

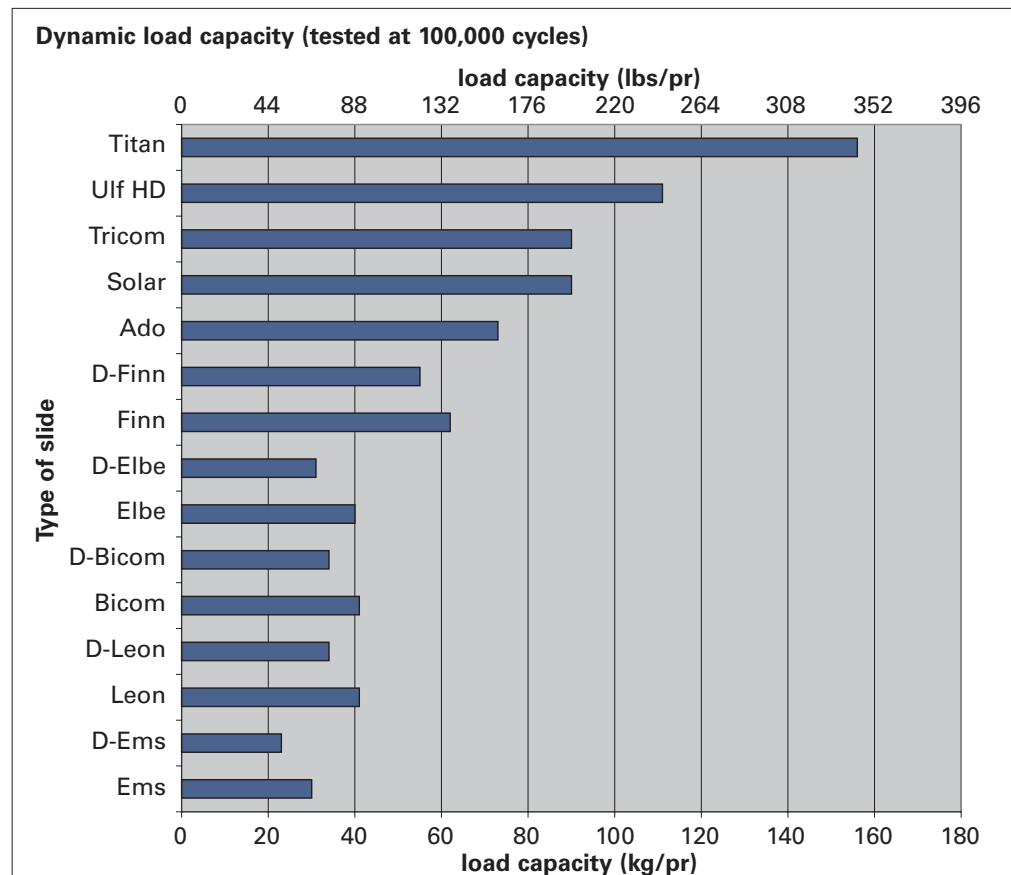
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Load capacity

Load capacity varies as the result of a number of factors. Main factors being the type of slide, length, and ratio between pull-out length and closed length. Another important factor is the number of cycles the slide is required to make. GSF Slides distinguishes the type of usage between dynamic use and static use. Other factors that influence the load capacity are the features the slide is equipped with, and how it is mounted. Slides are usually mounted sideways so all data concerning load-capacity will be given for side-mounted use. For information about the load capacity with bottom-mounted slides, please contact our sales department.

Dynamic load capacity

In order to determine the dynamic load capacity, all types of GSF static load slides have been tested for 100,000 cycles. Their maximum load capacity is compliant with, or exceeds, all common national and international standards including DIN, BIFMA, BS, EN and JIS. The dynamic load capacity figures can be found in the graph below.

