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Structural Report

GeoS12-Serie

0679

for the system of

Nexo S.A.
154 Allée des Erables

F 95950 Roissy CDG Cedex

Aachen, 27th March 2008



This structural analysis includes pages

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1 PRELIMINARY NOTES

1.1 Technical Bases

DIN 1055	Design Loads for Buildings
DIN 4112	Temporary structures
DIN 18 800,	Steel structures; design and construction
DIN 3065	Steel wires ropes
User Manuals	GeoS-12 Series, RS15 Series

1.2 Applied Building Materials

Steel	IMEX 701 S 235 JR	(S700 acc. to NF EN 10149-2)	
Bolts	Ballock pins	stainless steel 1.4305	fyk / fuk = 300 / 620
	Socket Head Shoulder srew	12.9	fyk / fuk = 1080 / 1200 N/mm ²
	Bolt Inox 304 L		fyk / fuk = 500 / 630 N/mm ²
	Srews A70		fyk / fuk = 450 / 700 N/mm ²
	Standard bolts and srews in classe		4.6 , 10.9 , 12.9
Wood	Baltic Birch Ply		

1.3 General Description

Subject of this structural calculation is the GeoS12 Tangent Array and the RS15 subwoofer assembly system developed by the Nexo company.

The **GeoS12** Tangent Array has been designed for the deployment of curved vertical, horizontal and groundstacked arrays of GeoS12-10 and GeoS12-30 loudspeakers. There are two kinds of rigging-system. One has been developed for touring-applications and the other for fixed installations.

The riggingsystem of the GeoS loudspeakers is a bending resistant system and consists of steel elements which are fixed on two sides of a loudspeaker and connected over 4 locking pins with the appropriate steel elements of the neighbouring cabinet. The system is designed to enable different angle settings between adjacent cabinets. The maximum angle between two cabinets is limited to 10° (GeoS12/10) resp 30° (GeoS12/30). The cluster system can be flown for the touring applictaion with one hanging point. For fixe installations the top-bumpoer is fixed by 4 screws to a substructure or cable mounted with accessories. The substructure is not part of this report.

Additional to the cluster system this report contains the proof of several accessories for touring and fixed installation appllications.

Restrictions concerning the maximum number of cabinets which can be flown together or used in combination with the accesories see next page.

The **RS15** system can be used for an vertical hanging subwoofer-cluster. The rigging system consits of 4 vertical riggings parts which are placed at the four corners of the cabinet. The maximum number is limited to 16 RS15.

This structural report takes as condition that all safety requirements in the User Manuals - GeoS12 Series - and -RS15 series- are respected.



1.4 Restrictions concerning maximum number of cabinets

GeoS12-Cluster

For all desired configurations an individual proof of structural integrity like descibed in this report is necessary. It is not sufficient to respect only the maximum allowable number of cabinets. Especially angle seetings with important angles between the cabinets can reduce the maximum allowable number of cabinets which can be flown together.

For practical use the proof of structural integrity like described in this report has been introduced in the programme GeoSoft.

GeoS12- cluster Touring max. 12 GeoS12

The linkbarVersion TLB can be used without any restrictions for flown touring-cluster in tension mode.

GeoS12-cluster Fixed Max Number depends on the configuration and allowable loading of the substructure.

Accessories GeoS12

Touring

TCBRK-V2	2 GeoS12
TTC-V2	1 GeoS12
LYRE-V2 in combination with SSBRK-V2	1 GeoS12
LYRE-V2 in combination with PSBRK-V2	2 GeoS12
XHBRK	4 GeoS12 per XHBRK

Fixed installation

UBRK	1 GeoS12
LBRK in horizontal mode, cable mounted	3 GeoS12 per LBRK
2 LBRK with F-Bumper, cable mounted	Cluster with max 10 GeoS12
ABRK in horizontal mode,	4 GeoS12 per ABRK

Groundstack-Mode GeoS12

base angel between -10° and 10° maximum angle setting 10° between two cabinets	6 GeoS12
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RS15 - cluster max 16 RS15



1.5 Loading and safety level

Wind forces for touring applications are applied according to DIN 1055, Part 5, (1986), and DIN 4112 (1983).

According to DIN 4112 the impact pressure can be reduced if the service of the system is stopped at wind force greater beaufort 8 (resp. $v = 20,7\text{m/s}$). In this case the impact pressure can be set as follows

For $0 \div 5,00\text{ m}$ over ground $q = 0,15\text{ kN/m}^2$
For $h > 5,00\text{ m}$ over ground $q = 0,25\text{ kN/m}^2$

For wind lower than beaufort 8 the impact pressure can be reduced dependent on the windspeed:

In case of wind lower beaufort 6 ($v = 13,8\text{ m/s}$)

For $h > 5,00\text{ m}$ over ground $q = 13,8^2 / 20,7^2 \cdot 0,25 = 0,12\text{ kN/m}^2$

Snow loads are not taken into account because they are very low in relation to the other loads.

For **fixed installations** windloading has to be taken into account in accordance to the national standards.

Selfweight elements GeoS12 Array

Loudspeaker GeoS12/10	including Rigging-parts	$G_i = 33\text{ kg}$
Loudspeaker GeoS12/30	including Rigging-parts	$G_i = 32\text{ kg}$
Touring Bumper		$G = 20\text{ kg}$

Selfweight elements RS15 Array

Subwoofer RS15	including Rigging-parts	$G_i = 65\text{ kg}$
Touring Bumper		$G < 60\text{ kg}$



Safety level

To cover dynamic effects during lifting the assemblies and faults made during rigging the **safety level concerning loading is set to 4.**

This safety factor includes	a safety factor of 1,5	acc. to DIN 1055-100 By exmapple in combination with DIN18800
	a safety factor of 2,0	acc. to the European Machinery Directive
	a dynamic factor of 1,3	
	Summary	$1,5 \cdot 2,0 \cdot 1,3 = 3,9 < 4,0$

The safety level concerning resistance of the steel-components is set according to DIN 18800 Part 1 to **1,1.**

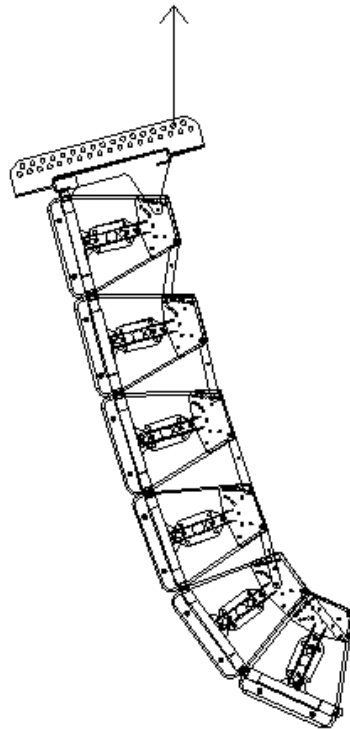
In combination with material-standards which are not based on a semi probalistic safety system the safety factor of 1,5 acc. to DIN 1055-100 must not be taken into account (This safety factor is then allready taken into account in the material specific safety system)



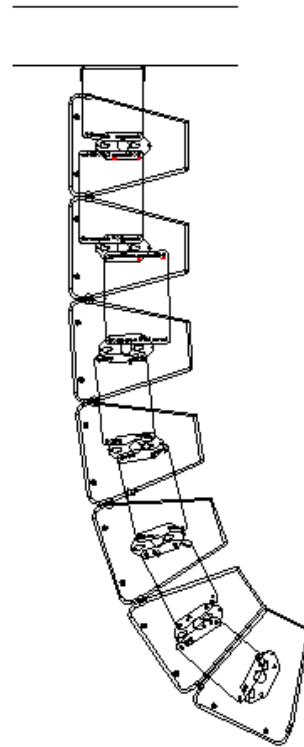
2 SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND ASSEMBLY

vertical-cluster

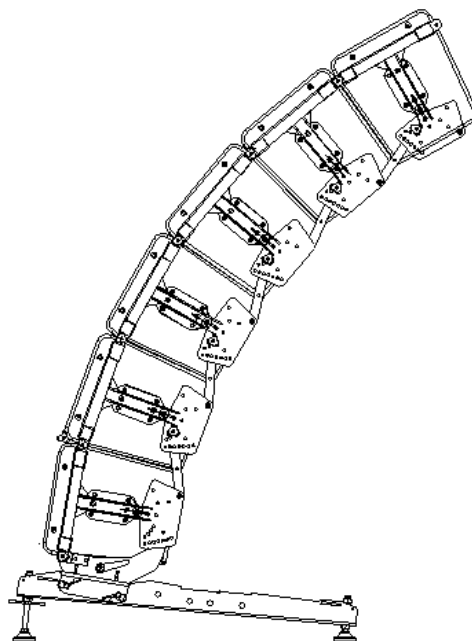
Touring Cluster



Fixed Cluster

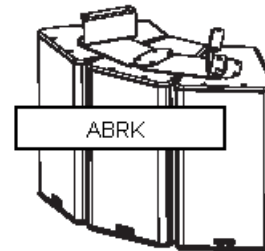
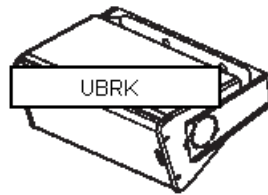
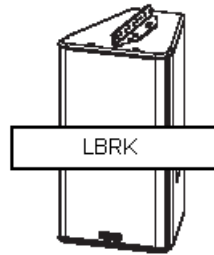
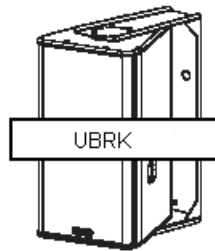


Groundstack Touring cluster

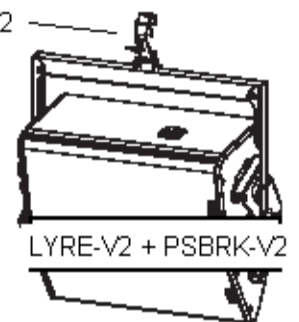
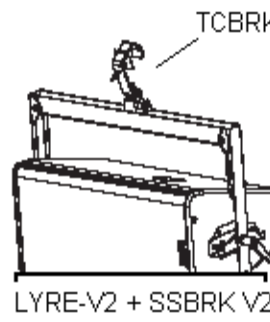
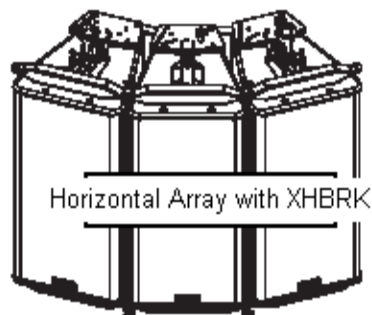
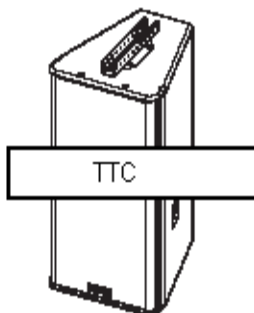




Accessories Fixed installations



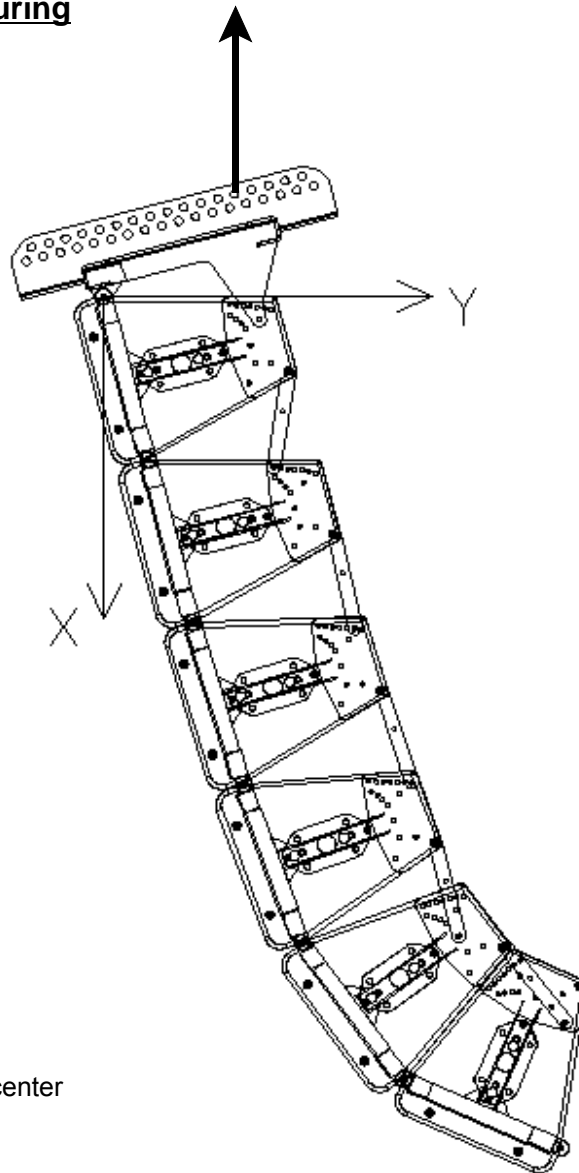
Accessories touring applications



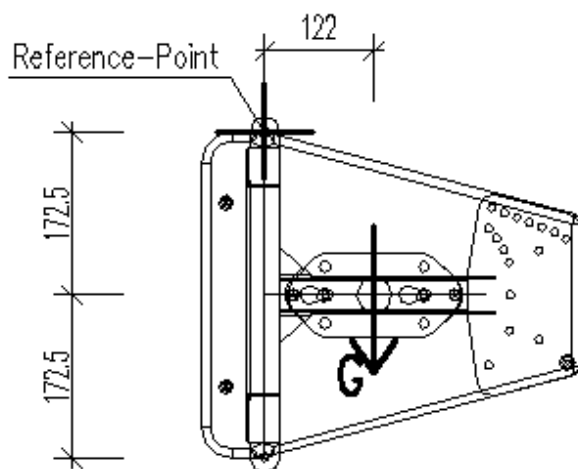


3 GEOS-12/30 ARRAY - Touring

3.1 System overview



Reference-point and local gravity center





3.2 Center of gravity

The center of gravity of a cluster is calculated by:

$$Y_s = (\sum G_i \cdot y_{si}) / \sum G_i \qquad X_s = (\sum G_i \cdot x_{si}) / \sum G_i$$

with $G_i = 0,33 \text{ kN}$ weight of loudspeakers
 $G_B = 0,20 \text{ kN}$ weight of bumper

$y_{si}, x_{si} =$ coordinates of gravity center of a loudspeaker / bumper referring to the base point $Y/X = 0/0$

The coordinates from the gravity center of the top bumper referring to the base point is calculated by

$$y_{si} = e_x \cdot \sin \Psi_0 + e_y \cdot \cos \Psi_0$$

$$x_{si} = e_x \cdot \cos \Psi_0 - e_y \cdot \sin \Psi_0$$

with $e_x = -0,056 \text{ m}$ $e_y = 0,175 \text{ m}$

The coordinates from the gravity center of a loudspeaker referring to the base point is calculated by

$$y_{si} = y_i + e_x \cdot \sin \Psi_i + e_y \cdot \cos \Psi_i$$

$$x_{si} = x_i + e_x \cdot \cos \Psi_i - e_y \cdot \sin \Psi_i$$

with $e_x = 0,1725 \text{ m}$ $e_y = 0,122 \text{ m}$

and $y_i, x_i =$ global coordinates of the front connection point of a loudspeaker

at first box	$y_i = x_i = 0$
for all following boxes	$y_i = y_{i-1} + h_{H,i-1}$
	$x_i = x_{i-1} + h_{V,i-1}$

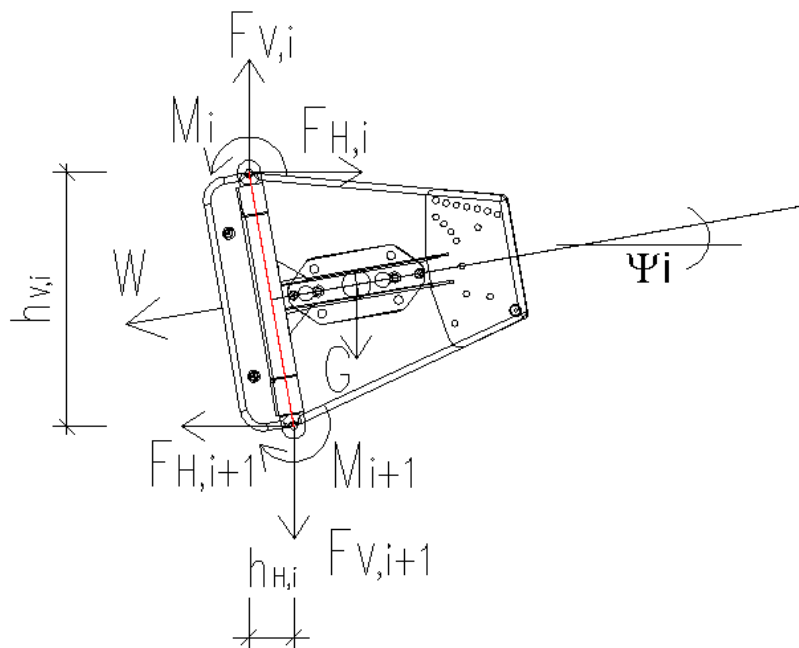


3.3 Internal Forces

3.3.1 General remarks

For the calculation the following notation is used:

n	number of boxes	
i	position of a box	i=1 first box at the top i=n last box
Ψ_i	horizontal angle of a box in position i	
Ψ_0	horizontal angle of top bumper	
h_i	height of a box = 0,345m	
$h_{H,i}$	horizontal projection of the height h_i	$h_{H,i} = h_i \cdot \sin \Psi_i$
$h_{V,i}$	vertical projection of the height h_i	$h_{V,i} = h_i \cdot \cos \Psi_i$
hhp	total horizontal projection of the cluster	
hvp	total vertical projection of the cluster	
G	total weight of the cluster = 3 G_i	
G_i	selfweight of a loudspeaker	
W_i	resultant wind load on a box	
$F_{V,i}$	internal global vertical force between boxes at position i and i-1	
$F_{H,i}$	internal global horizontal force between boxes at position i and i-1	
M_i	internal moment between the boxes at position i and i-1	
$F_{II,i}$	internal local force parallel to the front side	
F_{LI}	internal local force rectangular to the front side	



3.3.2 Internal forces at reference point

The internal forces are calculated along a curved beam which is defined by the front connection points of the rigging system.

