

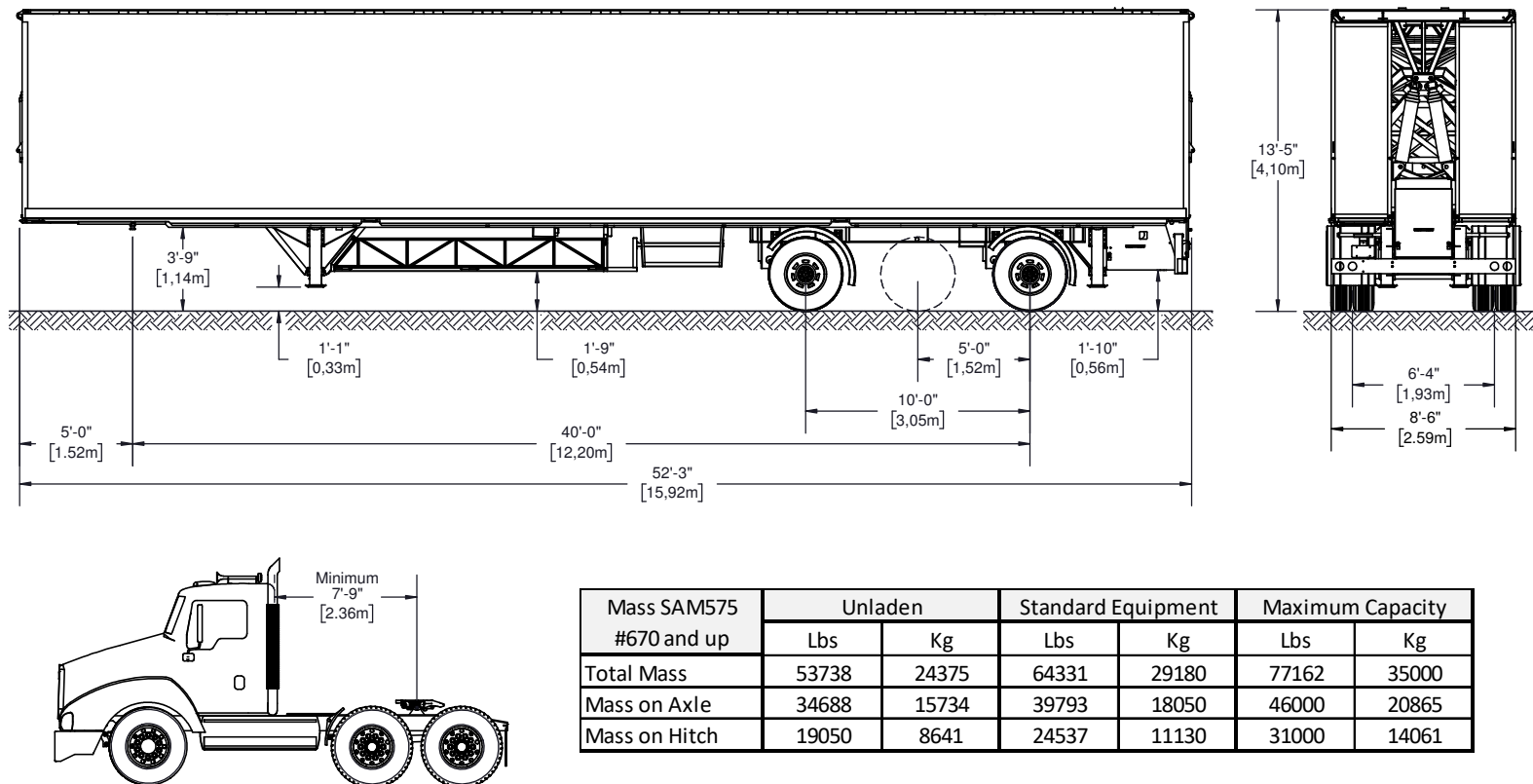


RENTAL DIVISION - DIVISION LOCATION

SAM575 CW

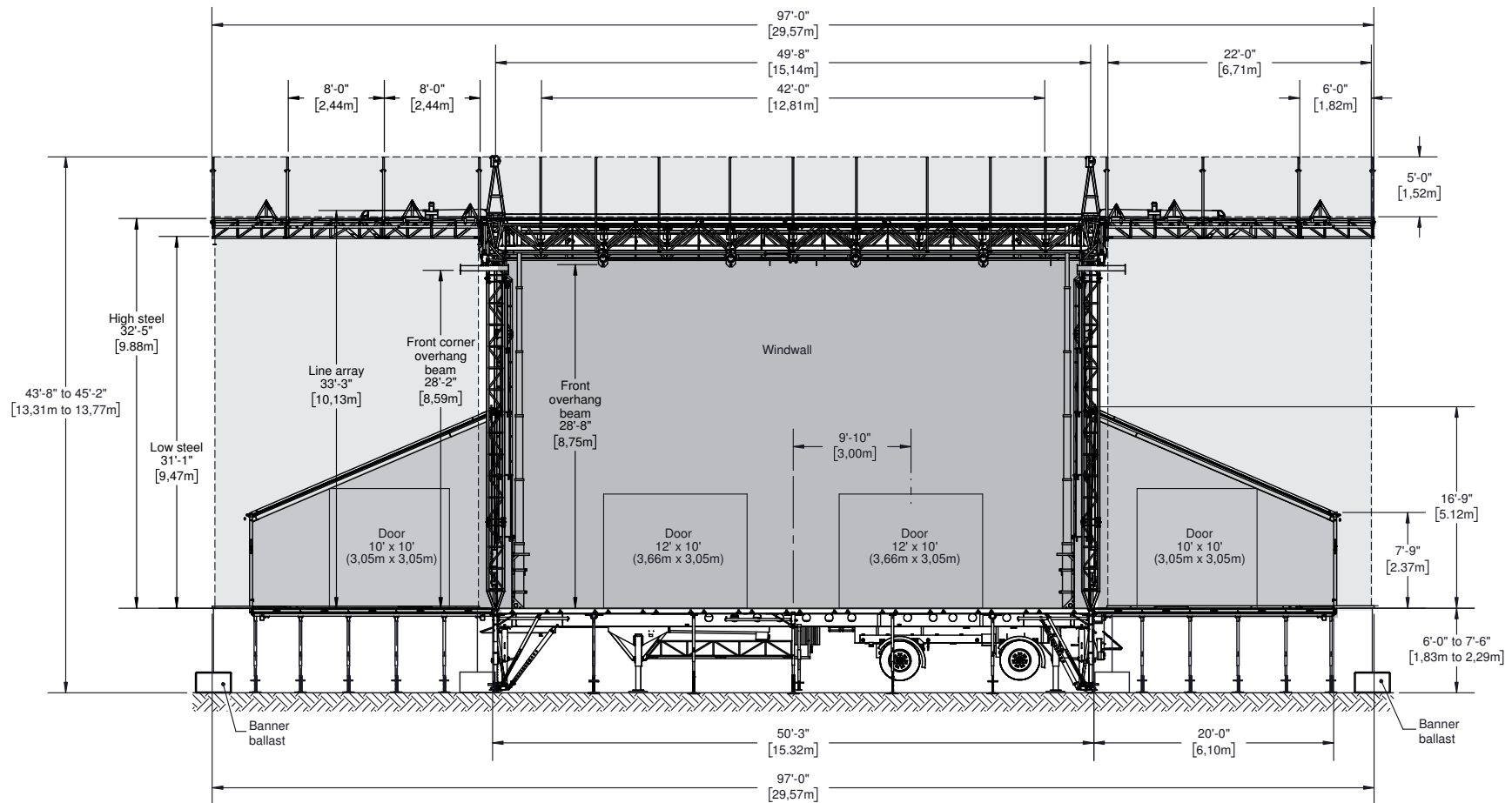
TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

2020



