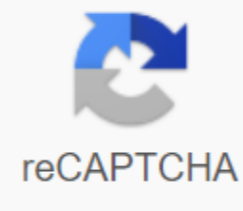




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Unified soil classification system chart pdf

Единая система классификации почв (USCS) — система классификации почв, используемая в инженерии и геологии для описания текстуры и размера зерна почвы. Система классификации может быть применена к большинству неконсолидированных материалов и представлена двухкennым символом. Каждая буква описана ниже (за исключением Pt): Первая и / или вторая буква Вторая буква Определение G гравий S песок M ил C органической буквы Определение P плохо градуированных (равномерные размеры частиц) W хорошо градуированных (диверсифицированные размеры частиц) H высокой пластичности L низкой пластичности Если почва имеет 5-12% по весу штрафов, проходящих #200 сито (5% 15%), есть значительное < r#200=> < 12%), = both= grain= size= distribution= and= plasticity= have= a= significant= effect= on= the= engineering= properties= of= the= soil.= and= dual= notation= may= be= used= for= the= group= symbol.= for= example,= gw-gm= corresponds= to= well-graded= gravel= with= silt.= if= the= soil= has= more= than= 15%= by= weight= retained= on= a= #4= sieve= (#4=> количество гравия, и суффикс с гравием может быть добавлен в название группы , но символ группы не меняется. Например, SP-SM может относиться к плохо градуированным SAND с илом или плохо градуированным SAND с илом и гравием. Символ диаграммы Основные подразделения Группы символ Группы имя Грубые зернистые почвы более чем на 50%, сохраненных на или выше No 200 (0,075 мм) сито гравия » 50% грубой фракции сохраняется на No 4 (4 4,75 мм) сито < 5% smaller= than= no.200= sieve= gw= well-graded= gravel.= fine= to= coarse= gravel= gp= poorly= graded= gravel= gravel= with=> чистого гравия 12% штрафов GM иловый гравий GC глиняный гравийный песок - 50% грубой фракции проходит No 4 (4,75 мм) сито чистого песка SW хорошо градуированный песок, штраф за грубый песок SP плохо градуированный песка с 12% штрафов SM silosного песка SC глинистый песок Мелкие зернистые почвы50% или более прохождения No 200 (0,075 мм) сито ила и глиняной < 50= inorganic= ml= silt= cl= clay= of= low= plasticity.= lean= clay= organic= ol= organic= silt.= organic= clay= silt= and= clayliquid= limit= >= 50= inorganic= mh= silt= of= high= plasticity.= elastic= silt= ch= clay= of= high= plasticity.= fat= clay= organic= oh= organic= clay.= organic= silt= highly= organic= soils= pt= peat= astm= d-2487= criteria= for= assigning= group= symbols= and= group= names= using= laboratory= tests= soil= classification= group= symbol= group= name= coarse-grained= soils= more= than= 50%= retained= on= no.200= sieve= gravels= more= than= 50%= of= coarse= fraction= on= no.= 4= sieve= clean= gravels= less= than= 5%= fines= cu= >= 4= and= 1= <= cc= <= 3= gw= well-graded= gravel= cu=> < 4= and/or= cc=> < 1= or= cc=> 8 GP Плохо градуированных гравийных гравиев со штрафами более 12% штрафов Штрафы классифицировать как ML или MH GM Silty Гравий Штрафы like CL or CH GC Clay Gravel Sands 50% or more rough fraction passes No. 4 sieve Clean Sands Less than 5% penalties Cu No. 6 and/or cc'gt; 1 or cc'gt; and 1 penalties Penalties classify as qlt; or MH SM Silty Sand Penalties classified as CL or CH SC Clayey Sand FINE-GRAINED SOILS 50% or more passes no. 200 Sieve Silts and Clays Liquid limit less than 50 inorganic PI No. 7 and plots on or above A line CL Lean Clay PI No 4 and plots below A line ML Silt Organic Liquid Limits-oven dried 0.75 OL Organic clay liquid limit- not dried OL organic sil and clay liquid limit50 or more inorganic PI plots on or above A line CH fat clay PI plots below A line MH Elastic silt organic liquid limit-oven dried No 0.75 OH Organic Clay Liquid Limit - Not Dried OH Organic II HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS PT Peat : Annual Standard Book ASTM, D 2487-83, 04, The American Society for Testing and Materials, 1985, pp. 395-408 Evett, Jack and Cheng Liu (2007). Soils and Foundations (7 ed.) , Prentice Hall, p. 9-29, ISBN 978-0132221382 Specific Standard ASTM D2487, 2000, Standard Soil Classification Practice for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System), ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2000,DOI: 10.1520/D2487-00. www.astm.org. D 2487 - 06: Standard soil classification practice for engineering purposes (Single Soil Classification System) (PDF) (Technical Report). ASTM International. 2006. Received from sign up with The Designer to ask questions, answer questions, write articles, and connect with others. VIP members receive additional benefits. Do you have an account? Sign In The Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) is a soil classification system used in engineering and geology to describe the texture and size of soil grains. The classification system can be applied to most unconsolidated materials and is represented by a two-ken symbol. Each letter is described below (except Pt): First and/or second letter Second letter Definition G gravel S sand M il C organic letter Definition P poorly graded (uniform particle sizes) W well graded (diversified particle sizes) H high plasticity L low plasticity If the soil has 5-12% weight penalties, passing sieve #200 (5% · P-200 and 12%), both grain size and plasticity have a significant impact on the engineering properties of the soil, and double notation can be used for the group symbol. GW-GM corresponds to well graded gravel and poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel. Symbol Основные подразделения Группы символ группы имя Грубые зернистые почвы более чем на 50%, сохраненных на или выше No 200 (0,075 мм) сито гравия » 50% грубой фракции сохраняется на No 4 (4 0,75 мм) сито < 5% smaller= than= no.200= sieve= gw= well-graded= gravel.