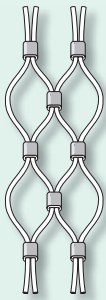
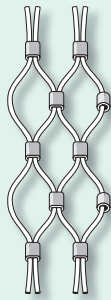


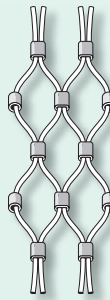
Mögliche Randausbildungen am Webnet, Masche stehend



V1



V2



V3



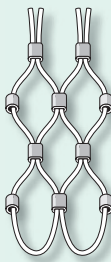
V4



V5



V6



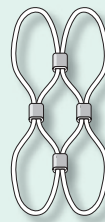
V7



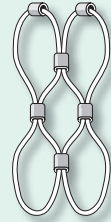
V8



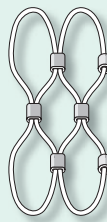
V9



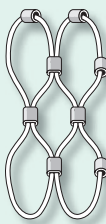
V10



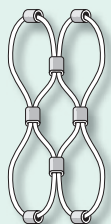
V11



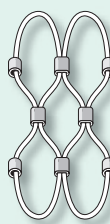
V12



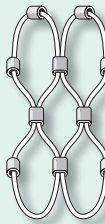
V13



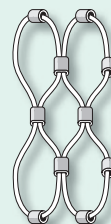
V14



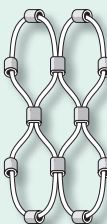
V15



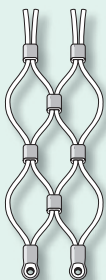
V16



V17



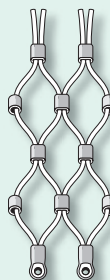
V18



V19



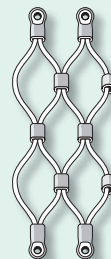
V20



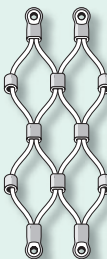
V21



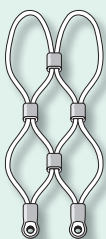
V22



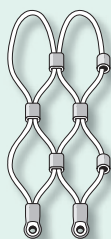
V23



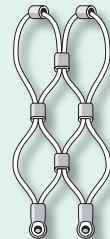
V24



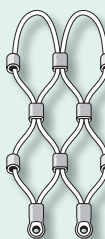
V25



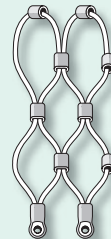
V26



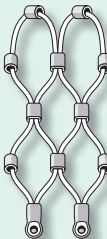
V27



V28



V29

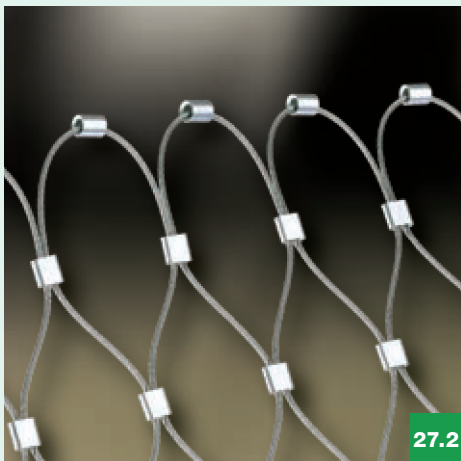


V30



27.1

Randausbildung **Masche stehend:**  
oben offen mit je zwei Seilenden



27.2

Randausbildung **Masche stehend:**  
oben geschlossen mit Leerhülsen



27.3

**Webnet V: Masche stehend**



27.4

### Kriterien für die Auswahl der Randkonfektionen V1 bis V30

- Bauweise der Primärstruktur, z.B. Tragseile (S. 30/31), Rohrrahmen (S. 32/33), Stabsystem (S. 34/35) oder Webnet-C-Schiene (S. 37)
- Je nach Dimension des Webnet
- Nach montage-technischen Kriterien
- Grösse der Vorspannkraft am Webnet

### Einige Kriterien für die Auswahl von stehenden (V) oder liegenden (H) Maschen am Webnet

- Aus architektonischen Überlegungen
- Stehende Maschen können weniger gut beklebert werden (Sicherheit)
- Aus montage-technischen Gründen (bei engen Radien immer stehende Maschen)
- Die Kräfte am gespannten Webnet sind am Rand in Richtung Maschenhöhe grösser als in Richtung Maschenbreite.

