

Concrete Anchor Selection Guide

Tip: Set your PDF viewer to "Actual size" before printing to maintain scale.

Anchor Type	Load Capacity	Installation Method	Best Application	Removable?
Wedge Anchor	Very High	Drill hole, insert, tighten nut to expand wedge	Structural connections, heavy machinery, permanent installations	No (permanent)
Sleeve Anchor	Medium-High	Drill hole, insert through fixture, tighten to expand	Equipment mounting, HVAC, electrical fixtures	Adjustable
Tapcon Screw	Light-Medium	Drill pilot hole with specified bit, drive screw	Light fixtures, railings, furring strips, conduit	Yes
Drop-In Anchor	High	Drill hole, insert anchor, set with setting tool	Suspended ceilings, threaded rod applications	No (permanent)
Expansion Shield	Medium-High	Drill hole, insert shield, drive lag screw or bolt	General concrete fastening, medium loads	Difficult
Strike Anchor (Nail-In)	Light-Medium	Drill hole, insert anchor, drive nail with hammer	Furring strips, conduit, electrical boxes	No
Epoxy Anchor (Chemical)	Highest	Drill hole, clean thoroughly, inject epoxy, insert rod	Structural steel, seismic zones, cracked concrete	No

Installation Best Practices:

- **Use proper tools:** Masonry bit with hammer drill for concrete and masonry
- **Drill depth:** Drill hole slightly deeper than required embedment depth
- **Clean holes:** Blow out dust with compressed air—debris reduces holding power
- **Match drill size:** Use exact drill bit size specified for anchor
- **Don't over-torque:** Follow maximum torque specifications to avoid concrete damage
- **Edge distance:** Maintain minimum edge distance (typically 5-10× anchor diameter)

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