



THE GROUP

With 22 companies in 17 countries,
Witzenmann is the global number 1 in the industry

World leader

Witzenmann is a global group of companies that specialises in flexible metal elements. Our company is renowned as an innovative development partner and reliable manufacturer within the industry thanks to our vision of "managing flexibility". Today, Witzenmann offers the widest range of products for the most diverse areas of applications. This enables us to offer the correct solutions time and time again.



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PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS



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The details are provided to the best of our knowledge,
but the contents are not legally binding.

We reserve the right to make changes
in the interests of technical progress.

Updated 10/2019

QUALITY BY WITZENMANN

Converting our prominent development expertise perfectly into customised product solutions that fulfil the highest requirements - this is our standard.



Durability and absolute operational reliability are essential for a company aiming to be the quality leader. It is not only DIN ISO 9001 / TS 16949 certification, but also a wide variety of national and international approvals and certifications such as VDA 6.1, J'ATEX (94/9 CE) or DESP (97/23 CE) that constitute "Hydra - Quality by Witzenmann". Our customers include major companies involved in petrochemicals, industry and plant engineering and construction, power plant operators and suppliers in the energy sector.

Calibration tests

The suitability of the hanger and its accessories for use in power plants has been verified by suitability tests, such as those of the VGB (Association of Major Power Plant Operators) and specified in accordance with DIN 13480. As well as the checking of the QA system, this includes the construction and calculation documents, the verification of suitable materials as well as comprehensive functional, load and lifespan tests. The successful verification took place under the supervision of the VGB through the TÜV Süddeutschland.

Standards

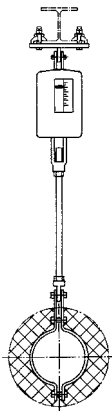
The basic standards on which the design is based are the VGB guidelines R 510 L (1996), "Pipe supports", and KTA 3205.3 (1989), "Mass-produced standard supports". In addition, the following German and foreign regulations are also taken into account:

- DIN EN 13480 "Industrial pipelines"
- AD datasheets for pressure vessels (D)
- DIN 18800, Steel structures (D)
- TRD, Technical rules for boilers (D)
- ANSI B 31.1/3 (USA)
- ASME, Boiler and Pressure vessel Code, Sec. III, Subsection NF (USA)
- MSS SP 58
- BS, British Standard (GB).

Conformity in detail will be examined when needed.

THE HANGER SYSTEM

Load chain with spring hangers and horizontal pipe clamps



Our standard range of hangers, supports and accessories is designed, like our entire pipe support range, as a comprehensive, practically oriented, consistent system.

To make planning and selection simple and reliable, we offer a standard range with variants that enable rapid and inexpensive adjustment to the particular case of need.

Load chains

Following selection of hangers and clamps, complete load groups can be designed.

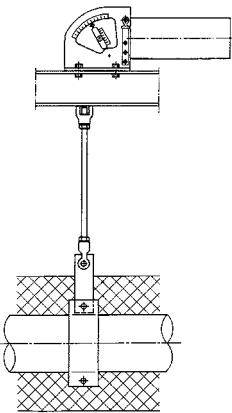
Starting initially from the hanger type, the upper connection to the load-bearing structure is defined. This is followed by the appropriate connection to the pipe clamp, including the threaded part. The distance between these two is bridged with threaded rods, which may be interrupted with rod couplings.

Threaded rods should be ordered with excess lengths so they can be adapted to the real circumstances on the construction site by cutting.

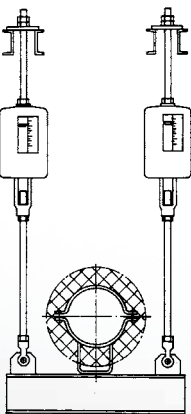
The selection of the required connecting parts has been significantly simplified by our hanger system, which classifies all connecting parts as well as hangers and clamps load groups (LGV).

The fitted measurement "E" indicated for all products simplifies adding up the entire length of the load group.

Load group with constant hanger attached and horizontal pipe clamp



Double load chain with spring hangers, traverse and horizontal pipe clamps



CONTINUOUS LOAD GROUPS MAKE FOR RELIABLE PLANNING

The load groups of the connecting parts assign together parts of the same nominal load F_N taking into account the same thread diameter. For all spring hangers and constant hangers, the associated load group LGV is indicated and is part of the type designation.

Load group LGV		12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Nominal load F_N in kN		7	12	20	33	50	70	100	132	180	240	300	400	500
Connections	Thread diameter DIN	M 12	M 16	M 20	M 24	M 30	M 36	M 42	M 48	M 56	M 64	M 72	M 80	M 90
	Inch	1/2	5/8	3/4	1	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/2
	Bolt diameter	12	16	20	24	33	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100
Spring hangers	Nominal load F_N in kN	7	12	20	33	50	70	100	132	—	200	280	400	500
	VH size	01-05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	—	13	14	15	16
Constant hanger	Max. permissible required load $F_{S^{(1)}}$ in kN	6	10	17	29	43	61	87	115	157	209	261	348	435
	possible CH size ²⁾	01-09	05-11	07-12	08-14	09-15	11-16	11-17	13-18	14-19	16-19	17-20	18-20	19-20

¹⁾ 15% adjustment reserve taken into account

²⁾ see Table page 32

DEFINITIONS

Model series

Name for a product series in the hanger range, consisting of three letters; it is part of every type designation.

Example: FHD stands for spring hanger with double lug.

Load group (LGV)

Categorizing term for connecting parts, based on the associated thread diameter. The same load group means the same nominal load and the same design safety factor; it is part of the type designation for hangers, supports and connecting parts.

Example: Load group 36 includes all connecting parts with or that fit thread diameter M36; its nominal load is $F_N = 70$ kN, (see table above).

VH size

Categorizing term for spring hangers and spring supports. The same load size is assigned as number amount to the spring hangers with a specific nominal load F_N regardless of the type series or nominal travel; it forms part of the spring hanger type designation.

Example: FHD 07... stands for the seventh size of spring hangers with double lug, its nominal load is $F_N = 20$ kN, (see spring hanger table from page 20).

CH size

Categorizing term for constant hangers and constant supports. The same CH size is assigned as a number amount to the constant hangers with a specific CH, the product of nominal load and nominal travel ($F_N \cdot s_N$); it forms part of the constant hanger type designation.

Example: KHD 08... stands for the eighth size of the constant hanger, horizontal, with double lug (see constant hanger tables from page 34).

PLANNING AND DESIGN

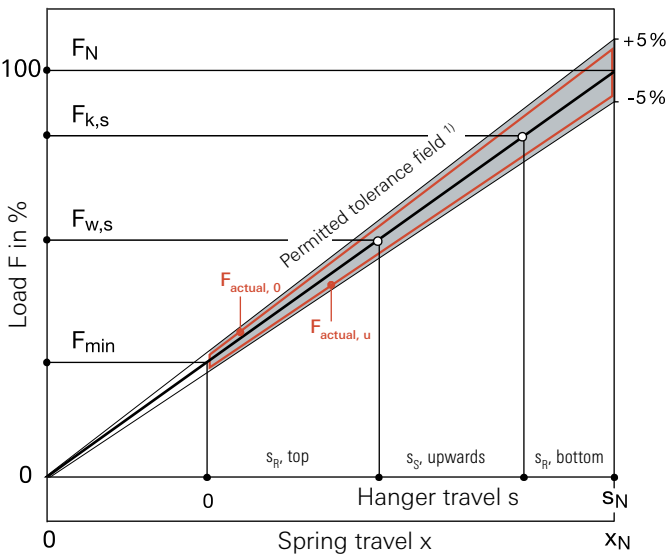
Real hanger behaviour

To be able to predict the later real behaviour of the pipes adequately with computer pipe analyses, the planner must be able to predict that the planned hanger will behave as planned within the entire operating time.

The tolerance limits prescribed in the recognised standards (e.g. VGB-R 510 L, KTA 3205.3) therefore permit maximum deviations for spring and constant hangers of only $\pm 5\%$ from the theoretical loads, as made clear in the following diagrams. In addition, load adjustment options and adequate travel reserves are required to be able to adapt the devices during fitting of the actual loads and travels.

Spring hangers and spring supports

Load/Travel characteristic, tolerance limits



1) Permitted tolerances with angled load application: $\pm 6\%$

Definition

Start load: $F_{\min}$
Nominal load: F_N
Required load, cold (cold load): $F_{k,s}$
Required load, warm (warm load): $F_{w,s}$

Spring rate:
$$R = \frac{F_N}{x_N} = \frac{F_N - F_{\min}}{s_N}$$

Spring travel, total: x_N
Nominal travel: s_N
Required travel: s_S
Travel reserve: s_R

Taking into account load tolerances and friction components

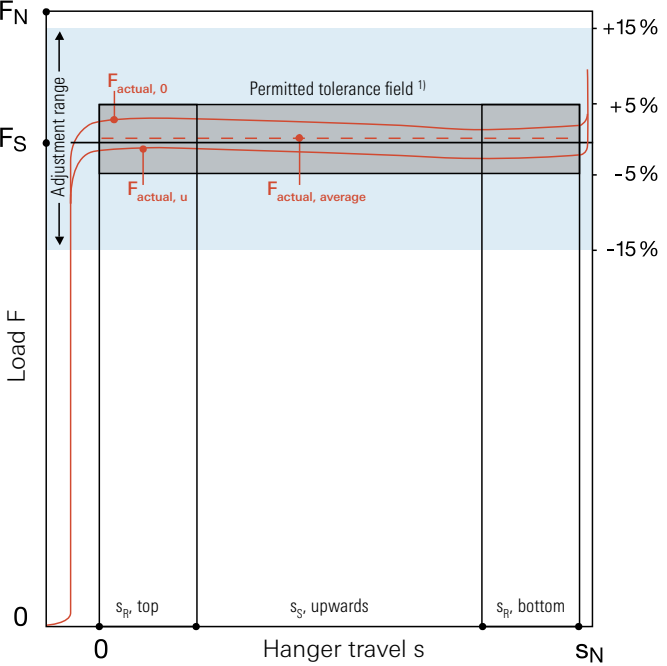
When calculating the pipeline systems the load tolerances and especially the unavoidable friction components must be taken into account. No matter how small they may be; if they are not taken into account as force components that each apply against the movement, they can completely change the operating behaviour of a highly flexible system compared to the calculation. This may result in unintended position changes of the pipelines with the danger of condensation gathering, water hammers, unintended tension increases and other disruptions.

Conditions for the hanger and clamp layout

Alongside the special boundary conditions, such as applicable regulations, prescribed acceptances, required documentation, etc. special criteria are specified depending on the pipe supports position.

Constant hangers and constant supports

Load/Travel characteristic, tolerance limits



1) Permitted tolerances with angled load application: $\pm 6\%$

Definition

Nominal load: F_N
(Maximum load of the constant hanger)
Required load: F_s
set average load: $F_{\text{actual, average}}$

Condition for the average setting:
$$\frac{|F_s - F_{\text{actual, average}}|}{F_s} \leq 0.02$$

Nominal travel: s_N
Required travel: s_S
Travel reserve: s_R

DESIGN CRITERIA

Basic decision regarding hanger selection

Before the detailed hanger selection, an initial decision must be made about whether a rigid or moveable hanger is required. Then it must be settled whether a spring hanger is sufficient or a constant hanger is required. (In this respect, when hangers are discussed, supports are included in this.)

The rigid, hanging suspension element is then selected if no vertical movement occurs or is authorised at the suspension point; however, horizontal movement components are permitted to a limited extent.

Spring hangers

These components, which are cheaper than constant hangers, can then be used when the vertical movement to be absorbed is not too large - max. 60 mm - and the suspended pipe system with its component connections can easily bear a different in the loads between installation and operating state (load change); 25% of the heat load would typically be seen as a permitted load change in this respect.

Constant hangers

These components, which are more complex than spring hangers, are required when larger vertical movements must be absorbed - 60 mm and more - or when the load deviations may not exceed $\pm 5\%$, in order to avoid unpermitted loads on component connections or critical pipe sections.

Note:

With spring hangers, a decision must be made in advance about whether weight forces must be compensated for in the warm or cold state of the pipeline. In the first case, additional pipe loads are avoided in the warm state, in the other case installation is simpler, as "swimming in" of the pipe can be avoided, i.e. weight compensation is possible with disengaged connections.

Spring hangers and constant hangers

- loads to be borne, taken from pipeline calculation (required load)
- Self-weight of traverses, pipe shoes and hanger housing to be borne, if applicable
- Vertical movements to be absorbed (required travel)
- Direction of the vertical movement from cold to warm (up or down)
- horizontal movement occurring at the same time (defines length or angular load of the suspension element)
- Type of hanger connection to the steel structure (hanging, attached/welded, screwed, clamped)

- Level requirements for hanger/support arrangement (defines connection variants)
- Distance available from centre of pipe to steel structure (defines design of the load chain)
- Set-up type, e.g. inside building or in open air (defines corrosion protection measures)

Pipe clamps

Horizontal or riser clamps are specified by the orientation of the pipeline at the particular suspension point.

The selection of materials is dependent on the clamp temperature to be expected; in the process the temperature drop between the medium temperature and the highest stressed clamp area is to be taken into account, in order to avoid receiving unnecessarily overdimensioned clamps. (see from page 61)

Through appropriate measurement of the connectable three-bolt and grip clamp as well as the connecting lugs for the two-bolt clamps, we have ensured that at the highest permissible clamp temperature the temperature of the connecting thread part (eye nut or clevis) will not be higher than 80 °C.

It is recommended that the pipe is positioned in shear pins in rigid suspensions, in shear lugs in spring suspensions; this applies independently of any pipe tilt that occurs.

- Operating load at support point
- Diameter of the pipe
- Temperature of the medium (operation, design, etc.)
- Anticipated insulating thickness of the pipeline
- Orientation of the pipeline (horizontal, vertical)
- Spans with riser clamps
- Material requirements for the pipe clamps (e.g. austenite)
- Normally, additional loads are not taken into account in the selection of hangers and clamps, such as those from water pressure testing or pickling of high-pressure steam pipes; they are covered by the permitted overload of the hangers, clamps and connecting parts. All parts of our hanger system bear 2.5 times the nominal load without permanent deformation (taking into account the temperature reduction in pipe clamps).

FLEXPORTE® – DESIGN AND CALCULATION

Ever shorter development cycles call for sound design and relevant calculation results even in the early stages of development. Up-to-date FEM programs can be used to determine most of the important characteristics of parts by calculation as early as in the design phase. Not only the tensions, but also functional characteristics such as static and dynamic rigidity, resonant frequencies and stability limits are used as the basis of service life calculations.

We can furnish our customers at an early stage with CAD models of Witzenmann products for static and dynamic FEM analyses. Thus, our customers can integrate components made by Witzenmann into their calculations with all requisite properties and without additional effort.



The design of suitable pipe brackets is a substantive part of planning complex pipeline systems. As the design of the pipelines is naturally subject to various modifications in the course of the project sequence plan, the appropriate support can usually only be made available at the end of planning. However the support must still be fitted at the installation location before the pipelines. This often results in a critical time delay in the planning sequence noted above. The use of the FLEXPORTE design software from Witzenmann helps you efficiently design pipe support under high time pressure and generate the optimal solution on time.

Direct access to the complete range

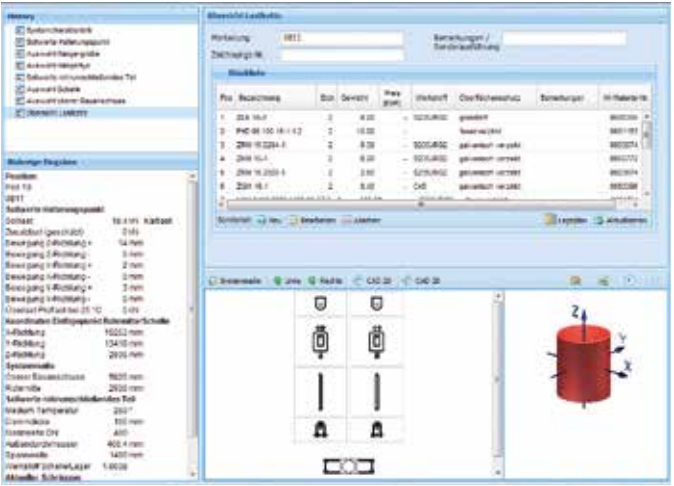
The FLEXPORTE design software can be downloaded for free from the Witzenmann homepage at www.witzenmann.de.



The software offers direct and rapid access to the entire standard pipe support range. It allows complete load groups to be configured at the click of a mouse. Changes in requirements can be carried out directly without requiring significant time or work. Once the design is complete, the calculated configuration data can be transmitted directly in the form of an electronic order list.

Simple operation

The required data can be entered using an intuitive user interface - in most cases these are only a few parameters. The system calculates the optimal solution for the particular pipe support point. The software configures the entire load group, taking individual customer requirements into account. These customer-specific parameters can also be simply and transparently selected in the software options at any time.

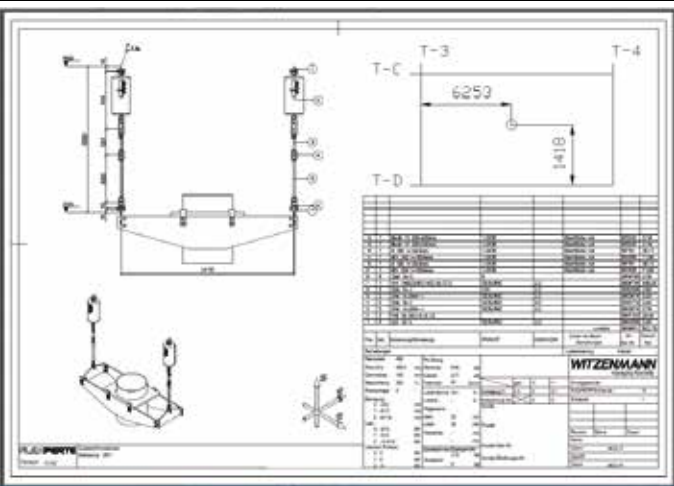


Clearly structured and user-friendly

Screen to terminate the design: tracing and overview of the input steps that have taken place (history), current status of the input (previous entries) as well as parts list and schematic drawing of the selected parts.

Substantive result

In parallel to the calculation of the load chains, these will be shown in scale-appropriate drawings and can be saved in the system so they can be called up at any time. The drawings have all relevant information and can also be supplemented with editable information at any time. FLEXPORTE also automatically creates parts lists with weight and material information and additional documentation when needed. The drawings are output as PDF and DXF files from FLEXPORTE.



Technical drawing of the design

Scale-appropriate representation of the load chain including parts list and all relevant and defined parameters.