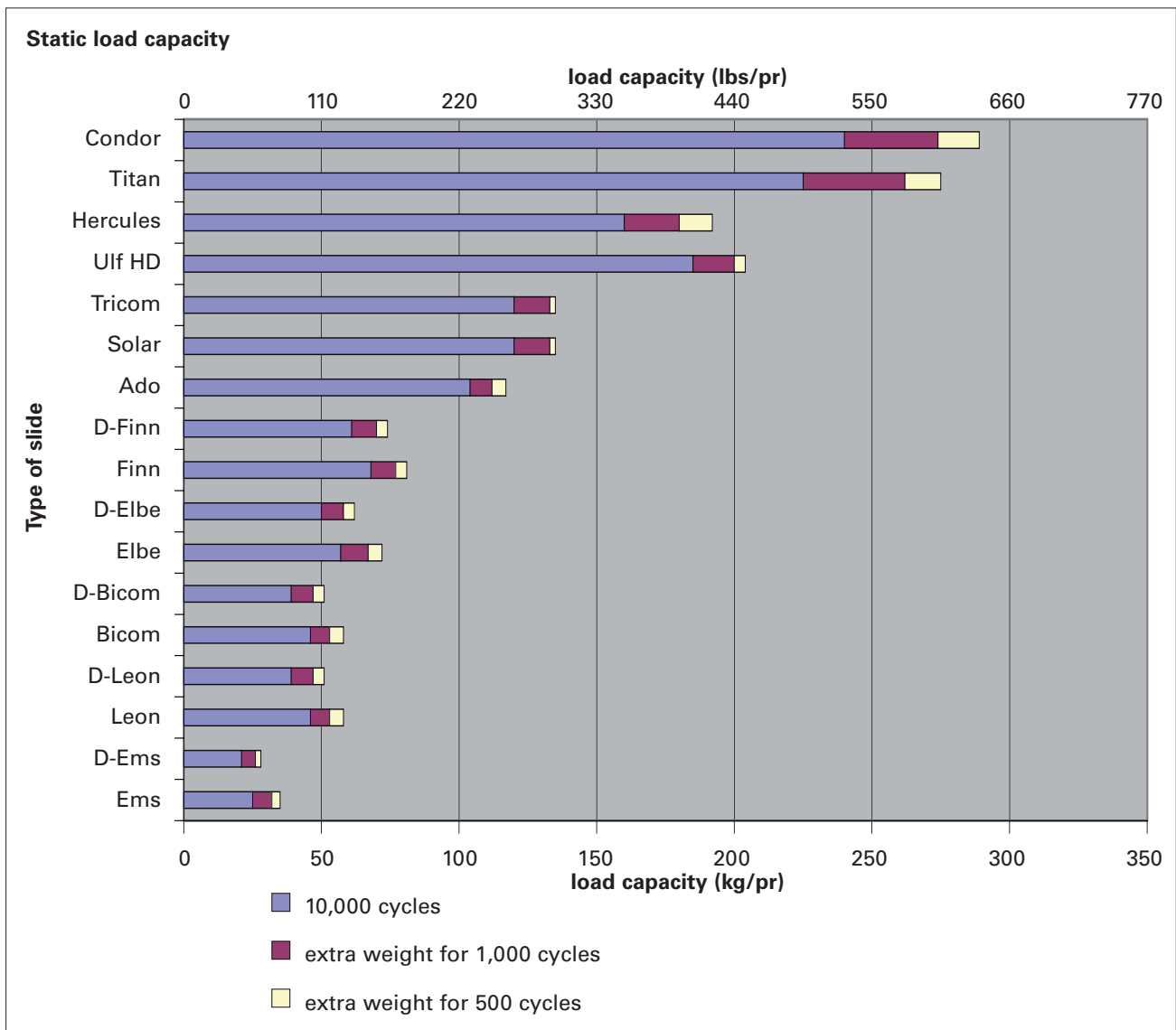




Static load capacity

Static load capacity is based on test results at 500, 1000 and 10,000 cycles. This is most common for industrial purposes. The static load capacity is considerably higher than the dynamic load capacity for all slides.

