



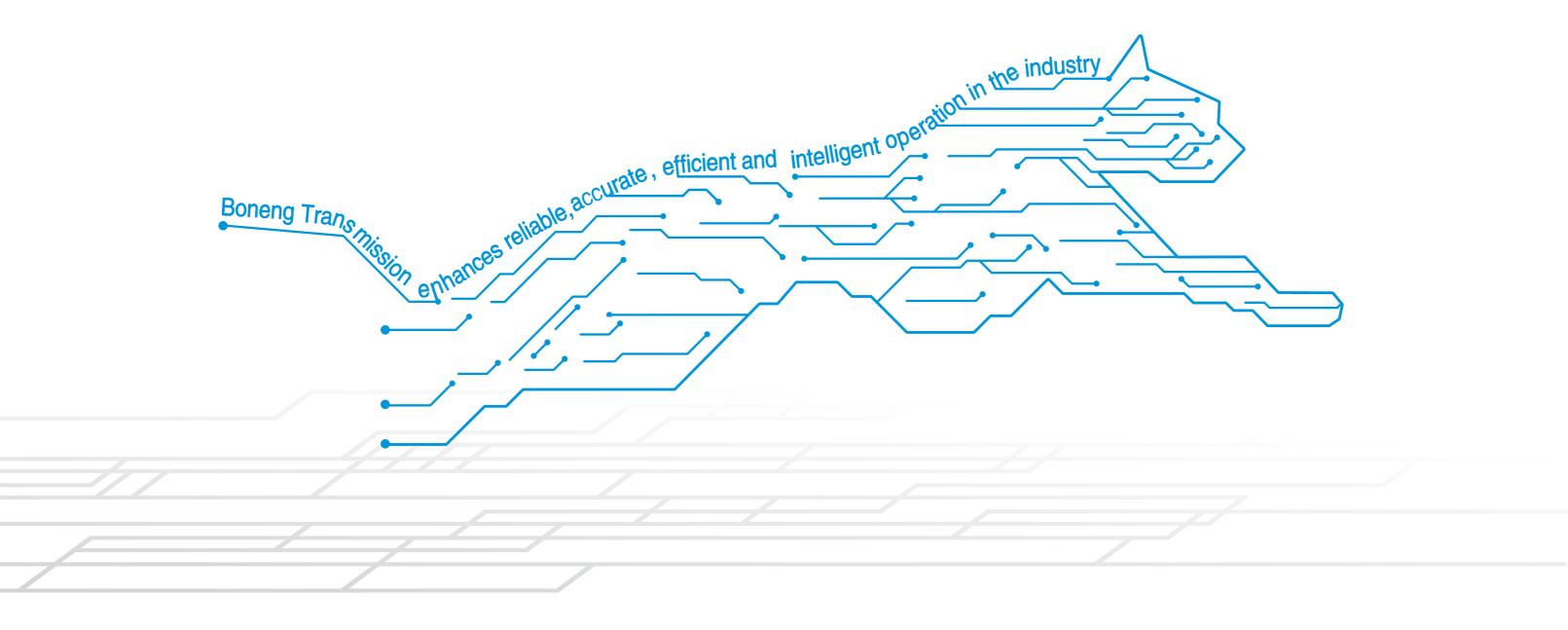


J Jack

Modified date 01/2023 Selection Sample C05.0007-EN

# **Boneng Transmission**

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## Screw Jack



On the basis of summarizing gear units design and manufacturing experiences in the past twenty years,analyzing and absorbing advanced technology of international gear units motor production,Boneng Transmission makes innovative development,pushing forward new type J series gear motor to better satisfy customer requirements.

Compared with internationally advanced gear motor and the original J series gear motor of Boneng,the new type J series screw jack has the following characteristics:



In the iron and steel, stage equipment, medical equipment and other various fields, Boneng combines various kinds of applications, dedicates to manufacture satisfying products for you.

- Unique outline structure design, thus forming excellent design concept with world-level intellectual property rights for Boneng;
- Unique modular design, components are categorized to difterent types; standard components are stored in large amount, which are changeable, so delivery period of worm gear unit is short, and it's easy to get spare parts; (international produc– tion, fast delivery, more appropriate for storage, in–time production);
- It applies cabinet with nodular cast iron, good rigidity, easy to cut, inner structure design is reasonable, impact-proof performance is good;
   Germany imported worm wheel hob is used to process turbine, which optimizes contact area, ensures intensity; hand finishing transmission worm processed by fine grinding has high efficiency, targe output torque;
- Input mode: motor direct-linking input, gear unit direct-linking input and manual input (equipped with hand wheel);
- Various kinds of output type: screw rod top thread, top flange, type pin jonit, column jonit and flexible nut, etc, it can be equipped with frame and foundation to satisfy lifting requrements on different directions;
- Various kinds of products, each type has various kinds of strokes and various kinds of lifting load range.



## Note: You must conform to the following instructions

- The structure scheme, appearance diagram and other attached diagrams in sample are examples, there is no strict proportion requirement. (The unmarked dimension units are mm).
- We can only refer to the marked weight in the manual.
- To prevent accidents, all the rotation parts should be added with protective covers according to local safety regulations and laws.
- Before testing, users should read instruction manual carefully.
- Jack has been tested before delivered, users should add lubrication oil before running.
- We can only refer to the marked oil in the manual.Actual oil filling level should be the same with the mark on oil immersion lens.
- Lubrication oil viscosity should be selected according to working conditions and the temperature of local environment.
- Users can only use high guality lubrication oil.

## **Product Function Mark**



Oil glass

Breather

) Oil filler

द्र Oil drain

# Contents

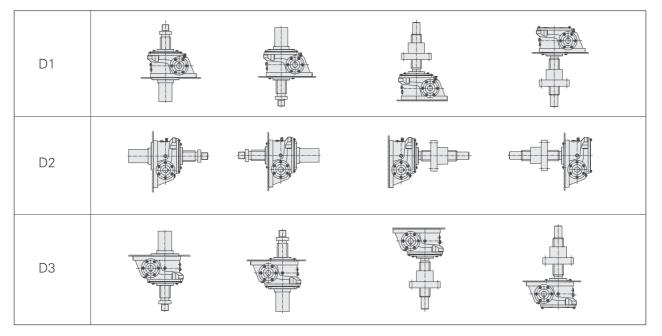
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## **1 Structure Scheme:**

Structure Mode	Output Mode	Structure Drawing	Explanation
Plain mode	JBU		The screw may produce rotary force when lifting,so anti–rotation measures should be adopted.
	JBD		
With Anti– rotation device	JRU		With anti–rotation device,the screw travels up and down only and produces
	JRD		no rotary force.
Structure	JNU		For travelling nut type,the screw rotates to drive the nut move.Due to its cylindric structure,supporting mode is often used at the screw end to ensure good transmission of long stroke.
Traveling nut	JND		Note:Bellows are not supplied with the travelling nut type screw jack.Consult us if required.

## 2 Mounting Positions:



Note:When applying D3 mounting position, performance level of foot-mounting bolts should be above 10.9.

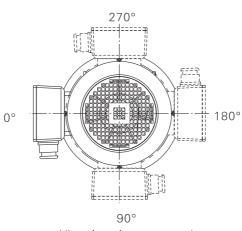


## 3 Type Designation:

$\underline{J}$ <u>010</u> <u>B</u>	<u>U</u> $-100$	H A	<u> </u>	1.5 +	<u>UT11</u> -	- <u>D1</u> – 90
Series						
Size						
Mounting Mode B=Basic structure R=Anti-rotation structure N=Travelling nut structure Output Modes U=Screw rod upward D=Screw rod downward Stroke						
Worm Ratio H=High speed L=Low speed						
Input Modes						
Input Part						
Accessories						
Mounting Positions						
Positions of Motor Terminal Box —						
0° /90° /180° /270°						

Combined-type Designation:J100BU-200HE-CRL37-18.9-M1.1+UT11-D1-ZR01

Combined-type Designation:J100BU-200HE-R063FA-15-M1.1+UT11-D1-ZR01





Visual angle:motor end



## 4 Basic Parameters:

Туре		J010	J025	J050	J100	J150	J200	J300	J500	J750	J1000
Maximum loading (KN)		9.8	24.5	49	98	147	196	294	490	735	980
Screw road external diameter (r	nm)	20	26	40	50	55	65	85	120	130	150
Screw rod bottom diameter (mn	ו)	15.5	20.5	31	39	44	52	67	102	112	128
Screw rod bolt distance L1(mm	)	4	5	8	10	10	12	16	16	16	20
Ratio i	H Speed	5	5.6	5.2	10.667	10.667	9.667	10.667	10.333	12.333	11.333
Πάιοι	L Speed	20	26	26	24	24	29	32	31	31	34
Comprehenswe efficiency	H Speed	21	21	22	22	20	20	19	15	13	13
comprehensive enciency	L Speed	12	12	14	15	14	13	11	10	8	8
Allowable input maximum	H Speed	0.47	1.06	2.05	2.32	2.36	4.70	8.18	13.93	13.37	22.63
Power (KW)	L Speed	0.35	0.38	0.56	1.41	2.2	3.58	3.90	6.14	9.00	9.92
Empty–loading torque T0	(N • m)	0.29	0.62	1.4	2	2.6	3.9	9.8	19.6	29.4	39.2
Allowable input shaft torque*	(N • m)	20	49	126	247	247	247	620	973	1745	2219
Input shaft torque for**	H Speed	6	16.9	56	69.3	112.8	224.3	390.5	886.9	1277.2	2161
Maximum loading (N • m)	L Speed	2.8	6.0	16.8	44.8	78.3	136.8	206.8	488.9	954.8	1353.5
The axial displacement of the screw Rod (movable nut) for each	H Speed	0.80	0.89	1.54	0.94	0.94	1.24	1.50	1.55	1.30	1.76
turn of the input shaft(mm)	L Speed	0.20	0.19	0.31	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.59
Allowable input shaft rotation speed	H Speed	750	600	350	320	200	200	200	150	100	100
(rpm) for maximum loading	L Speed	1200	600	320	300	290	250	180	120	90	70
Screw rod rotation torque during m (N • m)	aximum loading	20.1	65.1	201.5	503.6	813.2	1287.7	2531.9	5551.3	8921.8	13878.3
Pipe material			Sta	inless ste	el (rotatio	n stop pij	oe applie	es comm	on steel	pipe)	
Lubrication mode				App	bly splash	lubricatio	n in con	nmon			
Cooling method					Na	tural coo	ling				
Common ambient condition			nt tempera neters, con			, open si	te has g	ood vent	ilation, al	titude is u	under
Specied ambient condition			emperature t sunshine,i					nical effe	ct (acid,a	ilkali,etc),	oper-air

"\*" Allowable torque of input shaft of the gear unit. "\*\*" Include non–loading torque value.



