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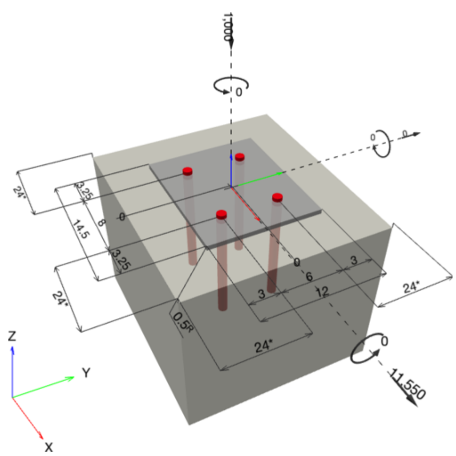
Specifier's comments:

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	**Heavy Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 36 1**
Item number:	not available
Specification text:	⌀ 1 in Heavy Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 36 with 12 in nominal embedment depth per Technical data , cast in place installation per MPII,
Effective embedment depth:	h_{ef} = 12.000 in.
Material:	ASTM F 1554
Evaluation Service Report:	Hilti Technical Data
Issued I Valid:	- | -
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-19 / CIP
Shear edge breakout verification:	Up to first three rows, as applicable (Case 1, 2 from ACI 318-19 Fig. R.17.7.2.1b)
Stand-off installation:	e_b = 0.000 in. (no stand-off); t = 0.500 in.
Anchor plate^R :	l_x x l_y x t = 14.500 in. x 12.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	no profile
Base material:	cracked concrete, 4000, f_c' = 4,000 psi; h = 18.000 in.
Reinforcement:	tension: not present, shear: not present;
	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	Tension load: yes (17.10.5.3 (a))
	Shear load: yes (17.10.6.3 (a))

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

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



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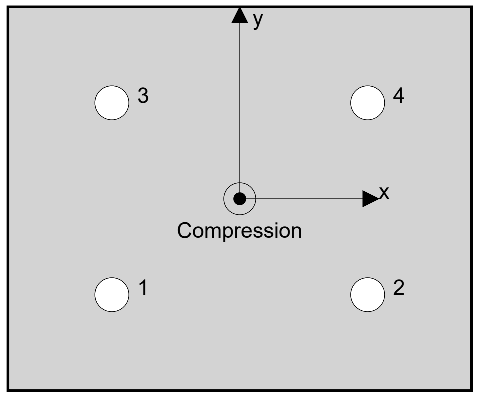
1.1 Design results

Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$N = -1{,}000$; $V_x = 11{,}550$; $V_y = 0$; $M_x = 0$; $M_y = 0$; $M_z = 0$;	yes	47

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	0	2,888	2,888	0
2	0	2,888	2,888	0
3	0	2,888	2,888	0
4	0	2,888	2,888	0



Max. concrete compressive strain: 0.00 [‰]
Max. concrete compressive stress: 6 [psi]
Resulting tension force in (x/y)=(-/-): 0 [lb]
Resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 1,000 [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*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pullout Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Side-Face Blowout, direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕ V_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_V = V_{ua}/\phi$ V_n	Status
Steel Strength*	2,888	13,708	22	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength**	11,550	127,060	10	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction x+**	11,550	24,845	47	OK

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

4.1 Steel Strength

$V_{sa} = 0.6\ A_{se,V}\ f_{uta}$ ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.1.2b)

$\phi\ V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2

Variables

$A_{se,V}$ [in.^{2}]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.61	58,000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
21,089

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	$\phi\ V_{sa,eq}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
21,089	0.650	13,708	2,888

4.2 Pryout Strength

$V_{cpg} = k_{cp}\left[\left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}}\right)\psi_{ec,N}\ \psi_{ed,N}\ \psi_{c,N}\ \psi_{cp,N}\ N_b\right]$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.3.1b)
$\phi\ V_{cpg} \geq V_{ua}$	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)	
$A_{Nc0} = 9\ h_{ef}^2$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.1.4)
$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{2\ e'_N}{3\ h_{ef}}}\right) \leq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.3.1)
$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3\left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}}\right) \leq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.4.1b)
$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX}\left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5h_{ef}}{c_{ac}}\right) \leq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.6.1b)
$N_b = 16\ \lambda_a \sqrt{f'_c}\ h_{ef}^{5/3}$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.6.2.2.3)

