

Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

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Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

Top Ten Considerations for a Successful Tented Event

1.

2.

3.

4.

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10.

Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

Six Key Traits of the Sexy Tents

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Web address to view photos of tents shown in today's seminar:

WWW.

.COM

Tent Size Needed for a Specific Number of Guests:

- ___ square feet per person for standing assembly
- ___ square feet per person when only chairs are provided
- ___ square feet per person when tables & chairs are provided
- ___ - ___ square feet per person works well for most full seated events with dancing etc.

Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

Tent Styles and Types

Canopies, D.I.Y. / Over the Counter type (10' x 10' thru 20' x 40')

- Usually lightweight vinyl with center poles
- Not recommended for high-end events
- Used for craft fairs and backyard parties
- Designed to be do-it-yourself / easy



Pole Tents (20'-120' wide)

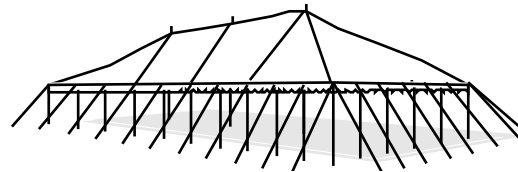
- Traditional looking tents - straight pitch sloped roofs
- Tents have center pole(s) and larger widths may have quarter poles
- Can be installed up to 120' in width and any length
- Still made in a variety of colors

Advantages:

- Can be erected quickly
- Cost effective
- Can withstand moderate wind loads

Disadvantages:

- Multiple poles inside
- Not very flexible
- Circus perception
- Must be installed on a flat surface
- Can sag with time, wear & tear, and not always a crisp installation



Tension / Peaked Pole Tents (20'-120' wide)

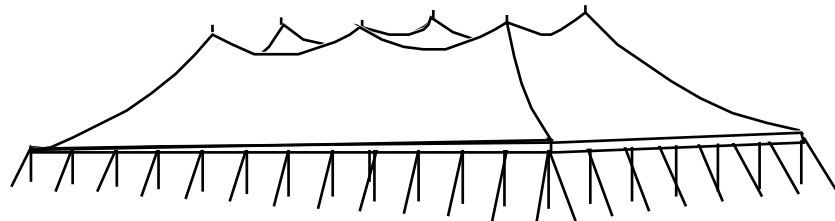
- Revolutionized the tent rental industry
- Curvilinear shape, known for the high dramatic peaks, requiring fewer poles
- Still have center poles (sometimes in pairs) - no quarter poles
- Engineer's certifications are typically available
- Brand names such as "Series 2000", "Century", "Evolution", "Genesis", "Legend", are commonly used

Advantages:

- Minimal poles
- Very wind resistant
- Unique look
- Large square footage
- Cost effective

Disadvantages:

- Center poles
- Must be staked securely and uniformly
- Large footprint
- Sidewall battening - required for extreme weather protection

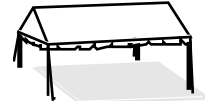


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Tent Styles and Types (cont.)

Marquee / Walkway Tents (3'-20' wide)

- Gable End Frame Tents often used as walkways or to define an entrance



Frame Tents (3'-50' wide)

- Tents that use an interior frame instead of center poles

Advantages:

- No center poles
- Good for unobstructed space
- Good for tight sites where pole tents won't fit
- Rigid structure
- Clean look
- More flexible staking positions
- Clear Tops are available

Disadvantages:

- More timely to erect
- Framework adds to cost
- Visible interior framework
- Still has to be guyed and staked
- Non-flexible frame (trees, etc.)

Clearspans / Structures (20'-164' wide)

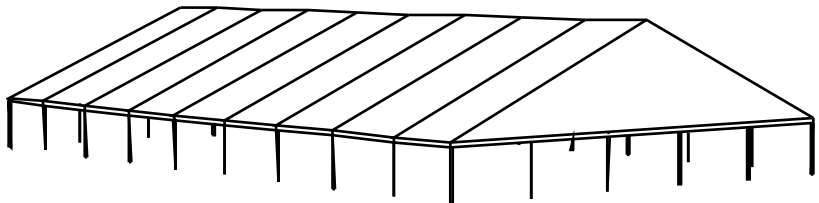
- Clearspan does not mean Clear Top
- Up to 164' wide without center poles
- Engineer's certifications are usually available
- Accessories include Glass or Hard Walls & a Second Floor
- Easier to heat or air condition

