

# **Telescopic Rail**

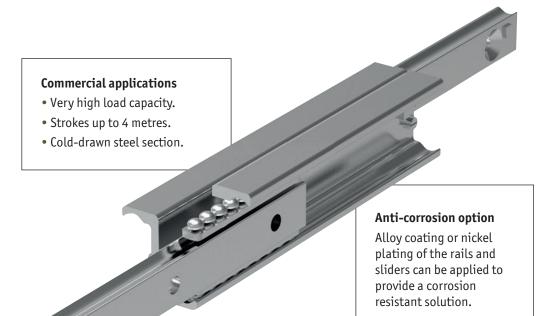
Introduction

Telescopic Rail

If you are looking for heavy duty, quality telescopic rails for industrial or commercial applications then these are the rails for you!

# The best heavy duty telescopic slides on the market

These are unique rails that are not made from pressed steel but from cold-drawn steel section. The rails can take high loads, with very long strokes, with repeated use, low deflection and minimal play.

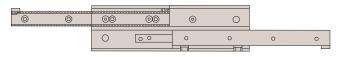


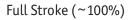
# Quality

Smooth running, hardened raceways. Special slides available.

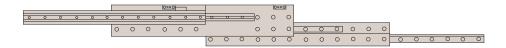


Partial Stroke (~60%)





Over-extension (150%)



# Rail types

Our range of telescopic rails covers partial, full stroke and over-extension.

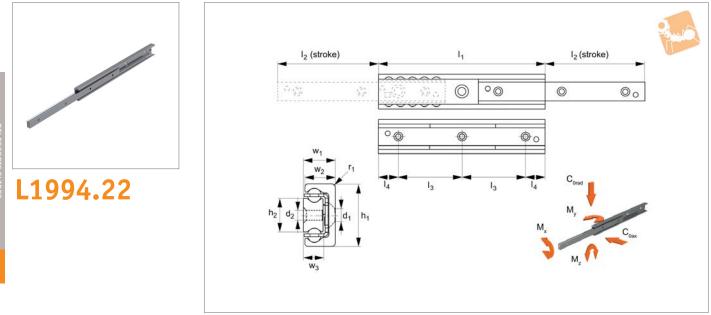
For more information refer to our product specifications pages or call our technical department.

ov-telescopic-rail-introduction-rnh - Updated - 03-03-2023



# **Partially Telescopic Slides** size 22





# Material

Cold drawn bearing steel raceways hardened to 60 HRc. Balls - hardened steel.

Zinc coating to ISO2081 (excluding raceways). Corrosion resistant coatings available on request.

### **Technical Notes**

These are extremely strong and rigid telescopic slides with high load capacities, offering a semi-telescopic movement.  $C_{Orad}$  is the load rating for a single telescopic slide. They have very low deflection characteristics. Weight 1,32 Kg/m. Temperature range: -30°C to +170°C.

### Tips

A double direction stroke can be obtained by removing the end stops screws at the end of each side of the intermediate member.

For double direction strokes, when the moving element has started the stroke in the opposite direction it will catch the

intermediate member and force it to return.

The slides have end stops, but these are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide. External end stops should be used for this.

Special strokes up to 65% of the closed length can be provided on request.

### **Important Notes**

 $d_1$  and  $d_2$  for M4 threads. r = 3.

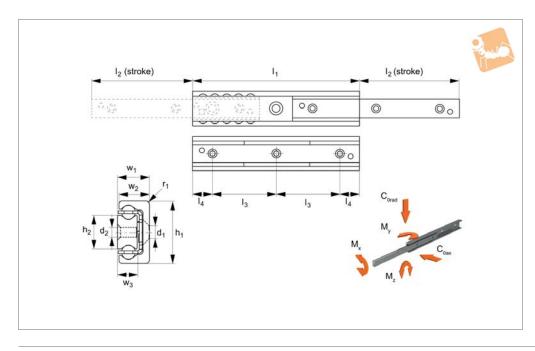
Order No.	l,		h,	W <sub>1</sub>	اع	I_4	$h_2$	W <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>	No. of	Load (per rail) L	.oad (per rail)	M,	M,	M,
	-	2	Ť	1	5		2	-	5	holes	C <sub>0 ax</sub> N	C <sub>0 rad</sub> N	Nm̂	Nm	Nm
											max.	max.			
L1994.22-0130	130	76	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	2	219	313	5,7	10	15
L1994.22-0210	210	111	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	3	501	715	10,7	36	51
L1994.22-0290	290	154	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	4	696	994	14,9	69	99
L1994.22-0370	370	196	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	5	895	1278	19	113	162
L1994.22-0450	450	231	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	6	1190	1701	24	180	258
L1994.22-0530	530	274	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	7	1385	1979	28,2	248	355
L1994.22-0610	610	316	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	8	1584	2262	32,3	327	467
L1994.22-0690	690	351	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	9	1882	2689	37,3	436	623
L1994.22-0770	770	394	22	11	80	25	11,3	10,25	6,5	10	2077	2967	41,5	539	769





size 28

# Telescopic Slides





L1994.28

# Material

Cold drawn bearing steel raceways hardened to 60 HRc. Balls - hardened steel.

Zinc coating to ISO2081 (excluding raceways). Corrosion resistant coatings available on request.

### **Technical Notes**

These are extremely strong and rigid telescopic slides with high load capacities, offering a semi-telescopic movement.  $C_{0rad}$  is the load rating for a single telescopic slide. They have very low deflection characteristics. Weight 2,02 Kg/m. Temperature range: -30°C to +170°C.

### Tips

A double direction stroke can be obtained by removing the end stops screws at the end of each side of the intermediate member.

For double direction strokes, when the moving element has started the stroke in the opposite direction it will catch the

intermediate member and force it to return.

The slides have end stops, but these are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide. External end stops should be used for this.

Special strokes up to 65% of the closed length can be provided on request.

