

SKF Oil+Air Lubrication Units and Mixing Valves

Product Series OLA, MV and 161

For use in SKF Oil+Air Centralized Lubrication Systems





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SKF Oil+Air lubrication uni OLA1-1BOXA... (minimum equipment level)





Mixing valves with metering 161-300-338















SKF Oil+Air Lubrication Units and Mixing Valves

SKF Oil+Air lubrication units are employed for a wide range of applications in the field of centralized lubrication technology. The main field of application is mechanical

engineering due to the high demands made on a defined lubrication system that provides high availability with low wear and a long service life. SKF Oil+Air lubrication units are employed for bearing lubrication, especially the lubrication of spindle bearings. Additional fields of application include the lubrication of chains, gear trains, and process oiling. SKF Oil+Air lubrication units can be individually configured for each application.

Advantages

- Better machining performance in spindle bearing lubrication due to higher speed factors (on spindle bearings, up to approx. 2,5 × 10⁶ mm × rpm)
- Higher dependability due to continuous supply of defined quantities of lubricant; sealing air provided by the system protects the bearings against outside contamination
- Less lubricant as much as needed, as little as possible – for greater safety and environmental protection; demand-based metering for each lubrication point, with approximately 90% lower lubricant consumption compared to oil lubrication; no oil mist, no repack period compared to grease lubrication

Fields of application

- Bearing lubrication, especially of spindle bearings
- Chain lubrication
- Gear train lubrication
- Slideway lubrication
- Assembly and process oiling

Product selection table

Product series	Material Seal	Material Housing	Actuating pr Air	ressure [bar] Oil	Number of outlets	Meter 0,01	ed qua 0,02	ntities (0,03	cm³/cy 0,06	cle] 0,10	0,16	Page
OLA1-1 OLA2-1 OLA3-1 OLA4-1 OLA5-1 OLA6-1 OLA7-1 OLA8-1	NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR		3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8-12 8-12 8-12 8-12 8-12 8-12 8-12 8-12
Mixing valves with met MV2(3)01-1 MV2(3)02-1 MV2(3)03-1 MV2(3)04-1 MV2(3)06-1 MV2(3)06-1 MV2(3)07-1 MV2(3)08-1 161-300-338 161-300-339	ering NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR/FPM NBR	Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium	3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10 3-10	$\begin{array}{c} 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 17-40\\ 12-45\\ 12-45\\ 12-45\end{array}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	$13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 13-14 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ $
Mixing valves without n 161-300-313 161-300-315 MV21 MV32 MV33 MV34 MV35 MV36 MV37 MV38	metering NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR NBR	Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium Aluminium	3-10 3-10 max.10 max.10 max.10 max.10 max.10 max.10 max.10 max.10	3–40 3–40 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8							16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

Fundamentals

Oil+air lubrication systems SKF Oil+Air lubrication systems are employed for bearing lubrication, especially the lubrication of spindle bearings.

Additional fields of application include the lubrication of chains, gear trains, and process oiling. Oil+air lubrication is distinguished by the fact that a metered quantity of oil is drawn into streaks in a lubrication line by a continuous air flow (compressed air) and is transported in the direction of the compressed air flow along the tube wall and to the lubrication point. A lubrication unit, a progressive distributor, or a single-line distributor pumps a define quantity of lubricant to a mixing valve. There, an air flow feeds the lubricant through the secondary line and to the lubrication point in the form of oil streaks. The bearing or chain is thus continuously supplied with a flow of lubricant and air. The air flow introduced creates overpressure in the bearing assembly and prevents the ingress of contaminants. This form of lubrication typically does not form an oil mist.

Oil-streak sensors can be employed for monitoring in SKF Oil+Air lubrication systems. Oil-streak sensors continuously monitor the oil flow in the secondary line. Oil+air lubrication units can be configured individually for each application.

