When sealing demands high performance.

Seals and sealing elements made from PTFE and PTFE compounds.



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Radial shaft sealing rings

Radial shaft sealing rings have been successfully used for sealing For extreme operating conditions such as rotating shafts for more than fifty years. Starting from seals with leather sleeves, ongoing development led to today's shaft \rightarrow insufficient lubrication or dry running sealing ring designs with optimised profiles and sealing materi- \rightarrow aggressive chemical media als. The standard versions with NBR, HNBR and FPM elastomers, however, are not always suited to coping with the sometimes extreme operating conditions encountered today.



Figures 1, 2 and 3 show examples of the design of the individual components of various Tecoflon rings: Type 100/OR, Type 431 and Type 410/OR/STR.



- \rightarrow high and low temperatures

- \rightarrow high pressures
- \rightarrow applications in the food & beverage and pharmaceutical industries
- \rightarrow high circumferential speeds

the Tecoflon ring extends the range of application of the standard versions through the use of PTFE and special PTFE compounds.

Properties of PTFE (polytetrafluorethylene) and PTFE compounds

PTFE is a thermoplastic polymer of tetrafluorethylene. Apart Fillers from its favourable sliding and wear properties, the advantages of this high-quality product are not so much mechanical but lie rather in its thermal, electrical and chemical properties. Its characteristic features include:

- \rightarrow almost universal resistance to chemicals
- \rightarrow insolubility in almost all well-known solvents below 300 °C \rightarrow high thermal stability, usable continuously within a range from -270 °C to +260 °C
- \rightarrow low adhesivity, low coefficient of friction
- \rightarrow excellent electrical properties
- \rightarrow resistance to stress cracking and atmospheric influences
- \rightarrow only limited usability for load-bearing parts because of the low modulus of elasticity

This set of properties can be modified in a variety of ways by forming compounds with additives that add strength or reduce wear.

Structure and general characteristics

PTFE is an almost unbranched polymer with a linear structure. It is this compact make-up that leads to the unusually high chemical and thermal stability. On the other hand, the low intermolecular forces in PTFE result in lower mechanical strength and rigidity. A high crystallinity and the small low-molecular forces make PTFE resistant to almost all solvents.

The properties of pure PTFE are optimised to suit the particular application through the use of fillers, which mostly account for a proportion of between 5 and 40%. Of the wide variety of fillers available, the following have proved to be particularly useful:

Graphite

Improvement of sliding properties. Low abrasion against soft, metallic countersurfaces. Improvement of thermal conductivity.

Glass

Greater compressive strength and wear resistance. Reduction of cold flow.

Coal/coke

Increase in thermal conductivity, compressive strength and wear resistance. Electrically conductive with a high proportion of filler. Good dry running characteristics.

Bronze

Very good compressive strength and wear resistance. Increase in thermal conductivity. Often a favoured choice in hydraulic applications.

Stainless steel

Improvement of thermal conductivity. Reduction of cold flow.

Eigenschaften von PTFE (Polytetrafluorethylen) und PTFE-Compounds

Mechanical properties

Above 19 °C, PTFE undergoes a transformation of the crystalline The chemical stability exceeds that of any other elastomers or structure. The triclinic packing changes to a more or less ordered other thermoplastics. This provides good resistance to swelling hexagonal packing. This results in an increase in volume of about 1%. in almost all media. Only liquid alkali metals and some fluorine compounds affect the PTFE material at relatively high tempera-Above a certain loading, the material is deformed by creep or cold tures and pressures. PTFE is characterised by high resistance to flow if parts are made of pure PTFE. ultraviolet radiation and weathering, and can be recommended without reservation for outdoor use. Furthermore, the relatively Moulding materials made of PTFE exhibit high viscosity, which loose microstructure (somewhat larger than PVC, for example) leads to low permeability for gases and vapours. applies even at temperatures as low as -200 °C.

Of all solid materials, PTFE has the lowest coefficient of friction which is another consequence of the low intermolecular forces There are no concerns regarding the use of PTFE in respect of As the dynamic and static coefficient of friction are the same, no German food law. Thermal degradation begins at temperatures stick-slip occurs. The favourable sliding properties are retained above 200 °C. In its non-compounded form, PTFE is physioboth at low temperatures (below 0 °C) and at high temperatulogically inert. Long-term feeding trials have shown no effects on animals. The PTFE material does not cause any skin irritation, res. The coefficients of friction of the filled compounds are usually lower than those of unfilled PTFE. Generally, the coefficient of and is very well tolerated when implanted in living tissue. friction can be expected to be between $\mu = 0.1$ and 0.25.

