



Designation: D6575 – 14

Standard Test Method for Determining Stiffness of Geosynthetics Used as Turf Reinforcement Mats (TRMs)¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the stiffness of geosynthetics used as Turf Reinforcement Mats (TRM).

1.2 The method is applicable to TRMs of any fiber content and any number of components.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1388 Test Method for Stiffness of Fabrics

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D4354 Practice for Sampling of Geosynthetics and Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs) for Testing

D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics

D5261 Test Method for Measuring Mass per Unit Area of Geotextiles

2.2 *Federal Standards:*³

CCC-T-191b Textile Test Methods No. 5206.2

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *bending length, n:*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.05 on Geosynthetic Erosion Control.

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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 Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401, http://www.gpo.gov.

3.1.1.1 *general, adj*—a measure of the interaction between geosynthetic weight and geosynthetic stiffness as shown by the way in which a geosynthetic bends under its own weight. It reflects the stiffness of a geosynthetic when bent in one plane under the force of gravity, and is one component of drape.

3.1.1.2 *Discussion*—Bending length is called drape stiffness in Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

3.1.1.3 *specific, adj*—the cube root of the ratio of the flexural rigidity to the mass per unit area.

3.1.2 *flexural rigidity, n:*

3.1.2.1 *general, adj*—resistance to bending.

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—Resistance to bending or “flexural rigidity” is called flex stiffness in Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

3.1.2.3 *specific, adj*—the couple on either end of a sample of unit width bent into unit curvature in the absence of any tension.

3.1.2.4 *Discussion*—The methods measure the bending length. Flexural rigidity is calculated directly by multiplying the cube of the bending length by the weight per unit area (see 3.1.1.3).

3.1.3 *stiffness, n*—resistance to bending.

3.2 *Definitions*—For definitions of other textile or geosynthetic terms used in this test method, refer to Terminologies D123 and D4439.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 In general this test method is adapted from tests developed for woven fabrics (previously designated as Test Method D1388).

4.2 The cantilever test method may not be suitable for testing products that are very limp or have a marked tendency to curl or twist at a cut edge.

Cantilever Method

5. Summary of Method

5.1 A specimen of the TRM is slid in a direction parallel to its long dimension, so that its end projects from the edge of a horizontal surface. The length of overhang is measured when the tip of the test specimen is depressed under its own weight to the point where the line joining the tip to the edge of the platform makes an angle of 41.5° with the horizontal. One half