



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 12956:1999

01-julij-1999

Geotekstilije in geotekstilijam sorodni izdelki - Ugotavljanje značilnih velikosti odprtin (ISO 12956:1999)

Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Determination of the characteristic opening size (ISO 12956:1999)

Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte Produkte - Bestimmung der charakteristischen Öffnungsweite (ISO 12956:1999)

Géotextiles et produits apparentés - Détermination de l'ouverture de filtration caractéristique (ISO 12956:1999)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 12956:1999

ICS:

59.080.70 Geotekstilije Geotextiles

SIST EN ISO 12956:1999 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 12956

February 1999

ICS 59.080.70

Descriptors: textiles, filter fabrics, tests, water flow, filtration, dimensions, grain size analysis, sieving, wet process

English version

Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Determination of the characteristic opening size (ISO 12956:1999)

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Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte Produkte - Bestimmung der charakteristischen Öffnungsweite (ISO 12956:1999)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 November 1998.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 12956:1999

Foreword

The text of EN ISO 12956:1999 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geotextiles and geotextile-related products", the secretariat of which is held by IBN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1999.

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

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1 Scope

This European standard specifies a method for the determination of the characteristic size of the openings of a single layer of a geotextile or geotextile-related product using the wet-sieving principle.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 963	Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Sampling and preparation of test specimens
EN 30320	Geotextiles - Identification on site (ISO 10320 : 1991)
ISO 565	Test sieves - Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet - Nominal sizes of openings
ISO 2591-1	Test sieving - Part 1: Methods using test sieves of woven wire cloth and perforated metal plate (Revision of ISO 2591-1:1988)

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3 Symbols

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For the purposes of this European Standard, the following symbols apply:

d_n : particle size for which n % by mass is smaller than the mass of measured particles;

O_{90} : size of opening which allows particles of size d_{90} to pass through the geotextile or geotextile-related product;

C_u : coefficient of uniformity, defined as d_{60}/d_{10} .

4 Principle

The particle size distribution of a graded granular material (usually soil) is determined after washing through a single layer of the geotextile or geotextile-related product used as a sieve, without load. The characteristic opening size corresponds to a specified size of the granular material passed.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Apparatus

The apparatus comprises a sieving unit, which allows testing of a specimen with an exposed sieving area corresponding to a minimum diameter of 130 mm, complying with the following requirements:

- a) sieving device with a frequency of 50 Hz to 60 Hz;
- b) predominantly vertical sieve motion capable of maintaining a 1,5 mm amplitude (3 mm swing height) over the period of test;
- c) water supply system;
- d) spray nozzle(s) to ensure even wetting of the test specimen, enclosed in a transparent cylinder or covering cap to avoid soil/granular material loss;

NOTE : It is recommended that the nozzle(s) be capable of a water discharge of approximately 0,5 l/min at a working pressure of about 300 kPa.

- e) specimen clamping device;
- f) pan, fixed on the sieving apparatus, with a tube connection to the device for collection of the water and granular material passing through the specimen. Typical sieving equipment is represented in figure 1;
- g) grid with 1 mm diameter wire and a mesh size of (10 ± 1) mm to support the specimen during the test, to avoid excessive deformation of the specimen under the weight of the granular material.

5.2 Granular material

The granular material shall comply with the following requirements:

- a) it shall be cohesionless ($d_o \geq 0,010$ mm), i.e. particles shall not aggregate in water;
- b) it shall not be gap-graded and the particles shall be essentially round, sharp-edged flaky particles to be avoided;
- c) $3 \leq C_u \leq 20$;
- d) to improve the accuracy of the characteristic opening size determination, the granular material shall be such that $d_{20} \leq O_{90} \leq d_{80}$; the zone for the graded granular material and the range of O_{90} values which are applicable are given in figure 2.

5.3 Filter paper to collect the passed granular material.

NOTE : If the graded material contains a silt fraction, the filter paper used should have a maximum opening size of 10 μm .

5.4 Drying oven capable of maintaining temperatures between 50°C and 110°C .

5.5 Set of sieves in accordance with ISO 565/R20 (see annex A).

5.6 Balance for determining the mass of the granular material to an accuracy of $\pm 0,01$ g.

5.7 Stopwatch for measuring time to an accuracy of ± 1 s.

6 Test specimens

6.1 Handling

The sample shall be handled as infrequently as possible and shall not be folded, in order to prevent disturbing its structure. Keep the sample in a flat position without any load.

