DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 5: Incremental loading oedometer test

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.

The Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee (BCDC), under whose supervision this Tanzania Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following organizations:

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Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)
National Housing Corporation (NHC)
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The organizations marked with an asterisk (*) in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the Technical Committee entrusted with the preparation of this Tanzania Standard:

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0 National Foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under standards Act No. 3 of 1975, amended by Act No. 2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania Standard was prepared by BCDC 13 Foundation and Soils for civil engineering purposes technical committee under the supervision of the Building and Construction Divisional Committee (BCDC).

This draft Tanzania Standard is an identical adoption of the 1st Edition of International Standard ISO 17892-5:2017 *Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 5: Incremental loading oedometer test.*

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Tanzania standard. A list of Tanzania Standard(s) equivalent to the ISO standard(s) provided as normative references is given in Annex C.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standard; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker (.) for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use a full point on the baseline as decimal marker.

Whenever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be interpreted as “Tanzania Standard”.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17892-5

First edition
2017-02

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Laboratory testing of soil —

Part 5: Incremental loading oedometer test

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques — Essais de laboratoire sur les sols —

Partie 5: Essai de chargement par palier à l'oedomètre

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

ISO 17892-5 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 341, *Geotechnical investigation and testing*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 182, *Geotechnics*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/TS 17892-5:2004, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO/TS 17892-5:2004/Cor 1:2006.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17892 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document covers areas in the international field of geotechnical engineering never previously standardized internationally. It is intended that this document presents broad good practice throughout the world and significant differences with national documents is not anticipated. It is based on international practices (see Reference [1]).

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Laboratory testing of soil —

Part 5:
Incremental loading oedometer test

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the determination of the compressibility characteristics of soils by incremental loading in an oedometer.

This document is applicable to the laboratory determination of the compression and deformation characteristics of soil within the scope of geotechnical investigations.

The oedometer test is carried out on a cylindrical test specimen that is confined laterally by a rigid ring. The specimen is subjected to discrete increments of vertical axial loading or unloading and is allowed to drain axially from the top and bottom surfaces. Tests may be carried out on undisturbed, remoulded, recompacted or reconstituted specimens.

The stress paths and drainage conditions in foundations are generally three dimensional and differences can occur in the calculated values of both the magnitude and the rate of settlement.

The small size of the specimen generally does not adequately represent the fabric features present in natural soils.

Analysis of consolidation tests is generally based on the assumption that the soil is saturated. In case of unsaturated soils, some of the derived parameters may not be appropriate

NOTE This document fulfils the requirements of the determination of the compressibility characteristics of soils in the oedometer for geotechnical investigation and testing in accordance with EN 1997–1 and EN 1997–2.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 14688-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil — Part 1: Identification and description*

ISO 17892-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Laboratory testing of soil — Part 1: Determination of water content*

ISO 17892-2, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Laboratory testing of soil — Part 2: Determination of bulk density*

ISO 17892-3, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Laboratory testing of soil — Part 3: Determination of particle density*

3 Terms and definitions

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

Annex C
(normative)

In the use of this standard, the ISO standard in the table is replaced with the equivalent Tanzania standard given in Table C.1.

TABLE C.1 — **Tanzania Standard with the equivalent ISO standards**

SN	ISO Standard	Tanzania Standard
1	ISO 14688-1	TZS 2500-1
2	ISO 17892-1	BCDC 13 (1864)
3	ISO 17892-2	TZS 3308-2
4	ISO 17892-3	TZS 3308-3