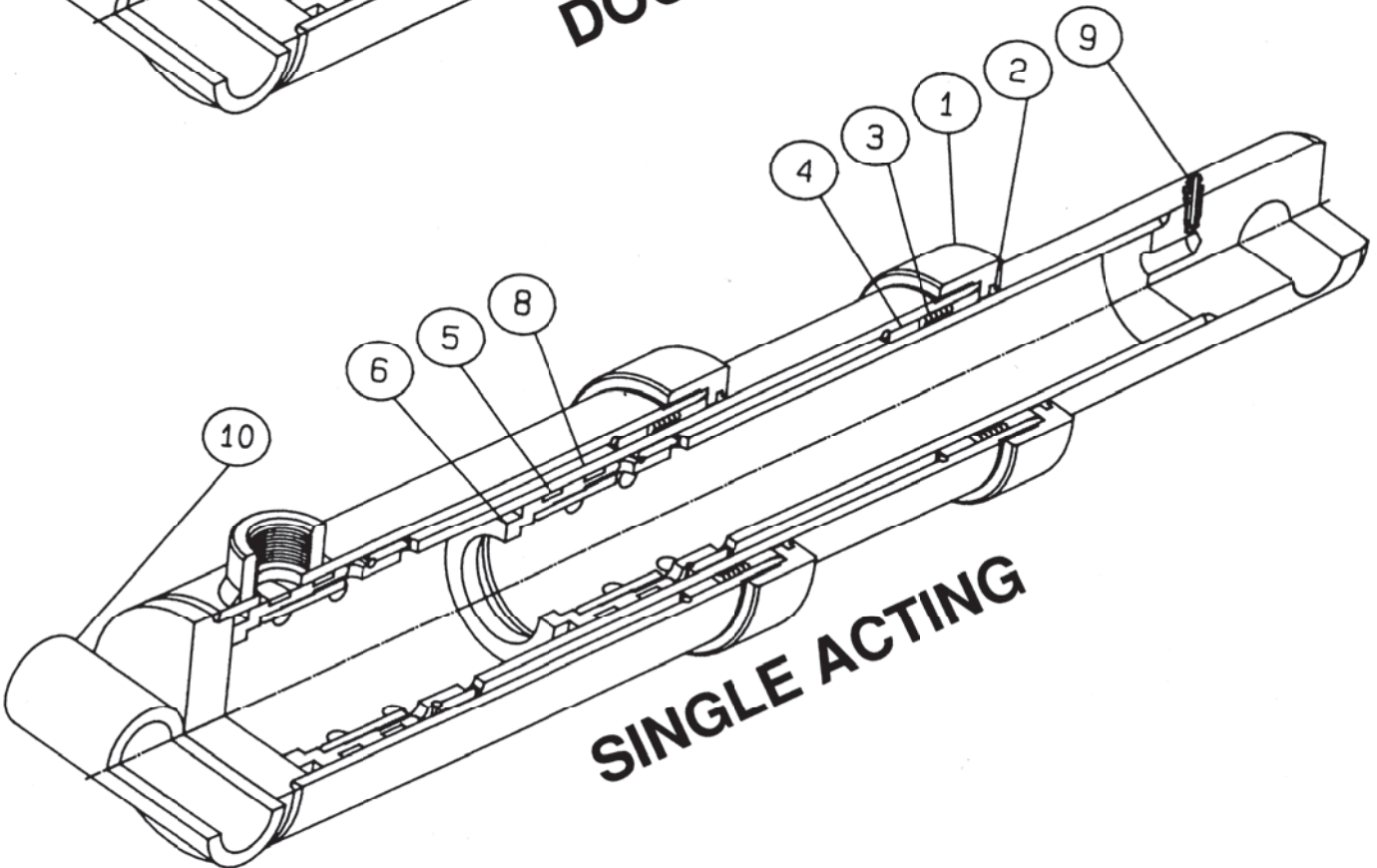
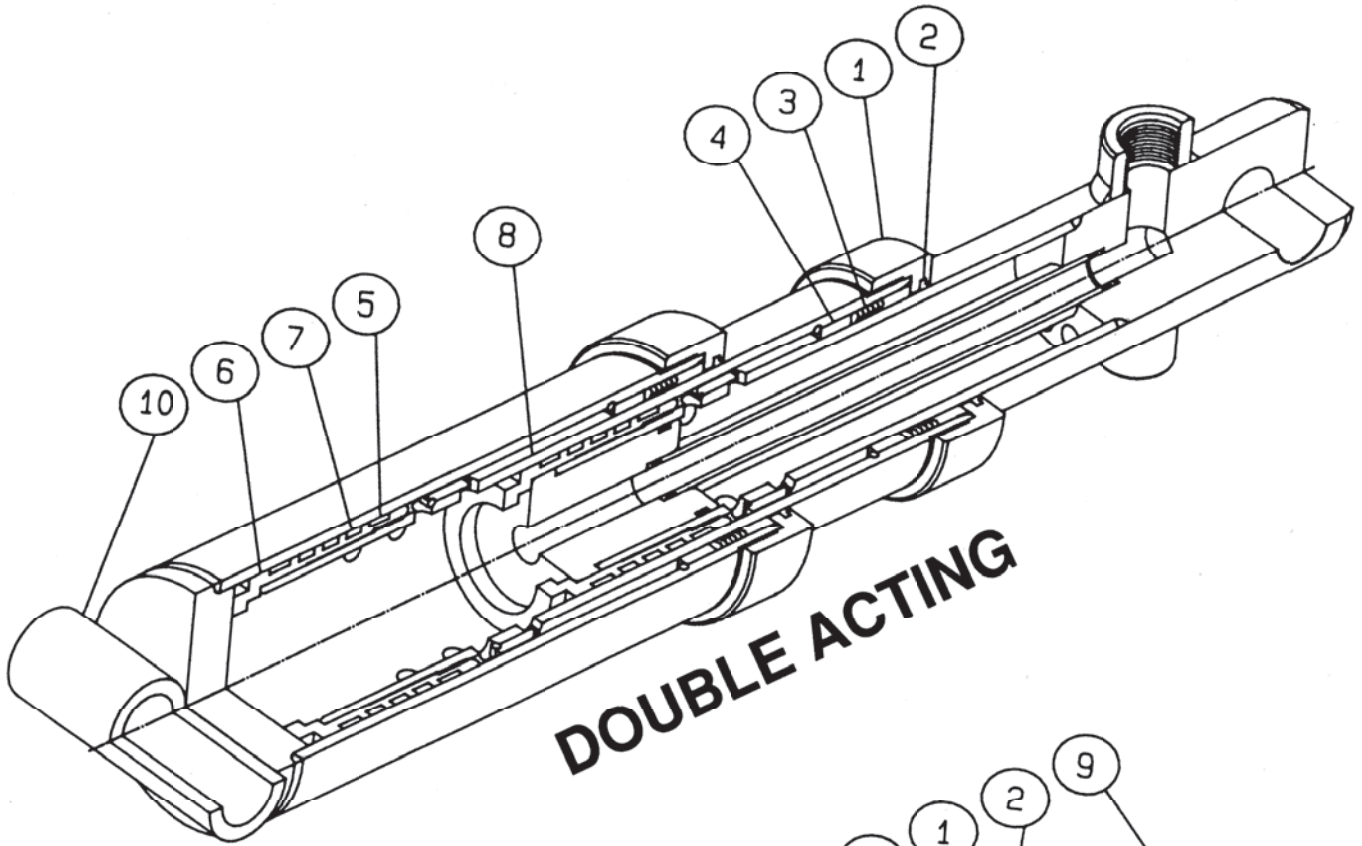




