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How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.
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determining the quality of the correct materials and their relative proportions to prepare the concrete materials, such as cement, sand and aggregate, used to produce the required quantity of concrete with a given mixing ratio, such as 1:2:4 (M15),
1:1.5: 3 (M20), 1:1: 2 (M25)) The absolute volume method can be used to calculate. This method is based on the principle that the volume of all concrete materials, namely cement, sand, coarse aggregate and water. Grade of ConcreteNominal Mix ProportionCement Required (bag)/cumSand
 Required (in cft)Aggregate Required (in cft)M151:3:64.516.0432.07M201:2:4614.9829.96M251:1.75:3.56.7514.0628.11 Depending on the type of structure, concrete structure can be calculated by adding up the
 volume of each structural member or each part of the member. The volume of a rectangular cross-section member can be calculated as length x width x height (or depth or thickness). Appropriate formulas should be used for components with different cross-sectional shapes. The material calculation formula for the required concrete volume is Where
Vc = Absolute volume of fully compacted fresh concrete W = Mass of cement, fine aggregates and coarse aggregates Ca = Mass of comment is ignored in this calculation. This method of calculating the number of
concrete materials takes into account the design mix ratio or the nominal mix ratio or the nominal mix ratio of 1:1.5:3, where 1 is a part of concrete with a maximum size of 20mm. The water-cement ratio required for concrete
mixing is 0.45. Suppose the bulk density of the material per cubic meter, cubic foot and cubic yard is as follows: Cement = 1500 kg/m3 = 105 lb/ft3 = 2528.332 lb/cubic yard. The specific gravity of concrete material is as follows:
cement = 3.15, sand = 2.6, coarse aggregate = 3.15, sand = 2.6, coarse aggregate = 3.15. The mixing ratio of the dry volume of the materials w.r.t. cement will as follows
= = 1:1.7:3.3 The water cement ratio = 0.45 Now we will calculate the volume of concrete that can be produced with one bag of cement (i.e. 50 kg cement) for the mass proportions of concrete materials. Thus, the absolute volume of concrete that can be produced with one bag of cement (i.e. 50 kg cement) for the mass proportions of concrete materials. Thus, the absolute volume of concrete materials.
0.1345 cubic meters of concrete. We have considered 2% of entrained air. Therefore, the amount of cement required for 1 cubic meter of concrete = 0.98/0.1345 = 7.29 bags of cement. The amount of material produced by 1 m3 concrete can
be calculated as follows: Required cement weight = 7.29 x 50 = 364.5 kg. The weight of fine aggregate (sand) = 1.5 x 364.5 = 546.75 kg. Coarse aggregate weight from Nominal Concrete Mix RatioMethod 2: Calculating the weight of sand and
 aggregate needed per bag of cement (50kg bag) using Total weight of aggregate value given in IS codebook While the ingredients are being mixed, the cement and sand (fine aggregate) must fill the gaps between the coarse aggregate value given in IS codebook While the ingredients are being mixed, the cement and sand (fine aggregate) must fill the gaps between the coarse aggregate value given in IS codebook While the ingredients are being mixed, the cement and sand (fine aggregate) must fill the gaps between the coarse aggregate value given in IS codebook While the ingredients are being mixed, the cement (50kg bag) using Total weight of aggregate before taking up their own space.
