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Plate to Face connection



Internal Connection





Π



Self Forming Screw - FLS



Screw Positioning



FLS screws used to fasten internal components should be spaced as far apart as possible. The maximum allowable distance between the end face of the Framo section and the component plate should be 3/8".



Stepless Adjustability

Adjustment is possible along the full available surface of Framo beam section.





Sikla components can be connected to adjacent and opposite faces of the Sikla beam sections without clashes of fastening screws

Internal Connector Types



Square internal connector Type Used mainly for Footplate components



Octagonal Internal Connector Type Used Mainly for general connections



Internal Connector Types





The square internal connector will clash with screws used by Framo face connections

Standard Footplates (WBD) have a square internal connector



The WBD - T Footplates have an octagonal internal connector



Framo face connections can be made over the octagonal internal connector without clash



Connecting to Primary Steel

Framo footplate can be clamped to primary steel sections using Sikla standard clamping sets. There are five baseplates available to cover a large range of I-beam flange widths, these can be seen in the table below.



Baseplate clamping ran	nges		
Clamping Range	Flange Width	Dimensions of Dista	Slots in
Reference	Clamping Range	Dimensions of Plate	Baseplates
80 / 120	3 1/8" - 4 3/4"	8 5/8" x 8 5/8" x 1/2"	1/2"
121 / 160	4 3/4" - 6 1/4"	14 3/16" x 10 1/4" x 1/2"	1/2"
161 / 200	6 1/4" - 7 7/8"	14 3/16" x 12 1/4" x 1/2"	5/8"
201/300	7 7/8" - 11 7/8"	16 1/2" x 8 5/8" x 1/2"	5/8"
Т - Туре	3 1/8" - 4 3/4"	8 5/8" x 8 5/8" x 1/2"	1/2"



fixes may be made. Where a fix close to the baseplate is required a WBD F T type can be used.



Joining Plate AP

Where a WBD T type or welded cantilever TKO is used, beam connections can be made using a Joining Plate AP.



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Welding Adapters



Welding adapter component has a weldable corrosion resistant coating, that conforms with health and safety requirements.

Once the weld is complete, all surfaces that exposed to debris from the weld must be checked for damage and re-coated if necessary



Like the range of footplates, there is two types of internal connection available, the square adapter has the same "no fix zone". The octagonal type can be used to extend the fix zone up to the beam, however there is some reduction in load capacity as a results



Economical Design



Where possible welded cantilever type components should be used. This reduces number of components, reduces weight, decreases assembly time and improves structural properties in general.



Main Variants





LA-HV

- Single clamp, Single baseplate
- Clamping range 1/2" 6"
- Height adjustable
- For pipe diameters 1/2" 6"

LC-HV

- Double clamp, Single baseplate
- Clamping range 1/2" 12"
- Height adjustable
- For pipe diameters 1/2" 12"

LD-HV

- Double clamp, Double baseplate
- Clamping range 8" 24"
- Height adjustable
- For pipe diameters 8" 24"



Anatomy of a pipe shoe





Pipe shoe details



The three main variants (LA,LC,LD) have three height options HV90, HV150 and HV200.

Height Suffix	H - Underside of shoe to B.O.P
HV 90	3 1/2" - 4 1/2"
HV 150	4 9/16" - <mark>6</mark> 5/8"
HV 200	<mark>6 3/4" - 8 13/16"</mark>





Pipe shoe Framo Interfaces



- Pipe shoe can be rested on Framo secondary steelwork beam. Recommended minimum bearing surface of supporting steelwork is 3 1/8"

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide. These should be used in combination with the allowable loads for the supporting Framo system.



- A guided support can be achieved using the "Guiding Bracket FW F" that matches the Framo section size

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide. These should be used in combination with the allowable loads for the supporting Framo system.

Pipe shoe Framo Interfaces



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- A Fixed Point or "Line Stop" support can be achieved using the "Fixed Point Bracket XW F" that matches the Framo beam section size.

- The Nylon slide plate is removed from the pipe shoe revealing the fixed point notches in the shoe base plate.

- The plate on the "Fixed Point Bracket XW F" locks into the shoe plate notches to create the fixed point.

