UNISTRUT[®] Seismic Bracing Systems

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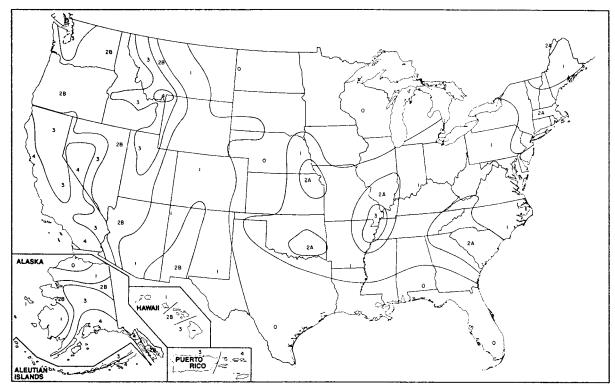
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As Approved by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development for Metal Framing Bracing Applications

SBS-3







SEISMIC ZONE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

CONVERSION OF UNIFIED UNITS OF MEASURE INTO METRIC EQUIVALENTS									
To Convert From	Into	Multiply By							
Inches (In)	Millimeter	25.4 (exactly)							
Feet (Ft)	Centimeters (cm)	30.48 (exactly)							
Square inches (In ²)	Square centimeters (cm ²)	6.4516 (exactly)							
Cubic inches (In ³)	Cubic centimeters (cm ³)	16.3871							
Pounds (advp.)(Lb)	Kilograms (kg)	.45359237 (exactly)							
Pounds per square inch	Kilograms per square Millimeter (kgf/mm²)	.00070307							
Foot-pounds (Ft.Lbs)	Meter-kilograms (m-kg)	.138255							
Pounds-force (Lbf)	Kilonewton (kN)	.004448							
Pounds-force (Lbf)	Newton (N)	4.448222							

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General Information	1-1
Design Procedures for Trapeze Hangers	
Design Procedures for Single Pipe Hangers	2-5
Trapeze Bracing	3-1
Trapeze Fittings	3-3
Single Pipe Bracing	3-5
Horizontal Bracing	3-11
Vertical Bracing	
-	
Structure Attachments	4-1
Anchor Load Tables	5-1
Test Procedures for Anchors	5-3
Typical Attachments	6-1
Concrete Inserts	
Channel Styles	6-3
Channel Load Tables	
Channel Nuts and Hardware	6-7
Channel Fittings	
Design Examples	7-1



- 1 These guidelines are intended to provide information for the seismic restraint of nonstructural components in buildings based on the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Part 2, Title 24. Nonstructural components may include hospital piping, electrical conduit, cable trays, and air handling ducts.
- 2. Seismic horizontal force factor $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{p}} = Z \mathbf{I} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{p}}$.

Z =.4 for seismic zone 4 I = 1.5 Cp = 0.75 Wp = Weight of Component

- 3. When supporting pressure piping, spacing of seismic bracing should not exceed two (2) times the vertical support spacing. Stress in the pipes that are comparable to those required by ASME B31.1-1986 will be maintained.
- 4. The CCR, Part 2, Title 24, Table 23-P, Footnote 12 states the following:

Seismic restraints may be omitted from the following installations:

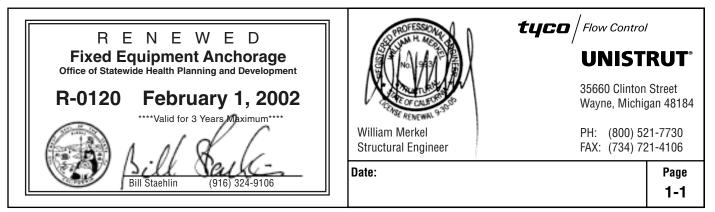
- a. Gas piping less than one (1) inch inside diameter.
- b. Piping in boiler and mechanical equipment rooms less than 1.25 inches inside diameter.
- c. All piping less than 2.5 inches inside diameter.
- d. All piping suspended by individual hangers twelve (12) inches or less in length from the top of pipe to the bottom of the support for the hanger.
- e. All electrical conduit less than 2.5 inches inside diameter.
- f. All rectangular air handling ducts less than six (6) square feet in cross-sectional area,
- g. All round air-handling ducts less than 28 inches in diameter.
- h. All ducts suspended by hangers 12 inches or less in length from the top of the duct to the bottom of the support for the hanger.
- 5. **Unistrut** nuts and bolts mounted to the Unistrut channels shall be tightened to the following minimum torques:

Bolt Diameter (In.)	Bolt Torque (FtLbs.)
1⁄4	6
5⁄16	11
3⁄8	19

Bolt Diameter (In.)	Bolt Torque (FtLbs.)
1/2	50
⁵ ⁄8	100
3⁄4	125

6. The charts and information presented on the following pages are intended as a guide only. Prior to installation, the user and/or project engineer shall determine structural adequacy of supports and the supporting structure and shall also determine compliance with applicable codes.

Use of this manual requires that layout drawings for the pipe/duct/conduit be used to determine brace locations, sizes, anchorage and forces. These drawings are an integral part of the approval of the lateral force bracing system. The layout drawings shall be submitted to OSHPD as a deferred approval item prior to the installation of the lateral bracing system.



DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR TRAPEZE HANGERS



- 1. Determine the support spacing using the smallest pipe diameter
- 2. Calculate the total weight of the pipes plus contents (W) on each trapeze using the following equation:

 $W = S x (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + ... + p_n)$

W = Total weight on trapeze (lbs.) pn = Weight of pipe plus water (lbs./ft.)(page 2-1, table 1). S = Support spacing (ft) (page 2-1, table 1).

- 3. Select clamps (pages 3-3, 3-4, tables 6 & 7). Either style, P1100 Series or P2558 Series can be used. Maximum pipe support spacing should be as per chart 1, row 3 page 3-12.
- 4. Select trapeze member using the total weight on the trapeze and the length of trapeze required to fit the given pipe sizes and quantities (page 3-1, 3-2, tables 2-5).
- Calculate horizontal seismic force (Fh) assuming braces on alternate trapeze supports (page 2-2, figure 1). Select a brace assembly (page 3-11, details I-V) that has an Fh value that meets or exceeds the horizontal seismic force.

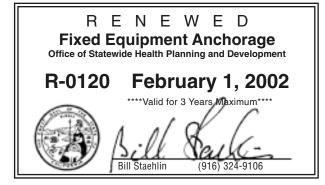
Pipe Data

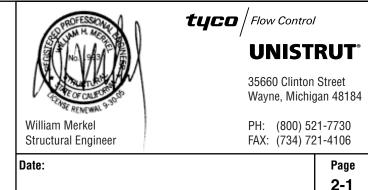
If necessary, seismic force can be recalculated with braces on every trapeze (see figure 2).

Table 1 Data for Schedule 40 Standard Weight Pipe Including Horizontal Seismic Force of .50 G											
PipePipeMax.SupportWeight OfHorizontal SeismicPipeSectionSpacing PerPipe PlusForce/Ft. of PipeSizeModulusASME B31.1*Water(.5 x Pipe Wt./Ft.)InIn(S) Feet(P) Lbs./Ft.Lbs./Ft.											
1/2	0.041	7	0.98	0.49							
3⁄4	0.071	7	1.36	0.68							
1	0.133	7	2.05	1.03							
1½	0.326	9	3.60	1.80							
2	0.561	10	5.11	2.55							
21/2	1.060	11	7.87	3.94							
3	1.720	12	10.78	5.39							
4	3.210	12**	16.31	8.16							
6	8.500	12**	31.51	15.76							
8	16.800	12**	50.29	25.15							

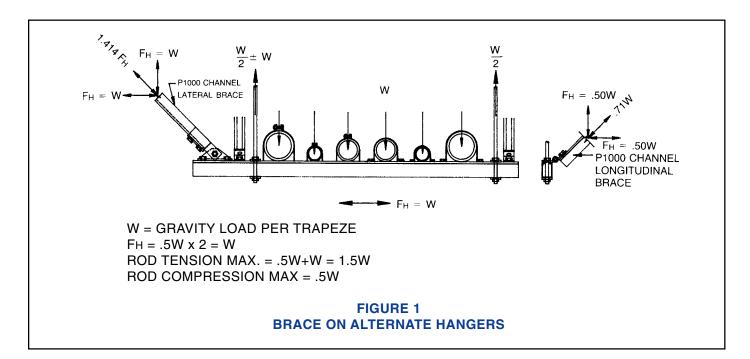
*ASME B31.1 does not list all sizes shown, therefore some sizes have been proportioned between. **Spacing limited by CBC 1998.

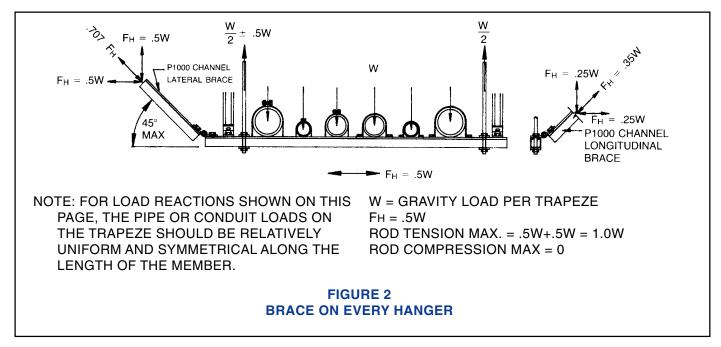
For gas pipe and copper pipe see CBC 1998 for support spacing.

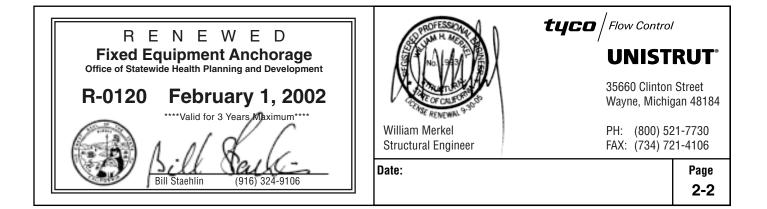












DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR TRAPEZE HANGERS

6. Check compression and tension in the rod. When diagonal braces are used to stabilize trapeze hangers, they will cause tension and compression forces to be added to the tension already in the rod (see figure 3).

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a. Select threaded rod that has a tension strength that meets or exceeds the required tension (page 3-14, table 10)

Brace on alternate hangersTmax = 1.5W (page 2-2, figure 1)Brace on every hangerTmax = 1.0W (page 2-2, figure 2)

b. Check compression in the selected threaded rod. When braces are used on every trapeze, no stiffener is required. If the rod is subject to compression, it may require a stiffener. Determine the percentage of full stress capacity on the rod using the following equation:

Actual Compression Load / Allowable Compression Load (page 3-13, table 9)

Select clip spacing (L) based on percentage above (page 3-13, table 9).

7. Determine if longitudinal braces are required using the following equation:

Brace Spacing = Allowable Fh/.25W (# of bays)

Allowable Fh = Determined by assembly selected (page 3-11, details I-V)

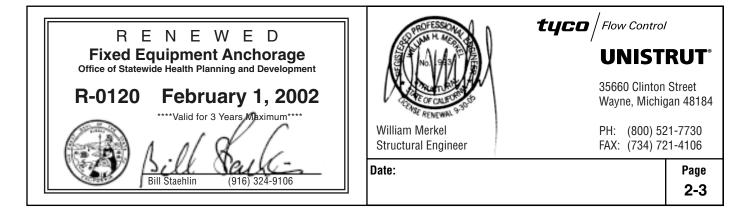
 Check forces on pipe clamps using following equations: Vertical Force = Pipe Wt. per foot x Trapeze spacing Transverse Force = Pipe Wt. per foot x Lateral Brace Spacing x 0.5 Longitudinal Force = Pipe Wt. per foot x Longitudinal Brace Spacing x 0.5

See pages 3-3 and 3-4 for allowable design forces. Revise spacing of braces if necessary.

9. Check trapeze member for combined vertical and lateral seismic loads using the following interaction equation: (Revise trapeze spacing or brace if necessary).

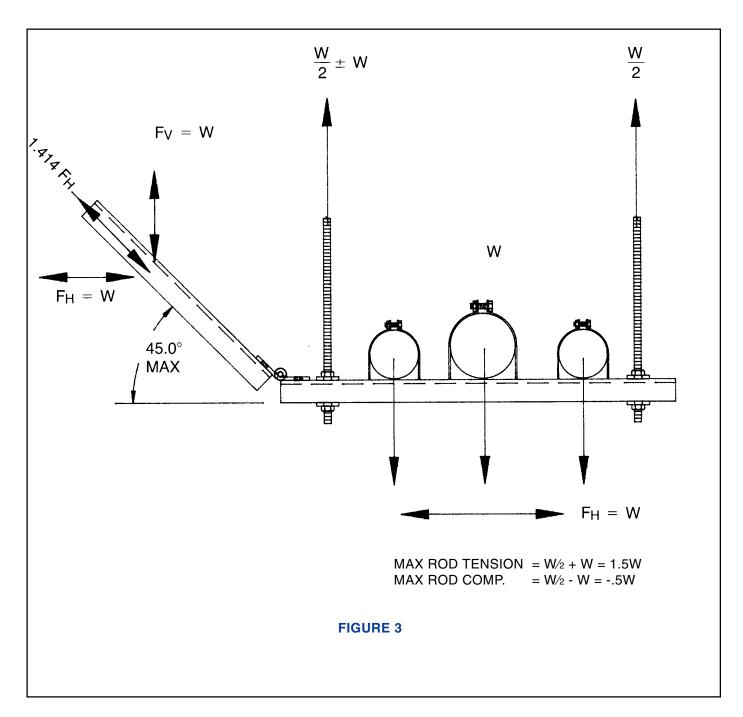


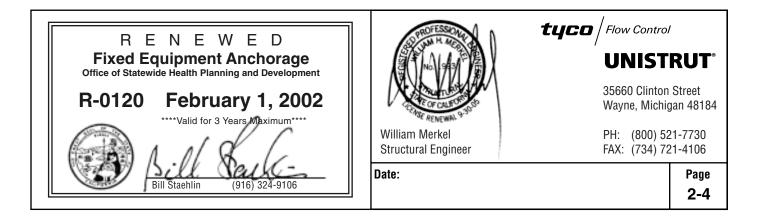
10. Select concrete anchors if they are used (See pages 5-1 and 5-2), check tension and shear interactions as per ICBO reports.



DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR TRAPEZE HANGERS







DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR SINGLE PIPE HANGERS

- 1. Select hanger type (pages 3-6, through 3-10) given the diameter of the pipe.
- Determine the support spacing (page 2-1, table 1) and corresponding rod diameter (page 3-12, chart 1, row 2). Calculate the total weight of the pipe and contents (page 3-12, chart 1, row 6) or use the following equation:

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$W = S \times p$

W = Total weight on hanger (lbs.)
p = Weight of pipe plus water (lbs./ft.)
S = Support spacing (ft)

3. Select a brace assembly (page 3-11, details I-V) with an allowable Fh greater than the applicable Fh (page 3-12, chart 1, row 7 or the following equation).

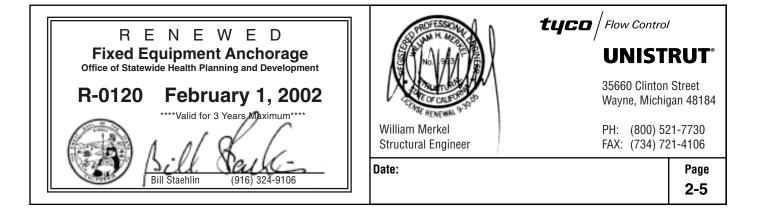
Brace alternating HangersFh = .5Wx2 = WBrace every HangerFh = .5W

- 4. Check maximum tension of rod (page 3-12, chart 1, row 8).
- 5. Compression (see page 2-3, step 6b).
- 6. Determine if longitudinal braces are required using the following equation:

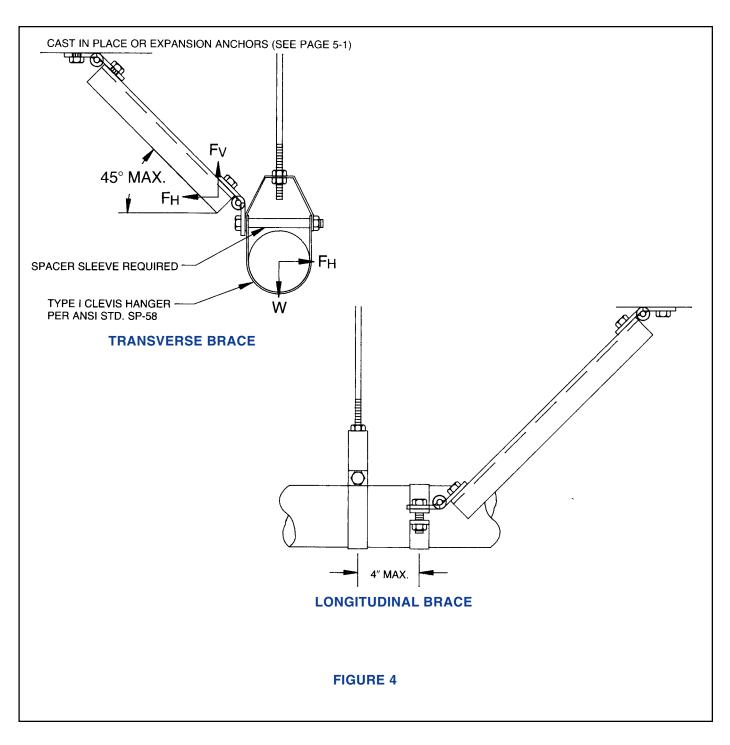
Brace Spacing = Allowable Fh/0.5W (# of bays)

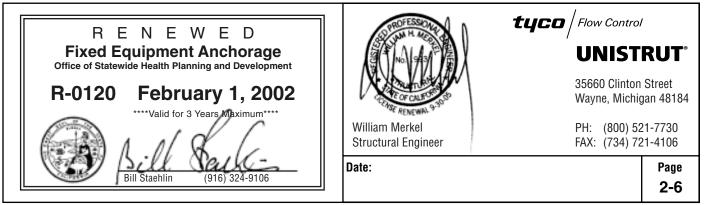
Allowable Fh determined by assembly selected (page 3-11, details I-V) and clamp allowable force in the longitudinal direction (page 3-7).

7. Select concrete anchors if they are used (See pages 5-1 and 5-2), check tension and shear interactions as per ICBO reports.









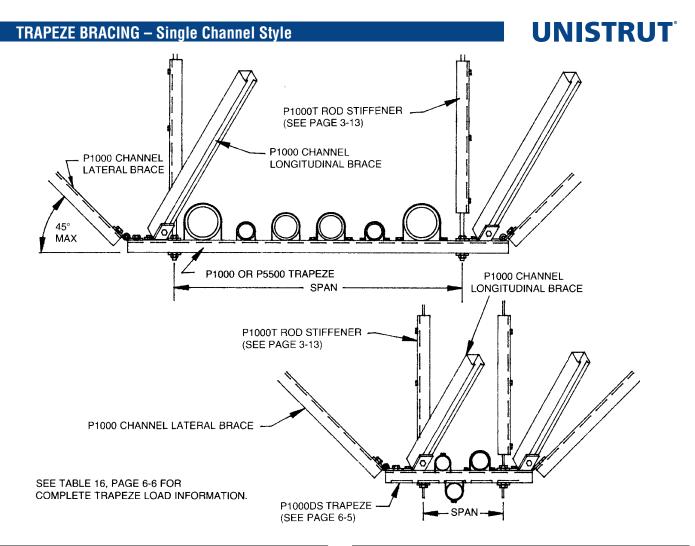
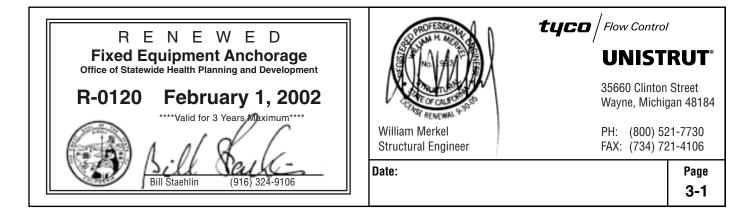
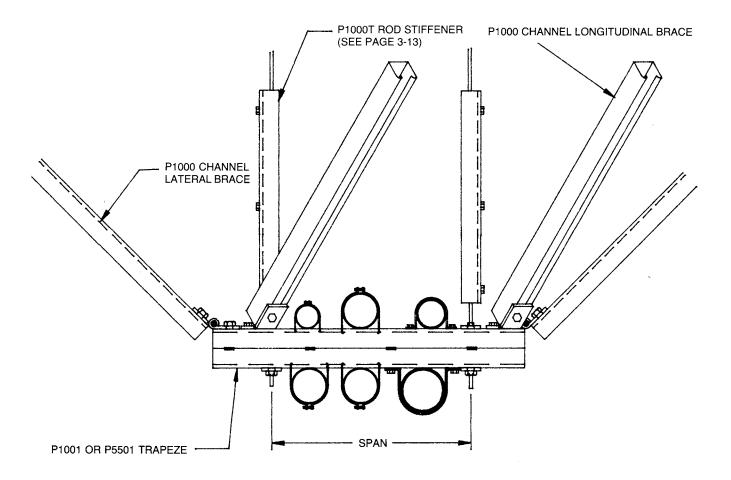


	Table 2	- P1000 1	linapeze l	Load Da	ta		
S In	pan mm	Maximum Design Lbs.		Concentrated Load @ Center of Span Lbs N			
24	610	1.690	7.520	450	2,000		
36	914	1,130	5,030	560	2,490		
48	1,219	850	3,780	420	1,870		
60	1,524	680	3,020	340	1,510		
72	1,829	560	2,490	280	1,250		
84	2,134	480	2,140	240	1,070		
96	2,438	420	1,870	210	930		
108	2,743	380	1,690	190	850		
120	3,048	340	1,510	170	760		

	Table 3	- P5500 1	rapeze	Load Dat	a	
SI	oan	Maximum Design		Concentrated Load @ Center of Span		
In	mm	Lbs.	N	Lbs	N	
24	610	3,280	14,590	1,620	7,210	
36	914	2,190	9,740	1,080	4,800	
48	1,219	1,640	7,300	810	3,600	
60	1,524	1,310	5,830	656	2,920	
72	1,829	1,090	4,850	540	2,400	
84	2,134	940	4,180	460	2,050	
96	2,438	820	3,650	400	1,780	
108	2,743	730	3,250	360	1,600	
120	3,048	660	2,940	320	1,420	



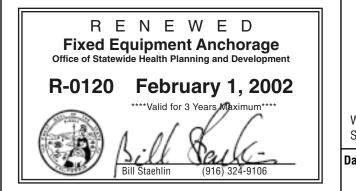
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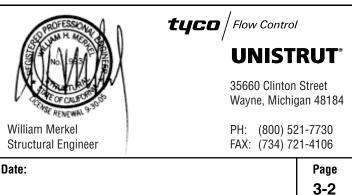


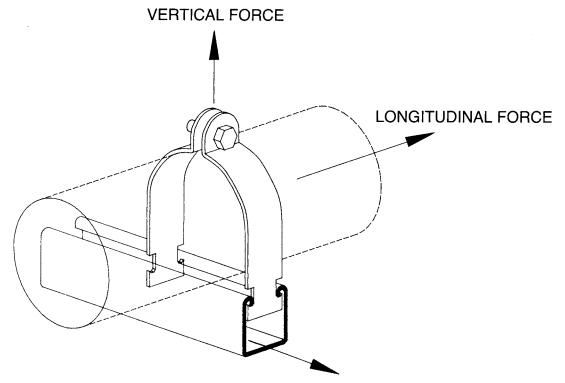
SEE TABLE 16, PAGE 6-6 FOR COMPLETE TRAPEZE LOAD INFORMATION.

Ta	able 4 -	P1001-AV	V Trapez	e Load D	Data		
s	pan	Maximun Desigi		Concentrated Load @ Center of Span			
In	mm	Lbs.	Ν	Lbs	Ň		
48	1,219	2,400	10,680	1,190	5,290		
60	1,524	1,920	8,540	950	4,230		
72	1,829	1,600	7,120	790	3,510		
84	2,134	1,370	6,090	680	3,020		
96	2,438	1,200	5,340	590	2,620		
108	2,743	1,070	4,760	530	2,360		
120	3,048	960	4,270	470	2,090		

Та	Table 5 - P5501-AW Trapeze Load Data											
S	pan	Maximum Desigr			ated Load @ r of Span							
In	mm	Lbs.	N	Lbs	N							
48	1,219	4,680	20,820	2,390	10,630							
60	1,524	3,870	17,210	1,920	8,540							
72	1,829	3,220	14,320	1,990	8,850							
84	2,134	2,760	12,280	1,360	6,050							
96	2,438	2,420	10,760	1,190	5,290							
108	2,743	2,150	9,560	1,160	5,160							
120	3,048	1,930	8,590	950	4,230							