### **Important Notes**

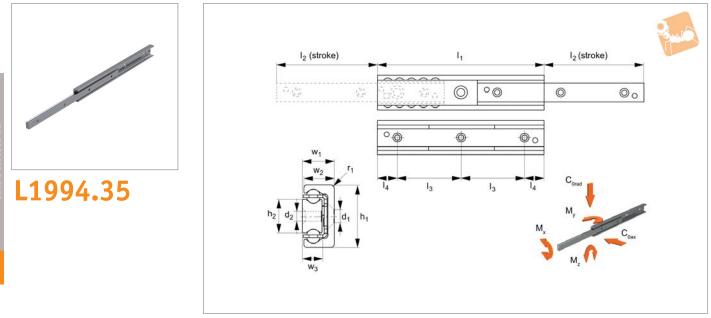
d<sub>1</sub>=Ø5.5 and d<sub>2</sub>=M5. r=1.

Order No.	Ι,	l2	h,	W <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>3</sub>	I,	$h_2$	W <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>	No. of	Load (per rail)	Load (per rail)	M,	M,	M <sub>z</sub>
	1	stroke	-	1	0	-	2	2	J	holes	C <sub>0 ax</sub>	C <sub>0 rad</sub>	Nm	Nm	Nm
											N	N	max.	max.	max.
											max.	max.			
L1994.28-0130	130	74	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	2	452	645	17	23	30
L1994.28-0210	210	116	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	3	816	1165	27,5	60	86
L1994.28-0290	290	148	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	4	1413	2019	41	135	190
L1994.28-0370	370	190	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	5	1780	2543	52	215	309
L1994.28-0450	450	232	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	6	2148	3069	64	316	450
L1994.28-0530	530	274	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	7	2517	3595	74	438	625
L1994.28-0610	610	316	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	9	2906	4151	83,5	579	822
L1994.28-0690	690	358	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	9	3266	4666	95	738	1055
L1994.28-0770	770	400	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	10	3634	5192	107	916	1310
L1994.28-0850	850	433	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	11	4232	6045	120	1166	1667
L1994.28-0930	930	475	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	12	4584	6549	129	1392	1991
L1994.28-1010	1010	517	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	13	4952	7074	141	1637	2333
L1994.28-1090	1090	559	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	14	5267	7709	151	1896	2709
L1994.28-1170	1170	601	28	13	80	25	15	12,3	7,5	15	5688	8125	162	2178	3111



# **Partially Telescopic Slides** size 35





# Material

Cold drawn bearing steel raceways hardened to 60 HRc. Balls - hardened steel.

Zinc coating to ISO2081 (excluding raceways). Corrosion resistant coatings available on request.

# **Technical Notes**

These are extremely strong and rigid telescopic slides with high load capacities, offering a semi-telescopic movement.  $C_{Orad}$  is the load rating for a single telescopic slide. They have very low deflection characteristics. Weight 3,05 Kg/m. Temperature range: -30°C to +170°C.

### Tips

A double direction stroke can be obtained by removing the end stops screws at the end of each side of the intermediate member.

For double direction strokes, when the moving element has started the stroke in the opposite direction it will catch the

intermediate member and force it to return.

The slides have end stops, but these are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide. External end stops should be used for this.

Special strokes up to 65% of the closed length can be provided on request.

### **Important Notes**

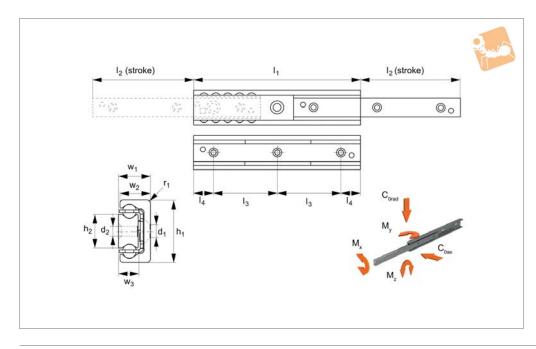
 $d_1 = \emptyset 6.5$  and  $d_2 = M 6$ r=2.

Order No.	I <sub>1</sub>	1 <sub>2</sub>	h <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>	No. of	Load (per rail) L	oad (per rail)	M <sub>×</sub>	M <sub>v</sub>	M,	Weight
	_	stroke			-			_	-	holes	C <sub>O ax</sub>	C <sub>0 rad</sub>	Nm	Nm	Nm	kg
											N	N	max.	max.	max.	
							. – .			_	max.	max.				
L1994.35-0210	210	127	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	3	763	1090	37	63	90	0,63
L1994.35-0290	290	159	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	4	1471	2101	56	155	218	0,87
L1994.35-0370	370	203	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	5	1880	2686	69	247	348	1,11
L1994.35-0450	450	247	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	6	2289	3271	80,5	365	515	1,35
L1994.35-0530	530	279	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	7	3045	4350	101	553	787	1,59
L1994.35-0610	610	323	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	8	3452	4932	113	722	1027	1,85
L1994.35-0690	690	367	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	9	3860	5514	125	914	1296	2,07
L1994.35-0770	770	399	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	10	4629	6614	143,5	1203	1711	2,31
L1994.35-0850	850	443	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	11	5035	7192	157	1446	2063	2,55
L1994.35-0930	930	487	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	12	5440	7773	170	1713	2441	2,79
L1994.35-1010	1010	519	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	13	6218	8882	186	2104	3002	3,03
L1994.35-1090	1090	563	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	14	6609	9504	201	24122	3457	3,27
L1994.35-1170	1170	607	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	15	7026	10037	215	2764	3946	3,51
L1994.35-1250	1250	639	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	16	7798	11288	232	3256	4648	3,75
L1994.35-1330	1330	683	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	17	8209	11728	244,5	3652	5211	3,99
L1994.35-1410	1410	727	35	17	80	25	15.8	16,5	10	18	8726	12338	257	4070	5809	3,99
L1994.35-1490	1490	759	35	17	80	25	15,8	16,5	10	19	9396	13423	273	4663	6654	4,47



size 43

# Telescopic Slides



No. No. No.

