PHILIPPGROUP

PHILIPP Transport loop system



Transport and mounting systems for prefabricated building

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PHILIPP Transport loop system (TPS-system)

System description

The Transport loop system is suitable for the transport of tubes or shaft elements, containers, septic tanks, wells, drains and manholes.

It consists of a Transport loop anchor, corresponding Transport loop and a machine screw (grade 8.8) as connection device (picture 1). All Transport loop anchors may only be used in combination with the mentioned PHILIPP Transport loop.

The use of the Transport loop system requires the compliance with this Installation and Application Instruction as well as the General Installation Instruction.



A usage of the Transport loop system as a load securing element during the transport is not allowed.



Table 1: Transport loop system (set)								
RefNo.	Туре		consists of					
		TPS-anchor	TPS-loop	Connection device				
		[RefNo.]	[RefNo.]	[RefNo.]	[kg/100 pcs.]			
67TPSS122000	TPS 16	67TPSA16	67TPS122000	670S1630	79.0			
67TPSS154000	TPS 24	67TPSA24	67TPS154000	670S2440	172.0			
67TPSS185200	🛑 TPS 30	67TPSA30	67TPS185200	670S3060	343.0			
67TPSS206300	TPS 36	71FL36	67TPS206300	670S36080V	434.0			



The Transport loop system may only be used for lateral tension, that means vertical (90°) to the longitudinal axis of the connection device (screw - as in picture 3). An axial or diagonal loading is not allowed.



Storage of Transport loop anchors and Transport loops

During storage the Transport loop anchors and Transport loops must be protected against weathering, aggressive substances and high temperatures.

Transport loop anchor (TPS-anchor)



Description

The TPS-anchor is part of the Transport loop system and complies with the "Safety rules for Transport anchors and systems for Precast Concrete Units" (DGUV 101-001).

It is suitable for the transport of tubes or shaft elements, containers, septic tanks, wells, drains and manholes. Multiple use within the transport chain (from production to installation of the unit) means no repeated usage. A repeated usage of the TPS-anchor or the TPS-loop is only allowed (e.g. ballasts for cranes) if it complies with the German approval (DIBt No.: Z-30.3-6).

Materials

On the one hand type 16 and 24 of the TPS-anchors consist of a machine screw with crimped-on insert. On the other hand TPS-anchor type 30 consist of a threaded insert with weld-on rebars and type 36 of a steel plate with weld-on threaded insert.

Corrosion

All types of the TPS-anchors are electro-galvanised conforming to standards. This galvanisation protects the anchor temporarily from the storage at the producer site to the final installation in the concrete element.

Marking

- Manufacturer (PHILIPP)
- Type (system / load class)
- Maximum load (e.g. 2000 KG)



Axial and diagonal tension are not allowed within the whole transport chain!

Table 2: Dimensions of Transport loop anchor						
RefNo. bright	Туре	RD	L	ØD	е	Weight
zinc plated			[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[kg/100 pcs.]
67TPSA16	🔵 TPS 16	16	95.0	21.0	27.0	13.7
67TPSA24	🔵 TPS 24	24	110.0	31.0	43.0	42.0
67TPSA30	🛑 TPS 30	30	120.0	39.5	52.0	102.3
71FL36	🔵 TPS 36	36	84.0	47.0	68.0	111.2



Transport loop anchor (TPS-anchor)

Unit dimensions, centre and edge distances

The installation and position of TPS-anchors in precast concrete units require minimum element dimensions as well as minimum centre and edge distances according to table 3.



For elements with only two lifting points, the both anchors must be placed above the centre of gravity, in order to avoid a tipping-over of the concrete units.



Table 3: Permissible load bearing capacities								
Load class	Minimal diameter D _a	d _w	a _r	a _a	$\label{eq:fcc} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{perm. F} \\ \mbox{if } f_{cc} \geq \mbox{25 N/mm}^2 & \mbox{if } f_{cc} \geq \mbox{35 N/m} \\ \mbox{perm. F}_Q & \mbox{perm. F}_Q \end{array}$			
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[kN]	[kN]		
16	Ø 1000	120	500	1000	20.0	-		
24	Ø 2000	150	1100	2200	40.0	-		
30	Ø 2000	150	1100	2200	52.0	-		
36	Ø 2000	120	1400	2800	-	63.0		

To determine the correct type please refer also to our General Installation Instruction. The weight of 1.0 t corresponds to 10.0 kN.

Main reinforcement

On use of the TPS-anchors precast units must be reinforced with a minimum reinforcement according to table 4. This minimum reinforcement can be replaced by a comparable steel bar reinforcement. At the first time of lifting the concrete must have a minimum strength f_{cc} acc. to table 3. The user is personally responsible for further transmission of load into the concrete unit.

Table 4: Minimum reinforcement						
Load class	Mesh reinforcement (square) [mm²/m]					
16	221 on-centre					
24	221 on-centre					
30	221 on-centre					
36	503 on-centre					



Existing static or constructive reinforcement can be taken into account for the minimum reinforcement according to table 4.

Transport loop anchor (TPS-Anchor)

Additional reinforcement

When using of the TPS-anchor type 36 precast units must be reinforced with a minimum reinforcement according to table 5.

Table 5: Anchorage reinforcement (only for type 36)						
Load class	L [mm]	Ød _s [mm]	Ød _{br} [mm]			
36	600	14	56			

Concrete

Concrete strengths f_{cc} given in table 3 are cube strengths at the time of the first lifting.

Installation

The installation of the TPS-anchor type 30 must be done in a way that the weld-on rebars are in the compressive zone (right-angled to the tensile force) of the anchor (picture 11).



