

PRODUCTION GREASING

Grease dispensing components originally designed for lubricating machines are sometimes used to grease production parts such as automotive latches, gears, and pivot points. Many of these greasing components were designed years ago to operate once or twice a day to dispense "up through NLGI#1 grease" to bearings. The application of grease onto production parts can require greasing components to operate two or three thousand times in a day using grease as thick as NLGI #2. Production machines are usually operated by programmable logic controllers (PLC's) that require 'feedback' from the dispensing equipment. Clever users have adapted switches and sensors to recognize movement of external pins of the Lincoln SL-33, SL-32, SL-1 and SL-11 style grease ejectors. Rods, brackets, chains, and switches have been added to the Lincoln #82653 and 83834 single stroke grease pump reservoirs to obtain filled and empty signals. These modifications are innovative, but they can also be fragile, failure-prone, and difficult to calibrate. Even after much modification and adaptation, greasing components designed for bearings do not always perform in an acceptable manner for production greasing. The chart below shows the differences between a typical BEARING GREASER and our PRODUCTION GREASER.

BEARING GREASER	PRODUCTION GREASER
Not designed for use with proximity sensors or programmable logic controllers (PLC's).	Engineered to be operated by PLCs. Proximity sensors that indicate fill and discharge are integral parts of the grease dispensing components.
Designed for once or twice a day operation. Some components have reset times of up to 120 seconds.	Designed for high speed and high production. Typical reset time is less than one second.
Designed for the high grease pressure often necessary to move grease into bearings. Recommended operating pressure of 2,500 p.s.i. or more is common	Designed to operate at 1,000 p.s.i. or less. Many components can operate at less than 500 p.s.i. Lower pressures cause less separation of the oil and solids in grease.
Air bubbles in the grease will result in less or no grease being dispensed.	Eliminates "air in the grease" before that air gets into the grease dispensers. System is manufactured under U S patent number 6,053,285.
Most components are designed for NLGI 00 through NLGI 1 grease.	Dispenses NLGI 00 through viscous NLGI #2 grease
Some dispensers are not adjustable and adjustable dispensers often require relieving grease pressure or venting before adjustment.	Dispensers are adjustable under pressure without venting.
Grease reservoir has spring-loaded follower. Priming pressure varies with fill level and spring compression and force.	Grease reservoir has air-spring biased follower. Priming pressure is adjustable between 30 and 110 p.s.i. Priming pressure is consistent at all fill levels.
Grease reservoir is designed for manual fill only.	Grease reservoir includes automatic fill valve and can be permanently connected to a grease pail pump
Grease flow or dispense is not confirmed. Separate flow sensors are necessary to confirm grease dispense.	Airless grease dispense is confirmed by monitoring piston position and travel with proximity sensors.

For more information, please see CAT-HOWAPGPSYS and CAT-APGP1003

G. P. Reeves Inc. 12764 Greenly Street Holland, MI 49424
 Phone: 888.399.8893 Fax: 616.399.8867 Web Site: <http://gpreeves.com>