

# **TO STRING ACCURATELY MEANS LITTLE LOSS OF TENSION.**

## **MORE LOSS WILL OCCUR:**

**\* WITH STRINGS WITH TOO MUCH REMAINING  
ELONGATION OR BAD ELASTICITY.**

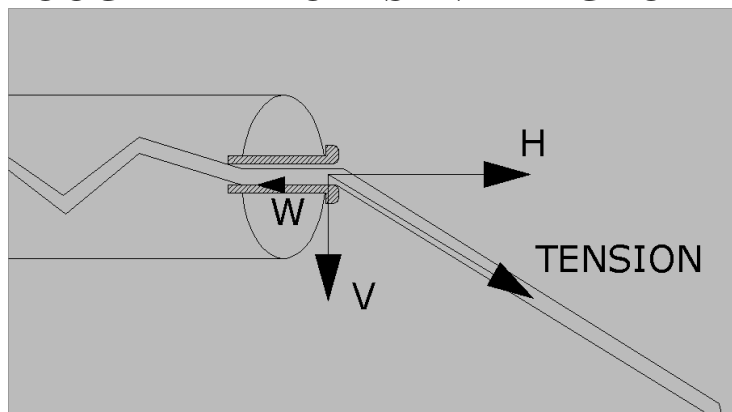
**\* WHEN THE CROSS STRINGS ARE NOT LINED OUT  
DURING TENSIONING.**

**\* WITH BAD OR DIRTY CLAMPS.**

**\* WITH „HIGH SPEED“ STRINGING.**

A string needs about 6 seconds to stretch.  
(see graphs)

**\* WHEN THE STRING IS PULLED DOWNWARDS  
THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE GROMMET.**



The force V causes loss of tension W.

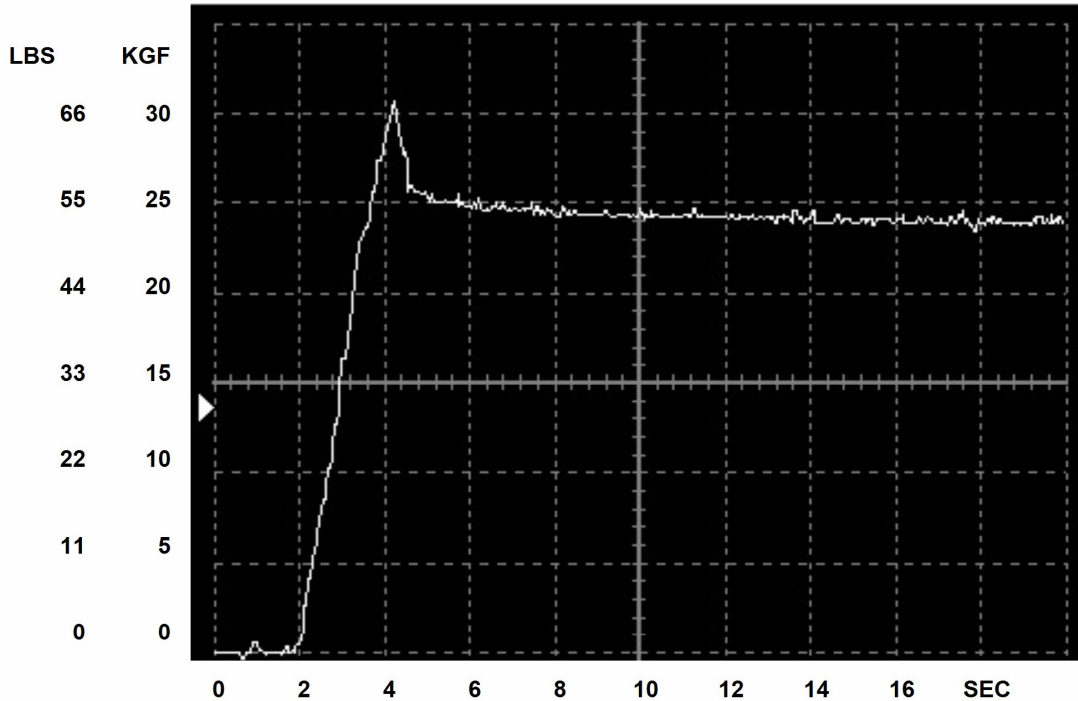
**\* ON MACHINES WITHOUT CONSTANT PULL  
ACTION.**

