



POB

Maintenance free bushes

Stepping forward together with our customers

For more than 50 years, **SANKYO OILLESS** has been one of the leading manufacturers of maintenance-free sliding elements. As a leading supplier and pioneer in the production of stamping and press tool components for the automotive industry, **SANKYO OILLESS** supplies an products for many other applications such as mold making, engineering, packaging, heavy industry, aerospace and many more.

The technologies developed by **SANKYO OILLESS** have reduced or eliminated friction, wear and tear. In addition, **SANKYO OILLESS** provides services and quality products to offer you the best possible solutions for your requirements at all times.

The benefits of slide bearings versus roller bearings

In a variety of applications, designers are increasingly replacing roller bearings with slide bearings. In addition to ease of installation and cost effectiveness, slide bearings offer a number of distinct advantages. Slide bearings require less installation space, have a larger load bearing capacity, are maintenance-free or require little maintenance, are easier to assemble and are less susceptible to noise and vibration.

The following list gives an overview of the general advantages of bearings compared to bearings.

Slide bearing

- Higher load bearing capacity and reduced footprint
- Higher resistance to vibration and increased lifetime
- Easier installation
- Lower installation costs
- Increased shaft tolerances possible
- Compensates misalignment and reduces the edge load

Roller bearing

- sensitive to shock, vibration and edge load
- high costs for bearings, housings, counterfaces and - fixing materials
- large space required
- is prone to noise development

Technologies for top performance

SANKYO products are manufactured in our own plants and distributed worldwide.

We offer high quality maintenance-free sliding elements acc. to international standards and standards for use in

- pressing tools
- injection molds
- general engineering

As an experienced specialist, we have the appropriate know-how in tribology to always offer the best solutions for your needs. We supply a large portfolio of lubrication-free sliding elements and also offer custom products acc. to customer drawing.

Quality and performance are our constant commitment!

Buchsen mit Festschmierstoff

Die Festschmierstoffanteile müssen die Möglichkeit haben, sich in den Gleitspalt einzulagern. Dies geschieht einmal durch Abrieb und andererseits durch Ausquellen aus den Depots im Mikrometerbereich. Daraus folgt, daß eine Paarung mit Spiel „0“ bei Verwendung unserer Gleitelemente aus Bronze mit Festschmierstoff nicht möglich ist; dies würde unweigerlich zum Klemmen führen.

Buchsen aus Bronze mit Festschmierstoff, z. B. Typ SOB, verengen sich in der Bohrung nach dem Einfügen vom Toleranzbereich F7 auf einen Toleranzbereich H7. Voraussetzungen dafür sind:

- H7 *(die Toleranz der Gehäusebohrung)*
- eine entsprechende Wandstärke des Gehäuses
- die Einhaltung der optimalen Wandstärke der Buchse

Aus der Erfahrung der verschiedensten Einsatzfälle sollten folgende Toleranzfelder beim Gegenlaufpartner bevorzugt werden:

-
- h6 *(für höchste Präzision im Schnittwerkzeug- / Formenbau)*
- f7, e7 *(für hohe Genauigkeit im Allgemeinen Maschinenbau)*
- d8, e8 *(für hohe Belastung im Schwermaschinenbau)*
- e8 + D9 *(für Extremfälle im Anlagenbau / Ofenbetrieb / Off-shore-Bereich)*

Hinweis:

Bei sehr kleinen Bewegungen kann der Graphit sich nicht auf der kompletten Oberfläche einlagern. Sprechen Sie bitte mit der Technik wenn Sie sehr kleine Bewegungen realisieren wollen.

Gegenlaufpartner

Als Gegenlaufpartner kommen **nitrierte oder gehärtete Stähle** bzw. solche mit **hartverchromter Oberfläche** in Frage (**HRC > 35**).

Die Härte­differenz zwischen unserer Bronze mit FSS und dem Gegenlaufpartner sollte ca. **100 HB** betragen, um ein optimales Gleitverhalten zu gewährleisten.

