





### VR RADIAL LIPSEALS WITH PRE-TENSIONED DIAPHRAGMS

### VR LIPSEALS - SAFE SEALING

# Rotational speed 0 up to 40 m/sec\* vacuum up to 150 bar\* # Pressure -50EC up to +300EC\* # Temperature range # True running deviation up to 0,4 mm\*

### VR LIPSEALS - SAFE SEALING

On unhardened shafts Even on stainless steel shafts

### VR LIPSEALS - SAFE SEALING

Low friction losses

break away F0 . 0,4 F . 0.2 sliding

Highest working life

Easy handling

<sup>\*</sup> These data not at the same time



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### YOUR RELIABLE PARTNER

Ever since the foundation of the company in Latvia in 1921, honesty and good salesmanship have always been keywords for A/S Gunnar Haagensen. Already in the twenties Gunnar Haagensen drew widespread activity from the company in Riga, but with the establishment of A/S Gunnar Haagensen in Denmark in the nineteen forties, the company developed the concept which has made its mark on it for three generations. A healthy instinct to combine good trade with a stable development, has enabled the company to meet the demands of time and to present itself today as a modern, dynamic supplier with a devoted and competent

staff. The present premises of the company were inaugurated in 1985 and expanded in 1990 to the present 1.200 square metres, housing management, administration and warehouse. A/S Gunnar Haagensen is specializing in gaskets and numerous technical articles and supplies to a large percentage of the machine, hydraulic, and process industry.

Due to the large storage capacity where we stock almost 21.000 item numbers, we are able to supply most orders, on a day to day basis. The company keeps in close contact with the market and keeps a continuos renewal programme running. The basic principle is still the same as when Gunnar Haagensen set

the course many years ago: The customer is the main target for our activities, and A/S Gunnar Haagensen will go a long way to get the right item at the right time and at the right price.





### **NAMEGIVING**

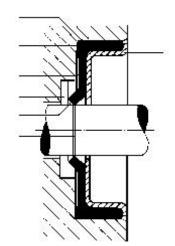
Outside membrane

Distance shoulder

Diaphragm

Free space for outward Turned Seal-lip

Dynamic sealing line



Sealsupport cap

Static sealing surface

## Single-Lip Seal

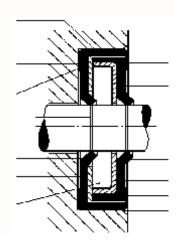
Upper outside membrane

Distance shoulder

Membrane Dynamic Sealing line

Inwards turned inner membrane
Seal support disk

Grease chamber



Under outside membrane Inner membrane

Seal-lip outwards
Seal support cap

Distance shoulder

Outside Static seal surface

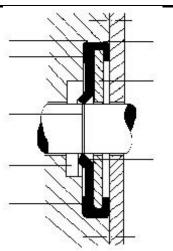
# Twin-Lip Seal

Outside membrame Distance shoulder

Dynamic Sealing line

Free rotation space for seallip

Membrane



Static Seal surface

Seal support pressure disc

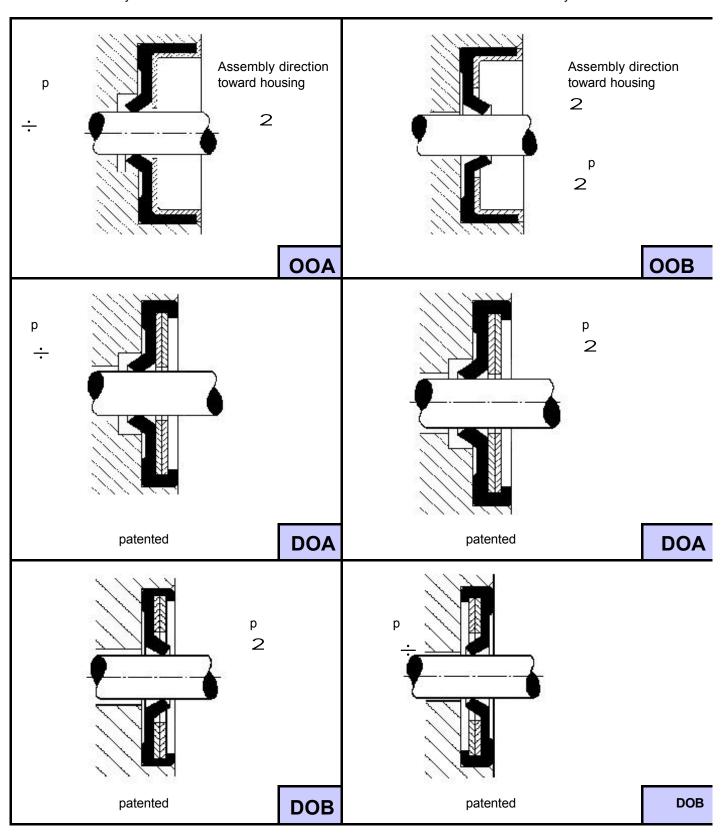
Seal-lip turned outwards

Single-Lip Seal narrow type



## **SINGLE-LIPSEAL TYPES**

The shown assembly directions are to be followed. The seal should not be mounted the other way around.