## 5 Type Selection:

#### 5.1 Determination of screw jack type

(1) Calculation of total equivalent load Ws (N)

Ws=Wmax • f1(N)

Driven Machine Factor :

Load Characteristic	Example	Factor for driven machine
Uniform load, small inertia	Shifting device for switches, valves and conveyors	1.0 <f1≤1.3< td=""></f1≤1.3<>
Moderate shock load, medium inertia	Moving devices and elevators	1.3 <f1≤1.5< td=""></f1≤1.5<>
Heavy shock load, large inertia	Transport goods with trolley; keep the positions of calendering roller	1.5 <f1≤3.0< td=""></f1≤3.0<>

(2) Calculation of equivalent load of single jac kW(N):

W= \_\_\_\_\_\_Ws\_\_\_\_\_

Arrangment factor • Number of jacks in arrangement fd

Arrangement factor(fd)

Number of jacks in arrangement	1	2	3	4	5~8
Arrangement factor	1	0.95	0.9	0.85	0.8

(3) Initial selection of jack type: Make an initial selection of jack type by fully considering load, speed, travel, efficiency and drive source.

(4) Make final determination of screw jack type in view of stroke, ambient environment and top end fittings.

#### 5.2 Verification of input power:

If the input power required is greater than the permissible input power, increase the size of the screw jack or decrease the speed of the screw.

Calculation of input power required:

Input speed required	n(r / min)	$n = \frac{V}{L_1} \times i$
Input torque required	T(N • m)	$T = \frac{W \times L_1}{2 \pi \times i \times \eta} + T_0$
Input power required	P(kW)	$P = \frac{T \times n}{9550}$

V: Elevator screw shaft (flexible nut) lifting speed (m/min)

L1: Screw rod pitch (m) i: Ratio

 $w_{\rm E}$  Equivalent load of single elevator ( N )  $~~\pi_{\rm E}$  Circular constant

 $\eta$  : Comprehensive efficiency of elevator - T0 : Empty loading torque (N  $\cdot$  m)

(L1, i,  $\eta$ , T0 Refer to basic foundation table )

#### 5.3 Verification of the screw stability

Verify the screw stability when the axial compression load exists. If the load is greater than the critical load, increase the sizes before calculation.

The critical load is calculated with the following formula:

$$P_{CR}=f_{M}\times(\frac{d^2}{La})^2$$

ensure

 $P_{CR} > W \times S_F(S_F=4)$ 

PCR: critical load

d: screw root diameter mm(see the table of technical data)

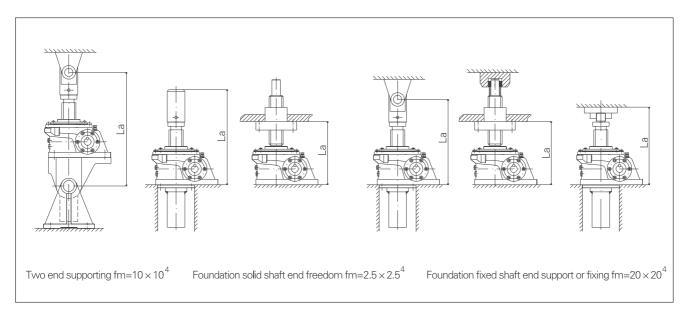
fm: support factor

La: distance between action points, mm

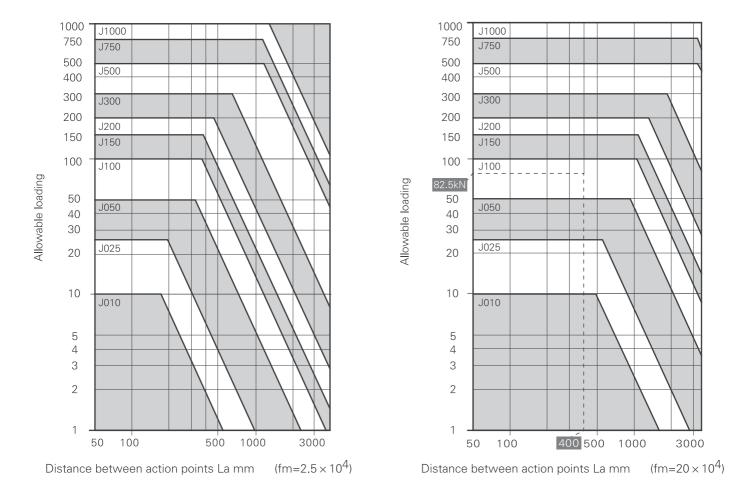
W: equivalent load of single jack(N)

SF: safety factor(generally SF=4)

For verification of the screw stability, choose La(based on the sizes) and fm (support factor) as follows







Associated diagram of allowed loading of point distance :

"----" means loading W=82.5kN, (safety coefficient SF=4) point distance La=400mm (foundation fixed shaft end supporting fixing  $fm=20 \times 10^4$ ) as an example; at this time, you can select ladder screw elevator J100 witch can satisfy crossing point of vertical and horizontal axis.

#### 5.4 Verification of critical speed:

If select travelling nut type, the rotary speed of the screw must be lower than the critical speed; if vice versa, increase the size before calculation.

$$n_c = \frac{96 \times fn \times d \times 10^6}{Lb^2} \qquad \qquad n_s = \frac{n_1}{i}$$

nc: critical speed r/min

d: screw root diameter mm(see the table of basic parameters)

fn: length factor

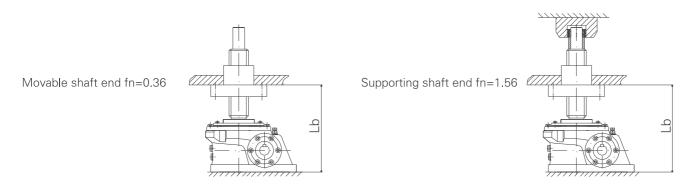
Lb: distance between supports, mm

ns: screw speed

n1: input speed r/min

i: ratio(see the table of basic parameters)

Lb (as per the sizes) and fn (length factor) are as follows in verifying the rotary speed of screw.



Calculation example: J200NU-1200HA-D1 Input speed is 1200r/min, run under shaft end support, check according to outline dimension and transmisson capacity:

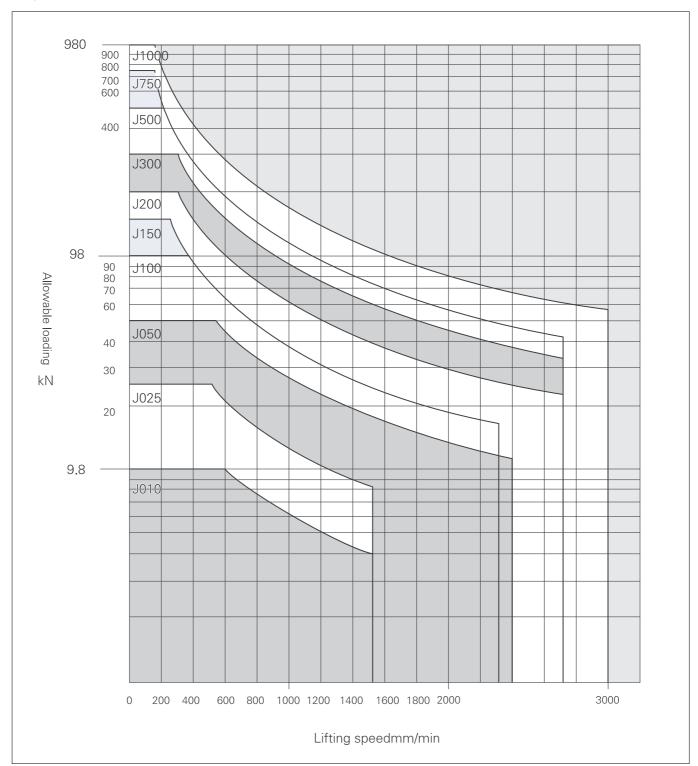
i=9.667 d=52 Lb=1432

$$Ns = \frac{N_1}{i} = \frac{1200}{9.667} = 124 \text{ r/min}$$
$$Nc = \frac{96 \times fn \times d \times 10^6}{Lb^2} = \frac{96 \times 1.56 \times 52 \times 10^6}{(1432)^2} = 3798 \text{ r/min}$$
$$Nc = 3798 \text{ r/min} > 124 \text{ r/min} \dots \text{ok}$$



