



# PALI CAMPION srl

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[www.palicampion.it](http://www.palicampion.it) – Assembling-use-maintenance VERTICAL STRUCTURES– rev130616 – Pag. 1 di 4

## ASSEMBLING, USE, MAINTENANCE ON FIXED VERTICAL STRUCTURAL WORKS (COLUMNS AND MONOTUBULAR HIGH MAST)

### Installation and assembling

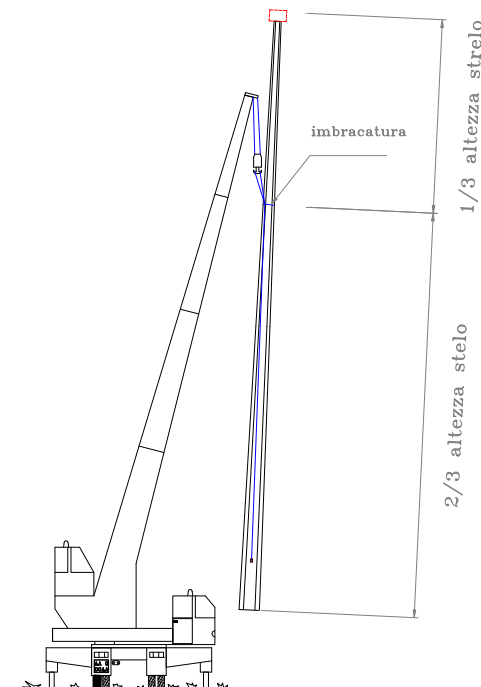
Generally, as far as the assembling of these structure is concerned, make reference to the specific workshop drawings.

In case of overlapped elements, make reference to the specifics instructions.

In case of structures with ladder , for the assembling of the ladder itself, make reference to the specific maintenance and assembling and operating instructions.

For particular structure such as: mast with mobile crown or mobile panel, collapsible columns ,make reference to the specific assembling and operating instructions.

Structures must be assembles at ground horizontally, and then lifted.



Lifting must be done with a crane having suitable carriage load fastening the column at approx. 2/3 of its height

Fasten the column (at approx. 2/3 of its height) taking care of inserting in the fastening itself a steel cable , the free end of which must be fixed at the base of the mast. The steel cable will prevent the fastening to rise up (because of the conicity of the shaft).

**Note: For safety reasons it is good that within range of the crane there is only people and means concerned to the assembling of the lighting mast.**

For the anchorage of the columns to the foundation block see instructions for anchorage of the columns to the foundation plinth.



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## Use Instructions

Structures have been designed to support the loads as per declaration mentioned in the order confirmation.

To install the product please verify the real configuration with the conditions mentioned from the standard for the real installation site.

The carriage load characteristics of the standard columns can be found on our web site

Carriage load capacity of the columns our of standard can be assumed by the verification report give on demand, referring to the specific order .

The label applied on the product allows the traceability

## Maintenance

Metallic structures do not have mobile part therefore they are not subjected to wearing .

The activities to be done for the maintenance can be:

- Verify the verticality of the structure
- Verify the goodness of the welding, particularly those at the base of the structure and nearby the junction of the sections
- Verify tightening of the bolts and nuts
- Verify the connection of lighting fixtures
- Verify electric wiring. If applicable, particularly earth connection, if there is one.
- Verify conditions of base column-plinth sealing
- Verification of the anti corrosion protection

We suggest to make a first checking one month and one year after the structure is put into service.

In this occasion the maximum time between two consecutive inspections must be established, depending on the disposition and characteristics of the structure, and to the installation site.

In any case this time cannot be longer than 5 years.

Furthermore we recommend to check the structure after every strong wind event

A register must be written in which type, date of all maintenance activities carried out are recorded

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## NOTICE

The civil and criminal liability in case of accident or damage caused by a failure on maintenance of the roads or its accessories (among the we can find the hypothesis of a lighting plant) will be in charge of the owner of them .

Especially as far as the criminal liability is concern, i twill be in charge of the person that, at the moment of the accident, will be recognised as holder of the legal duty to grant the perfect maintenance of the above plant.

In order to clarify better, in case of accident caused by a lack of ,or to a bad maintenance of the high mast located in centre of a town, the legally liable person will be identified by the legal representative of the municipality , because he is owner and responsible of the above mentioned structure.

### Criminal Responsibility

The art. 35 paragraph 4 of D.Lgs. 626/94, provides that: “the employer implements and organise the suitable technical measures in order to reduce to the minimum the risk connected to the use of the devices so that they are:

- a) installed according to the manufacturer’s instructions;
- b) properly employed ;
- c) they are subjected to a suitable maintenance in order to grant, with the time being,, that they comply to the safety requests ”.

Failure to comply with the obligations imposed by the above standards, exposes the owner of the high mast to the risk of application of penalties, as expressly provided for by art. 89 D.Lgs. 626/94

Furthermore according to art. 589 e 590 C.P , the owner of the lighting plants with high masts, may be considered criminal liable, in case that he is not able to prove that he has duly carried out the checking and surveillance on the plants of his property, having put in act all actions and measures at his disposal, to keep the plant in good conditions, carrying out regular maintenance

### Civil liability

Art. 2043 C.C. contents the principle that " any intentional or negligent did, which causes unjust damage to others, obliges the one who committed it to pay damages ", underlying that the fact which is source of this responsibility may also consist of an omission

It is also established by the following articles of the Civil Code:

- art.1669 “The manufacturer is liable for damaged to others caused by sever defects of workmanship , for a period of 10 years from the date of manufacturing”
- art. 2050 "Anyone who cause a damage to others during an activity which is dangerous itself or it is dangerous because of the means used for it, is liable to pay damages unless he can prove which he has undertaken all the steps to avoid the damage”;
- art.2051 "each one is responsible for the damage caused by things under is care unless he can prove that it was and accidental event ”;
- art.2053 "The owner of a building or other constructions is liable of damages caused by their decay unless he can prove that it is not due to a lack of maintenance or manufacturing defect ”.

In case of accident, the owner must provide evidence that he has organised all the activities taking all the precautions that seemed suitable to avoid the damage, give evidence that the damage occurred was unpredictable , and consequently he has to identify the cause of the damage or the proof that the responsibility of the damage itself can be in charge of others persons.