



RAMPA®

Good idea. Let's make it!

LOAD CAPACITIES SKL / BL

RAMPA®-Inserts types SKL / BL according to ETA 12/0481 for Glulam as well as CLT floor elements

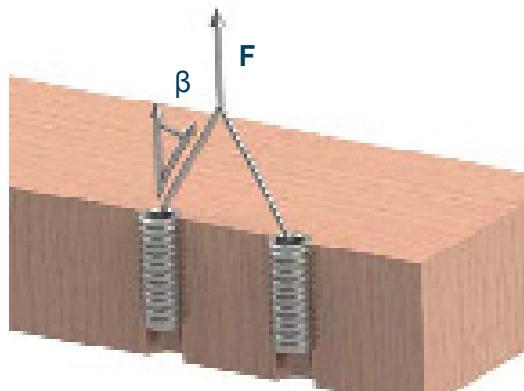
Load capacity 2-strand

Calculated partial safety factors:

- Variable loads $\gamma_m = 1,5$
- Building material properties $\gamma_q = 1,3$

RAMPA®-Inserts | Type: BL

| Art. No. | Insert size | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 0° | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 30° |
|----------|-------------|--|---|
| 0041406 | 18,5 x 40 | 1102 | 950 |
| 0041506 | 18,5 x 50 | 1374 | 1187 |
| 0041606 | 18,5 x 60 | 1645 | 1425 |
| 0041706 | 18,5 x 70 | 1916 | 1662 |
| 0041806 | 18,5 x 80 | 2205 | 1899 |
| 0041006 | 18,5 x 100 | 2747 | 2374 |



RAMPA®-Inserts | Type: SKL

| Art. No. | Insert size | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 0° | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 30° |
|----------|-------------|--|---|
| 0111406 | 18,5 x 40 | 1018 | 882 |
| 0111506 | 18,5 x 50 | 1289 | 1119 |
| 0111606 | 18,5 x 60 | 1560 | 1357 |
| 0111706 | 18,5 x 70 | 1848 | 1594 |
| 0111806 | 18,5 x 80 | 2120 | 1832 |
| 0111006 | 18,5 x 100 | 2662 | 2306 |

Load table based on ETA 12/0481 of RAMPA GmbH & Co. KG. Read ETA 12/0481 before execution.

Please use RAMPA®-Inserts type SKL / BL exclusively as described in ETA 12/0481.

Before execution, all calculations must be checked and approved by the responsible planner. The values given in the tables take a vibration coefficient $\phi_2 = 1,3$ according to DIN EN 1991-3 into account. For deviating vibration coefficients, the table values must be divided by the respective vibration coefficient of the lifting equipment.

If it isn't known how high the vibration coefficient of the lifting equipment is, a vibration coefficient of $\phi_2=2$ must be used.



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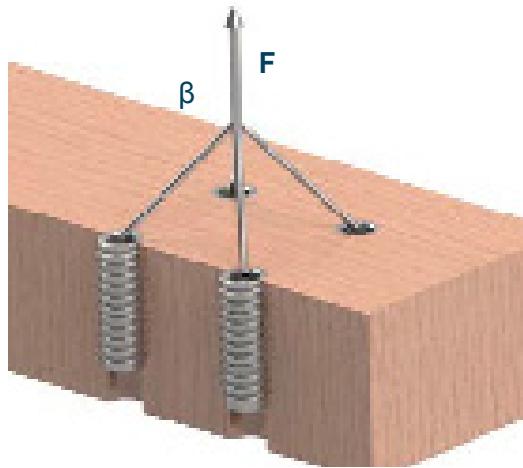
Load capacity 4-strand only with load rocker

Calculated partial safety factors:

- Variable loads $\gamma_m = 1,5$
- Building material properties $\gamma_q = 1,3$

RAMPA®-Inserts | Type: BL

| Art. No. | Insert size | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 0° | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 30° |
|----------|-------------|--|---|
| 0041406 | 18,5 x 40 | 2205 | 1899 |
| 0041506 | 18,5 x 50 | 2747 | 2374 |
| 0041606 | 18,5 x 60 | 3290 | 2849 |
| 0041706 | 18,5 x 70 | 3850 | 3324 |
| 0041806 | 18,5 x 80 | 4392 | 3799 |
| 0041006 | 18,5 x 100 | 5495 | 4748 |



RAMPA®-Inserts | Type: SKL

| Art. No. | Insert size | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 0° | Lifting angle β° Load capacity lbs 30° |
|----------|-------------|--|---|
| 0111406 | 18,5 x 40 | 1899 | 1764 |
| 0111506 | 18,5 x 50 | 2578 | 2239 |
| 0111606 | 18,5 x 60 | 3137 | 2713 |
| 0111706 | 18,5 x 70 | 3680 | 3188 |
| 0111806 | 18,5 x 80 | 4240 | 3663 |
| 0111006 | 18,5 x 100 | 5325 | 4613 |

Load table based on ETA 12/0481 of RAMPA GmbH & Co. KG. Read ETA 12/0481 before execution.