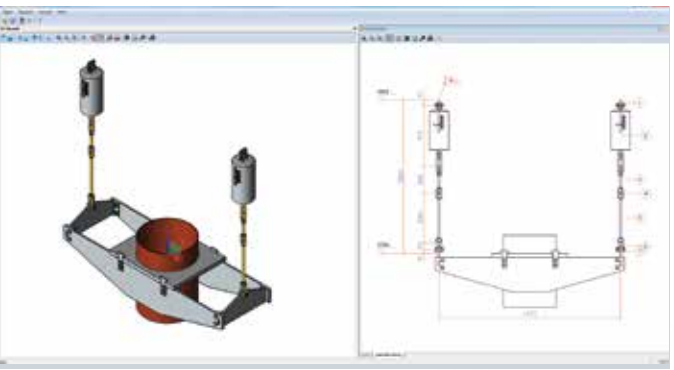
System integration

Interfaces to all current CAD and CAE systems permit comprehensive integration of the data from or into other applications. For example, FLEXPORTE is compatible with the analysis program ROHR2® (Sigma) and Caesar II (Intergraph, in preparation). The data calculated in these systems forms the basis for the pipe support calculation.

3D data at the press of a button

As well as 2D output, there is the option to transfer the finished drawings for implementation to the corresponding programs as 3D graphics. For example this is possible for:

- AutoCAD®
- Inventor
- CATIA
- ProEngineer
- SolidWorks



3D generator

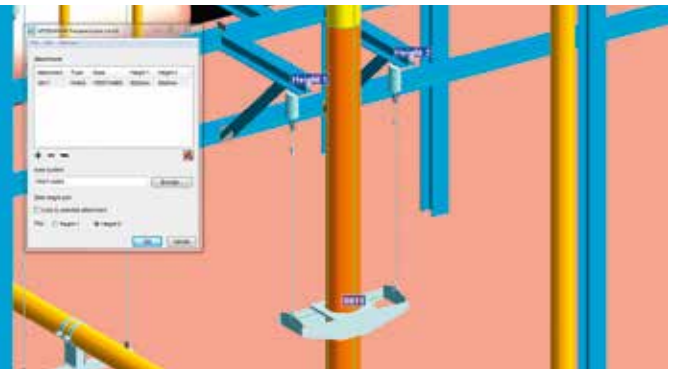
For easy creation of 3D models of the design

The 3D graphics can also be exported into all current native formats. STEP and IGES are the best known of these. This enables importation into all CAD and CAE systems.

Interfaces

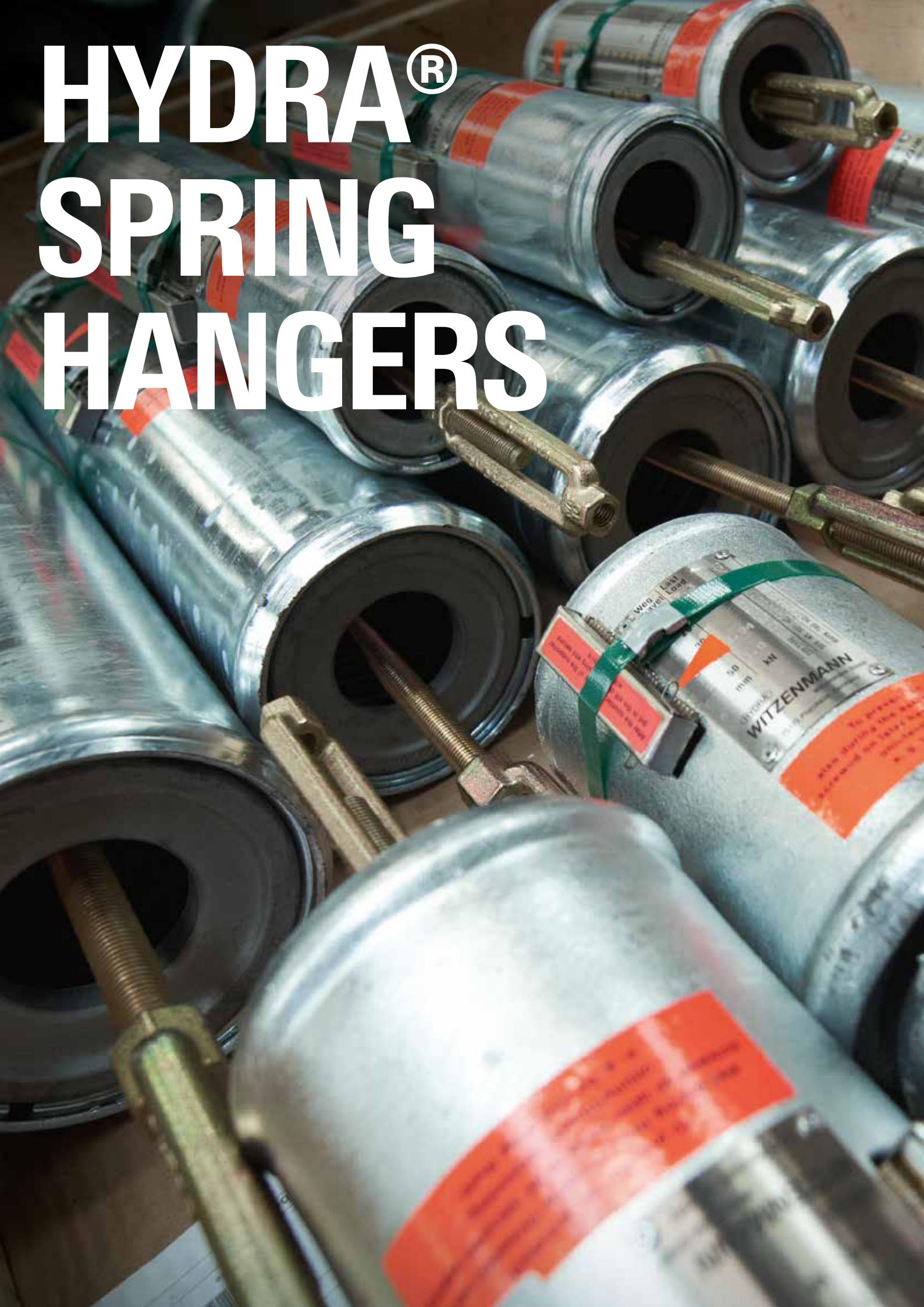
We make interfaces available for additional planning in the 2D and 3D field:

- Smart3D for Plant
- Microstation PDS®
- AVEVA PDMS™



The planning interfaces to 3D programs (here Aveva)

allows integration of Witzenmann products and simplifies the planning and design of complex pipeline systems.



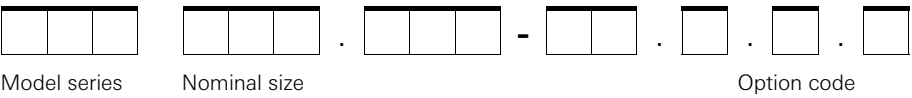
HYDRA[®] SPRING HANGERS

STRUCTURE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATION

The type designation consists of three parts:

- 1. Series, defined by three letters
 - 2. Nominal size, defined by several number groups
 - 3. Option code, defined by figure codes, separated from the nominal size by hyphens
- Type designations without option codes refer to standard versions.

Diagram illustrating the naming principle



Option code

Travel stop ¹⁾		Surface protection	
0	Without travel stop	0	blank
1	With travel stop	1	Electro-galvanized
Threaded connection ¹⁾		2	Hot-dip galvanized
1	in accordance with DIN ISO (metric)	3	Primed
2	Inch thread	4	Other coating please specify exactly

¹⁾ Only spring hangers and constant hangers

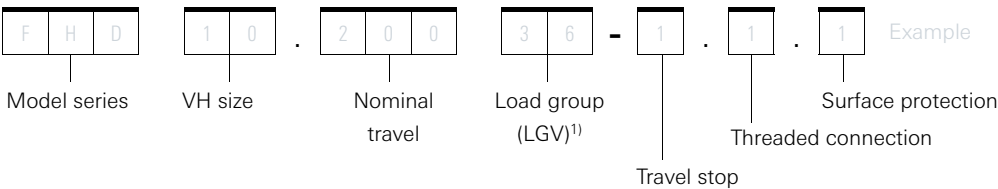
Series

Meaning of characters dependent on position

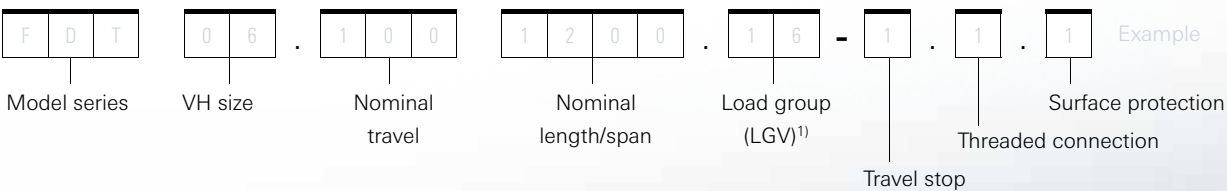
Product group Position 1		Design/Component Position 2		Connection/Other Position 3	
Spring hangers/ Spring supports	F	suspended	H	Double lug	D
				Thread	G
				Continuous tie rod	S
		double	D	With traverse	T
		supporting	S	Support plate, steel	S
				Sliding plate, PTFE	P
Spherical sway head	G				

Type designation of the products

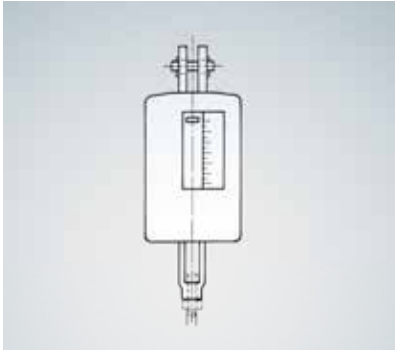
Spring hangers/spring supports



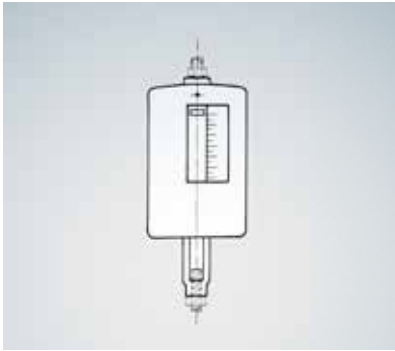
Sway support (FSG) and double hanger with traverse (FDT)



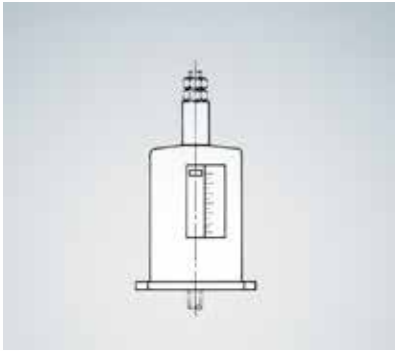
CONNECTION CRITERIA OF THE SERIES



FHD
The **spring hanger with double lug** (including bolts) is suitable for direct connection to a supporting structure above - only via a welding or clamping lug without additional connecting parts. The load can be adjusted with the associated turnbuckle.



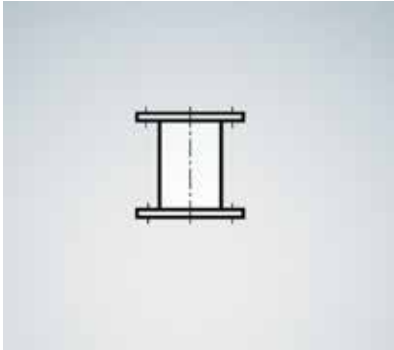
FHG
The **spring hanger with thread connection** is suitable for installation on a desired level by interim placement of a threaded rod of appropriate length upwards to the steel structure; the connection to the load-bearing structure is made via a clevis and a welded or clamping lug or by means of hexagonal nuts via a perforated plate with spherical washer. The load can be adjusted with the associated turnbuckle.



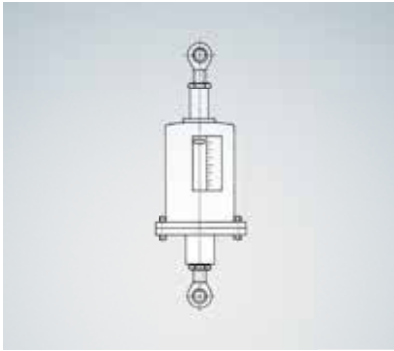
FHS
The **spring hanger for continuous tie rod** is suitable for placement upon the load-bearing structure; it is fastened with screws. The load is introduced via the continuous threaded rod and the screwed-on nuts; the load can be adjusted by turning the nuts.



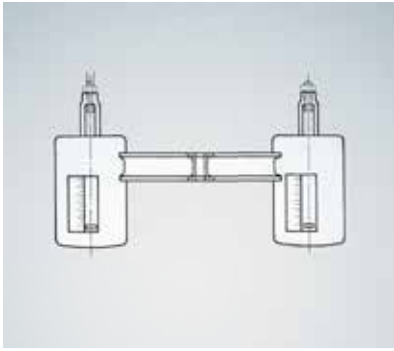
FSS/FSP
The **spring support with support plate** takes the load from above; it is placed upon the steel structure with the base plate and fastened with screws. The load to be borne is placed via the sliding or insulating shoe with an even support surface on the support plate of the spring support. If lateral movements are expected, the support should be chosen with a sliding plate made from PTFE (FSP series).



ZZF
The **intermediate piece** allows height differences to be balanced out.



FSG
The spring **sway support** takes the load as pressing force and passes it on to the load-bearing structure via joint connections. Larger lateral displacements thus become possible on the load-bearing components, with smaller lateral forces at the same time. Their use is only permitted when the components to be carried exhibit sufficient inherent rigidity and are held securely in their position in every operating state.



FDT
The **double hanger with traverse** is appropriate for suspending pipelines that run close beneath the load-bearing steel structure. These can be fitted with a suitable pipe shoe and placed on the traverse. The load can be adjusted with the associated turnbuckles.

HYDRA® SWAY SUPPORT FSG

Spring support with joint connections
Installation length E can be adjusted subsequently to real installation situation

Standard design

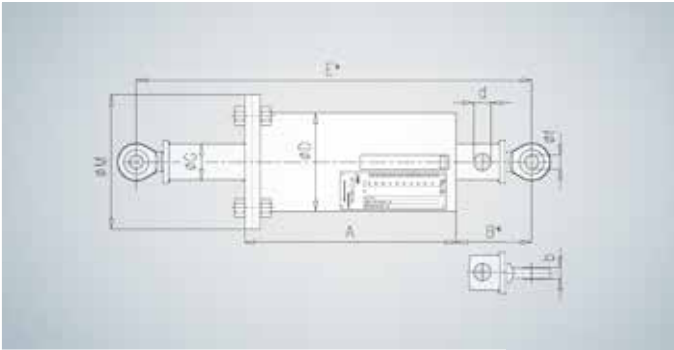
Support preset and blocked, housing hot-dip galvanized, connecting parts electro-galvanized, spring alkyd resin coated

Options

Support not preset, spring with additional terrosone coating. Key see page 15

Order example: FSG 06.100.1000.46

(Standard design)



VH size	Nomi-nal travel	Nomi-nal load	Type FSG...	Spring rate	Nomi-nal length	Installation length E*		Main dimensions					Connecting dimensions			Weight approx.
–	s _N	F _N	–	R	E _{Nominal}	min	max	A	B*	D	G	M	b	f	d	–
–	mm	kN	–	N/mm	–	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
01	100	0.5	01.100.0800.008	3.4	800	400	1250	228	98	102	34	130	10	12	12	8
02	100	1	02.100.0800.008	6.8	800	400	1250	228	98	102	34	130	10	12	12	8
03	100	2	03.100.0800.008	13.4	800	410	1250	235	98	114	34	150	10	12	12	10
04	100	4	04.100.0800.008	27	800	410	1250	235	98	114	34	150	10	12	12	11
05	100	7	05.100.1000.046	47	1000	490	1550	305	101	140	51	190	16	20	17	23
06	100	12	06.100.1000.046	81	1000	490	1550	305	101	140	51	190	16	20	17	24
07	100	20	07.100.1000.046	134	1000	525	1550	340	101	168	51	220	16	20	17	34
08	100	33	08.100.1200.046	221	1200	595	1750	390	105	219	76	270	16	20	22	66
09	100	50	09.100.1400.100	335	1400	720	1950	480	126	245	89	300	22	30	27	101
10	100	70	10.100.1400.100	470	1400	720	1950	480	126	245	89	300	22	30	27	108
11	100	100	11.100.1400.100	670	1400	795	1950	555	126	273	89	340	22	30	27	157

*-Dimension is independent of the preset position. Adjustment option: + 30 mm, maximum spring travel from: -45 mm, increases during use of the adjustment option.
For on-site connection and joining with clamp - use HYDRA bracket MBS.

HYDRA® BRACKET MBS

With bolt, for alternating load clamp MSN

Version

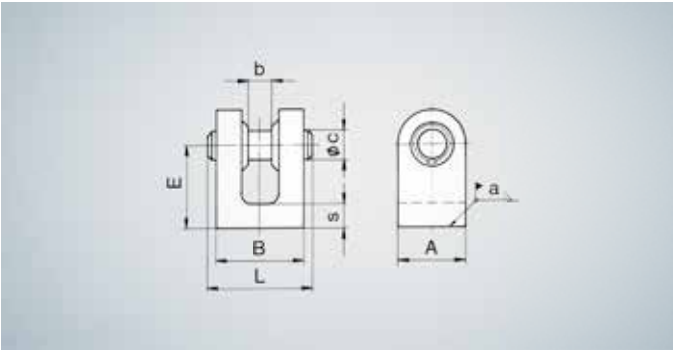
The brackets are designed for welding.
They permit a lateral angular deviation of 6°.

