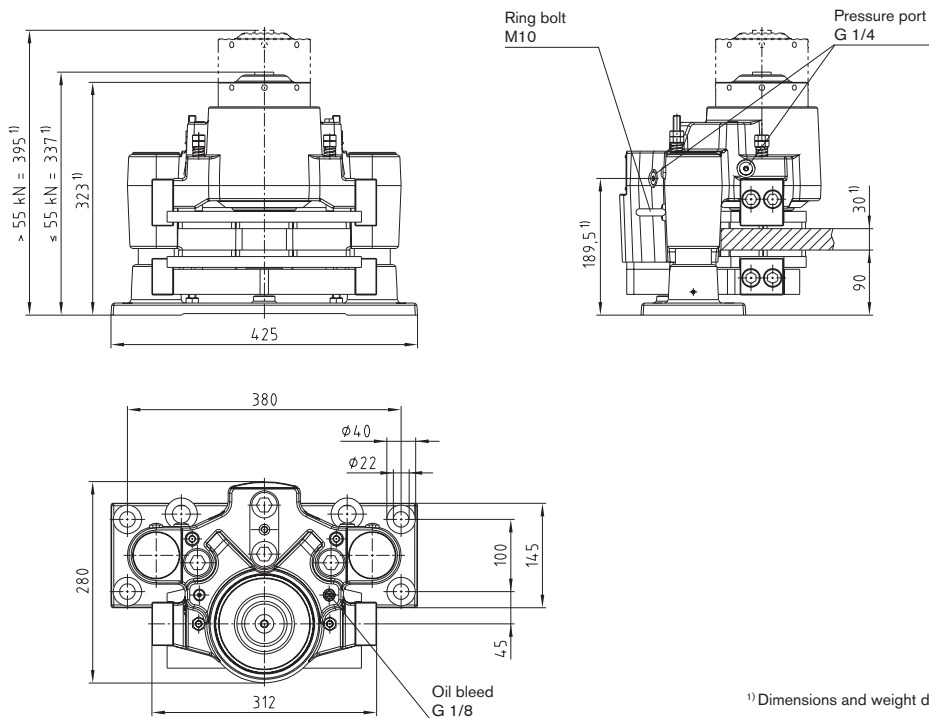
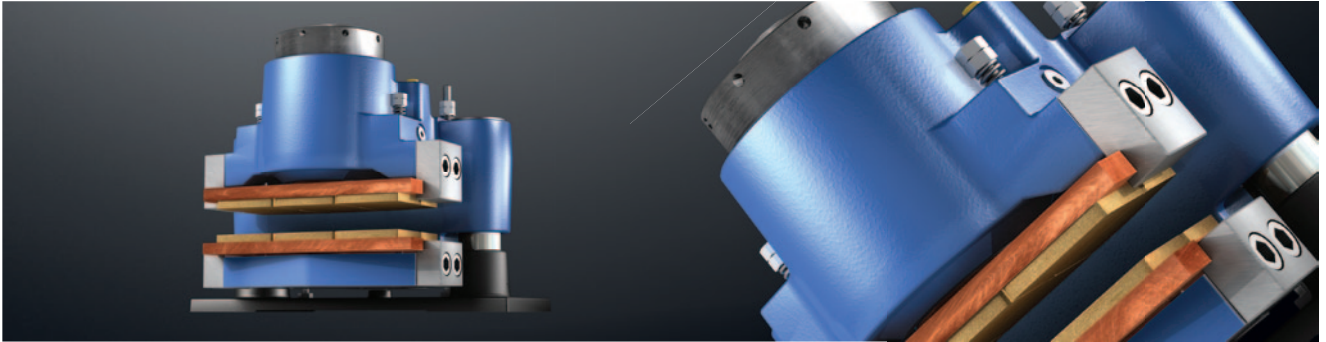


KTR-STOP® S-xx-F

Passive floating caliper brake

Hydraulic brake system



¹⁾ Dimensions and weight depend on thickness of brake disk.