Components of oil+air lubrication systems

- Gear pump unit with oil pressure switch and fill level switch in design with a control unit (IG54-20-S4-I) and without
- Oil+air mixing valves with metering
- Mixing valves and lubricant distributors for external lubricant metering
- Air control valve with and without air filter
- Pressure switch for monitoring compressed air
- Oil filter with and without contamination monitoring
- 3/2 directional control valve for switching compressed air on and off
- Oil-streak sensor GS4011
 (→ brochure 1-1704-EN)

SKF Oil+Air lubrication systems can be ordered either as a complete oil+air lubrication unit (gear pump unit, oil+air mixing valve, and optional accessories installed on mounting plate) or as individual components (gear pump unit, oil+air mixing valve, lubricant distributor, and accessories individually).



Fundamentals

Principles of oil+air lubrication - example: rolling bearings

Many fields of engineering require that the speeds of spindles and shafts on rolling bearings increase beyond the limits cited in rolling bearing catalogs, e.g. in the case of bearings for grinding and milling spindles to increase cutting speeds. Beyond the design and construction of the bearing, another critical aspect of meeting this requirement is the selection of a suitable lubrication system. Conventional lubrication systems (e.g. oil bath lubrication or circulating-oil lubrication), for which the values in rolling bearing catalogs were prepared, fail in such cases because friction-related losses, and thus the temperature, rise beyond permissible limits due to hydrodynamic losses in the lubricant. In a circulating-oil lubrication system with simultaneous cooling of the lubricant, it may be possible to reduce the temperatures, but higher power losses and greater machine-/ seal-related complexity would have to be endured. The diagram on this page shows that the best values in respect to bearing friction (NR) and bearing temperature (t) are achieved with a minimal supply of oil.

The required low lubricant quantities can be best fed to the bearings using the principle of oil+air lubrication, as this lubrication system allows for precise metering of lubricant quantities. In the case of oil-mist lubrication, however, it is hardly possible to supply individual bearings on a reliable and constant basis with the small quantities required because oil-mist lubrication is too imprecise in lubricant metering and feeding. Permanent grease lubrication is well suited and often employed. However, the limit on speed factors achievable using permanent grease lubrication is significantly lower than with oil+air lubrication.

The limit for permanent grease lubrication can generally be assumed as a speed factor n x dm of < 1 to $1,5 \times 10^6$ mm x rpm, depending on the bearing type and the grease used. Further, the grease change intervals must be adhered to when using permanent grease lubrication; these are eliminated in oil+air lubrication. For higher speed characteristics, oil+air lubrication is therefore an appropriate system that can, of course, also be used when low speed characteristics are involved.



Lubricant quantities

The amount of lubricant required to lubricate a bearing depends on the type of bearing, number of rows, width, etc. In principle, the bearing manufacturer should be contacted when determining the quantity of lubricant for a bearing. The literature contains the following formula to calculate approximate oil requirements:

$Q = w \times d \times B$

- **Q** = quantity in mm³/h
- **w** = coefficient = 0,01 mm/h
- **d** = internal bearing diameter in mm
- **B** = bearing width in mm

In practice, however, the values obtained with this formula had

to be increased 4- to 20-fold. That shows quite clearly that the actual amount of lubricant per bearing has to be empirically determined for each specific case. In tests, lubricant quantities of 120 to 180 mm³/h have proven to be favorable, for example, for spindle bearings.

Fundamentals

Requirements for compressed air

Compressed air must be dry and filtered; filter rating of <= 5 µm. A conventional water separator, preferably with semi-automatic emptying, is sufficient for water separation. The quantity of air required for faultless transport of the oil in tubing with an internal diameter of 2.3 mm ranges from roughly 1 000 to 1 500 l/h. This value applies to oil viscosity classes ISO VG 32 to ISO VG 100. Higher values must be assumed in the case of oils with a higher viscosity or different adhesiveness. The air pressure has to be adjusted so that this amount can be put through every line, with due consideration given to pressure losses in the line and storage of the quantity involved. The air pressure available at the unit's inlet port (supply system) should be at least 3 bar or preferably 6 bar.

