

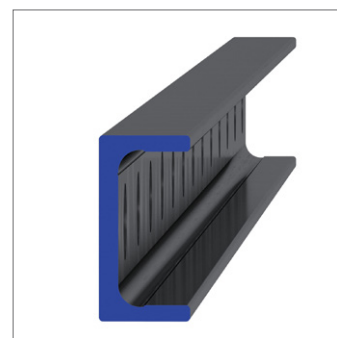
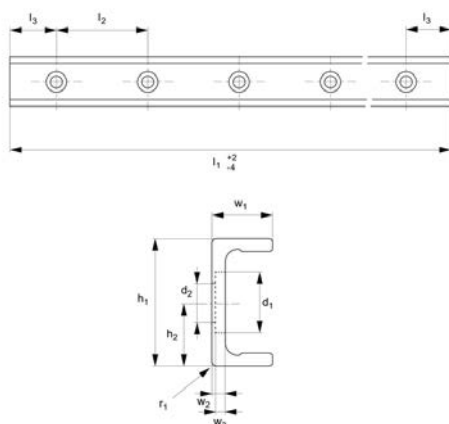


## Light Duty U Rail

counterbored holes



## Long Linear Rails



## L1918.18U-C

LONG LINEAR RAILS

### Material

Carbon steel. Raceways induction hardened and ground.

Electrolytic zinc-plated (excluding raceways).

### Technical Notes

The U rail is a slave rail and is usually used

with a T master rail.

This is the U-C counterbored rail type (most popular), which is usually used with a corresponding T-C rail.

Special low profile Torx head screws provided free of charge.

Weight: 0,55 Kg/m.

### Tips

Standard carriages are the L1918.CL series.

Order No.	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub> for screws	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>
L1918.18U-0160-C	9.5	M4	18	9	160	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0240-C	9.5	M4	18	9	240	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0320-C	9.5	M4	18	9	320	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0400-C	9.5	M4	18	9	400	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0480-C	9.5	M4	18	9	480	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0560-C	9.5	M4	18	9	560	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0640-C	9.5	M4	18	9	640	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0720-C	9.5	M4	18	9	720	80	40	1	8.25	2.8	1.9
L1918.18U-0800-C	9.5	M4	18	9	800	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0880-C	9.5	M4	18	9	880	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-0960-C	9.5	M4	18	9	960	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1040-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1040	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1120-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1120	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1200-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1200	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1280-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1280	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1360-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1360	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1440-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1440	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1520-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1520	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1600-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1600	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1680-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1680	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1760-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1760	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1840-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1840	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-1920-C	9.5	M4	18	9	1920	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2000-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2000	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2080-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2080	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2160-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2160	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2240-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2240	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2320-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2320	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2400-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2400	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2480-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2480	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
L1918.18U-2560-C	9.5	M4	18	9	2560	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9

# Long Linear Rails

## Light Duty U Rail counterbored holes



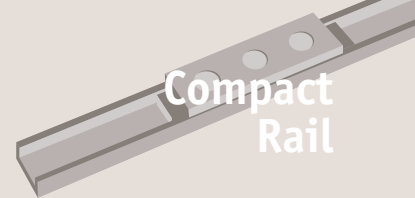
Order No.	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub> for screws	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>2</sub>	l <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>
<b>L1918.18U-2640-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	2640	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
<b>L1918.18U-2720-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	2720	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
<b>L1918.18U-2800-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	2800	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
<b>L1918.18U-2880-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	2880	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
<b>L1918.18U-2960-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	2960	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9
<b>L1918.18U-3040-C</b>	9.5	M4	18	9	3040	80	40	1	8.25	2.6	1.9

LONG LINEAR RAILS



# Compact Rails

## Introduction



The compact rail systems are unique. They have many major advantages over other rail systems.

