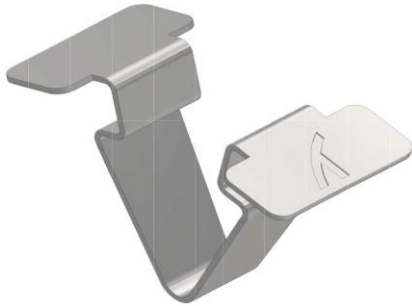


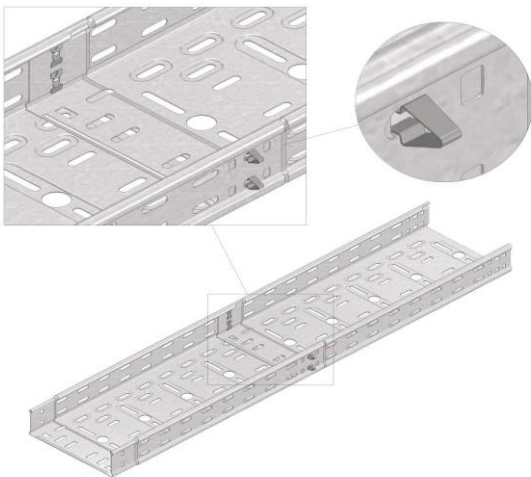
Technical specifications

CT-PUSH (Fixation clamp)



| Finishing: | | Stainless steel 301 | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------|---------------------|
| Product | Number | Height (mm) | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Dim A (mm) | Fmax (kN) | Unit | Packaging (unit) |
| PUSH-SS | 15138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | ST | 100 |

Mounting instructions:



Load capacity:

Standard: IEC61537

Max. load: -

Load diagram:

Information:

Coupler: -

Equipotential bonding: IEC61537

EC declaration: EC directive 2014/35/EU (Low voltage) as modified by directive 93/68/EEC (CE marking)

SS301

Stainless steel (1.4310) AISI 301

Stainless steel is also known as inox steel or inox from the French inoxydable. The AISI 300 Series represents by far the largest group. The various types within this alloy group are derived from the traditional 18/8 composition (18% Cr/8% Ni). The structure even consists at ambient temperature, and sometimes far below, entirely of austenite, which is due to the presence of nickel in a ratio of about 8%. When it has reached a fully austenitic structure, the material is not ferromagnetic and offers good corrosion resistant.

Type 301 is a stainless steel with unusually high uniform elongation when correct composition balance and deformation conditions are achieved. It is suitable for extreme cold deformation. As a result of moderate to extreme cold deformation, its tensile strength increases significantly while retaining reasonable toughness. It is often used in the cold-rolled or cold-drawn state. Applications include counter tops, hubcaps, architecture and construction elements, high-strength springs, all kinds of clips, banisters, balustrades, etc.

Field of application according to resistance against corrosion:

Corrosion classes according EN ISO 12994

| Corrosion class | Atmospheric corrosion | Indoor environment | Outdoor environment | Surface treatments |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| C1 | < 0,1µm | 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 industry. | 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. | Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating) Stainless steel AISI 316L |
| C5-M | 4 - 8µm | EN ISO 12944 | Coastal or offshore areas with salt load. | Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating) |

Classification for resistance against corrosion according to IEC61537

| Class | Reference- Material and Finish |
|---|--|
| 0(a) | None |
| 1 | Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 5 µm |
| 2 | Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 12 µm |
| 3 | Pre-galvanised to grade 275 to EN 10327 and EN 10326 |
| 4 | Pre-galvanised to grade 350 to EN 10327 and EN 10326 |
| 5 | Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 45 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only |
| 6 | Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 55 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only |
| 7 | Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 70 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only |
| 8 | Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 85 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only (usually high silicon steel) |
| 9A | Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 without a post-treatment (b) |
| 9B | Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 without a post-treatment (b) |
| 9C | Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 with a post-treatment (b) |
| 9D | Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 with a post-treatment (b) |
| (a) For materials which have no declared corrosion resistance classification. | |
| (b) The post-treatment process is used to improve the protection against crevice crack corrosion and the contamination by other steels. | |