Requirements for lubricant

Oils belonging to ISO grades VG 32 to VG 100 have proven to be very suitable. Oils with EP additives are particularly recommended when high loads and low speeds are involved. Oils with a viscosity lower than ISO VG 22 should be avoided, since the load-carrying capacity might no longer suffice in the event of large loads, resulting in shorter bearing life. Oils with a higher viscosity can be used. Oils containing molybdenum disulphide additives should not be used, however, since with these oils there is a risk that molybdenum disulfides will deposit on the nozzle holes and block them. Moreover, the bearing clearance can be critically diminished due to plating with molybdenum disulphide particles.

Pressurized air control valve with air filter and water separator



Fundamentals

Lubricant feeding (criteria, bearing type, etc.)

The way the lubricant is fed to the bearing depends on the bearing type and the bearing assembly's design features. The following illustrations provide examples of the lubricant feeding. (\rightarrow Fig. 1).

In case of single-row rolling bearings, it is possible for the lubricant

to be introduced into the rolling bearing from the side. The nozzle should be at the level of the rolling bearing's inner ring. Under no circumstances should the oil+air flow be aligned directly with the cage of the rolling bearing. If using rolling bearings that exert pumping force in one direction (e.g. angular contact bearings), the lubricant must be fed in the direction of pumping force. In case of double-row cylindrical roller bearings, the lubricant should be introduced into the rolling bearing from the side at the level of the outer ring raceway. The lubricant is then distributed almost uniformly to both rows of rolling bearings. On rolling bearings with a with external dimensions from 150 to 280 mm, it is recommended that a second nozzle be installed, with a corresponding increase in case of larger rolling bearing diameters. A single nozzle is sufficient for most applications in which the lubricant is fed through the outer ring of a rolling bearing. The lubricant should be introduced into the bearing assembly via a nozzle whose length depends on the bearing size. Suitable

nozzles can be ordered from SKF Lubrication Systems Germany GmbH.

It is also possible to introduce the lubricant directly into the outer ring of the rolling bearing via a bore (\rightarrow Fig. 2).

In this case, it must be assured that the lubricant is not introduced into the pressure zone of the rolling bearing between the rolling element and the bearing ring.

A drain must be provided for the delivered lubricant to keep an

oil sump from forming in the lower portion of the bearing. This drain bore must have a diameter of at least 5 mm.

The indicated air pressure is generally enough to reliably overcome the air vortex produced by rolling bearings. If in individual cases a higher air pressure is required to reliably feed the lubricant, this does not impair the function of the entire oil+air lubrication unit.

Secondary lines made of transparent plastic are recommended so that the lubricant transport in the secondary lines (oilshear formation) can be assessed visually. Secondary lines made of transparent plastic are available in rigid (unplasticized) and flexible (plasticized) designs. The minimum length of the secondary line is 1 m. The maximum length is 10 m. A hose coil is installed approximately 0,3 m in front of the bearing assembly and serves as a lubricant reservoir. If the distance between the oil+air lubrication unit and the bearing is less than 1 m, the secondary line must be laid as a coil. After the compressed air is turned off, the lubricant distributed in the hose coil collects in the lower coils; this ensures that the bearing is supplied with lubricant again shortly after the compressed air is turned back on. The center axis of the hose coil should always be laid horizontally or up to a maximum inclination of 30°. The secondary lines may be laid at an upward or downward angle. Avoid changes in the cross-section of the secondary line from small to large cross-sections in the direction of flow of the lubricant. When the cross-section does change, the transition should be gentle.

SKF oil-streak sensors are recommended for monitoring the continuous lubricant flow in the secondary lines. Oil-streak sensors allow monitoring of the oil-streak transport along the course of the lubrication line between the oil+air metering unit or the mixing valve and the lubrication point.





Designs



Configurator



1) The compressed-air valve must be wired by the customer. It can be wired to the internal control unit (if present) or to the machine's PLC. If wiring to the internal control unit, ensure that the operating voltage of the control unit matches the switching voltage of the compressed-air valve. The compressed-air valve may otherwise be damaged. 2) The pressure switch is wired at the factory to the internal control unit (if present). Wiring must be performed by the customer if no control unit is present or the pressure switch is to be connected to the

machine's PLC.

