



Standard Test Method for Determination of the Impact Value (IV) of a Soil¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5874; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the Impact Value (IV) of a soil either in the field or a test mold.

1.2 The standard test method, using a 4.5 kg (10 lbm) hammer, is suitable for, but not limited to, evaluating the strength of an unsaturated compacted fill, in particular pavement materials, soils, and soil-aggregates having maximum particle sizes less than 37.5 mm (1.5 in.).

1.3 By using a lighter 0.5 kg (1.1 lbm) hammer, this test method is applicable for evaluating lower strength soils such as fine grained cohesionless, highly organic, saturated, or highly plastic soils having a maximum particle size less than 9.5 mm (0.375 in.).

1.4 By performing laboratory test correlations for a particular soil using the 4.5 kg (10 lbm) hammer, IV may be correlated with an unsoaked California Bearing Ratio (CBR) or may be used to infer percentage compaction.

1.5 The values stated SI are to be regarded as the standard. The values stated in parentheses are given for information only.

1.6 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice D 6026. The method used to specify how data are collected, calculated, or recorded in this standard is not directly related to the accuracy to which the data can be applied in design or other uses or both. How one applies the results obtained using this standard is beyond its scope.

1.7 *This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—The equipment and procedures contained in this test method are similar to those developed by B. Clegg in the 1970s at the University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Australia. Impact Value is also commonly known as Clegg Impact Value (CIV).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.08 on Special and Construction Control Tests.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D 698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft³ (600 kN-m/m³))

D 1556 Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method

D 1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft³ (2,700 kN-m/m³))

D 1883 Test Method for CBR (California Bearing Ratio) of Laboratory-Compacted Soils

D 2167 Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method

D 2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass

D 2922 Test Methods for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

D 2937 Test Method for Density of Soil in Place by the Drive-Cylinder Method

D 3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in the Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction

D 4643 Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by the Microwave Oven Method

D 4959 Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil By Direct Heating

D 6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Except as listed below, all definitions are in accordance with Terminology D 653.

3.1.1 *impact value (IV), n*—the value expressed in units of tens of gravities (g) derived from the peak deceleration of a 4.5

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

kg (10 lbm) instrumented compaction hammer 50 mm (1.97 in.) in diameter free falling 450 mm (18 in.).

3.1.2 *light impact value (IV/L), n*—the IV derived from using a 0.5 kg (1.1 lbm) mass hammer 50 mm (1.97 in.) in diameter free falling 300 mm (12 in.).

3.1.3 *impact soil tester, n*—testing apparatus used to obtain an IV of a soil.

3.1.4 *target iv, n*—the desired strength, in terms of IV, to be achieved in the field for a particular material and construction process. This may also be referred to as *target strength*.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The test apparatus is placed on the material to be tested either in a mold or on naturally occurring or compacted soil in the field. The hammer is raised to a set height and allowed to free fall. The instrumentation of the test apparatus displays a value in tens of gravities (*g*) of the peak deceleration of the hammer’s impact as recorded by an accelerometer fitted to the top of the hammer body. A total of four blows of the hammer are applied on the same spot to determine the IV for each test performed.

4.2 A light hammer of 0.5 kg (1.1 lbm) may be used for softer conditions or fragile materials instead of the 4.5 kg (10 lbm) standard hammer to determine the IV. When used the resulting value is termed the Light Impact Value (IV/L).

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Impact Value, as determined using the standard 4.5 kg (10 lbm) hammer, has direct application to design and construction of pavements and a general application to earthworks compaction control and evaluation of strength characteristics of a wide range of materials, such as soils, soil aggregates, stabilized soil and recreational turf. Impact Value is one of the properties used to evaluate the strength of a layer of soil up to about 150 mm (6 in.) in thickness and by inference to indicate the compaction condition of this layer. Impact Value reflects and responds to changes in physical characteristics that influence strength. It is a dynamic force penetration property and may be used to set a strength parameter.

5.2 This test method provides immediate results in terms of IV and may be used for the process control of pavement or earthfill activities where the avoidance of delays is important and where there is a need to determine variability when statistically based quality assurance procedures are being used.

5.3 This test method does not provide results directly as a percentage of compaction but rather as a strength index value from which compaction may be inferred for the particular moisture conditions. From observations, strength either remains constant along the dry side of the compaction curve or else reaches a peak and declines rapidly with increase in water content slightly dry of optimum water content. This is generally between 95 and 98 % maximum dry density (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). A field target strength in terms of IV may be designated from laboratory testing or field trials for a desired density and water content. If testing is performed after compaction when conditions are such that the water content has changed from the critical value, determination of the actual water content by laboratory testing enables the field density to be inferred from regression equations using IV, density and water content.

