



# OSCILLATING MOUNTS

ELASTIC SUSPENSIONS FOR VIBRATING DEVICES







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**Worldwide leader in vibration technology**

## OUR 3 DIVISIONS

PROVIDE CUSTOMERS WITH OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS

### INDUSTRIAL VIBRATORS



Electric vibrators and oscillating mounts for vibrating equipment.

### FLOW AIDS



Electric and pneumatic vibrators to solve any flowability problem.

### CONCRETE CONSOLIDATION



High frequency vibrators, converters and accessories for concrete compaction.



Founded in 1960 in Milan, OLI has undergone remarkable evolution, solidifying its position as **the world's top-selling manufacturer of Industrial Vibrators**. The company has expanded its global presence with **24 Trading Subsidiaries**, over **70 local warehouses**, and **4 manufacturing plants**.

Initially focused on immersion vibrators for concrete consolidation, OLI has emerged as a global leader in vibration technology. Offering a diverse range of **electric and pneumatic internal and external vibrators**, OLI seamlessly integrates performance and reliability to adapt to dynamic market demands.

OLI has refined its business strategy to prioritize **rapid stock delivery** and

unparalleled **technical assistance**, ensuring customers worldwide have prompt access to **top-tier products and support**. Exceptional customer service is a cornerstone of OLI's operations, characterized by efficient order processing and universal access to high-quality products and services.

The company boasts a **team of specialized engineers** supported by globally certified management, ready to offer the expertise needed to address customer needs efficiently and safely.

OLI is not only committed to providing cutting-edge equipment but is also at the forefront of **developing innovative products**, aiming to maintain its leadership in the vibration technology industry and continuously set new standards.



# TECHNICAL FEATURES

## OSCILLATING MOUNTS RANGE

OWC's **OWSNE** (standard range) and **OWSHD** (heavy-duty range) oscillating mounts are designed for:

- vibrating screens
- vibrating feeders
- vibrating driers
- vibrating compaction tables
- other vibrating machines

This catalogue illustrates the **operating principle** of OWC oscillating mounts providing the basic tools for selection of the correct type and size for a machine, simplifying the common concepts of **any type of vibrating machine**.



**OWSNE**



**OWSHD**

The **four torsional elements** are combined in a different manner to allow the implementation of two types of suspensions: OWSNE and OWSHD. The two similar models differ from one another in regards to length and opening angle of the arms. This difference entails a different kinematic mechanism ensuring a higher level of stiffness to the OWSHD models. Having the same overall dimensions they allow for a **greater vertical maximum load** by slightly decreasing the elasticity.

values of close to 2 Hz, thus succeeding to achieve **insulation** levels from the supporting structure of the vibrating machine **higher than 98%**, even at minimum excitation frequencies.

Furthermore, they achieve a particularly **low noise level**. If needed, they can be operated as close as possible in resonance state with the vibrating machine.

Both types guarantee **very low natural frequency**

OWC oscillating mounts withstand pulse feed. They are **maintenance-free** and can work in any type of ambient temperature between -40 °C and 80 °C.



### CENTRAL TORSIONAL ELASTIC INSERT

The special kinematic mechanism and the features of the rubber insert allow to achieve a **cross stiffness equal to about 10 times the longitudinal stiffness** (feeding direction of the conveyed product). This results in an improved **efficiency** of the process, greater **safety** and the possibility to avoid side guides or additional devices to control the movement of the machine during turn-off transient state.

OWC oscillating mounts do not require regular cleaning. Nevertheless, if there are particular plant requirements, the user must **choose suitable products to clean** the

vibrating machine that do not damage the oscillating mounts (e.g. chemical products that are not compatible with rubber inserts).



# STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

## OWC - OSCILLATING MOUNTS

INSTALLATION AT OPERATING ENVIRONMENT	-40 °C / +80 °C
MATERIALS	Arms: steel welded construction and nodular cast iron Outer squares: aluminium profile and nodular cast iron Rubber: Type NR-BR
COATING	RAL 5011 Blu painted
LOAD CAPACITY	from 5 Kg (unloaded) to 1000 Kg (Max load)

## BENEFITS

EXCEPTIONAL TRANSVERSAL STIFFNESS	guarantees outstanding stability and precise control even under demanding operating conditions.
SOLID BOLTED DESIGN	rigid connection with both upper and lower bolts ensures maximum reliability and robustness
ENHANCED SAFETY	engineered to significantly increase overall machine safety during operation
MAINTENANCE-FREE OPERATION	components are not affected by dust or rust, eliminating the need for routine maintenance
FASTER MACHINE ASSEMBLY	reduced construction time enables quicker machine commissioning
CONTROLLED VERTICAL MOTION	unilateral movement without lateral displacement allows high vertical dumping with precision
PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE READY	suspension replacement can be planned in advance, minimizing unexpected downtime
EASY TRANSPORTATION	simplified handling and transport operations reduce logistics complexity
NO EXTRA SAFETY STRUCTURES NEEDED	integrated design eliminates the need for additional safety components
EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE	designed for continuous operation, offering a long service life of 6–8 years, 24h per day
SUPERIOR NOISE INSULATION	delivers excellent noise reduction for a quieter working environment
IDEAL FOR HANGING APPLICATIONS	easier and more efficient installation compared to traditional coil spring systems
SIMPLIFIED ELECTRICAL LAYOUT	no additional electronic braking card, wiring, and junction box required for motor shutdown
QUICK AND EASY MAINTENANCE	suspension replacement is faster and simpler than coil spring replacement
OPTIMIZED FOR FREQUENT START & STOP	improved motor synchronization ensures longer bearing life and rapid machine stopping
STRUCTURAL VIBRATION ISOLATION	better insulation of supporting structures enhances overall system performance
DESIGN-FRIENDLY SOLUTION	easy integration at the design stage, supported by detailed 3D drawings



