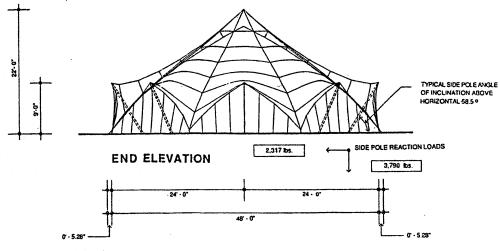


s umber represents the actual anchor link load anticipated under maximum design load. exerts the pre-stress force which is the amoun of tension necessary in the anchor link to properly pull the tent

This number represents the actual <u>pull - out load</u> that the anchoring device must resist in the direction of its corresponding guy rope under full load (includes safety factor of 2.0).





The information on this drawing pertains only to the Ambruster 40' wide Wind Version Tension Tent, a Future Tenta® Design by Todd Deliand of FTL Associates, New York, manufactured acclusively by Ambruster Manufacturing Company, Springleid, Illinois, it used for review or approval of a particular Ambruster 40' wide Wind Version Tension Tent application or installation, this FTL Associates drawing should be accompanied by the manufacturer's engineer's assurances that the materials, sizes and specification requirements on this drawing will be met or exceeded, and the installer's engineer's assurances that the met or exceeded, and the Installar's engineer's assurances that the anchoring requirements and the installation and maintenance recommendation will be met or exceeded. The Inflowing crieria, resulting design toods and typical material sizes are considered appropriate for many applications and installations of this standardized structure. The adequacy and appropriateness of the engineering criteria selected for the structure should be reviewed for each installation and site based on local climate wind conditions, geographical locations, sayposure, duration of installation, occupancy, set building meta semicinary.

ENGINEERING CRITERIA

The engineering criteria selected for the Armbruster 40' wide Wind Version Tension Tent is as follows:

re coefficients from wind tunnel tests performed on similar tent

The equilibrium surface form and load carrying behavior of this tent The equibrium surface form and load carrying behavior of this term have been determined using computer programs for geometrically nonlinear analysis involving finite elements and techniques of dynamic relaxation. Computer-aided structural analysis using Mintec, NA formillinding and analysis software has been prepared by FTL Associates for wind directions for upfit over the entire roof, and for a nominal dominant case. All information pertains to structures mounted at grade on a horizontal ground plane.

INSTALLATION TIPS

TYPICAL SIDE POLE ANGLE OF INCLINATION ABOVE HORIZONTAL 58.5 °

SIDE POLE REACTION LOADS

3,790 bs.

1. All anchor locations must be laid out accurately as shown on the attached diagram (in advance of laying out the fabric) to a tolerance of +6" in any direction (right or left, forward or back, up or down, etc.) All column base location must be laid out accurately to a tolerance of +1-3"

2. Anchor and column locations shown on the diagram assume perfectly flat site. If the actual site has vertations in elevation that prevent at the enchors and column bases from being at the same level new archor locations and/or column lengths must be accurately calculated to preserve original design geometry and vectors.

3. Make sure that the anchors installed are adequate to resist the pull out loads shown on the diagram. Actual testing of some individual anchors to 75% of the anchor pull out load is recommended for seasonal installations and for earth anchors which are to be permanently installed for repeated use in one location.

4. Make sure adequate tension to pull the labric tight (pre-stress load) is applied to the guying cables before installation is complete. Prestress loads for each guy are shown on the diagram.

5. Measuring the angle of the masts and side poles offers a very good check on the geometrical accuracy of the installation. This can easily be done with an Angle-o-meter. As illustrated in this drawing, each and every sidepole should be inclined from front to back 58,50 shows the horizontal ground plane and from side to side, lie in a plane perpendicular to the horizontal ground plane. The center poles should be perpendicular to the horizontal ground plane.

Note: All the above considerations must be carefully must in order for the structure to obtain proper geometry, pre-stress, and anchor holding power, all of which are necessary to achieve full design load capability

DERIVED STRUCTURAL FORCES

1. FABRIC:

Maximum Fabric Stress: 30 lb./in, Warp 37 lb./in. Fill

Recommended Salety Factor for Fabric: 4.0 times maximum design load (Federal Standard No. 191, Mathod 5102).

Recommended Factor of Safety for fabric seams: 2.0 times the maximum design load (Federal Standard No. 191, Method 5102)

Use: Seam strength of 74th./in. III (Federal Standard No. 191, Method

2. WEBBING BELT REINFORCEMENTS.

RIDGE WEEBING BELTS:

Webbing belt ruige with greatest design load has been selected to size all ridge belts.

