

Variable Spring Catalog

P.O. Box 407 Theodore, AL 36590 Phone: (251) 653-6228

E-mail: (gshhangers@aol.com)

7100 Bellingrath Road Theodore, AL 36582 Fax: (251) 653-5356

Website: (www.gshangers.com)

Gulf State Hangers is the official licensee in the United States for Pipe Supports Ltd.

Pipe Supports Limited was formed in 1968 to design and manufacture the Comet range of pipe hangers. Pipe Supports Ltd has an enviable reputation of quality, reliability, competitiveness, engineering excellence and financial strength. Our products have been supplied to every continent of the world through an international sales network dedicated to meeting its customers' stringent quality and delivery requirements.

From its origins in the heart of the United Kingdom, Pipe Supports Limited has grown into a worldwide organization with manufacturing plants in the UK, USA, India, Thailand, and Malaysia.

The Pipe Supports Group has a continual development program, resulting in the most comprehensive range of products available from one source. To ensure the products are of the highest standard, they are produced in manufacturing plants equipped with the latest technology.

Through the global manufacturing presence, we are able to offer competitive prices for projects around the world.

Engineered Products:

Constant Effort Supports

Variable Effort Supports

Dynamic Restraints

Easy-Slide Bearings

Cryogenic Supports

VARIABLE SUPPORTS

STANDARD FEATURES

- 1. Compactness of units. Installed heights designed to a minimum.
- 2. Preset and multi-locking device allowing the unit to be supplied locked at its installed load and ready to accept a test load of at least twice the rated load. The infinitely adjustable multi-lock is permanently fixed to the unit, allowing relocking at any travel position. This is of particular benefit at times of plant outages or during pipe work maintenance/ inspection.
- 3. Over travel is provided on either side of the working range.
- 4. Supports are fitted with nameplates marked with the installed and operating load, support reference mark, type and a unique serial number.
- 5. Standard Inventory Finish: Hot Dipped Galvanized
- 6. Coils come with a protective coating.

Advantages of a Protective Coating:

Protects from a wide range of corrosives. Does not affect the flex life of the spring.

OPTIONAL FEATURES

- 1. Limit Stops. The preset / multi-lock facility may be enhanced to precisely limit spring travel. Additional nuts welded in position are used to limit movement to a specified amount.
- 2. For extended life in offshore or other situations subject to highly corrosive conditions, supports are available in various grades of stainless steel. Spring coils are available in 17.4 PH precipitation hardened stainless steel. Please check with our design department for dimensional information.
- 3. For type F supports, where horizontal movement of more than $^{1}/_{2}$ " is envisaged, teflon covered load pads or double pipe rollers should be specified.

VARIABLE SUPPORTS

TYPE

Determine the type of unit required, i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F or G. Selection of type will depend upon the location of the steelwork/concrete and available space.

Once the travel range, spring size and type have been selected, the description can be written, e.g. VS-18-C or VM-XX-F.

DETERMINING INSTALLED DIMENSIONS

Detailed dimensions of 'Comet' Variable Spring Supports can be read directly from the tabulated dimensions. For Types A, B, C, and G the RTO or rod take out dimension is given at zero spring deflection. At greater spring compression, the rod will penetrate further into the turnbuckle. For Types D and E, dimension 'J' is given at zero spring deflection. At greater spring compression the rod will extend further above the spring plate.

For type F, the installed height can be adjusted independently of spring compression.

For supports with cold to hot pipe movement up, installed height 'J' should be half way between the minimum and maximum 'J' dimension.

For supports with cold to hot pipe movement down, installed height 'J' should be half way between the minimum and maximum 'J' dimension plus the amount of vertical movement.

Determining installed dimensions is in line with normal USA practice.

ORDERING

When ordering, advise either:

- A) I) Quantity.
 - II) Support Description, i.e.

VM 12 C
Travel Range Spring Size Type

- III) Operating Load
- IV) Installed to operating movement and direction.
- V) Finish required.
- VI) Support Mark No.