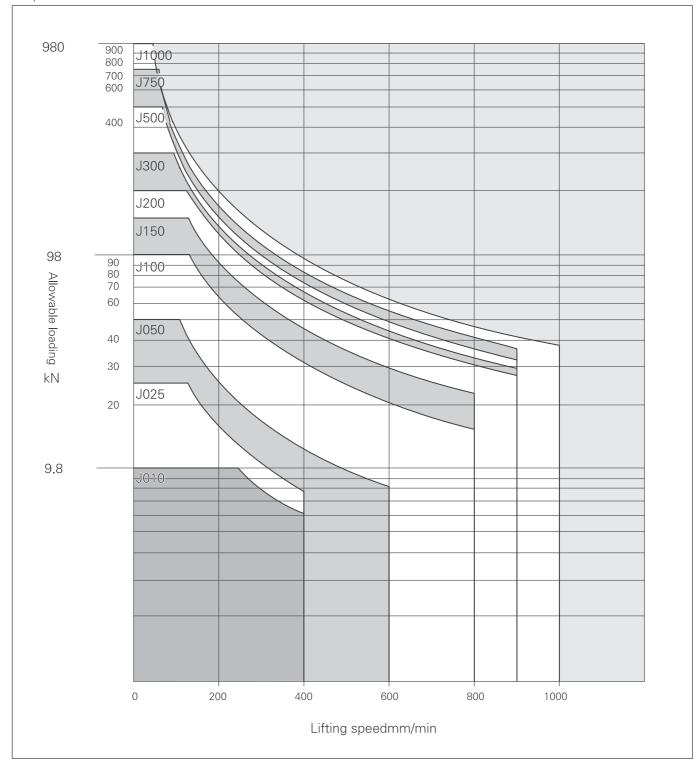
Association diagram of screw rod lifting speed and allowable loading:

The picture is established according to maximum allowable input capacity of screw rod, please check allowable loading according to this picture, determine elevator type. When detailed type is needed, confirm by calculation.



#### H Speed

#### L Speed





#### 5.5 Drive source options

Determine the required drive unit capacity for synchronous drive Pt

- 1. Add the torque required for each jack T1~4 on the drive unit side to determine the overall torque Tt
- (1) Required torque per jack:

$$T_{1\sim4} = \frac{T}{\text{Gearbox efficiency}^{No.of \text{ gearbox}}}$$

(2) Required torque for the drive unit:

 $T_t = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4$ 

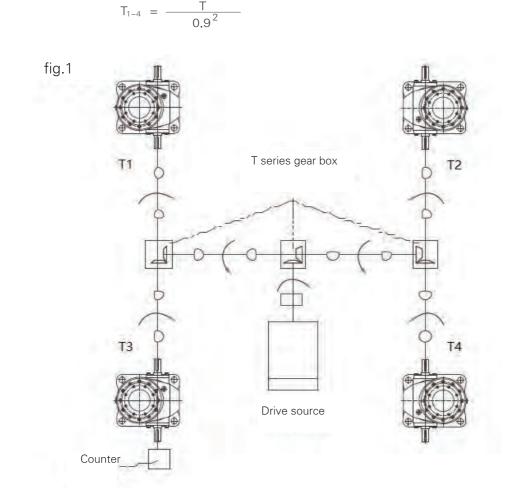
T1~4: Required torque for each jack on the drive unit side N.m

T : Required input torque per jack N.m

Tt : Required torque for the drive unit N.m

Gearbox efficiency: Assume 0.9

For a four unit system (fig.1),



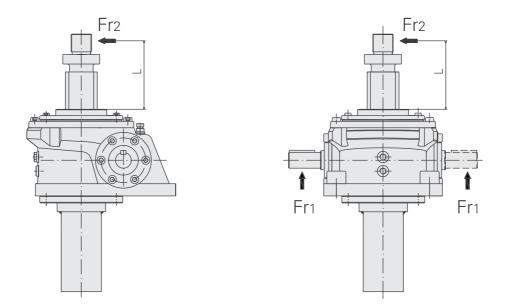
2.Determine the required drive unit capacity Pt with input n and overall Tt determined in 1. Pt =  $\frac{Tt \times n}{9550}$ 

#### 5.6 Allowable radial force of input shaft Fr1

When installing chain wheel, gear, belt on input shaft, please confirm radial force excerted on input shaft is under allowable radial force.

Ratio		Allowable radial force Fr1 Unit ( N )											
	J010	J025	J050	J100	J150	J200	J300	J500	J750	J1000			
H Speed	380	710	1500	2270	3160	4320	6110	10100	13900	18000			
L Speed	220	420	820	1430	1950	2800	4400	6650	9390	13200			

#### 5.7 Allowable radial force of screw rod output end Fr2

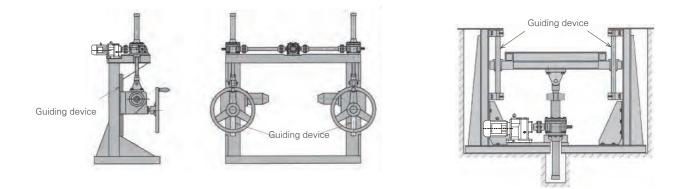


When exerting force on screw rod output end, please confirm radial force exerted on screw rod output end, under allowable radial force

Туре		Allowable radial force Fr2 Unit ( N )										
Highlighted quantity of screw rod	J010	J025	J050	J100	J150	J200	J300	J500	J750	J1000		
100	318	570	2500	4010	4610	8210	38200	85300	73500	186200		
200	159	290	1250	2010	2300	4110	23000	50400	56800	145000		
300	106	190	830	1340	1540	2740	15300	33600	46100	104700		
400	79	140	620	1000	1150	2050	11400	25200	39300	78500		
500	64	110	500	800	920	1640	9100	20200	33900	62800		
600	53	100	420	670	770	1370	7600	16800	29900	52300		
700	51	90	360	570	660	1170	6500	14400	26700	44800		
800	48	90	310	500	580	1030	5700	12600	24100	39200		
900	45	90	280	450	510	910	5000	11200	22000	34800		
1000	42	90	250	400	460	820	4500	10100	20200	31300		

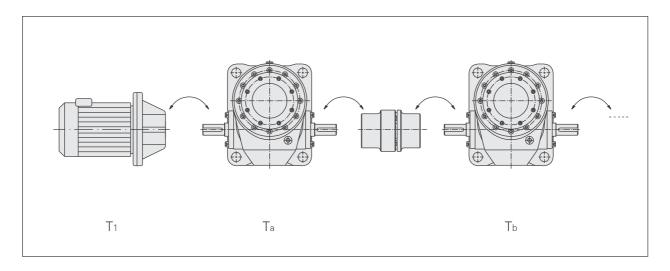


If external diameter force exceeds allowable radial force of screw rod, please add guide device, For example:



# 5.7 When elevator transmission is in series (that means the same axial line is equipped with two or more elevators)

Make strenght examination to input shaft end of each elevator:



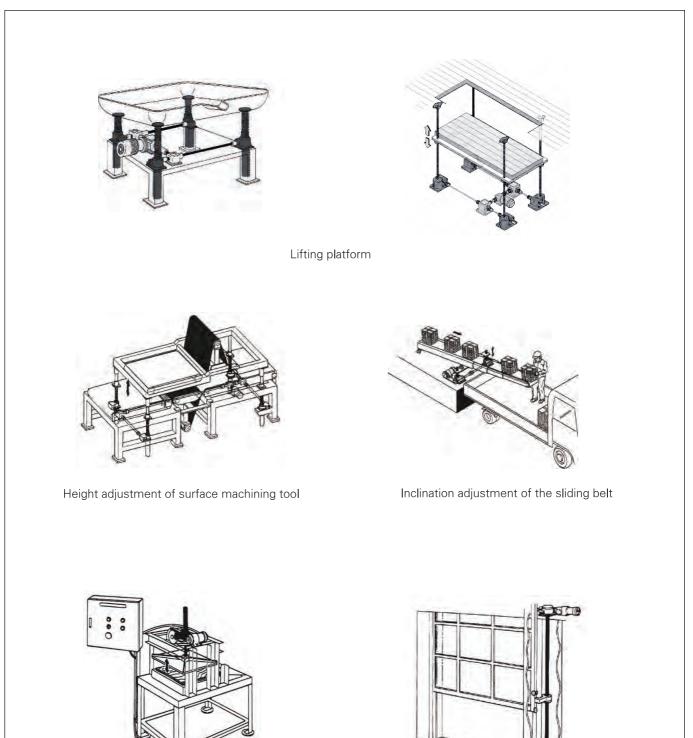
Ta: Input torque needed by elevator a

Tb: Input torque needed by elevator b

Torque needed by motor  $T_1=T_a+T_b$  < Allowable input shaft torque of elevator a



