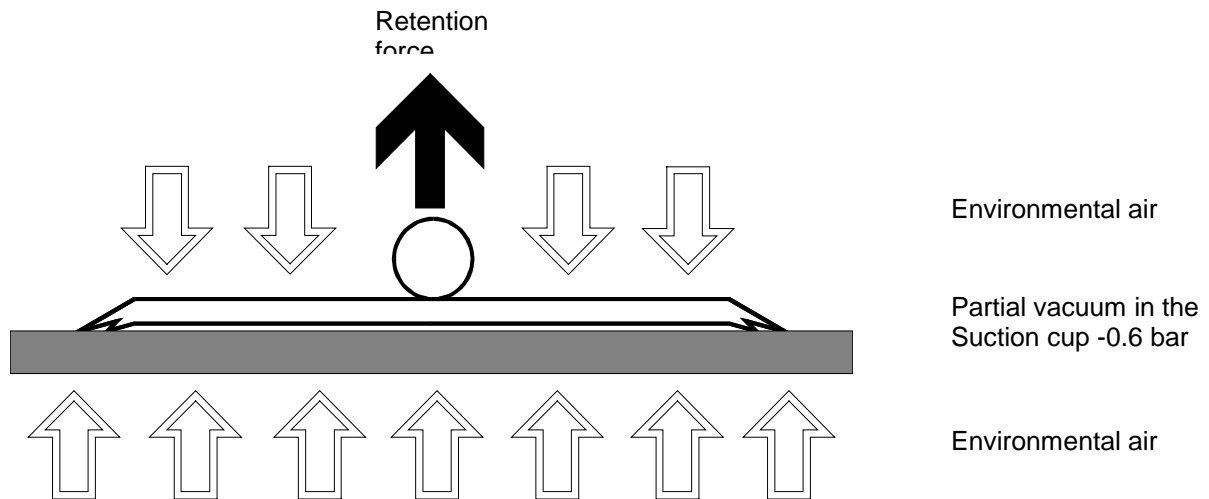


Why can a Suction Cup hold something?

The carrying capacity of the suction cups is only generated by the pressure difference between the environmental air pressure and the partial vacuum in the suction cup. If there is no pressure difference the suction cup has no holding power.



The larger the difference, the higher the load capacity of the suction cup.

Dependence on the ambient air pressure

At the same time it means that at low environmental air pressure the carrying capacity of the suction cup is reduced. This is important because when the device is used at higher elevations the holding power decreases. The reason is, that the environmental air pressure decreases with altitude and therefore also the power which presses on a surface.

At sea level the air pressure is 1013 mbar. Each 100 m height difference causes a reduction of approx. 12.5 mbar. To express this more clearly, if a suction cup can carry 100 kg at sea level the same suction cup could carry only 90 kg at a height of 1000 m.

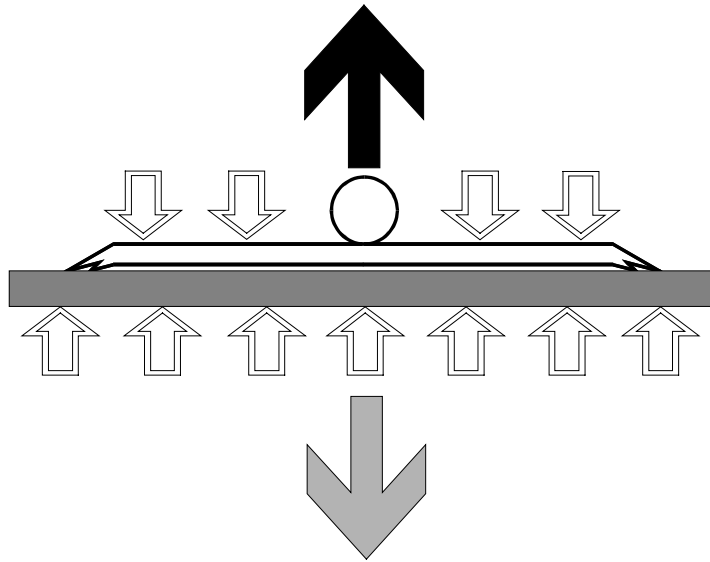
Dependence on the air pressure at various altitudes (Norm atmosphere)	
Altitude in meters	air pressure in mbar
0	1013.25
100	1001.3
200	989.5
400	966.1
600	943.2
800	920.8
1000	898.8
1200	877.2
1400	856.0
1600	835.3
1800	814.9
2000	795.0

