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## LABORATORIJSKA GEOMEHANIČKA ISPITIVANJA GRANIČNE SMIČUĆE ČVRSTOĆE KREČNJAKA SA LOKACIJE PONIKVE KOD GACKA

### Sažetak:

Uzorci koji su predmet laboratorijskih ispitivanja smičuće čvrstoće su sa područja Ponikve Gacko i mineraloško-petrografske su definisani dominantno kao sedimentne vezane karbonatne stijene – krečnjaci, kristalaste strukture i masivne teksture. Takođe, u navedenim krečnjacima su konstatovani prelazi ka sedimentnim vezanim karbonatnim stijenama konglobrečama i brečama. Uzorke karakteriše visoki sadržajem  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . Uzorci su bez makroskopski vidljive slojevitosti, lamina ili pukotina pa se primjena metoda ispitivanja prema standardu JUS.B.B7.130. Ova metoda podrazumjeva pripremu uzorka odgovarajućih oblika i dimenzija koji se postavljaju u kalupe i izlažu smicanju pod određenim uglovima u rasponu od  $30^\circ$  do  $70^\circ$ . Princip je da se odredi najveća sila kod koje nastupi lom probnog tijela u matrici ispitnog uređaja za različite uglove. Koristeći srednje rezultate ispitivanja više proba za svaki ugao ispitivanja moguće je konstruisati graničnu krivu smičuće čvrstoće. Pri provedenim ispitivanjima korišteni su uglovi smicanja  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  i  $60^\circ$ , a ukupno je izvršeno po 10 proba za svaki ugao. Na osnovu provedenih ispitivanja i statističke obrade rezultata određena je smičuća čvrstoća krečnjaka sa područja Ponikve.

### Ključne riječi:

geomehanička, geotehnika, laboratorijska ispitivanja, granična smičuća čvrstoća

## LABORATORY GEOMECHANICAL TESTS OF LIMIT SHEAR STRENGTH OF LIMESTONE FROM THE LOCATION PONIKVA NEAR GACKO

### Summary:

The samples that are the subject of laboratory tests of shear strength are from the area of Ponikve – Gacko and mineralogically-petrographically are defined predominantly as sedimentary bound carbonate rocks - limestone, crystalline structures and massive textures. Also, in the mentioned limestones, transitions to sedimentary bound carbonate rocks with conglobreccs and breccias were found. The samples are characterized by a high content of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . The samples are without macroscopically visible stratification, laminae or cracks, so the test method according to the standard JUS.B.B7.130 was applied. This method involves the preparation of samples of appropriate shapes and dimensions which are placed in molds and subjected to shear at certain angles in the range of  $30^\circ$  to  $70^\circ$ . The principle is to determine the maximum force at which the test body breaks in the matrix of the test device for different angles. Using the mean test results of several samples for each test angle, it is possible to construct a shear strength limit curve. Shear angles of  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  were used in the tests and a total of 10 tests were performed for each angle. Based on the performed tests and statistical processing of the results, the shear strength of limestone from the Ponikva area was determined.

### Key words:

geomechanics, geotechnic, laboratory tests, ultimate shear strength

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