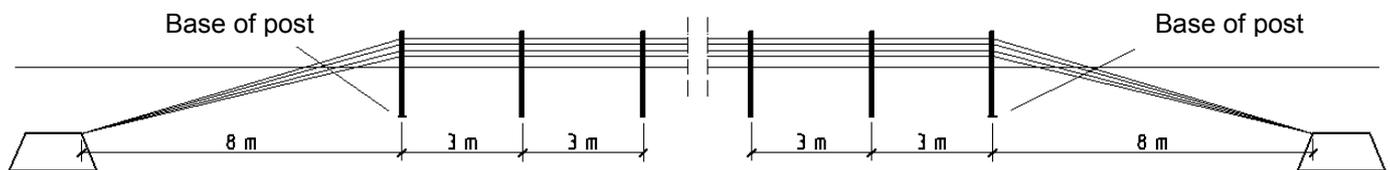


Slope fence

Product description

Longitudinal positioning of fence



The post nearest the anchoring point is provided with a reinforced post footing that absorbs vertical forces.

The fence has been tested in accordance with EN 1317, containment level N2, with a distance between posts of 3m. When using other distances between posts, the elongation is estimated as follows:

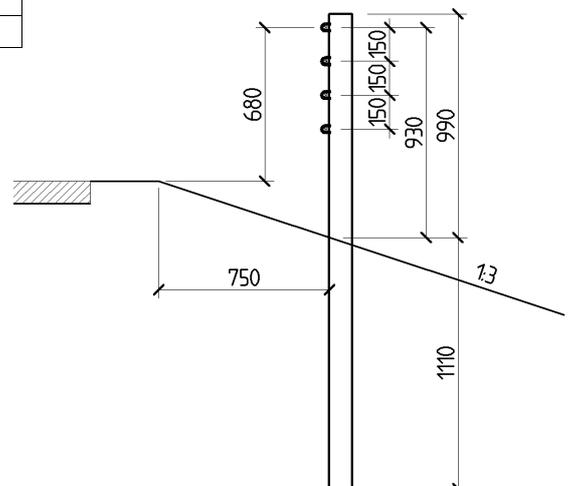
Post distance	Elongation	CEN class
1		
1.5		
2		
2.5		
3	2.0	W6

Side positioning of fence

Normal positioning

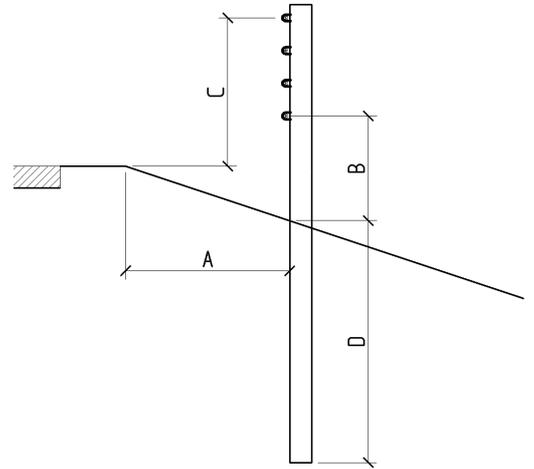
The fence is positioned according to the drawing.

(Slope 1:3)



Alternative positioning of fence

- A = Distance to post from slope crest.
 B = Distance to lowest wire rope from ground.
 C = Distance to upper wire from road level.
 D = Depth of post from ground surface.



Distance C shall be equal to or greater than 680 mm according to the table below.

