

IGS NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOTEXTILE SOCIETY
VOLUME 2 NO 2 NOVEMBER 1986

Benefits for Members

by
J.P. Giroud
President of IGS

One of my priorities when elected president of the IGS was to develop a package of benefits for IGS members. At the first meeting of the new IGS Council, on 11 April 1986 in Vienna, Bernard Myles was given the responsibility of identifying potential benefits for members. After much work, he presented many suggestions to the IGS officers. From these suggestions, I have prepared a proposal which is presently being reviewed by IGS Council members, and will be discussed at the next Council meeting, scheduled for 24-25 January 1987. This proposal includes benefits for individual members as well as for corporate members.

The primary benefits proposed for individual members include: reduced registration fees and priority for paper selection at all conferences organized under the auspices of the IGS, the possibility of receiving an IGS award, and reduced subscription rates for IGS official journals. The vice-president of the IGS, Professor Van Harten, has recently concluded an agreement with "Geotextiles and Geomembranes" which will become "An Official Journal of the IGS" and will be available at a reduced price to IGS members.

The primary benefits proposed for corporate members include reduced prices and priority in booth selection at exhibits organized under the auspices of the IGS, and discounts on advertising rates in those IGS official journals which accept advertisements.

Of course, the benefits proposed above will be offered in addition to the existing benefits such as the IGS Directory (to be updated and published every year), IGS NEWS (the newsletter published three times a year), reduced prices on all IGS publications (such as the Geotextile Testing Inventory), and, not to be forgotten, the work done by the IGS for the benefit of the entire profession. To give you one example: we are already working on the selection process for the 5th International Conference on Geotextiles, Geomembranes and Related Products which will be held in 1994.

Suggestions from all IGS members on the "benefit package" are welcome. You can contact any of the Council members, who have the detailed 6-page proposal, and they will be happy to discuss your suggestions before the next Council meeting.



The Third International Conference Revisited

"From Geotextiles to Geosynthetics: A revolution in Geotechnical Engineering" was the title of Dr. J.-P. Giroud's keynote address at the opening session of the 3rd International Conference on Geotextiles held in Vienna in April. In many respects this title could also be regarded as being the theme of the conference. It was clearly evident that considerable progress has been made since the 2nd International Conference in Las Vegas (1982). The conference saw the introduction of some new terminology (geospacers, geoproducts) and accompanying the new terms were new applications and products. The "geoproducts" discussed ranged from geomembranes to geo-drains and from the more conventional woven and nonwoven geotextiles, to mats, nets, grids, webbings, steel reinforced woven geotextiles and even to the use of steel meshes!

The papers presented at the conference were subdivided into eight categories—road and railway applications, foundations and reinforced embankments, slope protection and retaining walls, erosion control, special applications, drainage and filters, properties and tests, and finally, waterproofing and liners.

The sessions on Road and Railway applications heard reports that geotextiles ranging from nonwovens to geogrids had significantly improved the performance of railroad track support. Several papers also dealt with low cost roads and soil strengthening by use of soil-fibre composites formed from a continuous thread, special geotextiles with a honeycomb structure, and reinforcing geogrids. In each case it was reported that the effect of the soil strengthening was relatively small at small displacements, however the strengthening influence at large displacements was quite pronounced, particularly for the "honeycomb" and geogrid reinforced systems. Finally, a number of papers in these sessions dealt with recent use of geotextiles to reinforce asphalt pavements and to reduce reflection cracking.

Many of the papers in the sessions on foundations, reinforced embankments, slope protection and retaining walls described cases where soil reinforcement was reported to have greatly improved the performance of the foundation (or earth structure) either by increasing stability or reducing settlements (or both). Well documented case histories are essential to the development of new design technology. Unfortunately in this, as in many other conferences, the limitations on paper length prevented many authors from providing full details regarding their particular cases. Having whetted the interest of conference attendees, it is to be hoped that the authors of these papers will publish more complete versions of their papers in refereed journals. With the less restrictive space limitations afforded by a journal, the authors should be able to include the results of a good geotechnical site investigation and full details regarding the stress-strain characteristics of the geotextiles used as well as the performance data.

