

## STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR

LIFTING DEVICE #DL-426  
(LIFTING DEVICE FOR RIMS)

FOR




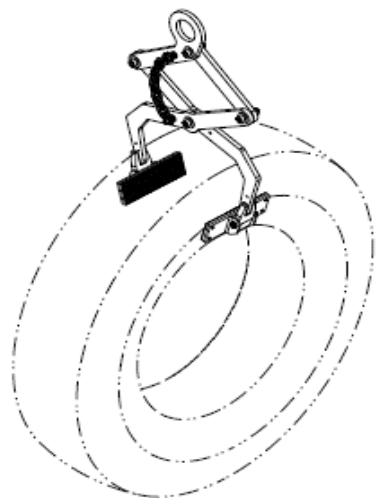
KENWORTH MEXICANA,  
S.A. DE C.V.  
MEXICALI, BAJA  
CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

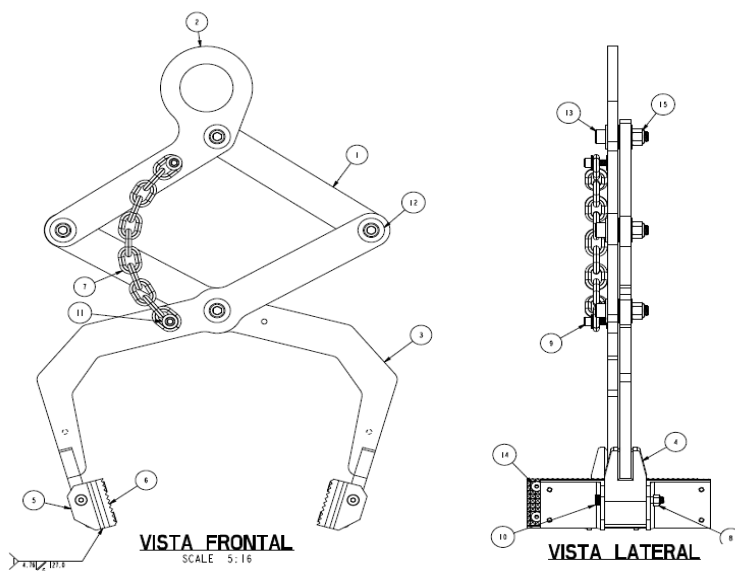


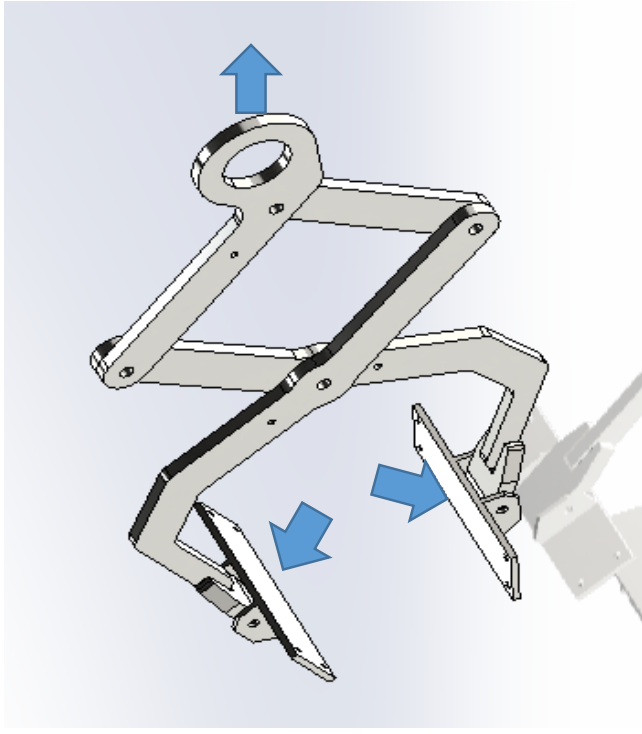
SEPTEMBER 18, 2019

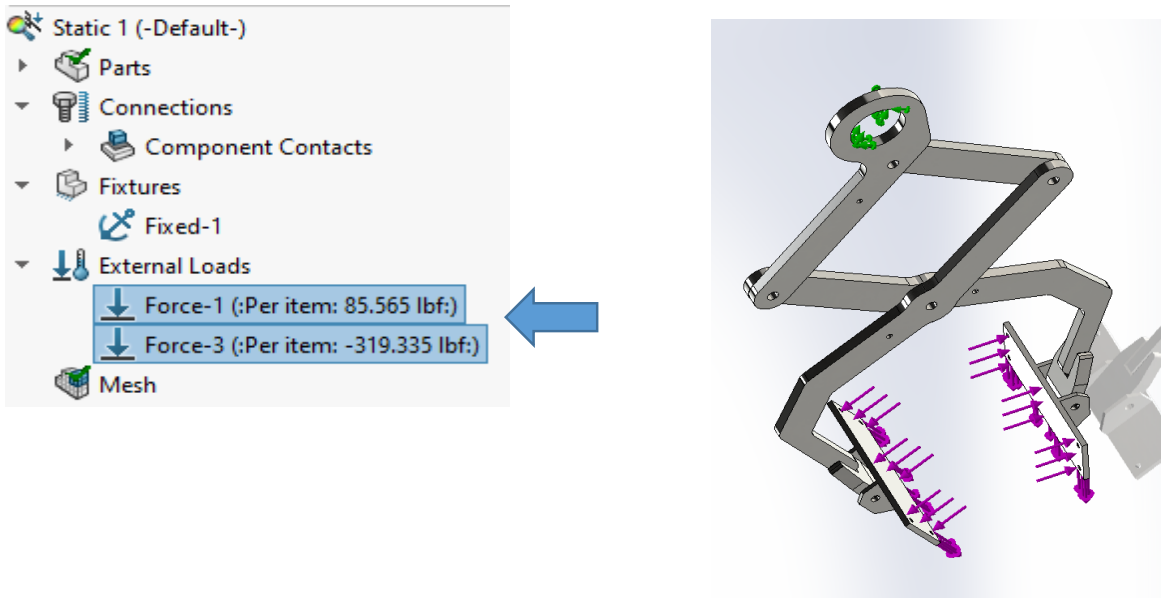
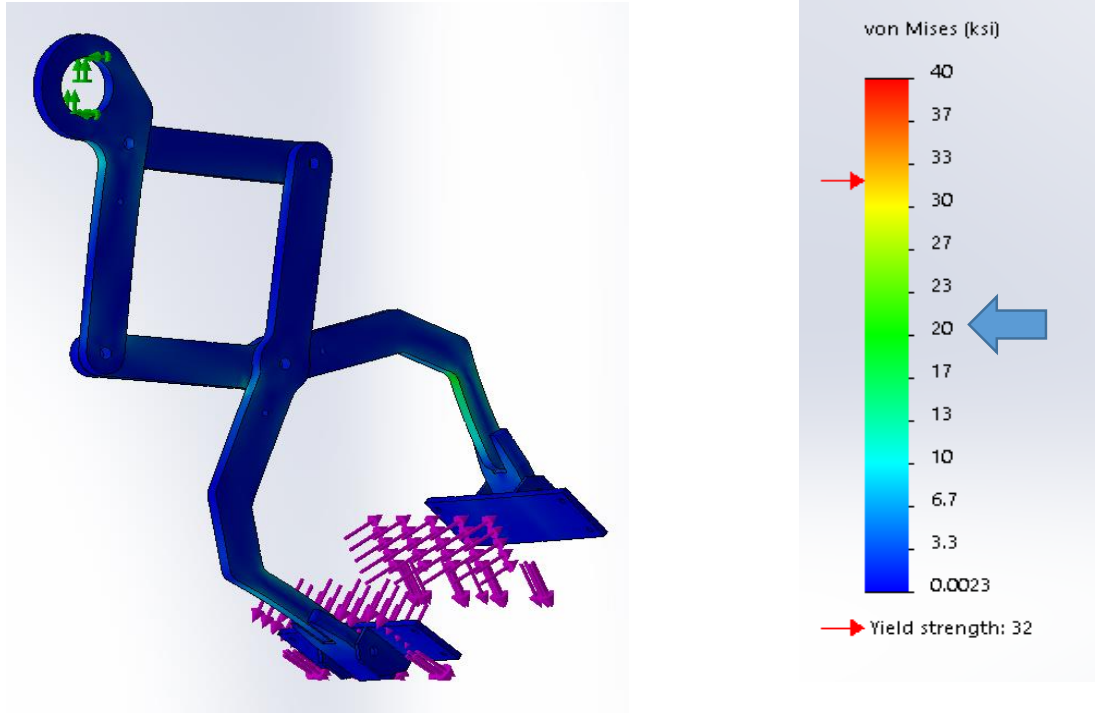
Prepared By:

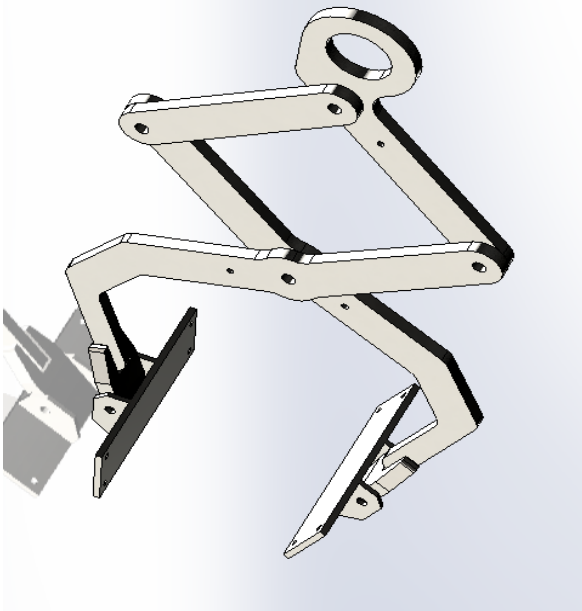
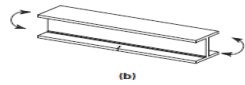
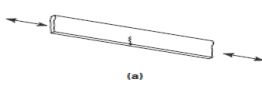
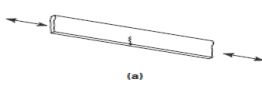
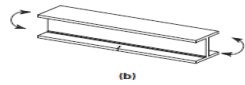
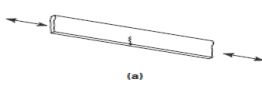
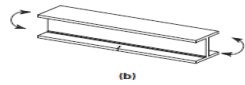

Grantham Engineering, Inc.  
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San Diego, CA 92120  
(619) 994-0748

1	Structural Calculations for DL-426 (Lifting Device for Rims)																							
2	Summary of Analysis: Lifting Device is rated for 100 kg (220.4 lbs) Service Class 4																							
3	<table><tr><td colspan="3">CERTIFICACION</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">DISPOSITIVO DE LEVANTE PARA LLANTAS</td></tr><tr><td>ALTA:</td><td></td><td rowspan="8"></td></tr><tr><td>No. HERRAMIENTA:</td><td>DL-426</td></tr><tr><td>PESO:</td><td>12 KG</td></tr><tr><td>CAPACIDAD:</td><td>100 KG</td></tr><tr><td>PRUEBA:</td><td>125 KG</td></tr><tr><td>LOCACION:</td><td>ENSAMBLE 11</td></tr><tr><td>CATEGORIA</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>SERVICIO</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	CERTIFICACION			DISPOSITIVO DE LEVANTE PARA LLANTAS			ALTA:			No. HERRAMIENTA:	DL-426	PESO:	12 KG	CAPACIDAD:	100 KG	PRUEBA:	125 KG	LOCACION:	ENSAMBLE 11	CATEGORIA	B	SERVICIO	4
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4	 <p>VISTA ISOMETRICA SCALE 7:80</p>																							
5	Basis of Analysis: The overall lifting device is analyzed using Solidworks simulation.																							

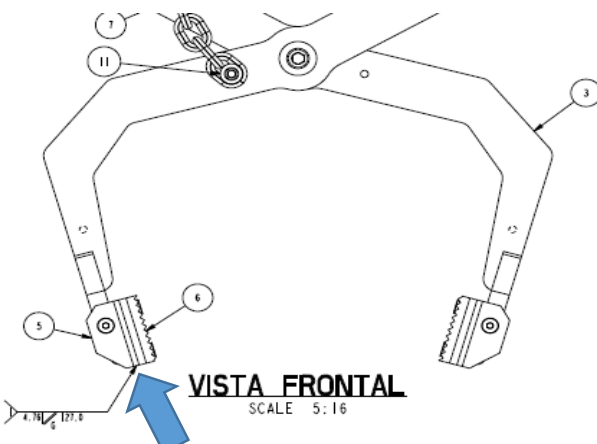
6	Drawing of Lifting Device														
7	<div></div>														
8	Code Reference: ASME BTH-1-2017, Below the Hook Lifting Devices; issued March 15, 2017														
9	Service Class	4	Per Drawing												
10	<div><div>Table 2-3-1 Service Class</div><table><tr><th>Service Class</th><th>Load Cycles</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0–20,000</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20,001–100,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>100,001–500,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>500,001–2,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Over 2,000,000</td></tr></table><div>←</div></div>			Service Class	Load Cycles	0	0–20,000	1	20,001–100,000	2	100,001–500,000	3	500,001–2,000,000	4	Over 2,000,000
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4	Over 2,000,000														
11	Design Category	B	Lifters shall be designed to Design Category B, unless a qualified person determines that Design Category A is appropriate or that Design Category C is required for a special application.												
12	Nominal Design Factor, $N_d$	3	Safety Factor for Static Strength Design												
13	Nominal Design Factor, $N_{dd}$	3.6	The Safety Factor for Connections												
14	Design Factor = the ratio of the limit state stress (es) or strength of an element to the permissible internal stress (es) or forces created by the external force (s) that act upon the element. (section 1-2).														
15	<div><div>3-1.3 Static Design Basis</div><div>(17) 3-1.3.1 Nominal Design Factors. The static strength design of a below-the-hook lifting device shall be based on the allowable stresses defined in sections 3-2 and 3-3. The minimum values of the nominal design factor, <math>N_d</math>, in the allowable stress equations shall be as follows:<div><div><math>N_d</math> = 2.00 for Design Category A lifters</div><div><math>N_d</math> = 3.00 for Design Category B lifters</div><div><math>N_d</math> = 6.00 for Design Category C lifters</div></div></div></div>														

