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The product technical data published in these Technical Data Sheets are only valid for the mentioned codes or technical data generation methods and the defined application conditions (e.g., ambient temperature load capacity not valid in case of fire, data not valid in support structures when mixed with third party products, values only apply to static loading conditions). Technical data applies to the component only -- suitability and capacity of all other components must be checked separately by the responsible engineer (e.g., other assembly components, attachments, base materials, and building structures).

Suitability of structures combining different products for specific applications needs to be verified by conducting a system design and calculation, using for example Hilti PROFIS software. In addition, it is crucial to fully respect the Instructions for Use and to assure clean, unaltered and undamaged state of all products at any time in order to achieve optimum performance (e.g. avoid misuse, modification, overload, corrosion).

As products but also technical data generation methodologies evolve over time, technical data might change at any time without prior notice. We recommend to use the latest technical data sheets published by Hilti.

In any case the suitability of structures combining different products for specific applications need to be checked and cleared by an expert, particularly with regard to compliance with applicable norms, codes, and project specific requirements, prior to using them for any specific facility. This book only serves as an aid to interpret the capacity of the components listed, without any guarantee as to the absence of errors, the correctness and the relevance of the results or suitability for a specific application. User must take all necessary and reasonable steps to prevent or limit damage. The suitability of structures combining different products for specific applications need to be confirmed with a professional designer and/or structural engineers to ensure compliance with User’s specific jurisdiction and project requirements.
### MIC-90-L Connector

**Designation**  
MIC-90-L  
**Item number**  
304805

**Corrosion protection:**  
Hot dipped galvanized per DIN EN ISO 1461:  
Connector: 2.2 mils (55 \( \mu m \))  
Backplate: 1.8 mils (45 \( \mu m \))  
Tooth plate: 1.8 mils (45 \( \mu m \))  
Bolt: 1.8 mils (45 \( \mu m \))  
Nut: 1.8 mils (45 \( \mu m \))  
**Weight:**  
8.93 lb (4.05kg) incl. components

**Description:**  
Hot dipped galvanized, 90° Hilti MI angle connector, typically used for connecting two perpendicular MI girders. The baseplate has a serrated slot for improved shear loads and fine adjustment, and the connector is connected with fixed holes instead of an oblong hole. Suitable for cantilever applications.

**Material properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Yield strength ( f_y )</th>
<th>Ultimate strength ( f_u )</th>
<th>E-modulus ( E )</th>
<th>Shear modulus ( G )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connector and Toothed plate:</td>
<td>( f_y = 34.08 \text{ ksi} = \frac{235 \text{ N}}{\text{mm}^2} )</td>
<td>( f_u = 52.21 \text{ ksi} = \frac{360 \text{ N}}{\text{mm}^2} )</td>
<td>29000 ksi ( (200000 \text{ N/mm}^2) )</td>
<td>11000 ksi ( (75845 \text{ N/mm}^2) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hand screw, prevail torque hex nut</td>
<td>( f_y = 92.82 \text{ ksi} = \frac{640 \text{ N}}{\text{mm}^2} )</td>
<td>( f_u = 116.03 \text{ ksi} = \frac{800 \text{ N}}{\text{mm}^2} )</td>
<td>29000 ksi ( (200000 \text{ N/mm}^2) )</td>
<td>11000 ksi ( (75845 \text{ N/mm}^2) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Instruction For Use:**

1. ![Instruction 1](image1)
2. ![Instruction 2](image2)
3. ![Instruction 3](image3)
4. ![Instruction 4](image4)
Approved loading cases

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Double</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governing Conditions

Methodology:
Connection strength values are determined with a combination of simulation (ANSYS®), calculation (Microsoft Excel and Mathcad) and testing.

Standards and codes:
- ANSI/AISC 360-10 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
- EN 10025-2 Hot rolled products of structural steels- Part 2: technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels 02-2005

Validity:
Temperature limits: -22°F (-30°C) to 200°F (+93°C).
Published allowable loads for applications are based on static loading conditions. Non-static forces, including those resulting from thermal or other expansion must be taken into account during design.
MIC-90-L Connector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Double</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Standard Connector" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Double Connector" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Loading case: Standard**

Bill of Material for this loading case:

For fixation on MI-90 girder:
1x MIC-90-L 304805

For fixation on MI-120:
1x MIC-90-L 304804
2x MIA-EH120 304888
The 2xMIA-EH90 remain unused

Connector used for Connecting MI-90 girder on either MI-90 or MI-120 girder in a 90-degree angle

**Usage of Values for Design Strength and Allowable Strength**

The Design Strength and Allowable Strength tables on the following pages include strength reduction factors:

1. **ASD**: Safety Factor (omega) > 1.0 as per AISC specifications.
2. **LRFD**: Strength Reduction Factor (phi) < 1.0 as per AISC specifications. \( \phi = \frac{1}{\Delta} \) (Reference AISC 360 C-B3-5)

Factored loads are required for input to the given interaction equations. Factored loads are the responsibility of the user. Factored loads are noted as P, V and M.

**Limiting components of capacity evaluated in following tables:**

1. Connection system, including connector, hardware and affected portion of MI-90 girders, per FEA simulation
2. Welds – per analytical calculation
**NOTE**: Calculate interaction separately for each group only using values from that group. Limiter is defined by highest interaction. Use absolute values. Values refer to the coordinate system shown.

