PLANE TABLE SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION



- Plane table surveying is a graphical method of survey in which field observations and plotting are done simultaneously
- Simpler and cheaper than theodolite survey
- Suitable for small scale survey
- Plan is drawn by the surveyor in the field, while the area to be surveyed is before his eyes. Therefore there is no possibility of omitting any necessary measurements

INSTRUMENETS & ACCESSORIES

- > Plane Table with Tripod
- > Alidade
- > Trough Compass
- Spirit Level
- > U fork with Plumb bob
- Drawing paper & necessary accessories









ADVANTAGES

- Since the plan is drawn in the field, there is no possibility of omitted measurements
- Simple and cheaper than other methods of survey
- Suitable for small scale maps
- > No great skill is required
- Useful in magnetic areas where compass cannot be used
- Less number of control point required
- > Depiction of irregular details and contours can be done easily

DISADVANTAGES

- Plane table and its accessories are cumbersome which are required to be carried to the field
- Considerable time is required for surveyor to gain proficiency in plane table survey
- Practically more time is required in the field
- > Method can be used only in open country with clear visibility
- Rainy season and cold wind affects the progress of survey considerably

PRINCIPLE OF PLANE TABLE SURVEY

- > Principle Parallelism
- Lines joining the points on the plane table are made to lie parallel to the lines joining the ground points while working at each station
- > All rays drawn through various details should pass through the survey station



WORKING OPERATIONS

- ^{1.} Fixing the plane table on tripod
- 2. Setting up the plane table
 - a. Levelling
 - b. Centering
 - c. Orientation : process by which the positions occupied by the board at various stations are kept parallel. Two methods
 - i. Orientation with compass
 - ii. Orientation by back sighting
- 3. Sighting the ground stations

METHODS OF PLANE TABLING

1. RADIATION METHOD

- > Table set at a commanding station
- Details are plotted on their radiating
 lines drawn from the location of
 instrument station, after reducing their
 respective ground distances
- Suitable for survey of small areas
 which can be commanded from a single station



METHODS OF PLANE TABLING

2. INTERSECTION METHOD

- Two instrument stations at a known distance is required
- The point of intersection of the rays drawn from the ends of base line gives the location of details
- Also known as graphical triangulation
- Suitable when distances between detail points are either too large or cannot be measured accurately due to undulations



TRAVERSING

- Method similar to traversing by compass or theodolite
- The table is set at each station and a foresight is taken to the next station and its location is plotted on the foresight ray by measuring distance on ground
- To survey areas where clearings are rare and distant views seldom obtainable
- Also suitable for areas which are magnetically disturbed



RESECTION

- Process of determining the plotted positions of the station occupied by the plane table, by means of sights taken towards known points, locations of which have plotted
- > Three methods
 - > By back sighting
 - > By two point problems
 - > By three point problems



RESECTION-BY BACKSIGHTING

Also known as back ray method



RESECTION – TWO POINT PROBLEM



RESECTION-THREE POINT PROBLEM

1. Mechanical Method



RESECTION-THREE POINT PROBLEM

2. Bessel's Method



THANK YOU