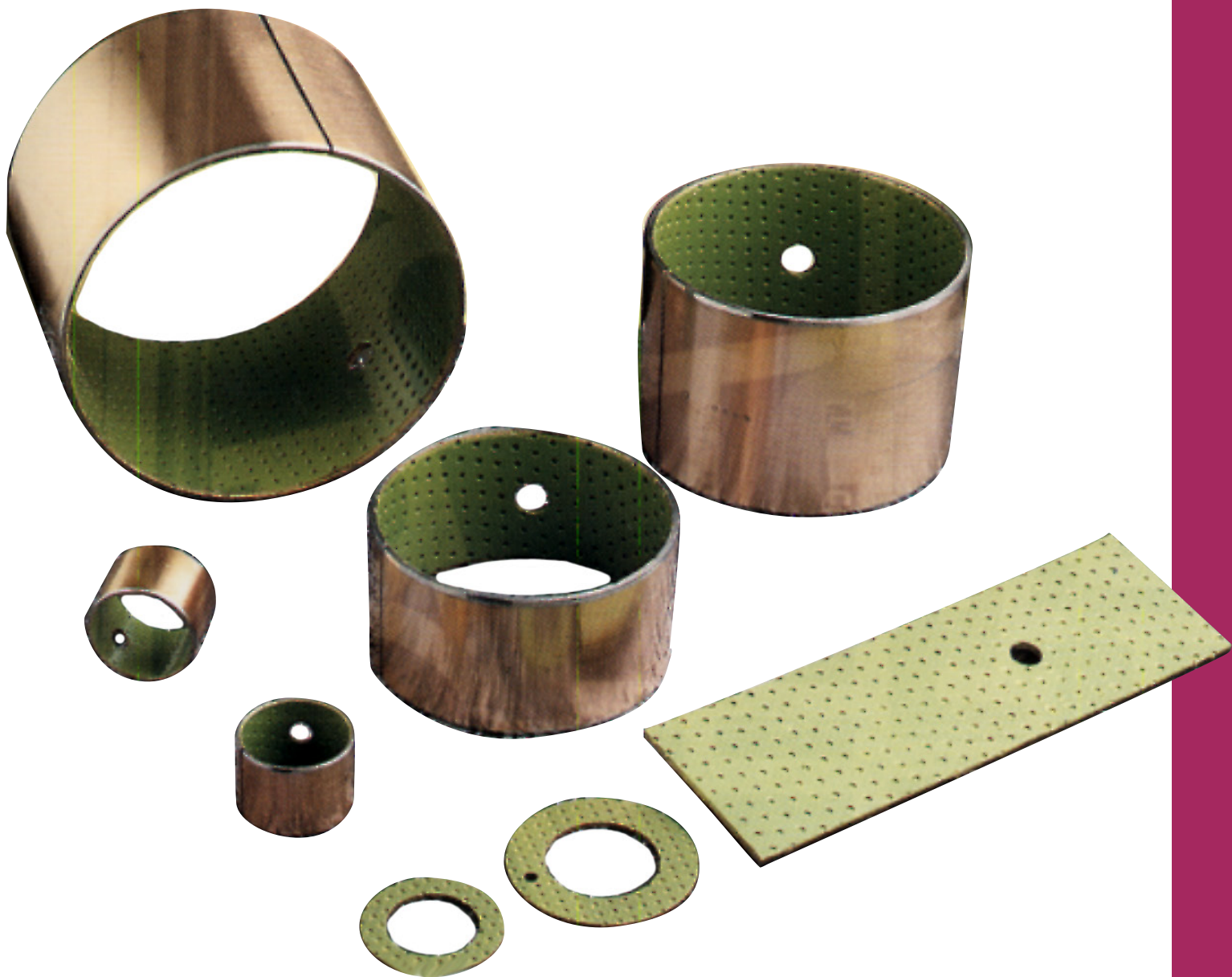


FRIMIX

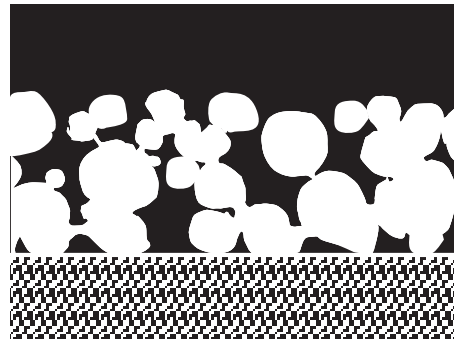
Multilayer bearing Acetal plastic



JOHNSON METALL AB

Construction

FRIMIX is made up of three layers. On a band of steel, a layer of bronze is sintered. On the bronze layer, the sliding surface of acetal plastic is attached. This sliding surface has indentations, the aim of which is to prevent lubricants from disappearing from the bearing. The aim of the bronze layer is to remove the friction heat from the bearing surface.



