



SIXTY82™

The new original

**ORIGINAL USER MANUAL – PART 1**  
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

**NB! PART 1 is inseparable connected with  
the applicable user manual PART 2**

March 2019

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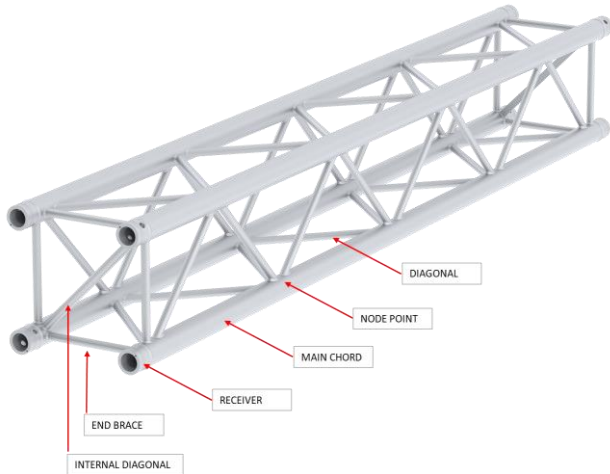


Fig 3.2



Fig 3.2

## 4. LIMITATION OF USE

- Trusses must be used within the limits of the structural report.
- Loading figures mentioned are only valid for static loads.
- Self-weight is already taken into account.

To meet BS, ANSI and EN standards for truss elements in repetitive use, all loadings as mentioned in the loading tables shall be multiplied with 0.85.

All other structures made of truss need dedicated structural reports.

Some products within our range fit with those of other brands. Nevertheless, trusses can differ considerably depending on their design, layout and manufacture (e.g. material properties, alloy, diameter, thickness, layout of the bracing, system tolerances, etc.) SIXTY82 provides comprehensive technical support and structural data for all trusses.

The structural integrity of an assembled structure of different brands and legal compliance is the sole responsibility of the user. Their combined use must always be certified by a structural engineer on a case by case basis.

SIXTY82 cannot accept responsibility for products manufactured by third parties.



*Trusses are not particularly designed for lifting people! Adequate load-reduction and safety precautions, according to local legislation, must be taken when people are lifted.*

Trusses can be used in environmental conditions varying from -20°C up to +80°C.

However, if trusses are used below 0°C special attention must be taken. The open heel of the welds of some of our trusses and capillary working of pin holes can cause water intrusion inside the truss chords and diagonals. If temperatures are below 0°C, captive water caused by intrusion or condensation will freeze and can cause damage to the truss members.

To avoid this effect SIXTY82 can provide the same trusses with 100% circumferential welded diagonals as well as drainage holes.

Special attention must be taken when trusses are used in aggressive environments or its near vicinity. The aluminium alloys used might not be particular suitable for this environment.

Direct contact with concrete shall be avoided by means of a sealant. A special instruction form is available.

The alloy used has good properties in a salt water environment however, it can cause oxidation on the surface. Regular cleaning with fresh water or a dedicated protection is advised.

The material used for the connectors is especially vulnerable for salt water. It is advised to anodise, coat or treat it with a sealant in such a way that no salt water particles can contact the material.

All bolts and nuts used in the line of forces, shall be fastened by means of a torque wrench. When bolts are connected to threaded aluminium components the torque setting are M12 > 15Nm, M16 > 25Nm.

## 5. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

For health and safety reasons, people handling truss should wear adequate Personal Protection Equipment like, but not limited to, gloves, sound protection, hard heads and safety shoes.

The noise levels during assembly and disassembly can exceed 80 dB.

Elements weighting 20 kg or more shall be carried by at least 2 persons.

Persons who have to be on the construction side shall be instructed and informed about correct use and possible dangers before use.

In case of an accident, damaged or malfunction, trusses shall be marked, taken out of service and offered for inspection to a qualified person in order to establish their structural integrity for re-use. The trusses shall be identified accordingly, and records of identification numbers and photo's shall be kept.

Examples of accidents or malfunction can be:

- Truss is dropped to floor from height;
- Truss is lifted with missing pins in joints which might cause overloading;
- Truss was subject to shock loads;
- Truss was torqued during e.g. lifting.



*Always wear hard heads, safety shoes, sound protection and protective gloves when moving, assembling, disassembling or transporting truss elements.*

Assembled trusses and structures must be checked on their structural stability and strength by a chartered engineer.



