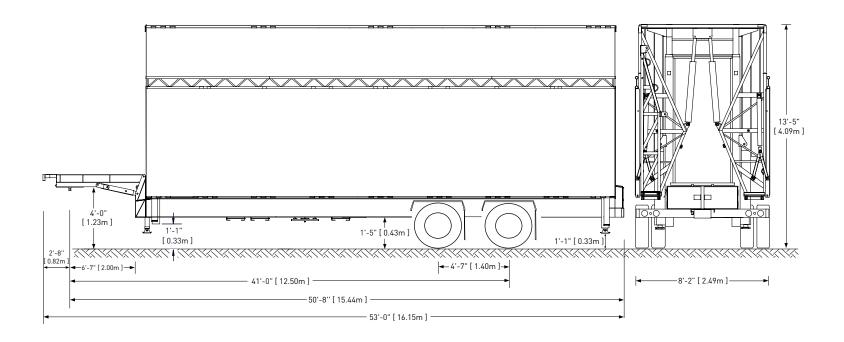
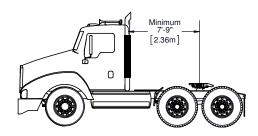
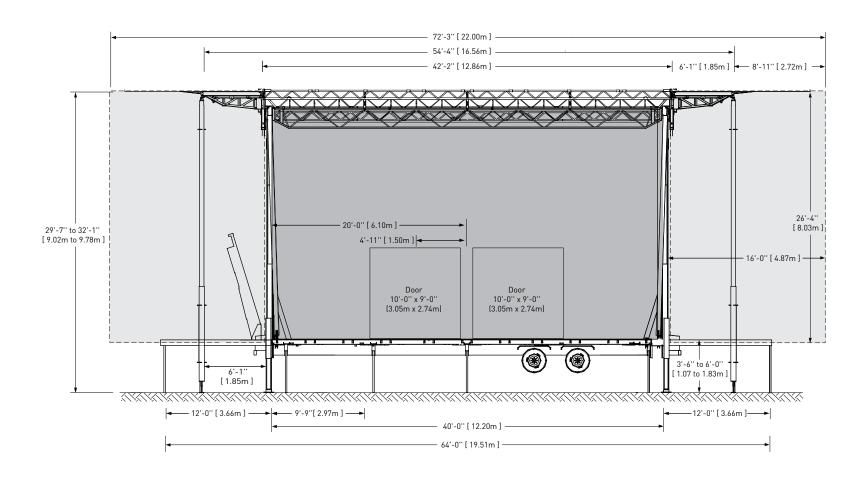


SL320 TECHNICAL DRAWINGS 2017





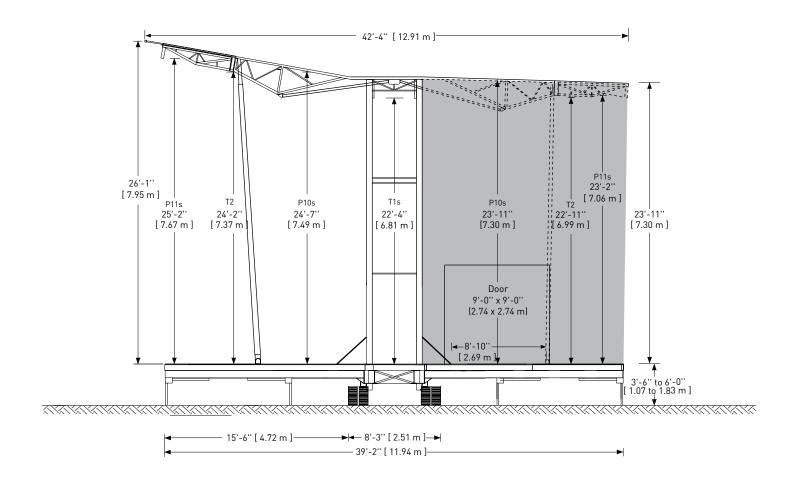
Mass SL 320	Unladen		Standard Equipment		Maximum Capacity	
	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg
Total Mass	38890	17640	44864	20350	50000	22680
Mass on Axle	28418	12890	32805	14880	34000	15422
Mass on Hitch	10472	4750	12059	5470		



