



**FAG**



# **Permaglide® lead-free** **The new generation of materials**

**Technical Product Information**

# Permaglide® Lead-free

## The lead-free generation

High performance, environmentally friendly and compliant with environmental guidelines – this is the new generation of lead-free Permaglide® materials. Permaglide® P14 and P141 (with zinc sulphide) are the lead-free alternatives to lead-containing Permaglide® P10 and P11.

P14 has been developed for dry running, but can also be used in mixed friction and hydrodynamic applications. Permaglide® P141 is intended for oil lubricated applications, but can also be used dry.

By replacing lead with zinc sulphide, these materials comply with Directive 2000/53/EC (End Of Life Vehicles Directive) and 2002/95/EC (RoHS). Bearings made from these new materials have shown very high performance in several applications and tests.

A comparison of characteristics is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 · Comparison of characteristics**

Technical data		P10 <sup>1)</sup>	P14 <sup>2)</sup>	P141 <sup>2)</sup>	Unit	
Maximum pv value for dry running	pv	1,8	1,8	2	N/mm <sup>2</sup> · m/s	
Permissible specific bearing load	Static	p <sub>max</sub>	250	250	250	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
	Very low sliding speed	p <sub>max</sub>	140	140	140	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
	Rotating, oscillating	p <sub>max</sub>	56	56	56	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Permissible sliding speed	Dry	v <sub>max</sub>	2	2	2	m/s
	With oil lubrication	v <sub>max</sub>	>3	>3	>5	m/s
Permissible operating temperature	∅	-200 to +280	-200 to +280	-60 to +260	°C	

<sup>1)</sup> With lead.

<sup>2)</sup> Lead-free.

## End Of Life Vehicles Directive

Article 4 of Directive 2000/53/EC states that new vehicles may no longer contain certain substances:

- Member States shall ensure that materials and components of vehicles put on the market after 1 July 2003 do not contain lead, mercury, cadmium or hexavalent chromium other than in cases listed in Annex II under the conditions specified therein.

*According to Annex II (dated 27 June 2002), bearings and bearing shells containing lead may continue to be used. Appendix II will be reviewed on a regular basis.*

## RoHS

Directive 2002/95/EC prohibits the use of lead in electrical and electronic devices as listed in 2002/96/EC (WEEE).

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### P14 (Figure 1)

Plain bearings made from P14 have the following structure:

- Running-in layer ①:
  - polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and zinc sulphide (ZnS), 0,01 mm to 0,03 mm thick
- Sliding layer ②:
  - porous bronze layer filled with PTFE/ZnS, 0,20 mm to 0,35 mm thick
- Steel backing ③
- Surface protection for steel backing ④:
  - tin, approx. 0,002 mm thick.

### P143

This material is similar to P14, but is attached to a bronze backing, which is especially useful in applications that require greater corrosion resistance, increased thermal conductivity or antimagnetic properties. Plain bearings made from P143 are available by agreement.

### P141 (Figure 2)

Plain bearings made from P141 have the following structure:

- Running-in layer ①:
  - polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and zinc sulphide (ZnS) with wear-inhibiting additives ②, 0,01 mm to 0,03 mm thick
- Sliding layer ③:
  - porous bronze layer filled with PTFE/ZnS and wear-inhibiting additives, 0,20 mm to 0,35 mm thick
- Steel backing ④
- Surface protection for steel backing ⑤:
  - tin, approx. 0,002 mm thick.

### P144

This material is similar to P141, but is attached to a bronze backing, which is especially useful in applications that require greater corrosion resistance, increased thermal conductivity or antimagnetic properties. Plain bearings made from P144 are available by agreement.

