

PHILIPPGROUP

PHILIPP Threaded transport anchor



VB3-T-002-en - 02/18 - PDF

Version: straight tail

Installation and Application Instruction

Transport and mounting systems for prefabricated building

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Our staff will be pleased to support your planning phase with suggestions for the installation and use of our transport and mounting systems for precast concrete construction.

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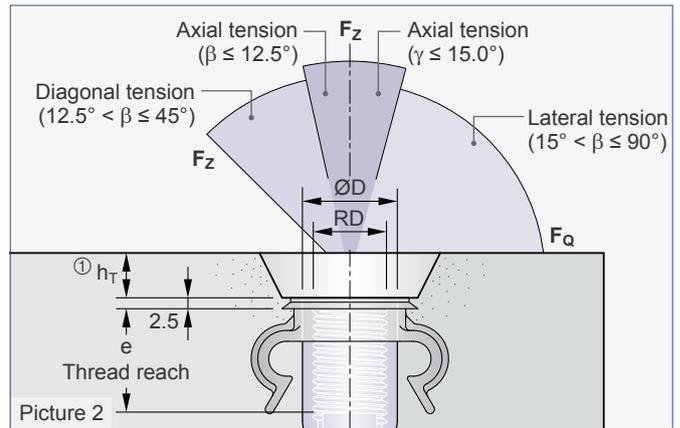
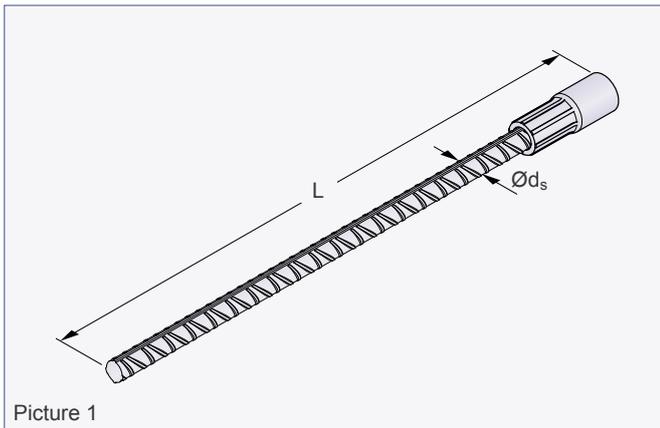
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PHILIPP Threaded transport anchor - straight tail

The PHILIPP Threaded transport anchor - straight tail



The Threaded transport anchor - straight tail is used for face-side installation in wall-like elements. It is part of the PHILIPP Transport anchor system and complies with the VDI/BV-BS Guideline "Lifting inserts and lifting insert systems for precast concrete elements" (VDI/BV-BS 6205). The use of Threaded transport anchors requires the compliance with this Installation Instruction as well as the General Installation Instruction. The Installation and Application Instructions for the belonging PHILIPP lifting devices (Lifting loop with threaded end, Adapter for lateral tension, "Wirbelstar", "Lifty") as well as the data sheets of the belonging PHILIPP accessories (Plastic nailing plates, Retaining caps KH etc.) must be followed also. The anchor may only be used in combination with the mentioned PHILIPP lifting

devices. Threaded transport anchors are designed for the transport of precast concrete units only. Multiple use within the transport chain (from production to installation of the unit) means no repeated usage. This Installation and Application Instruction does not specify a repeated usage (e.g. ballasts for cranes) or a permanent fixation.



The EC Declaration of Conformity (DoC) of the Threaded transport anchor straight tail is available on request or can be downloaded from our website www.philipp-group.de.



Table 1: Dimensions

Ref.-No. ③ bright zinc plated	Type	Dimensions					Weight [kg/100 pcs.]
		RD	ØD [mm]	L [mm]	e [mm]	Ød _s [mm]	
67M12	RD 12	12	15.0	195	22	8	9.0
67M14	RD 14	14	18.0	235	25	10	17.0
67M16	RD 16	16	21.0	275	27	12	28.0
67M18	RD 18	18	24.0	305	34	14	44.0
67M20	RD 20	20	27.0	355	35	16	64.0
67M24	RD 24	24	31.0	405	43	16	76.0
67M30	RD 30	30	39.5	505	56	20	116.0
67M36	RD 36	36	47.0	690	68	25	310.0
67M42	RD 42	42	54.0	840	75	28	470.0
67M52	RD 52	52	67.0	900	95	32	714.0
67M56 ②	RD 56	56	70.0	1200	75	36	1101.0
67M60 ②	RD 60	60	76.0	1400	80	40	1636.0

① Mind the embedding depth h_T of the corresponding Nailing plate and Retaining cap (Picture 2).

