

Canopy Safety 101:

Your Guide to Canopy Safety at Washington's Fairs

Most accidents at fairs involve wind blown tents, canopies and umbrellas. We require all vendors to minimize the risk caused by canopies by following rules for canopy safety. Canopy weights must be attached to vendor canopies at all times.

In certain inclement weather conditions even properly secured canopies can be precarious. If canopies need to be taken down in the middle of fair due to inclement weather, vendors should direct customers to move out of the way so they are not injured.

Weights should be secured in a manner that does not create its own safety hazard

- Weights should not cause a tripping hazard
- Weights should be tethered with lines that are clearly visible
- Weights should have soft edges to avoid causing cuts and scrapes
- Weights should be securely attached
- Weights should be on the ground (NOT above people's heads)

Canopies are used at fairs to shield vendors and their product from sun and rain, but unpredictable winds can come up at any moment creating a safety hazard if the canopy is not properly secured.

Sufficiently weighted canopies will have at least 24 pounds per leg. One canopy manufacturer recommends at least 40 pounds on each corner of a 10x10 tent; double that on a 10x20 tent. 50 pounds should be used for umbrellas. Weights for signs will vary depending on the size of sign.

Always be prepared

You should always have your canopy secured to the ground. It is not enough to have the tools necessary to secure your canopy on hand if you do not employ them. Strong gusts can come up without warning anywhere, at any time. After your canopy takes flight and causes damage it is too late to decide to secure your canopy. You should assume winds will come. Indeed, they often do.

Always secure canopies. During setup and breakdown periods canopies are vulnerable to wind. Stay alert. During the peak business hours of the fair, the mere presence of hundreds of shoppers, along with the tight configuration of all the vendors, creates a disruption in the flow of wind, reducing its force through the market. But at setup and breakdown times, the shoppers are gone, the solid block of vendors is disrupted, and you are at some point in the process of setting up or taking down your canopy. You must be sure to completely secure your canopy as soon as you set it up, and take down your canopy as soon as you remove its weights at the end of the day. Do NOT let yourself be interrupted by ANYTHING in the middle of this process, as a half-secured canopy is as dangerous, if not more dangerous, than an unsecured canopy.

Canopy Weights

The safety of fair visitors should be the goal of every fair's staff and vendors. In general, fairs are statistically among the safest places in our country. Nevertheless, canopy weights needlessly continue to

pose hazards at many fairs Perhaps this is because we are not looking at how we set up our canopies and stalls from the perspective of the customer. After all, we are used to being the vendor or manager. But take a minute to really think about it from the customer's point of view.

The average customer is looking at the bountiful tables filled with interesting items and information. In other words, they are looking straight ahead, not down!

Canopy weights should be located on the ground and customers are not looking around them. Thus, if the canopy weights are in the path of the customer, the customer will trip over, kick, or entangle with them,. Therefore, we need to anticipate this ahead of time, and place canopy weights carefully, using materials that are least likely to injure.

Examples of good canopy weights

- Filling an empty bucket (2.5 gallon works great) with cement and tying this to each corner of the tent with a rope or bungee. It is NOT sufficient to place the bucket on the feet of the canopy.
- Filling buckets/containers with sand/cement that can be anchored or secured with a rope or bungee; these include canvas bags or plastic buckets/containers that have a handle through which a rope or bungee can be secured.
- Sandbag weights that are specially made for securing canopies and weigh at least 24 pounds. These sandbag weights are vertical and can be strapped the legs of the canopy.
- PVC pipe capped and filled with cement can be hung on the inside of canopy poles as long as it is secured so that it does not collide with customers. How-to instructions here: <http://homedeconomics.blogspot.com/2009/05/pvc-tent-weight-tutorial.html>
- The best weights are strapped to the bottom of each leg, and then tethered via a bungee to the top corner of the canopy, thus lowering the center of gravity of the canopy. In a strong gust of wind, even canopies secured with enough weight, can be broken if the weights are not suspended from the top corners of the canopy.



Examples of Bad Canopy Weights

- Gallon water jugs are not heavy enough for large gusts of wind. One gallon of water weighs 8 pounds. One gallon of water on each corner would be the equivalent of a 3 year old child trying to hold down a 100 square foot parachute.
- Tying tents, canopies or umbrellas to tables, coolers or vehicles provides tripping hazards and frequently does not provide adequate weight. Vendor safety is just as important as customer safety.
- Sandbags that cannot be placed upright and securely tied to the tent or canopy should not be used.
- In addition to not providing enough grip to prevent a canopy from taking flight in a strong gust of wind, tent stakes are barely visible to shoppers and can cause a serious tripping hazard to an unsuspecting customer.
- Never use cement blocks! They are hard, easy to trip over, and are very effective toe breakers.

