

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

# High-tensile Rockfall Protection Netting DELTAX® G80/2

### DELTA<sup>®</sup> high-tensile rockfall protection netting <sup>1)</sup>

Mesh shape:	rhomboid
Diagonal:	$x \cdot y = 101 \cdot 175 \text{ mm (+/-5\%)}$
Mesh width:	$D_i = 82 \text{ mm (+/-5\%)}$
Angle of mesh:	$\epsilon$ ca. 53 degrees
Total height of mesh:	$h_{\text{tot}} = 8 \text{ mm (+/-1 mm)}$
Clearance of mesh:	$h_i = 4 \text{ mm (+/-1 mm)}$
No. of meshes longitudinal:	$n_l = 5.7 \text{ pcs/m}$
No. of meshes transversal:	$n_q = 9.9 \text{ pcs/m}$

### DELTA<sup>®</sup> steel wire

Wire diameter:	$d = 2.0 \text{ mm}^3$
Tensile strength:	$f_t \geq 1'770 \text{ N/mm}^2^4$
Material:	high-tensile steel wire
Tensile resistance of a wire:	$Z_w = 5.5 \text{ kN}$

### DELTA<sup>®</sup> corrosion protection <sup>5)</sup>

Corrosion protection:	GEOBRUGG ULTRACOATING®
Compound:	94.5% Zn / 5% Al + 0.5% special add-on
Salt spray performance: <sup>6)</sup>	5% dark brown rust after > 2500 hours cp. Galfan ca. 800 h

### Load capacity

Tensile strength of mesh longitudinal:	$z_l \geq 53 \text{ kN/m}^2$
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<sup>1)</sup> according to EN 10223-6

<sup>2)</sup> referring to LGA test report 12/2009

<sup>3)</sup> according to EN 10218

<sup>4)</sup> according to EN 10264-2 / EN 10016-1 and -2

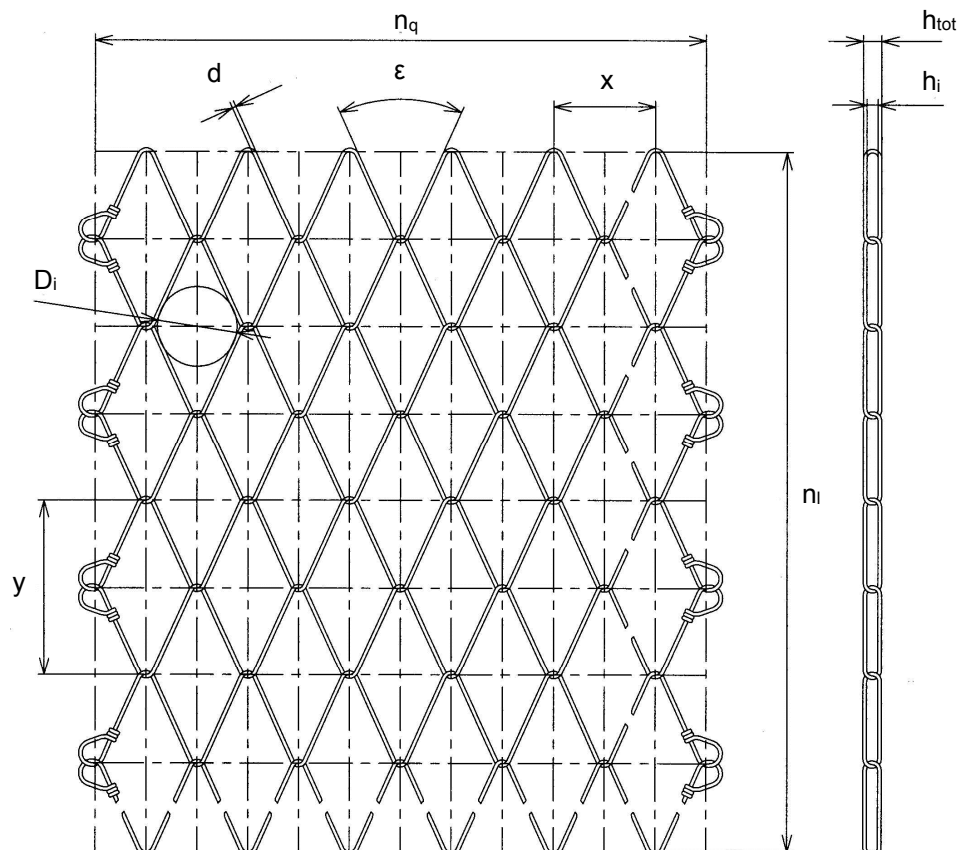
<sup>5)</sup> according to EN 10244-2

<sup>6)</sup> according to EN ISO 9227

### DELTA<sup>®</sup> mesh standard roll

Roll width:	$b_{\text{Roll}} = 3.9 \text{ m}$
Roll length:	$l_{\text{Roll}} = 30 \text{ m (on request until 100 m)}$
Total surface per roll:	$A_{\text{Roll}} = 117 \text{ m}^2$
Weight per m <sup>2</sup> :	$g = 0.65 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Weight per mesh roll:	$G_{\text{Roll}} = 76 \text{ kg}$
Mesh edges:	mesh ends knotted

DELTA<sup>®</sup> G80/2



Rockfall, slides, mudflows and avalanches are natural events and therefore cannot be calculated. This is why it is impossible to determine or guarantee absolute safety for persons and property with scientific methods. This means that to provide the protection we strive for, it is imperative to maintain and service protective systems regularly and appropriately. Moreover, the degree of protection can be diminished by events that exceed the absorption capacity of the system as calculated to good engineering practice, failure to use original parts or corrosion (i.e., from environmental pollution or other outside influences).