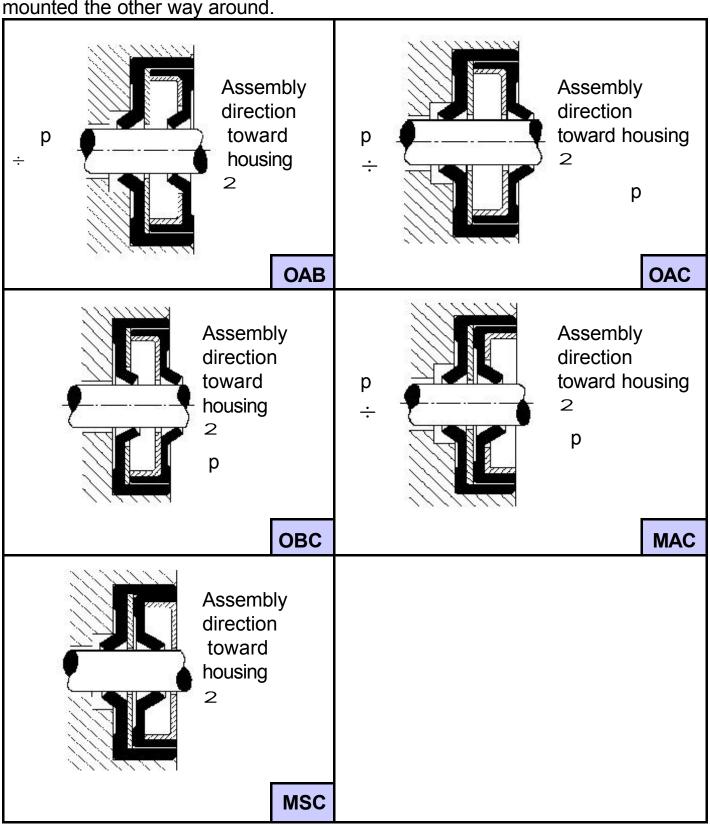




## **TWIN-LIPSEAL TYPES**

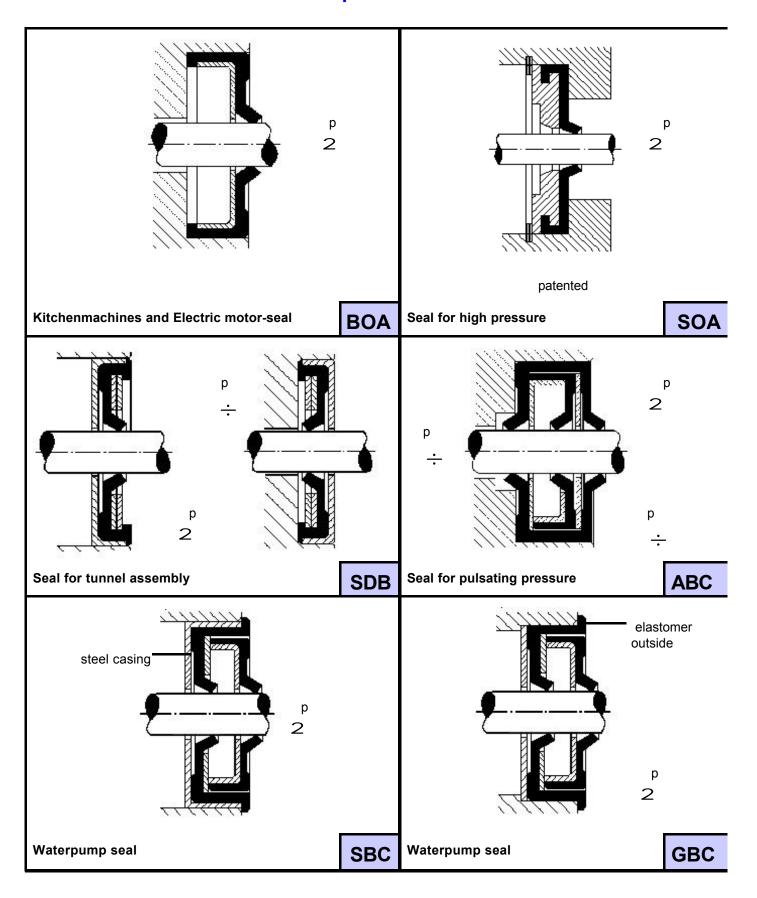
The shown assembly directions are to be followed. The seal should not be

mounted the other way around.





## **SPECIAL LIPSEAL TYPES - on request**





		VR ELASTO	MER MATERIALS	
ELASTOMER 75 ± 5 SHORE A	COLOUR	TEMPERATURE RANGE IN ° CELSIUS	NOTES	VR CODE
NBR nitrile	Black	-20E tot +100E C food approved	A Butadien-Acrylnitrile-Mengpolymer with excellent swellresistance against solvents based on aliphatic hydrocarbons, normal petrol and mineral oils.  Excellent aging resistance, only smaal pressure deformation.  To be used for: petrol, mineral oils, domestic fuel, diluted acids and lye.  Not to be used for: aromats, chlorated hydrocarbons, ketons, esters and ether, as well as brake fluids based on glycol.	-1
FPM viton	Green	-30E tot +220E C not for food	Excellent chemical- and temperature resistance. For thermic use up to 220° C.  To be used for: oil, difficult flameable hydraulic fluids, petrols	-2
FPM.L* viton for food US Norm	Grey-black	DISCONTINUED, see codes -5 or -8	(superbenzin), aromats, chlorated hydrocarbons, concentrated acids and lyes.  Not to be used for: amines and liwuid ammonia, ketons, esters, short alcohol strings and short carbonacid strings.	-9
FPM P * viton peroxyde	Grey	-30E tot +250E C FDA approved	Equal to FPM (-2), also used for steam and hot water. Higher chemical resistance against most materials.	-7
FPM T * viton met PTFE	White	-30E tot +220E C FDA approved	Chemical resistance equal to FPM (-2), however with PTFE compound for a lower friction.	-8
VMQ silicone	Red	-50E tot +300E C FDA approved	Excellent temperature resistance.  To be used for: dry heat, temperature up to 250° C. Resistant for mineral oils up to 150° C. Excellent resistance against oxygen and ozon. No hardening in hypoid oils.	-6
THERBAN HNBR	Brown	-30E tot +150E C FDA approved	Excellent resistance at hot water and steam. Oilresistant also at high temperatures.  Te be used for: petrol, so called sauer gass, high legated oils, cooling water, glycol, acids and lyes.  Not to be used for: aromats, chlorated hydrocarbons, ketons, esters and ether, as well as brake fluids, some synthetic proportions.	-5
EPDM ethylen-propylen	Blue	-40E tot +180E C	Use only <u>silicon based</u> greases.  Very excellent aging resistance, high abrasiv resistance.  To be used for: hot water, steam 200° C max., ketons, esters, acids, basen, hydraulic- and brake fluids at glycol basis.  Not to be used for: petrol, mineral oils, aromats and chlorated hydrocarbons.	-3

<sup>\*</sup> Special materials with extended delivery times

- Temperature range is for temperatur <u>at</u> the Seal Lip, so medium temperature plus friction.
- Supports in steel or stainless steel are standard, in brass or aluminium, or other materials on request.
- EPDM. Use only silicon based greases.
- Therban (HNBR). Do not use synthetic oils or greases, only mineral contents, unless they are tested first.

STANDARD SEAL SUPPORTS	VR CODE	SPECIAL SEAL SUPPORTS	VR CODE
Steel DIN 1624 Stainless Steel/anti magnetic steel 1.4301	1 of 2 3 of 4	aluminium brass acid resistant stainless steel 1.4571	5 6



## SPECIFICATIONS THERBAN, FPM-P AND FPM-T

#### THERBAN (HSN or HNBR) HYDROGENATED NITRILE RUBBER

Code -5

Brandnames: THERBAN/TORNAC and ZETPOL

Therban is a Butadien-Acrylonitrile polymerisatblend practically without double bindings which gives an excellent resistance against Oxydising influences and many chemical additives (e.g. amines). Very good resistance against Steam and Cooling fluids on Glycolbasis with a high Nitritpart and pH.

The material can be seen as a step in between Nitrile and FPM and especially because of the much better mechanical properties than ACM.

To be used for: petrol, even sour gasolin, oils, cooling water, acids and alkalines, Off Shore industry. Not to be used for: aromats, chlorated hydrocarbons, ketons, esters and ether as well as brake fluids.

Continious temperature range: -30 up to 150 °C (Peaktemperature + 170 °C)

Maximal short time temperatur: + 175°C

Manufactured according to the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) guide lines.

Therban is not resistant against many synthetic oils and greases. Only mineral greases and oils are allowed, unless the therban is first tested for chemical resistance.

Examples in which the VR Lipseals are used in Therban:

Sugarindustry, Pumps for water/sand mixtures, off-shore applications, petrol, Euro leadfree petrol, etc.

#### **FPM SPECIAL QUALITIES**

Standard (code -2 and -9): amino and bisphenol cured.

