

HPP4-工程塑料轴承 Plastic Plain Bearings

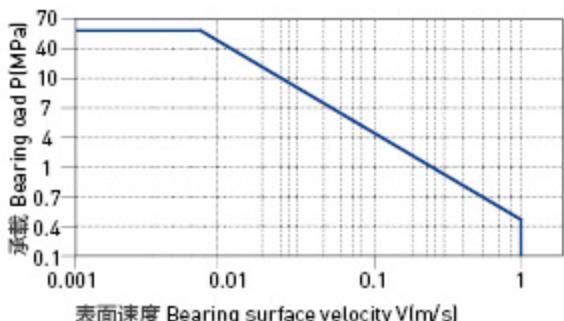
轴承PV值 PV Value

HPP4塑料轴承最大运行PV值为 $0.5\text{N/mm}^2 \times \text{m/s}$;由此决定轴承所承受的载荷与速度成反比, 详情查阅图表HPP4-1。

The max PV value of the HPP4 plastic bearing is $0.5\text{N/mm}^2 \times \text{m/s}$ which determines the load capacity of bearing is inversely proportional to the speed. Please refer to the chart for more detailed information (Graph HPP4-1).

图表 HPP4-1: PV 图表

Graph HPP4-1: Permissible PV value for HPP4



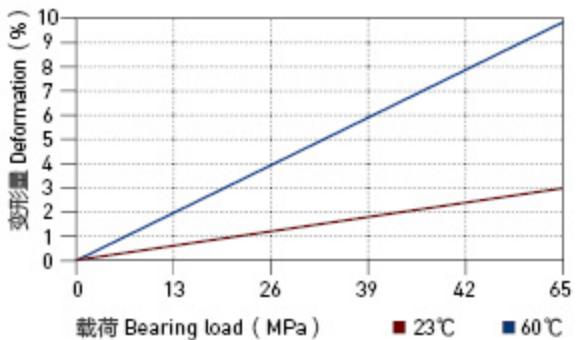
轴承的载荷、速度、温度 The Relation Of Load, Speed And Temperature

HPP4塑料轴承可承受最大静载荷为65Mpa, 在此载荷下轴承的最大压缩变形量参考图表HPP4-2; 轴承实际工作载荷小于65Mpa, 载荷还受到运行速度以及温度的影响, 速度越快 ($V_{max}: 1.0\text{m/s}$)会导致摩擦温度上升, 而温度上升 ($T_{max}: 100^\circ\text{C}$)会导致轴承的承载能力逐渐减弱, 载荷随轴承工作温度变化情况参考图表HPP4-3。

HPP4 allows the max static load of 65Mpa, The max compressive deformation rate under the max load is listed in Graph HPP4-2; The actual load capacity of bearing is slightly less than 65Mpa, The bearing load is variable against the speed and temperature, Fast speed ($V_{max}: 1.0\text{m/s}$) results into higher temperture ($T_{max}: 100^\circ\text{C}$) which decreases the load capacity of the bearing. Please refer to the Graph HPP4-3 for such variation.

