

centaur forge ltd.

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Thank you for your inquiry regarding the KUHN AIR HAMMERS. Enclosed is literature describing the hammer sizes and pertinent information on each model.

Generally, a KUHN AIR HAMMER will do about three times the work of an equivalent ram-weight mechanical hammer, and with much more control and versatility. Maintenance is far simpler, too.

You will note the base prices of the hammers in this literature. To give you a complete price, I would like to size the hammer based on the your needs in regular production, and the maximum size of steel you would be forging on an occasional basis. With the KUHN AIR HAMMER, you will be able to complete your forging in one heat in regular production.

Several years ago, KUHN AIR HAMMERS were marketed under the "REITER" name. Mr. Alois Reiter has retired, and his plant manager, Mr. Josef Kuhn, assumed ownership of the company. There are a few differences between the "old" and "new" style hammers. Actual specifications are found on the respective literature enclosed. The newer hammers have a squared-off, more modern looking case, a much heavier anvil, and the motors are flange-mounted instead of foot-mounted. The new hammers are functionally redesigned for more efficiency and the valving (which has made the Reiter hammer so famous for precise control) has been replaced by a new type rotary slide valve for even more control.

The new models have a more efficient internal sound-deadening construction. This results in quieter operation (68 dbA). The air system is lubricated by a manually-adjusted oil drip feed device on the older designs, as compared to the built-in automatic oil pump in the later models. The internal air/oil filter on the later models results in the internals of the equipment remaining cleaner, and effectively prevents 98% of the oil from escaping into the air and being lost. This means less maintenance and lower oil consumption. Should you ever wish to change the orientation of the ram, it is much simpler on the new models and your choices are all 360 degrees, not just each 30 degrees.

About electrical power: most of the world uses 50 hz. cycle, AC 3-phase electricity. In North America, we use 60 hz. AC. Three-phase power is often not available cheaply. The K-0, KB-1 and K-23 hammers are available with either single-phase or 3-phase motors. The K-12, K-24, K-25, K-3, K-4, K-5 and K-6 models cannot be furnished with single-phase motors at a reasonable cost. There is another option available if you wish to operate 3-phase equipment from a single-phase line. This is called a "roto-phase" (Rotary-phase generator). It will generally cost more than having your hammer delivered with a single-phase motor, but you will be able to operate several other 3-phase machines on the same line in your shop.

If you have any questions after reviewing the literature enclosed, please feel free to call me. I'll do all I can to be of assistance. Thanks again for your interest in the KUHN AIR HAMMER

WILLIAM S. PIEH

COMPARISONS:

<u>BRAND</u>	<u>RAM WEIGHT</u>	<u>HORSEPOWER</u>	<u>HAMMER WEIGHT</u>
LITTLE GIANT	25 LB.	1	1000 LBS.
LITTLE GIANT	50 LB.	2	1800 LBS.
KUHN K-0	57 LB.	3	850 LBS.
KUHN KB-1	75 LB.	5	1100 LBS.
KUHN K-12	84 LB.	4	1000 LBS.
LITTLE GIANT	100 LB.	3	3300 LBS.
KUHN K-23	110 LB.	7.5	1450 LBS.
KUHN K-24/53	110 LB.	7.5	1965 LBS.
KUHN K-25	132 LB.	10	3090 LBS.
KUHN K-3	176 LB.	15	4400 LBS.
KUHN K-4	220 LB.	20	5500 LBS.
KUHN K-5	275 LB.	25	6600 LBS.
KUHN K-6	330 LB.	30	7400 LBS.

**Little Giant Power Hammers are no longer manufactured, nor are the parts available, as of January, 1990. Little Giant Hammers are not as efficient as the KUHN AIR HAMMERS due to the mechanical slippages and friction losses compounded by inefficiencies due to right angle changes in direction.

<u>MODEL</u>	<u>HIGH PRODUCTION</u>	<u>OCCASIONAL FORGING</u>
K-0	0.8"	1.5 to 2"
KB-1	1.6"	2 to 2.5"
K-12/42	1.8"	2 to 3"
K-23	2.4"	3 to 4"
K-24/53	2.6"	3.5 to 4.5"
K-25	2.8"	4.5 to 5.5"
K-3	3.2"	5.5 to 6"
K-4	4"	6 to 7"
K-5	5"	7 to 8"
K-6	6"	8 to 9"

How do you select the size hammer you will need? This is a difficult question to answer. The "force of the blow" in joules is great for engineers, but offers only a comparison for blacksmiths.

The work required to merely flatten the end or point up a piece of steel is not the same as what is required to full-length swage the same piece, or even to reduce the end to a tenon of 1/4 the original size. What grade of steel will be worked? What is your skill level? With this in mind, please take the above table to be only approximate comparative figures. (High production means just that -- forge the piece in one heat.) Please note that exceeding these numbers will not hurt the machine. It only means that working 4" square (for example) on a K-12 hammer to be slow going by comparison. Also as a comparison, a KB-1 air hammer will easily do more than triple the work of a 50 lb. Little Giant in the same time frame.