② Only to be used with lifting device PHILIPP Wirbelstar.

③ Types 12 - 52 also available in stainless steel (Ref.-No. 75M__VA).

General notes / anchor selection

Materials

The Threaded transport anchors consist of a straight reinforcement bar B500B with crimped-on insert. The threaded inserts are made of special high precision steel tubes and are galvanised according to common standards.

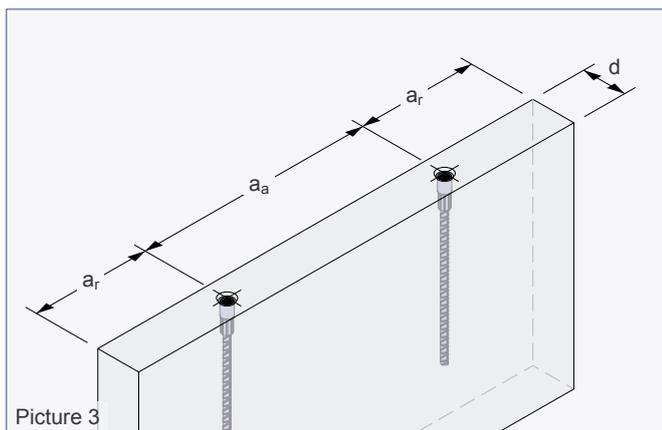
This galvanisation protects the anchor temporarily from the storage at the producer site to the final installation in the concrete element.

Corrosion

In order to avoid contamination or damage to the concrete surface of the precast concrete element due to corrosion of the transport anchor (stream of rust or similar), the insert can be delivered in stainless steel alternatively. Here the cut surface of the reinforcement bar is protected by a special sealing against corrosion.

Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances

The installation and position of threaded transport anchors in precast concrete elements require minimum element dimensions and centre/edge distances for a safe load transfer.



Concrete strength

At the time of the first lift of the concrete unit the concrete strength must have a minimum f_{cc} according to the tables of the respective load case. Given concrete strengths f_{cc} are cube compressive strengths at the time of the first lifting.

Selection guide for transport anchors

Step 1:

Table 2 shows the maximum possible threaded anchor sizes per element thickness as a function of the load case.

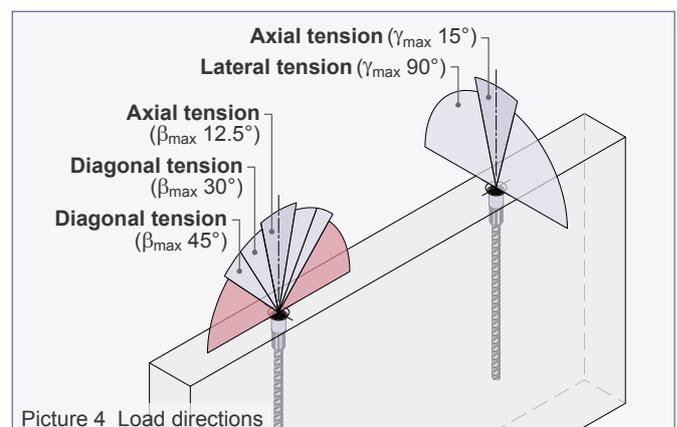
Table 2: Element thicknesses and max. anchor sizes for $f_{cc} \geq 15 \text{ N/mm}^2$ / $f_{cc} \geq 20 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Element thickness d [mm]	Transport anchor [Type]			
	Axial tension $\beta_{max} 12.5^\circ$ $\gamma_{max} 15^\circ$	Diagonal tension $\beta_{max} 30^\circ$ $\gamma_{max} 15^\circ$	Diagonal tension $\beta_{max} 45^\circ$ $\gamma_{max} 15^\circ$	Lateral tension $\beta_{max} 45^\circ$ $\gamma_{max} 90^\circ$
60	RD 14	RD 14	RD 14	-
65	RD 16	RD 16		
80	RD 18	RD 18	RD 16	RD 16
90	RD 20	RD 20		
100	RD 24	RD 24	RD 20	RD 20
120	RD 42	RD 42	RD 24	RD 24
130			RD 24	RD 24
140	RD 52	RD 52	RD 30	RD 30
150				
160			RD 30	RD 30
180			RD 30	RD 30
200	RD 52	RD 52	RD 36	RD 36
240			RD 42	RD 42
275	RD 60	RD 60	RD 52	RD 52
280				

