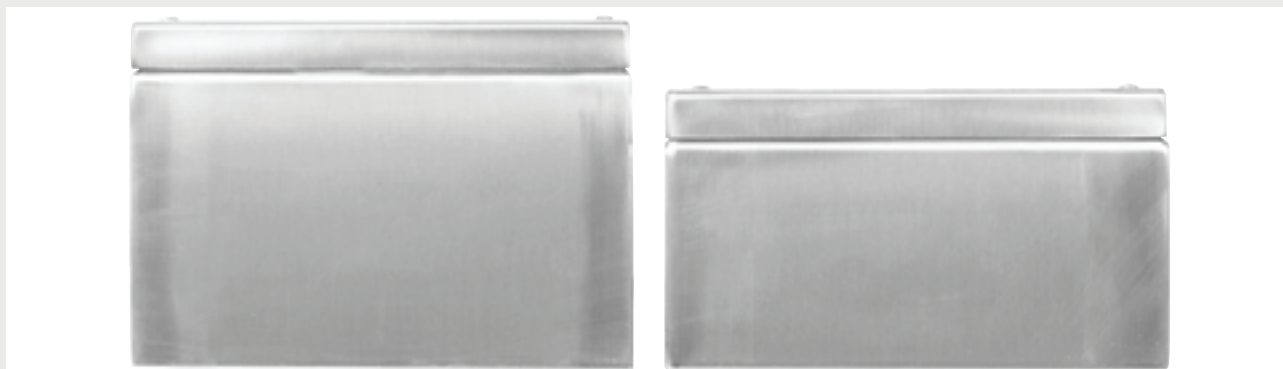


Scatole acciaio inox Stainless steel enclosures



Disponibile in due altezze

Available in two heights



Coperchio basso formati da 82x82 a 82x202

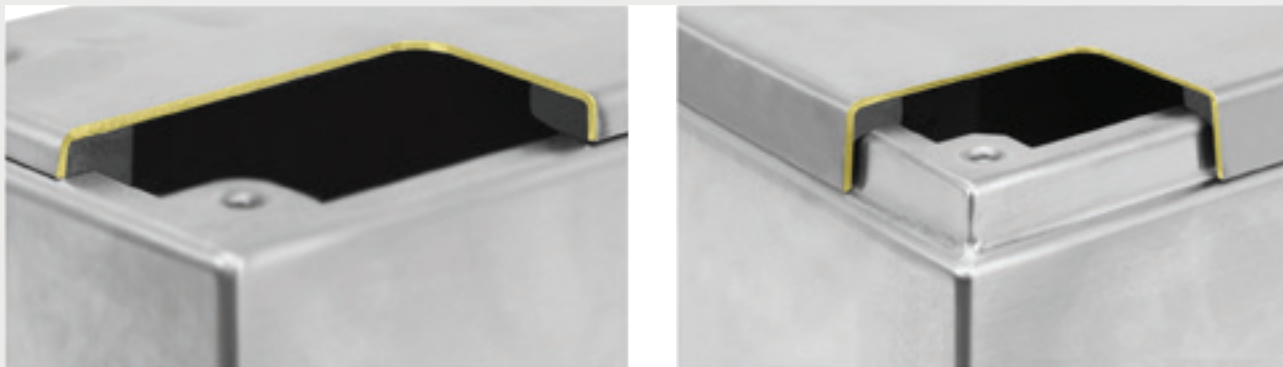
Low lid for sizes from 82x82 to 82x202



Coperchio alto formati da 140x180 a 230x260

High lid for sizes from 140x180 a 230x260

Scatole acciaio inox Stainless steel enclosures



La guarnizione garantisce protezione IP66

A sealing gasket assures IP66 protection



Viti di seraggio
Clamping screws



Scatola coperchio basso
Enclosure with low lid



Scatola coperchio alto
Enclosure with high lid



Kit di staffe di fissaggio
Set of mounting brackets

Resistenza dei contenitori alla corrosione

Resistance of enclosures to corrosion

Data taken from:
Corrosion Guide - E. Rabald Elsevier, Amsterdam, London, New York 1968
Corrosion Data Survey - 4a ed. G. A. Nelson Nace, Houston 1967
Corrosion Data Survey - 5a ed. N. E. Hammer Nace, Houston 1967

- No corrosion in optimal conditions of use in contact with the substances considered
- Possibility of corrosion when in contact with the substances considered
- Corrosion when in contact with the substances considered
- Data not available

Substance	316 type austenitic Cr-Ni-Mo steel	302-304-305 type austenitic Cr-Ni	430 type ferritic Cr steel	410 type martensitic Cr steel
acetylene (commercial)	●	●	●	●
vinegar	●	●	●	●
vinegar (vapours)	●	●	●	●
acetone 100% at 100°C	●	●	●	●
acetic acid up to 20%	●	●	●	●
boric acid 5%	●	●	●	●
butyric acid 5%	●	●	●	●
hydrocyanic acid 100%	●	●	●	●
citric acid 5%	●	●	●	●
hydrochloric acid (all concentrations)	●	●	●	●
chromic acid 5%	●	●	●	●
hydrofluoric acid (all concentrations)	●	●	●	●
phosphoric acid 5%	●	●	●	●
lactic acid 5%	●	●	●	●
linoleic acid 100% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
malic acid 10-40% up to 50°C	●	●	●	●
muriatic acid (commercial)	●	●	●	●
nitric acid up to 10% at 80°C	●	●	●	●
oleic acid 100%	●	●	●	●
oxalic acid 5%	●	●	●	●
picric acid (all concentrations)	●	●	●	●
wet sulphuric acid 100% (hydrogen sulphide)	●	●	●	●
boiling sulphuric acid 5%	●	●	●	●
fuming sulphuric acid (oleum) 50°C	●	●	●	●
sulphurous acid 100%	●	●	●	●
stearic acid 100% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
tartaric acid 10% at 100°C	●	●	●	●
soft water	●	●	●	●
hydrogen dioxide 10-30%	●	●	●	●
white spirit	●	●	●	●
ethyl alcohol (all concentrations)	●	●	●	●
methyl alcohol 100%	●	●	●	●
melted aluminium	●	●	●	●
ammonia 100% (dry)	●	●	●	●
acetic anhydride 100%	●	●	●	●
carbon dioxide 100% (dry)	●	●	●	●
sulphur dioxide 90%	●	●	●	●
aniline 100%	●	●	●	●
tanning bath	●	●	●	●
chromium plating bath	●	●	●	●
fixing bath	●	●	●	●
developer bath	●	●	●	●
gasoline	●	●	●	●
cold and hot benzol	●	●	●	●
sodium bicarbonate (all concentrations)	●	●	●	●
beer	●	●	●	●
sodium disulphate 15% at 85°C	●	●	●	●
carbon bisulphide 100%	●	●	●	●
hot borax 5%	●	●	●	●
butane	●	●	●	●
boiling coffee	●	●	●	●
saturated chlorine water	●	●	●	●
camphor	●	●	●	●
sodium carbonate 5% up to 65°C	●	●	●	●
hot and cold sodium citrate	●	●	●	●
chloroform 100%	●	●	●	●
ammonium chloride 1%	●	●	●	●
ferric chloride 5-50%	●	●	●	●
ferrous chloride 10-20%	●	●	●	●
magnesium chloride up to 20%	●	●	●	●
mercury chloride 10%	●	●	●	●
nickel chloride 10-30%	●	●	●	●
potassium chloride 1-5%	●	●	●	●
sodium chloride 5% (not agitated)	●	●	●	●
zinc chloride	●	●	●	●
sulphur chloride 100%	●	●	●	●
at boiling temperature	●	●	●	●
coca cola (pure syrup)	●	●	●	●
ether 100%	●	●	●	●
formaldehyde 100%	●	●	●	●
ammonium phosphate 10%	●	●	●	●
sodium phosphate	●	●	●	●
at all concentrations	●	●	●	●
furfural 100%	●	●	●	●
at boiling temperature	●	●	●	●
wet chloride gas	●	●	●	●
coke-oven gas	●	●	●	●
gelatine	●	●	●	●
glycerol at all concentrations	●	●	●	●
ethyl glycol 100%	●	●	●	●
glucose	●	●	●	●
shellac	●	●	●	●
ammonium hydroxide up to 40%	●	●	●	●
calcium hydroxide up to 10% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
magnesium hydroxide 10% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
potassium hydroxide up to 50%	●	●	●	●
sodium hydroxide up to 20%	●	●	●	●
calcium hypochlorite 100%	●	●	●	●
sodium hypochlorite 100%	●	●	●	●
milk (fresh or acid)	●	●	●	●
yeast	●	●	●	●
mayonnaise	●	●	●	●
molasses	●	●	●	●
mustard	●	●	●	●
ammonium nitrate 10-50%	●	●	●	●
sodium nitrate 10-40%	●	●	●	●
hot and cold mineral oil	●	●	●	●
hot and cold vegetable oil	●	●	●	●
hot and cold paraffin	●	●	●	●
sodium perborate 10% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
hydrogen peroxide 10%	●	●	●	●
sodium peroxide 10% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
melted lead	●	●	●	●
propane	●	●	●	●
soap	●	●	●	●
sugar syrup	●	●	●	●
at all concentration	●	●	●	●
whey	●	●	●	●
sodium silicate up to 100% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
aluminium sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
ammonium sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
ferric sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
ferrous sulphate 10-40%	●	●	●	●
magnesium sulphate 10-40%	●	●	●	●
nickel sulphate 30%	●	●	●	●
potassium sulphate 10% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
copper sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
sodium sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
zinc sulphate 10%	●	●	●	●
sodium sulphide 10%	●	●	●	●
concentrated orange juice	●	●	●	●
concentrated lemon juice	●	●	●	●
carbon tetrachloride 10%	●	●	●	●
sodium thiosulphate 10-60% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
toluol	●	●	●	●
trichloroethylene 100% up to 100°C	●	●	●	●
paints	●	●	●	●
wine	●	●	●	●
whisky	●	●	●	●
melted zinc	●	●	●	●
melted sulphur	●	●	●	●