The development of a number of new geotextiles for use in erosion control was described in the sessions on erosion. This aspect of erosion control was balanced by some observations concerning the problems associated with the placing of geotextiles in deep water.

As the name might suggest, the sessions on special applications involved papers which did not fit neatly into the other categories. This rather interesting collection of papers ranged from a study of geovalves to an evaluation of drainage geocomposites, with two papers on the use of fine threads for reinforcing soils caught somewhere in between.

Drainage and filters attracted 21 papers. In these sessions, the functional design of filters was discussed. It was shown that existing geotextile filter criteria did not predict filter limits well for some well graded residual soils or for some gap graded soils and alternative limits were discussed. Other papers dealt with topics such as iron clogging of drains, vertical drainage systems, embankment underdrains, geotextile degradation, and the syphoning effect of geotextiles.

Properties and testing is a topic that invariably attracts a lot of papers, attention, and occasionally some heated discussion; these sessions at the Vienna conference were no exception. Results from many different tests on many different products were reported. A review of these papers clearly demonstrates both the need for internationally accepted standards as well as the difficulties associated with achieving that objective.

Waterproofing and liners represented the last topic examined at the conference. The use of geomembranes has grown dramatically in the last few years. Much of this use is associated with the provision of liners for waste disposal sites where the costs and potential damage from a failure can be enormous. For this reason it is surprising that there were relatively few papers on this topic. However from the papers that were published it is evident that there is considerable scope for additional research and it may be anticipated that the proportion of papers on this topic will increase substantially when we meet for the 4th International Conference in 1990.

Organizing an International Conference is a difficult and major undertaking; the organizing committee of the

3rd International Conference are to be congratulated on a job well done. Vienna could not have been more hospitable, the technical sessions were interesting and the exhibits provided an excellent opportunity to keep abreast of current geoproducts. The International Geotextile Society truly came of age at Vienna.



Society Activity

Officers' Meeting

The IGS officers met in Brussels on July 28, 1986. The agenda included consideration of the following items:

- (1) The IGS Newsletter will be published three times a year and will be mailed to members in March, July and November.
- (2) The officers decided that all IGS publications will be available through the IGS Secretariat in Brussels. This includes the proceedings of the 3rd International Conference held in Vienna in April.
- (3) The financial standing of the IGS was reviewed and found to be satisfactory.
- (4) The IGS Directory of members (as of June 30, 1986) will be mailed to all members in October. Additional copies of the Directory may be ordered from the Secretariat at a cost of \$US15 for non-members and \$US10 for IGS members.
- (5) The officers approved the by-laws of the American Society of Geosynthetics, the newly founded U.S. Chapter of IGS (see separate article).
- (6) The role of the various IGS committees was reviewed. The current committees and member of Council in charge of these committees are:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bylaw revisions | E. Leflaive |
| Terminology | E. Leflaive |
| Promotion | S. Warner |
| Standards | C. van den Berg |
| Education | P. Jarrett |
| Conferences | P. Sembenelli |
| Research | A. Arman |
| Publications | K. van Harten |
| Benefits to members | B. Myles |

The IGS Newsletter will publish progress reports written by the committee chairmen as they become available. Members interested in being involved with the work of these committees are invited to contact the chairman concerned.

- (7) Future meetings of the IGS Officers are scheduled for

19 October 1986—Atlanta, USA
23 January 1987—Tampa, USA

The next IGS Council meeting will be held on January 24 and 25, 1987 in Tampa, Florida.

IGS Committee on Standards

The committee was formed in 1984 with Cor van den Berg and Bernard Myles as co-chairmen. The committee's objective is to advance standardization of test methods without actually writing standards.

The first task undertaken by the committee was to develop an inventory of test methods for geotextiles. In principle, the specification of a geotextile starts by analyzing the application, the geotextile functions and corresponding properties. The actual specification consists of both the required values of the specified properties together with the test methods to be used to determine these values. It is essential to refer to the test methods because the value of a "property" often varies with the details of the test.

