



Designation: D3877 – 08

# Standard Test Methods for One-Dimensional Expansion, Shrinkage, and Uplift Pressure of Soil-Lime Mixtures<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3877; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 These test methods provide procedures for conducting expansion, shrinkage, and uplift pressure tests on compacted soil-lime mixtures and can be used to determine the lime content required to achieve desired control of volume changes caused by increases or decreases of moisture.

1.2 The tests can be used to determine (a) the magnitude of volume changes under varying load conditions, (b) the rate of volume change, and (c) the magnitude of pressure change as moisture changes of the soil-lime mixture take place. The permeability of soil-lime mixture can also, if desired, be determined at the various load conditions.

NOTE 1—Changes in field conditions can have major effects on the expansion and shrinkage characteristics of expansive soils. Therefore, to the greatest extent possible, initial and anticipated future field conditions should be duplicated, particularly with respect to moisture and density.

1.3 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice D6026, D3740

1.3.1 The method used to specify how data are collected, calculated, or recorded in this standard is not directly related to the accuracy to which the data can be applied in design or other uses, or both. How one applies the results obtained using this standard is beyond its scope.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.15 on Stabilization With Admixtures.

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## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- C51 Terminology Relating to Lime and Limestone (as used by the Industry)
- D427 Test Method for Shrinkage Factors of Soils by the Mercury Method (Withdrawn 2008)<sup>3</sup>
- D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids
- D698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (600 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))
- D854 Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Soil Solids by Water Pycnometer
- D1452 Practice for Soil Exploration and Sampling by Auger Borings
- D1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (2,700 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))
- D2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass
- D2435 Test Methods for One-Dimensional Consolidation Properties of Soils Using Incremental Loading
- D3551 Practice for Laboratory Preparation of Soil-Lime Mixtures Using Mechanical Mixer
- D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction
- D4943 Test Method for Shrinkage Factors of Soils by the Wax Method
- D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

- 3.1.1 Refer to Terminology C51 for terms relating to lime.
- 3.1.2 Refer to Terminology D653 for terms relating to soil.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

#### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 From these tests the relative expansive potential of soil-lime mixtures containing varying amounts of lime can be evaluated. From such an evaluation, the amount of lime required to reduce expansion to acceptable levels can be determined. The data can then be used for the design and specification requirements for subgrades and structural fills where expansive soils are encountered and it is desired to give a certain degree of expansion-shrinkage control to structure foundations and road subgrades. The tests will also show if the specific soils are amenable to lime stabilization.

NOTE 2—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it, and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/and the like. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Practice D3740 does not in itself assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; Practice D3740 provides a means of evaluating some of those factors.

#### 5. Apparatus

5.1 The apparatus shall comply with the requirements of Test Method D2435, except that the minimum specimen thickness shall be 19.0 mm (0.75 in.). The apparatus shall be capable of exerting a pressure on the specimen of at least 200 % of the maximum anticipated design load and at least the maximum uplift pressure.

5.2 *Micrometer Dial Gauge*, mounted on the apparatus as shown in Fig. 1. Other equivalent arrangements may be used for mounting the gauge. The sensitivity of the dial gauge shall be  $\pm 0.0025$  mm ( $\pm 0.0001$  in.).

5.3 *Ring Gauge*, machined to the same height as the specimen ring to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.02$  mm ( $\pm 0.001$  in.) and that can be fitted into the consolidometer.

5.4 *Consolidometer*, equipped with a lower drain cock and permeameter tube standpipe for removing any entrapped air below the specimen and for adding water to the specimen, respectively, as shown on Fig. 1.

5.5 *Extension Collar*, for compacting specimens, about 100 mm (4 in.) in depth and of the same diameter as the specimen ring.

NOTE 3—Specimens may be compacted in a mold larger than the specimen ring and the specimens trimmed to fit the specimen ring.

5.6 *Compaction Hammer*, of the type required for Test Methods D698, Method A, or D1557, Method A.

5.7 *Glass Plates*, two, to cover each consolidometer ring.

#### 6. Sampling

6.1 Samples of natural soils for these tests may be obtained in accordance with Practice D1452 or from other approved methods. The soil samples should not be oven dried prior to test specimen preparation.

#### 7. Procedure

7.1 Assemble the consolidometer base, specimen ring, porous plates, and load plate with the ring gauge in the empty specimen container with the same arrangement of parts to be used for testing the specimen.

7.2 Place the assembly in the loading apparatus in the same position it will occupy during the test.

7.3 Apply a load equal to a unit pressure of 2.4 kPa (50 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>) on the load plate.

7.4 Record the initial dial gauge reading,  $r_1$ . Mark the parts of the apparatus so that they can be reassembled in the same matched position during the test on the soil-lime specimen.

7.5 Prepare a minimum of 1 kg (2 lb) of the soil-lime mixture with the desired lime and water contents in accordance with Method D3551. The mixture shall have no particles larger than 4.75 mm ( $\frac{3}{16}$  in., No. 4 sieve size).