Caratteristiche tecniche

Technical data

UN BREVE CENNO STORICO

Gli acciai inossidabili sono dei materiali entrati nella produzione industriale relativamente da poco tempo. Gli esperti fanno risalire al primo ventennio del novecento la loro prima comparsa in nuove applicazioni. Infatti alla fine del 1912 il metallurgista Pasel della Krupp, depositò in Germania due brevetti (che furono poi rilasciati nel 1918 con i numeri 304 126 e 304 159) in cui si parla di **acciai inossidabili austenitici** contenenti 18 parti di cromo e 8 parti di nichel. La prima colata industriale di acciaio mertensitico al solo cromo avvenne nel 1913 in Gran Bretagna; il prodotto di questa prima colata, che conteneva circa il 13% di cromo, servì a costruire lame di coltelli. Le prime applicazioni, oltre alla coltelleria già menzionata, avvennero nei motori a combustione interna durante la prima guerra mondiale, mentre la diffusione in tutti i settori d'impiego iniziò dopo gli anni 20 e lo sviluppo continua ancora oggi in settori avanzati e particolarmente "esigenti", come in quello della produzione petrolchimica, alimentare, farmaceutico, zootecnico ecc.

A SHORT HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The use of stainless steel in industrial production is fairly recent. The experts date the first appearance in new applications back to the first twenty years of the twentieth century. At the end of 1912, the metallurgist Pasel of Krupp filed two patents in Germany (which were then issued in 1918 with the numbers 304 126 and 304 159) which mention **austenitic stainless steels** containing 18 parts of chromium and 8 parts of nickel. Mertensitic steel with chromium was cast for the first time in Great Britain in 1913; the product of this first casting, which contained around 13% chromium, was used to manufacture knife blades. Apart from cutlery as mentioned above, it was first used for the internal combustion engines during the First World War and after the twenties it began to be employed on a large-scale basis in all fields of applications. It continues to be used today in the more advanced and particularly "demanding" fields of applications, such as the petrochemical, food and pharmaceutical industries, for animal husbandry, etc.

1913

LA PRIMA COLATA
INDUSTRIALE
FIRST
INDUSTRIAL CASTING

RESISTENZA ALLA CORROSIONE

G

Gli acciai inossidabili sono delle **leghe a base di ferro, di cromo, carbonio** e di altri elementi

quali nichel, molibdeno, manganese, silicio, titanio ecc., che li rendono **particolarmente resistenti ad alcuni tipi di corrosione**. La norma EN 10088 definisce acciai inossidabili quelle leghe ferrose che contengono cromo in ragione di almeno il 10,5%. La caratteristica di buona resistenza è dovuta alla proprietà di queste leghe di passivarsi in un ambiente sufficientemente ossidante (per esempio l'aria) tramite la formazione di una particolare **pellicola superficiale di ossigeno assorbito**. Quando è in queste condizioni l'acciaio inossidabile è allo stato "**passivo**".

La pellicola passiva si riforma quando viene lacerata, naturalmente se l'ambiente è sufficientemente ossidante e se l'ossigeno può pervenire a contatto della lega. Essa protegge il materiale sottostante dall'attacco corrosivo.

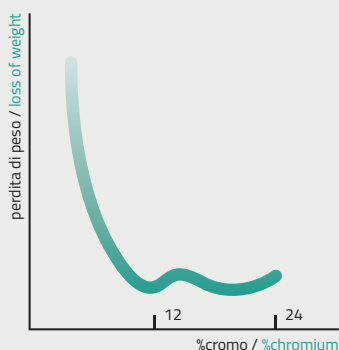
RESISTANCE TO CORROSION

S

Stainless steels are **alloys based on iron, chromium, carbon** and other elements

such as nickel, molybdenum, silicon, titanium, etc. that make them **particularly resistant to certain types of corrosion**. The EN 10088 specification defines stainless steels as ferrous alloys containing at least 10.5% chromium. Their good corrosion resistance is due to the properties of these alloys to passivate in a sufficiently oxidising environment (for example air), thus forming a **particular surface film of adsorbed oxygen**. When in these conditions, stainless steel is in a "**passive**" state.

The passive film forms again when it is torn provided that obviously if the environment is sufficiently oxidising and the oxygen can come into contact with the alloy. It protects the underlying material against corrosive attack.



La curva mostra come la percentuale di cromo in lega determini il minimo della perdita di peso in ambiente corrosivo.

The curve shows how the percentage of chromium in the alloy determines the minimum weight loss in a corrosive environment.

Caratteristiche tecniche

Technical data

Da un punto di vista logico verrebbe fatto d'osservare che questi materiali dovrebbero essere denominati **"ossidabilissimi"** piuttosto che **"inossidabili"**, proprio in funzione del loro meccanismo di protezione contro la corrosione. L'aggettivo inossidabile è riferito all'acciaio soltanto negli anni '20 formando la dizione **"acciaio inossidabile"** oggi in uso. Anche altre lingue neolatine, ad esempio la francese con *inoxydable* e la spagnola con *inoxidable*, designano con il significato di **"non corrodibile"** questo tipo di materiale. Altre lingue d'origine non latine, essenzialmente pragmatiche e meno fantasiose, utilizzano altri termini per definire questo materiale. Il tedesco lo definisce **"rostfrei"** (libero da ruggine) oppure **"nichtrostender"** (non corrodibile), lo svedese **"rostfritt"** (libero da ruggine) e l'inglese **"stainless"** (senza macchia).



The Italian word "inossidabile" means literally "inoxidable". Logically, it could be said that these materials should be called **"highly oxydable"** rather than **"inoxidable"** because of their protection mechanism against corrosion. This adjective was used to refer to the steel only in the twenties forming the designation used today. The other Romance languages, for example French with *inoxydable* and Spanish with *inoxidable*, call this type of material **"not liable to corrosion"**. Other non-Romance languages, more pragmatic and less imaginative, use other terms to define this material. In German it is called **"rostfrei"** (free of rust) or **"nichtrostender"** (not liable to corrosion), in Swedish **"rostfritt"** (free of rust) and in English **"stainless"**.