16	(b) Design factors for Design Category B lifting devices shall be not less than 3.00 for limit states of yielding or buckling and 3.60 for limit states of fracture and for connection design.		
17	Job Load, $J_{load}$ (kg)	100.0	Weight lifted by device (defined by client on drawings)
18	Job Load, $J_{load}$ (lbs)	220.4	$J_{load} \times 2.2 \text{ lbs/kg}$
19	Using Solidworks, a model is created of the handling device		
20			
21	Rated Force on Upper Connection Point, F (lbs)	220.4	Job Load
22	Design factor, Df	3	For Structure
23	Applied Force, AF (lbs)	661.20	$F \times Df$
24	Applied Force per Load Point Aft, (lbs)	330.60	$AF/2$

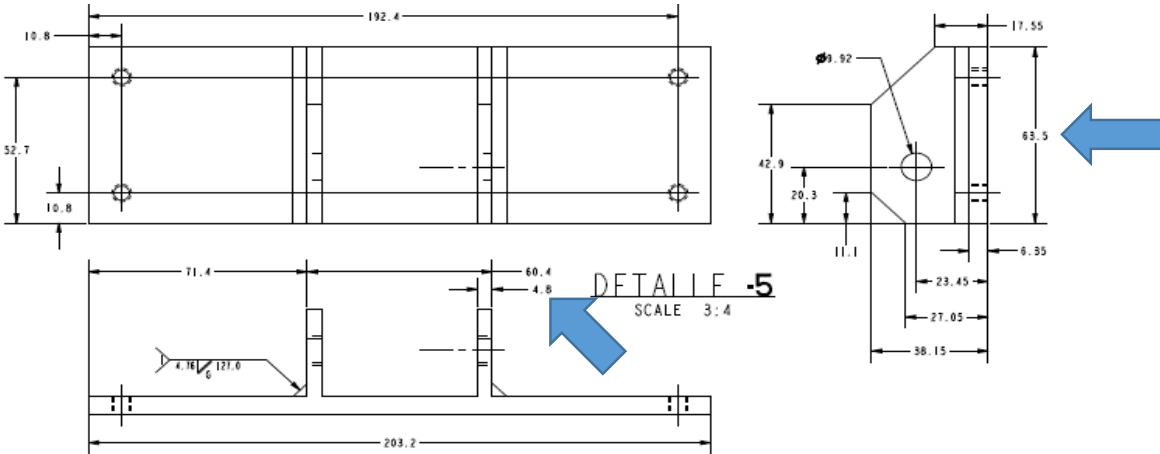



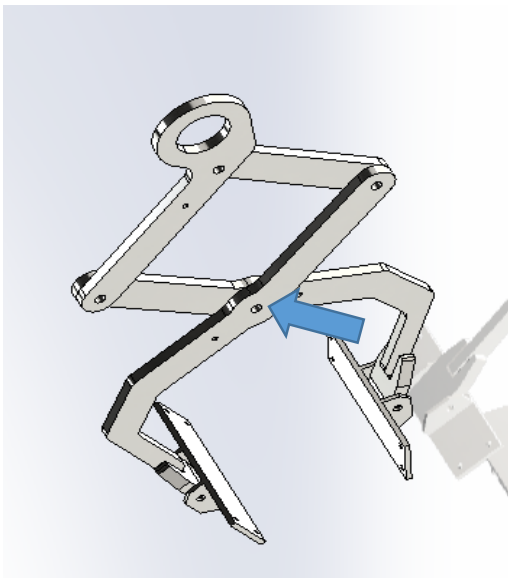
25	Apply the load to the Model using Solidworks Simulation		
26			
27	Run the Model		
28			
29	Max Von Mises Stress, Fm (ksi)	20.00	See above
30	Yield Strength of Material, Fy (ksi)	60.20	4140 Alloy Steel
31	Safety Factor	3.01	$F_y/F_m = 1$ OK

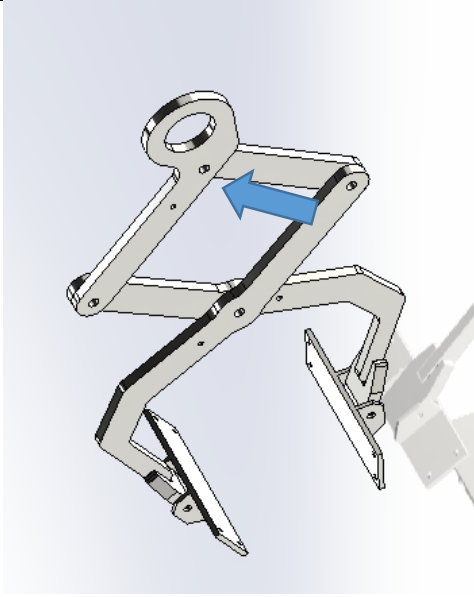
32	Fatigue Analysis																											
33	Worst case is the top of the lifting device. (shown in solidworks simulation above). See Fatigue Stress Categories below (Ref. Table 3-4.4.1, ASME BTH-1-2017):																											
34																												
35	<table><tr><th>Description</th><th>Stress Category</th><th>Constant, <math>C_f</math></th><th>Threshold, <math>F_{TH}</math>, ksi (MPa)</th><th>Potential Crack Site Initiation</th><th>Illustrative Typical Examples</th></tr><tr><td colspan="6">Section 1 — Plain Material Away From Any Welding</td></tr><tr><td>1.1 Base metal, except noncoated weathering steel, with rolled or cleaned surface. Flame-cut edges with surface roughness value of 1,000 <math>\mu</math>in. (25 <math>\mu</math>m) or less, but without re-entrant corners.</td><td>A</td><td><math>250 \times 10^6</math></td><td>24 (165)</td><td>Away from all welds or structural connections</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>1.2 Noncoated weathering steel base metal with rolled or cleaned surface. Flame-cut edges with surface roughness value of 1,000 <math>\mu</math>in. (25 <math>\mu</math>m) or less, but without re-entrant corners.</td><td>B</td><td><math>120 \times 10^6</math></td><td>16 (110)</td><td>Away from all welds or structural connections</td></tr></table>					Description	Stress Category	Constant, $C_f$	Threshold, $F_{TH}$ , ksi (MPa)	Potential Crack Site Initiation	Illustrative Typical Examples	Section 1 — Plain Material Away From Any Welding						1.1 Base metal, except noncoated weathering steel, with rolled or cleaned surface. Flame-cut edges with surface roughness value of 1,000 $\mu$ in. (25 $\mu$ m) or less, but without re-entrant corners.	A	$250 \times 10^6$	24 (165)	Away from all welds or structural connections	 	1.2 Noncoated weathering steel base metal with rolled or cleaned surface. Flame-cut edges with surface roughness value of 1,000 $\mu$ in. (25 $\mu$ m) or less, but without re-entrant corners.	B	$120 \times 10^6$	16 (110)	Away from all welds or structural connections
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36	Max Rated Load, $W_{max}$ (lbs)		220.4	Assumed loading 100% of time																								
37	Max Rated Lift Point Load, $W_{mc}$ (lbs)		110.20	$W_{max}/2$																								
38	Service Class		4	Per drawing																								
39	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Table 2-3-1 Service Class</th></tr><tr><th>Service Class</th><th>Load Cycles</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0–20,000</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20,001–100,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>100,001–500,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>500,001–2,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Over 2,000,000</td></tr></table> 					Table 2-3-1 Service Class		Service Class	Load Cycles	0	0–20,000	1	20,001–100,000	2	100,001–500,000	3	500,001–2,000,000	4	Over 2,000,000									
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40	Allowable Stress Range, $F_s$ ( ksi)		16.0	Table 3-4.3-1, based on Service Class and worst case Stress Category for fatigue																								