Drawings may show stage equipped with optional accessories. May be sold separately.

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WINDWALL

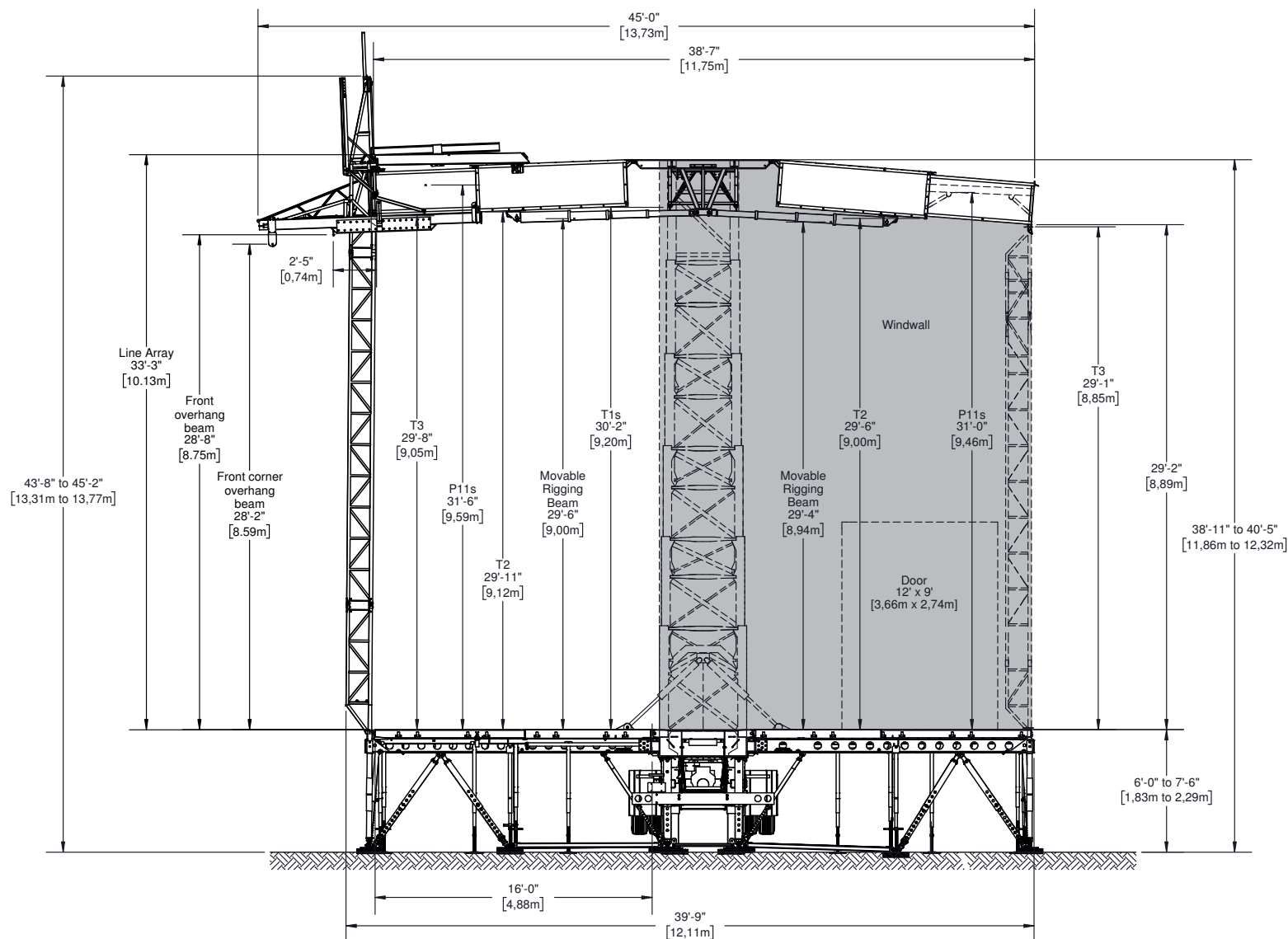
BANNER (For dimensions, please refer to Banner Book)

