
Geosynthetics — Identification on site

Géosynthétiques — Identification sur site

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 221, *Geosynthetics*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10320:1999), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Details regarding different geosynthetic types have been removed and a more general identification is described.
- [Clause 4](#) has been subdivided to accommodate the addition of a new subclause on product marking for identification on installation ([4.2](#)).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Geosynthetics — Identification on site

1 Scope

This document specifies the information accompanying geosynthetics to enable the user on site to identify the goods as being identical to the goods ordered. The positive identification, e.g. of unwrapped or rolled-out geosynthetics, is an important aim of this document.

The information specified does not replace a technical data sheet and cannot be used to verify the conformance of the product with the technical requirements.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10318-1, *Geosynthetics — Part 1: Terms and definitions*

ISO 10318-2, *Geosynthetics — Part 2: Symbols and pictograms*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

supplier

person or organization from which a geosynthetic is purchased or otherwise obtained

Note 1 to entry: A supplier who is not the manufacturer is expected to ensure that the responsibilities of the manufacturer are fully met.

3.2

product name

brand name

name given to a particular product or complete range of products

3.3

product type

descriptive number or code given to a particular material produced to a particular specification

3.4

unit identification

information, e.g. number or other code usually given on each unit (e.g. roll) during or after production, which allows the original manufacturer to trace at a later stage the production details, including place and date of production

4 Identification

4.1 Unique identification on delivery

For the purposes of positively identifying the product at the time of delivery to the purchaser, geosynthetics shall be supplied with the following information affixed (e.g. label) to each unit:

- a) manufacturer and/or supplier;
- b) product name;
- c) product type;
- d) unit identification;
- e) nominal gross mass of unit, in kilograms;
- f) unit dimensions (of material, not of package);
 - roll goods: length $\times$ width (both in metres),
 - other goods: number of items (e.g. sheets or fabricated bags or tubes) $\times$ length $\times$ width (both in metres), or area covered by the product;
- g) product classification using terms and symbols defined in ISO 10318-1 and ISO 10318-2;
- h) main raw material type(s) performing the function (for each component);
- i) colour identification unique to the product name and type (only for products identified by colour marking).

4.2 Product marking for identification on installation

There shall be a means of positively identifying the product at the time of its installation, even if it is no longer in the original packaging.

The product name and type shall be marked on the product, e.g. by printing or engraving. The marking shall be easily legible and sufficiently durable to permit identification at the time of installation, and shall be repeated at regular intervals in machine direction of not more than 5 m.

For products where printing or engraving is impractical, the marking shall be a printed ribbon affixed to the roll or a colour marking on the product. A printed ribbon shall show the product name and type. A colour marking shall correlate with the product name and type identified by the colour marking on the label.

Where the product is further processed prior to delivery, e.g. cut, such that product marking is impractical, each unit shall nevertheless have a unique identification.