# TELESCOPIC CYLINDERS FROM PRINCE

Double & Single Acting





# FEATURES OF THE PRINCE TELESCOPIC CYLINDER

- 1. GLAND CAP** All steel, externally threaded gland caps provide adjustment of the vee packing.
- 2. WIPER** Urethane wiper in gland cap to help keep dirt from getting to the seals.
- 3. ROD SEALS** Homogenous vee sets made of alternating hytrel and nylon.
- 4. GLAND BEARINGS** Glass-filled nylon bearing rings are used on both sides of the vee seals to eliminate metal-to-metal contact of the chromed stages.
- 5. PISTON BEARINGS** Glass-filled nylon bearing rings are used at each end of the steel piston to eliminate metal-to-metal contact in the precision tube bores.
- 6. PISTONS** One-piece threaded construction. The pistons are grooved to contain the bearing rings and the sealing piston rings (double acting only). Each piston also serves to catch the next smaller stage when the cylinder is retracted.
- 7. PISTON SEALS** Interlocking step-cut cast iron rings provide port passing capability for the cross holes that feed the retracting oil to each stage.
- 8. TUBE STAGES** Stage construction is of C-1026 carbon steel, precision skived and burnished or honed for control of roundness and surface finish. Tube outside diameters are ground and chromed to provide close control of tolerance, reduce friction and improve wear resistance.
- 9. BLEEDER** Provided in the small stage of the single acting models to remove trapped air. Bleeders are not usually needed in the double acting since the cylinder fills with oil on both ends.
- 10. END FITTINGS** An assortment of end fittings are provided for both ends of the cylinder to fit various applications.
- 11. CUSTOM DESIGN** Special designs are also manufactured. One of our plants specializes the manufacture of telescopic's of all types. Extra short closed lengths, special chrome, no-drift designs, both ports on the main tube, and load holding checks are examples of special telescopic's made by Prince. Variations to the standard models will require additional documentation. Please contact your Prince Sales Representative.



