

EPB3 Plastic Bearings



Product Features

Best for middle to high load applications. With the perfect combination of reinforced fibre and good lubrication feature, this material is suitable to be used under the temperature of 130°C.

- Continuous working temperature -40°C – +130°C
- Suitable for medium and high load operation
- Maintenance-free dry operation
- Applicable for various shaft materials
- Good for rotation and oscillating operation

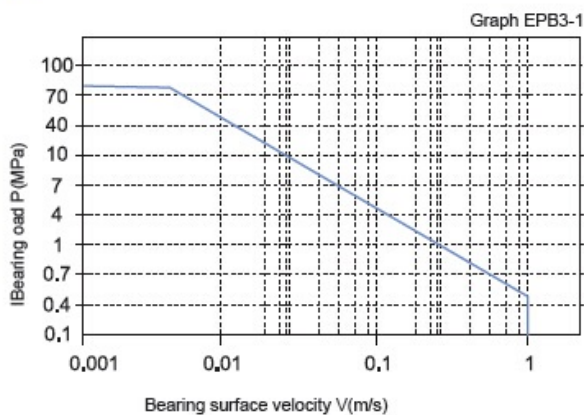
The Material Data Sheet

Common Capability	Testing Method	Unit	EPB3
Color			Dark Grey
Density	ISO 1183	g/cm ³	1.46
Dynamic friction /steel (dry)			0.08 - 0.18
Max. PV (dry)		N/mm ² x m/s	0.5
Max. rotating velocity		m/s	1.0
Max. oscillating velocity		m/s	0.7
Max. linear velocity		m/s	4.0
Tensile strength	ISO 527	MPa	200
Compressive strength (Axial)		MPa	80
E-Modul	ISO 527	MPa	7'700
Max. static pressure of the surface, 20°C		MPa	80
Rockwell hardness	ISO 2039-2	HRR	112
Continuous work temperature		°C	-40 – +130
Short-time work temperature		°C	-40 – +220
Thermal conductivity	ASTME1461	W/m*k	0.25
Linear coef. of thermal expansion	ASTMD696	10 ⁻⁵ x K ⁻¹	9
Maisture absorption RH50 / 23°C	ASTMD570	%	0.7
Max. water absorption, 23°C		%	4.0
Flammability	UL94		HB
Volume resistivity	IEC60093	Ωcm	>10 ¹³
Surface resistivity	IEC60093	Ω	>10 ¹¹

PV Value of Bearings

The max PV value of the EPB3 series bearing is 0.5 N/mm²*m/s which determines the load capacity of bearing is inversely proportional to the speed. Please refer to the chart for more detailed information (Graph EPB3-1).

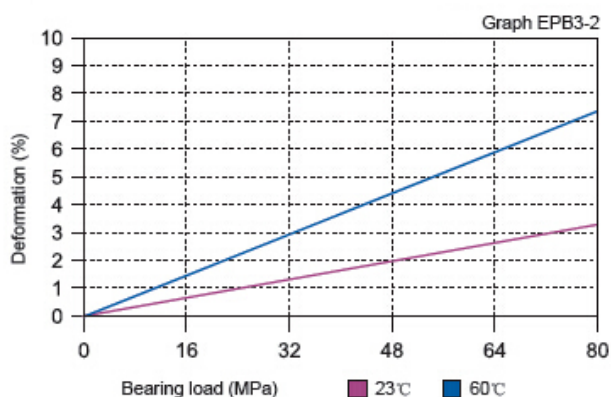
■ Permissible PV



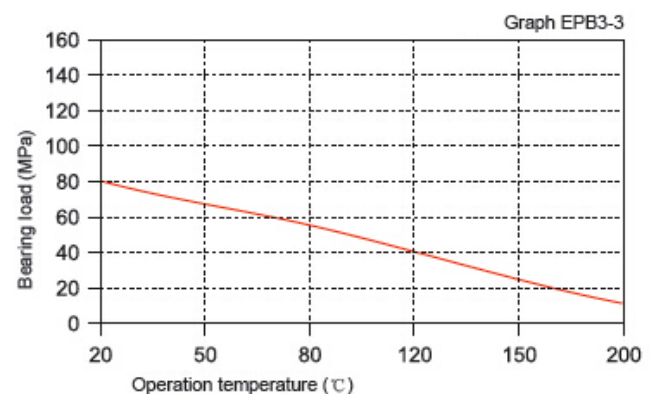
The Relation of Load, Speed and Temperature

