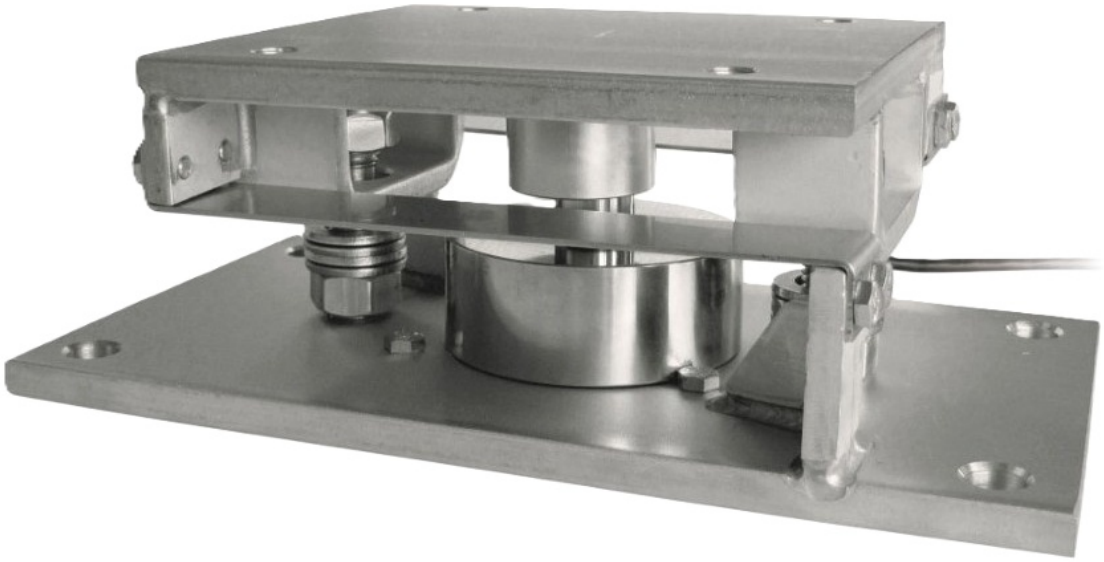
OCTOGON

MANUAL

LMLAW

MOUNTING KIT FOR COMPRESSION

Mounting and installation manual



Document	Version	Date	Applies to
Mounting and installation manual	V00x	11/2026	LMLAW, all nominal loads

octogon GmbH · Roseggerstrasse 16 · 8700 Leoben · Austria · office@octogon.org

Contents

1 About this manual 2
2 Device and mounting notes 3
2.1 Overview 3
2.2 Nominal load (FS) 3
2.3 Description 3
2.4 Loading 4
2.5 Dimensions and technical specifications 4
2.6 Complementary accessories 6
3 Recommendations for correct installation 7
3.1 Sizing and installation 7
3.2 Mechanical restraints, welding, external influences 7
3.3 Earthing 7
4 Electrical connection and testing of the load cell 8

1 About this manual

This manual describes mounting and installation of the LMLAW mounting kit. Manufacturer type: V10275 EN1090.

The device data, mounting notes and figures in chapter 2 are taken from the LMLAW datasheet (LMLAW Datasheet V02 EN). Chapter 3 contains the general recommendations for correct installation, chapter 4 the reference to the manual of the load cell used.

Important Read the mounting notes (chapter 2) and the recommendations for correct installation (chapter 3) completely before mounting. Failure to follow the installation recommendations will be considered a misuse of the equipment.

2 Device and mounting notes

2.1 Overview

Characteristic	According to datasheet
Designation	MOUNTING KIT FOR COMPRESSION
Features	AISI 304 STAINLESS STEEL UPPER AND LOWER PLATES AISI 304 STAINLESS STEEL LAMINAS AGAINST LATERAL FORCES ANTI-TILT CONSTRAINT CONSISTING OF TWO THREADED RODS WITH SELF-LOCKING NUT