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SAM575 COVERED WINGS

SIDE VIEW



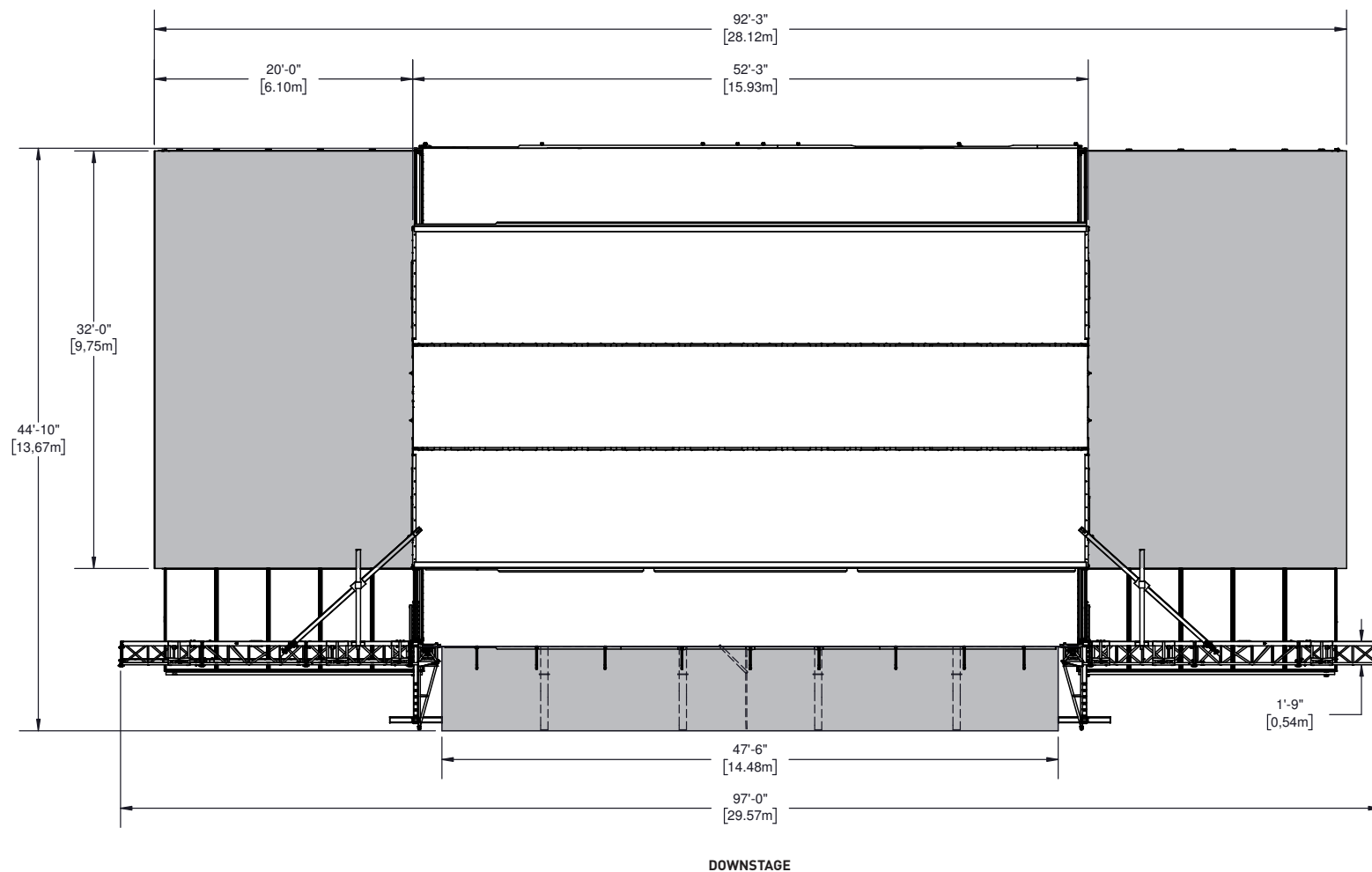
WINDWALL

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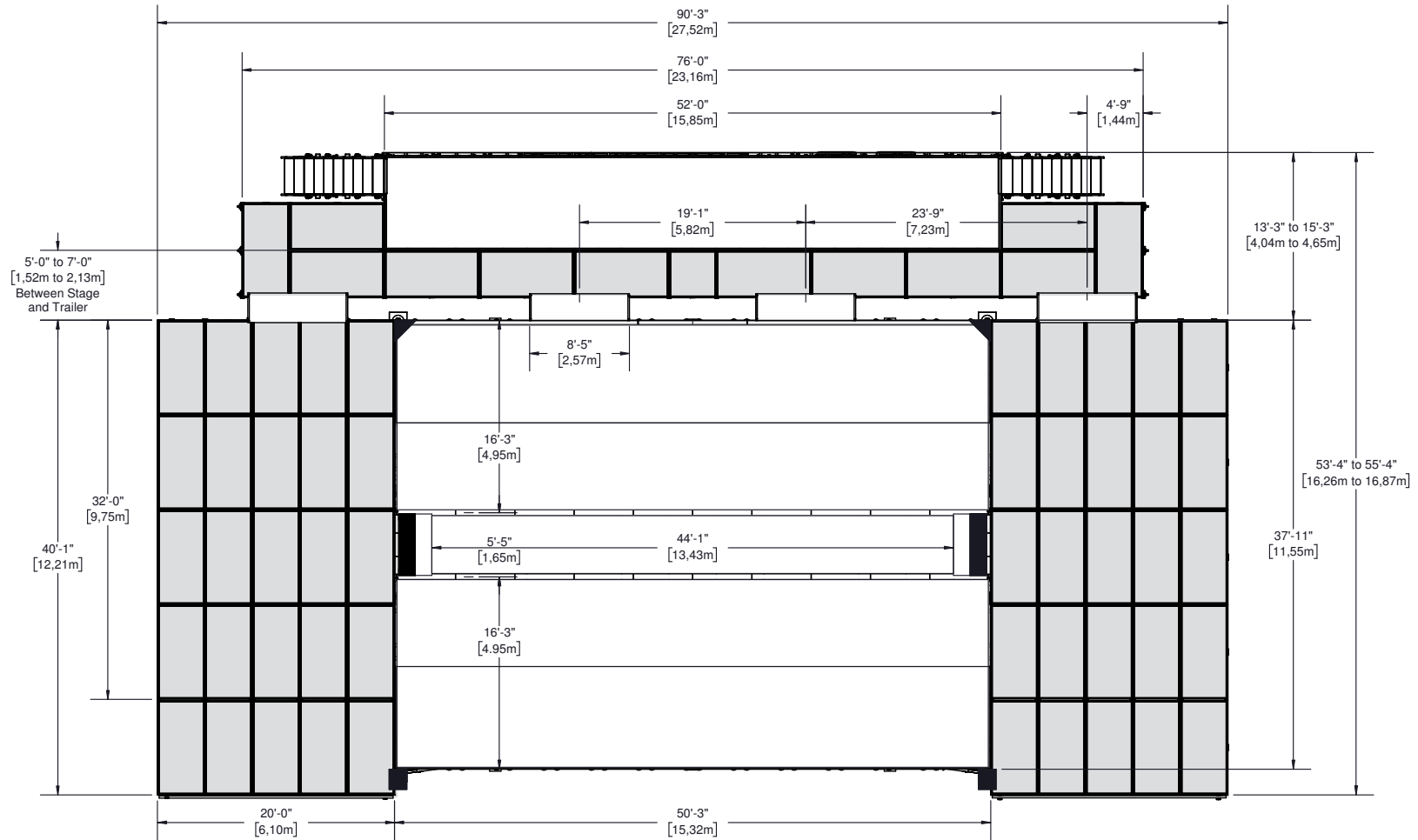
tech_drawings-I-SAM575cw-002-2020



WINDWALL

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DOWNSTAGE

CAPACITY: 150lbs/ft² [732kg/m²]

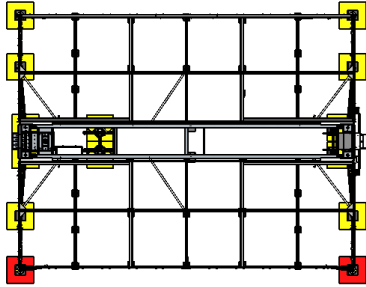
PLATFORM