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide. These should be used in combination with the allowable loads for the supporting Framo system.



Pipe shoe I-Beam Interfaces



- Pipe shoe can be rested on a secondary steelwork beam.

- Recommended minimum bearing surface of 3 1/8"

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide.



- A guiding support can be achieved using the "Guiding Set FS F" that matches the steel beam flange width.

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide.

Pipe shoe I-Beam Interfaces



- A Fixed Point or "Line Stop" support can be achieved using the "Guiding Set FS F" that matches the steel beam flange width.

- The Slide plate on the pipe shoe is removed revealing the fixed point notches in the shoe base plate.

- The plate on the "Fixed Point Set X FS" locks into the revealed notches to create the fixed point.

- Allowable forces for pipe shoe and interface published at the end of this guide.





Pipe shoe interfaces



LD-HV type shoes (Double Baseplate) require 2 connections per single pipe shoe unit, when required either as a guided support or fixed point support

U-Bolt Framo Interfaces



- U-bolts 1/2" - 1 1/2" can be attached to Framo beam section using the single bracket (UBF 1/2" - 1 1/2") using 2 FLS screws.

- A Nylon slidepad can be clipped on to the Framo surface to act an insulator and to provide surface protection if required (Pad U-UB F)

- U-bolts 2" - 3" can be attached to Framo profiles using the single bracket (UBF 2" - 1 3") using 2 FLS screws.

- A Nylon slide pad can be clipped on to the Framo surface to act an insulator and to provide surface protection if required (Pad U-UBF)



- U-bolts 4" - 6", 8" - 12" or 14" - 20" can be attached to Framo profiles using two brackets (UBF 4" - 6", UBF 8" - 12" or UBF 14" - 20") using 2 FLS screws.

- A Nylon slide pad can be clipped on to the Framo surface to act an insulator and to provide surface protection if required (Pad U-UBF)





Standard Connections

STA F80 / F100



General Description
Framo End Connector
Catalogue Description
End Support STA
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
8
Notes
FLS screws attached to internal
connector should be in pairs on
opposite sides of Framo section
FLS screws attached to internal
connector preferably mounted on
main axis of imposed force
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate

STA F80 / F100 E



General Description
Framo End Connector
Catalogue Description
End Support STA E
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
8
Notes
FLS screws attached to internal
connector should be in pairs on
opposite sides of Framo section
FLS screws attached to internal
connector preferably mounted on
main axis of imposed force
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate

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STA F100 - 100/160



General Description
Framo End Connector
Catalogue Description
End Support STA F100 - 100/160
Beam Section Sizes
F100 / F160
FLS Screws Required
12
Notes
FLS screws attached to internal
connector should be in fours on
opposite sides of Framo section
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate

STA F100 - 100/160 E



General Description
Framo End Connector
Catalogue Description
End Support STA F100 - 100/160 E
Beam Section Sizes
F100 / F160
FLS Screws Required
12
Notes
FLS screws attached to internal
connector should be in fours on
opposite sides of Framo section
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate

WD 140/140



General Description
Corner Bracket
Catalogue Description
Corner Bracket WD 140/140
Beam Section Sizes
F100 / F160
FLS Screws Required
16
Notes
Two brackets required per connection, as shown on left.

STA F80-30



General Description
Framo End Connector
Catalogue Description
End Support STA F80-30
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F30
FLS Screws Required
4
Notes
FLS screws attached to the internal
connector should be as far apart as
possible.
Maximum of 3/8" between end of section and face of plate
section and face of plate





Pivot Joint GE



General Description
Pivot Joint
Catalogue Description
Pivot Joint GE
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
8
Notes
FLS Screws attached to internal
connector should be in fours on
opposite side of Framo section
FLS Screws attached to internal
prefferably mounted on main axis of
structure
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate

Pivot Joint GE F (with baseplate)



General Description
Pivot Joint (with baseplate)
Catalogue Description
Pivot Joint GE (with baseplate)
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
4
Notes
FLS Screws attached to internal
connector should be in fours on
opposite side of Framo section
FLS Screws attached to internal
prefferably mounted on main axis of
structure
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate
Variety of baeplates available for
clamping or anchoring to structures