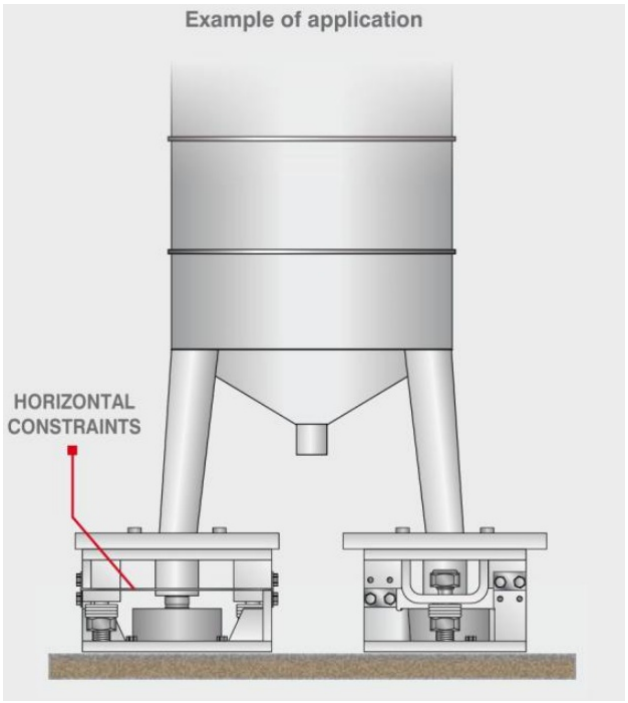
2.2 Nominal load (FS)

kg	kN	NET WEIGHT (kg)	FOR LOAD CELLS	EN 1090
15 000	150	6.9	LKLA (250 ÷ 12500 kg) - LKLB (15000 kg) LKLC (1000 ÷ 15000 kg)	–
15 000	150	6.9	LKLA (250 ÷ 12500 kg) - LKLB (15000 kg) LKLC (1000 ÷ 15000 kg)	●

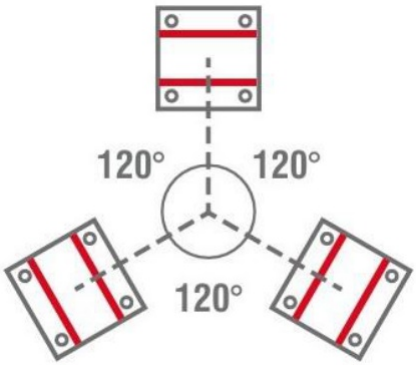
Load cell not included

2.3 Description

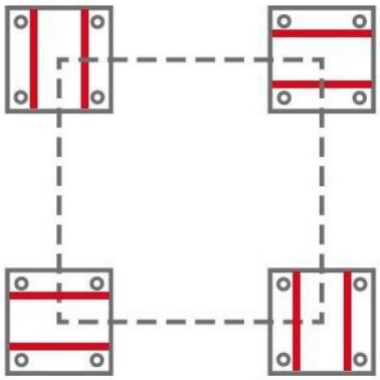
- AISI 304 stainless steel upper and lower plates.
- AISI 304 stainless steel laminas against lateral forces.
- Anti-tilt constraint consisting of two threaded rods with self-locking nut.



HORIZONTAL CONSTRAINTS
ORIENTATION
IN STRUCTURES WITH
3-POINT SUPPORT

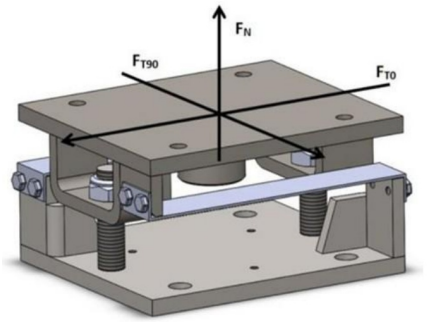


HORIZONTAL CONSTRAINTS
ORIENTATION
IN STRUCTURES WITH
4-POINT SUPPORT



2.4 Loading

LMLAW / LMLAW EN1090



Force	Value [kN]
F_N max	119.74
F_{TO} max	72.99
F_{T90} max	100.44

FN ..... Tensile force perpendicular to the axis of the anti-tilt screws

FT0 ..... Shear force parallel to the longitudinal axis of the elastic slats

FT90 ..... Shear force perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the elastic slats

2.5 Dimensions and technical specifications

Upper and lower plates 2 must rest completely on not deformable surfaces. To ensure the stability of the structure, the system designer must predict any further precaution against side shifts and anti-tilt in function of: knocks and vibrations, wind effect, seismic conditions and hardness of support structure.

