Basic



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Green Solutions





XO



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Idea / Conception Atelier Jakob AG/SA, Hannes Jakob SGD CH-1783 Barberêche, Switzerland

Horticultural Consultant Fritz Wassmann, Switzerland Façade greening, so far usually left to chance, has gained a new dimension: Jakob®INOX LINE. Attractive training systems for microgardens can be built with a few easy-to-assemble components made of high-grade stainless steel.

The days of haunted castles are over:

AND TRACTORIES

Green façades for a pleasant atmosphere.

Green façades are appealing, ecologically sensible and useful. The latest insights on climbing plants combined with tastefully designed and technically sophisticated training systems open a treasure chest of greening variations and styles. Greening makes sense from a construction physics point of view and has many ecological benefits. The future is indeed green: it will be shaped by the creative collaboration of innovation-driven architects

with greening specialists.



GOOD REASONS FOR GREENING



INTERIOR TEMPERATURE REGULATION

The familiar pergola of southern countries is an ancient but highly efficient method of interior temperature regulation. It promotes the formation of an insulating layer of air, thereby preventing an excessive increase of the inside temperature due to direct solar irradiation. This principle also offers several advantages when applied to vertical structures: the insulating cushion of air between vegetation and façade evens out temperature fluctuations and noticeably reduces heating and air-conditioning costs.



FAÇADE PROTECTION AND VENTILATION

A well-designed covering of vegetation is a natural shield against lashing rain or ultraviolet radiation. In addition, the space between the façade and the greenery has a temperature-regulating effect and promotes optimum ventilation as well.



THE AESTHETICS OF GREENING

The integration of greened surfaces into contemporary architecture presents novel design opportunities. Planners and architects who have teamed up with greening specialists are already producing outstanding results and are defining new dimensions for "art on buildings."



REVALUATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES

Without any risk whatsoever, professionally conceived façade-greening schemes can aesthetically upgrade bleak storage buildings or non-descript concrete apartment blocks. Beneficial side effects include natural air-con-ditioning, reduction in energy costs and an extension of the useful life of the structure.





A large number of buildings in conurbations offer locations where plants can be grown. Everincreasing land prices necessitate the erection of high-rise structures. The subminiature gardens on housing estates or balconies benefit materially – the greening of buildings is economical, ecologically favourable and, at the same time, enhance the quality of life.



CLIMBING PATTERNS/TRAINING SYSTEMS



ADHESIVE-SUCKER CLIMBER



VINES (TWINING PLANTS)





Characteristics and requirements of climbers

The natural habitats of the climbing plants are for the most part in woodland and forests, clearings and peripheral zones. Supported by other plants, they work their way upwards to the light (several species thrive and support themselves on rocks). The climbing plants have developed a variety of climbing patterns (A to F).

Growing conditions as near as possible to those in natural habitats must be provided to ensure the successful covering of façades - moist, humusrich and loose-packed soil together with a support structure appropriate to any of the climbing patterns. Generally speaking, good supplies of water and nutrients are important. An additional water supply may be imperative to ensure healthy growth. The correct training system must be selected for each specific climber.

With regard to optimising the planting location, there can be divergences from the typical bionomic habitat such as a shady root-run and sunlight for the top of the plant.

- Wisteria, trumpet vine (Campsis) as well as several Clematis varieties require unobstructed sunlight to encourage free flowering.
- Ivies (Hedera), many honeysuckle (Lonicera) and Clematis varieties do best in lightly shaded locations.















Technica All rights



Adhesive-sucker climbers support themselves with short lateral shoots tipped with glandular discs that adhere to any surface, even those that are quite smooth. Although these plants require no auxiliary means of support, they can cause damage to buildings.

• Boston ivy (Parthenocissus tricuspidata)



STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND INSECTS

Climbing plants do not bore holes or cause cracks in the masonry. This is why most of them are harmless. Nevertheless, exceptions and potential hazards should not be disregarded. Certain climbers (e.g. the ivies) can grow into joints and cracks, widening them, and thereby causing permanent damage. Collaboration with greening specialists helps to avoid such risks and to optimise the many benefits that result from greening a building.

Greened facades replace the natural greenery that has become rare in urban environments and, at the same time, offer a new biosphere for animal life. Insects are more likely to be beneficial than harmful. They are essential for the pollination of numerous cultivated plants and also act as public health officers while serving as a basic food supply for other creatures. Regular inspections and trimming where it is necessary help to prevent damage and an invasion by unwelcome guests.

Adventitious root climbers require **no auxiliary**

means of support. They attach themselves

firmly to rocks, tree trunks or façades. These

climbers, too, can cause damage to buildings.

CLIMBERS

• Ivv

Climbing hydrangea

• Trumpet vine (Campsis)

ROOT



Vines twine around their supports as a result of the circular movement of their stem tips (circumnutation). Only a single vertical support (wire rope) is required.

