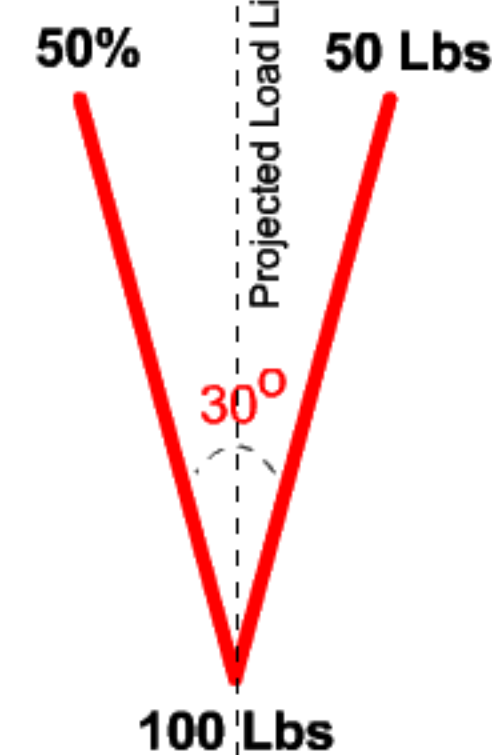


### RIGGING CALCULATIONS



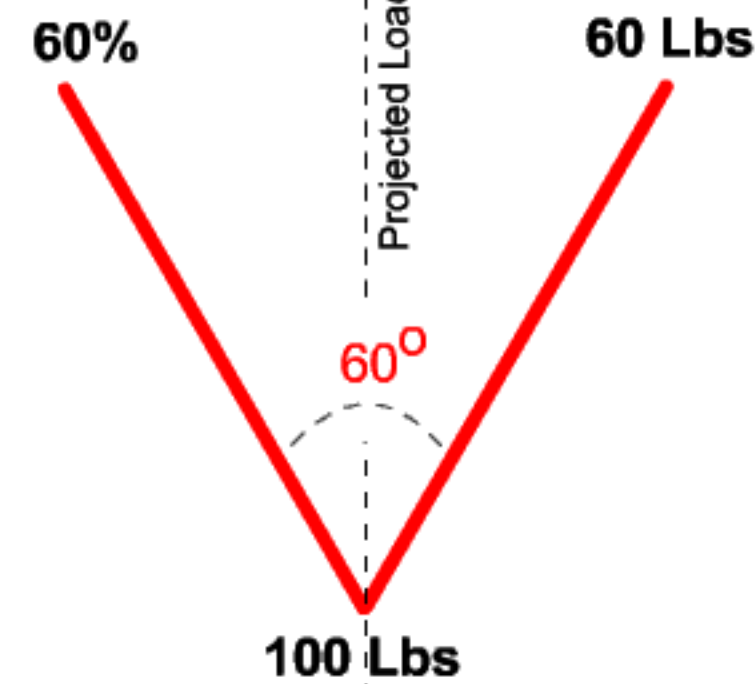
**Ideal Angle (I)**  
30° or less

**Note:** Be Mindful not to let the load shift Left or Right. Extremely small variations will add additional stress to one of the anchors

Field Calculation:



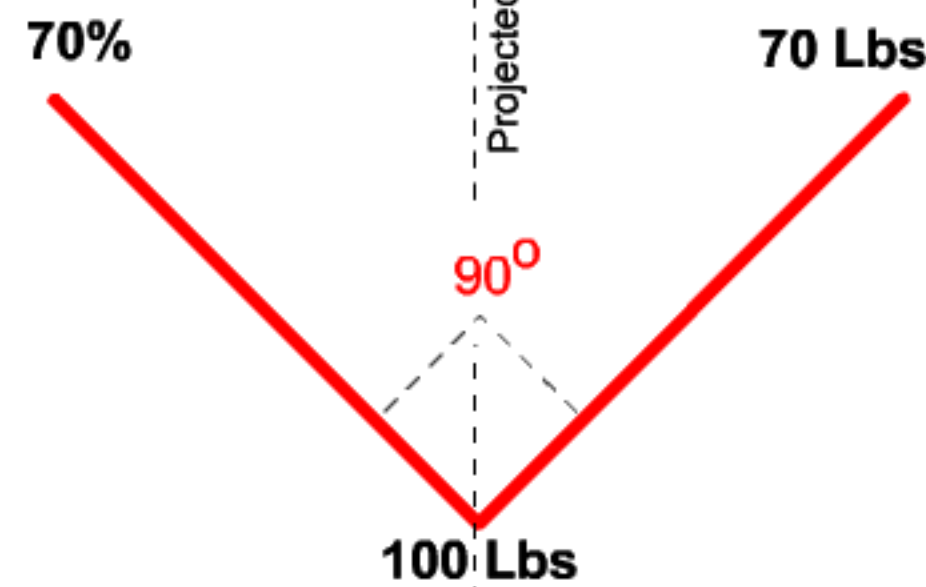
### RIGGING ANCHORS



**Yes Angle (Y)**  
60°

**Note:** Although there is 10% additional stress on each anchor compared to an Ideal Angle, the stabilization of the load Left or Right is far less critical.

