

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 14688-2:2004

01-december-2004

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Geotechnical investigation and testing - Identification and classification of soil - Part 2: Principles for a classification (ISO 14688-2:2004)

Geotechnische Erkundung und Untersuchung - Benennung, Beschreibung und Klassifizierung von Boden Teil 2: Grundlagen für Bodenklassifizierung (ISO 14688-2:2004)

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Reconnaissance et essais géotechnigues <u>IS</u>Dénomination, description et classification des sols - Partie 2: Principes pour une classification (ISO 14688-2:2004) 7111dd9c0bc2/sist-en-iso-14688-2-2004

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 14688-2:2004

ICS:

13.080.05	Preiskava tal na splošno	Examination of soils in general
93.020	Zemeljska dela. Izkopavanja. Gradnja temeljev. Dela pod zemljo	Earthworks. Excavations. Foundation construction. Underground works

SIST EN ISO 14688-2:2004

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 14688-2

July 2004

ICS 93.020

English version

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Identification and classification of soil - Part 2: Principles for a classification (ISO 14688-2:2004)

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques - Dénomination, description et classification des sols - Partie 2: Principes pour une classification (ISO 14688-2:2004) Geotechnische Erkundung und Untersuchung -Benennung, Beschreibung und Klassifizierung von Boden -Teil 2: Grundlagen von Bodenklassifizierung (ISO 14688-2:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 June 2004.

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EN ISO 14688-2:2004 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14688-2:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 182 "Geotechnics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 341 "Geotechnical Investigation and Testing", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14688-2

First edition 2004-07-15

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil —

Part 2: Principles for a classification

iTeh ST Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques — Dénomination, description et classification des sols — St Partie 2: Principes pour une classification

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Reference number ISO 14688-2:2004(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14688-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 182, *Geotechnics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing*.

ISO 14688 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geotechnical investigation and testing* — *Identification and classification of soil*: (standards.iteh.ai)

— Part 1: Identification and description

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- Part 2: Principles for a classification 7111dd9c0be2/sist-en-iso-14688-2-2004

— Part 3: Electronic exchange of data on identification and description of soil

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil -

Part 2: Principles for a classification

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14688, together with ISO 14688-1, establishes the basic principles for the identification and classification of soils on the basis of those material and mass characteristics most commonly used for soils for engineering purposes. The relevant characteristics may vary and therefore, for particular projects or materials, more detailed subdivisions of the descriptive and classification terms may be appropriate.

Identification and description of soil are covered by ISO 14688-1.

The classification principles established in this part of ISO 14688 permit soils to be grouped into classes of similar composition and geotechnical properties and, with respect to their suitability for geotechnical engineering purposes, such as (standards.iteh.ai)

foundations.

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- roads,
- embankments.
- dams, and
- drainage systems.

This part of ISO 14688 is applicable to natural soil and similar man-made material in situ and redeposited, but it is not a classification of soil by itself.

Identification and description of rock are covered by ISO 14689-1.

Normative references 2

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3310-1, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

ISO 3310-2, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate

ISO 14688-1, Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil — Part 1: Identification and description

ISO 14689-1, Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of rock — Part 1: Identification and description

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of ISO 14688-1 and the following apply.

3.1

soil classification

assignment of soil into soil groups on the basis of certain characteristics, criteria and genesis

3.2

soil group

a particular collection of soils of similar composition and geotechnical properties

3.3

uniformity coefficient

 $C_{\rm U}$

measure of the shape of the grading curve within the range from d_{10} to d_{60}

 $C_{\rm U} = d_{60}/d_{10}$

NOTE passing. d_{10} and d_{60} are the particle sizes corresponding to the ordinates 10 % and 60 % by mass of the percentage (standards.iteh.ai)

3.4

 $C_{\rm C}$

coefficient of curvature

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measure of the shape of the grading curve within the range from $d_{10}^{8,8}d_{30}^{2}$ to d_{60} $C_{\rm C} = (d_{30})^2/(d_{10} \cdot d_{60})$

3.5

water content

mass of water which can be removed from the soil, usually by drying, expressed as a percentage of the dry mass

3.6

liquid limit

w_L

water content at which a fine soil passes from the liquid to the plastic condition, as determined by the liquid limit test

3.7

plastic limit

w_P

water content at which a fine soil becomes too dry to be in a plastic condition, as determined by the plastic limit test

3.8

plasticity index

 $I_{\rm P}$ numerical difference between the liquid limit and plastic limit of a fine soil

 $I_{\rm P} = w_{\rm L} - w_{\rm P}$

3.9

liquidity index

 $I_{\rm L}$

numerical difference between the natural water content and the plastic limit expressed as a percentage ratio of the plasticity index $I_{\rm L} = (w - w_{\rm P})/I_{\rm P}$

3.10 consistency index

 $I_{\rm C}$

numerical difference between the liquid limit and the natural water content expressed as a percentage ratio of the plasticity index

 $I_{\rm C} = (w_{\rm L} - w)/I_{\rm P}$

3.11

density index

$I_{\rm D}$

(coarse soils (sands and gravels)) index dependent upon the void ratio (e) and the void ratios corresponding to the minimum density (e_{max}) and the maximum density (e_{min}) , as measured in the laboratory $I_D = (e_{\max} - e)/(e_{\max} - e_{\min})$

3.12

undrained shear strength

 $c_{\rm u}$

shear resistance of soil in the undrained condition **PREVIEW** (standards.iteh.ai)

3.13

void ratio

ratio of the volume of voids to the volume of solids of a soil 2004

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3.14 compressibility index

 $C_{\rm c}$

compressibility index is defined according to the relation

 $C_{c} = -\frac{\Delta e}{\left|\mathsf{g}\left[\left(\sigma' + \Delta\sigma'\right)/\sigma'\right]\right|} = -\frac{\Delta e}{\Delta(\mathsf{Ig}\,\sigma')}$

 Δe is the change in void ratio (negative value when Δe decreases) and $\frac{\Delta e}{\Delta(\lg \sigma)}$ is the change in void ratio Δe NOTE for a relative increase of effective stress from lg σ ' to lg(σ ' + $\Delta \sigma$ ').

Principles of soil classifications 4

4.1 General

Soils shall be classified into soil groups on the basis of their nature which is the composition only, irrespective of their water content or compactness, taking into account the following characteristics:

- particle size distribution (grading);
- plasticity;
- organic content;
- genesis.

NOTE Some principles for soil classification are given in Annex A.