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The following boundary conditions apply:

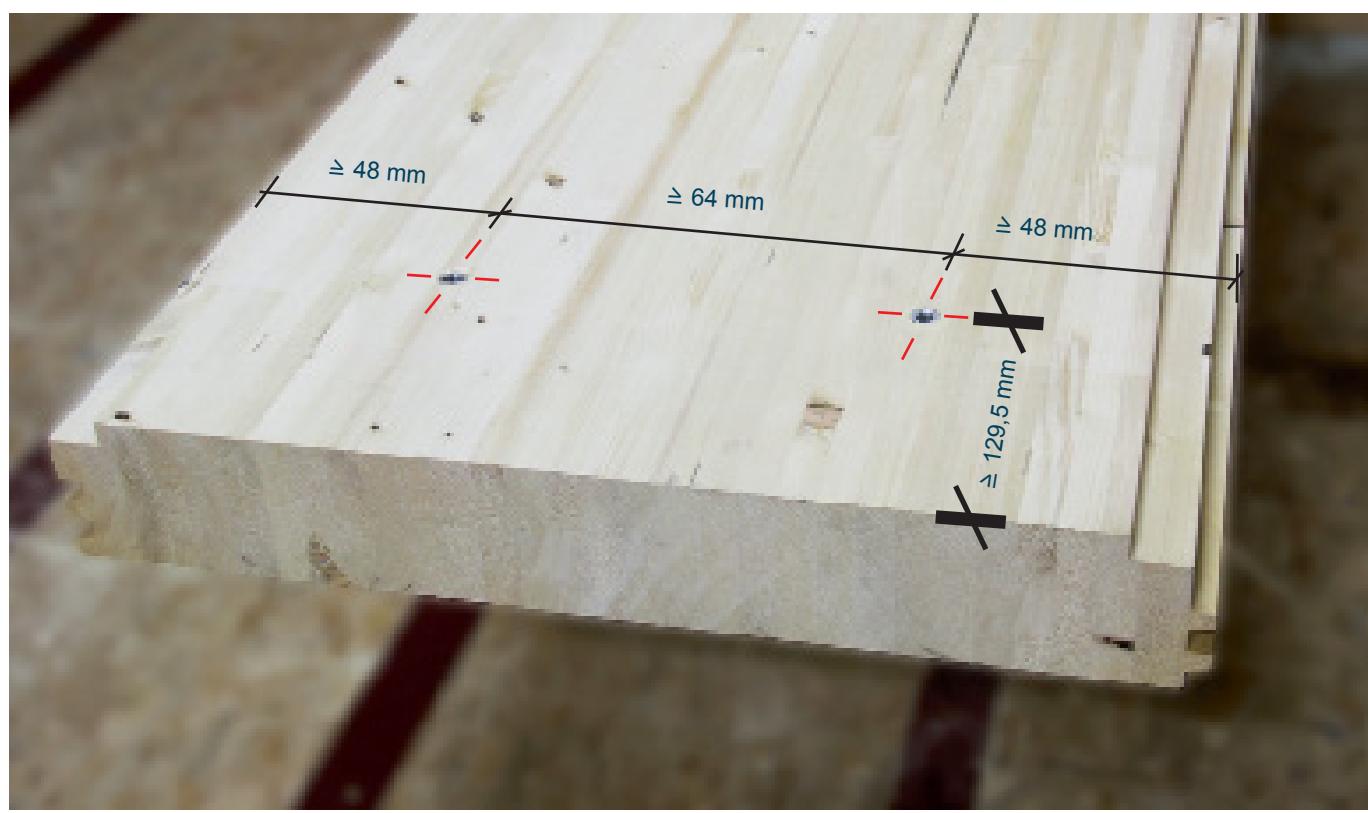
The RAMPA®-Inserts must be installed flush with the surface of the BSH or CLT floor element.

Pre-drill diameter over entire screw-in length (softwood):

- RAMPA® Inserts Type SKL D18,5 = max. 15,5mm
- RAMPA® Inserts Type BL D18,5 = max. 15mm

The specified pre-drill diameters are valid exclusively for zinc plated RAMPA socket variants as well as BSH /CLT elements made of softwood. The assembling angle between the insert axis and the surface of the glulam ceiling or the respective CLT layers is 90° (across the grain). The loads specified in this document are only valid for ceiling elements or use in the lateral surface.

Minimum distances for RAMPA®-Inserts in glulam and cross laminated timber (CLT) according to ETA 12/0481 or Eurocode 5:



Any liability for printing and typesetting errors excluded!

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Before execution, all calculations must be checked and approved by the responsible planner. The values given in the tables take a vibration coefficient $\phi_2= 1,3$ according to DIN EN 1991-3 into account. For deviating vibration coefficients, the table values must be divided by the respective vibration coefficient of the lifting equipment.

If it isn't known how high the vibration coefficient of the lifting equipment is, a vibration coefficient of $\phi_2=2$ must be used.