Moulded PTFE parts are not manufactured by melting but by food sector. means of a sintering process. This, and the weak intermolecular forces, explains the low abrasion resistance of PTFE. In contrast, abrasion is significantly lower with PTFE compounds.

Thermal properties

The thermal stability of PTFE is unsurpassed by any other commercially available plastic. No noticeable degradation occurs until temperatures reach > +350 °C. The upper temperature for continuous operation is +260 °C, which means that PTFE spans an application range from -200 °C to +260 °C. PTFE still exhibits a certain elasticity at -200 °C. The material can therefore also be used for seals and components with liquefied gases.

Electrical properties

The electrical insulation characteristics are extraordinarily good. They are almost entirely independent of frequency, temperature and ambient conditions.

Chemical properties

Health assessment

PTFE products also meet all requirements for application in the

Pure PTFE satisfies the requirements of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Title 21: Code of Federal Regulations, §177.350) and the regulations of the German Federal Health Office BGA (160th Report).

Particular features of Tecoflon rings

Tecoflon rings

Radial shaft sealing rings made of PTFE compounds

Advantages and application limits:

- \rightarrow can be used in starved lubrication conditions and for dry running
- \rightarrow circumferential speeds of up to 30 m/s
- \rightarrow special materials can be used in the pharmaceutical and food & beverage industries
- \rightarrow high wear resistance of the seal material
- \rightarrow low friction and low breakaway torque following lengthy stationary periods
- \rightarrow anti-adhesive seal material
- \rightarrow can be used on non-hardened shafts, depending on material
- \rightarrow installation spaces can be designed as required, according to DIN 3760 or customer specifications

Note: these limit values depend on the material combination, the type of seal and the operating conditions.

Areas of application

Sealing for a wide variety of media, for example:

- ightarrow aggressive and corrosive chemicals in both the liquid and gaseous state
- \rightarrow high chemical and thermal stability from -70 °C to +260 °C \rightarrow granulates, powders and liquids in the food & beverage and pharmaceutical sectors
 - \rightarrow mineral and synthetic greases and oils
 - \rightarrow lubricating and cooling liquids
 - \rightarrow bulk goods for the building materials industry
 - \rightarrow water and steam
 - \rightarrow resinous and paste-like masses

Examples of applications

- \rightarrow Machine tools
- \rightarrow Beverage bottling plants
- \rightarrow Bakery machinery
- → Butchery machinery
- \rightarrow Mills
- → Fans
- → Compressors
- → Stirrers
- → Conveying and dosing systems
- \rightarrow Gearing
- \rightarrow Rotary feedthroughs
- → Centrifuges

Pressure as a function of speed

Example: Type 410 Tecoflon ring at an operating temperature of 50 °C

at a speed of

1 m/s withstands pressure up to approx. 1.0 MPa 5 m/s withstands pressure up to approx. 0.5 MPa 10 m/s withstands pressure up to approx. 0.3 MPa 15 m/s withstands pressure up to approx. 0.2 MPa 20 m/s withstands pressure up to approx. 0.1 MPa

Pressure as a function of temperature

Example: Type 410 Tecoflon ring

at a speed of 1 m/s

at a temperature of

up to +50 °C withstands pressure up to approx. 1.0 MPa up to +100 °C withstands pressure up to approx. 0.6 MPa up to +150 °C withstands pressure up to approx. 0.4 MPa up to +200 °C withstands pressure up to approx. 0.2 MPa





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Bauformen

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Type 100 Spring-supported outer jacket. Sealing lip with garter spring to accommodate radial shaft run-out.



Type 411 No dead space, for medical and food & beverage technology.



Type 100/OR

diameter.

Type 420 Design as for Type 100, but with an With two sealing lips, O-ring for additional sealing at the outer therefore greater operational reliability and improved sealing function.



Type 110/OR With additional dust lip, otherwise identical to Type 100/OR.



Type 410 Standard type for small axial installation spaces.



Type 420/OR Design as for Type 420, but with an O-ring for better sealing at the outer diameter.



Type 421 Inversely arranged sealing lips. For separation of two media, e.g. for decanters and centrifuges.