- Wisteria, honeysuckle (Lonicera)
- Staff tree (Celastrus)
- Hops (Humulus)
- Morning glory (Ipomoea)



ROPE SPACING FOR VINES

or very vigorous climbers	
e.g. Wisteria)	approx. 400 – 800

B mn



DIMENSIONS

• The ideal height and width

• wire rope spacing for vines

• wire rope or rod diameters

depend on the vigour, size and climbing pattern of the desired climber as well as on the architecture of the structure and the aesthetics of the

of the climber supports

distances from wall

lattice size

greening concept.

VINES (TWINING PLANTS)

	SIZES
)	for slow-growing to mod erately vigorous climber (e.g. Clematis)
)	for very vigorous climbers (e.g. Vitis)

approx. 150 x 250 approx. 300 x 500

CDEF

DISTANCES FROM WALL

for slow-growing to moderately vigorous climbers

(e.g. Clematis, Lonicera) approx. 80

mm mm

for very vigorous climbers (e.g. Wisteria, Celastrus, Fallopia) approx. 150

Leaf climbers develop clinging, often beautiful structures that respond to external stimuli. Gridlike or reticular structures provide optimum supports

- Grape vines (Vitis)
- Ampelopsis

• Passion flowers (Passiflora)

Cucumeraceae



Leaf-stem climbers form coils around their sup-

ports with their leaf stems. Grid-like or reticular

structures provide the best supports.

Clematis (most varieties)

Nasturtiums (Tropaeolum)



CLIMBING PATTERNS/TRAINING SYSTEMS

Scrambling plants work their way up by using epidermal outgrowths such as prickles, hook-like thorns and bristles.

- Climbing and rambler roses
- Bramble-like shrubs (Rubus)
- Winter-flowering jasmine





Plants with different climbing patterns can be combined perfectly well. The plants themselves as well as the configurational and aesthetic aspects determine the choice of the climbing supports. Any desired configuration can be created with the Jakob® INOX LINE.

Qualified greening specialists should be consulted when the plants are chosen.

The rope and rod diameters of the **Jakob®** INOX LINE can be used for all climbing and espaliered plants. Jakob® INOX LINE combines the practicability and aesthetic attributes with versatility, stability and durability.







BUILDING GREENING IN THE WORLD'S VEGETATION AND CLIMATE ZONES

The greening of buildings meets all the requirements for considera-tion as an important element in contemporary housing-estate plan-









BOREAL CONIFEROUS FOREST ZONE



long, severe winters. Evergreen climbing shrubs such as ivy are at their climatic limit in this zone.

The hardiness of deciduous climbing shrubs make them suitable for this climate.

- Clematis alpina, sibirica, vitalba, virginiana, macropetala, tangutica
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- Polygonum auberti, baldschuanicum
- Celastrus scandens
- Actinidia kolomikta, arguta, etc. (with edible fruits)
- Vitis aestivalis, amurensis, riparia







DECIDUOUS BROADLEAF

AND MIXED-FOREST ZONES

Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year. The summers are warm, the winters moderately cold – the climate typical of Central and Western Europe.

Temperatures lower than -15°C tend to occur rarely in Central Europe, and hard frosts (below -5° C) are hardly to be expected in oceanic regions such as the broadleaf forest zone of Eastern Asia or New Zealand. In contrast, the temperature can sink to -30° C and even lower in the north of the USA. The species that flourish in these regions are those listed under the boreal coniferous forest zone heading. Experts should be consulted in case of doubt.

- In the regions with a moderately cold winter (Central and Western Europe), a wide range of attractive Clematises, Loniceras, climbing roses, etc., are available in addition to the "classics" listed in zone 1.
- Many plants that thrive in Mediterranean regions do well in the mild-winter regions of the deciduous forest zones. The hardier Passiflora species, Solanum crispum and Trachselospernum jasminoides flourish in the company of plants representative of the colder zones.





















CLIMBERS AT A GLANCE











15 10



14.1	Clematis vitalba
14.2	Parthenocissus quinquefolia
14.3	Celastrus scandens
14.4	Vitis species
14.5	Climbing rose 'Westerland' combined with Clematis alpina and grape-vine shoots
14.6	Humulus lupulus
14.7	Actinidia arguta
15.1	Large-flowered Clematis 'Hagley Hybrid'
15.2	Lonicera
15.3	Campris x tagliabuana "Mme Galen"
15.4	Clematis fargesii
15.5	Large-flowered Clematis 'The President'
15.6	Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
15.7	Campsis grandiflora
15.8	Campsis radicans

- 15.9 Clematis montana 'Marjorie' with Elaeagnus angustifolia
- 15.10 Passiflora caerulea

MEDITERRANEAN HARDLEAF **EVERGREEN ZONE** WITH WINTER RAINFALL

Such zones are found around the Mediterranean Sea, in California, on the Cape and in South Australia. They are characterised by hot, dry summers and mild, humid winters. Light frosts

are exceptional. A great variety of attractive climbers and wall shrubs flourish here in all their splendour. These include Bougainvillea and many Passifloras (Passiflora coerulea, amethystina, mollissima, antioquiensis, Distictis buccinatoria, Pandorea jasminoides, Podranea ricasoliana, Beaumontia grandiflora...). In addition, somewhat tender climbing roses such as Rosa brunoni 'La Mortola' or "Banks's rose" (Rosa banksiae) do well here. Watering during the summer months is essential.





variably humid climate supports lush vegetation consisting of a wide range of plants. Many of these familiar to us in Mediterranean gardens (such as Bougainvillea)

grow well in this zone, including those that require considerable warmth such as Thunbergia grandiflora and mysorensis, Passiflora coccinea, quadrangularis (giant granadilla), Petraea volubilis, Clytostoma calistegioides, Allamanda cathartica, Pyrostegia venusta.

