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Overhead lines – Testing of foundations for structures

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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OVERHEAD LINES –

TESTING OF FOUNDATIONS FOR STRUCTURES

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.

2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.

3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.

4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.

6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 1773 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 11: Overhead lines.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
11/111/FDIS	11/117/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F are for information only.

The contents of the corrigendum of March 1997 have been included in this copy.

OVERHEAD LINES –

TESTING OF FOUNDATIONS FOR STRUCTURES

1 Scope and object

This International Standard is applicable to the testing procedures for foundations of overhead line structures. This standard distinguishes between:

a) foundations predominantly loaded by axial forces, either in uplift or compression, acting in the direction of the foundation central axis. This applies to foundations of rigid lattice towers with typical individual footings, that is concrete pad and chimney foundations, steel grillages, concrete piers, piles and grouted anchors. Guy (stay) foundations are included when they are tested in line with their true guy inclinations;

b) foundations predominantly loaded by lateral forces, overturning moments, or a combination of both. This applies to single poles with typical compact foundations, for example monoblock foundations, concrete slabs, concrete piers, piles and poles directly embedded in the ground. It may also apply to H-frame structure foundations for which the predominant loads are lateral forces, overturning moments, or a combination of both;

c) foundations loaded by a combination of forces mentioned under a) and b).

Tests on reduced scale or model foundations are not included. However, they may be useful for design purposes.

Dynamic foundation testing is excluded from the scope of this document.

The object of this standard is to provide procedures which apply to the investigation of the load-carrying capacity and/or the load response (deflection or rotation) of the total foundation as an interaction between the foundation and the surrounding soil and/or rock. The mechanical strength of the structural components is not within the object of this standard. However, in the case of grouted anchors, the failure of structural components, for example the bond between anchor rod and grout, may predominate.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 50(466): 1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 466: Overhead lines*

IEC 826: 1991, *Loading and strength of overhead transmission lines*