### Easy and cost-effective to set up

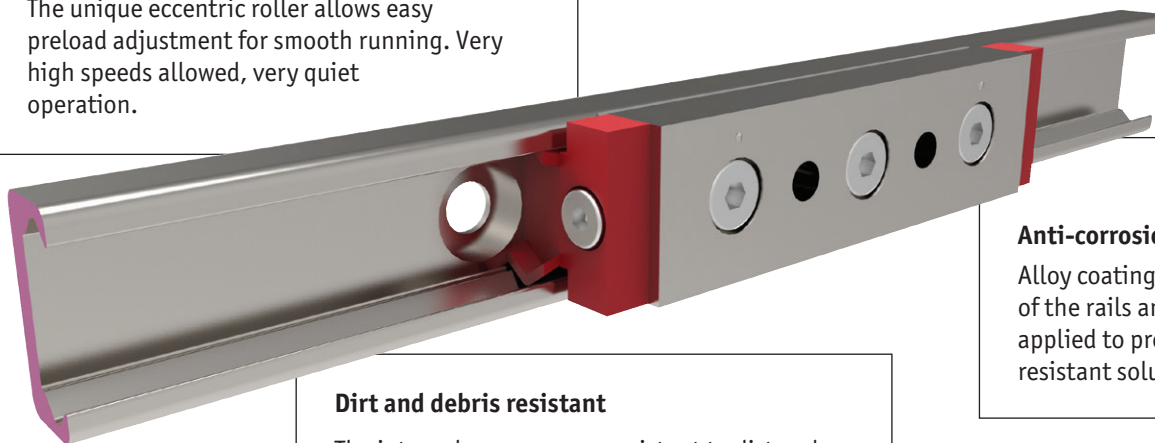
The rails are easy to set up and can adjust for some misalignment of the structure on which it is being used. The compact rail system achieves this by using a master (T type) rail, and a slave (U type) rail. This allows the sliders in the T rail to remain fixed in place but allows lateral movement of the sliders in the U rail to adapt to any misalignment and avoid any issues of stiction.

Slave (U) rails have flat, parallel raceways that allow free lateral movement of the sliders. This flexibility can mean a large saving in the machining of the structure surface making it a very cost-effective solution.



### Fast, smooth and quiet

The unique eccentric roller allows easy preload adjustment for smooth running. Very high speeds allowed, very quiet operation.



### Anti-corrosion option

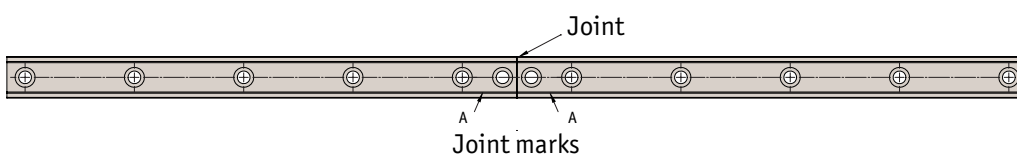
Alloy coating or nickel plating of the rails and sliders can be applied to provide a corrosion resistant solution.

### Dirt and debris resistant

The internal raceways are resistant to dirt and debris, larger roller bearings with seals and wipers are used (compared to small ball bearings on other systems).

### Unlimited rail lengths

Rails can be easily joined together for unlimited rail lengths, and extra hole needs to be machined at the joint area. The rails need to be selected so they are "matched" and a joining tool needs to be used to align the rails.





### Specifications

- Maximum speed 9 m/s.
- Maximum acceleration 20 m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- Maximum unjoined rail length 3600 mm.
- 4 rail sizes – 18, 28, 35 and 43.
- Three rail types – T rail, U rail and K rail.
- Rail lengths from 160mm upwards.
- Rail raceways hardened and ground.
- Accuracy 0,15mm over 3,5 metres.
- Maximum radial load per slider is 15,000 N.
- Temperature range -30°C to +120°C.
- Roller bearings seals either 2Z (dust proof) or 2RS (splash proof), lubricated for life.
- Roller bearings from 100Cr6.
- Easy adjustment of preload.
- Three slider body types.
- Rails can be joined together, please contact our Technical Department for details.
- Special anti-corrosion coatings and finishes on request.

