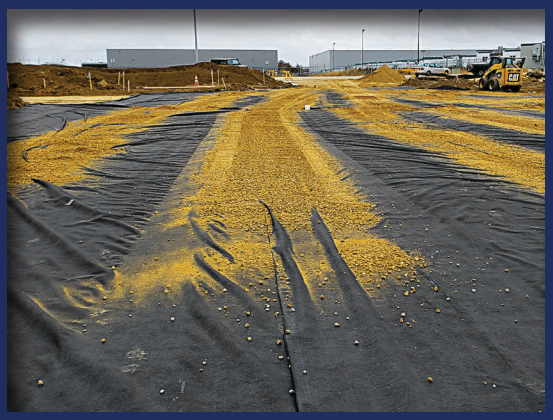
CROSS49 SUPPLIES & RENTALS

GEOTEXTILES

CIVIL CONSTRUCTION • ENVIRONMENTAL • GEOTECHNICAL

Geotextiles, composed of synthetic fibers crafted into flexible and permeable engineered fabrics, play a pivotal role in construction quality control and cost-effectiveness. Typically manufactured from polypropylene or polyester fibers through processes like weaving or needle-punching bonded fibers, geotextiles exhibit exceptional properties that enhance the performance of natural construction materials and contribute to soil stabilization.

- Geotextiles have diverse applications in transportation, geotechnical engineering, environmental projects, hydraulics, and private development.
- They are commonly used to reinforce soft soils, ensuring stability in settling or erosion-prone areas.
- Geotextiles effectively separate dissimilar materials, maintaining construction layer integrity.
- Their barrier properties enhance infiltration and drainage, promoting efficient filtration and preventing soil erosion.
- Composed of polypropylene or polyester, geotextiles resist deterioration, ensuring longevity and surpassing conventional materials.
- The robust nature of polymeric fabrics reduces susceptibility to failures, enhancing overall construction project performance.
- Geotextile durability and effectiveness lead to cost benefits over time, minimizing maintenance and ensuring long-term project success.



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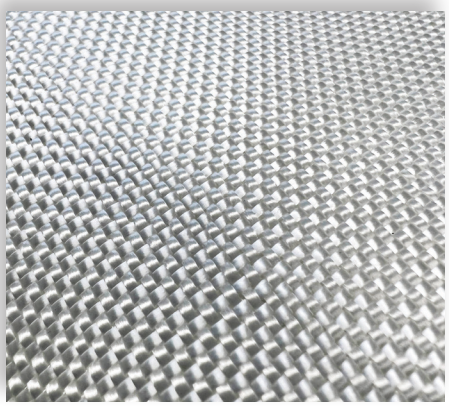
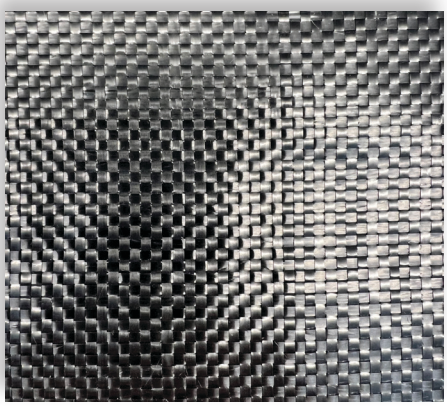


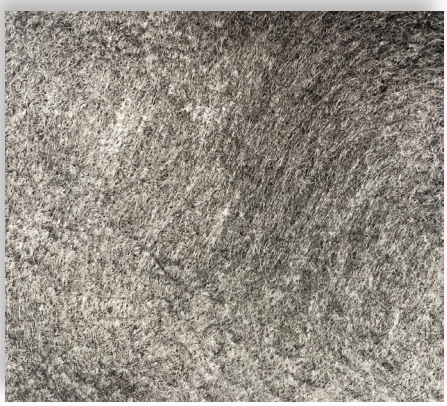
HIGH STRENGTH GEOTEXTILES

Manufactured using high tenacity polypropylene yarns that are woven to form a dimensionally stable network, which allows the yarns to maintain their relative position. Resistant to ultraviolet deterioration, rotting, and biological degradation and is inert to commonly encountered soil chemicals.



WOVEN GEOTEXTILES

Weaving is a process of interlacing yarns to make a fabric. Woven geotextiles are made from weaving monofilament, multifilament, or slit film yarns. There are two steps in this process of making a woven geotextile: first, manufacture of the filaments or slitting the film to create yarns; and second, weaving the yarns to form the geotextile.



NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILES

Manufactured from either staple fibers (staple fibers are short, usually 1 to 4 inches in length) or continuous filaments randomly distributed in layers onto a moving belt to form a felt-like “web”. The web then passes through a needle loom and/or other bonding machine interlocking the fibers/filaments. Highly desirable for subsurface drainage and erosion control applications as well as for road stabilization over wet moisture sensitive soils.