

KOBELT DISC BRAKES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Kobel Manufacturing has been designing and manufacturing disc brake systems for over 30 years. We have gained an enviable reputation for cost-effective performance and reliability.

Kobel disc brakes are used in all corners of the world. The applications we serve are limitless. Sales and service are available from distributors throughout the world.

Most of our older brake calipers were manufactured in cast bronze. Increased demand prompted us to apply our extensive knowledge of bronze die-casting technology to a whole new series of brake calipers. Caliper models 5019-5028 are made entirely of die-cast silicon bronze with stainless steel hardware. While older models are still available upon special request, the new series is much more uniform in design and is also more cost-effective.

All our calipers are available in either fluid or spring applied configuration. Several types of brake lining are also available to conform with environmental guidelines.

APPLICATIONS

- Aerospace
- Cable spooling reels
- Cable trams
- Chair lifts
- Conveyor belt systems
- Draw work disc brakes, both on land and off-shore
- Drill ship anchor handling
- Hoists
- Industrial equipment
- Logging and forestry
- Mining
- Paper industry
- Pipe laying barges
- Propeller shaft brakes, from 40 - 50,000 H.P.
- Railroad equipment
- Sugar industry
- Wind generators

DISC BRAKE SELECTION

Selecting the proper brake disc and brake caliper is important and can only be accomplished if all the information pertaining to the operation of the braking system is made available to Kobel Manufacturing.

When completing the application form, it is best to consider the most challenging operating condition. If a brake runs 95% of the time on the light-duty cycle, and 5% on the heavy-duty cycle, it is the 5% that must be considered when selecting a braking system.

Disc brakes are used in innumerable types of applications. Automatic holding brakes obviously require very little consideration. Stopping brakes are relatively simple. Tensioning and cycling brakes can become very complex. We have an in-house computer program to assist our customer in selecting the proper combination of brake disc and brake caliper.

The information that we provide is reliable within 5%, and includes a 20% safety margin. If a brake disc, however, is poorly installed (no air circulation), overheating, disc failure and premature lining wear may result.

When installing a brake disc that is running at elevated temperature, it is of extreme importance to allow for disc expansion and contraction in operation. Bolt holes for attaching a disc should be oversized and pigot ID must have clearance. Failing to leave allowance for disc expansion and contraction may result in early disc failure.

Contact Kobel Manufacturing with the details of your specific application. Let us help you select the most suitable disc brake system to stop your machinery safely and effectively.



Kobel is ISO 9001:2000 certified.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Braking systems having to absorb continuous energy require a disc that is capable of absorbing and radiating the input energy to atmosphere. The brake caliper must also have sufficient lining area to absorb the energy without going beyond the Pressure Velocity Ratio. The PV ratio should never exceed 250,000; that is to say, pound per square inch of lining pressure and feet per minute rubbing speed. No general rule can be given in this area since all the factors of a braking system must be considered before making a definite choice. Small brake shoes such as the 5019 and 5020 are not suited for continuous energy input unless, of course, the energy is very small. The table (below) shows the horsepower hour (H.P. hour) before brake lining replacement becomes necessary. In other words, a 5020 brake caliper can absorb 1733 H.P. hour before brake lining replacement becomes necessary. If, however, the temperature exceeds 650°-700° F, the lining will disappear at a much faster rate. Looking at brake caliper 5026, you will note that 27,160 H.P. hour of energy input into the lining is available. Again, if elevated

temperature occurs, lining wear will accelerate. It is therefore extremely important to first of all pick a disc that is capable of absorbing the energy and a brake caliper having sufficient lining to give a reasonable service life for the brake lining.

The disc thickness is also specified on the table and the minimum lining thickness before lining replacement should take place.

| Caliper | 5019 | | 5020 | | 5021 | | 5022 | | 5023 | | 5024 | | 5025 | | 5026 | | 5027 | | 5028 | |
|---|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|-----|-----------|----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S | -A | -S |
| Weight/lbs. | 15 | 17 | 36 | 42 | 53 | 59 | 92 | 102 | 52 | 61 | 97 | 108 | 104 | 113 | 177 | 186 | 165 | 186 | 330 | 349 |
| Maximum Clamp Force (lbs.) | 5,250 | | 9,160 | | 9,160 | | 18,320 | | 16,000 | | 25,740 | | 17,160 | | 32,000 | | 48,000 | | 48,000 | |
| Lever Ratio | 3.5:1 | | 3.8:1 | | 3.8:1 | | 3.8:1 | | 4.12:1 | | 4.29:1 | | 4.29:1 | | 4.0:1 | | 4.0:1 | | 4.0:1 | |
| Actual Force each shoe (lb. per actuator) | 750 | | 1,200 | | 1,200 | | 1,200 | | 2,000 | | 3,000 | | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | 3,000 | | 3,000 | |
| Number of Levers | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | |
| Total Shoe Area (square inches) | 18 | | 26 | | 60 | | 86 | | 60 | | 75 | | 120 | | 194 | | 114 | | 420 | |
| Lining Thickness (inches) | 5/16 | | 3/8 | | 1/2 | | 1/2 | | 1/2 | | 5/8 | | 5/8 | | 5/8 | | 5/8 | | 0.7 | |
| Maximum Allowance Lining Wear (inches) | .140 | | .200 | | .300 | | .300 | | .300 | | .420 | | .420 | | .420 | | .420 | | .500 | |
| H.P. Hour | 840 | | 1,733 | | 6,000 | | 8,600 | | 6,000 | | 10,500 | | 16,800 | | 27,160 | | 15,900 | | 69,000 | |
| Disc Maximum Thickness (inches) | 3/4 | | 1 1/4 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | | 4 | |
| Disc Diameter (inches) | 9-20 | | 12-30 | | 18-60 | | 18-60 | | 18-60 | | 18-60 | | 24-72 | | 30-72 | | 30-72 | | 42.5-96 | |
| Disc Rubbing Face Width (inches) | 2 | | 2 1/2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 7 | | 7 | | 4 | | 10 | |
| Pipe Fitting (Fluid Applied) NPT | 1 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 4 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 4 of 1/4" | | 4 of 1/4" | | 4 of 1/4" | |
| Volume In ³ Maximum (Fluid Applied) | 9 | | 30 | | 30 | | 60 | | 55 | | 90 | | 55 | | 110 | | 180 | | 180 | |
| Pipe Fitting (Spring Applied) NPT | 1 of 1/4" | | 1 of 1/4" | | 1 of 1/4" | | 2 of 1/4" | | 1 of 3/8" | | 1 of 3/8" | | 1 of 3/8" | | 2 of 3/8" | | 2 of 3/8" | | 2 of 3/8" | |
| Volume In ³ Maximum (Spring Applied) | 9 | | 19 | | 19 | | 38 | | 48 | | 48 | | 48 | | 96 | | 96 | | 96 | |