Peroxyd cured: temperature range -20 °C up to +250 °C

Code -7

- C steam- and hotwater resistant advantages:
  - C resistant against certain oil additives
  - C better mechanical proporties than FPM code -2
  - C higher temperature range than standard FPM (25-50 °C higher)
  - C excellent chemical resistance

FPM/PTFE compound:

Code -8

- advantages: C lower friction
  - C by integrating PTFE filaments in the FPM structure, the lower fristion will be there during the entire working life of the seal
  - chemical resistance of FPM and NOT of PTFE
  - foodstuff approved

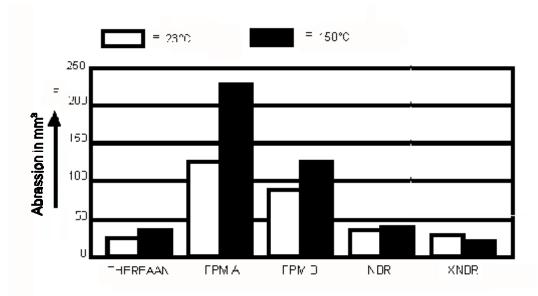


## ABBRASION RESISTANCE OF THERBAN

Picture 1: Abbrasion of Therban as function of hardness according to DIN standards



Picture 2: Abrassion of Therban, FPM, NBR and XNBR as function of temperature according to DIN standards



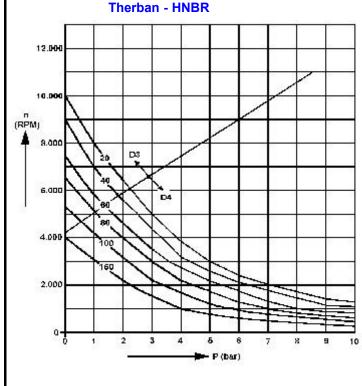
## Resistance against abrassion

A specific quality of Therban is the excellent resistance against mechanical loads. Picture 1 shows the abrassive values of vulcanised Therban as a function of hardness. By comparison the abrassion of a high quality cartyre in compatible circumstances is 60 mm<sup>3</sup>.

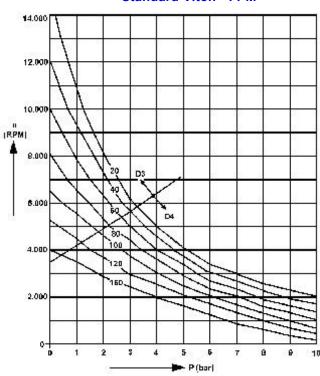
The abrassionresistance of Therban is in contradiction with FPM hardly influenced by high temperatures. See picture 2.



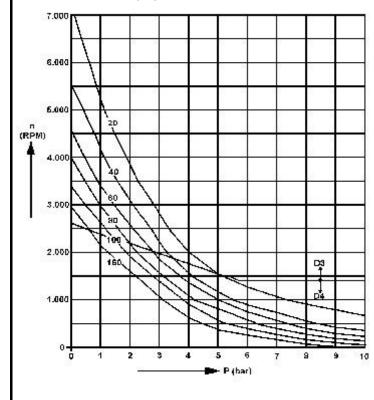
## **ROTATION-PRESSURE GRAPHICS**



#### Standard Viton - FPM



#### **Nitrile - NBR**



The tables indicate the theoretical values for which the D3 and D4 dimensions are applicable. The tables give only an indication. Technical aspects like rotational speed and pressure and circumstances like the medium, the true running deviation, the shaft roughness and material influence the choice of the elastomer.

The values in the tables are for the shaftsizes given in the tables.

The D3 and D4 dimensions are given in the dimesion table on page 21.



### PREPARATION OF SHAFT AND BORE

#### BORE

Wenn a material is used for the housing bore with a high temperature expansion coefficient, it can happen that a leakage occurs between the housing and the outside diameter of the seal, due to the expansion of the housing material.

Wenn a seal is mounted in a very thin walled bore, it is possible that the bore deforms.

Wenn in doubt, please contact us.

#### Surface

The necessary surface quality can be obtained by easy machining. Applicable for the surface are:

> Rt < 16  $\mu$ m (Ra < 3  $\mu$ m? 120  $\mu$  inch)  $4.0 \mu m < Rz < 8.0 \mu m$

Housing bore tolerance: ISO tolerance H8.

The housing bore shall always have a fase of 30° over a length of 2 mm minimum, to prevent damaging the seal during assembly. It is important, that machine components do not touch the sealing lip. A distance of at least 1 mm from the seallip must be kept. See tables on pages 26 to 29.

#### Please NOTE

As mentioned, normally the standard seal types OOA or OOB can seal perfectly. For very small spaces the types DOA and DOB can be used. For difficult sealing problems or dry running situations the twin-lip seals OAB, OBC, OAC, MAC or MSC can be used. For very high pressures and heavy duty the type SOA was develloped.

### SHAFT

### Material

The in the machine industry standard used steel shaftmaterials can be used. As mentioned earlier, you don't have to harden or nitrate or likewise the shafts.

An exception to the rule is when there are many sharp particles in the medium, like sand, granulate, sugar or such.

#### Surface

The surface for the seal on the shaft should have an orientation free manufacture, which can be obtained by a slow moving chisel or mezzanine grinding.

Irregularities like rust, paint, scouring-powder or wedges can damage the sealing membranes and cause leakages. It is necessary to take precautions to prevent damage to the sealing membranes.

Upon finishing the shaft, caution should be taken, that sharp edges from thread, grooves, etc are rounded to prevent damage to the seal lip when the seal is mounted. In such cases a mounting hull is advisable. Always make a fase of at least 2 mm x 30° on the shaft end.

The shaft quality can be the same as for standard oilseals:

> Rt < 5  $\mu$ m (0,8 < Ra < 1  $\mu$ m? 40  $\mu$  inch)  $0.8 \mu m < Rz < 3.2 \mu m$

For high pressure or temperatures we advise::

Rt < 3  $\mu$ m (0,6 < Ra < 0,8  $\mu$ m? 24  $\mu$  inch)  $0.8 \, \mu m < Rz ? 2.0 \, \mu m$ 

Deciding factor for the function of the seal is the quality from the shaft under the lip of the seal. Therefore measuring the Rt is the better method.

> ISO tolerance h11. Shaftdiameter Borediameter ISO tolerance H8 Shaftroundness ISO tolerance IT8.

#### **GREASING**

Only when sufficient grease is applied can a seal work good and can a long life be expected. In is always better when a seal does not run dry. If you have no other possibilities, contact us and send us the details. To prevent running dry it is advisable to grease the seal and shaft allready before mounting the seal or rotating the shaft.

The medium not only greases the seal, but also cools the system by transporting friction heat away from the

Roller bearings, especially spherical roller bearings, but also gears can give, in working position, large suction or over pressures. Together with changing oilhights in the machine with varying dynamic streaming paterns can influence the greasing and working of the sealing. In these cases the twin'lip seal should be used which has its own greasing chamber in between the two sealing diaphragms. These types should also be used when the seal is in contact with a bad greasing medium as e.g. water and water alkaline solutions.

For greasing the sealing diaphragms greases with a high oil separation are to be used, NLG code 1 or 2. Roller bearing grease in the Classes NLG 1 and 2 (DIN 51818) are therefore best suitable.