# CERTIFICATION

## ***Declaration for the exclusion of the Machine Directive 2006/42/EC***

We, the Manufacturer,

**OLI S.p.A.  
Via Canalazzo n.35,  
41036, Medolla, MO - IT**

-----  
*We declare under our sole responsibility that the following equipment*

***Oscillating mounts  
Models OWSNE-OWSHD***

*to which this declaration refers,*  
-----

**are not included in the field of application of Machinery Directive n. 2006/42/EC**

**CE** and they are not subjected to marking **CE**

*This evaluation is based on the following documents:*

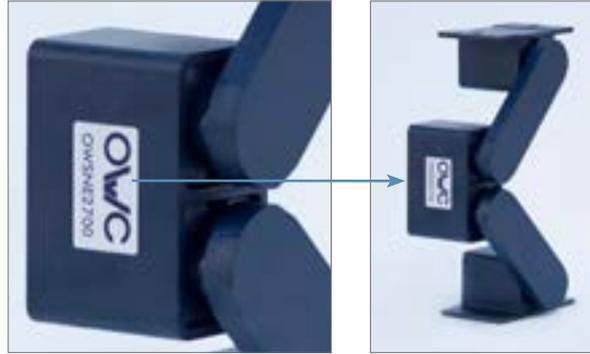
*The elastic elements can be used according the use conditions included into  
manufacturer documentation.*

Medolla, 01/07/2025

**Giorgio Gavioli**  
General Manager

# IDENTIFICATION

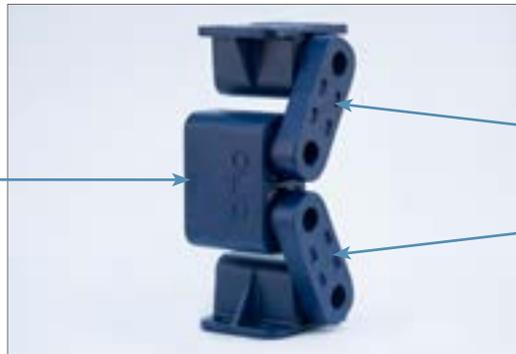
For a correct identification of varied models, refer to the codes located on the oscillating mounts, as indicated here below, and to the codes to be found on the transport document, in the order confirmation and in the invoice.



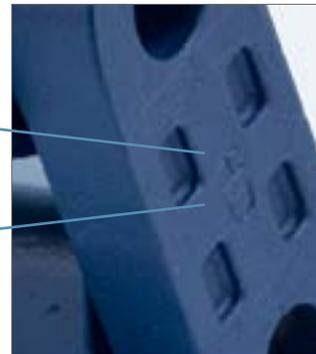
Indication valid for sizes up to 3800, both NE and HD.  
Full code example: OWSNE2700.



See the partial code on the central panel, for example: OWS5000.



Indication valid for large sizes, up to 5020.  
Full code example: OWSHD5000.



See the partial code on the arms, for example: HD.





# HOW TO CHOOSE THE OSCILLATING MOUNTS

For selection of the type and correct assembly position of the suspensions, it is recommended to follow the procedure mentioned below.

This procedure is applicable for any type of machine intended for transportation or screening of any type of material. It also applies to compaction tables.

## REQUIRED DATA:

Mass of the vibrating feeder →  $M_{\text{machine}}$

Mass of the material passing through the feeder instantly (assuming machine shut-down: quantity of material lying in the tank) →  $M_{\text{material}}$

Type of motovibrators used (RPM, mass, operation cycle)

Position of the centre of gravity of the machine without material:

% weight loaded on the material feed end →  $G_{\text{load}}$

% weight loaded on the material unload end →  $G_{\text{unload}}$

Type of load (from belt conveyor, grab, ...)

Any tilt of vibrating feeder

Firstly, it is necessary to calculate the total mass to which the suspensions are subject:

$$M_{\text{tot}} = M_{\text{machine}} + M_{\text{motor}} \cdot n_{\text{motors}} + M_{\text{material}}$$

Then, considering the position of the centre of gravity, it is necessary to calculate the mass share, loaded on the feed end and on the unload end of the processed material.

$$G_{\text{load}} = a\%$$

$$G_{\text{unload}} = b\% = 100\% - a\%$$

$$M_{\text{load}} = M_{\text{tot}} \cdot a\%$$

$$M_{\text{unload}} = M_{\text{tot}} \cdot b\%$$

The greater the uncertainty of the amount of conveyed material, the higher this factor. Normally, the value ranges from 15% to 20%.

