

PROJECT: 190417-New Railing System Design

PROJECT #: 190417

CLIENT: Nationwide Industries

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REVIEWED BY: Senthil Puliyadi, M.S. M.Eng., P.E.

REV: 01

DATE: 10/25/2021

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	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{E} \\ $	0/25/2021



RFX aluminum guard rail system utilizes aluminum extrusions with wire rope (stainless steel cable) and glass infill to construct building guards and rails for decks, balconies, stairs, fences and similar locations. The system is intended for interior and exterior weather exposed applications and is suitable for use in most natural environments. This system may be used for residential, commercial and industrial applications. It is an engineered system designed for the following criteria:

RFX Rail System Stainless Steel Cable:

The design loading conditions are: (Railing is designed for max speed of 160mph) On Top Rail:

Concentrated load = 200 lbs any direction, any location

Uniform load = 50 plf, any perpendicular to rail

For installations compliant with the IRC only the 200# top rail load is applicable.

On In-fill Panels:

Concentrated load = 50# on one sf.

Distributed load = 25 psf on area of in-fill, including spaces

Wind load will not control and doesn't impact design.

Refer to IBC Section 1607.7.1 for loading.

Minimum Required Wood Type:

Wood Shall be Douglas-Fir or Better

Anchor Material Specifications:

DIN EN ISO 4042 (For Epoxy Anchors) Stainless Steel (For Lag Screws)

Railing Post Material Specifications:

Post Shall be Aluminum 6063 – T5 and shall conform to Aluminum Design Manual.



RFX Rail System Glass In-fill Panels:

The design loading conditions are: (Railing is designed for max speed of 110mph) On Top Rail:

Concentrated load = 200 lbs any direction, any location

Uniform load = 50 plf, any perpendicular to rail

For installations compliant with the IRC only the 200# top rail load is applicable.

On In-fill Panels:

Concentrated load = 50# on one sf.

Distributed load = 25 psf on area of in-fill, including spaces

Wind load will apply in glass in-fill system.

Refer to IBC Section 1607.7.1 for loading.

Minimum Required Wood Type:

Wood Shall be Douglas-Fir or Better

Anchor Material Specifications:

DIN EN ISO 4042 (For Epoxy Anchors)

Stainless Steel (For Lag Screws)

Railing Post Material Specifications:

Railing Post Shall be Aluminum 6063 – T5 and shall conform to Aluminum Design Manual.

The RFX system will meet all applicable requirements of the 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018 International Building Codes and International Residential Codes, CBC 2019 and state building codes based on these versions of the IBC, and 2005 and 2010 Aluminum Design Manuals. Wood components and anchorage to wood are designed in accordance with the 2018 National Design Specification for Wood Construction.



Typical Installations:

Surface mounted with base plates:

Residential Applications:

Rail Height 36" or 42" above finish floor.

<u>Steel Cable:</u> Standard Post spacing 5' on center maximum all mounting methods (one, or two-story house only) except as noted below.

<u>Glass In-fill Panels:</u> Standard Post spacing 4' on center maximum all mounting methods (one, or two-story house only) except as noted below.

All top rails

Commercial and Industrial Applications:

Rail Height 42" above finish floor.

Steel Cable: Standard Post spacing 5' on center maximum with stiffener for all posts.

Glass In-fill Panels: Standard Post spacing 4' on center maximum with stiffener for all posts.

All top rails

Core pocket /embedded posts:

Residential Applications:

Rail Height 36" or 42" above finish floor.

<u>Steel Cable:</u> Standard Post spacing 5' on center maximum all mounting methods (one, or two-story house only) except as noted below.

<u>Glass In-fill Panels</u>: Standard Post spacing 4' on center maximum all mounting methods (one, or two-story house only) except as noted below.

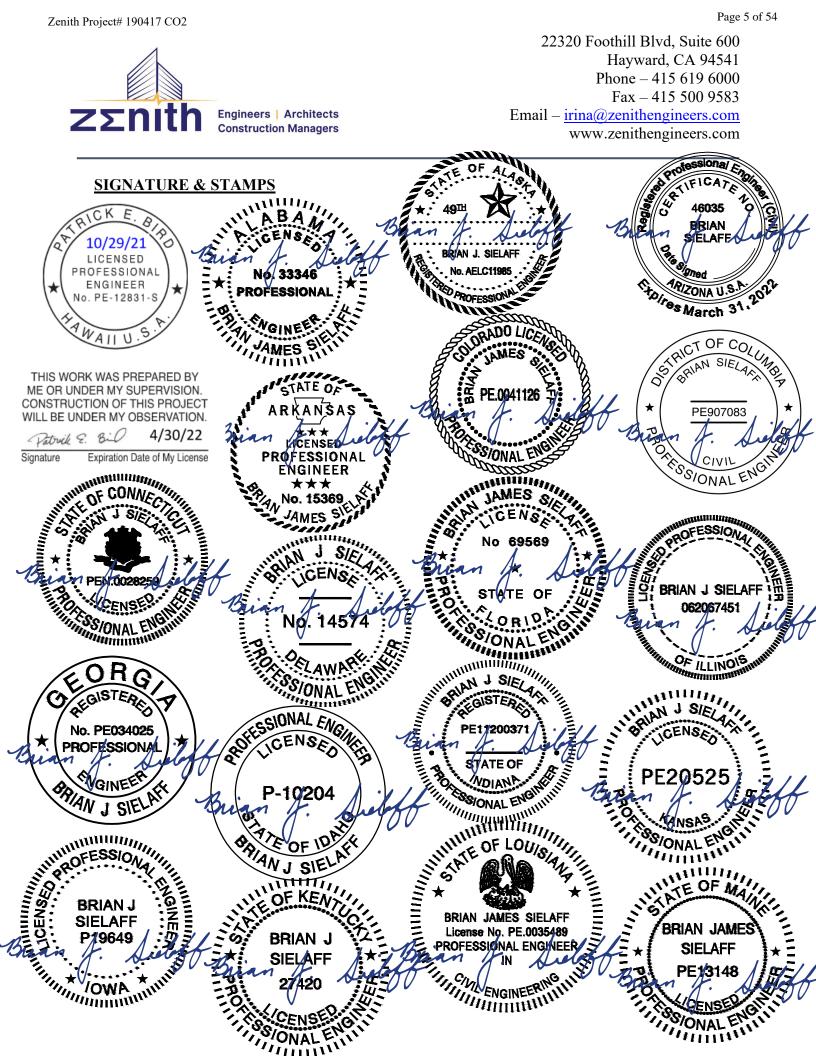
Commercial and Industrial Applications:

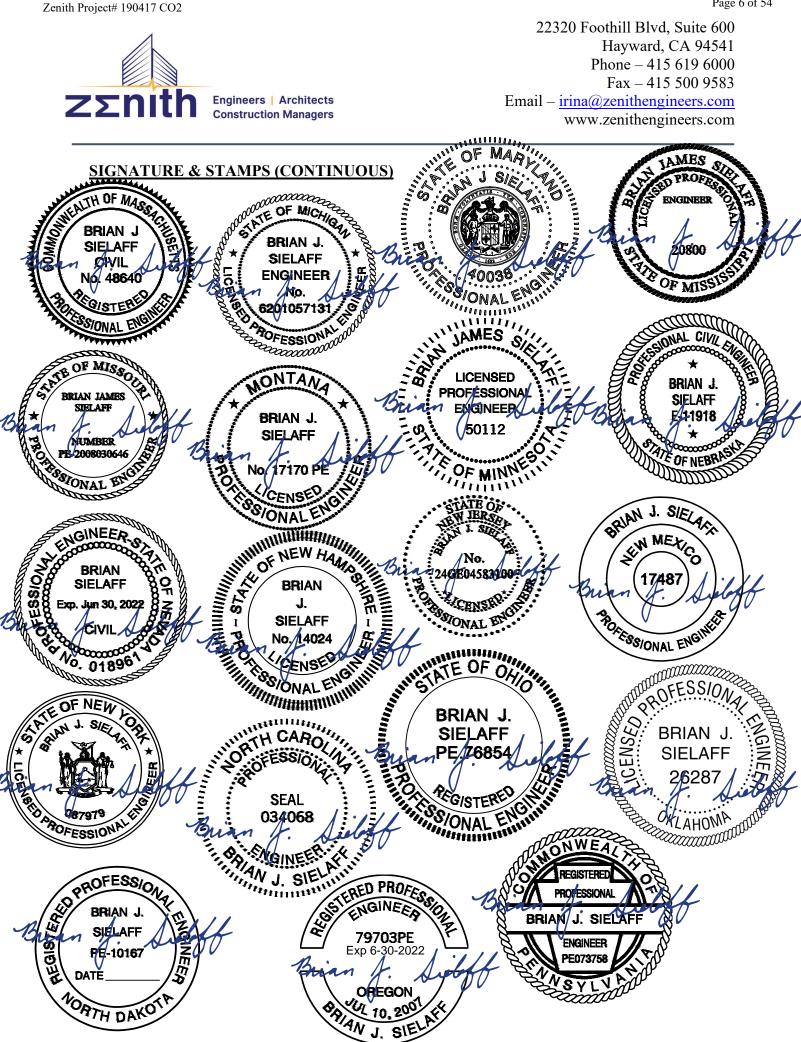
Rail Height 42" above finish floor.

Steel Cable: Standard Post spacing 5' on center maximum with stiffener for all posts.

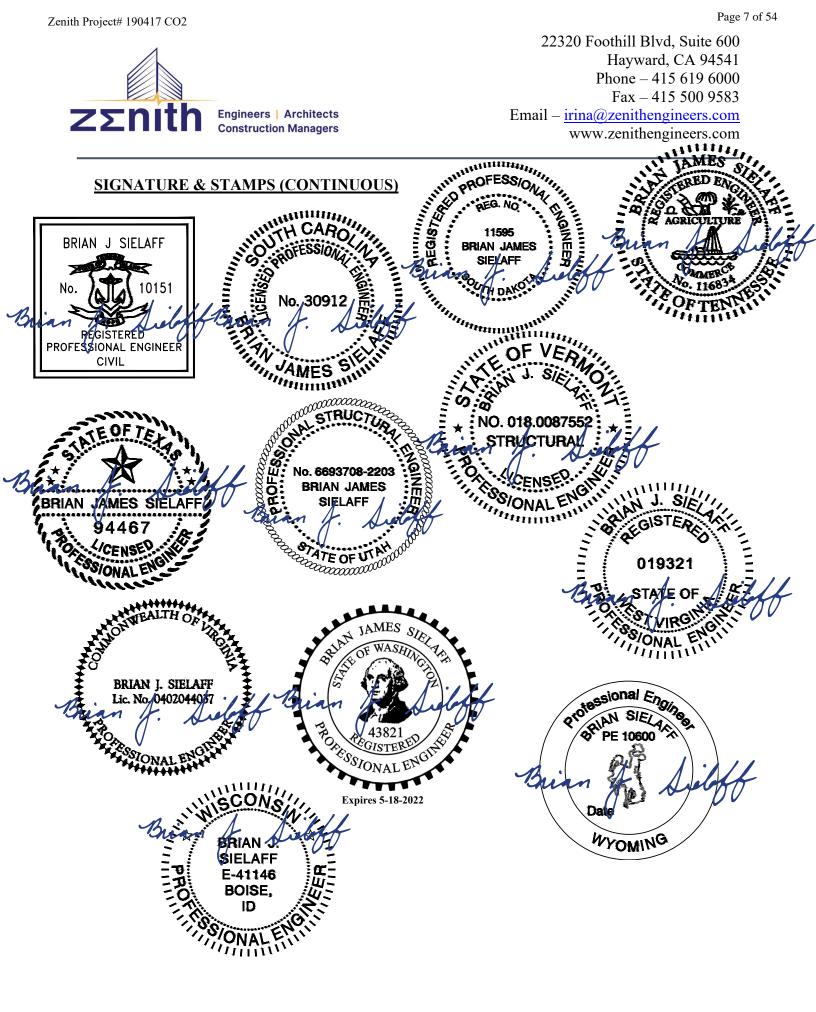
Glass In-fill Panels: Standard Post spacing 4' on center maximum with stiffener for all posts.

Note: Post spacing is 4' on center maximum without using stiffener for posts.





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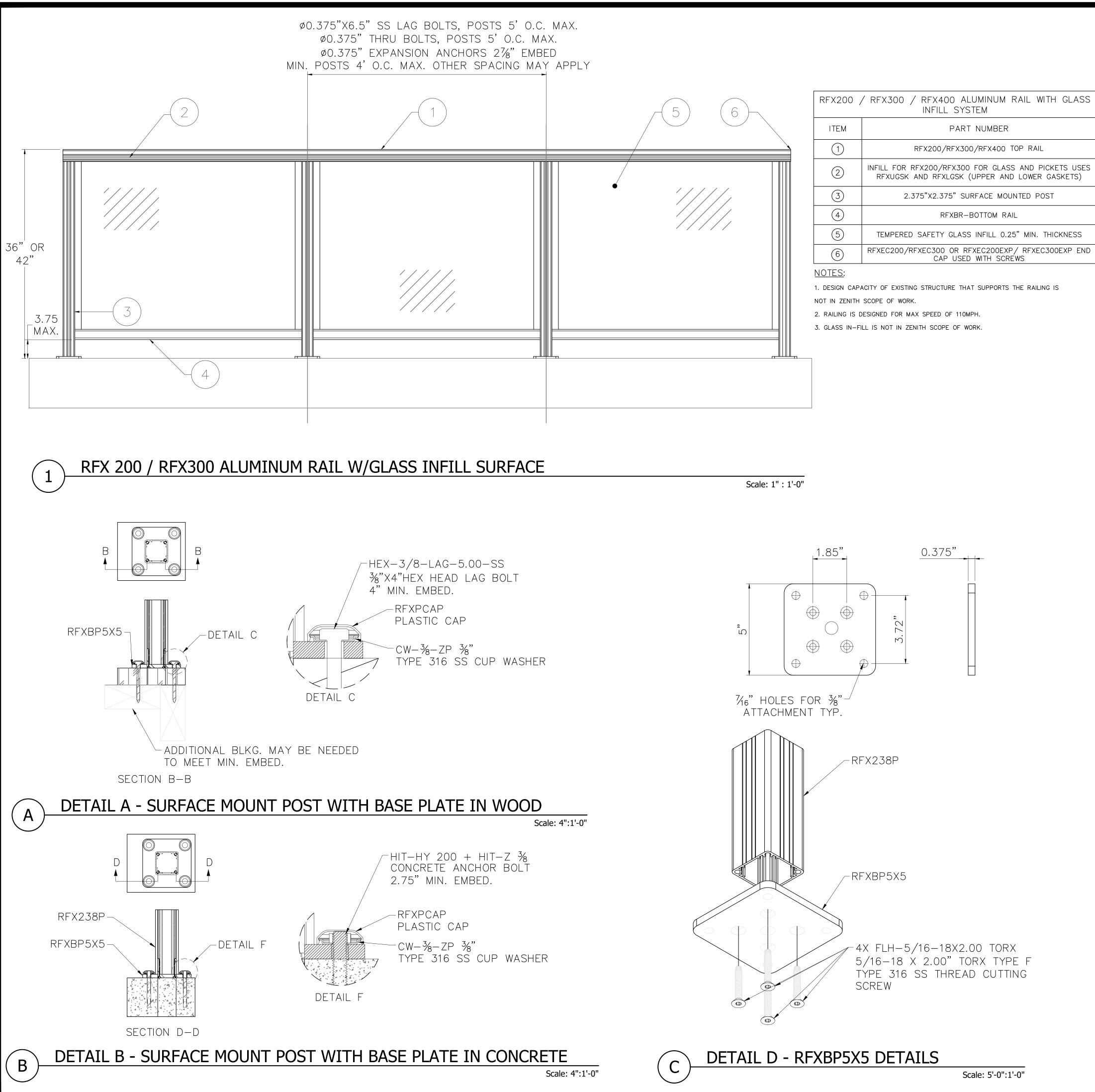
NATIONWIDE INDUSTRIES 50 STATES