3) without metering point (with a screwed blanking plug)

Order example

0LA1-1E0XA3000000

- Product series OLA
- One metering point ٠
- Without control unit. 230 VAC
- Without air filter, without valve
- Without oil filter
- Without pressure switch for minimum air pressure
- Metered quantity 0,03 cm³/cycle

Dimensions



Dimensions of oil+air mixing valve with metering								
	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
0LA1 0LA2 0LA3 0LA4 0LA5 0LA6 0LA7 0LA8	212 209 205 201 197 206 202 210	- 192 188 184 180 189 185 193	- 171 167 163 172 168 176	- - 150 146 155 151 159	- - 129 138 134 142	- - - 121 117 125	- - - - 100 108	- - - - - 91

Detail view of oil+air mixing valve with metering



Fig. 4

able; 24 V DC

60 s (non-adjustable) 10 min (adjustable from 1 to 99 min) 5 s (adjustable from 0 to 99 seconds) 10 (adjustable from 0 to 99 cycles)

Technical data

Gear pump unit 1)		Oil pressure switch (included in g	jear pump unit)
Delivery rate of unit ²⁾ Number of metering points Max. operating pressure Ambient temperature Pumped medium	0,2 l/min 1 to 8 (>8 on request) 30 bar +10 to +40 °C Mineral or synthetic oil, compatible with NBR elastomersn 20 to 1 500 mm ² /s 21 (athors on request)	Function Switching voltage range Switched current (resistive load) Switching capacity (resistive load) Nominal pressure	NO-contact 10 to 25 VAC; 10 to 36 V DC ≤1A ≤10 W 20 bar
reservoir	Datumeida (DA()		
Protection class Pressure relief valve Thermal circuit breaker Duty type (per VDE 0530) Mounting position	IP54 Included Included Standard design: S3, ON-time 20% (1.25 to 25 min) Vertical	Pressure switch for minimum ai Function ¹⁾ Switching pressure Max. switching voltage	r pressure NC-contact NO-contact 0,5 to 5 bar (preset to 3 bar) 250 V
		Reset differential	Approx. 15 %
1) techn. Daten des Öl+Luft-Mischventils MV 2) bezogen auf eine Ölviskosität von 140 mm	20x →Seite 13 ?/s bei einem Gegendruck von 5 bar	1) Depending on wiring	
Motor (gear pump unit)		3/2-directional air control valve	
Rated frequency [Hz] 50 Rated voltage 115/23 Rated current [A] 1,06/0, Starting current [A] – Power [W] 60	60 0 VAC 115/230 VAC 24 VDC 53 1,36/0,68 1,6 - 4 75 39	Switching voltage Switching capacity Plug connector Pressure range	120 V AC, 60 Hz; 230 V AC, 50 Hz; 24 V DC 4 W DIN EN 175301-803-C 0 to 10 bar
Oil filter Filter mesh Contaminant capturee	3 μm or 10 μm 6,3 g at Δp = 5 bar (3μm) 5,2 g at Δp = 5 bar (10μm)	Oil contamination indicator (opti Function Max. switching voltage Max. switching capacity Breaking capacity (resistive load) Opening pressure	ionally installed on oil filter) NC contact = alarm 100%; NO-contact = pre-warning 75% 24 V AC/DC 15 W 1 A (at 15 V AC/DC) Δ5 bar -10 %
Fill level switch (included in gear	pump unit)	Air pressure control valve	
Function Switching voltage range Switched current (resistive load) Switching capacity (resistive load)	NC-contact (opens when fill level too low) 10 to 25 VAC; 10 to 36 V DC ≤0,25 A ≤3 W	Type Max. primary pressure Secondary pressure Sealing material	Diaphragm regulator 0–16 bar 0,5–10 bar NBR
		Air pressure control valve incl. f	ïlter and water separator
IG54-20-S4-I control unit (optio	nally in gear pump unit)	Filter mesh Water separation	5 μm semi-automatic
Rated voltage	115/230 V AC (50/60 Hz) select-		

Pump runtime limit Interval time Pump dwell time Pre-lubrication cycles

Hydraulic layouts





Wiring diagrams

Design of gear pump unit









1) Connected by customer to internal control unit (if present) or external PLC. Compressed-air valve minimum air pressure (DL), compressed-air valve Y1

SKF Oil+Air mixing valves with metering – MV...-1..

