2003

Fe-Co

Application of a Hydrophilic Fe-Co Magnetic Fluid to the Oil Seal of a Rotary Shaft



Abstract

Existing oil seals of rotary shafts are made of rubber or ceramic goods(rubber

retainer or mechanical seal). Thus if they are used for a long time, lubricant's leakage is induced from the gap between the shaft and bearings because of stiffening and abrading on the quality of seals due to the friction between rotating shaft and oil seal. Therefore the oil seals is restricted to durability limits and caused to require a quick change of the seal parts and to require significant man-powers for the complicated fabrication of seals. This study is established from the idea for working out these problems. This seal is composed of magnetic fluid to stop up oil in seals. As magnetic fluid between shaft and oil seal stops up oil in seals during rotating shaft, there is a friction but isn't an abrasion between shaft and oil seal so that there is no problem of the durability limits. In this study, with Fe-Co magnetic fluid is produced by hydrophilic ethylene glycol medium, Fe-Co(30 % : Co) powder, ring structure's Nd-permanent magnet of magnetic field strength 3300 Gauss and pole-piece(thickness : 1 mm, mild steel plate). With this arrangement the performance is such that the maximum resisting pressure of the oil seal apparatus was measured to be 25 kg/cm² at the shaft speed 1800 rpm. It is believed that this magnetic fluid of Fe-Co powder used at the oil seal apparatus is the highest value among magnetic fluids in use until now. In an innovation this can give the advantages of lower noise , longer durability , and airtight of sealing as the contact of shaft(solid) to be friction and magnetic fluid(liquid) to seal. For that reason, this magnetic fluid of Fe-Co powder not only has enough specificity about the oil seal of rotary shaft but also shows enough quality as resisting pressure seal apparatus. Applications of this seal include all kinds of pump like high damping seal. This seal apparatus is economical and has an excellent sealing efficiency which can not be established by the way that the solid come upon sealing like a former apparatus.

1.





1 Composition of ferromagnetic materials and saturation magnetization

Ferromagnetic materials	$Fe_{3}O_{4^{26)}}$	$Fe^{_{26)}}$	Co ²⁶⁾	Fe-Co ²⁷⁾
Saturation magnetization(emu/g)	92	218	161	240

3

3 (**軟**鋼)

•

.

가

(pole piece)

ring

.

,



1 Basic structure of oil seal by use of magnetic fluid.

Fe-Co

3.

.

가

가

•

.

.

HNO₃ $CoCl_2$ (Co : 8.88 wt%) . Fe-Co (SiO₂: 가 가 28.07 wt% $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2$) . . Fe-Co , dodecyl benzene sulfonate(D.B.S.) tetra methyl ammonium(T.M.A.) SAF, . 5W/40 Rigaku社 D/MAX-- X-30 kV, 15 mA (HIT ACHI, S-4200) . Ion sputter Au Au (18 . nm) (Vibrating Sample Magnetometer, Lake shore Model 7300) Fe-Co (Seiko社, Model TG/DTA32) 200 10 / min Shaker(美國, Red devil社, Model 5400-02, 1030 rpm) 2 ethylene glycol Fe-Co Fe^{2+} Fe^{3+} 가 7 : 3 Co-ferrite Fe : Co 가 가 CoCl₂ pH 12 Co-ferrite 10 10 . NaOH NaCl , 5A . 60 ± 5 Co-ferrite $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2$ SiO₂ 28.07 wt% pН NaOH . H_2SO_4 2 Fe-Co . . Co-ferrite 20 g 1 $SiO_2/Fe-Co = 3.1 \quad 4.8 \text{ wt}\%7$ 28) pН 11 2 Co-ferrite 가 Co-ferrite 350 600 , 0.5 /min . 3 Fe-Co Fe-Co , Fe-Co 1 10 8 5A 가 60 ± 5 Fe-Co D.B.S. Т.М.А. ethylene glycol 가 Fe-Co .



2 Schematic diagram of experimental procedure (silica coated Fe-Co).

Fe-Co

3-1.



