

## 2.0 RESERVES ON THE PRODUCTS

### 2.1 WEIGHTS

All the weights given in the tables in this catalogue are approximate and non-binding. Differences in weights are caused by differences in the specific weights of the separate materials.

### 2.2 DIMENSIONS OF THE PLASTIC PARTS

All the dimensions of the plastic parts given in the tables in this catalogue have been determined from random samples in stock. However, it is possible to come across parts with dimensions which may differ (by 0.1 to 0.6 mm) from those given. The reason for such differences is the possible shrinkage of the material during the moulding process.

### 2.3 CHANGES TO PRODUCTS

Jencan reserves the right to change the dimensions and method of construction of the articles included in the latest version of the catalogue at any time and without any prior notice.

### 2.4 COLOURS

As indicated in every chapter of the latest version of the catalogue, most products are available in a variety of colours. Given the nature of the materials used, such as glass fibre reinforced polyamide, it is important to note that:

1. Glass fibre cannot be coloured. Therefore the presence of 15-30% fibre tends to reflect white light which usually lightens the selected colour.
2. The satin finish surface of the majority of the products, reflects light in a different way. The tendency is to make the selected colour appear lighter. This effect is clearly demonstrated on our colour test tags. The shiny part of the tag appears to be darker than the part with the satin finish, even if produced from the same material.
3. The same colour assumes different shades when moulded with different materials.

## 3.0 PLASTIC MATERIALS

Different types of plastic materials are used to produce our products. The reason for this is to obtain the best result based on the expected use. Often the basic materials have been designed and modified in order to obtain materials which are more suitable for the individual products (similar materials but modified in order to enhance particular qualities such as high resilience, sturdiness, stability, surface quality, etc.).

The type of material employed for the article is specified on every page of the catalogue; we have grouped them below for easy consultation. Contact our sales office to request specific data sheets.

### 3.1 THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS

This category includes almost all the materials used by Jencan to manufacture their handgrips. The material we use mostly to manufacture our products is Polyamide 6, commonly referred to as Nylon. This is a valuable basic material (technopolymer) with high mechanical resistance properties (especially if reinforced), good resistance to chemical agents, excellent resistance to unforeseen stress.

- Polyamide 6 (Nylon).

Used in various versions - reinforced with glass fibre, glass microbeads, minerals with percentages ranging from 15% to 40%

- Polycarbonate (PC).

- Polystyrene (PS).

Impact-resistant and self-extinguishing versions used.

- Polyethylene (PL-LD).

Used because of its elasticity.

- Polypropylene (PP).

Used with mineral reinforcements and special additives.

### 3.2 THERMOHARDENED MATERIALS

We only use two materials which fall into this category: phenol-formaldehyde resin and NBR (nitrile-butadiene rubber). NBR is widely used in the production of the non-slip bases combined with the mounting feet. Phenol-formaldehyde resin, on the other hand, is only used to a small extent in the production of our products. Brittleness, glossy finish, shape limitations due to the process, colouring only for large quantities, low resistance to mechanical stress are all qualities which make this a superseded material in this sector. Its only real value is its high resistance to heat which makes its use indispensable in certain applications.