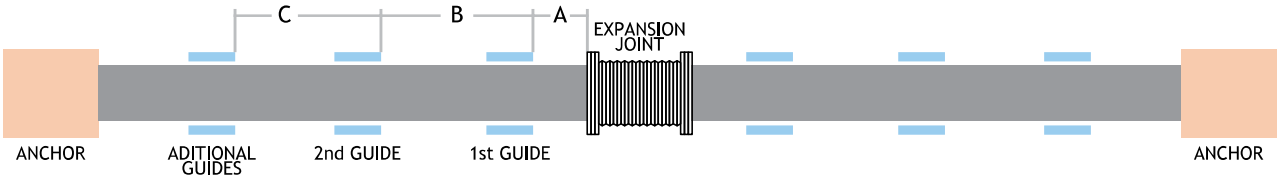
ANCHORING AND GUIDING PIPING SYSTEM



	A	B	C - APPROX. DISTANCE BETWEEN ADDITIONAL GUIDES (FT)			
PIPE SIZE	MAX DISTANCE FROM E/J TO 1ST GUIDE OR ANCHOR	APPROX. DISTANCE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND GUIDE	@1-50 PSIG	@50-100 PSIG	@100-150 PSIG	@150-300 PSIG
3/4”	3”	11”	18’	13’	10’	8’
1”	4”	16”	21’	15’	12’	10’
1-1/4”	5”	17”	23’	17’	13’	12’
1-1/2”	6”	21”	28’	20’	17’	13’
2”	8”	28”	32’	23’	18’	15’
2-1/2”	10”	35”	35’	28’	22’	17’
3”	12”	42”	38’	28’	23’	19’
3-1/2”	14”	49”	45’	35’	27’	20’
4”	16”	56”	52’	38’	31’	22’
5”	20”	68”	63’	45’	38’	25’
6”	24”	84”	68’	48’	40’	28’
8”	32”	112”	87’	62’	45’	38’
10”	40”	140”	107’	75’	60’	48’
12”	48”	168”	118’	85’	70’	50’
14”	56”	196”	122’	88’	72’	55’
16”	64”	224”	137’	96’	80’	60’
18”	72”	252”	145’	105’	85’	65’
20”	80”	280”	160’	118’	90’	70’
24”	96”	336”	181’	125’	105’	75’

ANCHORING AND GUIDING

Proper guiding and anchoring is essential to an installation of expansion joints. Pipe guides will prevent the pipe from squirming or buckling during the compression cycle.
Anchors at each end of the pipe run must be stronger than the force needed to compress the joint. Depending upon system pressure, this force may be many thousands of pounds. Guides permit axial movement of the pipe while restraining both lateral and angular movement. The quantity and location of the guides is dependent upon the natural flexibility of the pipe and the pressure rating of the system. Guides should be installed per the above chart.

PROPER ALIGNMENT OF ANCHORS AND GUIDES

The location of the expansion joint also determines proper location of guides and anchors. The illustration below shows 2 guides on each side of the joint because the joint is installed in the middle of the piping run.