GUIDA AD UN CORRETTO UTILIZZO DEI CONTENITORI IN ACCIAIO INOX

La New Elfin fornisce tutti i Contenitori in acciaio inox rivestiti di un film plastico adesivo, originariamente applicato in fase di laminazione, per proteggere il materiale in tutti i cicli di lavorazione¹ necessari per costruire i contenitori. Questo strato protettivo continua la sua funzione protettiva presso la clientela sia nel primo immagazzinamento² che per le lavorazioni di allestimento. È però indispensabile che, a completamento del lavoro, la pellicola venga rimossa per attivare, al contatto con l'aria, il **processo di passivazione** che rende l'acciaio resistente alla corrosione. È quindi evidente che questa operazione deve essere compiuta prima di inserire i contenitori nell'ambiente di lavoro o comunque corrosivo.

È INDISPENSABILE
CHE LA PELLICOLA
VENGA RIMOSSA

THE FILM MUST
BE REMOVED

1
Stoccaggio, taglio laser, piegatura,
saldatura, montaggio ecc.

2
Non riporre su scaffalature con piani in metallo
arrugginito o corrosi, si raccomandano piani
in legno o rivestiti con carta oleata.

GUIDE TO CORRECT USE OF STAINLESS STEEL ENCLOSURES

New Elfin supplies all stainless steel enclosures coated with an adhesive plastic film applied originally during the metal rolling operation to protect the material in all phases of the enclosure construction process¹. This protective layer continues to perform its protective function at customer's site during both initial storage² and set-up processes. When all processes are over, the film must, however, be removed to get the passivation process started naturally thanks to the steel exposure to air, thus making the steel corrosion resistance. Obviously, this operation must be carried out before introducing the enclosures in the working or corrosive environments.

1
Storing, laser cutting, bending,
welding, assembly, etc.

2
Do not store on shelves with rusted or corrosive
metal surfaces; shelves made of wood or coated
with oiled paper are recommended.



Caratteristiche tecniche

Technical data

CLASSIFICAZIONE DEGLI ACCIAI INOSSIDABILI

Conoscere il metodo di classificazione internazionale adottato dall' AISI è necessario per fare riferimento alle sigle che troveremo nel prosieguo del catalogo.

-Acciai austenitici al cromo-manganese-nichel sono designati da un numero di tre cifre iniziante con la cifra 2, come ad esempio 2xx, dove la seconda coppia di cifre (qui indicate genericamente con xx) non ha nessun riferimento all' analisi del materiale, ma semplicemente serve a distinguere un tipo da un altro.

-Acciai austenitici al cromo-nichel sono designati da un numero di tre cifre iniziante con la cifra 3, come ad esempio 3xx, dove la seconda coppia di cifre (qui indicata genericamente con xx) non ha nessun riferimento all' analisi del materiale, ma semplicemente serve a distinguere un tipo da un altro.

-Acciai ferritici e martensitici al solo cromo sono designati da un numero di tre cifre iniziante con la cifra 4, come ad esempio 4xx, dove la seconda coppia di cifre (qui indicata genericamente con xx) non ha nessun riferimento all' analisi del materiale, ma semplicemente serve a distinguere un tipo da un altro.

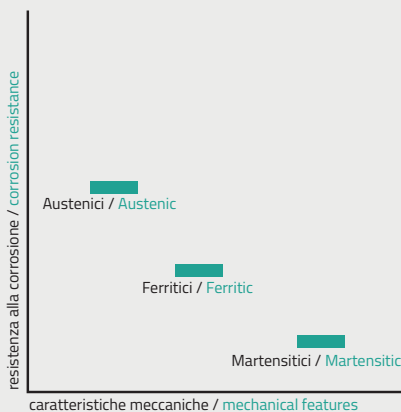
CLASSIFICATION OF STAINLESS STEEL

Knowing the international classification method used by AISI is advisable to refer to the codes indicated on the following pages of the catalogue

-Chromium-manganese-nickel austenitic steels are identified by a 3-digit number starting with 2, such as 2xx, where the second set of digits (generally indicated with xx) makes no reference to the analysis of the material but is used simply to distinguish one type from another.

-Chromium-nickel austenitic steels are identified by a 3-digit number starting with 3, such as 3xx, where the second set of digits (generally indicated with xx) makes no reference to the analysis of the material but is used simply to distinguish one type from another.

-Ferritic and martensitic chromium-only steels are identified by a 3-digit number starting with 4, such as 4xx, where the second set of digits (generally indicated with xx) makes no reference to the analysis of the material but is simply used to distinguish one type from another.



Il diagramma illustra il comportamento degli acciai, ed evidenzia come sia inversamente proporzionale il rapporto tra le caratteristiche di resistenza alla corrosione e quelle meccaniche tra le classi degli austenitici e dei martensitici. La New Elfin ha realizzato i suoi contenitori utilizzando un acciaio austenitico AISI 316 conferendo al prodotto elevate caratteristiche di resistenza alla corrosione e grazie ad un attento progetto costruttivo, ha mantenuto alte caratteristiche meccaniche.

The diagram shows the behaviour of the steels and highlights how the relationship between the corrosion resistance and mechanical features is in inverse proportion between the classes of austenitic and martensitic steels. New Elfin has produced its enclosures using an AISI 316 austenitic steel, endowing the product with high-level corrosion resistance features and has maintained high level mechanical features through an attentive construction project.

Caratteristiche tecniche

Technical data

Caratteristiche tecniche

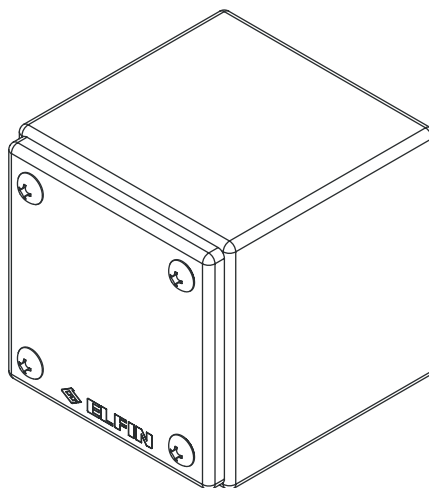
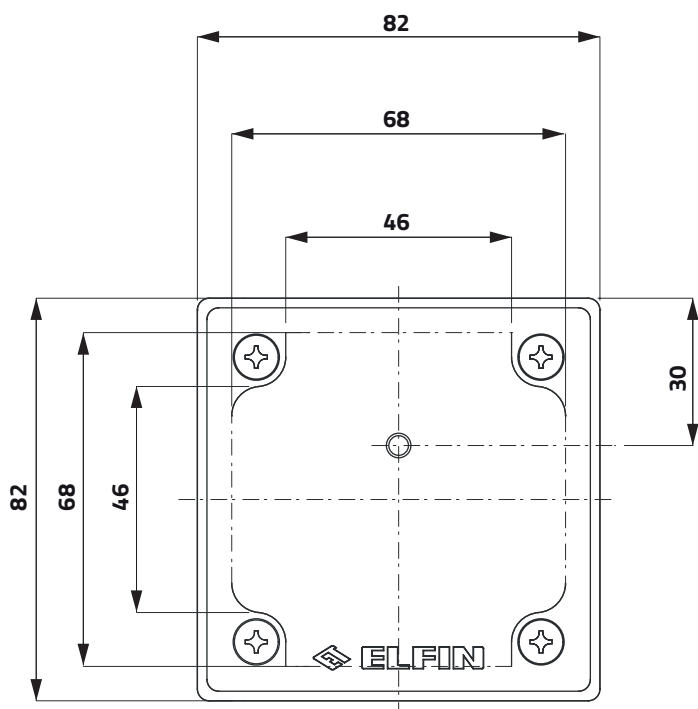
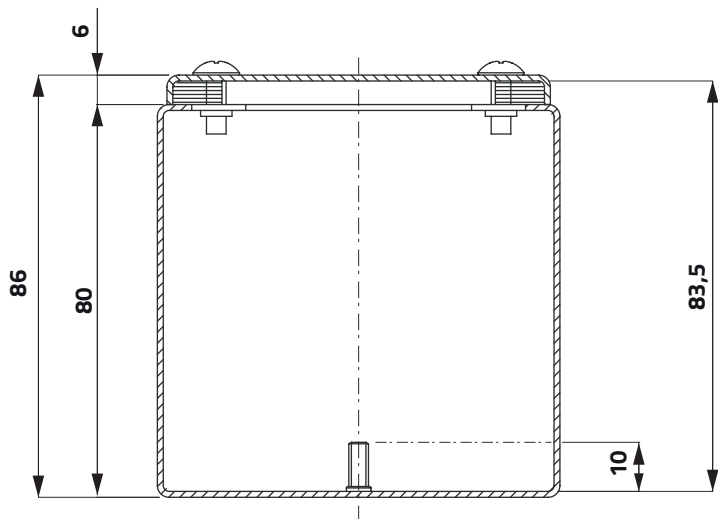
Materiale contenitori	Acciaio inox AISI 316
Materiale piastre di fondo	Acciaio zincato
Serraggi	Chiusura coperchio con viti TSB SMA imperdibili: morsetto di messa a terra inserto filettato 5ma su coperchio e fondo scatola, dado non fornito; dai formati 140 x 180 n.4 inserti per fissaggio piastre di fondo.
Guarnizione	Gomma neoprenica espansa a cellule chiuse, antiolio e autoestingente, realizzata in un unico pezzo privo di giunzioni.
Finitura	Scatole e coperchi satinati tipo Scotch-Brite privi di saldature a vista
Grado di protezione	IP66-CEI EN 60529
Limiti di temperatura	-40° ÷ + 100°C

