



**International
Standard**

ISO 12957-2

**Geosynthetics — Determination of
friction characteristics —**

**Part 2:
Inclined plane test**

*Géosynthétiques — Détermination des caractéristiques de
frottement —*

Partie 2: Essai sur plan incliné

**Second edition
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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Test specimens	3
5.1 Sampling and preparation of test specimen.....	3
5.2 Number and dimensions of test specimens.....	3
6 Conditioning	3
7 Apparatus	3
7.1 General.....	3
7.2 Rigid base apparatus.....	3
7.2.1 Rigid base.....	3
7.2.2 Upper soil box.....	5
7.3 Soil filled base apparatus.....	6
7.3.1 Lower soil box.....	6
7.3.2 Upper soil box.....	7
7.4 Application of the normal force (for both types of apparatus).....	7
7.5 Soil.....	8
7.6 Calibration of the apparatus.....	8
8 Procedure	8
9 Calculations	9
9.1 Apparatus with a roller supported upper box.....	9
9.2 Apparatus with an upper box not supported on rollers.....	9
10 Test report	10

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 221 *Geosynthetics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 189, *Geosynthetics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12957-2:2005) which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- minor modifications, notably in the terms and definitions;
- improvement of figures.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12957 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Geosynthetics — Determination of friction characteristics —

Part 2: Inclined plane test

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine the friction characteristics of geosynthetics (geotextiles and geotextile-related products, geosynthetic barriers) in contact with soils or another geosynthetic, at low normal stress, using an inclining plane apparatus.

This test method is primarily intended as a performance test to be used with site specific soils but is also used as an index test with standard sand. It is also possible to measure the displacement of the interface over time (creep phenomenon) without necessarily reaching the slippage failure.

NOTE Test data obtained for geogrids tested with a rigid support are not necessarily realistic as the results depend on the friction support.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 6344-2, *Coated abrasives — Determination and designation of grain size distribution — Part 2: Macrogrit sizes P12 to P220*

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

ISO 10318-1, *Geosynthetics — Part 1: Terms and definitions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10318-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 normal force

N
constant vertical force applied to the specimen

Note 1 to entry: Normal force is expressed in newtons (N).

Note 2 to entry: Normal force is calculated from, firstly, the mass of materials, *W*, expressed in kilograms (kg), which is applied onto the contact area of the specimen, and secondly, the acceleration of gravity, *g*, expressed in metres per second squared (m/s^2), whose value is taken equal to $9,81 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$.