Worldwide, there is an almost general agreement concerning terminology and units, however there are considerable differences between the test methods used to determine geotextile properties. These differences create problems for both the user and the producer because of the number of different tests which are used worldwide. It is for this reason that the IGS inventory of test methods and standards has been developed. It is also hoped that this inventory will stimulate the movement towards worldwide standards for determination of geotextile properties.

The inventory is based on the information received from 25 organizations and committees. Four of these are international and one European. The other responses were from 13 different countries. The information provided by the respondents is published without comment or judgement and is restricted to a general description of the type of test. Complete details concerning any individual test can be obtained directly from the appropriate organization whose address is given in the inventory.

The inventory can be obtained through the IGS Secretariat at a cost of \$US60 for members of IGS and \$US90 for non-members.

The committee plans to update the Inventory at least every four years so that the updated Inventory will be available at each International Conference.

IGS Committee on Conferences

A Committee has been formed to expand and qualify the role of IGS in its support to conferences and meetings dealing with geotextiles, geomembranes and related products.

Notices of meetings, suggestions for initiatives and offers of assistance are welcome and can be addressed to:

P. Sembenelli
14 Camperio
20123 Italy

and/or

R. Bonaparte
3814 Ashford Knoll
Atlanta GA 30319
USA

Conferences Organized in Cooperation with IGS

Long Term Behaviour of Geotextiles

RILEM (International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures) has been one of the pioneering organizations involved in the development of test methods for geotextiles. Despite the progress that has been made, there is a need for additional research into the mechanical and hydraulic properties of geotextiles, as well as into the factors affecting long term performance such as physical and chemical aging. With this in mind, RILEM has asked the College International des Sciences de la Construction (International College of Building Sciences) to organize a seminar on the long term behaviour of geotextiles. The seminar is to be held at the Centre de St-Paul, St-Remy-les-Chevreuse (France), November 4-6, 1986.

International participation is being encouraged and the Seminar is to be held with the support of the IGS. Additional information concerning the seminar can be obtained from College International des Sciences de la Construction— ITBTP, 9 Rue la Perouse, 75784 PARIS Cedex 16.

Geosynthetics '87

Sixty-three reviewed papers on civil engineering applications of geotextiles and geomembranes will highlight the Geosynthetics '87 Conference. Technical sessions will consist of reviewed papers relating to: Unpaved and Paved Roads, Slopes and Walls, Laboratory and Model Evaluation, Embankments Over Weak Soils, Design/Construction, Transmission, Durability, Filtration, Quality Assurance and Quality Control, Material Selection, Testing, and Other Geosynthetic Applications.

A keynote address "Geosynthetics, from the Products to the Engineering Discipline", will be presented by Dr. J.-P. Giroud, president of the IGS.

The conference will also include a panel discussion on "Durability", led by moderator Robert M. Koerner of Drexel University. Panelists will represent geotextile, geomembrane, users and owners concerns, and chemistry concepts.

Prior to the conference, short courses on geotextiles and geomembranes will be held, as will a special post-conference advance course on designing with geosynthetics.

The conference is sponsored by the Industrial Fabrics Association International and is being held under the auspices of the American Society on Geosynthetics and the International Geotextiles Society, February 24-26, 1987 at the Clarion Hotel in New Orleans, LA. The conference chairman is Mr. J.E. Fluet, Jr.

Further information on conference papers, registration, and exhibits are contained in the conference's Bulletin No. 2 through the IFAI, 345 Cedar Building, Suite 450, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, (612) 222-2508, TWX: (910) 563-3622.