The calculation has to start at the lowest position (Loudspeaker with index n):

$$F_{v_n} = G_n + W_n \cdot \sin \Psi_n$$

$$F_{h_n} = W_n \cdot \cos \Psi_n - FB$$

$$M_i = G_n \cdot (e_x \cdot \sin \Psi_n + e_y \cdot \cos \Psi_n) + W_n \cdot h_n / 2 - FB \cdot h_{v,i}$$

$$\text{with } e_x = 0,1725\text{m } e_y = 0,122\text{m}$$

$$\text{and } FB = w \cdot H_v / 2 \quad \text{Bracingforce in case of Wind Bracing}$$

H_v = total vertical projection of the cluster

w = windloading as distributed load [kN/m]

For all following loudspeakers $i > n$

$$F_{v_i} = F_{v_{i+1}} + G_i + W_i \cdot \sin \Psi_i$$

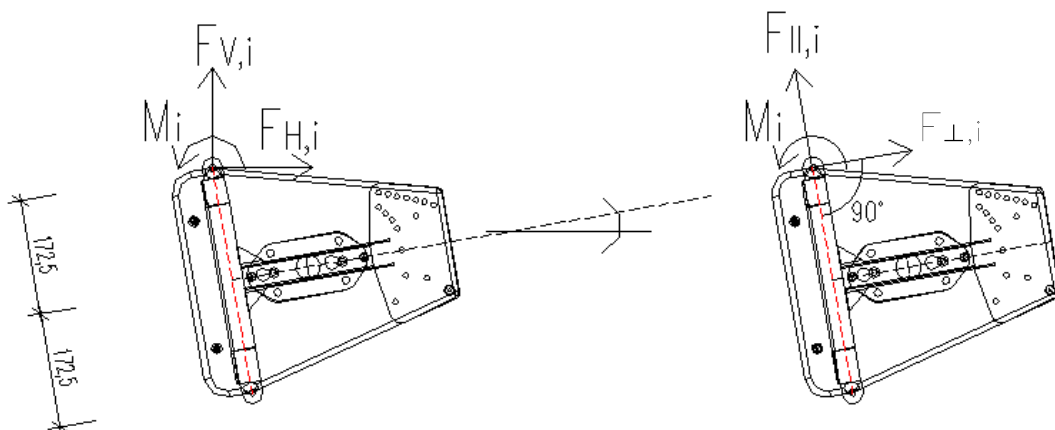
$$F_{h_i} = F_{h_{i+1}} + W_i \cdot \cos \Psi_i$$

$$M_i = M_{i+1} + (F_{h_{i+1}} \cdot \cos \Psi_i + F_{v_{i+1}} \cdot \sin \Psi_i) \cdot h_i + G_i \cdot (e_x \cdot \sin \Psi_i + e_y \cdot \cos \Psi_i) + W_i \cdot h_i / 2$$

Transformation of F_v and F_H into local direction

$$F_{||,i} = F_{v_i} \cdot \cos \Psi_i - F_{h_i} \cdot \sin \Psi_i$$

$$F_{\perp,i} = F_{v_i} \cdot \sin \Psi_i + F_{h_i} \cdot \cos \Psi_i$$



3.3.3 Transformation into local forces at connection points

The forces S1 and S2 are depending on the angle-setting of the link-bar.
For the proof of structural integrity two extreme cases are taken into account

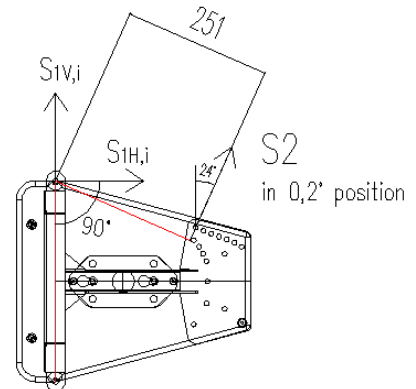
1. S2 inclined by 24° (Link bar on 0,2° position)
2. S2 inclined by 0° (Linkbar on 5° position)
3. S2 inclined by 0° (connection to bumper)

Case 1 S2 inclined by 24° - Link bar on 0,2° position

$$S2 = M_i / (2 \cdot 0,251)$$

$$S1V = F_{II,i} / 2 - S2 \cdot \cos 24^\circ$$

$$S1H = F_{L,i} / 2 - S2 \cdot \sin 24^\circ$$

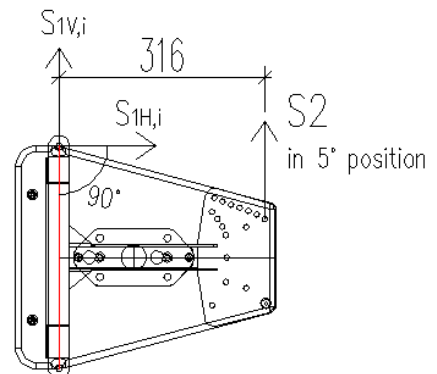


Case 2 S2 inclined by 0° - Linkbar on 5° position

$$S2 = M_i / (2 \cdot 0,316)$$

$$S1V = F_{II,i} / 2 - S2$$

$$S1H = F_{L,i} / 2$$

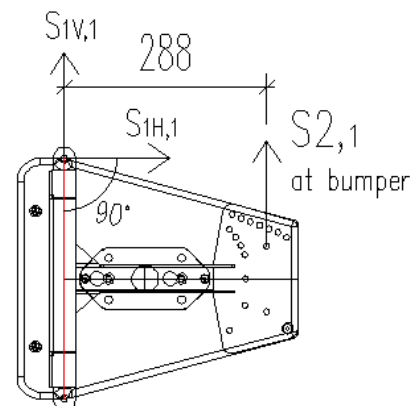


Case 3 S2 inclined by 0° - connection to bumper

$$S2 = M_i / (2 \cdot 0,288)$$

$$S1V = F_{II,i} / 2 - S2$$

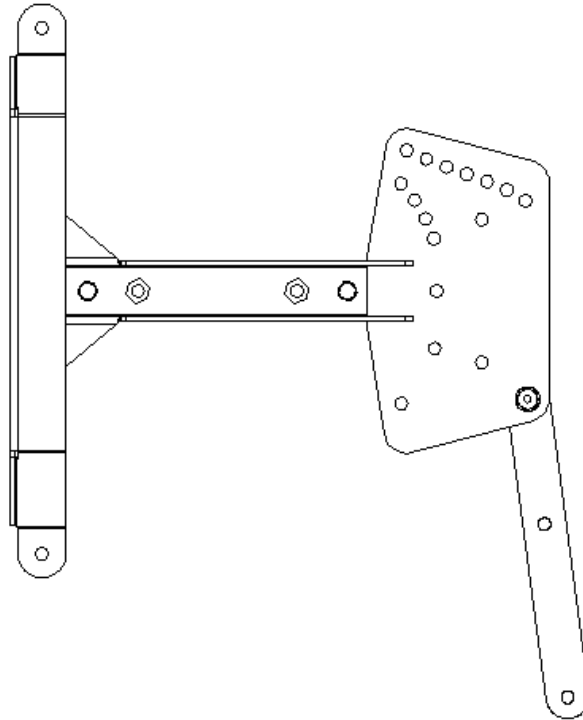
$$S1H = F_{L,i} / 2$$





3.4 Allowable Loading

3.4.1 X-BOW V2 Rigging-System



Front connection

by 8mm Ball-lock 1.4305 Nirosta

Shearing acc. to DIN 50141

$V = 38 \text{ kN}$

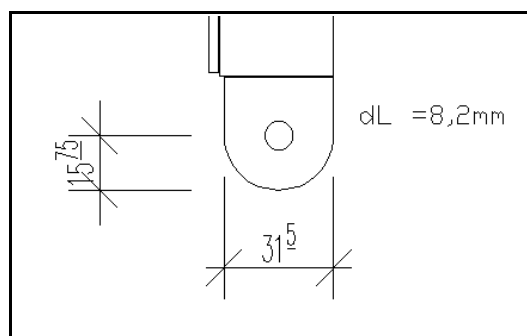
Tear out

$e_1 = e_2 = 15,75 \text{ mm} = 1,92 \cdot d_L$

$\Rightarrow a = 1,81$

$V_{lrd} = t \cdot d_L \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$

$V_{lrd} = 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,81 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 55,3 \text{ kN}$



Summary

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$S < 38 / 4 = 9,5 \text{ kN}$

Link bar - standard and Version TLB

Link-bar Version TLB only for flown clusters (in tensions mode)

Tear out at Link bar

$$e1 = e2 = 14 \text{ mm} = 1,71 \cdot dL$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,58$$

$$V_{lrd} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$V_{lrd} = 0,6 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,58 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 48,26 \text{ kN}$$

connection to X-Bow

by 8mm Ball-lock 1.4305 Nirosta

Shearing acc. to DIN 50141 $V = 38 \text{ kN}$

and Socket Head Shoulder screw M6D8 12.9

Calculation for srew 10.9

Shearing acc. to DIN 18800 T1

$$V_{a,rd} = 2 \cdot 0,50 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 0,44 \cdot 100 / 1,1 = 40 \text{ kN}$$

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$$S < 38 / 4 = 9,5 \text{ kN}$$

Buckling under pressure forces

(only for standard Link-bar in Groundstack-mode)

$$s_k = 19,7 - 0,82 = 18,9 \text{ cm} \quad i = 0,289 \cdot 0,6 = 0,173 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = 18,9 / 0,173 = 109$$

$$\lambda a = \pi (210000 / 700)^{0,5} = 54,4$$

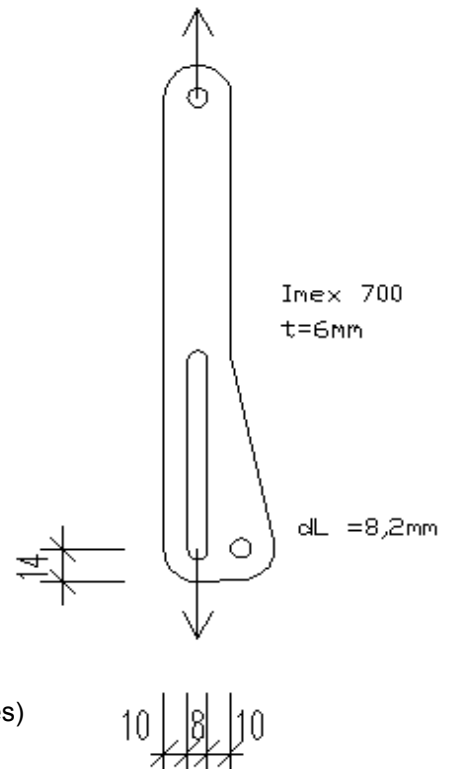
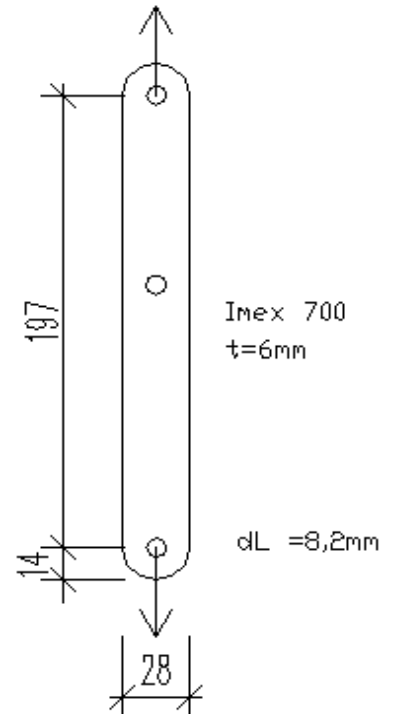
$$\lambda^* = 109 / 54,4 = 2,01$$

$\Rightarrow k = 0,195$ acc. to DIN 18800

$$\Rightarrow V_{rd} = 0,195 \cdot 2,8 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 20,85 \text{ kN}$$

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$$S = 20,85 / 4 = 5,21 \text{ kN (only relevant for pressure forces)}$$





Tear out at Rigging-Plate
(Position for 0,2° angle setting is relevant)

$$e1 > 14 \text{ mm} = 1,71 \cdot dL$$

$$e2 = 10 \text{ mm} = 1,22 \cdot dL$$

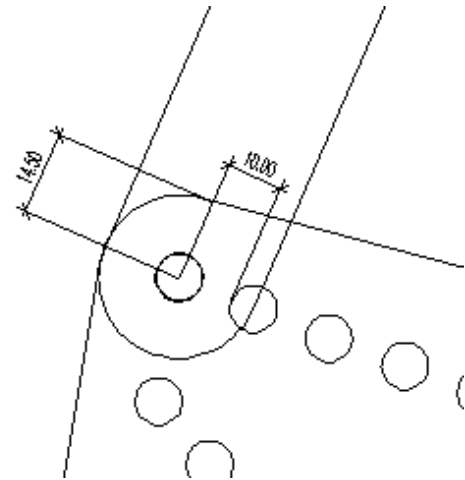
$$\Rightarrow a = 1,08$$

$$V_{Ird} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$V_{Ird} = 0,6 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,08 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 30,54 \text{ kN}$$

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$$S < 30,54 / 4 = 7,64 \text{ kN}$$



Summary allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

under tension forces: all S = 7,64 kN

under pressure forces all S = -5,21 kN only for standard link-bar



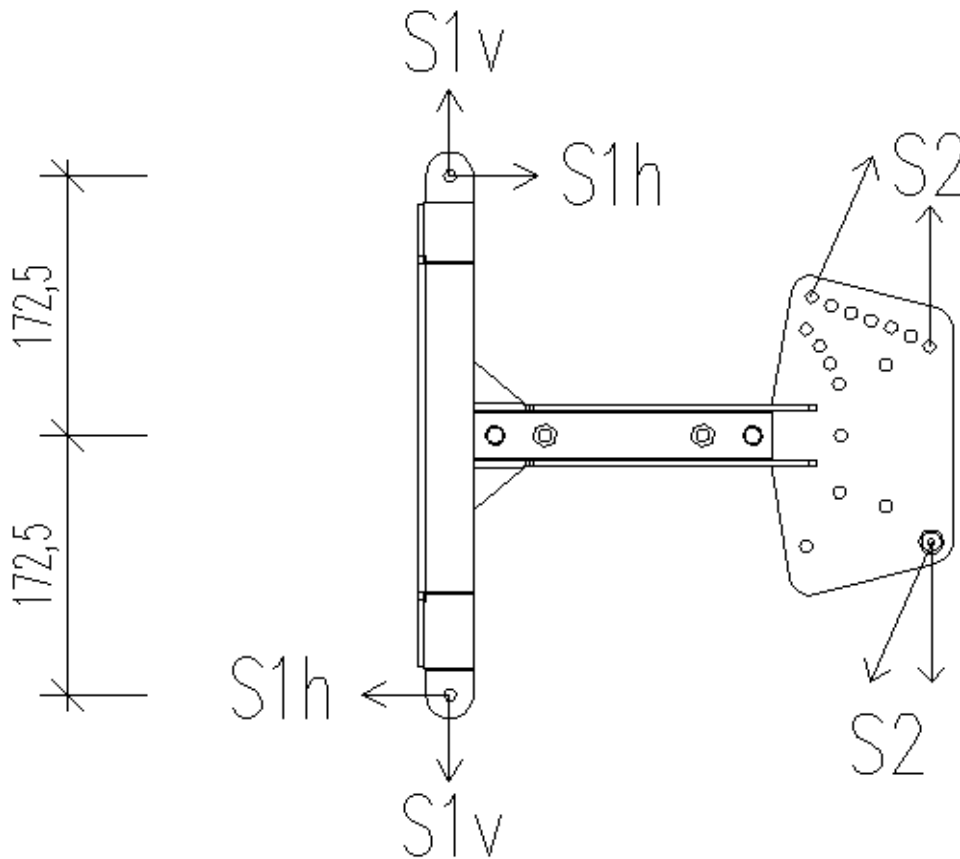
Bending in X-Bow

To cover all theoretic possible combination of internal forces by conditions as simple as possible the limits for the internal forces $S1v$, $S1h$ and $S2$ are set as follows.

$$-5,0 \text{ kN} < S2 < 5,0 \text{ kN}$$

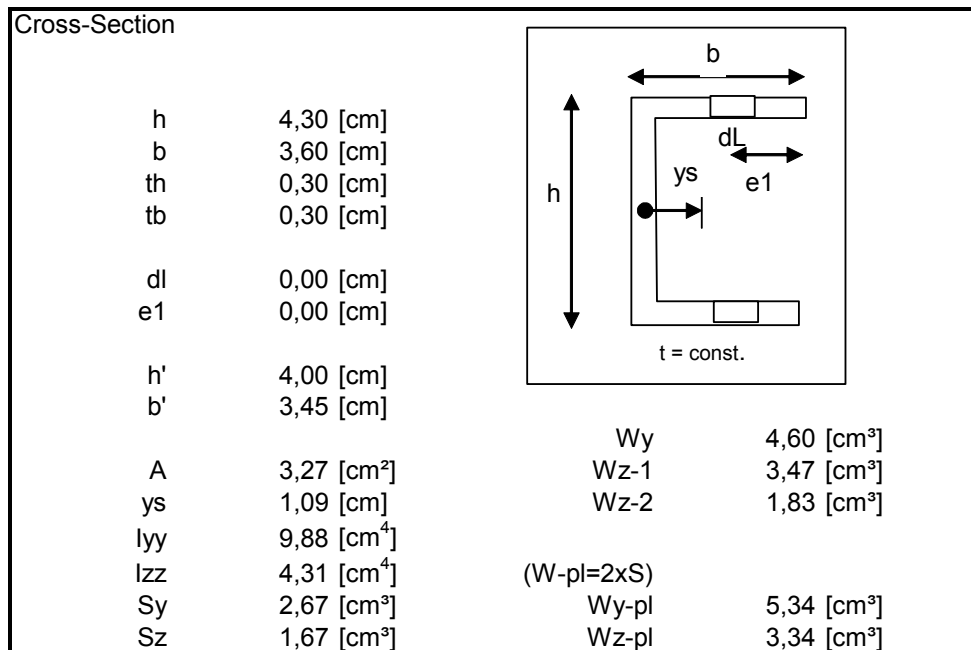
$$-5,0 \text{ kN} < S1v < 5,0 \text{ kN}$$

$$-2,0 \text{ kN} < S1h < 2,0 \text{ kN}$$





Front - bar U 43x36x3 mm



Maximum bending Moment in Front-bar limited by S1h to

$$M_{max} = 2,0 \text{ kN} \cdot 17,25 \text{ cm} = 34,5 \text{ kNcm}$$

Maximum Normalforces in Front-bar limited by S1v to

$$N_{max} = 5,0 \text{ kN}$$

Stresses

allowable Stress Imex700 including safety acc. to DIN 18800

$$f_{yk} = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

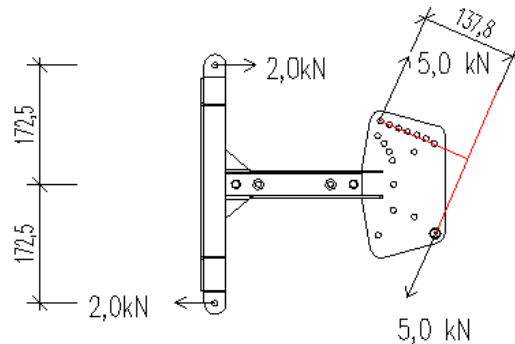
Verification of stress including safety factor of 4

$$4 \cdot (5,0 \text{ kN} / 3,27 \text{ cm}^2 + 34,5 \text{ kNcm} / 3,34 \text{ cm}^3) = 47,44 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 63,63$$

Transverse - bar U 40x36x3 mm

For the maximum bending moments in the transverse bar two independent cases can be possible.

