

**Geotekstiil ja geotekstiilitaolised tooted.
Meetod mikrobioloogilise püsivuse
määramiseks pinnasesse matmise
katsega**

Geotextiler and geotextile-related products - Method
for determining the microbiological resistance by a
soil burial test

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12225:2001 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12225:2000 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.02.2001 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12225:2001 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12225:2000.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 16.02.2001 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>See standard määrab kindlaks meetodi geotekstiili ja geotekstiilitaoliste toodete mikrobioloogilise püsivuse määramiseks pinnasesse matmise katse abil. Eelstandard ei määra kindlaks seda, milliste toodete jaoks või milliste rakenduste korral pinnasesse matmise katse on vajalik.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 07.100.99, 59.080.70

Võtmesõnad:

English version

Geotextiles and geotextile-related products

Method for determining the microbiological resistance by a
soil burial test

Géotextiles et produits apparentés –
Méthode pour la détermination de la
résistance microbologique par un
essai d'enfouissement

Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte
Produkte – Prüfverfahren zur
Bestimmung der mikrobiologischen
Beständigkeit durch einen Erdein-
grabungsversuch

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-07-15.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geotextiles and geotextile-related products", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 12225:1996.

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 March 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2001.

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

1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the microbiological resistance of geotextiles and geotextile-related products by a soil burial test. It does not specify for which products or in which applications the soil burial test is required.

NOTE 1: For further reference see CR ISO 13434.

NOTE 2: Experience and exhumation of geotextiles and geotextile-related products which had performed successfully, in some cases for more than two decades, indicate that geotextiles and geotextile-related products made out of synthetic materials are generally resistant against microbially initiated decay. It can therefore be expected that most of these products commercially available at the present time will pass the soil burial test successfully and it is probably not necessary to submit them all to this test independent of their function. However, if the requirements for appropriate functioning of the geotextiles and geotextile-related products demand proof of microbiological resistance or if they are manufactured from newly developed polymers whose resistance is in any doubt, the soil burial test should be performed.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 12226:2000	Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - General tests for evaluation following durability testing
prEN ISO/DIS 11721-1:1995	Textiles - Determination of the resistance of cellulose containing textiles to micro-organisms - Soil burial test - Part 1: Assessment of rotting retardant finishing (ISO/DIS 11721-1:1995)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1

microbiological resistance

the resistance of a geotextile or geotextile-related product to attack by bacteria or fungi.

NOTE: There are no limit values on evaluation criteria. Anything which exhibits statistically significant degradation in the laboratory under optimal conditions cannot be rot resistant in practice.