However, if the dynamics of the vibrating machine is very important, for example, for a peak-to-peak

Considering the minimum setup requirements, that is one suspension for each support point, it is necessary to select the smallest suspension size possible, which meets the minimum requirements as to acceptably load both the load and unload side.

It is not possible to combine different sizes of suspensions inside the same machine.

It is important that the load percentage of the individual suspensions is consistent, except in case of tolerance.

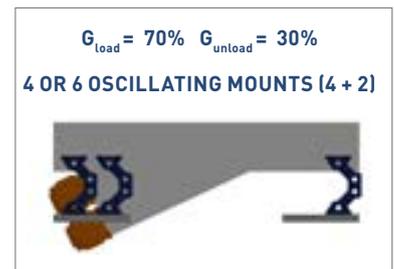
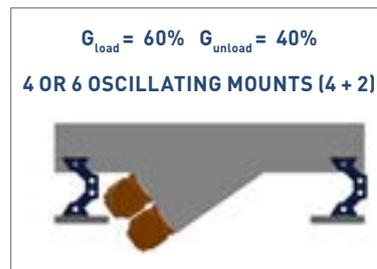
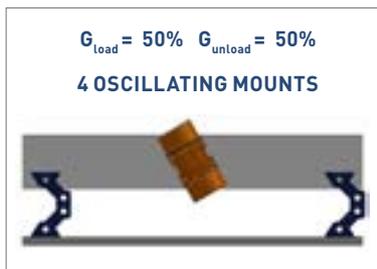
If the position of the centre of gravity is considerably displaced towards one of the two ends (material load side or unload side), for example  $G_{\text{load}} = 70\%$   $G_{\text{unload}} = 30\%$ , one must take into account

2 suspension blocks per supporting point corresponding to the greater load end.

Additionally, it is advisable to take into account a minimum safety factor for the maximum allowable load (see above).

oscillation (stroke) that is higher than 8mm, it is advisable to take into account a higher safety margin.

Here below are some typical cases, as an example of a correct selection of oscillating mounts:



Once the size and the number of oscillating mounts required has been selected, the following must be considered:

- Type of material feeding onto the vibrating machine;
- Possible angle of the vibrating machine.

Should the load of the material occur gradually, for instance by means of a belt conveyor or of another vibrating feeder, the aforementioned notes shall apply.

Should the load be of the impulse-type and, therefore, generate an impact (e.g. by means of a grab), it is necessary to consider as a compulsory option the use of 4 oscillating mounts instead of 2 on the load side of the product.

If the vibrating machine is inclined at an angle steeper than 10°, in order to maintain the functionality of the oscillating mounts in time, it is recommended to install them in a pantograph configuration as in the pictures below.

The same configuration is mandatory for the design of a compaction table.

Once the static measuring of the suspensions has been completed, it is necessary to perform a dynamic check so as to avoid any damage of any type during an extended use of the vibrating machine. These values are useful in order to achieve a rather realistic estimate

$$\text{stroke} = \frac{W_m[\text{cm}] \cdot 10 \cdot n_{\text{motors}}}{M_{\text{tot}}} \quad [\text{mm}]$$

of the machine operation performance.

Consequently, it is necessary to calculate the peak/peak oscillation width (stroke) and the total acceleration ( $a_{\text{max}}$ ) of the vibrating machine (considering also the weight of the material, which instantly weighs down on the suspensions).

$$a_{\text{max}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot \text{RPM}_{\text{motor}}\right)^2 \cdot \text{stroke}[\text{mm}]}{2 \cdot g \cdot 1000}$$

If the two calculated values are lower than the limit values shown in the chart (see pct. 8 and 9) and referred to the suspension size selected, the sizing has been verified.

If one or both values are higher, it is necessary to review the size of the suspension selected previously.



# INSTALLATION

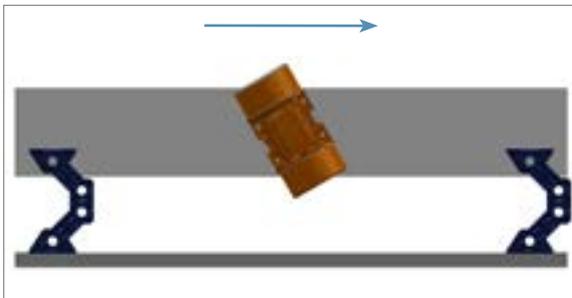
## ASSEMBLY OF THE VIBRATING MACHINE

During installation, it is essential to comply with the correct assembly position (direction).

For most vibrating machines, for correct operation, **all the suspensions must be assembled with the "knee" turned towards the material feed direction.**

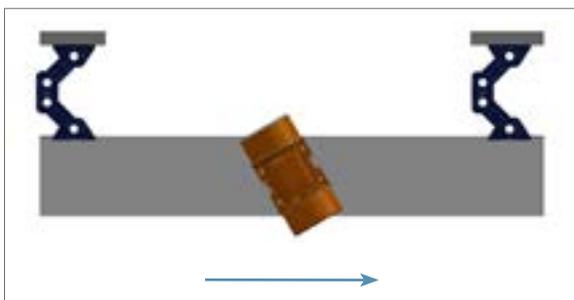
Installation of oscillating mounts with arms pointing towards the outer side or towards the inner side of the vibrating machine does not involve any difference in terms of their operation.

