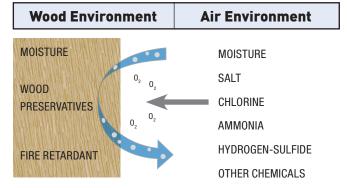


For the majority of applications, metal hangers and connectors are used in interior, above ground, dry service conditions. They are typically not being exposed to corrosive environments which can significantly reduce their strength and longevity.

What is Corrosion?

Corrosion is the destructive degradation of steel due to its interaction with the environment. Here the steel is the connector and the environment is whatever the connector interacts with, namely wood and air. Each environment may contain one or more corrodents (substances that cause corrosion) acting independently or in combination to degrade the strength of the connectors.



Electrochemical oxidation is the most common type of corrosion affecting metal connectors. It is a process in which iron (Fe) reacts with oxygen (0_2) in the presence of an electrolyte such as water (H_20) to form iron oxide (Fe_20_3) , a brown and flaky by-product commonly known as rust.

Steel is an iron-based metal alloy which is susceptible to this type of corrosion, even when exposed to normal atmospheric air, since air contains oxygen and water as part of its normal composition. While steel is very strong, rust is not. Over time, the continuous formation of rust eats away the base metal and reduces the strength of the connector. The rate of oxidation generally increases with increasing moisture content, the presence of salt, or when galvanic corrosion is a contributing factor.

Galvanic Series (Abbreviated)							
More	More Active (Anodic-)						
<u> </u>	Zinc						
	Aluminum						
1	Steel						
	Brass						
	Copper Nickel						
	Stainless Steel - Type 304						
	Stainless Steel - Type 316						
More Passive (Cathodic +)							

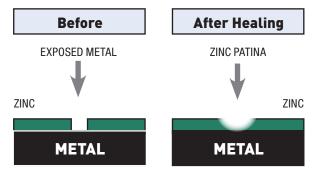
Galvanic corrosion occurs when there is an interaction between dissimilar metals that are in contact with one another. The degree of corrosion depends on where the metals reside in the galvanic series, which is a compilation of known metals and their relative reactivity. The more active metal (anode) will corrode preferentially while shielding the more passive metal (cathode) from further degradation. For example, with galvanized steel, zinc is used as a coating on

the steel because it sacrificially corrodes to protect the steel substrate underneath. The coupling between zinc and steel is said to have a lower galvanic potential than the coupling between zinc and stainless steel because zinc and steel are closer to each other in the galvanic series. In general, the coupling with a lower galvanic potential would result in a slower corrosion rate.

Corrosion Protection Options

Zinc Galvanizing:

Most connectors are manufactured from pre-galvanized sheet steel or coiled steel, which is typically made by the hot-dip process in accordance with ASTM-A653 and ASTM-A924 standards. Fasteners are galvanized in accordance with ASTM-A153. In the manufacturing of the connectors, the punching and shearing processes create exposed bare metal surfaces. Thankfully, zinc has an incredible ability to 'heal' itself; the zinc around the exposed metal corrodes and deposits a layer of zinc corrosion by-product called zinc patina (white powdery appearance) over the exposed metal to further protect it.



By being more reactive than steel, zinc sacrificially corrodes at a steady rate over time to shield the steel from the effect of corrosion. The protection ability of zinc is proportional to its thickness, which is proportional to the amount of zinc applied. Zinc coating is specified as the total weight on both sides of the sheet steel, measured in ounces per square foot (oz/ft2). For example, G90 means that there are 0.90 oz/ft2; G185 has 1.85 oz/ft2 and would last about two times longer than G90. G90 is the minimum protection for connectors and is standard in MiTek connectors.

Design Guidelines:

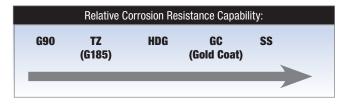
Where there are governing national or local building code requirements, they should be used in the selection of the connectors and their protection against corrosion. In the absence of such requirements, the decision rests on the experience and judgment of the building designer/engineer. Design guidelines are presented in this section to aid the building designer/engineer in this selection process, but it is the responsibility of the building designer/engineer to determine the most viable solution based on an evaluation of the connectors to the specific corrosive environment(s). The guidelines consist of best practices, recommended protection levels for the connectors, and strength modification factors for the lumber/connectors.

