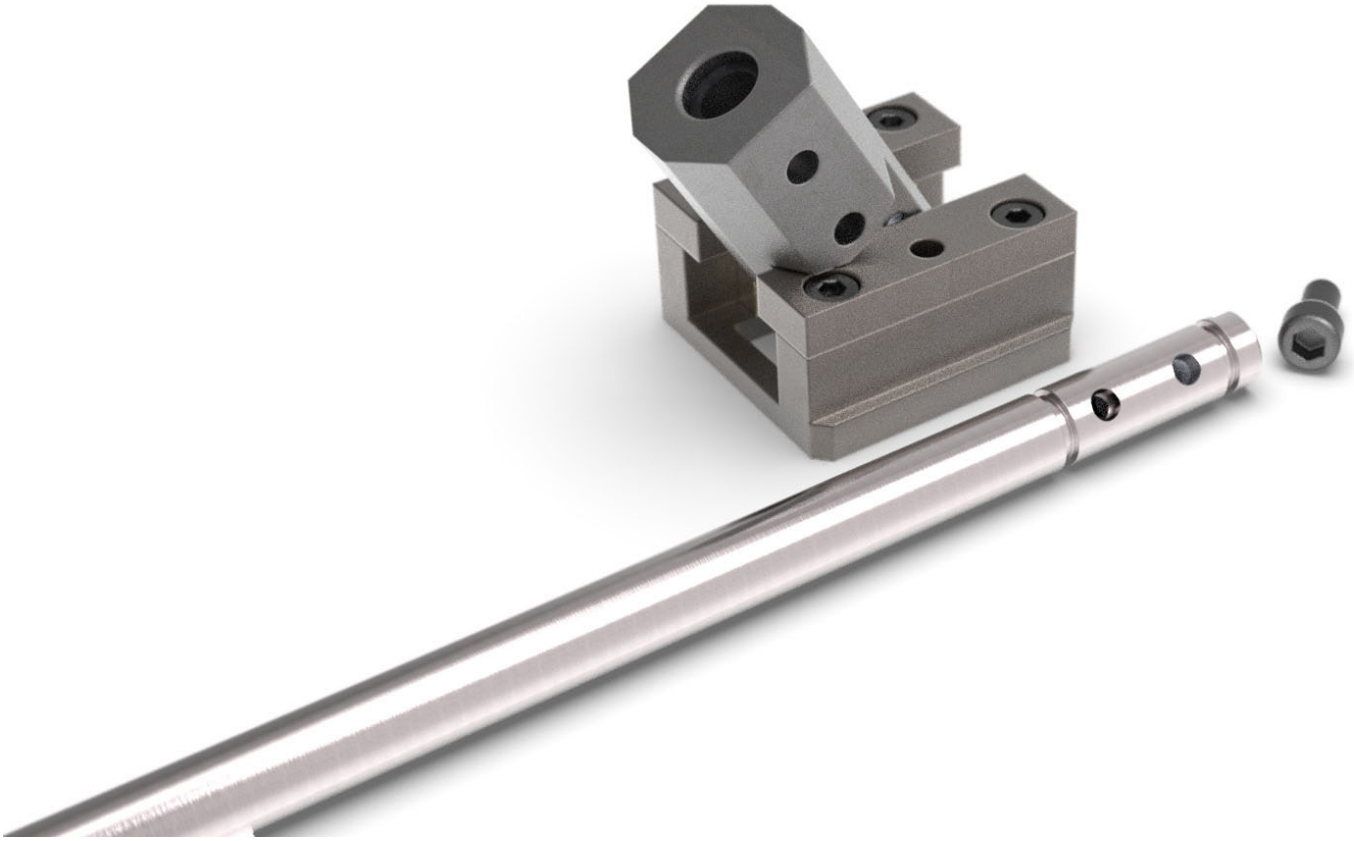
SANKYO OILLESS Industry GmbH



KOCU-KE
Inclined ejector units

Stepping foreard 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 footperint
- 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

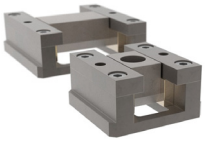
As an experienced specialist, we have the appropriate know-how in tribology to always offer the best solutions for your needs. We supply a large portfolio of lubrication-free sliding elements and also offer custom products acc. to customer drawing.

