



## ATTACHMENT METHODS



### **Piling Slide Assembly Attachment**

Most stable attachment method, doesn't need pipe to be pounded into seafloor. Best used when a seawall or pilings are available to attach to. Pilings cannot be set wider than the dock width.



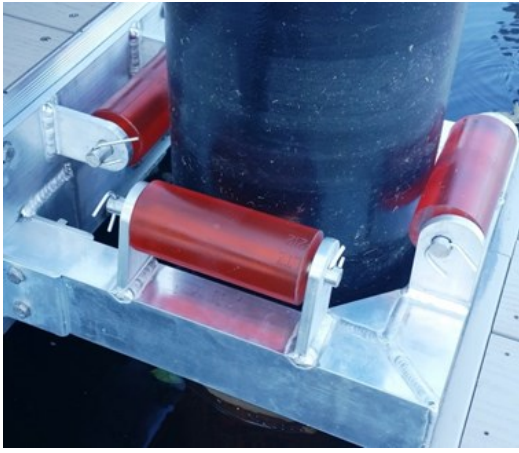
### **Seawall Slide Assembly Attachment**

Extremely stable and doesn't require pipe to be pounded into the seafloor. Used when attaching to a Seawall. Might include customization based on Seawall construction.



### **Short Slide Assembly Attachment**

Stable and versatile. Best attachment option when attaching a low profile floating dock to an existing floating dock with a higher profile.



## Pile Rollers

Strength, stability, and accommodates possibility of high water fluctuation. Suitable pilings must be available. Offers more stability than hoop brackets. Good for deep water conditions or when there is a possibility of wave action.



## Piling Hoop Brackets

Affordable and durable. Suitable Pilings must be available to attach to and best used with larger docks or attaching to dolphin pilings. Also good for scenarios where slide assemblies aren't feasible/applicable.



## Spud Brackets

Stable attachment method with low maintenance. Typically used in ponds and lakes. Pipe is driven into the seafloor or lake floor to attach brackets to. Best used when water is shallow and fairly calm with a moderately low water level fluctuation.



## Control Arm (s)

Economical and effective. Used when a floating dock or the majority of it, runs parallel to the shoreline. Control arms offer an alternative to driving pilings in order to achieve optimum stabilization. Also good when large water fluctuations are present.



## Upper and Lower Brackets

Allows for water level fluctuation. Used as a less expensive alternative to slide assemblies or when pilings are too far apart to accommodate a more narrow dock width. Can attach to a fixed dock, pilings, or Seawall. Accommodates 4" diameter PVC pipe.



## Upper and Lower Brackets (Vertically Extended)

Allows for scenarios that may experience varying degrees of water level fluctuation. Used when attaching to a fixed dock or seawall and there is a possibility of the water level rising above the surface of a fixed dock.



## Gangway and Ramps

Used when the dock needs to be set away from the shore to reach a specific desired water depth. Must connect to a fixed abutment. Allows the dock to vertically move freely.



## Cable Anchoring

Cost effective and versatile. Used when a gangway, ramp or dock are perpendicular to the shore and jut out a good distance and there aren't any pilings or seawall to attach to.



## Dead Weight Anchoring

Increases stability and durability. Often used with longer/larger docks. Often used in deeper water, when there are rocky floor bottoms or ice conditions. Used when adjusting is required in fluctuating water levels.

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