Webbing belt design load (tension):3,700 lb.

Factor of Safety on polyaster webbing beits: 4.0 times maximum dasign

Use: Polyaster webbing with minimum break strength of 14,800 b. (with maximum elongation of 12% to 15% at break).

PERIMETER CATENARY WERRING BELTS:

(with maximum elongation of 12% to 15% at break

Webbing belt design load (tension): 2,029 lbs

Every webbing boll shall be individually terminated at each end litting and sern back onto itself for a distance 12 times as long as the belt of wide (i.e. for a 2" wide belt, the sew back length should be 24", for a doubled 2" wide both the sew back distance should be 40".

Thread for attiching belts to fabric should be high quality UV resistant bonded polyester. Thread and stitching on belt sew backs should be adequate to develop the full breasing strength of the belt.

3 COLUMNS

2 Geometric Poles:
Length 22
Design Load: 8,864 bs.
Columns: 2

Factor of Safety for Columns: 2.0 times maximum desire load Use: 5" nom. dia. schedule 40 aluminum pine (6081-18 allov)

Langth: 10 546" Design Load: 4,443 fbs.

Use: 2.5° nom, dia schedule 40 sluminum pine (6061-76 sfoy).

4.TIE DOWN

Point B Design load: 5,013 lbs.

Point C Design Load: 5,013 fbs.

5. CONNECTING HARDWARE

All connecting hardware such as shackles, turnbucklos, pear-shaped rings, and fabricated plates or assembles shall be rated or tested to 2.0 times the maximum design load of the vectors acting on the connectors under maximum design load.

INSPECTION

Each component of each Ambruster 40' wide Wind Version Tension Tent should be inspected at the beginning and the end of each instellation for insula signs of damage by the installer All damaged materials should be replaced immediately.

A Factor of Salety of 2.0 times the design load is recommended for

Among other considerations, the Factor of Safety for the anchoring device has to do with the possibility of reduced anchor performance under wet soil conditions. Care should be taken that water is not allowed to drain or collect near enchors

Anchoring device holding capacity can be developed using a single larger device, or by using multiple smaller devices.

Correct "pulling out" and "dressing out" of a rental tent requires dispense and considerable skill and expenies which can be obtained only through proper in-field training and expressions on a professional rental tent Supervised Installation Crew which is instrumental to obtaining optimal structural behavior of the Ambruster 40" wide Wind Version Tension Tent.

GENERAL GUIDELINES.

- Clear the site to prepare for the plannod activity
- Drop cloths can be used to prevent sorking or damage to the fabric

Any objects with sharp projections which must remain on site under

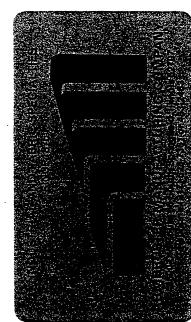
- Any oppects with analog projections which must remain on site under the test should be padded and laped - Test sections are placed on site, unrolled, and fuced together, and secured to anchorages and attached to mastic by hairo. - Before Rivup, all equipment is chocked for operational condition. - Columns are depressive in the chocked and methodically office and for londing in the fabric. Any components showing visible signs of damage should be replaced immediately.

MAINTENANCE

Since a variety of materials and weather fectors can result in fabricatietch, webbing belt stretch, rose stretch, mass foot striffing, action stilling, actor, changes to the design geometry of the tent, and consequently the structural performance characteristics of the lapt can occur while the tent is unalitated by the prefassional mathematical stretch and control of the stretch can be stretched.

It is recommended that for many installations a Maintenance Agreement be arranged between the Client and the Installer involving periodic inspections and edjustments.

All information and recommendations contained netern have been prepared by FTL Associates at the request of Armbruster-Manufacturing Company and have been accepted and approved by Armbruster-Manufacturing Company.



FTL ASSOCIATES 152 CHAMBERT STREET MEW 1044 HEW 1088 INN27 212 732 4591

48' WIDE TENSION TENT

WIND VERSION



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0 - 5.28" -

FRONT ELEVATION

24' - 0"

F.T.L. ASSOCIATES NEW YORK

2,317 lbs.

24" - 0"

20.-0-

68'-0

PAULTANI NIU, DES 128494

PATENT PENDING