

Geosünteeilised barjäärid. Kanalite ehituse karakteristikud

Geosynthetic Barriers - Characteristics required for
use in the construction of canals

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13362:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13362:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.06.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13362:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13362:2005.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.06.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: channels, conformity tests, membranes, plastics, production control, properties, quality assurance, resistance, running waters, separation, sewerage, sewers, single layers, specification (approval), specifications, testing, textiles, water proof sheetings

English version

Geosynthetic Barriers - Characteristics required for use in the construction of canals

Géomembranes - Géosynthétiques bentonitiques -
Caractéristiques requises pour l'utilisation dans la
construction des canaux

Geosynthetische Dichtungsbahnen - Eigenschaften, die für
die Anwendung beim Bau von Kanälen erforderlich sind

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 March 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 13362:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geosynthetics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 October 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2007.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard allows manufacturers to describe geosynthetic barriers on the basis of declared values for characteristics relevant to the intended use and if tested to the specified method. It also includes procedures for evaluation of conformity and factory production control.

This European Standard may also be used by designers, end-users and other interested parties as a tool to define relevant and appropriate characteristics for specifications and on-site quality control. It should be emphasised however that not all characteristics and test methods quoted in this document are suitable for the purpose of on-site quality control.

Tests for several non-mandated characteristics are still under study and will be included when the standard is revised.

The term "product" used in this document refers to a geosynthetic barrier, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers.

This European Standard is part of a group of standards, addressing the requirements for geosynthetic barriers when used in a specific application.

Particular application cases may contain requirements about additional properties and - preferably standardised - test methods, if they are technically relevant and not conflicting with European Standards.

The design life of the product should be determined, since its function may be temporary, as a construction expediency, or permanent, for the lifetime of the structure.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the relevant characteristics of geosynthetic barriers, including polymeric geosynthetic barriers, clay geosynthetic barriers and bituminous geosynthetic barriers, when used as fluid barriers in the construction of canals, and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics.

The intended use of these products is to control the leakage of water through the construction.

This European Standard is not applicable to geotextiles or geotextile-related products.

This European Standard provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard.

This European Standard defines requirements to be met by manufacturers and their authorised representatives with regard to the presentation of product properties.

This European Standard does not cover applications where the geosynthetic barrier is to be in contact with water that has been treated for human consumption.

NOTE Where potable water is or may be in direct contact with the product the designer should also refer to other relevant standards, requirements and/or regulations.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 495-5	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Determination of foldability at low temperature - Part 5: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing</i>
EN 1109	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing – Determination of flexibility at low temperatures</i>
EN 1849-1	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Determination of thickness and mass per unit area – Part 1: Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing</i>
EN 1849-2	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Determination of thickness and mass per unit area – Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing</i>
EN 12224	<i>Geotextiles and geotextile-related products – Determination of the resistance to weathering</i>
EN 12225	<i>Geotextiles and geotextile-related products – Method for determining the microbiological resistance by a soil burial test</i>
EN 12310-1	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Part 1: Bitumen sheets for waterproofing - Determination of resistance to tearing (nail shank)</i>
EN 12311-1	<i>Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Part 1: Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of tensile properties</i>
EN 13361	<i>Geosynthetic barriers - Characteristics required for use in the construction of reservoirs and dams.</i>
EN 13491	<i>Geosynthetic barriers - Characteristics required for use as a fluid barrier in the construction of tunnels and underground structures.</i>
EN 13492	<i>Geosynthetic barriers - Characteristics required for use in the construction of liquid waste disposal sites, transfer stations or secondary containment</i>
EN 13493	<i>Geosynthetic barriers - Characteristics required for use in the construction of solid waste storage and disposal sites.</i>
prEN 14150	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Determination of permeability to liquids</i>
prEN 14151	<i>Geosynthetic barriers - Determination of burst strength</i>
EN 14196	<i>Geosynthetics - Test methods for measuring mass per unit area of clay geosynthetic barriers</i>
EN 14414	<i>Geosynthetics - Screening test method for determining chemical resistance for landfill applications</i>
EN 14415	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Test method for determining the of resistance to leaching</i>
prCEN/TS 14416	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Test method for determining the resistance to roots</i>

