## Niftylift Point Loadings Chart - European Products

### Notes:

1. The transit area for self-propelled (HR) and self-drive (SD) machines is the wheelbase multiplied by the overall transit width, in the case of trailer units it is the track length in contact with the ground multiplied by the overall track width.

2. The working area is the machine footprint, in the case of trailer units it is the floor area of the machine over the footplate outside edges when jacked to the extreme.

3. Point loadings are the total weight of the machine and operator(s), supported on the area of one foot or tyre and multiplied by a factor of 60%. We have found this to be a very close approximation to the Realistic Point Loading figure, and can be worked to as an absolute. If additional factors of safety are required they should be added to this figure.

4. The transit area floor loadings are given for self-propelled (HR) and self-drive (SD) and track drive (TD) machines and are the weight of the machine and operator(s) divided by the floor area of the machine.

### Values specified were correct at time of publishing, but are subject to change. Niftylift reserves the right to change any specification without notice. Weights stated are minimums and vary according to power option, please confirm before using.
## Niftylift Point Loadings Chart - USA Products

**Updated - 13 August 2014**

### Foot Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass</th>
<th>SWL</th>
<th>Max Weight</th>
<th>Transit (1)</th>
<th>Working (2)</th>
<th>Tyre Area</th>
<th>Floor Loading (3)</th>
<th>Point Loading (4)</th>
<th>Area (Realistic Worst Case)</th>
<th>Floor Loading (5)</th>
<th>Floor Loading (6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A [kg]</td>
<td>B [kg]</td>
<td>C [kN]</td>
<td>D [m²]</td>
<td>E [m²]</td>
<td>F [cm²]</td>
<td>G [cm²]</td>
<td>H [kN]</td>
<td>I [lb]</td>
<td>K [kN/m²]</td>
<td>L [kN/m²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

**TM24**

- A: 798 kg
- B: 120 kg
- C: 9.01 kN
- D: 4.41 m²

**SP34 2x4**

- A: 2200 kg
- B: 200 kg
- C: 23.54 kN
- D: 2.85 m²

**SP50NDE**

- A: 4950 kg
- B: 220 kg
- C: 40.96 kN
- D: 5.2 m²

**Notes:**

1. (1) The transit area for self-propelled (SP) and self-drive (SD) machines is the wheeblease multiplied by the overall transit width, in the case of the track drive (TD) machines it is the track length in contact with the ground multiplied by the overall track width.
2. (2) The working area is the machine footprint, in the case of trailer units it is the floor area of the machine over the footplate outside edges when jacked to the extreme.
3. (3) Point loadings are the total weight of the machine and operator(s), supported on the area of one foot or tyre and multiplied by a factor of 60%. We have found this to be a very close approximation to the Realistic Point Loading figure, and can be worked to as an absolute. If additional factors of safety are required they should be added to this figure.
4. (4) The transit area floor loadings are given for self-propelled (SP) and self-drive (SD) and track drive (TD) machines and are the weight of the machine and operator(s) divided by the transit area. This loading applies to the machine when the booms are stowed.
5. (5) The working area floor loadings given for trailer units, and are the weight of the machine and operator(s) divided by the floor area of the machine.

Values specified were correct at the time of publishing, but are subject to change. Niftylift reserves the right to change any specification without notice. Weights stated are minimums and vary according to power option, please confirm before using.