Dependence on the Surface of the Suction Cup

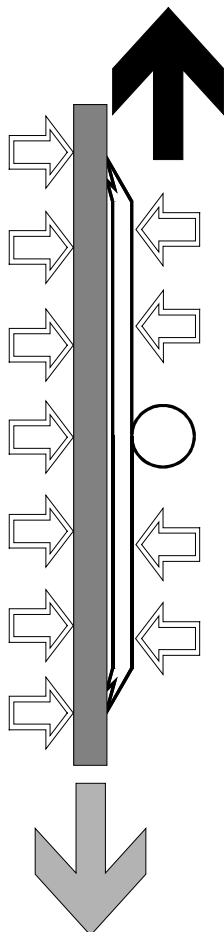
The holding power of the suction cup depends not only on the pressure difference between environmental air pressure and partial vacuum in the suction cup, but also on the surface of the suction cup. The pressure power of the environmental air pressure influences the surface, and the result is: The larger the actual surface, the larger the entire pressure power.

Carrying Capacity of Suction Cups

Dependence on the load direction



The suction cup can only pull-off and not slide-off when overstressed in a horizontal direction. The suction cup can be most heavily loaded in this load direction because a slipping off is not possible. Theoretically, the holding force results from the product surface multiplied by the partial vacuum. If this value is exceeded the suction cup breaks away and this is called the pull-off strength.



In case of overstressing in a vertical direction, the suction cup can slide along the surface before the suction cup releases from the surface. In this situation you get sliding friction between the suction cup and transport load. In general, the holding power is essentially lower in a vertical direction than in a horizontal one. If this retention force is exceeded, the suction cups slip off slowly. This is called the slipping off force .

Further Influential Factors

- surface properties of the material
- contamination of the material and the suction cup
- air permeability of the material
- Ambient temperature
- Temperature of the material
- flexural strength of the material

Safety Factors

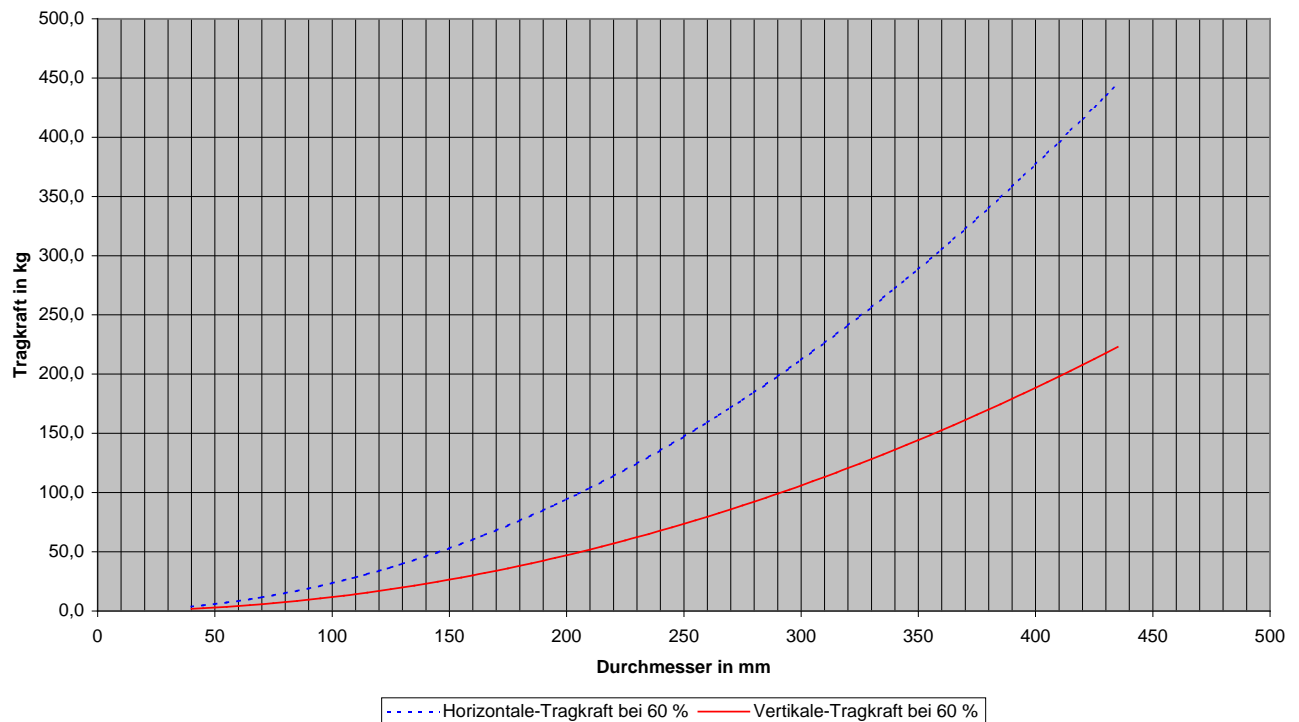
The safety factor 2 has been set as the new standard by the European Standard DIN EN 13155 for the slipping off force as well as for the pull-off force. For the slide-off power one must consider the coefficient of sliding friction μ .

