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1. Determine the load that each mounting will bear when supporting the equipment weight. Total weight divided by the number of mounting positions is the load for each mounting. This is only true when having even weight distribution. Otherwise, distribute weight accordingly.

2. Determine the lowest forcing frequency of the vibration source to be supported by the mountings. This is usually equal to the operating speed in revolutions per minute.

3. Choose the percent isolation that will be satisfactory for the purpose. Except for special cases, 81% isolation is generally considered satisfactory.

4. Referring to the Basic Vibration Chart on the previous page, find the static deflection for the forcing frequency (Step 2, above) at the chosen percent isolation (Step 3). Note that a mounting must give at least this minimum static deflection, with the specific load applied, to provide the desired isolation.

5. Select the mounting series with the physical features (shape, attachment facilities, "fail-safe" safety feature, load range, etc.) required by the application.

6. a) Having selected the mounting series, refer to the individual styles and note the styles whose maximum loads are greater than the load each mounting is to carry.

   b) Referring to the load deflection graphs of the styles likely to be chosen, locate the applied load value (Step 1, above) on the appropriate graph; i.e., compression and/or shear.

   c) Moving horizontally to the right on the graph, locate the point of intersection with the minimum static deflection found in (Step 4).

   d) Mountings with curves above this point of intersection cannot be used, as the load (Step 1) is not sufficient to produce the required minimum deflection (Step 4).

   e) Mountings with curves below the point of intersection can be used as, at the given load, the deflection will be greater than the minimum required. Note, however, that if the applied load is above the line x--x on a curve, the mounting is not recommended for this static load.

   f) More than one style may have load-deflection curves that are suitable. The final selection can depend on other requirements such as the cost of the mountings, possible increased load requirements in the future, relative advantage of additional isolation, space available for the mountings, constraints on allowable deflection, attachment requirements, etc. However, in the absence of any overriding consideration, usually the mounting that is selected has its curve closest to the point of intersection (Step 6c); i.e., the mounting with the minimum deflection at the applied load.

7. Select the mounting that is designed to operate in your temperature range and environment.

LEVELING BASE MOUNTINGS • TO 12000 lbf

FOR LOADS OF 100 TO 12000 lbf

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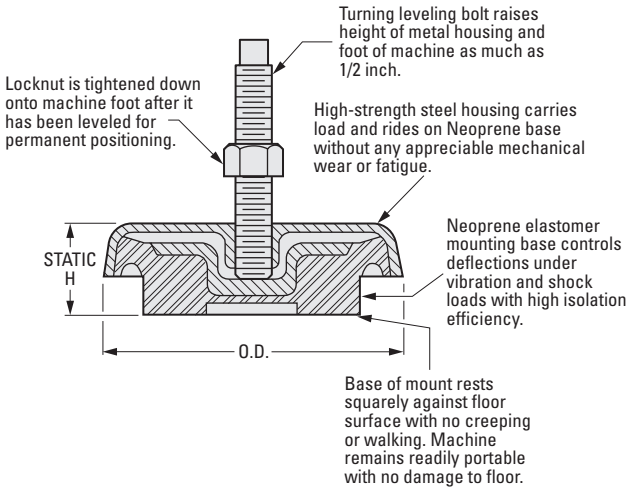
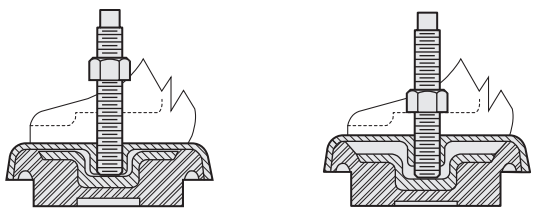
Inch
0 1

› INSTALLATION:

Raise the machine with conventional lifting devices; place the mountings beneath the machine feet and attach the leveling bolts to the mounting. Lower the machine and ensure that the total weight is carried by all of the mountings. Level to a desired height by gradual and sequential adjustment of the leveling bolts. Tighten the locknut.





BEFORE LEVELING AFTER LEVELING

INCH COMPONENT

Catalog Number	Load lbf		O.D.	H Static Height	Bolt Size & Length
	Min.	Max.			
A10Z25-LM3	100	500	3-1/2	1-1/8	1/2-13 x 3-1/2
A10Z25-LM5	500	1000	5	1-3/4	1/2-13 x 5
A10Z25-LM6	1000	4000	6-1/4	1-3/4	3/4-10 x 5
A10Z25-LM8	4000	12000	8	2	1-14 x 8

Natural Frequency is approximately 8 – 12 Hz at Max. Load.