L1994.43

# Material

Cold drawn bearing steel raceways hardened to 60 HRc. Balls - hardened steel.

Zinc coating to ISO2081 (excluding raceways). Corrosion resistant coatings available on request.

### **Technical Notes**

These are extremely strong and rigid telescopic slides with high load capacities, offering a semi-telescopic movement.  $C_{0rad}$  is the load rating for a single telescopic slide. They have very low deflection characteristics. Weight 5,25 Kg/m. Temperature range: -30°C to +170°C.

### Tips

A double direction stroke can be obtained by removing the end stops screws at the end of each side of the intermediate member.

For double direction strokes, when the moving element has started the stroke in the opposite direction it will catch the intermediate member and force it to return.

The slides have end stops, but these are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide. External end stops should be used for this.

Special strokes up to 65% of the closed length can be provided on request.

### **Important Notes**

d<sub>1</sub>=Ø8.5 and d<sub>2</sub>=M8. r=2,5.

Order No.	I <sub>1</sub>	2 stroke	$h_1$	$w_1$	I <sub>3</sub>	$I_4$	h <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>		Load (per rail) C <sub>0</sub>	Load (per rail) C <sub>0</sub>	M <sub>×</sub>	My	Mz
										holes	ax N	rad N	Nm max.	Nm max.	Nm max.
											max.	max.	max.	шах.	max.
L1994.43-0210	210	123	43	22	80	25	23	21	13.5	3	1190	1700	62	89	123
L1994.43-0290	290	158	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	4	2123	3033	96,5	204	294
L1994.43-0370	370	208	43	22	80	25	23	21	13.5	5	2482	3546	119	313	444
L1994.43-0450	450	243	43	22	80	25	23	21	13.5	6	3436	4909	151	514	735
L1994.43-0530	530	278	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	7	4415	6308	184	766	1092
L1994.43-0610	610	313	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	8	5410	7728	210	1069	1525
L1994.43-0690	690	363	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	9	5730	8185	240	1297	1853
L1994.43-0770	770	398	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	10	6533	9490	273	1687	2405
L1994.43-0850	850	433	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	11	7432	10617	305	2120	3030
L1994.43-0930	930	483	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	12	8034	11477	331	2442	3489
L1994.43-1010	1010	518	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	13	9031	12902	362,5	2964	4233
L1994.43-1090	1090	568	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	14	9904	13360	384	3343	4775
L1994.43-1170	1170	603	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	15	10342	14774	417	3945	5636
L1994.43-1250	1250	638	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	16	11198	16048	450	4602	6575
L1994.43-1330	1330	688	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	17	11654	16649	470,5	5067	7237
L1994.43-1410	1410	723	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	18	12618	17963	505	5809	8300
L1994.43-1490	1490	758	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	19	13366	19094	538	6601	9427
L1994.43-1570	1570	793	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	20	14532	20704	572	7442	10630
L1994.43-1650	1650	843	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	21	14964	21378	593,5		11476
L1994.43-1730	1730	878	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	22	15962	22796	626		12799
L1994.43-1810	1810	928	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	23	16274	23249	650		13722
L1994.43-1890	1890	963	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	24	17142	24213	684	10619	15170





**Partially Telescopic Slides** size 43



Order No.	$I_1$	l <sub>2</sub> stroke	$h_1$	$w_1$	۱ <sub>3</sub>	$I_4$	h <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>	No. of	Load (per rail) C <sub>0</sub>	Load (per rail) $C_0$		M <sub>y</sub> Nm	
										HUICS	ax N	rad N		max.	
											max.	max.			
L1994.43-1970	1970	0 1013	43	22	80	25	23	21	13,5	25	17585	25122	709	11320	16169

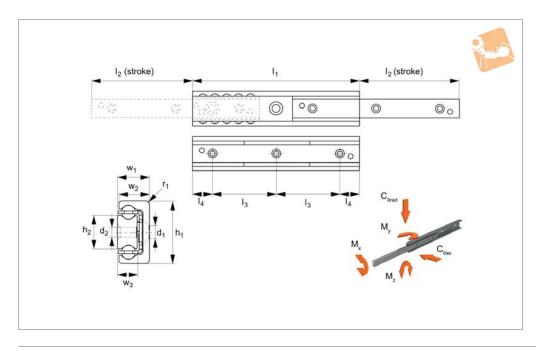


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size 63

# Telescopic Slides





L1994.63

### Material

Cold drawn bearing steel raceways hardened to 60 HRc. Balls - hardened steel.

Zinc coating to ISO2081 (excluding raceways). Corrosion resistant coatings available on request.

### **Technical Notes**

These are extremely strong and rigid telescopic slides with high load capacities, offering a semi-telescopic movement.  $C_{Orad}$  is the load rating for a single telescopic slide. They have very low deflection characteristics. Weight 10,3 Kg/m. Temperature range: -30°C to +170°C.

### Tips

A double direction stroke can be obtained by removing the end stops screws at the end of each side of the intermediate member.

For double direction strokes, when the moving element has started the stroke in the opposite direction it will catch the intermediate member and force it to return.

The slides have end stops, but these are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide. External end stops should be used for this.

Special strokes up to 65% of the closed length can be provided on request.

### **Important Notes**

 $\rm d_1$  (for DIN7984 cap screws) and  $\rm d_2$  for M8 threads.