### Applications



#### Special purpose & packaging machines

Precision positioning systems  
handling units  
robotic systems • cutting machines



#### Seating

Sliding seats  
disability ramps  
seat extensions



#### Safety guarding

Extending protective systems  
sliding gates  
automatic pick & place



#### Sliding doors & windows

Internal sliding doors  
gates • roof lights  
display cases



#### Photography & lighting

Sliding tracks  
positioning of lights  
shielding systems



#### Medical technology

X-ray equipment  
dental chairs  
bed extensions



#### Food, drink & pharmaceuticals

Food handling conveyors  
pharmaceutical factories  
stainless display equipment



#### Transport (naval)

Sliding hatches  
pull-out storage



#### Transport (rail)

Seat adjustment  
sliding doors  
battery removal units



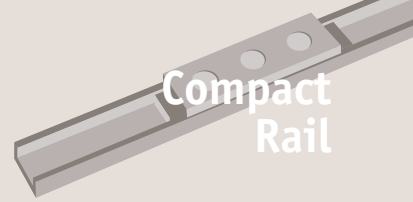
#### Transport (automotive)

Ambulance sliding systems  
fire fighting vehicles  
sliding panels



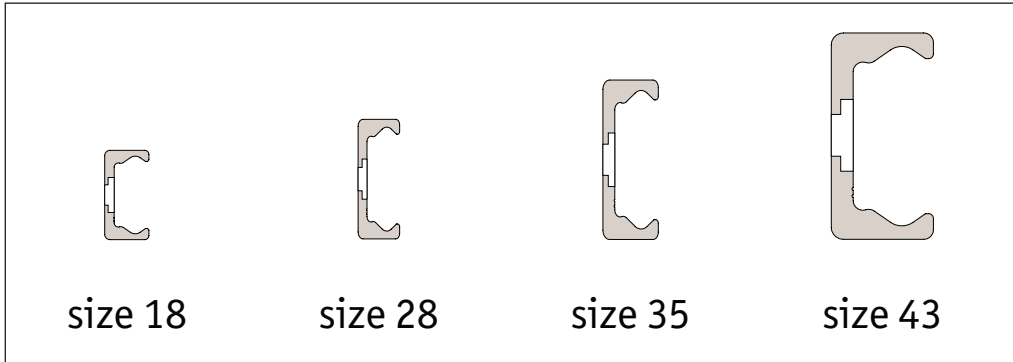
#### Transport (military)

Sliding seats  
protective hatches  
stretcher extensions

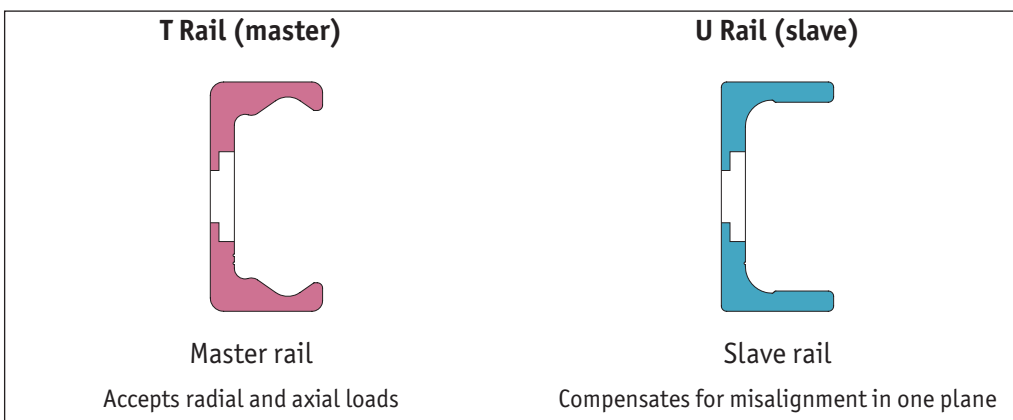


# Compact Rail from Automotion Components

## Rail sizes



## Rail types



## Sliders

### Solid body, front mount - Type CL

Solid steel, zinc plated body  
with removable end wipers  
side seals, fixing in top face



### Solid body, front mount - Type CS

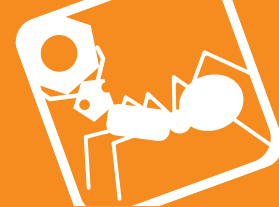
Narrow body, solid steel  
zinc plated  
with removable end wipers  
no side seals, fixing on top face



