

Hydraulic Piezometer

User Manual



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Section 1 : General Information

1.01 Description

The hydraulic piezometer is made in a variety of shapes and sizes to suit different applications but in all cases it consists of a hollow body, a porous filter element and connections for twin nylon tubes.

1.02 Bishop Piezometer Tip

This piezometer is based on the design of Professor Bishop and is intended for use in partially saturated soil. The ceramic filter element is very fine and restricts the entry of air or gas from the soil. The air entry value is 2.1 kg/cm^2 with a pore diameter of 1 micron and a permeability of $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$. This is commonly called a high air entry filter, a confusing term because it really means high resistance to air entry. The Bishop tip is conical in shape making it ideal for placing in direct contact with the soil. A pair of brass compression tube fittings are located on the top end cap together with an offset left hand threaded hole for the attachment of a placing adaptor. Both end caps and support stem are made of brass. The ceramic element is retained between neoprene washers.

1.03 Bull Nosed Piezometer Tip

This piezometer is similar to the Bishop and is intended for similar applications. The ceramic filter is of the same air entry value, pore diameter and permeability. In this case the filter element is cemented to a single brass end cap, on which are located a pair of compression fittings.

1.04 Cylindrical Piezometer Tip

This piezometer comprises a coarse ceramic filter element cemented between two plastic end caps. A pair of brass compression fittings are located on the top end cap. The ceramic element has a pore diameter of 60 micron and a permeability of $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$. This is commonly called a low air entry filter, whereas it has a low resistance to air entry. This type will permit a greater flow through the filter and is particularly suitable when testing the permeability of materials of greater permeability than $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$ up to $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$. This type is normally installed in a borehole, surrounded by a sand cell.

1.05 Push In Piezometer Tip

This piezometer comprises a cylindrical ceramic filter retained with neoprene washers between plastic end caps, one cylindrical, one conical, with a central brass support stem, protruding from the top end cap to locate the special placing adaptor. A pair of brass compression fittings are located on the top cylindrical end cap.

Two types of ceramic filter element will fit this tip, one being of the high air entry type for use in partially saturated soil, the other a low air entry type.

As the name suggests this piezometer is designed to be pushed into soft soils, often at the base of a borehole.

1.06 Disc Piezometer Tip

This comprises a circular high air entry ceramic element bonded into a circular PVC body. Two brass compression fittings are located opposite each other on the periphery of the PVC disc. This tip is used at an interface, such as at the base of a footing, in concrete construction joints, at a concrete lining/rock or retaining wall/soil interface.

1.07 Mini Piezometer Tip

This comprises a coarse low air entry plastic filter element supported and clamped between brass end caps, with a pair of brass compression fittings located at the top.

This tip is intended for experimental models, and for use in small diameter percussive drill holes.

The alternative hydraulic piezometer systems are shown diagrammatically in Figure 1.

Section 2 : Operating Principle

The porous piezometer tip is installed and sealed at the measuring horizon and is connected to the readout location by twin polythene coated nylon tubes. Deaired water is circulated through the tubes until both the tubes and the tip are completely filled. They remain filled throughout the working life of the installation and can at any time be re flushed to remove air or gas that may have accumulated.

The pore water pressure at the tip is transmitted through the filter element to the water in the closed system. This pressure can be measured at the remote end of either tube, making a correction for the head difference between the tip and the measuring gauge. As there is negligible volume change in the system the response is fast.

The limitation of the system is that neither the readout gauge nor the highest level of tubing should be more than 5m above the piezometric level, as cavitation will cause pockets of water vapour to break the hydraulic continuity of the system.

Section 3 : Performance

Readings may be taken as far as 500 m from the piezometer tip and if special precautions are taken, up to distance as great as 1000m. In general there is no maximum depth for a piezometer borehole.

The accuracy largely depends on the readout system employed.

READOUT SYSTEM	RANGE HEAD OF WATER	OVERALL ACCURACY
Mercury Manometer	5 to +60m	± 10mm head of water
Bourdon Gauge	5 to +500m	± 1% full scale
Transducer digital display	5 to +199.9m	± 0.25 full scale

Section 4 : Pre Installation Preparation and Tube Connections

The ceramic filter should be soaked in clean water for at least 24 hours to remove air. The ceramic should also be checked for damage and replaced if necessary. In the case of Bishop and Push in tips the ceramic filter is easily removed. In both cases the nose cone unscrews from the brass support stem. To avoid losing the retaining washers, thread them over the support stem and screw on the nose. Having connected the nylon tubes, the ceramic is refitted with the piezometer immersed in water to ensure an air free unit.

The piezometer tubing consists of single or twin nylon tube coated with 1mm thick polythene. Great care should be taken not to damage the nylon when stripping the polythene coating.

By tightening the compression fitting, the olive is squeezed onto the nylon and held tightly against a matching conical seat. Overtightening may cause the brass thread to strip or the olive to pinch too deeply into the nylon. When tightening fittings on Push in, Cylindrical and Disc tips it is important to hold the hexagonal stud of the compression fitting firmly with a spanner, otherwise the stud fitting may be overtightened in the PVC or plastic end cap or body and consequently damage the threads.

It is good practice to undo the tube nut and check that the brass olive is correctly positioned on the nylon tubing.

The piezometer tubing where possible should be in a continuous length to the gauge house. If this is impractical it is important that the tube ends are sealed to prevent entry of foreign matter.

Section 5 : Borehole Installations

The borehole, diameter 75 150mm, is usually driven in soils using shell and auger and in rock using rotary water flush drilling techniques. Air flush and consequent entrapment of air in the ground should be avoided. The sides of the borehole in the vicinity of the piezometer tip should be free from mud cake and debris. If the hole requires casing, this is withdrawn to keep pace with the installing operation.

5.01 Borehole Installation Incorporating a Sand Filter

1. On completion of the borehole, place coarse clean filter sand through the water and compact to the proposed base of the piezometer tip. Allow sufficient time for the sand to settle, particularly if there is a high water level in the borehole.
2. If placing tubes and adaptor are to be used to locate the tip (Bishop, Cylindrical or Bull Nosed) it is helpful to lay the tubes on the ground and measure them, marking with coloured PVC tape the proposed depth, taking into account any borehole casing remaining above ground level. If placing tubes are not used it is important to measure and mark the depth on the connecting tubing.
3. When attaching the left hand threaded placing adaptor to the offset threaded hole on top of the piezometer, locate using no more than two full turns.
4. The piezometer is lowered down the borehole to the required depth and further filter sand is poured and tamped until the tip is covered by at least 150 mm.
5. Take great care when removing placing tubes; rotate only clockwise, never rotate anti clockwise.
6. A plug to prevent entry of grout into the sand cell is usually placed in the form of bentonite pellets or balls of stiff bentonite, normally not larger than 50mm diameter, dropped through the water and tamped into place.
7. Backfilling is completed to ground level with an impervious grout, generally a bentonite cement mix placed through a tremie pipe positioned above the bentonite plug and withdrawn as grouting proceeds.

5.02 "Push In" Borehole Installation

The push in tip is designed for pushing into soft soils at the base of a borehole. The minimum distance the tip is driven is its own length, so as to avoid contamination by grout. The tip may be driven considerably further than its own length, but care must be taken to ensure that it is not driven through more than one type of material otherwise a smear effect might lead to misleading results.

1. Lay the placing tubes on the ground and measure them, marking with coloured PVC tape the proposed depth, taking into account any borehole casing remaining above ground level.
2. Locate the tip on the placing adaptor and firmly holding the nylon tubes together with the placing tubes; lower the piezometer down the borehole, keeping it as central as is practical. On reaching the base of the borehole, bring weight to bear on the placing tubes and push the piezometer to the required depth. If the required depth is not quite attained, at least ensure that the tip has been pushed its own length and that its depth is known.

3. Release the nylon tubes and carefully withdraw the placing tubes.
4. The installation is sealed by placing a plug of bentonite pellets or balls of stiff bentonite, normally not larger than 50mm diameter dropped through the water and tamped into place.
5. Backfilling is completed to ground level with an impervious grout, generally a bentonite cement mix placed through a tremie pipe positioned above the bentonite plug and withdrawn as grouting proceeds.

5.03 Up Hole Installations

As placing of sand filter material is difficult, sponge rubber may be used behind the tip to retain it in position and act as a seal to prevent the backfill grout from fouling the porous element. It will also be necessary to attach an air bleed tube to the piezometer tubing, from just below the sponge rubber seal down to the neck of the drill hole.

Having pushed the tip with sponge rubber seal and air bleed tube into position, the piezometer tubes, the air bleed tube and the grout pipe are sealed into the neck of the drillhole. Grout is pumped through the grout pipe and by immersing the end of the air bleed tube in water, a stream of bubbles should demonstrate the displacement of air. Continue grouting until grout appears from air bleed tube. Seal the grout pipe and air bleed tubes and leave the grout to set.

