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Standard Test Method for Determining the Internal and Interface Shear Resistance Strength of Geosynthetic Clay Liner by the Direct Shear Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ~~D6243~~; D6243/D6243M; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for determining the internal shear resistance of a Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) or the interface shear resistance between the GCL and an adjacent material under a constant rate of ~~displacement or constant stress-deformation.~~

1.2 This test method is intended to indicate the performance of the selected specimen by attempting to model certain field conditions.

1.3 This test method is applicable to all GCLs. Remolded or undisturbed soil samples can be used in the test device. See Test Method [D5321](#) for non-GCLs.

1.4 This test method is not suited for the development of exact stress-strain relationships within the test specimen due to the nonuniform distribution of shearing forces and displacement.

1.5 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only; 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 non-conformance with the standard.

1.6 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[ASTM D6243/D6243M-13a](#)

[D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids](#)—44fb-9155-88b772489381/astm-d6243-d6243m-13a

[D698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort \(12 400 ft-lbf/ft³ \(600 kN-m/m³\)\)](#)

[D1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort \(56,000 ft-lbf/ft³ \(2,700 kN-m/m³\)\)](#)

[D2435/D2435M Test Methods for One-Dimensional Consolidation Properties of Soils Using Incremental Loading](#)

[D2487 Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes \(Unified Soil Classification System\)](#)

[D3080/D3080M Test Method for Direct Shear Test of Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions](#)

[D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction](#)

[D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics](#)

[D5321 Test Method for Determining the Shear Strength of Soil-Geosynthetic and Geosynthetic-Geosynthetic Interfaces by Direct Shear](#)

[D6072/D6072M Practice for Obtaining Samples of Geosynthetic Clay Liners](#)

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.

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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. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms relating to soil and rock, refer to Terminology **D653**. For definitions of terms relating to GCLs, refer to Terminology **D4439**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *adhesion, c_a , n* —the shearing resistance between two unlike materials under zero normal stress. y-intercept of the Mohr-Coulomb strength envelope.

3.2.2 *angle of friction, n* —(angle of friction of a material or between two materials, °) the angle whose tangent is the ratio between the limiting value of the shear stress that resists slippage internal to a body or between two solid bodies at rest with respect to each other and the normal stress across the contact surface.

3.2.2 *atmosphere for testing geosynthetics, n* —air maintained at a relative humidity of between 50 and 70 % and temperature of $21 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($70[70 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}; 4^\circ\text{F}]$).

3.2.3 *coefficient of friction, GCL, n* —a constant proportionality factor relating shear to normal stress for a defined failure condition. manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of clay bonded to a layer, or layers, of geosynthetic materials.

3.2.4 *cohesion c , Mohr-Coulomb friction angle, δ , n* —shear strength of material, or the interface (angle of friction of a material or between two materials, at zero normal stress; the degrees) the angle defined by the least-squares, “best-fit” straight line through a defined section of the shear strength-normal stress failure envelope; the component of the shear strength indicated by the term c ; δ , in Coulomb’s equation Coulomb’s equation, $\tau = c + \sigma_n \tan(\phi)$; (δ) (see **12.6**).

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—

The end user is cautioned that some organizations (for example, FHWA, AASHTO along with state agencies who use these documents) are currently using the Greek letter, Delta (δ), to designate wall-backfill interface friction angle and the Greek letter, Rho (ρ), to designate the interface friction angle between geosynthetics and soil.^{3,4}

3.2.5 *Mohr-Coulomb shear strength envelope, n* —(angle of friction between two materials) (degrees) the angle whose tangent is the slope of the line relating limiting value of the shear stress that resists slippage between two solid bodies and the normal stress across the contact surface of the two bodies. Limiting value may be at the peak shear stress or at some other failure condition defined by the user of the test results. This is commonly referred to as interface friction angle. **D653**

3.2.6 *direct shear friction test, secant friction angle, δ_{sec} , n* —for GCLs, a procedure in which the internal GCL or the interface between a GCL and any other surface, under a constant normal stress specified by the user, is stressed to failure by the relative movement of one surface against the other for interface strength and by internal shear for internal strength. (angle of friction of a material or between two materials, °) the angle defined by a line drawn from the origin to a data point on the shear strength-normal stress failure envelope. Intended to be used only for the normal stress on the shearing plane for which it is defined. **D6243m-13a**

3.2.7 *GCL, n* —a manufactured hydraulic barrier consisting of clay bonded to a layer, or layers, of geosynthetic materials.