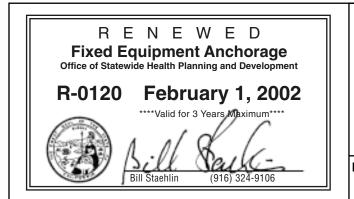


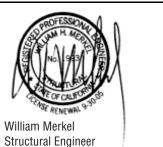




TRANSVERSE FORCE

				Table 6	– P1100) Serie:	s Pipe C	lamps	Desigi	n Loads		
Unistrut Part			Strap thickness		Scre	Vertical Screw Size Force			sverse Longitudina orce Force			
Number	In.	mm	Ga.	mm	In.	mm	Lbs.	N	Lbs.	N	Lbs.	N
P1111	1/2	13	16	1.5	1⁄4	6	400	1,780	70	310	50	220
P1112	3⁄4	19	14	1.9	1⁄4	6	600	2,670	100	440	70	310
P1113	1	25	14	1.9	1⁄4	6	600	2,670	150	670	80	360
P1114	1 ¼	32	14	1.9	1⁄4	6	600	2,670	150	670	150	670
P1115	1 ½	38	12	2.7	1⁄4	6	800	3,560	240	1,070	150	670
P1117	2	51	12	2.7	1⁄4	6	800	3,560	240	1,070	200	890
P1118	2 ½	64	12	2.7	5⁄16	8	800	3,560	240	1,070	200	890
P1119	3	76	12	2.7	5⁄16	8	800	3,560	240	1,070	200	890
P1120	3 ½	89	11	3.0	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	320	1,420	200	890
P1121	4	102	11	3.0	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	320	1,420	200	890
P1123	5	127	11	3.0	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	320	1,420	200	890
P1124	6	152	10	3.4	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	450	2,000	375	1,670
P1126	8	203	10	3.4	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	550	2,450	500	2,220





tyco Flow Control

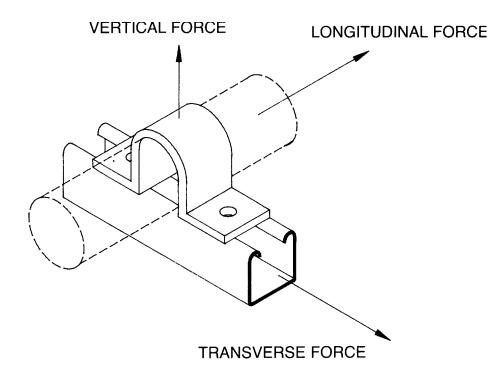
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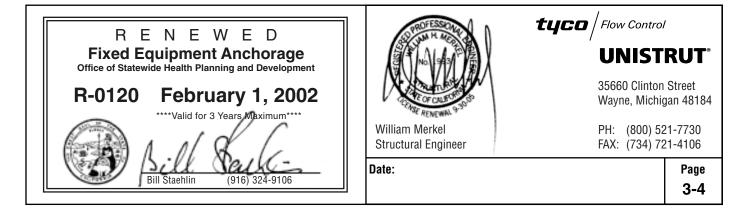
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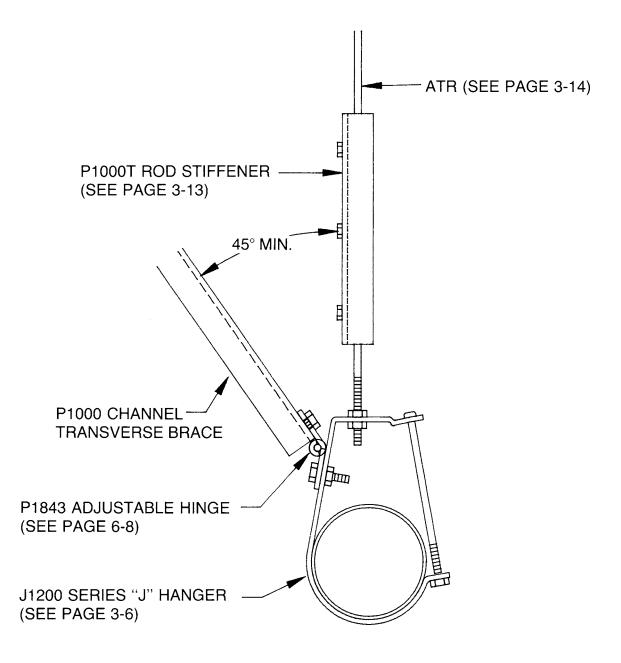
Page 3-3





Unistrut	Unistrut Pipe		Si	trap	Sci	rew	Ve	rtical	Design Trans		Longi	tudina
Part	-	ze		kness	-	ze		orce	Force		Force	
Number	ln.	mm	Ga.	mm	In.	mm	Lbs.	N	Lbs.	N	Lbs.	N
P2558-05	1⁄2	13	1⁄8	3	1⁄4	6	500	2,220	250	1,110	100	440
P2558-07	3⁄4	19	1⁄8	3	1⁄4	6	500	2,220	250	1,110	100	440
P2558-10	1	25	1⁄8	3	1⁄4	6	500	2,220	250	1,110	100	440
P2558-12	11/4	32	1⁄8	3	1⁄4	6	500	2,220	250	1,110	100	440
P2558-15	1 ½	38	1/8	3	1⁄4	6	500	2,220	250	1,110	100	440
P2558-20	2	51	1⁄4	6	3/8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-25	21/2	64	1⁄4	6	3/8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-30	3	76	1⁄4	6	3/8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-35	31⁄2	89	1⁄4	6	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-40	4	102	1⁄4	6	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-50	5	127	1⁄4	6	3⁄8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	200	890
P2558-60	6	152	1⁄4	6	3/8	10	1,000	4,450	1,000	4,450	375	1,67







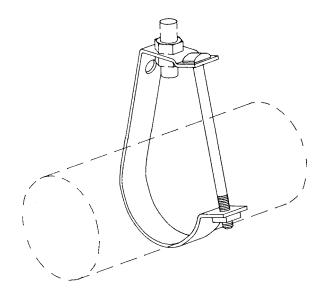
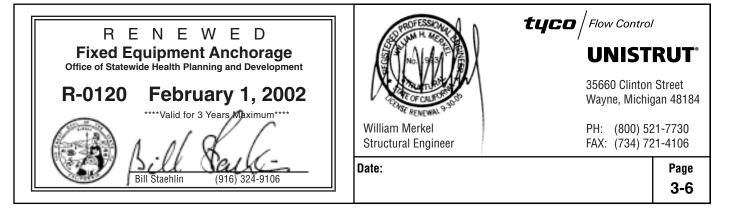
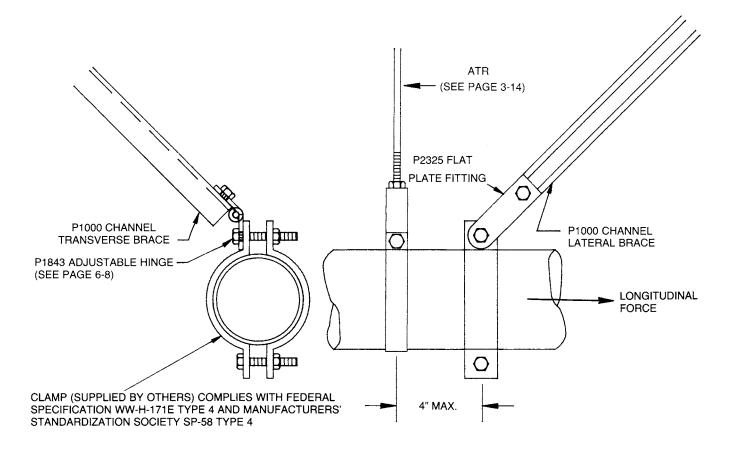


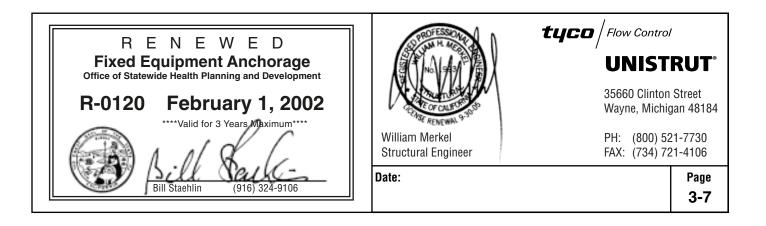
			Table 8	8 – J1200	Series P	ipe Clamp	S				
Unistrut Part	S	ipe ize	Strap thickness		•		Verti Adjusti		Design Loads		
Number	ln.	mm	Ga.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	Lbs.	N	
J1205	1/2	13	1⁄8 X 3⁄4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 21⁄4	6 x 57	7⁄8	22	300	1,330	
J1207	3⁄4	19	1⁄8 x 3⁄4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 21⁄4	6 x 57	7⁄8	22	300	1,330	
J1210	1	25	¹ /8 x ³ /4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 23⁄4	6 x 70	1	25	300	1,330	
J1212	11⁄4	32	1⁄8 X 3⁄4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 31⁄4	6 x 83	1 3/8	35	300	1,330	
J1215	1 ½	38	1⁄8 X 3⁄4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 31⁄2	6 x 89	1 1/2	38	300	1,330	
J1220	2	51	1⁄8 X 3⁄4	3 x 19	1⁄4 x 4	6 x 102	1 5/8	41	300	1,330	
J1225	2 ½	64	1⁄8 x 11⁄4	3 x 32	3∕8 x 4½	10 x 114	1 7/8	48	500	2,220	
J1230	3	76	¹ / ₈ x 1 ¹ / ₄	3 x 32	3∕8 x 5	10 x 127	2 1/8	73	500	2,220	
J1235	31⁄2	89	¹ / ₈ x 1 ¹ / ₄	3 x 32	3∕8 x 5½	10 x 140	2 1/8	54	500	2,220	
J1240	4	102	1⁄4 x 11⁄4	6 x 32	3∕8 x 6½	10 x 165	2 1⁄4	57	600	2,670	
J1250	5	127	1⁄4 x 11⁄4	6 x 32	⅔ x 7½	10 x 191	2 1⁄4	57	600	2,670	
J1260	6	152	1⁄4 x 11⁄4	6 x 32	3∕8 x 81∕2	10 x 216	2 5/8	67	600	2,670	
J1280	8	203	1⁄4 x 2	6 x 51	¾ x 12	10 x 305	4 1/8	117	700	3,110	



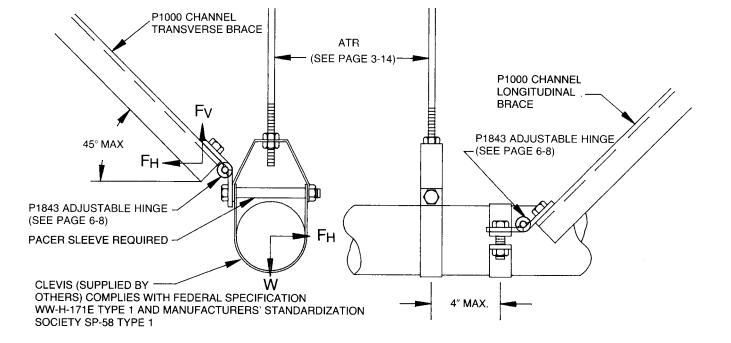
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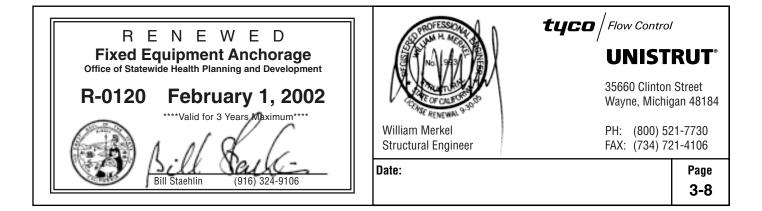


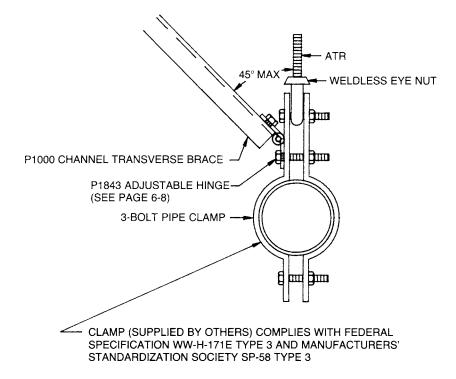
DESIGN LONGITUDINAL FORCE					
Pipe Size	Longitudi Lbs.	nal Force kN			
1⁄2" thru 11⁄2"	100	0.445			
1¾" thru 5"	200	0.890			
6"	375	1.670			
8"	500	2.220			

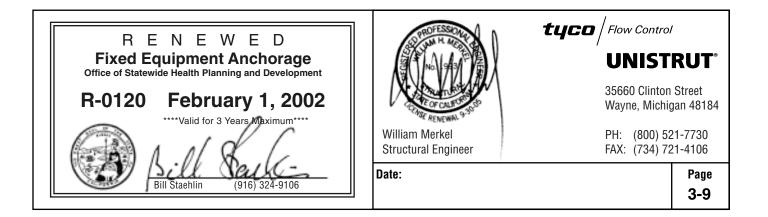


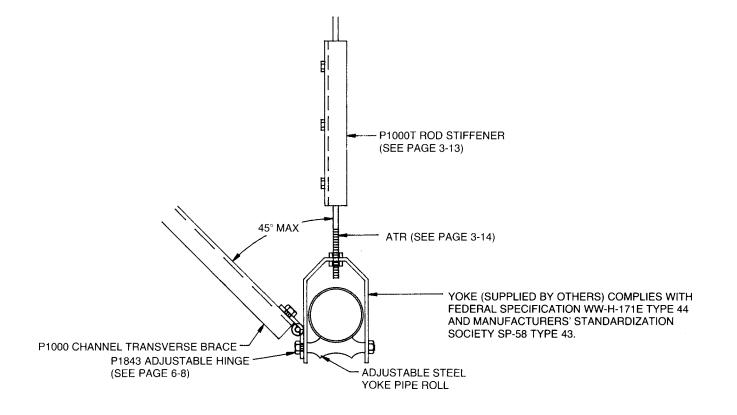


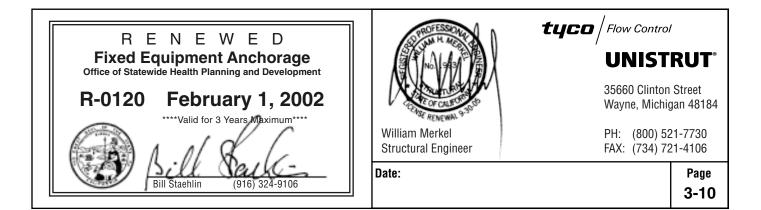


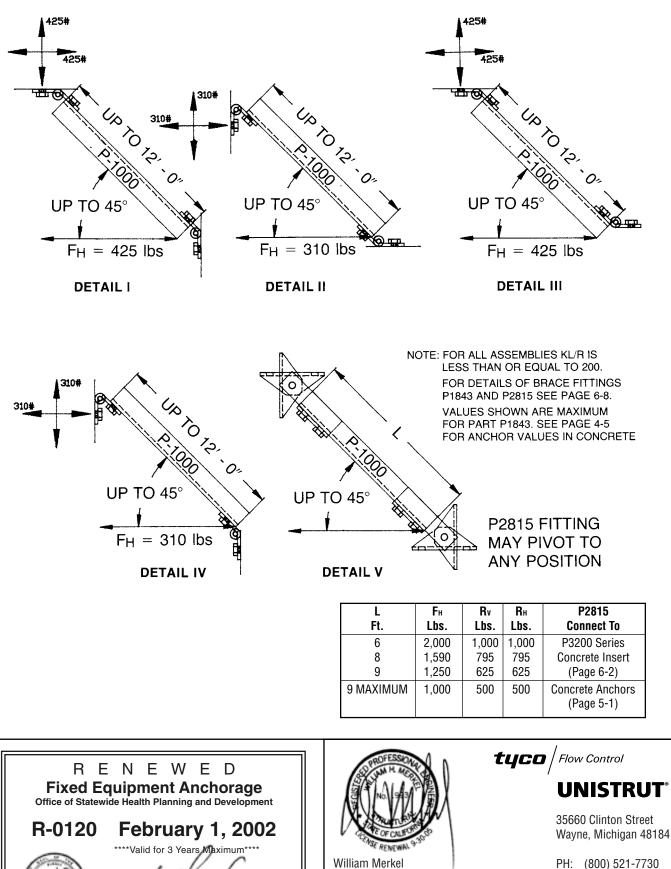












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Date:

Bill Staehlin

(916) 324-9106

Structural Engineer

Page **3-11**



				Cha	rt 1 - SU	IPPORT	BRAC	ING				
1.	Standard Pipe Size	In	1⁄2	1	1	1 ½	2	2 1/2	3	4	6	8
	Schedule 40 Pipe	mm	13	19	25	38	51	64	76	102	152	203
2.	Minimum Threaded	In	3⁄8	0	3⁄8	3⁄8	3⁄8	1/2	1/2	5/8	3⁄4	7/8
	Rod Size	mm	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	16	19	22
3.	Maximum Spacing of	Ft	7	7	7	9	10	11	12	14	17	19
	Vertical Supports	m	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.74	3.05	3.35	3.66	4.27	5.18	5.79
4.	Maximum Brace Spacing	Ft	N/A	N/A	14	18	20	22	24	28	17	19
		m			4.27	5.49	6.10	6.71	7.32	8.53	5.18	5.79
5.	Weight of Pipe	Lbs/Ft	0.98	1	2.05	3.6	5.11	7.87	10.78	16.31	31.51	50.29
	Plus Water	Kg/m	1.46	2.02	3.05	5.36	7.60	11.71	16.04	24.27	46.89	74.84
6.	Maximum Hanger	Lbs	7	10	14	32	51	87	129	228	536	956
	Rod Load (W)	Ν	31.1	44.5	62.3	142	227	387	574	1,014	2,384	4,252
7.	Horizontal Seismic	Lbs	7	10	14	32	51	87	129	228	268	478
	Force (Fh)	Ν	31.1	44.5	62.3	142	227	387	574	1,014	1,192	2,126
8.	Maximum Tension in	Lbs	14	20	28	64	102	174	258	456	804	1,434
	Rod (W + Fh)	Ν	62.3	89	124.6	284	453	774	1,148	2,028	3,576	6,379
9.	Brace Selection Details		I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	I-V	Use Two
	(See Page 3-11)											Braces or Shorter Spacing

Notes:

1. Minimum rod sizes (row 2) are as given in MSS SP-69.

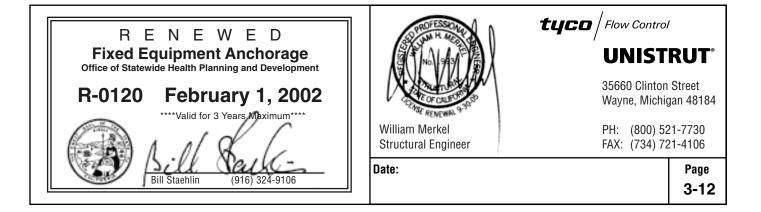
2. Spacing of vertical supports (row 3) is as given in ANSIASME B31.1-1986 Table 121.5 "Suggested Pipe Support Spacing".

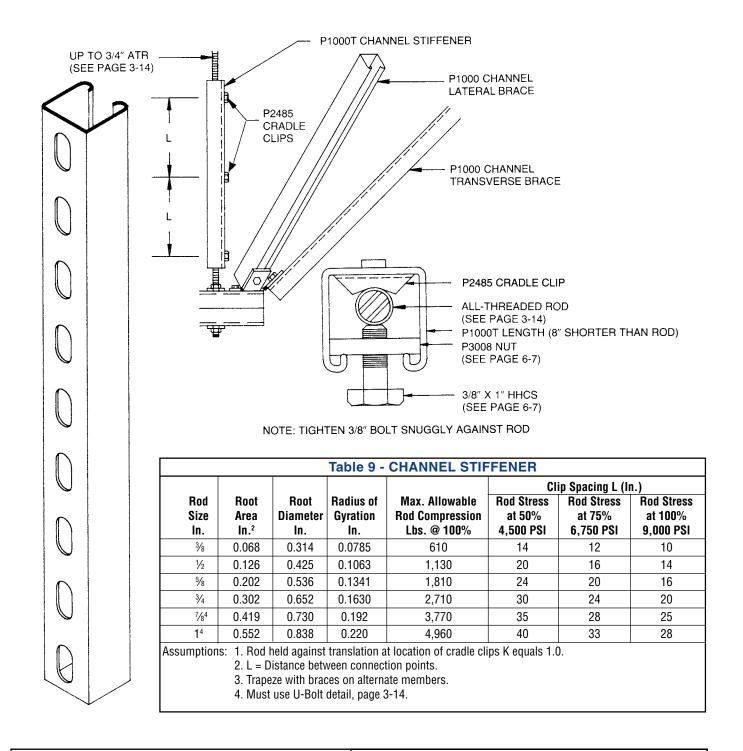
3. Transverse brace spacing (row 4) has been determined to keep bending stresses in the pipe during a seismic event below 4000 PSI.

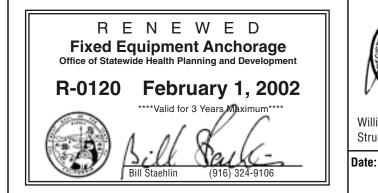
4. Maximum hanger rod load (row 6) equals (row 3) x (row 5).

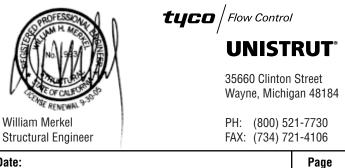
5. Horizontal seismic force (row 7) equals (row 4) x (row 5) x 0.5 (Seismic Factor).

6. Chart must be applied separately to main line or branch piping.









3-13





USE FOR 7/8" & 1" DIAMETER ATR (REF. TABLE 9, PAGE 3-13)

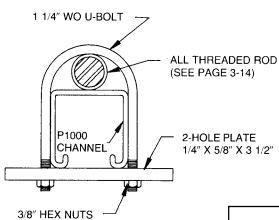
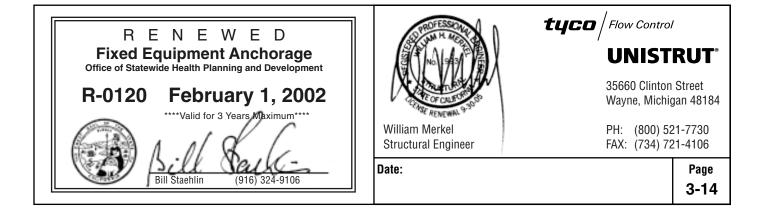
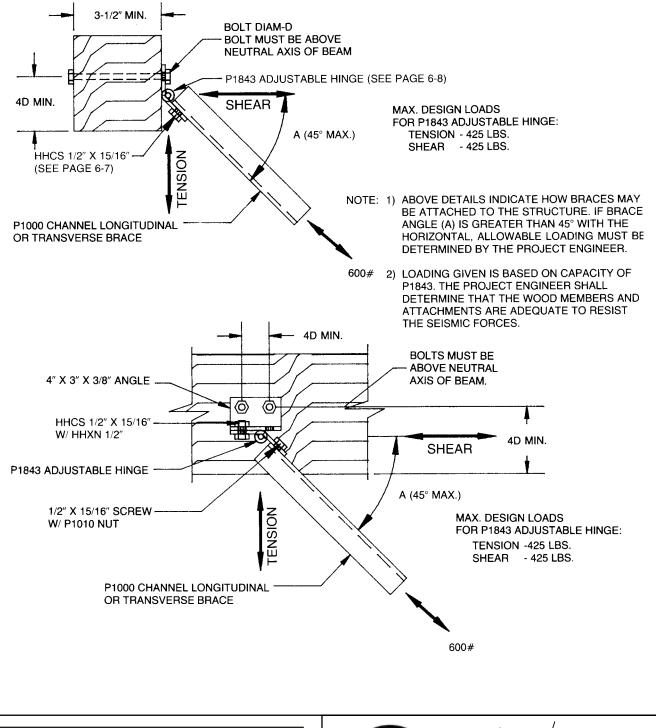
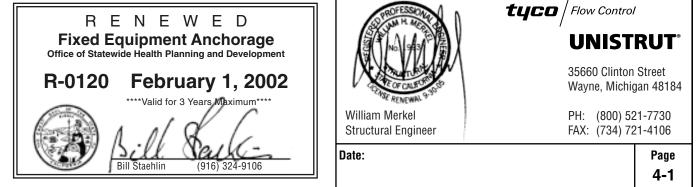


Table 10					
CARRYING CAPACITIES OF THREADED ROD					
per ASTM A35, A575 or A576					
Hot Rolled Carbon Steel					
	-				

Root Dia.		um Safe ad*		Safe Force mic Event**		
ln.	Lbs.	kN	Lbs.	kN		
3/8	610	2.71	810	3.60		
1⁄2	1,130	5.03	1500	6.67		
5/8	1,810	8.05	2410	10.72		
3⁄4	2,710	12.05	3610	16.06		
7/8	3,770	16.77	5030	22.37		
1	4,960	22.06	6610	29.40		
Notes: * Loads are based on the root area of the thread and at a stress of 9,000 PSI. **Safe seismic forces are determined by increasing allowable safe loads by 33%						

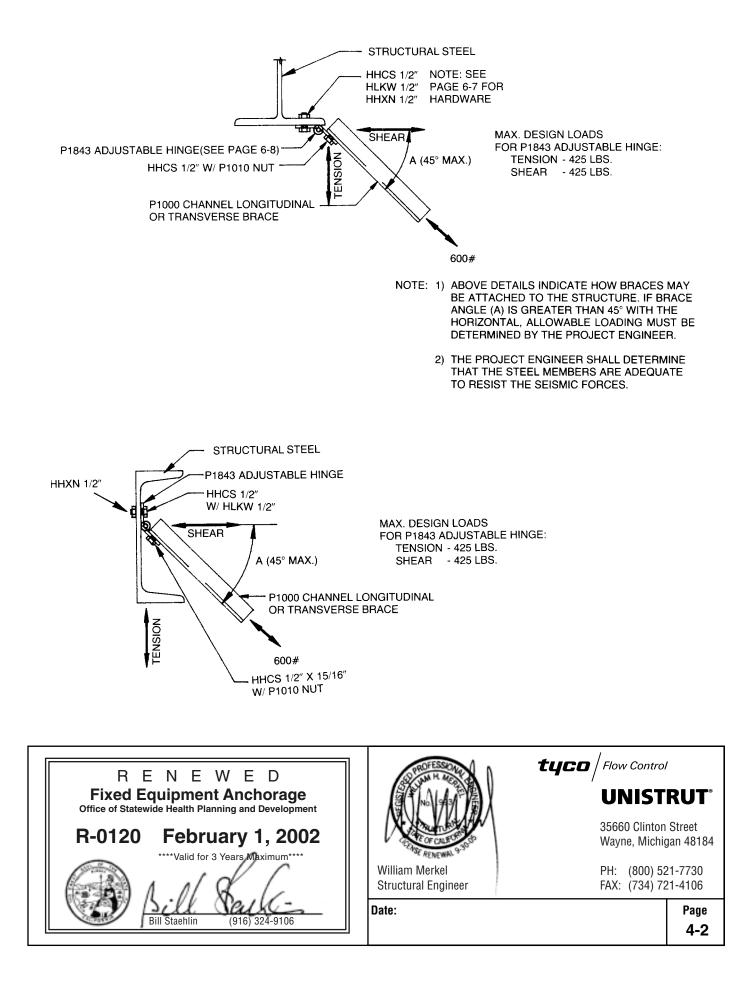






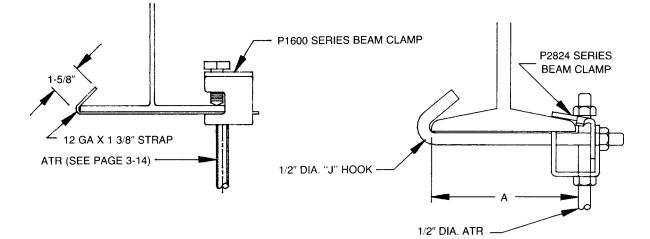






STRUCTURE ATTACHMENTS – Steel

UNISTRUT

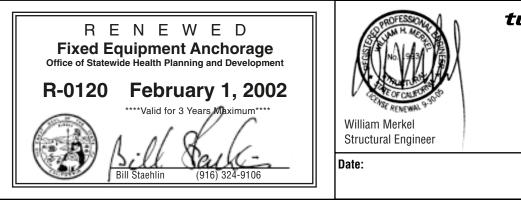


Clamp No.	Rod Size	Set SC. Size	Design Load
P1649AS	3⁄8"	3⁄8"	650#
P1650AS	1⁄2"	1⁄2"	1,100#
P1651AS	5⁄8"	1⁄2"	1,600#

F	

Strap No.	"A" Dim.
P1656A	6"
P1657A	9"
P1658A	12"

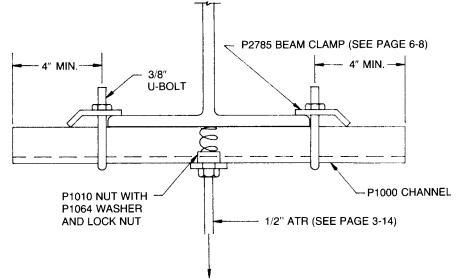
Design Load - 500#				
Clamp No.	"A" Dim.			
P2824-6	2 ½" TO 6"			
P2824-9	5 ½" TO 9"			
P2824-12	8 ½" TO 12"			





Page 4-3

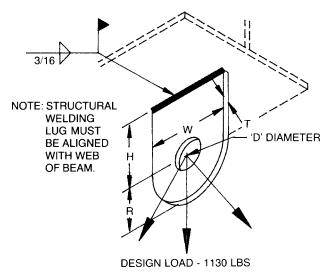




DESIGN LOAD - 1130 LBS

NOTE: THE ENGINEER OF RECORD SHALL VERIFY THE ADEQUACY OF THE STEEL BEAMS.