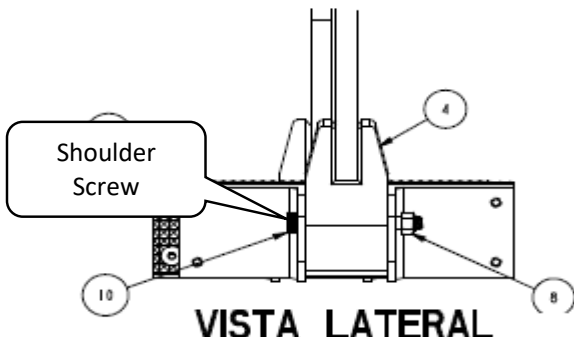




41	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 3-4.3-1 Allowable Stress Ranges, ksi (MPa)</b></p> <table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Stress Category (From Table 3-4.4-1)</th><th colspan="4">Service Class</th></tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr> <tr> <td>A</td><td>63 (435)</td><td>37 (255)</td><td>24 (165)</td><td>24 (165)</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>49 (340)</td><td>29 (200)</td><td>18 (125)</td><td>16 (110)</td></tr> <tr> <td>B'</td><td>39 (270)</td><td>23 (160)</td><td>15 (100)</td><td>12 (80)</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>35 (240)</td><td>21 (145)</td><td>13 (90)</td><td>10 (70) [Note (1)]</td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td>28 (190)</td><td>16 (110)</td><td>10 (70)</td><td>7 (48)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>22 (150)</td><td>13 (90)</td><td>8 (55)</td><td>5 (34)</td></tr> <tr> <td>E'</td><td>16 (110)</td><td>9 (60)</td><td>6 (40)</td><td>3 (20)</td></tr> <tr> <td>F</td><td>15 (100)</td><td>12 (80)</td><td>9 (60)</td><td>8 (55)</td></tr> <tr> <td>G</td><td>16 (110)</td><td>9 (60)</td><td>7 (48)</td><td>7 (48)</td></tr> </table> <p>NOTE: (1) Flexural stress range of 12 ksi (80 MPa) permitted at the toe of stiffener welds on flanges.</p>			Stress Category (From Table 3-4.4-1)	Service Class				1	2	3	4	A	63 (435)	37 (255)	24 (165)	24 (165)	B	49 (340)	29 (200)	18 (125)	16 (110)	B'	39 (270)	23 (160)	15 (100)	12 (80)	C	35 (240)	21 (145)	13 (90)	10 (70) [Note (1)]	D	28 (190)	16 (110)	10 (70)	7 (48)	E	22 (150)	13 (90)	8 (55)	5 (34)	E'	16 (110)	9 (60)	6 (40)	3 (20)	F	15 (100)	12 (80)	9 (60)	8 (55)	G	16 (110)	9 (60)	7 (48)	7 (48)
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42																																																									
43	Actual Stress, $F_a$ (ksi)	7	See above, loading is also a conservative assumption																																																						
44	Safety Factor	2.29	$F_s/F_a > 1$ OK																																																						

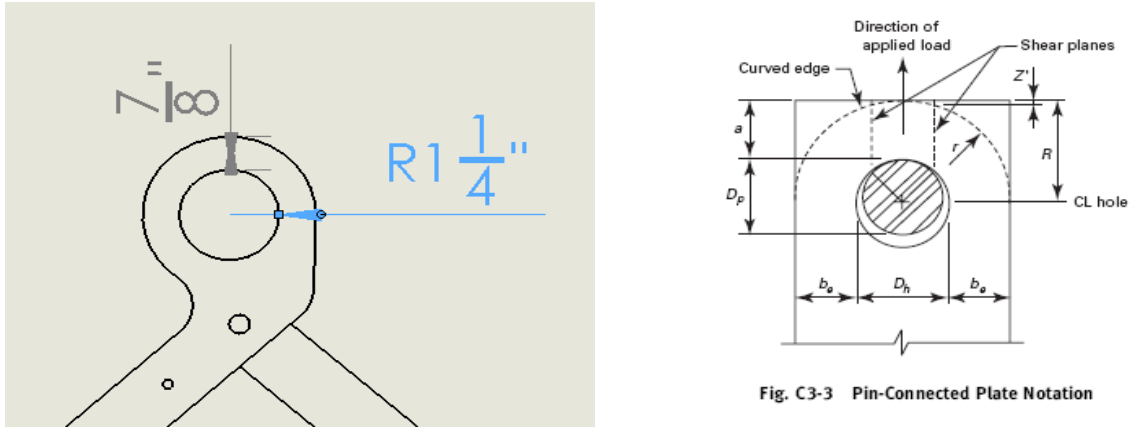
45	Connection Weld Analysis -Top Lift Tab												
46													
47	<p>(b) The design strength of fillet or partial-joint-penetration groove welds subject to shear shall be equal to the effective area of the weld multiplied by the allowable stress <math>F_v</math> given by eq. (3-55). Stresses in the base metal shall not exceed the limits defined in section 3-2.</p> $F_v = \frac{0.60E_{xx}}{1.20N_d} \quad (3-55)$												
48	Allowable Stress, $F_v$ (ksi)	11.667	See above Eqn. 3-55										
49	Nominal Tensile Strength of weld material, $E_{xx}$ (ksi)	70	Typical Value										
50	<p><b>Table 3-3.4.3-1 Minimum Sizes of Fillet Welds</b></p> <table> <tr> <th>Material Thickness of Thicker Part Joined, in. (mm)</th> <th>Minimum Size of Fillet Weld, in. (mm)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>To <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> (6)</td> <td><math>\frac{1}{8}</math> (3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> (6) to <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> (13)</td> <td><math>\frac{3}{16}</math> (5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> (13) to <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> (19)</td> <td><math>\frac{1}{4}</math> (6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> (19)</td> <td><math>\frac{5}{16}</math> (8)</td> </tr> </table>			Material Thickness of Thicker Part Joined, in. (mm)	Minimum Size of Fillet Weld, in. (mm)	To $\frac{1}{4}$ (6)	$\frac{1}{8}$ (3)	Over $\frac{1}{4}$ (6) to $\frac{1}{2}$ (13)	$\frac{3}{16}$ (5)	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ (13) to $\frac{3}{4}$ (19)	$\frac{1}{4}$ (6)	Over $\frac{3}{4}$ (19)	$\frac{5}{16}$ (8)
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Over $\frac{3}{4}$ (19)	$\frac{5}{16}$ (8)												
51	Tensile Load on weld, $T_n$ (kips)	0.50	Iterative until safety factor met										
52	Length of Tab, L (in)	2.50	See below										
53	Thickness of Tab, t (in)	0.19											
54	Length of Fillet Weld, L (in)	2.50	L										