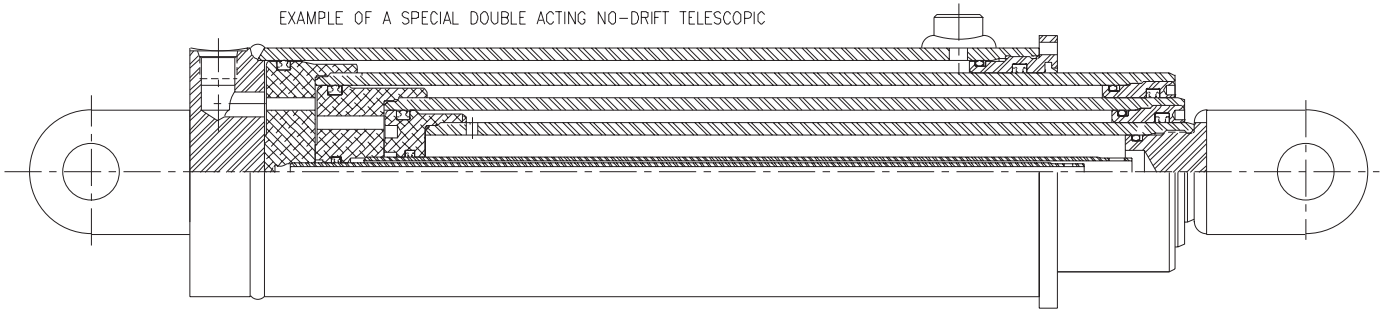
# CUSTOM TELESCOPIC CYLINDERS

For some applications, the standard cylinders may not meet all requirements. When this happens, Prince has a staff of engineering personnel to create the special design that is required.

Examples of items a custom telescopic cylinder may require:

- Extra short retracted length.
- Special end fittings.
- Higher pressures.
- Special plating for the stages.
- Holding valves.
- Special seals.
- No-drift piston seals. This is a different design concept where the cross-holes in the stages are eliminated. This design allows the use of soft (urethane, teflon, etc.) piston seals which in turn will allow no drift to take place.

EXAMPLE OF A SPECIAL DOUBLE ACTING NO-DRIFT TELESCOPIC



EXAMPLE OF A SPECIAL SINGLE ACTING, COMPACT DESIGN, CHROME STAGED TELESCOPIC

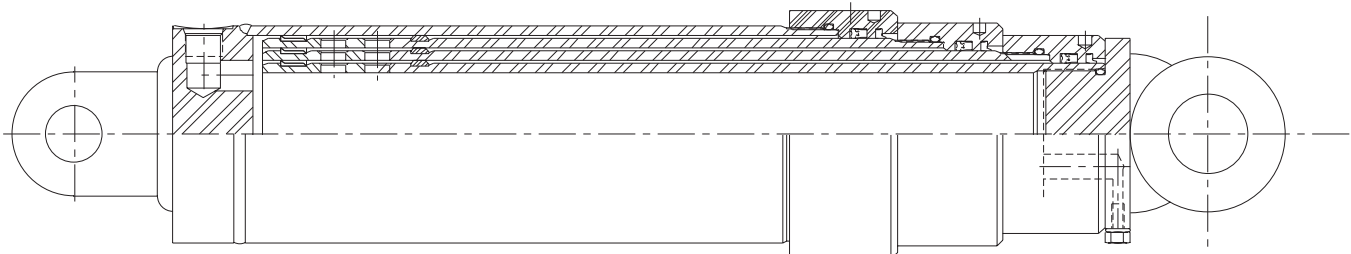


Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CT-1 to CT-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, R, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TG-1 to TG-6.

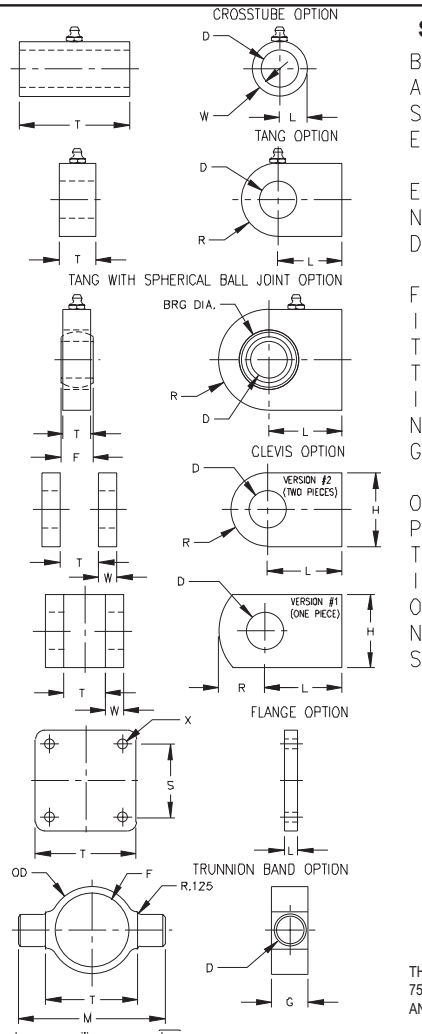
Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, F, R, BRG. DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include BJ-1 to BJ-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, R, H, VERSION, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CL-1 to CL-6.