prCEN/TS 14417	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Test method for the determination of the influence of wetting-drying cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers</i>
prCEN/TS 14418	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Test method for the determination of the influence of freezing-thawing cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers</i>
EN 14575	<i>Geosynthetic barriers – Screening test method for determining the resistance to oxidation</i>
EN ISO 527-1:1996	<i>Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General principles (ISO 527-1:1993 including Corr 1:1994)</i>
EN ISO 527-3	<i>Plastics -- Determination of tensile properties -- Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets (ISO 527-3)</i>
EN ISO 527-4	<i>Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites (ISO 527-4)</i>
EN ISO 9862	<i>Geosynthetics - Sampling and preparation of test specimens (ISO 9862:2005)</i>
EN ISO 9863-1	<i>Geosynthetics - Determination of thickness at specified pressures - Part 1: Single layers (ISO 9863-1:2005)</i>
prEN ISO 10318:2003	<i>Geosynthetics - Geotextiles, geotextile-related products, geomembranes and geosynthetic clay liners - Terms and their definitions (ISO/DIS 10318:2000))</i>
EN ISO 10319	<i>Geotextiles - Wide-width tensile test (ISO 10319:1993)</i>
EN ISO 10320	<i>Geotextiles and geotextile-related products – Identification on site (ISO 10320:1999)</i>
EN ISO 12236	<i>Geotextiles and geotextile-related products – Static puncture test (CBR test) (ISO 12236:1996)</i>
EN ISO 12957-1	<i>Geosynthetics – Determination of friction characteristics – Part 1: Direct shear test. (ISO 12957-1:2005)</i>
EN ISO 12957-2	<i>Geosynthetics – Determination of friction characteristics - Part 2: Inclined plane test. (ISO 12957-2:2005)</i>
EN ISO 13438	<i>Geotextiles and geotextile-related products – Screening test method for determining the resistance to oxidation (ISO 13438:2004)</i>
ISO 34-1	<i>Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of tear strength - Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces</i>
ASTM D 696	<i>Standard test method for coefficient of linear thermal expansion of plastics between -30 °C and 30 °C. With a Vitreous Silica Dilatometer.</i>
ASTM D 5397	<i>Standard test method for evaluation of stress crack resistance of polyolefin geomembranes using notched constant tensile load test</i>
ASTM D 5887	<i>Standard test method for measurement of index flux through saturated geosynthetic clay liner specimens using a flexible wall permeameter</i>
ASTM D 5890	<i>Standard test method for swell index of clay mineral component of geosynthetic clay liners.</i>

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in prEN ISO 10318:2003 and the following apply.

3.1.1

product

geosynthetic barrier, including polymeric, bituminous and clay barriers

3.1.2

specification

document in which the works, functions, specific conditions and required material property values of the geosynthetic barrier of use are described

3.1.3

canal

waterway which is intended to convey water from source to user or to be used by boats, ships or barges for commercial or pleasure purposes. The waterway may be an entirely engineered feature or it may be a natural river which has been engineered to improve its capacity as a waterway.

3.1.4

revetment

layer of material laid on the sloping side of a canal to prevent erosion of the material forming the canal

3.1.5

top water level

normal highest water level in the canal

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this European Standard, the abbreviations of prEN ISO 10318:2003 and the following apply:

GBR-P: polymeric geosynthetic barrier

GBR-B: bituminous geosynthetic barrier

GBR-C: clay geosynthetic barrier

4 Required characteristics and corresponding methods of test

4.1 General

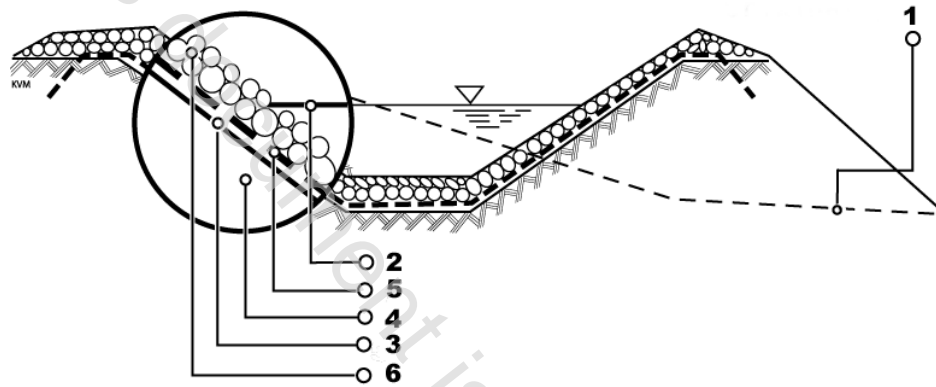
The main function of geosynthetic barriers when used in the construction of canals is to prevent or reduce the flow of fluid through the structure. Damage during installation has not been addressed in this document.

4.2 Types of Application

NOTE It is not normally advisable to install a geosynthetic barrier on the outside face of a canal embankment. Special consideration should be given to any geosynthetic barrier installed on the downstream face of a canal. The applications described in this document do not include such situations.

4.2.1 Application 1: "covered in service"

Applications where the product is laid in a canal and is covered in service with a revetment or other protective layers. Figure 1 shows a typical installation.



Key

- 1 original ground profile
- 2 top water level
- 3 protection geotextile
- 4 fill embankment
- 5 geosynthetic barrier
- 6 revetment

Figure 1 - Geosynthetic barrier laid as a canal liner on either fill or cut natural soils and covered with a revetment