1. Maximum forces S2h $\Rightarrow M_{\max} = 2 \cdot 2,0 \cdot 17,25 = 69 \text{ kNcm}$
2. Maximum forces S2 with maximum lever arm $\Rightarrow M_{\max} = 5,0 \cdot 13,78 = 68,9 \text{ kNcm}$
(Both Link-bars on 0,2° position)



In both cases there are no Normal-forces in the transverse bar.
Normal forces only appear when one force of the pair is lower than the other and in this case the bending moment is lower \Rightarrow not relevant

Cross-Section			
h	4,00 [cm]	Wy	4,18 [cm ³]
b	3,60 [cm]	Wz-1	3,30 [cm ³]
th	0,30 [cm]	Wz-2	1,81 [cm ³]
tb	0,30 [cm]	(W-pl=2xS)	
dl	0,00 [cm]	Wy-pl	4,86 [cm ³]
e1	0,00 [cm]	Wz-pl	3,25 [cm ³]
h'	3,70 [cm]		
b'	3,45 [cm]		
A	3,18 [cm ²]		
ys	1,12 [cm]		
Iyy	8,35 [cm ⁴]		
Izz	4,20 [cm ⁴]		
Sy	2,43 [cm ³]		
Sz	1,62 [cm ³]		

allowable Stress Imex700 including safety acc. to IN 18800

$$f_{yk} = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

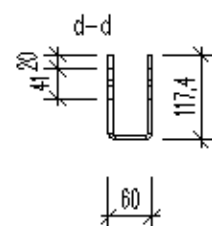
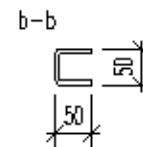
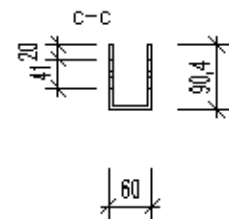
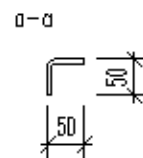
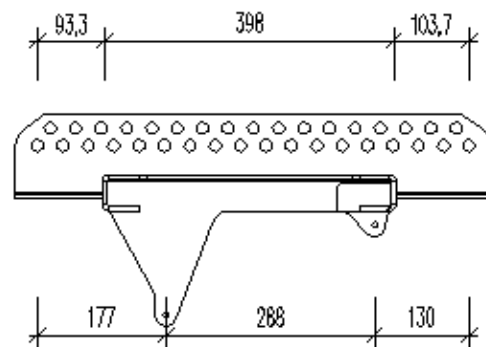
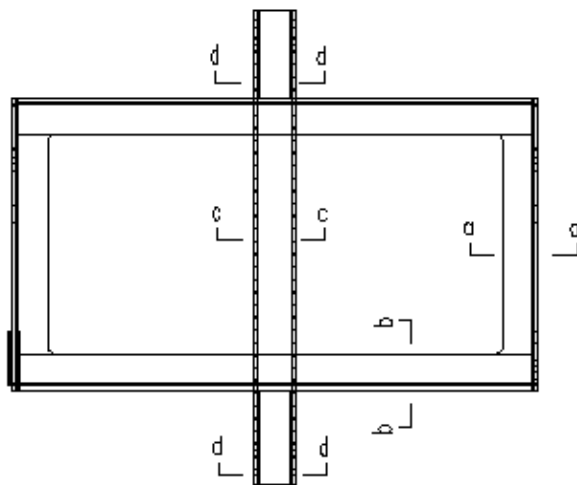
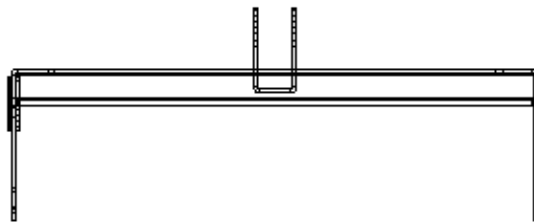
Verification of stress including safety factor of 4

$$4 \cdot 69 \text{ kNcm} / 4,86 \text{ cm}^3 = 56,79 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 63,63$$



Bumper

all parts IMEX 700 $t = 6\text{mm}$



internal forces

The internal forces are calculated for a unit force of 10 kN at the hanging point. Three positions of the hanging point are taken into account.

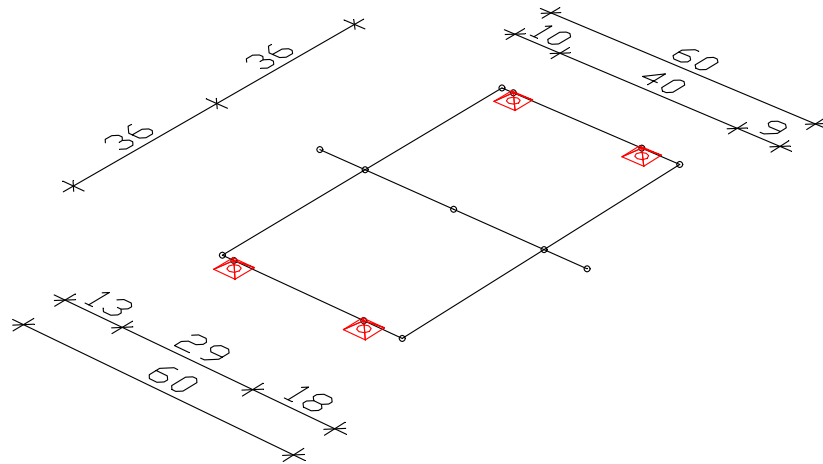
- 1.+ 2. Hanging point in extreme left and right position
3. Hanging Point in the middle of the central bar

Then on the base of the internal forces due to the unit load of 10 kN the allowable total weight of a cluster is calculated.

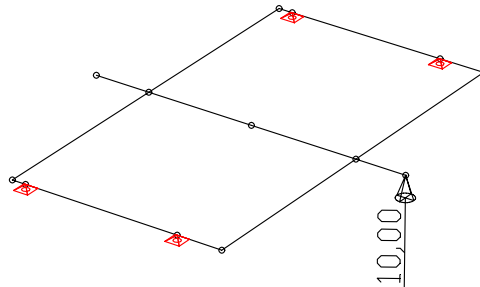


0679 – Bumper GeoS12/30

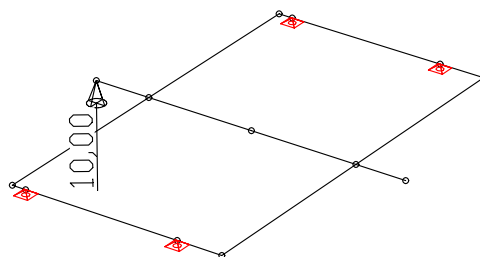
M 1 :



Bem



LC 1: Load

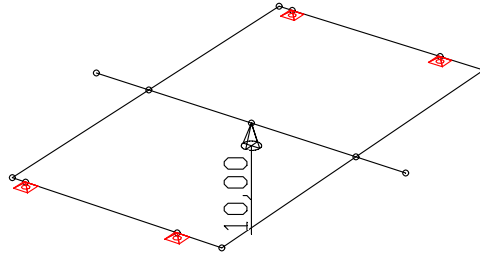


LC 2: Load



0679 – Bumper GeoS12/30

M 1 :



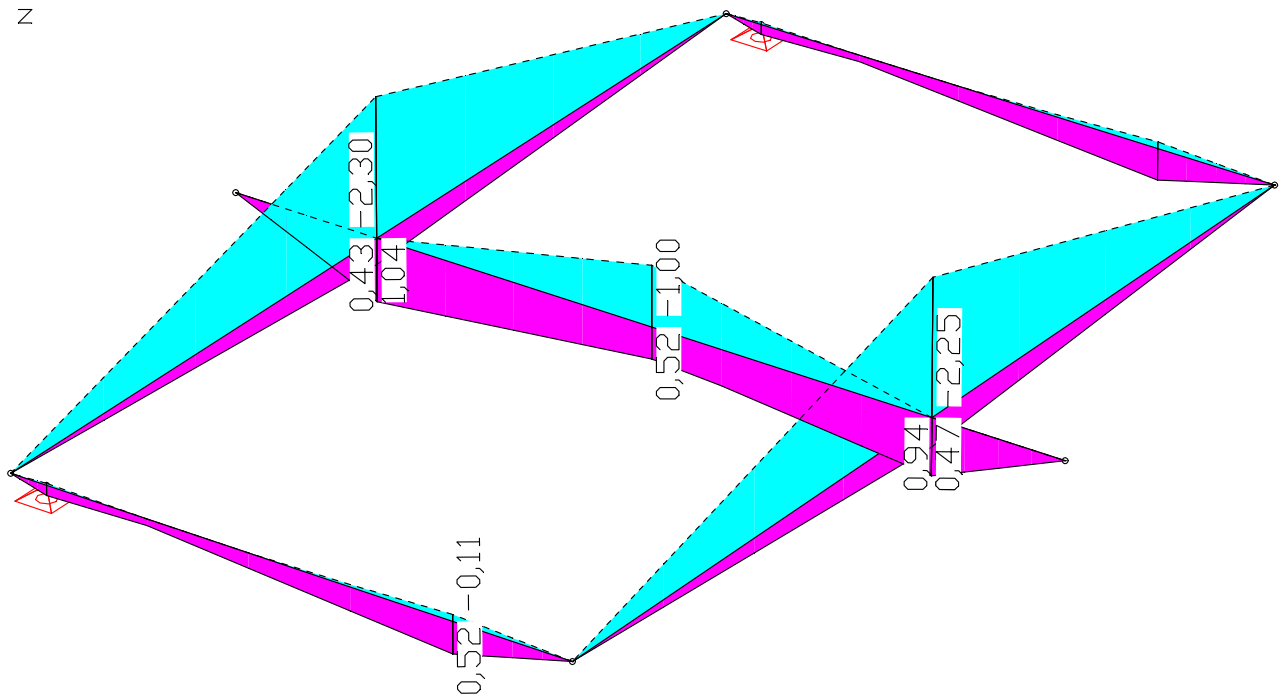
LC 3: Load

Load case combination 10

1. Variable exclusive action

Factor

	Factor
1	1,000
2	1,000
3	1,000



Internal forces My min, max; K10

Section a-a L 50x50x6 mm

Max M = 52 kNcm due to 10 kN

Wel = 3,61 cm³

Allowable stress $\sigma = 0,7^* \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 44,55 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

* reducing allowable stress to 70% acc. to DIN 18800, because calculation of stresses are not done for the principle axes of the section

=> allowable maximum Load incl. safety factor of 4

$$4 \cdot P \cdot 52 \text{ kNcm} / (10 \text{ kN} \cdot 3,61 \text{ cm}^3) < 44,55 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \Rightarrow P < 7,73 \text{ kN}$$

Section b-b U 50x50x6 mm

Max M = 230 kNcm

Wel = 12,62 cm³

Allowable stress $\sigma = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

=> allowable maximum Load incl. safety factor of 4

$$4 \cdot P \cdot 230 / (10 \cdot 12,62) < 63,63 \Rightarrow P < 8,7 \text{ kN}$$

Section c-c and d-d U 60x90x6 resp U 60x117x6

Max M = 104 kNcm

on the safe side the stress calculation is based on the following simplified cross section
Two rectangular cross sections (6x81) with a hole of 41 mm

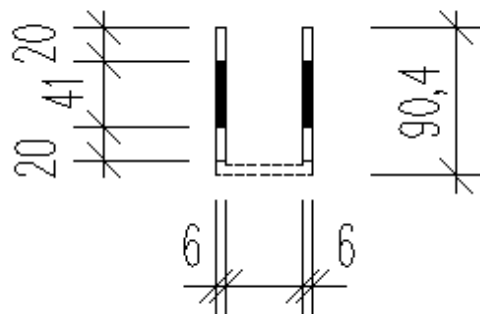
$$I_{yy} = 0,6 \cdot (8,1^3 - 4,1^3) / 12 = 23,13 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$W_{el} = 23,13 / 4,05 = 5,711$$

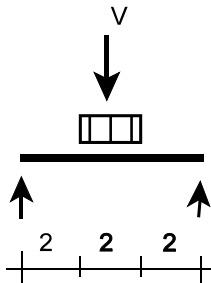
Allow. stress $\sigma = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63$

$$4 \cdot P \cdot 104 / (10 \cdot 5,711) < 63,63$$

=> P < 8,70 kN



Hanging Points at Bolt M16 $f_{yk} / f_{uk} = 500 / 630 \text{ N/mm}^2$



Bending

$$M_{sd} = V/2 \cdot (3 - 0,5) = 1,25 \text{ cm} \cdot V \text{ [kNcm]}$$

$$W_{pl} = 4/3 \cdot 0,8^3 = 0,68 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 1,25 \cdot V / 0,68 < \sigma_{rd} = 50 / 1,1 = 45,4 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{rd} = 45,4 \cdot 0,68 / 1,25 = 24,7 \text{ kN}$$

Shearing

$$V_{rd} = 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,8^2 \cdot 63 / 1,1 = 138 \text{ kN}$$

Tear out

$$e_1/d_L = 20 / 16,5 = 1,2$$

$$e_2/d_L > 1,5 \quad a = 1,1 \cdot 1,2 - 0,3 = 1,02$$

$$V_{rd} = 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 1,02 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 125 \text{ kN}$$

Bending with $V_{rd} = 24,7 \text{ kN}$ is relevant

Allowable loading including safety factor of 4

$$\text{all. } P = 24,7 / 4 = 6,18 \text{ kN}$$

Summary

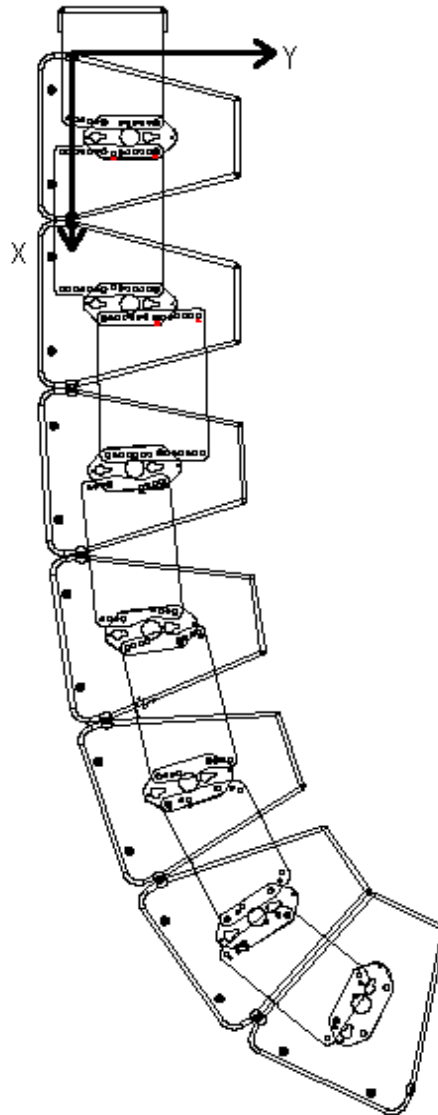
The total weight of the cluster is limited by bending of the bolt at the hanging point.

Including a safety factor of 4 the total weight of the cluster is limited to 6,18 kN.



4 GEOS12/30-ARRAY Fixed-Installation

4.1 System overview



4.2 Gravity center

The calculation of the gravity center is equal to the calculation for the Touring - Cluster (see chapter 3.2)

The weight of a loudspeaker including rigging-parts is 33 kg

The weight of the bumper is about 5 kg.

4.3 Internalforce

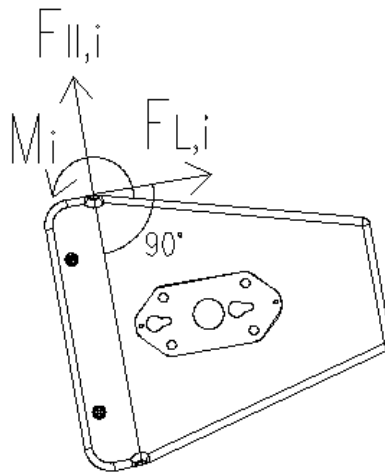
4.3.1 General remarks

In a first step the internal forces are calculated analogue to the touring cluster at the reference point. So the calculation of the internal forces till the point of the internal forces M_i , $F_{II,i}$ and $F_{L,i}$ is equal to the calculation for the touring cluster.

