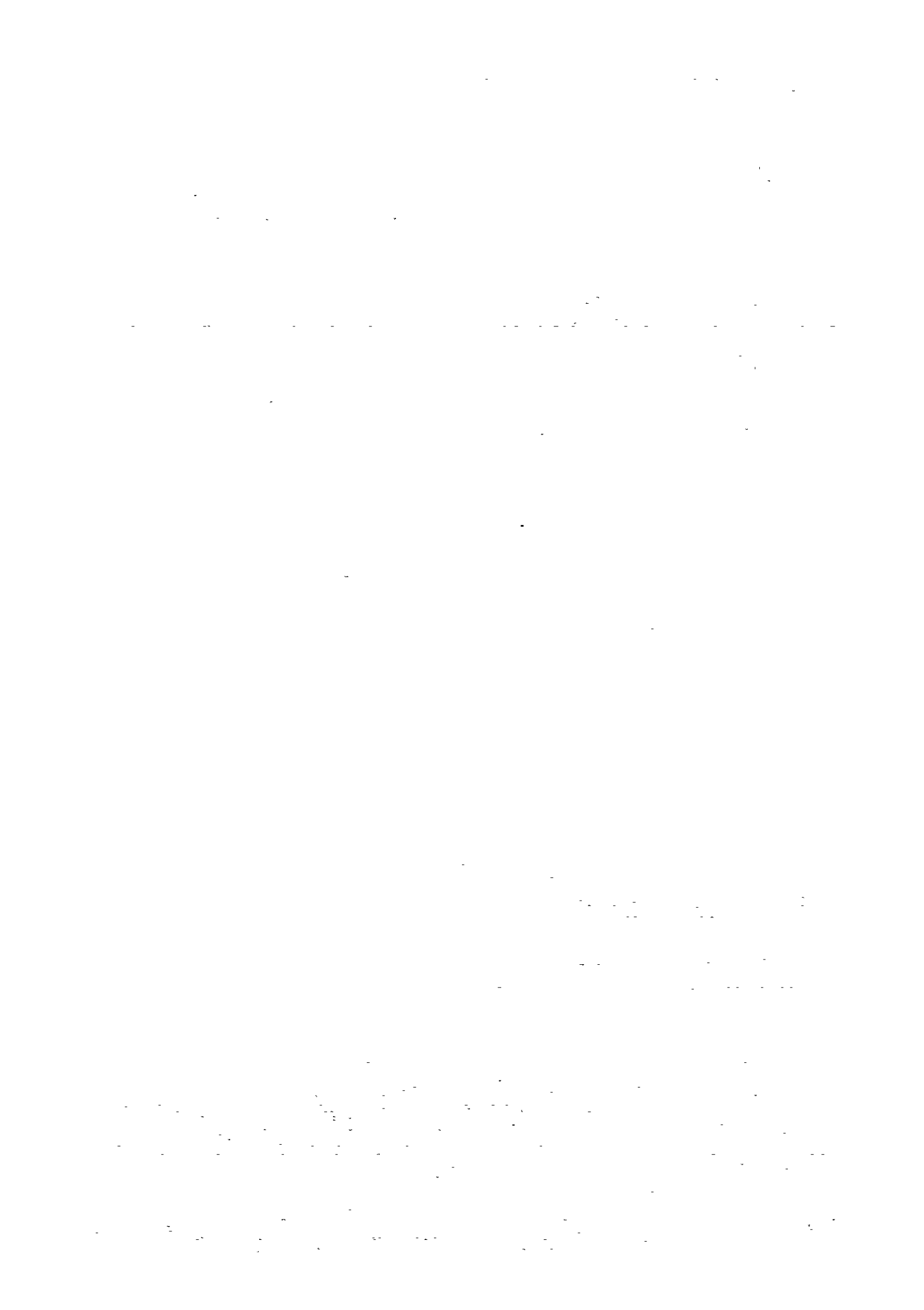
SOIL EXPLORATION EQUIPMENTS  
AND  
MATERIAL TESTING APPARATUS



TABLE 7B-1 SOIL EXPLORATION EQUIPMENTS AND  
MATERIAL TESTING APPARATUS

Boring Machine  
Water Pump  
C.B.R. Testing Machine  
Unconfined Compression Testing Machine  
Triaxial Compression Testing Machine  
Consolidation Unit  
Laboratory Oven  
Compaction Mould and Hammer  
Physical Testing Unit  
Mortar Mixer  
Organic Impurities Test Set  
High Strength Capping Compound Set  
Air Meter  
Flexure Attachment  
Benkelman Beam  
Profile Meter  
Core Cutter  
Concrete Cutter  
Schmidt Hammer  
Compression Test Machine  
Los Angeles Abrasion Machine  
Penetration Test Apparatus  
Ductility Test Set  
Asphalt Oven  
Marshall Stability Test Set  
Asphalt Mold





APPENDIX 8A

AIRFIELD LIGHTING DATA

The first part of the document discusses the importance of understanding the underlying principles of the subject matter. It emphasizes that a solid foundation in the basics is essential for tackling more complex problems. The author provides a clear overview of the key concepts and their interrelationships, ensuring that the reader has a comprehensive understanding of the field.

In the second section, the author delves into the practical applications of these concepts. They provide detailed examples and step-by-step explanations of how the theory is used in real-world scenarios. This section is designed to help the reader not only understand the concepts but also to apply them effectively in their own work or studies.

The third part of the document focuses on the latest developments and research in the field. The author discusses recent breakthroughs and ongoing projects, providing insights into the future of the subject. This section is particularly relevant for those who are interested in staying current with the latest advancements in the industry.

Finally, the author concludes the document with a summary of the key points discussed. They reiterate the importance of continuous learning and staying updated in this rapidly evolving field. The author also provides some final thoughts and recommendations for further reading and research, encouraging the reader to explore the subject matter in greater depth.