	SHEET INDEX				
SHEET NO.	SHEET TITLE				
COVER	COVER				
S1.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 / RFX400 W/GLASS INFILL – SURFACE MOUNTED				
S2.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 / RFX400 W/GLASS INFIL - OFFSET FASICA MOUNTED				
S3.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 / RFX400 W/GLASS INFIL - FLUSH FASICA MOUNTED				
S4.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 / RFX400 W/GLASS INFIL - POST CORE MOUNTED				
S5.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – SURFACE MOUNTED				
S6.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – OFFSET FASICA MOUNTED				
S7.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – FLUSH FASICA MOUNTED				
S8.0	RFX 200 / RFX300 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILLL – POST CORE MOUNTED				
S9.0	RFX 100 / RFX250 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – SURFACE MOUNTED				
S10.0	RFX 100 / RFX250 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – OFFSET FASICA MOUNTED				
S11.0	RFX 100 / RFX250 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – FLUSH FASICA MOUNTED				
S12.0	RFX 100 / RFX250 W/STAINLESS STEEL CABLE INFILL – POST CORE				

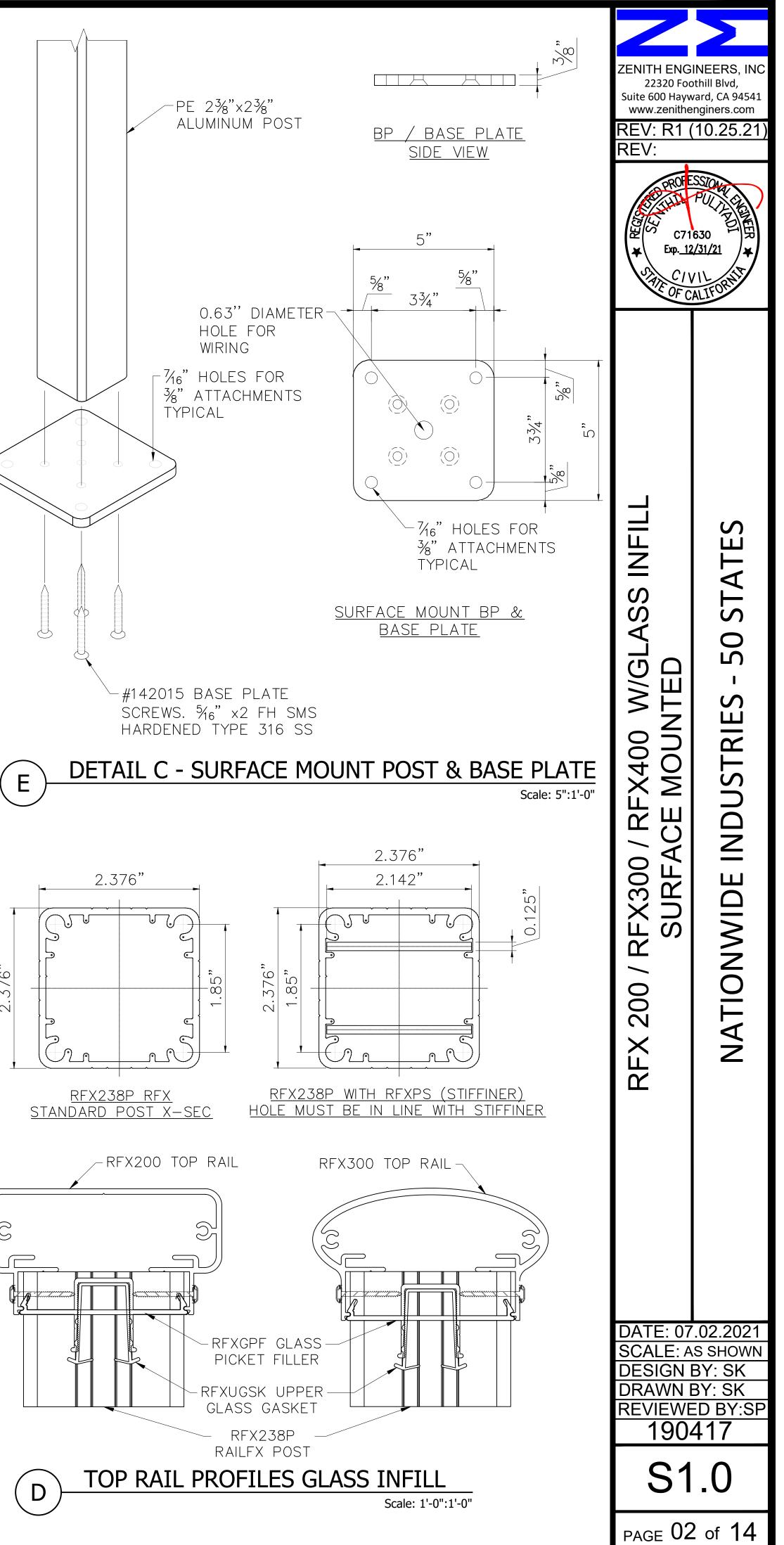
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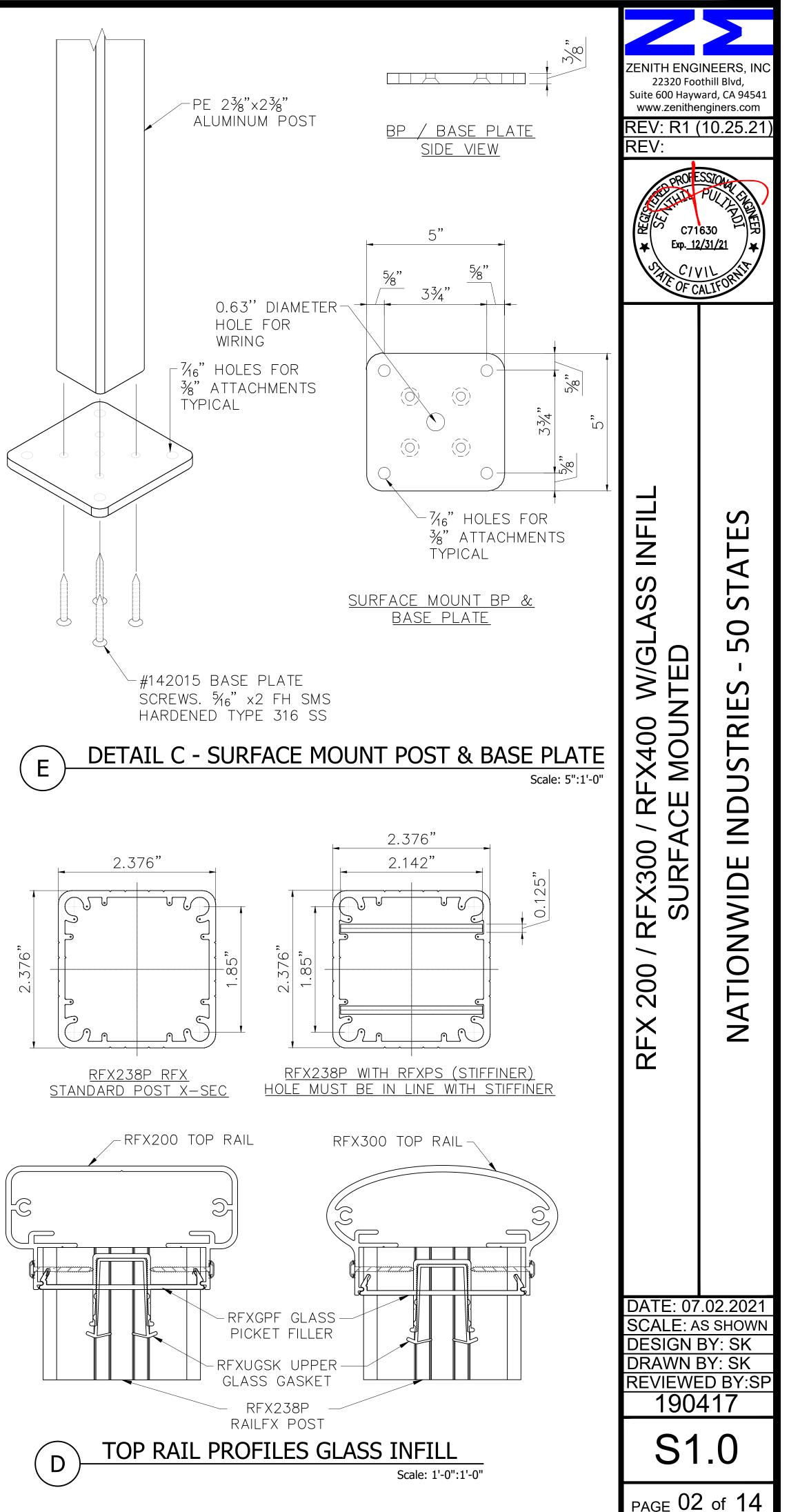
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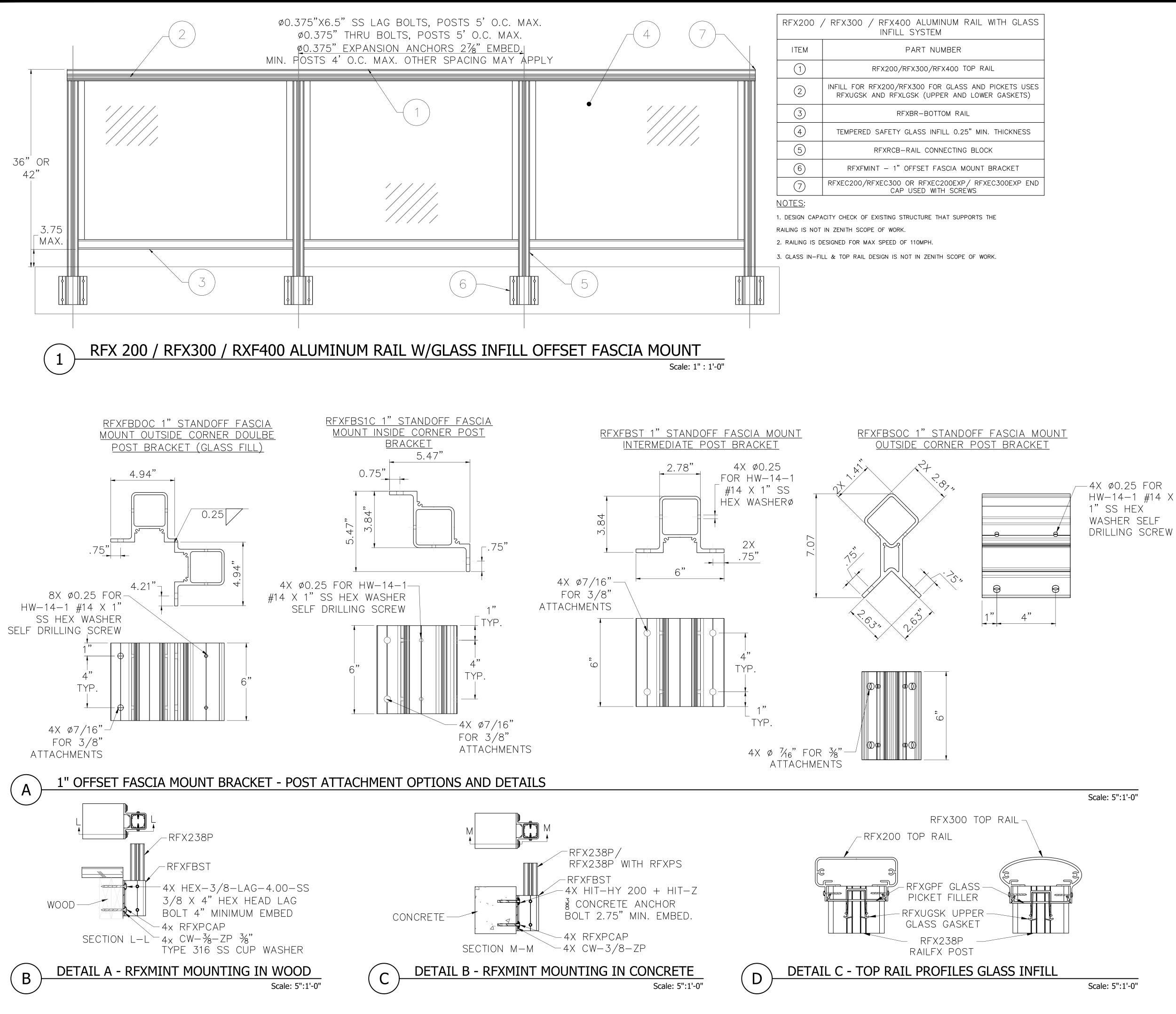


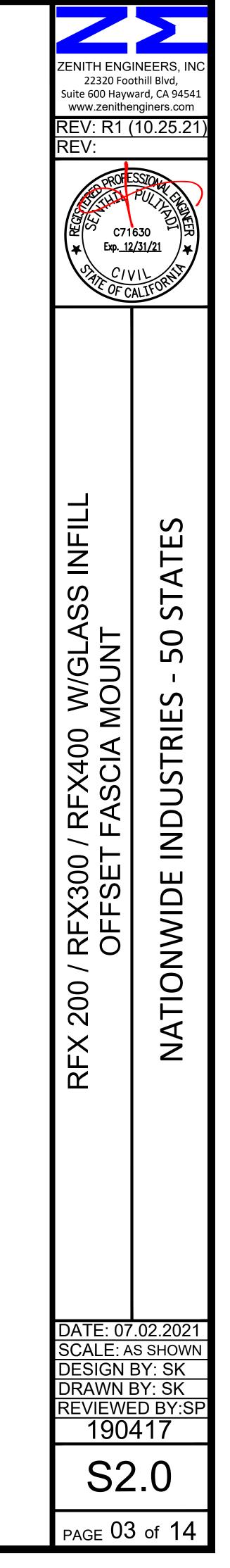
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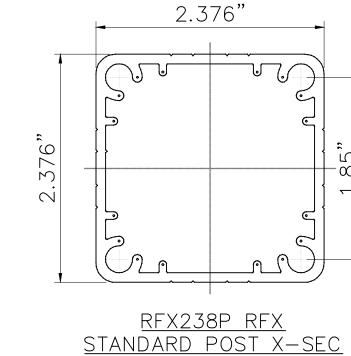