Materials

S355J2G 3 (bracket)
stainless steel (bolt)

Surface protection

Bracket primed (standard) or blank
Bolt blank, key see page 15



Order example: MBS 018

(Standard design)

Sway sup-port	Nominal load	Type MBS...	Installation dimension	Main dimensions			Connecting dimensions			Weldseam	Weight approx.
–	F _N	–	–	A	B	L	b	c	s	a	–
–	kN	–	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
01÷04	8	MBS 008	35	30	37	46	10.5	12	12	3	0.3
	18	MBS 018	40	35	43	52	12.5	15	13	4	0.6
05÷08	46	MBS 046	50	55	55	65	16.5	20	15	5	1.1
09÷11	100	MBS 100	75	90	80	95	22.5	30	23	8	3.8

HYDRA® DYNAMIC LOAD CLAMPS MSN

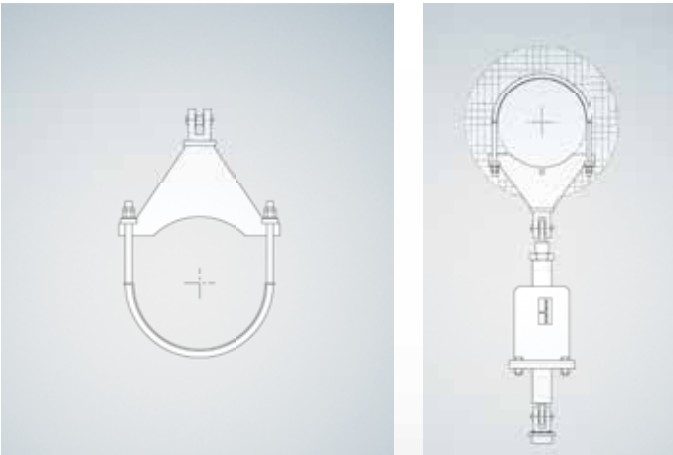
Connection for sway support FSG

Special installation parts, dynamic load clamps and joint brackets are available for connection of the sway supports to the pipe and steel structure.

These components are designed in such a way that the dynamic loads can be supported without problems.

Dynamic load clamp MSN

Sheet metal support ensures optimum transfer of the support force into the pipe. Suitable material combinations allow high pipe temperatures to be accommodated. The joint connection corresponds to the HYDRA bracket MBS, see above. Dimensions from page 97



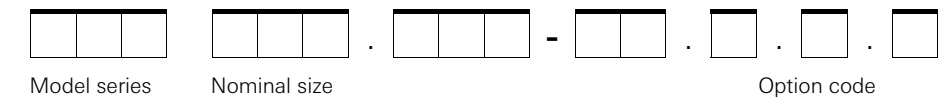
HYDRA® CONSTANT HANGERS

STRUCTURE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATION

The type designation consists of three parts:

1. Series, defined by three letters
 2. Nominal size, defined by several number groups
 3. Option code, defined by figure codes, separated from the nominal size by hyphens
- Type designations without option codes refer to standard versions.

Diagram illustrating the naming principle



Option code

Travel stop ¹⁾		Surface protection	
0	Without travel stop	0	blank
1	With travel stop	1	Electro-galvanized
Threaded connection ¹⁾		2	Hot-dip galvanized
1	in accordance with DIN ISO (metric)	3	Primed
2	Inch thread	4	Other coating please specify exactly

¹⁾ Only spring hangers and constant hangers

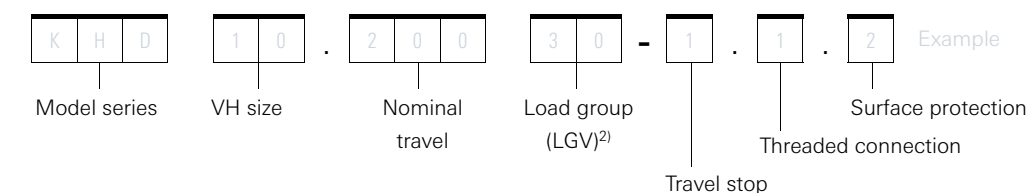
Series

Meaning of characters dependent on position

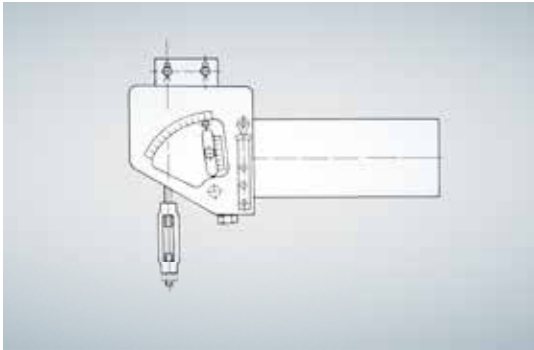
Product group Position 1		Design/Component Position 2		Connection/Other Position 3	
Constant hangers/ Constant supports	K	horizontal vertical	H	Double lug	D
			V	-Base plate (permanent)	S
		supporting	S	Roller bearing	R
				Sliding plate, PTFE	P

Type designation of the products

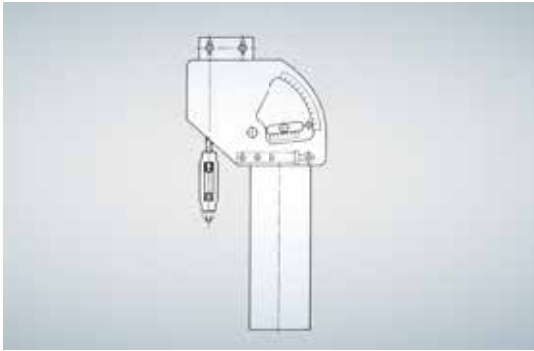
Constant hangers/constant supports



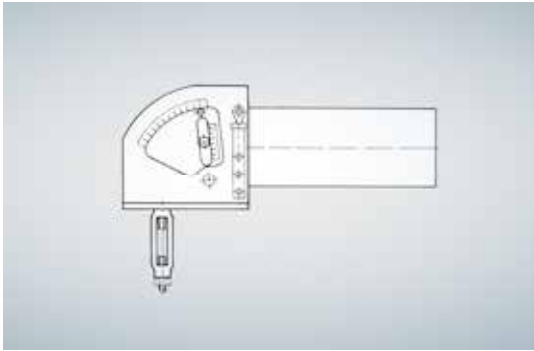
CONNECTION CRITERIA OF THE SERIES



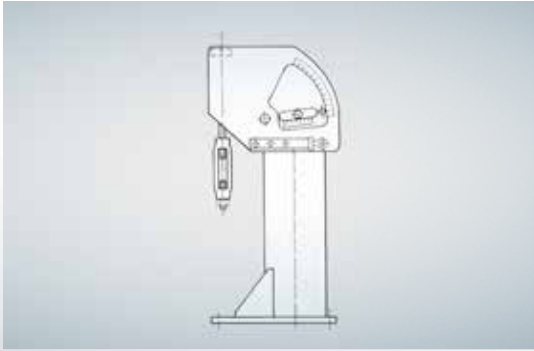
KHD
The **constant hanger, horizontal, with double lug** (including bolt and turnbuckle) is suitable for direct connection to the upper load-bearing structure, the connection being made via welding or clamping lug. In this the main bolt is suitable for taking the load including the hanger weight. The auxiliary bolts fix the hanger position.



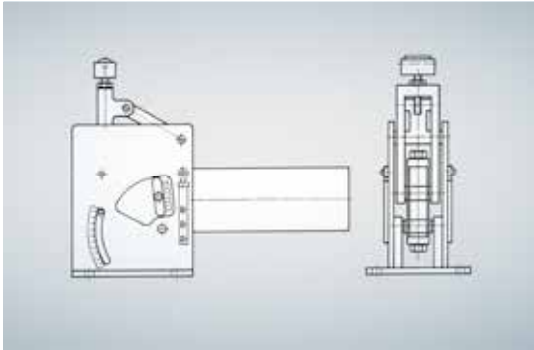
KVD
The **constant hanger, vertical, with double lug** (including bolt and turnbuckle) is suitable for direct connection to the upper load-bearing structure. It is selected when space is restricted.



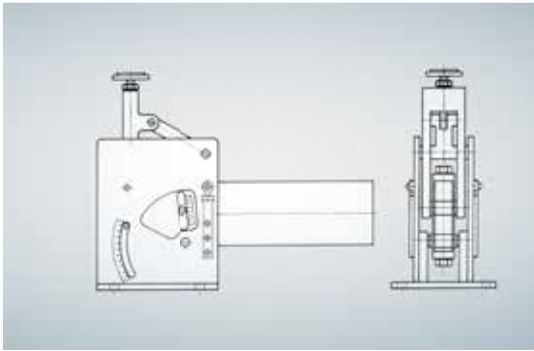
KHS
The **constant hanger, horizontally standing** (including turnbuckle) is suitable for placing on the load-bearing steel structure, if the load connection should be made via the turnbuckle below the steel structure. The hanger is fixed with screws in which the spring head is aligned parallel to the supports.



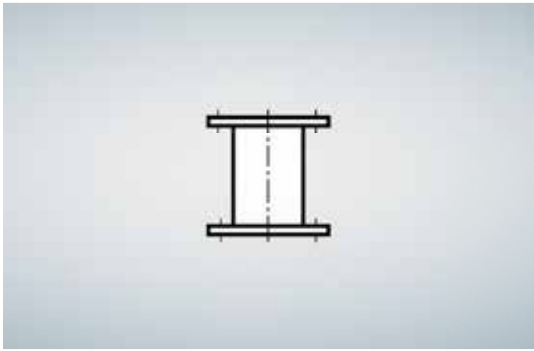
KVS
The **constant hanger, vertically standing** (including turnbuckle) is suitable for placing on the load-bearing steel structure. The load connection is made via the easily accessible turnbuckle arranged above the steel structure. With large hangers, the mechanism housing is placed between the spring pillars, which reduces the structure height.



KSR
The **constant support with support roll** is placed on and screwed on to the load-bearing structure. It carries the load via the roller above. For this purpose the system components are fitted with a flat sliding shoe as a load support.
The roller reduces the lateral force in the roll direction to approx. 3% of the imposed load. That requires precise positioning of the support in the direction of horizontal movement. The load deviation of the support remains uninfluenced.



KSP
The **constant support with support plate** is placed on and screwed on to the load-bearing structure. It carries the load via the PTFE-covered support plate above. For this purpose the system components are fitted with a flat sliding shoe as a load support.
The sliding shoe must have a sliding surface made from stainless steel. This version allows relative movements on all sides with lateral forces of 6 – 10 % of the imposed load. The increased lateral force increases the friction components of the constant support slightly.



ZZK
The **intermediate piece** allows height differences to be balanced out.

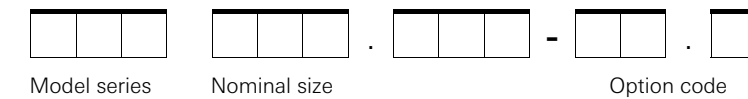
HYDRA[®] CONNECTING PARTS

STRUCTURE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATION

The type designation consists of three parts:

1. Series, defined by three letters
 2. Nominal size, defined by several number groups
 3. Option code, defined by figure codes, separated from the nominal size by hyphens
- Type designations without option codes refer to standard versions.

Diagram illustrating the naming principle



Option code

materials ¹⁾	
37	1.0038/S235JR
16	1.5415/16Mo3
13	1.7335/13CrMo4-5
10	1.7380/10CrMo9-10
91	1.4903/X10CrMoVNb9-1(P91)
41	1.4541/X6CrNiTi18-10
71	1.4571/X6CrNiMoTi17-12-2
80	1.4958/X5NiCrAlTi31-20(Incoloy800H)

¹⁾ only connecting lugs, sliding shoes and clamps

Surface protection	
0	blank
1	Electro galvanized
2	Hot-dip galvanized
3	Primed
4	Other coating please specify exactly

Series

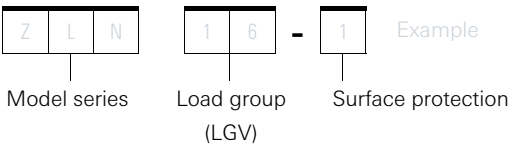
Meaning of characters dependent on position

Product group Position 1		Design/Component Position 2		Connection/Other Position 3	
Connecting parts (accessories)	Z	Welding lug	L	normal (for spring hangers or rigid load chains)	N
		Clamping lug	K	for constant hangers	K
		Connecting lug	V	Normal reinforced Heavy-duty	N V S
		Perforated plate	P	Spherical washer	K
		Clevis with bolt	G	Metric thread (DIN ISO)	M
		Turnbuckle	S	Inch thread (inch)	I
		Eye nut	O		
		Rod coupling	H		
		Threaded rod, Right-hand thread	R	Metric thread (DIN ISO)	M
		Threaded rod, Left/right-hand thread	L	Inch thread (inch)	I
		Nut (normal)	M	Metric thread (DIN ISO)	M
				Inch thread (inch)	I
		Traverse	T	Normal	N
		Intermediate support piece	Z	Spring support	F
				Constant support	K

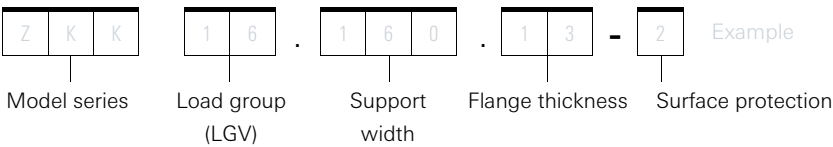
TYPE DESIGNATION OF THE PRODUCTS

Thanks to the assignment of the load groups (LGV) they can easily be combined as load chains, regardless of whether the load chains are rigid or moveable.

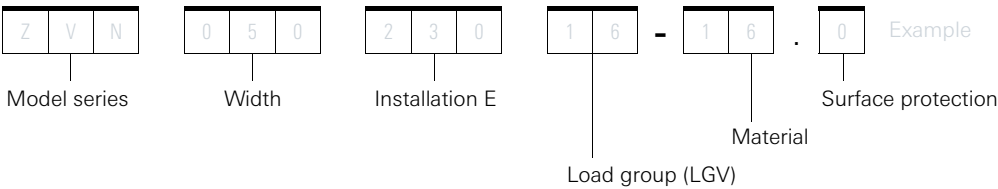
Lugs (other than connecting and clamping lugs)



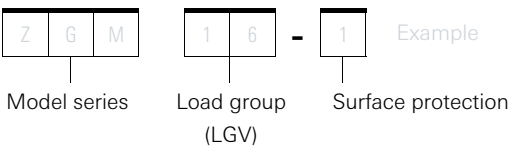
Clamping lugs



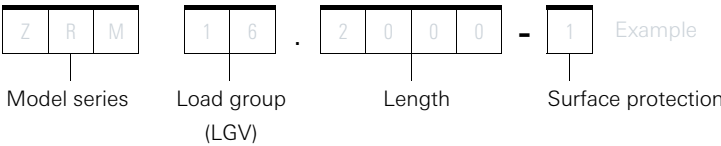
Connecting lugs



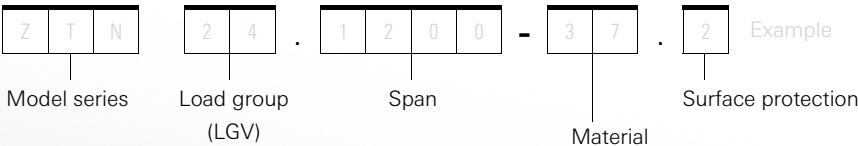
Threaded parts



Threaded rods



Traverses



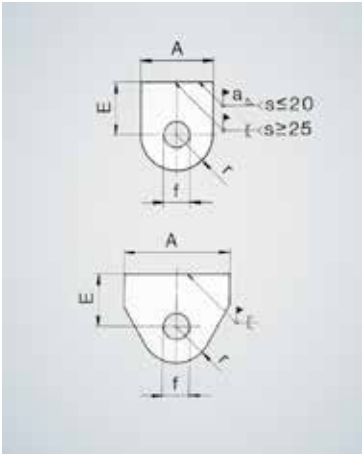
HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

HYDRA® WELDING LUG ZLN

normal, for spring hangers and rigid load chain

Order example: ZLN 42-3 (primed)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	30	40	45	55	70	70	80	120	120	130	150	170	180
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm	A	40	50	60	70	90	110	120	130	280	320	400	450	500
	f	14	18	22	26	35	42	47	52	62	72	82	92	102
	r	20	25	30	35	45	55	60	65	90	100	120	135	160
	s	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	35	35	40	40	50	50
Weldseam	a	4	4	5	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight approx.	kg	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.2	5.5	11	16	22	36	46

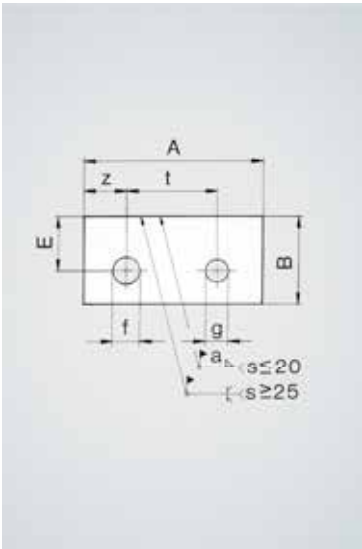


HYDRA® WELDING LUG ZLK

for constant hangers

Order example: ZLK 42-3 (primed)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	35	40	46	55	65	80	90	100	115	140	150	160	170
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm	A	100	120	140	175	190	235	255	270	355	385	425	470	480
	B	60	60	80	90	110	140	150	170	200	240	260	280	300
	f	14	18	22	26	35	42	47	53	63	73	83	93	103
	g	14	14	18	22	26	35	35	42	42	47	47	47	47
	s	10	10	12	15	20	25	30	35	35	40	40	50	50
	t	70	85	95	120	120	150	160	160	230	240	270	300	300
	z	15	20	25	30	40	45	55	60	75	90	100	110	120
	a	4	4	5	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weldseam	a	4	4	5	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight approx.	kg	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	3.0	6.0	8.4	12	18	27	32	48	53

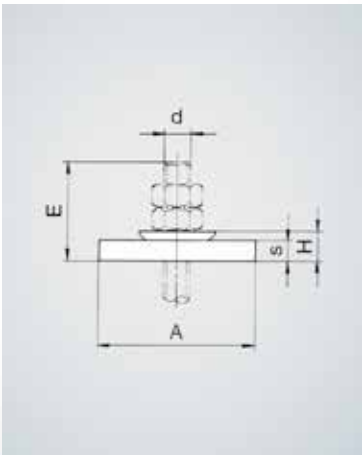


HYDRA® PERFORATED PLATE ZPK

with hardened spherical washer

Order example: ZPK 42-3 (primed)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	60	85	95	110	110	135	170	185	215	245	270	300	330
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm (inch)	A	80	100	100	100	130	130	150	150	180	180	220	240	280
	H	13	18	19	25	35	41	44	58	62	76	79	91	93
	d	M12	M16	M20	M25	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
	s	10	15	15	20	25	30	30	40	40	50	50	60	60
Weight approx.	kg	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	3.3	3.9	5.2	7.0	10	13	19	26	35



HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

HYDRA® CLAMPING LUG ZKB

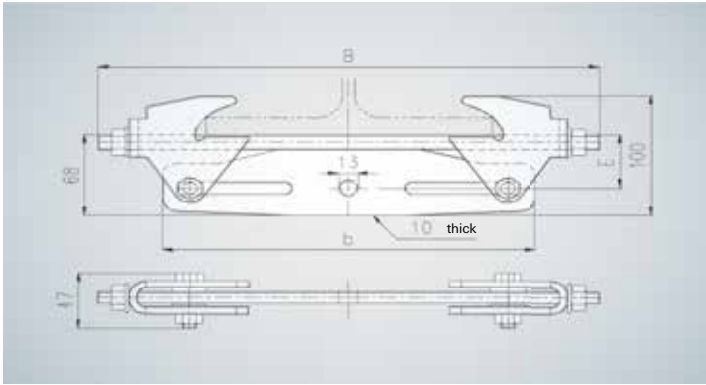
LGV 12 infinitely variable, normal, for spring hangers and rigid support assembly

for support width 80 to 300 mm and
flange thickness 7.4 to 21 mm
for supports
IPE 160 – 600
HEA 100 – 450
HEB 100 – 320

Order example: ZKB 12.200-2

LGV 12, support width 80 mm to 200 mm,
S235JR, hot-dipped galvanized

LGV	Type	Support width	E	B	b	H	Weight
		mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
12	ZKB 12.200-2	80-200	45	350	260	100	2.0
12	ZKB 12.300-2	200-300	45	460	370	100	3.0



HYDRA® CLAMPING LUG ZKN 1

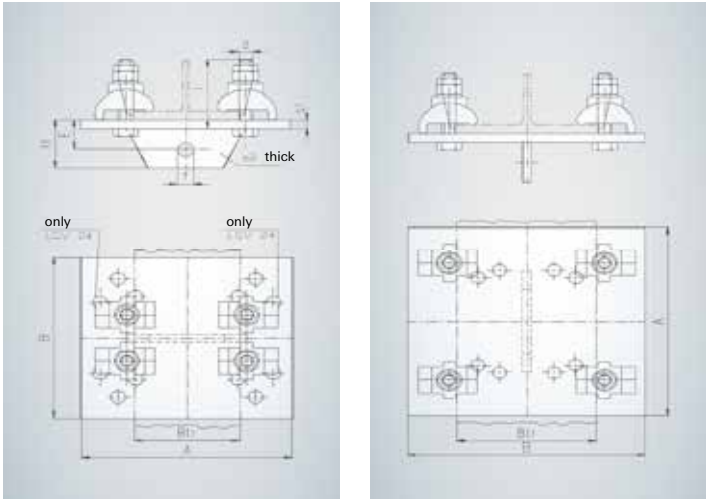
Gradation 20 mm

for support width 100 to 200 mm and
flange thickness 8 to 16 mm
Arrangement for
LGV 16 and Btr = 160
LGV 20 and Btr = 180

Order example: ZKN 1.16.160-2

LGV 16, maximum support width 160 mm,
S235JR, hot-dipped galvanized

LGV	E	H	Support width Btr ¹⁾		A	B	S1	S2	f	d	l	Weight
			min	max								
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
16	40	65	100	160	255	275	12	10	18	16	90	10
20	50	80	120	180	295	315	15	12	22	20	110	16
24	65	100	140	200	370	370	25	15	26	24	130	36



HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

HYDRA® CLAMPING LUG ZKN 2

Infinitely variable, normal, for spring hangers and rigid load chain

for support width 82 to 300 mm and flange thickness 7.4 to 36 mm
for supports
IPE 160 – 600
HEA 100 – 1000
HEB 100 – 1000
HEM 100 – 280

Order example: ZKN 2.16.200.15.2

LGV 16, support width 200 mm,
Flange thickness 15 mm, hot-dip galvanized

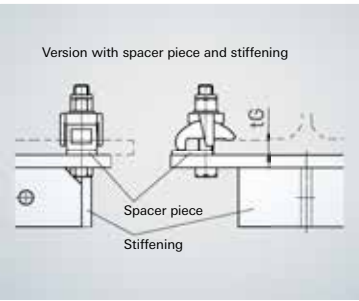
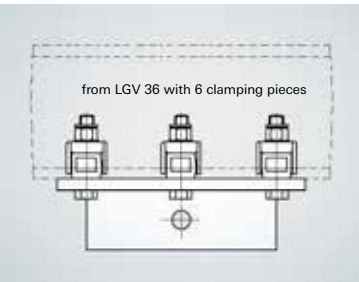
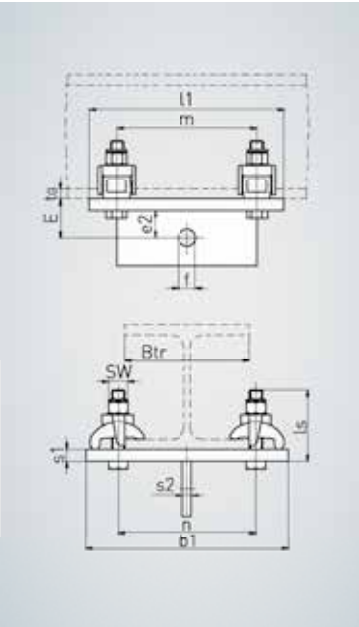
Support-dependent dimensions

LGV	Btr	Type	tg	n	b1	s1	E	ls Bolt length	Weight
	mm	ZKN 2...	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg ³⁾
16	82 - 99	16. ¹⁾	7.4 - 11	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	12	42	80 - 90	7
	161 - 220	16. ¹⁾	10.2 - 25	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	15	45	90 - 100	10
	240 - 300	16. ¹⁾	12 - 36	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	20	50	100 - 120	16
20	100 - 119	20. ¹⁾	8 - 21	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	15	55	90 - 100	10
	181 - 190	20. ¹⁾	14 - 24	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	18	58	100 - 110	13
	200 - 240	20. ¹⁾	10 - 26	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	20	60	90 - 110	16
24	260 - 300	20. ¹⁾	12.5 - 36	⁴⁾ + 17	⁴⁾ + 100	16	56	90 - 120	19 ²⁾
	100 - 135	24. ¹⁾	8.5 - 21	⁴⁾ + 21	⁴⁾ + 125	18	63	100 - 110	16
	201 - 240	24. ¹⁾	9.5 - 26	⁴⁾ + 21	⁴⁾ + 125	25	70	110 - 120	25
30	260 - 300	24. ¹⁾	12.5 - 36	⁴⁾ + 21	⁴⁾ + 125	20	65	110 - 130	30 ²⁾
	100 - 110	30. ¹⁾	8 - 20	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	20	90	120 - 130	25
	120 - 190	30. ¹⁾	8 - 24	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	25	95	130 - 140	31
36	200 - 300	30. ¹⁾	10 - 36	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	20	90	120 - 150	39 ²⁾
	120 - 180	36. ¹⁾	8 - 23	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	25	95	130 - 140	43
	190 - 300	36. ¹⁾	10 - 36	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	25	95	130 - 150	60 ²⁾
42	190 - 300	42. ¹⁾	10 - 36	⁴⁾ + 25	⁴⁾ + 155	25	100	130 - 150	63 ²⁾

¹⁾ Enter support width and flange thickness
²⁾ With additional stiffening
³⁾ Weight only average values
⁴⁾ Sum of existing support width + value indicated in table

Load-group dependent dimensions

LGV	m	l1	s2	e2	f	WAF
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
16	150	230	10	30	18	24
20	170	250	12	40	22	24
24	200	300	15	45	26	30
30	215	340	20	70	35	36
36	275	400	25	70	42	36
42	275	400	30	75	47	36



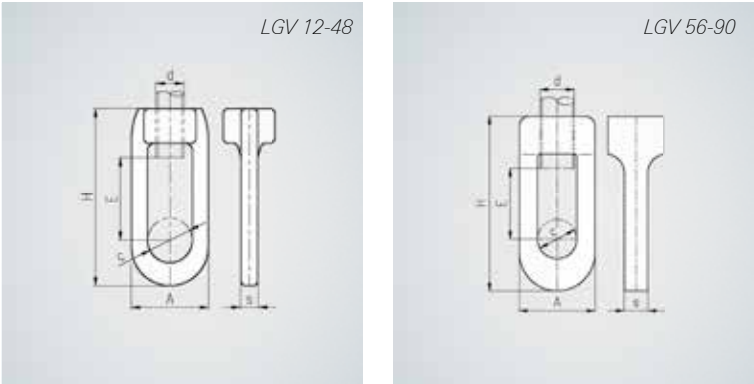
Spacer piece available

LGV	with t _g greater then
16	16 mm
20	16 mm
24	20 mm
30	24 mm
36	24 mm
42	24 mm

HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

HYDRA® EYE NUT ZOM/ZOI¹⁾

Order example: ZOM 42-1 (electro-galvanized)

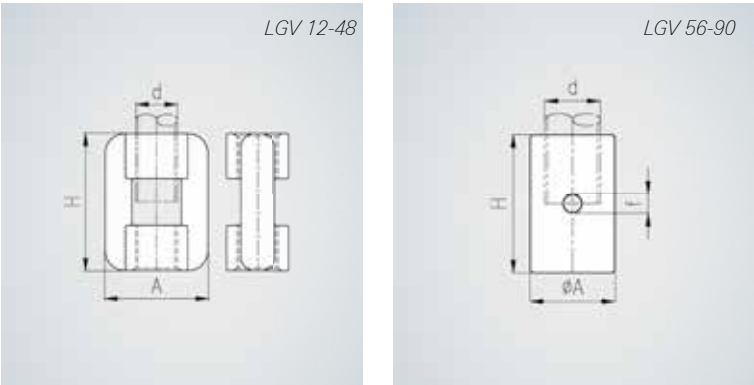


Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	39	47	55	68	75	77	85	100	115	140	150	160	170
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm (inch)	A	33	44	59	72	88	100	110	120	135	150	160	180	200
	H	79	101	125	154	181	202	229	258	280	325	370	400	435
	C _{max}	16	24	28	33	40	45	50	60	60	70	82	92	102
	d	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
Weight approx.	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	400	400
	kg/m	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.0	4.7	6.9	9.4	12.0	17	22	29	36	46

¹⁾ Version with inch thread ZOI see () values
²⁾ If a smaller bolt diameter c is used E increases correspondingly

HYDRA® ROD COUPLING ZHM/ZHI¹⁾

Order example: ZHM 42-1 (electro-galvanized)



Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm (inch)	A	34	42	52	62	78	92	110	130	90	100	120	130	140
	H	45	60	75	90	105	120	150	180	140	160	180	200	220
	d	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
Weight approx.	f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25	25	25
	kg	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.7	5.3	4.7	6.5	11.1	14	17

¹⁾ Version with inch thread ZHI see () values

Load group LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Nominal load F _N in kN	7	12	20	33	50	70	100	132	180	240	300	400	500

HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

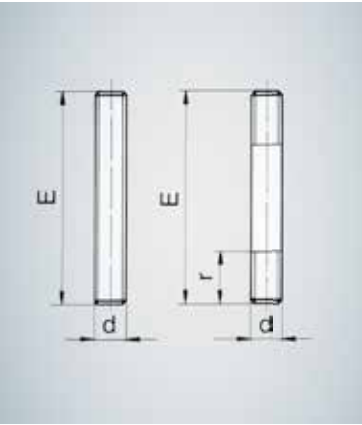
HYDRA® THREADED ROD ZRM/ZRI¹⁾

Right-hand thread

Order example: ZRM 42-1500-1 E=1500 mm (electro-galvanized)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	Maximum 2000 (3000)												
Dimensions and con- nection dimensions in mm (inch)	d	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
Weight approx.	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	400	400
	kg/m	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.0	4.7	6.9	9.4	12.0	17	22	29	36	46

¹⁾ Version with inch thread ZRI see () values



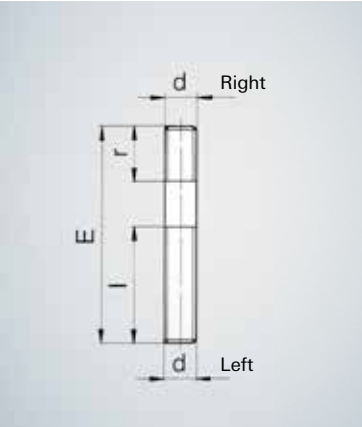
HYDRA® THREADED ROD ZLM/ZLI¹⁾

Left/right-hand thread

Order example: ZLM 42-1 (electro-galvanized)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Installation dimension	E	150	200	220	260	270	300	380	380	460	520	580	640	700
Dimensions and connecting dimen- sions in mm (inch)	l	75	100	120	150	160	180	220	220	260	300	340	380	420
	r	55	80	80	90	90	100	140	140	180	200	220	240	260
	d	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
Weight approx.		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
	kg	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.1	3.6	4.7	7.8	12	17	23	32

¹⁾ Version with inch thread ZLI see () values



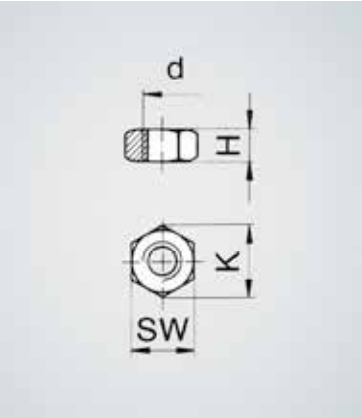
Standard threaded rods:
Material S235JR (to M48), S355J2 (to M56), rolled thread, electro-galvanized

HYDRA® NUT ZMM/ZMI¹⁾

Order example: ZMM 42-1 (electro-galvanized)

Load group	LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Dimensions and Connecting dimensions in mm	H ²⁾	11	15	18	21	25	31	34	38	45	51	58	64	72
	k	21	27	33	40	51	61	72	83	94	105	118	129	146
	d	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M48	M56	M64	M72	M80	M90
		(1/2)	(5/8)	(3/4)	(1)	(1 1/8)	(1 1/2)	(1 3/4)	(2)	(2 1/4)	(2 1/2)	(2 3/4)	(3)	(3 1/2)
Weight approx.	WAF	18	24	30	36	46	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	130
	kg	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.12	0.23	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.5	5.0

¹⁾ DIN EN ISO 4032; version with inch thread ZMI see () values
²⁾ Maximum value



Load group LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Nominal load F _N in kN	7	12	20	33	50	70	100	132	180	240	300	400	500

HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

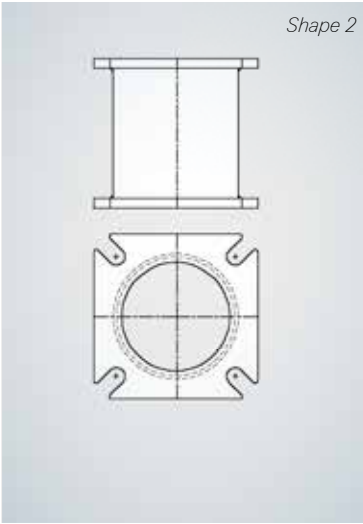
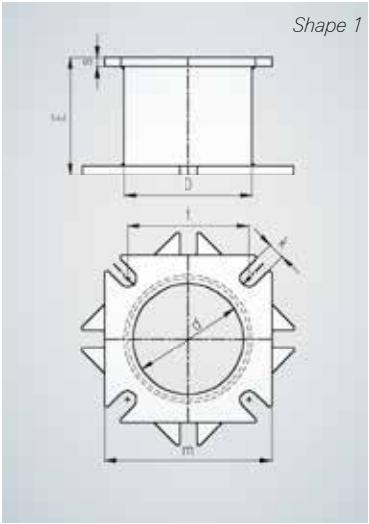
HYDRA® INTERMEDIATE
PIECE ZZF

for spring support

Standard version:
materials S235JR, surface hot-dip galvanized
Option: primed surface

Order example: ZZF 06.0200.2-37.2

(Size 05 or 06, length 200 mm,
Shape 2: material S235JR, hot-dip galvanized)
Shape 0 is a plate of thickness E; the cross-section
corresponds to the base plate of shape 1 and 2



Size FSP FSS	Type ZZF...	D	d	m	k	t	s	Shape 0		Shape 1		Shape 2		Weights ³⁾			
								E		E		E		at E _{max}			
								min	max	min	max	min	max	ΔR	Shape 0	Shape 1	Shape 2
-	-	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg/mm	kg	kg	kg
01/02	02. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	102	96	130	12	95	8	10	10	40	89	90	250	0.007	0.7	1.6	2.7
03/04	04. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	114	108	150	14	110	10	10	20	50	109	110	350	0.008	1.8	2.5	4.5
05/06	06. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	140	132	190	18	130	12	10	30	60	129	130	400	0.012	4.6	4.9	8.2
07	07. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	168	160	220	23	160	12	10	40	70	149	150	500	0.016	7.6	6.6	12
08	08. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	219	211	270	23	200	15	10	40	70	149	150	650	0.024	10	11	23
09/10	10. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	245	235	300	27	215	15	10	50	80	179	180	700	0.030	16	14	29
11	11. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	273	263	340	27	250	20	10	60	90	189	190	800	0.033	26	22	42
12	12. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	508	508	530	27	460	25	10	70	100	199	200	1000	0.123	57	59	157
13	13. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	508	508	590	27	520	30	10	80	110	209	210	1000	0.123	107	99	196
14	14. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	610	610	640	27	570	30	10	80	110	209	210	1200	0.148	94	92	239
15/16	16. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	610	610	760	33	670	40	10	100	130	239	240	1200	0.148	247	221	363

¹⁾ Insert length
²⁾ Insert shape
³⁾ Weight for Emin < E < Emax
Form 0: m(E) = m(Emax) · E/Emax
Form 1/2: m(E) = m(Emax) - ΔR · (Emax - E)

HYDRA® CONNECTING ELEMENTS

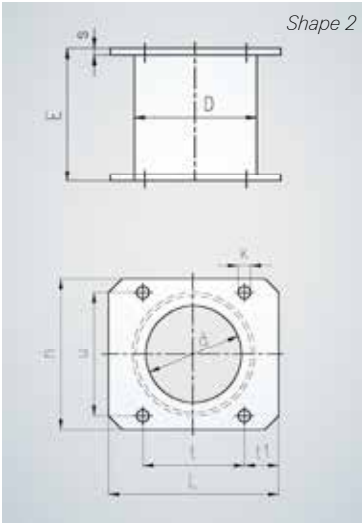
HYDRA® INTERMEDIATE
PIECE ZZK

for constant support

Standard version: materials S235JR, surface hot-dip galvanized

Order example: ZZK 07.0200.2-37.2

(Size 06 or 07, length 200 mm,
Shape 2: material S235JR, hot-dip galvanized)
Shape 0 are 2 plates of thickness E with cross-section L x n0;
With shape 1 the dimensions n1 and u1 apply for the base plate