KTR-STOP® S-xx-F				
Total weight	approx. 90 kg - 100 kg ¹⁾		Max. operating pressure	200 bar
Width of brake pad	125 mm		Thickness of brake disk	20 mm - 40 mm
Surface of each brake pad	organic	28.700 mm ²	Pressure port	G 1/4
	powder metal	26.800 mm ²	Oil bleed	G 1/8
Max. wear of each brake pad	6 mm		Backlash on axles - towards mounting surface	5 mm
Nominal coefficient of friction ²⁾	$\mu = 0,4$		Backlash on axles - away from mounting surface	10 mm
Total brake piston surface - complete brake	69 cm ²		Min. diameter of brake disk ϕD_A	500 mm
Volume with 1 mm stroke - complete brake	6,9 cm ³		Operation temperature	-20 °C to +50 °C

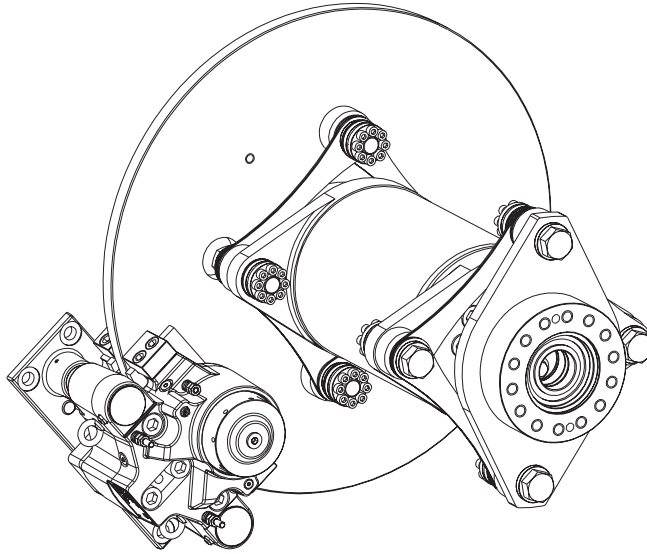
Types of brakes							
Type of brake ³⁾	Clamping force F_C [kN]	Power loss ⁴⁾ [%]	Opening pressure [bar]	Weight ¹⁾ [kg]	Braking torque [Nm] with brake disk ϕ [mm]		
					500	710	1000
KTR-STOP® S-20-F	20	4,5	40	90	2900	4600	6900
KTR-STOP® S-40-F	40	6,5	90	90	5900	9200	13900
KTR-STOP® S-60-F	60	7,0	130	100	8800	13900	20800
KTR-STOP® S-80-F	80	5,0	170	100	11800	18500	27800

²⁾ The coefficient of friction each depends on the application or material of the brake, respectively. Please consult with KTR.

³⁾ Other types of brakes on request

⁴⁾ With 1 mm stroke (0,5 mm wear of pad on each side)

Ordering example:	KTR-STOP®	S	-	40	-	F	A	-	30
	KTR brake	Size of brake	Clamping force	Floator	Option	Thickness of brake disk			



Calculation of brake disk

up to $\varnothing D_A = 1000$ mm

from $\varnothing D_A = 1000$ mm to $\varnothing D_A = 1800$ mm

from $\varnothing D_A = 1800$ mm

$$D_C \text{ max.} = D_A - 305$$

$$D_C \text{ max.} = D_A - 295$$

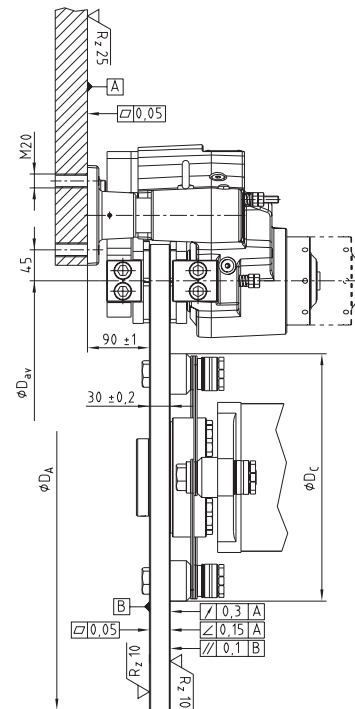
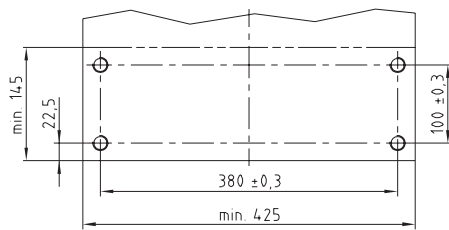
$$D_C \text{ max.} = D_A - 285$$

$$D_{av} = D_A - 130$$

$$D_{av} = D_A - 120$$

$$D_{av} = D_A - 110$$

Connection dimensions of brake



$$F_b = F_c \cdot 2 \cdot \mu$$

F_b = Braking force [kN]

F_c = Clamping force [kN]

M_b = Braking torque [kNm]

z = Number of brakes

D_{av} = Effective diameter of brake [m]

$$M_b = z \cdot F_b \cdot \frac{D_{av}}{2}$$

Optional

- Various colours available
- Sensor indicating wear of pad and condition
- Temperature sensor
- Alternative materials of brake pad