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ROAD AND AIRFIELD SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS - TEST METHODS - PART 8: DETERMINATION OF TRANSVERSE UNEVENNESS INDICES

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

Road and airfield surface characteristics - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of transverse unevenness indices

Caractéristiques de surface des routes et aérodromes - Méthodes d'essais - Partie 8 : Détermination des indices d'uni transversal

Oberflächeneigenschaften von Straßen und Flugplätzen - Prüfverfahren - Teil 8: Bestimmung der Parameter zur Ermittlung der Breitenunebenheit

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Foreword

This document (EN 13036-8:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 “Road materials”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2008.

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Introduction

Road profile transverse unevenness affects safety and ride comfort. Transverse uneveness demands can differ from one road to another and are highly related to the speed limit, the kind of traffic, the climatic conditions, the accepted comfort limits, etc. Road profile transverse unevenness is consequently key information for acceptance of newly laid pavements and for road maintenance management systems.

Road profile transverse unevenness encompasses a variety of aspects, such as: the crossfall of the transverse profile, irregularities or different defects in the transverse profile (steps, ridges/dips and edge slumps) and the longitudinal ruts in the wheel paths caused by the traffic.

The measurement of road transverse unevenness has been a subject of much research for more than 70 years, resulting in many different measuring methods. Measurement devices can be split into:

- stationary equipment, such as e.g. the straightedge for irregularities and longitudinal ruts or rod and level for crossfall in single profiles,

- dynamic equipment, such as e.g. the profilometer, which is dependant on the characteristics of the device, suitable for measuring all mentioned aspects for single profiles as well as section (mean) values.

This European Standard has been written to be used in conjunction with the European Standards EN 13036-6 (Profilometer) and EN 13036-7 (Straightedge).

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