Where there are multiple options suggested, do not automatically default to the lowest protection level. The lower protection level is intended to address less severe conditions while the higher protection level is meant to address more severe conditions. Select the option that eliminates or adequately reduces the vulnerability of the connectors to the corrodents. When in doubt, use a higher level of protection than anticipated or seek professional consultation.



Relative Corrosion Resistance Capability:

The chart below ranks the available options in terms of their relative effectiveness against corrosion. As expected, the ability to resist corrosion increases with increasing zinc thickness, so G185 is the most durable pre-galvanized product available. Gold Coat offers enhanced protection compared to G185 while stainless steel offers the best protection for most applications.



Galvanic Corrosion:

The simplest and most practical solution to minimize galvanic corrosion is to make sure that the components that are in direct contact with each other are made of the same material or coating. Once this is achieved, there is no net galvanic potential between the components and galvanic corrosion is eliminated or significantly reduced. For example, use galvanized nails for galvanized connectors and stainless steel nails for stainless steel connectors.

Wet Service Condition:

For lumber, this refers to any service condition in which the average equilibrium moisture content is 15% or more over a year or may exceed 19% at any time. For lumber to get above 19% moisture, the relative humidity in the air needs to reach above 80%. Unfortunately, this is above the critical humidity level for the electrochemical oxidation of steel, which is around 70%. Beyond 70%, the rate of corrosion in the connectors increases rapidly due to the abundant availability of moisture.

G90 may not be suitable for use in wet service condition.

Preservative (Pressure) Treated Wood:

There are many preservative wood treatment formulations available on the market today. The element that is common to most of them is the presence of copper in the formulation which can contribute to the corrosion of steel connectors and fasteners.

Of the copper based preservatives, the two types are micronized copper and soluble copper. Micronized copper formulations MCA (micronized copper azole) and MCQ (micronized copper quat) are sold under different brand names and are the most predominant formulation in today's preservative treated wood industry. Soluble copper formulations CA (copper azole) and ACQ (alkaline copper quat) have also been very popular since they replaced CCA (chromated copper arsenate) which was phased out in 2004. Some "metal free" preservatives are still used for above ground and sill plate applications, but are not as common. One of the main criterion affecting the selection of one preservative treatment over another is the type of wood being treated and how well it can be penetrated by the treatment.

While many of the advanced wood treatment formulations containing copper used today have proven to be less corrosive to steel, especially micronized copper, MiTek recommends a higher level of corrosion protection for connectors in contact with copper based wood treatments.

Connectors and fasteners in contact with metal free wood preservatives do not require additional corrosion protection due to the preservative itself, however all factors that can create the corrosive environment should be considered when selecting the appropriate finish. If unsure as to whether a particular treatment is corrosive to steel fasteners, check with the supplier of the preservative treated wood product for their recommendation.

Fire Retardant Treated (FRT) Wood:

Although most common FRT products are not corrosive to metal connectors, not all products are non-corrosive. Additionally, they typically require proprietary strength reductions applied to the lumber in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Since the lumber strength is lower, the lateral and withdrawal resistance of nails must also be reduced accordingly. It is important to note that some fire retardants cause the wood to absorb more moisture from the air than untreated lumber. Consequently, the connector may be exposed to a higher level of moisture, resulting in more corrosion.

Swimming Pools:

This is one of the most hazardous environments for steel connectors due to continuous exposure to high temperature, high moisture content, and corrosive chemicals such as chlorine, bromine, and other disinfectants. The combination of all these factors can lead to accelerated corrosion and premature structural failure. This environment is so corrosive that all possible preventive measures should be employed to prevent the hanger from being exposed to the pool water. These include the use of a vapor barrier and a ventilation system that does not take the air from the pool environment.