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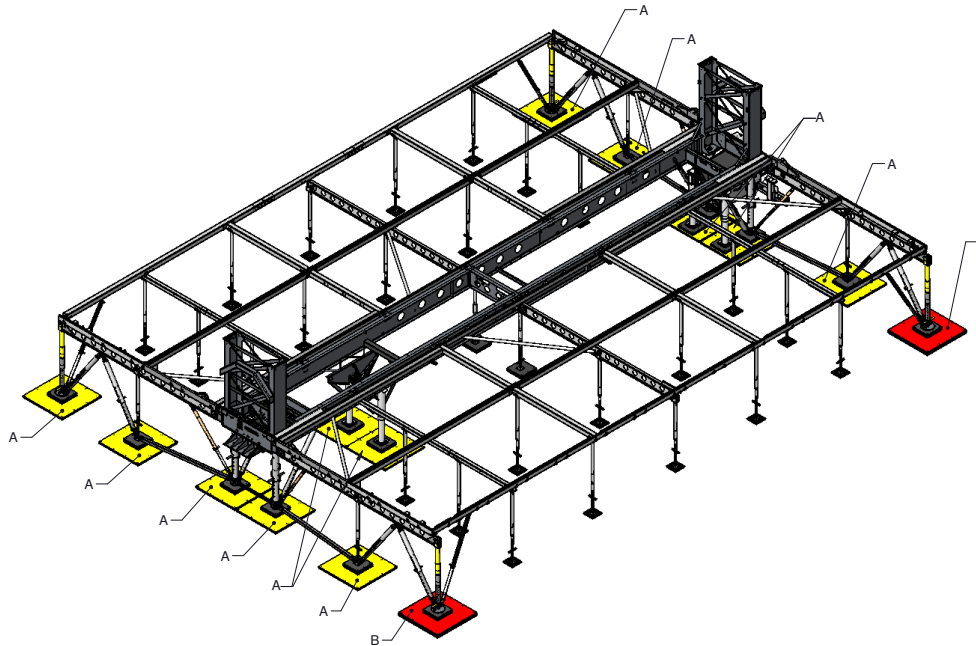
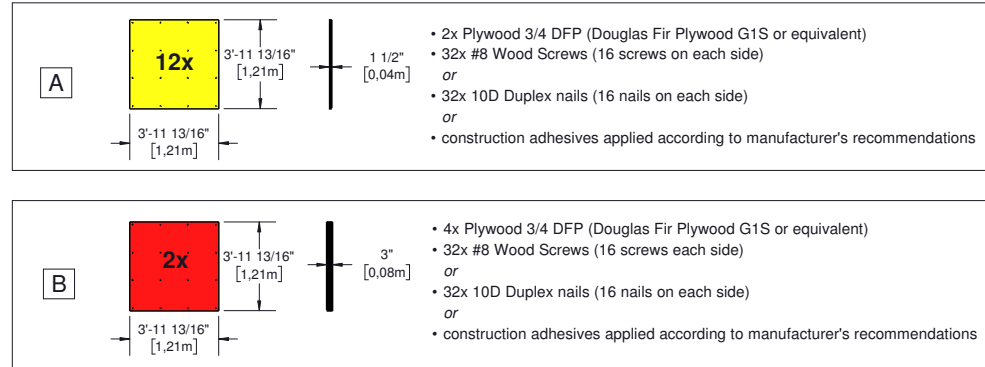
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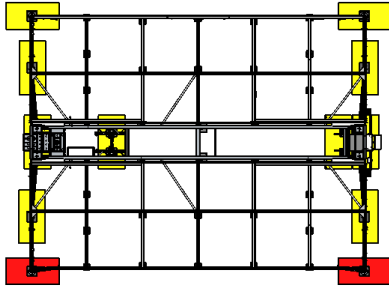
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For installation over asphalt or concrete surfaces, standard woodpads shall be used without any additional 4'x4' (1,22m x 1,22m) or 4'x8' (1,22m à 2,44m) pads.