## 6 Examples:

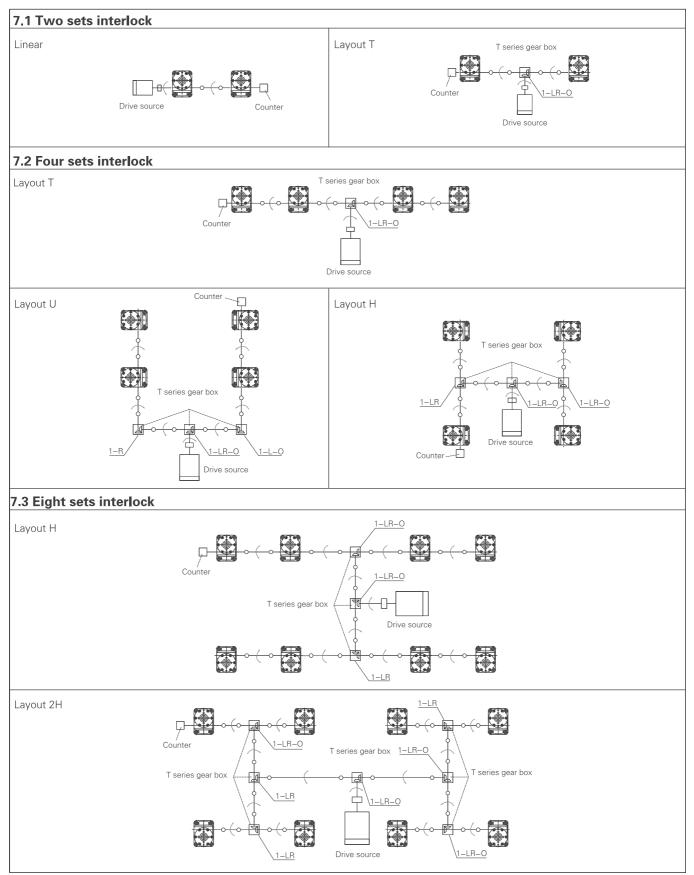


Height adjustment of straightening machine

Auto opening of large windows or doors



## 7 Arrangement Type Examples:

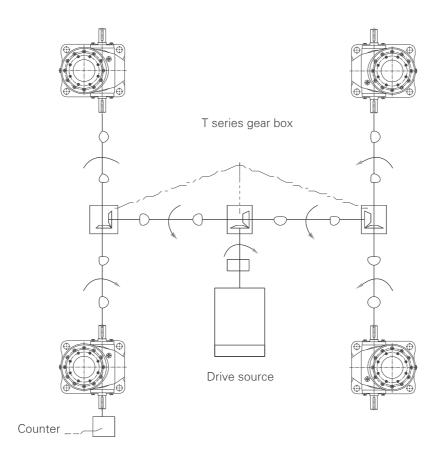




## 8 Examples Of Type Selection:

#### Known Criteria:

- 1. The axial load of the lifting platform: 88KN, lifting speed: 200mm/min, stroke: 260mm
- 2. Normal motor: 4 pole, speed n1=1450r/min
- 3. Load characteristic: moderate, operating 16h/d, starts per hour:10
- 4. Mounting mode: 4 jacks, Layout H(See 14), foot-mounted with fixed shaft end, accessories UJ11 and UF11
- 5. Lateral load, guiding device on one side of the jack.



#### Selection steps:

- 1.Calculation of total equivalent load Ws (driven machine factor f1=1.3) Ws=Wmax • f1=88000 × 1.3=114400N
- 2.Calculation of equivalent load of single jack W(arrangement factor fd=0.85)
- W= 114400/(4X0.85) =33647N

3. Initial selection of jack type:

J050BU–300HA–UJ11–UF11selected after considering speed, efficiency, drive source, load and stroke allowance (In reference to the table of technical data, permissible load and distance between action points. If H/L ratio is difficult to determine, use H ratio temporarily )

4. Verification of input power of single jack:

(1) Input power required by single jack:

(1) 
$$n = \frac{v_1}{L_1} \times i = \frac{0.2}{0.008} \times 5.2 = 130 \text{ r/min}$$
  
(2)  $T = \frac{W \times L_1}{2\pi \times i \times \eta} + T_0 = \frac{33647 \times 0.008}{2 \times 3.14 \times 5.2 \times 0.22} + 1.4 = 38.9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$   
(3)  $P = \frac{T \times n}{9550} = \frac{38.9 \times 130}{9550} = 0.53 \text{ kW}$ 

(2) According to the table of technical data, Pmax=2.05kW>P is OK.

5. Verification of screw stability:

According to the table of technical data (page 03) , associated diagram of allowed loading of point distance (page 05~06) and dimension diagram (page 23~24).

d=31, La= (489+33) =522, fm=20×10<sup>4</sup>, SF=4 PCR=fm×  $\left(\frac{d^2}{La}\right)^2$  = 20×10<sup>4</sup>×  $\left(\frac{31^2}{522}\right)$  = 677856N PCR=677856N > W×SF=33647×4=134456N is OK.

6. Verification of critical speed:

Because of none travelling nut type and low rotary speed, the verification of critical speed can be ignored.

Note: If the above verifications fail, select the larger size jack. For selection of T series gear units, refer to T series brochures.

#### 7. Drive source options

(1) Required torque per jack:  

$$T_{1\sim4} = \frac{T}{\frac{T}{\text{Gearbox} \text{ efficiency}}} = \frac{38.9}{0.9^2} = 48\text{N.m}$$

(2) Required torque for the drive unit:

Tt=T1+T2+T3+T4=192N.m

(3) required drive unit capacity:

$$Pt = \frac{T_t \times n}{9550} = \frac{192 \times 130}{9550} = 2.61 Kw$$

( 4 ) Drive source = required drive unit capacity  $\times$  drive unitfactor=2.61  $\times$  1.3=3.39KW Based on above data,we select 4KW motor.

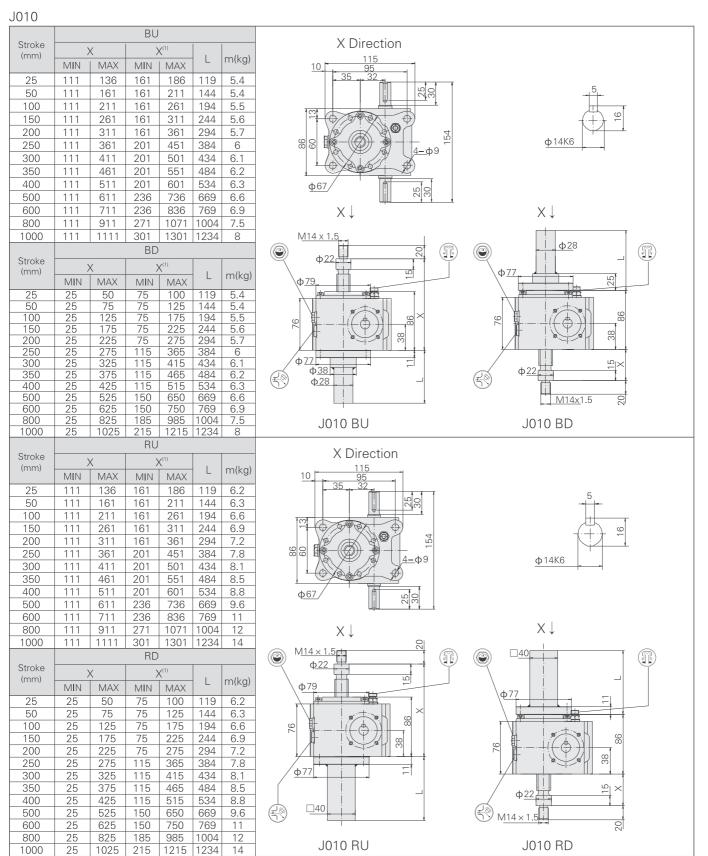
## 9 Notes:

- None of static, dynamic or shock loads should exceed the max permissible load. Selection of a jack with sufficient capacity must be based on safety factor, stroke and screw stability.
- Make sure that the speed matches the load. Verify the max permissible load, external permissible load and permitted rotary speed of the screw. In case these figures exceed those of the product, severe damage may occur in the machine.
- The surface temperature of the reduction part and the travelling nut should be within  $-15 \sim 80^{\circ}$ C.
- Permissible speed of the input shaft is 1500r/min. Higher speed are not allowed.
- J screw jacks are not designed for continuous duty circle.
   The unit of %ED for single screw jack is 30min J (Trapezoid screw) duty circle must be less than 20%ED

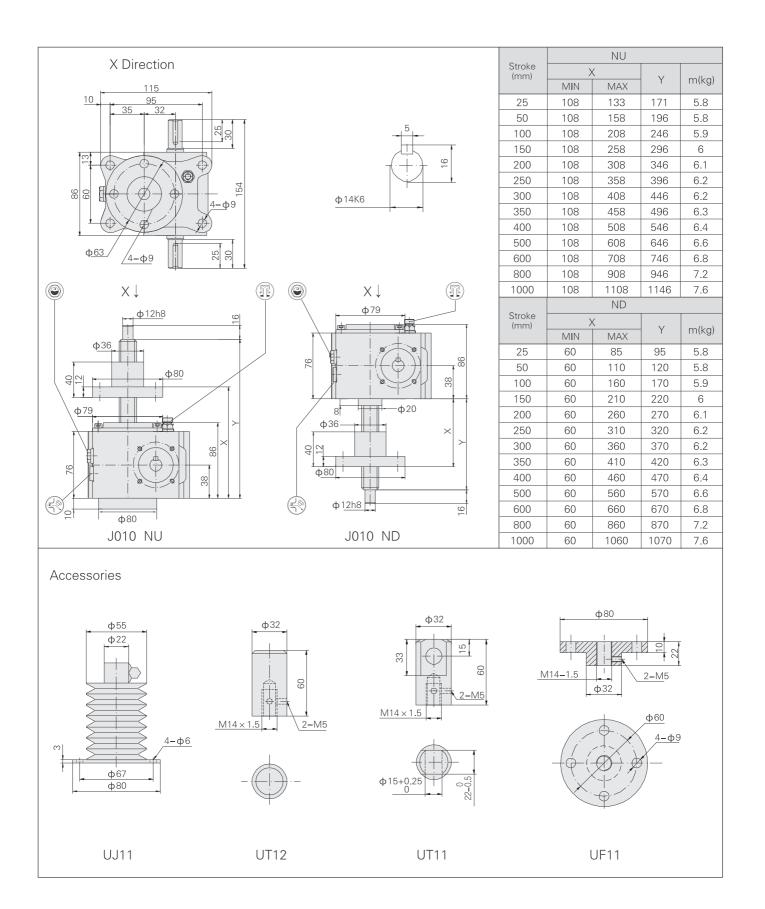
ED= work time in one load circle ×100% work time in one load circle+rest time in one load circle

- If several screw jacks are arranged in an axial line, verify the strength of the input shaft and make sure the torque of each jack stay within the permissible input torque.
- ♦ Make sure the starting torque of the drive source is greater than 200% of the service torque.
- ◆ When working under below 0°C, the screw jack must be guaranteed by sufficient drive source, for its efficiency decreases as a result of the viscosity change in the grease.
- ◆ J has self–locking function theoretically, but may break down when working under heavy shock circumstance. So an additional break or a drive source with brake is recommended.
- ◆ The normal ambient environment: ambient temperature −10 to 40°C, ample space, good ventilation, altitude not exceeding 1000m and normal plant dust.
- When working in places with volume of dust, bellows should be supplied to guard the screw. In the open air, use the covers to protect the machine against rains and sunlight.
- Do not halt the screw jack intentionally during its operation, for it may cause severe damage to the product.

