

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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

TECCO® high-performance steel wire mesh

Mesh shape:	rhomboid
Diagonal:	$x \cdot y = 83 \cdot 143 \text{ mm (+/- 5\%)}$
Mesh width:	$D_i = 65 \text{ mm (+/- 5\%)}$
Angle of mesh:	$\epsilon = 49^\circ$
Total height of mesh:	$h_{\text{tot}} = 11.0 \text{ mm (+/- 1 mm)}$
Clearance of mesh:	$h_i = 5.0 \text{ mm (+/- 1 mm)}$
Number of meshes longitudinal:	$n_l = 7 \text{ pcs/m}$
Number meshes transversal:	$n_q = 12 \text{ pcs/m}$

TECCO® steel wire

Wire diameter:	$d = 3.0 \text{ mm}$
Tensile strength:	$f_t \geq 1'650 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Material:	high-tensile steel wire
Tensile resistance of a wire:	$Z_w = 11.6 \text{ kN}$

TECCO® corrosion protection

Stainless steel (INOX):	1.4462 (AISI 318)
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Load capacity

Tensile strength of mesh:	$Z_k \geq 140 \text{ kN/m}^* \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against puncturing:	$D_R \geq 170 \text{ kN}^* \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against shearing-off:	$P_R \geq 85 \text{ kN}^* \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against slope-parallel tensile stress:	$Z_R \geq 25 \text{ kN}^* \text{ *)}$
Elongation in longitudinal tensile strength test:	$\delta < 6.0 \% \text{ *)}$
Classification according to EAD 230025-00-0106	group 3, class A (P33)

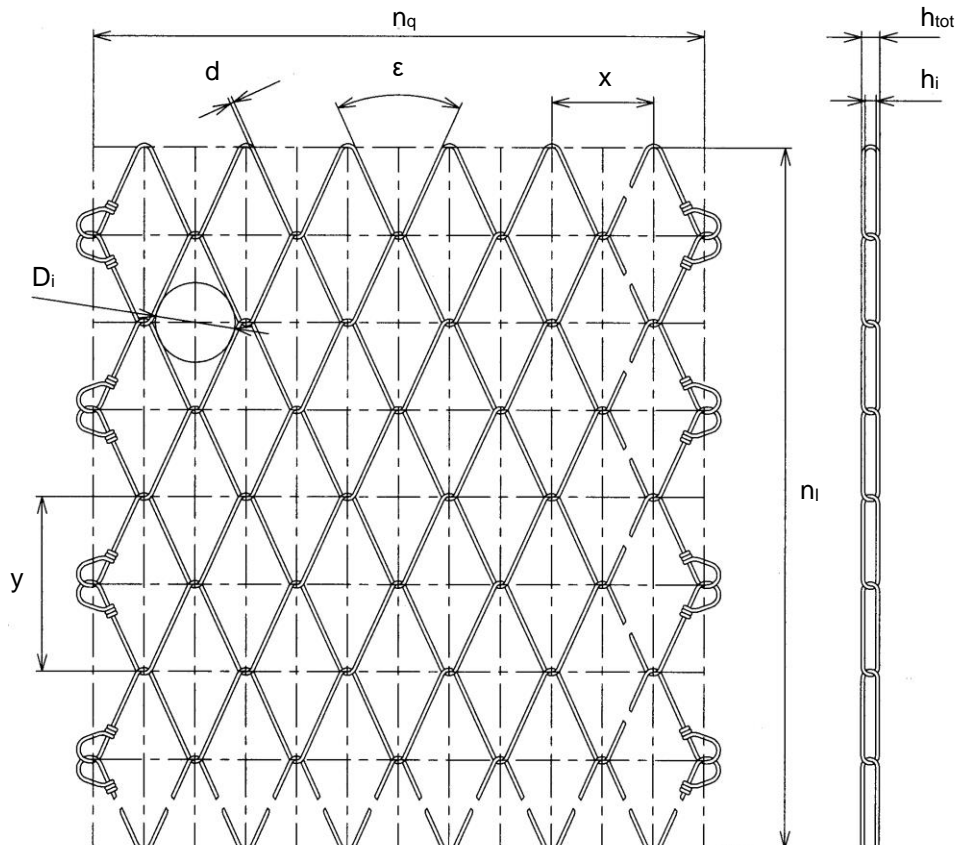
TECCO® mesh standard roll

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 ² :	$g = 1.65 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Weight per mesh roll:	$G_{\text{Roll}} = 175 \text{ kg}$
Mesh edges:	mesh ends knotted

*) As in EAD 230025-00-0106 and referring to TSUS test report 11/2016 using spike plate P33

Stainless steel wire may get in contact with black steel in all stages of the process (manufacturing, transport, stocking, installation). Therefore, it cannot be excluded that partially signs of surface corrosion may be visible.

TECCO® G65/3
STAINLESS



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).