

THE SEVERE STORM LOW PROFILE RSK SHELTER

The roof frame of all the RSK shelters can be lowered within minutes to greatly reduce the wind profile .



Roof frame swung down to the storm profile.

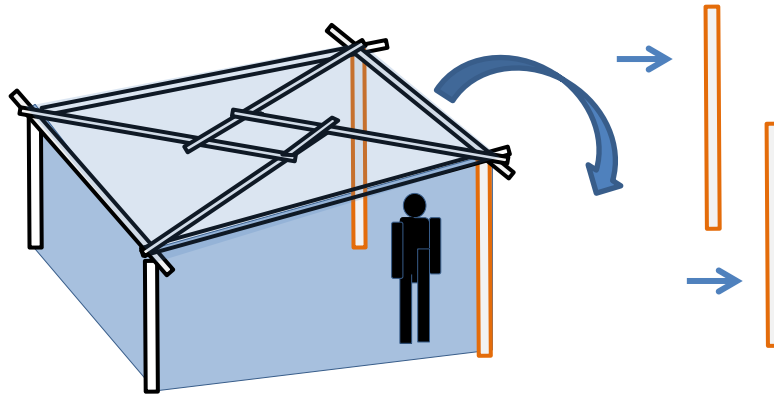
THE BACKGROUND

Successful high speed wind tunnel tests were carried out on the low profile RSK storm shelter at the Engineering Department, University of West of England, in 2014.

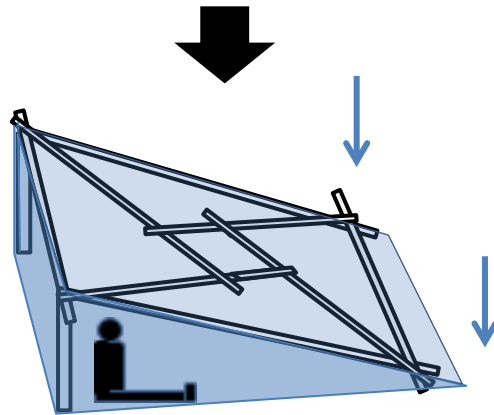


The RSK storm shelter in the wind tunnel

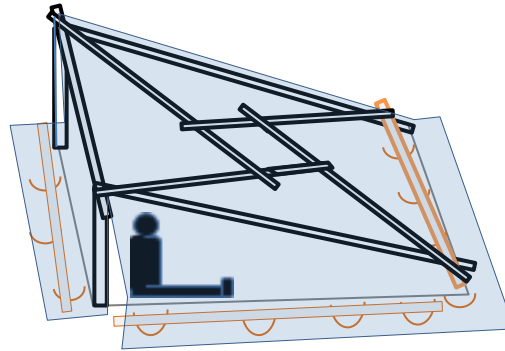
HOW THE RSK STORM SHELTER WORKS



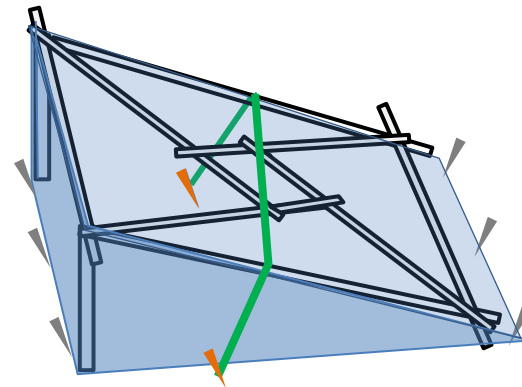
The two high poles supporting the roof are removed and the roof frame is simply swung down to the ground.



The survival capsule created has a very low wind profile.



The tarpaulin is anchored around the edges of the shelter by burying it in a trough after placing bamboo poles on top.



Further ropes over the top can be added for additional security as required.



The first step of lowering one side of the roof frame to the ground. Now the tarpaulin will be rotated and the perimeter buried in the ground.

Yangon Shelter Cluster training 2016.



The Red Cross assist Myanmar Delta villagers to anchor the storm shelter tarpaulin.

Note the wrap around lashing of the tarpaulin to the top of the 2 support posts.



Local and INGO staff attending RSK training in Yangon find the one metre of headspace acceptable.



If preferred the lower side of the RSK shelter can be swung down to the ground giving more internal space.

However the tarpaulin anchoring may be less secure around the perimeter.