U Holder SB



General Description
U-Holder SB
Catalogue Description
U-Holder SB F30 / F80 / F100 / F160
Beam Section Sizes
F30 / F80 / F100 / F160
FLS Screws Required
-
Notes
Two variations available, -16 and -40 for flange thicknesses up to 16mm and 40mm
To be used in pairs

Beam Section Holder TPH-C



General Description
Beam Section Holder TPH C
Catalogue Description
Beam Section Holder TPH F80 / F100 C
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
6
Notes
Bracket to connect intersecting beams



Beam Section Holder TPH



General Description
Beam Section Holder TPH
Catalogue Description
Beam Section Holder TPH F80 / F100
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
2
Notes
Bracket to connect to concrete surfaces /
cast-in concrete channels / drilled
steelwork sections

Bracing Arm SKO F100



General Description
Bracing Arm
Catalogue Description
Bracing Arm SKO F100
Beam Section Sizes
F100
FLS Screws Required
8
Notes
Four FLS screws on each plate
Suitable anchors may be used to fasten left hand side plate to another building surface if required

WBD F80 / F100



General Description
Framo Footplate
Catalogue Description
WBD F80 / F100
Beam Section Sizes
F80 / F100
FLS Screws Required
4
Notes
FLS Screws attached to internal
connector should be in pairs on
opposite side of Framo section
FLS Screws attached to internal
prefferably mounted on main axis of
structure
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate
Fixed to building structure using suitable
heavy duty anchors or frictional
connection via Sikla Assembly set.

WBD F100/160



General Description
Framo Footplate
Catalogue Description
WBD F100/160
Beam Section Sizes
F160
FLS Screws Required
8
Notes
FLS Screws attached to internal
connector should be in fours on
opposite side of Framo section
FLS Screws attached to internal
prefferably mounted on main axis of
structure
Maximum of 3/8" between end of
section and face of plate
Fixed to building structure using suitable
heavy duty anchors or clamped
connection via Sikla Beamclamp set





Working Loads for the Framo system

Beam Properties

Technical Data	Description Beam Section	Axis	Material Thickness S	Moment of Inertia	Moment of Inertia	Section Modulus W _y	Section Modulus W _z	Radius of Inertia İ,	Radius of Inertia İ,	Torsional Moment It	Cross Section A	Weight G
z	[mm]		[in] (mm)	'y [int]	', [in*]	[in ³]	[in ^s]	[in]	(in)	[in ⁴]	[in²]	[lb/ft]
	TP F 80/30	٠ <u>ڷ</u> ٠	1/8" (3.0)	0.857	0.161	0.637	0.29 ⁿ	1.43	0.62	0.27	0.427	2.89
	TP F 80/80	,	1/8" (3.0)	1.52 ⁹		0.96"		1.16		2.367	1.13	4.30
	TP F 100/100	کېنځ	1/6" (4.0)	4.32"		2.257		1.89		4.36	1.21 ⁹	7.26
	TP F 100/160		1/6" (4.0)	13.44 ¹	6.74 ^{°)}	4.61 ⁹	2.821	2.43	1.72	9.25	2.281	9.61

Beam Section TP F, Steel, Hot-dipped-galvanized according to DIN EN ISO 1461 tZn o. All structural data takes perforation into account.

*) determination of effective values by tests.

Simply Supported Beam



Lmax	Fz.perm
[in]	Framo F80 [kip]
40	3.09
60	2.04
80	1.54
100	1.01
120	0.69

Lmax	Fz.perm								
[in]	Framo F100 [kip]	Framo F100/160 [kip]							
40	7.87	16.08							
80	3.88	7.98							
120	2.22	5.28							
160	1.25	3.87							
200	0.79	2.48							
240	0.54	1.68							

