



SLEEVE ANCHORS, FLAT HEAD							FF-S-325, Group II, Type 3, Class 3	
A x L	Hole Diameter	Maximum Thickness to be Anchored	Minimum Embedment	S	Required Torque to Set (Ft. Lbs.)	Tensile Strength (psi.)	Shear Strength (psi.)	
Anchor Diam x Length				Diameter of Threaded Stud				
						3500 psi. Concrete Strength		
1/4 x 1 1/2	1/4	1/2	1	3/16	5-8	1300	920	
1/4 x 2		1						
1/4 x 3		2						
3/8 x 2 3/4	3/8	1 1/2	1 1/4	5/16	22-26	2400	2020	
3/8 x 4		2 3/4						
3/8 x 5		3 3/4						
3/8 x 6		4 3/4						

Description	A device for giving stability to one part of a structure by making it fast to another consisting of (A) a threaded stud with a conical end flared outward; (B) a hollow, cylindrical dilating sleeve assembled over the stud and positioned against the minor diameter of the cone; (C) a countersunk flat head at the end opposite the cone.
Applications/ Advantages	The anchor works by expanding against the material in which it is embedded. When the flat head is turned clockwise the conical end is pulled into the dilating sleeve pushing it outward 360° around the anchor into the masonry. They are designed to be used in solid or hollow masonry, including cinder block, brick, marble and concrete. One advantage of the sleeve anchor is that it can be removed after it's been installed. Another is that the length of the sleeve induces less stress on the substrate than does a wedge anchor. It is well-suited for permanently anchoring heavy equipment to concrete.
Material	Anchor body: AISI 1010 - 1018 cold rolled steel Sleeve: AISI 1008 cold rolled steel
Anchor Spacing	Anchors should be installed with a minimum of ten anchor diameters between each other and a minimum of five anchor diameters from the edge.
Tensile Strength	The suggested safe working load is one-fourth of the average proof test load shown in the above table.
Shear Strength	The suggested safe working load is one-fourth of the average proof test load shown in the above table.
Plating	See Appendix-A for plating information.