

for the Construction Industry



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# Efficiently transfer shear load across movement joints in concrete

Reinforced concrete is an important construction material. It offers strength, durability and can be formed into a variety of shapes. Concrete structures are designed with expansion and contraction joints at appropriate places to allow movement to take place. The design of the joint is important for the overall design to function correctly.

Ancon shear load connectors offer significant advantages over plain dowels. These connectors are more effective at transferring load and allowing movement to take place, easier to fix on site and can prove a more cost-effective solution.

Each connector is a two-part assembly comprising a sleeve and a dowel component.
Installation is a fast and accurate process, drilling of either formwork or concrete

is not required. The sleeve is simply nailed to the formwork ensuring subsequent alignment of the dowel, essential for unhindered movement.

They are manufactured from stainless steel to ensure a high degree of corrosion resistance with no requirement for additional protection.

In most cases, dowelled or keyed joints can be replaced by joints incorporating Ancon shear load connectors. They can be used for movement joints in floor slabs, suspended slabs, and for replacing double columns and beams at structural movement joints.

Applications in civil engineering include joints in bridge parapets, bridge abutments and diaphragm wall construction.

## Building Information Modelling



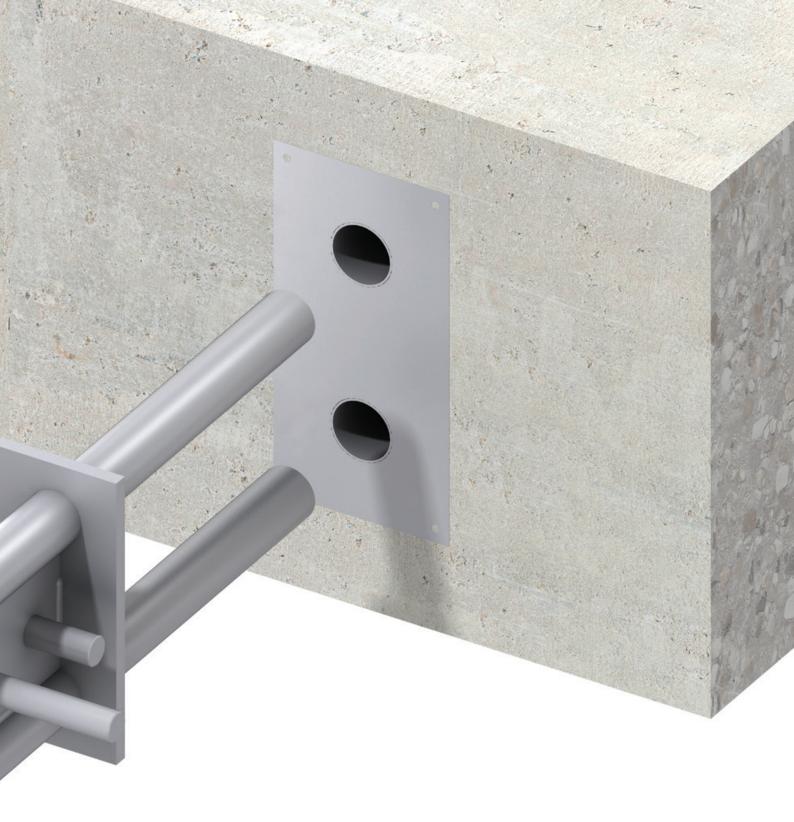
BIM objects of Ancon products are now available to download from www.ancon.com.au

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High Load Transfer

**Corrosion Resistant** 

**Stainless Steel** 





Acoustic Resilient Dowel Available



'Q' Range Allows Lateral Movement

**Design Program** 

Available



Two Step Installation Guarantees Alignment



BIM Objects Available





#### **Dowelled Joints**

Dowels are used to transfer shear across construction and movement joints in concrete. They are often either cast or drilled into the concrete. A single row of short thick dowels provides reasonable shear transfer but will experience massive deformation. This can lead to stress concentrations, resulting in subsequent spalling of the concrete.

Where dowels are used across expansion and contraction joints, half the length of the bar is debonded to allow movement to take place.

Dowelled joints either require formwork to be drilled for the dowels to pass through, or concrete to be drilled for dowels to be resin fixed in one side.

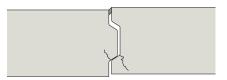
At movement joints, dowels will need to be accurately aligned in both directions to ensure movement can actually take place, otherwise cracking is likely to occur.

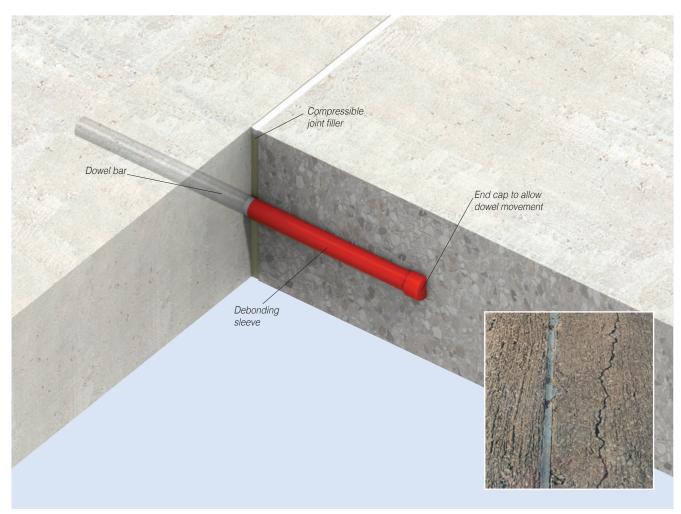
Plain dowels are not very effective when used across joints wider than 10mm.



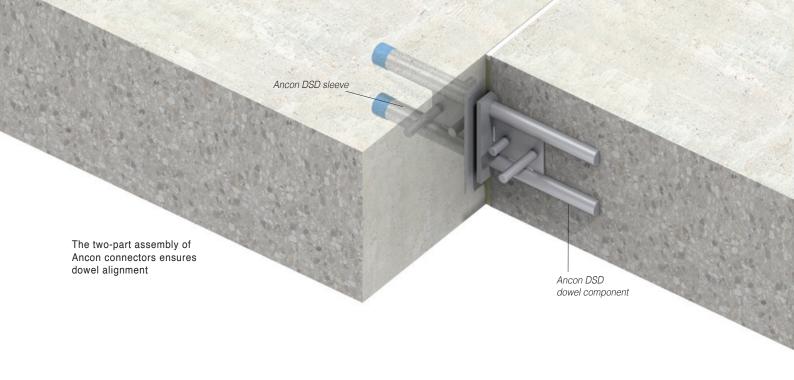
#### **Keyed Joints**

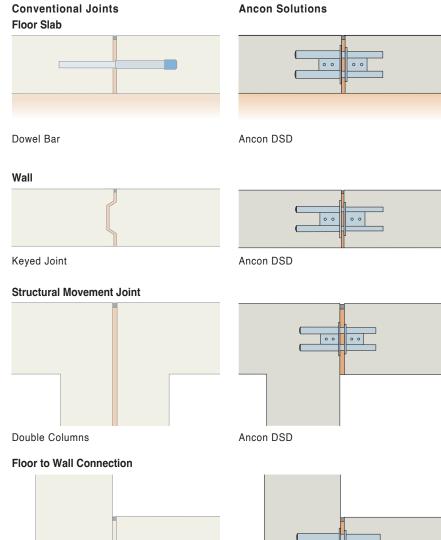
Keyed joints require complicated formwork to create the tongue and groove. If the joint is not formed correctly, differential movement can take place. Load is transferred through the locally reduced section of the joint which can at times result in cracking.





