



Designation: D6496/D6496M – 19

Standard Test Method for Determining Average Bonding Peel Strength Between Top and Bottom Layers of Needle-Punched Geosynthetic Clay Liners¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6496/D6496M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the laboratory determination of the average bonding strength between the top and bottom layers of a sample of a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL).

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D76/D76M Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles

D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.04 on Geosynthetic Clay Liners.

Current edition approved May 1, 2019. Published May 2019. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2018 as D6496/D6496M – 18. DOI: 10.1520/D6496_D6496M-19.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.1.1 *geosynthetic clay liner, n*—a manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of clay bonded to a layer or layers of geosynthetic material(s). **D4439**

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The top and bottom layers of a geosynthetic clay liner are gripped individually in tensile grips and pulled at a constant rate of extension by a tensile testing machine until the top and bottom layers of the specimen separate. The average bonding peel strength of the test specimen can be calculated from machine scales, dials, recording charts, or an interface computer.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The bonding strength test for the top and bottom layers of the geosynthetic clay liner is intended to be an index test. It is anticipated that the results of the test will be used to evaluate the quality of the bonding process.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*—A constant rate of extension (CRE) type of testing machine described in Specification D76/D76M shall be used with a minimum precision measuring capability of 0.1 N/m [5.71×10^{-4} lbf/in.].

6.2 *Clamps*—The clamps shall be a minimum 25 by 100 mm [1 by 4 in.] and with appropriate clamping power to prevent slipping or crushing (damage).

6.3 *Die or Template*, 100 by 200 mm (± 1 mm) [4 by 8 in.].

6.4 *Miscellaneous*—Knives, razor, and the like, as required.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 The sample received at the testing laboratory should be in satisfactory condition and representative of the product manufactured or delivered to a site, or both.

7.2 The size of the die or template for cutting specimens is 100 by 200 mm [4 by 8 in.].

7.3 The loss of clay during the specimen cutting process should have no bearing on the results of the test.