Additionally, it has been known that certain grades of stainless steel (316 and others) are susceptible to a mode of structural failure known as stress corrosion cracking (SCC) when exposed to a swimming pool environment. SCC is usually localized near areas of high residual stress and small cracks can rapidly propagate and cause catastrophic failures. See warning below.



WARNING

Stainless steel connectors and fasteners shall not be used for metal hangers over swimming pools due to stress corrosion cracking. SCC has been known to occur under the following conditions:

- Use of certain grades of stainless steel (grades 316 and others).
- Structural members subjected to high tensile stress.
- Presence of certain chemicals, including chlorine and bromine.

Gold Coat may be the best choice in this environment.



The **Structural Connectors Coating Recommendations** chart below was developed by reviewing field service performance and accelerated corrosion test results. They are offered as general guidelines and are not intended to cover all possible service conditions. Additional consideration may also be needed for:

wet service conditions preservation treated lumber fire retardant treated lumber strength reducing chemicals building near salt water coastal areas

Additionally, the **Corrosion Protection Guidelines** to the right may also be used to assist in making the proper choice of corrosion protection.

The building designer/engineer has the ultimate responsibility of selecting the most viable protective coating based on knowledge of project specific corrosive environments and local building code requirements.

Corrosion Protection Guidelines:

- MiTek recommends stainless steel connectors for the highest level of corrosion protection. As an economical alternative to stainless steel our new Gold Coat connectors are specifically designed for exterior application when in contact with preservative treated wood.
- For connectors in contact with preservative treated wood, the Triple Zinc option provides the minimum G-185 coating thickness required by code and is an economical alternative for exterior applications.
- The use of correct fastener with the connector is critical. Stainless steel
 connectors require stainless steel fasteners. For exterior applications, hotdip galvanized fasteners (HDG) or exterior coat (EXT) must be
 used with both Triple Zinc and hot-dip galvanized finishes. Gold Coat connectors require gold coat or hot-dip galvanized fasteners.
- MiTek's zinc dichromate WS Structural Wood Screws are not recommended for use with preservative or fire-retardant treated wood. Some structural wood screws are available in Gold Coat or exterior coat.
- MiTek clearly differentiates standard interior G90 connectors from the corrosion resistant connectors. Gold Coat connectors are distinguishable from other connectors due to their gold color.

Structural Connectors Coating Recommendations

AWPA ⁹ Use Category	Service Conditions	Use Environment	Example Applications	Preservatives and Retentions ^{6,7,10}	Minimum Coating Requirements ^{1,2,3,4}		
UC1 Interior/Dry	Interior construction, Above ground, Dry	Continuously protected from weather or other sources of moisture	General framing, interior construction	Untreated	G90		
UC2 Interior/Damp	Interior construction, Above ground, Damp	Protected from weather, but may be subject to sources of moisture	Sill plates	SBX-DOT, Organic ACQ-D (0.15), CA-B (0.10), CA-C (0.06), MCQ (0.06), μCA-C (0.05)	G90 Triple Zinc (G-185) ^{8,9} , HDG (post hot dipped), Exterior Coat ¹²		
UC3A Above Ground Protected	Exterior construction, Above ground, Rapid water runoff	Exposed to all weather cycles, not exposed to prolonged wetting	Exposed exterior beams or columns in an open, covered structure	ACQ-D (0.25), MCQ (0.15), CA-B (0.10), CA-C (0.06), μCA-C (0.05), Organic	Triple Zinc (G-185), HDG (post hot dipped), Exterior Coat ¹² or MiTek Gold Coat		
UC3B Above Ground Exposed	Exterior construction, Above ground, Poor water runoff	Exposed to all weather cycles, including prolonged wetting	Deck beams and joists	ACQ-D (0.25), MCQ (0.15), CA-B (0.10), CA-C (0.06), μCA-C (0.05), Organic	Triple Zinc (G-185), HDG (post hot dipped), or MiTek Gold Coat		
UC4A Ground Contact General Use	Ground contact, Fresh water; includes above ground applications	Ground contact or fresh water exposed to all weather cycles, Normal exposure	Deck posts, beams and joists. Fresh water docks ¹¹	ACQ-D (0.40), MCQ (0.23), CA-B (0.21), CA-C (0.15), μCA-C (0.14)	Triple Zinc (G-185), HDG (post hot dipped), or MiTek Gold Coat ⁵		
UC4B Ground Contact Heavy Duty	Exterior construction, Ground contact, Critical components	Ground contact, fresh/salt water water splash exposed to all weather cycles	Permanent wood foundations, critical structural members	ACQ-D (0.60), MCQ (0.23), CA-B (0.31), CA-C (0.25), μCA-C (0.23)	Stainless Steel		