- 6 -

$$Fe^{3+} + Co^{2+} + 2OH^{-} = Co-ferrite + H_2O - (5)$$
(5) Co-ferrite Fe-Co
500 7 \cdot Fe-Co
7 Co-ferrite
500 Fe-Co
. Co-ferrite Co-ferrite

SiO₂

•

2 Typical chemical compositions of the waste pickling liquor of steel(wt%)

				-		
$\mathbf{F} \mathbf{e}^{2+}$	$\mathbf{F} \mathbf{e}^{3+}$	Mn	Cr	Cu	Zn	H ₂ O
8.69	0.26	0.03	0.005	0.0005	0.001	Bal.
Na ₂ O • 3	$2SiO_2 + 5H_2$	$n = 2Na^+ +$	$-20H^{2} + 2$	Si(OH)		(6)
Si(OH) ₄	= SiO ₂ +	$2H_2O$				(7)
~ /	SiO ₂	Co-ferr	ite	가 5	00	34)
(8)		SiO ₂	Fe-Co			
Co-ferr	tite + $H_2 =$	$Fe-Co + H_2$	0			(8)
F	e-Co	SiO ₂				
		, Co-f	errite			
		Co-ferrite				
Fe-Co		가 가	. Fe-Co		3	29 nm
	50 %	9.4 nm	l			
			³⁶⁾ フト			
154 emu	/ g	240 emu	l∕g 64 %	,	150	

3-2

,

kOe

神山37) 4 . 가 . 가 가 100 , (0.1 nm) 가 가 가 가 . 가



4 Dispersion model of magnetic fluid.

가



.



.

,

3 Properties of magnetic fluid medium

	Item Medium	Chmical formula	S pecific g ravity	Viscosity (cp, 25)	Vapor pressure (20 , mmHg)	Boiling point	t.
	Water	H_2O	1	0.8904	17.535	100	
	Ethylene glycol	$C_2H_6O_2$	1.1155	17.6	0.05	197.85	
5			9.4 nm	Fe-Co			
				Shake	r		
					, Fe-Co		61
% (g/cc)		100 c	ec,	16 cm			
. Ethyl	ene glycol		Fe	e-Co	D.B.	S .	(
)			가	
	가		가				D.B.S.
Т.М.А.	3		가				
D.B.S.	Fe-Co	17.	9 mole		1 mole	Т.М.	А.
Т.М.А	A / D.B.S = 0.15	/ 1mol		38)		6	
Fe-Co				D.B.S			
			フ	ŀ	,	D.B.S	5.





5 Effect of surfactant on dispersing property of magnetic fluid.

40 pH 4-10 pH 3 pH 11

Oleic +D.B.S. Oleic +D.B.S.+T.M.A. Oleic +T.M.A. 6 Effect of surfactant on dispersion stability of Fe-Co suspension (White: Ethylene glycol, Black: Fe-Co).

	Us	, p , p_1	p_2	,	
					가
	Fe-Co		Shimoiizaka		. Fe-Co
	70 %	73 emu/g		Fe-Co	71 %
		(gel)			
		71 %		. 8	16
kOe		Fe-Co 15 %	(g/cc)		
		Fe-Co		가	
		hysteresis			

- 9 -





10 nm Fe-Co



8 Magnetization curve of Silica coated Fe-Co magnetic fluid (Fe-Co : 15 %).

Fe-Co

hysteresis

4. Fe-Co

Fe-Co 9 Variable speed motor 1 V.S motor社, 1 (V.S) , 0 1800 rpm, А 9 С (0 1800 rpm) . B D . F 가 . E G 0.5 mm





9 A experimental apparatus to the oil seal of rotary shaft

(9)

A. Motor B. Gear C. Speed controllerD. Shaft E. Sealing part F. HousingG. Gauge.



- 10 Pole-piece and permanent magnet
- A. pole-piece, B. Permanent magnet.

가

Fe-Co

(9)

Fe-Co

.



11 Effect of the number of Nd-permanent magnet on the seal capacity.

5

9.4 nm Fe-Co

.

1. Fe-Co		, D.B.S.	T.M.A. 3
	Ethylene Glycol		Fe-Co
2. Fe-Co (70%) Nd-	(6)	
25000 g/cm^2		,	
$\Delta P \approx MH$			
3. Fe-Co	Fe-Co	가	
0.1 nm		가	
			(不許)
	25 kg/cm^2		
	sealing	housing	

[1] S. S. Papel, U.S. Patent No.3215572 (1965).

