

Deliverable Report 7.6

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1 Introduction

Present report describes the final design of the demonstration unit designed by GXN and supported by Arup for the structural calculation. The demonstration unit collects the final full scale mock-ups for the four of the four case studies in a single assembly. This has been conceived for the EcoBuild exhibition held in London at the beginning of March 2015.

Present report contains the following:

- Project for the demonstration unit as for the design from GXN;
- Structural calculation report performed by Arup;
- Installation phases of the full scale mock ups;
- Final appearance of the demonstration stand at EcoBuild.

All chapters will be structured with a brief explanatory text while the graphic content will be organized in four distinct appendices.

2 Design of the demonstrator unit

The demonstrator has been specifically designed with the aim of exhibiting the full scale mock ups in London at the EcoBuild fair. Main requirement have been:

- Steel structure to support the case studies;
- Wooden furniture & stand basement;
- Match the size constraints for the stand and particularly (6m length, 4 meters in width and 4 meters in height);
- Create an assembly including the four case studies in a homogeneous design;
- Create places for the visitors to discuss with the BioBuild partners about the project;
- Create a visual attraction for the visitors towards the stand;
- Fulfil all the requirements imposed by the EcoBuild organizers.

Figure 1 reports an overview of the stand, while Appendix A reports the full design documentation as developed by GXN.



Figure 1. 3D model of the stand.

3 Structural calculation of the steel structure

The structural calculation has been performed by Arup to account for potential failure of the stand structure. The basic materials is construction steel and the design loads have been considered according to the guidelines of the trade fair and particularly it has been considered the risk of overturning due to:

- Internal wind pressure
- Potential soft body/hard body impact

Figure 2 reports an overview of the 3D model used to perform the structural calculation of the stand, while Appendix B reports the full design documentation as developed by Arup.



Figure 2. Structural model of the stand.

4 Installation and final appearance

The stand has been installed in three days right before the EcoBuild fair, happening in London from the 3rd to the 5th of March.

The installation phases as well the final appearance of the stand is reported in Appendix C.

APPENDIX A – Design of the demonstrator units

ECOBUILD exhibition design

2014-10-13 Additional Material Studies





Orriented Strand Board



Unfinished Steel



Glossy White Finish



Biocomposite with Clearcoat finish













Projekt nr. | 40028 Projekt navn | BioBuild





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01) Structural Frame Scope

Biobuild Scope (02)

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A3 - External Cladding Kit A4 - External Wall Panel A5 - External Wall Panel 2 A6 - Internal Partition Kit A7 - Suspended Ceiling Kit	TITLE:	
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Exterior Cladding Kit - Acrylic Display

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Hinge Connection (02)

APPENDIX B - Structural calculation of the steel structure

BioBuild project **EcoBuild 2015 - stand design** Structural calculation report

Issue | November 12, 2014

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 219314-00

Arup Deutschland Gmbh Joachimstaler Straße 41 10623 Berlin Germany www.arup.com

ARUP

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1 Introduction

The BioBuild consortium is willing to present the full scale prototypes of the four bio-composite case studies, developed through the project, during the EcoBuild event, which is going to take place in March 2015 in London.

The participation of the BioBiuld consortium at the EcoBuild 2015 fair has been identified as strategic from the project partners and it is part of the dissemination activities planned in WP9.

Arup has being appointed by the BioBuild consortium to conduce the structural calculation of the stand, this needed to dimension and assess the performance of the structural elements and therefore inform the design.

Present report shows the structural calculation for the stand, being designed by the architects GXN.

2 The design of the stand

The design of the stand has been developed by GXN and reviewed by Net Composite and Arup during the design process.

The main design idea is to create the stand, as the combination of modules that are temporarily assembled. Each of the modules support one of the case study systems, Figure 1. The overall dimensions of the stand are $6m \times 4m \times 4m$.



Figure 1. Overall design of the stand showing the position of the cage for the four case studies.

The single modules are open cages made with construction steel square tubes, having a hollow section of 100×100 mm and a thickness of 5mm. The structure of the cages is partially welded in the factory and partially bonded on site. To ease the transportation of the elements these are split in parts having reduced

dimensions The connections in between the elements are of the type male-female, with the inner tube being a hollow square section with dimensions 89mm x 89mm x 8mm. The connections can be made either as encastre or as hinge, depending on the number of bolts used to tighten the connection.

