



## supporti elastici



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# VARIABLE LOAD SPRINGS SUPPORTS



## VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

Variable load spring supports are inserted into a piping system when relatively small (up to 80 mm) vertical movements are absorbed. They are generally related to expansions or thermal contractions. The springs always work under compression.

They are made up of a helicoidal rolling spring, inserted into a cylindrical housing with a welded or bolted down construction. Riveted to the support is a scaleplate indicating the model, type, size, loads and movement.

Springs are classified according to the MODEL-SIZE-TYPE combination.

### MODEL

There are four models: CVC, CV, CVL and CVLL. They support the same loads, but they are differentiated between the different travels that they accept.

In order to select the suitable model, it should be taken into account that the variation in load from the cold position of the spring to the hot position must be equal to or less than 25%. This value is accepted by the majority of the national and international standards, but however, it is the engineering that should set this variability or an even lower threshold, conducting an individualized study for each specific case.

According to this latter criterion, the result is approximately as follows:

- MODEL CVC →  $\Delta y \leq 12$  mm.
- MODEL CV →  $12 \text{ mm} < \Delta y \leq 25$  mm.
- MODEL CVL →  $25 \text{ mm} < \Delta y \leq 50$  mm.
- MODEL CVLL →  $50 \text{ mm} < \Delta y \leq 80$  mm.

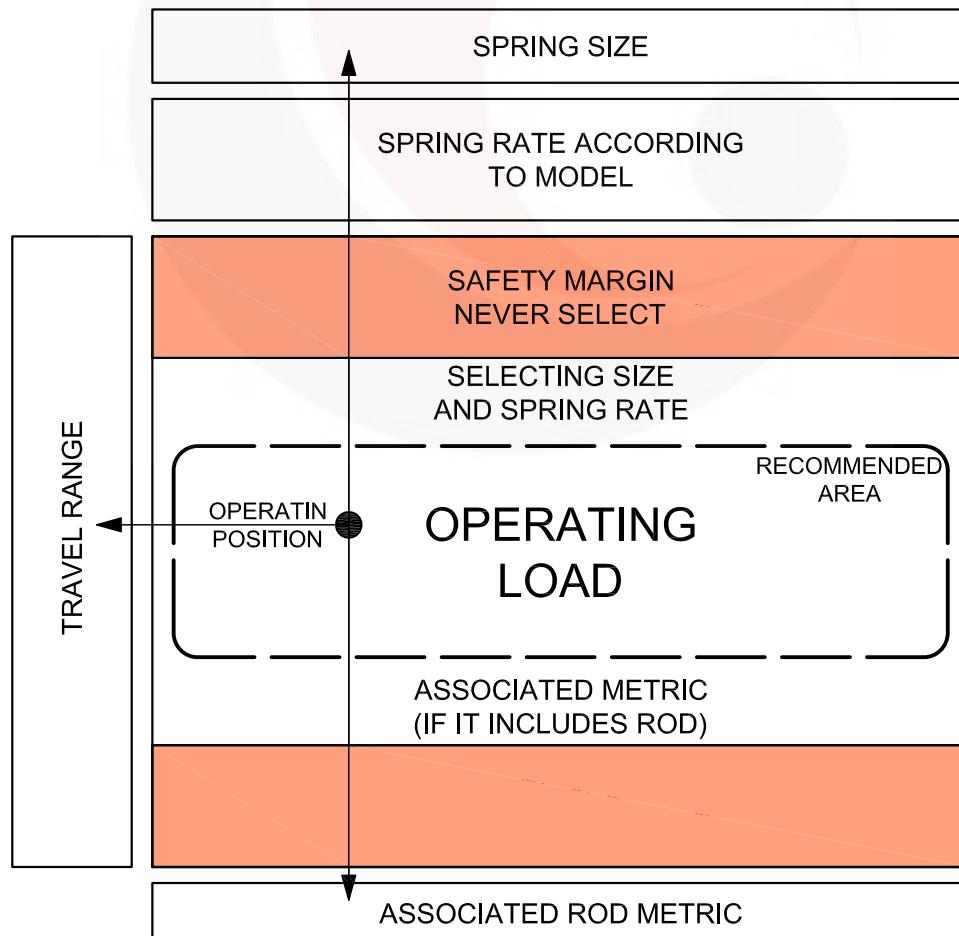
Where  $\Delta y$  is vertical movement.

$$(*) \text{ Variability} = \frac{\text{ABS (CF - CC)}}{\text{CC}}$$

Where ABS (CF - CC) is the absolute value resulting from deducting the cold load from the hot load.

## SIZE

Spring size is indicated by a number, from 1 to 21, and determines the load range that the spring can support. This is selected using the loads table and in terms of the characteristics of the variable load supports (page 19). In this table, there are two zones (upper and lower) indicated as "safety margins". These zones should never be considered as operating positions. The selection criterion is as follows: depending on the specified operating load (also known as "hot load"), a load is chosen from the table, either equal to or greater than the required load. It is recommended to select a load in the central zone of the table, so that the operating position of the spring is as centred as possible on the total travel of the spring (life span will be greater and there will be more margin for readjusting the load or for absorbing variations in the design). It can be noted that, depending on the model of the spring, the total travel varies, the CVLL model being the one that accepts a longer travel, as indicated in the section MODEL. This is related to the spring rate (kg/mm), a value indicated below the size of the spring. The greater the movements, the lower the value of the spring rate.





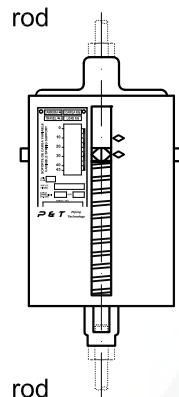
# VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

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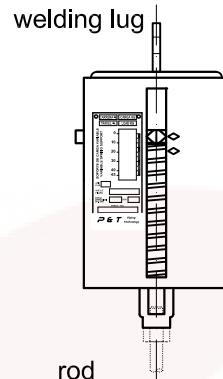
## TYPE

The different types of support are classified by a letter - from A to H - and are differentiated by the assembly conditions regarding joining to the structure.

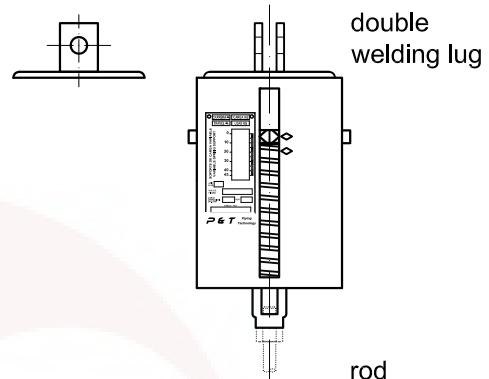
**TYPE A**



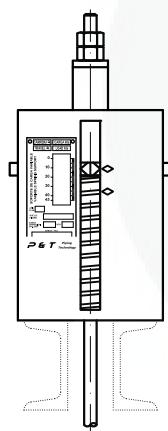
**TYPE B**



**TYPE C**

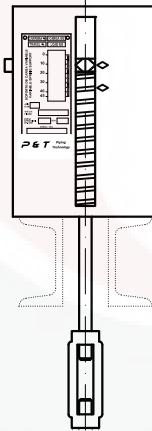


**TYPE D**

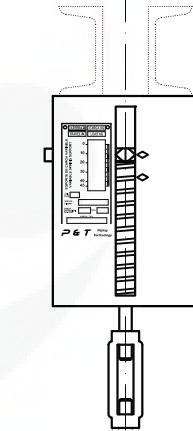


Support on  
structure - hanging

**TYPE E**

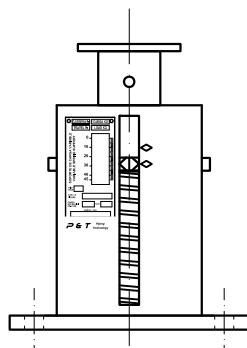


Support on  
structure - hanging



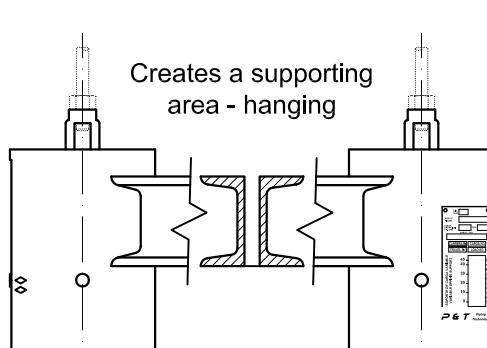
Welded to  
structure - hanging

**TYPE F**



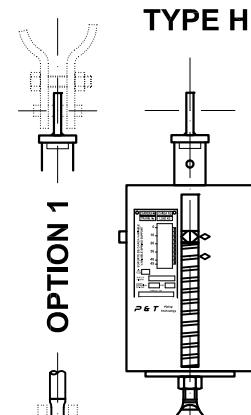
Support on  
structure - support

**TYPE G**



Creates a supporting  
area - hanging

**TYPE H**



Support on  
structure - support

## ORDER

To place an order, the following details must be indicated:

- Model, size and type.
- Hot and/or cold load.
- Vertical movement ("travel") of the pipe from the cold position to the hot position. If movement is upwards, indicate so with the positive sign (+), and with the sign (-) if movement is downwards.
- Identification mark ("tag number").
- Options: corrosion resistant / continuous blocking.

Note that on a variable load spring, the following condition is always met:

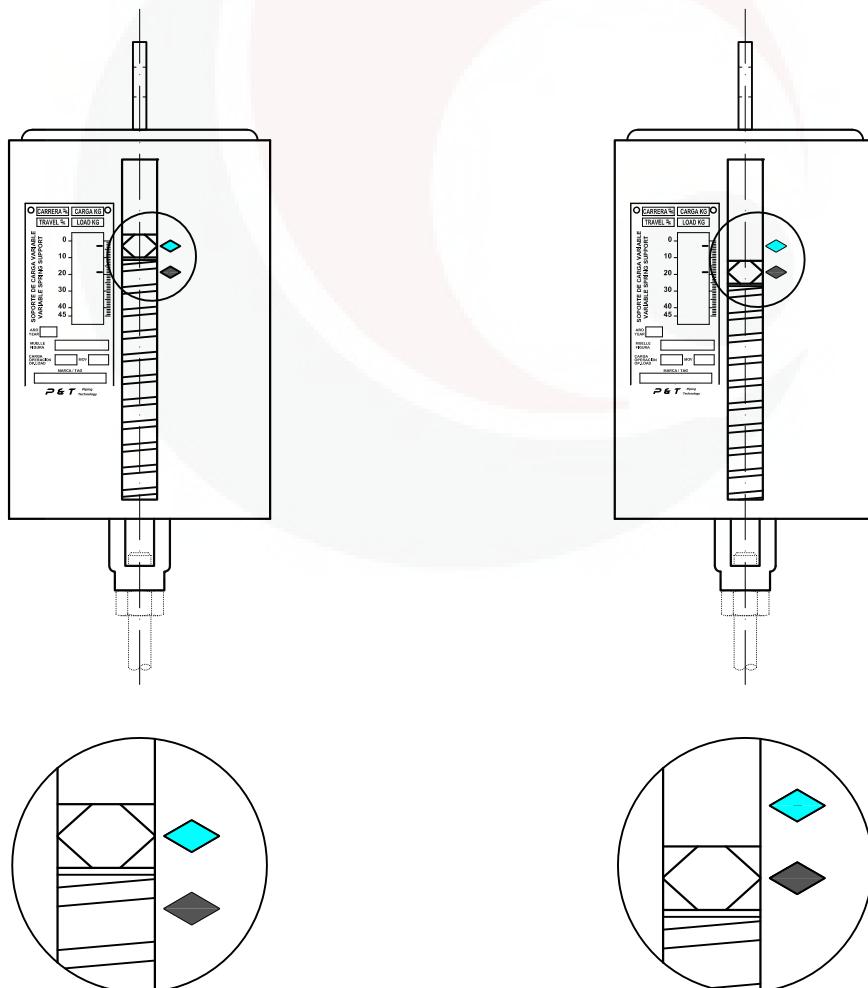
$$CF = CC + \Delta y \cdot k$$

Where "k" is the spring rate (depending on the model selected). For this reason, different combinations of cold load, hot load and movement are given for each spring manufacturer.

## TRAVEL STOPS

Unless required otherwise, the support will be preset on the cold or installation load, by two travel stops. These stops should not be removed until the installation stages and hydraulic testing are completed. Once removed (with the plant still "cold"), the indicator should coincide with the peak of the cold load / installation load indicator. When the plant starts up, the indicator will tend to shift until it coincides with the position of the hot load / operating load indicator.

The operating position for the spring is theoretical, i.e., it is designed for "ideal" work conditions; in real life conditions, certain factors can come into play that affect the actual operating position of the spring. For instance, a spring located on a draining line will normally be in the cold position, and will only move when draining really causes change of load and temperature on the piping.



# VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

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## **GENERAL INSTALLATION AND OPERATION CONSIDERATIONS:**

In this section, we set out to indicate the general aspects to be considered in order to carry out a correct installation of the variable load spring supports, as well as explaining precautions to take for correct working order and subsequent maintenance of said elements.

Firstly, in order to avoid the thermal movements of the piping being restrained, it should be taken into account that the installed accessories may cause interference with other elements that have nothing to do with supporting the piping.

This possibility often occurs when the supports are fitted with rods of a certain length, since throughout their length, they may approach the beams, other piping or accessories which, due to their proximity, may cause said interference.

To make identification of the supports easy, it is advisable to position the spring support in such a manner that the scaleplate is on the side with the best visibility.

When welding to install the support, they must be coated with the appropriate paint in order to avoid any oxidation that may spread to the housing, leading to undesirable damage.

It is appropriate that, in the threaded zones, grease is applied in order to avoid deterioration due to oxidation of the same and that they make subsequent adjustment or dismantling operations difficult.

We recommend that once the spring support is finally installed, the travel stops should be kept so that they can be used in the event of having to dismantle the support for inspection, recalibrating, etc., or to carry out changes of piping accessories. However, if not available, temporary blocking may be achieved with plates and profiles that may be tack welded to the spring casing.

Since during maintenance operations on installing, touching up paintwork of the supporting elements is part of these activities, special care should be taken not to paint the sliding surfaces, threaded zones and scaleplates.

As a final recommendation, it should be remembered that it is appropriate to conduct a visual inspection of all the spring supports installed on the pipeline before starting up, in order to ensure that all the travel stops have been removed, that the springs are correctly positioned and that all the lock nuts are tightened.

IDENTIFICATION CARD  
MODEL CVC

TRAVEL $\text{m}_\text{m}$	LOAD KG
0	
10	
20	
30	
40	
45	
YEAR	
FIGURA	
OP.LOAD	MOV
MARCA / TAG	
P & T Piping Technology	

# VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

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## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

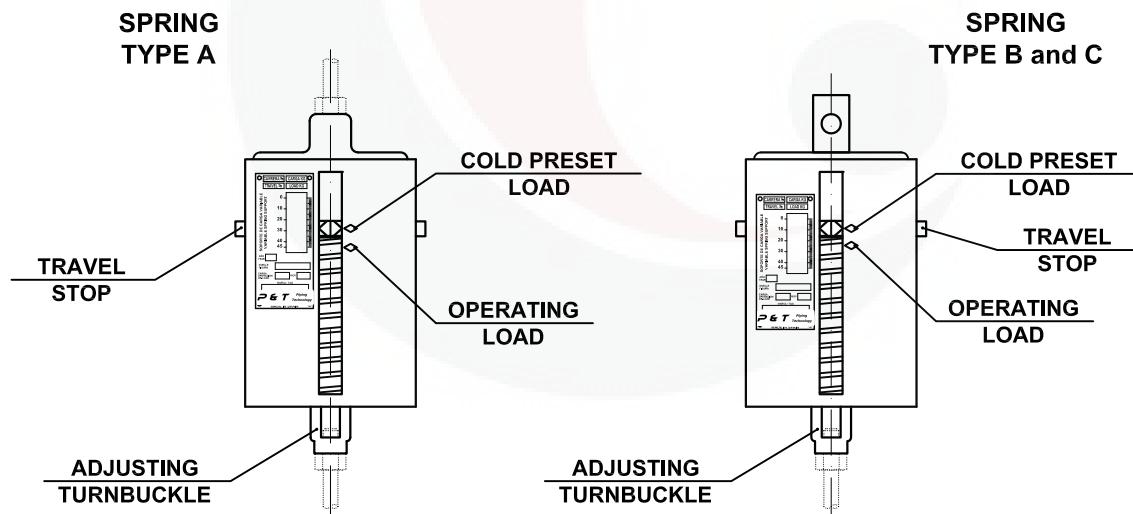
Before installing a variable load support, there must be a provisional, rigid support able to sustain the piping in its correct position so that no deformities occur on the same nor overstresses occur at any of its points.

Once the point has been located where the variable load support should be fitted, install all the accessories, both on the piping and on the supporting structure, according to the design drawings for the support.

Depending on the type of spring support selected, certain manoeuvres will have to be carried out, until the supporting element can take the required load.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRINGS TYPE A, B and C.



For these types of springs, once the relevant accessories have been installed (clamp, lug, rods, eye nuts, beam attachments, etc.), locate them in the position of COLD PRESET LOAD. To do so, act on the adjustment turnbuckles until the travel stops are loose and can be removed by hand or, at the most, with the help of pliers.

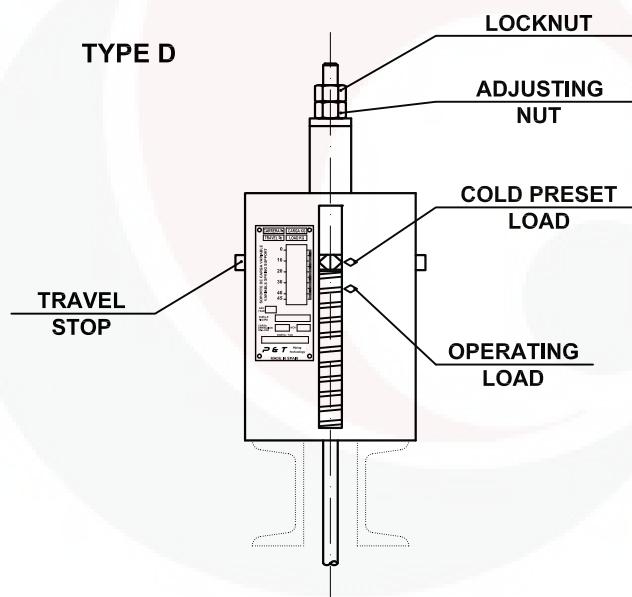
The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### TYPE D SPRINGS

To install this type of spring, once the corresponding accessories have been fitted (clamp, lug, rods, etc.), some welding may have to be carried out to join the spring housing to the supporting structure in order to ensure the position of the element in terms of any incident caused by manoeuvres close to the supporting point, or any transitional vibration in the piping.



In order to ensure that the spring takes the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the nut located in the upper part of the rod, until the travel stops can be released by hand or, at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

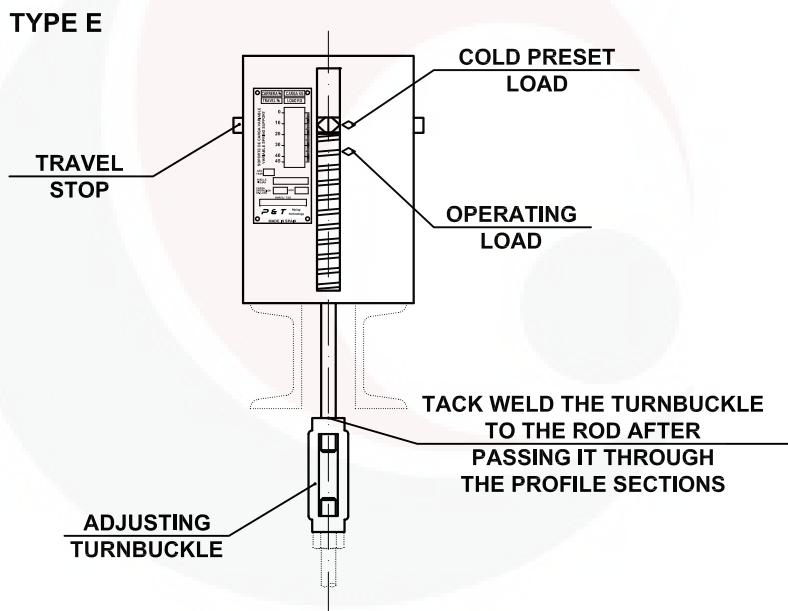
The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRINGS TYPE E

As in the case of Type D springs, to install this type of spring, once the corresponding accessories have been fitted (clamp, lug, rods, etc.), some welding may have to be carried out to join the spring housing to the supporting structure in order to ensure the position of the element in terms of any incident caused by manoeuvres close to the supporting point, or any transitional vibration in the piping.



In order to ensure that the spring takes the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the adjustment turnbuckle located on the rod, until the travel stops can be released by hand or, at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

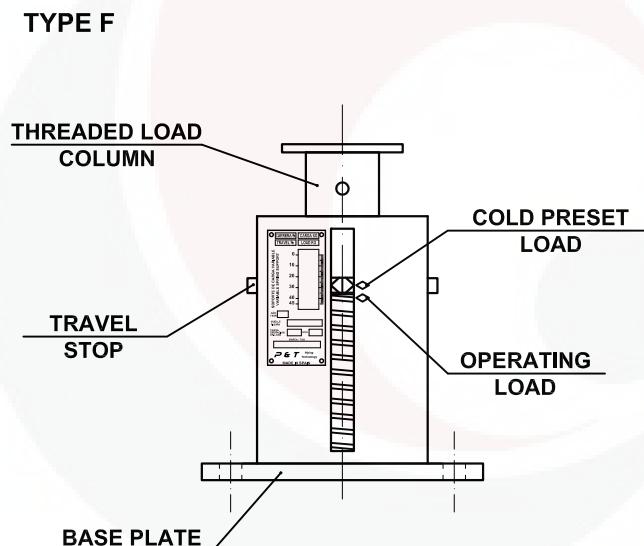
The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRINGS TYPE F

Installation of this type of spring on the supporting structure is made by means of bolts located in the holes in the base plate, although if the structural arrangement does not allow for this, or if it is preferred, said spring base plate can also be welded to the supporting structure, in order to ensure that the unit does not turn over or move from its position in the case of movements, in the horizontal plane, of the pipe.



To ensure that the spring takes the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the threaded load column located in the upper part of the housing, until the travel stops can be released by hand or, at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

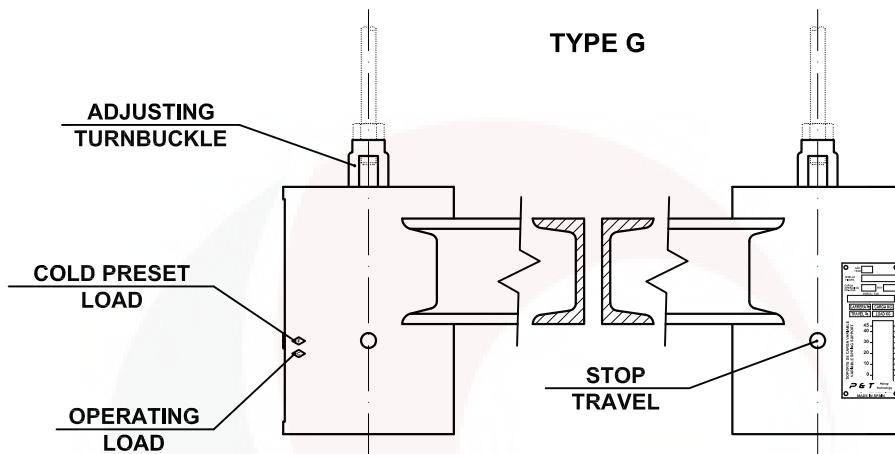
When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

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## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRINGS TYPE G



For these types of springs, once the relevant accessories have been installed (clamp, lug, rods, eye nut, beam attachment, etc.), locate them in the position of COLD PRESET LOAD.

To ensure that the springs take the COLD PRESET LOAD, act on the adjustment turnbuckles until the travel stops are loose and can be removed by hand or, at the most, with the help of pliers. It is advisable that the adjustment operation is carried out alternating between the two springs, or simultaneously on both, if possible.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

It is advisable to give some welding points to join the support pipe shoe to the centre of the sections on the springs, if the movements occurring in the horizontal plane justify it. In this way, it will avoid the piping displacement towards one of the springs and thus ensure that both are subject to the same load.

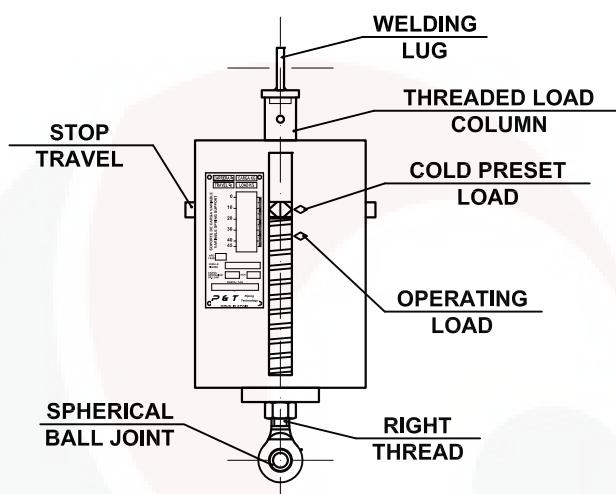
# VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

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## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRINGS TYPE H

TYPE H



As in the case of Type F springs, the installation of this type of spring is by means of welding the lower element, the rear bracket, to the support structure. At the upper end, a clamp can be installed (Option 1) or another rear bracket (Option 2).

In order to ensure that the spring reaches the COLD PRESET LOAD, it is essential to act on the upper threaded load column until the travel stops can be released by hand, or at the most, with the help of a hand tool such as pliers.

The operation of removing the travel stops must be carried out once the hydraulic test is completed, and on the condition that no other manoeuvres are going to be carried out on the piping that may leave the spring out of its position in COLD PRESET LOAD.

When the piping reaches the temperature considered in the stress analysis, the spring position indicator should indicate OPERATING LOAD, which will be located above or below that of COLD PRESET LOAD, depending on whether there is vertical displacement at that point or not.

















## SPECIAL CORROSION RESISTANT VARIABLE SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

The standard surface finish is a two-coat epoxy-polyurethane paint system, with a total dry film thickness of approximately 100 µm.

However, when environmental conditions are particularly severe, we are ready to apply special surface treatments that further protect the spring support against corrosion, either by the application of more complex paint systems (three or even four coats up to 200-300 µm DFT) or by hot dip galvanizing the spring casing, once specified and agreed with the client.

Special corrosion resistant variable springs with hot dip galvanized casing use a hybrid welded/bolted construction, while standard variable springs are all welded.

In addition, special corrosion resistant variable springs with hot dip galvanized casing include the continuous blocking system, so the spring can be blocked at any working position, while standard variable springs use travel stops that are also valid for blocking at the unique cold preset load that is specified for each individual unit.

The continuous blocking system can also be used to establish a limited travel range or specific load stops.

Selection of spring model, size and type for special corrosion resistant supports with continuous blocking system is the same as with standard supports.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

The purpose of the continuous blocking system in the variable load spring supports manufactured at PIHASA is the capacity to block the spring in any working position, with the following requirements:

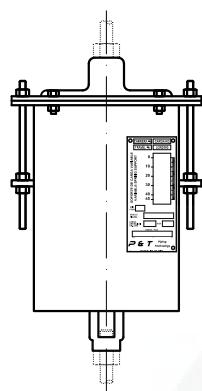
- Block the support by absorbing the expansion strength of the spring itself, in each position.
- At the same time, the purpose is to block the spring in terms of compression (downwards), being able to support loads during the inspection and assembly stage. The value achieved in these stages is up to two and a half times the operating load.
- Blocking should act on all the travel range of the spring.
- The system will continue to be available in the support housing throughout the life cycle of the spring, so that it allows for blocking whenever required.

# VARIABLE LOAD SPRING SUPPORTS

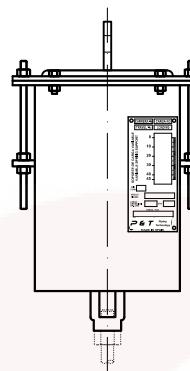
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## SPECIAL CORROSION RESISTANT VARIABLE SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

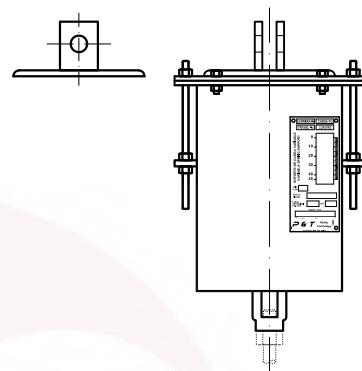
TYPE A



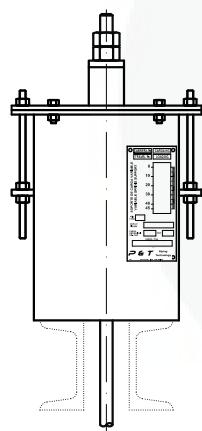
TYPE B



TYPE C

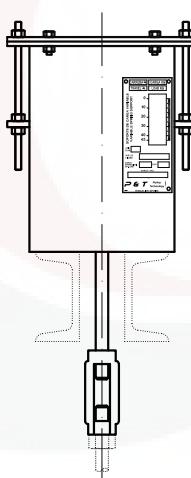


TYPE D

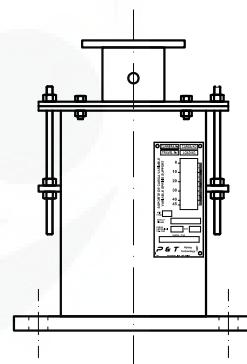


TYPE E

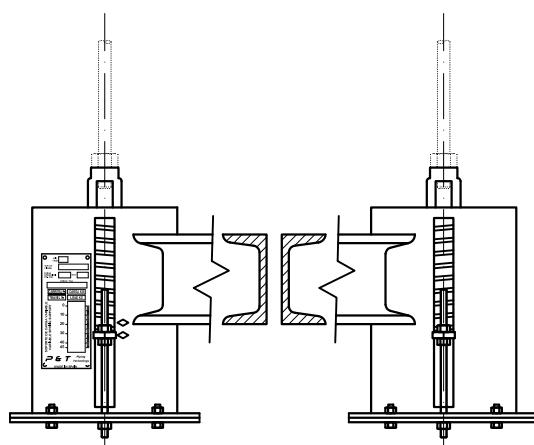
N.B.:  
The welded  
assembly  
for type E  
is not  
considered.



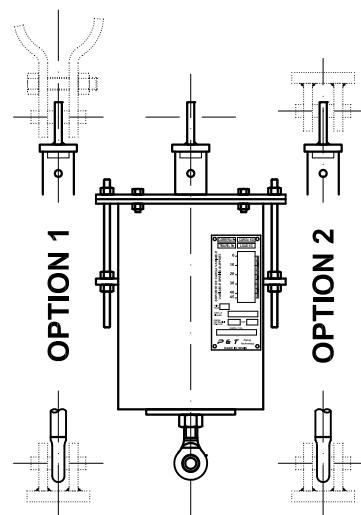
TYPE F



TYPE G



TYPE H



# VARIABLE LOAD SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

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## **1.- BLOCKING PROCESS:**

- 1.1 Having completed the surface finish operations ( UBAV standards or any specified by the client), proceed to blocking the support. The rods and nuts are electro-galvanized to ensure protection against corrosion.
- 1.2 Once the spring has been calibrated to its cold preset load/position, tighten up the lower and upper nuts on the load plate against the guides.
- 1.3 The upper side of the load plate should coincide with the installation load mark or cold mark of the scaleplate.

## **2.- INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS - UNBLOCKING THE SYSTEM:**

Please first read sheets D7-D13 above for a description of the different types. The blocking system does not affect the way of installing the support, but only affects the way of blocking and unblocking it.

The upper and lower blocking nuts should be in permanent contact with the load plate until such time as it is decided to proceed with the unblocking manoeuvres, which should be carried out once known that no loads other than operational loads are going to occur, such as in the hydraulic test, during cleaning operations or in the course of other situations.

The unblocking process involves following these steps:

- First, loosen the lower blocking nuts and scrape them (on both sides) at the end of the spring travel, as indicated on the support scaleplate.

# VARIABLE LOAD SPRINGS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

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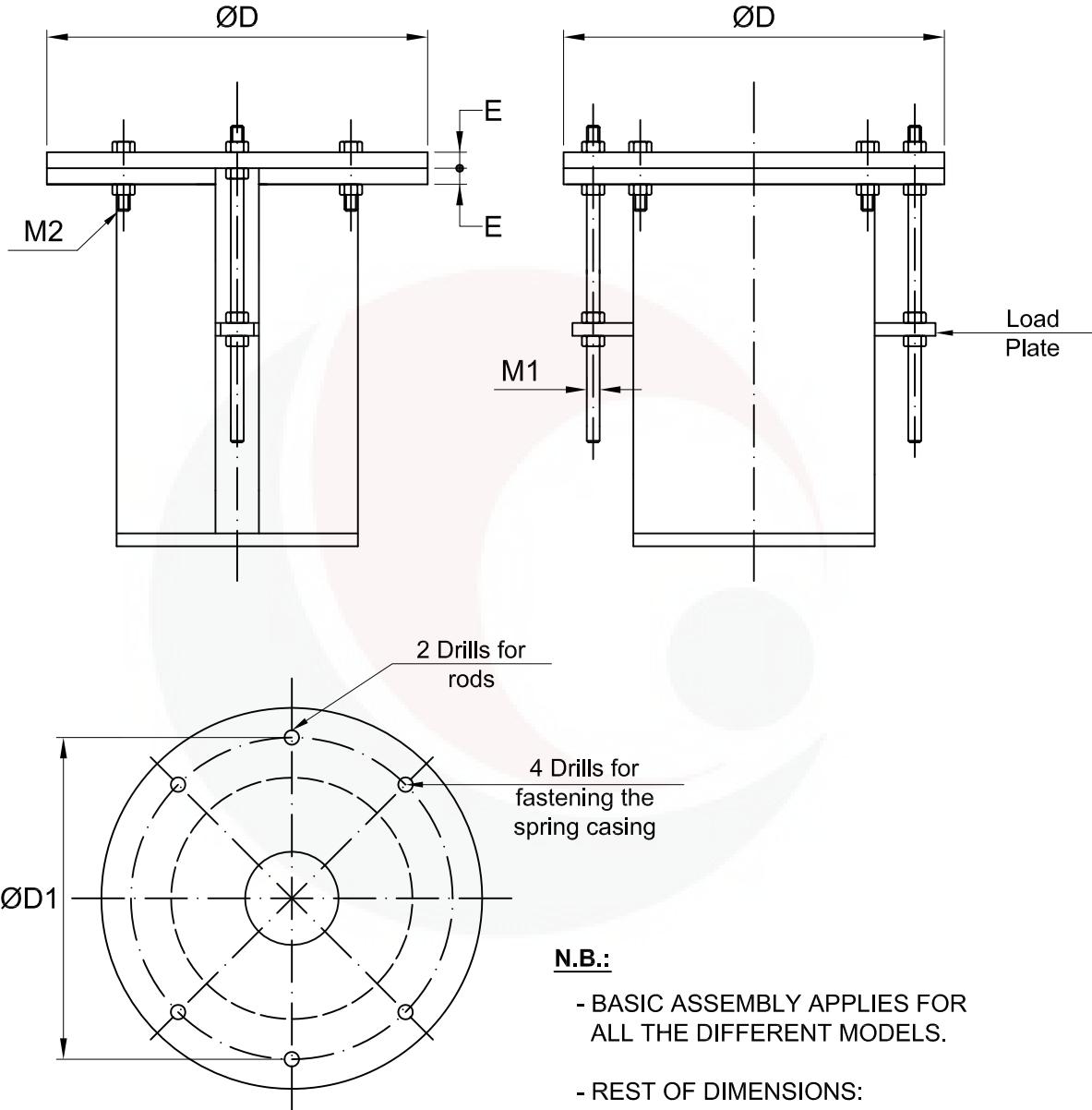
- Then, tighten up the support to reach the installation or cold load (weight of the piping at the point where the support is installed). This operation involves:
  - Acting on the adjusting turnbuckles (types A-B-C-E or G).
  - Acting on the upper nuts on the hanging rod on supports installed on the structure (Type D).
  - Acting on the threaded load column on supports installed on the ground (Type F).
- The installation load is reached when the load plate starts to move downwards.
- The final step is to loosen the upper blocking nuts until reaching the start of the spring travel: point "O" indicated on the label.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:

- For any subsequent operation on the piping system, it is essential to first block the support in order to prevent modifications in the work conditions of the support. This is achieved by tightening the upper and lower blocking nuts until they come into contact with the load plate. Then, unblock by following the steps in point 4 of these instructions.
- The continuous blocking system on ÚBAVÁ® variable load supports makes it possible to insert travel limits. These limits can be set to avoid the spring going past certain points (upwards or downwards) if this is required by the engineering. Quite simply, this is achieved by setting the upper and/or lower blocking nuts in the required position.

# CORROSION RESISTANT VARIABLE LOAD SUPPORTS WITH CONTINUOUS BLOCKING SYSTEM

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SIZE	ØD	ØD1	E	M1	M2
1 / 5	145	124	8	M10	M8
6 / 10	205	174	10	M16	M12
11 / 14	260	216	15	M20	M16
15 / 17	360	300	20	M27	M22
18 / 21	455	385	25	M36	M27

# SUPPORTS AND HANGERS TYPICAL UNITS