Step 2:

Details of the load bearing capacities and boundary conditions as a function of the concrete compressive strength are given in the following tables:

- Axial tension: **Table 4 / 5** (15 / 20 N/mm²)
- Diagonal tension: **Table 6 / 7** (15 / 20 N/mm²)
- Lateral tension: **Table 8** (15 N/mm²)



On lateral tension the Threaded transport anchors have only half of the capacity compared to axial loading. However, this is not a limitation as during tilt-up only half of the weight has to be lifted (please refer to the General Installation Instruction).

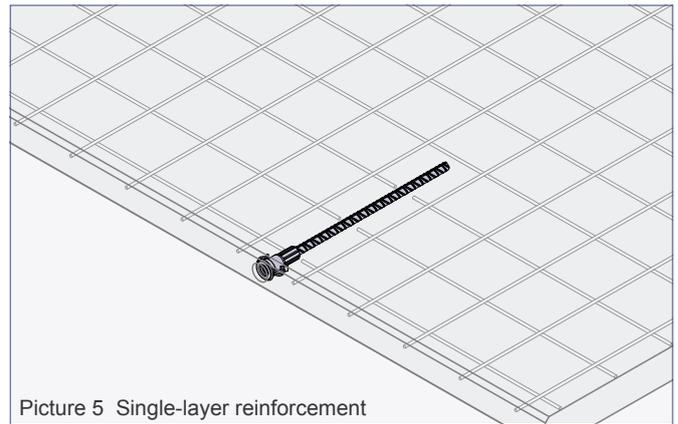
Reinforcement

Minimum reinforcement

In use of Threaded transport anchors precast units must be reinforced with a minimum reinforcement. Depending on the load case this can differ and is specified in the tables of the respective load case. This minimum reinforcement can be replaced by a comparable steel bar reinforcement. The user is personally responsible for further transmission of load into the concrete unit.



Existing static or constructive reinforcement can be taken into account for the minimum reinforcement of the respective load case.



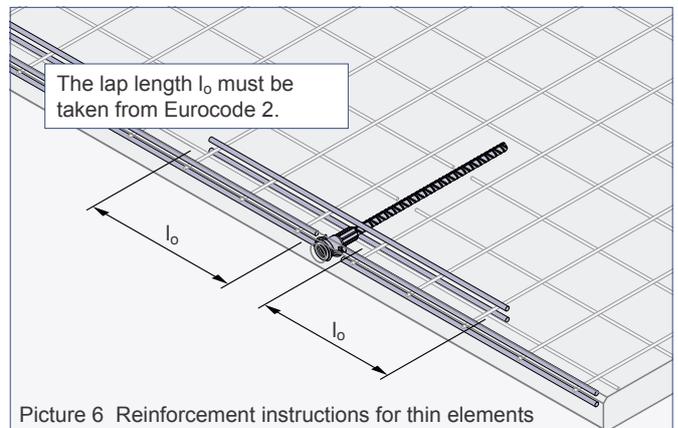
Picture 5 Single-layer reinforcement

Single-layer reinforcement

In order to ensure a central anchor position in the element, the mesh reinforcement has to be cut in this area (see Picture 5) in case of single-layer reinforcement.



The installation of a single-layer reinforcement requires for all subsequent loads (e.g. within a transport chain) the attention of the load directions.