With Ethylen-Propylen (EPDM) only greases on basis of silicon may be used!

For **Therban** only grease on a mineral basis shall be used. Therban is sensitive to many synthetic contents in greases. We recommend Therbalube.

Always check if the choosen elastomer is resistent for the choosen grease or oil.



VR LIPSEAL S	SEALING SITUATION	QUESTIONAI	RE
<b>Hejrevang</b> <b>3450 Aller</b> Telephone Fax	ød	Address	m/f
SHAFT AT THE PLAC	E TO SEAL	BORE	
Shaft diameter  Material of shaft	Ø mm	Bore diameter Bore deapth	Ø mm
Hardness of shaft  Rotational speed max	HRCrpm	Fase at bore	mm ° x mm
Rotation range from	rpm	Surface roughness Material of the bore	·
Axial movement  Axial speed	mmmm/sec	MEDIUM TO BE SI	EALED
Frequence	Hz	Medium Pressure	bar
Massiv shaft Hollow shaft	yes / no yes / no inside Ø mm	Temperature If applicable: counte Medium Pressure	erside:bar
Surface roughness	urface µm  1 mm  mm	`	°C lirt, rain, oil, sunlight, etc.)
Wenn possible please the surrounding of the	send a drawing or a sketch of seal.	Required quantity	at once - month - year



the mounted seal without the hull

Only a well mounted VR Radial Lipseal functions without leakage and with a long lifespan.

To prevent flipping under and damage to the seallips, it is recommended to use the described mounting tools.

### Figure 1

Put a little grease on the mountinghull and inpres-spine before mounting.

The pressure during mounting shall be applied evenly over the outside surface of the seal. In no case pressure may be applied on the innerdiameter of the seal.

### Figures 2 and 3

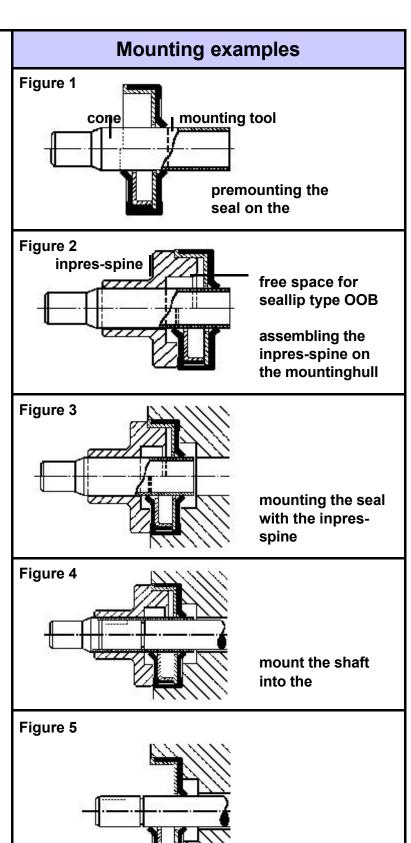
If the shaft has a groove or other notches (sharp edges), shall these parts, before the seal is mounted, be covered with e.g. a mounting hull.

### Figure 4

If the shaft has to be mounted toward the seallips, a mounting tool or cone must be used or the shaft must be sufficiently beveled. The conediameter must be at least 1 to 2 mm smaller in diameter than the seallipdiameter.

### Figure 5

The mounted seal without the mounting hull.





# 1

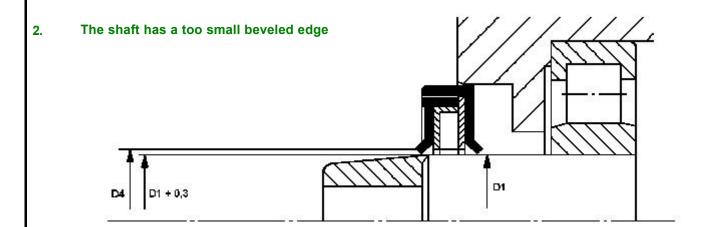
# VR DICHTUNGEN

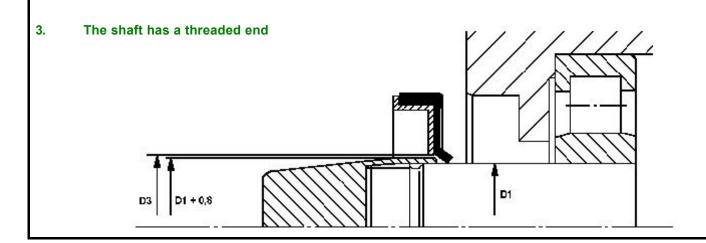
## **MOUNTING HULL EXAMPLES**

D1

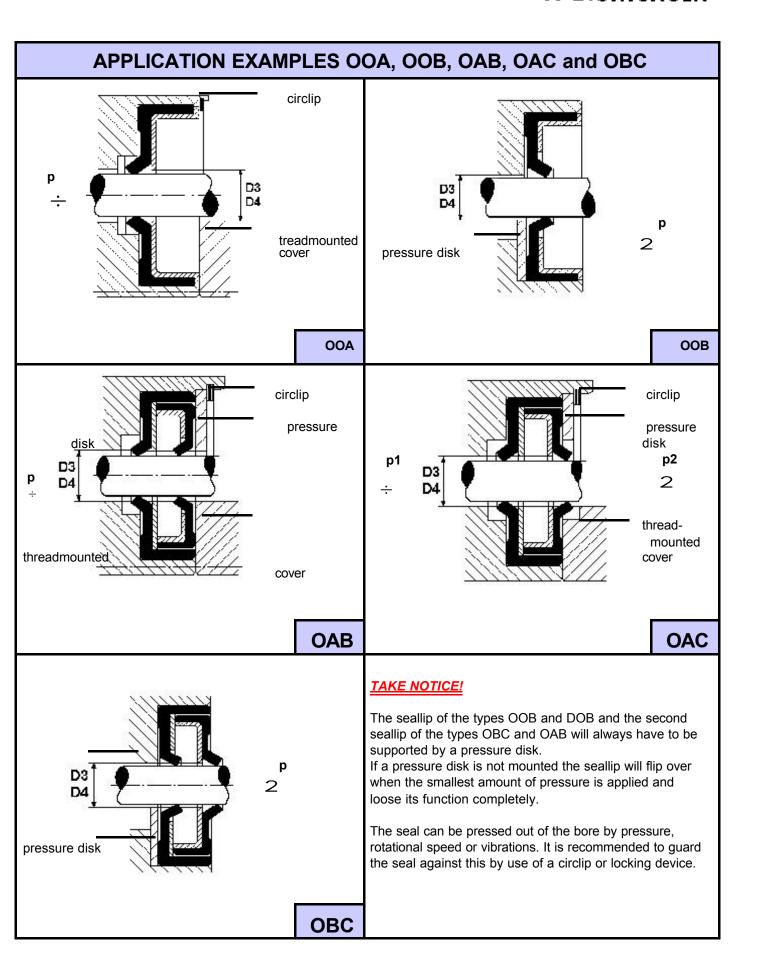
Mountinghulls shall be applied, when:

1. The shaft has no beveled edge







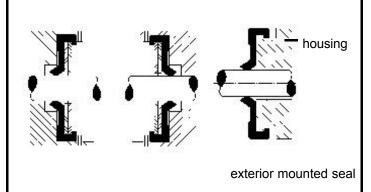


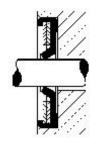
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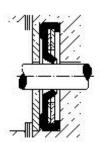
18

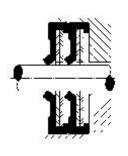


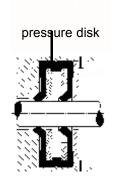
# **APPLICATION EXAMPLES DOA and DOB**

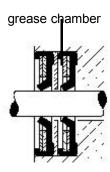


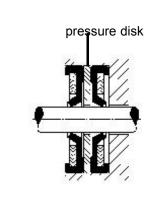


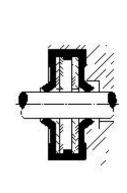


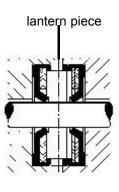














## **EXAMPLES FOR BEARING APPLICATIONS**

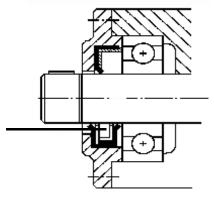
Above: VR lipseal type OOB

Sealing a bearing

Below: VR Lipseal type OAC

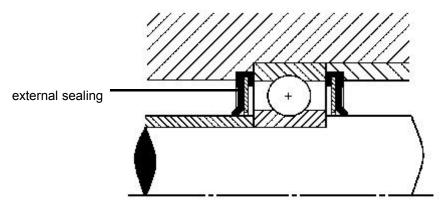
sealing the bearing and sealing against possible external polution

grease chamber



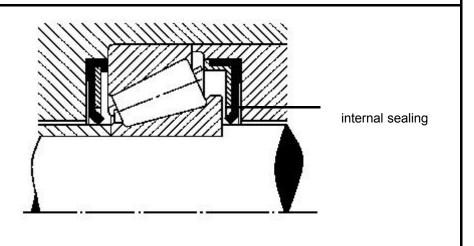
## Bearingseal

VR Lipseal type DOA



### **Ballbearing seal**

VR Lipseal type DOB Left: Right: VR Lipseal type OOB

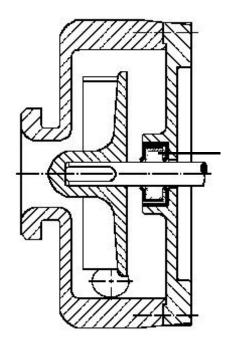


**Bearing seal** 



## **APPLICATION EXAMPLES**

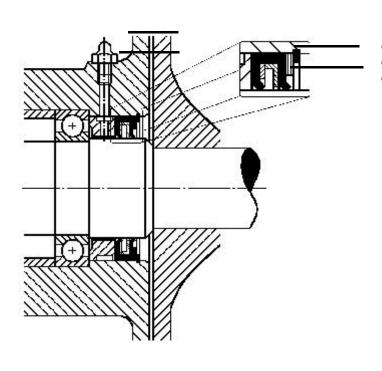
### VR Lipseal type OBC



grease chamber

## Washing-machine seal

### VR Lipseal type OAB



circlip against greasepressure distance disk

Pump seal

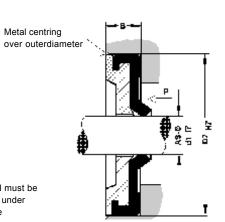


**Special Lipseal** 

for high pressure up to 150 bar

**VR Lipseal Type SOA** 

The seal must be secured under pressure



The sealsupport is made from bronze and serves as glidebearing

D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		
5	16	5,0		18	30	5,0		36	47	5,0		65	85	6,0		
	22				32				50				90			
					35				52	6,0			100			
6	16				40				62			68	90			
	22			20	30	5,0		38	52	6,0			100			
					32				55			70	90	6,0		
7	16				35				62				100			
	22				40			40	52	6,0		72	95			
8	16				47				55				100			
	22			22	32				62			75	95			
	24				35				72				100			
9	22				40			42	55	6,0		78	100			
	24				47				62			80	100			
	26			24	35				72				110	7,0		
10	22				37			45	60			85	110	7,0		
	24				40				62				120			
	26				47				65			90	110			
11	22			25	35				72				120			
	24				40			48	62			95	120			
	26				42				72				125			
12	22				47			50	65			100	120			
	24				52	6,0			68				125			
	26			26	37	5,0			72				130			
	28				42				80			105	130			
	30				47			52	68				140			
14	24			28	40				72			110	130			
	28				47			55	70				140			
	30				52	6,0			72			115	140			
	35			30	40	5,0			80				150			
15	26				42				85			120	150			
	30				45			56	70				160			
	32				47				72			130	160			
	35				50				80				170			
16	28				52	6,0			85			135	170			
-	30				62	,-		58	72			140	170			
	32			32	45	5,0			80			145	175			
	35				47	,-		60	75			150	180			
17	28				52	6,0			80			160	190			
	30			35	47	5,0			85				200			i
	32				50	,-			90							
	35				52	6,0		62	85			Large	er diar	neters	on	
	40				62	-,-			90			reque	est.			
								63	85							
									90							
																L



### MIDRANGE PRESSURE SEAL TYPE SOA - 10 UP TO 150 BAR

The **type SOA** was developed after many requests for an elastomer seal with the same caracteristics as the standard VR Lipseal, but suitable for a pressure in the midrange *and* at the same time with a rotational speed.

After extensive tests both at the VR factory and some selected customers, the type **SOA** was developped.

Some advantages of the type **SOA** are:

- / pressure resistent up to 150 bar
- the rotational speed has not been defined exactly yet, please ask us
- / minimal bore depth required

The seal functions according to the non-returnvalve principle. Very important is to make sure that the elastomer part does not extrude between the seal support and shaft. To resist a pressure of 150 bar, a gap of 0.02 mm between shaft and sealsupport is required.

In this situation it is possible due to the wear of the bearing, that after a while the shaft touches the sealsupport. To avoid damage the sealsupport has been made of bearing bronze. If the sealsupport touches the shaft, the shaft will not be damaged so quickly.

At the same time the seallip is optimal supported by beveling the seal support.

Second important factor is that the elastomer is resdistant to the enormous forces caused by the pressure and rotational speed. The best results are at the moment with membranes in the elastomers **Therban** and **grafitated Therban**. The mechanical strengst of these elastomers is big enough to overcome these big forces.

The outside of the seal is statically sealed by the oversize of about 0.4 mm from the external diameter of the seal versus the bore.

Due to the relatively low pressure with which the seallip presses on the shaft (no spring!) the shaft can easily rotate end less frictionheat is produced. The powerlosses are therefore relatively low.

This type is patented.

When you want to use the **type SOA** seal always contact NMF Techniek.



Split-Seal

for in-line mounting

**CURRENT STATUS, MARCH 2006, NOT YET AVAILABLE** 

**VR Lipseal Type SPA** 

D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В	
60	80	6,0		130	160										
	85	-,-			170		Ì								
	90			135	170										
62	85			140	170										
	90			145	175										
63	85			150	180										
	90			160	190										
65	85			170	200										
	90			180	210										
	100			190	220	8,0									
68	90			200	230										
	100			210	240										
70	90			220	250										
	100			230	260										
72	95			240	270	9,0									
	100			250	280										
75	95			260	300	10,0									
	100			280	320										
78	100			300	340										
80	100			320	360										_
	110	7,0		340	380										┡
85	110	7,0		360	400										┡
	120			380	420										┡—
90	110														┡—
0.5	120						<u> </u>	-							-
95	120							<b>-</b>							┢
100	125 120														
100	125														┡
	130														┡
105	130														₩
105	140														┡—
110	130						<u> </u>	-							-
110							<u> </u>	-							┡—
115	140 140		_		-		 1				_	<b>—</b>		-	$\vdash$
110	150						1	<del></del>							$\vdash$
120	150						1	<del></del>							$\vdash$
120	160				_			-						_	$\vdash$
	100														_



## THE NEW VR SPLIT-SEAL



VR's Split-seal has specific advantages for the user:

- © the shaft does not have to be disassembled
- the pressure the seal can withstand is 20 bar and in a special model up to 50 bar
- much time can be saved changing seals and, time is money

#### The seal can be supplied:

- © shaft diameter d1= 80 mm Ø and upwarts, otherwise gluing will be too difficult
- © standard pressure 20 bar, a special model up to 50 bar
- © with seal supports in bronze and the springclip in stainless steel
- © in elastomers code -1, -2, -3, -5, -7, -9, NOT in silicon, viton/PTFE or grafitated elastomers
- for a rotational speed up to 40 m/sec (depending on the pressure)
- © for a temperature range up to 150 °C

Assembly is done by first hanging the first half of the seal on the shaft. Next the membrane is decreased, put around the shaft and fixed on the seal support. On the seal support the membrane is glued (up to 100 °C with cyan glue and up to 150 °C with epoxyresin 2-components glue) and fixated with the glue-pincers. When the glue is dry, the glu-pincers are removed and membrane and seal support half are rotated around the shaft. Now the second seal support is put in place and is fixed with the springclip. The membrane can now be mounted over the support and pressed in the groove. The seal is ready to be put into place, fixated and put to work.

When you want to use this seal, always contact us for technical assistance before ordering.

**Telephone** +45 48 17 65 00

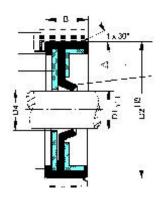
**E-mail address:** gunnar@haagensen-as.dk

patented

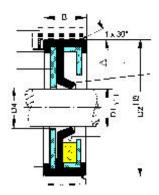


Replacement Oilseal where no shaftrepair is necessary!

Type BSB and MSB



Type BSB



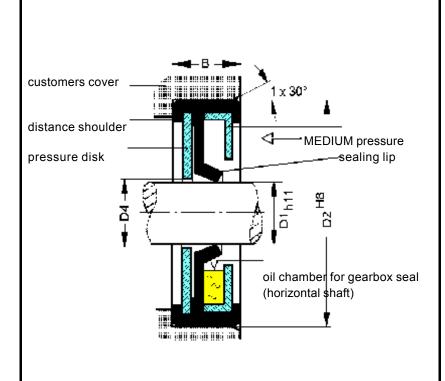
Type MSB

D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В		D1	D2	В	
				20	30	7,0		42	55	8,0		85	110	12,0	
					32				62				120	1-	
5	16	7,0			35				72			90	110		
					40			45	60				120		
					47				62			95	120		
6	16			22	32				65				125		
	22				35				72			100	120		
					40			48	62				125		
7	22				47				72				130		
				24	35			50	65			105	130		
					37				68				140		
8	22				40				72	10,0		110	130		
	24				47				80	8,0			140		
9	22			25	35			52	68			115	140		
	24				40				72			120	150		
	26				42			55	70	8,0					
					47				70	10,0					
10	22				52				72	8,0					
	24								72	10,0					
	26			26	37				80	8,0					
11	22				42				85						
	26				47			56	70						
				28	40				72						
12	22				47				80						
	24				52				85						
				30	40			58	72						
	28				42				80						
	30							60	75						
14	24				47				80						
	28			<u> </u>	50				85	40.0	 				Ь—
	30				52				85	10,0	 				
	35				62				90	8,0	 				Ь—
15	26			32	45			62	85						—
	30			<u> </u>	47				90		 				Ь—
	32				52			63	85		 				Ь—
40	35			35	47			6-	90						-
16	28				50	-		65	85		-		-	-	
	30				52				90						<u> </u>
	32			66	62				100						<u> </u>
	35			36	47			68	90						
17	28				50			=0	90						
	30				52			70	90						

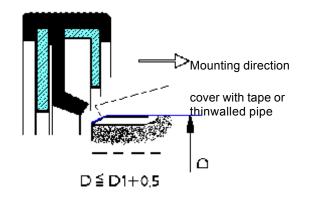


## Type BSB and MSB for repair jobs

# **Assembling**



It is important to make sure that the membrane does not flip over when the shaft is inserted and that the membrane is not damaged and clenched in between the shaft and the support of the seal itself. Sharp edges and sharp corners (thread, splines, etc.) should be covered by tape or a thinwalled pipe. Grease the surfaces lightly before mounting the seal. During the insertion of the shaft, rotate the shaft or seal and at the same time move the shaft forward and backward a bit in order to ensure a correct mounting of the seal lip as well as to check whether the rotating movement is easy without obstruction.



With the type **MSB** it is also possible to mount the seal over the shaft and than to push the seal into the housing.

L shaft protector only with shaft sizes D1 > 200 mm Ø, if necessary



## **DIMENSIONAL TABLE OF THE VR RADIAL LIPSEALS**

D1	D2	В	D3	D4	D5	Α	С	Е
3	10	5	4.0	3.5	6.5	2.0	3.5	1.0
4	10	5	5.0	4.5	7.0	2.0	3.5	1.0
5	10	5	6.0	5.5	7.5	2.0	3.5	1.0
5	16				10.5			
5	22				13.5			
6	10	7	7.0	6.5	8.0	2.0	3.5	1.0
6	16				11.0			
6	22				14.0			
7	16	7	8.0	7.5	11.5	2.0	3.5	1.5
7	22				14.5			
8	16	7	9.0		12.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
8	22			8.5	15.0			
8	24				16.0			
9	22	7	10.0	9.5	15.5	2.5	3.5	1.5
9	24				16.5			
9	26				17.5			
10	22	7	11.0	10.5	16.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
10	24				17.0			
10	26				18.0			
11	22	7	12.0	11.5	16.5	2.5	3.5	1.5
11	26				18.5			
12	22	7	13.0	12.5	17.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
12	24				18.0			
12	26				19.0			
12	28				20.0			
14	24	7	15.0	14.5	19.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
14	28 30				21.0 22.0			
14	35				24.5			
15	26	7	16.0	15.5	20.5	2.5	3.5	1.5
15	30	,	10.0	10.0	22.5	2.0	0.0	1.0
15	32				23.5			
15	35				25.0			
16	28	7	17.0	16.5	22.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
16	30	•		. 5.0	23.0		0.0	
16	32				24.0			
16	35				25.5			
17	28	7	18.0	17.5	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.5
17	30				23.5			
17	32				24.5			
17	35				26.0			
17	40				28.5			
18	30	7	19.0	18.5	24.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
18	32				25.0			
18	35				26.5			
18	40				29.0			