*Do not mix structural data from different standards without knowing their respective safety principles like Load Resistance Factor Design or Allowable Stress Design methodology.*



*Do not use of damaged or malfunctioning parts.*

### 5.1 ELECTRICAL POTENTIAL BONDING

The user needs to ensure that truss systems that might develop dangerous touch voltages in the event of an electrical fault are incorporated into a common potential equalisation system. This applies to all elements made of electro conductive material which have equipment placed on, or attached to, them or across which wires and cables run that, in the event of damage, could make electrical contact with metal parts. The connections can be made with clips, pipe clamps, screw joints or special single-pole locking connectors.

The common potential equalisation system must be connected to the earth wire of the electrical power supply system. For cable lengths of up to 50 metres, 16 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu is considered the standard value for an adequate cross-section. For cable lengths of up to 100 metres, the standard value is 25 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu. In truss tower systems, the potential equalisation connection can be made by means of a potential equalisation connection point provided by the manufacturer at the tower base. Since the wheels or rollers used in tower systems with „sleeve blocks“ insulate the movable part of the truss construction, the latter must be provided with a separate potential equalisation connection.



*Grounding trusses is extremely important as very often audience and installers will come in direct contact while the fixtures suspended are electrically charged.*

## 6. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE



*Always wear hard heads, safety shoes, sound protection and protective gloves when moving, assembling, disassembling or transporting truss elements.*



*Treat the truss with care. Don't drop, drag or throw them. Prevent damage from sharp edges such as the forks of a forklift. Use dedicated dollies as means for transportation and storage.*

Avoid vertical transportation or stocking for reasons of falling. Avoid physical contact with unprotected steel at all times.

Make sure trusses cannot move or shake during transport. Due to the softness of the aluminium the abrasive working of moving or shaking can lead to severe damage.

## 7. APPROVED ACCESSORIES

For an overview of approved accessories, we refer to our brochure or our website: [www.sixty82.com](http://www.sixty82.com).

It is of great importance that accessories never damage the truss.



*Special attention shall be taken at using clamps and hooks. It might very well be that their inside radius does not meet the tube size it needs to be connected to. This can lead to severe damage.*

## 8. COATINGS AND SURFACE TREATMENTS

Coatings and surface finishes shall only be applied after consultation with the coating or finish manufacturer or other parties qualified to evaluate the possible effects of the coating or surface finish on the structural properties and load - bearing capabilities of the truss. Only use curing process of temperatures of 200dgr or lower for per period of 10 minutes.

Records shall be kept detailing the application of any coating or surface finish with particular attention to processes requiring the application of heat.

Chemical removal of coatings and surface finishes shall be carried out only after consulting with the chemical manufacturer to ensure that the chemical will not affect the mechanical properties of the aluminium.

The use of Abrasion-blasting shall be treated with great care. It is advised not to be used on aluminium less than or equal to 3 mm thick.

## 9. SLINGING METHODS

There are many ways of slinging a truss. At all times strength and stability must be guaranteed. However, the correct way depends on many aspects and the application.

Based on loading a truss to its maximum, it is advised to sling trusses as per instruction given. These methods:

- Guarantee strength when attached in the node or directly next to the end brace. (within 50mm)
- Guarantee that the hanging point is above the truss centre of gravity
- Give redundancy in case one sling fails
- Minimise the horizontal compression of main chords



*Slinging shall be applied solely at the main chords, not at the couplers or internal braces unless approved by a chartered engineer.*



*Slinging shall be applied at node points, aside end braces or aside horizontal cross braces.*



*Slinging equipment shall be made from non-abrasive and fire-retardant materials.*

The use of slinging devices with a soft cover is advised. Direct contact between a steel wire rope and the truss chord should be avoided because of the abrasive surface of the steel wire rope.

For stability reasons it is advised to wrap at least 2 main chords.

Trusses can be suspended from either the top or bottom chords. The best method depends on the application.

Suspending or supporting has the same effect on a truss.

If the truss is not supported in the node point, the main chords will be subject to an additional local bending moment. This effect shall be considered in the structural analysis and could lead to reduction of the load capacity!