Randausbildung **Masche stehend:**  
rechts mit Leerhülsen



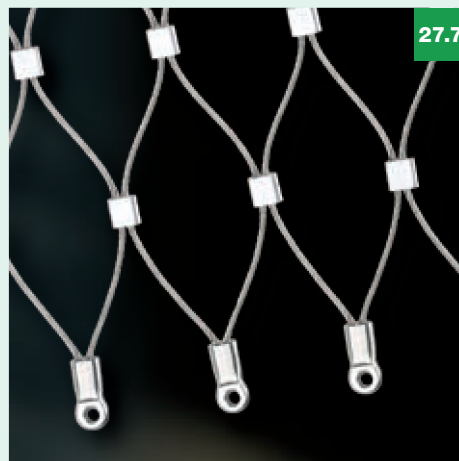
27.5

Randausbildung **Masche stehend:**  
unten geschlossen mit Leerhülsen



27.6

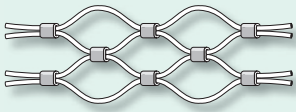
Randausbildung **Masche stehend:**  
unten geschlossen mit Webnet-Ösen



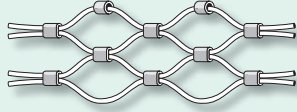
27.7



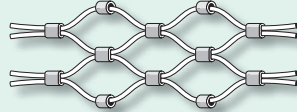
Mögliche Randausbildungen am Webnet, Masche liegend