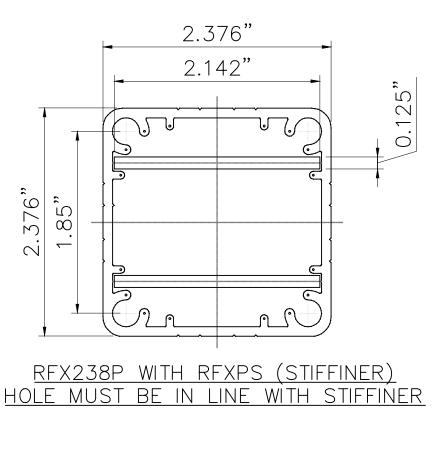


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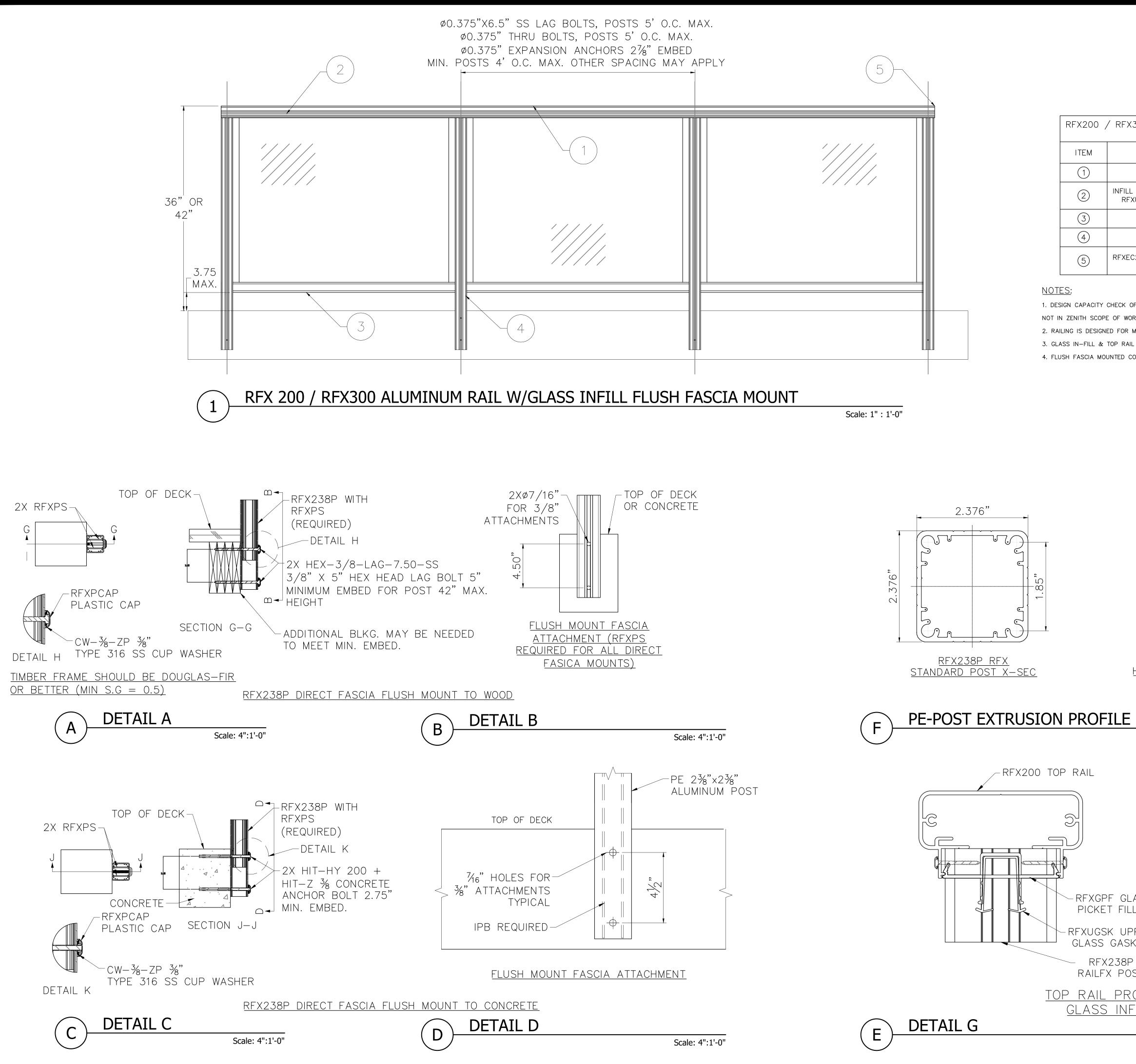


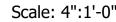


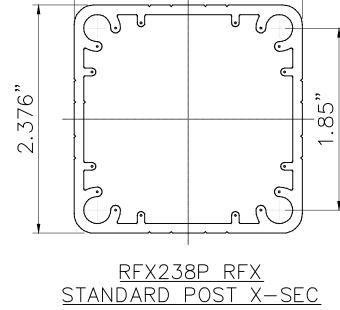












2.376"

ITEM	PART NUMBER
1	RFX200/RFX300/RFX400 TOP RAIL
2	INFILL FOR RFX200/RFX300 FOR GLASS AND PICKETS USES RFXUGSK AND RFXLGSK (UPPER AND LOWER GASKETS)
3	RFXBR-BOTTOM RAIL
4	DIRECT TO FLUSH FASCIA MOUNTED POST
5	RFXEC200/RFXEC300 OR RFXEC200EXP/ RFXEC300EXP END CAP USED WITH SCREWS

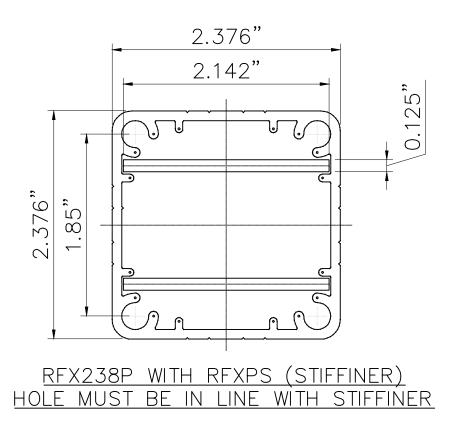
<u>NOTES:</u>

-RFX200 TOP RAIL

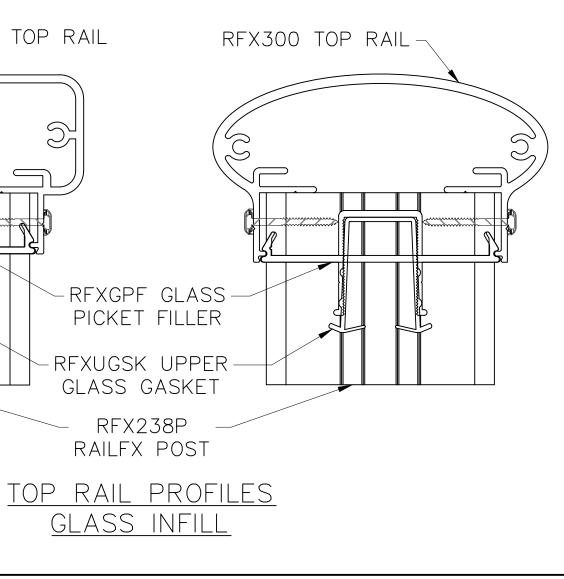
1. DESIGN CAPACITY CHECK OF EXISTING STRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS THE RAILING IS NOT IN ZENITH SCOPE OF WORK. 2. RAILING IS DESIGNED FOR MAX SPEED OF 110MPH. 3. GLASS IN-FILL & TOP RAIL DESIGN IS NOT IN ZENITH SCOPE OF WORK. 4. FLUSH FASCIA MOUNTED CONNECTION IS NOT RECOMMENDED TO WOODEN MEMBERS



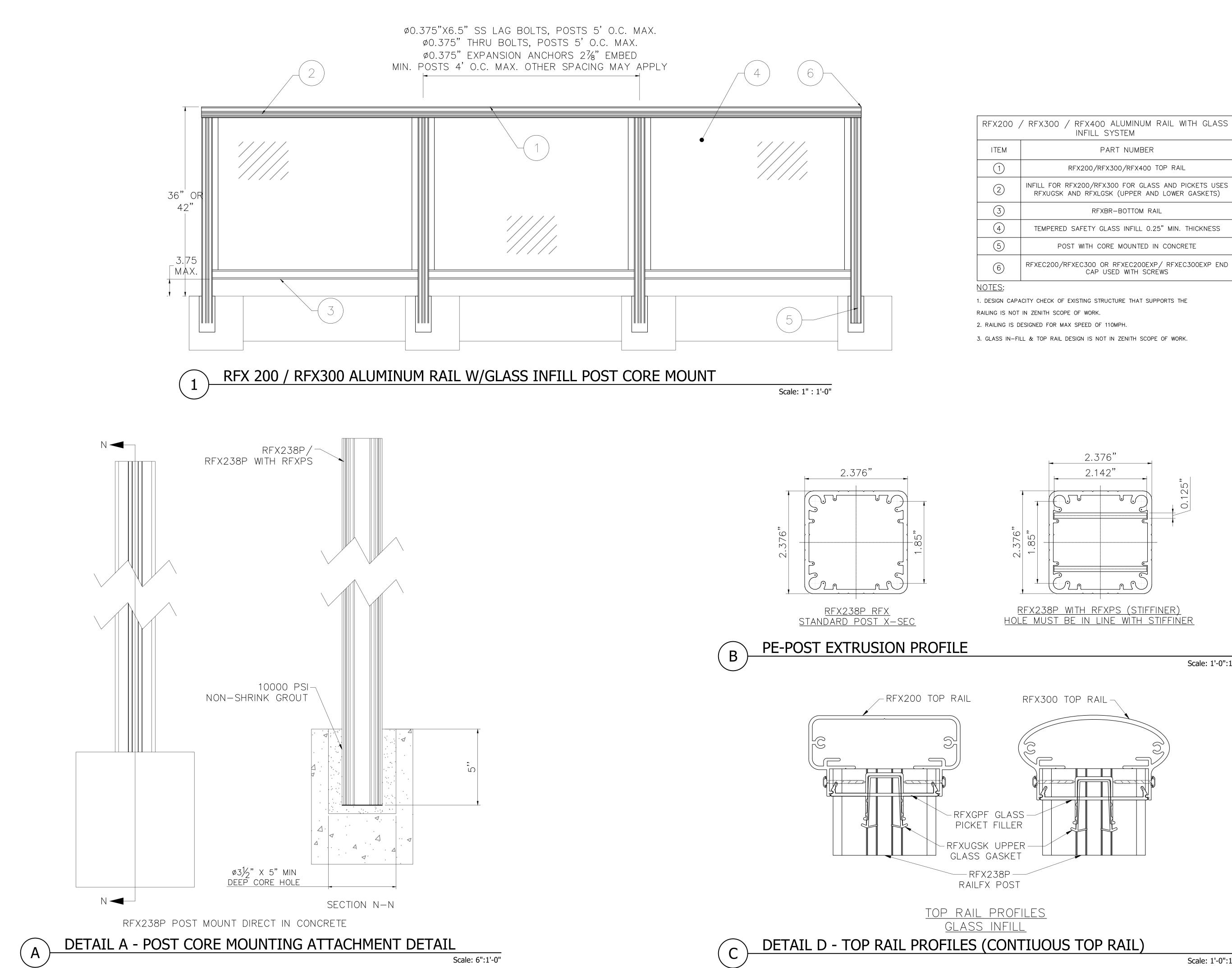
RFX200 /	/ RFX300 / RFX400 ALUMINUM RAIL WITH GLASS INFILL SYSTEM
ITEM	PART NUMBER



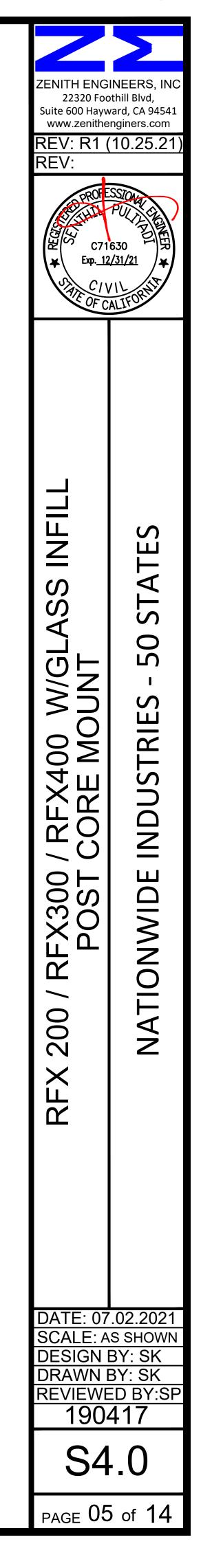
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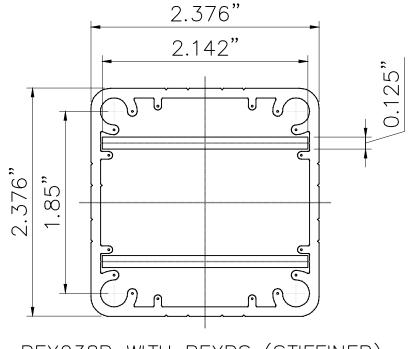
Scale: 1'-0":1'-0"



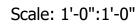




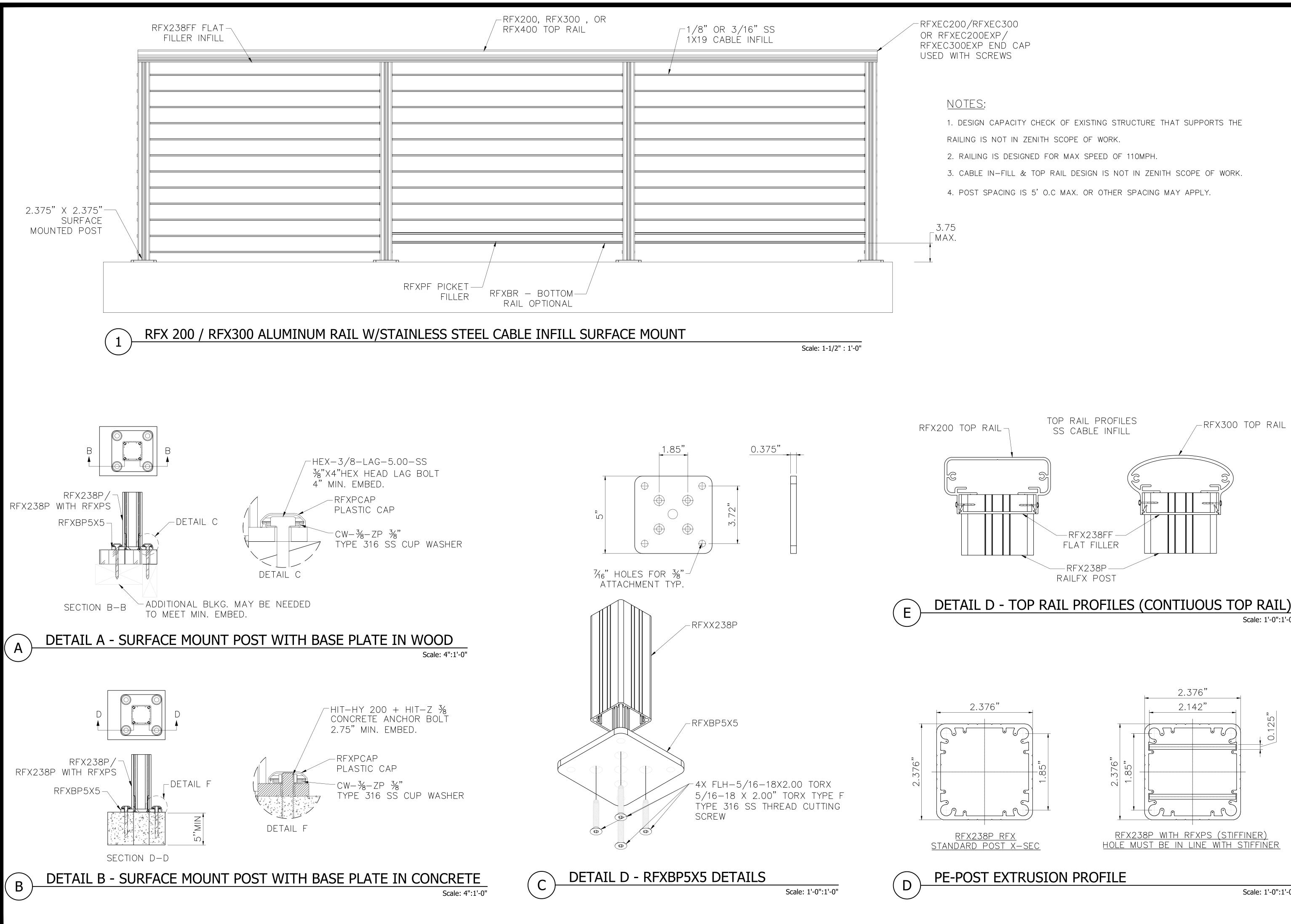
x200 ,	INFILL SYSTEM
TEM	PART NUMBER
1	RFX200/RFX300/RFX400 TOP RAIL
2	INFILL FOR RFX200/RFX300 FOR GLASS AND PICKETS USES RFXUGSK AND RFXLGSK (UPPER AND LOWER GASKETS)
3	RFXBR-BOTTOM RAIL
4	TEMPERED SAFETY GLASS INFILL 0.25" MIN. THICKNESS
\bigcirc	