Advantages:

- No center poles
- Very wind / weather resistant
- No guy wires (flexible ballasting)
- Structure can be used to hang lights, sound system, etc.
- Large square footage
- Large clear top structures
- Tight sidewalls

Disadvantages:

- Styling
- Industrial look
- Heavy equipment / machinery often needed to install
- Higher cost
- Visible interior framework



Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

Staking Options

- Staking / Anchoring is necessary with all tents
- Standard Staking - 1" x 42" steel for soil, grass & asphalt (patching asphalt)
- Soft soil / Windy Conditions: double staking, stake bars, augers, duckbills
- If staking cannot be done - How will the tent be anchored?
- Alternative anchoring methods are possible - concrete anchors, mountaineering clamps for rock & brick
- Non-penetrating conditions - Water barrels/tanks, Concrete, etc.
Be sure to use adequate weight: 10-15 lbs per square foot of tent

Site Inspections

What to look for and ask about . . .

- Correct size & shape for anticipated event
- Overhead obstructions - wires, trees, etc.
- Underground obstructions - sprinkler, gas, fiberoptic, electric, water, etc.
- Obstructions that may dictate the size - trees, pools, houses, uneven ground
- IBC considerations - distance from buildings, property lines
- Type of surface - solid surface or flooring - asphalt, grass, concrete, wooden decks
- Flat or uneven surface
- Water drainage
- Access and egress - around tent and property
- Fire service access - blockage of fire lanes
- Access to restrooms, kitchens and facilities
- Parking restrictions
- Electric source - existing or generated power
- Water source - food service and restroom
- Sprinklers - make sure they are off
- Staking restrictions
- Limitations for trucks to access the site
- Time restrictions on installation & removal - access to site, other deliveries
- Contingency plan for bad weather

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Safety & Codes

- Permits - what is required
- Type of use: assembly, dining, walkway, etc.
- Space per person required for type of use
- Exits - quantity, location, obstructions & signage
- Fire Extinguishers
- Codes vary from town to town. Check the local Fire Marshal / Building / Zoning / Permit Office
- Underground utility location
- Integrity of installation & evacuation
- Engineer's certification & drawings

Tents - Other considerations . . .

- Proper Size, Shape & Layout - with all aspects of the event considered
- Tent Style - Pole, Tension, Frame, Structure
- Tent Color Condition - age, grade & cleanliness
- Fabric - opaque or translucent white
- Leg Height - 7', 8', 10', 11', 13'
- Gutters - for tent to tent connections
- Connections between tents - including service tent buffer
- Staking - secure, straight, in-line
- When will the tents be set up & taken down?
- Sidewall Type - white, window, clear, mesh, mixed
- Sidewall Installation - Who does it? How? What battening methods can be used?
- Attendant for sidewall, heat & light - Can one be supplied?
- Flooring types and construction
- Lighting - By who? Is it adequate?
- Electricity - From where? Generator type/noise?
- Diagrams - Who does them?
- Permits - Who gets them?
- The Company - Professionalism, Appearance - staff & vehicles, Their inventory or sub-rented, See other tents with same use, Consistent quality

Sexy Tents: a peek under the covers

Basic Tent Terminology

Auger / Screw anchors: A generic name for a family of earth augers which feature a helical projection which provides holding power.

Anchor: Hold stable, keep from drifting away.

Base plate: A 3" round or square by 1/8" thick piece of steel with a tube / pipe attached which slides into the hollow tube leg support. This prevents the tent supports from sinking into soft soil and the tent guys becoming loose.

Beam: Refers to large member used for rafters, ridges and eaves in frame tent or fabric structure; generic term for something that spans.

Beckets: Loops of rope which have been fed through membrane grommets for attaching to staking or lacing.

Bight: A bend in a rope anywhere except the end.

Block: As in "block and tackle" the frame enclosing one or more pulleys and having a hook or strap by which it may be attached to objects.

CAD: Computer Assisted Drawing (CAD), a software program to draw layouts.

Canvas: Coarsely woven natural fabric used for tent coverings.

Center Pole: The pole that lies on the longitudinal center line of the tent and which is used to push the tent fabric up to its point.

Center Section: The section of a tent that forms the roof between two end sections.

Dead Load: The load on a structure produced by its own self-weight.