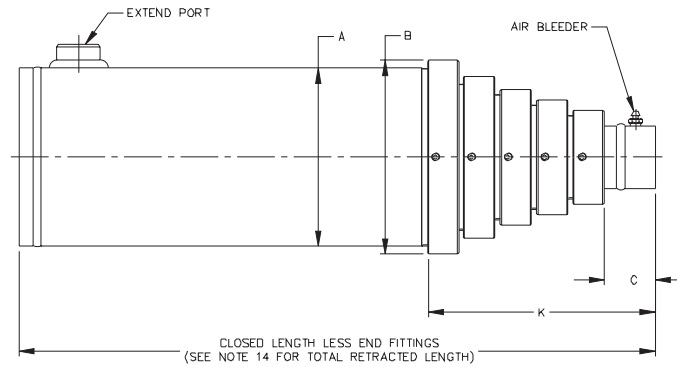
NOTE: FLANGE OPTION TO BE WELDED DIRECTLY TO CYLINDER BASE END, IN PLACE OF THE STANDARD BUTT PLATE.

Table with columns: CODE NO., X.DIA., L, T SQ., SSQ., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include FL-1 to FL-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., MATL, D DIA., G, T, M, F, OD, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TR-1(-) to TR-6(-).



STANDARD SINGLE ACTING TELESCOPIC CYLINDER SPECIFICATIONS



\* MODEL NUMBER STEM TO SPECIFY YOUR CYLINDER CHOOSE THE SIZES AND NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED, THEN ADD THE STROKE AND END FITTING OPTIONS. EXAMPLE: PMC 32 - 0753 TG TR 03518

PORT: PMC - NPTF PORT, SAE - O-RING PORT. MODEL NUMBER IDENTIFIES STAGE SIZES. STROKE: FIRST THREE DIGITS ARE INCHES, LAST DIGIT IS 1/8'S OF AN INCH. BASE END FITTING OPTION: BL - BLANK, CT - CROSSTUBE, TG - TANG, BJ - TANG WITH BALL JOINT, CL - CLEVIS, FL - FLANGE, TR - TRUNNION. ROD END FITTING OPTION: BL - BLANK, PH - PINHOLE, TG - TANG, BJ - TANG WITH BALL JOINT, CL - CLEVIS.

THIS IS A 4 STAGE CYLINDER WITH 6 X 5 X 4 X 3 RODS, 75 3/8 INCHES TOTAL STROKE, TANG END OPTION ON ROD END, AND TRUNNION OPTION 35.18 INCHES FROM BASE END.

NOTE: TO DESIGNATE THE TRUNNION LOCATION, ENTER THE DISTANCE, IN INCHES, FROM THE BASE END OF THE CYLINDER TO THE CENTER LINE OF THE PIN ON THE TRUNNION BAND. EXAMPLE: TRO3518 THIS TRUNNION WILL BE 35.18 INCHES FROM THE BASE END OF THE CYLINDER.

CROSS DRILLED PINHOLE OPTION

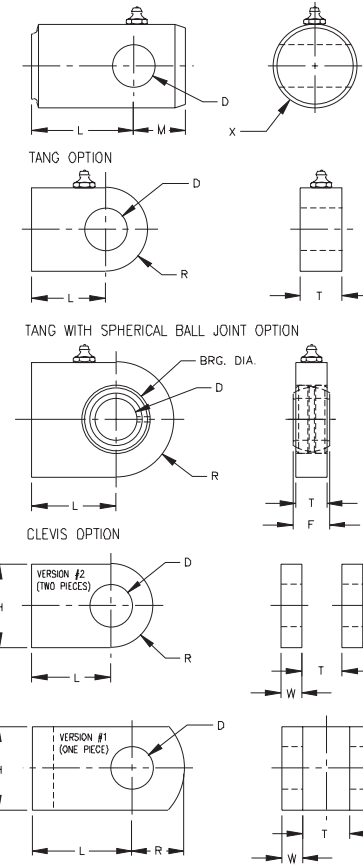


Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, M, X DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include PH-1 to PH-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, R, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TG-1 to TG-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, F, R, BRG. DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include BJ-1 to BJ-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, R, H, VERSION, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CL-1 to CL-6.

