



We make it **possible**

INDUSTRY CATALOG

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We make it **possible**

**Creator of solutions to ensure the vibration
insulation, acoustic, dynamic sealing and power
transmission functions.**

SERVICES

TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

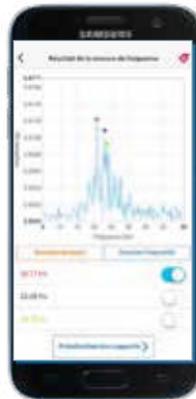
The Hutchinson Paulstra's commercial team support you in the right choice of product for your project.

Thanks to our technical recommendations software, our experts analyse your data and external context to extract a transmissibility curve.

PAULSTRASOFT MOBILE APPLICATION

The Paulstrasoft Mobile application allows to measure the vibratory frequency of a machine in operation and to recommend a suitable antivibration support.

It is free to use and download on the App Store (iOS) and the Play Store (Android).



VIBRO-ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS

Hutchinson Paulstra brings you its experience for the “in situ” measurement, in order to give a “vibroacoustic” diagnostic of your installation as well as in the implementation of solutions in your environment.

Our services :

- On-site displacement
- Vibratory and acoustic recording
- Analyzing of the results in our place
- A detailed report
- Proposing and supplying the antivibration and acoustic solutions

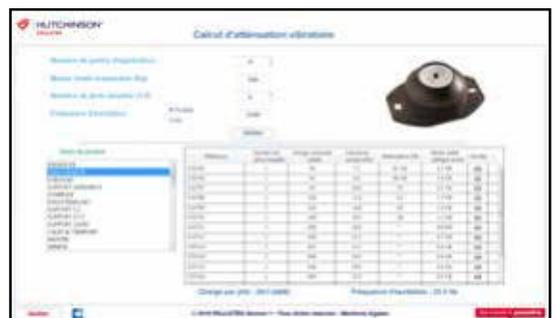


PAULSTRASOFT

Paulstrasoft software allows to determine the appropriate antivibratory solution to meet your expectations. It is free to download and use.

This antivibratory mount preselection tool offers several functions :

- vibratories attenuations
- stops calculations
- shocks responses calculations
- products datasheets

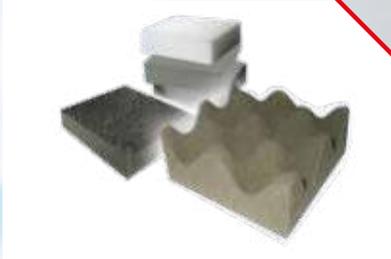




ELASTOMER MOUNTS

page 21

A complete range bringing a technical solution to neutralize the noise transmission and vibrations, and ensure a protection against shocks.



ACOUSTIC FOAMS

page 169

A complete range of complex insulations and acoustics foams to reduce the airborne noises (insulation, absorption and damping).



METAL MOUNTS

page 193

Reduce considerably the float and the frictions, the bushes minimize wear on moving parts and noises.



FLEXIBLE BUSHES

page 269

Power Transmission from 2,5 to 100 000 N.m allowing to absorb radial, axial and angular misalignment as well as couple irregularities.



FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS

page 293

Power transmission from 2,5 to 100 000 N.m allowing to absorb radial, axial and angular misalignment as well as couple irregularities.



DYNAMIC SEALINGS

page 344

Seals for rotating shafts. More than 2 000 references constantly evolving on materials and profiles, allowing to satisfy on industrial market requirements.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	
Ardamp	E1FH2507	130 - 131	Bump stop	512991	97 - 98	Engine mounting system	905206	95	
Ardamp	E1FH76		Bump stop	519186		Evidgom	810002	68-69	
Ardamp	E1FH77		Bump stop	519805		Evidgom	810003	68-69	
Ardamp	E1FH78		Evidgom	810004	60				
Ardamp	E1FH781		Evidgom	810005	68-69				
Ardamp	E1FH866		Evidgom	810006	68				
Axoflex	615203	Cardaflex	622311	Evidgom		810008			
Axoflex	615204	Cardaflex	622312	Evidgom		810009			
Axoflex	615206	Cardaflex	622315	Evidgom		810012	68-69		
Axoflex	615208	Cardaflex	622320	Evidgom		810013	68		
Axoflex	615210	Cardaflex	622401	Evidgom		810014	60; 68		
Axoflex	615212	Cardaflex	622402	Evidgom		810015			
Axoflex	615253	Cardaflex	622403	Evidgom		810016			
Axoflex	615254	Cardaflex	622404	Evidgom		810019	68		
Axoflex	615256	Cardaflex	622405	Evidgom		810020	68		
Axoflex	615258	Cardaflex	622406	Evidgom		810022	60		
Axoflex	615260	Conical stop	512251	Evidgom		810023			
Axoflex	615262	Conical stop	512301	Evidgom	810025				
Axoflex	615406	Conical stop	512307	Evidgom	810029				
Axoflex	615408	Conical stop	512501	Evidgom	810035				
Axoflex	615410	Conical stop	512502	Evidgom	810046				
Axoflex	615412	Conical stop	512503	Evidgom	810642				
Axoflex	615414	Conical stop	512515	Evidgom	810644				
Axoflex	615418	Conical stop	512516	Evidgom	810645				
Axoflex	615440	Conical stop	512517	Evidgom	810653				
Axoflex	615442	Conical stop	512601	Evidgom	810655				
Axoflex	615444	Conical stop	512608	Evidgom	810666				
Axoflex	615456	Conical stop	512700	Evidgom	810669				
Axoflex	615458	Conical stop	512721	Evidgom	810731				
Axoflex	615460	Conical stop	512951	Evidgom	810732				
Axoflex	615462	Evidgom	810733	60;68;69					
Axoflex	615464	Evidgom	810734	60					
Axoflex	615468	Evidgom	810735	60					
Axoflex	615490	Cylindrical sandwich	539539	Evidgom	810736	68;69			
Axoflex	615492	Cylindrical sandwich	539796	Evidgom	810766	68;69			
Axoflex	615494	Cylindrical sandwich	539900	Evidgom	810768	74;75			
Batra	541050	Cylindrical sandwich	539904	Evidgom	810769	74;75			
Batra	541082	Cylindrical sandwich	539937	Evidgom	810770	74;75			
Batra	541083	Cylindrical sandwich	539938	Evidgom	810773	74;75			
Batra	541100	Cylindrical sandwich	539983	Evidgom	810775	66;74;75			
Batra	541112	Cylindrical sandwich	544051	Evidgom	810776	66;74;75			
Batra	541144	Cylindrical sandwich	544078	Evidgom	810779	74;75			
Batra	541145	Cylindrical sandwich	544079	Evidgom	810780	74;75			
Batra	541146	Cylindrical sandwich	544080	Evidgom	810784	66;74;75			
Batra	541174	Diabolo	521201	57	Flexible bushes	531***	285-290		
Batra	541175	Diabolo	521300		Flexible bushes	560***	282-286		
Batra	541185	Diabolo	521403		Flexible bushes	561***	281-285		
Batra	541249	Diabolo	521571		Flexible bushes	562***	291		
Batra	541250	Diabolo	521572		Flexible bushes	563***	289		
Beca	533108	Diabolo	521602		Flexible bushes	568***	289		
Beca	533109	Diabolo	521801		Flexible bushes	861***	281-284		
Beca	533151	Diabolo	521802		Flexible bushes	862***	284		
Beca	533152	Diabolo	521951		Flexible bushes	864***	282-283		
Beca	533202	Diabolo stop	511571		Flexible bushes	866***	287		
Beca	533203	Diabolo stop	511572		Flexible bushes	867***	287		
Beca	533581	Diabolo stop	511601		59	Flexible element Cardaflex	622108	330	
Beca	533609	Diabolo stop	511801	Flexible element Cardaflex		622110			
Beca	533623	Diabolo stop	511951	Flexible element Cardaflex		622111			
Beca	533641	Disc drive suspension	E4330F	119		Flexible element Cardaflex	622112		
Beca	533652	Engine mounting system	905201	95		Flexible element Cardaflex	622115		
Beca	533661	Engine mounting system	905202			Flexible element Cardaflex	622120		
Beca	533681	Engine mounting system	905203			Flexible element Cardaflex	622210		
Bump stop	512389	97 - 98	Engine mounting system	905201		95	Flexible element Cardaflex		622211
			Engine mounting system	905202			Flexible element Cardaflex		622211
			Engine mounting system	905203			Flexible element Cardaflex		622112

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page
Flexible element Cardaflex	622115	330	Isodyne	551571	111	Metallic suspensions	V1209	261
Flexible element Cardaflex	622120		Metallic suspensions	V1210	263			
Flexible element Cardaflex	622210		Isoflex	552231	109	Metallic suspensions	V125	236
Flexible element Cardaflex	622211		Isoflex	552241		Metallic suspensions	V164	238
Flexible element Cardaflex	622212		Isoflex	552428		Metallic suspensions	V168	2438
Flexible element Cardaflex	622215		Juboflex	632017	316 ; 320	Metallic suspensions	V1B1114	248
Flexible element Cardaflex	622220	Juboflex	632023	Metallic suspensions		V1B1115		
Flexible element Juboflex	632500	Juboflex	632025	Metallic suspensions		V1B1116	248-249	
Flexible element Juboflex	632502	Juboflex	632027	Metallic suspensions		V1B1134		
Flexible element Juboflex	632503	Juboflex	632029	Metallic suspensions		V1B1135		
Flexible element Juboflex	632505	Juboflex	632031	Metallic suspensions		V1B1136		
Flexible element Juboflex	632507	Juboflex	632043	Metallic suspensions	V1B-5984-01	263		
Flexible element Juboflex	632508			Metallic suspensions	V1B-5984-11	263		
Flexible element Juboflex	632511	Juboflex «S»	632260	322	Metallic suspensions	V1H5023	244	
		Juboflex «S»	632261		Metallic suspensions	V1H5025	244	
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632550	Juboflex «S»	632262		Metallic suspensions	V1H-6000	246	
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632551	Juboflex «S»	632263		Metallic suspensions	V1H-6100	246	
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632552	Juboflex «S»	632264		Metallic suspensions	V1H751	242	
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632553	Juboflex «S»	632265		Metallic suspensions	V1H752	242	
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632554			Metallic suspensions	V1N303	260		
Flexible element Juboflex «S»	632555	Juboflex with separate hub	632205	Metallic suspensions	V1N304			
		Juboflex with separate hub	632210	Metallic suspensions	V1N305			
Flexible element Miniflex	633501	Juboflex with separate hub	632217	Metallic suspensions	V1N306			
Flexible element Miniflex	633510	Juboflex with separate hub	632226	Metallic suspensions	V1N308			
Flexible element Miniflex	633520			Metallic suspensions	V318		234	
Flexible element Miniflex	633540			Metallic suspensions	V402-MG	240		
Flexible element Miniflex	633640			Metallic suspensions	V43	226		
		Levaflex stop	514085	Metallic suspensions	V44			
		Levaflex stop	514110	Metallic suspensions	V45			
		Levaflex stop	514130	Metallic suspensions	V46			
Flexible element MPP	633551	Levaflex stop	514160	Metallic suspensions	V47		228	
Flexible element MPP	633552			Metallic suspensions	VE101		255	
Flexible element MPP	633553	Low deflection mount	539966	Metallic suspensions	VE111			
Flexible element MPP	633554	Low deflection mount	539967	Metallic suspensions	VE112			
Flexible element MPP	633555	Low deflection mount	539985	Metallic suspensions	VE113			
		Low deflection mount	552320					
		Low deflection mount	552321					
Flexible element Straflex	635619			Miniflex	530801	101		
Flexible element Straflex	635631			Miniflex	530802			
Flexible element Straflex	635632			Miniflex	530805			
Flexible element Straflex	635633	Metallic cushions	CH***	Miniflex	530806			
Flexible element Straflex	635634	Metallic cushions	MC***	Miniflex	530807			
Flexible element Straflex	635635	Metallic cushions	V3CNCH***					
Flexible element Straflex	635636	Metallic cushions	V3CNVJ***	215; 224				
Flexible element Straflex	635637	Metallic cushions	VI***	215;221;222	Miniflex	633010	308	
		Metallic cushions	VJ***	215	Miniflex	633020		
Flexible stud Axoflex	525210				Miniflex	633038		
Flexible stud Axoflex	525211	Metallic cushions for pipework	000 51 42*	224	Miniflex	633039		
Flexible stud Axoflex	525400	Metallic cushions for pipework	000 51 43*	224	Miniflex	633040		
Flexible stud Axoflex	525403	Metallic cushions for pipework	V3CNVJ***	215-224	Miniflex	633041		
		Metallic cushions for pipework	V6056K01	224	Miniflex	633044		
Flexible stud GV	523102	Metallic cushions for pipework	V6057K01		Miniflex	633047		
Flexible stud GV	523401	Metallic cushions for pipework	V6058K01					
Flexible stud GV	523801	Metallic cushions for pipework	VI700	215; 222	Mount 22000	530903	85-86	
Flexible stud GV	523902	Metallic cushions for pipework	VI786	215; 222				
					MPP	633051	312	
Flex-Loc	530909	89	Metallic suspensions	7002	251	MPP		633052
			Metallic suspensions	MV70	252	MPP		633053
GB 530 mount	530901	159	Metallic suspensions	MV71	253	MPP		633054
			Metallic suspensions	MV72	253	MPP		633055
			Metallic suspensions	MV73	253			
GV coupling	613101	343	Metallic suspensions	MV801	259	Nivofix	530810	100
GV coupling	613400		Metallic suspensions	MV803	259	Nivofix	530815	
GV coupling	613800		Metallic suspensions	PDM***	229	Nivofix	530820	
GV coupling	613901		Metallic suspensions	SP539	232	Nivofix	530825	
GV coupling	613902		Metallic suspensions	SP55*W	230	Nivofix	530830	
GV coupling	613903		Metallic suspensions	SP56*W	230	Nivofix	530835	
Isodyne	551321	111	Metallic suspensions	V118	234	Nivofix	530840	
Isodyne	551441	111	Metallic suspensions	V120	236	Nivofix	530850	

Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	
Other mounting system	534079	139	Radiaflex (Stops;Support)	520***	56	Sandwich	539992	71	
Other mounting system	534135	139	Radiaflex (Stops;Support)	521***	55;57;344	Sandwich	544051	72	
Other mounting system	538076	140							
Other mounting system	539004	141	Radiaflex R coupling	610406	342	S.C. mount	531201	79 - 80	
Other mounting system	539214	140	Radiaflex R coupling	610503		S.C. mount	531216		
Other mounting system	539243	139	Radiaflex R coupling	611108		S.C. mount	531240		
Other mounting system	539377	140	Radiaflex R coupling	611113		S.C. mount	531259		
Other mounting system	539743	141	Radiaflex R coupling	611116		S.C. mount	531261		
			Radiaflex R coupling	611208		S.C. mount	531301		
Paulstradyn	533701	64 - 66	Radiaflex R coupling	611213		S.C. mount	531327		
Paulstradyn	533702		Radiaflex R coupling	611216		S.C. mount	531401		
Paulstradyn	533703		Radiaflex R coupling	611408		S.C. mount	531402		
Paulstradyn	533704		Radiaflex R coupling	611412		S.C. mount	531611		
Paulstradyn	533705		Radiaflex R coupling	611416		S.C. mount	531701		
Paulstradyn	533706		Radiaflex R coupling	611512		S.C. mount	531702		
Paulstradyn	533707		Radiaflex R coupling	611612		S.C. mount	531714		
Paulstradyn	533708					S.C. mount	531902		
Paulstradyn	533709			Ring and bushing	530907	114	S.C. mount	531931	
Paulstradyn	533710			Ring and bushing	530908		S.C. mount	531932	
Paulstradyn	533711					S.C. mount	531933		
Paulstradyn	533712			RTP coupling	612203	334 - 335	S.C. mount	531939	
Paulstradyn	533713			RTP coupling	612204		S.C. mount	531940	
Paulstradyn	533714			RTP coupling	612206		S.C. mount	531941	
Paulstradyn	533715		RTP coupling	612208	S.C. mount		531947		
Paulstradyn	533716		RTP coupling	612210					
Paulstradyn	533717		RTP coupling	612212			S.C.P. mounting	530120	
Paulstradyn	533718		RTP coupling	612406	334		S.C.P. mounting	530220	
Paulstradyn	533719		RTP coupling	612408			S.C.P. mounting	530420	
			RTP coupling	612410	335				
Paulstrafloat	544395	77	RTP coupling	612412			Seals for sliding shafts	71****	376-378
Paulstrafloat	544396		RTP coupling	612416					
Paulstrafloat	544397		RTP coupling	612606	Seals for rotating shafts		72/77/79****	362-375	
			RTP coupling	612608					
Paulstrane	820295	190	RTP coupling	612612			S.L.F.	555005	
Paulstrane	820316		RTP coupling	612613		S.L.F.	555006		
Paulstrane	820318		RTP coupling	612616		S.L.F.	555007		
Paulstrane	820319								
Paulstrane	820340			Sandwich	519821	71	Special bump stop	514202	
Paulstrane	820341			Sandwich	519822		Special bump stop	534501	
Paulstrane	820349			Sandwich	519823	Special bump stop	813501		
Paulstrane	820350			Sandwich	534455	72	Special bump stop	813504	
Paulstrane	820353			Sandwich	534456		Special bump stop	813506	
Paulstrane	820369			Sandwich	534646		Special bump stop	817505	
				Sandwich	534647		Special bump stop	817605	
Polyflex	532300		105	Sandwich	539267	71	Special bump stop	E1V***	98
Polyflex	532500			Sandwich	539520				
Polyflex	532561			Sandwich	539537		Special electronics	E1E11S**AL	124
Polyflex	532563	Sandwich		539607	Special electronics		E1E11S**EC	123	
Polyflex	532750	Sandwich		539608	Special electronics		E1E12S**AL	124	
		Sandwich		539612	Special electronics		E1E12S**ED	123	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521128	55; 344	Sandwich	539613	Special electronics	E1E13S**AL	124		
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521201	57; 344	Sandwich	539701	Special electronics	E1E13S**EE	123		
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521300	57	Sandwich	539806	72	Special electronics	E1E21S**AL	123	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521403	57	Sandwich	539820	71	Special electronics	E1E22S**AL	125	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521571	57; 344	Sandwich	539821		Special electronics	E1E23S**AL	125	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521572		Sandwich	539823		Special electronics	E1E31S**AL	126	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521602	57	Sandwich	539832		Special electronics	E1E32S**AL	126	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521801		Sandwich	539833		Special electronics	E1E4045	121-122	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521802		Sandwich	539835		Special electronics	E1E41S**EB	127	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	521951	57; 344	Sandwich	539890		Special electronics	E1E42S**EC		
			Sandwich	539898		72	Special electronics	E1E43S**ED	
Radiaflex (Flexible stud RTP)	522090	335	Sandwich	539903		71	Special electronics	E1E931S	121-122
Radiaflex (Flexible stud RTP)	522131		Sandwich	539917		72	Special electronics	E1E941S**EB	128
			Sandwich	539924	71	Special electronics	E3PEPL	118	
Radiaflex (Stops)	511***	55	Sandwich	539933		Special electronics	E3RP05***	116	
Radiaflex (Stops)	513601	55	Sandwich	539939		Special electronics	E3RP06***	;	
Radiaflex (Stops)	513801	55; 59	Sandwich	539940		72	Special electronics	E3RP07***	117

Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page	Designation	Reference	Page		
Special electronics	E3RP09***	117	Straflex with separate hub	635307	326	VIB LD 03	E1RP-3805	145		
Special electronics	E3RP20***	116 ; 117	Straflex with separate hub	635308	326	VIB LD 03	E1RP-3806			
Special electronics	E3RP21***					VIB LD 03	E1RP-3807			
Special electronics	E3RP22***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841000	173	VIB LD 03		E1RP-3808	
Special electronics	E3RP23***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841001	176	VIB LD 03		E1RP-3809	
Special electronics	E3RP24***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841002	177	VIB LD 03		E4353	
Special electronics	E3RP25***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841003	183				
Special electronics	E3RP26***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841004	185	VIB VHD 75		552450	
Special electronics	E3RP28***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841005	187	VIB VHD 75		552451	
Special electronics	E3RP29***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841006	173	VIB VHD 75		552452	
Special electronics	E3RP31***			Strasonic acoustic foam	841007	171	VIB VHD 75	552453		
Special electronics	E3RP32***		Strasonic acoustic foam	841010	173	VIB VHD 75	552454			
Special electronics	E3RP34***		Strasonic acoustic foam	841011	175	VIB VHD 75	E1N-3392***			
Special electronics	E3RP35***		Strasonic acoustic foam	841012	177		164			
Special electronics	E4432F01	117				Vibcable	V3CA8010	257 - 258		
			Structural dumping system	820189	143	Vibcable	V3CA8020			
Special packaging	E1C2321	133	Structural dumping system	820248		Vibcable	V3CA8030			
Special packaging	E1T2105	134				Vibcable	V3CA8040			
			Suspension of equipement	544172	135	Vibcable	V3CA8060			
			Suspension of equipement	544184			Vibcable		V3CA8080	
Stabiflex	530603	74			107	Vibcable	V3CA8090			
Stabiflex	530613						Vibcable		V3CA8100	
Stabiflex	530622			Traxiflex		535600			Vibcable	V3CA8110
Stabiflex	530642			Traxiflex		535603			Vibcable	V3CA8120
Stabiflex	530652			Traxiflex		535611		Vibcable	V3CA8140	
			Traxiflex	535612						
S.T.C.	539190	83	Traxiflex	535621		Vibmar	E1N101	149		
S.T.C.	539191			Traxiflex	535622		Vibmar	E1N104	150	
S.T.C.	539886						Vibmar	E1N106	150	
S.T.C.	539887			Triaxdyn	905233	93	Vibmar	E1N2296	148	
S.T.C.	539920									
S.T.C.	539951									
			VIB HD 45	E1N-3454	153 - 154					
			VIB HD 45	E1N-3455			Vibraflot	357	266	
			VIB HD 45	E1N-3456		Vibraflot	961	266		
			VIB HD 45	E1N-3628						
			VIB HD 50	552301	151	Vibsol	V6080	219		
			VIB HD 50	552302						
Straflex	635100	324	VIB HD 50	552303			X type flexible mounts	E1M-3950-01	160	
Straflex	635105			VIB HD 50		552304		X type flexible mounts		E1M-3951-01
Straflex	635106			VIB HD 50		552305		X type flexible mounts		E1M-3952-01
Straflex	635301			VIB HD 50		552306		X type flexible mounts		E1M-3953-01
Straflex	635302			VIB HD 50	552307		X type flexible mounts	E1M-3954-01		
Straflex	635303						X type flexible mounts	E1M-3955-01		
Straflex	635304			VIB HD 56	E1N-4001	157	X type flexible mounts	E1M-3956-01		
				VIB HD 56	E1N-4066			X type flexible mounts		E1M-3957-01
						X type flexible mounts	E1M-3958-01			
Straflex with separate hub	635305	326								
Straflex with separate hub	635306	326	VIB LD 03	E1RP-3804	145					

ALPHANUMERIC INDEX

Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	
000 51 422	Metallic cushions for pipework	224	511801	Diabolo stop	59	520031	Radiaflex (Support)	56	
000 51 423	Metallic cushions for pipework					520032	Radiaflex (Support)		
000 51 430	Metallic cushions for pipework			511830	Radiaflex (Stops)	55	520033		Radiaflex (Support)
000 51 431	Metallic cushions for pipework			511840	Radiaflex (Stops)		520035		Radiaflex (Support)
000 51 432	Metallic cushions for pipework			511870	Radiaflex (Stops)		520036		Radiaflex (Support)
000 51 433	Metallic cushions for pipework			511880	Radiaflex (Stops)		520038		Radiaflex (Support)
					520039	Radiaflex (Support)			
357	Vibraflot	266	511951	Diabolo stop	59	520040	Radiaflex (Support)		
						520041	Radiaflex (Support)		
511110	Radiaflex (Stops)	55	512251	Conical stop	59	520042	Radiaflex (Support)		
511115	Radiaflex (Stops)			512301		Conical stop	520044		Radiaflex (Support)
511125	Radiaflex (Stops)			512307		Conical stop	520045		Radiaflex (Support)
511128	Radiaflex (Stops)					520046	Radiaflex (Support)		
511150	Radiaflex (Stops)			512389	Bump stop	97	520052		Radiaflex (Support)
511151	Radiaflex (Stops)					520053	Radiaflex (Support)		
511152	Radiaflex (Stops)			512501	Conical stop	59	520054		Radiaflex (Support)
511153	Radiaflex (Stops)			512502	Conical stop		520055		Radiaflex (Support)
511154	Radiaflex (Stops)			512503	Conical stop		520056		Radiaflex (Support)
511155	Radiaflex (Stops)			512515	Conical stop		520057	Radiaflex (Support)	
511156	Radiaflex (Stops)			512516	Conical stop		520058	Radiaflex (Support)	
511157	Radiaflex (Stops)			512517	Conical stop		520059	Radiaflex (Support)	
511158	Radiaflex (Stops)			512601	Conical stop		520100	Radiaflex (Support)	
511159	Radiaflex (Stops)			512608	Conical stop		520101	Radiaflex (Support)	
511160	Radiaflex (Stops)			512700	Conical stop		520102	Radiaflex (Support)	
511161	Radiaflex (Stops)			512721	Conical stop		520103	Radiaflex (Support)	
511162	Radiaflex (Stops)			512951	Conical stop	520500	Radiaflex (Support)		
511163	Radiaflex (Stops)					520501	Radiaflex (Support)		
511164	Radiaflex (Stops)			512991	Bump stop	97	520502	Radiaflex (Support)	
511200	Radiaflex (Stops)					520503	Radiaflex (Support)		
511215	Radiaflex (Stops)			513601	Radiaflex (Stops)	55	520505	Radiaflex (Support)	
511220	Radiaflex (Stops)			513801	Radiaflex (Stops)	55; 59	520506	Radiaflex (Support)	
511225	Radiaflex (Stops)					520507	Radiaflex (Support)		
511230	Radiaflex (Stops)			514085	Levaflex stop	60	520508	Radiaflex (Support)	
511251	Radiaflex (Stops)			514110	Levaflex stop		520511	Radiaflex (Support)	
511265	Radiaflex (Stops)			514130	Levaflex stop		520512	Radiaflex (Support)	
511270	Radiaflex (Stops)			514160	Levaflex stop		520513	Radiaflex (Support)	
511275	Radiaflex (Stops)			514200	Levaflex stop		520514	Radiaflex (Support)	
511280	Radiaflex (Stops)					520516	Radiaflex (Support)		
511285	Radiaflex (Stops)			514202	Special bump stop	96	520517	Radiaflex (Support)	
511290	Radiaflex (Stops)					520518	Radiaflex (Support)		
511292	Radiaflex (Stops)			519186	Bump stop	97	520520	Radiaflex (Support)	
511294	Radiaflex (Stops)		519805	Bump stop	98	520521	Radiaflex (Support)		
511296	Radiaflex (Stops)				520522	Radiaflex (Support)			
511298	Radiaflex (Stops)		519821	Sandwich	71	520523	Radiaflex (Support)		
511308	Radiaflex (Stops)		519822	Sandwich		520525	Radiaflex (Support)		
511310	Radiaflex (Stops)		519823	Sandwich		520526	Radiaflex (Support)		
511312	Radiaflex (Stops)				520528	Radiaflex (Support)			
511314	Radiaflex (Stops)		519830	Bump stop	98	520529	Radiaflex (Support)		
511401	Radiaflex (Stops)				520530	Radiaflex (Support)			
511450	Radiaflex (Stops)		520010	Radiaflex (Support)	56	520531	Radiaflex (Support)		
511452	Radiaflex (Stops)		520011	Radiaflex (Support)		520532	Radiaflex (Support)		
511454	Radiaflex (Stops)		520012	Radiaflex (Support)		520534	Radiaflex (Support)		
511456	Radiaflex (Stops)		520013	Radiaflex (Support)		520535	Radiaflex (Support)		
511525	Radiaflex (Stops)		520015	Radiaflex (Support)		520536	Radiaflex (Support)		
511535	Radiaflex (Stops)		520016	Radiaflex (Support)		520541	Radiaflex (Support)		
511545	Radiaflex (Stops)		520017	Radiaflex (Support)		520542	Radiaflex (Support)		
			520018	Radiaflex (Support)		520543	Radiaflex (Support)		
511571	Diabolo stop	59	520021	Radiaflex (Support)		520545	Radiaflex (Support)		
511572	Diabolo stop			520022		Radiaflex (Support)	520546	Radiaflex (Support)	
511601	Diabolo stop			520023	Radiaflex (Support)	520547	Radiaflex (Support)		
			520024	Radiaflex (Support)	520550	Radiaflex (Support)			
511625	Radiaflex (Stops)	55	520025	Radiaflex (Support)	520551	Radiaflex (Support)			
511635	Radiaflex (Stops)			520026	Radiaflex (Support)	520552	Radiaflex (Support)		
511645	Radiaflex (Stops)			520027	Radiaflex (Support)	520553	Radiaflex (Support)		
511735	Radiaflex (Stops)			520028	Radiaflex (Support)	520554	Radiaflex (Support)		
511750	Radiaflex (Stops)			520029	Radiaflex (Support)	520555	Radiaflex (Support)		
511770	Radiaflex (Stops)			520030	Radiaflex (Support)	520556	Radiaflex (Support)		

Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page
521128	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	55; 342	521657	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342	530906	Cupmount	114
			521658	Radiaflex (Support)				
521178	Radiaflex (Support)	56	521705	Radiaflex (Support)				
521181	Radiaflex (Support)	56	521710	Radiaflex (Support)				
			521711	Radiaflex (Support)				
521201	Diabolo	57						
			521801	Diabolo	57			
521201	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57; 342				530909	Flex-Loc	89
			521801	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57			
521249	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342				531201	S.C. mount	79 - 80
521251	Radiaflex (Support)							
521292	Radiaflex (Support)							
521293	Radiaflex (Support)							
521294	Radiaflex (Support)							
521295	Radiaflex (Support)							
521296	Radiaflex (Support)							
521297	Radiaflex (Support)							
521298	Radiaflex (Support)							
521299	Radiaflex (Support)							
521300	Diabolo	57	521802	Diabolo	57	531216	S.C. mount	
						531240	S.C. mount	
			521802	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57	531259	S.C. mount	
						531261	S.C. mount	
			521803	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342	531301	S.C. mount	
			521840	Radiaflex (Support)				
			521841	Radiaflex (Support)				
			521842	Radiaflex (Support)				
			521843	Radiaflex (Support)				
			521908	Radiaflex (Support)				
521300	Diabolo	57	521909	Radiaflex (Support)		531327	S.C. mount	
			521910	Radiaflex (Support)		531401	S.C. mount	
521300	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57				531402	S.C. mount	
						531611	S.C. mount	
						531701	S.C. mount	
						531702	S.C. mount	
						531714	S.C. mount	
						531902	S.C. mount	
			521951	Diabolo	57	531931	S.C. mount	
						531932	S.C. mount	
521308	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342				531933	S.C. mount	
521310	Radiaflex (Support)							
521312	Radiaflex (Support)							
521314	Radiaflex (Support)							
521319	Radiaflex (Support)							
521340	Radiaflex (Support)							
521341	Radiaflex (Support)							
521342	Radiaflex (Support)							
521343	Radiaflex (Support)							
521344	Radiaflex (Support)							
521401	Radiaflex (Support)							
						531939	S.C. mount	
			522090	Radiaflex (Flexible stud RTP)	335	531940	S.C. mount	
			522131	Radiaflex (Flexible stud RTP)	335	531941	S.C. mount	
						531947	S.C. mount	
			523102	Flexible stud GV	343			
			523401	Flexible stud GV				
			523801	Flexible stud GV				
			523902	Flexible stud GV				
						532300	Polyflex	
						532500	Polyflex	
						532561	Polyflex	
						532563	Polyflex	
						532750	Polyflex	
521403	Diabolo	57	525210	Flexible stud Axoflex	341			
			525211	Flexible stud Axoflex				
			525400	Flexible stud Axoflex				
521403	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57	525403	Flexible stud Axoflex		533108	Beca	
						533109	Beca	
						533151	Beca	
521450	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342	526401	RTP coupling	334	533152	Beca	
521452	Radiaflex (Support)							
521454	Radiaflex (Support)							
521456	Radiaflex (Support)							
			530120	S.C.P. Mounting	136	533202	Beca	
			530220	S.C.P. Mounting				
			530420	S.C.P. Mounting				
521571	Diabolo	57				533203	Beca	
						533581	Beca	
						533609	Beca	
						533623	Beca	
			530603	Stabiflex	74	533641	Beca	
521571	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57; 342	530613	Stabiflex				
			530622	Stabiflex				
521572	Diabolo	57	530642	Stabiflex				
			530652	Stabiflex				
521572	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57				533652	Beca	
						533661	Beca	
						533681	Beca	
			530801	Minifix	101	533701	Paulstradyn	
521580	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342	530802	Minifix				
521581	Radiaflex (Support)							
521582	Radiaflex (Support)							
521601	Radiaflex (Support)							
				530807	Minifix			
						533702	Paulstradyn	
						533703	Paulstradyn	
						533704	Paulstradyn	
						533705	Paulstradyn	
						533706	Paulstradyn	
						533707	Paulstradyn	
521602	Diabolo	57	530810	Nivofix	100	533708	Paulstradyn	
			530815	Nivofix				
521602	Radiaflex (Flexible stud)	57	530820	Nivofix				
			530825	Nivofix				
			530830	Nivofix				
521603	Radiaflex (Support)	55 ; 57 ; 342	530835	Nivofix				
521641	Radiaflex (Support)							
521650	Radiaflex (Support)							
521651	Radiaflex (Support)							
521652	Radiaflex (Support)							
521653	Radiaflex (Support)							
521655	Radiaflex (Support)							
521656	Radiaflex (Support)							
				530901	GB 530 mount	159	533712	Paulstradyn
							533713	Paulstradyn
			530903	Mount 22000	85-86	533714	Paulstradyn	
						533715	Paulstradyn	
						533716	Paulstradyn	
						533717	Paulstradyn	
						533718	Paulstradyn	
						533719	Paulstradyn	

Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	
615414	Axoflex	339 ; 341	632554	Flexible element Juboflex «S»	322	810005	Evidgom	68-69	
615418	Axoflex		632555	Flexible element Juboflex «S»		810006	Evidgom		
615440	Axoflex		308	633010	Miniflex	810008	Evidgom	68	
615442	Axoflex			633020	Miniflex	810009	Evidgom		
615444	Axoflex			633038	Miniflex	810012	Evidgom		68-69
615456	Axoflex			633039	Miniflex	810013	Evidgom		68
615458	Axoflex			633040	Miniflex	810014	Evidgom	60; 68	
615460	Axoflex			633041	Miniflex	810015	Evidgom		
615462	Axoflex			633044	Miniflex	810016	Evidgom		
615464	Axoflex			633047	Miniflex	810019	Evidgom	68	
615468	Axoflex		312	633051	MPP	810020	Evidgom	60	
615490	Axoflex			633052	MPP	810022	Evidgom		
615492	Axoflex			633053	MPP	810023	Evidgom		
615494	Axoflex			633054	MPP	810025	Evidgom		
622108	Flexible element Cardaflex	330		633055	MPP	810029	Evidgom		
622110	Flexible element Cardaflex			633501	Flexible element Miniflex	810035	Evidgom		
622111	Flexible element Cardaflex			633510	Flexible element Miniflex	810046	Evidgom		
622112	Flexible element Cardaflex			633520	Flexible element Miniflex	810642	Evidgom		
622115	Flexible element Cardaflex			633540	Flexible element Miniflex	810644	Evidgom		
622120	Flexible element Cardaflex			308	633551	Flexible element MPP	810645		Evidgom
622210	Flexible element Cardaflex		633552		Flexible element MPP	810653	Evidgom		
622211	Flexible element Cardaflex		633553		Flexible element MPP	810655	Evidgom		
622212	Flexible element Cardaflex		633554		Flexible element MPP	810666	Evidgom		
622215	Flexible element Cardaflex		633555		Flexible element MPP	810669	Evidgom		
622220	Flexible element Cardaflex	633640	Flexible element Miniflex		810735	Evidgom			
622310	Cardaflex	330	635100	Straflex	810736	Evidgom	68 - 69		
622311	Cardaflex		635105	Straflex	810766	Evidgom			
622312	Cardaflex		635106	Straflex	810768	Evidgom			
622315	Cardaflex		635301	Straflex	810769	Evidgom			
622320	Cardaflex		635302	Straflex	810770	Evidgom			
622401	Cardaflex		324	635303	Straflex	810773		Evidgom	
622402	Cardaflex			635304	Straflex	810775		Evidgom	60;68;69
622403	Cardaflex			635305	Straflex with separate hub	810776		Evidgom	60;68;69
622404	Cardaflex			635306	Straflex with separate hub	810777		Evidgom	68-69
622405	Cardaflex			635307	Straflex with separate hub	810779		Evidgom	68-69
622406	Cardaflex	635308		Straflex with separate hub	810780	Evidgom	68-69		
632017	Juboflex	316 ; 320	635619	Flexible element Straflex	810784	Evidgom	60;68;69		
632023	Juboflex		635631	Flexible element Straflex	326	813501	Special bump stop	96	
632025	Juboflex		635632	Flexible element Straflex		813504	Special bump stop		
632027	Juboflex		635633	Flexible element Straflex		813506	Special bump stop		
632029	Juboflex		635634	Flexible element Straflex		817505	Special bump stop		
632031	Juboflex		635635	Flexible element Straflex		817605	Special bump stop		
632043	Juboflex	635636	Flexible element Straflex	324		820189	Structural dumping system		141
632205	Juboflex with separate hub	635637	Flexible element Straflex		820248	Structural dumping system			
632210	Juboflex with separate hub	7002	Metallic suspensions		251	820316	Paulstrane		
632217	Juboflex with separate hub	322	710***		Seals for sliding DL	820318	Paulstrane		
632226	Juboflex with separate hub		712***		Seals for sliding LIO	820319	Paulstrane		
632260	Juboflex «S»		714***		Seals for sliding LEO	820340	Paulstrane		
632261	Juboflex «S»		721***	Seals for rotating II	820341	Paulstrane			
632262	Juboflex «S»		722***	Seals for rotating IE	820349	Paulstrane			
632263	Juboflex «S»		724***	Seals for rotating IIL	820350	Paulstrane			
632264	Juboflex «S»		725***	Seals for rotating IEL	820353	Paulstrane			
632265	Juboflex «S»		772***	Seals for rotating IE	820369	Paulstrane			
632500	Flexible element Juboflex		792***	Seals for rotating IE	362 - 376	841000	Strasonic acoustic foam	173	
632502	Flexible element Juboflex		792***	Seals for rotating IEL		841001	Strasonic acoustic foam	175	
632503	Flexible element Juboflex	793***	Seals for rotating CSEL	841002		Strasonic acoustic foam	177		
632505	Flexible element Juboflex	316	810002	Evidgom		841003	Strasonic acoustic foam	183	
632507	Flexible element Juboflex		810003	Evidgom		841004	Strasonic acoustic foam	185	
632508	Flexible element Juboflex		810004	Evidgom		841005	Strasonic acoustic foam	187	
632511	Flexible element Juboflex		322	810002	Evidgom	841006	Strasonic acoustic foam	169	
632550	Flexible element Juboflex «S»			810003	Evidgom	841007	Strasonic acoustic foam	171	
632551	Flexible element Juboflex «S»			810004	Evidgom	841010	Strasonic acoustic foam	172	
632553	Flexible element Juboflex «S»								

Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page		
841011	Strasonic acoustic foam	175	E1N101-02	Vibmar	149	E3RP31***	Special electronics	116		
841012	Strasonic acoustic foam	177	E1N101-03	Vibmar		E3RP32***	Special electronics			
			E1N101-04	Vibmar		E3RP34***	Special electronics	-		
861***	Flexible bushes	281-284	E1N101-05	Vibmar		E3RP35***	Special electronics	117		
862***	Flexible bushes	284	E1N101-06	Vibmar	150					
864***	Flexible bushes	282-283	E1N104C45AS	Vibmar						
			E1N104C60AS	Vibmar						
905201	Engine mounting system	95	E1N104C75AS	Vibmar						
905202	Engine mounting system		E1N106C60AS	Vibmar						
905203	Engine mounting system		E1N106C75AS	Vibmar						
905206	Engine mounting system		E1N2296-01	Vibmar						
			E1N2296-02	Vibmar	148			119		
905233	Triaxdyn	93	E1N2296-03	Vibmar						
			E1N2296S01	Vibmar						
961	Vibraflot	266	E1N2296S02	Vibmar						
			E1N2296S03	Vibmar	E4330F01	Disc drive suspension	119			
CH264-A02	Metallic cushions	215			E4330F11	Disc drive suspension				
CH265-A02	Metallic cushions				E4330F21	Disc drive suspension				
CH281-A02	Metallic cushions				E4330F31	Disc drive suspension				
CH283-A02	Metallic cushions				E4330F71	Disc drive suspension				
CH422-A06	Metallic cushions									
CH438-A02	Metallic cushions									
CH440-A02	Metallic cushions									
CH472-A02	Metallic cushions									
			E1N-3392-5*	VIB VHD 75	163	E4353F-5*	VIB LD 03	144		
			E1N-3454-5*	VIB HD 45	152-153	E4432F01	Special electronics	117		
			E1N-3455-5*	VIB HD 45						
			E1N-3456-5*	VIB HD 45						
			E1N-3628-5*	VIB HD 45		MC345-A02	Metallic cushions			
			E1N-4001-5*	VIB HD 56	156	MV70	Metallic cushions	252		
			E1N-4066-5*	VIB HD 56			MV71	Metallic cushions	253	
E1C2321-01	Special packaging	133			144	MV72	Metallic cushions			
E1C2321-02	Special packaging					MV73	Metallic cushions			
E1C2321-03	Special packaging					MV801	Metallic cushions	259		
E1C2321-21	Special packaging					MV803	Metallic cushions	259		
E1C2321-22	Special packaging				PDM-1000-01	Metallic cushions	229			
E1C2321-23	Special packaging				PDM-2000-01	Metallic cushions	229			
E1C2321S01	Special packaging				SP55*W	Metallic cushions	230			
E1C2321S02	Special packaging				SP56*W	Metallic cushions	230			
E1E11S**AL	Special electronics	124	E1T2105-21	Special packaging	134	SP539	Metallic cushions	232		
E1E11S**EC	Special electronics	123	E1T2105-22	Special packaging		V118-DG	Metallic cushions	234		
E1E12S**AL	Special electronics	124	E1T2105-23	Special packaging		V118-MG	Metallic cushions	234		
E1E12S**ED	Special electronics	123	E1T2105-41	Special packaging		V120*	Metallic cushions	236		
E1E13S**AL	Special electronics	124	E1T2105-42	Special packaging		V1209	Metallic cushions	261		
E1E13S**EE	Special electronics	123	E1T2105-43	Special packaging		V121*	Metallic cushions	263		
E1E21S**AL	Special electronics	125	E1T2105S01	Special packaging		V125	Metallic cushions	236		
E1E22S**AL	Special electronics	125	E1T2105S02	Special packaging		V164	Metallic cushions	238		
E1E23S**AL	Special electronics	125				V168	Metallic cushions	238		
E1E31S**AL	Special electronics	126	E1V-3245	Special bump stop		98	V1B1114	Metallic cushions	248	
E1E32S**AL	Special electronics	126	E1V-3568	Special bump stop	V1B1115		Metallic cushions			
E1E4045	Special electronics	121-122	E1V-3892	Special bump stop	V1B1116		Metallic cushions			
E1E41S**EB	Special electronics	127	E1V-3914	Special bump stop	V1B1134		Metallic cushions	248-		
E1E42S**EC	Special electronics	127	E1V-3921	Special bump stop	V1B1135		Metallic cushions	249		
E1E43S**ED	Special electronics	127	E1V-3922	Special bump stop	V1B1136		Metallic cushions			
E1E931S	Special electronics	121-122	E1V-3927	Special bump stop	V1B-5984-01		Metallic cushions	263		
E1E941S**EB	Special electronics	128	E1V-3931	Special bump stop	V1B-5984-11		Metallic cushions	263		
			E1V-3932	Special bump stop	V1H5023		Metallic cushions	244		
			E1V-3940	Special bump stop	V1H5025		Metallic cushions	244		
E1FH2507	Ardamp	130-131	E1V-4031	Special bump stop	V1H6000		Metallic cushions	246		
E1FH76	Ardamp			E1V-4059	Special bump stop		V1H6100	Metallic cushions	246	
E1FH77	Ardamp						V1H751	Metallic cushions	242	
E1FH78	Ardamp									
E1FH781	Ardamp									
E1FH866	Ardamp									
			E3PEPL	Special electronics	118	V1H752	Metallic cushions	260		
			E3RP05***	Special electronics	116-117	V1N303	Metallic cushions			
			E3RP06***	Special electronics	117	V1N304	Metallic cushions			
E1M-3950-01	X type flexible mounts	160	E3RP07***	Special electronics	117	V1N305	Metallic cushions			
E1M-3951-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP09***	Special electronics	117	V1N306		Metallic cushions	
E1M-3952-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP20***	Special electronics		V1N308		Metallic cushions	
E1M-3953-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP21***	Special electronics		V318		Metallic cushions	234
E1M-3954-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP22***	Special electronics	116-117				
E1M-3955-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP23***	Special electronics		V3CA8010		Vibcable	257-258
E1M-3956-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP24***	Special electronics		V3CA8020		Vibcable	
E1M-3957-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP25***	Special electronics		V3CA8030	Vibcable		
E1M-3958-01	X type flexible mounts			E3RP26***	Special electronics	V3CA8040	Vibcable			
				E3RP28***	Special electronics	V3CA8060	Vibcable			
E1N101-01	Vibmar	149	E3RP29***	Special electronics	V3CA8080	Vibcable				

Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	Reference	Designation	Page	
V3CA8090	Vibcable	257	V3CNVJ653-A02	Metallic cushions	215;213	VE101	Metallic suspensions	255	
V3CA8100	Vibcable					VE111	Metallic suspensions		
V3CA8110	Vibcable	-	V43	Metallic suspensions	226	VE112	Metallic suspensions		
V3CA8120	Vibcable	258	V44	Metallic suspensions		VE113	Metallic suspensions		
V3CA8140	Vibcable			V45		Metallic suspensions			
			V46	Metallic suspensions		VI168	Metallic cushions	215 ; 221 ; 222	
V3CNCH682-A05	Metallic cushions	215	V47	Metallic suspensions	228	VI700	Metallic cushions		
V3CNVJ006-A06	Metallic cushions						VI771		Metallic cushions
V3CNVJ034-A06	Metallic cushions			V402-MG	Metallic suspensions	240	VI786	Metallic cushions	
V3CNVJ044-A05	Metallic cushions		224				VI830	Metallic cushions	
V3CNVJ102-A05	Metallic cushions	224	V6056K01	Metallic cushions for pipework	224	VI996	Metallic cushions	215	
			V6057K01	Metallic cushions for pipework			VJ148		Metallic cushions
V3CNVJ121-A06	Metallic cushions for pipework	215	V6058K01	Metallic cushions for pipework			VJ149		Metallic cushions
V3CNVJ122-A06	Metallic cushions for pipework	224				VJ164	Metallic cushions		
V3CNVJ123-A06	Metallic cushions for pipework	224	V6080	Vibsol	219				

We make it *possible*

FLEXIBLE MOUNTS

FLEXIBLE MOUNTS

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
1 - INTRODUCTION	24	DISK DRIVE SUSPENSIONS	119
		S.L.F® MOUNTS	120
2 - DEFINITIONS		E1E931S / E1E4045	121
2.1 Flexible Mounts	25	E1E11S**E* / E1E12S**E* / E1E13S**E*	123
2.2 Flexible Mounting Systems	26	E1E11S**AL* / E1E12S**AL* / E1E13S**AL*	124
3 - FUNCTION OF FLEXIBLE MOUNTING SYSTEM		E1E21 / E1E22 / E1E23	125
3.1 Static function		E1E31 / E1E32	126
3.2 Dynamic function	30	E1E41 / E1E42 / E1E43	127
3.3 Various types of flexible mounting systems	30	E1E941S	128
	38	ARDAMP®	129
4 - DESIGNING A FLEXIBLE MOUNTING SYSTEM		E1C 2321/E1T 2105	132
4.1 Determining the centre of gravity		SUSPENSION OF EQUIPMENT IN MOBILE APPLICATIONS	135
4.2 Determining the load per mount	40	S.C.P MOUNTING	136
4.3 Determining the deflection	42	BATRA® RING	137
4.4 Design examples	44	OTHER MOUNTING SYSTEMS	139
	45		
5 - INDUSTRIAL RANGE OF ELASTOMERIC MOUNTING APPLICATION GUIDE		6 - NAVY SHOCK MOUNTING SYSTEMS	
RADIAFLEX®	50	NAVY SHOCK MOUNTING SYSTEMS	144
STOPS	54	VIB LD 03 - DECOUPLING WASHERS	145
PAULSTRADYN®	58	LOW DEFLECTION MOUNTS	146
EVIDGOM®	63	VIBMAR	147
SANDWICH MOUNTS	67	VIB HD50	151
STABIFLEX	70	VIB HD45	152
PAULSTRAFLOAT	73	VIB HD56	156
S.C. MOUNTS	76	GB 530 MOUNTS	159
S.T.C.	78	"X" TYPE FLEXIBLE MOUNTS	160
MOUNT 22000	82	VIB VHD75	
FLEX-LOC	84	- LOW LOADS	161
PAULSTRACAB	88	- HIGH LOADS	164
TRIAXDYN	90	ACTIVE ISOLATION	167
ENGINE MOUNTING SYSTEMS	92		
SUPPORTS AND BUMP STOPS	94		
NIVOFIX®	96		
MINIFIX®	99		
BECA	101		
POLYFLEX	102		
TRAXIFLEX®	105		
ISOFLEX®	106		
ISODYNE®	108		
RINGS AND BUSHINGS	110		
ELASTOMER MOULDED PARTS	112		
ELASTOMER PLATES E3PEPL	115		
	118		

See current price list for availability of items.

We reserve the right to modify the design and manufacture of the products and materials described in this catalogue.

The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.

1 - INTRODUCTION

The reduction of noise and vibration has become very important :

- the need to improve operating conditions makes it essential;
- the increasing mechanisation of industrial and domestic equipment and appliances make it necessary;
- the lightness and increasing complexity of equipment demand it.

The following pages are dedicated to protection against vibration and shock. They offer design engineers the means to resolve isolation problems using elastomer alone or elastomer bonded to metal supports.

The first few pages start, therefore, with a summary of definitions and an explanation of the terminology used as well as the principal formula on which suspension calculations are based. The design of a flexible mounting system is a major undertaking and is the subject of a special section which gives the principles used to select a mounting system according to its size, characteristics, type and applications.

Warning : solving flexible mounting system problems very often requires the services of a specialist and we advise, very strongly, that if a simple solution cannot be found, then our technical services should be consulted.



2 - DEFINITIONS

2.1 - Flexible mounts

2.1.1 - Properties

Flexible mounts are components which exhibit both flexibility and damping, at the same time and to varying degrees.

- **Flexibility**

- Flexibility is the ability of the mount to deform and recover, with an amplitude approximately proportional to the load.

- **Damping**

Damping is a braking force the most important effect of which is the reduction of oscillations.

There are essentially two types of damping :

- constant friction (dry friction) which, for a given setting, provides a constant braking force independent of the movement. For there to be movement, it is, therefore, necessary to apply a force at least as great as the frictional force;

- viscous damping (such as that provided by hydraulic dampers) which provides a braking force proportional to the instantaneous velocity of the suspended part relative to the fixed part. Viscous damping is, therefore, essentially dynamic: it does not affect the position of static equilibrium.

2.1.2 - Environmental conditions

Most of the standard mounts are made of natural rubber which has been chosen because of its good dynamic properties. Under normal operating conditions, these rubber compounds guarantee stability over long periods and, in particular, limited creep.

The following operating conditions are considered abnormal :

- temperatures greater than 70°C;
- prolonged contact with corrosive liquids;
- prolonged contact with acids or alkalis;
- aggressive environment (oils, fuels);
- corrosive gases (ozone, chlorine...).

Using a mount unintentionally under such conditions can lead to premature ageing, degradation or even destruction of the rubber. An abnormally aggressive environment can, in particular, increase the deformation of the mounting (creep).

PAULSTRA flexible mounts may be made using various special compounds that are highly resistant and able to withstand the abnormal conditions described above.

Our technical services are at your disposal to reply to any queries about the properties of particular compounds.

2.1.3 - Elastomeric flexible mounts

Mounts using natural or synthetic elastomers always provide a combination of pure elasticity and viscous damping. Although commonly used, the term “shock absorbers” is completely incorrect. The two characteristics, flexibility and damping, are, in fact, essentially different : a rubber mounting may be compared to a car suspension where the two functions are provided by different components working in parallel :

- true elastic suspension provided by springs;
- damping provided by hydraulic damping (shock absorbers).

A flexible mounting using rubber = a spring + a damper.

2.1.4 - Characteristics of elastomeric flexible mounts

• Elastic properties

These are the parameters which define the ability of the mounting to be deformed in various directions.

- **The linear stiffness** K_x , along the axis G_x is the ratio of the force to the corresponding displacement along this axis. The linear stiffness is expressed by N/mm.

The linear stiffness (K_y, K_z) for the other axes (G_y, G_z) are defined in the same way.

- **The torsional stiffness** (C_x, C_y, C_z) about the three axes (G_x, G_y, G_z) is the ratio of the torque to the angular displacement about the axis.

The torsional stiffness is expressed in m.daN/rad.

These six parameters, which are not independent of each other for a given mount (the interdependence changes with the shape and structure of the mounting), are proportional to the Young's modulus of the elastomer used in the mounting.

Using these six values, it is possible to calculate the stiffness along or about any arbitrary axis.

• Damping properties

The most useful parameter is the "intrinsic damping factor" of the elastomer used. This will be defined for a suspension (§ 2.2.2). The intrinsic damping factor of a mount is the same as that of the suspension.

2.2 - Flexible mounting systems

A machine is suspended elastically by placing flexible mounts between the machine and its seatings (floor, slab, chassis, etc.). The type of mount, its number, distribution, positioning and individual characteristics, depend on the overall characteristics required by the suspension to give the desired result.

The most common problems are those where vibration determines the essential characteristics of the suspension. It is necessary, therefore, to start with a presentation of the terminology and a review of the most important definitions and principles.

2.2.1 - Vibration theory concepts

A machine, suspended elastically, vibrates when it is subject to periodic alternate influences which produce oscillations of greater or lesser amplitude.

There are two main modes of vibration :

- natural or free vibration, which is the vibration of the machine that occurs when it is released after having been displaced from its position of equilibrium;
- forced vibration, which is imposed on the machine, either by its own operation, or by influences from its surrounding.

• Degrees of freedom

The number of degrees of freedom is the number of independent parameters which determine the position of the machine at any given time. Degrees of freedom of movement :

- linear movement parallel to a given axis (the independent parameter is the displacement along the axis),
- rotation about a given axis (the independent parameter is the angle of rotation about the axis).

• Vibrations with only one degree of freedom

The following discussion applies to vibrations with only one degree of freedom : a linear vibration parallel to a fixed axis.

• Periodic vibration

- Frequency : number of complete cycles in a unit of time.

N = number of cycles per minute.

n = number of cycles per second (Hertz).

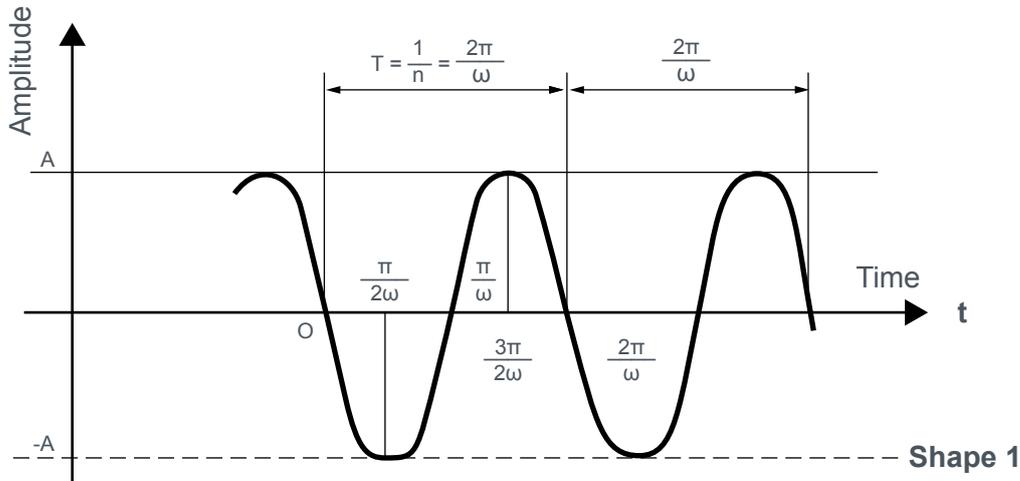
- Period : duration of one cycle.

$$T = \frac{1}{n} \text{ in second.}$$

- Pulsation : $\omega = 2\pi n = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ in radians per second

- Maximum amplitude : The maximum offset from the equilibrium position for each cycle. For a forced vibration under constant conditions, the amplitude remains constant.

- Sinusoidal vibration $x = A \sin \omega t$ (shape 1)



- Frequency $n = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$

- Amplitude A

- Maximum velocity $V = A\omega$

- Maximum acceleration $\Gamma = -A\omega^2$

- Instantaneous amplitude $x = A \sin \omega t$

- Instantaneous velocity $v = A\omega \cos \omega t$

- Instantaneous acceleration $Y = -A\omega^2 \sin \omega t$

High frequency vibrations (high ω) may, therefore, produce very high accelerations even at low amplitudes.

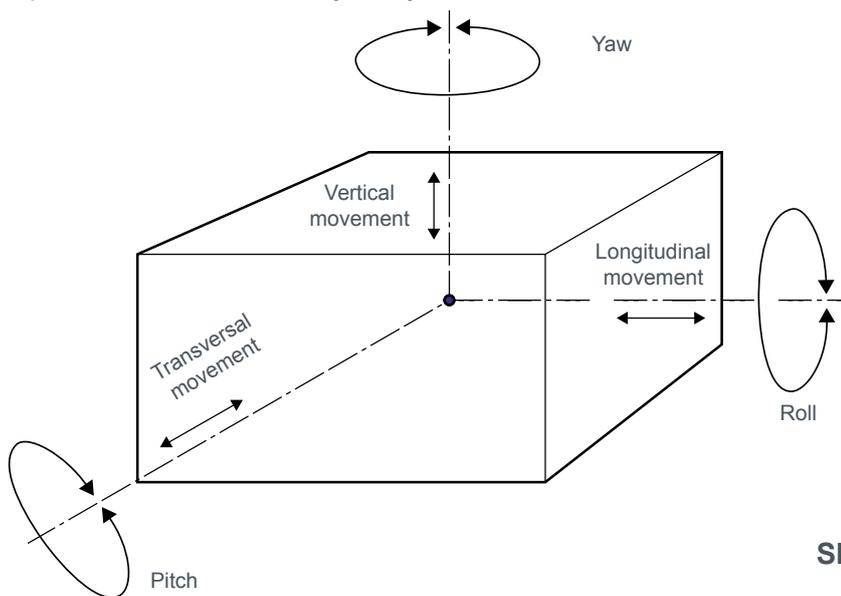
2.2.2 - Characteristics of flexible mounting systems

- **Elastic properties**

These are the parameters which define the freedom of a machine to move with respect to its seating. The movements are, usually, referred to an axis system (G_x, G_y, G_z).

In the example in shape 2 :

- the origin of the axis system is at the equilibrium position of the machine's centre of gravity;
- the axes are parallel to the axes of symmetry of the machine.



Shape 2

As for mounts, the stiffness of a suspension is defined for displacements with only one degree of freedom relative to a fixed set of axes.

- Linear stiffness :

K_x along G_x = longitudinal movement.

K_y along G_y = transverse movement.

K_z along G_z = vertical movement.

For each axis, the linear stiffness is the sum of the linear stiffness of all the mounts.

$$K_x = \sum K_x$$

$$K_y = \sum K_y$$

$$K_z = \sum K_z$$

- Torsional stiffness :

C_x about G_x = roll.

C_y about G_y = pitch.

C_z about G_z = yaw.

The torsional stiffness of the suspension depends on :

- the individual stiffness of the mounts;
- the position and orientation of the mounts with respect to the centre of gravity G of the machine.

• Damping properties

Elastomers exhibit viscous damping, the braking force applied to an elastic suspension is $R \times V$, where : R is the resistance, V is the relative velocity of the suspended machine at time t.

If, starting with an undamped suspension, the damping is progressively increased (with all other factors remaining constant) the amplitude of the free oscillations, starting from a given initial offset, die away more and more quickly.

The value of damping for which the return to the equilibrium position is asymptotic (without oscillation) is called the “critical damping” and is denoted by a resistance R_c .

The damping factor ϵ is defined for a resistance R :

$$\epsilon = \frac{R}{R_c} \text{ (}\epsilon = 1 \text{ for critical damping).}$$

When suspension is subjected to forced vibrations at a frequency ω , it has been shown that, for natural elastomers, the product $\epsilon\omega$ remains reasonably constant. This is equally true at the resonant frequency (see below).

$$\epsilon \omega = \epsilon_0 \omega_0 \text{ constant (}\omega_0 \text{ is the resonant frequency).}$$

ϵ_0 being the damping factor at the resonance frequency.

It can be shown that ϵ_0 is an intrinsic property of the elastomer used.

ϵ_0 = intrinsic damping factor.

ϵ_0 of a suspension = ϵ_0 of each mounting (if all mountings use the same elastomer).

• Electrical characteristics

Elastomers have an electrical resistance which varies according to their composition, hardness.

As a guide, the following values have been measured for our standard elastomers.

Natural Rubber : hardness 45 10^{13} Ohm x cm^2/cm
 hardness 60 10^6 Ohm x cm^2/cm
 hardness 75 10^4 Ohm x cm^2/cm

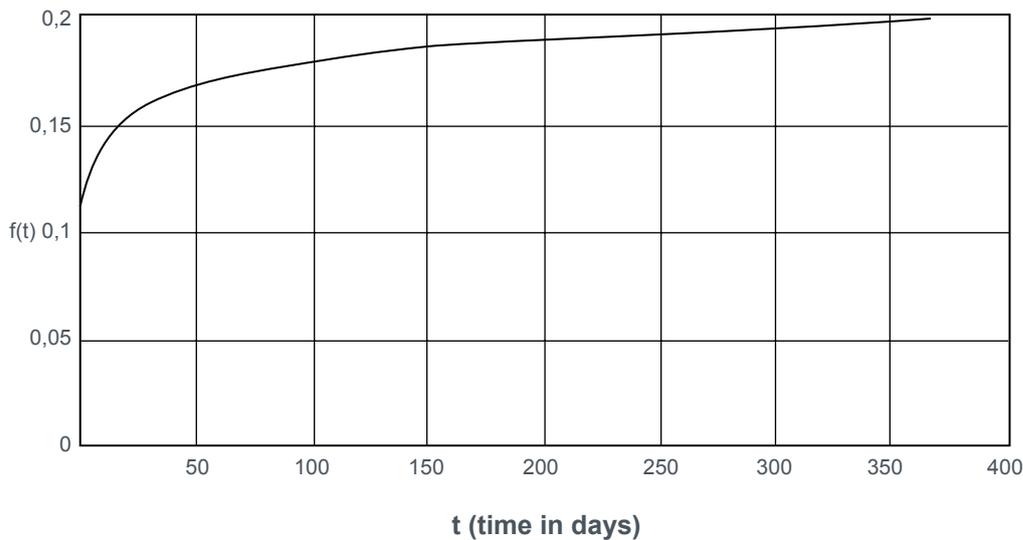
We have also developed special elastomers which can have a dielectric strength greater than 2,000 Volts for 1 minute.

• **Creep characteristics**

The following formula, which is derived from measurements on samples, gives an estimate of the creep for a load which compresses a Radiaflex mount by 10% of its height at a temperature of 30°C. The creep for an actual mounting also depends equally on its shape.

Static deflection at time t = initial static deflection x (1 + C_m x f(t))
 where f(t) is the value of the creep from the graph below:

Creep f(t) in compression relative to the initial static deflection.



and C_m is a correction coefficient taken from the table below according to the sample material :

Material	Hardness 45	Hardness 60	Hardness 75
Standard natural rubber	1.0	1.6	1.7
Polychloroprene	1.1	1.6	1.6

Note

These values are given as a guide only. Consult us for use under other conditions (temperature, complex profiles or other elastomers).

Mounting

For applications where alignment is important, to overcome the problems of initial creep of the elastomer mounts, adjustment to align the axes of shafts should be made at least two days after the machine has been mounted.

3 - FUNCTION OF AFLEXIBLE MOUNTING SYSTEM

3.1 - Static function

An elastic suspension allows the static load to be more evenly distributed.

If a machine rests on more than three points using “rigid” mountings, it is impossible to predict the load on each mounting point and the machine could be unevenly stressed.

With elastic mounts having a known stiffness, it is possible to determine (by calculation, or direct measurement) the deflection in each mounting and thus deduce the loading and correct any imbalance.

An elastic suspension accomodates minor differences in the distance between mounts. However many mountings there are, in order to avoid excessive local stresses, a rigid assembly requires very close tolerances on the distance between mountings and of the mating surfaces of the machine and its seatings.

To avoid prohibitively close manufacturing tolerances, “play” is allowed in the mount which gives rise to the well known problems of wear and noise due to loose fixings.

Flexible mounts allow larger manufacturing tolerances without large variation in forces.

An elastic suspension can also absorb small movements due to, for example, the expansion or the deformation of chassis, bodyshells, girders, etc.

3.2 - Dynamic function

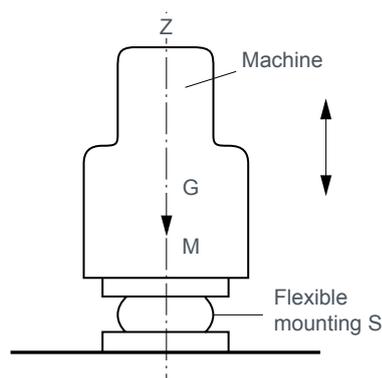
This is the primary function of elastic suspensions where there is vibration or shock. The calculations presented here assume that the linear stiffness of the mounts remains constant. This is true for elastomeric mountings in normal conditions of use (mechanical vibration, normal temperature).

3.2.1 - Vibrations with only one degree of freedom

The action of a flexible mounting system is very complex. To present the principles, we will study a simple idealised case (shape 3).

Taking the case of a machine of mass M constrained so that it can only move in a direction parallel to the vertical axis Gz .

It is attached to its seatings by a flexible mount S with a stiffness K along the axis Gz .



Shape 3

- **Free oscillation (natural frequency)**

- a) Undamped (entirely theoretical)**

The machine having been displaced from its position of equilibrium by a distance A oscillates sinusoidally.

The equation of motion is : $z = A \sin \omega_0 t$

The natural pulsation is $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$ Proper frequency $F_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}$

The oscillation continues indefinitely with an amplitude A (as shown in shape 1 with ω replaced by ω_0).

- b) Damped**

In this case, the machine oscillates about its position of equilibrium with a damped sinusoidal motion (see shape 4). The equation of motion is :

$$z = A.e^{-\varepsilon'_0 \omega'_0 t} . \sin \omega'_0 t$$

The natural pulsation is :

$$\omega'_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M} (1 - \varepsilon_0'^2)} = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_0'^2}$$

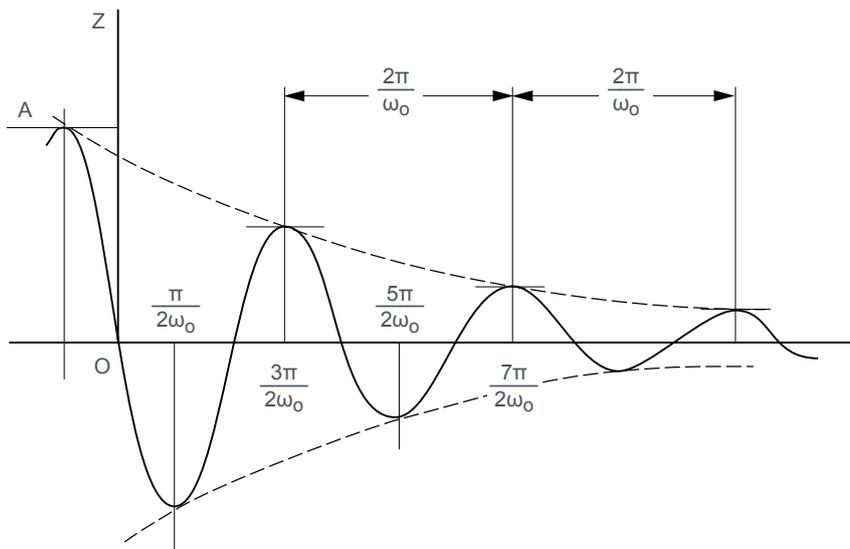
ε'_0 is the damping factor at the frequency ω'_0 .

As ε'_0 is very close to ε_0 , the natural frequency may, therefore, be written as :

$$\omega'_0 \approx \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_0^2}$$

For natural rubber, ε_0 is small by comparison with 1 (from 0.02 to 0.1).

ω'_0 is, therefore, very close to ω_0 .



Shape 4

• **Forced vibration**

If the machine is now subject to forced vertical vibration induced by a sinusoidal force of frequency ω .

The inducing force is $F = F_M \sin \omega t$.

- For a rigid suspension : the inducing force is transmitted directly to the structure the machine is mounted on.

- For an elastic suspension with a natural frequency ω_0 or proper frequency $F_p = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}$ and damping factor ϵ_0 :

When the inducing force is applied, an oscillation is induced at the natural frequency ω_0 which dies away rapidly so that, after a short period, only the steady state forced vibration at frequency ω remains which transmits a sinusoidal force to the surrounding structure.

The force transmitted is: $F' = F'_M \sin \omega t$.

A transmission coefficient λ is defined as the ratio between the amplitude of the force transmitted F'_M to the amplitude of the inducing force F_M (or, if preferred, the force that would be transmitted if the suspension was not elastic).

For a mounting system using elastomeric mounts, this coefficient is :

$$\lambda = \frac{F'_M}{F_M} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 4 \epsilon_0^2}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right)^2 + 4 \epsilon_0^2}}$$

To summarize :

	Inducing force	Transmitted force	Transmission coefficient
Rigid system	$F = F_M \sin \omega t$	$F = F_M \sin \omega t$	$\lambda = 1$
Flexible system (ω_0, ϵ_0)	$F = F_M \sin \omega t$	$F' = F'_M \sin \omega t$	$\lambda = \frac{F'_M}{F_M} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 4 \epsilon_0^2}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right)^2 + 4 \epsilon_0^2}}$

The variations of the transmission, coefficient λ , as a function of $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ for various values of ϵ_0 are shown in shape 5 (page 12).

Attenuation

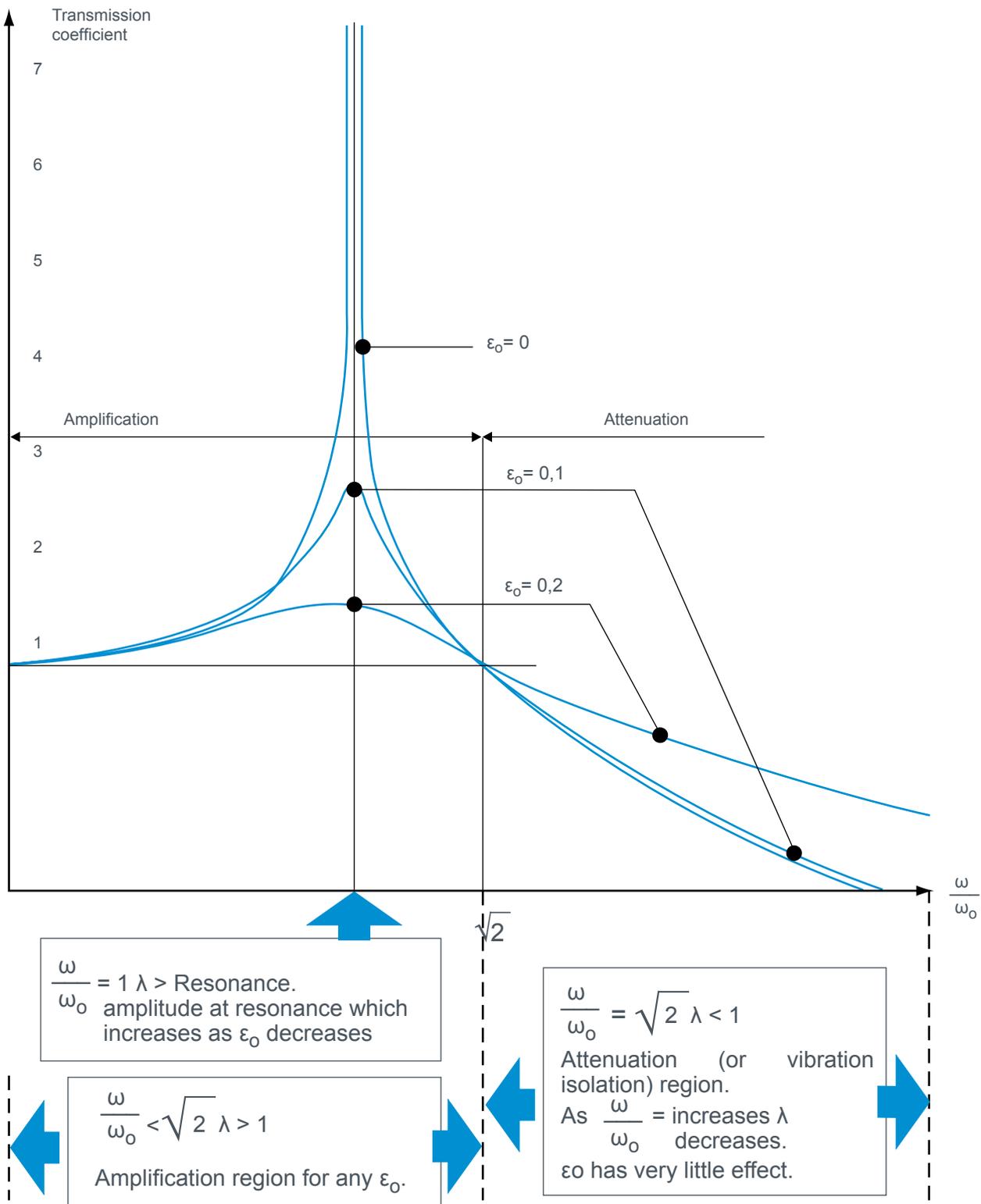
For rubber mountings, the term $4 \epsilon_0^2$ is much smaller than 1. The attenuation in % is $1 - \lambda$:

$$E \% = 100 \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 - 2}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 - 1} \quad \text{ou} \quad 100 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 - 1}\right)$$

For a given induced frequency ω the attenuation depends on the natural frequency of the suspension.

For a particular direction, the relationship between the natural frequency, the suspension's sub-tangent and the induced frequency are plotted on the chart shape 6.

For a particular induced frequency (for example 1500 rpm) it is possible to find the sub-tangent which will provide an acceptable attenuation. In general, an attenuation greater than 50% is required. For this example, the chart indicates that an attenuation of 80% will be achieved for a natural frequency of 10 Hz (see section IV.3.1).



Shape 5

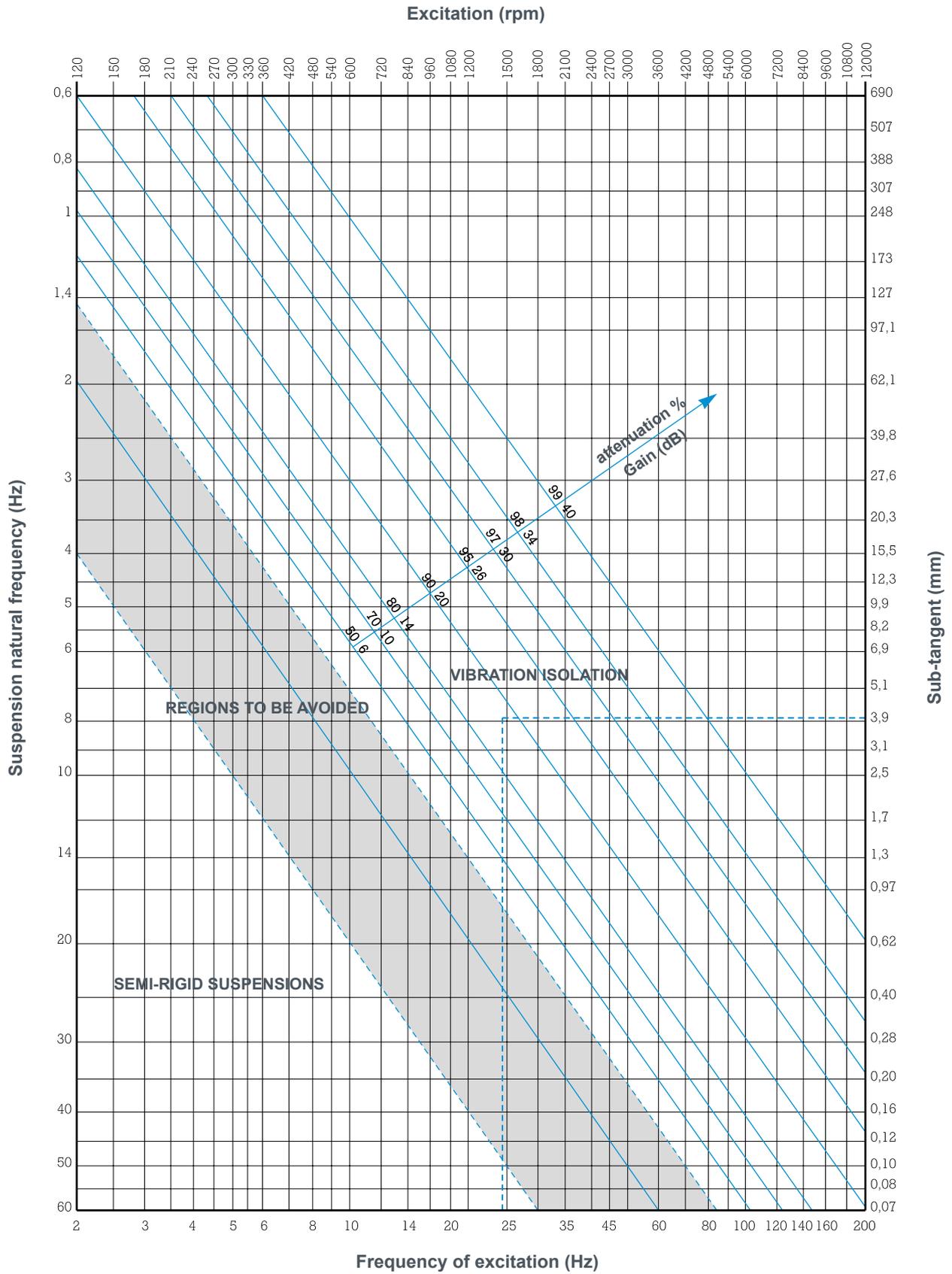
An efficient mounting system use :

a high value of $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ \longrightarrow low values ω_0 \longrightarrow low values λ

a moderate ε_0 \longrightarrow - limited amplification in the resonant region.
- minor effect in the attenuation region.

ABAQUE

Attenuation as a function of natural frequency and frequency of excitation.
(A theoretical graph for a mounting system without damping)



- **Practical considerations**

- a - Variable speed machines**

In practice, there may not be a single, well defined value for ω , as machines may have a variable speed (variable ω).

In these cases, the vibration isolation should be determined for the lowest speed.

- b - Passing through resonance**

All machines must start and stop.

Starting from rest to reach the speed ω (in the vibration isolation region), it is necessary to pass through the resonant region.

It is necessary to ensure :

- that the passage through resonance is as quick as possible;
- that the suspension is sufficiently well damped so that the maximum force transmitted presents no risk for the machine, the suspension or the seating.

- c - Elastomeric suspensions**

For the elastomers currently used in flexible mounting systems, the intrinsic damping factor ϵ_0 lies between 0.02 and 0.1 (it can be as high as 0.2 with synthetics such as butyl rubber).

In the vibration isolation region, the formula for the transmission coefficient is simplified as, for the values of ϵ_0 for natural rubber, the term $4\epsilon_0^2$ is negligible by comparison with 1.

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} - 1} \quad \text{For } \epsilon_0 \text{ between } 0.02 \text{ and } 0.1$$

$$\text{At resonance } \lambda r = \frac{1}{2 \epsilon_0} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2 \epsilon}$$

For natural rubber, therefore, the amplification at resonance is between :

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 0,1} = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2 \times 0,02} = 25$$

- a) Noise and vibration**

Noise is a random vibration. It is formed by the combination of a number of uncorrelated fundamental frequencies. Noise gives rise to **sound**.

Airborne noise is usually treated separately from structure borne noise.

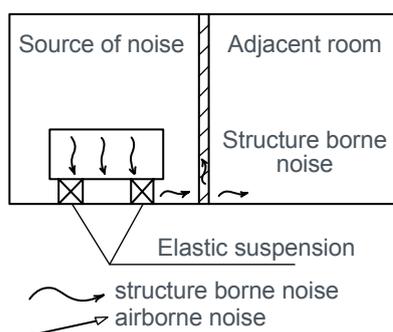
Sound is associated with the disturbance of a medium (solid, liquid or gaseous). This disturbance is in the form of a vibration of the molecules of the medium about their position of equilibrium.

- b) Improving acoustics**

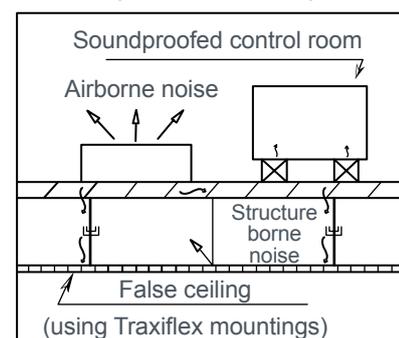
An elastic suspension affects only structure borne noise.

This is a vibration of the building structure and a flexible mounting system breaks the transmission close to the source. The resilience of the attachment reduces the forces transmitted to the base and its vibrational energy.

Transmission from one room to another



Example : Workshop with guillotine (shock and noise)

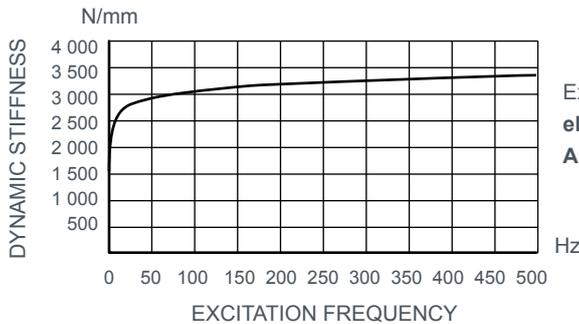


As the radiation efficiency is unchanged, the improvement in terms of radiated power (acoustic) is the same as the improvement in terms of the force transmitted. The curve giving the vibrational attenuation in % may be translated into decibels.

Attenuation in dB is : $20 \log \frac{100}{100 - E}$ where E is the attenuation in % (structure borne, not airborne noise).

The suspension of the machinery allows the **adjacent room** to be sound insulated and to be made more quiet. The rigidity of the base supporting the suspended mass must always be taken into account. As a rule, it is considered that unless the mountings are ten times more flexible than the base the choice of suspension must be re-considered.

PAULSTRA mountings may be characterised at high frequencies.



Example of measurements made on a special Radiaflex mounting.
elastomer: polychloroprene hardness 47.
Amplitude ± 0.01 mm about the position under static load

3.2.2 - SHOCK

• The nature of shock

For a given period, the equipment is subjected to a brief, impulsive excitation. It is the most severe type of excitation that it may encounter during its lifetime.

During the period that the excitation is applied, the speed of the equipment will vary : it is subject to acceleration and, therefore, to a force.

A system that reacts slowly will not be subject to the same shock as a system that reacts quickly. It is necessary to compare the length of period that the stimulus is applied, against the natural frequency of the equipment.

• Types of shock

In practice, there are two types of problems.

- the equipment is subjected to shocks which are well defined by experiments, but are very complex and not reproducible under laboratory conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to define an equivalent shock;
- the equipment must resist shocks which are arbitrarily defined (e.g. meeting standards). A shock is defined by an excitation which varies with time: the acceleration, the speed or the displacement of the point where the excitation is applied. In some cases, it is better to define the shock as the energy transferred to the equipment (e.g. vehicle impact).

• Protection against shock

There are two principal cases to be considered :

a) Limitation of the force transmitted to the equipment :

This case often appears in the following form : the equipment, moving at a known speed meets an obstacle. The force that it can withstand without damage is limited to a known value.

A system of rubber parts, which could be the flexible mounting system of the equipment, is placed between the equipment and the obstacle.

These parts provide a constant stiffness K_z in the direction of the shock. If there is energy W to be absorbed in the absence of damping:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} K_z Z^2 \quad \text{The maximum force } F_M = K_z Z = \frac{2W}{Z} \quad \text{The maximum force is inversely proportional to the travel.}$$

The travel $Z = \sqrt{\frac{2W}{K_z}}$. The travel is inversely proportional to the square root of the stiffness.

Remarque : some systems do not have a constant stiffness, but a stiffness which increases rapidly (e.g. compression systems). It is clear that if the energy W is not absorbed before the stiffness increases, the maximum force will be much higher than predicted by this formula.

b) Limiting the acceleration of particular parts of the equipment

In this case the shock must be described in terms of its potential to destroy. The efficiency of the protection system is measured by its ability to reduce this potential. A shock to the equipment can damage a component part if this part is induced to vibrate at an amplitude which is incompatible with its mechanical characteristics thus causing it to break.

A shock can be characterised by its action on a whole series of components.

For the same shock, each component has its own specific response, which differs from one component to the next.

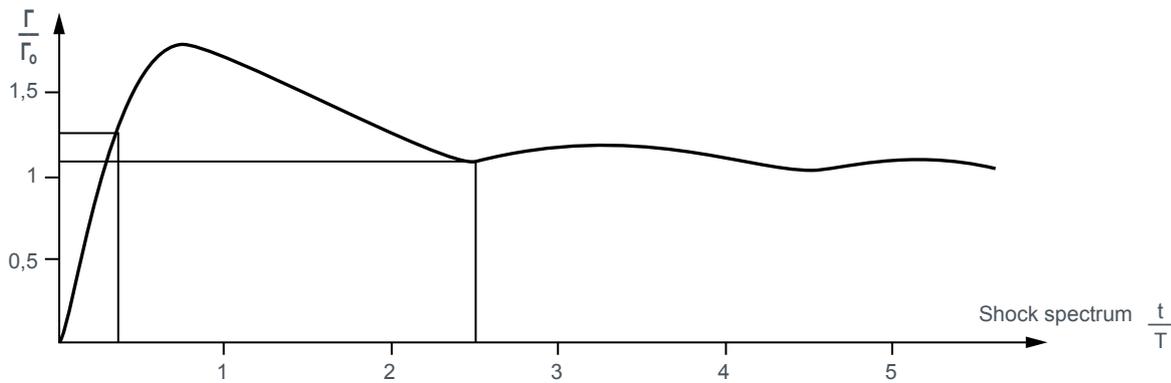
The shock spectrum is the graphical representation of the ratio of amplitude of vibration (Γ) of the components to the amplitude of the shock (Γ_0) as function of the ratio of the duration of the shock τ to the natural frequency T of the elements.

This is not a representation of the amplitude as a function of time, neither of the excitation nor of the effect, but a convenient representation of the destructive power of a shock.

The representation is not reversible :

- it is not possible to recover the form of the shock from the spectrum;
- two different shocks may well produce the same spectrum.

Take, for example, the case of shock with a semi sinusoidal acceleration.



A piece of equipment must withstand a shock of $\Gamma_0 = 400 \text{ m/s}^2$ for a period $t = 8.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$.

	Component A of the equipment	Component B of the equipment
Natural frequency mass	40 Hz 10 kg	286 Hz 1 kg
$\frac{\tau}{T}$	$8,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 40 = 0,35$	$8,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 286 = 2,5$
$\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_0}$	1,25	1,1
Load on mounting points	$400 \times 1,25 \times 10 = 5000 \text{ N}$	$400 \times 1,1 \times 1 = 440 \text{ N}$

Study of the spectrum shows that the performance of a mounting system is acceptable when it is possible to obtain a natural frequency T such as:

$$\frac{\tau}{T} < 1 \text{ in which case the ratio } \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_0} \text{ is less than 1 and the component is protected.}$$

If it is not possible, it is better to set up the flexible mounting system to avoid the region of significant amplification for:

$$\frac{\tau}{T} \text{ between } 0.25 \text{ and } 2.5$$

This simple case shows the role of a flexible mounting system and the importance of knowing the details (shock spectrum, amplitude as a function of time) and, above all, the duration of the shock.

• The role of damping

Damping can be useful in reducing rebounds and the amplitude of successive cycles of oscillation. It is, however, important not to use just any type of damping as some can give rise to unfortunate reactions. Elastomers provide a compromise which allow the provision a high level of protection.

- **Important note**

Two points must always be borne in mind when designing equipment:

Firstly, that a high level of protection requires great flexibility which requires considerable clearance between the equipment and its surrounding;

Secondly, that the equipment will oscillate and room must be allowed for the rebound in case of shock. Travel limiters must be positioned so that they do not impede the operation of the flexible mounting system during the shocks allowed for in the design.

A flexible mounting system using rubber protects against shock by reducing the travel and maximum force. It is necessary to allow enough clearance for the rebound.

3.2.3 - General case

Theoretical study above is based on a very simple case:

movement with only one degree of freedom (vertical) with only one excitation (also vertical) aligned with both the centre of gravity of the suspended machine and the centre of elasticity of the mounting system.

In general, things are not so simple. The machine can move in any of the degrees of freedom (rotation or linear movement). In theory, there are as many **natural frequencies** as there are degrees of freedom.

These natural frequencies are not independent but are “coupled”. If one of these is excited in one degree of freedom, it can, as a result of the **coupling**, give rise to vibrations at the same frequency in other degrees of freedom.

To analyse the whole behaviour, the **stiffness** in all directions needs to be taken into account and not just the mass of the suspended body but also the **moments of inertia** so that rotational behaviour can be evaluated.

In addition there may be not one but several forced vibrations with variable frequencies applied to several different points, in various directions or about various axes.

Even general cases can be very complex however symmetrical structures and mounting arrangements allow the use of the single degree of freedom analysis shown above. In other cases only an in-depth study allows an effective solution to be found. Our Technical Services are there to help you to define it.

3.3 - Various types of flexible mounting systems

3.3.1 - Active isolation system

This is a flexible mounting system designed to prevent a machine from transmitting its vibrations to its seating or foundation.

This is the theoretical problem (with one degree of freedom), which was treated by attenuating the vibration, in the preceding pages.

The vibration isolation does not stop the machine from vibrating, but it reduces the transmission of these vibrations.

By comparison with a rigid suspension (which transmits the vibrations), the amplitude of the machine’s vibrations may be greater. The machine is, to an extent, freed from its fixed seating. This is the case for the automobile “floating engine” which, mounted on a flexible mounting system, no longer transmits its vibrations to the bodywork and the passengers due to increased mobility under the bonnet (hood).

If excessive movement cannot be tolerated, the only way to reduce it, without reducing the efficiency of the flexible mounting system, is to increase the suspended mass (ballasting). For a given excitation, the amplitude is inversely proportional to the mass.

This is necessary for certain machines which produce particularly severe vibration: slow single cylinder compressors, centrifuges, power hammers etc.

These machines, are therefore, rigidly fixed to a chassis or heavy slabs and the whole assembly is suspended.

Increasing the suspended mass allows good vibration isolation with limited vibration of the suspended assembly.

It is worthwhile suspending complete assemblies rather than individual machines: generating sets, motor/compressor units, motor/pump units.

3.3.2 - Passive isolation system

This is a flexible mounting system designed to protect a non-vibrating machine from the vibrations of its surroundings.

The design of a flexible mounting system for attenuating vibration, as defined above, is still valid. With the correct flexible mounting system, the acceleration transmitted to the machine is very small and as it is not subject to any other excitation it remains almost stationary.

The vibration of the supporting structure is almost entirely absorbed by the flexible mounts.

3.3.3 - Semi-rigid mounting system

This is a suspension where there is no vibration isolation for a given frequency ω

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} < \sqrt{2} \right)$$

As shown above, such a mounting system should be of no interest as it leads to an amplification of the vibration, not an attenuation. In practice, it can, however, give reasonable performance in the following two cases.

- Coupling

In practice, there is not just one movement. For a mounting system, several movements are possible. In fact, as we have seen (shape 2), a machine may have six degrees of freedom. A proper study of a mounts system will take into account the type of excitation acting on the machine and try to arrange that it does not vibrate in all directions. However, because of constraints on mounting points, the mounts may not always be put in ideal positions: if the machine is subject to an excitation in one direction, it may, therefore, move in several directions, e.g. two. These two movements are said to be “coupled”.

The natural frequencies in each direction are not identical. The coupling between the two movements has the effect of lowering the lower natural frequency and raising the higher. Instead of having one maximum (shape 5), the response curve has two. It is essential the excitation does not fall on one or the other. As it may demand an impossibly high flexibility, it is not always possible to make the coupled natural frequencies sufficiently low to put the frequency of the excitation in the vibration isolation region. On the other hand, if the two natural frequencies are placed on either side of the frequency of the excitation, a modest attenuation may be obtained.

- Harmonics

A vibration of frequency ω is rarely “pure”. Frequently it also includes “harmonics”; i.e. vibrations at related frequencies 2ω , 3ω ... Even if it is not possible to provide vibrational isolation of the fundamental ω , it may be possible to attenuate the harmonics. This may be more important as the low frequencies are often inaudible and, in addition, correspond to very small mechanical accelerations whereas the higher frequencies are a source of noise which can be eliminated by an appropriate vibration isolator.

3.3.4 - External connections

So far, it has been assumed that the machine is only connected to its surrounding by its flexible mounting system.

In practice, there will be other connections, such as :

- pipework (inlet, exhaust, cooling);
- electric cables, remote controls...

It is necessary to ensure, or arrange, that these external connections are sufficiently flexible with respect to the relative movements.

This precaution will avoid :

- damage to pipework.
- reduced vibration isolation by introducing additional rigidity.
- direct transmission, via these connections, of the vibrations which have been suppressed elsewhere.

As the flexible mounts attenuate the transmission of the vibrations the machine is free to move, be sure to leave enough clearance in all directions to allow freedom of movement.

4 - DESIGNING A FLEXIBLE MOUNTING SYSTEM

When designing a flexible mounting system, it is essential to know, precisely the basic characteristics of the machine to be suspended.

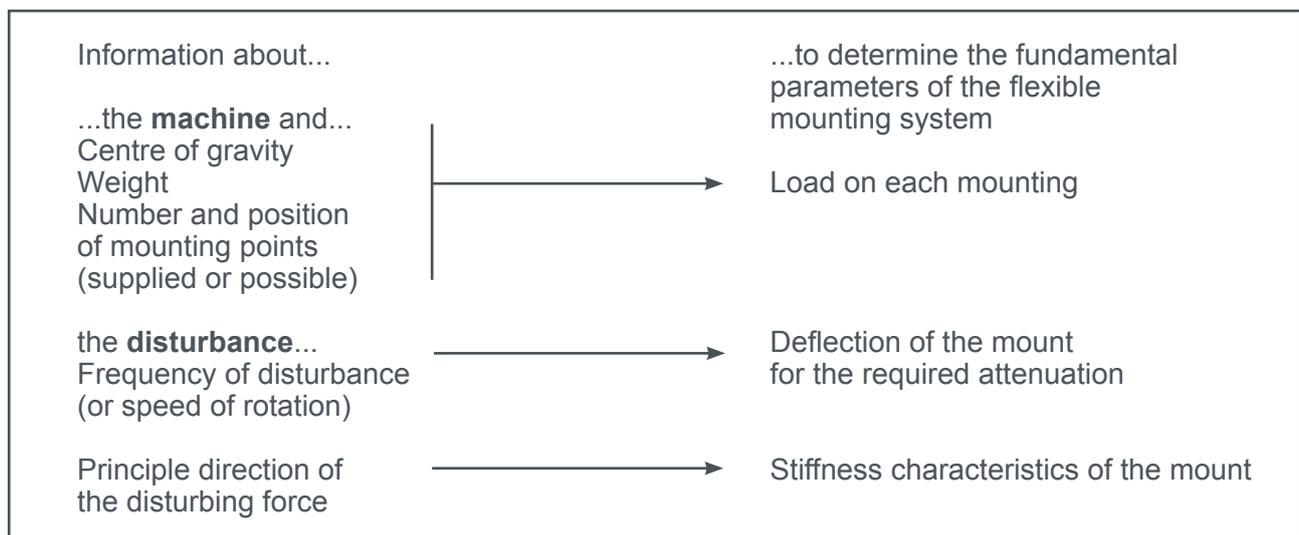
It is extremely useful to have a drawing (even if it is schematic) which shows the position of the centre of gravity and the mounting points provided.

The drawing may also allow the evaluation of certain parameters which may be necessary and which are often unknown to either the manufacturers or the users (e.g. moments of inertia).

For passive isolation, it is necessary to obtain the maximum of information about the external vibrations which may disturb the machine.

In any case, for complex problems (oscillations in many degrees of freedom, multiple excitation), it is advisable to consult our Technical Services.

For simple problems (one degree of freedom, or two degrees of freedom with the centre of gravity close to the mounting plane) it is possible to design the suspension, as shown below, with a minimum of information about the machine and the disturbance.



4.1 - Determining the centre of gravity

4.1.1 - Ask the manufacturer

In most cases, the manufacturer of the machine should be able to supply the exact position of the centre of gravity as well as the weight.

Consult the manufacturer.

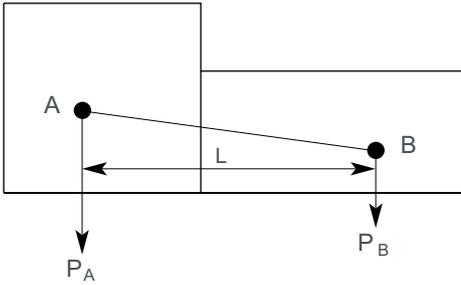
4.1.2 - Graphical method for finding the centre of gravity of an assembly

This is suitable for assemblies of units for which the individual weights and centres of gravity are known.

Important notes

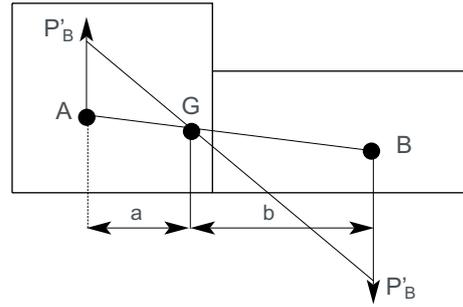
- Using a graphical method, it is important to represent dimensions using a well determined scale and the weights by vertical lines whose lengths are proportional to their size (e.g. 1 cm for 10 daN).
- If the centres of gravity considered in this section are not in the same vertical plane, the procedures proposed here should be applied twice: for the front and for the side view with the outlines corresponding to each view.

- An assembly of two units



Shape 7

Two units of weights P_A and P_B respectively with centres of gravity A and B separated by L.



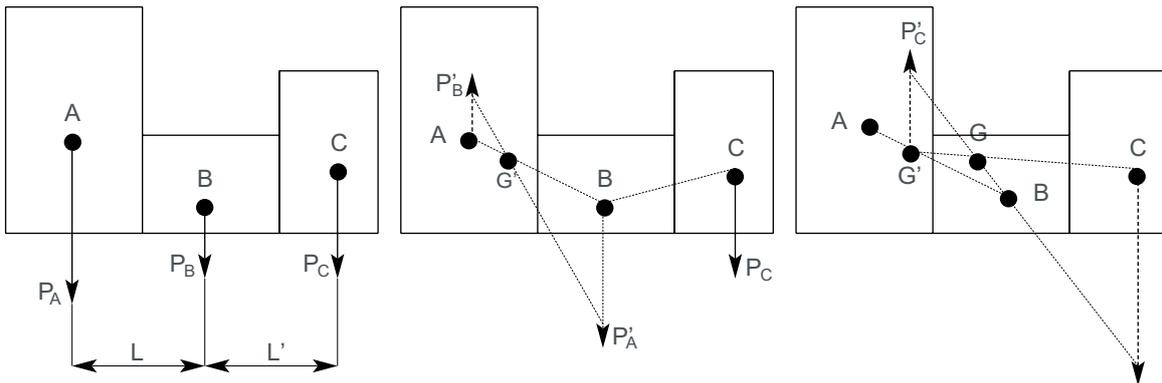
Shape 8

Draw : $AP'_B = BP_B$ Join P'_A and P'_B
 $BP'_A = AP_A$
 The centre of gravity G lies at the intersection of the lines P'_A P'_B and AB. Measure a and b.

- An assembly of three or more units

Proceed, stage by stage, as described above using groups of two units or sub-assemblies with centres of gravity and weight known or calculated.

Shape 9



4.1.3 - Experimental determination of the centre of gravity of a unit

This method is used where the above two methods prove to be impossible or difficult (complex geometry).

- Using a roller

For a given orientation (length, width and height) the centre of gravity is in the vertical plane passing through the axis of the roller when the machine is balanced. The centre of gravity is at the intersection of the three planes thus determined.

- By «hanging»

Suspended from a cable, the centre of gravity is on the vertical dropped from the suspension point. To find the exact centre of gravity, repeat the operation twice, using a different suspension point each time.

4.1.4 - Analytical determination of the centre of gravity of an assembly of several masses

An assembly of several masses m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n is fixed in space. It is assumed that the coordinates, within an arbitrary Cartesian set, of each mass are known.

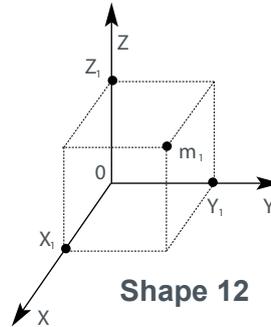
$$m_1 \begin{cases} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{cases} \quad m_2 \begin{cases} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{cases} \quad m_n \begin{cases} X_n \\ Y_n \\ Z_n \end{cases}$$

The mass of the assembly $M = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n$ acts at the coordinates of the centre of gravity of the whole : x, y, z .

$$x = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots + m_n x_n}{M}$$

$$y = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 + \dots + m_n y_n}{M}$$

$$z = \frac{m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2 + \dots + m_n z_n}{M}$$



Shape 12

Important note : The coordinates of the centres of gravity may be negative and must be used with their sign.

4.2 - Determining the load per mount

4.2.1 - Number and position of the mounting points are not predetermined

In this case, the number and position of the mountings are determined in such a way that the load on each mounting is the same for all mounting points.

Taking, for example, a symmetrical machine with :

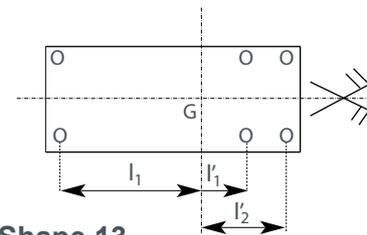
G : the centre of gravity,

P : the weight of the machine.

Calculate the position of 6 mounting points such that the load on all the mounting points is P_1 .

$$P_1 l'_1 + P_1 l'_2 = P_1 l_1$$

from which $l_1 = l'_1 + l'_2$ and the load per point = $\frac{\text{Weight}}{6}$



Shape 13

4.2.2 - Number and position of the mounting points are predetermined

In this case, it may not be possible to have the same load on each mount.

• Four mounting points

A, B, C and D are the mounting points.

G the centre of gravity

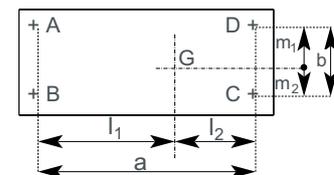
P the total weight suspended

P_A, P_B, P_C and P_D are the load on the mounting points A, B, C and D.

$$P_A = \frac{m_2}{b} \cdot \frac{l_2}{a} \cdot P \quad P_B = \frac{m_1}{b} \cdot \frac{l_2}{a} \cdot P$$

$$P_C = \frac{m_1}{b} \cdot \frac{l_1}{a} \cdot P \quad P_D = \frac{m_2}{b} \cdot \frac{l_1}{a} \cdot P$$

If P_A, P_B, P_C and P_D are significantly different, it is, theoretically, necessary to choose four different mounts which will give the same deflection under the various loads.



Shape 14

• **More than four mounting points (shape 15)**

In this case it is best if the assembly is symmetrical about a vertical plane. This is assumed to be true in the following.

To the left of G, there are 2n identical mounts.

To the right of G, there are 2p identical mounts which are, possibly, different from the 2n mounts to the left.

The problem is to set the difference between the left hand and right hand mounts so that the deflection under load of the 2n + 2p mounts are all the same.

Under these conditions, all the mounts to the left of G will be supporting the same load Q and all those to the right will be supporting the same load R.

This will give :

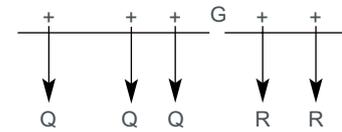
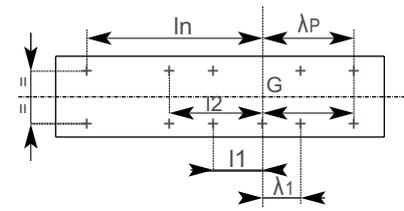
$$Q (l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_n) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p)$$

$$2 nQ + 2 pR = P$$

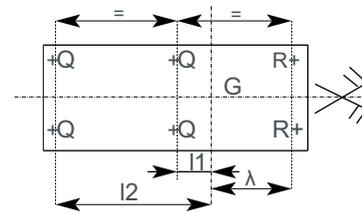
From which the mounts load is:

$$Q = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_p}{2 n (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p) + 2 p (l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_n)} .P$$

$$R = \frac{l_1 + l_2 + \lambda_p}{2 n (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p) + 2 p (l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_n)} .P$$



Shape 15



Shape 16

If Q and R are not too different, the same size mounts may be used but with different hardness elastomers.

Example (shape16)

Taking a symmetrical machine with an offset centre of gravity G and 6 mounting points n = 2 et p = 1.

which gives :

$$Q = \frac{\lambda}{4 \lambda + 2 (l_1 + l_2)} .P$$

$$R = \frac{l_1 + l_2}{4 \lambda + 2 (l_1 + l_2)} .P$$

If the machine weighs 500 daN

and $\lambda = 0.4$ m; $l_1 = 0.3$ m; $l_2 = 0.9$ m, then $Q = 50$ daN and $R = 150$ daN.

4.2.3 - Important notes

If a single size of mount is used but different hardness elastomers are chosen, there is a high risk that the mount may be interchanged which may degrade the attenuation of the suspension. The machine must be mounted with great care.

There are, however, benefits from using identical mounts to build a suspension. If the predetermined mounting points of the chassis do not allow a centered suspension, the solution is to attach these to a false chassis, as rigid as possible, to which the desired number of identical flexible mounts are attached in the positions required. If this false chassis is a slab of concrete (or inertia block) the suspended mass is increased which improves the quality of the suspension.

4.3 - Determining the deflection

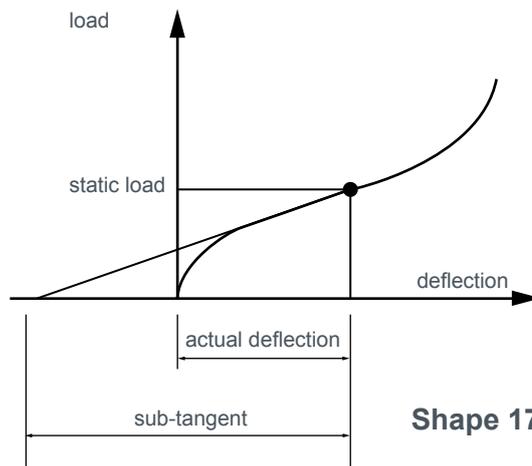
4.3.1 - Deflection and sub-tangent

Shape 17 is a graphical representation of the derivation of the deflection and sub-tangent from the load-deflection curve.

For a given static load, the deflection corresponds to the compression of the mount under that load, but the stiffness about the position under load is given by the sub-tangent (the projection of the tangent onto the axis). This is the elasticity which determines the natural frequency of the mounting.

$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}} = C \sqrt{\frac{1}{\text{sub-tangent}}}$$

(C = constant)



For most PAULSTRA mounts, the load/deflection curve is linear in the region of static loads and, as a result, the sub-tangent and the deflection are identical.

The curve in shape 17 is typical of EVIDGOM mounts.

For these it is best to work at the point of inflection of the curve where the sub-tangent is the largest possible and so the natural frequency is as low as possible.

The deflection does not indicate the amplitude of the oscillations of the machine.

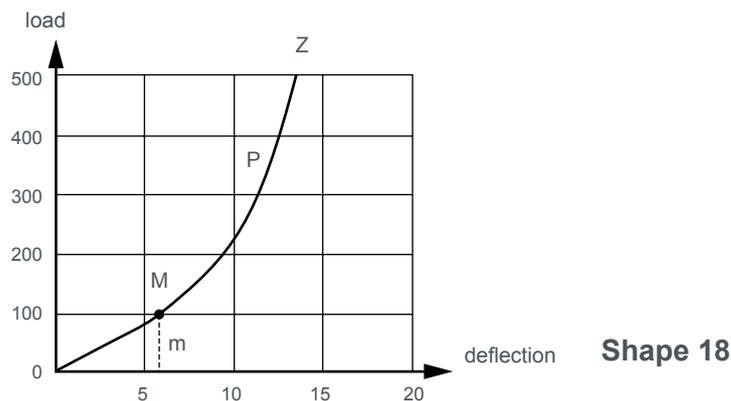
4.3.2 - Operating regions

The region OM is the static load region. The deflection is approximately proportional to the load.

In the data sheets, the coordinates of the point M are given as the NOMINAL STATIC LOAD.

The region MP is the dynamic load region corresponding to normal, repeated shocks provided that the rate and total deflection stay within normal limits.

In the region PZ, which corresponds to exceptional, accidental shocks, the curve rises rapidly. The stiffness increases progressively which has the effect of reducing the amplitude of the movement. Note that, because of the natural damping properties of the rubber, this increase also depends on the speed of impact.



4.3.3 - Attenuation - excitation frequency

At a given excitation frequency ω , the attenuation depends on the natural frequency ω_0 and thus the sub-tangent. With most rotating machinery, the excitation frequency in cycles per minute can be taken to be the rotation speed in rpm.

As indicated on the chart in § 3.2.1 for a natural frequency in a known direction, the aim is to obtain the highest possible attenuation within the constraints of the load / deflection characteristics of the mounts.

The deflection selected must not be so high as to be detrimental to the stability of the suspension. If the operating point is not within the vibration isolation zone, our technical services should be consulted.

4.3.4 - Static stiffness - dynamic stiffness - natural frequency

Whereas deflection and sub-tangent are given by the static stiffness curve of the mounting, its natural frequency is linked to the dynamic stiffness. In the case of elastomeric mountings, static and dynamic stiffness can be different.

The ratio between static and dynamic stiffness depends on the input amplitude, the frequency and the type of elastomer. Under nominal load, the natural frequency is given for indication only.

For a different load, the natural frequency could be found with the following formula:

$$f_0 \text{ (actual load)} = f_0 \text{ (nominal load)} \times \sqrt{\frac{\text{nominal load}}{\text{actual load}}}$$

This approximate is valid only if the actual load is in the linear part of the load/deflection curve (shape 17 & 18).

4.4 - Design examples

PAULSTRA mounts are classified according to their stiffness characteristics

Therefore, after having determined the number and deflection of the mountings as described above, the choice of mounts depends on the direction of the excitation.

- equi-frequency mounts : the flexibility is approximately the same vertically as horizontally;
- mounts with high axial flexibility : high axial flexibility while supporting radial loads;
- mounts with high radial flexibility : high radial flexibility while supporting axial loads;
- low frequency mountings : high sub-tangent to achieve a very low natural frequency (a few Hertz).

4.4.1 - Suspension for a fan

• Characteriscs of the equipment

- Weight : 3000 daN.
- Speed of rotation : 1200 rpm.
- Fan mounted on a 2.5 x 3m chassis with no constraint on the position of the mounting fixing points.
- Known centre of gravity.

Number of mounts : after trials, using successive approximation to balance the moments of inertia, 12 mounting points were selected.

Load per mounting = $3000/12 = 250$ daN.

Natural frequency of the mounts (see chart).

For an input frequency (or speed of rotation) of 1200 rpm, the maximum natural frequency is 14 Hz. A natural frequency of 7 Hz will achieve a reasonable attenuation of about 85%.

Therefore, a mounting system with a natural frequency of 7 Hz under 250 daN is required.

As it is a rotating machine with no special characteristics, isometric mountings are selected.

The selection guide gives a PAULSTRADYN mount with a 8 mm deflection under a 260 daN load. According to the data sheet for PAULSTRADYN mounts, the PAULSTRADYN Ø 100 hardness 60 has a deflection of 7.4 mm under a load of 240 daN, which is just right.

• Suspension characteristics:

- 12 PAULSTRADYN 260. Mount part number 533712.

$$\text{- Ratio} = \frac{\text{real load}}{\text{nominal load}} = \frac{250}{260} = 0.96$$

- Attenuation ~ 85%*.

- Loaded height ~ 32.5 mm*.

*These values are given by the Paulstradyn data sheet.

4.4.2 - Suspension of an engine/hydraulic pump unit mounted on an excavator

- **Characteristics of the assembly**

- Weight: 1200 daN.
- Speed of rotation : 1500 rpm.
- Known centre of gravity.
- 6 mounting points.

Load per mounting : $1200/6 = 200$ daN.

Deflection (see chart, shape 5).

For a frequency of 1500 rpm, a deflection of 3 mm will achieve an attenuation of approximately 85%.

The vibrations are predominantly vertical and the unit needs to be restrained laterally to cope with the movement of the excavator in operation. Mountings with dominant axial flexibility are selected.

The PAULSTRA mount selection guide shows a STABIFLEX mount with a deflection of 5 mm for a load of 210 daN. According to the STABIFLEX mounting data sheet, the mount required is a STABIFLEX 530622 hardness 45 with a square base.

- **Suspension characteristics (under 1 200 daN at 1 500 tr/mn)**

- 6 STABIFLEX mounts reference 530622 hardness 45.
- Deflection 4.7 mm.
- Theoretical attenuation 85% (16 dB).

4.4.3 - Suspension of a sieve

- **Characteristics of the equipment**

- Weight: 400 daN.
- Vibration frequency (horizontal): 1200 cycles/mn or 20 Hz.
- Known centre of gravity.
- 6 mounting points.

Load per mounting: $400/6 = 66$ daN.

Deflection (see chart, shape 5).

For a frequency of 20 Hz, a deflection of **6 mm** will achieve an attenuation of approximately 70%.

Mount characteristics required:

- 1) mounts which will withstand the vertical load;
- 2) mounts with a radial flexibility very much greater than the axial flexibility (mounting with dominant radial flexibility);
- 3) providing vibration isolation vertically (axially), which, taking account of requirement (2), will assure the horizontal vibration isolation.

The PAULSTRA mount selection guide gives a RADIAFLEX cylindrical stud giving a deflection of 8 mm for a load of 70 daN.

According to the RADIAFLEX mounting data sheet, the mount required is a stud $\varnothing 30$ height 30 mm with 2 mounting bolts (ref. 521312).

The radial flexibility (shear) is considerably higher than axial flexibility (compression).

- **Suspension characteristics :**

- 6 RADIAFLEX cylindrical mounts with 2 screws reference 521312 (theoretical vibration attenuation : 80% - 14 dB).

4.4.4 - Suspension of a compressor unit

- **Characteristics of the assembly**

- Weight: 6000 daN.
- Speed of rotation : 400 rpm.
- Known centre of gravity.
- 8 mounting points.
- Load per mount: $6000/8 = 750$ daN.

- **Deflection of the mountings**

For a frequency of 400 rpm, the minimum deflection to be within the vibration isolation region is 12 mm. The PAULSTRA mounting selection guide gives a low frequency mounting which can provide sufficiently large deflections (26 mm).

According to the EVIDGOM mount series data sheet, the mounting required is an EVIDGOM mount Ø 125, height 140 mm, reference 810784 which gives a deflection of 26 mm under a load of 800 daN.

- **Suspension characteristics**

- 8 EVIDGOM mountings reference 810784, Ø 125 mm, height 140 mm.
- Deflection 26 mm.
- Attenuation 37% (4 dB).

Note : as the low frequency mounts are tall, for some applications (sideways forces) it may be necessary to provide lateral stops.

4.4.5 - Suspension from a ceiling (false ceiling, ventilation units, pipework)

- For light loads of 15 to 135 kg per item our TRAXIFLEX mount may be used directly.