Structural Welding Lug

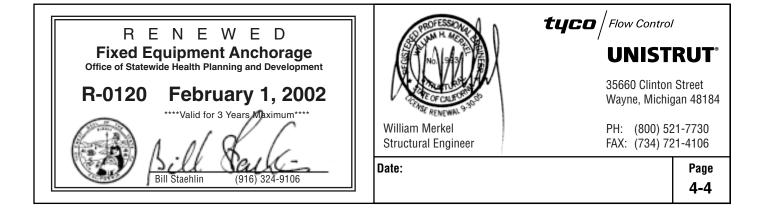


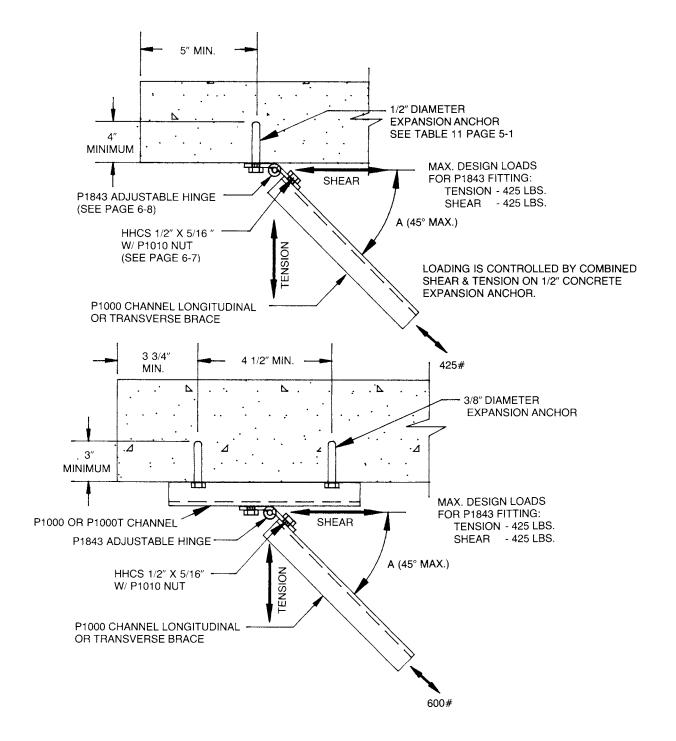
Approvals: Complies with Manufactures' Standardization Society SP-69 Type 57.

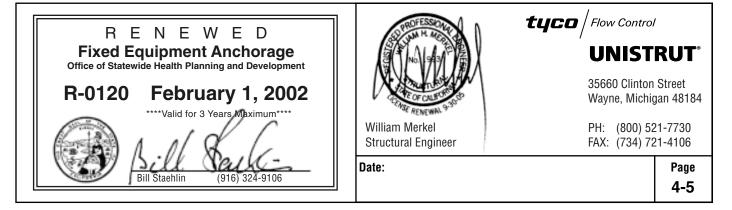
Design Load: 1130 Lbs. (5.02kN). Load must be in plane of welding lug.

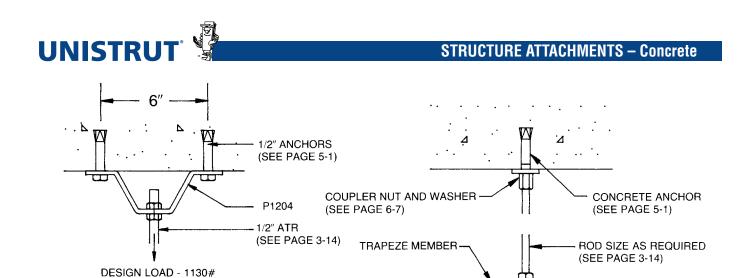
Note: Welding shall be performed by qualified welders and shall be inspected by an independent laboratory. Support the existing beam while field welding lug.

Hole Dia.	D	¹¹ ⁄16"	17mm
	Н	1- ½"	38mm
	R	1-1⁄4"	32mm
	Т	1⁄4"	6mm
	W	2-1/2"	64mm



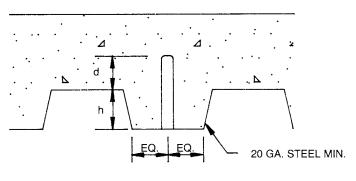






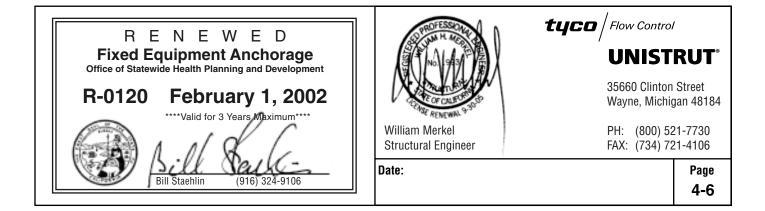
TYPICAL EXPANSION ANCHOR – In Metal Deck Form Work

P1063 3/8" P1064 1/2" P1964 5/8" P2471 3/4"



d = LARGER OF 1 1/2''OR (3 1/2'' - h/3)

WHEN INSTALLING ANCHORS IN METAL DECK THEY SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE FLUTES AS SHOWN ABOVE.



ANCHOR LOAD TABLES

UNISTRUT

ALLOW	ABLE LOADS1 FOR		DIE 11 DNCRETE ANCHORS	by Hilti, Inc., Tulsa, O	klahoma
			ads (fc = 3,000 PSI) pecial Inspections		
Allowable	Depth of	T 2	Ohaan	Proof	τ
Diameter	Embedment	Tension ²	Shear	Test ³ Load	Torque
ln.	ln.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Ft./Lbs.
3⁄8	15⁄8*	300	975	1,100	20
3⁄8	21/2	600	1,100	1,100	25
1/2	21⁄4*	480	1,840	2,000	30
1⁄2	31⁄2	1,000	1,470	2,000	45
5⁄8	2¾*	845	2,300	2,300	95
3⁄4	31⁄4*	1,040	3,100	3,700	150

*Only long-thread style KB-11 anchors installed at this embedment depth

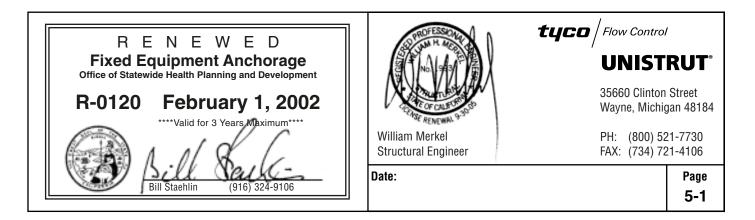
ALLOWABLE LO	ADS ¹ FOR ITW RAMS	Table SET/RED HEAD WE		amset/Red Head, Michi	gan City, Indiana
			s (fc = 3,000 PSI) ial Inspections		
Allowable Diameter	Depth of Embedment	Tension ²	Shear	 Proof Test³ Load 	Torque
In.	In.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Ft./Lbs.
3⁄8	15%8	240	495	1,100	25
3⁄8	3	580	814	1,100	25
1/2	21⁄4	610	952	2,000	55
1/2	41⁄8	890	1,445	2,000	55
5/8	23/4	860	1,425	2,300	90
3⁄4	31⁄4	1,120	2,380	3,700	175
7/8	3¾	1,500	2,975	4,500	250

¹The tabulated tension and shear values are for anchors installed in stone aggregate concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 3000 PSI at the time of installation. Concrete aggregate must comply with UBC Standard No. 26-2. Allowable loads are based on allowable loads listed in the ICBO Reports 4627 dated February 2001 and 1372 dated March 2000. Tabulated loads are for anchors installed in the tension (underside) zone of structural members (beams and slabs) and have been reduced to 80% shear per OSHPD guidelines. Anchor diameter refers to the thread size.

²These tension values are only applicable when the anchors are installed with special inspection as set forth in section 306 of the Uniform Building Code and apply to anchors installed a minimum of 12 diameters on center and a minimum edge distance of 10 diameters. When installing anchors in tension zone of concrete, see OSHPD IR26-6.

³Fifty percent of the drilled-in expansion type anchor bolts shall be proof tested to the tabulated proof test load.

⁴See page 5-2 for combined shear and tension interaction.

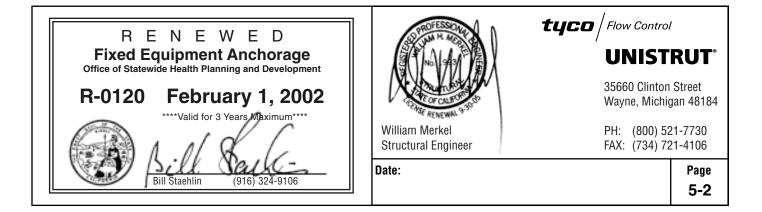




ALLOWABLE LOADS		SET/RED HEAD W	ble 13 EDGE ANCHORS gregate Concre	by ITW Ramset/Red Head St e	, Michigan City, Indiana
Allowable	Dopth of	Design Loads (1 With Special		- Proof	
Diameter	Depth of Embedment	Tension ²	Shear	Test ³ Load	Torque
In.	In.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Ft./Lbs.
3⁄8	1 ¹¹ ⁄ ₁₆	265	745	1,100	25
1/2	21⁄4	450	1,408	2,000	45
5/8	2 ¹³ ⁄16	750	1,840	2,300	95
3⁄4	33⁄8	895	2,520	3,700	175

- ¹ The tabulated shear and tensile values are for anchors installed in lightweight aggregate concrete having the designated ultimate compressive strength at the time of installation.
- ² The tabulated values are for anchors installed at a minimum of 12 diameters on center and a minimum edge distance of six-diameters for 100 percent anchor efficiency. Spacing and edge distance may be reduced to six-diameter spacing and three-diameter edge distance, provided the values are reduced 50 percent. Linear interpolation may be used for intermediate spacing and edge margins.
- ³ These tension values are applicable only when the anchors are installed with special inspection as set forth in section 306 of the code. When installing anchors in tension zone of concrete, see OSHPD 1626-6.
- ⁴ Combined tension and shear interaction shall be checked as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Actual Shear}}{\text{Allowable Shear}} + \frac{\text{Actual Tension}}{\text{Allowable Tension}} \leq 1.0$



PROOF TEST PROCEDURE FOR ANCHORS



If any anchor fails testing, test all anchors of the same category not previously tested until twenty (20) consecutively pass, then resume the initial testing frequency.

Apply proof test loads to anchors without removing the nut if possible. If not, remove nut and install a threaded coupler to the same tightness of the original nut using a torque wrench and apply load.

Reaction loads from test fixtures may be applied close to the anchor being tested, provided the anchor is not restrained from withdrawing by the fixture(s).

Test equipment is to be calibrated by an approved testing laboratory in accordance with standard recognized procedures.

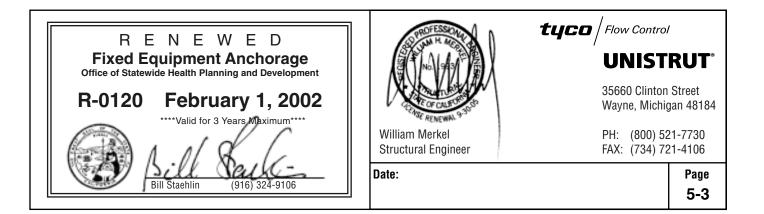
The following criteria apply for the acceptance of installed anchors:

Hydraulic Ram Method: The anchor should have no observable movement at the applicable test load. For wedge and sleeve type anchors, a practical way to determine observable movement is that the washer under the nut becomes loose.