# $h_3 = 2 \times 45^{\circ}$ .

Order No.	I <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	h <sub>1</sub>	$w_1$	۱ <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>	No. of holes	Load (per rail) C <sub>0 ax</sub> N max.	Load (per rail) C <sub>0 rad</sub> N max.	M <sub>x</sub> Nm max.	M <sub>y</sub> Nm max.	M <sub>z</sub> Nm max.
L1994.63-0610	610	333	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	8	7414	10591	474	1553	2219
L1994.63-0690	690	373	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	9	8774	12534	547	2072	2960
L1994.63-0770	770	413	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	10	10142	14489	621	2666	3808
L1994.63-0850	850	453	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	11	11516	16452	694	3334	4763
L1994.63-0930	930	493	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	12	12985	18421	768	4077	5824
L1994.63-1010	1010	533	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	13	14277	20395	841	4894	6992
L1994.63-1090	1090	573	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	14	15661	22373	914	5787	8267
L1994.63-1170	1170	613	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	15	17048	24354	988	6754	9648
L1994.63-1250	1250	653	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	16	18436	26337	1061	7795	11136
L1994.63-1330	1330	693	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	17	19825	28322	1135	8912	12731
L1994.63-1410	1410	733	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	18	21216	30309	1208	10102	14432
L1994.63-1490	1490	773	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	19	22608	32297	1282	11368	16240
L1994.63-1570	1570	813	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	20	24001	34287	1355	12708	18155
L1994.63-1650	1650	853	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	21	25394	36277	1429	14123	20176
L1994.63-1730	1730	893	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	22	26788	38268	1502	15631	22304
L1994.63-1810	1810	933	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	23	28182	40261	1576	17177	24539
L1994.63-1890	1890	973	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	24	29577	42253	16479	18816	26880
L1994.63-1970	1970	1013	63	29	80	25	29,3	28	10,5	25	30973	44247	1723	20530	29328





# Specifications and applications

# Specifications

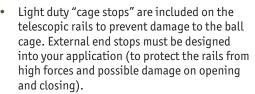
- Generally all our telescopic rails have induction hardened raceways.
- Cold drawn roller bearing steel.
- Maximum operating speed 0,8 m/s.
- Temperature range (mainly -30°C to +170°C).
- Electrolytic galvanised to ISO 2081, other anti-corrosion finishes on request.
- High load ratings with low deflection characteristics.
- Minimum play (even at maximum load ratings).
- Smooth, free running movement.
- Long strokes and heavy load ratings.
- Can be used in horizontal applications only (due to the use of a ball cage), with the exception of part number L1985 which uses roller bearings.
- Applications



Special purpose & packaging machines Precision positioning systems handling units robotic systems • cutting machines



Seating Sliding seats disability ramps seat extensions



- For telescopic rails with an "upper" and "lower" rail, the moving rail should be the lower one. Using the upper rail as the moving element effects the smooth running and the load capacity of the telescopic sliders.
- All load capacity figures are given for a single rail, and based on continuous use.
- Fix to structures using screws of strength class 10,9.
- Anti-corrosion option. We have a highly effective anti-corrosive coating option, and we utilise stainless steel ball bearings in this version.



Safety guarding Extending protective systems sliding gates automatic pick & place



Logistics solutions Container extensions heavy duty extending systems sliding doors



Transport (rail) Seat adjustment sliding doors battery removal units



Disability vehicles Sliding seats extension ramps



Transport (automotive) Ambulance sliding systems fire fighting vehicles sliding panels



Transport (naval) Sliding hatches pull-out storage



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Transport (military) Sliding seats protective hatches stretcher extensions

# Claro 9

# **Technical Information**

100%

up to 130% (on request)

Yes (specify on ordering)

4

2020 mm

1200 Kg

Telescopic Rail

# Partial extension telescopic slides

Full extension telescopic slides

even when fully loaded and in an open position.

Standard extension

Special extension range

Single & double direction?

Number of rail sizes

Maximum extension (at 100%)

Maximum load (per rail)

**L1994** - these are extremely compact rails with a simple design and very high load ratings. They have high radial and axial load capacity as well as the ability to take considerable moment loads.

Standard extension	50%
Special extension range	up to 65% (on request)
Single & double direction?	Yes (remove end stop)
Number of rail sizes	5
Maximum extension (at 50%)	1010 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	4500 Kg

L1984 - these are very thin rails with high levels of rigidity and load capacity. Very low deflection

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# 

**L1986** - a very low height rail gives the slide very rigid capabilities. The double T cross section allows a compact size with low radial loading deflection and axial load capability too.

Standard extension	100%
Special extension range	up to 130% (on request)
Single & double direction?	Yes (remove end stop)
Number of rail sizes	5
Maximum extension (at 100%)	2020 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	700 Kg



**L1988** - the compact, low profile, square shaped configuration gives the slides similar load capacities for radial and axial loads.

Standard extension	100%
Special extension range	up to 130% (on request)
Single & double direction?	Yes (remove end stop)
Number of rail sizes	4
Maximum extension (at 100%)	2020 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	1250 Kg





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**Technical Information** 

Standard extension

Special extension range

Single & double direction?

Number of rail sizes

Maximum extension (at 100%)

Maximum load (per rail)

Product overview



ov-telescopic-rail-overview-b-lnh - Updated - 07-03-2023

100%

No

No

1

1010 mm

60 Kg

**L1992** - our lightest duty telescopic slides. Still from cold-drawn steel but with unhardended raceways making these parts robust but less expensive than our other telescopic rails.

|--|

Sec.

Standard extension	100%
Special extension range	up to 130% (on request)
Single & double direction?	On request
Number of rail sizes	1
Maximum extension (at 100%)	2250 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	1900 Kg

**L1996** - these are ultra heavy-duty telescopic slides, for very heavy loads. An extremely rigid double T profile acts as an intermediate element providing a high load capacity and minimum deflection.

**L1995** - these are compact design, heavy duty full stroke telescopic rails. They have a relatively light weight, and have induction hardened raceways for long-life.

Standard extension	100%
Special extension range	up to 130% (on request)
Single & double direction?	Yes (remove end stop)
Number of rail sizes	4
Maximum extension (at 100%)	2020 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	550 Kg

**L1985** - these are full extension slides to be used where dirt or other contaminants might be present. The ball bearings are replaced with large roller bearings (with wipers to clear the rail). Based on our compact rail system.

Standard extension	100%
Special extension range	No
Single & double direction?	No
Number of rail sizes	1
Maximum extension (at 100%)	1980 mm
Maximum load (per rail)	275 Kg





Product overview

**L1989** - these are full extension slides made from 316L stainless steel. For use in applications where corrosion may be a problem.