Designs

The MV20x-1... and MV30x-1... are oil+air mixing valves with metering. They are built in block design and contain up to eight secondary line connections.

The lubricant metering is selectable in a range of 0,01-0,16 cm³ for each lubrication point.

Secondary line connections which are not needed can be plugged. This involves screwing an appropriate metering screw for zero metering into the mixing valves. The MV20x-1... design contains an air adjustment screw for setting the quantity of compressed air. The quantity of compressed air cannot be adjusted on the MV30x-1... design. The secondary line connections on both designs are available with SKF plug connectors or fittings for solderless tube unions for tube Ø4 mm. Another oil+air mixing valve must be provided if more than eight lubrication points will be supplied. In this case, the compressed air must be fed separately to each mixing valve.



Configurator



1) without metering point (with a screwed blanking plug)

Order example for MV206-100-AACCFF00

- Product series MV
- Adjustable air metering
- 6 metering points
- Sealing material NBR
- Metering of metering points 1, 2 = 0,01 cm³/cycle with SKF plug connector
- Metering of metering points 3, 4 = 0,03 cm³/cycle with SKF plug connector
- Metering of metering points 5, 6 = 0,16 cm³/cycle with SKF plug connector

SKF Oil+Air mixing valves with metering – MV...-1..

Dimensions



Dimensions of designs					
	L	А	В	С	
MV/201_1	40	20	22	20	
MV201-1 MV202-1 MV203-1	40 55 80	20 43 60	45 70	20 19 23	
MV204-1 MV205-1	105 130	77 94	95 120	27 31	
MV206-1 MV207-1	130 155	111 128	120 145	22,5 26,5	
MV208-1 MV301-1	155 40	145 20	145 22	18 20	
MV302-1 MV303-1	55 80	43 60	45 70	19 23	
MV304-1 MV305-1	105 130 120	// 94	95 120 120	27 31 22 5	
MV300-1 MV307-1 MV308-1	130 155 155	111 128 145	145 145	22,5 26,5 18	
	100	T+7	T+7	10	

Note

The configurator on page 13 allows the functional specification of oil+air mixing valves with metering with associated order number.

Technical Data

Metered quantities	
Metered quantity	Metering rate
[cm ³ /cycle]	marking
0,01	1
0,02	2
0,03	3
0,06	6
0,10	10
0,16	16

MV20x-1/MV30x-1 mix metering	xing valves with
Mounting position	preferably as illustrated
Number of metering points Metered guantity per	1 to 8
metering point	0,01-
	0,16 cm³/cycle
Actuating pressure, air	3–10 bar
Actuating pressure, oil	17–40 bar
Operating temperature	5–80 °C
Sealing material	NBR/FPM
Air consumption	1 000 to
	1 500 Nl/h

Note

To ensure the proper function of SKF Oil+Air mixing valves with metering even after changing the metered quantity, the meterings 0,01 and 0,02cm³ may only be replaced by authorized SKF Lubrication Systems employees or partners.

SKF Oil+Air mixing valves with metering – 161-300-338/-339

Designs

161-300-338 / -339 are oil+air mixing valves with metering with a secondary line connection. These mixing valves with metering can be consolidated into groups for multiple lubrication points. In this case, the compressed air must be fed separately to each mixing valve. Metering is performed by an integrated (SKF MonoFlex) single-line distributor and is selectable between 0,03; 0,06 and 0,1 cm³/cycle. The lubricant supply connection has a counterbore for a solderless tube union for lines with \emptyset 4 mm. The connection for compressed air is either G¹/2 or G³/4 depending on the design..