Type 421/i Sealing lip arrangement as for Type 421, but with internal sealing lips that do not project beyond the width of the seal.



Type 430 With three sealing lips for extreme conditions, e.g. for solids mixers and sludge pumps.



Type 430/OR Design as for Type 430, but with additional O-rings for better sealing at the outer diameter.



Type 431

With three sealing lips, e.g. for sealing a screw conveyor bearing. One sealing lip faces the bearing and two sealing lips face the abrasive medium to be transported, thus giving greater operational reliability and improved sealing function.

Other possible designs









Type 433



Type 432/SP With air-barrier hole



Type 442/SP/i With air-barrier hole and internal sealing lips that do not project beyond the width of the seal.



Type 410/OR/STR With closed metallic support ring, thus allowing installation in open bore holes without additional axial securing.



Type 411/OR/STR No dead space, for use in medical and food & beverage technology.













Mounting dimensions (special dimensions on request)



Type 431/OR



Type 410



Type 421/OR/i



Mounting dimensions (special dimensions on request)

Type series 100, 100/OR, 110

Shaft ø	d	ø D	Housing/seal								Mou char	nting nfer	Shaft ø	d	ø D	Housing/seal						Mounting chamfer		
over	up to		100 A	B	100 A	/OR B	110 A	в	110 A	/OR B	x	Y	Über	Bis	-2×A	410/0 A	DR/STR B	411/0 A	DR/STR B	z	x	Y		
10	25	A×	6	6	8	6	6	6	8	6	3	1	10	25	+ pø	6	5	5	5	9	5	1		
26	40	+	8	8	10	8	8	8	10	8	3	1	26	40	= 0	8	6	8	6	11	6	1		
41	120	0 Ø =	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	1	41	120	Ø	10	8	10	8	14	8	1		
121	260	ØD	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5	1,5												
261	500		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	6	2												
501	900		25	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	7	2												

Type series 400 and 400/i

Shaft ø	d	ø D Housing/seal																	Mounting chamfer									
over	up to		410 A	В	411 A	в	z	42 A	0 B	42 A	l B	z	42 A	2 B	z	43 A	0 B	43 A	1 B	z	43 A	2 B	z	433 A	3 В	z	x	Y
10	25	A×	6	5	5	5	9	5	8	5	8	12	5	8	12	5	11	5	11	15	5	11	15	5	11	15	5	1
26	40	+	8	6	8	6	11	8	10	8	10	15	8	10	15	8	14	8	14	19	8	14	19	8	14	19	6	1
41	120	= Ø	10	8	10	8	14	10	12	10	12	18	10	12	18	10	16	10	16	22	10	16	22	10	16	22	8	1
121	260	ØD	15	10	15	10	17	15	15	15	15	22	15	15	22	15	20	15	20	27	15	20	27	15	20	27	10	1,5
261	500		20	13	20	13	22	20	20	20	20	29	20	20	29	20	27	20	27	36	20	27	36	20	27	36	12	2
501	900		25	13	25	13	23	25	21	25	21	31	25	21	31	25	29	25	29	39	25	29	39	25	29	39	15	2

Type series 400/OR and 400/OR/i

Shaft ø d	I	ø D	Hou	Housing/seal																Mour chan	nting nfer							
over	up to	AX	410 A	/OR B	411 A	/OR B	z	420 A	/OR B	421 A	/OR B	z	422 A	2/OF B	≀ Z	430 A	/OR B	431 A	/OF B	² z	432 A	2/OF B	r Z	433 A	B/OI B	۲ z	x	Y
10	25	+	6	5	6	5	9	6	8	6	8	12	6	8	12	6	11	6	11	15	6	11	15	6	11	15	5	1
26	40	0 0 =	10	6	10	6	11	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	14	10	14	19	10	14	19	10	14	19	6	1
41	120	ØD	For	all of	ther d	imer	nsions	see	table	for ty	vpe s	eries	400														8	1
121	260																										10	1,5

Type series 410/OR/STR and 411/OR/STR

Design notes

Mounting hole

The seal chambers must be accessible from the axial direction.Surface propertiesThe hole must be closed by appropriate means to prevent the
seal from becoming displaced.Hardness 45 bis 65 HRC
Ra = 0,2 bis 0,8 µm

Surface roughness Ra \leq 1,6 µm Rz \leq 6,3 µm

Shaft characteristics

Surface properties Hardness 45 bis 65 HRC Ra = 0,2 bis 0,8 μ m Rz = 1 bis 4 μ m Dry running and vacuum Ra = 0,2 bis 0,4 μ m Rz = 1 bis 2 μ m Plunge ground

In the presence of high pressures and/or abrasive media and at circumferential speeds of over 4m/s we recommend a hardness H > 55 HRC.