Nonetheless, it is recommended to install oscillating mounts with their arms pointing towards the outer side of the vibrating machine, in order to facilitate mounting and possible replacement operations.



Should the oscillating mounts be assembled in a **"hanging" configuration** (hanging screen, vibrating hanging feeder,...).

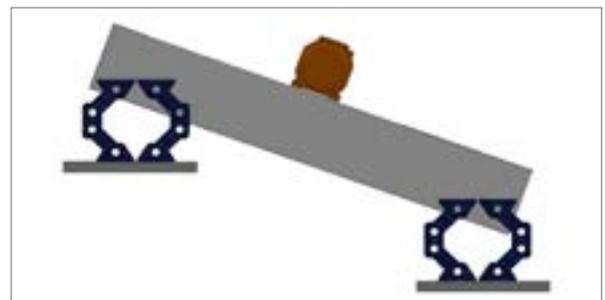
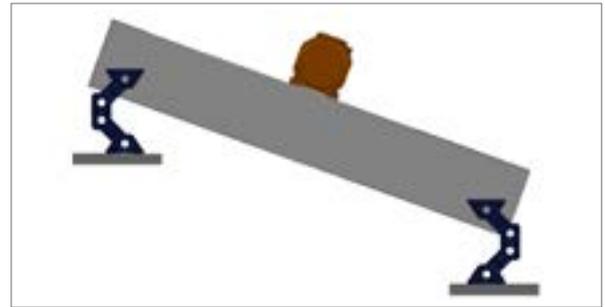
**The oscillating mounts must be assembled with the "knee" turned backwards compared to the material feeding direction.**



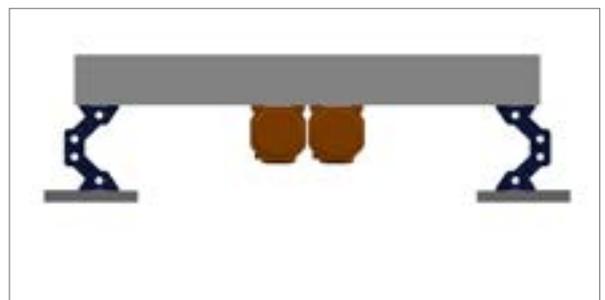
In order to achieve **an optimal performance of the suspensions and of the vibrating machine**, it is recommended to proceed as following during assembly:

- Lift the vibrating feeder with a crane/overhead crane (shall it not be feasible, use four jacks so to lift the feeder, parallel to the floor)
- Place the oscillating mounts on the machine support frame
- Tighten the bolts temporarily, in the lower position

If the vibrating machine is tilted, with an angle steeper than 10°, it is necessary to select the **"pantograph" type** assembly, where the "knee" of the oscillating mounts on both axes is turned towards the external part of the machine. Specularity shall be achieved compared to the centreline of the machine. This setup aims at preserving the duration of the suspensions.



The same assembly configuration ("pantograph" type) is also adopted for machines where vibration is merely vertical such as, for example, for compaction tables.



- compared to the vibrating machine frame
- Place the vibrating feeder without pressing down/loading the oscillating mounts
- Tighten the bolts temporarily in the upper position compared to the vibrating feeder
- Slowly lower the vibrating feeder taking care of aligning the suspensions: it is important that they are parallel to the material feed direction (tolerance  $\pm 1^\circ$  - keep the arms as reference)
- Tighten both the upper and the lower bolts

During measuring of the oscillating mounts, the theoretical centre of gravity of the vibrating feeder has been taken into account to define a setup, where the load is distributed equally on each support.

Nevertheless, in most cases, during assembly, it can be noted that it is not possible to obtain a perfect distribution of the loads, thus resulting in a different compression of the suspensions on the feed side and on the discharge side of the vibrating machine.

**If it is important to keep a certain tilt or flatness of the vibrating feeder, it is possible to insert some metal sheet spacers between the oscillating mounts and the frame of the vibrating machine, until reaching the desired level.**

## STRAIN UNDER THE LOAD OF OWC OSCILLATING MOUNTS

It is important **to take into account the height of the suspensions under the load and the consequent height of the actual machine**, in order to place at the correct height the feeder and the discharge of the product requiring processing.

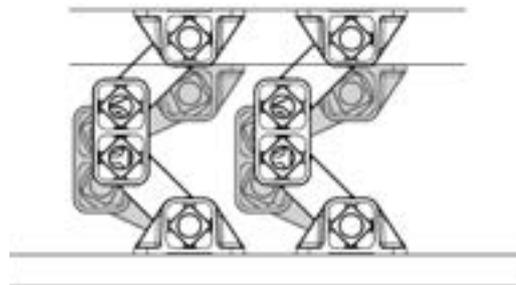
Previously, the graphs, showing the load/strain relation for each size of oscillating mount, have been reported. The curves described therein report average values, which may vary for a few millimetres compared to the actual values, as the actual height is affected by environmental factors; e.g. operation temperature, material feed mode, oscillation frequency and width. Furthermore, it must be taken into account that these values were obtained with the suspensions already set up.