Size KSP KSR	Type ZZK ...	D	d	L	n	n1	n0	k	t	t1	u	u1	s	Shape 0		Shape 1		Shape 2		Weights ³⁾			
														E		E		E		at E _{max}			
														min	max	min	max	min	max	DR	Shape 0	Shape 1	Shape 2
-	-	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg/mm	kg	kg	kg
01-05	05. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	168	151	230	210	270	30	14	150	40	180	240	8	10	20	41	89	90	400	0.018	2.1	12	11
06/07	07. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	219	200	250	260	330	40	18	150	50	220	290	10	10	40	61	109	110	500	0.024	6.2	18	17
08/09	09. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	273	251	360	300	390	50	23	250	55	250	340	12	10	50	71	139	140	700	0.033	14	36	33
10/11	11. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	324	301	425	360	450	60	23	300	62	300	390	12	10	50	71	139	140	800	0.044	19	53	49
12/13	13. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	356	321	450	400	490	80	23	330	60	320	410	15	10	50	71	139	140	1000	0.085	27	110	105
14/15	15. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	406	366	630	500	600	60	27	410	100	440	540	20	10	50	71	169	170	1200	0.098	28	188	178
16/17	17. ... ¹⁾ ... ²⁾	508	468	695	520	620	80	27	440	120	440	540	20	10	50	71	169	170	1200	0.123	42	212	201

¹⁾ Insert length
²⁾ Insert shape
³⁾ Weight for Emin < E < Emax
Form 0: m(E) = m(Emax) · E/Emax
Form 1/2: m(E) = m(Emax) - ΔR · (Emax - E)

HYDRA® TRAVERSE ZTN

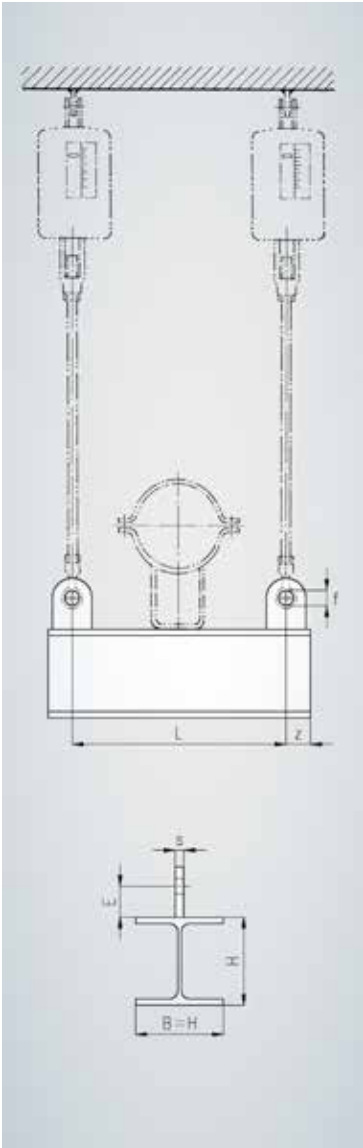
Order example: ZTN 24.1200-37.2

(LGV 24, span 1200 mm, S235JR, hot-dip galvanized)

Load group		LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42
Nominal load (kN)		F _N ¹⁾	14	24	40	66	100	140	200
Installation dimension		E	30	40	45	55	70	70	80
Connecting dimensions in mm		f	14	18	22	26	35	42	47
		s	8	10	12	15	20	25	30
		z	30	35	40	45	55	65	70

Span L ²⁾ in mm	300	Type	12.0300	16.0300	20.0300	24.0300			
		H	100	100	100	120			
		Weight	7.6	8.0	8.5	12			
	400	Type	12.0400	16.0400	20.0400	24.0400			
		H	100	100	120	120			
		Weight	9.6	10.0	13.5	14			
	500	Type	12.0500	16.0500	20.0500	24.0500	30.0500		
		H	100	100	120	140	180		
		Weight	11.6	12	16.2	21	34		
	600	Type	12.0600	16.0600	20.0600	24.0600	30.0600		
		H	100	100	120	160	200		
		Weight	13.7	14.1	18.9	31	46		
	800	Type	12.0800	16.0800	20.0800	24.0800	30.0800	36.0800	42.0800
		H	100	100	140	160	220	240	300
		Weight	17.8	18.2	30.4	39	68	82	116
	1000	Type	12.1000	16.1000	20.1000	24.10400	30.1000	36.1000	42.1000
		H	100	120	140	180	220	260	300
		Weight	21.8	29	37.1	57	82	109	140
	1200	Type	12.1200	16.1200	20.1200	24.1200	30.1200	36.1200	42.1200
		H	100	120	160	180	220	260	300
		Weight	25.9	34.3	55.2	67	96	128	163
	1400	Type	12.1400	16.1400	20.1400	24.1400	30.1400	36.1400	42.1400
		H	100	120	160	200	240	280	300
		Weight	30	39.6	63.8	93	128	162	187
	1600	Type	12.1600	16.1600	20.1600	24.1600	30.1600	36.1600	42.1600
		H	120	140	160	220	240	280	320 ³⁾
		Weight	44.5	56.7	72.4	122	145	183	227
	1800	Type	12.1800	16.1800	20.1800	24.1800	30.1800	36.1800	42.1800
		H	120	140	180	220	260	300	320 ³⁾
		Weight	49.9	63.4	97.1	136	180	230	253
	2000	Type	12.2000	16.2000	20.2000	24.2000	30.2000	36.2000	42.2000
		H	120	140	180	220	260	300	340 ³⁾
		Weight	55.2	70.2	107.3	151	199	254	293
	2200	Type	12.2200	16.2200	20.2200	24.2200	30.2200	36.2200	42.2200
		H	120	160	180	220	280	300	340 ³⁾
		Weight	60.5	97.1	117.5	165	241	277	320
	2400	Type	12.2400	16.2400	20.2400	24.2400	30.2400	36.2400	42.2400
		H	140	160	200	220	280	300	340 ³⁾
		Weight	83.1	106	153	179	261	300	347

Load group LGV	12	16	20	24	30	36	42	48	56	64	72	80	90
Nominal load F _N in kN	7	12	20	33	50	70	100	132	180	240	300	400	500



¹⁾ The nominal load F_N is the permitted load of the traverse centre
²⁾ Intermediate lengths can be supplied if needed
³⁾ B = 300 mm

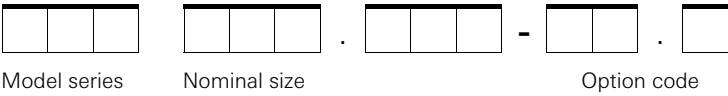
HYDRA® PIPE CLAMPS

STRUCTURE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATION

The type designation consists of three parts:

- 1. Series, defined by three letters
 - 2. Nominal size, defined by several number groups
 - 3. Option code, defined by figure codes, separated from the nominal size by hyphens
- Type designations without option codes refer to standard versions.

Diagram illustrating the naming principle



Option code

Materials		Surface protection	
37	1.0038/S235JR	0	blank
16	1.5415/16Mo3	1	Electro-galvanized
13	1.7335/13CrMo4-5	2	Hot-dip galvanized
10	1.7380/10CrMo9-10	3	Primed
		4	Other coating please specify exactly

Series

Meaning of characters dependent on position

Product group Position 1		Design/Component Position 2		connection/Other Position 3	
Horizontal clamps	H	Two-bolt clamp	Z	Normal	N
		Three-bolt clamp	D	reinforced	V
		Grip clamp	G	Heavy-duty	S
		U-type clamp	B		
Riser clamps	V	Formed clamp	B	Shear block support	K
		Box-type clamp	K	Round cam support	R
		Box-type clamp for support	S		
		Box-type clamp for support with PTFE	P		

REDUCTION FACTORS

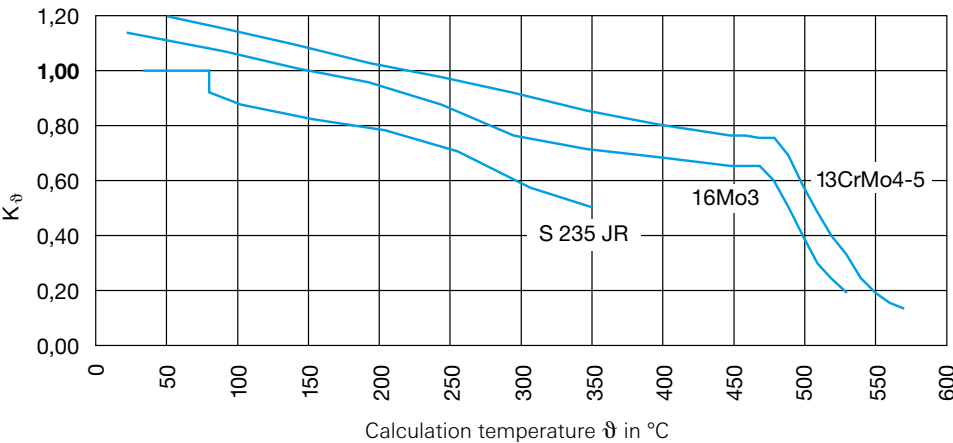
The standardized range of HYDRA® pipe clamps covers the wide range of nominal diameters and loads met with in practice. In addition to common two-bolt and three-bolt clamps in accordance with DIN 3567, new horizontal and riser clamps with enhanced properties and practical advantages have been developed and added to our range.

Nominal load and factors

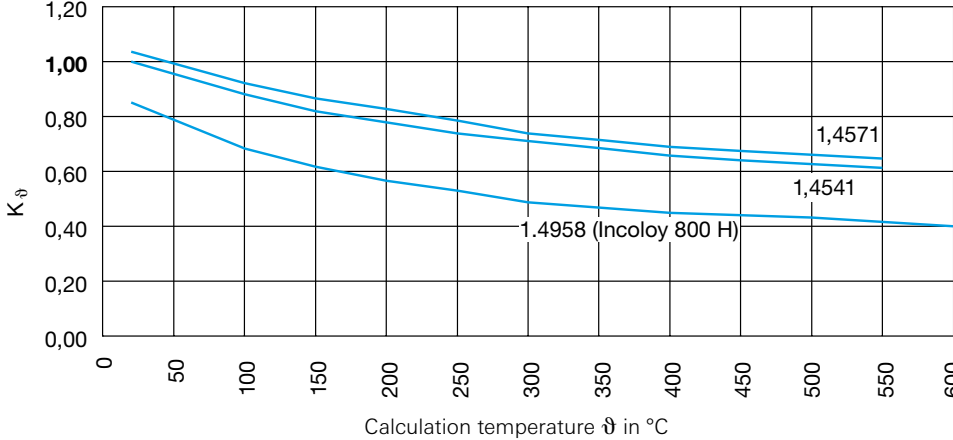
To simplify things, the clamps designed according to nominal loads are chosen via temperature-dependent correction factors for real operating conditions. The correction factors can be found in the adjacent diagrams or the table below, which indicate values determined from standards including for other clamp materials.

To further simplify clamp selection, tables are shown below with the series indicated; the material-dependent and temperature-dependent loads can be read from these directly.

Correction factor K_θ for ferritic materials



Correction factor K_θ for austenitic materials



Correction factors K _θ for clamps made from ferritic and martensitic materials																					
Material		Upper temperature limit as per		Correction factor K _θ																	Option code
No. acc. DIN EN	Name in accordance with DIN EN	VGB-R510L	DIN EN, WB	Component temperature θ in °C																	
–	–	in °C		100	200	250	300	350	400	450	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	630	650	–	
1.0038	S235JR	350	300	0.88	0.79	0.71	0.58	(0.5)												37	
1.5415	16Mo3	500	530			(0.87)	0.76	0.72	0.68	0.65	0.60	0.39	(0.25)							16	
1.7335	13CrMo4-5	530	570					0.85	0.80	0.76	0.75	0.58	0.40	(0.25)	(0.17)					13	
1.7380	10CrMo9-10	580	600									(0.57)	0.43	0.33	0.24	0.18	(0.14)			10	
1.4903	X10CrMoVNB9-1 (P91)	580	650										(0.91)	0.76	0.62	0.49	0.38	0.25	0.19	91	
Correction factors K _θ for clamps made from austenitic materials																					
–	–	in °C		Component temperature θ in °C																	–
				50	100	150	200	300	400	500 ¹⁾	550 ¹⁾	580	590	600	610	630	650				
1.4541	X6CrNiTi18-10	>580	550	0.94	0.88	0.82	0.78	0.71	0.66	0.63	0.62									41	
1.4571	X6CrNiTiMo17-12-2	>580	550	1.0	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.69	0.67	0.66									71	
1.4958	X5NiCrAlTi31-20 (800A)	–	900 ²⁾							0.42	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.32			80	

1) For component temperature > 400 °C, another screw material must be used. Consequently the temperature information must be provided with the order.

2) Due to lack of screw materials, only upon request at temperatures above 650 °C.

HYDRA® HORIZONTAL CLAMPS

Horizontal clamps are used as supports for horizontal pipes.

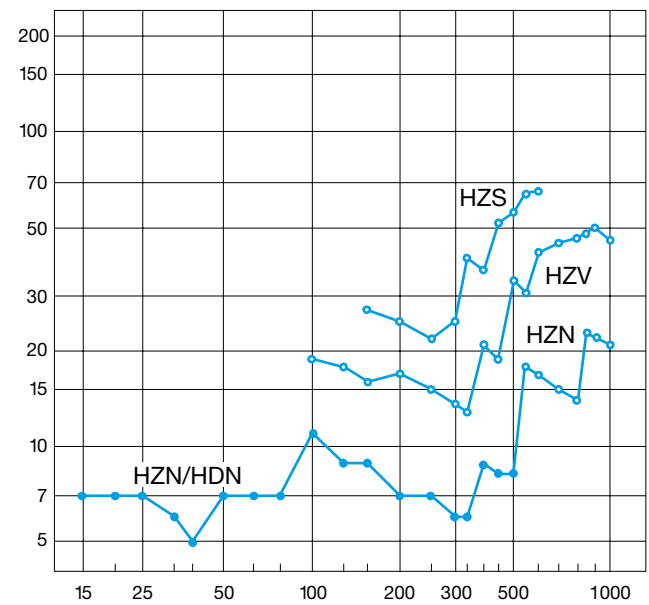
Area of application

Two-bolt and three-bolt flat steel clamps are available for the lower diameter and load range, grip and U-type clamps for high nominal loads. The horizontal clamps can be used in all materials and cover the complete temperature range up to 650 °C as standard.

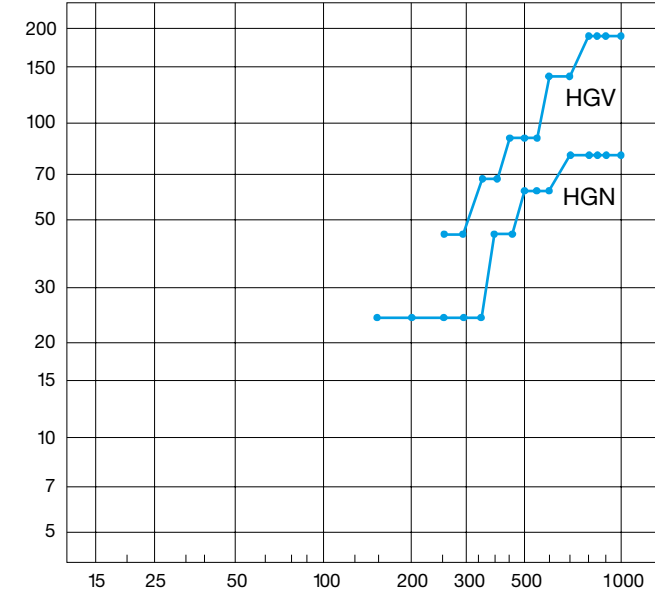
Main characteristics

- Many years of positive experience during use in power plants and other industrial systems.
- Overload permitted up to 2.5 times the load-carrying capacity (temperature-reduction taken into account); no permanent deformations.
- Usual insulation thicknesses taken into account in dimensioning the support area. The design of grip clamps allows adaptation to greater diameter deviations and oval characteristics of the pipe.
- Connection ensured by the connection parts required in each case.