- 1) G90 and G-185 refer to galvanization requirements for ASTM A653 material.
- 2) Connectors galvanized to ASTM A123 may be used in place of either G90 or G185 coatings.
- 3) Other coating may be suitable for a given environment if the conditions are known and predictable.
- 4) For G185 connectors use fasteners galvanized per ASTM A153. For Gold Coat connectors, use Gold Coat fasteners and for stainless steel connectors, use stainless steel fasteners.
- 5) If the environment has the potential to contain elements which may make it more corrosive, the use of stainless steel is recommended.
- 6) MCQ is a micronized copper treatment such as *Micro Pro* by Koppers. µCA-C is a dispersed copper treatment manufactured by Arch Treatment Technologies. Organic preservatives include L³ from Arch Treatment Technologies and EcoLife II from Viance, LLC.
- 7) For wood treatments not shown, contact MiTek or the wood preservative manufacturer for recommended coatings.
- 8) Testing by MiTek has found that in interior applications where the treated wood will remain relatively dry during its service life the use of G90 connectors with MCQ or µCA-C treated wood is appropriate.
- 9) American Wood Protection Assocation Standard U1-16.
- 10) SBX/DOT= Sodium Borate; ACQ-D = Alkaline Copper Quat Type D; CA-B = Copper Azole Type B; CA-C = Copper Azole Type C; MCQ = Micronized Copper Quat; µCA-C = Dispersed Copper Azole Type C. The number listed in the parenthesis is the required retention level in pounds per cubic foot, or PCF.
- 11) Deck joists and beams must be treated to Use Category UCA4 when they are difficult to maintain, repair or replace and are critical to the performance and safety of the deck.
- 12) Users must perform periodic inspection and provide regular maintenance to ensure the satisfactory performance of the structure.

Customer Service & Technical Assistance



Corrosion Resistant Finishes

MiTek offers several corrosion resistant finishes to cover a range of corrosion performance.

