

TerraStop® F Range

Non Woven Needle Punched Polyester Geotextile

SPECIFICATIONS

Non Woven Needle Punched Polyester Continuous Filament
TerraStop® F Range is manufactured in accordance to ISO 9001:2008

| Properties | Standard | Units | Stats | TSA1F | TSB1F | TSC1F | TSD1F | TSE1F | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Tensile Strength MD/CD | AS3706.2-12 | kN/m | Typical | 11.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | |
| | | | MARV | 8.5 | 8.0 | 13.5 | 10.5 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 23.5 | 22.5 | 32.0 | 30.0 | |
| Tear Strength MD/CD | AS3706.3-12 | N | Typical | 280 | 270 | 350 | 340 | 460 | 450 | 590 | 560 | 850 | 820 | |
| | | | MARV | 250 | 220 | 310 | 300 | 380 | 380 | 520 | 500 | 800 | 750 | |
| CBR Burst Strength | AS3706.4-12 | N | Typical | 1750 | | 2540 | | 3300 | | 4200 | | 5600 | | |
| | | | MARV | 1650 | | 2300 | | 3000 | | 4000 | | 5300 | | |
| G Rating | Austrroads | - | Typical | 1300 | | 2000 | | 2600 | | 3400 | | 5000 | | |
| | | | MARV | 1200 | | 1800 | | 2200 | | 3100 | | 4500 | | |
| Grab tensile MD/CD | AS3706.2-12 AS2001.2.3b | N | Typical | 600 | 580 | 950 | 890 | 1200 | 1100 | 1700 | 1600 | 2200 | 2100 | |
| | | | MARV | 540 | 520 | 850 | 800 | 1100 | 1000 | 1600 | 1450 | 2100 | 2000 | |
| UV Resistance | ASTM D4355 | % | Typical | >50 Retained | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydraulic | Flow Rate @ 100mm | AS3706.9-12 | l/m ² /s | Typical | 220 | | 200 | | 180 | | 130 | | 90 | |
| | Permittivity | AS3706.9-12 | s ⁻¹ | Typical | 2.2 | | 2.0 | | 1.8 | | 1.3 | | 0.9 | |
| | Pore Size O ₉₅ | AS3706.7-12 | micron | Typical | <120 | | <120 | | <120 | | <120 | | <110 | |

Please Note:

The specification is compiled from MQA testing. To ensure this is current, contact Polyfabrics Australasia Pty Ltd

MD = Machine Direction; CD = Cross Machine Direction;

Typical Values = Arithmetic Mean (50% will exceed value & 50% will not); MARV = Minimum Average Roll Value (Typical less 2 standard deviations or 97.5% will exceed this value)

TerraStop® is a registered trademark of Polyfabrics Australasia Pty Ltd. The information contained herein is to the best of our knowledge accurate.

As part of our continual improvement. Polyfabrics Australasia Pty Ltd reserve the right to amend the properties in this data sheet without prior notice.

Consult Polyfabrics Australasia or a certified Engineer for site specific installation instructions. Polyfabrics Australasia reserves the right to change its product specification at any time. It is the responsibility of the specifier and purchaser to ensure that product specifications used for design and procurement purposes are current and consistent with the products used in each instance.

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STATISTICAL ACCEPTANCE SCHEME

After long consultations with industry this scheme was adopted by the NSW RTA in February 1997 as Part of Q7 of the model specification known as a 10% Producers' Risk scheme. Soon after Queensland MRD & New Zealand Departments adopted this scheme.

As in all such schemes samples are taken from a lot and the test results are taken to represent the properties of the lot. The mean and standard deviation of the samples are calculated and the characteristic value of the lot (Q) is determined using the formula $Q = \text{Mean} - ks$

The constant k varies with the number of samples and for the 10 used in geotextile testing takes the value 0.83. Q is compared to the specification limit and the lot is then either accepted or rejected.

The procedure is intended to ensure that there is reasonable confidence that the lot meets the specified requirements, without being unreasonably severe on the producer.

The scheme operates in such a way that there is a 10% chance that a rejected lot would actually comply with the specification requirements, if it were to be tested exhaustively. The consumers' risk (the chance that an accepted lot does not actually conform to the specification limit) is not uniquely defined under the scheme (it changes with the variability of the material) but is $> 10\%$. The scheme is intended to balance out the cost of testing (and destruction/damage to) materials against the costs of acceptance of inferior materials.

Several things should be noted about the scheme: It does not have the effect of reducing the average strength of a lot by 17%. If the mean strength is 100kN and s is 10kN, $Q = 91.7$. If s is 5kN, $Q = 95.8$ kN.

It does not imply an average rejection rate of 10%, or that acceptable lots have a 10% chance of rejection. The potential rejection rate varies with the statistical properties of the material. It is lowest (negligible) when material is uniform and average strengths are somewhat above the specification limit. It increases as materials become more variable and their mean strengths become closer to the specification limit.

R63 is unique in that it allows retesting. This recognises the difficulty in obtaining random samples across all rolls leading to a risk that the tests from one sample from one roll may not be representative of the lot. The permitted resampling in R63 is more generous than the resampling rules in AS 3706.1 and reduces the producer's risk below the usual 10%.



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