ATLAS
Automotive Equipment

GUIDELINES

Here are the questions to answer to offer you the product that meets your needs.

1. What type of vehicle will be lifted?

- Cars
- Truck

2. What is the capacity required?

3. What is the ceiling height where the lift will be installed?

4. What type of lift do you want?

SCISSOR

STORAGE LIFT

OVERHEAD LIFT 2 POST

INGROUND LIFT

ALIGNMENT LIFT

SINGLE POST

MOBILE COLUMN

BASE PLATE

AtlasAutoEquipment.ca
1-866-284-8604

2 POST LIFT STYLES

OVERHEAD VS BASEPLATE

OVERHEAD STYLE

The hydraulic hose and equalization cables run across the top of the lift through a metal bar that connects both columns in the Overhead lift. The metal bar is there to guide the hose and cables and is not designed to support any vertical weight. There is a cut-off cable (connected to the power unit) located just below the metal overhead conduit which "kills" power to the motor preventing damage to the top of the car, if the lift operator was not paying attention.

Benefits

- An overhead lift has nothing on the floor between the two columns; this design makes it much easier to roll jacks, oil drains, etc, through the middle area of the lift.
- Overhead lifts can accommodate asymmetric or symmetric arm configurations. The baseplate lift can only accommodate a symmetric arm configuration.

BASEPLATE STYLE

The hydraulic hose and equalization cables run across the floor and are covered by a beveled diamond plate steel floor plate approximately 1" tall in the Baseplate Lift (Floor Plate). Most baseplate lifts have a locking mechanism that is operated with the dual point release system.

Benefits

- A baseplate lift is the best fit for garages with low ceilings. Our baseplates range in height from 9 feet to 9'6" tall, which is at least 2 feet shorter than an overhead lift.
- Ideal for lifting taller vehicles like box trucks or trucks with ladder racks because there is no overhead bar to stop them from raising.

LIFTING STABILITY COMPARISON

The basic design of the overhead two post lift offers more lifting stability than the same rated capacity lift that has a baseplate design. The overhead bar (located between the two columns) provides a measure of stability by exerting pressure to the top part of both columns.

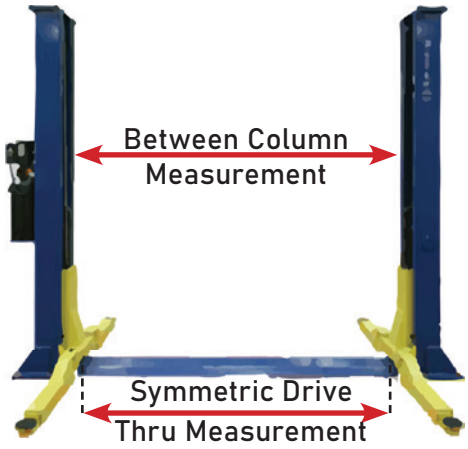
The bases of the columns (anchored firmly in the concrete) provide the ONLY foundation of support for the baseplate lift columns. When a vehicle is placed on the extended lift arms (between the anchored columns) and lifted, there is a great amount of pressure applied to the rear anchor bolts of the column's bases.

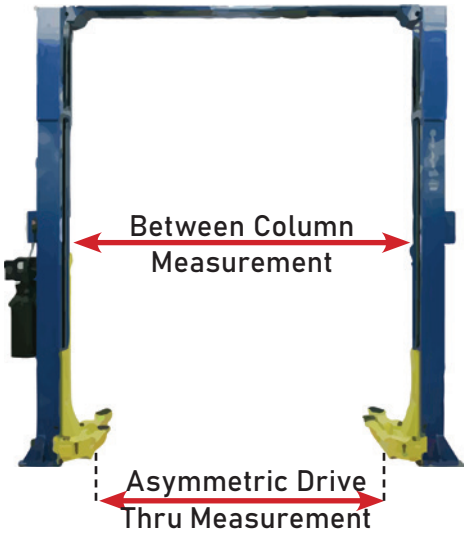
AtlasAutoEquipment.ca
1-866-284-8604

2 POST & 4 POST LIFT MEASUREMENT GUIDE

MEASURING FOR 2 POST LIFTS

The “drive-thru” measurement is the shortest distance between the arms when in the lowered position. To determine the “drive-thru” width of your vehicle, measure the outside distance of the widest wheel assembly that will need to “drive-thru” the arms (when the arms are in the lowered position).





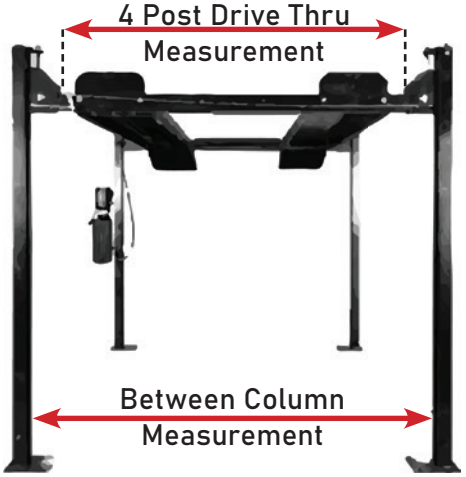
A dual wheel truck DOES NOT need to completely “drive-thru” the lowered lift arms to be properly positioned for lifting. Only the front wheels of the dual wheel truck need to “drive-thru” the arms for the truck to be raised. Most wheel assemblies are NARROWER than the body of the vehicle.

Width between columns is important when you are working with WIDE vehicles.

MEASURING FOR 4 POST LIFTS

The “drive-thru” measurement of a four post lift is measured from the inside of both the cross beam lock covers. This “drive-thru” measurement should be used when determining the maximum side to side outside vehicle WHEEL dimensions that can be safely positioned on the runways of the lift.

The “drive-thru” measurement of the lift (with the ramps in the full “UP” position) would be the distance between the columns. This is an important measurement when determining the maximum width of a vehicle that can be stored under a four post lift in the raised position.



AtlasAutoEquipment.ca
1-866-284-8604