Many species grow satisfactorily in a warm temperate climate (North Island of New Zealand) as well as in the tropics. Other varieties, however, require the humid heat of equatorial regions (e.g. Strongylodon macrobotrys).



SAVANNAH AND DESERT



Most of the climbers that are used in zone 4 will grow well in zone 5 when the microclimatic conditions are observed and water management is satisfactory.







HOT DESERTS AND SEMI-DESERTS



able, buildings in these hot, dry regions can be greened to contribute significantly towards a pleasant room temperature. Combination with

reliable desert periphery plants (Acacia species, Tamarix, Casuarina, etc.) is good practice because the resulting filter effect slows down wind and drifting sand.

Climbers and espaliered plants from the gardens of the usually neighbouring Mediterranean hard-leaf zone such as Kennedya coccinea, Podranea ricasoliana or even Pyrostegia vinusta will grow on buildings with considerable vigour when they are well tended and watered.

COLD-WINTER STEPPE, **TEMPERATE SEMI-DESERT** AND DESERT ZONES





The oleasters Elaeagnus angustifolia and commutata are suitable for use as windbreaks.



















CLIMBERS AT A GLANCE



Hot summers are followed by severe winters. The hardy plants listed under borean coniferous forest zone such as Clematis tangutica, alpina and siberica can be used here. Watering is always essential.





the coniferous forest zone certainly have a chance of succeeding.

9: Greening buildings with climbing plants in this vegetation-less zone is virtually impossible.







16.1	Solandra grandiflora
16.2	Beaumontia grandiflora
16.3	Passiflora amethystina
16.4	Berberidopsis corallina
16.5	Distictis buccinatoria
16.6	Thunbergia grandiflora
16.7	Epipremnum aureum 'Marble Queen' (syn. Scindapsus aureus)
16.8	Passiflora quadrangularis
16.9	Passiflora coccinea
17.1	Ipomoea quamoclit (syn. Quamoclit pinnata)
17.2	Cobaea scandens
17.3	Hoya carnosa
17.4	Pyrostegia venusta
17.5	Clematis tangutica



DIMENSIONING TRAINING SYSTEMS

The overall load of a greened surface is composed of:

- Weight of the plant
- Wind load on plant surface
- Weight of dew and rain
- Weight of snow
- Weight of training structure

Load distribution

If the entire vertical load is absorbed solely by the training system at the top and bottom, the upper suspension must hold the entire vertical load and half the wind load. The bottom suspension must hold only half the wind load.

The safety factor

The defined vertical load to be absorbed by the upper suspension must be multiplied by a safety factor.

A: PLANT WEIGHT

Depending on the variety, the unit weight per square metre of plant area can vary from 1 to 50 kg/m².

The plant weight is influenced by the location, the soil quality, the growth rate and owner care.



HOW TO PLAN TRAINING SYSTEMS

D

C



B:HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL WIRE ROPES

When computing rope forces, a distinction must be made between horizontally and vertically tensioned wire ropes.

Intermediate supports for rods and wire ropes

The sag (f) of horizontal or inclined rods and wire ropes can be diminished with intermediate supports.

C: WIND LOAD

When planning and installing training systems, the wind load is an important aspect. It is composed of wind pressure and wind suction as well as side winds on the greened surface. Although it can be assumed that part of the wind will breeze through the vegetation, we recommend looking at the greened mass as a solid surface.

The following suggested values apply to wind suction calculations:

- Height above ground up to 8 metres: approx. 0.5 kN/m²
- Between 8 and 20 metres above ground: approx. 0.8 kN/m²
- Higher than 20 metres above ground: 1.1 kN/m²

A suction effect on the vegetated surface occurs when the wind blows parallel to the greened surface. The resulting tensile forces must be transmitted to the building structure via the dowels.

Incident side winds impose a bending moment on the spacers. In special cases, it may be necessary to reinforce the spacers and /or guy them down with wire ropes.

Where trainers are **subsequently attached** to a building structure, it should be determined if and at which locations the computed forces are transmitted and where they can be diverted into the foundation.

In new buildings, it is the planner's responsibility to investigate whether and how training systems should be included and mounted.







D: DEW, RAIN, AND SNOW LOADS

In addition to the weight of the plant, the training structure must also be capable of absorbing dew, rain, and snow loads. This load is factored in by multiplying the plant weight by the following coefficients:

For deciduous plants: plant weight times 2; for evergreens: plant weight times 3.

E:STRONG TWINING **CLIMBERS**

At least one end of the wire rope which holds climbers that twine significantly (Wisteria, for example) must be protected with a Jakob® INOX LINE overload clamp (No. 30920-0400-10, page 65). This is the only way to prevent major façade damage by tensile overloads on spacers (Fig. 2, page 29).