Technical data

Material, enclosures	AISI 316 stainless steel
Material, mounting plates	Zinc-plated steel
Fasteners	Lid closing with TSB M5 captive screws; M5 threaded grounding stud on enclosure lid and bottom, nut not provided. From sizes 140x180 no. 4 studs for mounting plate fastening.
Gasket	Closed cell, neoprene foam rubber, oil-resistant, self extinguishing, seamless, moulded in one piece.
Surface finish	Scotch-Brite satin finish enclosures and lids without weld in sights.
Protection degree	IP66-CEI EN 60529
Temperature range	-40° ÷ + 100°C

Scatole acciaio inox 82x82

Stainless steel enclosures 82x82



Scatole acciaio inox 82x82 Stainless steel enclosures 82x82



Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

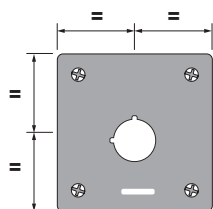
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

h g cod

85

360

040X0808-8



Coperchio con 1 foro Ø 22mm / 1-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

85

357

040X0808-8P1



Coperchio con operatore Ø 22mm Lid with operator Ø 22mm

Pulsante fungo rosso, sgancio rotazione Ø40
Red mushroom push-button, twist release

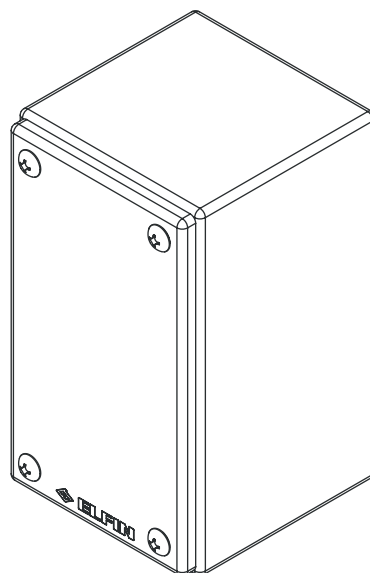
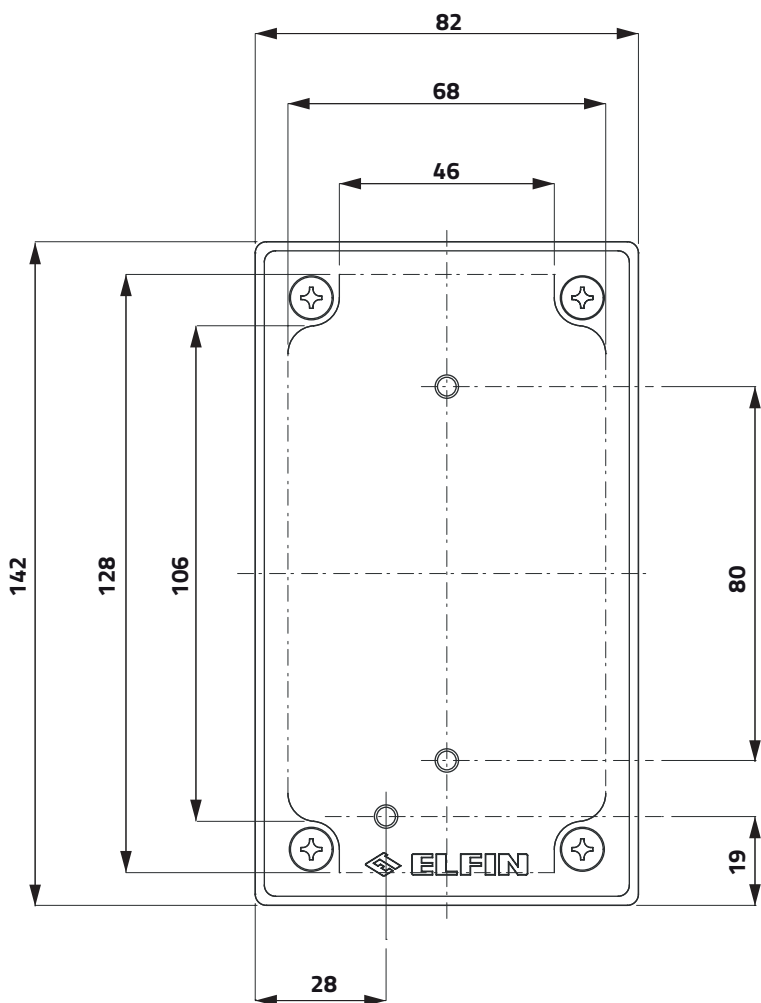
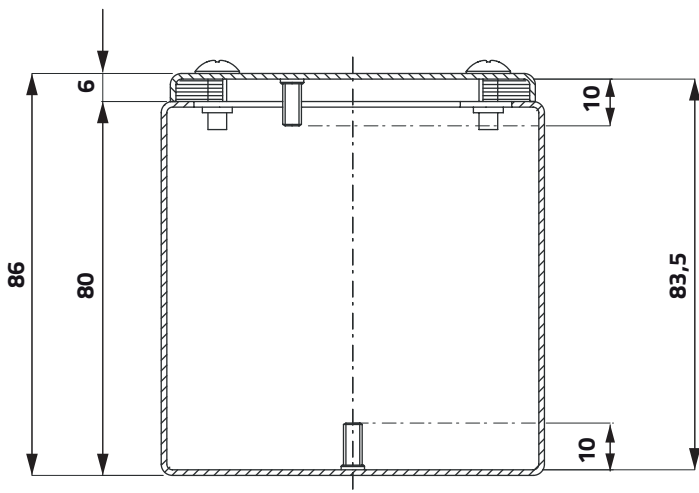
85

483

040X0808-8GA

Scatole acciaio inox 82x142

Stainless steel enclosures 82x142



Scatole acciaio inox 82x142

Stainless steel enclosures 82x142



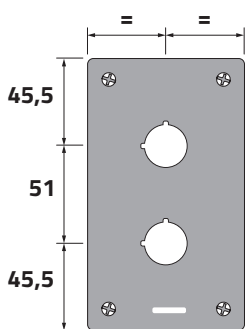
h g cod

Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

86 536

040X0814-8

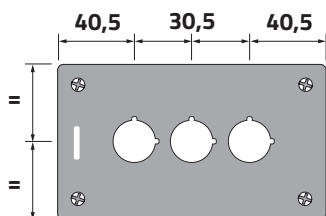


Coperchio con 2 fori Ø 22mm / 2-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

