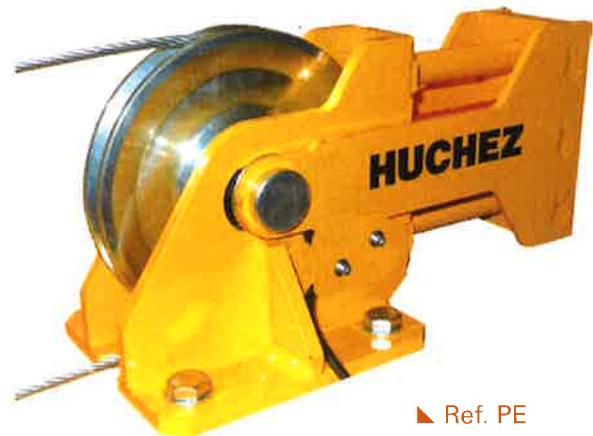


## ▶ FITTED PULLEYS FROM 100 TO 1500 KG >REF. PE

- Pulley with electromechanical overload detection.
- Simple and robust safety device, for many winch applications in all fields (construction, industry...).

### ▶ Technical properties

- Easy installation.
- Outdoor use -10°C / +50°C.
- Electromechanical operation. Acts as a simple switch, IP67 contact.
- Setting range: 110 to 125% of nominal load.
- Factory calibration.

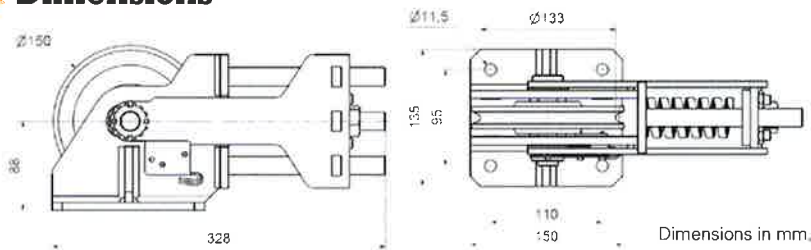


▶ Ref. PE

### ▶ Wire-rope outlets

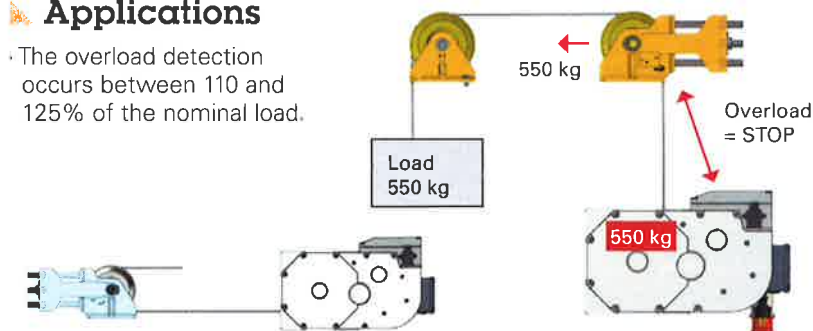


### ▶ Dimensions



### ▶ Applications

- The overload detection occurs between 110 and 125% of the nominal load.



Pulley equipped with a 180° wire-rope outlet.

### ▶ Technical characteristics

| Reference   | PE 100          | PE 300 | PE 500 | PE 750            | PE 1000 | PE 1500 |
|---|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Cable Ø mm  | 3               | 5      | 7      | 8                 | 9       | 10      |
| Dimensions (L x w x h) mm                           | 328 x 135 x 161 |        |        | 500 x 200 x 312.5 |         |         |
| Thread diameter mm                                  | 133             | 133    | 133    | 257               | 257     | 257     |
| Wire-rope strength (angle between 2 falls) kg, 180° | 50              | 150    | 250    | 375               | 500     | 750     |
| Wire-rope strength (angle between 2 falls) kg, 90°  | 100             | 300    | 500    | 750               | 1000    | 1500    |

### ▶ Operation

- The pulley can detect an overload in the wire rope thanks to a contact sensor (6mm stroke).
- Below the nominal force, the pulley is held stationary by one (or more) pre-stressed spring(s). Above this force, the pulley moves compressing the spring and contacting the sensor.
- The initial setting of the spring and the triggering force are set at the factory.
- The detection occurs between 110 and 125% of the nominal load.
- The triggering depends on the effort between the two falls (one of which being always in line with the spring).
- If this angle is 90°, the triggering force is compared to the force in one fall.
- If this angle is 180°, the triggering force is compared to the force in two falls.