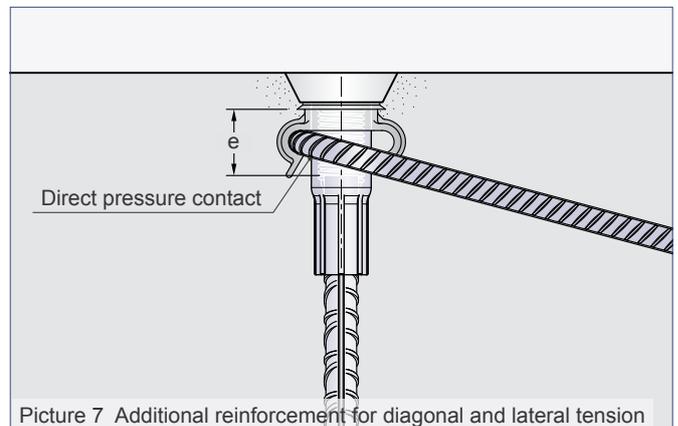
Picture 6 Reinforcement instructions for thin elements

Reinforcement instructions for thin elements

In thin elements it might be necessary to cut the longitudinal reinforcement close to the insert (counter brace) in order to have enough concrete cover in this area. Best position for the longitudinal reinforcement should be below the crimping (see Picture 6).

Add. reinforcement for diagonal and lateral tension

Additional reinforcement for diagonal and lateral tension has to be installed with pressure contact to the anchor insert. The position of the direct pressure contact must be within the thread reach e of the insert (see Picture 7). By using the Marking ring with clip (74KR__CLIP) this position is guaranteed.



Picture 7 Additional reinforcement for diagonal and lateral tension

Axial tension: Permissible load bearing capacities and boundary conditions

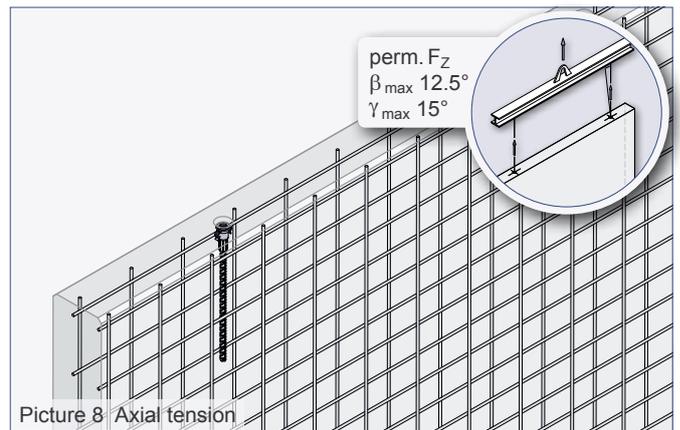
Table 3: Axial tension if $f_{cc} \geq 15 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Load class	Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances			$\beta_{\max} 12.5^\circ / \gamma_{\max} 15^\circ$ perm. F_Z [kN]	Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm ² /m]
	d [mm]	a_a [mm]	a_r [mm]		
12	60	300	150	5.0	2 × #131 1 × #188
14	60	400	200	8.0	2 × #131 1 × #188
16	65	400	200	12.0	2 × #131 1 × #188
18	80	500	250	16.0	1 × #188
20	90	550	275	20.0	1 × #188
24	100	600	300	25.0	1 × #188
30	120	650	350	40.0	1 × #188
36	150	800	400	63.0	2 × #188
42	120 ^①	1000	500	80.0	2 × #257
	160				2 × #188
52	180	1200	600	125.0	2 × #188
56	280 ^①	2000	1200	150.0	2 × #378
60	280 ^①	2000	1200	200.0	2 × #513

① For this unit thickness, additional reinforcement according to Table 5 is required