**The adjustment phase for oscillating mounts is completed within the first days of use** and it involves a reduction in their height under the load of 10/25 mm, according to the model.

**Complete adjustment requires a longer period** but in terms of height, it is almost unnoticeable.

Such a phenomenon is natural and it is connected to the natural feature of the elastic rubber insert.

In case of two suspensions for each support point, it is necessary to take into account the strain/adjustment even as regards to overall length. Therefore, it is necessary to space out the two suspensions in order to avoid contacts between them during the operation of the vibrating machine (see the typical diagram below).



### Therefore:

- read the estimated actual value of the oscillating mount height under load from the chart (increased estimate by a few mm for cold environments and moderate loads and, vice versa, decrease estimate for very hot environments and very large loads);
- take into account, during the sizing of material load/unload, that the height value of the vibrating machine during assembly will undergo a reduction of 10/25 mm during adjustment;
- in case of assembly of 2 oscillating mounts per each support point, consider that during static or dynamic compressions, longitudinal dimensions increase, so, if not suitably spaced out, they may collide.

## MATERIAL DEPOSITS / MECHANICAL SHUT DOWNS

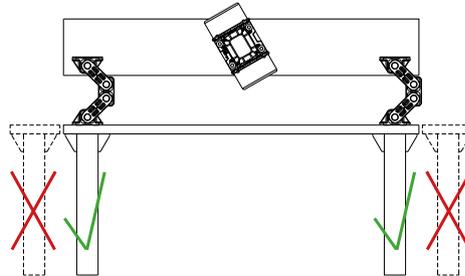
In order **to avoid damages to the oscillating mounts due to the overload of the vibrating machine** (e.g.: the material load continues to operate once the vibrating

feeder has stopped), **it is necessary to consider the introduction of mechanical stops**, which may avoid excessive compression.

## UNDERLYING STRUCTURE / MACHINE FRAME

It is very important for the correct and efficient operation of the vibrating machine to have a **stiff support**, on which the suspensions are assembled. The **optimal condition** requires the assembly of the

suspensions on a frame, featuring vertical beams at the positioning point of the same (see the typical diagram below).



If, due to system reasons, this is not possible, it is however essential that the underlying structure is sufficiently stiff so not to undergo strains or displacements caused by the vibrating mass. Every movement of the part underlying the oscillating mounts

limits until deleting the performance of the process, by conveying unwanted vibrations, which spread inside the system, resulting in noise and structural failure.

## SUPPORTING BRACKETS TO MOUNT OWC OSCILLATING MOUNTS

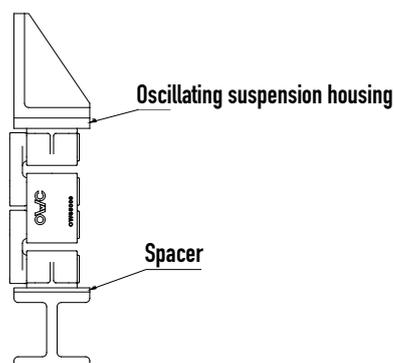
In order to calculate the **height position** of the supporting brackets needed to mount the oscillating mounts, please refer to the paragraph "DEFORMATION OF OSCILLATING MOUNTS UNDER LOAD" and it is recommended to take into account the height of the oscillating mounts under load so as to define the actual height of the vibrating feeder.

Connection points of the supporting brackets used to mount oscillating mounts on a vibrating feeder are one of the most strained areas of the machine. Therefore, it is recommended to measure both the brackets and the walls of the vibrating feeder and the constraints (bolts or welding) with a high safety factor.

In order to achieve an optimal oscillation of the vibrating machine, **it is recommended to assemble the suspensions in perfectly horizontal position** (reference surface: bracket surface) **and at the maximum distance possible from the centre of gravity of the vibrating feeder.**

Where possible, in order for the vibrating machine to be perfectly balanced, please respect the equal distance of the suspensions on the feed and discharge side from the centre of gravity.

Vertically, instead, the upper bracket must be on the same surface of the centre of gravity of the vibrating feeder (this condition cannot be applied in case of tilted surface).



## FIXING ELEMENTS TO ATTACH OWC OSCILLATING MOUNTS TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE VIBRATING MACHINE

Thread diameter	Tightening torque [Nm]		
	Resistance class 8.8	Resistance class 10.9	Resistance class 12.9
M6	9.5	13.0	16.0
M8	23.0	32.0	39.0
M10	46.0	64.0	77.0
M12	80.0	110.0	135.0
M16	195.0	275.0	330.0

Minimum accepted resistance class of the hardware: 8.8.

### CHECKS TO BE PERFORMED AFTER THE OWC OSCILLATING MOUNTS ARE ASSEMBLED

**After the first days of operation, the oscillating mounts undergo a natural adjustment**, which entails a lowering of its own height under the load.

This phenomenon is connected to the feature of the rubber and does not absolutely jeopardise vibrating machine operation.

As it is affected by different factors, a different adjustment may occur between the feed end and the discharge end of the processed product.

Therefore, **it is recommended to check the height**

**of the suspensions on both axes** and, if required, intervene with metal sheet spacers to correct the tilt of the vibrating feeder.

