



BSI Standards Publication

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil

Part 11: Permeability tests

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 17892-11:2019. It partially supersedes BS 1377-5:1990, specifically Clause 5, and BS 1377-6:1990, specifically Clause 5.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/526/3, Site investigation and ground testing.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17892-11:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 182 "Geotechnics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 341 "Geotechnical Investigation and Testing" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN ISO/TS 17892-11:2004.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17892-11:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17892-11:2019 without any modification.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols	2
5 Apparatus	3
5.1 General	3
5.2 Permeameters	3
5.2.1 General	3
5.2.2 Rigid wall permeameters	3
5.2.3 Flexible wall permeameter	5
5.3 Porous discs	7
5.4 Permeant water properties	7
5.5 Measurement and control devices	7
5.5.1 Elevation head	7
5.5.2 Displacement and volume measuring devices	7
5.5.3 Flow volume measurement device	7
5.6 Ancillary apparatus	8
6 Test procedure	8
6.1 General requirements	8
6.1.1 Saturation	8
6.1.2 Hydraulic gradient	8
6.1.3 Water temperature	9
6.2 Specimen preparation	9
6.2.1 General	9
6.2.2 Rigid wall permeameter	9
6.2.3 Flexible wall permeameter	10
6.3 Test preparation	10
6.3.1 Cylindrical permeameter	10
6.3.2 Oedometer ring	11
6.3.3 Flexible wall permeameter	11
6.4 Permeability measurement	12
6.5 Dismounting	13
7 Test results	14
7.1 Bulk density, dry density, water content and degree of saturation	14
7.2 Coefficient of permeability and hydraulic gradient	14
7.3 Correction for test temperature	15
8 Test report	15
8.1 Mandatory reporting	15
8.2 Optional reporting	16
Annex A (normative) Calibration, maintenance and checks	17
Bibliography	20

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).

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

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document 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 17892-11:2004, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO/TS 17892-11:2004/Cor 1:2006.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the document has been restructured with general revision of text and figures and addition of specimen preparation procedures;
- types of apparatus have been included for rigid wall permeameters, both cylindrical and oedometer ring equipment, and flexible wall permeameters;
- permeability measurement by constant head, falling head and constant flow conditions has been included;
- normative [Annex A](#) on calibration, maintenance and checks has been added.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document provides laboratory test methods for the determination of the coefficient of permeability of soils within the international field of geotechnical engineering.

The tests have not previously been standardized internationally. It is intended that this document presents broad good practice and significant differences with national documents is not anticipated. It is based on international practice (see Reference [1]).

The permeability test is carried out on a cylindrical test specimen that is either confined laterally by a rigid container or by a flexible membrane. The specimen is subjected to differential hydraulic head and the water flow is measured under either a constant or falling head. The results are used to determine the coefficient of permeability of the soil specimen. Tests can be carried out on undisturbed, remoulded, compacted or reconstituted specimens.

The calculation of the coefficient of permeability assumes the application of Darcy's law for laminar flow of water under saturated conditions.

It is possible that the size of the specimen does not adequately represent the fabric features present in field conditions.

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Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil —

Part : Permeability tests

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the laboratory determination of the water flow characteristics in soil.

This document is applicable to the laboratory determination of the coefficient of permeability of soil within the scope of geotechnical investigations.

NOTE This document fulfils the requirements of the determination of the coefficient of permeability of soils in the laboratory 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 the 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 386, *Liquid-in-glass laboratory thermometers — Principles of design, construction and use*

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.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

permeameter

apparatus (cell) containing the test specimen in a permeability test

3.2

flow rate

volume of water passing through a specimen per unit time