Fletcher Insulation
Building Better, Together

Technical Data Sheet

Roofsafe® Mesh

Fall protection mesh

Description

Roofsafe® Mesh provides fall protection for roof installers and offers long-term fall protection for maintenance and repair workers.

Application

Roofsafe® Mesh is used in a variety of applications including:

- Factories
- Warehouses
- Shopping centres
- Schools
- Office blocks; and
- Sheds

Exceeds minimum tensile requirements: Roofsafe® Mesh exceeds the 450 MPa tensile requirement at 500-700 MPa making it a stronger and safer mesh for your workers. Roofsafe® Mesh retains insulation materials and continues to provide protection after roof construction.

Product Data

Width mm	Length m	Wire diameter mm	Mesh size mm	Product Code
1800	50	2	300 x 150	332600
2250	50	2	300 x 150	332601

*AS/NZS 4389 – 2015; safety mesh requires a minimum of 450 MPa.

Compliance

Roofsafe® Mesh complies with the requirements of Australian Standard AS4389-2015 for safety mesh with galvanised coating grade W02Z. Roofsafe® Mesh complies with all Australian State and Territory Codes of Practice (Safe Work on Roofs Part 1: Commercial and Industrial Buildings). Certificates of Roofsafe® Mesh compliance to AS4389-2015 are available on request.

Zinc Coated

Corrosion resistant mesh provides maximum corrosion protection against all types of weather.

Australian Made

- Using quality, high grade Australian made steel ensures strong, secure joints.
- Provides uniform strength and consistent quality over the length of the mesh ensuring high levels of worker security.

When installing Roofsafe® safety mesh, the method used must be safe and in accordance with relevant Australian Codes and Standards.

Installation (Figure 1):

One such method for installation of safety mesh is shown in Figure 1. The mesh is cut to the correct length and is then run out over the roof using a continuous rope system.

Anchor Points (Figure 2):

Pass all longitudinal wires around, or through anchor points, twisting the tail of each wire four times around the main portion of the same wire (see Figure 2). Alternatively, wrap each longitudinal wire around hollow section purlins. Importantly, the longitudinal wires must be tied off with at least four full turns around the longitudinal wire as shown.

Side Overlaps (Figure 3):

Overlap sides by 150mm. If the purlin space is greater than 1700mm, the overlap requires intermediate fixing in every square with steel staples or by tying/twitching using 2mm wire (see Figure 3). This is a vital process to ensure that the adjacent lengths of mesh don't part, thereby allowing a worker to fall between the two should they fall onto a join.

Joining Rolls/Sections (Figure 4):

If it is necessary to make longitudinal joins, the knot and the tie should be the full length of the tail wire, which should be 300mm in length. Place the two cross/transverse wires together twisting the longitudinal tail wires around each other.
The join must be the full width of the mesh, and every longitudinal wire must be joined. Twist one longitudinal wire four times around the main portion of the same wire. Twist the other longitudinal wire once around the main portion of the same wire and then four times around the two cross/transverse wires (see Figure 4). This is important, as the safety mesh may need to support not only the person who is in difficulty, but also others who may be required to assist them.

Figure 1

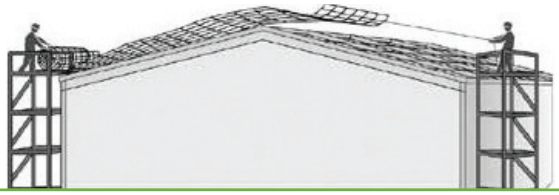
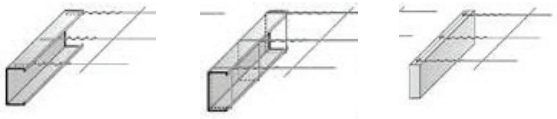


Figure 2



Longitudinal wires passed through holes drilled through purlins.

Longitudinal wires wrapped around steel or wood purlin.

Longitudinal wires passed through 40mm long x 3.5 diam. staples.

Figure 3

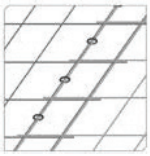
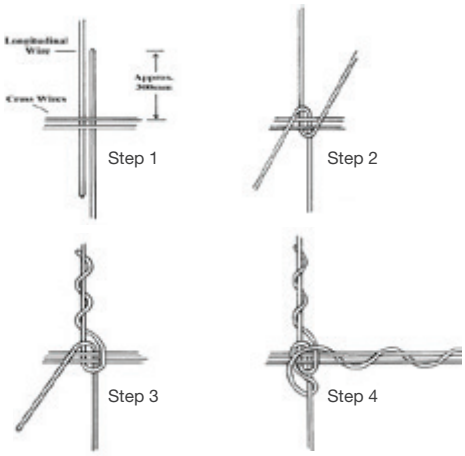


Figure 4



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