The cages have different dimensions as well as different geometry, according to the size of the case study they support and contain.

Particularly the cages that host the Internal Partition Kit (IPK) and the External Cladding Kit (ECK) have a parallelepiped shape with dimensions 2000mm x 500mm x 2600mm (length-depth-height) and 3000mm x 500mm x 2600mm respectively.

The Suspended Ceiling Kit (SCK) is supported by a "Table" structure, made without the bottom perimeter profile and having dimensions 3100mm x 2100mm x 3465mm.

The External Wall Panel (EWP) is supported with a more complicated support structure to allow bringing its weight which is expected to be about 800 kg. The external panel is supported at the bottom level with two pins while, at a height of about 3400 mm, it is supported by the brackets.

3 Material

The cages have been checked under the assumption that the base material they are composed of is steel, S235. The mechanical performance of the steel are reported within the following Table 1, while Table 2 is reporting the relevant properties for the two sections used in the calculation, these being the 100mm x 100mm x 5mm outer tube and the 89mm x 89mm x 8mm inner tube.

 Table 1. Mechanical performance of the steel S235, assumed as material for the cages.

Material	Mechanical performance
S235	Yield strength $f_y = 235 \text{ N/mm}^2$
	Tensile strength $f_u = 360 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Table 2. Properties for the steel sections used in the construction of the cages.


			Lower wall			
Av.v	9.40	cm2	thickness	tbb	8.00	mm
,,,	2,1.0				0,00	
Ac	90,20	cm2	Cross-sectional area	А	25,92	cm2
Apl,y	9,50	cm2	Shear area	Ау	10,94	cm2
-			~			
ly	281,00	cm4	Core area	Ac	65,61	cm2
ar 1	29 70		Moment of inertic	T.	286.20	am 1
Iy	38,70	IIIII	Moment of mertia	Iy	280,20	CIII4
			Governing radius of			
ro	54 70	mm	gyration	r v	33.20	mm
10	54,70	mm	Sylution	Ty	33,20	IIIII
	1880.0		Polar radius of			
V	0	cm3/m	gyration	ro	47,00	mm
			05		,	
wt	14,80	kg/m	Weight	wt	20,30	kg/m
Asurf	0,39	m2/m	Surface	Asurf	0,36	m2/m
				_		
Am/V	207,98	1/m	Torsional constant	J	430,68	cm4

T	422.00	4	Warping constant	C	0.00	6
J	433,00	cm4	referring to M	Cw	0,00	cmo
			Electic section			
Cw	0.35	cm6	modulus	Sv	64 31	cm3
Cw	0,55	cino	mouulus	Sy	04,31	CIIIS
Sv	56,30	cm3				
	Av,y Ac Apl,y Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Ty Asurf Am/V	Av,y $9,40$ Ac $90,20$ Apl,y $9,50$ $3y$ $281,00$ y $38,70$ y $14,800$ Asurf $0,39$ Am/V $207,98$ y $433,00$ Cw $0,35$ Sy $56,30$	Av,y 9,40 cm2 Ac 90,20 cm2 Apl,y 9,50 cm2 y 281,00 cm4 y 38,70 mm y 1880,0 cm3/m vt 14,80 kg/m Asurf 0,39 m2/m Am/V 207,98 1/m y 433,00 cm4 Cw 0,35 cm6 Sy 56,30 cm3	Av,y9,40cm2Lower wall thicknessAc90,20cm2Cross-sectional areaApl,y9,50cm2Shear areaiy281,00cm4Core areaiy281,00cm4Core areaiy38,70mmMoment of inertiaiy38,70mmGoverning radius of gyrationiv1880,0cm3/mPolar radius of gyrationv1880,0cm3/mSurfacev14,80kg/mWeightAsurf0,39m2/mSurfaceAm/V207,981/mTorsional constant referring to Mi433,00cm4Elastic section modulusiv0,35cm6Elastic section modulus	Av,y9,40cm2Lower wall thicknesstbbAc90,20cm2Cross-sectional areaAApl,y9,50cm2Shear areaAyiy281,00cm4Core areaAciy281,00cm4Core areaAciy38,70mmMoment of inertiaIyiv38,70mmMoment of inertiaIyiv38,70mmMoment of inertiaIyiv38,70mmMoment of inertiaIyiv1880,0gyrationryiv1880,0Polar radius of gyrationroiv14,80kg/mWeightwtAsurf0,39m2/mSurfaceAsurfAm/V207,981/mTorsional constantJiv433,00cm4Elastic section modulusSySv56.30cm3Sy	Av,y9,40cm2Lower wall thicknesstbb8,00Ac90,20cm2Cross-sectional areaA25,92Apl,y9,50cm2Shear areaAy10,94y281,00cm4Core areaAc65,61y38,70mmMoment of inertiaIy286,20y38,70mmMoment of inertiaIy286,20y38,70mmMoment of inertiaIy286,20y38,70mmMoment of inertiaIy286,20y1880,0cm3/mgyrationry33,20v14,80kg/mWeightwt20,30vt14,80kg/mWeightwt20,30Asurf0,39m2/mSurfaceAsurf0,36Am/V207,981/mTorsional constantJ430,68i433,00cm4referring to MCw0,00Cw0,35cm6Elastic section modulusSy64,31