In conclusion, this document provides a thorough and accessible overview of the subject matter. It is an excellent resource for anyone looking to gain a deeper understanding of the field and its applications. The author's clear and concise writing style makes the complex concepts easy to understand, and the practical examples provide valuable insights into how the theory is used in the real world.

8A-1 HISTORY OF AIRFIELD LIGHTING AT RANGOON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

1. Runway Lights

G.E.C. ZA202 flush 36 watt inset Lamps on one series circuit was installed during 1954. The type of primary underground cable:-

Single core copper 0.01sq.in. P.I.L.C. armoured 3.3 KV type was used. The type of isolating transformers are 6.6 Amps.1:1 rated 36 watt G.E.C. make was used. The lights were installed 200ft - apart with only 5 Nos- 360° green for threshold. This system breakdown frequently. Insulation resistance to earth was less than 0.5 meg.ohms. It was renovated during 1957-58, after repairing most of the underground cables and transformers and the insulation brought up to 1 meg-ohms. Reliability of the system was always at doubt.

During 1967, a new high intensity runway lighting system was installed with G.E.C. ZA 105 - 200 watt elevated lights. All primary cable was renewed with 0.01sq.in. P.V.C. insulated, brass tapped and P.C.P. sheathed single core copper conductor 3.3 KV type cable. All isolating transformers were renewed with XT - 107 G.E.C. 200 watt type. The system was on two series circuits. Total Load 20 KW.

### 1.1 Threshold Lights

During 1967, a new high intensity threshold lighting system was installed with G.E.C. ZA 105,200 watt lamp with green filters, showing in the direction of landing. There were altogether 18 Threshold Lights on each end of runway with a gap of 72 feet in the centre. Total Load 10 KW.

### 1.2 Wing Bar Lights

During 1967, wing bar lights were installed. These were also ZA. 105 G.E.C. make, showing green in the direction of Landing. There were 10 lights on each end of runway. Total Load 6 KW.

### 1.3 Runway End Lights

The same threshold lights were used by installing Red filters 180. Out of 18 threshold lights minimum 6 Nos. were provided with 180 Red filters and the rest were blanked out to indicate the end of the runway.

Insulation resistance of the system when installed during 1967 was 20 meg-ohms per circuit.

