

Geosynthetics Classification

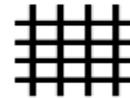
Geosynthetics Classification

Geosynthetics can be broadly classified into categories based on method of manufacture. The current

Geotextiles are continuous sheets of woven, nonwoven, knitted or stitch-bonded fibres or yarns. The sheets are flexible and permeable and generally have the appearance of a fabric. Geotextiles are used for separation, filtration, drainage, reinforcement and erosion control applications.



Geogrids are geosynthetic materials that have an open grid-like appearance. The principal application for geogrids is the reinforcement of soil



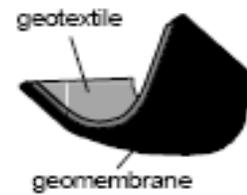
Geonets are open grid-like materials formed by two sets of coarse, parallel, extruded polymeric strands intersecting at a constant acute angle. The network forms a sheet with in-plane porosity that is used



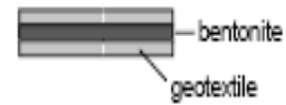
Geomembranes are continuous flexible sheets manufactured from one or more synthetic materials. They are relatively impermeable and are used as liners for fluid or gas containment and as vapour barriers.



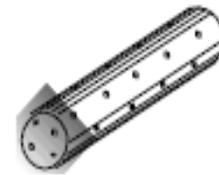
Geocomposites are geosynthetics made from a combination of two or more geosynthetic types. Examples include: geotextile-geonet; geotextile-geogrid; geonet-geomembrane; or a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL). Prefabricated geocomposite drains or prefabricated vertical drains (PVDs) are formed by a plastic drainage core surrounded by a geotextile filter.



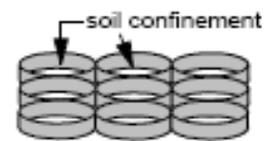
Geosynthetic clay liners (GCLs) are geocomposites that are prefabricated with a bentonite clay layer typically incorporated between a top and bottom geotextile layer or bonded to a geomembrane or single layer of geotextile. Geotextile-encased GCLs are often stitched or needle-punched through the bentonite core to increase internal shear resistance. When hydrated they are effective as a barrier for liquid or gas and are commonly used in landfill liner applications often in conjunction with geomembranes.



Geopipes are perforated or solid-wall polymeric pipes used for drainage of liquids or gas (including leachate or gas collection in landfill applications). In some cases the perforated pipe is wrapped with a geotextile filter.



Geocells are relatively thick, three-dimensional networks constructed from strips of polymeric sheet. The strips are joined together to form interconnected cells that are infilled with soil and sometimes concrete. In some cases 0.5 m to 1 m wide strips of polyolefin geogrids have been linked together with vertical polymeric rods used to form deep geocell layers called geomattresses.



Geofoam blocks or slabs are created by expansion of polystyrene foam to form a low-density network of closed, gas-filled cells. Geofoam is used for thermal insulation, as a lightweight fill or as a compressible vertical layer to reduce earth pressures against rigid



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Data provided with compliments www.geosyntheticssociety.org and Richard J. Bathurst