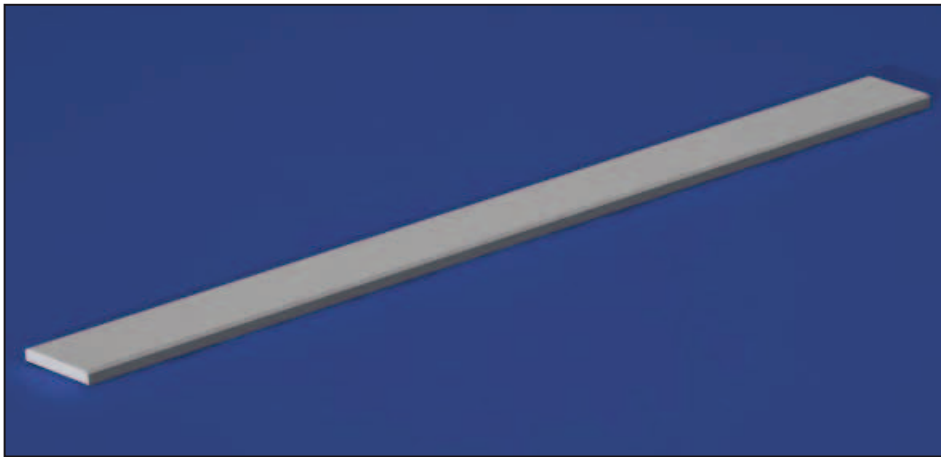


## Plastic foil bearing

EN 1.0

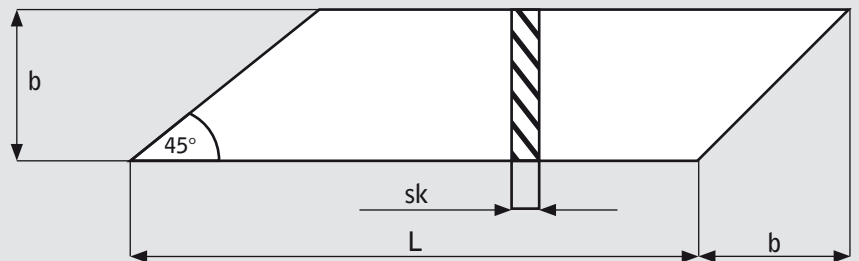
### The cost-effective alternative to a cylindrical pressed bushing



#### Sketch 1

$sk$  Bushing's wall thickness  
 $b$  Bushing's width  
 $L$  Bushing's circumference

The slot's angle is normally 45°



Customers can manufacture foil bearings by cold forming of sheet strips (Sketch 1). This type of plain bearing bush is particularly suitable when semi-finished products with large diameters are required and they are not available in the product range. In comparison to a bushing milled out of a sheet, there is a significantly lower material waste, and by it an enormous cost advantage. The larger the diameter, the greater is the cost advantage. Diagram 1 shows the relative comparison of a foil bearing and an equal big cylindrical bushing milled from a sheet.

#### When foil bearing are suitable?

- For big diameters.
- If costs are to be saved.
- At high temperatures and/or if a small operating clearance is required.
- If the bearing has to be quickly replaced without complicated tools

#### When foil bearing are not suitable?

- If in the housing an axial fixing cannot be done
- If the bushing cannot turn itself in the housing

Please take into account, that sheet strips for foil bearings are exclusively available for the material ZX-100K.

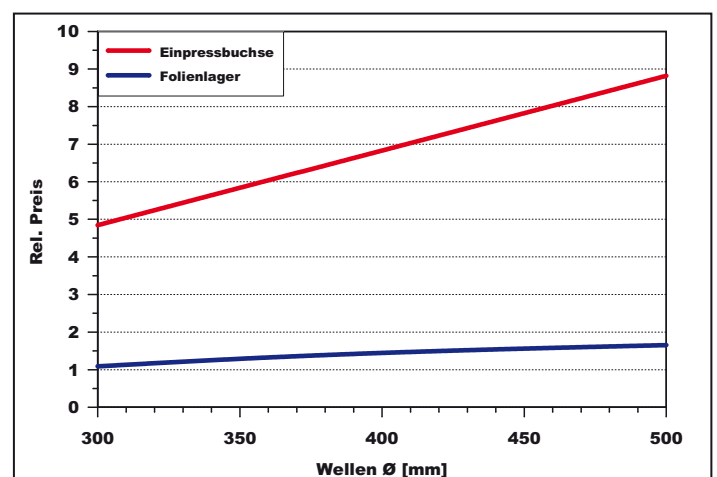


Diagram 1

**Possible diameters for cold forming, bushing's width and wall thickness [mm].**

The slot is designed with an angle of 45°. Depending on the strip's width, an outside diameter up to 610 mm is possible.