FRIMIX usage areas

FRIMIX is made from bands of varying thickness. The bands are used for making sliding bearings in the form of cylindrical bushings, washers, plates and special designs. FRIMIX bearings can be used in many applications, from civilian and industrial vehicles to tools and wherever there are moving joints that require minimum periodic lubrication. Lubrication ensures very low friction, minimal wear and protection against corrosive effects.

The use of FRIMIX continues to increase both due to the need to solve wear problems and to reduce costs by replacing roller bearings whenever possible. FRIMIX offers an answer to these issues by providing a compact bearing that is also easy to assemble.

Lubrication is always required and if grease is used, it is important to determine in advance if it is sufficient with only an initial lubrication or if periodic lubrication is necessary. More information on maintenance requirements later on.

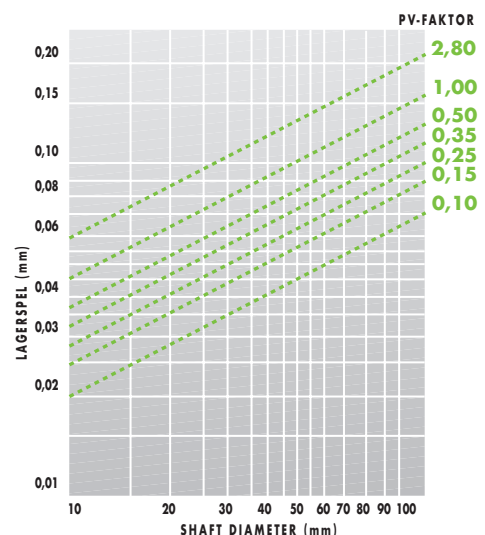
FRIMIX bearings

The FRIMIX products include bushings, washers and bands in metric dimensions.

Size factor

It is important that the clearance between shaft and bearing is correct. In general, the recommended bearing clearance depends on the PV factor and temperature. The chart shows the recommended bearing clearance as a function of shaft diameter for different values of the PV factor. The chart applies at a temperature of 20°C. For higher temperatures, the bearing clearance value is increased by 0.01 mm for every 20°C increase in temperature.

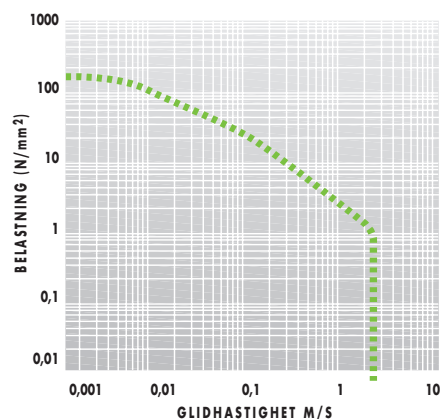
To obtain a smaller bearing clearance, FRIMIX with thicker sliding layer should be used. These bearings can be reamed to the desired inner diameter and bearing clearance.



Performance

The loadability of FRIMIX is expressed by the PV factor, where P is the load in N/mm^2 and V is the sliding speed of the sliding surface in m/s. The maximum permissible load under ideal conditions and static ($V=0$) is 140 N/mm^2 . The projected area is considered to be a loadable surface, i.e. inner diameter x bearing length. In the dynamic state, the permissible load is reduced to 70 N/mm^2 . The chart shows the maximum permissible PV values depending on the load, with grease lubrication and temperature 20°C . The maximum permissible PV value up to 1 N/mm^2 is thus 2.8. At higher temperatures, the permissible PV factor is reduced by 20% at 50°C , by 50% at 70°C and by 80% at 100°C .

The function of the FRIMIX bearings is improved with oil lubrication where PV values up to 8 can be allowed.