Fz as a dead load at L/2Max. Deflection L/200



L-Construction



Hmax	Lmax	Fz perm for F80		Fz perm	for F100	Fz perm fo Typ	r F100/160 e A	Fz perm for F100/160 Type B		
		Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$Fx = \mu_0.Fz$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	
[in]	[in]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	
	10	0.61	0.61	-	-	- ¹	-	-	-	
20	20	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	30	0.19	0.19	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	0.44	0.44	0.78	0.78	1.16	1.05	1.17	1.17	
40	20	0.24	0.24	0.45	0.45	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.71	
	30	0.16	0.16	0.31	0.31	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.50	
	40	-	-	0.23	0.12	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.37	
	50	-	-	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.28	
	10	0.34	0.34	0.66	0.66	1.50	0.80	1.06	1.06	
60	20	0.20	0.20	0.39	0.39	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.65	
	30	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.46	
	40	-	-	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	
	50	-	-	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.25	
	10	-	-	0.57	0.57	0.96	0.65	0.97	0.97	
	20	14-	-	0.34	0.34	0.58	0.56	0.60	0.60	
80	30	-	-	0.23	0.23	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42	
	40	-	-	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.32	
	50	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	
	10	-	-	0.51	0.51	0.89	0.55	0.89	0.89	
	20	-	-	0.30	0.30	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.56	
100	30	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.39	
	40	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	
	50	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	
	10	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.47	0.83	0.83	
	20	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.42	0.52	0.52	
120	30	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	
	40	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	
	50	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	
	10	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.42	0.77	0.77	
	20	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.38	0.48	0.48	
140	30	-	-	1	-	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	
	40	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	
	50	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	
	10	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.37	0.72	0.72	
	20	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.34	0.45	0.45	
160	30	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.32	
	40	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	
	50	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	

Fz as a dead load at distance L; Fx as a variable load distance L.

Friction coefficient μ 0 = 0.2 in longitudinal direction.

Max deflection H/100; L/100

End Support WBD may be exchanged with welding adapters to achieve the same load rating.

T-Construction





Framo F80 Construction: 1x End Support WBD F80-121/160 2x Beam Section TP F 80 2x End Connector STA F 80 12x Self Forming Screw FLS

Fz perm for F100

 $F_x = \mu_0.F_z$

[kip]

1.00

0.68

0.49

0.37

 $F_x = 0$

[kip]

2.88

2.86

2.85

2.83

Fz perm for F80

 $F_x = \mu_0.F_z$

[kip]

2.23

0.89

0.50

 $F_x = 0$

[kip]

2.25

2.25

2.25



Framo F100 Construction: 1x End Support WBD F100-121/160 2x Beam Section TP F 100 2x End Connector STA F 100 12x Self Forming Screw FLS

Fz perm for F100/160

 $F_x = \mu_0.F_z$

[kip]

1.06

0.75

0.55

0.44

0.35

0.28

Fx = 0

[kip]

3.44

3.44

3.42

3.39

3.37

3.37

	Fz	
	Fx	
T		
1		

Framo F160/100 Construction: 1x End Support WBD 100/160-121/160 2x Beam Section TP F 100/160 2x Corner Bracket WD F 100 24x Self Forming Screw FLS

Fz as a dead load; Fx as a variable load.

Values allow for a Load placement $\pm 2^{\prime\prime}$ from the centre of the structure.

Assumed friction coefficient μ 0 = 0.2 in longitudinal direction. Max deflection H/150

End Support WBD may be exchanged with welding adapters to achieve the same load rating.

Cantilever Construction

Hmax

[in]

20

40

60

80

100

120

140

160



Variant 1 Framo F100 Clamped to Primary Structure 1 x Cantilever TKO F100 1 x Assembly Set P2 1 x Joining Plate 121/160



Variant 2 Framo F100 Clamped to Primary Structure 1 x Cantilever TKO F100 Anchor bolts to concrete structure.



Variant 1 Framo F100/160 Clamped to Primary Structure 1 x Cantilever TKO F100 1 x Assembly Set P2 Variant 2 Framo F100/160 Clamped to Primary Structure 1 x Cantilever TKO F100/160 Anchor colts to concrete structure

		Variant 1	Clamped			Variant 2	Anchored		Variant 3 Rigid connection				
Hmax	Fz perm for F100 Fz perm for F			r F100/160	Fz perm	for F100	Fz perm for F100/160		Fz perm for F100		Fz perm for F100/160		
TITIGA	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$Fx = \mu_0.Fz$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	
[in]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	
10	2.67	1.65	3.40	2.09	1.46	1.46	1.61	1.61	6.68	5.90	7.51	6.20	
20	1.45	0.90	1.84	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.23	1.23	3.77	3.65	4.66	3.76	
30	0.98	0.61	1.24	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.97	0.97	2.15	2.15	3.32	2.57	
40	0.73	0.45	0.93	0.57	0.62	0.62	0.75	0.75	1.38	1.38	2.50	1.92	
50	0.54	0.34	0.69	0.42	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.55	0.83	0.83	1.85	1.43	

End Support WBD may be exchanged with welding adapters to achieve the same load rating.

