



WELCOME

50 YEARS OF REFRACTORY INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE & INNOVATION

Pressform Engineering has over 50 years experience in the design, development and manufacture of Refractory Anchors for high temperature furnaces and kilns. In 1978, Pressform developed the **Rod Lock & Rota Lock Anchor** and has, since then, manufactured and supplied close to 50 million refractory anchors world-wide.

We have worked with Australia's leading companies in the cement, steel and petrochemical industries to develop and supply cost effective, industry-leading Refractory Anchors. We believe experience and innovation is paramount and our specialist team has developed a unique, comprehensive offering of quality Refractory Anchors for almost any application.

THE METAL MANUFACTURING EXPERTS

Pressform's service and delivery is second to none with Refractory Anchors made to order in our extensive manufacturing facility, with our manufacturing team on call to allow for fast turnaround and delivery.

Having our own manufacturing facility and expert team, lead by Metallurgist John Worner, allows us to offer custom design and development to your specification, ensuring not only that your job is cost effective but that your product is efficiently designed with the correct metals and alloys to achieve the highly specialised task at hand. We also work in conjunction with customers to find solutions to existing refractory problems – we can provide investigation, reporting, recommendations and specialised product development.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUD WELDING SYSTEM

With our extensive experience and in depth knowledge of our customer's needs, we have developed the revolutionary **Pressform Stud Welding System**: a fast, efficient and fully transportable stud welding system for refractory anchor installation. Designed to save precious project time and allow you to work **10 times faster. Find out more in this catalogue or contact us to discuss how it can work for you.**

For enquiries and orders, please contact us directly:

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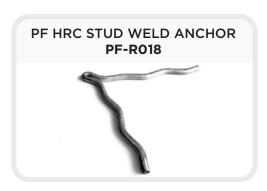
























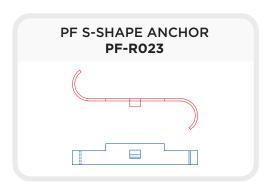












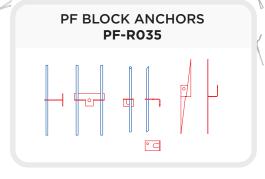






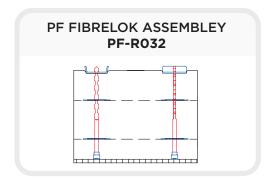






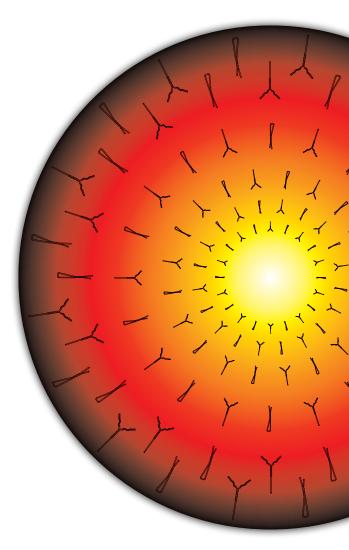














PRESSFORM ENGINEERING PTY LTD IS YOUR ONE STOP METAL MANUFACTURING SHOP.

We provide a total component solution from the smallest custom part to complex welded structures up to 10 tonnes. We offer all forms of welding, laser cutting, rolling, CNC punching and perforating, bending, stamping, hot forming, CNC machining and profiling and we work consistently in all metals. We design, build and maintain all our tooling in our own factory which ensures our products are high quality and cost effective.

CAPABILITIES:

- Hydraulic Powered Press 630 tonne with deep draw die cushion capacity
- CNC Turret Press 30 tonne
- CNC Plasma Cutting with nesting software
- 3Kw & 6Kw Fibre Laser Cutting Machines cutting up to 25mm thick
- Press Brake 400 tonne x 4000mm long
 Press Brake 150 tonne x 3600mm long
- Automatic scissor style Bandsaw with feed table and full capacity hydraulic overhead bundling
- Punching 0.5mm to 20mm thick
- **Bending** 2.5 to 150 tonne, fast mechanical and metered hydraulic
- Cropping 250mm x 10mm, 75mm x 20mm
- Forming & deep drawing
- CNC Plate Rolling 10mm x 1800mm wide to 32mm x 75mm, including cone sections
- Lifting Capacity 10 tonnes overhead cranes

- Complete Welding (GMAW, GTAW, MMAW, SAW) and fabrication capabilities
- Robot Welding System with 2000mm arm reach for stainless & mild steel welds
- Stud Welding: Including Stud Production and Testing
- CNC Milling: Machining Centres
- CNC Turning: Bar Feed Lathes (72mm max for bar feed)
- Tool Making and General Machining (Milling, Surface Grinding, Turning, Drilling and Threading)
- Painting: Electro Static Painting capabilities (2 pack, Enamel)
- Dual Head Semi-Automatic Welding capabilities
- Post production finishing services:
 Sand Blasting, **Rumbling**, Painting,
 Powder-coating, Galvanising, Anodising,
 Electroless Nickel, Zinc or Chrome Plated.

MATERIALS:

Manufacture from materials including austenitic & ferritic stainless steel alloys, nickel alloys, copper, brass, aluminium, and carbon steels (including forming, high tensile & boiler grade)

DELIVERY SERVICE:

Pressform Engineering provides a cost effective delivery service with our Hino Truck with 8.2 tonne load capacity & 7.6 x 2.5 metre tray.

We are pleased to offer advice on the manufacturing practicality of proposed products and to offer suggestions to improve both the function and commercial viability.



WELDING

Particular technical emphasis should be observed when welding any refractory anchor. Full strength optimum welds hold the refractory products to the furnace wall.

DISSIMILAR WELDING TECHNIQUES

A large portion of refractory anchor welding will be stainless nickel alloys to mild or carbon steel shells i.e. dissimilar metal welding.

CHOOSE WELDING CONSUMABLE WITH CARE

For the welding of common stainless alloys (austenitic) 310, 309, 321, 304 to mild or carbon steels use 310 or 309 consumable. Ensure that the consumable is not molybdenum containing thus avoiding possible embrittling phases forming.

When welding with 310 minimise possible hot cracking by controlling heat input and avoiding "globular" welds. Grade 310 undergoes rapid tensile strength increase as temperature drops from weld pool to ambient. Consequent high strength attained on surface-metal tears apart central hot metal producing cracks. Endeavour to keep cross sectional area linear/concave rather than convex. Grade 309 is preferred for reducing hot cracking susceptibility. Consult manufacturer's literature for particular nickel alloy consumables.

PREPARATION

In new or repaired kilns, atmospheres are often contaminated with iron and concrete particles-ensure weld surface is clear at time of arc strike.

Grind to bare metal all weld pool locations immediately prior to welding, minimise contamination of weld pool by shielding protection as practicable.

No moisture, over sprays, paint, fumes, dew, marking inks, lubricants, near the weld pool.

APPLICATION

Follow a proven weld procedure which closely reflects the application:

- a) Prove and test a new procedure
- b) Follow a previously documented procedure

CARE

The anchor being welded has been designed by the refractory designer to hold and anchor the chosen valuable monolithic castable segments. The designer will have assumed the weld strength equals or exceeds the anchor metal strength.



STUD WELDING

Many anchor designs can be modified to allow for Stud Welding. This method may be faster to apply but the forgoing advice is still imperative. The requirement for a near perfect surface for Stud application is in fact magnified.

STUD DESIGN

In general a stud minimum length is approximately 25-30mm. This will allow for the chuck to grip and plunge the stud. The end must have an appropriate chamfer and flat landing for the aluminium flux. A ball of Aluminium is often used, but for some alloys, it may be necessary to reduce the volume of aluminium. It is advisable to prove the procedure and stud design before committing to order the full complement of studs for the job. Pressform can assist with this experimentation.

METALLURGY

The common practice of applying grade 304 studs directly to carbon steel parent metals must be tempered by the knowledge that a reduced strength weld is achieved. Therefore be aware that stud size is such that the supported weight reflects the reduced weld strength. The designer will therefore disallow substitution of stud diameters different from that specified.

Please contact Pressform for a technical evaluation.

PROBLEMS

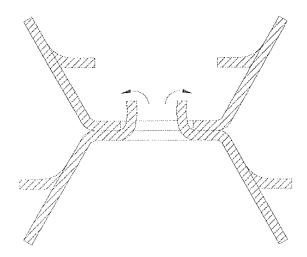
Technical advice is available from contractible metallurgists when required. We would be pleased to attend to any problems either from our own knowledge and experience, or coupled with expert reports.



HEXAGONAL MESH

Pressform's mesh tool was produced initially from listening to requests from engineers and processors.

We have endeavoured to optimise strength by maximising lug width and continuing the natural "form curl" direction when closing the lugs onto their mated link. In piercing the parent stainless or carbon steel strip, the tool punches through and the resultant "lug" or "tab" forms a curl thus:



It is likely that the outer edges will exhibit unavoidable micro surface cracks merely from the process of piercing. These will be compressed in the next process as the lug bend is continued to close the 2 strips together. We prefer to avoid a bend back or 180 degree reversal in the closing operation for fatigue considerations.

The amount of lug closure can be adjusted so that sheets can be flexed in the "easy" direction. This can assist installers where the mesh will lift up into or around a predetermined curve diameter. For example if the customer wishes to encapsulate on air tube of X diameter (minimum of 320mm), the lug closure can be "set" accordingly.

However, where it is necessary for "hard direction" rolling, the mesh is closed tightly prior to the rolling or forming.

Our advice generally is to avoid "hard rolling" because the stresses introduced into the metal strips in the production processes are already considerable, although unavoidable. It seems desirable to avoid further strain if possible.



MATERIAL SELECTION

The high temperatures refractory anchor metals face, demand awareness that many metallurgical parameters come into consideration:-

CREEP, FATIGUE, GRAIN GROWTH, PHASE CHANGE, EMBRITLEMENT, ELEMENT MIGRATION, CRACK PROPAGATION, PRECIPITATION HARDENING, AGING, ELONGATION, CHEMICAL INGRESS, OXIDATION, REDUCTION, SULPHIDATION, TENSILE & COMPRESSIVE STRESSES.

Mild or carbon steels should not face a constant temperature greater than 150deg C. Some of the Chrome Moly Grades will have superior properties, and should be selected by a Design Engineer.

The Austenitic Stainless Alloys such as 304 & 321 are good general purpose alloys with Heat Resistance. Maximum Temperatures of 900-950deg C in oxidising conditions can be handled. The 309 based alloys may be 100 Deg more. The 310 and 253Ma alloys are often used up to 1100 deg C . At these temperatures be aware that the metals are at their limits and will be glowing pale yellow or brighter, and soft. Design creep and fatigue will be factors to be considered. The Furnace atmosphere is critical the presence of sulphur, halogens and reducing conditions change maximum temperature resistance.