Flat steel clamps

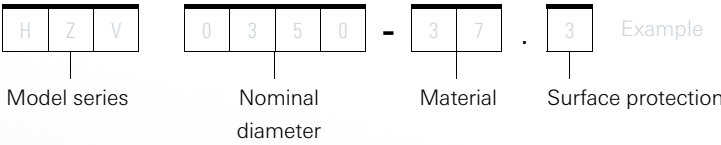


Grip clamps

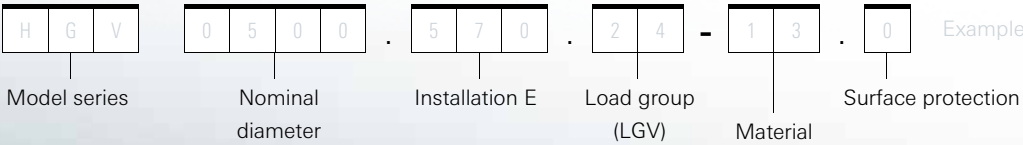


Type designations

Two-bolt clamps



Three-bolt clamps/Grip clamps/U-type clamps

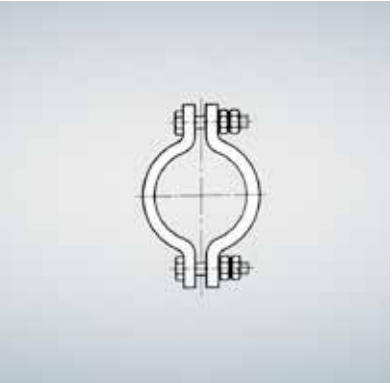


HYDRA® HORIZONTAL CLAMPS

Series

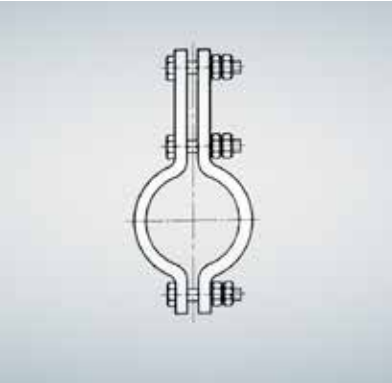
HZN/HZV/HZS

DN 15 – 1200



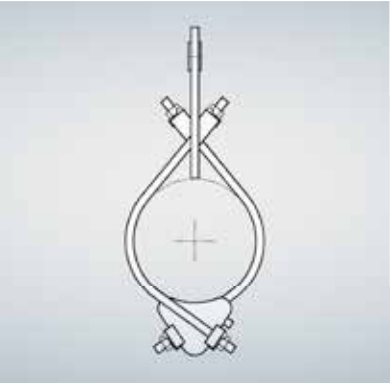
HDN/HDV/HDS

DN 15 – 1200



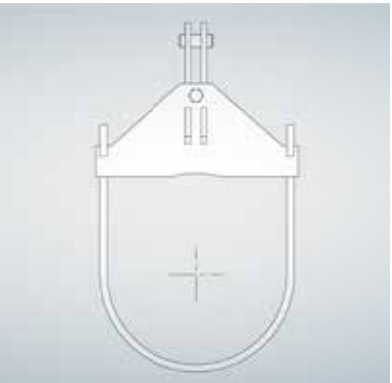
HGN/HGV

DN 150 – 1000



HBN/HBV/HBS

DN 100 – 900



HYDRA® U-TYPE CLAMP HBS

Heavy-duty version

Standard design

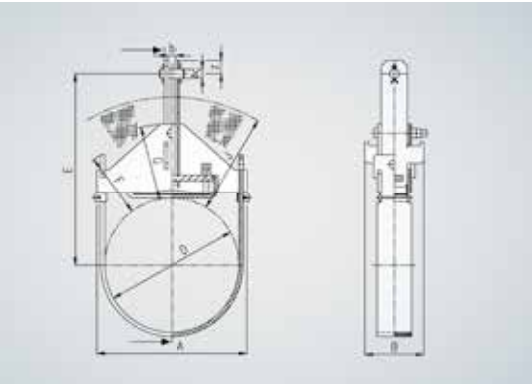
Materials: S235JR, 13CrMo4-5, 10CrMo9-10
dependent on the service temperature
Surface: blank

Options

For other materials see page 60
Surface: primed.
Key see page 60

Order example: HBS 0300.530.36-10.0

10CrMo9-10, blank



Nominal sizes, dimensions, weights

Nominal diameter	Outer pipe diameter	Nominal load	Type	Max. in-sulating thickness	Installation dimension	Dimensions					Weight approx.
DN	D	F _N	HBS..	J	E	A	B	F	G	b	kg
–	mm	kN	–	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
200	219.1	163	0200.460.. ¹⁾	240	460	297	194	148	169	25	27
250	273.0	208	0250.500.. ¹⁾	250	500	376	244	168	190	30	49
300	323.9	232	0300.530.. ¹⁾	250	530	427	249	190	198	30	58
350	355.6	292	0350.560.. ¹⁾	260	560	485	294	199	209	30	84
400	406.4	338	0400.600.. ¹⁾	270	600	536	299	216	237	30	98
450	457	340	0450.630.. ¹⁾	280	630	587	299	229	247	40	107
500	508	373	0500.660.. ¹⁾	280	660	664	334	241	252	40	141
550	559	390	0550.700.. ¹⁾	290	700	715	334	251	267	50	153
600	610	421	0600.740.. ¹⁾	290	740	787	384	264	269	50	200
700	711	492	0700.800.. ¹⁾	300	800	939	469	293	289	50	321
750	762	520	0750.850.. ¹⁾	310	850	990	469	303	303	50	346
800	813	593	0800.890.. ¹⁾	330	890	1042	484	328	326	50	398

¹⁾ Enter load group LGV
Loads for higher temperatures and materials in accordance with reduction factors on page 61.

Connecting dimensions

Load group	Connection dimensions	
LGV	c	z
–	mm	mm
20	24	30
24	33	40
30	40	50
36	45	55
42	50	65
48	60	75
56	60	75
64	70	85
72	80	100

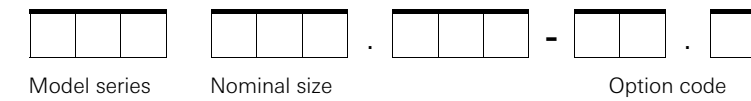
DYNAMIC COMPONENTS

STRUCTURE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATION

The type designation consists of three parts:

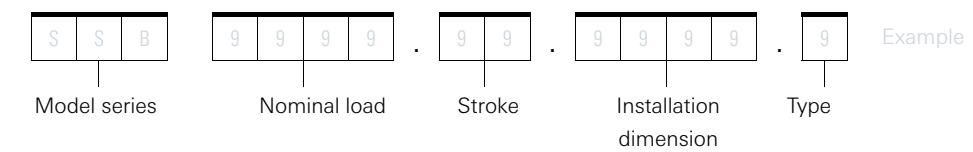
1. Series, defined by three letters
 2. Nominal size, defined by several number groups
 3. Option code, defined by figure codes, separated from the nominal size by hyphens
- Type designations without option codes refer to standard versions.

Diagram illustrating the naming principle

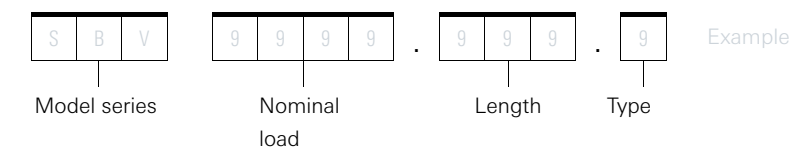


Type designation of the products

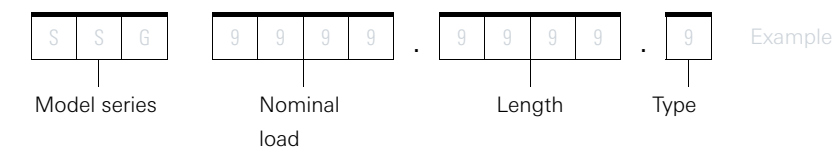
Shock absorbers



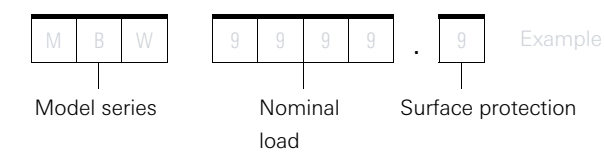
Extension for shock absorbers



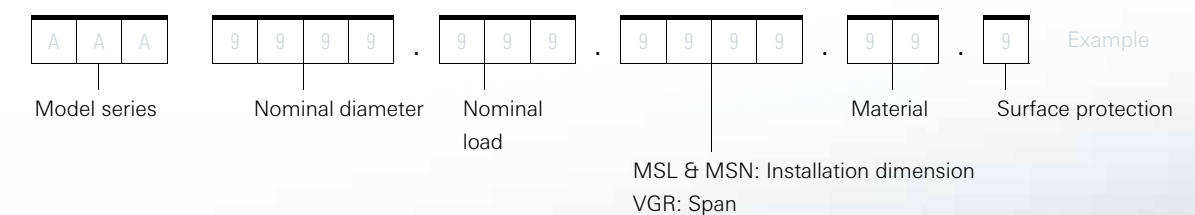
Sway struts



Bracket



Alternating load clamps



HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS AND SWAY SUPPRESSORS

Hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors are components that form an important part of the safety technology for pipelines and system components and serve to protect them. The hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors are used to prevent damage to devices, pipes, pressure containers, valves, pumps, that is caused by suddenly occurring dynamic loads. This includes dynamic load cases, which, on the one hand can occur during operation such as: water hammers, pipe breaks or pressure surges through drain safety valves; and on the other hand, from external influences such as earthquakes, explosions and wind stress. Furthermore, the hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors can be used as sway dampeners when pipelines and system components are oscillating.

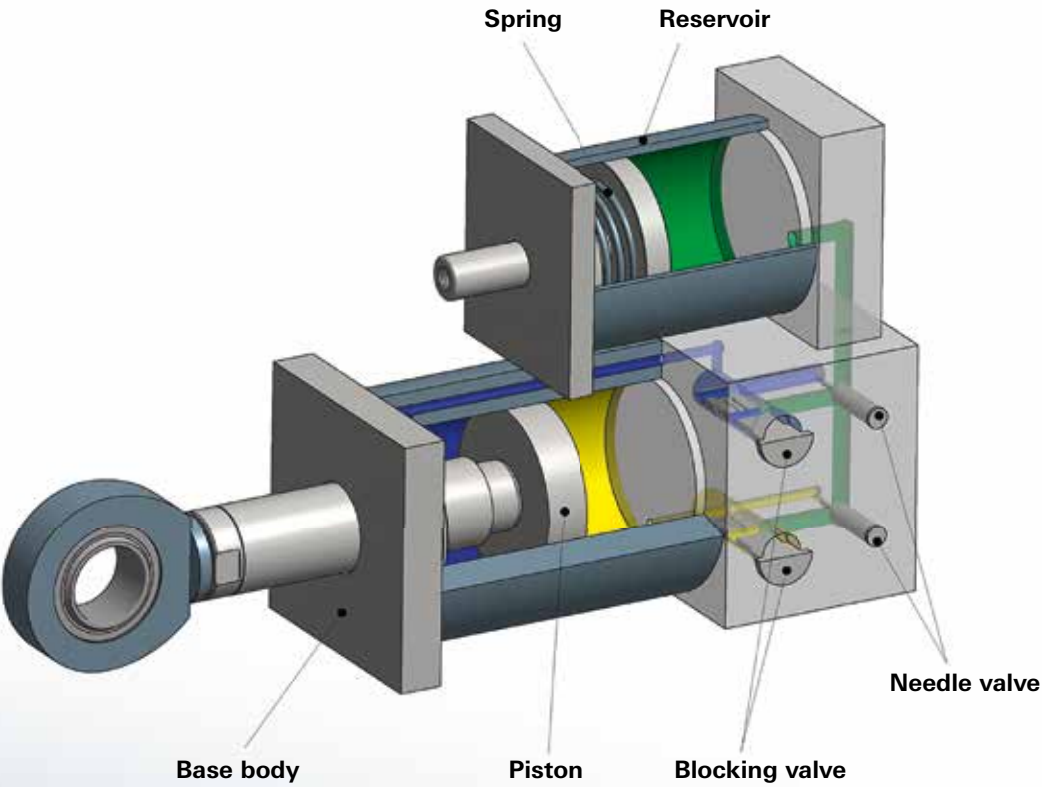
Precondition for use as sway suppressor

- Amplitude > 0.5 mm
- Frequency between 1 Hz – 33 Hz

The use of hydraulic shock and sway suppressors limits the travel amplitudes occurring dynamically to a minimum level. Movements from temperature changes are not limited by hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors.

Function

With a dynamic load that moves the piston faster than the set closing speed (2 mm/s as standard), the no-return valve closes, the unobstructed flowing of the silicone oil is impeded and the sway suppressor now absorbs the forces. If the set force is underrun, for example by reversing the direction of movement, the no-return valve opens again. During an oscillating movement, both no-return valves open and close alternately; that means the sway suppressor takes the same load in the push and pull direction. The overflow valve or needle valve has the task of enabling the piston to yield to the defined nominal load.



HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS AND SWAY SUPPRESSORS

Construction and quality characteristics

Shock and sway suppressors can be installed in any position, due to the pre-tensioned hydraulic system. The fluid level of the absorbers/suppressors can be easily and reliably observed from the relative positions of the piston rods. Shock absorbers and sway suppressors have a modular design. Adjustments and changes, for example due to very narrow installation area or replacement of other sway suppressor makes, can be performed easily through modification of the standard components.

The shock absorbers and sway suppressors have two independently working valve pairs, which are accessible from the outside. In this way they can be optimized to the customer's requirements on the test bench (response velocity, by-pass velocity). Even after installation, adjustment is possible if required. Due to independently working closing valves, shock and sway suppressors apply the required force even at high frequencies in the push and pull direction. When the direction of movement changes, the second valve can already react before the first valve has returned to its start position. Due to the use of the most modern, high-grade seal and guide components, a usage time of 40 years can be estimated for a shock absorber for core technical applications. Appropriate simulations were carried out in conjunction with the TÜV.

Depending on the usage conditions of the hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors, a maintenance-free period of between 10 and 25 years can be guaranteed.

The following were taken into account in the design:

- VGB guidelines
- KTA 3205.3
- DIN 1050, DIN 4100
- BS 3974, Part 1
- ANSI B31.1
- MSS SP 58
- MSS SP 69
- SVDB guidelines
- ASME Section III Subsection NF

Version

Hydraulic shock and sway supports are manufactured in the following versions: Standard version housing parts made from carbon steel with extremely corrosion-resistant zinc-iron coating 15 µm. The piston rods are coated on all sides with 40 µm nickel and the shaft additionally coated with 20 µm hard chromium. Additional material combinations and special coatings are available at the customer's request.

Standard settings and test values in accordance with KTA 3205.3 and VGB-R510L:

Starting resistance	max. 2 % of the nominal load
Friction	max. 2 % of the nominal load
Response velocity	2 – 6 mm/s
By-pass velocity	0.2 – 2.0 mm/s
Piston rod travel Sa	> 0.5 mm (play)
Piston rod travel Sb	< Amount ± 0.02 Nominal travel (force generation peak to peak)
Temperatures	max. operating temperature 80 °C Short-term operating temperature for max. 3 hours 150 °C
Later deflection from bolt axis	max.: ± 70 °
Deflection in bolt axis	min.: ± 5 °

Special setting can be made at customer request

HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS AND SWAY SUPPRESSORS

Maintenance of hydraulic shock and sway suppressors

Hydraulic sway suppressors consist of metallic and organic components. According to the different versions, the metallic components are designed for a usage duration of the maximum lifespan of a system (up to 40 years). The hydraulic liquid and seals consist of organic components subject to natural ageing. Furthermore, these components may experience accelerated ageing under extreme usage conditions (continuous oscillation, use at high temperatures, extreme radiation exposure). Depending on the installation location and purpose of use of the hydraulic shock and sway suppressors, the seals and hydraulic liquid should be replaced after 20 years. The maintenance of parts of the system is the responsibility of the system operator, but the following maintenance recommendations apply to the hydraulic shock and sway suppressors:

- Annual visual inspection of the sway suppressors and check of the position of the reservoir piston rod (as long as this is visible, there is enough hydraulic liquid in the sway suppressor).
- After about 10 to 15 years, a functional check of individual sway suppressors on a hydraulic test rig is recommended.
- After a maximum of 20 years the hydraulic liquid and the seals should be replaced.

We are happy to put together a hydraulic shock and sway suppressor maintenance plan for you tailored to the system and purpose of use.

Calculation installation position, operating position

Cp = Installation position
Hp = Operating position
T/T = Overall travel
- Mvt = Feed movement
+ Mvt = retraction movement
z = lost travel piston rod

Movement in one direction

$$Cp = \frac{T/T - (+/- Mvt)}{2} + z$$

$$Hp = Cp +/- Mvt$$

Movement in two directions

$$Cp = \frac{T/T - (+/- Mvt) - (-Mvt)}{2} + z$$

Extensions SBV

Extensions are used to bridge given installation lengths without having to change the existing steel structure.

Furthermore, the specified installation dimensions can be balanced out in the substitution of third-party manufacturers. The extensions are fastened to the cylinder base of the shock absorbers and sway suppressors via threaded components. In this the thread dimension corresponds to the thread dimension of the particular joint head. The model also offers the option of compensating for existing construction tolerances through adjustment. The extent of the adjustment is based on type and size and lies between
+/- 10 mm for the design S,
+/- 40 mm for design C up to
+/- 100 mm for design W.

As standard, the extensions are manufactured from carbon steels and coated with zinc irons. Depending on the model of the shock absorbers and sway suppressors, the extensions are appropriately adjusted and on customer request can be delivered in all typical commercial steel types and coating systems.

OTHER DYNAMIC COMPONENTS

Sway strut SSG

Sway struts are push-pull elements and are mainly used to reduce dynamic loads. In addition, sway struts can be used as pipeline guides or as flexible fixed points, so-called "axial stops".

Construction and quality characteristics

Sway struts consist of a base element and in each case two threaded inserts with joint head. Installation tolerances can be compensated for via the fine thread of the thread inserts. The type and size of the sway strut are defined based on the nominal load and the required overall installation length. Sway struts permit a lateral deviation in relation to the bolt axis of max.: ± 70°, in bolt axis of at least ± 5°. The following were taken into account in the design of sway struts:

- VGB guidelines
- KTA 3205.3
- DIN 1050, DIN 4100
- BS 3974, Part 1
- ANSI B31.1
- MSS SP 58
- SVDB guidelines
- ASME Section III Subsection NF

Sway struts are approved by TÜV.

Version: Standard design

In the standard version, sway struts are manufactured from carbon steels and coated with zinc irons. Spherical bearings are obtained from reputable manufacturers. As standard, maintenance-free spherical bearings are used, maintenance-mandatory ones for core technical applications.

Weld-on bracket MBW

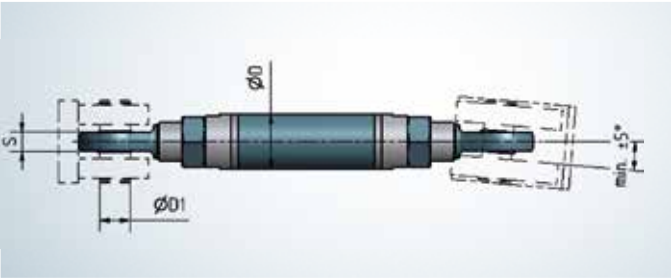
The weld-on bracket is used as a connecting element between hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors and sway struts and the steel structure, to transfer dynamic forces. As a connecting element, the permitted loads are precisely tuned to the particular main components.

Alternating load clamps

Alternating load clamps are connecting elements between hydraulic sway suppressors or sway struts and the pipelines. The values for the design of the alternating load clamps can be taken from the installation dimensions and load tables of the individual pipe clamp types.