3.2.8 *residual strength, n* —value of shear stress at sufficiently large displacement that shear stress remains constant with continued shearing.

3.2.7 *post-peak shear strength, τ , n* —values of shear stress at some displacement beyond the peak shear strength where the shear stress approaches a constant value with continued displacement. the shear force on a given failure plane. In the direct shear test it is always stated in relation to the normal stress acting on the failure plane. Two different types of shear strengths are often estimated and used in standard practice:

3.2.7.1 *peak shear strength*—the largest value of shear resistance experienced during the test under a given normal stress.

3.2.7.2 *post-peak shear strength*—the minimum, or steady-state value of shear resistance that occurs after the peak shear strength is experienced.

3.2.7.3 *Discussion*—

The end user is cautioned that the reported value of post-peak shear strength (regardless how defined) is not necessarily the residual shear strength. In some instances, a post-peak shear strength may not be defined before the limit of horizontal displacement is reached.

3.2.8 *shear strength envelope, n* —curvi-linear line on the shear stress-normal stress plot representing the combination of shear and normal stresses that define a selected shear failure mode (for example, peak and post-peak).

³ *LRFD Bridge Design Specifications*, 5th Edition, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Washington, D.C., 2010.

⁴ “Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes, Design and Construction Guidelines”, *FHWA GEC 011*, FHWA-NHI-10-024, Vol 1 and FHWA-NHI-10-025, Vol II, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Washington, DC, 2009.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The shear resistance internal to the GCL or between a GCL and adjacent material, or between any GCL combination selected by the user, is determined by placing the GCL and one or more contact surfaces, such as soil, within a direct shear box. A constant normal stress representative of field design stresses is applied to the specimen, and a tangential (shear) force is applied to the apparatus so that one section of the box moves in relation to the other section. The shear force is recorded as a function of the horizontal displacement of the moving section of the shear box.

4.2 ~~The test is performed for a minimum of three~~ To define a Mohr-Coulomb shear strength envelope, it is recommended that a test points be performed at different normal stresses, selected by the user, to model appropriate field conditions. However, there may be instances where fewer test points are desired (see Note 1). The peak shear stresses, or shear stresses at some post-peak displacement, or both, are plotted against the applied normal stresses used for testing. The test data are generally represented by a best fit straight line through the peak strength whose slope is the coefficient of Mohr-Coulomb friction angle for peak strength between the two materials where the shearing occurred, or within the GCL. The y-intercept of the straight line is the cohesion intercept for internal shearing or adhesion intercept for interface shearing. A straight line fit for shear stresses at some post-peak displacement is the post-peak interface strength between the two materials where the shearing occurred, or the post-peak internal strength within the GCL. If the post-peak shear stresses have reached a constant value less than the peak strength, the post-peak strength is the interface residual strength or the internal residual strength.

NOTE 1—There may be some investigative cases where only a single test point is desired. If the field design conditions will experience a range of normal stresses, it is standard industry practice to bracket the normal-stress range with tests on both sides of the range, as it is unconservative to extrapolate results outside of the normal-stress range tested. When defining a Mohr-Coulomb shear strength envelope over a range of normal stresses, standard industry practice is to use a minimum of three test points. Attempting to define a single linear Mohr-Coulomb shear strength envelope over too-large of a normal-stress range may prove to be problematic in many cases because most failure envelopes exhibit significant curvature over such a large range, particularly at low normal stresses on the shearing plane.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The procedure described in this test method for determination of the shear resistance for the GCL or the GCL interface is intended as a performance test to provide the user with a set of design values for the test conditions examined. The test specimens and conditions, including normal stresses, are generally selected by the user.

5.2 This test method may be used for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of GCLs, but caution is advised as outlined in 5.2.1.

5.2.1 The shear resistance can be expressed only in terms of actual test conditions (see ~~Note 1~~ Notes 2 and 3 and Note 2). The determined value may be a function of the applied normal stress, material characteristics, ~~characteristics~~ (for example, of the geosynthetic), soil properties, size of sample, moisture content, drainage conditions, displacement rate, magnitude of displacement, and other parameters.