Misaligned dowels can result in cracking away from the expansion joint





Ancon DSD

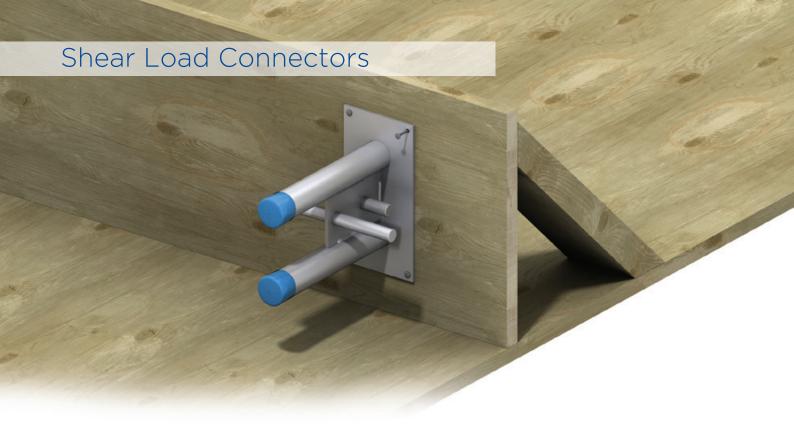
Corbel Support

#### **Ancon Solutions to Joints**

In most cases dowelled or keyed joints can be replaced by joints incorporating Ancon shear load connectors. These connectors are more effective at transferring load and allowing movement to take place, easier to fix on site and can prove a more cost-effective solution.

Ancon connectors can be used for movement joints in floor slabs, suspended slabs, and for replacing double columns and beams at structural movement joints. Applications in civil engineering include joints in bridge parapets, bridge abutments and diaphragm wall construction.

400mm Thick Slab with Joint Width of 20mm	One Ancon DSD130	Six 32mm Dia Dowe Bars
Dowel Diameters mm	2 x 35	6 x 32
Area of Dowels mm <sup>2</sup>	1924	4825
Design Resistance kN	202.5	197.5
1 Ancon DSD Design Resist		
Design Resist	ance 202.5kN	
	ance 202.5kN	er
Design Resist	ance 202.5kN	er





Victoria Point, Melbourne, VIC

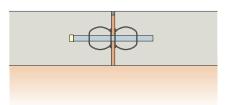


Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne, VIC

There are many applications for Ancon shear connectors in all types of construction using reinforced concrete in both building and civil engineering contracts.

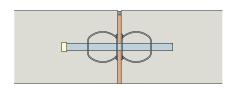
## **Building Applications Ground Floor Slabs**

Movement joints are usually required to divide a reinforced concrete ground slab into bays. Ancon DSD shear connectors are used to transfer shear load from slab to slab and to prevent differential settlement. Where adjoining bays are different sizes, movement in two directions will occur, Ancon DSDQ shear connectors should be used in this situation.



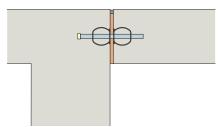
#### **Suspended Floor Slabs**

In suspended slabs, connectors should be placed at points of contraflecture where there is little or no bending moment and maximum shear force.



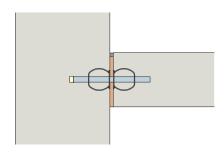
#### **Structural Movement Joints in Frames**

A common requirement in framed buildings is a structural movement joint to isolate one part of the building from another. Traditional practice is to provide a line of double columns. The use of Ancon shear connectors reduces costs, speeds construction and increases floor area.



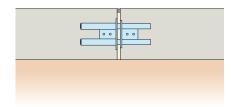
#### **Beam to Wall or Slab Connections**

Corbel and half lap joints are a problem to design and difficult and expensive to construct. The use of Ancon DSD shear connectors simplifies design and construction, producing a better detail.



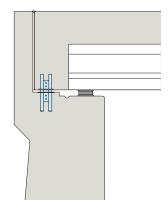
#### Civil Engineering Applications Movement Joints in Carriageways

Ancon DSD shear connectors are used in carriageway joints to transfer high shear loads caused by traffic loading and for eliminating differential settlement.



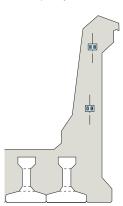
#### **Bridge Abutments**

Ancon DSD shear connectors are used vertically at bridge abutments to fix the bridge deck to the abutment. In addition to ease of installation, the use of Ancon DSD shear connectors allows for the bridge deck to be jacked up for bearings to be replaced.



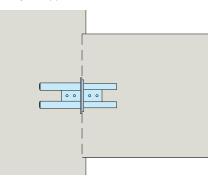
#### Joints in Parapets

The use of Ancon shear connectors in the vertical joints in parapets is a simple and cost effective way of connecting the sections. The Ancon DSDQ facilitates significant rotation at the joint without reducing the horizontal shear capacity.



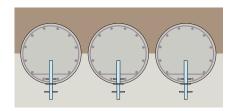
#### **Diaphragm Wall/Slab Connections**

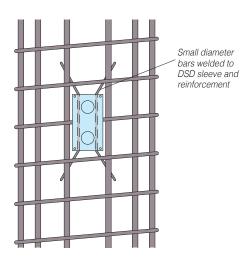
Connecting road slabs to diaphragm walls can be a difficult and expensive operation. Forming recesses, or using post fixed dowels into site drilled holes presents many problems on site. Ancon DSD shear connectors provide a cost effective solution. The sleeve components are nailed to plywood formwork which is rigidly fixed to the reinforcement cage. After excavation the plywood is removed to reveal the faces of the sleeves. The dowel components can now be inserted ready to support the slab.



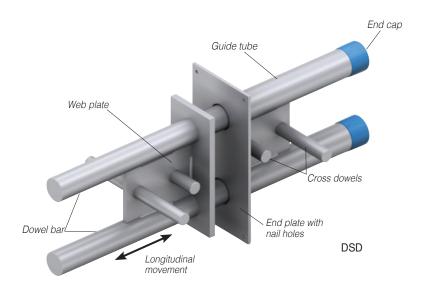
#### **Contiguous Piled Wall/Slab Connections**

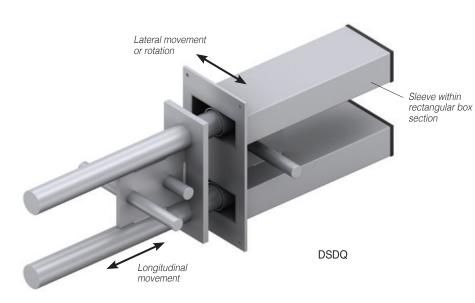
Similar in application to diaphragm wall construction, Ancon DSD shear connectors are used to transfer shear load from slab to pile.





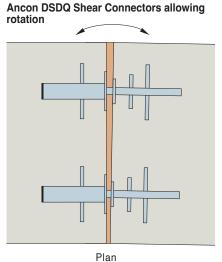


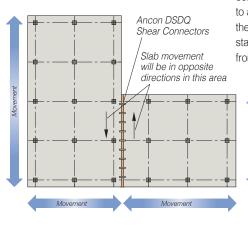




**Ancon DSDQ Shear Connectors allowing** 

movement in two directions





#### **Ancon Shear Load Connectors**

The DSD range of connectors offers significant advantages over plain dowels. Each connector is a two-part assembly comprising a sleeve and a dowel component. Installation is a fast and accurate process, drilling of either formwork or concrete is not required. The sleeve is simply nailed to the formwork ensuring subsequent alignment with the dowel, essential for effective movement.

They are manufactured from stainless steel to ensure a high degree of corrosion resistance with no requirement for additional protection.

Free software is available that simplifies the design of movement joints in reinforced concrete. For a given application, our design program will calculate the size and quantity of shear load connectors required, the edge distance and spacings at which they should be installed, and details of the local reinforcement.