Test with Jute Geonets for Erosion Control in Italy

Mr. P. Sembenelli reports that an experimental installation of biodegradable jute geonet at high altitude was set up in the Italian Alps in the fall of 1985. The test elevation is 2000 m (6550 ft.). The jute geonet has been placed on an actively eroded, barren slope and on a ski runway to test both the potential of a jute geonet in promoting revegetation and in extending the permanence of the snow on the ground. Over 500 m² of jute geonet were placed. Several parameters are being monitored including: soil loss, movements of the coarser soil particles along the slope, suspended load in the rainflow runoff and strength and water absorption of the jute geonet with time. The experiment is supported by the International Trade Centre, Geneva. A one day workshop on erosion control in mountain areas was held in June 1986 in connection with this test. The test is scheduled to continue throughout 1987 and updated information will be given at the annual meeting of the American Erosion Control Association in Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. in February 1987.

Geotextiles in Japan

The Japanese Chapter of IGS continues to be very active and is now producing its own newsletter (in Japanese). To date, four newsletters have been published. For further information, contact K. Makluchi, c/o Japanese Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, 2-23 Kanda-Awaji-cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan.

The Japanese Society for Geotechnical Engineering held the 21st Conference in Hokkaido on 10-13 of June, 1986. There were more than 1,000 participants and 768 papers. Twenty-nine of these papers were related to geotextiles and geomembranes. The topics presented in these papers included: prevention of liquefaction of loose saturated sand; frost heaving of backfill behind a

geotextile reinforced wall; deterioration of geotextiles used to face a retaining wall near Tokyo; permeability testing for a combined geomembrane and geotextile reservoir liner; the use of geotextiles to prevent tension cracks in asphalt; slope stabilization using nonwoven geotextiles and geotextile creep.

The Japanese Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering is also planning to produce a book about geotextiles. The Japanese Chapter of the IGS is cooperating in this work and it is hoped that the book will be completed within two years.

The development of appropriate standard test methods for geotextiles is a major concern in Japan. To address this question, a committee on testing methods has been set up in conjunction with the Japanese Ministry of International Trade. Professor E. Kuze of the Science University of Tokyo is chairman of this standards committee.

Geotextiles in U.S.S.R.

E. Leflaive, President of the French Geotextile and Geomembrane Society, and his colleague M. Schaeffner from L.C.P.C., Paris, made a 10 day trip to the U.S.S.R. in June to collect information on the use of geotextiles. Meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Transport, Road Research and Railways. The trip included a visit to the oil fields located in the vast lowlands north of Nijnevartovsk (Siberia), where hundreds of kilometers of roads are built over peat every year. Geotextiles are used either under the fill material or between the fill and the prefabricated concrete slabs used as pavement. The techniques used are well adapted to the difficult soil and climate conditions of the area. The Soviet geotextile is a short fiber needle-punched material, 600 g/m², with different grades according to the type and length of fibers. A spun fiber geotextile from Czechoslovakia is also used. It is hoped that Soviet representatives will be able to participate in IGS in the future.

Editorial Request

The value of a newsletter lies not only in the basic articles but in the presentation of useful and up-to-date information. To assist in gathering information for this newsletter, a group of regional correspondents have been formed and their addresses are given in this newsletter. We ask all members to provide information that they feel will be of interest to other members, either directly to the editor or to a regional correspondent in their area. Such information would include:

- Technical News
- Calls for Papers
- Announcements of Conferences and Short Courses
- Lists of Recent Publications and Proceedings
- Items for the Calendar of Events
- Interesting Glossy Black and White Photographs
- Unique Uses of Geotextiles or Geomembranes
- Cartoons
- Letters of Opinion, etc.

Please do not hesitate to provide information because you feel everybody must know of it already. If we hear of something two or three times that does not hurt us. What hurts us is if all three of the people think that someone else will tell us and then we never find out!

The editorial deadline for the next edition of the newsletter is 15 February, 1987 but you do not have to wait until then, avoid the rush, act now and send your information to:

Prof. R. Kerry Rowe
Editor, IGS Newsletter
Geotechnical Research Centre
University of Western Ontario
LONDON, ONTARIO N6A 5B9
CANADA, TELEX 064-7134

Newest IGS Chapter Formed: The American Society on Geosynthetics

The newest chapter of the IGS, known as the American Society on Geosynthetics (AGS), was officially formed on 19 June 1986 in Louisville, Kentucky, USA, and was approved as a chapter by the officers of the IGS on 28 July 1986, after approval of the bylaws by the IGS Council.