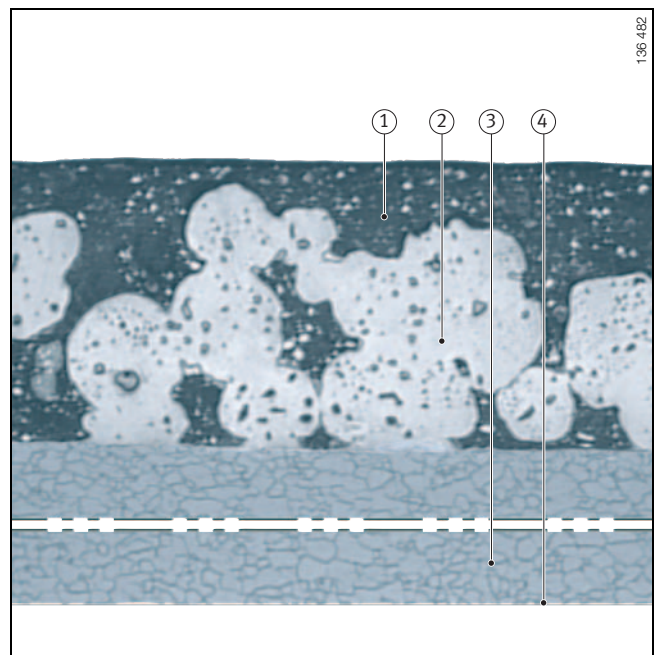


Figure 1 · Structure of P14

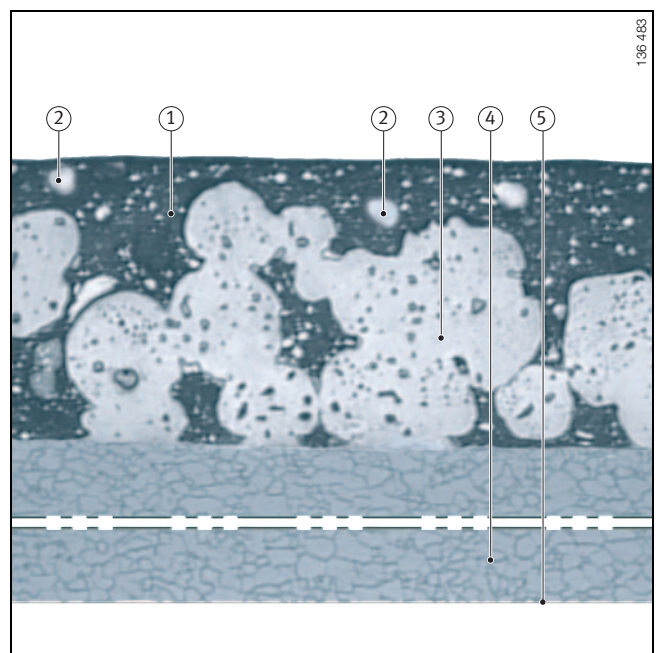


Figure 2 · Structure of P141

## Dry Running Performance

### Dry Running Performance

#### Permissible operating range (Figure 3)

Figure 3 shows the permissible operating range for load and speed. At sliding speeds between 0,02 m/s and 0,8 m/s, the lead-free materials Permaglides® P14 and P141 can support higher loads than the lead-containing material P10.

At sliding speeds above 0,8 m/s P10 can support higher loads due to better heat dissipation.

#### Wear under dry running (Figure 4)

Compared with the material Permaglides® P10, the wear of P14 is reduced under the test conditions stated below. The wear-inhibiting additives in P141 reduce the wear further.

#### Friction (Figure 5)

In comparison with Permaglides® P10, the friction of both P14 and P141 is somewhat lower.

#### Test I – conditions

The values for wear and friction were determined under the following test conditions:

- Rotation
- Point load
- pv value
  - 0,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup> · m/s
- Sliding speed
  - v = **0,42 m/s**
- Specific load
  - p = **2 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**
- Room temperature
- Shaft material
  - X155CrVMo121  
(high carbon chromium, vanadium, molybdenum steel)
- Shaft hardness
  - 50 HRC to 60 HRC
- Surface roughness of the shaft
  - R<sub>z</sub>1,5.