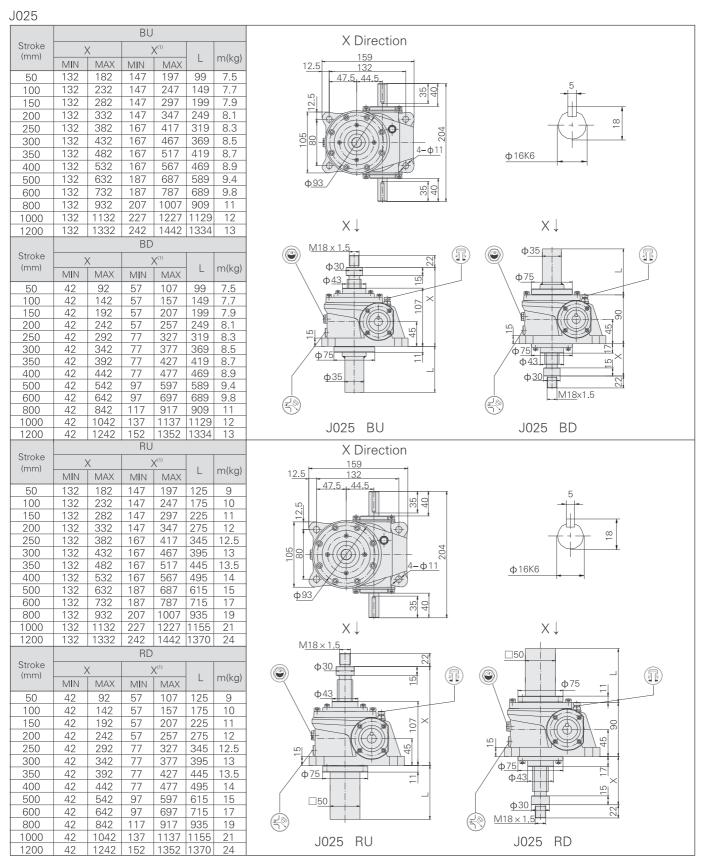




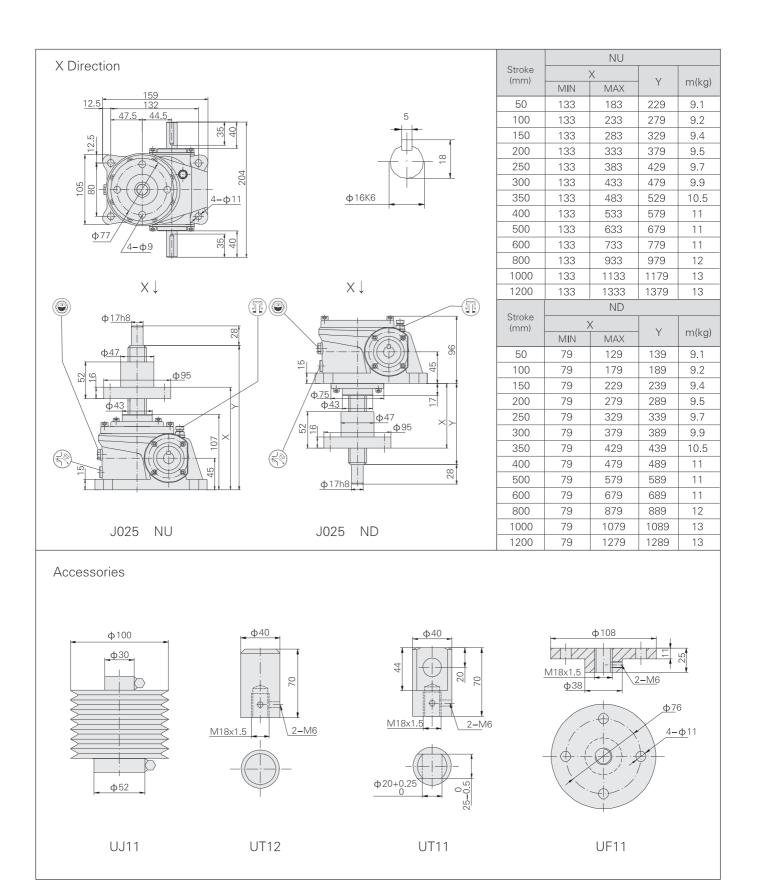
Note: X<sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.



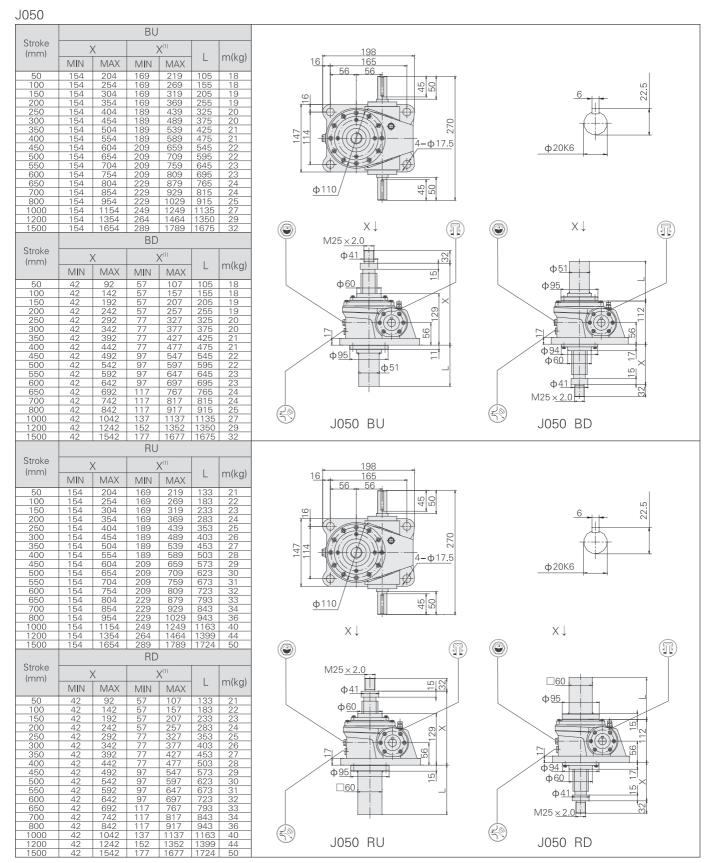




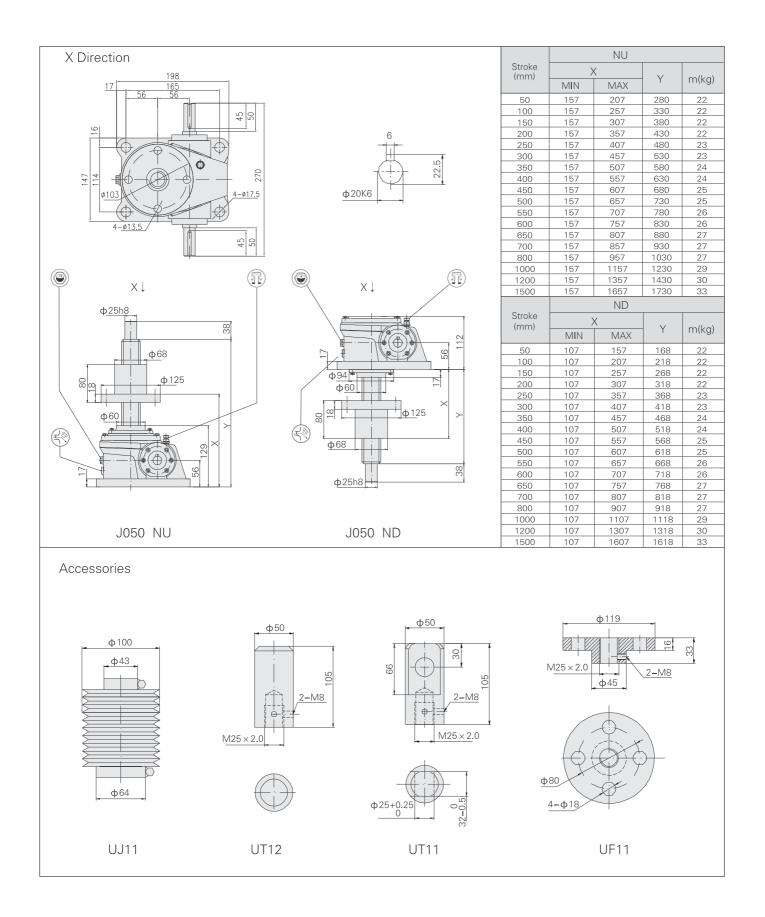
Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust-proof cover.