The static load capacity figures listed below were determined for a single length of that slide and are for indication purposes only. Specific applications can be assessed by our R&D department and tested if necessary.

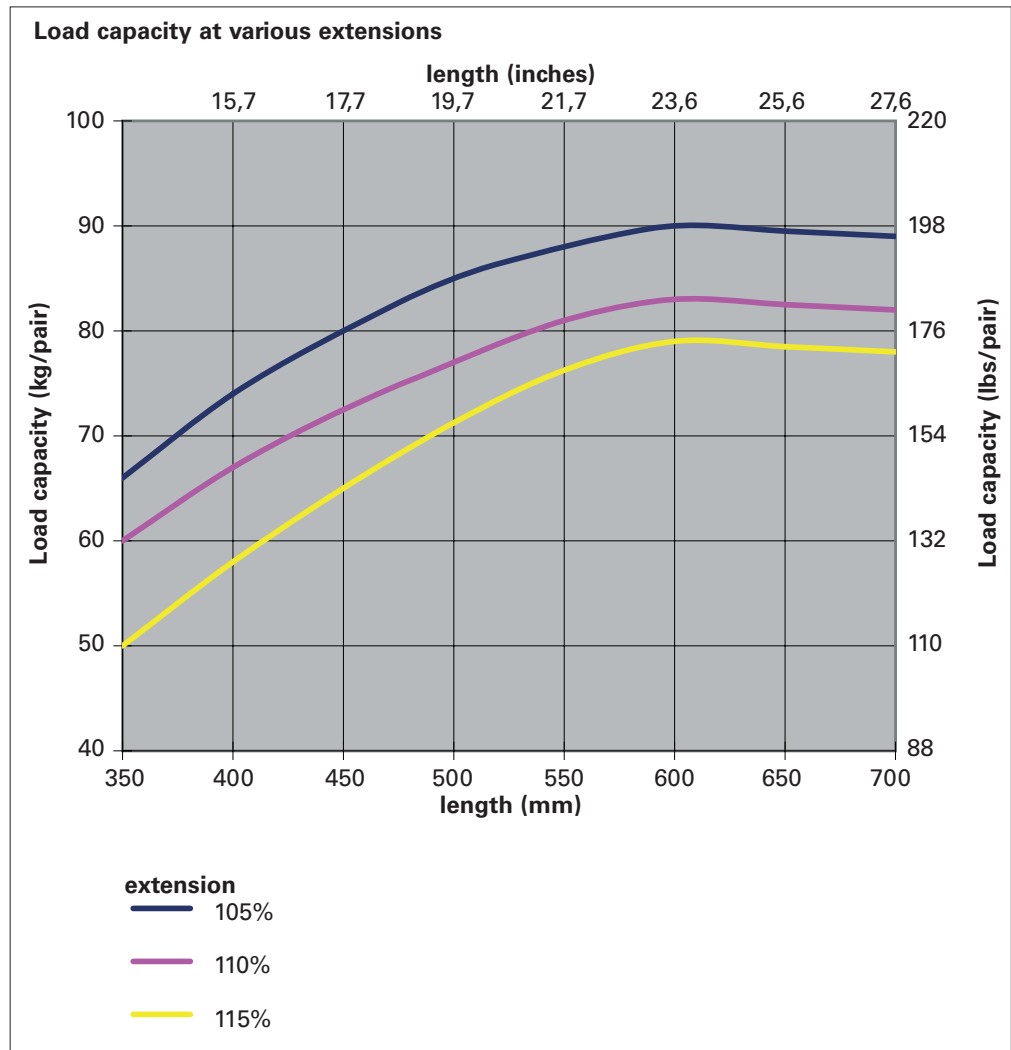


For special requests, please contact our sales department



Extension

Extension is defined as the ratio of the travel length of the slide (T) and the length of the slide in closed position (L): $(T/L) \cdot 100\%$. The influence of the extension and length of the slide on the load capacity is shown in the graph below.



For special requests, please contact our sales department