Ancon DSD/Q connectors can be provided with 120 minutes fire protection. Special sleeves, manufactured from a fire barrier material, replace the compressible filler at the connector's position in the joint. This material foams and expands during a fire to protect the connector (page 23).

#### **Ancon DSD**

The Ancon DSD is the original two-part, double dowel, shear load connector. The two dowels are Duplex stainless steel bar. The dowel component can move longitudinally within the sleeve to accommodate movement. The connector is available in ten standard sizes and has design resistances from around 20kN to over 950kN. The larger connectors can be used in joints up to 60mm wide. Larger joints can be accommodated using special dowels. Please contact our Technical Department for further information.

#### **Ancon DSDQ**

The Ancon DSDQ shear load connector uses the same dowel component as the Ancon DSD, but the cylindrical sleeve is contained within a rectangular box section to allow lateral movement in addition to the longitudinal movement. There are nine standard sizes which have design resistances from around 30kN to over 950kN.

#### **Building Information Modelling**

BIM objects of the Ancon DSD and DSDQ are available from www.ancon.com.au

A range of stainless steel single dowel shear connectors is also available.

#### **Ancon ESD**

The Ancon ESD shear load connector is used where loads are small, but where alignment is critical. It is available in four sizes. The dowel component is Duplex stainless steel bar.

#### **Ancon ESDQ**

The Ancon ESDQ shear load connector uses the same dowel as the ESD, but the cylindrical sleeve is contained within a rectangular box section to allow lateral movement or rotation in addition to longitudinal movement.

#### **Ancon ED**

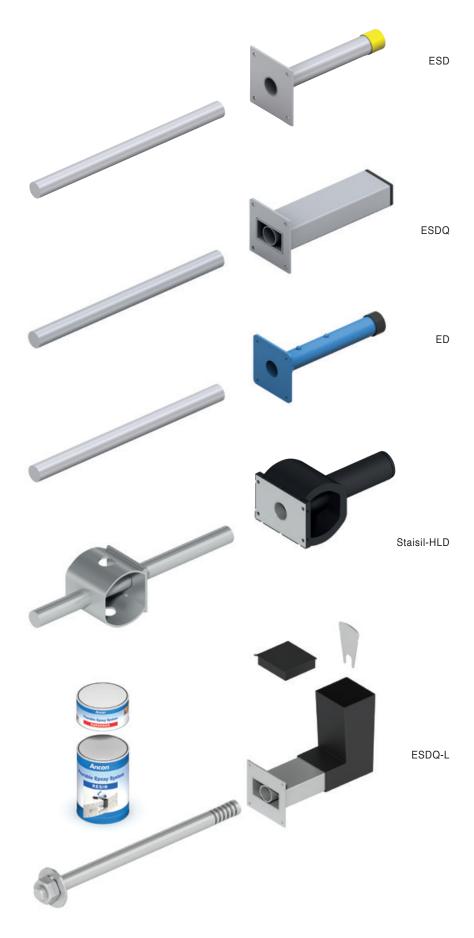
The Ancon ED is a low cost dowel connector for use in floor slabs where alignment is important but loads are small. The single dowel shear connector is available in four sizes. The sleeve component is made from a durable plastic and features an integral nail plate. The dowel component is Duplex stainless steel.

#### **Ancon Staisil-HLD Acoustic Dowel**

The Ancon Staisil-HLD features a 22mm diameter stainless steel dowel, located in a sound absorbing sleeve. It is designed to reduce the oscillation of impact sound through a building by isolating concrete components, such as stair landings from the main structural frame. A decoupled concrete configuration, featuring Staisil-HLDs, offers an 18dB impact sound reduction over a rigid concrete floor connection, verified by the Fraunhofer Institute in Germany.

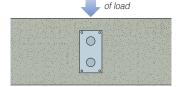
#### **ESDQ-L Lockable Dowel**

The ESDQ-L Lockable Dowel allows initial movement to take place and then, after a predetermined time period (generally 90-120 days), is locked with a two-part epoxy resin poured into the L-shaped void former. See page 24 for further information and other products within the range.



#### **Installation Procedure**

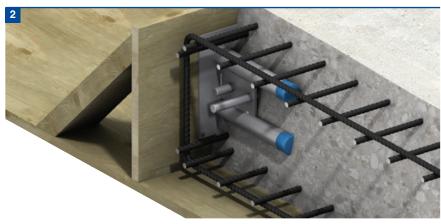
The two-part assembly of all Ancon shear connectors removes the need for drilling formwork on site, supporting dowel bars and fitting debonding sleeves and end caps. The installation is a fast and accurate process.



Direction



Nail the sleeve component to the shuttering ensuring that the sleeve is correctly orientated for the direction of the load. Check that the minimum spacing and edge distances are not exceeded. The label prevents debris from entering into the sleeve aperture and should not be removed at this stage.



Fix the local reinforcement in position around the sleeve component together with any other reinforcement that is required, ensuring that the correct cover to the reinforcement is maintained. Pour the concrete to complete the installation of the sleeve component.



When the concrete has achieved sufficient strength, strike the shuttering. Peel off or puncture the label to reveal the holes for the dowels. Where 'Q' versions are being used, the label should only be punctured enough to allow the dowel into the cylindrical sleeve to prevent debris entering the box section.



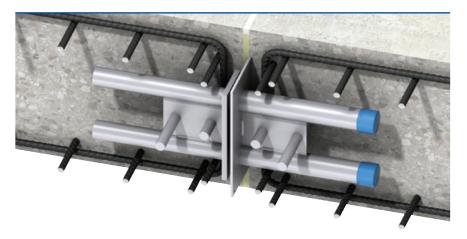
Position compressible joint filler of the appropriate width, for applications where movement is expected between the two sections of concrete.



Push the dowel component through the joint filler (if applicable) until it is fully located in the sleeve component. It may be necessary to tap the dowel component to overcome the dimple which pinch holds the dowel in the sleeve and prevents dislocation when the concrete is vibrated.



Fix the local reinforcement in position around the dowel component together with any other reinforcement that is required, ensuring that the correct cover to the reinforcement is maintained. Pour the concrete to complete the installation of the shear connector.



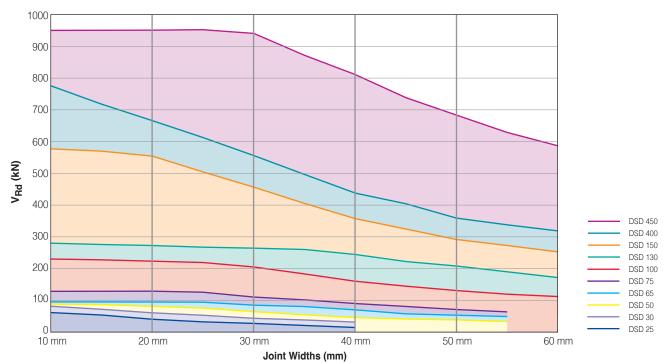
#### Notes

- (i) Although installation is shown for Ancon DSD, the procedure is the same for all Ancon shear connectors.
- (ii) Where deep concrete pours are proposed, the installation will require further consideration. More robust fixing of the sleeve and dowel components will be necessary to avoid displacement during placing of the concrete.



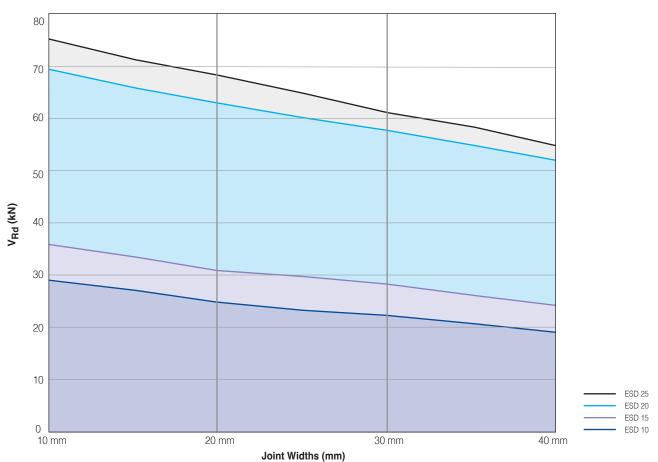
**Design Resistance** 

Ancon DSD V<sub>Rd</sub> Design Resistance (kN) for Various Joint Widths (mm) at the Maximum Slab Thickness (mm) in 32 MPa Concrete



Note: For more detailed information please see page 15.

 $Ancon\ ESD\ V_{Rd}\ \ Design\ Resistance\ (kN)\ for\ Various\ Joint\ Widths\ (mm)\ at\ the\ Maximum\ Slab\ Thickness\ (mm)\ in\ 32\ MPa\ Concrete$ 



Note: For more detailed information please see page 21.

#### **DSD and DSDQ Shear Connectors**

V<sub>Rd</sub> Design Resistance (kN) for Various Joint Widths (mm) and Slab Thickness (mm) using 25MPa Concrete

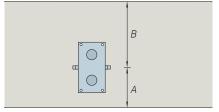
Slab Thickness	Product			Maximum Wid	th of Joint (mm)		
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40	50	60
180*	Hererenee	39.5	39.5	29.9	23.2	-	-
200		45.7	41.8	29.9	23.2		
220		52.3	41.8	29.9	23.2	_	_
240	DSD 25	59.3	41.8	29.9	23.2	_	_
260		66.7	41.8	29.9	23.2		
280		69.6	41.8	29.9	23.2		
180*		42.7	42.7	42.7	34.7		
200		49.2	49.2	44.6	34.7		
220		56.1	56.1	44.6	34.7		
240	DSD/DSDQ 30	63.4	62.4	44.6	34.7		_
260		71.1	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	_
280		79.1	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	_
180*		43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	40.4	
200		50.3	50.3	50.3	49.4	40.4	_
220		57.3	57.3	57.3	49.4	40.4	-
240	DSD/DSDQ 50	64.6	64.6	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
260		72.3	72.3	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
		80.4					-
280			80.4	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
200*		62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	55.4	-
20		64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	55.4	-
240	DSD/DSDQ 65	68.6	68.6	68.6	67.7	55.4	-
260		76.4	76.4	76.4	67.7	55.4	-
280		84.6	84.6	84.6	67.7	55.4	-
300		93.0	93.0	87.1	67.7	55.4	-
240*		86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	73.8	-
260		89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	73.8	-
180	DSD/DSDQ 75	94.8	94.8	94.8	90.1	73.8	-
300	202,2024.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	90.1	73.8	-
320		113.6	113.6	113.6	90.1	73.8	-
340		123.4	123.4	115.9	90.1	73.8	-
320*		161.5	157.6	154.0	150.5	133.6	114.0
340		166.5	162.6	158.8	155.2	133.6	114.0
360	DSD/DSDQ 100	170.8	166.7	162.8	159.1	133.6	114.0
380	202/2024 100	183.2	178.9	174.7	161.4	133.6	114.0
100		196.0	191.4	186.9	161.4	133.6	114.0
120		209.1	204.2	199.4	161.4	133.6	114.0
360*		185.0	181.3	177.7	174.3	171.0	167.9
380		193.4	189.5	185.8	182.2	178.8	175.5
100	DSD/DSDQ 130	206.6	202.5	198.5	194.7	191.0	176.1
120		220.2	215.8	211.5	207.5	203.6	176.1
140		234.0	229.3	224.8	220.5	206.5	176.1
160		248.2	243.2	238.4	233.8	206.5	176.1
150*		280.8	276.0	271.3	266.8	262.4	253.6
500		308.2	302.8	297.7	292.8	288.0	253.6
550	DSD/DSDQ 150	339.7	333.8	328.2	322.7	297.4	253.6
000	D0D/D0DQ 100	380.5	373.9	367.6	359.3	297.4	253.6
'00		465.4	457.3	449.6	359.3	297.4	253.6
300		485.6	477.2	451.2	359.3	297.4	253.6
600*		441.1	434.6	428.3	422.2	369.3	315.0
50		485.1	478.0	471.0	441.8	369.3	315.0
00	DSD/DSDQ 400	529.9	522.1	514.5	441.8	369.3	315.0
00	700 DOD/Q 400	620.9	611.8	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
900		712.7	666.4	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
1000		745.3	666.4	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
600*	<u> </u>	485.1	485.1	485.1	485.1	485.1	485.1
550		515.5	515.5	515.5	515.5	515.5	515.5
'00	DSD/DSDQ 450	561.4	561.4	561.4	561.4	561.4	561.4
300	707 Y 700 Y 400	654.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	586.9
900		747.9	747.9	747.9	747.9	684.7	586.9
1000		840.1	840.1	840.1	811.4	684.7	586.9

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Refers to the minimum slab depth  $H_{\text{min}}$  for each connector type.

#### Position of connectors in slab

The tables on pages 14 and 15 are based on the shear connector being located centrally in the slab edge. If the shear connector is offset from the centreline, the minimum distance between the connector centre and the slab face should be considered as H/2.

 $H=2 \times min(A,B)$ 



A < BSlab thickness to be considered in selecting the connector is  $2 \times A$ . Minimum values are shown in the table.

200		
Product Reference	Minimum Slab Depth H <sub>min</sub>	Minimum Depth 'A'
	* 1000	
DSD 25	180mm	90mm
DSD/DSDQ 30	180mm	90mm
DSD/DSDQ 50	180mm	90mm
DSD/DSDQ 65	200mm	100mm
DSD/DSDQ 75	240mm	120mm
DSD/DSDQ 100	320mm	160mm
DSD/DSDQ 130	360mm	180mm
DSD/DSDQ 150	450mm	225mm
DSD/DSDQ 400	600mm	300mm
DSD/DSDQ 450	600mm	300mm

