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Normklasse: B 29

Geokunststoffen - Dynamische perforatieproef (kegelvalproef)(ISO 13433:2006)

Géosynthétiques - Essai de perforation dynamique (essai par chute d'un cône) (ISO 13433:2006)

Geosynthetics - Dynamic perforation test (cone drop test) (ISO 13433:2006)

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Vervangt NBN EN 918 (1996).

Deze Europese norm EN ISO 13433:2006 heeft de status van een Belgische norm.

Deze Europese norm bestaat in drie officiële versies (Duits, Engels, Frans).



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La présente norme européenne EN ISO 13433:2006 a le statut d'une norme belge.

La présente norme européenne existe en trois versions officielles (allemand, anglais, français).

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Geosynthetics - Dynamic perforation test (cone drop test) (ISO 13433:2006)

Géosynthétiques - Essai de perforation dynamique (essai par chute d'un cône) (ISO 13433:2006)

Geokunststoffe - Dynamischer Durchschlagversuch (Kegelfallversuch) (ISO 13433:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 July 2006.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 13433:2006 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13433:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geosynthetics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 221 "Geosynthetics".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2007.

This document supersedes EN 918:1995.

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

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Geosynthetics — Dynamic perforation test (cone drop test)

*Géosynthétiques — Essai de perforation dynamique (essai par chute
d'un cône)*



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Foreword

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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.

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.

ISO 13433 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 189, *Geosynthetics* in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 221, *Geosynthetics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Geosynthetics — Dynamic perforation test (cone drop test)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method to determine the resistance of geosynthetics to penetration by a steel cone dropped from a fixed height.

The degree of penetration is an indication of the behaviour of the geosynthetic when sharp stones are dropped on its surface.

The method is generally applicable to geosynthetics. However, the validity of this test for some types of products should be considered carefully, as the test principle may not be applicable.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the cited edition applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 9862, *Geosynthetics — Sampling and preparation of test specimens*

ISO 10320, *Geotextiles and geotextile-related products — Identification on site*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

hole size

diameter of the hole made by the cone in penetrating the specimen

NOTE The hole size is measured in millimetres.

4 Principle

The specimen is clamped horizontally between two steel rings. A stainless steel cone is dropped, point first, from a distance of 500 mm onto the centre of the specimen. The degree of penetration is measured by inserting a narrow-angle graduated cone into the hole.