Notes on fitting

If the design of the equipment does not allow the provision of Shaft dia. d (mm) Assembly sleeve diameter d1 (mm) a suitable mounting chamfer on the shaft, or if the PTFE sealing ≤ 25 d1 = ød - 2,5d1 = ød - 3,0lip has to be fitted via fitting key grooves or O-ring grooves, 26-40 d1 = ød - 4,0an assembly sleeve must be used to protect the sealing lip. 41-120 All the edges of the assembly sleeve must be rounded off; 121-260 d1 = ød - 5,0there must be no sharp-edged transitions. The surface of the 261-500 d1 = ød - 6,0assembly sleeve should have no score marks. The installation d1 = ød - 8,0501-900 spaces should be cleaned before the seal is fitted, and the seal itself should be checked for damage. We will be pleased to manufacture appropriate assembly sleeves on request.











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This strong alliance of consolidated companies unites professionals specialising in consultancy and sales with skilled experts in the production of roller bearings, seals and linear technology.



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there is a constant exchange of knowledge taking place within the Group. This ensures that we are familiar with all products across the board and that our know-how is completely up to date.

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Dr Kai Dürr, Managing Director, Künemund GmbH & Co. KG







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1 ADITEC GmbH, 72829 Engstingen-Haid 2 Compound GmbH Hochtemperatur Wälzlager, 77694 Kehl am Rhein 3 Künemund Düsseldorf GmbH, 40589 Düsseldorf **4** Künemund Wälzlager Halle GmbH, 06179 Teutschenthal-Holleben 5 Künemund GmbH, 77694 Kehl am Rhein 6 Künemund GmbH & Co. KG, 70565 Stuttgart 7 Künemund Dichtungstechnik GmbH, 47918 Tönisvorst 8 RZ Horlacher GmbH, 70565 Stuttgart 9 Ritter Lineartechnik GmbH, 77767 Appenweier-Urloffen **10** Künemund Wälzlager Nürnberg GmbH, 90475 Nürnberg 11 Zwicker Kugellager GmbH, 94508 Schöllnach

Your contact to our trading enterprises (for consultation and orders)

ADITEC GmbH

Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Strasse 8 D-72829 Engstingen-Haid Phone +49 7129 936759-0 Fax +49 7129 936759-20 info@aditec-technologie.de

Künemund Wälzlager Halle GmbH

An der Schnellbahn 2 D-06179 Teutschenthal-Holleben Phone +49 345 444-6666 Fax +49 345 444-1159 info@kuenemund.de

Künemund GmbH

Max-Planck-Strasse 6 D-77694 Kehl am Rhein Phone +49 7851 8702-0 Fax +49 7851 73382 info@kuenemund.com

Künemund Wälzlager Nürnberg GmbH

Am Flachmoor 8 D-90475 Nürnberg Phone +49 9128 91181-0 Fax +49 9128 91181-32 nuernberg@kuenemund.de

Künemund GmbH & Co. KG

Schockenriedstrasse 46 A D-70565 Stuttgart Phone +49 711 72587-0 Fax +49 711 72587-50 vertrieb@kuenemund.net

Künemund

Düsseldorf GmbH Bonner Strasse 373 D-40589 Düsseldorf Phone +49 211 879644-0 Fax +49 211 879644-10 duesseldorf@kuenemund.de

Other manufacturing enterprises within the Künemund Group

ADITEC GmbH

Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Strasse 8 D-72829 Engstingen-Haid



Compound GmbH Hochtemperatur Wälzlager Max-Planck-Strasse 6 D-77694 Kehl am Rhein Ritter Lineartechnik GmbH Im Ettenbach 5 D-77767 Appenweier-Urloffen **Zwicker Kugellager GmbH** Emminger Strasse 3 D-94508 Schöllnach







Künemund Dichtungstechnik GmbH

Lenenweg 8 | D-47918 Tönisvorst Phone +49 2151 93107-0 | Fax +49 2151 93107-10 info@tecoflon.de



