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Advanced Composite Laminates

Wear Parts and Bearings

Tenmat bearing materials are a range of superior composite laminates. The specialist thermosetting formulations are tailor-made for challenging applications. These bearing parts are thermosetting resins reinforced with engineered fibres, along with evenly dispersed solid lubricants and further additives to ensure the optimum solution is offered for every application.

| Product Description | Tenmat's range of bearing materials includes world renowned composites branded as Feroform®, Feroglide™ and Railko™. They are fitted and used by thousands of satisfied customers worldwide. Tenmat bearing materials are extremely versatile and suitable for the most demanding applications in the most arduous environments. |
|------------------------|--|
| | Design engineers can install shorter Tenmat bearings, whilst also being able to apply greater loads onto bearings at higher rotation velocities. A major advantage of Tenmat materials is their ability to withstand high loads with intermittent or oscillating movement. This relies on the significant fibre reinforcement of Tenmat materials, as well as their inherently superior heat resistance. This yields greatly improved operational lifetimes. |
| | Tenmat material grades are self-lubricating, and their exceptional friction coefficients can be further enhanced through external lubrication. Tenmat materials avoid heat generation within bearing units thanks to their reduced friction levels. Lower friction values mean that Tenmat materials last longer in more challenging applications on account of reduced material loss on contact with moving parts. Furthermore, Tenmat materials support higher loads and resist frictional burn thanks to their specialist reinforcement. |
| | Tenmat laminates exhibit very low water swell in comparison to many frequently used thermoplastic materials. Tenmat Grades are able to achieve swell rates as low as 0.05%. Water does not soften them or affect their mechanical properties, meaning they retain a significant dimensional stability in water. All Railko and Feroform material grades can be machined to the highest of engineering tolerances. Their specialist formulation allows tighter running clearances, and Tenmat supplies fully machined components from its highly equipped in-house machine shop. |
| Product Advantages | Including the hardest wearing materials on the market, the Tenmat range of composite materials has distinct advantages over competitor grades. Their biggest advantages are quality and performance, made possible by their superior mechanical, thermal, and stability properties. |
| | Low coefficient of friction High wear resistance High load capacity Resistant to most chemicals, oils and greases Capable of dry running (dependant on certain operating conditions) Lubrication via water (incl. sea and process) oil or grease |

- Damping of vibration
- Tolerant of misalignment
- Easy to fit
- Dimensionally stable
- Good resistance to elevated temperatures
- Does not encourage galvanic corrosion
- Consistent wear and friction properties due to even distribution of lubricants



| Test Evidence | Tenmat is approved by all major marine classification societies, together with exclusive approvals from all leading rail authorities worldwide and aerospace bodies such as Airbus, Rolls Royce, BAE and many others. Tenmat is accredited to the BS EN ISO 9001:2015 Quality Standard. Further accreditation is supported by certified internal processes to ensure consistency and full traceability of each component. Quality is qualified by independent third party testing facilities and classification authorities. |
|-----------------------|---|
| Approved Applications | Tenmat materials are trusted in: |
| | Aerospace Automotive Rail - incl. Passenger, Freight, Metro, and Tram Shipbuilding - Naval and Civil Process Equipment Pumps Valves - incl. wellhead valves Lifting and Handling Equipment Hydropower Agriculture Offshore Equipment Roller Coverings Renewable Energies Vacuum Pumps & Compressors |
| Treatments | Tenmat grades can be offered with the following treatments: |
| | Suffix '1' added to the grade number (e.g. T111, NF221 etc) is oil treatment to aid running in, reduce friction and aid in counterface corrosion protection. It is normally applied to the finished component. |
| | Suffix '2' added to the grade number (e.g. T112, NF222 etc) is dry graphite oil treatment to aid running in and reduce friction. It is normally applied to the finished component. |
| | Suffix '7' added to the grade number (e.g. T117, RG127 etc) is heat treatment to improve high temperature stability. It is normally applied to the base material. |
| | • Suffix '8' added to the grade number (e.g. T118, NF218 etc) is |

- dry MoS2 treatment dressed as breakin lubricant for higher pressures – finished parts only.
- Bedding in paste is supplied in 60ml, 500ml and 1L pots to aid in initial start up.