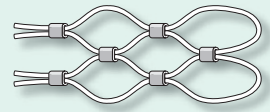
H1



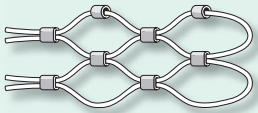
H2



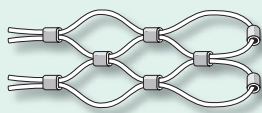
H3



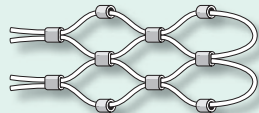
H4



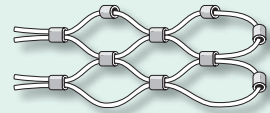
H5



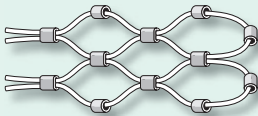
H6



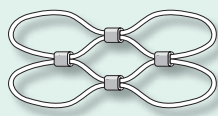
H7



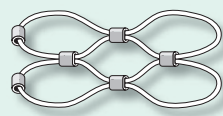
H8



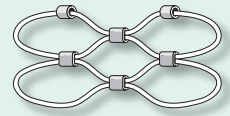
H9



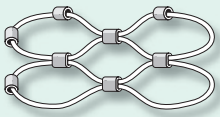
H10



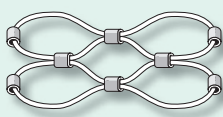
H11



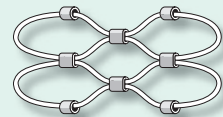
H12



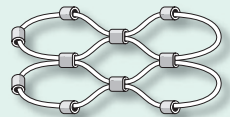
H13



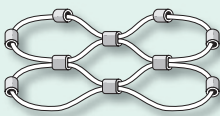
H14



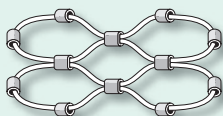
H15



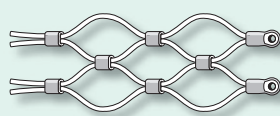
H16



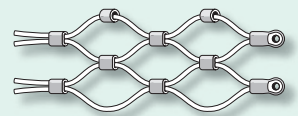
H17



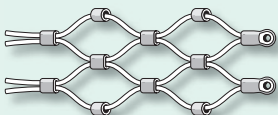
H18



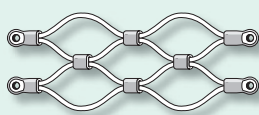
H19



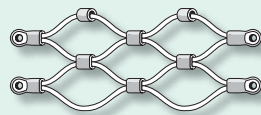
H20



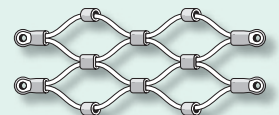
H21



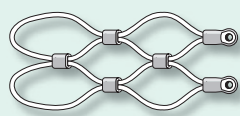
H22



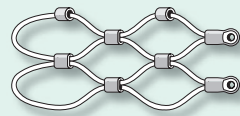
H23



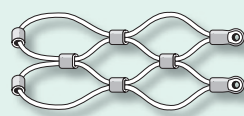
H24



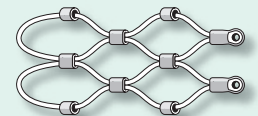
H25



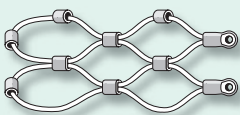
H26



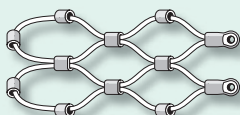
H27



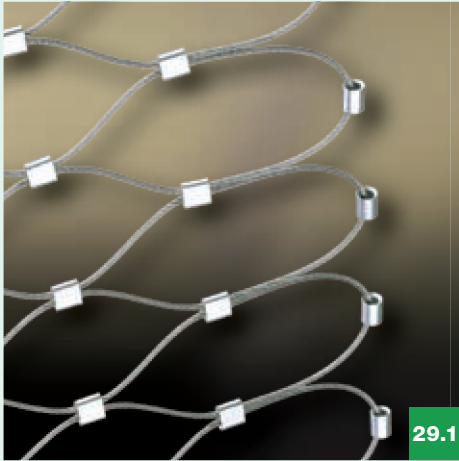
H28



H29



H30



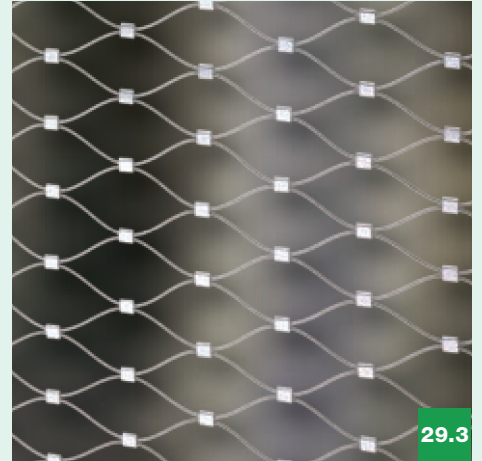
29.1

Randausbildung **Masche liegend:**  
rechts geschlossen mit Leerhülsen



29.2

Randausbildung **Masche liegend:**  
unten mit Leerhülsen



29.3

**Webnet H: Masche liegend**



29.4

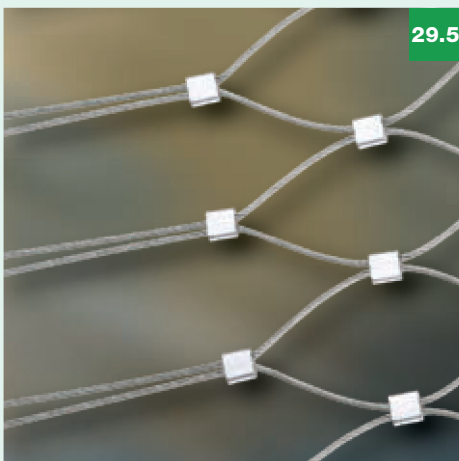
**Kriterien für die Auswahl der  
Randkonfektionen H1 bis H30**

- Bauweise der Primärstruktur, z.B. Tragseile (S. 30/31), Rohrrahmen (S. 32/33), Stabsystem (S. 34/35) oder Webnet C-Schiene (S. 37)
- Je nach Dimension des Webnet
- Nach montage-technischen Kriterien
- Grösse der Vorspannkräfte am Webnet

**Einige Kriterien für die Auswahl von  
stehenden (V) oder liegenden (H)  
Maschen am Webnet**

- Aus architektonischen Überlegungen
- Stehende Maschen können weniger gut beklettert werden (Sicherheit)
- Aus montage-technischen Gründen (bei engen Radien immer stehende Maschen)
- Die Kräfte am gespannten Webnet sind am Rand in Richtung Maschenhöhe grösser als in Richtung Maschenbreite.

Randausbildung **Masche liegend:**  
links offen mit je zwei Seilenden



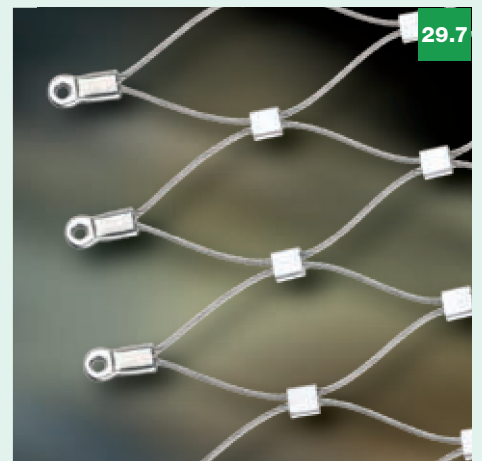
29.5

Randausbildung **Masche liegend:**  
links geschlossen mit Leerhülsen



29.6

Randausbildung **Masche liegend:**  
links geschlossen mit Webnet-Ösen



29.7