Standard extension	100%			
Special extension range	No			
Single & double direction?	No			
Number of rail sizes	1			
Maximum extension (at 100%)	1120 mm			
Maximum load (per rail)	35 Kg			

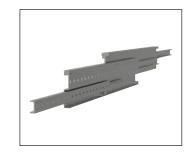
# Extended stroke telescopic rails

**L1997** - these are extended stroke (150%), heavy duty telescopic rails, with high load capacity and stiffness.

Standard extension	150%			
Special extension range	On request			
Single & double direction?	No			
Number of rail sizes	1			
Maximum extension (at 150%)	3030 mm			
Maximum load (per rail)	240 Kg			

**L1998** - these are extended stroke (150%), heavy duty telescopic rails. They have a solid steel intermediate element. They are our heaviest duty extended stroke units.

Standard extension	150%			
Special extension range	On request			
Single & double direction?	No			
Number of rail sizes	1			
Maximum extension (at 150%)	3020 mm			
Maximum load (per rail)	480 Kg			



ov-telescopic-rail-overview-c-rnh - Updated - 07-03-2023









Product specification

# How to select a telescopic rail

Firstly, these telescopic rails are for heavy duty applications, they are not made from pressed steel but from cold-drawn steel, with hardened raceways.

As a result they can be used in demanding applications and for repetitive applications or for applications where a high degree of product reliability is required as well as smooth and consistent operation. They have smooth movement, minimal play and a low coefficient of friction. There are no better telescopic rails available!

# Stroke required

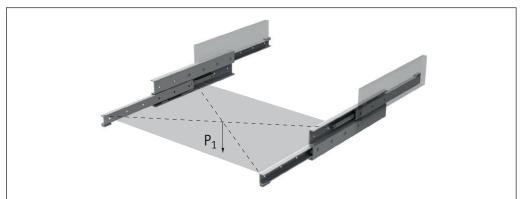
In general the partial extension (strokes of 50% of overall rail length) telescopic rails are less expensive than the full extension rails and over-extension rails.

Where possible the use of a double direction rail (i.e. can stroke forward and backwards) can be very cost-effective, allowing twice the stroke for the same rail length, but this may not suit many applications.

# Load capacity

The next consideration is based on the load to be carried. All loads given are for a single rail and assume the load is centred in the mid-point of the moveable rail, in its extended position.

Important: In cases where the rail has an upper and lower rail, the receiving rail should be the lower one.



Typically, a pair of rails is used and the load acts in the centre of both rails. In this case the load capacity of the pair of rails is calculated as follows:



Some rails are more suited to axial loads and moment loads than others, dependent on their cross sectional form.

# Rail shape

The different rail profiles and sizes allow rails to be chosen to suit various applications e.g.

L1984 - thin section.	<b>L1988</b> - low height.
<b>L1992</b> - thin section (but lighter duty).	L1995 - very heavy duty.
L1986 - low height.	L1996 - very heavy duty.







Anti-corrosion treatments



# Anti-corrosion treatments

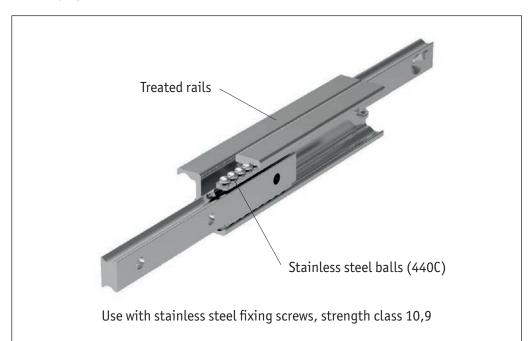
The telescopic slides have a standard electrolytic zinc plate coating (to ISO 2081).

We offer a number of alternatives to increase the anti-corrosion protection including nickel plating.

However, our preferred and most effective solution to inhibit corrosion is to apply a special corrosion resistant (Lanthane) plating to the rails and sliders and to combine this with stainless steel ball bearings.

This coating is applied after the zinc plating process and is a special trivalent chromium passivation that is approximately 15 microns thick (and is free of Chromium VI).

This applies a nano-particle coating and has extremely good results of 200 hours in salt spray tests before any signs of white rust.





The coating on the telescopic slides is a soft coating and will (over time) wear off the raceways (which are subject to loads from the ball bearings) – this can be seen sometimes by a thin line on the raceways.

However lubricating the raceways with grease (as recommended) ensures, as far as possible, the good corrosion properties of the overall coating.

ov-telescopic-rail-anti-corrosion-rnh - Updated - 07-03-2023

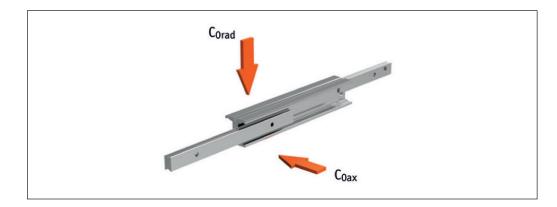
Load ratings explained



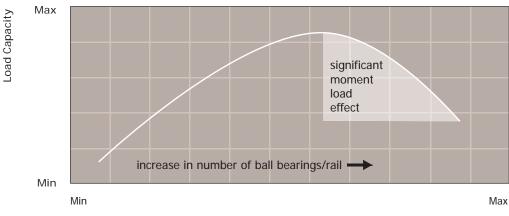
Wherever possible the telescopic rails should be used so that the main load applied is a radial load on the telescopic rail. Only certain types of our telescopic rails can accept axial loads.

Typically the radial load is around an extra 60% to 100% of the axial load. All our load figures are shown per rail and assume that the load is centred about the mid-extended position of the rails.



