1. At least two studs (four lugs) are required per joint, equally spaced. NOTE: Using more than two sets of joint harnesses per coupled joint may inhibit the coupling’s ability to absorb total deflection capabilities.

2. Determine stud location for welding. The lugs shall be oriented so that the large flat plate is furthest from the pipe end. Lugs must be equally spaced around circumference of the pipe and directly opposite each other on the opposite pipe end. The longitudinal distance between the lugs is determined by the stud length and should be positioned so that a minimum of 1/2” of thread protrudes from the nut(s).

3. Prepare pipe surface for lug welding. Weld lugs at all inside and outside edges. The fillet weld size shall be equal to the pipe wall thickness. (Note: It is the responsibility of the user to determine sound welding procedures for the application). AWWA Manual M11 may be used as a guide to determine the size and location for all welds.

4. Install studs and nuts across the joint to be anchored. The nuts only need to be hand tightened against the lugs. In applications where vibration or cycling loads are anticipated, appropriate measures should be taken to prevent loosening of stud nuts.