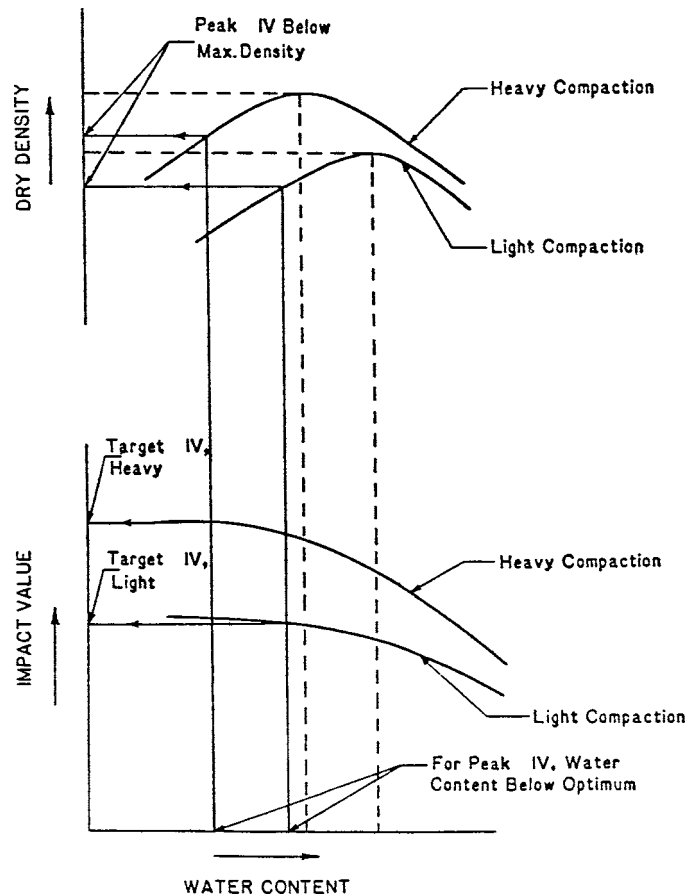


FIG. 1 Illustration of Target IV for Material With No Peak but Drop

NOTE 2—Impact Value may be used as a means to improve the compaction process by giving instant feedback on roller efficiency, uniformity, confirming the achievement of the target strength, and by inferring the achieved density. When inferring density from IV, however, it should be considered as only indicative of density. Where strict acceptance on a density ratio basis is required, test methods that measure density directly shall be used.

5.4 This test method may be used to monitor strength changes during a compaction process or over time due to seasonal, environmental or traffic changes.

NOTE 3—For in-place soil strength evaluation where there may be a dry and hard surface layer (crust), testing both the crust and the underlying layer may be required.

5.5 The standard instrument is based on a 4.54 kg (10 lbm) compaction hammer using a 457.2 mm (18 in.) drop height. The hammer has been equipped with an accelerometer and instrumented using a peak hold electronic circuit to read the peak deceleration on impact. The circuitry is filtered electronically to remove unwanted frequencies and the peak deceleration is displayed in units of ten gravities (*g*) with the output below units of ten gravities truncated.

5.6 The peak deceleration on which IV is derived represents the area under the deceleration versus time curve which for most soils may be assumed as half a sinusoid. Applying double integration provides first the time velocity relationship and second, the time penetration relationship. As force is also directly related to deceleration, the IV therefore, represents

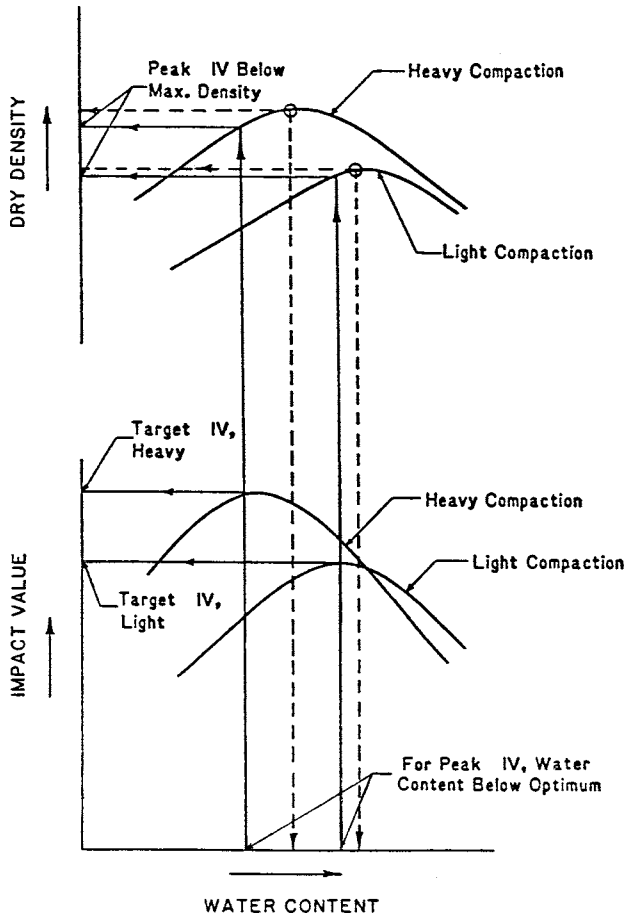


FIG. 2 Illustration of Target IV for Material With Pronounced Peak

both stress and penetration and may be taken as a direct measurement of stiffness or strength (see Fig. 3).