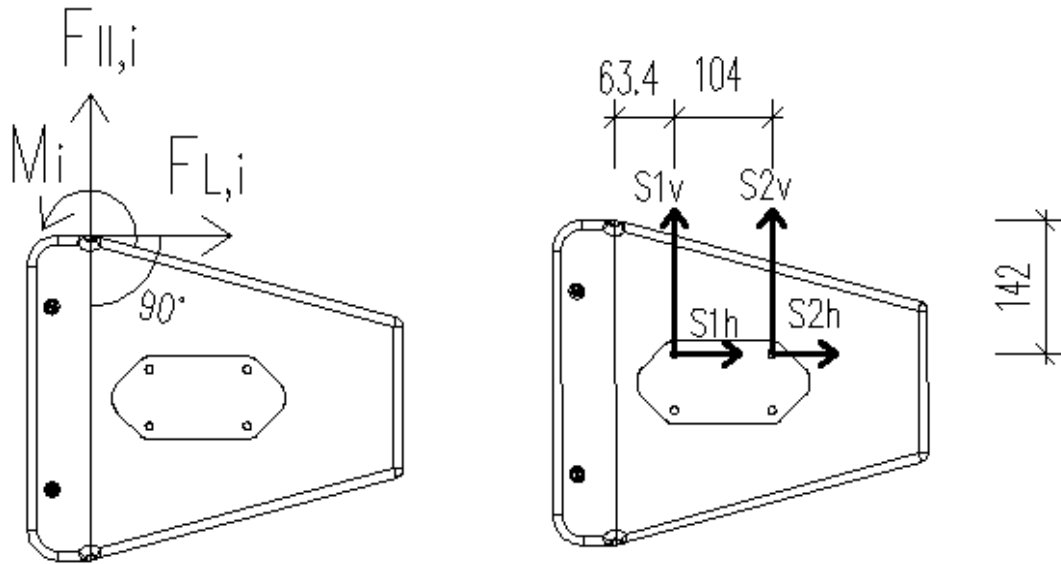
Due to the similar way of calculation the same notation as for the touring cluster is used

4.3.2 Internal forces at reference point

Calculation of M_i , $F_{II,i}$ and $F_{L,i}$ see chapter 3.3.2



4.3.3 Transformation into local forces at connection points

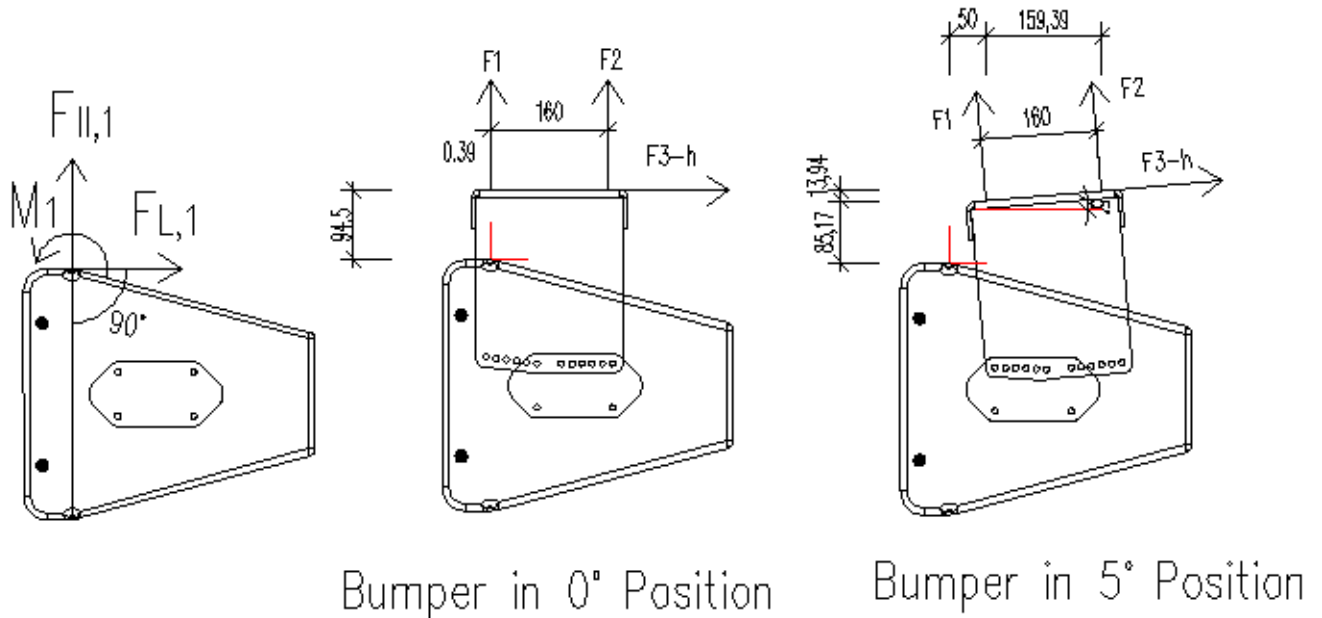


$$S_{2v,i} = (M_i - F_{II,i} \cdot 0,0634 - F_{L,i} \cdot 0,142) / (2 \cdot 0,104)$$

$$S_{1v,i} = F_{II,i} / 2 - S_{2v,i}$$

$$S_{1h,i} = S_{2h,i} = F_{L,i} / 4$$

4.3.4 Transformation into local forces at fixation points on top



The forces at the top connection points are calculated from the internal forces at the reference point of the first loudspeaker. Two extreme cases are taken into account.

1. Bumper in 0° Position

$$F2 = (M1 + FL,1 \cdot 0,0945) / (2 \cdot 0,160)$$

$$F1 = F_{II,1} / 2 - F2$$

$$F3-h = FL,1 / 2$$

2. Bumper in 5° Position

$$F2 = (M1 + FL,1 \cdot 0,085 - F_{II,1} \cdot 0,05) / (2 \cdot 0,160)$$

$$F1 = -(M1 + FL,1 \cdot 0,099 - F_{II,1} \cdot 0,209) / (2 \cdot 0,160)$$

$$F3-h = FL / 2 - (F1 + F2) \cdot \sin 5^\circ$$



4.4 Allowable loading

Rigging- and External Plate

Connection Riggingplate to Externalplate

Connction by Socket Head shoulder srew M6D8x20 12.9

Shearing D 8mm A = 0,5 cm³

Materiel 12.9 fub,k = 120 kN/cm²

Shearing acc. to DIN 18800 T1

$$V_{a,rd} = 2 \cdot 0,50 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 0,44 \cdot 120 / 1,1 = 48 \text{ kN}$$

Tear out (external and rigging plate)

$$DL = 8,2 \text{ mm}$$

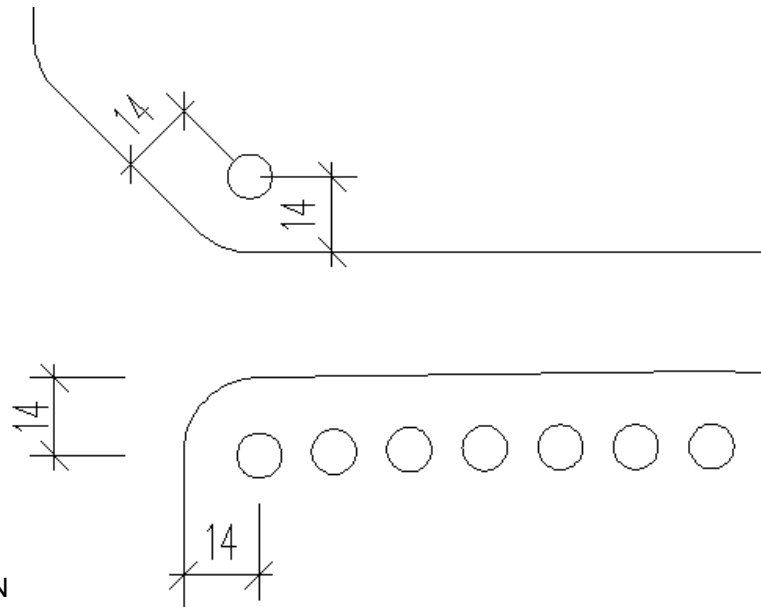
$$e1 = 14 \text{ mm} = 1,71 \text{ dL}$$

$$e2 \geq 14 \text{ mm} > 1,5 \text{ dL}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,58$$

$$V_{lrd} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$V_{lrd} = 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,58 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 48,3 \text{ kN}$$





Bending of the riggingplate

t = 6mm

Imex 700

$$M_{\max} < 12 \text{ kN} \cdot 10,4 \text{ cm} < 124,8 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{Min } b > 160 \text{ cm} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Wel} = 0,6 \cdot 16^2 / 6 = 25,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

All. Stress acc. To DIN 18800

$$f_{y,d} = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Stress-proof including safety factor 4,0

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 124,8 / 25,6 = 19,5 \text{ kNcm} < 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Bending of External plates

t = 2x 3mm

Imex 700

$$M_{\max} < 124,8 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{min } b > 10,4 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Wel} = 0,6 \cdot 10,4^2 / 6 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

All. Stress acc. To DIN 18800

$$f_{y,d} = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Stress-proof including safety factor 4,0

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 124,8 / 10,8 = 46,22 \text{ kNcm} < 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Summary:

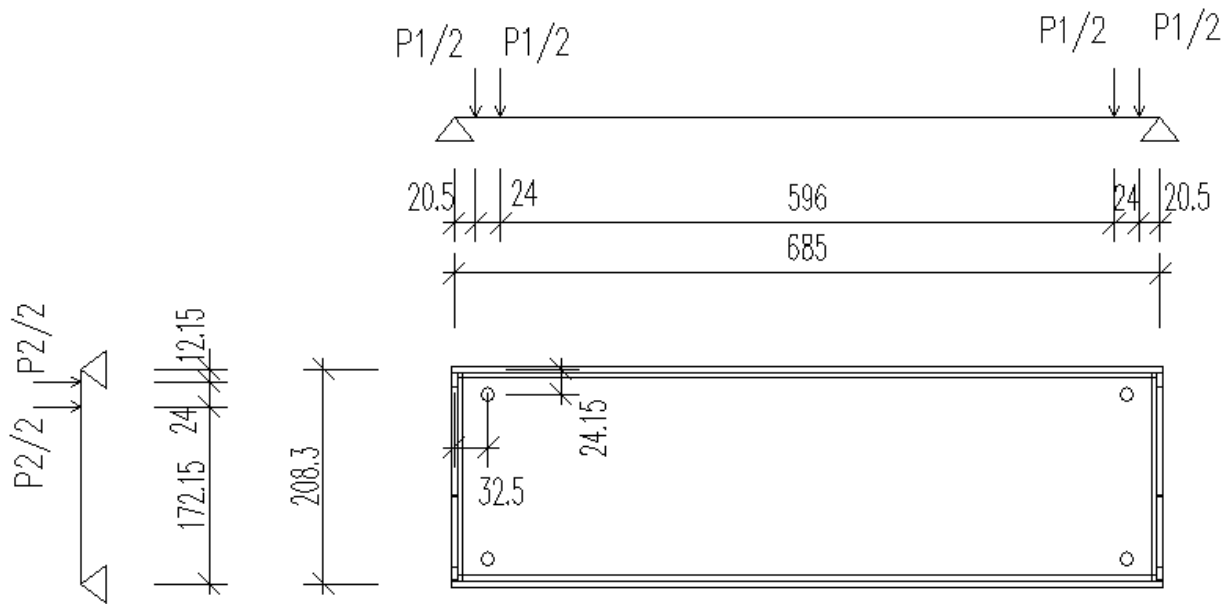
allowable loading at connection point including Safety factor 4,0

$$\text{all } S = 48 / 4 = 12,0 \text{ kN}$$

F-Bumper

The allowable Loading on the bumper is limited by the loadintroduction at the fixation points.

To determinatee the allowable loading at one fiaxtion point the loadtransmission from the side-plates to the fiaxtion points is idealised as follows:



The total allowable loading at one fixation point is $P = P1+P2$:

relevant is bending in the plate in the axe of the hole M12

Plate $t= 6\text{mm}$ Imex 700

Fixation is by srews M12 with washer i 24mm , $t=8\text{mm}$.



Determination of P1:

relevant is bending in the plate at the axe of the hole M12 Plate $t = 6\text{mm}$ Imex 700

$$M = P1 \cdot 3,25\text{cm} - P1 / 2 \cdot 1,2\text{cm} = P1 \cdot 2,65\text{cm}$$

effective width: calculation on the base of Heft 240 DAfStb

$$\text{beff} = t_y + 2,5 \cdot x \cdot (1-x/l) \quad \text{with} \quad t_y = 2,4\text{cm} \quad x = 3,25\text{cm} \quad l = 68,5\text{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{beff} = 2,4 + 2,5 \cdot 3,25 \cdot (1 - 3,25 / 68,5) = 10,1\text{cm}$$

to one side beff is limited by the border of the plate $\Rightarrow \text{beff} = 10,1 / 2 + 2,715 = 7,76\text{cm}$

less the hole M12 the net width is $\text{beff} - 1,2\text{cm} = 6,57\text{cm}$

$$\Rightarrow W_{pl} = 6,57 \cdot 0,6^2 / 4 = 0,59\text{cm}^3$$

The allowable stress $\sigma = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63\text{ kN/cm}^2$ and the safety factor of 4 leads to

$$4 \cdot P1 \cdot 2,65 / 0,564 < 63,63 \quad \Rightarrow P1 < 63,63 \cdot 0,59 / (4 \cdot 2,65) = 3,54\text{ kN}$$

Determination of P2:

$$M = P2 \cdot (20,8 - 2,415 / 20,8) \cdot 2,415\text{cm} - P2 / 2 \cdot 1,2\text{cm} = P1 \cdot 1,53\text{cm}$$

effective width: calculation on the base of Heft 240 DAfStb

$$\text{beff} = t_y + 2,5 \cdot x \cdot (1-x/l) \quad \text{with} \quad t_y = 2,4\text{cm} \quad x = 2,415\text{cm} \quad l = 20,8\text{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{beff} = 2,4 + 2,5 \cdot 2,415 \cdot (1 - 2,415 / 20,8) = 7,74\text{cm}$$

to one side beff is limited by the border of the plate $\Rightarrow \text{beff} = 7,74 / 2 + 3,515 = 7,38\text{cm}$

less the hole M12 the net width is $\text{beff} - 1,2\text{cm} = 6,18\text{cm}$

$$\Rightarrow W_{pl} = 6,18 \cdot 0,6^2 / 4 = 0,56\text{cm}^3$$

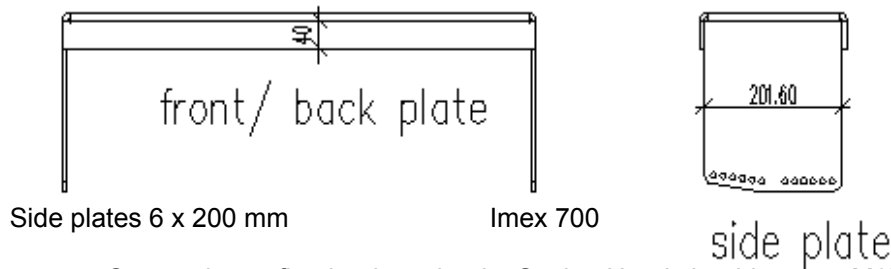
The allowable stress $\sigma = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63\text{ kN/cm}^2$ and the safety factor of 4 leads to

$$4 \cdot P1 \cdot 1,53 / 0,56 < 63,63 \quad \Rightarrow P1 < 63,63 \cdot 0,56 / (4 \cdot 1,53) = 5,82\text{ kN}$$

Summary

Allowable force at a connection point including a safety factor of 4 is :

$$\text{all } F = 3,54 + 5,82 = 9,4\text{ kN}$$



Side plates 6 x 200 mm

Imex 700

side plate

Connction to first loudspeaker by Socket Head shoulder srew M6D8x20 12.9

Concerning Sheraing and tear out see capter rigging-plate

Allowbalew loading including safety fachtor 4

$$S < 12,0 \text{ kN}$$

Bending

$$M_{\max} < 9,4 \text{ kN} \cdot 16 \text{ cm} < 150,4 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$B = 20 \text{ cm} \quad \Rightarrow \quad W_{el} = 0,6 \cdot 20^2 / 6 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

All. Stress acc. To DIN 18800

$$f_{y,d} = 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Stress-proof including safety factor 4,0

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 150,4 / 40 = 15,04 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Front and back -plate 6x40 mm

Imex 700

Loading by loadtransmission to fixation point max F = 5,82 kN

leveram e = 3,25 cm

$$\Rightarrow M = 5,82 \cdot 3,25 = 18,92 \text{ kNcm}$$

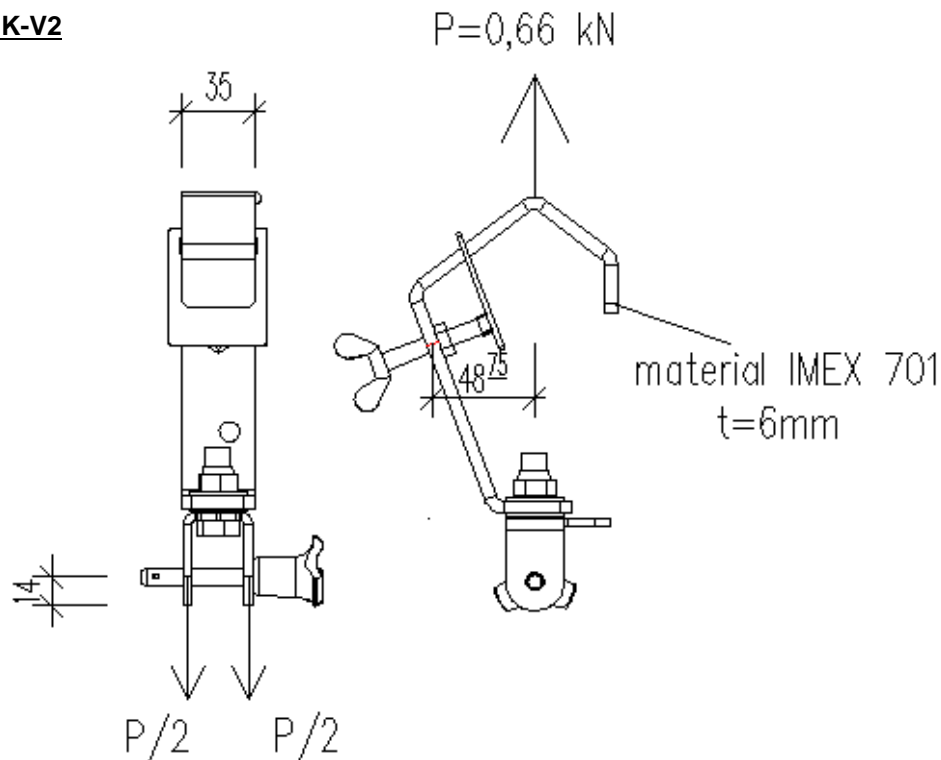
$$W_{el} = 0,6 \cdot 4^2 / 6 = 1,6 \text{ kNcm}$$