Deadman: A type of uplift anchor, normally buried in the ground (hence, its name) which provides its anchorage by a combination of its own weight and the weight of the soil captured above it.

Dressing out: The term to describe the important final adjustment process after the tent has been raised.

Eave: The lower edge of the tent roof.

Eave Belt: The reinforcement in the fabric at the tent eave.

Eave Guy: The tie-down rope, cable or webbing located at the side pole.

Egress: The planned avenue to leave the tent.

End Section: The roof section that forms the end of a sectional tent.

Gable End Post: Vertical structure member that supports the gable end of tent.

Grommet: A metal flange placed around a hole in fabric for reinforcement.

Guy Rope: Rope, chain or webbing used to steady a tent; the tieback element that transfers the load from the tent to the anchoring system, normally stakes embedded into soil.

Guying Out: The process of stabilizing the tent, under construction, by placing guy ropes and adjusting them.

Hip: The line of the tent roof from the top of the center pole to the corner side pole.

Hip Band: The reinforcement of the tent fabric along the hip.

Hip Pole: Similar to a quarter pole, but occurring on the hip.

Hitch: Any one of a family of adjustable knots used to fasten a guy rope to a stake.

Jump Rope: A restraint device that fastens to the tent cloth and to the top of the tent pole to keep the pole from falling if wind should lift the cloth above the pole.

Laceline: Place where tent sections connect, usually with a series of beckets and grommets.

Lines of a Tent: Eave line, Hip line, Ridge line.

Live Load: The weight super-imposed on a structure by its use and occupancy: not including load from wind, snow, earthquake or dead load.

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Basic Tent Terminology (cont.)

Marquee: Roof-like structure or awning projecting over an entrance.

Middle: Modular tent top piece that is placed in the “middle” of the top.

Mud Shore: A device used at the base of a tent pole to facilitate rotating the pole up into position during the installation process.

Occupant Load: The total number of people permitted to occupy a structure, or portion thereof, at any one time.

Pitch: The vertical distance of a tent measured from the eave to the top of the tent roof.

Poledolly: A device with wheels to install center poles.

Polehorse: Tool which is temporarily connected to the bottom of a center pole and used to raise or take down the pole; type of level.

Purlin: A horizontal member between two rafters that keeps rafters in proper relationship.

Quarter Band: Also known as storm band, sweep band, wind band; the reinforcement of the tent membrane which connects the quarter pole and hip pole continuously around the tent.

Quarter Pole: The pole intermediary between the center poles and the side poles.

Ratchet: A hinged catch with a toothed wheel or bar whose teeth slope in one direction. Used with webbing to attach sides of tents to stakes and hold them tight.

Ridge: The line defining the longitudinal axis of the tent roof; this line runs along the center pole locations and is the highest point on the tent roof.

Ridge Band: The reinforcement of the membrane along the line from the ridge to the side.

Ridge-to-side Pole-band: The reinforcement of the tent membrane along the line from the ridge to the side.

Safety Factor: A co-efficient used in all good design, which takes into account various uncertainties such as variations in material properties, weather, load experience, fabrication and construction tolerances, etc. The use of appropriate safety factors is not optional.

Side Poles: The poles that support the periphery, or outsides of the tent.

Sidewalls: Detachable walls installed around the perimeter of the tent to totally enclose the interior of the tent.

Snow Load: The assumed gravity forces acting on a structure due to the weight of snow, which also includes any necessary accounting for drifting or sliding.

Spindle / Pin: The slender tip on the end of a pole which allows it to slip through an eye in the tent covering, thereby holding the pole top in place.

Stake: Piece of steel or wood sharpened at one end for driving into the ground to secure the guy ropes of a tent.

Storm Band: Reinforcement in the tent covering, located either over the quarter poles or otherwise intermediary between the ridge and eaves, and resulting in a complete closed loop around the tent top; used to help hold the assembled top together during severe weather. Also, known as Sweep or Sweep Bands.

Temporary Structure: As specifically defined by the individual applicable code, but generally taken as a structure which will be in place for less than 180 consecutive calendar days.

Thimble: A ridge saddle which is used to form and reinforce a closed loop in the end of rope or to build up in the tent interior.

Webbing: Flat, strap-like constructions of various natural or synthetic fibers, used for pulling, as guy ropes.

Wind Load: The pressure on a structure due to wind blowing in any direction.

Worm: Tent begins to lose shape and tautness.