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**Geotekstiil. Ühenduste/õmbluste tõmbekatse kogulaiuses**

Geosynthetics - Tensile test for joints/seams by wide-width strip method

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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**Geosynthetics - Tensile test for joints/seams by wide-width strip  
method (ISO 10321:2008)**

Géosynthétiques - Essai de traction des joints/coutures par  
la méthode de la bande large (ISO 10321:2008)

Geokunststoffe - Zugprüfung von Verbindungen/Nähten am  
breiten Streifen (ISO 10321:2008)

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10321:2008) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2008.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10321:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 10321:2008 without any modification.

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# Geosynthetics — Tensile test for joints/seams by wide-width strip method

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an index test method for determination of the tensile properties of joints and seams in geosynthetics, using a wide-width strip. The method is applicable to most geosynthetics. It is also applicable to geogrids, but the specimen dimensions may need to be altered. This test is not applicable to polymeric or bituminous geosynthetic barriers.

This method quantifies the tensile strength of a joint or seam between geosynthetics. It can provide data to indicate the joint or seam tensile strength which can be achieved.

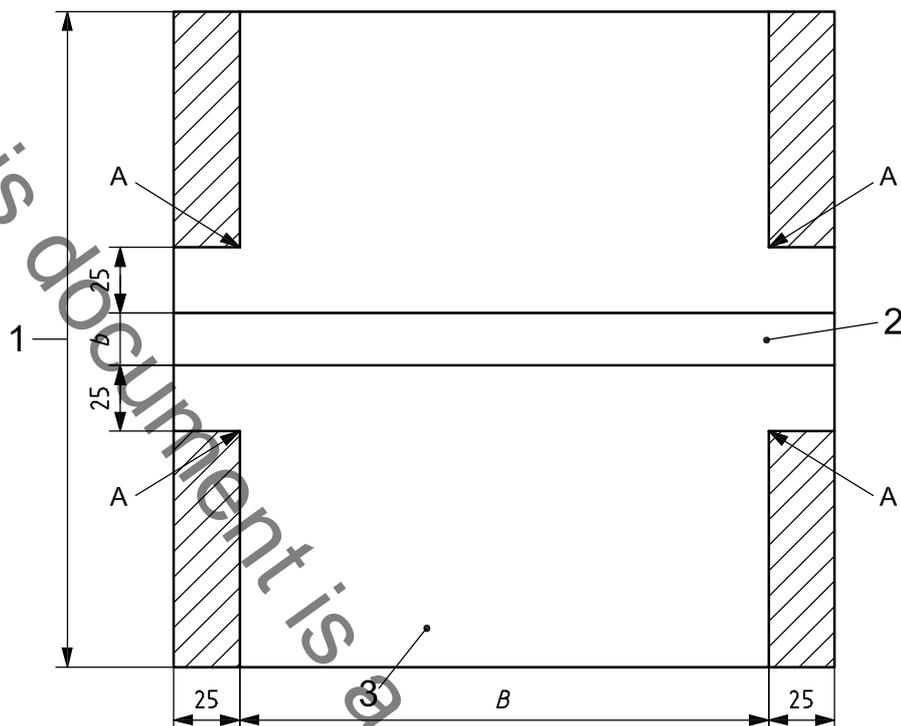
A joint or seam efficiency can be calculated by comparison of the joint/seam tensile strength with the tensile strength of the unjointed material, as determined by ISO 10319.

Procedures for measuring the tensile properties of both conditioned and wet specimens are included.

Some modification of techniques may be necessary for particular geosynthetics, e.g. strong geosynthetics, meshes or geosynthetics made from glass fibre, to prevent them from slipping in the jaws or being damaged as a result of being gripped in the jaws.

The basic test for joints or seams in all kinds of geosynthetics uses test specimens of 200 mm width, with the provision for the seam or joint to extend for 25 mm on each side, in order to provide joint or seam stability during the test (see Figure 1).

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 length, in millimetres
- 2 joint/seam
- 3 finished specimen
- A see 6.3.5 and 8.4 b)
- B specimen width, in millimetres
- b joint/seam width, in millimetres

**Figure 1 — Preparation of test specimen****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.

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 9862, *Geosynthetics — Sampling and preparation of test specimens*

ISO 10318:2005, *Geosynthetics — Terms and definitions*

ISO 10319, *Geosynthetics — Wide-width tensile test*