HOLE MUST BE IN LINE WITH STIFFINER

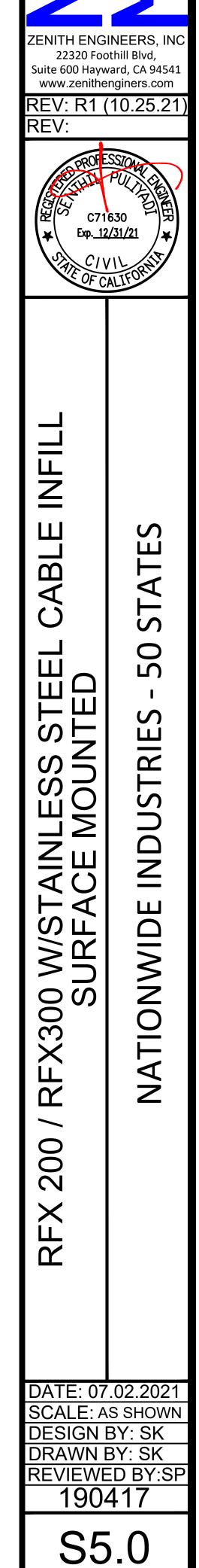


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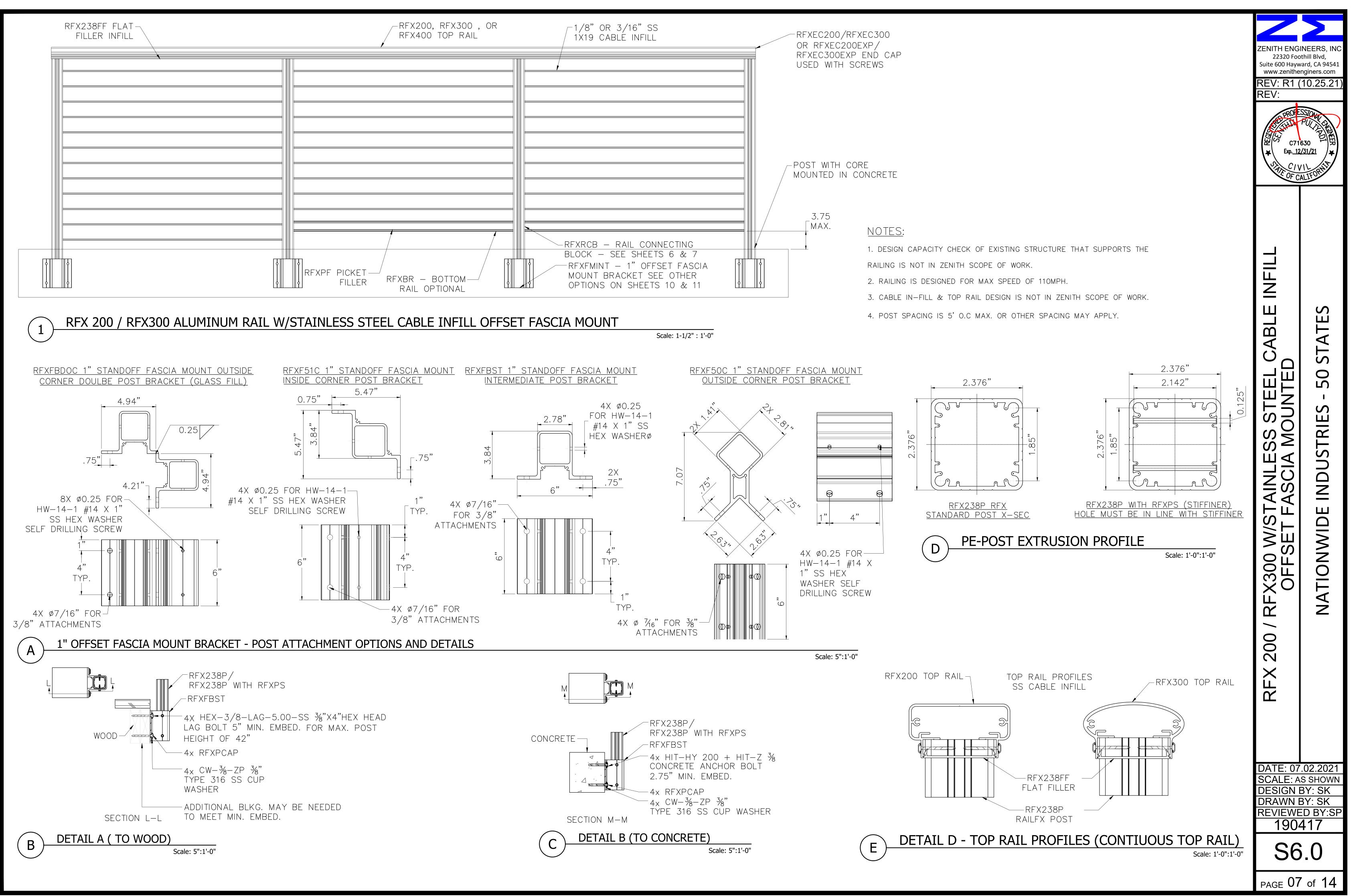


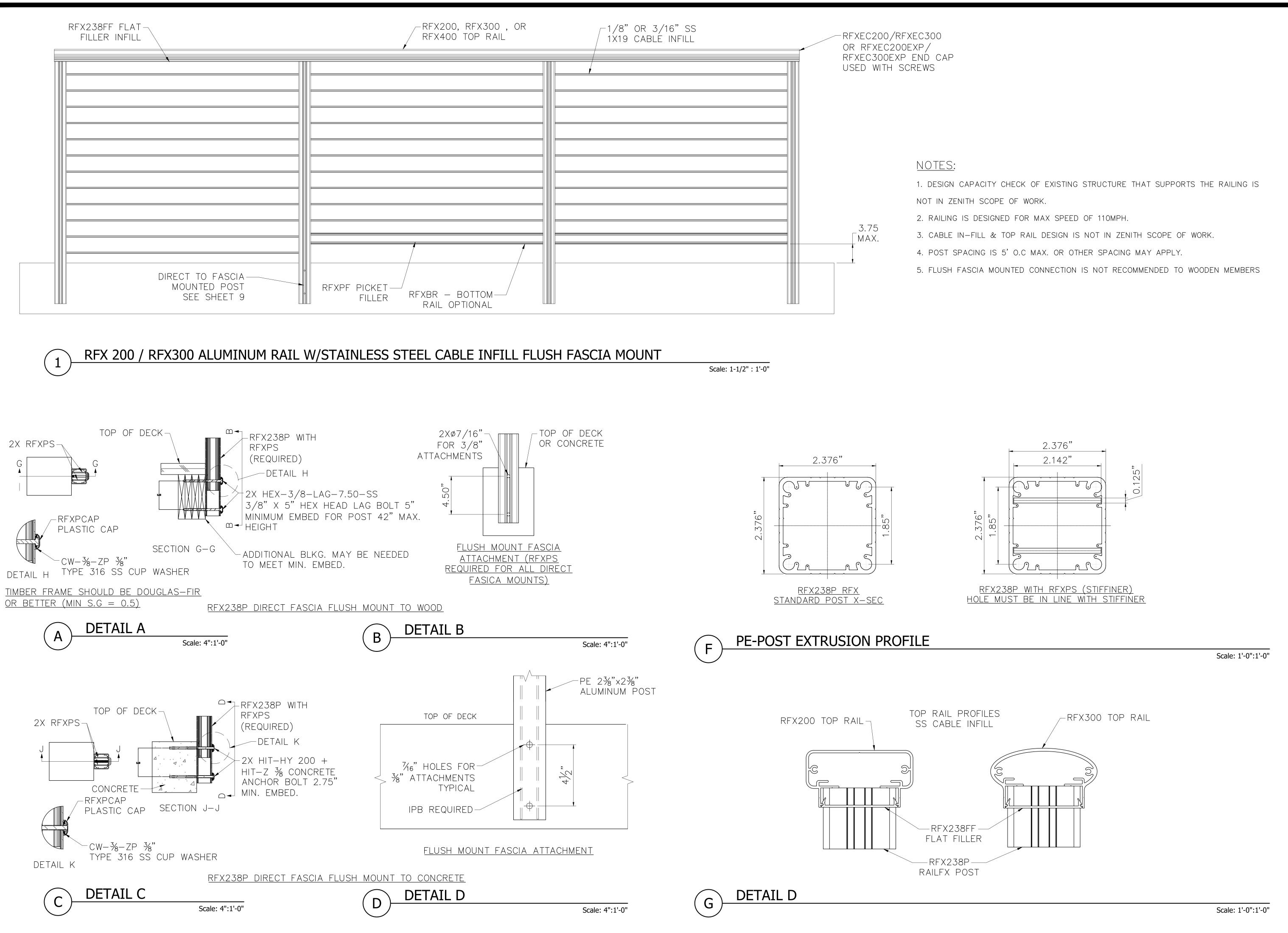
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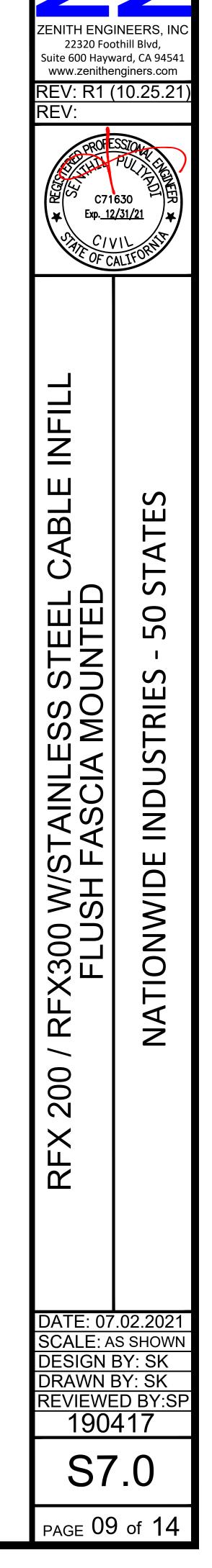
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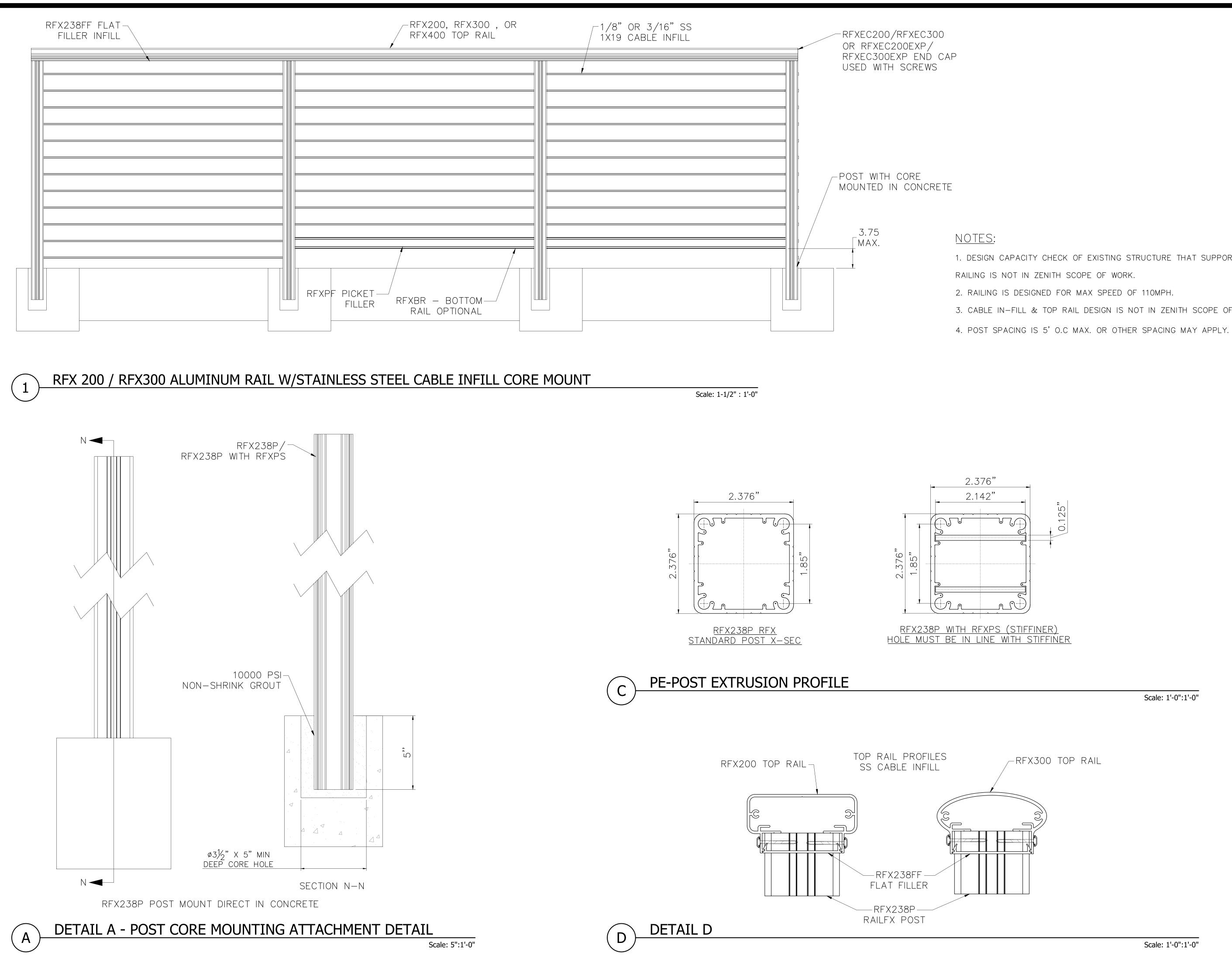