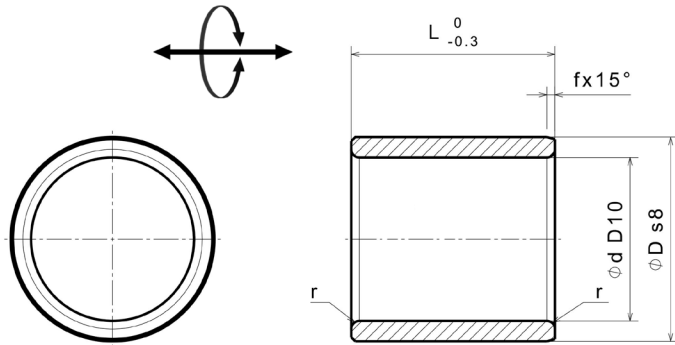
Die Oberfläche des Gegenlaufpartners sollte zwischen **Rz = 3...6,3 µm (geschliffen)** liegen.

Müssen Führungen, ähnlich wie bei Großwerkzeugen der Stanztechnik, während des Betriebes kontinuierlich auseinanderfahren, sollte der Gegenlaufpartner mit entsprechend großzügig ausgeführten Einlaufschrägen versehen werden.

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Article informationen



Properties:

Base material	Polyacetal
Self-lubricating	No
Max. surface pressure P	25 N/mm ²
	35 N/mm ² (with oil)
Max. sliding speed v	50 m/min
	200 m/min (with oil)
Max. P*v-Wert	100 N/mm ² x m/min
	200 N/mm ² x m/min (with oil)
Operating temperature	-50°C / +80°C

Article no.:	Article name:	Inner Ø d:	Outer Ø D:	Length L:	f:	r:
11604030	POB 4-6-3	4	6	3	0,1	0,1
11604040	POB 4-6-4			4		
11604050	POB 4-6-5			5		
11604060	POB 4-6-6			6		
11605030	POB 5-7-3	5	7	3		
11605040	POB 5-7-4			4		
11605050	POB 5-7-5			5		
11605060	POB 5-7-6			6		
11605080	POB 5-7-8	6	8	8		
11606040	POB 6-8-4			4		
11606050	POB 6-8-5			5		
11606060	POB 6-8-6			6		
11606080	POB 6-8-8	8	10	8		
11606100	POB 6-8-10			10		
11608050	POB 8-10-5			5	0,2	0,2
11608060	POB 8-10-6	10	12	6		
11608080	POB 8-10-7			7		
11608100	POB 8-10-10			10		
11608120	POB 8-10-12			12		
11608150	POB 8-10-15	12	14	15		
11610050	POB 10-12-5			5		
11610060	POB 10-12-6			6		
11610080	POB 10-12-8			8		
11610100	POB 10-12-10			10		
11610120	POB 10-12-12	16	18	12		
11610150	POB 10-12-15			15		
11610200	POB 10-12-20			20		
11612060	POB 12-14-6			6	0,3	0,3
11612080	POB 12-14-8	12	14	8		
11612100	POB 12-14-10			10		
11612120	POB 12-14-12			12		
11612150	POB 12-14-15			15		
11612200	POB 12-14-20	16	18	20		
11616100	POB 16-18-10			10	0,3	0,3
11616120	POB 16-18-12			12		
11616150	POB 16-18-15			15		
11616200	POB 16-18-20			20		
11616250	POB 16-18-25			25		

Article no.:	Article name:	Inner Ø d:	Outer Ø D:	Length L:	f:	r:
11616300	POB 16-18-30	16	18	30	0,3	0,3
11618100	POB 18-20-10	18	20	10		
11618120	POB 18-20-12			12		
11618150	POB 18-20-15			15		
11618200	POB 18-20-20			20		
11618250	POB 18-20-25			25		
11618300	POB 18-20-30			30		
11620150	POB 20-23-15	20	23	15		
11620200	POB 20-23-20			20		
11620250	POB 20-23-25			25		
11620300	POB 20-23-30			30		
11625150	POB 25-28-15	25	28	15		
11625200	POB 25-28-20			20		
11625220	POB 25-28-22			22		
11625250	POB 25-28-25			25		
11625300	POB 25-28-30			30		
11630200	POB 30-34-20	30	34	20		
11630250	POB 30-34-25			25		
11630300	POB 30-34-30			30		
11630400	POB 30-34-40			40		
11632200	POB 32-36-20	32	36	20		
11632250	POB 32-36-25			25		
11632300	POB 32-36-30			30		
11632400	POB 32-36-40			40		