Quality and performance are our constant commitment!

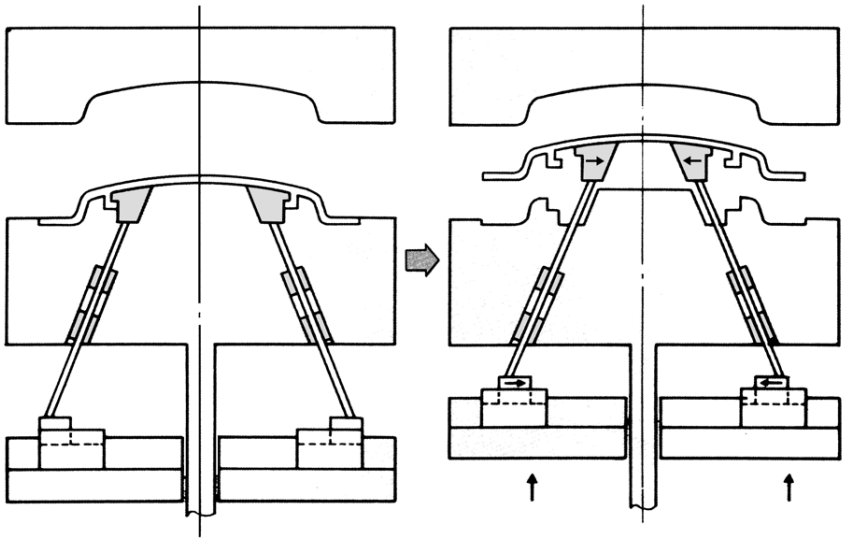
KOCU-Ejector core unit

Maintenance-free inclined core units for easy removing of moldings with undercuts.

All inclined ejector core units are self-lubricating till 300°C. The shaft is fixed with screws and dowel pins or clamping between ejector plates.

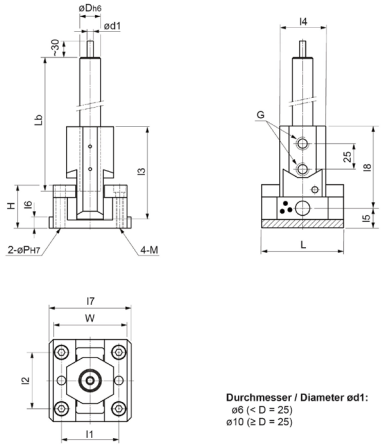
					
Model	**KOCU-S**	**KOCU-K**	**KOCU-KE**	**KOCU-F**	**KOCU-M**
Diameter	Ø8 - Ø45mm	Ø12 - Ø45mm	Ø16 - Ø30mm	Ø8 - Ø40mm	Ø16 - Ø40mm
Working angle	max. 30°	max. 20°	max. 30°	max. 30°	max. 30°
Feature	Variant with double width	with twin wall pin for directing cooling of the slide core	cooling water connections inside the mould	inclined slideway (0° - 20°)	inclined slideway (0° - 20°) with adjustment screw

Application example



KOCU-KE - Inclined ejector units

Article informationen



Properties:

Base material	Special brass (SO#50SP2)
Self-lubricating	Yes
Lubricant	Graphite

Article no.:	Article name:	Bolt Ø D:	Stroke:	Width W:	Length L:	Bolt length Lb:	Height H:
26009016	KOCU-KE-16-700	16	25	58	65	700	36
26009017	KOCU-KE-16-1000					1000	
26009020	KOCU-KE-20-700	20	30	72	80	700	42
26009021	KOCU-KE-20-1000					1000	
26009025	KOCU-KE-25-700	25	35	85	90	700	50
26009026	KOCU-KE-25-1000					1000	
26009030	KOCU-KE-30-700	30	40	93	100	700	55
26009031	KOCU-KE-30-1000					1000	