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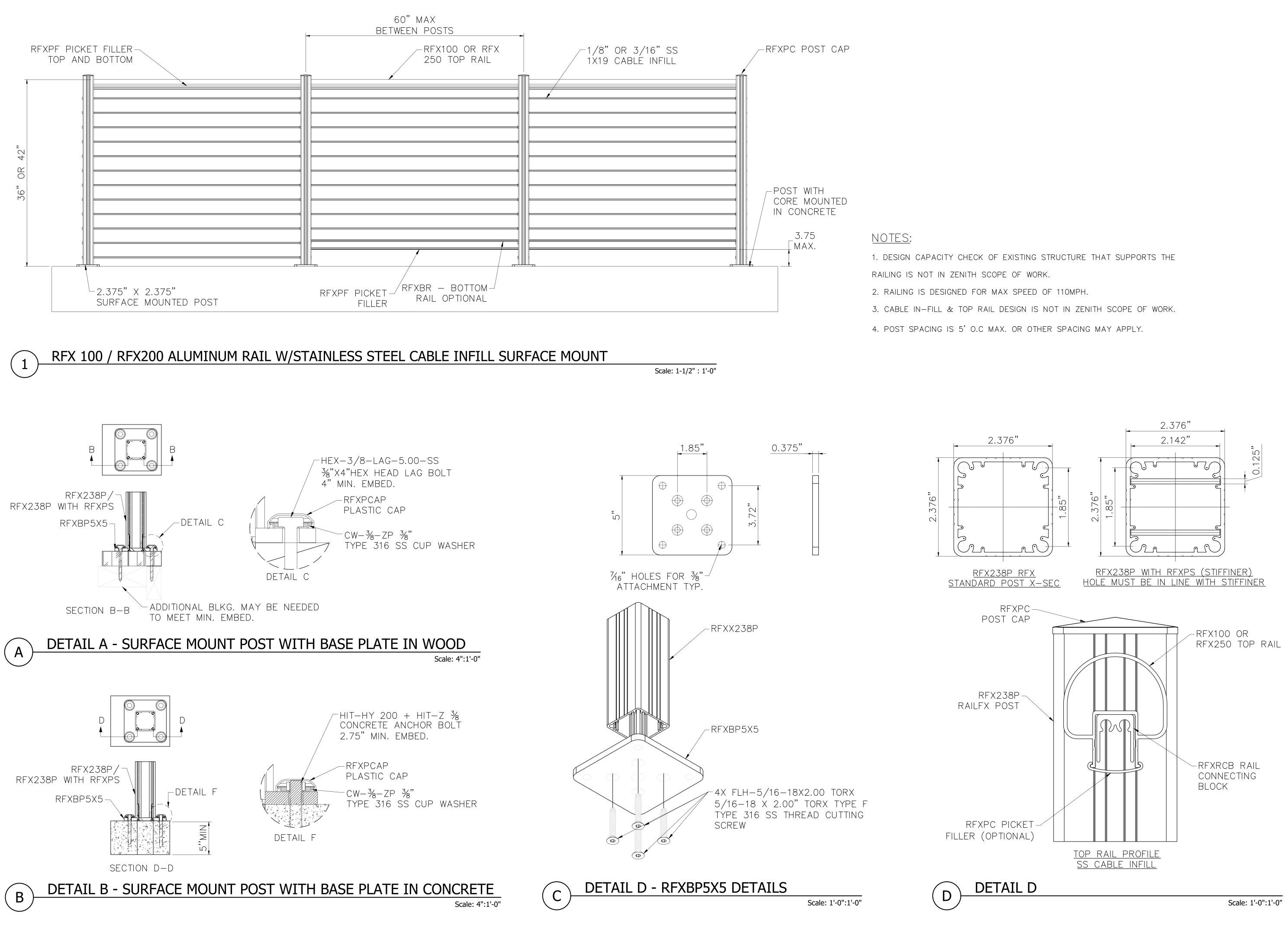
ZENITH ENGINEERS, IN 22320 Foothill Blvd, Suite 600 Hayward, CA 94541 www.zenithenginers.com REV: R1 (10.25.21) REV: R2 (01.07.22 C71630 Exp.<u>12/31/21</u> ×\ CIVIL THE OF CALIFC INFILL ABLE S **STATE** Ú X300 W/STAINLESS STEEL POST CORE MOUNT Ο Ь S USTRIE **ND** NATIONWIDE Ц Ц 200 RFX DATE: 07.02.2021 SCALE: AS SHOWN DESIGN BY: SK DRAWN BY: SK **REVIEWED BY:SP** 190417 S8.0 PAGE 10 of 14

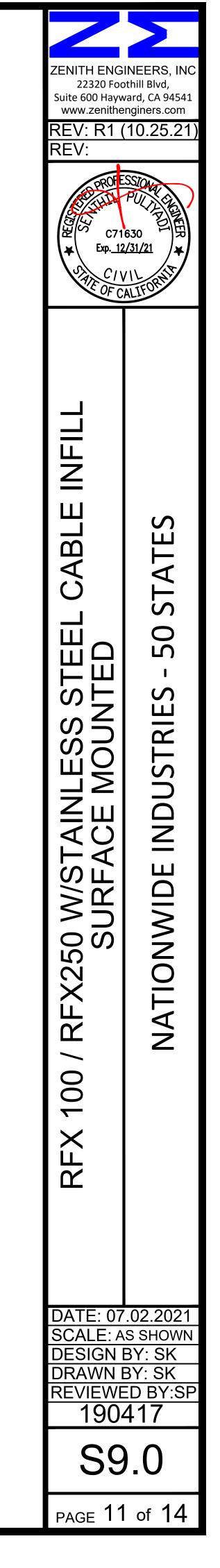
1. DESIGN CAPACITY CHECK OF EXISTING STRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS THE

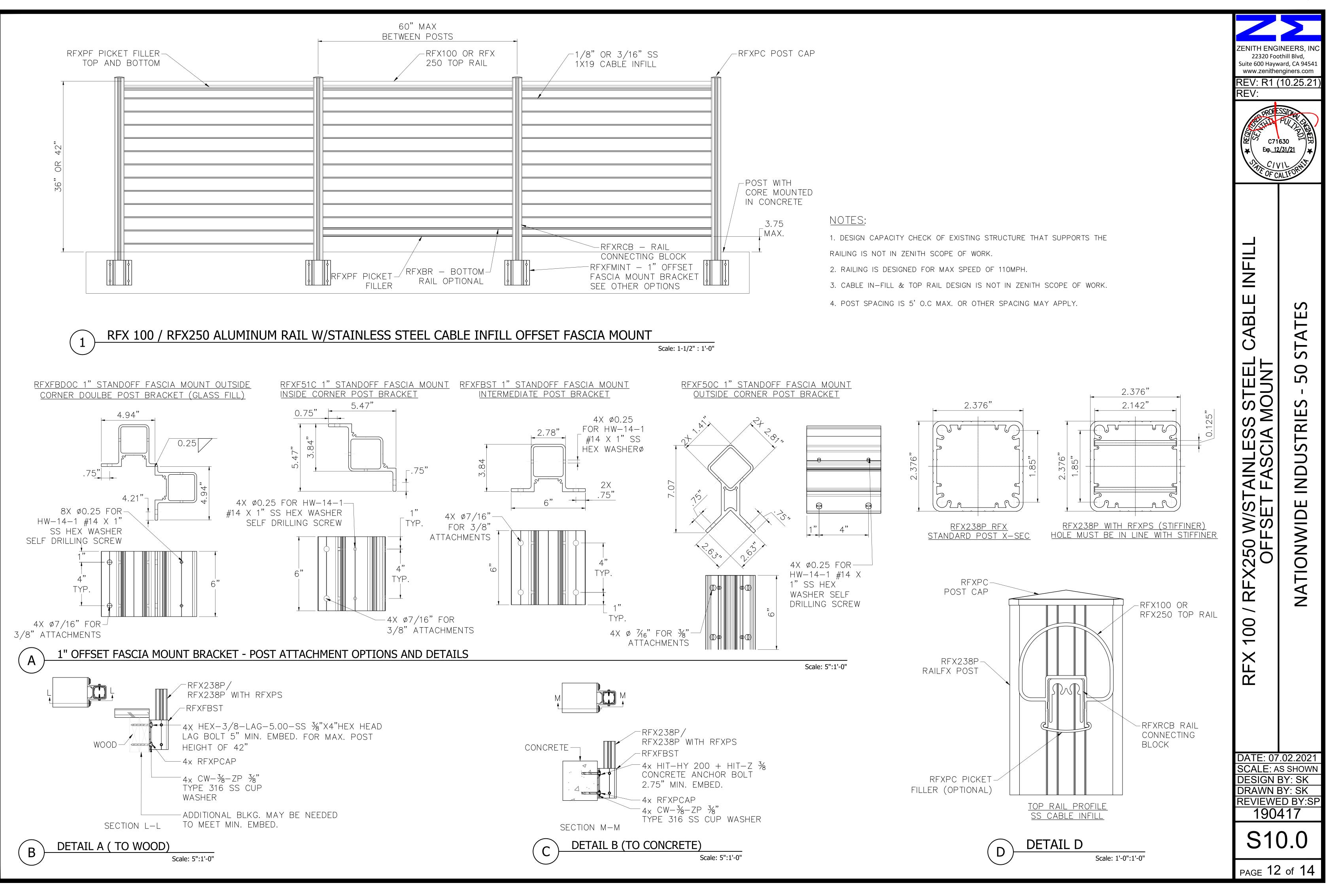
- 3. CABLE IN-FILL & TOP RAIL DESIGN IS NOT IN ZENITH SCOPE OF WORK.

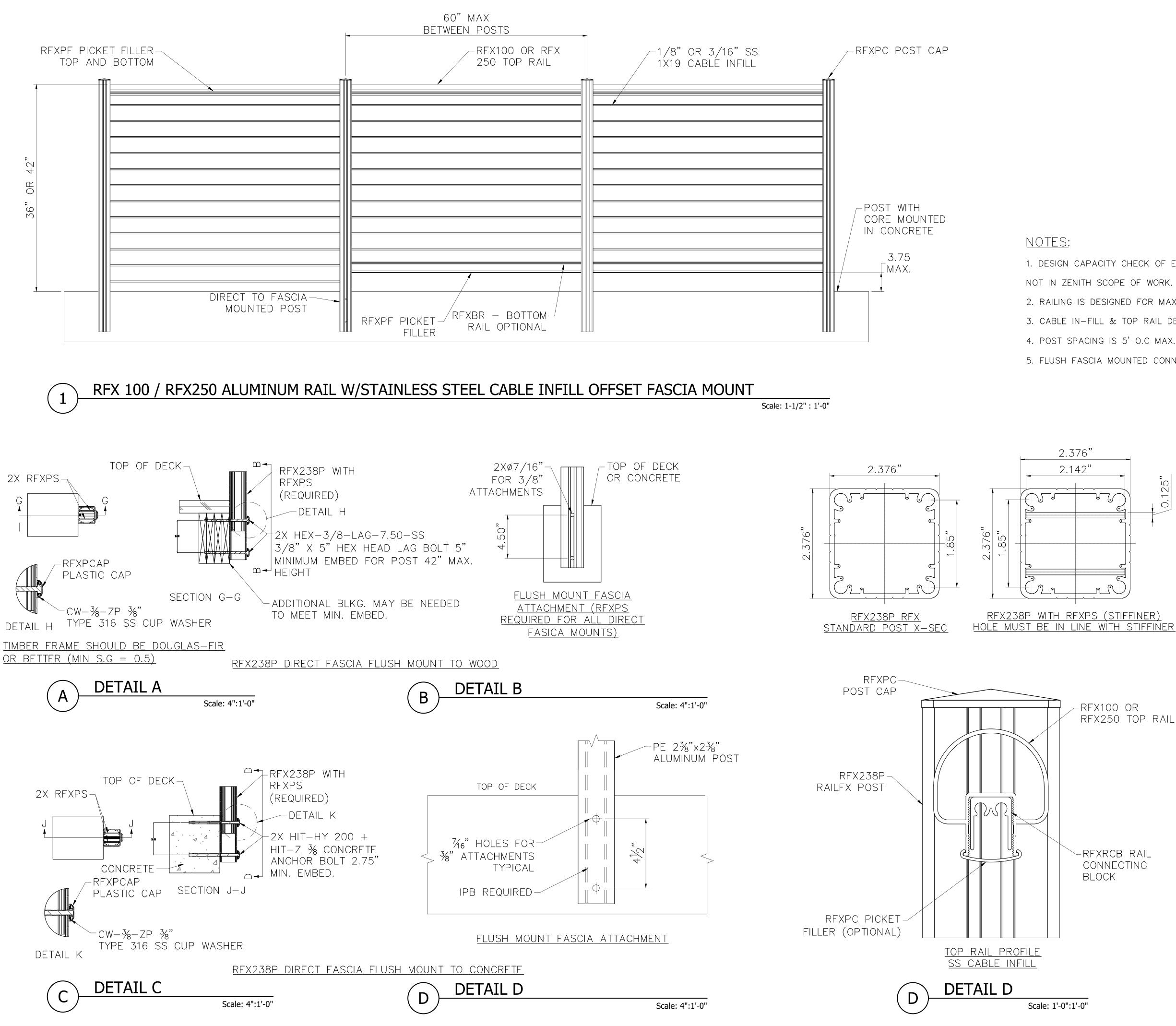
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Scale: 1'-0":1'-0"