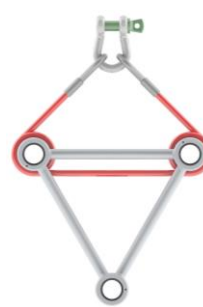
For optimum performance, suspensions shall be attached into the node points. If not, the truss might be subject to a substantial reduction of its load capacity. Slinging to all main chords doesn't change this. The correct load can only be determined by studying each load case individually. This should be done by a chartered engineer.

**ADVISED SLINGING METHODS**



Pic. 9.7

Pic. 9.8



Pic. 9.9

Pic. 9.10

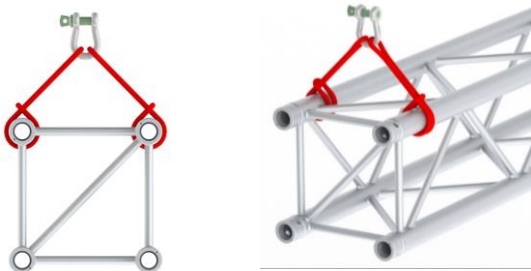


Pic. 9.11

Pic. 9.12

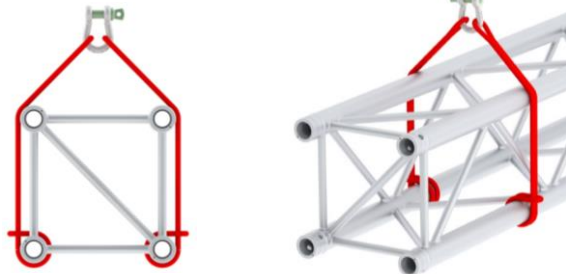


*Ladder truss needs special attention for slinging. Stabilisation of the top chord is vital for the load capacity. Only the bottom chord shall be loaded. Other load applications need structural analysis*



Pic. 9.1

Pic. 9.2



Pic. 9.3

Pic. 9.4



Pic. 9.5

Pic. 9.6



Pic. 9.13



Pic. 9.14



Pic. 9.15



# 10. ASSEMBLY & DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Trusses and truss constructions shall be assembled by some competent person or sufficiently instructed personnel under supervision of a competent person. Before assembly, use and disassembly, the competent person is responsible for, but not limited to:

- follow up of all instructions as stated in this manual and the applicable Part 2.
- instruction to those assembling the trusses and correct suspension of trusses and loads.

It is advised to physically show how to assemble and disassemble trusses, how to orientate couplers and which tools to use.

Trusses with a conical coupler only allow the pin to be placed from the outside inwards. Make sure that the conical hole in the connector is correctly placed. The larger side of the hole need to face outwards. See fig 10.1

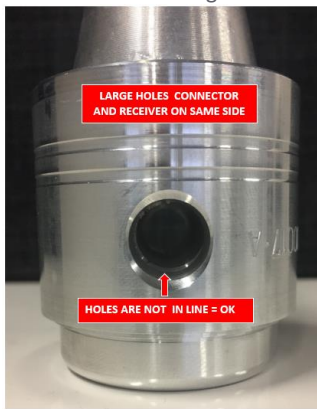


Fig. 10.1



Fig. 10.2

When two trusses with conical connector are assembled a gap between them can be seen. This is on purpose and has no negative influence on strength and function. See fig 10.2

All bolts and nuts used in the line of forces, shall be fastened by means of a torque wrench. When bolts are connected with threaded aluminium components the torque settings are M12 > 15Nm, M16 > 25Nm.

A competent person shall check prior to use if all trusses are connected properly before applying loads.

For trusses with end braces it does not matter if the diagonals do not follow the alternating zig-zag pattern.

**When trusses have end braces , both situations are allowed without reduction of load**



Fig 10.4

## 10.1 ASSEMBLY

1. Slide two trusses towards each other.
2. Look if the pin holes are more or less aligned.  
NB! With conical truss there is always a small difference in alignment. This is done on purpose in order to maintain the functionality of the conical connection system.
3. Guide the truss by its end in case the holes do not align. Never use brute force.
4. Drive the pin through the pin holes preferably by using a red-copper hammer. Rubber/ plastic hammers do not work properly as they absorb too much energy.

**Tip!** Place the pin in such a way that the hole for the R-clip is perpendicular to the length of the truss. This allows easy mounting of the R-clip.

