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Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 12: Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM) (ISO 22476 -12:2009)

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Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques - Essais en place
- Partie 12: Essai de pénétration statique au cône à pointe
mécanique (ISO 22476-12:2009)

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....3

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 22476-12:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 341 "Geotechnical Investigation and Testing" the secretariat of which is held by ELOT, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 182 "Geotechnics".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2009.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
22476-12**

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**Geotechnical investigation and testing —
Field testing —**

Part 12:
Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM)

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques — Essais en place —

Partie 12: Essai de pénétration statique au cône à pointe mécanique



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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms.....	2
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	2
3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms	6
4 Equipment	6
4.1 Cone penetrometer load sensors.....	6
4.2 Tolerances	6
4.3 Surface roughness	7
4.4 Cone penetrometer	7
4.5 Cone	8
4.6 Friction sleeve.....	9
4.7 Push rods	11
4.8 Inner rods	11
4.9 Measuring system.....	11
4.10 Thrust machine	12
5 Test procedures	12
5.1 Selection of type of cone penetrometer test.....	12
5.2 Selection of equipment and procedures	13
5.3 Position and level of thrust machine	15
5.4 Preparation	15
5.5 Pushing of the cone penetrometer	15
5.6 Use of friction reducer.....	15
5.7 Frequency of logging parameters.....	15
5.8 Measurement of cone penetration force for discontinuous penetration testing	15
5.9 Measurement of cone penetration force for continuous testing	16
5.10 Measurement of sleeve friction force for discontinuous testing with M2 cone penetrometers	16
5.11 Measurement of total penetration force for discontinuous testing.....	16
5.12 Measurement of total penetration force for continuous testing (TM4)	16
5.13 Measurement of the penetration length	16
5.14 Test completion	16
5.15 Equipment checks and calibrations	17
6 Test results	17
6.1 Measured parameters.....	17
6.2 Calculated parameters	17
7 Reporting	17
7.1 General.....	17
7.2 Reporting of test results	17
7.3 Presentation of test results	20
Annex A (normative) Maintenance, checks and calibration	21
Bibliography	23

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.

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ISO 22476-12 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 341, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 182, *Geotechnics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 22476 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Field testing*:

- *Part 2: Dynamic probing*
- *Part 3: Standard penetration test*
- *Part 4: Ménard pressuremeter test*
- *Part 5: Flexible dilatometer test*
- *Part 7: Borehole jack test*
- *Part 10: Weight sounding test* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 11: Flat dilatometer test* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 12: Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM)*

Electrical cone and piezocone penetration tests, self-boring pressuremeter test, full displacement pressuremeter test, and field vane test are to form the subjects of future parts 1, 6, 8 and 9.

Introduction

The mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM) consists of pushing a cone penetrometer, by means of a series of push rods, into the soil at a constant rate of penetration. During penetration, measurements of cone penetration resistance, total penetration resistance and/or sleeve friction can be recorded. The test results can be used for interpretation of stratification, classification of soil type and evaluation of geotechnical parameters.

Cone resistance is the term used in practice; however, *cone penetration resistance* is a more accurate description of the process, and is the term used in this part of ISO 22476.

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Field testing —

Part 12: Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 22476 specifies a mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM), including equipment requirements, execution and reporting. The results from such geotechnical testing are especially suited to the qualitative and/or quantitative determination of a soil profile — together with direct investigations — or as a relative comparison with other *in situ* tests.

The results from a cone penetration test can in principle be used to evaluate stratification, soil type, and geotechnical parameters such as soil density, shear-strength parameters and deformation and consolidation characteristics.

This part of ISO 22476 specifies the following features:

- type of cone penetration test (see Table 1);
- application class (see Table 2);
- penetration length or penetration depth;
- elevation of the ground surface or underwater ground surface at the location of the cone penetration test with reference to a datum;
- location of the cone penetration test relative to a reproducible fixed location reference point.

NOTE The planning and evaluation of an investigation programme and the application of its results to design are covered by EN 1997-1 and EN 1997-2.

2 Normative references

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 8503 (all parts), *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates*

ISO 10012:2003, *Measurement management systems — Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment*

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