#### **DSD and DSDQ Shear Connectors**

#### V<sub>Rd</sub> Design Resistance (kN) for Various Joint Widths (mm) and Slab Thickness (mm) using 32MPa Concrete

Slab Thickness	Product			Maximum Width of Joint (r			
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40	50	60
180*		44.7	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
200		51.8	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
220	DSD 25	59.3	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
240	DOD 23	67.3	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
260		69.6	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
280		69.6	41.8	29.9	23.2	-	-
180*		48.3	48.3	44.6	34.7	-	-
200		55.7	55.7	44.6	34.7	-	-
220	DOD/DODO 00	63.6	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	-
240	DSD/DSDQ 30	71.8	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	-
260		80.5	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	_
280		89.7	62.4	44.6	34.7	-	_
180*		49.6	49.6	49.6	49.4	40.4	_
200		57.0	57.0	57.0	49.4	40.4	_
220		64.9	64.9	63.5	49.4	40.4	
	DSD/DSDQ 50						-
240		73.2	73.2	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
260		82.0	82.0	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
280		91.1	88.9	63.5	49.4	40.4	-
200*		70.5	70.5	70.5	67.7	55.4	-
220		72.8	72.8	72.8	67.7	55.4	-
240	DSD/DSDQ 65	77.8	77.8	77.8	67.7	55.4	-
260	D0D/D0DQ 00	86.6	86.6	86.6	67.7	55.4	-
280		95.8	95.8	87.1	67.7	55.4	-
300		105.5	105.5	87.1	67.7	55.4	-
240*		97.6	97.6	97.6	90.1	73.8	-
260		101.0	101.0	101.0	90.1	73.8	-
280	DSD/DSDQ 75	107.4	107.4	107.4	90.1	73.8	-
300	D0D/D0DQ 10	117.9	117.9	115.9	90.1	73.8	-
320		128.7	128.7	115.9	90.1	73.8	-
340		139.9	139.9	115.9	90.1	73.8	-
320*		183.0	178.7	174.5	161.4	133.6	114.0
340		188.7	184.3	180.0	161.4	133.6	114.0
360	DSD/DSDQ 100	193.5	188.9	184.5	161.4	133.6	114.0
380	ווין אחפחוחפח	207.7	202.7	198.0	161.4	133.6	114.0
400		222.2	216.9	203.9	161.4	133.6	114.0
420		237.0	231.4	203.9	161.4	133.6	114.0
360*		209.7	205.5	201.4	197.6	193.8	176.1
380		219.2	214.8	210.6	206.5	202.7	176.1
400							176.1
	DSD/DSDQ 130	234.2	229.5	225.0	220.7	206.5	
420		249.5	244.5	239.8	235.1	206.5	176.1
440		265.2	259.9	254.8	249.5	206.5	176.1
460		281.2	275.6	270.2	249.5	206.5	176.1
450*		318.2	312.8	307.5	302.3	297.4	253.6
500		349.2	343.2	337.4	331.8	297.4	253.6
550	DSD/DSDQ 150	385.0	378.3	371.9	359.3	297.4	253.6
600	202/2024 100	431.2	423.8	416.6	359.3	297.4	253.6
700		527.4	518.3	451.2	359.3	297.4	253.6
800		582.7	553.0	451.2	359.3	297.4	253.6
600*		499.9	492.5	485.4	441.8	369.3	315.0
650		549.8	541.7	533.8	441.8	369.3	315.0
700	DCD/DCDQ 400	600.5	591.7	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
800	DSD/DSDQ 400	703.7	666.4	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
900		778.7	666.4	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
1000		778.7	666.4	554.1	441.8	369.3	315.0
600*		549.8					
			549.8	549.8	549.8	549.8	549.8
650		584.2	584.2	584.2	584.2	584.2	584.2
700	DSD/DSDQ 450	636.2	636.2	636.2	636.2	636.2	586.9
800		741.7	741.7	741.7	741.7	684.7	586.9
900		847.6	847.6	847.6	811.4	684.7	586.9
1000		952.1	952.1	941.1	811.4	684.7	586.9

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Refers to the minimum slab depth  $H_{\text{min}}$  for each connector type.

DSD Design Example

Slab thickness
Joint width
Concrete strength
Characteristic dead load
Characteristic imposed load = 400mm = 30mm = 32MPa

= 100kN/m = 120kN/m  $\begin{array}{l} \gamma_{G}=1.2^{*} \\ \gamma_{Q}=1.5^{*} \end{array}$ 

Design load  $= (100 \times 1.2) + (120 \times 1.5) = 300 \text{kN/m}$ 

F<sub>Rd</sub> (Design capacity) DSD100 = 203.9kN DSD130 = 225.0kN

Maximum centres Either connector would be acceptable, although using DSD100s at 600mm centres would be the most cost-effective solution.

\*The partial safety factors of 1.2 ( $\gamma_G$ ) and 1.5 ( $\gamma_Q$ ) are those recommended in AS 1170 Structural Design Actions.

See local reinforcement requirements on page 16.



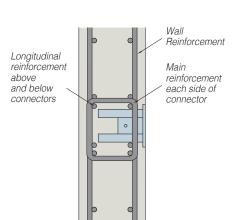
#### **DSD Reinforcement Details**

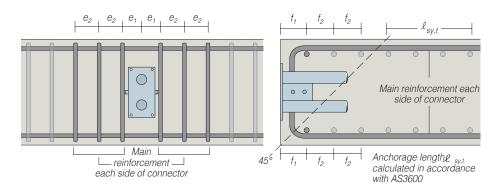
Local reinforcement is required around each connector to guarantee that the forces are transferred between the connectors and the concrete. Correct detailing in accordance with appropriate design codes and the recommendations provided here will ensure Ancon DSD and DSDQ connectors attain their full capacity.

The tables show proposals for the type and spacing of the main reinforcement, together with details of reinforcement above and below the connectors (top and bottom bars).



For walls, the reinforcement is repeated as in the tables but with links replacing the U-bars. Links should extend between the near face and the far face of the wall reinforcement.





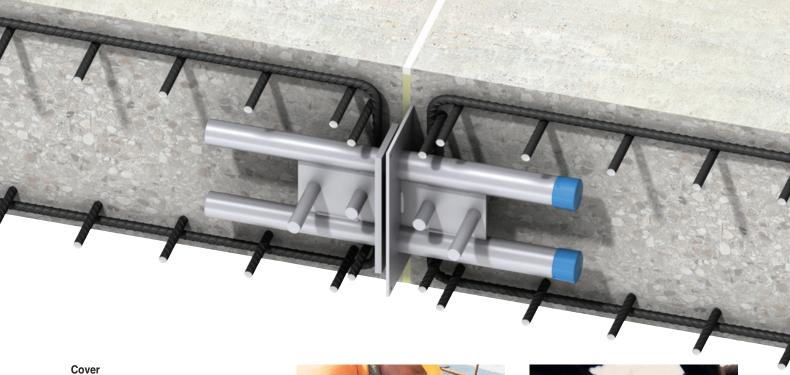
#### Based on 32MPa Concrete, maximum slab depth (see page 15) 20mm joint and 30mm cover

DSD/DSDQ	Options for Main Reinforcement (No. U bars each side) U bars	Maximum Spacing (mm)
25*	2 N10	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 90$ mm
30	3 N10	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 50$ mm
	2 N12	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 90$ mm
50	4 N10	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 30$ mm
	3 N12	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 40$ mm
65	4 N10	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 40$ mm
00	3 N12	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 56$ mm
75	5 N10	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 40$ mm
	4 N12	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 50$ mm
100	5 N12	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 50$ mm
100	3 N16	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 100$ mm
130	4 N16	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 80$ mm
150	6 N16	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 100$ mm
400	7 N16 5 N20	$e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 110$ mm $e_1 = 60$ mm; $e_2 = 160$ mm
450	9 N16 7 N20	e <sub>1</sub> = 60mm; e <sub>2</sub> = 80mm e <sub>1</sub> = 60mm; e <sub>2</sub> = 110mm

#### Options for Longitudinal Bars (No. bars top and bottom)

DSD/DSDQ	opnono ioi zongituaniai zaro (iioi zaro iop ania	Spacing (mm)
25*	1 N10	$f_1 = 60$ mm $f_2 = NA$
30	2 N10	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 60$ mm
50	2 N10	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
65	2 N10	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
75	3 N10	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
7.5	2 N12	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
100	3 N12	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
100	2 N16	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
130	4 N12	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
130	2 N16	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
150	4 N16	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 70$ mm
400	5 N16	$f_1 = 60$ mm; $f_2 = 100$ mm
450	6 N16	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 100 \text{mm}$

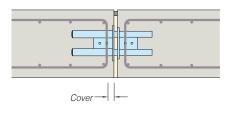
\*DSD only



Minimum cover to local reinforcement is to the recommendations of AS 3600: 2009 (Table 4.10.3.2). Maximum cover is as shown in the table.