- WITHOUT CP NO ACCURACY, THE LOSS CAN BE 15 LBS  
DEPENDING ON THE STRING AND THE STRINGER.

- MECHANICAL CONSTANT PULL SYSTEMS CAN BE AS  
GOOD (or better) THAN ELECTRONIC ONES.

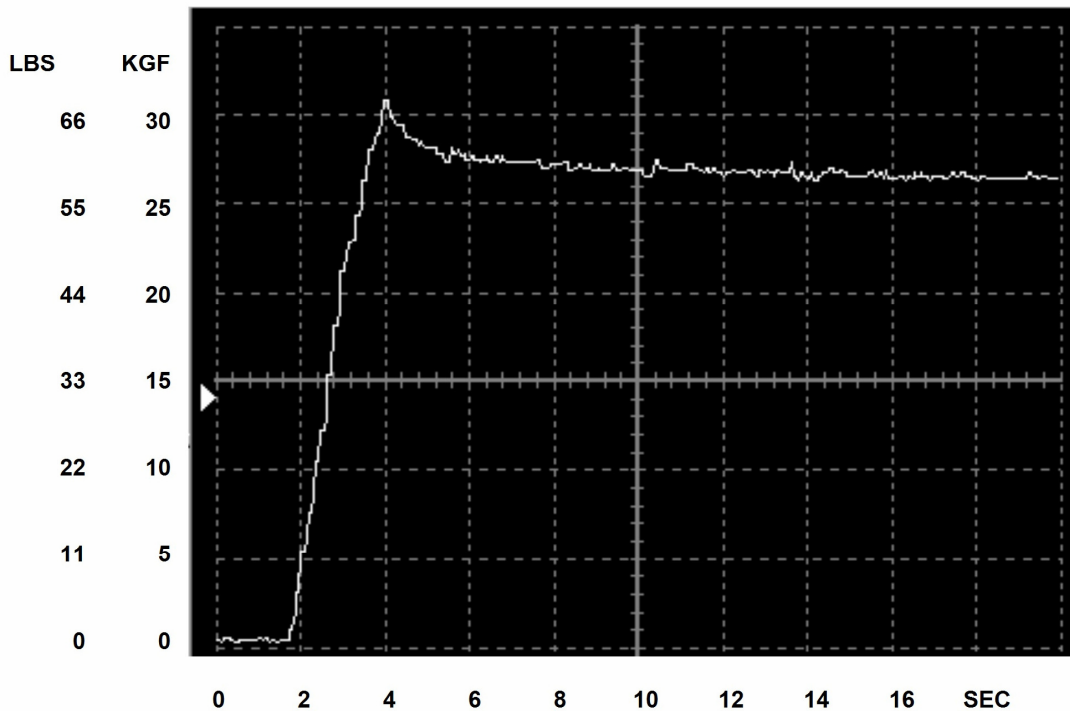
# CONSTANT PULL vs LOCK OUT TENSIONERS

LOCK OUT TENSIONER WITH NYLON MULTIFILAMENT STRINGS.



LOCK OUT; NYLON 1,8 / 4,2 % / 20 KGF.