27

Fz

H - Construction



Framo F100/160 Type B Construction: 2x End Support WBD F100/160-121/160 3x Beam Section TP F 100/160 4x WD F100 Corner Bracket 48x Self Forming Screw FLS

Hmax		-	6 500		6 5100	Fz pe	rm for	Fz perm for		
	Lmax	Fz perm	n for F80	Fz perm	for F100	F100/160) Type A	F100/160 Type B		
		F 0	E	F 0	E	F 0		E. 0		
11-1	[1-1		$rx = \mu_0.rz$		$Fx = \mu_0.Fz$		$rx = \mu_0.rz$		$\Gamma x = \mu_{0}.\Gamma z$	
linj	[in]	[KIP]		[кір]	[кір]	[кір]	[кір]	[кір]	[кір]	
	40	4.46	3.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	60	2.22	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	80	2.42	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	40	4.46	1.98	6.09	2.83	6.77	2.10	7.52	2.10	
	60	3.22	1.98	5.68	2.76	5.61	2.10	7.47	2.10	
	80	2.42	1.93	4.38	2.66	4.25	2.08	7.43	2.08	
60	100	-	-	3.56	2.50	3.47	2.08	7.27	2.08	
	120	-	-	2.70	2.30	2.96	2.08	6.18	2.08	
	140	-	-	2.08	1.96	2.58	2.05	5.37	2.07	
	160	-	-	1.66	1.56	2.28	1.83	4.77	2.04	
	40	-	-	6.09	1.99	6.82	1.63	7.55	1.65	
	60	-	-	5.69	1.96	5.61	1.63	7.45	1.63	
	80		-	4.38	1.91	4.26	1.63	7.44	1.63	
80	100	-	-	3.56	1.85	3.47	1.63	7.18	1.63	
	120	-	-	2.68	1.76	2.96	1.62	6.12	1.62	
	140	-		2.06	1.66	2.56	1.61	5.37	1.61	
	160	-	-	1.64	1.54	2.29	1.61	4.74	1.61	
	40	-	-	6.09	1.47	6.87	1.32	7.54	1.32	
	60	-	-	5.69	1.46	5.51	1.31	7.45	1.31	
	80	-	-	4.31	1.44	4.26	1.31	7.44	1.31	
100	100	-	-	3.57	1.42	3.47	1.31	7.19	1.31	
	120	-	-	2.65	1.37	2.93	1.30	6.12	1.30	
	140	-	-	2.04	1.32	2.56	1.30	5.34	1.30	
	160	-	-	1.62	1.25	2.27	1.29	4.75	1.29	
	40	-	-	6.09	1.15	6.92	1.12	7.46	1.12	
	60	-	-	5.57	1.14	5.51	1.12	7.45	1.12	
	80	-	-	4.31	1.13	4.26	1.11	7.44	1.11	
120	100	-	-	3.52	1.12	3.47	1.11	7.18	1.11	
	120	-	-	2.68	1.09	2.94	1.11	6.07	1.11	
	140	-	-	2.03	1.06	2.56	1.10	5.33	1.10	
	160	-	-	1.61	1.03	2.27	1.10	4.71	1.10	
	40	-	-	6.09	0.92	6.92	0.96	7.45	0.96	
	60	-	-	5.58	0.92	5.52	0.96	7.45	0.96	
	80			4 32	0.91	A 27	0.96	7.45	0.96	
140	100			3.52	0.90	3.49	0.95	7.10	0.50	
140	120			2.61	0.90	2.94	0.95	6.06	0.95	
	140	-		2.01	0.87	2.54	0.94	5 29	0.94	
	160	-	-	1.60	0.85	2.30	0.94	4 71	0.94	
	100	-	-	6.09	0.05	2.27	0.94	7.45	0.94	
	40	-	-	5 50	0.76	2.10	0.05	7.45	0.05	
160	80	-	-	3.58	0.76	2.10	0.85	7.45	0.85	
	100	-	-	4.32	0.75	2.08	0.84	7.44	0.85	
100	100	-	-	3.51	0.75	2.08	0.84	/.11	0.84	
	120	-	-	2.68	0.74	2.08	0.84	6.06	0.84	
	140	-	-	2.00	0.73	2.05	0.84	5.29	0.84	
	160	-	-	1.62	0.71	1.83	0.83	4.66	0.84	

