Fig. 1
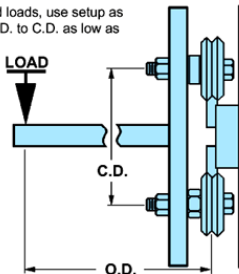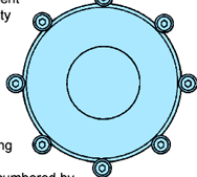
When necessary to carry outboard loads, use setup as shown or similar. Keep ratio of O.D. to C.D. as low as possible. Approximation of Max. Load is given by the Formula:

$$M.L. = \frac{C.D.}{O.D.} \times T.L.$$

Where:
- M.L. = Max. Load per Guide Wheel
- C.D. = Center Distance
- O.D. = Outboard Distance
- T.L. = Thrust Load Limit

NOTES: • Rigidity decreases as O.D. increases.
• Max. Load not to exceed Thrust Load Limit.

Fig. 2

Rotating motion in large plates can be accomplished as shown in **Fig. 2.** A valuable feature of the guide system is that excellent stability of the plate with maximum available working area unencumbered by shafts and spindle bearings is possible.
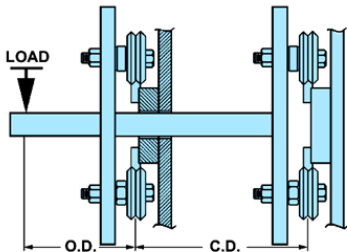
Fig. 3

Shows use of Guide Wheels to guide strip stock into punch press dies or roll forming machines. Use of all adjustable mounting bushings gives axial as well as longitudinal adjustment.

Fig. 4

Overhanging loads are mostly radial in nature. Use this formula for approximate Max. Load.

$$M.L. = \frac{C.D.}{O.D. + C.D.} \times R.L.$$

Where:
- M.L. = Max. Load per Guide Wheel
- C.D. = Center Distance
- O.D. = Outboard Distance
- R.L. = Radial Load Limit

Max. Load not to exceed Radial Load Limit.
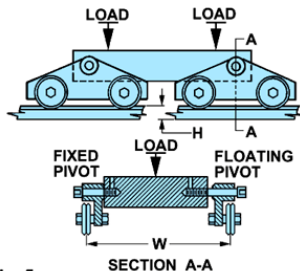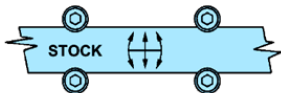
Fig. 5

In practical application, on long fabricated equipment, it is difficult to hold track mounts to close tolerances. We recommend use of more than two wheels to support a heavy load, with construction approximately as shown in **Fig. 5**. This system will compensate for small differences in track alignment both height (H) and width (W).