**IS 13326 (Part 1) : 2024**

***भारतीय मानक***

***Indian Standard***

**ISO 12957-1 : 2018**

***भूकृत्रिम — घर्षण विशेषताओं का निर्धारण***

***भाग 1: प्रत्यक्ष अपरूपण परीक्षण***

*(* पहला पुनरीक्षण )

**Geosynthetics — Determination of Friction Characteristics**

**Part 1 : Direct Shear Test**

( *First Revision )*

ICS 59.080.70

© BIS 2024

© ISO 2018

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002

MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG

NEW DELHI - 110002

[www.bis.gov.in](http://www.bis.org.in) [www.standardsbis.in](http://www.standardsbis.in)

**October 2024 Price Group**

Geosynthetics Sectional Committee, TXD 30

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 1) (First Revision) which is identical with ISO 12957-1 : 2018 ‘Geosynthetics — Determination of friction characteristics Part 1: Direct shear test’ issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on recommendation of the Geosynthetics Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 1992. The first revision of the standard has been undertaken to align it with the latest version of ISO 12957-1 : 2018.

The conditioning temperature of (20 ± 2) °C as specified in International Standards is not suitable for tropical countries like India where the atmospheric temperature is normally much higher than 20°C. It is almost impossible to maintain this temperature specially during summer when the atmospheric temperature rises even up to 50 °C. In view of the above, IS 6359 : 2023 ‘Method for conditioning of textiles (*first revision*)’ which specifies a temperature of (27 ± 2) °C for conditioning of the test specimens for the tropical countries like India shall be referred.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

1. Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appear referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
2. Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard,reference appears to certain International Standard for which Indian Standard also exist. The corresponding Indian Standard which is to be substituted in their respective places is listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *International Standard* | *Corresponding Indian Standard* | *Degree of Equivalence* |
| ISO 9862, Geosynthetics — Sampling and preparation of test specimens | IS 14706 : 2024 Geotextiles — Sampling and preparation of test specimens (*first revision*) (Under publication) | Identical |

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values *(second revision)*’.