

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

German Federal Agency

Sandbag-Dam

Sandbag-Dam, normal stability



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.

	Protection height	Number of Sandbags at a Length of 10 meters 50 meters 100 meters		
1 Line	10 cm	21	107	214
2 Lines	20 cm	64	321	643
3 Lines	30 cm	129	643	1286
4 Lines	40 cm	214	1071	2143
5 Lines	50 cm	321	1607	3214
6 Lines	60 cm	450	2250	4500
7 Lines	70 cm	600	3000	6000
8 Lines	80 cm	771	3857	7714
9 Lines	90 cm	964	4821	9643
10 Lines	100 cm	1179	5893	11786

Spring Decade (used by damaged area with punctual water discharge)

Spring Decade, Funktion







First you should mark the source through

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.

Fotos: THW Emden

Material for a Spring Decade

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



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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Setup of a Sand Filliung Area (patterned)