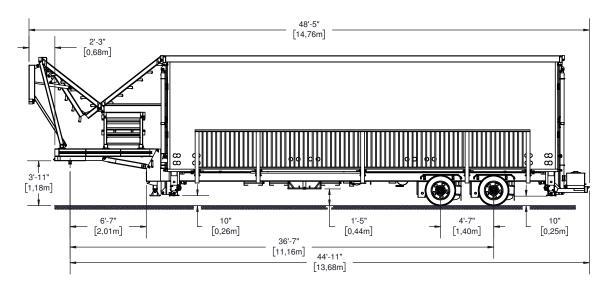
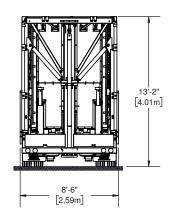
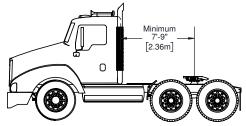


# PROMOBILE UNITS #740 AND UP TECHNICAL DRAWINGS 2020

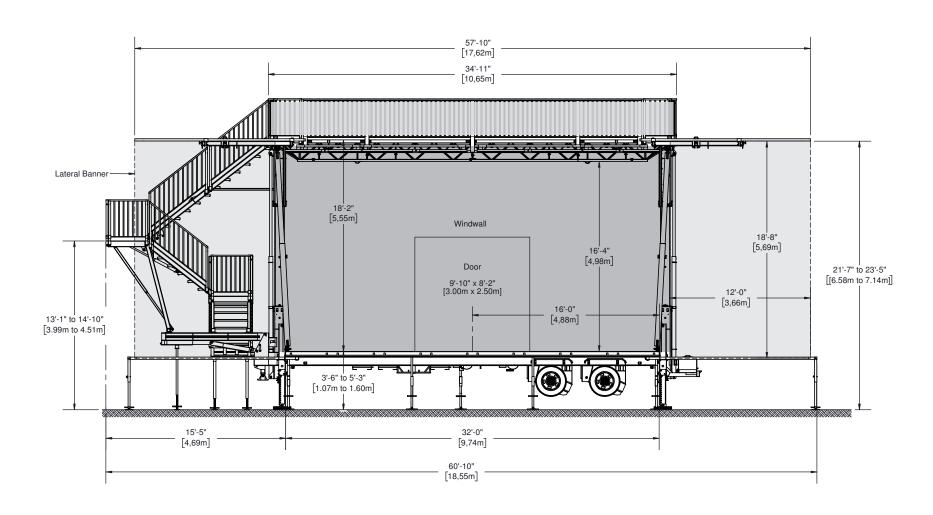






Mass PROMOBILE	Unladen		Standard Equipment		Maximum Capacity	
#440 and up	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg
Total Mass	35660	16175	45239	20520	50000	22680
Mass on Axle	24690	11200	31323	14208	34000	15422
Mass on Hitch	10970	4980	13916	6312	-	-

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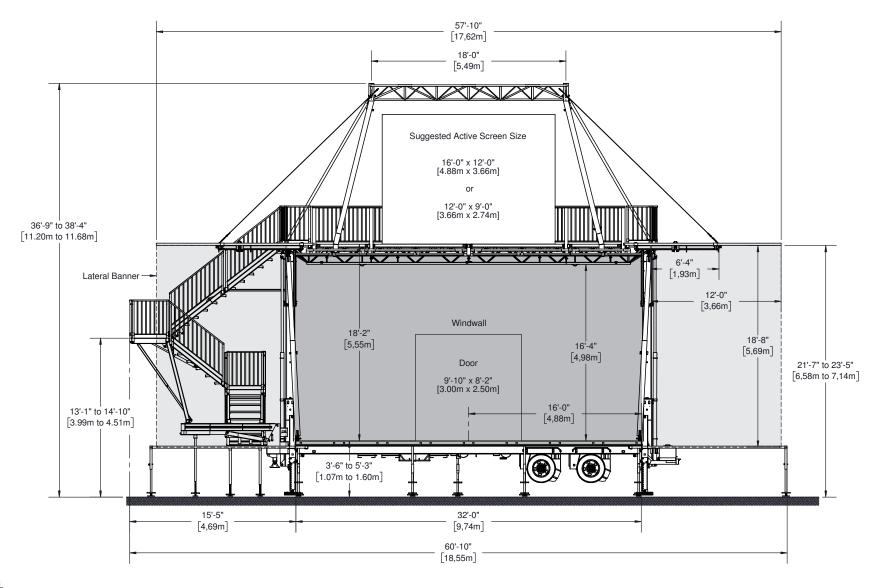




