



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 13438:2019

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 13438:2005

Geosintetika - Preskusna presejalna metoda za ugotavljanje odpornosti geotekstilij in geotekstilijam sorodnih izdelkov proti oksidaciji (ISO 13438:2018)

Geosynthetics - Screening test method for determining the resistance of geotextiles and geotextile-related products to oxidation (ISO 13438:2018)

Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte Produkte - Auswahlprüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Oxidationsbeständigkeit (ISO 13438:2018)

Géosynthétiques - Méthode de détermination de la résistance des géotextiles et produits apparentés à l'oxydation (ISO 13438:2018)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 13438:2018

ICS:

59.080.70 Geotekstilije Geotextiles

SIST EN ISO 13438:2019 en,fr,de

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Geosynthetics - Screening test method for determining the resistance of geotextiles and geotextile-related products to oxidation (ISO 13438:2018)

Géosynthétiques - Méthode de détermination de la résistance des géotextiles et produits apparentés à l'oxydation (ISO 13438:2018)

Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte Produkte - Auswahlprüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Oxidationsbeständigkeit (ISO 13438:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 December 2018.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 13438:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 221 "Geosynthetics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geosynthetics" the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

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Second edition
2018-11

**Geosynthetics — Screening test
method for determining the resistance
of geotextiles and geotextile-related
products to oxidation**

*Géosynthétiques — Méthode de détermination de la résistance des
géotextiles et produits apparentés à l'oxydation*

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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 221, *Geosynthetics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13438:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- procedural guidance regarding the use of exposure ovens has been added;
- procedural guidance regarding the use of autoclaves has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

In many civil engineering applications, geotextiles and geotextile-related products can come into contact with water or aqueous solutions present in the soil environment. At the same time, in specific parts of the construction, they can be exposed to oxygen, giving rise to oxidative degradation processes. These processes are usually very slow.

Polyolefin materials, such as polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (PE), are inherently more sensitive to oxidation than those based on polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Other polymers, such as poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVAL according to ISO 1043-1), are also sensitive to oxidation in specific conditions (aqueous media with oxidizing agent). This behaviour can be improved very effectively by the use of appropriate stabilizing additives.

It is the purpose of this document to provide a method for screening the resistance to oxidation of geotextiles and geotextile-related products in service for 25, 50 and 100 years. In order to achieve the sufficiently short exposure times needed for screening tests, the oxidative degradation process is accelerated. This acceleration can be achieved either by raising the temperature or by increasing the concentration of the active reaction partner. Raising the temperature can lead to the oxidation rate being limited by oxygen diffusion, thus invalidating the acceleration. This applies particularly to materials with a low surface-to-volume ratio and less to nonwovens made from fine fibres. Two methods are therefore proposed.

Method A (which was Method B in the previous edition) uses temperature alone as the accelerating factor and is used for PE, PP, PA and AR.

Method B operates at moderately high temperatures and, at the same time, the oxygen concentration is increased by using pure oxygen at high pressure. Method B is used for PVAL.

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