

भूवस्त्रादि — अपघर्षण प्रतिरोध का निर्धारण
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

**Geotextiles — Determination of
Abrasion Resistance**
(*First Revision*)

ICS 59.080.70

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Geosynthetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

Geotextiles are subjected to abrasive forces during their application due to wear and tear caused by their interactions with soil, aggregates, and other construction materials.

The resistance of abrasion is also greatly affected by the conditions of the tests, such as the nature of abradant, variable action of the abradant over the area of specimen abraded, the tension of the specimen, the pressure between the specimen and abradant, and the dimensional changes in the specimens. The resistance of geotextile materials to abrasion as measured on a testing machine in the laboratory is generally only one of several factors contributing to performance or durability as experienced in the actual use of the material. While “abrasion resistance” and “durability” are frequently related, the relationship varies with different end uses and different factors may be necessary in any calculation of predicted durability from specific abrasion data. Laboratory tests may be reliable as an indication of relative end-use performance in cases where the difference in abrasion resistance of various materials is large, but they should not be relied upon for prediction of actual in-situation life in specific end uses unless there are data showing the specific relationship between laboratory abrasion tests and actual in-situation life in the intended end use.

These general observations apply to all types of fabrics, including woven, nonwoven, and knit fabrics.

This standard was first published in 1999. This revision has been brought out in the light of experience gained since last revision and to incorporate the following major changes:

- a) Scope of the standard has been modified;
- b) References to Indian Standard given in Annex A have been updated;
- c) Terminologies given in the standard have been modified;
- d) Sampling clause has been modified to specify the minimum distance from the fabric selvedge for sample cutting; and
- e) Test procedure has been modified to specify the top plate weights used in the test.

In this revision, considerable assistance has been derived from ASTM D 4886-23 ‘Standard test method for abrasion resistance of geotextiles (sandpaper/sliding block method)’.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex A](#).

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

*Indian Standard***GEOTEXTILES — DETERMINATION OF ABRASION
RESISTANCE***(First Revision)***1 SCOPE**

This test method covers determination of resistance of geotextiles to abrasion using an abrasion tester. This test method at this point has only been evaluated for geotextile – not geomembrane, grids, etc. The test method is applicable to all geotextiles and is not suitable for other geosynthetics like geogrid, geomembrane, geonet etc.

2 REFERENCES

The standards given below contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subjected to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of these standards.

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
IS 1969 (Part 1) : 2018/ISO 13934- 1 : 2013	Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics: Part 1 Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method (<i>fourth revision</i>)
IS 13321 (Part 1) : 2022/ISO 10318- 1 : 2015	Geosynthetics: Part 1 Terms and definitions (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 14706 : 1999	Geotextiles — Sampling and preparation of test specimens

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard following definitions and the definitions given in IS 13321 (Part 1) shall apply:

3.1 Abrasion — The wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface.

3.2 Loss in Breaking Force — Percentage comparison of breaking force before and after abrasion.

4 PRINCIPLE

A test specimen, mounted on a stationary horizontal platform is rubbed by a uniaxial motion of an abradant having specified surface characteristics under controlled conditions of pressure and abrasive action. Resistance to abrasion is expressed as a percentage loss of breaking load of the original sample (control sample).

5 APPARATUS

5.1 Abrasion tester shall have the essential parts as described in [5.1.1](#) to [5.1.3](#).

5.1.1 Balanced Head and Block Assembly

The assembly shall be two parallel, smooth plates, one of which makes a reciprocating motion. The speed of the reciprocating plate shall be adjustable between 10 and 115 double strokes per minute. The stroke length shall be 25 mm. The second plate is rigidly supported by a double-lever assembly to provide free movement in a direction perpendicular to the reciprocating plate. This plate is stationary during the test and shall be well balanced so that a vertical load can be maintained by means of dead weights. Both plates are equipped with clamps at each end to hold the test sample and the abrasive medium. The clamps have adequate gripping surface to prevent slippage of the specimen or the abrading material during the test.

5.1.2 Indicator

Device shall be provided for indicating the number of cycles (1 cycle = 1 double stroke).

5.1.3 Weights

Weights shall be provided for applying a vertical load to the specimen.

6 SAMPLING**6.1 Lot Sample**

For sampling of lot, the number of rolls from which samples are to be cut shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. For details of sampling

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procedure reference may be made to IS 14706.

NOTE — Abrasion testing is not a routine quality control test for geotextiles and shall not normally be performed on every lot by the manufacturer or supplier. When testing for abrasion is performed, however, the sampling should be as described in 6.