1. Connection system, including connector, hardware and affected portion of MI-90 girders, per FEA simulation

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<td></td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>14.23</td>
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<td>6.69</td>
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<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interaction for LRFD**
\[
\frac{P_{\text{as}}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{\text{ax}}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{\text{ay}}}{F_y} + \frac{M_{\text{ax}}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{\text{ay}}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{\text{az}}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

**Interaction for ASD:**
\[
\frac{P_{\text{as}}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{\text{ax}}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{\text{ay}}}{F_y} + \frac{M_{\text{ax}}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{\text{ay}}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{\text{az}}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

*Values already include LRFD strength reduction (Φ) or ASD safety (Ω) factors in accordance with AISC, and are based on nominal geometry.*
### Values for Design Strength and Allowable Strength

#### NOTE: Calculate interaction separately for each group only using values from that group. Limiter is defined by highest interaction. Use absolute values. Values refer to the coordinate system shown.

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<th>Double</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

#### 2. Welds – per analytical calculation

**LRFD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(+F_x) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_x) [kip]</th>
<th>(+F_y) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_y) [kip]</th>
<th>(+F_z) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_z) [kip]</th>
<th>(+M_x) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_x) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(+M_y) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_y) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(+M_z) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_z) [kip*ft]</th>
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<td>13.60</td>
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<td>2.04</td>
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**ASD**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(+F_x) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_x) [kip]</th>
<th>(+F_y) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_y) [kip]</th>
<th>(+F_z) [kip]</th>
<th>(-F_z) [kip]</th>
<th>(+M_x) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_x) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(+M_y) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_y) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(+M_z) [kip*ft]</th>
<th>(-M_z) [kip*ft]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interaction for LRFD

\[
\frac{P_{uL}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{uL}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{uL}}{F_z} + \frac{M_{uL}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{uL}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{uL}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

Interaction for ASD:

\[
\frac{P_{uA}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{uA}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{uA}}{F_z} + \frac{M_{uA}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{uA}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{uA}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

*Values already include LRFD strength reduction (Φ) or ASD safety (Ω) factors in accordance with AISC, and are based on nominal geometry.*
## MIC-90-L Connector

### Standard vs Double

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<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Standard Connector" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Double Connector" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Loading case: Double

#### Bill of Material for this loading case:

- **For fixation on MI-90 girder**
  - 2x MIC-90-L 304805
  - 2x MIA-TP 305707
  - 2x MI-EH90; 4x MIA-EH-P; 2x nuts remain unused

- **For fixation on MI-120**
  - 2x MIC-90-L 304804
  - 2x MIA-EH120 304888
  - 2x MIA-TP 305707
  - The 4x MIA-EH90, 4x MIA-EH-P, 2x nuts remain unused

### Combinations covered by loading case

- Connector used for connecting 2x MI-90 girder on either MI-90 or MI-120 girder in a 90-degree angle

### Usage of Values for Design Strength and Allowable Strength

The Design Strength and Allowable Strength tables on the following pages include strength reduction factors:

1. **ASD:** Safety Factor (omega) > 1.0 as per AISC specifications.
2. **LRFD:** Strength Reduction Factor (phi) < 1.0 as per AISC specifications. \( \omega = \frac{1.5}{\phi} \) (Reference AISC 360 C-B3-5)

Factored loads are required for input to the given interaction equations. Factored loads are the responsibility of the user. Factored loads are noted as P, V and M.

### Limiting components of capacity evaluated in following tables:

1. Connection system, including connector, hardware and affected portion of MI-90 girders, per FEA simulation
2. Welds – per analytical calculation
NOTE: Calculate interaction separately for each group only using values from that group. Limiter is defined by highest interaction. Use absolute values. Values refer to the coordinate system shown.

1. Connection system, including connector, hardware and affected portion of MI-90 girders, per FEA simulation

Resistance values for one side of the connection system**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRFD*</td>
<td>2.92**</td>
<td>14.23**</td>
<td>5.55**</td>
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<td>4.05**</td>
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Interaction for LRFD

\[
\frac{P_{ax}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{ax}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{ax}}{F_z} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

Interaction for ASD:

\[
\frac{P_{ax}}{F_x} + \frac{V_{ax}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{ax}}{F_z} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_x} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ax}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

*Values already include LRFD strength reduction (\(\Phi\)) or ASD safety (\(\Omega\)) factors in accordance with AISC, and are based on nominal geometry.

**Explanation how to apply resistance values - example of \(F_z\)
NOTE: Calculate interaction separately for each group only using values from that group. Limiter is defined by highest interaction. Use absolute values. Values refer to the coordinate system shown.

2. Welds – per analytical calculation

Resistance values for one side of the connection system**

**Explanation how to apply resistance values - example of $F_z$

Interaction for LRFD
\[
\frac{P}{F_x} + \frac{V_{ux}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{ux}}{F_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

Interaction for ASD:
\[
\frac{P}{F_x} + \frac{V_{ux}}{F_y} + \frac{V_{ux}}{F_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_y} + \frac{M_{ux}}{M_z} \leq 1
\]

*Values already include LRFD strength reduction (\(\Phi\)) or ASD safety (\(\Omega\)) factors in accordance with AISC, and are based on nominal geometry.
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