NOTE 2—In the case of acceptance testing requiring the use of soil, the user must furnish the soil sample, soil parameters, and direct shear test parameters. The method of test data interpretation for purposes of acceptance should be mutually agreed to by the users of this standard.

NOTE 3—Testing under this test method should be performed by laboratories qualified in the direct shear testing of soils and meeting the requirements of Practice D3740, especially since the test results may depend on site-specific and test conditions.

5.2.2 This test method measures the total resistance to shear within a GCL or between a GCL and adjacent material. The total shear resistance may be a combination of sliding, rolling and interlocking of material components

5.2.3 This test method does not distinguish between individual mechanisms, which may be a function of the soil and GCL used, method of material placement and hydration, normal and shear stresses applied, means used to hold the GCL in place, rate of horizontal displacement, and other factors. Every effort should be made to identify, as closely as is practicable, the sheared area and failure mode of the specimen. Care should be taken, including close visual inspection of the specimen after testing, to ensure that the testing conditions are representative of those being investigated.

5.2.4 Information on precision between laboratories is incomplete. In cases of dispute, comparative tests to determine whether a statistical bias exists between laboratories may be advisable.

5.3 The test results can be used in the design of GCL applications, including but not limited to, the design of liners and caps for landfills, cutoffs for dams, and other hydraulic barriers.

~~5.4 While the peak strengths and post-peak strengths measured by this test are generally reproducible by multiple laboratories,~~ The displacement at which peak strength and post-peak strength occurs and the shape of the shear stress-horizontal stress versus shear displacement curve may differ considerably from one test device to another due to differences in specimen mounting, gripping surfaces and material preparation. The user of results from this standard is cautioned that results at a specified displacement may not be reproducible across laboratories and that the relative horizontal displacement measured in this test at peak strength may not match relative horizontal shear displacement at peak strength in a field condition.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Shear Device*—A rigid device to hold the specimen securely and in such a manner that a uniform shear force without torque can be applied to the tested interface. The device consists of both a stationary and moving container, each of which is capable of

containing dry or wet soil and are rigid enough to not distort during shearing of the specimen. The traveling container must be placed on firm bearings and rack to ensure that the movement of the container is only in a direction parallel to that of the applied shear force.

NOTE 4—The position of one of the containers should be adjustable in the normal direction to compensate for vertical deformation of the GCL, soil and adjacent materials.

6.1.1 Square or rectangular containers are recommended. They should have a minimum dimension that is the ~~greater~~greatest of 300 mm (~~12 in.~~;12 in.), 15 times the d_{3585} of the coarser soil used in the test, or a minimum of five times the maximum opening size (in plan) of the geosynthetic tested. The depth of each container should be at least 50 mm (~~2 in.~~;2 in.) or six times the maximum particle size of the coarser soil tested, whichever is greater.

NOTE 5—The minimum container dimensions given in 6.1.1 are guidelines based on requirements for testing most combinations of GCLs and adjacent materials. Containers smaller than those specified in 6.1.1 can be used if it can be shown that data generated by the smaller devices contain no bias from scale or edge effects when compared to the minimum size devices specified in 6.1.1 ~~for specific materials being tested.~~ The user should conduct comparative testing prior to the acceptance of data produced on smaller devices. For direct shear testing involving soils, competent geotechnical review is recommended to evaluate the compatibility of the minimum and smaller direct shear devices.

6.2 *Normal Stress Loading Device*, capable of applying and maintaining a constant uniform normal ~~force~~stress on the specimen for the duration of the test. Careful control and accuracy (~~$\pm 2\%$~~ ; $\pm 2\%$) of normal ~~force~~stress is important. Normal force loading devices include, but are not limited to, weights, pneumatic or hydraulic bellows, or piston-applied stresses. For jacking systems, the tilting of loading plates must be limited to ~~less than~~2° from the shear direction during shearing. The device must be calibrated to determine the normal force delivered to the shear plane.

6.3 *Shear Force Loading Device*, capable of applying a shearing force to the specimen at a constant rate of ~~horizontal~~ displacement. The horizontal force measurement system must be calibrated, including provisions to measure and correct for the effects of friction and tilting of the loading system. The rate of displacement should be controlled to an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$ over a range of at least 6.35 mm/min (~~0.25 in./min~~;0.25 in./min) to 0.025 mm/min (~~0.001 in./min~~;0.001 in./min). The system must allow constant measurement and readout of the applied shear force. An electronic load cell or proving ring arrangement is generally used. The shear force loading device should be connected to the test apparatus in such a fashion that the point of the load application to the traveling container is in the plane of the shearing interface and remains the same for all tests. (See Note 56).