6.2 Laboratory Sample

For laboratory sample, take a swatch extending the width of the fabric and approximately 1 m along the selvedge from each roll in the lot sample. The swatch may be taken from the end portion of a roll provided there is no evidence that it is distorted or different from other portions of the roll. In case of dispute, take a swatch that will exclude fabric from the outer wrap of the roll or the inner wrap around the core.

6.3 Test Specimens

From each swatch in the laboratory sample, prepare two sets of specimens each containing five specimens. Cut rectangular specimens (75 mm × 200 mm) ± 1 mm. Cut the set of specimens to be tested in the machine direction with the longer dimension parallel to the machine direction and set of specimens to be tested in the cross-machine direction with the longer dimension in the cross-machine direction. Take each set of specimens from a swatch along a diagonal so that they will be taken from different positions across the length and width of the swatch. No specimen shall be taken within 1/20th of the fabric width or 150 mm from the selvedge whichever is the smaller.

7 CONDITIONING

7.1 Bring the specimens to moisture equilibrium in the atmosphere having (65 ± 5) percent relative humidity and (27 ± 2) °C temperature. Equilibrium is considered to have been reached when the change in mass of the specimen in successive weighings made at intervals of not less than 2 h does not exceed 0.1 percent of the mass of the specimen. When it is not practically possible to frequently check weight to see if the sample reached moisture equilibrium or not; then a minimum 24 h conditioning can be considered as acceptable.

7.2 Immerse the specimens to be tested in the wet condition in water maintained at a temperature of (27 ± 2) °C. The time of immersion must be sufficient to wet-out the specimens thoroughly, as indicated by insignificant change in strength or elongation following a longer period of immersion, and at least 2 min. To obtain thorough wetting, a nonionic neutral wetting agent not exceeding 0.05 percent may be added to the water.

8 PROCEDURE

8.1 Test the conditioned specimen in the standard atmosphere for testing geotextiles, as described in 7.

8.2 Place the sample to be tested in the upper (stationary) plate and secure it by means of the clamp at each end of the plate. Place the abrasive medium on the lower (reciprocating) plate and secure it by means of the clamp at each end of the plate. Use emery cloth equal to 100 grit as the abrading medium unless specified otherwise in a material specification.

NOTE — When testing nonwoven geotextiles, secure the edges of the test specimen to the stationary plate by using double-back tape or some other type adhesive. This prevents deformation (neck down) of the specimen during the abrasion test.

8.3 Lower the top plate onto the bottom plate by releasing the support pin for the top plate and ensuring that the abrading medium and the specimen are properly aligned.

8.4 Load the top (pressure) plate with a total of 1 kg load (including weight of upper platen) unless specified otherwise. This weight must include that of the upper platen on which the geotextile is attached, in addition to the dead weight, if not compensated for.

8.5 Start the tester and operate at a speed of 30 cycles per minute unless specified otherwise.

8.6 Operate the tester at the specified speed for 250 cycles or as agreed upon in an applicable material specification or until the specimen ruptures.

NOTE — If a specimen ruptures before the specified number of cycles is reached, report that the specimen ruptured and the number of cycles completed at the time of rupture.

8.7 If the specimen or the abrading material slips or moved away in the clamps, discard the specimen and test another specimen.

8.8 Replace the abrasive medium for wear after 250 cycles (change after each specimen).

8.9 Determine the end point by the following method.

8.9.1 Percentage Loss in Breaking Load

Abrade the specimen for a specified number of cycles and then determine the breaking load using 50 mm ravelled-strip or cut-strip procedure given in IS 1969 with the exception of a gauge length of 100 mm and an extension rate of 300 mm/min. The

abraded area of the specimen shall be placed midway between the clamps of the machine. Determine the breaking load unabraded portion of the sample under the similar conditions. Calculate the loss in breaking load and report to the nearest 1.0 percent using the following formula:

$$\text{Loss in breaking load, percent} = 100 (A - B)/A$$

where

A = breaking load before abrasion; and

B = breaking load after abrasion.

9 REPORT

The report shall include the following:

- a) Average loss in breaking load, in percent, for each direction;

- b) Deviation from test conditions specified in this standard;
- c) Number of specimens tested from each direction;
- d) Number of specimens which ruptured, if any, before the specified number of cycles was reached and the number of cycles completed before rupture; and
- e) Mention if there is any deviation in specimen preparation or testing procedure other than describe in test method.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Geosynthetics Sectional Committee, TXD 30

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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: TXD 30 (25139).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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