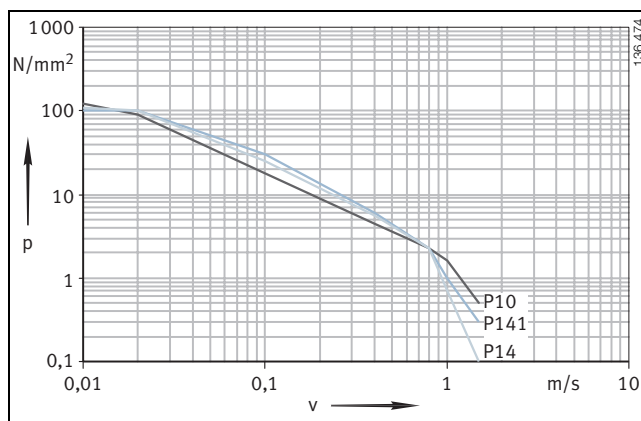


Figure 3 • Permissible operating range

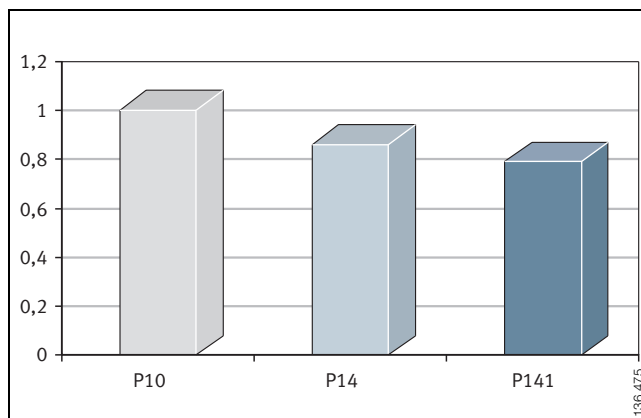


Figure 4 • Test I – Relative wear

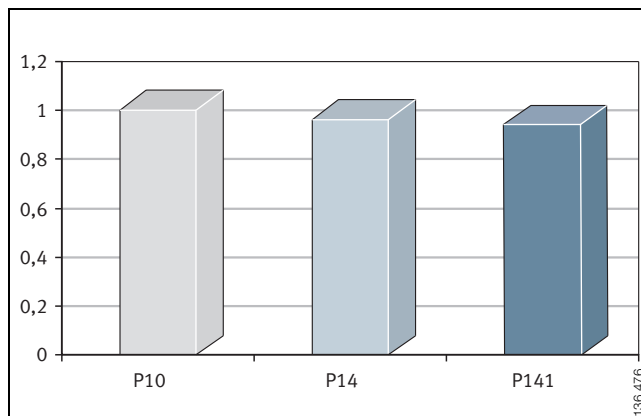


Figure 5 • Test I – Relative friction

### Mean temperature curve (Figure 6)

The mean temperature curve for the lead-free material P14 is higher than for P10. The values illustrate the better thermal conductivity of P10. At higher sliding speeds, this effect is more pronounced.

### Wear (Figure 7)

The pv value in Test II is the same as in Test I but with double the speed and half the load. The increased wear resistance of the lead-free materials is even more pronounced under these conditions.

### Friction (Figure 8)

In Test II the friction shows similar behaviour to that of Test I. For both Permaglide® P14 and P141, a lower frictional torque was measured than for P10.

### Test II – conditions

The values for wear and friction were determined under the following test conditions:

- Rotation
- Point load
- pv value
  - 0,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup> · m/s
- Sliding speed
  - v = **0,84 m/s**
- Specific load
  - p = **1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**
- Room temperature
- Shaft material
  - X155CrVMo121  
(high carbon chromium, vanadium, molybdenum steel)
- Shaft hardness
  - 50 HRC to 60 HRC
- Surface roughness of the shaft
  - R<sub>z</sub>1,5.

