

Features

On the Kura pad's both sides there are four kinds of projections, which increase the area taking pressure according to load increasing. The Kura pads are, then, appropriate for lightweight to heavy load equipment.

Product number	Hardness spring (JIS)	Material	Standard dimensions mm	Support load N/mm ² (kgf/cm ²)	Permissible load N/mm ² (kgf/cm ²)	Typical applications
RHS-40	40	Natural rubber	240 × 460 × 18t	0.1~0.3 {1~3}	0.4 { 4}	Appropriate for precision instrument and lightweight equipment
RHS-40N		Chloroprene rubber				
RHS-60	60	Natural rubber		0.2~0.4 {2~4}	0.5 { 5}	Appropriate for machinery requiring high anti-vibration performance
RHS-60N		Chloroprene rubber				
RHS-85	85	Natural rubber		0.2~0.5 {2~5}	0.7 { 7}	Appropriate for machinery requiring anti-vibration performance and stability performance
RHS-85N		Chloroprene rubber				
RHS-90	90	Natural rubber	0.2~1.0 {2~10}	1.3 {13}	Appropriate for heavy machinery requiring high stability performance	
RHS-90N		Chloroprene rubber				

Temperature range Standard type RHS-OO Natural rubber -30°C~50°C
Oil-resistant type RHS-00N Chloroprene rubber -10°C~70°C

Selection procedure

1. Select the product number of the Kura pad from those in the selection chart.
2. Decide the load applied to the Kura pad with reference to the selection chart.
3. Calculate the required area of the Kura pad according to your machine weight.

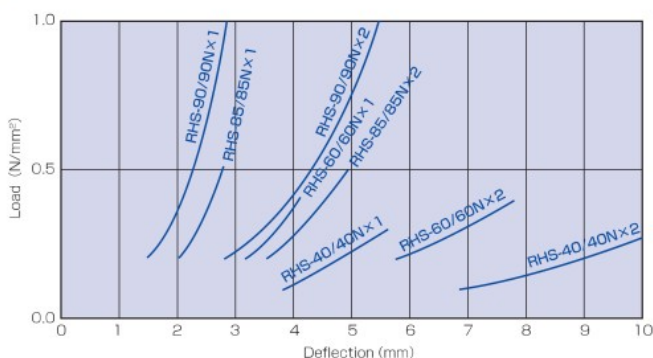
$$\frac{\text{Your machine load (N)}}{\text{Your selecting Kura pad's load (N/mm}^2\text{)}} \div 100 = \text{Required area of Kura pad (cm}^2\text{)}$$

4. Calculate the required area per support point.

$$\frac{\text{Required area (cm}^2\text{)}}{\text{Number of machine's support points}} = \text{Required area per support load (cm}^2\text{)}$$

5. Decide the size of the Kura pad and add a margin of 1 cm or more around the support point.
Put a steel plate 3 mm or more thick between the Kura pads when you pile them up.

Selection chart



Instruction image