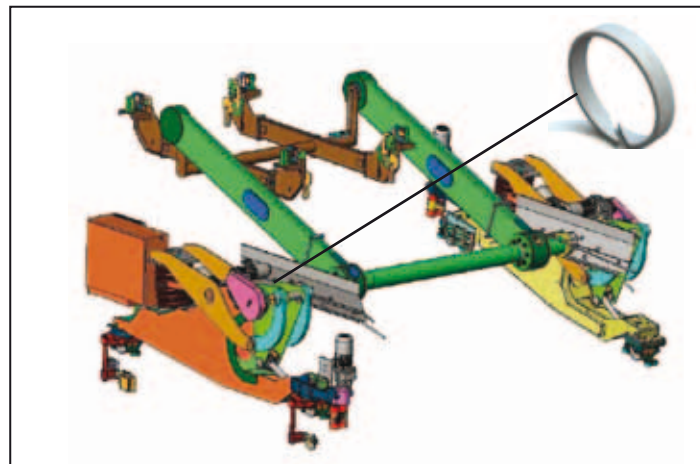
Outer $\varnothing$	Maximum allowable foil bearing's width				
	Wall thickness	3	4	5	6
390		140,00	78,75	49,00	35,00
400		146,40	82,35	51,24	36,60
410		193,20	108,68	67,62	48,30
420		160,00	90,00	56,00	40,00
430		166,40	93,60	58,24	41,60
440		173,20	97,43	60,62	43,30
450		180,00	101,25	63,00	45,00
460		186,40	104,85	65,24	46,60
470		193,20	108,68	67,62	48,30
480		200,00	112,50	70,00	50,00
490		205,00	115,31	71,75	51,25
500		210,00	118,13	73,50	52,50
510		215,00	120,94	75,25	53,75
520		220,00	123,75	77,00	55,00
530		226,64	127,49	79,32	56,66
540		233,20	131,18	81,62	58,30
550		240,00	135,00	84,00	60,00
560		-	138,75	86,33	61,67
570		-	142,43	88,62	63,30
580		-	146,25	91,00	65,00
590		-	-	93,24	66,60
600		-	-	-	68,33
610		-	-	-	70,00

**Remark:**

The customer has to place at our disposal the appropriate housing before the foil bearing manufacturing, in order to adjust it to the housing.

**Application example:**

Foil bearing in the swing kinematics for Vario Shuttle



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

**Description of the application**

The Vairo Shuttle is used for the pre-treatment of the coachwork. It transports and pivots the car body during the pre-treatment in purification tanks, in which sometimes some aggressive chemicals are used. The bushings are assembled as standard features in the arrow marked positions.

**Application parameters**

Foil bearing made of ZX-100K

Ø 180 mm, width 60 mm

Shaft: ST44, Ø172 mm, Rz 6,3 mm

Load: 9000 N

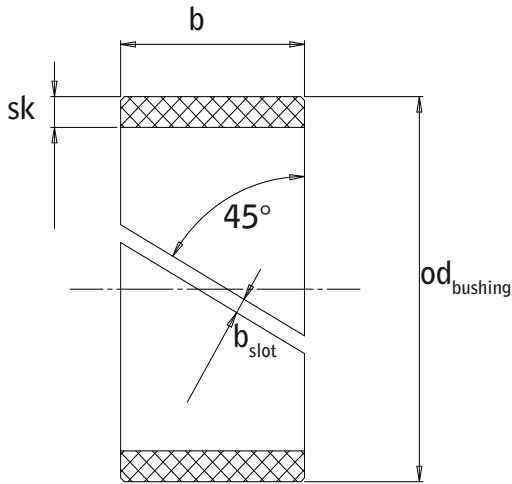
Number of revolution: n= 1 rpm

Pivot angle of 210 °C

Requested working life: 16000 h

Only 0,03 mm wear after the requested working life in dry-running conditions.

## Drawing specifications

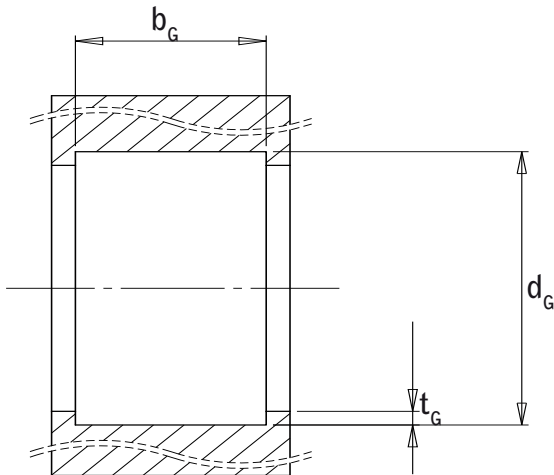


## Foil bearing

- $sk$  Bushing's wall thickness
- $b$  Bushing's width
- $od_{bushing}$  Bushing's outer  $\emptyset$
- $b_{slot}$  Slot's width