WALL-MOUNTING SPACERS ON VARIOUS BUILDING MATERIALS



Through hole in wood Headless screw with nut and check nut at back, front ring nut with support washer to absorb lateral forces at front.



Bolt anchor with internal thread Suitable for concrete façades and hard stone. The bolt anchor expands and grips when the threaded rod is screwed in.



Screw threaded rod (5) into bolt anchor with internal thread (4) and tighten.





🖗 М8

Screw-in nut for wood The metric internal thread of the screw-in nut accepts a rope holder or a headless screw.



Externally insulated facades The spacer is mounted on an insulated support tube and thus transfers lateral forces to the substrate (see Figs. A to F).



Slide foamed support tube (6) over threaded rod. Support tube length approx. 5 to 8 mm larger than insulation thickness.





see page no.

Perforated hollow wall anchor The perforated anchor is secured with a two-component mortar. The metric internal thread accepts a rope holder.

💓 Ø 4.0



Using hole saw, core out external insulation (2) on façade (1) and remove insulation piece (3).



Slide spacer basket (7) on threaded rod and align.





TRAINING SYSTEMS IN THE JAKOB LINE

Choosing suitable materials

The different atmospheric conditions (rural, urban, industrial) determine the selection of materials. Urban and industrial atmospheres may contain aggressive carbon-containing particles and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). At sea level, the air contains aerosols with chloride ions. Rural air is usually unproblematic.

All parts of the Jakob® INOX LINE are made of AISI 316, 1.4401, and AISI 316L, 1.4404, alloys to offer excellent corrosion resistance.

AISI 316

1.4401, EN 10088-3 X5CrNiMo17-12-2

AISI 316L 1.4404, EN 10088-3 X2CrNiMo17-12-2

The life span of plants for façade greening can range from 30 to 100 years! To assure that the training systems outlive the plants, the selection of materials is very crucial.



ROPES/RODS/SECTIONS

The wire ropes have a rated diameter of 4 mm (actual: Ø 3.7 mm). A yellow code filament (S) confirms the authenticity of the rope made from AISI 316 and guarantees a minimum breaking load of 9.1 kN. The 3.7 mm diameter ground rods (Z) are also made from AISI 316; they have a minimum breaking load of 5.5 kN.

Our wooden rods (Y) have a diameter of 25 mm. They are made either of glazed spruce (grey) or untreated larch. All wooden rods are available with cross bores (Ø 0.5 mm) along their entire length.



SPACER LOAD DIAGRAM

HOW TO PLAN TRAINING SYSTEMS



Wall mounts

- Spacer Ø12/24 (1)
- GreenGuide spacer Ø 20/50 (2)
- Spacer basket Ø 40/100 (3)
- Eye bolt with support washer (4)

Brackets (P) for spacers

- Angle section 30 / 30 / 4 mm
- Angle section 40 / 40 / 4 mm
- Flat section 30 / 4 mm
- Flat section 40 / 4 mm

Dimensions (mm)	J (cm ⁴)	W (cm ³)	kg/m
40 / 40 / 4	4.48	1.56	2.42
30 / 30 / 4	1.81	0.86	1.78
40 / 4	2.13	1.06	1.26
30 / 4	0.90	0.60	0.94

J = moment of inertia / W = moment of resistance

PLANNING AIDS FOR THE ENGINEER

The following parameters are important for planning a training system:

- Selected plant and its weight per m²
- Deciduous or evergreen?
- Which configuration of ropes/rods is needed (horizontal/vertical/combined/inclined, etc.)?
- Orientation: South/North/East/West? Special site conditions such as wind, etc.
- Rope/rod grid aperture and wall clearance
- Length and width of greened area (sketch with dimensions)
- Jakob® INOX LINE catalogue



A B C DIY ASSEMBLY OF END CONNECTORS

Technically mature end connectors make it possible to complete the termination of the wire ropes on site. Non-tensionable end connectors (A) are swaged with the rope at the factory.

• The rope (B) can be terminated to the cor-rect length on site with the separately supplied LT2 external thread ends (C) (Fig. 45.1, page 45) and wire rope cutters.

D ADJUST AND SECURE ROPE TENSION

Using the tensionable end connectors (D) which should be located at easily accessible points of the installed training system, the wire ropes can be moderately tensioned.

- If the tension is too high, the spacers and anchors will be unnecessarily burdened. The tension should be great enough to prevent the ropes and plants from being rocked back and forth by the wind.
- The end connectors should be secured with check nuts to prevent unintentional loosening.
- Find out if the training system should be electrically earthed.

В

С

Ε SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE CLIMBERS

Ecological considerations speak in favour of including indigenous plants in the selection.

- Basically, local greening specialists should be consulted.
- Some ideas are provided on pages 12 to 17.

D

D

HOW TO PLAN TRAINING SYSTEMS



Simple façade vegetation requires little care. Sophisticated and attractive plant combinations with climbing roses, Clematis, grape vines or kiwis need to be cared for by professionals on a regular basis. This care is rewarded with blossoms, fruit, and freedom from pests.

