# **Material Specification 592—Geotextile**

#### 1. Scope

Chapter 3

This specification covers the quality of geotextiles.

## 2. General requirements

Fibers (threads and yarns) used in the manufacture of geotextile shall consist of synthetic polymers composed of a minimum of 85 percent by weight polypropylenes, polyesters, polyamides, polyethylene, polyolefins, or polyvinylidene-chlorides. They shall be formed into a stable network of filaments or yarns retaining dimensional stability relative to each other. The geo-textile shall be free of defects and conform to the physical requirements in tables 592–1 and 592–2. The geotextile shall be free of any chemical treatment or coating that significantly reduces its porosity. Fibers shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors to enhance resistance to ultraviolet light.

Thread used for factory or field sewing shall be of contrasting color to the fabric and made of high strength polypropylene, polyester, or polyamide thread. Thread shall be as resistant to ultraviolet light as the geotextile being sewn.

### 3. Classification

Geotextiles shall be classified based on the method used to place the threads or yarns forming the fabric. The geotextiles will be grouped into woven and non-woven types.

**Woven**—Fabrics formed by the uniform and regular interweaving of the threads or yarns in two directions. Woven fabrics shall be manufactured from monofilament yarn formed into a uniform pattern with distinct and measurable openings, retaining their position relative to each other. The edges of fabric shall be selvedged or otherwise finished to prevent the outer yarn from unraveling.

**Nonwoven**—Fabrics formed by a random placement of threads in a mat and bonded by heat-bonding, resin-bonding, or needle punching. Nonwoven fabrics shall be manufactured from individual fibers formed into a random pattern with distinct, but variable small openings, retaining their position relative to each other when bonded by needle punching, heat, or resin bonding. The use of nonwovens other than the needle punched geotextiles is somewhat restricted (see note 3 of table 592–2).

### 4. Sampling and testing

The geotextile shall meet the specified requirements (table 592–1 or 592–2) for the product style shown on the label. Product properties as listed in the latest edition of the "Specifiers Guide," Geosynthetics, (Industrial Fabrics Association International, 1801 County Road B, West Roseville, MN 55113-4061 or at <a href="http://www.geosindex.com">http://www.geosindex.com</a>) and that represent minimum average roll values, are acceptable documentation that the product style meets the requirements of these specifications.

For products that do not appear in the above directory or do not have minimum average roll values listed, typical test data from the identified production run of the geotextile will be required for each of the specified tests (tables 592–1 or 592–2) as covered under clause AGAR 452.236-76.

#### 5. Shipping and storage

The geotextile shall be shipped/transported in rolls wrapped with a cover for protection from moisture, dust, dirt, debris, and ultraviolet light. The cover shall be maintained undisturbed to the maximum extend possible before placement.

Each roll of geotextile shall be labeled or tagged to clearly identify the brand, class, and the individual production run in accordance with ASTM D 4873.

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Geotextile (continued)

 $\textbf{Table 592-1} \qquad \text{Requirements for woven geotextiles} \\$ 

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II & III	Class IV
Tensile strength (pounds) 1/	ASTM D 4632 grab test	200 minimum in any principal direction	120 minimum in any principal direction	180 minimum in any principal direction
Elongation at failure (percent) 1/	ASTM D 4632 grab test	<50	<50	<50
Puncture (pounds) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4833	90 minimum	60 minimum	60 minimum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTM D 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTM D 4751	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>
Percent open area (percent)	CWO-02215-86	4.0 minimum	4.0 minimum	1.0 minimum
Permitivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTM D 4491	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum

<sup>1/</sup> Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

Note: CWO is a USACE reference.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. standard sieve size.

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Geotextile (continued)

 Table 592–2
 Requirements for woven geotextiles

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV 3/
Tensile strength (lb) 1/	ASTM D 4632 grab test	180 minumum	120 minumum	90 minumum	115 minumum
Elongation at failure(%) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50
Puncture (pounds)	ASTM D 4833	80 minumum	60 minumum	40 minumum	40 minumum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTM D 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minumum	70 minumum	70 minumum	70 minumum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTM D 4751	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. $\#40^{\ 2/}$	As specified max. #40 $^{2/}$	As specified max. $\#40^{\ 2/}$
Permittivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTM D 4491	0.70 minumum	0.70 minumum	0.70 minumum	0.10 minu- mum

<sup>1/</sup> Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. standard sieve size.

<sup>3/</sup> Heat-bonded or resin-bonded geotextile may be used for classes III and IV. They are particularly well suited to class IV. Needle-punched geotextiles are required for all other classes.