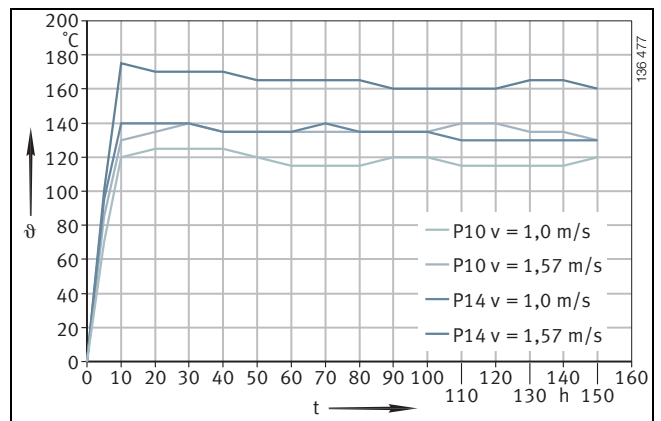


Figure 6 · Mean temperature curve

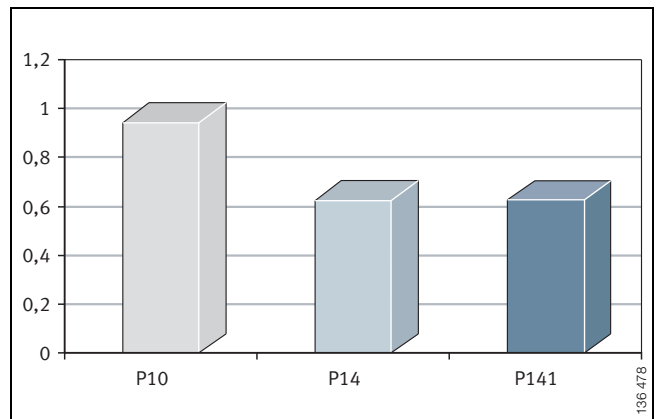


Figure 7 · Test II – Relative wear

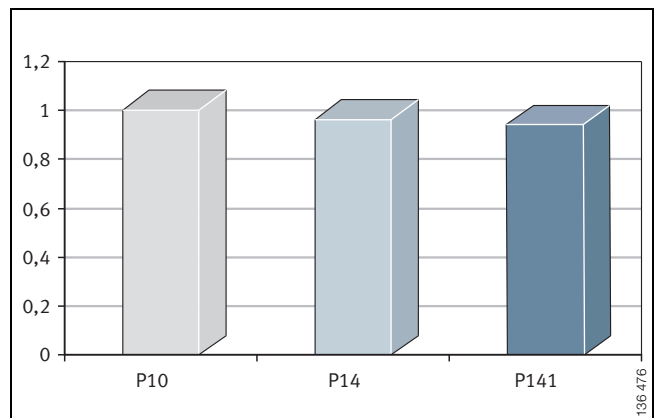


Figure 8 · Test II – Relative Friction

## Mixed Friction Performance

### Wear (Figure 9)

In the axial motion described in Test III, oil lubricated P14 and P141 show significantly less wear during mixed friction operation.

### Friction (Figure 10)

The friction values for P10, P14 and P141 are very similar under the mixed friction conditions of Test III.

### Test III – conditions

The values for wear and friction were determined under the following test conditions:

- Axial motion
- Specific load
  - $p = 5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Stroke 1
  - travel 80 mm
  - frequency 1 Hz
  - thus  $v = 0,16 \text{ m/s}$
- Stroke 2
  - travel 8 mm
  - frequency 12 Hz
  - thus  $v = 0,192 \text{ m/s}$
- Temperature
  - $+90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Test duration
  - 2 million load cycles
- Oil type
  - DEA 1579A (universal shock absorber oil).

### Swelling tendency (Figure 11)

The swelling resistance of Permaglide® is proven in numerous media such as petroleum, diesel, kerosene and Biodiesel (RME) at temperatures up to  $+150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The swelling tendency of the lead-free materials is significantly lower.

### Test IV – conditions

The values for swelling tendency were determined under the following test conditions:

- Temperature
  - $+150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Test duration
  - 528 h
- Oil type
  - Shell ATF3403 M115
- Initial sample thickness
  - 1,5 mm.