86 530

040X0814-8P2

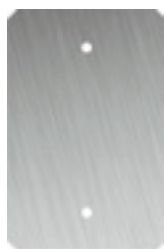


Coperchio con 3 fori Ø 22mm / 3-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

86 527

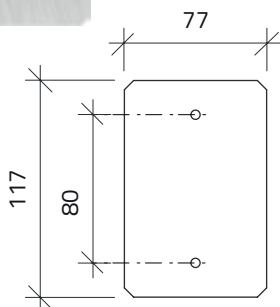
040X0814-8P3



Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate

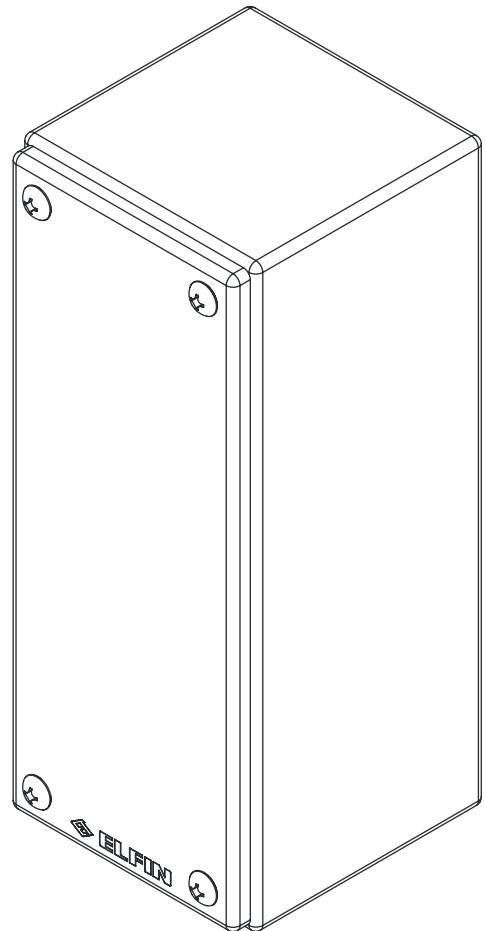
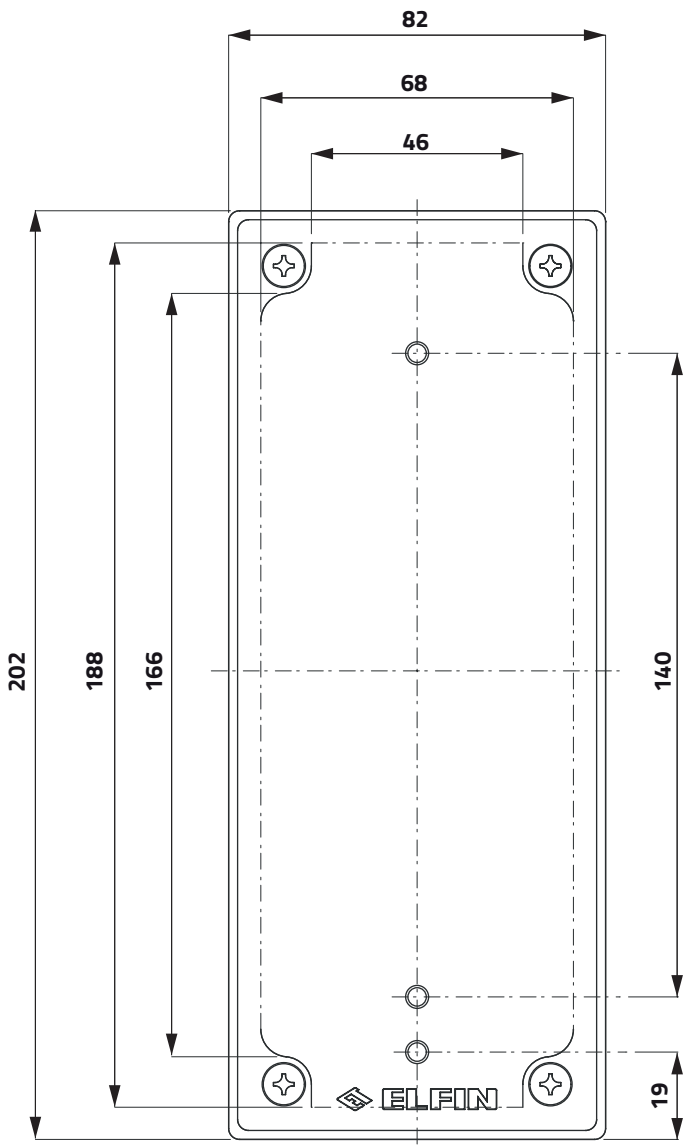
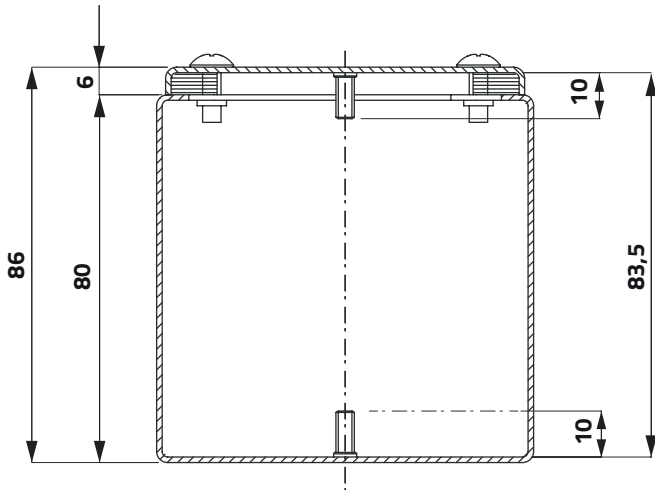
1,5 74

040P0814



Scatole acciaio inox 82x202

Stainless steel enclosures 82x202



Scatole acciaio 82x202

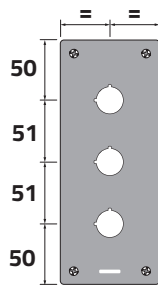
Stainless steel enclosures 82x202



h g cod

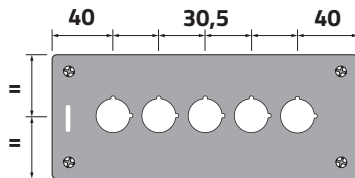
Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry 86 826 040X0820-8



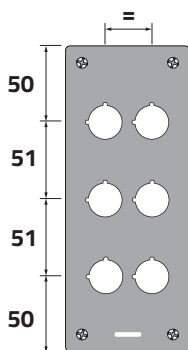
Coperchio con 3 fori Ø 22mm / 3-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry 86 817 040X0820-8P3



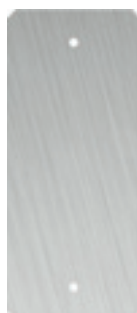
Coperchio con 5 fori Ø 22mm / 5-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry 86 811 040X0820-8P5L



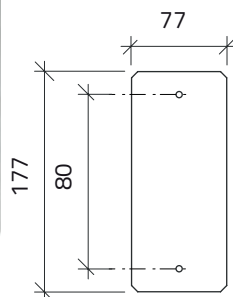
Coperchio con 6 fori Ø 22mm / 6-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry 86 808 040X0820-8P6



