Sandbags

2/3 gefülit (<20 Kg)

Weight: approx 15-20 Kg Europalette: " 50-70 Sandbags

Sandbags/m3

1 t respectively: " 50 Sandbags Sandbags/m²: " 8 Sandbags

80 Sandbags

40-60 sandbags / men / hour incl. filling, sealing, stapeling

Sandbags (Approx. values - depends Depending on the sand bag type)

Lenghts (m)	Heights (m)	Sand quantity (m³) min-max	Sandbags transvers laid	Sandbags longitudinal
1	0,5	1	30	45
1	1,0	2 - 3	120	160
1	1,5	4 - 6	260	350
1	2,0	7 - 9	450	580
5	0,5	3 - 4	160	220
5	1,0	10 - 13	600	800
5	1,5	21 - 28	1.300	1.750
5	2,0	35 - 48	2.250	2.900
100	0,5	55 - 70	3.200	4.300
100	1,0	190 - 260	11.800	15.800
100	1,5	420 - 560	25.800	34.500
100	2,0	700 - 930	45.000	57.500

The quantity of sandbags and sand varies according to the way in which the sandbags are laid. All information is only a guideline!

A spreadsheet in Excel format for quick calculation is available at www.deichverteidigung.de

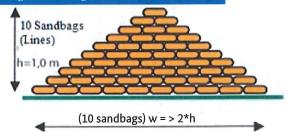
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Sandbag-Dam

Sandbag-Dam, normal stability

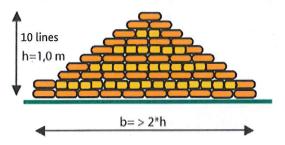
The number of sandbags for the base usually corresponds to the number of sandbags in the heights.

Sandbag h = sandbags w



Sandbag-Dam, increased stability

Construction with greater dynamics on the dam



The sandbag dam should always be laid in a dense bond so that it is virtually impermeable. The use of film on the water side has also proved its worth.

Sandbag requirements for creating / heightening a dyke (flood protection)

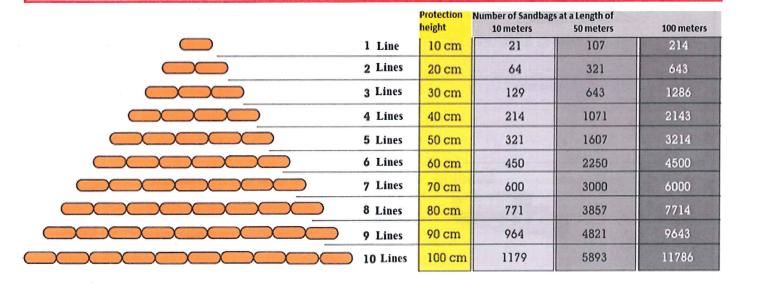
NOTE:

The following quantities are only guidelines and could vary. Rounding to next 100 / 1000 is recommended!

The following calculations are based on sanbags with the dimensions of 70 cm x 30 cm and a 2/3 filling!

The number of sandbags apply, if the sandbags are laid with the bottom facing water.

A transvers laying increases the numbver of sandbags required by a factor of 1.56.



Geotextil / wasserdurchlässiger Stoff Mindestens 8 Lagen punktueller Wasseraustritt Dränagerohr Gopyright Thomas Tjaden



First you should mark the source through a sandbag to remove the pressure from the source. A geotextile can also be added.

Afterwards, at a distance of about 1 m from the source, 4 sandbags are laid out parallel to the damaged area and at least 4-5 sandbags are placed on the basis of their length.

The sandbags are then connected to the dyke to the left and right. A round end should be reached.



Once the base has been laid, the sandbags of the spring sack are laid according to the same principle as those of the sand sack dam. It is imperative to ensure a tight bond. In this case, the source line can be increased from behind at any time.

The required height of the swell is reached when the water in the swell does not rise any further

Material for a Spring Decade

For a Spring Decade with a heights of 80 cm, about 800 - 1000 sandbags are necessary

Spring Decade, Funktion



In the case of selective water leaks behind embankments and dikes, swellings or embankments are used to combat them.

These work according to the principle of "communicating tubes". A back pressure is generated by the accumulation of the escaping water in the spring decade, which causes the spring to stop after some time. At the same time, this reduces the discharge of sediment from the source to ensure the stability of the dyke structure.

If a foil is applied to the damaged area on the water side at the same time, it can happen that the swelling line runs empty again. This is usually an indication that the water-side film has been used successfully.





Fotos: THW Emden, Dannenberg 2006

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