All TPS-anchors must be installed always flush to the concrete element surface (picture 13). An installation in a recessed position (e.g. by using nailing plates) is not allowed (picture 14).









Type 36 of the TPS-anchors has to be installed with the long plate side pointing to the tensile direction of the anchor (picture 12).



For the fixation of the TPS-anchors to the mould the special PHILIPP Threaded adapter can be used. This ensures a correct installation of the anchor flush to the element's concrete surface.



Transport loop (TPS-loop)





Description

The TPS-loop is part of the PHILIPP Transport loop system and complies with the VDI/BV-BS Guideline "Lifting inserts and lifting insert systems for precast concrete elements" (VDI/BV-BS 6205).

When using the TPS-loop this Installation and Application Instruction as well as the General Installation Instruction has to be paid attention to.





Only for axial tension the TPS-loop is designed for. Lateral tension is not allowed within the whole transport chain!

Table 6: Permissible load bearing capacities and dimensions (Transport loop)								
RefNo.	Туре	perm. load		Dimensions				Weight
		Fz	Ød	Ød L b h t				
		[kN]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[kg/100 pcs.]
67TPS122000	TPS 16	20.0	16.5	280	44.0	57.0	8.6	59.0
67TPS154000	TPS 24	40.0	24.5	310	56.0	60.0	11.0	107.0
67TPS185200	🛑 TPS 30	52.0	30.5	390	67.0	85.0	13.0	189.0
67TPS206300	🔵 TPS 36	63.0	37.0	525	77.0	90.0	14.5	321.0

To determine the correct type please refer also to our General Installation Instruction. The weight of 1.0 t corresponds to 10.0 kN.

Materials

The TPS-loop consists of a steel wire rope with a crimpedon and shaped tube socket with a drill-hole.

Marking

All TPS-loops are labelled with a colour-coded tag. This labelling includes the following information:

- Manufacturer (PHILIPP)
- CE mark ①
- Type (system / load class)
- Maximum load (e.g. 2000 kg)
- Year of manufacturing
- Illustration of the permissible load direction

 The EC Declaration of Conformity (DoC) of the Transport loop is available on request or can be downloaded from our website www.philipp-group.de.





Transport loop (TPS-loop)

Connection device

A standard machine screw according to table 7 is the connection device between the installed TPS-anchor and the corresponding TPS-loop.

Table 7: Connection device (grade 8.8)							
RefNo.	Туре	М	Ls	SW			
			[mm]	[mm]			
670S1630	TPS 16	16	30	24			
670S2440	TPS 24	24	40	36			
670S3060	TPS 30	30	60	46			
670S36080V	TPS 36	36	80	55			



As the TPS-loop represents a lifting device it is subject to an annual inspection according to DGUV 100-500 chapter 2.8. paragraph 3.15.4. This inspection has to be done by an expert and lies within the responsibility of the owner. Depending on the working conditions inspections might be necessary in a shorter interval instead of only once a year. This might be caused by frequent use, increased wear, corrosion or heat treatment. In general, the current accident prevention regulations must be observed.

By using the right hook size and shape an optimum service lifetime can be achieved.

The rounding radius of the load hooks must be at least the rope diameter of the TPS-loop (Picture 20). The use of too small, too large or sharp-edged hooks leads to a reduced lifetime of the lifting device (replacement criteria).

If the TPS-loop is loaded with extreme forces (e.g. by an event causing damage) it must be examined extraordinarily by an expert. The criteria are listed in section "Replacement criteria and inspection service" (page 10).







Welding or other strong heat influences on the TPSloop are not allowed.

The continued use of damaged lifting devices or equipment already met the discard criteria is not permitted!

Transport loop (TPS-loop)

Replacement criteria and inspection service

All replacement criteria of the TPS-loop follow the DGUV regulation 100-500 chapter 2.8 paragraph 3.15.4. Prior inspection of a TPS-loop it must be cleaned. During an inspection the following criteria have to be observed. If one of the following points is fulfilled the TPS-loop has reached its replacement state and must not be used any more.

- Broken strand
- Kinks and bends
- Loosening of external layer
- Contusion in free lengths
- Contusion in the support area of the eye with more than 4 broken wire
- 4 broken wire on a length of the threefold of the wire rope diameter
- 6 broken wire on a length of the sixfold of the wire rope diameter
- 16 broken wire on a length of the thirtyfold of the wire rope diameter
- Corrosion pits
- Damages, deformation or strong wear and tear of the wire connection
- Welding or other strong heat influences
- Pull-out of wire rope from crimped part
- Unreadable or missing tag
- Deformed screw / damaged thread
- Grade of screw: min. 8.8
- Exceeding of upper or lower wear measurements (Table 8)

Table 8: Wear measurements							
Load class	A _{min}	B _{max}					
	[mm]	[mm]					
16	27.0	18.5					
24	32.0	26.0					
30	38.0	31.5					
36	54.0	38.0					



Application

Application notes for container lifting

When using the Transport loop system it is recommended to keep the inclination β of the used chains or wire rope rigging equipment as small as possible. Basically, the chain or wire rope based rigging equipment must have equal legs. According to the following formula the minimum length of the legs L_{min} must be calculated.

 $L_{min} \ge D_a + a_r$



Furthermore, a balanced load distribution has to be ensured by the correct positioning of the anchors in the concrete unit. When using 4 load bearing anchors a compensation rig must be used (picture 23).

To prevent damages from the upper concrete edge an inclination angle of $\beta \le 30^{\circ}$ must not be exceeded (Picture 22 and 24). In order to protect the edges of the concrete unit as well as the lifting device suitable corner guards shall be used.



Our customers trust us to deliver. We do everything in our power to reward their faith and we start each day intending to do better than the last. We provide strength and stability in an ever-changing world.

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