NOTES:

- 1. MAXIMUM DESIGN AND TEST PRESSURE: 3000 P.S.I.
2. NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURE: 3000 P.S.I. (EXCEPT AS NOTED IN SPECIFICATIONS)
3. PAINT INSTRUCTIONS: PRIME PER: PMS-00120
4. MOVING STAGES ARE HARD CHROME PLATED .0010 MIN.
5. DO NOT REDUCE PORT SIZE. RESTRICTION OF FLOW IN ANY WAY MAY NOT ALLOW THE CYLINDER TO CYCLE SMOOTHLY.
6. PIN SIZE IS BASED ON PIN MATERIAL OF 120,000 P.S.I. MIN. TENSILE STRENGTH. RATING CAN BE INCREASED BY USING CORRESPONDINGLY STRONGER MATERIAL.
7. IF THE CYLINDER IS TO BE USED WITH THE ROD END UP, USE THE AIR BLEEDER TO REMOVE AIR FROM THE CYLINDER PRIOR TO USE.
8. MAXIMUM STROKE LENGTHS ARE BASED ON A SAFETY FACTOR OF 2 TO 1 RELATIVE TO LOAD FOR LONG COLUMNS SUBJECT TO BUCKLING. CONTACT STRESS ON THE PISTON WEAR RINGS ALSO LIMITS MAXIMUM LENGTH IN SOME CASES.

NOTES:

- 9. MAXIMUM LOAD SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE RATING FOR THE ROD END PIN. (IN SOME CASES IT IS SMALLER THAN THE BASE END PIN - REF: LOAD LIMITS ON END FITTINGS.)
10. MAXIMUM EXTEND LOADS ARE BASED ON MAXIMUM PIN LOADS FOR THE ROD END FITTINGS. SEE ALSO COLUMN DATA.
11. THIS PRODUCT IS DESIGNED WITH A MINIMUM FACTOR OF SAFETY OF 2:1 BASED ON THE YIELD STRENGTH OF THE MATERIALS.
12. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED THIS PRODUCT IS DESIGNED FOR USE WITH A GOOD QUALITY PETROLEUM BASE HYDRAULIC FLUID.
13. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF PRINCE MFG. CORP. AND USE IN ANY MANNER DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF PRINCE MFG. CORP. IS PROHIBITED.
14. TOTAL RETRACT EQUALS CLOSED LENGTH PLUS DIMENSION 'L' OF THE END FITTINGS WITH A TOLERANCE OF +/- 1/8 FOR EACH STAGE.

Main specification table with columns: MODEL NO., SPECIFICATION, COLUMN DATA, EXTEND AREA, PORT INFO, ROD END FITTING OPTIONS, BASE END FITTING OPTIONS. Includes sub-tables for MAX STROKE AT OPER. P.S.I. and MAX STROKE AT OPER. P.S.I.



Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CT-1 to CT-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, R, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TG-1 to TG-6.

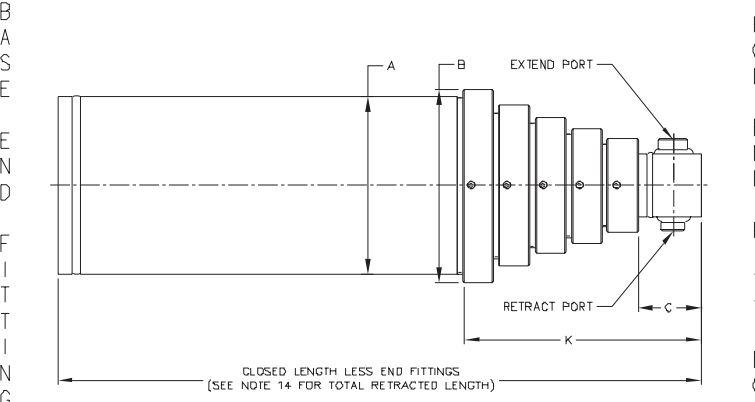
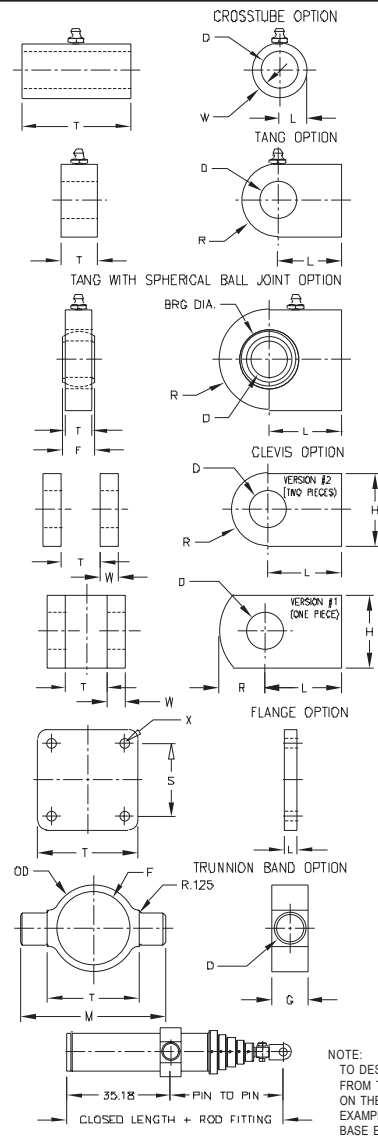
Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, F, R, BRG. DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include BJ-1 to BJ-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, R, H, VERSION, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CL-1 to CL-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., X.DIA., L, T SQ., S SQ., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include FL-1 to FL-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., MATL, D.DIA., G, T, M, F, OD, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TR-1(-) to TR-6(-).

