

# 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 <sup>2</sup> /s	Typical	220		200		180		130		90	
	Permittivity	AS3706.9-12	s <sup>-1</sup>	Typical	2.2		2.0		1.8		1.3		0.9	
	Pore Size O <sub>95</sub>	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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## Non Woven Needle Punched Polyester Geotextile

### 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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