The AGS founding members elected the following officers:

President Joseph Fluet
President-Elect Robert Koerner
Executive Vice President Robert Holtz
Vice President Robert Carroll
Treasurer John Paulson

Membership is open to individuals interested in participating in the field of geosynthetics who reside or are employed within the United States. However, the members present at the original organization meeting expressed a clear interest in accepting associate members from other countries.*

*Note: A given individual can be Associate Member of an unlimited number of chapters, but can be member of only one chapter. To be accepted as member or associate member of a chapter, an individual must be a member of the IGS.

The Geosynthetics '87 conference which will occur in February in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, will be held under the auspices of the ASG, as well as that of the IGS (see separate article).

The first committee appointed by President Fluet was the committee on membership, chaired by Dr. Robert Koerner. IGS President J.-P. Giroud has challenged the AGS to increase its membership to 400 members prior to the international conference to be held in the Hague in 1990. Clearly, if the AGS is to meet this challenge, it must make significant membership gains at the Geosynthetics '87 conference. Mr. Fluet, President of the ASG, therefore wishes to issue a call to all ASG members, as well as other interested members of the IGS, to help make Geosynthetics '87 the first great success in the ASG's four year drive for membership.

For more information on membership in the ASG, contact either J.E. Fluet at GeoServices Inc. Consulting Engineers, 1200 South Federal Highway, Suite 204, Boynton Beach, Florida, USA, 33435, or Dr. R.M. Koerner, Department of Civil Engineering, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, 19104, or Steve Warner, Acting General Secretary, c/o Industrial Fabrics Association International, 345 Cedar Building, Suite 450, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, USA.

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News of Members

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is planning and constructing a number of embankments on extremely soft dredged river soils using high strength geotextiles (greater than 200 kN/m, and as high as 500 kN/m). The in-situ soil strengths are sometimes as low as 2.0 kPa. Districts where this activity is ongoing are Mobile, Alabama; Norfolk, Virginia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New Orleans, Louisiana. Information can be obtained from J. Fowler, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, MS 39180 USA.

Geotextiles are finding increasing use in South America. Mr. Jesus Andreu reports that more than 5 million square metres of geotextile will be used in the construction of 200 km of the San Fernando de Apure Pto. Paez Road in Venezuela. Geotextiles have also been extensively used in Caracas as a curtain filter for slope stabilization on the Valera Motatan Road, and for stream bank protection in the Valle River.

XI Congreso Venezolano de Ingenieria, Arquitectura y Profesionales afines was held in Caracas, Venezuela in October, 1986. More than 5000 engineers attended the congress and six papers on geotextiles were presented.

B.R. Christopher, R.D. Holtz and J. DiMaggio continue to present four day long courses under U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration sponsorship on Geotextiles and Related Products to various State Transportation Engineers. Approximately 30 of these courses have been offered to date. An extensive set of course notes accompanies the lectures. Information can be obtained from J. DiMaggio of FHWA, 400 Seventh Str., S.W., Washington, DC, 20590 USA.

The formation of the Geosynthetics Research Institute has been announced. The Institute will be on the campus of Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Its focus will be toward solving generic research problems such as evaluating durability, aging, and clogging as related to oxidation, temperature and bacteriologic influences. Information can be obtained from R.M. Koerner, Department of Civil Engineering, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA.

A two day lecture course on the Design of Geotextiles and Geogrids was given in Hong Kong by P.R. Rankilor 29-30th May, 1986. The course was attended by engineers from Government Departments and leading Civil Engineering consulting practices.