5.04 Small Diameter Drillholes

Where drilling of large diameter holes is uneconomical, the Mini Piezometer tip may be installed in a drillhole of not less than 25mm diameter. If the placing of sand filter material and bentonite pellets is difficult, the sponge rubber as mentioned above may be used to retain the tip in position and form a seal behind the tip.

5.05 Installation in Shallow Soil Foundations and Fill Material

In relatively stone free material a 300mm deep hole is formed by pushing the hole forming mandrel into the soil. This leaves an impression into which the piezometer should exactly fit, making close contact with the surrounding material. Above the piezometer the hole is backfilled with the excavated material after removal of any large stones. This material should be carefully compacted by tamping.

In rockfill of coarse granular material it is necessary to form a pocket of coarse clean sand around the tip to prevent damage to the ceramic. It may even be necessary to have a graded filter from coarse gravel to sand where there is a danger that the sand might be washed away through the rockfill.

5.06 Concrete Structures, Joints and Interfaces

The Disc Piezometer is suitable for these applications. It can be cast into the base of a footing, in concrete construction joints or at the interface between concrete retaining wall and soil. Before casting the concrete it is important to check the tubing and connections by circulating deaired water. Ensure that the tubing is carefully routed so as to avoid kinks or sharp bends.

When installing a Disc Piezometer at a concrete lining/rock interface, the tip is often mounted on a pad of freshly mixed plaster of paris.

Section 6 : Installation and Termination of Tubing

6.01 General

The twin hydraulic tubes from each piezometer are normally terminated in an instrument house or chamber which may be located up to 500m away from the piezometer tip. Between the piezometer tip and the instrument house the tubing must be protected from mechanical damage, ultra violet radiation and freezing temperatures. Consequently the tubes are laid underground in trenches, run through protective conduits or cast into concrete.

6.02 Installation of Tubing in Trenches

Where tubes are to be laid in a trench they should be protected for 150mm above and below by compacted stone free material normally sand, silt or clay. Although sand is often most convenient to use only silt or clay should be used where the creation of a drainage path would be undesirable. Where the trench passes through the impervious clay core of an embankment dam, additional cut offs across the trench may be necessary. If the trench is to be backfilled using rockfill or coarse granular material, the thickness of the protective layer over the tubes should be increased to 250mm.

The tubes should be laid loosely in the trench, snaked to prevent strain due to ground movements; in most cases a wavelength of 3m and amplitude of 200mm should be sufficient. In certain cases it may be advisable to separate the tubes from each other in the base of the trench. The tubes should be looped on crossing an interface where differential ground movements might be anticipated. The tubing may also be looped at joints. When making in line connections using brass compression fittings it is advisable to wrap them afterwards with 'Denso' or similar waterproof tape. The number of line connections should be minimised, using continuous lengths wherever practical. The tubes should be identified using coloured PVC tape applied at regular intervals.

Where possible the correct functioning of the instrument should be checked before backfilling the trench. When this is not practical it is strongly advised that tubing joints at least be left exposed until the instrument can be tested. Compaction of backfill should be carried out using only hand operated equipment. In certain cases hydraulic compaction may be effective and convenient. It may be advisable to clearly mark out the position of the backfilled instrument trench, particularly if there is to be further excavation or borehole drilling in the vicinity. In any case a record of the trench position and depth should be kept.

6.03 Installation of Tubes in Conduits and Cast into Concrete

When running tubing through a protective conduit it is convenient to first bunch all the tubes together and bind them with adhesive tape. Ensure that all tubes are clearly identified. It is advisable to avoid line connections; as such joints become almost inaccessible in the conduit. When casting tubing into concrete it is advisable to avoid line connections. If these have to be made, brass compression fittings should be wrapped with 'Denso' or similar waterproof tape. It should be remembered that the concrete aggregate will contain particles that could cause damage to the tubing if placed without due care. Concrete should never be poured from a height directly onto exposed tubing, but be carefully hand placed over the tubing. Tubing runs should be relatively straight, avoiding kinks and sharp bends.

6.04 Entry into Instrument House

The tubes normally enter the instrument house or chamber through a special entry duct. This comprises a 150mm i.d. heavy gauge rigid PVC flanged pipe separated from a bolt on flange plate by a neoprene gland. The flange plate incorporates individual brass and neoprene glands for up to 24 piezometer tubes (12 piezometers).

Tubes are fed through the loosened brass and neoprene glands individually. To ensure water tightness, these glands are a tight fit over the tubing, so it is usually necessary to lubricate the tubing with soapy water. Great care should be taken to identify each length of tube as it is fed through the flange plate.

Section 7 : Termination of Tubes

7.01 Manometer Panels

The piezometer tubes are routed along the bottom of the panels in the plastic slotted ducting. The lid of this ducting may be removed by squeezing together the sides of the ducting. Each tube is brought out of the ducting through the appropriate slot, threaded through the tube clips and up to the triple valve unit. Polythene is stripped from the nylon tube which is then inserted into the compression fitting of the triple valve unit. It is important to hold the valve body firmly with a spanner when tightening the compression fittings; otherwise the valve may be over tightened in the retaining block and damage the threads.

7.02 Bourdon Gauge Panels

As with the manometers the piezometer tubes are routed along the bottom of the panels in the plastic slotted ducting and are brought out of the ducting through the appropriate slots, and connected to the triple valve units.

7.03 Transducer Panels

The pairs of piezometer tubes are divided, one tube from each piezometer being routed through the upper plastic slotted ducting, the other tube through the lower ducting. Remove the lid of the ducting by squeezing together the sides. To avoid mixing up the pairs, connect the tubes from one piezometer at a time, starting with the one to be connected furthest away from where the tubes enter the ducting. Place the tube in the upper ducting and measure off sufficient length to reach the isolating valve with at least 30mm to spare, cut and trim the tube using a sharp knife or tube cutter. Strip the polythene from the end of the nylon tube and insert through the appropriate slot in the ducting and into the compression fitting of the isolating valve. Tighten the fitting with a spanner until moderate resistance is felt. Repeat this procedure for the other tube in the lower ducting, ensuring that the tube is connected to the isolating valve directly below the upper tube. Ensure that the manifold connections are clearly identified.

Section 8 : Readout Equipment

There are three reading systems for hydraulic piezometer installations:

1. Mercury Manometer
2. Bourdon Gauge
3. Electrical Transducer with Digital Readout

Section 3 has a table showing the respective performance of these three systems, but consider the following points:

The most compact is the transducer system as there is in effect just one readout gauge connected to all the piezometers through a manifold system. The transducer lends itself to remote reading and automatic scanning.

The mercury manometer has the advantage of requiring no calibration checking.

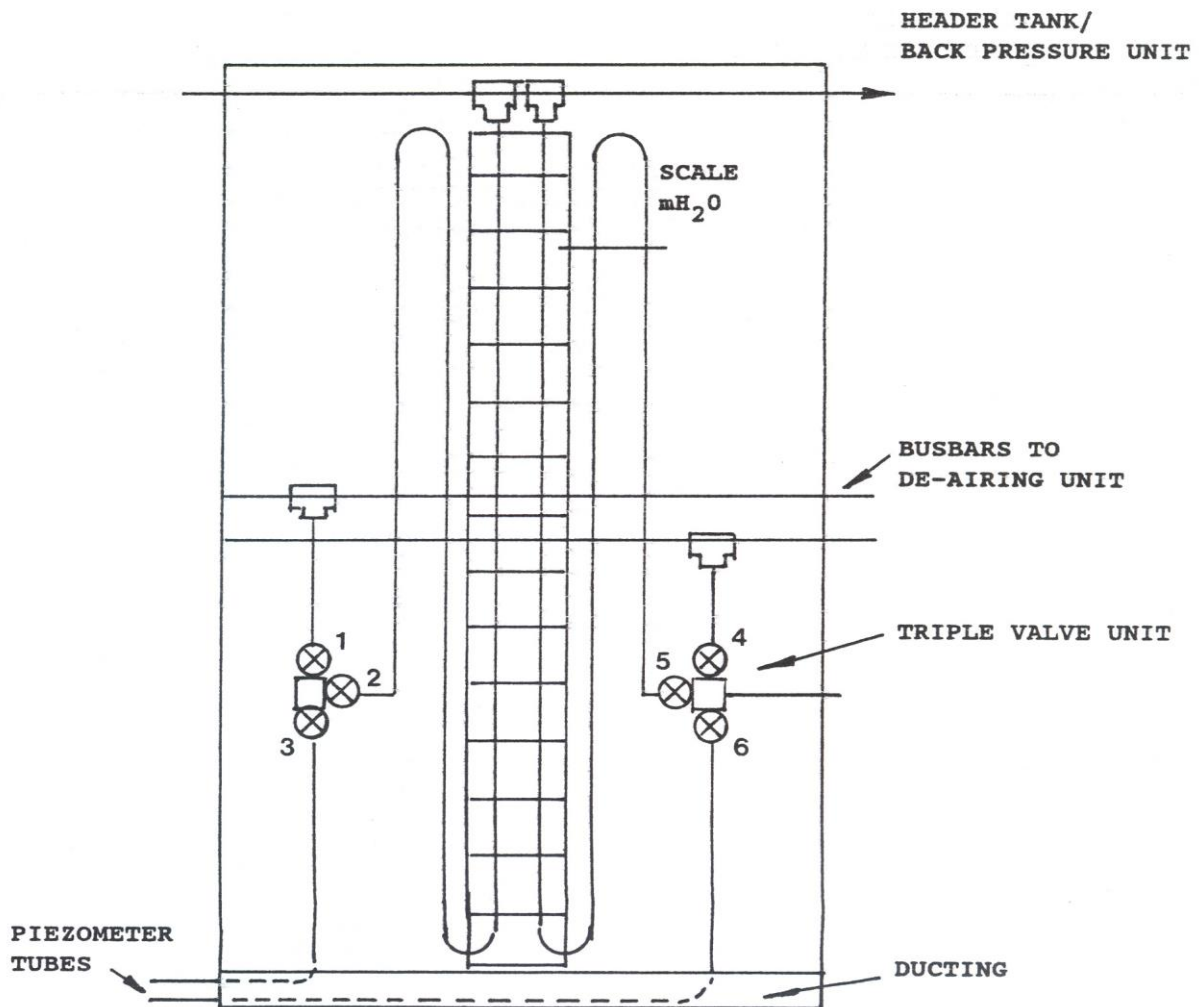
The bourdon gauge has a greater range than either transducer or manometer, is more compact than the manometer and is very simple and robust, requiring the minimum of maintenance.