Fz as a dead load at position L/2; Fx as a variable load in the same position. Assumed friction coefficient μ 0 = 0.2 in longitudinal direction. Max deflection L/200.





Beam Bracket Connections



Beam Bracket F100 Vertical Installation



Fz perm for F100 Vertical Fz perm for F100 Horizontal Installation В Installation Lmax $F_x = 0$ $F_x = \mu_0.F_z$ $F_{x} = 0$ $F_x = \mu_0.F_z$ [in] [in] [kip] [kip] [kip] [kip] 0.11 0.12 0.48 0.23 4 6 0.21 0.20 0.86 0.41 10 8 0.27 0.26 1.07 0.51 10 0.59 0.31 0.30 1.25 12 0.35 0.33 1.39 0.66 4 0.09 0.08 0.34 0.16 0.13 0.55 0.26 6 0.14 20 8 0.18 0.17 0.72 0.34 10 0.22 0.21 0.86 0.41 12 0.25 0.24 0.99 0.47 4 0.06 0.06 0.24 0.11 6 0.11 0.11 0.44 0.21 30 0.14 0.59 0.28 8 0.15 10 0.18 0.17 0.71 0.34 12 0.21 0.20 0.82 0.39 0.05 0.04 0.18 0.09 4 6 0.09 0.09 0.37 0.17 40 8 0.12 0.12 0.49 0.23 10 0.15 0.15 0.60 0.29 12 0.18 0.17 0.71 0.34 4 0.03 0.03 0.14 0.06 0.08 0.08 0.33 0.16 6 50 8 0.11 0.11 0.44 0.21 10 0.14 0.13 0.54 0.26 12 0.16 0.15 0.64 0.30

Fz as a dead load at position L/2; Fx as a variable load in the same position. Assumed friction coefficient $\mu 0 = 0.2$ in longitudinal direction. Max deflection L/100



Beam Bracket F100/160 Vertical Installation



Lmax	В	Fz perm for F100/160 Vertical Installation		Fz perm for F100/160 Horizontal Installation	
		Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$	Fx = 0	$F_x = \mu_0.F_z$
[in]	[in]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]	[kip]
10	4	0.12	0.11	0.48	0.23
	6	0.21	0.20	0.86	0.41
	8	0.27	0.26	1.07	0.51
	10	0.31	0.30	1.25	0.59
	12	0.35	0.33	1.39	0.66
20	4	0.09	0.08	0.34	0.16
	6	0.14	0.13	0.55	0.26
	8	0.18	0.17	0.72	0.34
	10	0.22	0.21	0.86	0.41
	12	0.25	0.24	0.99	0.47
30	4	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.11
	6	0.11	0.11	0.44	0.21
	8	0.15	0.14	0.59	0.28
	10	0.18	0.17	0.71	0.34
	12	0.21	0.20	0.82	0.39
40	4	0.05	0.04	0.18	0.09
	6	0.09	0.09	0.37	0.17
	8	0.12	0.12	0.49	0.23
	10	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.29
	12	0.18	0.17	0.71	0.34
50	4	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.06
	6	0.08	0.08	0.33	0.16
	8	0.11	0.11	0.44	0.21
	10	0.14	0.13	0.54	0.26
	12	0.16	0.15	0.64	0.30

Fz as a dead load at position L/2; Fx as a variable load in the same position. Assumed friction coefficient $\mu 0 = 0.2$ in longitudinal direction. Max deflection L/100

1 x Beam Section TP F100/160 2 x U-Holder SB F 100/160-40