



# Standard Test Method for Moisture Content Penetration Resistance Relationships of Fine-Grained Soils<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1558; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers establishing the moisture-penetration resistance relationships of fine-grained soils as determined by the soil penetrometer.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice D6026.

1.4 *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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup>(600 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))

D1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup>(2,700 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))

<sup>1</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> 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.

D2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass

D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction

D4753 Guide for Evaluating, Selecting, and Specifying Balances and Standard Masses for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing

D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *penetration resistance curve (proctor penetration curve)*—the curve showing the relationship between the penetration resistance and the water content.

3.1.2 All other terms and definitions are in accordance with Terminology D653.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is used with Methods A and B of Test Methods D698 or D1557 to develop relationships between moisture content, density, and penetration resistance. These relationships are used with a previously prepared family of moisture-penetration curves as a rapid field test to determine the approximate amount of moisture in the soil.

NOTE 1—When a penetration-resistance measurement of material in place is compared at a given moisture content with penetration-density curves prepared at a specified compactive effort, an approximate check of compaction (density) may be obtained.

4.2 Penetration resistance determinations are not reliable for very dry molded soil specimens or very granular soils.

NOTE 2—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it and the suitability of the equipment and the facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing. Users of this test method are cautioned that

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

compliance with Practice D3740 does not in itself assure reliable testing. Reliable testing depends on many factors; Practice D3740 provides a means of evaluating some of those factors.

## 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Moisture-Density Apparatus*, conforming to the requirements prescribed in Test Methods D698.

5.2 *Soil Penetrometer*—A soil penetrometer (see Fig. 1) consisting of a special spring dynamometer with pressure-indicating scale on the stem of the handle. The pressure scale shall be graduated to 90 lbf in 2-lbf divisions with a line encircling the stem at each 10-lbf interval, or graduated to 400 N in 8.9 N divisions with a line encircling the stem at each 49 N interval. A sliding ring on the stem shall indicate the maximum pressure obtained in the test.

5.3 *Set of Standard Penetrometer Needles*—Each penetrometer needle (see Fig. 1) shall consist of a shank with a head of known end area. The set of interchangeable needles shall include the sizes given in Table 1. The needle shank shall have graduations inscribed at intervals of 1/2 in. (10 mm) to indicate the depth of penetration, and shall have a length of not less than 4 in. (100 mm), excluding the threaded portion. Needles should not be used when they have been worn so as to reduce the flat-end nominal area by 5 %. Needles that have been bent or otherwise damaged should not be used. Needles of other diameters/areas may be used.

5.4 *Balance or Scale*—A direct reading platform balance (or scale) having a minimum capacity of least 90 lb (400 N) and meeting the requirements of Specification D4753 with a readability of ±0.10 lb (49 mN) for use in calibrating the penetrometer.

## 6. Sample

6.1 Prepare the sample in accordance with either Method A or B of Test Methods D698 or D1557. After preparation, the fraction passing the No. 4 (4.75-mm) sieve shall have at least 20 % passing the No. 200 (75-µm) sieve.

## 7. Calibration

7.1 The penetrometer may be calibrated by measuring the load applied by means of a platform scale. Apply loading manually using the needle directly on the scale so that the spring compresses at a rate of approximately 1/2 in. (10 mm) per second to 1/3 of the full range of the penetrometer scale. Read

the loading on the platform scale. Repeat the test at 2/3 and the full range of the penetrometer scale. The difference, if any, between the penetrometer and the scale or balance should not exceed 2 lbf (8.89 N). For ease in calibration, it is recommended that the 1-in.<sup>2</sup>(64.5-mm<sup>2</sup>) needle be used.

7.2 The penetrometer should be cleaned, lubricated, and calibrated on a regular basis. The penetrometer should be stored in a clean location or case, with no compression on the spring.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 Compact the soil in the moisture-density mold in accordance with the procedure described in Method A or B of Test Methods D698 or D1557.

8.2 Determine the resistance of the soil to penetration by use of the soil penetrometer with attached needle of known end area. The needle used shall be of such size that the readings obtained will be between 20 and 80 on the decimal scale or 10 and 40 on the metric scale. Place the mold containing the soil specimen on a smooth space between the feet of the operator. The operator shall hold the penetrometer in a vertical position and shall control the rate of penetration by steadying the arms against the front of the legs at the same time applying pressure to the penetrometer handle (Note 3). Penetrate the soil specimen at the rate of 0.5 in. (13 mm)/s for a distance of not less than 3 in. (76 mm). Place the penetration needle away from the edge of the mold (approximately four times the needle diameter), near the center, and space the individual penetrations so as not to interfere with one another. Penetrate the soil specimen not less than three times and use the average of the readings.

NOTE 3—With some large penetrometers, it is difficult to use the device in the manner discussed in 8.2. Therefore, the operator should hold the penetrometer in a comfortable vertical position that yields a steady rate of pressure application.

8.3 Determine the penetration resistance on each molded soil specimen as described in 8.2.

NOTE 4—It is common to run the penetration resistance tests on the prepared and compacted specimens during the performance of Test Methods D698 and D1557. When performed in this manner, the moisture values may be used for both Test Methods D698 or D1557 and this standard.

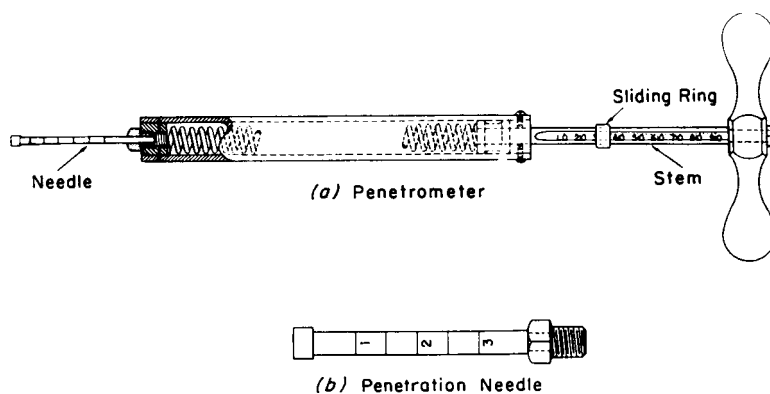


FIG. 1 Soil Penetrometer