

Section 714. — GEOTEXTILE AND GEOCOMPOSITE DRAIN MATERIAL

714.01 Geotextile. Use long-chain, synthetic polymers, composed at least 95 percent by mass of polyolefins or polyesters, to manufacture geotextile or the threads used to sew geotextile. Form the geotextile, including selvages, into a stable network such that the filaments or yarns retain their dimensional stability relative to each other.

(a) Physical requirements. Conform to the following tables for the type of geotextile specified:

(1) Type I (A - F) Subsurface drainage	Table 714-1
(2) Type II (A - C) Separation	Table 714-2
(3) Type III (A - B) Stabilization geotextile	Table 714-3
(4) Type IV (A - F) Permanent erosion control	Table 714-4
(5) Type V (A - C) Temporary silt fence	Table 714-5
(6) Type VI Paving fabric	Table 714-6

All property values, with the exception of apparent opening size (AOS), in these specifications represent minimum average roll values in the weakest principal direction (i.e., average test results of any roll in a lot sampled for conformance or quality assurance testing shall meet or exceed the specified values). Values for AOS represent maximum average roll values.

Elevate and protect rolls with a waterproof cover if stored outdoors. When using a geotextile for a permanent installation, limit the geotextile exposure to ultraviolet radiation to less than 10 days.

(b) Evaluation procedures. Geotextile will be evaluated under Subsection 106.03. Furnish a commercial certification including the name of the manufacturer, product name, style number, chemical composition of the filaments or yarns, and other pertinent information to fully describe the geotextile.

When samples are required, remove a 3-foot long, full-width sample from beyond the first outer wrap of the roll. Label the sample with the lot and batch number, date of sampling, project number, item number, manufacturer, and product name.

**Table 714-1
Physical Requirements for Subsurface Drainage Geotextile**

Property	Test Method ASTM	Units	Specifications ⁽¹⁾					
			Type I-A	Type I-B	Type I-C	Type I-D	Type I-E	Type I-F
Grab strength	D 4632	N	1100/700	1100/700	1100/700	800/500	800/500	800/500
Sewn seam strength	D 4362	N	990/630	990/630	990/630	720/450	720/450	720/450
Tear strength	D 4533	N	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	300/175	300/175	300/175
Puncture strength	D 4833	N	400/250	400/250	400/250	300/175	300/175	300/175
Burst strength	D 3786	kPa	2750/1350	2750/1350	2750/1350	2100/950	2100/950	2100/950
Permittivity	D 4491	s ⁻¹	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Apparent opening size	D 4751	mm	0.43 ⁽²⁾	0.25 ⁽²⁾	0.22 ⁽²⁾	0.43 ⁽²⁾	0.25 ⁽²⁾	0.22 ⁽²⁾
Ultraviolet stability	D 4355	%	50 % after 500 hours of exposure					

(1) The first values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at < 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632). The second values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at ≥ 50 elongation (ASTM D 4632).

(2) Maximum average roll value.

(3) The minimum average roll tear strength for woven monofilament geotextile is 245 N.

In addition, when geotextile joints are sewn, submit the seam assembly description and a sample of the sewn material. This description shall include the seam type, seam allowance, stitch type, sewing thread tex ticket number(s) and type(s), stitch density, and stitch gauge. If the production seams are sewn in both the machine and cross-machine directions, provide sample sewn seams that are oriented in both the machine and cross-machine directions. Furnish a sewn sample that has at least 2 meters of sewn seam and is at least 1.5 meters wide. Sew the sample seams with the same equipment and procedures that are used to sew the production seams. For seams sewn on-site, conform to the manufacturer's recommendations. Obtain approval of the seam before installation.

**Table 714-2
Physical Requirements For Separation Geotextile**

Property	Test Method ASTM	Units	Specifications ⁽¹⁾		
			Type II-A	Type II-B	Type II-C
Grab strength	D 4632	N	1400/900	1100/700	800/500
Sewn seam strength	D 4632	N	1260/810	990/630	720/450
Tear strength	D 4533	N	500/350	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	300/180
Puncture strength	D 4833	N	500/350	400/250	300/180
Burst strength	D 3786	kPa	3500/1700	2700/1300	2100/950
Permittivity	D 4491	s ⁻¹	0.02	0.02	0.02
Apparent opening size	D 4751	mm	0.60 ⁽²⁾	0.60 ⁽²⁾	0.60 ⁽²⁾
Ultraviolet stability	D 4355	%	50% after 500 hours of exposure		

(1) The first values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at < 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632). The second values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at ≥ 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632).