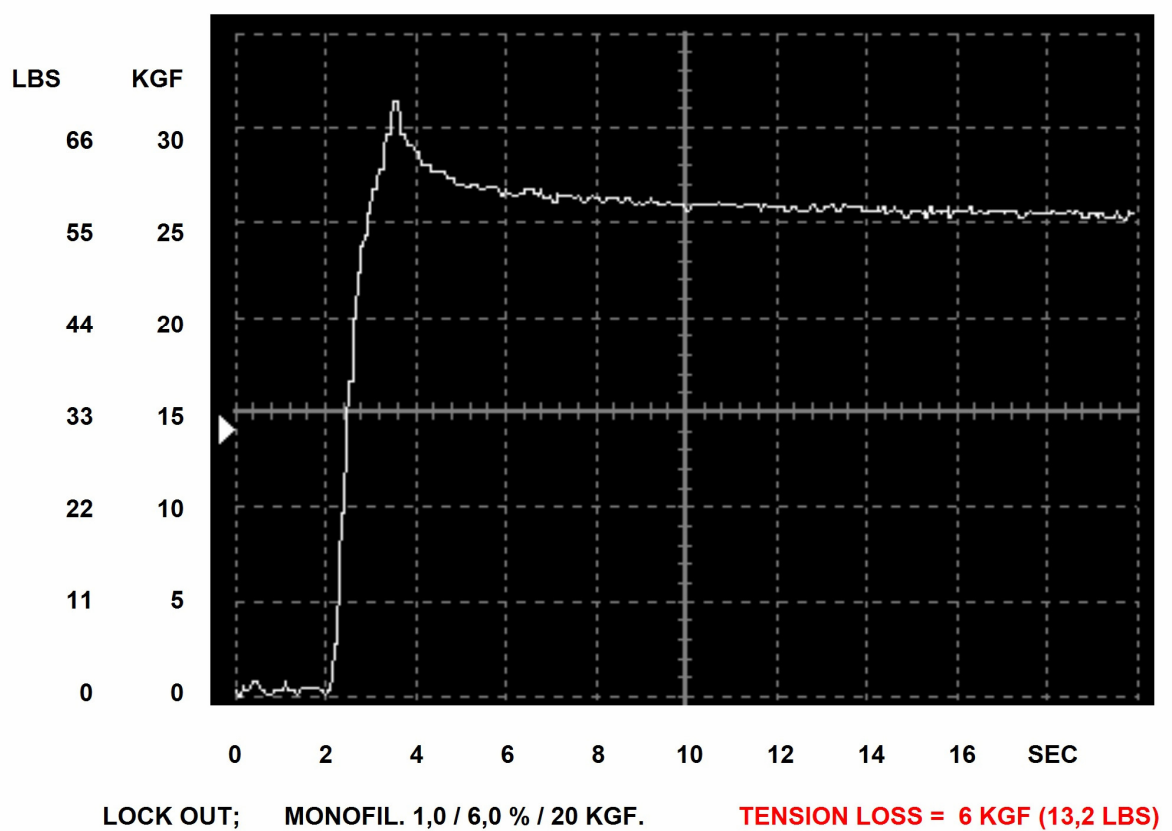
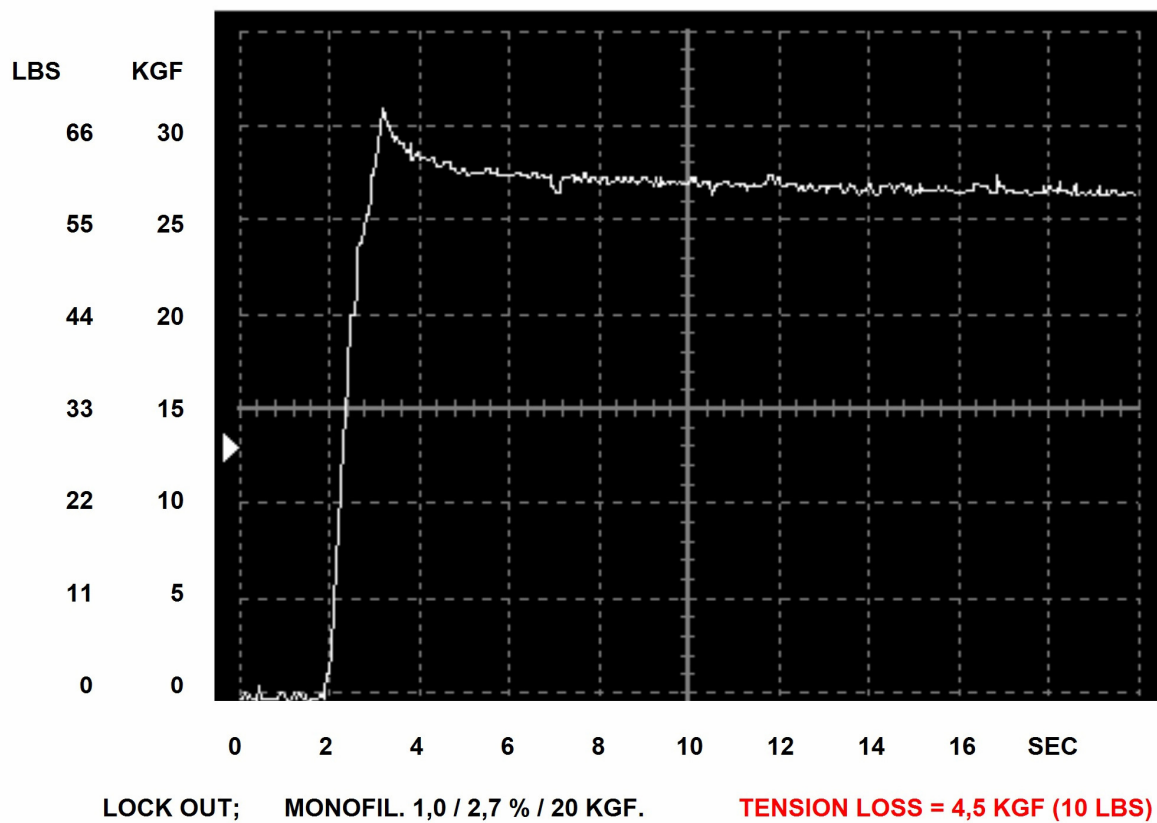
TENSION LOSS = 8 KGF (17,6 LBS)