6.2 Selection

Take specimens from the sample in accordance with EN 963.

6.3 Number and dimensions

Cut five test specimens from the sample, each of dimensions suitable for the sieve apparatus to be used.

6.4 Specimen condition

The specimens shall be clean, free from surface deposits and without visible damage or folding marks.

7 Procedure

7.1 Determine and record the mass of the dry specimen to the nearest 0,1 g. The specimen is considered dry when there is a reduction in mass of less than 0,1 % between consecutive measurements with a time interval of 600 s. Drying should be carried out at a temperature of 70°C or less, if the temperature affects the material.

7.2 Place the specimen under water containing a wetting agent at laboratory temperature and leave it to saturate for at least 12 h. The wetting agent used shall be an aryl alkyl sulfonate at 0,1 % (V/V).

7.3 Remove the specimen from the water and place it flat and without tension in the clamping device. Place the clamping device on the sieving apparatus. The specimen should be horizontal to avoid accumulation of granular material at one location on the specimen.

7.4 Determine the dry mass of the granular material to the nearest 0,1 g. Use enough granular material to achieve a mass per specimen equivalent to $(7,0 \pm 0,1)$ kg/m² of exposed sieving area. However, if the amount passing during the test is insufficient then the total amount can be adapted in such a way that enough material is passed to carry out a particle size analysis.

7.5 Spread the granular material evenly on the specimen.

7.6 Open the water supply and spray water uniformly over the whole specimen. Adjust the quantity of water with a regulating valve to ensure that granular particles are completely wetted, but do not allow the water level to rise above the granular material. There shall be no standing water on the specimen.

Maintain the water supply during the whole sieving operation.

7.7 Switch on the sieving device and slowly adjust the amplitude to 1,5 mm.

7.8 Collect the granular material which passes through the specimen.

7.9 After a sieving time corresponding to 600 s, switch off the sieving device and turn off the water supply.

7.10 Collect the specimen together with any retained granular material.

7.11 Dry separately the passed granular materials (see 7.8) and the specimen with the retained granular material (see 7.10).

7.12 Obtain the dry mass of the retained granular material by weighing the specimen containing the retained granular material and subtracting the dry mass of the specimen. Determine to an accuracy of 0,1 g the dry mass of the retained granular material. Determine also the dry mass of the passed granular material. If the combined mass of the retained and passed granular material deviates more than 1% from the initial total dry mass, the test is invalid and shall be repeated.

7.13 Repeat 7.1 to 7.12 until three of the five specimens have been tested.

7.14 If any of the masses of granular materials passing through the specimen vary from the average by more than 25%, then the two remaining specimens shall be tested.

7.15 Tabulate the initial amount of granular material, the material passed and retained, and calculate the percentages of material passed and lost as indicated in table 1 or table 2. Combine the granular material passed through the individual specimens and determine the particle size distribution.

NOTE : Guidance for the determination of the particle size distribution of the granular material, by sieving, is given in ISO 2591-1, after selecting the required successive sieves as given in ISO 565/R 20 (see annex A). An example is given in annex B.

7.16 If the amount of the passed granular material of three specimens is less than the amount required for sieving in accordance with ISO 2591-1, then the two remaining specimens shall be tested and table 2 completed. If the additional testing does not produce the required amount of passed granular material, then the amount of granular material per square metre on the exposed sieving area is increased. If a greater granular material mass is chosen then the sieving time shall be increased in proportion to the increase in granular material.

NOTE : If the range of O_{90} is known, it suffices for the determination of O_{90} to select the three nearest sieve sizes at either side of the O_{90} .

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8 Calculation and expression of results

8.1 Plot the cumulative percentage of the passed granular material against the corresponding sieve size on a semilogarithmic scale, (see figure B.3). Determine O_{90} by either mathematical or graphical means.

8.2 The characteristic opening size O_{90} of the geotextile or geotextile-related product under examination is equal to the d_{90} of the particle size distribution curve, i.e. $O_{90} = d_{90}$.

9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) the number and year of publication of this standard;
- b) the test laboratory and, if required, the testing operator;
- c) a description of the tested geotextile or geotextile-related product in accordance with EN 30320;
- d) details of apparatus used, including a diagram (if required);
- e) the exposed specimen area;
- f) the particle size distribution curve for the granular material used;