Corrosion Protection Level	Finish / Material	Description	Required Fastener	Ordering
		CONNECTORS		
INTERIOR USE PRIMER	Primer	Primer paint is used to protect steel during shipping and installation but is not considered a corrosion protection method when installed in corrosive environments	Bright fasteners	Stock number as listed in the chart
INTERIOR USE G90	G90 Galvanizing	Galvanizing provides a prefabrication coating of 0.90 ounces of zinc per square foot of surface area (both sides) measured in accordance with ASTM A 653	Bright fasteners	Stock number as listed in the chart
EXTERIOR USE G185-TZ	Triple Zinc (TZ) (G-185 Galvanizing)	TZ galvanizing provides a prefabrication coating of 1.85 (G-185) ounces of zinc per square foot of surface area (both sides) measured in accordance with ASTM A 653	Hot-dip galvanized or Exterior Coat fasteners	To order, add TZ to stock number, as in C44-TZ
EXTERIOR USE HDG	Hot-Dip Galvanized (HDG)	HDG coating provides an after-fabrication hot-dipped zinc coating. The coating thickness is dependent on the connector material, but generally ranges from 1.2 to 2.3 ounces of zinc per square foot of surface area (both sides). Hot-dip products meet requirements set forth in ASTM A 123	Hot-dip galvanized or Exterior Coat fasteners	To order, add HDG to stock number, as in KCC44-HDG
EXTENDED LIFE GOLD COAT	Gold Coat (GC)	Gold Coat is a proprietary multi-layer protection system. It is comprised of a top coat barrier layer and a galvanized layer placed over a steel substrate	Gold Coat or Hot-dip galvanized fasteners	To order, add GC to stock number, as in AC7-GC
EXTREME LIFE STAINLESS	Stainless Steel (SS)	Best option for corrosion protection. Quality stainless steel (316SS grade steel) is used to fabricate connectors. Although costs are higher, some applications may need the virtual corrosion proof quality of stainless steel	Stainless Steel fasteners	To order, add SS to stock number, as in PBES44-SS
		FASTENERS		
INTERIOR USE YELLOW ZINC	Yellow Zinc	Zinc yellow chromate finish		Stock number as listed in the chart
EXTERIOR USE HDG	Hot-Dip Galvanized (HDG)	HDG coating provides an after-fabrication hot-dipped zinc coating. The coating thickness is dependent on the connector material, but generally ranges from 1.2 to 2.3 ounces of zinc per square foot of surface area (both sides). Hot-dip products meet requirements set forth in ASTM A 153	Stock number as listed in the chart	
EXTERIOR USE EXT	Exterior Coat (EXT)	EXT finish is a double barrier coating over zinc	Stock number as listed in the chart	
EXTENDED LIFE GOLD COAT	Gold Coat (GC)	Gold Coat is a proprietary multi-layer protection system. It is comprised of a top coat barrier layer and a galvanized layer placed over a steel su	Stock number as listed in the chart	
EXTREME LIFE STAINLESS	Stainless Steel (SS)	Best option for corrosion protection		Stock number as listed in the chart

DISCLAIMER – The general information and guidelines provided in this MiTek Product Catalog shall not be used as a substitute for competent professional examination and verification. It is the responsibility of the building designer/ engineer to determine the applicability and suitability of the information provided. Anyone making use of this information assumes all responsibility and liability arising from such use.