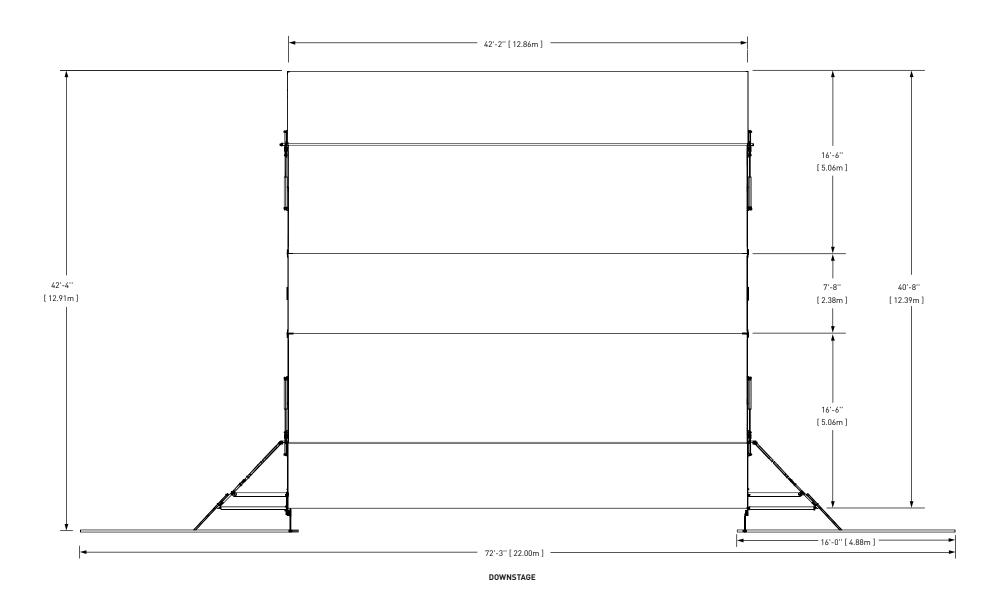


notice. Figures are nominal.

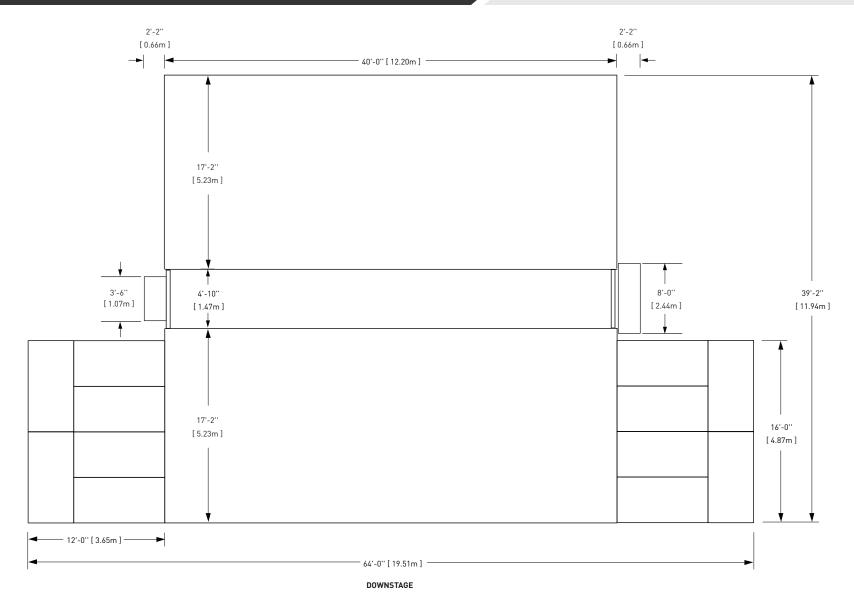
BANNER (For dimensions, please refer to banner book)



notice. Figures are nominal.



