SECTION D

VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

VARIABLE LOAD SPRINGS

SPRING SWAY BRACES (APV)

SMALL SPRINGS

SPRING ANTI-VIBRATING CLAMPS

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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

Variable load spring supports are installed in a piping system when relatively small (up to 80 mm) vertical movements need to be absorbed. They are generally related to thermal expansions or contractions. The springs always work under compression.

They are made up of a helical spring, inserted into a cylindrical housing with a welded or bolted down construction. Riveted to the support is a scaleplate indicating the model, type, size, loads and movement.

Springs are classified according to the MODEL-SIZE-TYPE combination.

MODEL

There are four models: CVC, CV, CVL and CVLL. They support the same loads, but they are differentiated by the vertical travels that they accept.

In order to select the suitable model, it should be taken into account that the variation in load from the cold position of the spring to the hot position must be equal to or less than 25%. This value is accepted by the majority of the national and international standards, but however, it is the project engineer who should set this variability or an even lower threshold, conducting an individualized study for each specific case.

According to this latter criterion, the result is approximately as follows:

- MODEL CVC \rightarrow $\Delta y \leq 12$ mm.
- MODEL CV \rightarrow 12 mm < $\Delta y \le 25$ mm.
- MODEL CVL \rightarrow 25 mm < $\Delta y \le$ 50 mm.
- MODEL CVLL \rightarrow 50 mm < $\Delta y \le 80$ mm.

Where Δy is vertical movement.

Where ABS (CL - HL) is the absolute value resulting from deducting the cold load (CL) from the hot load (HL).

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SIZE

Spring size is indicated by a number, from 1 to 21, and determines the load range that the spring can support. This is selected using the loads table and in terms of the characteristics of the variable load supports (page 19). In this table, there are two zones (upper and lower) indicated as "safety margins". These zones should never be considered as operating positions. The selection criterion is as follows: depending on the specified operating load (also known as "hot load"), a load is chosen from the table, either equal to or greater than the required load. It is recommended to select a load in the central zone of the table, so that the operating position of the spring is as centred as possible on the total travel of the spring (life span will be greater and there will be more margin for readjusting the load or for absorbing variations in the design). It can be noted that, depending on the model of the spring, the total travel varies, the CVLL model being the one that accepts a longer travel, as indicated in the section MODEL. This is related to the spring rate (kg/mm), a value indicated below the size of the spring. The greater the movements, the lower the value of the spring rate.



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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

SECTION D 3

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	AND		7		2 39,23	1 19,61	9,81	6,54	to eacl	0,78	0,88	0,98	1,08	1,18	1,27	1,37	1,47		1,67	_	1,86		2,06	2,16	2,26	2,35			2,65	2,75		2,94	7		
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welding lug

rod

double welding lug

rod

TYPE C

TYPE E

Welded to

structure - hanging

TYPE

The different types of support are classified by a letter - from A to H - and are differentiated by the assembly conditions regarding connection to the structure.

TYPE B







Support on structure - hanging

TYPE F



Support on







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ORDER

To place an order, the following details must be indicated:

- Model, size and type.
- Hot and/or cold load.
- Vertical movement ("travel") of the pipe from the cold position to the hot position. If movement is upwards, indicate so with the positive sign (+), and with the sign (-) if movement is downwards.
- Identification mark ("tag number").
- Options: corrosion resistant / continuous blocking.

Note that on a variable load spring, the following condition is always met:

$\mathbf{CL} = \mathbf{HL} + \Delta \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{k}$

Where "k" is the spring rate (depending on the model selected). For this reason, different combinations of cold load, hot load and movement are given for each spring manufacturer.

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TRAVEL STOPS

Unless required otherwise, the support will be preset on the cold or installation load, by two travel stops. These stops should not be removed until the installation stages and hydraulic testing are completed. Once removed (with the plant still "cold"), the indicator should coincide with the peak of the cold load / installation load indicator. When the plant starts up, the indicator will tend to shift until it coincides with the position of the hot load / operating load indicator.

The operating position for the spring is theoretical, i.e., it is designed for "ideal" work conditions; in real life conditions, certain factors can come into play that affect the actual operationg position of the spring. For instance, a spring located on a draining line will normally be in the cold position, and will only move when draining really causes change of load and temperature on the piping.







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GENERAL INSTALLATION AND OPERATION CONSIDERATIONS:

In this section, we set out to indicate the general aspects to be considered in order to carry out a correct installation of the variable load spring supports, as well as explaining precautions to take for correct working order and subsequent maintenance of said elements.

Firstly, in order to avoid the thermal movements of the piping being restrained, it should be taken into account that the installed accessories may cause interference with other elements that have nothing to do with supporting the piping.

This possibility often occurs when the supports are fitted with rods of a certain length, since throughout their length, they may approach the beams, other piping or accessories which, due to their proximity, may cause said interference.

To make identification of the supports easy, it is advisable to position the spring support in such a manner that the scaleplate is on the side with the best visibility.

When welding to install the support, they must be coated with the appropriate paint in order to avoid any oxidation that may spread to the housing, leading to undesirable damage.

It is appropriate that, in the threaded zones, grease is applied in order to avoid deterioration due to oxidation, that may make subsequent adjustment or dismantling operations difficult.

We recommend that once the spring support is finally installed, the travel stops should be kept so that they can be used in the event of having to dismount the support for inspection, recalibrating, etc., or to carry out changes of piping accessories. However, if not available, temporary blocking may be achieved with plates and profiles that may be tack welded to the spring casing.

Since during plant maintenance operations, touching up paintwork of the supporting elements is part of these activities, special care should be taken not to paint the sliding surfaces, threaded zones and scaleplates.

As a final recommendation, it should be remembered that it is appropriate to conduct a visual inspection of all the spring supports installed on the pipeline before starting up, in order to ensure that all the travel stops have been removed, that the springs are correctly positioned and that all the lock nuts are tightened.

IDENTIFICATION CARD MODEL CVC



2	21/07/10	GENERAL REVISION	DDG	EAR
1	20/10/98	INFORMATION	JMD	EAR
0	04/09/94	INFORMATION	BM	JMD
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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

Before installing a variable load support, there must be a provisional, rigid support able to sustain the piping in its correct position so that no deformities occur on the same nor overstresses occur at any of its points.

Once the point has been located where the variable load support should be fitted, install all the accessories, both on the piping and on the supporting structure, according to the design drawings for the support.

Depending on the type of spring support selected, certain manoeuvres will have to be carried out, until the supporting element can take the required load.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



SPRINGS TYPE A, B and C.

For these types of springs, once the relevant accessories have been installed (clamp, lug, rods, eye nuts, beam attachments, etc.), locate them in the position of COLD PRESET LOAD. To do so, act on the adjustment turnbuckles until the travel stops are loose and can be removed by hand or, at the most, with the help of pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on the vertical displacement at that point.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

TYPE D SPRINGS

To install this type of spring, once the corresponding accessories have been fitted (clamp, lug, rods, etc.), some welding may have to be carried out to join the spring housing to the supporting structure in order to ensure the position of the element in terms of any incident caused by manoeuvres close to the supporting point, or any transitional vibration in the piping.



In order to ensure that the spring takes the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the nut located in the upper part of the rod, until the travel stops can be released by hand or, at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on the vertical displacement at that point.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SPRINGS TYPE E

As in the case of Type D springs, to install this type of spring, once the corresponding accessories have been fitted (clamp, lug, rods, etc.), some welding may have to be carried out to join the spring housing to the supporting structure in order to ensure the position of the element in terms of any incident caused by manoeuvres close to the supporting point, or any transitional vibration in the piping.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SPRINGS TYPE F

Installation of this type of spring on the supporting structure is made by means of bolts located in the holes in the base plate, although if the structural arrangement does not allow for this, or if it is preferred, said spring base plate can also be welded to the supporting structure, in order to ensure that the unit does not turn over or move from its position in the case of movements, in the horizontal plane, of the pipe.





To ensure that the spring takes the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the threaded load column located in the upper part of the housing, until the travel stops can be released by hand or, at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on the vertical displacement at that point.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SPRINGS TYPE G



For these types of springs, once the relevant accessories have been installed (clamp, lug, rods, eye nut, beam attachment, etc.), locate them in the position of COLD PRESET LOAD.

To ensure that the springs take the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the adjustment turnbuckles until the travel stops are loose and can be removed by hand or, at the most, with the help of pliers. It is advisable that the adjustment operation is carried out alternating between the two springs, or simultaneously on both, if possible.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on the vertical displacement at that point.

It is advisable to apply some welding points to join the pipe shoe (if there is one) to the center of the beams which connect the springs, if the movements occurring in the horizontal plane justify it. In this way, it will avoid the piping displacement towards one of the springs and thus ensure that both are subject to the same load.

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SPRINGS TYPE H

TYPE H



As in the case of Type F springs, the installation of this type of spring is by means of welding the lower element, the rear bracket, to the support structure. At the upper end, a clamp can be installed (Option 1) or another rear bracket (Option 2).

In order to ensure that the spring reaches the COLD PRESET LOAD, it is essential to act on the upper threaded load column until the travel stops can be released by hand, or at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on the vertical displacement at that point.

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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORT TYPE A									SE	SECTION D 14	
				SIZE	MOD.	ØA	C*	D*	ØR	WEIGHT (Kg.)	
			ľ	1	CVC CV CVL CVL	98	45 10 10 10	177 236 401 588	M12x1,75	3,5 5 7 8,5	
				2	CVC CV CV CVL CVL	98	10 45 10 10 10	177	M12x1,75	3,5	
				3	CVC CV CVL CVL	98	45 10 10 10	182 246 435 639	M12x1,75	3,5	
				4	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	45 10 10 10	182 246 439 645	M12x1,75	4 5 7,5 9,5	
		ØR		5	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	45 10 10 10	187 251 451 663	M12x1,75	7,5 9,5	
				6	CVC CV CVL CVLL CVC	134	50 15 15 15 50	204 268 485 696 209	M12x1,75	7 9 14 18 7	
	•			7	CV CVL CVLL CVC	134	15 15 15 15 50	203 278 508 738 214	M16x2	10 15 19 7,5	
				8	CV CVL CVLL CVLL	134	15 15 15 15 50	298 543 788 230	M16x2	11 17 22 8	
				9	CV CVL CVLL CVC	134	25 25 25 55	330 595 850 245	M16x2	11 18 23 8	
	D		-	10	CV CVL CVLL CVC	134	25 25 25 55	340 605 870 247	M20x2,5	12 19 24 18	
			-	11	CV CVL CVLL CVC	168	25 25 25 55	342 622 902 257	M20x2,5	23 35 44 19	
			-	12	CV CVL CVLL CVC CV	168	25 25 25 50 25	357 652 947 282 377	M24x3	25 38 49 21 27	
			-	13	CVL CVLL CVC CVC CV	168	25 25 70 30	680 987 312 415	M24x3	43 57 23 30	
			-	14	CVL CVLL CVC CV	168	30 30 80 30	750 1085 325 415	M30x3,5 M30x3,5	50 68 46 59	
			-	15	CVL CVLL CVC CV	236	30 30 80 40	750 1085 340 450	M36x4	89 113 52 67	
		ØA	-	17	CVL CVLL CVC CV	230	40 40 80 40	810 1170 350 510	M36x4	106 139 59 79	
<u>N.B</u>	<u>.:</u>			18	CVL CVLL CVC CV CV CVL	304	40 40 60 40 40	900 1290 370 510 900	M42x4,5	130 172 106 134 204	
c Ic	orrespond ad value o	e approximate dimensions which to the vertical position at the lowes of the working range. Therefore, the		19	CVLL CVC CV CVL CVL	304	40 60 40 40 40	1290 380 525 955 1385	M48x5	264 120 152 243 323	
actual dimensions will vary depending on the load applied.				20	CVC CV CVL CVLL	304	60 40 40 40	390 550 1005 1460	M56x5,5	138 176 291 390	
				21	CVC CV CVL CVL	304	60 70 70 70 70	420 680 1240 1790	M64x6	160 219 373 520	
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2	12/07/91	INFORMATION	JMD	EAR				0			
1	17/01/85	INFORMATION	JRS	EAR						olutions	
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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORT TYPE D

SECTION D 17



SIZE	MOD.	ØA	G*	ØR	WEIGHT (Kg.)
	CVC		205		3,5
1	CV	98	355	M12x1,75	5
1	CVL	90	630	W112X1,75	7
	CVLL		927		8,5
	CVC		205		3,5
2	CV	98	360	M12x1,75	5
2	CVL	90	645	WI12X1,75	7
	CVLL		948		8,5
	CVC		210		3,5
3	CV	98	365	M12x1,75	5
5	CVL	30	665	W12X1,75	7,5
	CVLL		978		9,5
	CVC		210		4
4	CV	98	365	M12x1,75	5
4	CVL	90	670	1011271,75	7,5
	CVLL		984		9,5
	CVC		215		4
5	CV	98	370	M12x1,75	5
5	CVL	50	680	W12X1,70	7,5
	CVLL		1002		9,5
	CVC		225		7
6	CV	134	380	M12x1,75	9
0	CVL	134	700	WI12X1,75	14
	CVLL		1028		18
	CVC		230		7
7	CV	134	390	M16x2	10
1	CVL	134	730	IVI TOXZ	15
	CVLL		1070		19
	CVC		240		7,5
8	CV	104	410	M16x2	11
8	CVL	134	765	INI 16XZ	17
	CVLL		1120		22
	CVC		250		8
0	CV	404	420	MAG	11
9	CVL	134	790	M16x2	18
	CVLL		1160		23
	CVC		255		8
10	CV	134	430	M20x2,5	12
	CVL		805		19
	CVLL		1180		24
	CVC		280		18
	CV		460	N00 0 5	23
11	CVL	168	850	M20x2,5	35
	CVLL		1240		45
	CVC		290		19
	CV		475		25
12	CVL	168	880	M24x3	38
	CVLL		1285		47
	CVC		295		21
	CV		490		27
13	CVL	168	905	M24x3	43
	CVLL		1320		50
	CVC		315		23
	CV		520		30
14	CVL	168	975	M30x3,5	50
	CVLL		1430		55
	CVLL		325		46
	CVC		520		59
15	CVL	236	960	M30x3,5	89
	CVL		1400		114
	CVLL		340		52
	CVC		550		67
16		236	1020	M36x4	106
	CVL				
	CVLL		1490		138
	CVC		365		59
17	CV	236	595	M36x4	79
	CVL		1115		130
	CVLL		1625		172
	CVC		385		106
18	CV	304	600	M42x4,5	134
	CVL	- • ·	1095	,-	204
	CVLL		1585	1	262
	CVC		415		120
19	CV	304	645	M48x5	152
	CVL	501	1185		243
	CVLL		1720		323
	CVC		430		138
20	CV	304	670	M56x5,5	176
20	CVL	004	1235		291
	CVLL		1790		390
	CVC		455		160
21	CV	304	770	MEAVE	219
21	CVL	504	1440	M64x6	373
	CVLL		2110		520

pipe hanger solutions

<u>N.B.:</u>

* G is an approximate dimension which corresponds to the vertical position at the lowest load value of the working range. Therefore, the actual dimension will vary depending on the load applied.

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2	12/07/91	INFORMATION	JMD	EAR
1	17/01/85	INFORMATION	JRS	EAR
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SECTION D 18



					10
SIZE	MOD.	ØA	В	ØR	WEIGHT (Kg.)
1	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	145 240 405 592	M12x1,75	3,5 5 7 8,5
2	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	145 245 419 613	M12x1,75	3,5 5 7 8,5
3	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	150 250 439 643	M12x1,75	3,5 5 7,5 9,5
4	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	150 250 442 649	M12x1,75	4 5 7,5 9
5	CVC CV CVL CVLL	98	155 255 455 667	M12x1,75	4 5 7,5 9
6	CVC CV CVL CVLL	134	165 265 477 693	M12x1,75	7 9 14 18
7	CVC CV CVL CVLL	134	170 275 505 735	M16x2	7 10 15 19
8	CVC CV CVL CVLL	134	180 295 540 785	M16x2	7,5 11 17 20
9	CVC CV CVL CVLL	134	190 305 565 825	M16x2	8 11 18 22
10	CVC CV CVL CVLL	134	195 315 580 845	M20x2,5	8 12 19 24
11	CVC CV CVL CVLL	168	220 345 625 905	M20x2,5	18 23 35 45
12	CVC CV CVL CVLL	168	230 360 655 950	M24x3	19 25 38 47
13	CVC CV CVL CVLL	168	235 375 680 985	M24x3	21 27 43 50
14	CVC CV CVL CVLL	168	255 410 750 1090	M30x3,5	23 30 50 55
15	CVC CV CVL CVLL	236	265 405 735 1065	M30x3,5	46 59 89 114
16	CVC CV CVL CVLL	236	280 435 795 1155	M36x4	52 67 106 138
17	CVC CV CVL CVLL	236	305 480 890 1290	M36x4	59 79 130 172
18	CVC CV CVL CVLL	304	325 485 870 1250	M42x4,5	106 134 204 262
19	CVC CV CVL CVLL	304	355 530 960 1385	M48x5	120 152 243 323
20	CVC CV CVL CVLL	304	370 555 1010 1455	M56x5,5	138 176 291 390
21	CVC CV CVL CVLL	304	395 655 1215 1765	M64x6	160 219 373 520

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1	17/01/85	INFORMATION	JRS	EAR
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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORT TYPE F

SECTION D 19



<u>N.B.:</u>

For this type of spring, a PTFE plate or bronze-graphite plate can optionally be installed on the load plate.

PTFE	BRONZE - GRAPHITE

3	21/07/10	GENERAL REVISION	DDG	EAR
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1	17/01/85	INFORMATION	JRS	EAR
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-									
SIZE	MOD.		5	ØA	Øн	øυ	øv	øт	WEIGHT
			MAX.	27		20	~	Ľ	(Kg.)
	CVC	192	242						5
1	CV	287 452	337	98	17,5	155	195	95	6,5
	CVL CVLL	665	502 715						9 11
	CVC	192	242						5
2	CV	292	342	98	17,5	155	195	95	6,5
-	CVL CVLL	466	516 736		,-				9 11
	CVLL	197	247						5
~	CV	297	347	00	175	155	105	05	6,5
3	CVL	486	536	98	17,5	155	195	95	9,5
	CVLL	716	766						12
	CVC CV	197 297	247 347						6 7
4	CVL	490	540	98	17,5	155	195	95	9,5
	CVLL	722	772						12
	CVC	202	252						6
5	CV CVL	307 502	357 552	98	17,5	155	195	95	7 9,5
	CVLL	740	790						12
	CVC	227	277						9
6	CV	327	377	134	17,5	190	230	120	11
ů	CVL CVLL	539 770	589 820			200		16 20	
	CVLL	232	282						9
7	CV	337	387	104	175	100	220	100	12
7	CVL	567	617	134	17,5	190	230	120	17
	CVLL	813	863						21
	CVC CV	242 357	292 407						10 13
8	CVL	602	652	134	17,5	190	230	120	19
	CVLL	863	913						23
	CVC	252	302						10
9	CV CVL	367 627	417 677	134	17,5	190	230	120	13 20
	CVLL	903	953						20
	CVC	257	307						11
10	CV	377	427	134	17,5	190	230	120	15
	CVL	642	692	101	,•	100	200	120	21
	CVLL CVC	923 291	973 341						26 22
44	CV	416	466	100	21 5	005	0.05	450	28
11	CVL	695	745	168	21,5	225	265	150	40
	CVLL	990	1040						49
	CVC CV	301 431	351 481						23 30
12	CVL	725	775	168	21,5	225	265	150	44
	CVLL	1035	1085						53
	CVC	306	356						25
13	CV CVL	446	496 800	168	21,5	225	265	150	32 47
	CVLL	1070	1120						56
	CVC	326	376						26
14	CV	481	531	168	21,5	225	265	150	34
	CVL CVL	820	870 1225		,	-			54 64
	CVLL	363	413						55
15	CV	503	553	236	21,5	295	335	220	68
15	CVL	835	885	230	21,0	235	555	220	98
	CVLL CVC	1160 378	1210 428						123
	CVC	533	428 583	6 - -	o	aa	a = -		59 76
16	CVL	895	945	236	21,5	295	335	220	114
	CVLL	1250	1300						144
	CVC	403	453						66
17	CV CVL	578 990	628 1040	236	21,5	295	335	220	86 134
	CVLL	1385	1435						174
	CVC	433	483						114
18	CV	593	643	304	21,5	365	405	275	141
	CVL CVLL	980	1030 1405		,-				208 266
	CVLL	463	513						125
19	CV	638	688	304	21,5	365	405	275	157
19	CVL	1070	1120	304	21,0	365	400	213	250
	CVLL	1490	1540						332
	CVC CV	478 663	528 713	L					145 173
20	CVL	1120	1170	304	21,5	365	405	275	300
	CVLL	1550	1600						410
	CVC	535	585						166
21	CV CVL	795 1355	845 1405	304	21,5	365	405	275	215 387
	CVLL	1915	1965						537
EAR									

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pipe hanger

VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORT TYPE G



SIZE	MOD.	В	С	Y	ØA	ØR	Х	2 UPN	W (MAX.)			
	CVC	145	45	20								
1	CV CVL	240	10	30	98	M12x1,75	20	80	2500			
	CVL	405 592	10 10	50 70								
	CVC	145	45	20								
2	CV	245	10	30	98	M12x1,75	20	80	2500			
	CVL CVLL	419 613	10 10	50 70								
	CVC	150	45	20								
3	CV	250	10	30	98	M12x1,75	20	80	2500			
-	CVL CVLL	439 643	10 10	50 70		, ,						
	CVC	150	45	20								
4	CV	250	10	30	98	M12x1,75	20	80	2500			
-	CVL CVLL	442 649	10 10	50 70		, -						
	CVC	155	45	20								
5	CV	255	10	30	98	M12x1,75	20	80	2500			
Ū.	CVL CVLL	455 667	10 10	50 70		,			2000			
	CVLL	165	50	20								
6	CV	265	15	30	134	M12x1,75	28	100	2500			
•	CVL CVLL	477 693	15 15	50 70		,			2000			
	CVC	170	50	20								
7	CV	275	15	30	134	M16x2	28	100	2500			
	CVL CVLL	505 735	15 15	50 70		MITOXE	20	100	2000			
	CVLL	180	50	20								
8	CV	295	15	30	134	M16x2	28	28	100	2500		
0	CVL	540	15	50	134	WITOA2	20	100	2300			
	CVLL CVC	785 190	15 50	70 20								
9	CV	305	25	30	124	30	30		M16x2	20	28 100	2500
9	CVL	565	25	50	134	WITOXZ	20	100	2500			
	CVLL CVC	825 195	25 55	70 20								
10	CV	315	25	30	124	M20x2,5	20	100	2500			
10	CVL	580	25	50	134	1012082,5	28	100	2500			
	CVLL CVC	845 220	25 55	70 20								
44	CV	345	25	40	100	M20x2,5	20	140	2500			
11	CVL	625	25	60	168	1012022,5	36	140	2500			
	CVLL CVC	905 230	25 55	80 20								
40	CV	360	25	40	100	M040	20	140	2500			
12	CVL	655	25	60	168	M24x3	36	140	2500			
	CVLL CVC	950 235	25 50	80 20								
10	CVC CV	375	25	40	100	N04-0		440	0500			
13	CVL	680	25	60	168	M24x3	36	140	2500			
	CVLL CVC	985 255	25 70	80 20								
	CVC CV	410	30	40	100						0500	
14	CVL	750	30	60	168	M30x3,5	36	140	2500			
	CVLL	1090	30	80								
45	CVC	265 405	80 30	20 40		M20-2 F	50	200	0500			
15	CVL	735	30	60	236	M30x3,5	50	220	2500			
	CVLL	1065 280	30	80								
10	CVC CV	435	80 40	20 40			50	000	0500			
16	CVL	795	40	60	236	M36x4	50	220	2500			
	CVLL	1155	40	80								
	CVC CV	305 480	80 40	20 40								
17	CVL	890	40	60	236	M36x4	50	220	2500			
	CVLL	1290	40	80								
	CVC CV	325 485	60 40	15 50			~ ~	220	1400			
18	CVL	870	40	80	304	M42x4,5	66	300	2500			
	CVLL	1250	40	110				500	2000			
	CVC CV	355 530	60 40	15 50				220	1400			
19	CVL	960	40	80	304	M48x5	66	300	2500			
	CVLL	1385	40	110				500	2000			
	CVC CV	370 555	60 40	15 50				220	1400			
20	CVL	1010	40	80	304	M56x5,5	66	300	2500			
	CVLL	1455	40	110				500	2000			

<u>N.B.:</u>

The weight of the unit will be double the corresponding "E" type spring, plus the weight of the sections with length= W-A.

* C is an approximate dimension which corresponds to the vertical position at the lowest load value of the working range. Therefore, the actual dimension will vary depending on the load applied.

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2	12/07/91	INFORMATION	JMD	EAR
1	17/01/85	INFORMATION	JRS	EAR
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VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORT TYPE H

SECTION D





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0	20/10/98	INFORMATION	JMD	EAR
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TUBE



SPECIAL CORROSION RESISTANT VARIABLE SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

The standard surface finish is a two-coat epoxy-polyure thane paint system, with a total dry film thickness of approximately 100 $\mu m.$

However, when environmental conditions are particularly severe, we are ready to apply special surface treatments that further protect the spring support against corrosion, either by the application of more complex paint systems (three or even four coats up to 200-300 μ m DFT) or by hot dip galvanizing the spring casing, once specified and agreed with the client.

Special corrosion resistant variable springs with hot dip galvanized casing use a hybrid welded/bolted construction, while standard variable springs are all welded.

In addition, special corrosion resistant variable springs with hot dip galvanized casing include the continuous blocking system, so the spring can be blocked at any working position, while standard variable springs use travel stops that are also valid for blocking at the unique cold preset load that is specified for each individual unit.

The continuous blocking system can also be used to establish a limited travel range or specific load stops.

Selection of spring model, size and type for special corrosion resistant supports with continuous blocking system is the same as with standard supports.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

The purpose of the continuous blocking system in the variable load spring supports manufactured at PIHASA is the capacity to block the spring in any working position, with the following requirements:

- Block the support by absorbing the expansion strength of the spring itself, in each position.
- At the same time, the purpose is to block the spring in terms of compression (downwards), being able to support loads during the inspection and assembly stage. The value achieved in these stages is up to two and a half times the operating load.
- Blocking should act on all the travel range of the spring.
- The system will continue to be available in the support housing throughout the life cycle of the spring, so that it allows for blocking whenever required.

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VARIABLE LOAD SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

1.- BLOCKING PROCESS:

- 1.1 Having completed the surface finish operations (PIHASA standards or any specified by the client), proceed to blocking the support. The rods and nuts are electro-galvanized to ensure protection against corrosion.
- 1.2 Once the spring has been calibrated to its cold preset load/position, tighten up the lower and upper nuts on the guides against the load plate.
- 1.3 The upper side of the load plate should coincide with the installation load mark or cold mark of the scaleplate.

2.- INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS - UNBLOCKING THE SYSTEM:

Please first read sheets D7-D13 for a description of the different types. The blocking system does not affect the way of installing the support, but only affects the way of blocking and unblocking it.

The upper and lower blocking nuts should be in permanent contact with the load plate until such time as it is decided to proceed with the unblocking manoeuvres, which should be carried out once known that no loads other than operational loads are going to occur, such as in the hydraulic test, during cleaning operations or in the course of other situations.

The unblocking process involves following these steps:

• First, loosen the lower blocking nuts and turn them (on both sides) till they reach the end of the spring travel, as indicated on the support scaleplate.

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- Then, tighten up the support to reach the installation or cold load (weight of the piping at the point where the support is installed). This operation involves:
 - Acting on the adjusting turnbuckles (types A-B-C-E or G).
 - Acting on the upper nuts on the hanging rod on supports installed on the structure (Type D).
 - Acting on the threaded load column on supports installed on the ground (Type F).
- The installation load is reached when the load plate starts to move downwards.
- The final step is to loosen the upper blocking nuts until reaching the start of the spring travel: point "O" indicated on the label.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:

- For any subsequent operation on the piping system, it is essential to first block the support in order to prevent modifications in the work conditions of the support. This is achieved by tightening the upper and lower blocking nuts until they come into contact with the load plate. Then, unblock by following the steps in point 2 of these instructions.
- The continuous blocking system on PIHASA's variable load supports makes it possible to insert travel limits. These limits can be set to avoid the spring going past certain points (upwards or downwards) if this is required by the engineering company. Quite simply, this is achieved by setting the upper and/or lower blocking nuts in the required position.

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SECTION D CORROSION RESISTANT VARIABLE LOAD SUPPORTS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

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SIZE	טש	וטש		IVI I	IVIZ
1 / 5	145	124	8	M10	M8
6 / 10	205	174	10	M16	M12
11 / 14	260	216	15	M20	M16
15 / 17	360	300	20	M27	M22
18 / 21	455	385	25	M36	M27

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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SPRING SUPPORTS

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPRING SUPPORTS:

In the course of the normal operation of elastic supports (variable load or constant load spring supports), there is no need for a direct action on the same during service or operation in the plant. But on the other hand, preventive maintenance tasks are recommended to be performed on a regular basis. These involve a regular visual inspection (this can often be done using binoculars) to evaluate the general status of cleanness, rust, as well as to detect any potential important anomalies such as deformed components, the presence of external interferences limiting movement, loose and unthreaded parts, etc.

In the event of detecting anomalies in the course of the visual inspection, or as a recommended practice once every 5-10 years, and more frequently in corrosive conditions more prone to rusting or environmental fouling, or in the case of significant vibrations, or pressure shocks, we suggest acting physically on each spring support during plant shutdowns ("cold inspection"), performing the following activities:

- Cleaning, removing grease and fouling.
- Retouch painting.
- Greasing threaded parts.
- Replacing scaleplates (if lost or deteriorated).
- Check tags and markings.
- Check the position of the load indicator and compare with the theoretical position (cold or installation position) and adjust using the spring adjustment elements to reach the theoretical position if appropriate (evaluated by the technical department).
- Any other incident, such as: interferences, degrees of rust, etc.

After these inspections, it is advisable to draft historical reports. In the course of visual inspections or direct checks, when noting a notable deterioration or highly significant or recurrent deviations from the work positions on the load indicator, consideration should be given to replacing the support with a new one or, alternatively, carry out a more thorough revision of the supports.

Revisions are more complete inspections, with the following characteristics:

- * Carried out by specialised companies during the programmed maintenance stops.
- * In addition to the regular periodic inspection activities, the following operations are performed:
- Disassemble variable or constant load supports in order to proceed to internal and external cleaning.
- Full calibration of variable and constant spring supports obtaining load-displacement functional graphs.
- These graphs show the "k" spring rate for the variable supports and the variability of load in the constants, apart from the operating load deviation for both supports.
- All the information compiled is included in a final revision Dossier, where all the comments and recommendations that the company specializing in inspections considers essential are noted, based on objective data (relevant regulations) and acceptance criteria arising from the experience itself.

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ORDER FORM:

- Name.

- Figure.
- Pipe diameter.

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<u>APPLICATION</u>: As an element for mitigating vibrations in pipelines. The load level, adjusted by tightening nuts on the spring, should be set by the engineering company, within the specified range.

ORDER FORM:

- Name.
- Figure.
- Pipe diameter.

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