EPB3 allows the max static load of 80 MPa. The max compressive deformation rate under the max load is listed in Graph EPB3-2. The actual load capacity of bearing is slightly less than 80 MPa. The bearing load is variable against the speed and temperature. Fast speed (Vmax: 1.0 m/s) results into higher temperature (Tmax: 130°C) which decreases the load capacity of the bearing. Please refer to the Graph EPB3-3 for such variation.

■ Load-Temperature deformation



■ Load-Temperature diagrams



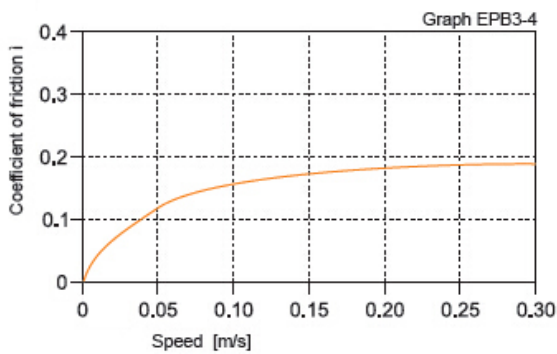
The Relation of Friction Factor, Wearing and shaft material

Friction Factor

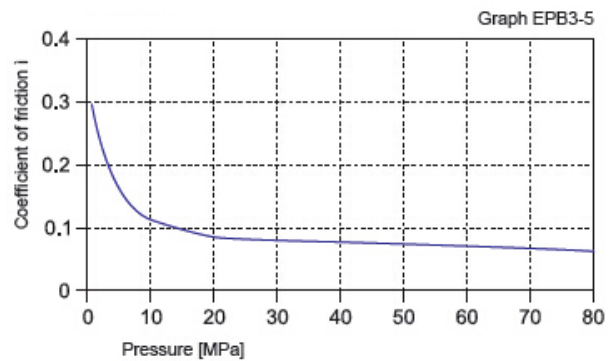
The friction factor of the sliding bearings is relative to the bearing load, operation speed and the roughness of the shaft material. EPB3 Bearing Friction factor decreased along with the increasing of the loading (see Graph EPB3-5) and increased along with the increasing of the operation speed (see Graph EPB3-4). The above feature induces the EPB3 material is applicable for the high load and low speed operation while too smooth and too rough surface may result into the increasing of friction factor. The recommended surface roughness of EPB3 is Ra 0.5 - 0.8 (see Graph EPB3-6).

EPB3	Dry	Grease	Oil	Water
Friction coef. μ	0.08 - 0.18	0.09	0.04	0.04

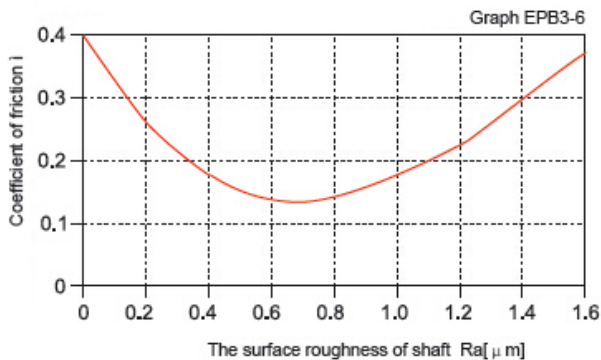
■ Coefficient of friction & the speed of bearing,
 $p = 2 \text{ MPa}$



■ Coefficient of friction & the pressure of bearing,
 $v = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$



