



NOVA TACTICS
DEFENCE TECHNOLOGIES

HESCO[®]

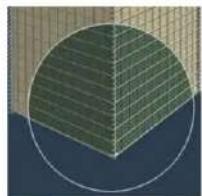
MIL DATA SHEET



HESCO MIL UNITS THE ORIGINAL EARTH - FILLED PROTECTIVE BARRIER



HESCO MIL™ units are renowned for protecting troops, safe guarding personnel, equipment, facilities and other critical assets for governments, the military and humanitarian and civilian operations for over three decades.



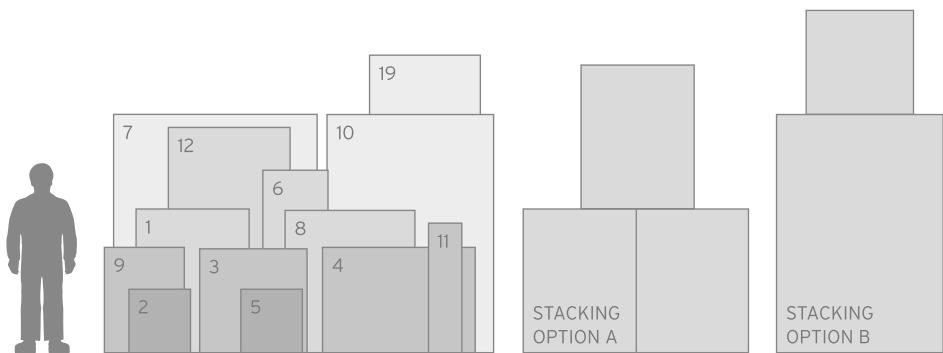
HESCO MIL units can withstand blast and ballistic threats, terrorist attacks, and protect personnel from explosions and projectiles.

Non-woven polypropylene geotextile
UV stabilized
Zinc-aluminium coated steel
Available in beige or green
Available in 13 different sizes
Modular design for fluid configuration
Ballistic and blast protection
Hostile vehicle mitigation
Delivered flat-packed for logistical ease



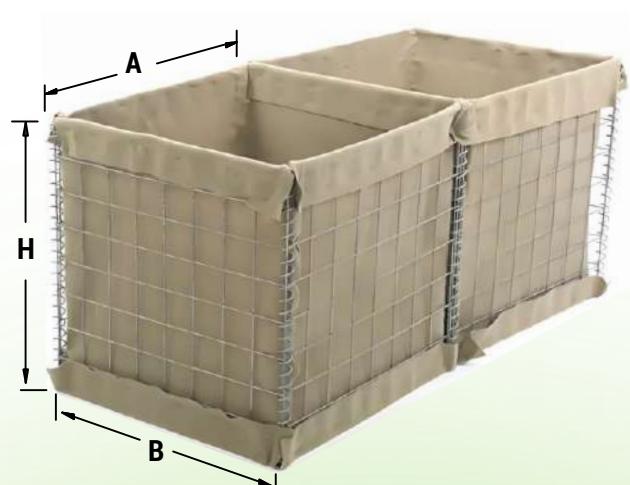
There are various models with different width and height dimensions. The height can be adjusted as needed for the best possible protection.

The flexibility of our units allows us to follow any slope we set. We can create simple joints, right angles, intersections, and curves. This allows us to create walls of significant height, provided that the filling material can be lifted and there is space for a sufficient base width. When very high walls are required, it may be necessary to form a pyramid structure.



