

# Instruction Sheet

## “Suspension points, trusses and lifting equipment” 2025

The suspension of objects from the hall ceiling, the provision of suspension points and the modification of suspension constructions are carried out exclusively by NürnbergMesse through its appointed ServicePartners. Suspension points must be ordered in writing from the Exhibitor Service Dept. of NürnbergMesse using Form S2.15. The construction to be suspended must be located within the stand boundaries. The **maximum vertical purely structural load capacity of each suspension point on the ceiling construction is 25 kg (0.25 kN) for halls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12.** In halls **3A, 3C, 4A, 7A and 11**, the **maximum vertical structural load capacity is 240 kg (2.4 kN).**

Higher loads are only possible on request via the Event Technology Department and after structural inspection by an engineer appointed by NürnbergMesse.

The exhibitor or client will be charged for the cost of such a structural inspection.

The **provision of suspension points cannot be guaranteed in all areas.** This applies mainly to the peripheral areas of the following halls:

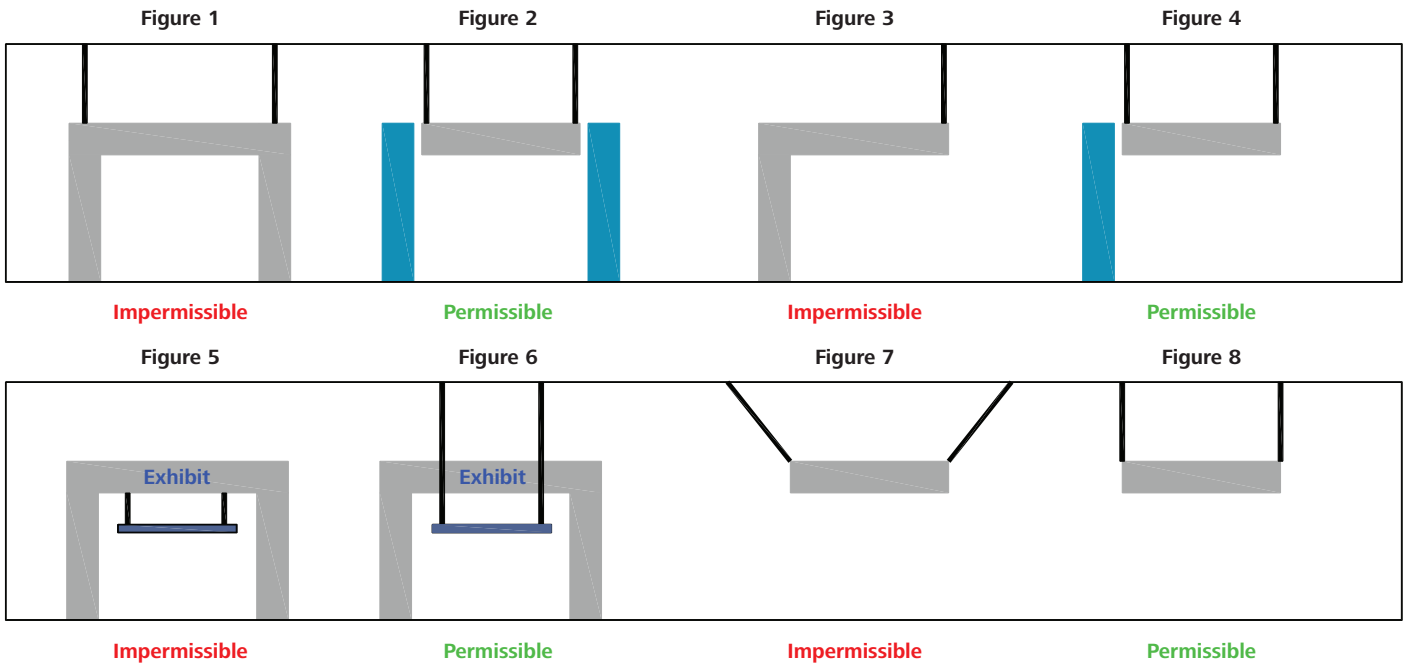
### Halls 3A, 3C and 11.0:

No suspension points can be provided over the exhibition areas in the area of the loading yard gates with limited headroom. The necessary minimum distances from the sprinkler heads must also be strictly observed in these areas (see Technical Regulations Item 3.1.4). Information on the reduced bearing load of suspension points in the peripheral areas of halls 3A and 3C can be obtained from the responsible ServicePartner.