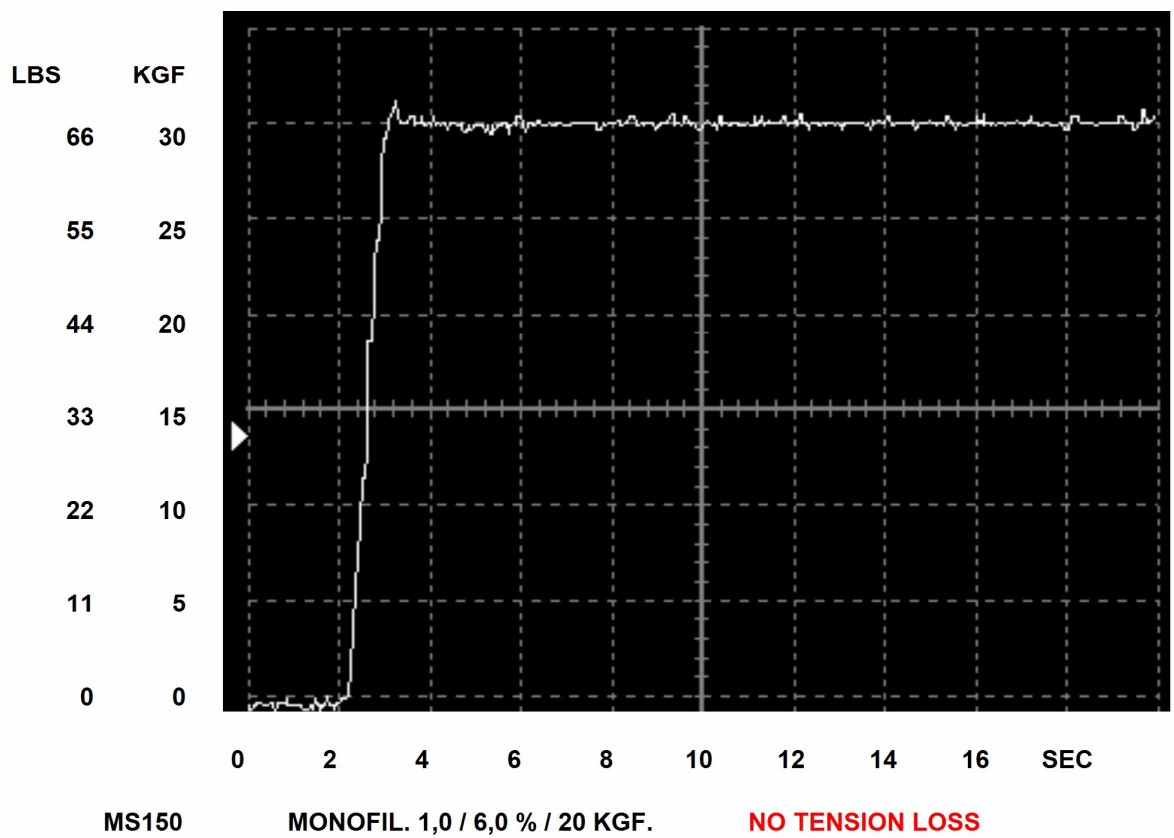
