SANKYO OILLESS Industry GmbH

SLB-505 & SLB-506
Pillow block bearings

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!

Bushings with graphite

For a good distribution of the solid lubricant between the sliding element and the sliding partner, a small sliding gap is needed. This happens once by abrasion and by swelling from the depots in the micrometer range. As a result, pairing with clearance „0“ is not possible using our bronze lubricants with solid lubricant, which would inevitably result in jamming.

Bronze bushings with for example type SOB, narrows in the bore after insertion of the tolerance range F7 to a tolerance range H7. Prerequisites for this are:

- H7 *(the tolerance of the housing bore)*
- a corresponding wall thickness of the housing
- the control of the best wall strength of the socket
-

From the experience of the most diverse use cases, the following tolerance fields should be used when against run partner preferred:

- h6 *(for the highest precision in cutting tool / mold construction)*
- f7, e7 *(for highest accuracy in general engineering)*
- d8, e8 *(for highest accuracy in general engineering)*
- e8 + D9 *(for highest accuracy in general engineering)*

Attention

The graphite cannot be deposited on the entire surface with very small movements. Please contact the technical department if you want to realise very small movements.

Sliding partners

Suitable sliding partners for Sankyo Oilless Bushes and Plates are **gas nitrated or hardened steel** alloys with **HRC > 35**.

In order to ensure an optimal sliding beahaviour, the difference in hardeness between the sliding material and sliding partner should at least be **100 HB**.

The surface roughness of the sliding partner should be **Rz = 3...6,3 µm (grinding)**.

If guides, like in large dies of punching tools, are continuously moved apart during operation, the counterpart partner should be provided with correspondingly generous centering chamfers.

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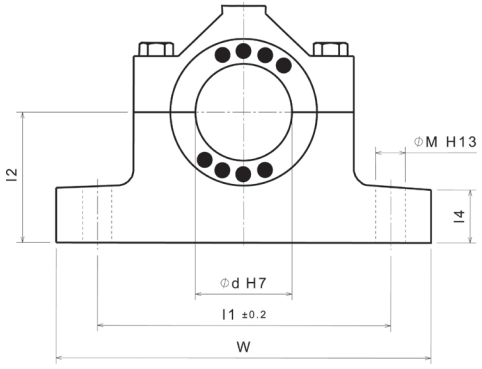
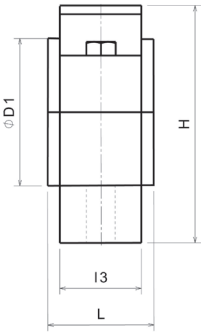
Article informationen





Properties:

Base material	Special brass (SO#50SP2)
Self-lubricating	Yes
Lubricant	Graphite
Max. surface pressure P	100 N/mm²
Max. sliding speed v	30 m/min
Max. P*v-Wert	200 N/mm² x m/min
Operating temperature	-50°C / +200°C (max. 300°C)
Friction coefficient	0,07

Article no.:	Article name:	Inner Ø d:	Width W:	Length L:	Height H:	D1:	l1:	l2:	l3:	l4:	M (DIN EN 20273):
635505025	SLB-505-25	25	165	45	85	45	125	40	40	22	M12
635505030	SLB-505-30	30				50					
635505035	SLB-505-35	35	180	50	100	55	140	50	45	25	
635505040	SLB-505-40	40				60					
635505045	SLB-505-45	45	210	55	120	65	160	60	50	30	M16
635505050	SLB-505-50	50				70					
635505055	SLB-505-55	55	225	60	140	75	175	70	55	35	
635505060	SLB-505-60	60				80					
635505065	SLB-505-65	65	270	65	160	95	210	80	60	40	M20
635505070	SLB-505-70	70				100					
635505075	SLB-505-80	80	290	75	180	110	230	90	70	45	
635505080	SLB-505-90	90	330	85	200	120	265	100	80	50	M24
635505090	SLB-505-100	100	355	95	220	130	290	110	90	55	
635505100	SLB-505-110	110				140					
635505110	SLB-505-120	120	420	110	260	155	340	130	100	60	M30
635505120	SLB-505-125	125				160					
635505125	SLB-505-130	130				165					
635505130	SLB-505-140	140	440	125	300	175	360	150	120	65	
635505140	SLB-505-150	150				185					