Example of use :

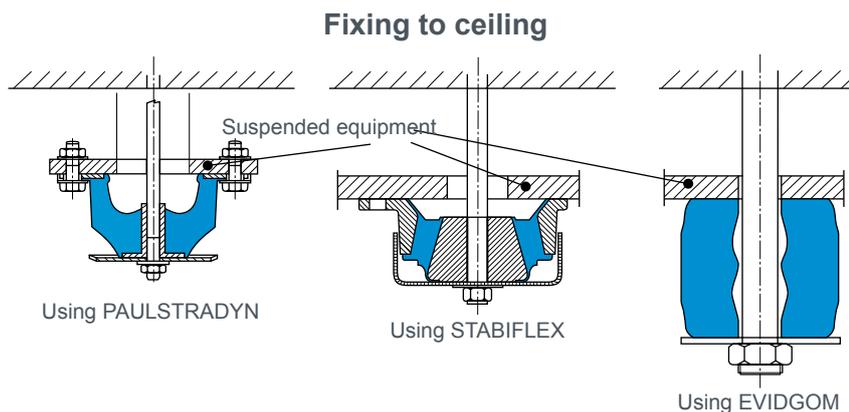
False ceiling - load per mount 50 kg - frequency of excitation 25 Hz - mounting selected 535611 hardness 45 - deflection under load 4 mm - theoretical vibration attenuation 77% - 13 dB.

- For heavy loads, it is necessary to use a PAULSTRADYN, STABIFLEX or EVIDGOM mounting with a safety fixing.

Example of use :

1. Suspending a ventilation unit - weight 1000 daN - frequency 25 Hz - 4 PAULSTRADYN mount Ø 100 reference 533712 - natural frequency. 7 Hz - theoretical vibration attenuation 90% - 20 dB.
2. Suspending a special 5 tonnes machine requiring accurate radial positioning - frequency 20 Hz - 4 STABIFLEX mount reference 530652 hardness 60 - deflection under load 8 mm - theoretical vibration attenuation 84% - 16 dB.
3. Suspending a 20 tonnes tank subject to longitudinal expansion - frequency 15 Hz - 4 EVIDGOM mount reference 810733 hardness 60 - deflection under load 50 mm - theoretical vibration attenuation 95% - 26 dB.

Mounting examples :



MOUNTING

APPLICATIONS	HIGH RADIAL FLEXIBILITY		HIGH AXIAL FLEXIBILITY	LOW FREQUENCY	HIGH SHEAR FLEXIBILITY	PRIMARILY AXIAL LOADING	
	RADIAFLEX®	STOPS	PAULSTRADYN®	EVIDGOM®	SANDWICH	STABIFLEX	PAULSTRAFLOAT®
							
Pages	p. 54	p. 58	p. 63	p. 67	p. 70	p. 73	p. 76
ACOUSTIC CASING							
AIR CONDITIONERS / FANS							
CEILING / PIPELINES / PIPING							
CIVIL ENGINEERING							
CONTROL AND MEASURE EQUIPMENT							
CRANES							
ELECTRICAL CABINETS							
ELEVATORS							
FLOATING FLOORS							
FRAGILE EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION							
GENSET							
HOPPERS							
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT, COMPUTER							
MACHINES TOOLS							
MOTO-COMPRESSORS							
MOTO-PUMPS							
ONBOARD ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT							
POWER PRESS							
ROLL							
SHREDDERS							
SIVES							
SPEED BOX / REDUCERS							
THERMAL MOTORS							
TRANSFORMERS							
VEHICLE CABIN							

Antivibratory suspension Survey

Date :

Company : Address :

Tel : Mail :

Contact : Function :

Technical informations

1. Application :

Type of machine :

Stationary application

Embedded application

The supports will work in

- compression (straight)
- shear (lateral)
- traction (suspended from the ceiling)

2. Weight of the machine :

Total weight : Kg Number of mounting points :

Is the gravity center centered? Yes No

If no, position of the gravity center :

3. Vibration and / or shock of the equipment :

Machine rotation speed :

Minimum : tr/min Normal : tr/min Maximum : tr/min

For shock machines, indicate the rate : knock/min

4. Environment :

Outdoor mounting or indoor mounting

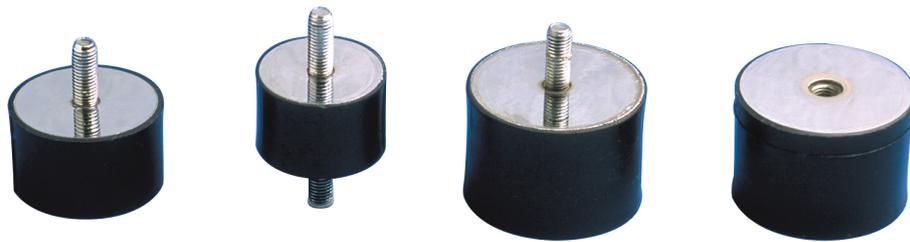
Ambient temperature : °C

Presence of liquid : Yes No

If Yes precise :

RADIAFLEX®

RADIAFLEX® INOX



DESCRIPTION

- Metalwork : mild steel, plated.
- Natural rubber, bonded, cylindrically shaped.
- Fixing by screws, nuts or mixed.

European thread standards are not always consistent with French thread standards so Paulstra has created the Radiaflex® Europe range based on those standards.

The end stop version is now available with a threaded hole in addition to the threaded stud.

CHARACTERISTICS

The design of the RADIAFLEX® mount gives the following basic characteristics:

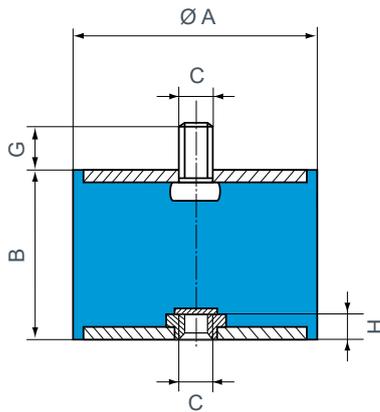
- radial elasticity greater than axial elasticity.
- the rubber works in :
 - compression (axial),
 - shear (radial),
 - compression/shear according to the fixing method.

Advantages

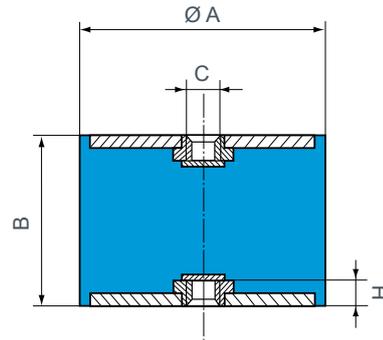
- Simple to fix.
- Simple and economical.
- Extensive range

DIMENSIONS AND COMPRESSIVE LOADS

Combination fixing



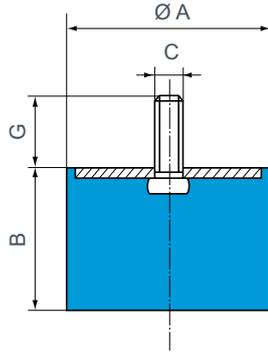
2 threaded holes



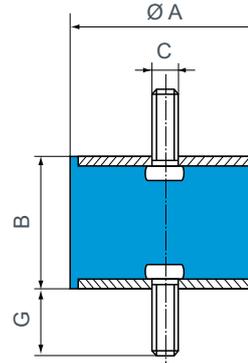
Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	H (mm)	Compression		Shear*		Ref.
					Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
16	10	M4	10	2	20	1,5	2,5	1,5	520053
	15				3	2,5		2,5	
	10	M5	12	3	20	1,5	1,5	520010	
	15				3	2,5	2	520011	
20	4				2,5	4	520012		
25	15	5	2	5	520013				
20	15	M6	16,5	4	35	2,5	5	2,5	520015
	20				30	4,5	5	5	520016
	25				30	5,5	4,5	4,5	520017
	30				25	7	4,5	4,5	520018
25	25	M6	18	6	40	3,5	9	5	520062
25,5	15	M6	18	4	60	2,5	8	8,5	520052
	20				3,5	8	4	520055	
	30				7,5	8	6	520057	
	22	M8	20	6	50	3,5	8	4	520021
	25				5	8	4,5	520022	
30	7,5				8	6	520023		
40	50	10	6	6	520024				
30	15	M8	25	6	90	3	11	2,5	520025
	22				4,5	11	4	520026	
	30				7,5	11	6	520027	
	40				60	11	7,5	520028	
40	30	M8	20	6	150	4,5	20	5,5	520056
	40				10	20	7,5	520058	
	40				120	10	20	7,5	520058
	20	M10	25	8	160	4	20	3	520029
	28				5	20	5,5	520030	
	35				7,5	20	6,5	520031	
40	10				20	7,5	520032		
45	120	11	20	9	520033				
50	45	M10	15	8	190	11	25	9	520036/15
	20	M10	28	8	300	3	35	9,8	520047
	30				5	34	9,8	520048	
	35				25	8	25	7	520035
	40				28	7	34	8,5	520063
	45				25	11	25	9	520036
50	M10	28	10	160	9	34	11	520061	
60	36	M10	25	8	300	8	30	7	520038
	45				250	10	30	9	520039
70	35	M10	25	9	450	7,5	35	6,5	520040
	50				10	35	11	520041	
	50				14	35	15	520042	
	70				300	14	35	15	520042
75	40	M12	35	8	450	7	80	8,5	520070
75	45	M12	30	10	400	7	80	9	520071
	55				380	10	80	12	520072
80	40	M12	28	10	600	8	40	7	520059
	70				8	40	7	520044	
	70	M14	35	12	600	8	40	7	520044
	80				500	17	40	15	520045
80	450	19	40	17	520046				
100	40	M16	47	14	1 100	6	60	7	520100
	55				900	12	60	10	520101
	80				750	19	60	17	520102
	80				600	18	60	20	520103
	100				600	18	60	20	520103

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	H (mm)	Compression		Shear*		Ref.
				Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
16	10	M4	2,5	20	1,5	2,5	1,5	520550
	15			3	2,5	2	520551	
	10	M5	3	20	1,5	2,5	1,5	520500
	15			3	2,5	2	520501	
20	4			2,5	4	520502		
25	15	5	2	5	520503			
20	15	M6	4	35	0,5	5	2,5	520505
	20			30	4,5	5	3,5	520506
	25			30	5,5	4,5	4,5	520507
	30			25	7	4,5	4,5	520508
25,5	20	M6	4	50	3	8	4	520554
	30			7,5	8	6	520555	
	22	M8	6	50	3	8	4	520511
	25			50	4,5	8	4,5	520512
	30			50	7,5	8	6	520513
40	50	10	6	6	520514			
30	22	M8	6	80	4	11	4	520516
	30			70	7,5	11	6	520517
	40			60	9	11	7,5	520518
40	30	M8	6	150	4,5	20	5,5	520552
	40			120	10	20	7,5	520553
	28	M10	8	150	4,5	20	5,5	520520
	35			7	20	6,5	520521	
40	120	10	20	7,5	520522			
45	120	11	20	9	520523			
50	35	M10	8	250	7	25	7	520525
	45			190	10	25	9	520526
50	30	M10	10	190	5	34	6	520524
	40			170	7	34	8,5	520527
	50			160	9	34	11	520533
60	36	M10	8	300	7	30	7	520528
	45			250	9	30	9	520529
70	35	M10	9	450	7	35	6,5	520530
	50			9	35	11	520531	
	70			300	14	35	15	520532
75	40	M12	13	450	7	80	8,5	520558
	55			380	10	80	12	520557
80	40	M12	10	600	7	40	7,5	520556
	70			7	40	7	520534	
	70	M14	12	500	17	40	15	520535
	80			450	19	40	17	520536
100	40	M16	14	600	4	60	7	520541
	55			900	12	60	10	520542
	60			1 100	8	180	10	520545
	75			600	10	140	12	520546
	80			750	19	60	17	520543
	100			600	18	60	20	520547

1 threaded stud



2 threaded studs



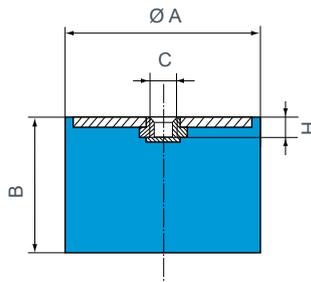
Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Compression		Ref.
				Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
12,5	10	M5	10	12	2	511110
	13,5			11	2,5	511128
	15			10	3	511115
	20			8	3,5	511125
16	10	M4	10	20	2	511150
	15			3	511151	
	10	M5	12	20	2	511292
	15			3	511294	
20	4			511296		
25	15	5	511298			
20	5	M6	10	77	0,6	511206
	8,5			40	1,5	51120011
	8,5	M6	16,5	40	1,5	511200
	15			35	4	511215
	20			30	5	511220
	25			30	5,5	511225
30	25			7	511230	
25,5	10	M6	18	80	2	511158
	15			60	3,5	511155
	20			50	5	511159
	30			50	8	511160
	5	M8	20	82	0,6	51126550
	10			80	2	511265
	15			60	3,5	511270
	15	M8	12	60	3,5	51127013
	19	M8	20	55	4,5	511251
	22			50	5,5	511275
	25			50	6	511280
	30			50	8	511285
40	50			10	511290	
30	15	M8	25	90	3,5	511308
	22			80	6	511310
	30			70	8	511312
	40			60	9	511314
40	20	M8	20	160	5	511411
	30			120	7	511157
	35			120	7	511157
	40			120	10	511161
	40			120	10	511161
40	20	M10	25	160	5	511450
	25			150	6	511401
	35			120	8	511452
	40			120	10	511454
	45			120	11	511456
50	25	M10	25	300	6	511525
	35			250	9	511535
	45			190	11	511545
	45			190	11	511545
	45			190	11	511545
60	22	M10	25	350	3	513601
	25			400	6	511625
	36			300	9	511635
	45			250	11	511645
	45			250	11	511645
70	35	M10	25	450	9	511735
	50			350	12	511750
	70			300	14	511770
75	25	M12	37	600	4,5	511751
	25			600	4,5	511751
80	25	M14	35	1 100	6	513801
	30			950	8	511830
	40			600	10	511840
	70			500	17	511870
80	35	450	19	511880		

See current price list for availability of items.

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Compression		Shear*		Ref.		
				Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)			
10	8	M3	6	10	1,6	1,25	0,9			
12	8	M3	6	12	1,2	1,5	0,75			
12,5	10	M5	10	12	2	1,5	1,5	521293		
	15			3	2,5	2	521128			
	20			8	2,5	4	521295			
16	10	M4	10	20	1,5	2,5	1,5	521650		
	15			3	2	521651				
	10	M5	12	20	1,5	2,5	1,5	521292		
	15			3	2,5	2	521294			
	20			4	2,5	4	521296			
	25			15	5	2	5	521298		
20	8,5	M6	16,5	40	0,6	5	1	521178		
	15			35	3	5	2,5	521249		
	20			30	4,5	5	3,5	521297		
	25			30	5,5	4,5	4,5	521299		
	30			25	7	4,5	4,5	521319		
25	25	M6	18	40	3,5	9	3,5	521654		
25,5	10	M6	18	80	1,5	8	1,5	521655		
	15			60	2,5	8	2,5	521656		
	20			50	2	8	4	521652		
	30			50	7,5	8	6	521653		
	30			50	7,5	8	6	521653		
25,5	10	M8	20	80	1,5	8	1,5	521340		
	15			60	2,5	8	2,5	521341		
	22			50	4	8	4	521251		
	25			50	5,5	8	4,5	521342		
	30			50	7,5	8	6	521343		
40	50	10	6,5	6	521344					
30	15	M8	25	90	3	11	2,5	521308		
	22			80	5	11	4	521310		
	30			70	8	11	6	521312		
	40			60	9	11	7,5	521314		
40	30	M8	20	150	6	20	5,5	521181		
	40			120	10	20	7,5	521657		
	20			M10	25	160	4	20	3	521450
	28					150	6	20	5,5	521401
	35					120	8	20	6,5	521452
40	120	10	20			7,5	521454			
45	120	11	20	9	521456					
50	20	M10	25	300	3	35	3,5	521583		
	25			250	6	25	4,5	521580		
	30			190	5	34	6	521584		
	35			250	8	25	7	521581		
	40			280	7	34	8,5	521585		
	45			190	11	25	9	521582		
	45			M10	15	190	11	25	9	52158215
	50			M10	24	160	9	34	11	521586
60	25	M10	25	400	5	30	4,5	521601		
	36			300	8	30	7	521603		
	45			250	11	30	9	521641		
70	35	M10	25	450	8	35	6,5	521705		
	50			350	11	35	11	521710		
	70			300	14	35	15	521711		
75	25	M12	37	600	4,5	80	5	521712		
	40			450	7	80	8,5	521713		
	55			380	10	80	12	521714		
80	40	M14	28	600	9	40	7	521658		
	30			45	950	7	40	5	521803	
	30			35	950	7	40	5	521840	
	40			35	600	9	40	7	521841	
	70			35	500	17	40	15	521842	
	80			35	450	19	40	17	521843	
100	40	M16	47	1 100	8	60	7	521908		
	55			900	12	60	10	521909		
	80			750	19	60	17	521910		

* The shear characteristics are measured under axial load.

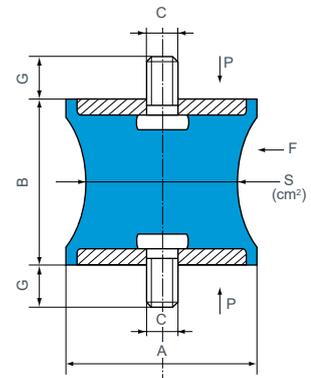
1 threaded hole



Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	H (mm)	Compression		Ref.
				Maxi. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
16	10	M4	2,5	20	2	511152 511153
	15			20	3	
20	15	M6	4	35	4	511154
25,5	15	M6	4	60	3,5	511164 511162 511163
	20			55	5,5	
	30			50	8	
30	22	M8	6	80	6	511156
40	28	M8	7	110	5	511178 511179
	40		15	100	7,5	
50	20	M10	10	343	3,4	511168 511180 511181
	30			190	5	
	40			170	7	
60	25	M10	8	400	6	511182 511183
	45			250	11	
75	25	M12	12	600	4,5	511184 511185
	40			450	7	

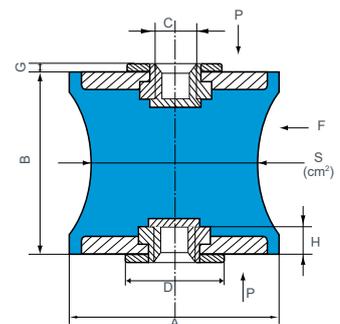
Diabolo mounts

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Ø S (mm)	Compression (P)		Shear* (F)		Ref.
					Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
12,5	14	M5	10	0,3	3	1,4	0,5	1,2	521300
20	19	M6	16,5	1,6	12	2,5	3	5	521201
40	28	M10	25	3,1	30	5	2,5	4,5	521403
57	44	M8	20	5	40	5	7	5	521571
57	44	M8	20	9,5	75	5	12	6	521572
60	60	M10	25	19,5	150	8	30	10	521602
80	70	M14	35	38,5	300	9,5	55	9,5	521801
95	76	M16	45	50	400	9,5	70	8	521951

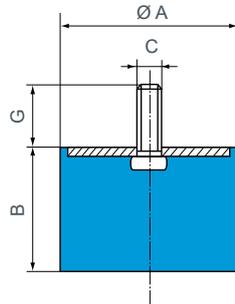


Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	Ø S (mm)	H (mm)	G (mm)	D (mm)	Compression (P)		Shear* (F)		Ref.
							Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
80	60	M14	38,5	15,5	3	30	250	5	70	8	521802

* Shear characteristics' are measured under axial load.

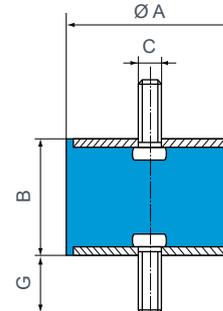


1 threaded stud



430 Stainless steel

2 threaded studs



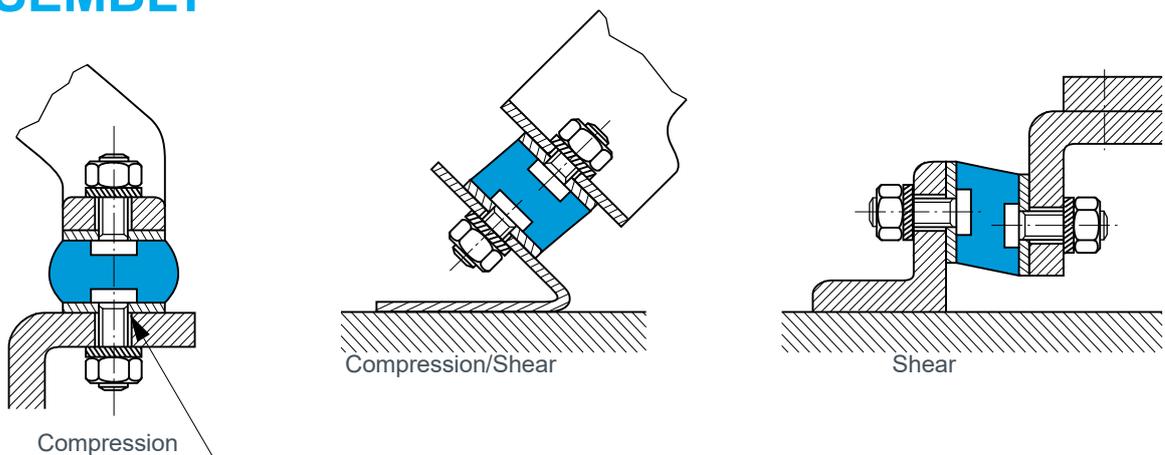
430 Stainless steel

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Compression		Ref.
				Max load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	
16	25	M5	15	20	2	51129212
25	10	M6	40	80	2	51115811
30	30	M8	25	70	8	51131201

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Compression		Shear*		Ref.	
				Max load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max load (-daN)	Deflection (mm)		
16	25	M5	15	15	5	2	5	52129811	
20	20	M6	25	16,5	30	4,5	5	3,5	52129721
			25	16,5	30	5,5	4,5	4,5	52129911
25,5	30	M6	40	28	50	7,5	8	6	52165311
			40	20	50	10	6,5	6	52134411
30	22	M8	30	25	80	5	11	4	52131021
			40	25	70	8	6	6	52131221
40	28	M10	40	25	150	6	50	5,5	52140111
			40	25	120	10	20	7,5	52145411
50	25	M10	45	25	300	6	25	4,5	52158021
			45	25	250	8	7	7	52158111
			45	25	190	11	9	9	52158211

* Shear characteristics* are measured under axial load.

ASSEMBLY



The fixing holes for the Radiaflex mounts should have a chamfer with a depth equal to the pitch of the thread.

STOPS

See :
Supports and
Bump stops



Cylindrical
stop



Conical
progressive
stop



LEVAFLEX
progressive
stop



EVIDGOM
stop

DESCRIPTION

There are several types of stops :

- cylindrical or DIABOLO stops;
- conical progressive stops;
- LEVAFLEX progressive stops with central cavity;
- EVIDGOM stops.

OPERATION

The design of the PAULSTRA elastic stops gives the following basic characteristics :

- highly deformable allowing high energies to be absorbed;
- progressive absorption of energy due to the carefully designed shape.

Advantages

- By comparison with rigid stops, PAULSTRA elastic stops are quiet and avoid hammering and deterioration of equipment.

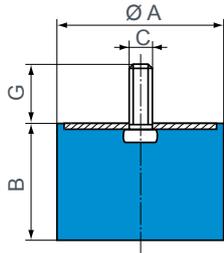
Recommendations

- The stops must be fitted so that, on impact, the axis of the stop is perpendicular to the contact surface.
- On impact, the external diameter of the stop increases: this must be allowed for when fixing.

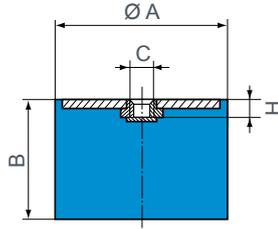
DIMENSIONS AND OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

CYLINDRICAL STOPS

Shape 1



Shape 2

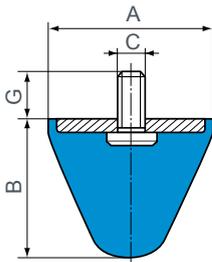


Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Shape	H (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Energy (joules)	Reference
12,5	10	M5	10	1	-	12	2	0,12	511110
	13,5					2,5	0,13	511128	
	15					3	0,16	511115	
	20					3,5	0,14	511125	
16	10	M4	10	1	-	20	2	0,20	511150
	15					3	0,30	511151	
	10					2	0,20	511152	
	15					2	0,30	511153	
	20					3	0,30	511153	
20	15	M6	-	2	4	35	4	0,70	511154
	8,5					40	1,5	0,30	511200
	15					35	4	0,70	511215
	20					30	5	0,70	511220
25,5	10	M6	18	1	-	80	2	0,80	511158
	15					60	3,5	1,00	511155
	20					50	5	1,20	511159
	30					50	8	2,00	511160
	15					60	3,5	1,00	511164
30	15	-	-	2	4	55	5,5	1,20	511162
	20					4	1,20	511163	
	25					4	2,00	511163	
	30					4	2,00	511163	
	40					8	2,00	511163	

Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Shape	H (mm)	Max. load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Energy (joules)	Reference
25,5	10	M8	20	1	-	80	2	0,80	511265
	15					3,5	1,00	511270	
	19					5,5	1,20	511251	
	22					5,5	1,30	511275	
	25					6	1,50	511280	
	30					8	2,00	511285	
	40					10	2,50	511290	
30	22	M8	-	2	6	80	6	2,40	511156
	15					90	3,5	1,50	511308
	22					80	6	2,40	511310
	30					70	8	2,80	511312
40	30	M8	20	1	-	120	7	4,60	511157
	40					120	10	6,00	511161
	20					160	5	4,00	511450
	25					150	6	4,50	511401
	35					120	8	4,80	511452
50	25	M10	25	1	-	300	6	9,00	511525
	35					250	9	11,20	511535
	45					190	11	10,00	511545
	20					160	5	4,00	511450
	25					150	6	4,50	511401
60	35	M10	25	1	-	400	6	12,00	511625
	36					300	9	13,50	511635
	45					250	11	13,70	511645
	35					450	9	20,00	511735
70	50	M10	25	1	-	350	12	21,00	511750
	70					300	14	21,00	511770
	35					450	9	20,00	511735
75	24	M12	37	1	-	600	4,5	13,50	511751
80	25	M14	45	1	-	1100	6	33,00	513801
	30					950	8	38,00	511830
	40					600	10	30,00	511840
	70					500	17	42,50	511870
	80					35	450	19	43,00

See current price list for availability of items.

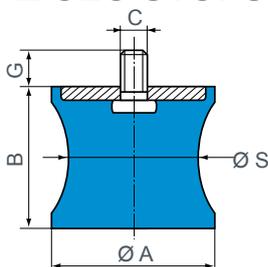
CONICAL PROGRESSIVE STOPS



Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Repetitive shocks			Exceptional shock energy (joules)	Weight (g)
					Energy (joules)	Deflect. (mm)	Reaction (daN)		
512251	25,5	19	M8	20	3	8	100	9	20
512307	30	30	M8	25	6	15	140	18	31
512301	30	30	M6	13,5	6	15	140	18	25
511962	40	39	M8	16	15	16	250	45	62
512515	50	50	M10	25	30	25	340	90	118
512501	50	50	M8	20	30	25	340	90	105
512516	50	64	M10	25	40	32	370	120	154
512502	50	64	M8	35	40	32	370	120	145
512517	50	58	M10	25	37	28	400	110	143
512503	50	58	M8	15	37	28	400	110	125
512608	60	40	M10	25	27	18	550	70	120
512601	60	40	M14	62	27	18	550	70	180
512700	72	58	M10	25	50	26	550	150	230
512721	72	58	M12	30	50	26	550	150	243
512951	95	80	M16	45	120	37	1 100	350	565

See current price list for availability of items.

DIABOLO STOPS



References	Ø S (mm)	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	Max. instant. load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Max. static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Energy (joules)	Weight (g)
511571	22	57	42	M8	20	100	10	10	4	1	60
511572	30	57	42	M8	20	200	12	75	5,5	2	80
511601	44	60	57	M10	25	350	15	150	8	6	190
511801	62	80	65	M14	30	800	16	300	9,5	15	500
511951	70	95	70	M16	47	1 000	18	400	9,5	20	790

LEVAFLEX PROGRESSIVE STOPS

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	Ø G (mm)	H (mm)	Weight (g)
514085	85	85	8,5	69	8,5	20	5	600
514110	110	110	12,5	90	8,5	30	6	1 200
514130	130	130	19	106	11	40	6	2 000
514160	160	160	23	132	11	45	8	3 000
514200	200	200	28	168	13	60	10	7 000

See current price list for availability of items.

Repetitive shocks			Exceptional shock energy (joules)	Reference hardness
Energy (joules)	Corresponding deflection (mm)	Reaction (daN)		
170	40	1 200	500	514085/60
280	40	1 700	850	514085/75
330	50	1 800	1 000	514110/60
550	50	3 400	1 500	514110/75
600	65	2 800	1 800	514130/60
650	60	3 000	1 900	514130/75
1 050	75	4 500	3 000	514160/60
1 200	90	4 000	3 600	514200/60
1 300	70	6 000	3 900	514160/75
2 200	85	7 800	6 600	514200/75

See current price list for availability of items.

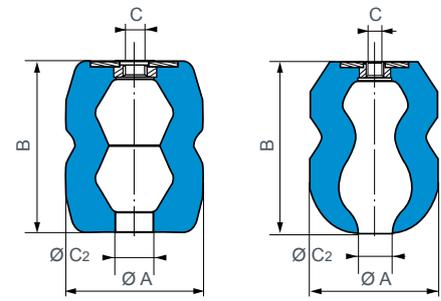
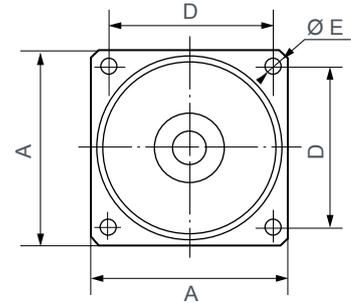
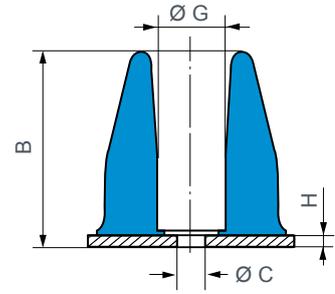
EVIDGOM STOPS

Repetitive shocks			Exceptional shock energy (joules)	Reference hardness
Energy (joules)	Corresponding deflection (mm)	Reaction (daN)		
31	30	190	95	810644
100	50	580	300	810645
110	45	600	330	810666
180	67	750	540	810642
350	75	1 250	1 050	810653
360	65	1 400	1 100	810655
400	85	1 500	1 200	810669
300	70	900	-	810784
600	75	1 625	-	810775
1 050	90	2 375	-	810776
2 500	90	5 500	-	810733/60
7 100	150	11 000	-	810732/60
9 500	200	9 500	-	810731/60
13 000	130	18 000	-	810732/75
17 500	175	19 000	-	810731/75
21 000	200	25 000	-	810735/60
29 000	250	35 000	-	810734/60
41 000	200	70 000	-	810735/75
50 000	250	55 000	-	810734/75

See current price list for availability of items.

Stop reference	Shape	All rubber Evidgom reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	Ø C1 (mm)	Ø C2 (mm)	Ø D (mm)	Ø A under load (mm)
810642	1	810022	85	120	M16	20	30	-	114
810644	1	810004	55	55	M10	14	14	-	72
810645	2	810035	66	93	M16	20	14	-	100
810653	1	810023	100	130	M16	20	30	-	140
810655	1	810025	110	132	M16	20	30	-	142
-	3	810026	60	100	-	14	20	-	75
-	3	810027	66	93	-	14	20	-	80
810666	2	810046	76	90	M16	20	14	-	98
810669	2	810029	110	150	M16	20	30	-	155
810731	3	-	250	400	2 x 6 x M24	70	70	150	360
810732	3	-	250	315	2 x 6 x M24	70	70	150	380
810733	3	-	250	230	2 x 6 x M24	70	70	150	370
810734	3	-	350	500	2 x 8 x M24	85	85	196	445
810735	3	-	350	395	2 x 8 x M24	85	85	196	500
810775	1	810015	155	150	M16	25	30	-	202
810776	1	810016	188	180	M24	40	40	-	256
810784	1	810014	125	140	M16	30	25	-	168

NOTA : The values are given for test conditions with an impact speed of 1 m/s. Consult us for speeds that are much higher.



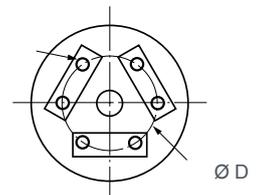
Shape 1

Shape 2

Ø A
Ø C₁

Ø C₂
P
Ø W T

Shape 3



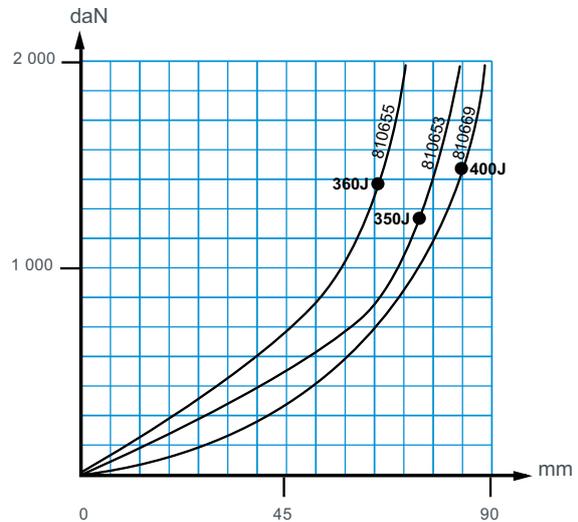
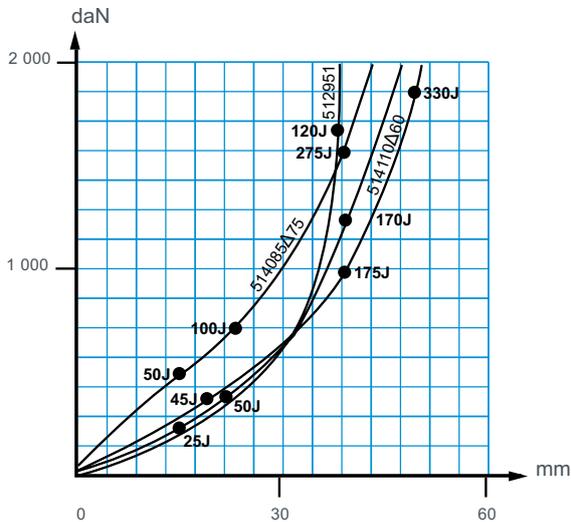
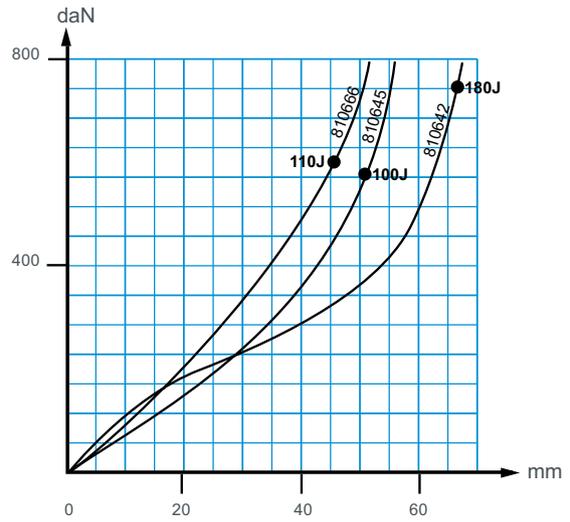
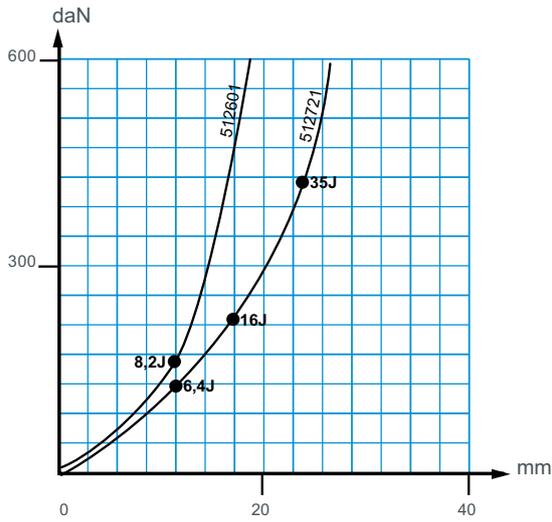
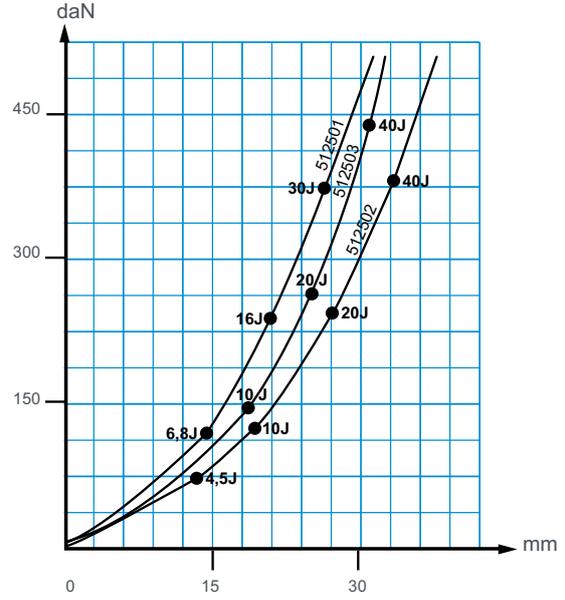
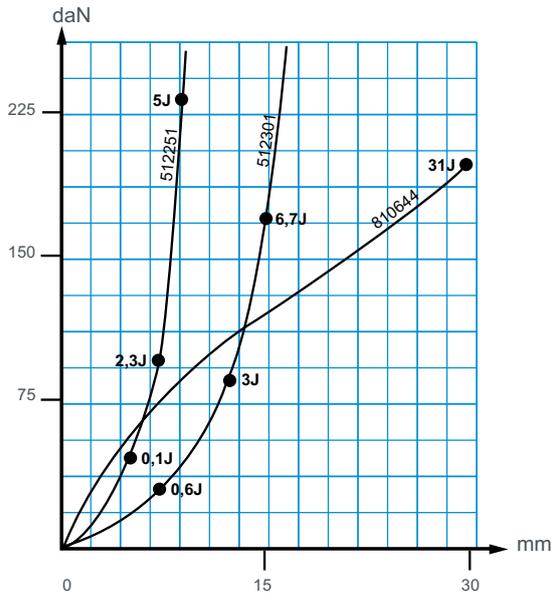
Ø A
Ø C

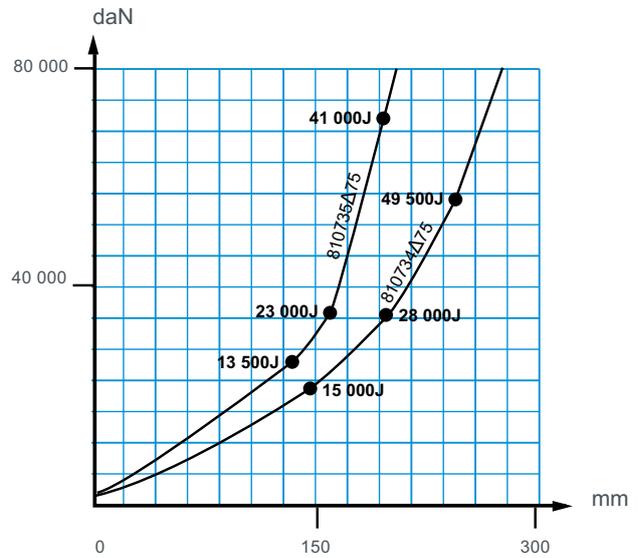
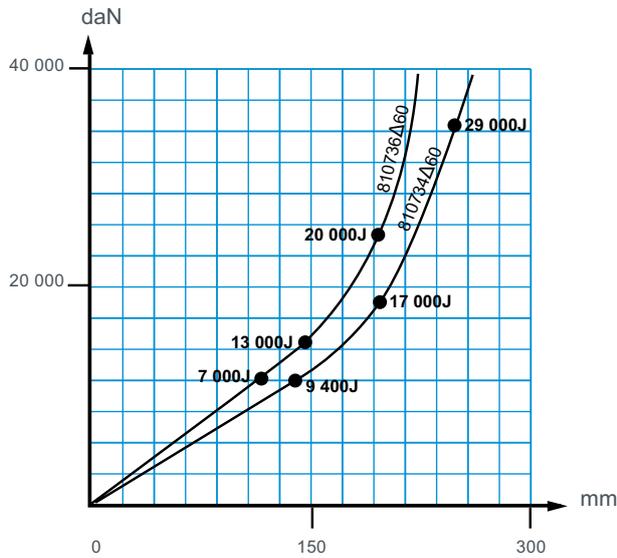
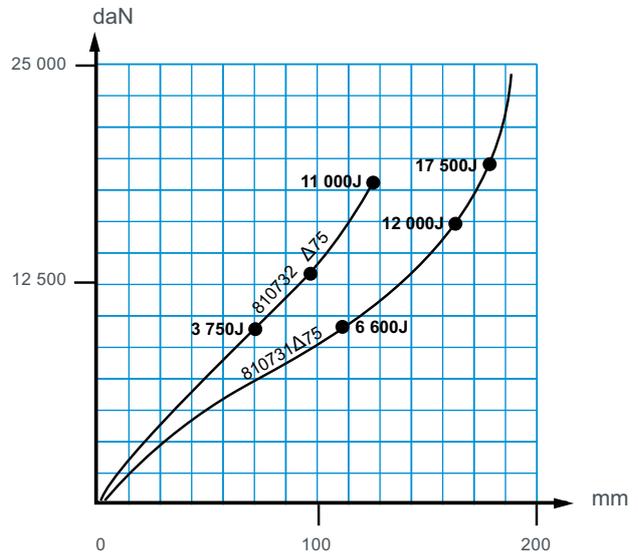
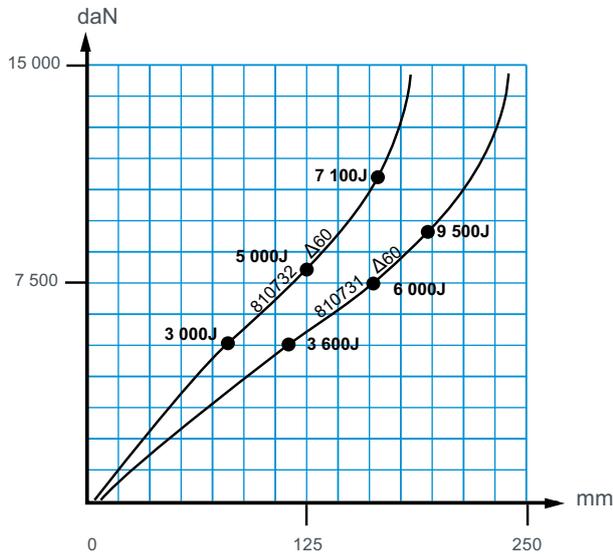
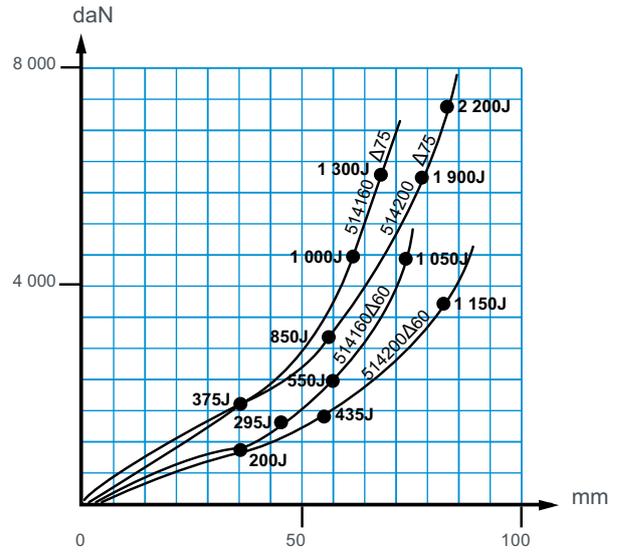
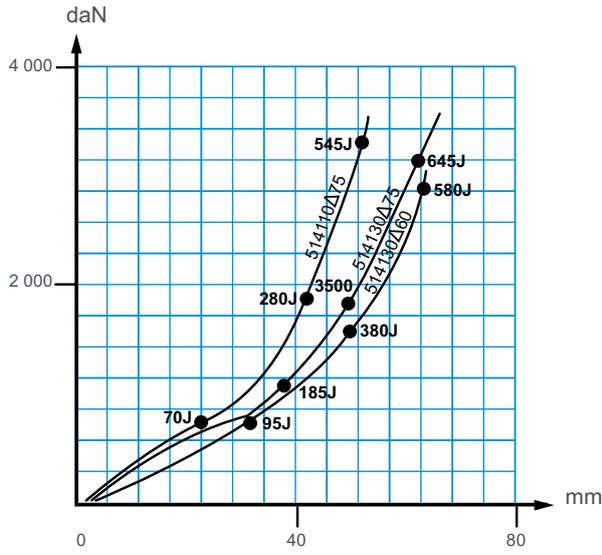
Ø C₃

Ø W 3 x Ø T

Shape 4

DEFLECTION CURVES AND ENERGY VALUES FOR PROGRESSIVE, LEVAFLEX AND EVIDGOM STOPS





PAULSTRADYN®

Natural frequency : (1)
- axial : 7 Hz
- radial : 3 to 5,5 Hz



ADVANTAGES

- Better than 90% isolation at 1.500 rpm (25 Hz).
- Constant height over wide load range.
- Stabilised characteristics during Service Life.
- Simple to fit.
- 500 hours protection against salt spray*.
- Design.

*When mounted according to the recommendations given in the catalogue.

Resilient Element = SILTECH
- Low increase of stiffness with frequency
- Low creep



Finite element modeling (FEM) was used when designing the Paulstradyn® series resulting in the lowest possible elastomer stresses and most efficient performance for a high deflection mount of this type.

APPLICATIONS

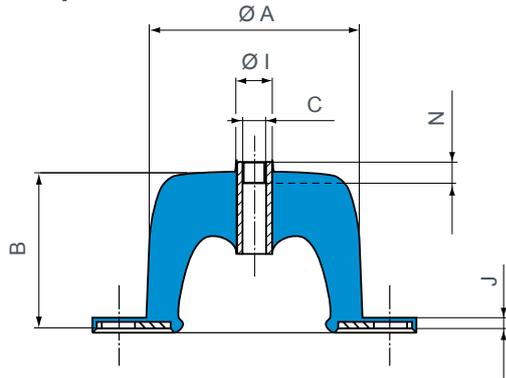
Antivibration isolation for static equipment :

- rotating machinery such as fans, air-conditioning, pumps, compressors, generator sets;
- pipeworks, ceilings, transformers, electrical enclosures.

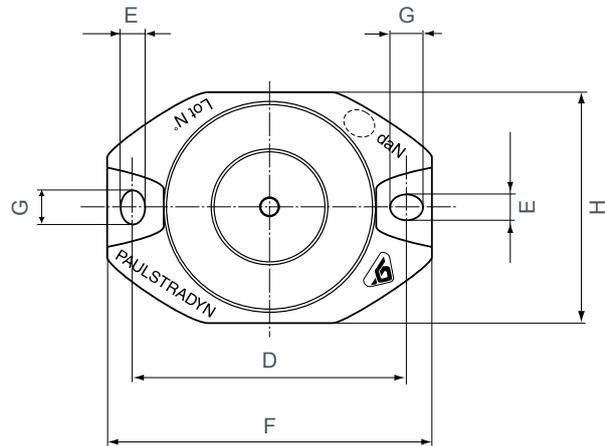
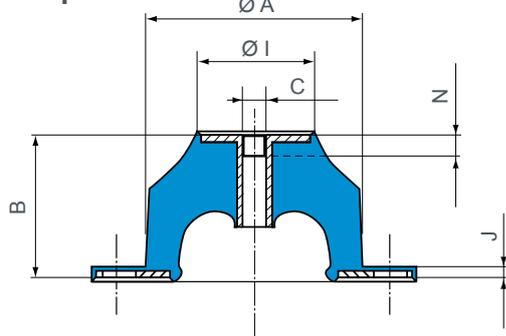
1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS

Shape 1



Shape 2



Designation	Ref.	Nominal Load NL (daN)	Shape	Dimensions (mm)										
				Ø A	B*	C	D	E	F	G	H	Ø I	J	N
Paulstradyn® 4	533701	4	1	40	40	M6	52	6,2	64	6,2	44	12	2,5	6
7	533702	7												
12	533703	12												
Paulstradyn® 20	533704	20	2	60	40	M6	76	6,2	90	8,2	64	31	2,5	6
30	533705	30												
50	533706	50												
Paulstradyn® 70	533707	70	2	80	40	M8	100	8,2	122	12,2	84	48	2,5	12
100	533708	100												
130	533709	130												
Paulstradyn® 160	533710	160	2	100	40	M10	124	10,2	152	16,2	104	68	3	10
200	533711	200												
260	533712	260												
Paulstradyn® 325	533713	325	2	150	40	M12	182	12,2	214	20,2	154	116	4,5	10
400	533714	400												
500	533715	500												
Paulstradyn® 640	533716	640	2	200	40	M16	240	14,2	280	24,2	204	159	5,5	20
820	533717	820												
1050	533718	1050												
1350	533719	1350												

* Height, unloaded 40 mm, under load 32 mm (see Technical Characteristics).

NL : Nominal static load with mounting under axial compression.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

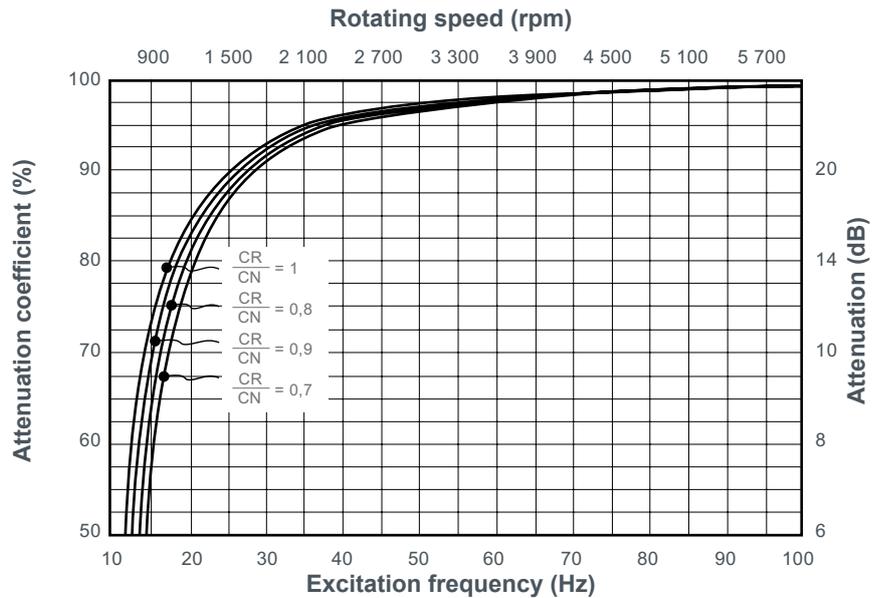
The vibration attenuation and height characteristics under nominal loads are **stabilised after one month under a load at 20°C**.

General characteristics

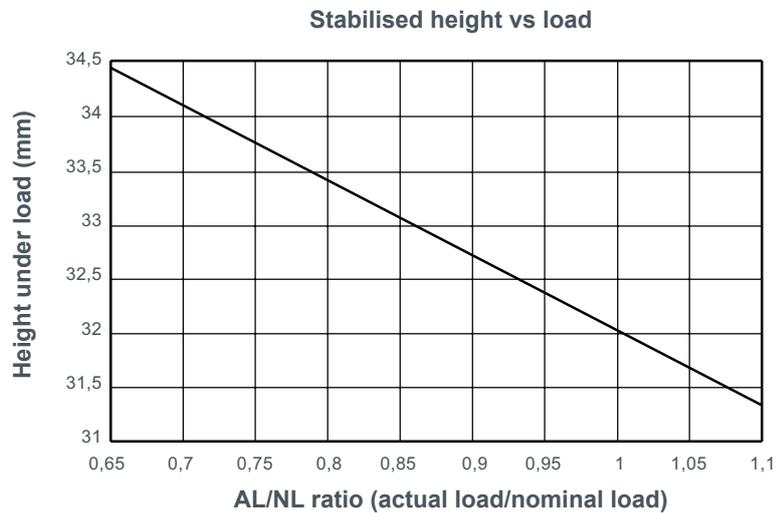
- Natural axial frequency : 7 Hz, with nominal load.
- Natural radial frequency : 3 to 5.5 Hz.
- Maximum displacement :
 - axial : 12 mm
 - radial : ± 10 mm.

Vibration attenuation

$$\frac{AL}{NL} = \text{Ratio} \frac{\text{actual load}}{\text{nominal load}}$$



Height under load



Temperature

Operating temperature : - 20 °C to + 70 °C.

Other characteristics*

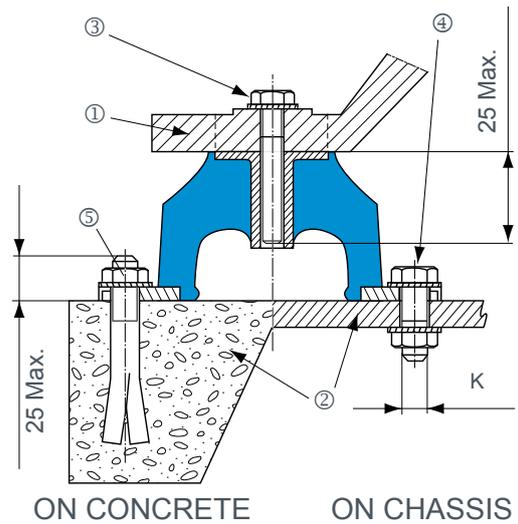
Good dynamic performance at high frequency
 Withstand fatigue and shocks.
 Reduced creep.

* Detailed Technical Characteristics can be sent on request. Ask us for details.

MOUNTING

Standard Mounting

- ① machine base or foot dimensions > $\varnothing M^*$
- ② supporting structure (floor) dimensions > base of mounting F^*
- ③ screw $\varnothing C^{**}$
- ④ screw HM $\varnothing K$, a washer is required between the screw head and the PAULSTRADYN^{®**}
- ⑤ screw $\varnothing K$, a washer is required between the screw head and the PAULSTRADYN^{®**}



Shape 1

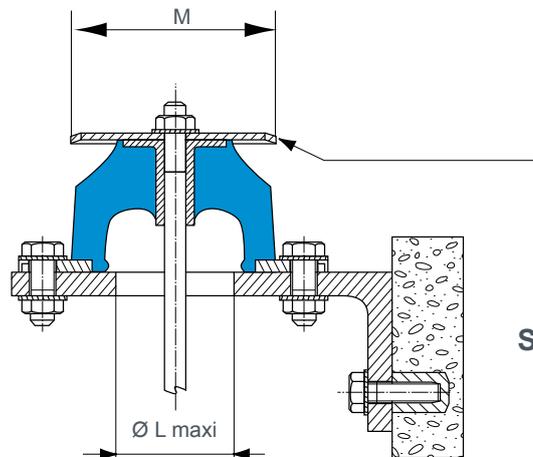
* to distribute the load and resist corrosion.
 ** nuts and screws grade 4.6 minimum.

Recommended torque

Diameter K (mm)	M6	M8	M10	M12
Torque N.m	2	5	12	20

Note : Do not paint the mountings after fitting.

Alternative mounting



Shape 2

Mounting and cap references

Paulstradyn [®] references	Dimensions (mm)			Protective cap reference (optional)
	K Shape 1	L max. shape 2	M min. shape 2	
533701, 533702, 533703,	M5	27	14	342919
533704, 533705, 533706	M5	40	34	342356
533707, 533708, 533709	M6	46	50	342733
533710, 533711, 533712	M8	47	70	342734
533713, 533714, 533715	M10	99	118	342353
533716, 533717, 533718	M12	127	162	342354
533719				

EVIDGOM[®]

Natural frequency : (1)
2,5 to 7 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The EVIDGOM[®] mount is formed from two thick conical membranes joined at their bases to create a highly elastic mounting.

There are two variations :

- all rubber EVIDGOM[®];
- EVIDGOM[®] with bonded fixing;

OPERATION

The design of the EVIDGOM[®] mount gives the following basic characteristics:

- a very high axial elasticity;
- very low natural frequency (a few Hertz);
- progressive buffer against shocks or accidental overload.

Advantages

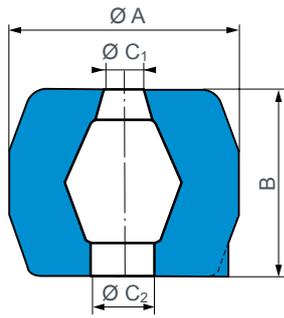
- As the load/deflection curve has a point of inflection, a suspension may be designed to have a sub-tangent greater than the static deflection.
- The elastomer used provides intrinsic damping with a corresponding ability to absorb energy which gives appreciable advantages over metallic springs.

Recommendations

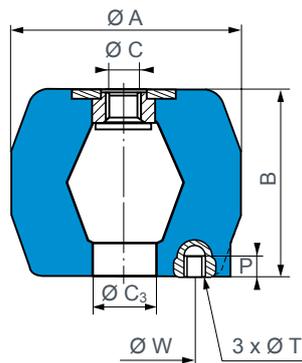
- The selection of a low natural frequency (large deflection) must not be allowed to endanger the stability of the suspension (tall equipment).
- In certain cases (use under maximum load) the use of side stops is recommended.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

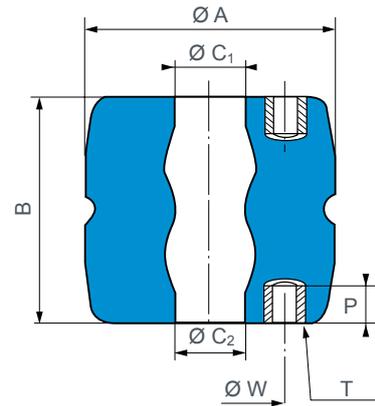
DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS



Shape 1



Shape 2

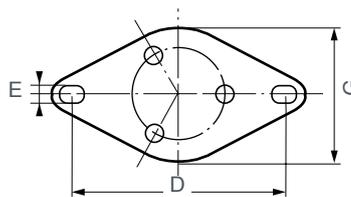
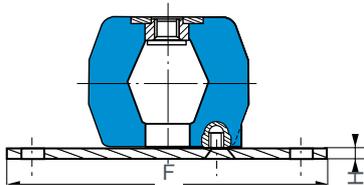


Shape 3

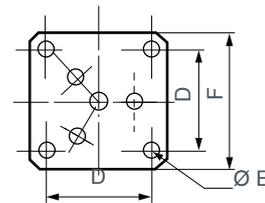
all rubber		without fixings		Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	Ø C1 (mm)	Ø C2 (mm)	Ø C3 (mm)	Ø W (mm)	T	P (mm)
Reference	Shape	Reference	Shape									
810002	1	-	-	34	25	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
810003	1	-	-	40	55	-	14	14	-	-	-	-
810005	1	-	-	50	70	-	14	14	-	-	-	-
-	-	810780	2	60	40	M10	-	25	25	40	M6	6
810006	1	810766	2	85	70	M16	20	30	30	60	M8	8
810008	1	810768	2	95	90	M16	20	30	30	60	M8	8
810009	1	810769	2	108	90	M16	20	30	34	70	M10	10
810012	1	-	-	120	110	-	20	30	-	-	-	-
810013	1	810773	2	140	120	M16	25	40	35	70	M10	10
810014	1	810784	2	125	140	M16	25	30	25	70	M10	10
-	1	810774	2	125	140	M16	25	30	25	70	4 x M12	12
810019	1	810779	2	140	90	M16	28	12	28	70	M10	10
810020	1	810770	2	140	56	M16	30	30	30	70	M10	10
810015	1	810775	2	155	150	M16	25	30	30	90	M14	14
810016	1	810776	2	188	180	M24	40	40	40	90	M14	14
-	-	810733	3	250	230	-	70	70	-	150	6 x M24	40
-	-	810736	3	350	290	-	85	85	-	196	6 x M24	40
-	-	810735	3	350	395	-	85	85	-	196	8 x M24	40

See current price list for availability of items

Lower fixing plate (to be ordered separately)



Shape A



Shape B

Reference	Fixing pack reference (1)	Shape	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)
810780	337566	A	98/102	8,2	117	65	5
810766	337567	A	124/128	10,2	158	110	5
810768	337567	A	124/128	10,2	158	110	5
810769	337568	A	178/182	10,2	214	150	6
810773	337568	A	178/182	10,2	214	150	6
810784	337568	A	178/182	10,2	214	150	6
810779	337568	A	178/182	10,2	214	150	6
810770	337568	A	178/182	10,2	214	150	6
810775	337569	B	170	10,5	200	-	8
810776	337569	B	170	10,5	200	-	8

(1) composition of the mounting pouches: 1 plate of inferior fixation + 3 FHC screws

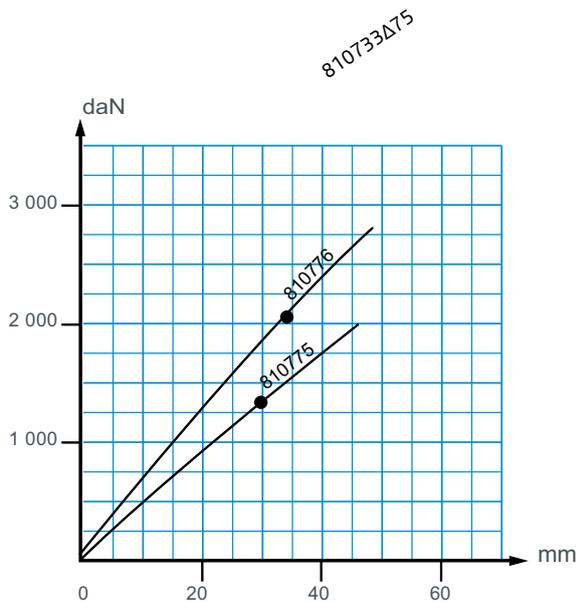
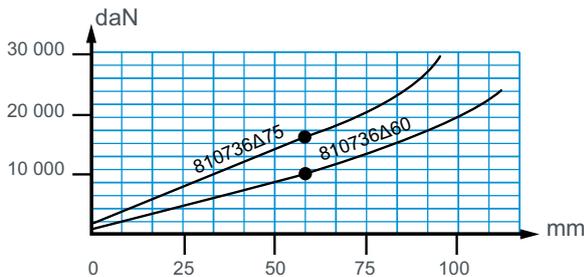
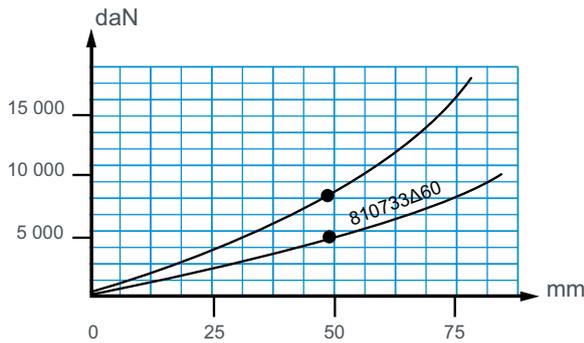
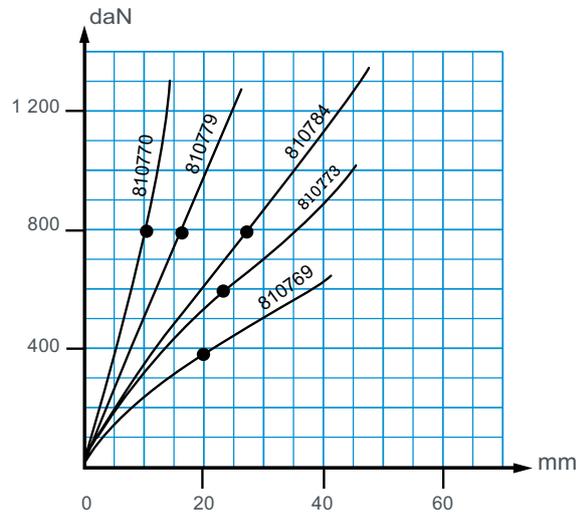
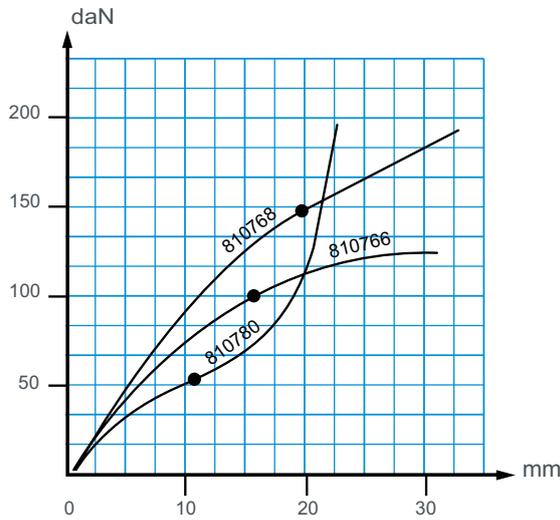
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflecty $\pm 15\%$ (mm)	\varnothing A mm under nominal charge	Height B (mm)
810002	5-15	5	40	25
810003	10-40	11	50	55
810005	20-80	14	63	70
810780	15-60	10	80	40
810766	25-100	15	105	70
810768	35-150	18	124	90
810769	100-400	20	136	90
810012	100-390	23	134	110
810773	150-600	24	175	120

Reference	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflecty $\pm 15\%$ (mm)	\varnothing A mm under nominal charge	Height B (mm)
810784	00-800	26	170	140
810779	200-800	16	175	90
810770	200-800	10	166	56
810775	325-1300	30	175	150
810776	500-2000	35	240	180
810733-60	1250-5000	50	345	230
810733-75	2000-8000	50	345	230
810736-60	2250-9000	60	500	290
810736-75	3500-14000	60	500	290

See current price list for availability of items.

LOAD/DEFLECTION CURVES IN AXIAL COMPRESSION



“SANDWICH” MOUNTS

Natural frequency : (1)
5 to 13 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The SANDWICH mount comprises one or more layers of elastomer bonded to flat, parallel metallic plates. These mountings may be cylindrical or rectangular. They are designed to withstand very high compressive loads. The range of mechanical characteristics is governed by the hardness of the rubber and the number of intermediate metallic plates.

These mountings can support compression from 20 to 100 bars.

The elastomer is polychloroprene which provides a high resistance to atmospheric exposure.

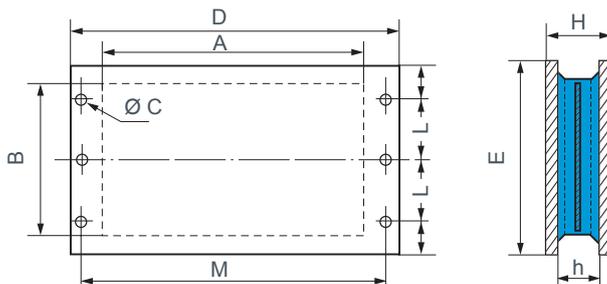
OPERATION

The design of the SANDWICH mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- very slim;
- large surface area;
- stackable mountings;
- the suspended equipment is free to move in all directions;
- high ratio of compression stiffness to shear stiffness;
- very high compression loads.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

BRACKET WITH FIXING

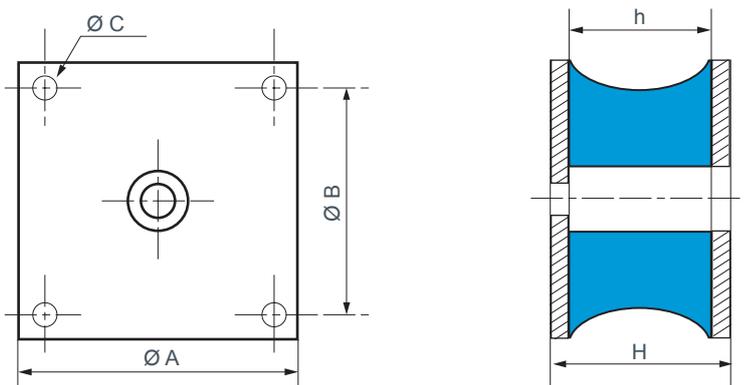


Ref. without intermediate plate	Ref. with intermediate plate	A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	H (mm)	h (mm)	Nr holes x Ø C (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	Weight (kg)
539608	539607	182	142	255	170	49	40	6 x 9	58	235	5
539612	539933	372	252	460	300	61	50	6 x 13	100	430	18
539613	-	702	252	805	300	61	50	6 x 17	95	765	35
-	539267	160	110	230	110	58	44	4 x 15	35	202	5
539821	-	283	140	380	140	76	60	6 x 18	50	340	9,5

See current price list for availability of items.

Référence	Hardness	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Stiffness/shear (daN/mm)
539821	50	1000-4000	8	44
539608	60	1250-5000	4	63
539607	45	2500-10000	6	44
539267	70	6250-25000	3,5	54
539607	60	3750-15000	5	74
539612	45	5000-20000	6	112
539612	60	7500-30000	7	187
539613	60	11250-45000	5	355
539933	60	15000-60000	4	210

DOMINANTLY RADIAL MOUNTINGS



Dimensions can change. Please contact us.

Reference	Hardness	A (mm)	h (mm)	B (mm)	H (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Shear		Compression	
							(daN)	(mm)	(daN)	(mm)
534646	45	150	62	120	70	12,5	200	20	200	17
534647	60	150	62	120	70	12,5	150	20	800	10
534455	38	232	74	190	86	16,5	500	25	2 000	11
534456	45	232	74	190	86	16,5	625	25	2 400	15

STABIFLEX

Natural frequency : (1)
6 to 11 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The STABIFLEX mount comprises a conical rubber section bonded between inner and outer metal parts.

- Steel Centre axis with threaded hole.
- Aluminium Square (four holes) or diamond base (two holes) with clearance hole.
- Bonded natural rubber, anti-slip bead.
- Cup to protect the rubber and distribute the load.

OPERATION

The design of the STABIFLEX mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- axial elasticity two or three times higher than radial elasticity;
- the rubber works in shear/compression;
- progressive buffer against shocks or accidental overload;
- anti-slip (may be placed directly on the ground).

Advantages

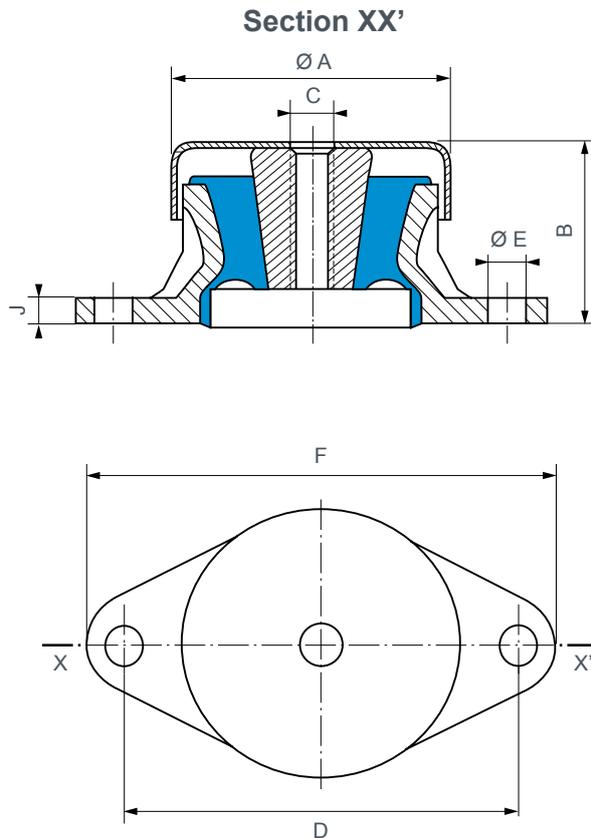
- The machine may be placed with its mounts directly on the ground.
- Speed of fixing.
- Easy movement of suspended machinery.
- Rubber protected against harmful liquids.
- Extensive range : 3 hardnesses of rubber for five existing types, allowing the mount to be optimised as a function of the load and exciting frequency.
- May be used with an anti-rebound washer.

Recommendations

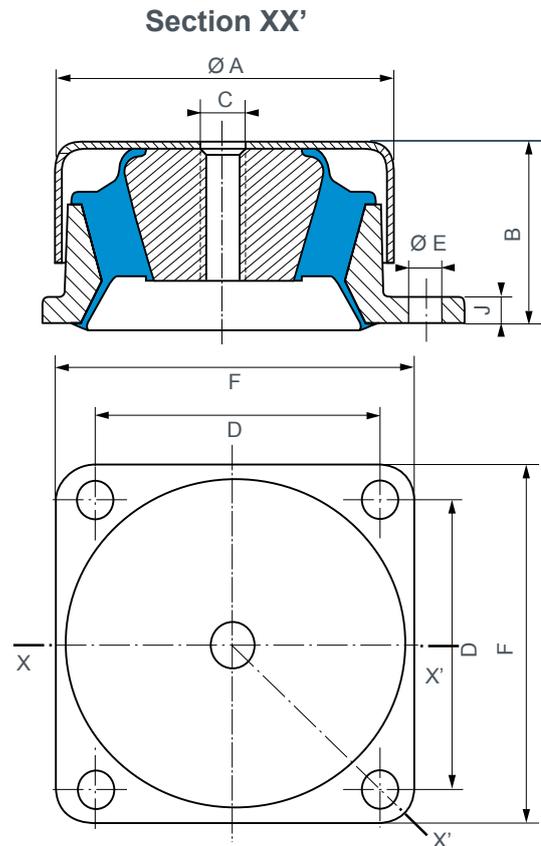
- In order not to affect the performances of the mounting system, all external connections must be flexible.
- STABIFLEX mounts must be fitted so that the vibration input is in the axial direction.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



STABIFLEX - diamond base



STABIFLEX - square base

Type	Reference	Hardness	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	J (mm)	Weight (gr)
Diamond base	530603	45.60.75	69	41	M12	98	9	114	6	250
	530613	45.60.75	84	51	M12	115	11	137	7	450
Square base	530622	45.60.75	100	52	M12	90	11	114	7	1000
	530642	45.60	133	69	M16	114	13	144	9	2300
	530652*	45.60.75	133	69	M16	114	13	144	9	2700

* Part identified by the letter "R" (reinforced)

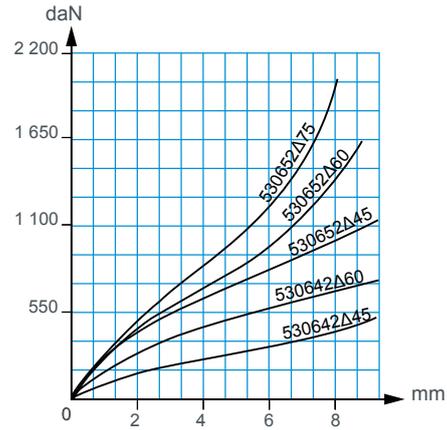
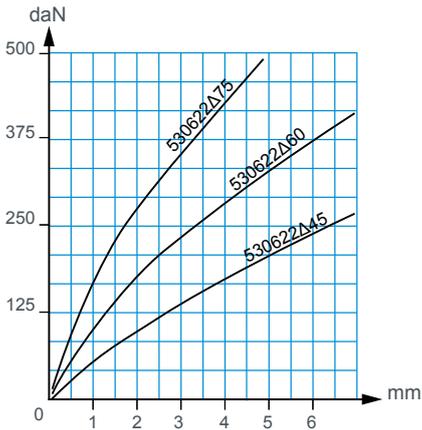
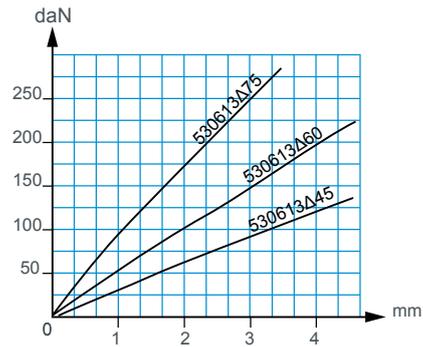
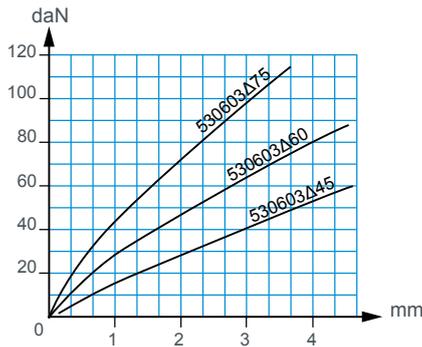
See current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Reference	Hardness
10 - 42	3,5	530603	45
15 - 60	3	530603	60
20 - 93	3,5	530613	45
30 - 125	4	530603	75
40 - 165	3,5	530613	60
50 - 210	5	530622	45
65 - 260	3	530613	75

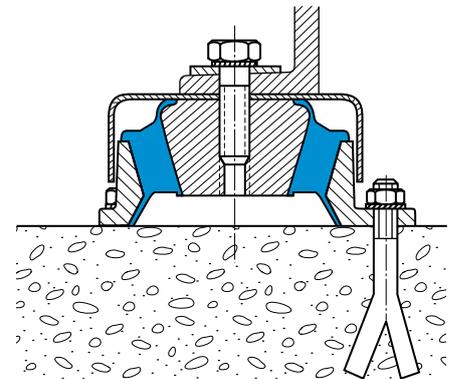
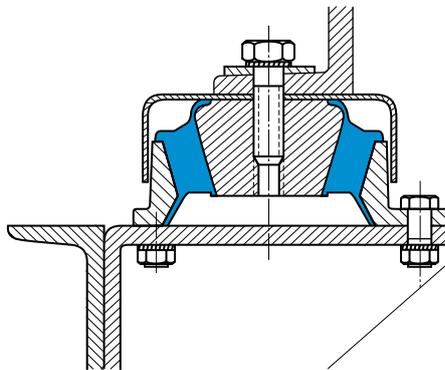
Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Reference	Hardness
65 - 275	4,5	530622	60
95 - 380	3,5	530622	75
110 - 450	8	530642	45
175 - 700	8	530642	60
250 - 1000	8	530652	45
325 - 1300	8	530652	60
450 - 1800	8	530652	75

LOAD/DEFLECTION CURVES IN AXIAL COMPRESSION



ASSEMBLY

Standard fixing methods



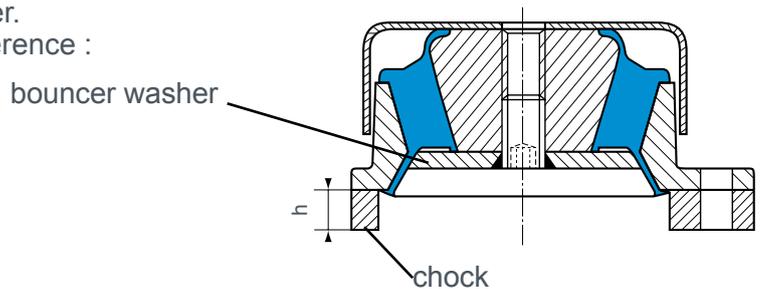
Fixing with anti-rebound washer (not included)

- The anti-rebound washer (not supplied, plan on demand) is fixed to the lower side of the centre axis.

- In this case, do not forget to fit a spacer.

Spacer thickness required for reference :

- 530603 h= 2 mm
- 530613 h= 4 mm
- 530622 h= 7 mm
- 530642 h= 14 mm
- 530652 h= 14 mm



PAULSTRAFLOAT

Natural frequency : (1)
- axial 8 Hz



DESCRIPTION

Paulstrafloat mount of rectangular design is composed of :

- diamond base (2 holes) with clearance hole;
- cup to protect the rubber and distribute the load;
- progressive stiffness and rebound for protection against shocks.

OPERATION

The design of the Paulstrafloat mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- different stiffness in 3 axis : vertical - longitudinal (length) - width;
- the rubber works in shear/compression;
- set position control with the slots;
- higher axial stiffness;
- this mount is suitable for mobile equipment.

Advantages

- The machine may be placed with its mounts directly on the ground.
- Quick installation.
- Rubber protected against harmful liquids.
- Extensive range : 3 hardnesses of rubber for 3 existing types, allowing the mount to be optimized as a function of the load and forcing frequency.
- Anti-rebound and fail-safe.

Recommendations

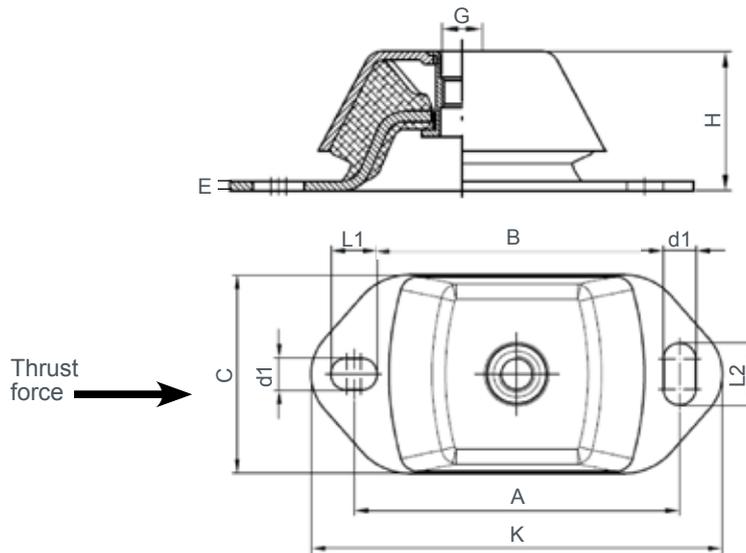
- Paulstrafloat mounts must be installed on the longitudinal axis to handle thrust force.

APPLICATIONS

Paulstrafloat mount is perfectly suitable for shipboard equipment, motor suspension, transports and boarding equipment. Used for static applications : generator, pump, fan ...

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

References	Hardness	A	B	C	d1	E	G	H	K	L1	L2
544397	45/55/65	100	80	60	11	3	M12	38	120	14	14
544396	45/55/65	140	104	75	13	4	M16	50	183	20	30
544395	45/55/65	182	142,7	112	18	5	M20	70	230	26	39

References	Hardness	Max. load (daN)	Max. deflection under load (mm)	Max. load with thrust force (daN)
544397	45	60	5.5	40
	55	70		60
	65	110		90
	75	380		290
544396	45	160		100
	55	220		145
	65	310		220
	75	620		410
544395	45	350		250
	55	550		390
	65	810		565
	75	1380		975

S.C. MOUNTS

Natural frequency : (1)
6 to 30 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The S.C. mount comprises an annular section bonded between the inner tube and outer housing. The outer housing has a mounting flange (four different types).

OPERATION

The design of the S.C. mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- axial elasticity four times higher than radial elasticity;
- the rubber works in shear;
- progressive buffer against shocks or accidental overload, provided that a large metal washer is used to bear against the rubber dome;
- can be used as a fail safe assembly when fitted as in shape 1.

Advantages

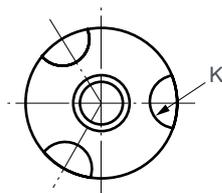
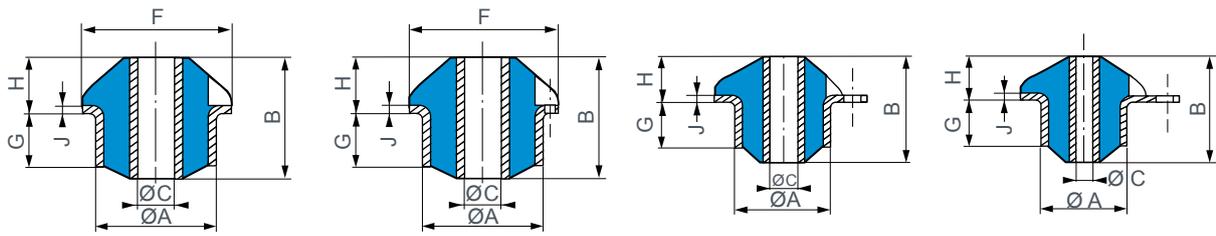
- Extensive range: three hardnesses of rubber for 20 existing types, allowing the mounting to be optimised as a function of the load and exciting frequency.

Recommendations

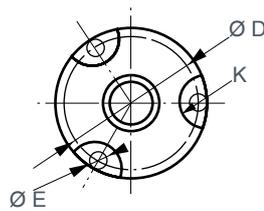
- In order not to affect the performance of the mounting system, all external connections must be flexible.
- S.C. mounts must be fitted so that the vibration input is in the axial direction.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

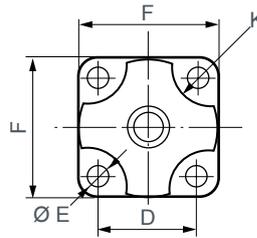
DIMENSIONS



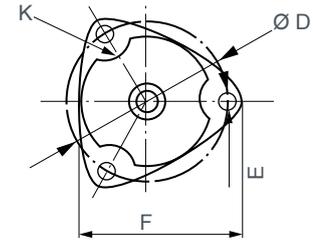
Shape A



Shape B



Shape C



Shape D

Type	Reference				Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	Weight (g)
	With fixing holes	Without fixing holes	Shape A	Shape B											
S.C. 000	531201	Shape C	-	-	20	11	6,2	19	3,2	25	3	7	1	4	8
S.C. 00	531301	Shape C	-	-	26	28	8	26	5,2	36	12,5	11,5	1,5	12	40
S.C. 01	-	-	531401	Shape A	37,5	40	12,1	-	-	48	18	18	2	8	110
S.C. 02	-	-	531402	Shape A	37,5	51	12,1	-	-	48	24	18	2	8	130
S.C. 10	531216	Shape D	-	-	49,1	47	12,2	69	8,2	72	20	18	2	12	190
S.C. 11	531611	Shape D	-	-	49,1	60	12,2	69	8,2	72	31	18	2	12	290
S.C. 20	-	-	531701	Shape A	55,7	55	18,2	-	-	70	27	19	3	10	370
S.C. 21	-	-	531702	Shape A	55,7	70	18,2	-	-	70	39	19	3	18	480
S.C. 21	531240	Shape D	-	-	57,2	70	18,2	86	10,5	90	39	19	3	18	500
S.C. 30	531259	Shape B	-	-	65	75	20,2	78	8,5	90	29	28	3	18	560
S.C. 31	531261	Shape D	-	-	66,5	93	20,2	95	8,5	107	47	28	3	18	780
S.C. 40	531714	Shape D	-	-	76	90	22,2	100	8,5	112	41,5	28,5	3	18	880
S.C. 41	531327	Shape D	-	-	76	110	22,2	100	8,5	112	49	28,5	3	18	960
S.C. 41	-	-	531902	Shape A	74	110	22,2	-	-	100	49	28	3	18	960
S.C. 50	531939	Shape D	-	-	87,5	100	40,2	114	8,5	127	47	33	3	20	1300
S.C. 51	531947	Shape B	531912	-	86	120	40,2	104	10,5	120	63	33	3	20	1500
S.C. 70 Réd.	531933	Shape B	-	-	118	98	60,2	145	10,5	164	36	46	4	22	2200
S.C. 70	531932	Shape B	-	-	118	140	60,2	145	10,5	164	66	46	4	22	3000
S.C. 71	531931	Shape B	-	-	118	170	60,2	145	10,5	164	96	46	4	22	3800
S.C. 80	531940	Shape B	-	-	170	167	80	204	12,2	230	95	53	5	30	7100
S.C. 81	531941	Shape B	-	-	170	185	80	204	12,2	230	113	53	5	30	7700

See current price list for availability of items.

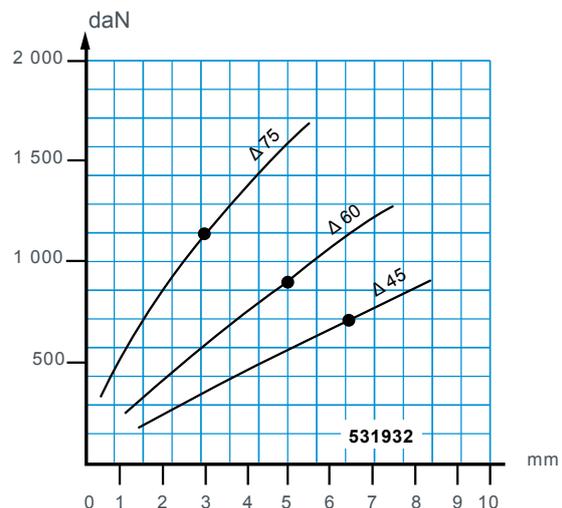
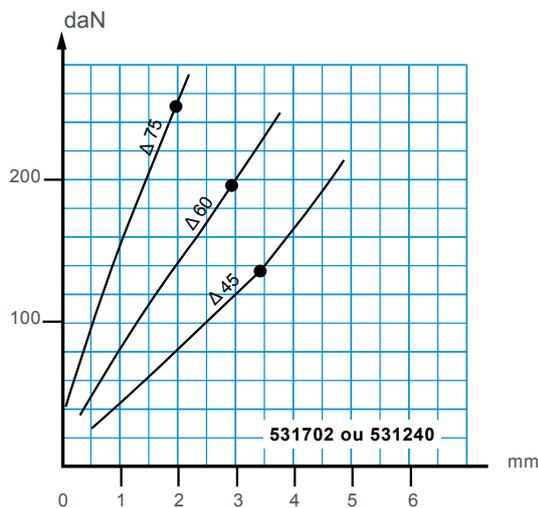
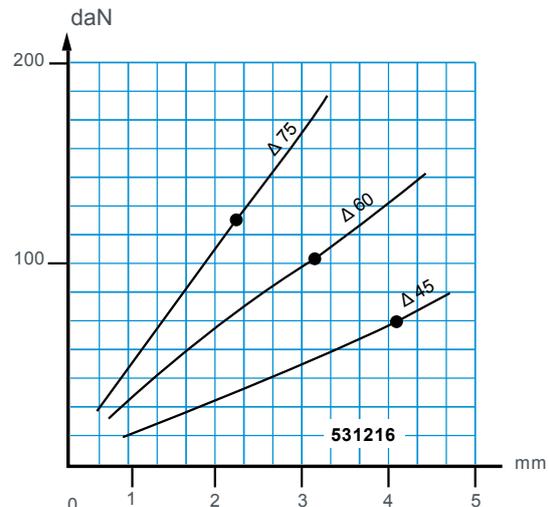
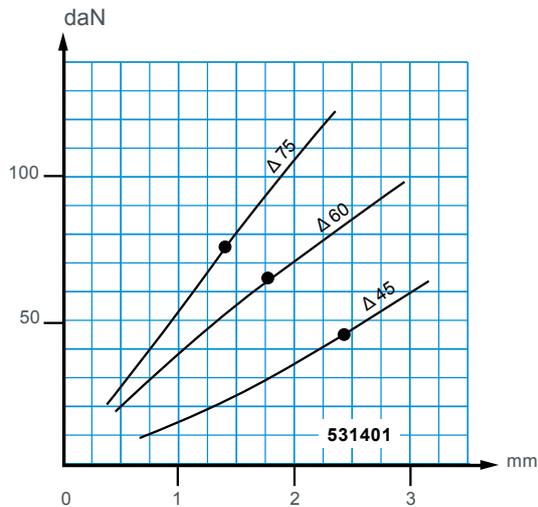
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

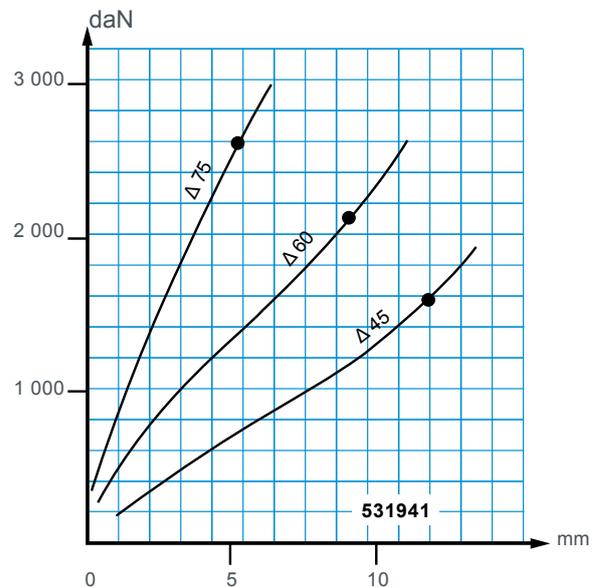
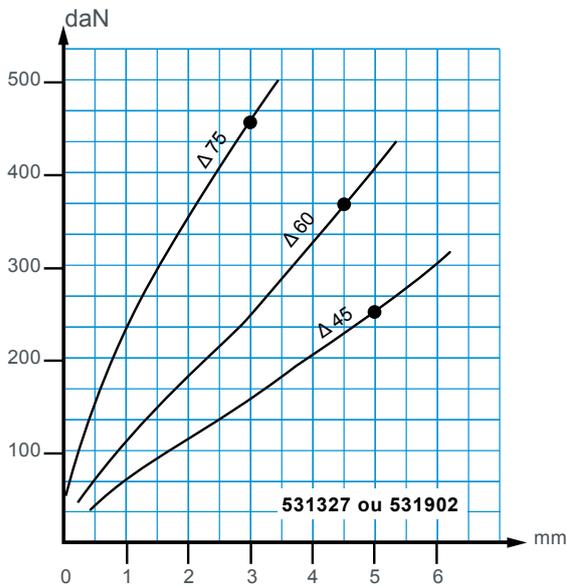
Nominal static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Reference	Hard. Shore A
1-6	1	531201	45
2-8	0,8	531201	60
2-10	0,5	531201	75
5-20	1,5	531301	45
7-30	1,2	531301	60
10-40	0,8	531301	75
10-50	2,5	531401	45
15-65	1,8	531401	60
15-65	2,5	531402	45
15-70	4	531216	45
20-80	1,5	531401	75
20-85	1,8	531402	60
20-85	4	531611	45
20-85	3	531216	60
25-100	3,5	531701	45
25-100	1,5	531402	75
25-110	2	531216	75
30-120	3	531611	60
30-135	3,5	531240	45
30-135	3,5	531702	45
35-150	1,5	531611	75

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Reference	Hard. Shore A
35-150	3	531701	60
40-175	5	531259	45
45-180	2	531701	75
45-190	3	531240	60
45-190	3	531702	60
55-225	5	531714	45
60-240	3,5	531259	60
60-250	2	531240	75
60-250	2	531702	75
60-250	5	531261	45
60-250	5	531327	45
60-250	5	531902	45
75-300	2	531259	75
80-320	4,5	531714	60
80-325	4,5	531939	45
85-350	3,5	531261	60
90-360	4,5	531327	60
90-360	4,5	531902	60
95-380	3	531714	75
100-400	4,5	531947	45
105-420	2	531261	75

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Reference	Hard. Shore A
110-450	3,5	531939	60
110-450	3	531327	75
110-450	3	531902	75
110-450	6,5	531933	45
135-550	2,5	531939	75
135-550	3,5	531947	60
150-600	5	531933	60
165-670	2,5	531947	75
175-700	6,5	531932	45
210-850	6,5	531931	45
225-900	5	531932	60
275-1100	3	531932	75
275-1100	5	531931	60
310-1250	11	531940	45
350-1400	3	531931	75
400-1600	11	531941	45
450-1800	8,5	531940	60
525-2100	8,5	531941	60
575-2300	5	531940	75
650-2600	5	531941	75

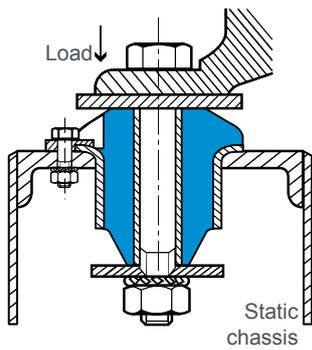
LOAD/DEFLECTION CURVES IN AXIAL COMPRESSION



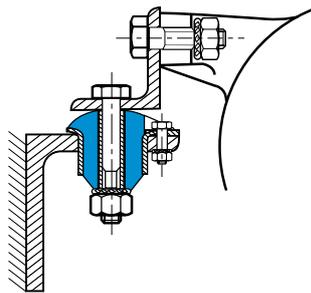


ASSEMBLY

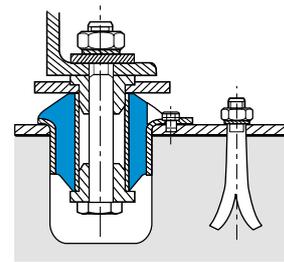
Exemples of installations



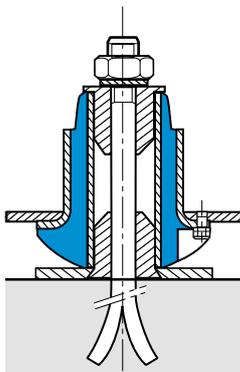
Shape 1 - Fixing between the equipment and a metallic chassis (failsafe in mobile applications).



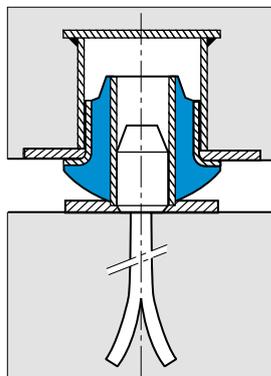
Shape 2 - Fixing between two brackets onto a vertical surface (non failsafe).



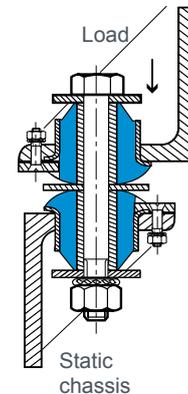
Shape 3 - Fixing between the equipment and concrete (using locating rings).



Shape 4



Shape 5



Shape 6 - Two mounts fixed face to face. Provides twice the deflection under the same load.

S.T.C.

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The S.T.C. mount comprises a rubber ring bonded to a central tube.

- Inner tube : mild steel.
- Bonded rubber in the form of a ring at the top with a collar below which is used for fixing.

OPERATION

The design of the S.T.C. mount gives the following basic characteristics :

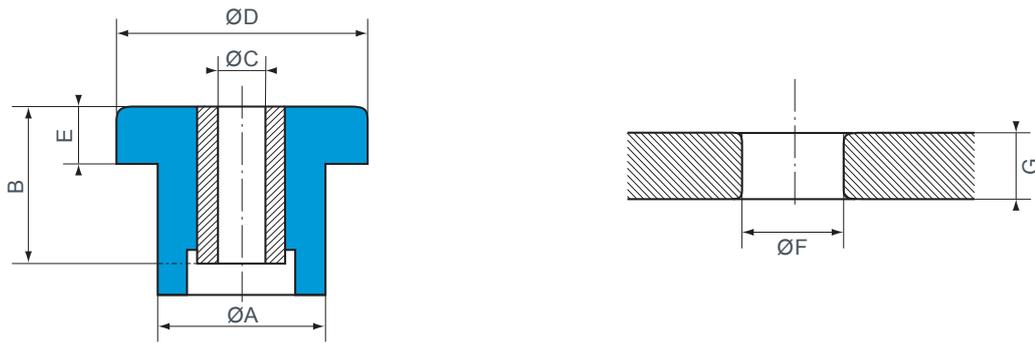
- the rubber works in compression;
- anti-rebound;
- can be used as safety mounting.

Advantages

- Simple to fix.
- Simple and economical.
- Extensive range of loads.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	E (mm)	Ø F (mm)	G (mm)
539887	20,6	17,5	10	27,7	5,6	20,6	8
539190	31,5	25,4	13	44,5	10,4	31,5	10
539886	34,3	35	13	50,8	13,5	34,3	16
539191	41,1	44,5	16	63,5	15,7	41,1	19
*539920	38	23	16	64	16	38,5	19
539951	56,6	50,8	20	95	25,4	56	20

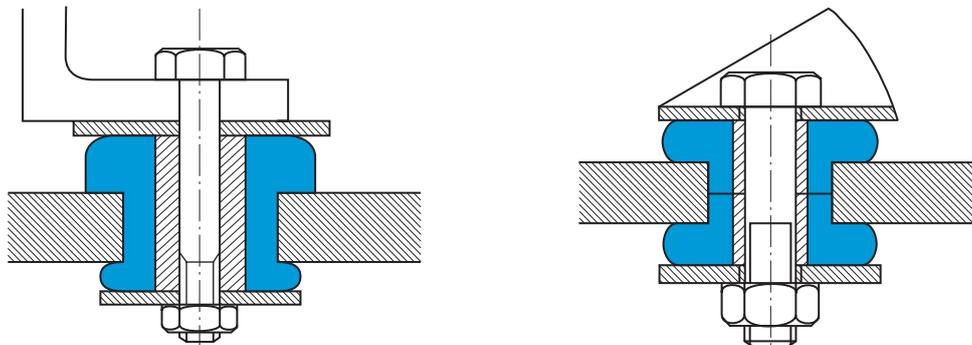
* This S.T.C. is mounted in pairs : see assembly
See current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hard. Shore A	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)
539887	45	8-35	0,7
	60	10-50	0,7
539190	45	15-75	1,2
	60	25-100	1,2
539886	60	35-150	1,2
	75	80-330	1,2

Reference	Hard. Shore A	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)
539191	60	60-250	2
	75	125-500	2
539920	45	100-400	2
	75	250-1 000	1
539951	45	175-700	3
	65	250-1 000	3

ASSEMBLY



For **539920**

This S.T.C. is mounted in pairs : see assembly

MOUNT 22000

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 15 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The 22000 mount is made of two parts of elastomer bonded to a central tube.

- Interior reinforced : cylindrical tube.
- Elastomer : chloroprene. Range of five different stiffnesses.

OPERATION

The design of the 22000 mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- elastomer element resistant to oils, supporting axial and radial loadings;
- axial to radial stiffness of 1:1;
- absorb vibration and reduce noise in all directions.

Advantages

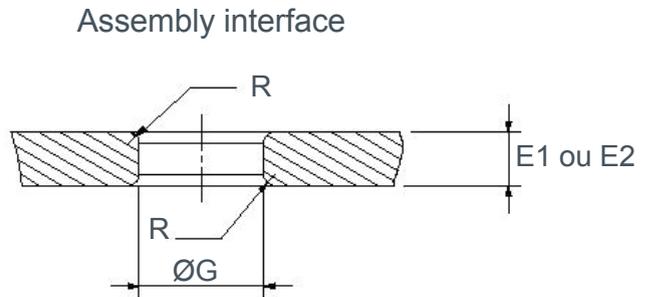
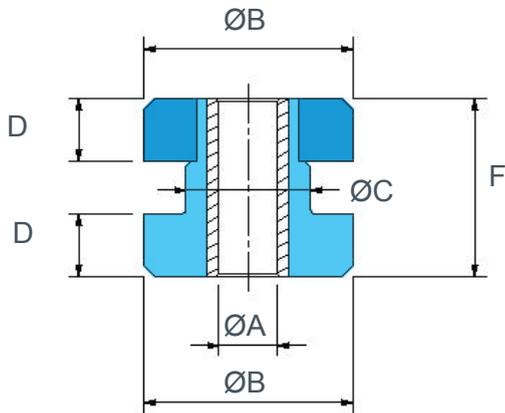
- Good isolation against structural noises.
- Chloroprene resistant to oils.
- Simple and economical.
- Simple to fix.
- Five sizes for a load capacity under axial pressure from 18 to 954 daN and under radial pressure until 443 daN
- Anti-rebound effect when it is assembled with a washer.

APPLICATION

22000 mounts can be used in static or mobile applications, such as : pumps, compressors, generators, electronic equipment, HVAC equipment, engines with internal combustion, transmissions, plant cabs, radiators, etc.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS

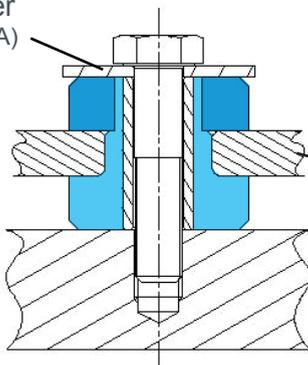


E : support structure thickness can be E₁ or E₂ depending on the required load and natural frequency (see technical chart next page).

Reference Paulstra	Barry Control Reference	Ø A (mm)	Ø B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	F (mm)	Mounting hole		Weight (g)
							Ø G (mm)	R (mm)	
530903 11 to 15	22001-11 to 15	10,4	33,2	20,1	12,3	31,7	19	1	43
530903 21 to 25	22002-11 to 15	13,5	47,7	33	19,8	49,2	31,7	1,5	142
530903 31 to 35	22003-11 to 15	16,7	64,8	40,1	22,8	61,7	38,1	2,3	313
530903 41 to 45	22004-11 to 15	23,8	88,9	58,4	25,4	73,1	57,1	3	670
530903 51 to 55	22005-11 to 15	27	123,9	64,8	31,7	85,8	63,5	3	1 306

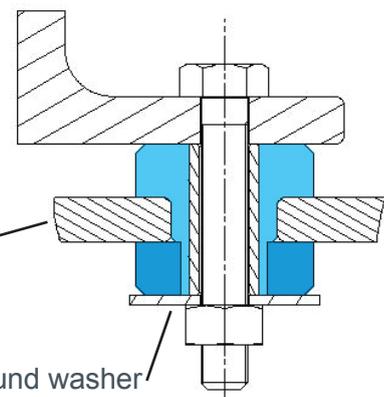
ASSEMBLY

Anti-rebound washer
(not supplied PAULSTRA)



Assembly interface

Anti-rebound washer
(not supplied PAULSTRA)



Zinc plated steel washers are recommended for the assembly of the mount.

They make it possible to carry out debouncing.

Material: S235 steel (E24) or equivalent with Rm = 340 MPa.

(not including PAULSTRA)

Reference Paulstra	Anti-rebound washer*		
	Ø a (mm)	Ø b (mm)	e (mm)
530903 11 to 15	39,6	10,3	2,2
530903 21 to 25	54,1	13,5	3,4
530903 31 to 35	71,3	16,7	4,7
530903 41 to 45	98,5	23,8	6,3

* Not supplied

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

The maximum loadings depend on the compression of the assembly by comparing the thicknesses E_1 and E_2 .

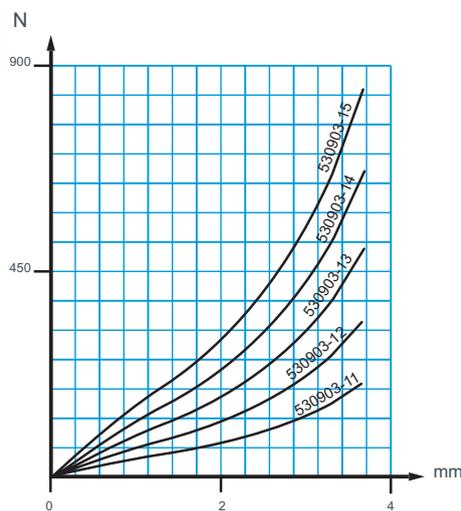
Paulstra reference	Barry Control Reference	E_1				E_2				Colour marking
		Support structure thickness-Load per mount				Support structure thickness-Load per mount				
		Axial (daN)	Radial (daN)	Fo (Hz)	E_1 (mm)	Axial (daN)	Radial (daN)	Fo (Hz)	E_2 (mm)	
530903 11	22001- 11	18	9			18	9			Red & White
530903 12	22001- 12	40	13			40	13			Yellow & White
530903 13	22001- 13	63	18	15	9,5	63	18	15	9,5	Green & White
530903 14	22001- 14	113	22			113	22			Blue & White
530903 15	22001- 15	136	27			136	27			Purple & White
530903 21	22002- 11	59	22			27	18			Red & White
530903 22	22002- 12	79	29			54	36			Yellow & White
530903 23	22002- 13	109	40	12	14	72	56	15	12,5	Green & White
530903 24	22002- 14	172	75			118	81			Blue & White
530903 25	22002- 15	286	127			172	127			Purple & White
530903 31	22003- 11	95	40			40	31			Red & White
530903 32	22003- 12	159	63			68	47			Yellow & White
530903 33	22003- 13	222	102	11	22	102	72	15	19	Green & White
530903 34	22003- 14	390	175			147	111			Blue & White
530903 35	22003- 15	604	313			227	163			Purple & White
530903 41	22004- 11	122	61			68	50			Red & White
530903 42	22004- 12	231	104			136	100			Yellow & White
530903 43	22004- 13	350	156	10	28,5	181	136	15	25,5	Green & White
530903 44	22004- 14	531	268			227	181			Blue & White
530903 45	22004- 15	954	443			272	263			Purple & White
530903 51	22005- 11	518	109			136	68			Red & White
530903 52	22005- 12	877	154			227	100			Yellow & White
530903 53	22005- 13	1 172	277	10	32	318	136	15	25,5	Green & White
530903 54	22005- 14	1 609	404			409	213			Blue & White
530903 55	22005- 15	2 072	640			545	300			Purple & White

See current price list for availability of items.

* Barry Controls part numbers are shown as a reference only.

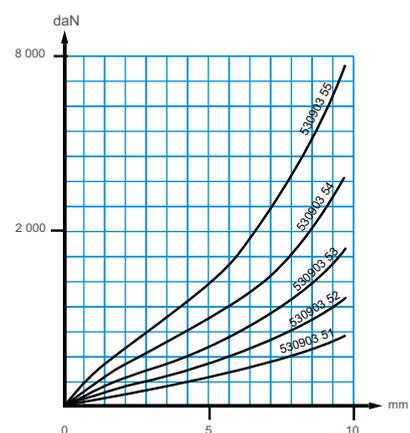
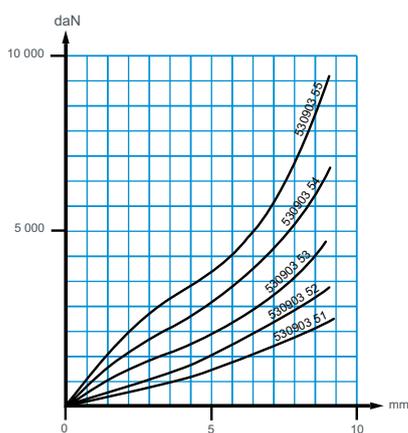
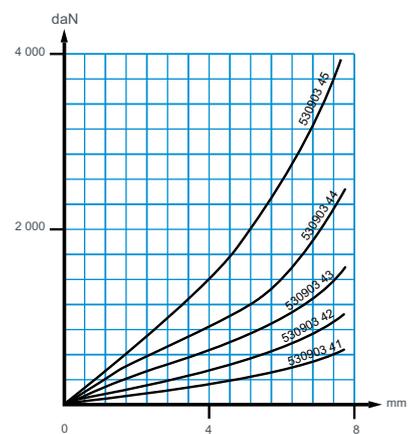
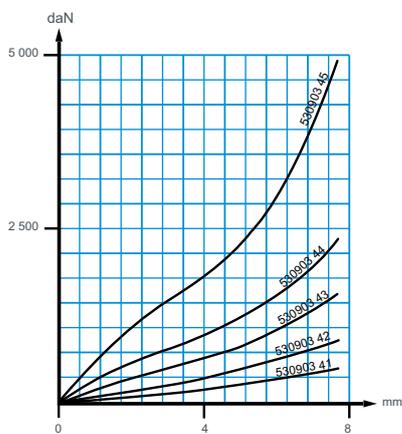
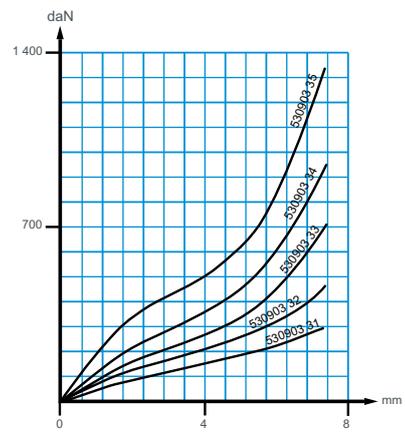
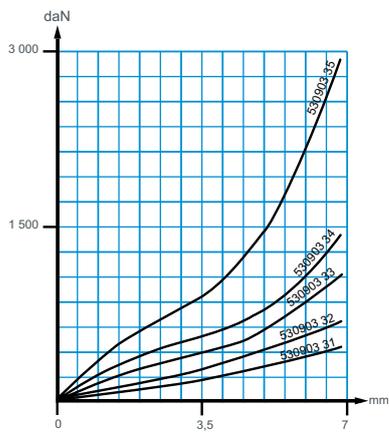
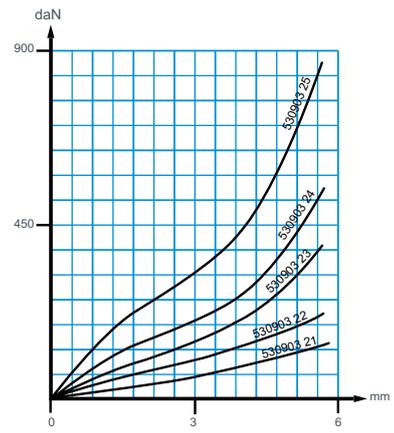
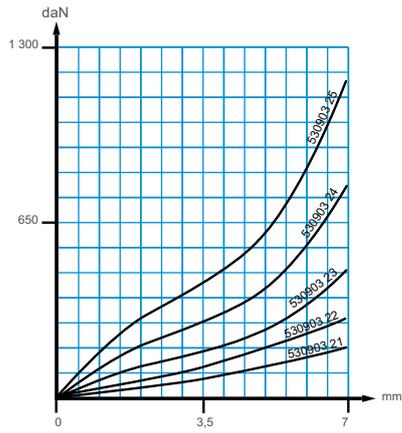
LOAD/DEFLECTION CURVES IN AXIAL COMPRESSION

Support structure thickness E_1 and E_2



Support structure thickness E₁

Support structure thickness E₂



FLEX-LOC



DESCRIPTION

A flexible fixing resistant to oils, the majority of solvents and ageing.

OPERATION

The design of the FLEX-LOC mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- the rubber works in :
 - compression (axial);
 - shear (radial);
 - compression/shear according to the fixing method.

Advantages

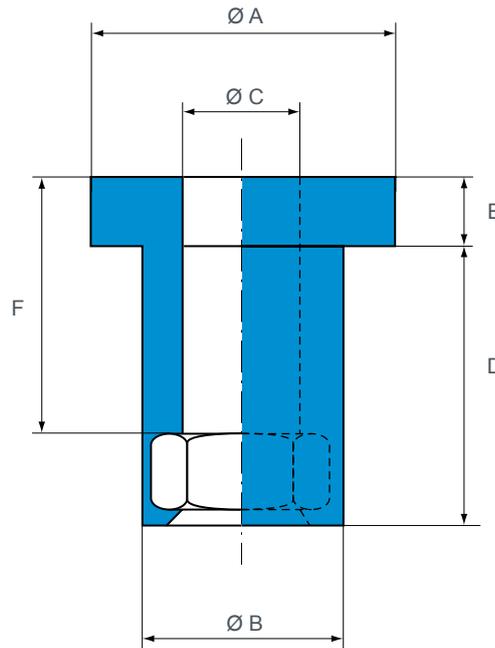
- 80% reduction at 150 Hz of vibrational energy transmitted from normal structural frequencies.
- Simple and economical.
- Simple to fix.
- Light weight.

APPLICATIONS

FLEX-LOC are suitable for the fixing of sheets, frameworks, engines, ventilators, electronic equipment, computers, etc.

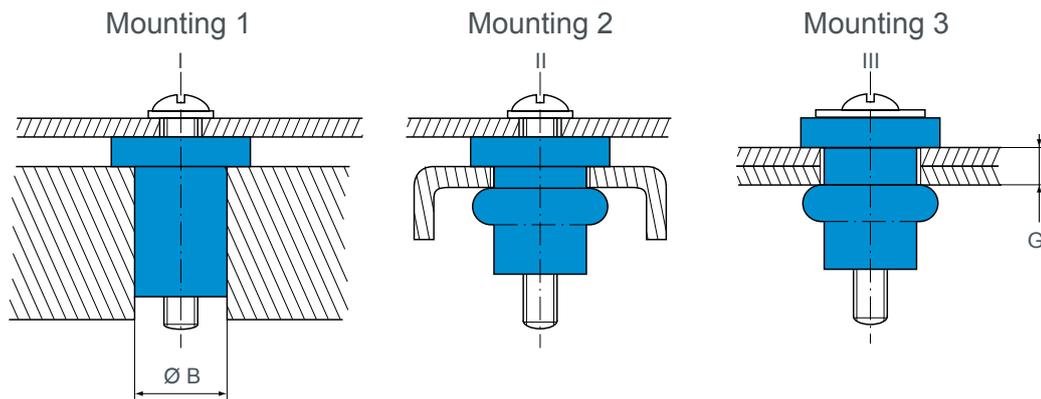
They have, moreover, a function of insulation against the structure borne noises, unlike other fasteners.

DIMENSIONS



Paulstra reference	Barry Control reference	Nut	Ø A (mm)	Ø B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)
530909 03	Q3	M3	9	7,2	3,4	9	2,5	8
530909 04	Q4	M4	12	9,3	4,4	11,5	3	10,5
530909 05	Q5	M5	15	10,2	5,4	14,5	3,5	13
530909 06	Q6	M6	18	12,7	6,4	17	4	15
530909 07	Q8	M8	24	16,5	8,4	22	5	19,5

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



Paulstra reference	Clearance hole Ø B (mm)	Plate thickness G (mm)	Torque range		Static load (daN)		
			1 (Nm)	2 or 3 (Nm)	1	2 or 3	
					Compression / shear	Compression	Shear
530909 03	7,2 - 7,5	0,6 - 2,5	0,5	0,4	1	5	2,5
530909 04	9,3 - 9,6	0,8 - 3,3	0,6	0,5	1	7	3,5
530909 05	10,2 - 10,5	0,8 - 4,3	1,0	0,6	1,5	10	5
530909 06	12,7 - 13,0	1,5 - 5,0	3,5	0,9	3	14	7
530909 07	16,5 - 16,8	1,5 - 6,5	4,0	1,8	5	28	14

* Barry Controls part numbers are given for reference only.

