

**RELATIONSHIP OF DIAMETRICAL AND AXIAL
METHODS
OF TESTING FOR POINT LOAD INDEX OF ROCK**

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**A Report Submitted to the School of Civil Engineering in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the award of a Degree in Bachelor of Engineering
(Honours)(Civil)
May 1997**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of ALLAH s.w.t, most gracious, most merciful. With His permission, Alhamdulillah the study was completed. Praised to Prophet Muhammad s.a.w, his companions and those who is on the path as what he preached upon, may ALLAH All Mighty keeps us in His Blessing and tendercare.

I would like to express my highest appreciation to those who had sincerely without hesitation helped to make this thesis a possible success. A very special thanks to Puan Ir. Zainab Mohamed and Encik Abdul Rahman Mahmood, as my Project Supervisors who have throughout the two semesters sincerely advised and guided me including providing assistance towards completing this research. Without them, my research would not have been a successful one. Also, a very special thanks to Puan Ir. Zainab Mohamed as Course Tutor for this thesis.

I were indebted to staffs of KLIA Quarry and Puchong Quarry for their kindness and rock samples contribution.

Thanks go to my family for further long life support and encouragement in what ever I do. What they have done will be charished forever.

Special thanks also go to my friends whom direct or indirectly contributed to the completion of this research.

Last but not least, many thank to the technicians in Civil Engineering Laboratory, ITM Shah Alam for providing the necessary facilities required and helping hands.

Nor Fazlin Binti Hj. Raduaani

May 1997

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SYNOPSIS

The study is concerned with the use of the point load testing measurements to predict the point load strength. The estimated point load index, $Is(50)$ are found from the formula of size correction factor time the point load strength index, Is . While, the point load strength index, Is , been determined from the load applied at the diameter of the specimen.

The comparison of the two output, i.e Axial point load index, Isa and Diametral point load index, Isd . The point load test are carried out on the samples of malaysian rocks i.e. Sandstone and Granite.

The experimental data of point load index is related with the theories given by the researchers such as Brooch and Franklin, Bieniawski and etc.

CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

All civil engineering works of necessity require a fore knowledge of the physical, mechanical and consequently, the mineralogical or rheological properties of earth materials. The geologist calls these materials 'rock' but the engineer them called 'soil' when soft and 'rock' when hard. To the engineer who builds on, in, and by means of rock, the term "rock" signifies firm and coherent or consolidated substances that cannot normally be excavated by manual methods alone. To him, rock is a material having manifold properties, like any other material.

A rock is a mixture of one or more different minerals. It has no definite chemical composition. Rock is an aggregate of fused or compressed discrete mineral particles.