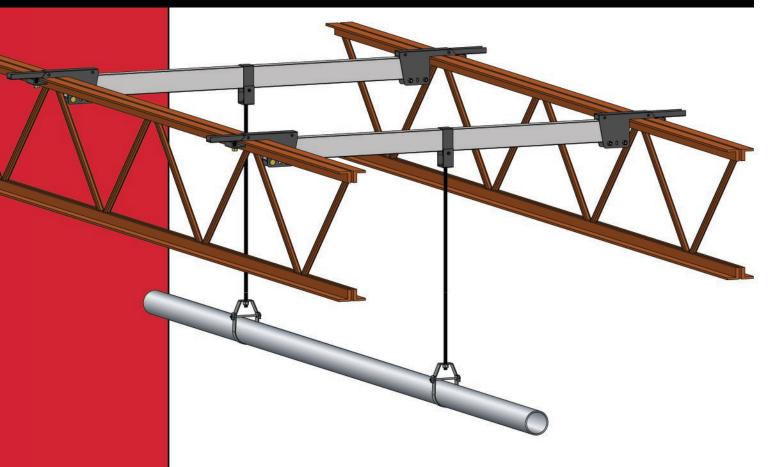
PIPE HEADER SYSTEM





A SIMPLE & SAFE METHOD FOR SUPPORTING PIPE. JUST CUT TO LENGTH AND BOLT IN PLACE.

- Pre-engineered and Tested System
- Adaptable and Cost Effective
- Rated for 1,000 lb. per Clamp/2,000 lb. per Header
- Proper Transfer of Loads to the Joist Top Chord
- Easily Installed Without Welding

Using the corrugations in standard roof deck, these Headers slide into place and clamp to the top chord of the bar joist or wide flange roof supports. The 2 x 4 Headers have the capacity, when needed, to support water, sprinkler, or steam lines. Together with the T-Brackets, InLine End Clamps and Girder Clamps, the Pipe Header System is adaptable for corner supports or load sharing.



ANALYSIS & TESTING OF TUBE SYSTEM FOR ROOF-LOAD TRANSFER TO JOISTS

Summary

Chicago Clamp Company's Tube System, for the transferring of roof loads to joists, consists of steel components: End Clamps, framing members (tubes), T-brackets, Hanger Clamps and hardware. The End Clamps connect the Main Tubes to the top chords of the joists. The T-brackets connect the Cross Tubes to the Main Tubes. The positions of the Cross Tubes between joists can be adjusted by sliding the T-brackets.

Analysis of the Standard End Clamp indicates that it can support an allowable static load (net load) of 750 lbs and the Joist Grip End Clamp can support an allowable load of 1,000 lbs. The smallest maximum load, applied in static testing, was 3,610 lbs per bracket. The bracket's static fracture load was not reached. Analysis and testing included consideration of both shear in and bending of the bolts that transfer load from the tubes to the clamps. The bolts are SAE J429 (Grade 5), tightened to a usual snug condition. Analysis and testing were based on the worst-case position of support. In that case, the center of the support is 5" from the near edge of the clamp's deep section (i.e., the shallow section spans 5").

Analysis of the T-bracket indicates an allowable static load of more than 1,000 lbs. A static test load of 4,910 lbs per bracket was applied with no failure.

The tested framing system consisted of cold-formed HSS 4" x 2" x 1/8" tubes (4" vertical, weighing 4.75 pounds per foot and conforming to A500 Grade B [46 ksi minimum yield]]. The maximum span tested was 10'. Analysis was based on the 2005 edition of the AISC Specification (13th edition of the Steel Construction Manual) and a safety factor of 2.0, which exceeds the minimum required value of 1.67 for flexure. A static strength-based allowable of 1,572 lbs was calculated for a concentrated load applied at the middle of an 8' span, and 1,249 lbs for a 10' span. For spans of 6' or less, the allowable load is limited to 2,000 lbs. Tubes are considered in this

analysis to be braced only at the ends. A maximum static test load of 3,400 lbs was applied at the center of a 10' span, without failure. Allowable loads are also limited so that the tube's calculated deflection does not exceed span/240. This deflection limit is often used as a serviceability criterion for roof framing, but permissible design deflection is to be determined by the responsible design professional.

The Hanger Clamp was tested to a maximum static load of 4,000 lbs, without total failure. At this load, noticeable bending occurred in both the 3/8" bolt and the clamp's bottom flat at the level of the 5/8" nut. At 2,000 lbs, bending was not noticeable. The Hanger Clamp was also analyzed, for an allowable static load of 1,000 lbs, based on a minimum safety factor of 2.0. As part of the analysis, the bending strength of the bottom flat was modeled using three inelastic hinges (one at the middle and at each corner). The results indicated that the allowable load is appropriate and that the formation of three "plastic" hinges conservatively approximates the observed behavior at the highest test load.

Adjustments of maximum test loads were made to account for possible differences between minimum and actual values of yield stress and of thickness. The actual maximum test load was multiplied by the ratio of the tube's minimum-specified yield stress to the yield stress based on a test coupon. This partially-adjusted test value was then multiplied by 0.93 to account for the possibility that the tested tube had nominal rather than minimum thickness. The ratio of the fully-adjusted test load to the tube's allowable load was found to exceed 2.0. Similar adjustments were made for the strength of the End Clamp. The ratio, of the adjusted test load to clamp or bracket allowable, also exceeded 2.0.

The Engineer of Record is responsible for the design adequacy of the joists or beams that support the Tube System.



Allowable Load (pounds) vs. Span and

Tube Size (inches)	Load Type	Span (feet)							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HSS 4" x 2" x ¹ / ₈ "	concentrated	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,801	1,572	1,318	1,067
	uniform	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,708
HSS 4" x 2" x ³ /16"	concentrated	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,820	1,474
	uniform	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Component Capacities Allowable Load (pounds)	Download Positive			
Hanger Clamp	1,000			
Standard End Clamp	750			
Joist Grip End Clamp	1,000			
T-Bracket	1,000			
InLine End Clamp	1,000			
Girder Clamp	1,000			

- a) Allowable concentrated load at middle of span. Allowable loads are net (weight of tube has been accounted for).
- b) Multiple loads, that are symmetrically placed and whose total equals the tabulated value, may be used.
- c) The reaction to each clamp bracket must be limited to a net value of the clamp's charted capacity.
- d) Allowable loads have been limited to 2,000 lbs maximum
- e) Allowable loads are based on 46 ksi minimum yield steel (A500, Gr. B), the AISC specification and a safety factor of 2.0.
- f) Loads in bold (1,067) are governed by applied-load deflection limit of Span / 240; (e.g., 0.50" for 10' span).
- g) Tube's 4" dimension is vertical. Span is horizontal.
- h) Tube weights: 4.75 lbs/ft for ¹/s" wall, and 6.87 lbs/ft for ³/16" wall. Weights and thicknesses are nominal.