55							
56	Weld Leg, $W_{leg}$ (in)	0.13	Refer to Table 3-3.4.3-1				
57	Nominal Stress on Weld, $F_n$ (ksi)	2.26	See below eqn (area of weld = length x effective throat thickness)				
58	<table border="1" data-bbox="303 777 664 932"><thead><tr><th>Load</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Tensile/Press. </td></tr></tbody></table>	Load	Tensile/Press. 	<table border="1" data-bbox="664 777 998 932"><thead><tr><th>Rated stress [MPa, psi]</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><math display="block">\sigma_{\perp} = \frac{F_n}{A_w} = \frac{F_n}{L \cdot a}</math></td></tr></tbody></table>	Rated stress [MPa, psi]	$\sigma_{\perp} = \frac{F_n}{A_w} = \frac{F_n}{L \cdot a}$	$a = .707 \times Wl$
Load							
Tensile/Press. 							
Rated stress [MPa, psi]							
$\sigma_{\perp} = \frac{F_n}{A_w} = \frac{F_n}{L \cdot a}$							
59	Safety Factor	5.16	$F_v/F_n > 1$ OK				
60	Shear Analysis						
61							
62	Max Rated Load, $W_{max}$ (lbs)	661.2	Assumed loading 100% of time				
63	Max Rated Lift Point Load, $W_{mc}$ (lbs)	661.20	$W_{max}$				
64	Surface Area, $A$ (in <sup>2</sup> )	0.196	$A = \pi r^2 \times 2$				

65	Shear stress, $\tau$ (psi)	3,367.46	$\tau = F/A$
66	Tensile Strength of Material, $f_t$ (psi)	21,300.0	Tensile strength of alloy steel (Grade 8) cap screws
67	Shear Strength of Material, $v$ (psi)	12,290.10	$0.577 \times f_y$
68	Safety Factor	3.65	$=V/\tau > 1$ OK
69	<b>Shear Analysis</b>		
70			
71	Max Rated Load, $W_{\max}$ (lbs)	661.2	<b>Assumed loading 100% of time</b>
72	Max Rated Lift Point Load, $W_{mc}$ (lbs)	661.20	$W_{\max}$
73	Surface Area, $A$ (in <sup>2</sup> )	0.196	$A = \pi r^2 \times 2$ , 1/2" socket head screw
74	Shear stress, $\tau$ (psi)	3,367.46	$\tau = F/A$
75	Tensile Strength of Material, $f_t$ (psi)	21,300.0	Tensile strength of alloy steel (Grade 8) cap screws
76	Shear Strength of Material, $v$ (psi)	12,290.10	$0.577 \times f_y$
77	Safety Factor	3.65	$=V/\tau > 1$ OK