The following sections cover these systems in detail, with instructions on installation and reading procedures.

Section 9 : The Manometer Recording Panels

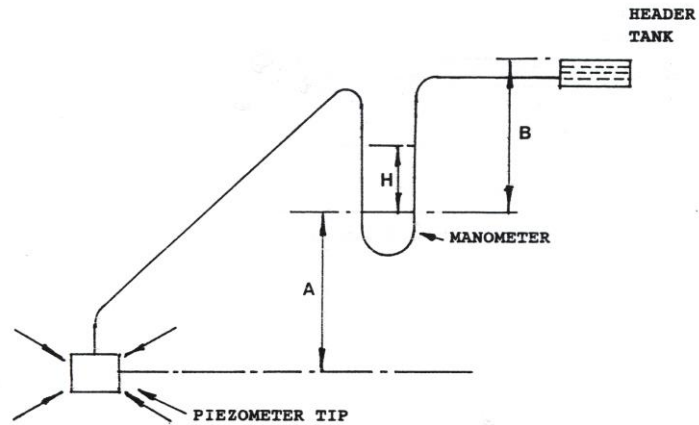
9.01 General

A drawing of a manometer unit for one piezometer is shown in Figure 2 below. Two triple valve units are used with each piezometer to connect the piezometer to the busbars and also the double manometer. The upper end of each manometer unit is connected to a water header tank or, where high pressures are to be monitored, a back pressure unit comprising a mercury pot compensated system. The manometer scales are calibrated directly in metres head of water. The height of the panel is determined by the maximum pore water pressure to be recorded.



9.02 Operating Principle

a) With Header Tank



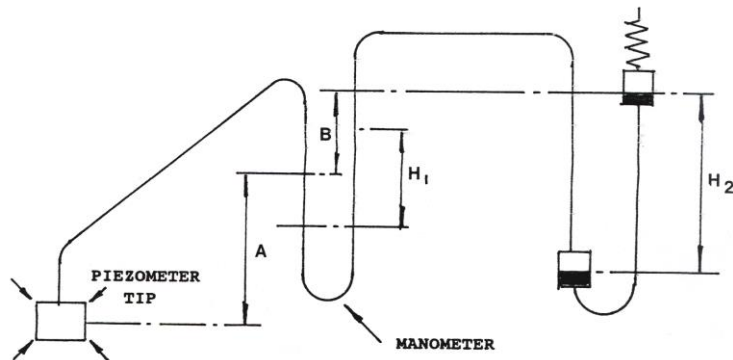
The pore water pressure at the tip is

$$u = H + A + B$$

Where;

H is the mercury manometer reading and $A + B =$ an elevation constant for each piezometer tip.

b) With Back Pressure Unit



The pore water pressure at the tip is

$$u = H_1 + H_2 + A + B$$

Where H_1 and H_2 are the manometer readings and $A + B =$ an elevation constant for each piezometer

9.03 Installation and Filling of the Panels

The manometer panels should be mounted vertically and level on wooden battens fixed to the instrument house wall. Brass screws and washers are provided for fixing the panel. (See section 7.01 for termination of piezometer tubing.)

Connect the busbars between panels using lengths of nylon tubing. The busbars on the first panel are connected to the de airing unit, the busbars on the last panel are blanked off using the stop end fittings supplied. The tee pieces on the open ends of the panels should be connected with 3.2mm o.d. nylon tube and finally connected to the fitting on the header tank or back pressure unit. The open ends are blanked off using stop end fittings. Using a tee piece and a suitable length of 4.8mm o.d. nylon tubing make a connection between the upper busbar and the shut off valve on the header tank.

Refer To Figure 1.

1. The valves must be operated in the order given, commencing with all valves in the closed position. Fill the busbars with de aired water from the de airing unit allowing the air to escape by opening the stop end fittings at the end of each busbar.
2. Fill each manometer in turn by applying de aired water under pressure to both busbars and opening valves 1, 2, 4, and 5. Water will be forced up into the header tank. Close valves 1,2,4 and 5. If after filling all the manometers the header tank is not filled to the overflow datum tube, with pressure in the upper busbar, open the shut off valve on the header tank until the water begins to overflow.
3. Disconnect the manometer tube at the bottom of the tee piece fitting marked A. Fit a stop end cap on the tee piece and place the special funnel over the nylon tube at point A. The funnel can be supported behind the tee piece fitting.
4. With valve 1 open, gently operate valve 2 to force de aired water up the manometer tube and into the funnel until it begins to overflow. Close valves 1 and 2.
5. Draw a small quantity of mercury (approx. 60ml for a 20 metre head panel) into the syringe and carefully inject it into the funnel. Open valve 3 and very gently open valve 2 until the mercury starts to slowly drop down the manometer limb. When the mercury has come to rest at an equilibrium position, close valves 2 and 3. It is a wise precaution to gently tap the funnel while the mercury is running out, to ensure that no droplets remain in the funnel.
6. To have maximum operating range it is desirable to have the manometer limbs half filled with mercury. If there is too much mercury simply open valve 1 and very gently open valve 2 until the mercury is forced SLOWLY up to the funnel (the de aired water must be under approx. 25 to 30 metres head of water to overcome the mercury head). Close valves 1 and 2. Using the syringe, remove some of the mercury. Once again open valve 3 and very gently open valve 2 until the mercury has come to rest at its equilibrium position and close valves 2 and 3. If necessary repeat this procedure until the optimum amount of mercury remains in the manometer. Likewise if on the first attempt there is insufficient mercury, return the mercury to the funnel using this procedure and add a little more to the funnel. As each manometer should require the same quantity of mercury, filling subsequent manometers should be relatively straight forward.
7. Remove the funnel from the nylon tube, disconnect the stop end from the tee piece and reconnect the tube. When all the manometers have been filled, top up the header tank. If a constant head back pressure unit is incorporated in the system, the manometers are filled as described above but using the water from cylinder B on the constant head back pressure unit in place of the header tank.

9.04 De Airing Piezometers

To de air each piezometer in turn calculate the de airing pressures and the volume of water required to fill the two nylon tubes to the piezometer (Refer to Sections 5.5 and 5.6).

Open valves 1,3,4 and 6 (valves 2 and 5 closed) and circulate de aired water at the calculated pressure through the piezometer tubing, measuring the amount on the graduated scale of the pressure tank A of the de airing unit. Circulate water until no more air bubbles are seen to be returning through the nylon busbars, checking that the volume of water returning corresponds to the volume leaving the de airing unit.

Close valves 1 and 4 and open valves 2 and 5 to the water pressure. When equilibrium has been reached in the piezometer tubes, the difference in mercury levels of each manometer should be the same. If the differences do not agree closely, it is possible that some air is present in the piezometer tubing and further de airing is required.

9.05 Maintenance

In cold weather it is advisable to heat the instrument house to prevent any damage to the mercury manometers due to freezing.