Table 5: Additional reinforcement

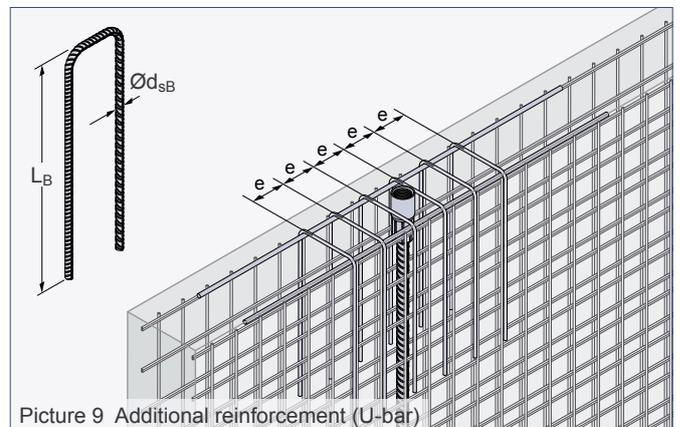
Load class	Longitudinal reinforcement		Stirrup in anchor area		
	\varnothing [mm]	Length [mm]	No. and $\varnothing d_{sB}$	L_B [mm]	e [mm]
42	$\varnothing 10$	1400	6 $\varnothing 6$	400	150
56	$\varnothing 14$	1500	6 $\varnothing 10$	600	125
60	$\varnothing 14$	1500	6 $\varnothing 10$	600	125



Picture 8 Axial tension

Table 4: Axial tension if $f_{cc} \geq 20 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Load class	Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances			$\beta_{\max} 12.5^\circ / \gamma_{\max} 15^\circ$ perm. F_Z [kN]	Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm ² /m]
	d [mm]	a_a [mm]	a_r [mm]		
36	130	800	400	63.0	2 × #188
42	140	1000	500	80.0	2 × #188
52	150	1200	600	125.0	2 × #188



Picture 9 Additional reinforcement (U-bar)

PHILIPP Threaded transport anchor - straight tail

Diagonal tension: Permissible load bearing capacities and boundary conditions

If the Threaded transport anchor is used under diagonal tension $\beta > 12.5^\circ$ an additional reinforcement according to Table 6 or 7 is required. Here the reinforcement for diagonal tension is placed contrarily to the tensile direction (Picture 10) and must have direct pressure contact to the anchor insert in the peak of its bending. The installation of the reinforcement for diagonal tension can be done in an angle of 0° up to 20° to the concrete surface. With an installation angle of 0° , the transport anchor must be installed in a recessed position (e.g. by using a Nailing plate), as this is the only way to ensure the required concrete cover for the bond.

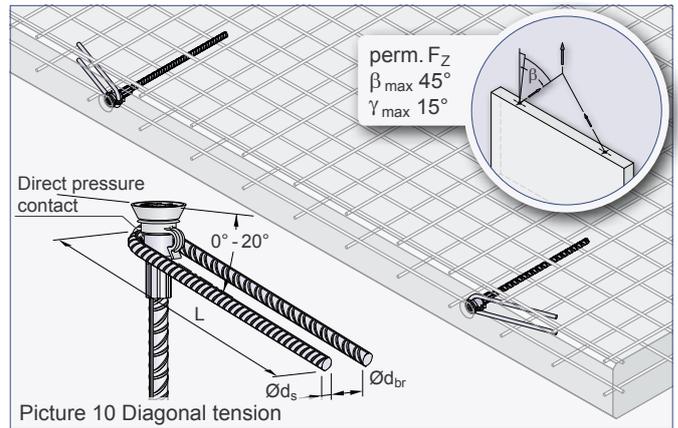


Table 6: Diagonal tension if $f_{cc} \geq 15 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Load class	Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances			perm. F_Z [kN]	$\beta_{\max} 30^\circ / \gamma_{\max} 15^\circ$				perm. F_Z [kN]	$\beta_{\max} 45^\circ / \gamma_{\max} 15^\circ$			
					Additional reinforcement					Additional reinforcement			
					Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm ² /m]	$\text{Ø}d_s$ [mm]	L [mm]	$\text{Ø}d_{br}$ [mm]		Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm ² /m]	$\text{Ø}d_s$ [mm]	L [mm]	$\text{Ø}d_{br}$ [mm]
12	60	300	150	5.0	2 × #131	6	150	24	5.0	2 × #131	6	150	24
14	60	400	200	8.0	2 × #131	6	200	24	8.0	2 × #131	6	200	24
16	65	400	200	12.0	2 × #131	6	250	24	-	-	-	-	-
	80				2 × #131				8	200	32		
	100				1 × #188				-	-	-	-	
18	80	500	250	16.0	2 × #188	8	200	32	16.0	2 × #188	8	250	32
	100				-				-	-	-		
20	90	550	275	20.0	2 × #188	8	250	32	-	-	-	-	-
	100				1 × #188				20.0	2 × #188	8	300	32
24	100	600	300	25.0	1 × #188	8	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
	120				2 × #188				25.0	2 × #188	10	300	40
30	120	650	350	40.0	1 × #188	10	350	40	-	-	-	-	-
	140				2 × #188				40.0	2 × #188	12	400	48
36	150	800	400	63.0	2 × #188	12	450	48	-	-	-	-	-
	200				2 × #188				63.0	2 × #188	14	550	56
42	160	1000	500	80.0	2 × #188	14	600	56	-	-	-	-	-
	240				2 × #188				80.0	2 × #188	16	600	64
52	180	1200	600	125.0	2 × #188	16	700	67	-	-	-	-	-
	275				2 × #188				125.0	2 × #188	20	750	140
56	280 ^①	2000	1200	150.0	2 × #378	25	750	175	-	-	-	-	-
60	280 ^①	2000	1200	200.0	2 × #513	25	900	175	-	-	-	-	-