Stress-proof including safety factor 4,0

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 18,92 / 1,6 = 47,3 \text{ kNcm} < 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

5 TOURING ACCESSORIES

5.1 TCBRK-V2



Coupler to support 2 GEOS12-cabinets including rigging-parts (TTC or LYRE)

$$F_{\max} = 2 \cdot 0,33 \text{ kN} = 0,66 \text{ kN}$$

Bending Hook (bending at the side with hole 10,5mm relevant)

$$e = 4,875 \text{ cm} \quad M = 0,66 \cdot 4,875 = 3,22 \text{ kNcm} \quad N = 0,66 \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 0,57 \text{ kN}$$

Cross-section 35x6 mm with hole 10,5mm material IMEX 700

$$W_{pl} = (3,5 - 1,05) \cdot 0,6^2 / 4 = 0,22 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$A = (3,5 - 1,05) \cdot 0,6 = 1,47 \text{ cm}^2$$

Safety-factor: 4

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (3,22 / 0,22 + 0,57 / 1,47) = 60,1 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Bracket: Connection to hook by srew M12 material ≥ 4.6

$$N_{rd} = 22,4 \text{ kN} > 4 \cdot 0,66 \text{ kN}$$

Connection to accessories by balllock M8 1.4305

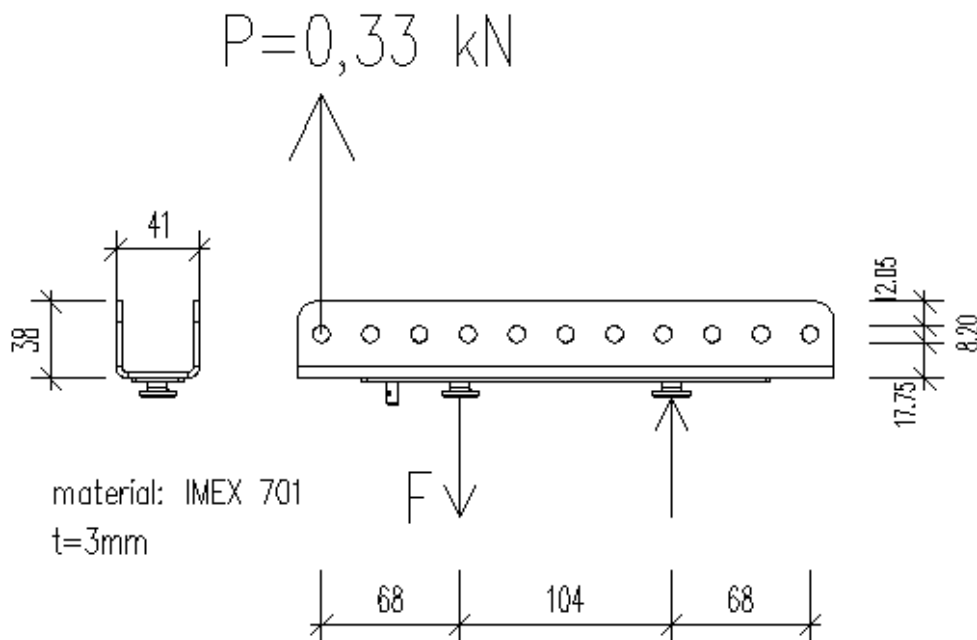
$$\text{Shearing acc. to DIN 50141 V} = 38 \text{ kN} > 4 \cdot 0,66 \text{ kN}$$

Tear out not relevant

5.2 TTC-V2

maximum Loading 1 GeoS12

=> $P = 0,33 \text{ kN}$



maximum Bending in TTC- (U 41x38x3) IMEX 700

$$M_{\max} = 0,33 \text{ kN} \cdot 6,8 = 2,24 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 4 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 1,205 \cdot (1,205/2 + 0,82/2)^2 = 1,48 \text{ cm}^3$$

Stress-proof incl. Safety factor 4

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot M / W_{z,el} = 4 \cdot 2,24 / 1,48 = 6,05 \text{ kN/cm}^3 \ll 70 / 1,1$$

Connection to Hook by 8mm Ball-lock Pin

Maximum loading on the pin $V = 0,33 \text{ kN}$

Shearing and Tear out not relevant.

Connection to GeoS 12- cabinet by plung M8 1.4305

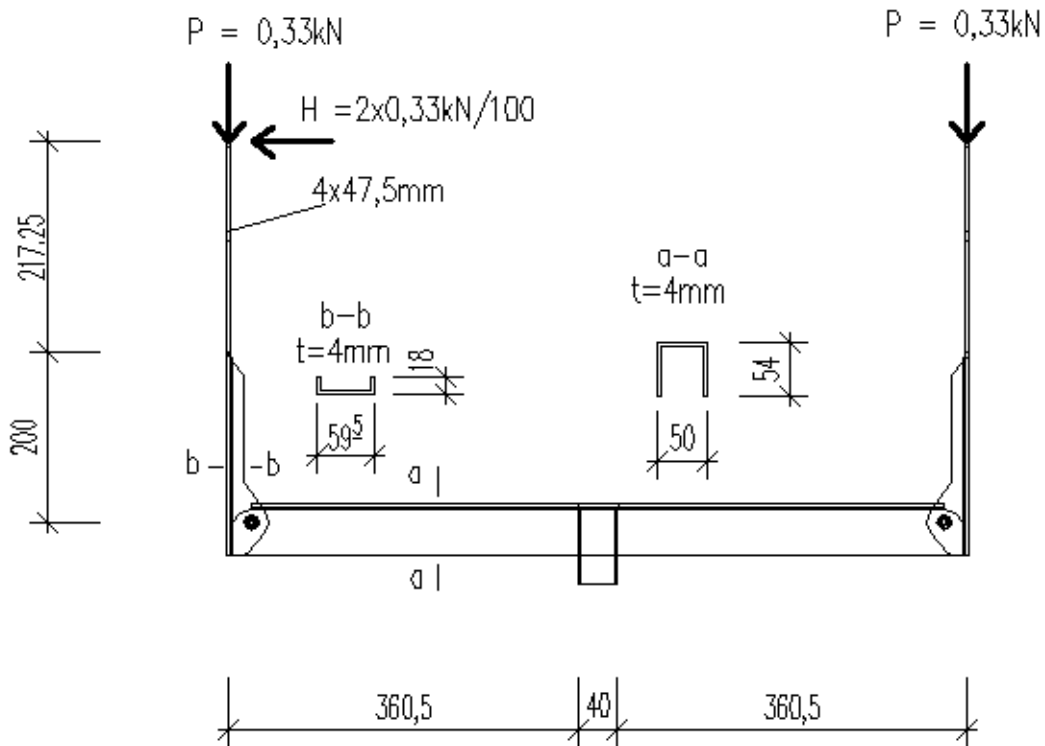
Maximum loading on plung $V = 0,33 \cdot (6,8 + 10,4) / 10,4 = 0,55 \text{ kN}$

1.4305 $f_{y,k} > 190 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Plung M8 $A = 0,50 \text{ cm}^2$

$$N_{rd} = 0,5 \cdot 19 / 1,1 = 8,63 \text{ kN} > 4 \cdot 0,55 = 2,2 \text{ kN}$$

5.3 LYRE-V2

maximum loading by 2 GeoS12 in Hanging- or Groundstack- mode (in combination with GeoS12-SSBRK -V2 and -PSBRK-V2)



=> Loading on one Side-bar $P_v = 2 \cdot 0,33\text{kN} / 2 = 0,33\text{ kN}$
horizontal-Stabilisation force = $V / 100$ Due to the jointed connection in one direction one side bar has to transmit the completet horizontal force
=> $V = 2 \cdot 0,33 / 100 = 0,0066\text{KN}$

Materiel Steel S235 JR $f_{yk} = 240\text{ N/mm}^2$ $f_{y,d} = 24 / 1,1 = 21,8\text{ kN/cm}^2$



Buckling in Side bar in section 4x47,5mm

$$A = 1,90 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$W_{el} = 4,75 \cdot 0,4^2 / 6 = 0,127 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$N = 0,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = 0,0066 \cdot 21,73 = 0,143 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{Buckling: } sk = 2 \cdot 21,73 = 43,46 \text{ cm} \quad i = 0,289 \cdot 0,4 = 0,1156 \text{ cm}$$

$$l = 43,46 / 0,1156 = 376 \quad l^* = 376 / 92,9 = 4,05$$

$$k = 1 / (4,05 \cdot (4,05 + 0,49)) = 0,054$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (0,33 / (1,90 \cdot 0,054) + 0,143 / 0,127) = 17,36 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Buckling in Side bar section b-b

$$A = 3,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_{zz} = 0,79 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$W_{el, \min} = 0,61 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$N = 0,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = 0,0066 \cdot 41,73 = 0,275 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{Buckling: } sk = 2 \cdot 41,73 = 83,46 \text{ cm} \quad i = (0,79/3,5)^{0,5} = 0,475 \text{ cm}$$

$$l = 83,46 / 0,475 = 176 \quad l^* = 176 / 92,9 = 1,89$$

$$k = 0,215$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (0,33 / (3,5 \cdot 0,215) + 0,275 / 0,61) = 3,56 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

bending in section a-a

on the safe side only the two vertical sheets are taken into account

$$A = 2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 5,4 = 4,32 \text{ cm}^2 \quad W_{el} = 2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 5,4^2 / 6 = 3,89 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$N = 0 \text{ kN}$$

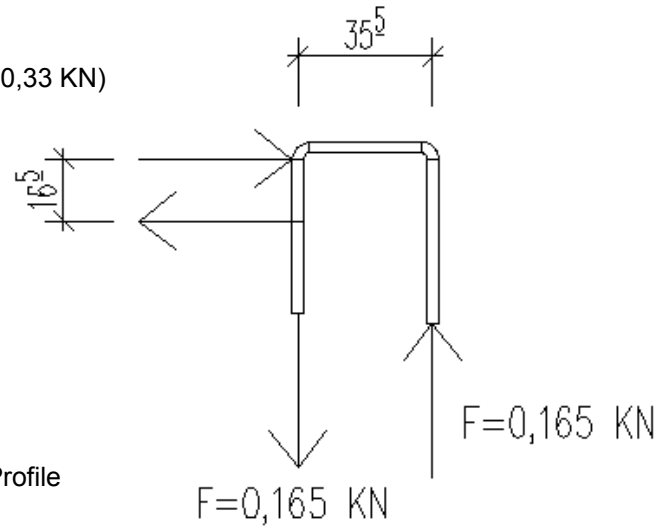
$$M = 0,33 \cdot 36 \text{ cm} = 11,9 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (11,9 / 3,89) = 12,2 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

5.4 SSBRK-V2

Maximum loading by 1 GeoS12 ($G = 0,33 \text{ KN}$)

=> per side $F = 0,33 / 2 = 0,165 \text{ KN}$



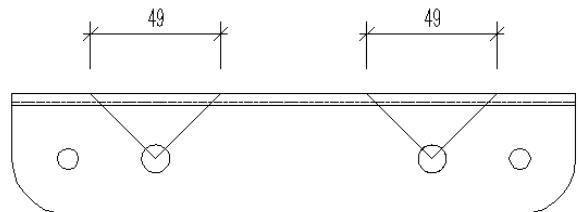
Bending in transverse direction of U-Profile

$$M_{\max} = 0,165 \text{ KN} \cdot 3,55 \text{ cm} = 0,59 \text{ kNcm}$$

effective breadth concerning bending resistant

per Plung $2 \cdot 24,5 = 49 \text{ mm}$

=> total $b = 98 \text{ mm}$



$$W_{pl} = 9,8 \cdot 0,3^2 / 4 = 0,22 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \text{Material S235} \quad f_{yk} = 240 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 0,59 / 0,22 = 10,73 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 24 / 1,1$$

Connection to Lyre by

Connection to GeoS 12- cabinet by plung M8 1.4305

Maximum loading on plung $V = 0,165/2 \cdot 3,55 / 0,165 = 0,18 \text{ KN}$

1.4305 $f_{y,k} > 190 \text{ N/mm}^2$ Plung M8 $A = 0,50 \text{ cm}^2$

$$N_{rd} = 0,5 \cdot 19 / 1,1 = 8,63 \text{ kN} > 4 \cdot 0,18 = 0,72 \text{ kN}$$

5.5 PSBRK-V2

Maximum loading by 2 x GeoS12 in combination with system LYRE
(1 on the top part and one on the sup-part)

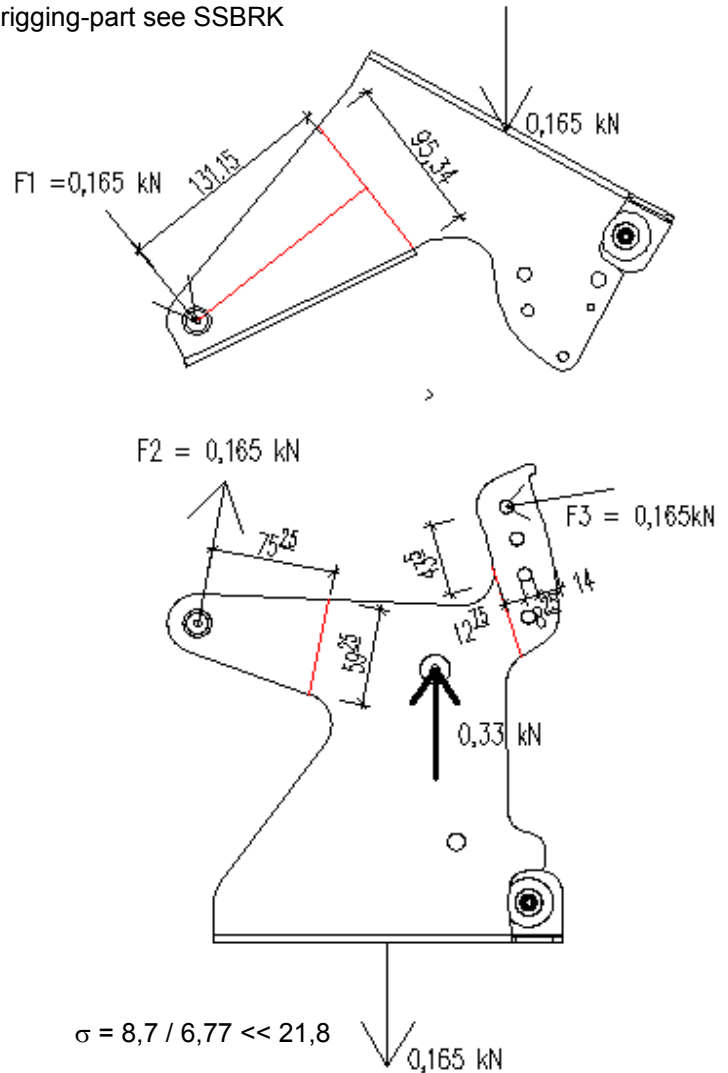
Load-introduction from cabinet on rigging-part see SSBRK

Theoretique worst-case loading

Material : S235

$f_{y,d} = 24 / 1,1 = 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

Thickness: $t = 3\text{mm}$



Proof including safety factor 4

$$M1 = 4 \cdot 0,165 \cdot 13,15 = 8,7 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W = 0,3 \cdot 9,5^2 / 4 = 6,77 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 8,7 / 6,77 \ll 21,8$$

$$M2 = 4 \cdot 0,165 \cdot 7,525 = 4,97 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W = 0,3 \cdot 5,9^2 / 4 = 2,61 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4,97 / 2,61 \ll 21,8$$

$$M3 = 4 \cdot 0,165 \cdot 4,35 = 2,87 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 1,275 \cdot 1,05^2 = 0,84$$

$$\sigma = 2,87 / 0,84 \ll 21,8$$

Connection Top to Sup by Ball-Lock M8

$$V_{sd} = 4 \cdot 0,15 \text{ kN} \ll V_{rd} = 38 \text{ kN}$$

Connection to LYRE by

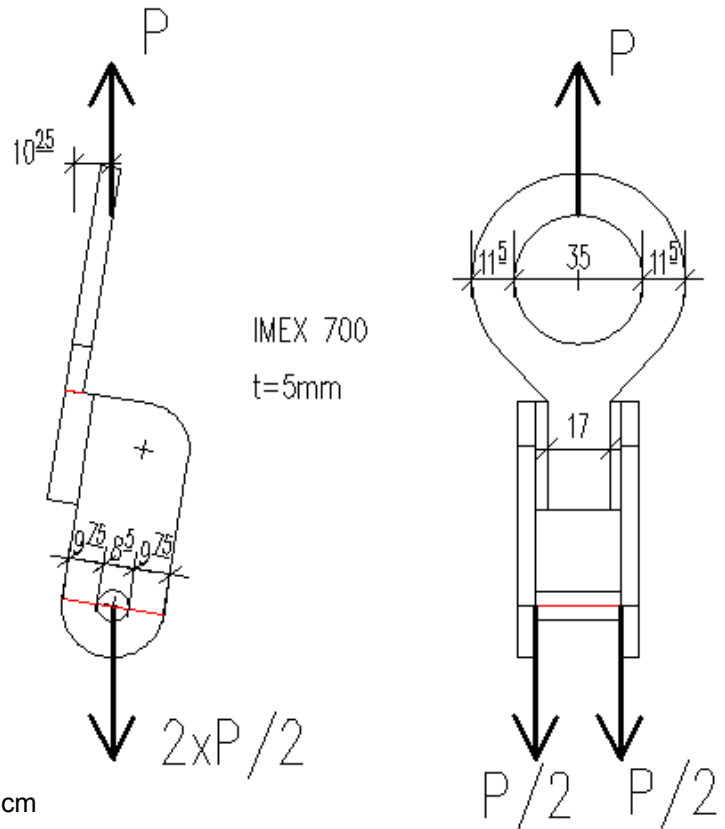
$$V_{sd} = 4 \cdot 0,33 \text{ kN}$$

5.6 XHBRK

maximum Loading by 4 GEOS12
($P = 4 \cdot 0,33 = 1,32 \text{ kN}$)