7.6 Weigh the consolidometer ring.

7.7 With the extension collar in place on the assembled consolidometer ring, compact the specimen in the consolidometer ring to the desired wet unit weight by means of a suitable

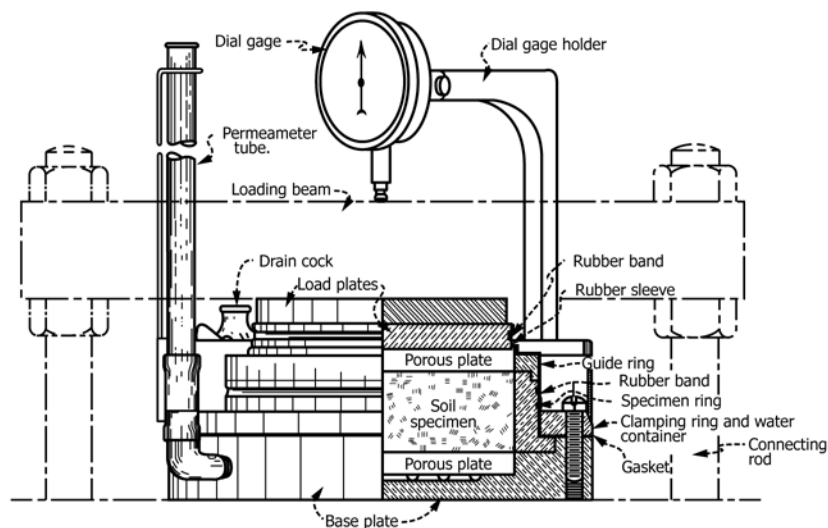


FIG. 1 Fixed-Ring Consolidometer

compaction hammer. The specimen should have a thickness of about 6 mm (1/4 in.) greater than the depth of the ring gauge.

7.8 Remove the extension collar and trim the excess material from the top of the specimen with a suitable straightedge or other tool.

7.9 Place a moisture sample of the trimmed material in an airtight container for later moisture content determinations in accordance with Test Method D2216.

7.10 Immediately after trimming the compacted specimen, weigh the specimen and ring and cover the exposed surfaces of the specimen with glass plates held in place by clamps, until the specimen is placed in the loading device.

7.11 Compute the initial wet density of the specimen using the calculated volume of the consolidometer ring and the net weight of the specimen. The computed wet density shall be within 16.02 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (1 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>) and 1 % water content of that required.

7.12 If the desired density is not obtained, discard the specimen. Repeat the compaction process, adjusting the compactive effort to achieve the desired unit weight.

7.13 Any curing for the soil-lime specimen shall be done at this time. Conduct all curing in suitable sealed containers to prevent moisture evaporation and carbonation of the lime.

7.14 At the end of the curing period, place the specimen with its confining consolidometer ring in the loading apparatus in accordance with Test Method D2435, making certain that the parts are matched in the same matched position as that used for the initial calibration (1:4).

7.15 Apply a seating load equal to a pressure of 2.4 kPa (50 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>).

7.16 Record the dial gauge reading,  $r_2$ . Use the difference of  $r_1$  to  $r_2$  to determine the exact height of the specimen.

**8. Expansion Tests**

8.1 The expansive characteristics of an expansive soil with or without lime treatment vary according to the applied stress paths.

8.2 At least two duplicate specimens are required for a complete test.

8.3 Using the procedures described in this method and in Test Method D2435, determine the data for two series of tests: (1) loaded and expanded, whereby the unsoaked specimen is saturated with water and then loaded to prevent uplift (Curve A of Fig. 2), and (2) expanded and loaded, whereby the specimen is saturated prior to loading (Curve B of Fig. 2). See Fig. 2 for a typical plot of Curves A and B. Any other loading procedure would be intermediate in nature and represented by points along a path such as shown by Curve C of Fig. 2.

8.4 *Loaded and Expanded*—After the initial seating load has been applied and the initial dial gauge reading has been recorded, saturate specimen No. 1 in the following manner.

8.4.1 Fill the permeameter tube standpipe with distilled water (Note 4), taking care to remove any air that may be entrapped in the system by slowly wetting the lower porous stone and draining through the lower drain cock. (The head of water in the permeameter tube should be sufficiently low so that the specimen is not lifted.)

8.4.2 As the specimen begins to expand, increase the load as required to hold the specimen at its original height.

8.4.3 After the maximum load, a measure of the maximum uplift pressure, has been reached and held constant for 48 h minimum, reduce the load to 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 of the maximum load and finally to the seating load of 2.4 kPa (50 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>). Measure the height with each load. Use a greater number of loadings if greater detail in the test curve is required.

8.4.4 Maintain all loads for 24 h, or longer if needed, to obtain constant values of height.

8.4.5 Remove the specimen from the ring container and weigh it immediately and again after oven drying at 105°C (221°F).

8.4.6 Determine the water content of the total specimen in accordance with Test Method D2216.

8.4.7 Secure a specific gravity test sample from the oven-dried specimen and determine the specific gravity of the material in accordance with Test Method D854.

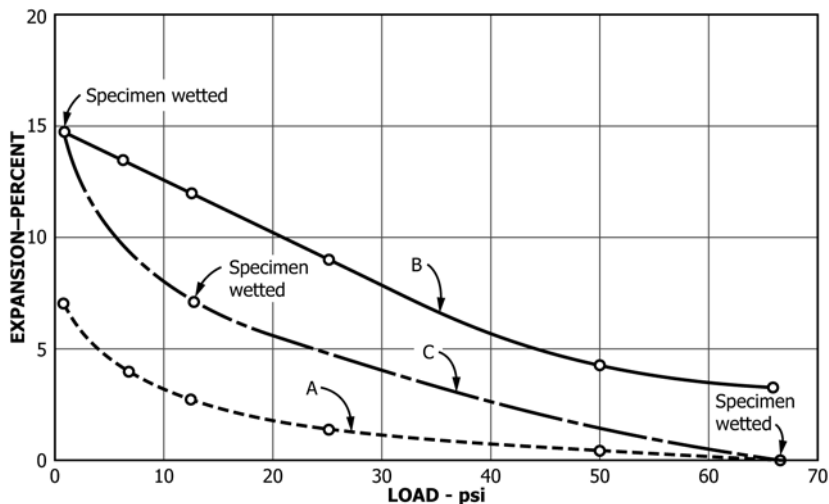


FIG. 2 Example of Load - Expansion Curves for Wetted Specimens