SWAY STRUTS SSG

Sway strut SSG: model 1 - up to 600 kN

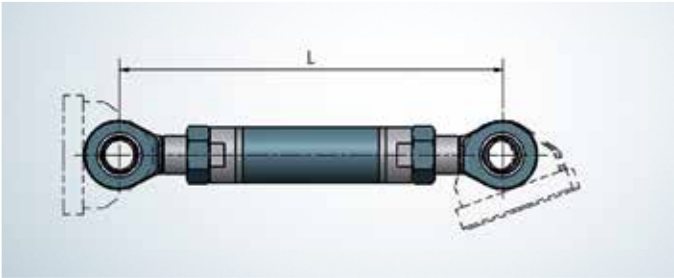


Order example: SSG 0130.500.1

Nominal load 130 kN, length 500 mm, model 1

Type	F _N	L min	L max	S	Ø D	Ø D1
—	kN	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
SSG 0005.1	5	130	500	10	22	12
SSG 0013.1	13	153	500	12	25	15
SSG 0032.1	32	188	550	16	36	20
SSG 0045.1	45	225	550	20	45	25
SSG 0078.1	78	323	600	25	65	35
SSG 0130.1	130	389	750	32	76.1	45
SSG 0234.1	234	488	850	44	88.9	60
SSG 0303.1	303	549	900	49	101.6	70
SSG 0600.1	600	624	1000	55	114.3	80

Sway strut SSG: model 2 - up to 4000 kN



Type	F _N	L min	L max	S	Ø D	Ø D1
—	kN	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
SSG 0005.2	5	412	2000	10	60.3	12
SSG 0013.2	13	418	2500	12	60.3	15
SSG 0032.2	32	506	3000	16	76.1	20
SSG 0045.2	45	518	3000	20	76.1	25
SSG 0078.2	78	564	3000	25	76.1	35
SSG 0130.2	130	610	3000	32	101.6	45
SSG 0234.2	234	680	3000	44	139.7	60
SSG 0303.2	303	732	3000	49	139.7	70
SSG 0600.2	600	800	3000	55	168.3	80
SSG 0750.2	750	852	4000	60	177.8	90
SSG 0900.2	900	852	4000	60	177.8	90
SSG 1000.2	1000	872	4000	70	177.8	100
SSG 1250.2	1250	906	5000	70	219.1	110
SSG 1750.2	1750	952	5000	85	219.1	120
SSG 2000.2	2000	1080	6000	90	273	140
SSG 2500.2	2500	1142	6000	105	273	160
SSG 3000.2	3000	1198	8000	105	406.4	180
SSG 4000.2	4000	1306	8000	130	406.4	200

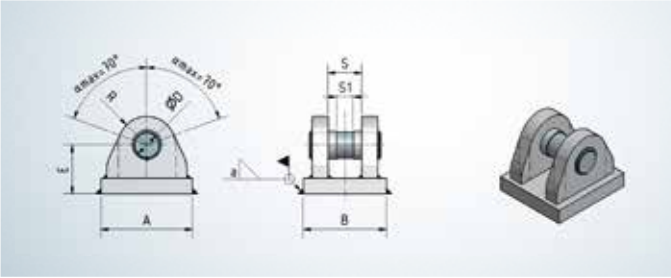
Adjustment reserves

F _N	Type of construction 1		Type of construction 2	
	L	ΔL	L	ΔL
kN	mm	mm	mm	mm
5	≤ 500	± 10	≤ 750 > 750	± 90 ± 200
13	≤ 500	± 15	≤ 750 > 750	± 90 ± 200
32	≤ 550	± 20	≤ 940 > 940	± 90 ± 200
45	≤ 550	± 25	≤ 940 > 940	± 90 ± 200
78	≤ 600	± 30	≤ 980 > 980	± 90 ± 200
130	≤ 750	± 50	≤ 1050 > 1050	± 90 ± 200
234	≤ 850	± 55	≤ 1100 > 1100	± 90 ± 200
303	≤ 900	± 65	≤ 1160 > 1160	± 90 ± 200
600	≤ 1000	± 70	≤ 1260 > 1260	± 90 ± 200

F _N	Type of construction 1		Type of construction 2	
	L	ΔL	L	ΔL
kN	mm	mm	mm	mm
750	—	—	≤ 1500 > 1500	± 90 ± 200
900	—	—	≤ 1500 > 1500	± 90 ± 200
1000	—	—	≤ 1500 > 1500	± 90 ± 200
1250	—	—	≤ 1500 > 1500	± 90 ± 200
1750	—	—	≤ 1600 > 1600	± 90 ± 200
2000	—	—	≤ 1600 > 1600	± 90 ± 200
2500	—	—	≤ 1700 > 1700	± 90 ± 200
3000	—	—	≤ 1800 > 1800	± 90 ± 200
4000	—	—	≤ 1900 > 1900	± 90 ± 200

BRACKET MBW

Bracket MBW



Order example: MBW 0130-3

Nominal load 130 kN, surface primed

Type	F _N	E	S	S1	A	B	Ø D H7	R	a = 0°	a a = 30°	a = 70°	Weight
—	kN	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm				kg
MBW 0008-3	8	35	15.5	10.5	55	65	10*	15	4	4	4	0.5
MBW 0013-3	13	40	18.5	12.5	65	80	15	17.5	4	4	4	1
MBW 0032-3	32	50	30.5	16.5	100	110	20	22.5	4	4	4	2.8
MBW 0045-3	45	60	35.5	20.5	120	120	25	30	4	4	4	3.8
MBW 0078-3	78	70	40.5	25.5	140	140	35	30	4	4	4	6.8
MBW 0130-3	130	85	55.5	32.5	180	180	45	45	4	4	4	13.8
MBW 0234-3	234	120	70.5	44.5	260	240	60	65	4	4	4	36.5
MBW 0380-3	380	140	80.5	49.5	340	280	70	75	4	4	5	64.2
MBW 0600-3	600	155	90.5	55.5	420	300	80	90	4	5	6	85.5
MBW 0750-3	750	170	120	61.7	320	290	90	100	6	8	9	88.3
MBW 0900-3	900	170	120	61.7	350	288	90	105	6	9	10	96.2
MBW 1000-3	1000	200	120	71.7	360	300	100	110	6	10	11	118.6
MBW 1250-3	1250	200	135	71.7	460	315	110	120	6	10	11	151
MBW 1750-3	1750	225	135	86.9	470	330	120	135	8	13	15	200.5
MBW 2000-3	2000	245	165	91.9	540	370	140	165	8	13	15	271.8
MBW 2500-3	2500	265	205	106.9	560	410	160	180	10	14	17	325.8
MBW 3000-3	3000	300	210	107.2	650	500	180	200	10	14	17	482.9
MBW 4000-3	4000	320	230	132.2	850	550	200	230	11	15	17	689.4

*) Ø D H7 10 mm for SSB / Ø D H7 12 mm for SSG

THREE-BOLT CLAMP /
ALTERNATING LOAD CLAMP MSL

Standard design
Materials: S355J2, 16Mo3, 13CrMo4-5
Surface: blank

Options
For other materials see page 60
Surface: priming, galvanized

Order example: MSL 0300.045.0315 - 52.3

S355J2, primed

Table with 15 columns: Nominal diameter, Pipe outside diameter, Type, and four columns for nominal load (5 kN, 13 kN, 32 kN) and bolt diameter (10 mm, 15 mm, 20 mm). Rows include DN values from 15 to 600 and corresponding dimensions and weights.

Table with 11 columns: Nominal diameter, Pipe outside diameter, Type, and four columns for nominal load (45 kN, 78 kN) and bolt diameter (25 mm, 35 mm). Rows include DN values from 65 to 600 and corresponding dimensions and weights.

1) Insert nominal load and installation dimension

1) Insert nominal load bracket MBW.
Loads for higher temperatures and materials in accordance with reduction factors on page 61.
The MSN clamp can be used in conjunction with the MBW bracket.
This is welded on in the factory.
The anti-slip and rotation lock is supplied loose and needs to be welded on to the pipe at the installation site.

HYDRA® ALTERNATING-LOAD CLAMP MSN

Standard design
Materials: S235JR, 13CrMo4-5, 10CrMo9-10
dependent on the service temperature
Surface: blank

Options
For other materials see page 60
Surface: primed. Key see page 60

Order example: MSN 0200.029.270.13-37.3

S235JR, primed

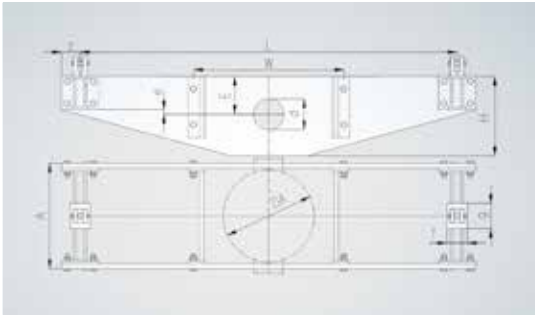
Nominal sizes, dimensions, weights

Table with 18 columns: Nominal diameter, Pipe outside diameter, Nominal load, Type, Max. insulation thickness, Instal-lation dimension, and 10 dimensions (A, B, C, G, p, k, f, g). Rows include DN values from 40 to 250 and corresponding dimensions and weights.

HYDRA® BOX-TYPE CLAMPS / ALTERNATING LOAD CLAMP VGR

Nominal sizes, dimensions, weights

Size	f	g	z	s
—	mm	mm	mm	mm
5	120	135	100	20
6	130	145	113	25
7	165	175	143	30
8	205	225	175	35
9	315	265	230	40

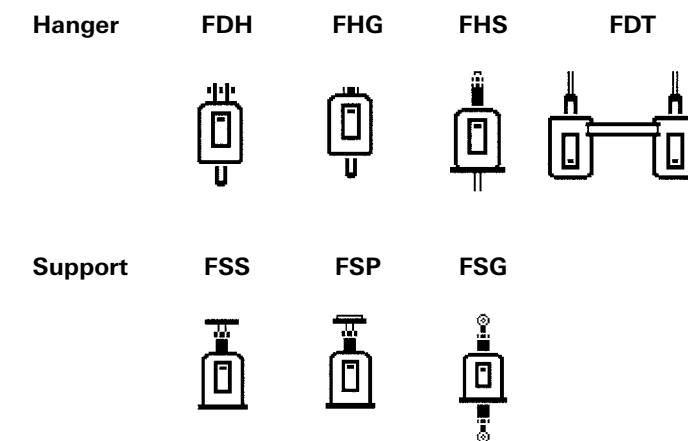


DN	DA	Nominal load F _N	Type VGR ..	Size	A	H	d	E	e	W	L	Weight
mm	mm	kN	—		mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg
900	914	1000	0900.1000.1800. ... ¹⁾	9	1014	770	279	385	25	1125	1800	1802
900	914	1000	0900.1000.2000. ... ¹⁾	9	1014	770	279	385	25	1125	2000	1873
900	914	1000	0900.1000.2200. ... ¹⁾	9	1014	800	279	385	25	1125	2200	1976
900	914	1000	0900.1000.2400. ... ¹⁾	9	1014	840	279	385	25	1125	2400	2093
1000	1016	160	1000.0160.1400. ... ¹⁾	5	1076	510	330	255	65	-	1400	293
1000	1016	160	1000.0160.1600. ... ¹⁾	5	1076	520	330	255	65	1171	1600	399
1000	1016	160	1000.0160.1800. ... ¹⁾	5	1076	540	330	255	65	1171	1800	430
1000	1016	160	1000.0160.2000. ... ¹⁾	5	1076	560	330	255	65	1171	2000	462
1000	1016	250	1000.0250.1400. ... ¹⁾	6	1086	520	330	260	60	-	1400	391
1000	1016	250	1000.0250.1600. ... ¹⁾	6	1086	540	330	260	60	1185	1600	545
1000	1016	250	1000.0250.1800. ... ¹⁾	6	1086	560	330	260	60	1185	1800	585
1000	1016	250	1000.0250.2000. ... ¹⁾	6	1086	580	330	260	60	1185	2000	627
1000	1016	400	1000.0400.1600. ... ¹⁾	7	1096	590	330	295	55	1191	1600	734
1000	1016	400	1000.0400.1800. ... ¹⁾	7	1096	600	330	295	55	1191	1800	780
1000	1016	400	1000.0400.2000. ... ¹⁾	7	1096	630	330	295	55	1191	2000	841
1000	1016	400	1000.0400.2200. ... ¹⁾	7	1096	650	330	295	55	1191	2200	898
1000	1016	400	1000.0400.2400. ... ¹⁾	7	1096	680	330	295	55	1191	2400	965
1000	1016	630	1000.0630.1800. ... ¹⁾	8	1106	670	330	335	35	1207	1800	1176
1000	1016	630	1000.0630.2000. ... ¹⁾	8	1106	700	330	335	35	1207	2000	1255
1000	1016	630	1000.0630.2200. ... ¹⁾	8	1106	730	330	335	35	1207	2200	1338
1000	1016	630	1000.0630.2400. ... ¹⁾	8	1106	750	330	335	35	1207	2400	1414
1000	1016	1000	1000.1000.2000. ... ¹⁾	9	1116	800	330	390	30	1227	2000	1968
1000	1016	1000	1000.1000.2200. ... ¹⁾	9	1116	830	330	390	30	1227	2200	2073
1000	1016	1000	1000.1000.2400. ... ¹⁾	9	1116	860	330	390	30	1227	2400	2183
1000	1016	1000	1000.1000.2600. ... ¹⁾	9	1116	900	330	390	30	1227	2600	2308

1) Insert nominal load bracket MBW

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING HANGERS/SUPPORTS



General information

Spring hangers and supports are delivered on pallets. Ensure careful handling during transport on site. The corrosion protection, the connecting threads, manufacturer's plate and scales are especially at risk. Storage should be in closed rooms; if stored in the open air the devices should be protected from moisture and dirt with suitable coverings.

Connections

To fasten the hangers / support to the load bearing structure, the required connections must be prepared; welding plates, clamping lugs for the hanging versions FHD, FHG and FDT; supports (perforated) or support plates for the base-mounted types FHS, FSS and FSP and brackets for the sway supports.

Function

Spring hangers and supports carry forces from the pipe support to the load-bearing structure over a specific travel range. The hangers/supports are set to the required load at the factory (fitting unblocked devices is not recommended).

Installation

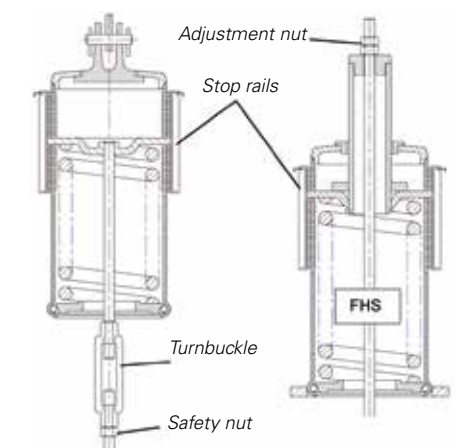
Hangers must be connected in a form-closed way with the connections; support bolts must be secured with cotter pins or safety rings, thread connections with lock nuts.

Load connection / load adjustment

Hanger with turnbuckle

The lower tie rod (threaded rod) must first be screwed in to the turnbuckle of the hanger and connected with the load to be carried (note system dimension E of the turnbuckle, lubricate both threads of the turnbuckle well in advance and screw on safety nuts first). The length of the lower tie rod is to be adapted to the real installation dimensions if necessary. The

turnbuckle is turned until the intended cold load is reached. (The set cold load can be read on the travel scale on the engraved or blue triangle.) This point is reached when on both sides the travel stops become loose through the existing play and can be easily removed by hand. (Remove transport lock first.) In the case of a larger thread diameters (for example from around M 42) the turnbuckles cannot be adjusted under load; they must be relieved of the load using additional aids (lifting tool, hydraulic lift).



Double hanger with traverse (FDT)

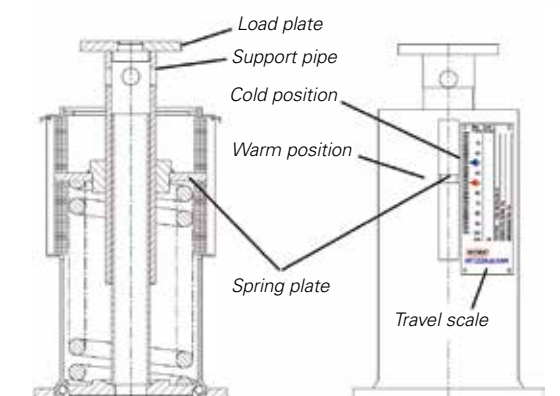
As described above; ensure the load is even on both tie rods.

Hanger without turnbuckle (FHS)

Turn the adjustment nut until the intended cold load is reached (previously lubricate thread). Continue as above.

Support size 01-11

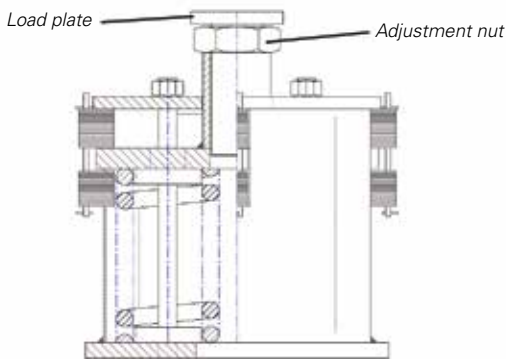
Insert the load plate with flange loosely. Turning the support pipe (previously lubricate thread) tensions it (adjustment option + 30 mm). With supports from size 08 the load plate should be relieved of the load using suitable aids (such as lifting tool, hydraulic lift).



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING HANGERS/SUPPORTS

Support size 12-16 (FSS, FSP)

Insert the load plate with thread part loosely. Turning the adjustment nut (previously lubricate thread) tensions it (adjustment option + 30 mm). With supports from size 08 the load plate should be relieved of the load using suitable aids (such as lifting tool, hydraulic lift).



Operational check

After commissioning of the system the warm positions of the hangers/supports are to be checked (red triangle on the travel scale). If greater deviations are noted, additional corrective measures are required. If the cause is smaller/larger loads than calculated, the set loads of the hangers and supports must be adjusted. This can be done through further adjustment of the turnbuckle or adjusting nut. If the travel reserves are exceeded in the process, the device must be replaced with another.

Maintenance

Spring hangers and supports are absolutely maintenance-free and have no wearing parts.

Supplement - Unblocking

Hangers/supports are fitted blocked. All loads based on the set blocking load (medium, insulation, other loads) affect the hanger and the support. After removing the tensioning belt placed around the hanger/support (transport lock), the blocking elements placed in the housing slit (Size 01-11, 2 pieces; Size 12-16, 4 pieces) must be removed by hand.

Sway support size 01-11

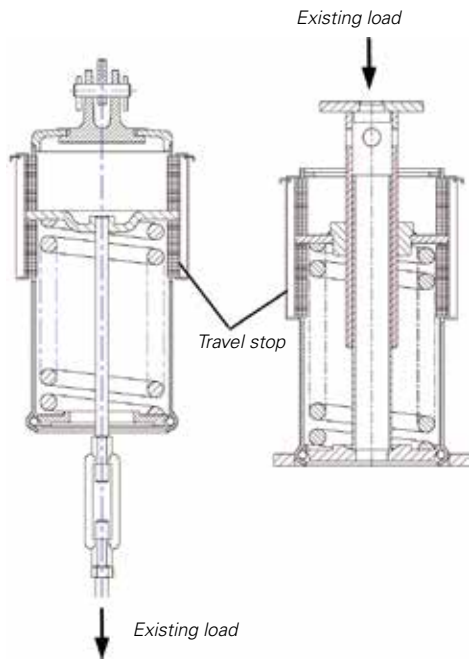
(FSG) On the side of the moveable support pipe, the joint head is loosely inserted as with the other supports. Turning the support pipe (previously lubricate thread) tensions it (adjustment option + 30 mm). With sway supports from size 08 load relief should be done as with supports.