Field Calculation:



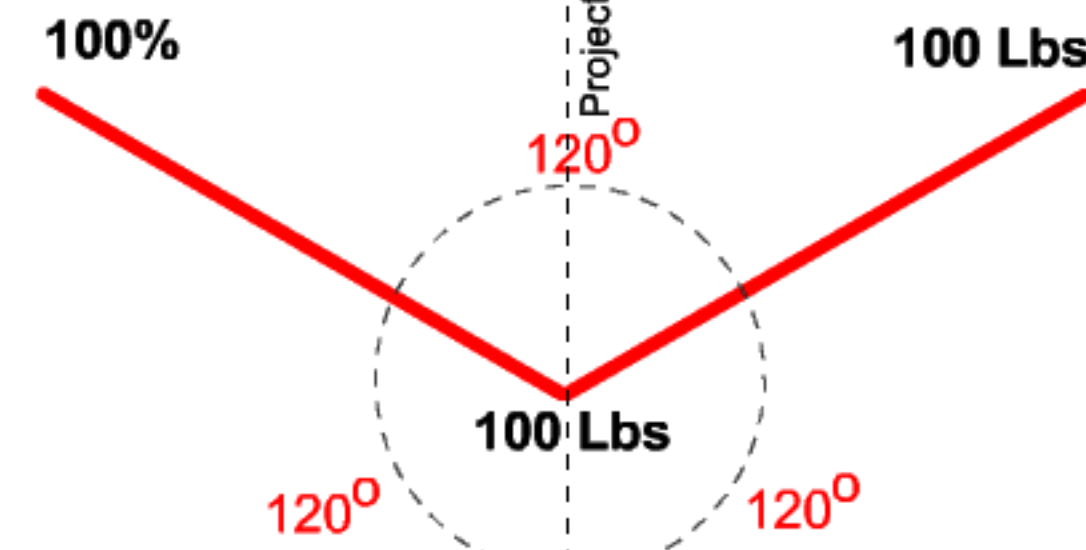
**Yes Angle (Y)**  
90°

**Note:** The 60° difference between 30° and 90° angle increases anchor stress by only 20%

Field Calculation:



### BALANCING LOADS



**Cautionary Angle (C)**  
120°

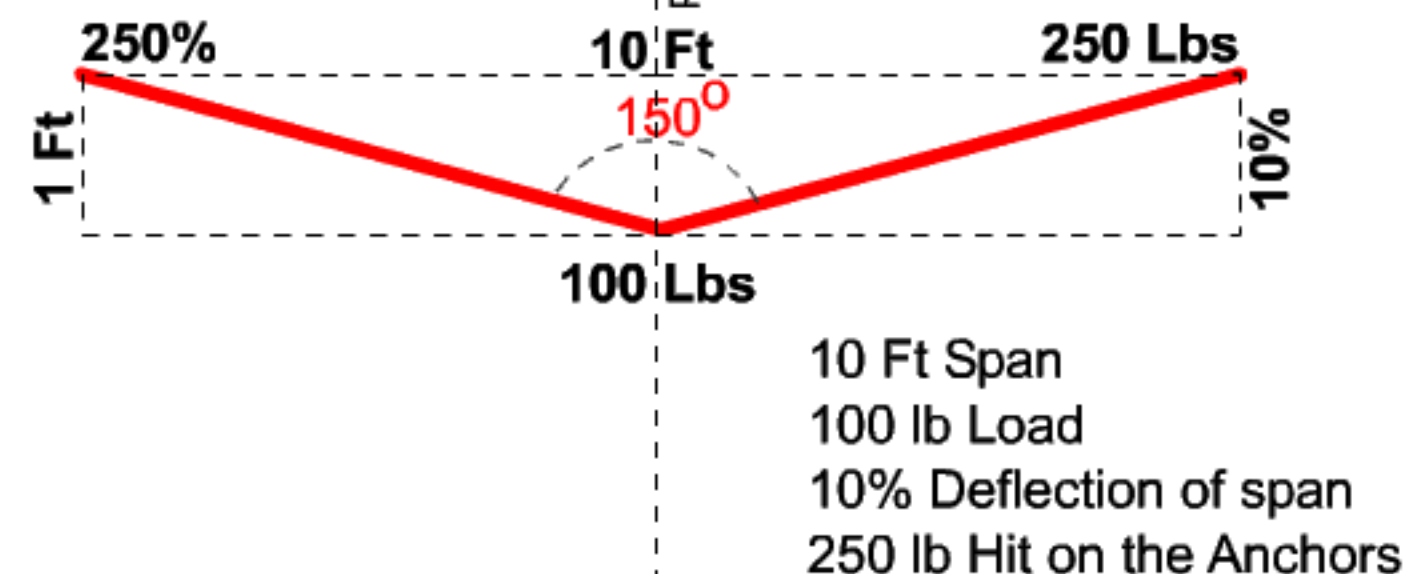
**Note:** If you dissect the circle by both the anchors and by the load line, you see that all 3 sections are equal. If all angles are equal then all loads must be equal. Any angle > 120° is classified as a (T) for Terrible angle.

**TRY NOT TO EXCEED THIS ANGLE WHEN RIGGING!**

Field Calculation:



### HIGHLINE TENSION



**TIME OUT - Terrible Angle (T)**  
150°

**Note:** The following rigging calculation must be applied. Try to achieve 10% Deflection based on span. (10% of Span)

$$\frac{\text{Span} \times \text{Load}}{(4) \times \text{Deflection}} = \text{Anchor Lbs} \quad \frac{10\text{ft} \times 100\text{lbs}}{(4) \times 1\text{ft}} \quad \frac{1,000}{4} = 250 \text{ lbs}$$

Field Calculation:

