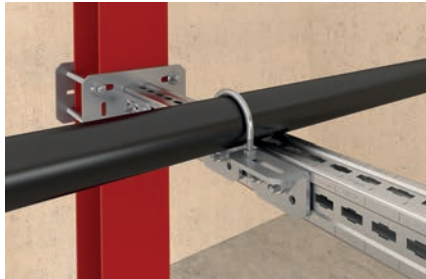
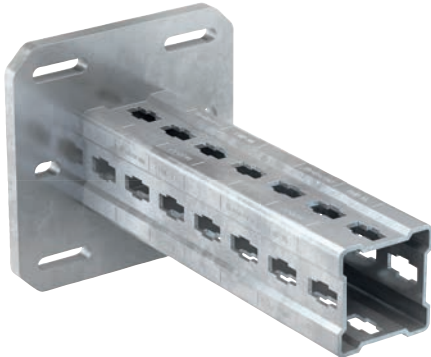


Cantilever FMC

Mounting profiles with welded base plate for fastening heavy duty pipelines



Profile traverse to steel structure



Supported cantilever

Applications

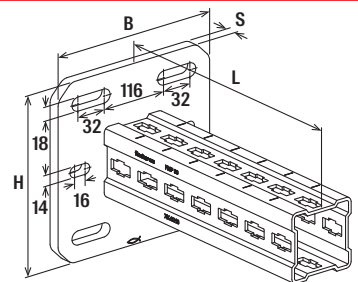
- Simple and safe fixing of heavy duty pipelines along the wall.
- For indoor and outdoor application.

Advantages

- The graduated length assortment of the FMC cantilever arms allows an optimal adaptation to the respective application.
- The stable base plate of the cantilever provides a secure hold for a load-bearing construction.
- The completely hot-dip galvanised product range guarantees on-site processing without subsequent coating and simplifies and accelerates the assembly process sustainably.

Properties

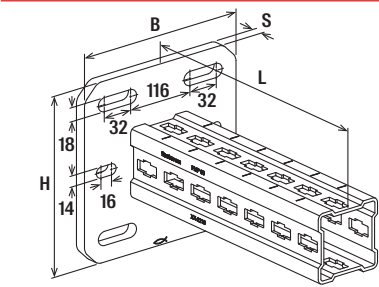
- Material base plate: steel S235JR (material no. 1.0038) acc. to DIN EN 10025-2
- Material profile: steel S355MC (material no. 1.0976) acc. to DIN EN 10149-2
- Zinc plating: hot-dip galvanised



FMC

Technical data

Item	Item no.	Length L [mm]	Width B [mm]	Height H [mm]	Thickness S [mm]	Sales unit [pcs]
FMC 90-500	547802	500	230	230	15.0	1
FMC 90-750	547803	750	230	230	15.0	1
FMC 90-1000	547804	1,000	230	230	15.0	1
FMC 90-1500	547805	1,500	230	230	15.0	1



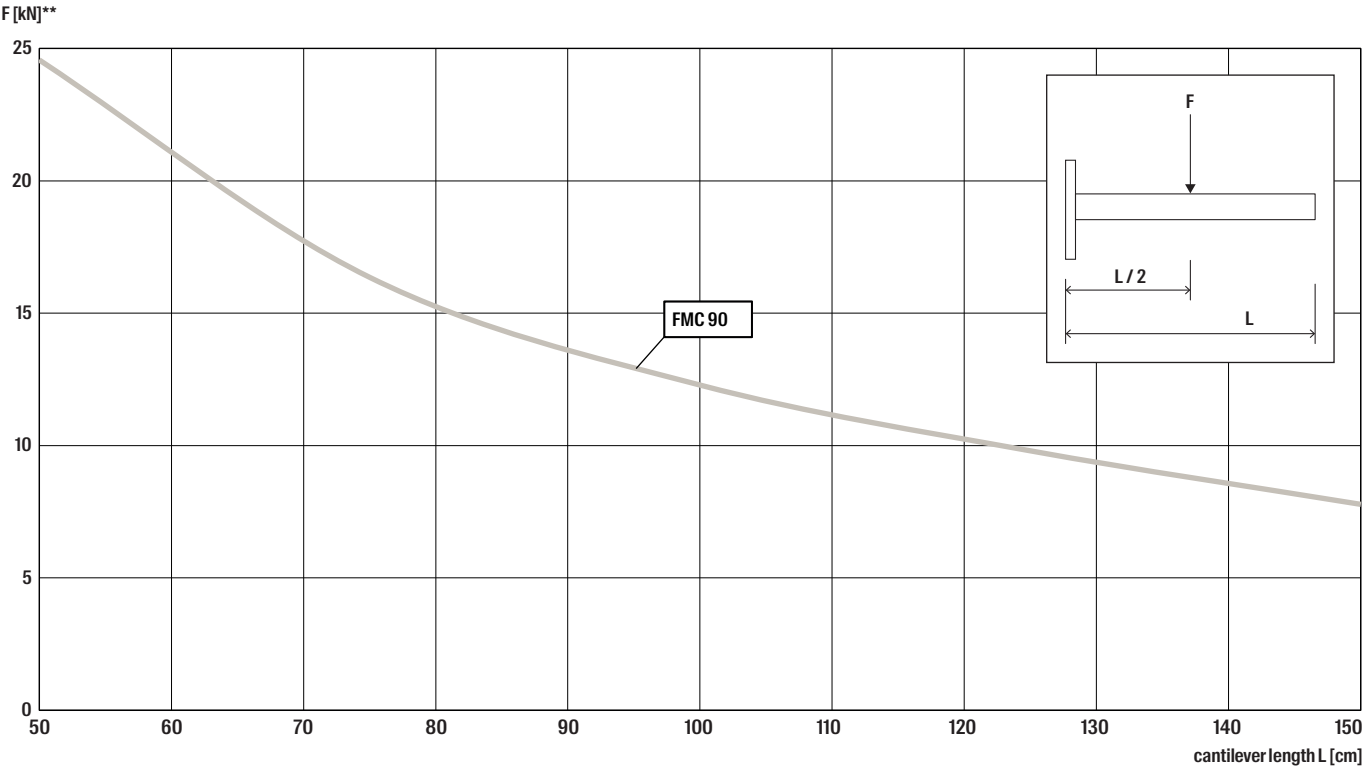
FMC

Loads

		Max. recommended static load load case 1 F_{rec} [kN]	Max. recommended static load load case 2 F_{rec} [kN]	Max. recommended static load load case 3 F_{rec} [kN]	Sales unit
Item	Item no.				[pcs]
FMC 90-500	547802	24.60	12.30	24.60	1
FMC 90-750	547803	16.40	8.20	16.40	1
FMC 90-1000	547804	12.30	5.60	12.30	1
FMC 90-1500	547805	7.80	2.40	6.50	1

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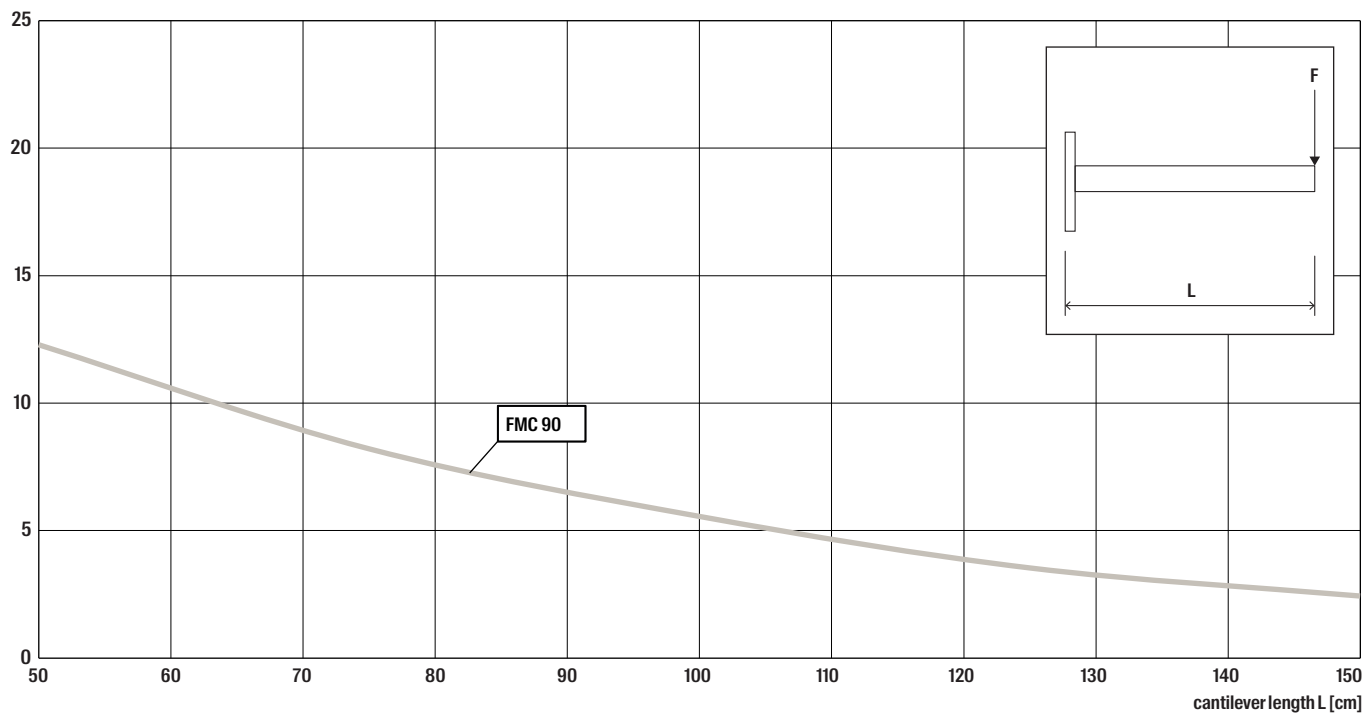
Load case 1



** The permissible stress is calculated acc. EN 1993; $\sigma_{rec} = f_{yk} / (\gamma_L \cdot \gamma_{M0})$ with $\gamma_L = 1,4$ and $\gamma_{M0} = 1,0$. Lower value of permissible stress (shear, bending or combined) or max. deflection ($L/150$) is decisive

Load case 2

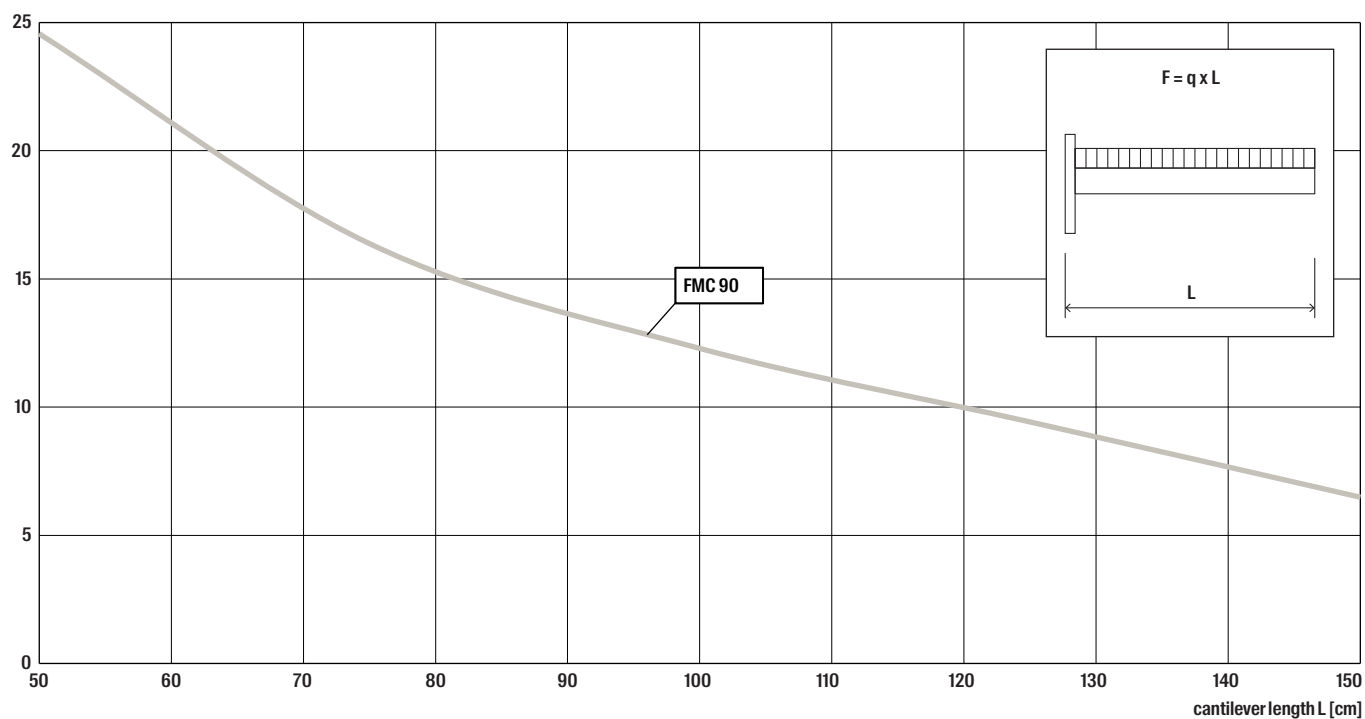
F [kN]**



** The permissible stress is calculated acc. EN 1993; $\sigma_{\text{rec}} = f_{yk} / (\gamma_L \cdot \gamma_{MO})$ with $\gamma_L = 1.4$ and $\gamma_{MO} = 1.0$. Lower value of permissible stress (shear, bending or combined) or max. deflection ($L/150$) is decisive

Load case 3

F [kN]**



** The permissible stress is calculated acc. EN 1993; $\sigma_{\text{rec}} = f_{yk} / (\gamma_L \cdot \gamma_{MO})$ with $\gamma_L = 1.4$ and $\gamma_{MO} = 1.0$. Lower value of permissible stress (shear, bending or combined) or max. deflection ($L/150$) is decisive