PAULSTRACAB

Cabin mount

Natural frequency :
7 to 14 Hz



APPLICATIONS

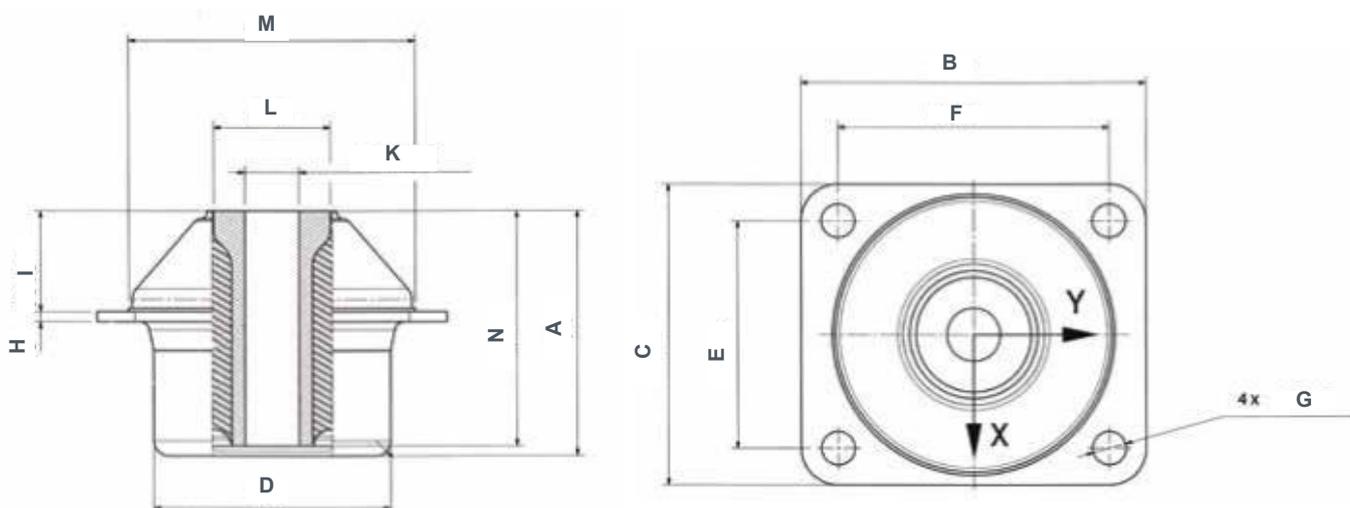
Anti-vibration and shockproof cabin mount dedicated to the cabin suspension of vehicles.

ADVANTAGES

- Comfort improvement
- Fail-safe assembly
- Tear resistance (EN ISO 3471 - ROPS)
- 480 hours protection against salt spray
- Differential stiffness in the three axes
- Withstand temperature -40 ° C / + 110 ° C (CALTHANE[®] mixture)

DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS

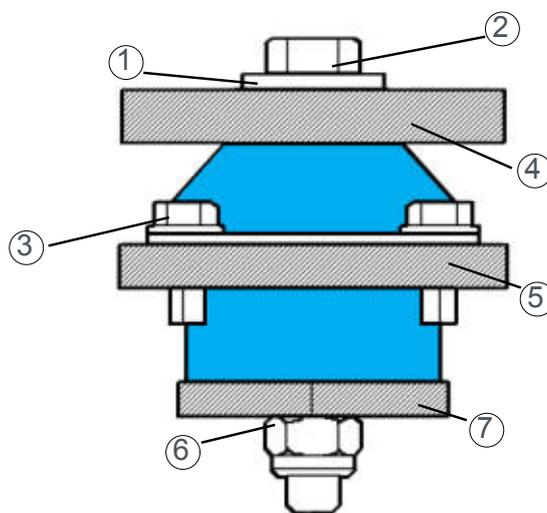
Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D Ø (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G Ø (mm)	H (mm)	I (mm)	K Ø (mm)	M Ø (mm)	N (mm)
544453	75	105	92	71	69,5	82,5	10,2	3	30,5	16,25	86	71



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hardness	Load Range (daN)	Deflection max (mm)	Color
544453	45	200-450	7	Yellow & White
544453	50	225-500	6	Yellow & Green
544453	55	250-550	5	Green & White
544453	60	325-775	4	Green & Blue

ROPS MOUNTING



Elements not provided

- ① Washer HR 16.5 x 40 x 4
- ② Screw H M16x1.5 class10.9 and long = 110mm
- ③ Screw H EMB M10x1.5 class 10.9 and long = 20 mm
- ④ Cabin structure thickness 15
- ⑤ Frame thickness. 12 mm in S335
- ⑥ Nut H FR M16x1.5 class 10
- ⑦ Bounce washer thickness 10 mm

TRIAXDYN

Natural frequency : (1)
10 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This anti-vibration mount Triaxdyn comprises two elastomers which are assembled into a casting and pre-loaded.

The mounting is designed to offer :

- a large deflection (in axial);
- different stiffness in three axis;
- built-in stops to limit movement in all directions.

Note : the mount body can be modified to offer alternative interface dimensions providing the internal interface with the elastomer is maintained.

APPLICATIONS

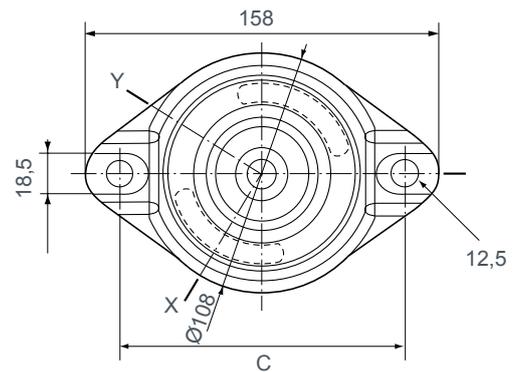
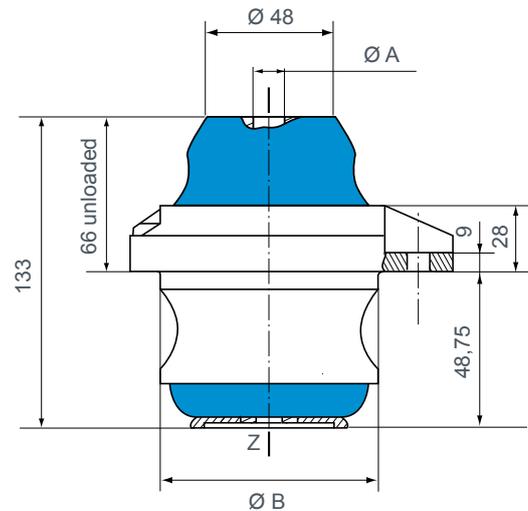
This mount has been designed to isolate engines or cabs in fixed or mobile applications with a high level of isolation and shock protection. Its compact design enables fail safe suspension of loads from 150 to 280 kg.

It is suitable for :

- engine mounting;
- cab mounting;
- equipment mounting.

DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS

- Nominal load : 150 to 280 kg.
Possibility to extend, on request, the load range up to 350 kg.
- Different stiffness in three axis (for a hardness 50) :
 - axial on Z : 500 N/mm;
 - radial on X (in direction of voids) : 350 N/mm;
 - radial on Y (at 90 deg. to voids) : 500 N/mm.
 The geometry of the part provides low dynamic stiffness in the vertical dimension.
- Maximum deflection :
 - axial : ± 10 mm, ± 4 g;
 - radial : ± 6 mm, ± 2.5 g.
- Operating temperature :
- 40 up to + 80°C.
- Salt spray protection 400 h. for external aluminium metalwork.



Mounting

Reference	Ø A (mm)	Ø B (mm)	C (mm)
905233	12,4	94	128

* Note: custom made part, many variants available, contact us.

ENGINE MOUNTING SYSTEMS

Natural frequency : (1)
6 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This ENGINE MOUNT is made of one conical elastomeric element enclosed in a cast iron assembly. A built-in adjustable stop limits the vertical and lateral displacement during shock. It can be supplied with or without levelling system and with a threaded hole or a threaded stud.

OPERATION

This mount has been designed to suspend fixed or mobile generators which require a high level of vibration isolation and shock protection. The load per mount varies from 600 kg to 2300 kg. This load range is covered by 5 different variants (12 to 16) clearly identified by a coloured marking (see table).

This mount is available in two different alternatives depending on the type of upper fixing needed :

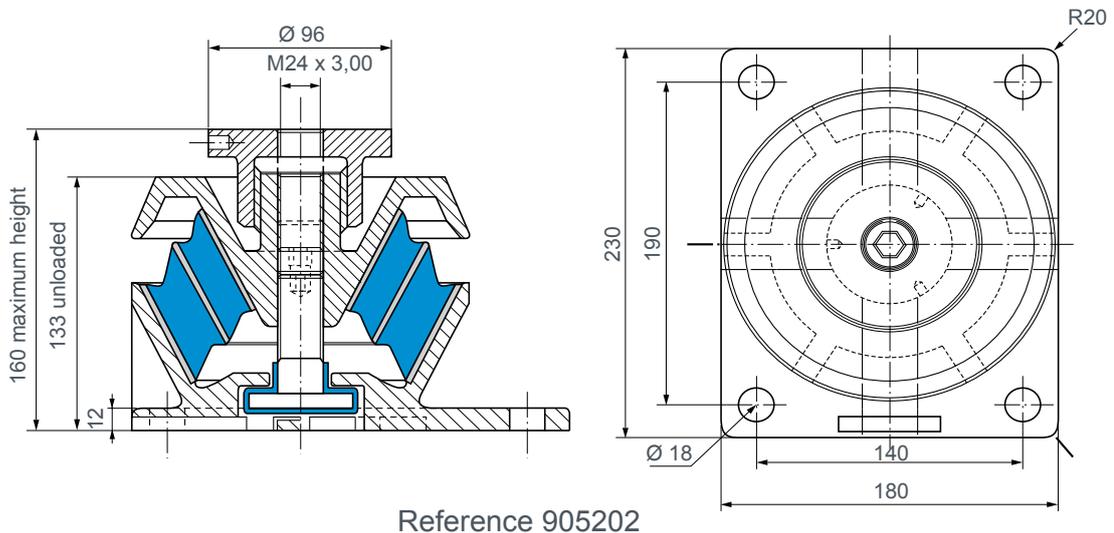
- 905201 : No levelling system - M24 x 3.00 threaded hole.
- 905202 : Built-in levelling system - M24 x 3.00 threaded hole.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS AND DIMENSIONS

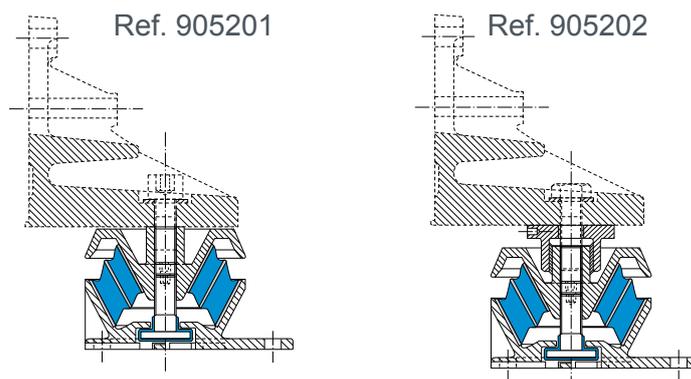
- Load range : please refer to the chart below for the different variants and their colour marking.
- Deflection under static load :
4,5 to 7,5 mm (Natural frequency : 5 to 6,5 Hz.)
- Maximum displacement :
vertical (Axial) : ± 6 mm;
lateral (Radial) : ± 4 mm.
- Structural resistance :
vertical (Axial) : ± 4 g;
lateral (Radial) : ± 2 g.
- Operating temperatures : - 10°C up to + 70°C.
- Unit weight : 11.5 to 12.8 kg (depending on the variant).

Load range (daN)	Variant	Color
600 - 850	12	White
850 - 1 150	13	Yellow
1 100 - 1 450	14	Green
1 400 - 1 900	15	Blue
1 700 - 2 300	16	Purple



ASSEMBLY

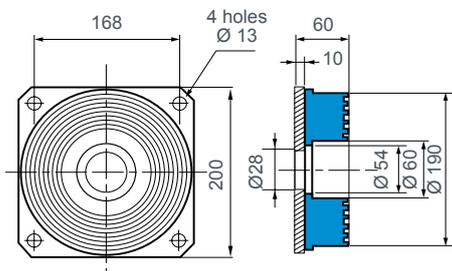
The installation of these mounts and the adjustments of their limit stops once loaded are detailed in an assembly procedure supplied with the mounts.



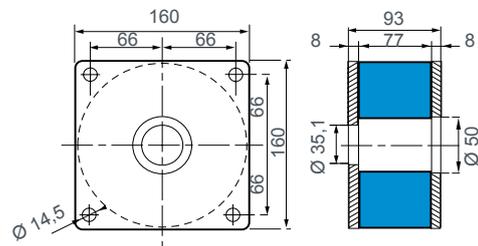
SUPPORTS AND BUMP STOPS



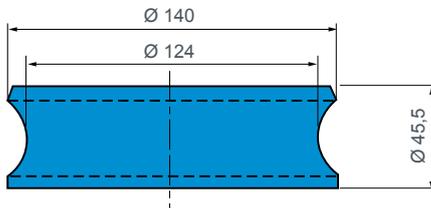
Reference : **514202** - Hardness : 75
Compressive load : 5000 daN - Deflection : 8mm



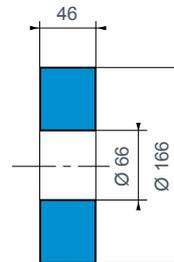
Reference : **534501** - Hardness : 60
Load : Compression : 2500 daN - Deflection : 15 mm
Shear load : 300 daN - Deflection : 10 mm



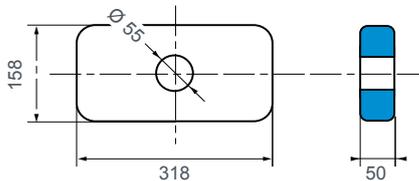
Reference : **813501** - Hardness: 60 -
Compressive load : 1000 daN - Deflection : 4mm



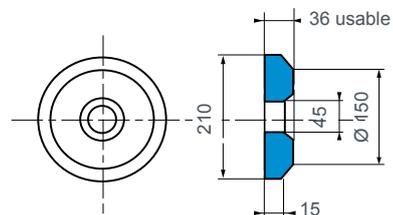
Reference : **817505** - Hardness 60 -
Compressive load : 1500 daN - Deflection : 5 mm



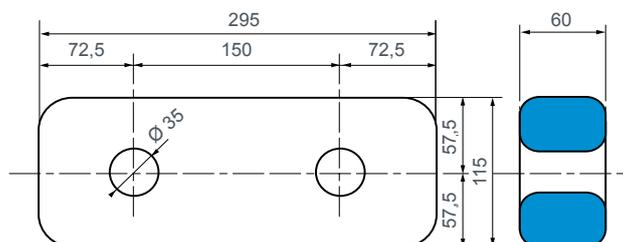
Reference : **813506** - Hardness 60 -
Compressive load : 4000 daN - Deflection : 2.4mm



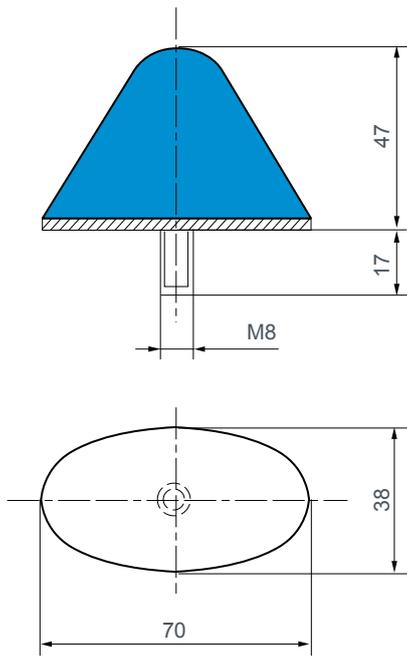
Reference : **817605** - Hardness 60 -
Compressive load : 2000 daN - Deflection : 1.4mm



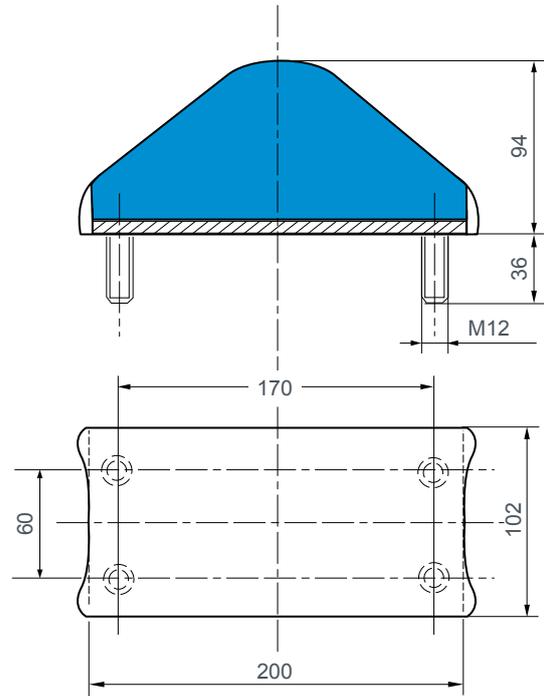
Reference : **813504** - Hardness 60
Compressive load : 3000 daN - Deflection : 9 mm



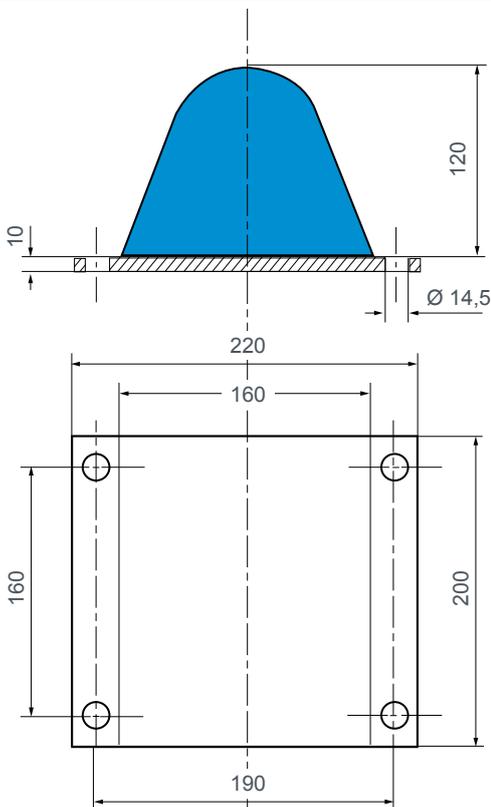
See current price list for availability of items.



reference **512389**
 deflection : 14 mm
 maximal charge : 150 daN

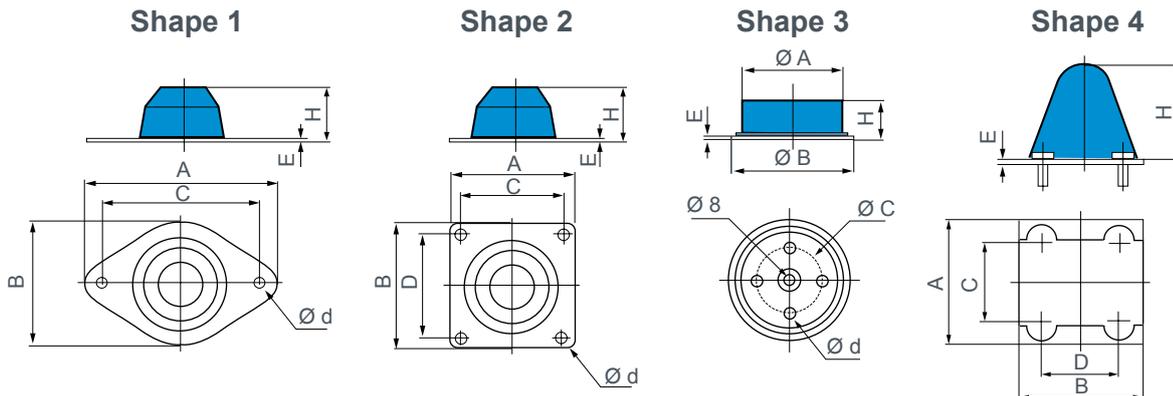


reference **519186**
 deflection : 35 mm
 maximal charge : 3 000 daN



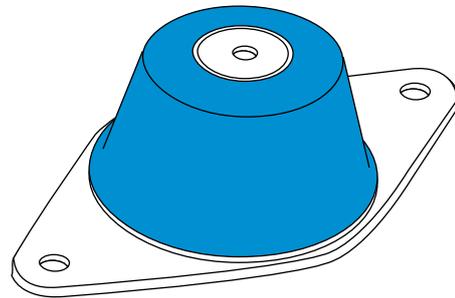
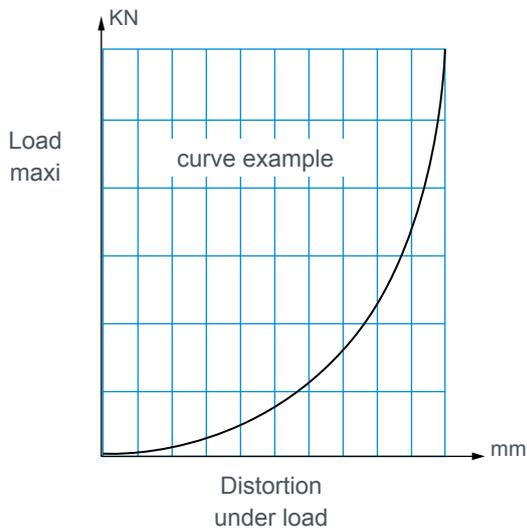
reference **512991**
 deflection : 45 mm
 maximal charge : 4 800 daN

See current price list for availability of items.



See also stops range (page 58)

Reference	Shape	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	H (mm)	Load maxi (daN)	Deflection under load (mm)	Ø d (mm)
E1V-3245-04	4	135	125	106	85	5	110	50	-	M10
E1V-3568-01	3	110	126	80	-	3	36	59	10	5/16 or M8
E1V-3892-01	2	196	140	174	118	5	85	25	40	13
E1V-3914-01	1	170	110	140	-	3	40	20	25	15
E1V-3921-01	1	170	110	140	-	3	50	28	31	15
E1V-3922-01	2	180	180	148	148	6	56	60	32	15
E1V-3927-01	1	170	110	140	-	3	40	28,5	25	15
E1V-3931-01	2	110	110	92	92	3	90	26	-	9
E1V-3932-01	1	170	110	140	-	3	30	50	15,5	15
E1V-3940-01	1	170	88	140	-	3	20	30	10	15
E1V-4031-01	1	170	110	140	-	3	65	25	41	15
E1V-4059-11	1	234	125	200	-	5	70	51,2	40	14
519805	1	170	110	140	-	3	50	28	31	15
519830	2	100	110	80	90	3	62	12,5	25	11



- Avantages**
- Sliding plate.
 - Integrated stop.
 - Progressive stiffness.

NIVOFIX®

See Vibrachoc
metallic range
V43 - V44
V45 - V46



DESCRIPTION

The NIVOFIX® mount is an adjustable equipment foot comprising a circular disc bonded to a protected rubber base. An adjustment screw permits the levelling.

The rubber base has anti-slip ridges.

OPERATION

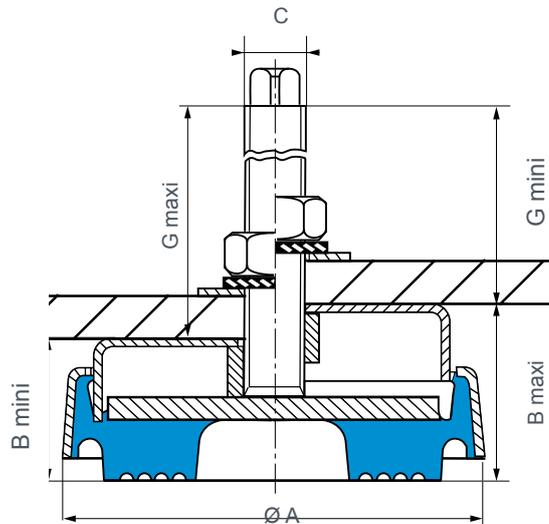
The design of the NIVOFIX® mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- accurate adjustment of the mount to correct the equipment's seating (adjustment screw, correction of altitude);
- absorbs high frequency vibrations;
- corrosion resistant (nitrile elastomer, protective shroud, galvanised metallic parts);
- anti-slip sole (no need to fix).

Advantages

- Speed of fixing.
- Simple removal of the equipment.
- No shimming.

DIMENSIONS



Reference Stainless steel	Reference Steel	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)			C	G (mm)		Stud lenght (mm)	Weight (g)
			B max. = B min. + adjustment				min.	max.		
530815	530810	65	31,5	26,5	5	M12	105	110	128	280
530825	530820	88	46	33	13	M16	114	127	150	690
530835	530830	133	58	46	12	M20	130	142	173	1 820
-	530840	200	70	58	12	M24	145	157	195	5 250
-	530850	260	83	65	18	M24	158	176	215	10 000

See the current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Nominal static load min. - max. (daN)	Deflection (mm)
530810	100 - 600	1 - 3,5
530815	100 - 600	1 - 3,5
530820	325 - 1 300	2 - 4
530825	325 - 1 300	2 - 4

Reference	Nominal static load min. - max. (daN)	Deflection (mm)
530830	650 - 2 600	2 - 4
530835	650 - 2 600	2 - 4
530840	1 500 - 6 000	1,5 - 3
530850	3 000 - 12 000	2 - 4

APPLICATIONS

NIVOFIX® mounts are used for all equipment requiring height adjustment.

Equipment already using NIVOFIX® mounts :

- Vertical mill
- Mortiser
- Multichuck drill
- Sheet metal bender
- Polisher
- Press
- Plane
- Horizontal mill
- Lathe
- Gear cutter
- Textile machinery
- Packaging machine
- Test equipment
- Printing press

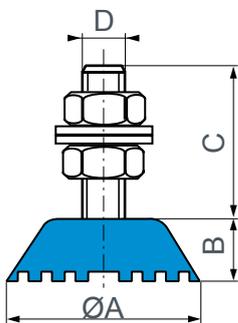
MINIFIX®



DESCRIPTION

The MINIFIX® mount comprises an elastomer pad with an anti-slip ridged surface and a threaded stud allowing accurate height adjustment of equipment. Made in two hardnesses (50 and 80 Sh) the MINIFIX® mount is perfectly suited to a variety of applications and is delivered complete with fixing nuts and washers. MINIFIX® mounting nuts and screws are made of steel or stainless steel.

CHARACTERISTICS



Load range (daN)	Reference Stainl. steel	Reference Steel	Hardness	Colour	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D
5-30 15-70	-	530801	50 SBR 80 Nitrile	grey black	32	15	38	M8 stud
10-40 25-100	-	530802*	50 SBR 80 Nitrile	grey black	46	15	-	M10 nut
10-40 25-100	530806	530805	50 SBR 80 Nitrile	grey black	46	15	38	M10 stud
50-120 100-350	-	530807	50 SBR 80 Nitrile	grey black	70	25,5	55,5	M12 stud

See current price list availability of items.

* Threaded centre hole.

APPLICATIONS

Simple and economic, MINIFIX® mountings are particularly suitable for the installation of equipment such as :

- electrical or electronic enclosures.
- packaging equipment.
- test and measuring equipment.
- equipment for the food industry.
- laboratory equipment.
- household appliances.

BECA

Natural frequency : (1)
8 to 14 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The BECA mount comprises one piece elastomer bonded to a top and bottom plate.

- Top plate : smooth or threaded (welded nut) hole.
- Bottom plate : fixing lugs or direct bearing on the ground.
- Bonded rubber.
- Domed rubber ring.
- Anti-slip bead or grooved anti-slip sole.
- Removable protective top cover : protects the rubber and distributes the load.

OPERATION

The design of the BECA mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- transverse elasticity approximately the same as the axial elasticity (equipfrequency);
- rubber works in compression;
- progressive buffer against shocks or accidental overload;
- anti-slip (may be placed directly on the ground).

Advantages

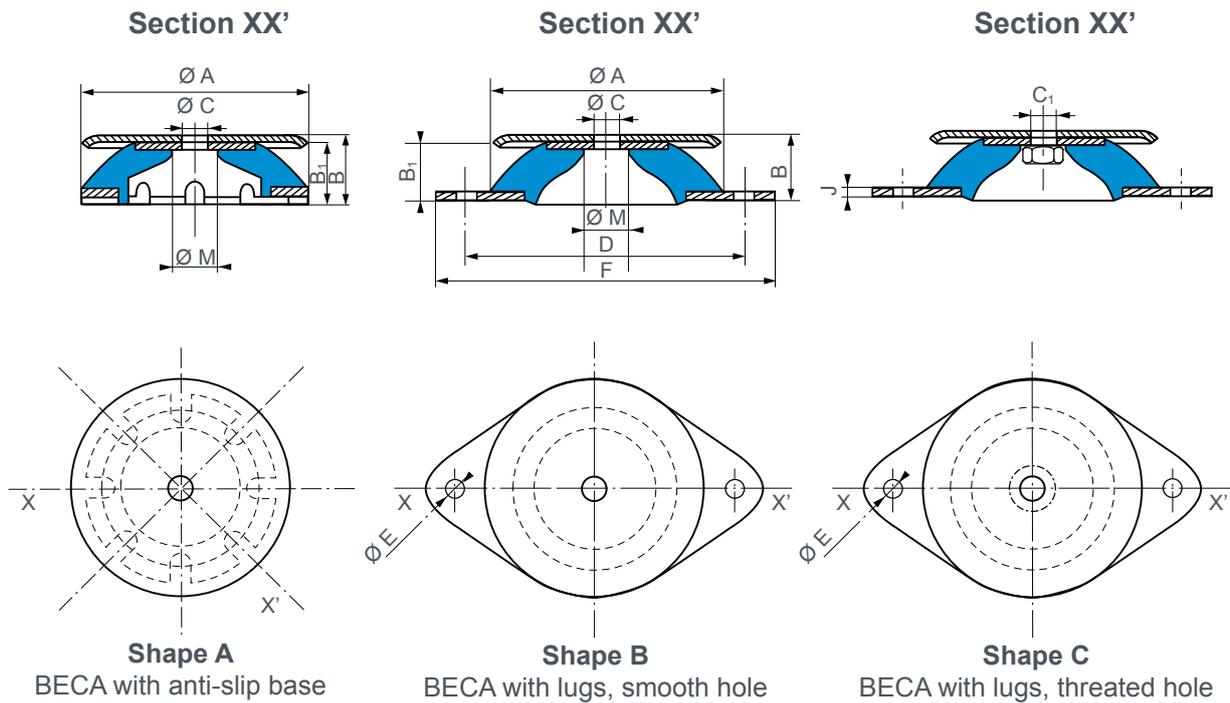
- The machine may be placed (with its mounts) directly on the ground.
- Very slim.
- Speed of fixing.
- Simple removal of the assembly.
- Extensive range : 3 hardnesses of rubber for 6 existing sizes, allowing the mounting to be optimised as a function of the load and stimulation frequency.
- A choice of 3 fixing styles.

Recommendations

- In order not to affect the suspension of the machine, all external connections must be flexible.
- BECA mount can be used for fixed, well-balanced rotating machinery, otherwise a ballasting slab should be used.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



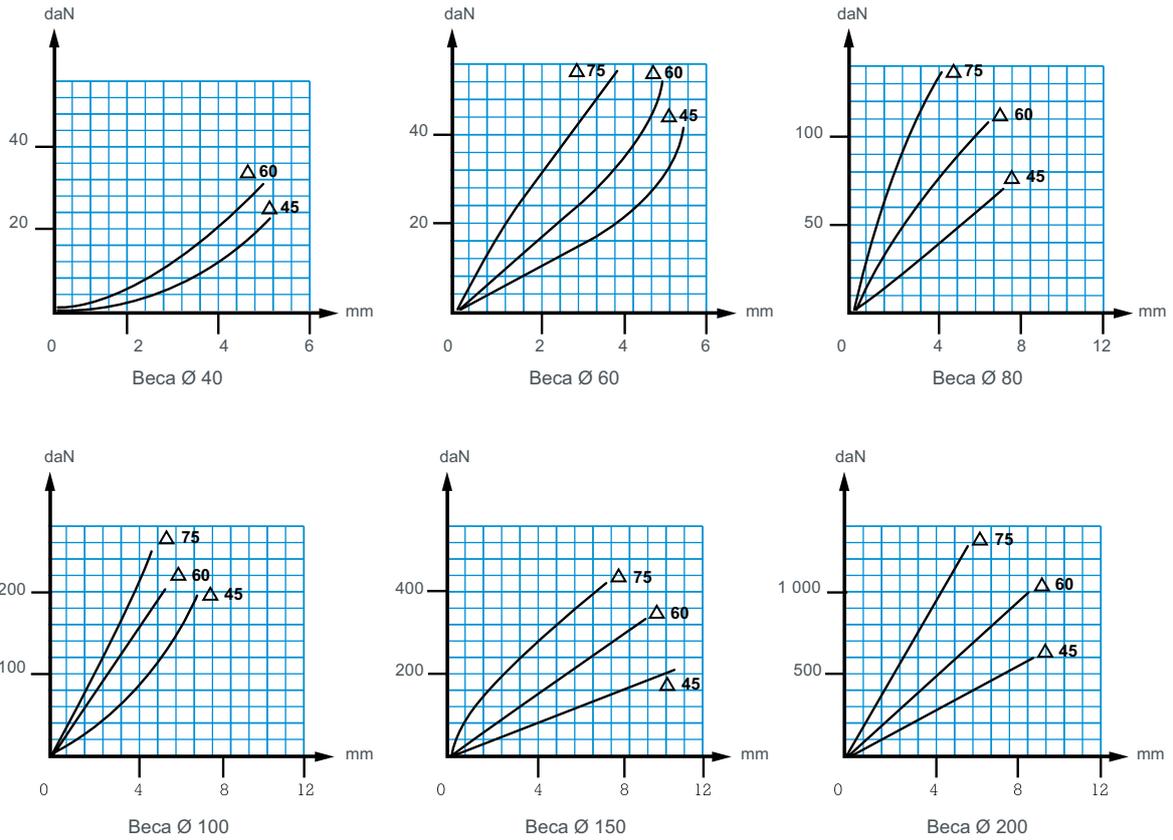
Reference			Type	Hardness	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	B1 (mm)	Ø C (mm)	C1	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	J (mm)	Ø M (mm)	Weight (g)
Anti-slip base	Diamond base														
Smooth hole Shape A	Smooth hole Shape B	Threaded hole Shape C													
-	-	533641*	Ø 40	45.60	40	20	18	-	M6	52	6,2	64	2	19	50
-	-	533661	Ø 60	45.60.75	60	24	22,5	-	M6	76	6,2	90	2	18	140
-	533581	533681	Ø 80	45.60.75	80	27	25	8,1	M8	100	8,2	120	2	22	250
533108	-	-	Ø 100	45.60.75	100	30	28	10,2	-	-	-	-	-	22	420
-	533109	533609	Ø 100	45.60.75	100	27,5	25,5	10,2	M10	124	10,2	148	2,5	22	460
533151	-	-	Ø 150	45.60.75	150	41	38	14,2	-	-	-	-	-	34	1220
-	533152	533652	Ø 150	45.60.75	150	39	36	14,2	M14	182	12,2	214	4	34	1340
533202	-	-	Ø 200	45.60.75	200	46	42	18	-	-	-	-	-	44	2750
-	533203	533623	Ø 200	45.60.75	200	44	40	18	M18	240	14,5	280	5	44	3030

See current price list for availability of items.

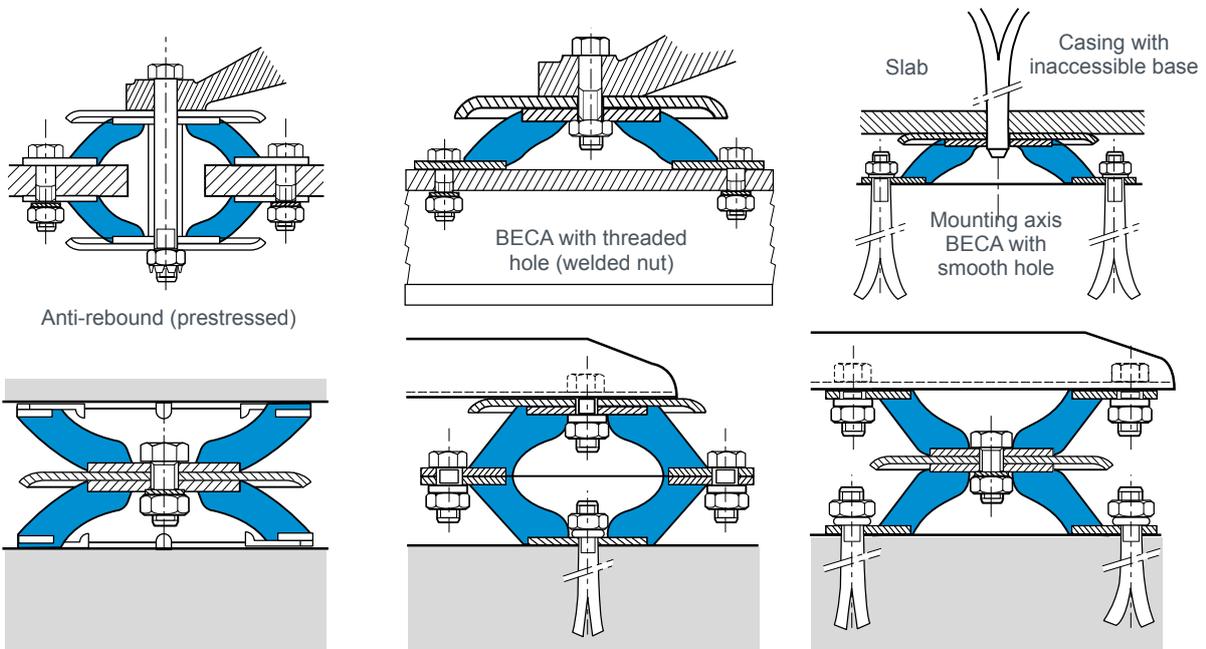
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Type	Hardness	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Type	Hardness	Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)
Ø 40	45	1 - 4	2	Ø 150	45	30 - 130	7
Ø 40	60	2 - 10	2,5	Ø 100	60	40 - 160	4
Ø 60	45	3 - 15	3	Ø 100	75	50 - 220	4
Ø 60	60	6 - 25	3	Ø 150	60	60 - 250	7
Ø 60	75	11 - 45	3	Ø 150	75	85 - 350	6
Ø 80	45	11 - 45	4,5	Ø 200	45	125 - 500	7
Ø 80	60	20 - 80	4,5	Ø 200	60	200 - 825	7
Ø 100	45	22 - 90	4	Ø 200	75	310 - 1250	6
Ø 80	75	30 - 120	4				

LOAD/DEFLECTION CURVES IN AXIAL COMPRESSION



ASSEMBLY

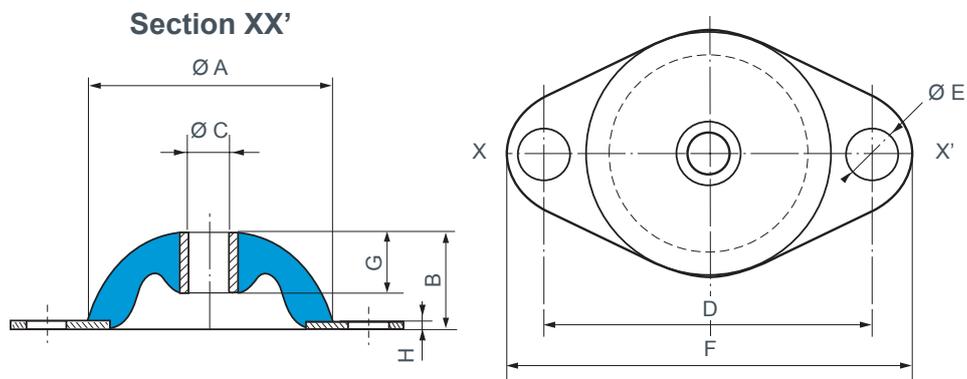


BECA mounts in tandem (to double the deflection)

All of our mounts are identified by conventional markings, either a paint spot or figures indicating the hardness: grey = hardness 45, green = hardness 60, blue = hardness 75.

POLYFLEX

Natural frequency : (1)
9 to 20 Hz



DIMENSIONS

Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)
532300	30	16	6	40	6,1	50	8	1,5
532500	50	20	8	66	8,2	82	13	2
532563	55	23	10,1	90	8,2	106	15	3
532561	60	25	12,2	76	8,5	95	20	4
532750	75	30	12,2	95	11,0	118	25	6

See current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hardness	Deflection (mm)	Nominal static load (daN)
532300	45	3	1-5
532300	60	2	1-7
532300	75	1	2-8
532500	45	4	2-10
532500	60	3	3-15
532563	45	5	4-18
532500	75	2,5	5-20
532561	45	3	7-30

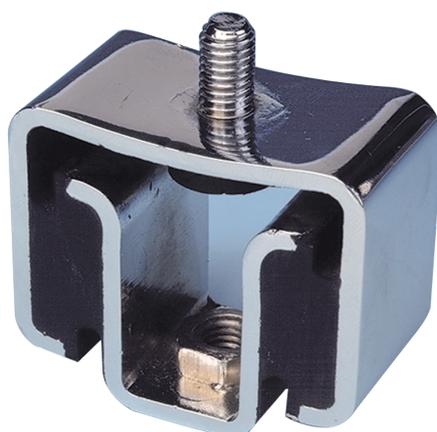
Reference	Hardness	Deflection (mm)	Nominal static load (daN)
532563	60	5	7-30
532561	60	2	10-40
532561	75	1,5	10-50
532750	45	4	10-50
532563	75	5,5	15-60
532750	60	3	15-65
532750	75	1,5	20-80

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

TRAXIFLEX®

Natural frequency : (1)
8 à 10 Hz

See Vibrachoc
metallic range :
VE101 - VE111
VE112 - VE113



DESCRIPTION

The TRAXIFLEX® hanger comprises two metallic U armatures joined by two bonded rubber blocks. It is available in two versions : male/female and female/female.

OPERATION

The design of the TRAXIFLEX® hanger gives the following basic characteristics :

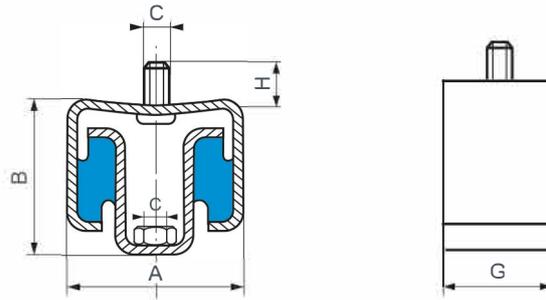
- rubber works in compression-shear;
- the same deflection under nominal load for all types;
- safety system in case of elastomer failure.

Advantages

- Economic solution for suppressing structure borne noise.
- Several fixing methods.
- High resistance to atmospheric exposure :
 - galvanised armatures;
 - chloroprene elastomer.
- Upper metallic part is shaped to simplify orientation while fixing.
- Two hardnesses of elastomer to extend the choice of mounting as a function of load.
- Filtration of vibration and the attenuation of the consequent noise.
- Allows movement due to thermal expansion.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Type	Reference		A (mm)	B (mm)	C	G (mm)	H (mm)
	1 screw - 1 nut	2 nuts					
TR 12-30	535600	-	47	38	M7 x 1,50	16	7
TR 12-30	535603/61*	-	47	38	M6 x 1,00	16	17
TR 12-30	535603	-	47	38	M6 x 1,00	16	17
TR 40-80	535611	535621	55	47	M8 x 1,25	30	13
TR 100-250	535612	535622	74	50	M12 x 1,75	40	17

See current price list for availability of items.

* Elastomer resistant to fire M1.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Recommended load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Reference		Hardness Shore A
		1 screw - 1 nut	2 nuts	
4-18	4	535600	-	45
4-18	4	535603	-	45
7-30	4	535600	-	60
7-30	4	535603/61*	-	60
7-30	4	-	535623/61	60
10-52	4	535611	535621	45
20-80	4	535611	535621	60
20-80	4	535611*	535621	60
20-92	4	535612	535622	45
30-136	4	535612	535622	60

TRAXIFLEX® mounts have been subjected to acoustic trials at the Centre Expérimental de Recherches et d'Études du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics which has given the P.V nr. 554.6.078.

* Elastomer resistant to fire M1.

ASSEMBLY

When fixing, ensure that all the TRAXIFLEX® hanger are supporting the same load. It is necessary to ensure that they are all the same distance from the fixing surface (ceiling, girder, plank...). TRAXIFLEX® mounts can be used to suspend pipework : the whole assembly being fixed to the ceiling.

- suspending hot air ducts;
- suspending a fan unit and distribution ducts;
- suspending a hot air generator with continuous airflow;
- suspending an integral cased air conditioner.

ISOFLEX®

Natural frequency : (1)
11 to 15 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The ISOFLEX® mount comprises two concentric metallic parts joined by a bonded, perforated rubber ring.

OPERATION

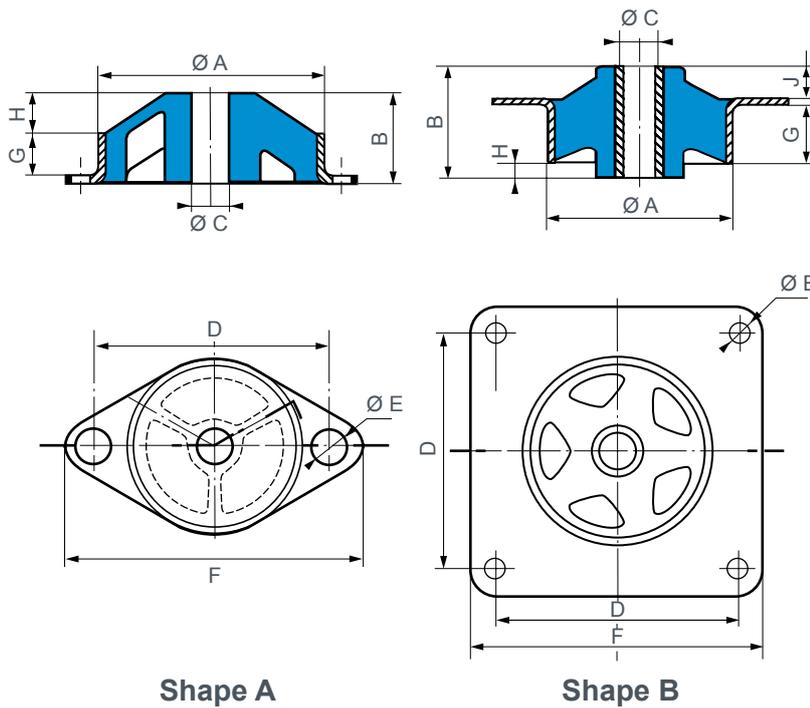
The design of the ISOFLEX® mount gives the following basic characteristics : elasticity approximately the same in all directions (equi-frequent mounting).

APPLICATIONS

ISOFLEX® mounts may be used for suspending any small measuring or recording equipment, mobile equipment, machine tool controls.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Shape A

Shape B

Type	Shape	Reference	Hardness	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	Weight (g)
R	A	552428	50	28	8	4,2	36	3,2	44	4	3	-	9
I.20	B	552231	45 - 60	25,4	10,3	4,2	25,4	3,6	31,8	4,2	1	4,3	10
I.30	B	552241	45 - 60	38,1	15,9	6,2	34,9	4,2	44,5	7,3	-	7,3	30

See current price list for availability of items.

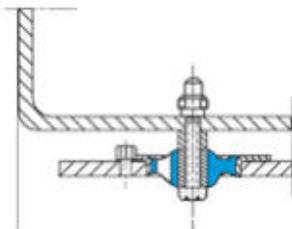
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Type	Reference	Dureté
0,25 - 1	3	R	552428	50
0,50 - 2	3	I.20	552231	45
0,75 - 3	2,5	I.20	552231	60

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Type	Reference	Dureté
1 - 4	3	I.30	552241	45
1,5 - 6	2	I.30	552241	60

All of our mounts are identified by conventional markings, either a paint spot or figures indicating the hardness : grey = hardness 45, green = hardness 60, blue = hardness 75.

ASSEMBLY



Fixing method

To avoid toppling or canting, the suspension should be designed so that the centre of gravity of the suspended equipment is close to the geometrical centre of the suspension.

ISODYNE®



DESCRIPTION

The ISODYNE® mount comprises two half mountings joined together.

OPERATION

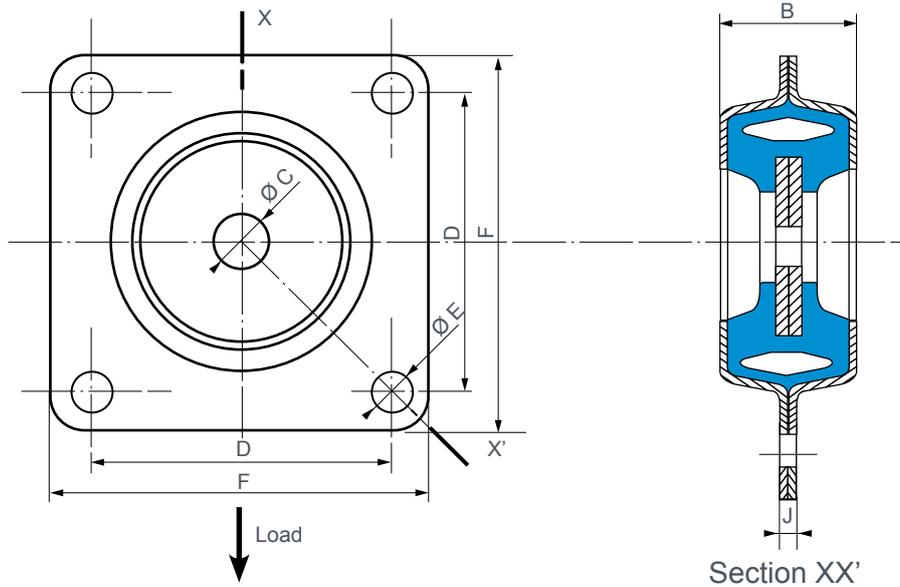
The design of the ISODYNE® mount gives the following basic characteristics :

- a very high axial to radial stiffness ratio;
- vertical fixing avoiding excessive inclination of the equipment;
- fixing at any angle;
- safe (551571), anti-rebound.

APPLICATIONS

ISODYNE® can be used to suspend lightweight equipment in a vertical plane.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	Hardness	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	J (mm)	Weight (g)
551321	50	16	4,2	25,4	3,5	32	1,6	10
551441	45	18	6,5	35	4,2	44,5	2	24
551571	45.60	20	8,2	45,5	6,2	57,5	2	50

See current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Reference	Hardness
2,5	1	551321	50
10	3	551441	45

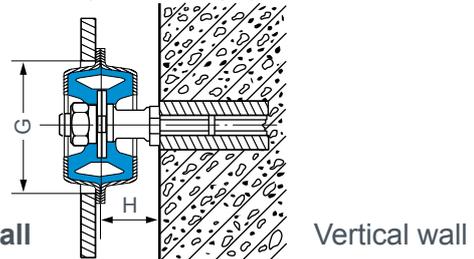
Nominal static load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Reference	Hardness
25	2,5	551571	45
35	2,5	551571	60

ASSEMBLY

Fixing clearances (approximate).

Reference	G (mm)	H (mm)
551321	28	18
551441	40	20
551571	47	22

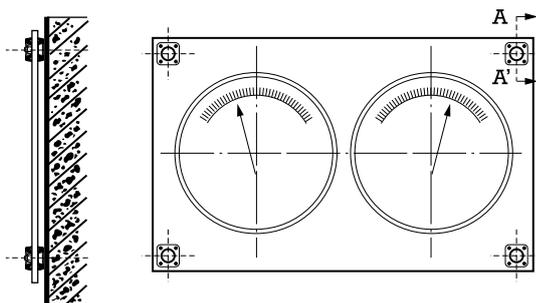
Suspended equipment



Fixing to wall

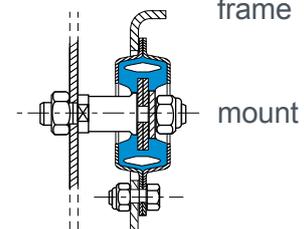
Vertical wall

Fixing a control panel against a wall or vertical frame.



Suspended equipment

frame



mount

Fixing to frame

RINGS AND BUSHINGS

Natural frequency : (1)
6 to 28 Hz



DESCRIPTION

These all elastomer parts are compatible with the majority of the industrial environments and have an operating temperature range of - 40°C to + 83°C.

OPERATION

A ring assembled with the associated bushing constitutes a flexible interface and a simple solution to decrease noise and vibrations.

- These supports can be installed in parallel for a greater load capacity and may also be stacked in series when greater deflection capacity is required.
- Bushings can be used in pairs, bushing end to bushing end, without rings for a more robust installation or where the structure thickness does not allow for a standard ring and bushing assembly.

Advantages

- Highly efficient noise reduction,
- Absorb shock and vibrations,
- Simple and economic,
- Four models in four stiffnesses for load capacities going from 0.5 to 160 kg per isolator.

APPLICATIONS

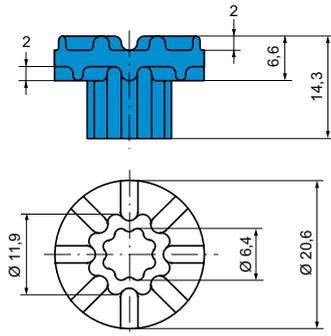
- Office machines, motors, fans, HVAC equipment, electronics equipment, telecommunication equipment; etc.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

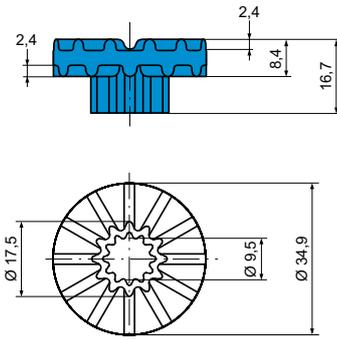
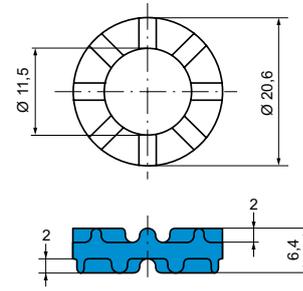
DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS

Rings

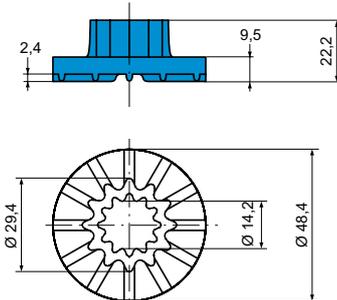
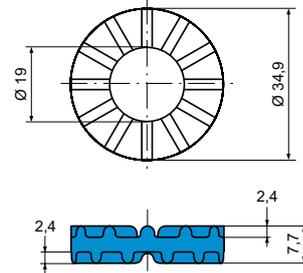
Bushings



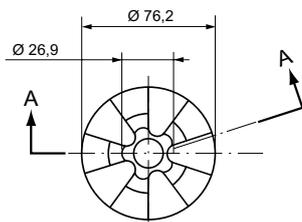
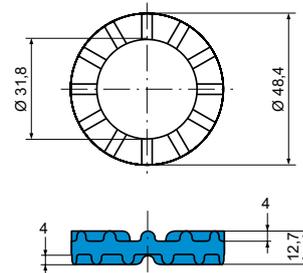
Shape 1



Shape 2

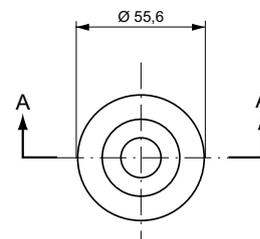
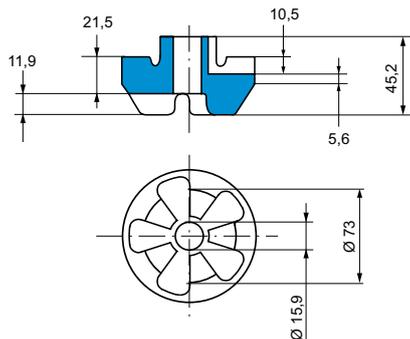


Shape 3

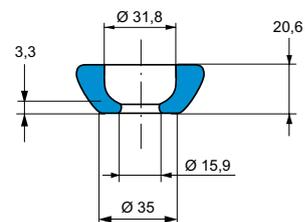


Section A - A

Shape 4



Section A - A



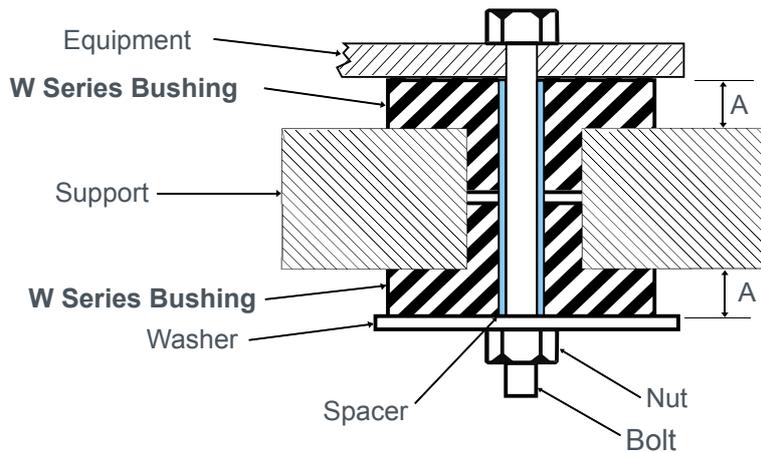
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Group Paulstra reference Barry Controls* reference		Colour	Shape	Load range	
Brushings	Rings			Min. (daN)	Max. (daN)
530907 13 WB1-030	530908 13 WR1-030	blue	1	0,4	1,8
530907 14 WB1-040	530908 14 WR1-040	brown	1	0,9	2,7
530907 15 WB1-050	530908 15 WR1-050	black	1	1,4	3,6
530907 16 WB1-060	530908 16 WR1-060	grey	1	2,3	5,4
530907 43 WB4-030	530908 43 WR4-030	blue	3	4,5	16
530907 44 WB4-040	530908 44 WR4-040	brown	3	9	23
530907 45 WB4-050	530908 45 WR4-050	black	3	13,6	27
530907 46 WB4-060	530908 46 WR4-060	grey	3	18	74

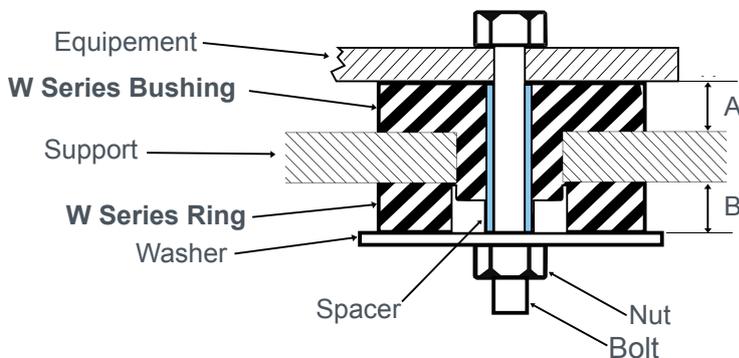
Group Paulstra reference Barry Controls* reference		Colour	Shape	Load range	
Brushings	Rings			Min. (daN)	Max. (daN)
530907 33 WB3-030	530908 33 WR3-030	blue	2	2,7	9
530907 34 WB3-040	530908 34 WR3-040	brown	2	3,2	10,7
530907 35 WB3-050	530908 35 WR3-050	black	2	4,5	11,4
530907 36 WB3-060	530908 36 WR3-060	grey	2	6,8	16
530907 63 WB6-030	530908 63 WR6-030	blue	4	27	55
530907 64 WB6-040	530908 64 WR6-040	brown	4	50	73
530907 65 WB6-050	530908 65 WR6-050	black	4	61	114
530907 66 WB6-060	530908 66 WR6-060	grey	4	73	159

* Barry Controls part numbers are given as a reference only

ASSEMBLY



Dimensions (mm)		
Reference	A	B
530907 1x	5,8	-
530908 1x	-	5,8
530907 3x	7,6	-
530908 3x	-	7,6
530907 4x	8,4	-
530908 4x	-	11,4
530907 6x	31,75	-
530908 6*	-	19,1



ELASTOMER MOULDED PARTS

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS /
LOW LOADS



CHARACTERISTICS

These parts are usually supplied in VHDS (very high density silicone) rubber and the full reference should include:

- the letter S,
- the appropriate grade which corresponds :
 - to the young's modulus of the rubber under static compression in accordance with ASTM D945 (ref. 33 to 77),
 - or to the stiffness measured on a part (ref. 16 to 25).

These standard VIBRACHOC grades are shown in the following table: EPDM, butyle, nitrile.

Hardness	Color	Characteristics		
		G : Shear modul. (MPa)	E : Elast. modul. (MPa)	Stiffness (1)(2) (N/mm) Tolerance : ± 10%
		Tolérance : ± 15 %		
16 20 25	yellow dark blue black			19 20 25
33 38 42 48 55 63 72 77	light blue grey brown dark green brick red orange light green ultramarine blue	0,4 0,47 0,53 0,6 0,67 0,8 1 1,1	1,2 1,4 1,6 1,8 2,0 2,4 3,0 3,3	36 40 45 50 55 65 75 100

(1) measured on standardised Ø 19 - h 12.7 mm high part.

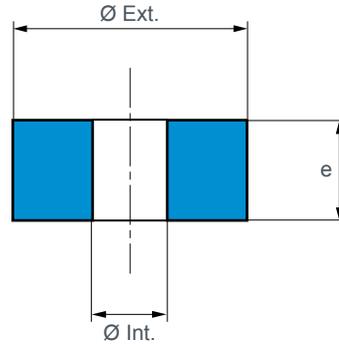
(2) For linear domain.

Example : E3RP0754S55 flat washer internal diameter 7, external diameter 30, height 6, in VHDS silicone, young modulus 2 MPa; washer colour: brick red.

Other elastomers may be used: natural rubber, neoprene, EPDM, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber.

DIMENSIONS

FLAT WASHERS

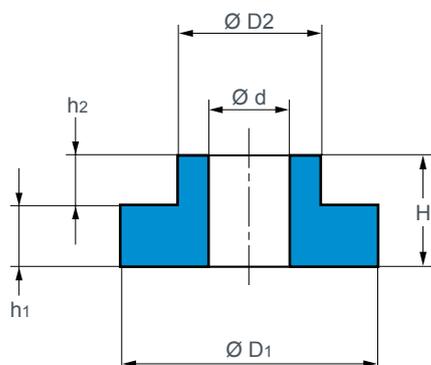


Reference	Ø Int. (mm)	Ø Ext. (mm)	e (mm)
E3RP2439	2	6	10
E3RP3419	2	7	1
E3RP2062	4	8	5
E3RP3291	4	9	3,4
E3RP2061	4	12	4
E3RP2667	5	12	5
E3RP2025	5	15	4
E3RP2024	5	22	4
E3RP2401	6	18	6
E3RP2282	6,1	12	6
E3RP2281	6,1	20	4
E3RP2959	6,4	12	3
E3RP2453	6,5	11,8	2,5
E3RP2403	6,5	13,5	10
E3RP3534	6,5	15	4,5
E3RP2402	6,5	18	14,5
E3RP3162	6,5	25	2
E3RP2882	7	12	4
E3RP0590	7	12	6
E3RP2883	7	16	6
E3RP0591	7	16	8
E3RP2404	7	30	3
E3RP0754	7	30	6
E3RP2148	7,4	11,5	7,5
E3RP2149	7,6	17,6	6
E3RP2454	7,7	11,8	7,7
E3RP2406	8	13	4
E3RP2405	8	16	4
E3RP0607	8	18	6
E3RP0608	8	18	8
E3RP0588	8	22	4
E3RP0777	8	24	4
E3RP2436	8	26	6
E3RP0609	8	26	10
E3RP2045	8,5	26	4

Reference	Ø Int. (mm)	Ø Ext. (mm)	e (mm)
E3RP2604	9	13	4
E3RP2605	9	19	4
E3RP2330	9	36	6
E3RP2181	9,5	20	6
E3RP2570	9,5	24	4
E3RP2446	9,5	26	4
E3RP3500	10	18	4
E3RP0613	10	20	6
E3RP2346	10	21	6
E3RP2437	10	22	4
E3RP0584	10	22	6
E3RP2345	10	24	6
E3RP2645	10	25	4
E3RP0614	10	26	6
E3RP0615	10	26	12
E3RP2435	10	30	6
E3RP0644	10	30	12
E3RP0585	10	34	6
E3RP0643	10	34	8
E3RP0586	10	34	12
E3RP2329	11	36	4
E3RP2328	11	36	6
E3RP0694	12	17	4
E3RP0695	12	18	4
E3RP0738	12	50	12
E3RP2407	14	22	6,5
E3RP3222	14	30	3
E3RP2408	16	29	7
E3RP2409	20	32	10,5
E3RP3532	20	38	3
E3RP0782	21	29	5
E3RP2434	22	38	17
E3RP0744	31	36	3
E3RP0745	36	44	3
E3RP2341	44,5	83	3,2

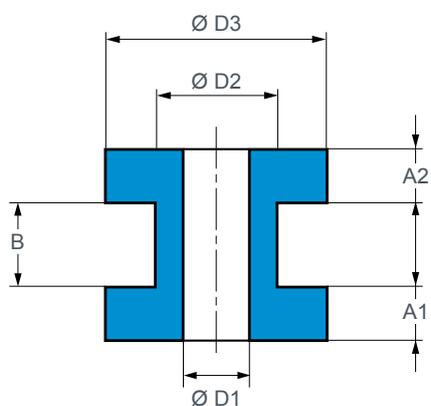
DIMENSIONS

FLANGED WASHERS



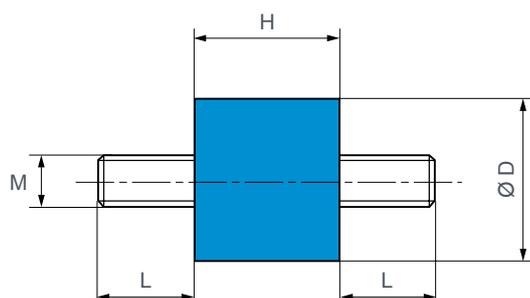
Reference	Ø d (mm)	Ø D1 (mm)	Ø D2 (mm)	H (mm)	h1 (mm)	h2 (mm)
E3RP0712	3,5	10	7,5	4,7	3,2	1,5
E3RP2292	3,5	13	6	7	3,3	3,7
E3RP3290	4	9	6	5,4	3,4	2
E3RP0647	4,2	8	5,8	3,3	1,7	1,6
E3RP0997	5	18	10	24	14	10
E3RP2192	6	12	8,5	7	4	3
E3RP2410	6	18	10	10	6	4
E3RP3533	6,5	15	11	8	4,5	3,5
E3RP0755	7	30	17	14	6	8
E3RP2374	8	18	12	6	3	3
E3RP2379	8	18	13	3,5	2	1,5
E3RP0563	8	19,8	13,8	7	2	5
E3RP2173	8	21	13	6	4	2
E3RP0778	8	24	14	8	4	4
E3RP2042	8,5	26	17	8	4	4
E3RP3491	9,5	24	18	8	4	4
E3RP3490	10	18	14	8	4	4
E3RP0553	11	24	17	9	4	5
E3RP0575	12	50	28	22	12	10
E3RP2315	16	50	28	22	12	10

GROMMETS



Reference	Ø D1 (mm)	Ø D2 (mm)	Ø D3 (mm)	A1 (mm)	A2 (mm)	B (mm)
E3RP2364	4	6	8	2,2	2,2	1,6
E3RP0648	4,2	5,8	8	1,7	1,7	1,6
E3RP0576	5	8	12	2	2	4
E3RP3295	8	12	18	5,5	5,5	3
E3RP3258	8	12	18	5,5	5,5	6

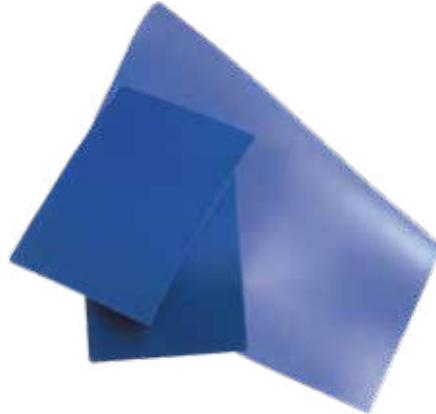
THREADED STUDS



Reference	Ø D (mm)	H (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)
E4432F01	10	8	6	M3
E3RP0956	12	8	6	M3
E3RP2118	16	16	8 / 9,5	M5
E3RP0757	20	23	12	M5
E3RP0954	33	26	13,2	M6
E3RP0708	33	39	13,2	M6
E3RP0686	33,2	53,5	12	M6

ELASTOMER PLATES E3PEPL

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS / LOW
LOADS



DESCRIPTION

VHDS elastomer sheet.

APPLICATIONS

These sheets may be used for making grommets, washers or anti-vibration mountings for equipment.

There is a wide range of VIBRACHOC moulded parts, but in certain cases, such as prototypes, undefined specification, etc, it is often advantageous to determine the suspension using elastomer components cut from sheet and bonded.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Overall tolerances :
 - on the lengths : $\pm 5\%$;
 - on the thickness : $\pm 3\%$.

Shape	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)
SQUARE	300 x 300	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

VIBRACHOC plates should be ordered using the following reference :

E3PEPL $\underbrace{\square\square}_1$ $\underbrace{S\square\square}_2$ $\underbrace{C\square\square\square}_3$

1 : dimension in cm - 2 : hardness (see p 114) - 3 : thickness in 1/10 mm.

For example : E3PEPL30S55C060 =

- square plate 300 X 300 mm;
- 6 mm thick;
- VHDS rubber compound, grade 55.

For other shapes, sizes or materials, ask us for details.

DISC DRIVE SUSPENSION E4330F**

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS /
LOW LOADS



Natural frequency : (1)
20 to 30 Hz

DESCRIPTION

A silicone (VHDS) elastomer with a bonded metal insert. The legs have tangs which enable each leg to be pulled through mounting holes in the equipment. The suspended component can then be attached with an M3 screw through the insert. The tangs can be cut off after insertion.

APPLICATIONS

- Suspension of disc drives.
- Protection of electronic components and printed circuit boards with very low mass in mobile or static environments.

CHARACTERISTICS

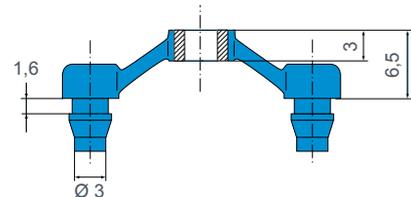
Natural Frequency :

- axial : 15 to 30 Hz;
- radial : 15 to 30 Hz.

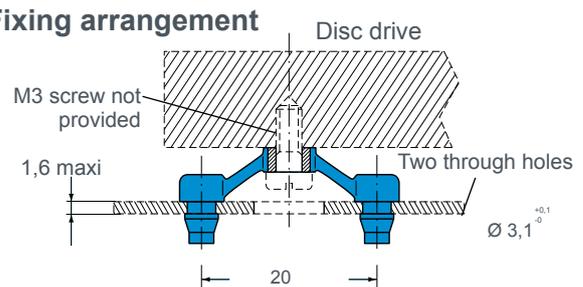
Amplification factor at resonance < 5.

Operating temperature range : -50°C to +150°C.

Reference	Nominal load (daN)
E4330F01	0,03
E4330F11	0,035
E4330F21	0,036
E4330F31	0,042
E4330F71	0,1



Fixing arrangement



Possible installation configurations :



Mounting in compression



Mounting in shear

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

S.L.F.[®] MOUNTS

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS /
LOW LOADS

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 25 Hz



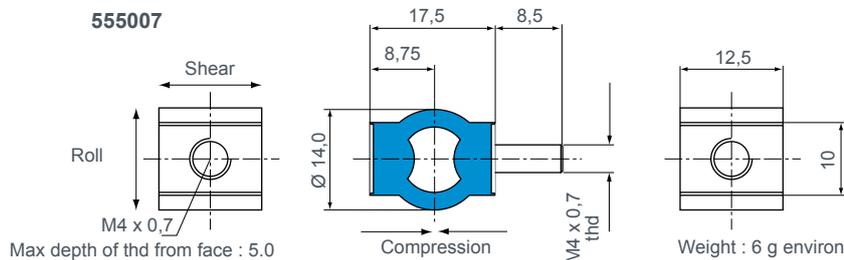
DESCRIPTION

Low frequency high deflection antivibration mount available in rubber silicone. The zinc plated mild steel metalwork is fully bonded for improved fatigue strength.

APPLICATIONS

These mounts have been designed to protect low mass components and instruments from vibration and shock and to isolate small rotating machines e.g. pumps and electric motors.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum sinusoidal input at resonance : ± 0.5 mm.
 Resonance frequencies at maximum input : 10 to 25 Hz dependent on axis and load.
 Axial to radial stiffness : 3 : 1.
 Amplification at resonance : silicone : 4 / natural rubber : 10.
 Maximum displacement during shock : axial : 5 mm.
 radial : 7 mm.

Mechanical strength corresponding to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Reference	Mix	Static load in compression (daN)	Static load in shear (daN)	Static load in roll en roulis (daN)	Temperature for continuous operation
55500x-42	Silicone 42 Sh	0,10 - 0,50	0,10 - 0,25	0,10 - 0,15	-54 to + 150 °C
55500x-72	Silicone 70 Sh	0,60 - 0,80	0,25 - 0,50	0,15 - 0,30	
55500x-01	NR 50 Sh	0,10 - 1,50	0,10 - 0,50	0,10 - 0,40	- 40 to + 70 °C
55500x-02	NR 70 Sh	1,50 - 3,00	0,50 - 1,00	0,40 - 0,80	

NB : The * define the type of fixing : combination fixing : 555007, male/male fixing : 555005, female/female fixing : 555006.

ASSEMBLY

Improved stability can be achieved if the mounts are inclined at 45° towards the centre of gravity.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1E931S

E1E4045

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS /
LOW LOADS

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

- High damped silicon elastomer (VHDS).
- Stainless Steel flange and centre axis.

APPLICATIONS

- Protection of electronic equipment, navigation equipment, control consoles, measuring instruments, onboard aircraft, trains and trucks.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 15 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 10 to 20 Hz.

Maximum sinusoidal input amplitude at resonance frequency : $\pm 0,4$ mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 4.

Operating temperature range : - 54 °C to + 150 °C.

Mechanical strength corresponding to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

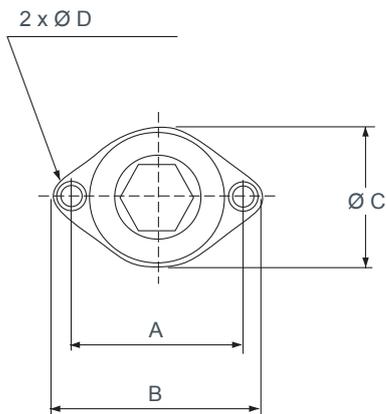
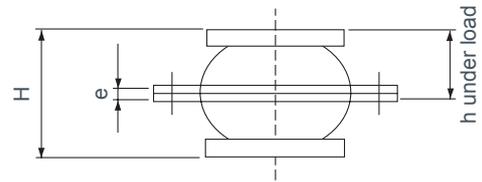
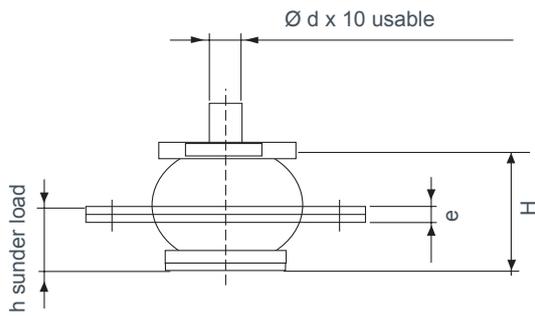
Maximum axial displacement during shock : 3 mm

Weight : E1E931S : 31 g.

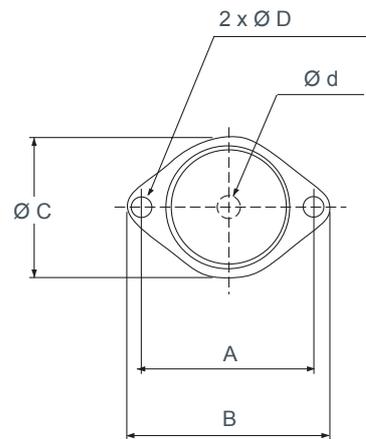
Part number	Axial static load (daN)
E1E931S38 E1E4045-38	0,8 - 2
E1E931S55 E1E-4045-55	1 - 2,5
E1E931S72 E1E-4045-72	1,5 - 4

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS CHARACTERISTICS



E1E931S



E1E4045

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	H (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	h (mm)
E1E931S □□	35,9	44	30	4,2	24,5	M5	2,5	12,5
E1E4045-□□	35,9	44	30	4,2	20	5,1	2	11

E1E11S**E*

E1E12S**E*

E1E13S**E*

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS /
LOW LOADS



Natural frequency : (1)
20 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

- VHDS elastomer able to carry loads under compression and traction.
- Pedestal, washer and shaft in 18/8 stainless steel.

APPLICATIONS

- Protecting electronic equipment, navigation equipment, instrument panels, measuring instruments, control panels on aircraft, road vehicles and railway trains.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 20 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 20 to 25 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 5 .

Operating temperature : $- 54^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 150^{\circ}\text{C}$.

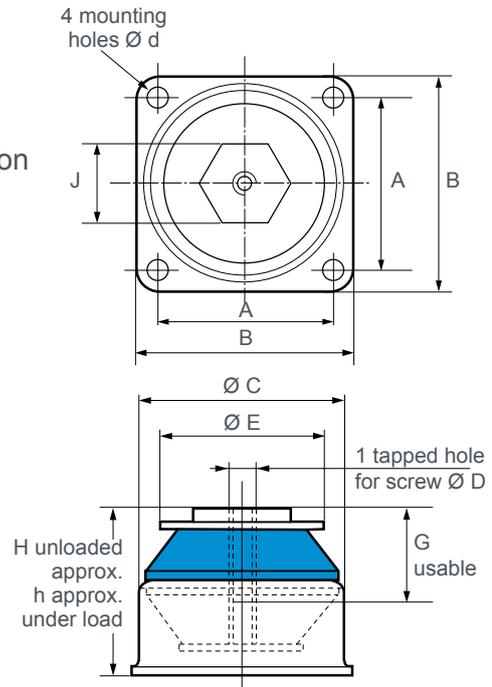
Structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Maximum axial travel available for shock :

E1E11 : + 4mm / E1E12 : + 5 mm / E1E13 : + 7 mm.

Weight : E1E11 : 60 g / E1E12 : 120 g / E1E13 : 225 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF



Reference	Range of use (daN)
E1E11S38EC	1,60 - 2,80
E1E11S42EC	1,80 - 3,20
E1E11S48EC	2,10 - 3,80
E1E11S55EC	2,50 - 4,50
E1E11S63EC	3,00 - 5,30
E1E11S72EC	3,50 - 6,20
E1E12S38ED	3,70 - 5,70
E1E12S42ED	4,00 - 6,30
E1E12S48ED	4,60 - 7,10
E1E12S55ED	5,20 - 8,10
E1E12S63ED	6,00 - 9,30
E1E12S72ED	6,60 - 10,30
E1E13S38EE	5,50 - 8,50
E1E13S42EE	6,00 - 9,50
E1E13S48EE	6,50 - 10,50
E1E13S55EE	7,50 - 12,00
E1E13S63EE	8,50 - 14,00
E1E13S72EE	10,00 - 16,00

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	Ø d (mm)	h (mm)	G (mm)
E1E11S□□EC	25,4	34	28,5	M5	23	29	14	4,3	28	10
E1E12S□□ED	34,9	44,4	40	M6	34,6	35,6	19	4,3	34,5	12
E1E13S□□EE	49,2	60,5	57	M8	45	47	23	5,3	45,5	16

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1E11S**AL E1E12S**AL E1E13S**AL

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS



Natural frequency : (1)
20 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

VHDS elastomer able to carry loads under compression and traction.
Flange, washer and shaft in 18/8 stainless steel.

APPLICATIONS

Protecting electronic equipment, navigation equipment, instrument panels, measuring instruments, control panels on aircraft, road vehicles and railway trains.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 20 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 20 to 25 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 5.

Operating temperature : - 54°C to + 150°C.

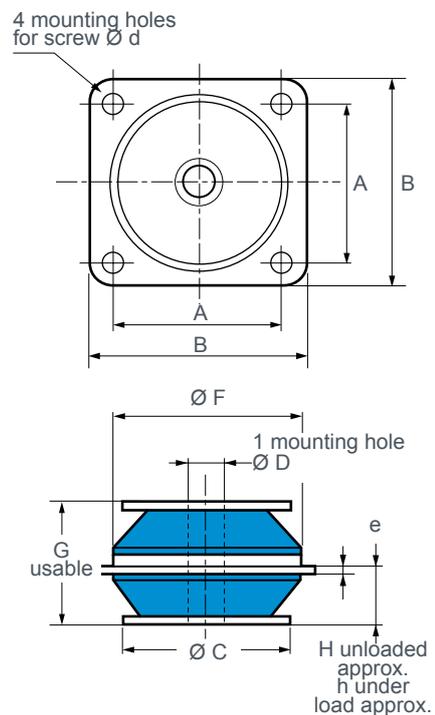
Structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Maximum axial travel available for shocks :

E1E11 : + 4mm / E1E12 : + 5 mm / E1E13 : + 7 mm.

Weight : E1E11 : 25 g / E1E12 : 75 g / E1E13 : 225 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF.



Reference	Range of use axial (daN)
E1E11S38AL	1,60 - 2,80
E1E11S42AL	1,80 - 3,20
E1E11S48AL	2,10 - 3,80
E1E11S55AL	2,50 - 4,50
E1E11S63AL	3,00 - 5,30
E1E11S72AL	3,50 - 6,20
E1E12S38AL	3,70 - 5,70
E1E12S42AL	4,00 - 6,30
E1E12S48AL	4,60 - 7,10
E1E12S55AL	5,20 - 8,10
E1E12S63AL	6,00 - 9,30
E1E12S72AL	6,60 - 10,30
E1E13S38AL	5,50 - 8,50
E1E13S42AL	6,00 - 9,50
E1E13S48AL	6,50 - 10,50
E1E13S55AL	7,50 - 12,00
E1E13S63AL	8,50 - 14,00
E1E13S72AL	10,00 - 16,00

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	$\varnothing C$ (mm)	$\varnothing F$ (mm)	G (mm)	$\varnothing d$ (mm)	e (mm)	H (mm)	h (mm)	$\varnothing D$ (mm)
E1E11S□□AL	25,4	32	23	25,6	19	3,6	1,5	10	9	5,2
E1E12S□□AL	34,9	44,4	34,6	38,7	25,4	4,2	1,8	11,5	10,5	6,7
E1E13S□□AL	49,2	60,5	45	53	38	5,3	2,5	17,75	18,5	8,5

E1E21

E1E22

E1E23

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS



Natural frequency : (1)
20 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

- VHDS elastomer.
 - Flange and shaft in 18/8 stainless steel.
- Two Ø C fail safe rings must be provided.

APPLICATIONS

- Protecting electronic equipment, navigation equipment, instrument panels, measuring instruments, control panels on aircraft, road vehicles and railway trains.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 15 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 20 to 35 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 4 .

Operating temperature : $- 54^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 150^{\circ}\text{C}$.

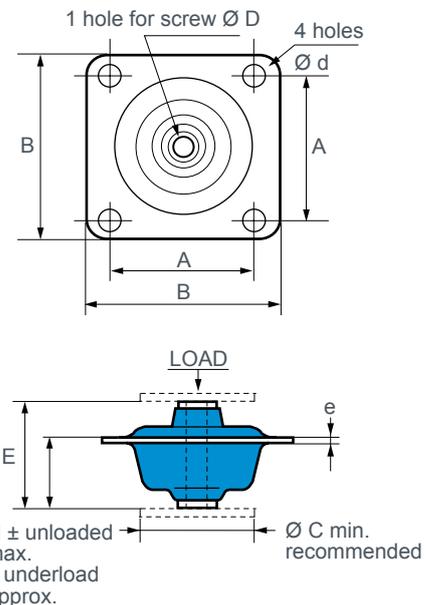
Structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Maximum axial travel available for shock :

E1E21 : ± 6 mm / E1E22 : ± 8 mm for f min

Weight : E1E21 : 9 g / E1E22 : 25 g / E1E23 : 63 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF



Reference *	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	E (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	H (mm)	h (mm)
E1E21S□□AL	25,4	32	24	M4	19	3,6	0,8	12,5	11
E1E22S□□AL	34,9	44,5	28	M5	25,4	4	1,5	16,5	15
E1E23S□□AL	49,2	60,5	42	M6	36	5	2	22	20

* Exist with a diamond flange (BL)

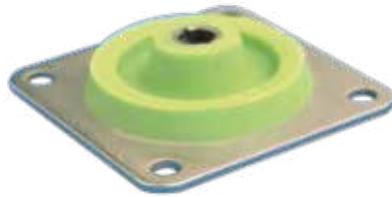
Reference	Range of use (daN)	Frequency (Hz)	Range of use (daN)	Frequency (Hz)
E1E21S38AL E1E21S63AL E1E21S77AL	0,10 - 0,40 0,20 - 0,90 0,26 - 1,20	15 - 25	0,10 - 0,15 0,20 - 0,30 0,26 - 0,40	20 - 25
E1E22S38AL E1E22S63AL E1E22S77AL	0,20 - 1,00 0,40 - 1,70 0,50 - 2,20	12 - 25	0,20 - 0,40 0,40 - 0,70 0,50 - 0,90	12 - 25
E1E23S42AL E1E23S77AL	0,40 - 1,20 1,00 - 2,90	10 - 15		

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1E31

E1E32

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS



Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

- VHDS elastomer.
 - Flange and shaft in 18/8 stainless steel.
- Two $\varnothing K$ fail safe rings must be provided.

APPLICATIONS

- Protecting electronic equipment, navigation equipment, instrument panels, measuring instruments, control panels on aircraft, road vehicles and railway trains.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 15 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 20 to 35 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 4 .

Operating temperature : - 54°C to + 150°C.

Structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g with maximum load.

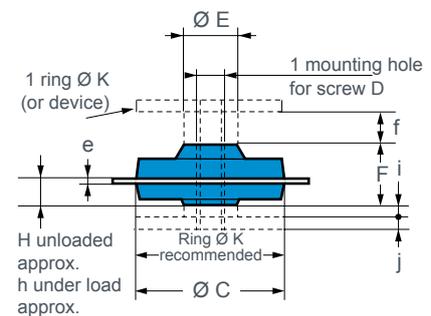
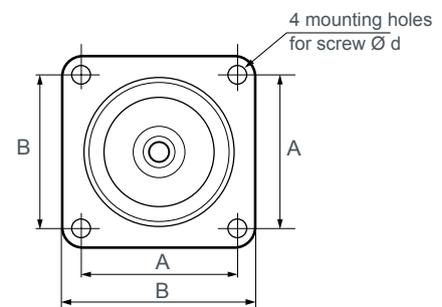
Maximum axial travel available for shocks :

E1E 31: ± 4 mm for f min;
 ± 6 mm for f max.

E1E 32 : ± 4.5 mm for f min;
 ± 6 mm for f max.

Weight : E1E31 : 9 g / E1E32 : 25 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF



Reference	Range of use (daN)	Frequency (Hz)
E1E31S38AL E1E31S55AL E1E31S77AL	0,20 - 0,70 0,30 - 1,00 0,40 - 1,70	15 - 25
E1E32S38AL E1E32S55AL E1E32S77AL	0,30 - 1,10 0,60 - 1,80 0,80 - 2,60	

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	$\varnothing C$ (mm)	D	$\varnothing E$ (mm)	F (mm)	J (mm)	$\varnothing K$ (mm)	$\varnothing d$ (mm)	e (mm)	f (mm)		H (mm)	j (mm)		h (mm)
											Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.	
E1E31S□□AL	25,4	32	25	M4	8,5	10,5	2	25	3,6	1	3,2	5	4,5	0	1,75	3,5
E1E32S□□AL	34,9	44,5	35	M5	13	14,5	3	35	4,3	1,5	4,5	7	6,2	0	2,5	5

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1E41 E1E42 E1E43

SILICONE RUBBER / SPECIAL ELECTRONICS



Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

- VHDS elastomer able to carry loads under compression.
- Base and centre axis in 18/8 stainless steel.

APPLICATIONS

- Protecting electronic equipment, navigation equipment, instrument panels, measuring instruments, control panels on aircraft, road vehicles and railway trains.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial and radial : 10 to 25 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 4 .

Operating temperature : $- 54^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 150^{\circ}\text{C}$.

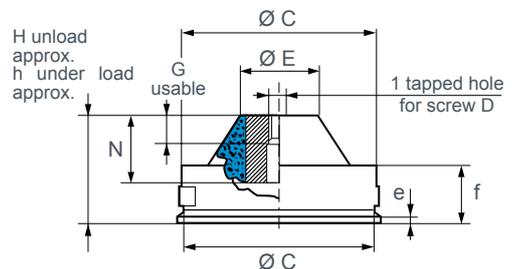
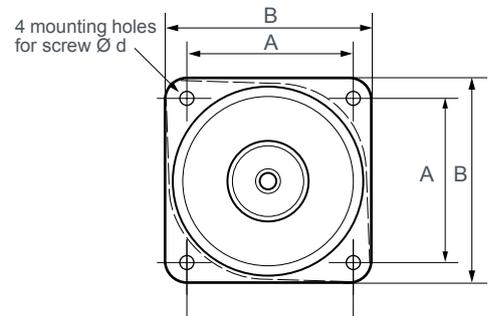
Structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Maximum axial travel available for shocks :

E1E41: 8.8 mm / E1E42, E1E43 : 12 mm.

Weight : E1E41 : 22 g / E1E42 : 60 g / E1E43 : 96 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF.



Reference	Axial static loads (daN)
E1E41S38EB	1,20 - 2,10
① E1E41S63EB	2,20 - 3,80
E1E41S77EB	3,00 - 5,20
E1E42S38EC	1,75 - 3,30
E1E42S63EC	3,20 - 5,90
E1E42S77EC	4,40 - 8,30
E1E43S38ED	3,10 - 5,50
E1E43S63ED	6,00 - 10,80
E1E43S77ED	7,50 - 13,60

① These isolators exist with an oval flange (FB).

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	N (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	f (mm)	h (mm)
E1E41S□□EB	25,4	34	30,5	M4	10	6	23	14,2	4,3	0,8	14	21
E1E42S□□EC	34,9	43	41,5	M5	12	8	33	20	4,3	1,5	18	31
E1E43S□□ED	49,2	60,5	57	M6	21,5	8	33	20	5,3	2	16	31

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1E941S

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 30 Hz



DESCRIPTION

- High damped silicon elastomer (VHDS).
- Stainless Steel flange and centre axis.

APPLICATIONS

- Protection of electronic equipment, navigation equipment, control consoles, measuring instruments, onboard aircraft, trains and trucks.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial and radial : 12 to 30 Hz.

Maximum sinusoidal input amplitude at resonance frequency : $\pm 0,5$ mm.

Amplification factor at resonance < 5.

Operating temperature range : - 54 °C to + 150 °C.

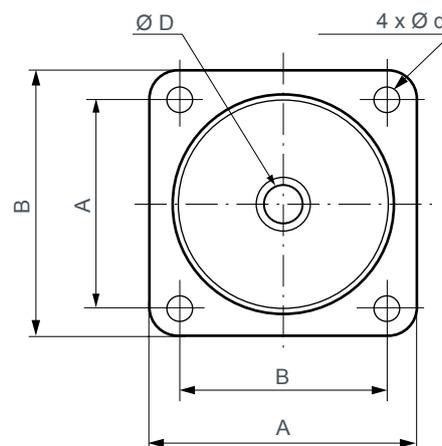
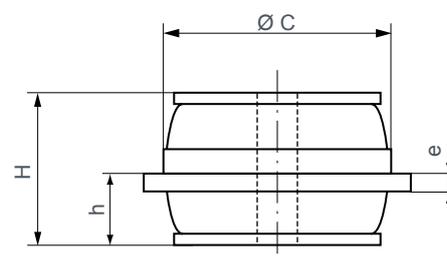
Mechanical strength corresponding to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at maximum load.

Maximum axial displacement during shock:

E1E941S : 4 mm.

Weight : E1E941S : 80 g.

These mounts meet the standard AIR7304 curve ZF.



Reference	Axial static loads (daN)
E1E941S38	5 - 14
E1E941S55	7 - 20
E1E941S72	12 - 30

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	H (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	h (mm)
E1E941S□□EB	34,9	44,5	38	6,7	26,2	4,3	3	12

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

ARDAMP®

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

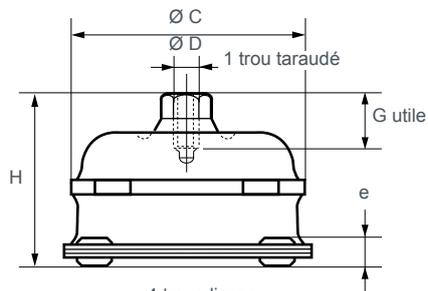
The ARDAMP® series dampers have a spring and piston embedded in high viscosity silicone rubber gel which itself is embedded in an elastomer membrane bonded to the case.

APPLICATIONS

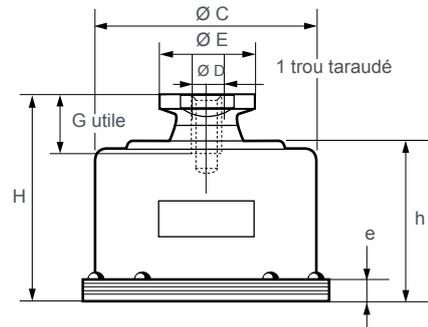
Due to their high performances and high shock damping capacity ARDAMP® dampers are designed to protect fragile electronic equipment, control panels and measuring instruments on ground vehicles, aircrafts, helicopters, civil and military submersible crafts.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

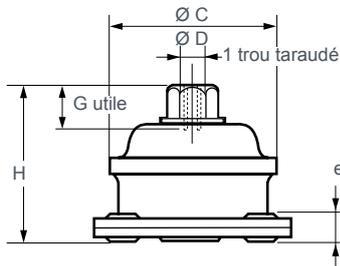
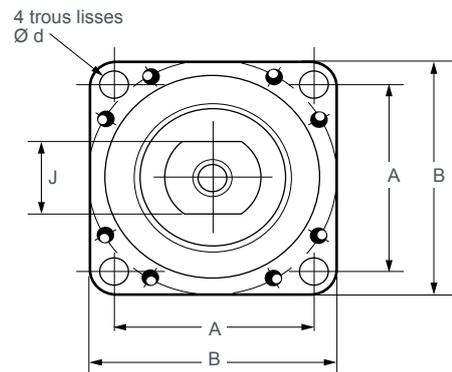
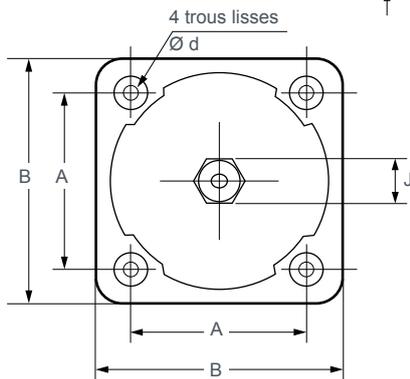
DIMENSIONS



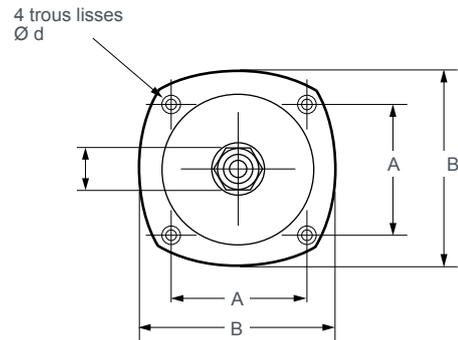
**E1FH 866C01
E1FH 2507-01**



**E1FH 76
E1FH 77
E1FH 78**



E1FH781
**S01
C01**



Reference	H Unload. (mm)	H approx. under load (mm)	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	G max. (mm)	J (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	h (mm)	Weight approx.
E1FH781S01 E1FH781C01	42 43	39 41	35	54	43	M5		10	12	4,5	5,5		120 g
E1FH866C01 E1FH2507-01	47	46	49,2	65,3	61,5	M6		15	12	5,2	5		230 g 215 g
E1FH76-01 E1FH76-02	70 67	66 65	63,5	77	70	M10	30	19	24	8,4	7,2	49	390 g
E1FH77-01	86	82	88	110,5	96	M12	40	24	34	8,4	8,5	62	930 g
E1FH78-01 E1FH78-02	102 98	99 95	107,9	132	117	M16	54	25	44	11	9,5	77,5	1,5 kg

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 10 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 10 to 20 Hz.

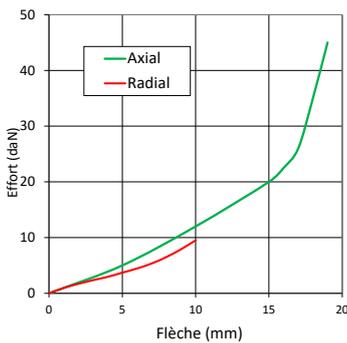
Damping : 20% c/cc (E1FH781, 866, 2507-01);
17% c/cc (E1FH76, 77, 78).

Amplification factor at resonance : 2.5 to 3 max.

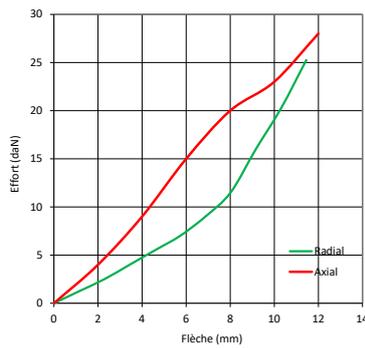
These dampers comply with SEFT 001A, AIR 7304, MIL STD 810 C.

Reference	SEFT 001 A			AIR 7304			MIL STD 810 C		Non standard applications		Shocks and bumps OZ axis	
	Load kg per damper	Axial Fn (Hz)	Radial Fn (Hz)	Load kg per damper	Axial Fn (Hz)	Radial Fn (Hz)	Load kg per damper	Axial Fn (Hz)	Load kg per damper	Radial Fn (Hz)	6 ms 1/2 sine shocks max. input (g)	11 ms 1/2 sinus shocks max. input (g)
E1FH781S01 E1FH781C01	-	-	-	0,2 - 2 2 - 5	20 - 25	15 - 20	4	16	1,5 - 3,5 3,5 - 8	10 - 20	70 g	38 g
E1FH866C01	8 - 15	10 - 20	12 - 20	6 - 8	20 - 25	15 - 20	8	20	8 - 15	10 - 20	50 g	27 g
E1FH2507-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 - 8	6 - 10	-	-
E1FH76-01 E1FH76-02	14 - 20 18 - 30	10 - 20	12 - 20 11 - 16	7 - 12 9 - 20	20 - 25	15 - 20	14 18	18 17	14 - 20 18 - 30	10 - 20	40 g 55 g	22 g 30 g
E1FH77-01	20 - 50	10 - 20	10 - 17	-	-	-	30	15	20 - 50	10 - 20	50 g	25 g
E1FH78-01 E1FH78-02	50 - 100 90 - 130	10 - 20	10 - 16 10 - 15	-	-	-	75 100	10 11	50 - 100 90 - 130	10 - 20	40 g	22g

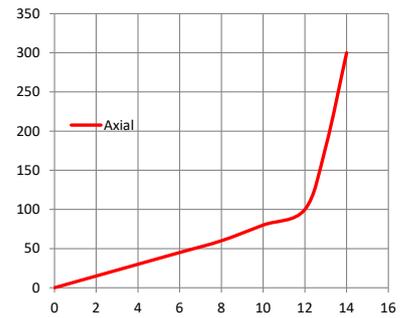
E1FH 781 S01



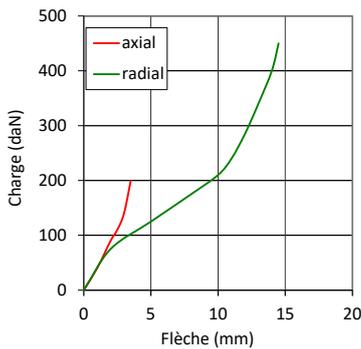
E1FH781 C01
Axial et radial



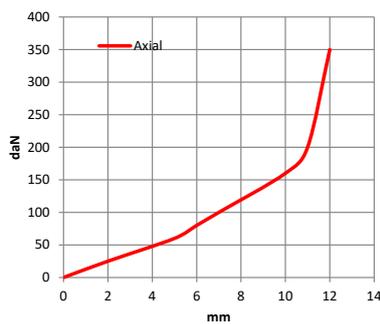
E1FH866C01



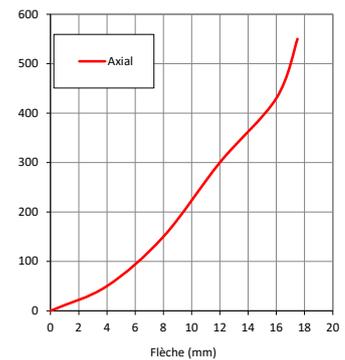
E1FH 78 - 02



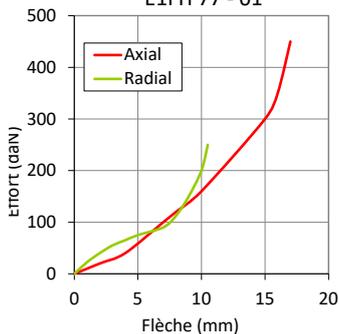
E1FH76-01



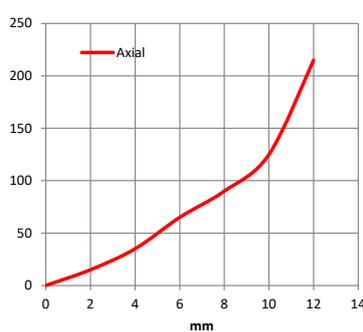
E1FH78-01



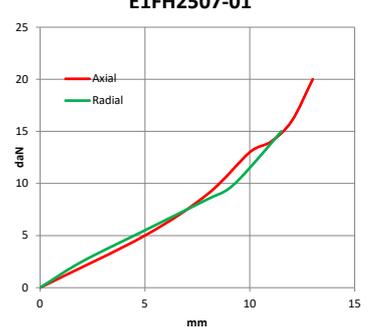
E1FH 77 - 01



E1FH76-02



E1FH2507-01

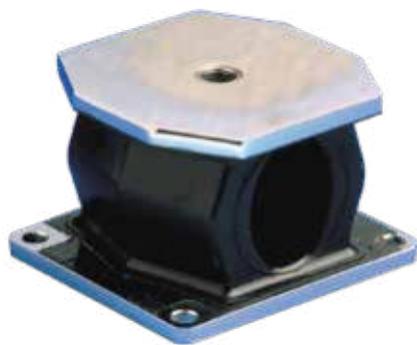


E1C2321

E1T2105

SPECIAL PACKAGING

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The special packing dampers have a flexible elastomer element designed for various applications, bonded to two steel mounting plates.

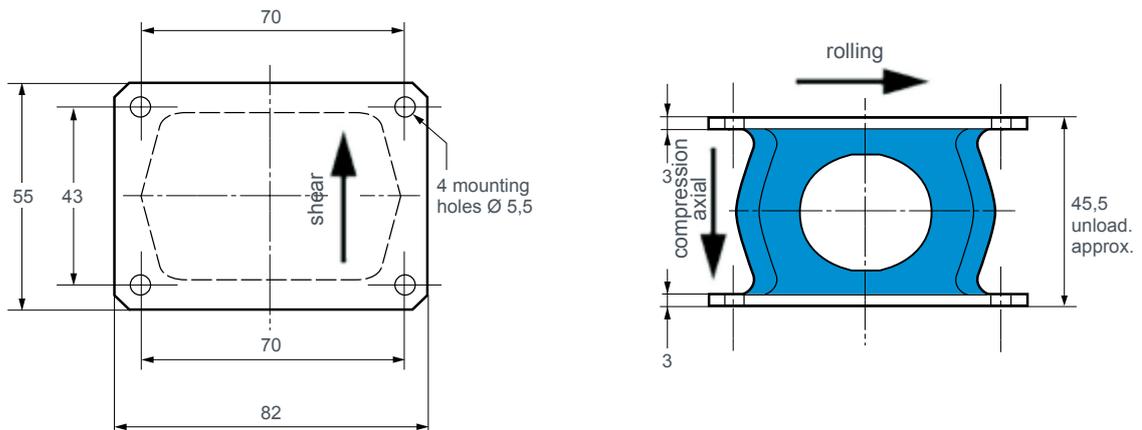
APPLICATIONS

These multi-directional dampers allow considerable deflection to protect equipment transported in containers against drops and transport shocks (missiles, aeronautical equipment). These dampers are also suitable for suspending equipment to be protected against shocks and vibrations caused by explosions or earthquakes.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

E1C2321

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

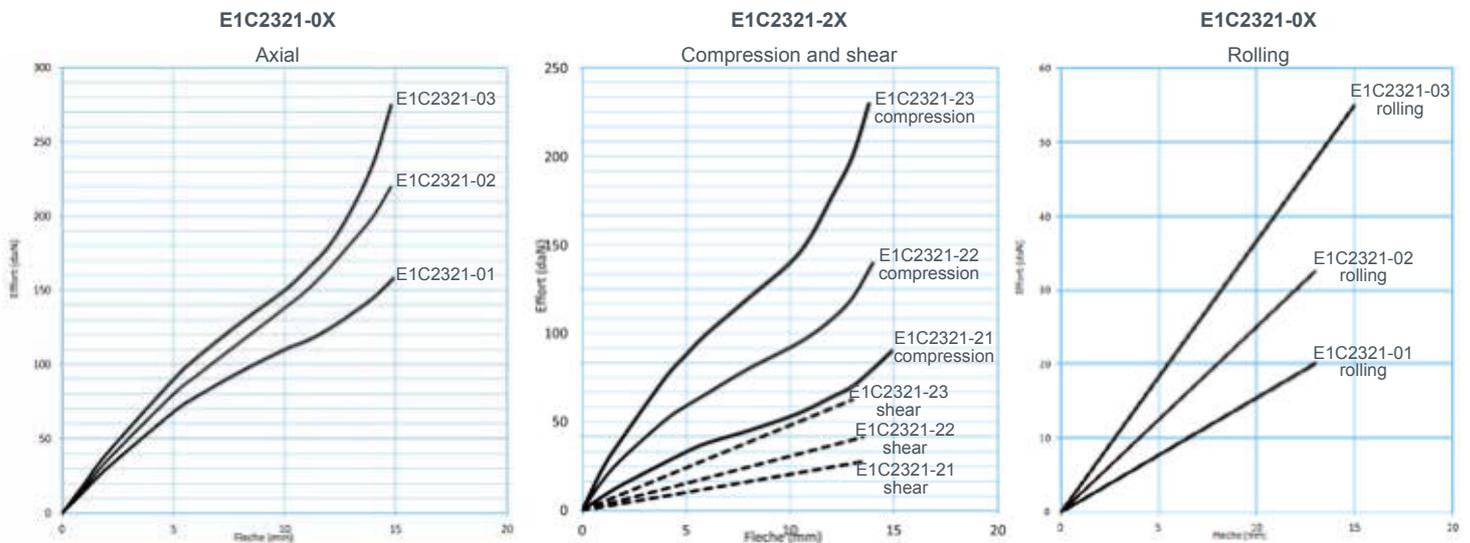
Natural frequency :
 • axial : 10 to 25 Hz;
 • radial : 10 to 25 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 1.6 mm.
 Maximum travel available for shocks : - axial : 15 mm;
 - radial : 40 mm.

Operating temperature : see table.
 Weight : 0.3 kg.

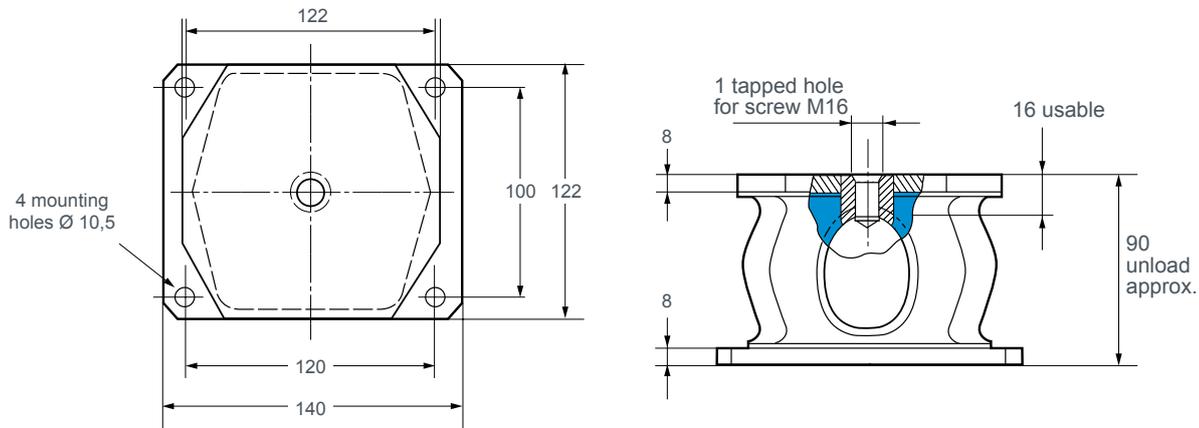
Reference	Axial static load (daN)	Damping	Resistance to oils and hydrocarbons	Resistance to fatigue	Operating temperature	Material (1)
E1C2321S01	1-10	***	*	*	- 54 to + 150 °C	SIL 33 Sh
E1C2321S02	2-20					SIL 55 Sh
E1C2321-01	2-20	*	**	***	- 30 to + 100 °C	CR 60 Sh
E1C2321-02	5-50					CR 70 Sh
E1C2321-03	10-100					CR 75 Sh
E1C2321-21	2-20	***	*	***	- 40 to + 90 °C	BR 60 Sh
E1C2321-22	5-50					BR 70 Sh
E1C2321-23	10-100					BR 80 Sh

(1) SIL : Silicone; CR : Chloroprene-Rubber; BR : Butadiene-Rubber.



E1C2105

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 10 to 25 Hz;
- radial : 10 to 25 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 1.6 mm.

Maximum travel available for shocks : - axial 40 mm;
- radial 75 mm.

Operating temperature : see table.

Weight : 2.6 kg.

Reference	Axial static load (daN)	Damping	Resistance to oils and hydrocarbons	Resistance to fatigue	Operating temperature
E1T2105S01 E1T2105S02	2-20 4-40	***	*	*	- 54 to + 150 °C
E1T2105-41 E1T2105-42 E1T2105-43	10-100 20-200 40-400	*	***	**	- 25 to + 90 °C
E1T2105-21 E1T2105-22 E1T2105-23	10-100 20-200 50-400	***	*	***	- 40 to + 90 °C

SUSPENSION OF EQUIPMENT IN MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Natural frequency : (1)
16 to 22 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This mount has rubber moulded around a metal centre axis.
The elastomer is shaped so that the mount can be pressed into the mounting structure.

OPERATION

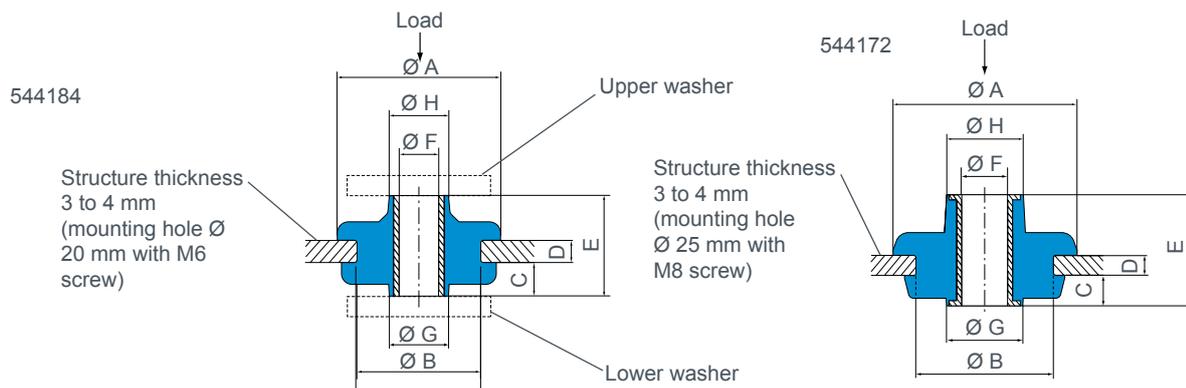
The mount combines the advantages of low natural frequency and easy installation.
The simple design means the part can be assembled using a single bolt or screw fixing.

APPLICATIONS

- Anti-vibration mounts suitable for mobile equipment mounted in light and heavy vehicles, construction equipment (hydraulic pumps, acoustic panels, control boxes, air conditioning sets, compressors,...).
- Isolation of light weight equipment in static environments.

CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :
Axial and radial : 16 to 22 Hz.
Fail safe assembly possible with washers fitted above and below the mount.
(dim $\varnothing 6,2 \times \varnothing 30$, thickness 1,5)



Reference	Ø A (mm)	Ø B (mm)	C (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Ø F (mm)	Ø G (mm)	Ø H (mm)
544184	29	22	6	4	18	6,2	10,5	10,5
544172	36	27	6	4	22	9	15	15

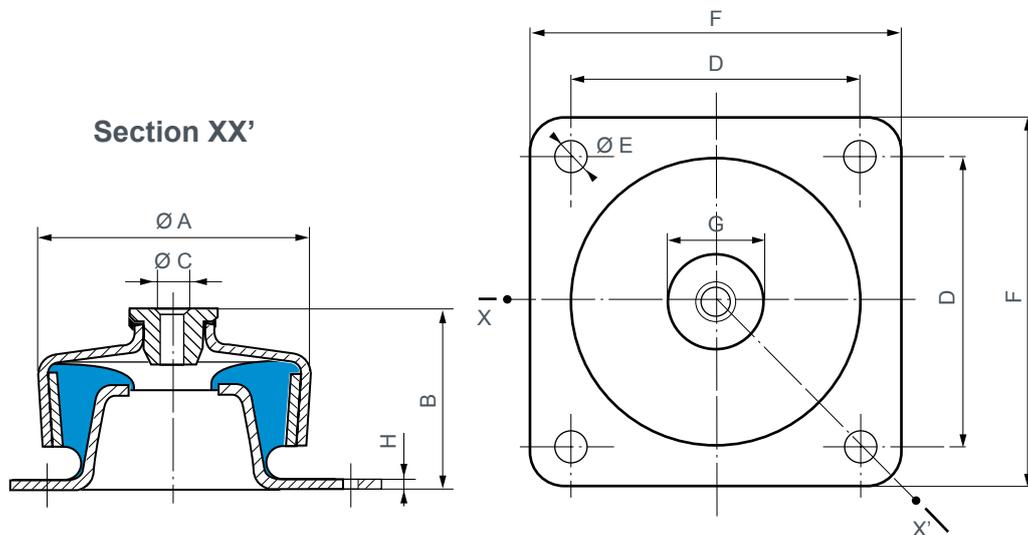
See current price list for availability of items.

Reference	Load range (daN)	Temperature range
544184 - 11	2 - 3	-30 to +80°C
544184 - 16	2,5 - 3,5	-30 to +60°C
544172 - 11	2 - 3	-30 to +60°C

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

S.C.P. MOUNTING

Natural frequency : (1)
9 to 15 Hz



DIMENSIONS

Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)
530120	74	53	M10	72	9	90	32	3
530220	92	63	M12	90	11	114	36	3
530420	124	94	M16	114	13	144	60	4

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hardness 45		Hardness 60		Hardness 75		Weight (g)
	Load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	
530120	70	3	120	2,5	175	2	580
530220	140	4	200	3	300	2,5	1 000
530420	300	5	500	5	800	4	2 550

See current price list for availability of items.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

BATRA® RING

Natural frequency : (1)
7 to 22 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The BATRA® ring comprises a rubber ring bonded to two metallic washers one with a circular groove, the other with a mating circular ridge which allows BATRA® rings to be mounted one on top of another.

OPERATION

The design of the BATRA® ring gives the following basic characteristics :

- behaviour identical to that of a metallic spring plus damper;
- robustness :
 - well behaved under shock;
 - removal of the risks of suspension collapse;
- flexibility easily tailored by stacking BATRA® rings;
- transverse creep limited by the two bonded armatures.

