This page contains a **sample teleprompter script** from a past project, so please, check it out and use a **similar approach** when preparing your own **effective script**. It will save our time and yours.

The script will be loaded into the teleprompter app and to make it easier for you to read the content off the teleprompter please, remember:

* no images, use **text only**
* each sentence starts on a **new line**
* **use standard bullets** (no fancy bullets) if you want to display info in **an unordered list**
* **ordered list** (numbering) is fine too
* **Write numbers in words** rather than as digits, which makes a lot easier to read off the teleprompter. For example, instead of 75-25=50, write seventy five minus twenty five equals fifty

**Here is a short link to a youtube video to give you an idea of how it feels like to read the teleprompter (autocue) text:**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8XJqUcOfsAw**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8XJqUcOfsAw)

**Please check the sample script on the next page**

**Triaxial Compression Test**

**Introduction**

Hello everybody.

This tutorial will demonstrate the laboratory procedures on determining the undrained strength parameters of an undisturbed sample of soil.

This experiment will be conducted in accordance with the Australian Standards AS One Two Eight Nine – Determination of the Compressive Strength of Soil.

This test is applicable for cohesive soils and it is conducted using a stage testing method in a triaxial compression test apparatus.

The stability of fine grained soils is least immediately after construction.

This is due to the changes in stresses within the soil which usually increases the pore pressure.

And this increased pore pressure will cause water to flow away from the stressed area resulting in soil consolidation

And hence, a stronger and more dense soil.

However, this seepage takes a long time to occur in fine grained soils

and therefore, the soil behaves as though it is undrained for some time after construction is complete.

Which makes sense to analyze the stability in terms of undrained strength parameters.

In this experiment, the sample is subjected to a confining pressure and then loaded axially until failure.

**OH&S**

Before commencement of the experiment, occupational health and safety must be practiced.

Personal protective equipment such as safety glasses, dust masks, gloves, clothing and safety shoes must be worn.

**Tools and Apparatus**

The tools and apparatus required for the Test are-

* A triaxial test cell of appropriate dimensions that can be filled with water and is capable of withstanding pressure.
* A loading ram or piston located at the top of the cell with means of applying additional axial compression load.
* A compression testing machine capable of applying axial compression to the specimen at convenient speeds.
* Dial gauges to measure the axial load and displacement at regular intervals throughout the test.
* Seamless rubber membrane in the form of a tube.
* Membrane stretcher to suit the size of the specimen.
* Rubber rings of circular cross-section
* Trimming device
* Sample extruder
* A weighing scale
* And apparatus for the determination of moisture content.

**Methodology**

1. Measure and record the length, diameter and mass of the sample
2. Prepare the sample using the tools provided
3. Carefully lower the cell over it screw down the three wing nuts.
4. Raise the cell using the hand wheel until the ram is in contact with the load ring.

Continue until contact is made between the load ram and top cap.

1. Set the dial gauges in place.
2. Fill the cell with water using the compressed air supply into the air water cylinder.

Allowing the air to escape through the bleed valve.

1. Stop the machine.
2. Close the bleed valve and apply a pressure of seventy kilo pascals to the water cell.
3. Take readings of the load ring dial gauge for every zero point five millimeters movement of the displacement dial gauge.
4. Continue taking readings until two consecutive dial gauge readings are the same or differ by one division.
5. At this point stop the machine.
6. Next, raise the cell water pressure to one hundred and fourty kilo pascals and continue taking readings.
7. Start the machine without resetting any of the dial gauges.
8. Continue taking readings until two consecutive dial gauge readings are the same or differ by one division.
9. At this point stop the machine.
10. Next increase the cell water pressure to two hundred and eighty kilo pascals and repeat the procedure.
11. Make sure to not reset any of the dial gauges at any point.
12. Continue taking readings until procedure until a strain of twenty percent is reached.

For a sample which is seventy five millimeters long, this will be a shortening of fifteen millimeters.

1. Unload the specimen and record the final reading of the load measuring gauge.
2. Reduce the cell pressure to zero, drain the cell of fluid, dismantle the cell and remove the specimen.

Remove the rubber membrane from the specimen and take a photograph to record the mode of failure.

1. Conduct the moisture determination test for the soil sample.

And that concludes the Triaxial Test.

Thank you for watching.