cubic meters of "total dry volume:" of cement, and aggregates, and in case of M7.5 and M5 concrete, you need 1.52 cubic meters of total dry volume cement and aggregates. Prescribed Concrete Mix Ratio of M20 grade concrete is 1:1.5:3 as per codebook. Cement = 1 PartSand = 1.5 PartAggregates = 3 PartTotal dry volume of Material
Required = 1.57 cu.m Volume of cement needed = Ratio of cement x 1.57/(1+1.5+3) = 1.5 x 1.57/5 .5 = 0.285 cu.mVolume of aggregate needed = Ratio of agg x 1.57/(1+1.5+3) = 0.427 x 32 = 0.854 cu.m Weight of cement required can be calculated from multiplying the
 volume of cement with the bulk density of cement. The bulk density of frequently used cement varieties (both PPC and OPC) is 1440 \, \mathrm{kg/cu.m.Weight} of cement needed= 410 \, \mathrm{kgNo} of cement bags required= 410/50 = 8.2 \, \mathrm{bags} Therefore, 8 \, \mathrm{bags} of cement
are required to prepare one cubic meter of M20 grade concrete. Alternative method:- 1 cu.m of cement is approximately 28.8 bags. Weight of cement x 28.8 and and coarse aggregates in the measure of Cubic Feet (CFT), UNITS, and in truck or dump truck LOADS. A UNIT measurement equals 100
cubic feet. A cubic meter is 35.32 cubic feet. Volume of sand needed= Volume of sand x 35.32= 15.08 cftVolume of aggregate needed= Volume of aggregate are required to prepare one cubic meter of M20 grade concrete. GRADECEMENTSANDAGGM208.2
 bags15.01cft30.16cftM156.4 bags15.82cft31.65cftM104.5 bags16.64cft33.27cftM7.5*3.38 bags16.64cft33.27cftM5*2.7 bags16.64cft33.27cftM5*2.7 bags16.64cft33.27cftM5*2.7 bags16.64cft33.27cftM5.27cftM5.5*3.28 bags16.64cft33.27cftM5*2.7 bags16
kgM 10480 kgM 15330 kgM 20250 kg Let's find out the quantity needed to prepare M20 grade by the codal procedure. Sand is confirmed to Zone II - average grading. The ratio of fine to coarse aggregate is chosen as usual as 1:2. From the above table we know we need 250kg of total dry aggregate for our concrete. The general ratio of fine aggregate to
coarse aggregate is 1:2, but it can be adjusted between 1:1.5 to 1:2.5 based on the grading of fine aggregate and size of coarse aggregate required = 250 kg Sand needed per bag of cement = Ratio of agg x
250 /(1+2) = 170 kg GRADECEMENTSANDAGGM201 bag85 kg170 kgM151 bag160 kg320 kgM101 bag160 kg320 kgM7.51 bag210 kg415 kgM51 bag265 kg535 kg For the design mix, the water content of the concrete is calculated from the water/cement ratio, which depends on various factors such as the weight of the cement, the workability, etc. But
for the nominal concrete mix, the IS456 codebook suggests the following amounts per bag of cement. CONCRETE GRADEWATER PER 50KG BAG OFCEMENTM560 LitersM1034 Liter
concrete's compressive strength depends on your material's mixture and proportions. You should select your concrete mix class according to where you will use the concrete mixture class with their corresponding use and application. Determine your Portland cement bag quantity. Local hardware stores have
commercially-available Portland cement bags in two variants: 40kg and 50kg quantities. The number of cement bags you will need per mix will depend on the variant you've chosen. Based on your concrete mix class and cement bag quantity, multiply your volume with the corresponding values from the concrete mix class and cement bags in two variants:
of 40kg cement bags, sand and gravel needed for a class "A" mixture slab that is 3 meters long, 2 meters thick. SOLUTION Compute for the volume of concrete mix class and Portland cement bags specified: Specified concrete mix
class = Class "A" Determine the concrete mix class and Portland cement bags specified: Specified Portland cement bags = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "A" in 40kg bags = 0.90m3 * 9 = 8.1 bags
Quantity of Sand = Volume * Sand multiplier for a Class "A" mix = 0.90m3 * .5 = 0.45m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Gravel multiplier for a Class "A" mix = 0.90m3 * 1 = 0.90m3 * 1 = 0.90m3 * .5 = 0.45m3 Quantity of Sample PROBLEM 2 Compute for the quantity of 50kg cement bags, sand and gravel needed for a class "C" mixture slab that is 5 meters long, 10 meters wide and 0.250
 meters thick. SOLUTION Compute for the volume of concrete mix class and Portland cement bags specified: Specified Portland Cement bags specified: Specified: Specified: Specified Portland Cement bags specified: Specifi
50kg Match and compute for the quantity of 50 kg Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 * .5 = 6.25m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5m3 Quantity of Gravel = Volume * Cement multiplier for a Class 
Gravel multiplier for a Class "C" mix = 12.5mm3 * 1 = 12.5mm3 Is this article useful? Let us know by following us on Facebook and sharing this article with the hashtag #veriaconcyclopedia To calculate the quantity of concrete needed for a slab, column, patio, or retaining wall, you'll need to follow these general steps:1. Calculate Area:Measure the
length and width of the slab in meters. Multiply the length by the width to get the area in square meters. Volume: Multiply the area by the thickness of the slab in meters. Multiply the area by the thickness to get the volume in slab, column, patio & retaining wallConcrete is
one of the most important building material made of mixture of cement, sand, aggregate and water in required proportion to form different structure like beam, column, slab, footing, staircase in residential and commercial building. And also it can be used in casting of patio, retaining wall, pile, concrete blocks, isolated footing, driveway, and other
industrial projects like power plant, Bridge, dams, reservoir, tunnels etc. You Can Follow me on Facebook and Subscribe our Youtube ChannelYou should also visits:-1) what is concrete and its formulaConcrete is good in compression and weak in tension, to enhance the tensile etc.
