

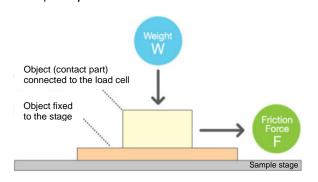
Triboster

Automatic Friction Abrasion Analyzer



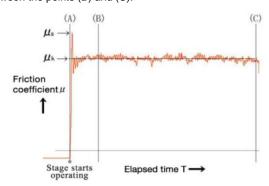
Coefficient of Friction (COF)

The value of the COF μ is defined by the relationship between the required force \boldsymbol{F} to slide an object and the weight \boldsymbol{W} perpendicular to the surface the object is resting on. The COF is calculated by the equation $\mu = F/W$.

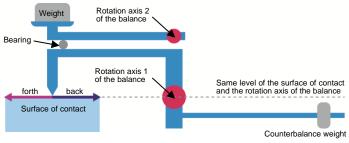


Analysis Method

The graph below indicates the COF versus time. The static COF μs is determined in the initial phase between the point (A) and (B), the kinetic COF μk is determined by the average of the values between the points (B) and (C).



New concept of the balance design



Advantage One: Biaxial Balance

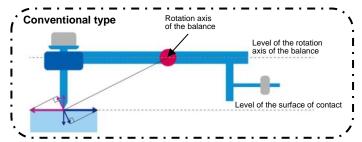
Isolating inertia effects and external forces from the load cell

One part of the biaxial balance acts as a supporting arm for the weight and the other part acts as transducing arm for the friction force to the load cell. Both parts carry out their functions individually, properly isolating inertia effects and external forces from the load cell.

Advantage Two: Crank shaped Balance

Highly reliable data not affected by the direction of movement

Due to the leveled surface of contact and the rotation axis of the balance the weight perpendicular to the surface of contact is the same in both directions back and forth, and the friction force transduced to the load cell is the same despite different directions.



Automatic Friction Abrasion Analyzers, Triboster TSf-series

The Triboster TSf-series is designed for computer-controlled analysis of the static and kinetic coefficients of friction (COF).

Both models feature the crank shaped biaxial balance technology for precise and reliable measurements.

Different loads, speeds, contact parts, and measuring methods, as well as options allow customers to set up the instruments to meet their individual needs.

TSf-503/TSf-303

These versatile models feature the linear reciprocating movement. The stage's stroke can be set from 1 to 80mm and the speed from 0.1 to 100mm/sec.

The TSf-503 features 7 measuring methods, a full set of 6 weights and a built-in temperature sensor.

The TSf-303 features 1 measuring method (standard repetition measurement) and 2 different weights. A temperature sensor is available as an option.



Objects	Examples of evaluation	
Lubrication oil	Friction, wear-resistance and longevity of oil lubricated metallic surfaces / Dependence of friction on temperature	
Cosmetics	Longevity and peel resistance of manicures / Smoothness of hair before and after treatment with hairdressing / Friction of surfaces from production machines, to improve flow properties of powders and prevent powder adhesion.	
Powders	Functionality and effectiveness of powder lubricants	
Papers	Durability of and damage to papers or the surfaces of printing media during the printing process / Friction between paper sheets to each other, and between paper sheets and each part of the printer's paper feed mechanism for its optimization.	
Rubbers, plastics	Friction and wear of tires against road surfaces / Stick-slip-effect between wiper blades and wet windshields / Functionality and persistence rubbers for table tennis rackets / Durability and functionality of the rubber surface of paper-feed or pick-up rollers	
Textiles	Smoothness depending on textile weave pattern / Efficiency of softening and smoothening agents on textiles / Slippage of different kinds of fabrics on each other / Slippage of stockings on insoles	
Paints, Coatings	Strength of plating layers and coated surface against scratching, continuous rubbing, sliding, etc. / Friction and wear of coated surfaces against each other	
Medical	Friction of materials from artificial joints, valves of artificial hearts and implants / Friction of catheters submerged in water and durability of the catheter's coatings.	
Automobile	Extensibility of car polish or wax on the car body and their effectiveness after drying / Sliding characteristics between clothing fabrics and seat belts and car seats materials	

Featured Functions

1. Biaxial balance technology:

Minimizes the effects of inertia and other external forces to the load cell during the measurements, ensuring exact and reliable results.