4 Load cases

Present chapter describes the load cases assumed for the calculation. These have been distinguished in:

- Dead loads according to the weight of the materials and the systems;
- Live loads, according to the EcoBuild guidelines;
- Wind loads according to the EcoBuild guidelines.

4.1 Dead loads

Dead loads have been identified according to the weight of the materials and the systems. Particularly it has been assumed that the dead load of the EWP is equal to about 800 kg, while the dead load of both the IPK and ECK has been considered of about 80 kg/m². The dead load of the SCK has been instead assumed negligible.

Both Table 3 and Figure 2 describe the dead loads for the stand.

Table 3.	Dead	loads	according	to the	weight	of the	materials	and	the system	ıs.
----------	------	-------	-----------	--------	--------	--------	-----------	-----	------------	-----

Dead Load	Value
Steel	dl= 78,5 kN/m ³
Door element	8 kN
Frame interior	0,8 kN/m²
Bottom panel for extra load	dl=1,5 kN/m ²



Figure 2. Schematic indication of the dead loads considered in the analysis.

4.2 Live loads

Live loads have been considered those related to both the potential impact of a soft body on the case study systems and the uniform distributed load applied on the base of the cages and generated by the visitors walking on it (or the load applied on the basement during cleaning operations/service). Particularly the impact load is considered applied at a height of 1500 mm from the bottom fixing point of the system. These loads have been derived from the EcoBuild guidelines (Appendix A) for the design of the stands.

Table 4 reports the values for the live loads. Figure 3 indicates the application point of the impact load in case of the EWP, Figure 4 indicates the application point of the impact load in case of the ECK, Figure 5 indicates the application point of the impact load in case of the IPK and Figure 6 indicates the live load in case of the EWP.

Live load	Value
Impact load at h=1,5m	Ip=0,75 kN
Uniform distributed area load	ll=5 kN/m²

Table 4. Live loads according to the	EcoBuild guidelines.



Figure 3. Indication of the impact load applied in the middle region of the EWP at 1500 height.



Figure 4. Indication of the impact load applied in the middle region of the ECK at 1500 height.



Figure 5. Indication of the impact load applied in the middle region of the IPK at 1500 height.



Figure 6. Indication of the live load applied on the bottom plate of the EWP cage.

4.3 Wind loads

The Wind loads have been considered applied to the side surfaces of the stand. The value for the wind load has been obtained from the guidelines for the EcoBuild.

Table 5 reports the values for the wind load, while Figures 7 is showing the wind load acting on the 6 m long walls of the stand and Figure 8 is showing the wind load applied to the 4 m long walls of the stand.



Table 5. Wind load according to the EcoBuild guidelines.

Figure 7. Indication of the wind load on the side walls of the stand in "x" direction.



Figure 8. Indication of the wind load on the side walls of the stand in "y" direction.

5 Structural model

The structural model works as a set of elements connected according to stiff (bending resistant BR) and hinge connections.

Figure 9 shows the position assumed in the model for the hinges, represented as white points. All the other connections are assumed as being BR and shall be manufactured accordingly. A detail for BR connections is reported in Chapter 6 of present report.

