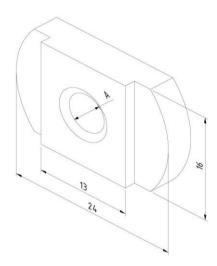


Quality Registration Technical specification

QR 0022 Created: 08/07/2013

Technical specifications SLN30 (Sliding Nut)



| Finishing: | Electro galva | Electro galvanized | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|-----------|--|
| Product | Number | Height | Width | Length | Dim A | Fmax | Unit | Packaging | |
| | | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) | (kN) | | (unit) | |
| SLN30-06-EG | 10331 | 0 | 6 | 0 | M6 | | ST | 50 | |
| SLN30-08-EG | 10332 | 0 | 8 | 0 | M8 | | ST | 50 | |

Mounting instructions:

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Load capacity:

Standard: -

Max. load:

Load diagram: -

Information:

Coupler: HB06

Equipotential bonding: IEC61537

EC declaration: EC directive 2006/95/EC (Low voltage) as modified by directive 93/68/EEC (CE marking)

EG

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Quality Registration Technical specification

QR 0022 Created: 08/07/2013

Electrolytically galvanized (EN ISO 2081) EG (electrogalvanized)

Electrolytically galvanized products are mostly used in places where limited chemical contamination is likely, for example, in off ces, industrial buildings, covered parking lots, etc.

Electrogalvanizing diff ers from hot-dip galvanizing in that the zinc coating, in this case, is built up by electrolysis. With this technique, there are no thermal infl uences on the steel, so no layers of alloy will form. Also, the coating thicknesses of 6-8µm (micron) are more limited compared to hot-dip galvanizing.

Prior to the galvanizing, the steel sheet goes through several pre-treatment steps so as to ensure optimal adhesion (degreasing steps, pickling, a brief acid dip, multiple rinsing,....) After the galvanizing proper, the zinc coating receives a passivating- and dichromate coat, followed by a rinsing with demi-water. The advantages of electrogalvanizing are, among other things: no thermal deformation (so ideal for assembly parts), an attractive, uniform and perfectly smooth, high-gloss f nish with good electrical conductivity, no runs in the paintwork or zinc jags.

Field of application according to resistance against corrosion:

| Corrosion class | Atmospheric corrosion | Indoor environment | Outdoor environment | Surface treatments | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| C1 | < 0,1μπι | Heated buildings with neutral atmospheres: offices, shops, schools, hotels. | | Electro-galvanised (EG) EN ISO 2081 | |
| C2 | 0,1 - 0,7μm | Unheated buildings where condensation may occur: sports halls, warehouses, shops. | Rural areas. Atmosphere with low impurities. | Pre-galvanised (PG) EN 10327 – EN 10143 | |
| C3 | 0,7 - 2μm | Production facilities with high moisture levels and some air impurities due to industrial processes: production plants. | City and industrial atmosphere, some impurities, coastal areas with low salt loads. | Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461 | |
| C4 | 2 - 4μm | Production facilities with high moisture levels and high air impurities due to industrial processes: swimming pools, Chemical industru. | Industrial areas and coastal areas with low salt load. | Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461 Polyester coating (CO) EN ISO 12944 | |
| C5-I | 4 - 8μm | Polyester coating (CO) | Industrial areas with high moisture level and aggressive atmosphere. | Duplez (DU) (Dipped galvanised • Polyester coating) | |
| C5-M | 4 - 8 µm | EN ISO 12944 | Coastal or offshore areas with salt load. | Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised • Polyester coating) | |

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