Ref DSD DSDQ	Max Cover to Face (mm)
25*	30
30	30
50	30
65	40
75	50
100	50
130	50
150	50
400	60
450	60







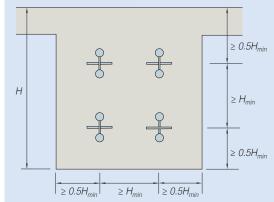
#### Minimum Wall Thickness



Ref	Minimum Wall Thickness W <sub>T</sub>					
DSD/DSDQ	DSD	DSDQ				
25	180mm	-				
30	180mm	190mm				
50	185mm	210mm				
65	205mm	225mm				
75	205mm	225mm				
100	260mm	290mm				
130	315mm	340mm				
150	325mm	355mm				
400	385mm	405mm				
450	420mm	455mm				

#### **Guidance on Specifying DSD at Beam Connections**

The diagram and table show the minimum vertical and horizontal dowel spacings. For further guidance, and local reinforcement requirements, please contact us.

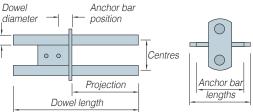


DSD Type	H <sub>min</sub>
DSD25	180mm
DSD30	180mm
DSD50	180mm
DSD65	200mm
DSD75	240mm
DSD100	320mm
DSD130	360mm
DSD150	450mm
DSD400	600mm
DSD450	600mm

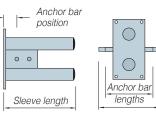


#### 0 0

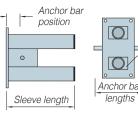
**Dowel Component** 

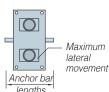


#### **DSD Sleeve**



#### **DSDQ Sleeve**





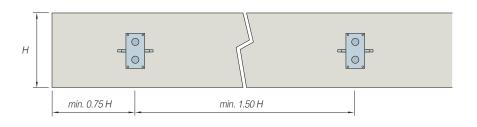
#### **Dimensions**

Ref	Dowel Component					DSD Sleeve			DSDQ Sleeve				
DSD DSDQ	Dowel Length	Dowel Dia	Dowel Centres	Dowel Projection	Anchor Bar Position	Anchor Bar Lengths	Sleeve Length	Anchor Bar Position	Anchor Bar Lengths	Sleeve Length	Anchor Bar Position	Anchor Bar Length	Lateral Mov'nt
25*	250	14	40	120	31	50/110	120	28	50/110	-	-	-	-
30	260	16	48	120	31	50/110	120	28	50/110	140	33	70	+/-12.5
50	280	18	50	130	31	50/130	135	28	50/130	160	33	70	+/-12.8
65	300	20	65	150	31	50/130	155	28	50/130	175	33	70	+/-10.5
75	340	22	75	150	33	50/150	155	31	50/150	175	33	120	+/-10.3
100	400	30	100	210	34	80/170	210	36	80/170	240	54	170	+/-20.75
130	470	35	105	260	34	80/170	265	36	80/170	290	59	170	+/-18.25
150	550	42	120	270	54	80/210	275	39	80/210	305	54	170	+/-10.85
400	660	52	160	330	70	130/300	335	70	130/300	355	64	300	+/-15.25
450	690	65	180	360	80	130/300	370	80	130/300	400	89	300	+/-27.5

Notes: \*DSD only. All dimensions are in millimetres (mm).

#### **Edge Distance and Spacing**

The minimum edge distance and spacing of Ancon DSD/DSDQ shear load connectors is determined by the depth of slab and is illustrated in the adjacent drawing. It is possible to reduce the spacing further with the absolute minimum being 1.5  $H_{min}$  (where  $H_{min}$ is the minimum slab depth for each connector type), however the design resistances ar e then limited to those given for H<sub>min</sub>.



#### Example

Slab thickness Joint width = 420mm Concrete strength = 32MPa = 203.9 kN

Design load per connector Spacing for max. load = 420 x 1.5 = 630mm End distance for max. load  $= 420 \times 0.75$ Design capacity per metre = 323.65 kN/m

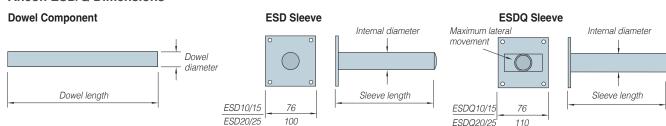
As a DSD100 can be used in a 320mm slab for a design load per connector of up to 178.7kN, the spacing can be based on a 320mm slab. Therefore:

Reduced spacing Reduced end distance = 320 x 1.5 = 480mm = 320 x 0.75 = 240mm = 174.5 / 0.48 = 363.54kN/m Design capacity per metre

## DSD100 Design Capacities for 30mm Joints in

Slab Thickness	Design Capacity
320mm	174.5kN
340mm	180.0kN
360mm	184.5kN
380mm	198.0kN
400mm	203.9kN
420mm	203.9kN

#### **Ancon ESD/Q Dimensions**

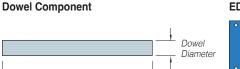


Ref	Dowel Co	Dowel Component		ESD Sleeve		ESDQ Sleeve		
ESD ESDQ	Dowel Diameter	Dowel Length	Internal Diameter	Sleeve Length	Internal Diameter	Sleeve Length	Max. Lateral Movement	
10 300	20	300	21	175	21	175	+/-10	
15 300	22	300	23	175	23	175	+/-10	
20 300	30	300	31	175	31	175	+/-20.5	
25 350	35	350	36	200	36	200	+/-18	

Notes: Example Ref ESD10 300. All dimensions are in millimetres (mm).

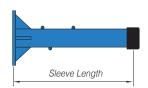
#### **Ancon ED Dimensions**

The dowel component is available in Duplex stainless steel, zinc plated and carbon steel.



Dowel Length





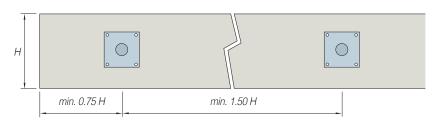
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Ref ED	Dowel Diameter	Dowel Length	Sleeve Length
10 300	20	300	170
15 300	22	300	170
20 300	30	300	170
25 350	35	350	195

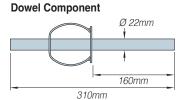
Notes: Example Ref ED10 300. All dimensions are in millimetres (mm).

#### **Edge Distance and Spacing**

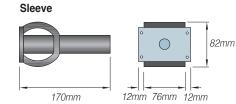
The minimum edge distance and spacing of Ancon ESD/ESDQ/ED shear load connectors is determined by the depth of slab and is illustrated in the adjacent drawing. It is possible to reduce the spacing further with the absolute minimum being 1.5  $\rm H_{min}$  (where  $\rm H_{min}$  is the minimum slab depth for each connector type), however the design resistances are then limited to those given for  $\rm H_{min}$ .



#### **Ancon Staisil-HLD Acoustic Shear Dowel**

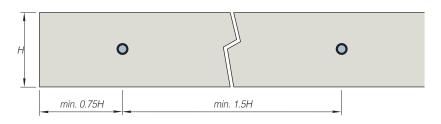


# 95mm



#### **Edge Distance and Spacing**

The minimum edge distance and spacing of Ancon Staisil-HLD shear load connectors is determined by the depth of slab and is illustrated in the adjacent drawing. The distances shown apply to slabs less than or equal to 220mm. For slabs greater than 220mm, the minimum spacing is 330mm and the minimum edge distance is 165mm.