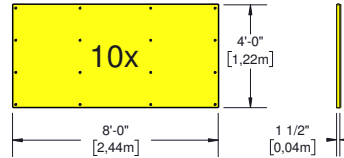


Surface type	Woodpad requirement
Grass	Add constructed pads
Dirt	Add constructed pads
Sand	Survey or ground protection
Ground protection	Standard pads
Concrete	Standard pads



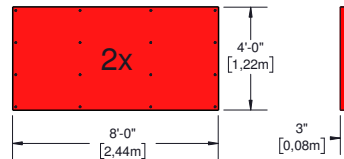
For installation over asphalt or concrete surfaces, standard woodpads shall be used without any additional 4'x4' (1,22m x 1,22m) or 4'x8' (1,22m x 2,44m) pads.

A

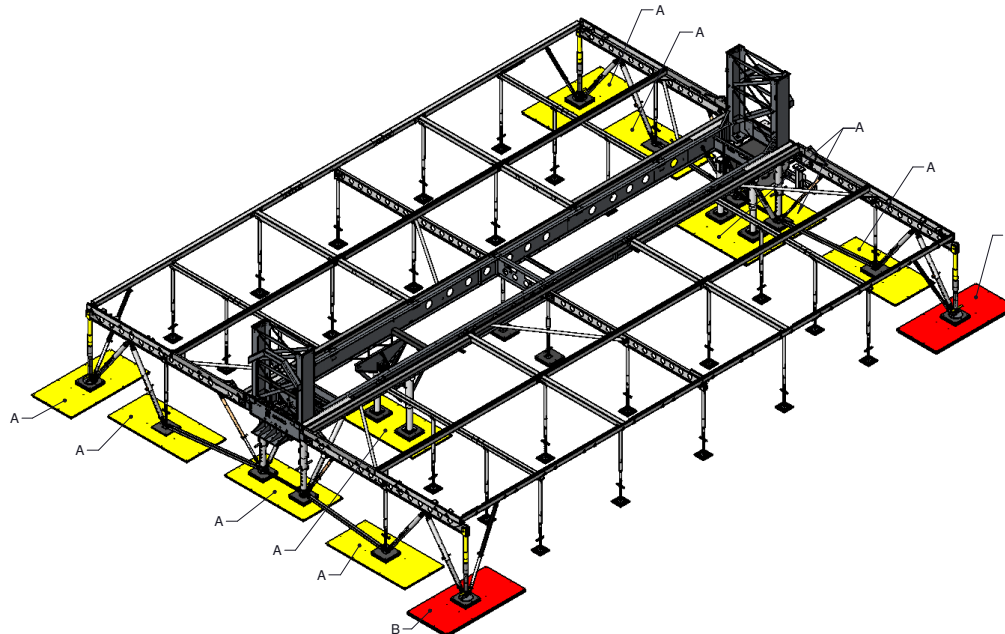


- 4x Plywood 3/4 DFP (Douglas Fir Plywood G1S or equivalent)
- 32x #8 Wood Screws (16 screws each side)
- or
- 32x 10D Duplex nails (16 nails on each side)
- or
- construction adhesives applied according to manufacturer's recommendations

B



- 4x Plywood 3/4 DFP (Douglas Fir Plywood G1S or equivalent)
- 32x #8 Wood Screws (16 screws each side)
- or
- 32x 10D Duplex nails (16 nails on each side)
- or
- construction adhesives applied according to manufacturer's recommendations



Surface type	Woodpad requirement
Grass	Add constructed pads
Dirt	Add constructed pads
Sand	Survey or ground protection
Ground protection	Standard pads
Concrete	Standard pads

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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.