To use in combination with
X-Bow or TTC

All proofs including safety factor 4



Bending in Ring-Part

$$R = (3,5 + 1,15) / 2 = 2,325 \text{ cm}$$

Formulas for internal forces after "Stahlbau-Petersen" page 986

$$M_{\max} = 0,2387 \cdot 2,325 \cdot 1,32 = 0,73 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$N = 0,2387 \cdot 1,32 = 0,32 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{pl} = 0,5 \cdot 1,15^2 / 4 = 0,165 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$A = 0,5 \cdot 1,15 = 0,575 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (0,73 / 0,165 + 0,32 / 0,575) = 19,9 < 70 / 1,1$$

Bending at 2-2

$$M = 1,32 \cdot 1,025 = 1,35 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$N = 1,32 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{pl} = 1,7 \cdot 0,5^2 / 4 = 0,1063 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$A = 1,7 \cdot 0,5 = 0,85 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot (1,35 / 0,1063 + 1,32 / 0,85) = 57,01 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 70 / 1,1$$

Connection to X-Bow

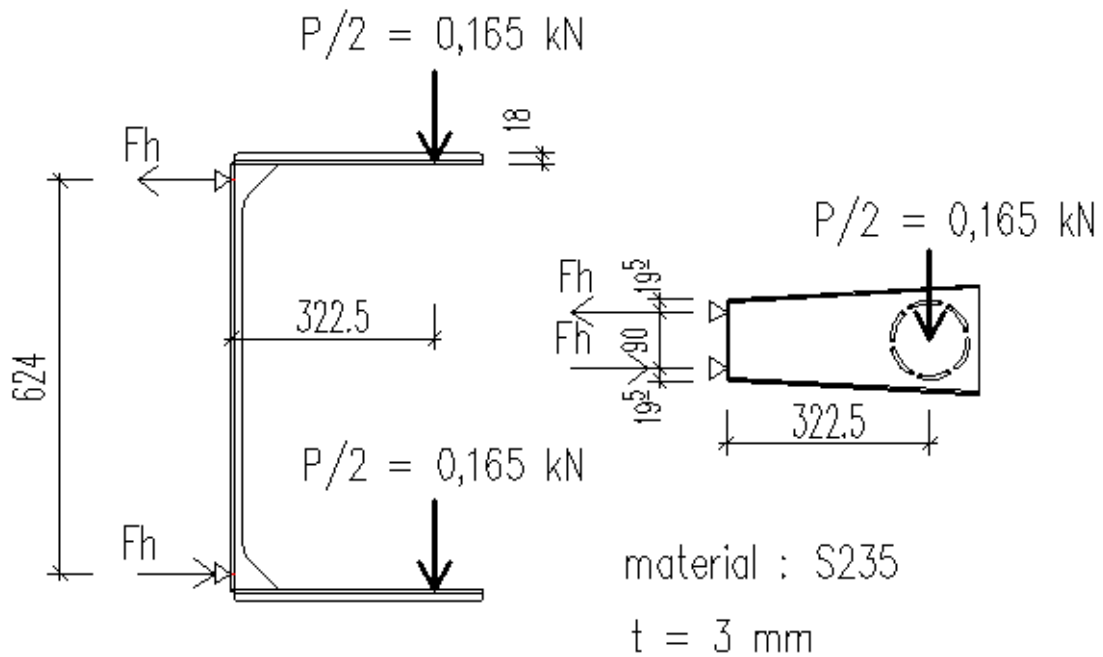
by Ball-lock M8 $V_{sd} = 4 \cdot 1,32 \ll V_{rd} = 38 \text{ kN}$
tear out not relevant

6 FIXED INSTALLATION ACCESSORIES

6.1 UBRK

maximum Load 1 GEOS12 (P= 0,33 kN => 0,165 kN per side)

Two operation modes possible (See draft)



case 1 vertical mode

Moment at corner renfort relevant ($e=24,37 \text{ cm}$)

$$M = 0,165 \text{ kN} \cdot 24,37 \text{ cm} = 4,02 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 1,8^2 / 4 + (9 + 2 \cdot 1,95) \cdot 0,3^2 / 4 = 0,78 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 4,02 / 0,78 = 20,6 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

case 2 horizontal mode

$$M = 0,165 \cdot 32,25 = 5,32 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 0,3 \cdot (9,0 + 2 \cdot 1,95)^2 / 4 = 14,48 \text{ cm}^3$$

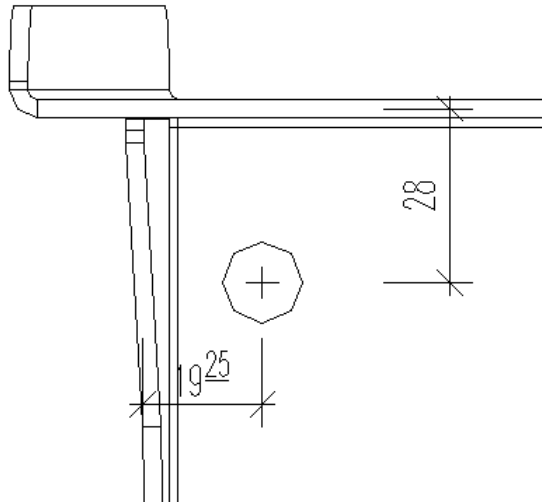
$$\sigma \ll 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Forces at connection to sub-structure

case 1 $F_h = 0,165 \cdot 32,25 / 62,4 = 0,085 \text{ kN}$

case 2 $F_h = 0,165 \cdot 32,25 / 9,0 = 0,59 \text{ kN}$

Bending of backplate (case 2 relevant)



Connection by bolt M12 mit washer 24 mm

distance to border

$\Rightarrow e_1 = 28 - 24/2 = 1,4 \text{ cm}$ $b > 2,4$ $W_{pl} = 0,054 \text{ cm}^3$

$\Rightarrow \text{all } P = 21,8 \cdot 0,05 / 1,4 = 0,84 \text{ kN}$

$\Rightarrow e_2 = 19,25 - 24/2 = 0,725 \text{ cm} > 2,4 \text{ cm}$ $W_{pl} = 0,054 \text{ cm}^3$

$\Rightarrow \text{all } P = 21,8 \cdot 0,054 / 0,725 = 1,624 \text{ kN}$

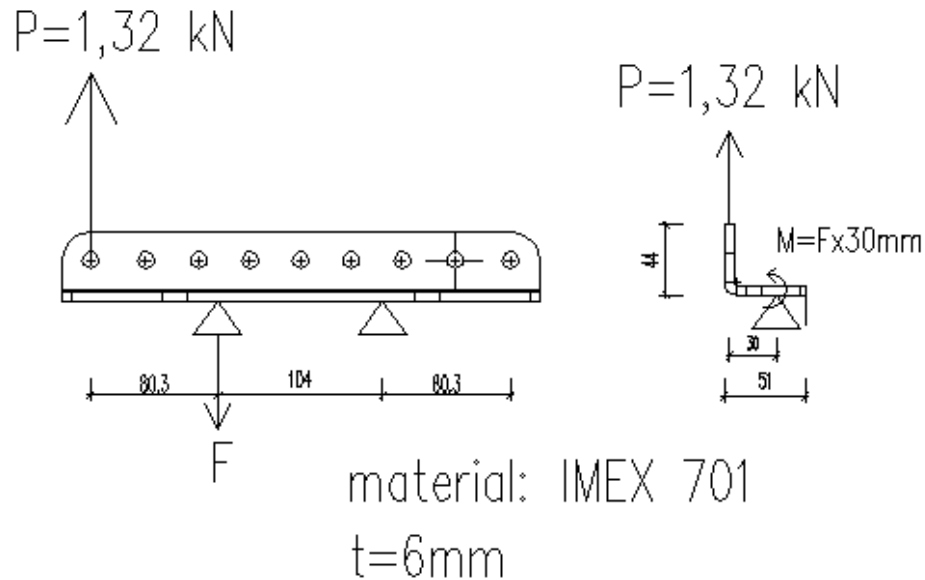
Sum $P = 0,84 + 1,624 = 2,464 > 4 \cdot 0,59 = 2,36 \text{ kN}$

6.2 LBRK

Accessory for cable mounted arrays (horizontal and vertical)

Horizontal array maximum load by 3 GeoS12
(every third GeoS12 cable mounted)

proof for 4 GeoS12



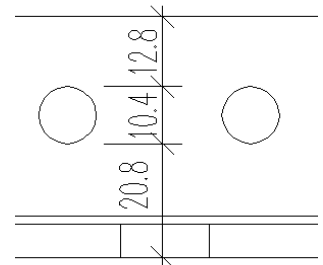
Bending in longitudinal direction

$$M_{\max} = 1,32 \text{ kN} \cdot 8,03 \text{ cm} = 10,6 \text{ kNcm}$$

Proof taking only vertical part of cross-section into account

$$W_{pl} > 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 1,28 \cdot 1,16^2 = 2,06 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 10,6 / 2,06 = 20,58 \ll 70 / 1,1$$



Bending in transverse direction

$$F = 1,32 \cdot (8,03 + 10,4) / 10,4 = 2,34 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 2,34 \cdot 3,0 = 7,02 \text{ kNcm}$$

Connection to Cabinet by pin M8

$$\text{Effective Width} = 2 \cdot 3 - 0,8 = 5,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$W_{pl} = 5,2 \cdot 0,6^2 / 4 = 0,468 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 7,02 / 0,468 = 60 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 70 / 1,1$$

Connection to cabinet by Socket Head shoulder srew M6 D8x20 12.9

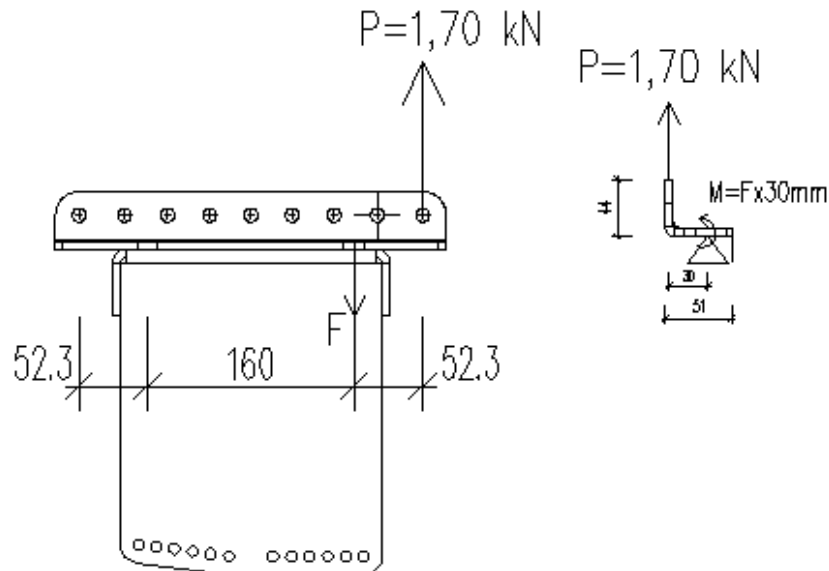
$$N_{sd} = 4 \cdot 2,34 = 9,36 \text{ kN} < N_{rd} = 0,201 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 100 / (1,1,125) = 14,61 \text{ kN}$$

Fixation on F-Bumper with maximum cluster of 10 GeoS12

Loading per LBRK = $10 \cdot 0,33 / 2 = 1,65 \text{ kN} + 0,05 \text{ kN Bumper}$

Fixation of LBRK at substructure is **only allowed** by cables

(a clamped support , for example by fixing it with two screws at at substructure is not allowed)



Bending in longitudinal direction

$$M_{\max} = 1,70 \text{ kN} \cdot 5,23 \text{ cm} = 8,89 \text{ kNcm}$$

Not relevant see horizontal mode

Bending in transverse direction

$$F = 1,70 \cdot (5,23 + 16) / 16 = 2,25 \text{ kN}$$

Proof see horizontal mode with $F = 2,34 \text{ kN}$

Connection to cabinet by Socket Head shoulder screw M6 D8x20 12.9

$$N_{sd} = 4 \cdot 2,25 = 9,0 \text{ kN} < N_{rd} = 0,201 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 100 / (1,1,125) = 14,61 \text{ kN}$$

At LBRK cable-mounted fixed cluster system the LBRK-part is always the limiting part of the cluster. Proof of structural integrity of rigging-plates and F-Bumper is not necessary.

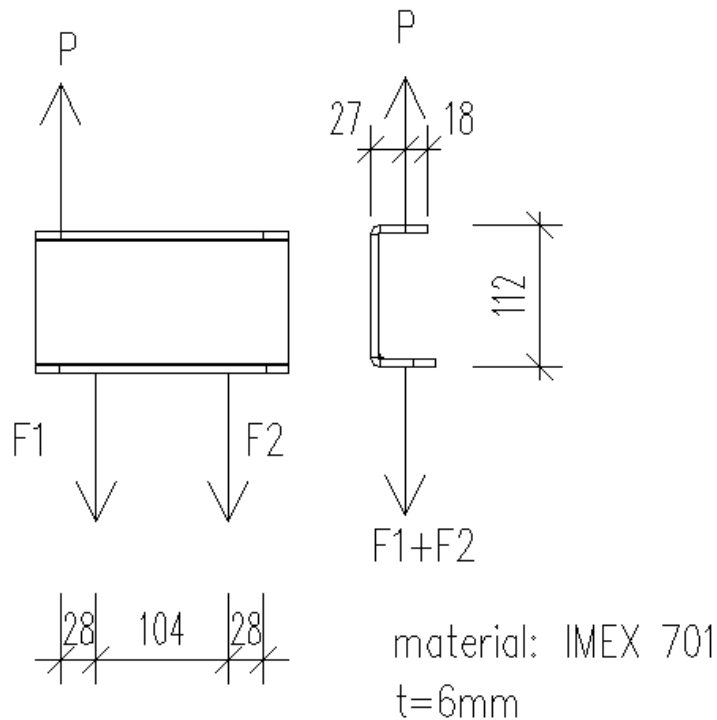
Maximum possible excentricity of gravity center in cable mounted mode $y_s < 0,3 \text{ m}$
Compare with examples in Annex.

6.3 ABRK

ABRK in combination with **Horizontal array maximum load by 3 GeoS12**
(every third GeoS12 fixed over ABRK). Calculations are done for 4 GeoS12.

Loading by the weight of 4 GEOS12 ($P = 4 \cdot 0,33 \text{ kN} = 1,32$)

Theoretique worst case loading



Bending in transverse relevant

$$P = 1,32 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow F1 = P \cdot (2,8+10,4) / 10,4 = 1,68 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = 1,68 \cdot 2,7 \text{ cm} = 4,53 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{effective width } b = 1,2 + 2 \cdot 2,7 = 6,6 \text{ cm} \quad Wpl = 6,6 \cdot 0,6^2 / 4 = 0,594 \text{ cm}^3$$

Proof including safety 4

$$s = 4 \cdot 4,53 / 0,594 = 30,5 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 70 / 1,1 = 63,6 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Fixation to sub-structure and cabinets by Socket Head shoulder srew M6D8x20 12.9

$$Nsd = 4 \cdot 1,68 = 6,72 \text{ kN} < Nrd = 0,201 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 100 / (1,1,125) = 14,61 \text{ kN}$$



7 GROUNDSTACK MODE

7.1 Proof of stability

Two cases of horizontal forces are taken into account

1. Impact forces by Persons

Impact force $H = 0,3 \text{ kN}$ (corresponding to DIN15920-11.)

Height 1,20 m over groundlevel (maximum height in DIN 1055-3)

2. Windforces due to wind beaufort 8

width GeoS12 $b = 0,675 \text{ m}$

wind (beaufort 8) $q = 0,25 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Shape factor $c_p = 1,3$

$$\Rightarrow w = 1,3 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 0,675 = 0,22 \text{ kN/m}$$

For the proof of stability the forces due to wind or impact are taken as exclusive acting forces

\Rightarrow either wind forces are acting or impact forces.

Impact forces are only applied on clusters with more than 3 cabinets. Clusters with 3 or less cabinets don't attempt a height of near 1,20 and it is assumed that impact forces can not act in a form which could be relevant for the stability of the system.