NOTE 6—The operating range of normal and horizontal shear stresses for a device should be limited to between 10 and 90 % of its calibrated range. If a device is used outside this range, the report shall so state and give a discussion of the potential effect of uncertainties in normal stress on the measured results.

6.4 *Displacement Indicators*, for providing continuous readout of the horizontal shear displacement, and if desired, vertical displacement of the specimen during the consolidation or shear phase, or both. Displacement indicators, such as dial indicators, or linear variable differential transformers (LVDTs), capable of measuring a displacement of at least 75 mm (~~3 in.~~;3 in.) for ~~horizontal~~shear displacement and 25 mm (~~1 in.~~;1 in.) for vertical displacement are recommended. The sensitivity of displacement indicators should be at least 0.02 mm (~~0.001 in.~~;0.001 in.) for measuring ~~horizontal~~shear displacement and 0.002mm (~~0.0001 in.~~;0.002 mm [0.0001 in.]) for measuring vertical displacement.

6.5 *GCL Clamping Devices*, required for fixing GCL specimens to the stationary section or container, the traveling container, or both, during shearing of the specimen. Clamps and grips shall not interfere with the shearing surfaces within the shear box and must keep the GCL specimens flat during testing. Gripping surfaces must develop sufficient shear resistance to prevent non-uniform displacement of the GCL and adjacent geosynthetics. Gripping surfaces must develop sufficient shear resistance to prevent tensile failure within any geosynthetics material outside the specimen area subjected to normal stress. Flat jaw-like clamping devices are normally sufficient. Textured surfaces or soil must be used to support the top and/or bottom of the geosynthetic. Where the internal shear resistance of the GCL is to be measured, rough (textured) surfaces must be used on the top and bottom of the GCL to force internal shearing within the GCL. These surfaces must permit flow of water into and out of the test specimen. Work is still in progress to define the best type of ~~rough~~textured surfaces. Selection of the type of ~~rough~~texture surface should be based on the following criteria:

6.5.1 The gripping surface should be able to mobilize fully the friction between the gripping surface and the outside surfaces of the ~~GCL~~GCL. ~~The~~ The rough surfaces must be able to prevent slip between the GCL and the gripping surface to prevent tensile failure in the geotextile. This requirement also applies to any geosynthetics used to determine interface shear strength of the GCL.

6.5.2 The gripping surface must be able to completely transfer the applied shear force through the outside surfaces into the inside of the GCL: A textured steel gripping surface made of rasps, truss plates, nail boards or machined angled spikes ~~1-2~~1 to 2 mm tall mounted on a rigid substrate have been found to work. Truss plates with teeth ground down so they extend ~~1-2~~1 to 2 mm into the GCL with at least 1 point per cm² are the preferred gripping surface for this standard, and should be used unless specific factors dictate a different gripping surface. Indicate the gripping surface type, spacing and height on the test report. Gluing of the GCL to a substrate may influence the strength behavior of the GCL and may not be used.

6.5.3 The gripping surface must not extend into the failure plane for internal shear of the GCL. The resulting failure surface for internal shear of GCL should be entirely within the GCL.

NOTE 7—The selection of specimen substrate may influence the test results. For instance, a test performed using a rigid substrate, such as a wood or metal plate, may not simulate field conditions as accurately as that using a soil substrate. However, use of compressible soils as a substrate is not recommended due to the possibility that these soils may compress under the applied normal load to the extent that the intended shear plane is no longer level with the gap between the two halves of the shear box. The user should be aware of the influence of substrate on direct shear resistance data. Accuracy, reproducibility, and relevance to field conditions should be considered when selecting a substrate for testing.

NOTE 8—Gripping and clamping systems vary widely and can be different based on the geosynthetic material being tested. Several authors have successfully used a multitude of systems.⁵

6.6 *Soil Preparation Equipment*, *Equipment*, for preparing or compacting bulk soil samples, as outlined in Test Methods **D698**, **D1557**, or ~~D3080~~**D3080/D3080M**.

