

# 2. Rotation torque

Rotation torque is depended on the following factors.

- ◆Seal lip pressure (+Spring pressure)
- ◆Rubber material and friction coefficient of shaft material
- ◆Shaft diameter
- **◆**Lubricated condition

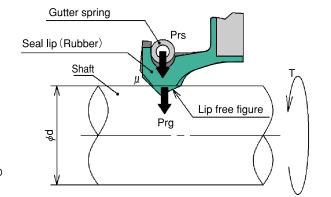
Formula parameters

Prg (N): Bonding force from seal lip

Prs (N): Bonding force from gutter spring

(M): Shaft diameter

: Dynamic friction coefficient between shaft and seal lip



Rotation torque is calculated by following formula.

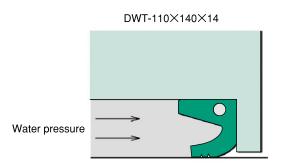
Rotation torque :  $T = \mu \times (p_{rg} + p_{rs}) \times \frac{d}{2} (N \cdot m)$ 

(For your reference) Rubber-Steel coefficient of

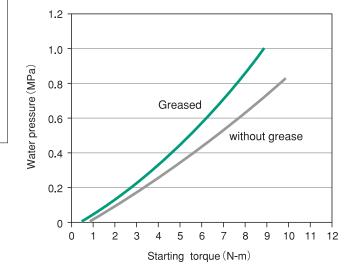
Lubricated...0.1~0.4

Without Lubrication ... 0.5~1.5

\* Friction coefficient is a changeable value according to different shaft surface roughness, lubricant, pressure, temperature, rotation speed,

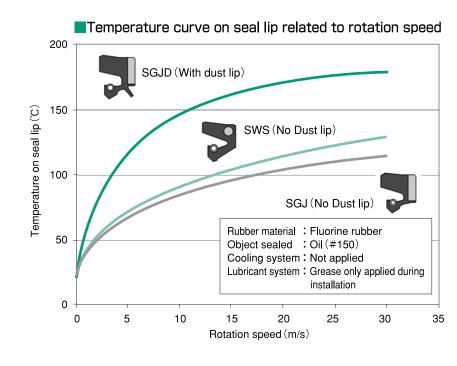


### Dust wiper's starting torque-water pressure curve



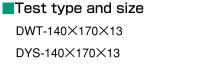
#### 3. Temperature

Heat is generated during rotation, the temperature occurred on seal lip is related to the object been sealed, running time, section shape of seal (with or without dust lip), lubrication and cooling system, however the graph shown bellowed could be an example for seal selection reference.

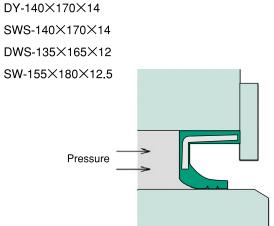


# 4. Back pressure sustained

When the object had been sealed, there is pressure accumulated from back side to the lip direction, sealing ability then could be evaluated from back pressure sustained, however leak happens if the pressure grows up beyond seal persisting ability. The value changed according to conditions on section shape of seal, shaft rotation, viscosity and consistency of the object.



DWS-135×165×12 SW-155×180×12.5



### Back pressure sustained (Measured when shaft is fixed) Back pressure sustained (Mpa)