• Training systems that are compatible with the intended plants generally eliminate the need for attaching the plants. Climbing roses and grape vines are exceptions to this rule. However, climbers do need a good manual or automatic water and

nutrient supply.



23

- Pest problems will hardly occur if the plants are compatible with the site. Pesticides should not be used in residential zones.
- Many climbers (such as honeysuckle) only need to be cut back if their growth is to be controlled. Climbing roses, many Clematis varieties, grape vines and kiwis will grow vigorously and stay healthy if professionally cut. They will look better and develop more blossoms and fruit as well.
- In the course of the years, the weight of the plants will increase. It may be necessary to retension the wire ropes or add anchors and reinforcement elements.



<u>↓</u> 💷 mm



S7 No. 20810-0007-00

top: Turnbuckle with loop LT2 bottom: Turnbuckle with loop LT2





Pages 26 27 GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLES F1/F2/F3 For DIY installation / Material: AISI 316 (V4A)

Completely terminated wire ropes with top and bottom spacers. Types F1, F2, and F3 are designed for different load cases and available for different wall clearances.





GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE F4 For DIY installation / Material: AISI 316 (V4A)

Training structure tailored to your dimensions. The stainless steel angle sections can be supplied with all mounting holds. The scope of the product line covers various load cases.





GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE F5 For DIY installation / Material: AISI 316 (V4A)

Training structure tailored to your dimensions. The top and bottom mounting sections can be inclined at any angle (under a pitched roof, for example). Wall clearances and loads variable.





GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE F6 For DIY installation / Material: AISI 316 (V4A)

The training structure consists of two spacers for the beginning and end of the wire rope as well as of deflectors.

GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLES 24 25







No. 20810–0001–00 top: Swaged radius head end stop bottom: Cut rope with end cap



No. 20810-0002-00 top: Swaged GreenGuide eye end bottom: Cut rope with end cap



No. 20810-0003-00 top: Swaged radius head end stop bottom: External thread end LT2



ÓÒ 1,

No. 20810-0004-00 top: Swaged GreenGuide eye end bottom: Turnbuckle with GreenGuide eye LT2

Ropes for GreenGuide rope styles F1 – F6

Ropes S1 to S7 include all versions which can occur in GreenGuide rope styles and training structures.



ÓÒ

1.1

 $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \downarrow \\ \bigcirc 0 \end{array}$

00

Assembly lengths

All tensionable end connectors are supplied as DIY assembly parts. This allows the exact rope length to be determined on site. The ordered rope length should be about **10% longer** than the planned length.

On-site assembly see Fig 45.1, page 45

C C Tensioning range information: both thread ends are screwed halfway into the turnbuckle body.

 $\leftarrow \bigcirc \rightarrow =$ make longer (relax) 8 mm $\rightarrow \Box \leftarrow =$ make shorter (tension) 24 mm

> 0 Technical data subjec All rights reserved. (







🖗 М8

D2: Intermediate spacer (rope clamped) with maximum clamping force of 1 kN.



🗖 mm

27.1

Ø 4.0

D3: Intermediate spacer (rope tensionable) for long wire ropes.



GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLES F1/F2/F3 For on-site assembly / Patent/DBGM pending Material: ropes AISI 316, fittings AISI 316L

To order: see examples on opposite page **F1 F2** F3 Spacer Spacer Spacer Ø 12/24 Ø 20/50 Ø 40/100 Info: Page D1 Top spacer 21,25 for swaged GreenGuide eye end (non-tensionable end connector) D2 Intermediate spacer clamped for contiguous rope, clamped (rope S2 / S4 / S5) 25 D3 Intermediate spacer, tensionable for external thread with GreenGuide eye end and turnbuckle (rope S5) 25, 45 D4/ **Bottom spacer** accepts rope ends S2 / S4 / S5 21, 25, 47 **Assembled rope lengths** indicate partial lengths L1 / L2 at intermediate spacer D3 25 Wall clearances variable to max. 81 64/81/106 87 / 112 / 162 / 212 40/41 w(S2) Rope with clamped end 25 (S4) Rope with tensionable end connector 25 (S5) **Rope** with tensionable end connectors 25 (\mathbf{x}) Wall mounting on wood, hollow walls, concrete or external insulation. See installation principles and materials on pages 20,64

see page no. 26.3 26



















C The user is responsible for choosing **the correct assembly method** (see Fig. 26.5) and the proper rope diameter. **Functionality** is guaranteed only by Jakob rope No. 10820-0400 with the yellow code filament. Have a civil engineer check strength values and permissible loads on the basis of the given load case (see page 21).