9.05.1 The Bourdon Gauge Recording Panel

9.05.1.1 General

Drawing No. P2123 shows the Bourdon Gauge Panel for use with hydraulic twin tube piezometers. Two triple valve units are used with each piezometer to connect the piezometer tubes to the busbars and to the pressure gauge. Pressure gauges are available in various pressure ranges from 5 to +500 metres head of water.

The overall accuracy is $\pm 1\%$ of full scale.

The pore water pressure at the piezometer is equal to the bourdon gauge reading plus a constant equal to the head of water between the gauge and the piezometer tip. If the piezometer tip is above the gauge this constant is negative.

9.05.1.2 Installation

The gauge panel should be mounted vertically and level on battens fixed to the instrument house wall. Brass screws and washers are provided for fixing the panels. The busbars along the top of the gauge panels are connected to the tee piece connections at the bottom of the de airing panel using suitable lengths of nylon tubing. Conventionally the upper busbar is connected to the supply side (cylinder B).

The open ends furthest from the de airing unit are blanked off using stop end fittings. During initial setting up these open ends are looped together using a small length of nylon tubing thus completing a circuit. With this arrangement both busbars may be flushed with de aired water. (See section 3.5.2 for termination of piezometer tubing.)

9.05.1.3 Filling the Panel

Refer to Drawing No. P2123

The valves must be operated in the order given, commencing with all valves in the closed position. Fill the pipework, valves and gauges with de aired water from the de airing unit.

1. With the ends of the two busbars joined together forming a loop, circulate de aired water by applying a low pressure to the upper busbar and slight vacuum to the lower busbar.
2. When the busbars have been thoroughly flushed, shut off the pressure and vacuum. Disconnect the busbar ends and blank, off using the stop end fittings.
3. Re apply the pressure and vacuum to the busbars.
4. For the gauge nearest the de airing unit, open valves 1, 2, 4 and 5 as shown on the drawing, thus allowing circulation of de aired water through the valves and busbars. Air will be observed travelling along the lower busbar into the de airing unit return tank.
5. When no more air is seen and only de aired water is returning, close valves 1,2,4 and 5.
6. Disconnect the nylon tube attached to the bourdon gauge. Draw a small quantity of de aired water into the syringe and carefully insert the flexible tubing into the bourdon gauge. Inject de aired water into the bourdon gauge until it overflows. Gently remove the flexible tubing ensuring that the de aired water continues to overflow. Open valve 1 and gently open valve 2 until water drips from the nylon connecting tube. Quickly refit the nylon tube to the bourdon gauge and turn off valves 1 and 2.
7. Repeat steps 4, 5 and 6 for each gauge in turn. If some air remains in the lower busbar after flushing the gauge furthest away from the de airing unit, repeat steps 1 and 2.

9.05.1.4 De Airing Piezometers

To de air each piezometer in turn calculate the de airing pressures and the volume of water required to fill the two nylon tubes to the piezometer (refer to Sections 5.5 and 5.6). Open valves 1,3,4, and 6 (2 and 5 closed) and circulate de aired water at the calculated pressure through the piezometer tubing, measuring the amount on the graduated scale of the supply cylinder A of the de airing unit. Circulate water until no more air bubbles are seen to be returning through the nylon busbars, checking that the volume of water returning corresponds to the volume leaving the de airing unit.

9.05.1.5 Reading Piezometers

Close valves 1 and 4 and open and close valves 2 or 5 in turn to record the water pressure. When equilibrium has been established in the piezometer tubes, the pressure gauge reading should be the same with either valve 2 or 5 open. If the readings do not agree closely, it is probable that some air is present in the piezometer tubing and further de airing is required.

9.05.1.6 Maintenance and Calibration

Periodically it is advisable to check the calibration and operation of the bourdon gauges. This can be done by shutting off valves 3 and 6 to all the piezometers and inter connecting all the gauges to the supply side of the de airing unit. By applying incremental pressures measured on the de airing unit

the operation and calibration of each gauge can be checked. To re set the pointer to zero on any of the gauges, a bourdon gauge pointer extractor is supplied.

In cold weather it is advisable to heat the instrument house to prevent any damage to the bourdon gauges due to freezing.

9.05.2 The Electrical Transducer System with Digital Readout

9.05.2.1 General

Drawing No. P4142 shows a typical terminal layout for reading hydraulic piezometers using an electrical pressure transducer. The piezometer tubes are connected to the isolating valves, one tube to the upper the other to the lower manifold. Piezometers are read individually by opening the appropriate isolating valve, thereby connecting the piezometer to the electrical pressure transducer. The digital readout unit connected to the transducer displays the water pressure at the transducer.

The pore pressure at the piezometer is equal to the displayed reading plus a constant being equal to the difference between the level of the transducer and the level of the piezometer. If the piezometer tip is above the transducer this constant is negative.

There are various methods of checking the transducer calibration including a header tank, a back pressure unit and a deadweight tester. The span is checked against a zero datum level 'U' tube, the open end of this tube being at the level of the transducer diaphragm. It is from this level that the piezometer constants are calculated.

The transducer system is the most compact taking up far less space in the instrument house than either manometer or bourdon gauge systems. The transducer system has a greater range than the manometer and a greater accuracy than the bourdon gauge. However, the principal advantage is that the electrical transducer lends itself to remote reading systems and automatic scanning. Furthermore, the readings are expressed in a digital form and are therefore unambiguous and less likely to be misread.

9.05.3 Installation

The terminal manifold panel and transducer panel should be mounted vertically and level on battens fixed to the instrument house wall. It is usual to mount the terminal panel centrally with the de airing unit to the left and the transducer panel to the right hand side. If using a header tank, mount this at the highest possible elevation in the instrument house.

Connect valves G and H to P and V of the de airing unit using suitable lengths of plain 4.8mm o.d. nylon tubing. Connect the other end of the manifolds to valves A and B using suitable lengths of 3.2mm o.d. stainless steel tubing.

The calibration device, whether header tank, dead weight tester or back pressure unit, is connected to valve C using a suitable length of plain 3.2 o.d. nylon tubing.

9.05.4 Filling the Panels

The valves must be operated in the order given, commencing with all valves in the closed position.

NOTE: To safeguard the transducer, the transducer isolating valve should be in the closed position except when taking readings.

Apply approximately 5 mH₂O pressure to the deaired water in supply cylinder B of the deairing unit, and open valves P and V.

Open valves G,A,B, and H to circulate water through the manifolds. With all the air removed, close valves G,B and H.

To prime the calibration device, open valves C and G.

To prime the datum zero tube, open valves D and G.

To prime the transducer, carefully undo the tube nut on the transducer, holding the hexagon stud with a spanner and withdraw the tube from the transducer. Open valve G and gently open the transducer isolating valve until water just drips from the end of the tube. Hold the end of the tube directly over the transducer orifice and drip water into it until full. Reconnect the tube to the transducer and close all valves.

9.05.5 De Airing Piezometers

To deair each piezometer in turn calculate the deairing pressures and the volume of water required to fill the two nylon tubes to the piezometer.

Open valves E,F,G and H (valves A,B,C,D, and I are closed) and circulate deaired water at the calculated pressure through the piezometer tubing, measuring the amount on the graduated scale of

the pressure cylinder A of the deairing unit.

Circulate water until no more air bubbles are seen to be returning through the water in return cylinder C of the deairing unit finally checking that the volume of water returning corresponds to the volume leaving the deairing unit.

9.05.6 Transducer Panel

The transducer panel is supplied with a 15V d.c. supply from the portable Digital Readout Unit which is then regulated to 10V and supplied to the pressure transducer.

The outputs of the transducer are fed through two I.C. amplifiers so that 'zero' and 'span' controls are provided to allow for fine adjustment to compensate any zero or amplifier offsets.

The inside of the pressure transducer box is coated with lacquer to damp proof the circuitry.

9.05.7 Digital Readout Unit

This unit is housed in a robust portable instrument case with hinged lid and carrying strap.

It is powered by a 12V rechargeable battery which allows 20 hours continuous use between charges. The unit must be connected to the transducer panel by a fly lead which is stored in the lid of the readout unit. The unit comes complete with a 400mA constant current charger which is mains operated and plugs into a socket on the readout front panel.

Section 10 : Front Panel Display and Controls

LABEL	COMPONENT	REMARKS
Metres mH2O	Liquid crystal displays 4½ digits	Displays either in mH2O or battery voltage depending on rotary switch setting
Zero	10 turn potentiometer	Zero adjustment
Transducer	Extendable cable with 4 pin plug	Plugs into transducer box
Off/Battery/set zero/Read	Rotary switch	Controls mode of operation of unit
2 Amp	Fuse holder	Holds 2A fuse
12 Volt	2-pin socket	Accepts flylead from battery charger

10.01 Reading Piezometers

Refer to Drawing No.P4142

Valves must be operated in the order given commencing with all valves in the closed position.