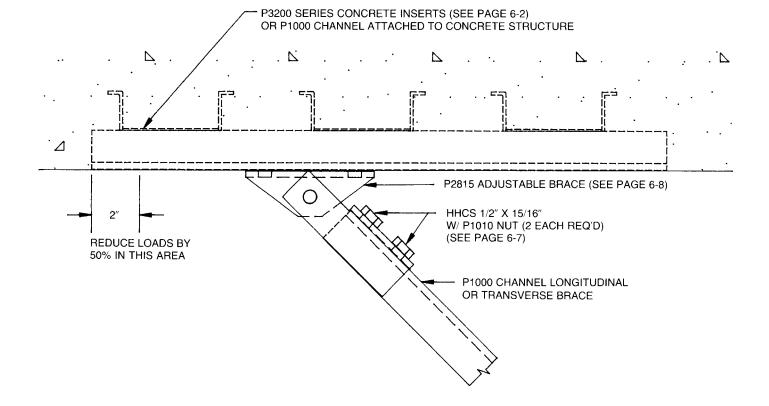
Torque Wrench Method: For wedge anchors, the applicable test torque must be reached within one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ turn of the nut.

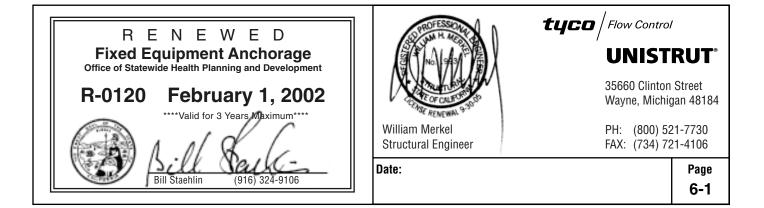
Testing should occur a minimum of 24 hours after installation of the subject anchors.

When installing drilled-in anchors and/or power driven pins in existing non-prestressed reinforced concrete, use care and caution to avoid cutting or damaging the existing reinforcing bars. When installing them into existing prestressed concrete (pre- or post-tensioned), locate the prestressed tendons by using a non-destructive method prior to installation. Exercise extreme care and caution to avoid cutting or damaging the tendons during installation. Maintain a minimum clearance of one inch between the reinforcement and the drilled-in anchor and/ or pin.



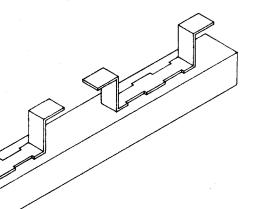






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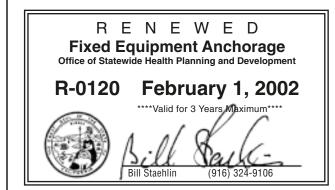
UNISTRUT

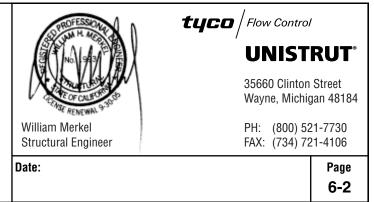


P S S	ECOMMENDED LOADING ON INSERTS IN 3000 SI CONCRETE. SUFFICIENT CONCRETE MUST URROUND INSERTS TO CONFORM TO DESIGN HEER STRESS. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE
IN	ISERT CENTERLINE AND THE CONCRETE DGE MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 3".

VALUES IN TABLE 14 ARE BASED ON A SAFETY FACTOR OF 3 TO 1. FOR INSTALLATION IN HOSPITALS, MULTIPLY DESIGN LOAD FROM TABLE 14 BY 3/5. WHEN INSTALLING IN UNDER-SIDE OF SLAB, MULTIPLY DESIGN LOAD FROM TABLE 14 BY 3/8.

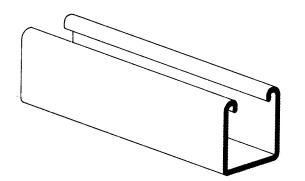
Table 14 P3200 SERIES CONCRETE INSERTS						
Unistrut	Inser	Length	Design Load			
Part No.	In. or Ft. mm		Lbs. kN			
P3249	3"	76	200	2		
P3250	4"	102	800	3.5		
P3251	6"	152	1,000	4.4		
P3252	8"	203	1,200	5.3		
P3253	12"	302				
P3254	16"	406	Ŀ.	Ę.		
P3255	20"	508	ingt	ц Ц		
P3256	24"	610	fLe	Eac		
P3257	32"	813	ot o	of		
P3257A	36"	914	E E	י"ר ו		
P3258	40"	1,016	ach	thir		
P3259	4'	1,224		Ň		
P3260	5'	1,524	/ed	-03		
P3261	6'	1,824	No	Î N		
P3262	7'	2,136	d A	4. X		
P3263	8'	2,436	Loa	. (4		
P3264	9'	2,748	(N)	Lbs		
P3265	10'	3,048	6.	00		
P3266	12'	3,660	. (8	1,0		
P3267	14'	4,272	Lbs	e to		
P3268	16'	4,872	2,000 Lbs. (8.9 kN) Load Allowed in Each Foot of Length	Reduce to 1,000 Lbs. (4.4 kN) Load within 2" of Each End		
P3269	18'	5,484	», ,	Be		
P3270	20'	6,096				

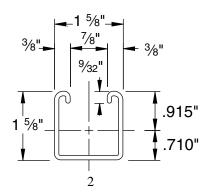


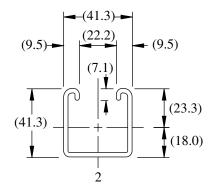


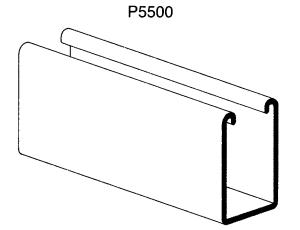


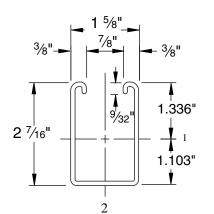
P1000

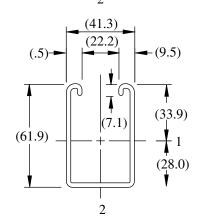




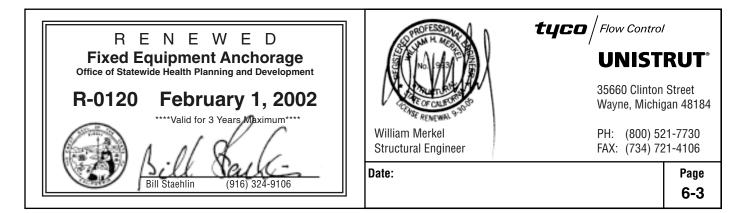








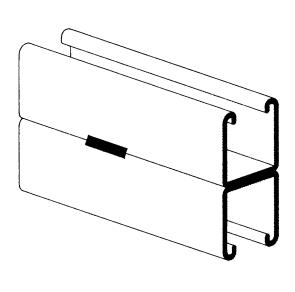
NOTE: CHANNEL WALL THICKNESS IS 12GA. (.105") UNITS IN PARENTHESIS ARE METRIC

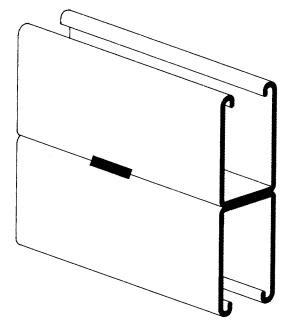


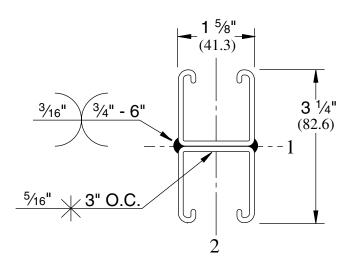


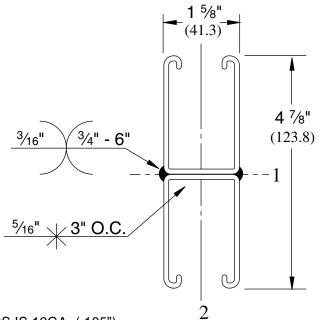
P1001AW

P5501AW

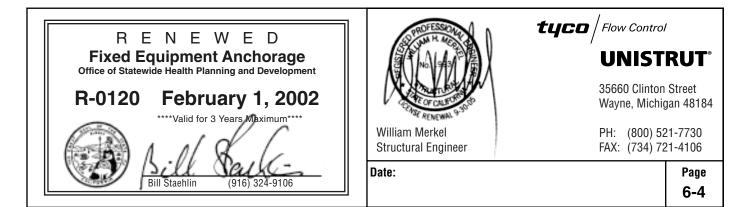




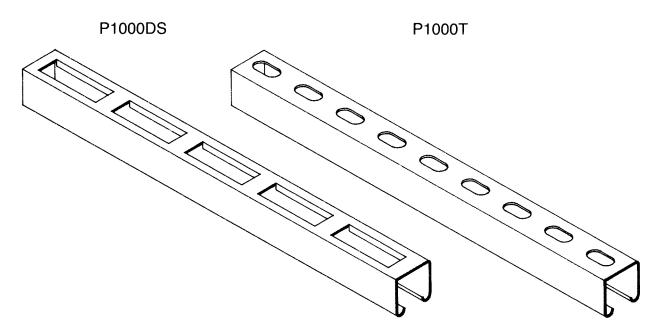


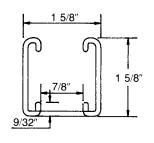


NOTE: CHANNEL WALL THICKNESS IS 12GA. (.105") UNITS IN PARENTHESIS ARE METRIC

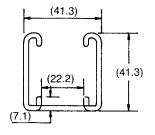






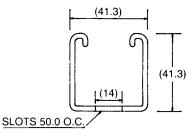


P1000DS



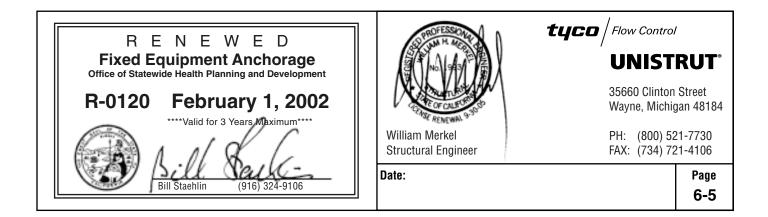
NOTE: FOR BEAM LOAD CAPACITY, USE 70% OF P1000 TABLE 16 PAGE 6-6. CHANNEL WALL THICKNESS IS 12 GA. (.105"). 1 5/8" 1 5/8" 1 5/8" 1 5/8" 1 5/8" 1 5/8"

P1000T



NOTE: FOR BEAM LOAD CAPACITY, USE 85% OF LOAD TABLE 16 PAGE 6-6. CHANNEL WALL THICKNESS IS 12 GA. (.105").

(UNITS IN PARENTHESIS ARE METRIC)



CHANNEL STYLES – Section Properties & Channel Load Data

UNISTRUT

	Table 15 – ELEMENTS OF SECTION															
						Axis, 1 - 1						Axis, 2 - 2				
Channel	l Weight		Weight A		I		S		R		I		S		R	
Туре	Lbs./Ft.	Kg/m	in2	cm2	in4	cm4	in3	cm3	in	cm	in4	cm4	in3	cm3	in	cm
P1000	1.89	2.81	0.556	3.59	0.185	7.70	0.202	3.31	0.577	1.466	0.236	9.82	0.290	4.75	0.651	1.65
P1001	3.78	5.62	1.112	7.17	0.930	38.71	0.572	9.37	0.915	2.324	0.472	19.65	0.580	9.50	0.651	1.65
P5500	2.47	3.68	0.726	4.68	0.523	21.77	0.391	6.41	0.848	2.154	0.335	13.94	0.412	6.75	0.679	1.72
P5501	4.94	7.35	1.453	9.37	2.811	117.00	1.153	18.89	1.391	3.533	0.669	27.85	0.824	13.50	0.679	1.72

Table 16 – Static Beam Load (X-X Axis)