Alloys that are high in nickel, or complex metallurgy's with additions of rare earth's or special elements may be nominated to perform in particular situations. New and interesting Alloys are constantly being developed.

Pressform will freely provide customers with advice and pass on experience relative to a new problem. The limit of Wrought or Cast Metals in anything other than an Inert Atmosphere is 1200 deg C. Beyond this a ceramic could be considered. The knowledge of the refractory designer is crucial to the aspects of furnace construction concerning heat containment.

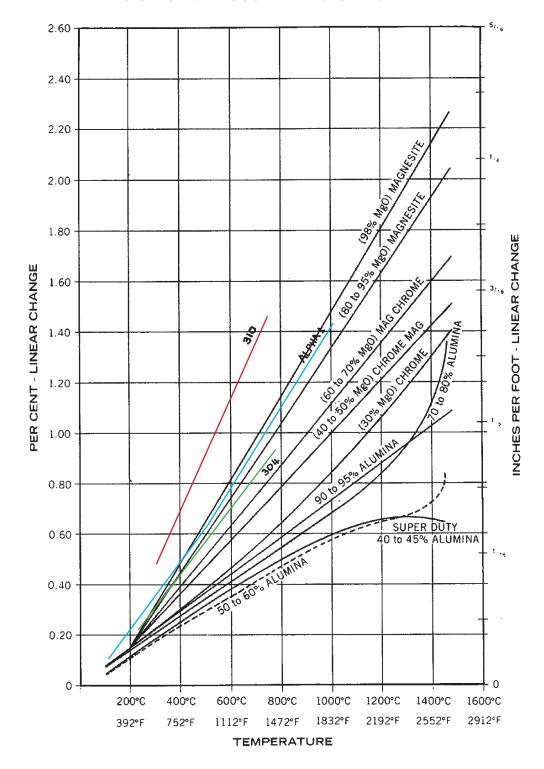
Pressform has a library of literature kindly supplied by various manufacturers to whom we can refer an enquiry for assistance. We are also in contact with R & D laboratories where investigations can be initiated.

Pressform is proud to provide this catalogue which is compiled to stimulate thought of what "could be" based on what "has been". We are pleased to make "specials".



The thermal expansion of austenitic stainless steel grades 310 & 304 is shown here, illustrating a variance to that of some refractories. Consideration of a differential is relevant where capping or coating of wire anchor surfaces is contemplated.

THERMAL EXPANSION OF VARIOUS REFRACTORIES





						*	1			1	/ Y
	Comments	Versatile general purpose stainless steel with excellent welding and drawing properties	Extra low carbon version of 304 for enhanced welding properties	Used in welding electrodes or filler wire	Extra low carbon version of 308 used for welding filler wire	High tensile and creep strength at elevated temperatures. 309L is a low carbon version used for welding electrodes and filler wire	Excellent high temperature properties with good ductility and weldability - designed for cyclic elevated temperatures.	Low carbon version of grade 310	Molybdenum bearing grade better overall corrosion resistance than 304	Low carbon version of 316 used where impossible to anneal affer welding	Austènitic 18/8 stainless with the addition of titanium. Resistant to intergrandiar corrosion 425-870° C
	Hardness, Brinell or Rockwell	R ₈ 80 up to R _c 40	R ₈ 70			R ₆ 85	R ₈ 85		R ₈ 85	R ₈ 72	R ₆ 80
rties	Elongati on in 2 in,	05 4	90			45	45		99	90	50
anical Prope	Tensile Strength 1000 psi	85 up to 185	75			06	96		06	75	06
Typical Mechanical Properties	Yield strength (o.2% offset), 1000 psi	35 up to 160	28			45	45		40	32	35
Form & condition		Sheet Annealed Cold Rolled	Sheet Annealed			Sheet Annealed	Sheet Annealed		Sheet Annealed	Sheet Annealed	Sheet Annealed
	ОТНЕВ				- Company of the Comp						Ti 0.45
(%) N	Mo			A Control of the Cont					2.50	2.70	
MPOSITIC	Ö	18.5	18.6	20.75	20.75	22.25	24.75	24.50	16.50	16.50	17.75
TYPICAL COMPOSITION (%)	Z	9,5	9.5	10,25	10.25	14.40	19.75	19.50	13.00	13.40	10.25
-	Mn										
	O	0.06	0.025	0.04	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.023	0.07
GRADE		304	304L	308	3081	306	310	3108	316	316L	321



	···		,	,	,				<u> </u>
Ferritic, Non Hardenable grade of stainless - good formability and mechanical properties.	Machinable and hardenable grade of stainless steel	Highly Machinable and hardenable grade of stainless steel	Heat treatable stainless Hardenable to 50R _c	Heat treatable Martensitic Nickel bearing grade. Excellent Tensile strength.	Good oxidation resistance at high temperatures and resistance to chloride-ion stress corrosion, corrosion by high purity water and caustic corrosion	Nickel chrome alloy with the addition of aluminium for ourstanding resistance to oxidation at high temperatures.	Excellent resistance to oxidation and carburization at high temperature. Higher creep-rupture strength at high temperature.	Good high temperature strength and resistance to oxidation and carburzation. Used for internal furnace parts.	Very good high temperature corrosion resistance. Good forming and welding characteristics
R _B 80 up to 225	R _B 80 R _C 43	The state of the s	R ₈ 92 500	260 400					R ₈ 95 max
25	25		8 8	15					40
75 up to 110	180		95 230	125	6	101	83	88	94
45 up to 95	45 140		50 195	95 150	35	35	34	32	45
Sheet Annealed Cold Rolled	Sheet Annealed Heat Treated		Bar Annealed Heat Treated	Bar Annealed Hardened					Sheet Annealed
		\$ 0.25			\$ 0.015max \$1 0.5 max Cu 0.5max	\$0.015 max \$10.50 max Cu 1.0-1.7 Al 1.0-1.7	\$ 0.015 max \$1 1.0 max Cu 0.75 max Al 0.15-0.60 Tl 0.15-0.60	\$ 0.03 max Cu 0.50 max Ti 0.20 max Si 1.9 - 2.6	Sin N, Ce
0.90			The state of the s						
17.20	12.25	12.50	13.00	15.75	14.0 -	21.0 - 25.0	19.0 - 23.0	17.0 -	18.5
				2.00	72.00 min	58.0 - 63.0	30.0 - 35.0	34.5 -	9.5
					1.0 max	1.0 max	1.50 max	0.8 -	
90.0	0.13	0.12	0.31	0.15	0.15 max	0.10 max	0.10	0.10 max	0.10 max
430	410	416	420	431	600 INCONEL	601 INCONEL	800HĪ INCOLOY	INCOLOY DS	253MA (ASTM S30815)



TABLE OF CONVERSION FACTORS (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY)

The figures 10¹, 10², 10³, etc. denote 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, etc respectively. The figures 10¹, 10², 10³, etc. denote 10, 100, 1000 etc.

MULTIPLY	ВҮ	<i>f</i>	TO OBTAIN
Acres	4047		Square meters
British Thermal Units	0.2520		Kilogram-calories
B.T.U. / min.	0.01757		Kilowatts
Cubic feet	0.02832		Cubic metres
Cubic feet	7.48052		Gallons
Cubic feet	28.32		Litres
Cubic feet / minute	0.4720		Litres / sec.
Cubic inches	16.39		Cubic centimetres
Cubic inches	1.639x10 ⁻⁵		Cubic metres
Cubic inches	1.639x10 ⁻²		Litres
Cubic metres	61,023		Cubic inches
Cubic metres	264.2		Gallons
Cubic metres Cubic metres	1000		Litres
	1.097		
Feet / second	0.5921		Kilometres / hr. Knots
Feet / second	0.3048		Metres / sec./sec.
Feet / second / second	3.241x10 ⁻⁴		Kilogram - calories
Foot - pounds	3.785x10 ⁻³		-
Gallons	2,471		Cubic metres
Hectares		•	Acres
Horse - power	10.70 0.7457		Kilogram - calories/min Kilowatts
Horse - power (holler)			
Horse - power (boiler)	9.803		Kilowatts Centimetres
Inches	2.540 3.785		
Gallons	3.785 4.5460		Litres
Gallons, Imperial			Litres
Kilograms	2.205		Pounds
Kilograms - calories	3086		Foot - pounds
Kilometres	3281		Feet
Kilometres	0.6214		Miles
Kilometres / hr.	54.68		Feet / min.
Kilometres / hr.	0.6214		Miles / hr.
Kilowatts	1.341		Horse - power
Kilowatts	14.34		Kilogram-calories/min.
Kilowatt - hours	860.5		Kilogram - calories
Litres	0.03531		Cubic feet
Litres	0.2642		Gallons 1/11 and at the second
Miles / hour	1.609		Kilometres / hr.
Millimetres	0.03937		Inches
Metres	3.281		Feet
Metres	39.37		Inches
Metres	10 ^{.3}		Miles
Miles	1.609		Kilometres
Pounds sq. inch	703.1		Kilograms sq. metre
Square metres	2.471x10 ⁻⁴		Acres
Square metres	10.76		Square feet
Square metres	3.861x10 ⁻⁷		Square miles
Square metres	1550		Square inches
Square miles	640		Acres
Square yards	2.066x10 ⁻⁴		Acres
Square feet	2.296x10 ⁻⁵		Acres
Square feet	0.09290		Square metres
Square feet	3.587x10 ⁻⁸		Square miles
Tons (metric)	2205		Pounds
Watts	1.341x10 ⁻³		Horse - power
Watts	0.01434		Kilogram-calories/min.