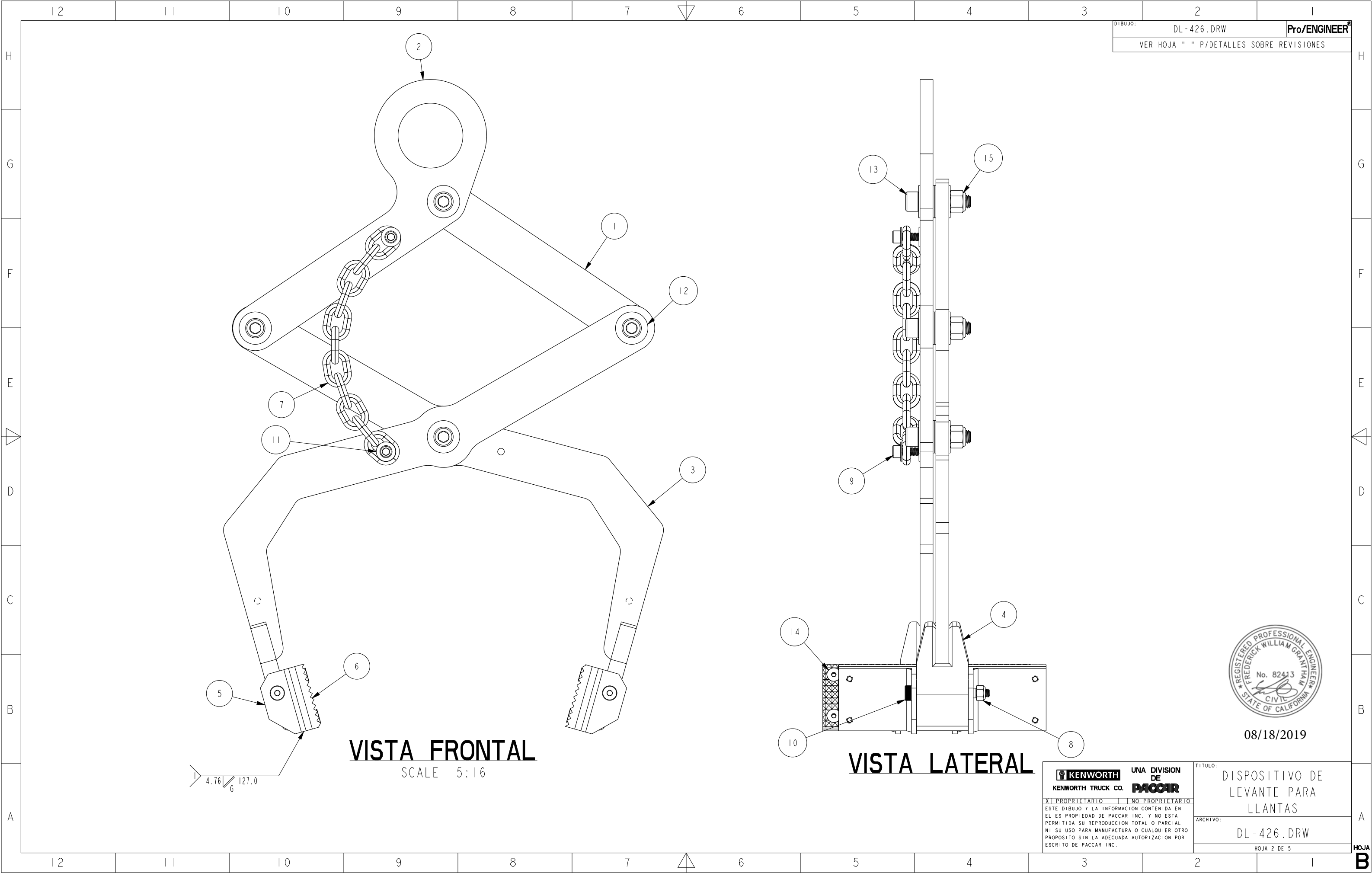
78	Other Rated Components																																						
79	<div><p style="text-align: center;"><b>VISTA LATERAL</b></p></div>																																						
80	<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Alloy Steel Shoulder Screw</div><div>3/8" Shoulder Diameter, 2-1/2" Shoulder Length, 5/16"-18 Thread</div></div></div><div></div><div><div><div>Each</div><div><div>ADD TO ORDER</div></div></div><div><div>In stock</div><div>1-4 Each \$2.09</div><div>5 or more \$1.77</div><div>91259A634</div></div></div></div><table><tr><td>Shoulder Fit</td><td>Standard</td></tr><tr><td>Shoulder Diameter</td><td>3/8"</td></tr><tr><td>Shoulder Diameter Tolerance</td><td>-0.004" to -0.002"</td></tr><tr><td>Shoulder Length</td><td>2 1/2"</td></tr><tr><td>Shoulder Length Tolerance</td><td>-0.005" to 0.005"</td></tr><tr><td>Thread Size</td><td>5/16"-18</td></tr><tr><td>Screw Size Decimal Equivalent</td><td>0.313" </td></tr><tr><td>Thread Type</td><td>UNC</td></tr><tr><td>Thread Spacing</td><td>Coarse</td></tr><tr><td>Thread Fit</td><td>Class 3A</td></tr><tr><td>Thread Direction</td><td>Right Hand</td></tr><tr><td>Thread Length</td><td>1/2"</td></tr><tr><td>Head Diameter</td><td>9/16"</td></tr><tr><td>Head Height</td><td>1/4"</td></tr><tr><td>Material</td><td>Alloy Steel</td></tr><tr><td>Finish</td><td>Black Oxide</td></tr><tr><td>Hardness</td><td>Rockwell C32</td></tr><tr><td>Tensile Strength</td><td>140,000 psi</td></tr></table></div></div>			Shoulder Fit	Standard	Shoulder Diameter	3/8"	Shoulder Diameter Tolerance	-0.004" to -0.002"	Shoulder Length	2 1/2"	Shoulder Length Tolerance	-0.005" to 0.005"	Thread Size	5/16"-18	Screw Size Decimal Equivalent	0.313" 	Thread Type	UNC	Thread Spacing	Coarse	Thread Fit	Class 3A	Thread Direction	Right Hand	Thread Length	1/2"	Head Diameter	9/16"	Head Height	1/4"	Material	Alloy Steel	Finish	Black Oxide	Hardness	Rockwell C32	Tensile Strength	140,000 psi
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81	Max Rated Load, $W_{\max}$ (lbs)	661.2	<b>Assumed loading 100% of time</b>																																				
82	Max Rated Lift Point Load, $W_{mc}$ (lbs)	330.60	$W_{\max}$																																				
83	Surface Area, A (in <sup>2</sup> )	0.308	$A = \pi r^2 \times 2$																																				
84	Shear stress, $\tau$ (psi)	1,074.15	$\tau = F/A$																																				
85	Tensile Strength of Material, ft (psi)	140,000.0	ft																																				

86	Shear Strength of Material, v (psi)	80,780.00	$0.577 \times f_y$
87	Safety Factor	75.20	$=V/\tau > 1$ OK
88	<b>Top Lift Tab Analysis</b>		
89	 <p>The left image is a technical drawing of a lifting lug with a pinhole. A dimension line indicates a radius of <math>R1\frac{1}{4}"</math>. The right image is a diagram of pin-connected plate notation showing a plate with a central hole. Labels include: 'Direction of applied load', 'Curved edge', 'Shear planes', 'Z', 'Z'', 'R', 'CL hole', 'D<sub>p</sub>', 'D<sub>h</sub>', 'b<sub>e</sub>', and 'r'.</p> <p>Fig. C3-3 Pin-Connected Plate Notation</p>		
90	Lifting Lug Design Per ASME BTH-1-2017 (Static Strength of the Plates)		
91	CHECK #1 - ALLOWABLE TENSILE STRENGTH THROUGH PINHOLE (Sect. 3-3.3.1)		
92	<p>The allowable tensile strength through the pinhole, <math>P_t</math>, shall be calculated as follows:</p> $P_t = C_r \frac{F_u}{1.20N_d} 2tb_{\text{eff}} \quad (3-45)$		
93	Allowable Tensile Strength through the pinhole, $P_t$ (kips)	17.02	See above equation and parameters below
94	$C_r$	0.7330	$C_r = 1 - 0.275 \sqrt{1 - \frac{D_p^2}{D_h^2}} \quad (3-46)$
95	Hole Diameter, $D_h$ (in)	1.25	See drawing clip above
96	Pin Diameter, $D_p$ (in)	0.3	Reasonable assumption or measured
97	<p>The effective width shall be taken as the smaller of the values calculated as follows:</p> $b_{\text{eff}} = 4t \leq b_e \quad (3-47)$ $b_{\text{eff}} = b_e 0.6 \frac{F_u}{F_y} \sqrt{\frac{D_h}{b_e}} \leq b_e \quad (3-48)$ <p>where beff = effective width to each side of pinhole, and;  <math>b_e</math> = actual width of a pin-connected plate between the edge of the hole and the edge of the plate...</p>		