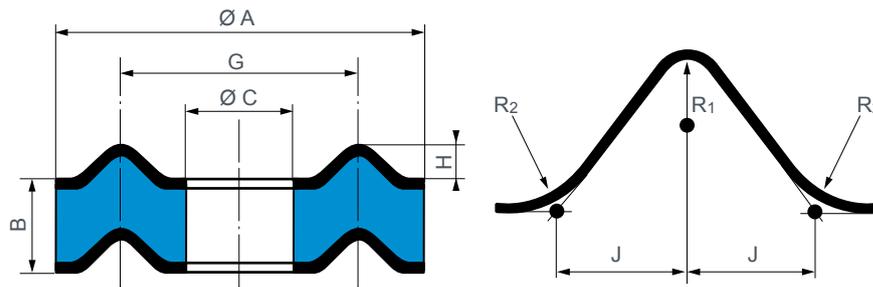
APPLICATIONS

BATRA® rings may be used :

- for making suspensions that are very flexible vertically and also damped by the natural properties of the rubber (road and rail vehicles);
- for making very effective anti-shock buffers (wagons, cars, gantries).
For special applications, where the quantities would justify custom manufacture, it is possible to supply Special BATRA® rings either with only one bonded lower armature or “all rubber”.
For special cases of shock, there are Special BATRA® rings with overlapping, non-bonded, armatures.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	R1 (mm)	R2 (mm)	Weight (g)
541050	50	11	14	32	4	5	2,5	1,5	45
541083	80	27	41,5	61	4	6	3	3	220
541082	86	27,5	32	65	5	7	4	2	300
541100	100	28,5	32	65	5	7	4	2	415
541112	115	30	50	85	10	10	5	3	540
541145	140	35	55	100,5	10	10	5	3	890
541146	146	20	55	100,5	10	10	5	3	750
541144	146	35	55	100,5	10	10	5	3	980
541175	170	35	60	115	10	10	5	3	1 360
541174	170	50	60	115	10	10	5	3	1 680
541185	185	40	95	140	10	10	5	3	1 510
541249	250	50	70	160	10	10	5	3	2 600
541250	250	59	70	160	10	10	5	3	4 400

See current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

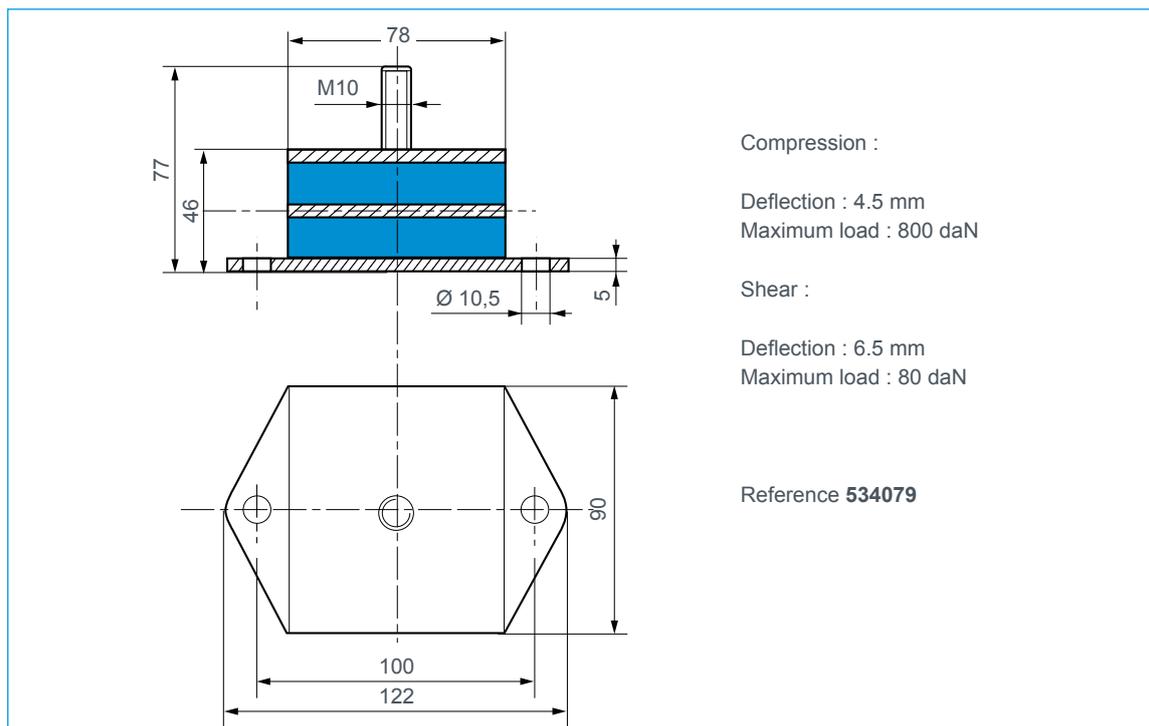
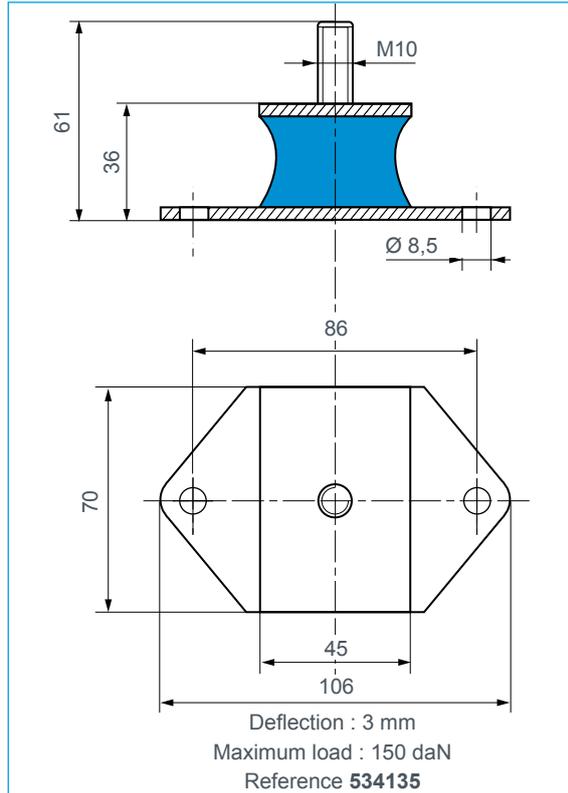
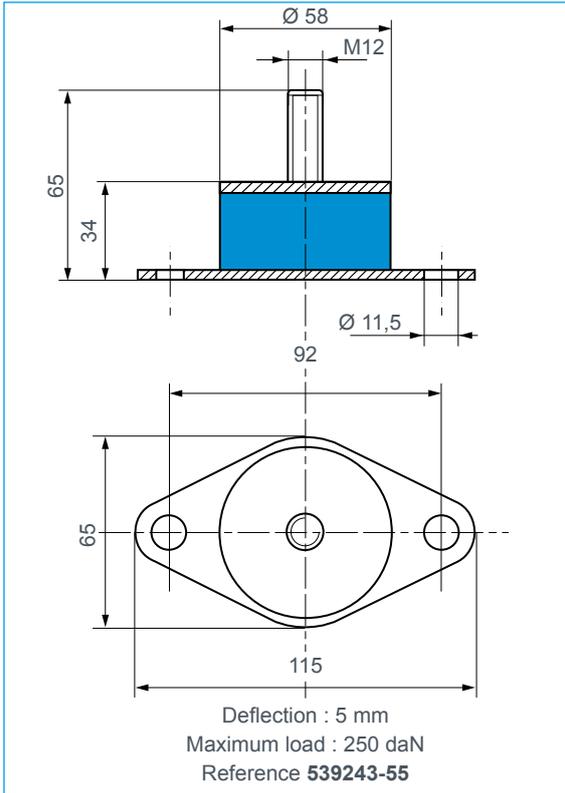
Static compression		Dynamic compression			Reference	Static compression		Dynamic compression			Reference
Nominal load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Load (daN)	Deflect. (mm) (1)	Ø A max.		Nominal load (daN)	Deflect. (mm)	Load (daN)	Deflect. (mm) (1)	Ø A max.	
50 - 200	0,8	600	3,5	57	541050	475 - 1 900	1,1	5 700	2,5	158	541146
90 - 360	3	1 100	7	90	541083	500 - 2 000	3	6 000	9,5	190	541175
125 - 500	3	1 500	7	100	541082	500 - 2 000	5,3	6 000	14	190	541174
175 - 700	3	2 100	7	115	541100	500 - 2 000	4,5	6 000	12	205	541185
210 - 850	3	2 500	7	130	541112	1 125 - 4 500	4,5	13 500	12	282	541249
325 - 1 300	3,5	4 000	9,5	150	541145	1 125 - 4 500	5,5	13 500	13	282	541250
375 - 1 500	3	4 500	7	158	541144						

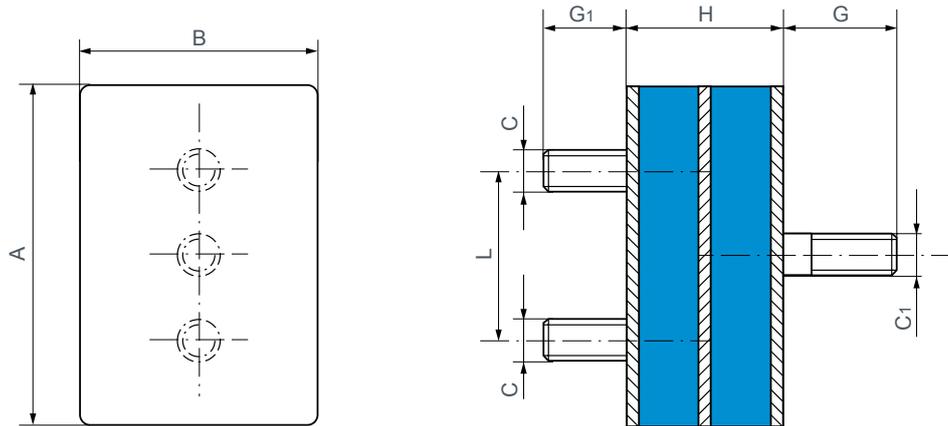
(1) The instantaneous deflection indicated in this table is approximate as it depends on the impact speed. It is possible to use a metallic cushion for this application.

ASSEMBLY

The rings are centred using the grooves and ridges. To avoid play under no-load conditions, the stack should be pre-compressed by 3 to 10% of its height. It is also necessary to leave sufficient room around the stack for the sideways expansion under load.

OTHER MOUNTING SYSTEMS





DIMENSIONS

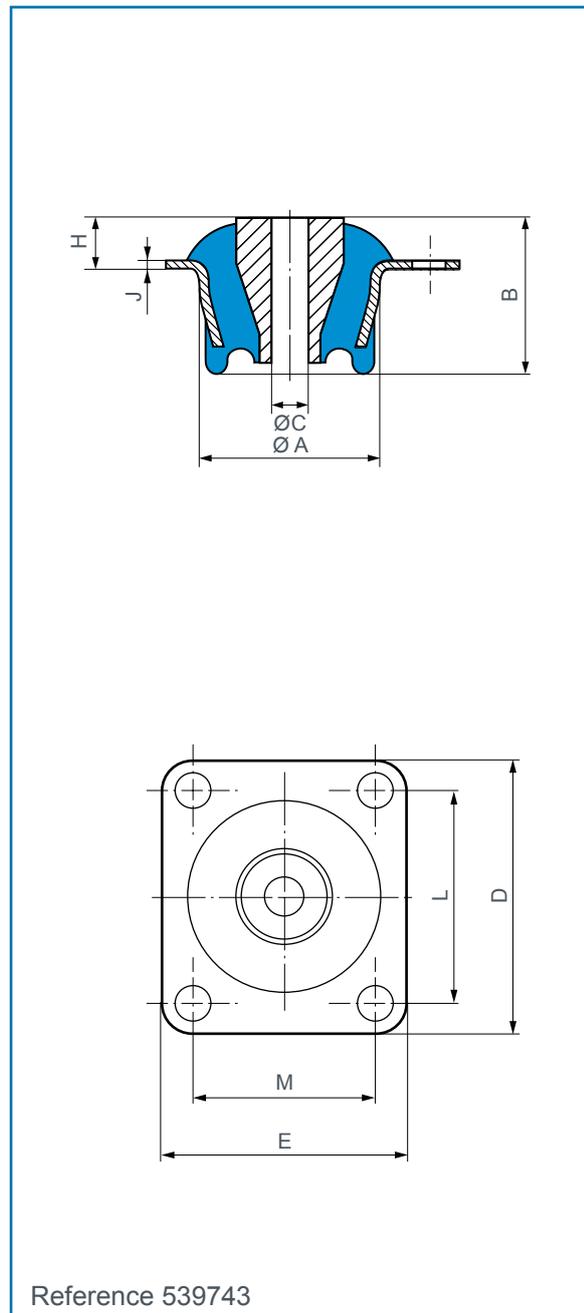
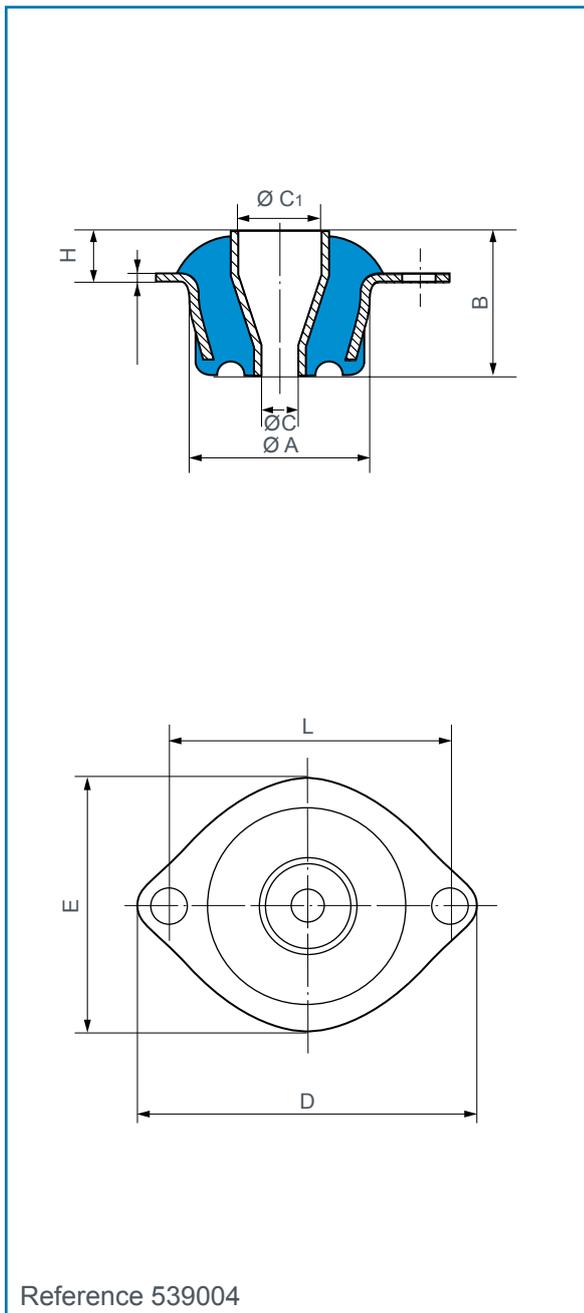
Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	H (mm)	C	C1	G (mm)	G1 (mm)	L (mm)	Number intermed plates
538076	100	70	46	M10	M12	34	23	50	-
539214	100	70	46	M10	M12	31	23	50	2
539377*	100	70	46	M10	M12	33	23	50	1

* This reference has 4 screws.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hardness	Static load (daN)	Deflection (mm)
538076	45	300	5
539214	40	300	1
539377*	60	300	0,7

* This reference has 4 screws.

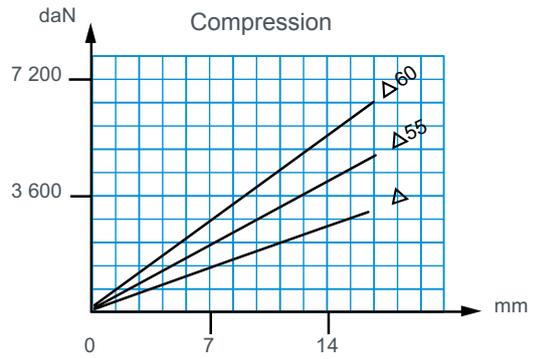
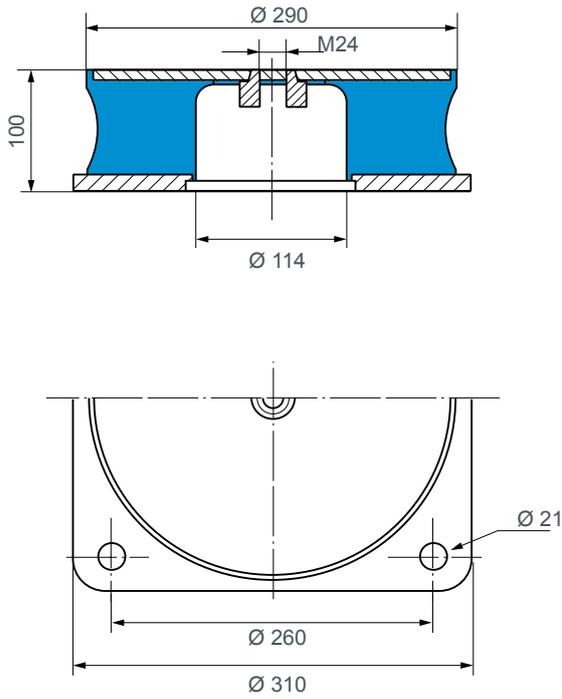


DIMENSIONS

Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø C ₁ (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)
539004	54	52	15,8	25,4	102	76	13,5	3	82,5	-
539743	74,6	71	16,25	-	105	92	33,5	3	82,5	69,5

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Hardness	Axial stiffness	
		Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)
539004	50	150	2
	60	230	2
539743	45	200	4,5



Reference 539972

Also exists with anti-rebound stop - reference 539971



We make it **possible**

NAVY SHOCK MOUNTING SYSTEMS

NAVY SHOCK MOUNTING SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

A shock mounting system must fulfil the following functions :

- supporting the suspended mass when there is no shock while providing isolation from vibration and structure borne noise;
- in case of shock: limit the force and/or movement to acceptable values;
- after shock : return the suspended mass to its initial position.

Schematically, there are two types of shock :

- an energy shock resulting from a falling mass for which the parameters taken into consideration are the incident kinetic energy and that restituted, the impact speed and the maximum forces and deflections.
- a shock resulting from a movement of the suspended mass. The parameters taken into consideration are the speed or acceleration of the assembly in time and also the forces relating to the maximum deflection.

STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO THE MARINE MOUNTS

Reference*	Applications
BR 3021	Shock for onboard equipment
BR 8470	
BV 043	Shock for surface ships and submarines
DIN 95365	Marine mounts geometry and characteristics
GAM-EG-13C	Vibration and shock onboard ship
MIL-S-901D	Shock for onboard equipment
MIL-STD-167	Marine equipment vibrations
STANAG 4142	Shock resistance analysis of equipment for surface ships
STANAG 4549	Testing of surface ship equipment on shock testing machines
STI-MM-305	Vibration and shock testing for onboard equipment

* For compliance with these standards according to the applications, ask our Technical Department.

ADVANTAGES

- The mountings described below are intrinsically stable under shock, that is to say, they enable the mass to return to its initial position; the system retains no plastic deformation nor residual buckling when the shock stresses are removed.
- The suspended mass may therefore undergo successive shocks with impunity. Nevertheless, the stability of the assembly in relation to the relative positions of the mountings and the centre of gravity of the suspended mass should be checked.
- PAULSTRA shock mounting systems are also exceptionally effective against vibration.

VIB LD 03

DECOUPLING WASHERS



DESCRIPTION

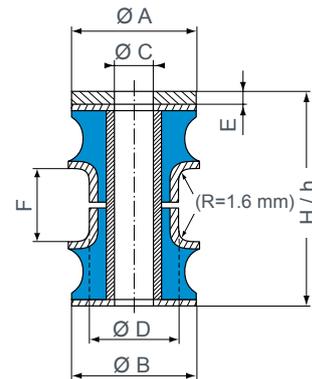
Elastomer rings for linking and positioning of equipment while maintaining acoustic discretion and protection from shocks.

A decoupling washer is composed of :

- Two bonded elastomer washers;
- One stainless steel anti-shock washer;
- One stainless steel preload spacer.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequencies (vertical and axial) 15 to 20 Hz depending on load.
- Maximum deflection under shock:
 - axial : 8 mm;
 - radial : 5 mm.
- Mechanical strength corresponding to 30 times the nominal load.



Nominal load (daN)	Reference	Ø A (mm)	Ø B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	H unloaded (mm)	h under load (mm)
14	E1RP-3804-51	Square 28x28	28	8,2	20	2,5	10	42,5	35,5 approx
18	E1RP-3804-52	Square 28x28	28	8,2	20	2,5	10	42,5	35,5 approx
27	E1RP-3805-51	Square 28x28	28	8,2	20	2,5	10	42,5	35,5 approx
40	E1RP-3806-51	42,5	42,5	14,2	29	5	15	50	44 approx
60	E1RP-3806-52	42,5	42,5	14,2	29	5	15	50	44 approx
85	E1RP-3806-53	42,5	42,5	14,2	29	5	15	50	44 approx
125	E1RP-3807-51	56	56	18,2	35	8	15	53	47 approx
140	E1RP-3807-52	56	56	18,2	35	8	15	53	47 approx
185	E1RP-3807-53	56	56	18,2	35	8	15	53	47 approx
260	E1RP-3808-51	78	80	24,5	50	12	25	67	60,5 approx
320	E1RP-3808-52	78	80	24,5	50	12	25	67	60,5 approx
380	E1RP-3808-53	78	80	24,5	50	12	25	67	60,5 approx
520	E1RP-3809-51	88	90	27,5	53	16	25	71	64,5 approx
1000	E1RP-3809-53	88	90	27,5	53	16	25	71	64,5 approx
2000	E4353F-51	220	220	60	125	35	48,9	120,9	112,9 approx
3500	E4353F-52	200	200	60	125	35	48,9	121,9	113,9 approx

LOW DEFLECTION MOUNTS LOW LOADS



DESCRIPTION

The main role of these mounts is to isolate vibration. A snubber system limits the movement of the suspended mass (10 mm), however the loads developed in this case, are high.

A wide load range from 0,5 to 32 daN depending upon the application.

In case of shock protection, the structural resistance of the mount can accept acceleration of up to 150 g. These mounts are mainly suited for vibration, hence the loads generated in case of shock are very high.

Fixation on the inside or on the outside.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequencies (vertical and lateral) under a nominal load of 5 to 8 Hz.
- B = unloaded.
- B - 6 mm height under nominal load (deformation under load . 6 mm).
- Maximum deflection from loaded position ± 10 mm in all directions (vertical and lateral).
- Stop at 10 mm deflection, maximum acceptable loads = 150 x nominal static load.

Nominal static load (daN)	Reference	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	E (mm)	Ø F (mm)	G	H (mm)	I (mm)	J max. (mm)	K	L max. (mm)
0,5	552320 50 14	66	30	25,5	48	2,5	56	M6	12	8 10	15	3	20
1	552320 50 04	66	30	25,5	48	2,5	56	M6	12	8 10	15	3	20
2	552321 50 04	66	30	25,5	48	2,5	56	M6	12	8 10	15	3	20
4	539966 50 04	82	31,5	34,5	63	5	71	M8	13,5	6,5 11	20	3	20
8	539967 50 04	82	31,5	35,5	63	6	71	M8	13,5	6,5 11	20	3	20
16	539985 50 24	82	51	32	63	8	71	M12	33	10 15	20	4	40
24	539985 50 04	82	51	32	63	8	71	M12	33	10 15	20	4	40
32	539985 50 14	82	51	32	63	8	71	M12	33	10 15	20	4	40

VIBMAR

Natural frequency : (1)
5 to 12 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The VIBMAR series has a base plate with two or four mounting holes and a tapped steel core. The elastomer is bonded to the steel.

E1N104 and E1N106 versions have a conical spring embedded in the rubber.

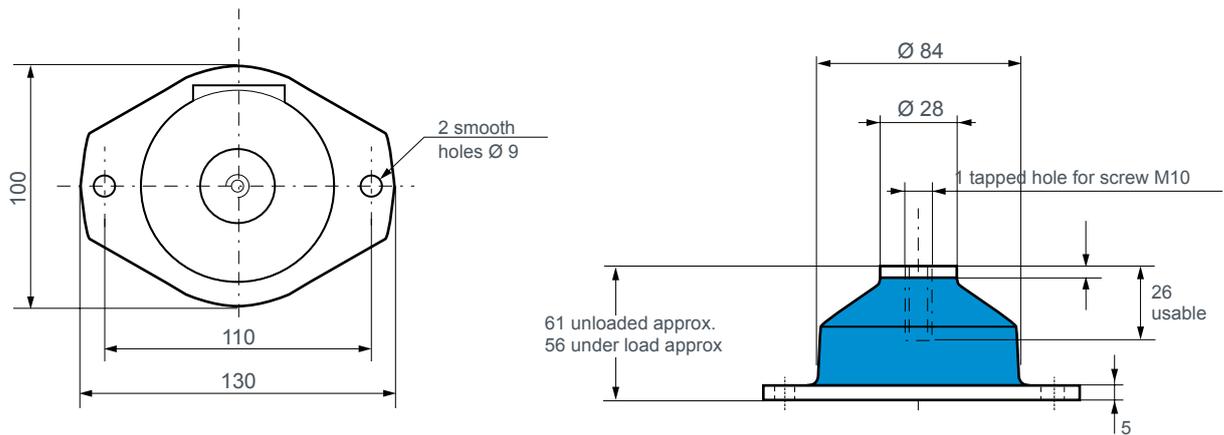
Environmental protection is provided by painting the metal parts and by coating the elastomer with an ozone resistant compound.

APPLICATIONS

These multi-axis low frequency dampers have been specially designed to protect electrical or electronic racks and marine or road transport generator sets (on board or not). They are cone-shaped to absorb considerable displacement and shocks.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 8 to 12 Hz;
- radial : 6 to 10 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at the natural frequency of suspension : ± 1.25 mm.

Maximum axial travel available for shocks : 30 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance : < 6 and < 4 for silicone rubber versions.

Structural strength corresponding to a continuous acceleration of 3 g with maximum load.

When suspending an enclosure, the same type of damper should be used as a stabiliser.

Operating temperature : - 30°C to + 100°C;
 - 54°C to + 150°C for silicone rubber versions.

Weight : 0.6 kg.

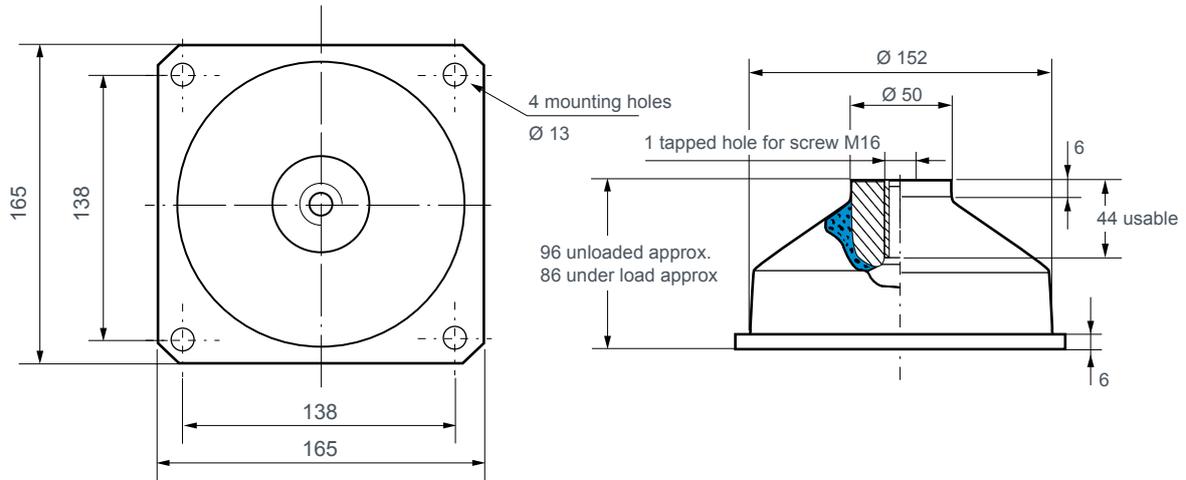
SILICONE RUBBER

Reference	Static load (daN)
E1N2296-01	17-30
E1N2296-02	35-55
E1N2296-03	55-70

Reference	Static load (daN)
E1N2296 S01	10-18
E1N2296 S02	17-25
E1N2296 S03	20-30

Note : Product available with stainless steel plates and/or alternative elastomers.
 Please consult us

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 5 to 6 Hz;
- radial : 4 to 6 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 1.5 mm.

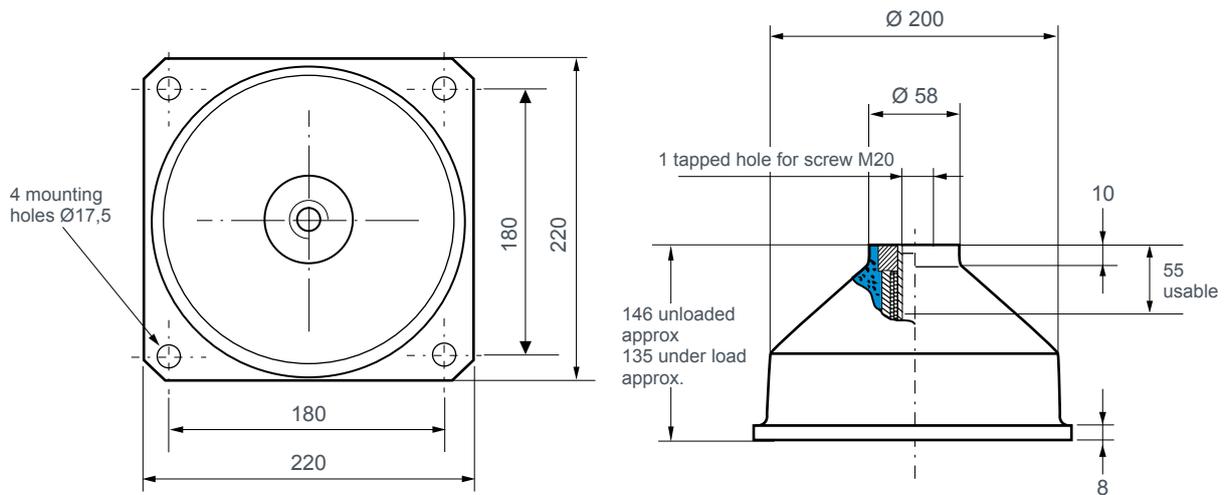
Maximum travel available under shocks : 30 mm in all directions

Weight : 2 kg.

Reference	Axial static load (daN)
E1N101-01	50 - 85
E1N101-02	85 - 120
E1N101-04	130 - 210
E1N101-05	210 - 310
E1N101-06	310 - 530

Note : Product available with stainless steel plates and/or alternative elastomers on special request.
Please consult us.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Natural frequency :

- axial : 5 to 7 Hz;
- radial : 6 to 8 Hz.

Maximum permitted excitation at the natural frequency of suspension : ± 1.5 mm.

Amplification factor at resonance : $4 < Q < 10$.

Maximum axial travel available under shocks :

- axial ± 45 mm;
- radial ± 25 mm.

Structural strength corresponding to a continuous acceleration of 10 g with maximum load.

Weight : 2 kg.

Reference	Axial static load (daN)
E1N104C45AS	200 - 360
E1N104C60AS	360 - 600
E1N104C75AS	500 - 800
E1N106C60AS	700 - 1000
E1N106C75AS	900 - 1300

VIB HD 50

MEDIUM DEFLECTION MOUNTS

LOW LOADS



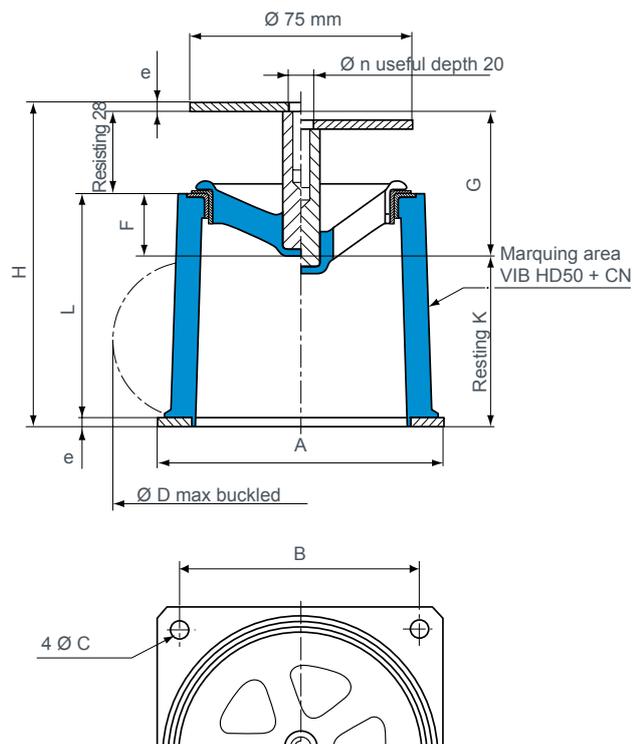
DESCRIPTION

The permitted deflection (40 to 50 mm) of the suspended mass in relation to the mounting base limits reaction under shock. No efficient vibration protection is offered during shock.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency (vertical and lateral) under load of 5 to 8 Hz.
- Maximum deflection under load :
 - vertical : $\pm 50 \text{ mm}^*$;
 - lateral : $\pm 45 \text{ mm}^*$.
- H in rest position.
- H - 6 mm under nominal load (deflection under load = 6 mm).

* maximum forces corresponding to 10 times the load.



Nominal static load (daN)	Reference	□A (mm)	H (mm)	□B (mm)	e (mm)	Ø C (mm)	Ø n (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	Ø D (mm)	L (mm)	K (mm)
1	552301 50	90	109	75	2	5,5	8	19	47	105	77	60
2	552302 50	90	109	75	2	5,5	8	19	47	110	77	60
4	552303 50	95	110	80	3	5,5	8	21	49	120	76	58
8	552304 50	95	110	80	3	5,5	8	21	49	120	76	58
16	552305 50	105	129,5	90	5	6,5	12	39,5	67,5	125	91,5	57
24	552306 50	105	129,5	90	5	6,5	12	39,5	67,5	130	91,5	57
32	552307 50	105	129,5	90	5	6,5	12	39,5	67,5	135	91,5	57

VIB HD 45

HIGH DEFLECTION SHOCK MOUNTS



DESCRIPTION

Range of omnidirectional high deflection shock mounts made with a square base plate and a threaded core on the upper side.

The elastomer, in natural rubber, is developed especially for navy applications (other materials on demand).

ADVANTAGES

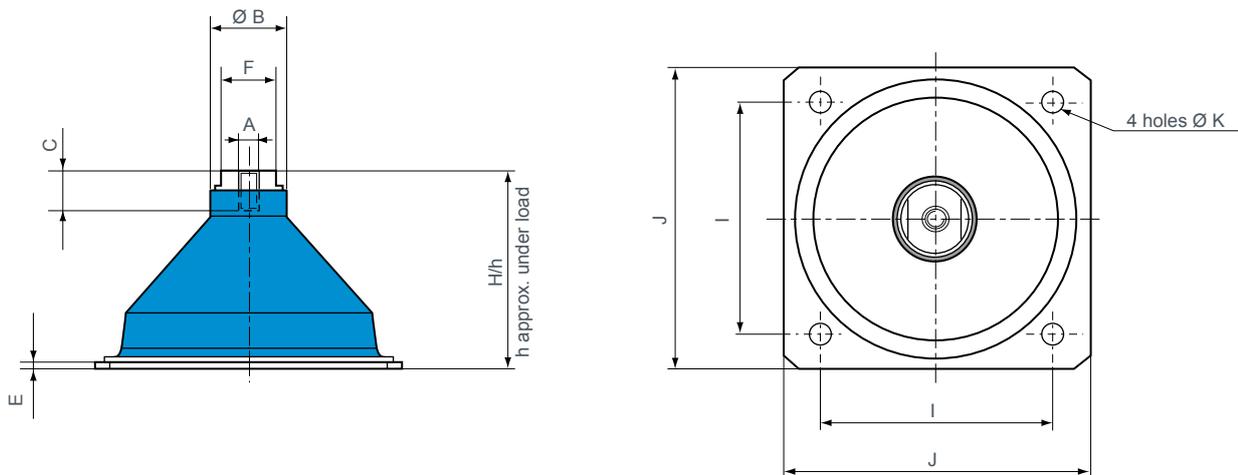
These mounts provide both high level of vibration isolation and shock protection. Its high structural strength corresponds to a continuous acceleration of 10 g under maximum load.

The range includes 17 different mounts covering a wide load range from 15 kg up to 1670 kg per mount.

This mount meets the latest US and European shock standards in use in the naval forces across the globe.

The metalworks are protected against corrosion (ie. : salt spray).

DIMENSIONS



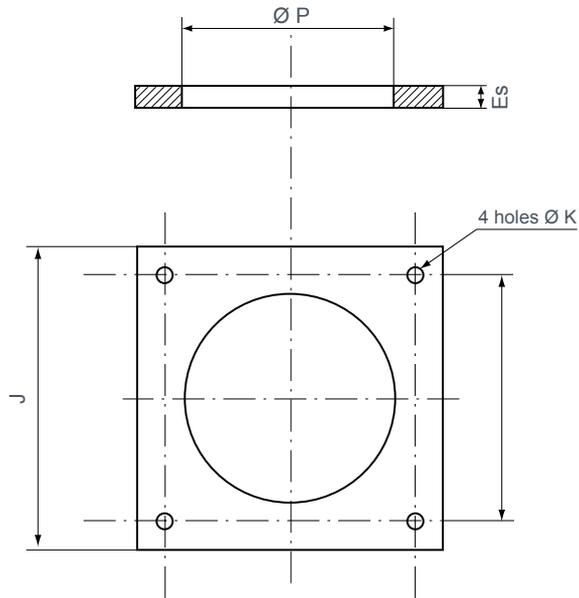
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal load (daN)	Load range (daN)	Part number	A	Ø B (mm)	C useful lenght (mm)	H unloaded (mm)	h /s under load (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	I (mm)	J (mm)	Ø K screw hole (mm)
30	15 to 35	E1N-3628-52	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
45	23 to 52	E1N-3628-51	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
60	30 to 69	E1N-3454-54	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
85	43 to 98	E1N-3454-53	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
110	55 to 126	E1N-3454-52	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
130	65 to 150	E1N-3454-51	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
165	83 to 190	E1N-3454-56	M10	37	20	100	89	5	27	114	150	9
170	85 to 196	E1N-3455-54	M20	54	40	126	115	10	41	140	165	13
230	115 to 265	E1N-3455-53	M20	54	40	126	115	10	41	140	165	13
320	160 to 370	E1N-3455-52	M20	54	40	126	115	10	41	140	165	13
425	213 to 490	E1N-3455-51	M20	54	40	126	115	10	41	140	165	13
560	280 to 645	E1N-3455-56	M20	54	40	126	115	10	41	140	165	13
500	250 to 575	E1N-3456-54	M24	116	48	154	141	15	41	210	250	18
625	313 to 720	E1N-3456-53	M24	116	48	154	141	15	41	210	250	18
800	400 to 920	E1N-3456-52	M24	116	48	154	141	15	41	210	250	18
1080	540 to 1212	E1N-3456-51	M24	116	48	154	141	15	41	210	250	18
1450	725 to 1670	E1N-3456-55	M24	116	48	154	141	15	41	210	250	18

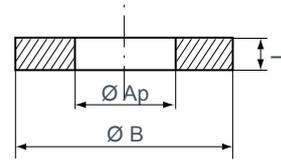
- Vertical nominal static load : from 15 kg to 1670 daN per mount.
- Axial and radial natural frequencies : 4 to 8 Hz, depending on the load (see chart).
- Maximum axial shock displacement : 45 mm (can be increased up to 63 mm with the addition of washers).
- Maximum radial shock displacement : 45 mm.
- Structural strength : 10 g under maximum load.
- Operating temperature : - 30°C to + 80°C.

ADDITIONAL SPACERS

Washer for the mounting plate *



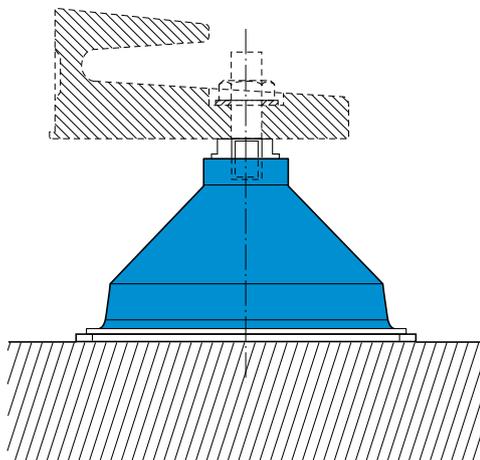
Washer for the threaded core *



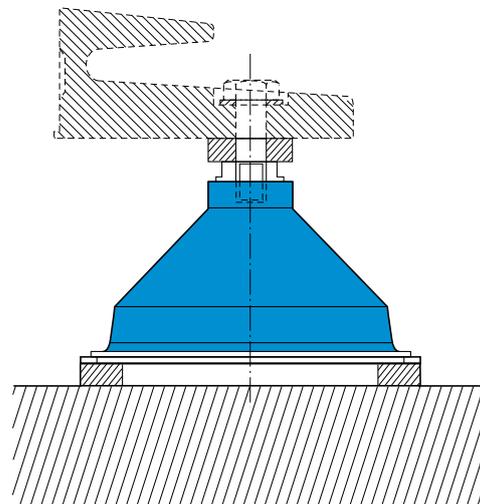
* Not supplied

For the part number	Max. axial displacem. (mm)	Washer for the mounting plate					Washer for the threaded core		
		Thickness Es(mm)	Ø P (mm)	J (mm)	l (mm)	Ø K (mm)	Ø B (mm)	Ø Ap (mm)	Height L (mm)
E1N-3628-XX	63	8	88	150	114	9	37	11	10
E1N-3454-XX	63	8	88	150	114	9	37	11	10
E1N-3455-XX	67	5	105	165	140	13	54	22	10
E1N-3456-XX	69	5	130	250	210	18	116	26	10

Installation without washer



Installation with washers



ASSEMBLY

These parts are designed to be loaded in compression. they have to be installed on a flat surface covering the entire surface of the base plate. The supported structure is then secured to the central core using a high tensile screw M20.

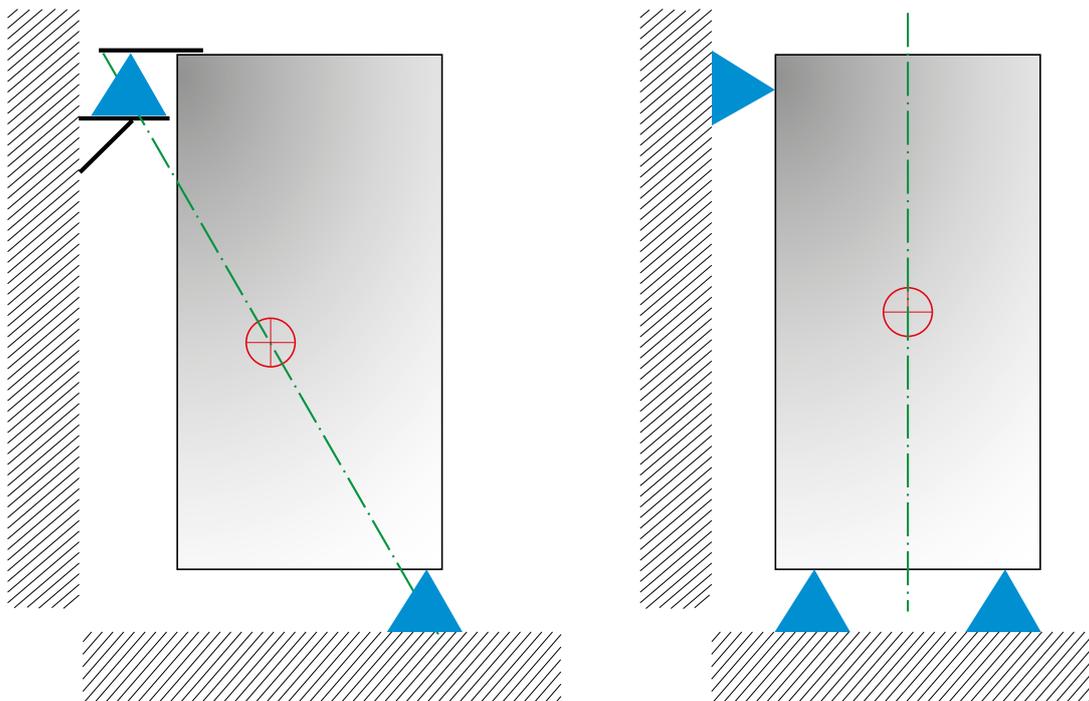
For a better result, the load per mount should be evenly distributed. In the case of a tall suspended equipment, these mounts can be used as stabilizing devices. They will be secured to the equipment only after stabilization of the base mount.

These mounts are not designed to carry a permanent load in shear or in tension.

All connections with the suspended equipment must be flexible and capable to accept high displacement allowing the suspensions to work properly.

We strongly recommend to have your installation approved by our technical department before ordering the mounts.

Assembly drawings



VIB HD 56

MEDIUM DEFLECTION MOUNTS

HIGH LOADS



DESCRIPTION

A complete range of high deflection omnidirectional mounts. They are made of two cast iron inserts, a threaded steel plate holding the fixing interfaces is added to one end. The elastomer is a specially developed natural rubber to meet the navy requirements (Other materials can be delivered on request).

ADVANTAGES

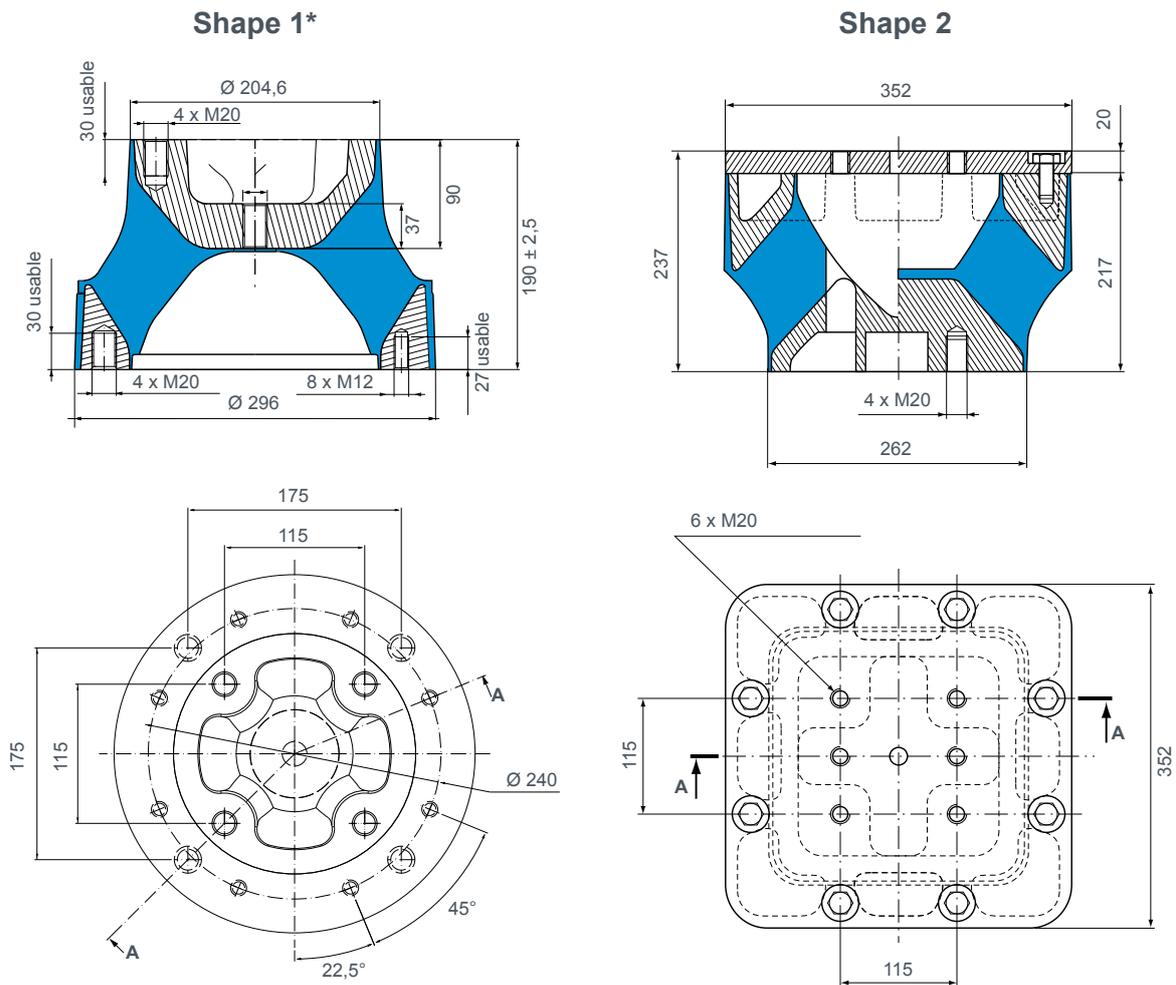
These mounts will provide both a very high level of vibration attenuation and a high shock capacity to reduce the transmitted acceleration. It's structural resistance correspond to a continuous acceleration of 10 g at the maximum load.

The range is made of several references with a load range ranging from 1125 daN up to 7000 daN per mount.

These mounts meet both the European and North American shock standards.

The metalwork are treated against corrosion.

DIMENSIONS IN mm (for Shapes 1 & 2)



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (for Shapes 1 & 2)

Load range (daN)	Reference	Shape	Height under max. load (mm)
850 to 1955 1050 to 2415 1250 to 2875 1600 to 3680	E1N-4001-54 E1N-4001-52 E1N-4001-53 E1N-4001-51	1	177 ± 2
3000 to 5000 4200 to 7000	E1N-4066-52 E1N-4066-51	2	220 ± 2

- Static nominal load : 1125 to 7000 daN per mount.
- Axial and radial natural frequency : 4 to 7 Hz depending on load.
- Displacement under shock : 56 to 60 mm depending on the axis.
For the E1N-4001 mount, it can be increased to 63 mm using spacers.
- Structural strength : 10 g at maximum load.
- Temperature range : - 30°C up to + 80°C.

* Geometry evolution. Please consult us.

ASSEMBLY

These mounts are designed to carry load in compression and should be installed on a smooth surface. The equipment in Men second using 4 M20 bolts (shapes 1 and 2).

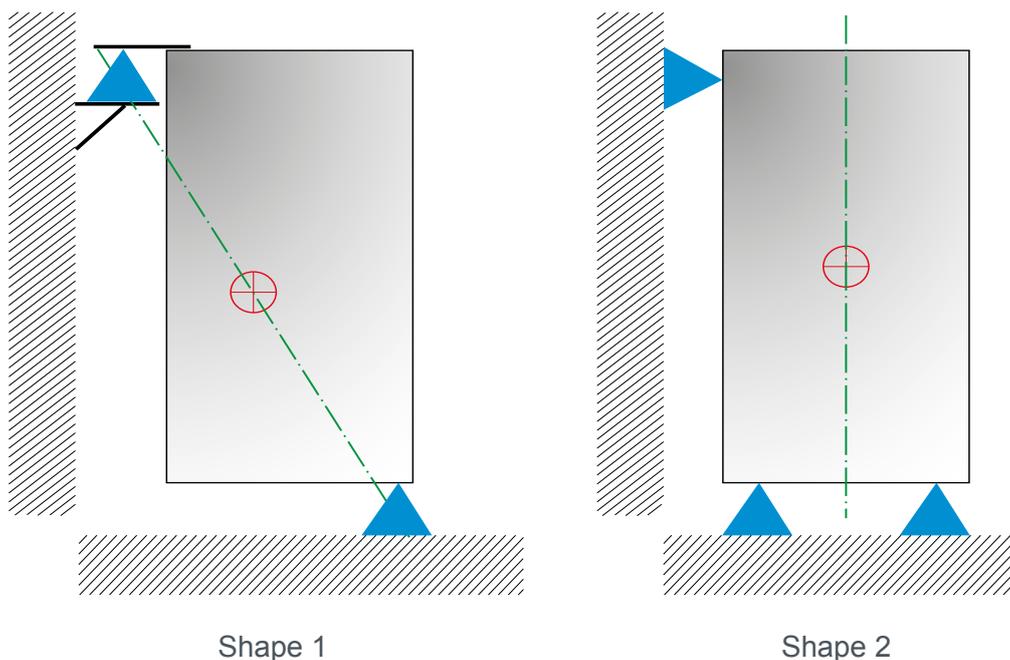
For a better result, the load per mount should be evenly distributed. In the case of a tall suspended equipment, these mounts can be used as stabilizing devices. They will be secured to the equipment only after stabilization of the base mount.

These mounts are not designed to carry a permanent load in shear or in tension.

All connections with the suspended equipment must be flexible and capable to accept high displacement allowing the suspensions to work properly.

We strongly recommend to have your installation approved by our technical department before ordering the mounts.

Assembly drawings



GB 530 MOUNTS

Natural frequency : (1)
5 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The GB530 comprises of one part in elastomer bonded to a base plate and a tapped steel core (a non magnetic version is also available).

Advantages

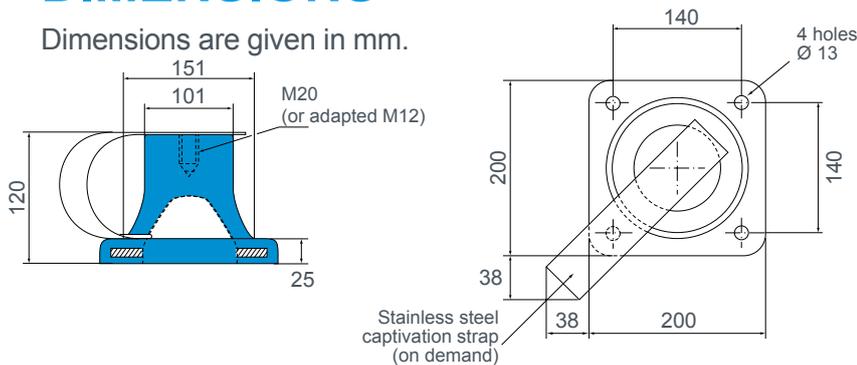
- Can provide high deflection under shocks.
- Long life.
- Low natural frequency (5 Hz in axial).
- Low amplification at resonance.(8 at 10)

APPLICATIONS

These are specific mounts created for the naval industry : on board electronics, radars, special weapons equipment.

DIMENSIONS

Dimensions are given in mm.



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Paulstra reference	Barry Controls * reference	Load range (daN)
530901 21 00	GB530-NR1	7,5 - 75
530901 21 10	GB530-NR2	15 - 150
530901 21 20	GB530-NR3	25 - 250
530901 21 30	GB530-NR4	40 - 400
530901 21 40	GB530-NR5	60 - 600

Temperature range :
-30° C to + 70° C
Weight : 3 - 4 kg

* Barry Controls part numbers are given as a reference.

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

“X” TYPE FLEXIBLE MOUNTS

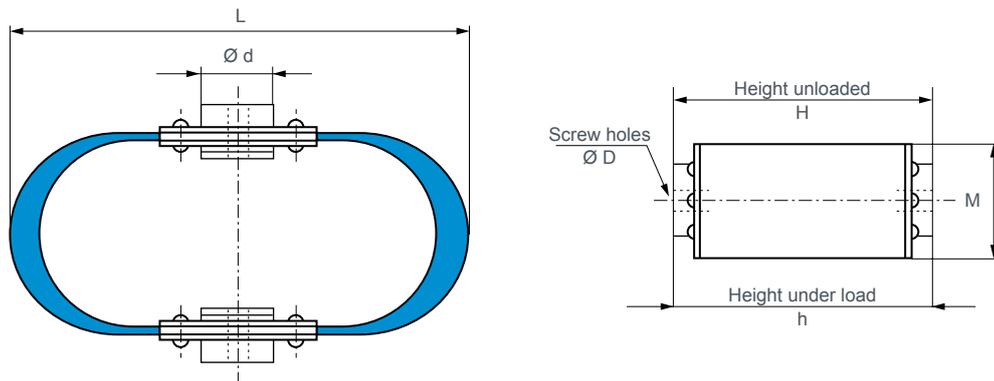
Natural frequency : (1)
4 to 10 Hz



DESCRIPTION

Steel mounting with excellent shock absorption capacity, highly resistant to fatigue. It is made of a stainless steel and epoxy resin sandwich which limits the amplification.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	Nominal load (daN)	H (mm)	h (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	Ø d (mm)	Ø D (mm)
E1M-3950-01	10	114,3	106,9	203,2	50,8	31,8	8
E1M-3951-01	20	114,3	106,9	203,2	50,8	31,8	8
E1M-3952-01	45	133,3	123,2	215,9	50,8	31,8	12
E1M-3953-01	70	133,3	123,6	215,9	50,8	31,8	12
E1M-3954-01	110	133,3	124,2	215,9	50,8	31,8	12
E1M-3955-01	180	190,5	185,4	297,2	101,6	63,5	20
E1M-3956-01	320	190,5	183,4	297,2	101,6	63,5	20
E1M-3957-01	450	190,5	184,4	297,2	101,6	63,5	20
E1M-3958-01	450	209,6	199,3	365,0	50,8	34,9	20

1) the indicated natural frequency, are valid for the maxi loads of the ranges of use quoted in the paragraph : TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

VIB VHD 75

VERY HIGH DEFLECTION

LOW LOADS



DESCRIPTION

A range of multi directional mounts with very large deflection manufacture with elastomer and metal parts.

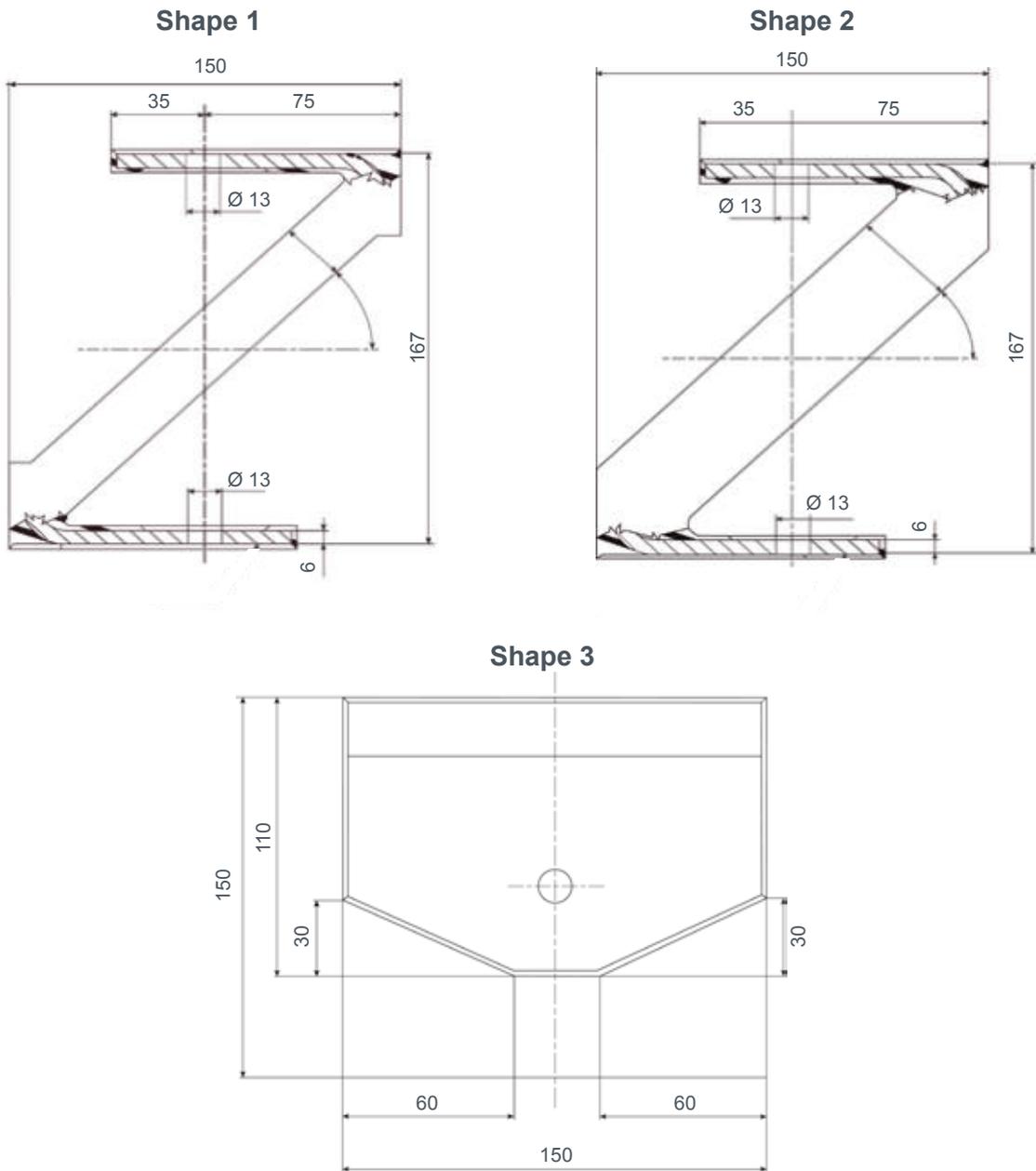
The elastomer is based on natural rubber which has been specially developed for marine applications.

ADVANTAGES

The mounts provide a high level of vibration isolation and shock attenuation. Their strenght is equal to a continuous acceleration of 10g at the maximum load. The range includes 5 references with load ranging from 11 to 94 daN.

The mounts meet the shock requirements for European and North American specifications. The metalwork is covered with elastomer to protect it against corrosion (ex. : salt fog).

DIMENSIONS

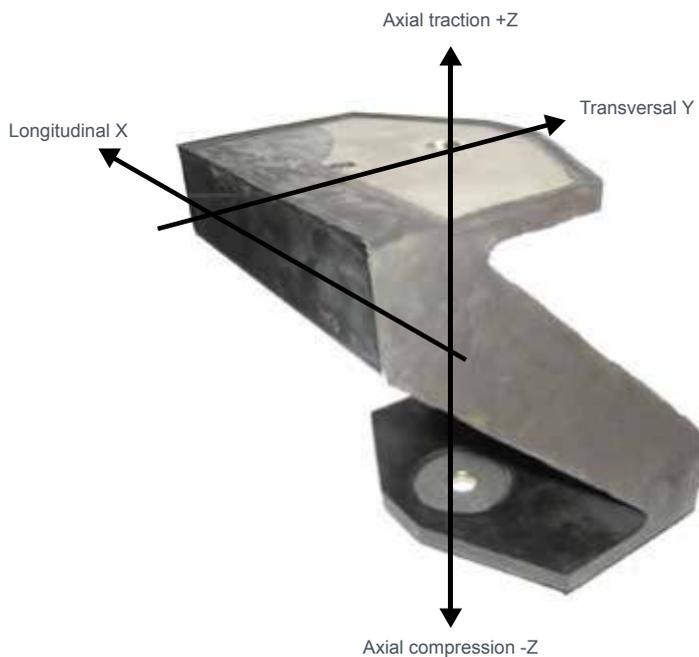


Static loads

Part numbers	Axial Z compression (daN)			Axial Z traction (daN)		Transversal Y (daN)	
	nominal	mini	maxi	nominal	maxi	nominal	maxi
552450	15	11,3	18,8	7,5	9,4	7,5	9,4
552451	25	18,8	31,3	12,5	15,6	12,5	15,6
552452	35	26,3	43,8	17,5	21,9	17,5	21,9
552453	50	37,5	62,5	25	31,3	25	31,3
552454	75	56,3	93,8	37,5	46,9	37,5	46,9

Longitudinal X : No permanent loads should be applied in this direction.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS



- Resonance frequency axial and radial : 5 to 7 Hz depending on load.
- Deflection during shock : 75 mm in all directions.
- Mechanical strength : 10 g with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : - 30 °C to + 80 °C.
- Metallic parts are covered with elastomer provide good corrosion resistance when used in a sea water environment.

ASSEMBLY

In the case of a large cabinet, the mounts can also be used as stabilisers. They should be fixed after the load has been supported by main mountings.

To ensure the mounting system operates correctly all connections should be capable of large displacements. We recommend that installation design should be approved by our technical department.

VIB VHD 75

HIGH DEFLECTION MOUNTINGS

HIGH LOADS



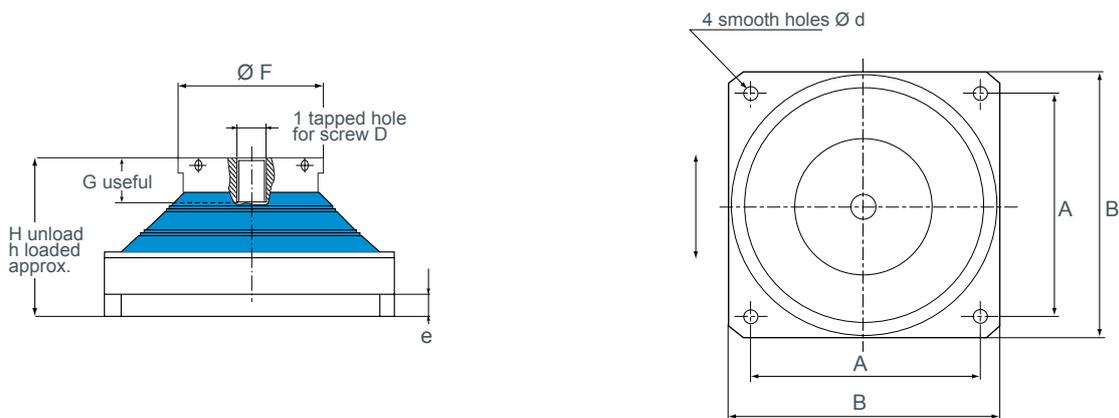
DESCRIPTION

Elastomer isolators designed for acoustic isolation and shock protection.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency (vertical and lateral) under nominal load : 4 to 5.5 Hz.
- Maximum displacement under shock: 75 mm* all in directions.

* maximum forces corresponding to 15 times the nominal load



Nominal load (daN)	Reference	D	Ø F (mm)	G lenght useful (mm)	e (mm)	H unloaded (mm)	h under load (mm)	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø d screw hole (mm)
120	E1N-3392-50	M30	92	45	15	211	197 approx.	200	236	18
200	E1N-3392-59	M30	92	45	15	211	197 approx.	200	236	18
250	E1N-3392-58	M30	108	45	15	211	197 approx.	234	270	18
380	E1N-3392-57	M30	112	45	15	211	197 approx.	234	270	18
630	E1N-3392-56	M56	199	84	40	255	238 approx.	360	446,5	30
900	E1N-3392-55	M56	199	84	40	255	238 approx.	360	446,5	30
1200	E1N-3392-54	M56	240	84	40	255	238 approx.	360	446,5	30
2000	E1N-3392-53	M56	240	84	40	255	238 approx.	360	446,5	30
3000	E1N-3392-52	M56	240	84	40	255	238 approx.	360	446,5	30
4000	E1N-3392-51	M56	280	84	40	305	289 approx.	460	546,5	30

Active control systems of noise and vibrations



INTRODUCTION

Active isolators cancel the incoming vibration by generating a dynamic force of same magnitude in opposite phase through the use of electrodynamic actuators, thus improving the low frequency performance of the suspension.

The objective is to improve the insulation of vibration in the range 10 to 1000 Hz even more – according to the needs of the application.

The applications of STRACTIVE are endless : reactive silencer, electric motor, transformers, internal combustion engines, structures, pumps,...

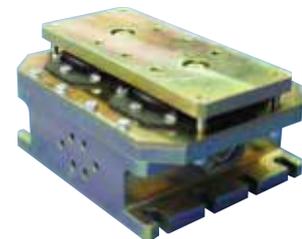
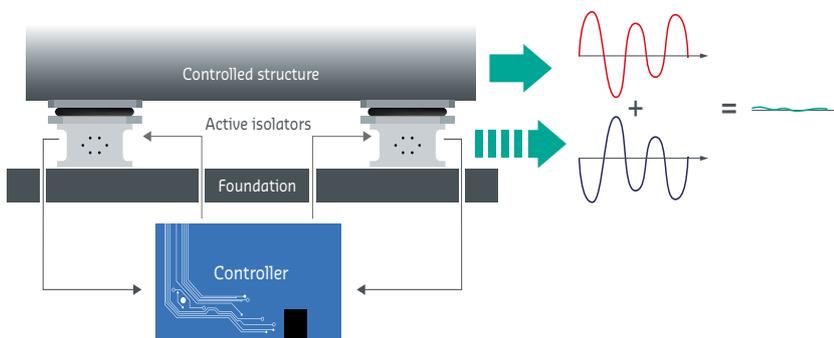
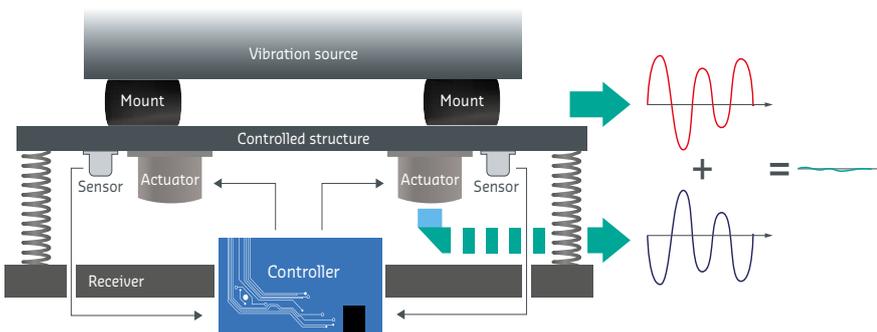
EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS

- Oceanographic research vessel : improves the threshold of sonar detection.
- Extends crew shift.
- Submarines : reduce noises.
- Diesel engines / ventilation systems : reduction of air noises by active silencers.
- Machine tools : improvement of precision and life cycle of manufacturing tools.

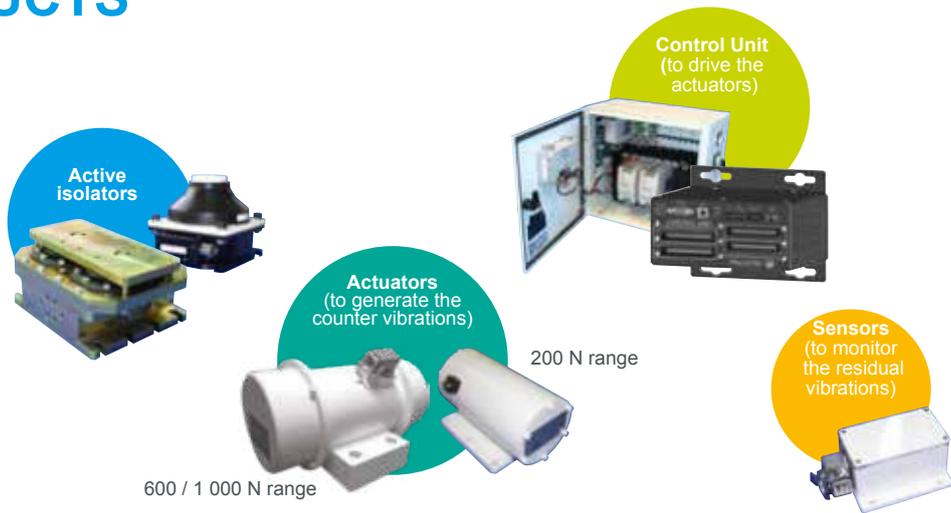
ADVANTAGES

- To improve dynamic isolation offered by passive suspensions of the same stiffness.
- To improve uncoupling between structures.
- To simplify the installation of the equipment by reducing or eliminating inertia blocks.
- To reduce structural stress and increase life.
- To reduce noise.
- To reduce movement of connections to equipment
- Excellent vibration reduction : 12 to 36 dB of additional filtering compared to the passive solution only.
- Total suppression of the most annoying harmonic.
- Performance upgrade of existing machines with minimum impact (Add-on kit).
- Space & weight saving.
- Improve the professional environment in term of noises and vibrations exhibition.
- Reduce submarines noises.

PRINCIPLE

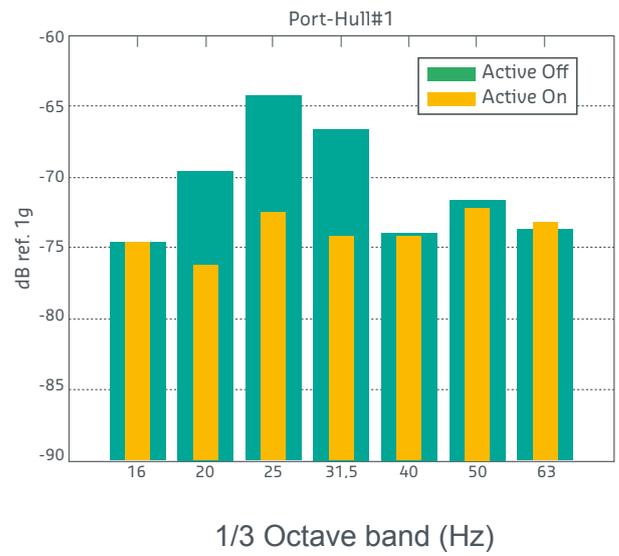
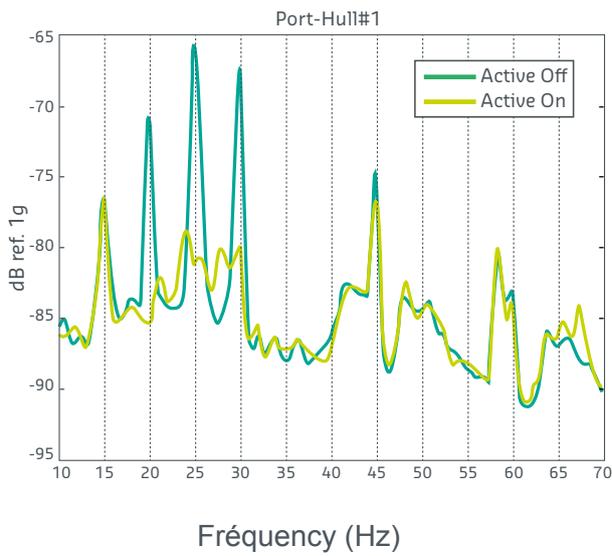


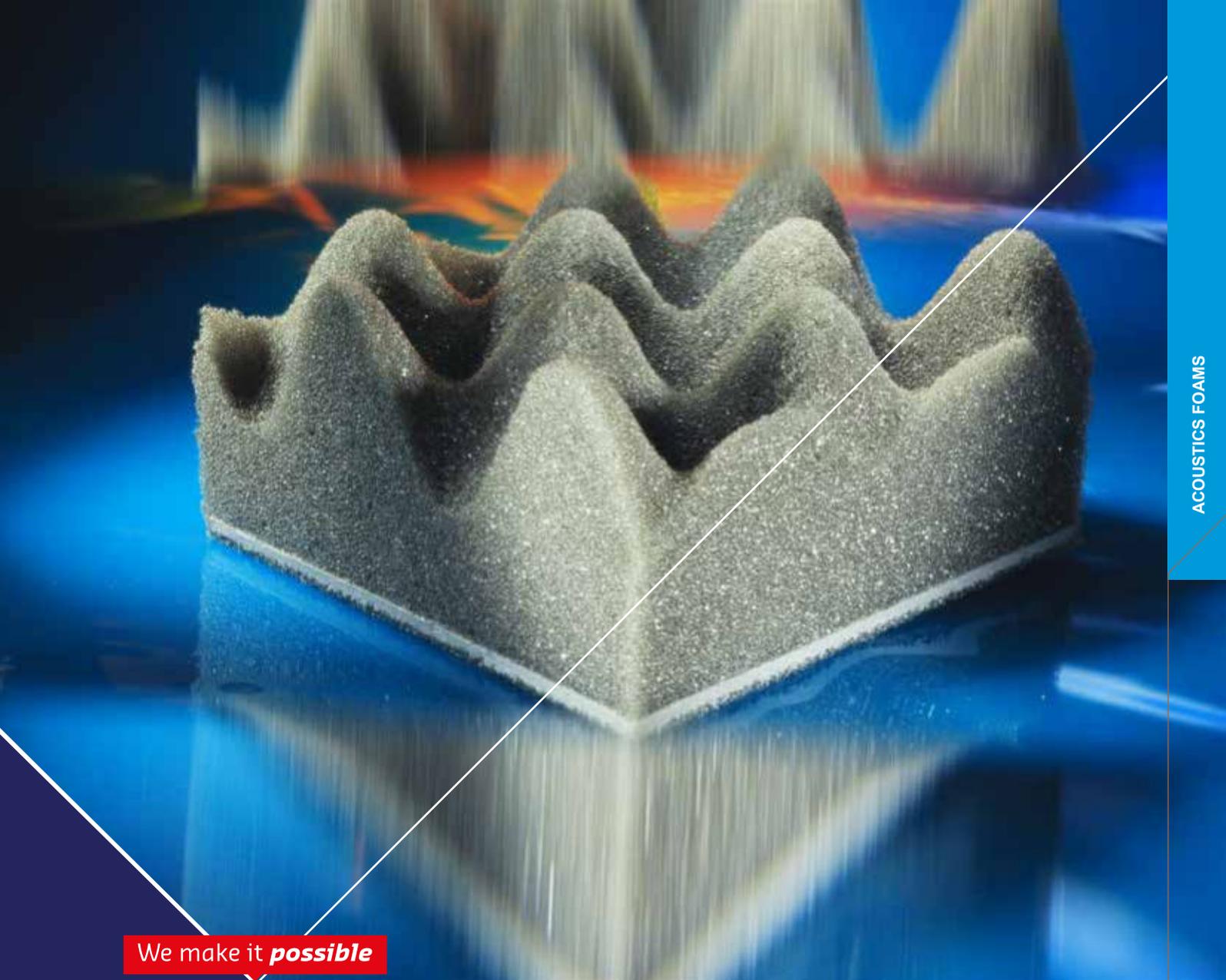
PRODUCTS



EXAMPLES OF RESULTS

Active Vibration Control Test Results





We make it **possible**

ACOUSTICS FOAMS

ACOUSTICS FOAMS

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>
STRASONIC ACOUSTIC FOAM	172
POLYURETHANE FOAM	
-CORRUGATED, WITH SELF ADHESIVE LAYER	173
-CORRUGATED, WITH SELF ADHESIVE LAYER HEAVY WEIGHT	175
-HEAVY WEIGHT AND PU FILM	177
FOAM	
-MEETING WITH FIRE STANDARD M1	179
-MEETING WITH FIRE STANDARD M1/F3	181
CELLULAR RUBBER	
-NBR BASED	183
-EPDM BASED 15 mm	185
-EPDM BASED 22.5 mm	187
PAULSTRANE SILICONE ACOUSTIC AND THERMIC FOAM	189
STRUCTURAL DAMPING SYSTEMS	191

See current price list for availability of items.

We reserve the right to modify the design and manufacture of the products and materials described in this catalogue.

The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.



STRASONIC® ACOUSTIC FOAM



DESCRIPTION

STRASONIC® is a range of complex materials designed to provide the best acoustic isolation. Their structure is based on polyurethane foams or cellular rubber.

Their main function is to reduce airborne noise (Isolation, Absorption and Damping) in partial or complete enclosures of machinery.

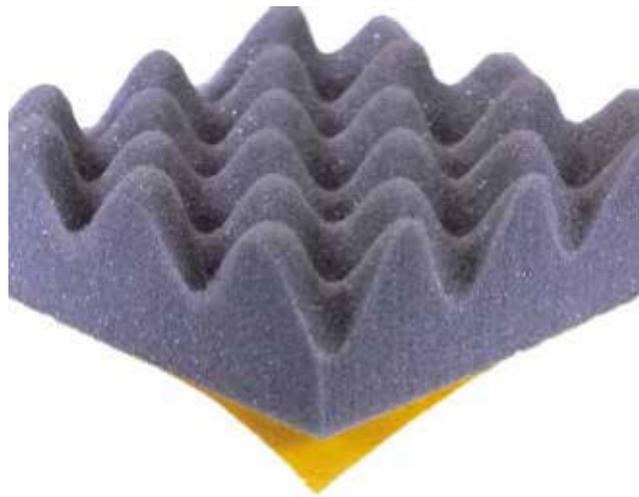
APPLICATIONS

The STRASONIC® material can be used in a range of applications such as : air conditioning, pumps, presses, compressors, electric motors, diesel engines, generator sets, gearboxes, turbines, agricultural or construction equipment and other machinery.

Due to their design, they are light, easy to handle and a self adhesive side simplifies the installation (depending on the type of foam).

POLYURETHANE FOAM

CORRUGATED, WITH SELF
ADHESIVE LAYER



DESCRIPTION

50 mm of corrugated PU Ether absorption foam. **Self adhesive layer on one side.**
Temperature range : from - 25°C to + 110°C.
Fire resistance : M4.

APPLICATIONS

- Air conditioning
- Fans
- Ventilation shaft
- Pumps
- Presses
- Air compressors

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841000	700	500	50	0,43
841010	2000	1400	50	3,44

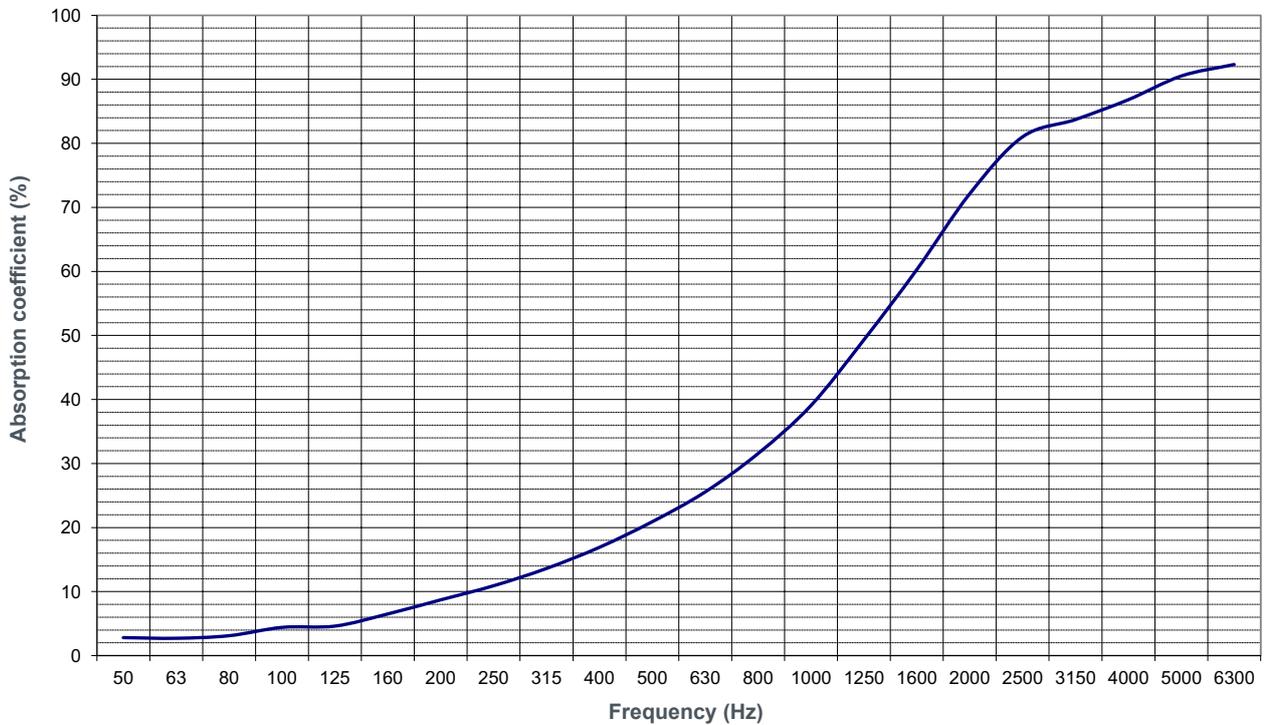
Tolerance : ± 6 mm

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor K 65%.

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet : - 10 dB (A).

The corrugations increase the absorption surface by 40%.

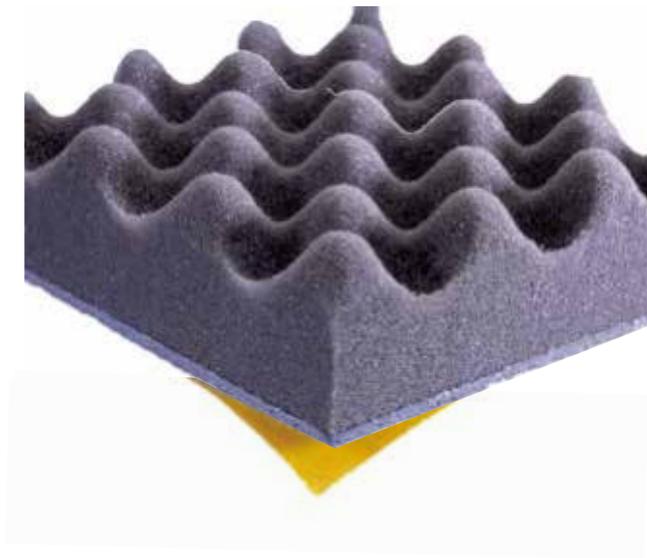


— 841000 and 841010

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

POLYURETHANE FOAM

CORRUGATED, WITH SELF ADHESIVE
LAYER AND HEAVY WEIGHT



DESCRIPTION

50 mm of heavy weight 5 kg/m², corrugated PU Ether absorption foam bonded to **3 mm** of spring foam.

Temperature range : from - 25°C to + 110°C.

Fire resistance : M4.

APPLICATIONS

- Air compressors
- Compressors
- Gearboxes
- Electric motors
- Presses

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841001	700	500	50	2,13
841001-50*	700	500	50	2,05

*Self adhesive layer on one side.

Tolerance : ± 6 mm

IMPLEMENTATION

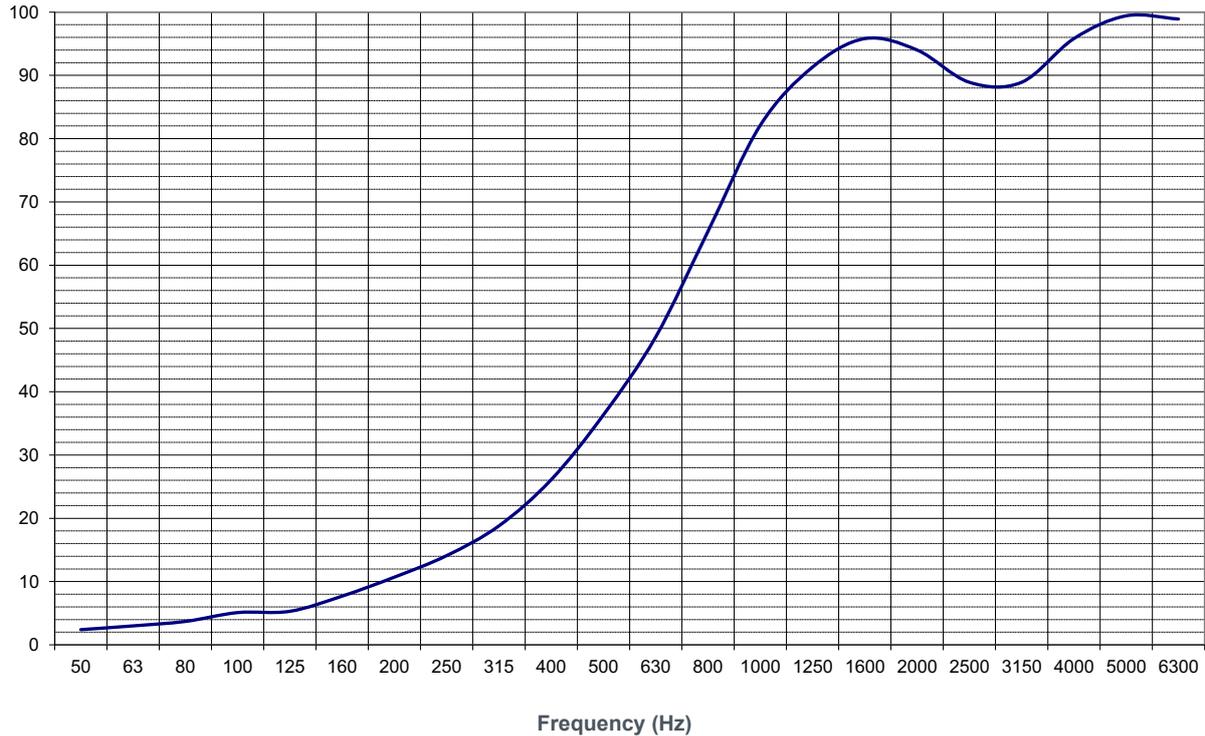
In order to glue foam 841001, we advise you to use a neoprene based adhesive.

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor K 68%.

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet : - 25 dB (A).

Very good performance from 500 to 5 000 Hz.



— 841001

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

POLYURETHANE FOAM

HEAVY WEIGHT AND PU FILM



DESCRIPTION

100% waterproof black PU film bonded to 25 mm of heavy weight 5 kg/m² corrugated PU Ether absorption foam bonded to **3 mm** of spring foam.

Temperature range : from - 25°C to + 110°C.

Fire resistance : M4.

APPLICATIONS

- Generator sets
- Agricultural and Construction, equipment machines
- Electric and Diesel engines
- Compressors, Pumps
- Turbines
- Test benches

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Lenght (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841002	700	500	25	1,1
841012	2000	1400	25	8,5

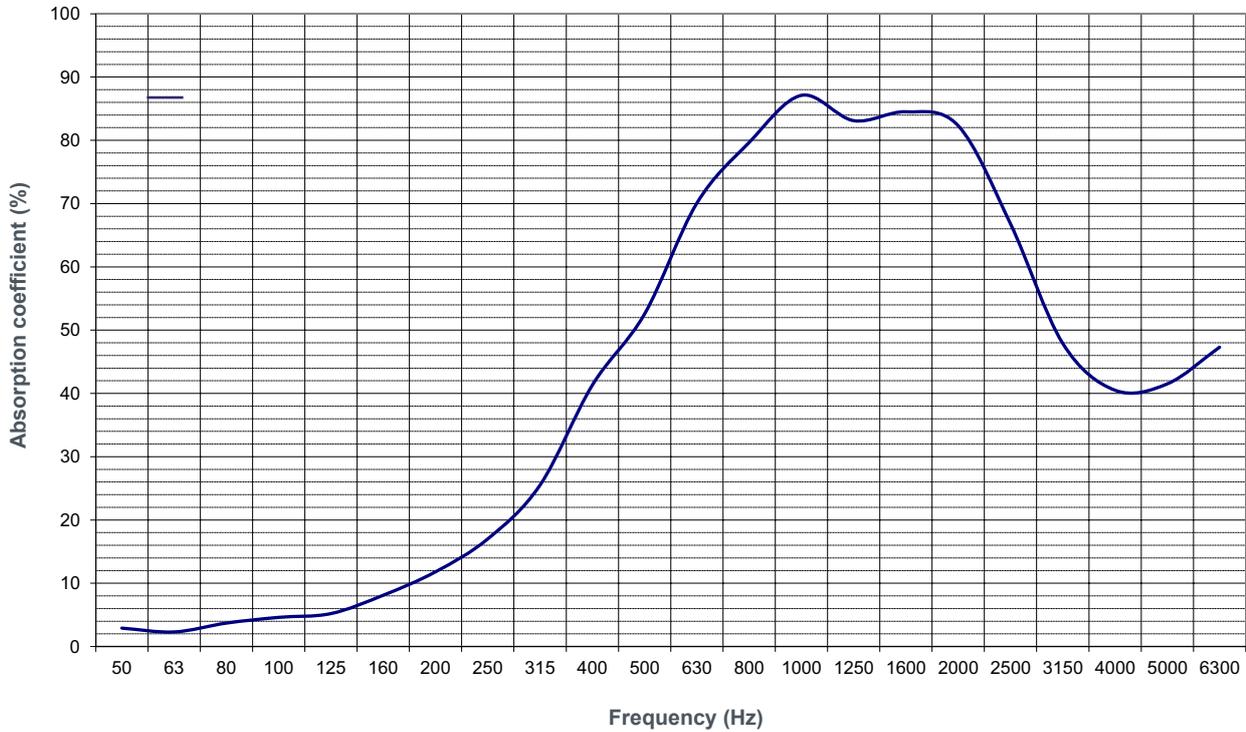
Tolerance : ± 6 mm

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to glue foam **841002** and **841012**, we advise you to use a neoprene based adhesive.

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet : - 20 dB (A).
Very good performance from 125 Hz to 4000 Hz.



— 841002 and 841012

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

FOAM

MEETING WITH FIRE STANDARD M1



DESCRIPTION

Melamine Resin based soundproofing foam, thickness 30 mm, self adhesive layer on one side.
Temperature range : up to +150°C.
Fire resistance : M1/UL94 - B1/DIN 4102.
Classified 0/BS476 6/7.

APPLICATIONS

- Acoustic and thermal isolation,

Building applications :

- Air conditioning;
- Fans;
- Ventilation shaft;
- Recording studios.

Industrial applications :

- Air compressors, Air exhausts;
- Vacuum pump;
- Injection presses;
- Gearboxes.

DIMENSIONS

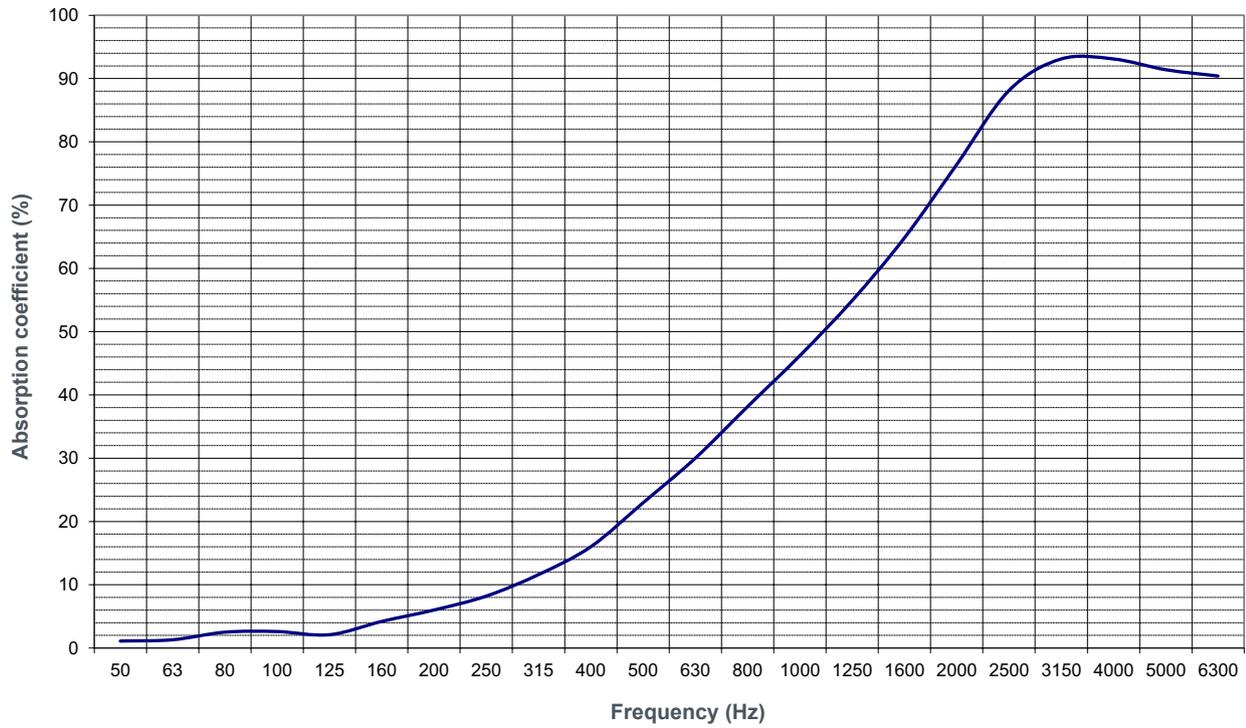
Reference	Lenght (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841006	500	500	30	0,14

Tolerance : + 5 to -20 mm

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor K : 85% at 2000 Hz.

Very good acoustic performance in high frequencies above 1250 Hz.



— 841006

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

RUBBER CELLULAR FOAM

MEETING WITH FIRE STANDARD
M1/F3



DESCRIPTION

NBR-PVC based waterproof cellular rubber thickness 30 mm (± 3 mm) self adhesive layer on one side.

Temperature range : - 40 °C up to + 90 °C continuous.

Very good resistance to oil. Good fire properties with very few smoke released.

Self extinguishable

Rated : **M1/F3** (NFP 92507).

APPLICATIONS

- Acoustic and thermal isolation,

Building applications :

- Air conditioning,
- Fans,
- Ventilation shaft,
- Recording studios, ...

Industrial applications :

- Air compressors, Air exhausts,
- Vacuum pump,
- Injection presses,
- Gearboxes,...

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841007	500	500	30	0,46

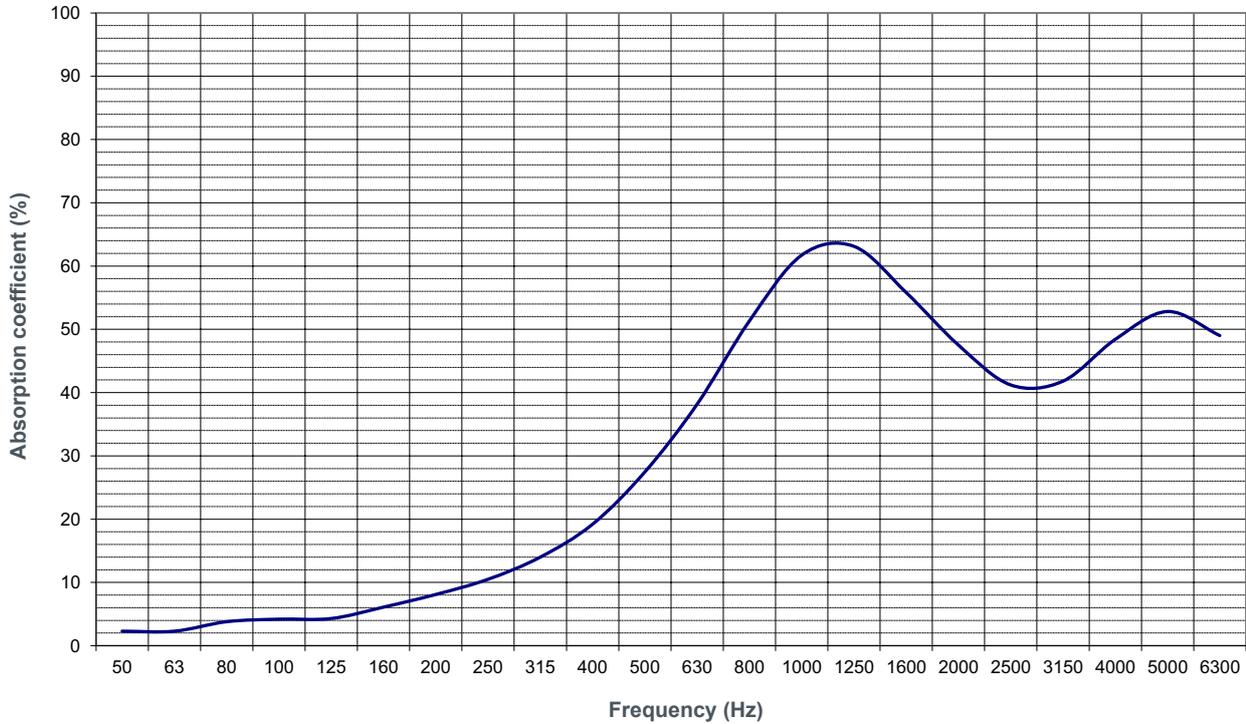
Tolerance : + 5 to -20 mm

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor K : $\geq 20\%$ from 600 Hz (increase with frequency).

Very good acoustic performance in high frequencies above 2000 Hz.

Approx. gain on a 2 mm steel sheet : - 10 dB (A) at 2500 Hz / - 20 dB (A) at 5000 Hz.



— 841007

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

CELLULAR RUBBER

NBR BASED



DESCRIPTION

NBR based waterproof cellular rubber, thickness **33 mm**. **Self adhesive layer on one side**.
Temperature range static from - 40°C to +105°C continuous.
Very good resistance to oil, ozone, air and UV.
Fire resistance : M4/FMVSS 302.

APPLICATIONS

- Sand blasting systems, Saws
- High speed drills
- Vacuum pumps
- Injection presses
- Gearboxes

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841003	500	500	33	0,53

Tolerance : + 0 to -30 mm

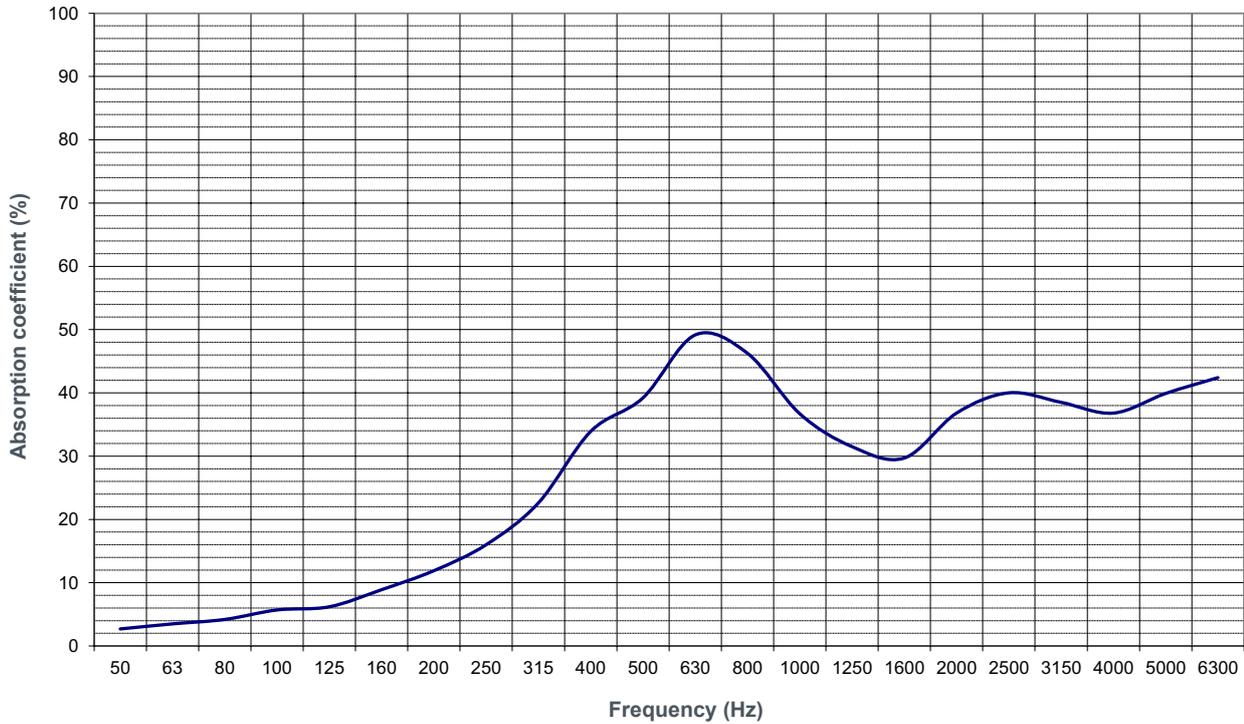
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor $K \geq 30\%$ from 500 Hz.

Very good acoustic performance in high frequencies above 2500 Hz.

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet :

- 10 dB (A) at 2500 Hz;
- 20 dB (A) at 5000 Hz.



— 841003

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

CELLULAR RUBBER

EPDM BASED



DESCRIPTION

EPDM based cellular rubber with half closed cells.

Thickness **15 mm**.

Self adhesive layer on one side.

Temperature range continuous from - 40°C to + 130°C.

Very good resistance to air, ozone and UV.

Very flexible. Good ageing resistance.

Waterproof if slightly compressed.

Fire resistance : FMVSS 302.

APPLICATIONS

- Air jet positioning
- Sound blasting systems, Saws
- High speed drills
- Vacuum pumps
- Injection presses
- Gearboxes

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Lenght (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841004	500	500	15	0,51

Tolerance : + 0 to -30 mm

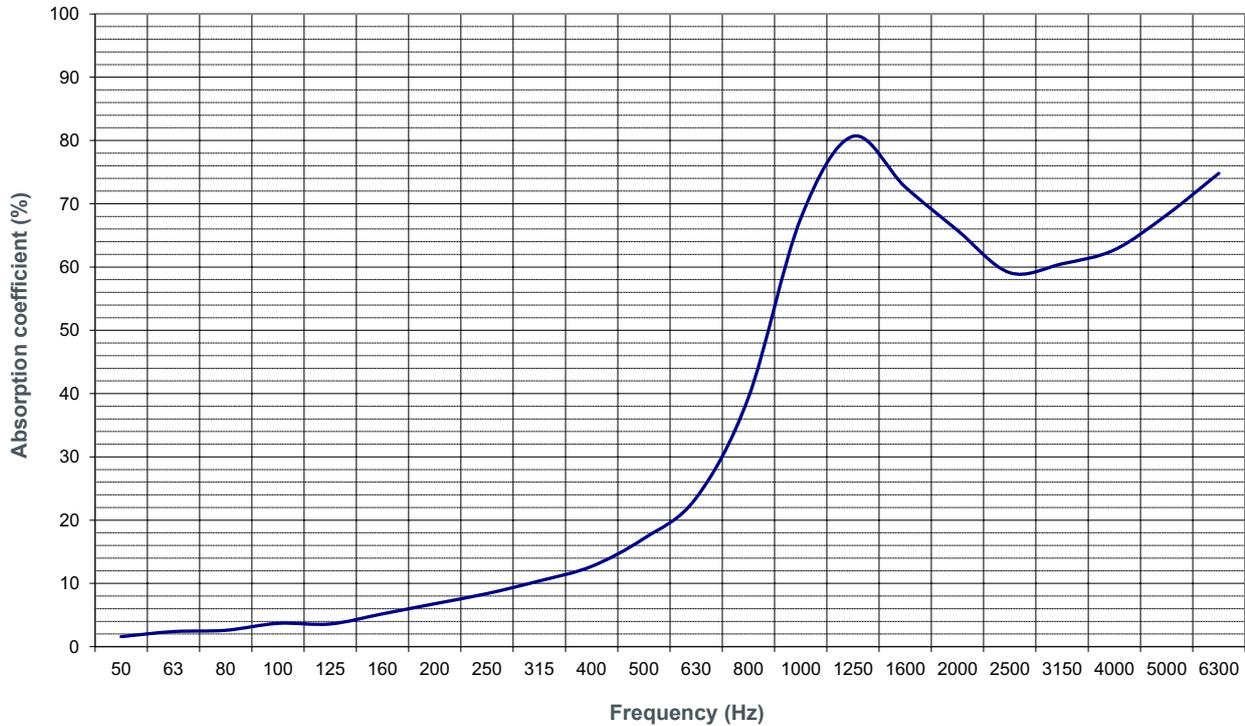
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor $K \geq 30\%$ from 600 Hz.

Very good acoustic performance in high frequencies above 2000 Hz.

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet:

- 8 dB (A) at 2500 Hz;
- 20 dB (A) at 5000 Hz.



— 841004

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

CELLULAR RUBBER

EPDM BASED



DESCRIPTION

EPDM based cellular rubber half closed cells.
Thickness **22.5 mm. Self adhesive layer on one side.**
Temperature range continuous from - 40°C to + 130°C.
Very good resistance to air, ozone and UV.
Very flexible. Good ageing resistance.
Waterproof if slightly compressed.
Fire resistance : FMVSS 302.

APPLICATION

- Air jet positioning
- Sound blasting systems, Saws
- High speed drills
- Vacuum pumps
- Injection presses
- Gearboxes

DIMENSIONS

Reference	Lenght (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)
841005	500	500	22,5	0,94

Tolerance : + 0 to -30 mm

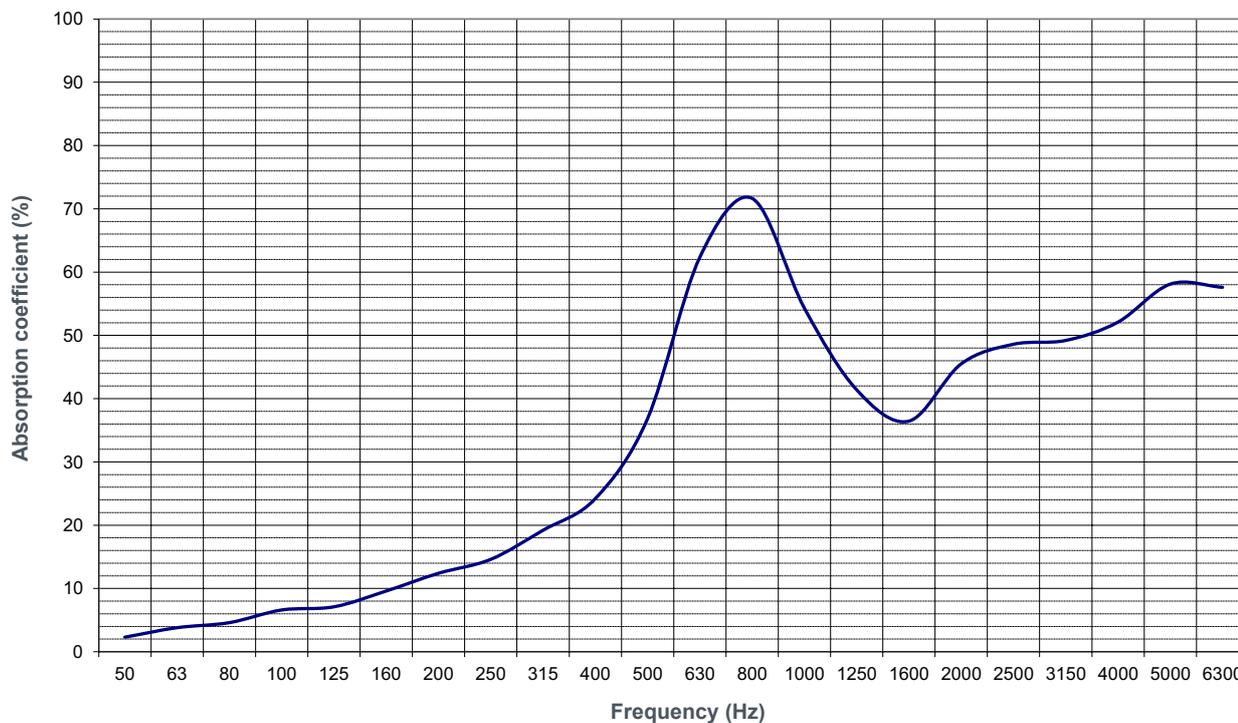
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCES

Average absorption factor $K \geq 30\%$ from 500 Hz.

Very good acoustic performance in high frequencies above 2000 Hz.

Approximate gain on a 2 mm steel sheet :

- 10 dB (A) at 2500 Hz;
- 27 dB (A) at 5000 Hz.



— 841005

The measures are made with 3 Kundt's tubes of different diametres to adapt the ranges of frequencies. This experiments are made according to the NF EN ISO 10534-2 standards.

ACOUSTIC AND THERMIC SILICONE FOAM PAULSTRANE®



DESCRIPTION

PAULSTRANE® is a mass heavy silicone foam which can be used in all sectors : industry, railway, marine and offshore for phonic protection, thermal and fire in a wide range of temperatures of use.

This solution both well resisting to natural ageing and common main chemical agents. It can be integrated into the side dish of walls, partitions, ceilings, floors and seat (in boats, trains, planes, cars, bus, industrial vehicles / trucks, but also theaters and every noisy places).

BENEFITS

- Soundproofing.
- Fire protection FAR 25 853 (a) 1) ii) ; FAR 25 856 (a).
- Density and opacity of very low smokes.
- Good resistance in natural ageing (UV, ozone).
- Good resistance in the environment (corrosion, molds, usual chemical agents).
- Range of use : of - 60 in + 200 °C.
- Exist in self-adhesive version (PAULSTRANE SA).

DIMENSIONS

Type	Reference	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight/Surface (kg/m ²)
PAULSTRANE / 1,2	820340 00 10	1400 x 975	2,5	1,2
PAULSTRANE SA / 1,3	820349 00 10			1,3
PAULSTRANE / 1,6	820316 00 10		3,2	1,6
PAULSTRANE SA / 1,7	820295 00 10			1,7
PAULSTRANE / 2,7	820319 00 10		5,5	2,7
PAULSTRANE SA / 2,8	820318 00 10			2,8
PAULSTRANE / 3,5	820353 00 10	1400 x 600	7	3,5
PAULSTRANE SA / 3,6	820369 00 10			3,6
PAULSTRANE / 5	820341 00 10		10	5
PAULSTRANE SA / 5,1	820350 00 10			5,1

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS (according to testing method A.S.T.M.)

PROPERTIES

- Density
500 kg/m³
- Weight
from 1,25 to 5 kg/m²
- Temperatures of use
of -60 °C in +200 °C
- Thermal conductivity
at 50°C : < 0,15 W/m.K
at 100°C : < 0,15 W/m.K
at 200°C : < 0,15 W/m.K
- Fire resistance
Vertical burn : FAR 25 853(a)(1)(ii)
Radiant Panel : FAR 25 856(a) appendix F leave VI
- Environment resistance
to oil and solvents : excellente
to the corrosion : excellente
to the mold : excellente
- Storage conditions
max 30°C, 50% RH (for PAULSTRANE SA)



Test at 890 °C

STRUCTURAL DAMPING SYSTEMS



DESCRIPTION

This damper is made of an high damping material bonded on an aluminium plate. A self adhesive layer on the elastomer to ease the installation. This product will reduce vibrations and noise. The damping is due to the shearing of the high damping layer.

APPLICATIONS

This damper is designed to face structure borne noise (engine compartments, cabs, bodysells,...). Its limited thickness ease it's installation in confined areas.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Part number : **820248 (300 x 200 mm)**.
- Total thickness : 1.5 mm.
- Weight : 0.2 kg by sheet.
- Temperature range : - 30°C to + 80°C with maximal damping at ambient.



INSTALLATION

The surfaces must be clean and dry. An acetone type solvant or equivalent can be used for cleaning. Cut the sheet to the appropriate size. Remove the adhesive protection and lay the sheet on the surface avoiding any air bubble.

In case of an installation on a curved surface, or with an edge, we recommend you to give the right shape to the sheet with the adhesive protection in place.



We make it **possible**

METAL MOUNTINGS

METAL MOUNTINGS

METAL MOUNTINGS

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
1 - METAL MOUNTING SYSTEMS	196	6 - DATA SHEETS	
2 - GENERAL INFORMATION ON VIBRATION AND SHOCK		METALLIC CUSHIONS	214
2.1 Purpose of an elastic suspension	197	VIBSOL®	218
2.2 Theory	197	VI786-A06, VI700-A06, VI700-B06	220
3 - VIBRACHOC RANGE APPLICATIONS	202	METALLIC CUSHIONS FOR PIPES	
4 - INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE VIBRACHOC RANGE		V43, V44, V45, V46	223
4.1 Machine tools and impact machinery	203	V47, V47D, V47T, V47Q	225
4.2 Rotating and vibrating machinery	204	PDM-1000-01, PDM-2000-01	227
4.3 Vehicles	205	SP55*W, SP56*W	229
4.4 Marine - Offshore	206	SP539	230
4.5 Buildings	207	V118-MG, V118-DG, V318, V318-D	231
5 - APPLICATIONS GUIDE	210	V120, V120-D, V125, V125-D	233
		V164, V168	235
		V402-MG	237
		V1H751, V1H752	239
		V1H5023, V1H5025	241
		V1H-6000, V1H-6100	243
		V1B1114, V1B1115, V1B1116, V1B1134, V1B1135, V1B1136	245
		7002	247
		MV70, MV71, MV72, MV73	250
		VE101, VE111, VE112, VE113	252
		VIBCABLE	254
		OTHER METAL SUSPENSIONS	256
		- MV801, MV803	
		- V1N303, V1N304, V1N305, V1N306, V1N308	259
		- V1209	261
		- V1210	262
		- V1B-5984-01, V1B-5984-11	263
		VIBRAFLOT® 357-961	264

See current price list for availability of items.

We reserve the right to modify the design and manufacture of the products and materials described in this catalogue.

The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.

VIBRACHOC RANGE

1 - METAL MOUNTING SYSTEMS

VIBRACHOC have a range of all steel mountings whose essential element is the “**steel cushion**” made from compressed woven or knitted stainless steel wire mesh.

Metal mounts have considerable mechanical strength as well as high damping characteristics in the order of 10 to 20%, depending on the application.

Advantages

Stability. Steel mounts provide stable characteristics and the height under load remains constant with time.

Unaffected by corrosion. Steel dampers are unaffected by oil, grease, solvents, adverse weather and corrosive products.

Unaffected by temperature. Steel dampers withstand temperatures from - 70°C to + 300°C without changing characteristics.

Low natural frequency. Steel mounts with springs can have natural frequencies as low as 3 Hz, which can provide up to 98% attenuation for low speed rotating machinery.



2 - GENERAL INFORMATION ON VIBRATION AND SHOCK

2.1 Purpose of an elastic suspension

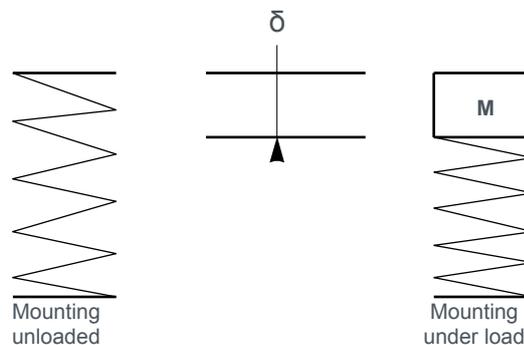
An appropriate elastic mount placed between the support and the equipment usually fulfils two functions :

- it has an important static role: it provides better load distribution by absorbing certain manufacturing tolerances, thus allowing more reliable, cheaper installation;
- it has a dynamic role : it provides protection against vibration and shock, considerably reducing the surrounding vibration and increasing the life time of the equipment isolated.