D1	D2	В	D3	D4	D5	Α	С	Е
20	30	7	21.0	20.5	25.0	2.5	3.5	1.5
20	32				26.0			
20	35				27.5			
20	40				30.0			
20	47				33.5			
22	32	7	23.0	22.5	27.0	3.0	3.5	1.5
22	35				28.5			
22	40				31.0			
22	47				34.5			
24	35	7	25.0	24.5	29.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
24	37				30.5			
24	40				32.0			
24	47				35.5			
25	35	7	26.0	25.5	30.0	3.0	3.5	2.0
25	40				32.5			
25	42				33.5			
25	47				36.0			
25	52	9			38.5			
26	37	7	27.0	26.5	31.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
26	42				34.0			
26	47				36.5			
28	40	7	29.0	28.5	34.0	3.0	3.5	2.0
28	47				37.5			
28	52	9			40.0		4.0	
30	40	7	31.0	30.5	35.0	3.0	3.5	2.0
30	42				36.0			
30	45				37.5			
30	47				38.5			
30	52	9			41.0			
30	62	10			46.0			
32	47	7	33.0	32.5	39.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
32	47				39.5			
32	52	9			42.0	4.0	4.5	2.0
35	47	7	36.0	35.5	41.0	3.0	3.5	2.0
35	50				42.5			
35	52	9			43.5	3.0	4.5	2.0
35	62	10			48.5			
36	47	7	37.0	36.5	41.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
36	50				43.0			
36	52	9			44.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
36	62	10	20.2	00.5	49.0	2.2	4 -	
38	52	9	39.0	38.5	45.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
38	55	10			46.5			
38	62	$\vdash$			50.0			

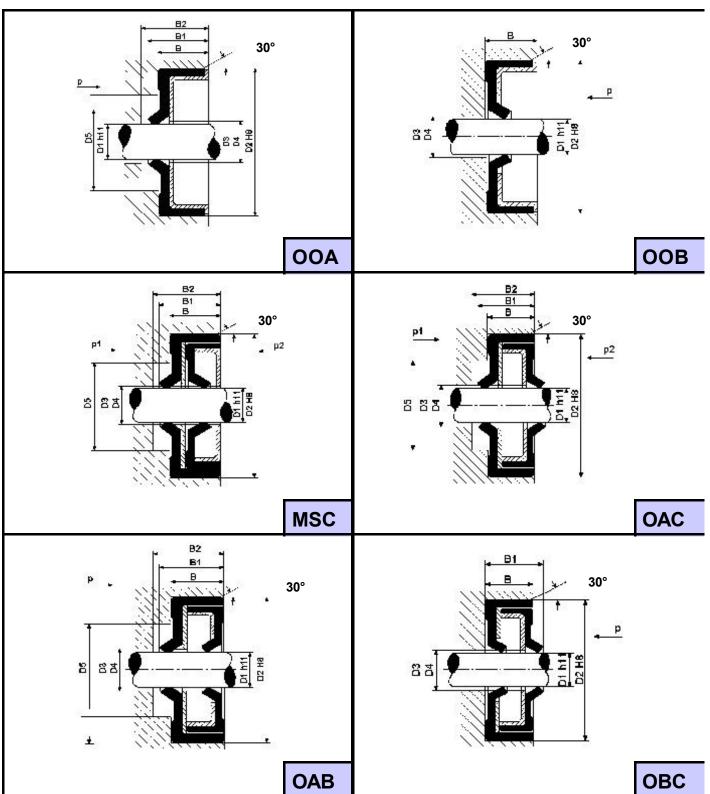


D1	D2	В	D3	D4	D5	Α	С	E
			41.0					
40	52 55	9 10	41.0	40.5	46.0 47.5	3.0	4.5	2.0
40	62				51.0			
40	72	40	40.0	40.5	56.0	0.0	4.5	
42	55	10	43.0	42.5	48.5	3.0	4.5	2.0
42	62				52.0			
42	72	40	40.0	45.5	57.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
45 45	60 62	10	46.0	45.5	52.5	3.0	4.5	2.0
					53.5			
45	65				55.0			
45	72	40	40.0	40.5	58.5			
48	62	10	49.0	48.5	55.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
48	72	10	F1 0	F0 F	60.0	2.0	4.5	2.0
50 50	65 68	10	51.0	50.5	57.5 59.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
50	72				61.0			
50	80				65.0			
52	68	10	53.0	52.5	60.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
52	72	10	55.0	32.3	62.0	3.0	7.5	2.0
55	70	10	56.0	55.5	62.5	3.0	4.5	2.0
55	72	10	50.0	55.5	63.5	0.0	4.5	2.0
55	80				67.5			
55	85				70.0			
56	70	10	57.0	56.5	63.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
56	72				64.0			
56	80				68.0			
56	85				70.5			
58	72	10	59.0	58.5	65.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
58	80				69.0			
60	75	10	61.0	60.5	67.5	3.5	4.5	2.5
60	80				70.0			
60	85				72.5			
60	90				75.0			$\vdash$
62	85	10	63.0	62.5	73.5	25	4.5	25
		10	03.0	02.5		3.5	4.5	2.5
62	90	40	04.0	00 -	76.0	^ -	4 -	
63	85	10	64.0	63.5	74.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
63	90		_		76.5	_		<u> </u>
65	85	10	66.0	65.5	75.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
65	90				77.5			
65	100				82.5			<u> </u>
68	90	10	69.0	68.5	79.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
68	100				84.0			
70	90	10	71.0	70.5	80.0	3.5	4.5	2.5
70	100				85.0			
72	95	10	73.0	72.5	83.5	3.5	4.5	2.5
72	100				86.0			

