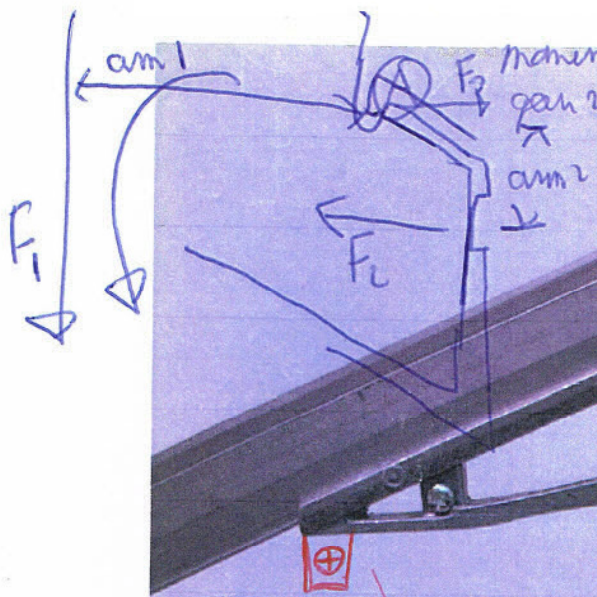
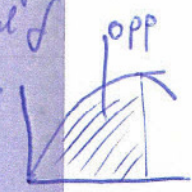


Two foto's of a collapsing ridge section of a part of the greenhouse



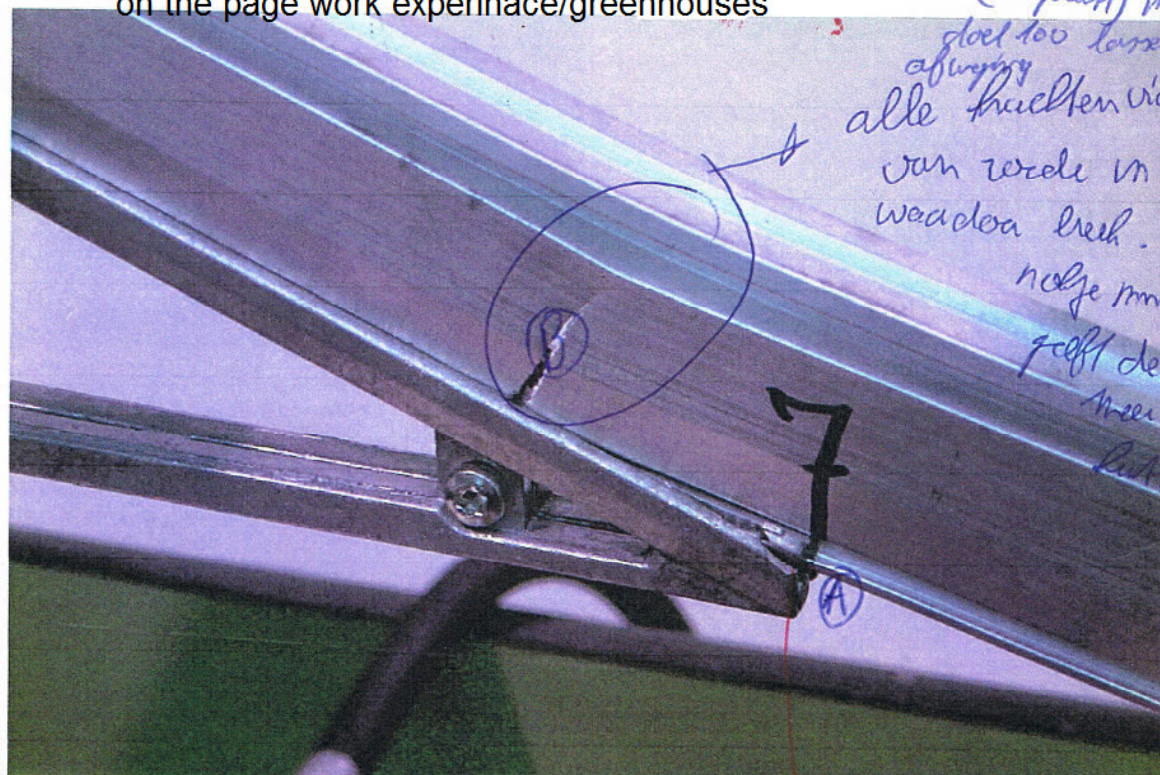
moment om goot pofte = 0 want  
geen rotatie tot breed. →  $F_1 \cdot \text{arm 1} = F_2 \cdot \text{arm 2}$   
→  $F_2$  bel goed  
to  $F_1$   
ker evenw. by pofte  
→  $F_2$  oel goed  
want in oorde

kevelverwarming in  
roede tylen, besnyfer  
 $W = \int F \cdot ds$   
→ aangepaste breedte  
met  $f$



nu roede  
aan goot  
lassen en  
wea een  
test doen  
met  $\int F ds$

Failure mode of the ridge when end of handles are moved towards each other. Triangular shape collapses under buckling. Underneath picture shows failure mode when handles are moved outward. In the handles a cut is made so the handles cannot work themselves out of the triangular shape. This cut out in the handle can be seen on the page work experinace/greenhouses



de waaier energie  
de waaier energie  
(nu gelast) met uithooping  
doet too lassen =  
afwijking  
alle knuften via pofte  
van roede in grotstid  
waardea leek.  
nolje smaten boeken  
geeft de roede ieb  
meer uyheid in  
Rust'sch gebied

was niet 1/3 pos, en met as cent by B  
want dat kan met.  
→ pofte A ventanden

For the company i worked for it was not clear what part collapsed at first in lowest picture. Is it the end of the triangular shape that breaks off first or is it the handle that cracks first. The handle is an extrusion product and is made of other aluminum alloy compared to the Triangular shape which is made by molding. Due to other material property the handle is much more flexible compared to the triangular shape. When the end of the triangular is not broken off, the bend in the handle will not even come close to its breaking point. The conclusion is that the triangular part breaks off first. After that the handle breaks. Now it is clear which part breaks first. This is important if we want to make connections stronger.