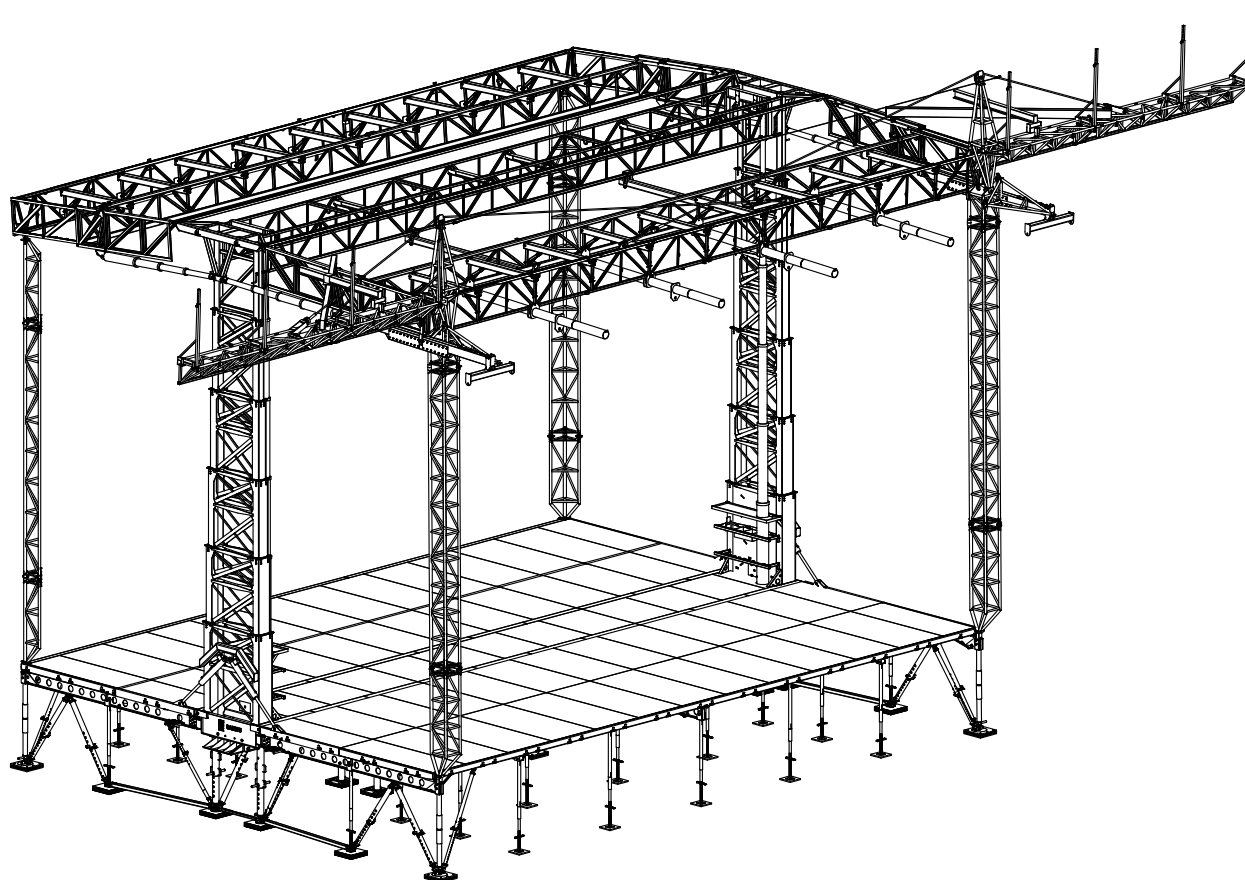
There are rigging pipes, trusses, roof rigging points and side overhang rigging beams.

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.



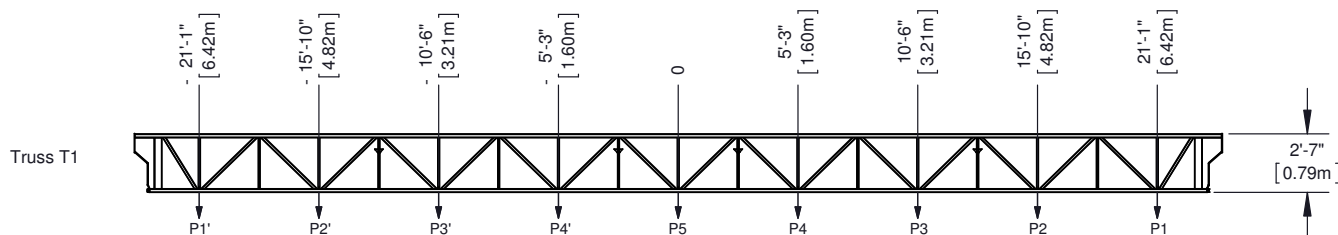
The information contained in the current document is final and must be considered as such. They are derived from design briefs and summarized to help the user plan rigging configurations safely. It is therefore mandatory that the user follows and respects the capabilities and limitations described herein. 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.