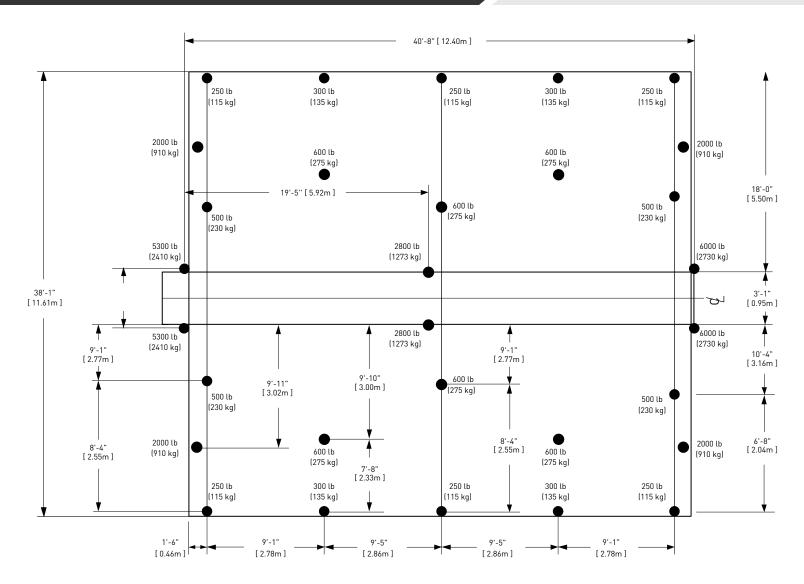
SL320



CAPACITY: 100lbs/ft² (490kg./m²)

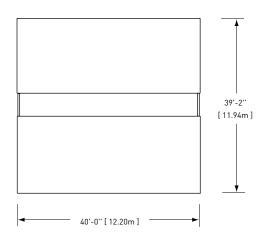
notice. Figures are nominal.

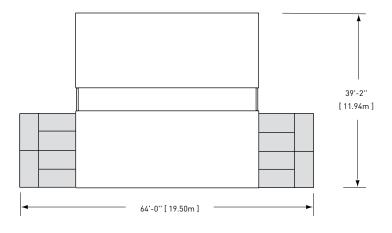
SL320



■ FLOOR STABILIZERS, EXTENSIONS AND LEVELLING JACKS

STANDARD CONFIGURATIONS





notice. Figures are nominal.

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.

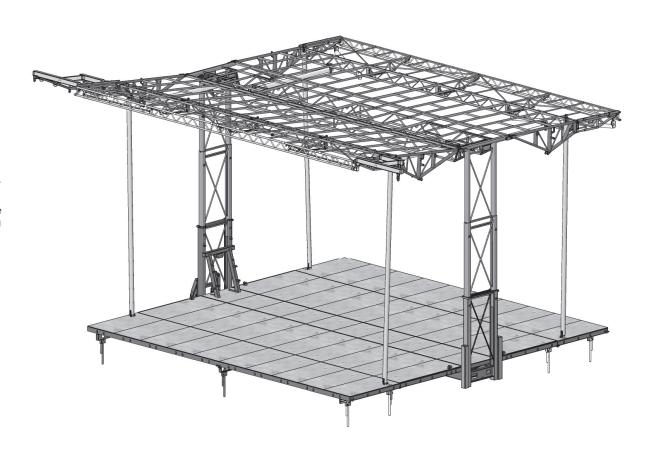
There are rigging pipes, trusses, roof rigging points and side overhang rigging beams.

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

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 are final and must be considered as such. They are derived from design briefs and summerized 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 responsable 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 professionnal 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.

© 2015 - R01 - All rights reserved, Stageline Mobile Stage Inc. Any and all forms of adaptation or reproduction of this document including plans and drawings, in whole or in part, are strictly forbidden without the written authorisation of Stageline Mobile Stage Inc. Mass may vary depending on options. Technical specifications may change without notice. Stage specifications subject to change without

notice. Figures are nominal.

RIGGING RESTRICTIONS:

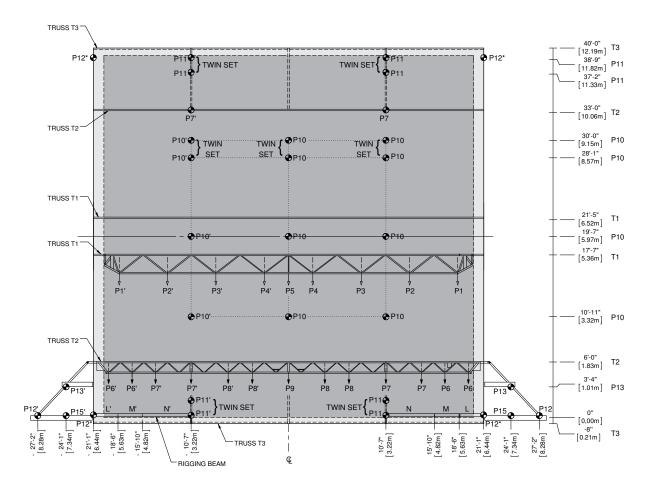
- MAXIMUM LOAD BEARING CAPACITY: 16 000 lb (7 257 kg).
 All corner posts must be installed and pinned, and telescopic columns pinned and secured.
- Once corner posts and sound wing posts are installed, total load of P12s to P15 and zones L, M and N must not exceed 3000 lb (1360 kg) when banners are installed.
 Capacity can be increased to 4000 lb (1814 kg) when banners are not installed.
- Do not rig on T3 trusses.
- Capacity of downstage P12* must take into account loads of points P13 to P15 and zones L, M and N.
- Capacity of T1 and T2 trusses must take into account loads on rigging beams.
- Do not load more than 1000 lb (454 kg) on each twin set of P10 in upstage roof panel.
- Do not load more than 500 lb (227 kg) on each twin set of P11.
- Do not load P11s when upstage windwalls are installed.
- On any given beam, only one rigging point may be used at a time, i.e. it is not allowed to rig multiple points simultaneously.
- Upstage P12*s cannot exceed 1000 lb (454 kg) when windwalls are installed.

LIFTING RESTRICTIONS

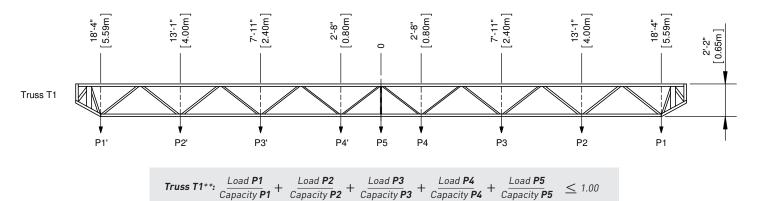
- MAXIMUM LIFTING CAPACITY IS 2000 lb (907 kg).
- Maximum asymmetric load difference between front and rear of stage is 1200 lb (544 kg). This includes loads on T1 trusses.
- Load must be symmetrically distributed between right and left side of stage.

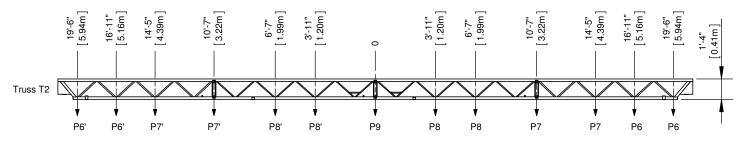
NOTES:

Outside square tube rigging bar for lower chord of all trusses is 2° (5 cm).



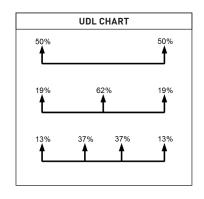






Truss T2**:	Load P6 Capacity P6 +	Load P7 Capacity P7	+ Load P8 Capacity P8 +	Load P9 Capacity P9	<u><</u> 1.00
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MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY						
Point No.	Lbs	Kg	Point No.	Lbs	Kg	
P1, P2	1500	680	P11	500	227	
P3	1200	544	P12, P12 *	2000	907	
P4, P5	700	318	P13	1000	454	
P6	1000	454	P15	4000	1815	
P7	650	295	Zone L	2000	907	
P8, P9	400	182	Zone M	1000	454	
P10	1000	454	Zone N	500	227	



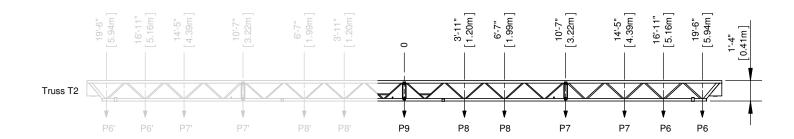
^{**} Valid for symetric loads only. In other cases, contact Stageline for assistance.

WHEN CALCULATING THE LOAD ON A SL320 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 SL320.

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



CALCULATION EXAMPLE #1:

1 lighting truss on 2 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1500 lbs.

Each motor will be hung from the P6 points.

- 0.50 x 1500 (50% of weight, see UDL chart) /
 1000 (the capacity of the P6 on the T2 truss) = 0.75
- 0.75 = 75 %, as 1.00 would equal 100 %.

So the T2 truss is at 75 % of its total capacity.