How high is the load capacity of the suction cup?

In the following diagram you can read the load capacity according to the diameter, considering the following points.

- The load capacity according to calculations use a safety factor of 2 for the horizontal pull-off force as well as for the vertical slipping off force .
- The coefficient of sliding friction μ was assumed with 0.5. This is a normal value for flat surfaces as they are given for glass and sheet metals. Under certain conditions another value could be set for other materials.
- Use at a height of 100 meters..
- Achieved vacuum in the suction cup of -0.6 bar.

Abhängigkeit der Tragkraft



calculated as follows:

$$\text{horizontal carrying capacity} = \frac{\text{Effective surface} \times \text{effective vacuum}}{\text{safety factor}}$$

$$\text{Vertical load capacity} = \frac{\text{Effective surface} \times \text{effective vacuum} \times \text{coefficient of friction}}{\text{safety factor}}$$

Carrying Capacity of Suction Cups

The values for the arithmetical carrying capacity are stated in the following table.

Depending on the diameter resp. the available active surface of the suction cup, the arithmetical carrying capacity is stated at diverse vacuum values. Other influencing factors have not been taken into consideration for the calculation of the carrying capacity.

Diameter in mm	surface in cm ²	Carrying capacity in kg					
		Horizontal			Vertical		
		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
40	13	3.8	4.4	5.0	1.9	2.2	2.5
45	16	4.8	5.6	6.4	2.4	2.8	3.2
50	20	5.9	6.9	7.9	2.9	3.4	3.9
55	24	7.1	8.3	9.5	3.6	4.2	4.8
60	28	8.5	9.9	11.3	4.2	4.9	5.7
65	33	10.0	11.6	13.3	5.0	5.8	6.6
70	38	11.5	13.5	15.4	5.8	6.7	7.7
75	44	13.3	15.5	17.7	6.6	7.7	8.8
80	50	15.1	17.6	20.1	7.5	8.8	10.1
85	57	17.0	19.9	22.7	8.5	9.9	11.3
90	64	19.1	22.3	25.4	9.5	11.1	12.7
95	71	21.3	24.8	28.4	10.6	12.4	14.2
100	79	23.6	27.5	31.4	11.8	13.7	15.7
105	87	26.0	30.3	34.6	13.0	15.2	17.3
110	95	28.5	33.3	38.0	14.3	16.6	19.0
115	104	31.2	36.4	41.5	15.6	18.2	20.8
120	113	33.9	39.6	45.2	17.0	19.8	22.6
125	123	36.8	43.0	49.1	18.4	21.5	24.5
130	133	39.8	46.5	53.1	19.9	23.2	26.5
135	143	42.9	50.1	57.3	21.5	25.0	28.6
140	154	46.2	53.9	61.6	23.1	26.9	30.8
145	165	49.5	57.8	66.1	24.8	28.9	33.0
150	177	53.0	61.9	70.7	26.5	30.9	35.3
155	189	56.6	66.0	75.5	28.3	33.0	37.7
160	201	60.3	70.4	80.4	30.2	35.2	40.2
165	214	64.1	74.8	85.5	32.1	37.4	42.8
170	227	68.1	79.4	90.8	34.0	39.7	45.4
175	241	72.2	84.2	96.2	36.1	42.1	48.1
180	254	76.3	89.1	101.8	38.2	44.5	50.9
185	269	80.6	94.1	107.5	40.3	47.0	53.8
190	284	85.1	99.2	113.4	42.5	49.6	56.7