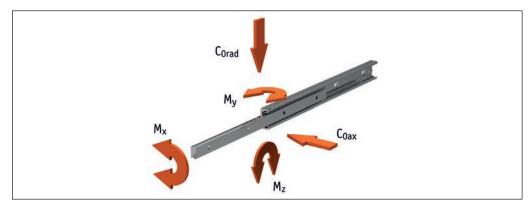


For telescopic rails with an upper and lower element, the moving element should be the lower element. A typical telescopic rail size will have then following load capacity profile:-



Stroke

Partially telescopic rails will have a considerably higher load capacity than fully telescopic rails, so if you have space to fit a partially telescopic rail (say 50% extension) then choosing this type can allow a smaller profile size rail to be chosen, reducing the cost. Partially telescopic rails can also accept some moment loads.



For the load ratings to apply the structure to which they are mounted must be rigid and not distorted, and all the fixing holes for the mounting screws should be used.



Product specification



# Increasing the stroke

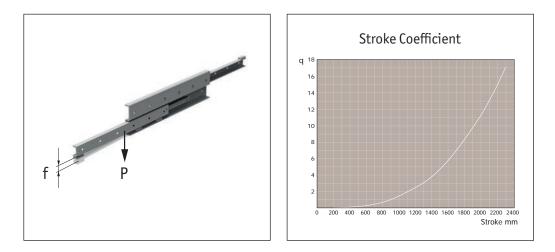
The stroke of many of the rails can be increased slightly from the standard.

This is achieved by reducing the length of the ball cage in the rail. This will have the effect of reducing the load capacity of the rail - in this case for a correct load rating please consult our Technical Department.

Typically a 100% stroke rail can be increased to a maximum stroke of 130% (of the closed length of the rail) and a partial extension stroke rail (50% extension) can be increased to a maximum of 65%. Please see the table in the technical pages which shows how special stroke rails can be specified.

# Deflection

The maximum deflection allowed should also be considered.



If the load P acts vertically on the rail, then the expected elastic deflection of the individual telescopic rail in the extended state can be found by:

- $f = \frac{q}{t} \cdot P$
- expected elastic deflection (in mm) f
- = stroke coefficient (see graph) q
- = factor depending on the model of the telescopic rail (see below) t
- = actual load acting on the centre of a rail, in N Ρ

L1984.28	t = 180	L1986.63	t=540
L1984.35	t=470	L1988.22	t = 3
L1984.43	t=800	L1988.28	t=8
L1984.43	t=4000	L1988.35	t=13
L1986.22	t=8	L1988.43	t=56
L1986.28	t = 17	L1992.LTF44	t=25
L1986.35	t=54	L1985.43	t=3500
L1986.43	t=120	L1985.43	t=800

Note: This formula applies to a single rail. When using a rail pair, the load of the single rail is  $P = P_1/2$ . This estimated value assumes an absolutely rigid adjacent construction. If this rigidity is not present, the actual deflection will deviate from the calculation.

Important: With the partial extensions series, the deflection is almost completely determined by the rigidity (i.e. by the moment of inertia) of the adjacent construction.





ov-telescopic-rail-special-strokes-lnh - Updated - 07-03-2023

# Special strokes

# Example of a special stroke

Product series	Maximum stroke as % of closed length
L1984	130%
L1986	130%
L1988	130%
L1994	65%

E.g. a standard stroke for L1984.435-0070 is 796mm.

This can be increased to 130% of 770 i.e. 1001 mm, but is limited by the factor in the table below (in this example the stroke modification is 30mm):

Standard stroke: 796mm Stroke modification: 30mm (ball spacing) e.g. extra ... 826, 856, 886, 916... 976

Therefore the part number for the maximum stroke would be:

# Special strokes

Special strokes are defined as deviations from standard stroke  $l_2$ . Increasing the stroke involves reducing the length of the ball cage and number of balls. This in turn reduces the rail load capacity. To confirm the reduced rail load capacity figures, please contact our Technical Department.

These values are dependent on the spacing of the ball cage (i.e. by reducing the number of balls the stroke can be increased).

Туре	Size	Stroke modification mm
L1984	28	19
L1986	35	24
L1988	43	30
	28	9,5
L1994	35	12
	43	15

No stroke modification is possible for series L1984 and L1985. Each stroke modification influences the load capabilities stated in the catalogue. It can happen that after a stroke modification, important fastening holes are no longer accessible. For more infomation, please consult our Technical Department. Stroke modification of series L1996 on request.



Product specification



# External stops

On many of our rails, light duty end stops are built into the rail. These are only to stop movement when not loaded - they are not designed to stop a moving, loaded slide.

External end stops must be designed into systems to prevent any damage to the telescopic rails (some examples are shown below).



# Locking systems

For the L1984 series telescopic rails, there is an optional locking system unit (for locking in the closed position). This would be used for example in transport sector applications (military, rail etc.) where there is often a need to have the slide locked off during vehicle movement.

For locking in the up position (if required) customers design their own locking system (in built in their designed structure).

# Rigidity and alignment of structure

To get the best life, minimum rail deflection, and smoothness of movement, it is very important that the slides are installed (using all the accessible mounting holes) onto a rigid, parallel, plane structure. The fixed and moving part of the slides assume the rigidity of the mounting structure.

# Lubrication

Recommended lubrication intervals are heavily dependent upon the ambient conditions, speed and temperature. Under normal conditions, lubrication is recommended after 100 Km of operational performance or after an operating period of six months. In critical application cases the interval should be shorter.

Please clean the raceways carefully before lubrication. Raceways and spaces of the ball cage are lubricated with a lithium lubricant of average consistency (roller bearing lubricant).

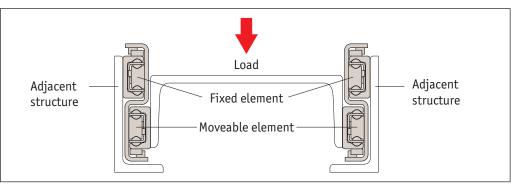
Different lubricants for special applications are available upon request, e.g. lubricant with FDA approval is available for use in the food industry.