notice. Figures are nominal.

BANNER (For dimensions, please refer to Banner Book)

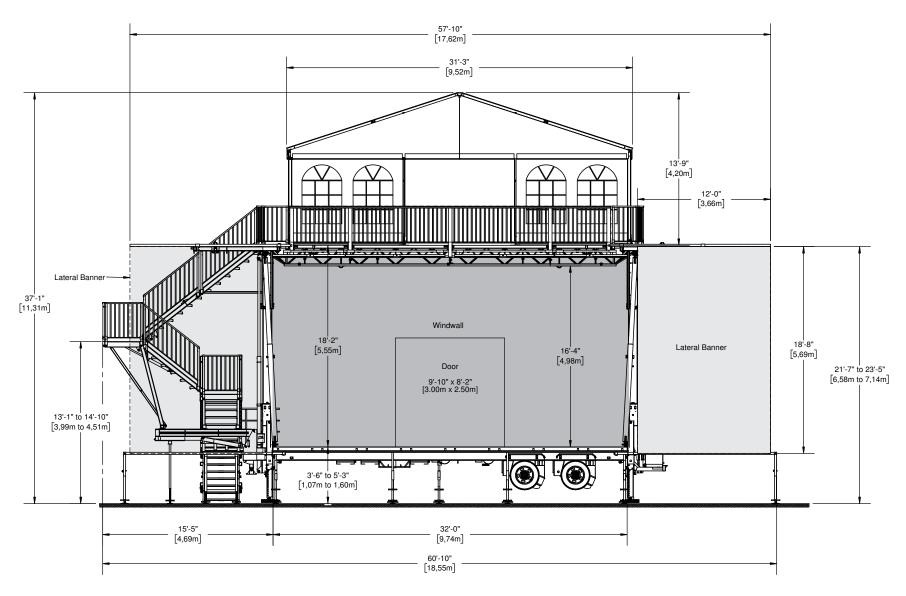
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notice. Figures are nominal.

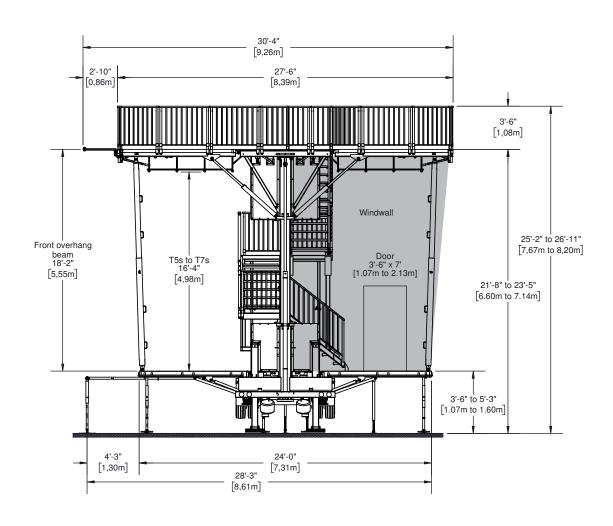
BANNER (For dimensions, please refer to Banner Book)



WINDWALL

BANNER (For dimensions, please refer to Banner Book)