It is recommended to visually check the movement of the feeder and if it is not perfectly in line, measure the oscillation width at the support points.

After a short running period, check again the tightness of the fixtures that connect the OWC oscillating mounts to the structure.

### OPERATION

Accepted operating temperature: from -40 °C to +80 °C.



# TROUBLESHOOTING

## COMMON ISSUES IN THE OPERATION OF VIBRATING MACHINES

Minor problems can be solved without consulting a specialist.

Please find below a listing of some recommendations to solve the most frequent problems encountered in the use of oscillating mounts on vibrating machines.

### PROBLEM 1:

**The vibrating machine does not have an even movement, but an uncontrolled one, generating side oscillations and the through-put is insufficient.**

- **Cause 1.1:** The direction of rotation of the unbalanced motor is identical, that is not in opposite direction.  
**Remedy 1.1:** Correct the electric connections of the unbalanced motors by reversing the polarity as needed.
- **Cause 1.2:** The structure that joins the unbalanced motors to one another and the vibrating machine is too weak and, therefore, the stiffness of such a structure is not enough to guarantee a synchronization of the unbalanced motor weights or the unbalanced motors are spaced too much and thus cause the same inconvenience.  
**Remedy 1.2:** Reinforce the connecting structure and/or reposition the motors by bringing them closer to one another.

### PROBLEM 2:

The speed at which the product is conveyed on the vibrating machine is not enough and the amplitude of oscillations produced by the machine is lower than the expected one.

- **Cause 2.1:** The excitation force of the oscillation generator(s) is not enough in relation to

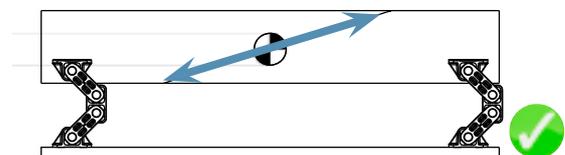
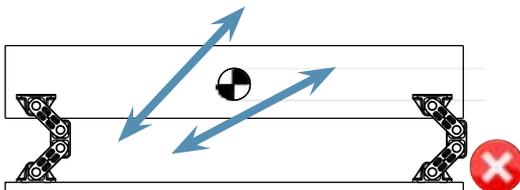
the actual weight of the conveyed product.

**Remedy 2.1:** Increase the excitation force or choose more powerful motors and oscillation generators.

### PROBLEM 3:

The material flow on the vibrating machine is not even and deposits are formed.

- **Cause 3.1:** The excitation force of the oscillation generator(s) does not pass through the centre of gravity of the vibrating machine; but it rather exceeds either the centre of gravity (either too low, or too high), thus causing a non-even acceleration on the overall length of the vibrating machine (see the typical diagrams given below).  
**Remedy 3.1:** Change the inclination of the motor/oscillation generator on the supporting plane of the motor so that the excitation force would pass through the centre of gravity of the vibrating machine.
- **Cause 3.2:** The carpentry of the vibrating machine that leans on the oscillating mounts is not rigid enough and the conveyed material does not have a constant flow.  
**Remedy 3.2:** Reinforce the stands of the supporting frame for the oscillating mounts and intervene, where necessary, on the carpentry of the vibrating machine to stiffen its structure.



# SPARE PARTS

**OWC oscillating mounts are not provided with single wearable parts that could be replaced: envisaged replacements mean new OWC oscillating mounts.**

To place a request for a new OWC oscillating mount, please specify the model that is found on the

component, in the transport documents, in the invoice or the order confirmation.