[2] 佐藤敏彦, 下飯坂潤三, "日本化學會 19年 會豫槁集 ", (1966), p. 293.

[3]

", (1989), p. 15.

, "

[4] R. E. Rosensweig, "Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Physics", Suppl., 4, (1971), p. 111.

[5] 中塚勝人, 下飯坂潤三, "*鐵と鋼*", 73, (1987), p. 55.

[6] 下飯坂潤三, "新時代の磁性材料", 未踏加工技術協會, (1981), p. 299.

[7] 下飯坂潤三, "日本金屬學會會報", 15, (1976), p. 77.

[8] M. O. Lutset and V. A. Staroveitov, "IEEE Trans. on Mag", MAG-16, (1980), p. 343.

[9] R. L. Bailey, "J. Mag. Mag.". Mater., 39, (1983), p. 178.

[10] 關 興一, 吉田洋一, 中里 博, "日本工業材料", 31, (1982), p. 60.

[11] W.Ochonski, "Wear", 130, (1989), p. 261.

[12] 武富 荒, 近角聰信, "磁性流體 基礎と應用", 初版,日刊工業新聞社, 東京, 昭和63年, p. 66.

[13] S. E Khalafalla & G. W. Reimers, "Chem. Tech"., 5, (1975), p. 540.

[14] L. Mir, C. Simard & G. Grana, "A IAA paper No.73-959 3rd Urban Technology Conference and Technical Display. Boston. Massachusetts", (1973), p. 1.

[15] 村守淸, "*環境創造*", 5, (1974), p. 55.

[16] 下飯坂潤三, 中鉢良治, 吉田洋一, "日本鑛業會誌", 93, (1977), p. 1068.

[17] 下飯坂潤三, 中塚勝人, 藤田豊久, "日本鑛業會誌", 99, (1983), p. 53.

- [18] 鳥山孝俊, "粉體工學會誌", 20, (1983), p. 32.
- [19] 池口隆, 村守淸, 風間三郎, 境弘夫, "日立評論", 59, (1977), p. 68.
- [20] 黑部利次, "自動化技術", 14, (1982), p. 36.
- [21] 谷 泰弘, 仙波卓彌, 河田研治, "生産研究", 35, (1983), p. 531.
- [22] 尹藤博幸, "*工業材料* ", 29, (1981), p. 85.
- [23] 飯村富男, "工業材料", 30, (1982), p. 38.
- [24] 松村雄介, 日本機械學會, "磁性流體工學に關する調査研究分科會成果報告書", (1986), p. 166.

[25] B.D. Cullity, "Introduction to magnetic materials, Addison-Wesley", (1972), p. 146.

[26] 東京干文台, 理科年表, 丸善, (1979), p. 物. 119.

[27] , "", (1992), p. 193.

[28] , ; " ", Vol.34, No.10 (1996)

[29] 武富 荒, 近角聰信, "磁性流體 基礎と應用", 初版, 日刊工業新聞社, 東京, 昭和63年, p. 13.

[30] R. A. Williams and J. Malsky, "IEEE Trans. on Mag"., Mag-16, (1980), p. 379.

[31] Zou Jibin and Lu Yongping, "IEEE Trans. on Mag"., Mag-28, (1992), p. 3367.

[32] 關興 一, 吉田洋一, 中里 博, "日本工業材料", 31, (1982), p. 60.

- [33] JED. Walowit et al., "A SLE Trans"., 24, (1981), p. 533.
- [34] , " ", (1999), p. 10.
- [35] , " ", (1999), p. 4.

[36] Fujita, "粉末および 粉末冶金", 38, (1991), p. 695.

[37] 神山新一, "磁性流體入聞", (平成 10年) p. 6.

- [38] 關興 一, 吉田洋一, 中里 博, "日本工業材料", 31, (1982), p. 60.
- [39] 下飯坂潤三, 中塚勝人, 中鉢良治, 佐藤惟陽, "粉體および 粉末冶金", 22, (1975), p. 22.