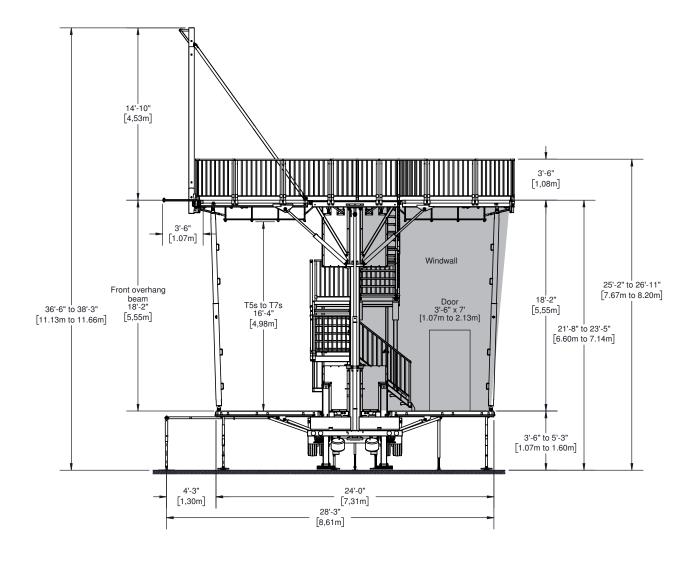
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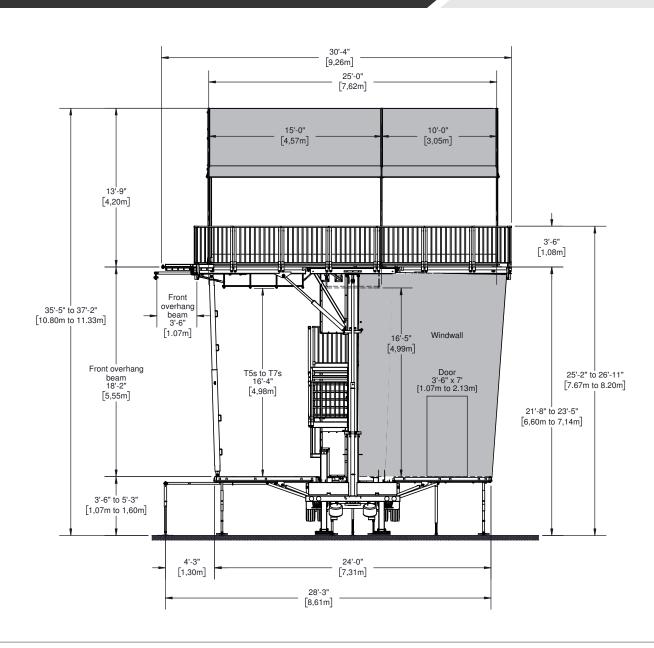
notice. Figures are nominal.

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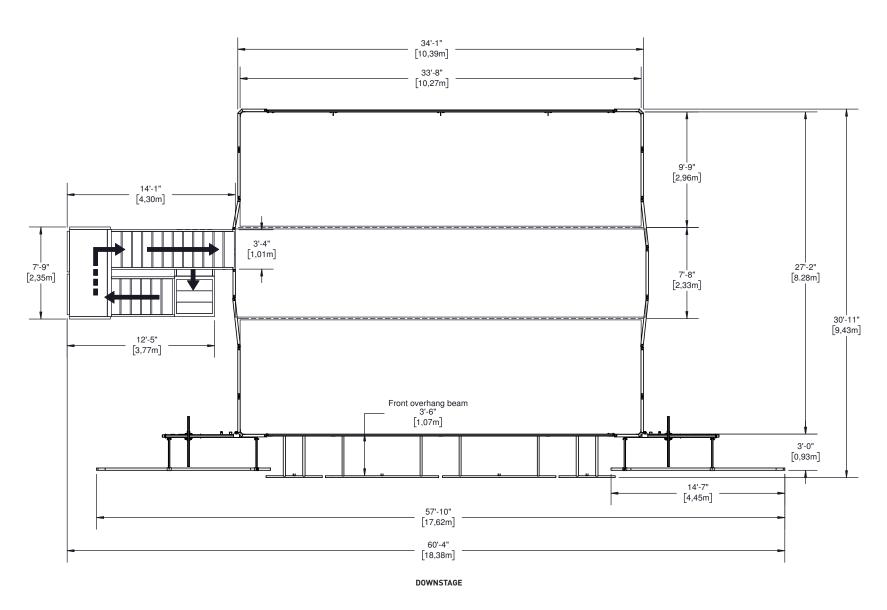
#### **SIDE VIEW WITH SCREEN SUPPORT**