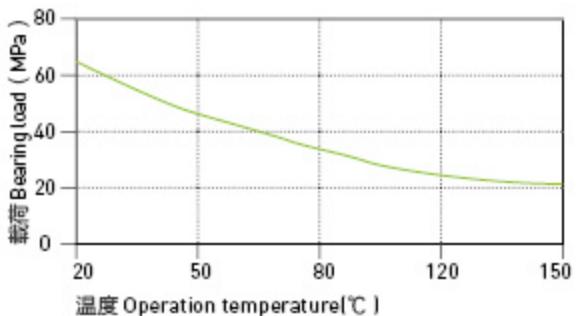
图表 HPP4-2: 载荷 - 温度 - 变形量图表

Graph HPP4-2: Load-Temperature deformation



图表 HPP4-3: 载荷 - 温度图表

Graph HPP4-3: Load-Temperature diagrams



HPP4-工程塑料轴承 Plastic Plain Bearings

轴承的摩擦系数、磨损、轴材料 Friction Factor, Wear And Shaft Material

■ 轴承的摩擦系数 Friction factor

图表HPP4-4表明HPP4轴承的摩擦系数随着运动速度的变化影响较小，而图表HPP4-5表明HPP4轴承的摩擦系数随着载荷的增加明显减小，在载荷超过20Mpa时逐渐趋于平稳；图表HPP4-6表明HPP4轴承的摩擦系数受轴粗糙度的影响也相对比较小；虽然如此，我们还是建议轴的表面不能太光滑，也不能过于粗糙，推荐使用轴的粗糙度为Ra0.3~ 0.6um；

HPP4 Bearing Friction factor is not so sensitive to the operation speed (see Graph HPP4-4). The friction factor is considerably decreased along with the loading increasing and it will be turned to be stable when the loading reaches 20Mpa. Graph HPP4-5 shows the friction factor of the bearing is also not sensitive to the shaft roughness but we still recommend that the roughness of the shaft should be neither too smooth nor too rough. It is recommended to keep the roughness of the shaft to be within the range of Ra0.3 to Ra0.6.

HPP4	干运行 Dry	油脂 Grease	油 Oil	水 Water
摩擦系数 μ Friction coef.	0.09~0.20	0.09	0.04	0.04

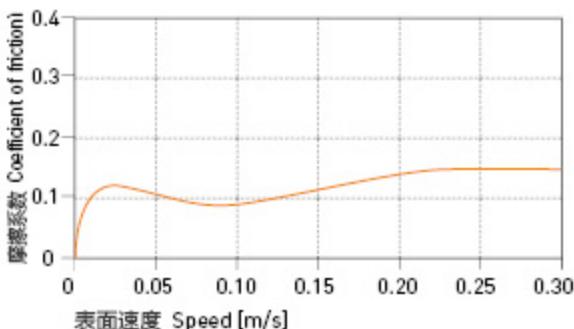
■ 磨损与轴材料 Wearing and shaft material

图表HPP4-7表明HPP4轴承在2Mpa下做旋转运动时，磨损随着轴材料的变化较大；通过实验表明HPP4轴承在做旋转运动时比较适合用于硬铬轴，硬化钢轴和硬铬轴上用于HPP4能获得良好的运行效果。图表HPP4-8表明硬铬轴更适合用于高载荷下的HPP4轴承，随着载荷的不断增加，轴承的磨损速率却变化较小，图表HPP4-8表明HPP4轴承在不同载荷下的差异。

Graph HPP4-7 shows that the HPP4 material is not sensitive with different materials under the rotating operation. It is suitable for hard shaft and high speed steel shaft as well as hard chrome steel shaft. Graph HPP4-8 shows that the hard chrome steel shaft is most suitable for using HPP4 bearing because the wearing speed is not sensitive when the loading is increased. From the Graph HPP4-8, it shows that HPP4 features different performance.

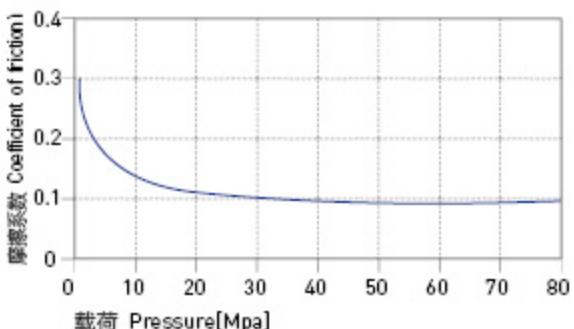
图表 HPP3-4: 摩擦系数与速度变化关系图表 P=2MPa

Graph HPP3-4: Coefficient of friction & the speed of bearing, P=2Mpa



图表 HPP3-5: 摩擦系数与载荷变化关系图表 v=0.2m/s

Graph HPP3-5: Coefficient of friction & the pressure of bearing, v=0.2m/s



图表 HPP3-6: 摩擦系数与轴表面粗糙度关系图表

Graph HPP3-6: Coefficient of friction & the surface roughness of shaft