strength of concrete various grade and strength of reinforcement bar embedded in it. Their strength is measured in different International unit like N/mm2, psi, MPa.In this article we know about How to calculate quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in slab, column, patio & retaining wall | how to calculate quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in slab, column, patio & retaining wall | how to calculate quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in slab, column, patio & retaining wall | how to calculate quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concrete in circular column | how to calculate the quantity of concret
quantity of concrete in retaining wall | how to calculate concrete quantity in footing. How to calculate the quantity of concrete like driveway, patio, retaining wall, slab, column, beam, staircase, footing, etc, the question is arises in mind how much concrete you need? To determine how much concrete you want to start new projects made of concrete like driveway, patio, retaining wall, slab, column, beam, staircase, footing, etc, the question is arises in mind how much concrete you need? To determine how much concrete you need?
 need, we should follow different steps:-How to calculate the quantity of concrete structure. (2) measure the length and width of concrete structure.) measure the length and width of concrete structure inch to feet.
calculate the volume of concrete structure in cubic feet by multiplying square footage and thickness.6) if required, convert cubic feet of concrete into cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 to determine concrete quantity in cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 to determine concrete quantity in cubic yard by multiplying square footage and thickness.6) if required, convert cubic feet of concrete into cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 to determine concrete quantity in cubic yard.
cubic feet = 1/27 = 0.037 cubic yards. EXAMPLE 1FOR PATIOHow to calculate concrete quantity for 10' by 10' Patio Conver thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.33 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.37 cubic yards. EXAMPLE 1FOR PATIOHow to calculate concrete quantity for 10' by 10' Patio Convert thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.37 cubic yards. EXAMPLE 1FOR PATIOHow to calculate area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio and their thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.38 foot Multiplying square footage area of Patio 
as 100 \times 0.33 = 33 cubic feet. To determine quantity of concrete in Patio, convert 33 cubic feet into cubic yards of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete for 10' \times 10' Patio? As we know 40' Patio.
yields 0.011 cubic yards, 60 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards and 80 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.022 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.011 = 111 bags, 60 lb bag of concrete = 1.221/0.011 = 111 bags, 60 lb bag of concrete yields 0.022 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 1.221 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards 0.017 cubic y
0.017 = 72 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 1.221/0.022 = 56 bags, therefore you need 111 bags of 40 lb concrete or 56 bags of 40 lb concrete or 41.625 cubic feet of concrete or 140 bags of 40 lb concrete, 91
bags of 60 lb concrete or 70 bags of 80 lb concrete or 70 bags of 80 lb concrete, 109 bags of 80 lb concrete or 168 bags of 80 lb concrete or 168 bags of 80 lb concrete.