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General and technical information



Material data

Material		SO#50SP2*	SO#50SP5	SO#50SP7	SO#50SP8	SO#50SP13	SO#50B
		<i>Hard brass with graphite</i>	<i>Alu-bronze with graphite</i>	<i>Alu-bronze with graphite</i>	<i>Hard brass with graphite</i>	<i>Bronze with graphite</i>	<i>Red brass with graphite</i>
Self-lubricating		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lubricant		Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite
Max. surface pressure [N/mm ²]		100	100	120	130	120	50
Max. sliding speed [m/min]		30	10	10	15	10	50
Max. P*v-Wert [N/mm ² * m/min]		200	150	200	200	200	100
Temperature [°C]	<i>Standard Max</i>	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +400
Friction coefficient**	<i>initial long term</i>	0,15 0,07	0,15 0,07	0,15 0,07	0,15 0,07	0,2 0,15	0,15 0,07
Brinell hardness [HB]		>210	>210	>260	220 ~ 260	>280	>60
Further information							
Elongation [%]		>12	>18	>2	>3	>0,5	>15
Density [kg/dm ³]		7,9	7,7	7,8	7,8	7,2	8,7
Tensile strength [N/mm ²]		>755	>686	>833	>700	>550	>195
Yield strength [N/mm ²]		>412	>372	>509	-	-	>105
E-Module [N/mm ²]		97000	108000	123600	108000	145000	96000
Thermal expansion [10 ⁻⁵ * grd.-1]		1,9	1,6	1,6	1,9	1,71	1,8

*: Material used according to SANKYO OILLESS standards

**: against steel, hardened and grinded

Tin bronze	Sinter-bronze	SO#50PB	CuSn8	SO#50S45C	SO#50F	Polyacetal
		<i>Ton bronze</i>	<i>acc. to DIN 17662</i>	<i>Steel with graphite</i>	<i>Grey cast iron with graphite</i>	<i>Plastic</i>
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
-	Oil	-	-	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite
80	50	80	40	30	5	25 35 (with oil)
20	300	50	120	10	10	50 200 (with oil)
-	96	100	-	80	50	100 200 (with oil)
-50 / +200 +300	-12 / +90	-50 / +200 +300	-200 / +200	-50 / +150	-50 / +150	-50 / +80
0,16	0,09	0,15 0,07	-	0,01	-	-
>80	>25	>80	-	>375	160 ~ 220	115 (HRR)
n						
>6	-	>5	-	19	-	73
8,7	6,5 ~ 7,0	8,2	8,8	7,8	7,1 ~ 7,3	1,4
>295	-	>295	-	>690	>250	69
>161	-	>161	-	-	-	-
108000	-	108000	115000	-	-	-
1,8	-	1,8	-	1,1	1	7,7

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General and technical information



Chemical resistance

Water

Material	SO#50SP2 SO#50SP8	SO#50B	SO#50SP5 SO#50SP7 SO#50SP13 SO#50AIB	SO#50F	SO#50S45C	Polyacetal
	<i>High strength brass casting</i>	<i>Red brass</i>	<i>Alu-bronze</i>	<i>Grey cast</i>	<i>Steel</i>	<i>Red brass mit FSS</i>
Fresh Water	○	◎	◎	X	◎	○
Sea Water	△	○	○	X	◎	○

