Automated Lubrication Systems Optimal Lubrication

Bearing failure is a major cause of equipment downtime most often resulting from improper lubrication. Automated Lubrication Systems enhance the safe operation and extend the service life of your equipment. Automated lubrication systems maintain a proper film of lubricant in the critical components while the equipment is operating.





- Longer life of lubricated components
- Helps to keep contaminants and moisture out of the bearings.
- Reduced lubricant consumption and operating costs
- Programmed and precise dosing of the lubricant at each point to be lubricated





Automated Lubrication Systems Optimal Lubrication



Fully automated and monitored systems Large or small systems for all applications. Comprehensive offering of pumps, controls, valves &measuring devices, etc. to satisfy all applications.



Economical manual systems. Single point lubrication to several lube points. Controlled measured amounts to each bearing. Visual monitoring of the system.















Comprehensive offering of industry proven equipment. Series progressive, Injector Parallel, Orifice Control, Circulating Systems, Spray Systems, Gravity Systems, Chain & Conveyor Lube, Etc.





Series Progressive (Divider Valve) System Operation

System Cycle Sensor

Senses the movement of one of the Divder Valve pistons. Because the pistons in the valve move in a progressive sequence, monitoring of one piston, monitors the operation of the entire valve.

master valve and proportions it out to the secondary valves lubricant to the system in the system. **Cycle Indicator Pin** types of pumps are Povides visual indication of valve operation available to satisfy a diversity of applications. **Secondary Divider Valves** take the volume of lubricant that they receive from the Master Valve and proportion it out to the lube points that the Secondary

Master Divider Valve

that it receives from the

Takes the volume of lubricant

System Controller

Pump

The pump delivers

at timed intervals. Various sizes and

> Systems can be operated directly from the machine PLC or through a controller that is supplied with the system. The controller programs the frequency and timing of lube events and monitors over all system operation and low lubricant level in the pump reservoir.



Valve services.

Series Progressive Divider Valve Operation





Parallel Injector Systems

In parallel Injector Systems, the pump builds pressure in system until adequate pressure has been developed to cycle the pistons in all of the lubricant injectors. When the operating pressure has been achieved, a pressure switch signals the controller that the cycle has been completed. The relief valve then opens, allowing pressure in the system to relieve back to reservoir, the controller is reset and begins timing to the next lube cycle.



om **CIU** Lubrication Technology Inc.

Lubricant Injector Operation – FL32, FL33 and CXL Injectors





Pressure Stage

Pressure from the supply line moves the injector piston forward. The injector piston displaces a measured amount of lubricant through the outlet of the injector. At the same time, lubricant flows into the measuring chamber, forcing the measuring piston to move to it's stop location and extend the indicator pin.

Vent Stage

Once the pressure stage has been completed, pressure in the system is relieved back to the pump reservoir. The displacement piston returns to it's rest position and the measuring piston moves forward and fills the measuring chamber for the next cycle. The indicator pin returns with the measuring piston.



Parallel Dual Line Lubrication System



In a parallel, dual line system, the pump is typically cycled at timed intervals. The pump will first deliver lubricant through Line 1. Once the pump develops enough pressure in Line 1, the pistons in each of the injectors move and displace a precise amount of lubricant to the lube point. A pressure switch, usually installed of the end of Line 1, will signal the system controller that the Line 1 side of the lube event has been completed. The reversing valve will now change positions and will now direct flow from the pump to Line 2. The porting in the reversing valve will at the same time allow pressure in Line 1 to relieve back to the reservoir. The pump will build pressure in Line 2 until all of the injector pistons have moved in the opposite direction to the Line 1 cycle. The injectors, once again will displace lubricant out to the bearing point. The pistons deliver lubricant to the bearing on both stokes. Injector travel can be adjusted to control the amount of lubricant displaced to each bearing. The advantages of parallel system are that they can deliver heavy lubricants, long distances in cold environments.



Remote Manual Lubrication

REMOTE LUBE FITTING SYSTEMS

To easily reach hidden, inaccessible or hazardous bearings





Hard to reach lubrication fittings present a major maintenance problem on all types of machinery.

Hidden or guarded lubrication fittings are often the cause production down time.

High maintenance and operating costs are often directly traceable to poor lubrication fitting access.

Remote Manual Lubrication Systems

- * Easy access to lubrication fittings.
- * Quicker, Safer lubrication
- * Assurance that all bearings are lubricated.
- * Bearings can be lubricated while the machine is operating.
- * Reach hidden, inaccessible or hazardous bearings.



Air / Oil Lubrication



Delivers high efficiency lubrication for applications requiring precise oil delivery in combination with air flow.

Some Applications;

- Chain and conveyor lubrication.
- High speed spindle lubrication.
- Bearing lubrication.
- Production assembly operations.
- Lift cylinders on beverage fillers.
- Applications where a precise continuous flow of clean lubrication is required.
- Can be configured for cyclic or continuous flow operation.
- Reduced oil consumption.

Features

- Minimizes or eliminates airborne mist.
- Improved workplace environment when compared to oil mist systems.
- Keeps contaminants from entering bearings.
- Finite adjustability and control.
- Combines cooling effect with lubricant delivery.
- Versatile systems can be configured to satisfy a diversity of maintenance and production applications.

Air/Oil Lubrication Systems deliver high-efficiency lubrication and cooling for applications requiring accurate and precise oil deliveries. The advanced design delivers precise amounts of lubricant and eliminates residual drift of oil fog or mist during operation.