💓 Ø 4.0

₩₽

📼 mm

🔗 М8

P2: Intermediate section for long ropes (see page 29) **P3:** Bottom mounting section with clamped rope ends (see pages 29 and 54)



GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE **F4** For on-site assembly / Patent/DBGM pending / Material: ropes AISI 316, fittings AISI 316 L To order: see examples on opposite page

		а	b	С	d	Info: Page
P1	Upper mounting section	Angle 30/30/4	Angle 40/40/4			21, 29, 64
P2	Intermediate mounting section			Flat 30/4	Flat 40/4	21, 29, 64
P3	Bottom mounting section	Angle 30/30/4	Angle 40/40/4	Flat 30/4	Flat 40/4	21, 29, 64
В	Max. width with 2 spacers	Suggested: appro	ox. 1500 (with W 100) and plant weight	15 kg/m ²)	
¢	Max. length with 2 spacers	Suggested: appro	ox. 3000 (with W 100) and plant weight	15 kg/m ²)	
W1	Wall clearance with spacer Ø 20/50	See wall clearance	e table on pages			40/41
W2	Wall clearance with spacer Ø 40/100	See wall clearance	e table on pages			40/41
S	Possible rope types: S1 / S3	See notes on pag	jes			25, 29
	Wall mounting on wood hollow walls concr	ete or external insulati	on. See installation n	rinciples and mate	erials on pages	20 64



31.1

/ P

/!\

Mounting sections On request, we will supply the stainless steel sections ready to install with all holes (according to binding drawings).

Horizontal rods combined with vertical wire ropes result in ideal training structures. See description on page 29 and the figure below (30.5).

The load and design of a greening system depends on var-ious factors. Please consult pages 18, 19 and 21 for details.









Assembled lengths for on-site assembly:

Please see notes on page 25.



P1







The user is responsible for choosing **the correct assembly method** (see Fig. 26.5 on page 26) and the proper rope diameter. **Functionality** is guaranteed only by Jakob rope **No. 10820–**0400 with the yellow code filament. Have a civil engineer check **strength values** and permissible loads on the basis of the given load case (see page 21).



📼 mm



0,

GREENGUIDE F5 32 33









💓 Ø 4.0

| 🚑

💷 mm

🖗 М8

P2: Intermediate section for long ropes (see page 29)P3: Bottom mounting section with clamped rope ends (see pages 29 and 54)



GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE **F5** For on-site assembly / Patent/DBGM pending / Material: ropes AISI 316, fittings AISI 316L To order: see examples on opposite page

		а	b	C	d	Info: Page
P1	Upper mounting section	Angle 30/30/4	Angle 40/40/4			21, 29, 64
P2	Intermediate mounting section			Flat 30/4	Flat 40/4	21, 29, 64
P3	Bottom mounting section	Angle 30/30/4	Angle 40/40/4	Flat 30/4	Flat 40/4	21, 29, 64
В	Max. width with 2 spacers	Suggested: appro	ox. 1500 (with W 100) and plant weight	15 kg/m ²)	
Ŀ	Max. length with 2 spacers	Suggested: appro	ox. 3000 (with W 100) and plant weight	15 kg/m ²)	
W1	Wall clearance with spacer Ø 20/50	68 / 85 / 110 – se	ee wall clearance tab	le on pages		40/41
W2	Wall clearance with spacer Ø 40/100	85 / 110 / 160 / 2	210 – see wall clearai	nce table on page	S	40/41
S	Possible rope types: S2 / S4	See notes on pag	jes			25, 33
X	Wall mounting on wood, hollow walls, conc	rete or external insulation	on. See installation pr	rinciples and mate	rials on pages	20, 64

F5: 40/40/4 **P1** P3 40/40/4 В 900 1200 160 W2 **S4** 4 pcs

4 pcs

W2

35.1

/ P`

 \wedge

Mounting sections On request, we will supply the stainless steel sections ready to install with all holes (according to binding drawings).

Horizontal rods combined with vertical wire ropes result in ideal training structures. See description on page 29 and the figure below (34.5).

The load and design of a greening system depends on various factors. Please consult pages 18, 19 and 21 for details.















The user is responsible for choosing **the correct assembly method** (see Fig. 26.5 on page 26) and the proper rope diameter. **Functionality** is guaranteed only by Jakob rope **No. 10820–**0400 with the yellow code filament. Have a civil engineer check **strength values** and permissible loads on the basis of the given load case (see page 21).









Info: Pa



GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLE **F6** For on-site assembly / Material: ropes AISI 316, fittings AISI 316L

To order: see examples on opposite page

D1	GreenGuide spacer	Matches rope type S6 with GreenGuide eye	25, 49
D2	Intermediate spacer with ring nut	Rope guide or deflection point	48/49
D3	Spacer with ring nut	Loop of rope S7 is swaged directly to ring nut	48/49
W	Wall clearances	24 / 76 / 93 / 118 (D1 including 12 mm spacer washer)	40/41
¢	Rope length (assembled length)	L = stretched rope with two assembled end connectors	25
S	Possible rope types: S6 / S7	See notes on pages	25
X	Wall mounting on wood, hollow walls, concrete or	external insulation. See installation principles and materials on pages	20, 64







37.1

D2



Assembled lengths for on-site assembly: Please see notes on page 25. D2 The sum of all deflections should not exceed 540°; max. 90° per deflection.

S6



GREENGUIDE F6 36 37





The user is responsible for choosing **the correct assembly method** (see Fig. 26.5 on page 26) and the proper rope diameter. **Functionality** is guaranteed only by Jakob rope **No. 10820–**0400 with the yellow code filament. Have a civil engineer check **strength values** and permissible loads on the basis of the given load case (see page 21).