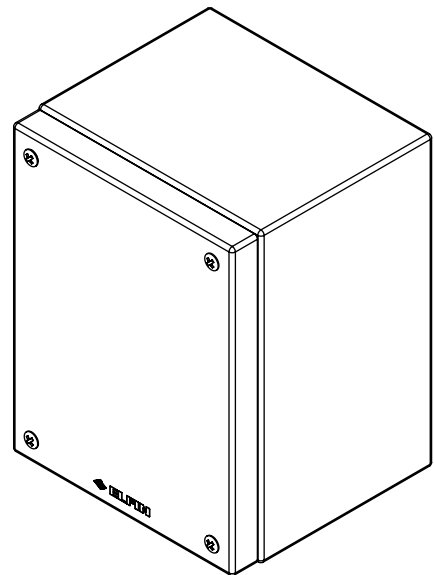
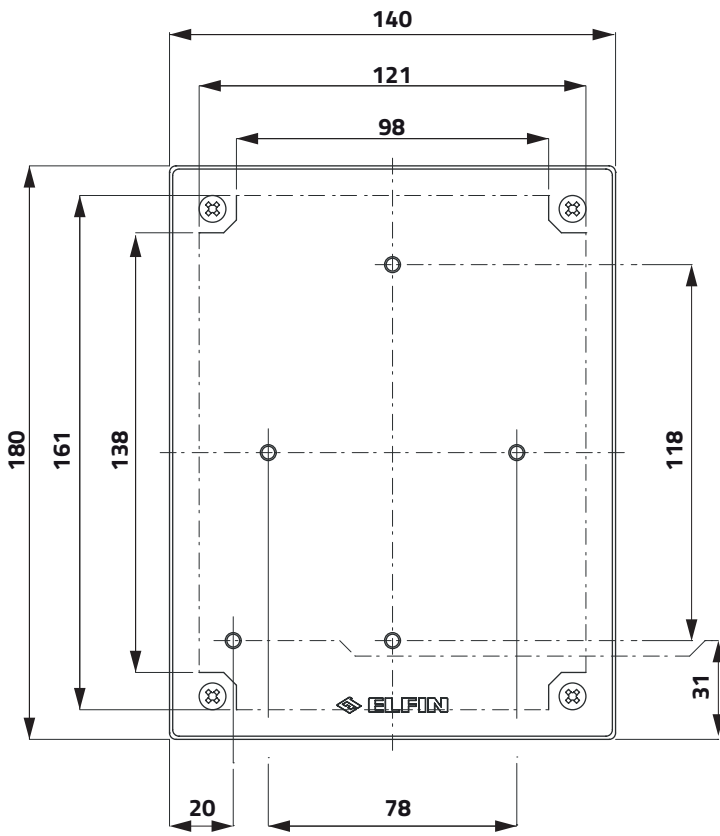
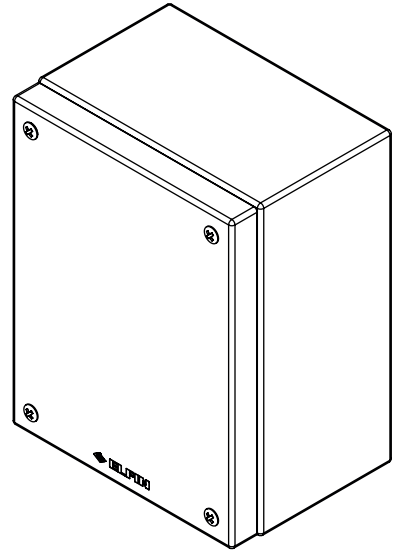
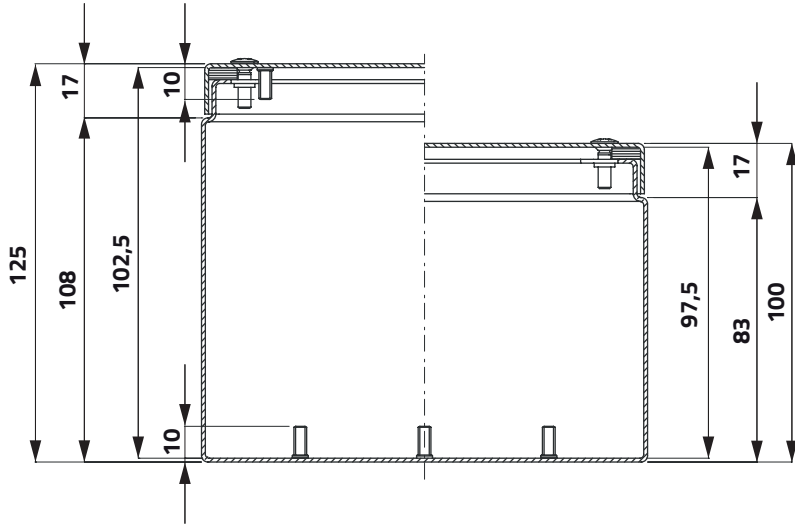
Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate

1,5 109 040P0820



Scatole acciaio inox 140x180

Stainless steel enclosures 140x180



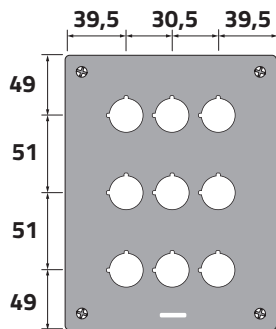
Scatole acciaio inox 140x180 Stainless steel enclosures 140x180



h g cod

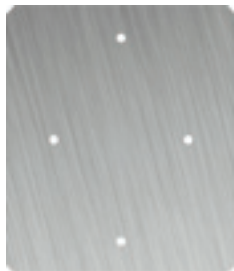
Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1190	040X1418-1
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	125	1338	040X1418-12



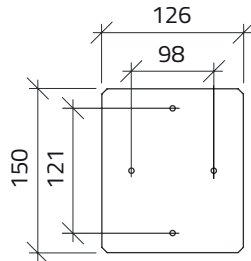
Coperchio con 9 fori Ø 22mm / 9-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1123	040X1418-1P9
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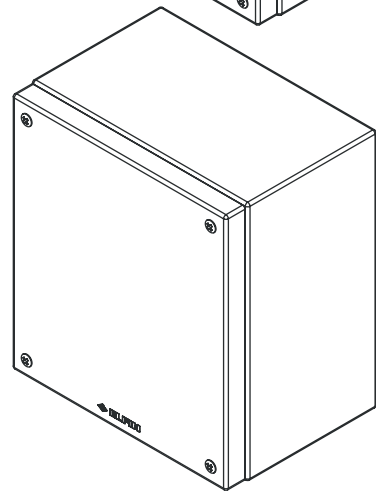
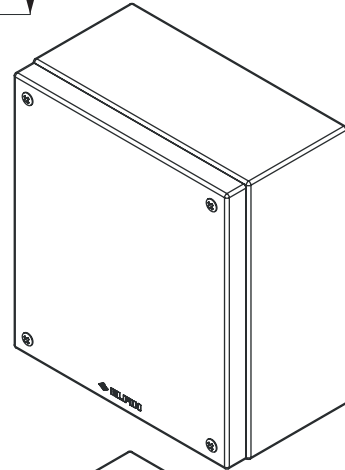
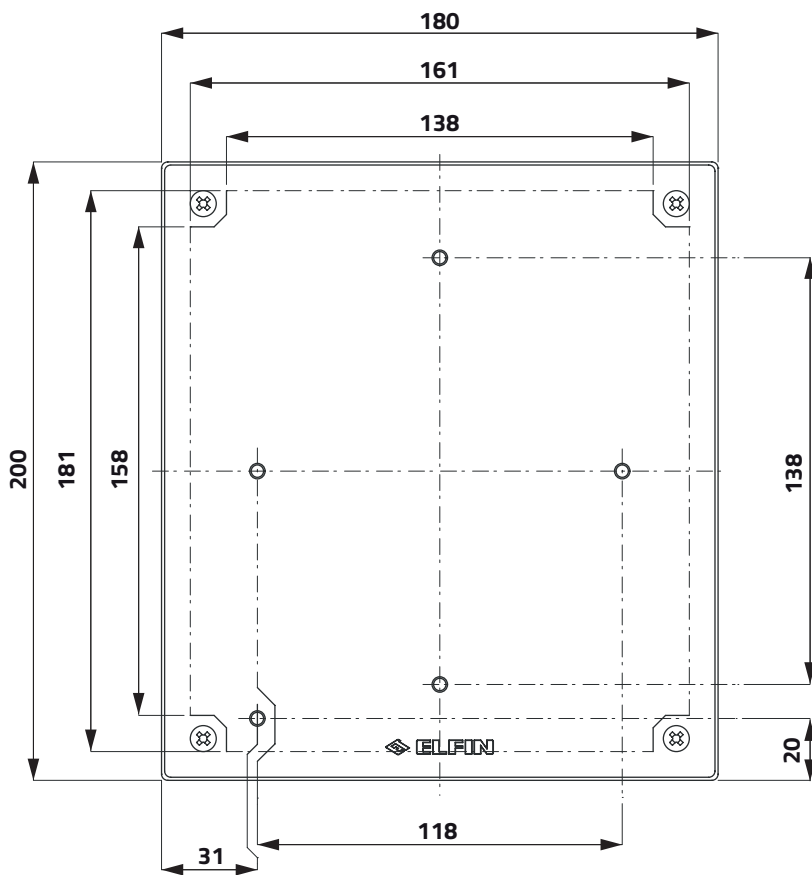
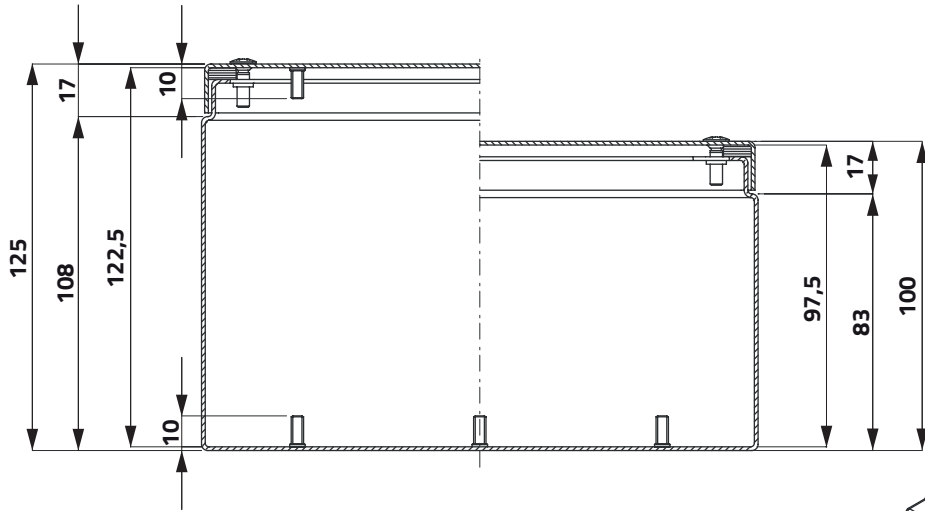
Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate

	1,5	162	040P1418
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Scatole acciaio inox 180x200

Stainless steel enclosures 180x200



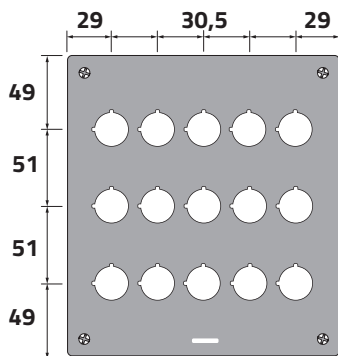
Scatole acciaio inox 180x200 Stainless steel enclosures 180x 200



h g cod

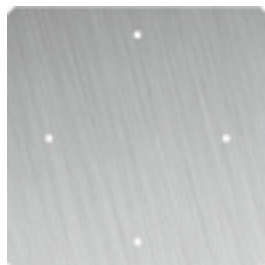
Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1530	040X1820-1
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	125	1645	040X1820-12



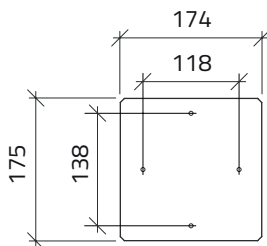
Coperchio con 15 fori Ø 22mm / 15-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1480	040X1820-1P15
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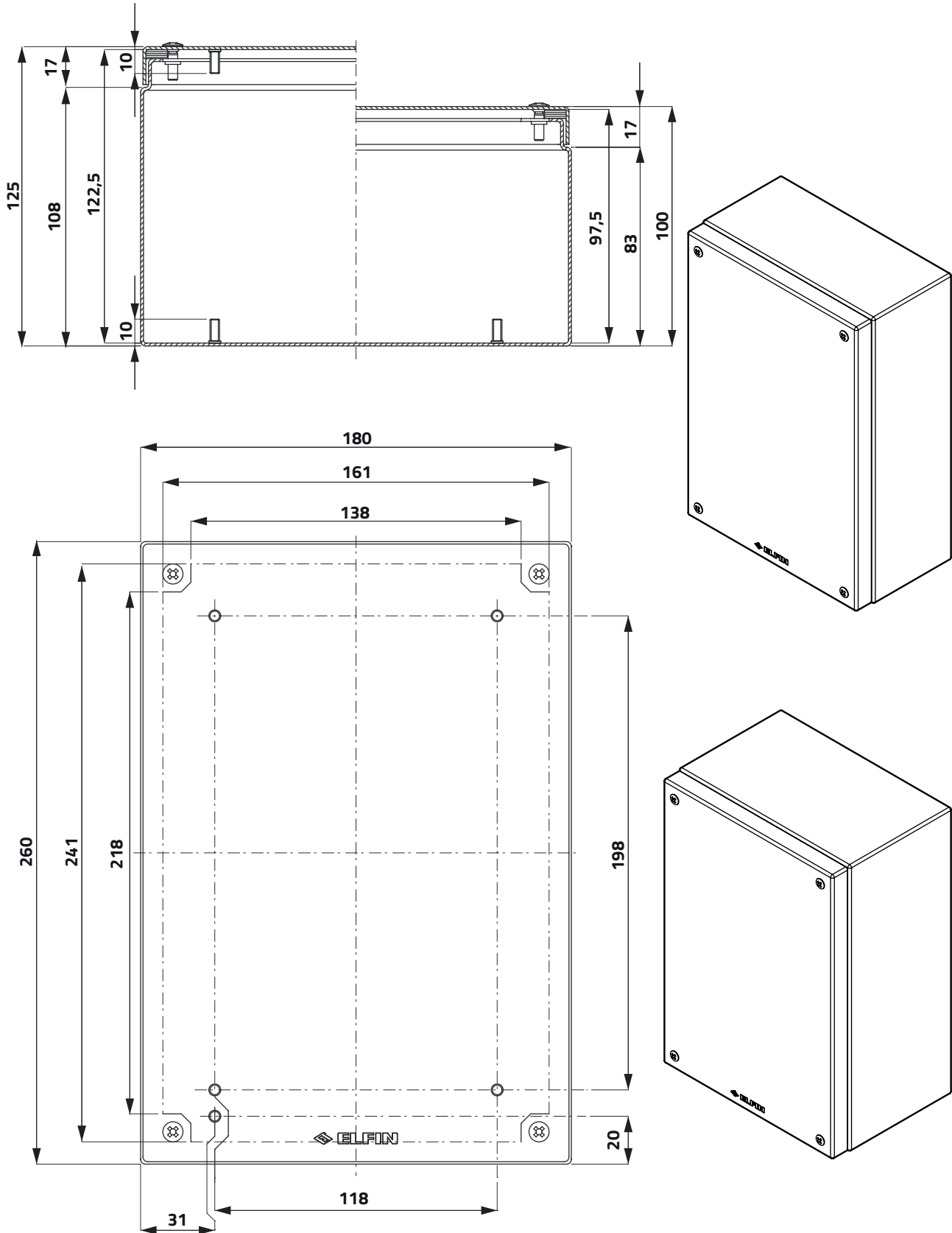
Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate

1,5	235	040P1820
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Scatole acciaio inox 180x260

Stainless steel 180x260



Scatole acciaio inox 180x260

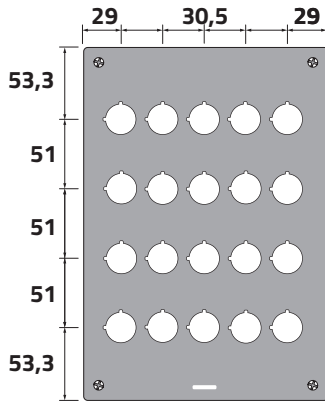
Stainless steel enclosures 180x260



h g cod

Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1900	040X1826-1
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	125	2000	040X1826-12