### Halls 4A and 7A:

Only a few suspension points with a reduced bearing load are available in the exhibition areas in the area of the loading yard gates with limited headroom. The application of dynamic loads and the use of lifting equipment here are permitted only after consultation with and approval by the responsible ServicePartner.

NürnbergMesse reserves the right to require the installation of load measuring systems in the case of statically indeterminate systems. The load measuring systems are to be supplied, installed and operated exclusively by the responsible ServicePartner. The costs of the load measuring systems will be billed to the ordering party. We would like to advise that the use of load cells can reduce the maximum suspension height by up to 50 cm.



### The following types of suspension are not permitted for safety reasons:

- Suspended constructions with a rigid or non-positive connection to the hall floor (see Figures 1 and 2)
- Suspension points used for securing stand components or exhibits (stand components or exhibits must stand securely on their own, see Figures 3 and 4)
- Suspension from exhibits (see Figures 5 and 6)
- The use of diagonal loads at provided suspension points is not permitted on the NürnbergMesse site (see Figure 7)

The use of lifting equipment (electric chain hoists, manual chain hoists, sling hoists) is only possible in halls 3A, 3C, 4A, 7A, 11 and NCC Ost and must be agreed with NürnbergMesse/Event Technology Department.

**The provision and use of attachment gear, load-bearing equipment, lifting equipment, load-bearing lines, fasteners, rope terminations, secondary safety equipment and equipotential bonding must comply with the relevant safety regulations and the recognized rules of engineering. The following regulations issued by the various German associations apply:**

DGUV Regulation 1 – Principles of Prevention,  
 DGUV Regulation 17 – Staging and Production Facilities for the Entertainment Industry,  
 DGUV Regulation 54 – Winches, Lifting and Hoisting Equipment,  
 DGUV Information 215-310 Safety at Events and Productions – Guidelines for Theatre, Film, Radio, Television, Concerts, Shows, Events, Trade Fairs and Exhibitions,

DGUV Information 215-313 Safety at Events and Productions – Loads Suspended Above Persons  
 DGUV Information 215-314 Safety at Events and Productions – Spotlights  
 DGUV Information 215-315 Safety at Events and Productions – Special Stage Presentations  
 IGWW SQP1 “Trusses”  
 IGWW SQP2 “Electric Chain Hoists”,  
 IGWW SQP4 “Mobile electrical equipment in event technology”,  
 IGWW SQP5 “Erection and operation of non-stationary stages and stage coverings”.  
 IGWW SQQ1 “Event Electrician”,  
 IGWW SQQ2 “Event Rigging Expert”  
 IGWW SQO2 “Event rigging – Organisation and work methods”  
 Bavarian Venue Regulations (German: Bay. VStättV)

**The following information on attachment gear, load-bearing equipment, lifting equipment, fasteners, rope terminations and secondary safety components is intended as a guide and is not exhaustive.**

### Attachment gear:

**The maximum load on ropes and slings must not exceed one-tenth of the minimum breaking load. The maximum load for other attachment gear is half the manufacturer’s specified working load limit (WLL). Any dynamic forces occurring must be given special consideration (dynamic factor).**

(continued)

The edge radius for attaching loads must be greater than the nominal diameter of the attachment gear (rope, webbing sling and round sling). No further load reduction is necessary for an edge radius of more than three times the nominal diameter of the attachment gear. The heat resistance of attachment gear varies. Webbing slings and round slings made of man-made fibers (PA, PES) and wire ropes with fiber cores (ferrule and thimble) are only to be used up to 100 °C and are not suitable for use close to spotlights. Webbing slings and round slings made of polypropylene (PP) are only designed for use up to 80 °C and therefore even less suitable. Wire ropes with steel cores (ferrule and thimble) are suitable for use at temperatures up to 150 °C.

