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Design:	Concrete - Nov 18, 2021	Date:	12/13/2022
Fastening point:			

Specifier's comments:

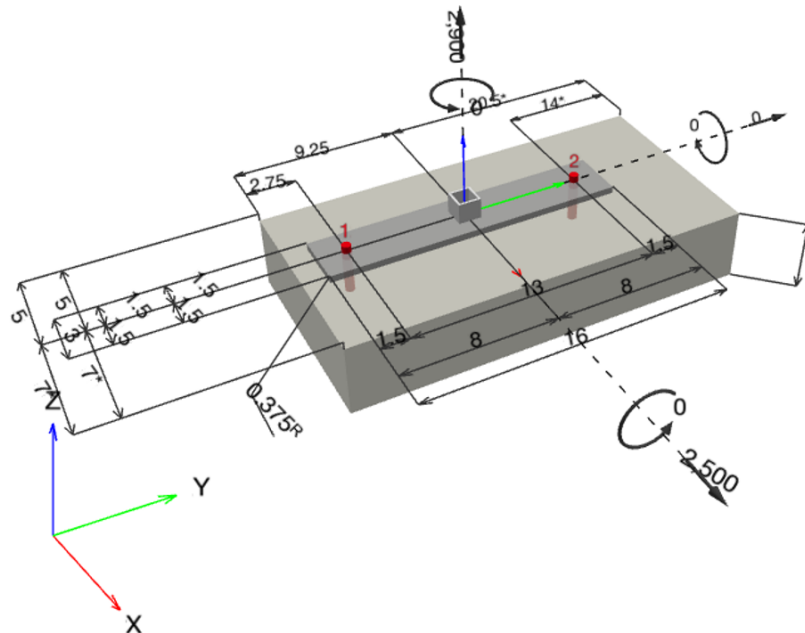
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	Kwik Bolt TZ2 - CS 1/2 (2) hnom2
Item number:	2210254 KB-TZ2 1/2x3 3/4
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 2.000$ in., $h_{nom} = 2.500$ in.
Material:	Carbon Steel
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-4266
Issued Valid:	12/17/2021 12/1/2023
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-19 / Mech
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.375$ in.
Anchor plate ^R :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 3.000$ in. x 16.000 in. x 0.375 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	Square HSS (AISC), HSS1-1/4X1-1/4X.125; (L x W x T) = 1.250 in. x 1.250 in. x 0.125 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 3000, $f'_c = 3,000$ psi; $h = 4.000$ in.
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Dry
Reinforcement:	tension: not present, shear: not present; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar



^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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1.1 Design results

Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	N = 2,900; V _x = 2,500; V _y = 0; M _x = 0; M _y = 0; M _z = 0;	no	153

2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

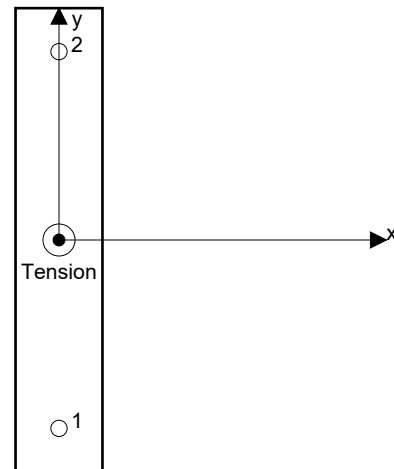
Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	1,450	1,250	1,250	0
2	1,450	1,250	1,250	0

max. concrete compressive strain: - [%]
 max. concrete compressive stress: - [psi]
 resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 2,900 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 0 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on the assumption of a rigid anchor plate.



3 Tension load

	Load N _{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕ N _n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua}/\phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	1,450	8,433	18	OK
Pullout Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	2,900	4,038	72	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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3.1 Steel Strength

N_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-4266
 $\phi N_{sa} \geq N_{ua}$ ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2

Variables

$A_{se,N}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.10	114,004

Calculations

N_{sa} [lb]
11,244

Results

N_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕN_{sa} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
11,244	0.750	8,433	1,450

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3.2 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1b)}$$

$$\phi N_{cbg} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

$$A_{Nc} \text{ see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = k_c \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.1)}$$

Variables

h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\psi_{c,N}$
2.000	0.000	0.000	2.750	1.000
c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psij]	
5.500	21	1.000	3,000	

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
70.50	36.00	1.000	1.000	0.975	1.000	3,253

Results

N_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕN_{cbg} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
6,212	0.650	4,038	2,900



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4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua} / \phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	1,250	3,599	35	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength**	2,500	4,348	58	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction y-**	2,500	2,249	112	not recommended

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-4266
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2

Variables

$A_{se,V}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.10	114,004

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
5,537

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
5,537	0.650	3,599	1,250



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4.2 Pryout Strength

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.3.1b)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

A_{Nc} see ACI 318-19, Section 17.6.2.1, Fig. R 17.6.2.1(b)