Carrying Capacity of Suction Cups

Diameter in mm	surface in cm ²	Carrying capacity in kg					
		Horizontal			Vertical		
		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
195	299	89.6	104.5	119.5	44.8	52.3	59.7
200	314	94.2	110.0	125.7	47.1	55.0	62.8
205	330	99.0	115.5	132.0	49.5	57.8	66.0
210	346	103.9	121.2	138.5	52.0	60.6	69.3
215	363	108.9	127.1	145.2	54.5	63.5	72.6
220	380	114.0	133.0	152.1	57.0	66.5	76.0
225	398	119.3	139.2	159.0	59.6	69.6	79.5
230	415	124.6	145.4	166.2	62.3	72.7	83.1
235	434	130.1	151.8	173.5	65.1	75.9	86.7
240	452	135.7	158.3	181.0	67.9	79.2	90.5
245	471	141.4	165.0	188.6	70.7	82.5	94.3
250	491	147.3	171.8	196.3	73.6	85.9	98.2
255	511	153.2	178.7	204.3	76.6	89.4	102.1
260	531	159.3	185.8	212.4	79.6	92.9	106.2
265	552	165.5	193.0	220.6	82.7	96.5	110.3
270	573	171.8	200.4	229.0	85.9	100.2	114.5
275	594	178.2	207.9	237.6	89.1	103.9	118.8
280	616	184.7	215.5	246.3	92.4	107.8	123.2
285	638	191.4	223.3	255.2	95.7	111.6	127.6
290	661	198.2	231.2	264.2	99.1	115.6	132.1
295	683	205.0	239.2	273.4	102.5	119.6	136.7
300	707	212.1	247.4	282.7	106.0	123.7	141.4
305	731	219.2	255.7	292.2	109.6	127.9	146.1
310	755	226.4	264.2	301.9	113.2	132.1	151.0
315	779	233.8	272.8	311.7	116.9	136.4	155.9
320	804	241.3	281.5	321.7	120.6	140.7	160.8
325	830	248.9	290.4	331.8	124.4	145.2	165.9
330	855	256.6	299.4	342.1	128.3	149.7	171.1
335	881	264.4	308.5	352.6	132.2	154.2	176.3
340	908	272.4	317.8	363.2	136.2	158.9	181.6
345	935	280.4	327.2	373.9	140.2	163.6	187.0
350	962	288.6	336.7	384.8	144.3	168.4	192.4
355	990	296.9	346.4	395.9	148.5	173.2	198.0
360	1018	305.4	356.3	407.2	152.7	178.1	203.6
365	1046	313.9	366.2	418.5	157.0	183.1	209.3

Carrying Capacity of Suction Cups

Diameter in mm	surface in cm ²	Carrying capacity in kg					
		Horizontal			Vertical		
		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
370	1075	322.6	376.3	430.1	161.3	188.2	215.0
375	1104	331.3	386.6	441.8	165.7	193.3	220.9
380	1134	340.2	396.9	453.6	170.1	198.5	226.8
385	1164	349.2	407.5	465.7	174.6	203.7	232.8
390	1195	358.4	418.1	477.8	179.2	209.1	238.9
395	1225	367.6	428.9	490.2	183.8	214.4	245.1
400	1257	377.0	439.8	502.7	188.5	219.9	251.3
405	1288	386.5	450.9	515.3	193.2	225.4	257.6
410	1320	396.1	462.1	528.1	198.0	231.0	264.1
415	1353	405.8	473.4	541.1	202.9	236.7	270.5
420	1385	415.6	484.9	554.2	207.8	242.5	277.1
425	1419	425.6	496.5	567.5	212.8	248.3	283.7
430	1452	435.7	508.3	580.9	217.8	254.1	290.4
435	1486	445.9	520.2	594.5	222.9	260.1	297.2