### Permissible attachment gear:

- Attachment ropes of steel wire with fiber or steel cores, ferrules and thimble rope terminations, and rope grade 1960 (corresponds to a minimum rated wire strength of 1770 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) to DIN EN 12385-4, Table 7 (rope class 6 x 19 for ropes ≥ 6 mm), Table 12 (rope class 6 x 19 M for ropes of 3 mm to 5 mm), DIN EN 13414-1, Table 3 and 4 (ropes ≥ 8 mm)
- Rope terminations must comply with DIN EN 13411-1 (thimbles) and DIN EN 13411-3 (ferrules)
- Short-link sling chains of quality grade 8 (DIN 5688-3) or higher, with a breaking strength ≥ 20 %
- Webbing slings and round slings made of man-made fibers to DIN EN 1492-1, DIN EN 1492-2 with marking and using a secondary safety component comprising a steel rope with thimble, ferrule and fastener (to DIN 56927)
- Wire rope round sling with sheath of man-made fibers (“steelflex”)
- Aluminum or steel clips and truss adapter approved for the respective trusses (accessory), with marking (indicating load capacity and safety coefficient)

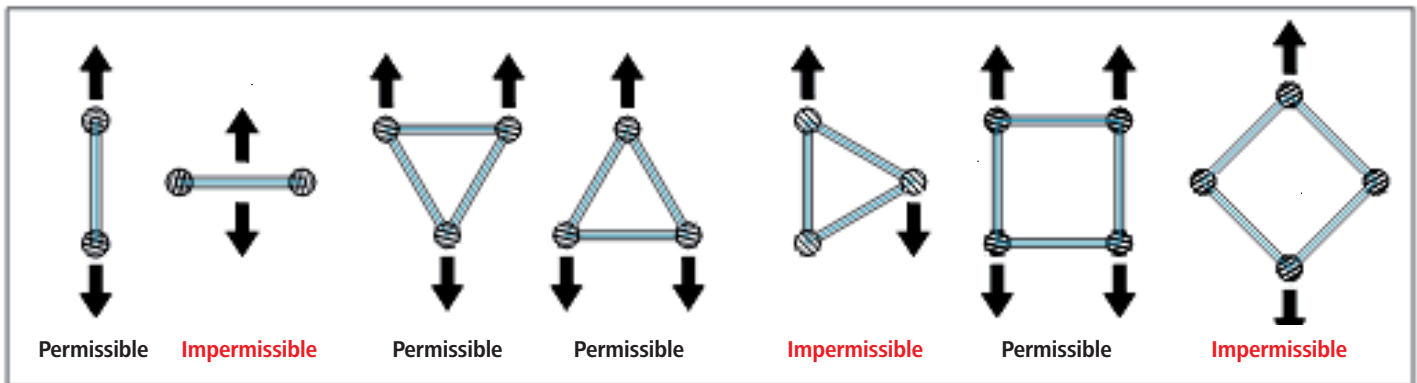
### Impermissible attachment gear:

- Wire ropes not conforming to the above requirements
- Wire ropes with sheath (sheath > 1/3 of rope length)
- Long-link sling chains (inside length of chain link (pitch) > 3 x nominal diameter of chain material)
- Untested short-link sling chains or short-link lifting equipment chains (these must not be used as sling chains, as they have a breaking strength of only 5 to 15 %)
- Cable ties, pipe clips or perforated tape without the use of a secondary safety component comprising a steel wire rope with thimble, ferrule and fastener (DIN 56927)
- Webbing slings and round slings made of man-made fibers, without marking and indication of load capacity
- Webbing slings and round slings made of man-made fibers to DIN EN 1492-1, DIN EN 1492-2 with marking and indication of load capacity, BUT without the use of a secondary safety component comprising a steel wire rope with thimble, ferrule and fastener (DIN 56927)
- Damaged attachment gear (e.g. kinked ropes, slings with damaged sheath and sling without recognizable marking)
- One-sided load pickups at trusses with two upper chord (e.g. four-point trusses) are not permitted since this could cause an additional loading of the trusses through torsion. Deviations from this must be accompanied by a structural loading certificate and agreed upon beforehand with NürnbergMesse (Exhibition Technology Department)

### Permissible load-bearing equipment:

- Aluminum trusses to DIN EN 1999-1-1, DIN EN 1999-1-1/NA, IGWW SQP1 “Trusses”
- Steel trusses to DIN EN 1090-2, DIN 18800-7, IGWW SQP1 “Trusses”

Permissible and **impermissible** positions for installing trusses without additional structural safety certificate:



### Impermissible load-bearing equipment:

- Trusses not conforming to the requirements of SQP1 “Trusses” and DIN EN 1999-1-1, DIN EN 1999-1-1/NA, DIN EN 1090-2, DIN 18800-7
- Trusses without a structural test certificate
- Trusses without marking
- Trusses those are no longer safe for use, i.e. damaged or worn (this also includes damage like dents, cracks, drill holes or other changes)
- Trusses without end struts, if the framework is ignored
- Trusses not used for their intended purpose, e.g. screwed to stand walls, on stand walls, frames, truss tower with base plates that are too small and/or too little ballasting
- Truss systems put together out of different types (manufacturers, versions, models)
- Variably **bendable truss corners** (so-called **book corners**), if they are not generally mounted load-free.