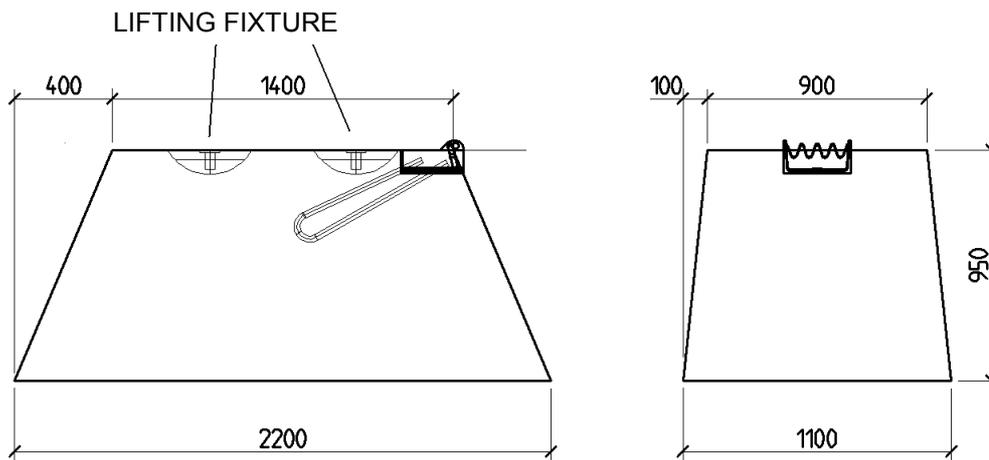
Rake of slope	A (mm)
1:6 or less	0 – unlimited
1:4	0 - 1000
1:3	0 - 750
1:2	0 - 500
1:1	0 – 250

Distance C shall be maintained between 680 and 850 mm

Normally, Distance B is 480 mm. (If the fence is located close to the slope crest, Distance B can be less. Distance D is then >1100 mm.)

If the distance between the second lowest wire and the ground is less than or equal to 480 mm, the lowest wire can be removed.

End anchors



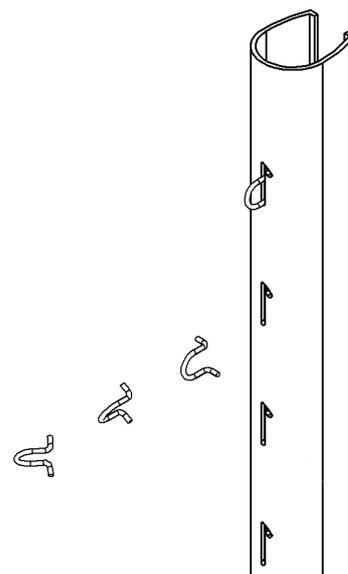
Dimensions in mm

- End anchors can be either cast on site or prefabricated.
- Make sure that anchors are aligned with the fence.
- The galvanized anchor box embedded in the concrete is to lie at ground level, be placed horizontally at the side of the road and follow the slope of the road longitudinally.
- Backfilling around end anchors is to be done with gravel, which is then vibrated.
- Anchors are to be well covered.

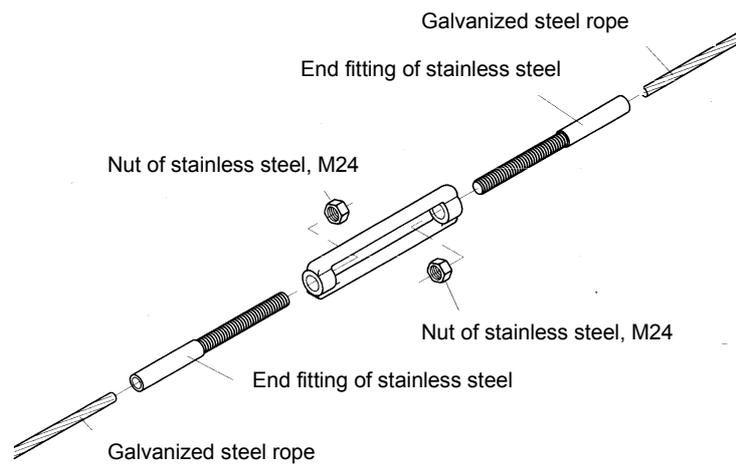
Post and hook

The hook is twisted into the post.

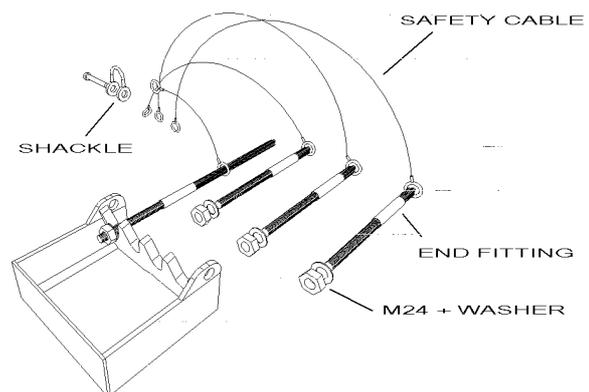
The post next to the end anchor shall be provided with a post footing.



