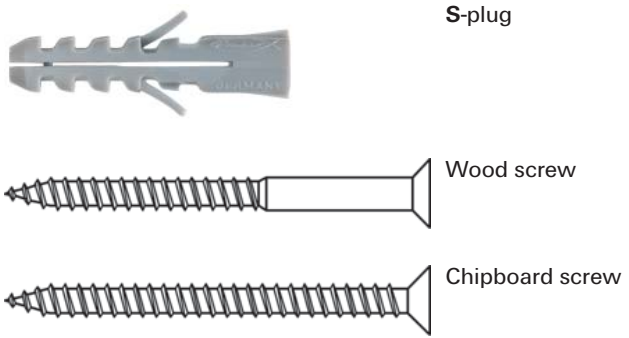


# S-Plug

The classics. Often copied - never equalled !

## OVERVIEW



- Suitable for:**
- Concrete
  - Natural stone with dense structure
  - Solid brick
  - Solid sand-lime brick
  - Solid block made from lightweight concrete
  - Hollow concrete blocks etc.



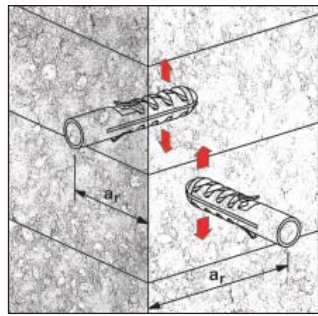
- For fixing of:**
- Pictures
  - Motion detectors
  - Lamps
  - Skirting
  - Electric switches
  - Small wall-mounted shelves
  - Towel rails
  - Lightweight mirror cabinets
  - Letter boxes
  - Hanging baskets
  - Curtain rails

## DESCRIPTION

- Nylon expansion fixing.
- For use with wood-, chipboard-, and self-tapping screws (see chapter safety-screws)

### Advantages/Benefits

- Anti-rotation lugs stop the plug rotating in the drill hole.
- The wide neck is subject to no expansion pressure and prevents surface damage to tiles and plaster.
- Temperature-resistant from -40° to +80°C.
- Can be used with wood and chipboard screws from 2 mm to 16 mm.

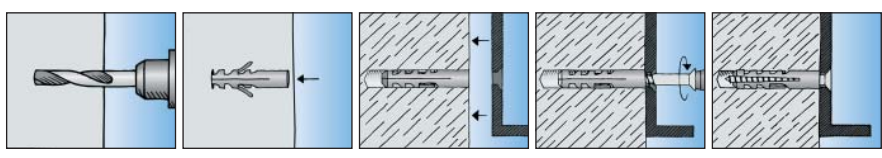


- The edge distance  $a_r$  must be at least once the anchorage length. For installations close to the edge we recommend turning the plug in a way that the direction of expansion acts parallel to the edge.

## INSTALLATION

### Type of installation

- Pre-positioned and push-through installation.



### Installation information

- Determination of the minimum screw length:
  - Fixing length
  - + Thickness of plaster and/or insulation
  - + Fixture thickness
  - + 1x screw diameter
- Drill only in a rotary motion (hammer switched off) in perforated and hollow bricks and aircrete.
- For safety relevant applications under permanent tensile load, nylon plugs are not allowed. Therefore nylon plugs may not be used for suspensions from the ceiling like lightnings.

### FIXING PRINCIPLES

In detail: The general principles for installation, the correct drilling procedure and much more on page 26.

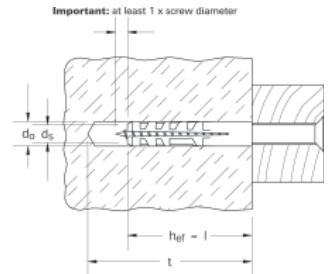
## TECHNICAL DATA



S-plug

Type	Art.-No.	ID	drill-Ø	min. drill hole depth	plug length = min. anchorage depth	wood or chipboard screw min / max	qty. per box
			$d_0$ [mm]	$t$ [mm]	$l = h_{ef}$ [mm]	$d_s$ [Ø mm]	pcs.
S 4	50104	7	4	25	20	2 - 3	200
S 5	50105	4	5	35	25	3 - 4	100
S 6	50106	1	6	40	30	4 - 5	100
S 8	50108	5	8	55	40	4,5 - 6	100
S 10	50110	8	10	70	50	6 - 8	50
S 12	50112	2	12	80	60	8 - 10	25
S 14	50114	6	14	90	75	10 - 12	20
S 16	50116	0	16	100	80	12 (1/2")	10
S 20	50120	7	20	120	90	16	5
S 5 DP	50124	5	5	35	25	3 - 4	200
S 6 DP	50125	2	6	40	30	4 - 5	200
S 8 DP	50126	9	8	55	40	4,5 - 6	200
S 10 DP	50127	6	10	70	50	6 - 8	100

DP = Double pack



General fixings

## BOXES

Stacking box ST



fischerbox



UX/SX Assortment box



Type	Art.-No.	ID	contents	Qty. per box
				pcs.
ST 1 S8 S	60510	3	34 plugs S 8, 34 countersunk wood screws SH 4,5 x 45	1
ST 1 S6 S	60509	7	50 plugs S 6, 50 countersunk wood screws SH 5 x 60	1
ST 1 S6/8	60499	1	50 plugs S 6, 30 plugs S 8	1
UX/SX Assortment box	43540	3	60 plugs SX 6 x 30, 50 plugs SX 8 x 40, 20 plugs SX 10 x 50, 60 plugs UX 5 x 30 R, 40 plugs UX 6 x 50 R, 50 plugs UX 8 x 50 R, 10 plugs UX 10 x 60 R	-
Box UX 6.8.10	93182	0	100 plugs UX 6 x 35, 70 plugs UX 8 x 50, 20 plugs UX 10 x 60	1
Box SX 5.6.8	30191	3	100 plugs SX 5 x 25, 100 plugs SX 6 x 30, 100 plugs SX 8 x 40	1
Box S 6.8.10	60515	8	100 plugs S 6, 100 plugs S 8, 25 plugs S 10	1
Box S 5.6.8	60513	4	100 plugs S 5, 100 plugs S 6, 100 plugs S 8	1
Box empty	60500	4	-	1

## LOADS

Recommended loads  $N_{rec}$  [kN] and characteristic (5% fractile) loads  $N_{Rk}$  [kN]. These values apply to the use of wood screws with the given screw diameter. When use chipboard screws these values should be reduced by 30%.

Fixing type	S 4		S 5		S 6		S 8		S 10		S 12		S 14		S 16		S 20	
	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$
Wood screw diameter [mm]	3		4		5		6		8		10		12		12		16	
Substrate	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$	$N_{rec}^{1)}$	$N_{Rk}$
Concrete $\geq$ C12/15	0.16	0.8	0.28	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.66	3.3	1.22	6.1	1.80	9.0	2.38	11.9	2.26	11.3	3.88	19.4
Solid brick $\geq$ Mz 12 (DIN 105)	0.14	0.7	0.24	1.2	0.38	1.9	0.66	3.3	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>
Sand-lime solid brick $\geq$ KS 12 (DIN 106)	0.14	0.7	0.24	1.2	0.38	1.9	0.66	3.3	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>
Aerated concrete $\geq$ PB2	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.25	0.07	0.35	0.16	0.8	0.28	1.4	0.4	2.0	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Safety factors for the material ( $\gamma_M$ ) and for the load ( $\gamma_L$ ) included.

<sup>2)</sup> Due to large range of scatter of test results not suitable, the failure of the substrate varies so greatly that no reproducible values can be given.