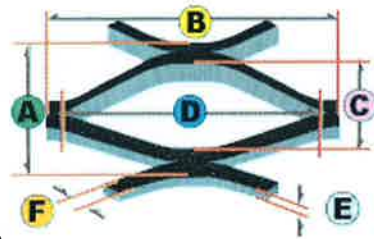


# Security Mesh

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Security mesh is made by simultaneously cutting and stretching a solid sheet of metal. This process makes Security Mesh one continuous sheet, stronger than the original solid sheet. Security Mesh cannot unravel at the strands. It is too strong to be cut with hand cutters and the openings are too small for cable or bolt cutters.



## TECHNICAL DATA

Style No.	Design Size (inches)		Opening Size (inches)		Strand (inches)		Open Area	CSF Weight	4 x 8 Weight
	A	B	C	D	E	F			
C3/4-13F	.923	2.100	.688	1.781	.070	.106	72-77%	76	24
C3/4-9F	.923	2.100	.563	1.688	.120	.165	63-69%	176	56
C1-14F	1.312	2.375	1.000	2.000	.070	1.25	70-75%	73	23
C1-10LF	1.312	2.375	1.000	2.000	.120	.165	58-64%	165	53
C1 1/2-9F	1.330	3.200	1.000	2.560	.110	.158	72-78%	114	36

Weights, gauges and dimensions are subject to standard mill [tolerances](#)

## METHOD OF ATTACHMENT

- 1. One-way screws** - Screws should be long enough to penetrate through steel studs at least 1/4 inch.
- 2. Welding to Steel Studs** - Security Mesh should be fillet welded to steel studs, 20 gauge or heavier, not over 8 inches on center. Edge welds must be within 2 inches of edge.
- 3. Self Drilling Screws** - Use pan head type long enough to penetrate through steel studs

at least 1/4 inch.

**4. Nailing** - (For use with wood support) Nails should not be not be less than #11 gage barbed roofing nails which provide penetration into the support at least 1 3/8" or power driven staples wich will provide at least 3/4" penetration into the support.

**5. End Joints** of Security Mesh should be butted and occur over studs.

**6. End Joints** should be butted and wire-tied at mid point between supports.

**7.** If overlapping of material is necessary, a longer screw should be used to maintain 1/4" penetration.

#### **METHOD OF CUTTING**

10" circular saw with a carbide-tip blade  
Torch or High speed, heavy duty Nibbler