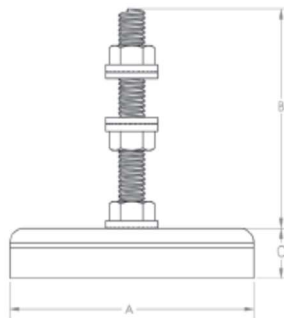




## SORBOTHANE ANTI-VIBRATION LEVELING MOUNTS

Sorbothane Anti-Vibration Levelling mounts provide both levelling and vibration isolation. They are designed to handle a wide range of loads and varying environmental conditions. Major benefits of the mounts include their ability to isolate a system from unwanted resonance by lowering the natural frequency of the system.

The dual urethane compounds compliment each other to provide a high degree of vibration and shock damping. These mounts provide a quick, cost-effective way to dissipate unwanted energy and correct any machine or floor levelling problems.



| Part Number   | Thread (UNC) | A (mm) | B (mm) | C (mm) | Duro (Shore 00) | Rated load (kg) |
|---------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0510510-70-10 | 1/4 -20      | 50.8   | 47.6   | 19.1   | 70              | 34.0 ~ 83.9     |
| 0510505-70-10 | 1/4 -20      | 57.2   | 47.6   | 19.1   | 70              | 52.2 ~ 129.3    |
| 0510515-70-10 | 1/4 -20      | 63.5   | 47.6   | 15.7   | 70              | 88.5 ~ 220.0    |
| 0510520-70-10 | 3/8 -16      | 63.5   | 63.5   | 15.7   | 70              | 88.5 ~ 220.0    |
| 0510530-70-10 | 3/8 -16      | 88.9   | 88.9   | 22.3   | 70              | 167.8 ~ 419.6   |
| 0510525-70-10 | 3/8 -16      | 88.9   | 88.9   | 15.7   | 70              | 371.9 ~ 938.9   |

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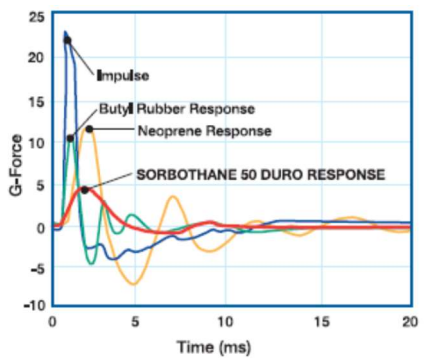
**Email:** [sales@gelmecc.co.uk](mailto:sales@gelmecc.co.uk) **Website:** [www.gelmecc.co.uk](http://www.gelmecc.co.uk)



## SORBOTHANE ANTI-VIBRATION LEVELING MOUNTS

Sorbothane turns mechanical energy into heat. As the material is deformed, molecular friction generates heat. This “lost energy” is called hysteresis. Energy is translated perpendicularly away from the axis of incidence and its effect is pushed nearly 90° out of phase from the original disturbance. This phase shift, known as “Tan Delta”, is a measure of Sorbothane’s damping effectiveness. The higher the value of Tan Delta, the greater the amount of damping that occurs.

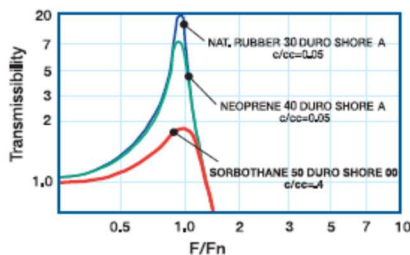
### Controlling Shock



Time Delay Effect of Impulse (Shock) Response of Selected Materials

High damping in a polymer reduces the impulse peak of a shock wave over a longer time frame. Sorbothane reduces the impact force up to 80% and brings the mass slowly to rest. Gradual deceleration affords better protection of delicate equipment. Sorbothane exhibits very low rebound when compared to other materials.

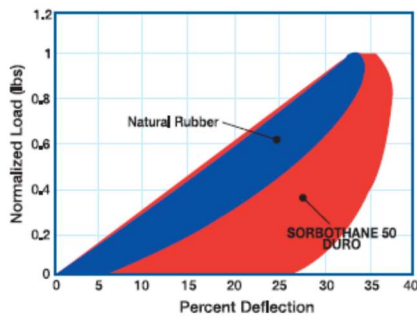
### Controlling Vibration



Ratio of Excitation Frequency to Natural Frequency

Low transmissibility (amplification) at resonance shows Sorbothane’s damping superiority over other elastomers. Low transmissibility means less damage to sensitive components. Isolation at large frequency ratios also demonstrates Sorbothane’s capacity to isolate vibration.

### Impact Absorption



Hysteresis (Mechanical Energy converted to heat each cycle)

The graph shows the high hysteresis necessary for efficient impact absorption. By comparing the area under the curves, it is clear that Sorbothane removes more of the impact energy to the system. High energy return causes high rebound and increases the potential for damage.

Sorbothane can decelerate parts and can reduce peak forces during sudden stops in minimal sway space. Impact absorption up to 80% is achievable at proper dynamic deflections.