2.2 Theory

2.2.1 Natural frequency

An elastic mount characterised by its load-deflection curve. The load produced by a mass M causes a static deflection δ (difference between the unloaded height and the height under load) and a subtangent Δ .



The Natural frequency of the suspended mass is given by the formulae

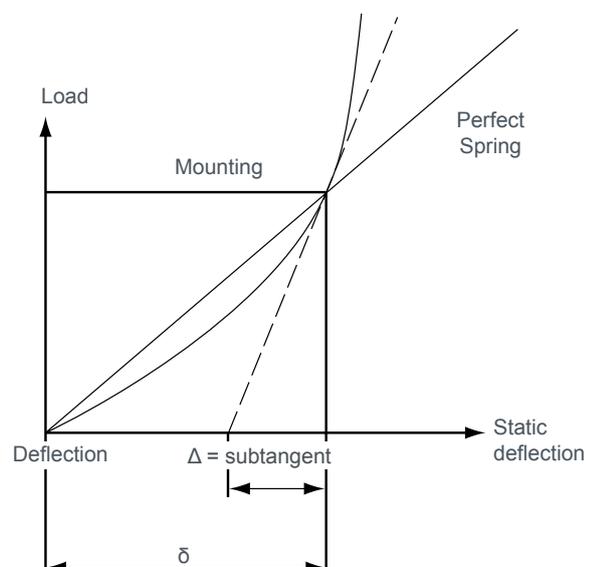
$$f \text{ in Hz } f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

K = stiffness of the mounting in N/m

$$M \text{ in kg } f = \frac{15,8}{\sqrt{\delta}}$$

Δ = dynamic deflection in mm

The load-deflection curve is linear for a theoretical spring but is not necessarily linear for a mounting. The form of the curve is highly variable and depends on the design and materials of the mountings.



2.2.2 Natural frequency

The purpose of a mount is to reduce the transmission of excitation forces between the suspended mass and the foundation. The degree of attenuation obtained depends firstly on the natural frequency of the mount or, more exactly, on the ratio of f_e (excitation frequency) to f_0 (natural frequency).

In the simplest case, that of a single degree of freedom (vertical translation), the natural frequency of the mass + isolator without damping and is written

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

$$f_0 = \text{Hz}$$

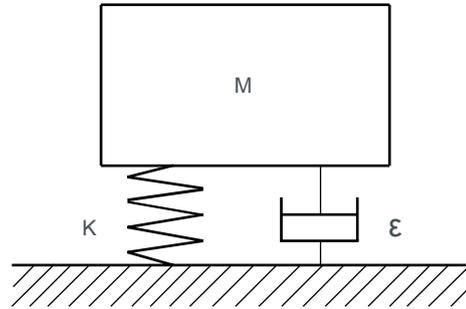
K = Stiffness of isolator in N.m

M = Kg

Model of an elastic mount

K = stiffness

e = damping

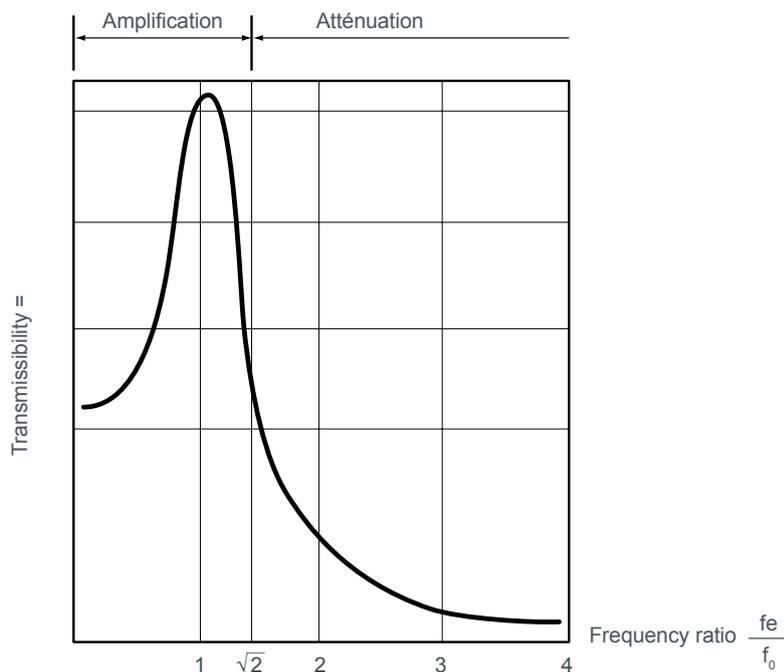


Transmissibility is the ratio of the transmitted force f_p to the excitation force f_e . Examination of the curve opposite shows that :

- for $f_e/f_0 < \sqrt{2}$ and in particular when the natural frequency of the mount is greater than the excitation frequency, there is amplification of vibration rather than attenuation.

This illustrates the fact that the selection of unsuitable resilient mount makes the problem worse rather than solving it.

- for $f_e/f_0 > \sqrt{2}$, the excitation is attenuated. This shows the advantages of using a mount with a natural frequency (f_0) as low as possible in relation to the excitation frequency (f_e). The greater the difference, the higher the degree of attenuation.



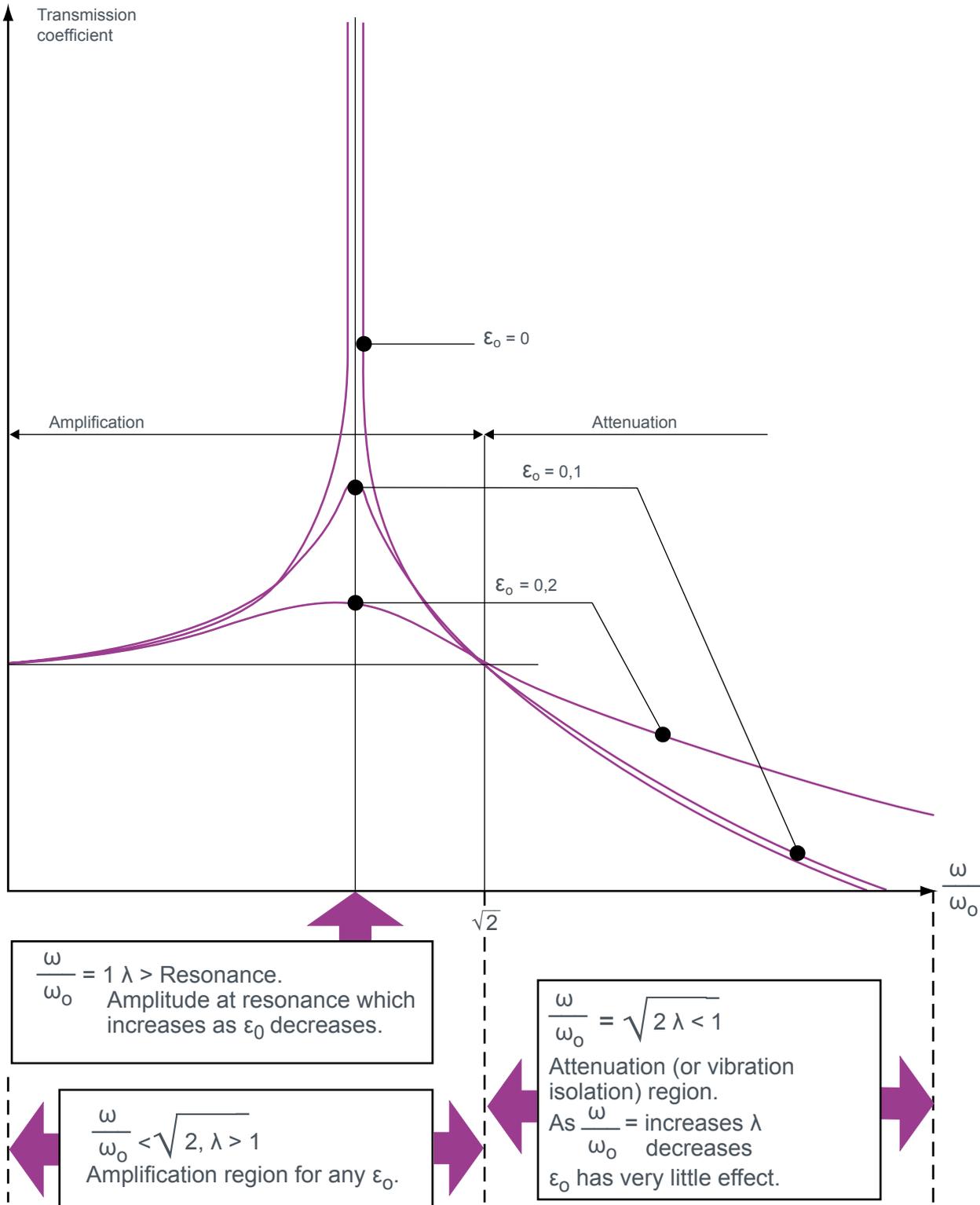
2.2.3 Damping

Damping dissipates vibrational energy by dry or viscous friction and acts as a brake, preventing displacement of the suspended assembly.

It can be seen that :

- for $f_e/f_0 < \sqrt{2}$, the amplification decreases with higher damping, particularly when close to resonance;

- for $\omega/\omega_0 > \sqrt{2}$, attenuation improves with lower damping.
- To limit amplification at resonance while achieving good attenuation, it is necessary to find a good compromise when choosing a damper.



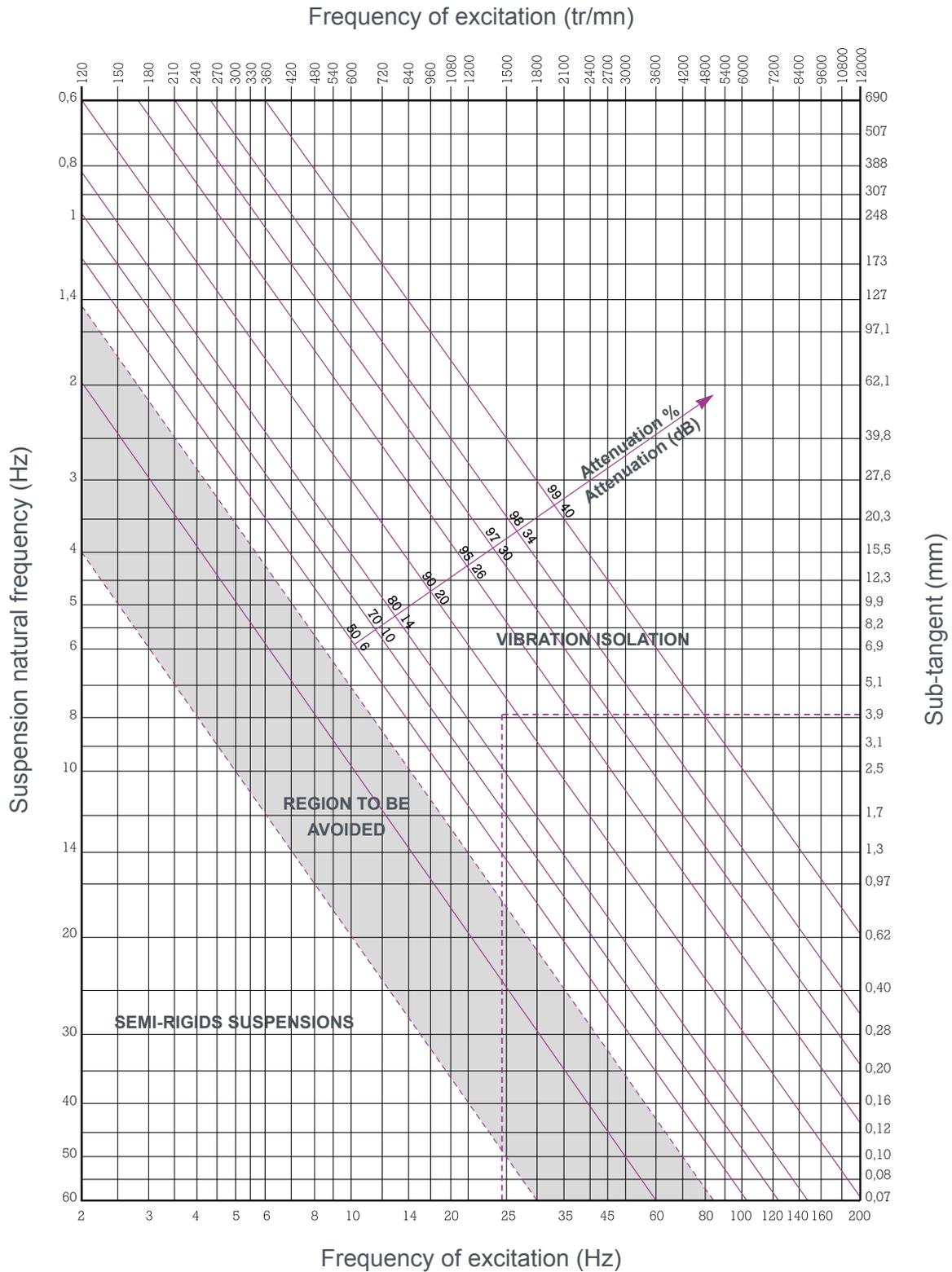
For an efficient mounting system use :

a high value of $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ \longrightarrow low value of ω_0 \longrightarrow low value of λ

a high value of ϵ_0 \longrightarrow - limited amplification in the resonant region;
 - minor effect in the attenuation region.

ABAQUE

**Attenuation as a function of natural frequency and frequency of excitation
(A theoretical graph for a mounting system without damping)**



- Select the running speed (rpm) or frequency of excitation (Hz) of the equipment to be mounted, on the horizontal axis.
- Project a vertical line to intersect with a horizontal line which passes through the natural frequency of the mounting system selected.
- Where the two lines intersect, follow a diagonal line to find the level of isolation for the mounting system chosen.

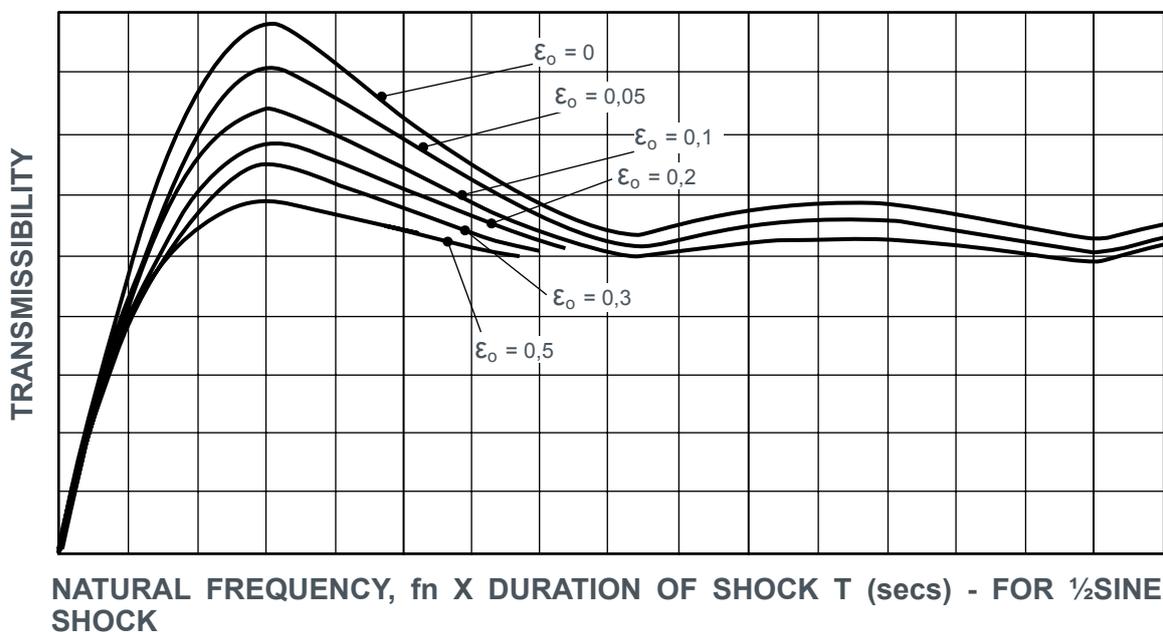
2.2.4 Shock

For impact machines like presses, forging hammers, etc, excitation is generated in the form of individual very short-time based shocks. In the same way as for vibration, where the importance of the relationship of f_e to f_n is paramount in determining the attenuation provided, here it is the f_n/f_s relationship (f_0 : natural frequency of the mounting - f_s : shock frequency) which has to be considered.

We can deduce from these curves that :

- to obtain attenuation of a $\frac{1}{2}$ sine shock ($T < 1$) the f_n/f_s ratio must be approximately less than 0.30. Beyond this limit the excitation force is amplified. Thus for a shock lasting 0.02 second, the resonant frequency of the isolators chosen must be as low as possible and in any case must be lower than 7.5 Hz;
- the presence of damping between 0 and 0.5 of critical contributes to the attenuation of a shock, but this improvement is slight for $f_0/f_s < 0.3$.

The influence of the damping effect will be all the greater in the case of multi-frequency excitation where it is not always possible to select a natural frequency well away from the excitation frequencies. This is also true when searching for a compromise between shock attenuation (force transmission) and the limitation of displacement.



3 - VIBRACHOC RANGE APPLICATIONS

Industry

- Isolation of rotating machinery
- Isolation of machine tools
- Protection of works of art

Defence

- Protection of vehicle mounted electronics (tanks,shelters, off-road vehicles)
- Protection of inertial platforms, guidance systems, fire control and command and control electronics
- Protection of missiles, their associated equipment and components

Marine and naval

- Suspension of motors, engines, sructures, and exhaust systems
- Protection of electronic cabinets
- Discrete acoustics

Aerospace

- Protection of electronics
- Helicopter lead lag dampers and laminated bearings
- Mounting for onboard avionics
- Engine and APU Mounting Systems

Rail

- Protection of train mounted electronics
- Suspension of train mounted equipment (forms, air conditioners, transformers)
- Improved acoustics (suspension of bay front panel, floors ...)

Civil engineering

- Suspension of fans and air conditioning systems
- Suspension of floors
- Suspension of pipes and ducting

4 - INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE VIBRACHOC RANGE

4.1 Machine tools and impact machinery

- Lathes, horizontal and vertical mills, tapping machines, drills, etc.
- Hydraulic and mechanical presses, shears, etc.
- High speed presses, power hammers, etc.
- Printing machinery, textile machinery, etc.

Suspension of machine tools

For example, lathes, drills, mills, planes, mortise cutters, saws, grinders, nibblers, gear cutter, borers, tapping machines, etc. The machinery is isolated actively (attenuation of the vibration generated by the machine) and passively (the machine is protected from floor vibrations).

- Vertical natural frequency between 20 and 25 Hz, provides excellent attenuation of the vibration spectrum, very effective for this type of machinery.
- Various assembly possibilities : integral levelling, non-slip base, fitting under machinery that does not have any mounting holes, etc.

Suspension of machinery for forming materials

For example : shears, folding machines, presses for punching, stamping, pressing and embossing, machinery for making nuts, hydraulic and mechanical presses, etc.

This type of machinery operates mainly by delivering blows and the shocks generated, which are sometimes significant, have to be absorbed by dampers with both a considerable capacity and high mechanical strength. The noise propagated to the structure is also noticeably reduced.

Suspension of high speed presses

The suspension has to avoid transmitting shock to the floor while maintaining the stability of the machine, particularly for automatic feed.

The dampers must be selected to avoid resonance with the machine speed :

- the machine speed may vary from 0 to 600 cycles/min;
- if the speed is greater than 250 cycles/min, highly efficient isolation is obtained by using very low frequency mountings. An integrated damping system is usually necessary (metal pad, fluid dampers, etc.).

4.2 Rotating and vibrating machinery

- Engines, generator sets, compressors, fans, crushers, centrifuges, dryers, pumps, etc.
- Sieves, riddles, engine test benches, pipework, etc.

Suspension of well balanced rotating machines

This category includes most rotating machines, which develop free forces during operation which are quite low in comparison with their mass, such as : generator sets, air conditioning plants, most engines, fans (in clean air), compressors, pumps, etc.

The choice of mounting depends mainly on the speed of rotation of the machine and the degree of attenuation required. The natural frequency of the mounting must be low for slow rotational speed and high attenuation.

The antivibration mounting protect the machine without using an inertia mass. However, the engine should be mounted on the same chassis as the driven equipment if they are not already mounted in this way, to avoid excessive stress on the couplings.

Suspension of rotating machines with high dynamic forces

Grinders, centrifuges, dryers, certain types of reciprocating compressors, pumps, engines (with 2 or 3 cylinders), etc. may generate very high forces (such as eccentric loads, unbalanced forces or torque, start-up and short-circuit torque, etc.) during operation which may affect their stability and the various connectors and hoses. It is essential to limit the displacement of the suspended equipment by ensuring that the anti-vibration system is properly designed:

- the mountings should include dampers such as metal pads, damping fluids, etc.;
- an inertial mass may be incorporated, but only if the damping obtained is insufficient to stabilise the equipment.

The design of the mounting system must cover all aspects and be carried out from the start of the equipment installation design to define the supporting structures accurately at a sufficiently early stage.

Consult us for particular solutions.

Passive suspension of rotating machines

Certain types of compressors are perfectly balanced and do not generate any significant vibration. However, their operation and setting are so sensitive to vibration or shock (nearby workshops, handling, etc.) that they need passive protection.

The machine should be mounted on an inertial mass suspended on mountings with springs and metal pads.

Suspension of on-board rotating machines

On board lorries, trailers, trains, road and rail vehicles, boats, etc.

In addition to active protection, the machine needs to be protected against shocks and vibrations generated by the vehicle.

“Captive” mountings are usually used. They have travel limiting stops in all directions to ensure absolute safety while the vehicle is moving.

Suspension of vibrating machinery

Suspending sieves, vibrating riddles, etc... is more complex because these machines already have elastic couplings (e.g. springs) which assist operation.

If the machine is suspended on vibration mountings, it becomes a two-stage vibration system. When designing these systems the natural frequency of the elastic couplings within the machines as well as any flexibility in the chassis have to be taken into account.

Suspending engine test benches

This type of equipment poses a special vibration problem:

- the forces generated may be very high and sudden;
- the equipment must be able to be used with engines that vary considerable in size, weight and power.

An effective solution is to use an inertia mass suspended on very low frequency mountings with adequate integral damping.

4.3 Vehicles

- Civil engineering plants
- Handling equipment
- Trucks
- Trailers
- Road vehicles
- Railway engines

Particular attention must be paid to elastic mountings for equipment on civil engineering plant and vehicles in general. **The relative elasticity of the structures must often be taken into account as they can generate low or very low frequency vibration as a result of shocks arising from the work or movement.**

To be effective, the elastic mounting, must, therefore, be carefully designed.

The following examples, in particular for cabs, seats and equipment, are given for illustration only. The right solution may vary considerably from one machine to another.

Suspension of propulsion systems

The problem here is to minimise the vibration and noise generated by the engine through the structure of the vehicle (structure borne).

The disturbing frequencies vary from 10 to 100 Hz (and harmonics) for engines and 120 to 400 Hz for gear boxes.

The damping system should usually have :

- a low (isometric) resonant frequency (if possible 6-8 Hz);
- a limited displacement under extreme forces (system with very progressive stiffness);
- considerable low frequency damping and as low as possible above 100 Hz.

4.4 Marine - offshore

The vibration and noise on board ships is generated by :

- the system of propulsion: the alternating hydro-dynamic forces generated by the propellers pass through the hull, usually creating low frequency vibration;
- the main engines and auxiliary engines which transmit vibrations to the hull via the structure : the spectrum is usually in the 15-50 Hz region;
- the exhausts : spectrum 16-8000 Hz;
- the effects of the sea : swell, heavy seas, wind;
- accidental shocks against the quays.

Regulations have been drawn up to protect the crews, passengers and equipment from discomfort caused by shocks and noise.

The VIBRACHOC range provides a comprehensive selection of means for complying with the standards and regulations for vibration and noise on ships (ask us for details).

Suspension of main engines and auxiliary engines

The main engines and auxiliary engines transmit vibrations to the structure of the ship. They also emit noise :

- directly into the air;
- indirectly, as the structures linked rigidly to the engine themselves become sources of transmitted noise.

Mountings (dampers) at strategic places between the engine and the structure significantly reduce the structure borne vibration and noise.

Many parameters are required for calculating the suspension required for marine engines : the rotation speed of the engine, the number of cylinders, the number of blades on the propeller, the natural frequency of the hull, the elastic coupling characteristics, the roll, the pitch and the maximum permitted forces. The technical service of Paulstra has several computer calculation programmes to define the most suitable suspension.

An extensive range of all metal or elastomer based dampers is available for mounting all kinds of engines :

- **diesel engines** of all sizes for merchant ships, war ships or pleasure boats;
- **auxiliary engines**, generators, pumps, compressors, windlasses, etc.

Suspending exhaust pipes

The turbulent gases circulating in exhaust pipes are a source of vibration and noise.

Using elastic mountings to anchor exhaust pipes from diesel engines has the advantages of :

- reducing the vibrations transmitted to the structure of the ship;
- attenuating the global noise in areas near the funnels, by between 5 and 20 dB (A);
- eliminating expansion compensators, as the mounting allows free expansion of the ducts;
- eliminating the deformation of the pipes caused by rigid mountings. The suspension of an exhaust pipe usually requires supports and stabilisers.

Suspension of on board equipment

Elastic suspension of sensitive on-board equipment (radio, navigation, electric or electronic enclosures, control panels, etc) provides protection against vibration coming from the structure. On board warships, high deflection mountings also provide protection against shocks from mines, etc. Stabilisers have to be added to supporting dampers for tall enclosures or racks.

4.5 Buildings

The problem of preventing vibration caused by air conditioning, ventilation, compressor or pumping systems, etc, in housing (flats, hotels, etc) offices or factories is now becoming more common for two reasons :

- 1) there is a general tendency to reduce the vibration and noise levels to comply with new noise regulations;
- 2) there is also a general tendency to build lighter constructions with greater spans, implying greater floor flexibility.

Active damping of machinery by preventing vibration being transmitted through the structure of buildings is often a way of complying with these regulations. The mechanical vibration filtered by VIBRACHOC mountings is transmitted at a level that is too low to excite structures that could create noise.

Suspension of foundations of lifts, hoists, etc.

The vibration generated by the winch while operating a lift has to be damped but it is especially important to absorb the shock generated when the machine starts or brakes. This often requires the use of elastic systems with good damping.

Suspension of fans, air conditioning, compressors, pumps, etc.

An elastic suspension provides good protection against vibration, **while, in most cases, avoiding the need for concrete masses, a costly solution** which prevents the equipment being moved easily.

The vibration and noise generated by a machine are more of a nuisance to the environment if they are positioned at a structurally weak point (roofs, terraces, floors, etc) and near offices or flats.

The rigidity of the floor is a factor that has to be taken into consideration when deciding which type of suspension to use.

Suspension of floating slabs

An economical solution is not to mount each machine separately but to group all the equipment likely to cause vibration on one slab, said to be floating because it is linked to the structure of the building by very low frequency mountings.

This system considerably increases the inertia of the suspended part and thus significantly reduces the displacement of the slab.

Suspension of pipework and conduits

Pipes and conduits generate two types of vibration :

- low frequency vibration due to turbulent flow (8-15 Hz);
- high frequency vibration due to the vibration of the pipes themselves (above 25 Hz).

The suspension usually also has to withstand quite high temperatures and allow the pipes to expand freely, which means that elastic all metal and/or telescopic systems have to be used.



We make it *possible*

APPLICATIONS GUIDE

VIBRACHOC METAL RANGE

	AXIAL FLEXIBILITY		AXIAL & RADIAL FLEXIBILITY + ANTI-REBOUND			
Product range 	Metal cushions (p.214) & V1B5984 (p.263)	V4* (p.225) VIBSOL (p.218) PDM-1000 (p.229) PDM-2000 (p.229) SP55*W (p.230) SP56*W (p.230) V120 & V125 (p.235)	V118-DG (p.233) V118-MG (p.233) V318 (p.233) V318-D (p.233) V402MG (p.239)	V164 (p.237) V168 (p.237)	V1H-6000 (p.245) V1H-6100 (p.245)	V1H751 (p.241) V1H752 (p.241)
APPLICATIONS						
AIR CONDITIONERS / FANS						
CEILINGS / PIPELINES / PIPING						
CIVIL ENGINEERING						
CONTROL AND MEASURE EQUIPMENT						
CRANES						
ELECTRICAL CABINETS						
ELEVATORS						
FLOATING FLOORS						
FRAGILE EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION						
GENSET						
HOPPERS						
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT, COMPUTER						
MACHINES TOOLS						
MOTO-COMPRESSORS						
MOTO-PUMPS						
ONBOARD ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
POWER PRESS						
SHREDDERS						
SIVES						
SPEED BOX / REDUCERS						
THERMAL MOTORS						
TRANSFORMERS						
VEHICLE CABIN						

Antivibration suspension Survey

Date :

Company : Address :

Tel : Mail :

Contact : Function :

Technical informations

1. Application :

Type of machine :

Stationary application

Embedded application

The supports will work in

- compression (straight)
- shear (lateral)
- traction (suspended from the ceiling)

2. Weight of the machine :

Total weight : Kg

Number of mounting points :

Is the gravity center centered?

Yes

No

If no, position of the gravity center :

3. Vibration and / or shock of the equipment :

Machine rotation speed :

Minimum : tr/min Normal : tr/min Maximum : tr/min

For shock machines, indicate the rate : knock/min

4. Environment :

Outdoor mounting or indoor mounting

Ambient temperature : °C

Presence of liquid : Yes No

If Yes precise :

METALLIC CUSHIONS

Natural frequency : (1)
12 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

Metallic cushions are made from drawn, woven stainless steel wire that is compressed into a geometric shape.

The Vibrachoc range has more than 1000 standard metallic cushions of various sizes and characteristics.

As metallic cushions are easy to create, custom shapes and characteristics can be developed and produced on request.

APPLICATIONS

Standard or custom metallic cushions can be used for many industrial applications because they are naturally resistant to grease, oil, water, etc and withstand temperatures from - 70°C to + 300°C.

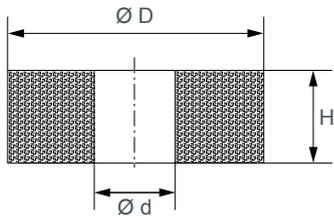
The static stiffness of the metallic cushion ensures progressive stiffening and maintains a constant natural frequency for a very wide range of loads within a small space.

Their natural frequency of between 12 and 25 Hz and damping of 15 to 20% make them suitable for mounting rotating machines with a rotation speed over 2000 rpm.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

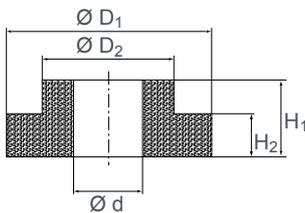
DIMENSIONS

SIMPLE CYLINDRICAL SHAPE



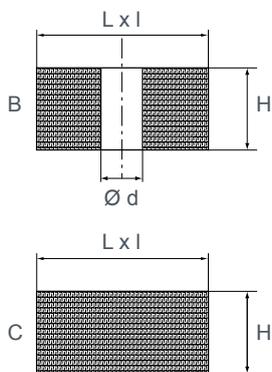
Reference	Ø Ext. D (mm)	Ø Int. d (mm)	Height H (mm)	Load range (daN)	Dynam. force (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)
V3CNVI653-A02	33	14	19	75 to 300	900	15 to 22
CH440-A02	72	50	21	50 to 350	1 000	15 to 20
CH438-A02	72	51	10	50 to 350	1 000	15 to 25
VI168-B	53	16,5	14	20 to 250	1 250	15 to 22
VI771-A02	40	15	20	150 to 550	1 700	15 to 20
MC345-A02	72	34	21	300 to 1 300	5 000	15 to 20
CH265-A02	70	34	10,5	300 to 1 300	5 000	15 to 25
CH264-A02	116	36	11	700 to 2 700	8 000	15 to 25
VI771-B02	40	15	11,5	750 to 3 000	9 000	15 to 25
CH281-A02	119	34	21,5	700 to 2 700	12 500	15 to 20
CH472-A02	156	72	10,5	2 000 to 7 000	21 000	15 to 25
CH283-A02	159	70	21,5	250 to 7 000	22 500	15 to 20
VI996-A02	203	121	21	250 to 7 000	22 500	15 to 20

CYLINDRICAL SHOULDERED SHAPE



Reference	Ø D1 (mm)	Ø D2 (mm)	Ø int. d (mm)	H ₁ (mm)	H ₂ (mm)	Load range (daN)	Dynam. force (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)
VJ148-A05	72	48	33	25	21	50 to 350	1 050	15 to 20
V3CNCH682-A05	69,5	52	34	30	23,5	50 to 300	900	15 to 20
V3CNVJ044-A05	52,6	26,5	16	21,5	14	25 to 200	600	15 to 22
V3CNVJ102-A05	49	27,5	18	30	24,5	20 to 100	300	15 to 20
VJ164-A05	34,5	20,5	12,5	14	10	15 à 100	300	20 to 25

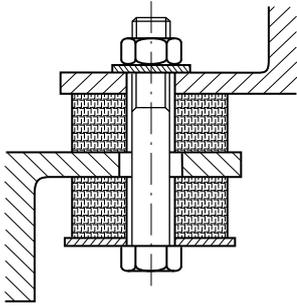
RECTANGULAR SHAPE



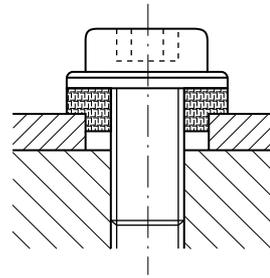
Reference	Shape	Dim. L x l (mm)	Ø int. d (mm)	H (mm)	Load range (daN)	Dynam. force (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)
VI786-A06*	B	53 x 49	8	25	30 to 200	800	12 to 18
VI830-B06	C	28 x 28	-	15	50 to 300	1 000	17 to 22
VI700-A06*	C	50 x 47	-	25	75 to 400	1 200	12 to 18
VI700-B06*	C	50 x 47	-	16	75 to 400	1 600	17 to 22
CH422-A06	C	45 x 36	-	16	400 to 1 500	5 000	20 to 25
V3CNVJ034-A06	B	100 x 100	20	34	2 000 to 7 000	20 000	12 to 18
VJ149-A06	B	28 x 28	10,5	10	25 to 150	450	20 to 25
V3CNVJ006-A06	B	157 x 157	30	25	500 to 5 000	15 000	13 to 18

* : References detailed in the following pages

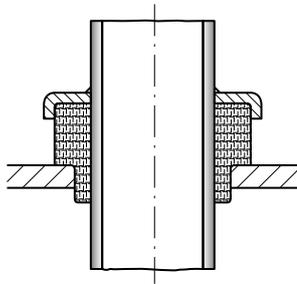
ASSEMBLY EXAMPLES



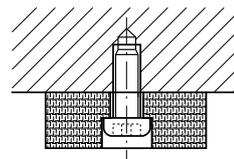
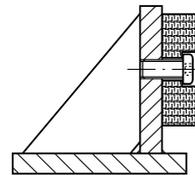
Suspension of gearboxes, motors, fans, pumps, axial load only.
A gap is necessary around the fixing screw



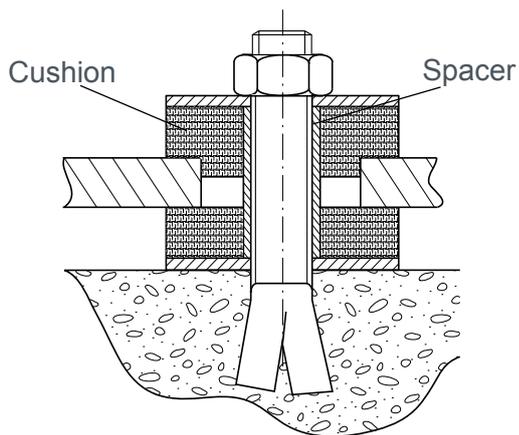
Absorbs expansion and isolates screws under dynamic load.



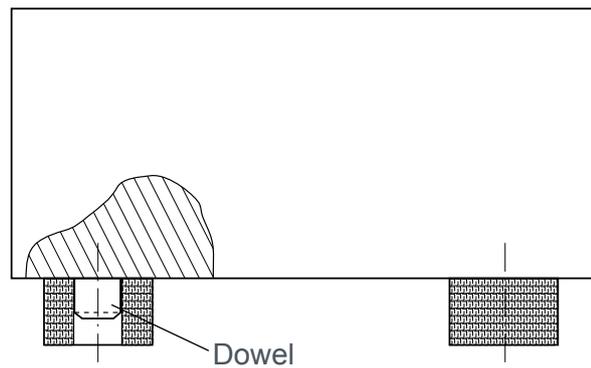
Pipe isolation



Suspension of motors, fans, etc



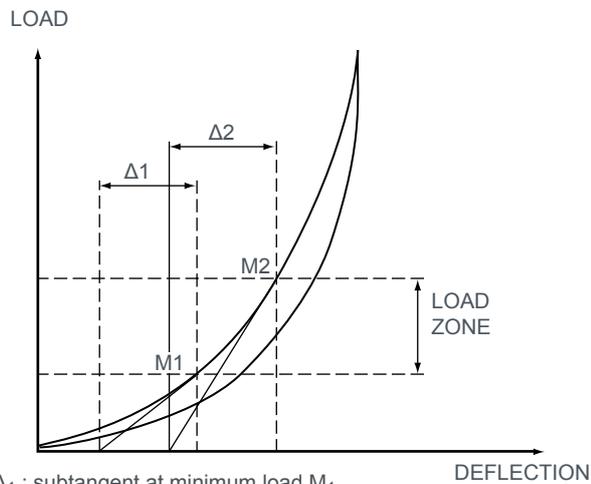
Scheme showing a cushion mounting with uplift snubber



Machine mounted on cushions located on dowels

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

TYPICAL STIFFNESS CURVE FOR A METALLIC CUSHION



Δ_1 : subtangent at minimum load M_1 .
 Δ_2 : subtangent at maximum load M_2 .
 $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2$

Natural frequency of the mounting remains constant in the load zone.

The elastic limit of the metallic cushion under compression is 3 to 5 times greater than the maximum static load shown in the data sheets.

- 1 - Excellent resistance to oil, grease, solvents, water, dust, chemical agents.
- 2 - Withstands temperatures from - 70°C to + 300°C and in certain applications - 150°C to + 400°C.
- 3 - Highly resistant to ageing : characteristics are stable.
- 4 - High damping from 15 to 20%, i.e. $\tan \delta$ from 0.3 to 0.4 corresponding to an amplification factor at resonance < 4 .
- 5 - Loading up to 150 kg/cm² under compression and 500 kg/cm² for isolating shocks.
- 6 - Natural frequency between 15 and 25 Hz.

VIBSOL®

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 30 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The VIBSOL mount is made of a round metal cushion covered with an anti-slip elastomer pad on both side.

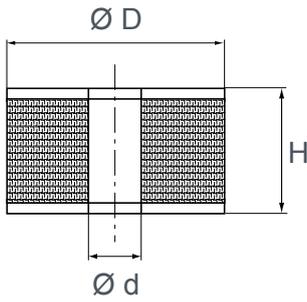
- It is available in two versions :
 - a standard version with a natural frequency of 22 to 30 Hz (machine tools);
 - a thick version (W) with lower stiffness and a natural frequency of 15 to 22 Hz (metal forming machines).

APPLICATIONS

- The VIBSOL mount is a simple and quick solution for machine tools offering a good shock absorption, and easy to install by sliding it under the base of the machine.
- Unaffected by oils, cutting fluids, detergents, high and low temperatures with good resistance to fatigue.
- It offers good stability for the suspended machine.
- A constant natural frequency over a wide load range makes mount selection easy.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS

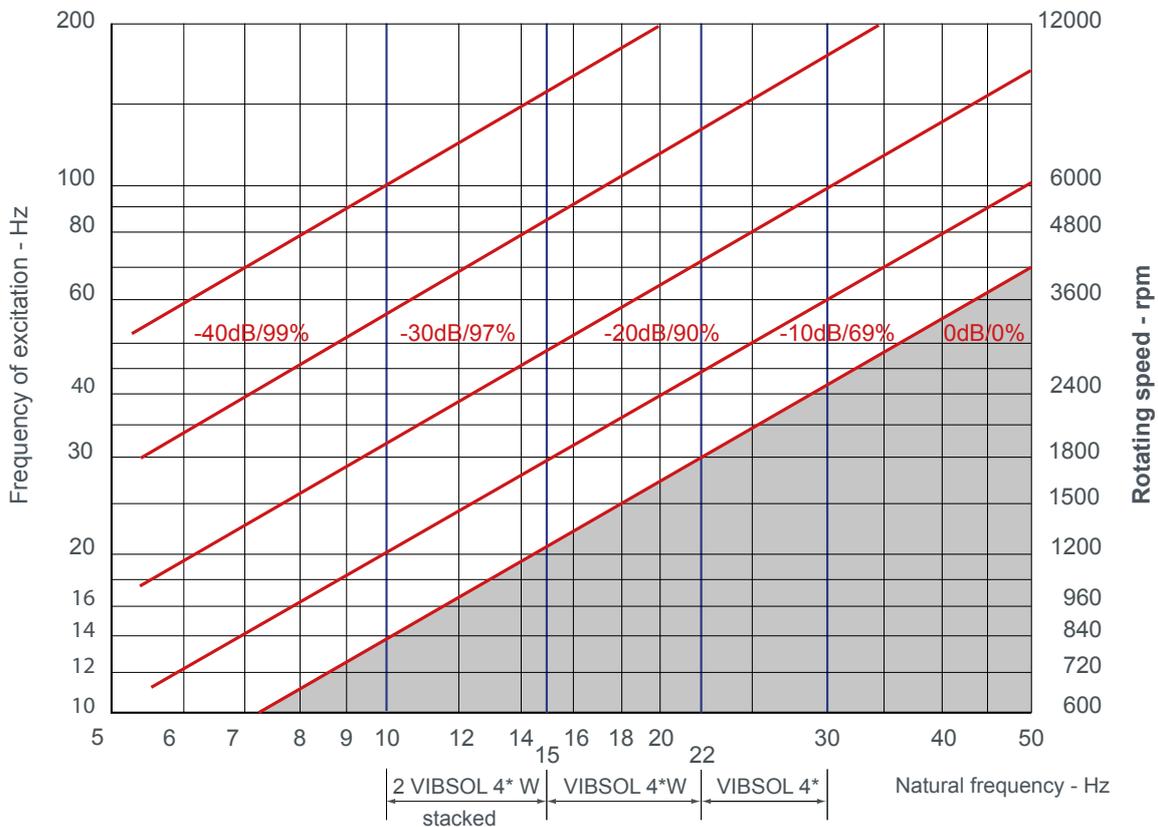


Type	Part number	Ø D (mm)	Ø d (mm)	Height H (mm)	Load range (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)
VIBSOL 43	V6080 F43	72	51	12	50 to 350	22 to 30
VIBSOL 43W	V6080 F43W	72	50	23	50 to 350	15 to 22
VIBSOL 44	V6080 F44	70	34	13	300 to 1 300	22 to 30
VIBSOL 44W	V6080 F44W	70	34	23	300 to 1 300	15 to 22
VIBSOL 45	V6080 F45	116	36	13	700 to 2 700	22 to 30
VIBSOL 45W	V6080 F45W	116	34	24	700 to 2 700	15 to 22
VIBSOL 46	V6080 F46	156	72	14	2 000 to 5 000	22 to 30
VIBSOL 46W	V6080 F46W	156	70	24	2 000 to 5 000	15 to 22

The part numbers referenced are kept in stock, see current price list for availability of items.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

VIBRATION ATTENUATION



VIBSOL® mountings

VI786 - A06

VI700 - A06

VI700 - B06

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 20 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This suspension system consists of rectangular cushions made of woven compressed stainless steel wire. The VI786 have a $\varnothing 9$ bored screw hole, so that they can be mounted in collars with the diameters required by the user.

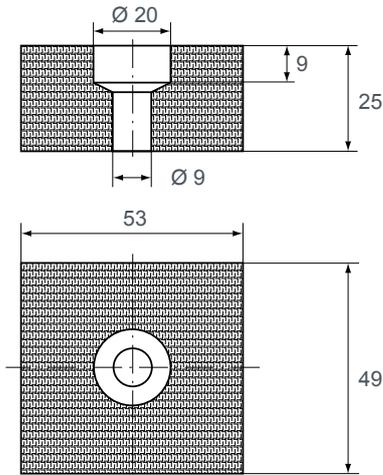
APPLICATIONS

This suspension system is particularly suitable for mounting exhaust pipes from generator sets on board ship or permanently mounted in buildings. They are unaffected by aggressive chemicals, oil, grease and corrosion and withstand extreme temperatures from -70°C to $+300^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The natural frequency of between 15 and 20 Hz enables the pipes to be mounted independently of the support and thus reduces noise levels and allows the pipes to expand freely.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



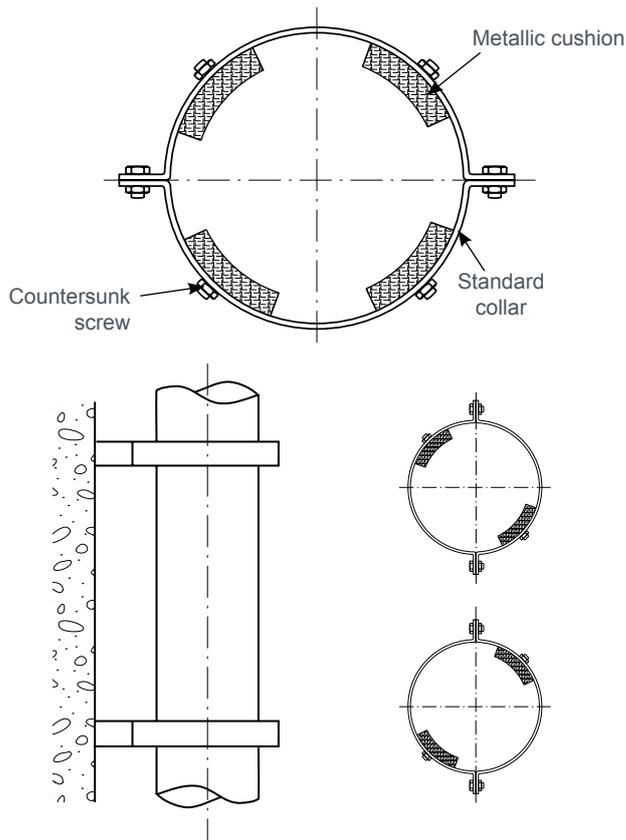
Assembly :

Countersunk screws can be used to mount the cushions inside the collar.

The number of cushions used should be a multiple of 4, depending on the diameter of the pipework: see table below.

However, for small diameter pipes, 2 collars can be used edge to edge, each having 2 pads at opposite diagonals.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

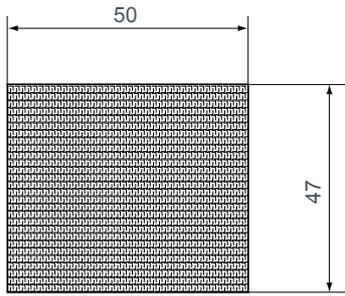


Ø of the pipe (mm)	Number of cushions
75 - 175	4
175 - 425	8
425 - 550	12
550 - 700	16
700 - 850	20
850 - 1 000	24
1 000 - 1 150	32
1 150 - 1 300	36
1 300 - 1 450	40
1 450 - 1 600	44
1 600 - 1 750	48

Max. dynamic force in compression : 800 daN.
Static load range from 30 to 200 daN.

Collars and screws not supplied.

DIMENSIONS



Assembly :

Our wide range of mounts can meet many requirements. These mounts should be used as shown in the following diagram (two half collars, in which the cushions are placed side by side, are connected to the structure).

Note : the cushions may be mounted in two orientations : the height H is shown on the table. Refer to the drawing to ensure that the height H is correct when mounted.

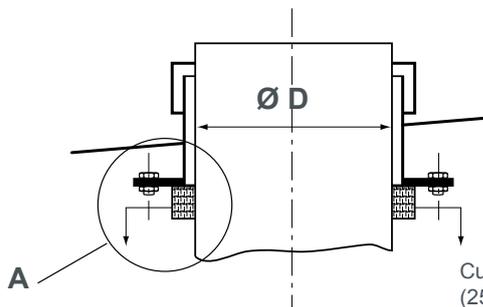
Choice :

The cushions are 16 mm or 26 mm thick. We advise using VI700-B06 pads (16 mm thick) for Ø D pipes < 270 and VI700-A06 (25 mm thick) for Ø D pipes > 270.

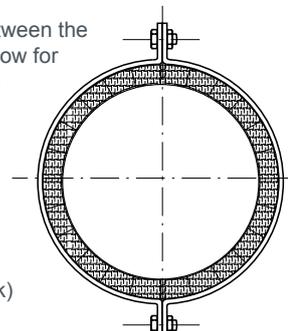
For example :

- for Ø D ext 140 pipe : use 9 VI700-b06 cushions;
- for Ø D ext 1000 pipe : use 61 VI700-A06 cushions.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

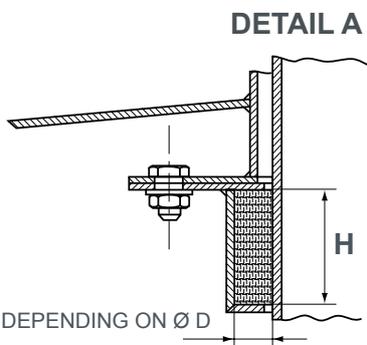


Use spacers between the half collars to allow for future tightening



Cushions VI700-A06 (25 mm thick) or VI700-B06 (16 mm thick)

Necklace and screw not supplied.



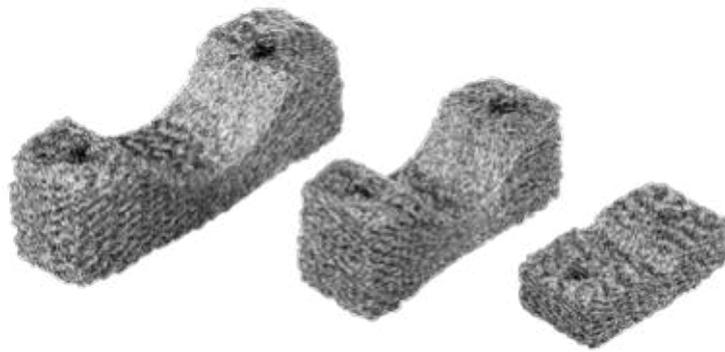
Pipe Ø D (mm)	H (mm)	Number of cushions	Pipe Ø D (mm)	H (mm)	Number of cushions
75 to 85	50	5	335 to 380	47	21
80 to 90	47	5	360 to 410	50	24
90 to 100	50	6	400 to 450	50	27
95 to 105	47	6	445 to 500	47	28
105 to 120	50	7	500 to 560	47	31
120 to 135	50	8	560 to 630	47	35
135 to 150	50	9	620 to 700	47	39
150 to 170	50	10	700 to 790	47	44
165 to 185	50	11	780 to 880	47	49
180 to 200	50	12	875 to 985	47	55
195 to 220	50	13	975 to 1 100	47	61
210 to 240	50	14	1 100 to 1 240	47	69
240 to 270	47	15	1 230 to 1 385	47	77
270 to 305	47	17	1 370 to 1550	47	86
300 to 340	50	20	1 530 to 1 725	47	96

Maximum dynamic force in compression : VI700-A06 = 1 200 daN
VI700-B06 = 1 600 daN

Static load range from 75 to 400 daN

METALLIC CUSHIONS FOR PIPEWORK

Natural frequency : (1)
depending on load



DESCRIPTION

The metal cushions for pipework are made from stainless steel wire that is work hardened, knitted, crimped and compressed to a given shape in a press. The cushion can be supplied on its own or in a mounting kit which comprises two cushions, two spacers, a retaining zinc plated steel clamp.

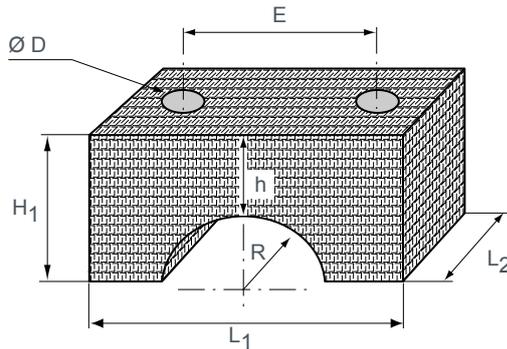
APPLICATIONS

The cushions are resistant to temperatures from - 70°C to + 300°C and are used to clamp and isolate pipes against vibration.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS

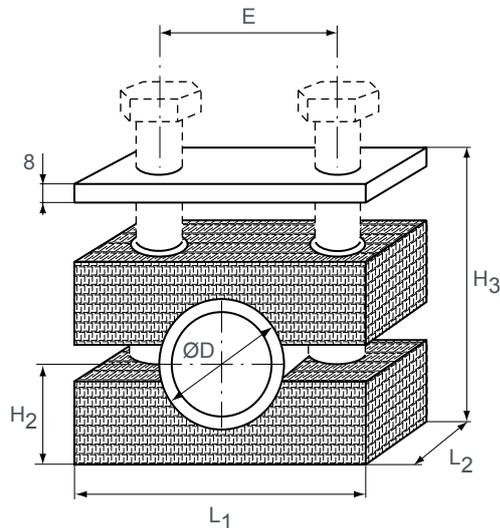
CUSHION ONLY



Reference for cushion only	R (mm)	L ₁ (mm)	L ₂ (mm)	H ₁ (mm)	h (mm)	Ø D (mm)	E (mm)
000 51 430	5,10	60	30	15	12	7	40
000 51 431	6,75	60	30	15	12	7	40
000 51 432	8,60	70	30	20	16	7	50
000 51 433	10,65	70	30	20	14	7	50
000 51 423	16,50	87	31	30	20	9	65
000 51 422	24,00	88	32	30	15	9	65
V3CNVJ123-A06	20,00	115	35	35	15	13,5	85
V3CNVJ122-A06	25,00	115	35	35	15	13,5	85
V3CNVJ121-A06	30,00	115	35	35	15	13,5	85

Dimensions are for unloaded cushions.

CUSHION KIT (Screws not supplied)



Kit reference	Ø D (mm)	L ₁ (mm)	L ₂ (mm)	H ₂ (mm)	H ₃ (mm)	E (mm)
V6056K01	40	115	35	32,5	73	85
V6057K01	50	115	35	37,5	83	85
V6058K01	60	115	35	42,5	93	85

Dimensions are for loaded cushions.

V43 V44 V45 V46

Natural frequencies : (1)
V4* = 22 to 30 Hz
V4*W = 15 to 22 Hz

See also PAULSTRA
elastomer range :
Nivofix - Minifix



DESCRIPTION

Standard V43, V44, V45 and V46 mounts have a cast steel base and a resilient element made from a stainless steel wire cushion.

The version H includes a cup and a levelling stud. It can also be equipped with grip pads.

Version W differs from the standard version as it has a thicker cushion for greater flexibility

APPLICATIONS

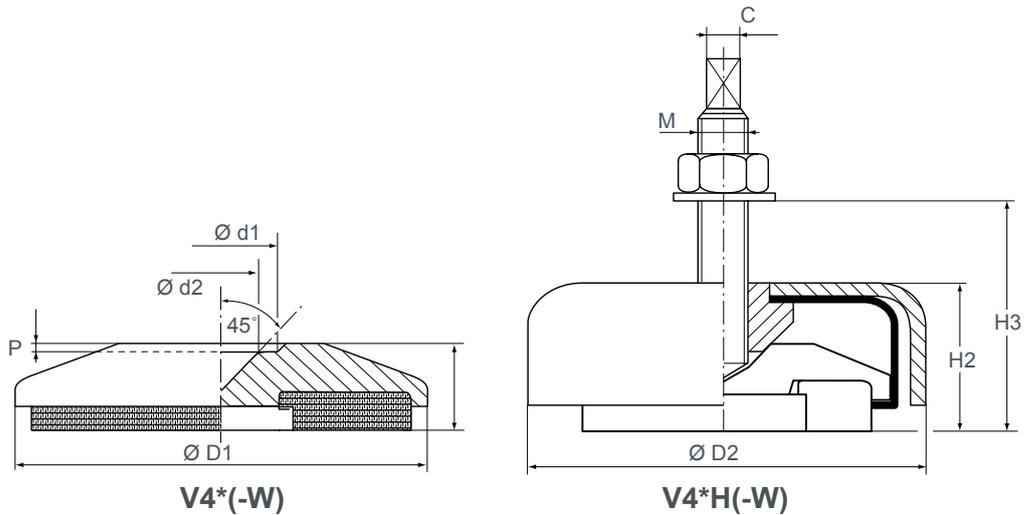
This range with a natural frequency of 15 to 30 Hz can be used for mounting machine tools in harsh industrial environments.

They are unaffected by oil, temperature and fatigue and their life time is often the same as that of the machine.

The thicker metallic cushion of the version W, can be used for mounting forming tools (presses, shears, folding machines) and improves the vibration isolation level.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



* Complete part number; see table below.
W = Low frequency cushion.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Static load (daN)	Max. dynamic force in compression (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)	Ø D1 (mm)	H1 (mm)	Ø D2 (mm)	H2 (mm)	M	C (mm)	H3 maxi (mm)	Ø d1 (mm)	Ø d2 (mm)	P (mm)	
V43	50 to 350	750	22 to 30	81	20	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	3	
V43-H				-	-	96	35	M12	8	115	-	-	-	
V43-W			15 to 22	81	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	3
V43-WH				-	-	96	46	M12	8	125	-	-	-	
V44	200 to 1 300	4 000	22 to 30	81	20	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	3	
V44-H				-	-	96	35	M16	10	135	-	-	-	
V44-W			15 to 22	81	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	3
V44-WH				-	-	96	46	M16	10	147	-	-	-	
V45	700 to 2 700	8 000	22 to 30	128	26	-	-	-	-	-	33	18	3	
V45-H				-	-	152	45	M20	13	155	-	-	-	
V45-W			15 to 22	128	36,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	18	3
V45-WH				-	-	152	56	M20	13	163	-	-	-	
V46	2 000 to 5 000	15 000	22 to 30	170	34,5	-	-	-	-	-	44	28	4	
V46-H				-	-	190	60	M24	16	160	-	-	-	
V46-W			15 to 22	170	43,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	28	4
V46-WH				-	-	190	71	M24	16	170	-	-	-	

Maximum excitation at resonant frequency: ± 0.2 mm (± 0.4 mm with low frequency cushion, suffix W).

V47 V47D V47T V47Q

Natural frequency : (1)
8 to 20 Hz



DESCRIPTION

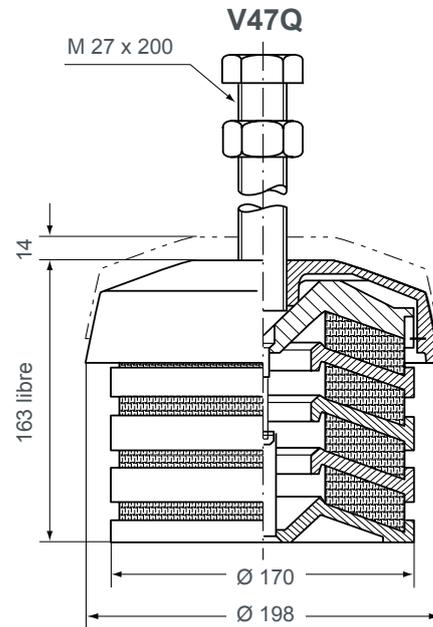
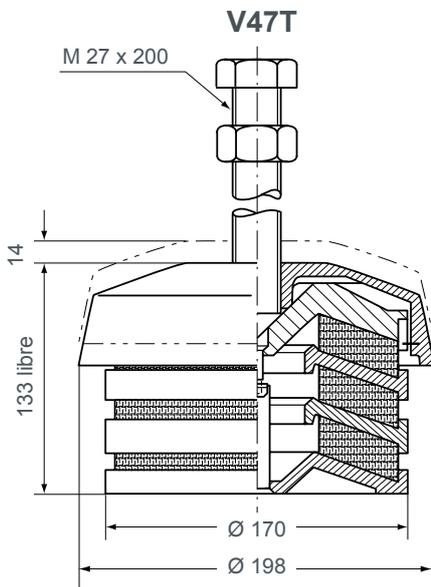
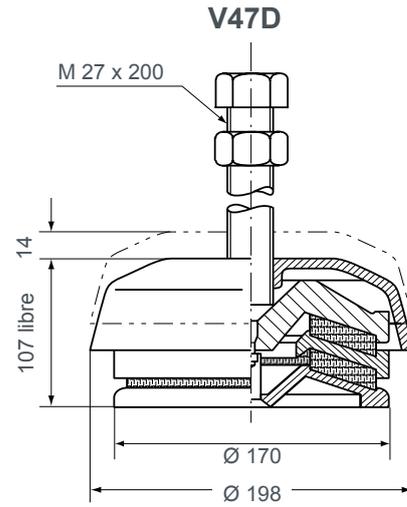
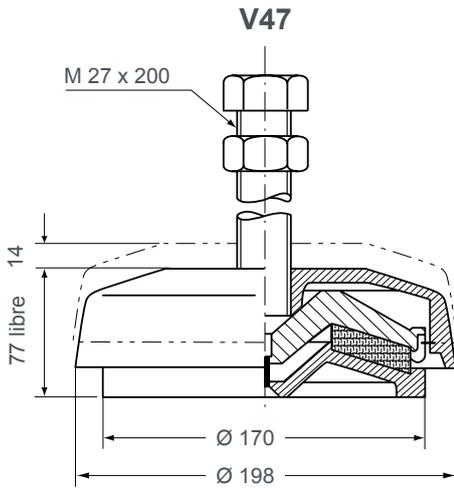
- Anti-vibration mount available with a constant natural frequency over a wide load range.
- Cast iron base and levelling device.
- Conical wire mesh cushion, capable of narrying lateral loads.
- V47D version has a stack of two cushions with a cast iron separating cup.
- V47T and V47Q have three and four metal cushions respectively.

APPLICATIONS

This machinery mount, with adjustable height, is used for machine tools and other rotating machine. The V47 and V47D are designed for presses and printing machines.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Load range (daN)	Max. dynamic force (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)	Weight of mounting (kg)
V47	250 to 7 000	21 000	15 to 20	9,1
V47D	250 to 7 000	21 000	12 to 16	12,2
V47T	250 to 7 000	21 000	10 to 13	13,1
V47Q	250 to 7 000	21 000	8 to 11	15,1

PDM-1000-01

PDM-2000-01

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 18 Hz



DESCRIPTION

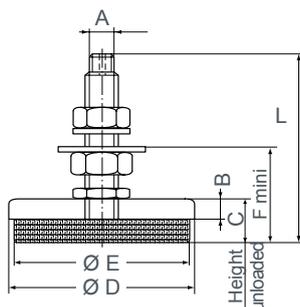
Low profile mounts with high static and dynamic load range.

- 100% 316 stainless steel.
- Natural frequency from 15 to 18 Hz.
- Dynamic load in compression : 3 g.
- Maximum sinusoidal input at resonance: ± 0.4 mm.

APPLICATIONS

- Anti-vibration mounts for presses and machine tools without the need to fix or grout in position.
- For chemical, food industry,...

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



Reference	Static load (daN)	A	B (mm)	C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	L (mm)
PDM-1000-01	200 to 1 000	M12 M16	18	27	80	73	52	156
PDM-2000-01	800 to 2 000	M16 M20	15	30	128	120	62	197

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

SP55*W SP56*W

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 20 Hz



DESCRIPTION

Machine mount available with a stud (SP55*W) or threaded hole (SP56*W).

- Top cup and stud are mild steel zinc plated.
- Stainless steel wire mesh cushion.
- Natural frequency between 15 to 20 Hz.

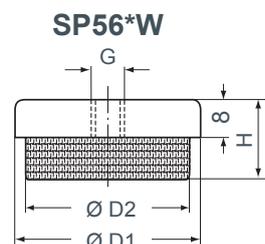
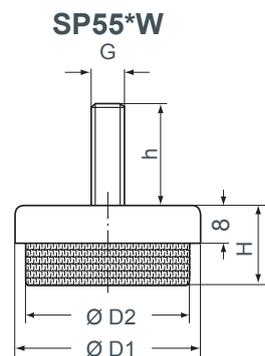
APPLICATIONS

- Mount for low loads.
- Suitable for rotating machines (> 2500 rpm) and laboratory equipment ...

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference with thread. stud	Reference with tapped hole	Ø D1 (mm)	Ø D2 (mm)	H (mm)	h* (mm)	G	Static load (daN)	Deflection under load (mm)
SP550W	SP560W	28	23,6	17,5	20	M6	60	4,2
SP551W	SP561W	40	34,5	17	20	M6	100	4,8
SP552W	SP562W	45	40	22	25	M8	150	5,6
SP553W	SP563W	58	53,6	22	25	M8	225	6,3

* SP55*W only



(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

SP539-882 SP539-883 SP539-887 SP539-888

Natural frequency : (1)
10 to 16 Hz



DESCRIPTION

All metal mount comprising a stack of between two and three woven steel cushions giving a variation in natural frequency depending upon the number of cushions. This make higher levels of isolation possible.

The stainless steel cushions in conical shape are capable of carrying radial loads.

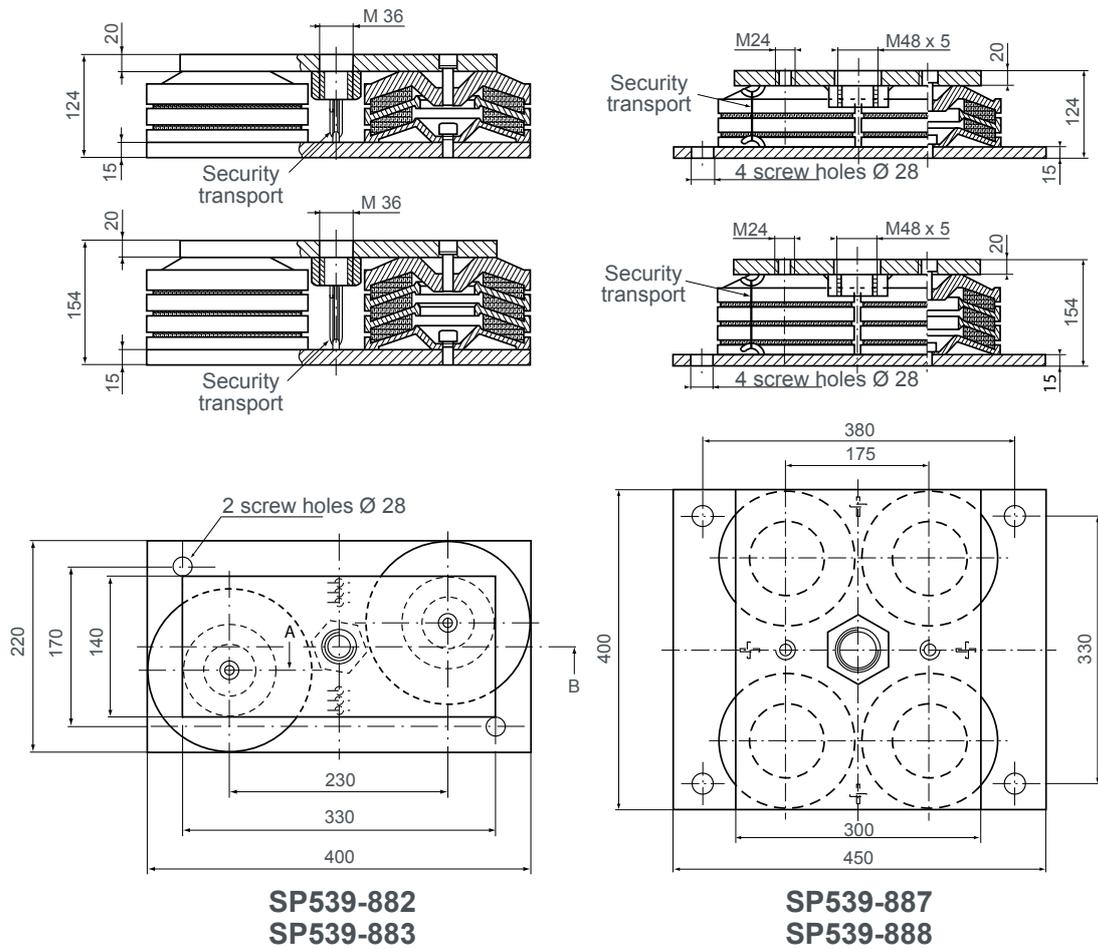
This mount ensures good stability of the suspended equipment.

APPLICATIONS

- Metal cutting or metal forming machines (presses, punches, ...).
- Heavy rotating machines.n Machines tournantes fortes charges.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Height (mm)	Load range (daN)	Natural frequency (Hz)	Weight of mounting (kg)
SP539-882	124	500 to	12 to 16	37
SP539-883	154	14 000	10 to 13	41
SP539-887	124	1 000 to	12 to 16	70
SP539-888	154	28 000	10 to 13	82

V118-MG V118-DG V318 V318-D

Natural frequency : (1)
11 to 22 Hz



DESCRIPTION

V118-MG and V318 mounts have cast iron cover and base with 4 mountings holes in the base and a central tapped hole in the cover.

The resilient elements are stainless steel wire mesh cushions :

- V118-MG and V318 have two cushions;
- V118-DG and V318-D have three cushions.

APPLICATIONS

This series of mounts have a natural frequency between 18 and 25 Hz and can be used for mounting :

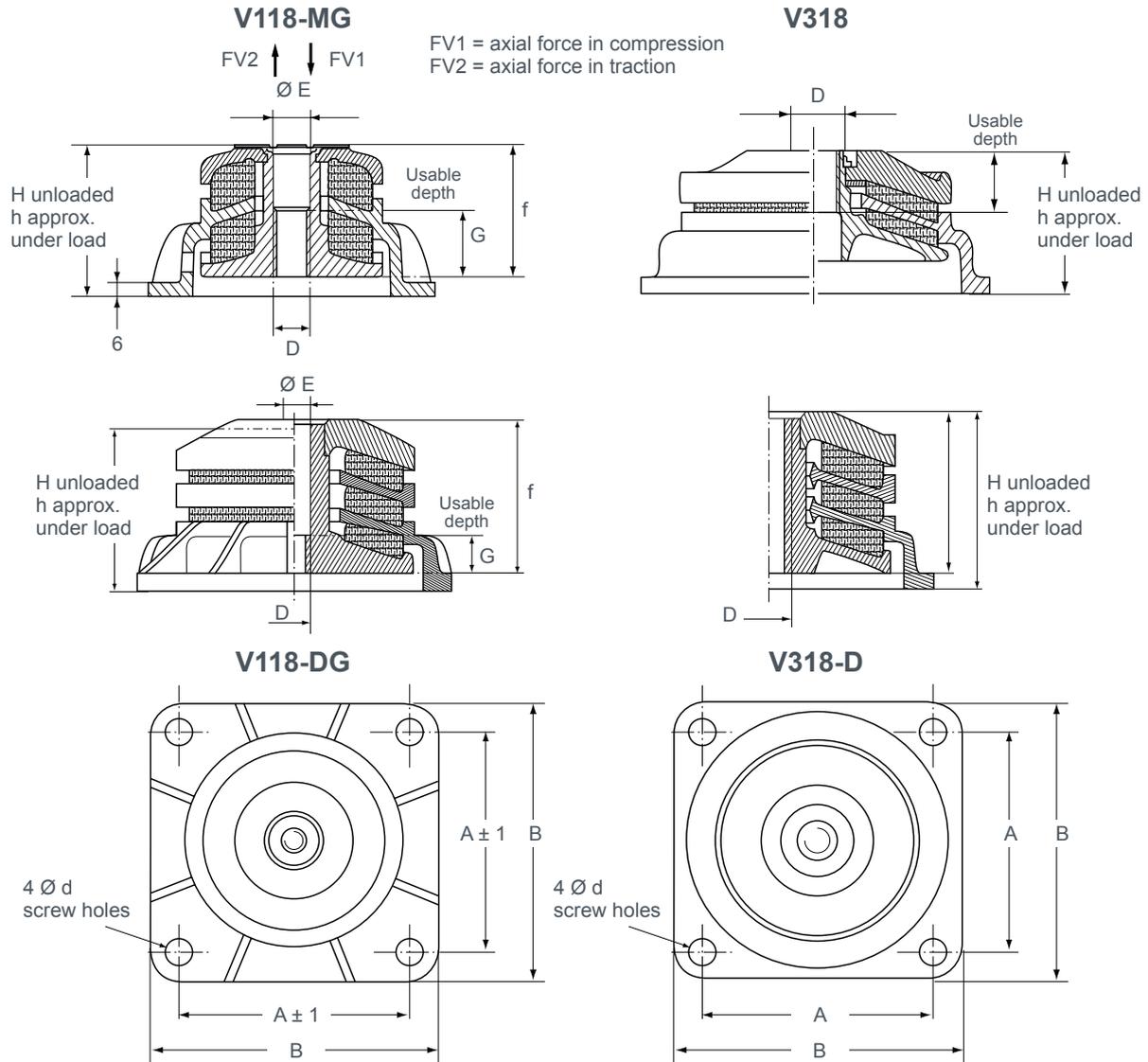
- heavy machinery (grinders, crushers, inclined presses, eccentric presses, printing presses, textile machines);
- rotating machines (motors, generator sets, pumps, etc), which rotate at more than 2000 rpm for V118-DG and V318-D and up to 2500 rpm for V118-MG and V318;
- gantry cranes (structure, cabs, equipment).

The isometric stiffness characteristics and anti-rebound metal cushions of these suspensions makes them suitable for suspending engines on ships, vehicles, etc.

As they can withstand temperatures between - 70°C and + 300°C, they can also be used for mounting exhaust pipes.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	Ø d (mm)	f (mm)	h under FV1 app. (mm)	h under FV2 app. (mm)
V118-MG	100	130	M16	16,5	30	73	12	63	68	77
V118-DG	100	130	M16	16,5	30	98	12,5	84	-	-
V318	170	220	M27	-	59	97	17	-	93	100
V318-D	170	220	M27	-	-	125	17	112	-	-

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.3 mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4.

Reference	Load range (daN)	Maximum dynamic forces (daN)			Natural frequency (Hz)	Weight of mounting (kg)
		Axial compression	Axial traction	Radial		
V118-MG V118-DG	50 à 900	4 500	1 500	1 500	16 to 22 11 to 17	2 2,4
V318 V318-D	250 à 7 000	21 000	9 000	7 500	16 to 22 11 to 17	10 13

V120 V120-D V125 V125-D

Natural frequency : (1)
13 to 20 Hz



DESCRIPTION

Series of all metal low profile mounts with one or two cushions, working in compression only, permitting high dynamic overloads (using a load distribution plate). Mounts can be fixed to floor.

Made of cups welded on a steel base with one or two stainless steel cushions (inox 18/8).

The steel parts are painted to protect against corrosion.

APPLICATIONS

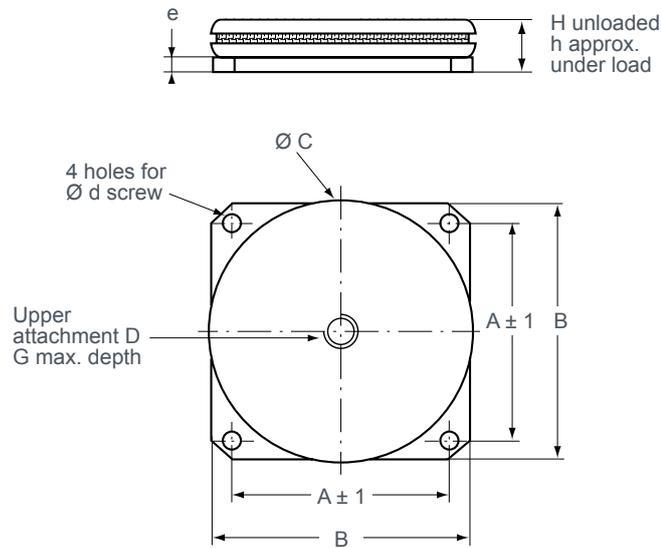
These mounts are designed for :

- suspension of presses;
- suspension of machine-tools which do not need levelling;
- suspension of transformers, diesel engines;
- suspension of rotating machines operating :
 - > 2500 rpm : V120 and V125;
 - > 2000 rpm : V120-D and V125-D.

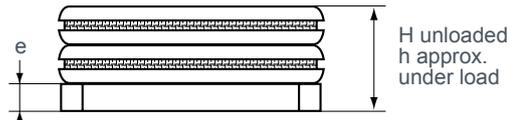
(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS

**V120
V125**



**V120-D
V125-D**



Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	G (mm)	H (mm)	b (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	h (mm)
V120	114	150	126	M16	28	36	140	12	8	32
V125	138	165	165	M20						
V120-D	114	150	126	M16	50	70	140	12	16	66
V125-D	138	165	165	M20						

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension :
 V120 and V125 : ± 0.3 mm;
 V120-D and V125-D : ± 0.4 mm.
- Natural frequencies for this amplitude :
 - Axial { V120 and V125 : 15 to 20 Hz;
 V120-D and V125-D : 13 to 18 Hz.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 5.
- Operating temperature : - 70°C to + 300°C.

Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Maximum dynamic force in compression (daN)	Weight of mounting (Kg)
V120	120 - 2 500	12 500	2,3
V125	250 - 7 000	22 500	3,5
V120-D	120 - 2 500	12 500	4,5
125-D	250 - 7 000	22 500	7

V164 V168

Natural frequency : (1)
8 to 22 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The V164 and V168 dampers have a cover, an AG3 mounting plate and an AU4G shaft. The assembly is chromatised.

The upper and lower stainless steel cushions are the resilient elements of the mount. It has four Ø 8 mounting holes on the mounting plate and one M10 tapped hole on upper cover.

APPLICATIONS

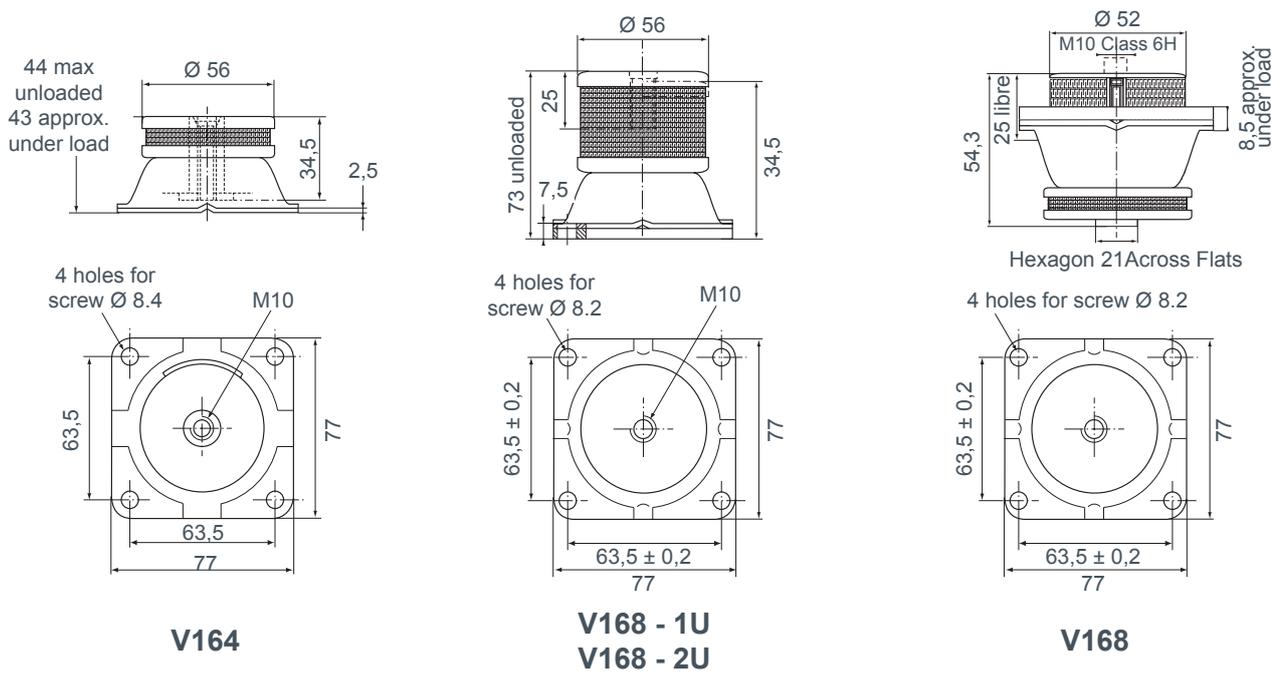
The load range of between 5 and 170 kg makes it suitable for isolating light machine tools from motors with rotational speeds of over 2500 rpm.

The V164 has an isometric natural frequency of 15 to 22 Hz and 8 to 12 Hz. Their lower cushion can withstand accidental traction forces (for example, shock rebound).

These dampers are not affected by aggressive chemicals and can be used, for example, for mounting petro-chemical pumps.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.3 mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Reference	Natural frequency axial and radial	Static axial load axiale (daN)	Maximum dynamic forces (daN)		Weight of mounting (kg)
			Compression	Tension	
V164-F V164-G	15 to 22 Hz	5 to 30 20 to 250	150 1 250	150 600	0,18
V168-1U V168-2U	8 to 12 Hz	25 to 60 50 to 170	150 510	75 150	0,35
V168-1 V168-2	10 à 13 Hz	25 à 60 50 à 170	75 150	180 510	0,35

V402 - MG

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 22 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The V402-MG damper has a cast iron upper cover and mounting plate and a high strength aluminium alloy shaft.

The resilient element is a woven stainless steel cushion.

The cast iron parts are painted.

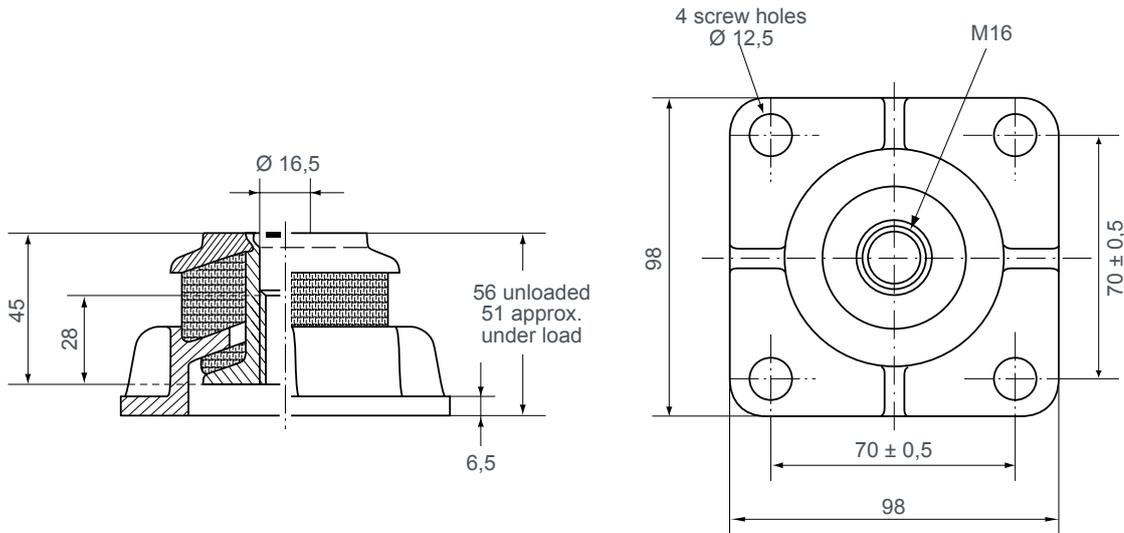
APPLICATIONS

This all metal damper has a natural frequency between 15 and 22 Hz and is isometric within the defined load ranges. It is designed for compression loads but its retaining cushion makes it able to withstand high tensile forces.

The conical cushions provide resilience in all directions. It can be used to suspend fixed or on board machine tools and rotating machines (pumps, engines, generator sets rotating at speeds over 2500 rpm).

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency :
 - axial } 15 to 22 Hz.
 - radial }
- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.3 mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Weight 0.75 Kg approximative.

Reference	Static load (daN)	Maximum dynamic force (daN) (compression or tension)
V402-MG	30 to 700	3 500

V1H751 V1H752

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The V1H751 and 752 range has a pressed steel casing and mounting plate and light alloy shaft. The resilient element is a stainless steel wire pad.

The steel parts are painted.

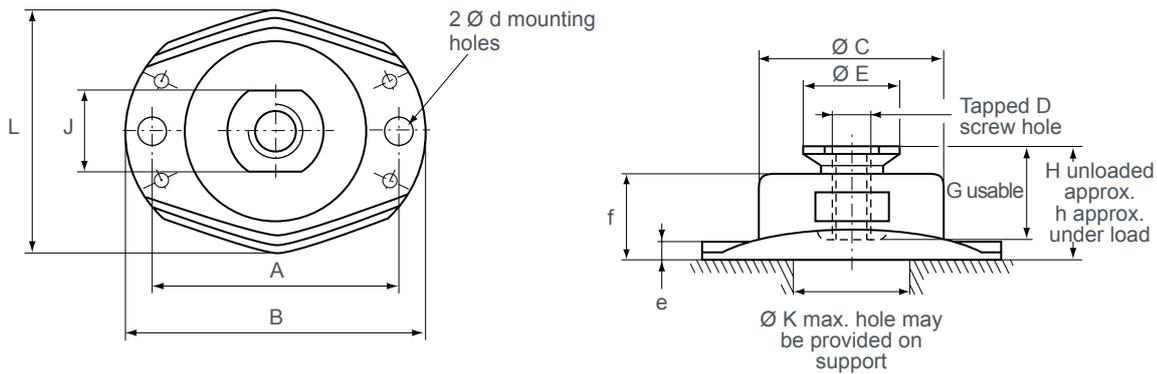
APPLICATIONS

The V1H 751 and 752 have a natural frequency between 15 and 25 Hz for static loads under compression.

The -11 and -12 versions are reinforced by radial cushions and can absorb considerable horizontal dynamic forces, which makes it possible to use them for mounting on board equipment in ships, rail, road transport, civil engineering plant (engines, pumps, generator sets, pipework) or fixed machines that have to be floor mounted.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	Ø K (mm)	L (mm)	Ø d (mm)	e (mm)	f (mm)	h (mm)
V1H751	92*	110	69	M12	32	47	54	27	40	90	11*	5,5	40,5	50
V1H752	126	152	96	M20	41	51	60	36	60	124	15	7	45	56

* Oblong holes with 2 mm aperture.

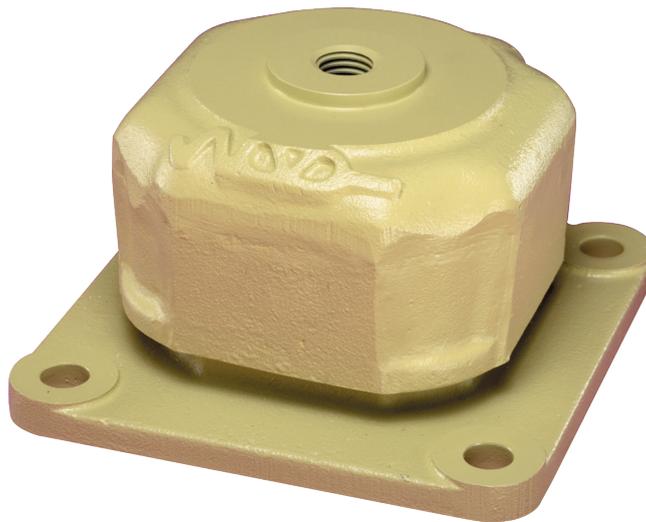
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency :
 - axial
 - radial
 } 15 to 25 Hz depending on load.
- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.4 mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Structural strength corresponding to continuous acceleration under compression of 5 g for the 751 and 10 g for the 752 with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Weight :
 - V1H751 : 0.75 kg;
 - V1H752 : 1.6 kg.

Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Maximum dynamic forces (daN)			Upper mounting screws		
		Compression	Tension	Radial	Take up length (mm)		Torque (m.N)
					mini	maxi	
V1H751-01	70 - 250	900	900	300	25	45	18
V1H751-11	70 - 250	900	900	800			40
V1H751-02	150 - 500	2 000	1 800	650			18
V1H751-12	150 - 500	2 000	1 800	1 600			40
V1H752-01	300 - 1 000	4 000	3 000	1 000	35	50	50
V1H752-11	300 - 1 000	4 000	3 000	3 000			140

V1H5023 V1H5025

Natural frequency : (1)
15 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The V1H5023 and V1H5025 mounts have cast iron upper housing and base. The base has four fixing holes.

The resilient elements are stainless steel wire mesh cushions. The cast iron parts are painted.

APPLICATIONS

Isolation of machine-tools : grinding machines, crushing machines, fly-presses, printing machines, textile machinery, etc.

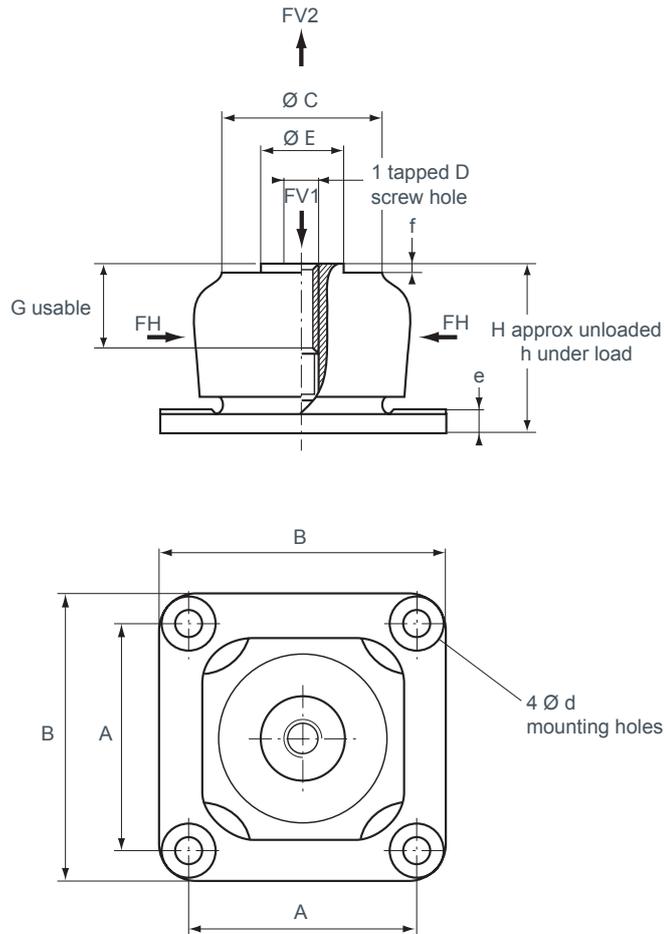
Isolation of rotating machines : engines, sets, pumps, etc. rotating over 2500 rpm.

Marine : isolation of exhaust pipes, manifold, boilers, motors, sets, pumps, etc.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS

FV1 = axial force in compression
 FV2 = axial force in traction
 FH = radial force



Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	$\varnothing C$ (mm)	D	$\varnothing E$ (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	$\varnothing d$ (mm)	e (mm)	f (mm)	h under FV1 (mm)	h under FV2 (mm)
V1H5025*	138	172	100	M20	50	50	100	15	12	5	96	104
V1H5023*	215	260	140	M33	70	60	136	23	18	7	132	140

* Load indice, see below.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.3 mm.

- Natural frequencies for this amplitude :
 - axial } 15 to 25 Hz depending on load.
 - radial }
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Structural strength : see table.
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Maximum dynamic forces (daN)			Weight (kg)
		Axial compression	Axial tension	Radial	
V1H5025-01	350 - 900	4 500	4 500	4 500	6,7
V1H5025-02	800 - 3 000	15 000	4 500	4 500	
V1H5023-01	1 000 - 2 500	12 500	12 500	12 500	24,4
V1H5023-02	2 000 - 7 000	35 000	12 500	12 500	

V1H-6000 V1H-6100

Natural frequency : (1)
12 to 18 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The V1H-6000 and V1H-6100 steel mounts have a mounting plate, a cover and a swaged steel shaft.

They are available with stainless steel or mild steel zinc plated metalwork.

The resilient parts are stainless steel wire cushions.

The steel parts are zinc plated.

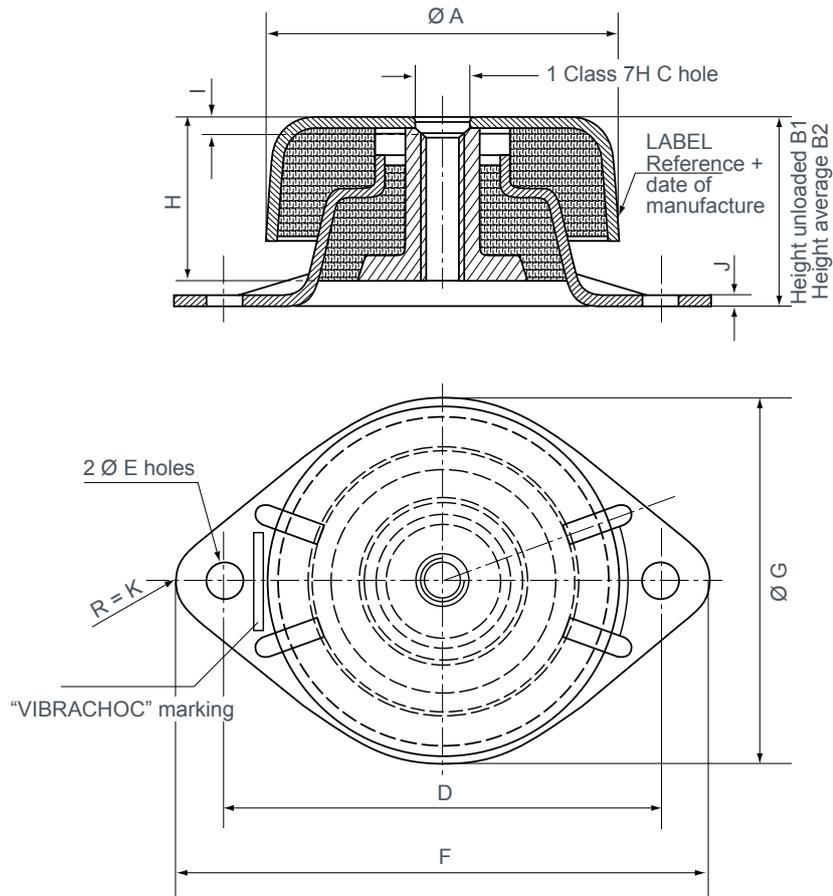
APPLICATIONS

The V1H-6000 and V1H-6100 mounts have a natural frequency of between 12 and 18 Hz and are designed for suspending rotating machines, electronic cabinets, pipes, air conditioning systems, etc. Its all metal construction means that its characteristics do not deteriorate with time and it maintains its height under load, even in the most severe ambient conditions and temperatures.

The shape of the armature and upper cushion provide high radial performance and a structural strength of 3 g, making it suitable for mounting on board equipment on military ground vehicles and ships.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS

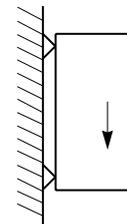


Reference	Ø A (mm)	B1 (mm)	B2 (mm)	C	D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	F (mm)	Ø G (mm)	H (mm)	I (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)
V1H-6000*	105	62	57	M12	130	11	160	110	50	5	3	15
V1H-6100*	82	56	51	M10	98	9	120	85	46	3	2	11

* load indice, see below.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency :
 - axial } 12 to 18 Hz depending on the load.
 - radial }
- Structural strength : 3 g.
- Complies with GAMT13-MIL.STD. 167-1.
- Operating temperature : - 70°C to + 300°C.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4.



Mountings with radial load
(Consult us)

Steel reference	Inox reference	Load range (daN)	Weight (kg)	Mac dynamic effort (daN)		
				Axial Compression	Axial traction	Radial
V1H-6100-21	V1H-6100-21NX	15 to 40	0,65	120	120	120
V1H-6100-01	V1H-6100-01NX	25 to 75		225	225	225
V1H-6100-02	V1H-6100-02NX	50 to 150		450	450	450
V1H-6100-03	V1H-6100-03NX	100 to 250		750	750	750
V1H-6000-21	V1H-6000-21NX	30 to 75	1,6	225	225	225
V1H-6000-01	V1H-6000-01NX	50 to 150		450	450	450
V1H-6000-02	V1H-6000-02NX	100 to 300		900	900	900
V1H-6000-03	V1H-6000-03NX	200 to 500		1500	1500	1500

V1B1114 V1B1134 V1B1115 V1B1135 V1B1116 V1B1136

Natural frequency : (1)
3 to 9 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This range of mounts has one or two steel mounting plates depending on the model, one or several high strength steel springs, 2 light alloy rings and a stainless steel wire cushion in each spring. All steel parts are painted.

APPLICATIONS

These very low frequency isolators (down to 3 Hz) can be used to mount machine rotating at speeds over 450 rpm, vibrators and impact machines, achieving an attenuation of about 95%.

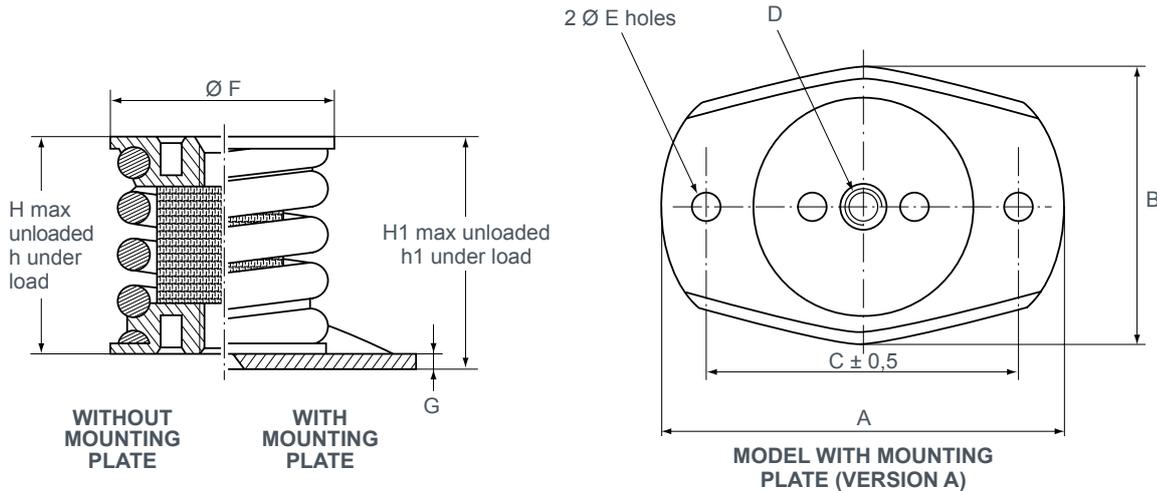
They are all metal and can be used outdoors or in the harshest conditions.

As they do not creep, their life time may be the same as that of the machine they are used to mount.

A metal cushion inside each spring increases the damping factor and limits the amplification at the natural frequency.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	D	Ø E (mm)	Ø F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	h (mm)	H1 (mm)	h1 (mm)	Tolerance / load (mm)
V1B1114	90	60	69,6	M8	7	47	2,5	59	47,5	61,5	50	±2
V1B1115	90	60	69,6	M8	7	47	2,5	59	47,5	61,5	50	±3
V1B1116	90	60	69,6	M8	7	47	2,5	88	68	90,5	70,5	±5
V1B1134	140	100	110	M12	11	78	4	88	78	92	82	±2
V1B1135	140	100	110	M12	11	78	4	88	78	92	82	±3
V1B1136	140	100	110	M12	11	78	4	142	120	146	124	±5

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

• **Vibrational and mechanical characteristics**

- Isolation of rotating machines with a minimum speed of :

Tr/mn	Series	Axial natural frequency = fz	Radial natural frequency = fr	Axial max. force	Radial max. force	Amplification factor at resonance
1 000	V1B1114 & V1B1134	7 to 9 Hz	fr = fz	4 g	1,2 g	≤ 5
650	V1B1115 & V1B1135	5 to 6 Hz	fr = fz	2 g	1,2 g	≤ 10
450	V1B1116 & V1B1136	3 to 4 Hz	fr = 0,7 fz	2 g	0,5 g	≤ 10

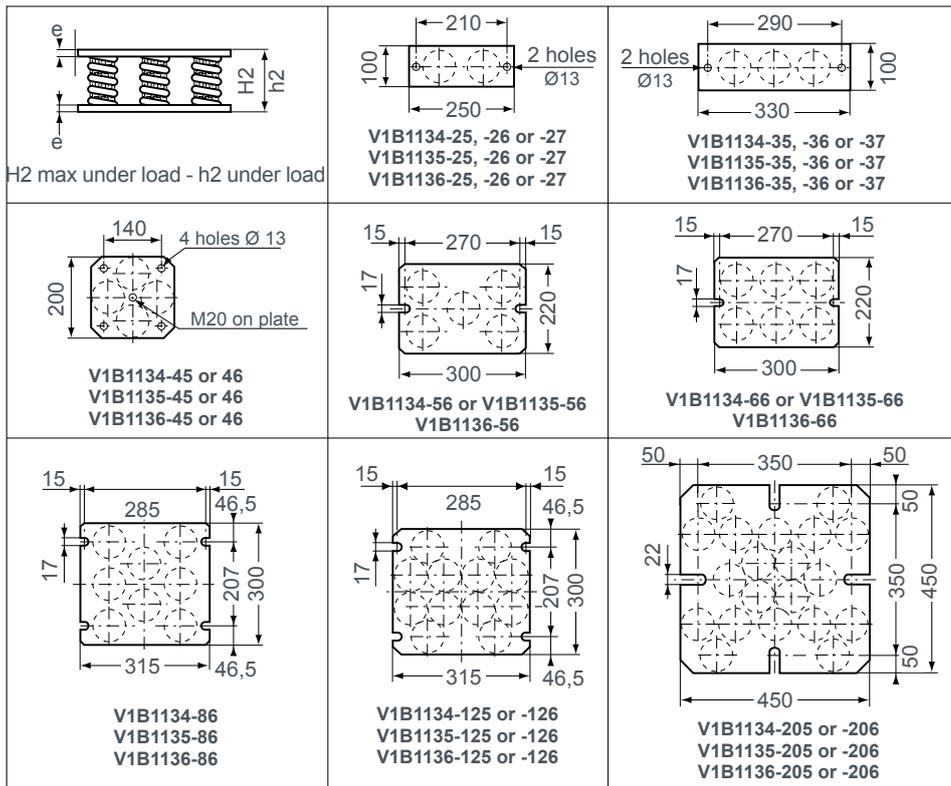
Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 1 mm.

• **Load ranges**

Part number		Static load (daN)
without mounting plate	with mounting plate	
V1B1114-01	V1B1114-01A	6 to 10,5
V1B1114-02	V1B1114-02A	7,5 to 13,5
V1B1114-03	V1B1114-03A	12 to 20
V1B1114-04	V1B1114-04A	18 to 30
V1B1114-05	V1B1114-05A	24 to 46
V1B1114-06	V1B1114-06A	40 to 75
V1B1115-01	V1B1115-01A	5 to 7
V1B1115-02	V1B1115-02A	6 to 9
V1B1115-03	V1B1115-03A	9 to 14
V1B1115-04	V1B1115-04A	14 to 20
V1B1115-05	V1B1115-05A	20 to 30
V1B1115-06	V1B1115-06A	30 to 50
V1B1116-01	V1B1116-01A	5 to 7
V1B1116-02	V1B1116-02A	6 to 9
V1B1116-03	V1B1116-03A	9 to 14
V1B1116-04	V1B1116-04A	14 to 20
V1B1116-05	V1B1116-05A	20 to 30
V1B1116-06	V1B1116-06A	30 to 50

Reference		Static load (daN)
without mounting plate	with mounting plate	
V1B1134-01	V1B1134-01A	40 to 85
V1B1134-02	V1B1134-02A	65 to 125
V1B1134-03	V1B1134-03A	110 to 190
V1B1134-04	V1B1134-04A	175 to 270
V1B1134-05	V1B1134-05A	250 to 400
V1B1134-06	V1B1134-06A	360 to 560
V1B1134-07	V1B1134-07A	540 to 730
V1B1135-01	V1B1135-01A	30 to 48
V1B1135-02	V1B1135-02A	48 to 80
V1B1135-03	V1B1135-03A	80 to 130
V1B1135-04	V1B1135-04A	130 to 200
V1B1135-05	V1B1135-05A	200 to 310
V1B1135-06	V1B1135-06A	310 to 400
V1B1135-07	V1B1135-07A	420 to 560
V1B1136-01	V1B1136-01A	75 to 105
V1B1136-02	V1B1136-02A	95 to 130
V1B1136-03	V1B1136-03A	115 to 160
V1B1136-04	V1B1136-04A	160 to 230
V1B1136-05	V1B1136-05A	220 to 310
V1B1136-06	V1B1136-06A	300 to 415
V1B1136-07	V1B1136-07A	410 to 550

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Vibrational and mechanical characteristics (see single elements)
- Load ranges

Part number	Static load (daN)	H2 unload. (mm)	h2/s under load (mm)	e (mm)	Part number	Static load (daN)	H2 unload. (mm)	h2/s under load (mm)	e (mm)
V1B1134-25	500 to 800	96	86 ±3	4	V1B1135-66	1 860 to 2 520	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-26	720 to 1 120	96	86 ±3	4	V1B1135-67	2 520 to 3 360	110	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-27	1 080 to 1 460	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-86	2 480 to 3 360	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-36	1 080 to 1 680	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-87	3 360 to 4 480	110	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-37	1 620 to 2 190	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-125	2 340 to 3 720	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-45	1 000 to 1 600	104	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-126	3 720 to 5 040	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-46	1 440 to 2 240	104	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-127	5 040 to 6 720	110	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-47	2 160 to 2 920	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1135-205	3 900 to 6 200	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-56	1 800 to 2 800	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1135-206	6 200 to 8 400	108	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-57	2 700 to 3 650	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1135-207	8 400 to 11 200	110	98 ±3	10
V1B1134-66	2 160 to 3 360	108	98 ±3	10					
V1B1134-67	3 240 to 4 380	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-25	440 to 620	148	128 ±5	4
V1B1134-86	2 880 to 4 480	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-26	600 to 830	148	128 ±5	4
V1B1134-87	4 320 to 5840	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-27	820 to 1 100	158	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-125	3 000 to 4 800	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-36	900 to 1 260	158	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-126	4 300 to 6 720	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-37	1 230 to 1 650	158	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-127	6 480 to 8 760	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-45	880 to 1 280	156	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-205	5 000 to 8 000	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-46	1 200 to 1 660	156	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-206	7 200 to 11 200	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-47	1 640 to 2 200	158	136 ±5	8
V1B1134-207	10 800 to 14 600	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-56	1 500 to 2 075	160	140 ±5	10
					V1B1136-57	2 050 to 2 750	162	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-25	390 to 620	96	86 ±3	4	V1B1136-66	1 800 to 2 490	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-26	620 to 840	96	86 ±3	4	V1B1136-67	2 460 to 3 300	162	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-27	840 to 1 120	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-86	2 400 to 3 320	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-36	930 to 1 260	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-87	3 280 to 4 400	162	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-37	1 260 to 1 680	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-125	2 640 to 3 720	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-45	780 to 1 240	104	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-126	3 600 to 4 980	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-46	1 240 to 1 680	104	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-127	4 920 to 6 600	162	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-47	1 680 to 2 240	106	94 ±3	8	V1B1136-205	4 400 to 6 200	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-56	1 550 to 2 100	108	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-206	6 000 to 8 300	160	140 ±5	10
V1B1135-57	2 100 to 2 800	110	98 ±3	10	V1B1136-207	8 200 to 11 000	162	140 ±5	10

7002

Natural frequency : (1)
• axial 7 to 10 Hz
• radial 4,5 to 6 Hz



DESCRIPTION

The 7002 damper has a satin finish treated AG3 casing and mounting plate, a stainless steel centre axis. A spring and stainless steel cushion provide the resilient elements. It has four Ø 5.2 mounting holes in the base and a tapped hole in the centre axis.

APPLICATIONS

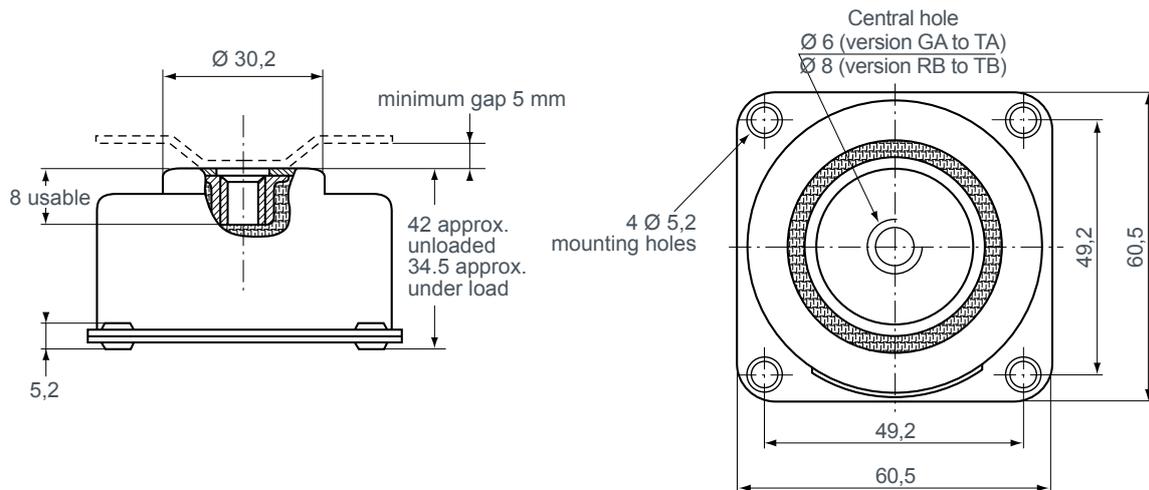
Its axial natural frequency of between 7 and 10 Hz and its integral travel limiter enable 7002 dampers to be used for mounting electronic or computer equipment, navigation equipment and on board measurement instruments.

They can also be used for static equipment for suspending control panels, etc.

Their all metal construction enable them to operate in the harshest of conditions.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency :
 - axial : 7 to 10 Hz depending on load;
 - radial : 4.5 to 6 Hz depending on load.
- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 0.75 mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 10 g with maximum load.
- Travel available under shock :
 - axial : ± 6 mm;
 - radial : ± 5 mm.
- Weight : 100 to 200 (depending on version).

Reference	Axial static load (daN)	Central hole	Max load (mm)
7002 GA	0,70 - 1,25	M6	6
7002 HA	1,15 - 2,30		
7002 JA	2,00 - 4,50		
7002 KA	2,80 - 5,60		
7002 LA	4,50 - 9,00		
7002 UA	7,00 - 14,00		
7002 MA	8,00 - 18,00		
7002 PA	16,00 - 22,00		
7002 RB	20,00 - 33,00	M8	8
7002 SB	28,00 - 45,00		
7002 TB	40,00 - 60,00		

MV70 MV71 MV72 MV73



Natural frequency : (1)
axial and radial 15 to 25 Hz

DESCRIPTION

All metal mount design to carry load in compression or tension and which includes an internal limit stop.

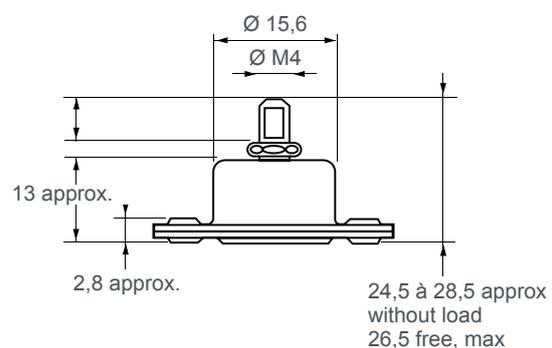
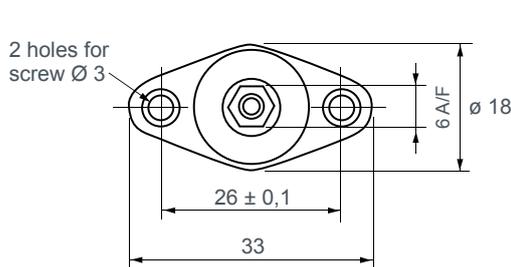
APPLICATIONS

Protection of components, assemblies and electronic equipment mounted in aircraft, road vehicles and trains including navigation equipment, control consoles, measuring instruments.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Max permitted excitation at natural frequency :
MV70 : $\pm 0,3$ mm.
MV71 : $\pm 0,4$ mm.
MV72 : $\pm 0,45$ mm.
MV73 : $\pm 0,45$ mm.
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 4 .
- Operating temperature : $- 70$ °C to $+ 300$ °C.
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 10g with maximum load
- Internal snubber design for equivalent performance during continuous acceleration at maximum load.

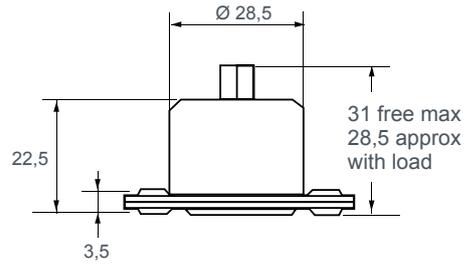
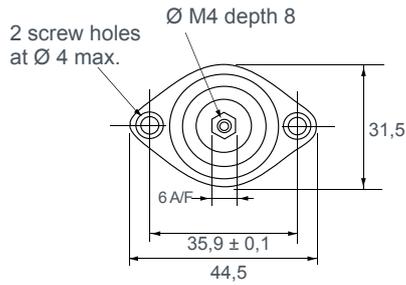
MV70



Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Natural frequency
MV70-01	0,05 - 0,20	20 to 25 Hz
MV70-02	0,15 - 0,35	
MV70-03	0,30 - 0,65	
MV70-04	0,50 - 0,85	
MV70-05	0,75 - 1,00	

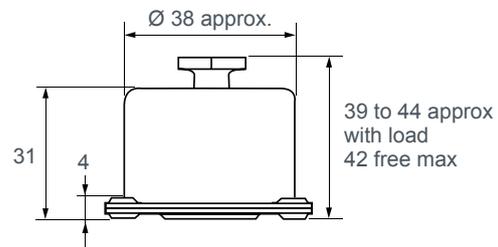
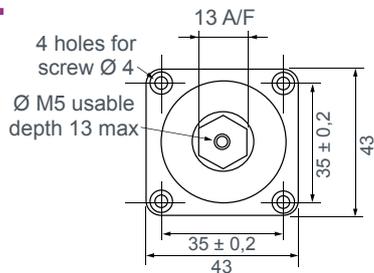
(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

MV71



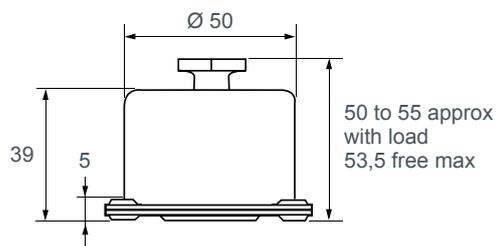
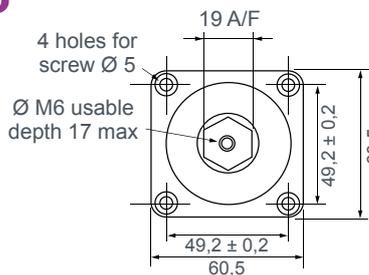
Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Natural frequency
MV71-01	0,18 - 0,50	15 to 20 Hz
MV71-02	0,30 - 0,70	
MV71-03	0,45 - 0,90	
MV71-04	0,65 - 1,30	
MV71-05	0,90 - 1,80	
MV71-06	1,35 - 2,40	
MV71-07	1,80 - 3,00	

MV72



Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Natural frequency
MV72-P03	0,30 - 0,55	15 to 20 Hz
MV72-P04	0,50 - 0,90	
MV72-P05	0,75 - 1,40	
MV72-P06	1,20 - 2,10	
MV72-P07	1,90 - 3,40	
MV72-P08	3,00 - 5,90	
MV72-P09	4,20 - 8,20	
MV72-P10	5,90 - 11,50	

MV73



Reference	Static axial load (daN)	Natural frequency
MV73-P02	2,50 - 5,20	15 to 20 Hz
MV73-P03	3,50 - 8,00	
MV73-P04	4,50 - 10,00	
MV73-P05	5,50 - 12,00	
MV73-P06	7,00 - 14,00	
MV73-P07	9,00 - 16,00	
MV73-P08	10,50 - 19,00	
MV73-P09	12,00 - 22,00	
MV73-P10	15,00 - 27,00	

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

VE101 VE111 VE112 VE113

Natural frequency : (1)
3,5 to 6 Hz

See also
PAULSTRA
elastomer range :
Traxiflex



DESCRIPTION

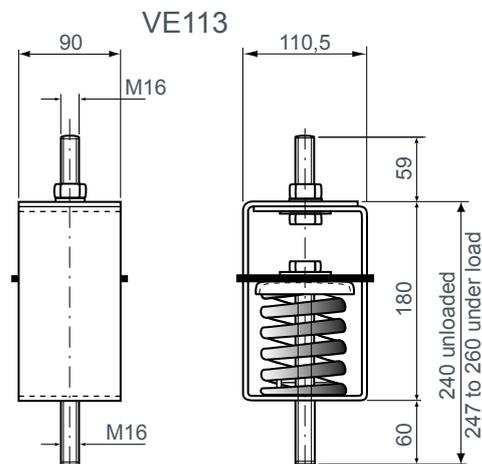
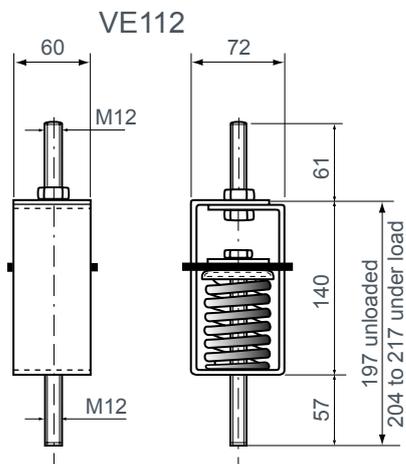
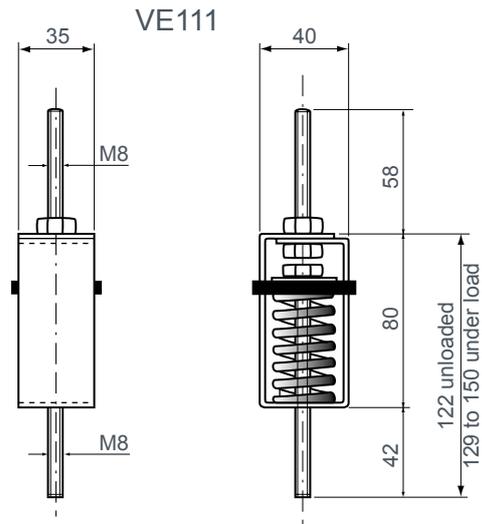
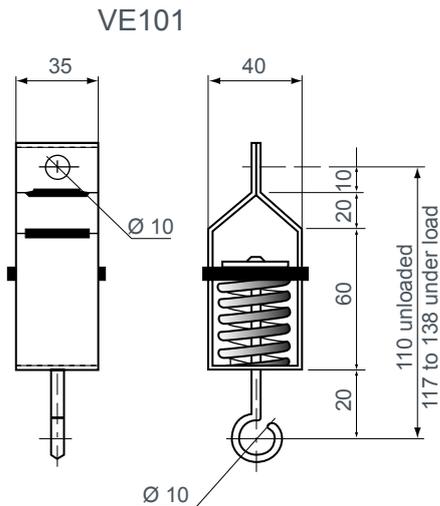
VE isolators have a cylindrical stainless steel spring, a galvanised body, an elastomer noise reduction guide and steel rings or studs depending on the model. The VE112 series has a steel cushion inside the spring.