Security-level: the security level is set in accordance to DIN 4112 to

1,2 towards wind

1,3 toward impact

Geometric properties for calculations:

Height bumper 0,167 m

weight stabilizers $G_{stab} = 25 \text{ kg} = 0,25 \text{ kN}$

Retilting moment by bumperweight $M_s = 0,25 \cdot 0,97/2 = 0,12 \text{ kNm}$

Height per GeoS12/10 0,345 m

weight GeoS12 = 33 kg = 0,33 kN

Formulas for proof of stability

Tilt-Moment: Due to wind $M_{k-w} = 0,22 \text{ kN/m} \cdot h_{vp} \cdot (h_{vp}/2 + 0,167\text{m})$
 Due to impact $M_{k-iF} = 0,30 \text{ kN} \cdot \min(1,20\text{m}, h_{vp}+0,167)$

Re-Tilting Moment Due to selfweight $M_s = G_{geS12} \cdot e_{c,min} \cdot G_{stab} \cdot 0,97 / 2$

with $e_{c, min}$ = minimum distance between gravity center of cluster and tilt-point

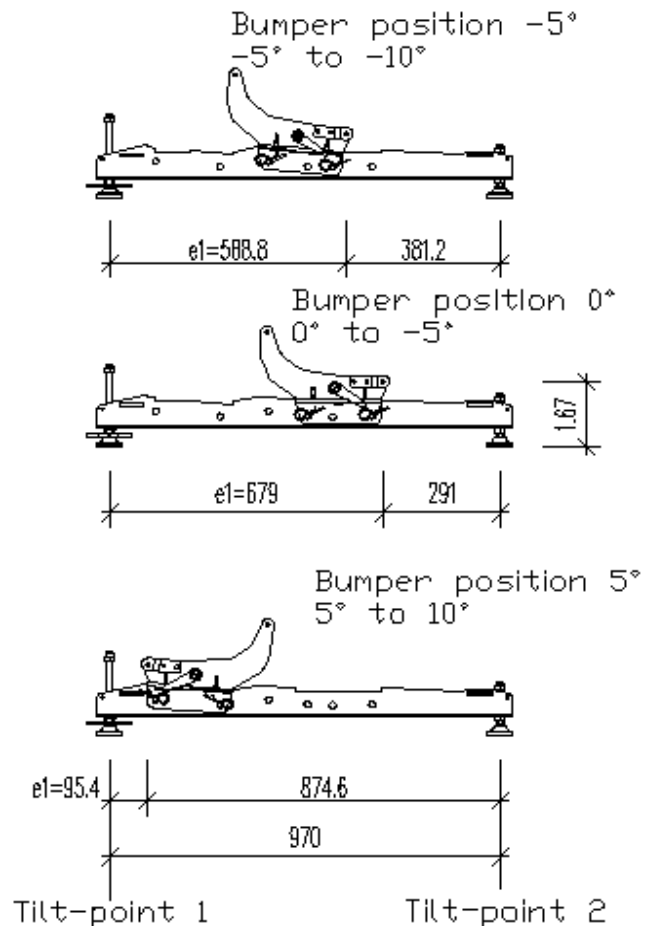
Calculation of gravity-center y_s analogue to chapter 3 with reference point at front connection of 1st cabinet.

Distance between front connection point and possible tilt points:

$e_{c-1} = e_1 + y_s$ for bumper position 5°
 $e_{c-1} = e_1 - y_s$ for bumper position -5° and 0°

$e_{c2} = 0,97\text{m} - e_{c1}$

$e_{c-min} = \min(e_{c1}; e_{c2})$



Proof of stability: $M_s / M_{k-w} > 1,2$

resp. $M_s / M_{k-iF} > 1,3$



Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position 5°
Bumper 10°, angle setting 10° min ec-2 and max wind or impact

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight	GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]
	GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]
GC	eys /10	0,122118	[m]
	exs /10	0,1725	[m]
	eys /30	0,122402	[m]
	exs /30	0,1725	[m]
Qty	GeoS12/10	6	[-]
	GeoS12/30	0	[-]
Total	Qty	6	[-]
	Weight	1,95	[kN]

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1	[m]	0,523	[m]
Xs1	[m]	0,842	[m]

GSTK-Stabilizers			
weight	0,25	[kN]	
Ys-Bumper	0,0000	[m]	
Xs-Bumper	0,0000	[m]	
Bumper Position			
5; 0 ; -5			5
e1		0,095	
e2		0,875	

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points
ec-1 0,618055
ec-2 0,351945
min ec 0,351945
Re-Tilting moment Ms 0,8092 [kNm]

Tilt moment Mk MS/Mk
due to wind 0,34771 2,327 > 1,2
due to impact force 0,36 2,25 > 1,3

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)			
h-HP	6,022	[m]	
h-VP	1,621	[m]	

Wind-Load (0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)			
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]	
w	0,2194	[kN/m]	

Impact forces			
H	0,3	[kN]	
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant			

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection		local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset		
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hv,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eys [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	10	10	0,1745	0,345	0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,049	0,048
2	1	0	10	20	0,3491	0,345	0,12	0,32	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0599	0,3398	0,076	0,150
3	1	0	10	30	0,5236	0,345	0,17	0,30	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,1779	0,6640	0,121	0,245
4	1	0	10	40	0,6981	0,345	0,22	0,26	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,3504	0,9627	0,181	0,331
5	1	0	10	50	0,8727	0,345	0,26	0,22	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,5722	1,2270	0,255	0,405
6	1	0	10	60	1,0472	0,345	0,30	0,17	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,8365	1,4488	0,341	0,466

Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position 5°
Bumper 5°, angle setting 0,2° min ec-1 and max wind

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight	GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]
	GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]
GC	eys /10	0,122118	[m]
	exs /10	0,1725	[m]
	eys /30	0,122402	[m]
	exs /30	0,1725	[m]
Qty	GeoS12/10	6	[-]
	GeoS12/30	0	[-]
Total	Qty	6	[-]
	Weight	1,95	[kN]

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1	[m]	0,217	[m]
Xs1	[m]	1,019	[m]

GSTK-Stabilizers			
weight	0,25	[kN]	
Ys-Bumper	0,0000	[m]	
Xs-Bumper	0,0000	[m]	
Bumper Position			
5; 0 ; -5			5
e1		0,095	
e2		0,875	

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points
ec-1 0,312256
ec-2 0,657744
min ec 0,312256
Re-Tilting moment Ms 0,7316 [kNm]

Tilt moment Mk MS/Mk
due to wind 0,54115 1,352 > 1,2
due to impact force 0,36 2,03 > 1,3

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)			
h-HP	3,739	[m]	
h-VP	2,060	[m]	

Wind-Load (0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)			
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]	
w	0,2194	[kN/m]	

Impact forces			
H	0,3	[kN]	
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant			

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection		local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset		
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hv,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eys [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	5	5	0,0873	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,045	0,053
2	1	0	0,2	5,2	0,0908	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0301	0,3437	0,055	0,164
3	1	0	0,2	5,4	0,0942	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0613	0,6873	0,065	0,276
4	1	0	0,2	5,6	0,0977	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0938	1,0307	0,076	0,388
5	1	0	0,2	5,8	0,1012	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,1275	1,3741	0,087	0,500
6	1	0	0,2	6	0,1047	0,345	0,04	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,1623	1,7173	0,098	0,611



Calculations cluster with 4 cabinets for Bumper position 5°
Bumper 5°, angle setting 0,2° min ec-1 in comb. with min selfweight under impact

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight			
GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]	
GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]	
GC			
eys /10	0,122118	[m]	
exs /10	0,1725	[m]	
eys /30	0,122402	[m]	
exs /30	0,1725	[m]	
Qty			
GeoS12/10	4	[-]	
GeoS12/30	0	[-]	
Total			
Qty	4	[-]	
Weight	1,30	[kN]	

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1 [m]	0,184	[m]	
Xs1 [m]	0,676	[m]	

GSTK-Stabilizers	
weight	0,25 [kN]
Ys-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Xs-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Bumper Position	
5; 0 ; -5	5
e1	0,095
e2	0,875

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points
ec-1 0,278831
ec-2 0,691169
min ec 0,278831
Re-Tilting moment Ms 0,4846 [kNm]
Tilt moment Mk MS/Mk
due to wind 0,25744 1,882 > 1,2
due to impact force 0,36 1,35 > 1,3

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)		
h-HP	1,949	[m]
h-VP	1,374	[m]

Wind-Load (0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)		
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]
w	0,2194	[kN/m]

Impact forces	
H	0,3 [kN]
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant	

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection			local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset	
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hv,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eys [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	5	5	0,0873	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,045	0,053
2	1	0	0,2	5,2	0,0908	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0301	0,3437	0,055	0,164
3	1	0	0,2	5,4	0,0942	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0613	0,6873	0,065	0,276
4	1	0	0,2	5,6	0,0977	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0938	1,0307	0,076	0,388
5	0	0	0	0	0,0000	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	0,000
6	0	0	0	0	0,0000	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	0,000



Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position 0°
Bumper 0°, angle setting 10° min ec-1 and max wind

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight			
GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]	
GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]	
GC			
eyes /10	0,122118	[m]	
exs /10	0,1725	[m]	
eyes /30	0,122402	[m]	
exs /30	0,1725	[m]	
Qty			
GeoS12/10	6	[-]	
GeoS12/30	0	[-]	
Total			
Qty	6	[-]	
Weight	1,95	[kN]	

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1 [m]	0,369	[m]	
Xs1 [m]	0,920	[m]	

GSTK-Stabilizers	
weight	0,25 [kN]
Ys-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Xs-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Bumper Position	
5; 0 ; -5	0
e1	0,679
e2	0,291

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points			
ec-1	0,310076		
ec-2	0,659924		
min ec	0,310076		
Re-Tilting moment	Ms	0,7273	[kNm]
Tilt moment			
due to wind		Mk	MS/Mk
due to impact force	0,41865		1,737 > 1,2
	0,36		2,02 > 1,3

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)		
h-HP	4,946	[m]
h-VP	1,794	[m]

Wind-Load (0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)		
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]
w	0,2194	[kN/m]

Impact forces	
H	0,3 [kN]
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant	

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection			local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset	
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hv,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eyes [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	0	0	0,0000	0,345	0,00	0,35	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,040	0,056
2	1	0	10	10	0,1745	0,345	0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,3450	0,049	0,161
3	1	0	10	20	0,3491	0,345	0,12	0,32	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0599	0,6848	0,076	0,262
4	1	0	10	30	0,5236	0,345	0,17	0,30	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,1779	1,0090	0,121	0,357
5	1	0	10	40	0,6981	0,345	0,22	0,26	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,3504	1,3077	0,181	0,444
6	1	0	10	50	0,8727	0,345	0,26	0,22	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,5722	1,5720	0,255	0,518

Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position 0°
Bumper -5°, angle setting 0,2° min ec-2 and max wind

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight			
GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]	
GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]	
GC			
eyes /10	0,122118	[m]	
exs /10	0,1725	[m]	
eyes /30	0,122402	[m]	
exs /30	0,1725	[m]	
Qty			
GeoS12/10	6	[-]	
GeoS12/30	0	[-]	
Total			
Qty	6	[-]	
Weight	1,95	[kN]	

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1 [m]	0,037	[m]	
Xs1 [m]	1,041	[m]	

GSTK-Stabilizers	
weight	0,25 [kN]
Ys-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Xs-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Bumper Position	
5; 0 ; -5	0
e1	0,679
e2	0,291

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points			
ec-1	0,641966		
ec-2	0,328034		
min ec	0,328034		
Re-Tilting moment	Ms	0,7625	[kNm]
Tilt moment			
due to wind		Mk	MS/Mk
due to impact force	0,54269		1,405 > 1,2
	0,36		2,12 > 1,3

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)		
h-HP	2,161	[m]
h-VP	2,064	[m]

Wind-Load (0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)		
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]
w	0,2194	[kN/m]

Impact forces	
H	0,3 [kN]
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant	

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection			local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset	
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hv,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eyes [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	-5	-5	-0,0873	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,035	0,059
2	1	0	0,2	-4,8	-0,0838	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,0301	0,3437	0,025	0,171
3	1	0	0,2	-4,6	-0,0803	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,0589	0,6875	0,016	0,283
4	1	0	0,2	-4,4	-0,0768	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,0866	1,0314	0,007	0,395
5	1	0	0,2	-4,2	-0,0733	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,1131	1,3753	-0,001	0,507
6	1	0	0,2	-4	-0,0698	0,345	-0,02	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,1383	1,7194	-0,009	0,619

Calculations cluster with 4 cabinets not relevant because less cabinets will remove gravity center to the middle (ec-min > 0,31 > ec-min = 0,2788 for bumper position 5°)



Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position -5°
Bumper -5°, angle setting 10° min ec-1 and max wind

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight	GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]
	GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]
GC	eys /10	0,122118	[m]
	exs /10	0,1725	[m]
	eys /30	0,122402	[m]
	exs /30	0,1725	[m]
Qty	GeoS12/10	6	[-]
	GeoS12/30	0	[-]
Total	Qty	6	[-]
	Weight	1,95	[kN]

GSTK-Stabilizers	
weight	0,25 [kN]
Ys-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Xs-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Bumper Position	
5; 0 ; -5	-5
e1	0,588
e2	0,382

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)	
h-HP	4,342 [m]
h-VP	1,860 [m]

Wind-Load		(0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]
w	0,2194	[kN/m]

Impact forces	
H	0,3 [kN]
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant	

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1 [m]	0,287	[m]	
Xs1 [m]	0,949	[m]	

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points
ec-1 0,300652
ec-2 0,669348
min ec 0,300652

Re-Tilting moment Ms 0,7089 [kNm]

Tilt moment Mk MS/Mk
due to wind 0,44755 1,584 > 1,2
due to impact force 0,36 1,97 > 1,3

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection			local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset	
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hV,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eys [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	-5	-5	-0,0873	0,345	-0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,035	0,059
2	1	0	10	5	0,0873	0,345	0,03	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,0301	0,3437	0,035	0,164
3	1	0	10	15	0,2618	0,345	0,09	0,33	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,6874	0,053	0,268
4	1	0	10	25	0,4363	0,345	0,15	0,31	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0893	1,0206	0,089	0,367
5	1	0	10	35	0,6109	0,345	0,20	0,28	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,2351	1,3333	0,141	0,458
6	1	0	10	45	0,7854	0,345	0,24	0,24	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,4330	1,6159	0,209	0,538

Calculations cluster with 6 cabinets for Bumper position -5°
Bumper -10°, angle setting 0,2° min ec-2 and max wind

GeoS12 Geometry			
height	0,345	[m]	
width	0,68	[m]	
Weight	GeoS12/10	0,32578	[kN]
	GeoS12/30	0,31328	[kN]
GC	eys /10	0,122118	[m]
	exs /10	0,1725	[m]
	eys /30	0,122402	[m]
	exs /30	0,1725	[m]
Qty	GeoS12/10	6	[-]
	GeoS12/30	0	[-]
Total	Qty	6	[-]
	Weight	1,95	[kN]

GSTK-Stabilizers	
weight	0,25 [kN]
Ys-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Xs-Bumper	0,0000 [m]
Bumper Position	
5; 0 ; -5	-5
e1	0,588
e2	0,382

Cluster Height and Depth (projection)	
h-HP	2,056 [m]
h-VP	2,042 [m]

Wind-Load		(0,25 = beaufort 8 ; 0,12=beaufort 6)
impact pressure	0,25	[kN/m²]
w	0,2194	[kN/m]

Impact forces	
H	0,3 [kN]
for clusters with less then 4 cabinets the proof of stability under an impact force is not seen as relevant	

GeoS12 Cluster gravity center			
Ys1 [m]	-0,054	[m]	
Xs1 [m]	1,040	[m]	

Distance Cluster-GC to tilt points
ec-1 0,641845
ec-2 0,328155
min ec 0,328155

Re-Tilting moment Ms 0,7627 [kNm]

Tilt moment Mk MS/Mk
due to wind 0,53197 1,434 > 1,2
due to impact force 0,36 2,12 > 1,3

Notice: Bumper angle are set positive when directing upwards

GeoS12-Cluster			Geometric properties				Projection			local GC of a box		global Coord. Of a box		global G-Offset	
Box-Nr.	Box on / off	Position GeoS12/30	phi(i,j) [°]	psi-0 [°]	psi [rad]	hi [m]	hH,i [m]	hV,i [m]	Gi [kN]	eys [m]	exs [m]	Y[m]	X[m]	ys x G [kNm]	xs x G [kNm]
1	1	0	-10	-10	-0,1745	0,345	-0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	0,0000	0,0000	0,029	0,062
2	1	0	0,2	-9,8	-0,1710	0,345	-0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,0599	0,3398	0,010	0,173
3	1	0	0,2	-9,6	-0,1676	0,345	-0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,1186	0,6797	-0,009	0,283
4	1	0	0,2	-9,4	-0,1641	0,345	-0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,1762	1,0199	-0,027	0,394
5	1	0	0,2	-9,2	-0,1606	0,345	-0,06	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,2325	1,3603	-0,045	0,505
6	1	0	0,2	-9	-0,1571	0,345	-0,05	0,34	0,33	0,1221177	0,1725	-0,2877	1,7008	-0,063	0,616

Calculations cluster with 4 cabinets not relevant because less cabinets will remove gravity center to the middle (ec-min > 0,30 > ec-min = 0,2788 for bumper position 5°)



Transverse direction:

Impact forces on cluster with 4 GeoS12 relevant
(cluster with minimum selfweight in relation to possible horizontal forces)

$$Mk-iF = 1,2 \cdot 0,3 = 0,36 \text{ kNm}$$

Weight cluster + bumper $G = 1,32 + 0,25 = 1,57 \text{ kN}$

distance to tilt point = 1/2 width of bumper $e = 0,675 / 2 = 0,34 \text{ m}$

$$Ms = 0,34 \cdot 1,57 = 0,534 \text{ kNm}$$

Proof: $Ms / Mk = 0,534 / 0,36 = 1,48 > 1,30$

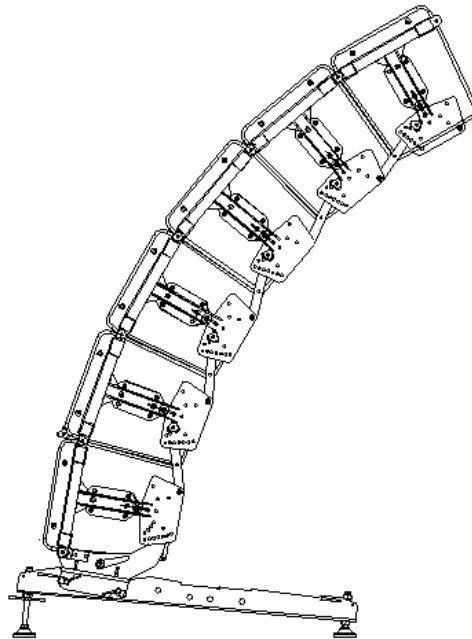


7.2 Structural integrity of rigging parts

Maximum internal forces due to selfweight for cluster with 6 GeoS12, base angle 10° , angle-setting 10° between all cabinets.

On the safe side the proof of structural integrity is done for windforces on the theoretique maximum height of a cluster $H_{vp} < 6 \cdot 0,345 = 2,07\text{m}$

Geometric properties see calculations on stability proof page..