Acid

Material	SO#50SP2 SO#50SP8	SO#50B	SO#50SP5 SO#50SP7 SO#50SP13 SO#50AIB	SO#50F	SO#50S45C	Polyacetal
	<i>High strength brass casting</i>	<i>Red brass</i>	<i>Alu-bronze</i>	<i>Grey cast</i>	<i>Steel</i>	
Alcohol	◎	◎	◎	-	◎	-
Formic acid	-	-	-	-	-	X
Chlorine (dry)	◎	◎	◎	-	◎	-
Chlorine (wet)	X	△	△	-	-	-
Chromic acid	X	X	X	X	-	-
Acetic acid	X	X	◎ (20°C) △ (118°C)	X	◎	○
Hydrochloric acid	-	○	○	X	-	X
Concentrated hydrochloric acid	X	X	△	X	X	-
Lactic acid	X	X	X	X	○	X
Phenol	-	-	-	-	-	X
Phosphoric acid	X	○	○	X	△	X
Nitric acid	X	X	X	X	○	-
Sulfuric acid (40-80%)	X	△	△	X	△	X* △**
Sulfuric acid (80-95%)	X	○	○	X	△	X* △**
Diluted hydrochloric acid	△	-	-	-	-	X
Hydrogen peroxide	△	○	○	X	○	-

*: High concentration

** : Low concentration

Explanation		
◎: Preferred	○: no problem in use	△: Affected
X: Not allowed for use	-: unknown	

Chemical resistance

Alkali

Material	SO#50SP2 SO#50SP8	SO#50B	SO#50SP5 SO#50SP7 SO#50SP13 SO#50AIB	SO#50F	SO#50S45C	Polyacetal
	<i>High strength brass casting</i>	<i>Red brass</i>	<i>Alu-bronze</i>	<i>Grey cast</i>	<i>Steel</i>	
Ammonia (dry)	◎	◎	◎	O	◎ (20°C) X (Gas)	X
Ammonia (wet)	X	X	X	O	◎ (20°C) X (Gas)	X
Ammonia (liquid)	X	X	X	-	◎	X
Iron chloride	X	O	O	X	△	-
Potassium hydroxide	O	O	O	-	-	-
Calcium chloride	X	O	O	△	O	-
Calcium hydroxide	O	◎	◎	O	-	O
Sodium hydroxide	O	O	O	-	◎	-
Sulfur (dry)	◎	O	O	△	-	O
Sulfur (wet)	X	X	X	△	-	O

Solvent

Material	SO#50SP2 SO#50SP8	SO#50B	SO#50SP5 SO#50SP7 SO#50SP13 SO#50AIB	SO#50F	SO#50S45C	Polyacetal
	<i>High strength brass casting</i>	<i>Red brass</i>	<i>Alu-bronze</i>	<i>Grey cast</i>	<i>Steel</i>	
Acetone	◎	◎	◎	O	◎	△
Benzene	-	-	-	-	-	△
Ethylene glycol	O	◎	◎	△	-	-
Carbon tetrachloride (dry)	◎	◎	◎	X	◎	-
Carbon tetrachloride (wet)	X	O	O	X	-	-
Methyl alcohol	◎	◎	◎	O	O	△
Toluene	◎	◎	◎	O	-	-

Explanation		
◎: Preferred	O: no problem in use	△: Affected
X: Not allowed for use	-: unknown	

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General and technical information



Chemical resistance

Grease and others

Material	SO#50SP2 SO#50SP8	SO#50B	SO#50SP5 SO#50SP7 SO#50SP13 SO#50AIB	SO#50F	SO#50S45C	Polyacetal
	<i>High strength brass casting</i>	<i>Red brass</i>	<i>Alu-bronze</i>	<i>Grey cast</i>	<i>Steel</i>	
Gasoline	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	○
Diesel	-	-	-	-	-	○
Crude oil	△	○	○	○	○	-
Lacquer	◎	◎	◎	△	-	-
Kerosene	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	-
Vegetable oil	◎	◎	◎	△	-	-
Lubricants	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○
Heavy oil	○	◎	◎	○	○	-
Animal oil	◎	◎	◎	-	-	-

Explanation		
◎: Preferred	○: no problem in use	△: Affected
X: Not allowed for use	-: unknown	

