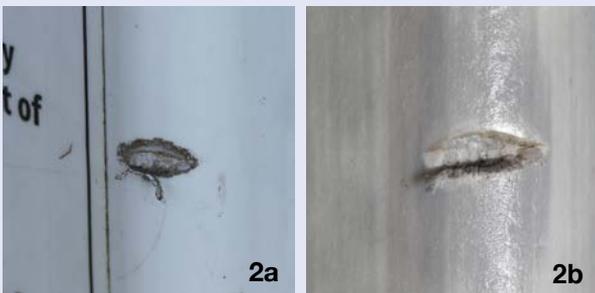




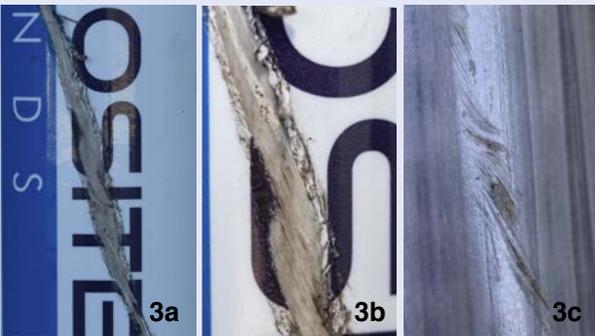
1. IMPACT DAMAGE

Impact damage can cause delamination of the fibre and layers. Delamination occurs when composite is taken beyond its elastic yield point. Upon visual inspection of the upright column in photo 1a it is clear that the stand has been impacted. As you can see, the vinyl label has been damaged and delamination has occurred in the area. While the damaged specimen passed a WLL test, ANY STAND with this type of damage SHALL NOT be used.



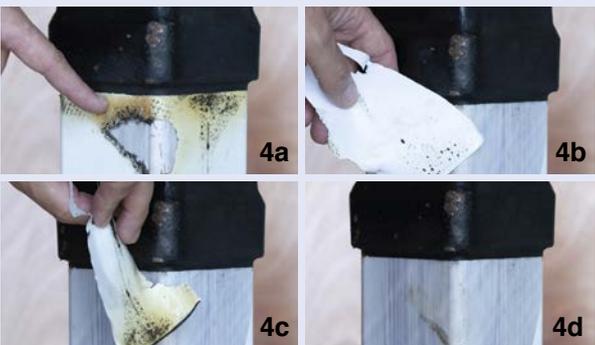
2. CONCENTRATED DAMAGE

Photos 2a and 2b are examples of concentrated damage to a composite column that is greater than 1mm deep. Even though there are no signs of delamination, this level of damage should be referred to your local distributor prior to using the stand.



3. ASSESS THE DAMAGE

Should composite damage be identified the vinyl label can be removed to properly assess damage to the Composite Material. In this example, visual damage appears significant (3a & 3b) however, with the label removed (3c), there was only minor damage to the column (less than 0.5mm) with no signs of delamination. This unit passed a WLL test.



4. HEAT DAMAGE

Composite Stands are not ideally suited to Hot Work and have an operating temperature range of between -20°C and 75°C. Visible signs of heat damage (4a) will appear in the vinyl label long before the Composite Material is compromised.