1.4 Present runway lighting system is very satisfactory except the threshold and wing bar lights which however needs more candales output, hence renewal of fittings with a better type units are needed.

1.5 Brilliancy setting 100%, 30%, 10%, 3% and 1% used. Maximum current 6.4 Amps per circuit on 100%.

## 2. Taxiway Lights

These fittings and underground cable system when originally installed during 1954 was identical to the runway lighting system using ZA 202 G.E.C. fixtures but with blue 360° filters. Insulation resistance was very poor, i.e. below 1 meg-ohms.

The old system was renovated during 1968, by replacing all primary underground cable with P.V.C. 3.3 KV type already mentioned above. All isolating transformers cable with G.E.C. type XT 105-45 watt, and new lamps were used. The old fitting was retained. There are 3 taxiway circuits, i.e. N.E., Centre and S.W. taxiways. Total load 16 KW. Maximum 5.2 Amp. only.

2.1 The system is very old, and more lights are needed on the curves and turning points.

### 3. Approach Lights

5 bar centre line calvert system was installed during 1961. This system is 8.8 Amps series current type, using Siemen AHF 18-100 watt light units and connected to three circuits. Primary cable is single core copper conductor 6 mm<sup>2</sup> P.V.C. insulated copper wire mesh and P.C.P. sheathed 3.3 KV.

3.1 Brilliancy setting at 100%, 30%, 10% and 3%; maximum current of 8.2 Amp on 100% setting used. Total load 24 KW.

3.2 Insulation resistance when installed uring 1961 was 50 meg-ohms each circuit.

3.3 These light fittings are now out of date and modern system use 250 - 300 watt lamps.

### 4. Vasis

12 boxes VASIS G.E.C. model ZA 707 type was installed on both approaches during 1968. Independent circuits were used for portside and starboard. The system was designed for 2-1/2° glide slope with a maximum clearance of 19 feet over the threshold. Total load for 12 boxes is 12.5 KW.

4.1 This system needs upgrading for wide bodied aircrafts and re-designed for 3° glide slope with a minimum clearance of 24 feet over the threshold.

4.2 Latest type PARI. (Precision Approach Path indicator) need consideration.

4.3 Type of cable and transformers are same as High Intensity runway system.

4.4 Insulation resistance when installed was 25 meg-ohm per circuit.

5. Aerodrome Location Beacon

This location beacon was installed during 1968, on the water tower, height approximately 50 feet. This unit is also G.E.C. model ZA-503, 2250 watts. 230V-50 Hz input adjustable from 180V to 230V input. It rotates at a rate of 3 r.p.m. There are 2 white and 2 green lenses.

6. Wind Direction Indicator

The present illuminated wind direction indicator was installed during 1961, design and constructed by the Electrical Engineering Section of Dept. of Civil Aviation. It uses 4 Nos. 200 watt. 230V lamps. Total load 800 watt.



8. Obstruction Lights

There are altogether 12 Nos. G.E.C. ZA. 752 twin fittings using 75 watt lamps.

9. Apron Flood Lights

6 Nos. ZA 304Q G.E.C. 1500 watts. Tungsten Halogen lamp fittings were installed during 1967. Total load 9000 watts. Each light is controlled by individual switching arrangement.

10. Airport Lighting Control Desk

This control desk is also G.E.C. make and installed during 1967. All circuits controlled are 230V A.C. system, No back indication is provided.

11. Control Cubicles (GEC)

The system of controlling brightness of all series circuits is done by changing tappings of the main transformer by use of contactors operating on 230V control circuit. The main transformer is pre-adjusted to meet the required circuit load. These were also installed during 1967.

12. Standby Generator

There is only one 32 KVA Deutz diesel generator 230/400V 50Hz manually operated to supply emergency power to the need of only 25% of the load. This generator was installed during 1954.

There is another 150 KVA 110/220 stepped up voltage by transformer to 230/400V, diesel air start manual operated standby generator "Bausher". This machine is very old and is unserviceable since 1976.

