

NOTE. In order to avoid overloading and risk of potential harm / machine damage / tipping hazard / component failure, please abide by the below when calculating the load capacity of the welding positioner:

C of G = Max capacity if the job is a 'balanced load', not where the centre of gravity of the job is (when bolted to the machine)

1. If the job is **evenly balanced** (no offsets loads), follow the **red line load chart guide** for what weight the welding positioner can tilt / rotate, and at what distance away from the table.
2. The **centre of gravity line** should not be used and then 'doubled'. For example, if a 5 tonne model positioner can tilt / turn 1.5 tonnes @ 900mm C of G from the table (based on an even balanced load), this **DOES NOT** mean the machine can turn / tilt 1.5 tonnes total @ 1800mm, even if the weight of the job is evenly distributed. 1.5 tonnes @ 900mm is the stated maximum load and distance.
3. A welding positioner **must never** be used at 100% of its MAXIMUM load capacity. This will only encourage wear, tear, damage and potential injury / danger to life. The maximum load capacity is to demonstrate what the machine is capable of (duty ratings for usage also apply), so the operator knows they are not going beyond 75% of the positioner's maximum load capacity, and that they are working within 'safe parameters'.
4. To reiterate, if the job is evenly balanced we advise to use the **red line** as a MAXIMUM capacity guide for what weight it can turn and at what distance away from the table ie. 1.5 tonnes @ 900mm 100% MAXIMUM.
5. If the job is un-evenly balanced / offset / eccentric in any way (ie. elbow joints), we advise to use the **black line** as a MAXIMUM capacity guide for what weight it can turn and at what distance away from the table ie. 750kg @ 900mm 100% MAXIMUM.