

Important Information stand construction

Please note the following important information regarding stand construction:

• Use of secondary safety components

In actual use, for luminaires, loudspeakers, monitors, decorations and other items in production and event operations, which are mounted with fixing devices for mobile use (e.g. plug bolts and sleeve, Chooks), the safety of the suspension is influenced by the quality of the mounting at the place of use. Therefore, a secondary safety device is required for these applications.

A securing element (safety) must be mounted in such a way that it does not allow any fall path. If a fall path is unavoidable, it must be kept as small as possible.

When securing equipment that must only be aligned after installation, such as spotlights, the maximum fall path of 20cm must not be exceeded.

Additional securing (secondary securing) can only be dispensed with if the fastening device is designed to be "intrinsically safe" and can only be loosened with tools and is secured against self-release.

Intrinsically safe means that the load to be secured is halved according to industrial standards, i.e. the safety factor is doubled. If the securing element (safety rope) allows a fall path, the force generated when the load falls into the securing element must be taken into account. The height of the fall path is decisive here. Under test conditions, forces of up to 50 times the falling load have been demonstrated for a fall distance of 20 cm.

A secondary safety component according to DIN 56927 usually consists of a wire rope, rope termination and fastener. The drop distance should be practically zero. The use of zip ties is not permitted. All materials used for suspending loads require precise information on load capacity. Materials without this information must not be used.

• Fire protection and decoration materials

Not permitted for decorative materials are natural materials with fibrous, resinous or oily surfaces, such as palm, birch, bamboo, thatch, hay, straw, bark mulch, wood chips, peat or similar materials.

Cardboard boxes, wooden pallets, wooden crates or baskets, which by their construction and surface design create a high fire load, are generally not permitted.

The following materials may only be used with suitable fire protection impregnation: Absorbent natural fiber materials, such as jute sacks, woven and knitted fabrics, or similar fabrics. They generally do not meet the "flame retardant" property and may only be used with the specification of suitable fire protection impregnation.

- **Building materials**

In general, no materials that are readily flammable, drip on burning or produce toxic gases, or other smoke-forming materials may be installed. This prohibition also includes thermoplastics e.g. rigid polystyrene foam (PU foams, Styropor, Styrodur, EPS, XPS etc.) and PVC.

The materials listed here may also not be used in substructures, insulations or as fillers.

- **Meeting rooms and escape routes**

All accessible rooms enclosed on all sides (e.g.: cubicles, meeting rooms, offices) require a visual and acoustic connection to the hall in order to ensure that alarms can be raised in these rooms at all times. The line of sight must be designed in such a way that a clear view is ensured while in the enclosed space, both while sitting and standing.

A window with dimensions of 0.20 m x 0.80 m (width x height) is recommended as the field of vision size. The use of small window cut-outs at head height (e.g. so-called portholes) is not permitted.

If the view over the stand into the hall is not possible (obstruction of view by fixtures, walls, exhibits, etc.), a technical compensation measure (acoustic or optical) must be provided.

- **Exits and emergency routes**

The distance from any point on a stand space to a necessary hall gangway must not exceed 20 m walking distance (§7 VStättV). This also applies to a multi-storey stand.