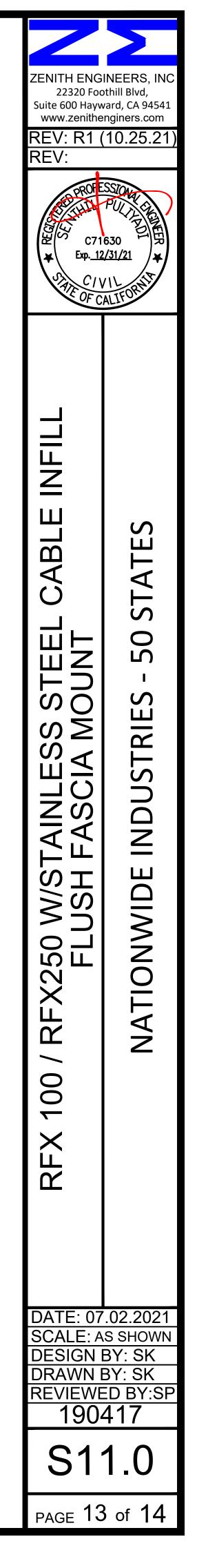




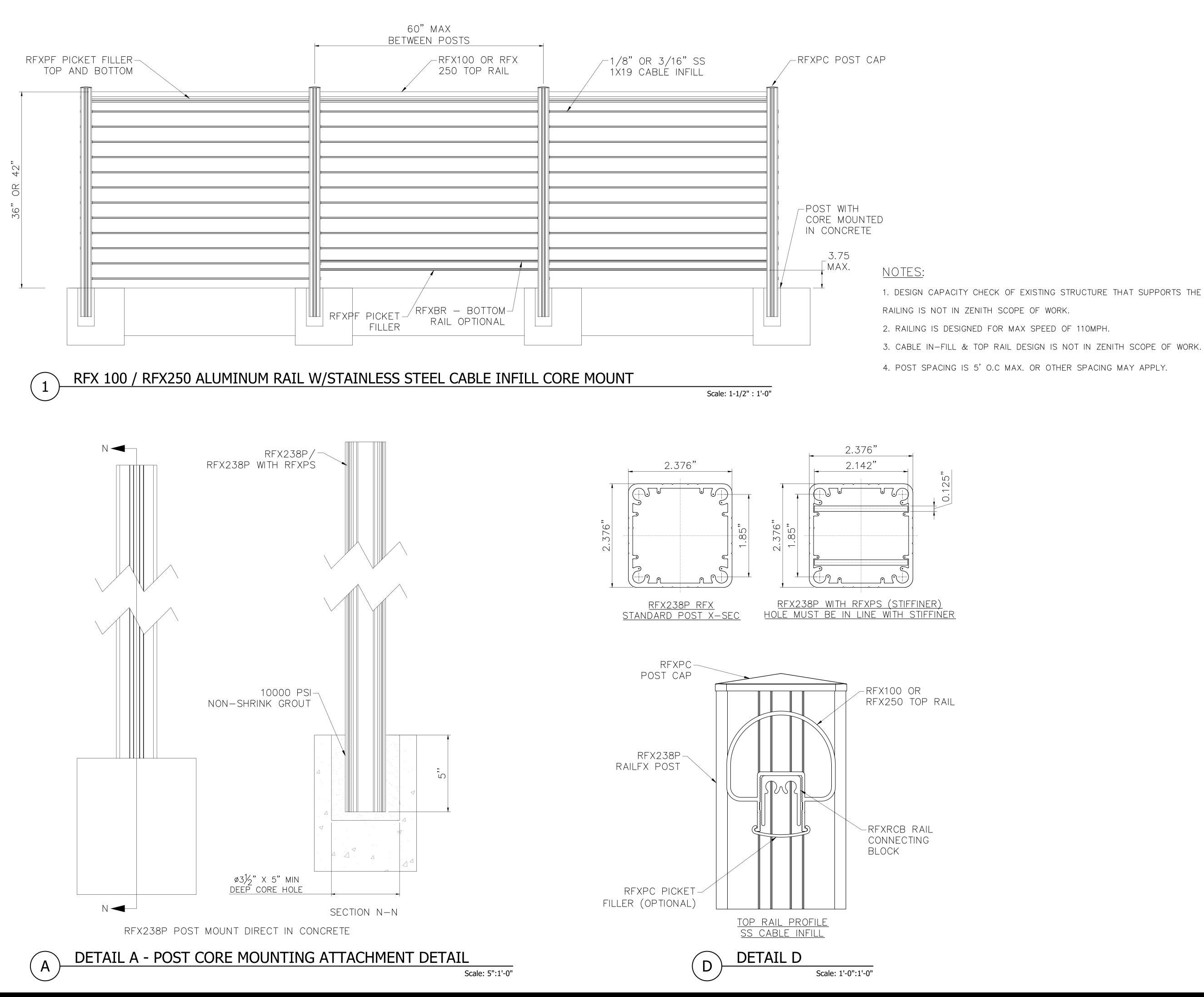


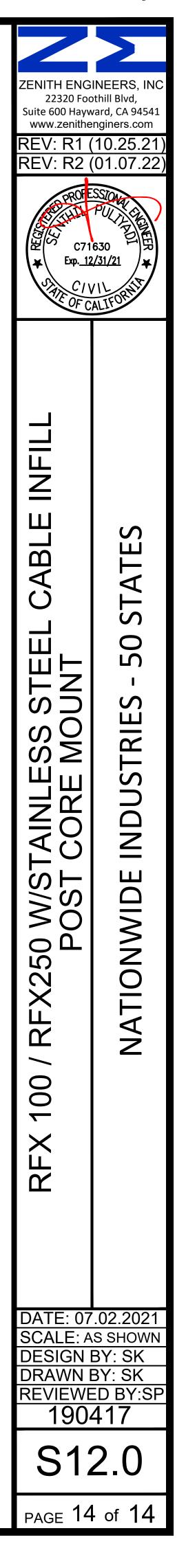


- 5. FLUSH FASCIA MOUNTED CONNECTION IS NOT RECOMMENDED TO WOODEN MEMBERS

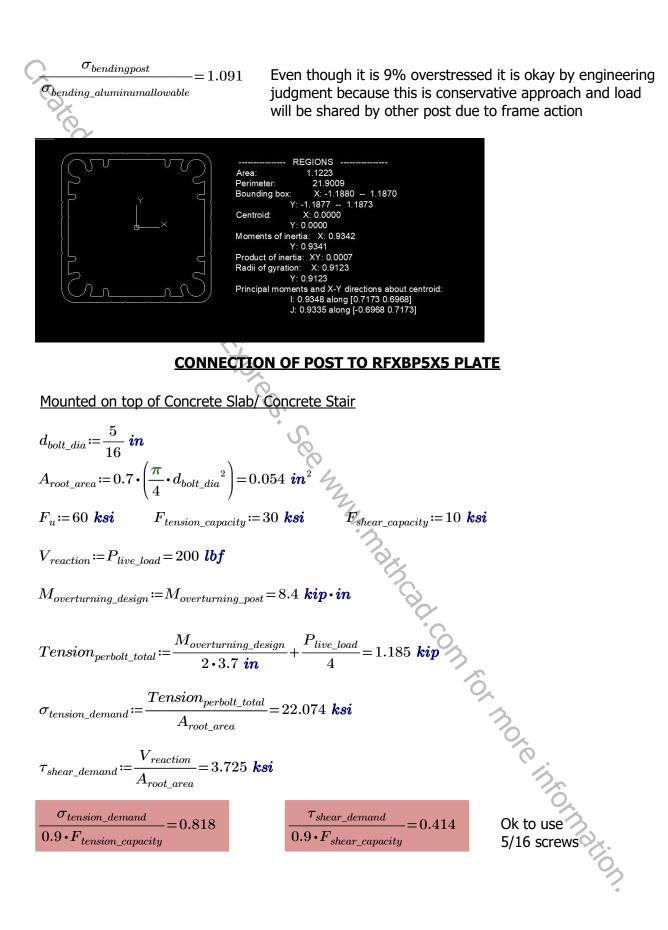


- 1. DESIGN CAPACITY CHECK OF EXISTING STRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS THE RAILING IS
- 2. RAILING IS DESIGNED FOR MAX SPEED OF 110MPH.
- 3. CABLE IN-FILL & TOP RAIL DESIGN IS NOT IN ZENITH SCOPE OF WORK.
- 4. POST SPACING IS 5' O.C MAX. OR OTHER SPACING MAY APPLY.





<u> 190417 - RailFX Railing System Report</u> 1. POST DESIGN CHECK (WITHOUT STIFFENER) $L_{outterlength_post} \coloneqq 2.376$ in $L_{innerlength_post} \coloneqq 1.895$ in $t_{post} \coloneqq \frac{L_{outterlength_post} - L_{innerlength_post}}{2} = 0.241$ in $H_{post_length} := 42$ in = 3.5 ft $P_{live_load} \coloneqq 200 \ lbf$ $M_{overturning_post} \coloneqq H_{post_length} \cdot P_{live_load} = 8.4 \ kip \cdot in$ I_{post} :=0.9341 in^4 From AutoCAD $y_c \coloneqq 1.1877 \ in$ From AutoCAD ice www.maincad.co. $S_{post} \coloneqq \frac{I_{post}}{u} = 0.786 \ \boldsymbol{in}^3$ $\sigma_{bendingpost} \! \coloneqq \! \frac{M_{overturning_post}}{S_{post}} \! = \! 10.681 \; \textit{ksi}$ $L_b \coloneqq H_{post_length} = 42$ in $S_c := S_{post} = 0.786 \ in^3$ $J := 0.9335 \ in^4$ $C_b = 1.0$ From AutoCAD $I_y \! := \! I_{post} \! = \! 0.934 \, in^4$ $S \coloneqq \frac{2 \cdot L_b \cdot S_c}{C_b \cdot \sqrt{I_a \cdot J}} = 70.748$ S1 = 95 $S < S_1$ (Aluminum Design Manual Table 2-20 6063 T5) $17.5 - 0.917 \cdot \sqrt{S} = 9.787$ Aluminum Design Manual Table 2-20 $\sigma_{bending_aluminumallowable} \coloneqq \left(17.5 - 0.917 \cdot \sqrt{S}\right) \cdot 1 \ \textit{ksi} = 9.787 \ \textit{ksi}$



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CONCRETE ANCHOR CONNECTION

CASE 1: Mounted on top of Concrete Slab/ Concrete Stair

Base Plate Anchorage design for Concrete Connection

 $V_{reaction} \coloneqq P_{live_load} = 200 \ lbf$

 $M_{overturning_design} \coloneqq M_{overturning_post} = 8400 \ lbf \cdot in$

See attached HILTI calcs for anchorage design assuming minimum concrete thickness of 6 inches. It is okay to use HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8 anchors with minimum embedment depth of 2.75 in and minimum edge distance of 5".

CASE 2: Flush Fascia Mounted

 $l_{anchrage_leverarm} := 4.5$ in

CASE 2a- For 200 lbf load perpendicular to the fascia

 $T_{tension_pure} \coloneqq P_{live_load} = 200 \ lbf$

 $M_{moment} \coloneqq M_{overturning_post} = 8400 \ lbf \cdot in$

CASE 2a- For 200 lbf load vertically down

 $V_{shear \ pure} \coloneqq P_{live \ load} = 200 \ lbf$

Additional tension due to overturning moment

Case 2a governs

Flush fascia mounted will govern the anchorage design as it has single rows of bolts, same design is applicable for offset fascia mounted.

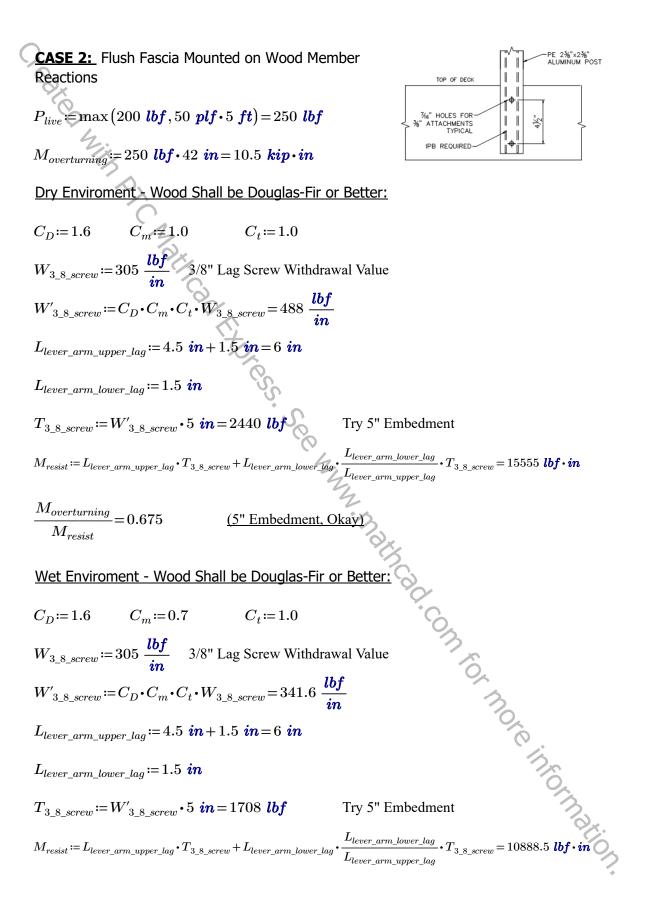
Note: Same design is applicable for offset fascia mounted connection to concrete

CASE 3: Core Mounted in concrete

$$S_{1} \coloneqq 4000 \ \textbf{psi} = 576000 \ \textbf{psf} \ P \coloneqq P_{live_load} = 200 \ \textbf{lbf} \qquad h \coloneqq H_{post_length} = 3.5 \ \textbf{ft} \qquad b \coloneqq 8 \ \textbf{in}$$
$$A \coloneqq \frac{2.34 \cdot P}{S_{1} \cdot b} = 0.001 \ \textbf{ft} \qquad d \coloneqq 0.5 \cdot A \cdot \left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{4.36 \cdot h}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 0.826 \ \textbf{in}$$

Required is 0.826in whereas provided is 5" hence okay

WOOD ANCHOR CONNECTION **CASE 1:** Mounted on top of Wood Member Base Plate Anchorage design for Wood Connection Reactions $P_{live} \coloneqq \max \left(200 \ lbf, 50 \ plf \cdot 5 \ ft \right) = 250 \ lbf \quad Lever_{arm} \coloneqq 42 \ in$ (Tube height is only 42 inches) $M_{overturning_design} \coloneqq P_{live} \cdot Lever_{arm} = 10.5 \ kip \cdot in$ $Min_{anchor_spacing} \coloneqq 3.717$ in (Minimum spacing between lag screws) $T_{reaction} \coloneqq \frac{M_{overturning_design}}{2 \cdot Min_{anchor_spacing}} = 1.412 \ kip \quad \text{(Tension on two lag screws bolts)}$ $Tension_{perbolt} := T_{reaction} = 1412.429$ lbf (Conservatively assuming only one lag screw will take tension) Dry Enviroment - Wood Shall be Douglas-Fir or Better:
$$\begin{split} C_D &\coloneqq 1.6 \qquad C_m &\coloneqq 1.0 \qquad C_t &\coloneqq 1.0 \\ W_{3_8_screw} &\coloneqq 305 \; \frac{lbf}{in} \qquad 3/8" \text{ Lag Screw Withdrawal Value} \end{split}$$
 $W'_{3_8_screw} \coloneqq C_D \cdot C_m \cdot C_t \cdot W_{3_8_screw} = 488 \frac{lbf}{in}$ $Tension_{capacity1} := 4 \ in \cdot W'_{3_{-8_screw}} = 1.952 \ kip$ (Tension Capacity 4 inch embedment into wood member, For One 3/8" Diameter lag screw) $DCR \coloneqq \frac{Tension_{perbolt}}{Tension_{capacitul}} = 0.724$ (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Tension) Check for Shear: (Minimum capacity of single shear 3/8" $Shear_{capacity} \approx 130 \ lbf$ lag bolt per Table 12-K for Wood members of Specific gravity of 0.50) $Shear_{demand_perbolt} := \frac{V_{reaction}}{4} = 50 \ lbf$ $DCR \coloneqq \frac{Shear_{demand_perbolt}}{Shear_{canacity}} = 0.385$ (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)



$$M_{vestat} = 0.964 \qquad (5^{u} \text{ Embedment. Okay})$$
Check for Shear:
$$Shear_{capacity} = 130 \text{ lbf} \qquad (Minimum capacity of single shear 3/8" lag bolt per Table 12-K for Wood members of Specific gravity of 0.50)$$

$$Shear_{demand_period} = \frac{\sqrt{vaction}}{2} = 0.1 \text{ kip}$$

$$DCR := \frac{Shear_{demand_period}}{Shear_{capacity}} = 0.769 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)$$

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$$DCR := \frac{Moverturning_{design}}{Shear_{capacity}} = 0.769 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)$$

$$Dimeter lag screw := 0.01 \text{ lbf} \cdot 50 \text{ plf} \cdot 5 \text{ ff} = 250 \text{ lbf}$$

$$M_{overturning_{design}} := P_{live} \cdot (Lever_{arm} + 3 \text{ in}) = 11250 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in}$$
Additional 3in for fascia mounted
$$M_{overturning_{design}} := P_{live} \cdot (Lever_{arm} + 3 \text{ in}) = 11250 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in}$$

$$M_{overturning_{design}} := \frac{M_{overturning_{design}}}{2 \cdot 4 \text{ in}} + \frac{P_{live}}{4} = 1468.75 \text{ lbf}$$

$$M_{overturning_{design}} := 0.50 \text{ lbf} \quad 3.8^{u} \text{ Lag Screw Withdrawal Value}$$

$$W_{3,8,servew} := 305 \frac{\text{lbf}}{in} \quad 3.8^{u} \text{ Lag Screw Withdrawal Value}$$

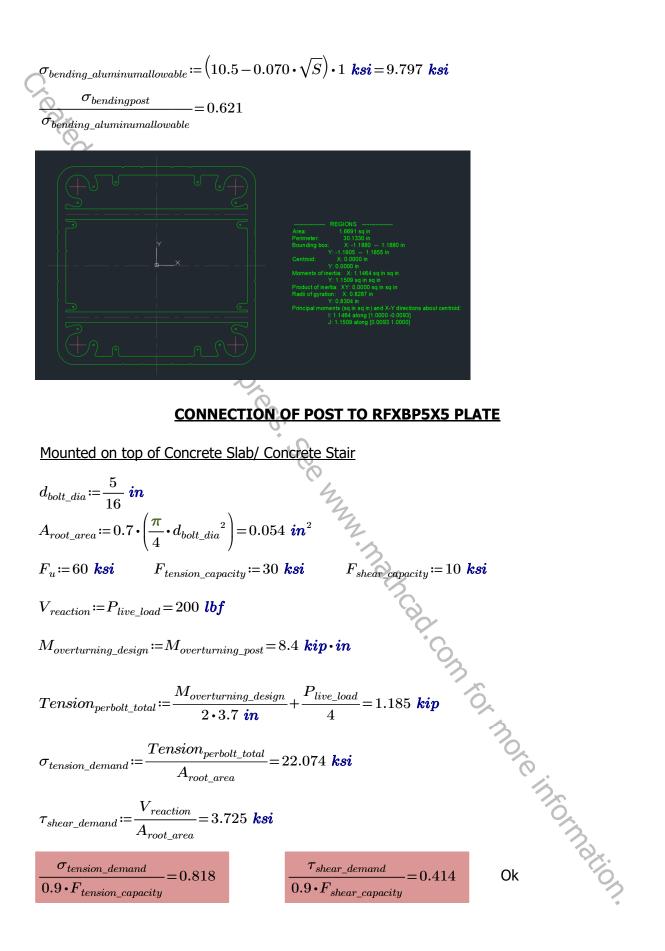
$$W_{3,8,servew} := 0.5 \cdot C_{v} \cdot C_{v} \cdot W_{3,8,servew} = 1.952 \text{ kip} \quad (\text{Tension Capacity 4 inch enbedment into wood member, For One 3/8" Diameter lag screw)}$$

$$DCR := \frac{Tension_{verturit_{1,total}}}{Tension_{capacity}}} = 0.752 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in tension)$$

$$M_{overturning_{capacity}} = 0.752 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in tension)$$