Article name:	l1:	l2:	l3:	l4:	l5:	l6:	l7:	l8:	G:	M (ISO 4762):	P (ISO 8734):
KOCU-KE-16	46	40	65	40	16	8	65	77	M10x1	4xM6	6
KOCU-KE-20	56	55		45	19	11	80	80		4xM8	8
KOCU-KE-25	66	65	78	52	22	15	93	90		4xM10	10
KOCU-KE-30	74	70			25		101	88			

Material data

Material		SO#50SP2*	SO#50SP5	SO#50SP7	SO#50SP8	SO#50SP13	SO#50B
		Hard brass with graphite	*Alu-bronze with graphite*	*Alu-bronze with graphite*	*Hard brass with graphite*	*Bronze with graphite*	*Red brass with graphite*
Self-lubricating		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lubricant		Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite	Graphite
Max. surface pressure *[N/mm²]*		100	100	120	130	120	50
Max. sliding speed *[m/min]*		30	10	10	15	10	50
Max. P*v-Wert *[N/mm² * m/min]*		200	150	200	200	200	100
Temperature *[°C]*	*Standard* *Max*	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +300	-50 / +200 +400
Friction coefficient**	*initial* *long term*	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 hardeness *[HB]*		>210	>210	>260	220 ~ 260	>280	>60
Further informatio							
Elongation *[%]*		>12	>18	>2	>3	>0,5	>15
Density *[kg/dm³]*		7,9	7,7	7,8	7,8	7,2	8,7
Tensile strength *[N/mm²]*		>755	>686	>833	>700	>550	>195
Yield strength *[N/mm²]*		>412	>372	>509	-	-	>105
E-Module *[N/mm²]*		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
		Ton bronze	*acc. to DIN 17662*	*Steel with graphite*	*Grey cast iron with graphite*	*Plastic*
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

Chemical resistance

Water

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

Acid

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

**: High concentration*

***: Low concentration*

Explanation		
◎: Preferred	O: 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
	High strength brass casting	*Red brass*	*Alu-bronze*	*Grey cast*	*Steel*	
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
	High strength brass casting	*Red brass*	*Alu-bronze*	*Grey cast*	*Steel*	
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	

Chemical resistance

Grease and others

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

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

Maintenance and lubrication

Before inserting the sliding elements, clear the mounting surfaces of the housing. An oil film on the back surface will make it easier to mount the bearing. Before mounting the axle, lubricate the sliding surfaces with a light greasy film to avoid wear of the inlet and to activate the solid lubricant.

The following greases should be preferred:

ELKALUB GLS 364	ELKALUB	120°C	For the food industry
ELKALUB GLS 595/N2	ELKALUB	300°C	For the food industry
ELKALUB GLS 993 H1	ELKALUB	150°C	For the food industry
GLEITMO 805	FUCHS	110°C	
ALTEMP QNB 50	KLÜBER	150°C	
Klüberalfa DH 3-350	KLÜBER	230°C	
Klüberfood NH1 CH 2-150	KLÜBER	250°C	For the food & pharmaceutical industry
Klübertemp GR AR 555	KLÜBER	250°C	
PARALIQ P 68	KLÜBER	100°C	For the food & pharmaceutical industry
Gadus S2 V100 2	SHELL	130°C	
Gadus S3 V100 2	SHELL	160°C	
Multi-purpose grease Nr.12511	PRESSOL	80°C	

The greases have to be free of Additives like MoS2 (molybdenum disulfide) and EP.

The work to be carried out is usually limited to an inspection of the wear in the period from ½ to 2 years, depending on the duration of use and load. After each disassembly, a single re-greasing should be carried out, but the sintered sliding film of solid lubricant should not be removed. Continuous introduction of lubricant is not necessary, as the parts are maintenance-free under consideration of the application criteria for sliding elements made of bronze with solid lubricant.

Transport and storage

The parts are to be stored dust-free and dry, mechanical damages during transport and storage are to be avoidded. Contact with organic and inorganic solvents must also be prevented, as this may destroy the solid lubricant.