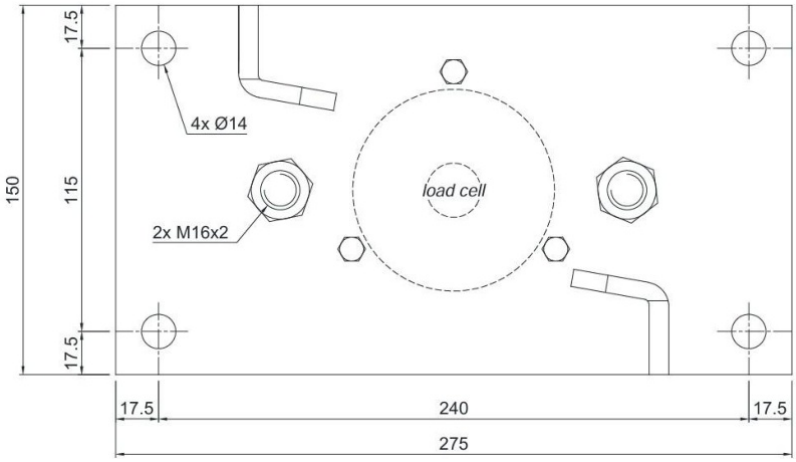
– Install the weighed system using only the mounting kit without the load cell 1 and inserting in its place a piece of pipe (1-2 mm higher than the load cell).

– To finish the installation (weldings, etc..), remove the piece of pipe and then removing the bolts to fix the the load cell 7 insert the load cell 1 in mounting kit.

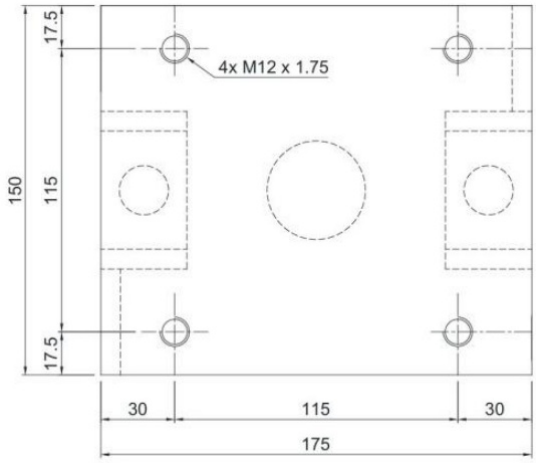
– Connect lower and upper plates 2 to the earthing system then loosen nuts 5 ; verify that the threaded rod 4 slides into the hole; turn anti-tilt nuts 6 to a distance of 1 mm from plate.

– Tighten the three bolts to fix the load cell 7 .

LMLAW / LMLAW EN1090 – Lower plate



Upper plate



1 Load cell.

2 AISI 304 stainless steel upper and lower plates.

3 AISI 304 stainless steel laminas with

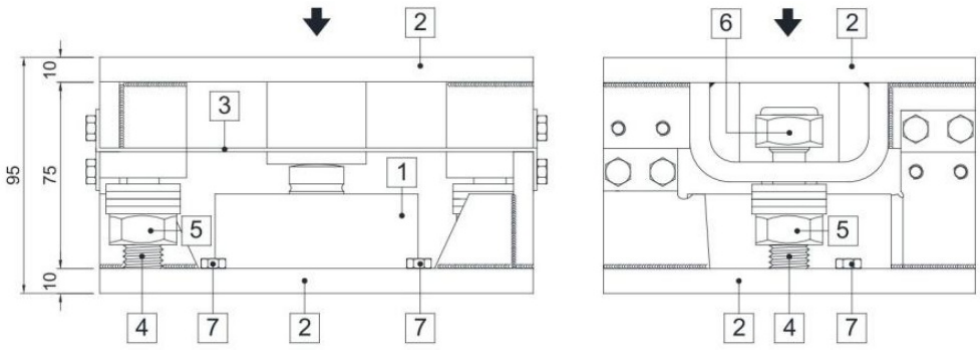
horizontal constraint function.

4 Threaded rod.

5 Nut to be used as jack.

6 Anti-tilt self-locking nut.

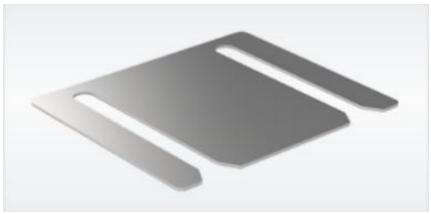
7 M6 bolts to fix the load cell.



2.6 Complementary accessories

AISI 304 stainless steel shim

h 0.5 mm; h 1 mm; h 2 mm



3 Recommendations for correct installation

3.1 Sizing and installation

Sizing of load cells capacity

For safety reasons, in case of static weighing, it is advisable to use the load cells at a maximum of 70–80 % of its nominal capacity (assuming that the load is uniformly distributed over the entire weighed structure); depending on the handling mode of the load to weigh, consider to further reduce the % of load with respect to the nominal capacity (ex.: forklifts handling, bridge cranes, etc.).

In case of weighing with dynamic loads, the installer has to estimate the thrust speed, the acceleration, the frequency, etc.