SUPERB MATERIALS – EASY ASSEMBLY THE SINGLE ROPE DIAMETER (4 MM)

AND ONE THREAD SIZE (M8) MAKE THIS LINE ABSOLUTELY INTEROPERABLE All parts of the **Jakob**[®] INOX LINE are made of top-quality materials.

The two alloys used – AISI 316 (1.4401) and AISI 316L (1.4404) – provide high corrosion resistance and plant compatibility.



46 47 END STOP / EYES / LOOPS



SPACERS



52 53

CROSS CLAMPS

58 59 COLUMN GREENING



 24
 37

 GREENGUIDE ROPE STYLES



48 49 SPACERS







60 63 WOODEN ROD SYSTEM



💓 Ø 4.0

📼 mm







44 45 STAINLESS STEEL ROPE / EXTERNAL THREADS











64 65 SECTIONS/ASSEMBLY AIDS

-



40.5	Wall clearance (W) means the distance between the façade and the training system (centre of rope).	Swaged radius head end stop No. 30869-0400	With angle section 30 / 30 / 4 mm No. 30922-3030	With angle section 40 / 40 / 4 mm No. 30922-4040	Swaged GreenGuide eye No. 30914-0400	With flat section 30 / 4 mm No. 30922-0030	
WALL CLEARA EXAMPLES	NCE	46	46	46	46	46	
Eye bolt, slotted, with support washer No. 30836– 0044–01 Unslotted No. 30836– 0044	48	44					
Eye bolt, slotted, with support washer No. 30836– 0064–01 Unslotted No. 30836– 0064	48	64					
Eye bolt, slotted, with support washer No. 30836– 0084–01 Unslotted No. 30836– 0084	48	84					
GreenGuide spacer Ø 20 / 50 No. 30919-0058	49		74	80	64	68	
GreenGuide spacer Ø 20 / 50 No. 30919–0075		٩.	91	97	81	85	
GreenGuide spacer Ø 20 / 50 No. 30919– 0100		1	116	122	106	110	
Spacer basket Ø 40 / 100 No. 30897–0075			91	97	81	85	
Spacer basket Ø 40 / 100 No. 30897–0100			116	122	106	110	
Spacer basket Ø 40 / 100 No. 30897–0150			166	172	156	160	
Spacer basket Ø 40 / 100 No. 30897–0200			216	222	206	210	

see page no.



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	see page no.			COMPONI	ENT CO
5	Spacer basket Ø 40/100 with four different wall clearances				
4	6 2 Swaged GreenGuide eye for rope Ø 4 mm (dome nut M8, p. 65)				þ
6	Angle section in two sizes: 30/30/4 or 40/40/4 mm		3 4		
4	6 Swaged radius head end stop for rope Ø 4 mm				
6	5 Climber stud UV-resistant plastic Colour grey		50		
5	2 6 GreenGuide cross clamp 9 UV-resistant plastic Colour grey	90°			
5	2 7 Rope clip for stainless ste UV-resistant plastic Colour grey	el rod	6		
6	2 8 End cap for wooden rod Ø 25 mm				
4	9 GreenGuide spacer Ø 20/50 with three wall clearances				•
6	2 10 Wooden rod holder incl. special Mininut for wooden rod Ø 25 mm		2		
6	Horizontal rod Ø 3.7 for combinations with vertical ropes	R			0
6	3 12 Wooden rod Ø 25 glazed spruce (grey) or untreated larch	9			
6	2 13 Wooden rod holder accepts rope guide point				
6	5 14 GreenGuide overload clamp as a rope guide point				
4	4 Stainless steel rope Ø 4 Construction 6x7+SE				
4	7 16 Turnbuckle with GreenGuide eye LT2 for on-site assembly				8
			Sol		
		AG -			
			50		•
	2				

OMBINATIONS 42 43





Technical data subje All rights reserved.



We assemble all end connectors with wire ropes that are manufactured in-house. Jakob® wire ropes are subject to strict quality inspections. All components are carefully matched. This assures superior functionality and compliance with guaranteed breaking loads. For safety reasons, use only **Jakob**[®] wire ropes in combination with items designed for on-site assembly. See description on page 21.

















🔗 М8

💓 Ø 4.0

10

💶 mm

46.1

see page no.

47.1

1.0



17.3

13,5

1 21

16









The user is responsible for choosing the correct assembly method and the proper rope diameter. Functionality is guaranteed only by Jakob rope **No.10820-**0400 with the yellow code filament.

> ø4,5 WELDED WIRE ROPE END N 11/1 No. 30905-

> > 0400



Þ

ø20 peo

Ø



END STOP / EYES / LOOPS



47.2

47

C Tensioning range information: both thread ends are screwed halfway into the turnbuckle body.

 $\leftarrow \bigcirc \rightarrow =$ make longer (relax) $\rightarrow \bigcirc \leftarrow =$ make shorter (tension)

R Right-hand thread L Left-hand thread



52

🔗 М8 mm 💓 Ø 4.0 48.1 48.2 ø50

49

see page no.