Variables

k_{cp}	h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	12.000	0.000	0.000	24.000

$\psi_{c,N}$	c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ_a	f'_c [psi]
1.000	-	16	1.000	4,000

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in.^{2}]	A_{Nc0} [in.^{2}]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
1,848.00	1,296.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	63,648

Results

V_{cpg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi_{seismic}$	$\phi_{nonductile}$	$\phi\ V_{cpg}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
181,515	0.700	1.000	1.000	127,060	11,550

4.3 Concrete edge failure in direction x+

$V_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Vc}}{A_{Vc0}}\right) \psi_{ec,V}\ \psi_{ed,V}\ \psi_{c,V}\ \psi_{h,V}\ \psi_{parallel,V}\ V_b$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.1b)
$\phi\ V_{cbg} \geq V_{ua}$	ACI 318-19 Table 17.5.2
A_{Vc} see ACI 318-19, Section 17.7.2.1, Fig. R 17.7.2.1(b)*	
$A_{Vc0} = 4.5\ c_{a1}^2$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.1.3)
$\psi_{ec,V} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_V'}{1.5c_{a1}}}\right) \leq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.3.1)
$\psi_{ed,V} = 0.7 + 0.3\left(\frac{c_{a2}}{1.5c_{a1}}\right) \leq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.4.1b)
$\psi_{h,V} = \sqrt{\frac{1.5c_{a1}}{h_a}} \geq 1.0$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.6.1)
$V_b = 9\ \lambda_a\ \sqrt{f_c'}\ c_{a1}^{1.5}$	ACI 318-19 Eq. (17.7.2.2.1b)

Variables

c_{a1} [in.]	c_{a2} [in.]	e_{cV} [in.]	$\psi_{c,V}$	h_a [in.]
16.000	24.000	0.000	1.000	18.000

l_e [in.]	λ_a	d_a [in.]	f_c' [psi]	$\psi_{parallel,V}$
8.000	1.000	1.000	4,000	1.000

Calculations

A_{Vc} [in.^{2}]	A_{Vc0} [in.^{2}]	$\psi_{ec,V}$	$\psi_{ed,V}$	$\psi_{h,V}$	V_b [lb]
972.00	1,152.00	1.000	1.000	1.155	36,429

Results

V_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi_{seismic}$	$\phi_{nonductile}$	$\phi\ V_{cbg}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
35,492	0.700	1.000	1.000	24,845	11,550

*Anchor row defined by: Anchor 2, 4; Case 3 controls

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5 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates per current regulations (EN1992-4, AS5216, 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 FEM 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!
- The equations presented in this report are based on imperial units. When inputs are displayed in metric units, the user should be aware that the equations remain in their imperial format.
- 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.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to https://viewer.joomag.com/profis-design-guide-us-en-summer-2021/0841849001625154758?short&/
- "An anchor design approach for structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F is given in ACI 318-19, Chapter 17, Section 17.10.5.3 (a) that requires the governing design strength of an anchor or group of anchors be limited by ductile steel failure. If this is NOT the case, the connection design (tension) shall satisfy the provisions of Section 17.10.5.3 (b), Section 17.10.5.3 (c), or Section 17.10.5.3 (d). The connection design (shear) shall satisfy the provisions of Section 17.10.6.3 (a), Section 17.10.6.3 (b), or Section 17.10.6.3 (c)."
- Section 17.10.5.3 (b) / Section 17.10.6.3 (a) require the attachment the anchors are connecting to the structure be designed to undergo ductile yielding at a load level corresponding to anchor forces no greater than the controlling design strength. Section 17.10.5.3 (c) / Section 17.10.6.3 (b) waive the ductility requirements and require the anchors to be designed for the maximum tension / shear that can be transmitted to the anchors by a non-yielding attachment. Section 17.10.5.3 (d) / Section 17.10.6.3 (c) waive the ductility requirements and require the design strength of the anchors to equal or exceed the maximum tension / shear obtained from design load combinations that include E, with E increased by ω_0.