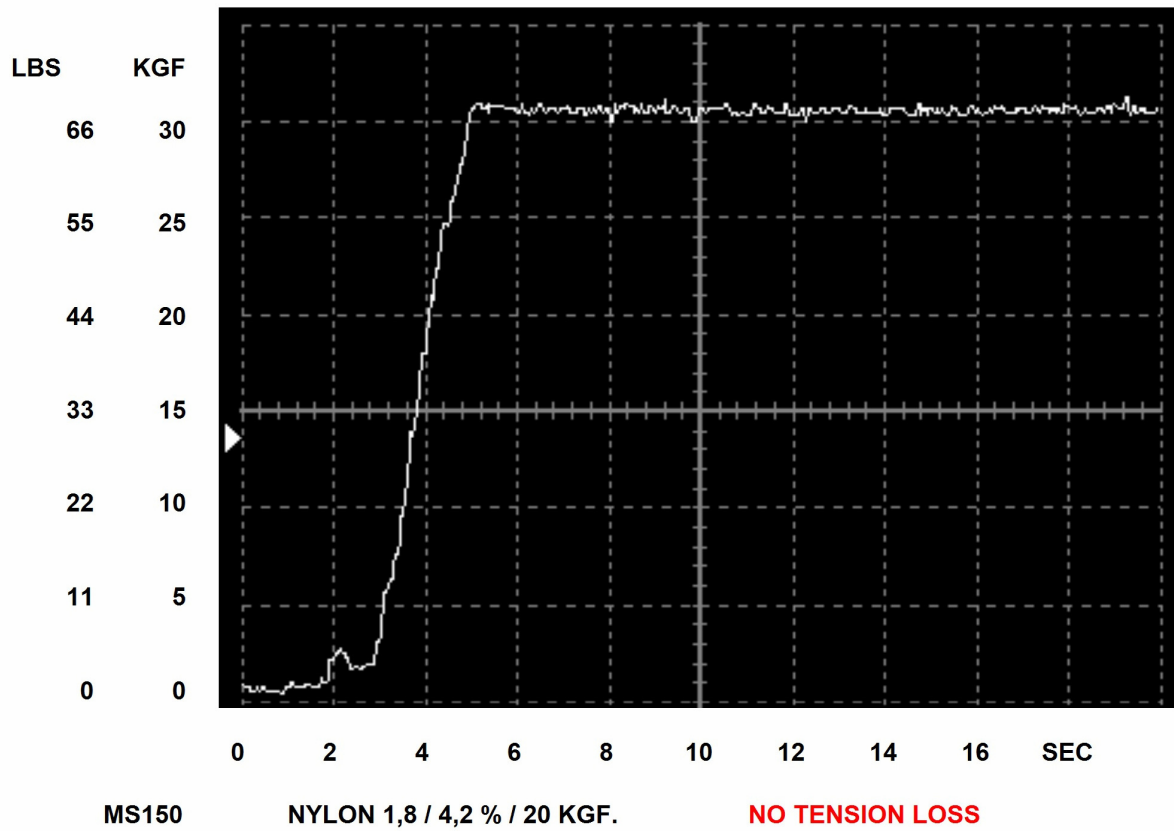
LOCK OUT; NYLON 1,6 / 3,4 % / 20 KGF.