concrete quantity for 10' by 20' slab Consider thickness of slab should be 4 inch thick. Calculate area of slab in square footage as 10' × 20' = 200 sq ft. Conver thickness as 200 × 0.33 = 66 cubic feet. To determine quantity of concrete in slab, convert
66 cubic feet into cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 as 66 \times 0.037 = 2.442 cubic yards. Therefore you will need 2.442 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.017 cubic yards and 0.037 as 66 \times 0.037 = 2.442 cubic yards. Therefore you will need 0.037 as 0.0
80 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.022 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 2.442 cubic yards of concrete = 2.442/0.011 = 222 bags, 60 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.022 = 111 bags, therefore
you need 222 bags of 40 lb concrete or 111 bags of 60 lb concrete or 111 bags of 80 lb concrete or 140 bags of 60 lb concrete or 140 bags of 80 lb concrete. For 6 inch thick, 10' × 20' (200 sq ft) slab you will need about 3.083 cubic feet of concrete or 181 bags of 60 lb concrete.
(200 sq ft) slab you will need about 3.7 cubic yards or 100 cubic feet of concrete or 336 bags of 40 lb concrete or 168 bags of 60 lb concrete.
consider minimum length and width of footing is 12 inch, so square footage = 1 × 1 = 1 sq ft concrete Convert thickness as 1 × 1 = 1 cubic feet. To determine quantity of concrete in footing, convert 1 cubic feet into cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 as 1 ×
0.037 = 0.037 cubic yards. Therefore you will need 1 cubic yards of concrete yields 0.297 cubic foot, 60 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.594 cubic foot. For one cubic feet of concrete
in footing, you will need about 3.36 bags of 40 lb concrete (1/0.297 = 3.36 bags concrete), 2.17 bags concrete (1/0.297 = 3.36 bags concrete) or 1.68 bags concrete (1/0.297 = 2.17 bags concrete). EXAMPLE 4FOR RETAINING WALLHow to calculate concrete quantity for 10' by 20' retaining wall. Consider thickness of retaining wall.
 should be 4 inch thick. Calculate area of retaining wall in square footage by multiplying length and height as 10' \times 20' = 200 sq ft. Conver thickness 4 inch into feet, as 4/12 = 0.33 foot Multiplying square footage area of retaining wall, convert 66
cubic feet into cubic yard by multiplying 0.037 as 66 \times 0.037 = 2.442 cubic yards. Therefore you will need 2.442 cubic yards of concrete do i need for a 10' \times 20' retaining wall? As we know 40 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.011 cubic yards, 60 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.017
cubic yards and 80 pounds a bag of concrete yields 0.022 cubic yards. As per calculation you need 2.442 cubic yards of concrete = 2.442/0.011 = 222 bags, 60 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb bag of concrete = 2.442/0.017 = 144 bags and 80 lb
0.022 = 111 bags, therefore you need 222 bags of 40 lb concrete or 111 bags of 60 lb concrete or 280 bags of 40 lb concrete, 181 bags of 60 lb concrete or 140 bags of 60 lb concrete or 1
bags of 80 lb concrete. For 6 inch thick, 10' × 20' (200 sq ft) retaining wall, you will need about 3.7 cubic yards or 100 cubic feet of concrete or 336 bags of 40 lb concrete. EXAMPLE 5IN ColumnHow to calculate quantity of concrete in columnFor rectangular Column Consider A rectangular Column Column Consider A rectangular Column Colum
column height of 10 foot and their dimension length and breadth is 9" × 12". Convert all dimensions in foot, as length = 9/12 = 0.75 foot, and width 12/12 = 1 foot calculate surface area of rectangular column as 0.75 × 1 = 0.75 square footage.