The support connections at the base of the cages are assumed to work in compression only. The displacement at the level of the floor is checked in the structural analysis to be small in order to avoid any potential risk of overturning of the cages.

Regarding the issue of the floor connections it is in here anticipated that these can be continuous along the base perimeter.



Figure 9. Position of the hinges in the model and position of the floor connections.

6 Ultimate Limit Design

6.1 Summary of inner forces

In present chapter it has been reported the results of the structural assessment in terms of internal stresses for both the structural members and the connections. These are generated by the combination of the load cases applied to the cages and introduced in Chapter 5.

Table 6 reports the values for the maximum inner forces within the sections. Figure 10 shows the diagrams for the axial forces in the structure, Figure 11 shows the shear forces in y direction, Figure 12 shows the shear forces in z direction, Figure 13 shows the bending moment in y direction and Figure 14 shows the bending moment in z direction.

In this section are presented only the more relevant results in terms of internal stresses. For the definition of the load cases please refer to Appendix B – Printout report.

Inner forces		
Axial force in section longitudinal direction	N _d =4,6 kN	
Shear force in y direction	V _{y,d} =1,8 kN	
Shear force in z direction	V _{z,d} =4,3 kN	
Bending Moment in y direction	M _{y,d} =1,5 kNm	
Bending Moment in z direction	M _{z,d} =1,5 kNm	
Section properties and stress calculation		
Cross-sectional area	A=18,80cm ²	
Elastic section modulus	S=56,3cm ³	
σel,d=Nd/A+Myd/S+Mzd/S	$\sigma_{el,d}$ =5,6 kN/cm ² << σ_{rd} =21,8 kNcm ²	

Table 6. Maximum inner forces generated by the combination of the load cases.



Figure 10. Axial forces generated by the combination of the load cases.



Figure 11. Shear force in y-direction generated by the combination of the load cases.



Figure 12. Shear stresses in z-direction generated by the combination of the load cases.



Figure 13. Bending moment in y-direction generated by the combination of the load cases.



Figure 14. Bending moment in z-direction generated by the combination of the load cases.

6.2 Design of the connection detail

As anticipated the structure of the cages works relying on both stiff connections and hinge connections. Figure 15 shows the typical design of a bending resistant connection. The bending moment is transferred by contact of the inner section to the outer section. The bolts can be designed for only shear forces.

The same type of connection can be potentially used in case of hinges.

Table 7 and the calculation reported in the following of present paragraph are referred to the calculation of the structural performance for the bolts used within the connection to prove that the system is working at an appropriate level of performance according to the loads applied to the structure.



Figure 15. Bending resistant connection for the system.

Table 7. Structural calculation for the bolts used in the connection.

Bolt	
Counter sunk bolt M8 4.6	FvRd=7,99KN > N _d /2=2,3kN
	FbRd=28,8KN > N _d /2=2,3kN

Shear forces $V_{y,d}$ and $V_{z,d}$ will be transferred by contact, without further prove. Local stress according to bending moment $M_{y,d}$ and $M_{z,d}$ can be proved as followed:

The moments will be transferred by contact, hence the moments can be divided into a force pair:

$$F_{d,z} = M_y/15 \text{ cm} = 150 \text{ kNcm}/15\text{ cm} = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{d,y} = M_z/15\text{ cm} = 150 \text{ kNcm}/15\text{ cm} = 10 \text{ kN}$$

Area of flange of RH 100/5:

 $A = 10cm*0,5cm*2 = 10cm^2$

 $\underline{\sigma_{e,l}} = 10 \text{ kN}/10 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \ll \overline{\sigma_{r,d}} = 21.8 \text{ kN/cm}^2$, for both directions

The inner section must be designed for the same bending moment, as follows:

σ=N/A+My/Sy+Mz/Sz=4,6KN/25,92cm²+150KNcm/64cm³

150KNcm/64cm³=4,9KN/cm² << \sigmarcscript{srd=21,8KN/cm²}

6.3 Support forces

According to the EcoBuild guidelines the maximum load applied at the floor level for the stand connections is 6 kN per point load.