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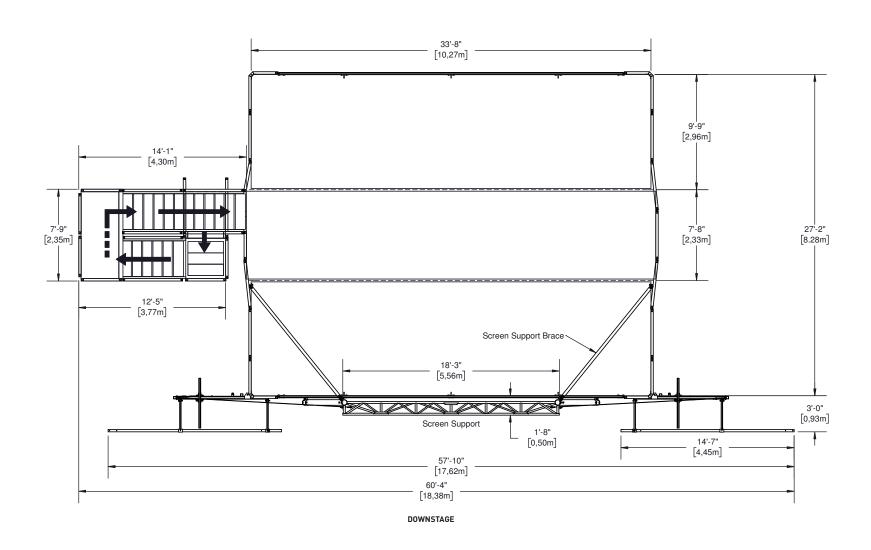
notice. Figures are nominal.



CAPACITY: 100lbs/ft2 (490kg/m2)

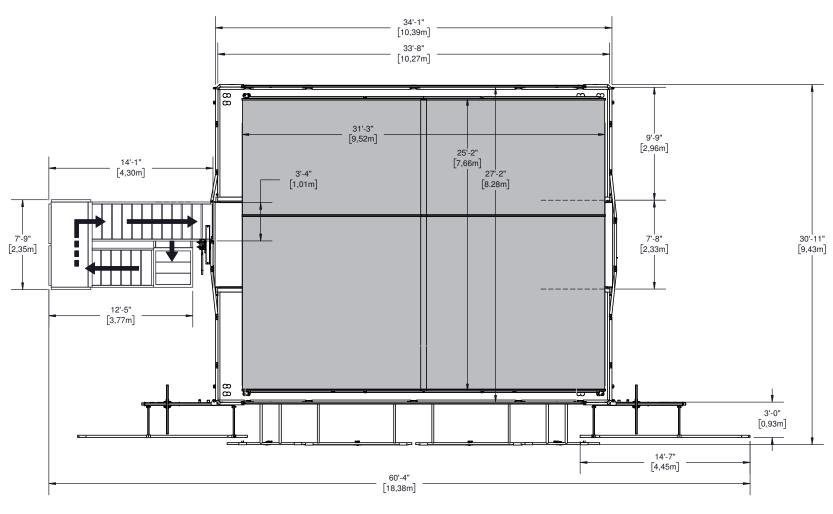
notice. Figures are nominal.