General Dimensions

Product	Height	Depth	Length
MIL1	1.37	1.06	10
MIL2	0.61	0.61	1.22
MIL3	1	1	10
MIL4	1	1.52	10
MIL5	0.61	0.61	3.05
MIL7	2.21	2.13	27.74
MIL8	1.37	1.22	10
MIL9	1	0.76	9.14
MIL10	2.21	1.52	30.5
MIL11	1.22	0.3	1.22
MIL12	2.13	1.06	33
*MIL19	2.74	1.06	3.18



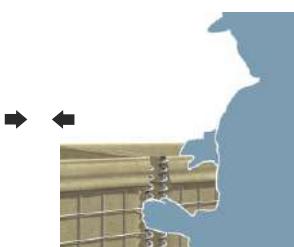
HESCO MIL INSTALLATION



1. Two workers place a Mil unit on the ground horizontally in the location in which the wall is to be erected.



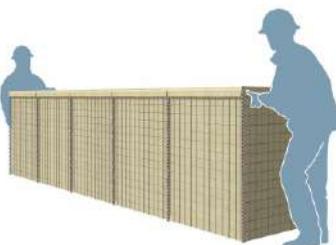
2. Stand the unit upright with the stapled row at the top. Two men each grasp an end panel and together open the unit out in the desired direction. The unit will unfold and be self-supporting. Pull the unit out to its full length and ensure it is in the correct position.



4. Butt together the two unfilled units to be joined. Pull the corner coils of both units together until they overlap.



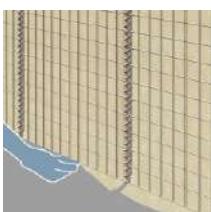
5. Insert a joining pin down the center of both the front and back overlapped corner coils, thus joining them together. Ensure the pin is fully fitted.



3. Adjust the outer walls of the segments so they are parallel or as close as the ground will allow.



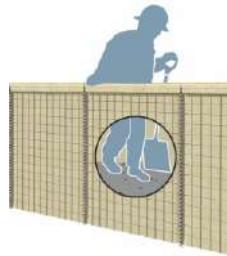
6. Make any joins, extensions and corners before filling the unit (see 4 Filling). You will not be able to join additional units once the cells are full.



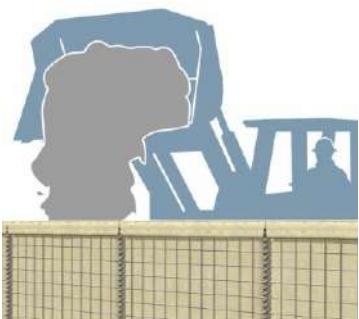
7. Tuck the geotextile flaps into the units and make sure they are flat to the ground, before filling.



8. Place 12" – 18" of fill material in the bottom of the end cells, either manually or using appropriate loading equipment, such as a front loader. This helps to anchor the units. Ensure fill material is always placed in the center of each cell.



9. Each layer of fill should be evenly distributed and then manually or mechanically compacted before continuing the process. Failure to compact could result in unstable structures.