STANDARD SERIES & SELECTED COMBINATIONS OF UNIFIED SCREW THREADS

			/
Nominal Size.	External	Internal	Internal
Threads per Inch,	Major Diameter	Minor/Diameter	Major Diameter
and Series Designation	Min	Max /	
1/4 - 56 UNS	0.2451	0.235	0.2500
³ / ₁₆ - 27 UNS	0.3048	0.281	0.3125
5/ ₁₆ - 36 UNS	0.3061	0.289	0.3125
⁵ / ₁₆ - 40 UNS	0.3065	0.291	0.3125
⁵ / ₁₆ - 48 UNS	0.3072	0.295	0.3125
3/8 - 18 UNS	0.3650	0.328	0.3750
3/x - 27 UNS	0.3672	0.344	0.3750
3/8 - 40 UNS	0.3690	0.354	0.3750
0.390 - 27 UNS	0.3822	0.359	0.3900
7/ ₁₆ - 18 UNS	0.4275	0.390	0.4375
7/ ₁₆ - 24 UNS	0.4292	0.402	0.4375
1/2 - 12 UNS	0.4870	0.428	0.5000
1/ ₂ - 14 UNS	0.4882	0.438	0.5000
1/2 - 18 UNS	0.4900	0.453	0.5000
1/ ₂ - 24 UNS	0.4916	0.465	0.5000
1/2 - 27 UNS	0.4922	0.469	0.5000
9/ ₁₆ - 14 UNS	0.5507	0.501	0.5625
9/ ₁₆ - 27 UNS	0.5547	0.531	0.5625
5/ ₈ - 14 UNS	0.6132	0.564	0.6250
3/ ₈ - 27 UNS	0.6172	0.594	0.6250
3/ ₄ - 14 UNS	0.7382	0.688	0.7500
3/ ₄ - 18 UNS	0.7399	0.703	0.7500
3/ ₄ - 24 UNS	0.7416	0.715	0.7500
3/4 - 27 UNS	0.7421	0.719	0.7500
7/ ₈ - 10 UNS	0.8603	0.788	0.8750
⁷ / ₈ - 18 UNS	0.8649	0.828	0.8750
7/8 - 24 UNS	0.8666	0.840	0.8750
7/ ₈ - 27 UNS	0.8671	0.844	0.8750
1 - 10 UNS	0.9853	0.913	1.0000
1 - 14 UNS	0.9880	0.938	1.0000
1 - 18 UNS	0.9899	0.953	1.0000
1 - 24 UNS	0.9915	0.965	1.0000
1 - 27 UNS	0.9921	0.969	1.0000
1 ½ - 10 UNS	1.1103	1.038	1.1250
1 1/ ₈ - 14 UNS	1.1131	1.064	1.1250
1 1/8 - 24 UNS	1.1165	1.090	1.1250



COARSE - THREAD SERIES, UNC, UNRC - BASIC DIMENSIONS

	Basic	Threads	Minor D	iameter
Sizes No.	Major	per /	Ext. Threads, c	Int. Threads, a
or	Diam., D	Inch,	d ₃ (Ref.)	D_1
Inches	Inches	n	Inches	Inches
				/
1/₄	0.2500	20	0.1905	0.1959
5/16	0.3125	18	0.2464	0.2524
3/8	0.3750	16	0.3005	0.3073
⁷ / ₁₆	0.4375	14	0.3525	0.3602
1/2	0.5000	13	0.4084	0.4167
⁹ / ₁₆	0.5625	12	0.4633	0.4723
⁵ / ₈	0.6250	11	0.5168	0.5266
3/4	0.7500	10	0.6309	0.6417
7/8	0.8750	9	0.7427	0.7547
1	1.0000	8	0.8512	0.8647
1 1/g	1.1250	7	0.9549	0.9704
1 1/4	1.2500	7	1.0799	1.0954
1 3/8	1.3750	6	1.1766	1.1946
1 1/2	1.5000	6	1.3016	1.3196
1 3/4	1.7500	5	1.5119	1.5335
2	2.0000	4 1/2	1.7353	1.7594

FINE - THREAD SERIES, UNF, UNRF - BASIC DIMENSIONS

	Basic Major	Threads	Minor Diameter		
Sizes No. or	Diam, D	per Inch,	Ext. Threads, c d ₃ (Ref.)	Int. Threads, a D ₁	
Inches	Inches	n	Inches	Inches	
1/4	0.2500	28	0.2074	0.2113	
³ / ₁₆	0.3125	24	0.2629	0.2674	
3/8	0.3750	24	0.3254	0.3299	
7/ ₁₆	0.4375	20	0.3780	0.3834	
1/2	0.5000	20	0.4405	0.4459	
9/16	0.5625	18	0.4964	0.5024	
5/8	0.6250	18	0.5589	0.5649	
3/4	0.7500	16	0.6763	0.6823	
⁷ / ₈	0.8750	14	0.7900	0.7977	
	1.0000	12	0.9001	0.9098	
1 1/8	1.1250	12	1.0258	1.0348	
1 1/4	1.2500	12	1.1508	1.1598	
13/8	1.3750	12	1.2758	1.2848	
1 1/2	1.5000	12	1.4008	1,4098	



I.S.O METRIC COARSE THREADS

Note: All dimension in mm's

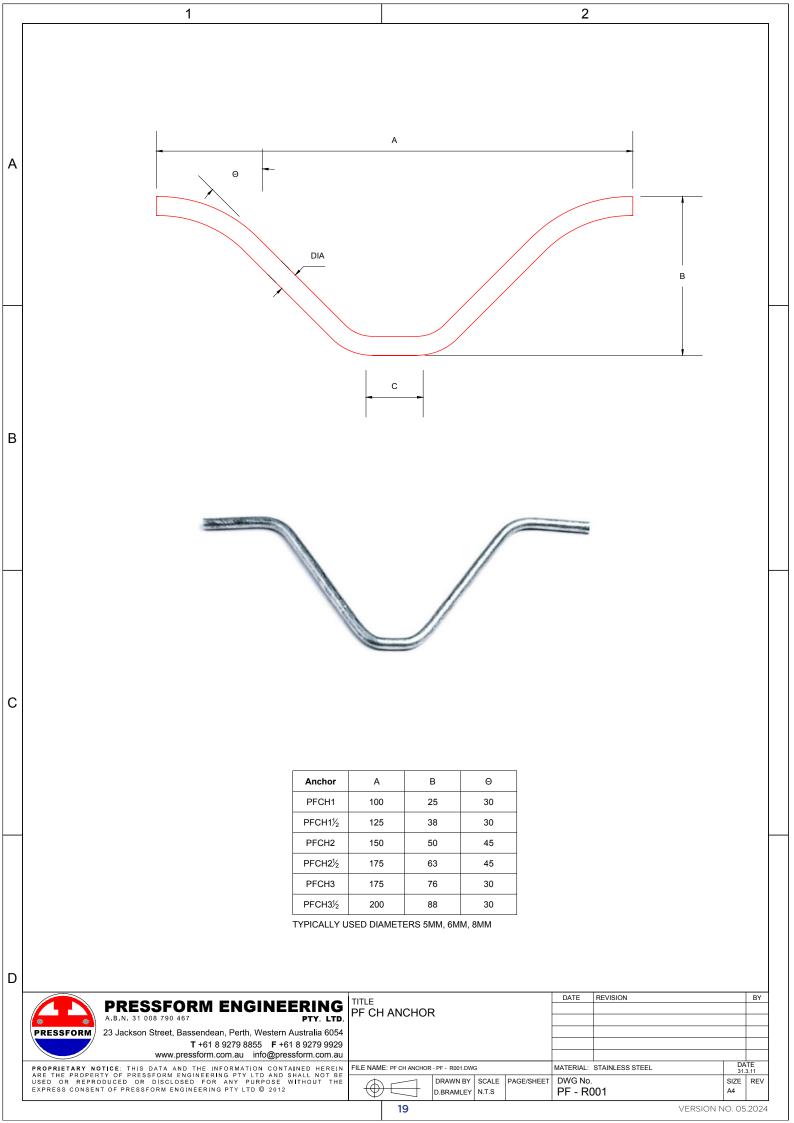
THREAD	O. Dia.	Pitch
M5	5.0	0.80
M6	6.0	1.00
M7	7.0	1.00
M8	8.0	1.25
M10	10.0	1.50
M12	12.0	1.75
M14	14.0	2.00
M16	16.0	2.00
M18	18.0	2.50
M20	20.0	2.50
M22	22.0	2.50
M24	24.0	3.00
M27	27.0	3.00
M30	30.0	3.50
M33	33.0	3.50
M36	36.0	4.00
M39	39.0	4.00
M42	42.0	4.50
M45	45.0	4.50
M48	48.0	5.00
M52	52.0	5.00

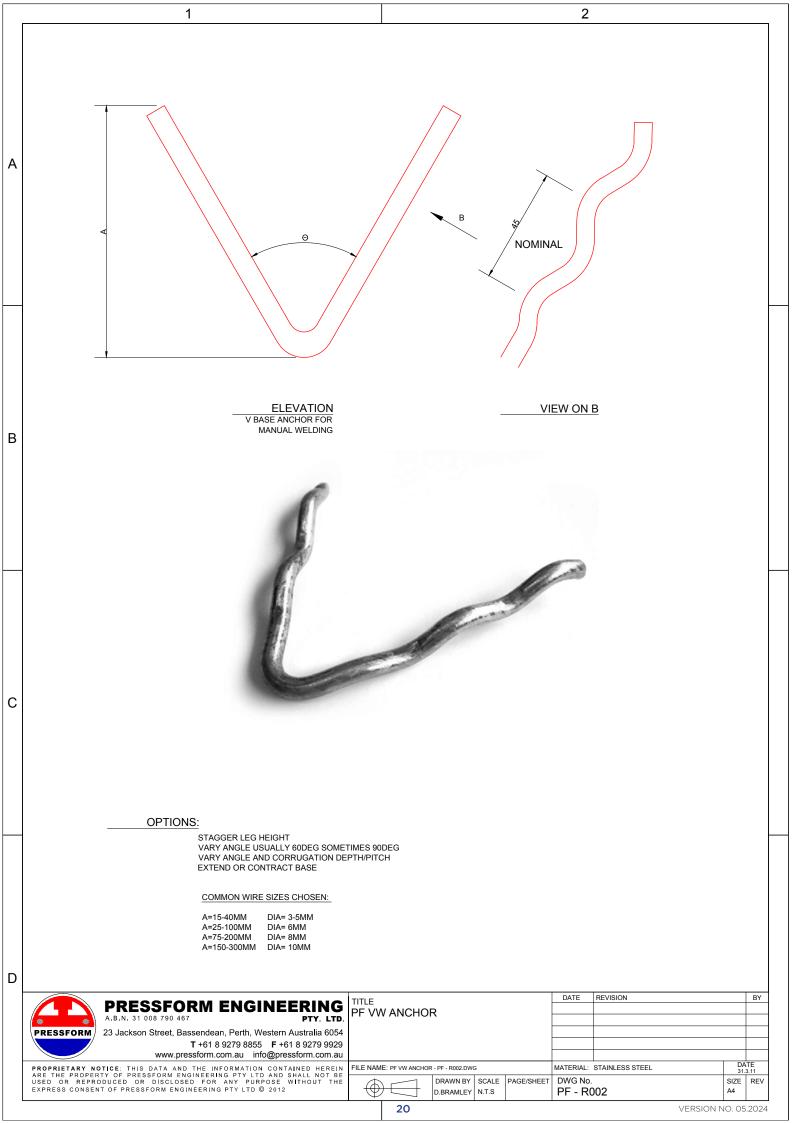
AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD TAPER PIPE THREADS