6.7 *Miscellaneous Equipment*, as required for preparing specimens. A timing device and equipment required for maintaining saturation of the geosynthetic or soil samples, if desired.

7. GCL Sampling

7.1 *Lot Sample*—Divide the product into lots, and for any lot to be tested, take the lot sample as directed in *Guide Practice D6072/D6072M* (see ~~Note 5~~**Notes 6 and 7** and ~~Note 6~~).

7.2 *Laboratory Sample*—Consider the units in the lot sample as the units in the laboratory sample for the lot to be tested. For a laboratory sample, take a sample extending the full width of the GCL production unit and of sufficient length so that the requirements of 7.3 can be met. Take a sample that will exclude material from the outer edge.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each unit in the laboratory sample, remove the ~~required number of specimens~~ three specimens (or fewer if specified by the user) as outlined in 7.3.1.

7.3.1 Remove ~~a minimum of three specimens~~ for shearing in a direction parallel to the machine, or roll, direction of the laboratory sample and three specimens for shearing in a direction parallel to the ~~cross-machine (cross-roll)~~ cross-machine, or cross-roll, direction, if required (see ~~Note 7~~**Notes 9 and 10** and ~~Note 8~~). All the specimens should be sufficiently large to fit snugly in the container described in 6.1.1, and they should be of sufficient size to facilitate clamping. All specimens should be free of surface defects, etc., that are not typical of the laboratory sample. Space the specimens along a diagonal of the unit of the laboratory sample. Take no specimens nearer the edge of the GCL production unit than 1/10 the width of the unit.

NOTE 9—Lots for GCLs usually are designated by the producer during manufacturing. While this test method does not attempt to establish a frequency of testing for the determination of design-oriented data, the lot number of the laboratory sample should be identified. The lot number should be unique to the raw material and manufacturing process for a specific number of units, for example, rolls, panels, etc., designated by the producer.

NOTE 10—The shear strength characteristics of some GCLs may depend on the direction tested. In many applications, it is necessary to perform shear tests in only one direction that matches the direction of shear in the installation. In addition, it is often necessary to perform shear tests against a specific side of the geosynthetic that matches the installation. The direction of shear ~~in the~~ and the side of the GCL specimen(s) must be noted clearly in these cases

8. Shear Device Calibration

8.1 The direct shear device ~~is~~ must be calibrated to measure the internal resistance to shear inherent to the device. The inherent shear resistance is a function of the geometry and mass of the traveling container, type and condition of the bearings, and type of shear loading system, and the applied normal stress. The calibration procedure described in this section is applicable to certain devices. Other procedures may be required for specific devices. Refer to the manufacturer's literature for recommended calibration procedures. (See **Note 11**).

NOTE 11—Calibration of electronic equipment used in this method and calibration for device friction should be performed at least once per year using traceable reference materials.

8.2 Assemble the shear device completely without placing a specimen inside it. If the device permits, apply a normal stress equal to that for which friction is being measured. If applying a normal stress, some low friction mechanism such as rollers must be used to resist the normal stress without creating a shear resistance. Some boxes do not permit calibration with a normal stress. Adjust the gap between the upper and lower ~~boxes~~ box to the value used in shear testing. Apply the shear force to the traveling container at a rate of 6.35 mm/min (~~0.25 in./min~~); [0.25 in./min]. Record the shear force required to sustain movement of the traveling container for at least ~~5075 mm (2 in.)~~ [3 in.] total ~~horizontal~~ shear displacement. Record the applied shear force at 1 mm (~~0.05 in.~~) [0.05 in.] intervals. Determine the average shear force over 75 mm (~~3 in.~~) [3 in.] of displacement. Variations in shear force of more than ~~25%~~ 25 % of the average value may indicate damaged or misaligned bearings, an eccentric application of the shear force, or a misaligned box. The equipment must be repaired if the measured shear force varies by more than ~~25%~~ 25 % of the average value.

8.3 The maximum shear force recorded is the internal shear correction to be applied to shear force data after the testing of the specimens. The internal shear correction for device friction should not exceed ~~10%~~ 10 % of the measured peak strength.

⁵ Fox et al., 1997, Pavlik, 1997, Trauger et al., 1997, Fox et al., 1998, Zanzinger and Alexiew, 2000, Olsa and Swan, 2001, Triplett and Fox, 2001, Marr, 2002, Koerner and Lacy, 2005, Fox et al., 2006, and Allen and Fox, 2007.