Present load demand at 100% brilliancy setting is:-

Runway lights	36 KW
Taxiway "	16 KW
Approach "	24 KW
VASIS "	12.5 KW
Aerodrome Beacon	3 KW
Flood lights	9 KW
Obstruction lights, wind and landing direction indicator	2 KW
Nav. aids	5 KW
Emergency lights	5 KW
	<hr/>
	112.5 KW

13. Airport Maximum Demand

Airport maximum demand varies from 400 to 550 KW. Most of the load is on air-conditioning which alone is 250 KW on full operation.

14. Air-conditioning System

There are 4 Nos. 5H80 carrier compressors, total capacity 200 tons, (2,720,000 BTU/HR). It is a chilled water system, where the temperature of chilled water is maintained at 40°F and ADP 52°F. Inside temperature 76°F RH.40%. This is a design condition. The type of refrigeration gas used is Freon 12 (CCL<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>) or Carrene 7. CH<sub>2</sub> CL<sub>2</sub>. Total 2,000 lbs.

15. Present Load

3 x 400 KVA transformers supply power to, Control tower, New Terminal Building, Freight Shed, P.O.L. Company, Air-conditioning plant.

1 x 400 KVA transformer supply power to Maintenance Hangars, DCA, Water pumps, Overhead system.

1 x 100 KVA transformer supply power to residential quarters, DCA.

1 x 100 KVA transformer supply power to North Hangar.

Total installed capacity is 1,800 KVA, out of which 30% of the capacity utilized.

8A-2 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM AT  
RANGOON AIR PORT

(a) Daily Programme

- 1) Visual inspection of Runway, Taxiway and VASIS lights.
- 2) To cut and clear grass in 6 ft. vicinity of 136 Nos. of Runway and 224 Nos. of Taxiway light. 10 Nos. of lights to be done daily (Monsoon season June to October).
- 3) To check the alignment of concrete frames for lights with surface of Runway and if out of alignment to make necessary alignment.
- 4) To cut and clear grass to 10 ft. vicinity of Vasis lights (Monsoon reason June to October).

(b) Fortnightly Programme

- 1) To check and record the insulation of cables and transformers of Runway and Vasis lights.
- 2) To check the angle of Vasis lights.

(c) Monthly

- 1) To check and record the insulation of cables and transformers of all visual aid landing equipment runway lights, taxiway lights.

- 2) To see that the de-humidifying agent (Silica gel) in all the transformers in (a) Main substation (b) Estate substation (c) Maintenance area substation (d) North hanger substation are free of humidity and if not to bake them to make them dry. To clean the substation of dust, mice and insects.
  - 3) To clean the substation of the air field lighting system. To remove dust from the control panels.
  - 4) To lubricate the chain and motor of the location beacon. To clean the inside of the location beacon and to inspect the quality of the lamp and if black to renew it.
- (d) Every Six Months
- 1) To inspect all the pumps and compressors supplying water to the Rangoon Air Port.
  - 2) To clean the 24 Nos. of Vasis lights including the reflector white filter, red filter and to check if the inclination is correct or not.
  - 3) To clean the lights for street lighting purposes and to remove insects and dust.

(e) Yearly

- 1) To check the insulation of power cables supplying Electric power to the terminal building and runway.
- 2) To check and record of the results of earthing and lightning arrestor earthing.
- 3) To check the oil in the transformers at the main substation, maintenance estate and north hanger substations and also the dielectric strength of the oil in OCB's. To see that the OCB's trip correctly.
- 4) To clean the lights for visual aids and the contractor points from dust and rust.
- 5) To clean 138 Nos. of approach lights, glass and reflectors to be cleaned with water and to correct the degree setting of each individual lamps.  
(10 Nos to be done each day).
- 6) To paint the cubbical, iron frames, iron poles to prevent rusting.
- 7) To paint the lights for visual aids and to paint new numbers.
- 8) To check the alignment of the location beacon and to realign it to its proper setting of 3° if nut of alignment.

9) To clean the glass reflectors of runway lights,  
taxiway lights and also the reflectors with water  
did to replace without dust.

(10 Nos. to be done each day 460 Nos. in all)

To check if the rubber gasket is still good.









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