1. Turn rotary switch to BATTERY. Battery voltage must be above 12.0V for the unit to operate correctly.
2. If the battery is sufficiently charged, connect the readout to the transducer box using the flylead provided and turn the rotary switch to SET ZERO.
3. Adjust the ZERO control to give +0.0 reading on the display. Lock the ZERO control into position with the black lever on the side of the control.
4. Turn the rotary switch to READ. Open valves D and I. Adjust the transducer box ZERO control until the display reads +0.0. Close valve D.
5. To read a piezometer, open valves E and F (for the appropriate piezometer). Firstly open valve A and note the displayed reading, then close valve A and open valve B and note the displayed reading. When completed gently open and close valve D to release excess pressure in the system. Close all valves, unplug the flylead, replace the dust cap on the transducer box socket, and turn off the readout.

10.02 Maintenance and Calibration

It is important to periodically check the SPAN of the pressure transducer. This involves supplying a known pressure from the header tank, back pressure unit or dead weight tester.

1. Repeat 1, 2 and 3 of Section 6.3.6.3.
2. Open valves C and I to apply the known pressure to the transducer. Adjust the transducer box SPAN control until the display reading corresponds exactly with the known pressure. Both of the transducer box controls should now be locked by tightening the collets with a spanner.
3. Close valve C. Gently open and close valve D to relieve excess pressure in the system. Close valve I in cold weather it is advisable to heat the instrument house to prevent any damage to the panels due to freezing.

10.03 Charging the Digital Readout Unit

To charge the battery, connect the charger to the mains, then to the readout unit. Rotary switch on readout must be at the OFF position. Check that the light on the charger is on (this indicates that the battery is being charged).

It is recommended that the battery is charged up overnight after every day's use to ensure that the battery will be sufficiently charged for the next reading sequence.

Section 11 : De Airing Equipment

Refer to Drawing A4/800 259

11.01 General

The de airing unit consists essentially of pressure, supply and return tanks (A, B and C) and gauges to measure water pressure and vacuum during circulation of de aired water. All these components are mounted on a frame complete with valves and connecting pipework. Pressure and vacuum pumps are used to operate the equipment. Pressure is applied to the de aired water in supply tank B by forcing water from the pressure tank A into the bladder in B. Water from the supply tank may then be circulated through the busbars and piezometer tubes back to the return tank C. The volume changes measured in both the return and pressure tanks indicate the quantity of water circulated through the system. The object is to completely replace the water in the piezometer tubes with freshly de aired water.

The equipment has been fully tested to the operating pressure and vacuum before despatch. However, it is possible that movements of the frame during transit may disturb the cylinders, pipework or valves sufficiently to cause leaks when the equipment is operated. If any leaks are observed during operation they should be eliminated by gently tightening the appropriate component.

Never modify the arrangement without the full written approval of SOIL INSTRUMENTS LTD as unauthorised modifications may by pass the safety system.

It is advisable to drain water from the equipment during cold weather to prevent damage to the cylinders due to freezing.

11.02 Installation of Panel

The panel should be mounted vertically and level on wooden battens fixed to the instrument house wall, at a convenient height for the operation of all the valves. The manifolds on the piezometer terminal panels should be connected to the busbar tee piece connections on the de airing unit. Blank off the other side of the tee pieces with the stop end fittings provided. Under normal operating conditions the foot pressure pump is connected to the special connector on valve K and the foot vacuum pump is attached to valve I.

11.03 Preparation and Setting Up

- a) The valves must be operated in the order given, commencing with all the valves in the closed position.
- b) Attach the vacuum pump with the black hose supplied to valve E. Open valves E and G and apply vacuum until the bladder is completely evacuated. Close all valves.
- c) Immerse one end of the red rubber tube into a container of clean water and attach the other end to valve J at the base of the pressure cylinder A. Open valves J and E and operate the vacuum pump drawing the water into cylinder A. When this tank is seven eights full, close valves J and E. Remove the hose from valve E, open valve E to release the vacuum, and then close.
- d) Prepare de aired water in the de airing boiler, allowing it to cool. Connect valve S on the boiler to valve M on cylinder C using the red rubber hose. Attach the vacuum pump to valve I, open valves I and M and release the vacuum from the boiler by opening valve V on the boiler.

Open valve S and by operating the vacuum pump draw the deaired water into cylinder C until it is three quarters full. Close valve M and I.

- e) Remove the vacuum hose and open valve I to release the vacuum. Open valves G and L, attach the vacuum hose to valve G and draw the deaired water from cylinder C into cylinder B by operating the vacuum pump until cylinder C is only one eighth full. Close all valves. To fill cylinder B completely it is necessary to repeat the operation but this time only half filling cylinder C with deaired water. When cylinder B is almost full close all valves. Remove the vacuum hose from valve G.
- f) Open valve K and operate the pressure pump to bring the pressure in cylinder A to approximately 5 10 mH₂O. Gently open and close valve G thereby inflating the bladder, displacing the deaired water in cylinder B and forcing out any remaining air. (If the air were to be removed by applying a vacuum at valve G there is a risk of damaging the pump by drawing water into it.) Any bubbles of air that cling to the rubber bladder and walls of the cylinder B should be dislodged by slapping the sides of the cylinder until they rise and accumulate under valve G. They may then be removed with pressure in cylinder A and momentarily opening valve G. It is important that cylinder B is completely filled with deaired water and all air excluded. Release pressure from cylinder A by opening valve E, and close all valves.
- g) Attach the vacuum hose to valve E, open valves E, L and I and by supplying vacuum to cylinder A, water is drawn from inside the bladder to cylinder A, thus drawing deaired water from cylinder C into cylinder B. When the bladder is fully deflated the cylinder A will again be seven eighths full of water. Close valves E, L and I. Remove the vacuum hose and open and close valve E to release vacuum in cylinder A.
- h) Open valves I and M to drain the water from tank C. Close all valves. Attach vacuum hose to valve I. The panel is now fully hanged with deaired water and ready for operation.

Section 12 : Operation and Recharging

The valves must be operated in the order given, commencing with all valves in the closed position.

- a) Attach the vacuum hose to valve I. Open valve K. Operate the pressure pump until the desired pressure is reached in cylinder A, as indicated by the pressure gauge. Having calculated the optimum de airing pressures (see Section 5.5), if a vacuum is required on the return cylinder C, open valve I and operate the vacuum pump until the desired vacuum is reached as indicated by the vacuum gauge.
- b) Open valves P and V and appropriate valves for the selected piezometer to be de aired, and circulate de aired water at the calculated pressure through the piezometer tubing, measuring the amount on the graduated scale of the pressure cylinder A.
- c) Circulate water until no more air bubbles are seen to be returning through the water in cylinder C finally checking that the volume of water returning corresponds to the volume leaving the de airing unit.
- d) As de airing precedes the pressure and vacuum will drop slowly and it will be necessary from time to time to re adjust these to the original calculated values. During operation of the unit the bladder in cylinder B should not be allowed to distend to more than three quarters of the volume of the cylinder. At this point it is necessary to recharge with e aired water as follows:
 - e) Close valves P and V to isolate the busbars from the de airing unit.
 - f) Open valves E and I to release the pressure and vacuum from the tanks, as indicated by zero reading on the gauges. Close all valves. Disconnect the vacuum hose from valve.
 - g) Drain cylinder C by opening valves I and M.
 - h) Attach the vacuum hose to valve I and the de aired water supply to valve M. Operate the vacuum pump and draw de aired water into cylinder C until three quarters full. Close valves M and I.
 - i) Continue as in sections 5.3.6 and 5.3.7 ensuring that the water in cylinder C does not empty while being drawn into cylinder B (avoid drawing air into cylinder B).

Section 13 : Calculation of De Airing Pressures

Consider a piezometer tip in the soil during the de airing process as follows:

u = pore pressure in the fill at the tip.

p = pressure on the pressure side of the de airing unit.

v = pressure on the vacuum side of the de airing unit.

h = difference in head between the piezometer tip and the pressure and vacuum gauges on the de airing unit.

f_{AB} and

f_{BC} = friction losses in the piezometer tube.

All pressures are measured with respect to atmospheric pressure.