Installing load cells

The load cells must be placed on rigid, stable in-line structures; it is important to use the mounting kits for load cells, in order to compensate for any misalignments of the support plates.

3.2 Mechanical restraints, welding, external influences

Mechanical restraints (pipes, etc.)

When pipes are present, we recommend the use of hoses and flexible couplings with open mouthpieces with rubber protection; in case of hard pipes, place the pipe support or anchor bracket as far as possible from the weighed structure (at a distance at least 40 times the diameter of the pipe).

Welding

Avoid welding with the load cells already installed. If this cannot be avoided, place the welder ground clamp close to the required welding point to prevent sending current through the load cell body.

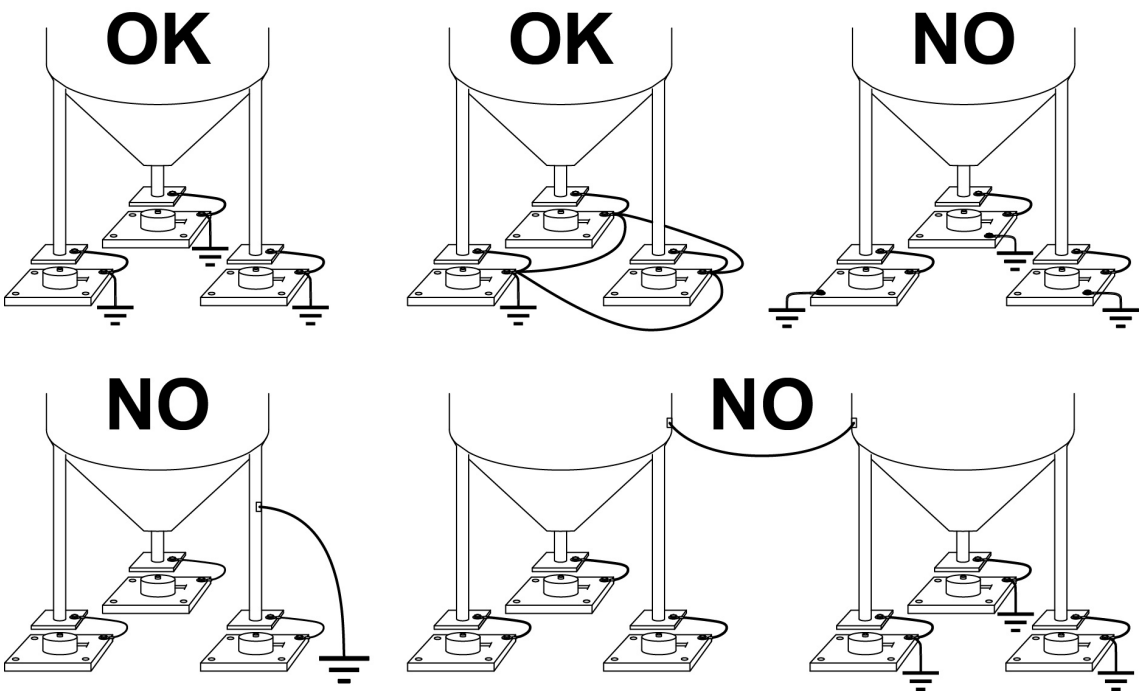
Windy conditions – knocks – vibrations

The use of mounting kits is strongly recommended for all load cells, in order to compensate for any misalignments of the support plates. The system designer must ensure that the plant is protected against lateral shifting and tipping relating to: shocks and vibration; windy conditions; seismic conditions in the installation setting; stability of the support structure.

3.3 Earthing

Earthing the weighed structure

By means of a copper wire with suitable cross-section, connect the cell upper support plate with the lower support plate, then connect all the lower plates to a single earthing system. Electrostatic charges accumulated because of the product rubbing against the pipes and the weighed container walls are discharged to the ground without going through or damaging the load cells. Failure to implement a proper earthing system might not affect the operation of the weighing system; this, however, does not rule out the possibility that the cells and connected instrument may become damaged in the future. It is forbidden to ensure earthing system continuity by using metal parts contained in the weighed structure.



Earthing of the weighed structure: OK = correct design, NO = incorrect design

Important Failure to follow the installation recommendations will be considered a misuse of the equipment.

4 Electrical connection and testing of the load cell

Electrical connection, cable routing and cable protection, connection of several load cells in parallel, electronic instrumentation and testing of the load cell are not part of this manual. Refer to the manual of the load cell used.

Suitable load cells according to the datasheet: LKLA, LKLB, LKLC.