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## SORBOTHANE ANTI-VIBRATION LEVELING MOUNTS

### Material Properties

| Property                                  | Durometer (Shore 00) |                      |                      | Units              | Notes                      |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
|   | 30                   | 50                   | 70                   |                    |                            |
| Tensile Strength at Break                 | 26                   | 107                  | 191                  | psi                | ASTM D 412-06a             |
| Elongation at Break                       | 334                  | 765                  | 388                  | %                  | ASTM D 412-06a             |
| Tensile Strength at 100% Strain           | 6                    | 13                   | 58                   | psi                | ASTM D 412-06a             |
| Tensile Strength at 200% Strain           | 12                   | 24                   | 113                  | psi                | ASTM D 412-06a             |
| Tensile Strength at 300% Strain           | 21                   | 40                   | 156                  | psi                | ASTM D 412-06a             |
| Compressive Stress at 10% Strain          | 0.9                  | 2.7                  | 11.8                 | psi                | ASTM D 575-91, Method A    |
| Compressive Stress at 20% Strain          | 2.1                  | 6.4                  | 30.0                 | psi                | ASTM D 575-91, Method A    |
| Compression Set                           | 10                   | 3                    | 2                    | %                  | ASTM D 395                 |
| Tear Strength                             | 12                   | 28                   | 27                   | lb/in              | ASTM D 624-00, Die C       |
| Bulk Modulus                              | 4.5                  | 5.0                  | 4.3                  | gPascal            |                            |
| Density                                   | 83                   | 84                   | 85                   | lb/ft <sup>3</sup> | ASTME D 792-13             |
| Specific Gravity                          | 1.330                | 1.36                 | 1.36                 |                    | ASTME D 792-13             |
| Optimum Performance Temp. Range           | -20° to +140°        | -20° to +150°        | -20° to +160°        | °F                 |                            |
| Glass Transition                          | -20                  | -25                  | -17                  | °C                 |                            |
| Flash Ignition Flammability               | 570°                 | 570°                 | 570°                 |                    |                            |
| Self-Ignition Flammability                | 750°                 | 750°                 | 750°                 |                    |                            |
| Tested Flammability rating with retardant | V2                   | V2                   | V2                   |                    | UL 94-V-0                  |
| Resilience Test Rebound Height            | 4                    | 11                   | 25                   | %                  | ASTM D 2632-92             |
| Dielectric Strength                       | 213                  | 250                  | 252                  | V/ml               | ASTM D 149-13 Method A     |
| Dynamic Young's Modulus at 5 Hertz        | 36, 41, 48           | 77, 89, 106          | 186, 209, 240        | psi                | Dynamic Young's Modulus    |
| Dynamic Young's Modulus at 15 Hertz       | 57, 64, 75           | 113, 129, 154        | 186, 258, 295        | psi                | Dynamic Young's Modulus    |
| Dynamic Young's Modulus at 30 Hertz       | 76, 86, 100          | 145, 165, 195        | 266, 299, 342        | psi                | Dynamic Young's Modulus    |
| Dynamic Young's Modulus at 50 Hertz       | 95, 105, 119         | 175, 199, 231        | 298, 334, 382        | psi                | Dynamic Young's Modulus    |
| Tangent Delta at 5 Hz Excitation          | 0.72                 | 0.57                 | 0.28                 |                    |                            |
| Tangent Delta at 15 Hz Excitation         | 0.78                 | 0.62                 | 0.33                 |                    |                            |
| Tangent Delta at 30 Hz Excitation         | 0.80                 | 0.64                 | 0.36                 |                    |                            |
| Tangent Delta at 50 Hz Excitation         | 0.80                 | 0.65                 | 0.37                 |                    |                            |
| Bacterial Resistance                      | No Growth            | No Growth            | No Growth            |                    | ASTM G 22                  |
| Fungal Resistance                         | No Growth            | No Growth            | No Growth            |                    | ASTM G 21-09               |
| Heat Aging                                | Stable               | Stable               | Stable               |                    | 72 hours @ 158°F           |
| Ultraviolet                               |                      |                      |                      |                    | Can be compounded          |
| Acoustic Properties, Transmission Loss    | Greater than 40      | Greater than 40      | Greater than 40      | Decibel/cm         |                            |
| Chemical Resistance to Distilled Water    | 51.6                 | 42.1                 | 23.8                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to City Water         | 50.7                 | 41.8                 | 23.7                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Hydraulic Fluid    | -4.8                 | -3.9                 | -4.2                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Kerosene           | -8.4                 | -4.9                 | -6.1                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Diesel             | -4.7                 | -1.4                 | 23.7                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to 50% Ethanol        | 98.5                 | 58.4                 | 51.9                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Soap Solution      | 100.4                | 59.4                 | 33.0                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Gasoline           | 37.9                 | 40.6                 | 41.7                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Turpentine         | 14.5                 | 16.3                 | 13.4                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Motor Oil 15W40    | -4.4                 | -3.9                 | -4.1                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Hexane             | -5.1                 | -7.4                 | -2.8                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to IRM 903            | -4.3                 | 2.9                  | -3.7                 | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to 1N Acetic Acid     | Complete degradation | Complete degradation | Complete degradation | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to Ethylene Glycol    | -1.1                 | 0.4                  | 0.4                  | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |
| Chemical Resistance to 1N NaOH            | 11.9                 | 7.2                  | 7.2                  | % wt change        | ASTM D 543 7-day immersion |

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