= fine= to= coarse= gravel= gp= poorly= graded= gravel= gravel= with=> чистого гравия 12% штрафов GM иловый гравий GC глиняный гравийный песок - 50% грубой фракции проходит No 4 (4,75 мм) сито чистого песка SW хорошо градуированный песок, штраф за грубый песок SP плохо градуированный песка с 12% штрафов SM silosного песка SC глинистый песок Мелкие зернистые почвы50% или более прохождения No 200 (0,075 мм) сито ила и глиняной < 50= inorganic= ml= silt= cl= clay= of= low= plasticity.= lean= clay= organic= ol= organic= silt.= organic= clay= silt= and= clayliquid= limit= >= 50= inorganic= mh= silt= of= high= plasticity.= elastic= silt= ch= clay= of= high= plasticity.= fat= clay= organic= oh= organic= clay.= organic= silt= highly= organic= soils= pt= peat= astm= d-2487= criteria= for= assigning= group= symbols= and= group= names= using= laboratory= tests= soil= classification= group= symbol= group= name= coarse-grained= soils= more= than= 50%= retained= on= no.200= sieve= gravels= more= than= 50%= of= coarse= fraction= on= no.= 4= sieve= clean= gravels= less= than= 5%= fines= cu= >= 4= and= 1= <= cc= <= 3= gw= well-graded= gravel= cu=> < 4= and/or= cc=> < 1= or= cc=> 8 GP Плохо градуированных гравийных гравиев со штрафами более 12% штрафов Штрафы классифицировать как ML или MH GM Силти Гравий Штрафы классифицируются как CL или CH GC Клейи гравий Пески 50% или более грубой фракции проходит No 4 сито Чистые пески Менее 5% штрафов Cu No 6 < 6= and/ or= cc=> < 1= or= cc=> и 1 классифицировать как ML или MH SM Silty песка Штрафы классифицируются как CL или CH SC Clayey песок FINE-GRAINED SOILS 50% или более проходит No 200 Sieve Silts и < 4= and= plots= below= a= line= ml= silt= organic= liquid= limit—oven= dried=> < 0.75= ol= organic= clay= liquid= limit—not= dried= ol= organic= silt= silts= and= clays= liquid= limit= 50= or= more= inorganic= pi= plots= on= or= above= a= line= ch= fat= clay= pi= plots= below= a= line= mh= elastic= silt= organic= liquid= limit—oven= dried=> < 0.75 OH Organic clay Liquid limit - not dried OH Organic silt HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS PT Peat [1][2] See also AASHTO Soil Classification System AASHTO ASTM International References Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes : Annual Book of ASTM Standards, D 2487-83, 04, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1985, pp. 395–408 Evett, Jack and Cheng Liu (2007). Soils and Foundations (7 ed.), Prentice Hall, pp. 9–29, ISBN 978-0132221382 Specific ^ ASTM Standard D2487, 2000, Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System), International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2000,DOI: 10.1520/D2487-00. www.astm.org. ^ D 2487 – 0.75= oh= organic= clay= liquid= limit= -& not= dried= oh= organic= silt= highly= organic= soils= pt= peat= [1][2]= see= also= aashto= soil= classification= system= aashto= astm= international= references= classification= of= soils= for= engineering= purposes:= annual= book= of= astm= standards.= d= 2487-83.= 04.= american= society= for= testing= and= materials.= 1985.= pp. 395–408= evett.= jack= and= cheng.= liu.= (2007).= soils= and= foundations= (7= ed.).= prentice= hall.= pp. 9–29.= isbn 978-0132221382= specific= ^= astm= standard= d2487.= 2000.= standard= practice= for= classification= of= soils= for= engineering= purposes= (unified= soil= classification= system).= astm= international.= west= conshohocken.= pa.= 2000.doi:= 10.1520/d2487-00.= www.astm.org.= ^= d= 2487= -=></ 0.75 OH Organic clay Liquid limit - not dried OH Organic silt HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS PT Peat [1][2] See also AASHTO Soil Classification System AASHTO ASTM International References Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes : Annual Book of ASTM Standards, D 2487-83, 04, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1985, pp. 395–408 Evett, Jack and Cheng Liu (2007). Soils and Foundations (7 ed.), Prentice Hall, pp. 9–29, ISBN 978-0132221382 Specific ^ ASTM Standard D2487, 2000, Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System), ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2000,DOI: 10.1520/D2487-00. www.astm.org. ^ D 2487 – > clay= Liquid предел менее 50 неограниченных PI No 7 и участков на или выше A линии CL Lean глины PI</5%> PI</5%> Standard soil classification practice for engineering purposes (Unified Soil Classification System) (PDF) (Technical Report). ASTM International. 