

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

High-tensile steel wire mesh MINAX® 80/3

MINAX® high-tensile steel wire mesh	
Mesh shape:	rhomboid
Diagonal:	$x \cdot y = 102 \cdot 177 \text{ mm (+/-3\%)}$
Mesh width:	$D_i = 80 \text{ mm (+/-3\%)}$
Angle of mesh:	ϵ ca. 49 degrees
Total height of mesh:	$h_{tot} = 12.5 \text{ mm (+/-1.5 mm)}$
Clearance of mesh:	$h_i = 6.5 \text{ mm (+/-1.5 mm)}$
No. of meshes longitudinal:	$n_l = 5.6 \text{ pcs/m}$
No. of meshes transversal:	$n_q = 9.8 \text{ pcs/m}$

MINAX® 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:	$Z_w = 12.5 \text{ kN}$

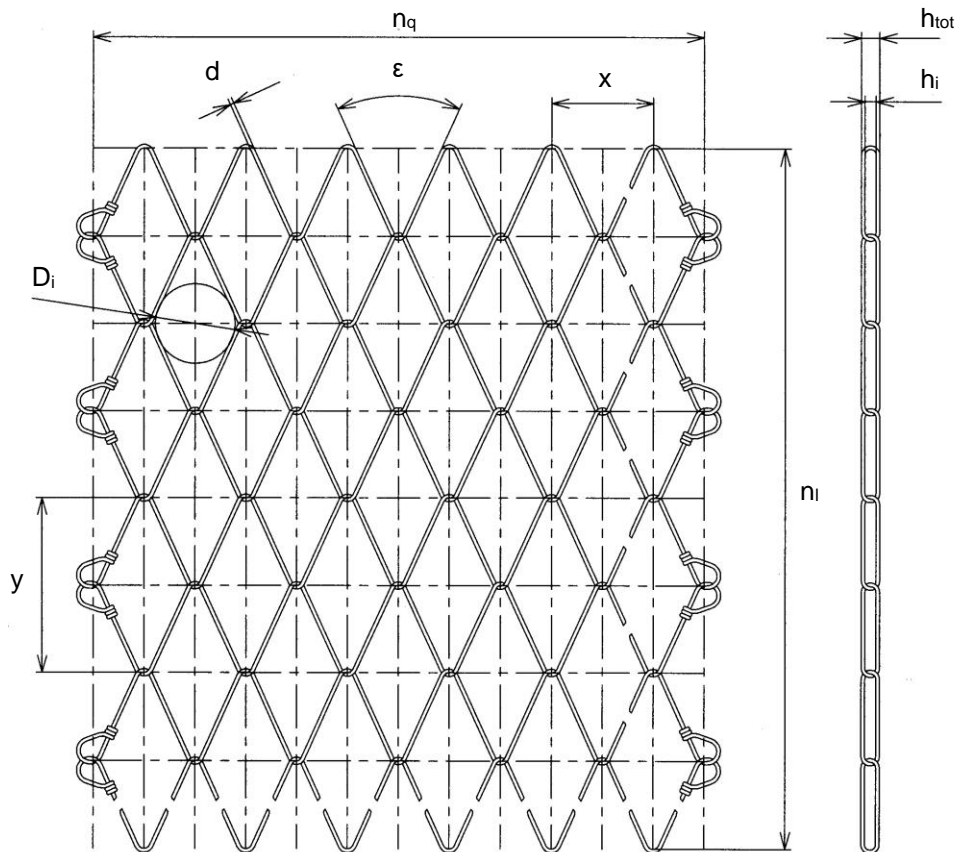
MINAX® corrosion protection	
Corrosion protection:	GEOBRUGG SUPERCOATING
Compound:	95% Zn / 5% Al
Coating:	min. 150 g/m ²

Load capacity	
Tensile strength of mesh longitudinal:	$Z_l \geq 110 \text{ kN/m}^* \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against puncturing:	$D_R \geq 130 \text{ kN} \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against shearing-off:	$P_R \geq 65 \text{ kN} \text{ *)}$
Bearing resistance against slope-parallel tensile stress:	$Z_R \geq 30 \text{ kN} \text{ *)}$
Elongation in longitudinal tensile strength test:	$\delta < 6.0 \text{ \%} \text{ *)}$

MINAX® mesh	
Roll width:	$b_{Roll} = 1.2 \text{ m}$
Roll length:	$l_{Roll} = 30 \text{ m}$
Total surface per roll:	$A_{Roll} = 36 \text{ m}^2$
Weight per m ² :	$g = 1.45 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Weight per mesh roll:	$G_{Roll} = 52 \text{ kg}$
Mesh edges:	mesh ends knotted

*) As in EAD 230025-00-0106 and referring to TÜV Rheinland LGA test report 03/2009 using spike plate P33

MINAX® 80/3



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).