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Anti-throw screens are installed on footbridges and overpasses to prevent items from falling or being thrown over the edge onto passing traffic below. The screens can also be designed to prevent people from climbing and jumping. Whether a bridge needs an anti-throw screen is determined by local road authorities and depends on a variety of factors. These include traffic volume, history of offences, proximity to shops and schools, and availability of projectiles. Anti-throw screens can be made from various materials such as concrete, timber, Perspex, welded mesh and stainless-steel mesh. These materials vary in terms of cost and strength. We use Webnet stainless steel mesh for our anti-throw screens, as this material allows for maximum strength and cost-effectiveness at the same time. Here's how. Strong, adaptable anti-throw screens. Jakobs Webnet mesh is made from woven marine-grade stainless-steel wire rope. It offers several benefits for anti-throw screens. Very high strength capacity making it ideal for commercial projects involving large crowd loads. Greater flexibility, malleability and tensile resistance than, say, welded wire mesh which is a more rigid material. Suitable for bridges that have complex geometric shapes (such as Lachlan Line bridge in Sydney) without compromising on strength in any way. High resistance to environmental factors such as corrosion, weather and sea spray, which means it stays strong and robust for up to 25 years. Webnet mesh offers cost effectiveness. Webnet's robustness and strength contributes to its cost-effectiveness. But various other features do as well. Since a screen made from Webnet is anti-corrosive and so durable, it reduces the need for expensive replacements. Webnet is a relatively low-cost material to buy compared to various other barrier materials glass and metal mesh fabric for example. Webnet is easy to handle and quick to install, saving on the costs of time and labour. The mesh can double as a green screen. If you are looking for a strong barrier material and a trellis for pots or climbing plants Webnet can fulfil both needs in the one installation. Check out Skyparks elevated green barriers in Melbourne for an example! Anti-throw screens made from Webnet have very low requirements for cleaning and maintenance reducing the need for these services. Using Webnet removes the need for enclosing the whole bridge for safety reasons, which could add to costs as well as impede views, natural light and airflow. It could also impact the design and aesthetics of the structure. Webnet and stainless steel vertical cables have been shown to offer greater cost-effectiveness than glass when used to create transparent barriers on atriums that are anti-throw and non-climbable. They enable the full use of upper spaces as well. Webnet also offers aesthetic benefits due to its light, filigree-like appearance and in the way it allows architectural design-intent to shine through. Get in touch to find out more about creating strong and cost-effective anti-throw screens. 0 ratings 0% found this document useful (0 votes) 549 views This document outlines the Department of Transport and Planning's requirements for designing and constructing protection screens and public safety barriers on roads and bridges. It defines pAI-enhanced title and description Save Save Bridge Technical Note 2023\_035 Protection Screens... For Later 0% found this document useful, undefined As well as fall protection barriers, wire mesh can be used to create anti-throw screens on overpass bridges. These types of screens are necessary in some cases to prevent pedestrians dropping or throwing objects onto passing traffic underneath acts which can lead to serious accidents and injuries. The risk of thrown or dropped objects from a bridge is determined by state road authorities. These authorities use risk tables and scores to determine whether a screen is required on a bridge. One of the main determining factors is speed of the traffic underneath. Where the speed limit is higher the risk is also higher, as the impact of thrown objects on a windscreen is greater. However other factors regarding the bridge also come into play. These include previous history of offences, access to materials that could be used as projectiles (e.g. stones), volume of traffic underneath, and proximity to schools, hotels and other venues. Anti-throw screen design parameters Road authorities set some very detailed parameters for mesh anti-throw screen design. Technical considerations and parameters for the screen include: Compliance with Australian Standards e.g. AS5100 for bridge design criteria. Of sufficient height to prevent throwing or dropping of objects for example, at least 3m above the surface of the walkway or 2m above the top rail. Use of 4mm diameter wire with small aperture openings to reduce climbability, and to prevent projectiles being thrown through the gaps. For example, the Queensland Department of Main Roads sets a maximum aperture opening size of 25mm. Compliance with requirements for dead and live loads, such as wind and pedestrians e.g. general load requirement of 2kN over an area of 0.2m by 0.2m under NSW guidelines. Modular design to allow for easier replacement. High strength and longevity. Low maintenance and cleaning requirements. Curving of the screen over the walkway where practical. Full mesh or wire cable enclosure of the bridge in high risk situations, to prevent people climbing to the top of the screen and falling. A secondary catch screen for objects in some cases. Aesthetic factors: The screen should blend in with the bridges visual design and character. This may be especially important where the bridge has cultural or historical significance, high community value, or where it experiences high volumes of tourist traffic. Some of the factors to consider include colour, form, shape, curvature, texture, and the impact on views. For example, a highly transparent screen could meet all the safety standards, while not impeding views or light. Webnet mesh for anti-throw screens Webnet has some features that make it an ideal material for anti-throw screens on overpass bridges. These include excellent longevity and durability, high strength capacity and excellent modularity. It also performs highly in terms of span, shape and malleability, form, colour, customisation and ease of installation. Webnet also has a very light profile and high transparency, making it ideal for situations where high visibility and maximisation of surrounding views are desired. To further discuss the use of stainless steel wire mesh for anti-throw screens, please get in touch with our team. Project Completion: 2019 Stoddart produces locally manufactured, 100% Australian, perforated product to meet your project specifications and is an approved fabricator for the Department of Transport & Main Roads (TMR), capable of producing all your perforated & metalwork requirements on any size project. Stoddart was engaged by CPB Contractors in 2018 to manufacture perforated anti-throw screens for the Logan Enhancement Projects overpass bridges. Completed in mid-2019, Stoddart produced PerfArt screens incorporating the architect specified tree pattern used extensively throughout the projects design. Manufactured using 5052 marine grade aluminium & powder coated in the colour Paperbark, the 5mm thick screens are a decorative anti-throw screen, typical of all the overpasses in the area. Stoddart worked with the project architect early in the design development stages to assist with specification & design/installation methodologies, ensuring the outcome met the expectation of the designers & client. Whilst the design of the artwork was primarily provided by the landscape architect, Stoddart's design team, through the use of our in-house perforation software, refined & polished the imagery to provide the best possible quality of perforated artwork product. As well as fall protection barriers, wire mesh can be used to create anti-throw screens on overpass bridges. These types of screens are necessary in some cases to prevent pedestrians dropping or throwing objects onto passing traffic underneath acts which can lead to serious accidents and injuries. The risk of thrown or dropped objects from a bridge is determined by state road authorities. These authorities use risk tables and scores to determine whether a screen is required on a bridge. 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