



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. EN 14030:2002

ICS 59.080.70

**GEOTEXTILES AND GEOTEXTILE-RELATED
PRODUCTS - SCREENING TEST METHOD
FOR DETERMINING THE RESISTANCE TO
ACID AND ALKALINE LIQUIDS
(ISO/TR 12960:1998, MODIFIED)**

National Standards
Authority of Ireland
Dublin 9
Ireland

Tel (01) 807 3800
Tel (01) 807 3838

*This Irish Standard was
published under the
authority of the National
Standards Authority of
Ireland
and comes into effect on
January 12, 2002*

**NO COPYING WITHOUT NSAI
PERMISSION EXCEPT AS
PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT
LAW**

© NSAI 2002

Price Code E

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 14030

November 2001

ICS 59.080.70

Supersedes ENV ISO 12960:1998

English version

**Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Screening test
method for determining the resistance to acid and alkaline
liquids (ISO/TR 12960:1998, modified)**

Géotextiles et produits apparentés - Méthode d'essai
sélective pour la détermination de la résistance aux liquides
acides et alcalines (ISO/TR 12960:1998, modifiée)

Geotextilien und geotextilverwandte Produkte -
Auswahlprüfverfahren zur Bestimmung der Beständigkeit
gegen Säure und alkalische Flüssigkeiten (ISO/TR
12960:1998, modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 September 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPAISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN 14030:2001 (E)

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 189 "Geosynthetics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 May 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2002.

This European Standard supersedes ENV ISO 12960:1998.

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.

Introduction

In nearly all applications geotextiles and geotextile-related products (geotextile products) may be in contact with aqueous solutions of acids, bases or dissolved oxygen. The resistance of geotextile products to these chemicals depends on the one hand on polymer formulation, processing, textile structure and the presence of existing damage and on the other hand on the composition of the liquid and in situ conditions such as temperature, pressure and the presence of further mechanical stress.

It is the purpose of this standard to provide a method of screening (index testing) the resistance of geotextile products to these acids and bases.

Since an index test requires exposure times that are short compared to the expected lifetimes of geotextile products, it is necessary to accelerate the process. The data obtainable are suitable for screening but not for deriving performance data such as lifetime, unless supported by further evidence.

NOTE This standard should be used with reference to CR ISO 13434.

1 Scope

This standard specifies methods for screening the resistance of geotextile products to liquids while not subjecting them to external mechanical stress.

The standard is applicable to all geotextiles and geotextile related products.

Method A applies particularly to polyamides and method B to polyesters and polyamides. The test results should be interpreted in the context of site conditions.

NOTE This standard only considers conditions where the specimens are fully immersed in the liquids. Though outside the scope of this standard, the test conditions may be modified to accommodate particular applications, e.g. gaseous media. This standard does not preclude use for test specimens that are pre-treated by some method, e.g. by weathering, aqueous extraction conditions or installation damage.

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 (including amendments).

EN~~V~~ 12226, *Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - General tests for evaluation following durability testing.*

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods.*

3 Principle

Test specimens are completely immersed in a test liquid for a given test duration at a fixed temperature. The properties of the test specimens are tested before and after immersion

EN 14030:2001 (E)

and if applicable after drying, and wherever possible, the test results are compared with those of control specimens stored under reference conditions.

4 General requirements and procedure

4.1 Apparatus

A container, e.g. a pneumatic vessel, is to be used, equipped with:

- a sealing lid or equivalent device and if necessary a reflux condenser or equivalent device to restrict evaporation of volatile components;
- a stirring or equivalent device to maintain homogeneity of the liquid and the exchange of matter between the liquid and the specimens;
- specimen holders to ensure correct placing of the specimens (see 4.6.2), the free distance between specimens being at least 10 mm;
- at least one closable aperture in the lid for access to control the composition of the liquid.

The container shall be large enough for the test liquid (see 4.6.1), which shall be held at constant temperature (see 4.3).

The material of the container and equipment shall be resistant to the test chemicals. Such materials are in general borosilicate glass or stainless steel.

4.2 Test liquids

Two types of test liquids are to be used:

- an inorganic acid: 0,025 M sulfuric acid (method A);
- an inorganic base: calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$), used as a saturated suspension, i.e. approximately 2,5 grams per litre (method B).

Chemicals or reagent of analytical grade should be used. Water shall comply with ISO 3696:1987, grade 3.

National safety regulations for handling of chemicals and for disposal of test liquids shall be followed.

NOTE For any test medium it is an important condition that its composition remains constant during the test exposure. This may be complicated if the concentration of any active component is low or if the liquid is not a stable one-phase system. In such cases the concentration should be monitored and if possible adjusted or replaced on a regular basis. Attention should be given also to possible catalytic or synergistic effects, including effects of simultaneous chemical and mechanical stresses (e.g. environmental stress cracking in polyolefins). The choice of the concentration of the active species is governed by the aim to avoid significant changes of the concentration during the test and to accelerate the reaction but to avoid a change in the active mechanism by using too high a concentration.

4.3 Test temperatures

The test temperature shall be $(60 \pm 1)^\circ\text{C}$ for each method.

4.4 Test duration

The test duration shall be three days for each method.

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- [Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore](#)
 - [Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation](#)
-