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CAPACITY: 100lbs/ft² (490kg/m²)

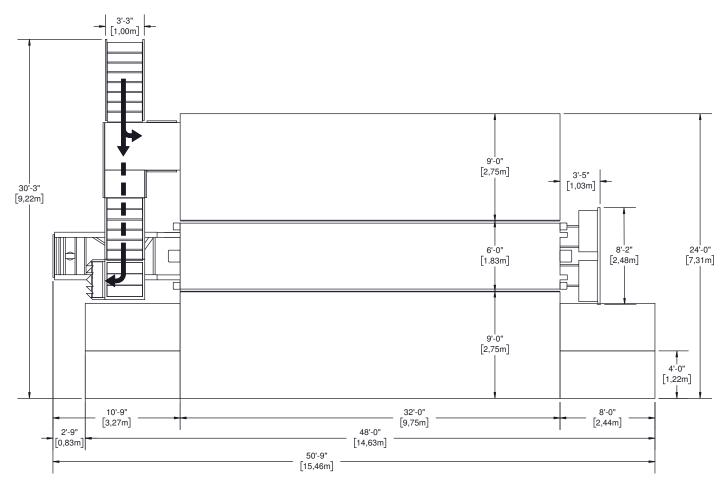
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DOWNSTAGE

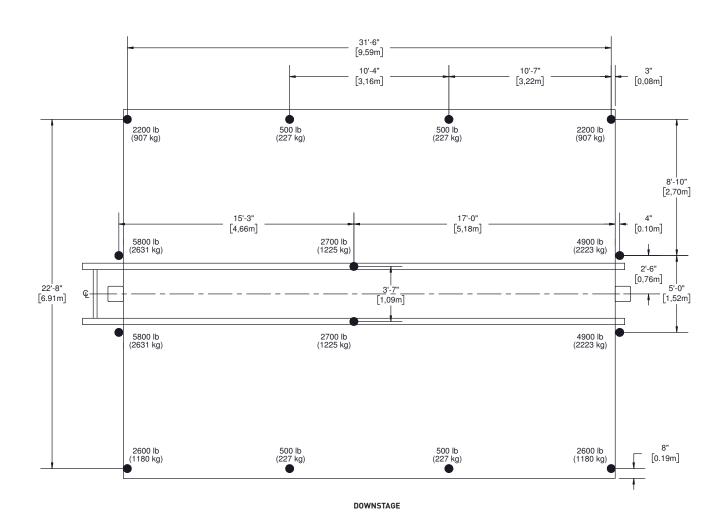
WINDWALL

CAPACITY: 100lbs/ft² (490kg/m²)



