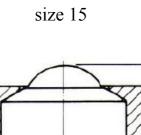
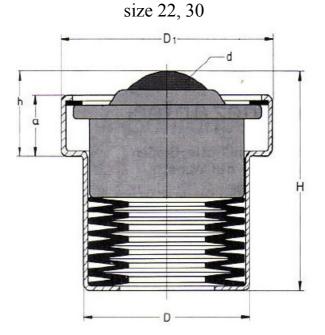


Ball Transfer Unit Spring Housing







D

D1



execution:	Α	В	С	tech	nical d	lata					
small balls	hardened steel	hardened steel	stainless stee	l D	D1	h	Η	а	weight	spring -	capacity
housing:	burnished-steel	zinced steel	zinced steel	- 0.2	- 02		$\pm 0,1$			prest -	load -
										ressing	capacity
balll Ø:	catalogue no.	catalogue no.	catalogue no.	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	g	$kg\pm15~\%$	$kg \pm 15$ %
15 mm	02.150.00			30,0	31	2,7	36,6	-	132	30	60
22 mm *1		02.221.01	02.222.01	39,0	50	18,0	51,0	14,0	212	25	45
22 mm *2		02.221.00	02.222.00	39,0	50	18,0	51,0	14,0	246	60	80
30 mm		02.301.00	02.302.00	48,5	62	25,5	65,5	17,5	475	120	150
*1 with coil spring *2 with plate spring subject to changes											

*1 with coil spring *2 with plate spring

Ball Transfer Units Spring Housing allow for even load distribution in transporting goods with an uneven running surface. Should the preload force exceed the load, then the Ball Transfer Unit absorbs the end force into the spring housing. The load is absorbed flexibly. The number and distribution of Ball Transfer Units depends on the weight, size, and condition of the base area of the goods to be conveyed. In order to ensure that the base area of the load rests on Ball Transfer Units at all times, and in order to prevent it from slipping into the gaps between them, the distance between the individual ball transfer units is calculated by taking the shortest edge length and dividing it by 2.5. If the base are of the load is adaptable, you may assume that further Ball Transfer Units will be used. In these cases, the load can be divided by the number of carrying ball transfer units. This gives you the load per Ball Transfer Unit.