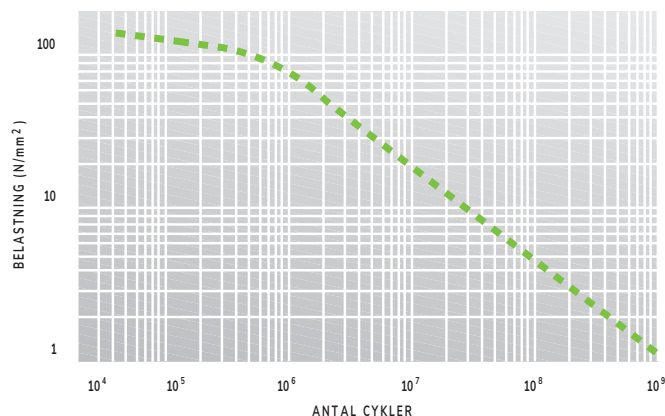


Wear

A calculation of wear in sliding bearings is very uncertain as many factors in addition to PV values and temperature must be included. Such factors include surface finish of the mating materials, alignment, type of environment, lubricant purity, etc. The type of movement, axial, rotating, oscillating, rotating bearing or rotating shaft also has a major impact on wear. The chart shows the number of movements depending on the load. The bearing is considered worn out when the wear amounts to 0.15 mm. The service life of the bearing is estimated to be 30% shorter with rotating shaft compared to rotating bearings and washers are estimated to have a 50% shorter service life than that shown in the chart.

With loads $10\text{--}20 \text{ N/mm}^2$, the wear in FRIMIX bearings is very small. Also up to 120 N/mm^2 , the

wear is small as long as the lubricant is favourably distributed over the sliding surface, but the wear increases markedly as soon as the bearing runs dry. The bearing must be re-lubricated before it runs dry.



Friction

A characteristic feature of the acetal plastic (sliding surface) is that it forms bonds with the lubricant and a sliding surface with a long service life. The friction coefficient is affected by the same factors that affect service life. With grease lubrication you can expect a friction coefficient of 0.05–0.12. The lowest values are achieved with the highest load values.

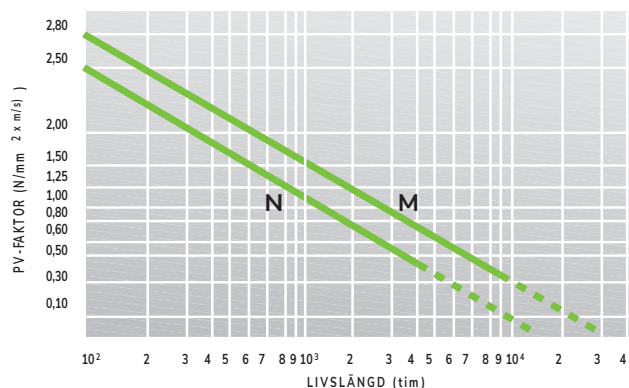
Oil lubrication further reduces friction and at high sliding speed, where hydrodynamic lubrication is achieved, a friction coefficient of 0.002 can be achieved.

In FRIMIX bearings, the static friction coefficient is very close to the dynamic one which is why so-called stick-slip problems rarely occur.

Maintenance

FRIMIX bearings can be used without any maintenance. Only one initial lubrication is required. However, you should re-lubricate at regular intervals where possible in order to increase the service life of the bearings. The chart shows life expectancy in hours depending on the PV factor under normal conditions ($P \leq 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$; $V \leq 1 \text{ m/s}$; $T \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$; surface finish of mating material $0.4 \mu\text{m}$).

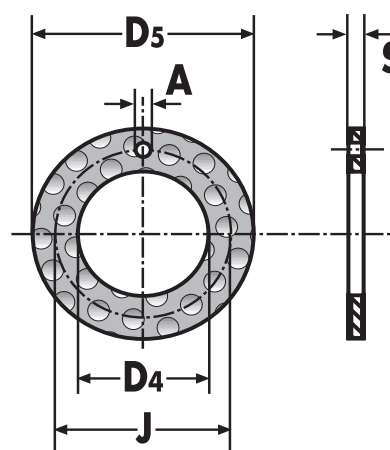
The lower curve (N) is used if the bearing is to be used maintenance-free and the upper curve (M) if periodic lubrication is possible.



Axial bearings

Please state when ordering:
FRIMIX, AXIAL D1

D_4 (+0.25)	D_5 (-0.25)	S	J (±0.12)	A
12	24	1.577 1.487	18	1.6 1.9
14	26		20	2.1 2.4
16	30		22	
18	32		25	
20	36		28	
22	38		30	3.1 3.4
24	42		33	
26	44		35	
28	48		38	
32	54		43	
38	62	2.600 2.510	50	4.1 4.4
42	66		54	
48	74		61	
52	78		65	



- D_4 Nominal inner diameter
- D_5 Nominal outer diameter
- S Thickness
- J Locking pin hole pitch diameter
- A Locking pin hole diameter



We are the Nordic countries' leading manufacturer of cast and machined bronze products for industrial applications. We offer a comprehensive range of everything from standard stocked products to custom-manufactured components. Our vision is to always be your obvious choice as a supplier.



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