Technical Data

161-300-338, 161-300-339

Actuating pressure, air Actuating pressure, oil Operating viscosity Pumped medium	3–10 bar 12–45 bar 20–1 500 mm²/s Mineral or synthetic oil, compatible with NBR elastomers
Mounting position	as illustrated

Dimensions



Dosiereinheit auswechselbar

Order number	Metered quantity [cm ³ /cycle]	Metering rate marking
321-403G4	0,03	3
321-406G4	0,06	6
321-410G4	0,10	10

161-300-339



1) Connection thread with counterbore for solderless tube union, tube \emptyset 4.



M8×1 1)

SKF Oil+Air mixing valves without metering – 161-300-313/-315

Designs

161-300-313 / 315 are oil+air mixing valves without metering. Each mixing valve has a secondary line connection. The mixing valves can be consolidated into groups for multiple lubrication points.

Oil supply and metering are performed by an (SKF MonoFlex) single-line distributor (→ brochure 1-5001-EN) connected to the mixing valve and operated on an intermittently operated centralized lubrication system (SKF MonoFlex).

The single-line distributor meters the lubricant, which is fed to the mixing valve through a lubrication line. Within the mixing valve, the supplied compressed air trans-

Technical Data

161-300-313, 161-300-315Actuating pressure, air
Actuating pressure, oil
Operating viscosity
Pumped media3-10 bar
3-40 bar
6-760 mm²/s
Mineral or synthetic
oil, compatible with
NBR elastomersMounting positionas illustrated

ports the lubricant into the secondary line and to the lubrication point. The metered quantity depends on the number of lubrication cycles on the intermittently operated centralized lubrication systems and the selected metering on the single-line distributor.

The lubricant supply connection has a counterbore for a solderless tube union for tube \emptyset 4 mm. The connection for compressed air is either G¹/2 or G1 depending on the design. An additional mixing valve is required for each additional lubrication point. In this case, the compressed air must be fed separately to each mixing valve.



Dimensions





1) Connection thread with counterbore for solderless tube union, tube \emptyset 4.

161-300-315



1) Connection thread with counterbore for solderless tube union, tube \emptyset 4.

SKF Oil+Air mixing valves without metering – MV21 ... MV38

Designs

MV21 und MV32 ... MV38 are oil+air mixing valves without metering and have a modular design with up to eight lubrication line connections (for example, MV35 contains 5x MV21). Oil supply and metering are performed by an (SKF MonoFlex) single-line distributor (brochure 1-5001-EN) connected to the mixing valve and operated on an intermittently operated centralized lubrication system (SKF MonoFlex). The single-line distributor meters the lubricant, which is fed to the mixing valve through a lubrication line.

Within the mixing valve, the supplied compressed air transports the lubricant into the secondary line and to the lubrication point. The metered quantity depends on the number of lubrication cycles on the intermittently operated centralized lubrication systems and the selected metering on the single-line distributor.

Attached externally metering:

- SKF Monoflex distributors 0,01–0,2 cm³
- Injection oiler 0,003–0,03 cm³
- Micro pumps from 0–0,30 cm³



Dimensions



Technical Data

Metered quantities				
Order number	Number of outlets			
MV21 MV32 MV33 MV34 MV35 MV36 MV37 MV38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			



MV21 ... MV38

(external lubricant distributors)

Actuating pressure, air	max. 10 bar
Actuating pressure, oil	5 bar
Operating viscosity	max. 3 000 mm ² /s
Pumped media	Oil with mineral or
	synthetic base,
	compatible with
	NBR elastomers
Mounting position	preferably
	as illustrated
Metered quantities	0,003–0,3 cm ³ /cycle

SKF Oil+Air flow divider – 169-000-18x und 169-000-25x

Designs

SKF Oil+Air flow dividers distribute oil+air flows to 2–6 lubrication points. To achieve the most uniform distribution of an oil+air flow, there may not be any back pressure on the outlets of the oil+air flow divider. Further, it must be ensured that the lengths of the secondary lines on the outlets of a flow divider do not vary by more than 0,5 m. A second flow divider must be used if the lengths of secondary lines on the outlets of a flow divider differ by more than 0,5 m.



