



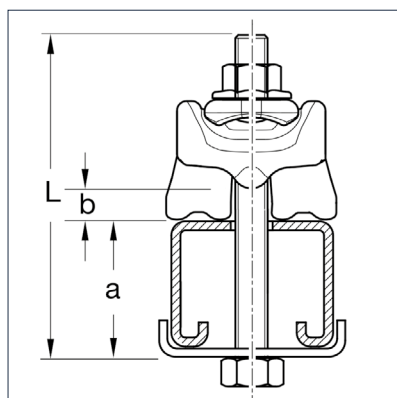
### Installation

Position the Beam Clip so that the slit side of the clip is in contact with the connecting part and the head of the clip against the existing (primary) steelwork to which the assembly is being fastened. Insert the hex bolt and tighten hex nut to the required installation torque.

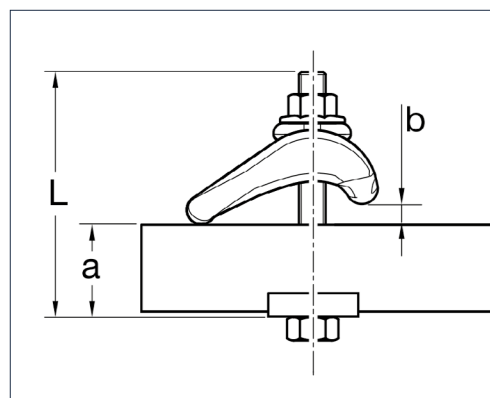
The rounded support segment of the Beam Clip ensures that a form-fit contact is produced which prevents shifting or bending stress. Therefore a continuous Beam Clip preload force is ensured.

Determination of the required screw length  $L_{min}$ :

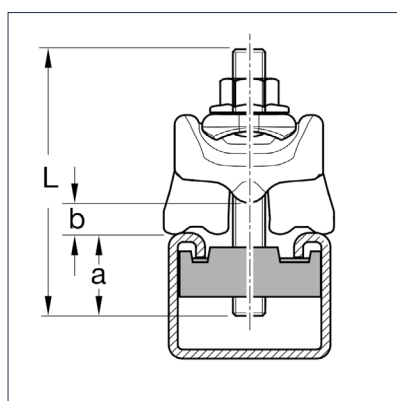
Arrangement A  
 Hexagon bolt with Holding Bracket



M12:  $L_{min} = a + b + 49$  [mm]  
 M16:  $L_{min} = a + b + 59$  [mm]



Arrangement B  
 Inserted T-Head Bolt HZ



M12:  $L_{min} = b + 55$  [mm]  
 M16:  $L_{min} = b + 65$  [mm]

#### Technical Data

Type	Clamping range [mm]	B [mm]	L [mm]	D [mm]
M12 AU	1 - 30	44	60	13
M16 AU	4 - 40	48	72	44

Type	Tightening torque MA [Nm] / plus 90° revolution	Fz permitted per Beam Clip [kN] 1)	Shear force load capacity Fx per 2 Beam Clips [kN] 2)
M12 AU	60 / 90°	16.2	3.7
M16 AU	140 / 90°	19.5	4.2

- 1) The specified data relate to the application of a standard hexagon bolt with strength class 8.8.
- 2) The specified data relate to the worst case with flange thicknesses 30 mm (M12) or 40 mm (M16) as well as a coefficient of static friction  $\mu_R = 0.20$ . A possibly operating tensile force Fz isn't included.