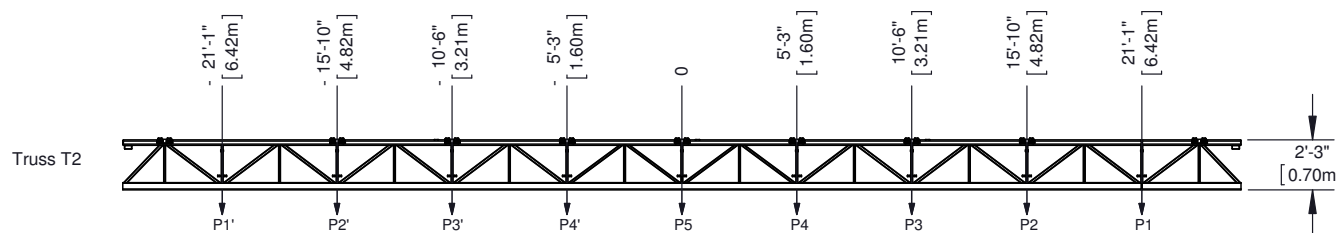
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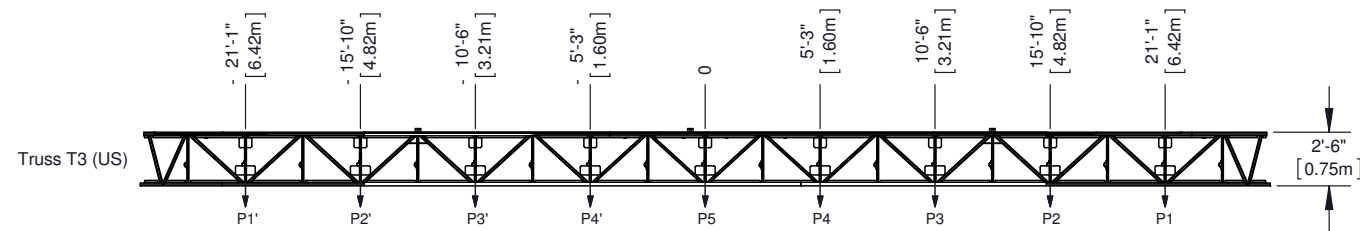




$$\text{Truss T1}^{**}: \frac{\text{Load P1}}{\text{Capacity P1}} + \frac{\text{Load P2}}{\text{Capacity P2}} + \frac{\text{Load P3}}{\text{Capacity P3}} + \frac{\text{Load P4}}{\text{Capacity P4}} + \frac{\text{Load P5}}{\text{Capacity P5}} \leq 1.00$$



$$\text{Truss T2}^{**}: \frac{\text{Load P1}}{\text{Capacity P1}} + \frac{\text{Load P2}}{\text{Capacity P2}} + \frac{\text{Load P3}}{\text{Capacity P3}} + \frac{\text{Load P4}}{\text{Capacity P4}} + \frac{\text{Load P5}}{\text{Capacity P5}} \leq 1.00$$



$$\text{Truss T3}^{**}: \frac{\text{Load P1}}{\text{Capacity P1}} + \frac{\text{Load P2}}{\text{Capacity P2}} + \frac{\text{Load P3}}{\text{Capacity P3}} + \frac{\text{Load P4}}{\text{Capacity P4}} + \frac{\text{Load P5}}{\text{Capacity P5}} \leq 1.00$$

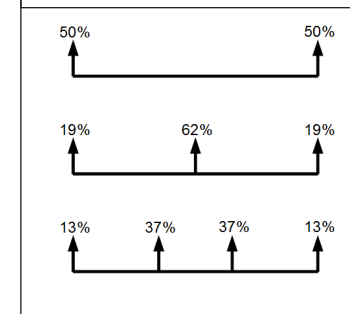
TRUSSES CAPACITY

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
T1	5000 Lb 2270 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	3000 Lb 1360 Kg	2000 Lb 910 Kg	3000 Lb 1360 Kg
T2	5000 Lb 2270 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	6000 Lb 2720 Kg
Upstage T3	5000 Lb 2270 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	3000 Lb 1360 Kg	2000 Lb 910 Kg	3000 Lb 1360 Kg
Downstage T3	7000 Lb 3175 Kg	6000 Lb 2720 Kg	4000 Lb 1815 Kg	2500 Lb 1135 Kg	4500 Lb 2040 Kg

MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY

Point No.	Lbs	Kg
P6, P7, P8, P8*	2000	910
P9, P10, P11	4000	1815
P12	4000	1815

UDL CHART



** Valid for symmetric loads only. In other cases, contact Stageline for assistance.

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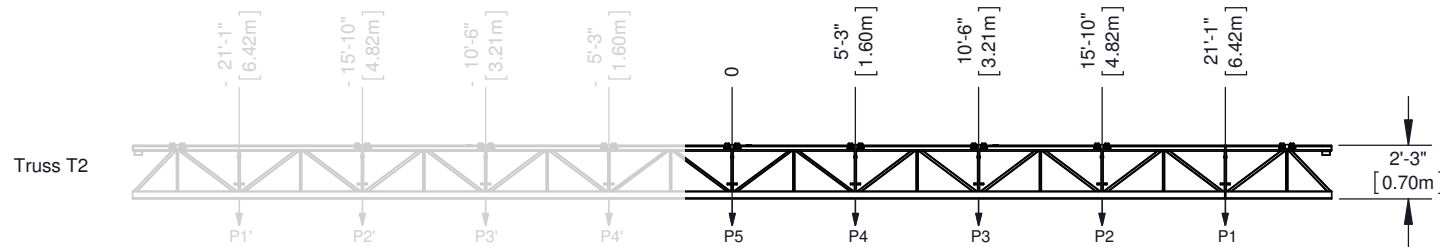
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WHEN CALCULATING THE LOAD ON A SAM575 TRUSS, USE FOLLOWING METHOD.

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

Examples: Truss T2 on a SAM575.

Points from left to right are P1', P2', P3', P4', P5, P4, P3, P2, P1. We will only verify loads on 1 side of the truss, Meaning P1 thru P5.



CALCULATION EXAMPLE #1:

1 lighting truss on 2 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 8000lbs.

Each motor will be hung from the P1 points.

- 0.50×8000 (50% of weight, see UDL chart) / 5000 (the capacity of the P1 on the T2 truss) = 0.80
- $0.80 = 80\%$, as 1.00 would equal 100 %.

So the T2 truss is at 80 % of its total capacity.

CALCULATION EXAMPLE #2:

1 lighting truss on 3 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 8000 lbs. The motors will be hung from P1', P5, P1.