In January, the Louisiana State University and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) announced the formation of the Louisiana Transportation Research Centre (LTRC). The LTRC, located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is organized as a cooperative research and technology transfer center administered jointly by LSU and DOTD with the purpose of developing both short-term and long-term transportation systems research. It is anticipated that the combination of practical field engineering experiences of DOTD staff personnel and the multi-disciplinary theoretical approach afforded by faculty and graduate students will immediately impact transportation research at the local, national and international level. Professors Ilan Juran and Yalcin Acar of Louisiana State

University have submitted a proposal to the Louisiana Transportation Research Center to conduct a study on design and constructing a pullout testing facility for geotextiles at LTRC. The aims of the study are to 1) develop, design, and construct a testing facility which will provide the capability to evaluate the performance of different types of geogrids and geotextiles used in earth reinforcement, 2) develop a testing procedure and methodology for conducting tests and interpreting results, 3) evaluate the proposed methodology by comparing test results with results of in-situ pullout tests, and 4) develop guidelines for engineering evaluation of the performance of geogrids and geotextiles. The study will be financed by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development and by the Federal Highway Administration. The project is expected to begin in October 1986.

J.-P. Giroud and J.E. Fluet, Jr. are presenting a series of two-day training courses to all regions of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on geosynthetic lining systems. The purpose of these courses is to familiarize the personnel of the EPA with geosynthetics, as well as the personnel of the regulatory agencies of the fifty states. These personnel are in charge of granting permits for the construction of waste disposal facilities in the United States. The use of geomembrane liners is mandatory in all waste disposal facilities containing hazardous waste in the United States. Geomembranes are also increasingly used for the containment of municipal waste. Large amounts of geotextiles and geonets are used for the leachate collection systems and leakage detection systems associated with geomembrane liners in waste disposal facilities.



IGS Publications

The publications listed below can be ordered from

IGS Secretariat
51 Avenue des Cerisiers
1040 Brussels, Belgium

IGS Directory 1986

The IGS Directory of members (as of June 30, 1986) has now been printed and mailed to all members. Additional copies of the Directory are available at a cost of \$US15 for non-members of IGS and \$US10 for IGS members.

Inventory of Test Methods prepared by the IGS Committee on Standards

The inventory which reviews geotextile test methods from 25 organizations in 13 countries is available from the IGS Secretariat at a cost of \$US60 for IGS members and \$US90 for non-members.

Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Geotextiles Vienna, 1986

The 3rd International Conference is reviewed in a separate article. The first four volumes of the proceedings may be ordered from the IGS Secretariat.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Technical Symposium on Geotextiles and Geomembranes

Tranjin, China

21-25 October, 1986

Contact: Mr. Liu Zongyao
Hebel Designing Institute of Water
Conservancy
Hebel Area, Tianjin, China

Workshop on Long Term Behaviour of Geotextiles

Paris, France

4-6 November, 1986

Contact: Secretariat General of Rilem
12, rue Brancion
75737 Paris Cedex 15, France
organized with the support of the IGS.

Short Course: Geosynthetics and Lining Systems

Lehigh University

Bethlehem, PA

10-11 November, 1986

Contact: J.P. Giroud
Geoservices Inc.
1200 S. Federal Highway
Suite 204
Boynton Beach, Florida 33435

Second Italian Symposium on Geotextiles

Roma, 14 November, 1986

Pomezia, 15 November, 1986

Contact: Tecno Consult Veneta
Viale della Repubblica, 19
I-31050 Villorba (TV)
Italy

Japanese Chapter IGS, Symposium

Tokyo

2 December, 1986

Contact: Japanese Chapter IGS
Sugayama Building 4fl
2-23 Kanda-Awaji-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan

Geotextile and Geomembrane Short Course

Paris, France

9-11 December, 1986

Contact: E.N.P.C.
Direction de la Formation Continue
28, rue des Saints-Peres
75007 Paris, France

Geosynthetics '87

New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

24-26 February 1987

The first national conference on geotextiles and geomembranes organized under the auspices of the IGS.

Contact: IFAI
345 Cedar Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, USA

Short Courses organized by IFAI

New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

J.E. Fluet, Jr., "Introduction to Geotextiles", February 23. J.P. Giroud, "Introduction to Geomembranes", February 23. R.M. Koerner, "Designing with Geosynthetics", February 27.