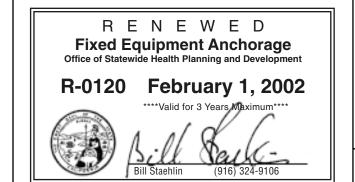
Span	Channel	Max All Uniform Lo Lbs.		Deflec Uniform I in.		Max All Horizontal Lbs.	Lateral Buckling Reduction Factor	
	P1000	1,690	7,520	0.06	1.5	2,430	10,800	0.92
24in	P1001	3,130 *	13,920 *	0.03	0.8	3130 *	13,900 *	0.98
(610 mm)	P5500	3,280	14,590	0.04	1.0	3450	15,300	0.91
	P5501	4,680 *	20,820 *	0.02	0.5	4680 *	20,800 *	0.98
	P1000	1,130	5,030	0.13	3.3	1,620	7,200	0.86
36	P1001	3,130 *	13,920 *	0.07	1.8	3130 *	13,900 *	0.96
(914mm)	P5500	2,190	9,740	0.09	2.3	2300	10,200	0.82
	P5501	4,680 *	20,820 *	0.05	1.3	4610	20,500	0.95
	P1000	850	3,780	0.22	5.6	1,220	5,400	0.81
48	P1001	2,400	10,680	0.13	3.3	2430	10,800	0.93
(1,219mm)	P5500	1,640	7,300	0.15	3.8	1730	7,700	0.74
	P5501	4,680 *	20,820 *	0.08	2.0	3450	15,300	0.92
	P1000	680	3,020	0.35	8.9	970	4,300	0.76
60in	P1001	1,920	8,540	0.20	5.1	1940	8,600	0.9
(1,524mm)	P5500	1,310	5,830	0.24	6.1	1380	6,100	0.66
	P5501	3,870	17,210	0.13	3.3	2760	12,300	0.88
	P1000	560	2,490	0.5	12.7	810	3,600	0.73
72in	P1001	1,600	7,120	0.28	7.1	1620	7,200	0.87
(1,829mm)	P5500	1,090	4,850	0.34	8.6	1150	5,100	0.6
	P5501	3,220	14,320	0.19	4.8	2300	10,200	0.84
	P1000	480	2,140	0.68	17.3	690	3,100	0.7
84in	P1001	1,370	6,090	0.39	9.9	1390	6,200	0.84
(2,134mm)	P5500	940	4,180	0.47	11.9	990	4,400	0.55
	P5501	2,760	12,280	0.26	6.6	1970	8,800	0.8
	P1000	420	1,870	0.89	22.6	610	2,700	0.67
96in	P1001	1,200	5,340	0.5	12.7	1220	5,400	0.81
(2,438mm)	P5500	820	3,650	0.61	15.5	860	3,800	0.5
	P5501	2,420	10,760	0.34	8.6	1730	7,700	0.75
	P1000	380	1,690	1.13	28.7	540	2,400	0.65
108in	P1001	1,070	4,760	0.64	16.3	1080	4,800	0.78
(2,743mm)	P5500	730	3,250	0.77	19.6	770	3,400	0.46
,	P5501	2,150	9,560	0.42	10.7	1540	6,900	0.71
	P1000	340	1,510	1.4	35.6	490	2,200	0.63
120in	P1001	960	4,270	0.79	20.1	970	4,300	0.74
(3,048mm)	P5500	660	2,940	0.96	24.4	690	3,100	0.43
	P5501	1,930	8,590	0.52	13.2	1380	6,100	0.66

Notes:

- 1. Calculations of section properties are based on metal thicknesses as determined by AISI. Cold-Form Steel Design Manual.
- 2. Prevent end rotation of beams that have vertical loads and lateral forces.

3. When loads are concentrated at or near midspan, allowable uniform loads should be multiplied by 0.5 and deflections by 0.8.

4. Laterally unbraced beams should have allowable loads reduced by multiplying by the load reduction factor given in the last column.





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> Page 6-6

CHANNEL ACCESSORIES – Channel Nuts and Hardware

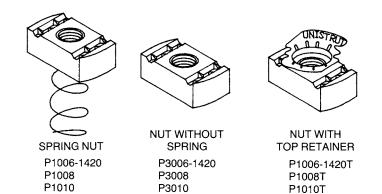
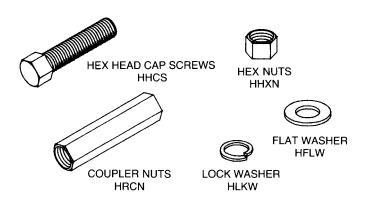
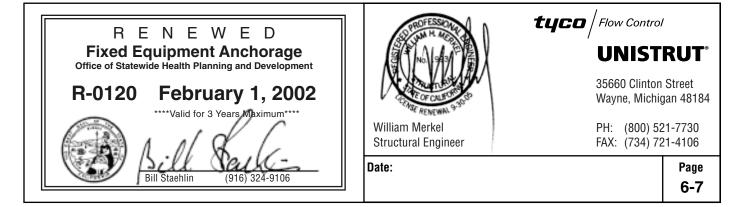


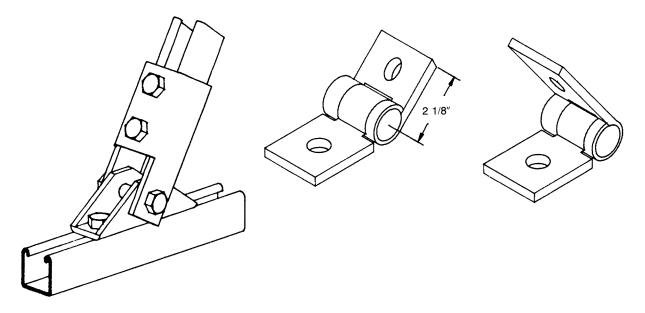
Table 17 – UNISTRUT NUT DIMENSION & DESIGN LOADS								
	Nut Thickness			to	stance Slip Channel	Pull-Out Strength* 12 Ga. Channel		
Channel nut	Thread Size	in.	mm	Lbs.	Ν	Lbs.	Ν	
P1010								
P3010	1⁄2" - 13	1⁄2"	13	1500	6,670	2000	8,900	
P1010T								
P1008								
P3008	³∕₃" - 16	3⁄8"	10	800	3,560	1000	4,450	
P1008T								
P1006-1420								
P3006-1420	1⁄4" - 20	1⁄4"	6	300	1,330	600	2,670	
P1006-1420T								
*Safety factor of 3								



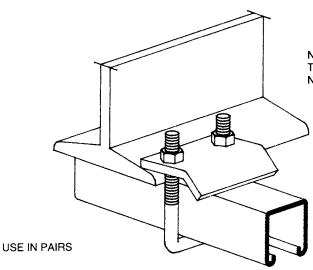


P2815 ADJUSTABLE BRACE

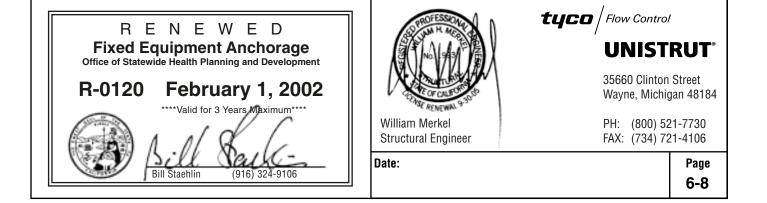
P1843 ADJUSTABLE HINGE



P2785 BEAM CLAMP



NOTE: P2010 TUBING CLAMP MUST BE USED TO SUPPORT U-BOLT WHEN CHANNEL DOES NOT EXTEND MIN. 4" BEYOND BEAM FLANGE.





Problem:

Design a brace for a single pipe hanger with 8" diameter pipe and hangers spaced at maximum distance (see figure E-1).

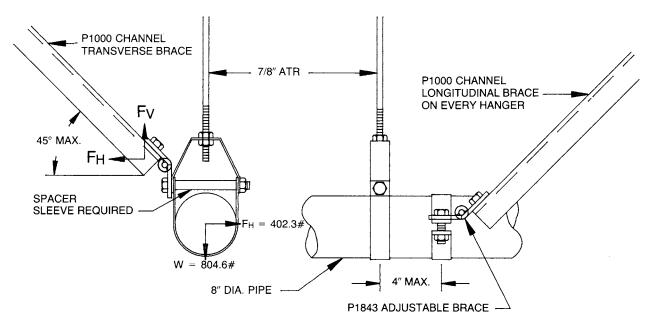


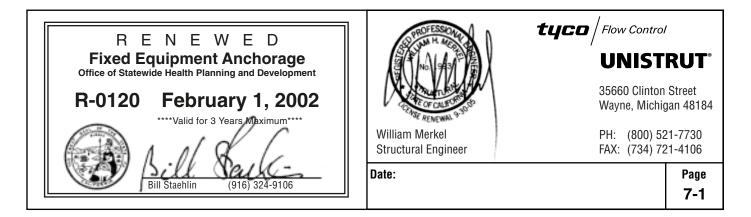
FIGURE E-1

Solution:

- Step 1 Select hanger type (page 3-6, 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-10) given the pipe diameter of 8".
- Step 2 Determine the maximum hanger spacing, to be 19 ft. on center (page 2-1, table 1). The corresponding rod diameter is ⁷/₈" (page 3-12, chart 1). Calculate the weight of the pipe full of water (W) with hangers at 19 ft. on center (page 3-12, chart 1):

W = 50.29 lbs./ft. x 19 ft. = 955.5 lbs.

(Continued next page)



DESIGN EXAMPLES – Single Pipe Hanger

Step 3 Select a brace assembly (page 3-11, Details I-V) with a Fh value greater than the 478 lbs. found on (page 3-12, chart 1, row 7):

Fh = .5 x W = .5 x 955.5 lbs. = 478 lbs.

None of the applicable assemblies have an adequate Fh. Try a hanger spacing of 16 ft. and recalculate the equation in step 2 and step 3.

UNISTRUT

W = 50.29 lbs./ft. x 16 ft. = 804.6 lbs.

Fh = .5 x 804.6 lbs. = 402.3 lbs.

402.3 lbs. is less than 425 lbs. (for assembly 1)

Therefore, use hangers and assembly I braces 16 ft. on center.

- Step 4 The maximum allowable load for ⁷/₈" diameter threaded rod is 5030 lbs. (page 3-14, table 10) which is greater than the actual of 804.6 lbs., therefore it is correct.
- Step 5 Compression is not considered.
- Step 6 Determine if **longitudinal** bracing is required:

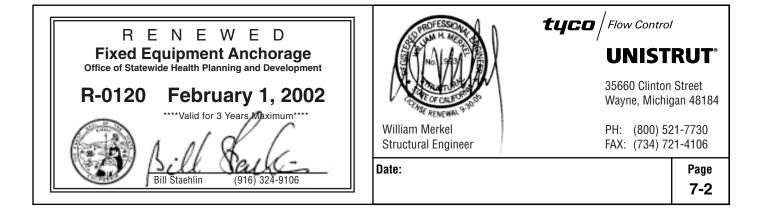
For detail III (page 3-11) Fh	= 425 lbs.
Brace Spacing	= allowable Fh / .5W
(# of bays)	= 425 lbs. / (.5(804.6 lbs))
	= 1.06 bays

Therefore, longitudinal bracing (detail III, page 3-11) should be used on every 16 feet.

Step 7 Select concrete anchors for:

Vertical Supports - The maximum tension load is 804.6 pounds. Select a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter $3-\frac{1}{2}$ " embedment anchor (Table 11 on page 5-1) with a maximum allowable tension of 1,000 pounds.

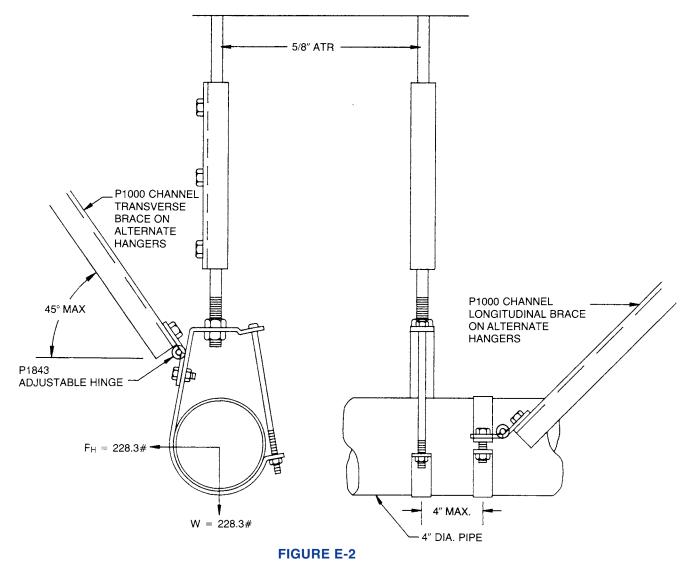
Braces - The maximum shear load is 402.3 pounds and the maximum tension load is 402.3 pounds. Select a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter 2- $\frac{1}{4}$ " embedment anchor (Table 11 on page 5-1) with a maximum allowable tension of 600 lbs. and shear of 1,470 pounds.

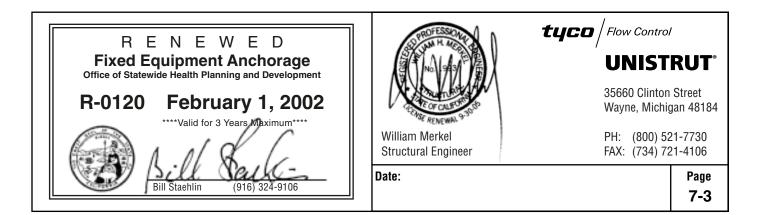




Problem:

Design transverse and horizontal bracing for, a single 4" pipe and hangers spaced at maximum distance (see figure E-2).





Solution:

Step 1 Select hanger type J1240 (page 3-6, table 8) given the pipe diameter of 4".

Step 2 Determine the maximum hanger spacing to be 14 ft. on center (page 2-1, table 1). The corresponding rod diameter is ⁵/₈" (page 3-12, chart 1). Calculate the weight of the pipe full of water (W) with hangers 14 ft. on center (page 3-12, chart 1):

W = 16.31 lbs./ft. x 14 ft. = 228.3 lbs.

Step 3 Use the following calculation to find Fh with braces on alternating hangers:

Fh = .5 x W x 2 = .5 x 228.3 lbs. x 2 = 228.3 lbs.

Select a brace assembly (page 3-11, detail IN) with a Fh value greater than 228.3 lbs.

228.3 lbs. less than 425 lbs. (for assembly 1) 228.3 lbs. less than 310 lbs. (for assembly IV)

Therefore, use either brace assembly on alternating hangers.

