

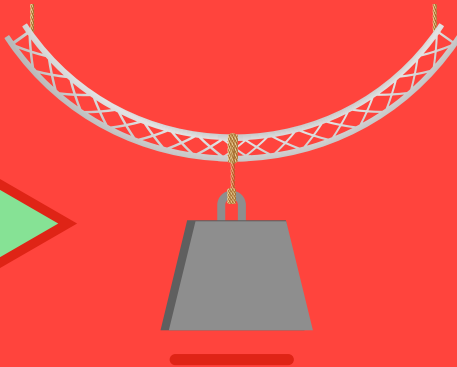
The **do's** and **don'ts** of truss use

1 DO



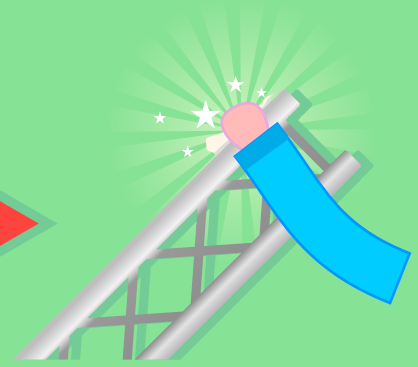
Give truss a visual check prior to each use

2 DON'T



Do not exceed allowable loading as given in the loading tables

3 DO



Perform regular maintenance on the connection parts

6 DON'T



Mix truss modules of different brands, even if they appear to be fitting together

5 DO



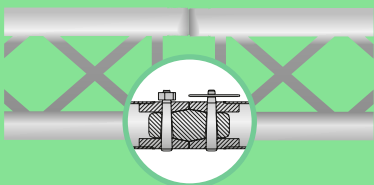
Discard damaged truss

4 DON'T



Use the truss in temperatures higher than 100 °C for longer periods or time

7 DO



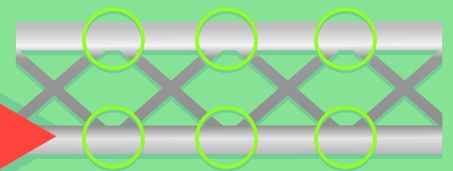
Check if all connection parts are placed and are in a good condition

8 DON'T



Extend spans beyond the ranges as given in the load tables

9 DO



Do apply loads near the node points

The **do's** and **don'ts** of truss use

Do

- Give truss a visual check prior to each use.
- Perform regular maintenance on the connection parts, taking away burrs, dents or scratches.
- Check if all connection parts are placed and are in a good condition.
- Apply any load over 100kg in or close to the node points only.
- Inspect truss modules every year and keep records.
- Discard damaged truss.

Don't

- Exceed Working Loads for Single Spans as given in loading tables.
- Load a truss span in excess of table load limits.
- Extend spans beyond the ranges as given in the load tables.
- Unbalance the loads on the truss cross section; Do distribute the load evenly.
- Use different slinging methods on one single span of truss.
- Expose a truss or truss assembly to impact, rapid lifts or sudden stops.
- Lift or lower the truss in intermittent control switch action.
- Use a truss module that appears to be defective, worn, deformed or damaged
- Use a truss module that has cracked welds.
- Use a truss module that has oval shaped or dented chords.
- Use a truss module that has absent, deformed or damaged braces.
- Use slinging components that can damage the truss chords.
- Rest slings or supporting elements (brackets) against diagonals.
- Lift a truss from any of the diagonal, vertical or horizontal braces.
- Rotate - or invert - a truss out of it's design cross shape.
- Use the truss in temperatures higher than 150 °C for longer periods or time.
- Attach personal fall protection components to the truss without consulting a competent person.
- Rest a truss on sharp or abrasive edges. The flexure under load will cause damage.
- Mix truss modules of different brands, even if they appear to be fitting together.
- Hammer or ratchet modules together. They should fit using manual effort.
- Increase loading, dimensions (span, cantilever or height) of complete structural systems (ground supports, LED-screen gantries, roof systems) other than as described in user manuals, without written consent by the manufacturer.
- Use corner blocks in other positions or set-up than specified.
- Reduce ballast(s) without realizing and announcing the negative effect on overall structural system stability.