

Australian Standard®

Geotextiles—Methods of test

Method 1: General requirements, sampling, conditioning, basic physical properties and statistical analysis

AS 3706.1—2012

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out general requirements for the testing of fabrics intended for use as geotextiles. It sets out sampling and conditioning procedures, the methods for the determination of basic physical properties such as length and mass per unit area, and the principles of statistical analysis to be applied to the other Standards in this series, as appropriate.

NOTE: Guidance on statistical analysis is given in Appendix A.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS

2001	Methods of tests for textiles
2001.1	Method 1: Conditioning procedures
2001.2.12	Method 2.12: Physical tests—Determination of width of fabrics
2001.2.13	Method 2.13: Physical tests—Determination of mass per unit area and mass per unit length of fabrics
2001.2.15	Method 2.15: Physical tests—Determination of thickness of textile fabrics
2490	Sampling procedures and charts for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming
3704	Geotextiles—Glossary of terms
3706	Geotextiles—Methods of test
3706.2	Method 2: Determination of tensile properties—Wide-strip method
3706.3	Method 3: Determination of tearing strength—Trapezoidal method
3706.4	Method 4: Determination of burst strength—California bearing ratio (CBR)—Plunger method
3706.5	Method 5: Determination of puncture-resistance—Drop cone method
3706.6	Method 6: Determination of seam strength
3706.7	Method 7: Determination of pore-size distribution—Dry-sieving method
3706.9	Method 9: Determination of permittivity, permeability and flow rate
3706.10.1	Method 10.1: Determination of transmissivity—Radial method
3706.11	Method 11: Determination of durability—Resistance to degradation by light, heat and moisture
3706.12	Method 12: Determination of durability—Resistance to degradation by hydrocarbons or chemical reagents
3706.13	Method 13: Determination of durability—Resistance to certain microbiological agents