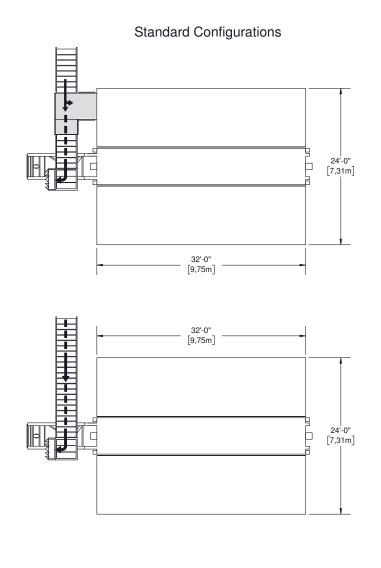
DOWNSTAGE

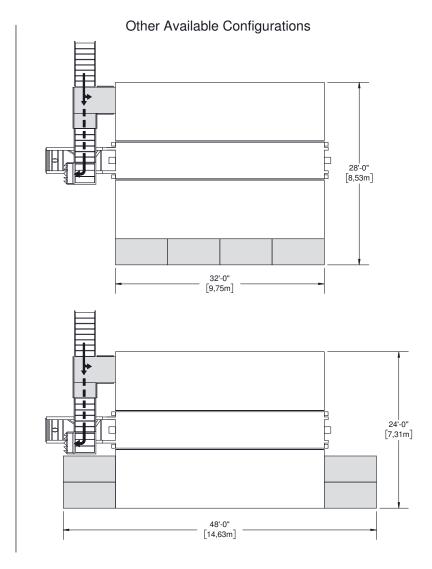




■ FLOOR STABILIZERS, EXTENSIONS AND LEVELLING JACKS







PLATFORM



# A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTER-RELATED LOADINGS SHOWN IN THIS RIGGING PLAN IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO SAFELY USE THIS MOBILE STAGE ROOF AND TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE MANY RIGGING OPPORTUNITIES IT OFFERS.

This mobile stage roof offers a variety of rigging options with regard to load capacity, placement and type.

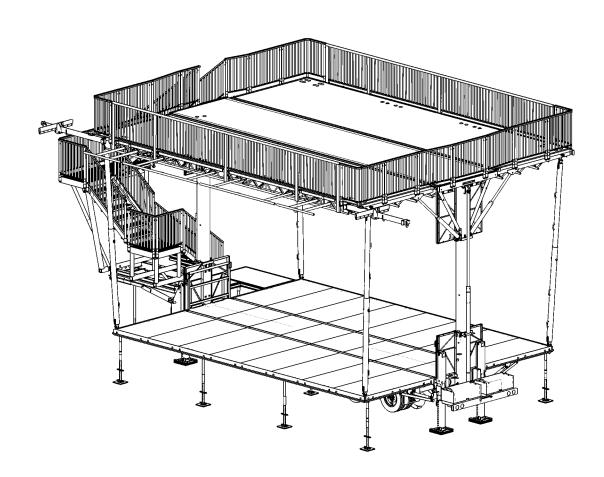
There are rigging pipes, trusses, roof rigging points and side overhang rigging beams.

This rigging plan locates and defines these rigging features, includes load capacity for each and describes maximum combinations of loads amongst features.

Take note of exclusions, maximum sub-totals in a group, load balance requirements, maximum lifting capacity of roof and maximum rigging load on roof.

The maximum load on the roof is less than the sum of the maximum load on each rigging feature.

Refer to Operator's Manual for procedures in regards to proper setup and setup methods of the stage and its options.



The information contained in the current document is final and must be considered as such. They are derived from design briefs and summarized to help the user plan rigging configurations safely. It is therefore mandatory that the user follows and respects the capabilities and limitations described herein. Overloading of stage components above their specified capacity may result in structural failure, equipment damage, injury or death. Stageline cannot be held responsible if the user, himself or subcontractors under his supervision, derogate from this document and/or the approved rigging plan. If a desired configuration cannot meet these requirements, the user must contact Stageline to analyse the case and obtain further instructions. Special restrictions and limitations may apply.

Certain authorities may require that a rig configuration plan, signed and sealed by a recognized member of a professional body, be available to allow the stage to be setup on their territory. This document was not intended to and cannot be used or considered as an official document or certificate to serve this purpose. Contact responsible authorities or Stageline for details.



