

GLIDE PATH TOWER

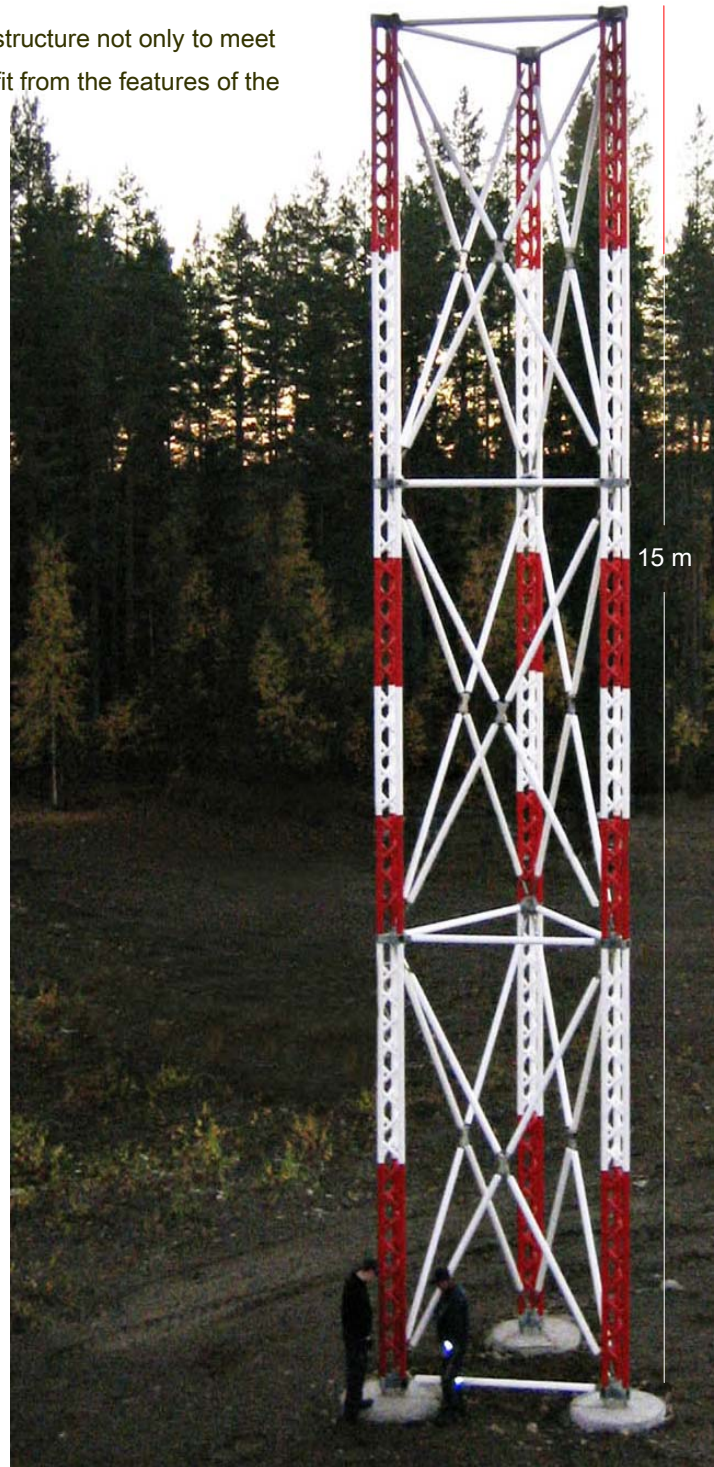
Glide path antenna towers are part of the instrument landing system (ILS) used in aerodromes.

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 (ICAO) states that these structures have to be of

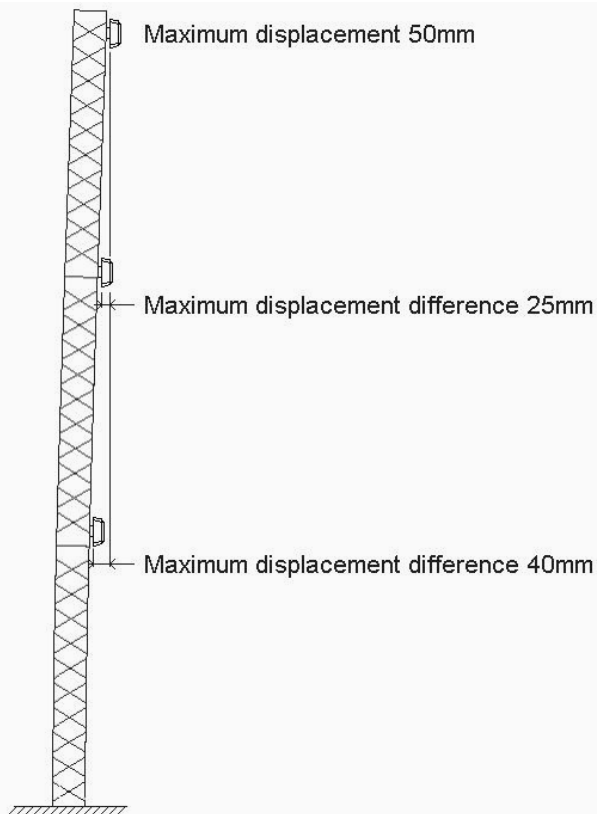
Exel have developed a unique fibreglass lattice structure not only to meet these demanding requirements but also to benefit from the features of the composite material.



GLIDE PATH TOWER

SPECIFICATIONS

GP-TOWER	10 m (33 ft.) tower	15 m (50 ft.) tower
basic form and size	3000x3000 mm triangle	3000x3000 mm triangle
no. of sections	2x5000 mm	3x5000 mm
antenna deflection max		antenna 3: 50 mm (43 m/s) antenna 2: 35 mm (41 m/s) antenna 1: 23 mm (41 m/s)
relative antenna deflection		antenna 3: 0 mm antenna 2: 15 mm antenna 1: 27 mm
survival wind speed	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