Installation



# Installation instructions



# General

- Internal stops are used to stop the unloaded slider and the ball cage. Please use external stops as end stops for a loaded system.
- To achieve optimum running properties, high service life and rigidity, it is necessary to fix the telescopic rails with all accessible holes onto a rigid and level surface. When using two telescopic rails, please observe the parallelism of the installation surfaces. The fixed and moveable rails fit to the rigid assembly construction.
- Our telescopic rails are suitable for continuous use in automatic systems. For this, the stroke should remain constant in all moving cycles and the operating speed must be checked. The movement of the telescopic rails is enabled by internal ballcages, which may experience an offset from the original position with differing strokes. This phase offset can have a negative effect on the running properties or limit the stroke. If differing strokes occur in an application, the drive force must be sufficient to appropriately synchronise the ball cage offset. Otherwise, an additional maximum stroke must be planned regularly to ensure the correct position of the ballcage.

# L1994

- The L1994 series accepts radial and axial loads as well as moment loads in all principle directions.
- Horizontal preferred (vertical application is possible, but prior to vertical installation, we recommend you consult our Technical Department).
- The installation of two partial extensions on a single profile provides a very high load capacity full extension, please consult our Technical Department.

# L1986 and L1988

- The L1986 and L1988 series accept radial and axial loads.
- Horizontal preferred (vertical application is possible, but prior to vertical installation, we recommend you consult our Technical Department).

# L1984, L1992, L1996, L1985 and L1989

- The L1984, L1992, L1996, L1995 and L1989 series accept radial loads. This should act in the vertical cross-sectional axis on the moveable rails.
- Horizontal preferred (vertical application is possible, but prior to vertical installation, we recommend you consult our Technical Department).
- When installing make sure that the load is placed on the moveable element (the lower rail). The opposite assembly negatively affects smooth movement and load capacity of the telescopic stroke.
- Installation must be done on a rigid, adjacent construction using all accessible fixing holes.
- Pay attention to the parallel alignment during assembly with a paired application.

ov-telescopic-rail-installation-lnh - Updated - 07-03-2023

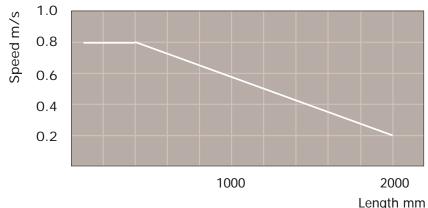




# Telescopic Rail

# Speed

The maximum operating speed is determined by the mass of the intermediate element, which moves with the movable rail. This reduces the maximum permissible operating speed with the increasing length.



# Extension and extraction force

The required actuation forces of a telescopic rail depend on the acting load and the deflection in the extended state. The force required for opening is principally determined by the coefficient of friction of the linear bearing, with correct assembly and lubrication, this is 0,01.

During the extension, the force is reduced with the elastic deflection of the loaded telescopic rail. A higher force is required to close a telescopic extension, since, based on the elastic deflection, even if it is minimal, the moveable rail must move against an inclined plane.

# Double-sided stroke

For all designs allowing double-sided stroke, it must be carefully noted that the position of the intermediate element is defined only in the extended state.

In the extracted state, the intermediate element may protrude by half of its length on each side (with the exception of both the L1994 series, (which comes out as a partial extension without the intermediate element) and the custom design of series L1986 which can be supplied with special driving disc on request.

The double-sided stroke in series L1994, L1986 and L1988 is achieved by removing the set screw. For series L1984 version D, the double-sided stroke is achieved with a special set-up so that two types of rails are shown in the catalogue L1986 (single extension) and L1986 (double extension). The double-sided stroke for series DMS is available on request. Series L1984.DSB (locking version), L1985 and L1992 are not available with double-sided stroke.

### Temperature range

- Series L1994, L1986, L1988 and L1992 can be used up to an ambient temperature of +170°C. A lithium lubricant for high operating temperature is recommended for temperatures above 130°C.
- Series L1984 and L1985 have a useable range of -30°C to +110°C due to the rubber stop.



Service life



# Service life

The service life is defined as the time span between commissioning and the first fatigue or wear indications on the raceway. The service life of a telescopic rail is dependent on several factors, such as the effective load, the installation precision, occurring shocks and vibrations, the operating temperature, the ambient conditions and the lubrication.

Calculation of the service life is based exclusively on the loaded rows of balls.

In practice, the decommissioning of the bearing, due to its destruction or extreme wear of a component, represents the end of service life.

This is taken into account by an application coefficient (f<sub>i</sub>), so the service life consists of:

$$L_{Km} = 100 \cdot \left( \frac{\delta}{W} \cdot \frac{1}{f_i} \right)^3$$

- L = calculated service life in Km
- $\delta$  = load capacity factor in N (see tables on following pages)
- W = equivalent load in N
- f<sub>i</sub> = application coefficient

# Application coefficient f<sub>i</sub>

Operating conditions	Safety factor (.fi)
Neither shocks or vibrations, smooth and low-frequency direction change, clean environment	1,3 - 1,8
Light vibrations and average direction change	1,8 - 2,3
Shocks and vibrations, high-frequency direction change, very dirty environment	2,3 - 3,5

If the external load, P, is the same as the dynamic load capacity,  $C_{orad}$  (which of course must never be exceeded), the service life at ideal operating conditions ( $f_i = 1$ ) is 100Km.

For a single load P, the following applies: W = P.

If several external loads occur simultaneously, the equivalent load is calculated as follows:

W = P<sub>rad</sub> + ( 
$$\frac{P_{ax}}{C_{0ax}} + \frac{M_1}{M_x} + \frac{M_2}{M_y} + \frac{M_3}{M_z}$$
 )  $\cdot C_{0rad}$ 







Load capacity



# Static load

The telescopic extension of the various series accept different forces and moments loads.

During the static tests the radial load capacity,  $C_{0rad}$ , the axial load capacity,  $C_{0ax}$ , and the moments  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$  and  $M_z$  indicate the maximum permissible values of the loads; higher loads negatively effect the running properties and the mechanical strength.

