

# throw over bird net



## Product Information

Recommended for bird exclusion, garden netting, reduction of evaporation and transpiration, microclimate adjustments, shade, and reduction of sunburn.

## Technical Specifications

<b>Colours</b>	<b>Black, White</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>Raschel Warped Knitted</b>
<b>Sizes</b>	<b>5m x 5m, 5m x 10m, 10m x 10m</b>
<b>Material</b>	<b>HDPE Monofilament</b>
<b>Shade</b>	<b>Black 10%, White 7% (+/- 2%)</b>
<b>U/V Block</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>30 g/m<sup>2</sup> (+/- 2g/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>Hole Size</b>	<b>15-16 mm (+/- 2mm)</b>
<b>Burst Strength</b>	<b>280 kPA</b>
<b>Selvedge</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>

**To purchase this item or find out more information please contact Commercial Netmakers**



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## Glossary

**Raschel Warped Knitted** – the Raschel knit is a type of warp knitting. With warp knitting, the yarn zig-zags along the length of the fabric, rather than a single row. The benefit of a Raschel Warp knit is that it does not stretch significantly.

**HDPE** – high density poly-ethylene (“HDPE”) HDPE has little branching, giving it stronger intermolecular forces and tensile strength than lower-density polyethylene. The difference in strength exceeds the difference in density, giving HDPE a higher specific strength. It is also harder and more opaque and can withstand somewhat higher temperatures (120 °C/ 248 °F for short periods, 110 °C /230 °F continuously).

**Monofilament** – generally means it is manufactured using a single fibre of plastic. Lines are available in different strengths (called tests) and is low cost. Monofilament line also comes in a variety of colors such as white, green, blue, clear, and fluorescent. Monofilament is made by melting and mixing polymers and then extruding through tiny holes, forming strands of line, which is then spun into spools of various thicknesses. The extrusion process controls not only the thickness of the line but also the test of the line.

**Specific strength** - is a material's strength (force per unit area at failure) divided by its density. It is also known as the strength-to-weight ratio or strength/weight ratio. In fiber or textile applications, tenacity is the usual measure of specific strength. The SI unit for specific strength is  $(\text{N/m}^2)/(\text{kg/m}^3)$  or more commonly N·m/kg.

**Shade** – the measure of shade reflects the amount of light that can pass through netting, which is directly related to the product density. Material with a 30% product density will provide a 30% shade cover, 50% density will produce a 50% shade cover. There is a degree of variability introduced into this relationship depending upon the colour of the material. Darker material reflects less light than lighter material, so the lighter colours of the material reflect more light and reduce the shade cover.

**Ultraviolet Light (“UV”)** – UV light has a shorter wavelength than visible light (past the violet end of the spectrum) and has three categories: UVA, UVB and UVC. As a general rule, UVA light is not strong enough to harm plastics and UVC light is blocked by the earth’s ozone layer. UVB light does the most damage due to its ability to create heat in the plastic, increasing the potential of breaking the chemical bonds, thereby reducing the strength of the net.

**UV Resistance (“Block”)** – there are three main factors that affect UV resistance: thickness, opacity and the use of stabilizers. Opaque plastics, such as black, reduce the amount of heat absorbed, thereby reducing the risk that the chemical bonds are weakened. The thickness works in a similar way, providing greater protection to more of the plastic. UVB light that has affected plastic creates a degraded by-product that can act as a catalyst for further molecular breakdown. UV stabilizers are used to minimise the impact of these by-products.

**Hole Size** – measures the length of each leg of the four legs that make up the “diamond net” structure

**Breaking Tenacity** – The tensile stress at rupture of a specimen (fibre, filament, yarn, cord, or similar structure) expressed as newtons per tex, grams-force per tex, or grams-force per denier. The breaking tenacity is calculated from the breaking load and linear density of the unstrained specimen, or obtained directly from tensile testing machines which can be suitably adjusted to indicate tenacity instead of breaking load for specimens of known linear density. Breaking tenacity expressed in grams-force per tex is numerically equal to breaking length expressed in kilometres.

**Burst Strength** - is the ability of a material to resist rupture by pressure or the force required to rupture a fabric by distending it with a force applied at right angles to the plane of the fabric under specified conditions. Burst strength is a measure widely used for knit fabrics, nonwoven fabrics, and felts where the constructions do not lend themselves to tensile tests. The two basic types of burst tests are the inflated diaphragm method and the ball-burst method.

**Denier** – a weight-per-unit-length measure of any linear material. Officially, it is the number of unit weights of 0.05 grams per 450 metre length. This is numerically equivalent to the weight in grams of 9,000 metres of the material. Denier is a direct numbering system in which the lower numbers represent the finer sizes and the higher numbers the coarser sizes.

**Selvage** – or “selvages” is the term for the self-finished edges of fabric. The selvages keep the fabric from unraveling or fraying. The selvages are a result of how the fabric is created. In woven fabric, selvages are the edges that run parallel to the warp (the longitudinal threads that run the entire length of the fabric), and are created by the weft thread looping back at the end of each row