**N.B.:** All data stated in this manual are not binding and may be subjected to variations at any time.



# OWS NE - Oscillating Mountings Standard Range

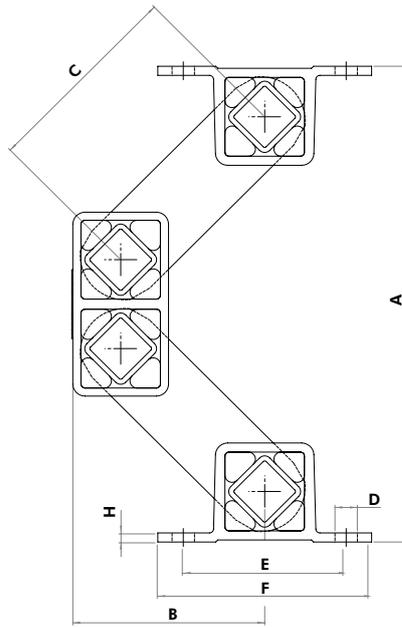


From NE 1500 to NE 3800

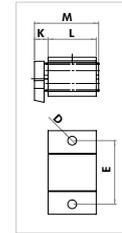
NE 4500



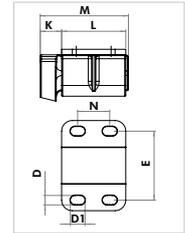
From NE 5000 to NE 5020



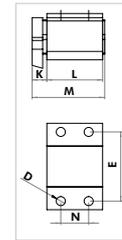
From NE 1500 to NE 2700



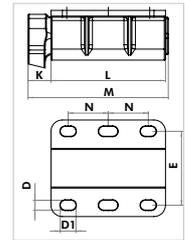
From NE 4500 to NE 5000



NE 3800



NE 5020

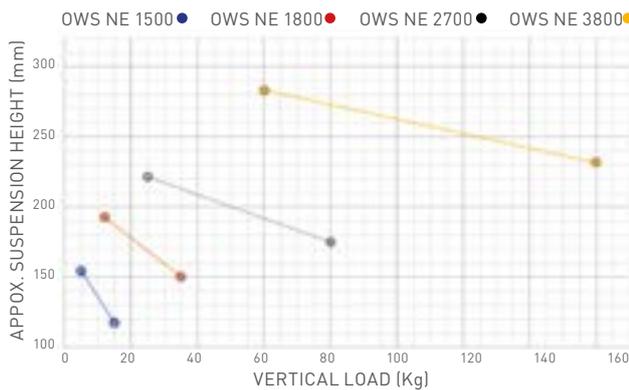


MODEL	LOAD CAPACITY (KG)		A (MM)		B (MM)		DYNAMIC LIMITS						NATURAL FREQUENCY (HZ)	
							8 POLES		6 POLES		4 POLES			
	unloaded	max load	unloaded	max load	unloaded	max load	stroke max (mm)	a max (g)	stroke max (mm)	a max (g)	stroke max (mm)	a max (g)	unloaded	max load
OWS NE 1500	5	15	168	117	70	87	14	4.1	12	6.2	8	9.3	4.0	2.8
OWS NE 1800	12	35	208	150	88	108	17	4.9	15	7.7	8	9.3	3.7	2.6
OWS NE 2700	25	80	235	175	94	113	17	4.9	14	7.2	8	9.3	3.7	2.7
OWS NE 3800	60	160	305	232	120	146	20	5.8	17	8.8	8	9.3	3.0	2.4
OWS NE 4500	120	300	354	266	139	168	21	6.1	18	9.3	8	9.3	2.8	2.3
OWS NE 5000	250	600	382	287	150	181	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3	2.4	2.1
OWS NE 5020	420	1000	382	287	150	181	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3	2.4	2.1

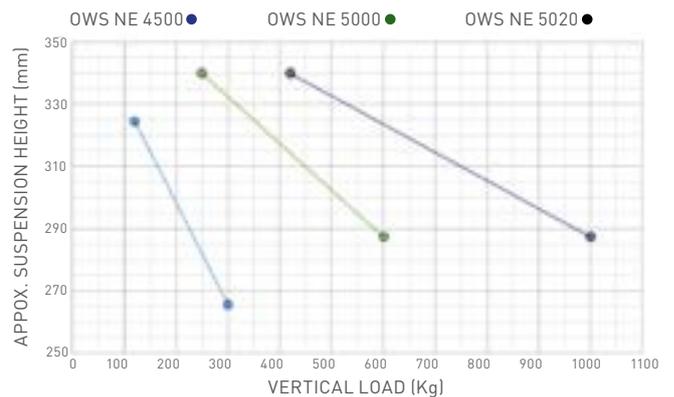
  

MODEL	C	D / D1	E	F	H	K	L	M	N	WEIGHT	MATERIAL		COLOUR
	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(Kg)	Arms	Outer Squares	
OWS NE 1500	80	7	50	65	3	10	40	52	-	0.5	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile	Blue Painted
OWS NE 1800	100	9	60	80	3.5	14	50	67	-	1.1	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile	
OWS NE 2700	100	11	80	105	4.5	17	60	80	-	2.3	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile	
OWS NE 3800	125	13	100	125	6	21	80	104	40	5.1	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile	
OWS NE 4500	140	13x26	115	145	8	28	100	132	58	13.5	Steel Welded Construction	Nodular Cast Iron	
OWS NE 5000	150	17x27	130	170	12	40	120	165	60	22.5	Nodular Cast Iron	Nodular Cast Iron	
OWS NE 5020	150	17x27	130	170	12	40	200	245	70	33.2	Nodular Cast Iron	Nodular Cast Iron	

