



Designation: ~~D6214/D6214M – 98 (Reapproved 2013)~~^{ε1} D6214/D6214M – 98 (Reapproved

Standard Test Method for Determining the Integrity of Field Seams Used in Joining Geomembranes by Chemical Fusion Methods¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6214/D6214M; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Units information was editorially corrected in June 2013.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers an accelerated, destructive test method for geomembranes in a geotechnical application.

1.2 This test is applicable to ~~field-fabricated~~ field-fabricated geomembranes that are scrim reinforced or ~~non-reinforced~~ nonreinforced.

1.3 This test method is applicable for field seaming processes that use a chemical fusion agent or bodied chemical fusion ~~agent~~ agent as the seaming mechanism.

1.4 Subsequent decisions as to seam acceptance criteria are made according to the site-specific contract plans, specification, and CQC/CQA documents.

1.5 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

1.6 *Hazardous Materials*—Always consult the proper Material Safety Data Sheets for any ~~Hazardous~~ hazardous materials used for proper ventilation and protection. The use of the oven in this test method may accelerate fume production from the test specimen.

1.7 *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~~ safety, health, and health environmental practices and determine the ~~applicable~~ applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *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.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.10 on Geomembranes. Current edition approved ~~May 1, 2013~~ Jan. 15, 2022. Published ~~June 2013~~ January 2022. Originally approved in 1997. Last previous edition approved in ~~2008~~ 2013 as ~~D6214/D6214M – 98 (2013)~~^{ε1} – 98 (2008). DOI: ~~10.1520/D6214-D6214M-98R13E01~~ 10.1520/D6214_D6214M-98R22.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D413 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Adhesion to Flexible Substrate
- D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
- D751 Test Methods for Coated Fabrics
- D882 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting
- D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics

2.2 ANSI/NSF Standard:³

- ANSI/NSF Standard 54

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *bodied chemical agent, n*—a chemical fluid containing a portion of the parent geomembrane polymer, that dissolves the surface of the geomembrane to be bonded.

3.1.2 *bodied-chemical fusion seams, n*—use of a bodied chemical agent to dissolve the surfaces of the geomembrane for bonding.

3.1.2.1 Discussion—

Heat and pressure are commonly used as part of the bodied chemical fusion process.

3.1.3 *chemical agent, n*—a chemical fluid that dissolves the surface of the geomembrane to be bonded.

3.1.4 *chemical fusion seams, n*—use of a chemical agent to dissolve the surface of the geomembrane for bonding.

3.1.4.1 Discussion—

Heat and pressure are commonly used as part of the chemical fusion process.

3.2 For other terms, refer to Terminology D4439.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 *Significance*—The increased use of geomembranes as barrier materials to restrict fluid migration from one location to another in various applications, and the various types of seaming methods used in joining geomembrane sheets, has created a need to standardize tests by which the various seams can be compared and the quality of the seam systems can be evaluated. This test method is intended to meet such a need.

4.2 *Use*—Accelerated seam test provides information as to the status of the field seam. Data obtained by this test method should be used with site-specific contract plans, specification, and CQC/CQA documents. This test method is useful for specification testing and for comparative purposes, but does not necessarily measure the ultimate strength that the seam may acquire.

5. Apparatus

5.1 A testing machine of the ~~constant rate of cross head movement~~ constant rate of cross head movement type comprising essentially of the following:

5.1.1 *Fixed Member*—A fixed or essentially stationary member carrying one grip.

5.1.2 *Movable Member*—A movable member carrying a second grip.

5.1.3 *Grips*—Grips for holding the test specimen between the fixed member and the movable member and ~~minimizes~~ minimizing both slippage and uneven stress distribution. The grips shall be self-aligning so that they shall be attached to the fixed and movable

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 Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

member, respectively, in such a manner that they will move freely into alignment as soon as any load is applied, so that the long axis of the test specimen will coincide with the direction of the applied pull through the center line of the grip assembly.

NOTE 1—Grips lined with thin rubber, ~~erous-cloth~~erous-cloth, or pressure-sensitive tape, as well as file-faced or serrated grips, have been successfully used for many materials. The choice of grip surface will depend on the material tested, thickness, etc.

5.1.4 *Drive Mechanism*—A drive mechanism for imparting to the movable member in uniform, controlled velocity with respect to the stationary member. Unless otherwise specified in the material specification, the mechanism shall be capable of and adjusted so that the movable member shall have a uniform speed of 50 mm/min, [2 in./min], 300 mm/min [12 in./min], and 500 mm/min [20 in./min.]

5.1.5 *Load Indicator*—A suitable load-indicating mechanism capable of showing the total tensile load carried by the test specimen when held by the grips. This mechanism shall be essentially free of inertia lag at the specified rate of testing and shall indicate the load with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$ of the indicated value or better.

5.1.6 *Extension Indicator (Extensometer) (If Employed)*—A suitable instrument shall be used for determining the distance between two designated points within the gage length of the test specimen as the specimen is stretched and shall conform to requirements specified in Test Method **D638**.

5.2 *Oven*—An oven of sufficient size to hold a rack containing at least three 30 cm [12 in.] wide test strip samples for accelerated curing is necessary. The oven should be a forced convection oven and must be capable of maintaining a temperature of 50°C [122°F] $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ [6°F]/ 50°C [122°F] $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ [6°F] for at least 16 h.

5.3 ~~Rack~~Rack—A rack for holding and positioning the test strip horizontally or vertically in an oven is necessary. The samples must be separated from one another so that the air is free to move completely around the samples without obstruction to allow for dissipation of vapors.

6. Materials

6.1 The geomembrane material (reinforced or ~~non-reinforced~~nonreinforced) shall be capable of being bonded to itself by one of the methods described in Section 3 according to the geomembrane manufacturers' recommendations and instructions.

7. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

7.1 *Trial Seam Sample*—A representative seam from each seaming crew, fabricated from the same sheet material, and using the same seaming methods as those recommended by the geomembrane fabricator, installer, or sheet manufacturer, or all of these, will be used for this test method.

7.1.1 The trial seam sample shall be no less than 3 m [10 ft] in length for this method.

7.1.2 For ~~non-reinforced~~nonreinforced geomembranes, cut ~~five, five~~ 25 mm [~~1 in.~~]1 in. wide specimens for shear and ~~five, five~~ 25 mm [1 in.] wide specimens for peel testing from the trial seam sample after the sample has been cured in accordance with Section 8.

7.1.3 For reinforced geomembranes, cut ~~five, five~~ 100 mm [~~4 in.~~]4 in. wide specimens for shear and ~~five, in five~~ 25 mm [1 in.] wide specimens for peel testing from the trial seam sample after the sample has been cured in accordance with Section 8.

7.1.4 Frequency of trial seams and sampling locations within trial seams should be determined in accordance with the site-specific contract documents.

7.2 *Field Seam Sample*—Cut a 300 mm [12 in.] long ~~non-reinforced~~nonreinforced or a 1200 mm [48 in.] long reinforced section of the fabricated seam from the installed lining for this test method.

7.2.1 For ~~non-reinforced~~nonreinforced geomembranes, cut ~~five, five~~ 25 mm [~~1 in.~~]1 in. wide specimens for shear and ~~five, five~~ 25 mm [1 in.] wide specimens for peel testing from the field seam sample after the sample is cured in accordance with Section 8.