STANDARD DOUBLE ACTING TELESCOPIC CYLINDER SPECIFICATIONS



\* MODEL NUMBER STEM TO SPECIFY YOUR CYLINDER CHOOSE THE SIZES AND NUMBER OF STAGES REQUIRED, THEN ADD THE STROKE AND END FITTING OPTIONS. EXAMPLE:

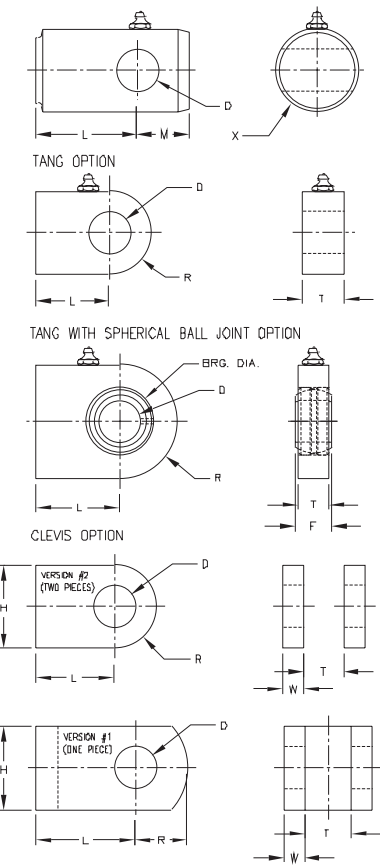
PMC 72 - 0753 TG TR 03518

- PORT: PMC - NPTF PORTS, SAE - O-RING PORTS
MODEL NUMBER: IDENTIFIES STAGE SIZES
STROKE: FIRST THREE DIGITS ARE INCHES, LAST DIGIT IS 1/8'S OF AN INCH
BASE END FITTING OPTION: BL - BLANK, PH - PINHOLE, TG - TANG, BJ - TANG WITH BALL JOINT, CL - CLEVIS, FL - FLANGE, TR - TRUNNION
ROD END FITTING OPTION: BL - BLANK, PH - PINHOLE, TG - TANG, BJ - TANG WITH BALL JOINT, CL - CLEVIS

THIS IS A 4 STAGE CYLINDER WITH 6.75 X 5.5 X 4.5 X 3.5 BORES 75 3/8 INCHES TOTAL STROKE, TANG OPTION ON ROD END TRUNNION OPTION 35.18 INCHES FROM BASE END.

NOTE: TO DESIGNATE THE TRUNNION LOCATION, ENTER THE DISTANCE, IN INCHES, FROM THE BASE END OF THE CYLINDER TO THE CENTER LINE OF THE PIN ON THE TRUNNION BAND. EXAMPLE: TR03518 THIS TRUNNION WILL BE 35.18 INCHES FROM THE BASE END OF THE CYLINDER.

CROSS DRILLED PINHOLE OPTION



NOTES:

- 1. MAXIMUM DESIGN AND TEST PRESSURE: 3000 P.S.I.
2. NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURE: 3000 P.S.I. (EXCEPT AS NOTED IN SPECIFICATIONS)
3. PAINT INSTRUCTIONS: PRIME PER PMS-00120
4. MOVING STAGES ARE HARD CHROME PLATED .0010 MIN.
5. MAXIMUM FLOW RATE IS BASED ON THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FLOW INTO THE RETRACT PORT LIMITED BY BACK PRESSURE ON FLOW EXITING THE EXTEND PORT.
6. PIN SIZE IS BASED ON PIN MATERIAL OF 120,000 P.S.I. MIN. TENSILE STRENGTH. RATING CAN BE INCREASED BY USING CORRESPONDINGLY STRONGER MATERIAL. IF QUICK DISCONNECTS ARE USED ON THE PORTS, FAILURE TO COMPLETELY FASTEN THE DISCONNECT ON THE RETRACT PORT MAY RESULT IN INTERNAL FAILURE WHEN THE CYLINDER IS EXTENDED.
7. MAXIMUM STROKE LENGTHS ARE BASED ON A SAFETY FACTOR OF 2 TO 1 RELATIVE TO LOAD FOR LONG COLUMNS SUBJECT TO BUCKLING. CONTACT STRESS ON THE PISTON WEAR RINGS ALSO LIMITS MAXIMUM LENGTH IN SOME CASES.