V<sub>Rd</sub> Design Resistance (kN) for Various Joint Widths (mm) and Slab Thickness (mm) using 25MPa Concrete

Slab Thickness	Product		Maximum Wid	th of Joint (mm)	
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40
180*		29.1	25.7	22.4	19.7
200		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
220	ESD/ESDQ 10	29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
240	E0D/E0DQ 10	29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
260		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
280		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
180*		32.6	31.9	28.1	24.9
200		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
220	ESD/ESDQ 15	36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
240	LOD/LODQ 10	36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
260		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
280		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
220*		53.6	53.6	53.6	52.7
240		62.2	62.2	57.8	52.7
260	ESD/ESDQ 20	69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
280	E0D/E0DQ 20	69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
300		69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
350		69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
240*		64.4	64.4	61.5	55.7
260		73.7	68.0	61.5	55.7
280	ESD/ESDQ 25	75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
300	202,202 & 20	75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
350		75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
400		75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7

Slab Thickness	Product		Maximum Wid	Ith of Joint (mm)	
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40
180*		14.5	12.8	11.2	9.8
200		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
220		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
240	ED 10	14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
260		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
280		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
180*		16.3	15.9	14.1	12.5
200		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
220	ED 45	18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
240	ED 15	18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
260		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
280		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
220*		26.8	26.8	26.8	26.4
240		31.1	31.1	28.9	26.4
260	ED 00	35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
280	ED 20	35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
300		35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
350		35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
240*		32.2	32.2	30.7	27.9
260		36.8	34.0	30.7	27.9
280		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
300	ED 25	37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
350		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
400		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9

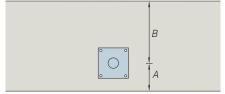
<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the minimum slab depth H<sub>min</sub> for each connector type.

Slab Thickness	Product			Maximum Width of Joint (mm)			
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40	50	60
180		35	35	35	34	33	32
200		37	37	37	37	37	37
220		39	39	39	39	39	39
240	Staisil-HLD	39	39	39	39	39	39
260	Otaton FIED	39	39	39	39	39	39
280		39	39	39	39	39	39
300		39	39	39	39	39	39
320		39	39	39	39	39	39

#### Position of connectors in slab

The tables on pages 20 and 21 are based on the shear connector being located centrally in the slab edge. If the shear connector is offset from the centreline, the minimum distance between the connector centre and the slab face should be considered as H/2.

 $H=2 \times min(A,B)$ 



A < B Slab thickness to be considered in selecting the connector is 2 x A. Minimum values are shown in the table.

Product Reference	Minimum Slab Depth H <sub>min</sub>	Minimum Depth 'A'
ESD/ESDQ 10	180mm	90mm
ESD/ESDQ 15	180mm	90mm
ESD/ESDQ 20	220mm	110mm
ESD/ESDQ 25	240mm	120mm
ED 10	180mm	90mm
ED 15	180mm	90mm
ED 20	220mm	110mm
ED 25	240mm	120mm
Staisil-HLD	180mm	90mm

V<sub>Rd</sub> Design Resistance (kN) for Various Joint Widths (mm) and Slab Thickness (mm) using 32MPa Concrete

Slab Thickness	Product		Maximum Wid	th of Joint (mm)	
(mm)	Reference	10	20	<b>` 3</b> 0	40
180*		29.1	25.7	22.4	19.7
200		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
220	ESD/ESDQ 10	29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
240	ESD/ESDQ 10	29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
260		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
280		29.6	25.7	22.4	19.7
80*		32.6	31.9	28.1	24.9
200		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
220	ESD/ESDQ 15	36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
240	ESD/ESDQ 15	36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
260		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
280		36.3	31.9	28.1	24.9
220*		53.6	53.6	53.6	52.7
40		62.2	62.2	57.8	52.7
260	ESD/ESDQ 20	69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
280	ESD/ESDQ 20	69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
300		69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
150		69.9	63.5	57.8	52.7
40*		64.4	64.4	61.5	55.7
260		73.7	68.0	61.5	55.7
280	ESD/ESDQ 25	75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
300	EOD/EODQ 25	75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
350		75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
100		75.4	68.0	61.5	55.7
Slab Thickness	Product		Maximum Wid	th of Joint (mm)	
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40
180*		14.5	12.8	11.2	9.8
200		1/1.8	12.8	11.2	9.8

Slab Thickness	Product		Maximum Wid	th of Joint (mm)	
(mm)	Reference	10	20	<b>` 3</b> Ó	40
180*		14.5	12.8	11.2	9.8
200		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
220		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
240	ED 10	14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
260		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
280		14.8	12.8	11.2	9.8
180*		16.3	15.9	14.1	12.5
200		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
220	FD 45	18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
240	ED 15	18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
260		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
280		18.2	15.9	14.1	12.5
220*		26.8	26.8	26.8	26.4
240		31.1	31.1	28.9	26.4
260	FD 00	35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
280	ED 20	35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
300		35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
350		35.0	31.8	28.9	26.4
240*		32.2	32.2	30.7	27.9
260		36.8	34.0	30.7	27.9
280		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
300	ED 25	37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
350		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9
400		37.7	34.0	30.7	27.9

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Refers to the minimum slab depth  $H_{\text{min}}$  for each connector type.

Slab Thickness	Product			Maximum Widt	h of Joint (mm)			
(mm)	Reference	10	20	30	40`	50	60	
180		35	35	35	34	33	32	
200		37	37	37	37	37	37	
220		39	39	39	39	39	39	
240	Staisil-HLD	39	39	39	39	39	39	
260	Staton FIED	39	39	39	39	39	39	
280		39	39	39	39	39	39	
300		39	39	39	39	39	39	
320		39	39	39	39	39	39	

#### **ESD Design Example**

Slab thickness
Maximum width of Joint
Concrete Strength
Characteristic dead load
Characteristic imposed load
Design load = 220mm = 30mm = 32MPa

= 20kN/m= 26kN/m = (20 x 1.2) + (26 x 1.5) = 63kN/m  $\begin{array}{l} \gamma_G = 1.2^* \\ \gamma_Q = 1.5^* \end{array}$ 

F<sub>Rd</sub> (Design Capacity) ESD10 = 22.4kN ESD15 = 28.1kN ESD20 = 53.6kN

Maximum centres = 22.4 / 63 = 0.356m use 350mm = 28.1 / 63 = 0.446m use 440mm = 53.6 / 63 = 0.851m use 850mm

Any of the three connectors would be acceptable, although using ESD20s at 800mm centres would minimise the number of connectors to be installed.

\*The partial safety factors of 1.2 ( $\gamma_G$ ) and 1.5 ( $\gamma_Q$ ) are those recommended in AS 1170 Structural Design Actions.

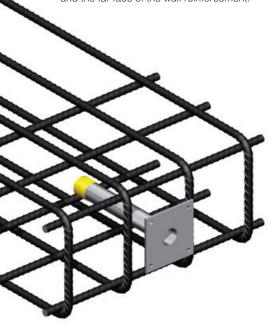


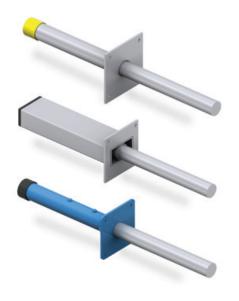
#### **ESD Reinforcement Details**

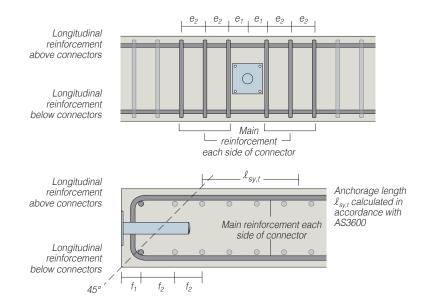
Local reinforcement is required around each connector to guarantee that the forces are transferred between the connectors and the concrete. Correct detailing in accordance with appropriate design codes and the recommendations provided here will ensure Ancon ESD, ESDQ, ED and Staisil connectors attain their full capacity.

The tables show proposals for the type and spacing of the main reinforcement, together with details of reinforcement above and below the connectors.

For walls, the reinforcement is repeated as in the tables but with links replacing the U-bars. Links should extend between the near face and the far face of the wall reinforcement.