5. Put the R-clip in place.
6. Sling the truss by means of appropriate methods described.
7. Before loading, check if all connections are made.
8. Attach loads as per instruction given in chapter 8.3
9. Lift the truss 1 meter and check all connections. Correct where needed.
10. Lift the truss to trim height. Avoid „bumping“ during the lifting operation as it will lead to an increase of forces in the truss and load.

## 10.2 DISASSEMBLY

1. Lower the truss till working height.
2. Remove the loads.
3. Inspect the truss for any default. Mark them accordingly and take them out of service.
4. Lower the truss till floor level.
5. Detach the slings or lifting accessories.
6. Remove the R-clips.
7. Drive the pins out by means of a firm hit.
8. Check components on any default. Mark them accordingly and take them out of service.

## 10.3 ATTACHING LOADS

Make sure:

Loads to be equally divided over both bottom or top chords. Loading a truss on one side lead to internal torsional forces which are not considered in the data provided.

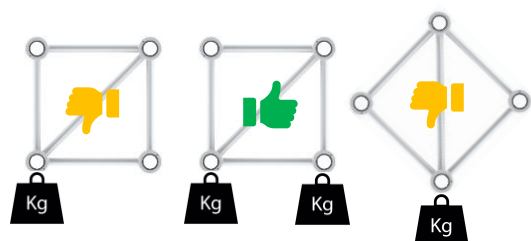


Fig. 10.5



Fig 10.6



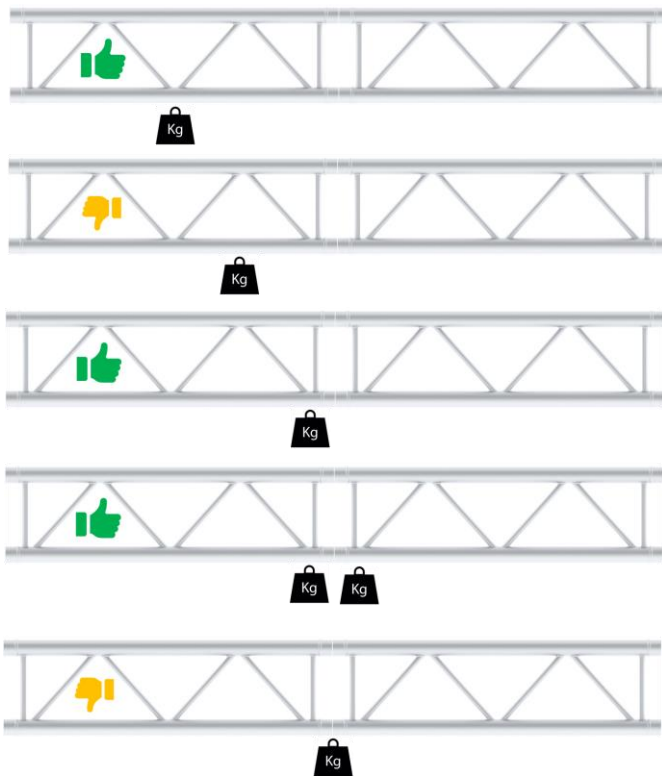


Fig 10.7

## 11. INSPECTION

SIXTY82 encourages careful documented inspection by a competent person at least once a year or as often if the circumstances or intensity of use requires so.

If the truss is used as lifting equipment, the inspection interval should be according to the machine directive (EC 2006/42) and local legislation or as often as needed

If the structural element is used as permanent load bearing element in permanent buildings, they are subject to the EU Construction Product Regulation 305/2011/EC.

The inspection interval should be according to the building code and local legislation or as often as needed.



*SIXTY82 trusses need to be checked and inspected visually for damage or any other aspect, that might negatively affect the safety, prior to each time of use.*

### 11.1 GENERAL

Responsibility and liability for the safe use of truss elements, lies predominantly with the user itself.

The open heel in the bracing welds in the M29 and M39 series are part of the design and TÜV approved.

Inspect the truss elements, rigging wear and accessories on visual wear or damage of any kind before assembling or using the truss at any time! For inspection criteria see Table 1.



*Do not use damaged trusses, couplers and pins.*

### 11.2 INSPECTION LEVELS

#### INITIAL INSPECTIONS

When first acquired, whether they are new or used, structural elements should be inspected in accordance with Table 1, and a record of the inspection needs to be maintained.

#### REGULAR INSPECTIONS

Regular visual inspections should be carried out in accordance with Table 1. Regular inspections should be performed by a competent person and should be carried out prior to each incident of use.

#### PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Periodic visual inspections should be carried out in accordance with Table 1 and a record of the inspections needs to be maintained. Periodic inspections should be performed by a competent person and should be conducted at least once each year or in accordance with an inspection routine established by a qualified person.

Trusses which are subject to any accident must be inspected according to the requirements per periodic inspection and in accordance with table 1.

### 11.3 INSPECTION FREQUENCY

#### TRUSSES IN REGULAR SERVICE

Trusses in regular service should be subjected to regular and periodic inspections.

#### PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS, STATIONARY

Periodic inspections should be carried out on all trusses that are permanently installed in a stationary (not moving) configuration. The frequency of inspections should be determined on the basis of the prevalent conditions.

#### PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS, MOVING

Periodic inspections should be carried out every three months, or in accordance with an inspection routine established by a qualified person, on all trusses that are installed in a permanent configuration where movement of the truss system is an integral part of use.

#### RECORDS

Records of initial inspections and periodic inspections should be kept by the owner for each truss and should be signed and dated by the person carrying out the inspections.

Part	Inspection level			Items to be inspected						
	Initial	Regular	Periodic	Chords	Diagonals	Connectors	Welds	Fasteners	Geometry	ID-TAG
	Chapter 11.2	Chapter 11.2	Chapter 11.2							
Missing parts										☒
Dents	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒					
Bends	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒					
Holes (1)	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		
Incorrect repair	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		
Abrasion	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		☒			
Corrosion			☒		☒		☒			
Missing members	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒		☒		
Flatness (2)	☒	☒	☒			☒				
Deformation	☒	☒	☒			☒		☒		
Excessive wear	☒	☒	☒			☒	☒	☒		
Cracks	☒	☒	☒				☒			
Correct grading (3)	☒	☒	☒					☒		
Twisting	☒	☒	☒						☒	
Squareness	☒	☒	☒						☒	
Bending	☒	☒	☒						☒	
Sweep			☒						☒	
Camber			☒						☒	

## 12. MAINTENANCE AND DISCARD CRITERIA INTRODUCTION

Apart from the normal requirements with regard due to care in utilization, professional assembly, dismantling, transport and storage of truss elements, regular inspections are vital. A critical visual check of the individual elements before each use, independent of the respective field of utilization, shall be performed.

Regular inspections of the trusses should be carried out at least once a year by a competent person and documented in written form. If the truss is used intensively, regular inspections should be performed at shorter intervals. If deficiencies are noted during an inspection of the truss that preclude further safe use, the truss must be taken out of service and scrapped. Identification of the deficiency cannot be considered sufficient in most cases. Disposal via the manufacturer/supplier or a metal recycling company is the only safe way of protecting others from risks generated by defective material. The discard criteria provided by shall be incorporated fully into the inspection.

Due to the fabrication, the trusses can have some dimensional deviation from the theoretical dimensions given. These deviations are within limits as given in EN 1090-3.

### 12.1 DISCARD AND REJECTION CRITERIA

Trusses are considered to be rejected from service if they display one or more of the criteria mentioned in this manual.



*In case of doubt the manufacturer/supplier or an expert should be asked for their opinion.*

### 12.2 GENERAL

Although aluminium may not develop corrosion the way many steel alloys do ambient influences can impact on aluminium corrosively. Care should be taken with trusses that are placed outdoors for a long time, in particular in areas with a high level of industrial pollution, near salt water, near tram lines, near swimming pools. Trusses should be checked individually before each use as to whether the expected pollution has had a corrosive effect.



*If any part of a truss shows significant visible damage or is suspected of containing a damaged element (visible or not), the truss should be taken out of service and marked accordingly. A qualified person should carry out an assessment of the truss elements.*

- Repairs should be carried out and warranted by either the manufacturer or a suitably qualified person to be approved by the manufacturer.
- Regularly smooth the surface of coupling parts. Use a fine sandpaper or conventional abrasive materials
- Keep them slightly lubricated with oil, silicone spray or similar lubrication. Any lubricant used should not be “sticky”, thus preventing the gathering of dirt, dust or small parts of debris.
- Prevent painting the inner surface of the connector and pin holes. This has a negative effect on the fit.
- Remove any kind of debris from trusses and its components. Do not use any abrasive methods other than abrasive cloth or sandpaper grain 240 or higher.