Fastening meets the design criteria!

6 Installation data

Anchor type and diameter: Heavy Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 36 1

Item number: not available

Maximum installation torque: -

Hole diameter in the base material: - in.

Hole depth in the base material: 12.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 13.172 in.

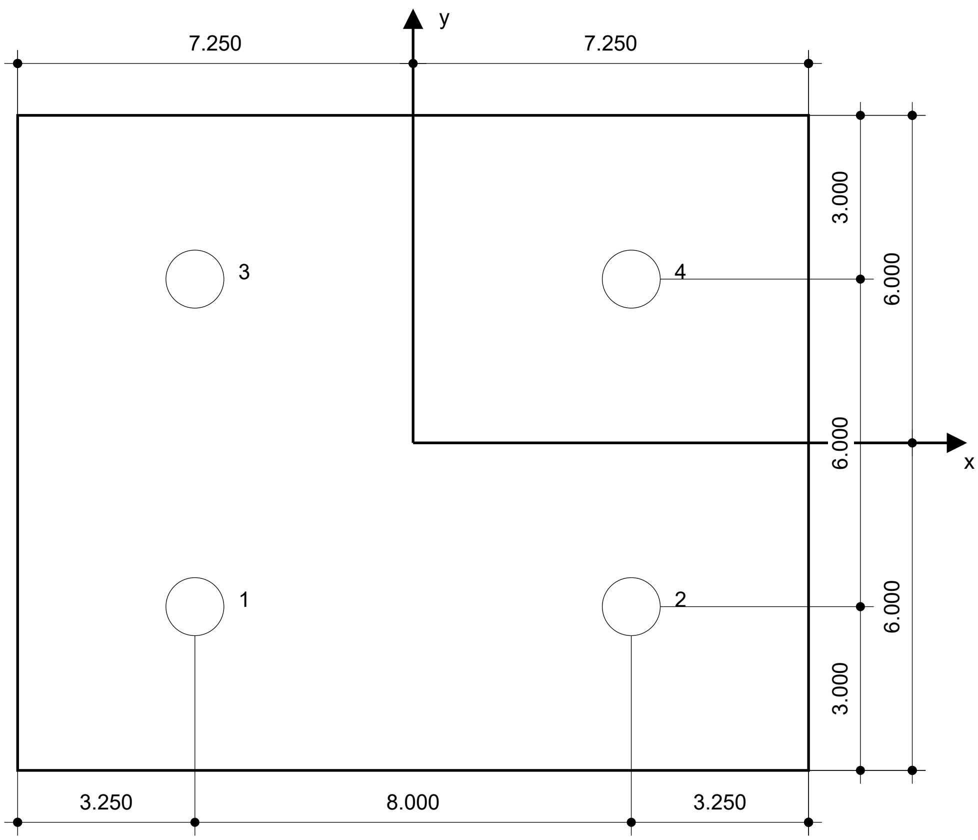
Profile: no profile

Hole diameter in the fixture: d_f = 1.062 in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.

Recommended plate thickness: not calculated

∅ 1 in Heavy Hex Head ASTM F 1554 GR. 36 with 12 in nominal embedment depth per Technical data , cast in place installation per MPII



Coordinates Anchor [in.]

Anchor	x	y	c_{-x}	c_{+x}	c_{-y}	c_{+y}
1	-4.000	-3.000	24.000	32.000	24.000	30.000
2	4.000	-3.000	32.000	24.000	24.000	30.000
3	-4.000	3.000	24.000	32.000	30.000	24.000
4	4.000	3.000	32.000	24.000	30.000	24.000

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7 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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- You must take all necessary and reasonable steps to prevent or limit damage caused by the Software. In particular, you must arrange for the regular backup of programs and data and, if applicable, carry out the updates of the Software offered by Hilti on a regular basis. If you do not use the AutoUpdate function of the Software, you must ensure that you are using the current and thus up-to-date version of the Software in each case by carrying out manual updates via the Hilti Website. Hilti will not be liable for consequences, such as the recovery of lost or damaged data or programs, arising from a culpable breach of duty by you.