

FAQ - Tukijousi

What are the use cases for the supporting element?

The supporting element can provide additional support at overdetermined clamping points, e.g. on unstable components. It helps reduce vibrations and damage to the surfaces during processing. This improves the surface quality of the workpiece and the service life of the tools dramatically.

What is the force with which the supporting elements makes contact with the workpiece?

The contact force ranges between approx. 20 and 70 N.

Is it possible to change the contact force on the workpiece?

The supporting element can also be manufactured as a custom version with a different contact force. You are welcome to send us your request if you require such a version.

What is the difference between the supporting elements and floating clamps?

Since the surface is not covered by a clamping claw, it is possible to work on the top and the side surfaces.

Are there alternatives to the supporting element?

The bedding support may be a good and cost-effective alternative. A poor and unprofessional option is the so-called screw jack, also referred to as a "slacker".

What to do if the supporting element fails to lock?

Here, it is essential to factor in the necessary torque (15Nm). It may not be possible to apply the necessary torque with a hex wrench and T-Handle.

What to do if the supporting element has become damaged?

Repairs are possible in most cases. To arrange for repairs, please contact our sales department.

What type of maintenance / servicing is required on the supporting element?

The supporting element is maintenance-free and does not have to be subjected to special servicing. We do, however, recommend that you regularly perform visual inspections and function tests. You should also pay attention to the oil concentration in the cooling emulsion as the functional parts on the interior may otherwise sustain corrosion.