CALCULATION EXAMPLE #2:

1 lighting truss on 3 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1500 lbs.

The motors will be hung from P6', P9, P6.

- P

 0.19×1500 (19% of weight, see UDL chart) / 1000 (capacity P6) = 0.29, so this one point will use 29 % of the truss capacity.

- P9

 $0.62 \times 1500 (62\% \text{ of weight, see UDL chart}) / 400 (capacity P9) = 2.33, 233 % of truss capacity.$

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

0.29 + 2.33 = 2.62

So the T2 truss is at 262 % of its total capacity.

CALCULATION EXAMPLE #3:

1 lighting truss on 2 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1200lbs. The motors will be hung from L' and L on the downstage rigging beam. Also, a 3000lbs line array will be rigged at each P15 point.

- L

 $0.50 \times 1200 (50\% \text{ of truss weight on right side}) = 600 \text{lbs.}$ $0.75 \times 600 (75\% \text{ of weight on stage right P12*}) = 450 \text{lbs.}$ $0.25 \times 600 (25\% \text{ of weight on stage right P11}) = 150 \text{lbs.}$

- P15

 $0.50 \times 3000 (50\% \text{ of weight on stage right P12*}) = 1500 \text{lbs}$

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine total load on P12*.

(450 + 1500)/2000 (P12* capacity) = 0.98

So the P12* point is at 98 % of its total capacity.

SL320 UNIT 272 & UP

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.

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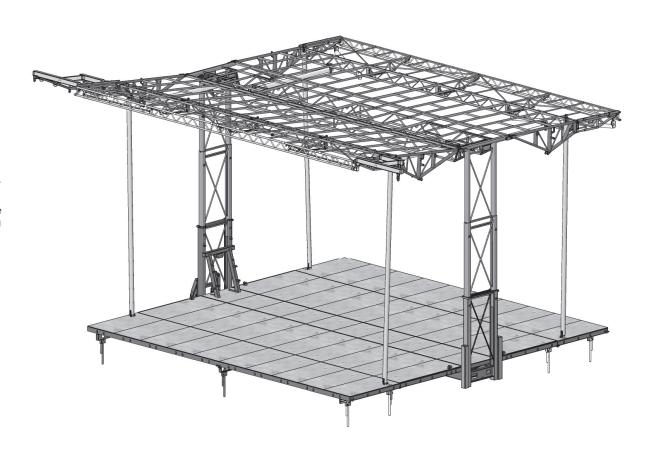
There are rigging pipes, trusses, roof rigging points and side overhang rigging beams.

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.

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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 are final and must be considered as such. They are derived from design briefs and summerized 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 responsable 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.

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SL320 UNIT 272 & UP

RIGGING RESTRICTIONS:

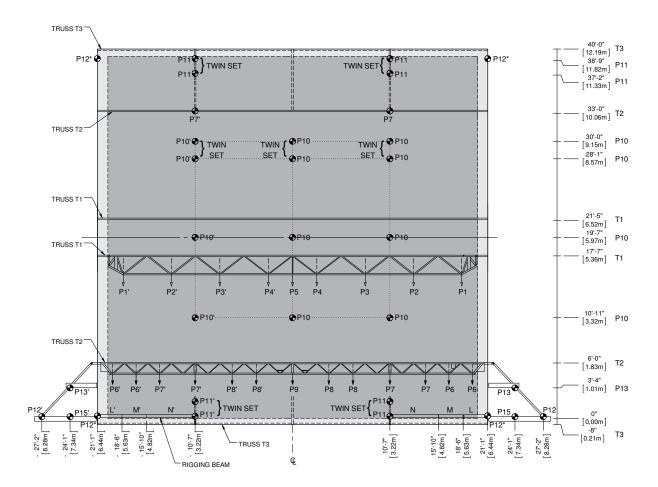
- MAXIMUM LOAD BEARING CAPACITY: 26 000 lb (11 793 kg).
 All corner posts must be installed and pinned, and telescopic columns pinned and secured.
- Once corner posts and sound wing posts are installed, total load of P12s to P15 and zones L, M and N must not exceed 3000 lb (1360 kg) when banners are installed.
 Capacity can be increased to 4000 lb (1814 kg) when banners are not installed.
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- Do not load more than 1000 lb (454 kg) on each twin set of P10 in upstage roof panel.
- Do not load more than 500 lb (227 kg) on each twin set of P11.
- Do not load P11s when upstage windwalls are installed.
- On any given beam, only one rigging point may be used at a time, i.e. it is not allowed to rig multiple points simultaneously.
- Upstage P12*s cannot exceed 1000 lb (454 kg) when windwalls are installed.

