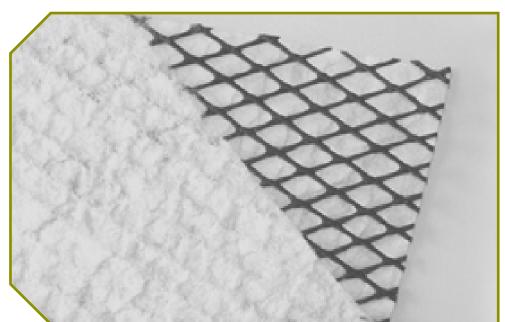


SALT BARRIER GSC59202

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



"Geo Source", Geo-Composite drains are created by bonding together Geo-textiles and Geo-nets in different combinations to suit a specific application, each layer providing a specific performance or function.

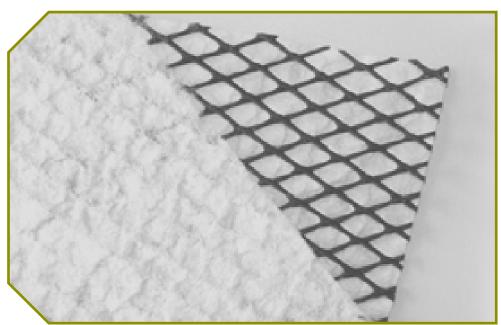
The textile layer provides the filter function, allowing liquids and gases to pass into the net core but preventing soil particles from washing into and clogging the core."

SALT BARRIER GS-DRAIN: GSC59202					
Properties		Test Method	Unit	Value	
Geo-Composite					
Mass Per Unit Area		EN ISO 9864	gm/m ²	920	
Thickness		EN ISO 9863	mm	5.5	
Tensile Strength		EN ISO 10319	Kn/M	30	
CBR Puncture		EN ISO 12236	N	5000	
In Plane Permeability	Hydraulic Gradient I=1 @ 20 Kpa	EN ISO 12958	I/m	0.50	
	Hydraulic Gradient I=1 @ 200 Kpa	EN ISO 12958	I/m	0.25	
Geo-Textile (Filter Layer)					
Material		Polypropylene Staple Fiber			
MGrab Strength		ASTM D 4632	N	800	
Elongation		ASTM D 4632	%	55	
Trap Tear		ASTM D 4533	N	150	
Permeability		ASTM D 4491	I/m²/sec	40	
AOS		ASTM D 4751	micron	90	
Geo-Net (Drainage Laye	er)				
Material		High Density Polyethylene			
Carbon Black Content		ASTM D 4218	%	2	
Melt Flow		ASTM D 1238	g/10 min	10	



SALT BARRIER GSC59202

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



Roll Packaging				
Roll Dimensions (Mtr)	2.*100 / 4*100			
Roll Area (M2)	200 / 400			
Roll Weight (Kgs)	184 / 368			
Core	3"			
Packaging	Wrapped In Black Stretch Film			

^{*} We can do OEM packaging and private labeling for bulk orders

Terms & Conditions

- Above values are obtain in our laboratory and are Typical Values.
- There may be variation in above values due to various factors when tested at other laboratory.
- The above values may also vary if the fabric is converted in to any value added product or used in combination with other products.
- The values may also change due to transportation damages & improper storage and handling at site.
- Client shall ensure that Storage is strictly done as per ASTM standard.

Application of GS Drain

- Highways: vertical edge-of-carriageway drains intercept the lateral flow of ground water. Modern fin drains reduce excavation, reduce backfill quantities and reduce installation time. In-slope drainage increases geotechnical stability.
- **Retaining walls and bridge abutments:** to reduce pore water pressure and avoid backfill saturation.
- Landfills: with the additional requirement of long-term chemical resistance and high compressive strength.
- **Tunnels**: ground-water-seepage interception between rock face and the tunnel lining.