If the exact load and movement are not known, springs will be supplied set at mid-travel.

- Or B) I) Quantity.
 - II) Support Type
 - III) Operating Load
 - IV) Installed to operating movement.
 - V) Allowable variation. This will be taken as 25% of the operating load unless otherwise stated.
 - VI) Finish required.
 - VII) Support Mark No.

In this case, we will determine the support size to be supplied.

INSTALLATION AND ERECTION

Types A, B, C, D and E

Lift the support carefully into position and secure to the hanger rod for type A, to the beam attachment for types B and C or to the support beams for types D and E. Make the connection to the pipe work via the hanger rod and pipe clamp. Apply tension to the spring unit by rotating the turnbuckle (or adjusting nut for type D). When the preset load is attained, the locking nuts above the spring plate will become free to rotate. The locking nuts below the spring plate are then ready to carry any hydrostatic test load. On completion of hydrostatic testing, lagging etc., the locking nuts must be fully backed off from the spring plate to the unlocked position.

Type F

For Type F supports, the load is transferred to the support by rotation of the load adjustment nut, which is situated below the load pad, rather than via a turnbuckle. Then proceed as for Type A etc.

Type G

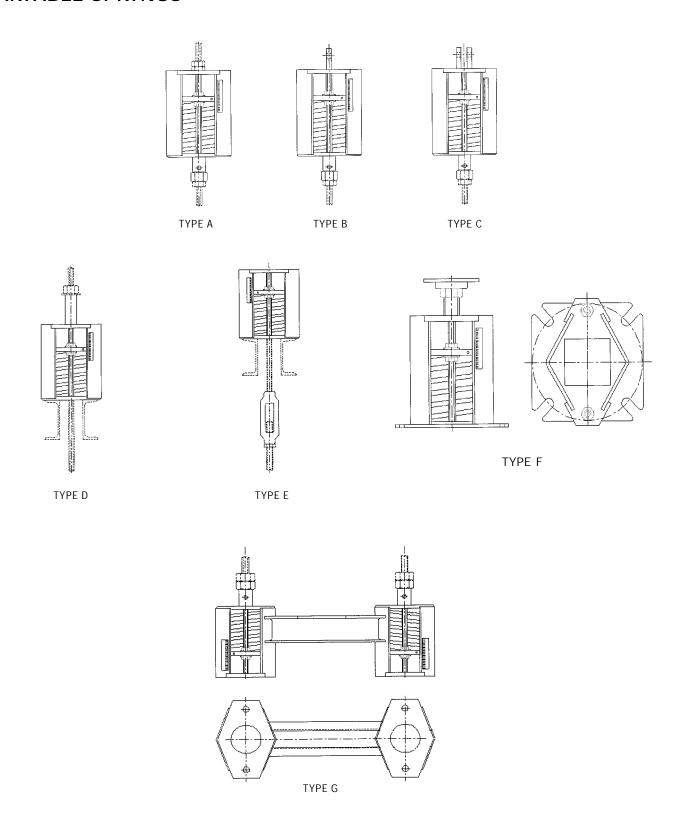
The procedure is similar to Type A etc. except that the spring housings are inverted, and application of the load will release the locking nuts below the spring plates, with the nuts above the spring plates carrying the hydrostatic test load.

MAINTENANCE

'Comet' Variable Spring Supports are designed to be maintenance free. On no account should any attempt be made to remove the spring coil from the housing, since it has been pre-compressed. Periodic inspection should be carried out at a frequency that suits the environment in which they are used. Check for visual damage, for any corrosion (especially of the spring coil and threaded rods) and to ensure that no debris has fallen into the support which could impede the movement of the spring.

