

ADJUSTABLE HOLLOW COLUMN

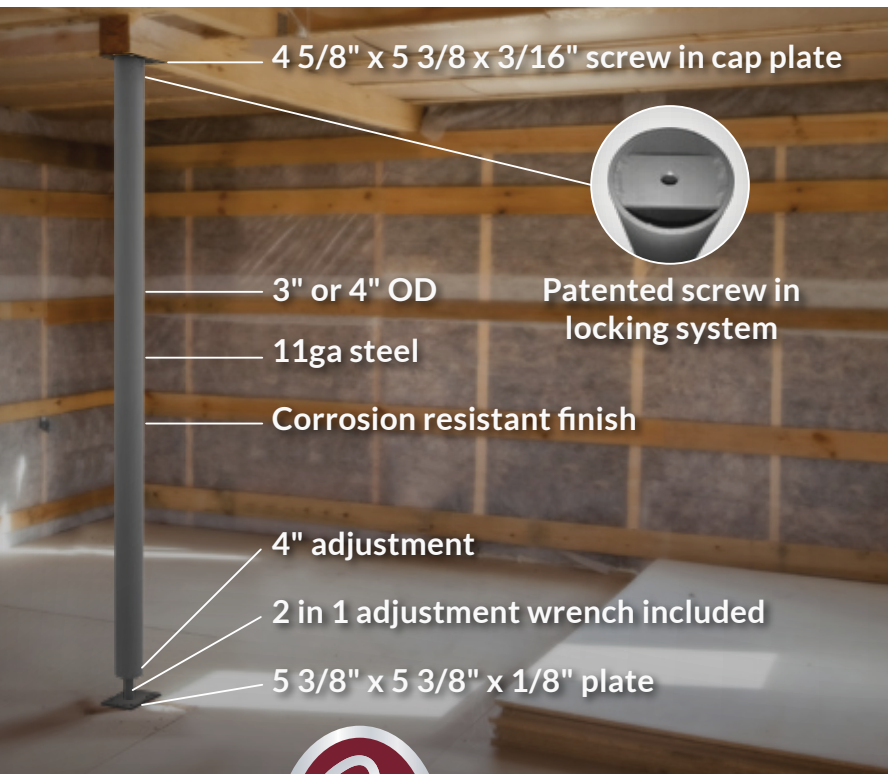
A Structural Lock Product

Easy adjustable base with interchangeable cap plates

Designed with an embedded fastening unit at the top of the Lally Lock Adjustable Columns, these columns offer the ability to use different cap plates. The adjustable columns come in 3" or 4" diameter, constructed using 11-gauge steel. A 4 5/8" x 5 3/8" x 3/8" Standard Cap Plate comes with each column; however, it can be switched in the field for an interchangeable Lally Lock Beam or Saddle Plate. These plates are used to help with lateral displacement and heavier loads.

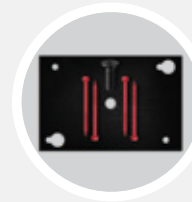
These adjustable columns have an easy adjustable base that allows an adjustment up to 4". A 2 and 1 adjustment tool is included with the column. This tool has one end that is a wrench used for the base adjustment. The other end is an allen wrench for changing out the top plate.

Please consult local building codes and inspectors before installing and review the installation instructions found on our website (which are also attached to the column).



Adjustable Column Cap Plate (Included)

This cap plate comes attached to the column. This plate is 4 5/8" x 5 3/8" x 3/16" made in 10-gauge steel. With a center sinkhole, the plate screws into the column. The plate has either one keyhole or one 3/8" hole located in each corner to attach the plate to the beam.



Interchangeable Lally Lock Beam Plate

This cap plate is sold separately. Made from 1/4" low carbon steel. The plate has two keyholes and two 3/8" holes with a 19/32" countersunk hole in the center of the plate to accept a 1/2" bolt. The plate can be used for a 3" or 4" adjustable column.

Dimensions

- » 3 1/8" for 2 2x's » 5 3/8" for 3 LVL
- » 3 5/8" for 2 LVL » 6 1/8" for 4 2x's
- » 4 5/8" for 3 2x's » 7 1/8" for 4 LVL



Interchangeable Lally Lock Saddle Plate

This cap plate is sold separately. Made from 12 gauge low carbon steel with eight 3/16" holes. A specially designed hole and bolt to connect the plate to the column is located in the center of the plate.

Dimensions

- » 3 1/8" x 11 1/2" for 2 2x's » 5 3/8" x 11 1/2" for 3 LVL
- » 3 5/8" x 11 1/2" for 2 LVL » 6 1/8" x 11 1/2" for 4 2x's
- » 4 5/8" x 11 1/2" for 3 2x's » 7 1/8" x 11 1/2" for 4 LVL



PORTLAND STONE WARE CO.

Size and Load Chart

3" 11ga Adjustable Column			4" 11ga Adjustable Column		
Size	ASD Safe Load	LRFD Ultimate Load	ASD Safe Load	LRFD Ultimate Load	
6'0-6'4	14,718	22,077	22,235	33,353	
6'3-6'7	14,402	21,602	21,970	32,956	
6'6-6'10	14,079	21,119	21,698	32,547	
6'9-7'1	13,752	20,629	21,419	32,128	
7'0-7'4	13,421	20,132	21,133	31,699	
7'3-7'7	13,086	19,629	20,840	31,260	
7'6-7'10	12,748	19,122	20,542	30,813	
7'9-8'1	12,408	18,612	20,238	30,357	
8'0-8'4	12,066	18,099	19,928	29,893	
8'3-8'7	11,723	17,585	19,614	29,421	
8'6-8'10	11,380	17,070	19,296	28,943	
8'9-9'1	11,037	16,556	18,973	28,459	
9'0-9'4	10,695	16,043	18,646	27,969	
9'3-9'7	10,355	15,532	18,316	27,475	
9'6-9'10	10,016	15,024	17,984	26,975	
9'9-10'1	9,680	14,520	17,648	26,472	
10'0-10'4	9,347	14,020	17,311	25,966	
10'3-10'7	9,017	13,525	16,971	25,457	
10'6-10'10	8,691	13,037	16,630	24,945	
10'9-11'1	8,370	12,554	16,288	24,432	
11'0-11'4	8,053	12,079	15,945	23,918	
11'3-11'7	7,741	11,612	15,602	23,403	
11'6-11'10	7,435	11,153	15,259	22,888	
11'9-12'1	7,121	10,681	14,916	22,374	
12'0-12'4	6,827	10,240	14,573	21,860	

Maximum Allowable Loads in lbs.

**The table above was created for Dean Column Co., Inc. by licensed Professional Engineer Joseph Schmitt, State of New York.*

Ultimate Load: The specific load that a structure, member or part must withstand without failure.

Safe Load: A load determined by using a safety factor.

Safety Factor: A factor that engineers use to allow for the failure stress or stresses assumed to exist in a structure or a member. It provides a margin of error in the strength, rigidity, deformation, and endurance of a structure or its component parts to compensate for irregularities in structural materials

and workmanship, uncertainties involved in mathematical analysis and stress distribution, service deterioration, and other unevaluated conditions.

Dead Load: A static load due to the weight of the structure.

Live Load: A dynamic load (such as traffic) that is applied to a structure suddenly or that is accompanied by vibration, oscillation, or other conditions that affects its intensity.

