CE European Technical Approval ETA-17/0119

BRUGG Geobrugg

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

High-tensile steel wire mesh TECCO® G45/2

TECCO® high-performance steel wire mesh	
Mesh shape:	rhomboid
Diagonal:	x · y = 62 · 95 mm (+/- 3%)
Mesh width:	D_i = 48 mm (+/- 3%)
Angle of mesh:	ε = 54°
Total height of mesh:	h_{tot} = 7.0 mm (+/- 1 mm)
Clearance of mesh:	h_i = 3.0 mm (+/- 1 mm)
No. of meshes longitudinal:	n_l = 10.5 pcs/m
No. of meshes transversal:	n_q = 16.1 pcs/m

TECCO® steel wire	
Wire diameter:	d = 2.0 mm
Tensile strength:	f_t ≥ 1'770 N/mm²
Material:	high-tensile steel wire
Tensile resistance of a wire:	Z_w = 5.5 kN

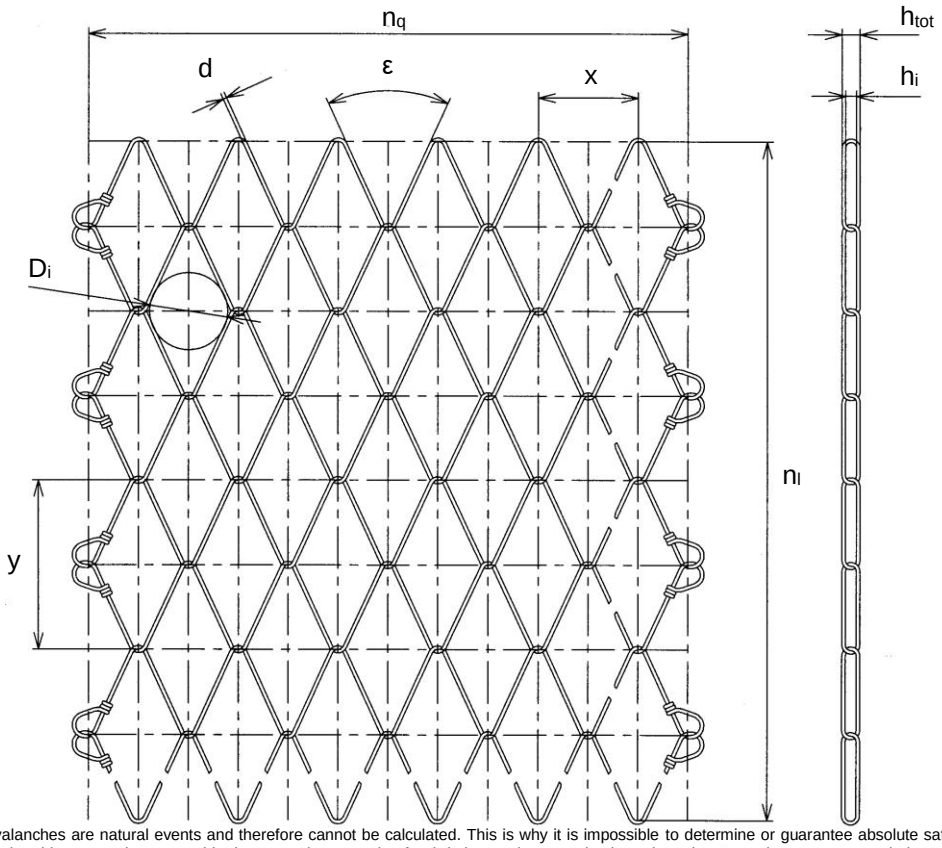
TECCO® corrosion protection	
Corrosion protection:	GEOBRUGG SUPERCOATING A
Compound:	95% Zn / 5% Al
Coating:	min. 215 g/m²
≤ 5% dark brown rust in salt spray test according to EN ISO 9227:	6000 hours (ETA-17/0119)

Load capacity (standard version)	
Tensile strength of mesh:	z_k ≥ 85 kN/m'
Bearing resistance against puncturing:	D_R ≥ 80 kN / 110 kN *)
Bearing resistance against shearing-off:	P_R ≥ 40 kN / 55 kN *)
Bearing resistance against slope-parallel tensile stress:	Z_R ≥ 10 kN / 10 kN *)
Elongation in longitudinal tensile strength test:	δ < 6.0 % *)
Classification according to EAD 230025-00-0106	group 4, class A (P25 and P33)

TECCO® mesh standard roll	
Roll width:	b_{Roll} = 3.9 m
Roll length:	l_{Roll} = 30 m
Total surface per roll:	A_{Roll} = 117 m²
Weight per m²:	g = 1.1 kg/m²
Weight per mesh roll:	G_{Roll} = 128 kg
Mesh edges:	mesh ends knotted

*) As in EAD 230025-00-0106 and referring to TSUS test report 11/2016 using spike plate P25 / P33

TECCO® G45/2



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).