For Equilibrium:

$$p = h + u + f_{AB}$$

$$v = h + u - f_{BC}$$

Since $AB = BC$ and if no water flows in or out of the piezometer tip, the velocity will be the same throughout the system then

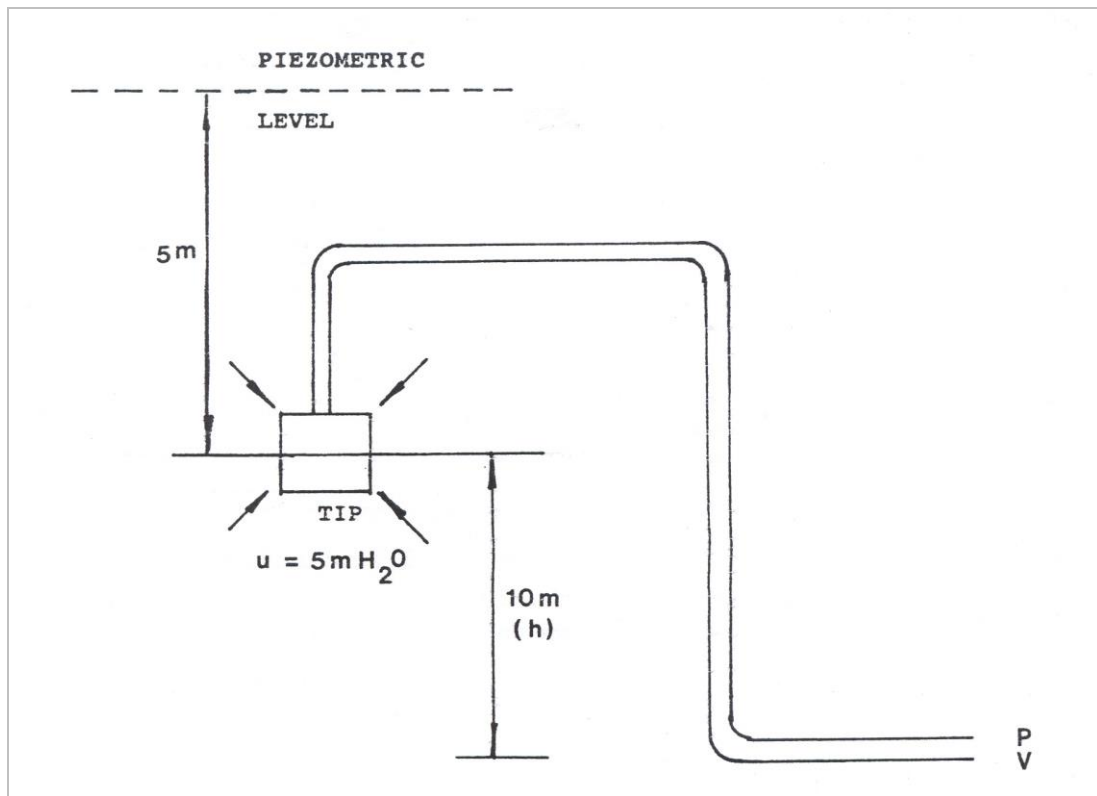
$$f_{AB} = f_{BC}$$

$$p = 2(h + u) - v$$

In a piezometer installation h is known, v can be maintained at a known value, and u for each piezometer tip can be estimated using previous pore pressure readings. In this way p can be calculated for each piezometer and de airing carried out at the appropriate pressure. If the piezometer lies below the readout point, the term h , the difference in head between the piezometer tip and pressure and vacuum gauges on the de airing unit, changes sign and becomes negative.

When a piezometer tip has accumulated a lot of air, care should be taken to apply sufficient pressure to drive water at least as far as the tip before applying a vacuum to the other tube, as friction loss in the return tube carrying air is much less than in one carrying water, and air will be drawn in through the piezometer tip from the surrounding fill.

Example 1.



Where;

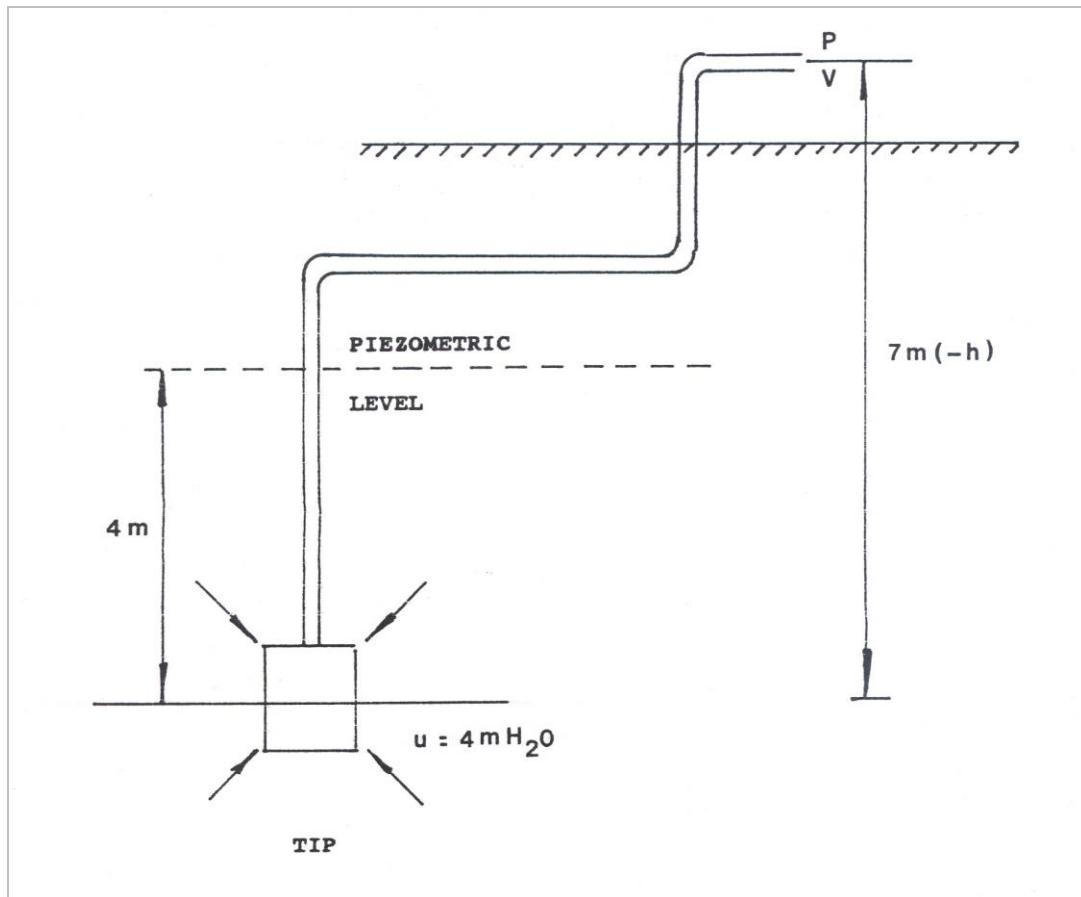
$$p = 2 (h + u) \quad v$$
$$p = 2 (10 + 5) \quad v$$
$$p = 30 \quad v$$

for $v = 0$
 $p = 30 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$

for $v = 5 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$
for $p = 35 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$

for $v = 10 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$
 $p = 40 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$

Example 2



Where;

$$p = 2 (h + u) \quad v$$

$$p = 2 (7 + 4) \quad v$$

$$p = 6 \quad v$$

$$\text{for } v = 0$$

$$p = 6 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$$

$$\text{for } v = 5 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$$

$$p = 1 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$$

$$\text{for } v = 10 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$$

$$p = 4 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}$$

Section 14 : Calculating De Aired Water Volumes

After calculating de airing pressures (see Section 5.5) it is important to determine the volume of de airing water to be circulated through each piezometer.

The amount of de aired water required depends on the length of piezometer tubing between the installed piezometer tip and the de airing unit.

Under normal conditions we use tubing with 2.8mm internal diameter and 4.8mm outer diameter for lengths up to 200 metres and tubing with 3.8mm internal diameter and 6.4mm outer diameter for lengths exceeding 200 metres.

Usually the tubing is installed as two separate tubes, each with a 1mm polythene sheath or as two tubes within a single polythene sheath.

- a) Determine which size of tubing has been installed by precisely measuring the outer diameter.
- b) Calculate from installation layout drawings or physically measure the distance from the installed piezometer tip to the de airing unit.
- c) Multiple installed length by 0.013 to give de airing water volume in litres for tubing with 4.8mm outer diameter.

or

- d) Multiple installed length by 0.023 to give de aired water volume in litres for tubing with 6.4 mm outer diameter. Add at least 10% to the calculated volume to allow for tube snaking etc.

