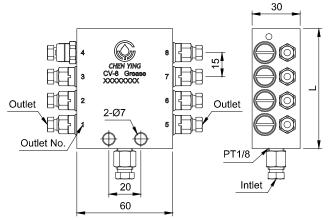
## CV Type Progressive Feeder



CHEN YING



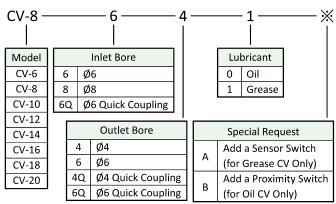


Dimensional Drawing of CV-8-6-4-1

#### Features

- 1. CV progressive feeder can deliver a fixed volume of lubricant to each lubrication point. The standard discharge volume is 0.18cc per stroke. The outlets of the CV progressive feeder can be combined for a larger discharge volume on request.
- 2. Each outlet of a CV progressive feeder has one piston inside. The lubricant flow moves each piston, and CV progressive feeder discharges lubricant one by one outlet to complete a circulation cycle.
- 3. Forbid to plug any CV progressive feeder outlet, or it cannot discharge lubricant functionally.
- 4. Each standard CV progressive feeder has an indicator pin that moves in and out once as a completed circulation cycle. Monitoring can be done visually or electronically with a sensor or proximity switch.
- 5. There are two types of inlet and outlet adapters: compression bushings with sleeves and quick couplings. Please refer to page 94 for the instructions on connecting and disconnecting a quick coupling.

#### **♦**Order Code



#### **♦**Dimensional Data

Model	Outlet Num.	Inlet Bore	Outlet Bore	L (mm)	N.W. (g)
CV-6	6	Ø6 (M10xP1.0) or Ø8 (M14xP1.5)	Ø4 (M8xP1.0) or Ø6 (M10xP1.0)	60	407
CV-8	8			75	514
CV-10	10			90	628
CV-12	12			105	686
CV-14	14			120	840
CV-16	16			135	937
CV-18	18			150	1062
CV-20	20			165	1169

※ Standard Type: inlet bore Ø6, and outlet bore Ø4

#### **◆**Technical Data

Suitable Lubricant	Suitable Viscosity	Operating Pressure Range	Discharge Volume	Suitable Lubricators
Oil	32-220 cSt@40°C	5-30 kgf/cm²	About 0.18cc/Stroke	Resistance Type Oil Lubricators with Discharge Volume Above 500cc/min
Grease	NLGI 000-2	15-150 kgf/cm²	About 0.18cc/Stroke	Resistance Type Grease Lubricators

### **◆**Related Products





Sensor Switch





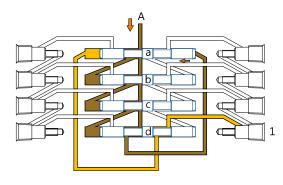
CV-12-6-4-1-A CV-12-6Q-4Q-1

85

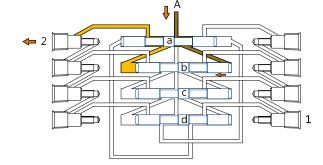


# **CV Progressive Feeder**

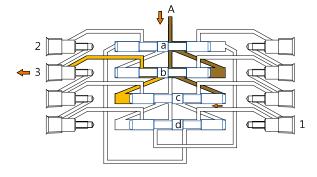
◆How CV Progressive Feeder Works (Take CV-8 as an example)



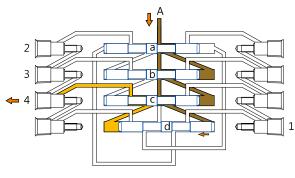
- The lubricant pressure forces the lubricant to flow into inlet "A", fills up each piston hole with lubricant, and pushes pistons to move to each tap stop.
- Piston "a" moves to the left that makes the lubricant changing the flow direction. The original lubricant of the left side piston "a" flows through piston "d" and keeps moving to the first outlets.



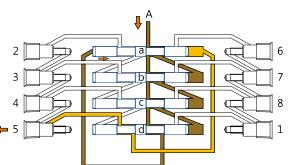
3. After the flow direction is changed, the lubricant moves toward piston "b" which forces piston "b" to move toward the left. The original lubricant of the left side piston "b" flows through piston "a", and keeps moving to the second outlet.



4. After the flow direction is changed, the lubricant moves toward piston "c" which forces piston "c" to move toward the left. The original lubricant of the left side piston "c" flows through piston "b", and keeps moving to the third outlet.



5. After the flow direction is changed, the lubricant moves toward piston "d" which forces piston "d" to move toward the left. The original lubricant of the left side piston "d" flows through piston "c", and keeps moving to the fourth outlet.



- 6. After the flow direction is changed, the lubricant moves toward piston "a" which forces piston "a" to move toward the left. The original lubricant of the right side piston "a" flows through piston "d", and keeps moving to the fifth outlet. The left side circulation is completed.
- 7. The right-side circulation is the same as the left-side circulation.