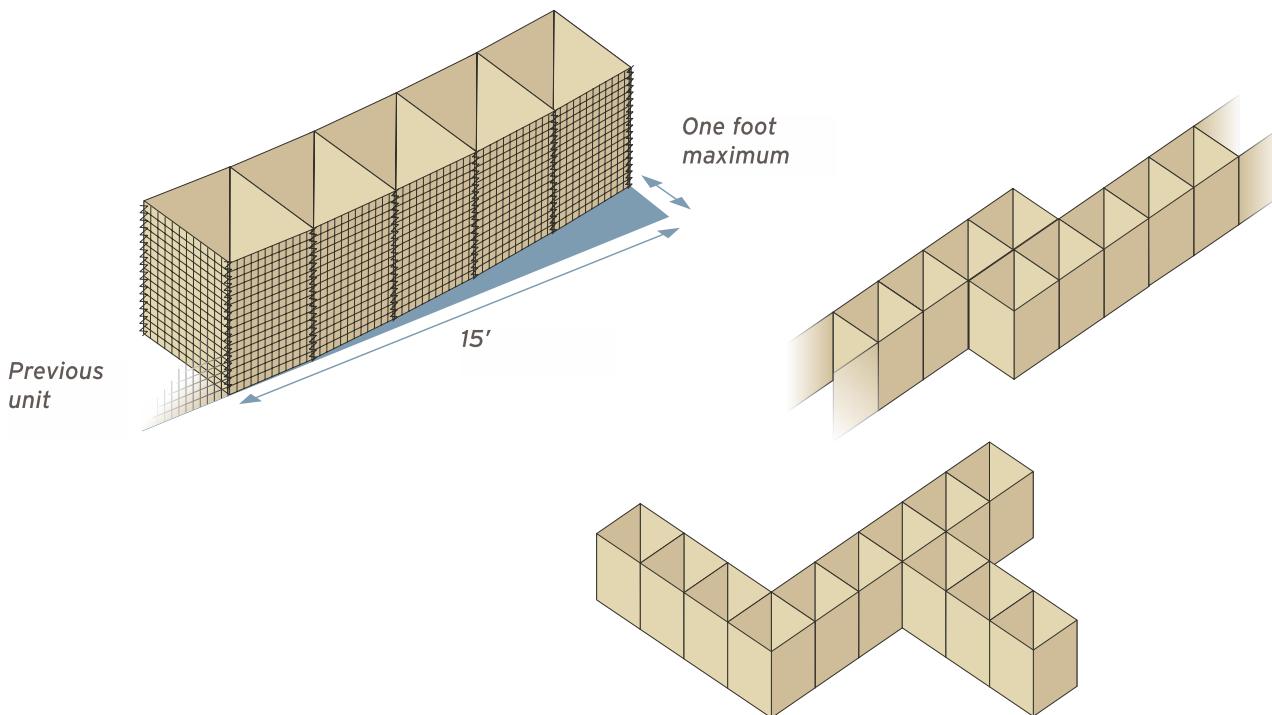
10. Continue to place 12" – 18" of fill in all other cells, as shown opposite. It is important that cells are filled evenly, as failure to do so bends the diaphragms and reduces the width of the base (no cell should have more than 12" of material than its adjacent).

CURVES, CORNERS AND TIE-INS

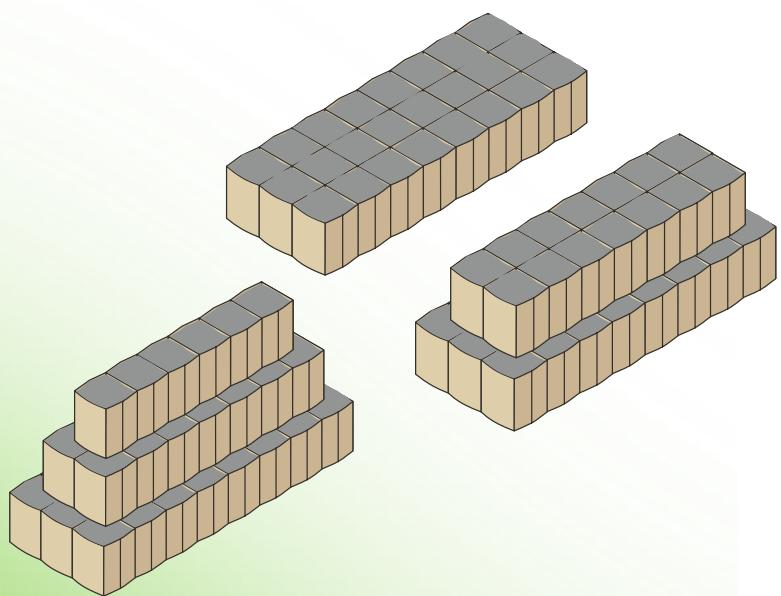


Walls with gradual curves can be created using mil units. The units flexibility allows each cell of the unit to be gradually turned away from the previous unit's tangent, as shown below. This can be useful when following the line of a road or other geographical feature.

Curving is done during setting up and, as with a linear section, all curved units must be set out and joined before filling. It is not recommended to curve each unit more than one foot from the tangent line set by the previous unit, as shown below.



Simple, right-angled joins and junctures as shown. Where a right angled corner is required, join two units at 90° by meshing the coils of the cells and inserting the joining pins, as previously described on page 7. Also, the offset join shown can be useful to step a run of units around an obstruction.





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