CE European Technical Approval ETA-23/0716

BRUGG Geobrugg

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

High-tensile steel wire mesh TECCO® G45/2 STAINLESS

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 degrees
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:	$f_t \geq 1'650$ N/mm²
Material:	high-tensile steel wire
Tensile resistance of a wire:	Z_w = 5.2 kN

TECCO® corrosion protection	
Stainless steel (INOX):	1.4462 (AISI 318)

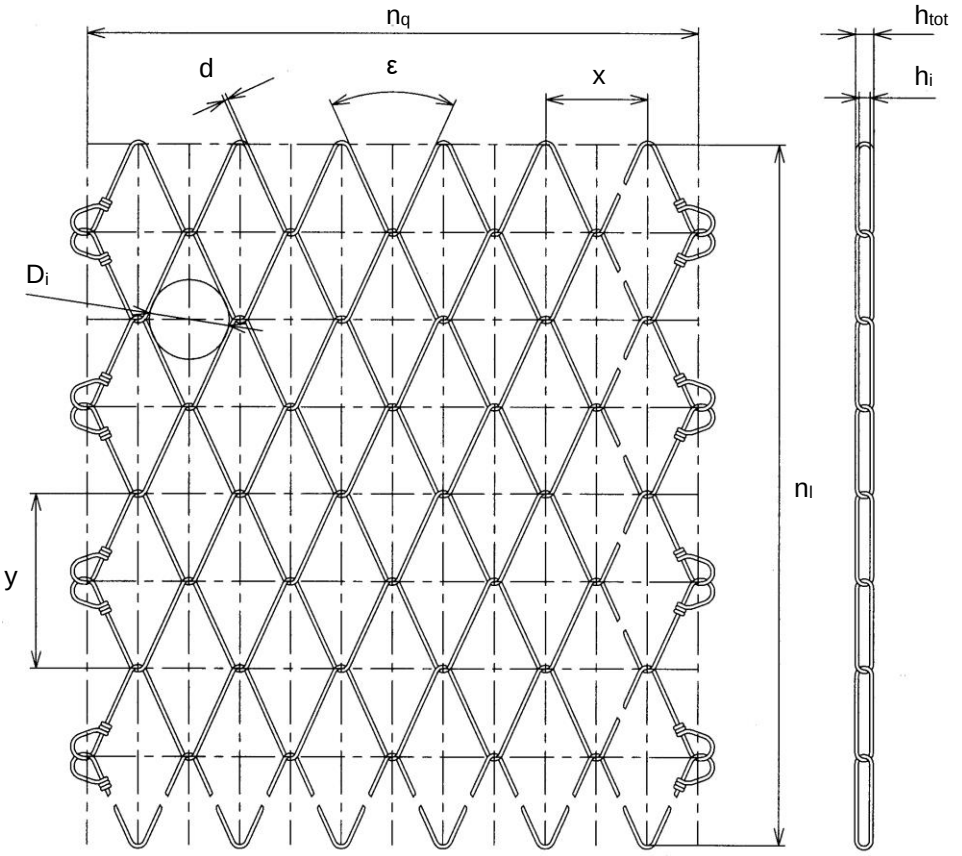
Load capacity	
Tensile strength of mesh:	$z_m \geq 75$ kN/m'
Bearing resistance against puncturing:	$D_R \geq 100$ kN *)
Bearing resistance against shearing-off:	$P_R \geq 50$ kN *)
Bearing resistance against slope-parallel tensile stress:	$Z_R \geq 10$ kN *)
Elongation in longitudinal tensile strength test:	δ < 6.0 % *)

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 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® G45/2 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).