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)}$$

$$N_b = k_c \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.1)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
1	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.750
$\psi_{c,N}$	c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psi]
1.000	5.500	21	1.000	3,000

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
70.50	36.00	1.000	1.000	0.975	1.000	3,253

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
6,212	0.700	4,348	2,500

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4.3 Concrete edge failure in direction y-

$$V_{cb} = \left(\frac{A_{Vc}}{A_{Vc0}} \right) \Psi_{ed,V} \Psi_{c,V} \Psi_{h,V} \Psi_{parallel,V} V_b \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.1a)}$$

$$\phi V_{cb} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2}$$

$$A_{Vc} \text{ see ACI 318-19, Section 17.7.2.1, Fig. R 17.7.2.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Vc0} = 4.5 c_{a1}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.1.3)}$$

$$\Psi_{ed,V} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a2}}{1.5c_{a1}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.4.1b)}$$

$$\Psi_{h,V} = \sqrt{\frac{1.5c_{a1}}{h_a}} \geq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.6.1)}$$

$$V_b = \left(7 \left(\frac{l_e}{d_a} \right)^{0.2} \sqrt{d_a} \right) \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c} c_{a1}^{1.5} \quad \text{ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.2.1a)}$$

Variables

c_{a1} [in.]	c_{a2} [in.]	$\Psi_{c,V}$	h_a [in.]	l_e [in.]
2.750	5.000	1.000	4.000	2.000
λ_a	d_a [in.]	f'_c [psi]	$\Psi_{parallel,V}$	
1.000	0.500	3,000	2.000	

Calculations

A_{Vc} [in. ²]	A_{Vc0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{ed,V}$	$\Psi_{h,V}$	V_b [lb]
33.00	34.03	1.000	1.016	1,631

Results

V_{cb} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕV_{cb} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
3,213	0.700	2,249	2,500

5 Combined tension and shear loads, per ACI 318-19 section 17.8

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.718	1.112	1.000	153	not recommended

$$\beta_{NV} = (\beta_N + \beta_V) / 1.2 \leq 1$$



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6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (AS 5216:2021, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid anchor plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Refer to the manufacturer's product literature for cleaning and installation instructions.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>
- Hilti post-installed anchors shall be installed in accordance with the Hilti Manufacturer's Printed Installation Instructions (MPII). Reference ACI 318-19, Section 26.7.

Fastening does not meet the design criteria!

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7 Installation data

Profile: Square HSS (AISC), HSS1-1/4X1-1/4X.125; (L x W x T) = 1.250 in. x 1.250 in. x 0.125 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.562$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.375 in.

Recommended plate thickness: not calculated

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Manual cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required.

Anchor type and diameter: Kwik Bolt TZ2 - CS 1/2 (2)
hnom2

Item number: 2210254 KB-TZ2 1/2x3 3/4

Maximum installation torque: 602 in.lb

Hole diameter in the base material: 0.500 in.

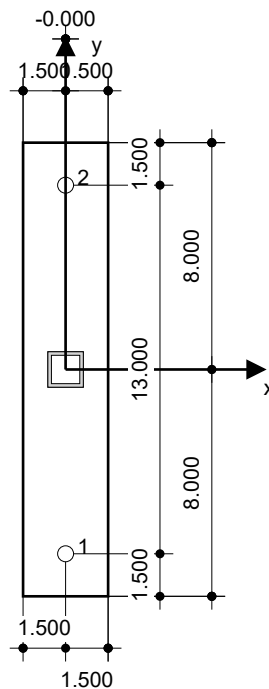
Hole depth in the base material: 2.750 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 4.000 in.

Hilti KB-TZ2 stud anchor with 2.5 in embedment, 1/2 (2) hnom2, Carbon steel, installation per ESR-4266

7.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling	Cleaning	Setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable Rotary Hammer • Properly sized drill bit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual blow-out pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torque controlled cordless impact tool • Torque wrench • Hammer



Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	-0.000	-6.500	5.000	7.000	2.750	27.000
2	-0.000	6.500	5.000	7.000	15.750	14.000



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8 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

- Any and all information and data contained in the Software concern solely the use of Hilti products and are based on the principles, formulas and security regulations in accordance with Hilti's technical directions and operating, mounting and assembly instructions, etc., that must be strictly complied with by the user. All figures contained therein are average figures, and therefore use-specific tests are to be conducted prior to using the relevant Hilti product. The results of the calculations carried out by means of the Software are based essentially on the data you put in. Therefore, you bear the sole responsibility for the absence of errors, the completeness and the relevance of the data to be put in by you. Moreover, you bear sole responsibility for having the results of the calculation checked and cleared by an expert, particularly with regard to compliance with applicable norms and permits, prior to using them for your specific facility. The Software serves only as an aid to interpret norms and permits without any guarantee as to the absence of errors, the correctness and the relevance of the results or suitability for a specific application.
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