After unblocking

The travel stops are now suspended with their wire hangers below the nib of the load plate in the housing slit for retention and secured with wire (up to size 11). From size 12 these are fastened to welded-on thread bolts. Finally, for hangers, the angular draw of the load chain must be checked. Taking into account the movements to be expected during operation, this should not be more than 4°. All thread connections in the load chain (except the left-hand thread in the turnbuckle) are to be secured with nuts.

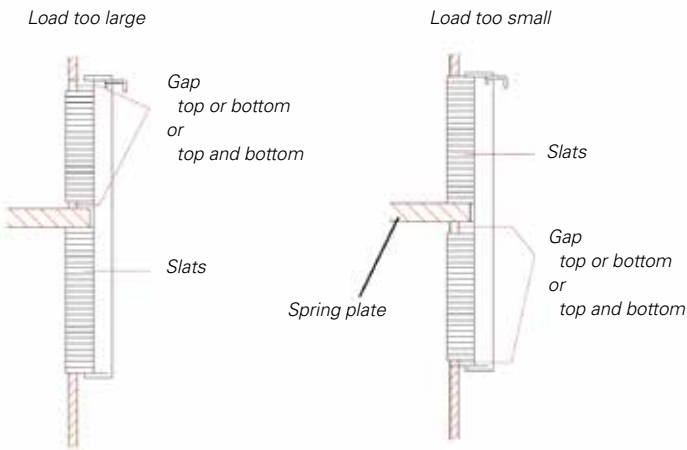
Hydraulic pressure testing

For hydraulic testing of pipe systems supported by hangers/supports, the hangers/supports should be blocked in order to avoid unacceptable movement of the pipe. The hangers/supports are dimensioned in such a way that both in the blocked and unblocked state, twice the nominal load of the hanger/support can be borne with a safety factor of 1.25 (in the unblocked state the hanger/support moves to the lower stop).



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING HANGERS/SUPPORTS

If not, the effective load F_{vorh} deviates from the travel stop of the hanger/support. Changing the installation dimension (with the hanger by turning the turnbuckle; with the support by turning the support pipe or adjustment nut) the effective force on the hanger/support can be corrected and the set travel stop adapted. The position of the slats indicates whether the existing load is too large or too small.



Existing load too large:

- With hangers increase installation dimension
- With supports reduce installation dimension

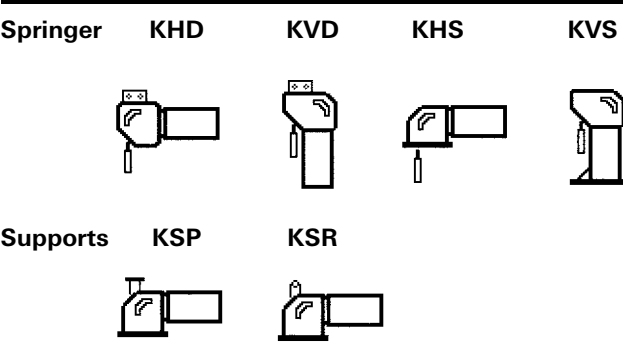
Existing load too small:

- With hangers reduce installation dimensions
- With supports increase installation dimensions

Important

Correcting the installation dimension changes the existing loads on the adjacent support points.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTANT HANGERS/SUPPORTS



General information

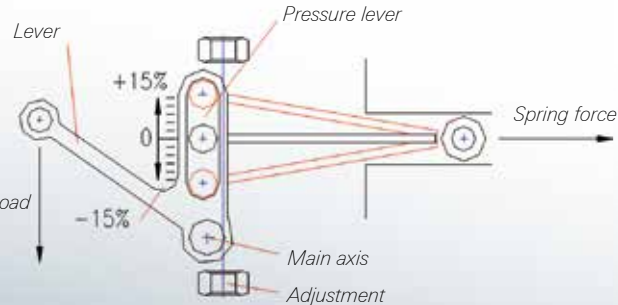
Constant hangers and supports are delivered on pallets. Ensure careful handling during transport on site. The corrosion protection, the connecting threads, manufacturer's plate, scales and adjustment mechanism are especially at risk. Storage should be in closed rooms; if stored in the open air the devices should be protected from moisture and dirt with suitable coverings.

Connections

To fasten the hangers / support to the load-bearing structure, the required connections must be prepared; welding plates, clamping lugs for the hanging versions KHD and KVD; supports (perforated) or support plates for the base-mounted types KHS, KVS and KSP, KSR.

Function

Over a specific travel range, constant hangers and supports carry constant forces (max. deviation +5%) from the pipe support to the load-bearing structure. This load constancy is achieved through the leverage principle. The hangers/supports are set to the required load at the factory. When installed, this load can be adjusted by +15 % using the adjustment mechanism. As per standard, the hanger is blocked in such a way that for each end position the same travel reserve $sR = (sN - sS) / 2$ is available (sN .. Nominal travel hanger/support; sS .. required travel). Cold and warm position (engraved or blue or red triangle) are marked on the travel scale (by default with percent gradations).



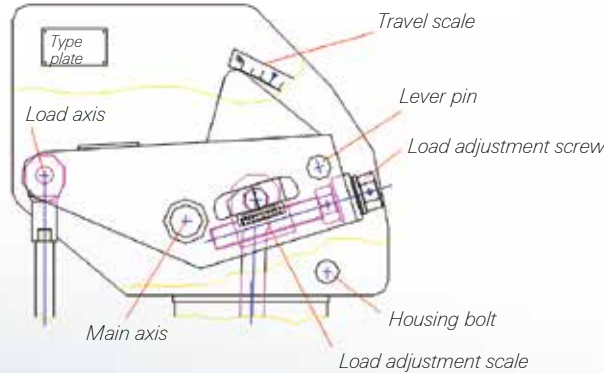
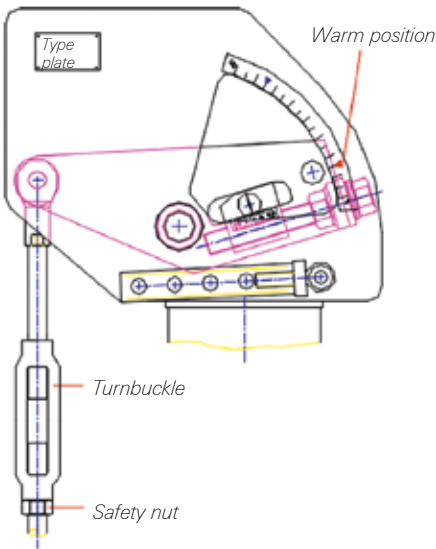
Installation

Hangers must be connected in a form-closed way with the connections; support bolts must be secured with cotter pins or safety rings, thread connections with lock nuts. Constant hangers/supports should be aligned in the vertical direction of the support.

Load connection / load adjustment

Hanger

The lower tie rod (threaded rod) must first be screwed in to the turnbuckle of the hanger and connected with the load to be carried (note system dimension E of the turnbuckle, lubricate both threads of the turnbuckle well in advance and screw on safety nuts first). The length of the lower tie rod is to be adapted to the real installation dimensions if necessary. The turnbuckle is turned until the hanger bears the required load. This point is reached when the stop becomes loose through the existing play. (Remove transport lock first.) In the case of a larger thread diameters (for example from around M 42) the turnbuckles cannot be adjusted under load; they must be relieved of the load using additional aids (lifting tool, hydraulic lift).



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTANT HANGERS/SUPPORTS

Tensioning is performed by turning the load plate or the load rollers, whose threaded bolt is screwed in and should be well lubricated (adjustment option +20 mm). With supports from size 09 load relief should be done as with hangers. After removing the safety pins, the stop rails can now be removed from their support bolts on both sides.

It should be noted that a section of line with several constant hangers/supports should always be considered as a whole and that in this neither an displacement or tensioning of the pipeline should occur. If a deblocking cannot be achieved immediately, because the actual load does not match the set required load, an adjustment of the set load can be performed (+15% of the required load) through the load adjustment mechanism.

From hanger/support size 15, the adjustment of the load adjustment mechanism should be done with a torque tool (e.g. PLARAD XVR 65 planetary gear). There should previously be a check to see whether unwanted stops hinder the free movement of the line. The adjustment must be very carefully judged and take into account all hangers/supports of a pipe section. Under no circumstances may the block rails be removed forcefully. After unblocking the stop rails are again placed on the unmoving housing bolts and secured by cotter pins. With vertically aligned models (KVD and KVS) they lie on the termination plate of the spring housing.

The set cold position must match the marking on the travel scale. Deviations must be corrected by adjustment of the turnbuckle (possible to around M36 without load relief).

Finally, for hangers, the angular draw of the load chain must be checked. Taking into account the movements to be expected during operation, this should not be more than 4°. All thread connections in the load chain (except the left-hand thread in the turnbuckle) are to be secured with nuts.

Hydraulic pressure testing

For hydraulic testing of pipe systems supported by hangers/supports, the hangers/supports should be blocked in order to avoid unacceptable movement of the pipe.

The hangers/supports are dimensioned in such a way that both in the blocked and unblocked state, twice the required load of the hanger/support can be borne with a safety factor of 1.25 (in the unblocked state the hanger/support moves to the lower stop).

Operational check

After commissioning of the system the heat positions of the hangers/supports are to be checked (red triangle on the travel scale). If greater deviations are noted, additional corrective measures are required.

If the cause is smaller/larger loads than calculated, the set loads of the hangers and supports must be adjusted. Constant hangers and supports can be adjusted using the load adjustment mechanism by up to +15% of original set load, without the working travel being restricted by this.

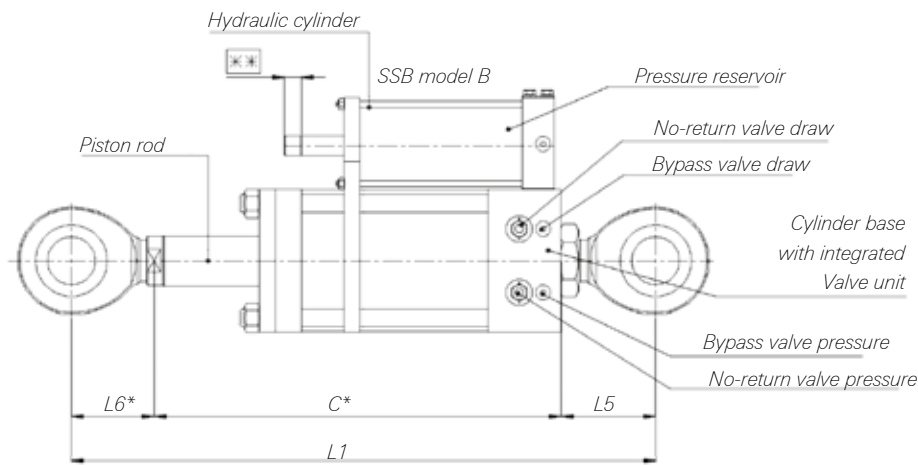
If the actually occurred movement exceeds the required travel (including reserves) or if the operating load deviates by more than 15% from the required load, the device must be replaced for another.

Maintenance

Constant hangers and supports are absolutely maintenance-free and have no wearing parts.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS AND SWAY SUPPRESSORS

Description



* Dimension $L6 + C$ = Installation dimension of the piston rod
** Marking oil reserve

The hydraulic shock absorber and sway suppressor are used to prevent damage caused by earthquakes, slug flows, pipe breakages or the blow-off of safety valves. The unit consists of a push-pull cylinder, a patented valve in the cylinder base and a pressure reservoir. The pressure reservoir includes a specific liquid reserve for the case of a liquid loss over an extended period. However it mainly works as an expansion tank which the liquid driven by the piston flows in and out of. The liquid volume in the reservoir is always set with force on the piston ring annular surface with the fitted coil spring. Thanks to this pressure reservoir, the hydraulic shock absorber can be installed in any position.

With a dynamic load that moves the piston faster than the closing speed set by Witzenmann, the no-return valve and the sway suppressor can now absorb the forces. It is the job of the overflow valve or bypass valve to enable the speed of the piston to react. The ability of a sway suppressor to permit a reaction in speed in an emergency is of exceptional significance for the function of a sway suppressor. To adjust the valves, special test rigs are required that can measure the load and speed. Do not perform valve adjustment on the construction site. The adjustment may only be carried out by Witzenmann personnel.

Installation

Important: Make certain that the installation location and tools are clean.

Check whether the sway suppressor has been damaged by transport (e.g. see if there is oil leaking, etc.)

Before installation, check the dimension of the installation area, as well as the Pin-to-Pin measurement (sketch above: measurement $L1$) of the drawing and compared to the ACTUAL length.

The indicated dimension ($L6 + C$) cannot be checked by the customer.

Due to the expansion of the hydraulic oil at different environmental temperatures, the adjustment of the piston rod should be performed directly at the installation location of the sway suppressor.

Important: the hydraulic shock absorbers and sway suppressors react quickly to small movements. If it is necessary to move the piston rod of the brake before installation, it must be slowly pulled or pressed. If the piston rod is moved by hand, please turn the rod to overcome the friction while it is slowly pulled or pushed. If the brake blocks, please release it and turn and pull from the start again. Do not attempt to move the piston rod with a pulling winch as this will certainly block the suppressor.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS AND SWAY SUPPRESSORS

Screws or a hydraulic device can be used to move the piston rod in and out. Bear in mind that the movement value must always be smaller than 2.5 mm/s at cylinder sizes up to 6 inches (1.25 mm/s at 6 inches size).

For SBV (adjustable extension piece) fit appropriate brake holder and / or clamp(s) to unit. Set piston rod end using the provided piston bolt. Set extension piece in such a way that it reaches the other fastening and secure with lock nut. If it is advantageous, the distance from bolt to bolt can be measured in advance and the extension piece set accordingly.

Check that all normal system movements can be performed without the sway suppressor using the last 10 mm stroke at either end. If the sway suppressor has the required installation length, the installation position can be freely selected.

Unnecessary turning of the screws on the hydraulic cylinder or the reservoir is not permitted. This may impair the function of the sway suppressor.

Maintenance

Depending on the environment in which the brake works, the maintenance conditions may be very different. The effects of dust or dirt, weather influences or strong vibrations might make maintenance necessary at shorter intervals.

Annually:

1. Clean rod and check for damage; a scratched or corroded rod can damage the seals and lead to leaks. Check brakes for leaks. With the exception of the cylinder, smaller leaks in the hydraulic system can often be remedied by tightening the nuts that hold the seals together. However the cylinder tie rod may not be adjusted. If damage or excessive leaks occur, please inform Witzenmann customer service.

2. Check the liquid level in the pressure reservoir of the sway suppressor

There are 2 red grooves on the piston rod of the pressure reservoir. They show the start of the oil reserve area. If both of these marks disappear into the cylinder head of the reservoir, the sway suppressor has lost so much oil that oil needs to be refilled in the reservoir or, depending on the size of the leak, the sway suppressor may need to be sealed again in the factory.

In principle it is possible to refill the tank at the construction site, but this can only be done by trained Witzenmann staff.

For example: When used in the open air, in environments where there is lots of dust or strong vibrations, take the following measures:
Maintenance as indicated in sections 1 + 2 at least every 6 months.

General information on replacing seals

We recommend completely replacing the seals of the sway suppressors every 10 years, as natural ageing processes may occur in elastomer materials.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SWAY STRUTS

Application

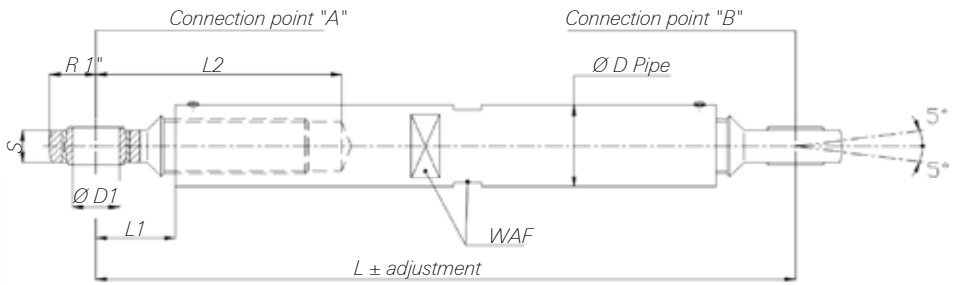
Sway struts are push-pull elements and are mainly used to reduce dynamic loads. In addition, sway struts can be used as pipe guides to avoid complex steel constructions.

Function

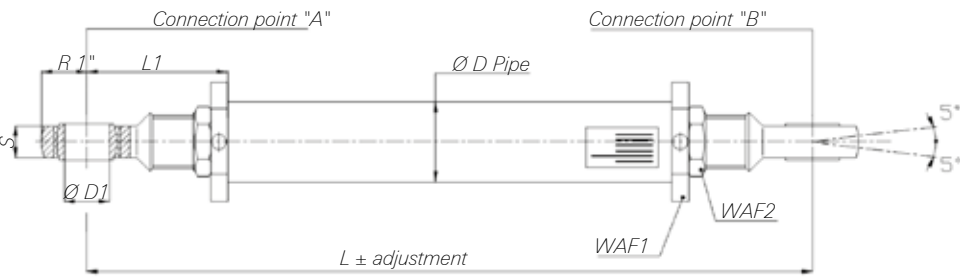
The sway struts consist of a central part with two joint heads. Each sway strut has a threaded part with a right and left thread. The sway struts are set to compensate for construction tolerances via these threaded parts.

Sway strut overview drawings

Type of construction 1



Type of construction 2



Mounting instructions

The sway struts must be fitted in a way that ensures the following points are complied with:

- The deflection may not exceed the following values for the axis of the connecting bolt:
In the bolt axis +/- 5°
Lateral to the bolt axis +/- 70°
- The min. and max. installation length of the sway strut as per the catalogue details may not be exceeded.
- The threaded rods (E2) and the joint heads (E1) are marked in red because of their prescribed minimum screw depth. The colour marking must not be visible after the the installation length of the sway strut has been set, otherwise the full load cannot be transferred via the thread.

- After setting the sway struts to the final installation length, the lock nuts must be secured with the following torques:

Size	F _N	M _A max.
-	kN	Nm
A	5	21
B	13	56
C	32	278
D	45	392
E	78	680
F	130	1456
G	234	2888
H	303	4689
I	600	8181

- In the case of the articulated struts type 2, it must be ensured that the rod end with its surface on the threaded rod shoulderis firmly attached.

NOTES

NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

NOTES

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