The structural assessment showed that for most of the load combinations the limit of 6 kN is exceeded in some connection point, in case the connection with the floor is made with discontinuous point loads. A solution to avoid exceeding the allowed point load would be to create a continuous connection at the bottom edge of the cages. In this case it shall be proven that the interface between the frame and the floor is even and really works as a continuous contact surface without generating concentrated load transfer.

Figure 16 shows the position of the stand feets that would exceed the allowable point load according to the EcoBuild guidelines in case of non-continuous connections.



Figure 16. Point connections exceeding the allowable point load of 6kN.

7 Service Limit Design

The maximum horizontal deflection obtained from the calculation is 4,5mm, which leads to a ratio of L/600 believed to be more than acceptable for the structure.

According to overturning the maximum vertical uplifting deflection is 0,5mm, which can be considered negligible.

Following Figure 17 shows the deflection of combining all relevant load cases.



Figure 17. Displacement for the panel after the structural assessment.

EcoBuild guidelines

COMPLEX STANDS - NOT DOUBLE DECK STRUCTURES

STRUCTURE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AT EXCEL SHOWS

- 1. It is a requirement of all venues that complex stands are audited by independent Engineers prior to the stands being constructed on site. The following information will be inspected and a certificate to build will be issued.
- 2. Submission of information should be in the form of drawings and calculations, not photographs or rough sketches, as it is not possible to assess the structure without details of the stand.
- 3. Drawings should contain enough detail to show exactly how the stand will be constructed including baseplates, joint construction support details etc.
- 4. Calculations are to prove that the stand is stable and capable of supporting the loads of anything which will be supported i.e.: lights, speaker's plasma screens etc.
- 5. A nominal load should be applied for wind (0.15 kN/m²) although this appears not to apply in the halls, stands have been affected by doors being open. A calculation should also be carried out for overturning this assumed to be the impact of a person (0.75 kN) at a height of 1.5m above the ground.
- 6. No fixing is allowed into the hall floor at these venues, other means of securing the stands need to be considered.
- 7. All structure information should be submitted to CR at least two weeks (10 working days) prior to the show build-up date.

Contact: tonythorpe@campbellreith.com

stevecalder@campbellreith.com

tel: 0044 (0) 207 340 1700

COMPLEX STANDS - DOUBLE DECK STRUCTURES

STRUCTURE INFORMATION REQUIRED AT EXCEL SHOWS

- 1. Submission of information should be in the form of drawings and calculations, not photographs or rough sketches, as it is not possible to assess the structure without details of the stand.
- 2. Drawings should contain enough details to show exactly how the stand will be constructed including baseplates, joint construction support details etc.
- 3. Baseplates should be a minimum of 300 x 300 x 12 and tied together using straps to prevent spreading of the baseplates, if not then a calculation should be provided to justify there omission.
- 4. No Fixing is allowed into the hall floor.
- 5. Calculations are to prove that the stand is stable and capable of supporting the dead load of the structure and a live load of 5 kN/m² (refer to EXCEL & ECO Regulations). A nominal load should be applied for wind (0.15 kN/m²) although this appears not to apply in the halls, stands have been affected by doors being open. A calculation should also be carried out for stability and sway moments, these should be counteracted using either bracing or moment connections.
- 6. Stair calculations should assume a live load of 5 kN/m². Stair dimensions vary depending on the number of risers, details can be found in the EXCEL & ECO regulations.
- 7. Handrails should be designed to resist a horizontal load of 1.5 kN/m run at a height of 1.1m. Infill panels should be constructed using solid material or vertical bars, horizontal bars or wires are not acceptable.
- 8. All structural information should be submitted to CR at least two weeks (10 working days) prior to the show build-up date.

Contact: tonythorpe@campbellreith.com

stevecalder@campbellreith.com

tel: 0044 (0) 207 340 1700

Printout report







ARUP

























LF7: live load



























LK5: 1,0dl+1,5ip2

2









z





z












Isometrie























APPENDIX C - Installation and final appearance



Figure 3. Erection of the EWP.



Figure 4. Installation of the EWP on the construction steel structures.



Figure 5. Overall views of the stand during the event at EcoBuild.



Figure 6. External Wall Panel at EcoBuild.



Figure 7. External Cladding Kit at EcoBuild.



Figure 8. Internal Partition Kit at EcoBuild.



Figure 9. Suspended Ceiling Kit at EcoBuild.