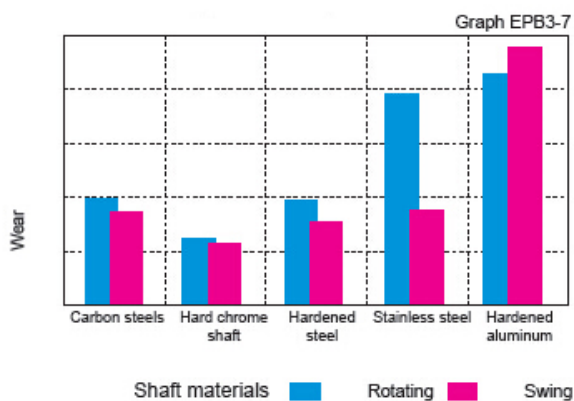
■ Coefficient of friction & the surface roughness of shaft



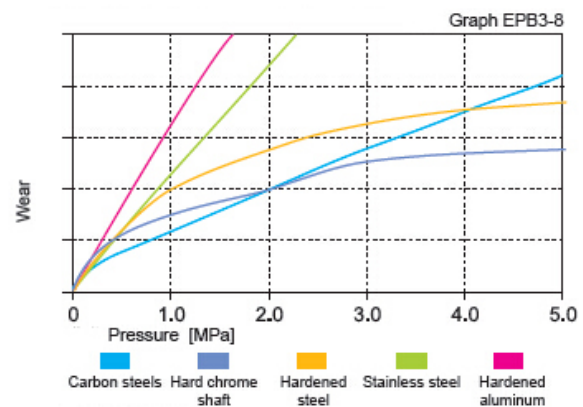
Wearing and shaft material

Test of the bearing against various shaft materials shows that the material EPB3 features the best performance where the shaft material is carbon steel and hard chrome steel under low loading. (see Graph EPB3-7 and Graph EPB3-8). Therefore, the higher the load is, the more critical the hardness of the shaft will have to be. The softer shaft will be worn off sooner and as a result, the bearing wearing will be increased. But when the loading is increased over 2 MPa, the wearing of the bearing will be better along with the increasing of the shaft hardness. Refer to Graph EPB3-8. It shows that the material EPB3 is better under the oscillation operation comparing with the rotation operation. Under the same condition, the wearing feature of the oscillation operation is much better than that of the rotation operation. This feature is sharply improved under higher loading.

■ The bearing wear under rotating with different shaft materials, $p = 2 \text{ MPa}$, $v = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$



■ The bearing wear & pressure under rotating with different shaft materials, $v = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$



Chemical Resistance

EPB3 is good at chemical resistance against weak acidic medium and various kinds of lubricants.

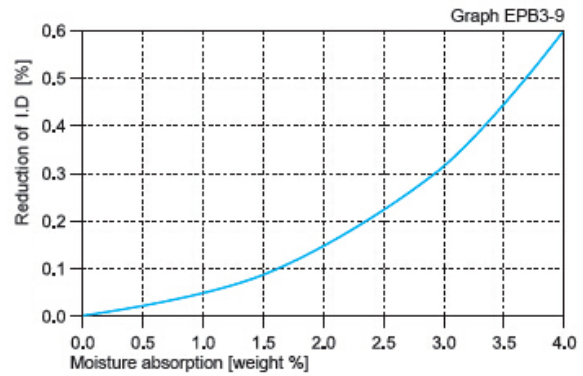
UV Resistance

EPB3 can maintain its color unchanged when it is exposed into the UV ray. The material performance stays stable.

Water Absorbability

The water absorb rate of EPB3 is 0.7% under the atmospheric pressure while it is 4.0% when the material is immersed into water. The application environment has to be considered because of its water absorb properties.

■ Effect of moisture absorption on EPB3 bearings



NOTES

Data herein is typical and not the maximum values of the material specifications. Unless otherwise specified, all data listed is for all specification products. We reserve the right to change tech-Data without notice due to the improvement of material technology.