LIFTING RESTRICTIONS

- MAXIMUM LIFTING CAPACITY IS 2000 lb (907 kg).
- Maximum asymmetric load difference between front and rear of stage is 1200 lb (544 kg). This includes loads on T1 trusses.
- Load must be symmetrically distributed between right and left side of stage.

NOTES:

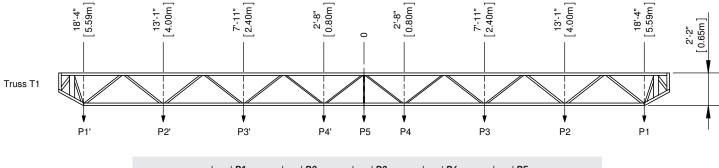
Outside square tube rigging bar for lower chord of all trusses is 2° (5 cm).

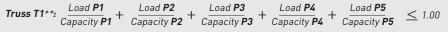


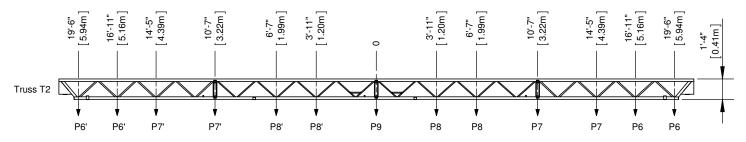
R00F FL00R



SL320 UNIT 272 & UP



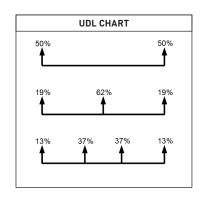




Truss T2**:	Load P6 Capacity P6 +	Load P7 Capacity P7	+ Load P8 Capacity P8 +	Load P9 Capacity P9	<u><</u> 1.00
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MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY					
Point No.	Lbs	Kg	Point No.	Lbs	Kg
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P3	1200	544	P12, P12 *	2000	907
P4, P5	700	318	P13, P15	4000	1815
P6	1000	454	Zone L	2000	907
P7	650	295	Zone M	1000	454
P8, P9	400	182	Zone N	500	227
P10	1000	454			

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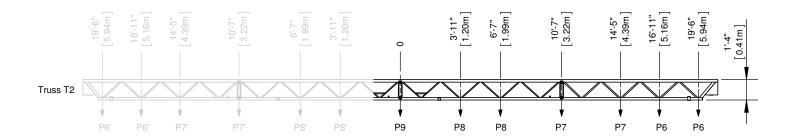
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Example: T2 on a SL320.

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



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1 lighting truss on 2 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1500 lbs.

Each motor will be hung from the P6 points.

- 0.50 x 1500 (50% of weight, see UDL chart) /
 1000 (the capacity of the P6 on the T2 truss) = 0.75
- 0.75 = 75 %, as 1.00 would equal 100 %.

So the T2 truss is at 75 % of its total capacity.

CALCULATION EXAMPLE #2:

1 lighting truss on 3 motors, total uniformly distributed weight of the truss is 1500lbs.

The motors will be hung from P6', P9, P6.

- P6

 0.19×1500 (19% of weight, see UDL chart) / 1000 (capacity P6) = 0.29, so this one point will use 29 % of the truss capacity.

- P9

 $0.62 \times 1500 (62\% \text{ of weight, see UDL chart}) / 400 (capacity P9) = 2.33, 233 % of truss capacity.$

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

0.29 + 2.33 = 2.62

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CALCULATION EXAMPLE #3:

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- L

0.50 x 1200 (50% of truss weight on right side) = 600lbs. 0.75 x 600 (75% of weight on stage right P12*) = 450lbs. 0.25 x 600 (25% of weight on stage right P11) = 150lbs.

- P15

 $0.50 \times 3000 (50\% \text{ of weight on stage right P12*}) = 1500 \text{lbs}$

Now that we have the loads for both points, we add them together to determine total load on P12*.

(450 + 1500)/2000 (P12* capacity) = 0.98

So the P12* point is at 98 % of its total capacity.