NOTES:

- 9. MAXIMUM LOAD SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE RATING FOR THE ROD END PIN. (IN SOME CASES IT IS SMALLER THAN THE BASE END PIN - REF: LOAD LIMITS ON END FITTINGS)
10. MAXIMUM EXTEND LOADS ARE BASED ON MAXIMUM PIN LOADS FOR THE ROD END FITTINGS. SEE ALSO COLUMN DATA.
11. THIS PRODUCT IS DESIGNED WITH A MINIMUM FACTOR OF SAFETY OF 2:1 BASED ON THE YIELD STRENGTH OF THE MATERIALS.
12. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED THIS PRODUCT IS DESIGNED FOR USE WITH A GOOD QUALITY PETROLEUM BASE HYDRAULIC FLUID.
13. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF PRINCE MFG. CORP. AND USE IN ANY MANNER DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF PRINCE MFG. CORP. IS PROHIBITED.
14. TOTAL RETRACT EQUALS CLOSED+/- LENGTH PLUS DIMENSION +/- OF THE END BOXES FITTINGS WITH A TOLERANCE OF +/- 1/8 FOR EACH STAGE.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, M, X DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include PH-1 to PH-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, R, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include TG-1 to TG-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, F, R, BRG. DIA., MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 7 & 9). Rows include BJ-1 to BJ-6.

Table with columns: CODE NO., D.DIA., L, T, W, R, H, VERSION, MAX PIN LOAD (SEE NOTE 6 & 9). Rows include CL-1 to CL-6.

Main specification table with columns: MODEL NO., SPECIFICATIONS, COLUMN DATA, LARGEST STAGE, PORTING INFORMATION, ROD END FITTING OPTIONS, BASE END FITTING OPTIONS. Includes sub-tables for 2-STAGE, 3-STAGE, 4-STAGE, and 5-STAGE cylinders.

CATC 28-10-11-01



# Additional Data for Standard Prince Double Acting Telescopic Cylinders

Stage Size bore dia /rod dia	Effective extend area of stage (square inches)	Effective retract area of stage (square inches)	Extend volume of stage per foot stroke (gallon / ft)	Retract volume of stage per foot stroke (gallon / ft)	Volume or Area Ratio
2.50 / 2.00	4.91	1.77	.255	.092	2.77
3.50 / 3.00	9.62	2.55	.500	.133	3.77
4.50 / 4.00	15.90	3.34	.826	.173	4.77
5.50 / 5.00	23.76	4.12	1.234	.214	5.76
6.75 / 6.00	35.78	7.51	1.859	.390	4.77
8.25 / 7.50	53.46	9.28	2.777	.482	5.76
9.75 / 9.00	74.66	11.04	3.878	.574	6.76

Basic Hydraulic cylinder formula: Force (pounds) = Pressure (psi) x Area (square inches)

**Effective Extend Area:** The chart above gives the extend area for each stage size used in the standard Prince Double Acting Telescopic cylinders. These can be used to determine the maximum extend force a cylinder can produce as it extends through each stage. For example we can look at a PMC-71 four stage cylinder in an application that has a maximum system pressure of 1250 psi. The stages are in order 5.50, 4.50, 3.50, and 2.5 inches in diameter. The maximum extend forces will be 29,700 lbs, 19,875 lbs, 12,025 lbs, and 6,137 lbs respectively. As you can see, the maximum extend force is reduced as each stage becomes active.

**Effective Retract Area:** The chart above gives the retract area for each stage size used in the standard Prince Double acting Telescopic cylinders. These can be used to determine the maximum retract force a cylinder can produce as it retracts through each stage. However, it is the area of the smallest stage that is used to determine the maximum retract force. For example we can look at a PMC-71 four stage cylinder in an application that has a maximum system pressure of 1250 psi. The stages are in order 5.50, 4.50, 3.50, and 2.50 inches in diameter. The smallest stage is 2.50 inches and has a corresponding retract area of 1.77 square inches. The maximum retract force throughout the entire retract stroke of the 4 stage telescopic cylinder in this example will be 2,212 lbs.

**Extend and Retract Volume:** This information can be used to determine two things, first, how much oil it will take to extend and retract each stage of the cylinder, and second, how much time it will take to extend and retract the cylinder. For example we can look at a PMC-61 three stage cylinder with 72 inches (or 6 feet) of stroke in an application that has 10 gpm of flow available. The stages are in order 4.50, 3.50, and 2.50 inches and, in this example, each will have 24 inches of stroke. It will take 1.652 gallons to extend the first stage 24 inches, 1.00 gallon to extend the second stage 24 inches, and .51 gallon to extend the third stage 24 inches. The total needed to extend the cylinder 72 inches is 3.16 gallons. To calculate the extend time of the cylinder divide this total by the system gpm to get 0.316 minutes (or 18.97 sec) to fully extend this cylinder 72 inches at 10 gpm. For retract it will take .184 gallon to retract the third stage 24 inches, .266 gallon to retract the second stage 24 inches, and .346 gallon to retract the first stage 24 inches. The total needed to retract the cylinder 72 inches is .80 gallon. To calculate the retract time of the cylinder, divide this total by the system gpm to get .08 minutes (or 4.8 sec) to fully retract this cylinder 72 inches at 10 gpm.