98	$b_{eff}$ (in)	2.00	equation 3-47 (width limit of $\leq b_e$ does not apply if plates are stiffened or otherwise prevented from buckling)
99	$b_{eff}$ (in)	0.99	equation 3-48
100	Plate Thickness, $t$ (in)	0.5	See drawing
101	$b_e$ (in)	0.88	See drawing above
102	Ultimate Strength of Plate Material, $F_u$ (ksi)	95	4140 Alloy Steel
103	Yield Strength of Plate Material, $F_y$ (ksi)	60	A36 Steel
104	$b_{eff}$ used in calculations, $b_{eff\ min}$ (in)	0.88	Pick lowest $b_{eff}$ of Eqns. 3-47 and 3-48 or $b_e$
105	CHECK #2 - ALLOWABLE DOUBLE PLANE SHEAR STRENGTH BEYOND THE PINHOLE (Sect. 3-3.3.1)		
106	<p>The allowable double plane shear strength beyond the pinhole <math>P_v</math> is</p> $P_v = \frac{0.70F_u}{1.20 N_d} A_v \quad (3-50)$		
107	Allowable double plane shear strength beyond pinhole, $P_v$ (kips)	16.236	See above equation
108	<p><math>A_v</math> = total area of the two shear planes beyond the pinhole</p> $A_v = 2 \left[ a + \frac{D_p}{2} (1 - \cos \phi) \right] t \quad (3-51)$		
109	$A_v$	0.879	See above
110	$a$ (in)	0.875	See above
111	$\phi$ :	13.20	$\phi = 55 \frac{D_p}{D_h}$
112	$\cos \phi$ :	0.974	

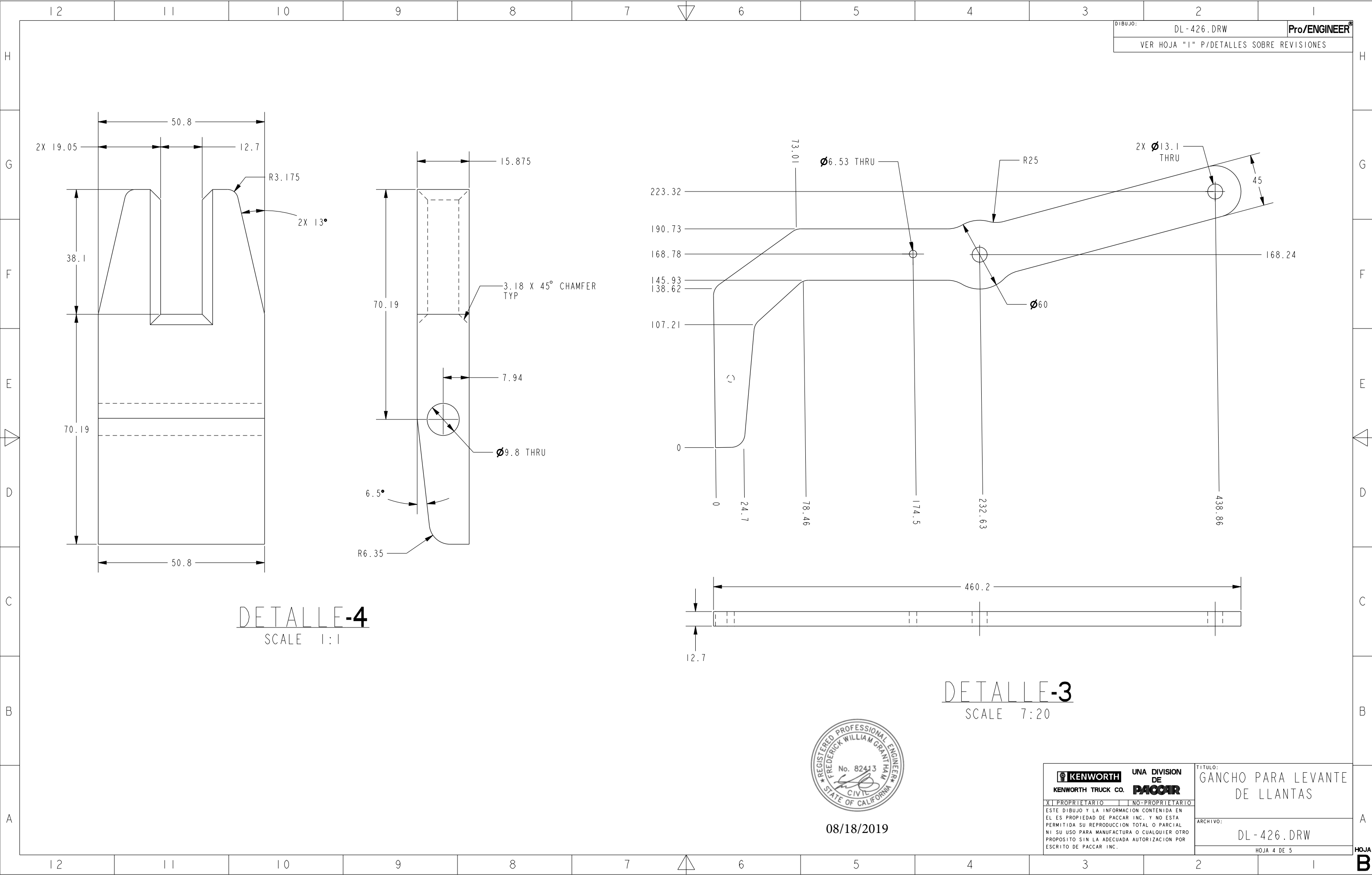
113	CHECK #3 - ALLOWABLE SINGLE PLANE FRACTURE STRENGTH BEYOND THE PINHOLE (Sect. 3-3.3.1)		
114	Allowable Single Plan Fracture strength beyond the pinhole, $P_b$ (kips)	23.71	See below
115	<p>The allowable single plane fracture strength beyond the pinhole <math>P_b</math> is</p> $P_b = C_r \frac{F_u}{1.20N_d} \left[ 1.13 \left( R - \frac{D_h}{2} \right) + \frac{0.92b_e}{1 + b_e/D_h} \right] t \quad (3-49)$ <p>where  <math>R</math> = distance from the center of the hole to the edge of the plate in the direction of the applied load</p>		
116	R	1.50	$a + D_h/2$
117	CHECK #4 - BEARING STRESS BETWEEN PIN AND PLATE TAB (Sect. 3-3.3.4)		
118	<p><b>3-3.3.4 Bearing Stress.</b> The bearing stress between the pin and the plate, based on the projected area of the pin, shall not exceed the value given by eq. (3-53), where <math>F_y</math> is the yield stress of the pin or plate, whichever is smaller. The bearing stress between the pin and the plate in connections that will rotate under load for a large number of load cycles (Service Class 1 or higher) shall not exceed the value given by eq. (3-54).</p> $F_p = \frac{1.25F_y}{N_d} \quad (3-53)$		
119	Allowable Bearing Load, $F_p$ (kips)	3.75	See above eqn x t x $D_p$ (Allowable Stress x area)
120	<b>Summary of Loads - Top Lifting Tab</b>		
121	Allowable Tensile Strength through the pinhole, $P_t$ (kips)	17.02	See above
122	Allowable double plane shear strength beyond pinhole, $P_v$ (kips)	16.236	See above
123	Allowable Single Plan Fracture strength beyond the pinhole, $P_b$ (kips)	23.71	See below
124	Bearing Load, $F_p$ (kips)	3.75	See above
125	Max Load, P (lbs)	3,750.00	Choose lowest & Convert to lbs by X 1000
126	Applied Force, AF (lbs)	661.20	$F \times D_f$
127	Safety Factor	5.67	$P/AF > 1$ OK