Section 15 : The De Aired Water Boiler

Refer To Drawing No. A4/145 000 M

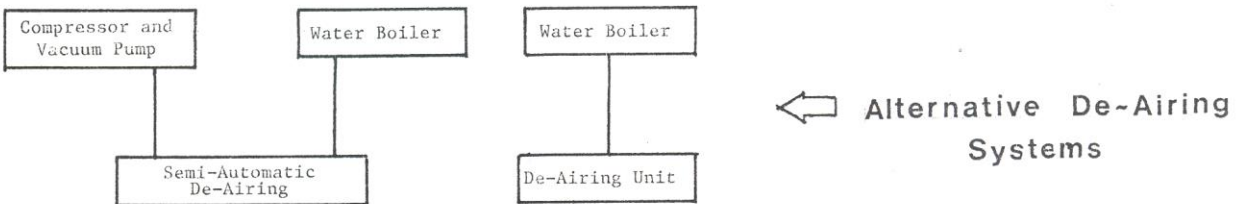
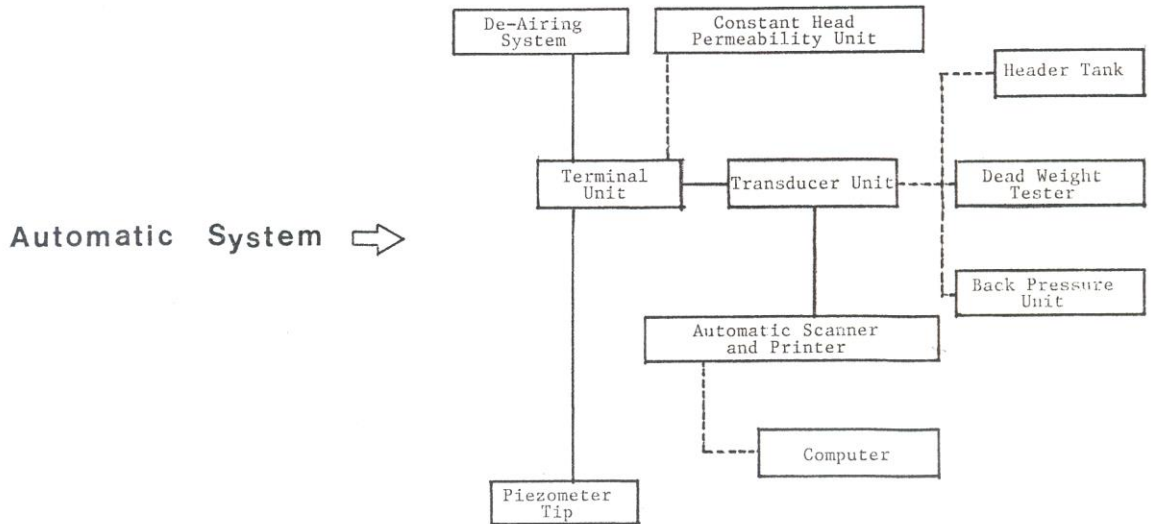
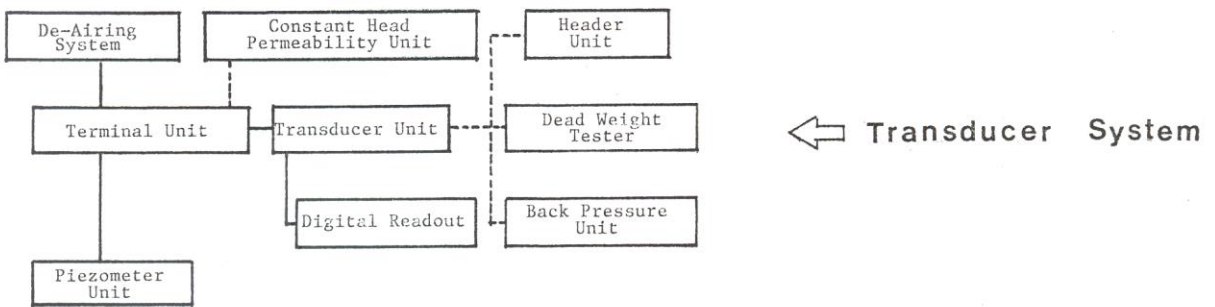
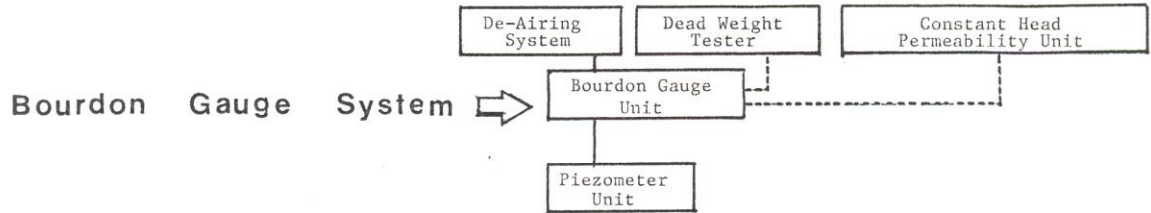
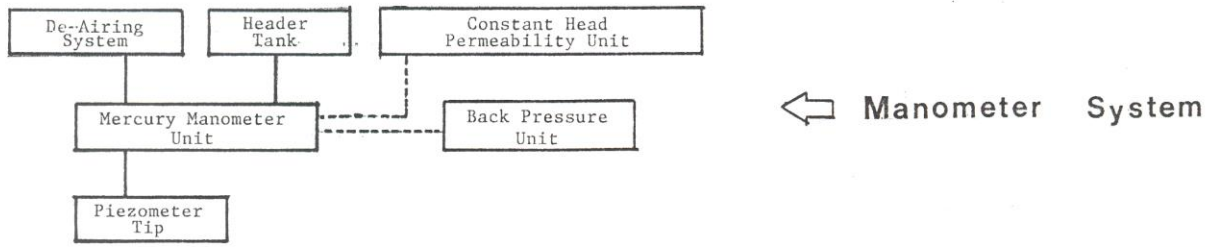
Up to 50 litres of de aired water can be prepared in the boiler at one filling. An immersion heater coil heats the water to boiling thus expelling any air or gases in solution. By sealing the boiler and allowing it to cool, the steam and water vapour above the water condense thus creating a partial vacuum inside the boiler. This prevents further solution of air or gases.

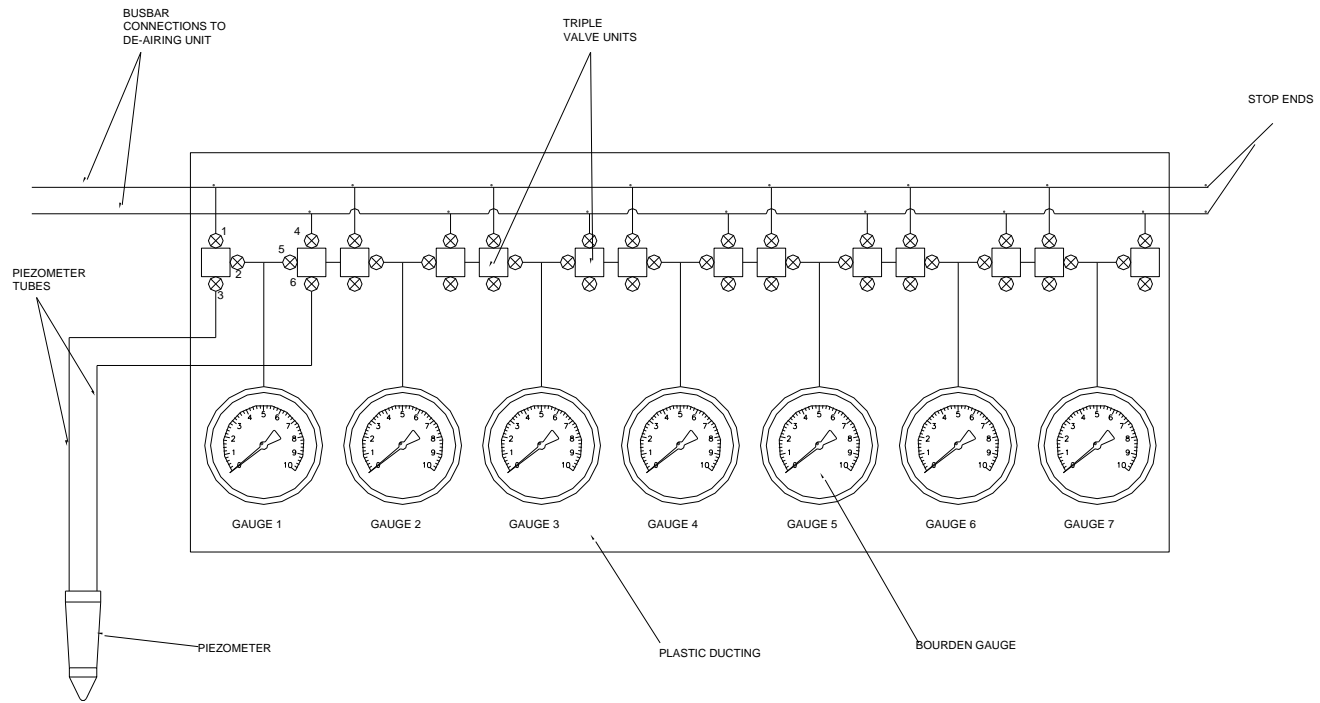
- a) Remove the central filler cap using the special spanner provided. Open valves V and S.
- b) Pour in clean water to within 100mm of the top.
- c) Connect the electrical cable to a suitable mains supply (either 110V or 230V as indicated on the immersion heater coil cover). Switch on at the mains. Bring to the boil and allow it to boil for fifteen minutes. Switch off at the mains supply.
- d) Close valves V and S replace the central filler cap. Allow to cool.