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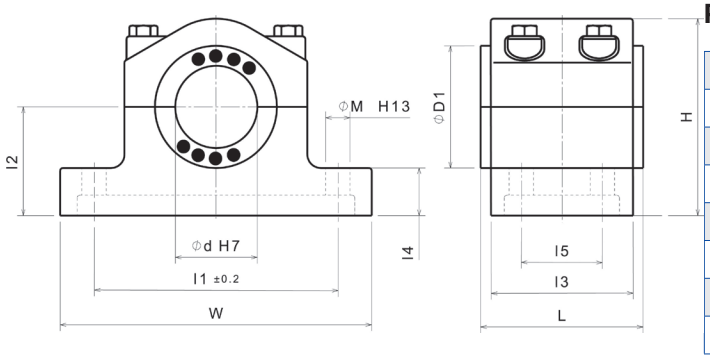

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635506055	SLB-506-55	55	230	120	145	90	180	80	105	35	60	M16
635506060	SLB-506-60	60				90						
635506070	SLB-506-70	70	260	130	165	100	210	90	115	45	65	
635506080	SLB-506-80	80	300	140	190	110	240	100	130	50	70	M20
635506090	SLB-506-90	90	330	160	200	130	270	100	140	50	80	
635506100	SLB-506-100	100	360	180	210	140	300	110	155	55	90	M24
635506110	SLB-506-110	110				150						
635506120	SLB-506-120	120	400	200	245	170	330	120	170	60	100	
635506125	SLB-506-125	125				170						
635506130	SLB-506-130	130				170						
635506140	SLB-506-140	140	440	220	260	190	360	130	190	65	110	M30
635506150	SLB-506-150	150				200						
635506160	SLB-506-160	160	530	260	340	215	450	170	220	70	130	
635506180	SLB-506-180	180				240						
635506200	SLB-506-200	200	680	300	480	260	580	240	260	80	160	
635506220	SLB-506-220	220				280						
635506240	SLB-506-240	240	750	355	515	310	630	265	300	100	180	M36
635506260	SLB-506-260	260				330						
635506280	SLB-506-280	280	850	400	610	355	700	315	335	120	200	M42
635506300	SLB-506-300	300				375						

Finishing

SANKYO OILLESS - bronze is easy to machine. Basically, there is no great difference between the machining of our products and normal steel. No special tools are required but be sure to use sharp and preferably new tools.

Milling

The use of cooling lubricants is recommended by using HSS or carbide tools. First pre-roughing to approx. distance of 0,3mm to nominal. In general: Milling / rough machining with little effort, slow forward feed, at high rotation-speeds and small depths of cut.

Drilling

The use of cooling lubricants is recommended by using HSS or carbide tools. Drill as with normal steel and if it´s necessary increase the forward feed with same rotation-speed. Flat plates have to be drilled from backside and countersink on the sliding surface if it´s necessary to drill through a solid-lubricant depot.

Grinding

The use of cooling lubricants is recommended by working with grinding wheels.

Grain size	46 - 60
Material	Silicon carbid
Rotation speed	1500 U/min
Working speed	30 m/min

Reaming

The use of cooling lubricants is recommended by using HSS reamers. Proceed as with normal steel and if it´s necessary increase the forward feed with same rotation-speed.

Turning

Example (up to 100mm)	External turning	Internal turning
Rotation speed	approx. 1000 U/min	approx. 500 U/min
Feed rate	ca. 0,1 m/min	approx. 0,07 m/min
Tool	Carbide	Carbide

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 information							
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.