<u>Check for Shear:</u> Shear _{capacity} := 130 <i>lbf</i> Shear _{demand_perbolt} := $\frac{V_{reaction}}{4} = 50$ <i>lbf</i>	
$DCR := \frac{Shear_{demand_perbolt}}{Shear_{capacity}} = 0.385$	(Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)

POST (WITH STIFFENER) DESIGN CHECK $L_{outterlength_post} := 2.376$ in $L_{innerlength_post} \coloneqq 1.9$ in $t_{post} \coloneqq \frac{L_{outterlength_post} - L_{innerlength_post}}{2} = 0.238 ~\textit{in}$ $H_{post_length} \coloneqq 42$ in ± 3.5 ft P_{live_load} := 200 *lbf* $M_{overturning_post} \coloneqq H_{post_length} \cdot P_{live_load} = 8.4 \ kip \cdot in$ $I_{post} \coloneqq 1.1464 \ \boldsymbol{in}^4$ From AutoCAD From AutoCAD $y_c := 0.8304 \ in$ See www.mathcad.cot $S_{post} \coloneqq \frac{I_{post}}{y_c} = 1.381 \ in^3$ $\sigma_{bendingpost} \! \coloneqq \! \frac{M_{overturning_post}}{S_{\text{nost}}} \! = \! 6.085 \ \textit{ksi}$ $L_b \coloneqq H_{post \ length} = 42$ in $S_c := S_{post} = 1.381 \ in^3$ $J := 1.1509 \ in^4$ (Aluminum Design Manual Table 2-20 6063 T5) $C_b = 1.0$ $I_{y} := I_{post} = 1.146 \ in^{4}$ $S \coloneqq \frac{2 \cdot L_b \cdot S_c}{C_b \cdot \sqrt{I_u \cdot J}} = 100.958$ $S > S_1$ $S1\!\coloneqq\!95$ $10.5 - 0.070 \bullet \sqrt{S} = 9.797$



CONCRETE ANCHOR CONNECTION

CASE 1: Mounted on top of Concrete Slab/ Concrete Stair

Base Plate Anchorage design for Concrete Connection

 $V_{reaction} \coloneqq P_{live_load} = 200 \ lbf$

 $M_{overturning_design}$:= $M_{overturning_post}$ =8.4 kip·in

See attached HILTI calcs for anchorage design assuming minimum concrete thickness of 6 inches. It is okay to use HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8 anchors with minimum embedment depth of 2.75 in and minimum edge distance of 5".

CASE 2: Flush Fascia Mounted in concrete

Reactions

 $T_{reaction} \coloneqq P_{live_load} = 200 \ \textit{lbf}$

 $M_{overturning_design} \! \coloneqq \! M_{overturning_post} \! = \! 8400 \; \textit{lbf} \! \cdot \! \textit{in}$

CASE 2a- For 200 lbf load vertically down

 $V_{shear \ pure} \coloneqq P_{live \ load} = 200 \ lbf$

Case 2a governs

Flush fascia mounted will govern the anchorage design as it has single rows of bolts, same design is applicable for offset fascia mounted.

See attached HILTI calcs for anchorage design assuming minimum concrete thickness of 6 inches. It is okay to use HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8 anchors with minimum embedment depth of 2.75 in and minimum edge distance of 5".

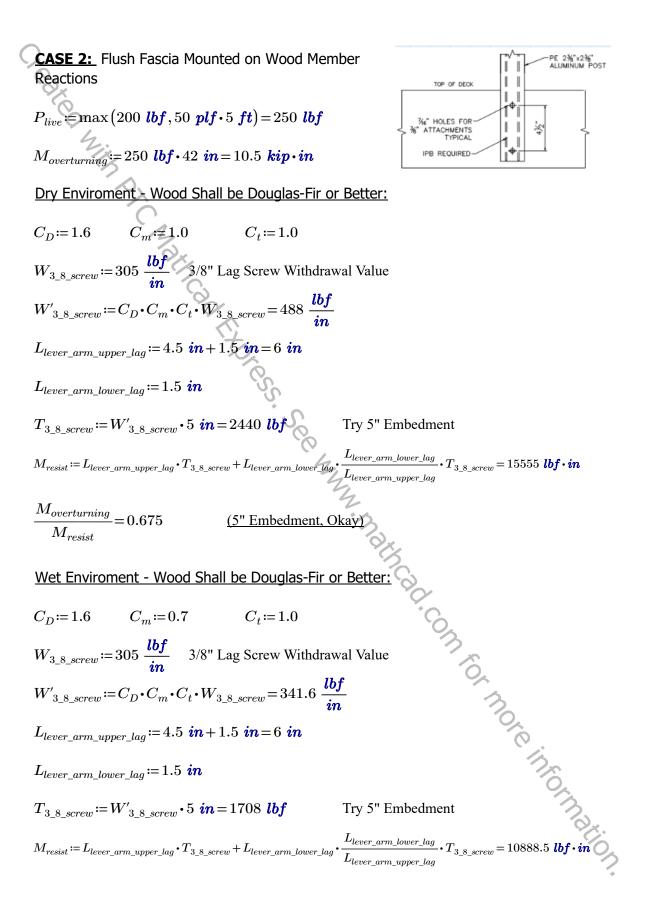
Note: Same design is applicable for offset fascia mounted connection to concrete

CASE 3: Core Mounted in concrete

$$S_{1} \coloneqq 4000 \ \textbf{psi} \equiv 576000 \ \textbf{psf} \ P \coloneqq P_{live_load} \equiv 200 \ \textbf{lbf} \ h \coloneqq H_{post_length} \equiv 3.5 \ \textbf{ft} \ b \coloneqq 8 \ \textbf{in}$$
$$A \coloneqq \frac{2.34 \cdot P}{S_{1} \cdot b} \equiv 0.001 \ \textbf{ft} \ d \coloneqq 0.5 \cdot A \cdot \left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{4.36 \cdot h}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \equiv 0.826 \ \textbf{in}$$

Required is 0.826in whereas provided is 5" hence okay

WOOD ANCHOR CONNECTION **CASE 1:** Mounted on top of Wood Member Base Plate Anchorage design for Wood Connection Reactions $P_{live} \coloneqq \max \left(200 \ lbf, 50 \ plf \cdot 5 \ ft \right) = 250 \ lbf \quad Lever_{arm} \coloneqq 42 \ in$ (Tube height is only 42 inches) $M_{overturning_design} \coloneqq P_{live} \cdot Lever_{arm} = 10.5 \ kip \cdot in$ $Min_{anchor_spacing} \coloneqq 3.717$ in (Minimum spacing between lag screws) $T_{reaction} \coloneqq \frac{M_{overturning_design}}{2 \cdot Min_{anchor_spacing}} = 1.412 \ kip \quad \text{(Tension on two lag screws bolts)}$ $Tension_{perbolt} := T_{reaction} = 1412.429$ lbf (Conservatively assuming only one lag screw will take tension) Dry Enviroment - Wood Shall be Douglas-Fir or Better:
$$\begin{split} C_D &\coloneqq 1.6 \qquad C_m &\coloneqq 1.0 \qquad C_t &\coloneqq 1.0 \\ W_{3_8_screw} &\coloneqq 305 \; \frac{lbf}{in} \qquad 3/8" \text{ Lag Screw Withdrawal Value} \end{split}$$
 $W'_{3_8_screw} \coloneqq C_D \cdot C_m \cdot C_t \cdot W_{3_8_screw} = 488 \frac{lbf}{in}$ $Tension_{capacity1} := 4 \ in \cdot W'_{3_{-8_screw}} = 1.952 \ kip$ (Tension Capacity 4 inch embedment into wood member, For One 3/8" Diameter lag screw) $DCR \coloneqq \frac{Tension_{perbolt}}{Tension_{capacitul}} = 0.724$ (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Tension) Check for Shear: (Minimum capacity of single shear 3/8" $Shear_{capacity} \approx 130 \ lbf$ lag bolt per Table 12-K for Wood members of Specific gravity of 0.50) $Shear_{demand_perbolt} := \frac{V_{reaction}}{4} = 50 \ lbf$ $DCR \coloneqq \frac{Shear_{demand_perbolt}}{Shear_{canacity}} = 0.385$ (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)



$$M_{nestd} = 0.964 \qquad (5" \text{ Embedment, Okay})$$
Check for Shear:
$$Shear_{capacity} = 130 \text{ lbf} \qquad (Minimum capacity of single shear 3/8" lag bolt per Table 12-K for Wood members of Specific gravity of 0.50)$$

$$Shear_{capacity} = \sqrt{vaction} - 2 = 0.1 \text{ kip}$$

$$DCR = \frac{Shear_{demand, perfolt}}{Shear_{capacity}} = 0.769 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)$$
CASE 3: Offset Fascia Mounted on Wood Member Reactions
$$P_{line} = \max(200 \text{ lbf}, 50 \text{ plf} \cdot 5 \text{ ff}) = 250 \text{ lbf}$$

$$M_{overturning, design} = P_{line} \cdot (Lever_{arm} + 3 \text{ in}) = 11250 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in}$$
Additional 3in for fascia mounted
$$Tension_{perfolt, total} = \frac{M_{overturning, design}}{2 \cdot 4 \text{ in}} + \frac{P_{line}}{4} = 1468.75 \text{ lbf}$$
Dry Environment - Wood Shall be Douglas-Fir or Better:
$$C_D = 1.6 \qquad C_m = 1.0 \qquad C_t = 1.0$$

$$W_{3,8,serve} = 305 \frac{\text{bf}}{\text{in}} \quad 3^{8^n} \text{ Lag Screw Withdrawal Value}$$

$$W_{3,8,serve} = C_D \cdot C_m \cdot C_t \cdot W_{3,8,serve} = 488 \frac{\text{bf}}{\text{in}}$$
Tension_{capacity} = 4 in \cdot W'_{3,8,serve} = 1.952 \text{ kip} \quad (Tension Capacity 4 inch embedment into wood member, For One 3/8" Diameter lag screw)
$$DCR = \frac{Tension_{perfolt, total}}{Tension_{capacity}}} = 0.752 \qquad (Less than 1, therefore Okay in Tension)$$

Check for Shear:	
$Shear_{capacity} := 130 \ lbf$ $Shear_{demand_perbolt} := \frac{V_{reaction}}{4} = 50 \ lbf$	(Minimum capacity of single shear 3/8" lag bolt per Table 12-K for Wood members of Specific gravity of 0.50)
$DCR \coloneqq \frac{Shear_{demand_perbolt}}{Shear_{capacity}} = 0.385$	(Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)
rto es	(Less than 1, therefore Okay in Shear)
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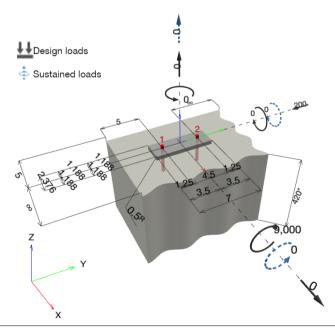


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Design: Fastening point:	Concrete - Aug 20, 2021	Date:	8/24/2021
Specifier's comments:			
1 Input data	HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8		
Anchor type and diameter: Item number:	2018440 HIT-Z 3/8" x 4 3/8" (6 200-R (adhesive)	element) / 2022793 HIT-HY	00 1
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{efact} = 2.750 \text{ in. } (h_{eflimit} = - \text{ in.})$)	
Material:	DIN EN ISO 4042		
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3187		
Issued I Valid:	5/1/2021 3/1/2022		
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-14 / 0	Chem	
Stand-off installation:	e _b = 0.000 in. (no stand-off); t	= 0.500 in.	
Anchor plate ^R :	l _x x l _y x t = 2.376 in. x 7.000 in.	x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness	s: not calculated)
Profile:	no profile		
Base material:	cracked concrete, 3000, f _c ' = 3	3,000 psi; h = 420.000 in., Temp. short/long:	32/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installa	ation condition: Dry	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: co	ondition B; no supplemental splitting reinforce	ement present
	edge reinforcement: none or <	No. 4 bar	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility! PROFIS Engineering (c) 2003-2021 Hilti AG, FL-9494 Schaan Hilti is a registered Trademark of Hilti AG, Schaan

x

Compression

O¹ Tension

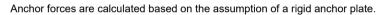


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www.hilti.com Company: Address: Phone I Fax:		Page: Specifier: E-Mail:		2
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1.1 Design results				
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$\begin{split} N &= 0; \ V_x = 0; \ V_y = -200; \\ M_x &= -9,000; \ M_y = 0; \ M_z = 0; \\ N_{sus} &= 0; \ M_{x,sus} = 0; \ M_{y,sus} = 0; \end{split}$	no	62

2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactio	ns [lb] +Tension, -Compres	ssion)		
Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	1,701	100	0	-100
2	0	100	0	-100
max. concrete compressive strain: max. concrete compressive stress: resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/-2.250): resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.000/3.040):		1 0/-2.250) : 1	0.24 [‰] 1,039 [psi] 1,701 [lb] 1,701 [lb]	



3 Tension load

	Load N _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ଦ N _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_{N} = N_{ua} / \Phi N_{n}$	Status
Steel Strength*	1,701	4,749	36	OK
Pullout Strength*	1,701	5,169	33	OK
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	1,701	2,760	62	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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3.1 Steel Strength

N _{sa} = ESR value	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
∮ N _{sa} ≥ N _{ua}	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1

Variables

A _{se,N} [in. ²]	f _{uta} [psi]
0.08	94,200

Calculations

N_{sa} [lb] 7,306

Results

 N _{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	φ N _{sa} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]
7,306	0.650	4,749	1,701

3.2 Pullout Strength

$N_{pn} = N_p \lambda_a$	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
$\phi N_{pn} \ge N_{ua}$	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1

Variables

λ _a	N _p [lb]
1.000	7,952
Calculations	
N _{pn} [lb]	
7,952	
Desults	

N _{pn} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ N _{pn} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]
7,952	0.650	5,169	1,701



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3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc}}\right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_{b}$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.1b)
$\phi N_{cbg} \ge N_{ua}$	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1
A _{Nc} see ACI 318-14, Section 17.4.2.1, Fig. R 17.4.2.1(b)	
$A_{\rm Nc0} = 9 h_{\rm ef}^2$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.1c)
$\Psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2e_{N}}{3h_{ef}}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.4)
$\Psi_{ed,N}$ = 0.7 + 0.3 $\left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.5b)
$\Psi_{\text{cp,N}} = \text{MAX}\left(\frac{c_{a,\text{min}}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5h_{\text{ef}}}{c_{ac}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.7b)
$N_{\rm b} = k_{\rm c} \lambda_{\rm a} \sqrt{f_{\rm c}^{\rm ac}} h_{\rm ef}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.2a)

Variables

h _{ef} [in.]	e _{c1,N} [in.]	e _{c2,N} [in.]	c _{a,min} [in.]	$\Psi_{\text{c,N}}$
2.750	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.000
c _{ac} [in.]	k _c	λ _a	f _c [psi]	
4.125	17	1.000	3,000	

A _{Nc} [in. ²]	A _{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{\text{ec1,N}}$	$\Psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{N}}$	$\psi_{\text{cp},\text{N}}$	N _b [lb]
68.06	68.06	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	4,246
Results						
N _{cbg} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ N _{cbg} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]			
4,246	0.650	2,760	1,701	-		



