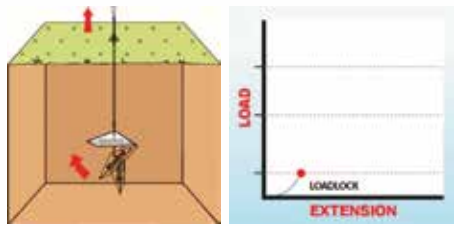


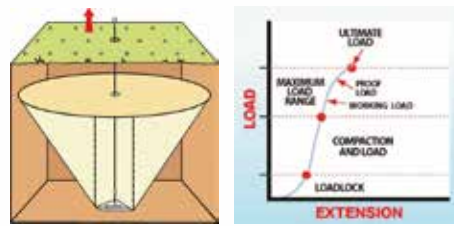
## PLATIPUS EARTH ANCHORS

### TYPICAL ANCHOR BEHAVIOUR



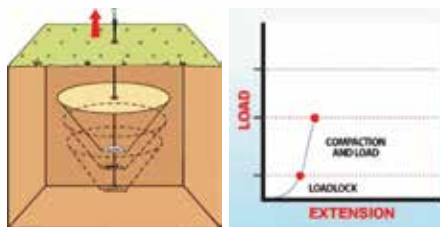
#### LOADLOCK

The first stage is where a load is applied to rotate the anchor into its load-locked position. Elements of both load and extension are present.



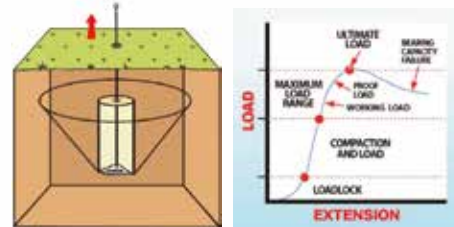
#### MAXIMUM LOAD RANGE

The third stage is where the anchor produces its ultimate load. As the anchor load approaches the bearing capacity of the soil, the rate of increase in load will reduce until bearing capacity failure of the soil takes place.



#### COMPACTION & LOAD

The second stage is where the anchor system is generating a frustum of soil immediately in front of the anchor. At this point load normally increases with minimum extension. The soil type will affect the overall extension.

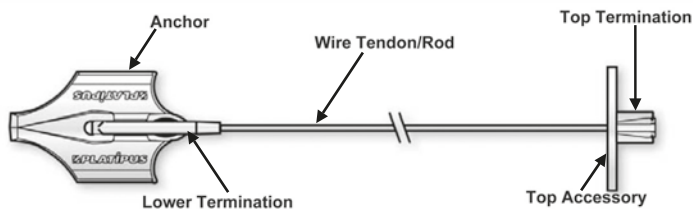


#### BEARING CAPACITY FAILURE

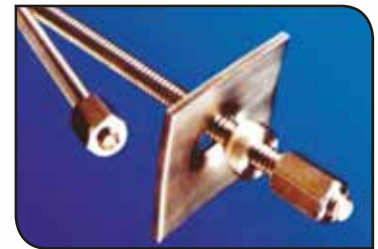
Caution: If the mechanical shear strength of the soil is exceeded, the residual load will decrease with continued extension as the anchor shears through the ground.

### ANCHOR COMPONENTS

There are five components that make up an anchor system:



### WIRE TENDONS & SOLID RODS



To suit most specifications and load requirements we can offer a wide selection of wire tendons and solid rods. Whether its round strand wire tendon for applications requiring lower loads, the flexibility of wire tendons make it possible to work in areas where access and space is restricted. We can also supply high yield solid rods which have a number of advantages over wire tendon. They provide a higher ultimate load, sacrificial corrosion resistance and allow the depth of installation to be varied on-site. Both wire tendons and rods are available in a range of sizes and materials to suit temporary (up to 5 year) through to permanent (120) design life.

### STEALTH ANCHOR



The 'Stealth' anchor is designed to cover a wide range of lightweight anchoring. Its narrow profile means that it requires a single core hole to drive through a stone or masonry wall. Its chisel drive point and streamline shape makes installation easy, in most cases, using simple hand or power tools. This also makes it an ideal choice when working in areas with restricted access.

### BAT ANCHOR



The "Bat" anchor is designed to achieve higher loads and also enhance anchoring in soft cohesive soils. Its ability to accept the T-Loc lower termination allows flexibility with regards to on-site anchor system assembly. It also means it can accept a wide range of wire tendons and solid rods. Installation requires more powerful hand held hydraulic breakers or, in some cases, a wheeled or tracked excavator with a percussive breaker.

PRODUCT CODE	DIMENSIONS L x W x H (mm)	MATERIALS	TYPICAL LOAD RANGE	MIN DRIVEN DEPTH
S02E	70 x 24 x 20	Aluminum Alloy; Hard Anodised Aluminum Alloy	0 - 2.5 kN	0.4 - 0.6 m
S04E	121 x 41 x 34	Aluminum Alloy; Hard Anodised Aluminum Alloy	1 - 10 kN	0.6 - 0.75 m
S06E	171 x 58 x 50	Aluminum Alloy; Hard Anodised Aluminum Alloy; Aluminium Bronze	5 - 25 kN	0.8 - 1.2 m
S08E	263 x 90 x 76	Aluminum Alloy; Hard Anodised Aluminum Alloy; Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	10 - 40 kN	1.1 - 1.5 m
S10T	375 x 115 x 101	Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	20 - 100 kN	2 - 3 m

E=EYE Version / T=T-LOC Version

PRODUCT CODE	DIMENSIONS L x W x H (mm)	MATERIALS	TYPICAL LOAD RANGE	MIN DRIVEN DEPTH
B04T	267 x 165 x 94	Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	20 - 60 kN	1.5 - 2.5 m
B06T	336 x 206 x 91	Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	30 - 100+ kN	2 - 3 m
B08T	423 x 259 x 105	Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	50 - 150+ kN	3 - 4 m
B10T	541 x 335 x 110	Galvanised Spheroidal Graphite Iron; Aluminium Bronze	75 - 200 kN	4 - 5 m

\* The typical load range of an anchor is dependant on the engineering properties of the soil.