End fittings and rigging screws



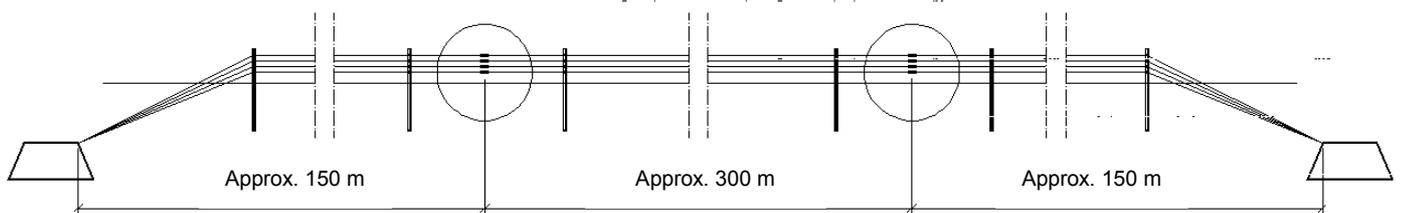
Tensioning table	
Temperature (°C)	Tensioning force (kp)
-40	3 200
-30	2 900
-20	2 600
-10	2 300
0	2 000
10	1 700
20	1 400
30	1 100
40	800



Tensioning

1. Tension the wire ropes with nuts at both the end anchors.
2. Tension the wire ropes to the correct tensioning force at each rigging screw (see table). Start in the middle of the section and work alternately towards each respective anchoring.

If the length of the rigging screws is not sufficient to reach the correct tensioning force, tighten them to half the length of the rigging screw. Then readjust them so that all the rigging screws have the correct tensioning force.



Radii

Horizontal curves

The fence shall follow the road curvature without any visible break in its alignment in either the horizontal or the vertical direction.

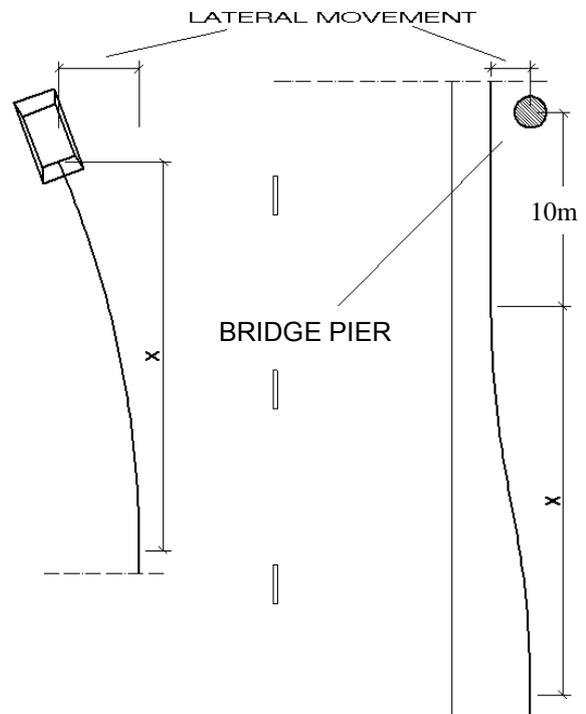
Normally, the radius of the road should not be less than 200 m.

If a smaller radius is required, the distance between posts shall be reduced in accordance with the table below:

Radius (m)	Post distance (m)
200	3
150	2
100	1.5

Passage of obstacles (e.g. bridge piers).

Lateral movement (m)	X (m)
0.5	30
1	50
1.5	60
2	70





Vertical curves

Fences should not be constructed in hollows with a radius of < 1200m.

Shortening of posts

Posts for Safence fences may be reduced in length according to the table below:

Shortened post (cm)	Action
0 – 10 cm	No action
One post is shortened 10 - 70 cm with five whole post on each side	No action
The post is shortened 10 - 30 cm	Reduce post distance to 2.5 m
The post is shortened 30 - 50 cm	Reduce post distance to 2 m
The post is shortened 50 - 70 cm	Reduce post distance to 1 m

If it is necessary to shorten the post by more than the amount specified in the table, drill a 50 cm deep hole before shortening the post to the appropriate height.

_____ End _____