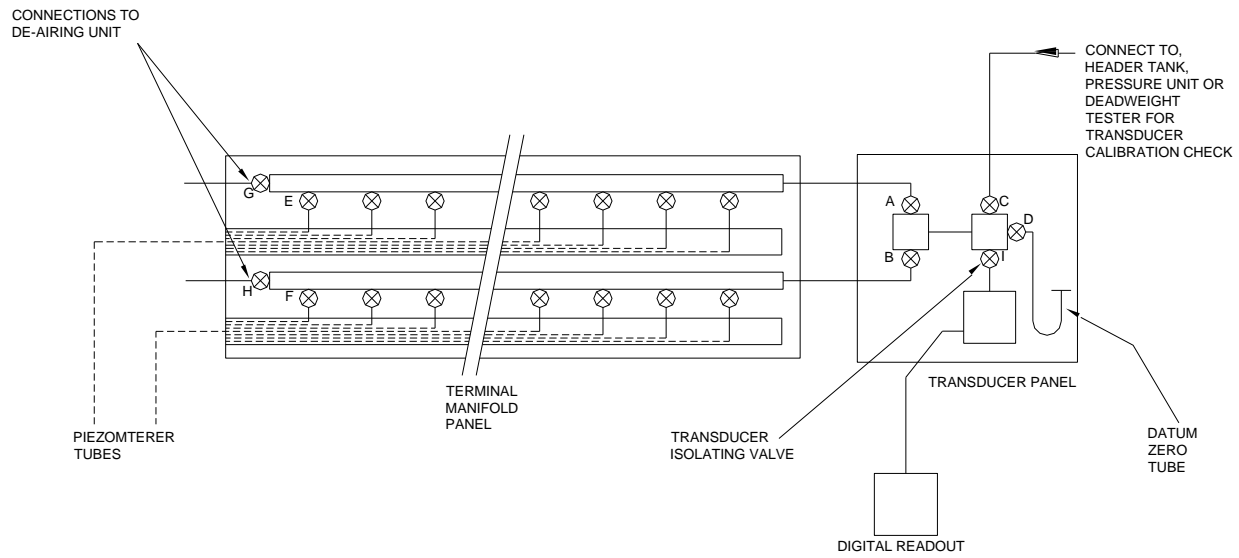
WARNING: Although the cap is fitted with a pressure relief valve, never boil with the filler cap on.

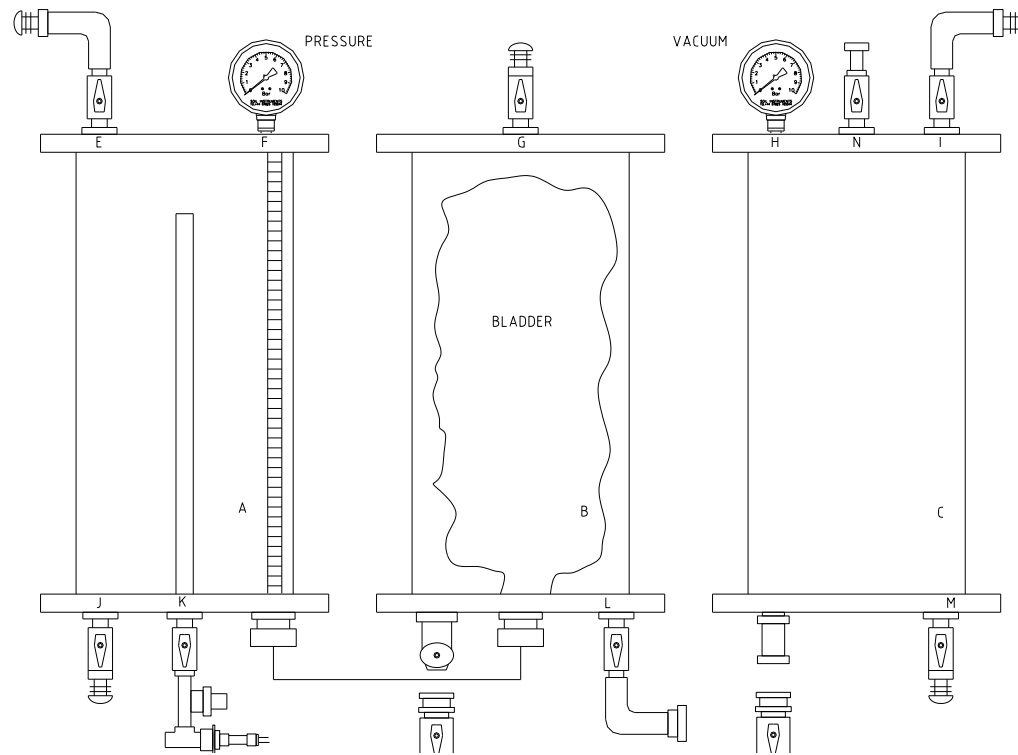
NOTE: With a partial vacuum inside the boiler, never open valve S before opening valve V, as this will draw air into the de aired water.

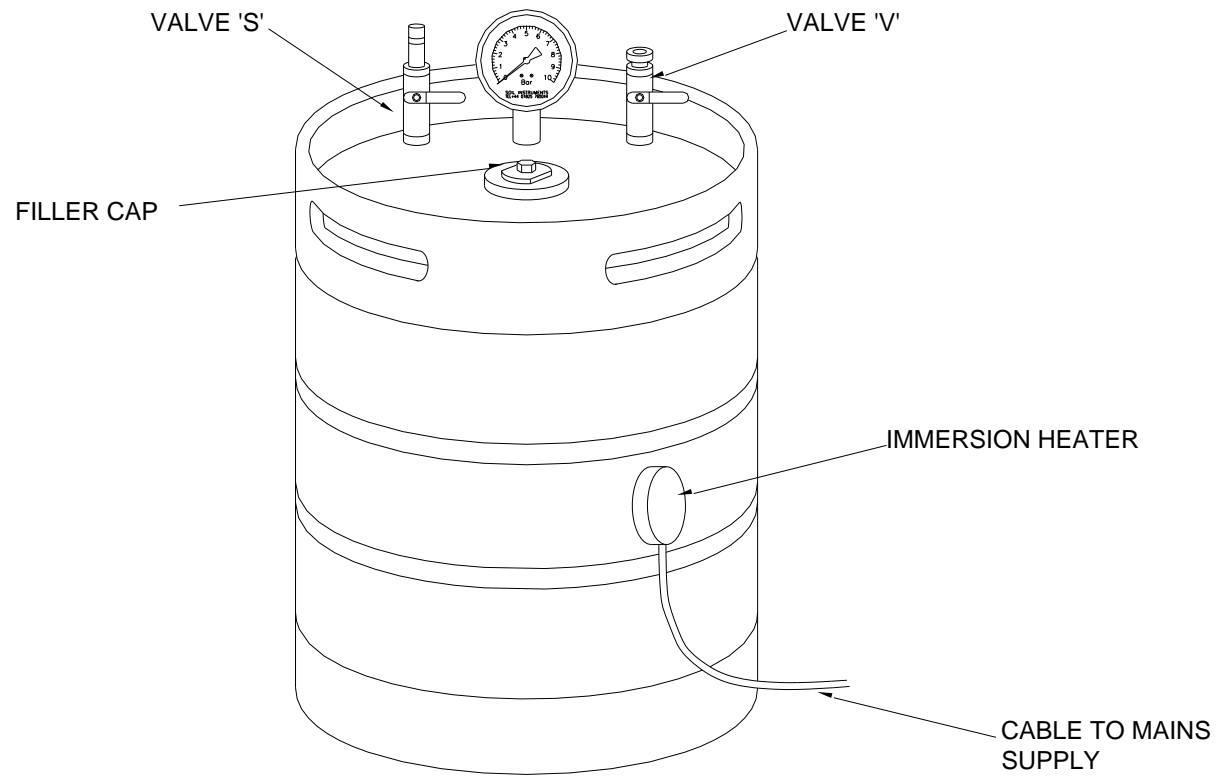
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS: The 4 psi Pressure Relief Valve in the centre of filler cap must be checked at intervals not exceeding 12 months by a competent person.













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