#### RIGGING RESTRICTIONS

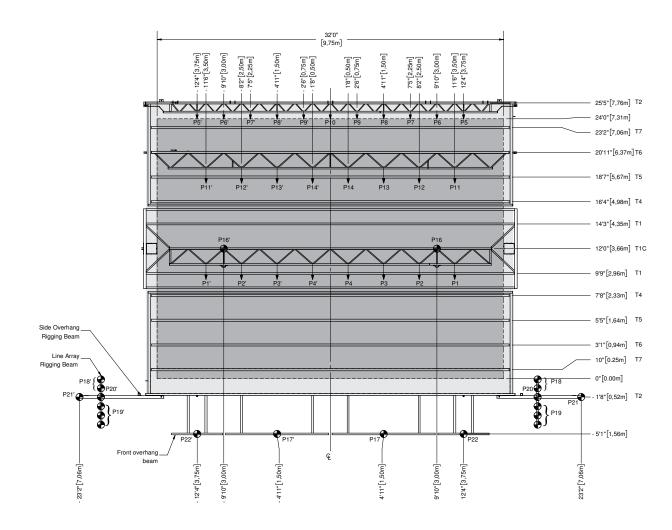
- MAXIMUM LOAD BEARING CAPACITY: 29 500 lb (13 379 kg). All
  corner posts must be installed and pinned, and telescopic columns
  pinned and secured. Mezzanine is not in use.
- Load on P17 must be uniformly distributed, with a maximum load of 350 lb (159 kg).
- Load on P22 must be concentrated at steel hook (location shown on diagram).
- Total load of both P17s and P22s must not exceed 2000 lb (908 kg).
- Never use trusses T1C concurrently with P16s.
- Never use trusses T6 and T7 concurrently.
- Never use P18 or P19 concurrently with P20 or P21 on any side.
- Total load of P18 to P21 on each side must not exceed 2225 lb (1009 kg) once all corner posts have been installed and lateral banners are installed. Capacity can be increased to 2500 lb (1134 kg) if all corner posts are installed and lateral banners are not installed.

#### LIFTING RESTRICTIONS

- MAXIMUM LIFTING CAPACITY: 12 000 lb (5443 kg).
- Maximum asymmetric load difference between downstage and upstage roof panels must not exceed 2600 lb (1179 kg) including loads on T1 and T1C trusses.
- When lifting, make sure loads are evenly divided between right and left side of roof.

#### NOTES:

- Outside diameter of rigging bars and lower chord of trusses is 2" (5 cm).
- Distance between each lower chord node on T1s, T4s to T7s is 3' 4" (1 m).
- Distance between each lower chord node on T2s is 1'8" (0.5 m).
- · Line array rigging beams are reversible.





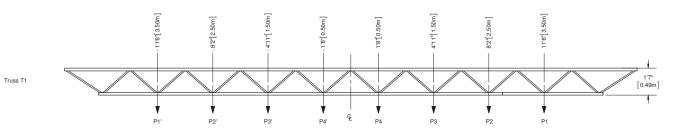




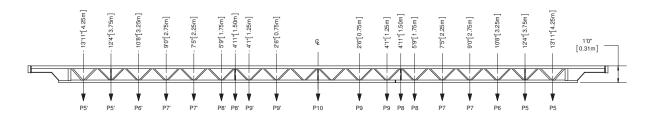
Truss T2

Truss T4 to T7

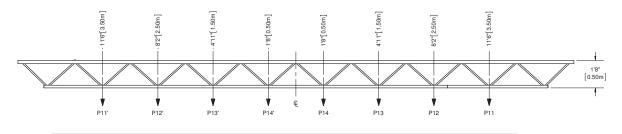
### PROMOBILE UNITS NO. 740 AND UP



Truss T1\*\*: 
$$\frac{Load\ P1}{Capacity\ P1}$$
 +  $\frac{Load\ P2}{Capacity\ P2}$  +  $\frac{Load\ P3}{Capacity\ P3}$  +  $\frac{Load\ P4}{Capacity\ P4}$   $\leq 1.00$ 

