

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

**High-tensile steel wire mesh TECCO® G65/3**

TECCO® high-performance steel wire mesh	
Mesh shape:	rhomboid
Diagonal:	$x \cdot y = 83 \cdot 143 \text{ mm (+/- 3\%)}$
Mesh width:	$D_i = 65 \text{ mm (+/- 3\%)}$
Angle of mesh:	$\epsilon = 49 \text{ degrees}$
Total height of mesh:	$h_{\text{tot}} = 11.0 \text{ mm (+/- 1 mm)}$
Clearance of mesh:	$h_i = 5.0 \text{ mm (+/- 1 mm)}$
No. of meshes longitudinal:	$n_l = 7 \text{ pcs/m}$
No. of meshes transversal:	$n_q = 12 \text{ pcs/m}$

TECCO® steel wire	
Wire diameter:	$d = 3.0 \text{ mm}$
Tensile strength:	$f_t \geq 1'770 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Material:	high-tensile steel wire
Tensile resistance of a wire:	$Z_w = 12.5 \text{ kN}$

TECCO® corrosion protection **)	
Corrosion protection:	GEOBRUGG SUPERCOATING®
Compound:	95% Zn / 5% Al
Coating:	min. 150 g/m <sup>2</sup>

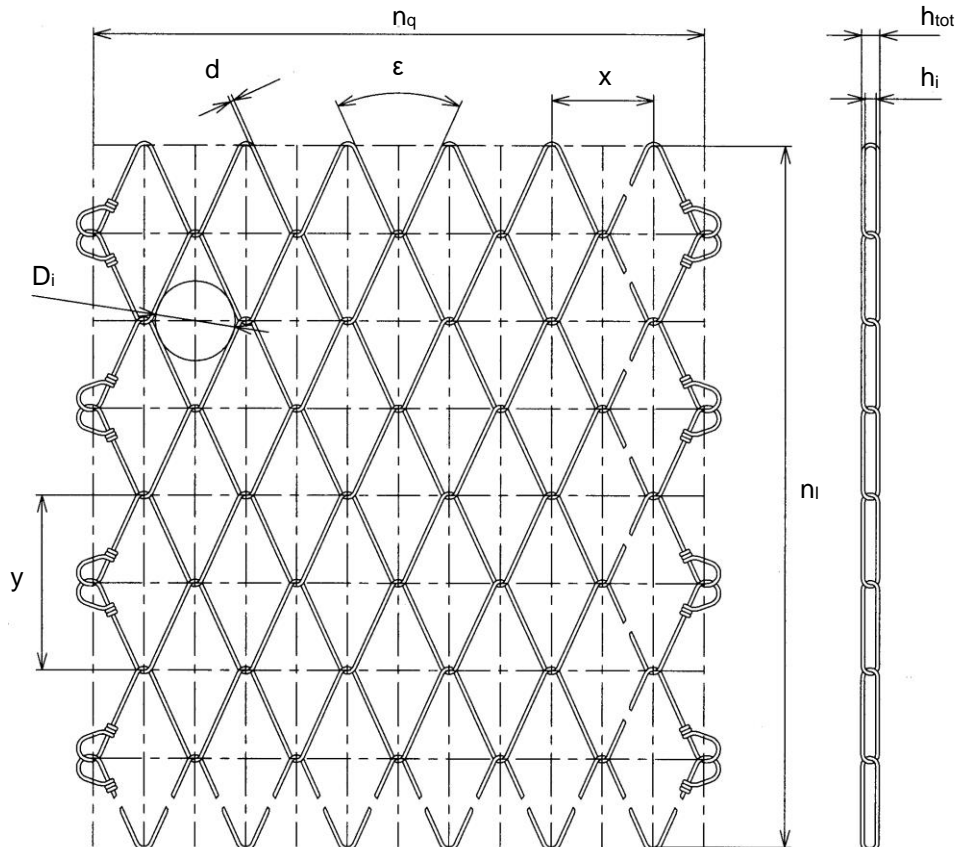
Load capacity (standard version)	
Tensile strength of mesh:	$Z_k \geq 150 \text{ kN/m}^2$ *)
Bearing resistance against puncturing:	$D_R \geq 180 \text{ kN} / 240 \text{ kN}$ *)
Bearing resistance against shearing-off:	$P_R \geq 90 \text{ kN} / 120 \text{ kN}$ *)
Bearing resistance against slope-parallel tensile stress:	$Z_R \geq 30 \text{ kN} / 45 \text{ kN}$ *)
Elongation in longitudinal tensile strength test:	$\delta < 6.0 \%$ *)
Classification according to EAD 230025-00-0106	group 2, class A (P33 and P66)

TECCO® mesh standard roll	
Roll width:	$b_{\text{Roll}} = 3.5 \text{ m}$
Roll length:	$l_{\text{Roll}} = 30 \text{ m}$
Total surface per roll:	$A_{\text{Roll}} = 105 \text{ m}^2$
Weight per m <sup>2</sup> :	$g = 1.65 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Weight per mesh roll:	$G_{\text{Roll}} = 175 \text{ kg}$
Mesh edges:	mesh ends knotted

\*) As in EAD 230025-00-0106 and referring to TÜV Rheinland LGA test report 01/2014 using spike plate P33 / P66

\*\*\*) Next to the standard version with Zn/Al coating, the high-tensile steel wire mesh is also available in stainless steel (INOX) in 1.4462 (AISI 318) sea water resistant quality.

TECCO® G65/3



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).