

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**9862**

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## **Geotextiles — Sampling and preparation of test specimens**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Geotextiles — Échantillonnage et préparation des éprouvettes*  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

ISO 9862:1990

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Reference number  
ISO 9862:1990(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9862 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

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## Introduction

Geotextiles are produced in many different ways, partly using traditional textile procedures, partly using procedures not commonly recognized as textile procedures. Geotextiles are used in engineering, building, construction, hydraulic works, etc., all outside the textile industry.

Geotextiles are usually supplied in rolls, typically with an area of 500 m<sup>2</sup> per roll for a product of average mass per unit area.

Typically, the use of geotextiles is based upon utilization of the entire roll in one piece. Therefore, whilst the testing of geotextile samples should ensure the best possible statistical significance of the average result and the coefficient of variation, there are practical limits to the possible distribution of samples and specimens over the entire lot and its single units supplied to a building site.

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# Geotextiles — Sampling and preparation of test specimens

## 1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard establishes general principles for the sampling of geotextiles and preparation of test specimens from the samples.

1.2 The sampling principles are applicable to geotextiles supplied in rolls. ISO 186 may be used for units in other shapes.

1.3 The specimen preparation principles are applicable to all geotextiles.

## 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 186:1985, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality.*

## 3 Procedure

### 3.1 Sampling

#### 3.1.1 Selection of rolls

3.1.1.1 The number of rolls from which samples are cut shall be agreed between the parties involved.

3.1.1.2 With the exception of tests made in connection with claims, each roll selected shall look undamaged and the wrapping, if any, shall be intact.

#### 3.1.2 Cutting

3.1.2.1 Information regarding the number of test specimens, their shape and any requirements shall be obtained for all tests to be made on the sample.

3.1.2.2 The first two turns of the roll shall not be used for sampling.

3.1.2.3 Cut from the roll, over its full width, perpendicular to the machine direction (production direction — roll length direction), the length necessary to obtain all the specimens required, distributed in accordance with the principles described in this International Standard (see 3.2).

3.1.2.4 Since specimens shall not contain damaged parts as defined in 3.2.2, either such parts shall be avoided in selecting the sample, or the sample shall be cut large enough to obtain the necessary number of acceptable specimens.

#### 3.1.3 Identification of sample

3.1.3.1 When the two faces of the geotextile are significantly different, the sample shall be marked to show which face was inside or which was outside the turn of the roll.

3.1.3.2 Another mark (e.g. an arrow) shall be used to indicate the machine direction of the sample.

3.1.3.3 The sample shall be marked for identification purposes with the following information:

- brand/producer/supplier;
- type description, e.g. quality number or grade;
- roll number or other identification if more than one roll of the same type is sampled;
- date of sampling.

**3.1.3.4** If not being cut into specimens immediately, the sample shall be kept in a dry, dark place, free from dust, at ambient temperature and protected against chemical and physical damage. The sample may be rolled up but not folded.

## 3.2 Preparation of specimens

**3.2.1** For each type of test, the required number of specimens shall be cut from positions evenly distributed over the full width and length of the sample, but not closer than 100 mm to the selvedge.

**3.2.2** Except for specimens for tests to be made in connection with claims (see 3.1.1.2), specimens shall not contain any dirt, irregular areas, creases, holes or other visible defects of accidental origin produced subsequent to manufacture.

**3.2.3** For the same type of test, the same longitudinal or transverse position of two or more specimens shall be avoided. If unavoidable (e.g. due to narrow roll width), a note to this effect shall be included in the sampling report.

**3.2.4** Except when additional tests are required, the specimens shall be cut along the machine and transverse directions. When the test procedure calls for the specimen to be marked with the machine direction, the marking indicating the machine direction on the sample shall be transferred to the specimen, or the specimen shall be kept separate in such a way that there can be no risk of a misunderstanding.

**3.2.5** The specimens shall be cut to the accuracy required for the particular test. In tests where accuracy of dimensions is of special importance, the specimens may be cut to an oversize and only cut or frayed to the exact dimensions after conditioning.

**3.2.6** The identification markings on the sample shall be carefully transferred to all test specimens.

**3.2.7** Before cutting structured geotextiles, detailed instructions for cutting shall be laid down, and these instructions shall be followed with great care.

**3.2.8** If the cutting causes fragments of the geotextile to become loose, or if accidental fraying occurs, all loose fragments shall be kept with the specimen until the test is carried out. If the loosening of fragments cannot be avoided and this is likely to influence the test result, the fact that loosening has occurred shall be reported in the sampling report as well as in the test report.

**3.2.9** The specimens shall be kept in a dry, dark place free from dust, at ambient temperature and protected against chemical and physical damage until the test is performed.

## 4 Sampling report

The sampling report shall include the following particulars:

- a) a statement that the sampling and preparation of specimens was performed in accordance with this International Standard;
- b) details of any special observations made during the selection, sampling or preparation of specimens, such as:
  - an unusually high number of defects,
  - loosening of fragments from the geotextile,
  - the necessity for taking specimens for the same test in only one longitudinal or transverse direction;
- c) details of any deviation from the specified sampling procedure;
- d) the date of cutting of the sample, and the reference numbers of the rolls selected.

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