**Volume ratio:** Because of the unique design of a telescopic cylinder, the total extend volume of each stage is considerably larger than the total retract volume. This creates an oil flow amplification out of the extend port during the retract stroke. The volume ratio in the chart above can be used to determine this. Using the previous example of a PMC-61 three stage cylinder the flow out of the extend port will be 27.7 gpm as the 2.50 / 2.00 dia stage retracts, 37.7 gpm as the 3.50 / 3.00 stage retracts, and 47.7 gpm as the 4.50 / 4.00 stage retracts when 10 gpm is pumped into the retract port. This needs to be taken into account when designing a system using a double acting telescopic cylinder.



# Standard Prince PMC/SAE-50, -60, -70 & 80 Series Double Acting Telescopic Design Considerations

The successful application of a standard Prince double acting telescopic cylinder requires an understanding of the distinctive way in which this type of cylinder functions. The information contained herein is not intended to cover all aspects of designing a hydraulic powered machine using telescopic cylinders. It is just intended to outline some basic design considerations that make these cylinders unique. Failure to take these considerations into account will affect the safe and effective use of the product. Consult your sales representative if you have questions about your application.

A double acting telescopic cylinder can be hydraulically powered in both extend and retract. It is used in applications where a single acting telescopic cylinder will not work because either an external load is not present or it is not large enough to retract the cylinder. The standard Prince double acting telescopic cylinder is best suited for non-critical applications that require a high force on the extend or push out cycle and a low force on the retract or pull back cycle. Examples would be truck hoists and packer ejectors.

A telescopic cylinder should not be considered to be the structural member in the design of a machine. It is not rigid enough to provide stable structural support and should only be considered as the device that generates force. As with all types of hydraulic cylinders, high side load conditions should be avoided whenever possible. There must be enough swing clearance at the end fitting to prevent binding. Also, the cylinder must not come in contact with anything as it moves through its range of stroke. In addition two telescopic cylinders cannot normally be synchronized using a hydraulic flow divider. The standard Prince telescopic cylinder should not be expected to hold a load in place for an extended period of time during the extend stroke. Further, it should never be used where it is necessary to hold a load during the retract stroke. The standard Prince telescopic cylinder design uses cast iron rings to seal the piston. There will be some leakage flow across these cast iron piston rings that will allow the load to drift. The best application for a standard telescopic is one where the normal cycle of operation is to extend the cylinder as needed to perform the required function then retract the cylinder. Generally speaking, the standard Prince double acting telescopic cylinder should be fully retracted at the end of each hydraulic cycle. The standard Prince double acting telescopic cylinder should never be used in a personnel lift application. It is not advisable to use the cylinder when an over-center load reversal takes place part way through the extend cycle. Further, impact forces created by external loads should be avoided at the full extend position.

A telescopic cylinder is made up of a group of nested telescoping tubes called stages. During the extend cycle the largest stage should completely extend first then each progressively smaller stage should in turn completely extend. For a constant input flow the cylinder extend speed will get progressively faster as each smaller stage becomes active. It is normally best to have a minimum system flow of 8 to 12 gpm for proper operation. For a constant load condition the extend pressure will increase as each smaller stage becomes active. However, it should be noted that it is common for the load to decrease as the cylinder extends due to changes in mechanical advantage or a reduction in the load. This will affect the extend pressure needed. Because of their design, double acting telescopic cylinders act as pressure intensifiers while extending and flow intensifiers while retracting. This is caused by the relatively large difference between the extend and retract area/volume. If, during the extend cycle of the cylinder, the retract port is restricted or blocked the potential exists for the pressure to be intensified by the extend to retract area ratio. This area ratio can be as much as 7 to 1. If the system pressure is 2,000 psi this could potentially result in a pressure intensification up to 14,000 psi. Permanent and potentially hazardous damage will occur to the cylinder well before a pressure of this magnitude is reached. The system must be designed to prevent this from occurring. During the retract cycle of a double acting telescopic cylinder, oil is pumped into the retract port and the oil contained on the extend side of the cylinder is forced out the extend port. Again, because of the area or volume ratio of the cylinder, the flow out of the extend port will be amplified. If the system flow is 15 gpm this could potentially result in a flow amplification up to 105 gpm. This needs to be considered when sizing the other components in the system. If these components are sized too small they could potentially fail to operate properly and restrict the flow exiting the extend port.

In summary, telescopic cylinders have their own unique performance characteristics and it is the responsibility of the user to take them into account when selecting one for their specific application.