column and their height as 0.75 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.5 cubic foot. For Square column height of 10 foot and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and width 12/12 = 1 foot, and width 12/12 = 1 foot, and width 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, and their dimensions in foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, as length = 12/12 = 1 foot, as length = 12
quantity of concrete in square column, you will multiply square footage surface area of column and their height as 1 sq ft × 10 ft = 10 cubic foot. For Circular Column height of 10 foot and their diameter is 12 inch Convert all dimensions in foot, as diameter is 12/12 = 1 foot calculate surface area of circular column as
\piD^2/4 = (3.14 × 1 × 1)/4 = 0.785 square footage To determine quantity of concrete in circular column, you will multiply square footage surface area of column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height of 10 foot and their height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic foot. For Hexagonal Column height as 0.785 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.85 cubic f
foot, as sides is 3/12 = 0.25 foot hexagonal shape column is combination of six equilateral triangle, calculate surface area of hexagonal column as 6 \times \sqrt{3}/4 S<sup>2</sup> = 3/3/2 S<sup>2</sup> = (3 \times 1.732/2) 0.25 × 0.25 = 0.1624 square footage of the column and their
height as 0.1624 sq ft × 10 ft = 1.624 cubic foot. EXAMPLE 6IN BEAMHow to calculate quantity of concrete in beam end their dimensions in foot, as length = 9/12 = 0.75 foot, and width 12/12 = 1 foot calculate surface area of beam as 0.75 × 1 =
0.75 square footage To determine quantity of concrete in beam, you will multiply square footage surface area of beam and their lenth as 0.75 sq ft × 10 ft = 7.5 cubic foot. To find the amount of concrete you need, use our concrete calculator or this simple volume formula: Length × Width × Thickness. Measure your project and multiply the dimensions.
 (Example: 200 sq ft ÷ 81 = 2.46 yards for a 4-inch slab) — Tim Seay, Decorative Concrete of Virginia How to Measure Concrete the Easy Way What is the standard thickness of concrete? The standard thickness of concrete varies depending on its use. For residential slabs, 4 inches is typical for patios, walkways, and driveways. Garage floors and heavy
duty driveways often use 5-6 inches. Commercial applications may require 6-8 inches or more. How much is 1 yard of concrete from a ready mix supplier, one cubic yard is equal to 27 cubic feet. So, if your project measures 10 ft long, 10 ft wide, and 4 in thick, you'll need slightly more than 1 cubic yard of concrete to complete
the job. Related: How Many Square Feet in a Yard of Concrete? How much concrete do I need for a 10x10 slab? The amount of concrete you need for a 10x10 slab depends on how thick it will be. So, for a 4-inch slab you'll need 1.24 cubic yards (56 80lb bags), but a 6-inch slab requires 1.85 yards (84 80lb bags). If your slab is a different size or thickness
on your slab's dimensions. How many cubic feet is a 50-pound bag of concrete? A 50-pound bag of concrete yields approximately 0.375 cubic feet. This estimation is useful when calculating the amount of concrete by the
yard from a ready mix company or just use bags? Larger jobs such as concrete driveways are easier to complete when ordering by the yard, rather than trying to mix bag after bag by hand. For smaller jobs, like a concrete walkway, small patio or footings, you should calculate the number of concrete bags instead. "You can just call your local Ready-Mix
 plant, give them your square footage and thickness, and they'll figure it up for you." — Jeff Hershberger, Deco-Crete SupplyThe Easiest Way to Calculate Concrete Yardage! This is a great option for larger projects like driveways or patios, especially if you're not confident doing the math yourself. Adding color to your concrete? If you're using integral
color, you'll need to calculate pigment based on the number of cubic yards you're pouring. Use the Solomon Colors Pigment taken to achieving consistent, even color. How much does concrete cost per square foot? Expect to
pay between $5.50 and $9.00 per square foot to have a plain concrete slab poured. To get an even better idea of how much your project will cost, get quotes from local contractors that can come see the site. How much does concrete weight it varies depending on the types