Technical Data

| Property | Units | AE2 | CL47 | F21 | F363 | F3637 | JL31/JL33 |
|--|-----------|-------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Density | g/cm³ | 1.8 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.36 |
| Flexural Strength | MPa | 460 | 130 | 80 | 175 | 175 | N/A |
| Flexural Modulus | GPa | 23.3 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 | N/A |
| Compressive Strength | MPa | 440 | 290 | 180 | 320 | 318 | 180 |
| Charpy Impact Notched | kJ/m² | 120 | 32 | 6.0 | 90 | 80 | 10 |
| Shear Strength | MPa | 30 | 42 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 35 |
| Compressive Yield @ 68.9 Mpa | % | N/A | N/A | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Brinell Hardness | НВ | N/A | N/A | 30 | 35 | 38 | 30 |
| Swell in Water (24 hours) | | | | | | | |
| @20°C | % | <0.02 | N/A | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| @80°C | % | 0.3 | N/A | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | N/A |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion | | | | | | | |
| Parallel | x 10-6/°C | 13 | N/A | 18 | 15 | 19 | 15 |
| Perpendicular | x 10-6/°C | 56 | N/A | 110 | 34 | 30 | 110 |
| Coefficient of Friction (Unlubricated) | | N/A | N/A | 0.17-0.23 | 0.20-0.22 | 0.13-0.15 | 0.17-0.23 |
| Operating Temperature | | | | | | | |
| Continuous | °C | 180 | 130 | 130 | 200 | 280 | 130 |
| Intermittent | °C | 225 | 150 | 150 | 250 | 300 | 150 |
| Normal Working Pressure | MPa | 110 | 75 | 50 | 75 | 80 | 48 |



Technical Data

| | | Grade | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-----|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Property | Units | F44 | F57 | F573 | JLX75 | NF21/22 | PR18/RG22 |
| Density | g/cm³ | 1.75 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.45 | 1.64 | 1.28 |
| Flexural Strength | MPa | 300 | 165 | 115 | 80 | 45 | N/A |
| Flexural Modulus | GPa | 16 | 6 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 5.7 | N/A |
| Compressive Strength | MPa | 420 | 380 | 260 | 130 | 190 | 260 |
| Tensile Strength | MPa | 220 | 135 | 90 | | 30 | |
| Charpy Impact Notched | kJ/m² | 72 | 70 | 45 | 6 | 32 | 33 |
| Shear Strength | MPa | N/A | 115 | 80 | 35 | 40 | N/A |
| Compressive Yield @ 68.9 Mpa | % | 0.8 | 2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Brinell Hardness | НВ | 40 | 30 | 25 | 28 | 23 | 20 |
| Swell in Water (24 hours) | | | | | | | |
| @20°C | % | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| @80°C | % | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | N/A |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion | | | | | | | |
| Parallel | x 10-6/°C | 12 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 43 | N/A |
| Perpendicular | x 10-6/°C | 42 | 43 | 40 | 110 | 43 | 93 |
| Coefficient of Friction (Unlubricated) | | N/A | N/A | 0.27-0.38 | 0.04-0.07 | A) 0.04-0.08 Typical wet B) 0.34-0.42 Typical dry | 0.08-0.12 |
| Operating Temperature | | | | | | | |
| Continuous | °C | 200 | 200 | 200 | 120 | 120 | 100 |
| Intermittent | °C | 225 | 250 | 250 | 140 | 140 | 120 |
| Normal Working Pressure | MPa | 105 | 100 | 65 | 45 | 55 | 65 |