65

No. 30836-

0044-01

0064-01

0084-01

M8-

b

64

84





0084





58

75

100

SPACERS 48 49











WEBNET

WEBNET

No. 20255-

0200

0400

This multifunctional mesh is made of stainless steel wire rope dimensioned

Rope-Ø

1.5

to customer specifications. Please contact us

for customised planning with WEBNET.

X

Other rope Ø on request.

🔗 М8

49

💓 Ø 4.0 50.1

💷 mm see page no.



No.	30	91	ę
	080	00-	



46

Correct wall mounting (see page 20) is the responsibility of the user. **Strength** ratings and permissible loads based on the application must be calculated by a qualified engineer (see page 21).

SPACER BASKET Ø 40/100 European patent pending

o. 30897–	b	c1	•
0075	75	variable	ŀ
0100	100		
0150	150		
0200	200		

ø100

c2

ariable

ø50 MA ø100 M8c2 c1/c2 ø variable variable

SUPPORT WASHER WITH HEADLESS SCREW

No. 30919-0050-01 0100-01









📼 mm

Ø 4.0

🖗 М8







CROSS CLAMPS 52







 \triangle Adjustable cross clamp with support washer This product may be used only as an intermediate rope guide (not as an end connector). Dimension **b1** corresponds to the distance between the wall and the inner wire rope.





0084–40

GREENGUIDE ADJUSTABLE CROSS CLAMP No. 30920-3 0400-03 .4404







The user is responsible for choosing the correct assembly method. Strength ratings and permissible loads based on the application must be calculated by a qualified engineer (see page 21).

🔗 М8

54.1

54.2

____ mm

💓 Ø 4.0



GROUND STAINLESS STEEL ROD Ø 10 No. 30921-1000

b1

b1

max. 2500

ø10 \leftrightarrow

> end of the wire rope. The derope (see page 19, item E).

ROPE CONNECTOR

ROD /

No. 30921-

1000-02

see page no.



ø20





ø20

1000-03













🔗 М8

65

| 🚑 💓 Ø 4.0

💷 mm

see page no.







The user is responsible for choosing the correct assembly method and the proper rope diameter. Functionality is guaranteed only by Jakob rope **No.10820-**0400 with the yellow code filament. Strength ratings and permissible loads based on the application must be calculated by a qualified engineer (see page 21).

• Tensioning range information: both thread ends are screwed halfway into the turnbuckle body.

 $\leftarrow \bigcirc \rightarrow$ = make longer (relax) $\rightarrow \bigcirc \leftarrow =$ make shorter (tension)

No. 30922-

0600-02 0600-04

R Right-hand thread L Left-hand thread

GREENGUIDE TRELLIS-WORK WITH TENSIONER FITTINGS For on-site assembly (without ropes) R G1 G3 G2 L

G (number of tensioner fittings)
with 5 tensioner fittings (G1 / G2 / G
with 3 tensioner fittings (G1 / G3 / G

TRELLISWORK 56 57







M8

💓 Ø 4.0

💷 mm

see page no.

b2

variable

ø3,7

59.2







ø20

 $4 \times M4$

¢

No. 30919- b

0058–02

0075-02

0100-02

M8-

ø50

58

75

100

c2

c1/c2

variable

variable

variable

GREENGUIDE SPACER Ø 20/50 For curved mounting surfaces



0150-01

0200-01 200

58.2



variable

variable





COLUMN GREENING 58 59



Strength ratings and permissible loads based on the application must be calculated by a qualified engineer (see page 21).





| 🚑







END CAP For wooden rod

ø5

+

No. 30923-

0003–01

0003-02

🖗 М8

💓 Ø 4.0

mm

WOODEN ROD CONNECTOR

10

40

No. 30923-

0002-01

0002-02

ø30

ø26

B

5 60

see page no.

W

Possible wall clearances (max. lateral force see page 21)

Spacer basket Ø 40/100 (page 51): **W =** 100 / 125 / 175 / 225 mm

Spacer Ø 20/50 (page 49): W = 83 / 100 / 125 mm

Spacer Ø 12/24 (page 49): **W =** variable, max. 80 mm

Support washer Ø 50 (page 50): W = 31 mm

2

3







No. 30923-	b
0004	max.
	2000





WOODEN ROD SYSTEM 62 63





E

F

8000

0009

Technical All rights r

END CAP For wooden rod

ø5

+

No. 30923-

0003–01

0003-02

🖗 М8

💓 Ø 4.0

mm

WOODEN ROD CONNECTOR

10

40

No. 30923-

0002-01

0002-02

ø30

ø26

B

5 60

see page no.

W

Possible wall clearances (max. lateral force see page 21)

Spacer basket Ø 40/100 (page 51): **W =** 100 / 125 / 175 / 225 mm

Spacer Ø 20/50 (page 49): W = 83 / 100 / 125 mm

Spacer Ø 12/24 (page 49): **W =** variable, max. 80 mm

Support washer Ø 50 (page 50): W = 31 mm

2

3







No. 30923-	b
0004	max.
	2000





WOODEN ROD SYSTEM 62 63





E

F

8000

0009

Technical All rights r













GreenGuide overload clamp: see description on page 19+29



₩ mm

💓 Ø 4.0

🔗 М8

SECTIONS / ASSEMBLY AIDS 64

