5.7 Impact Value may be correlated with an unsoaked CBR.

5.8 Impact Value may be expressed as a hammer modulus, analogous with elastic modulus or deformation modulus.

5.9 The light hammer uses the same accelerometer and instrumentation as the standard hammer. The smaller mass of 0.5 kg (1.1 lbf) results in more sensitivity for lower strength materials compared to the standard mass; that is, the zero to 100 IV scale is expanded with this lighter hammer mass and provides more definition on softer materials. To avoid confusion, the IV of the light hammer is notated as IV/L.

5.10 Light Impact Value has applications for recreation turf hardness evaluation, where the condition of the surface affects ball bounce characteristics, the performance or injury potential to participants, and where more sensitivity compared to the standard hammer is required or an imprint left by the 4.5 kg (10 lbf) hammer or other test methods is undesirable, such as on a golf putting green.

NOTE 4—The agency performing this test method can be evaluated in accordance with Practice D 3740. Notwithstanding oil precision and bias contained in this test method, the precision of this test method is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D 3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing. Users of this test method are cautioned that compliance with Practice D 3740 does not assure reliable testing. Reliable

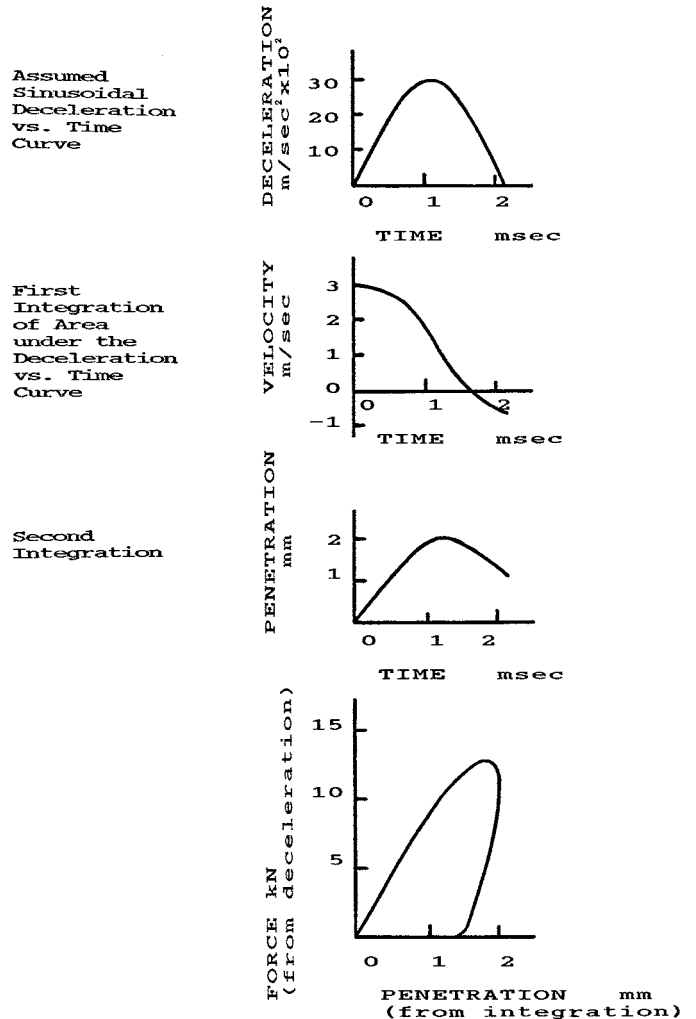


FIG. 3 Development of Force-Penetration from Deceleration Versus Time

testing depends on many factors, and Practice D 3740 provides a means of evaluating some of those factors.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Impact Soil Tester*—A test apparatus consisting of a hammer, guide tube, and electronic instrumentation. Detailed information on the apparatus is contained in Annex A1. A typical configuration is shown in Fig. 4.

6.2 *Mold*—A 152.4 mm (6 in.) diameter mold conforming to the requirements of Test Methods D 698 Procedure C, D 1557 Procedure C, or D 1883 with a spacer disc.

6.2.1 Molds of other, typically larger, dimensions may be used but must be reported accordingly in the report.

NOTE 5—For a particular material, the smaller 101.6 mm (4 in.) mold may be used if it has been proven by a laboratory test comparison with the 152.4 mm (6 in.) mold that there is no significant difference in the IV results.

7. Procedure

7.1 *Operational Verification Checks*—Perform operational verification checks at the commencement of any testing program, after repair, or when the instrument is suspect using the operational check ring as follows.