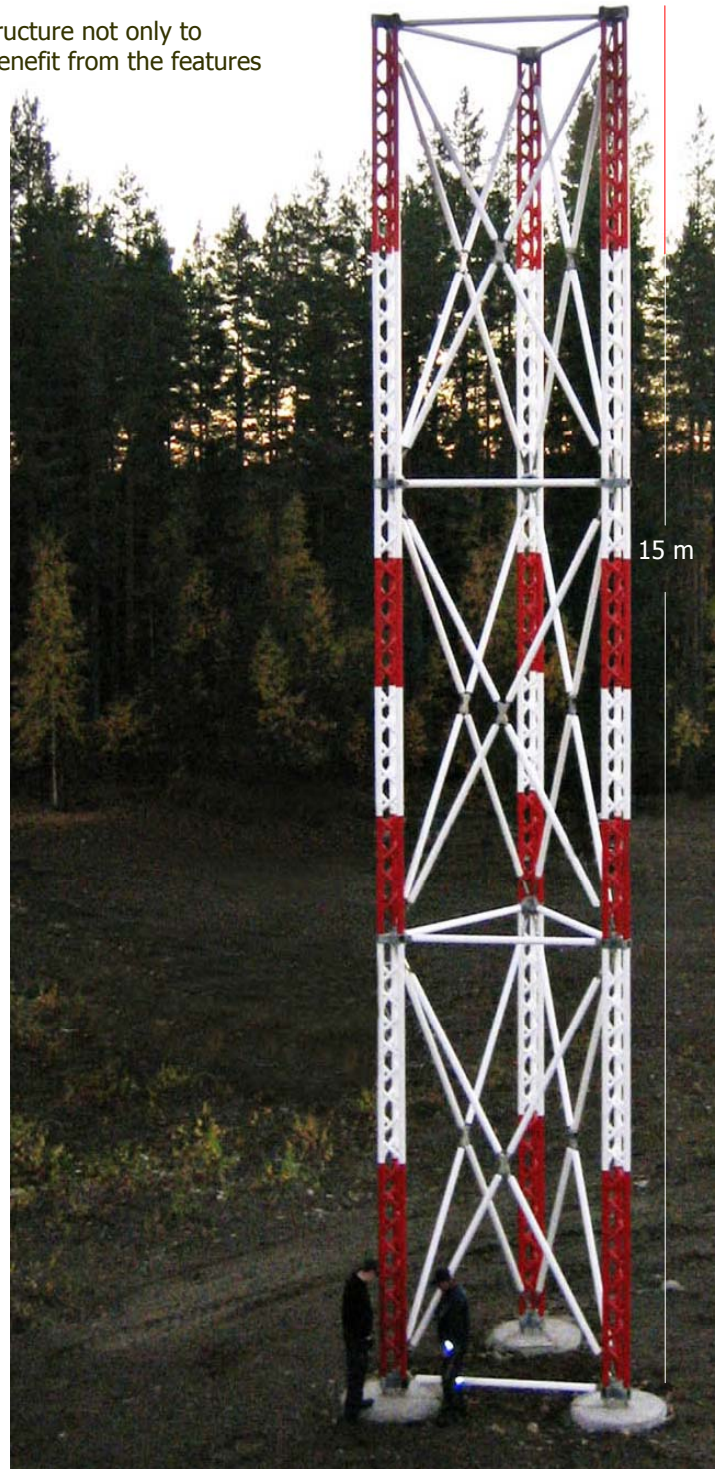


# GLIDE PATH TOWER

Glide path antenna towers are part of the instrument landing system (ILS) used in aerodromes. The stiffness requirement of these towers is high to ensure the antennas work properly. This requirement is typically achieved with robust steel structures that are not frangible. However International Civil Aviation Organisation now states that these structures in operational areas should be of minimum mass and frangible. (ICAO Annex 14 - Aerodrome Design Manual Part 6 - Frangibility - First Edition 2006)

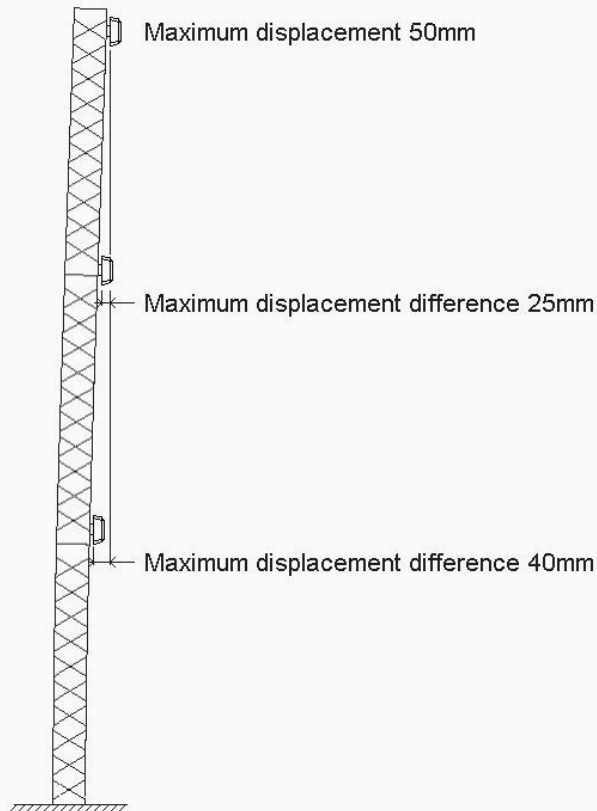
**Exel** have developed a unique fibreglass lattice structure not only to meet these demanding requirements but also to benefit from the features of the composite material.



# GLIDE PATH TOWER

## SPECIFICATIONS

GP-TOWER	10 m (33 ft.) tower	15 m (50 ft.) tower
<b>basic form and size</b>	3000x3000 mm triangle	3000x3000 mm triangle
<b>no. of sections</b>	2x5000 mm	3x5000 mm
<b>antenna deflection max</b>		antenna 3: 50 mm (43 m/s) antenna 2: 35 mm (41 m/s) antenna 1: 23 mm (41 m/s)
<b>relative antenna deflection</b>		antenna 3: 0 mm antenna 2: 15 mm antenna 1: 27 mm
<b>survival wind speed</b>	72 m/s (260 km/h; 161 mph)	60 m/s (216 km/h; 134 mph)



**Exel** is a leading manufacturer of products based on composite technology with more than 40 years experience and have developed glass fibre reinforced composite masts with a lattice structure that incorporate many innovative details in their construction. These masts, among other things, have been installed for over 15 years at more than 300 airports worldwide.