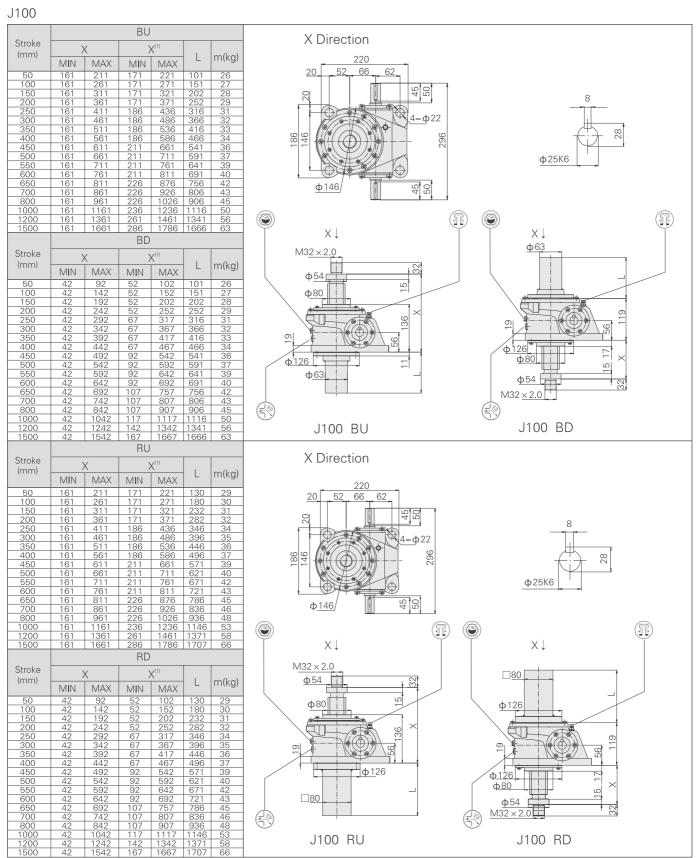




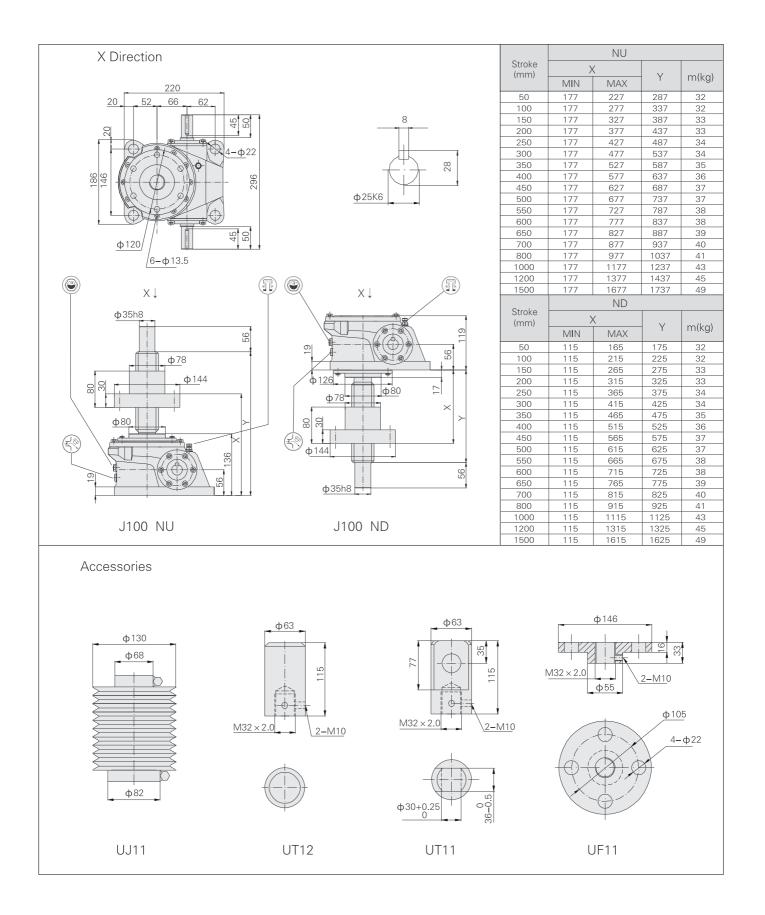
Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.



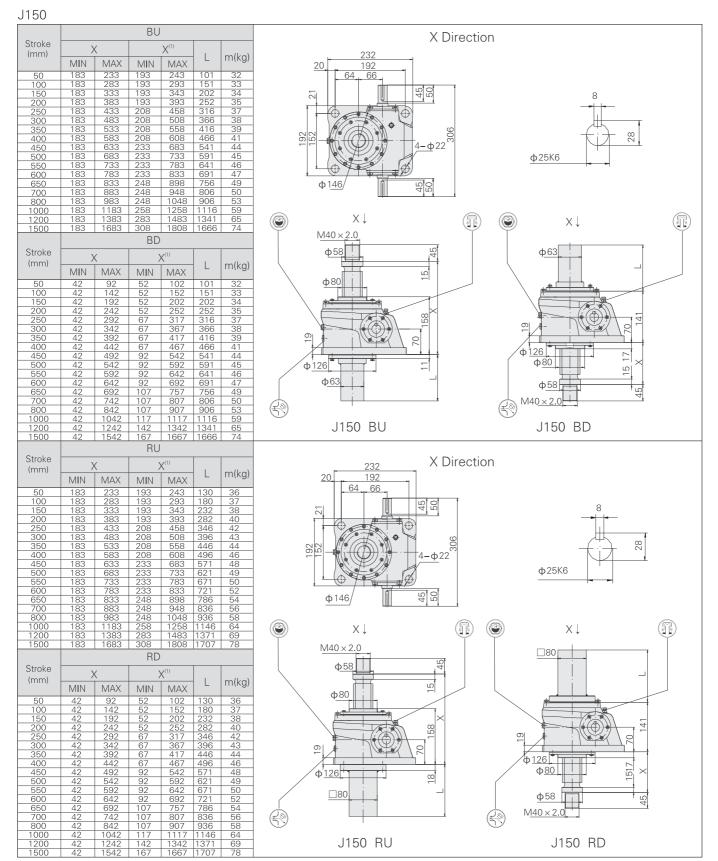




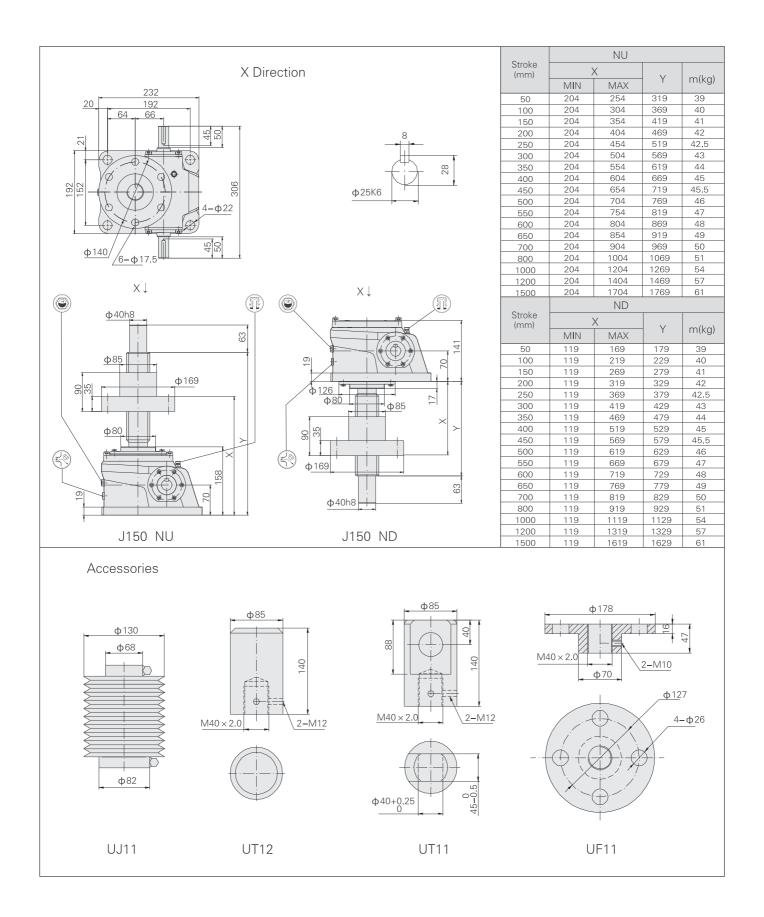
Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.