### Equipotential bonding of truss systems<sup>1</sup>

Truss systems that may carry hazardous contact voltages in the event of a fault must be incorporated in a common equipotential bonding system. This applies to all elements of electrically conductive material on which electrical equipment is installed or mounted or over which lines and cables are routed which could come into contact with metal parts in the event of damage. Connection to the equipotential bonding system can be made using clips, pipe clamps, screwed fasteners or special single-pole plug-in connectors with locking device. The common equipotential bonding is to be connected to the ground conductor of the mains supply network. Suitable conductor cross-sections are 16 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu for conductor lengths of up to 50 meters and 25 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu for conductor lengths of up to 100 meters.

<sup>1</sup> IGWW SQP1 Provision and Use of Truss Systems, 5.3 Installation of Trusses, Equipotential Bonding on 2025 Trusses

# Instruction Sheet

## “Suspension points, trusses and lifting equipment” 2025

(continued)

### Permissible lifting equipment:

- **C 1 hoist** Point hoist to DGUV Regulation 17, IGVV SQP2  
**Nominal load as specified by manufacturer**
- **D 8 hoist** Electric chain hoist to DGUV Regulation 54 with secondary safety component for bypassing the electric chain hoist (incl. hooks and hoist chain)  
**MOVING OR HOLDING LOADS ABOVE PERSONS WITHOUT A SAFETY DEVICE IS PROHIBITED!**  
**Nominal load as specified by manufacturer**
- **D 8 Plus hoist** Electric chain hoist with secondary safety component/second brake to DGUV Regulation 54 with special features to hold loads in place above persons without secondary safety component – IGVV SQP2  
**MOVING LOADS ABOVE PERSONS IS PROHIBITED!**  
**Nominal load as specified by manufacturer**

### Use of lifting equipment

The use of lifting equipment (electric chain hoists, manual chain hoists, etc.) is only possible in halls 3A, 3C, 4A, 7A and 11 requires prior approval by NürnbergMesse.

**The use of lifting equipment (electric chain hoists, manual chain hoists, etc.) in halls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 is strictly prohibited!**

The use of lifting equipment is governed by the requirements and implementation instructions of DGUV Regulation 17, DGUV Information Sheet 215-313 and the industry standard SQ .

A suitable rope termination (e.g. ring or rope socket) must be provided.

**Cable holders** (sliders) are only designed for static loads and must not be used in conjunction with lifting gear.

**The use of lifting gear must be advised when ordering suspension points!**

### Electric chain hoists – general information

Electric chain hoists may only be used in halls with heavy duty suspension devices (halls 3A, 4A, 7A and 11).

The use of this lifting gear is subject to the Requirements for Electric Chain Hoists in Event Technology (IGVV SQ P2).

The dead weight of the electric chain hoists and dynamic coefficients must be taken account of in the load plan so as not to overload the slinging points.

The contractor must subject the hoists to an annual expert inspection. The test certification mark must be affixed to a visible location on the lifting equipment and the test documentation has to be available on site at all times. This inspection does not replace the inspection by an officially appointed expert every four years.

### Manual chain hoists – general information

Manual chain hoists may only be used in conjunction with heavy-duty suspension devices (hall 3A, 3C, 4A, 7A and 11).

Manual chain hoists may only be used in the case of statically determinate systems, i.e a line load on two hoists or a distributed load on three hoists. The use of manual chain hoists for complex systems is not admissible.

The carrying and load hook of the hoist must be in a perpendicular straight line above the centre of gravity of the load. Winding round the load with the chain (carrier) or guiding the load chain over corners is not admissible. Loads must always be moved with all attached manual chain hoists at the same time, i.e. there must be as many people lifting at the same time as there are manual chain hoists in use. It must be ensured that the lifting and lowering processes are uniform.

