

Windbreak Cloth Standard or Heavy Duty

Windbreak Cloth is designed to reduce the effect of wind inside the area protected. Great for protecting crops and trees from wind damage, creating temporary work site barriers or a relaxing area around the BBQ.

Specifications

- Available in green or black
- Heights from 0.91m to 3.66m
- Sewn in fabric eyelets
- UV stabilised for longevity
- Attach using nail plates to posts and butterfly clips to crosswires

Applications

- Construction site fencing
- Boundary fencing
- Temporary fencing
- Seasonal fencing
- Fencing off newly grassed areas
- Protecting horticultural plantations



STANDARD Windbreak Cloth 100gsm (Wind Porosity Approx. 65%)

Code	Size	Colour	Pack Qty
4013	0.91m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4013B	0.91m x 50m	Black	1 Roll
4012	1.83m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4017	2m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4019	3.66m x 50m	Green	1 Roll

MEDIUM Windbreak Cloth 120gsm (Wind Porosity Approx. 55%)

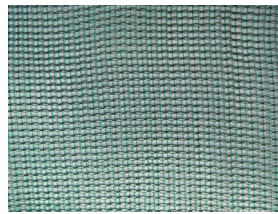
Code	Size	Colour	Pack Qty
4032	1m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4032B	1m x 50m	Black	1 Roll
4033	1.83m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4034	1.83m x 50m	Black	1 Roll

HEAVY Windbreak Cloth 140gsm (Wind Porosity Approx. 45%)

Code	Size	Colour	Pack Qty
4037	1m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4037B	1m x 50m	Black	1 Roll
4043	1.83m x 50m	Green	1 Roll
4043B	1.83m x 50m	Black	1 Roll
4044	2.74m x 100m	Green	1 Roll
4044B	2.74m x 100m	Black	1 Roll
4048	3.66m x 100m	Green	1 Roll
4048B	3.66m x 100m	Black	1 Roll

Standard/Medium

- Gram weight of approx 110gsm for Standard
- Gram weight of approx 120gsm for Medium
- Wind porosity 65%
- Lifespan 5-7 years



Standard 110gsm

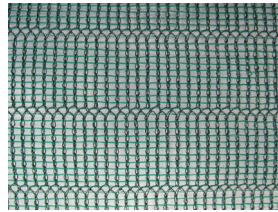
Accessories Available:



Nail Plates

Heavy Duty

- Windbreak HD is the heavyweight of all windbreaks
- Gram weight of approx 140+gsm
- Used in more demanding applications including boundary fencing, internal and external fencing and site fencing
- Where a more robust windbreak is called for with a wind porosity of around 45-55%
- Life span of 10 years plus

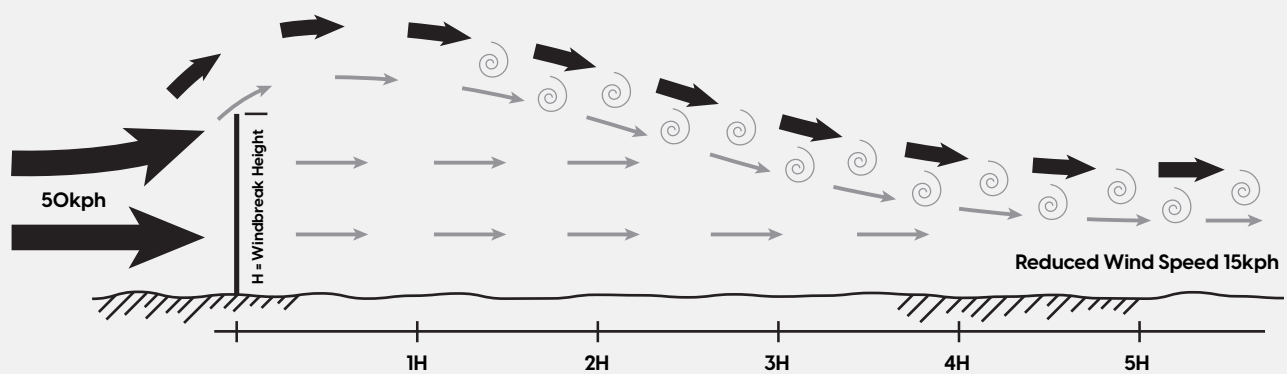


Heavy Duty 140gsm



Butterfly Clips

Effects of Windbreak on Wind Speed



In essence, when the wind encounters a porous obstacle such as a windbreak or shelterbelt, air pressure increases (loosely speaking, air piles up) on the windward side and (conversely) air pressure decreases on the leeward side. As a result, the airstream approaching the barrier is retarded, and a proportion of it is displaced up and over the barrier, resulting in a jet of higher wind speed aloft.

The remainder of the impinging airstream, having been retarded in its approach, now circulates through the barrier to its downstream edge, pushed along by the decrease in pressure across the windbreak's width; emerging on the downwind side, that airstream is now further retarded by an adverse pressure gradient, because in the lee of the barrier, with increasing downwind distance air pressure recovers again to the ambient level. The result is that minimum wind speed occurs not at or within the windbreak, nor at its downwind edge, but further downwind - nominally, at a distance of about 3 to 5 times the windbreak height H, or up to 15 times dependent on what is planted behind the windbreak. Beyond that point wind speed recovers.

Not only is the mean (average) wind speed reduced in the lee of the shelter, the wind is also less gusty, for turbulent wind fluctuations are also damped. As a result, turbulent vertical mixing is weaker in the lee of the barrier than it is upwind, and interesting secondary microclimatic effects result. For instance, by day heat rising from the ground due to the absorption of sunlight is mixed upward less efficiently in the lee of a windbreak, with the result that air temperature near ground is somewhat higher in the lee than on the windward side.

For more info or questions contact our friendly team

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