OWS NE LOAD VS DEFLECTION



OWS NE LOAD VS DEFLECTION



NOTE: Dimensions with coarse degree of accuracy related to UNI 22768/1

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STANDARD

HEAVY DUTY

# OWS HD - Oscillating Mountings Heavy Duty Range



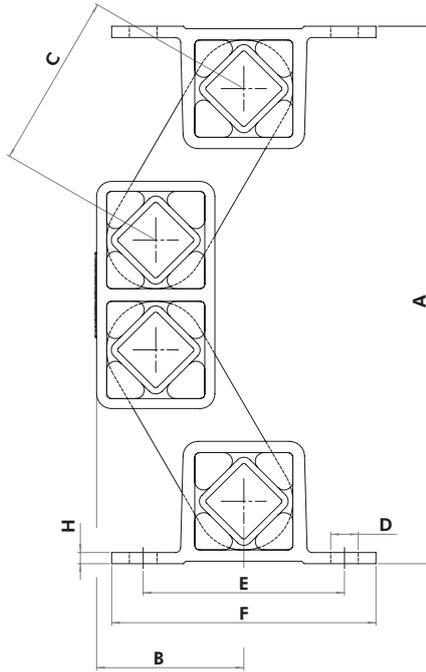
From HD 2700 to HD 3800



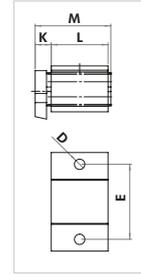
HD 4500



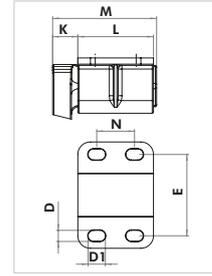
From HD 5000 to HD 5020



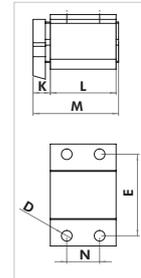
HD 2700



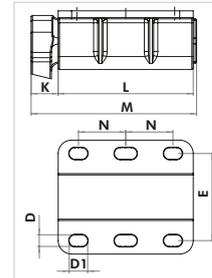
From HD 4500 to HD 5016



HD 3800



HD 5020



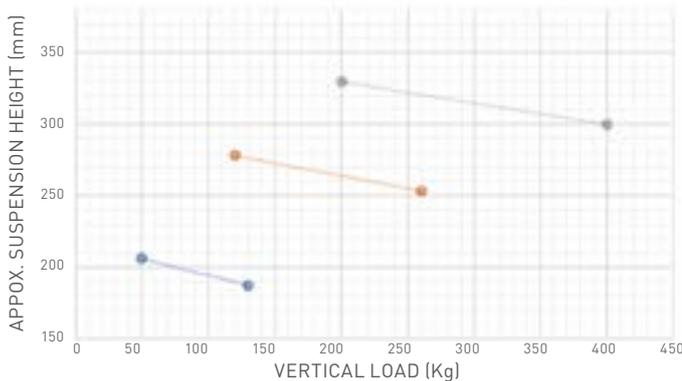
MODEL	LOAD CAPACITY (KG)		A (MM)		B (MM)		DYNAMIC LIMITS						NATURAL FREQUENCY (HZ)	
	unloaded	max load	unloaded	max load	unloaded	max load	8 POLES		6 POLES		4 POLES		unloaded	max load
							stroke max (mm)	a max (g)	stroke max (mm)	a max (g)	stroke max (mm)	a max (g)		
OWS HD 2700	50	130	215	187	59	74	12	3.5	10	5.2	8	9.3	4.8	3.1
OWS HD 3800	120	260	293	253	79	105	15	4.3	13	6.7	8	9.3	3.6	2.7
OWS HD 4500	200	400	347	300	96	125	17	4.9	14	7.2	8	9.3	3.3	2.5
OWS HD 5000	350	850	378	324	105	138	18	5.2	15	7.7	8	9.3	3.2	2.4
OWS HD 5016	480	1150	378	324	105	138	18	5.2	15	7.7	8	9.3	3.2	2.4
OWS HD 5020	600	1400	378	324	105	138	18	5.2	15	7.7	8	9.3	3.2	2.4

MODEL	C	D / D1	E	F	H	K	L	M	N	WEIGHT (Kg)	MATERIAL		COLOUR
	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)		Arms	Outer Squares	
	OWS HD 2700	70	11	80	105	4.5	17	60	80	-	2.1	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile
OWS HD 3800	95	13	100	125	6	21	80	104	40	4.8	Steel Welded Construction	Aluminium Profile	
OWS HD 4500	110	13x26	115	145	8	28	100	132	58	13.4	Steel Welded Construction	Nodular Cast Iron	
OWS HD 5000	120	17x27	130	170	12	40	120	165	60	21.9	Nodular Cast Iron	Nodular Cast Iron	
OWS HD 5016	120	17x27	130	170	12	40	160	208	70	27.3	Nodular Cast Iron	Nodular Cast Iron	
OWS HD 5020	120	17x27	130	170	12	45	200	250	70	33.4	Nodular Cast Iron	Nodular Cast Iron	

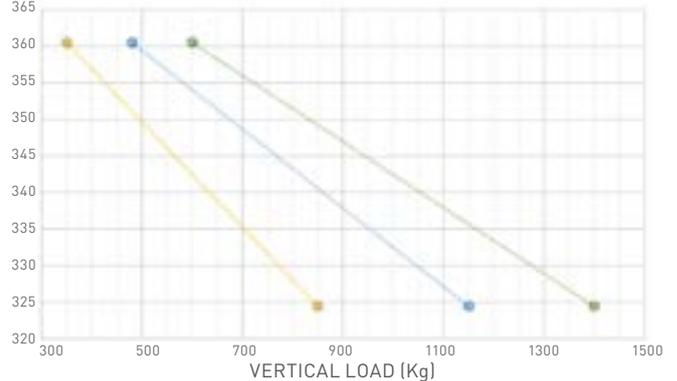
OWS HD LOAD VS DEFLECTION

OWS HD 2700 ● OWS HD 3800 ● OWS HD 4500 ●



OWS HD LOAD VS DEFLECTION

OWS HD 5000 ● OWS HD 5016 ● OWS HD 5020 ●



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STANDARD

HEAVY DUTY

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# WHEN YOU NEED IT, WHERE YOU NEED IT.

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