



Stainless steel is best practice for
roof safety mesh for harsh environments

5 STAR
PERFORMANCE

Superior Quality
THE LASTING DECISION

Stainless Steel Roof Safety Mesh provides passive fall prevention during construction and maintenance for the life of the building.

Stainless steel is best practice for roof safety mesh for harsh environments. Galvanised products corrode and do not provide adequate protection. Do not take a shortcut when you know there is a safer and longer lasting alternative for your assets.

Stainless Steel Roof Safety Mesh

- Stainless steel Roof Safety Mesh is best practice against corrosive environments.

PVC Stainless Steel Roof Safety Mesh

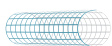
- PVC Coated Stainless Steel Roof Safety Mesh is developed by SSWM as an effective barrier to galvanic reaction between dissimilar metals.

Stainless Steel Staples are also available

COMPARISON TABLE - ROOF SAFETY MESH

	Protective Coating for Transport, Installation & Operation	Harsh Environments	Corrosion Resistant	Prevents Galvanic Reaction Between Dissimilar Metals
GALVANISED	X	X	X	X
STAINLESS STEEL Wire Diam 2mm	✓	✓	✓	
STAINLESS STEEL pvc coated Wire Diam 2mm	✓	✓	✓	✓

ROOF SAFETY MESH - PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS



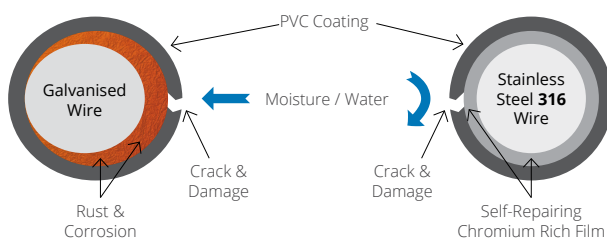
L 50m
W 1800mm

Mesh

150mm - longitudinal
300mm - transverse

PVC Galvanised vs PVC Stainless Steel

Diagram demonstrating when PVC Coating is damaged or cracked how galvanised wire will corrode below surface of PVC.



AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST STOCKIST OF STAINLESS STEEL WIRE & MESH

tel 1300 305 148

sales@sswm.com.au

www.sswm.com.au

Australian Standards

- ✓ AS/NZS 4389:2015 'Safety Mesh' exceeds technical requirements & complies to load testing
 - Tensile strength of wire minimum 600Mpa exceeding requirement of 450Mpa
 - Each production run of roof safety mesh is tested and complies to above
- ✓ AS 2331.3.1:2001 (R2017) 'Neutral Salt Spray Test' PVC Coated tested to 96 hours

Installation

- ✓ Prior to installation refer to local 'Code of Practice' for safe work on roofs and SA HB 39:2015
- ✓ With every roll 'Recommended Fixing Details' sheet is provided

Applications

Stainless steel is used for roofing critical assets and infrastructure. It is suitable for highly corrosive environments and coastal locations. Common applications include:

- Warehouses
- Factories
- Shopping Centres
- Schools
- Office Buildings
- Sheds

Technical Information

Our Technical Data Sheets will provide all required information for specification and ordering. Available at:
sswm.com.au



**Same Day
Despatch**

When your order
is received by 9am





RECOMMENDED FIXING DETAILS

As per WorkSafe Victoria, Code of Practice - Prevention of Falls in General Construction

Product Code	Mesh	Wire Diam	Width	Length	Kg/Roll Approx	Grade	Finish
SSWORM 150 2.0 1806	150 x 300 mm	2.00 mm	1800 mm	50 m	24 kg	316	Nil
SSWORM 150 2.0 1806 PVC	150 x 300 mm	2.00 mm	1800 mm	50 m	26.5 kg	316	Black PVC Coated