Corrosion Resistant Product Offering

MiTek Stock No.		Hot-Dip Galv. (HDG)		Gold Coat (GC)	Stainless Steel(SS)	MiTek Stock No.	Triple Zinc G-185 (TZ)		Gold Coat (GC)	Stainless Steel (SS)	MiTek Stock No.		Hot-Dip Galv. (HDG)	Gold Coat (GC)	Stainless Steel (SS)
	F	asteners / An	chors				Colum	n / Post Caps				Column	/ Post Caps		
AB1212-HDG						BCS22-4					PCM66				
AB126-HDG						BCS23-6					PCM6616	Oakona	/ Doot Doos		
AB128-HDG						C44					10044		/ Post Bases		
AB5812-HDG						C46					APB44 +				
BP12						C46R					APB66 •				
BP583						C66					CBSQ44-TZ				
HBPS12						C66R					CBSQ46-TZ				
HBPS58						EPCM4416					CBSQ66-TZ				
LBP12-TZ						EPCM4616 EPCM6616					D44-TZ				
LBP58-TZ LBPS12-TZ						EPCM66					D46 D46R-TZ				
LBPS58-TZ						KCC325-4 USA					D66				
LL915				USA							D66R				
				USA		KCC325-6 USA KCC44 USA					EBG44-TZ				
LL930 N10C				USA		KCC46 USA					EBP44T-TZ USA				
N10-GC				USA		KCC48 USA					EPB4408				
N16C				USA		KCC525-4 USA									
				USA							EPB4608				
N8-GC				USA		1100000	-				EPB6608				
NA11						TOOCT UILT	-				EPBH44				
NA16D						KCC66 USA					EPBH46R				
NA20D						1111					EPBH66				
NA9D	-			-		KCC88 USA	-				EPBH66R	-			
SSN10C						KCCQ325-4					EPBH88 •				
SSN16C						KCCQ325-6					KCB44				
SSN8C						KCCQ44					KCB46				
SSNA10D						KCCQ46					KCB48				
SSNA8D						KCCQ48 USA					KCB66				
THR1218-HDG						KCCQ525-4					KCB68				
THR1224-HDG						KCCQ525-6					KCB88				
THR1236-HDG						KCCQ525-8 USA					KCB1010				
THR125-HDG						KCCQ64					KCB1212				
THR126-HDG						KCCQ66					KCBQ44				
THR128-HDG						KCCQ71-4 USA					KCBQ46				
THR5812-HDG						KCCQ71-6 USA					KCBQ66				
THR5816-HDG						KCCQ74 USA					KCBQ88				
THR588-HDG						KCCQ76 USA					PA44E			USA	
WS15				USA		KECC325-4 USA					PA44				
WS2 USA						KECC325-6 USA					PA46E			USA	
WS25 USA						KECC44 USA					PA46				
WS3						KECC46 USA					PA55R-TZ USA				
WS35 USA						KECC525-4 USA					PA66E			USA	
WS45						KECC525-6 USA					PA66ER-TZ				
WS5						KECC64 USA					PA66R				
WS6						KECC66 USA					PA66				
WS8						KECC68 USA					PAU44				
WSBH25-EXT USA						KECC88					PAU46				
WSBH4-EXT USA						KECCQ325-4 USA					PAU66				
WSBH6-EXT USA						KECCQ325-6 USA					PAU66R-TZ USA				
WSBH8-EXT USA						KECCQ44					PAU88				
WSBH10-EXT USA						KECCQ46					PAU1010				
WSWH278 USA						KECCQ48 USA					PAU1010R				
WSWH358-EXT USA						KECCQ525-4 USA		1			PAU1212				
WSWH45 USA						KECCQ525-6					PAU1212R				
WSWH5 USA						KECCQ525-8 USA					RPB-TZ				
WSWH6 USA						KECCQ64	1				RSCH44 •				
WSWH8-EXT USA						KECCQ66					WAS44				
out out		vns / Foundat	ion Anchors			KECCQ71-4 USA					WAS46				
FA3						KECCQ71-4 USA		<u> </u>			WAS66				
FA4						KECCQ71-0 USA		<u> </u>			WE44				
FWAN-TZ						KECCQ74 USA		<u> </u>			WE46				
LTS19-TZ						PB44-6TZ			USA		WE66		\vdash		
RP6						PB66-6TZ			USA		WEOU	Framing F	Plates & Angle	· c	
ST1-TZ						PBC44-TZ			1992		A3	- ranning f		•	
ST2-TZ						PBC44-1Z PBC66-TZ					AC5		\vdash		
						PBES44					AC7			USA	
STB16														CHET	
STB20						PBES66					AC9				
STB28						PBS44-TZ					ANJ44S-HDG				
STB34						PBS44R-TZ					JA1				
STB36 USA						PBS66-TZ					KHL33				
STBL24						PBS66R-TZ					KHL35				
TA51 USA						PCM44					KHL37				
TDL5						PCM4416					KHL43				
TDX2-TZ						PCM46					KHL46				
		Column / Post	Caps			PCM4616					KHL55				
BC400-TZ						PCM4816					KHL57				