Contact: IFAI
345 Cedar Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, USA

Three Day Conference on Foundations & Tunnels —87

London, England

24-26 March, 1987

Contact: M.C. Forde
Department of Civil Engineering
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh, Scotland, UK, EH9 3JL

INDEX 87 Exhibition and Congress

Geneva, Switzerland

31 March - 3 April, 1987

Contact: P. Preest
EDANA
51 Avenue des Cerisiers
B/1040 Brussels, Belgium

Short Course: Reinforced Soil-Mechanics & Design

University of Western Ontario (Canada) and

University of Oxford (England)

13-15 April, 1987; London, Canada

Contact: R.K. Rowe
Geotechnical Research Centre
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5B9

International Symposium on Geosynthetics, Geotextiles and Geomembranes

Kyoto, Japan (organized by the Japanese Chapter of the IGS)

19 July, 1987

Contact: T. Akagi
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Toyo University
Kawagoe City
Saitama 350, Japan

RILEM Conference

"From Material Science to Material Engineering"

Paris, France

7-11 September, 1987

Contact: RILEM General Secretariat
12 rue Brancion
75737 Paris Cedex 15, France



OBJECTIVES OF IGS(*)

The International Geotextile Society was formed with the following objectives:

- (1) to collect, evaluate and disseminate knowledge on all matters relevant to geotextiles, geomembranes, and related products;
- (2) to improve communication and understanding regarding geotextiles, geomembranes and related products, as well as their applications;
- (3) to promote advancement of the state of the art of geotextiles, geomembranes and related products as well as their applications;
- (4) to encourage through its members the harmonization of test methods, equipment and criteria for geotextiles, geomembranes and related products.

MODE OF ACTION OF IGS

- promotion of seminars, symposia and conferences
- publishing or sponsoring of papers, books or journals
- maintaining reference collections related to the objectives
- publishing a Newsletter to appear three times a year
- establishing liaison with other groups or bodies which could have an interest in geotextiles, geomembranes and related products as well as their applications
- encourage research and development in Industry, Universities, Laboratories and other organizations
- encourage academic institutions to provide courses on geotextiles, geomembranes and related products
- afford recognition of achievement in the advancement of the science and practical use of geotextiles, geomembranes and related products
- establishment of international technical committees on topics of importance.

EXAMPLES OF IGS ACTIVITIES

- Publication of a list of symbols for geotextiles and geomembranes (1985).
- Publication of the Inventory of Geotextile Testing Methods (1986).
- Third International Conference on Geotextiles held in Vienna, Austria (April 1986).
- Geosynthetics '87, US national conference organized under the auspices of the IGS (February 1987).
- Fourth International Conference on Geotextiles to be held in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1990.
- Committees working on: Terminology, Standards, Publications, Education, Research and Conferences.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership of the Society is open to Individuals or Corporations "... engaged in, or associated with, the research, development, teaching, design, manufacture or use of geotextiles, geomembranes and related products or systems and their applications, or otherwise interested in such matters".

The annual fee for membership is (US) \$30 for Individual Members (US) \$200 for Sustaining Members and (US) \$1000 for Corporate Members.

The following form may be used to apply for membership and sent to:

Mr. Guy Massenaux
Secretary, IGS
c/o EDANA
51 Avenue des Cerisiers
B-1040 Brussels
BELGIUM

OR

Mr. P.E. Stevenson
Treasurer, IGS
c/o Burlington Industrial Fabrics Co.
3330 West Friendly Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina
27410 U.S.A.

OR

Dr. J.-P. Giroud
President, IGS
GeoServices
1200 S. Federal Highway
Suite 204
Boynton Beach, FL
33435 U.S.A.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER SUSTAINING MEMBER CORPORATE MEMBER

NAME

ADDRESS (Street or Postal Box)

City Province/State

Postal Code Country

TELEPHONE TELEX FAX

ELIGIBILITY (i.e. evidence of suitable connection with geotextiles)
.....

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The applicant hereby agrees to pay the appropriate fee upon receipt of an invoice.

SIGNATURE DATE

* A copy of the byelaws is available upon request.

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