~~8.4 Calibrations—Calibration of electronic equipment used in this method and calibration for device friction should be performed at least once per year using methods traceable to NIST reference standards. Check calibrations using documented internal reference methods should be performed at least every 3 months, or any time the equipment has been moved, modified, damaged, rusted or unused for more than 1 month.~~

9. Conditioning

9.1 Maintain samples at the as-received moisture content until ready to cut specimens for testing.

9.2 For tests on GCL without soil, test specimens at the temperature specified in the standard atmosphere for testing geosynthetics. Humidity control normally is not required for direct shear testing.

9.3 When soil is included in the test specimen, the method of conditioning is selected by the user or mutually agreed upon by the user and the testing agency. Material required for the specimen shall be batched by thoroughly mixing soil with sufficient water to produce the desired water content. Allow the soil to stand prior to compaction in accordance with the following guide:

Classification D2487	Minimum Standing Time, h
SW, SP	No Requirement
SC, SM, ML, CL, MH, CH	46
Classification (by Practice D2487)	Minimum Standing Time, h
SW, SP	No Requirement
SM	3
SC, ML, CL	18
MH, CH	36

9.3.1 In the absence of specified conditioning criteria, as described in 9.4, the test should be performed at the temperature specified in the standard atmosphere for testing GCLs. Relative humidity control should be ~~controlled~~performed when specified by the user.

9.4 The minimum user specified test conditioning criteria include the following:

9.4.1 The test configuration, including all components from the top to bottom, ~~all components, including supporting bottom (supporting substrates, soil, geosynthetics, GCLs, and gripping surfaces: surfaces).~~

9.4.2 Type of clamping, and gripping surfaces, or both.

9.4.3 Compaction criteria for soil(s), including dry unit weight, moisture content and conditions for compacting the soil adjacent to the GCL or other geosynthetics.

9.4.4 Sample conditioning, such as, wetting, soaking/hydration, and consolidation of GCL separately or with entire test section. Wetting should be defined by either pouring water onto the sample or by spraying GCL or other geosynthetic with water. Conditions must be defined during soaking/hydration for the type of fluid, duration of soaking, criteria to define completion of consolidation during soaking, normal stress to be applied during soaking, and whether GCL is to be hydrated by itself or with other interface components assembled. The GCL should be hydrated sufficiently long to come to full hydration unless otherwise specified. Hydration may be performed outside of the shear box under the required conditions and the hydrated specimen ~~than then~~ transferred to the shear box, provided (1) the GCL is not damaged by the transfer, (2) the hydrating conditions have not caused bentonite to extrude to the outer faces of the geotextile, and (3) transfer time is kept to a minimum and the specimen is not allowed to dry.

9.4.5 Normal stresses during the shear phase.

9.4.6 ~~Method of shearing, whether constant rate of horizontal displacement or constant horizontal stress. For constant rate of horizontal displacement tests, the shear rate must be defined or the Rate of shearing or the procedure for the lab to follow to establish the shear rate must be given (see 10.7 and 11.6). For constant stress tests, the user must define the applied shear load, method of application, and test duration must be defined (see Note 10).~~

10. Procedure A—GCL Internal Shear Resistance

10.1 Adjust the lower roughened surface so that it is one-half the thickness of the GCL below the top of the lower box. Place the GCL over the lower roughened surface in the shear box. The lower roughened surface must be sufficiently rough to prevent slippage between the surface and the bottom of the GCL. The specimen must cover the entire substrate. Half the thickness of the GCL should extend above the top of the lower box. If clamps are used, the GCL should be sufficiently long to permit the bottom geotextile to be clamped to one side of the bottom shear box and the top geotextile to be clamped to the opposite side of the top shear box. The GCL must be flat, free of folds and wrinkles, and in complete contact with the roughened substrate.

10.2 Slide the two halves of the shear box together and fix them in the start position.

10.3 Place a top roughened surface over the GCL specimen. The top plate must be sufficiently rough to prevent slippage between the top of the GCL and the plate. Fix the loading plate and apply the normal stress to the specimen. Gripping and clamping systems currently available may not shear GCL specimens internally under some test conditions, such as tests under low normal loads.