APPLICATIONS

These isolators with a natural frequency of between 3.5 and 6 Hz are specially designed for suspending false ceilings, air conditioning equipment and pipework and significantly reduces noise in buildings.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

DIMENSIONS



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Load range (daN)
VE101 - 01	1 à 5
VE101 - 02	4 à 13
VE101 - 03	7 à 20
VE101 - 04	12 à 33
VE101 - 05	19 à 43

Reference	Load range (daN)
VE111 - 01	1 à 5
VE111 - 02	4 à 13
VE111 - 03	7 à 20
VE111 - 04	12 à 33
VE111 - 05	19 à 43

Reference	Load range (daN)
VE112 - 01	25 à 70
VE112 - 02	45 à 130
VE112 - 03	85 à 230

Reference	Load range (daN)
VE113	150 à 420

Vibration characteristics

- Natural frequency: 3.5 to 6 Hz.

VIBCABLE

Natural frequency : (1)
5 to 25 Hz



DESCRIPTION

This range of mounts has a stainless steel cable wound between light alloy bars. The 8010 to 8060 versions are assembled using stainless steel clips and the 8080 to 8140 models have galvanised steel screws.

There are two or four mounting holes, per bar, smooth, counter sunk or tapped.

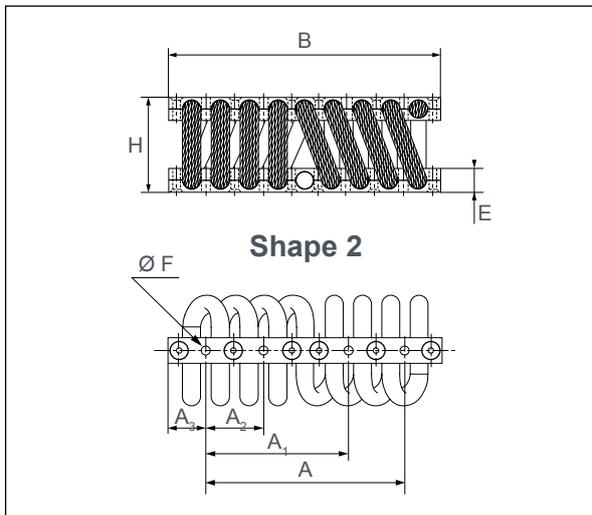
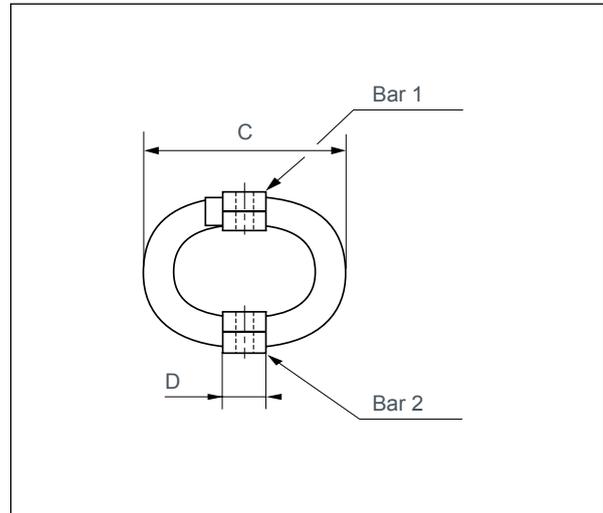
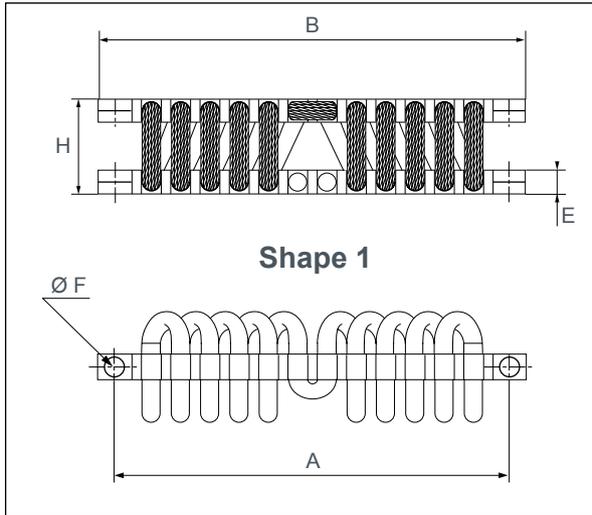
APPLICATIONS

With a natural frequency between 5 and 25 Hz, damping up to 40% and high deflection in all directions, these dampers can absorb accelerations to equipment subjected to shock or drop.

Protection of equipment in containers, protection of racks and any fragile on board equipment.

(1) Natural frequencies with max/min loads, see : OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS.

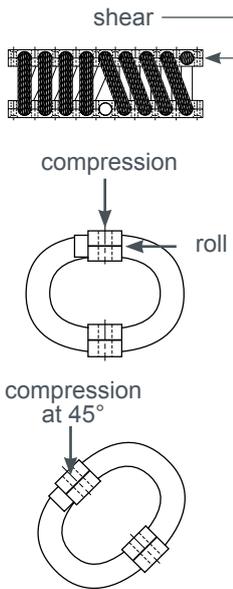
DIMENSIONS



Reference	Shape	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm) depending on version		D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm) (2 fixing holes)		H (mm) depending on version					
				min.	max.			tapped	threaded	01	02	03	04	05	06
V3CA8010-01 à -06	1	68	82	25	38	10	5	4,8	M4	18	26	20	28	30	33
V3CA8020-01 à -06	1	100	112	29	43	12,5	6	5,8	M5	21	31	35	25	28	38
V3CA8030-01 à -06	1	114	127	37	49	14	8	6,5	M6	28	30	33	36	38	41
V3CA8040-01 à -06	1	114	127	37	44	14	8	6,5	M6	28	33	38	-	-	-
V3CA8060-01 à -06	1	114	127	37	95	14	10	6,5	M6	38	43	87	43	31	34
V3CA8080-01 à -06	2	131	146	57	102	16	13	6,5	M6	48	54	60	64	80	90

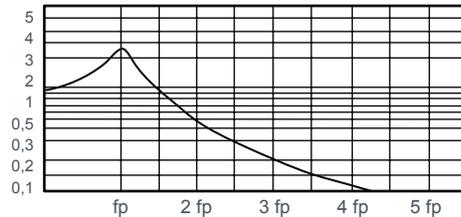
Reference	Shape	A (mm)	A1 (mm)	A2 (mm)	A3 (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm) depending on version		D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm) (4 fixing holes)		H (mm) depending on version					
							min.	max.			tapped	threaded	01	02	03	04	05	06
V3CA8090-01 à -06	2	155,75	111,25	44,5	30	215,75	80	135	25	16	9	M8	70	74	89	110	68	77
V3CA8100-01 à -06	2	155,75	111,25	44,5	30	215,75	92	150	25	20	9	M8	75	89	95	110	83	108
V3CA8110-01 à -06	2	191	136,5	54,5	38,1	267	102	170	25	25	11	M10	90	95	100	100	110	150
V3CA8120-01 à -04	2	266,5	190,5	76	50,5	370	145	195	40	40	13	M12	135	105	160	160	-	-
V3CA8140-01 à -02	2	378	270	108	70,8	520	224	248	50	50	20	M18	180	218	-	-	-	-

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



Reference	Static load range (daN)																	
	Compression						Compression at 45°						Roll/Shear					
Version	01	02	03	04	05	06	01	02	03	04	05	06	01	02	03	04	05	06
V3CA8010	7	3	5	5	4	4	6	3	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	2
V3CA8020	11	20	19	15	17	26	8	14	14	11	13	19	6	10	10	7	9	13
V3CA8030	17	18	17	13	11	10	13	13	13	10	8	8	9	9	9	7	6	5
V3CA8040	86	62	40	-	-	-	66	48	31	-	-	-	42	31	20	-	-	-
V3CA8060	63	58	19	53	82	100	46	44	15	40	62	75	32	29	10	27	41	50
V3CA8080	88	62	51	47	25	26	66	47	39	36	19	19	44	31	26	24	13	13
V3CA8090	194	162	120	82	188	134	147	122	91	62	142	101	97	81	60	41	94	67
V3CA8100	439	414	481	215	442	290	330	312	363	162	332	218	220	207	240	108	221	145
V3CA8110	848	682	712	529	486	315	639	532	556	406	366	246	424	342	357	265	243	157
V3CA8120	1 658	1 396	878	651	-	-	1 272	1 055	664	492	-	-	331	698	441	320	-	-
V3CA8140	2 229	2 031	-	-	-	-	1 687	1 527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- **Operating temperature**
- 180 °C to + 300 °C.
- **Electrical resistance**
with conducting coating < 210° Ω.
- **Environment**
The material used are unaffected by harsh environments.
- **Vibration transmission coefficient curves**
For perfectly free system.



The bars can be supplied with smooth, threaded or countersunk holes. Several combinations are possible :

		Bar 1		
		Smooth holes : L	Threaded holes : N	Countersunk holes : F
Bar 2	Smooth holes : L	LL	NL	FL
	Threaded holes : N	LN	NN	FN
	Countersunk holes : F	LF	NF	FF

- **Codification example : V3CA8010-01 LL**

OTHER METAL SUSPENSIONS MV801 MV803



DESCRIPTION

MV801 and MV803 has a stainless steel wire mesh cushion and spring attached to aluminum alloy upper and lower cup with threaded centre holes.

APPLICATIONS

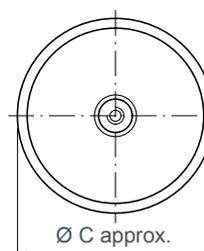
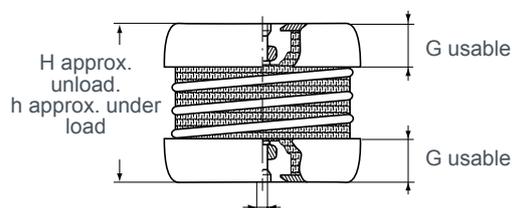
Isolation of low speed stationary rotating machines (fans, electric motors, pumps ...) sensitive equipments (measuring instruments, laboratory equipment ...).

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Axial static load (daN)
MV801-1CC	0,15 - 0,20
MV801-2CC	0,20 - 0,25
MV801-3CC	0,25 - 0,30
MV801-4CC	0,30 - 0,40
MV801-5CC	0,40 - 0,50
MV801-6CC	0,50 - 0,65
MV801-7CC	0,60 - 0,80
MV801-8CC	0,75 - 1,00
MV801-9CC	0,95 - 1,20
MV801-10CC	1,20 - 1,65
MV801-11CC	1,50 - 2,00
MV801-12CC	1,80 - 2,50
MV801-13CC	2,40 - 3,20
MV803-1CC	1,20 - 1,65
MV803-2CC	1,50 - 2,00
MV803-3CC	1,80 - 2,50
MV803-4CC	2,40 - 3,20
MV803-5CC	3,00 - 4,00
MV803-6CC	3,70 - 5,00
MV803-7CC	4,80 - 6,50
MV803-8CC	6,00 - 8,00
MV803-9CC	7,50 - 10,00
MV803-10CC	9,50 - 13,00
MV803-11CC	12,00 - 16,50
MV803-12CC	15,00 - 20,00
MV803-13CC	18,00 - 25,00

Reference	H (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	G (mm)	h (mm)
MV801	42	26	M4	6	25
MV803	55	40,2	M5	8	34

- Natural frequencies :
 - axial } 5 to 10 Hz. depending on load.
 - radial }
- Amplification factor at resonance <5.
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 2 g with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : - 70°C to + 300°C.
- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension :
 - MV801 : ± 0.7 mm.
 - MV803 : ± 1 mm.



V1N303 V1N304 V1N305 V1N306 V1N308



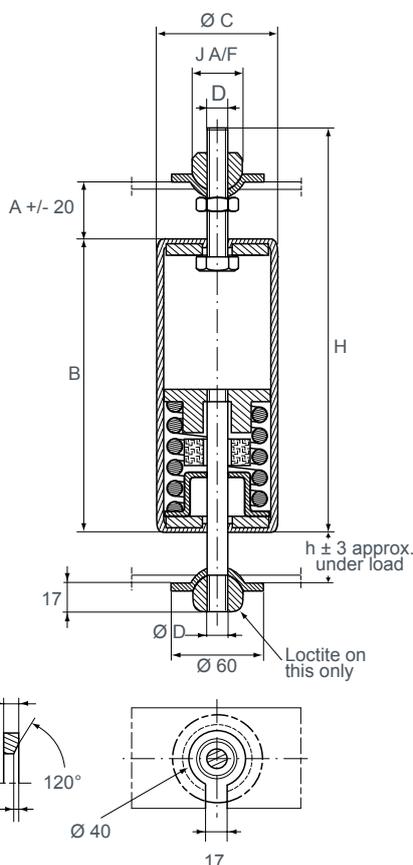
DESCRIPTION

A single acting telescopic anti-vibration manufactured with a helicoil spring and stainless steel woven cushion.
Protection, paint.

APPLICATIONS

Isolation of exhaust sticking and pipework.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 1 mm.
- Natural frequency for this amplitude :
- axial : 3.5 to 5 Hz depending on load.
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 3 g with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 150^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Displacement in all directions : ± 40 mm.
- Adjustment between attachment points : ± 20 mm.

Reference	Static load in traction (daN)	Ø of pipes 3 m long (for information only)
V1N303	45 - 85	150 - 300
V1N304	75 - 140	300 - 500
V1N305	120 - 230	500 - 800
V1N306	200 - 380	800 - 1 000
V1N308	270 - 500	1 000 - 1 200

Reference	A (mm)	B (mm)	Ø C (mm)	D	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	h (mm)
V1N303	40	135	63	M12	210	30	6	35
V1N304	40	155	63	M12	230	30	6	35
V1N305	45	175	82	M16	257	30	8	40
V1N306	45	200	82	M16	282	30	8	40
V1N308	45	220	82	M16	302	30	8	40

V1209



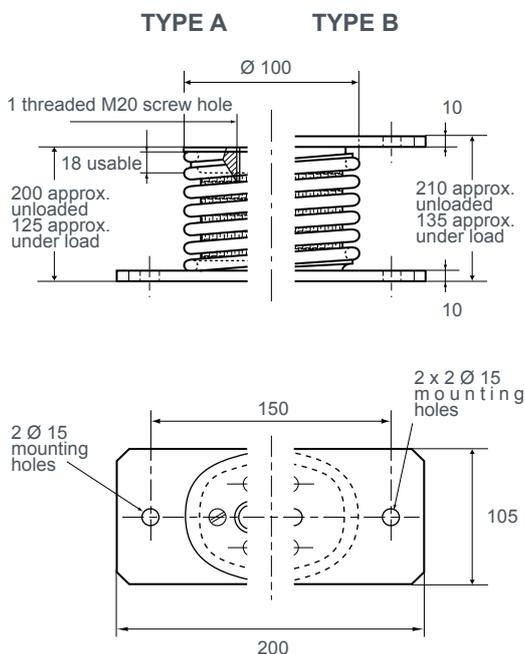
DESCRIPTION

Part of a series of very low frequency isolators working in compression only, giving very efficient isolation for rotating machines running at 250 rpm and above.

APPLICATIONS

Rotating machinery, hoppers and sensitive equipment with or without the use of inertia blocks.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 3 mm.
- Natural frequencies for this amplitude :
 - axial : 1,8 to 2,2 Hz depending on load
 - radial : 3 to 3,5 Hz depending on load
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 5 .
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 2 g with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.

With lower mounting plate	With lower and upper mounting plate	Static axial load (daN)
V1209-01A	V1209-01B	60 - 95
V1209-03A	V1209-03B	95 - 150
V1209-05A	V1209-05B	150 - 230
V1209-07A	V1209-07B	210 - 330
V1209-09A	V1209-09B	300 - 460

V1210



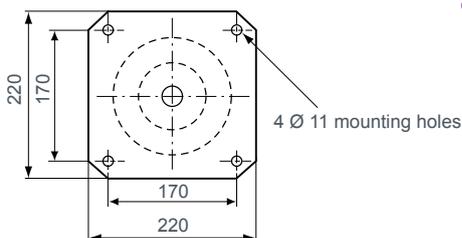
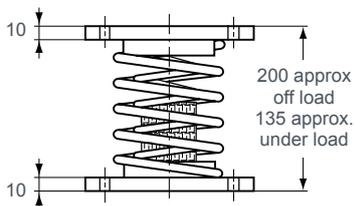
DESCRIPTION

Part of a series of very low frequency isolators working in compression only, giving very efficient isolation for rotating machines running at 250 rpm and above.

APPLICATIONS

Rotating machinery, hoppers and sensitive equipment with or without the use of inertia blocks.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS



- Maximum permitted excitation at natural frequency of suspension : ± 3 mm.
- Natural frequency for this amplitude :
 - axial : 1,8 to 2,2 Hz depending on load
 - radial : 3 to 3,5 Hz depending on load
- Amplification factor at resonance : < 5 .
- Structural strength corresponds to continuous acceleration of 2 g with maximum load.
- Operating temperature : $- 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+ 300^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Reference	Static axial load (daN)
V1210-51	460 - 740
V1210-52	550 - 870
V1210-53	700 - 1 100
V1210-54	1 000 - 1 600
V1210-55	1 300 - 1 960

V1B-5984-01

V1B-5984-11



DESCRIPTION

The assembly comprises :

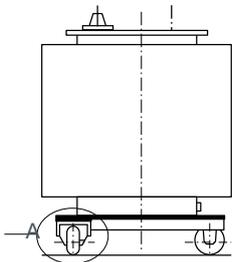
- two metal cushions.
- a nut.
- two Belleville washers.
- a threaded centre axis.
- two flat washers.

APPLICATIONS

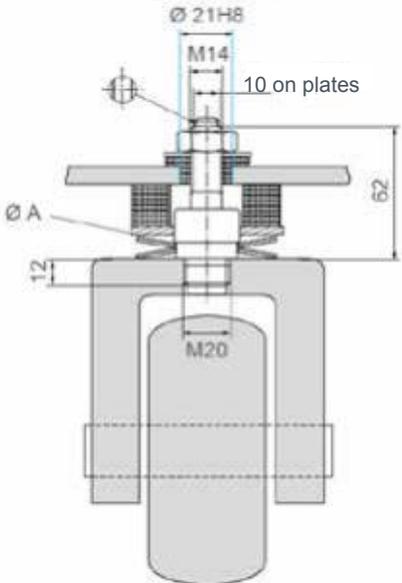
Mountings for transformers with a locking system for use in transit.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- Natural frequency :
 - axial
 - radial } 10 to 15 Hz depending on load.
- Attenuation 100 Hz > 90%.
- Good resistance to oil.
- Electrically conductive.



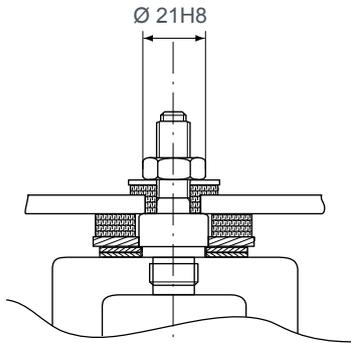
ENLARGEMENT POINT A



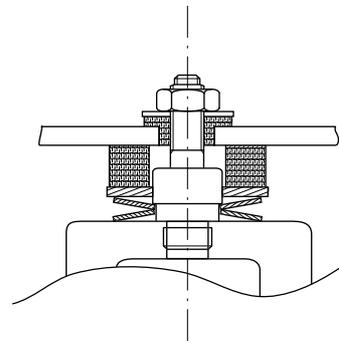
Not supplied

Reference	Static load (daN)	Locking torque (N.m) (for use when transformer in transit)	Ø A (mm)
V1B-5984-01	930	90	65
V1B-5984-11	1 800	100	75

Torque when transformer in use for both types = 70 N.m.



Locked position during transit



Unlock position transformer in use

VIBRAFLOT® 357-961



DESCRIPTION

VIBRAFLOT® is an antivibration system consisting of the following elements :

- metallic box containing a low frequency spring;
- elastomer sheet to isolate high frequencies;
- system to fift the floating floor and set its height.

APPLICATIONS

Typical applications for floating floor in buildings :

- Theatres
- Ground floor shops
- Concert theatres
- Hospital
- Laboratories
- Sports & dance halls
- Cinemas
- Thalasso, Spas
- Discotechs
- Technical areas
- Hotels
- Auditoriums, Conference halls
- Recording studios
- Railway lines
- Luxury appartments
- Alleys

ADVANTAGES

Low natural frequency.

- High level of vibration attenuation.
- Improved stability of the suspension and reduced vibration amplitude.
- Improved operational life for suspended machinery.
- Integrated system controlling the height of the floor.
- Mounts are accessible if modifications are required.

FUNCTION

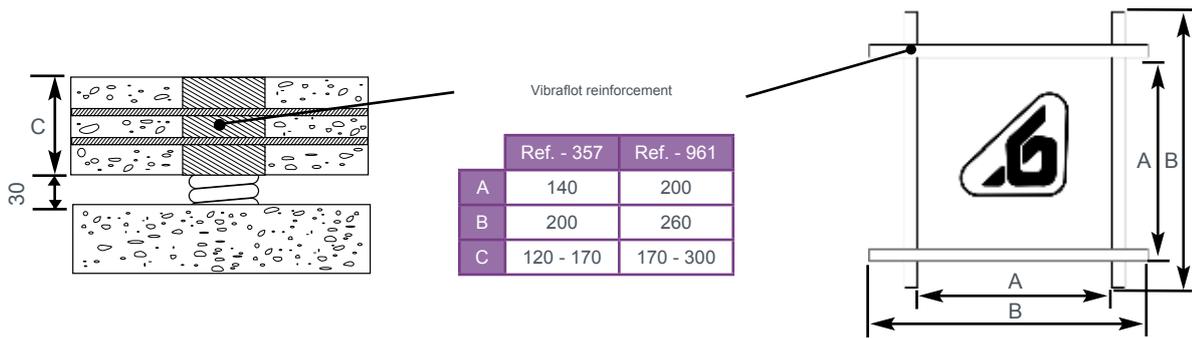
Low natural frequency.

- High level of vibration attenuation.
- Improved stability of the suspension and reduced vibration amplitude.
- Improved operational life for suspended machinery.
- Integrated system controlling the height of the floor.
- Mounts are accessible if modifications are required.

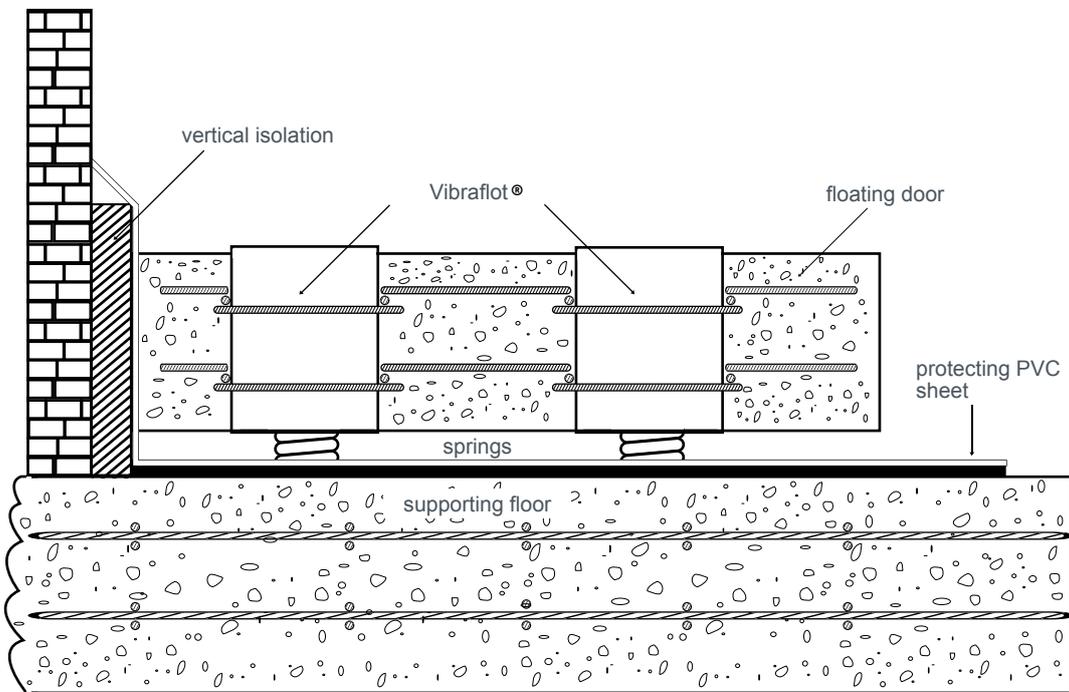
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Static load	From 300 daN to 2.000 daN by box
Natural frequency	3 to 6 Hz
Elastic limit	2 - 4 g in vertical 1,2 g in horizontal
Concrete thickness	From 120 to 300 mm

DIMENSIONS



TYPICAL MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT





We make it *possible*

FLEXIBLE BUSHES

FLEXIBLE BUSHES

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>
1 - GENERAL	
1.1 The operation of a flexible bush	272
1.2 Static characteristics	273
1.3 Dynamic characteristics	275
2 - PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FLEXIBLE BUSHES	
2.1 Simple bushes	276
2.2 Flanged bushes	277
2.3 Laminated bushes	277
2.4 Void bushes	277
2.5 Pivot bushes	277
2.6 Spherical bushes	278
2.7 Other bushes	278
3 - OUTER SLEEVE AND CENTRE AXIS	
3.1 Materials used	279
3.2 Protection during storage	279
3.3 Length tolerances	279
3.4 Diameter tolerances	279
4 - THE SELECTION OF A FLEXIBLE BUSH	280
5 - AN EXAMPLE OF A SELECTION	280
6 - CATALOGUE OF FLEXIBLE BUSHES	281

See current price list for availability of items.

We reserve the right to modify the design and manufacture of the products and materials described in this catalogue.

The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.

1 - GENERAL

1.1 - The operation of a flexible bush

A flexible bush has an elastomeric element enclosed between an outer sleeve and a centre axis intended to replace a greased bush.

The improvements achieved in industry due to the use of elastic bushes have been justly compared to the progress achieved in the past by the use of ball joints. In fact, the improvements achieved by the latter by reducing friction and play considerably and reducing wear and noise, have been taken even further by elastomeric rubber bushes which eliminate play completely and isolate high frequency vibrations.



1.2 - Static characteristics

1.2.1 - Radial characteristics

The application of a radial force F_R causes an elastic eccentricity X by compression of the elastomer on one side and stretching of the other side.

The bush is characterised by the permissible radial static force and by the corresponding eccentricity.

In practice, the permissible radial static forces are estimated by taking the stress rate on the surface area S of the rectangle which represents the projection of part of the elastomer which is in contact with the internal tube.

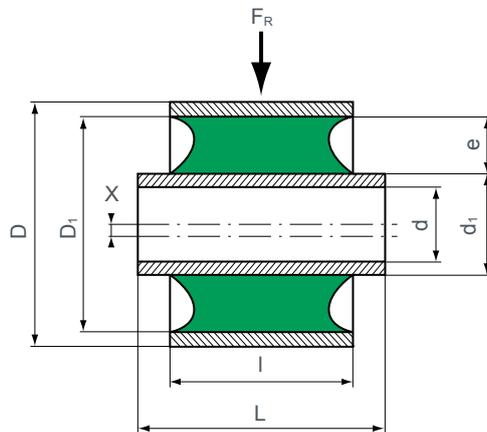
$$\text{Stress rate} = t = \frac{F_R}{S} = \frac{F_R}{d_1 \times l}$$

F_R in N
 d_1 and l in m
 t in N/m^2

The permissible stress is a function $\frac{l}{D}$ of the bush and of the specific properties of the elastomer.

It is clear that the permissible deformation for a given radial force will be linked in practice to the thickness of the elastomer.

$$e = \frac{D_1 - d_1}{2}$$



1.2.2 - Torsional characteristics

The application of a torque to the centre axis of revolution of a bush causes an angular displacement. This displacement produces a torsional reaction expressed in N.m.

The bush is characterised by its maximum torsion angle α and by the corresponding compensating torque.

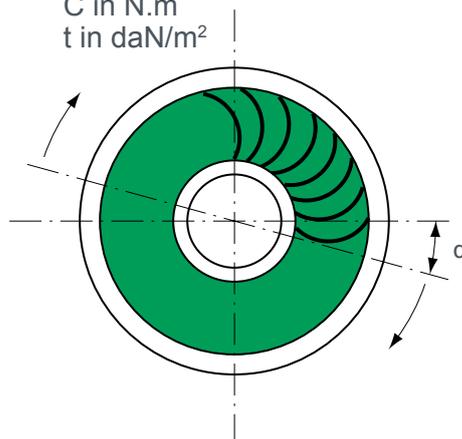
In practice, the permissible torsion angles are of the order of 20° to 30° . The maximum permissible static torque can be calculated on the basis of the stress rate at the point of contact between the internal tube and the elastomer.

$$C = t \times \pi \frac{d_1^2 l}{2}$$

ou

$$C = \pi \frac{F_R d_1}{2}$$

d_1 and l in m
 C in N.m
 t in daN/m^2



1.2.3 - Axial characteristics

When the external tube is fixed, the application of an axial force F_a on the internal tube will cause an elastic displacement “ y ” parallel to the axis of the bush, by shearing of the elastomer. The bush is characterised by the permissible axial load and by the corresponding elastic displacement.

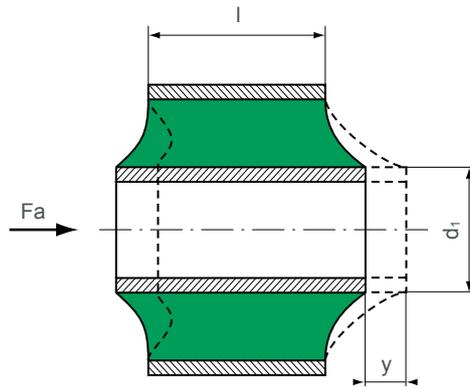
In practice, the permissible static axial loads are estimated by taking the stress rate at the internal tube.

$F_a = \pi \times d_1 \times l \times t$ where d_1 and l are in cm and F_a in daN and t is in daN/cm²

The permissible static deflection is a function of the radial thickness of the elastomer.

$$y = k \cdot \frac{D_1 - d_1}{2}$$

The axial breaking load of a bonded part is of the order of 10 times the permissible static load.



Note :

A Prestressed bush which is not fully bonded must not be subjected to a static axial load.

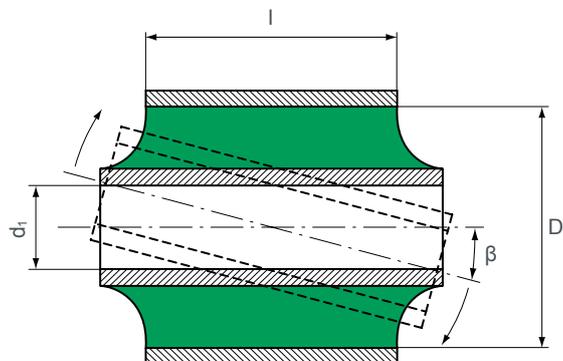
1.2.4 - Conical characteristics

The application of a torque whose axis is perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the bush will cause an angular deformation β .

This deformation will in turn produce a compensating elastic torque expressed in N.m.

The bush is characterised by the permissible conical angle and by the corresponding compensating torque.

In practice, the permissible conical angles are of the order of a few degrees. They vary greatly with the slenderness ratio $\frac{l}{D}$ of the part.

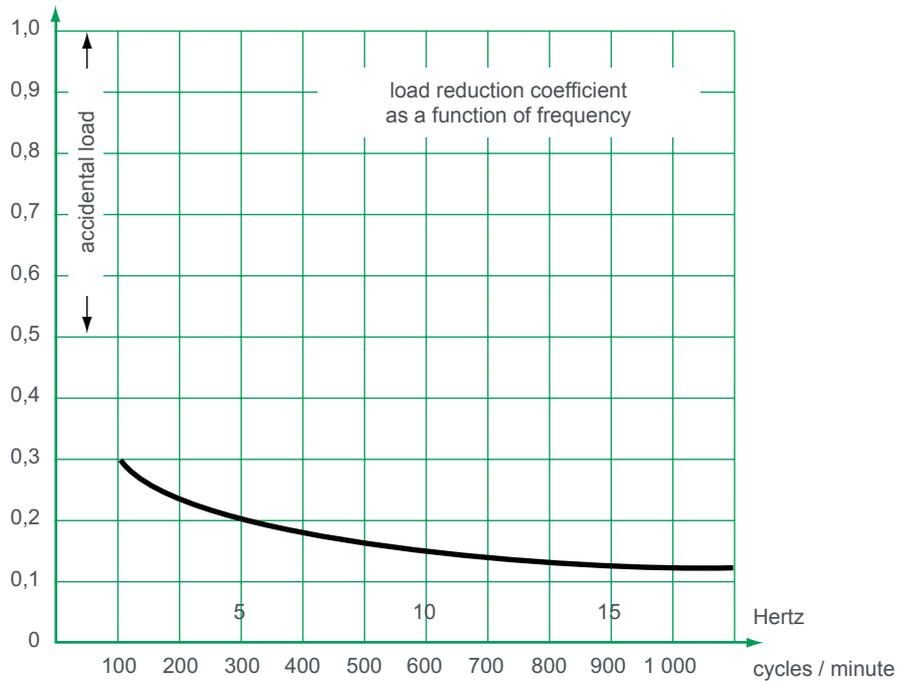


1.3 - DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.3.1 - Dynamic loads

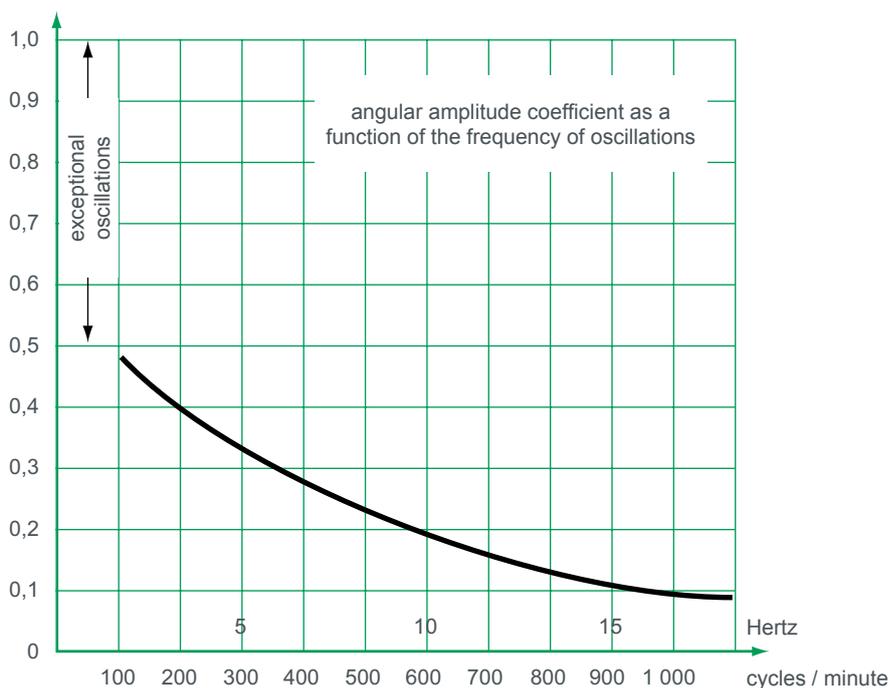
For dynamic loads, the following corrections must be added to the static loads provided in the catalogue :

- for infrequent forces of very short duration (shocks), the loads can be doubled;
- in the case of continuing periodic forces, the loads must be multiplied by a reduction coefficient λ which is a function of the frequency of the forces.



1.3.2 - Torsional amplitudes

The torsion amplitudes provided in the catalogue must be multiplied by a reduction coefficient μ which is a function of the frequency of the oscillations.



2 - PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FLEXIBLE BUSHES

2.1 - Simple bushes

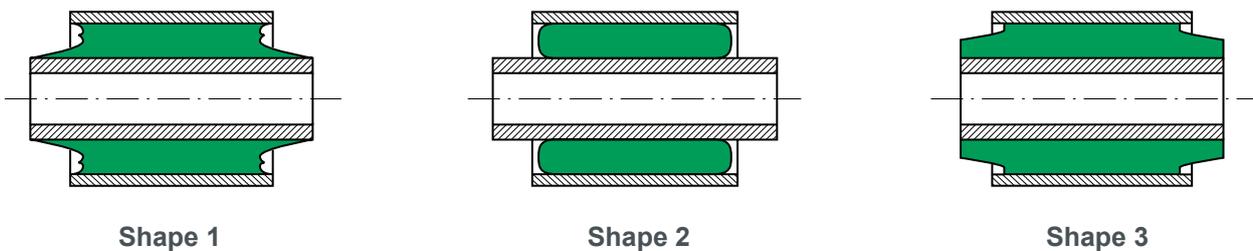
FLEXIBLOC (fig. 1) - FULLY BONDED

This is a bush made up of 2 concentric tubes between which of elastomer is bonded. Under the effect of external forces or torques, the relative movement of the tubes will cause an elastic deformation of the elastomer. By consulting the service conditions, a bush should be chosen which will remain within its elastic operational limits.

SILENTBLOC (fig. 2) - PRESTRESSED

This is a bush made up of 2 concentric tubes between which a ring of “adhérite®” elastomer is inserted by force. Under the effect of external forces or torques, the relative movement of the tubes will cause an elastic deformation of the elastomer. Above a certain value the adhereite will slide in the tubes.

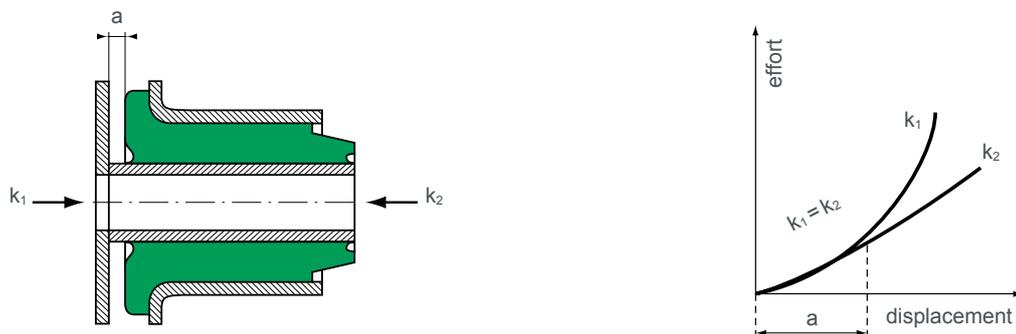
These simple bushes are considered to have lateral stops (shape. 3) when the elastomer protrudes from the external tube in the form of a support surface with various profiles.



The lateral stop only comes into operation when the bush is forced off centre by a radial load. This causes the stop to protrude, thus ensuring an “anti-noise” role at the limit of axial movement.

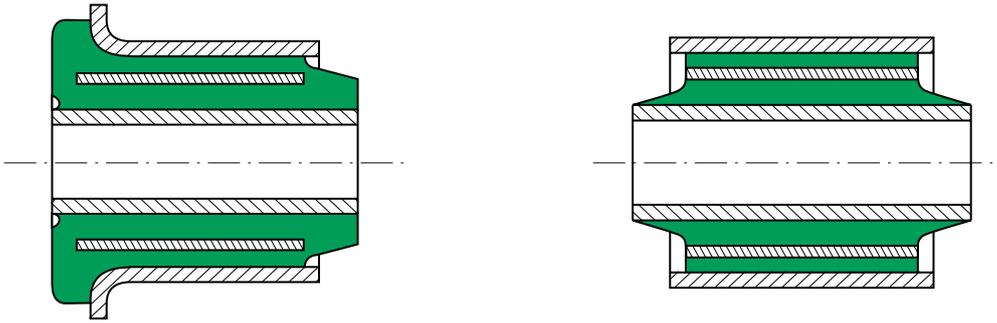
2.2 - Flanged bushes

In this type of bush, one of the tubes is flanged.



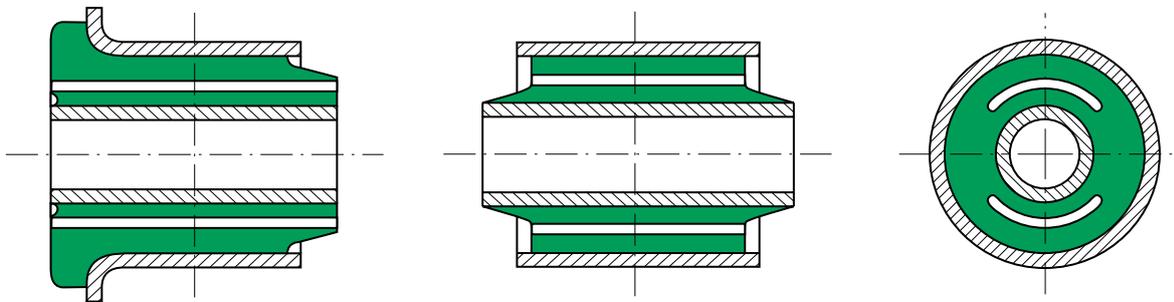
The rigidity k_1 is equal to k_2 if the travel is less than “a”, and it becomes greater than k_2 when the travel is greater than “a”.

2.3 - Laminated bushes



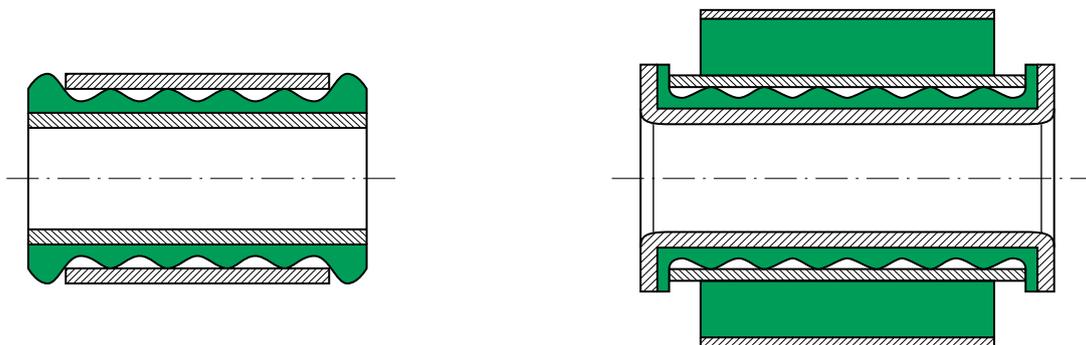
This type of bush has a thin metallic tube between the internal tube and the external tube. The object is to have a higher stiffness radially while keeping practically the same stiffness in torsion. The lamination of a bush also helps to decrease the work rate of the elastomer under high radial loads.

2.4 - Void bushes



A void bush is designed to have radial stiffness which are very different at 90° to each other. The difference in rigidity is governed by the size of the voids, which may or may not run the whole length of the bush.

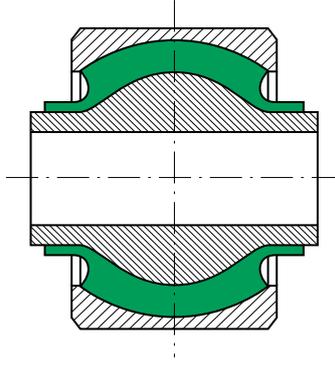
2.5 - Pivot bushes



FLUIDBLOC :

This type of bush is intended to offer minimum resistance to torsion. The elastomer is bonded to only one of the armatures, and a suitable permanent lubricant ensures the lubrication between the elastomer and the second armature ensures a very low torsional resistance. Seals are provided at each end to prevent the lubricant from coming out and stop impurities from getting in. Resistance to axial force is provided by a flange in the elastomer which bears against the side of the outer sleeve, the force being transmitted by a lateral washer.

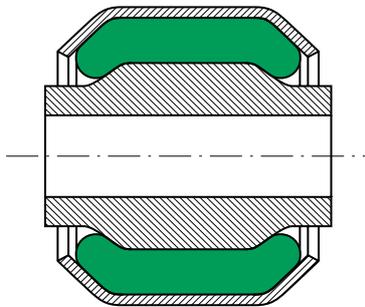
2.6 - Spherical bushes



SPHERIFLEX :

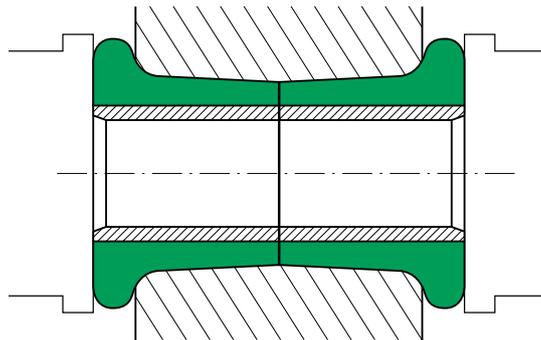
In this bush, the outer sleeve and centre axis are spherical, which enables the bush to resist relatively high radial and axial loads and to obtain a circular rigidity which is independent of the axis of rotation.

2.7 - Other bushes



“SILENTBLOC®” with turned down sides :

For the same dimensions, this type of bush provides a radial load capacity which is superior to that of the classic “silentbloc®”. In addition, versions of relatively short length permit conical movement more easily (reduced torque and increased angle).



CONICAL BUSH :

This takes the form of a rubber sleeve whose external surface is a truncated, and which surrounds a cylindrical internal part to which it adheres strongly by high radial expansion. Assembly in pair, in a housing made up of two truncated cones placed small end to small end. By axial pressure, a high compression is created which ensures the external adherence of the rubber and causes lateral cushions to form at each end of the housing. These cushions ensure resistance to axial forces.

3 - OUTER SLEEVE AND CENTRE AXIS

3.1 - Materials used

In general, the outer sleeve and centre axis of flexible bushes are made of :

- Mild steel or polyamide for the external outer sleeve.
- Medium carbon steel for the centre axis.

The reason for the difference has to do with the method of fixation onto the internal armature, which is usually done by forcing from one end. The armature must therefore be both strong and not too thin, to avoid buckling.

3.2 - Protection during storage

To avoid corrosion of the steel parts, the parts are protected by a layer of phosphate which gives them a grey appearance, the whole being protected by a layer of oil.

To ease removal of fixing bolts, the internal tubes are also protected on the interior by a layer of phosphate. This protection is good for storage, but it does not constitute a “tropicalised” protection, nor is it intended to resist saline mist.

3.3 - Length tolerances

- Length L (internal tube) : $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$
- Length l (external tube) : JS 15, according to NF E02 100-1 and NF E02 100-2

- Longitudinal overhang : $\frac{L - l}{2} \pm 0,4 \text{ mm}$

3.4 - Diameter tolerances

On the internal diameter d : H10

d (mm)	3 to 6	6 to 10	10 to 18	18 to 30	30 to 50
H10	+ 0,048 + 0	+ 0,058 + 0	+ 0,070 + 0	+ 0,084 + 0	+ 0,1 + 0

On the external diameter D :

D ≤ 25 (mm)	25 < D ≤ 40 (mm)	D > 40 (mm)
+ 0,05 + 0	+ 0,1 + 0	+ 0,15 + 0

Recommended tolerance for fitting into a bored hole : boring D : N9 :

D (mm)	10 to 18	18 to 30	30 to 50	50 to 80	80 to 120
N9	- 0 - 0,043	- 0 - 0,052	- 0 - 0,062	- 0 - 0,074	- 0 - 0,087

4 - THE SELECTION OF A FLEXIBLE BUSH

In order to specify a bush correctly for a given application, the following criteria must be determined :

Basic data

For each of the 4 characteristics of the part (axial, radial, torsion or conical), the following values must be taken into account :

- the maximum static values (of force and/or of deflection) to which the part is subjected;
- the maximum dynamic values and their frequencies.

Fundamental parameters

Depending on the application, determine from the basic data the major fundamental parameter(s) which govern the choice of the bush to be used.

Dimensions

The fundamental parameters enable you to consult the catalogue for the range of dimensions of various bushes.

Stiffness

The final selection of the bush will depend on the required stiffness for the application. In particular, length, diameter and the thickness of the elastomer required for the desired bush will be determined.

Environmental conditions

Most of our standard bushes are in natural rubber. This has been chosen because of its good dynamic qualities.

In normal conditions of use, the types of rubber used guarantee a good life and limit creep in particular.

The following conditions of use are considered abnormal :

- temperatures above 70° C;
- prolonged contact with aggressive fluids;
- aggressive environments, such as oil or petrol;
- prolonged contact with acids or alkalis;
- aggressive atmospheres (e.g. ozone, chlorine).

Use in this conditions can accelerated ageing of the bushes, and cause the degradation or even the destruction of the rubber. An abnormally aggressive environment can, in particular, increase the deformation of the bush (by creep).

Flexible bushes can be made with special elastomers which are capable of surviving the abnormal conditions mentioned above and enabling the bushes to perform well.

Our technical services are at your disposal to reply to your questions about the properties of our various elastomers.

5 - AN EXAMPLE OF A SELECTION

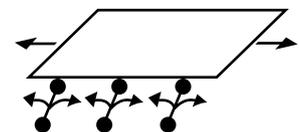
For the bushes of a vibrating carpet.

Weight : 120 daN. Number of fixing points : 6

Angle of movement : $\pm 2^\circ$. Frequency: 600 cycles/mn = 10 Hz

Radial load per bush : ± 20 daN (evenly loaded).

Amplitude reduction coefficient at 10 Hz : $m = 0.18$. Torsion angle : $\frac{2^\circ}{0.18} = 11^\circ$



In this case, the axial and conical parameters are not of major importance in the selection of the bushes. Since the fixing diameter of the connecting rods is 10 mm, we would select reference 561 205 from the bush catalogue.

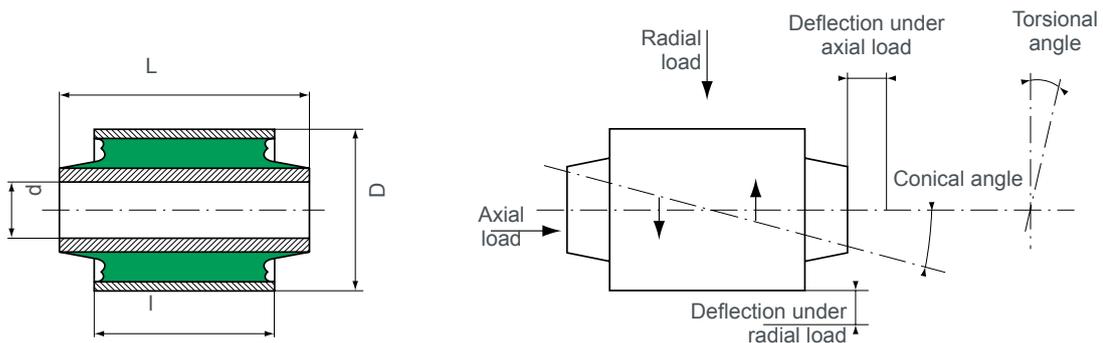
$d = 10$ mm $D = 22$ mm $L = 17$ mm $l = 15$ mm Radial load = 40 daN
Maximum torsion angle = 25°

Therefore, for the given application we would use : 12 Flexibloc 561205 bushes.

6 - CATALOGUE OF FLEXIBLE BUSHES

SIMPLE BUSHES

FLEXIBLOC® AND SILENTBLOC®



FLEXIBLOC® - Fully Bonded : The elastomer is bonded to the 2 concentric tubes, Parts Number 560..., 561...

SILENTBLOC® - Prestressed Elastomer : The ring of "adherite" is inserted by force between the 2 concentric tubes, Parts Number 861..., 862..., 864...

BL : Bushes with a lateral stop.

d (mm)	D (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	Obs	RADIAL		TORSION	AXIAL		CONICAL	Reference
					Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	
6	16	14	12		10	0,1	25°	10	0,6	5°	561101
	16	14	12		10	0,07	30°	5	0,3	7°	861601
	16	24	20		20	0,05	30°	15	0,4	3°	861602
	20	22	16		25	0,4	30°	20	2,2	6°	561239
8	16	17	15		30	0,1	15°	15	1,3	3°	561102
	16	24	20		50	0,1	10°	15	1	1°	561104
	16	25	22		55	0,03	20°	35	0,2	1°	861104
	16	28	25		65	0,03	20°	45	0,2	1°	861103
	20	17	15		15	0,1	30°	10	0,3	7°	861603
	20	19	15		20	0,1	30°	10	0,3	7°	861783
	32	23,2	18		30	0,5	35°	20	1,5	6°	561418
9	21	21	17	BL	40	0,2	30°	15	0,8	5°	561258
10	22	17	15		40	0,3	25°	15	0,8	6°	561205

The references kept in stock are written in bold.

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

d (mm)	D (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	Obs	RADIAL		TORSION	AXIAL		CONICAL	Reference
					Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	
10	22	19	15		40	0,3	25°	15	0,8	6°	561206
	22	23	20		55	0,03	20°	35	0,4	1°	861112
	22	24	18		90	0,2	20°	15	0,4	2°	561112
	22	30	25		100	0,2	20°	40	1,5	3°	561207
	22	33	30		110	0,03	20°	70	0,6	1°	861114
	22	34	30		55	0,1	30°	35	0,3	3°	861607
	24	22	18		50	0,4	25°	25	0,2	5°	561209
	24	24	18	BL	70	1,3	30°	25	0,8	3°	561445
	27	22	17		65	0,5	30°	25	1,5	3°	561613
	28	26	20	BL	80	0,6	30°	25	1,5	3°	561150
28	27	20	BL	80	0,5	20°	30	1	5°	561424	
28	32	26	BL	110	0,4	30°	40	0,8	2°	561518	
11,3	19,85	30,2	25,4		45	0,05	10°	35	0,3	2°	561103
12	25	23	20		55	0,04	20°	25	0,2	3°	861118
	25	28	25		100	0,2	20°	40	1	4°	561212
	25	34	30		120	0,2	20°	50	0,8	3°	561213
	25	38	35	BL	145	0,04	20°	95	0,4	1°	864105
	25	44	35		145	0,04	20°	95	0,4	1°	861197
	25	54	50		550	0,3	15°	45	0,6	1°	561250
	26	24	20		35	0,06	30°	20	0,4	7°	861611
	26	34	32		80	0,07	30°	50	0,4	3°	861613
	28	28	25		50	0,07	30°	25	0,4	7°	861614
	28	38	32		120	0,25	20°	60	1,5	3°	561446
	28	49	45		130	0,2	30°	60	1,6	4°	561224
	30	30	24		110	0,5	35°	40	1,5	6°	561302
	30	30	24	BL	110	0,5	25°	40	1,5	3°	561341
	30	30	24	BL	70	0,1	5°	25	0,6	4°	864801
	30	42	36	BL	210	0,55	30°	35	1,1	2°	561395
32	40	24		190	0,55	20°	30	1	2°	560034	
53	46,5	34		140	1,5	50°	50	2	6°	561122	
12,04	41,27	76,03	52		100	1	40°	50	2	4°	561677
14	27	25	17		60	0,2	20°	30	1,1	3°	561120
	27	28	25		120	0,2	20°	50	1,8	4°	561227
	27	28	25		90	0,04	20°	45	0,4	3°	861128
	27	33	25		150	0,15	20°	40	1	3°	561747
	27	45	40	BL	120	0,2	25°	80	1,5	2°	561269
	27	49	45		250	0,04	20°	165	0,7	1°	861132
	27	54	50	BL	280	0,04	20°	185	0,5	1°	864109
	27	58	50		350	0,1	20°	80	1	1°	561748
	28	44	40		250	0,1	15°	80	0,7	1°	561458
	28	54	50	BL	250	0,1	15°	70	0,7	1°	561617
	29	44	32		120	0,2	20°	50	2,5	2°	561594
	30	28	25		120	0,7	30°	45	1,1	5°	561303
	30	28	25		50	0,08	30°	25	0,4	7°	861618
	30	30	25	BL	80	0,2	25°	50	1,2	5°	561377
	30	30	25		120	0,3	25°	55	1,2	5°	561304
	30	30	25		50	0,08	30°	25	0,4	7°	861619
	30	42	38		150	0,2	30°	70	1,9	3°	561305
	30	42	38		100	0,08	30°	65	0,4	3°	861620
	32	33	30		130	0,4	25°	60	2	4°	561307
	32	46	38	BL	170	0,3	25°	80	2	2°	561492
32	48	40	BL	250	0,1	15°	100	0,5	2°	561340	
32	54	46	BL	190	0,08	25°	125	0,6	2°	864403	
32	70	65		300	0,2	30°	200	1,1	1°	561309	
14,3	30,2	69,8	63,5		370	0,1	20°	190	0,9	1°	861251
16	28,1	34	25		30	0,05	20°	15	0,4	1°	861834
	30	30	25		200	0,2	5°	35	0,5	1°	561348
	32	26	20		70	0,05	20°	35	0,3	2°	861136
	32	28	22		120	0,2	20°	50	2	5°	561313
	32	28	25		140	0,2	20°	50	1,6	5°	561312

The references kept in stock are written in bold.

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

d (mm)	D (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	Obs	RADIAL		TORSION	AXIAL		CONICAL	Reference
					Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	
16	32	32	28	BL	130	0,05	20°	65	0,4	3°	861141
	32	54	50		330	0,05	20°	220	0,4	1°	861143
	32	54	50		330	0,05	20°	220	0,4	1°	864108
	32	59	55		400	0,05	20°	260	0,4	1°	861145
	32	66	60		450	0,05	20°	300	0,4	1°	861146
	32	76	70		500	0,1	20°	180	1,5	1°	561358
	36	38	35		90	0,1	30°	45	0,5	7°	861624
	36	43	35		90	0,1	30°	45	0,5	7°	861756
	40	40	32		200	0,8	30°	45	1,5	2°	561401
	40	40	32		95	0,6	5°	-	-	4°	861810
	40	50	32		135	0,6	5°	-	-	4°	861931
	40	54	50		250	0,5	35°	120	3	3°	561402
	52	34	30		70	1	40°	30	3,5	7°	561511
	52	48	40		90	1	40°	50	4	7°	561520
	18	34	33		30	BL	120	0,1	20°	60	1,1
34		33	30	150	0,05		20°	75	0,4	3°	861151
34		36	32	160	0,05		20°	80	0,4	3°	861152
34		54	50	600	0,3		12°	100	1	1°	561455
34		66	60	490	0,05		20°	320	1,5	1°	861153
34		71	65	540	0,05		20°	360	1,5	1°	861154
36		46	40	220	0,04		20°	145	0,4	1°	861156
42		38	35	100	0,1		30°	50	0,5	7°	861627
70		58	45	225	2,5		50°	100	4	5°	561543
20	38	42	38	BL	230	0,2	25°	75	1	3°	561384
	38	59	55		300	0,15	20°	50	1	2°	561335
	38	59	55		410	0,04	20°	270	1,5	1°	861160
	38	76	70		400	0,2	15°	200	1	1°	561337
	38	76	70		630	0,04	20°	420	1,5	1°	861162
	38	81	75		700	0,04	20°	465	1,5	1°	861163
	38	90	84		600	0,1	15°	200	1	1°	561382
	40	45	38		70	0,15	25°	35	0,6	2°	861830
	42	42	38		300	0,3	25°	90	1,5	4°	561404
	42	42	38		165	0,08	20°	80	0,5	3°	861165
	44	45	38		210	0,5	25°	90	3	4°	561440
	45,15	42	38		300	0,8	25°	60	1,6	2°	561451
	48	46	33		65	0,2	5°	-	-	4°	861934
	50	50	40		155	0,5	5°	25	0,7	4°	861817
	52	66	60		300	1	25°	150	3	5°	561521
22	40	45	40	BL	250	0,05	20°	130	0,4	3°	861166
	40	86	80		850	0,06	20°	560	1,5	1°	861167
24	42	50	45	BL	340	0,06	20°	170	0,4	3°	861169
	42	55	50		400	0,05	20°	200	0,4	3°	861170
	42	96	90		1 100	0,02	20°	730	1	1°	861171
	44	58	48		125	0,08	20°	60	0,8	3°	861831
	48	44	40		160	0,3	20°	110	1,5	2°	561411
	48	58	50		350	0,3	20°	120	2	2°	561400
	48	93	85		560	0,15	30°	370	0,7	3°	861634
	58	58	48		215	1	5°	-	-	4°	861818
	26	44	66		60	500	0,2	15°	160	1	1°
28	48	36	34	BL	315	0,05	20°	160	0,5	3°	861173
	48	55	50		420	0,05	20°	210	0,5	3°	861174
	48	66	60		400	0,15	20°	190	1,1	2°	561409
	48	66	60		540	0,06	20°	270	0,5	3°	861175
	48	118	110		1 500	0,07	20°	900	2	1°	861177
	52	108	100		800	0,1	30°	500	0,7	3°	861637
	66	66	56		500	1,5	40°	140	3,5	7°	561601
	66	66	56		350	1	5°	100	3	4°	861819
	66	76	70		850	1	30°	320	3	6°	561660
30	50	128	120	1 900	0,07	20°	1 000	2,5	1°	861178	
32	52	66	60	BL	600	0,15	10°	260	2,2	1°	561503
	52	66	60		600	0,06	20°	300	0,3	3°	861180

The references kept in stock are written in bold.

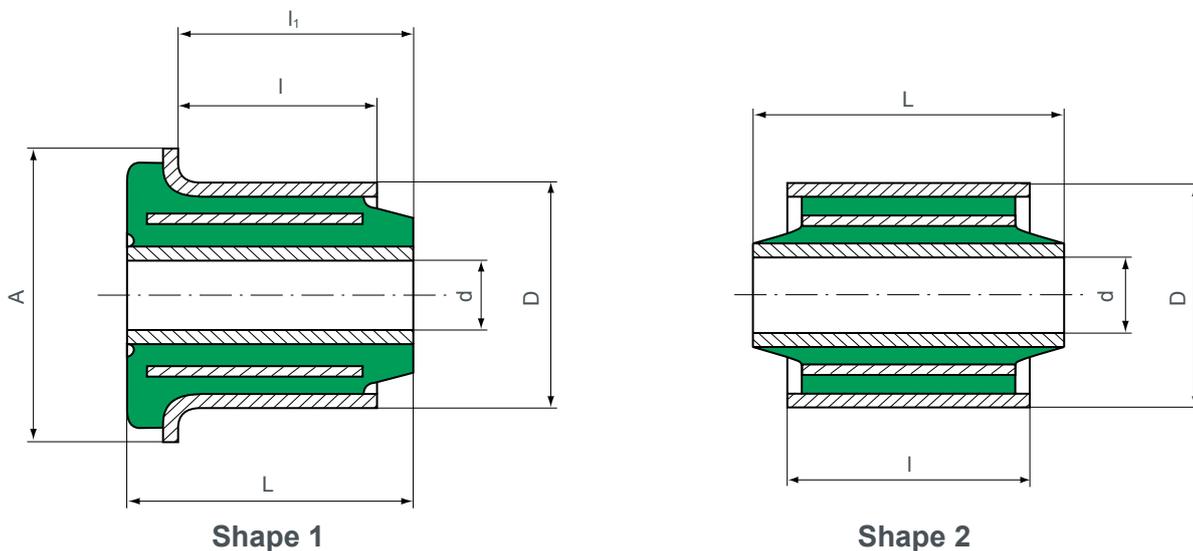
1 kg ≈ 1 daN

d (mm)	D (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	Obs	RADIAL		TORSION	AXIAL		CONICAL	Reference
					Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	Static Load (daN)	Deflection (mm)	Max angle (degrees)	
32	56	55	50	SP	310	0,08	30°	150	0,7	7°	861638
	56	116	108		1 000	0,1	30°	650	0,7	3°	861639
	70	76	70		1100	1,1	25°	190	2,3	2°	561703
34	50	45	39,5	SP	200	0,2	6°	100	2,5	1°	561141
36	58	130	120		1 900	0,08	20°	1 000	1	1°	861182
	60	60	55		400	0,15	30°	200	0,7	7°	861640
38	64	76	70	900	0,07	20°	450	0,5	3°	861183	
	64	135	125	2 400	0,1	20°	1 300	1,5	1°	861184	
	66	60	55	450	0,1	30°	220	0,7	7°	861642	
42	78	66	60	680	0,07	30°	340	1	7°	862601	
	78	86	80	1 000	0,5	10°	200	1,6	1°	561701	
	78	86	80	1270	0,08	20°	630	0,8	3°	862101	
	78	140	130	2 000	0,6	20°	400	2	1°	561702	
	78	140	130	2 800	0,1	20°	1 500	2	1°	862102	
44,45	76,2	63	60	SP	1 400	0,1	15°	-	-	3°	862111
					700	0,1	30°	100	0,2	3°	862140
46	80	86	80	1 500	0,1	15°	-	-	3°	862137	
	86	110	100	1 400	0,15	20°	700	1,5	1°	862422	
50	80	83	79	1 500	0,2	15°	150	0,7	1°	862614	
56	93	250	170	2 600	0,6	15°	1 400	3	0,3°	561901	
58	93	132	117	2 000	0,2	15°	200	1,2	2°	862444	
	95	90	83	1 600	0,3	15°	-	-	3°	862646	
60	105	87	90	2 000	0,2	15°	200	1,2	2°	862435	
	110	182	170	4 000	0,2	15°	400	0,8	1°	862510	
	140	182	170	5 400	0,3	15°	360	2	1°	862512	
62	105	120	110	2 500	0,2	15°	250	0,8	1°	862421	
68	105	120	110	2 500	0,2	15°	250	0,8	1°	561657	
70	115	120	115	3 000	0,3	15°	300	0,9	1°	862434	
	120	182	170	4 500	0,2	15°	450	0,8	1°	862480	
80	120	120	110	3 000	0,2	15°	300	0,8	1°	561658	
	140	98	98	3 000	0,6	10°	1 800	2	2°	561009	
	140	98	98	3 000	0,3	8°	-	-	2°	561043	
	140	98	98	2 300	0,2	10°	-	-	1°	862481	
	140	182	170	5 400	0,1	15°	540	0,8	1°	862414	
90	145	170	145	5 500	0,25	15°	550	0,8	1°	862627	
95	170	105	105	1 500	2,3	10°	-	-	5°	561956	
110	175	205	190	7 500	0,15	12°	750	0,9	1°	862513	
	160	190	170	6 000	0,1	12°	600	0,7	1°	561928	
120	160	190	170	4 000	0,1	12°	400	0,6	1°	561938	
125	160	185	184	4 300	0,1	12°	430	0,4	1°	561913	
138	192	130	124	5 500	1	10°	-	-	3°	862810	
150	185	210	209	5 500	0,1	10°	550	0,4	1°	561916	
	185	240	239	6 500	0,1	10°	650	0,5	1°	561925	
170	210	270	269	8 000	0,1	10°	800	0,4	1°	561184	
190	230	270	258	8 500	0,1	10°	850	0,4	1°	561003	
210	260	300	290	10 500	0,1	10°	1 000	0,4	1°	561989	

The references kept in stock are written in bold.

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

LAMINATED BUSHES



DIMENSIONS

d (mm)	D (mm)	A (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	l ₁ (mm)	Shape	Reference
12	34	-	48	30	-	2	560033
14	35	-	58,3	43	-	2	561040
14	40	55	27,4	16,3	17	1	531427
16	40	-	46	32	-	2	560062
20	38	-	60	59	-	2	579071

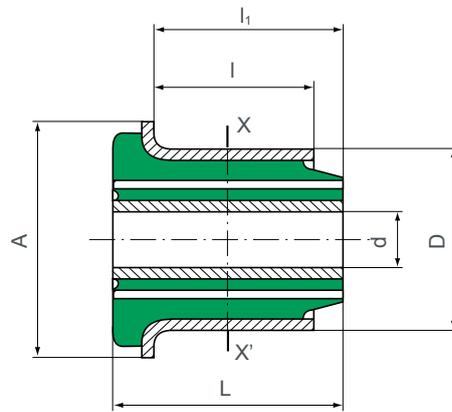
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Reference	Maximum Radial Load		Axial static load (daN)	Torsion	
	Static (daN)	Dynamic (daN)		Max Angle	Approx. torque N.m.
531427*	400	-	130	20°	80
560062	900	-	40	15°	20
560033	750	-	40	20°	10
561040	850	-	50	20°	50
579071	10 500	15 000	-	6°	54

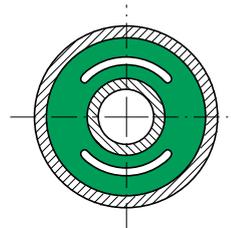
* The axial load is measured on the side of the lateral stop.

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

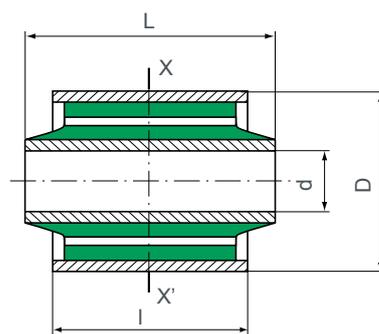
VOID BUSHES



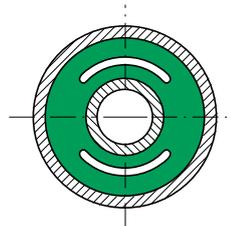
Section XX'



Shape 1



Section XX'

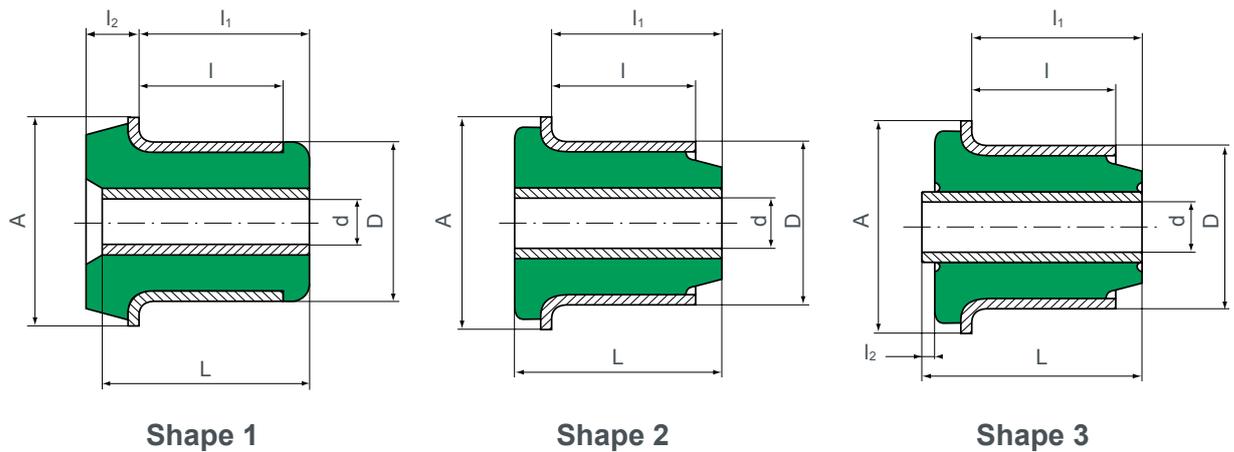


Shape 2

DIMENSIONS

d (mm)	D (mm)	A (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	l ₁ (mm)	Shape	Reference
10,2	37	-	44,8	36	-	2	560218
10,2	37	-	54,3	36	-	2	560217
12	40	-	60	40	-	2	560065
12	43	60	41	26,5	32,5	1	531413
12,25	30	41	34,1	25,2	26,6	1	531363
12,25	30	41	34,1	25,2	26,6	1	531431

FLANGED BUSHES



Shape 1

Shape 2

Shape 3

FLANBLOC®

d (mm)	D (mm)	A (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	l ₁ (mm)	l ₂ (mm)	Maximum Radial Load		Dynamic axial load (daN)	Torsion		Shape	Ref.
							Static (daN)	Dynamic (daN)		Max angle	Approx. torque N.m.		
16	32	47	62	48	56,5	-	250	Overload coefficient : 3	430	30°	45	2	866016
-	32	47	89	48	83,5	-	250		430	30°	45	2	866012
-	36	46	41	28,8	34,7	9,5	60		56	30°	90	1	867001

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

SPECIAL S.C.

d (mm)	D (mm)	A (mm)	L (mm)	l (mm)	l ₁ (mm)	l ₂ (mm)	Maximum Radial Load		Dynamic axial load (daN)	Torsion		Shape	Ref.
							Static (daN)	Dynamic (daN)		Max angle	Approx. torque N.m.		
12	32	43	50	34	40	3	50	Overload coefficient : 3	160	35°	16	3	531300
16	40	50	50	32	40	-	150		120	20°	-	2	531411
-	40	51	83	52	76	1	200		-	20°	-	3	531417

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

PIVOT BUSHES

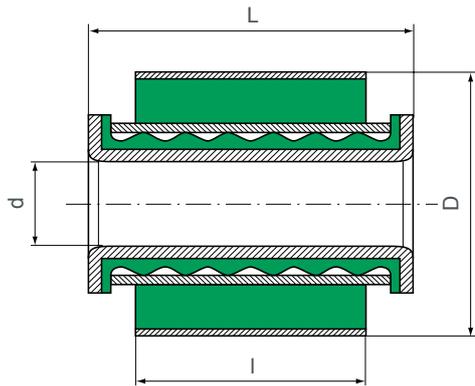


Fig. 1

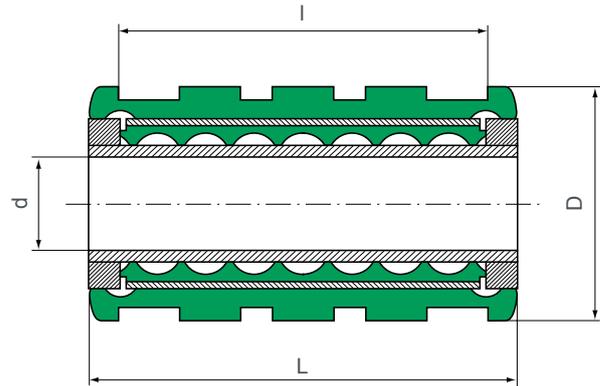


Fig. 2

FLUIDBLOC® AND TOURIFLEX®

These are high precision bushes; they are made of injected polyurethane and can resist oil, water, ozone, etc.

These “pivoting” bushes are characterised by their very low torsional resistance (0.1 to 0.2 N.m). They can ensure a complete rotation (360°), and have no requirements for maintenance because they have a permanent lubricant.

They don't need a high precision housing, and the load to remove the bushes is between 1500 and 1800 daN.

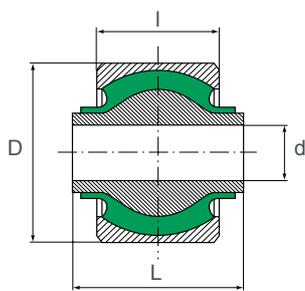
There are many applications, such as : leaf spring bushes for vehicles not exceeding 5 tons.

d (mm)	D (mm)	l (mm)	L (mm)	Maximum radial load static (daN)	Shape	Reference
16	36	60	70	900	2	566050
16	45	60	70	1 100	2	566051
AXE	140	214	304	7 000	-	568256
CARRÉ	70	60	76	1 000	1	568247
27	88	70	86	1 000	1	568248

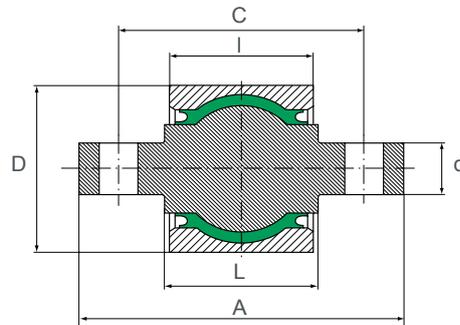
1 kg ≈ 1 daN

SPHERICAL BUSHES

SPHERIFLEX®



Shape 1



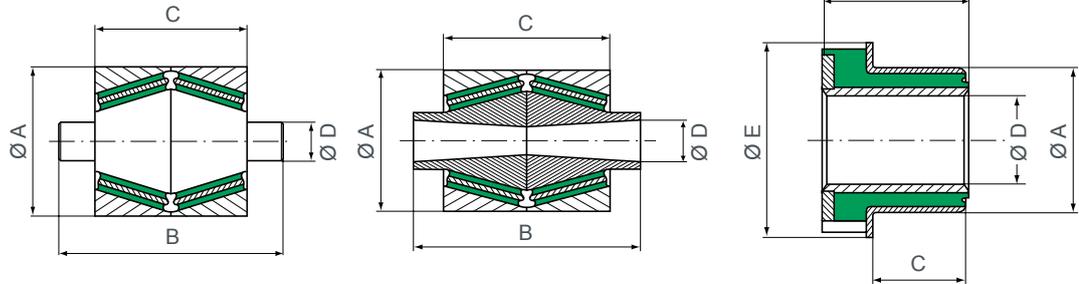
Shape 2

d (mm)	D (mm)	L (mm)	A (mm)	I (mm)	C (mm)	Radial Load		Torsion		Conical		Ref.
						Max (daN)	Stiffness daN/mm	Max (degrees)	Stiffness daN/mm	Max (degrees)	Stiffness daN/mm	
35	62	36	-	36	-	1 000	16 000	12	1 000	8	680	563075
24	64	58	-	30	-	800	22 000	12	220	10	220	563489
35	67	35(b)	-	36	-	1 000	16 000	12	1 000	8	680	563559
26	80	72(b)	-	56	-	3 800	55 000	10	2 200	8	1 900	563353
26	80	78(b)	-	56	-	3 800	55 000	10	2 200	8	1 900	563343
40(a)	80	49(b)	-	56	-	3 800	55 000	10	2 200	8	1 900	563354
36	85	80	-	66,5	-	3 800	30 000	12	2 150	6	1 650	563317
Axe	85	100	180	71	140	3 800	30 000	12	2 150	6	1 650	563425
Axe	88	75	144	66	-	3 800	30 000	12	2 150	6	1 650	563253
36	90	-	80	71	-	4 400	53 800	12	2 300	8	3 050	563316
Axe	90	90	170	68	130	4 000	50 000	12	2 150	10	2 800	563345
Axe	90	80	172	77	130	4 400	53 800	12	2 300	8	3 050	563300
Axe	90	90	170	77	130	4 400	53 800	12	2 300	8	3 050	563555
Axe	90	100	180	77	140	4 400	53 800	12	2 300	8	3 050	563426
44	100	114	-	87,5	-	7 000	60 000	12	1 500	8	2 000	563571
44	100,2	116	-	72,5	-	7 000	60 000	12	1 500	8	2 000	563605

(a) The internal diameter is shouldered (b) Length L not centered

1 kg ≈ 1 daN

SPECIAL BUSHES



Shape 1

Shape 2

Shape 3

Reference	Shape	Ø A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	Ø D (mm)	Ø E (mm)	Radial Stiffness KN/mm	Axial Stiffness KN/mm
563468	2	180	200	140	Ø 68	-	85	10
562908	1	140	254	160	50 x 56	-	85	17
562912	1	140	273	145	Ø 63	-	20	5
563533	2	185	190	150	Ø 70 cône	-	57,5	16,75
563550	2	185	190	150	Ø 68	-	57,5	16,75
563443	2	132	154	136	Ø 70	-	140	5
531293	3	110	55	42	Ø 50	86	17	8
531367	3	110	95	33	Ø 52	150	10	50
531330	3	122	72	54	Ø 70	162	40	30
563352	1	122	254	120	Ø 50	-	4	5

563264

Max radial load : 100 kN

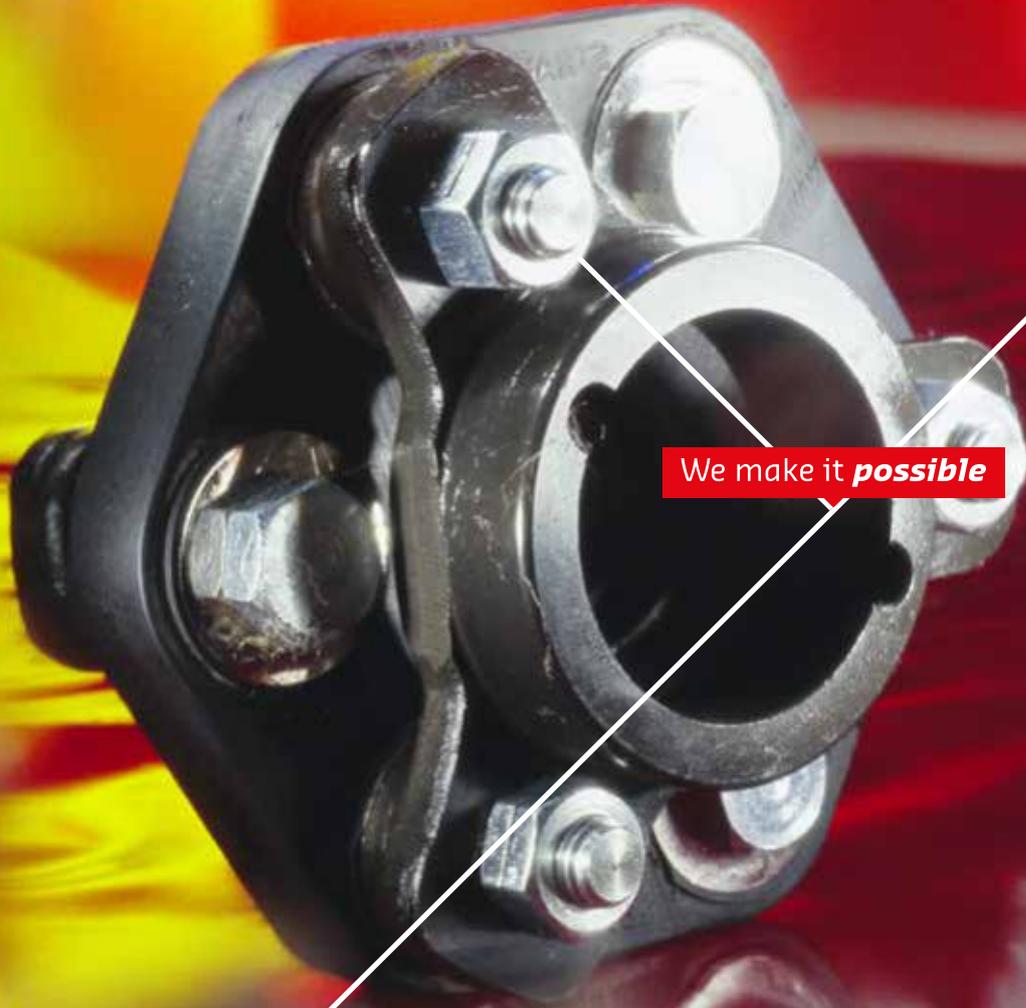
561958

862624

Max radial load : 70 kN

Radial load / Movement





We make it *possible*

FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS

FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>
1 - GENERAL	
1.1 Function of a flexible coupling	296
1.2 Selection parameters	297
2 - SELECTING A COUPLING	
2.1 Calculating the nominal torque to be transmitted	300
2.2 Safety coefficient	301
2.3 Examples	302
Coupling selection chart	304
3 - EXAMPLES OF INSTALLATION	306
4 - DATA SHEETS	
MINIFLEX®	307
MPP®	311
JUBOFLEX®	315
JUBOFLEX® WITH SEPARATE HUB	317
JUBOFLEX® "S"	321
STRAFLEX®	323
STRAFLEX® WITH SEPARATE HUB	325
CARDAFLEX®	329
RADIAFLEX® RTP	333
AXOFLEX®	337
SPARE PARTS :	
For RADIAFLEX R coupling	342
For GV coupling	345

See current price list for availability of items.

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The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.

1 - GENERAL

1.1 - Function of a flexible coupling

When transmitting torque from a drive shaft to a driven shaft, flexible couplings :

- absorb and dampen **irregularities** in the **torque**;
- distribute peak loads;
- allow misalignments and offsets between the shafts;
- permit some distortions in the mounting beds;
- avoid the unwelcome constraints that may occur if a rigid coupling were fitted in the same conditions;
- allow a lighter construction, with wider tolerances, and lower cost.

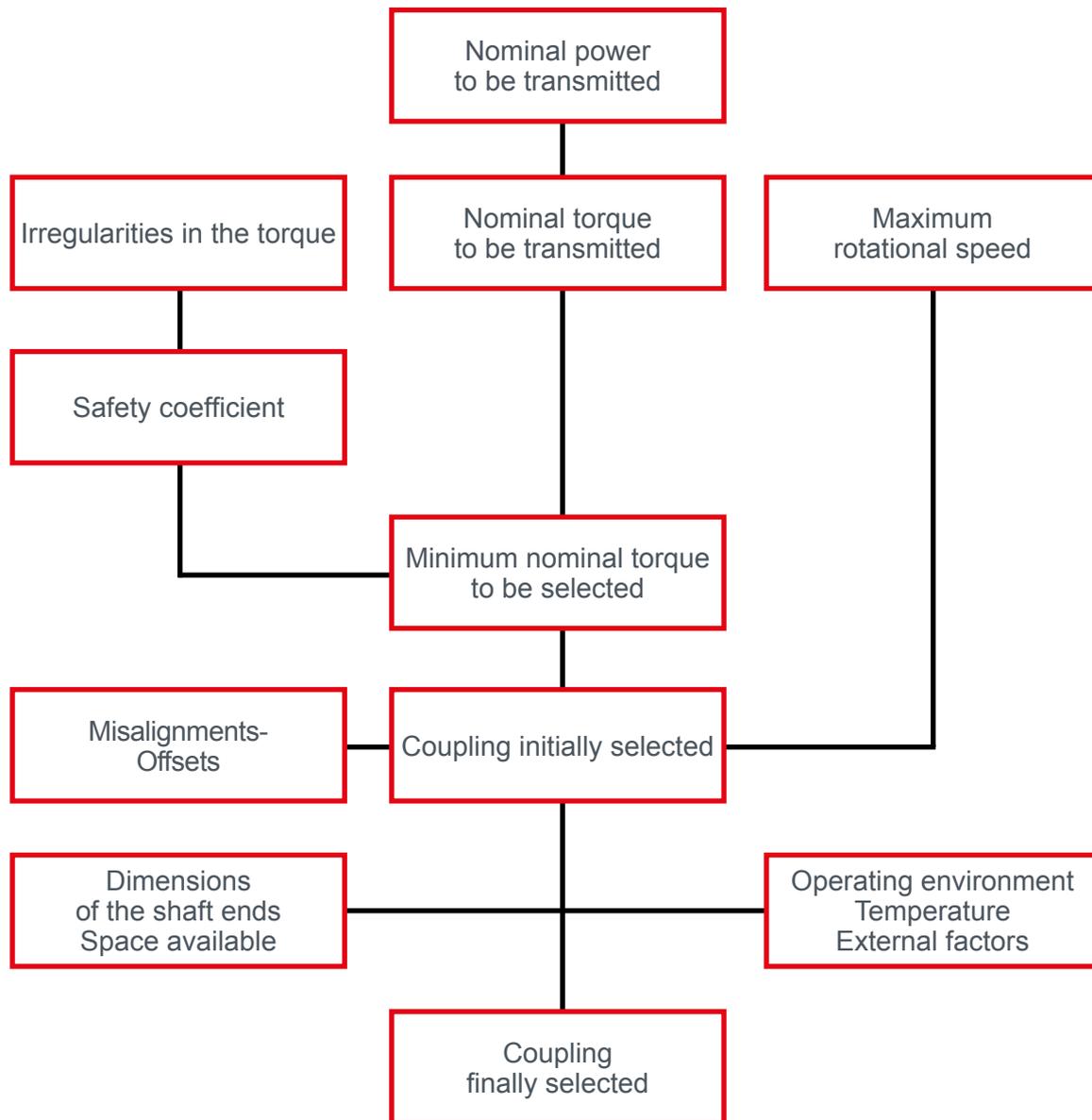
In particular, a flexible coupling is absolutely essential if the machines that are coupled are on **flexible mountings**.

Moreover, there is **no play** in a flexible coupling, and it therefore **runs silently, without friction and does not need to be greased**.



1.2 - Selection parameters

The procedure for selecting a coupling is set out below :



In order to select a flexible coupling, therefore, the following parameters should be known :

- **nominal torque to be transmitted;**
- **safety coefficient - Nominal torque of the coupling;**
- **stiffness - Misalignments - Offset;**
- **dimensions - Space available;**
- **operating environment - Temperature - External factors;**

1.2.1 - Nominal torque to be transmitted

The nominal torque is the main factor which determines the dimensions of the coupling between the shafts of the machines that are connected directly to it.

The nominal torque to be transmitted is a function of the nominal power to be transmitted and the rotational speed.

$$T \text{ (N.m)} = \frac{7\,024 \times P \text{ (bhp)}}{N \text{ (rpm)}}$$

$$T \text{ (N.m)} = \frac{9\,550 \times P \text{ (Kw)}}{N \text{ (rpm)}}$$

The nominal power to be transmitted is that of the driving machine expressed in kilowatts (Kw) or brake horsepower (bhp). The couplings in PAULSTRA's standard range can transmit power from 1 Kw to more than 2,000 Kw.

The rotational speed expressed in revolutions per minute is that of the driving machine and must be less than the maximum speed accepted by the coupling.

The couplings in PAULSTRA's standard range allow high speeds (up to 10,000 rpm), which is greater than electric motor speeds. The maximum speeds indicated can be achieved only if great care is taken during assembly.

In addition to its elastic properties, the rubber has **viscous damping** characteristics which dampen the oscillations and in particular the oscillations which might become excessive during transient periods of peak load.

The dampening effect is produced by irreversibly absorbing the energy which is thus converted into heat. In order to prevent the rubber being damaged by the resultant increase in temperature, especially if running at high speed, it is important to ensure the best possible alignment.

Once the coupling has been chosen, if difficult **peak load conditions** become evident, it would be advisable to choose a flexible coupling with different characteristics.

1.2.2 - Safety coefficient

The following factors should be taken into consideration when selecting the nominal torque of the coupling :

- irregularities in the torque characteristic of the driving and the driven machines (K_1);
- frequency of start-ups (K_2);
- number of hours in operation per day (K_3).

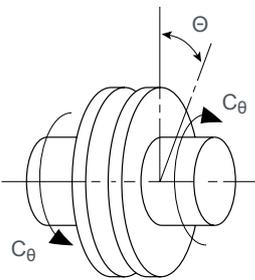
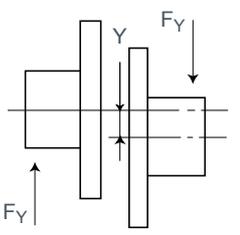
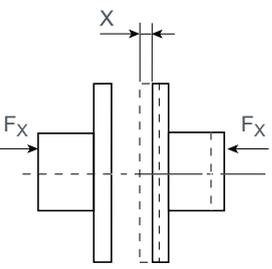
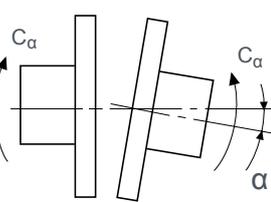
The product K of these three coefficients K_1 , K_2 , K_3 , is called the safety coefficient or the load factor.

Nominal torque of the coupling = Nominal torque to be transmitted x safety coefficient.

An excessive safety coefficient should be avoided as this tends to lead to the selection of a coupling that is oversize and too stiff.

1.2.3 - Stiffness - misalignments - offsets

A flexible coupling always allows, to varying degrees depending on type, structure and dimensions, displacements in four ways : axial, radial, conical and torsional. A stiffness defined for each of these cases. The stiffness affects the way in which the coupling reacts when subjected to each of the various possible displacements.

Torsional or polar stiffness	Radial stiffness	Axial stiffness	Conical stiffness
			
$K_{\theta} = \frac{\text{Torque}}{\text{Angular}} = \frac{C_{\theta}}{\Theta}$ expressed in m.kN/radian	$K_y = \frac{\text{Radial force}}{\text{Corresponding radial displacement}} = \frac{F_y}{Y}$ expressed in m.kN/radian	$K_x = \frac{\text{Axial force}}{\text{Corresponding axial displacement}} = \frac{F_x}{X}$ expressed in daN/mm	$K_{\alpha} = \frac{\text{Misalignment torque}}{\text{Angular misalignment}} = \frac{C_{\alpha}}{\alpha}$ expressed in m.kN/radian

It can be seen that a coupling can absorb misalignment more easily if it is very flexible (ie it is less stiff). With flexible couplings «alignment» is not an arduous, high precision operation as is the case with rigid couplings.

The forces generated by flexible couplings, which are transmitted to the shafts and supports, are, of course, proportional to the magnitude of the misalignments.

1.2.4 - Dimensions – space occupied

When choosing the coupling, one should bear in mind :

- the dimensions (diameter and length) of the ends of the shafts to which the flanges of the coupling will be fitted;
- the space (diameter and length) available between the machines for the coupling.

1.2.5 - Operating conditions – temperature – external factors

The natural rubber which has been selected for most of our standard couplings on the basis of its good dynamic qualities :

- is very good for the operating environment of most machines;
- is not affected by accidental contact with oil or petrol;
- easily withstands temperatures up to 70°C.

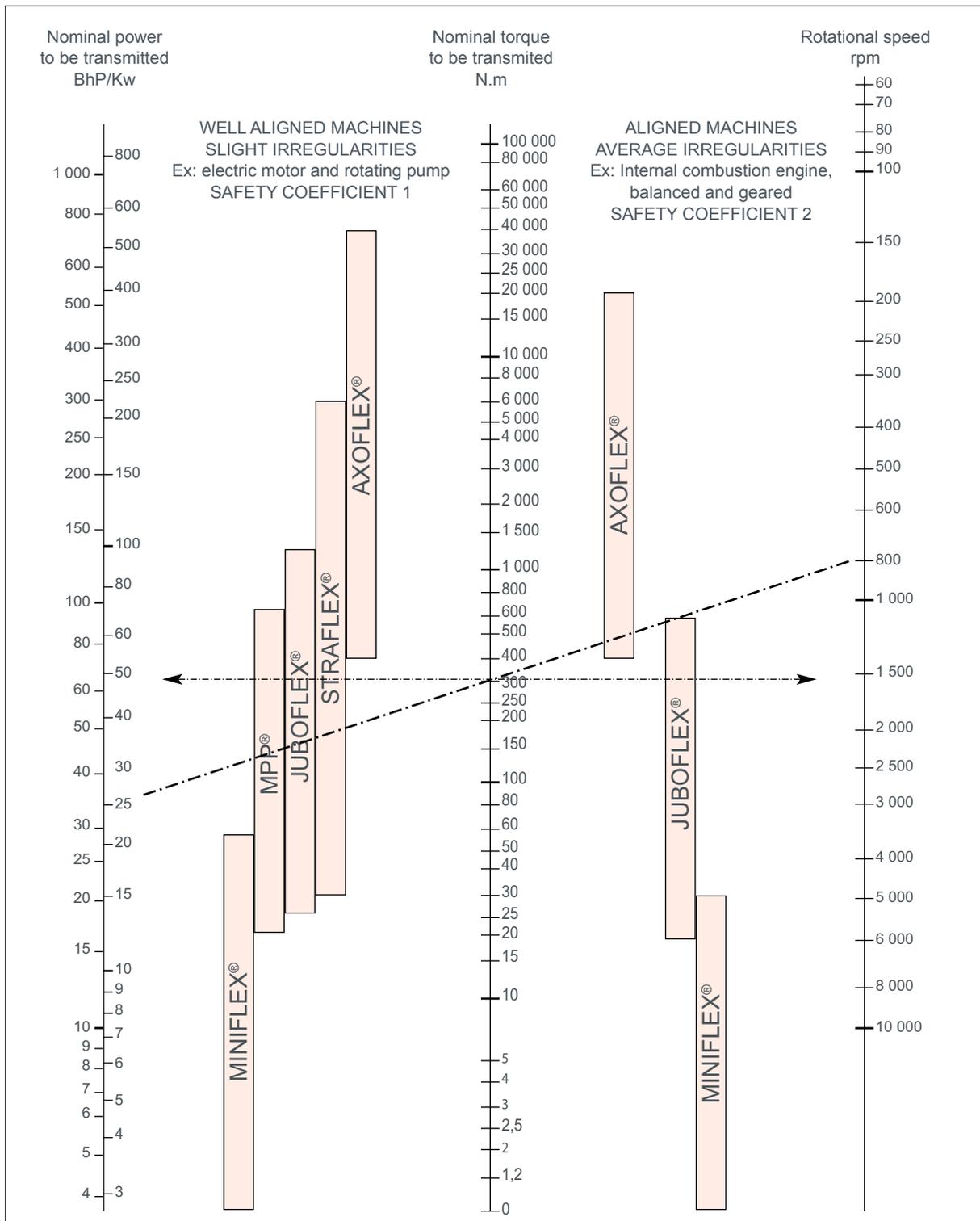
A temperature which is permanently higher will lead to progressive deterioration in the properties of the rubber and it would therefore be advisable to consider special compounds.

Most PAULSTRA flexible couplings can be made using various types of special compounds that can withstand above average temperatures and remain serviceable in unusual conditions: prolonged contact with hydrocarbons, acids, alkalis or with unusual gases (ozone, chlorine . . .).

If operating conditions are different from those defined for our standard couplings, contact our Technical Department.

2 - SELECTING A COUPLING

2.1 - Calculating the nominal torque to be transmitted



Example : to calculate the torque, draw a straight line between the points representing the power to be transmitted and the rotational speed of the machine. The intersection at the central scale indicates the torque value.

Ex. : 25 Kw at 800 rpm 300 N.m. Draw an horizontal line through this point.

The type of coupling will then be selected, bearing in mind the safety coefficient to be applied and the flexibility required. Refer to the selection chart, page 300.

2.2 - Safety coefficient

2.2.1 - Coefficient k_1 = driving machine/driven machine

Driving Machine			Driven machine	Examples of driven machines
Electr. motor or turbine	Piston Engine			
	4 to 6 cylin.	1 to 3 cylin.		
1	1,2	1,4	① Smooth operation - Very low inertia	• Lay shaft • Lighting generator • Series of shafts • Centrifugal pump • Centrifugal fan...
1,2	1,4	1,7	② Irregular operation - Low inertia	• Fluid agitator • Conveyor belt • Lift • Rotating machine tools for wood and metal • Light textile machines • Folding machines • Geared pumps • Paddle pumps • Fans...
1,4	1,7	2	③ Irregular operation - Average inertia	• Agitator for heavy liquid • Rotary compressor • Roller conveyor • Shredders • Rotary ovens • Wood machinery (planing machine, band-saw . . .) • Printing machines • Mixers • Hoists • Punch • Centrifugal pump for loaded liquid...
1,7	2	2,4	④ Irregular operation - Average inertia - Average shocks	• Concrete mixer • Bar shredder • Shot blaster • Piston compressor with fly wheel • Chain conveyor • Crane • Light rolling mill • Flour mills • Power hammer • Loom • Piston pump with fly wheel • Horizontal mills • Winches • Mine fans...
2	2,4	2,8	⑤ Irregular operation - High inertia - Hard shocks	• Hammer crushers • Calender (rubber, textiles...) • Piston compressor with low inertia fly wheel • Wood shredder • Excavator • Rolling mill • Piston pump with low inertia fly wheel • Forging press • Paper press • Vibrating sieve...
2,4	2,8	3,3	⑥ Irregular operation - Very high inertia - Very hard shocks	• Piston compressor without fly wheel • Crusher • Welding generator • Heavy rolling mill • Brick press • Piston pump without fly-wheel...

2.2.2 - Coefficient k_2 = number of start-ups

Depending on driving machine - driven machine See table K1	NUMBER OF START-UPS PER HOUR				
	1	10	30	60	120
①	1	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,6
② ③	1	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4
④ ⑤ ⑥	1	1,05	1,1	1,2	1,2

2.2.3 - Coefficient k_3 = number of hours of daily operation

Number of operating hours per day	0 - 2	2 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 24
Coefficient K_3	0,9	1	1,1	1,2

2.2.4 - Nominal torque of the coupling

Nominal torque of the coupling = Nominal torque to be transmitted x safety coefficient.
The safety coefficient, K, is the product of the three coefficients K_1 , K_2 and K_3 .

The above parameters should enable one or two types of coupling to be selected which are suitable for the application required.

The final choice will be made on the basis of the data sheets for the coupling selected, checking :

- the dimensions allowed for the shaft ends;
- the space available;
- the exact values of the misalignments, offset, stiffness;
- and any other parameter (eg : installation).

2.3 - Examples

2.3.1 - Electric motor – pump

Driving machine Standard electric motor 160 M Power : 15 Kw Speed : 3000 rpm End of shaft \varnothing : 42 mm - length : 110 mm	Driven machine : Standard C2 water pump End of shaft \varnothing : 32 mm - length : 80 mm 30 start-ups/hour 8 hours operation per day
---	---

Nominal torque to be transmitted : chart indicates 5 N.m.

Safety coefficient : $K_1 = 1$ $K_2 = 1.3$ $K_3 = 1$ hence $K = K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 = 1.3$.

Nominal torque of coupling : $NT = 50 \text{ N.m} \times 1.3 = 65 \text{ N.m}$.

For machines which have a regular cyclic operation with correct alignment, it is not essential to have a highly flexible coupling and so the following couplings would be pre-selected :

CARDAFLEX	80 N.m
PAULSTRA MPP	80 N.m
STRAFLEX	100 N.m

All these couplings can be used at a speed of 3,000 rpm.

In this case, the PAULSTRA MPP 80 N.m coupling would be chosen as it is the only one which will fit the diameter (42 mm) of the end of the motor shaft.

2.3.2 - Electric motor – compressor

Driving machine : Standard 200 L electric motor Power : 30 kW Speed : 1,500 rpm End of shaft \varnothing : 55 mm - length : 110 mm	Driven machine : 2 cylinder compressor with fly wheel End of shaft \varnothing : 60 mm - length : 110 mm Less than one start-up/hour 8 hours operation per day
--	--

Nominal torque to be transmitted : chart indicates 190 N.m.

Safety coefficient : $K_1 = 1.7$ $K_2 = 1$ $K_3 = 1$ hence $K = 1.7$.

Nominal torque of coupling : $NT = 190 \times 1.7 = 320 \text{ N.m}$.

The characteristics of the driven machine mean that high torsional flexibility is essential to absorb the cyclic irregularities.

The JUBOFLEX 350 N.m will therefore be selected, having checked that it can accommodate the shaft ends of the machines.

These examples are simple cases. In many instances, this method is adequate for selecting couplings. In more complex cases (cyclic vibrations, for example), it is advisable to consult our technical Department.



COUPLING

In order to make it easier to select the coupling required, this selection chart indicates the behaviour of PAULSTRA couplings when under stress.

This rating takes account of the possibilities of misalignments, offset and the resultant forces on the shafts and supports. Each condition is shown :

TORSION	**				**				***				*				
RADIAL	***				*				**				*				
AXIAL	Push fit				Push fit				***				**				
CONICAL	**				*				***				**				
		MINIFLEX® P303				MPP® P307				JUBOFLEX® P311				STRAFLEX® P319			
Nominal Torque (N.m)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Speed Max (rpm)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Speed Max (rpm)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Speed Max (rpm)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Speed Max (rpm)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	
100 000																	
50 000																	
40 000																	
30 000																	
20 000																	
10 000													635107	6 000	2 000	145	
5 000																	
4 000																	
3 000													635106	3 200	2 400	110	
2 000																	
													635105	1 600	2 800	100	
1 000																	
													635304				
									632025	700	2 400	80	*635308	800	3 500	700	
500					633055	650	3 000	75	632043	500	2 800	75					
400					633054	380	3 000	60	632031	350	3 000	70	635303	400	4 500	50	
300													*635307				
									632017	250	3 500	60					
200									*632217								
					633051	200	4 000	55	632017	160	4 500	48	635302	200	5 000	42	
									*632217				*635306				
100									632023	90	5 000	40	635301	100	5 500	32	
					633053	80	7 000	42	*632210				*635305				
50	633047	60	4 000	55													
40	633044	40	4 000	55					632027	40	6 000	30	635100	50	6 000	30	
									*632205								
30					633052	30	9 000	28									
20																	
	633038	20	7 000	42													
10																	
	633039	10	9 000	28													
2.5	633041	2.5	10 000	14													

*separate hubs

SELECTION CHART

Very flexible ***

Flexible **

Semi-flexible *

Rigid

More precise information on the values for misalignment, offset and rigidity can be found in the individual data sheets.

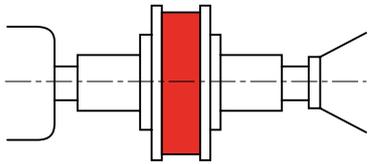
*				**			*			TORSION
*				*			*			RADIAL
**				**			see Data Sheet			AXIAL
*				**						CONICAL
AXOFLEX® P333				CARDAFLEX® P325			RADIAFLEX® RTP* P329			
Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Speed Max (rpm)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Coupling Ref.	Nominal Torque (N.m)	Max shaft Ø (mm)	Nominal Torque (N.m)
							612616	104 000		100 000
							612613	72 000		50 000
							612612	60 000		40 000
										30 000
615418	40 000	1 200	200				612608	34 000		20 000
615444	} 24 000	1 400	200				612606	} 17 500		10 000
615414			170							
615442	} 17 500	1 500	170				612412	9 700		5 000
615412			150							
615440	} 12 000	1 500	150				612410	6 900	1 500	4 000
615410			120							
615408	} 7 500	1 800	120				612408	4 500	1 500	3 000
615212			100							
615406	} 5 000	2 000	100				612212	4 100	2 000	2 000
615210			3 600	2 500	100					
615208	2 300	2 500	80				612210	2 800	2 500	2 000
							612406	2 500	1 500	1 000
							612208	1 800	2 500	500
615206	1 300	3 000	80				612206	1 100	3 000	400
615204	800	3 000	60				612 204	630	3 000	300
615203	800	3 000	60	622406	520	4500	612203	470	3 000	200
										100
				622405	160	5 500				50
				622404	120	5 500				40
				622403	80	6 000				30
				622402	50	6 500				20
				622401	30	7 000				10
										2,5

* See current price list for items held in stock.

Braking force proportional to the speed of displacement.

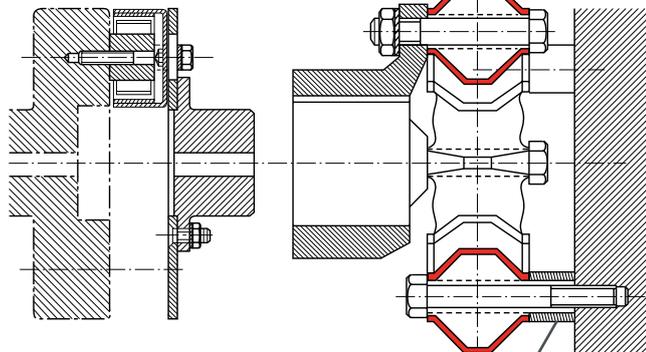
3 - EXAMPLES OF INSTALLATION

III.1 Flanged shaft mounting



The most common mounting

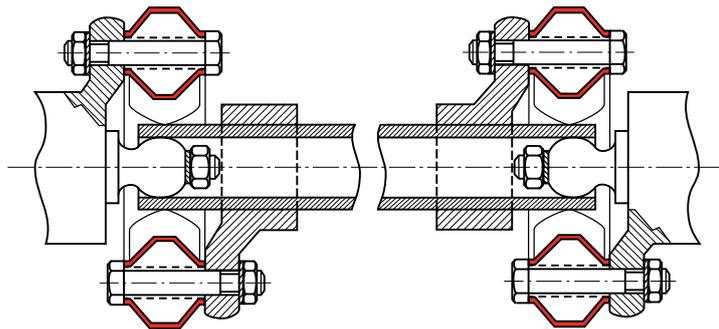
III.2 Flywheel mounting



Mounted directly on flywheel
Ex. : AXOFLEX®

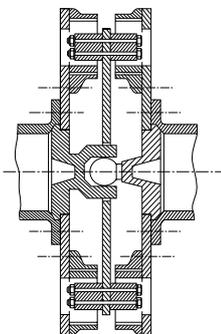
Spacer
Mounting with spacer.
Ex. : JUBOFLEX®

III.3 Mounting on transmission shaft



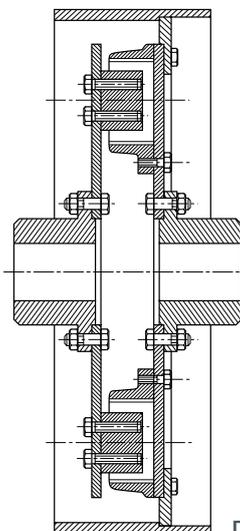
Assembly with centred transmission shaft. Ex. : JUBOFLEX®

III.4 Mounting in series

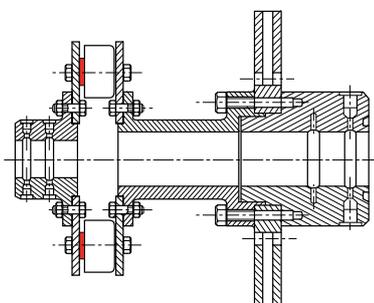


Increases the flexibility while keeping the torque constant.
Ex.: AXOFLEX coupling with two sets of studs linked by an "anti-centrifuge" disk.

III.5 Drum brake and disk brake mounting



Drum brake for mounting our couplings with rings : AXOFLEX®, R.T.P®.



Disk brake mounting

4 - DATA SHEETS

MINIFLEX®

*** Torsional flexibility

*** Radial flexibility

Push fit Axial flexibility

** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- Flexible element
 - 1 Natural rubber block bonded to;
 - 2 V-shaped metal armatures.
- Flange : aluminium or cast-iron :
 - 3 DRIVE-SEGMENT

OPERATION

The MINIFLEX coupling is designed with the following features :

- push fit assembly;
- compact, smooth cylindrical shape without protrusions;
- the flexible element is precompressed during assembly, which extends the range of operating conditions where the rubber is not subject to tension.

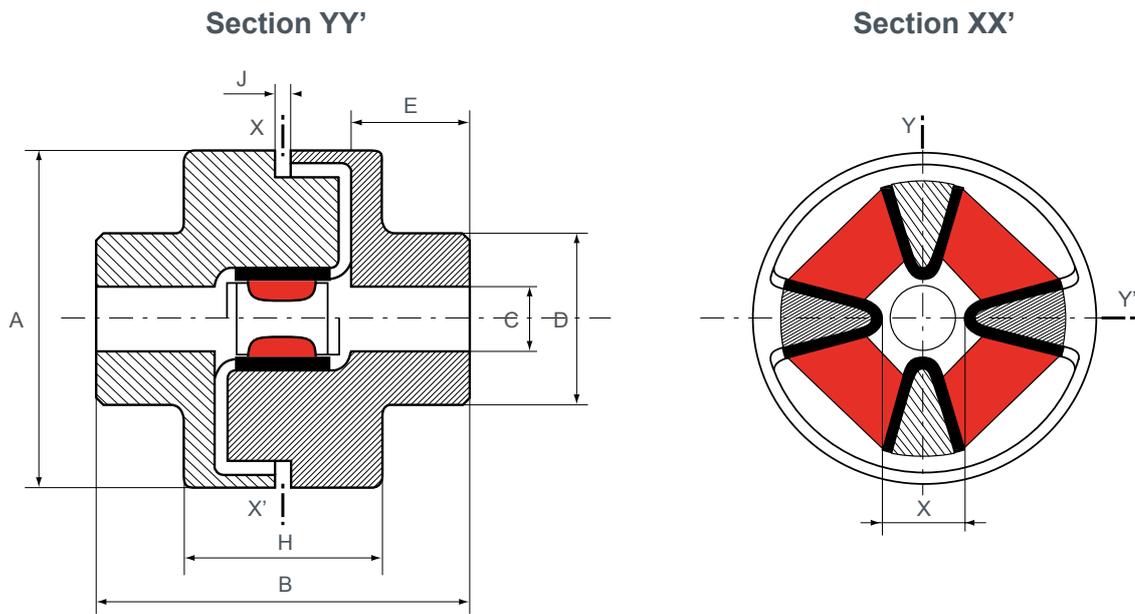
Advantages

- Highly effective attenuation of cyclic irregularities and peaks in the torque.
- Exceptionally long-life ensured by precompressing the flexible element.
- Tolerance to large misalignment: avoids the need for precise alignment of the machines to be coupled.

Recommendation

- It is recommended that the coupling should not be subjected to axial tension which might cause the flexible element to slip from the drive segment on the flange.

DIMENSIONS



Flanges supplied unbored

	Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Max hole C (mm)	A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	X (mm)	Weight (kg)
ALUMINIUM FLANGES	633040	2,5	5	10 000	14	45	41	28	14	21	2	14	0,10
	633010	10	20	9 000	19	58	61	36	20	31	2	16	0,26
	633020	20	40	7 000	28	80	88	48	30	40	4	28	0,68
CAST IRON FLANGES	633041	2,5	5	10 000	14	45	41	28	14	21	2	14	0,25
	633039	10	20	9 000	28	58	61	42	20	31	2	16	0,6
	633038	20	40	7 000	42	84	88	63	30	40	4	28	1,8
	633044	40	80	4 000	55	118	116	82	40	51	6	38	4,5
	633047	60	120	4 000	55	118	120	82	40	55	10	38	4,5

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be infrequent, start-up torque and not periodic.