of mix being used. However, most ready mix suppliers estimate that a cubic yard of concrete weighs about 4,000 lbs. So if you need three yards, that would be around 12,000 lbs (3yds x 4,000 lbs). Ask your supplier if you'd like to know the exact weight. CONCRETE ESTIMATING TIPS Never order the exact amount of needed concrete. Include a margin of
safety. A perfectly placed order of concrete will finish the job with a small amount left over. A 20 cubic yard order that comes up cubic yard short is not a good order. Rule of thumb: add 1/4" to the thickness of your slab for your slab concrete budget. This assumes you have the job evenly
graded to the right depth, and the grade is well compacted. Odd shapes: Transform odd shapes into rectangles and they are suddenly easy to figure. Figure driveway is 16' at the bottom. Through the center the width averages 14'. Steps seem tricky to calculate but are
 not. If there are three steps leading up to a porch. Use the slab calculator to figure the concrete needed for the porch and the steps. More Resources: 21 Questions About Concrete Photo Galleries Concrete Videos Design Style Guides Concrete calculator is used to quickly estimate the
 volume of concrete needed for a specific project. This prevents wastage and ensures you have enough material to complete the job. Concrete is a strong material sdry and harden, they form a solid, rock-like substance that's used to build roads, buildings, and
other structures. Concrete is known for its durability and strength once it sets. How Much Concrete for efficient material planning and cost-effectiveness of your successful project. Whether building a foundation or constructing
a retaining wall, knowing the exact concrete requirements ensures you have the right materials on hand. This helps in avoiding delays and overspending. To simplify this process, consider utilizing the concrete calculator, which can provide accurate estimates based on your project's specific dimensions and requirements. Here are some steps for
 calculating the concrete quantity for your project: Measure the area: Determine the length, width, and height (length × width × height) to find the total volume in cubic units (cubic feet, cubic yards, or cubic meters). Adjust for shape: If the
area is not a regular shape (like a rectangle or square), break it into simpler shapes, calculate their volumes separately, and them together. Add a slight margin of error, typically 5-10%, to account for possible spillage, mixing errors, or variations in the final dimensions. Use a concrete calculator: It is recommended to use
the concrete slab calculator as it saves a lot of time from manual calculator Formulas: You can use the following formulas accordingly to calculate concrete, such as: Round Slab: \(Area \left(\frac{Diameter}{2}\right)^{2} \) \(Volume \left(\frac{Ta}\right)^{2} \right)^{2} \)
(Volume\left(ft^{3}\right) = Height \times \left(ft^{3}\right) = Height \times 
 \t \end{Curb Points} \end{Cu
\text{Volume Under Gutter} \eft(ft^{3}\right) = \text{Volume Under Gutter} \eft(ft^{3}\right)
 Binding material that reacts with water to form a paste 10-15% Sand Fine aggregate that fills voids between cement and allows it to react with other components 18-22% Air Microscopic air bubbles that
 improve the workability and durability of concrete 0-8% Admixtures Optional chemicals that can improve the properties of concrete volume required on your own, stick to the following example: Example: Suppose, you want to pour a concrete
 slab that is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 4 inches deep. Calculate the volume: Area = Length \times Width = 8 feet \times 6 feet = 48 square feet Depth = 4 inches convert to cubic yards: Since 1 cubic yard = 27 cubic feet: Concrete needed = 15.84 cubic feet = 15.84 cubic feet \times 0.33 feet = 15.84 cubic feet \times 0.33 feet \times 0.33 feet \times 0.33 feet \times 0.33 feet \times 0.34 feet \times 0.35 feet \times 0.35 feet \times 0.36 feet \times 0.36 feet \times 0.37 feet \times 0.37 feet \times 0.38 feet \times 0.38 feet \times 0.38 feet \times 0.38 feet \times 0.39 feet \times 0.30 feet \times 0.39 feet \times 
cubic feet ÷ 27 = approximately 0.59 cubic yards Therefore, for an 8x6 slab with a depth of 4 inches, you would require approximately 0.59 cubic yards of concrete costs involves several factors. Here's a simple way to estimate concrete costs:
Determine the volume: Calculate the total volume of concrete needed for your project using the length, width, and height measurements. Know the price per cubic meter. Multiply: Multiply: Multiply the total volume of concrete required by the price per cubic meter.