Loading on bumper due to selfweight and wind:

$$G\text{-Cluster} = 1,95 \text{ kN}$$

$$y_{s1} = 0,523 \text{ m}$$

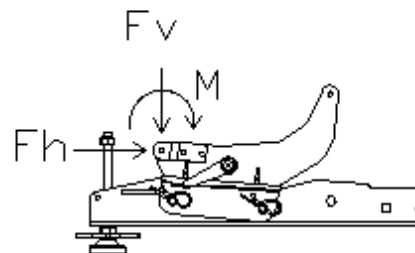
$$h_{vp} < 2,07 \text{ m}$$

$$M_g = 1,95 \cdot 0,523 = 1,02 \text{ kNm due to G}$$

$$M_w = 0,22 \cdot 2,07^2 / 2 = 0,47 \text{ kNm due to W}$$

$$F_v = 1,95 \text{ KN due to G}$$

$$F_h = 0,46 \text{ kN due to W}$$



Internal forces at connection points:

$$S2 = M / (2 \cdot 0,288)$$

=> due to G $S2 = 1,77 \text{ kN}$
due to W $S2 = 0,82 \text{ kN}$

$$S1v = Fv/2 \cdot \cos 10^\circ - Fh/2 \cdot \sin 10^\circ - S2$$

=> due to G $S1v = -0,81 \text{ kN}$
due to W $S1v = -0,90 \text{ kN}$

$$S1h = Fv/2 \cdot \sin 10^\circ + Fh / 2 \cdot \cos 10^\circ$$

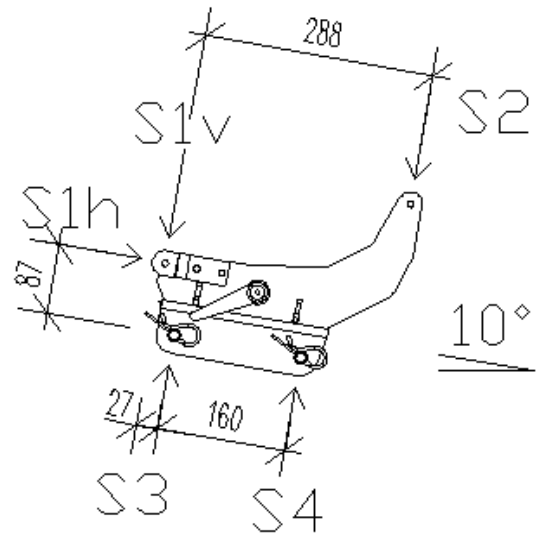
=> due to G $S1h = 0,17 \text{ kN}$
due to W $S1h = 0,45 \text{ kN}$

$$S3 + S4 = S1v + S2$$

=> $S3 = 0,96 - S4$ due to G
 $S3 = -0,08 - S4$ due to W

$$S4 \cdot 0,187 + S3 \cdot 0,027 = M/2$$

=> due to G $S4 \cdot 0,187 + (0,96 - S4) \cdot 0,027 = 0,51 \text{ kNm}$
 $S4 = (0,51 - 0,027 \cdot 0,96) / (0,187 - 0,027) = 3,03 \text{ kN}$
 $S3 = 0,96 - 3,03 = -2,07 \text{ kN}$
due to W $S4 = (0,235 + 0,027 \cdot 0,08) / (0,187 - 0,027) = 1,48 \text{ kN}$
 $S3 = -0,08 - 1,48 = -1,56 \text{ kN}$





Allowable Loading + proof of structural integrity

All parts S235 JR (Except X-Bow V2)

connction points to X-Bow:

Tear out at Front connection (S1)

Bumperpart relevant (materiel S235 JR)
 $dL=8,3$ mm

$$e1 = e2 = 15 \text{ mm} = 1,81 \cdot dL$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,69$$

$$V_{lrd} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$V_{lrd} = 0,6 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,61 \cdot 24 / 1,1 = 16,86 \text{ kN}$$

Tear out at back connection

Nearly identic geometric properties $V_{lrd} = 16,86$

connection to X-Bow

by 8mm Ball-lock 1.4305 Nirosta

Shearing acc. to DIN 50141 $V = 38$ kN

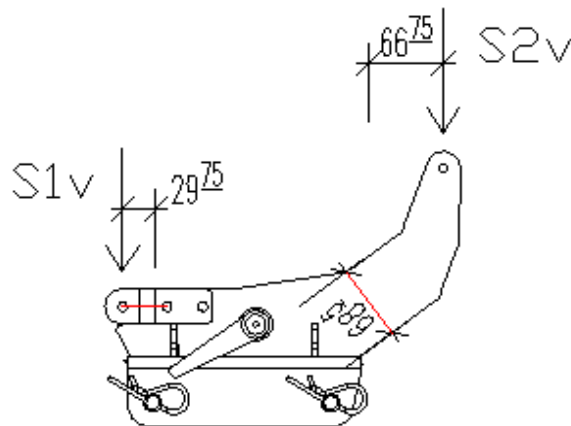
Summary + Proof

tear out relevant

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$$\text{all } S = 16,86 / 4 = 4,215 \text{ kN} > S_{\text{max}} = 1,77 + 0,82 = 2,59 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{S2})$$

Bending



Female adapter front

distance to welding-axe $e < 3$ cm

$$S1v \text{ max} = 1,71 \text{ kN} \quad M = 3 \cdot 1,71 = 5,13 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{section } b/h = 2 \times 0,3 / 3,15 \text{ cm} \quad Wpl = 0,6 \cdot 3,15^2 / 4 = 1,49 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 5,13 / 1,49 = 13,77 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 24,0 / 1,1 = 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Male adapter back

$e < 7$ cm

$$S2 \text{ max} = 2,59 \text{ kN} \quad M = 7 \cdot 2,59 = 19,13 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{section } b/h = 0,6 / 6,8 \text{ cm} \quad Wpl = 0,6 \cdot 6,8^2 / 4 = 6,93 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 19,13 / 6,93 = 11,04 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 24,0 / 1,1 = 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$



Connection to stabilizer

Tear out at Connection (S4)

Tear out at U-Section relevant (min e1)

$$dL = 16,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$e1 = e2 = 21 \text{ mm} = 1,29 \cdot dL$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0,87$$

$$V_{lrd} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$V_{lrd} = 2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 0,87 \cdot 24 / 1,1 = 36,44 \text{ kN}$$

connection by 16mm Bolts > 4.6

$$V_{rd} > 2 \cdot 43,9 \text{ kN} \quad \text{not relevant}$$

Summary + Proof

tear out relevant

\Rightarrow allowable Loading S [kN] including safety factor =4

$$\text{all } S = 36,44 / 4 = 9,11 \text{ kN} \quad > S_{\text{max}} = 3,03 + 1,48 = 4,51 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{S4})$$

Bending stabilizers

Max bending-moment:

$$\text{max } M = 0,5 \cdot (M_g + M_w + F_h \cdot 0,15) = 0,5 \cdot (1,02 + 0,47 + 0,46 \cdot 0,15) = 0,78 \text{ kNm}$$

Cross section closed rectangular tube 5,8x5,3x0,4 cm

$$I_{yy} = 2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 4,9^3 / 12 + 2 \cdot 5,4 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 2,45^2 = 33,8 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_y = 5,4 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 2,45 + 2 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 2,45^2 / 2 = 7,69 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_{pl} = 2 \cdot 7,69 = 15,38 \text{ cm}^3$$

Proof incl. Safety factor = 4

$$4 \cdot 78 / 15,38 = 20,28 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 24 / 1,1 = 21,8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

8 RIGGING SYSTEM RS15

Vertical cluster with maximum 16 Subwoofer RS15

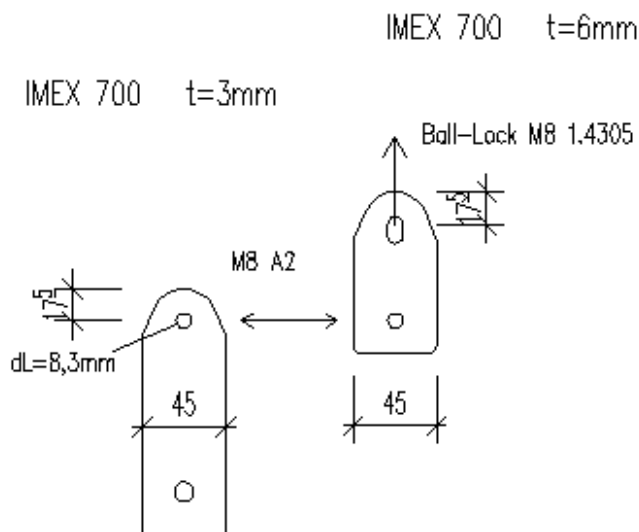
per cabinet 4 rigging-parts (one at each corner)

Weight of one cabinet incl. Rigging parts $G = 65 \text{ kg}$

Maximum loading on one rigging part

$$P_{\max} = 16 \cdot 0,65 / 4 = 2,6 \text{ kN}$$

Connections and plates



between 2 cabinets by 8mm Ball-lock
material: 1.4305 Nirosta $f_{yk} = 300 \text{ n/mm}^2$

between plates by Socket Head shoulder
srew M6D8x20 material: 12.9

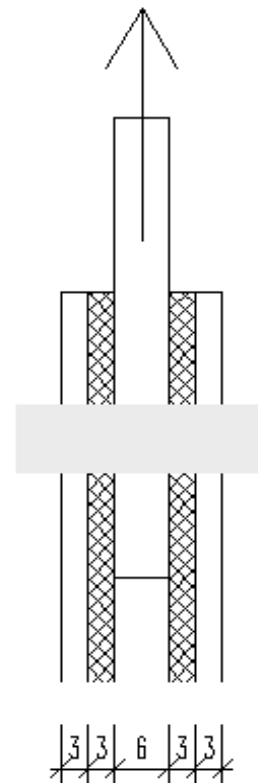
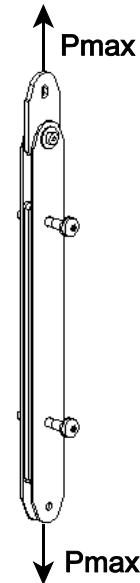
Ball-Lock is relevant:

shearing Ball-Lock

$$V_{sd} = 4 \cdot 2,6 = 10,4 \text{ kN (safety factor =4)}$$

allowable Shearing (in acc. to DIN 50141)

$$V_{rd} = 38 \text{ kN} > V_{sd} = 10,4 \text{ kN}$$





bending Ball-Lock

$$Msd = 4 \cdot 2,6 / 2 \cdot 0,30 \text{ cm} = 1,56 \text{ kNcm}$$

Ball-Lock M8 with inside hole 3,5mm , $f_{yk} = 30 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

$$Wpl = 4/3 (0,4^3 - 0,175^3) = 0,078 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$Mrd = 0,078 \cdot 30 / 1,1 = 2,12 \text{ kNcm} > Msd = 1,56 \text{ kNcm}$$

interaction

$$(10,4 / 38)^2 + (1,56/2,12)^2 = 0,62 < 1,0$$

Tear out plates

$$e1 = e2 = 17,5 \text{ mm} = 2,11 \cdot dL$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2,02$$

$$Vlrd = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$Vlrd = 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 2,02 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 61,7 \text{ kN} > Vsd = 10,4 \text{ kN}$$

Stresses in plates

$$A_{net} = 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot (4,5 - 1,0) = 2,1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$Nsd = 10,4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma = 10,4 / 2,1 \ll 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Connection plates to cabinet

connection to cabinet by 2x M10 A70 per rigging part

$$\text{Loading per rigging part } P = 0,65 / 4 = 0,1625 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Loading per screw: } P_s = 0,1625 / 2 = 0,08125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{eccentricity } e = 15/2 + 3 + 3 + 6/2 = 16,5 \text{ mm} = 1,65 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Bending-moment in screw } M = 0,08125 \cdot 1,65 = 0,134 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$\text{Screw M10 } Wpl = 4/3 \cdot 0,5^3 = 0,167 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{material A70 } f_{yk} = 450 \text{ N/mm}^2 ; f_{ubk} = 700 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 4 \cdot 0,134 / 0,167 = 3,2 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \ll 45 / 1,1$$

Shearing not relevant



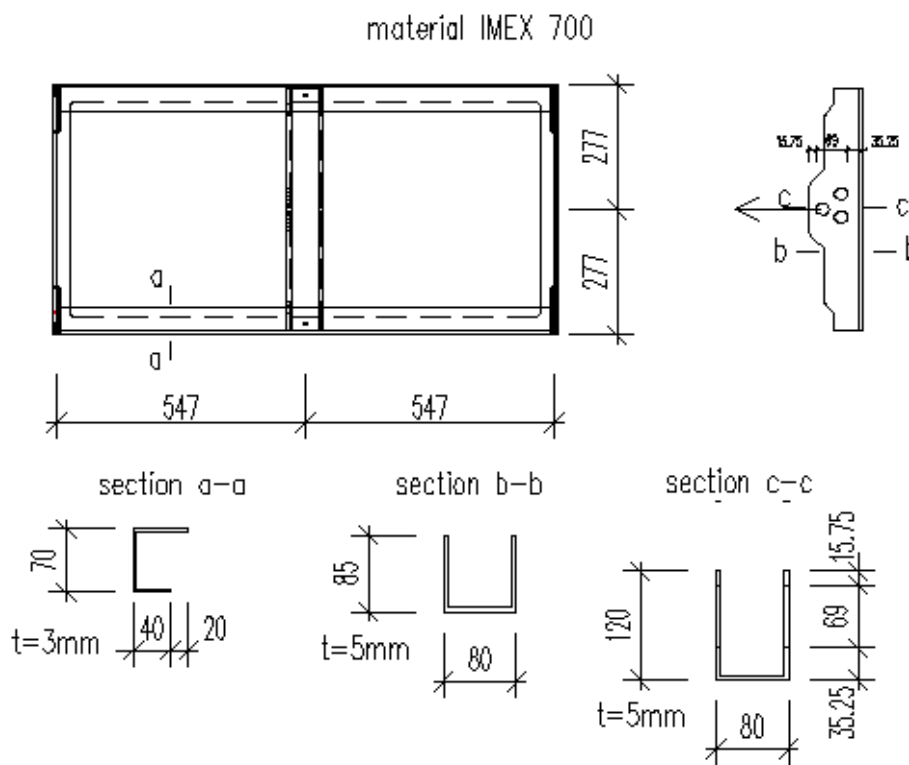
Bumper

Total maximum Weight: Clsuter $16 \cdot 0,65 = 10,4 \text{ kN}$

Bumper $< 60 \text{ kg} = 0,60 \text{ kN}$

Total $G = 11 \text{ kN}$

Total load distributed on the four corner points $P_i = 11 / 4 = 2,75 \text{ kN}$



Proof including safety factor = 4

Section a-a

$$M = 4 \cdot 2,75 \text{ kN} \cdot 54,7 \text{ cm} = 601,7 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 0,3 \cdot 7^2 / 4 + 2 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 3,7 \cdot 3,35 = 11,11 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = 601,7 / 11,11 = 54,15 \text{ kN/cm}^2 < 70 / 1,1 = 63,63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Section b-b

$$M < 4 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 27,7 = 609,4 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$W_{pl} > 2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 8,5^2 / 4 = 18,06 \text{ cm}^3$$

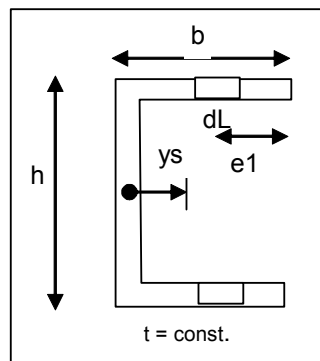
$$\sigma = 609,4 / 18,06 = 33,7 < 70 / 1,1$$

Section c-c

$$M = 4 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 27,7 = 609,4 \text{ kNcm}$$

Cross-section properties

Cross-Section			
h	8,00 [cm]		
b	12,00 [cm]		
th	0,50 [cm]		
tb	0,50 [cm]		
dl	6,90 [cm]		
e1	5,03 [cm]		
h'	7,50 [cm]		
b'	11,75 [cm]		
A	8,60 [cm ²]	Wy	21,45 [cm ³]
ys	2,63 [cm]	Wz-1	58,71 [cm ³]
lyy	85,78 [cm ⁴]	Wz-2	18,55 [cm ³]
lzz	169,15 [cm ⁴]	(W-pl=2xS)	
Sy	12,61 [cm ³]	Wy-pl	25,22 [cm ³]
Sz	13,33 [cm ³]	Wz-pl	26,66 [cm ³]



Wz-2 relevant

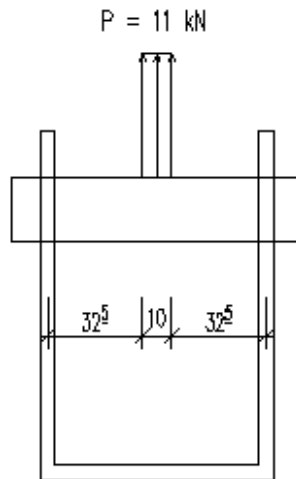
$$\sigma = 609,4 / 18,55 = 32,85 < 70/1,1 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$



Bolt at Hanging point

Bolt M22

$f_{yk} / f_{uk} = 50 / 63 \text{ kN/cm}^2$



Bolt M22 Inox 304L
 $f_{yk} = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $f_{uk} = 630 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$W_{pl} = 4/3 \cdot 1,1^3 = 1,775 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Mrd} = 1,775 \cdot 50 / 1,1 = 80,68 \text{ kNcm}$$

$$A = p \cdot 1,1^2 = 3,8 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Vrd} = 3,8 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 63 / 1,1 = 87 \text{ kN}$$

Proof incl. safety = 4

$$\text{Msd} = 4 \cdot 5,5 \text{ kN} \cdot 3,25 \text{ cm} = 71,5 \text{ kNcm} < \text{Mrd}$$

$$\text{Vsd} = 4 \cdot 5,5 = 22 \text{ kN} < \text{Vrd}$$

$$\text{Interaction: } (71,5 / 87)^2 + (22 / 87)^2 = 0,77 < 1,0$$

Tear out in centrale bar

$$dL = 22,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$e1 = 27 \text{ mm} = 1,2 \cdot dL$$

$$e2 > 1,5 dL$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,02$$

$$\text{Vlrd} = t \cdot dL \cdot a \cdot f_{yk} / 1,1$$

$$\text{Vlrd} = 0,5 \cdot 2,2 \cdot 1,02 \cdot 70 / 1,1 = 71,4 \text{ kN} > \text{Vsd} = 4 \cdot 5,5 = 22 \text{ kN}$$