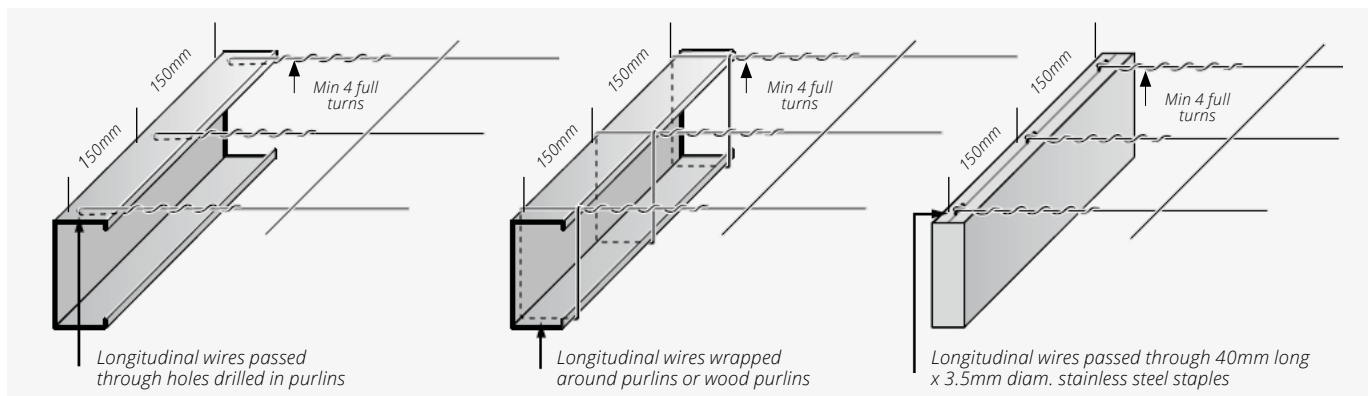
- ✓ Complies to load testing of AS/NZS 4389:2015 Roof Safety Mesh
- ✓ Prior to installation refer to local Code of Practice for safe work on roofs and SA HB 39:2015

SET UP

- Longitudinal wires should be parallel to the direction of corrugation sheeting and in contact with the top of immediate sheeting supports
- Transverse wires (cross wires) should be at right angles to the direction of the corrugation sheeting and should be on top of the longitudinal wires
- Wire mesh shall be run out over roof using a continuous rope system. Roof safety mesh shall be pulled taut to ensure only a natural sag between each purlin or roof member. This natural sag shall not be modified to create artificial sag.

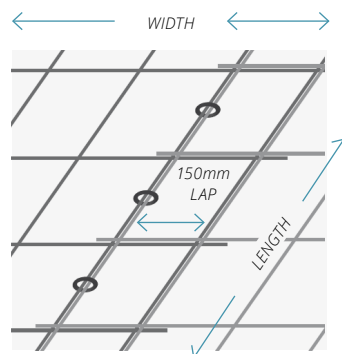
FIXING TO END PURLINS

- Fix mesh to purlins, pass each longitudinal wire through holes drilled in top of purlin or around purlin
- If fixing to timber purlins ensure that each longitudinal wire is firmly fixed using 40mm x 3.5mm or larger stainless steel staples or wrapping around (refer above image)
- Each longitudinal wire to be tied off with at least four full turns around the same wire (refer above image)
- Fix the linewire of the first and last run of mesh to avoid mesh movement



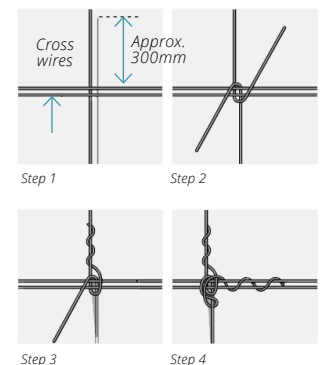
SIDE LAPS

- Purlins less than 1200mm should be side lapped by 150mm (one mesh spacing)
- Purlins 1200 - 2200mm should be side lapped by 150mm (one mesh spacing) with 2mm stainless steel ring fasteners at 900mm max centres between each purlin on one side of the lap (refer to side laps image)
- Purlins 2200mm or greater to be side lapped by min 300mm (two mesh spacings) with 2mm stainless steel ring fasteners at 600mm centres between each purlin laps to be fastened on both sides of the lap



END JOINTS - LONGITUDINAL WIRE JOINING

- Order mesh in long lengths to avoid end joints
- When lengths of mesh are being joined every longitudinal wire must be joined across the full length of the mesh
- The longitudinal wires must be cut close to the joint to achieve the 300mm tail wire
- Knot and tie the two tail wires
- One tail wire must be tied at least four times around the knot and the other tail wire placed under the longitudinal wire and tied around the transverse wire



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Original figures are courtesy of WorkSafe Victoria, Code of Practice- Prevention of Falls in General Construction, Edition No. 1, September 2008. Visit www.worksafe.vic.gov.au for more information & future updates.

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