Corrosion Resistant Product Offering

MiTek Stock No.		Hot-Dip Galv. (HDG) ates & Angle	Gold Coat (GC)	Stainless Steel (SS)	MiTek Stock No.	Triple Zinc G-185 (TZ)	Hot-Dip Galv. (HDG) angers	Gold Coat(GC)	Stainless Steel (SS)	MiTek Stock No.	Triple Zinc G-185 (TZ)	Hot-Dip Galv. (HDG) angers	Gold Coat (GC)	Stainless Steel (SS)
KHL76	riallilly r	ates & Allyle	8		HD410IF	lı.	angers			SKHH210R-2	n	angers		
ML24-TZ					HD410IP					SKHH210R-2IF				
ML26-TZ					HD412IF					SKHH410L				
MP3					HD44IF					SKHH410LIF				
MP34					HD46					SKHH410R				
MP4F					HD46IF					SKHH410RIF				
MP5					HD48					SKHH414LIF				
MP6F					HD48IF					SKHH414RIF				
MP7					HD610					SKHH46L				
MP9					HD610IF					SKHH46LIF				
MPA1			USA		HD612					SKHH46R				
	Stud F	Plate Ties			HD612IF					SKHH46RIF				
RSPT6					HD68					SUH210 USA				
RSPT6-2					HD68IF					SUH210-2 USA				
SPT22					HDQ210-2IF USA					SUH210-3 USA				
SPT24 SPT4					HDQ210-3IF USA HDQ310IF USA					THD28-2 THD410				
SPT6					HDQ310IF USA					THD410				
SPT8					HDQ410II USA					THD48				
SPTH4					HDQ412IF USAN					THDH412				
SPTH6					HDQ612IF					THDH610 USA				
SPTH8					HUS210					. AIDHOTO TO	Ra	fter Ties		
0.1110	Lateral Joi	st Connector	s		HUS210-2IF					HHCP2		100		
LJC-TZ					HUS212-2					HHCP4-TZ				
LJQ35-TZ					HUS26					LFTA6				
	Twis	t Straps			HUS28					RT10				
HTW20					HUS28-2IF					RT15			USA	
LTW12					JL210IF-TZ					RT16-2				
LTW18					JL24IF-TZ					RT16A				
MTW12					JL26IF-TZ					RT20				
MTW16					JL28IF-TZ					RT3A				
MTW20					JPF24					RT4				
MTW30					JUS210			USA		RT5				
UDO440 TZ	S	traps			JUS210-2			USA		RT7			USA	
HRS416-TZ					JUS210-3			USA		RT7A			OBA	
HTP37-TZ KHST2	<u> </u>				JUS24 JUS24-2			CHES		RT8A	Emboddor	Truss Ancho	ro	
KHST3 USA					JUS26			USA		HTA20 USA		TIUSS AIIGIIU	10	
KRPS22					JUS26-2			USA		IIIAZU MA		& Fences		
KRPS28					JUS28			USA		ADTT-TZ	500.	u i onoo		
KST227					JUS28-2			OHA		CSH-TZ				
KST237					JUS28-3					DTB-TZ				
KST248					JUS36					ERB24-TZ				
KST260					JUS410					FB14-TZ				
L6					JUS44					FB23-TZ				
LH12					JUS46					FB24-TZ				
LSTA36					JUS48					FB26-TZ				
MSTA12					KLB210 USA					FPH24-TZ *				
MSTA15					KLB212 USA					FRB24-TZ				
MSTA18 MSTA21					LSSH15-TZ LSSH210-TZ					PRT15-TZ PRT2H-TZ				
MSTA24					LSSH210-1Z LSSH179-TZ					PRT2-TZ USA				
MSTA30					LSSH179-1Z LSSH20-TZ					PRTIC2-TZ				
MSTA36					LSSH23-TZ					SCA10-TZ				
MSTA9					LSSH25-TZ					SCA9-TZ			USA	
MSTAM24					LSSH26-TZ					SDJT14-TZ			onty	
MSTAM36					LSSH31-TZ					SDPT5-TZ				
PS218-HDG USA	Ą				LSSH35-TZ					SDPT7-TZ				
PS418-HDG USA					MSH422						Genera	al Hardware		
PS720-HDG USA	A				SKH210L			USA		ICPL516-TZ				
RS150					SKH210L-2					ICPL58				
					SKH210R			USA		TTA12-TZ				
RS16-R	A									TTA2-TZ				_
T6	,				SKH210R-2									
					SKH26L					TTC42-TZ				
T6 TH12-HDG		ngers			SKH26L SKH26R					TTC42-TZ TTF22-TZ				
T6 TH12-HDG HD210-2IF		ngers			SKH26L SKH26R SKH28L					TTC42-TZ TTF22-TZ TTR-TZ				
T6 TH12-HDG HD210-2IF HD210-3IF		ngers			SKH26L SKH26R SKH28L SKH28R					TTC42-TZ TTF22-TZ TTR-TZ TTU2-TZ				
T6 TH12-HDG HD210-2IF		ngers			SKH26L SKH26R SKH28L					TTC42-TZ TTF22-TZ TTR-TZ				