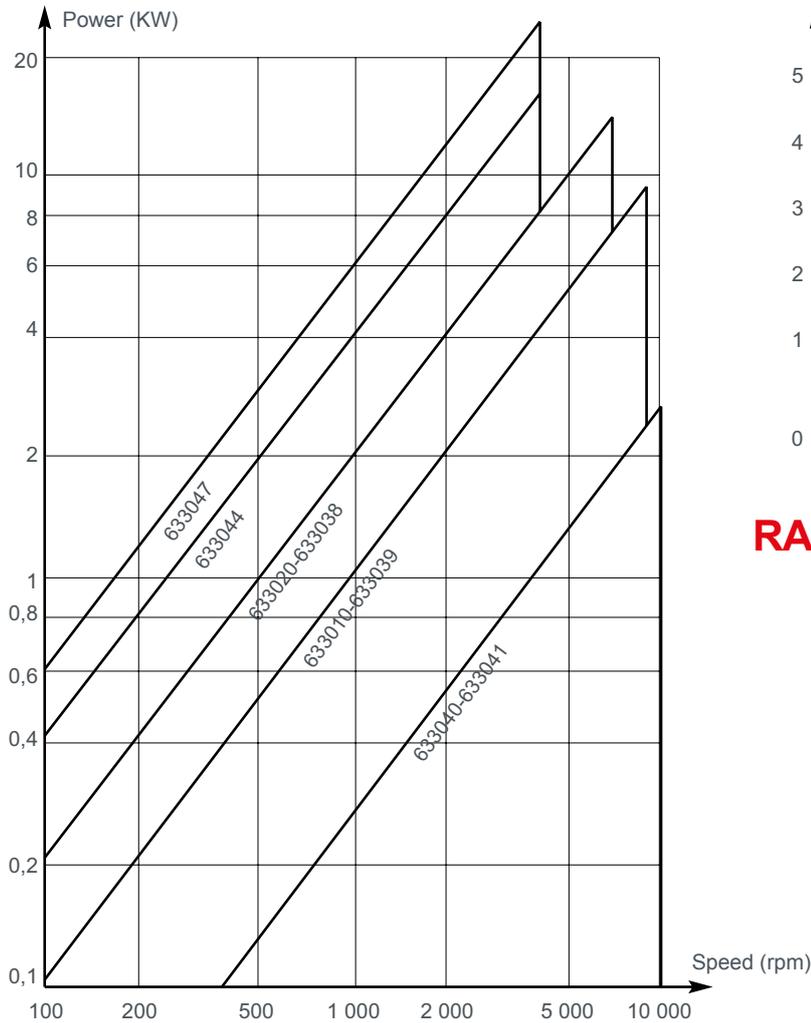
PARTS LIST

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
633010	633510	1	321521	2
633020	633520	1	321531	2
633038	633520	1	321534	2
633039	633510	1	321503	2

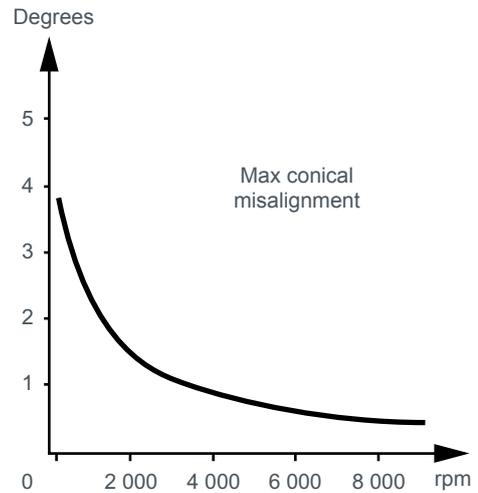
Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
633040	633501	1	321511	2
633041	633501	1	321501	2
633044	633540	1	321535	2
633047	633640	1	321535	2

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE



CONICAL MISALIGNMENT



RADIAL MISALIGNMENT

Nominal torque N.m	Radial misalignment at 1 500 tr/mn
2,5	0,15 mm
10	0,25 mm
20	0,50 mm
40	1,00 mm
60	1,00 mm

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque N.m	Vibrat. coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
			Axia (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (Dan/Mm)	Conical (Dan/Mm)
2,5	1,2	28	0,30	2	0,004	0,005
10	5	28	1,50	5	0,020	0,090
20	10	24	1,25	7	0,045	0,090
40	20	18	2,0	8	0,126	0,022
60	30	16	4,5	12	0,214	0,034

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

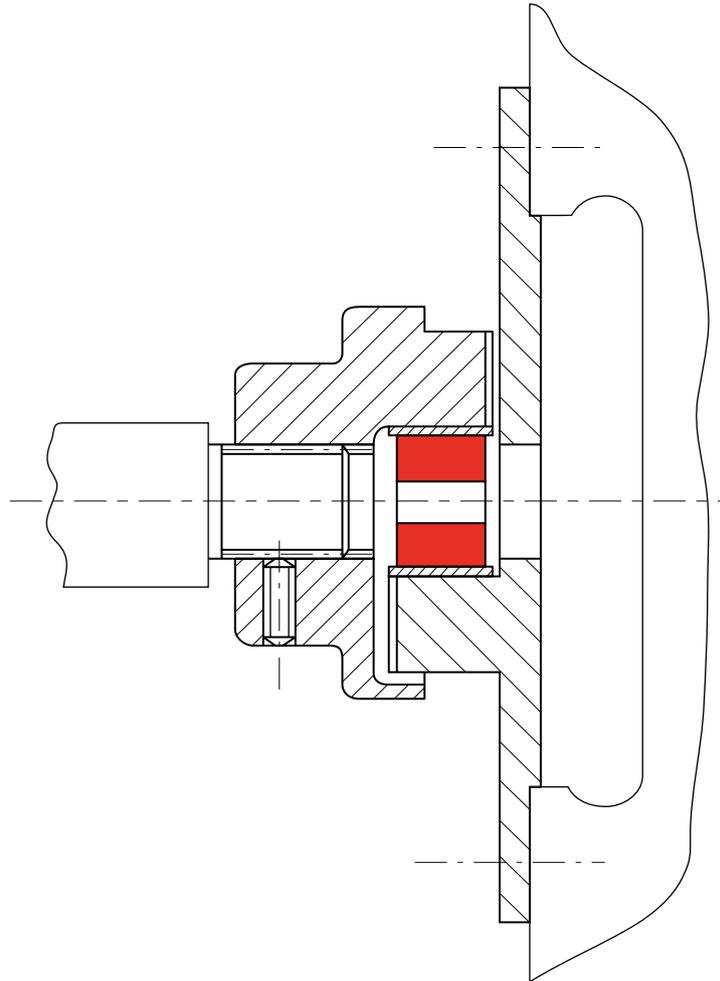
Please see current price list for availability of items.

ASSEMBLY

The coupling is assembled and disassembled axially which entails moving one of the machines. This procedure is not difficult and can be done quickly, as at least one of the machines being coupled is not heavy.

Method :

- fit an opposing pair of armatures of the flexible element half-way onto the drive segments of one flange;
- position the second flange;
- push the two flanges together to engage the armatures of the flexible element;
- release.



Example : electric motor/pump coupling mounted on fly wheel and grooved shaft.

MPP®

****** Torsional flexibility ***** Radial flexibility **Push fit** Axial flexibility ***** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- Flexible element **1** : polyurethane in the form of a Maltese cross.
- Flange **2** : cast iron with drive segments **3** supplied unbored (except 633054 and 633055).

OPERATING

The MPP coupling is designed with the following features :

- push fit assembly;
- smooth, compact cylindrical shape, without protrusions;
- the flexible element operates under compression;
- safe in use;
- temperature range -30°C to + 70°C in continuous operation.

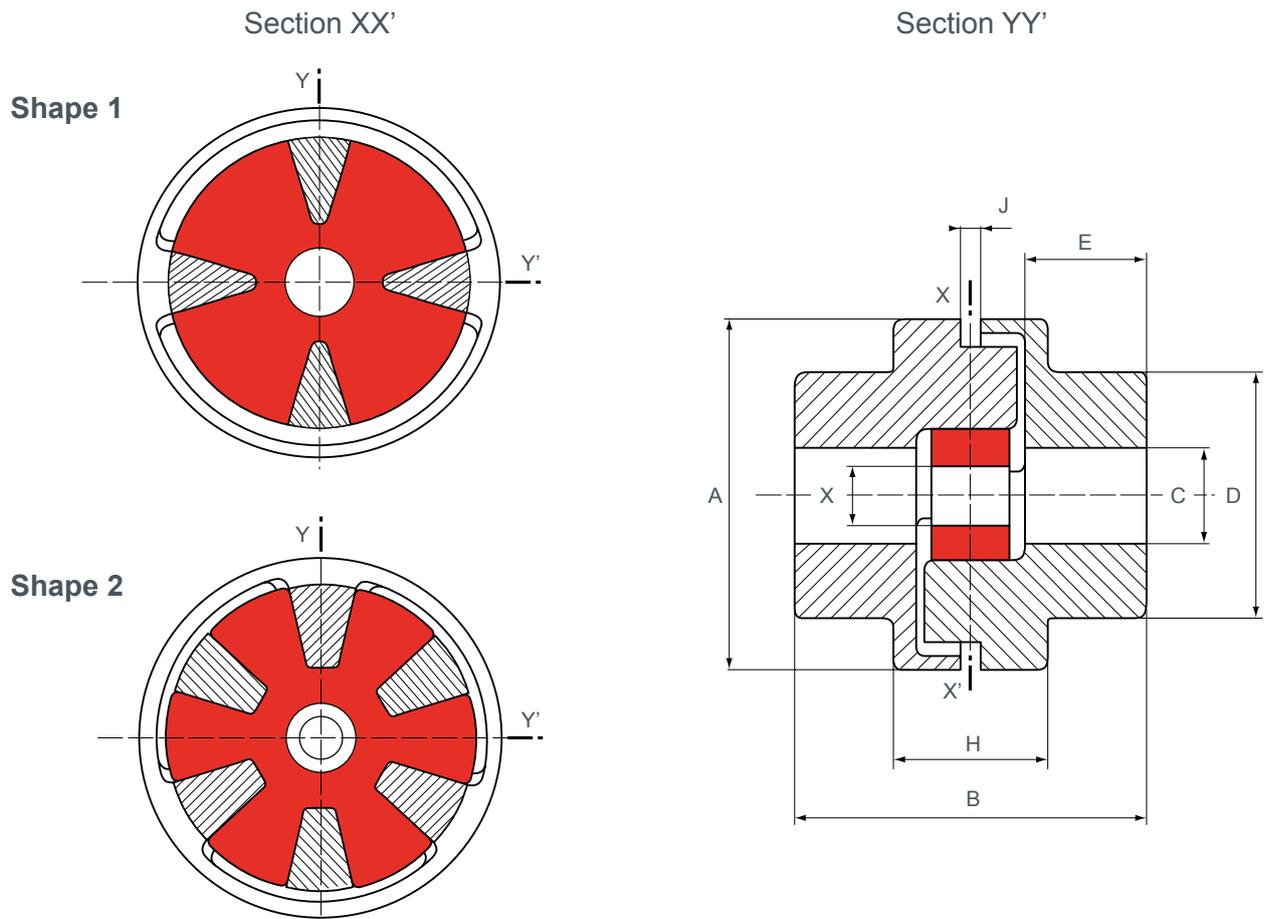
Advantages

- Reduced size.
- Easy to use.

Recommendation

- It is recommended that the coupling should not be subjected to axial tension which might cause the flexible element to slip off the drive segments on the flanges.

DIMENSIONS



Flanges supplied unbored

Ref.	Type	Fig.	Couple nominal TCN (N.m)	Couple maxi (N.m)	Vitesse maxi (tr/mn)	Alésage C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	X (mm)	Poids (kg)
						mini	maxi								
633052	MPP® 3	1	30	90	9 000	-	28	58	62	42	20	32	3	10	0,6
633053	MPP® 8	1	80	240	7 000	-	42	84	89	63	30	41	5	13	1,8
633051	MPP® 20	1	200	600	4 000	-	55	118	116	82	40	51	6	20	4,5
633054	MPP® 38	2	380	1 150	3 000	20	60	145	160	90	60	67	6	30	9,4
633055	MPP® 65	2	650	2 000	3 000	20	75	170	208	112	80	82	6	32	18

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and not periodic.

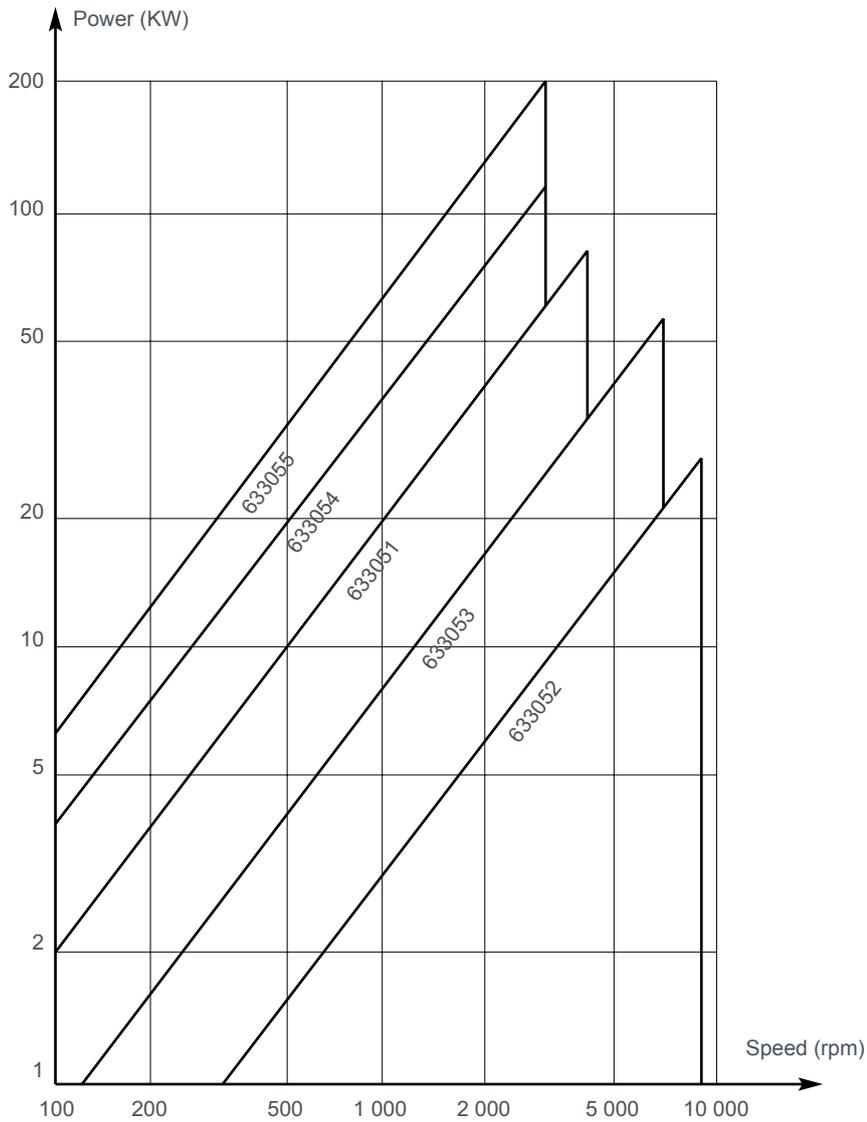
PARTS LIST

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
633051	633551	1	321535	2
633052	633552	1	321503	2
633053	633553	1	321534	2

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
633054	633554	1	321464	2
633055	633555	1	321465	2

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE

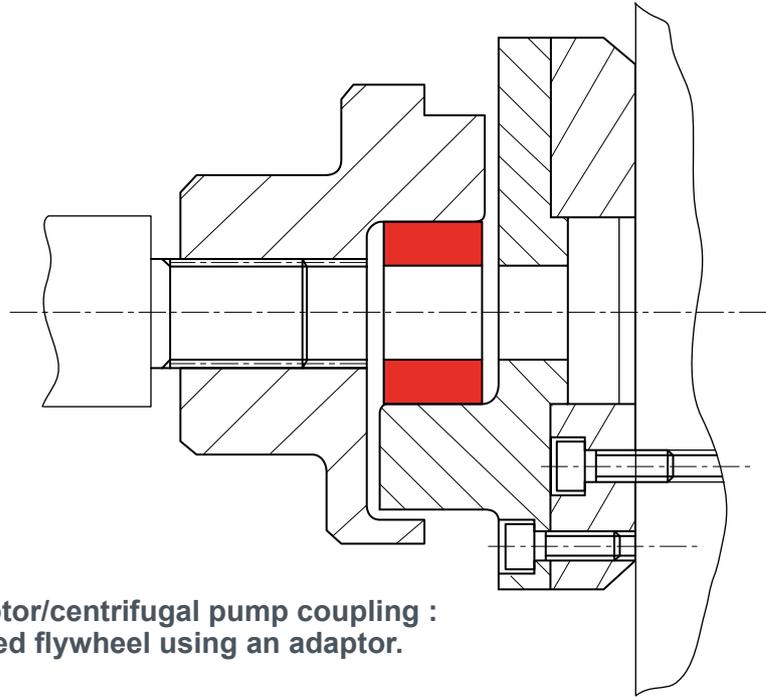


OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibratory torque (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Radial misalignment* (mm)	Conical misalignment* (degrees)	Axial misalignment (mm)
30	15	10°	0,2	1°	1,5
80	40	10°	0,4	1°	2,5
200	100	10°	0,9	1°	3
380	380	10°	1	1°	3
650	650	10°	1	1°	4

* given for a speed of 3,000 rpm.

ASSEMBLY



**Example: electric motor/centrifugal pump coupling :
mounted on motorised flywheel using an adaptor.**

SELECTION GUIDE

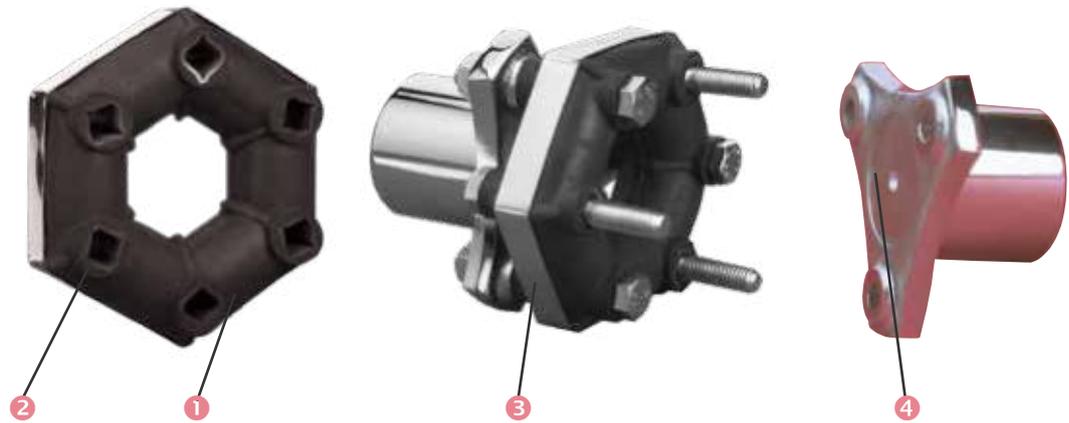
PAULSTRA MPP® / STANDARD, 50 HZ ASYNCHRONOUS THREE PHASES MOTORS

This table uses a safety coefficient of 1.3 corresponding to normal operating conditions of commonly used driven machines.

Motor type	Power 2 poles n ≈ 3000 rpm		Type of coupling	Power 4 poles n ≈ 1500 rpm		Type of coupling	Power 6 poles n ≈ 1000 rpm		Type of coupling	Power 8 poles n ≈ 750 rpm		Type of coupling	Shaft dimensions D x E	
	Kw	CV		Kw	CV		Kw	CV		Kw	CV		≈ 3 000 rpm	≈ 1 500 rpm
56	0,09 0,12	0,12 0,16	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,06 0,09	0,08 0,12	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,06 0,09	0,08 0,12	MPP 3 MPP 3				9 x 20	
63	0,18 0,25	0,25 0,34	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,12 0,18	0,16 0,25	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,12 0,18	0,16 0,25	MPP 3 MPP 3				11 x 23	
71	0,37 0,55	0,5 0,75	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,25 0,37	0,34 0,5	MPP 3 MPP 3							14 x 30	
80	0,75 1,1	1 1,5	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,55 0,75	0,75 1	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,37 0,55	0,5 0,75	MPP 3 MPP 3				19 x 40	
90 S 90 L	1,5 2,2	2 3	MPP 3 MPP 3	1,1 1,5	1,5 2	MPP 3 MPP 3	0,75 1,1	1 1,5	MPP 3 MPP 3				24 x 50	
100 L	3	4	MPP 3	2,2 3	3 4	MPP 3 MPP 3	1,5	2	MPP 3	0,75 1,1	1 1,5	MPP 3 MPP 3	28 x 60	
112 M	4	5,5	MPP 3	4	5,5	MPP 3	2,2	3	MPP 3	1,5	2	MPP 3	28 x 60	
132 S	5,5 7,5	7,5 10	MPP 8	5,5	7,5	MPP 8	3	4	MPP 8	2,2	3	MPP 8	38 x 80	
132 M				7,5	10	MPP 8	4,0 5,5	5,5 7,5	MPP 8 MPP 8	3	4	MPP 8	38 x 80	
160 M 160 L	11,0 15,0 18,5	15 20 25	MPP 8 MPP 8 MPP 8	11 15	15 20	MPP 20 MPP 20	7,5 11	10 15	MPP 20 MPP 20	4 5,5 7,5	5,5 7,5 10	MPP 8 MPP 20 MPP 20	42 x 110	
180 M 180 L	22	30	MPP 20	18,5 22	25 30	MPP 20 MPP 20	15	20	MPP 20	11	15	MPP 20	48 x 110	
200 L	30 37	40 50	MPP 20 MPP 20	30	40	MPP 38	18,5 22	25 30	MPP 38 MPP 38	15	20	MPP 38	55 x 110	
225 S 225 M	45	61	MPP 38	37 45	50 61	MPP 38 MPP 38	30	40	MPP 38	18,5 22	25 30	MPP 38 MPP 38	55x110	60x140
250 M	55	75	MPP 38	55	75	MPP 65	37	50	MPP 65	30	40	MPP 65	60x140	65x140
280 S	75	100	MPP 38	75	100	MPP 65	45	61	MPP 65	37	50	MPP 65	65x140	75x140

JUBOFLEX®

*** Torsional flexibility ** Radial flexibility *** Axial flexibility *** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

Flexible element

- ① Precompressed natural rubber,
- ② Bonded metal spacers,
- ③ Precompression band (to be removed after installation).

Flange

- ④ Die-cast steel (except 632320 which is cast-iron).

OPERATION

The JUBOFLEX coupling is designed with the following features :

- radial disassembly without moving the machines that are coupled;
- the flexible element is precompressed during assembly, which extends the range of operating conditions where the rubber is not subject to tension.

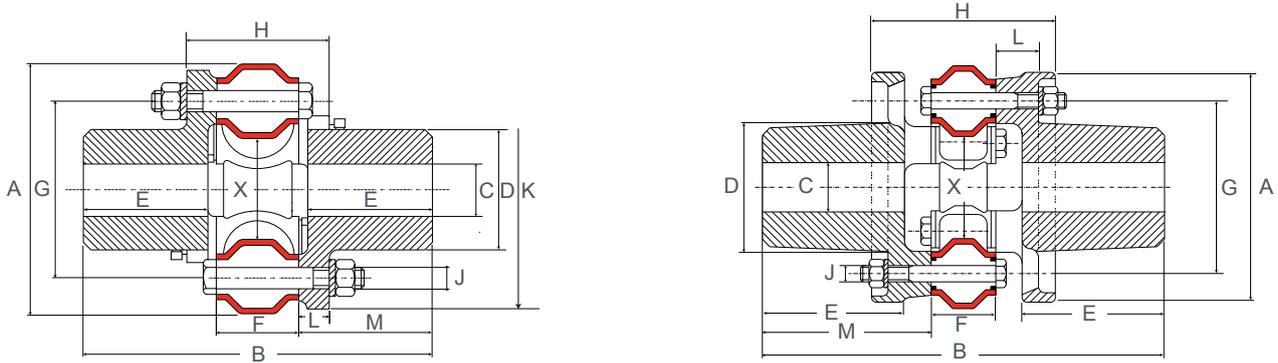
Advantages

- Highly effective attenuation of cyclic irregularities and peaks in the torque.
- Very safe in use and the precompression ensures very high resistance to oscillation.
- Tolerance to large misalignment: avoids the need for precise alignment of the machines to be coupled.

Recommendation

- In use, precompression is achieved by the fixing bolts, and the JUBOFLEX coupling operates without the precompression band round the flexible element.

DIMENSIONS



Flanges supplied unbores

JUBOFLEX Steel flanges except 632320

JUBOFLEX Cast-iron flanges : ref. 632320

Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	X* (mm)	Weight (kg)
				min	max													
632027	40	120	6 000		30	91	128	42	47	28	65	50	8	87	11	50	23	2
632023	90	270	5 000		40	117	172	56	66	32	85	60	10	113	14	70	35	3
632017	160	480	4 500		48	142	196	68	70	46	100	80	12	135	17	75	40	5
632029	250	750	3 500		60	181	247	90	93	51	132	93	14	172	21	98	63	12
632031	350	1 050	3 000		70	202	284	105	109	54	150	96	18	196	21	115	68	18
632043	500	1 500	2 800		75	232	322	115	124	62	170	108	20	225	23	130	75	25
632025	700	2 100	2 400		80	263	346	122	133	68	190	116	20	246	24	139	82	32
632320	1 200	3 600	2 400	60	100	280	486	156	172	78	210	222	20	-	52	204	110	57

* Diameter of passage in flexible element under the nominal torque.

1 N.m ≈ 0.1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic. For higher nominal torques see «JUBOFLEX 'S'».

PARTS LIST

The flexible elements are delivered precompressed using a precompression band which should be removed after installation.

Coupling without protector Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
632017	632505	1	321334	2
632023	632503	1	321324	2
632025	632511	1	321364	2
632027	632502	1	321314	2
632029	632507	1	321344	2
632031	632508	1	321354	2
632043	632500	1	321374	2
632320	632520*	1	321390	2

* This element has 8 mounting holes.

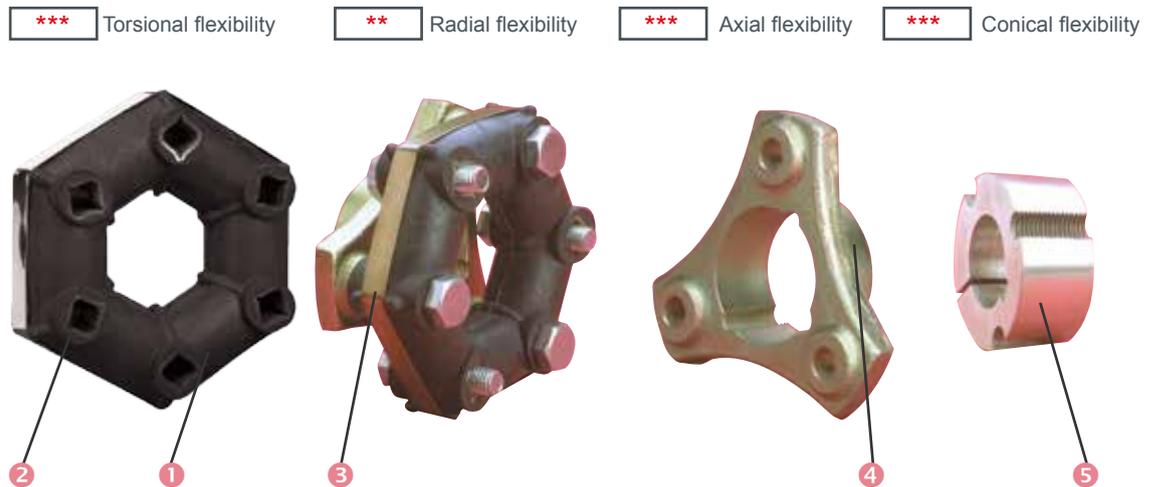
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibratory coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)	Conical (M.kn/Rad.)
40	20	8	6	20	0,285	0,04
90	45	8	8	30	0,57	0,057
160	80	8	11	45	1,14	1,143
250	125	7	11,5	30	2,12	0,57
350	175	7	10	30	2,75	0,57
500	250	7	11	30	4,3	0,57
700	350	8	12	35	4,5	0,86
1 200	600	6,30	15	60	10,6	1,14

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg Please see current price list for availability of items.

JUBOFLEX[®]

WITH SEPARATE HUB



DESCRIPTION

Flexible element

- 1 Precompressed natural rubber.
- 2 Bonded metal spacers.
- 3 Precompression band (to be removed after installation).

• Flange

- 4 Die-cast steel specially bored to fit the separate hub.
- 5 Universal separate hub (not supplied by PAULSTRA).

OPERATION

In addition to the characteristics described above, the separate hub used in conjunction with the JUBOFLEX coupling provides the advantage :

- Ready to assemble without machining the flanges.

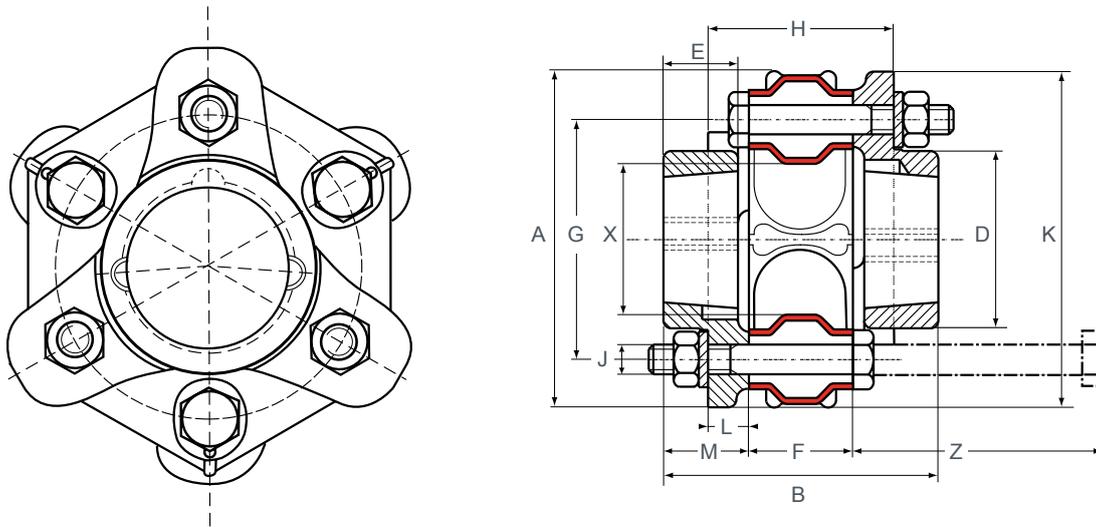
Advantages

- Reduced size.
- Simplified axial positioning.
- Easy to assemble and disassemble.
- Reduction of costs by simplifying the machining required for the shafts and flanges.

Recommendation

- In use, precompression is achieved by the fixing bolts and the JUBOFLEX coupling operates without the precompression band round the flexible element.

DIMENSIONS



Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Separate hub*	A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	X (mm)	Z (mm)	Weight (kg)
632205	40	120	6 000	SEE PARTS LIST	91	74	48	20	28	65	54	8	91	11	23	23	65	0,8
632210	90	270	5 000		117	90	60	25	32	85	65	10	121	14	29	35	75	1,6
632217	160	480	4 500		142	106	70	25	46	100	81	12	140	17	30	40	90	2,7
632226	250	750	3 500		181	121	95	30	51	132	91	14	177	21	35	63	100	5

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

* For shaft diameters, please refer to the hub manufacturers' specifications.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

For higher nominal torque see "Juboflex S".

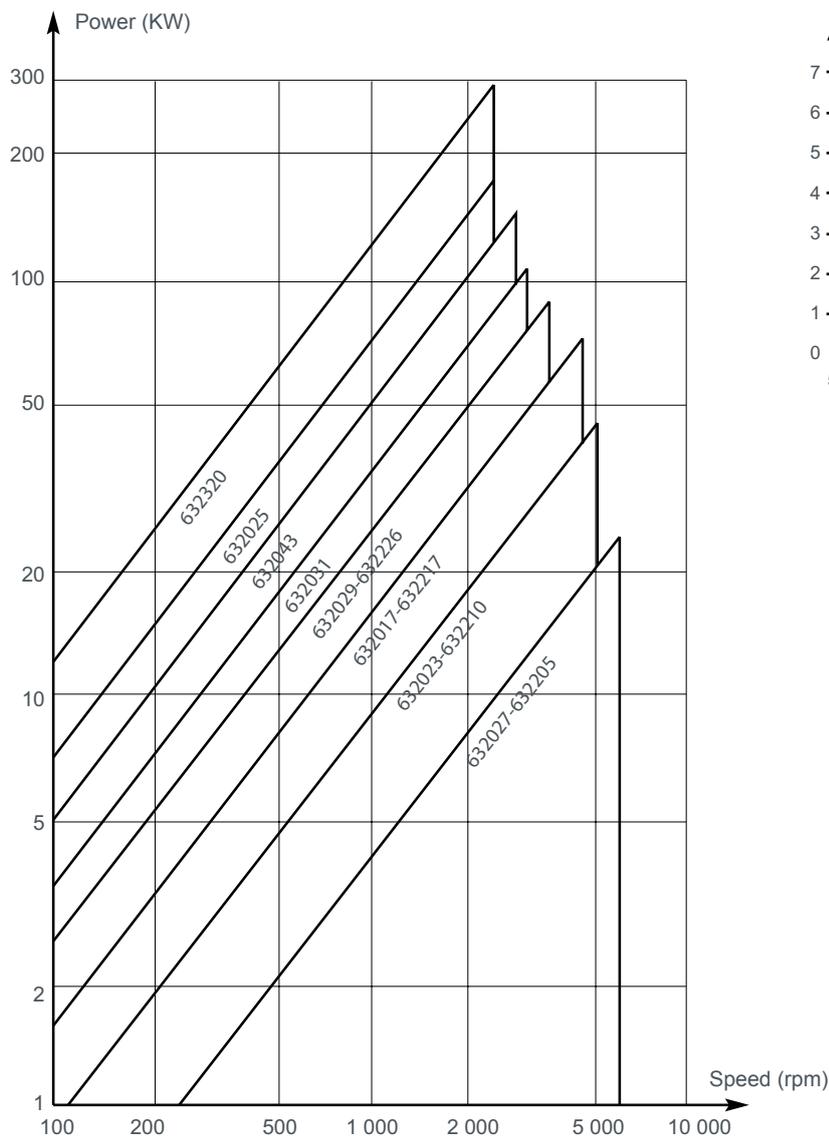
PARTS LIST

The flexible elements are delivered precompressed using a precompression band which should be removed after installation.

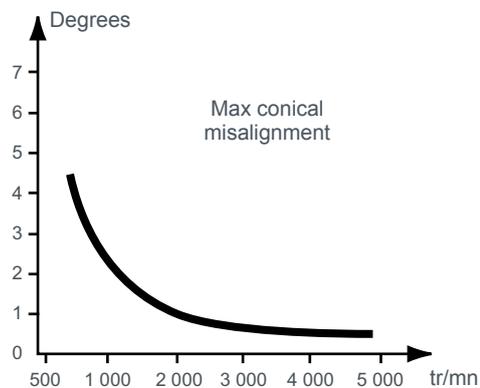
Coupling Reference	Flexible Element		Flange		Separate hub		
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty	Current Reference	Universal Reference	Shaft diameter (mm)
632205	632502	1	321316	2	28 - 20	11 - 08	11 à 28
632210	632503	1	321326	2	30 - 25	12 - 10	11 à 32
632217	632505	1	321336	2	40 - 25	16 - 10	14 à 42
632226	632507	1	321346	2	50 - 30	20 - 12	16 à 50

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE



CONICAL MISALIGNMENT



RADIAL DISPOSAL

Nominal torque N.m	Radial misalignment at 1,500 rpm
40	0,7 mm
90	0,9 mm
160	1,4 mm
250	1,5 mm
350	1,8 mm
500	2,0 mm
700	2,1 mm
1 200	2,4 mm

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibratory coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)	Conical (M.kn/Rad.)
40	20	8	6	20	0,285	0,04
90	45	8	8	30	0,57	0,057
160	80	8	11	45	1,14	1,143
250	125	7	11,5	30	2,12	0,57

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

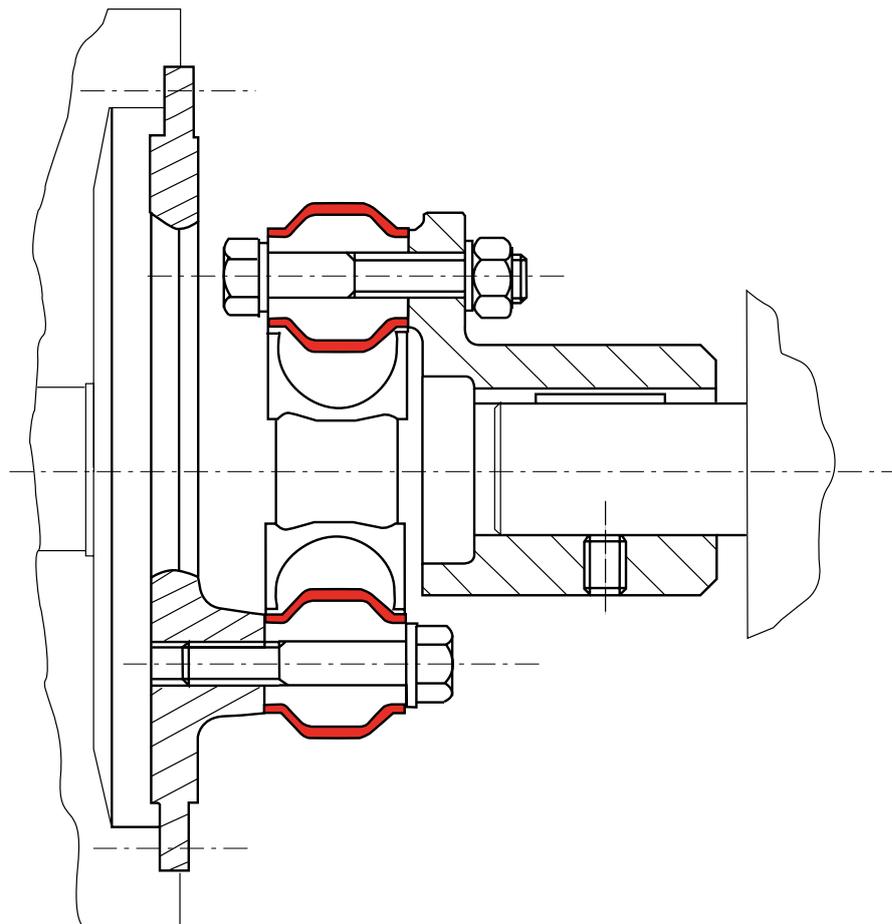
Please see current price list for availability of items.

ASSEMBLY

- Precompression for the initial installation is achieved by a band ③ placed round the outside (our flexible elements are delivered with this band).
- Position the flexible element with its band to attach three non-adjacent holes to the three arms of one flange, and then the three other holes to the other flange.
- Tighten the bolts to the following torques :

Reference	Nominal torque TCN (N.m)	Torque value (N.m)
632027/632205	40	21
632023/632210	90	41
632017/632217	160	72
632029/632226	250	113
632031	350	240
632043	500	350
632025	700	350
632320	1 200	350

- Cut the original band or remove the disassembly band.



Example : internal combustion engine/generator coupling mounted on a ring attached to the fly wheel.

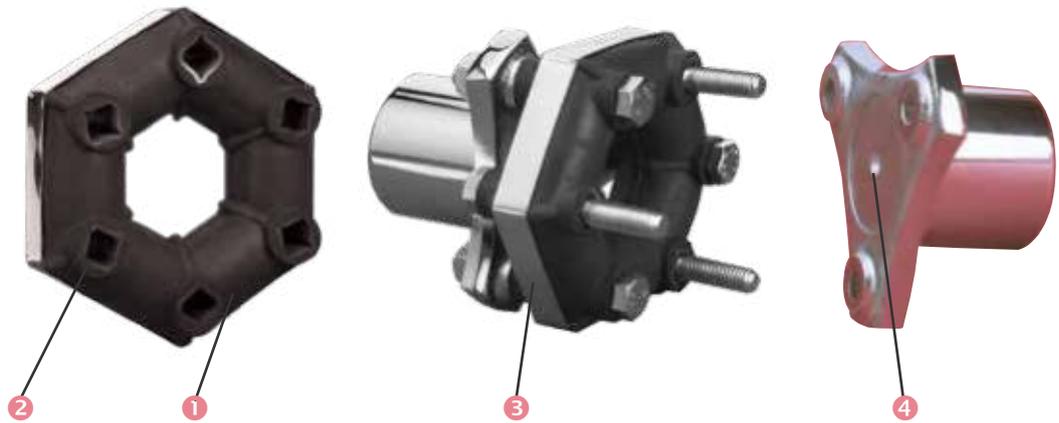
JUBOFLEX® "S"

*** Torsional flexibility

** Radial flexibility

*** Axial flexibility

*** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- Flexible element
 - ① Precompressed natural rubber.
 - ② Bonded metal reinforcing mountings.
 - ③ Precompression band (to be removed after installation).
- Flange
 - ④ Die-cast steel (except 632267 which is cast-iron).

OPERATION

The JUBOFLEX «S» coupling is designed with the following features :

- radial disassembly without moving the machines that are coupled;
- the flexible element is compressed during assembly, which extends the range of operating conditions where the rubber is not subject to tension.

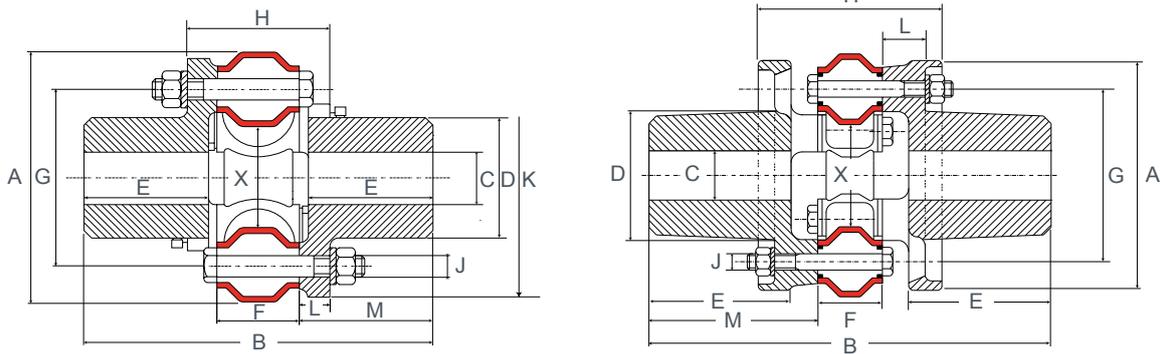
Advantages

- JUBOFLEX «S» has a greater load capacity than the standard JUBOFLEX.
- Highly effective attenuation of cyclic irregularities and peaks in the torque.
- Due to the precompression, the JUBOFLEX «S» has very good resistance to torsional peaks.
- Tolerance to large misalignment: avoids the need for precise alignment of the machines to be coupled.

Recommendation

- In use, precompression is achieved by the fixing bolts, and the JUBOFLEX «S» coupling operates without the precompression band round the flexible element.

DIMENSIONS



Flanges supplied unbored

JUBOFLEX Steel flanges except 632267 JUBOFLEX Cast-iron flanges : ref. 632267

Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrat. torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	X* (mm)	Weight (kg)
					min	max													
632260	60	30	120	6 000		30	91	128	42	47	28	65	50	8	87	11	50	23	2
632261	130	65	270	5 000		40	117	172	56	66	32	85	60	10	113	14	70	35	3
632262	240	120	480	4 500		48	142	196	68	70	46	100	80	12	135	17	75	40	5
632263	370	185	750	3 500		60	181	247	90	93	51	132	93	14	172	21	98	63	12
632264	520	260	1 050	3 000		70	202	284	105	109	54	150	96	18	196	21	115	68	18
632265	750	375	1 500	2 800		75	232	322	115	124	62	170	108	20	225	23	130	75	25
632266	1 050	1 050	2 100	2 400		80	263	346	122	133	68	190	116	20	246	24	139	82	32
632267	1 800	1 800	3 600	2 400	60	100	280	486	156	172	78	210	222	20	-	52	204	110	57

* Diameter of passage in flexible element under the nominal torque.

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

PARTS LIST

The flexible elements are delivered precompressed using a precompression band which should be removed after installation.

Coupling without protector	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
632260	632550	1	321314	2
632261	632551	1	321324	2
632262	632552	1	321334	2
632263	632553	1	321344	2

Coupling without protector	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
632264	632554	1	321354	2
632265	632555	1	321374	2
632266	632556	1	321364	2
632267	632557*	1	321390	2

* Cet élément a 8 trous de fixation.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Coupling Reference	Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibratory coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
				Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)	Conical (M.kn/Rad.)
632260	60	30	8	9	30	0.43	0.63
632261	130	65	8	11.6	4.3	0.8	0.08
632262	240	120	8	16.5	67.5	1.72	0.22
632263	370	185	7	14.8	44.4	3.15	0.85
632264	520	260	7	14.9	44.6	4.11	-
632265	750	375	7	18	45	6.5	0.86

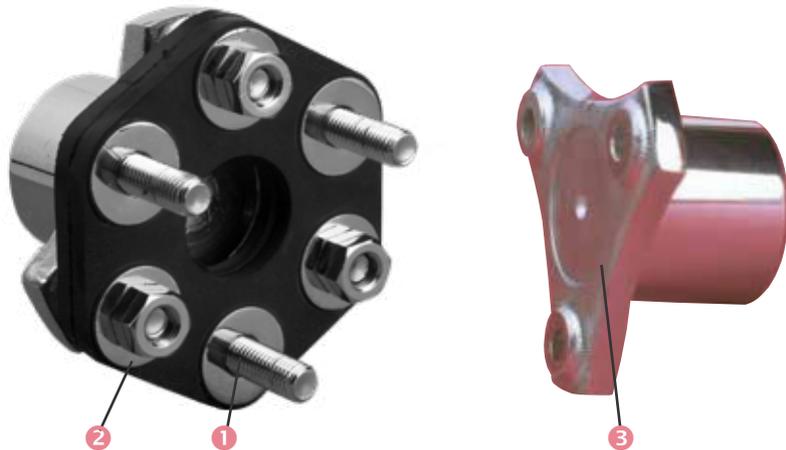
STRAFLEX®

* Torsional flexibility

* Radial flexibility

** Axial flexibility

** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- Flexible element
 - ① Metallic bobbins linked together by rayon fibres.
 - ② The whole unit ① is potted in natural rubber and is hexagonal.
- Flange
 - ③ forged steel.

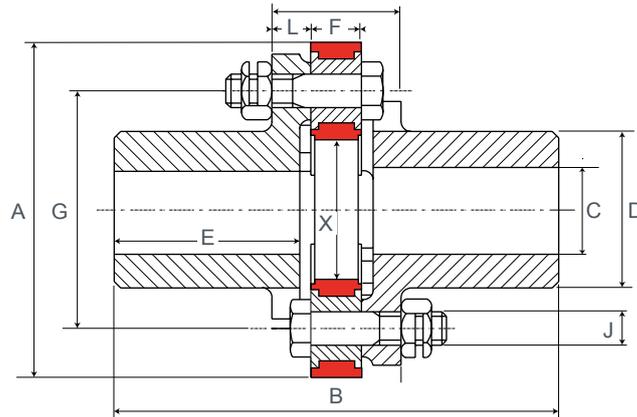
OPERATION

- The STRAFLEX® coupling is designed with the following features :
- radial disassembly without moving the machines that are coupled;
 - reduced size;
 - used at relatively high rotational speeds.

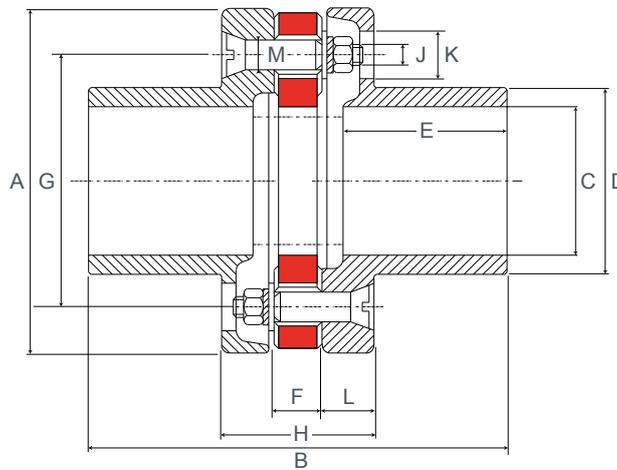
Recommendation

- The reinforced textile structure means that it has a low tolerance to irregularities in the torque.

DIMENSIONS



Assembly of models ref. 635301, 635302, 635303, 635304



Flanges supplied unbored

Assembly of models ref. 635105, 635106, 635107: screws with countersunk heads

Warning : the coupling ref. 635100 is equipped with melted studs instead of the standard bolts. It's assembly is done simply by pushing the elements on the flanges.

Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	X* (mm)	Weight (kg)
				min	max													
635100	50	100	6 000	-	30	78	80	43	32	12	50	32	-	-	8	7,8	20	1,3
635301	100	200	5 500	-	30	94	115	42	40	15	65	37	10	-	11	-	28	1,6
635302	200	400	5 000	-	40	120	158	56	66	18	85	46	12	-	14	-	40	3
635303	400	800	4 500	-	48	140	171	68	70	21	100	55	14	-	17	-	44	5,5
635304	800	1 600	3 500	-	60	178	222	90	93	26	132	68	16	-	21	-	66	12
635105	1 600	3 200	2 800	-	100	232	280	126	110	32	170	102	14	32	35	20	86	36
635106	3 200	6 400	2 400	-	110	268	340	142	123	42	190	130	16	37	44	24	94	50
635107	6 000	12 000	2 000	-	145	330	424	184	160	48	240	136	16	37	44	24	120	97

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

PARTS LIST

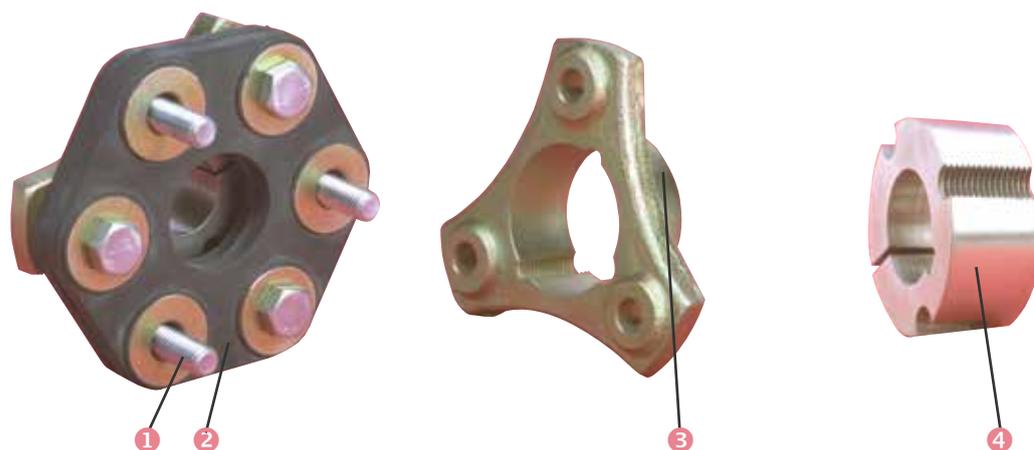
Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
635100	635631	1	331100	2
635105	635636	1	321826	2
635106	635637	1	331106	2
635107	635619	1	331107	2

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
635301	635632	1	321315	2
635302	635633	1	321325	2
635303	635634	1	321335	2
635304	635635	1	321345	2

STRAFLEX[®]

WITH SEPARATE HUB

* Torsional flexibility * Radial flexibility ** Axial flexibility ** Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- Flexible element
 - ① Metallic bobbins linked together by rayon fibres.
 - ② The whole unit ① is potted in natural rubber and is hexagonal.
- Flange
 - ③ Forged steel specially bored to accommodate the separate hub.
 - ④ Universal separate hub (not supplied by PAULSTRA).

OPERATION

In addition to the characteristics described above, the separate hub used in conjunction with the STRAFLEX coupling provides the advantage: ready to assemble without machining.

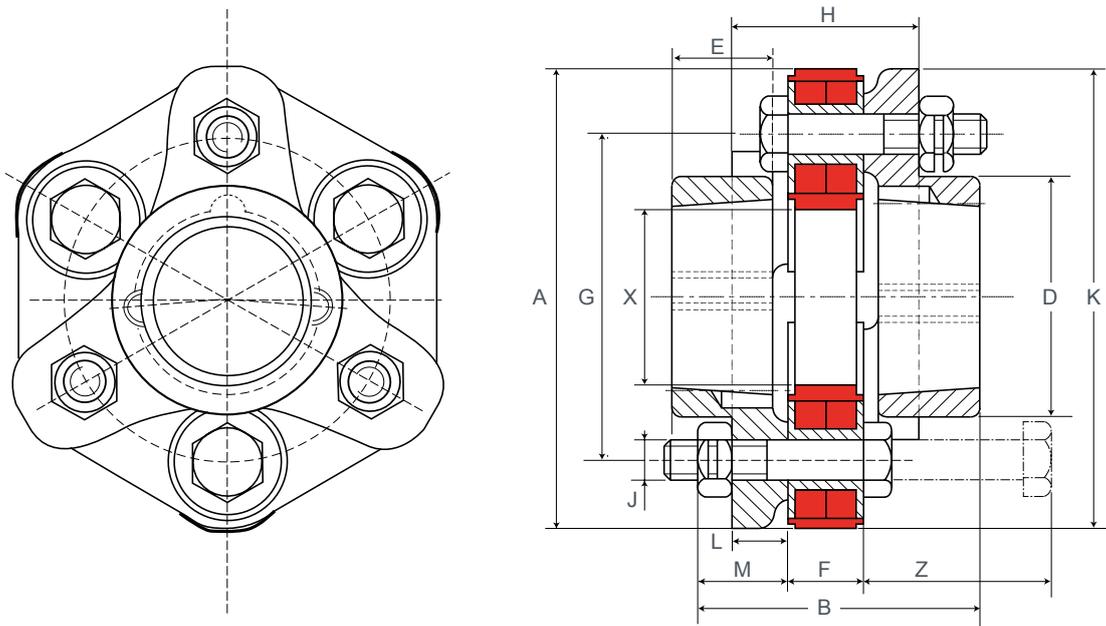
Advantages

- Reduced size.
- Simplified axial positioning.
- Easy to assemble and disassemble.
- Reduction of costs by simplifying the machining required for the shafts and flanges.

Recommendation

- The reinforced textile structure means that it has a low tolerance to irregularities in the torque.

DIMENSIONS



Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Separate hub*	A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	X (mm)	Z (mm)	Weight (kg)
635305	100	200	5 500	SEE PARTS LIST	94	61	48	20	15	65	41	8	91	11	23	28	45	0,9
635306	200	400	5 000		120	76	60	25	18	85	51	12	121	14	29	40	60	1,6
635307	400	800	4 500		140	81	70	25	21	100	56	14	140	17	30	44	70	2,7
635308	800	1 600	3 500		178	96	95	30	26	132	66	16	177	21	35	66	80	5

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

* For shaft diameters, please refer to the hub manufacturers' specifications.

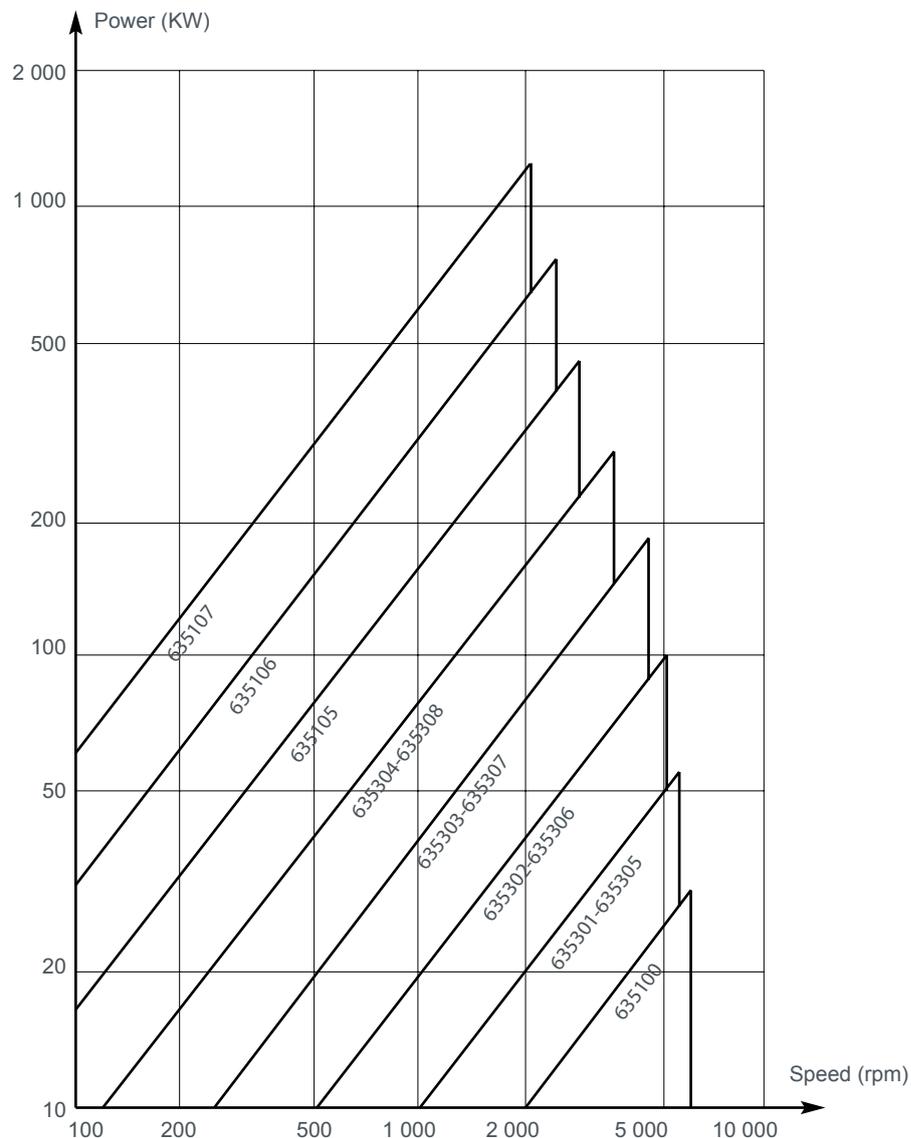
The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and not periodic.

PARTS LIST

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange		Separate hub		
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty	Current Reference	Universal Reference	Shaft diameter (mm)
635305	635632	1	321316	2	28 - 20	11 - 08	11 à 28
635306	635633	1	321815	2	30 - 25	12 - 10	11 à 32
635307	635634	1	321819	2	40 - 25	16 - 10	14 à 42
635308	635635	1	321827	2	50 - 30	20 - 12	16 à 50

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrat. coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)	Conical (M.kn/Rad.)
50	25	6	30	150	0,46	0,08
100	50	3	20	70	1,9	0,114
200	100	1°45	25	180	6,6	0,2
400	200	2°30	60	150	9,2	0,29
800	400	1°45	30	150	26	0,57
1 600	800	2°20	50	150	40	1,43
3 200	1 600	2	120	180	73	2,3
6 000	3 000	2	75	200	172	3,44

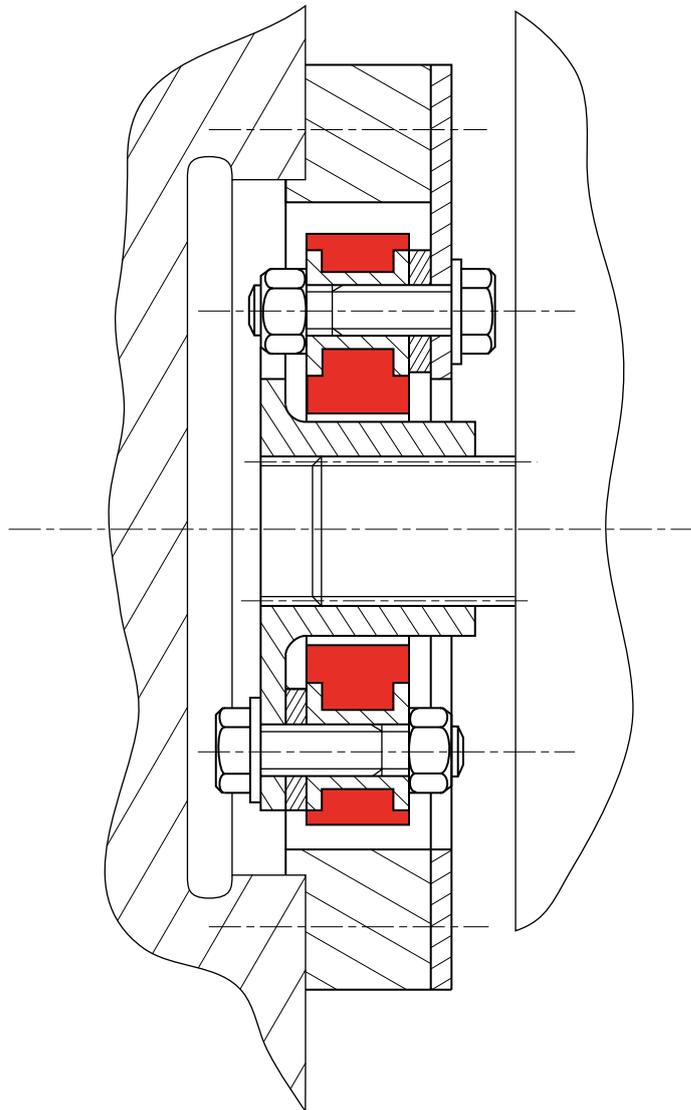
1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

ASSEMBLY

Method :

- mount the flanges on the shafts of the machines to be coupled;
- position the flexible element to attach three non-adjacent bobbins to one flange with bolts, then attach the three other bobbins to the second flange.

NOTE : For the 635100 coupling, the bolts are replaced by welded studs and so this must be assembled by pushing the flanges together.



Example : electric motor/volumetric pump coupling : mounted on channelled shaft and flywheel.

CARDAFLEX®



DESCRIPTION

There are two variations of the CARDAFLEX coupling : hollow hub and solid hub :

- Flexible element
 - ① Formed of solid natural rubber.
 - ② External steel surround, bonded to the rubber.
 - ③ Triangular hub: a hollow hub bonded to the rubber and attached to the flange ⑤, or a solid hub which accommodates a grooved or keyed shaft.
- Steel flanges
 - ④ round.
 - ⑤ triangular.

OPERATION

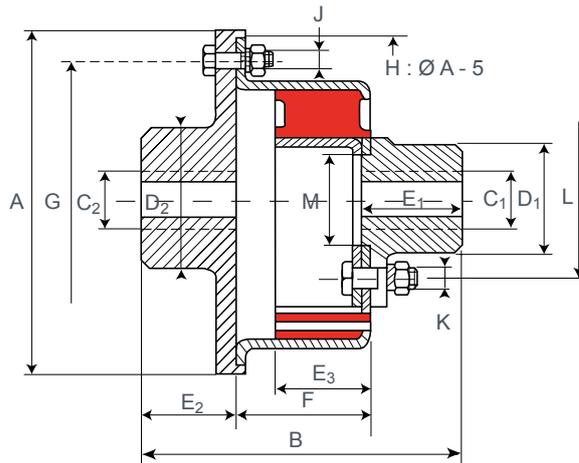
The CARDAFLEX coupling is designed with the following features :

- safe in use;
- fairly low conical stiffness;
- compact shape;
- Good performance at high speeds.

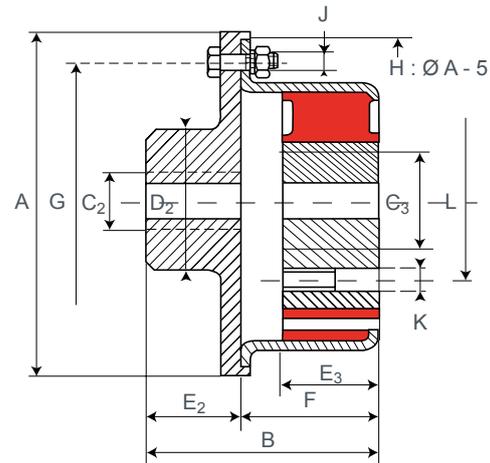
Advantages

- Especially in the case of the CARDAFLEX solid hub coupling, the space occupied by the unit is much reduced.
- The outer surround of the flexible element can be centred directly onto the flywheel of one of the machines to be coupled.

DIMENSIONS



Hollow hub coupling



Solid hub coupling

HOLLOW HUB

Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C ₁ (mm)		Hole size C ₂ (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D ₁ (mm)	D ₂ (mm)	E ₁ (mm)	E ₂ (mm)	E ₃ (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	Weight (kg)
				min	max	min	max														
622310	50	100	6 500	7	19	7	28	105	100	34	45	33	30	28	40	86	6	8	52	30	1,6
622311	80	160	6 000	9	20	9	30	120	125	32	50	44	40	35	45	100	6	8	52	30	2,3
622312	120	240	5 500	9	25	9	36	130	140	40	55	49	45	35	50	108	8	10	64	36	2,8
622315	160	320	5 500	9	32	9	42	155	155	49	60	55	50	43	55	130	10	12	76	42	4,5
622320	520	1 040	4 500	11	42	11	56	205	203	67	80	71	65	57	73	175	12	16	100	56	10,7

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

SOLID HUB

Ref.	Couple nominal TCN (N.m)	Couple maxi (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C ₂ (mm)		Hole size C ₃ (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D ₂ (mm)	E ₂ (mm)	E ₃ (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	Weight (kg)
				mini	maxi	mini	maxi												
622401	30	60	7 000	7	24	10	21	85	60	40	28	26	32	68	6	7	42	42	0,4
622402	50	100	6 500	7	28	16	28	105	70	45	30	28	40	86	6	8	52	52	0,7
622403	80	160	6 000	9	30	17	28	120	85	50	40	35	45	100	6	8	52	52	1
622404	120	240	5 500	9	36	18	36	130	95	55	45	35	50	108	8	10	64	64	1,2
622405	160	320	5 500	9	42	22	42	155	105	60	50	43	55	130	12	12	76	76	2,3
622406	520	1 040	4 500	11	56	30	56	205	138	80	65	57	73	175	16	16	100	100	5

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

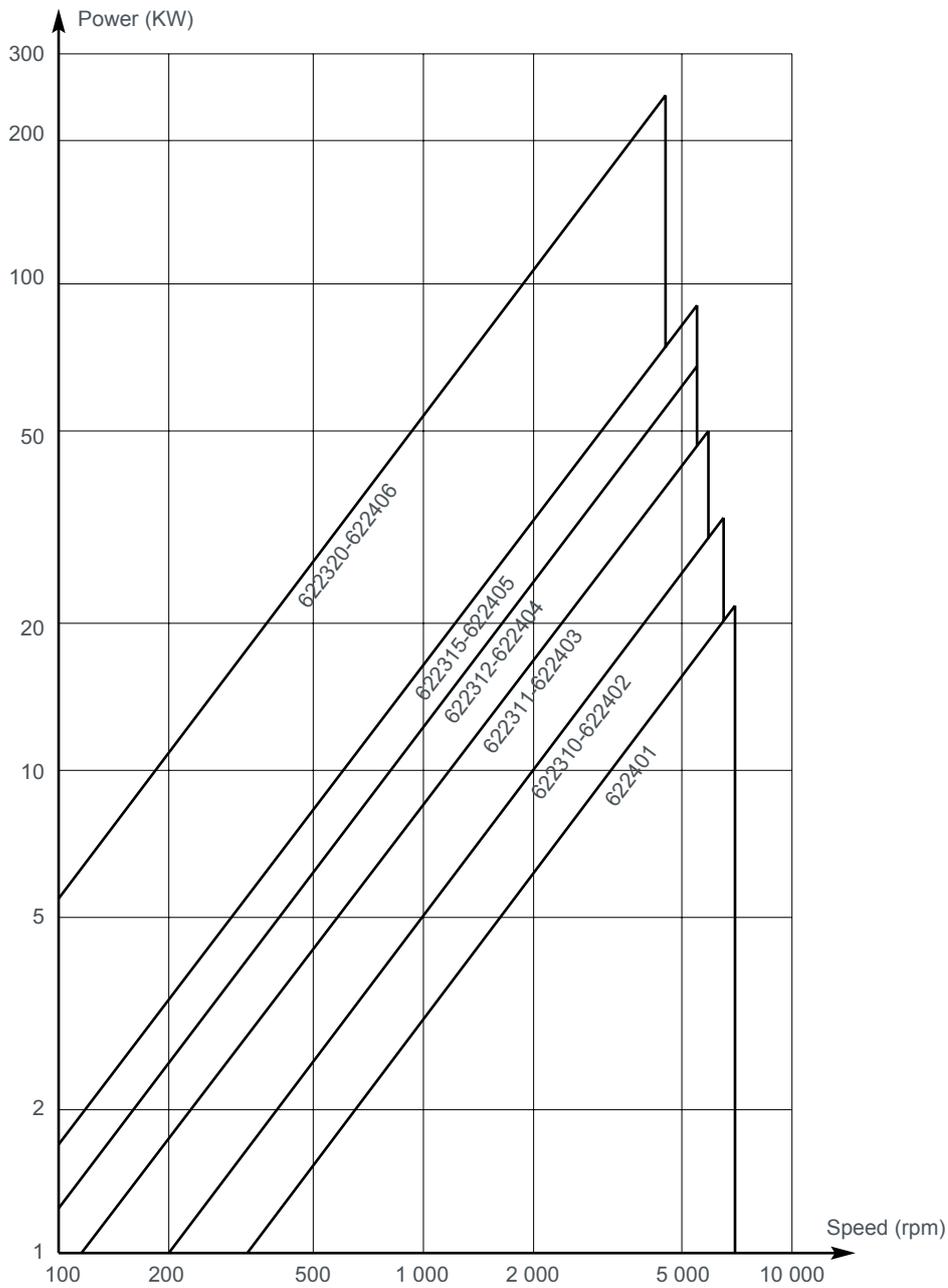
PARTS LIST

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange		Triangular flange Reference	Qty
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty		
622310	622210	1	321631	1	321636	1
622311	622211	1	321641	1	321646	1
622312	622212	1	321651	1	321656	1
622315	622215	1	321661	1	321666	1
622320	622220	1	321671	1	321676	1
622325	622225	1	321681	1	321686	1

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange	
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty
622401	622108	1	321621	1
622402	622110	1	321631	1
622403	622111	1	321641	1
622404	622112	1	321651	1
622405	622115	1	321661	1
622406	622120	1	321671	1
622407	622125	1	321681	1

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE



OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

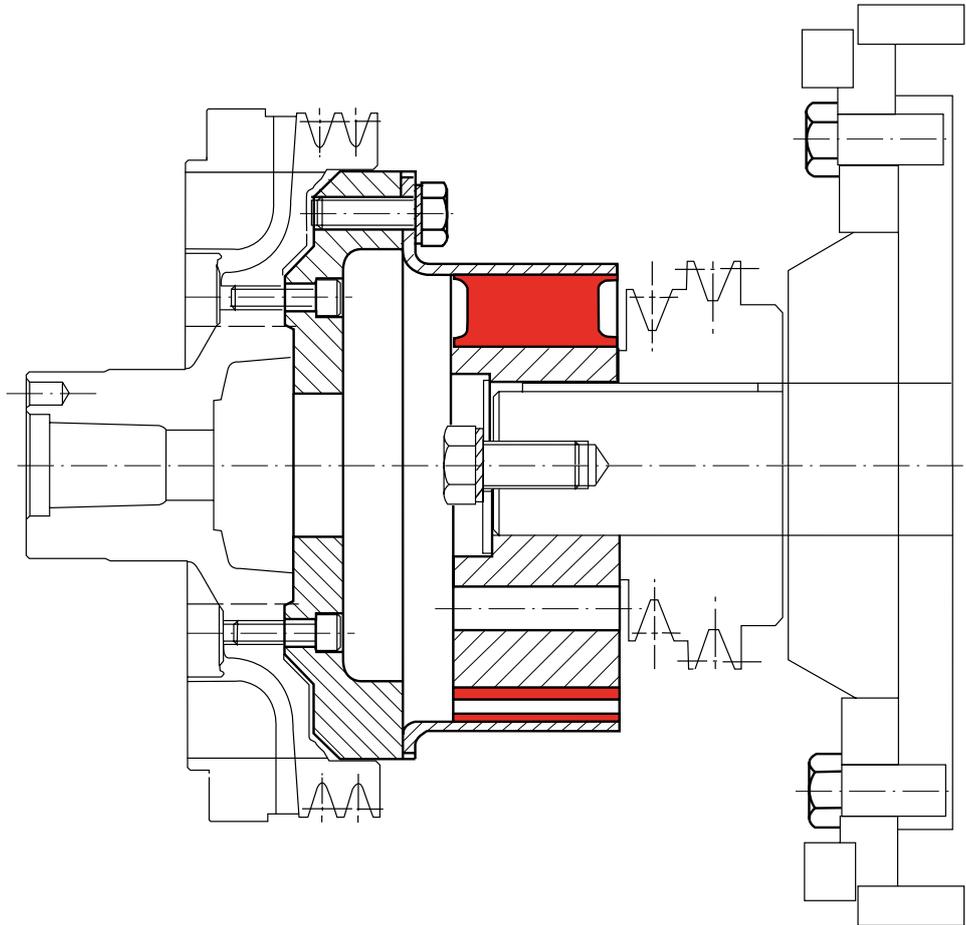
Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrat. coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness			
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)	Conical (M.kn/Rad.)
30	15	6	30	100	0,286	0,114
50	25	7	16	65	0,400	0,114
80	40	5	30	90	0,860	0,23
120	60	8	25	80	0,860	0,23
160	80	5	32	90	1,72	0,46
520	260	7	40	150	4	1,14

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

ASSEMBLY

Method :

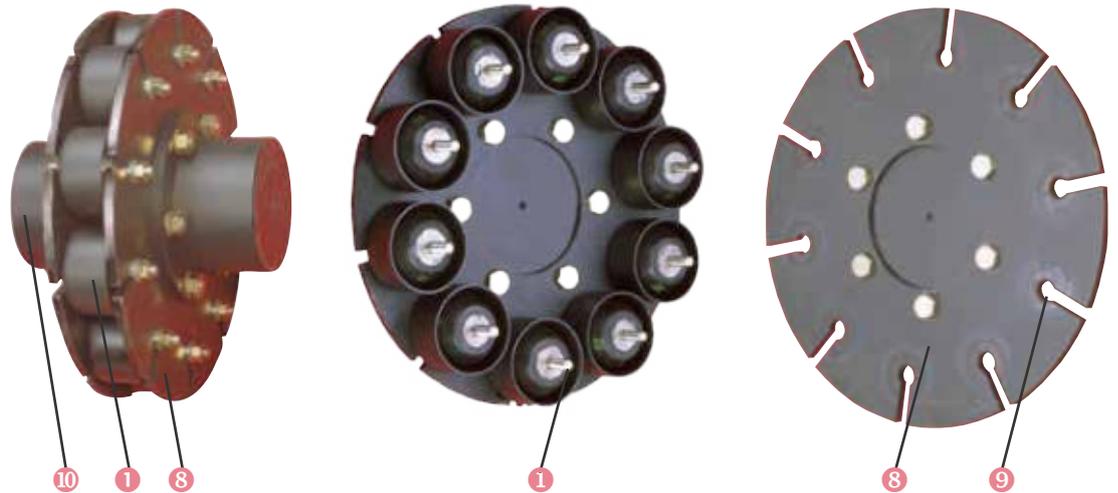
- mount the round flange onto the shaft of one machine.
- Mount :
 - the triangular flange onto the other shaft (hollow hub coupling);
 - the flexible element onto the other shaft (solid hub coupling).
- Attach the flexible element to the round flange.



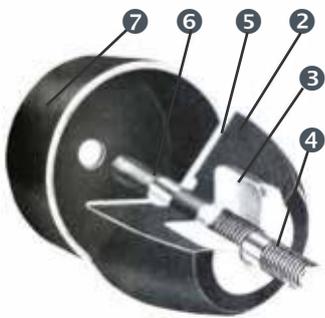
Example : internal combustion engine/hydraulic pump coupling : mounted on keyed shaft and on pulley.

RADIAFLEX® RTP

* Torsional flexibility
 * Radial flexibility
 See Data Sheet Axial flexibility
 Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION



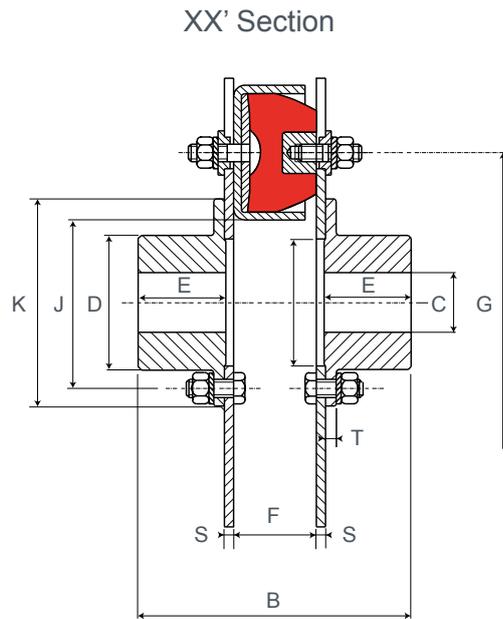
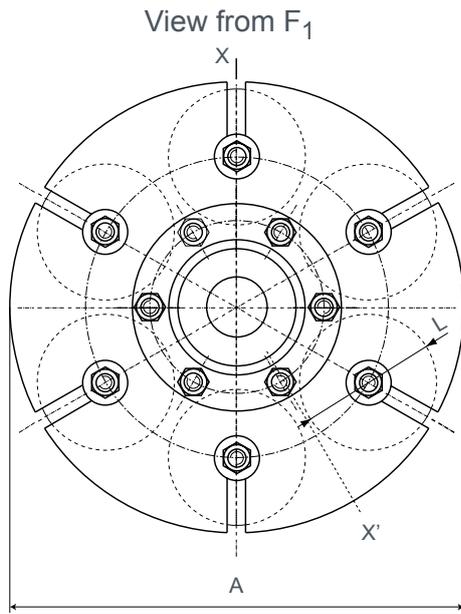
- Flexible element made up of a variable number of flexible studs
 - ① depending on the torque to be transmitted.
 - ② Solid natural rubber blocks in the form of a truncated cone.
 - ③ Internal armature bonded to the rubber.
 - ④ Threaded stud.
 - ⑤ External armature bonded to the rubber.
 - ⑥ Studding welded to armature.
 - ⑦ Cylindrical metal cover.
- Steel disks
 - ⑧ Two identical disks, bolted to the flanges ⑩ and with slits ① to house the studs ⑨.
- Flanges
 - ⑩ die-cast steel.

OPERATION

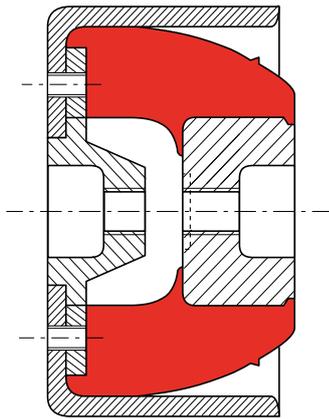
The RADIAFLEX RTP coupling is designed with the following features :

- the studs can be removed radially without moving the coupled machines;
- at low and average torque : the rubber operates under compression;
- at high torque : there is progressive thrust of the rubber against the metal cover ③;
- safe in use;
- it can absorb the effects of tension or compression axially (for example: push and pull of a helical screw).

DIMENSIONS



Alternative mount :



The alternative mount **526401Δ60** is softened. It's radial stiffness is equal to 2/3 of the standard mounting ref. **522131Δ60**.

Warning : a coupling equipped with the alternative mounts **526401** can only transmit 80% of the torque of the standard version.

Ref. 526401Δ60

Ref.	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	L (mm)	S (mm)	T (mm)	Weight (kg)
				min	max														
612203	470	1 000	3 000	18	60	270	181	86	60	RTP 2.3	55	180	85	115	138	90	6	7	13
612204	630	1 250	3 000	18	60	270	181	86	60	RTP 2.4	55	180	85	115	138	90	6	7	15
612206	1 100	2 200	3 000	18	60	300	185	86	60	RTP 2.6	55	200	85	115	138	90	8	7	28
612208	1 800	3 600	2 500	23	80	364	235	115	85	RTP 2.8	55	264	115	145	168	90	8	9,5	45
612406	2 500	5 000	1 500	28	100	420	299	145	102	RTP 4.6	80	280	145	180	210	130	10	12,5	77
612210	2 800	5 600	2 500	28	100	424	274	145	102	RTP 2.10	55	324	145	180	210	90	10	12,5	72
612212	4 100	8 200	2 000	28	120	475	345	177	136	RTP 2.12	55	380	178	213	247	90	12	16	103
612408	4 500	9 000	1 500	28	120	510	370	177	136	RTP 4.8	80	370	178	213	247	130	12	16	127
612410	6 900	13 500	1 500	28	120	600	382	177	136	RTP 4.10	80	460	178	213	247	130	18	16	178
612412	9 700	20 000		32	150	680	424	210	155	RTP 4.12	80	540	178	260	290	130	20	18	253
612416	17 500	35 000		32	150	860	424	210	155	RTP 4.16	80	720	178	260	290	130	20	18	330
612606	17 500	35 000		32	155	826	687	220	250	RTP 6.6	147	580	200			246	30		590
612608	34 000	68 000		32	220	1 096	827	320	320	RTP 6.8	147	850	320			246	30		1 140
612612	60 000	120 000		32	200	1 246	827	275	320	RTP 6.12	147	1 000	250			246	30		1 200
612613	72 000	140 000		32	360	1 446	827	540	320	RTP 6.12	147	1 200	500			246	30		2 200
612616	104 000	200 000		35	360	1 546	887	540	350	RTP 6.16	147	1 300	500			246	30		2 500

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrat. coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness				
			Axial compr. (daN/mm)	Axial compres. (daN/mm)	Axial tension (daN/mm)	Radial (daN/mm)	Torsional (m. KN/radian)
470	235	3° 10'	375	300	105	8,6	10,3
630	315	3° 10'	500	400	140	11,4	20,6
1 100	550	2° 50'	750	600	210	21,2	86
1 800	900	2° 10'	1 000	800	280	49,3	114
2 500	1 250	2° 15'	1 500	1 200	330	65,5	86
2 800	1 400	1° 50'	1 250	1 000	350	92,6	229
4 100	2 050	1° 30'	1 500	1 200	420	160	573
4 500	2 250	1° 40'	2 000	1 600	440	152	460
6 900	3 450	1° 25'	2 500	2 000	550	292	1 030
9 700	4 850	1° 10'	3 000	2 400	660	482	
17 500	8 750	0° 50'	4 000	3 200	880	1 140	
17 500	8 750	2° 10'	3 000	1 800	550	458	
34 000	17 000	1° 30'	4 000	2 400	730	1 320	
60 000	30 000	1° 15'	6 000	3 600	1 100	2 700	
72 000	36 000	1°	6 000	3 600	1 100	3 900	
104 000	52 000	0°50'	8 000	4 800	6 100	6 100	

PARTS LIST

FLEXIBLE STUDS, DISK AND FLANGES

Coupling part number	Flexible element		Flange		Disk Reference	Qty
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty		
612203	522090 Δ 60	3	321138	2	351103	2
612204	522090 Δ 60	4	321136	2	351110	2
612206	522090 Δ 60	6	321138	2	351122	2
612208	522090 Δ 60	8	321147	2	351133	2
612210	522090 Δ 60	10	321154	2	351142	2
612212	522090 Δ 60	12	321167	2	351152	2
612406	522131 Δ 60	6	321154	2	351125	2
612408	522131 Δ 60	8	321167	2	351134	2
612410	522131 Δ 60	10	321167	2	351143	2
612412	522131 Δ 60	12	321191	2	351157	2
612416	522131 Δ 60	16	321191	2	351170	2
612606	522240 Δ 45 et 60	6	321189	2	351124	2
612608	522240 Δ 45 et 60	8	321193	2	351135	2
612612	522240 Δ 45 et 60	12	321182	2	351155	2
612613	522240 Δ 45 et 60	12	321195	2	351156	2
612616	522240 Δ 45 et 60	16	321197	2	351169	2

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

FIXING FOR FLANGES AND DISCS. LOCATING SLEEVES

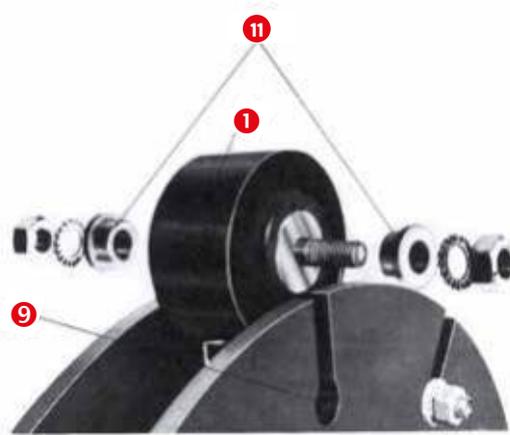
Coupling part number	Bolts pocket for flange - Reference	Qty	Flange		Bolts pocket for elastic elements - Reference	Qty
			Reference	Qty		
612203	337216	1	337217	1	337217	1
612204	337206	1	337207	1	337208	1
612206	337209	1	337210	3	337211	2
6122008	337206	2	337210	4	337208	2
612210	337565	1	337227	1	337208 - 337228	2 - 1
612212	337229	1	337230	1	337208	3
612406	337675	1	337226	1	337215	1
612408	337229	1	337231	1	337232	2
612410	337233	1	337234	1	337215 - 337232	1 - 1
612412	337676	1	337237	3	337232	3
612416	337676	1	337237	4	337232	4
612606			351282	12		
612608			351282	16		
612612			351282	24		
612613			351282	24		
612616			351282	32		
	Please consult our Technical Service				Please consult our Technical Service	

References written in bold are kept in stock.

ASSEMBLY

Method :

- mount each of the flanges onto the ends of the corresponding shafts;
- use the specially machined recess to centre the disks onto the flanges and screw together;
- attach the external armature of the studs to the appropriate disk;
- attach the internal armature of the studs to the other disk.



Note :

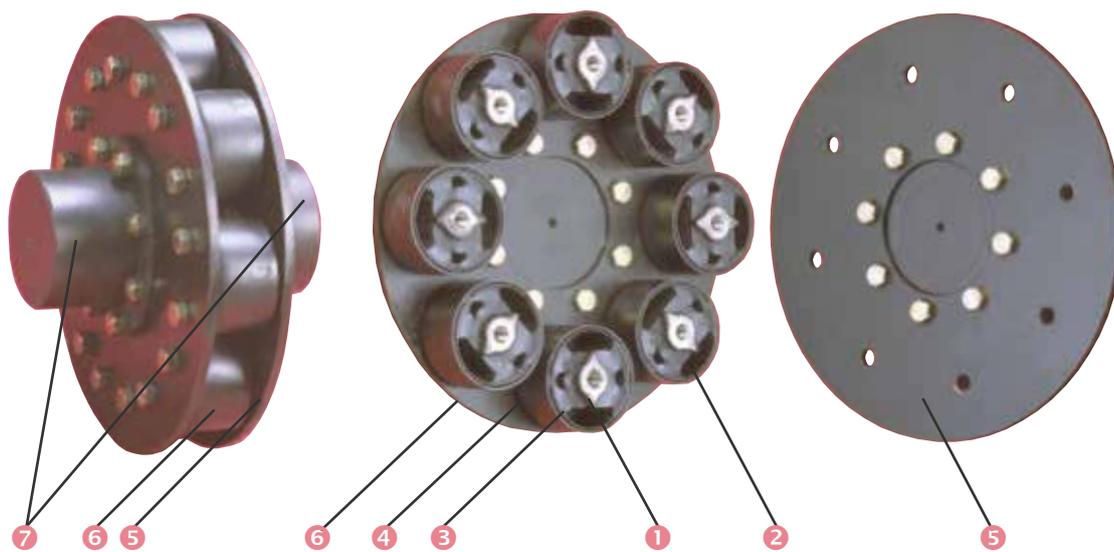
The slits ⑨ are designed to take the loose locating sleeves ⑪ to enable the individual flexible studs ① to be mounted and removed radially.

Torque to be applied to the stud fixing bolts :

- Stud RTP2 : 522090 Ø 12 ➔ 75 N.m.
- Stud RTP4 : 522131 Ø 16 ➔ 185 N.m.
- Stud RTP6 : 522240 Ø 24 ➔ 640 N.m.

AXOFLEX®

* Torsional flexibility * Radial flexibility ** Axial flexibility * Conical flexibility



DESCRIPTION

- **Flexible element** comprising a variable number of flexible bushes, depending on the torque to be transmitted.
 - 1 Inner with tapped or smooth holes (normal mounting or on flywheel).
 - 2 Precompressed natural rubber bonded to inner 1 and to outer the half-cylinders 3.
 - 3 Half-cylinders bonded to the rubber.
 - 4 Outer housing ensuring precompression of rubber by exerting pressure on the half-cylinders 3.
- **Steel disks**
 - 5 Flange to which the inner studs are attached (normal mounting).
 - 6 Disk to which the studs are attached (flywheel mounting).
- **Die cast steel hubs**
 - 7 The two hubs are identical. They may be bolted to disks 5 or 6 depending on the mounting used.

OPERATION

The AXOFLEX coupling is designed with the following features :

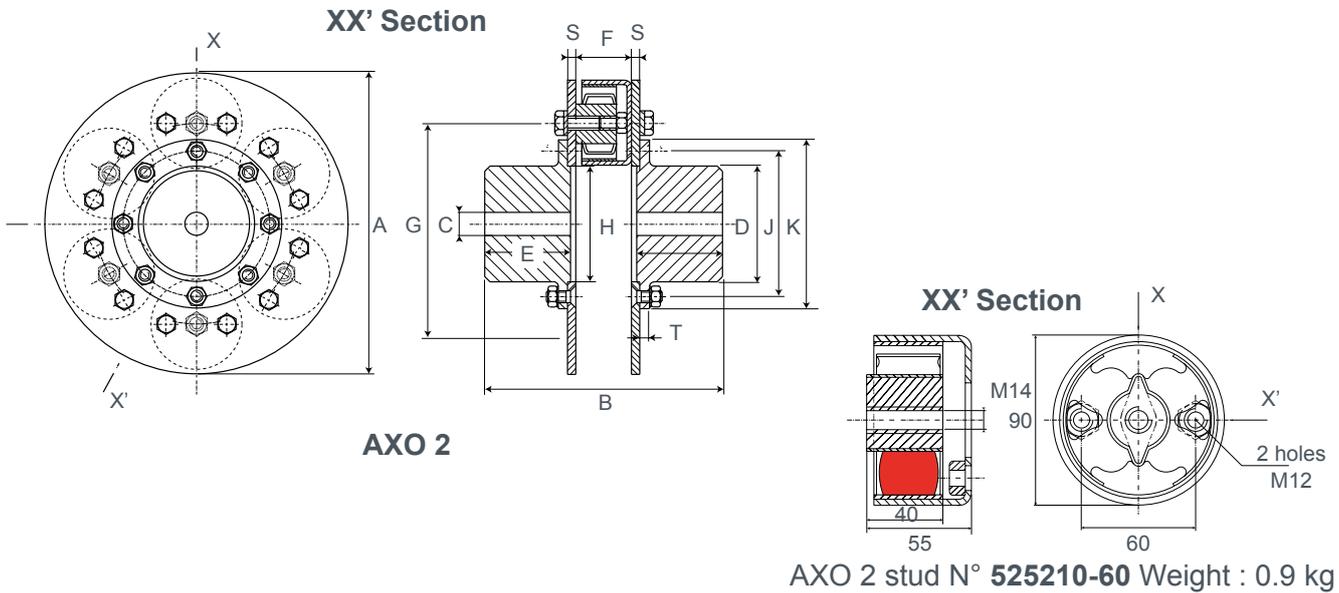
- radial disassembly without moving the machines that are coupled (usually very large machines);
- precompression of the rubber which limits operation under tension.

Advantage

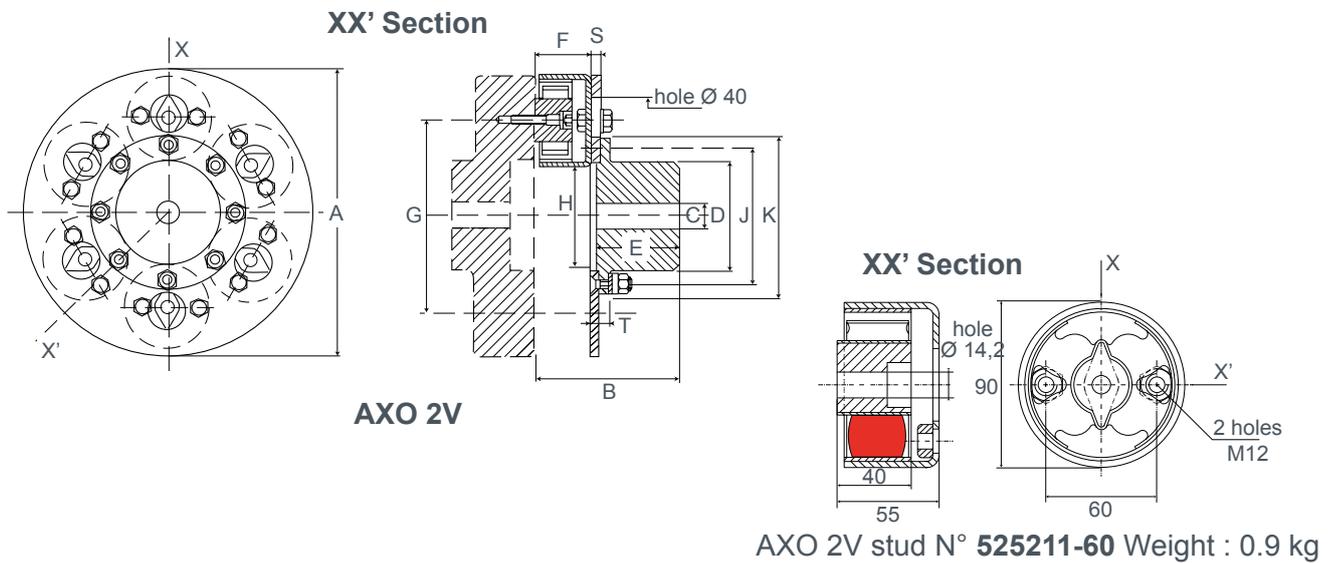
- Good axial flexibility which allows great axial displacement, for example in the case of conical rotor machines.

DIMENSIONS AXO 2

AXO 2 Coupling



AXO 2V Flywheel coupling



Flanges supplied unbores

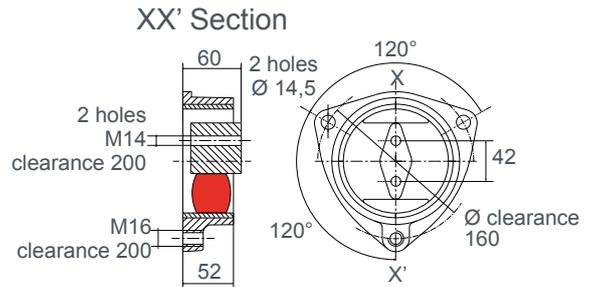
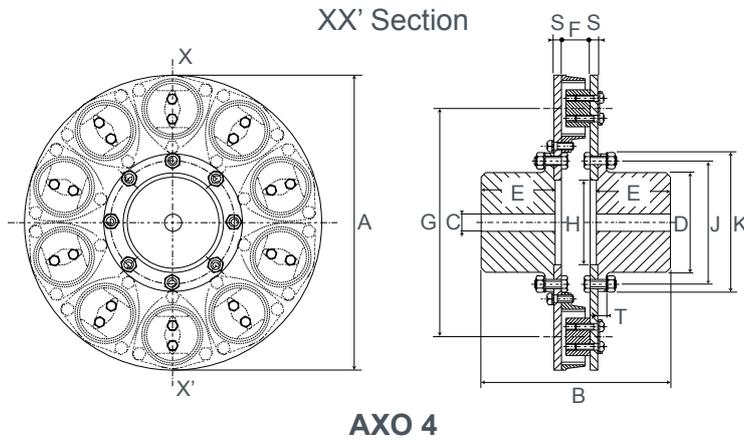
Ref. Standard coupling	Ref Flywheel coupling	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)		D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	S (mm)	T (mm)	Weight stand. coupling
					min	max		stan.	flyw.										
615203	615253	600	1 200	3 000	18	60	270	181	138	86	60	55	180	85	115	138	6	7	14
615204	615254	800	1 600	3 000	18	60	270	181	138	86	60	55	180	85	115	138	6	7	15
615206	615256	1 300	2 600	3 000	23	80	300	235	145	115	85	55	200	115	145	168	8	9,5	28
615208	615258	2 300	4 600	2 500	23	80	364	235	145	115	85	55	268	115	145	168	8	9,5	45
615210	615260	3 600	7 200	2 500	28	100	424	274	164	145	102	55	324	145	180	210	10	12,5	72
615212	615262	5 000	10 000	2 000	28	120	475	345	200	177	136	55	380	178	213	247	12	16	103

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

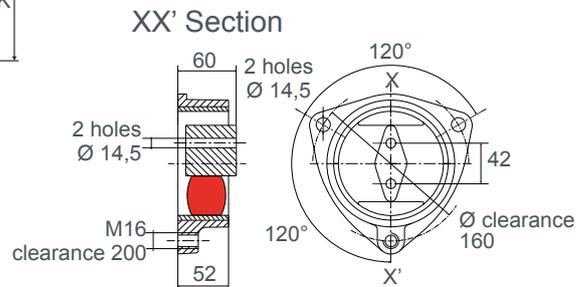
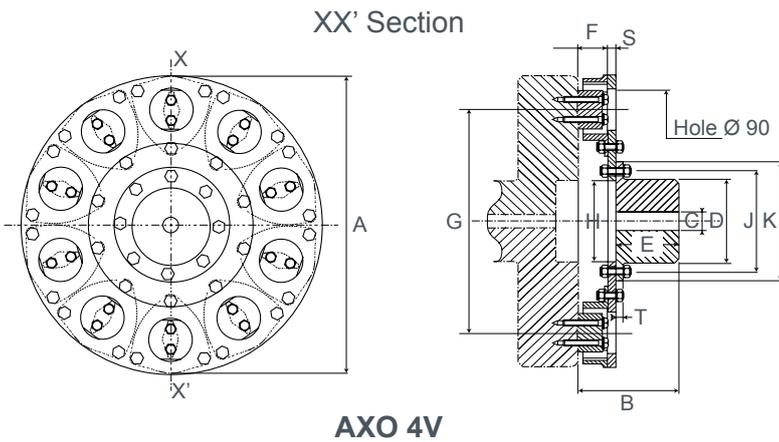
DIMENSIONS AXO 4

AXO 4 Coupling



AXO 4 stud N° 525400-60 Weight : 2.7 kg

AXO 4V Flywheel coupling



AXO 4V stud N° 525403-60 Weight: 2.7 kg

Flanges supplied unbored

Ref. Standard coupling	Ref. Flywheel coupling	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max torque N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)		D (mm)	E (mm)	F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	J (mm)	K (mm)	S (mm)	T (mm)	Weight stand. coupling
					min	max		stan.	flyw.										
615406	615456	5 000	10 000	1 800	28	100	480	279	170	145	102	60	340	145	180	210	10	12,5	80
615408	615458	7 500	15 000	1 800	28	120	513	346	203	177	136	60	373	178	213	247	10	16	115
615410	615460	12 000	24 000	1 500	28	120	622	358	209	177	136	60	482	178	213	247	16	16	178
615440	615490	12 000	24 000	1 500	32	150	622	396	228	210	155	60	482	178	260	290	16	18	200
615412	615462	17 500	35 000	1 500	32	150	720	396	228	210	155	60	580	178	260	290	16	18	240
615442	615492	17 500	35 000	1 500	36	170	720	516	288	240	215	60	580	240	290	335	16	24	300
615414	615464	24 000		1 400	36	170	840	524	292	240	215	60	700	240	290	335	20	24	400
615444	615494	24 000		1 400	36	200	840	570	315	285	240	60	700	240	335	380	20	40	500
615418	615468	40 000		1 200	36	200	1 040	590	325	285	240	60	900	240	335	380	30	40	700

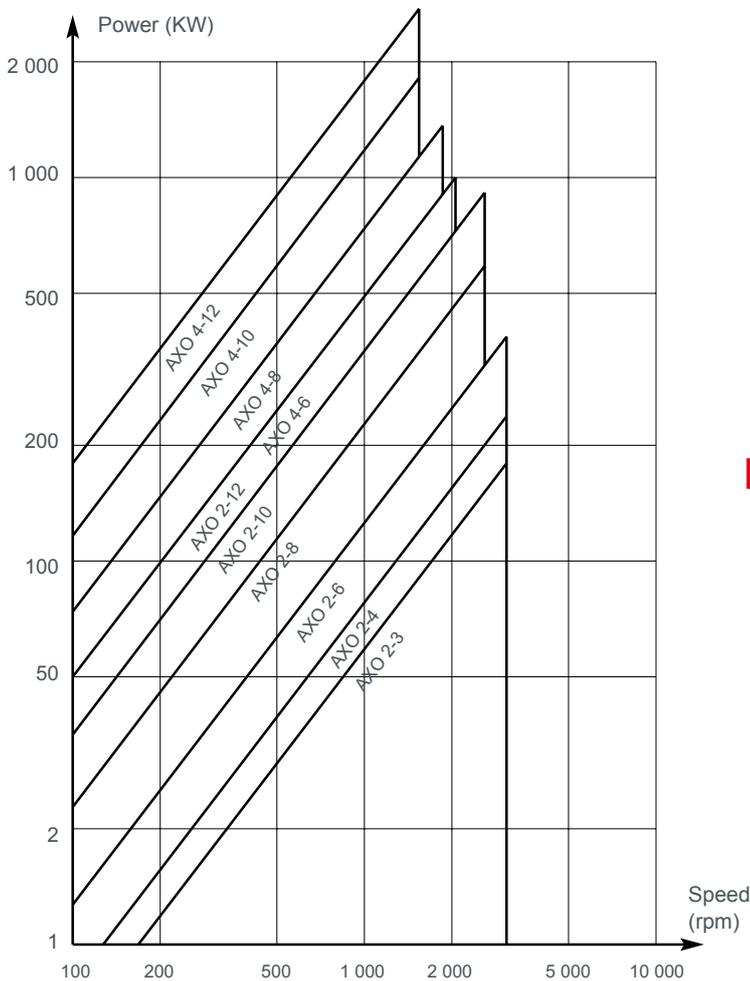
1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

Please see current price list for availability of items.

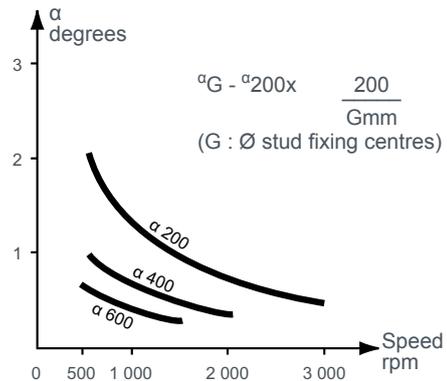
The maximum torque is considered to be an infrequent start-up torque and is not periodic.

OPERATING LIMITS

POWER RANGE



CONICAL MISALIGNMENT



RADIAL MISALIGNMENT

Nominal torque N.m	Axial displacement at 1,500 rpm
600	2 rpm
800	2 rpm
1 300	2 rpm
2 300	2 rpm
3 600	2 rpm
5 000	3 rpm
7 500	3 rpm
12 000	3 rpm
17 500	3 rpm

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS AXO 2

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrating coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness		
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)
600	300	3° 30'	22	75	10,9
800	400	3° 30'	30	100	14,3
1 300	650	3°	45	150	25,8

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrating coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness		
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)
2 300	1 150	2° 20'	60	210	53,3
3 600	1 800	2°	75	250	114,6
5 000	2 500	1° 50'	90	300	190

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS AXO 4

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrating coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness		
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)
5 000	2 500	1° 50'	100	360	157
8 000	4 000	1° 40'	130	480	252
12 000	6 000	1° 20'	170	600	528

Nominal torque (N.m)	Vibrating coupling (N.m)	Torsion under NT (degrees)	Stiffness		
			Axial (Dan/Mm)	Radial (Dan/Mm)	Torsional (M.kn/Rad.)
17 500	8 750	1°	200	720	916
24 000	12 000	0° 50'	240	850	1 550
40 000	20 000	0° 40'	300	1 100	3 300

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

PARTS LIST

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange		Disk Reference	Quantity
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty		
615203	525210-60	3	321138	2	351026 - 351027	1 - 1
615204	525210-60	4	321136	2	351028 - 351029	1 - 1
615206	525210-60	6	321147	2	351011 - 351012	1 - 1
615208	525210-60	8	321147	2	351013 - 351014	1 - 1
615210	525210-60	10	321154	2	351015 - 351016	1 - 1
615212	525210-60	12	321167	2	351017 - 351018	1 - 1
615253	525211-60	3	321138	1	351042	1
615254	525211-60	4	321136	1	351043	1
615256	525211-60	6	321147	1	351044	1
615258	525211-60	8	321147	1	351045	1
615260	525211-60	10	321154	1	351046	1
615262	525211-60	12	321167	1	351047	1

Coupling Reference	Flexible element		Flange		Disk Reference	Quantity
	Reference	Qty	Reference	Qty		
615406	525400-60	6	321154	2	351665 - 351666	1 - 1
615408	525400-60	8	321167	2	351667 - 351668	1 - 1
615410	525400-60	10	321167	2	351663 - 351664	1 - 1
615412	525400-60	12	321191	2	351659 - 351660	1 - 1
615414	525400-60	14	324602	2	351655 - 351656	1 - 1
615418	525400-60	18	324601	2	351651 - 351652	1 - 1
615440	525400-60	10	321191	2	351661 - 351662	1 - 1
615442	525400-60	12	324602	2	351657 - 351658	1 - 1
615444	525400-60	14	324601	2	351653 - 351654	1 - 1
615456	525403-60	6	321154	1	351669	1
615458	525403-60	8	321167	1	351670	1
615460	525403-60	10	321167	1	351671	1
615462	525403-60	12	321191	1	351672	1
615464	525403-60	14	324602	1	351675	1
615468	525403-60	18	324601	1	351677	1
615490	525403-60	10	321191	1	351673	1
615492	525403-60	12	324602	1	351676	1
615494	525403-60	14	324601	1	351674	1

ASSEMBLY

Method : (normal) :

- attach each of the flanges to the ends of the appropriate shafts;
- use the specially machined recess to centre the disks onto the flanges and screw together;
- attach the external armature of the studs to the appropriate disk;
- attach the internal armature of the studs to the other disk.

Torque for the bolts attaching the studs.

Ø 12 → 75 N.m

Ø 14 → 122 N.m

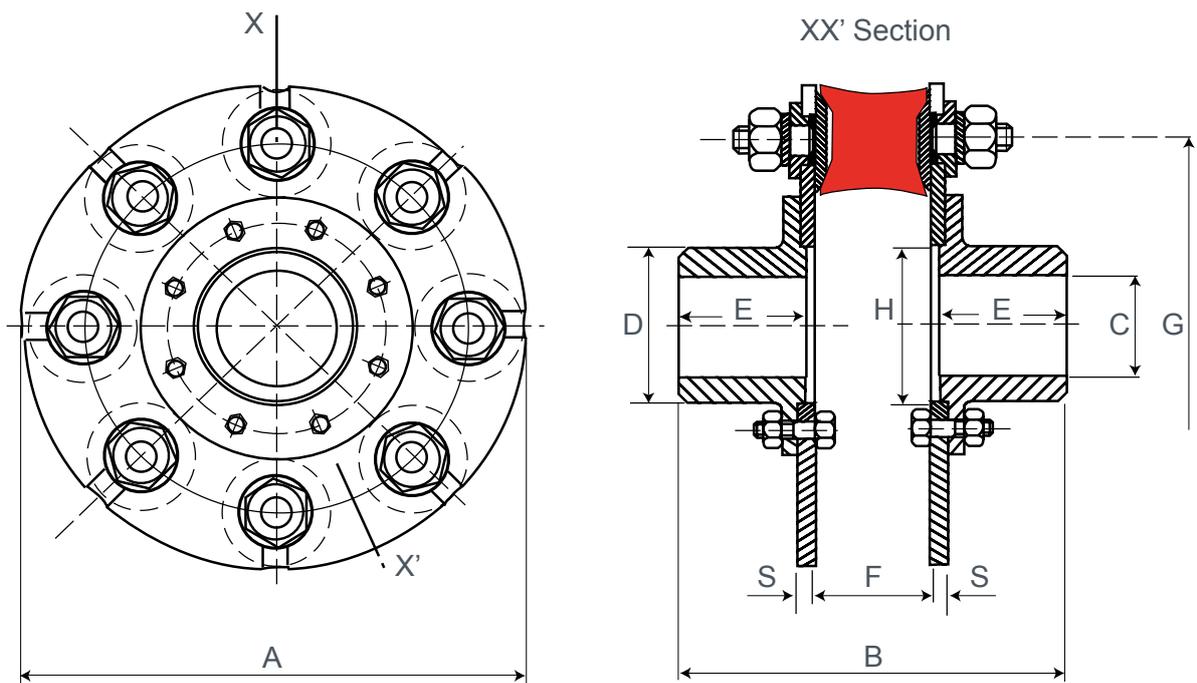
Ø 16 → 185 N.m

Method : (flywheel) :

- mount the flange onto the shaft end;
- bolt the disk onto the flange;
- attach the external armature of the studs to the disk;
- attach the internal armature of the studs to the flywheel of the second machine.

SPARE PARTS

RADIAFLEX® COUPLING



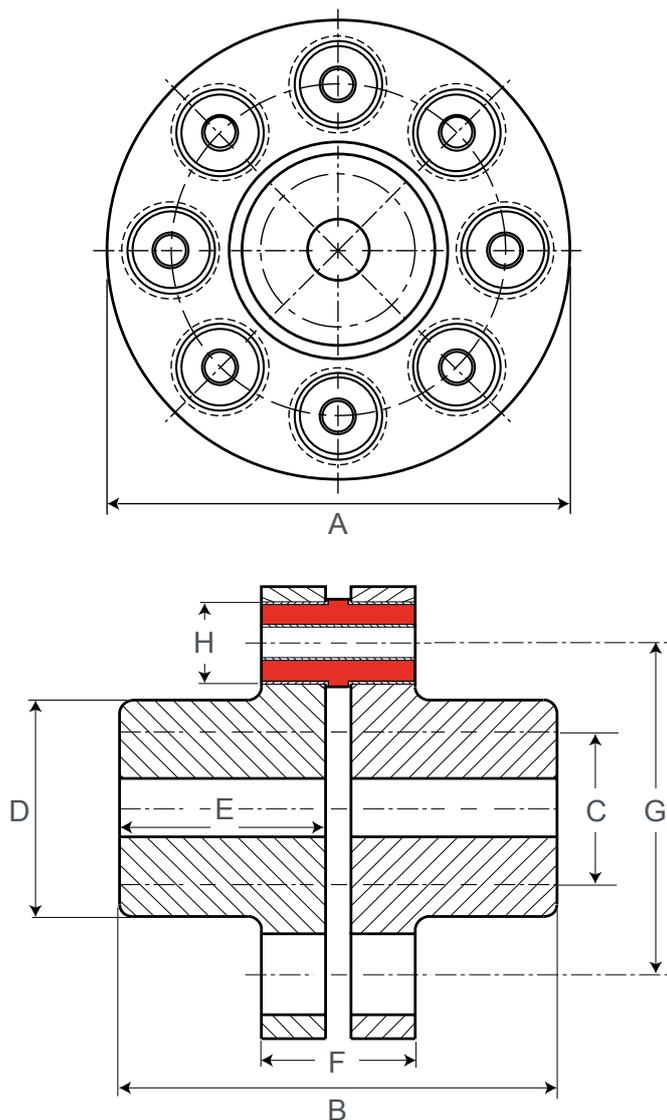
Coupling Reference	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Flexible stud		F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)	S (mm)
			min	max					Reference	Qty				
610503	0,8	4 000	5	10	45	40	20	15	521128	3	15	33	-	3
610406	10	4 000	0	26	80	59	40	20	521201	6	19	60	-	5
611113	30	3 000	0	38	172	120	73	38	521571	3	44	114	50	4
611213	50	3 000	0	38	172	120	73	38	521572	3	44	114	50	4
611116	80	3 000	18	48	187	138	69	46	521571	6	44	130	70	4
611216	120	3 000	18	48	187	138	69	46	521572	6	44	130	70	4
611108	160	3 000	18	60	248	166	90	60	521571	8	44	190	85	4
611208	220	2 500	18	60	248	166	90	60	521572	8	44	190	85	4
611408	300	2 000	18	60	240	190	90	60	521602	8	60	180	85	8
611412	550	1 500	23	80	300	240	115	85	521602	12	60	236	115	8
611416	1 050	1 500	28	100	395	275	145	102,5	621602	16	60	330	145	8
611512	1 460	1 500	28	120	430	356	177	136	521801	12	70	340	178	10
611612	2 320	1 500	28	120	475	366	177	136	521951	12	76	380	178	12

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg

SPARE PARTS

GV Coupling

Recommended in case of very high speed of rotation.



Coupling Reference	Nominal torque (N.m)	Max speed (rpm)	Hole size C (mm)		A (mm)	B (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Flexible stud		F (mm)	G (mm)	H (mm)
			min	max						Reference	Qty			
613101	80	9 000	10	35	100	125	56	60	G.V.10-8	523102	8	35	76	16
613400	450	7 000	24	60	180	170	85	80	G.V.40-8	523401	8	70	130	32
613800	1 000	5 000	35	70	220	235	100	110	G.V.80-8	523801	8	115	150	40
613901	3 800	3 500	35	120	330	320	170	150	G.V.150-10	523902	10	120	250	50
613902	5 400	3 000	35	140	380	340	200	160	G.V.150-12	523902	12	120	300	50
613903	9 000	2 500	40	180	480	400	250	190	G.V.150-16	523902	16	120	400	50

1 N.m ≈ 0,1 mkg



We make it **possible**

DYNAMIC SEALING

DYNAMIC SEALING

CONTENT

	<i>page</i>
1 - GENERAL	
1.1 What is a seal ?	347
1.2 Types of seals	348
1.3 Description of lip seals	349
2 - MATERIALS USED	
2.1 Armatures	350
2.2 Springs	350
2.3 Elastomers	350
3 - SELECTION OF A SEAL FOR A ROTATING SHAFT	
3.1 Type of fluid to be sealed	351
3.2 Shaft speed	353
3.3 Pressure	353
4 - CONDITIONS FOR GOOD OPERATION	
4.1 The housing	354
4.2 The shaft	355
4.3 Eccentricity between the housing and the shaft	355
4.4 Whipping and out of true	356
4.5 Power absorbed due to friction	356
5 - ASSEMBLY OF SEALS	
5.1 Assembly on a shaft without splines	357
5.2 Assembly on a shaft with splines or a shoulder	357
5.3 PAULSTRA recommendations for the shape of the shaft	358
5.4 Axial positioning and alignment	358
5.5 Recommendations for the assembly tool	359
5.6 Lubrication during assembly	360
5.7 Reminder of the main principles of assembly	360
6 - CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAIN PROFILES OF LIP SEALS	361
Catalogue of seals for rotating shafts	362
Catalogue of seals for sliding shafts	376

See current price list for availability of items.

We reserve the right to modify the design and manufacture of the products and materials described in this catalogue.

The pictures and schemas of the products are supplied for information only.

1 - GENERAL

1.1 - What is a seal ?

An element forms a sealing function when it prevents the passage of a fluid from a one enclosure to another. Such elements are called "Seals".

If the object is to prevent the flow of a fluid from an enclosure into a neighbouring enclosure **the seal is called a single seal**. If the seal must prevent the flow of another fluid which may be in the second enclosure into the first, **the seal is called a double seal**.

If the two mechanical parts between which the leakage is likely to occur are fixed with relation to each other, **the seal is called a static seal**. If one or both of these parts is moving relative to the other, **the seal is called a dynamic seal**.

In this document, we will only be dealing with **dynamic seals**.

In practice, we only meet two sorts of relative movement, which may or may not be combined:

- linear translation (such as the sliding of a piston in a cylinder);
- rotation (the relative rotation about a common axis of a shaft in a hub or a crank case).



1.2 - Types of seals

Many different methods have been or are still used for sealing such as :

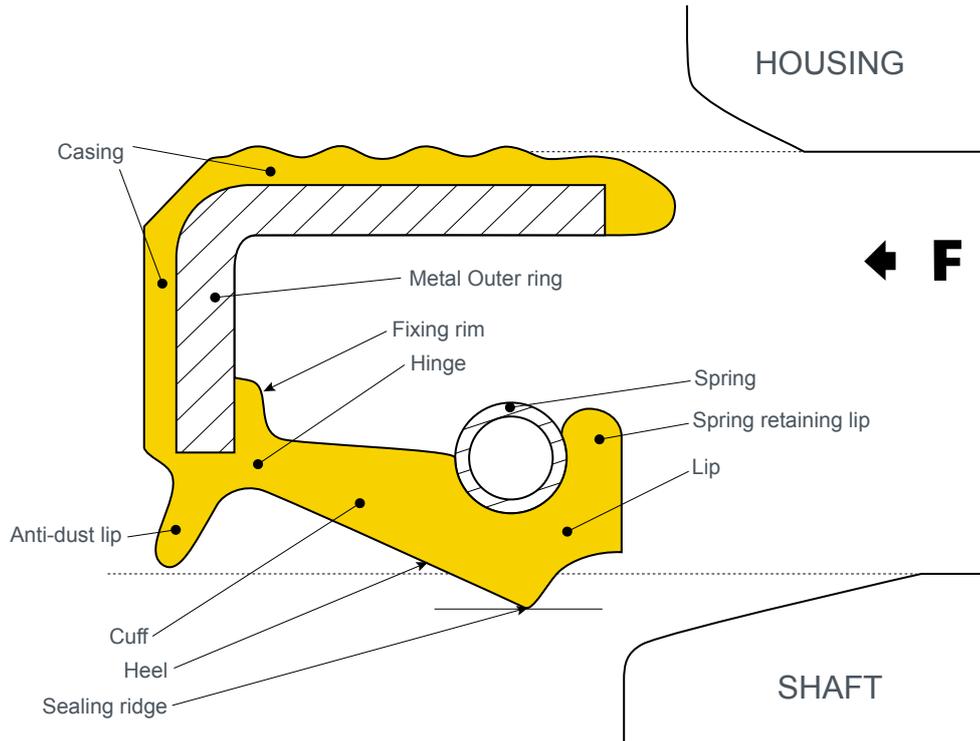
- labyrinth glands;
- stuffing-boxes;
- O-rings;
- lip seals;
- surface seals.

