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Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 22476-5:2012

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 5: Flexible dilatometer test (ISO 22476-5:2012)

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**Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 5:
Flexible dilatometer test (ISO 22476-5:2012)**

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques - Essais en place
- Partie 5: Essai au dilatomètre flexible (ISO 22476-5:2012)

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Dilatometer (ISO 22476-5:2012)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 22476-5:2012) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2013.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
22476-5**

First edition
2012-12-01

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

Part 5:
Flexible dilatometer test

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques — Essais en place —

Partie 5: Essai au dilatomètre flexible



Reference number
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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.

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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 22476-5 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 341, *Geotechnical investigation and testing*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/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 1: Electrical cone and piezocone penetration tests*
- *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 9: Field vane test*
- *Part 10: Weight sounding test* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 11: Flat dilatometer test* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 12: Mechanical cone penetration test (CPTM)*

Introduction

The results of dilatometer tests are used for deformation calculations provided that the range of stresses applied in the test are representative of the stresses to be applied by the proposed structure. Local experience normally improves the application of the results. In addition, for identification and classification of the ground, the results of sampling (according to ISO 22475-1) from each borehole are available for the evaluation of the tests. Identification and classification results (ISO 14688-1 and ISO 14689-1) are available from every separate ground layer within the desired investigation depth (see EN 1997-2:2007, 2.4.1.4(2)P, 4.1(1)P and 4.2.3(2)P).

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Field testing —

Part 5: Flexible dilatometer test

1 Scope

This part of ISO 22476 specifies the equipment requirements, execution of and reporting on flexible dilatometer tests.

NOTE This part of ISO 22476 fulfils the requirements for flexible dilatometer tests as part of geotechnical investigation and testing according to EN 1997-1 [1] and EN 1997-2 [2].

This part of ISO 22476 is applicable to tests in ground stiff enough not to be adversely affected by the drilling operation.

This part of ISO 22476 is applicable to four procedures for conducting a test with the flexible dilatometer.

This part of ISO 22476 applies to tests performed up to 1 800 m depth. Testing can be conducted either on land or off-shore.

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 amendments) applies.

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

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*

ISO 22475-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Sampling methods and groundwater measurements — Part 1: Technical principles for execution*

EN 791, *Drill rigs — Safety*

EN 996, *Piling equipment — Safety requirements*

ENV 13005:1999, *Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1.1

flexible dilatometer

cylindrical flexible probe which can be expanded by the application of hydraulic pressure or pressurized gas and which contains transducers for the measurement of the displacements of the flexible membrane and of the internal pressure

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