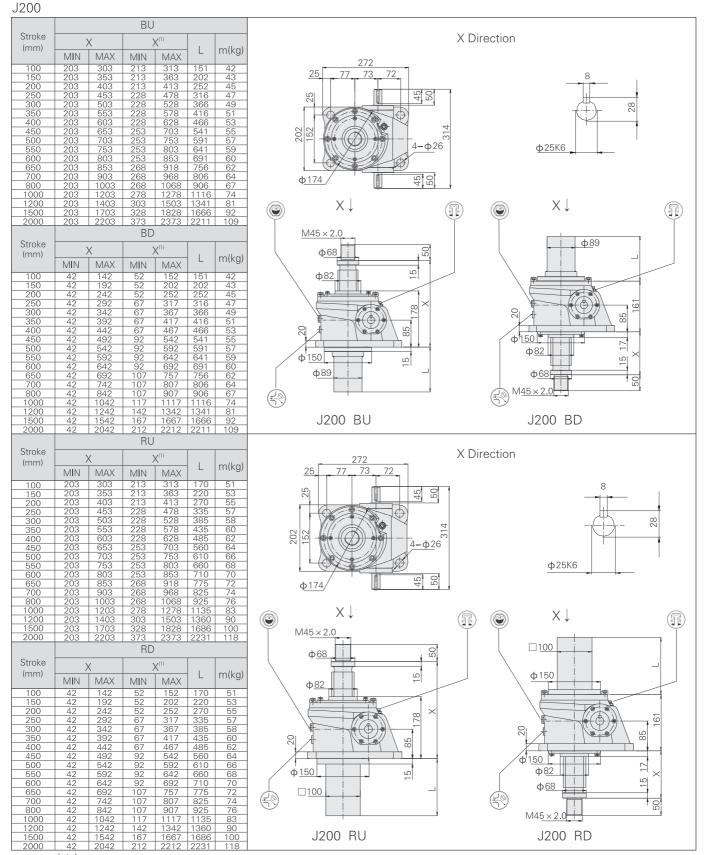




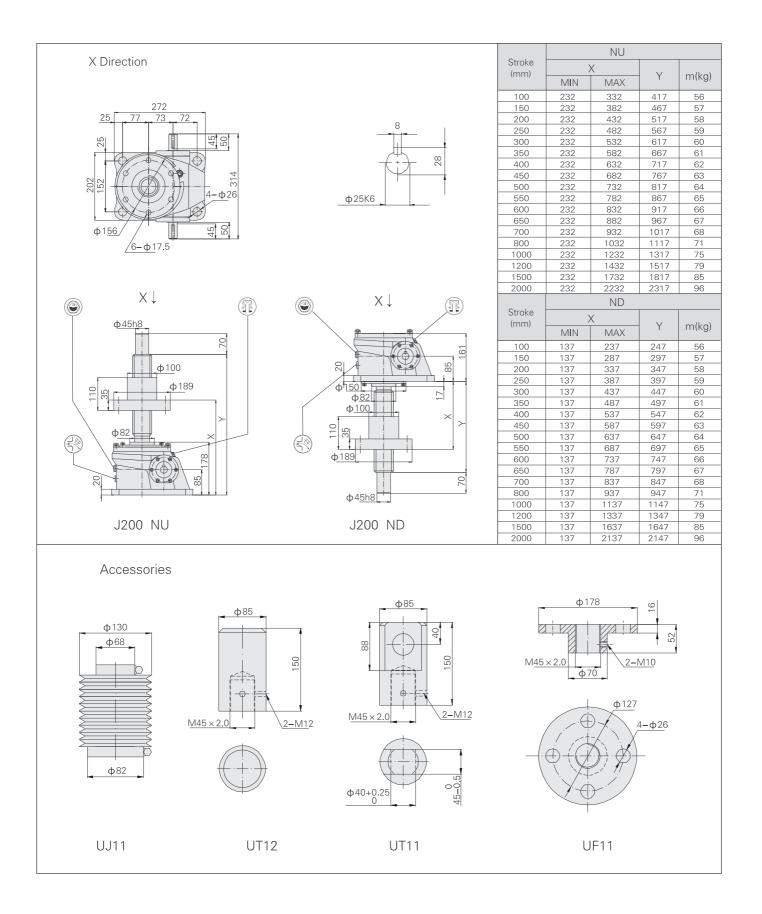
Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.





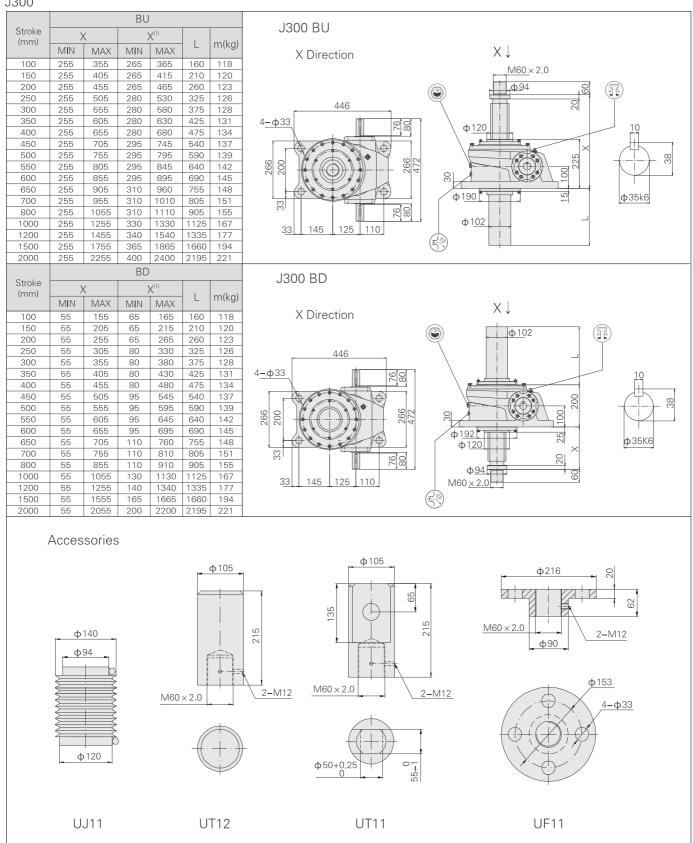


Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.



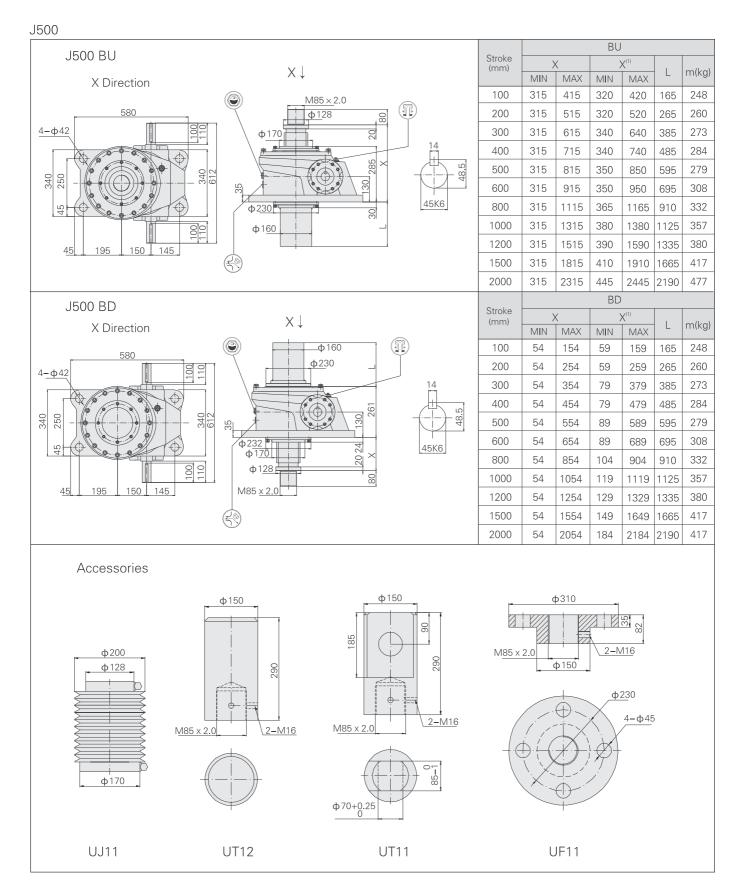






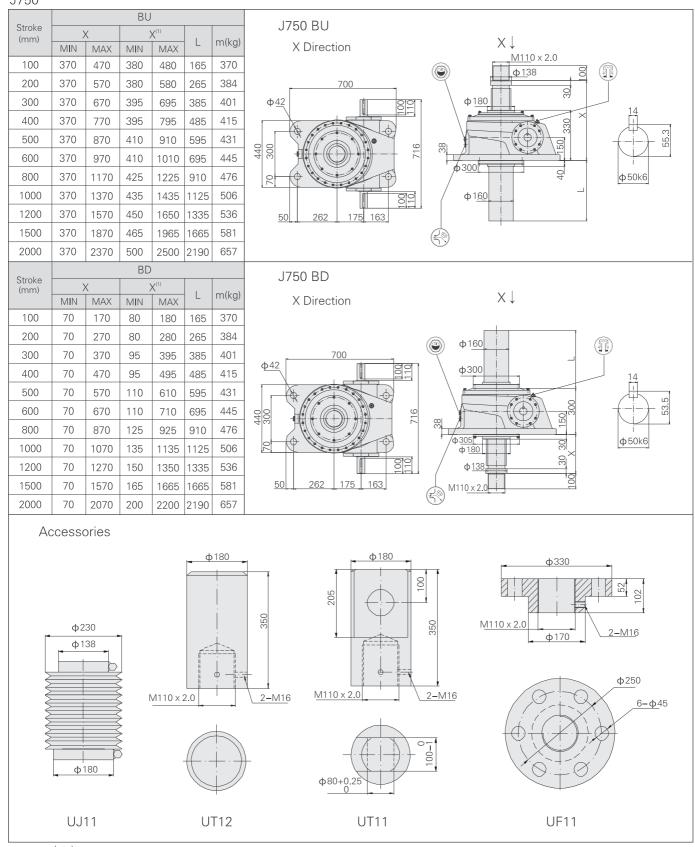
Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.