- **Labyrinth glands** are frictionless seals. They do not provide total sealing and do not seal if completely immersed in the fluid.
- **Stuffing-boxes** work by packing fibrous material which may or may not be braided tightly around a shaft by means of axial pressure applied by a screw cap or a flange tightened by a bolt. For many years, they have been the most common type of seals used. They produce a high frictional torque and absorb a relatively high amount of power. Although for many applications they have been replaced by lip seals or “surface” seals, they are still used a great deal, especially in the case of fluids under high pressure.
- **O-rings** are rings of synthetic elastomer of various cross-sections, most often circular (hence the name) but sometimes in the form of an X or a cross. They are most often used for static seals but can also be used in some cases as seals for rotating shafts, particularly at low speeds. They also give rise to a high frictional torque.
- **Lip seals for rotating shafts.** Lip seals first appeared about fifty years ago. They consisted of a leather cuff (which could be chromed) whose lip was kept in contact with the rotating shaft by an annular spring. In order to keep both the spring and the leather cuff in position, the parts were encased in a set of metallic collars and rings (normally at least three) which were crimped into each other. The external collar would usually be ground to size and “hard” mounted in a fixed hub. This type of seal was used a great deal, but its life was restricted as the leather wore out particularly in high temperatures. Nowadays, the leather has been replaced by synthetic elastomers which appeared on the market some forty years ago and gradually took over the role of the leather. The first of these elastomers to appear is today known as N.B.R. (Nitrile Butadiene Rubber) and was noted for its resistance to organic solvents, in particular liquid fuels and lubricating oils, even at high temperatures. The first seals manufactured had the same structure as the leather seal with its three crimped metal rings. The development of processes which ensure a very good bonding of N.B.R. to metal has enabled the structure of the seal to be simplified and has given it its present classic general shape. The discovery of new elastomers enables us to offer the user an increasingly varied range of seals, which are capable of solving increasingly difficult problems.



Segré's Plant (Maine-et-Loire) - ISO 9001

1.3 - Description of lip seals



In outline, a seal for a rotating shaft consists of three essential parts :

- the outer ring;
- the elastomer;
- the spring.

- **The Outer ring usually** consists of a metal ring in stamped steel with a right-angled cross-section.

- **The elastomer** is itself made up of 3 parts :

- the casing;
- the cuff;
- the lip.

- The casing (from the front surface to the back of the seal) is the part of the elastomer which is bonded to the Outer ring. It can cover it more or less entirely on the interior and/or the exterior.

- The cuff is cylindrical or slightly conical in shape and joins the Outer ring and the casing to the lip. It ensures a static seal and due to its elasticity - which is greater as it is longer - it allows slight movement of the lip due to movement of the shaft other than rotation.

- The lip is the element which ensures the dynamic seal by direct frictional contact with the shaft. It is made up of an annular beading including a double bevel forming a sharp ridge which is concentric with the perpendicular axis of the seal. The inclination of the surfaces of the bevel is designed to ensure the seal against leakage of a fluid situated on the side marked F.

- **The spring** is a spiral prestressed spring. It forms an annular ring. The join is usually effected by screwing into one end the conical spiral parts of the other end. The spring is fitted by light pressure into a groove in the beading of the lip.

2 - MATERIALS USED

2.1 - Armatures

Standard material : sheet steel of XE quality (AFNOR standard A 36 401)
 Special outer rings can be produced using other materials for special applications.

2.2 - Springs

Standard : Stabilised XC 70 steel
 On request : Z10 CN 18-09 stainless steel (AFNOR standard A 35 586).

NOTA : All the PAULSTRA range of fluorinated elastomer seals fluorocarbon (FKM) are equipped with stainless steel springs.

2.3 - Elastomers

	Mixes	Symbols	*Temperature range
STANDARD MIXES	<p>NITRILE (acrylo-nitrile butadiene)</p> <p>This material is particularly resistant to the action of mineral oils and grease.</p> <p>Suitable in most other cases.</p>	NBR	- 30°C to + 110°C
	<p>FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER</p> <p>This elastomer has the best chemical and heat resistant characteristics.</p> <p>The new fluorocarbon formula offers very low abrasion and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low shaft and lip wear. - resistance to ageing. 	FKM	- 20°C to + 200°C

* Temperatures on samples

3 - THE SELECTION OF A SEAL FOR A ROTATING SHAFT*

3.1 - The type of fluid to be sealed

The fluids in contact with each face of the seal can be gases or liquids which are more or less viscous even pasty (in the case of greases). They must not have too aggressive actions on the materials which make up the seal (the outer ring, spring and elastomer).

3.1.1 - Armature and spring

The armature and spring of standard seals are steel, so they have a good resistance to all the chemical solvents which are currently used in industry with the exception of water and aqueous liquids which can cause rust and corrosion.

For any other kind of material, please consult our technical services.

3.1.2 - Elastomer

Chemical resistance

The standard seals made from a nitrile elastomer based mix have been designed to resist most current lubricating oils.

For more aggressive fluids, a formula based on fluorinated elastomer fluorocarbon (FKM) would be more appropriate.

FLUIDS	ELASTOMERS		FLUIDS	ELASTOMERS	
	Nitrile (NBR)	Fluoro-carbon elastomer (FKM)		Nitrile (NBR)	Fluoro-carbon elastomer (FKM)
Acetone	D	D	ASTM3 oil at 100 °C	A	A
Acetic acid	A	D	ASTM3 oil at 150 °C	D	A
10 % Hydrochloric acid	A	A	Gear oil at 100 °C	A	A
Concentrated Hydrochloric acid	D	A	Gear oil at 130 °C	D	A
20 % Nitric acid	D	A	EP hypoid oil at 100 °C	A	A
10 % Sulphuric acid	A	A	EP hypoid oil at 130 °C	D	A
Concentrated Sulphuric acid	D	A	ATF oil at 100 °C	A	A
Atmospheric air at 100 °C	C	A	ATF oil at 150 °C	D	A
Atmospheric air at 200 °C	D	A	Mineral motor oil at 100 °C	A	A
Concentrated Ethyl alcohol	A	B	Mineral motor oil at 150 °C	D	A
Methyl alcohol	A	B	Synthetic motor oil at 100 °C	A	A
Propyl alcohol	A	B	Synthetic motor oil at 150 °C	D	A
Ammonia	C	A	Silicone oil	A	A
Benzene	D	B	Isooctane fuel (Fuel A)	B	A
Butter	A	A	Isooctane-toluene (Fuel B)	A	A
Butane	A	A	Kerosene JP 1	A	A
Petrol	A	A	Milk	B	B
Super petrol	C	A	Antifreeze (water + glycol)	D	C
Chlorine	B	A	Brake fluid (Lockheed)	D	D
Cyclohexane	B	A	Brake fluid (Lockheed) at 50 °C	D	A
Water	A	A	Ozone	A	A
Sewage	A	B	Paraffin	A	A
Concentrated Eau de Javel	C	A	Propane	A	A
Sea water	A	A	Saline aluminium solutions	A	A
Freon	C	C	Magnesium salt solutions	A	A
Freon 12	B	B	Sodium chloride solutions	A	A
Carbonic gas	A	A	Soda	C	A
Smoke	C	A	Toluene	C	A
Diesel oil	A	A	Trichlorethylene	D	A
Diesel oil at 100 °C	C	A			
Glycerine	A	A			
Cereal oils	A	A			
ASTM1 oil at 100 °C	A	A			
ASTM1 oil at 150 °C	D	A			
ASTM2 oil at 100 °C	A	A			
ASTM2 oil at 150 °C	D	A			

A: Good chemical resistance B: Average performance
C: Acceptable (depending on conditions of use) D: Unsuitable
* For rotating housing applications please consult us.

Mechanical resistance

The new brown colored fluorocarbon (FKM) formula presents a very low abrasivity and :

- low shaft and lip wear;
- resistance to ageing.

Heat resistance

For good performance an elastomeric seal must be used within its operating temperature range. The standard elastomeric mix is not only sensitive to high temperatures which harden it causing cracks and fissures, but also to intense cold which makes it hard and hardens it. The temperature which must be considered is that at the contact lip. It must be borne in mind that this gets much hotter than the ambient fluid, due to friction. For example, the temperature of the lip of a seal which seals the motor oil of a crankcase, where the shaft is rotating at high velocity (more than 8 m/s), can increase by about fifty degrees after a few minutes of service, whereas the oil, even next to the seal, will only warm up by a few degrees in the same period. The temperature displayed by a thermometer dipped into the crankcase oil is not therefore a determining factor.

In addition to the shaft speed, which is the most important factor, other parameters influence the heating of the lip such as the condition of the shaft surface, the tightness of the seal, the ventilation of the crankcase, and so on, so that it is very difficult to know the temperature of the lip in continuous operation.

The temperatures indicated in the table below are only valid if the fluid being sealed is not degraded at these temperatures.

Where high temperatures exceed the values shown in the table below, use seals in fluorinated elastomer.

Our technical services are at your disposal to reply to your questions about the properties of various mixes.

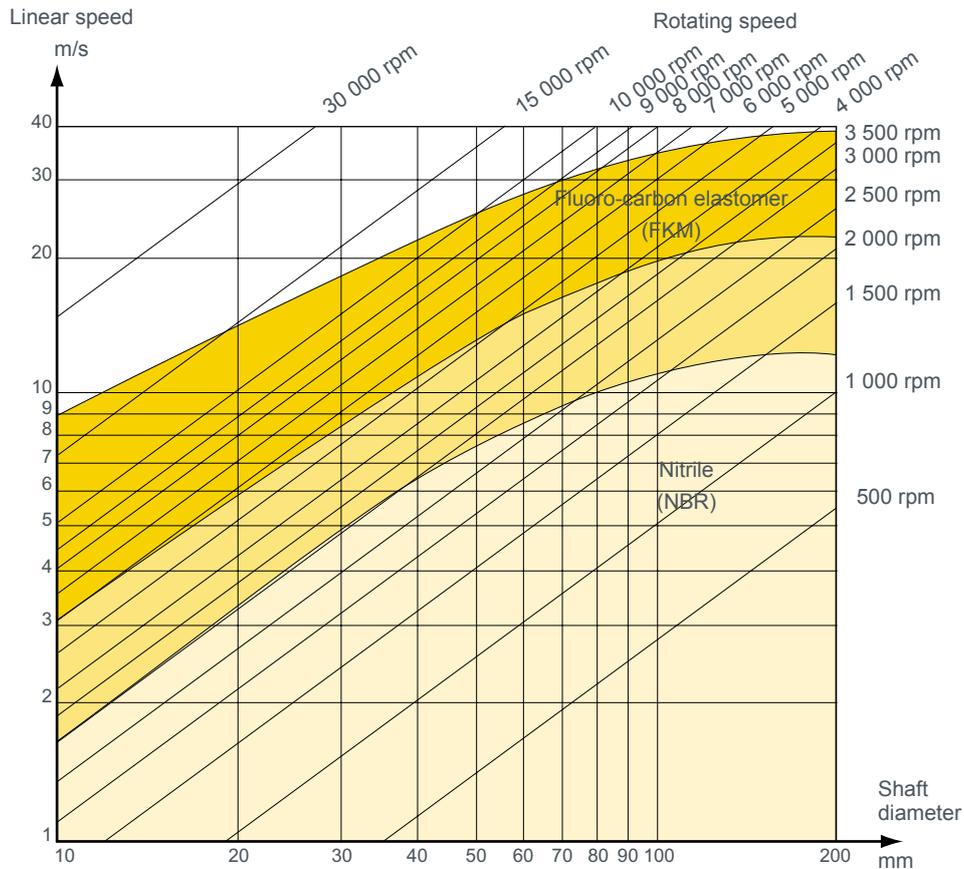
	Nitrile (NBR)		Fluoro-carbon elastomer (FKM)	
Low temperature in °C (1)	- 40		- 30	
Temperature in °C	Av. (2)	Max (3)	Av. (2)	Max (3)

Products to be sealed					
Mineral oil based	Motor oils	100	120	150	175
	Gear box oils	90	110	130	150
	Hypoid gear oils	90	110	130	150
	ATF oils	100	120	150	175
	Hydraulic oils	100	120	150	175
	EL and L diesel oils	90	100	+	
	Greases	100	120	150	175
Hydraulic liquids hard to ignite	HSB oil/water emulsion	80	100	-	
	HSC aqueous solution	80	100	-	
	HSD non-aqueous solution	--		130	150
Other products	Water	80	100	+	
	Detergents	80	100	+	
	Brake fluid	--		--	

- (1) Temperature at which the seal continues to function.
 - (2) Average operating temperature.
 - (3) Maximum permissible temperature for not more than 10 hours over the life of the seal.
- + Resistant. but normally not used.
 - Resistant. under certain conditions.
 -- Does not resist.

3.2 - Shaft speed

The graph below gives an indication of the rotary or linear velocity of the shaft in relation to various elastomers which are permissible under normal conditions of use.

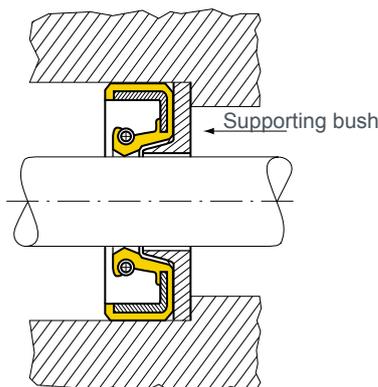


3.3 - Pressure

The effective pressure to which a seal is submitted is the difference between the pressures of the fluids on each of its two sides (one of which is often the atmosphere). It is clear that the sealing lip should be found on the side which has the higher pressure. In theory, the lip seal for rotary shafts is not a pressure seal.

However, most PAULSTRA seals will resist pressures of the order of 0.5 bars without special precautions if the velocities do not exceed 3 m/s. At higher pressures, there is a risk that the lip may be turned back on itself or pressed onto the shaft with a force which gives rise to an unacceptable tightness and frictional torque. At low velocities most PAULSTRA seals will bear pressures of up to 3 or 4 bars with the addition of a supporting bush. This is not provided by PAULSTRA but it can be made up by the customer according to PAULSTRA's drawings.

The effective pressure is not necessarily constant. If the variations are slow and remain within the limits above, this is not a big problem. On the other hand, if they pulsate rapidly they can interfere with the performance of the seal.



You are advised to consult our technical services for any application which involves an effective pressure greater than 0.5 bars or a pulsating pressure.

4 - CONDITIONS FOR GOOD OPERATION

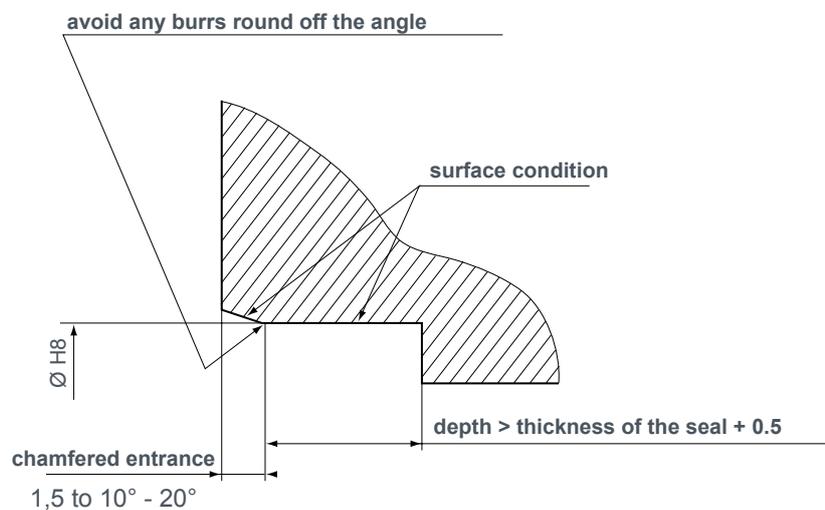
4.1 - The housing

It is extremely important that there be no sharp edges.

Our recommendations are shown on the figure below :

Recommended shape of the housing :

- for a covered seal :
R = 4 to 12,5 μ
Ra = 1,6 to 4 μ
- for an external outer ring :
R = 3 to 8 μ
Ra = 1,2 to 2,5 μ



Note : if the housing is made of a material with a high coefficient of expansion, this must be taken into consideration when defining the interference (tightness) with the seal.

The lack of a chamfer or too small a chamfer can cause :

- a deterioration of the exterior of the seals (cutting of the elastomer or stripping of the sealing lacquer);
- a big increase in the force of insertion which could cause deformation of the outer ring;
- a defective axial positioning.

A surface with a very rough finish can cause the same problems and can therefore also be the reason for a leak. On the other hand, if the finish is too smooth the extraction force may be too low.

4.2 - The shaft

The PAULSTRA recommendations are as follows :

- **Tolerance on the diameter** : h 11.
- **Surface state** : $R = 0.4$ to 1.2 ED (so $R_a \approx 0.2$ to 0.5).
- **Hardness** : if $V \leq 4$ m/s : 45 HRC minimum (say 455 HV or 155 kg/mm²).
if $V > 4$ m/s : 55 HRC minimum (say 625 HV or 195 kg/mm²).
- **Thickness of the treated zone** : 0.3 mm minimum.
- **Circularity** : 5 microns.
- **Neutrality** : All machined surfaces have grooves from the machining process. If these grooves are inclined in relation to the axis of the shaft, they form a helix which will produce a hydrodynamic action.

The bearing surfaces of a seal must be neutral (i.e. there must be no orientation of the machining grooves).

It is possible to orient the machine grooves deliberately to produce pumping from the exterior to the interior of the mechanism. However, **we advise against this as there will be increased wear of the seal.**

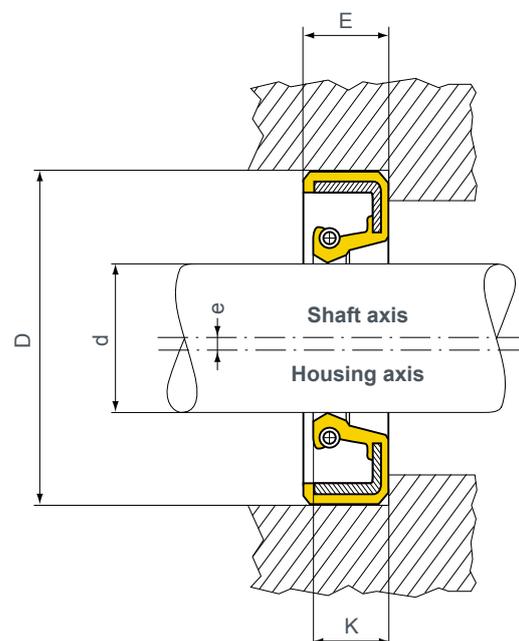
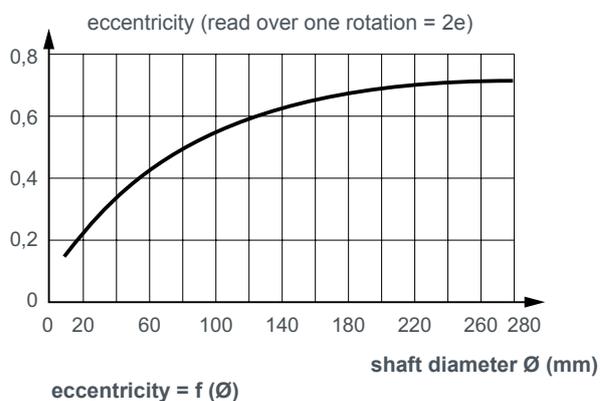
Hard chroming is also not to be recommended, unless it is of sufficient thickness and quality.

4.3 - Eccentricity between the housing and the shaft

The housing and the shaft should be centred on one another as precisely as possible. If there is a radial displacement between the axis of the seal and the axis of the shaft, the suppleness of the rubber lip enables assembly without “yawning” within certain limits.

The eccentricity is the distance between the axis of the seal housing and the axis of the shaft, the two axes being parallel to each other.

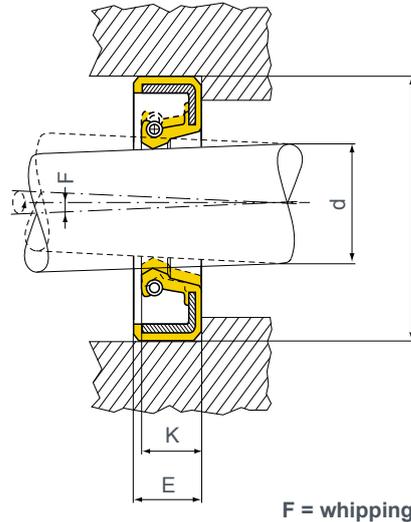
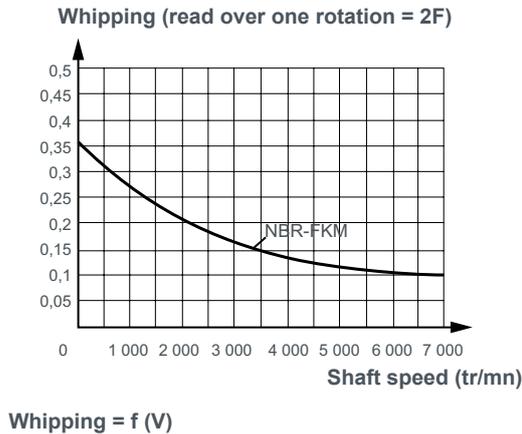
The curve below shows the maximum permitted eccentricities as a function of the shaft diameter.



4.4 - Whipping and out of true

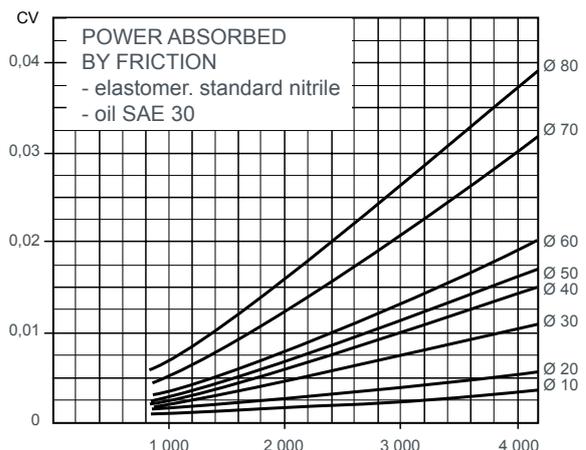
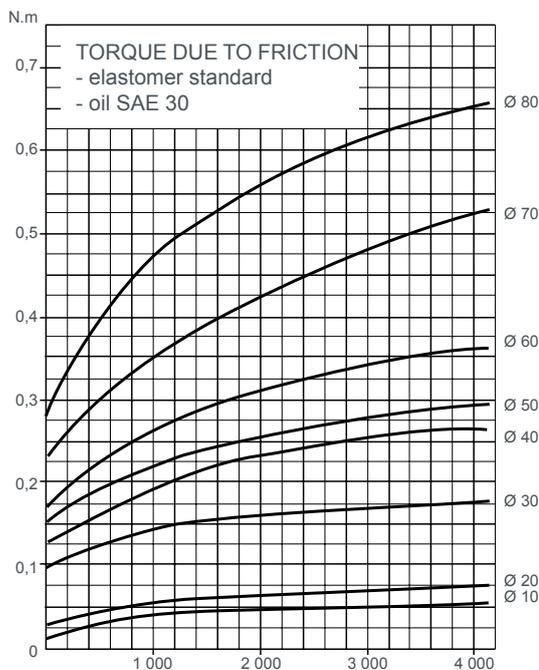
This phenomenon occurs when the geometric axis of the shaft does not coincide exactly with the rotational axis. This can be the result, for example, of a worn bearing or the bending of the shaft. The amplitude of whipping increases with distance from a bearing, so the seal should be placed as near as possible to the bearings. Whipping is measured in mm by the radius of the circle described by a point on the axis of the shaft which is in the same plane as the lip.

The curve below shows the maximum whipping permissible as a function of the rotational velocity of the shaft.



4.5 - Power absorbed due friction

Due to its design, a lip seal produces friction which will provide some resistance to the rotation of the shaft. For a chosen speed, the resisting torque is function of : the shape of the seal, the friction coefficient and other environment factors such as (materials, tightness of the seal on the shaft, roughness of the shaft, wear, lubrication, temperature ...).



The curves above gives a first indication for the standard Nitrile elastomer. They were plotted under average working conditions using a standard seal with little wear and a lubricated shaft with good surface finish and running temperature of less than 100 °C.

5 - THE ASSEMBLY OF SEALS

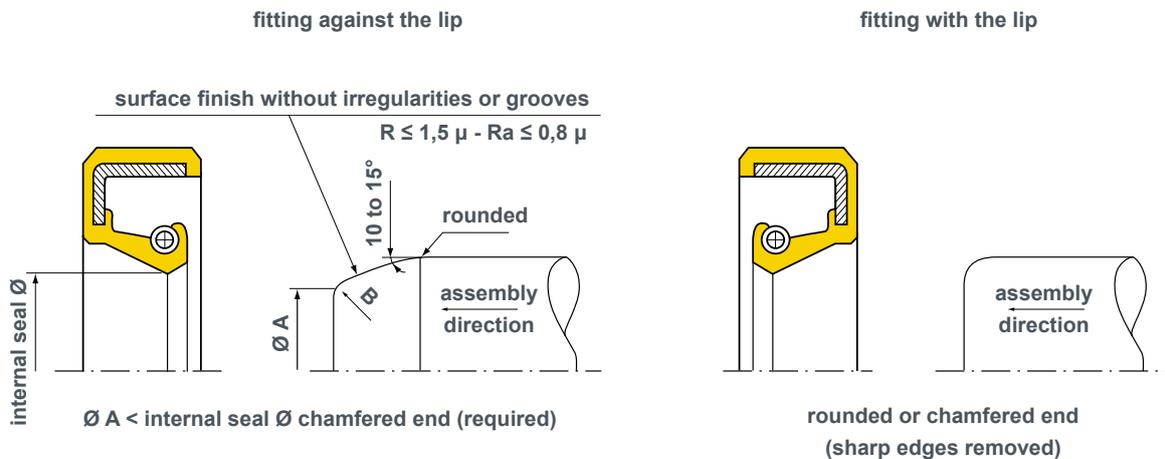
The assembly of seals is a very delicate operation which can ruin the efficiency of a very good product if it is not done properly.

The assembly of a seal must be done in accordance with the following rules :

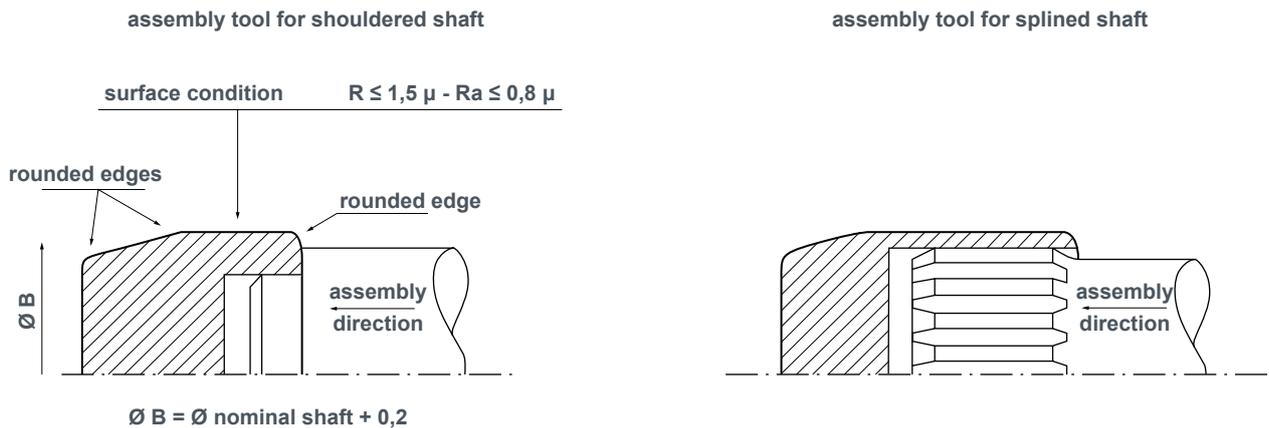
- avoid damage to the lip;
- avoid damage to the cover of the external diameter;
- lubricate the sealing ridge to avoid damage at the first start-up;
- position the seal correctly :
 - misalignment (the seal must be perpendicular in relation to the axis);
 - axial position.

The information given below should help constructors to put these rules into practice.

5.1 - Assembly on a shaft without splines

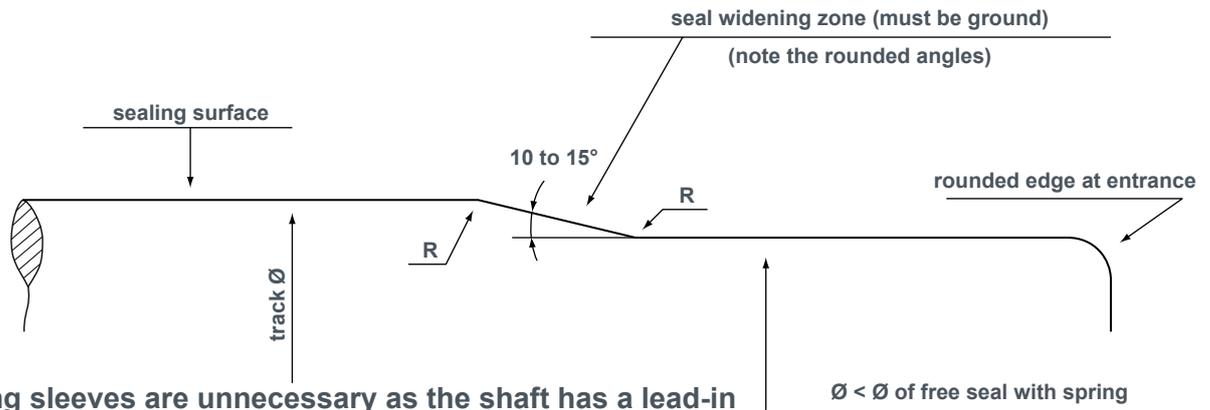


5.2 - Assembly on a shaft with splines or a shoulder

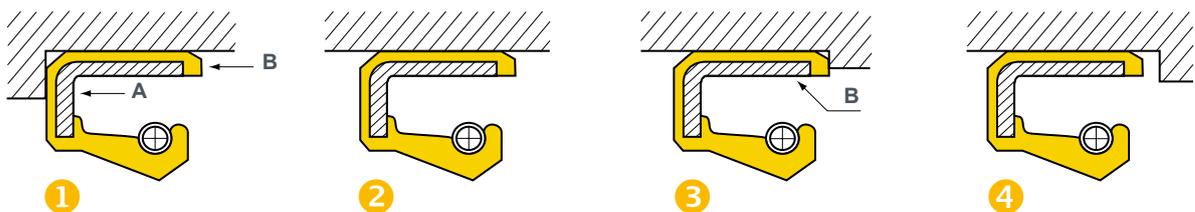


The use of these assembly tools is helpful. However, we recommend the use of a lead-in on the shaft whenever possible.

5.3 - Paulstra recommendations for the shape of the shaft



5.4 - Axial positioning and alignment



- 1 The seal is mounted against a stop on the rear side. This presents no particular problem provided that pressure is applied at "A" to insert it and not "B".
- 2 Here there is no axial stop. The mounting tool positions the seal both axially and perpendicularly.
- 3 The seal is mounted against a stop on the front side. This should be avoided as the elastomer at B could be compressed and the seal will tend to move out of position.
- 4 The housing has a shoulder as in 3, but the seal is positioned by the mounting tool. This case joint is preferable to case 3.

The mounting tool should be designed to position the seal correctly both axially and perpendicularly but its shape should be such as to allow deformation of the elastomer covering the outer ring towards the rear, thus avoiding cutting the covering at the time of insertion. In some cases, the bead "C" does not get cut off and sticks between the housing and the assembly mandrel in which case it is impossible to locate the seal. When the seals have an anti-dust lip, care should be taken that the mounting tools do not turn it back on itself.

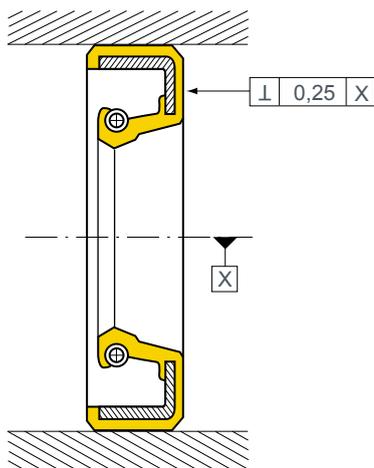
While it is true that modern seal design (corrugations on the outside, pre-centred shape chamfers without burrs, etc.) tends to reduce problems during assembly, the comments made are still worth noting.

Also, the elastomer part of a semi-covered seal behaves in the same way as a fully covered seal.

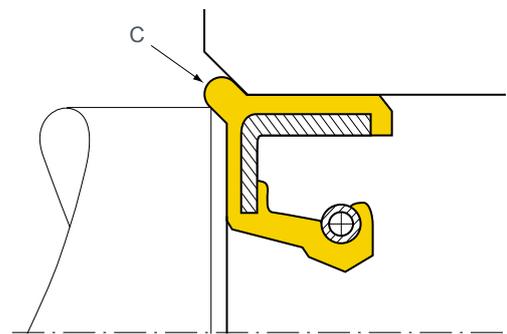
- Time should be allowed during assembly to allow in order to allow the elastomer time to settle.
- The seal must be held in position for a few seconds once mounted to avoid too large a return movement.

We recommend the following :

- $V = 1200 \text{ mm/mn}$ (maximum : 1500 mm/mn).
- time held in position: 5 seconds (minimum 2 seconds).

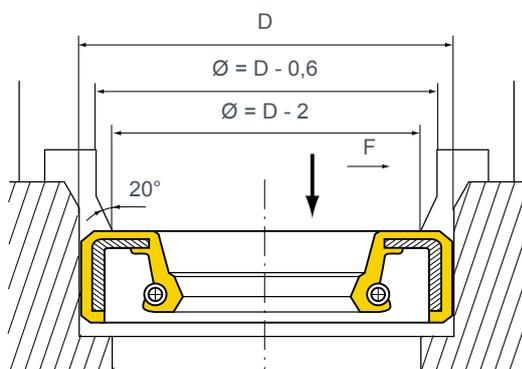


Perpendicular tolerance

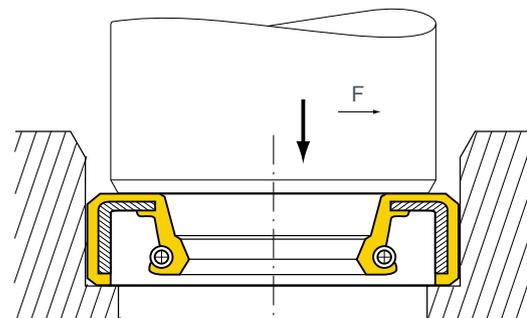


Formation of the bead

5.5 - Recommendations for the assembly tool



GOOD



TO BE AVOIDED

5.6 - Lubrication during assembly

While the first means of avoiding damage to the outside of the seal is to pay attention to the housing characteristics, the second means, which is just as important, is lubrication :

- be it of the housing;
- or the outside of the seals;
- or both at the same time.

This not only avoids damage to the seal but also ensures a better axial positioning.

A seal whose outside diameter is not lubricated will certainly be damaged on the outside when it is mounted in a dry housing (elastomer cover cut or ripped sealing lacquer removed).

Also, when the unit is started up, the oil will always take some time before it reaches the lip of the seal (from a few seconds to a few tenths of seconds depending to the application).

If it is the first start, and if the lip has not been lubricated at assembly, it will function "dry" dynamically which will lead to great wear and the risk of total deterioration.

It is therefore essential to lubricate the sealing ridge.

For later starts, the problem is different because a film of oil will be retained under the lip by capillarity action.

5.7 - Reminder of the main principles of assembly

- **Protect the lip and the outside of the seal by paying attention to the recommendations for the Shaft and the housing.**
- **Apply the insertion force to the rigid part of the outer ring.**
- **Centre the seal correctly in relation to the housing and/or the shaft.**
- **Lubricate the outside diameter and/or the housing.**
- **Lubricate the sealing ridge.**

6 - CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAIN PROFILES OF LIP SEALS

	SPRING			CORRUGATED COVER (W)	ANTI-DUST LIP		RIDGES		
	embedded (I)	visible (E)	none (O)		WITHOUT SPRING (L)	WITH SPRING (R)	on the left (G)	to the right (D)	bi-direct. (V)
I Covered outer ring	II 	IE 	IO 	IEW 	IEL 	IELR 	IEG 	IED 	IEV
E Bare outer ring	-	EE 	EO 	-	EEL 	EELR 	EEG 	EED 	EEV
CS Bare outer ring reinforced	-	-	-	-	CSEL 	-	-	-	-
M Semi-covered outer ring	-	ME 	MO 	MEW 	MEWL 	MEWLR 	MEG 	MED 	MEV

Note : other cases are available
 X = exterior lip
 S = special cross-section
 P = protector

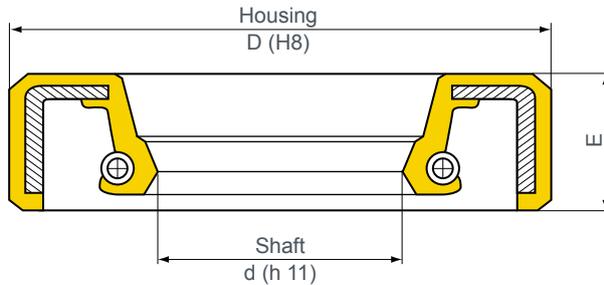
CLASSIFICATION EXAMPLE

M Semi-covered	M Semi-covered	M Semi-covered
E Spring visible	E Spring visible	O No spring
W With corrugations	W With corrugations	W With corrugations
LR Anti-dust lip with spring	G Ridges to the left	L Anti-dust lip



CATALOGUE OF SEALS FOR ROTATING SHAFTS

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER



- The part numbers indicated in bold type are normally kept in stock.
- All important orders or special elastomers are available on request. Part numbers ending in "01" include a STAINLESS STEEL SPRING.

Due to low demand we have now stopped making the II/IIL range of seals (with moulded in spring). Please refer to our cost effective standard range of seals (IE/IEL or CSEL type in both Nitrile or Fluorocarbon elastomer) to find the nearest equivalent. Our Technical support service is at your disposal to help you.

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
5	15	6	IE	NBR	722034
	15	6	IE	FKM	722034/81
	15	6	IEL	NBR	792593
	16	5	IO	NBR	723218
5,5	16	7	IE	FKM	772145
6	12	3,5	IE	NBR	772315
	15	7	IE	NBR	772309
	16	7	IE	NBR	722987
	22	7	IE	NBR	722196
	22	7	IOS	NBR	726167
6,3	19	5	IEW	NBR	772402
	19	6,3	IE	NBR	722416
	19	6,3	IE	FKM	772122
7	16	7	IE	NBR	722290
	19	6	IE	NBR	722399
	22	7	IE	NBR	722721
8	11,5	2,5	OOS	NBR	727093
	14	3	IO	NBR	723227
	14	3	IO	NBR	723250
	14	3	IO	NBR	723279
	15	5	IE	NBR	772233
	16	6,5	IE	NBR	722455
	16	6,5	IO	NBR	723216
	18	5	IE	NBR	722477
	18	5	IE	FKM	722477
	18	5	IEL	NBR	792594
	22	6	IEWL	NBR	725696
	22	7	IE	NBR	772023
22	7	IEL	NBR	792595	
22	8	IE	NBR	722211	
22	8	IE	FKM	722907	
8,4	16	6,5	IE	NBR	722061
9	22	7	IE	NBR	722981
	24	7	IE	NBR	772026
	25	8	IE	NBR	722273
	26	7	IE	NBR	772028
	26	8	IE	NBR	772028
	28	8	IE	NBR	772330

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
9,2	19	5,3	IE	NBR	722003
9,8	18	5	IOS	NBR	726787
	16	5	IE	FKM	722393
10	18	5	IE	NBR	722495
	19	7	IE	NBR	722164
	22	7	IE	NBR	722940
	22	7x8	IEL	NBR	725331
	22	8	IE	NBR	722294
	25	8	IE	NBR	722267
	26	7	IE	NBR	722983
	28,5	8	IE	NBR	722783
	35	8	IE	NBR	722784
10,3	22	8	IE	NBR	772311
10,8	22,2	6,3	IE	NBR	722417
11	17	4	IE	NBR	772379
	17	4	IEWL	NBR	725694
	22	7	IE	NBR	772010
	24	8	IEL	NBR	725183
	26	7	IE	NBR	772027
	26,9	8	IE	NBR	722007
	28,5	8	IE	NBR	722785
12	18	4	IOS	NBR	726024
	18,2	4	IOS	NBR	726072
	19	5	IE	NBR	792700
	20	5x6	EELS	NBR	725519
	22	4	IE	NBR	722372
	22	4	IE	NBR	772314
	22	4	IE	NBR	792701
	22	4	IEL	NBR	792596
	22	4,5	IE	NBR	722303
	22	7	IE	NBR	722660
	22	7	IEL	NBR	792507
	22	8	IE	NBR	722295
	24	6,5	IE	NBR	722395
	24	6,5	IEL	NBR	792597
	24	7	IE	NBR	772204
	26	8	IE	NBR	722109
	26	8	IEL	NBR	725352
26	8x13	IES	NBR	726223	

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference		
12	26	10	IELRS	NBR	725735	15	32	7	IE	FKM	772130		
	28	7	IE	NBR	722992		32	7	IEL	NBR	792508		
	28	7	IE	NBR	772346		33	5,5	IE	NBR	722787		
	28	8	IE	NBR	722268		33	7	IE	NBR	722042		
	28	8	IEL	NBR	725589		33	8	IE	NBR	722347		
	28,5	8	IE	NBR	722786		33	10	IEL	NBR	725669		
	30	7	IE	NBR	772011		35	7	IE	NBR	772007		
	30	8	IE	NBR	722189		35	7	IE	FKM	772007/81		
	30	8x13	IELS	NBR	725492		35	7	IEL	NBR	792602		
	30	8x13	IOS	NBR	726342		35	8	IE	NBR	722316		
	32	8x13	IES	NBR	726594		35	10	IE	NBR	722300		
	32	8	IE	NBR	722320		35	10	IEL	NBR	725739		
	32	10	IE	NBR	792702		42	8	IE	NBR	722296		
	32,9	5	EOS	NBR	726407		15,2	30	4,6	IOS	NBR	726188	
	35,9	5	EOS	NBR	726397			15,6	25	7	IE	NBR	722006
	12,5	22	4,5	IE	NBR		722810		15,7	25,5	4,6	IE	NBR
		22	8	IE	NBR		722545	15,8		28,5	9,5	IE	NBR
	13	24	7	IEL	NBR		725330		28,5	9,5	IEL	NBR	725045
		25	8x14	IELS	NBR		725134	15,9	28,6	9,5	IE	NBR	722150
		26	6	IE	NBR		792703		35	8x11,5	IOLS	NBR	723260
26		9	IEL	NBR	725297	16	22		3	IOS	NBR	726303	
26		9	IOS	NBR	726075		22		4	EE	NBR	720047	
30		8	IE	NBR	722013		22		4	EEL	NBR	726353	
35	10	IE	NBR	772345	22,7		4,2		IE	NBR	772278		
14	22	4	IE	NBR	722234		24	6	IEL	NBR	725659		
	22	4	IE	NBR	772308		24	7	IE	NBR	722769		
	22	4	IEL	NBR	792598		26	7	IEL	NBR	725811		
	22	4	IOS	NBR	726385		28	7	IEL	NBR	792603		
	22	7	IE	NBR	722453		28	7	IE	NBR	772012		
	24	6	IEL	FKM	725628/81		28	8	IE	NBR	722613		
	24	7	IE	NBR	722659	28	8	IE	NBR	722742			
	24	7	IE	FKM	722659/81	28,5	6,3	IE	NBR	722256			
	26	8	IE	NBR	722177	28,7	9,5	IE	NBR	722141			
	26	8	IELS	NBR	725342	30	4,5	IE	NBR	722184			
	28	8x10	IE	NBR	722986	30	7	IE	FKM	772021/81			
	30	7	IE	NBR	772029	30	10	IE	FKM	772291			
	30	8	IE	NBR	722451	32	7	IE	NBR	772031			
	30	7	IEL	NBR	725140	32	7	IE	FKM	772031/81			
	35	10	IE	NBR	772030	33	8	IE	NBR	722717			
	43	10	IELS	NBR	725566	35	6x6,5	IES	NBR	726339			
45,9	10	IELS	NBR	725512	35	7	IE	NBR	722043				
14,5	24	7	IE	NBR	722249	35	7	IEL	NBR	792604			
15	21	4	IO	NBR	723412	35	10	IEL	NBR	725141			
	21	4,4	EEL	NBR	725333	38	4	IE	NBR	722593			
	23	4	IEWL	NBR	725691	16,8	24	4	IO	NBR	723801		
	24	4,5	IE	NBR	772303		47	7	IE	NBR	722798		
	24	4,5x5,5	IELS	NBR	725611	17	26	6	IE	NBR	792707		
	24	7	IE	NBR	722266		27	6	IEL	NBR	725668		
	24	7	IE	FKM	722266/81		28	6	IE	NBR	772288		
	24	7	IE	FKM	772289		28	6	IEL	NBR	792830		
	24	7	IEL	FKM	725658		28	6	IEL	NBR	792830		
	24	7	IEL	NBR	792599		28	6x6,3	IELV	FKM	704020		
	24	7	IE	NBR	792704		28	7	IE	NBR	722969		
	25,5	5	IE	NBR	722494		28	7	IE	FKM	722969/81		
	25,5	4,6	IE	NBR	772344		28	7	IEL	NBR	725602		
	25,5	4,6	IE	FKM	772344/81		28	7x13	EESD	NBR	702224		
	26	6	EEL	NBR	725483		28	8	IELR	FKM	725649		
	26	7	IE	NBR	722616		28	8	IELR	FKM	725661		
	26	7	IE	NBR	722832		28	8	IELR	FKM	725661		
	26	7	IE	FKM	722616/81		29	7x13	EESG	NBR	702225		
	26	9	EEL	NBR	725443		30	7	IE	NBR	722726		
	26,5	4,6	IE	FKM	772326/81		30	7	IEL	NBR	792509		
	28	4	IE	NBR	722001		30	7	IE	FKM	722726/81		
	28	4	IEL	NBR	792600		32	7	IE	NBR	722123		
	28	9	IE	NBR	792706		32	7	IE	NBR	722123/81		
	30	4,5	IE	NBR	722257		32	7	IE	FKM	722696		
	30	6	IE	NBR	722780		34	4	IE	NBR	722603		
	30	7	IE	NBR	722106		35	7	IE	NBR	722989		
	30	7	IE	FKM	722106/81		35	7	IE	NBR	772385		
30	7	IEL	NBR	792601	35		7	IE	NBR	722989/81			
30	8	IE	NBR	722788									
32	7	IE	NBR	722165									

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference					
17	35	7	IEL	NBR	792605	20	35	7	IE	FKM	722952/81					
	35	8	IE	NBR	722201		35	7	IEL	NBR	792511					
	35	8	IEL	NBR	725351		35	8	IE	NBR	722506					
	35	8	IED	NBR	702003		35	8	II	NBR	721220					
	35	8x13	IESG	NBR	702012		35	10	IE	NBR	722521					
	35	8x13	IESD	NBR	702066		35	10	II	NBR	721182					
	40	7	IE	NBR	722735		36,5	8x15	IESPD	NBR	702254					
	40	7	IEL	NBR	792606		37	8	IE	NBR	722789					
	40	10	IE	NBR	722314		38	6	IE	NBR	722773					
	47	8	IE	NBR	722674		38	8	IE	NBR	722163					
	17,5	34	8x15	IESD	NBR		702051	38	8	IEL	NBR	725476				
								40	6x10	IELS	NBR	725120				
	17,7	30	5	IO	NBR		723264	40	7	IE	NBR	722642				
	17,9	35,5	8,2	IEL	NBR		725652	40	7	IE	NBR	772185				
40						7		IE	FKM	722642/81						
18	25	7	IE	NBR	722628	40	7	IEL	NBR	792512						
	26	4,5	IE	NBR	772389	40	7	IES	NBR	726104						
	28	6	IE	NBR	722774	40	7	EES	NBR	726139						
	28	7	IEL	NBR	792607	40	8	IE	NBR	722226						
	30	5	IELD	NBR	702177	40	8	IEL	NBR	725682						
	30	5	IOS	NBR	726302	40	10	IE	NBR	722119						
	30	7	IE	NBR	722107	40	10	IELS	NBR	725455						
	32	5	IE	NBR	722663	42	6	IE	NBR	722772						
	32	7	IE	NBR	722105	42	6	IEL	NBR	792609						
	32	7	IE	FKM	722105/81	43	8,5	II	NBR	721250						
	33	8	IE	NBR	722120	45	10	IELS	NBR	725503						
	35	7	IE	NBR	772102	46	10	EELS	NBR	725535						
	35	8	IE	NBR	722026	46,4	10	EEELS	NBR	725541						
	35	10	IE	NBR	722252	46,4	10	EELS	NBR	725561						
	40	7	IE	NBR	772032	46,5	10	IELS	NBR	725328						
	40	10	IEL	NBR	725142	47	7	IE	NBR	722671						
	43	8,5	IE	NBR	722015	47	7	IE	FKM	722671/81						
	43	9,5	IES	NBR	726140	47	7	IEL	NBR	792513						
	18,6	30	4,7	IOS	NBR	726461	47	10	IE	NBR	722083					
							52	10	IE	NBR	722155					
52							10	IEL	NBR	792610						
52							10	IE	FKM	772432/81						
57							6,5	EES	NBR	726963						
62							6,5	IES	NBR	726134						
20,5							35	8x13	IEL	NBR	725286					
20,8							32	8	IE	NBR	722419					
21							31	3,5x4,5	IES	FKM	726380	31	8	IE	NBR	722360
												31	8	IE	NBR	772121
	35	8	IE	NBR	772121											
	21,9	47	8	EED	FKM	702356										
20	28	4	IE	NBR	792709	22	32	4,6	IEL	NBR	725614					
						32	4,6	IOS	NBR	726017						
						32	7	IE	NBR	722850						
						32	7	IE	NBR	772310						
						32	7	IE	FKM	722850/81						
						32	7	IE	NBR	772123						
						32	7	IEL	NBR	792514						
						33	7	IE	NBR	792710						
						35	5	IE	NBR	722732						
						35	5	IEL	NBR	792611						
						35	7	IE	NBR	722727						
						35	7	IEL	NBR	792515						
						35	8	IE	NBR	722675						
						35	8	IEL	NBR	725027						
						35	10	IE	NBR	722285						
						38	8	IE	NBR	792500						
						40	7	IE	FKM	772179						
						40	7	IE	FKM	772338/81						
						40	7	IE	FKM	772366						
						40	7	IEL	NBR	725438						
40	7	II	NBR	721404												
40	8	IE	NBR	722519												
40	8	IE	FKM	722519/81												
40	8	IEL	NBR	725421												
40	8	II	NBR	721165												

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
22	40	8x10	IEL	NBR	725191	25	40	8	IE	NBR	722508
	40	13x15,5	IES	NBR	726142		40	8	IE	NBR	722508/81
	43	8	IE	NBR	722699		40	8	IEL	NBR	725067
	45	7	IEWLG	FKM	702623		40	8	II	NBR	721174
	45	8	IOS	NBR	726168		40	10	IE	NBR	792717
	47	7	IE	NBR	772033		42	5x75	IELS	NBR	725650
	47	10	IE	NBR	792711		42	6,5	IE	NBR	722439
22,2	38,2	9,7	IE	NBR	722920		42	7	IE	NBR	772201
							42	7	IEL	NBR	792615
23	33	4,8	IOS	NBR	726143		42	7	IEWLD	FKM	702621
	36	6,5	EED	FKM	732373		42	8	IE	NBR	722517
	38,5	8	II	NBR	721173		42	8	IE	FKM	722517/81
	40	10	IE	NBR	792712		42	8	IEL	NBR	725621
23,5	29,5	3,3	IO	NBR	723283		42	8	IED	FKM	702410
							42	10	IEL	NBR	792501
24	30	4	IOS	NBR	726050		42	10,3x11	IELS	NBR	725466
	30	5,4	IOLS	NBR	726288		43	7	IE	NBR	722091
	34,4	5	IES	NBR	726079		43	8	IE	NBR	722683
	34,6	14,3x19,5	EES	NBR	726472		45	7	IE	NBR	722310
	35	7	IE	NBR	772034		45	11	II	NBR	721898
	35	7	IEL	NBR	792612		46	7	IE	NBR	792718
	36	7	IE	NBR	772328		46	7,5	II	NBR	721153
	36	8x12	IESD	NBR	702028		47	7	IE	NBR	722523
	37	7	IE	NBR	722909		47	7	IE	FKM	772339/81
	37	7	IE	FKM	722909/81		47	7	IEL	NBR	792517
	38,5	7	IIL	NBR	724028		47	7	II	NBR	721353
	38,5	10	IE	NBR	722227		47	10	IE	NBR	722524
	38,5	10	IED	NBR	702005		47	13,5	IELS	NBR	725400
	40	7	IE	NBR	772035		49	10	IE	NBR	722117
	40	8	IEL	NBR	725406		50	10	IE	NBR	722260
	42	8	IE	NBR	792713		52	7	IE	NBR	722910
	46	10	IE	NBR	722028		52	7	IEL	NBR	792518
	47	7	IE	NBR	722977		52	7	IEL	NBR	792616
	47	7	IE	FKM	772367		52	7	IE	FKM	722910/81
	47	10	IE	NBR	722176		52	8	IEL	NBR	725037
	50	10	IE	NBR	792714		52	10	IE	NBR	792719
	50,5	11	II	NBR	721151		62	10	IE	NBR	792720
24,5	40	8,4	IEWD	FKM	702565	25,4	41,2	11	II	NBR	721657
	42	6	IED	FKM	702598		42,9	5	IE	NBR	722220
							44,4	5	IE	NBR	722094
24,7	35	4,8	IOS	NBR	726313	26	36	7	IE	NBR	792721
	40	7	IEL	NBR	725205		37	7	IE	NBR	722990
	40	7	II	NBR	721009		37	7	IE	FKM	722990/81
							42	8	IE	NBR	722411
24,8	42	8	IE	NBR	722584		42	8	IEL	NBR	725080
							42	8	IEWLD	FKM	702554
24,9	40	8	IELD	NBR	702231		52	8	IE	NBR	792722
25	33	7	IE	NBR	722132	26,7	46,5	11,3	IE	NBR	722757
	35	5	IE	NBR	722401		46,5	11,3	II	NBR	721172
	35	5	IE	FKM	722702	27	37	7	IE	NBR	722171
	35	6	IE	NBR	722771		42	10	IEL	NBR	725733
	35	7	IE	NBR	722670		42	10x13	IED	NBR	702014
	35	7	IE	FKM	722670/81		45	6	IE	NBR	722790
	35	7	IEL	NBR	725301		47	7	IE	NBR	722797
	35	5	IEL	NBR	792613		47	8	IE	NBR	722509
	35	7	IELR	NBR	725703		47	8	II	NBR	723104
	35	7	IELR	FKM	725705	27,5	34	4	IO	NBR	723800
	35	10	IE	NBR	722161		35	4	IO	NBR	723277
	35	10,5	IEDP	NBR	702275						
	36	7	IE	NBR	792715	28	36	8	IE	NBR	722031
	36	8	IOS	NBR	726123		36	8	IEL	NBR	792617
	36	8	OOS	NBR	727034		37	7	IEWL	NBR	725685
	36	10	IE	NBR	722588		38	7	IE	NBR	772164
	37	6	IE	NBR	792716		38	7	IE	NBR	792723
	38	7	IE	NBR	722259		38	7	IEWG	FKM	702549
	38	7	IEL	NBR	792614		40	7	IE	NBR	722212
	38,3	10	IE	NBR	722147		40	7	IE	NBR	772312
	40	6	IE	NBR	722761		40	7	IE	FKM	722212/81
	40	7	IE	NBR	722799		40	7	IEL	NBR	792519
	40	7	IE	FKM	722799/81		40	7	IEWD	NBR	702497
	40	7	IEL	NBR	725767		42	8	IE	NBR	722193
							43	8	II	NBR	721456

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
 **Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
28	43		IE	NBR	792724	30	48	8	IE	NBR	722901
	43		IEL	NBR	725131		48	8	IE	FKM	722500/81
	45	10	IE	NBR	722967		48	8	IEL	NBR	792523
	45	10	IE	FKM	722967/81		48	10	IE	NBR	792727
	45	888	IEL	NBR	792618		50	7	IEW	FKM	772410
	45	11,5	EESF	NBR	726348		50	7	MEWLD	FKM	702540
	47	777	IE	NBR	722911		50	10	IE	NBR	722836
	47	10	IED	NBR	702257		50	10	IEL	NBR	792524
	47	10	IEL	NBR	792619		50	10	II	NBR	721184
	47	10	IE	NBR	722490		50	11	II	NBR	721149
	47	10	IEL	NBR	725606		52	7	IE	NBR	722912
	47	10	II	NBR	721194		52	7	IE	FKM	722912/81
	47	7	IIL	NBR	724229		52	7	IEL	NBR	792525
	50	10	IE	NBR	792725		52	10	IE	NBR	792728
	52	10	IE	NBR	772038		52	10	IEL	NBR	792622
	52	10	IEL	NBR	79281901		55	7	IE	NBR	772342
	52	10x11	II	NBR	721222		55	10	IE	NBR	722892
	52	10	IOS	NBR	726323		55	10	IEL	NBR	792526
	52		IELS	NBR	725377		55	10	II	NBR	721102
	65		IE	NBR	772286		56	10	IEL	NBR	792623
	28,5	45	8,5	IE	NBR		725062	60	10	IE	NBR
						62	7	IE	NBR	772040	
28,6	38,1	6,3	IE	NBR	722305	62	7	IE	FKM	772040/81	
	39,6	4,7	IOS	NBR	726311	62	7	IEL	NBR	792527	
28,8	46,5	11,2	IE	NBR	722959	62	8	IES	NBR	726113	
	46,5	11,2	II	NBR	725950	62	10	IE	NBR	792730	
	46,5	11,2	II	NBR	721022	62	10	IEL	NBR	792624	
	46,5	11,2	IE	NBR	724215	72	10	IE	NBR	792731	
29	46	10	IE	NBR	722966	30,1	50,7	11	II	NBR	721329
	46	10	II	NBR	721183	31	42	8	IE	NBR	722691
	46,4	12	II	NBR	721148	47	7	IE	NBR	722672	
29,8	50	10	IE	NBR	722066	55	10	II	NBR	721156	
	47	9,9	IEL	NBR	725631	31,7	42,9	4,7	IOS	NBR	726463
	47	9,9	ESWLD	NBR	702686	32	42	7	IEW	NBR	702498
29,9	48,4	6,3	IOS	NBR	726566		45	6	IE	NBR	792732
							45	7	IE	NBR	722913
30	40	7	IE	NBR	722623		45	7	IEL	NBR	792528
	40	7	IE	FKM	722623/81		45	10	IE	NBR	722409
	40	7	IEL	NBR	792520		45	10	IEG	NBR	702240
	40	7	IED	FKM	702409		46	7	IEL	NBR	725208
	40	7	IEWLD	FKM	702622		46	7x9,7	IELS	NBR	725563
	41	4,7	IOS	NBR	726312		47	7	IE	NBR	772013
	42	5,7	IE	NBR	722583		47	7	IE	FKM	772013/81
	42	6	IEWL	NBR	725637		47	7	IEL	NBR	792625
	42	6x6,5	IELV	NBR	704033		47	8	IE	NBR	722617
	42	7	IE	NBR	722737	47	8	IEL	NBR	792626	
	42	7	IE	FKM	722737/81	47	12	IILR	NBR	724851	
	42	7	IEL	NBR	792521	48	8	IE	NBR	792734	
	42	7	IEW	FKM	772409	50	8	IE	FKM	722518/81	
	42	8	IE	NBR	722722	50	8	IE	NBR	722518	
	42	8	IEL	NBR	725143	50	8	IEL	NBR	792529	
	42	8	IEG	NBR	702107	50	9	IOS	NBR	726015	
	42	8	IELD	NBR	702408	50	10	IE	NBR	722607	
	42	8	IOS	NBR	726236	50	10	II	NBR	721185	
	45	5	IEL	NBR	792620	50	10	IELS	NBR	725408	
	45	5	IE	NBR	722402	52	7	IE	NBR	772202	
	45	8	IE	NBR	722684	52	7	IEL	NBR	792628	
	45	8	IEL	NBR	792621	52	7	IE	FKM	772202/81	
	45	10	IE	NBR	722541	52	7,5	IE	NBR	722478	
	45	10	II	NBR	721175	52	7,5	II	NBR	721154	
	45	13	IEL	NBR	725085	52	7,5x13,5	IELR	NBR	725897	
	47	6	IEWD	FKM	702522	52	10	IEL	NBR	725565	
	47	7	IE	NBR	772039	52	10	IEL	NBR	792627	
47	7	IE	FKM	772039/81	52	10	IEG	NBR	702342		
47	7	IEL	NBR	792522	54	8	IE	NBR	722039		
47	8	IE	NBR	722204	54	8	II	NBR	721068		
47	8	IEL	NBR	725293	55	10	IE	NBR	792735		
47	10	IE	NBR	792726	55	10	IEL	NBR	79281801		
48	8	IE	NBR	722500	56	10	II	NBR	721162		
48	8	IE	NBR	72250001	56	12	IE	NBR	722038		
					56	12	II	NBR	721096		
					62	10	IE	NBR	792736		

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
****Stainless steel spring**

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
33	45	7	IE	NBR	792737	35	68	6	IEL	NBR	792634
	48	8	IE	NBR	722971		68	10	IE	FKM	772244
	48	8	II	NBR	721145		68	10x12	IEL	NBR	725608
33,5	47	4	IO	NBR	723252		72	77	IE	NBR	722245
34	46	8	IE	NBR	792738		72	10	IEL	NBR	792635
	50	10	IE	NBR	792739		72	10	IE	NBR	722170
	52	10	IE	NBR	792814		72	10	IEL	NBR	792636
	52	7,7,5	II	NBR	721279		72	12	IEL	NBR	79263601
	54	9	IE	NBR	722092		72	12	IE	NBR	792743
	54	10	IE	NBR	722685		72	12	IEL	NBR	792637
34,8	50	7	IE	FKM	772400	35,1	58	11,5	IE	NBR	722560
34,9	54	11	IE	NBR	722023		58	11,5	II	NBR	721457
	55,8	9,3	IELG	NBR	702299	36	47	7	IE	NBR	722950
	57,2	12,7	IE	NBR	722985		50	7	IE	NBR	772041
	57,2	12,7	II	NBR	721468		50	7	IEWLD	FKM	702659
	58	9,8	IE	NBR	772276		52	4	IOX	NBR	726394
	63,5	12,5	IELG	NBR	702183		52	7	IE	FKM	722991/81
35	45	6	IE	NBR	722400		52	7	IEL	NBR	792638
	45	6	IE	FKM	722400/81		52	10	II	NBR	721309
	45	7	IEL	NBR	792629		52	7	IE	FKM	722991/81
	47	6	IEWLD	FKM	702535		52	7	IEL	NBR	792638
	47	7	IE	NBR	722915		52	10	II	NBR	721309
	47	7	IE	FKM	722915/81		54	7,5	IE	NBR	722496
	47	7	IEL	NBR	725411		54	7,5	IE	NBR	722895
	47	8	IE	NBR	722554		54	7,5	II	NBR	721278
	50	5,8	IE	NBR	722484		54	11	EESF	NBR	726349
	50	7	IE	NBR	772022		58	15	IEL	NBR	725494
	50	7	IE	FKM	772022/81		62	7	IE	NBR	722404
	50	7	IEL	NBR	792530		62	12	II	NBR	721117
	50	7	MEWLD	FKM	702371		62	12,5	II	NBR	721076
	50	8	IE	NBR	722389		68	10	IEL	NBR	792639
	50	8	IEL	NBR	725489		83	12	II	NBR	721129
	50	8	IED	NBR	702239	37	50	10	IE	NBR	792744
	50	10	IIL	NBR	724001		58	13	IE	NBR	792745
	50	10	IEL	NBR	792630		58	13	IEL	NBR	725568
	50	12	IE	NBR	722525		58	13	II	NBR	721444
	50	12	II	NBR	721069		70	13	IE	NBR	722804
	52	7	IE	NBR	772014		70	13	IE	FKM	722904
	52	7	IE	FKM	772014/81	38	50	7	IE	NBR	792746
	52	7	IEL	NBR	792531		52	7	IE	NBR	722338
	52	8	IE	NBR	722778		52	7	IE	FKM	722338/81
	52	8	IEL	NBR	792532		52	7	IEL	NBR	792640
	52	8	IES	NBR	726705		52	8	IE	NBR	722791
	52	10	IE	NBR	722526		54	5	IE	NBR	722293
	52	10	IEL	NBR	725026		54	10	II	NBR	721212
	52	10	IEL	NBR	725747		55	10	IE	NBR	722641
	52	10	IELR	NBR	792504		55	10	IE	FKM	722641/81
	52	10	II	NBR	721008		55	10	IEL	NBR	725486
	52	10	IIL	NBR	724198		55	10	II	NBR	721029
	52	10,5	IIS	NBR	726640		55	12	IE	NBR	772226
	54	10	IE	NBR	722893		56	10	IE	NBR	792747
	54	10	II	NBR	721195		56	10	II	NBR	721142
	55	8	IE	NBR	792740		60	10	IEL	NBR	792641
	55	10	IE	NBR	722192		61	12	IE	NBR	722606
	55	10	IE	NBR	792741		62	7	IE	NBR	772042
	55	10	IEL	NBR	792631		62	7	IE	FKM	772042/81
	56	10	IE	NBR	722499		62	10	IE	NBR	722556
	56	10	II	NBR	721192		62	10	IEL	NBR	792642
	56	10	IEWL	FKM	702496		65	8	IE	NBR	772368
	59	12x14	IES	NBR	726718	38,1	52,5	11,1	IE	NBR	722921
	60,3	12,5	II	NBR	721206		60,3	19	IEL	NBR	725212
	62	7	IE	NBR	722918		63,5	12,7	IE	NBR	722251
	62	7	IEL	NBR	792534		73	11	IE	NBR	722558
	62	7	IE	FKM	722918/81		78	11	IE	NBR	722667
	62	10	IE	NBR	792742	38,7	50,8	6,4	IES	NBR	726073
	62	10	IEL	NBR	792632	39	55	8	IE	NBR	722665
	62	12	IE	NBR	722493		61	12	II	NBR	721134
	62	12	IEL	NBR	792633	39,3	63,7	12,8	II	NBR	721140
	64	7	IEWLD	FKM	702531	39,7	63,6	12,7	IE	NBR	722151
	65	10	IE	NBR	722288						
	68	6	IE	NBR	722815						

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**Stainless steel spring

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SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
39,8	65	8	IEW	FKM	772406	41	63,6	14	II	NBR	721108
	65	8	IEWD	FKM	702504		70	13	IE	NBR	722647
40	46	4	IOS	NBR	726098	41,2	60,3	9,5	IEL	NBR	725204
	48	4	EO	NBR	727124		63,5	12,7	IE	NBR	772317
	52	7	IE	NBR	722325	41,3	62,1	19	IE	NBR	725042
	52	7	IE	FKM	722325/81		41,4	57,1	6,5	IE	NBR
	52	7	IEL	NBR	792505	57,1		12,2	IES	NBR	726744
	52	7	IEL	NBR	725363	62		12,2	IES	NBR	726115
	52	7	IED	FKM	702546	42		52	4	IOS	NBR
	52	7	EIWLD	FKM	702511		55	7	IED	FKM	702223
	52	9	IEWLG	FKM	702532		55	7	IEWLD	FKM	702545
	55	6,5	IE	NBR	722746		55	8	IE	NBR	772045
	55	7	IE	NBR	722919		55	8	IE	FKM	772045/81
	55	7	IE	FKM	722919/81		55	8	IEL	NBR	792539
	55	7	IEL	NBR	792535		55	8	IEL	NBR	772386
	55	8	IE	NBR	722792		56	7	IE	NBR	792753
	55	8	IEL	NBR	725355		56	7	IE	NBR	792753
	55	10	IE	NBR	722166		58	7	IEL	NBR	725387
	55	10	IE	NBR	772364	58	7	EEL	NBR	725543	
	55	10	IEWG	NBR	702298	58	7	IEL	NBR	725387	
	56	8	IE	NBR	792748	58	7	EEL	NBR	725543	
	56	8	IEL	NBR	792644	58	9	IE	FKM	772265	
	56	10	IE	NBR	722152	58	10x11,5	IELS	NBR	725184	
	56	10	IEL	NBR	792643	58	11	IESF	FKM	726483	
	58	10	IE	NBR	72250101	60	10	IE	NBR	722682	
	58	10	IE	NBR	722501	60	12	IE	NBR	722763	
	58	10	IE	FKM	722501/81	60	14	IEL	NBR	725919	
	58	10	IEL	NBR	725123	60	14	IIL	NBR	724121	
	58	10	IELV	NBR	704031	62	7	IEL	NBR	725552	
	58	10	IELWG	FKM	702476	62	7	EEL	NBR	725544	
	58	10x14	IESPD	NBR	702222	62	8	IE	NBR	722931	
	58	15	IELR	NBR	725745	62	8	IE	FKM	722931/81	
	58	15	IILR	NBR	724087	62	8	IEL	NBR	792540	
	60	7	IE	NBR	792749	62	8	IELD	FKM	702406	
	60	7	IEWLG	FKM	702536	62	10	IE	NBR	722057	
	60	10	IE	NBR	792750	63	8	IEWLG	FKM	702526	
	60	10	IEL	NBR	792645	64	7	IE	NBR	722640	
	60	12	II	NBR	721301	65	8,3x13	IELR	NBR	725016	
	61	12	IE	NBR	722498	65	10	IE	NBR	722064	
	61	12	II	NBR	721100	65	10	IEL	NBR	792649	
	62	7	IE	NBR	772043	65	10	II	NBR	721093	
	62	7	IE	FKM	772043/81	67	10	IEL	NBR	725435	
	62	7	IEL	NBR	792536	71,5	13	II	NBR	721143	
	62	10	IE	NBR	722505	72	8	IE	NBR	772046	
	62	10	IE	FKM	722505/81	72	8	IEL	NBR	792541	
	62	10	IE	FKM	722828	42,1	63,6	14,6	II	NBR	721018
	62	10	IEL	NBR	725802		42,8	69,9	12,7	II	NBR
	62	10	IELR	NBR	792503	43		58	7	MEWD	FKM
	62	10	II	NBR	721031		58	13,5	IE	NBR	722522
62	10	MEWLG	NBR	702369	58		13,5	II	NBR	721204	
62	10x11	IELS	NBR	725467	60		10	IE	NBR	722136	
62	12	IE	NBR	722972	60		10	IE	NBR	792754	
62	12	II	NBR	721168	60		10	IEL	NBR	725975	
62	11x13,5	IELS	NBR	725401	65		10	IE	NBR	722958	
62	10,25x13	IELS	NBR	725600	66		10	IEL	NBR	792650	
65	12	II	NBR	721123	75		10	II	NBR	721441	
68	7	IEL	NBR	792537	44		59,2	12	IEL	NBR	725642
68	8	IE	NBR	722174		62	10	IE	NBR	792755	
68	10	IE	NBR	792751		72	12	IE	NBR	722741	
70	12	IE	NBR	722203		78	7	IE	NBR	722190	
70	12	II	NBR	721251		44,4	54	4,8	IE	NBR	722036
71,5	12	II	NBR	721144			44,5	62	8	IEL	NBR
72	7	IE	NBR	772044		62		10	IE	NBR	722210
72	7	IEL	NBR	792538		81	11,1	IE	NBR	722022	
72	7	IE	FKM	772044/81		44,7	54	6x7,9	EOLS	NBR	727111
72	8	IE	NBR	722169			54	6x8,5	IOLS	NBR	723258
72	10	IEL	NBR	792646	44,8	61,4	11,7	II	NBR	721201	
72	12	II	NBR	721467							
80	10	IE	NBR	792752							
80	10	IEL	NBR	792647							
85	13	IEL	NBR	725376							
90	8	IEL	NBR	792648							
41	54	12	EEL	NBR	725615						
	63,4	6	IE	NBR	722550						

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference			
45	57	7	IEWLD	FKM	702567	47,6	58,8	9,6	IE	NBR	722292			
	58	7	IE	NBR	792756		66,7	9,3	IED	NBR	702245			
	58	7	IEWD	FKM	702775		69,8	16,7	IEL	NBR	725006			
	60	5	IE	NBR	722185		69,8	19	IIL	NBR	724003			
	60	6,5	IE	NBR	722121		69,8	19	IIL	NBR	724428			
	60	6,5	IEL	NBR	792651		70	8	IEWLD	FKM	702544			
	60	6,5x8,1	IOB	NBR	729009		70,2	15	II	NBR	721082			
	60	7	IE	NBR	722306		71,5	9,5	IE	NBR	772316			
	60	8	IE	NBR	772115		73,5	16,7	IEL	NBR	725100			
	60	8	IE	FKM	772115/81		48	58	4	IOS	NBR	726046		
	60	8	IEL	NBR	792542			62	7	IE	NBR	772322		
	60	10	IE	NBR	722516			62	8	IE	NBR	722899		
	60	10	IE	FKM	722516/81			62	8	IEL	NBR	725263		
	60	10	IE	FKM	722988			62	8	IEWG	FKM	702587		
	60	10	IEL	NBR	792543			63,5	12	II	NBR	721072		
	60	10	IEWLD	FKM	702614			65	10	IE	NBR	722513		
	60	12	II	NBR	721071			65	10	IEL	NBR	792545		
	62	7	IEL	NBR	725459			65	10	IELS	NBR	725118		
	62	7	EEL	NBR	725547			65	10	IOS	NBR	726010		
	62	8	IE	NBR	772018			65,1	10	IOS	NBR	726286		
	62	8	IE	FKM	772018/81			68	12	IE	NBR	722873		
	62	8	IEL	NBR	725407			68	12	IEL	NBR	792658		
	62	8	EEL	NBR	725549			68	12	II	NBR	721166		
	62	8	IEWLD	FKM	702465			68	12x15	IELS	NBR	725092		
	62	10	IE	NBR	722621			68	14	IEL	NBR	725890		
	62	10	IEL	NBR	725748			70	10	IE	NBR	792767		
	62	10	IEL	FKM	725315			72	8	IE	NBR	722200		
	62	10	IEL	NBR	72574801			72	8	IEL	NBR	792659		
	62	12	IE	NBR	722504			72	10	IE	NBR	722209		
	62	12	IEL	NBR	792544			72	10	IED	FKM	702364		
	65	8	IE	NBR	772019			72,2	12,5	IE	NBR	722656		
	65	8	IE	FKM	772019/81			72,2	12,5	II	NBR	721146		
	65	8	IEL	NBR	792652			72,5	10	IEL	NBR	725369		
	65	8	IEX	NBR	726157			75	8	EED	FKM	702334		
	65	9	IEWLD	FKM	702508			80	10	IE	NBR	792768		
	65	10	IE	NBR	722764			49	65	10	IE	NBR	792769	
	65	10	EELD	FKM	702251				49,7	65	10	IE	NBR	722960
	65	12	IE	NBR	722858					65	10	IE	FKM	722725
	65	12	II	NBR	721217				50	62	10	IE	NBR	792770
	65	15	IIL	NBR	724449					65	8	IE	NBR	722710
	66	6	IE	NBR	792757					65	8	IE	FKM	72210/81
	66	9	IEWL	FKM	702478					65	8	IEL	NBR	792546
	67	8	IEWLD	FKM	702467					65	10	IE	NBR	722887
	68	10	IE	NBR	792758					65	10	IEL	NBR	792547
	70	12	IE	NBR	792760					65	10	II	NBR	721073
	70	12,5	II	NBR	721341					65	10	IEX	NBR	726357
	70	12,5	IEL	NBR	79282801					65	10	IEL	NBR	725572
	70	12,5	IELS	NBR	725794					67,5	13,5	EEL	NBR	725572
	72	8	IE	NBR	772104					68	8	IE	NBR	772047
	72	8	IEL	NBR	792653					68	8	IE	FKM	772047/81
72	8	IE	FKM	772104/81	68	8				IEL	NBR	792548		
72	8,3x9	IELS	NBR	725468	68	8				IEWLD	FKM	702620		
72	10	IE	NBR	792761	68	10				IE	NBR	792771		
75	9	IEWLD	FKM	702515	68	10				IEL	NBR	792660		
75	10	IE	NBR	792762	68	10				IE	NBR	722219		
75	10	IELD	NBR	702126	70	10				IE	NBR	792772		
75	10	EELD	FKM	702250	70	10				IEL	NBR	792661		
80	10	IE	NBR	792763	70	10				IEL	NBR	79266101		
80	10	IEL	NBR	792654	70	12				IEL	NBR	79282001		
85	8	IEL	NBR	792655	70	12	EEL			NBR	725473			
100	8	IEL	NBR	792656	72	6	IE			NBR	722287			
46	60	10x16	IES	NBR	726378	72	8			IE	NBR	772199		
	64	8	IE	NBR	792764	72	8			IE	NBR	772199/81		
	65	10	IE	NBR	722793	72	8			IEL	NBR	792549		
	65	10	IEL	NBR	792657	72	10			IE	NBR	722756		
	65,5	9x13,5	IELS	NBR	725306	72	10			IEL	NBR	792662		
	78	9	IELS	FKM	725590	72	10			IE	NBR	722503		
	46,9	62	8	IE	NBR	722271	72			12	IE	NBR	722503/81	
		62	6	IE	NBR	792765	72			12	IEL	NBR	792551	
47,2	60,3	6,3	IE	NBR	772120	72	12			EELD	FKM	702387		
	65	10	IEL	NBR	725220	72	15			IELR	NBR	725003		
47,5	62	6	IE	NBR	792765	72	15			II	NBR	721322		
	65	10	IEL	NBR	725220	72	15			IILR	NBR	724088		

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	
50	74	10	IE	NBR	722906	53	68	10,5	IE	NBR	722605	
	75	8	IEWLG	FKM	702521		68	10,5	II	NBR	721128	
	75	10	IE	NBR	772337		68	13	IEL	NBR	725048	
	75	10	IE	FKM	772337/81		68	13	IIL	NBR	724284	
	76,2	12,2	IE	NBR	722650		97	10	IE	NBR	772281	
	78	10	IE	NBR	792773		53,6	73,1	19	IEL	NBR	725043
	80	8	IE	NBR	772048			77,8	13	IEL	NBR	725108
	80	8	IEL	NBR	792552		54	68	10,5	IE	NBR	722167
	80	8	IE	FKM	772048/81			70	10	IE	NBR	792776
	80	9	IEWLD	FKM	702530			70	12	IE	NBR	722874
	80	9	MEWLD	FKM	702624			72	5	IE	NBR	722738
	80	10	IE	NBR	792774			72	5x12,5	IES	NBR	726643
	80	10	IEL	NBR	792663			72	10	IE	NBR	722448
	80	13	IE	NBR	722512			72	10	IEL	NBR	725202
	80	13	IEL	NBR	725779			72	10	IED	FKM	702363
	80	13	EELD	FKM	702263			72,5	9	IEL	NBR	725499
	80	13	IEWLD	FKM	702477			72,5	9	EELS	NBR	725509
	80	16	IELR	NBR	725612			72,5	9	EELS	NBR	725592
	80	16	IIL	NBR	724089		72,5	9	EELS	NBR	725604	
	87	10	IE	NBR	722447		75	7	IEL	NBR	725559	
	90	8	IEL	NBR	792664		76,2	12,5	II	NBR	721307	
90	10	IE	NBR	722888	77,7	12,7	IE	NBR	722025			
90	10	IEL	NBR	792665	81	10	IEL	NBR	725651			
90	10x14	IES	FKM	726460	85	10	IEL	NBR	725501			
50,7	69,8	9,5	IE	NBR	722596	54,2	73,1	6	IEX	NBR	726158	
	76,1	17,5	II	NBR	721209		55	68	4	IOS	NBR	726285
50,8	69,8	12,7	IE	NBR	722035	68		8	IE	NBR	792777	
	70	12,7	IE	NBR	722206	68		8	IEL	NBR	792667	
	73,4	17	IIL	NBR	724308	70		7	IEWV	FKM	704039	
	81	11,9	II	NBR	721355	70		8	IE	NBR	722938	
50,9	101,8	11,5	II	NBR	721171	70	8	IE	FKM	722938/81		
51	65	6,5	IEWD	FKM	702491	70	8	IEL	NBR	792554		
	76	19	II	NBR	721208	70	8x14	IELR	NBR	725896		
51,4	69	10	IEL	NBR	725373	70	10	IE	NBR	722528		
52	68	7	IEL	NBR	725412	70	10	EEL	FKM	702381		
	68	8	IE	NBR	722236	71,5	10	II	NBR	721349		
	68	8	IE	FKM	722236/81	72	8	IE	NBR	772015		
	68	8	IEL	NBR	792553	72	8	IE	FKM	772015/81		
	68	8	II	NBR	721047	72	8	IEL	NBR	792555		
	68	8	IEWLG	FKM	702552	72	8	EEL	NBR	725550		
	68	8	IEWLG	NBR	725064	72	10	IE	NBR	722808		
	69	10	IEL	NBR	725064	72	10	IEL	NBR	792556		
	69	10	IEL	FKM	725064	72	10	IEWLD	FKM	702615		
	69	10	IELS	NBR	725119	72	13	II	NBR	721138		
	69	10	IOS	NBR	726009	75	10	IEL	NBR	725102		
	69	10	IOS	NBR	726269	75	12	IE	NBR	722749		
	72	8	IE	NBR	772049	75	12	IE	FKM	722749/81		
	72	8	IEWD	FKM	702588	75	12	IEL	NBR	725072		
	72	10	IE	NBR	722281	75	12	II	NBR	721081		
	72	12	IE	NBR	722611	75	16	IIL	NBR	724448		
	72	12	IE	FKM	772137	75,4	12	II	NBR	721253		
	72	12	IEL	NBR	792666	76	6,5x8,1	IOB	NBR	729008		
	72	12	II	NBR	721199	76	8	IEWLD	FKM	702534		
	75	12	IE	NBR	722502	76	11	IE	NBR	722649		
	75	12	IE	FKM	772345	76	12	IE	NBR	722712		
	75	12	II	NBR	721015	76	12	IEL	NBR	725713		
	75	15	IEL	NBR	725673	76	12	IEL	NBR	725713		
	75	16	IIL	NBR	724562	76	12	IEL	FKM	725713/81		
	78	15	IELR	NBR	725610	78	10	IE	FKM	722392/81		
	78	15	IIL	NBR	724261	80	8	IE	NBR	722008		
	80	8	IE	NBR	792506	80	8	IE	FKM	722008/81		
	80	10	IE	NBR	722824	80	8	IEL	NBR	792557		
	80	10	II	NBR	721048	80	8	II	NBR	721013		
	80	13	IE	NBR	722514	80	10	IE	NBR	792778		
	80	13	II	NBR	721176	80	10	IEL	NBR	792668		
	85	10	IE	NBR	792775	80	12	IEX	NBR	726711		
	52,5	72,7	8,5	IE	NBR	721019	82	12	IE	NBR	722655	
80		11	II	NBR	722652	85	8	IE	NBR	772050		
53		60	4	IEL	NBR	725679	85	10	IE	NBR	792779	
		68	10,5	IE	NBR	721128	85	12	IE	NBR	722222	
		68	13	IEL	NBR	725048	90	10	IE	NBR	792780	
		68	13	IIL	NBR	724284	90	10	IEL	NBR	792669	
		97	10	IE	NBR	772281						

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
****Stainless steel spring**

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
55	90	13	IEL	NBR	725061	60	80	13	IE	NBR	722686
	90	13	IEL	NBR	79282201		80	13	II	NBR	721275
	100	13	IE	NBR	792781		82	12	IEIX	NBR	726498
56	66	8,5	EOLS	NBR	727120		85	8	IE	NBR	772055
	69	10	IOS	NBR	726255		85	8	IEL	NBR	792561
	70	8	IE	NBR	772051		85	8	IEWLD	FKM	702555
	72	7	IEL	NBR	725338		85	12	IEL	NBR	725107
	72	8	IE	NBR	772052		85	12	IEL	NBR	79282101
	72	8	IE	FKM	772052/81		90	8	IE	NBR	772056
	80	12	IE	NBR	722615		90	8	IEL	NBR	792562
	85	8	IE	NBR	772054		90	8	IE	FKM	772056/81
	86	12	IE	NBR	722033		90	13	IE	NBR	722876
57	73	8	IEWLGG	FKM	702561		90	13	II	NBR	721238
	75,6	12	II	NBR	721247		95	8	IE	FKM	772259
	80	12	IEL	NBR	722067		95	10	IE	NBR	792787
	85	15	IELR	NBR	725625		95	10	IEL	NBR	792673
	85	15	IIL	NBR	724306		96	13	IEL	NBR	725106
	90	13	IE	NBR	722728		100	10	IE	NBR	792788
	90	13	IEL	NBR	725760		110	13	IEL	NBR	792674
57,1	73	12,7	II	NBR	721259	60,4	88,5	12,7	II	NBR	721480
	76,2	12,7	IEL	NBR	725127	61	97	12	IE	NBR	722175
58	72	8	IE	NBR	722359	62	74	6	IOS	NBR	726743
	72	8	IE	FKM	722359/81		80	10	IE	NBR	792789
	72	8	IEL	NBR	792558		81	6	IE	NBR	722540
	75	5	IE	NBR	722622		85	10	IE	FKM	722144/81
	75	10	IE	NBR	792783		85	12	IE	NBR	722750
	80	5	IE	NBR	722707		85	12	IEL	NBR	725762
	80	8	IE	NBR	722939		85	12	II	NBR	721033
	80	8	IEL	NBR	792559		85	12	IIL	NBR	724543
	80	10	IE	NBR	722200		90	10	IE	NBR	722941
	80	10	IE	NBR	792784		90	13	II	NBR	721034
	80	10	II	NBR	721437		100	12	IE	NBR	722877
	80	10	IEL	NBR	79282501	63	83	12	IE	NBR	772375
	80	12	IE	NBR	722005		85	12	IE	NBR	772057
	80	12	IE	FKM	722005/81		85	10	IE	FKM	772057/81
	80	12	IEL	NBR	792670		90	10	IE	FKM	772105
	80	12	II	NBR	721059		90	12	IE	NBR	722648
	81	5	IE	NBR	722254		110	13	II	NBR	721115
	83,2	17	II	NBR	721210	63,5	80	5,5	IOS	NBR	726816
	85	10	IE	NBR	722559		90	11,5	II	NBR	721207
	85	10	II	NBR	721135	64	80	13	IE	NBR	722984
	85	12	II	NBR	721124		85	16	IEL	NBR	725891
	90	10	IEL	NBR	792672		85	16	IIL	NBR	724090
	102	10	IE	NBR	772282		90	12	II	NBR	721125
							90	13	IE	NBR	792791
59	72	12	MEWL	NBR	725588	65	73,5	4	IOS	NBR	726049
	72	7	EELS	NBR	725358		80	8	IE	NBR	722507
	80	7	IE	NBR	792785		80	8	IE	FKM	722507/81
59,5	75	8	IE	NBR	722587		80	8	IE	FKM	772119
60	71,5	8	IE	NBR	772365		80	8	IEL	NBR	792675
	75	8	IE	NBR	722997		80	10	IEL	NBR	725434
	75	8	IE	NBR	72299701		80	12	IE	NBR	722093
	75	8	IE	FKM	722997/81		82	10	II	NBR	721319
	75	8	IEL	NBR	792560		85	10	IE	NBR	722591
	75	8,8	II	NBR	721221		85	10	IE	FKM	722591/81
	78	8,8	EEL	NBR	725307		85	10	IE	FKM	722591/81
	78	10	IE	NBR	792786		85	10	IEL	NBR	725575
	78	8	IEWLGG	FKM	702502		85	12	IE	NBR	722770
	80	8	IE	NBR	772016		85	12	IE	FKM	722770/81
	80	8	IE	FKM	772016/81		85	12	IEL	NBR	725709
	80	8	IEL	NBR	725361		85	12	II	NBR	721064
	80	10	IEWLGG	FKM	702564		85	13	IEL	NBR	792676
	80	10	EEL	NBR	725545		85	16	IEL	NBR	725598
	80	10	IE	NBR	722213		85,2	16	IIL	NBR	724561
	80	10	IEL	NBR	725163		90	8	IEL	NBR	725513
	80	12	IEL	FKM	725163/81		90	10	IE	NBR	772017
	80	12	IE	NBR	722459		90	10	IEL	NBR	792563
	80	12	IE	FKM	722459/81		90	10	IE	FKM	772017/81
	80	12	IEL	NBR	792671		90	12	IE	NBR	722859
	80	13	IEIX	NBR	726262		95	12	II	NBR	721126

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
 **Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference					
65	95	10	IE	NBR	792792	75	90	10	IED	FKM	702365					
			IE	NBR	722794			8	IE	NBR	722902					
			IEL	NBR	792564			95	10	IE	NBR	722379				
			IE	FKM	722794/81			95	10	IE	FKM	722333/81				
			II	NBR	721483			95	10	IEL	NBR	792567				
66	88,5	12,5	II	NBR	721202	95	12	IE	NBR	722333						
			IE	FKM	722333/81	95	12	IE	FKM	722470						
66,5	102	11	IE	NBR	722651	95	12	IE	FKM	722470						
66,7	92	11,9	IE	NBR	722027	95	12	II	NBR	721219						
			IE	NBR	722027	100	10	IE	NBR	722943						
67	85	8	IEWLGD	FKM	702529	100	10	IE	FKM	722943/81						
			IE	NBR	722027	100	10	IEL	NBR	792568						
68	90	10	IE	NBR	722751	100	12	IE	NBR	722585						
			IE	FKM	722751/81	100	13	IE	NBR	722687						
			IEL	NBR	792565	100	13	IEL	NBR	722687/81						
			II	NBR	721050	100	13	II	NBR	721190						
			IELD	FKM	702211	102	15	IE	NBR	722698						
			IE	NBR	772059	110	13	IE	NBR	722752						
			IEL	NBR	792677	110	13	IEL	NBR	792681						
			IE	NBR	772283	110	13	II	NBR	721152						
			IE	NBR	772283	115	10	IEL	NBR	792682						
68,3	80	4,8x8,4	EOLS	NBR	723271	120	15	IE	NBR	722221						
			IE	NBR	722900	120	15	IE	NBR	792798						
69	85	8	IE	NBR	722900	76	100	16	IIL	NBR	724245					
69,8	100	13	II	NBR	721274				76,2	102	17,4	IIL	NBR	724291		
			70	85	8	IE	FKM	722317/81	78	100	10	IE	NBR	772060		
IE	NBR	722458				100	10	IEL				NBR	725445			
IE	FKM	722458/81				100	13	IE				NBR	772020			
IEL	NBR	792566				100	13	IE				NBR	772313			
IE	NBR	722639				80	95	6,5				IOS	NBR	726125		
IEL	NBR	725758										95	8	IE	NBR	722776
IELR	NBR	725634										95	8	IEL	NBR	792683
II	NBR	721051										95	8	II	NBR	721012
IIL	NBR	724544										98	10	MEWLG	FKM	702569
IE	NBR	792794										100	10	CSEL	NBR	793100
IE	NBR	792795										100	10	IE	NBR	722186
IE	NBR	722497										100	10	IE	FKM	722847/81
IEL	NBR	792678										100	10	IEL	NBR	792570
II	NBR	721158										100	10	IEL	FKM	725662
IE	FKM	722497/81										100	10	IE	NBR	722819
IEL	NBR	792679										100	13	IE	FKM	722819/81
IE	NBR	792796										100	13	IE	SIL	722476
IE	NBR	792797	100	13	IE				FKM	772304						
70,5	85	10	IELS	NBR	725335				100	13	IEL	NBR	725021			
			IE	NBR	722942				100	14	IEL	NBR	79282901			
72	86	7	IEL	NBR	725367				105	13	IE	NBR	792799			
			IEL	NBR	725337	110	10	IE	NBR	772061						
			IE	NBR	722942	110	10	IEL	NBR	792571						
			IE	FKM	722942/81	110	10	IE	FKM	772061/81						
			IEL	NBR	725444	110	13	CSEL	NBR	793101						
			IE	NBR	722004	110	13	IELR	NBR	725704						
			II	NBR	721181	115	10	IE	NBR	792800						
			IE	NBR	722944	125	12	IE	NBR	792802						
			IE	NBR	722861	125	13	IE	NBR	792803						
			IEL	NBR	725653	82	102	13	IE	NBR	722195					
			II	NBR	721104				102	13	II	NBR	721036			
			IIL	NBR	724485				105	13	IE	NBR	722862			
			IE	NBR	722298				105	13	II	NBR	721359			
			72,5	100,5	14				IE	NBR	722604	84	100	13	IE	NBR
IE	NBR	722604							110	16	IEL				NBR	725597
74	90	13	IE	NBR	722618				112	14	IELX	NBR	725281			
			II	NBR	721074				85	100	9	IE	NBR	722973		
			IEL	NBR	725251							100	13	IE	NBR	722102
			IILR	NBR	724453							102	13	IE	NBR	722552
IE	NBR	724453	102	13	IEL							NBR	79282601			
74,6	101,8	13	II	NBR	721150				105	8	IEWLGD	FKM	702619			
			IE	NBR	722053				105	10	EE	FKM	720037			
			IEL	NBR	792680				105	10	EEG	FKM	702333			
			II	NBR	721393	105	12	IEWLGD	FKM	702596						

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
****Stainless steel spring**

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
85	105	13	IE	NBR	792804	95	130	13	II	NBR	721213
	110	12	IEL	NBR	792572		140	10x18	IIS	NBR	726452
	110	12x6	IIS	NBR	726637	95,2	127,1	11,9	IE	NBR	722924
	110	13	CSEL	NBR	793102						
	110	13	IE	NBR	722510						
	110	13	IE	FKM	722510/81	96	112	10	IE	NBR	722633
	110	13	IEL	NBR	725884		112	10	II	NBR	721320
	110	13	II	NBR	721037						
	110	13	IELG	FKM	702404	98	110	7	IEWLG	FKM	702533
	110	13	IEX	NBR	726076						
	120	13	CSEL	NBR	793103	100	114	8	IEWLG	FKM	702578
	120	12	IE	NBR	772062		120	10	IE	NBR	792809
	130	17	EELD	FKM	702379		120	10	IE	FKM	722704
	130	13	IEL	NBR	792684		120	12	IE	NBR	722993
88,9	114,3	15,9	IE	NBR	722631		120	12	IE	FKM	722993/81
89,7	105	6	IE	NBR	722807		120	12	IEL	NBR	792577
90	105	10	IE	NBR	792805		120	12	IEX	NBR	726258
	105	10	II	NBR	721410		120	12	CSEL	NBR	793108
	105	10	IEL	NBR	79282301		120	13	IE	NBR	722957
	105	13	IE	NBR	722720		120	13	IE	FKM	772148
	110	10	IEWLG	FKM	702389		120	13	IELG	FKM	702338
	110	11	IEWG	FKM	702486		120	14	IELR	NBR	725231
	110	12	IE	NBR	772063		120	17	IEL	NBR	725599
	110	12	IE	FKM	772063/81		125	12	IEL	NBR	792578
	110	12	IEL	NBR	792573		125	13	CSEL	NBR	793109
	110	13	CSEL	NBR	793104		125	13	IE	NBR	722949
	110	13	IE	NBR	722719		125	13	IEL	NBR	792579
	110	13	IE	FKM	722719/81		125	13	II	NBR	721080
	110	13	IEL	NBR	792574		130	13	CSEL	NBR	793110
	110	13	II	NBR	721236		130	12	IE	NBR	772068
	110	13	IEX	NBR	726500		130	12	IE	FKM	772068/81
	110	15	IELG	FKM	702317		130	12	IEL	NBR	792580
	110	16	IILR	NBR	724091		130	14	IE	NBR	722464
	115	9	IE	NBR	722975		130	14	II	NBR	721241
	115	9	IE	NBR	772302		150	12	IE	NBR	792810
	115	13	IE	NBR	722703	101,6	130,2	14,3	IE	NBR	722168
	115	13	IEL	NBR	725695						
	115	13	IEL	NBR	72569501	102	120	12	IE	NBR	722546
	120	13	CSEL	NBR	793105		122	14	IELD	FKM	702136
	120	12	IE	NBR	772064		130	13	CSEL	NBR	793111
	120	12	IE	FKM	772064		135	14	II	NBR	721130
	120	12	IEL	NBR	792575						
	140	13	CSEL	NBR	793106	104	120	13	IE	NBR	722688
	140	13	IEL	NBR	792685						
	150	12	IE	NBR	772343	105	122	13	IE	NBR	772150
92	107	12	IE	NBR	722970		125	13	IEX	NBR	726274
	110	7	IEWLG	FKM	702644		130	12	IE	NBR	772069
	110	10	MEWLG	FKM	702518		130	12	IE	FKM	772069/81
	112	10	IE	NBR	722654		130	12	IEL	NBR	725617
	120	13	IEL	NBR	725044		130	12	IELR	NBR	792502
	121	16	II	NBR	721203		130	13	CSEL	NBR	793112
	139	12x30	IES	NBR	726173		130	13	IE	NBR	72268901
	140	14x25	IELS	NBR	725225		130	13	IE	FKM	722689/81
93	114	13	IEWLG	FKM	702350		130	13	IEL	NBR	725103
95	109,2	7	IOLS	NBR	723263		132	13	IELD	FKM	702174
	109,5	7	IEW	NBR	772390		132	13	II	NBR	721458
	115	13	IE	NBR	792815		140	12	IE	NBR	772070
	120	11,3	IELG	NBR	702355		140	13	CSEL	NBR	793113
	120	12	IE	NBR	772065	107,9	152,6	17,3	IEL	NBR	725478
	120	12	IE	FKM	772065/81						
	120	12	IEL	NBR	792576	109	122	7	IEW	NBR	772391
	120	13	CSEL	NBR	793107		122,2	7	IOLS	NBR	723262
	120	13	IE	NBR	722088						
	120	13	IE	FKM	722088/81						
	120	13	IEL	NBR	725410	110	130	12	IE	NBR	772071
	120	13	IEL	FKM	725410		130	12	IE	FKM	772071/81
	120	13	IELR	NBR	725697		130	12	IEL	NBR	792581
	125	12	IE	NBR	772066		130	13	CSEL	NBR	793114
	125	12	IEL	NBR	792686		130	13	IE	NBR	722465
	130	13	IE	NBR	792808		130	13	IE	NBR	725114
							130	13	IEL	NBR	725114
							140	10,2	IE	NBR	772357
							140	12	IE	NBR	772072
							140	12	IE	FKM	772072/81
							140	12	IEL	NBR	792688

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.
 **Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

SEALS WITH NITRILE AND FLUOROCARBON ELASTOMER

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference							
110	140	13	CSEL	NBR	793115	130	158,9	15,9	IE	NBR	722232							
	140	13	IE	NBR	722708		160	12	IE	NBR	772079							
	140	13	IEL	NBR	792582		160	12	IE	FKM	772079/81							
112	130	13	IE	NBR	722553	160	13	CSEL	NBR	793125	722881							
	130	13	IEL	NBR	79282701	160	15	IE	NBR	722881								
	140	13	CSEL	NBR	793116	160	15	IE	FKM	722881/81								
	140	13	IE	NBR	722820	160	15	IEL	NBR	725115								
	140	13	IEL	NBR	725353	160	15	IEX	NBR	726077								
113	160	12	II	NBR	721098	132	150	13	IE	NBR	722134							
	160	13	IE	NBR	722730		150	13	II	NBR	721328							
115	140	12	IE	NBR	772073	135	160	13	CSEL	NBR	793127							
	140	12	IE	FKM	772073/81		160	14	IE	NBR	722270							
	140	12	IEL	NBR	792689		165	15	IE	NBR	722261							
	140	13	CSEL	NBR	793117		165	15	IEX	NBR	726320							
	140	13	IE	NBR	722374		170	12	IE	NBR	772081							
	140	13	IEL	NBR	725101		170	12	IE	FKM	772081/81							
	140	13	IELG	FKM	702176		170	15	IE	NBR	722280							
	140	13	IEX	NBR	726260		170	15	IE	FKM	722280/81							
	140	15	IEL	NBR	725054		170	16	IEL	NBR	725055							
	140	15	IELRG	FKM	702260		139,7	171,4	21	IELR	NBR	725542						
	150	12	IE	NBR	772074			171,6	15,9	IE	NBR	722914						
	150	13	CSEL	NBR	793118			140	160	13	IE	NBR	772252					
	150	13	II	NBR	721053		170		13	CSEL	NBR	793128						
	150	13x24	IELS	NBR	725063		170		15	IE	NBR	722700						
	116	150	13	II	NBR		721237		170	15	IE	FKM	722700/81					
170						15			IEL	NBR	725716							
119,1	152,7	11	II	NBR	721214	170	15	IEL	NBR	72571601								
120	140	13	CSEL	NBR	793119	175	15	IE	NBR	772082	722662							
	140	13	IE	NBR	722690	180	14	IE	NBR	722662								
	140	13	IE	FKM	722690/81	144	160	12	IE	NBR		722113						
	140	13	IE	FKM	772133		180	12	II	NBR		721116						
	140	13	IEL	NBR	725644		145	170	15x20	EELS		NBR	725596					
	140	13x14,3	IEL	NBR	725644			175	13	CSEL		NBR	793129					
	140	16	IELR	NBR	725706			175	14	EEL		NBR	725593					
	150	12	IE	FKM	772075/81	175		15	IE	NBR		772114						
	150	12	IEL	NBR	792583	180		13	CSEL	NBR		793130						
	150	13	CSEL	NBR	793120	180	14	IE	NBR	722956								
	150	13	IE	NBR	722573	180	14	IE	NBR	721054								
	150	13	IEL	NBR	792584	146	177,9	15,9	IE	NBR		722563						
	150	13	IEX	NBR	726627		148	170	14,5	IELR		NBR	725630					
	160	13	CSEL	NBR	793121			170	14,5	IIL		NBR	724260					
	160	12	IE	NBR	772076			170	14,5	IELG		NBR	702099					
160	15	IEL	FKM	725654/81	150		168	12	II	NBR	721187							
120,6	158,9	15	II	NBR		721482	170	15	CSEL	NBR	793131							
							172	14	EELSG	FKM	702301							
							175	16	IEX	NBR	726261							
122	150	12	IILR	NBR		724454	180	15	CSEL	NBR	793132							
122,2	152,4	6	IE	NBR	722548	180	15	IE	NBR	722731								
						180	15	IE	FKM	722731/81								
						180	15	IEL	NBR	792586								
122,3	152,4	6	II	NBR	721298	180	15	II	NBR	721230								
						125	145	13	IEX	NBR	726257	152	190	15	IE	FKM	772195	
							150	12	IE	NBR	772077		155	180	15	CSEL	NBR	793133
							150	12	IEL	NBR	792585			180	15	IE	NBR	722754
							150	13	CSEL	NBR	793123			180	15	IEL	NBR	792587
							150	12	IE	FKM	772077/81			180	15	II	NBR	721415
							150	12	IELG	FKM	702064	180		15	MEWLG	NBR	702457	
							150	14	II	NBR	721252	190	15	CSEL	NBR	793134		
							160	12	IE	FKM	772078/81	190	15	IE	NBR	772083		
							160	13	CSEL	NBR	793124	190	15	IEL	NBR	792691		
							160	13	II	NBR	721133	157,1	190,5	6	IE	NBR	722547	
							160	15	IE	NBR	722279		190,5	6	II	NBR	721299	
							160	15	IEL	NBR	792690							
							127	158,7	14,3	II	NBR	721358	130	145	7	IE	NBR	772270
								158,7	18,5	IELS	NBR	725005		150	12	IEX	NBR	726259

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference	
158	180	16	IEL	NBR	725232	195	230	17	IE	NBR	722759	
160	190	15	CSEL	NBR	793135		230	17	II	NBR	721362	
	190	15	IEL	NBR	725715	196,8	228,6	16	IEL	NBR	725019	
	190	15	IIL	NBR	724765	200	230	15	CSEL	NBR	793145	
	190	15	IE	FKM	722313/81		230	15	IE	NBR	772090	
165	190	13	CSEL	NBR	793136	230	15	IE	FKM	772090/81		
	190	15	IE	NBR	772321	230	15	IEL	NBR	792695		
	190	15	IE	NBR	792811	205	230	16	IEL	NBR	79282401	
	200	15	CSEL	NBR	793137		210	240	15	CSEL	NBR	793146
	200	15	IE	NBR	772084		240	15	IE	NBR	772091	
170	200	15	CSEL	NBR	793138	240	15	IE	FKM	772091/81		
	200	15	IE	NBR	722377	220	250	15	CSEL	NBR	793147	
	200	15	IE	FKM	722377/81		250	15	IE	FKM	772092/81	
	200	15	IEL	NBR	792588	250	15	IEL	NBR	792696		
175	200	13	II	NBR	721122	230	260	15	IE	NBR	772093	
	200	13	IE	NBR	722979		240	270	15	IE	NBR	772094
	200	15	IEL	NBR	792692	270	15	IE	FKM	772094/81		
	210	15	IE	NBR	772085	250	280	15	IE	NBR	772095	
	210	15	IEL	NBR	792693		260	300	20	IE	NBR	772096
	230	10	IIS	NBR	726200	260,3	298,4	22	IEL	NBR	725009	
177,8	209,5	16	IEL	NBR	725018	265	290	16	IE	NBR	722782	
180	210	15	CSEL	NBR	793139	280	320	20	IE	NBR	772097	
	210	15	IE	FKM	772086/81	300	340	20	IE	NBR	772098	
	210	15	IEL	FKM	725655/81		320	360	20	IE	NBR	772099
	210	15	IEL	NBR	792589	340	380	20	IE	NBR	772100	
	215	15	CSEL	NBR	793140	380	420	20	IE	NBR	772203	
	215	16	IE	NBR	722661		440	480	20	IE	NBR	772110
185	215	15	CSEL	NBR	793141	460	500	20	IE	NBR	772111	
	215	16	IE	NBR	722863	480	520	20	IE	NBR	772112	
	215	16	II	NBR	721280							
190	220	15	CSEL	NBR	793142							
	220	15	IE	FKM	772088/81							
	220	15	IE	NBR	772088							
	220	15	IEL	NBR	792694							
	230	16	CSEL	NBR	793143							
	230	17	IE	NBR	722860							
	230	17	II	NBR	721235							
190,5	228,6	16	IEL	NBR	725017							
195	230	15	CSEL	NBR	793144							
	230	15	IE	NBR	772089							

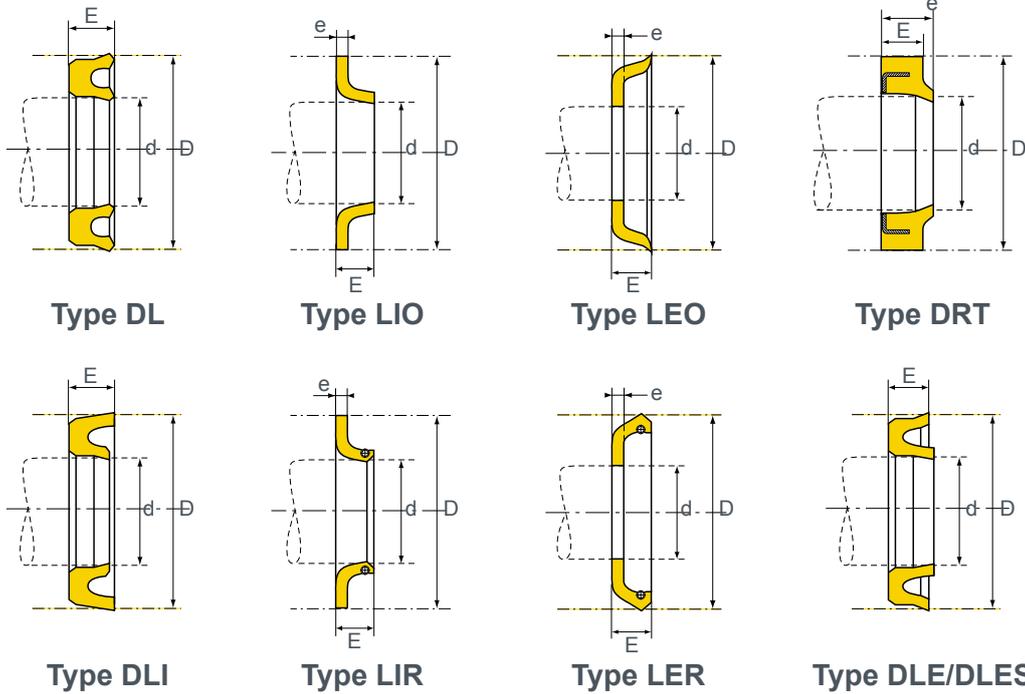
The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

**Stainless steel spring

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon



CATALOGUE OF SEALS FOR SLIDING SHAFTS



- Width of the groove : $E + 1$ mm (for DL).
- Operating parameters :
 Maximum admissible pressure : 150 bars (for DL) ; 30 bars (for LIO, LEO).
 Linear speed admissible : up to 0.3 m/sec depending on the operating conditions.

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
4	14	12	DL	NBR	710093
6	14	11,5	DL	NBR	710620
	32	10	LEO	NBR	714057
8	14	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711700
	14	4	DLI	NBR	716501
	17,9	5,5x1,5	LEO	NBR	714432
9	20	4	DLS	NBR	710678
10	16	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711701
	17,9	5,5	LEO	NBR	714045
	20	7	DLP	NBR	711001
11	28	7x2,5	LIO	NBR	712094
	36	12	LEO	NBR	714020
12	18	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711702
	22		DLS	NBR	710679
	22	55	DLI	NBR	716502
	22	5x1,5	LIO	NBR	712350
	25	6,5	DLS	NBR	710233
13	21	5x2	LIO	NBR	712414
14	20	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711703

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
14	26	8	LIR	NBR	713653
	38,1	10	DL	NBR	710132
15	21	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711704
	25	8	DLT	NBR	711404
	25	10x3	LEO	NBR	714178
16	30	10x3	LEO	NBR	714179
	22	3,5x5	DRT	NBR	711705
	24	9	DL	NBR	710129
	25	6,5	DLE	NBR	716506
	26	8	DLT	NBR	711405
	28	9,6	DL	NBR	710218
	35	10	LER	NBR	715402
18	35	10x3	LEO	NBR	714418
	36	8x2,5	LIO	NBR	712095
	38	12	LEO	NBR	714442
	40	10	DL	NBR	710343
	40	12x3	LEO	NBR	714864
	28	5x7	DRT	NBR	711706
	30	8	DLES	NBR	716531
	30	10	DL	NBR	710290
	32,9	7,2	DL	NBR	710431
	36	6x2	LEO	NBR	714006
36	7x2,5	LIO	NBR	712005	
38	10	LIR	NBR	713613	

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

Abbreviations : NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

DIMENSIONS

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
18	45	6x2	LEO	NBR	714645
	52	8x2	LEO	NBR	714013
	55	10x3	LEO	NBR	714471
19	37	12	LEO	NBR	714817
19,6	49	10,5	LEO	NBR	714486
20	28	4,8	DL	NBR	710777
	30	5	DLI	NBR	716503
	30	5x7	DRT	NBR	711707
	30	8	DLT	NBR	711407
	32	8	DL	NBR	710555
	35	6,5	DLS	NBR	710091
	35	12	DL	NBR	710795
	40	8x3	LIO	NBR	712572
	40	12	DL	NBR	710111
	65	10x3	LEO	NBR	714472
21	40	12	DL	NBR	710023
	45	12	DL	NBR	710344
22	32	5x7	DRT	NBR	711708
	32	7	DLP	NBR	711004
	32	8	DLT	NBR	711408
	32	12	DLES	NBR	716588
	40	12	DL	NBR	710527
	44	10x4	LIO	NBR	712533
22,2	38	6x2,5	LIO	NBR	712701
	38	10	LIR	NBR	713702
24	36	8x2,5	LIO	NBR	712348
	36	9,6	DL	NBR	710289
25	52	8x2,5	LIO	NBR	712012
	40	9	DLP	NBR	711005
	45	11	DL	NBR	710061
	49	10,8	DL	NBR	710060
	53	5x7	DRT	NBR	711709
	60	10x5	LEO	NBR	714110
25,4	38,1	8	DLE	NBR	716560
26	41	8,4	DL	NBR	710144
27	40	10	DLE	NBR	716507
28	38	5x7	DRT	NBR	711710
	46	10	DL	NBR	710528
	47,5	4x3	LEO	NBR	714047
	49	13x4	LIO	NBR	712534
29	41	10	DL	NBR	710570
30	40	5x7	DRT	NBR	711711
	40	12	DLES	NBR	716589
	42	8x2,5	LIO	NBR	712092
	45	8	DLI	NBR	716629
	46	12	DL	NBR	710433
	48	10	DLES	NBR	716532
	95	14x4	LEO	NBR	714539
	95	14x4	LEO	NBR	714539
32	42	5x7	DRT	NBR	711712
	47	10	DLT	NBR	711412
	50	9x3	LIO	NBR	712535
	50	12	DL	NBR	710470
34	44	12	DLES	NBR	716596
	50	14,4	DL	NBR	710073
	52	12x3,5	LIO	NBR	712694
35	45	7x10	DRT	NBR	711713
	50	9	DLP	NBR	711006
	51	9,6	DL	NBR	710354
36	46	5x7	DRT	NBR	711714
	50	8	DLI	NBR	716536
	55	12	DL	NBR	710490
	60	10x4	LIO	NBR	712492
40	50	5	DL	NBR	710190
	50	5x8	DRT	NBR	711715
	55	10	DLT	NBR	711415

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
40	62	14,5	DL	NBR	710489
	65	10x5	LIO	NBR	712491
42	52	5x7	DRT	NBR	711716
	52	12	DLES	NBR	716590
45	55	5x7	DRT	NBR	711717
	63	12	DL	NBR	710529
	74	17x5	LIO	NBR	712737
48	63	9	DLP	NBR	711008
	63,5	10	DLE	NBR	716561
	65	3,5x5	LEOS	NBR	714093
50	56	5x7	DRT	NBR	711746
	60	5x7	DRT	NBR	711718
	65	7x10	DRT	NBR	711745
	65	10	DLT	NBR	711417
	70	10x3	LIO	NBR	712571
	70	12	DL	NBR	710530
	74	15	DL	NBR	710078
76	17	DL	NBR	710056	
50,5	66,5	12	DL	NBR	710196
52	68	10	LIR	NBR	713809
55	63	7x10	DRT	NBR	711747
	65	12	DLES	NBR	716591
	71	12	DL	NBR	710629
	75	10	DLS	NBR	710057
56	66	5x7	DRT	NBR	711720
	72	12	DLES	NBR	716533
	80	12x3	LIO	NBR	712475
	80	14,5	DL	NBR	710474
57	73	9,6	DL	NBR	710086
58	78	10	DLS	NBR	710058
60	70	5x7	DRT	NBR	711721
	80	10	DL	NBR	710423
	80	12	LIR	NBR	713611
	85	7x2,5	LEO	NBR	714421
	89,5	20x5	LIO	NBR	712823
62	85	12x3	LIO	NBR	712131
63	73	5x7	DRT	NBR	711722
	93	18	DL	NBR	710531
63,5	203,2	28,5x8,7	LEO	NBR	714497
64	80	12	DL	NBR	710434
	82,5	13	DLE	NBR	716562
65	75	5x7	DRT	NBR	711723
	83	12	DL	NBR	710729
	90	10	LER	NBR	715403
	90	10x5	LIO	NBR	712624
	90	10x5	LIO	NBR	712624
70	80	5x7	DRT	NBR	711724
	80	12	DLES	NBR	716592
	86	12	DL	NBR	710635
	95	15	DL	NBR	710025
75	83	7x10	DRT	NBR	711725
	91	12	DL	NBR	710413
	100	10x3	LIO	NBR	712022
76,2	107,8	26,5	DL	NBR	710569
78	94	12	DL	NBR	710632
80	88	7x10	DRT	NBR	711726
	90	7x10	DRT	NBR	711744
	94	9	DLE	NBR	716335
	100	12	DLT	NBR	711425
	100	17	DL	NBR	710169
117	14	LIR	NBR	713796	

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

Abbreviations: NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

DIMENSIONS

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
85	95 103	7x10 13x3	DRT LIO	NBR NBR	711743 712981
86	117	14	LIR	NBR	713740
88	110	8x3,5	LIO	NBR	712430
90	130	10x4	LIO	NBR	712821
92	112	12,6	DL	NBR	710068
94	112	12	DL	NBR	710079
98	114	12	DL	NBR	710724
100	110 116	7x10 7	DRT LER	NBR NBR	711728 715666
104	120	11	DLE	NBR	716549
106	122	12	DL	NBR	710805

The part numbers indicated in bold type are kept in stock.

d (mm)	D (mm)	E (mm)	Type	Elastomer	Reference
110	120 126	7x10 7	DRT LER	NBR NBR	711729 715667
115	130,2	6,5	LEOS	NBR	714008
116	202	20	LEOS	NBR	714004
120	136	7	LER	NBR	715668
125	140	9x12	DRT	NBR	711735
130	160	18	DLP	NBR	711013
140	160 160 170	18 18 18	DL DL DLT	NBR NBR NBR	710002 710047 711433
150	209	25	LEO	NBR	714781
196	228	24	DL	NBR	710001
196,3	232	21	DL	NBR	710004
278	304,8	24	DL	NBR	710564

Abbreviations: NBR = Nitrile; FKM = Fluorocarbon

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