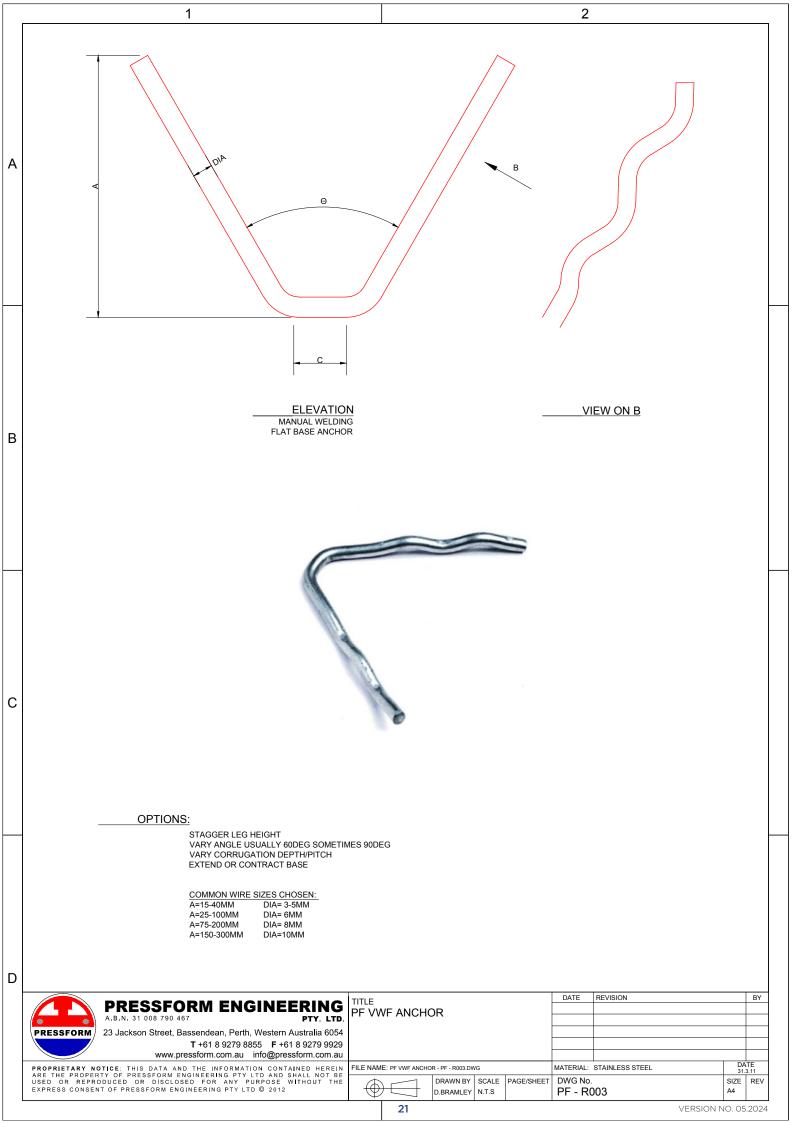
NPT (ANSI / ASME Bi.20.i - 1983, R1992)

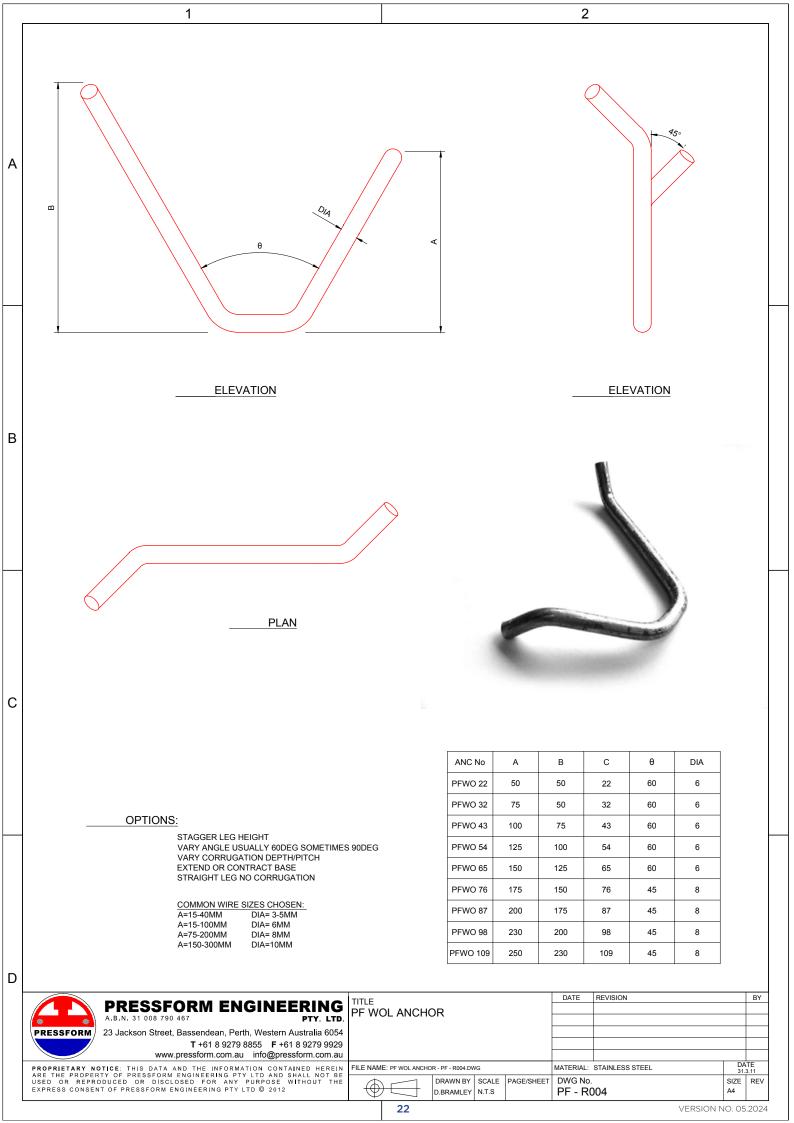
Nominal	Outside	Threads	Pitch	Handtight E	ngagement
Pipe Size	Dia. of Pipe	per inch,	of Thread	Length, L1 In.	Diam. , E1
1/16	0.3125	27	0.03704	0.160	0.28118
1/8	0.405	27	0.03704	0.1615	0.37360
1/4	0.540	18	0.05556	0.2278	0.49163
3/ ₈	0.675	18	0.05556	0.240	0.62701
1/2	0.840	14	0.07143	0.320	0.77843
3/4	1.050	14	0.07143	0.339	0.98887
1	1.0315	11 1/2	0.08696	0.400	1.23863
1 1/4	1.660	11 1/2	0.08696	0.420	1.58338
1 1/2	1,900	11 1/2	0.08696	0.0420	1.82234
2	2.375	11 1/2	0.08696	0.436	2.29627

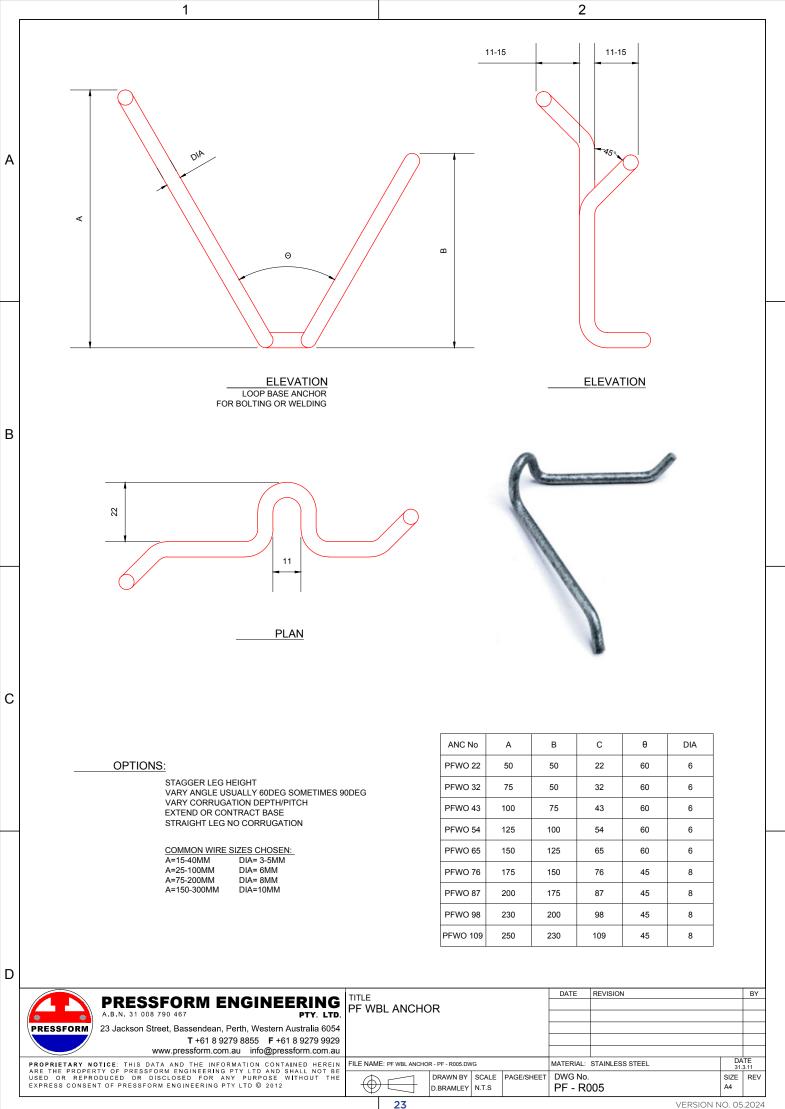
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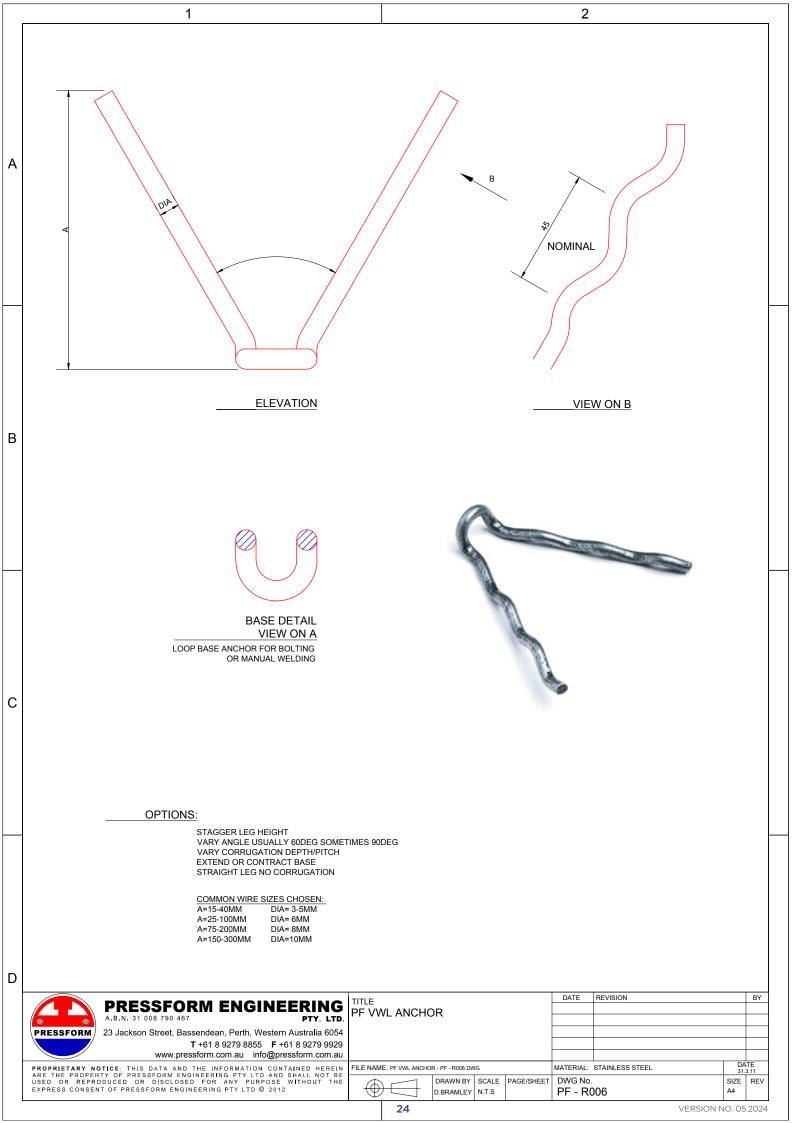