TENSION LOSS = 5 KGF (11 LBS)

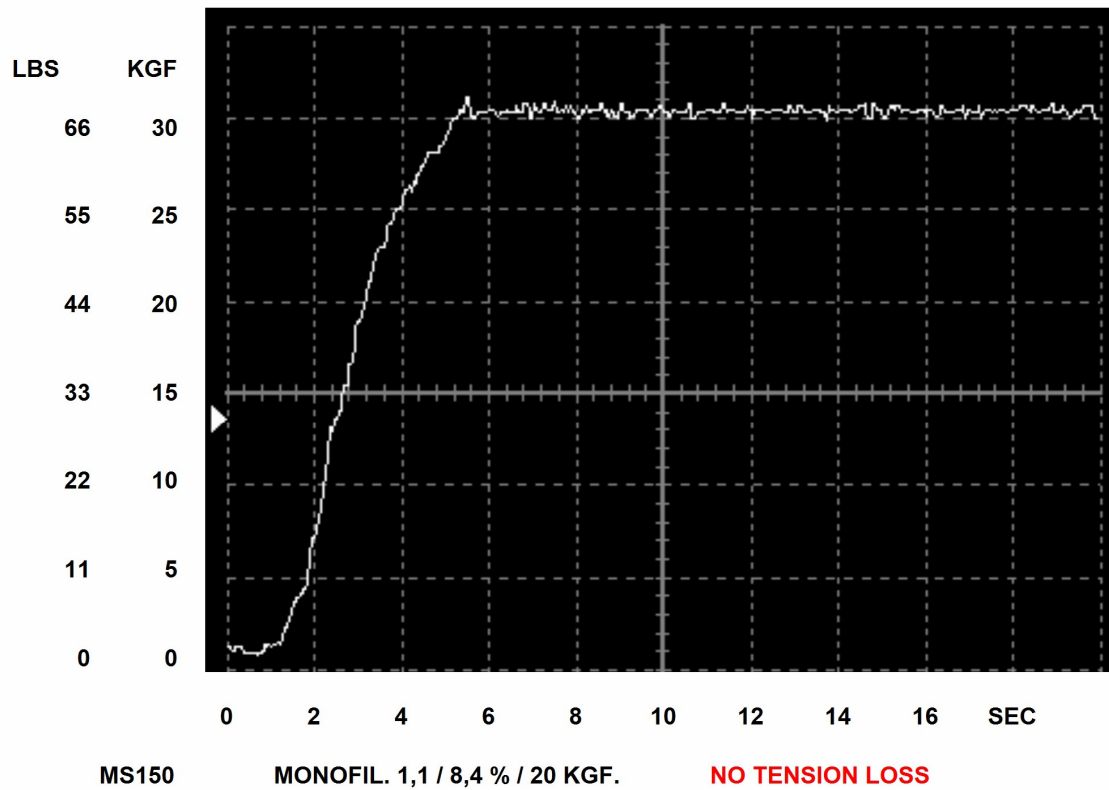
## LOCK OUT TENSIONER WITH MONOFILAMENT STRINGS.



## "SMART-SPRING TENSIONER"



## "SMART-WEIGHT" DROPWEIGHT-TENSIONER



## HIGH END ELECTRONIC TENSIONER