Notes

Suffix 7 is not applicable on material grades F57 and CL47 $\,$

Technical Data

| | | Grade | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Property | Units | RG1/RG11 | RG2/RG12 | T11 | T127 | T14 | T814 |
| Density | g/cm³ | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.31 | 1.3 | 1.29 | 1.31 |
| Flexural Strength | MPa | 110 | 100 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Flexural Modulus | GPa | 4.8 | 5.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Compressive Strength | MPa | 280 | 240 | 295 | 270 | 310 | 310 |
| Tensile Strength | MPa | 70 | 65 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 90 |
| Charpy Impact Notched | kJ/m² | 35 | 35 | 65 | 70 | 85 | 75 |
| Shear Strength | MPa | 80 | 65 | 70 | 62 | 65 | 72 |
| Compressive Yield @ 68.9 Mpa | % | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Brinell Hardness | НВ | 30 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| Swell in Water (24 hours) | | | | | | | |
| @20°C | % | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| @80°C | % | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion | | | | | | | |
| Parallel | x 10- ⁶ /°C | 30 | 15 | 33 | 20 | 25 | 36 |
| Perpendicular | x 10- ⁶ /°C | 52 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 45 |
| Coefficient of Friction (Unlubricated) | | 0.28-0.32 | 0.25-0.30 | 0.06-0.13 | 0.08-0.19 | 0.08-0.15 | 0.04-0.28 |
| Operating Temperature | | | | | | | |
| Continuous | °C | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Intermittent | °C | 220 | 220 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Normal Working Pressure | MPa | 80 | 63 | 65 | 75 | 75 | 75 |



Standard Base Material Dimensions

| Sheets | Width | Length | Thickness | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--|
| | Maximum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | |
| NF21 | 660 | 1150 | 4 | 182 | |
| JL/RG/F Grades | 1220 | 1220 | 3 | 100 | |
| T Grades | 1220 | 1220 | 3 | 100 | |

| Tubes / Rods | Internal Diameter | | | | External Diameter | | | | Length |
|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Rods | | Tubes | | Rods | | Tubes | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Maximum |
| NF22 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 560 | 25 | 200 | 25 | 760 | 640 |
| PR18/RG22 | N/A | N/A | 20 | 940 | N/A | N/A | 30 | 1110 | 1200 |
| JL/RG/F Grades | 0 | 0 | 20 | 940 | 25 | 158 | 30 | 1175 | 1200 |
| T Grades | 0 | 0 | 20 | 940 | 25 | 158 | 30 | 1175 | 1200 |

Note:

All sizes in mm •

- Special sizes available on request •
- •
- Some NF22 tubes are 550mm long PR18/RG22 tubes supplied with 'as wrapped' finish •
- Rods & NF22 tubes supplied with 'as moulded' finish •
- JLX75 / F43 / F44 are sheet only •
- PR/RG22 Grades are tube only •

Fitting Instructions

Tenmat composite bearings can be fitted by various methods. Cylindrical parts are preferably fitted with an interference fit on the outer diameter. They should be pressed under steady continuous load into the housing, and fully supported over the length where resultant wall pressure ensures safe fitment. Other fitment methods for cylindrical and flat parts include clip fit, freeze fit, mechanical fitting (keys, screws, countersink bores). For highly loaded parts, keeper plates or metal washers should be used to provide a more secure fixing method. For detailed information, please contact Tenmat direct.

Intended use

Tenmat composite laminate materials are intended for use as various self-lubricating wear protection components in challenging, high demanding working environments where external lubrication for metal bearings is prohibited or low-strength plastics should be avoided.



Application Example: Highly durable Vacuum Pump Rotor Vanes



Maintenance

Tenmat composite wear parts significantly reduce maintenance requirements in many challenging applications. Tenmat products are typically "fit and forget" as long as working conditions keep to design specifications.

Storage

Store in a cool dry place. Take care not to exceed safe working loads and heights for storage on shelves and racks.



Application Example: Brake Linkage Bushes for Freight undercarriage

Notes



Notes

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Tenmat Ltd Ashburton Rd West, Manchester M17 1TD United Kingdom

+44 161 872 2181 wpsales@tenmat.com

tenmat.com

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Tenmat warrants the materials it produces will conform to Tenmat specifications and approved drawings where applicable. It is entirely the customer's responsibility to make the final product choice and satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for the intended application, carrying out testing where required. For construction projects, all products which the customer is intending to use on a particular project must be approved in writing by the customer's building designer, system designer or design control professional, to ensure compliance with the latest regulations.

The information contained in Tenmat data sheets is presented in good faith. The values are "typical only" and are based on test results generally in accordance with BS2782, ASTM, a variety of other main test bodies along with Tenmat internal test methods. These values should not be relied upon for specification purposes or the primary selection of materials. As the data sheet values are typical only, Tenmat does not warrant the conformity of its materials to these properties or the suitability of its materials for any particular purpose. It is the responsibility of the customer to do the necessary testing and satisfy themselves the product is suitable for the intended application.