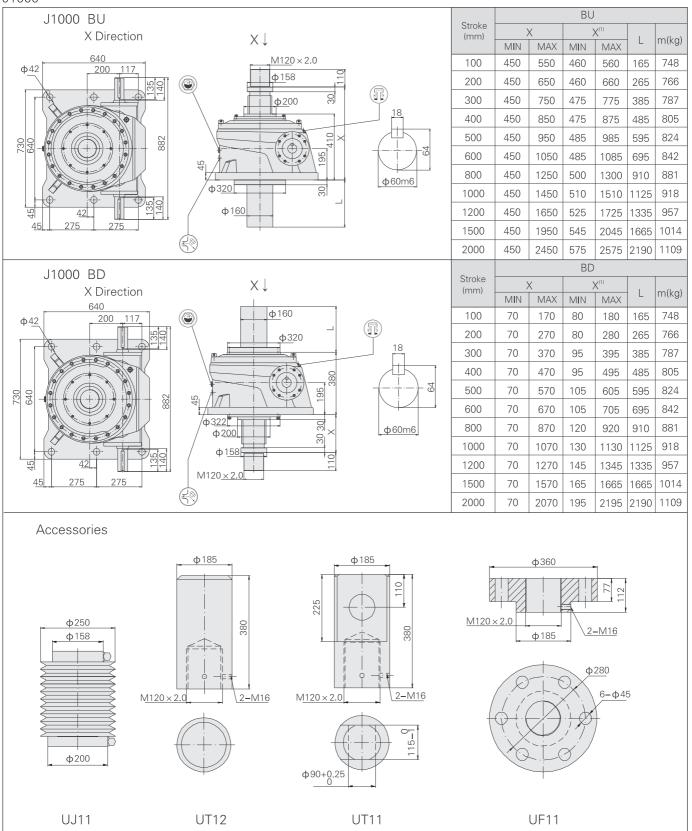




Note: X <sup>(1)</sup> dimension with dust–proof cover.

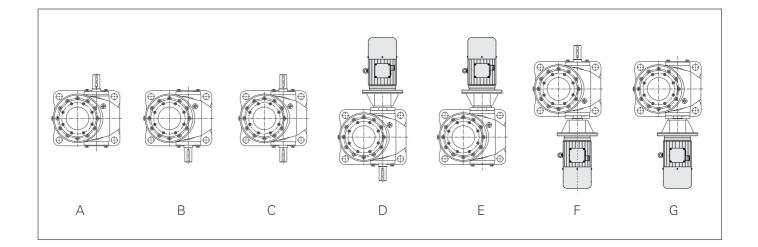


J1000





## 11 Input Modes:



## **12 Direct–linking Input:**

		-																
Туре		١L	010						J025						J05	0		
Power of motor	0.1:	2 0.18	0.	.25	0.37	0.12	0.18	3 0.2	25 0.3	7 0.	55 C	).75	0.25	0.37	0.55	0.75	1.1	1.5
Input flange type		AF63		AF7	1	А	F63		AF71		AF80		AF7	1	AF	80	AFS	90
L (mm)		118		120	)				145						18	7		
Туре			J10	0					J15	50					J2	200		
Power of motor	0.37	0.55 0	.75	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.55	0.75	1.1	1.5	2.2	3	0.75	1.1	1.5	2.2	3	4
Input flange type	AF71	AF80	,	AF	90	AF112	AF	80	AF	90	AF'	112	AF80	A	.F90		AF112	) -
L (mm)	220		22	2		230		22			23	20		241			248	

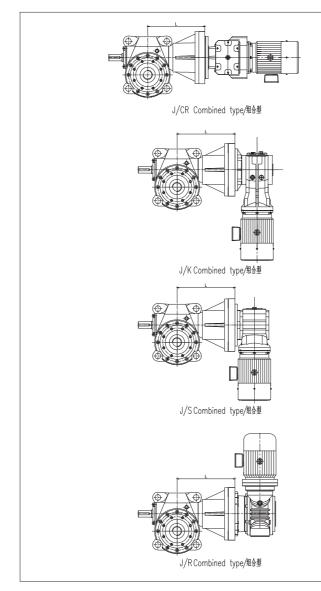
Note:1.Power of motor should be conformed with the transmission capacity.

2.The power is for 4–pole motor.



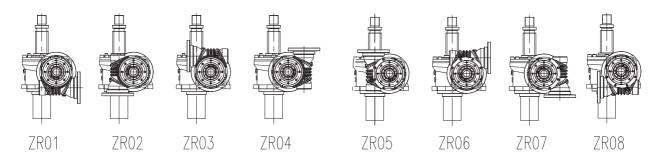
## 13 Combined-type

#### 13.1 Dimensions of combined-type



1	
Туре	L
J025/C.01	145
J025/R050	145
J050/CRL37	187
J050/KF37	187
J050/S203	187
J050/R063	187
J100/CRL37	223
J100/KF37	223
J100/S203	223
J100/CR47	223
J100/KF47	223
J100/S204	223
J100/R063	223
J100/R080	223
J150/CRL37	225
J150/KF37	225
J150/S203	225
J150/CRL47	225
J150/KF47	225
J150/S204	225
J150/R063	225
J150/R080	225
J200/CRL37	241
J200/KF37	241
J200/S203	241
J200/CRL47	244
J200/KF47	241
J200/S204	241
J200/CRL67	248
J200/KF67	248
J200/S206	248
J200/R080	241
J200/R100	248

#### 13.2 Arrangement of combined-type

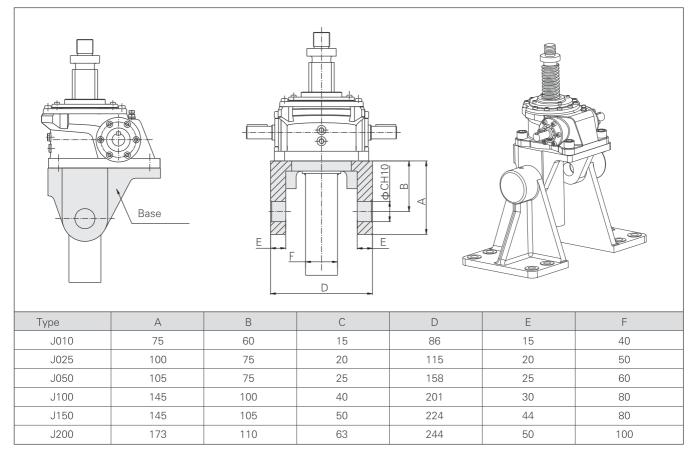




## 14 Attachment:

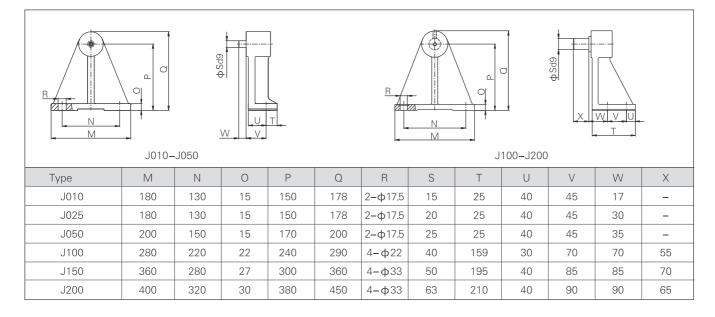
#### 14.1 Base(code UB21)

Bases are widely used in switching and inclining devices.



#### 14.2 Support legs(code UB22)

Bases and support legs are often used together to make lifting function in multiple directions.



#### 14.3 Handwheel(code UN08 ~ UN45)

(1) The manual torque=Required input torque(T)/Radius of handwheel (  $\varphi$  HD/2 )

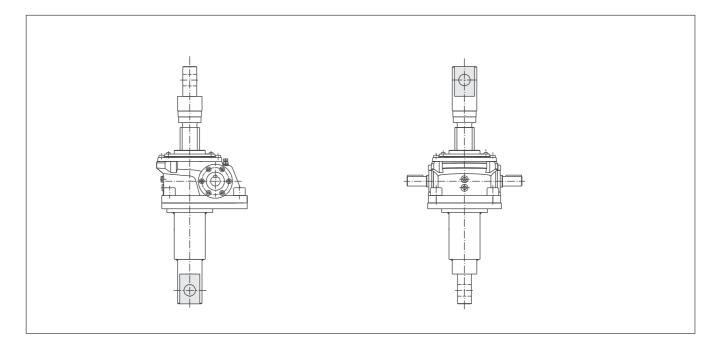
#### (2) Dimensions:

(mm)

Code	UN	108	U	J10	٩U	120	٩U	128	UN45		
Туре	HD	HL	HD	HL	HD	HL	HD	HL	HD	HL	
J010	80	72	100	85	_	-	_	-	_	-	
J025	_	_	100	90	200	100	280	114	_	-	
J050	_	-	-	-	200	111	280	129	_	-	
J100	-	-	-	-	_	-	280	129	450	145	
J150	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	450	145	
J200	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	450	162	

#### 14.4 Torque-arm mounted(Please consult)

Applicable to opening and reversing devices.





#### 14.5 Oil

Oil amount reference table:

Oil Amount Reference Table										Unit:(L)
Type Assembly Position	000#Extreme Pressure Grease/000#					VG220(Worm Gear Oil )				
	J010	J025	J050	J100	J150	J200	J300	J500	J750	J1000
D1、D3	0.1	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.25	0.6	2.5	5.5	9.5	14
D2	0.1	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.25	0.5	2	4.5	7.5	8

When ambient temperature is  $-20^\circ\!\text{C} \sim +40^\circ\!\text{C}\,,$ 

1.J010–J150 000# Extreme lubricant has been added when delivery, accessory code is V00;

2.J200–J1000 lubricant brand is VG220(ISO viscosity class), accessory code is V22;

3. Elevator operation process screw (nut) need to grease;

(1) When ambient temperature is lower than  $-10^{\circ}$ C,synthetic oil should be used;

(2) To ensure lifespan of the product, we recommend synthetic oil ;

(3) When ambient temperature exceeds the above range, please consult **BONENG**. Note:

14.6 For details about motor accessories, see motor slection.

14.7 Colour of standard allocation J010–J1000: (RAL5015)

Colour of Non-standard allocation can be customized according to customer requirements.



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