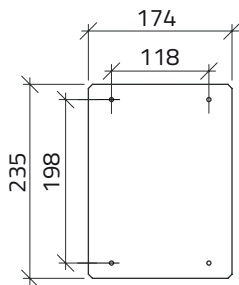


Coperchio con 20 fori Ø 22mm / 20-hole lid Ø 22mm

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry	100	1820	040X1826-1P20
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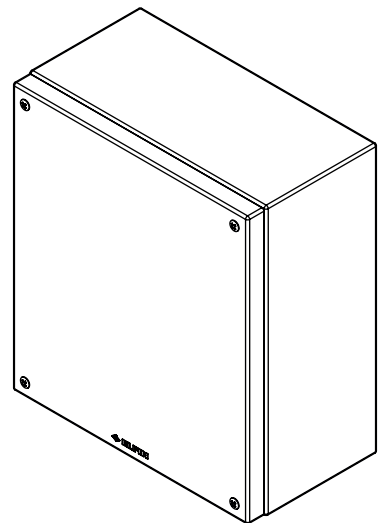
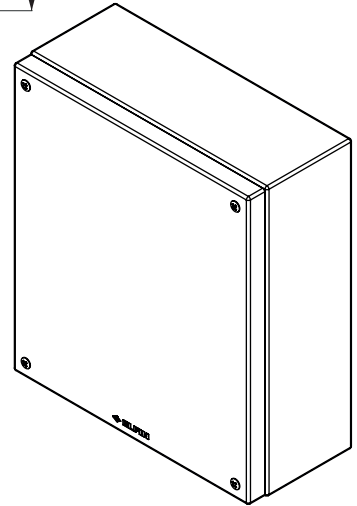
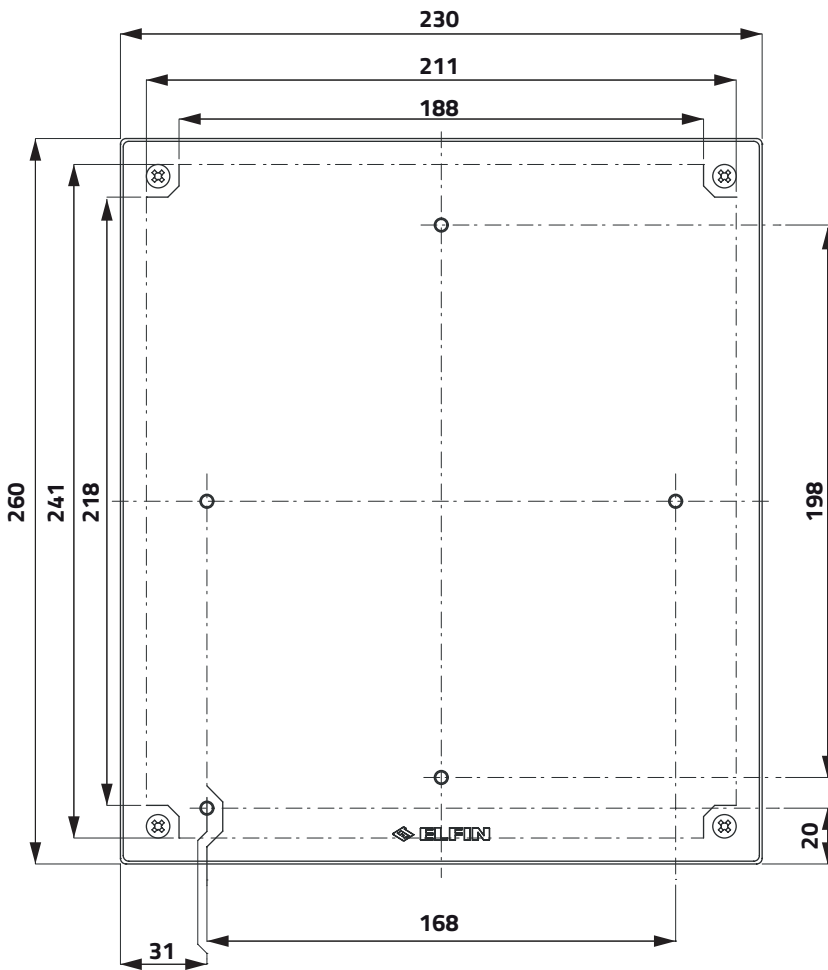
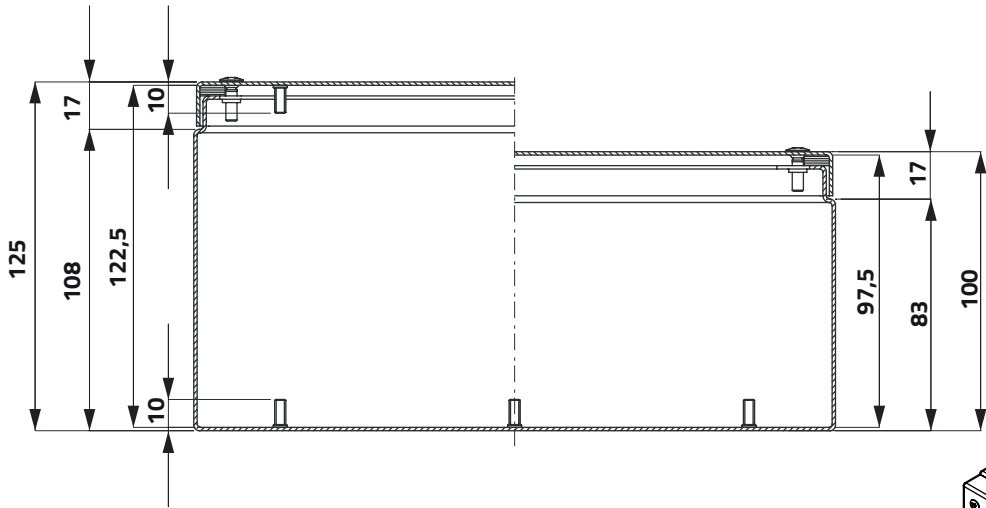


Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate	1,5	318	040P1826
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Scatole acciaio inox 230x260

Stainless steel enclosures 230x260



Scatole acciaio inox 230x260

Stainless steel enclosures 230x260

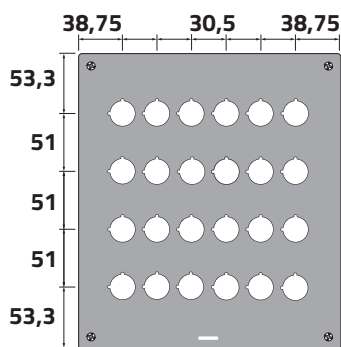


Coperchio senza fori / Undrilled lid

Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

h g cod

100	2250	040X2326-1
125	2495	040X2326-12



Coperchio con 24 fori Ø 22mm / 24-hole lid Ø 22mm

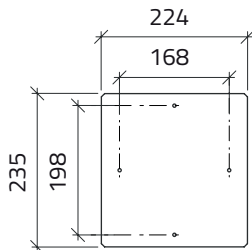
Senza entrata cavo / No cable entry

100	2160	040X2326-1P24
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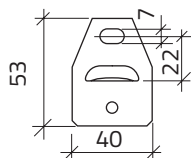


Piastra di fondo / Mounting plate

1,5	410	040P2326
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Accessori Accessories



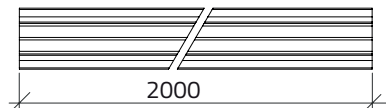
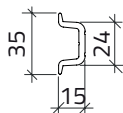
Coppie staffe acciaio inox Couple of stainless steel brackets

per montaggio a parete / for wall-mounting

g cod

48

040XSP



Guida / PVC Rail Ø 35

L g cod

2000

760

010GDP