2. Two-way measurements:

Measuring the coefficients of friction in both ways of the stage travel.

3. Automatic counterpart lift-up function:

Measuring the coefficients of friction in one way of the stage travel, the counterpart is lifted automatically after one stroke to avoid contact with the sample when the stage returns.

4. Continuous static friction measurement:

Measuring up to 50 data of coefficients of static friction in one stroke by stop-and-go movement of the stage.

5. Standard repetition measurement:

Measuring the coefficients of friction repeatedly on the same measuring area in up to 12 cycles.

6. Repetition dependent measurements:

Measuring the coefficients of friction repeatedly on the same measuring area in 100 to 10.000 cycles.

7. Multi sample measurements:

Measuring the coefficients of friction for different samples or different areas for one sample for easy comparison.

8. Load dependent measurements:

Measuring the coefficients of friction depending on different normal loads.

9. Speed dependent measurements:

Measuring the coefficients of friction depending on different speeds.

10. Time-interval dependent measurements:

Analyzing the influence of adhesion to the coefficients of friction depending on up to 4 different contact times in one way, by use of the counterpart lift-up function and the stop and go movement of the stage.

Measuring Methods and Functions

		⊚ standard ○ option
	TSf-503	TSf-303
Biaxial balance technology	©	©
Automatic contact part lift-up function	©	©
One-way measurement (forward motion)	©	©
Two-way measurement (reciprocating motion)	©	©
Standard repetition measurement	©	©
Continuous rotation measurement		
Multi sample measurement	©	
Repetition dependent measurement	©	
Load dependent measurement	©	
Speed dependent measurement	©	
Continuous static friction measurement	©	
Time interval dependent measurement	©	
Temperature control	0	0

	TSf series	
Measuring mode	Linear reciprocating	
Display resolution	Coefficient of friction: 0.0001	
Friction force range	Standard: 0 to 1.000gf (9.8N), Option: 0 to 2.000gf (19.6N)	
Normal load range	Standard: 100 to 1.000g (in steps of 50g), Option: 200 to 2.000g (in steps of 100g)	
Stage travel distance	1 to 80mm (in steps of 1mm)	
Stage travel speed	0.1 to 100mm/sec	
Stage travel cycles	TSf-503: max. 10.000	
	TSf-303: max. 12	
Max. sample size	180(W)×100(D)×30(H)mm	
Stage size	180(W)×100(D)mm	
Measuring temperature	Standard: Ambient	
	Optional: Jacket stage: +10 to +60°C	
	Heater stage: Ambient to +180°C	
Instrument dimensions	310(W)×600(D)×420(H)mm	
Instrument weight	29kg	
Power supply	AC100 to 240V, 50/60Hz	
Environmental condition	Temperature: +15 to +35 °C, Humidity: 30 to 80 %RH (non-condensing) Positioned away from sources of vibration and electrical noise	

Optional Accessories



radius







point

(Steel)

















Contact parts geometries

Standard contact part geometry for all models: Point contact (\$\phi 3 mm steel ball)

Sled (contact part) of standardized size compliant with ASTM D1894 standard



Standard weight set (1kg)

Standard accessory for: TSf-503/503D/503R 1.000 g weight and one additional weight at choice for: TSf-303



A holder to use pencils as contact parts





Heater type stage system

Package of heater type stage for solid samples and temperature controller 202E Temperature range: Ambient to +180 °C

Jacket type stage

Jacket type stage for solid samples Refrigerated/heated circulator is required Temperature range: +10 to +60 °C (Available for TSf-503/303 only)

For detailed information please contact our sales partner or us directly at +81-48-483-2629 or at overseas-sales@face-kyowa.co.jp.

(Available for TSf-503/303 only)

The specifications and designs are subject to change without notice.

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