① For this unit thickness, additional reinforcement according to Table 5 is required

Table 7: Diagonal tension if $f_{cc} \geq 20 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Load class	Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances			perm. F_Z [kN]	$\beta_{\max} 30^\circ / \gamma_{\max} 15^\circ$			
					Additional reinforcement			
					Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm ² /m]	$\text{Ø}d_s$ [mm]	L [mm]	$\text{Ø}d_{br}$ [mm]
36	130	800	400	63.0	2 × #188	12	450	48
42	120 ^①	1000	500	80.0	2 × #257	12	450	48
	140				2 × #188			
52	150	1200	600	125.0	2 × #188	16	700	67

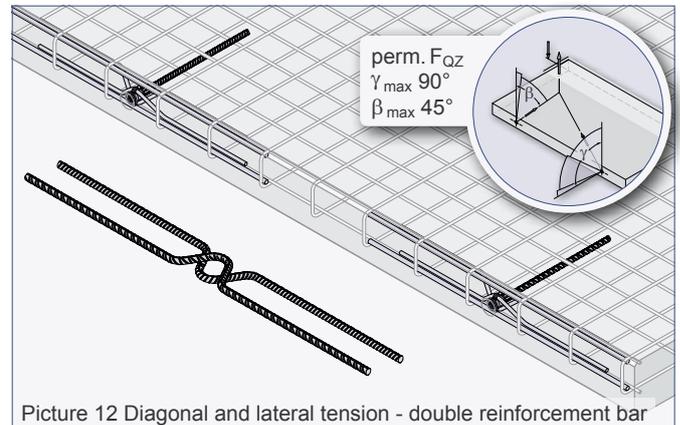
① For this unit thickness, additional reinforcement according to Table 5 is required

Lateral tension: Permissible load bearing capacities and boundary conditions

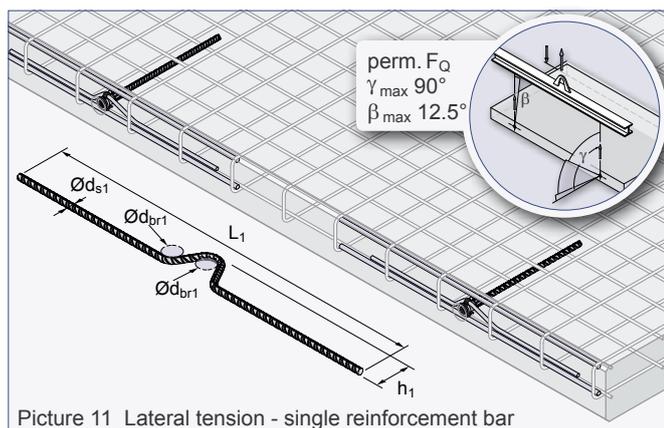
If an Threaded transport anchor is loaded by lateral tension with an inclination of $\gamma > 15^\circ$ an additional reinforcement is required (Table 8). The reinforcement for lateral tension can be done as a single reinforcement bar (Picture 11), double reinforcement bar (Picture 12) or reverse reinforcement (Picture 13). There must be direct pressure contact between the insert of the transport anchor and the reinforcement in the peak of the bending. The reinforcement for lateral tension is installed in the front side of the wall contrarily to the load direction. Tilting of walls can cause diagonal and lateral tension at the same time (Picture 12 and 13).

