

Geotextile Comparison: Terram 2000 & Ekotex 14 (1200)

	Standard	Unit	Terram 2000	Ekotex 14 (2000)	Ekotex 14 (2000) Comparison
Product References	-	-	T-2000	Eko 14 (2000)	-
Type of Product	-	-	Non-Woven	Non-Woven	Equal
Production Method	-	-	Thermally bonded	Thermally Bonded	Equal
Static Puncture Resistance	EN ISO 12236	kN	2.75	2.75	Equal
Wide-width Tensile Test (Strip-test, 200mm):	EN ISO 10319	kN/m	-	-	-
Longitudinal direction			14.5	16	Better
Transverse direction			14.5	16.5	Better
Elongation at break (MD/CD)		%	60	60	Equal
Dynamic perforation (Cone Drop Test)	EN 13433	mm	26	19	Better A lower figure indicates greater resistance to damage.
Water flow rate	EN ISO 11058	l/m²s	65	79	Better Higher flow is better for drainage
Pore size d₉₀	EN ISO 12956	Micron	65	60	Better Smaller pore size is generally better as it prevents the migration of fine particles.

Summary

Tensile Strength	Ekotex is stronger than Terram.
Static Puncture Resistance	Ekotex is equal to Terram in terms of puncture resistance.
Elongation at Break	Ekotex can withstand an equal amount of installation stresses when compared to Terram.
Dynamic Performance	Ekotex is more resistant to damage once installed.
Water flow	Ekotex is better for drainage as the flow rate is higher.
Pore size	Smaller pore size allows Ekotex to restrict more fine particles thereby improving separation and assisting drainage

The above technical values are mean values based on measurements in current production and test results from independent test institutes.

The 'Terram' figures were obtained from the current datasheet online 26.01.15

Geosynthetics Limited accept no responsibility for improper use or misinterpretation of the technical specifications published in connection with Ekotex Geotextiles.

Wet or dry, the properties of Ekotex Geotextiles remain unchanged, and are resistant to attacks of dry rot or fungi. Ekotex Geotextiles are resistant to acids and alkalis.

This information corresponds to our current knowledge on the subject. It is offered solely to provide possible suggestions for your own experimentation. It is not intended, however, to substitute for any testing you may need to conduct to determine for yourself the suitability of our products for your particular purposes. This information may be subject to revision as new knowledge becomes available. Since we cannot anticipate all variations in actual end use conditions, Geosynthetics Limited makes no warranties and assumes no liabilities in connection with this information. Nothing in this publication is to be considered as a licence to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any patent right.

DR: 67/V3/26.01.15



Geosynthetics