PICTORIAL INDEX

VARIABLE SPRINGS



VARIABLE SUPPORTS

APPLICATION

Variable Spring Supports are used to support the weight of pipe work or equipment while allowing a degree of movement relative to the supporting structure. Where pipes transport hot (or cold) liquids or gases, they expand (or contract) due to the difference between operating and ambient temperatures. It is necessary to support the pipe in the operating and ambient conditions, while permitting movement between the two. Variable effort supports may also be needed to cater for ambient temperature variation local to items of plant or long vertical pipe runs, or where pipes pass between buildings that may be subject to relative movement due to subsidence or earthquake.

RANGE

GULF STATE HANGERS manufactures a wide range of Variable Spring Supports catering for loads from 12 to 50,000 pounds.

Available in the following variations:

WORKING RANGES

SHORT SPRING	VS	1 1/4
STANDARD SPRING	VM	2 1/2
LONG SPRING	VL	5"

With 26 spring sizes (XXX to 22) within each travel range.

SUPPORT TYPES

A, B, C	Top Suspended
D	Top Adjustable
E	Extended Support
F	Base Mounted Support
G	Trapeze Assembly

RELATED SPECIFICATIONS

'Comet' Variable Spring Supports are designed and manufactured to meet the requirements of the following specifications:

ASME B31.1 MSS SP-69 MSS SP-58

ASME B31.3 MSS SP-89

SELECTION OF VARIABLE SPRING SUPPORTS

Selection of the size and range of spring support is by means of the selection charts provided.

Range: The choice of range VS, VM or VL will depend upon the pipe movement at the support position and the allowable change in effort.

Change in Effort = Movement x Spring Rate

This is often expressed as a percentage of operating load.

Variation in Effort = Movement x Spring Rate x 100% Operating Load

This variation is usually limited to 25% although greater variation is sometimes specified where a higher spring rate is justified in the pipe work analysis, or lesser where supporting critical items.

For guidance on selecting the travel range, movements of 5/8", 1 1/4" and 2 1/2" will produce variation in effort of approximately 25% of a 'mid-table' load on ranges VS, VM and VL respectively.

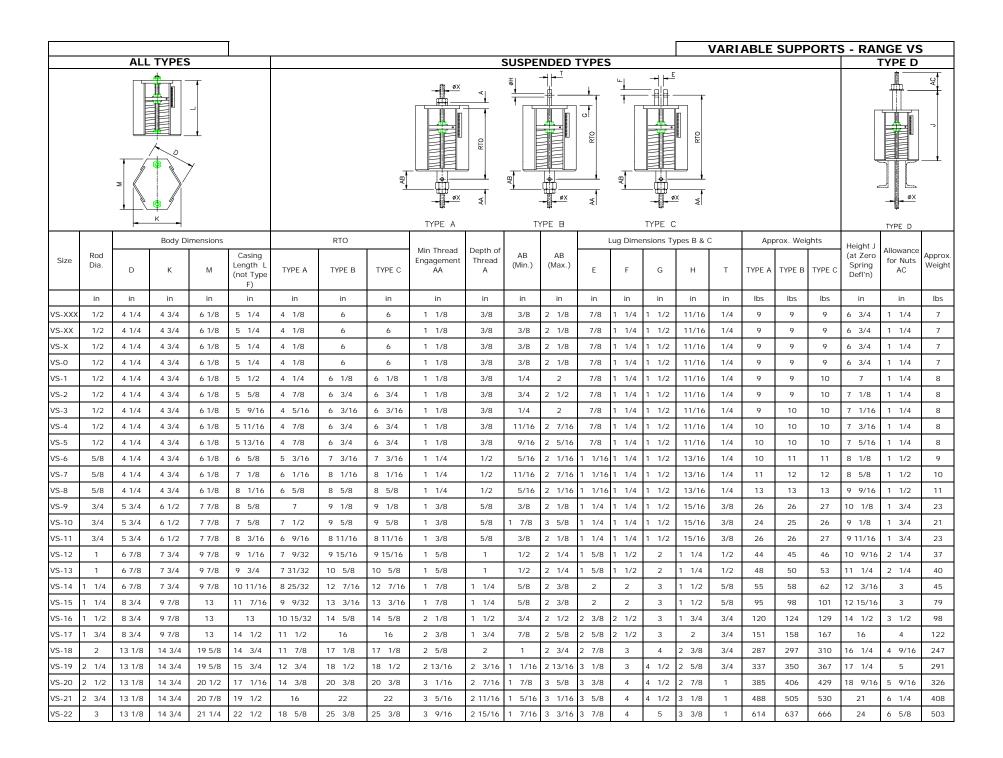
SELECTION PROCEDURE

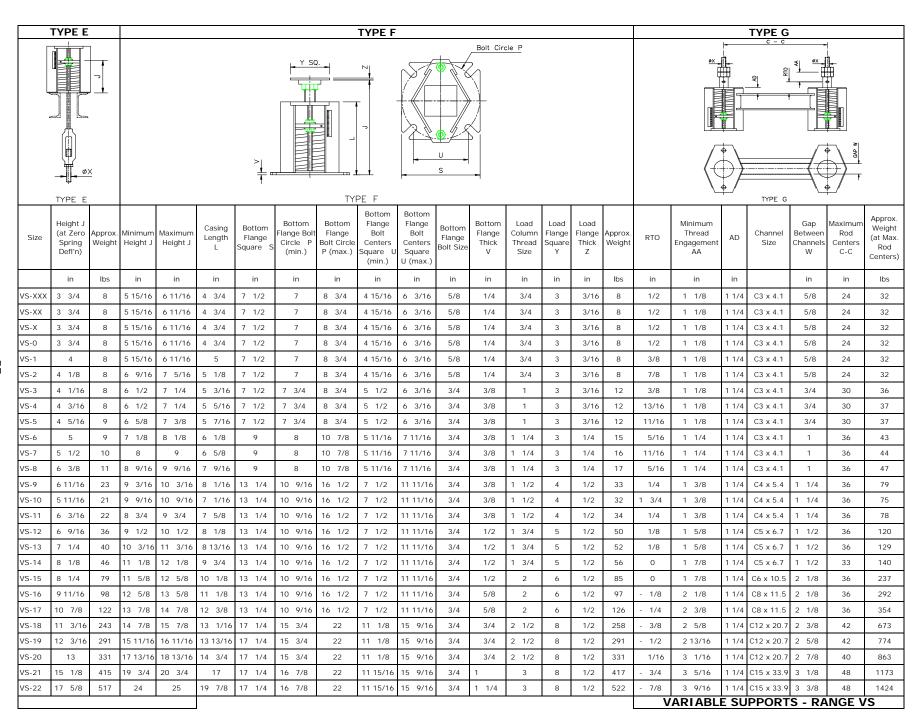
- Determine the required supporting effort and pipe movement (up or down) installed to operating. Weights of spreader beams, heavy pipe clamps etc. should be added to the pipe load.
- 2. Estimate which travel range will be required (See above).
- 3. Select the smallest spring size that has the operating load within the working range.
- 4. Ensure that the selected spring can accommodate the preset to operating travel within the working range. This is done by moving up or down the chart from the operating load by the amount of travel. Down if the movement 'installed to operating' is up, and up if the movement 'installed to operating' is down.
- If the spring selected cannot accommodate the movement, try a larger spring size or the next travel range. If the movement cannot be accommodated by range VL, then a constant effort support is required.
- 6. Check the variation in supporting effort for the selected spring:

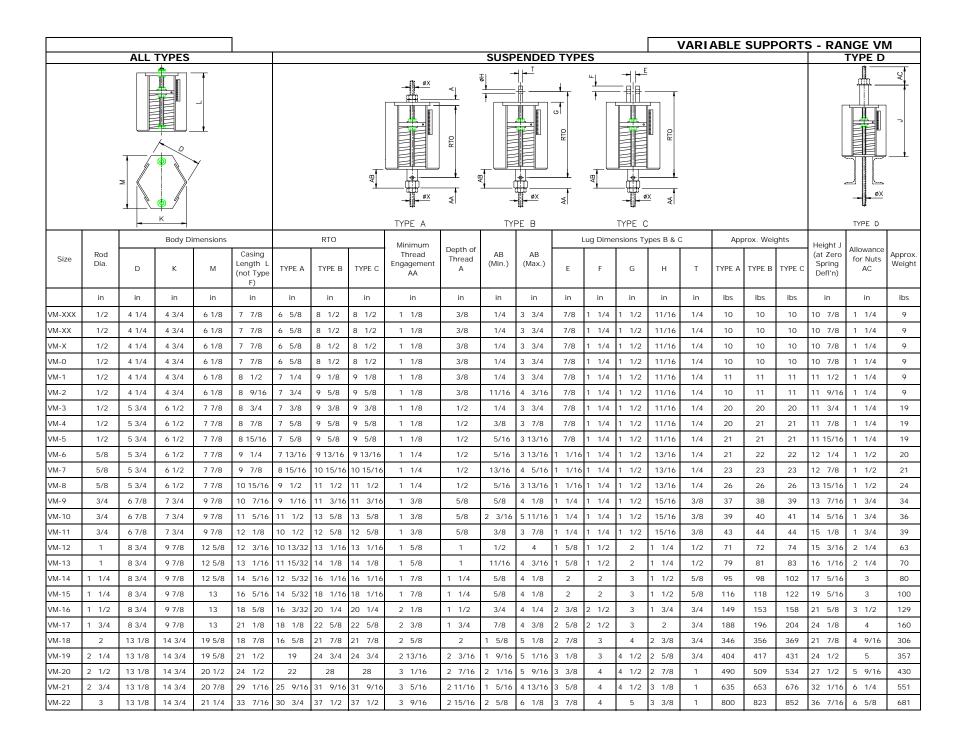
Variation = Movement x Spring Rate x 100% Operating Load

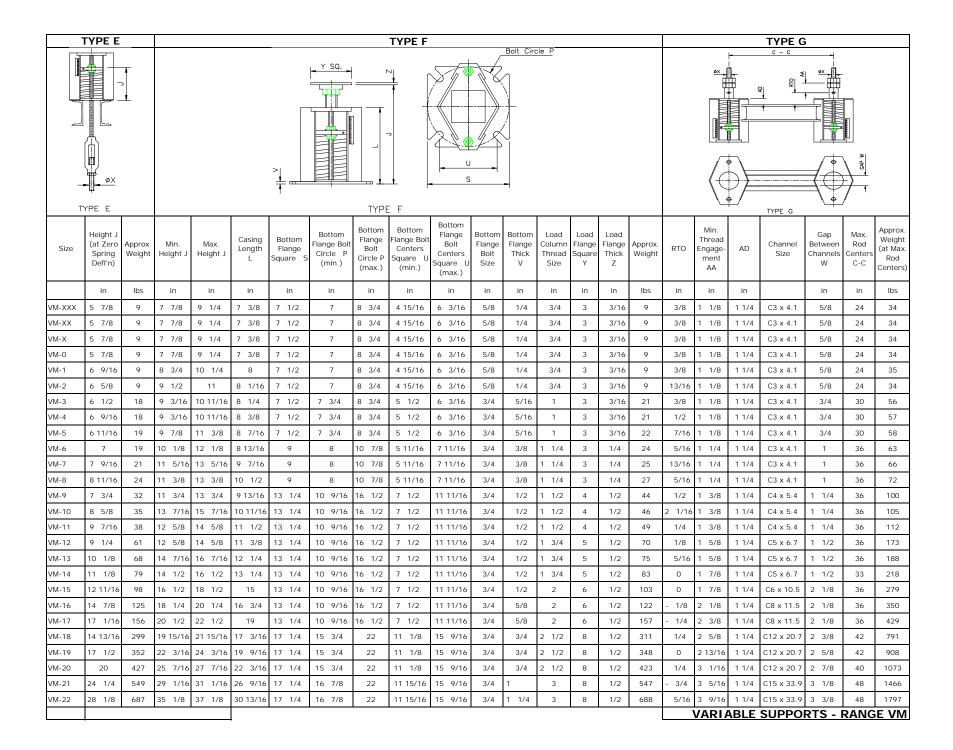
If this exceeds the allowable variation, then choose the next travel range and go back to 3 above. If the variation is less than half of the allowable, then a smaller travel range may be acceptable. Choose a smaller travel range and go back to step 4. If the variation exceeds the allowable for a VL selection then a constant effort support is required.

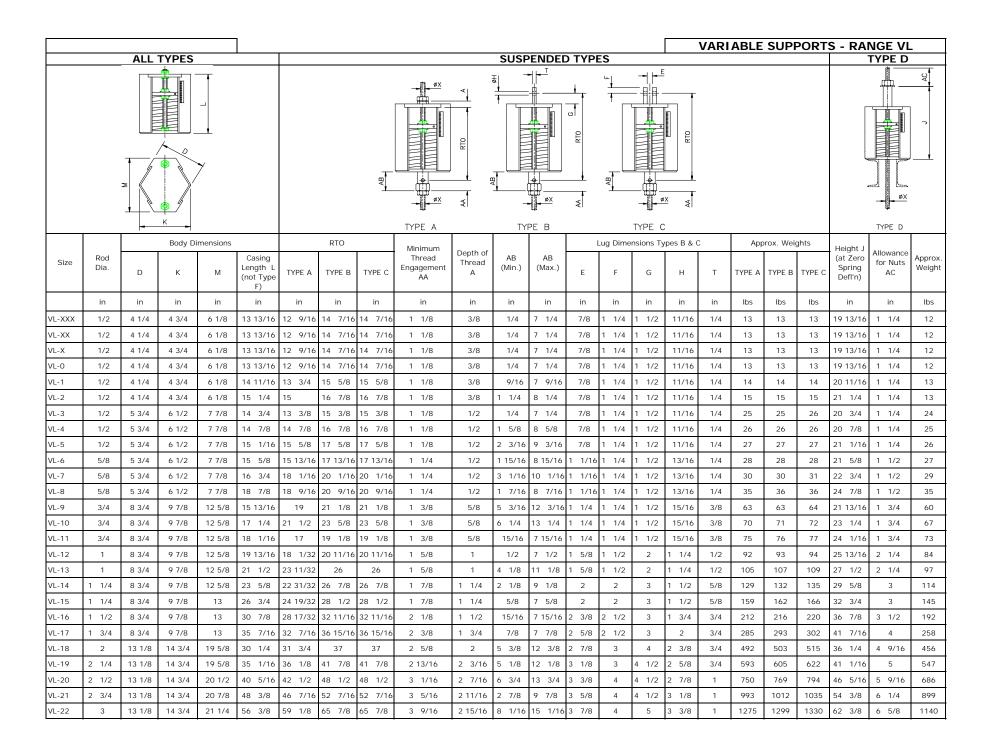
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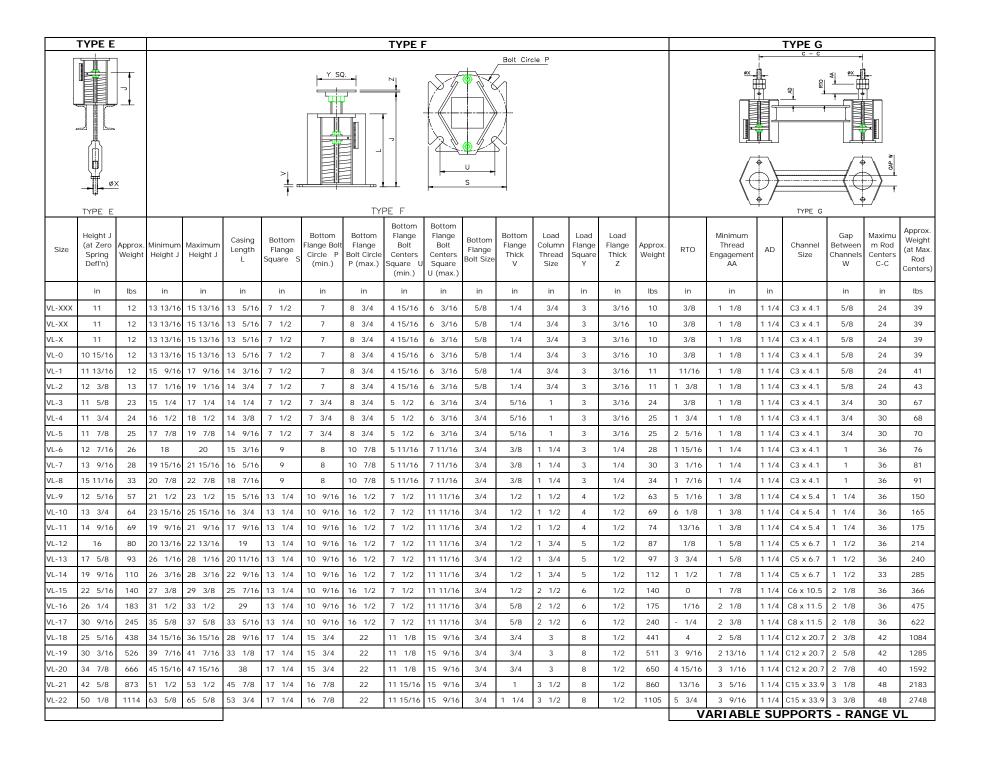












COMET' VARIABLE EFFORT SUPPORTS

ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1.0) INTRODUCTION

This manual gives guidance and recommendations for the erection, commissioning and subsequent maintenance of 'COMET' variable effort supports.

Unlike their more sophisticated relatives the constant effort support, variable effort supports are simple devices that allow a degree of flexibility in the supported equipment. They are in fact a spring balance that, for an increase in load, yield a corresponding change in compressed length in direct relation to the spring stiffness.

The criteria for selecting variable effort supports falls into three general categories, firstly the load and displacement for which the support has to cater, secondly the physical arrangement of the support, be it top hung or base mounted, and finally the allowable deviation in load that the pipe can sustain.

Load and displacement are inseparable from allowable deviation since the latter is a direct function of the design load. The thermal displacement and the spring stiffness is expressed as "the change in load due to thermal displacement with respect to the design load in the operating condition".

BS3974 sets down guidelines on the limit of deviation, though generally it is determined by the pipe work stress engineer, and can vary for individual support position. As a general rule it should not normally exceed 25%.

Where: Deviation (%) = $\frac{\text{displacement x spring stiffness x100}}{\text{Operating load}}$

It is essential that the support is erected in the correct position. Error at the erection stage can cause a re-distribution of the load and make it virtually impossible to 'balance' the supporting system.

When selecting the support at the design stage it is important that any additional load be added to the nominal design load of the supported plant. Large pipe clamps, spreader beams, the self weight of (G type) tandem supports or even long hanger rods can impose significant increases in dead weight.

2.0) ERECTION:

- 2.1 Variable effort supports rely on the freedom of movement of the spring and its compression plate. Lack of adequate protection during storage, rough handling and abuse will significantly reduce the ability of the support to perform.
- 2.2 The support should be carefully lifted into its nominated position and secured using appropriately sized fixing bolts.
- 2.3 Attachment to the supported pipe work is made via the hanger rod and pipe clamp in the case of suspension type supports and via the base in the case of compression type supports. The pipe work should be accurately adjusted to its correct elevation using either the turnbuckle or the height adjustment nut.

Due to the variable nature of these devices and the need to support the pipe work at it's optimum load when operating, it is necessary to either over support or under support when installing a variable and in effect pre-stress the pipe work such that during thermal expansion it moves to a neutral state of stress. This is achieved by allowing moments at anchor and terminal points to cater for the variance while the pipe is in the 'cold' state and has greater elastic durability.

- 2.4 Once satisfied that the pipe work is at its correct elevation, the process of 'balancing' the system can commence. If the original assessment of weight distribution was correct, the pipe has been supplied to the nominal weight, valves and lagging are at their theoretical might and all the supports are in their correct position. Then it is simply a case of undoing the locking nuts and walking away! However, this is rarely the case.
- 2.5 The process of balancing the supporting system is very much an iterative one, adjustment to one support may manifest in a change at another two or three positions away. It is best to work between fixed support positions or terminal points and work towards the center where the piping is most flexible.

- 2.6 To determine whether a support is in balance or not, it is necessary to observe the piston plate locking nuts found on threaded rods running the full length of the spring canister with the piston plate sandwiched between each pair. For balance, these nuts should all be relatively free to be unwound away from the piston plate leaving the support in a static, self-supporting state. If this is the case for any particular support we strongly recommend that the nuts should be wound only 3/16" away from the plate at this stage. This is simply a precaution to avoid the pipe work moving far away from its set position if subsequent supports are not truly balanced.
- 2.7 If the support is not in balance, then either the lower (spring side) locking nut or the upper locking nut will offer significant resistance to turning. Should it be that the lower nut will not rotate then this signifies that the dead weight is greater than the effort being provided by the support. To compensate for this it is either necessary to lower the pipe slightly by releasing the turnbuckle or lowering the load pad, or by raising the pipe slightly on adjacent supports. The intention being to release the dead weight sufficiently to release the locking nuts. For base mounted supports the height adjustment nut is found immediately below the load base. Should the upper nut be difficult to rotate then the opposite should be applied.

We recommend that this adjustment should not be carried out in total isolation. At least five consecutive supports should be worked on simultaneously to avoid introducing local stresses into the pipe work.

- 2.8 Subsequent supports should be balanced in the same way. However, it is necessary to continually check back to center supports to ensure that the effect of changing supports towards the center of the pipe run does not alter previously balanced supports. If this is the case then suitable adjustments should be made to overcome this and return these supports back to their correct position.
- 2.9 When all supports are floating, the locking nuts should be backed off fully to allow the system to operate correctly.
- 2.10 Where the variable effort support incorporates a limit stop (Reaction force receiver), the lower locking nuts will be positioned at a distance from the spring compression plate as shown on the support detail drawing.
- 2.11 Prior to operating the plant we recommend that all supports are checked to ensure -
 - The locking nuts are fully retracted.
 - No debris has been allowed to fall into the support, especially in the spring housing.
 - The support is free from visual damage and fixing bolts are firmly secured.

We also suggest that a cold survey is carried out to record the installed elevation of the pipe work and the indicated setting of the supports.

3.0 MAINTENANCE:

- 3.1 'COMET' variable effort supports are designed to be maintenance free. However, common sense should prevail. Threaded items require greasing at intervals to suit the environment. Periodic inspections are necessary to ensure the supports have not been damaged or obstructed by such items as temporary scaffolding, additional equipment or debris that may have fallen into the unit. Protective coatings should be periodically inspected and if necessary repaired.
- 3.2 Unfortunately, due to the wide-ranging environments these devices are employed in, it is impossible to compile a fully comprehensive maintenance procedure. It should be remembered that variable effort supports are mechanisms, and the health and longevity of the piping system depends on the reliable operation of the pipe supports.

4.0 STORAGE:

4.1 Supports should be handled with care and stored in a dry and dust free environment, preferably off the floor and under cover.