Flow divider 169-000-18x			
Order number	Number of outlets		
169-000-182 169-000-183 169-000-184 169-000-185 169-000-186	2 3 4 5 6		

Flow divider 169-000-25x

Order number	Number of outlets
169-000-252	2
169-000-253	3
169-000-254	4
169-000-255	5
169-000-256	6

Technical Data

169-000-18x, 169-000-25x

max. 10 bar

max. 3 000 mm²/s

Oil with mineral or

synthetic base, compatible with

NBR elastomers preferably

0,01-0,2 cm³/cycle

as illustrated

5 bar

Actuating pressure, air Actuating pressure, oil Operating viscosity Pumped media

Mounting position

Metered quantities (external lubricant distributors)

Dimensions



Lubrication point connections M8×1 for tube Ø4



Accessories

Hose coils				
Order number	tube Ø	DA	L	R
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]
828-090-004	4×0,85	30	2545	14
828-090-020	4×0,85	30	10545	14
828-090-021	4×0,85	30	4045	14



3/2 directional control valve

230 V AC, 50 Hz 120 V AC, 60 Hz	Order number 221-296-027+2 221-296-027+7
24 V DC	221-296-027+9
Valve body	993-000-196

Pressure range Mounting position Sealing material Ambient temperature Electrical connection

Air pressure control valve

max. primary pressure 0–16 bar

Secondary pressure 0,5–10 b Operating temperature 0–80 °C

Air pressure control valve incl. filter

Order number.

Sealing material

and water separator Order number

Туре

Filter

263 758 924 0–10 bar Any FKM (FPM) +55 °C DIN EN 175301-803 Form C, connector socket

type 2506

231-900-028

Diaphragm regulator

0,5–10 bar

231-900-028.U1

NBR

5 µm



993-000-196 (valve body)



231-900-028





231-900-028.U1



Accessories

Nozzles	
Order number	Description
169-000-101+xxx ¹⁾	Nozzle for tube Ø4 mm
169-000-102+xxx ¹⁾	L=15–120 mm Double nozzle for Pobr (24 mm
P-89.29	L=15–120 mm Nozzle for tube \emptyset 4 mm
P-89.29-53	Nozzle for tube Ø4 mm, stainless steel
P-89.29-VS	Nozzle for tube \emptyset 4 mm, with claw groove for
	SKF plug connectors

1) Specify the desired lenght L for xxx



Pressure switch for minimum air pressure

Order number Contact type Conta

176-271-001 Changeover 0,5–5 bar (preset to 3 bar)

Max. switching voltage 250 V AC Max. switched current 5 A Reset differential 15 %

169-000-101+xxx







176-271-001

176-200-009



176-271-001 circuit diagram



Contact position shown: Switch depressurized

176-200-009 wiring diagram



Differential pressure switch

Order number	176-200-009
Contact type	1×NC contact,
	1×N0-contact
Max. voltage	24 V AC/DC
Max. switching capacity	15 VA/W
Opening pressure	∆5 bar -10 %
Max. operating	420 bar
nressure	



Accessories

Square connect	or	179-990-033		179-990-033	
Order number	Designation			Cable gland M16x for line diameter 6	1.5 10 mm
179-990-033	Cable socket per DIN EN 175301-803-A cable diameter 6 bis 10 mm			(un <u>straine</u> M3	
Circular connec	tor M12×1	Circular connector			
Order number	Designation	Α	В	С	D
179-990-371 179-990-600 179-990-372 179-990-601	Cable socket, straight (A) Cable socket, straight with molded cable (B) Cable socket, angled (C) Cable socket, angled with molded cable (5 m, 4×0,34 mm ²) (D)				
Tube unions for plastic tubin	g Ø4 mm	SKF plug connectors		Solderless tube unio	n
Order number	Designation			Socket unic	on
404-003-VS 404-612 404-611 404-603	SKF plug connectors Socket union for solderless tube union Tapered sleeve for solderless tube union Reinforcing socket for solderless tube union			Tapered sleev Reinforcing sock Metering nipp on mixing valv	ve
Plugs for meter	ing points	Locking pin	Screw plug		
Order number	Designation				
404-011.U1 450-204-002	Screw plug with copper ring for solderless tube union Locking pin for SKF plug connectors				