In this case only the reinforcement for lateral tension is required (reverse reinforcement or double reinforcement bar). The diagonal tension is already covered by using this reinforcement. During mounting the tilt-up or turn-over of a unit requires lateral reinforcement (single reinforcement bar according to Picture 11 or reverse reinforcement bar for lateral tension according to Picture 13). The double reinforcement bar for lateral tension (Picture 12) covers standard lifting directions.

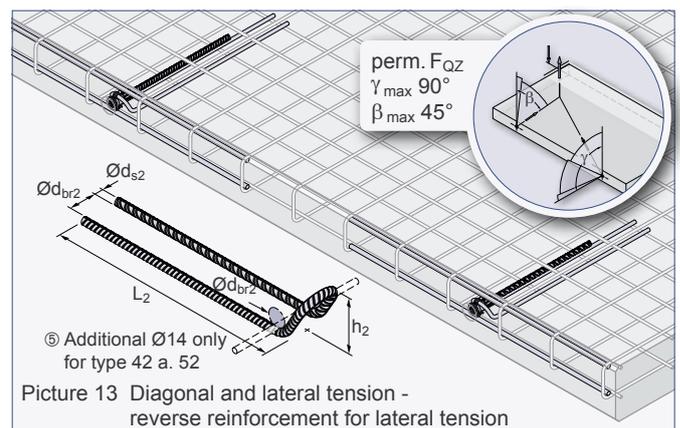
With lateral tension the mesh reinforcement according to table 8 must be applied as a mesh cap. This mesh cap can be replaced by a comparable steel bar reinforcement. In addition to the mesh cap longitudinal reinforcement must be installed as shown in Table 8.



Picture 12 Diagonal and lateral tension - double reinforcement bar



Picture 11 Lateral tension - single reinforcement bar



Picture 13 Diagonal and lateral tension - reverse reinforcement for lateral tension

Table 8: Diagonal tension if $f_{cc} \geq 15 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Load class	Element thicknesses, centre and edge distances			perm. F_{QZ} [kN]	Mesh reinforcement (square) ④ [mm ² /m]	$\gamma_{max} 90^\circ / \beta_{max} 45^\circ$ ⑥											
						Additional reinforcement										Longitudinal reinforcement	
						Add. reinforcement for lateral tension					Reverse reinforcement						
d [mm]	a_a [mm]	a_r [mm]			Single reinforcement bar	Reverse reinforcement					Ø	Length					
						Øds1 [mm]	L1 [mm]	h1 [mm]	Ødbr1 [mm]	Øds2 [mm]	L2 [mm]	h2 [mm]	Ødbr2 [mm]				
12	80	300	150	2.5	$2 \times \#131$	6	500	49	24	6	270	35	24	10	850		
14	80	400	200	4.0	$2 \times \#131$	6	700	49	24	6	350	42	24	10	850		
16	80	400	200	6.0	$2 \times \#131$	8	600	49	32	8	420	49	32	10	850		
18	100	500	250	8.0	$2 \times \#188$	8	750	55	32	8	460	55	32	12	850		
20	100	550	275	10.0	$2 \times \#188$	10	800	64	40	10	490	64	40	12	850		
24	120	600	300	12.5	$2 \times \#188$	12	800	75	48	12	520	75	48	12	850		
30	140	650	350	20.0	$2 \times \#188$	12	1000	92	48	12	570	92	48	16	1000		
36	200	800	400	31.5	$2 \times \#188$	14	1000	118	56	14	690	118	56	16	1000		
42	240	1000	500	40.0	$2 \times \#188$	16	1200	143	64	16 ⑤	830	143	64	16	1000		
52	275	1200	600	62.5	$2 \times \#188$	20	1500	174	140	20 ⑤	930	174	140	20	1200		

④ The mesh reinforcement shall be done as a mesh cap or by using similar rebars.
 ⑤ Additional Ø14, length = 600 mm required (see Picture 13)
 ⑥ For the reinforcement "single reinforcement bar" (Picture 11) only F_Q ($\beta_{max} 12.5^\circ$) is permissible!

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