KOBELT BRAKE CALIPERS

WHY ARE KOBELT BRAKE CALIPERS THE BEST?

Kobelts calipers are designed for the harshest environment. Very little maintenance is required because of the rugged construction. Our many patented features put the Kobelt brake in a class by themselves.

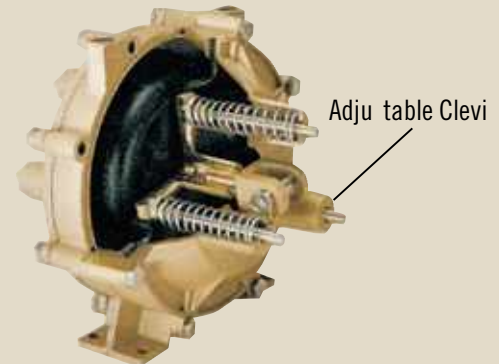
All calipers are lever operated, which keeps the actuator away from the heat of the disc. The actuators themselves are of the low pressure type, requiring maximum 100 P.S.I. (6.9 bar) for pressure applied brakes and maximum 140 P.S.I. (9.6 bar) (fully released) for spring applied caliper. Either air or hydraulic pressure can be used. For applications with high-pressure hydraulic, special actuators are available. All actuators have adjustable clevises to adjust the clearance between the disc and the shoe. This can compensate for brake lining wear as well as maintain the torque on spring applied caliper. On fluid applied brake caliper air consumption can be reduced by maintaining little clearance between the shoe and the disc.

The pressure applied to the brake is absolutely proportional to the brake torque itself. Therefore, our actuators, both fluid and spring applied, lend themselves extremely well to applications requiring precise control over the brake torque. All brake calipers, (except Model 1720) use floating brake shoes. A balancing link (patented) is utilized to keep the shoe parallel to the disc, which ensures even lining wear across the whole shoe. Spring applied calipers are furthermore equipped with an equalizing link. This linkage arrangement keeps the shoe centered in relation to the disc. This is useful, should the caliper be installed on a horizontally rotating disc, where one of the brake shoes could cause drag. All of our calipers have a large shoe area, giving long lining life. The linings are a-be-to-free.

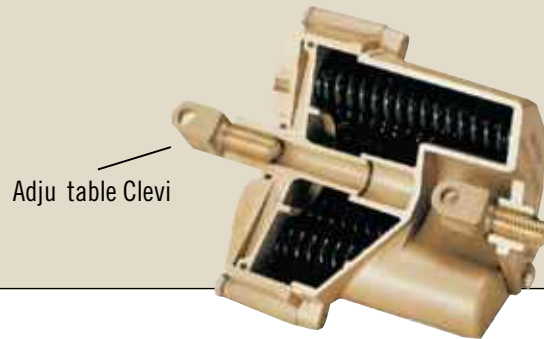
Kobelts disc brakes are manufactured under one or more of the following Patent Numbers. (Further patents pending.)

| Canadian Patent Number | U.S. Patent Number |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 895693 | 3722636 |
| 922603 | 3815471 |
| 1069066 | 4013148 |
| 1072025 | 4060153 |
| 1158181 | 4108285 |
| 1176187 | 4121697 |
| | 4164993 |
| | 4236608 |
| | 4393962 |
| | 4572335 |

Typical Fluid Applied Actuator



Typical Spring Applied Actuator



CUSTOM ACTUATORS

Kobelts Manufacturing offers many actuators that can be fitted to various brake calipers. The standard actuators are basically all low pressure devices in either spring or fluid type. We make a large variety of actuators for high pressure fluid applied applications, as well as high and medium pressure spring applied actuators. If you have any specific requirements please let us know. Most of our calipers are also available in standard or wide mount versions. Our Engineering Department will be pleased to come up with a solution to suit your application.