unit volume to get an initial cost estimate. Additional costs might include delivery fees, and labor charges if hiring workers. Be sure to consider these extra expenses for a more accurate overall cost estimation. Concrete Mix Design Chart: Let's have a look at the following chart that will give you an average idea about various concrete's strengths and
 applications: Concrete Strength (PSI) Typical Applications, cubic feet/cubic yard) Sand (cubic feet/cubic yard) Water (gallons/cubic yard) Water (gallons/cu
varies depending on the location, strength, and additives. However, as a general estimate, one cubic yard of concrete volume for your slab project, multiply the length, width, and thickness of the slab. Divide this volume by 27 to get the amount of
                                                                                                  = 1450-1500 kg/m3 Density of Aggregate = 1450-1550 kg/m3 How many KG in 1 bag of cement
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     = 34.7 litres 1 Bag of cement in cubic metres
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       = 0.0347 cubic meter How many CFT (Cubic Feet)
                                                                                                                                                                  = 28.8 Bags The specific gravity of cement = 3.15 Grade of cement
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                = 33, 43, 53 Where 33, 43, 53 compressive strength of cement in N/mm2 M-20 = 1:1.5:3 = 5.5, (Cement: Sand: Aggregate) Some of Mix is - 5.5 Where, M = Mix 20 = Characteristic
 Compressive strength Consider volume of concrete = 1 m3 Dry Volume of Concrete = 1 x 1.54 = 1.54 m3 (For Dry Volume Multiply By 1.54) Now we start calculation to find Cement, 5.5 is sum of ratio Density of Cement is 1440/m3
 = 0.28 \times 1440 = 403.2 \text{ kg} We know each bag of cement is 50 kg For Numbers of Bags = 403.2/50 = 8 \text{ Bags} We Know in one bag of cement = 1.226 \text{ CFT} For Calculate in CFT (Cubic Feet) = 8 \times 1.225 = 9.8 \text{ Cubic} Feet Consider volume of concrete = 1 \times 1.54 = 1.54 \text{ m}3 Sand = (1.5/5.5) \times 1.54 = 0.42 \text{ m}3 \therefore 1.54 = 0.42 \text{ m}3 \therefore 1.54 = 0.42 \text{ m}3 \therefore 1.54 = 0.42 \text{ m}5 \therefore 1.54 = 0.42 \text{ m
is a part of Sand, 5.5 is sum of ratio Density of Sand is 1450/m3 For KG = 0.42 \times 1450 = 609 \text{ kg} As we know that 1m3 = 35.31 CFT For Calculation in Cubic Feet 0.42 \times 1.54 = 
 sum of ratio Density of Aggregate is 1500/m3 Calculation for KG = 0.84 x 1500 = 1260 kg As we know that 1 m3 = 35.31 CFT Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel Sheet for Calculation for CFT = 0.84 x 35.31 = 29.66 Cubic Feet Also you can Download Excel She
                                                                                                                                             - Now we start calculation for finding Cement, Sand quality in mortar for Plaster Area of brick wall for plaster = 3m x 3m = 9m2 Plaster Thickness = 12mm (Outer-20mm, Inner 12mm) Volume of mortar = 9m2 0.012m
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             = 0.108m3 Ratio for Plaster Taken is
                                                                                                   = 7 Calculation for Cement Volume Dry Volume of Mortar = 0.108 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.1458 + 1.35 = 0.
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                                                                                                                                                                                    = 181.2 kg Now we find how many CFT (Cubic feet) Required As we know that 1m3 = 35.31 CFT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 = 4.37 CFT (Cubic Feet) Download Excel Sheet for plaster calculator
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   - Visit our Channel for more information. Tutorials tips To find the amount of concrete you need, use our concrete calculator or this simple volume formula: Length 	imes Width 	imes Thickness. Measure your project and multiply the dimensions
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use our calculator to determine the amount of concrete. How many 80 lb bags of concrete for a slab? The number of 80 lb bags of concrete for a slab? The number of 80 lb bags of concrete for a slab? The number of 80 lb bags of concrete for a slab, you'll need 56 bags. It's essential to calculate the volume based
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Cement, Sand and Aggregate Dry Quantities is essential for producing high quality concrete. Whether you're a civil engineer, contractor or client, determining the right mix ratios is critical for success and Smooth running of project. Our Concrete Calculator simplifies this process by providing accurate estimates based on the concrete mix design,
ratio used in construction is M20, which typically consists of 1 part cement, 1.5 parts sand, and 3 parts aggregate. The calculator will estimate the required quantities based on this ratio or any other custom mix ratio you input. Volume of Concrete: Enter the total volume of concrete you need (in cubic meters or cubic feet) or you can also enter the
 Dimensions (Length, Width, Height) of construction structure. Mix Ratio: Select or input the specific concrete mix ratio M5, M10, M15, M20, or M25 (e.g., 1:2:4 cement: sand: aggregate). Cement Quantity: The exact amount of cement needed in kilograms or bags. Sand Quantity: The volume of sand required, typically in cubic meters or cubic feet.
