

General information

Telescopic slides offer smooth running, wear-free, and quiet linear motion. They are used in a very wide range of applications. The spectrum ranges from the most simple extensions and drawers to high-quality variants that are used in the industrial environment on machines, production systems, and equipment. The telescopic slides have a multitude of positive features and are still very interesting from an economic standpoint.

Here are a few examples of use: sliding doors, protective hoods, keyboards and PC pullouts, vehicle equipment, storage shelves, battery boxes etc.

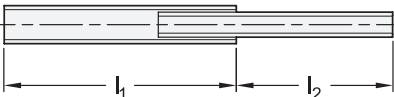
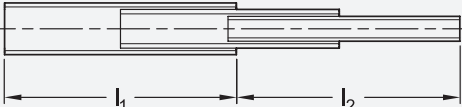
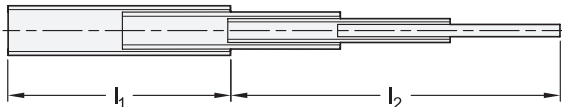
Telescopic slides can come with a number of component options. Some are available for one of the two stop positions and in combination, and they are defined by the type in the article number.

Structure

Telescopic slides consist of an outer and inner slide as well as additionally of one or two middle slides depending on design and/or required extension lengths. The slides are interconnected through appropriately shaped geometry and move by means of ball bearings. A ball cage keeps the bearings spaced and in position.

The slides are usually mounted through countersunk holes or through-holes. Other options, such as threaded bolts or support brackets, are available as an alternative.

In regard to the length of the extension, telescopic slides can be divided into three categories: partial extension, full extension, and over extension. The categories are defined by the achievable stroke l_2 , which is listed in relation to the nominal length l_1 .

Type of extension	Extension diagram
Partial extension: $l_1 = 100\% \rightarrow l_2 = \text{min. } 75\%$	 A cross-sectional diagram of a telescopic slide in a partially extended state. The outer slide is labeled l_1 and the inner slide is labeled l_2 . The inner slide is extended about three-quarters of the way out of the outer slide.
Full extension: $l_1 = 100\% \rightarrow l_2 = \text{min. } 100\%$	 A cross-sectional diagram of a telescopic slide in a fully extended state. The outer slide is labeled l_1 and the inner slide is labeled l_2 . The inner slide is extended completely out of the outer slide, matching its length.
Over extension: $l_1 = 100\% \rightarrow l_2 = \text{min. } 150\%$	 A cross-sectional diagram of a telescopic slide in an over-extension state. The outer slide is labeled l_1 and the inner slide is labeled l_2 . The inner slide is extended further than the outer slide, reaching 1.5 times its length.

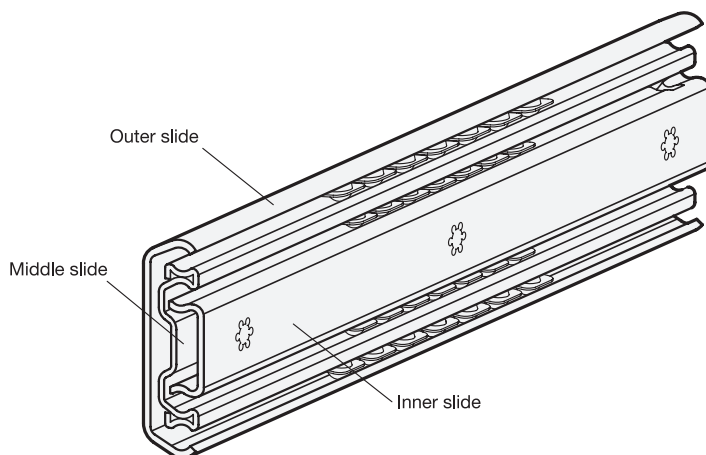
All slides have internally constructed stops in the front and back end position. The stops prevent the slides from extending unintentionally. Depending on the available installation space and required stability, the stops are designed accordingly in a metallic form or with additional plastic or elastomer parts as a rubber stop to prevent the slides from hitting the end positions with too much force.

Also the telescopic slides can come with a variety of accessory functions. Examples include locking devices, latches, detach functions, and self-retracting mechanisms, some of which are dampened. Some additional functions are available, depending on slide variant, for the back or front stop position and in combination. Furthermore, customer-specific modifications regarding the fastening of the slides can be made.

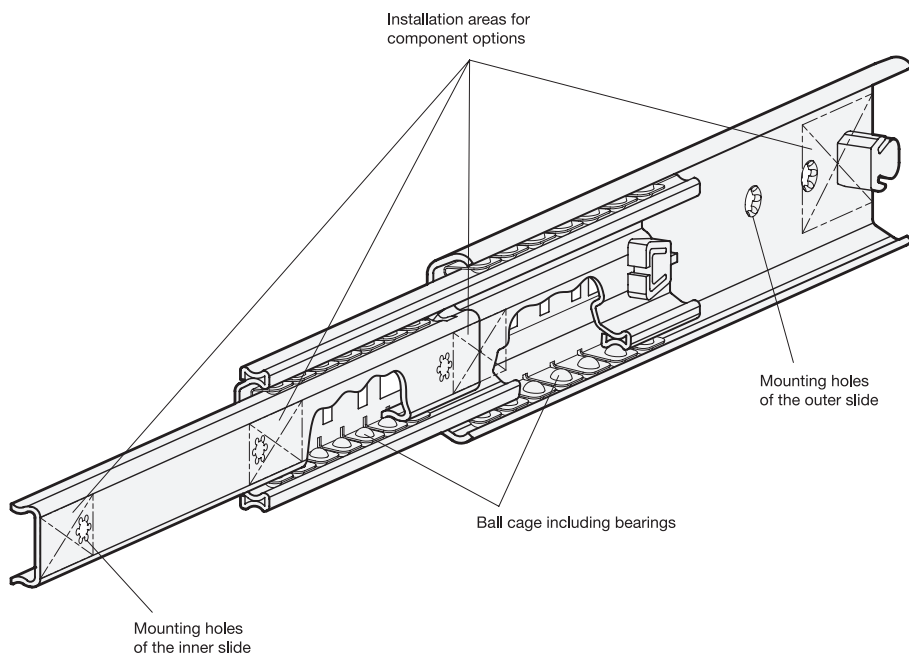
Telescopic Slides

General Notes

Telescopic slides with full extension, back stop position



Telescopic slides with full extension, front stop position



Linear motion components **20**