The slot's angle is normally  $45^\circ$

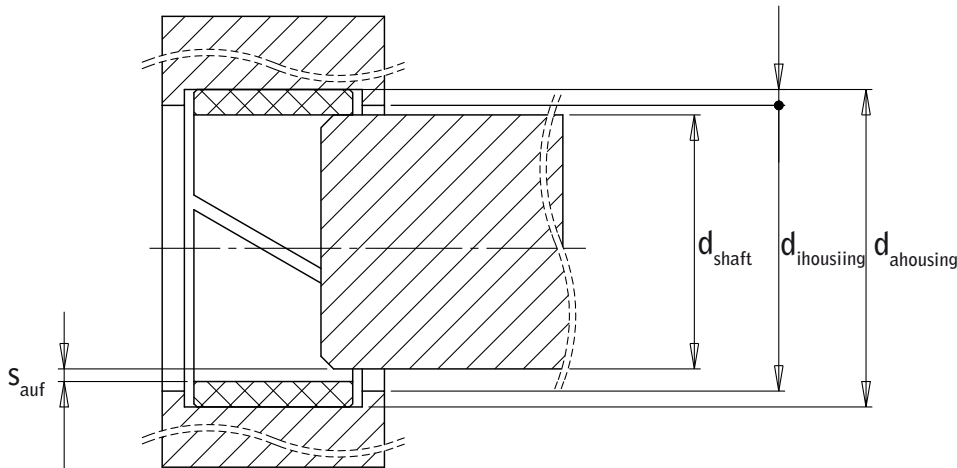
## Sketch 2



## Housing

- $b_G$  Groove's width
- $d_G$  Groove's  $\emptyset$
- $t_G$  Groove's depth  
( $=0,5 \times sk$ ; however min. 2 mm)

## Sketch 3



## Assembly

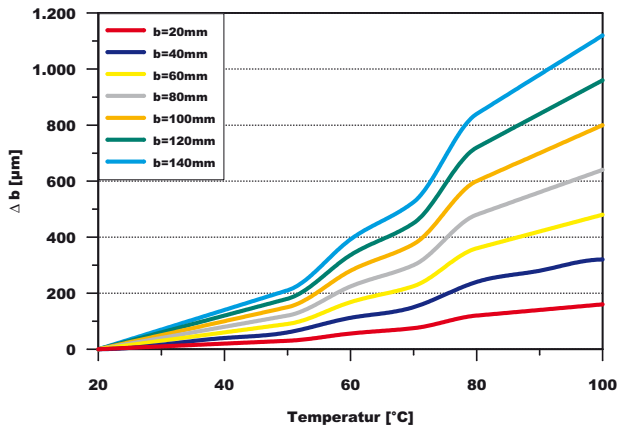
- $d_{shaft}$  Shaft's  $\emptyset$
- $d_{ihousing}$  Housing's inner  $\emptyset$
- $d_{ahousing}$  Groove's  $\emptyset$
- $S_{auf}$  Clearance

The foil bearing is simply inserted in its seat (housing's groove) which also operates as axial fixing. The foil bearing can rotate into the bearing seat.

By bending arise in transversal direction, a concave curvature on the foil bearing outer diameter, which, however, will be equalised through the low pressure generated from the shaft's weight.

## Sketch 4

## Influence of temperature on the bushing's width

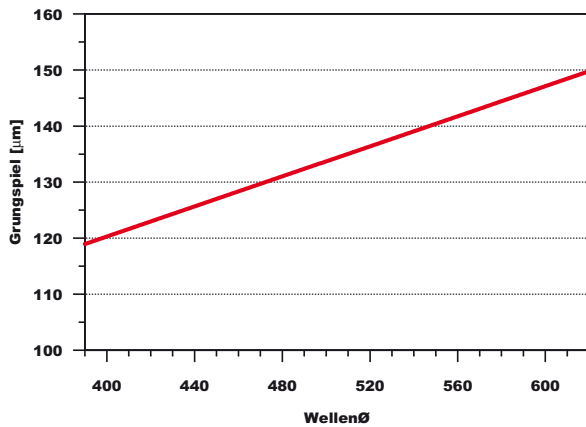


At a temperature of 100°C (temperature difference: 80°C), a foil bearing with a width of 100mm expands its self of 0,8mm. (see ochre line)

$$\Delta b = b \cdot \Delta \vartheta \cdot \alpha_{\text{Buchse}}$$

$\Delta b$  Width dimensional change [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]  
 $b$  Width [mm]  
 $\Delta \vartheta$  Temperature change [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]  
 $\alpha_{\text{bushing}}$  Bushing's thermal expansion coeff. [ $10^{-5} \times 1/\text{K}$ ]