#### 12.2.1 GENERAL discard criteria

- Welds which have cracks or other irregularities.
- Missing identification stickers (name of the manufacturer, type and date of production).
- Lasting (3D) deformation of the stacking system parts by rotation, bending or torsion or other deformation with resultant deviation from the original shape.



*Damaged or worn material shall be clearly marked and immediate taken out of service.*

### 12.3 MAIN CHORDS

If one or more main chord extrusions shows cracks, or if one or more main chord extrusions is deformed by more than 5% of their respective diameter from the original centre line, the truss is unfit for further use. The same applies if the ends of the main chord of a truss are deformed in the area around the connector, connecting the truss to another element will only be possible by exerting considerable force.

Further signs of a discard condition are:

- Scratches, cuts or signs of attrition on the surface of the main extrusions that reduce the cross-sectional area of the tube.
- Indentations in the main tube to a depth of more than 1mm and a length of more than 10mm, irrespective in which direction.
- Holes which appear after the truss is brought into use.
- The remaining (plastic) deformation of the main chord to an oval shape or indentation of the tube.

### 12.4 BRACES

If one or more diagonal braces, end braces or cross braces are broken or no longer exists, the truss is not usable. The same applies for laterally displaced braces ter from the centre line. Further signs of a discard condition are:

- Scratches, cuts or signs of wear on the surface of the braces that reduce the cross-sectional area of the braces by more than 10%.
- Indentations in the braces to a depth of more than 0,5 mm and a length of more than 10 mm, irrespective in which direction.
- Holes which appear after the truss is brought into use.
- The remaining (plastic) deformation of a brace to an oval shape or indentation of the brace tube.

### 12.5 CONNECTORS

Signs of a discard condition are:

- Cracked or partially broken welding seams between the main tube and the connector.
- Oval signs of wear in the drill holes.
- Rotational displacement for the drill holes for the bolt holes in a connector or between two adjoining connectors by more than 2°.
- Deflection of the main chord ends.
- Signs of wear on the connector or the connector that reduce the cross-sectional area.
- Deformation or distortion in the main chord area next to the welds of the connector.
- Overloading by excessive force causes buckling.
- Overloading through excessive tensile force can cause diminution of the main tube next to the welds.
- Each scratch, cut or hammer stroke indentation on the connector to a depth of more than 1 mm and that is longer than 10 mm, independent of the direction.
- Excessive corrosion in the connector.

For systems that have remained assembled for more than one year indoors or for 2 months outdoors, new, galvanized bolts should be

used or stainless-steel versions in order to prevent possible dangers by galvanic corrosion.

### 12.6 PINS

Pins undergo wear when inserted and removed frequently, in particular by hammer strokes. They can be regarded as consumer goods. Pressure areas and deformations in the bolts are indications of a massive overload. If a bolt shows such a change, it may not be used any longer.

Further signs of a discard condition:

- Cuts, indentations, scratches and other damages on the smooth surface of the pin.
- Burrs, mushroom heads and other protruding, sharp or pointed edges at the narrower end of the pin.
- Deformation through hammering which causes
- wear on the cross-hole or damage to a screw thread.
- Attrition of the zinc coating on any part of the bolt, causing this to corrode.
- No self-locking nuts may be used if the nylon safety mechanism is clearly damaged by wear.



*NEVER RE-ZINC PLATE STEEL PINS AS THEY ARE MADE OF HIGH GRADE STEEL. HYDROGYNE EMBRITTELEMENT MIGHT OCCUR.*

## 13. LEGISLATION

For fabrication and use the following standards are applicable.

### MANUFACTURING

EN 1990	Eurocode 0 Basis of structural design
EN 1991 all parts	Eurocode 1 Actions on structures
EN 1993 all parts	Eurocode 3 Design of steel structures
EN 1999 all parts	Eurocode 9 Design of Aluminium structures
EN 1090-1	Execution of steel and aluminium structures-part 1: Requirements for conformity assessment of structural components.
EN 1090-3	Execution aluminium structures: technical requirements for aluminium structures.
ANSI E1.2-2006	Entertainment Technology: Design, Manufacture and Use of Aluminium Trusses and Tower
EN 17115	Entertainment technology: Specifications for design, manufacture of aluminium and steel trusses
EN 10042:2005	Arc welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys - Guidance on quality levels for imperfections.
EN ISO 3834-1 & 3	Quality requirements for welding - Fusion welding of metallic materials - Part 1: Guidelines for selection and use Part 3: Standard quality requirements
EN 754 (all parts)	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Cold drawn rod/bar and tube
EN 755 (all parts)	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles

EN 515:1993	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Wrought products - Temper designations
EN 573 (all parts)	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Chemical composition and form of wrought products
EN 10204:2004	Metallic products - Types of inspection documents
2006/42/EC	European Machine Directive

### USE

BS 7906-2	Code of practice for use of aluminium and steel trusses and towers / England
LOLER	Safe use of lifting equipment, lifting operations and lifting equipment regulations / England
DGUV 17/ BGVc1	Staging and Production Facilities for the Entertainment Industry/ Germany
IGVW SQP1	Code of practice for event technology- Provision and Use of Truss Systems/ Germany
BS 7906-2	Code of practice for event technology- Provision and Use of Truss Systems/ Germany

## 14. GUARANTEE

- For a period of 12 month we undertake to repair, free of charge any damage attributable to faulty materials or workmanship, provided that the appliance is forwarded, freight paid, to our works or one of the SIXTY82 contract service organisations.
- Extended warranty can be obtained by registering your products at [www.sixty82.com](http://www.sixty82.com)
- The guarantee - period begins with the day of the delivery, proven by a purchase receipt like an invoice or delivery note or their copies.
- The guarantee only is applicable for new equipment.
- The guarantee does not cover damage due to transport damage, negligent handling, overload or parts subject to normal wear and tear. Nor damages that originate from a case of misuse because of non-observance the instructions in this manual.
- The fitting of replacement parts not supplied by us or modifications of our design by third parties also invalidates the guarantee.
- Guarantee repairs do not renew nor extend the guarantee-period.

## 15. DISCLAIMER

Sixty82 has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this manual, no liability will be accepted for errors. Sixty82 reserves the right to change or alter their products and documentation without prior notice.

No part of this manual may be reproduced in any form or by any means without written permission.

In case of a claim under the guarantee, a malfunction or spare part requirements please contact your point of sale or Sixty82.

## 16. CE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY



**EC-DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY FOR MACHINERY**  
(2006/42/EG Annex II)

SIXTY 82 B.V.  
AMPERELAAN 9  
9207 AM DRACHTEN  
THE NETHERLANDS

Herewith declares that:

SIXTY82 truss systems; S22T, S22S, M29TX, M29SX, M29T, M29S, M39T, M39S, M39TOW, L35R, L35S, L52F, L52V, L52TOW, XL101R, XL101F

- are in compliance with the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EEC annex II
- the following harmonized standards have been applied (or parts/clauses of): EN 12100-1-2010, EN 1090-2, EN 1090-3, EN 1999, EN 1993
- the following national technical standards and specifications have been used (or parts/clauses of): EN 17115, DGUV 17-18, ISO 3834-1, ISO 3834-3, EN 754 all parts, EN 755 all parts, EN 515, EN 573, EN 10204:2004

Drachten, The Netherlands 01-04-2018



Mr. M. Hendriks,  
CTO  
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**DÉCLARATION CE DE CONFORMITÉ POUR LES MACHINES**  
(2006/42/EG Annexe II)

SIXTY 82 B.V.  
AMPERELAAN 9  
9207 AM DRACHTEN  
THE NETHERLANDS

déclare que:

SIXTY82 truss systems; S22T, S22S, M29TX, M29SX, M29T, M29S, M39T, M39S, M39TOW, L35R, L35S, L52F, L52V, L52TOW, XL101R, XL101F

- est en conformité avec la Directive pour les machines 2006/42/EG annexe I
- Le produit est en conformité avec les autres Directives Européennes: 93/68/EEG
- est en conformité avec les normes Européennes harmonisées (parties/paragraphes de): EN 12100-1-2010, EN 1090-2, EN 1090-3, EN 1999, EN 1993
- est en conformité avec les normes et spécifications techniques nationales et internationales (parties/paragraphes de): EN 17115, DGUV 17-18, ISO 3834-1, ISO 3834-3, EN 754 all parts, EN 755 all parts, EN 515, EN 573, EN 10204:2004

Fait à, Drachten , Pays Bas 01-04-2018



Mr. M. Hendriks,  
CTO