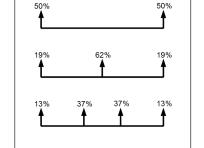


Truss T2**: Load P5 Capacity P5	Load <b>P6</b> Capacity <b>P6</b>	Load <b>P7</b> Capacity <b>P7</b>	+ Load P8 Capacity P8	+ Load P9 Capacity P9	$+ \frac{Load P10}{Capacity P10} \le$	<u> </u>
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d P11 city P11 + Load P12 Capacity P1	2 + Load <b>P13</b> 12 + Capacity <b>P13</b>	+ Load P14 Capacity P14	<u>≤</u> 1.00
	$\frac{d P11}{d Dity P11} + \frac{Load P12}{Capacity P}$	$\frac{d P11}{city P11} + \frac{Load P12}{Capacity P12} + \frac{Load P13}{Capacity P13}$	$\frac{d P11}{city P11} + \frac{Load P12}{Capacity P12} + \frac{Load P13}{Capacity P13} + \frac{Load P14}{Capacity P14}$

MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY						
		HOUT ANINE	WITH MEZZANINE			
Point No.	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg		
P1	1000	454	500	227		
P2	750	340	375	170		
P3	600	272	300	136		
P4	500	227	250	113		
P5 & P6	1000	454	500	227		
P7	750	340	375	170		
P8	600	272	300	136		
P9 & P10	500	227	250	113		
P11	1000	454	500	227		
P12	750	340	375	170		
P13	600	272	300	136		
P14	500	227	250	113		
P16	1000	454	500	227		
P17	350	159	350	159		
P18, P19, P20 & P21	2000	908	2000	908		
P22	1000	454	1000	454		



**UDL CHART** 

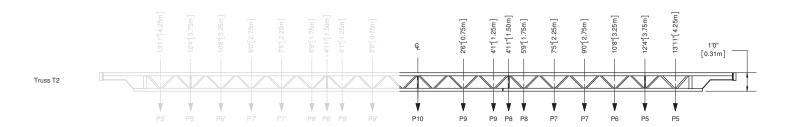
<sup>\*\*</sup> Valid for symmetric loads only. In other cases, contact Stageline for assistance.

#### WHEN CALCULATING THE LOAD ON A PROMOBILE TRUSS, USE FOLLOWING METHOD.

Each truss in the roof must be visualized as 2 trusses put together that share a center point.

Example: T2 on a PROMOBILE.

Points from left to right are P5', P6', P7', P8', P9', P10, P9, P8, P7, P6, P5. We will only verify loads on 1 side of the truss, Meaning P5 thru P10.



#### **CALCULATION EXAMPLE #1:**

1 lighting truss on 2 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1300 lb. The mezzanine is not used.

The motors will be hung from the P5 points.

- 0.50 x 1300 (50% of weight, see UDL chart) / 1000 (the capacity of the P5 on the T2 truss) = 0.65
- 0.65 = 65 %, as 1.00 would equal 100 %.

So the T2 truss is at 65 % of its total capacity.

#### **CALCULATION EXAMPLE #2:**

1 lighting truss on 3 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1300 lb. The mezzanine is not used.

The motors will be hung from P5', P10, P5.

- P5

 $0.19 \times 1300 (19\% \text{ of weight, see UDL chart}) / 1000 (capacity P5) = 0.25, so this one point will use 25 % of the truss capacity.$ 

- P10

 $0.62 \times 1300 \text{ (}62\% \text{ of weight, see UDL chart) / }500 \text{ (}capacity P10\text{)} = 1.61, 161 \% \text{ of truss capacity.}$ 

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine the total load on the truss.

0.25 + 161 = 186

So the T2 truss is at 186 % of its total capacity.

#### **CALCULATION EXAMPLE #3:**

1 lighting truss on 4 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1300 lb. The mezzanine is not used.

The motors will be hung from P5', P8', P8 and P5.

- P5

 $0.13 \times 1300$  (13% of weight, see UDL chart) / 1000 (capacity P5) = 0.17, so this one point will use 17 % of the truss capacity.

- P8

 $0.37 \times 1300$  (37% of weight, see UDL chart) / 600 (capacity P8) = 0.8, 80 % of truss capacity.

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine the total load on the truss.

0.17 + 0.8 = 0.97

So the T2 truss is at 97 % of its total capacity.