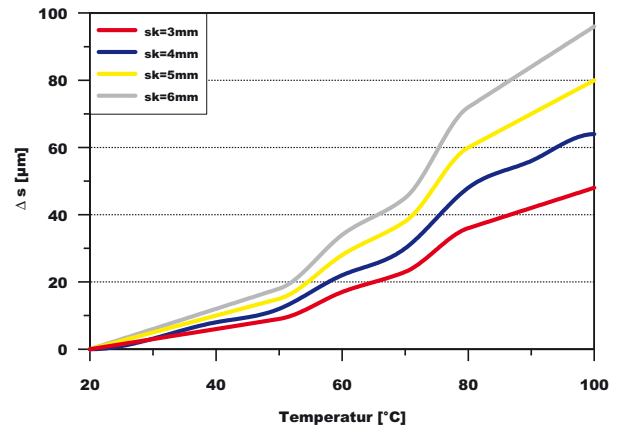
## Basic clearance depending on shaft's diameter



$$s_{\text{Grund}} = \sqrt{d_{\text{Welle}}} \cdot 0,006$$

$s_{\text{basic}}$  Basic clearance [mm]  
 $d_{\text{shaft}}$  Shaft's diameter [mm]

## Clearance change depending on temperature

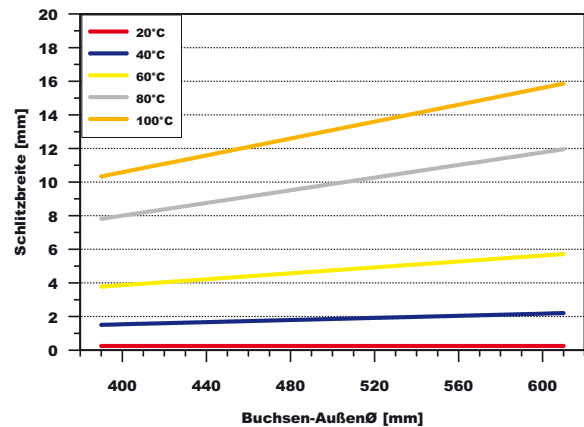


By temperature increase, the foil bearing expands its self into the slot, and thereby the internal diameter and thus the clearance will be not reduced. Only the bushing's wall thickness ( $2 \times sk$ ), the housing's  $\varnothing$  and the shaft's  $\varnothing$  have influence on the clearance, although housing's  $\varnothing$  and the shaft's  $\varnothing$  almost compensate their self.

$$\Delta s = \Delta \vartheta \cdot (d_{\text{aBuchse}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{Gehäuse}} - d_{\text{iBuchse}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{Welle}} - 2 \cdot sk \cdot \alpha_{\text{Buchse}})$$

$sk$  Wall thickness [mm]  
 $\alpha_{\text{bushing}}$  Bushing's thermal expansion coeff. [ $10^{-5} \times 1/\text{K}$ ]  
 $\alpha_{\text{shaft}}$  Shaft's thermal expansion coeff. [ $10^{-5} \times 1/\text{K}$ ]  
 $\alpha_{\text{housing}}$  Housing's thermal expansion coeff. [ $10^{-5} \times 1/\text{K}$ ]  
 $d_{\text{i}}^{\text{bushing}}$  Bushing's inner  $\varnothing$  [mm]  
 $d_{\text{a}}^{\text{bushing}}$  Bushing's outer  $\varnothing$  [mm]  
 $\Delta \vartheta$  Temperature change [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]  
 $\Delta s$  Clearance change [mm]

## Influence of temperature on the slot's width



To prevent that the slot closes it self by a temperature increment, and through it generating a press-fit, the slot's width has to be designed as in the diagram.

$$b_{\text{Schlitz}} = \pi \cdot d_{\text{iGehäuse}} \cdot \Delta \vartheta \cdot \alpha_{\text{Buchse}} + 0,25$$

$b_{\text{slot}}$  Slot's width [mm]  
 $d_{\text{i}}^{\text{housing}}$  Housing's inner  $\varnothing$  [mm]  
 $\Delta \vartheta$  Temperature change [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]  
 $\alpha_{\text{bushing}}$  Bushing's thermal expansion coeff. [ $10^{-5} \times 1/\text{K}$ ]

**Diagrams:** all information are related to an ambient temperature of 20°C and to the material ZX-100K.



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