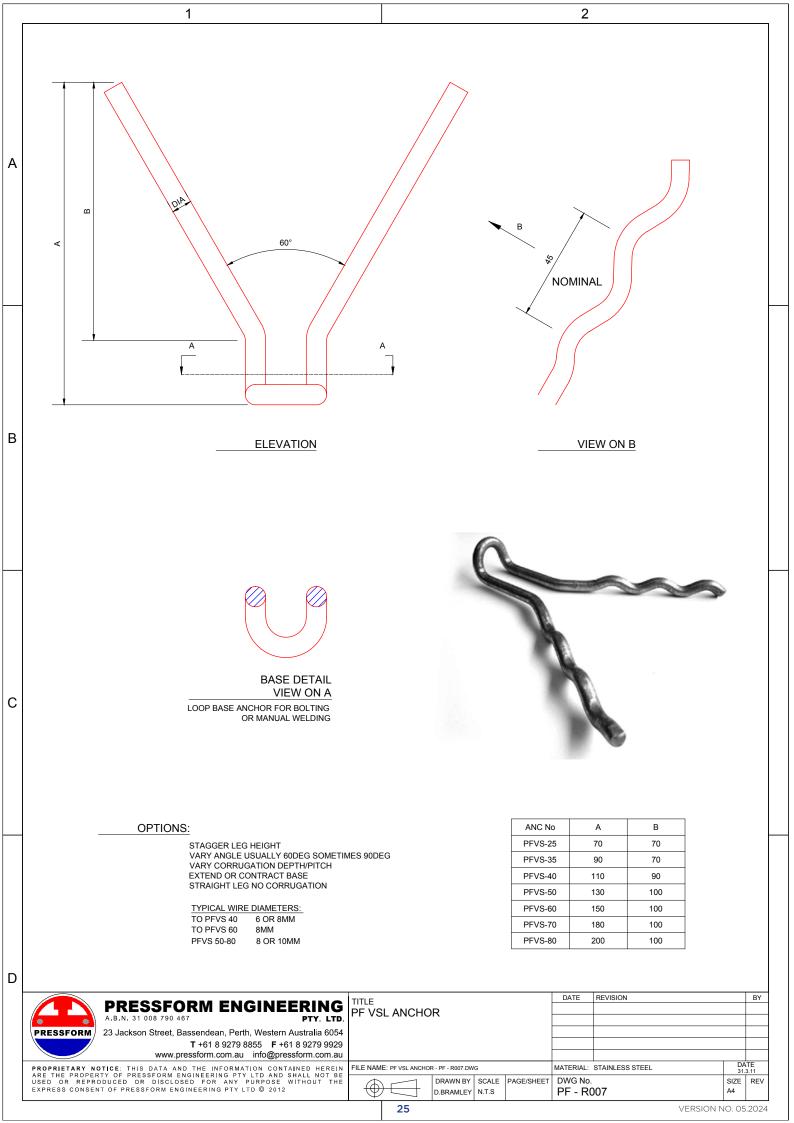


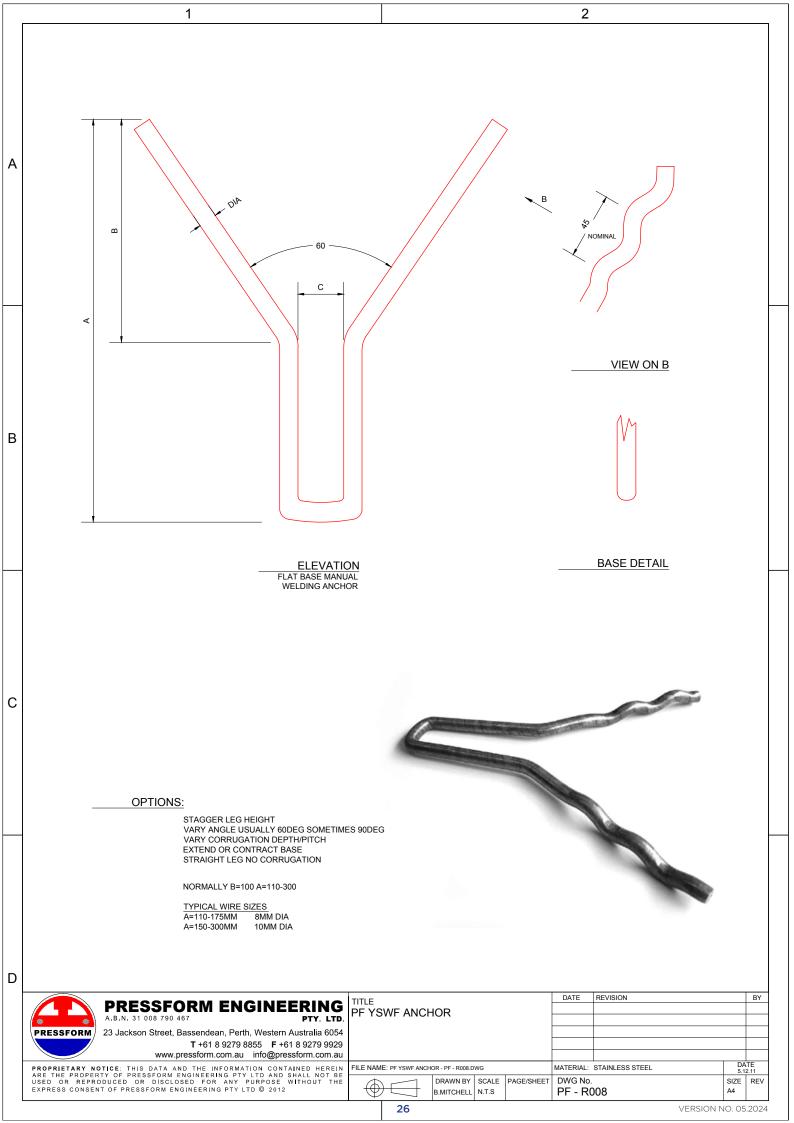


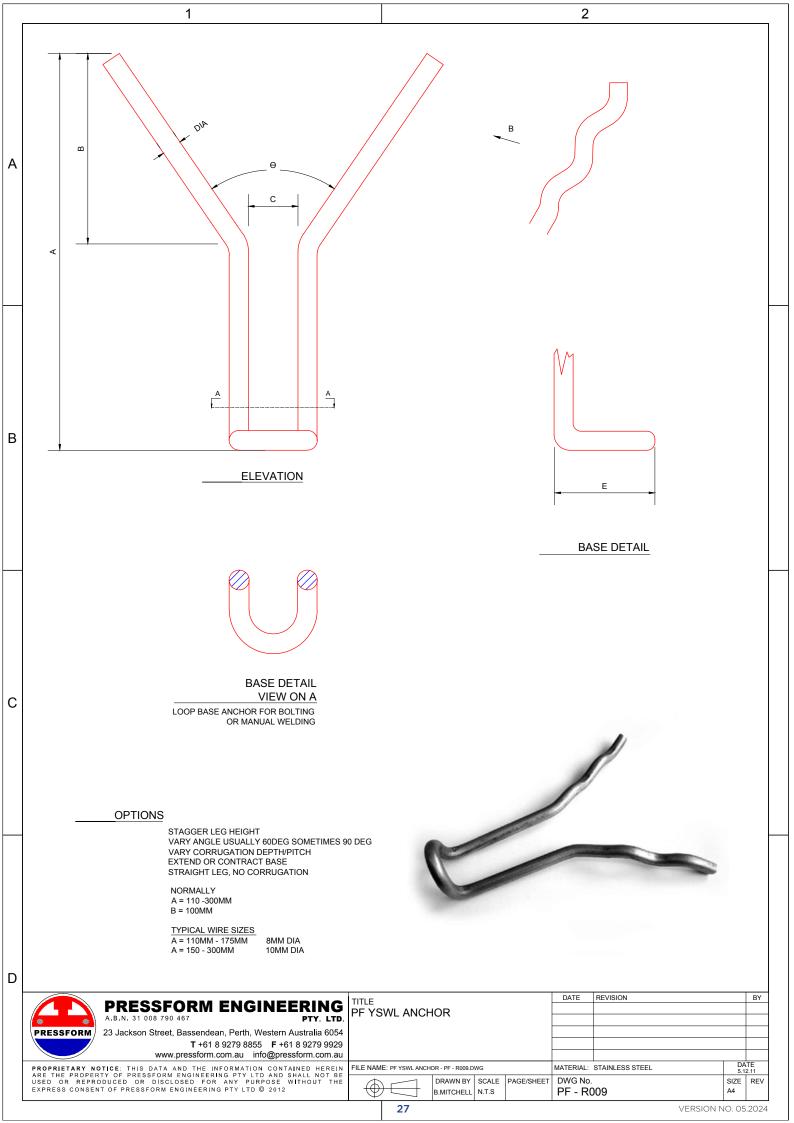


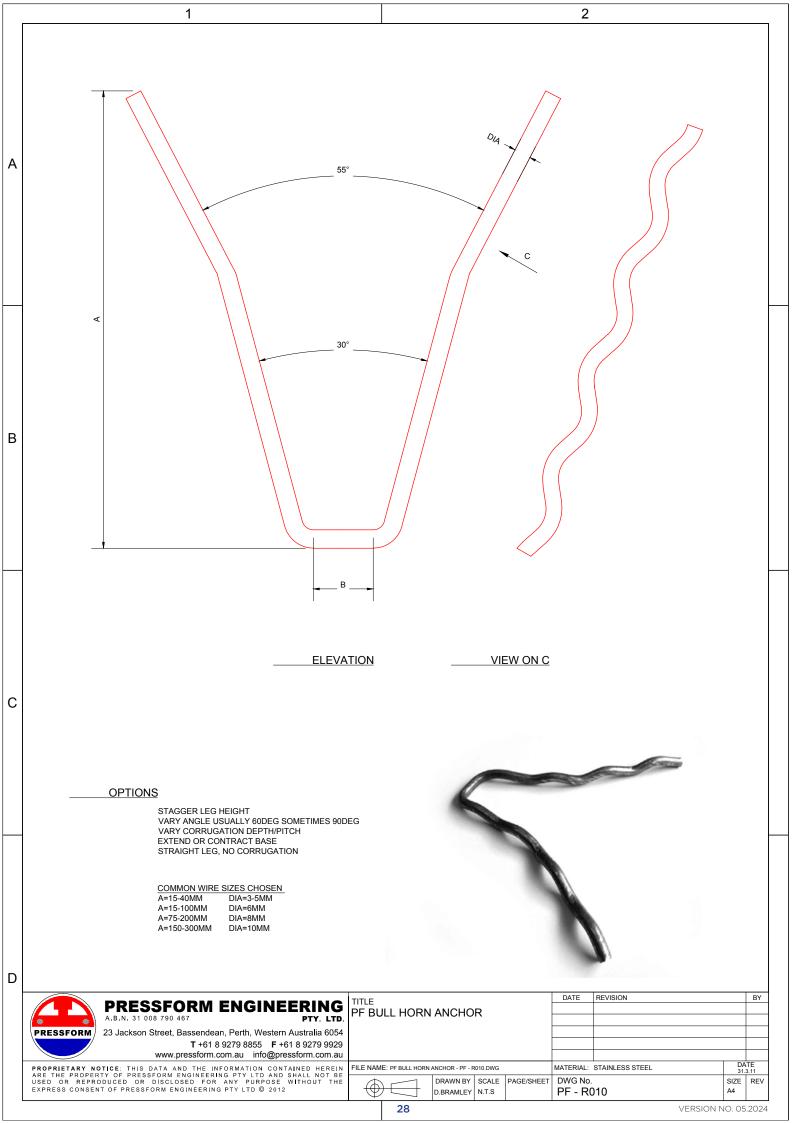


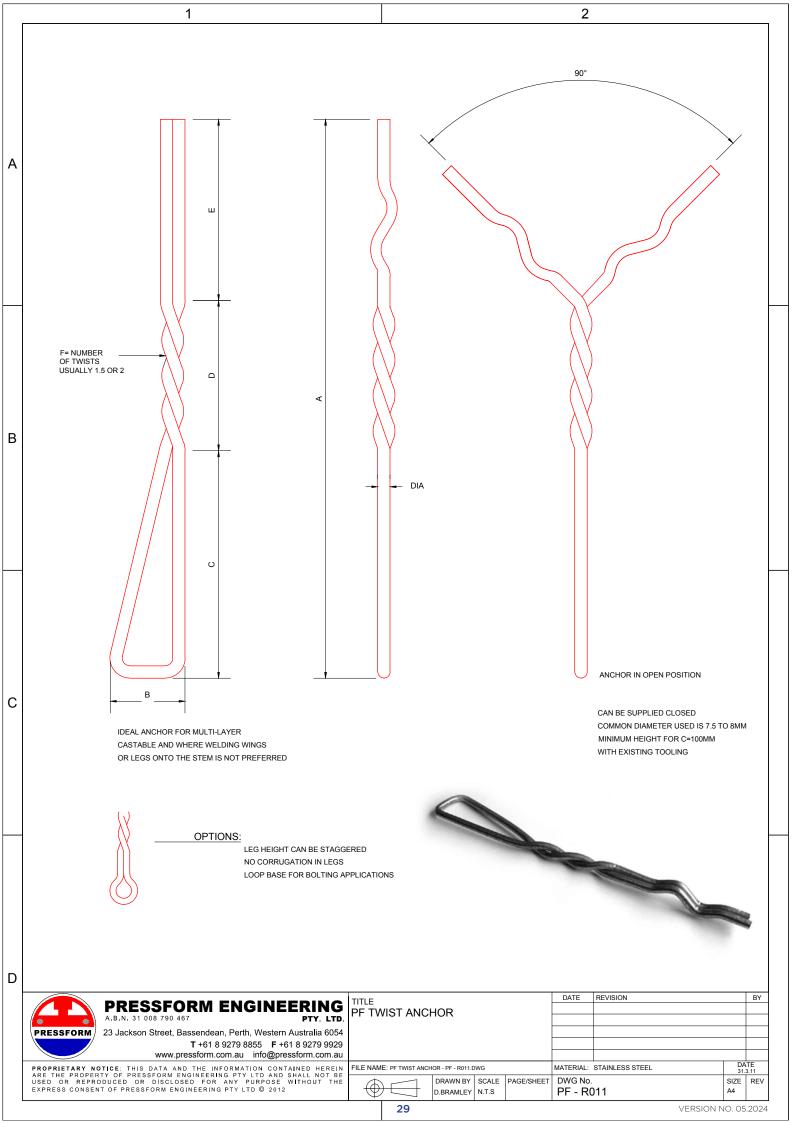


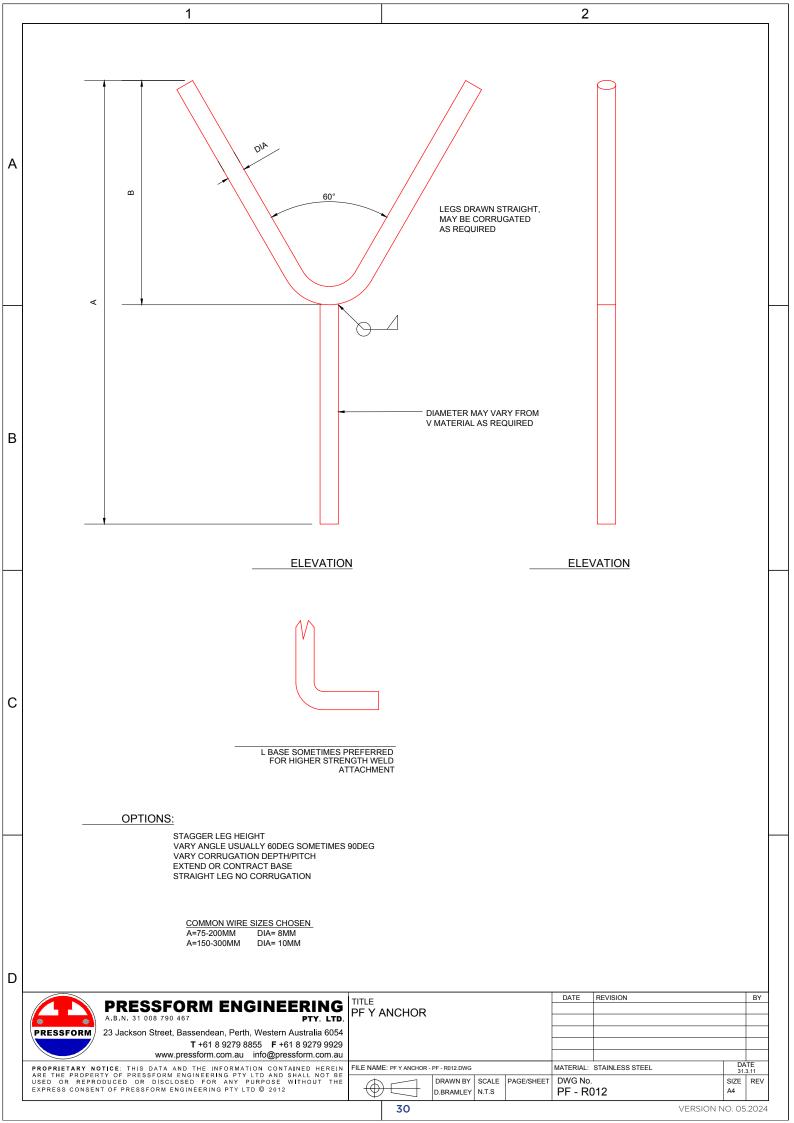


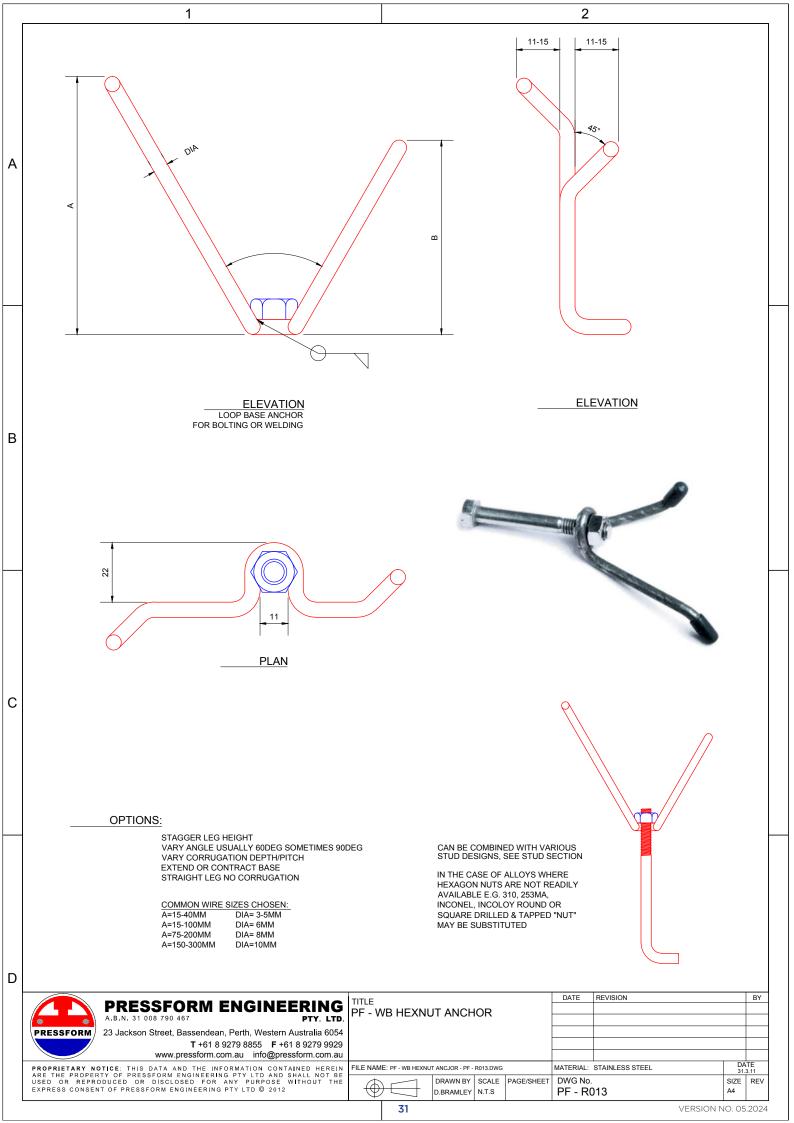


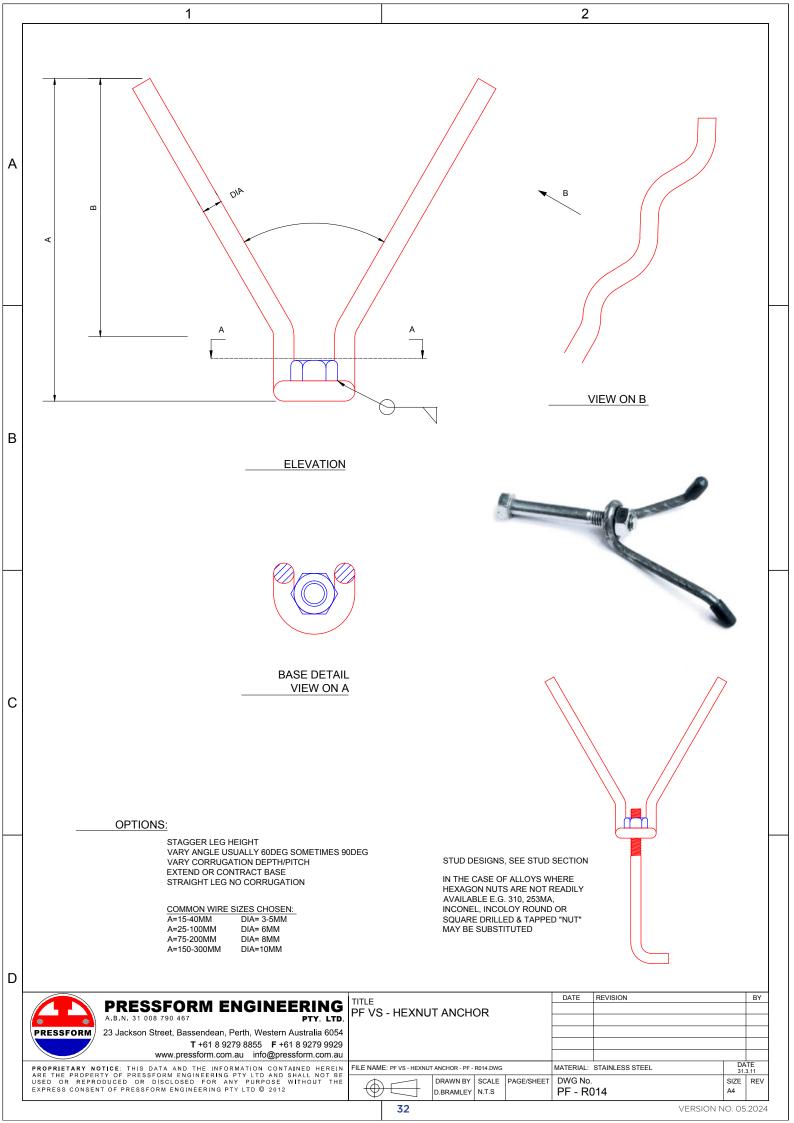


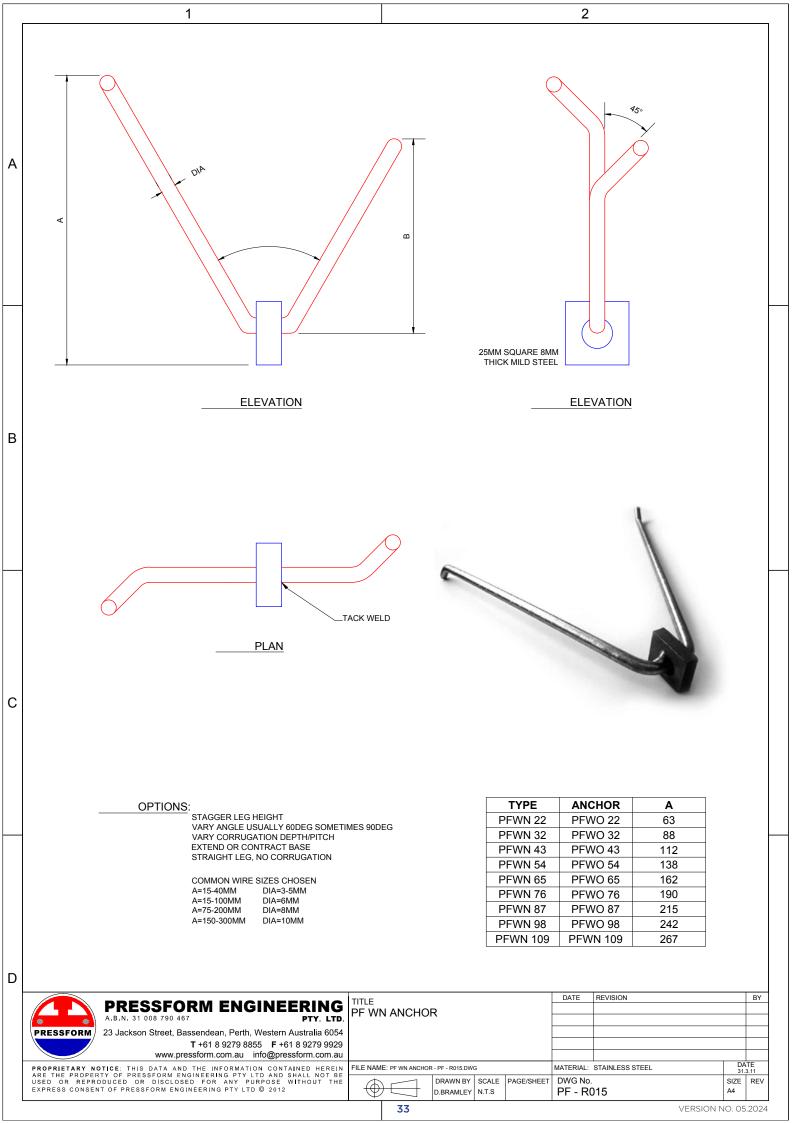


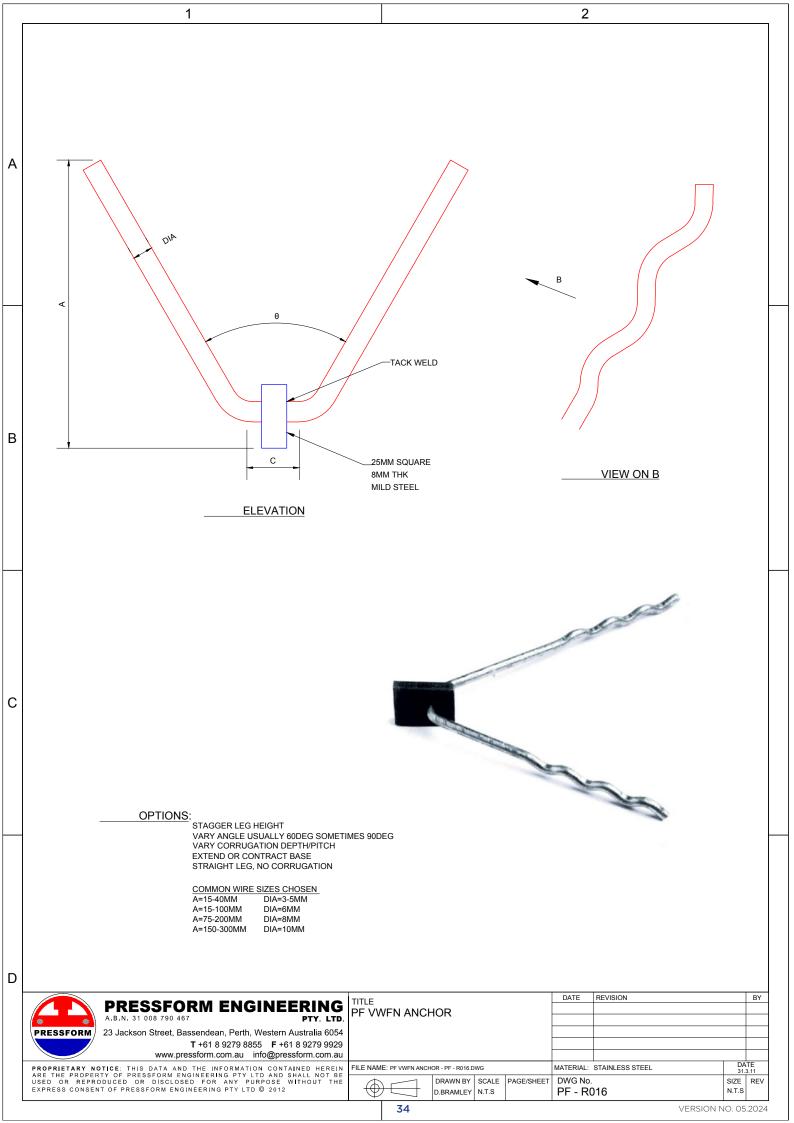


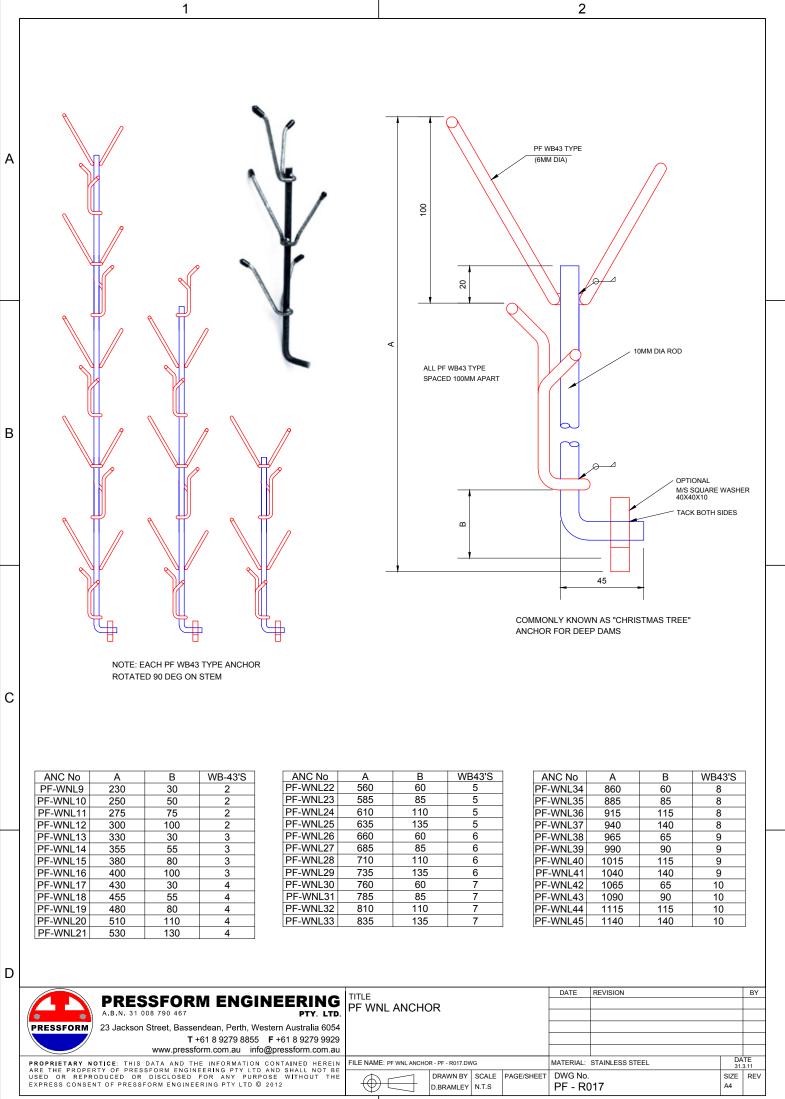


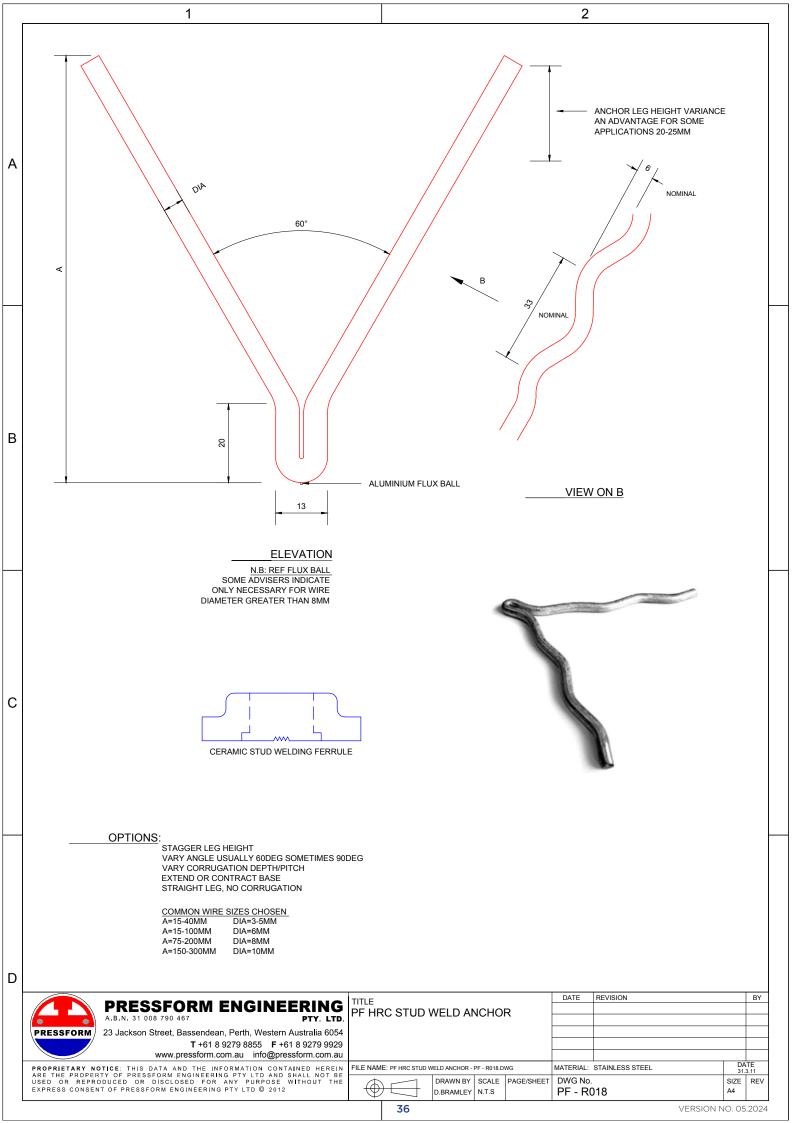


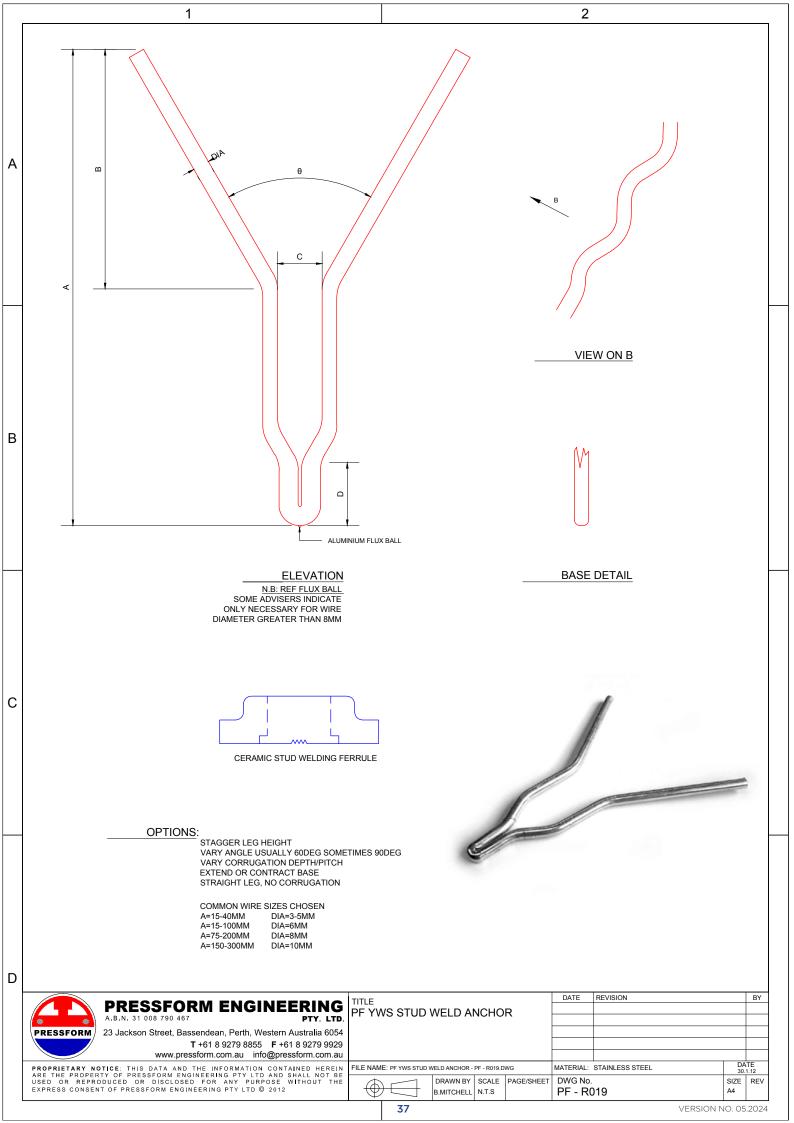


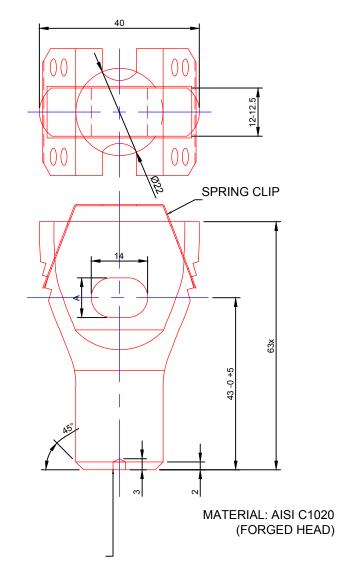












2

x OVERALL LENGTH OF MACHINED BLANK = 125mm

1

A=8.1 TO SUIT 8MM WIRE (PF-SWRLB-43-8) A=10.1 TO SUIT 10MM WIRE (PF-SWRLB-43-10)

В

С

D