(2) Maximum average roll value.

(3) The minimum average tear strength for woven monofilament geotextile is 245 N.

**Table 714-3
Physical Requirements For Stabilization Geotextile**

Property	Test Method ASTM	Units	Specifications ⁽¹⁾	
			Type III-A	Type III-B
Grab strength	D 4632	N	1400/900	1100/700
Sewn seam strength	D 4632	N	1260/810	990/630
Tear strength	D 4533	N	500/350	400 ⁽³⁾ /250
Puncture strength	D 4833	N	500/350	400/250
Burst strength	D 3786	kPa	3500/1700	2700/1300
Permittivity	D 4491	s ⁻¹	0.05	0.05
Apparent opening size	D 4751	mm	0.43 ⁽²⁾	0.43 ⁽²⁾
Ultraviolet stability	D 4355	%	50% after 500 hours of exposure	

(1) The first values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at < 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632). The second values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at ≥ 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632).

(2) Maximum average roll value.

(3) The minimum average tear strength for woven monofilament geotextile is 245 N.

**Table 714-4
Physical Requirements for Permanent Erosion Control Geotextile**

Property	Test Method ASTM	Units	Specifications ⁽¹⁾					
			Type IV-A	Type IV-B	Type IV-C	Type IV-D	Type IV-E	Type IV-F
Grab strength	D 4632	N	1400/900	1400/900	1400/900	1100/700	1100/700	1100/700
Sewn seam strength	D 4632	N	1260/810	1260/810	1260/810	990/630	990/630	990/630
Tear strength	D 4533	N	500/350	500/350	500/350	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	400 ⁽³⁾ /250	400 ⁽³⁾ /250
Puncture strength	D 4833	N	500/350	500/350	500/350	400/250	400/250	400/250
Burst strength	D 3786	kPa	3500/1750	3500/1750	3500/1750	2750/1350	2750/1350	2750/1350
Permittivity	D 4491	s ⁻¹	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Apparent opening size	D 4751	mm	0.43 ⁽²⁾	0.25 ⁽²⁾	0.22 ⁽²⁾	0.43 ⁽²⁾	0.25 ⁽²⁾	0.22 ⁽²⁾
Ultraviolet stability	D 4355	%	50 % after 500 hours of exposure					

(1) The first values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at <50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632). The second values in a column apply to geotextiles that break at ≥ 50 elongation (ASTM D 4632).

(2) Maximum average roll value.

(3) The minimum average roll tear strength for woven monofilament geotextile is 245 N.

**Table 714-5
Physical Requirements For Temporary Silt Fence**

Property	Test Method ASTM	Units	Specifications		
			Type V-A	Type V-B ⁽²⁾	Type V-C ⁽³⁾
Grab strength	D 4632	N			
Machine direction			400	550	550
Cross direction			400	450	450
Permittivity	D 4491	s ⁻¹	0.05	0.05	0.05
Apparent opening size	D 4751	mm	0.60 ⁽¹⁾	0.60 ⁽¹⁾	0.60 ⁽¹⁾
Ultraviolet stability	D 4355	%	70% after 500 hours of exposure		

(1) Maximum average roll value.

(2) Elongation at break \geq 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632).

(3) Elongation at break $<$ 50 percent elongation (ASTM D 4632).

**Table 714-6
Physical Requirements For Paving Fabric**

Property	Test Method	Units	Specifications Type VI
Grab strength	ASTM D 4632	N	500
Ultimate elongation	ASTM D 4632	%	50% at break
Asphalt retention	ASTM D 6140	L/m ²	0.90
Mass per unit area	ASTM D 5261	g/m ²	140
Melting point	ASTM D 276	°C	150

714.02 Geocomposite Drains. Furnish a drainage core with a subsurface drainage geotextile attached to or encapsulating the core. Include all necessary fittings and material to splice one sheet, panel, or roll to the next and to connect the geocomposite drain to the collector and outlet piping.

For the drainage core, use long chain synthetic polymers composed at least 85 percent by mass of polypropylene, polyester, polyamide, polyvinyl chloride, polyolefin, or polystyrene. Fabricate the core in sheets, panels, or rolls of adequate strength to resist installation stresses and long-term loading conditions. Build the core up in thickness by means of columns, cones, nubs, cusps, meshes, stiff filaments, or other configurations.