[illegible]









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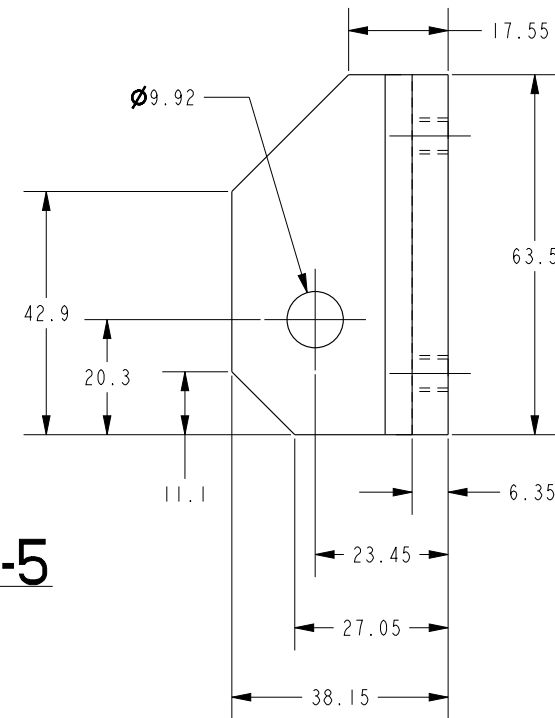
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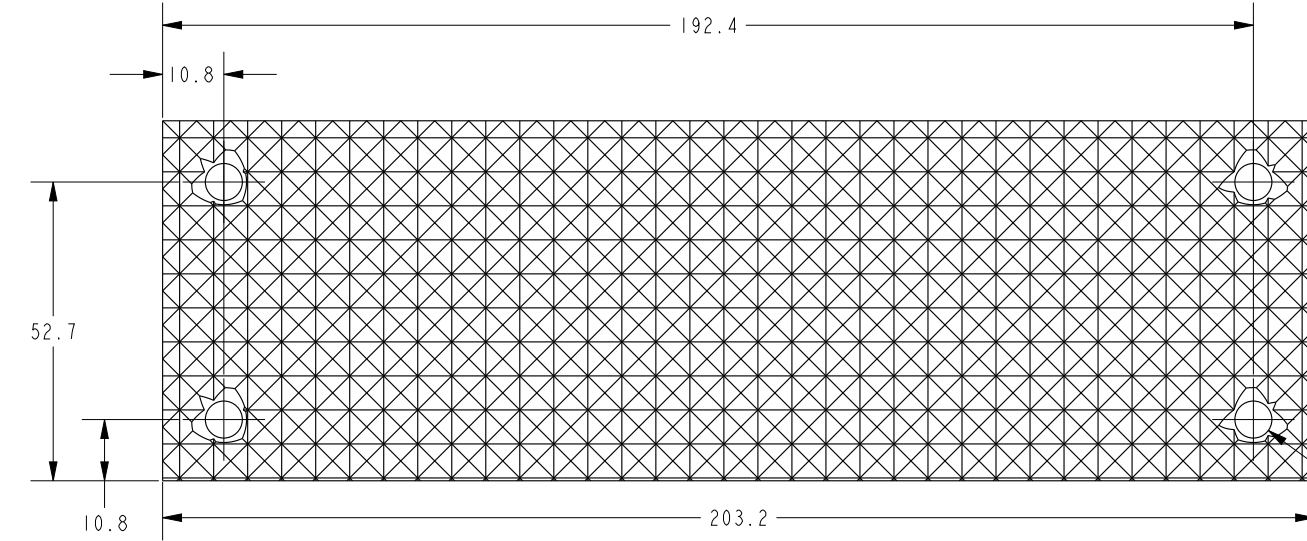
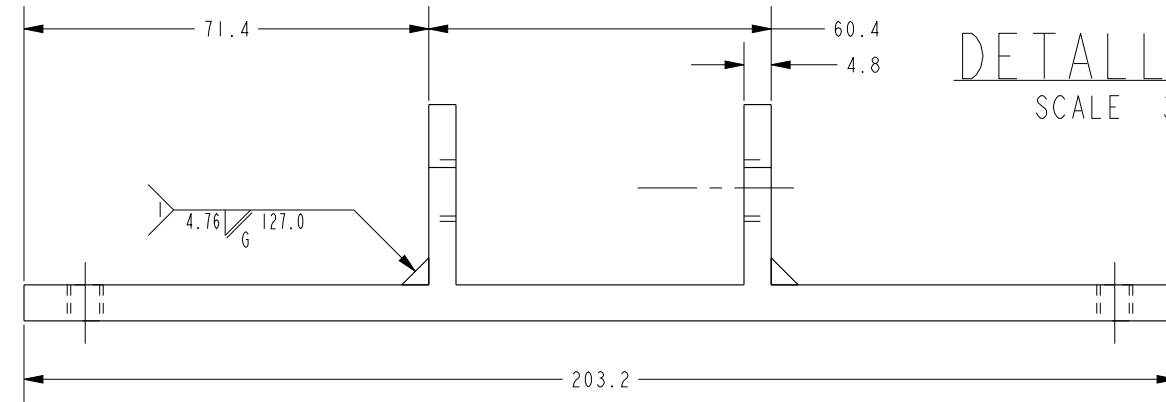
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ARCHIVO: DL-426.DRW

HOJA 4 DE 5

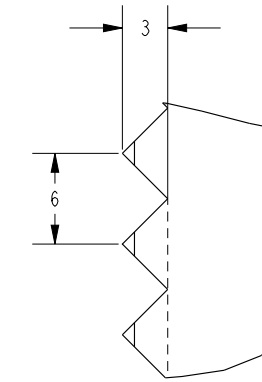
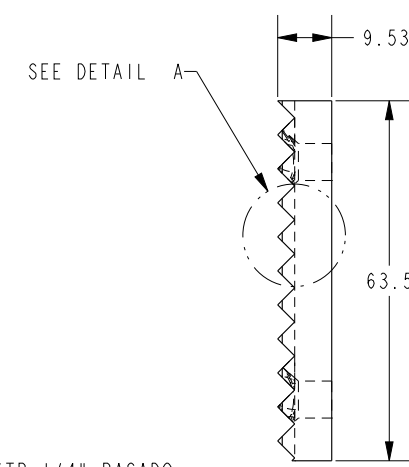


DETAILED -5  
SCALE 3:4



—CAJA P/TR 1/4" PASADO  
4X

DETALLE -6  
SCALE 3:4



DETAIL A  
SCALE 2:1



08/18/2019

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