STUD MANUFACTURE AND INSTALLATION TO CONFORM TO AS/NZ 1554.2:2003

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD PATENT NO. 2006225331

> **INSERT ALUMINIUM** FLUX BALL GRADE 1100 4.75DIA





PRESSFORM ENGINEERING

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TITLE
PF STUD WELDABLE LUG

	DATE	REVISION	BY
WELDABLE LUG	17.09.10	DETAILS OF FLUX BALL ADDED & LENGTH ALTERED	DB
WEEDABLE LOO	21.09.11	LENGTH ALTERED TO 63MM O/A	DB
	4.10.11	BLANK LENGTH NOTATION ADDED	DB

MATERIAL: STEEL FILE NAME: LUG 8.7.2008.DWG DWG No. DRAWN BY | SCALE | PAGE/SHEET SIZE PF - SWRLB - 43 - 8/10 RODLOK LUG A4 D.BRAMLEY N.T.S.



Pressform has extensive experience in the design and manufacture of Refractory Hardware and is a leader in the field. We understand that providing anchor stability during the refractory concreting process is paramount to a fast, safe, successful and therefore cost effective refractory installation. Our patented Spring Locking Clip design ensures anchor arms will always be vertical, avoiding weakened refractory cement support and hot spots.

DESIGN FEATURES

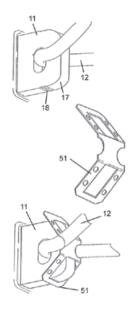
Manufactured from thin spring steel, so that when it reaches service temperature the spring temper dissipates and the anchor arms can move with expansion as intended.

- Serrations on the side of lug provide adjustment for the clip
- Length of the lug can be variable allowing use of cross arm inserts
- Note the holes in the clip enable refractory cement ingress
- The round base of stud weldable lug lends itself to manual welding as well as stud welding
- Lugs can be flat if directional strength is not an issue
- Round lugs have the same strength in all directions
- Anchor wires can have a parallel section similar to PFVS anchors for thicker refractory anchoring

HOW IT WORKS

These illustrations show how the arms of a Rod Lock Anchor can be locked in the upright position as a fail safe.

- 11. Steel or stainless steel slotted base
- 12. 8mm or 10mm diameter wire anchor arm
- 17. Rounded top edge
- 18. Clip engaging slots
- 51. Spring steel locking clip



COST

The spring steel clip and serration of the lug - \$2.00

Or receive a reduced price with any order of new anchors and lugs.





ORDER NOW

To order, or to discuss your requirements, contact Pressform Engineering +61 8 9279 8855 info@pressform.com.au www.pressform.com.au

