



The challenge

Incorrectly loaded shelves lead to accidents, damage and inefficient utilisation of space. With the right technology, you can utilise the full capacity - safely and economically.

5 steps to optimum loading

1

Check load capacity labelling

Each shelf and each rack has a maximum load capacity. This is stated on the blue label on the shelf. Make a note of the load capacity per shelf (e.g. 150 kg) and the total load capacity of the shelving unit (e.g. 600 kg).

2

Heavy loads downwards

Always place the heaviest items on the lowest levels. This lowers the centre of gravity, increases stability and minimises the risk of tipping. Light items belong at the top.

3

Distribute load evenly

Avoid point loads. Distribute heavy objects over the entire shelf surface. If necessary, use shims to better distribute the load.

4

Avoid protrusions

Stored goods must not protrude beyond the shelf. This increases the risk of breakage and creates tripping hazards. For longer parts: Adjust the shelf depth or use special shelving.

5

Check regularly

Check monthly: Is there any visible damage? Is the shelf upright? Are the labels still legible? If there are any defects, act immediately - not just at the annual inspection.



Attention

Never exceed the specified load capacity - not even „just briefly“. Overloaded shelves can collapse and cause serious accidents. In the event of damage, insurance cover will be cancelled.

Quick check before loading

- Is the load capacity plate present and legible?
- Is the shelf upright and firmly anchored?
- Are the shelves correctly fitted and secured?
- No visible damage to uprights or beams?
- Sufficient space between the stored goods and the shelf



Pro tip

Colour-code frequently used shelves according to load classes, e.g. green = light load, yellow = medium load, red = heavy load. This allows employees to recognise at a glance what belongs where.