Air-Oil systems are versatile and can be configured to satisfy diversities of maintenance and production applications. Air/oil lubrication allows for minimal lubricant delivery on a continuous or cyclic basis, reducing oil consumption and keeping the surface clean and free of contaminants.



Air / Oil Lubrication

The Air/Oil system utilizes a specially-designed positive displacement injector (PDI) with oil outputs to a close tolerance level down to 0.01cc/cycle. This permits exact oil volumes to be discharged into an air mixing valve. Controlled air and oil is then discharged through clear plastic tubing to critical bearing points.

A small intermittent discharge from injectors flows along the inside tube wall and stretches out along the length of the tube. Air expansion at the nozzle tip delivers controlled spray (not mist) to bearing for optimum performance.

SureFire PDI --

The SureFire PDI lubricator is a robust, electric motordriven gear pump, with timer and controller versions available. Pressure and low-level switches are provided to monitor lubricator operation and reservoir oil level.

Air/Oil Injector Block------

Available in one to eight injectors, the air/oil injector block has an individual flow needle valve. Outputs range from 0.01cc to 0.40cc per cycle.



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--- Inline Oiler

This self-contained compact unit with metal bowl and manual drain provides the first oil filtering in the system.

Air Filter/Regulator

This assembly comprises a 5-micron primary filter with a 0.3-micron coalescing filter, pressure regulator and air pressure gauge. Both are equipped with auto drain metal bowls.



Injector Block Displaces positive and precise amounts of lubricant into the air/oil stream.



Streak Sensing Monitor

The Streak Sensing Unit system detects and monitors the continuity of oil flow in Air/Oil systems. Monitoring takes place between the injector block and the application nozzle. The Streak Sensors are interfaced with the system controller to indicate when no oil is present.



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Pumps

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perma SELECT APP calculates the required amount and discharge setting for your perma lubrication system based on your entry of existing operating conditions. The software can be easily installed on all common iOS and Android mobile devices and is also available in a browser version. Use your mobile system as a platform for optimized lubrication with perma lubrication systems.

Visit online: → http://select.perma-tec.com

perma MLP (Maintenance Lubrication Program)

With the perma MLP you always have an up-to-date overview of your lubrication points and maintenance tasks. The online system can be used from any smartphone, tablet or PC with an Internet connection. Manage your lubrication points, get automatic reminders for upcoming maintenance tasks and print lubrication schedules and material lists for individual production or plant sections. Your perma contact will provide support in recording existing lubrication schedules.



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Applied Lubrication Technology Inc.





Electric Motors



Oil Recirculation Systems Cooling, Custom Designed, Lubricating



Applied Lubrication Technology Inc.

General

Oil Recirculation Systems are not only used to pump oil to bearings or gears to lubricate them but also to purge them of wear debris and, if necessary, to remove heat introduced into the oil by power losses due to friction.

Applied Lubrication has a multi-purpose range of small oil systems . However, the majority of recirculating oil systems are nearly always custom designed to suit the application.

Reservoir, pumps, filters, oil coolers, reservoir heating, pressure control and instrumentation are selected depending on the duty and the viscosity of the lubricant required to be pumped.

These can be fitted in our works on top of the oil reservoir or on a separate skid to form a compact unit but also, for larger systems, as individual items of equipment which are mounted on site and piped up to the plant being served.



Technical Data

Oil re-circulating system will include a selection of the following equipment.

Reservoirs	Most oil system reservoirs are of rectangular construction often forming the base onto which other items are mounted. The size of the reservoir depends on several factors. If the returning oil is likely to contain water or dirt contamination or entrapped air, the reservoir needs to have up to 40 minutes dwell period to allow time for these to separate from the oil. However, if the system is relatively clean, the dwell time could be less than 10 minutes. Another factor would be the need to dissipate heat. Having a larger reservoir could avoid having to fit an oil cooler and its associated control equipment.
Reservoir Heating	Unless low viscosity oil is being used, it is likely that some form of heating is required in the reservoir. The main reason for this is that most flow control devices in a lubrication system are simple needle valves or orifice plates and for a correct balance of the system, it is necessary to deliver oil at a constant viscosity. It is easier to control this at a temperature slightly higher than ambient. Other reasons for fitting heating are to be able to start pumping under cold start-up conditions and to assist air release from the returning oil. This heating would normally be electric but steam heating can be fitted. Either method will require thermostatic and level control.
Pumps	Positive displacement pumps (gear or screw) are generally used although centrifugal pumps are used on some low viscosity applications (such as turbine oil systems) and piston pumps on high pressure applications (jacking systems). Normally two pumps (main and standby) are fitted to give automatic changeover to continue the operation should a fault occur. Pumps are usually driven by an electric motor but on some systems, the main pump is driven directly by the plant being served.
Filters	The type of filter fitted depends on the acceptable degree of filtration of the equipment being served. If considerable contamination is expected and the bearings etc., are reasonably tolerant, duplex re-cleanable filters are used. The lowest limit of filtration of this type of filter is 25 micron. If the oil returning is relatively clean, disposable element filters with much lower filtration levels are used, considerably extending the life of the oil and the bearings etc.
Cooling	This is only required when heat is introduced into the oil from the process due to friction power losses etc. and this cannot be removed by natural convection hence raising the oil temperature above its desired control level. Oil/water coolers (shell and tube or plate) or air blast coolers are used.
Control & Instrumentation	All the above operations require a full range of pressure, temperature and flow control valves and instrumentation to operate the lubrication system at its design constant pressure and flow parameters. These are selected to control and monitor the system providing interlocks with the plant so that, providing routine maintenance such as filter cleaning or oil changes are carried out, the lubrication system can operation totally automatic as a servant to plant.