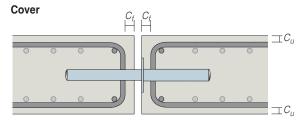


## Based on a minimum of 32MPa Concrete, maximum slab depth (see page 21) and 20mm joint, 30mm cover

	Options for Main Reinfor	cement (No. U bars each side)
ED/ESD/ESDQ	. U bars	Maximum Spacing (mm)
10	2 N10	e <sub>1</sub> = 35mm; e <sub>2</sub> = 50mm
	1 N12	$e_1 = 35mm$
15	2 N10	$e_1 = 50$ mm; $e_2 = 40$ mm
20	2 N12	$e_1 = 40 \text{mm}; e_2 = 30 \text{mm}$
25	3 N12	$e_1 = 45$ mm; $e_2 = 45$ mm
Staisil-HLD	2 N10	e <sub>1</sub> = 35mm; e <sub>2</sub> = 50mm
σιαιοιι-ι ΙΕυ	1 N12	$e_1 = 35$ mm

#### Options for Longitudinal Reinforcement (No. bars top and bottom)

ED/ESD/ESDQ	U bars	Spacing (mm)
10	2 N10	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
	1 N12	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
15	2 N10	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
	1 N12	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
20	2 N10	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
	1 N12	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
25	2 N10	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
Staisil-HLD	2 N10	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$
	1 N12	$f_1 = 60 \text{mm}; f_2 = 70 \text{mm}$



Minimum cover  $C_u$  to local reinforcement is the recommendations of AS3600

Reference	Minimum Cover to Face C <sub>f</sub>	Maximum Cover to Face C <sub>f</sub>
10	To be specified by engineer according to AS3600	50mm
15		50mm
20		50mm
25		50mm
Staisil-HLD		50mm

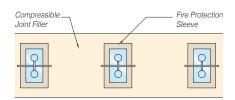
#### **Fire Protection**

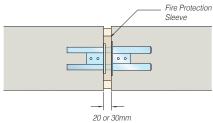
Ancon shear connectors can be provided with a fire rating of 120 mins (REI 120) as per EN 13501-2. Special sleeves, manufactured from a fire barrier material, replace the compressible filler at the connector's position in the joint. This material foams and expands during a fire to protect the connector.

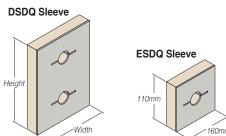
Fire protection sleeves are supplied in a thickness of 20 and 30mm to fit the respective joint thickness. Sleeves of different thicknesses can be used together for larger joints. The hole or holes in the sleeve are supplied to suit the connector's dowel diameter.

#### **Product Codes**

Connector/Fire Protection Sleeve/Thickness e.g DSD30/FPS/20, ESDQ/FPS/30







Available thicknesses: 20mm, 30mm

#### **Dimensions**

Part No.	Width/Height (mm)
DSD25/FPS/20	110/160
DSD30/FPS/20	110/160
DSD50/FPS/20	110/160
DSD65/FPS/20	110/160
DSD75/FPS/20	110/160
DSD100/FPS/20	170/250
DSD130/FPS/20	170/250
DSD150/FPS/20	170/250
DSD400/FPS/20	300/350
DSD450/FPS/20	300/350

For 30mm thickness please replace 20 with 30. For Fire Protection Sleeves for ESD, please replace DSD with ESD in the part number.

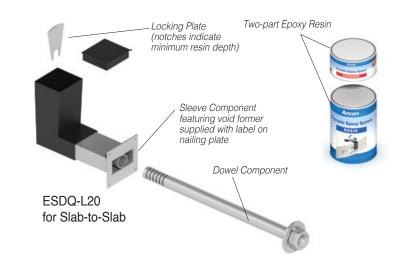
The Fire Protection Sleeves always suit both, DSD/ESD and DSDQ/ESDQ types.

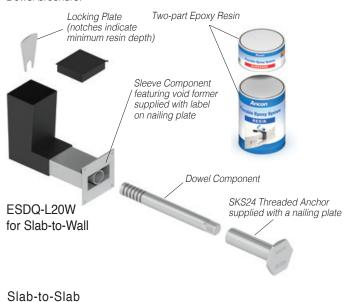
#### **Lockable Dowels**

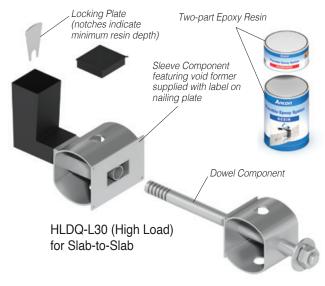
Ancon Lockable Dowels (Australian Patent 2008294503) are most commonly used at temporary building joints in post-tensioned floors. The dowel allows initial shrinkage of the concrete to take place and is then locked in position with an epoxy resin, inserted from the top of the slab.

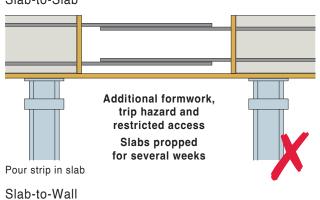
They are a proven, independently-tested solution which is both easy to detail and install on site. The range comprises three products; ESDQ-L20 and HLDQ-L30 for slab-to-slab applications, and ESDQ-L20W for slab-to-wall applications.

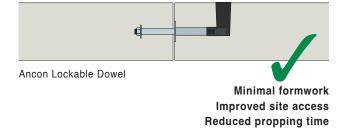
More information is in the Ancon Lockable Dowel brochure.













Pour strip at wall-to-slab junction



**Restricted access** 

Slabs propped

for several weeks

#### **Projects**



Victoria Point, Melbourne, VIC



Riparian Plaza, Brisbane, QLD



Casino Towers, Brisbane, QLD



Melbourne Cricket Ground, VIC

#### **Other Ancon Products**

#### **Punching Shear Reinforcement**

Ancon Shearfix is used within a slab to provide additional reinforcement from punching shear around columns. The system consists of double-headed steel studs welded to flat rails and is designed to suit the load conditions and slab depth at each column using our free calculation software.

#### **Reinforcing Bar Couplers**

The use of reinforcing bar couplers can provide significant advantages over lapped joints. Design and construction of the concrete can be simplified and the amount of reinforcement can be reduced. The Ancon range includes BT parallel-threaded and MBT mechanically-bolted couplers.

#### **Reinforcement Continuity Systems**

Reinforcement Continuity Systems are an increasingly popular means of maintaining continuity of reinforcement at construction joints in concrete. The Ancon Keybox system eliminates the need to drill shuttering and can simplify formwork design, thereby accelerating the construction process. It is available in both standard units and special configurations. Ancon KSN Anchors eliminate the need for on-site bar straightening and are available to accept reinforcement of 12mm, 16mm and 20mm diameter. The system is also available with a re-useable rebate former.

#### Stainless Steel Reinforcement

Leviat supplies stainless steel plain and ribbed bar in a variety of grades, including high proof strength material. Bar diameters range from 6mm to 50mm and can be cut to length, bent and threaded to suit any application. Stainless steel BT couplers are also available to suit bars from 12mm diameter.

#### **Special Fabrications**

Leviat is an ASSDA accredited specialist fabricator and has a wealth of experience in working with a variety of material grades. High integrity steel components are supplied to a wide range of industries including Civil Engineering, Building, Infrastructure, Water Treatment, Nuclear and Mining.

#### **Precast Concrete Accessories**

Leviat offers an unrivalled service to the precast concrete industry. Our technical and sales support services, extensive product range and nationwide operations, enable us to provide a customer focused service that is second to none. Our product portfolio of lifting, fixing and anchoring technologies includes European-engineered systems and market leading brands.















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