A safety factor, z, is used to check the static load, which takes into account the basic parameters of the application and is defined in more detail in the following table.

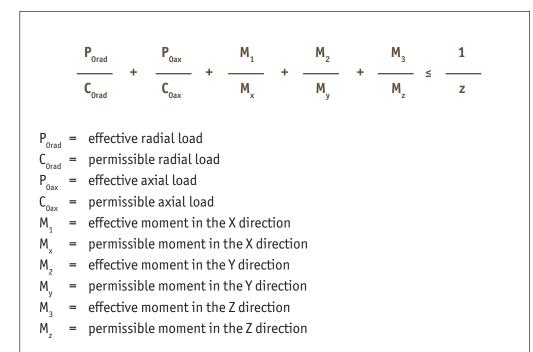
# Safety factor Z

Basic parameters of the application	Safety factor, z
Neither shocks or vibrations, smooth and low-frequency reverse, high assembly accuracy, no elastic deformations	1 - 1,5
Normal installation conditions	1,5 - 2
Shocks and vibrations, high-frequency, significant elastic deformation	2 - 3,5

The ratio of the actual load to maximum permissible load may be as large as the reciprocal of the accepted safety factor, z, at the most.

P <sub>Orad</sub> <	1	P <sub>0ax</sub> ≤	1	M <sub>1</sub>	≤	1	M <sub>2</sub>	<	1	M <sub>3</sub>	<	1
C <sub>Orad</sub> –	Z	C <sub>Oax</sub>	Z	M <sub>x</sub>	_	Z	My	_	Z	M <sub>z</sub>	-	Z

The above formulae are valid for a single load case. If two or more of the described forces act simultaneously, the following check must be made:



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**Telescopic Rail from Automotion Components** 

	L1984							
	28	28 35						
Length mm		δN						
290	863							
370	1164	1533	2288					
450	1466	1892	4055					
530	1768	2540	3120					
610	2078	2878	3929					
690	2381	3217	4197					
770	2684	3881	5010					
850	3180	4218	5836					
930	3474	4555	6090					
1010	3778	5226	6916					
1090	4081	5561	7750					
1170	4384	5897	7646					
1250	4896	6573	8829					
1330	5193	6907	9077					
1410	5496	7242	9909					
1490	5806	7920	10746					
1570		8253	10988					
1650		8588	11825					
1730		9268	12665					
1810			12904					
1890			13743					
1970			13983					



	L1986 and L1988			
	28	43		
Length mm		l		
130	357			
210	655	614	923	
290	1153	1211	1687	
370	1456	1552	1974	
450	1759	1892	2764	
530	2063	2540	3580	
610	2372	2878	4414	
690	2675	3217	4661	
770	2979	3881	5493	
850	3487	4218	6335	
930	3783	4555	6572	
1010	4086	5226	7411	
1090	4388	5561	8257	
1170	4691	5897	8489	
1250		6573	9332	
1330		6907	9568	
1410		7242	10409	
1490		7920	11255	
1570			12105	
1650			12330	
1730			13178	
1810			13406	
1890			14252	
1970			14483	

Data to be used for service life  $(\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{Km}})$  calculations.

Telescopic Rail



ov-telescopic-rail-load-capacity-c-rnh - Updated - 08-03-2023

# Load capacity factor $\boldsymbol{\delta}$



**Telescopic Rail from Automotion Components** 

	L1985
	43
Length mm	δN
770	5160
850	5306
930	5424
1010	5522
1090	5605
1170	5675
1250	5736
1330	5789
1410	5836
1490	5878
1570	5915
1650	5948
1730	5978
1810	6005
1890	6030
1970	6053
2050	29341
2130	28763
2210	30595

Data to be used for service life  $(L_{Km})$  calculations.

	L1992
	43
Length mm	δΝ
200	163
225	191
250	215
275	243
300	267
325	295
350	319
375	347
400	372
425	400
450	424
500	476
550	529
600	581
650	633
700	686
750	738
800	791
850	843
900	896
950	948
1000	1000

Data to be used for service life ( $L_{\rm Km})$  calculations.





Load capacity factor  $\delta$ 

	L1994			
	28	35	43	
Length mm		δN	1	
130	872			
210	1577	1533	2288	
290	2692	2906	4055	
370	3405	3721	4794	
450	4119	4537	6602	
530	4832	5990	8451	
610	5557	6803	10325	
690	6271	7617	11005	
770	6984	9093	12877	
850	8111	9903	14762	
930	8811	10714	15429	
1010	9524	12201	17310	
1090	10237	13009	17981	
1170	10950	13818	19860	
1250		15311	21747	
1330		16118	22411	
1410		16925	24295	
1490		18423	26186	
1570			28083	
1650			28733	
1730			30626	
1810			31281	
1890			33172	
1970			33829	

Data to be used for service life  $(L_{\mbox{\scriptsize Km}})$  calculations.

Telescopic Rail



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**Fixing screws** 



ov-telescopic-rail-fixing-screws -lnh- Updated - 08-03-2023

# Tightening torques of the standard fixing screws to be used

Property class	Size Tightening torque	
10,9	28	8,5
	35	14,6
	43	34,7

### L1985.43 roller telescopic slides

Size	Screw type	d1	d <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>2</sub>	S
43	M8 x 16	M8 x 1,25	16	16	3	T40

The L1985.43 telescopic slide must be fixed with a custom design of Torx<sup>®</sup> screws with low cap head. The screws are included.

All other rails are fixed with countersunk or cap head screws as per DIN 7991 or 7984. In size 63 of the ASN and DMS series, Torx<sup>®</sup> screws with low head cap screws are available on request.

### **Technical support**

We have a team of experienced technical support staff. It is often the case that we can provide a more cost-effective solution than customers could do simply by selecting parts from the catalogue. Please don't hesitate to ask for advice which we will be happy to provide.

### **CAD** models

To speed up your design process, most of our telescopic rails have corresponding 3D CAD files directly downloadable from our website in a full range of CAD formats.