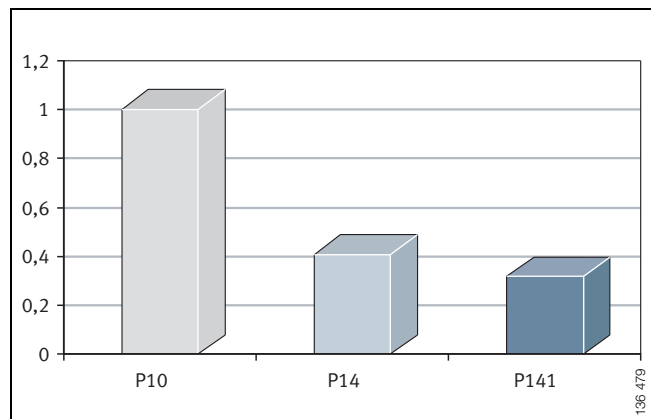


Figure 9 • Test III – Relative wear

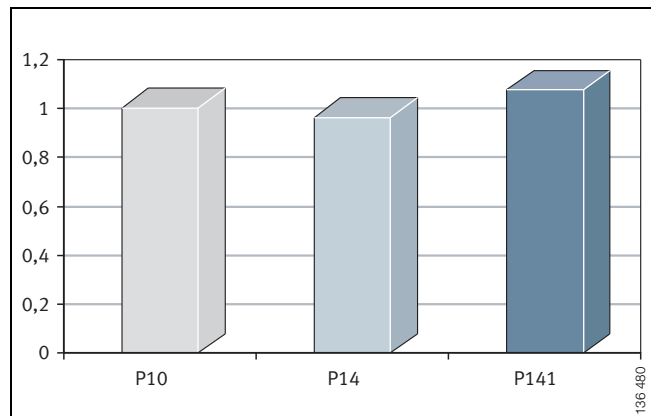


Figure 10 • Test III – Relative friction

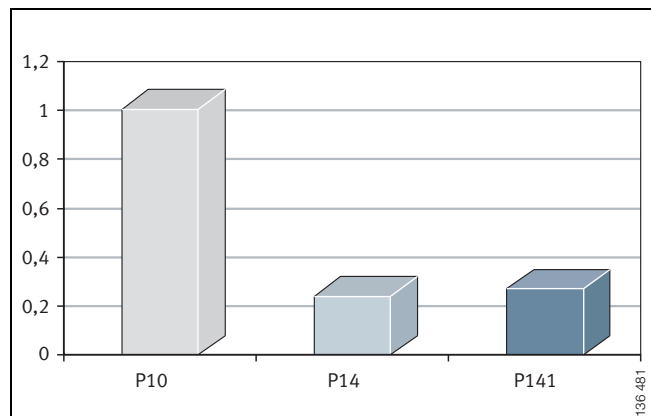


Figure 11 • Test IV – Swelling tendency

# Application examples

## Gear Pump – operating conditions

- Displacement: 120 cm<sup>3</sup>
- Flow Volume: 3 l/s
- Pressure ( $p_{\max}$ ): 150 bar
- Speed ( $n_{\max}$ ): 2 000 rpm.

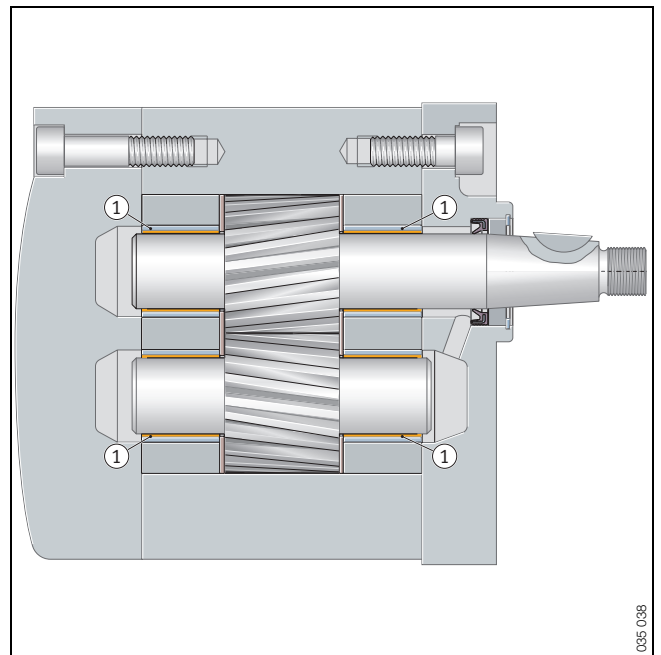


Figure 12 · Gear pump containing bushings ① made from P141 with rotary motion and hydrodynamic conditions

## Electromagnet – operating data

- Nominal voltage: 24 V
- Nominal power: 14 W
- Continuous operation
- Adjustable stroke: 3 mm
- Complete stroke: 6 mm.

For additional Permaglide<sup>®</sup> application examples please request Publication ABP.

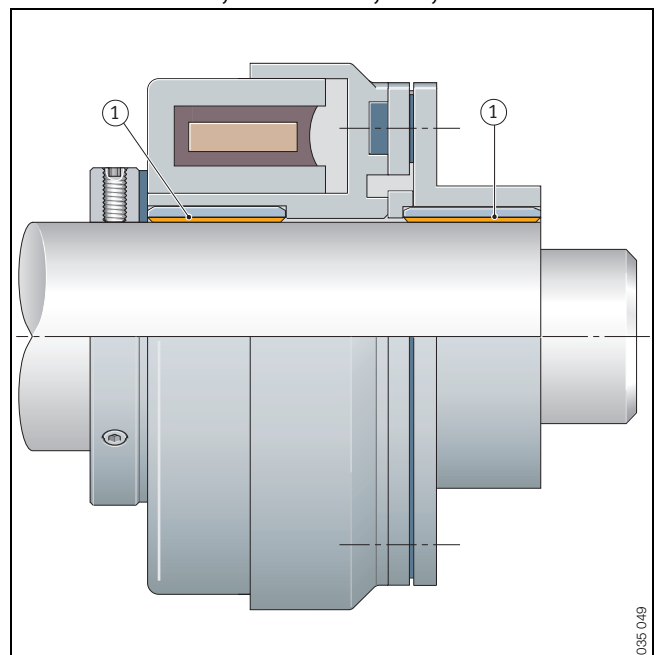


Figure 13 · Linear motion application of P14 bushings ① in an electromagnet

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