- Step 4 The allowable load for ⁵/₈" diameter threaded rod is 1810 lbs. (page 3-14, table 10) which is greater than the actual of 228.3 lbs., therefore it is correct.
- Step 5 Compression is not considered.
- Step 6 Determine if longitudinal bracing is required:

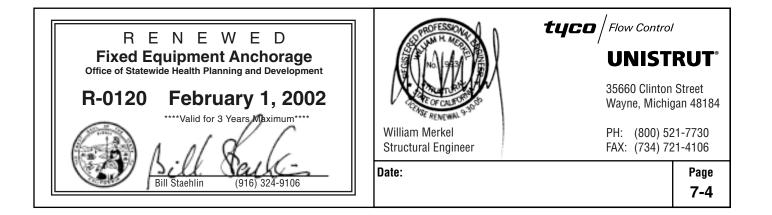
For detail I-IV (page 3-11) min. FH	= 310 lbs.
Brace spacing	= allowable Fh / .5W
(# of bays)	= 310.0 lbs. / (.5(228.3 lbs.))
	= 2.7 bays

Therefore, longitudinal bracing (detail I-IV, page 20) should be used every 28 feet.

Step 7 Select concrete anchors for:

Vertical Supports - The maximum tension load is 228.3 pounds. Select a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter 2- $\frac{1}{4}$ " embedment anchor (Table 11 on page 5-1) with a maximum allowable tension 600 pounds.

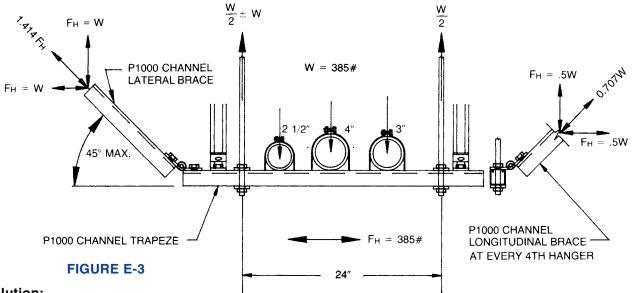
Braces - The maximum shear load is 228.3 lbs. and the maximum tension load is 228.3 pounds. Select a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter 2- $\frac{1}{4}$ " embedment anchor (Table 11 on page 5-1) with a maximum allowable tension of 600 lbs. and shear of 1,470 pounds.





Problem:

Trapeze hanger spanning 24" hung from rods with a seismic brace to be used on left end (see figure E-3). There is one $2^{1}/_{2}$ " diameter pipe, one 3" pipe, and one 4" pipe with the load evenly distributed on the trapeze.



Solution:

- Step 1 Determine the trapeze spacing (S) using the smallest pipe diameter which is 2 ¹/₂" (page 2-1, table 1). Trapeze spacing is 11 feet.
- Step 2 Calculate the weight of the pipes plus contents (W) on each hanger (page 2-1, table 1 and use the calculation):

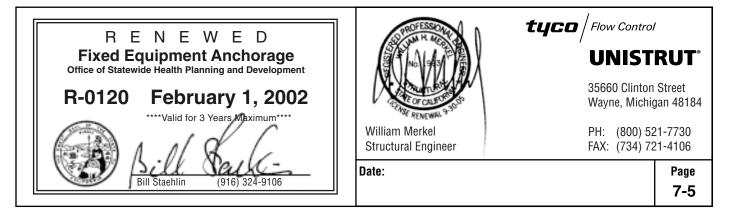
 $W = S \times (p1 + p2 + p3) = 11 \text{ ft. } \times (7.87 + 10.78 + 16.31) \text{ lbs./ft.} = 385 \text{ lbs.}$

- Step 3 Select clamps (page 3-3 & 3-4, tables 6 & 7). Either style, P1 100 series or P2558 series, can be used.
- Step 4 Select a trapeze member. A P1000 spanning 24" will carry 1690 lbs. (page 3-1, table 2) which is greater than the calculated 385 lbs. (from above step 2).
- Step 5 Calculate horizontal seismic force (Fh) assuming braces on alternate trapeze supports.

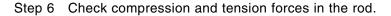
$F_h = .5 W \times 2 = W = 385 lbs.$

Select brace assembly III (page 3-11) which has an allowable Fh value of 425 lbs. This is satisfactory since it exceeds the calculated horizontal seismic force.

(Continued next page)



DESIGN EXAMPLES – Trapeze Hanger



a. Select threaded rod that has a tension strength that meets or exceeds the required tension (use page 2-2, figure 1):

UNISTRUT

Tmax = 1.5W = 1.5 x 385 lbs. = 578 lbs.

A $\frac{3}{8}$ " rod will carry 810 lbs. (page 3-14, table 10)

b. Calculate the maximum rod compression (use page 2-2, figure 1):

 $Cmax = .5W = .5 \times 385 Lbs. = 193 lbs.$

Check buckling due to compression by determining the percentage of full stress capacity:

Actual Compression Load / Allowable Compression Load = 193 / 810 = 0.24

Since 24% is less than 50% use P1000T stiffener with P2485 clips spaced 14" on center (page 3-13, table 9).

Step 7 Determine if longitudinal braces are required using the following equation (For detail B-111, see page 3-11) Fh = 425 lbs.:

Brace spacing - Allowable Fh / .25W = 425 lbs. / $.25 \times 385 = 4.4$ bays (# of bays)

Therefore, use longitudinal braces (detail 111, page 3-11) on every fourth trapeze.

Check clamps against transverse and longitudinal seismic forces. Use largest pipe - 4" diameter. Step 8

> Transverse Force $16.31 \times 22 \times .5 = 179$ lbs. Longitudinal Force $16.31 \times 44 \times .5 = 359$ lbs.

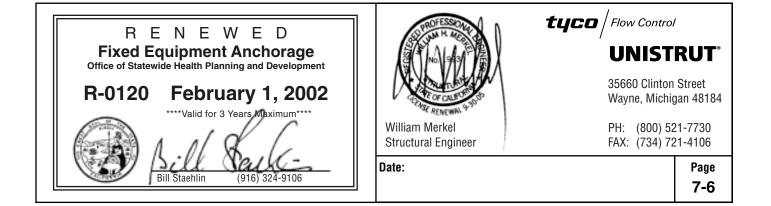
Allowable transverse force is $320 \times 1.33 = 425$ lbs. Transverse force is less than allowable therefore o.k.

Allowable longitudinal force is $200 \times 1.33 = 266$ lbs. Longitudinal force exceeds allowable therefore try braces every third hanger.

Longitudinal force = $16.31 \times 33 \times .5 = 269$ lbs. Longitudinal force only 3 pounds over allowable and would be close enough to be considered o.k.

Therefore use longitudinal braces every third trapeze hanger.

(Continued on next page)





Step 9 Check combined vertical and lateral bending using interaction formula given on page 2-3:

 $385 \; / \; (.92 \; x \;\; 1,690) \; + \;\; \; (385 \; x \; .5 \; x \; 3) \; / \;\; (.92 \; x \; 2,450) \leq 1.33$

.248 + .256 = .504 < 1.33 therefore o.k.

Step 10 Select concrete anchors from pages 5-1 and 5-2.

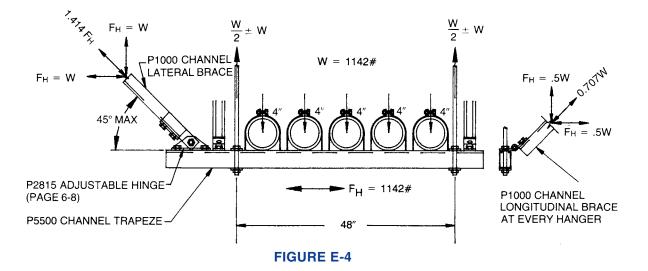
Max load = 578 lbs.

Use ³/₈" Kwikbolt 11 anchor embedded 2-¹/₂", or

Use ³/₈" Red Head Wedge anchor embedded 3".

Problem:

Trapeze hanger spanning 48" hung from rods with a seismic brace to be used on left end (see figure E-4). There are five 4" diameter pipes with the load evenly distributed on the trapeze.

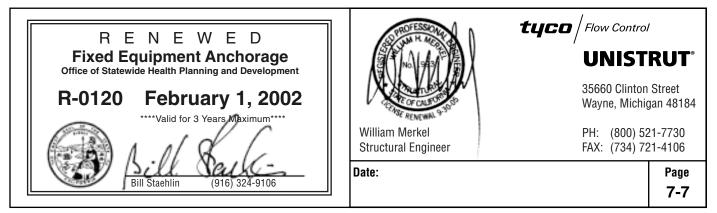


Solution:

- Step 1 Determine the trapeze spacing (S) using the smallest pipe diameter which is 4" (page 2-1, table 1). Trapeze spacing is 14 feet.
- Step 2 Calculate the weight of the pipes plus contents (W) on each hanger (page 2-1, table 1 and use the calculation):

 $W = S \times (5 \times p1 + p2) = 14 \text{ ft. } \times (5 \times 16.31) \text{ lbs./ft.} = 1,142 \text{ lbs.}$

(Continued next page)



DESIGN EXAMPLES – Trapeze Hanger

Step 3 Select clamps (page 3-3 & 3-4, tables 6 & 7). Either style, P1100 series or P2558 series, can be used.

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- Step 4 Select a trapeze member. A P5500 spanning 48" will carry 1620 lbs. (page 3-1, table 3) which is greater than the calculated 1142 lbs. (see above step 2).
- Step 5 Calculate horizontal seismic force (Fh) assuming lateral braces on alternate trapeze supports.

 $F_h = .5W \times 2 = W = 1,142 \text{ lbs.}$

Select brace assembly V (page 3-11), which has an allowable Fh value of 1590 lbs. up to 8 feet long. This lateral brace is satisfactory.

- Step 6 Check compression and tension forces in the rod.
 - a. Select threaded rod that has a tension strength that meets or exceeds the required tension (see page 2-2, figure 1):

Tmax = 1.5W = 1.5 x 1142 lbs. = 171-3 lbs.

A 5% inch rod will carry 2410 lbs. (page 3-14, table 10).

b. Calculate the maximum rod compression (see page 2-2, figure 1):

Cmax = .5W = .5 x 1142 lbs. = 571 lbs.

Check buckling due to compression by determining the percentage of full stress capacity:

Actual Compression Load -i-Allowable Compression Load = 571 - 2410 = 0.24

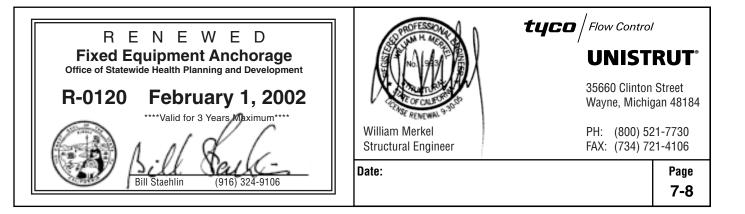
Since 24% is less than 50%, use P1 OOOT stiffener with P2485 clips spaced 24 inches on center (page 3-13, table 9).

Step 7 Determine longitudinal bracing requirements using assembly III (page 3-11) and the equation:

Brace spacing = Allowable F_h / .25W = 425 lbs. / (.25 x 1,142 lbs.) = 1.5 (# of bays)

Therefore, use longitudinal braces on both sides of every trapeze.

(Continued on next page)





Step 8 Check clamps for transverse and longitudinal seismic forces.

Transverse Force $16.31 \times 28 \times .5 = 228$ lbs. Longitudinal Force $16.31 \times 14 \times .5 = 114$ lbs.

Allowable transverse force is 320 x 1.33 = 425 lbs. Transverse force is less than allowable therefore o.k.

Allowable longitudinal force is $200 \times 1.33 = 266$ lbs. Longitudinal force is less than allowable therefore o.k.

Step 9 Check combined vertical and lateral bending using interaction formula given on page 2-3:

 $1,142 \ / \ (.74 \ x \ 1,620) \ + \ (1,142 \ x \ .5) \ / \ (.74 \ x \ 1,770) \ \leq \ 1.33$.953 + .436 = 1.389 > 1.33

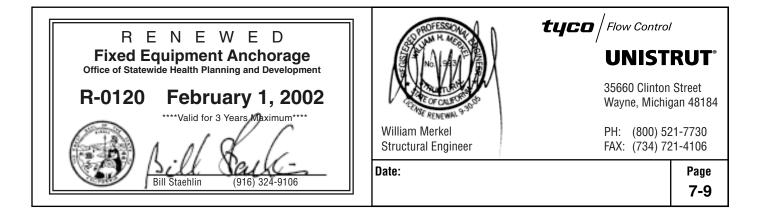
1.389 exceeds 1.33 therefore try trapeze spacing of 13 feet instead of 14 feet. Load will then be $16.31 \times 13 \times .5 = 1,060$ lbs. The interaction equation will be:

 $1,060 / (.74 \times 1620) + (1,060 \times .5) / (.74 \times 1770) \le 1.33$.884 + .405 = 1.29 < 1.33 therefore o.k.

Use trapeze spacing of 13 feet maximum.

Step 10 Select clamp or anchor for vertical 5/8" rods.

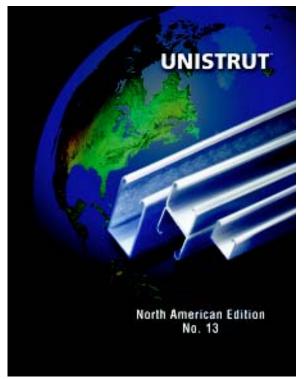
Max load = $1,713 \times 13/14 = 1,591$ lbs. Use P1651AS beam clamps - Allowable load = 1,600 lbs.



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