		VY DICHTONG								
D1	D2	В	D3	D4	D5	Α	С	E		
75	95	10	76.0	75.5	85.0	3.5	4.5	2.5		
75	100				87.5					
78	100	10	79.0	78.5	89.0	3.5	4.5	2.5		
80	100	10	81.0	80.5	90.0	3.5	4.5	2.5		
80	110				95.0		5.5			
85	110	10	86.0	95.5	97.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
85	120	12			102.5					
90	110	10	91.0	90.5	100.0	3.5	5.5	2.5		
90	120	12			105.0					
95	120	12	96.0	95.5	107.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
100	120	12	101.0	100.5	110.0	3.5	5.5	2.5		
100	125				112.5					
100	130				115.0					
105	130	12	106.0	105.5	117.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
105	140	40	444.0	440 =	122.5					
110 110	130 140	12	111.0	110.5	120.0 125.0	3.5	5.5	2.5		
115	140	12	116.0	115.5	127.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
115	150	12	110.0	115.5	132.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
120	150	12	121.0	120.5	135.0	3.5	5.5	2.5		
120	160	12	121.0	120.0	140.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
125	150	12	126.0	125.5	137.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
125	160				142.5					
130	160	12	131.0	130.5	145.0	3.5	5.5	2.5		
130	170				150.0					
135	170	12	136.0	135.5	152.5	3.5	5.5	2.5		
140	170	12	141.0	140.5	155.0					
145	175	15	146.0	145.5	160.0					
150	180	15	151.5	151.0	165.0					
160	190	15	161.5	161.0	175.0					
170	200	15	171.5	171.0	185.0	3.5	6.5	2.5		
180	210	15	181.5	181.0	195.0					
190	220	15	191.5	191.0	205.0					
200	230	15	201.5	201.0	215.0	4.0	6.5	3.0		
210	240	15	211.5	211.0	225.0					
220	250	15	221.5	221.0	235.0	4.0	7.5	3.0		
230	260	15	231.5	231.0	245.0					
240	270	15	241.5	241.0	255.0					
250	280	15	251.5	251.0	265.0					
260	300	20	260.1	261.0	280.0	5.0	8.5	4.0		
280	320	20	281.5	281.0	300.0	5.0	10.5	4.0		
300	340	20	301.5	301.0	320.0					
320	360	20	321.5	321.0	340.0					
340	380	20	341.5	341.0	360.0					
360	400	20	361.5	360.0	3.800,0					
380	420	20	381.5	381.0	400.0					



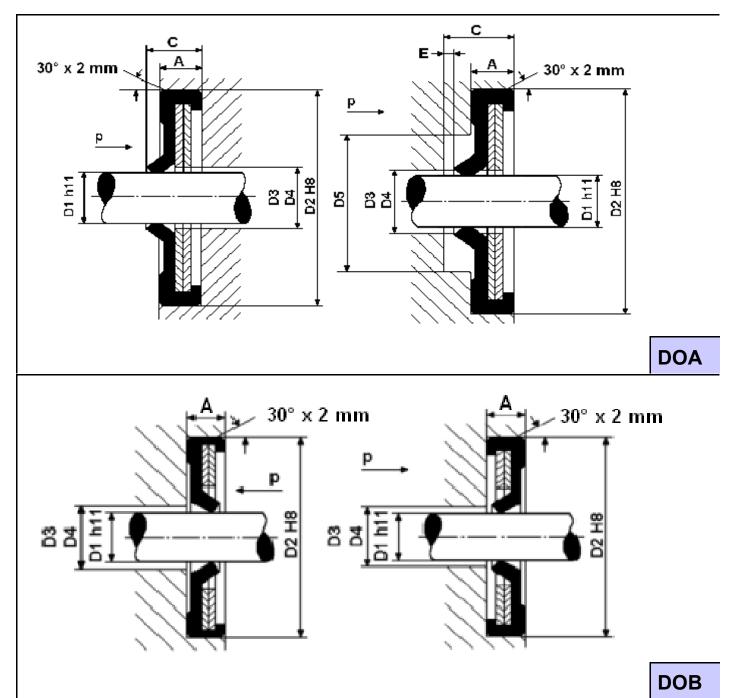
### **DIMENSION TABLE DEFINITIONS**



Dimensions not in these tables are on request



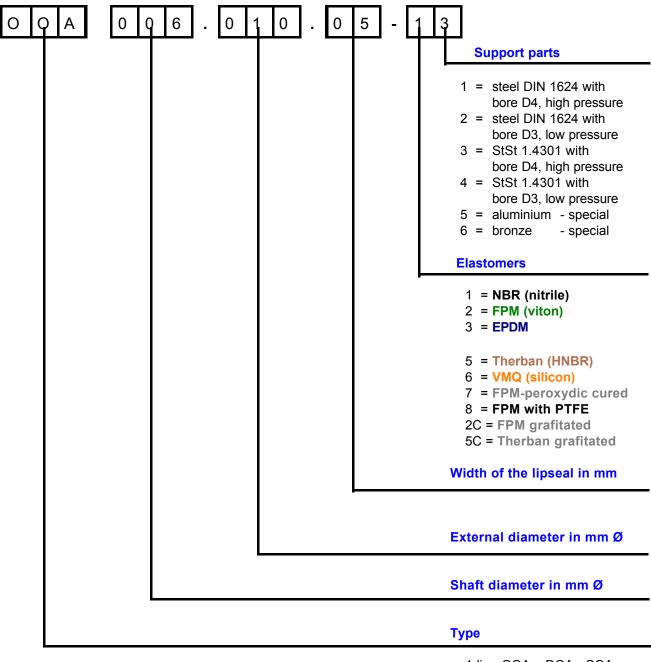
## **DIMENSION TABLE DEFINITIONS**



correction on width code 26.04.2007



### **EXAMPLE ORDERING CODES**



1-lip OOA - DOA - SOA

1-lip OOB - DOB

1-lip BSB - MSB

2-lips OAB - OBC - OAC

2-lips MAC - MSC



### MOUNTINGINSTRUCTIONS FOR VR RADIAL LIPSEALS

#### Before the assembly

#### Lipseal

- S Check the mountingdirection of the lipseal versus the housing or bore (see catalogue single- and twinlip types)
- \$ With a twin-lip seal fill the grease chamber for b with an appropriate lubricant. Check if the elastomer can chemically resist the
- \$ Check if any grease has come between the elastomer and the steel support. If so, push the grease away

#### Shaft and Bore

- S Shaft and bore to be chamfered 30 degrees over 1 to 2 mm (picture 1)
- \$ Remove or cover sharp edges or use a mounting hull
- S Grease shaft lightly

#### **During the assembly**

#### Bore

- P If the seal has to be mounted deeply into a bore, use an inpress tool (see drawing)
- P Press only on the outside of the seal and not on the innerdiameter with the inpress tool (D2-0,5 mm) or flat disk, without tilting the seal in the bore. A tilted seal doesn't function properly
- P If there is none or too little chamfering on the bore, you can use a conical accessory (D2+0,5 mm on D2H8 declining) on the edge of the bore. The seal can be pushed in the bore via the centring ring.

#### Assembly at the sealplace, two possibilities

#### The shaft through the seal

- P Mount the seal with a rotating mouvement into the bore
- P Check that the seallips do not flip under the sealsupports and get caught between supports and shaft, before the seal is put in its final situation
- P If the seallip(s) are not properly mounted, jerk the shaft back a little, so the seallips flip into the proper position. Than shove the shaft again slowly into the bore with a rotating movement
- P Take care that the sealsupport(s) do not damage the shaft surface

#### The seal over the shaft

- \$ Mount the seal with a rotating movement
- S If the seallip(s) are mounted against the mounting direction, be sure the seallips do not flip under between the sealsupports and the shaft. To make sure of this, jerk the seal back a little so the seallips return in the proper position. Than mount the seal with a rotating movement
- S Take care that the sealsupport(s) do not damage the shaft surface

#### After the assembly

\$ If the seal is mounted properly, the shaft can be easily rotated. Rotate the shaft to check this.

#### Storage and shelf life

All elastomer seals have to be protected against dry-out and direct sunlight. Advice: store them in an airtight, non transparant bag 30 x 1-2 inm

in a dark place.