- **P1**
 0.19×8000 (19% of weight, see UDL chart) / 5000 (capacity P1) = 0.30, so this one point will use 30 % of the truss capacity.
- **P3**
 0.62×8000 (62% of weight, see UDL chart) / 6000 (capacity P5) = 0.83, so this point will use 83% of the truss capacity.

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

$$0.30 + 0.83 = 1.13$$

So the T2 truss is at 113 % of its total capacity.

CALCULATION EXAMPLE #3:

1 lighting truss on 4 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 8000lbs. The motors will be hung from P1', P3', P3 and P1.

- **P1**
 0.13×8000 (13% of weight, see UDL chart) / 5000 (capacity P1) = 0.21, so this one point will use 21 % of the truss capacity.
- **P3**
 0.37×8000 (37% of weight, see UDL chart) / 4000 (capacity P3) = 0.74.

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

$$0.21 + 0.74 = 0.95$$

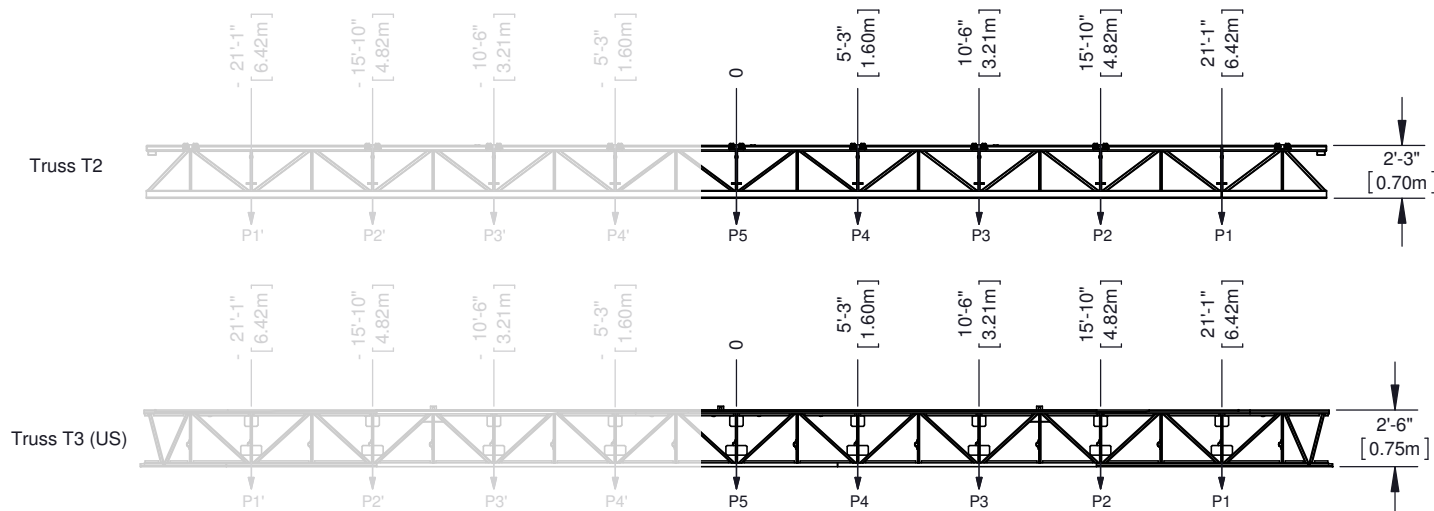
So the T2 truss is at 95 % of its total capacity.

WHEN CALCULATING THE LOAD ON A SAM575 TRUSS, USE FOLLOWING METHOD.

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

Examples: Truss T2 on a SAM575.

Points from left to right are P1', P2', P3', P4', P5, P4, P3, P2, P1. We will only verify loads on 1 side of the truss, Meaning P1 thru P5.



CALCULATION EXAMPLE #4:

1 screen on 4 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the screen is 8000lbs. The motors will be hung 4' from the upstage T3 truss, on P11 points (movable beams), at P2', P4', P4 and P2.

- Weight distribution

T2 truss 4' (distance from T3 truss) / 6' (distance between T2 and T3 trusses) = 0.67, so 67% of the weight from each motor will be distributed to the T2 truss,

T3 truss = 2' (distance from T2 truss) / 6' (distance between T2 and T3 trusses) = 0.33, so 33% of the weight will be distributed to the T3 truss.

- T2, P2

0.13×8000 (13% of weight, see UDL chart) $\times 0.67$ (weight transfer on T2) / 4000 (capacity P2) = 0.17, so this one point will use 17 % of the truss capacity.

- T2, P4

0.37×8000 (37% of weight, see UDL chart) $\times 0.67$ (weight transfer on T2) / 4000 (capacity P4) = 0.50.

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine the total load on the T2 truss.

$$0.17 + 0.50 = 0.67$$

So the T2 truss is at 67 % of its total capacity.

- T3, P2

0.13×8000 (13% of weight, see UDL chart) $\times 0.33$ (weight transfer on T3) / 4000 (capacity P2) = 0.09, so this one point will use 9 % of the truss capacity.

- T3, P4

0.37×8000 (37% of weight, see UDL chart) $\times 0.33$ (weight transfer on T3) / 2000 (capacity P4) = 0.49.

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine the total load on the T3 truss.

$$0.09 + 0.49 = 0.58$$

So the T3 truss is at 58 % of its total capacity.

- P11 @ P2

0.13×8000 (13% of weight, see UDL chart) / 4000 (capacity P11) = 0.26, so this one point will use 26 % of the beam capacity.

- P11 @ P4

0.37×8000 (37% of weight, see UDL chart) / 4000 (capacity P11) = 0.74, so this one point will use 74 % of the beam capacity.

So none of the points on the P11s exceed the movable beams capacity.