### Solid body, side mount - Type CR

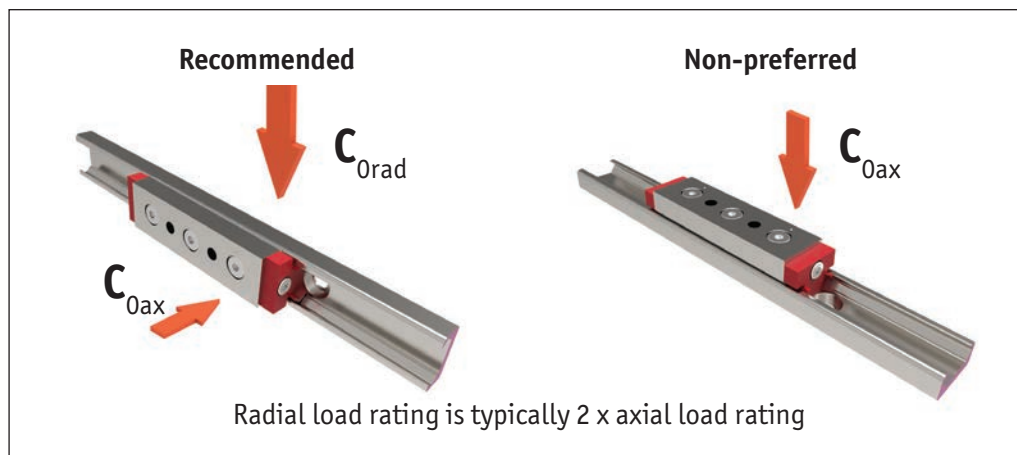
Solid steel, zinc plated body  
with removable end wipers  
side seals, fixing in side of body





### Orientation of rails

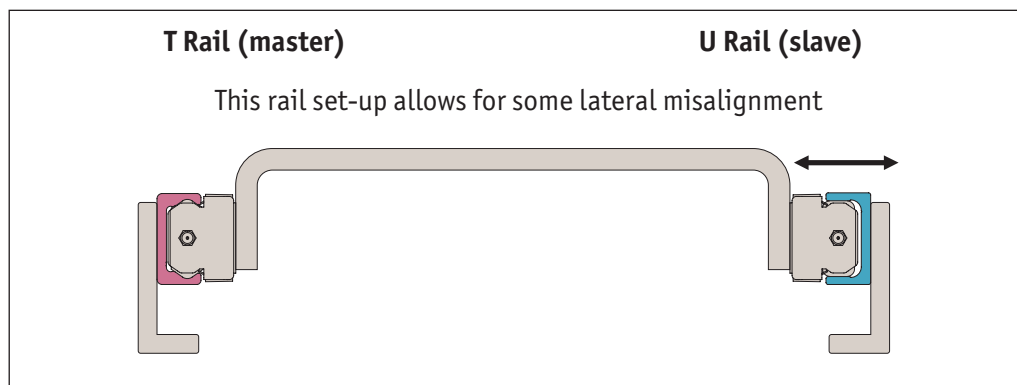
The radial load that the sliders can take is significantly higher than the axial load, so where possible the rails should be set up with the sliders taking the loads in this plane.



One of the key benefits of the compact rail system is that it compensates for misalignment in the structure. This often results in a major cost saving when compared to the use of other guideways which have to be very accurately installed.

The compact rail system achieves this by using a master (T type) rail, and a slave (U type) rail. This allows the slides in the T rail to remain fixed in place but allows lateral movement of the sliders in the U rail to adapt to any misalignment and avoid any issues of stiction.

U rails have flat, parallel raceways that allow free lateral movement of the sliders. The maximum lateral movement for each size is shown in later tables.



### Using flat rails

It is acceptable (but not the preferred method), to use rails as below but the alignment accuracy needed is slightly greater and in this set-up only T type rails can be used.

In this case the axial load figure  $C_{0ax}$  should be used in any calculations (which is considerably less than the radial load figure  $C_{0rad}$ ).