 Aggregate Quantity: The volume of coarse aggregate required. To estimate the Cement, Sand and Aggregate Dry Quantities in a concrete mix, following steps and formulas can be applied. This process is crucial for ensuring the right proportions and materials are used for your project. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any
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privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,586 articles in English The first UK Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured
 to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was
initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it
until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driver in the Kirkby train crash ... the train driv
                        (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in
Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have
her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker
Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the
 Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebe
 leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear
 physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homeson for constitutional purposes.
 northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of
 flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven
or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed i
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are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שוֹרָשוּב Deutsch Español שוֹרָשׁבּי Deutsch Español שוֹרָשׁבּי Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccκий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara שוֹרָשׁרָאוּב אוֹרָיים ברית בירית ב
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16th century 17th century 17th century 18th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1640s
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starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days
ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+
- First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the
north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February
5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at
Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit
 suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil. [3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg
Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu
Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the
coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles Lord
Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalist gain their last major victory.[7] September 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire.
Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the
out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes
publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry
 Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter pr
(d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke,
German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1710) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1714) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1715) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 14 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmer and Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1716) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish se
French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1704) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji,
German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne
Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church
and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and
Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate,
Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 28 (bapt.) -
Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius,
Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns,
landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art
collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van
Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian VIII Johannes VIII Johannes VIII Johannes V
churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat
Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena,
Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English arch
Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b.
1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara,
Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599)
December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York:
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Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy: an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. 1 A-F. Pietà: Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution,

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continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the
Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists.
the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions
in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and
England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles.
privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another.
 European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public
international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing
with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers
emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and
emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late
19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules
over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Laborator of Co
Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21.
1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany,
on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci
completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus
dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region
at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin
of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures
and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal
conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512:
Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the
local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan
Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa
rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia
from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther
posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack
 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The
dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading
Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522.
1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil
Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in
present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He
was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of
Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the
rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugula and Sunda Kelapa. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524.
1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at
the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, France at the Battle of Pavia, France is captured.
Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state
(located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince
Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at
the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-
Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa
and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the
Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he
converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason
1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James
Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III.
1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the reign of the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the reig
Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The
Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and
Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna D
Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5
Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations
for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively
dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who
reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north
east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect
Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of
the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the
Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The
Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known
earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political
map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557; Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in
Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes
between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities
between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-
eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith
 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese
Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564:
William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rin
establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas
Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years'
reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longging Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the
Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and for conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of
Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The
Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12]
Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans.
1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila
Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by
Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author
returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the
Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the
ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1576: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.
1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578:
Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the
Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of
Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns
are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII
issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of
Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the
Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten
1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1587-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi.
Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.
1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then
sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598:
Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of
Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.
Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of
Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have
the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The
Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582)
Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th
century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under
Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.
1525: Modern square root symbol (\sqrt{)} 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of
complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline
at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic
countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the
title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse
catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63
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geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia
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cement, sand, stone gravel for the following concrete mix ratios - 1:1.5:3, 1:2:4, 1:3:6, 1:4:8, 1:5:10. Once, the quantities are determined, it is easy to estimate the cost of a concrete block, driveway, patio, yard or any other structure with the price prevailing in your area. To find the amount of ready mix concrete for a slab, you can estimate it with a
standard volume calculator. Download: Use this concrete calculator offline with our all-in-one calculator app for Android and iOS. Our mix-on-site concrete calculation is based on batching by volume (Large construction sites employ batching by weight; Simply
multiply the volumetric quantity of sand and gravel with 1400 kg/m3 (bulk density of sand) and 1600 kg/m3 (b
of cement, 0.42 m3 of sand and 0.83 m3 of stone aggregate. More construction calculators Brick Plastering Land Area Volume converter © everydaycalculation.com
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