Accessories

Tubing		
Order number	Designation	Detailed information in brochure
WVN715-R04×0.85 WVN716-R04×0.85	Plastic tubes \varnothing 4 mm, semirigid (unplasticized), length 50 m Plastic tubes \varnothing 4 mm, flexible (plasticized), length 50 m	1-0103-EN 1-0103-EN

Pressure filter for oil

Order number.	Designation
169-460-307	Pressure filter 10 μ m, with electric and visual contamination indicator
169-460-308	Pressure filter 3 μ m, with electric and visual contamination indicator
169-460-250	Pressure filter 10 μ m, without electric and visual contamination indicator
169-460-309	Pressure filter 3 μ m, without electric and visual contamination indicator



Oil-streak sensors		
Order number.	Designation	Detailed information in brochure
GS4011-S50	Oil-streak sensor for 60–120 mm ³ /h and line diameter of 4 mm	1-1704-EN
GS4011-S20	Oil-streak sensor for 120–600 mm ³ /h and line diameter of 4 mm	1-1704-EN



Spare parts



Spare parts

Spare parts list		
ltem	Order number	Designation
1	MKL2-12FC11000+428	Gear pump unit with IG54-20-S4-I control unit, for 230 V 50/60Hz
2	MKL2-12FC11000+429	Gear pump unit with IG54-20-S4-I control unit, for 115 V 50/60Hz
3	MKL2-12FC11000+924	Gear pump unit with IG54-20-S4-I control unit, for 24 V DC
4	MKU2-12BC11000+428	Gear pump unit without control unit, for 230 V 50/60 Hz
5	MKU2-12BC11000+429	Gear pump unit without control unit, for 115 V 50/60 Hz
6	MKU2-12BC11000+924	Gear pump unit without control unit, for 24 V DC
7	MV201-1	Oil+air metering unit, 1-port
8	MV202-1	Oil+air metering unit, 2-port
9	MV203-1	Oil+air metering unit, 3-port
10	MV204-1	Oil+air metering unit, 4-port
11	MV205-1	Oil+air metering unit, 5-port
12	MV206-1	Oil+air metering unit, 6-port
13	MV207-1	Oil+air metering unit, 7-port
14	MV208-1	Oil+air metering unit, 8-port
15	853-880-011	NG40 housing for oil filters
16	169-400-250	Filter element 10 μm for oil filters
17	169-400-260-V57	Filter element 3 μm for oil filters
18	176-200-009	Differential pressure switch for oil filters
19	179-990-465	Connector socket for 3/2 directional control valve
20	221-296-027+263	3/2 directional control valve for 230 V, 50 Hz
21	221-296-027+758	3/2 directional control valve for 120 V, 60 Hz
22	221-296-027+924	3/2 directional control valve for 24 V DC
23	993-000-196	Valve body, complete for 3/2 directional control valve
24	176-271-001	Pressure switch 3 bar for monitoring of minimum air pressure
25	169-101-606	Pressure gauge for air pressure reducing valve (sealing ring ordered separately = item 26)
26	248-610.03	Sealing ring G1/8 CU for pressure gauge
27	231-900-028.U1	Air pressure control valve + 5 μ M filter complete with air filter and water separator
28	231-900-028	Air pressure control valve without air filter and water separator
29	231-900-035	Water separator container
30	231-900-034	Filter insert 5 μ M
31	995-810-047	Complete documentation for oil+air lubrication unit, incl. Declaration of Incorporation and Conformity

Notes



Notes

Important information on product usage SKF and Lincoln lubrication systems or their components are not approved for use with gases, liquefied gases, pressurized gases in solution and fluids with a vapor pressure exceeding normal atmospheric pressure (1 013 mbar) by more than 0,5 bar at their maximum permissible temperature.

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