

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Geotextiles and geotextile-related products — Identification on site

Géotextiles et produits apparentés — Identification sur site



Reference number
ISO 10320:1999(E)

Foreword

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 10320 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 21, *Geotextiles*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this standard, read "...this European Standard..." to mean "...this International Standard...".

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10320:1991), which has been technically revised.

Annex ZZ provides a list of corresponding International and European Standards for which equivalents are not given in the text.

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Foreword

The text of EN ISO 10320:1999 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geotextiles and geotextile-related products", the secretariat of which is held by IBN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles".

This European Standard supersedes EN 30320:1993.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1999.

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.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the information accompanying geotextiles and geotextile-related products to enable the user on site to identify the goods as being identical to the goods ordered. The positive identification, e.g. of unwrapped or rolled-out geotextiles, is an important aim of this standard.

The information specified does not replace that on a technical data sheet, and cannot be used to verify the compliance of the product with the technical requirements.

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.

EN 965	Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Determination of mass per unit area
ISO 10318	Geotextiles - Vocabulary

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 **supplier:** The person or organisation from which a geotextile and/or geotextile-related product is purchased or otherwise obtained.

NOTE: A supplier who is not the manufacturer is expected to ensure that the responsibilities of the manufacturer are fully met.

3.2 **product name:** The name given to a particular product or complete range of products.

NOTE: This is sometimes called the "brand name".

3.3 **product type:** The descriptive number or the code given to a particular material produced to a particular specification (with tolerances).

3.4 **unit identification:** The information, e.g. number or other code usually given on each unit (e.g. roll) during or after production, which allows the original manufacturer to trace at a later stage the production details, including place and date of production.

4 Identification

Geotextiles and geotextile-related products shall be supplied with the following information affixed to each unit:

- a) manufacturer and/or supplier;
- b) product name;
- c) product type;
- d) unit identification;
- e) nominal gross mass of unit, in kilograms;
- f) unit dimensions (of material, not of package);
 - roll goods: length x width (both in metres)
 - other goods: number of sheets x length x width (both in metres), or area covered by the product;
- g) nominal mass per unit area in grams per square metre, determined in accordance with EN 965;
- h) major polymer type(s) (for each component);
- i) product classification using terms defined in ISO 10318.

In addition, there shall be a means of positively identifying the product at the time of its installation, even if it is no longer in the original packaging.

In the case of geotextiles (GTX), the product name and type shall be marked on the product, e.g. by printing along the edge. The marking shall be easily legible and sufficiently durable to permit identification at the time of installation, and shall be repeated at regular intervals of at most 5 m.

In the case of geotextile-related products (GTP), the marking may be as for GTX, or it may for example take the form of tags affixed to the roll edge at intervals of at most 5 m. Examples of other possible systems for GTP are the inclusion of a printed ribbon wound up into the roll, or colour-marking of the edge of the roll. In this latter case, details of the colour codes used shall be included on the unit label.

Where the product is further processed, e.g. cut, so as to render product marking impractical, each unit shall nevertheless have a unique identification.