The dead weight of the manual chain hoists and dynamic coefficients must be taken account of in the load plan so as not to overload the slinging points.

### Impermissible lifting equipment:

- Electric chain hoists to DGUV Regulation 54, without secondary safety component
- Electric chain hoists to DGUV Regulation 54 with inadequately rated secondary safety component (see Permissible secondary safety components)
- Untested electric chain hoists or electric chain hoists without test certificates (annual inspection; for C1 and D-Plus hoists: plus expert inspection every 4 years)
- Electric chain hoists showing obvious signs of damage
- Electric chain hoists not used for their intended purpose (see IGVV SQP2, e.g. stage use of an electric chain hoist to DGUV Regulation 54)

### Permissible fasteners:

**The nominal load is half the manufacturer's specified load-bearing capacity, maximum one-tenth of the minimum breaking load.**

- Shackles, straight and curved, grade 6, to DIN EN 13889 with marking, with type X threaded bolt (with hexagonal head, hexagonal splint nut) if used with dynamic loads (e.g. for suspension of loudspeakers)
- High-strength shackle, grade 8, to DIN EN 1677-1
- Quick link for operation of lifting equipment, non-standard (safety factor 5), marked with load-bearing capacity
- Quick link for event equipment (safety factor 10) to DIN 56927 with marking
- Turnbuckles with closed eyes to DIN 1480, marked with load-bearing capacity, only with safety splint and safety nut if used with dynamic loads
- Suspension ring/link (closed O-ring) marked with load-bearing capacity, or with manufacturer's data sheet
- Shortening clutch with safety element to prevent unintentional unhooking, e.g. locking pins

### Impermissible fasteners:

- Carabiners with/without screw lock
- Open hooks
- Open turnbuckles to DIN 1480
- Quick link with lock nut, not marked with load-bearing capacity
- Lashing or tension straps as connection between two truss parts
- Shackles to DIN 82101 (have a working coefficient of only 3)
- Shortening clutch without safety element to prevent unintentional unhooking, e.g. locking pins
- Other fasteners without marking/indication of load-bearing capacity/manufacturer's data sheet

### Permissible rope terminations:

- Thimble to DIN EN 13411-1 and ferrules to DIN EN 13411-3
- Rope locks (straight) to DIN EN 13411-7, for dynamic loads only with rope clamp (frog) to DIN EN 13411-5

### Impermissible rope terminations:

- Rope clamps (so-called “frog clamps”) to former DIN 1141
- Rope clamps (so-called “frog clamps”) to former DIN 741

# Instruction Sheet

## “Suspension points, trusses and lifting equipment” 2025

(continued)

### Secondary safety components:

A secondary safety component according to DIN 56927 usually consists of a wire rope, rope termination and fastener. The drop distance should be practically zero.

This is best achieved with a safety rope together with a grade 8 shortening clutch equipped with a safety element to prevent unintentional unhooking (drop distance  $\leq$  length of one chain link (pitch)).

Only quick links with cap nuts according to DIN 56927, or grade 8 high-strength shackles to DIN EN 1677-1 may be used as fasteners for a secondary safety component.

If secondary safety components with a larger drop distance than one chain pitch are used, a structural certificate may be requested for the pulse load of all components of the secondary safety component, attachment gear, load-bearing lines, fasteners and load-bearing equipment.

Spotlights, power track-mounted spotlights, power tracks, switchboxes and the like must be secured with **safety ropes**, each independently of the other, according to the current standard.

### Permissible secondary safety components:

- Wire rope of steel wire with fiber core, ferrule sling and thimble as rope termination, rope grade 1960, to DIN EN 12385-4, Table 7 (rope class 6 x 19 for ropes  $\geq$  6 mm), Table 12 (rope class 6 x 19 M for ropes of 3 mm to 5 mm), DIN EN 13414-1, Table 3, or to former DIN 3060 (round-stranded rope 6 x 19 standard)
- Rope terminations must comply with DIN EN 13411-1 (thimbles) and DIN EN 13411-3 (ferrules)
- Fasteners conforming to the above standards

### Impermissible secondary safety components:

- Wire ropes not conforming to the above requirements
- Inadequately rated wire ropes (see DIN 56927, DGUV Information 215-313)
- Fasteners not conforming to the above requirements
- Inadequately rated fasteners (see DIN 56927)
- Rope terminations not conforming to the above requirements (e.g. rope locks)