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4 Shear load

	Load V _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ଦ V _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua} / \Phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	100	1,929	6	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)**	200	9,187	3	ОК
Concrete edge failure in direction y-**	200	2,053	10	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa}	= ESR value	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
φV _{ste}	$eel \ge V_{ua}$	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1

Variables

A _{se,V} [in. ²]	f _{uta} [psi]
0.08	94,200

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb] 3,215

V _{sa} [lb]	φ _{steel}	φ V _{sa} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]
3,215	0.600	1,929	100



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4.2 Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)

$V_{cpg} = K_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_{b} \right]$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.3.1b)
$\phi V_{cpg} \ge V_{ua}$	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1
A _{Nc} see ACI 318-14, Section 17.4.2.1, Fig. R 17.4.2.1(b)	
$A_{\rm Nc0} = 9 h_{\rm ef}^2$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.1c)
$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.4)
$\Psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}} \right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.5b)
$\Psi_{\text{cp,N}} = \text{MAX}\left(\frac{c_{a,\text{min}}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5h_{\text{ef}}}{c_{ac}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.7b)
$N_{\rm b} = k_{\rm c} \lambda_{\rm a} \sqrt{f_{\rm c}} h_{\rm ef}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.2.2a)

Variables

k _{cp}	h _{ef} [in.]	e _{c1,N} [in.]	e _{c2,N} [in.]	c _{a,min} [in.]
2	2.750	0.000	0.000	5.000
$\Psi_{c,N}$	c _{ac} [in.]	k _c	λ	f [psi]
1.000	4.125	17	1.000	3,000
				5,500

A _{Nc} [in. ²]	A _{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{\text{ec1,N}}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{N}}$	$\psi_{\text{cp},\text{N}}$	N _b [lb]
105.19	68.06	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	4,246
Results						
V _{cpg} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ V _{cpg} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]	_		
13,125	0.700	9,187	200	-		



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4.3 Concrete edge failure in direction y-

$V_{cb} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{Vc} \\ \overline{A}_{Vc0} \end{pmatrix} \Psi_{ed,V} \Psi_{c,V} \Psi_{h,V} \Psi_{parallel,V} V_{b}$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.2.1a)
$\phi V_{cb} \ge V_{ua}$	ACI 318-14 Table 17.3.1.1
A _{Vc} see ACI 318-14, Section 17.5.2.1, Fig. R 17.5.2.1(b)	
$A_{Vc0} = 4.5 c_{a1}^2$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.2.1c)
$\Psi_{\text{ed},V} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a2}}{1.5c_{a1}} \right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.2.6b)
$\Psi_{h,V} = \sqrt{\frac{1.5c_{a1}}{h_a}} \ge 1.0$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.2.8)
$V_{b} = \left(7 \left(\frac{I_{e}}{d_{a}}\right)^{0.2} \sqrt{d_{a}}\right) \lambda_{a} \sqrt{f_{c}} c_{a1}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.5.2.2a)

Variables

c _{a1} [in.]	c _{a2} [in.]	$\Psi_{c,V}$	h _a [in.]	l _e [in.]
5.000	5.000	1.000	420.000	2.750
λ_{a}	d _a [in.]	ŕ _c [psi]	$\Psi_{\text{ parallel},V}$	
1.000	0.375	3,000	1.000	
Calculations				

A _{vc} [in. ²]	A _{Vc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{V}}$	$\Psi_{h,V}$	V _b [lb]
93.75	112.50	0.900	1.000	3,910
Results				
V _{cb} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ V _{cb} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]	_
2,933	0.700	2,053	200	

5 Combined tension and shear loads

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization β _{N,V} [%]	Status	
0.616	0.097	5/3	47	ОК	

 $\beta_{\mathsf{NV}} = \beta_{\mathsf{N}}^{\zeta} + \beta_{\mathsf{V}}^{\zeta} <= 1$



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6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/
- Installation of Hilti adhesive anchor systems shall be performed by personnel trained to install Hilti adhesive anchors. Reference ACI 318-14, Section 17.8.1.

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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7 Installation data

Profile: no profile	Anchor type and diameter: HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8 Item number: 2018440 HIT-Z 3/8" x 4 3/8" (element) / 2022793 HIT-HY 200-R (adhesive)
Hole diameter in the fixture (pre-setting) : d _f = 0.438 in.	Maximum installation torque: 177 in.lb
Hole diameter in the fixture (through fastening) : $d_f = 0.500$ in.	Hole diameter in the base material: 0.438 in.
Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.	Hole depth in the base material: 2.750 in.
Recommended plate thickness: not calculated	Minimum thickness of the base material: 5.000 in.
Drilling method: Hammer drilled Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions	
for use is required	

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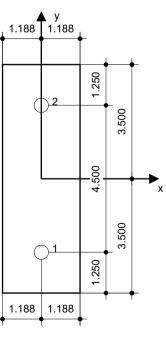
Date:

Specifier:

3/8 Hilti HIT-Z Carbon steel non-cleaning bonded expansion anchor with Hilti HIT-HY 200 Safe Set System

7.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling	Cleaning	Setting
Suitable Rotary HammerProperly sized drill bit	• -	Dispenser including cassette and mixerTorque wrench
	↓ y 1.188 1.188	



Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	У	с _{.,x}	C+x	c_y	c _{+y}
1	0.000	-2.250	5.000	-	5.000	-
2	0.000	2.250	5.000	-	9.500	-



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8 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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 the AutoUpdate function of the Software, you must ensure that you are using the current and thus up-to-date version of the Software in each
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 or programs, arising from a culpable breach of duty by you.



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Phone I Fax: Design: Fastening point:	 Hilti Concrete Mounted with stiffner	E-Mail: Date:	8/24/2021

In the second

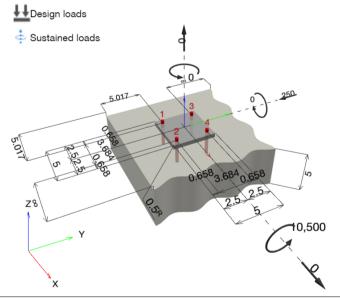
Specifier's comments:

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8
Item number:	2018440 HIT-Z 3/8" x 4 3/8" (element) / 2022793 HIT-HY 200-R (adhesive)
Effective embedment depth:	h _{ef,opti} = 2.375 in. (h _{ef,limit} = 2.750 in.)
Material:	DIN EN ISO 4042
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3187
Issued I Valid:	5/1/2021 3/1/2022
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	e _b = 0.000 in. (no stand-off); t = 0.500 in.
Anchor plate ^R :	$l_x \ge l_y \ge 1$ k t = 5.000 in. x 5.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	no profile
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, f_c ' = 2,500 psi; h = 5.000 in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Dry
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present
	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no

 $^{\rm R}$ - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





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1.1 Design results

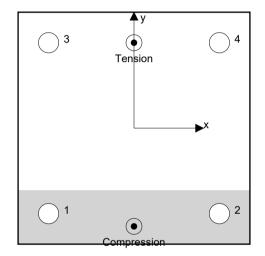
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Load case: Design loads	$N = 0; V_x = 0; V_y = -250;$	no	87
		$M_x = 10,500; M_y = 0; M_z = 0;$		
		$N_{sus} = 0; M_{x sus} = 0; M_{y sus} = 0;$		

2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	0	63	0	-63
2	0	63	0	-63
3	1,326	63	0	-63
4	1,326	63	0	-63
max. concrete compressive strain: max. concrete compressive stress: resulting tension force in $(x/y)=(0.000/1.842)$: resulting compression force in $(x/y)=(0.000/-2.117)$			0.21 [‰] 923 [psi] 2,652 [lb] 2,652 [lb]	



Anchor forces are calculated based on the assumption of a rigid anchor plate.

3 Tension load

	Load N _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ¢ N _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua} / \Phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	1,326	4,749	28	OK
Pullout Strength*	1,326	5,169	26	OK
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	2,652	3,068	87	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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3.1 Steel Strength

N _{sa} = ESR value	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
$\phi N_{sa} \ge N_{ua}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)

Variables

A _{se,N} [in. ²]	f _{uta} [psi]
0.08	94,200

Calculations

N_{sa} [lb] 7,306

Results

 N _{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	φ N _{sa} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]
7,306	0.650	4,749	1,326

3.2 Pullout Strength

$N_{pn} = N_{p}$	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
$\phi N_{pn} \ge N_{ua}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)

Variables

N_p [lb] 7,952

Calculations

N _{pn}	[lb]
7,9	52

N _{pn} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ N _{pn} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]
7,952	0.650	5,169	1,326



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3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{NcO}}\right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_{b}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-5)
$\oint N_{cbg} \ge N_{ua}$ A_{Nc} see ACI 318-08, Part D.5.2.1, Fig. RD.5.2.1(b)	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)
$A_{\rm Nc0} = 9 h_{\rm ef}^2$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-6)
$ \Psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2e_{N}}{3h_{ef}}}\right) \leq 1.0 $	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-9)
$\Psi_{\text{ed,N}} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}} \right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-11)
$\Psi_{\text{cp,N}} = \text{MAX}\left(\frac{c_{a,\text{min}}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5h_{ef}}{c_{ac}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-13)
$N_{\rm b}$ = $k_{\rm c} \lambda \sqrt{f_{\rm c}} h_{\rm ef}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-7)

Variables

h _{ef} [in.]	e _{c1,N} [in.]	e _{c2,N} [in.]	c _{a,min} [in.]	$\Psi_{c,N}$
2.375	0.000	0.000	5.016	1.000
c _{ac} [in.]	k _c	λ	f _c [psi]	
4.725	17	1	2,500	

A _{Nc} [in. ²]	A _{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{\text{ec1,N}}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{N}}$	$\psi_{\text{cp},\text{N}}$	N _b [lb]
77.01	50.77	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3,111
Results						
N _{cbg} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ N _{cbg} [lb]	N _{ua} [lb]			
4,720	0.650	3,068	2,652			



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4 Shear load

	Load V _{ua} [lb]	Capacity Ϙ V _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_{\rm V} = V_{\rm ua} / \Phi V_{\rm n}$	Status
Steel Strength*	63	1,929	4	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)**	250	5,012	5	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction y-**	250	1,929	13	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa}	= ESR value	refer to ICC-ES ESR-3187
	$_{\sf el} \ge V_{\sf ua}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)

Variables

A _{se,V} [in. ²]	f _{uta} [psi]	$\alpha_{\rm V,seis}$
0.08	94,200	0.650

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb] 3,215

V _{sa} [lb]	φ _{steel}	φ V _{sa} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]
3,215	0.600	1,929	63



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4.2 Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)

$V_{cpg} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_{b} \right]$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-31)
$\phi V_{cpg} \ge V_{ua}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)
A _{Nc} see ACI 318-08, Part D.5.2.1, Fig. RD.5.2.1(b)	
$A_{\rm Nc0} = 9 h_{\rm ef}^2$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-6)
$ \psi_{\text{ec,N}} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_{N}}{3 h_{\text{ef}}}}\right) \leq 1.0 $	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-9)
$\Psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}} \right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-11)
$\Psi_{\text{cp,N}} = \text{MAX}\left(\frac{c_{a,\text{min}}}{\underline{c}_{ac}}, \frac{1.5h_{\text{ef}}}{c_{ac}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-13)
$N_{b} = K_{c} \lambda \sqrt{f_{c}} h_{ef}^{ac}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-7)

Variables

k _{cp}	h _{ef} [in.]	e _{c1,N} [in.]	e _{c2,N} [in.]	c _{a,min} [in.]
1	2.375	0.000	0.000	5.016
				i.e. a
$\Psi_{c,N}$	c _{ac} [in.]	К _с	λ	f _c [psi]
1.000	4.725	17	1	2,500

A _{Nc} [in. ²]	A _{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{\text{ ec1,N}}$	$\Psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{N}}$	$\psi_{\text{cp},\text{N}}$	N _b [lb]
116.83	50.77	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3,111
Results						
V _{cpg} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ V _{cpg} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]			
7,160	0.700	5,012	250			



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4.3 Concrete edge failure in direction y-

$V_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Vc}}{A_{Vc0}}\right) \psi_{ec,V} \psi_{ed,V} \psi_{c,V} \psi_{h,V} \psi_{parallel,V} V_{b}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-22)
$\phi V_{cbg} \ge V_{ua}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)
A _{Vc} see ACI 318-08, Part D.6.2.1, Fig. RD.6.2.1(b)	
$A_{Vc0} = 4.5 c_{a1}^2$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-23)
$\psi_{ec,V} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2e_v}{3c_{a1}}}\right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-26)
$\Psi_{ed,V} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a2}}{1.5c_{a1}} \right) \le 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-28)
$\psi_{h,V} = \sqrt{\frac{1.5c_{a1}}{h_a}} \ge 1.0$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-29)
$V_{b} = \left(7 \left(\frac{I_{e}}{d_{a}}\right)^{0.2} \sqrt{d_{a}}\right) \lambda \sqrt{f_{c}} c_{a1}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-24)

Variables

c _{a1} [in.]	c _{a2} [in.]	e _{cV} [in.]	$\Psi_{\text{c,V}}$	h _a [in.]
5.016	5.016	0.000	1.000	5.000
l _e [in.]	λ	d _a [in.]	f _c [psi]	$\psi_{\text{ parallel},V}$
2.375	1.000	0.375	2,500	1.000

Calculations

A _{vc} [in. ²]	A _{Vc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{\text{ ec,V}}$	$\psi_{\text{ed},\text{V}}$	$\psi_{h,V}$	V _b [lb]
81.13	113.24	1.000	0.900	1.227	3,483
Results					
V _{cbg} [lb]	ϕ_{concrete}	φ V _{cbg} [lb]	V _{ua} [lb]	_	
2,755	0.700	1,929	250	-	

5 Combined tension and shear loads

β _N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status	
0.865	0.130	5/3	82	OK	

 $\beta_{\mathsf{NV}} = \beta_{\mathsf{N}}^{\zeta} + \beta_{\mathsf{V}}^{\zeta} <= 1$



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6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- The present version of the software does not account for special design provisions for overhead applications. Refer to related approval (e.g. section 4.1.1 of the ICC-ESR 2322) for details.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/

Fastening meets the design criteria!



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7 Installation data

Profile: no profile	Anchor type and diameter: HIT-HY 200 + HIT-Z 3/8 Item number: 2018440 HIT-Z 3/8" x 4 3/8" (element) /
	2022793 HIT-HY 200-R (adhesive)
Hole diameter in the fixture (pre-setting) : $d_f = 0.438$ in.	Maximum installation torque: 177 in.lb
Hole diameter in the fixture (through fastening) : $d_f = 0.500$ in.	Hole diameter in the base material: 0.438 in.
Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.	Hole depth in the base material: 2.375 in.
Recommended plate thickness: not calculated	Minimum thickness of the base material: 4.625 in.
Drilling method: Hammer drilled	

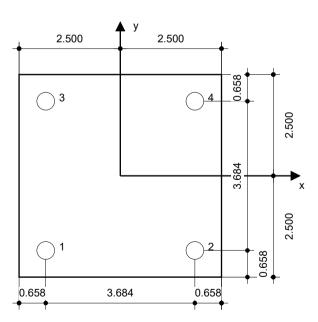
Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions

for use is required

3/8 Hilti HIT-Z Carbon steel non-cleaning bonded expansion anchor with Hilti HIT-HY 200 Safe Set System

7.1 Recommended accessories





Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	У	C _{-x}	C+x	c_y	c _{+y}
1	-1.842	-1.842	5.016	-	5.016	-
2	1.842	-1.842	8.700	-	5.016	-
3	-1.842	1.842	5.016	-	8.700	-
4	1.842	1.842	8.700	-	8.700	-



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