2006. Received from sign up with The Designer to ask questions, answer questions, write articles, and connect with others. VIP members receive additional benefits. Do you have an account? The sign in the Unified Soil Classification System is based on the system of classification of airfield soils developed by Casagrande during World War II. With some changes, it was jointly adopted by several U.S. government agencies in 1952. Additional refinements have been made and it is currently standardized as ASTM D 2487-93. It is used in the United States and much of the world for geotechnical work, in addition to roads and highways (which use AASHTO soil classification). In a single soil system, two-letter symbols are marked: the first determines the main component of the soil, and the second describes its grain size or plasticity characteristics. For example, poorly graded sand is marked SP and low clay plasticity CL. Five characters of the first letter are used: G for gravel S for sand M for silt C for clay O for organic soils Clean sands and gravel (having less than 5% passing No 200 sieve in sieve Analysis) give a second letter P, if poorly graded or W if well graded. Sands and gravel with more than 12% weight passing No 200 sieve give a second letter M if fines yl or C if fines clayey. Sands and gravel, which have 5 to 12%, receive a double classification, such as SP-SM. Silts, clays and organic soils receive a second letter H or L to indicate high or low plasticity. Specific classification rules are summarized as follows and detailed in ASTM D 2487. Organic soils are dark brown and black, organic smell and visible fibrous matter. For soils that are not particularly organic the first step in the classification is to consider the percentage of passing No.200 sieves. If less than 50% of the soil passes through a sieve Of 200, the soil is coarse-grained, and the first letter will be G or S; if more than 50% passes the sieve No. 200, the soil is fine-grained and the first letter will be M or C. In the Single Soil Classification System for coarse soils the proportion of sand and gravel in a rough fraction (rather than in a general sample) determine the first letter of the classification symbol. The rough facton is part of the total sample saved on the sieve No. 200. If more than half of the rough

fraction of gravel (preserved on sieve No. 4), the soil is gravel and the first letter of the G symbol. The classification is based on the gradation of clean sands and gravel and plasticity of fines for sand and gravel with fines. For clear sands (less than 5% passing sieve No. 200) the USCS classification is well graded sand (SW) if C Nos. 6 and 1 K No. 3. Both of these criteria must be met for the soil to be SW, otherwise the classification of poorly graded sand (SP). Pure gravel (less than 5%, passing no 200 sieves) are classified as well graded gravel (GW) if Cu No. 4 and 1 y Cc No. 3. If both criteria are not met, the soil is poorly graded gravel (GP). For sands and gravel, where more than 12% of the total sample passes sieve No. 200, soil clay sand (SC), clay gravel (GC), yl sand (SM), or yl gravel (GM). The second letter is assigned on the basis of whether the fines are classified as clay (C) or yl (M), as described for the fine-grain soil below. For sands and gravel, which have 5 to 12% of the total sample passing sieve No. 200, it is necessary to assess the characteristics of gradation and plasticity, and the soil is given a double classification, such as SP-SM, SP-SC, GW-GC, etc. The first symbol is always based on gradation, and the second is always based on plasticity. For fine-grained soils and organic soils, the classification in a single system is based on the Atterberg limits determined by a fraction passing through sieve No. 40. The index of liquid and plasticity in the Single Soil Classification System is defined and compiled on the plasticity chart. The vertical line in LL No. 50 separates soils with high plasticity from soils with low plasticity. A-line separates clay from silt. The A-line equation is the USCS ChartThe U-line is not used in the Single Soil Classification System, but is the upper limit of expected results for natural soils. Build values above the U-line must be checked for errors. Inorganic soils with liquid restrictions below 50, that area above the PI line value more than 7 lean clays and marked CL; those with liquid restrictions over 50 that chart over the A-line are fat clay and are designated CH. Inorganic soils with liquid limits under 50 that chart under A-line yl and are designated ML; those with liquid limits above 50, that the area below Line A are elastic silt and designated MH. The plasticity chart has a shaded area; The soils that plot in this area (above-line with PI values between 4 and 7) are willy clay and are given a double CL-ML symbol. If a component of double-classified sand or gravel penalties is under consideration, the soil is classified as SM-SC or GM-GC. Soils with sufficient organic content to affect properties that have fluid limits below 50 are classified as OL; those with liquid restrictions above 50 are classified as OH. Soils, mostly organic, with visible plant tissue, peat and and Pt. Let us know in the comments what you think about the concepts in this article! Article! unified soil classification system flow chart. unified soil classification system plasticity chart. unified soil classification system flow chart pdf. unified soil classification system (uscs) chart

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