MODEL	K-0	KB-1	K12/42	K-23	K24/53	K-25	K-3	K-4	K-5	K-6
WEIGHT OF RAM (KG/LB)	26/57	34/75	38/84	50/110	50/110	60/132	80/176	100/220	125/275	150/330
MAXIMUM CLEARANCE (MM/INCH)	200/8	200/8	200/8	200/8	200/8	230/9	300/12	300/12	340/134	400/15-3/4
APPR. BLOWS PER MINUTE	220	220	225	220	220	210	200	200	190	170
FORCE (JOULES/FOOT LB.)	600J/442	820/604	835/616	930/686	960/710	1180/870	1320/973	1560/1150	2000/1475	2600/1915
MOTOR (KW/HP)	3 HP	4/5.5	3/4	5.5/7.5	5.5/7.5	7.5/10	12/15	15/20	18.6/25	22/30
LENGTH (MM/INCH)	1210/48	1240/49	1050/42	1380/54	1180/47	1300/52	1340/53	1500/60	1650/65.3	1650/65.3
WIDTH (MM/INCH)	530/21	575/22	700/28	620/24	820/33	860/34	620/25	660/26	720/28.5	820/32.5
HEIGHT (MM/INCH)	1140/45	1280/50	1250/49	1510/59	1430/57	1500/60	2050/81	2070/82	2200/87	2330/92
ANVIL WEIGHT (KG/LB)	100/220	100/220	160/353	200/440	300/660	500/1103	750/1650	1100/2420	1100/2420	1100/2420
WEIGHT (INCLUDING ANVIL)	390/860	500/1100	450/992	670/1450	890/1962	1400/3087	2000/4400	2500/5500	3000/6600	3200/7040
OIL FEED LUBRICATION	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
A. DRIP FEED										
B. AUTOMATIC PUMP										
MAXIMUM ECONOMICAL WORKPIECES (MM/INCH) (HIGH PRODUCTION)	25/1.0	40/1.6	45/1.75	50/2	60/2.3	65/2.6	80/3.2	100/4	125/5	150/6.4
(OCCASIONAL WORK, APPROXIMATELY DOUBLE)										

ALL FIGURES TO BE USED COMPARATIVELY BETWEEN MODELS, NOT SUBJECTIVELY.

THESE FIGURES SHOULD BE USED COMPARATIVELY (BETWEEN MODELS) -- NOT SUBJECTIVELY. THE FIGURES SHOW HOW THE VARIOUS MODELS WOULD DO A TYPICAL FORGING JOB USING MILD STEEL (C-1010-1030) IN ONE HEAT. SOME JOBS REQUIRE LESS POWER AND TIME, AND SOME MORE.

Ratings and Working Capacities

Pneumatic Hammers are size rated by the nominal weight of the reciprocating ram assembly, i.e., the combined weight of the ram, rings, ram die and key.

The energy available per stroke and the recommended maximum sizes of square forging stock for each hammer size, grouped by relative forgeability, is given in the following tables.

The column headed "Occasional Production" lists sizes which should be considered when a hammer is to be used for maintenance purposes only and will not be considered a production tool. The columns headed "Manufacturing Production" serve as a guide to the proper hammer sizes for the most economical continuous production of forgings.

TABLE 1 CAPACITY OF PNEUMATIC HAMMERS

RATED SIZE HAMMER	MAX. ENERGY PER STROKE	SQUARE STOCK SIZES											
		OCCA- SIONAL PRO- DUCTION	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION										
			GROUPS										
			A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Lbs. Kgs.	Ft. Lbs. Mkg.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	In. mm.	
200 91	1180 163	4½ 114	3 76	2¾ 73	2¾ 70	2½ 67	2½ 63	2¼ 57	2¼ 54	1¾ 48	1¾ 44	1½ 38	
300 136	1850 255	5¼ 133	3¾ 95	3½ 89	3¾ 86	3¼ 83	3 76	2¾ 73	2¾ 67	2½ 60	2½ 54	2 51	
500 227	4050 559	6¾ 171	4¾ 121	4½ 114	4¾ 111	4½ 105	3¾ 98	3½ 89	3¾ 85	3 76	2¾ 70	2½ 63	
750 340	6280 865	8 203	5½ 140	5¼ 133	5 127	4¾ 124	4½ 114	4¼ 104	3¾ 98	3½ 89	3¼ 80	3 76	
1000 454	8800 1210	9¼ 235	6½ 165	6¼ 159	6 152	5¾ 146	5¼ 133	4¾ 124	4¾ 117	4½ 105	3¾ 95	3½ 89	
1500 680	13700 1890	11 279	8 203	7½ 190	7¼ 184	7 178	6½ 165	6 152	5¾ 143	5 127	4¾ 117	4¼ 108	
2000 907	18800 2600	12½ 317	9 229	8½ 216	8 203	7¾ 197	7¼ 184	6¾ 171	6¼ 159	5¾ 143	5¼ 131	4¾ 121	
3000 1361	29700 4100	15 381	11 279	10½ 266	10 254	9½ 242	9 228	8½ 216	7¾ 197	7 178	6¼ 159	6 151	
5000 2268	56000 7730	19 482	14 355	13¼ 334	12¾ 323	12¼ 310	11½ 292	10½ 266	10 254	8¾ 222	8 204	7½ 190	

TABLE 2 GUIDE TO RELATIVE FORGEABILITY **

FORGEABILITY INDEX ▶	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
MATERIAL ▶	1010-1030 BRASS	1035-1050 BRONZE 1112-1137	9310-9315 1055-1075 2300-2330 3100-3135 4100-4140 4600-4620 5100-5140 6100-6135 8600-8630	2335-2350 3140-3150 3300-3335 4300-4340 4625-4640 4815-4820 6140-6150 8635-8650	HY-TUFF AMS 6407 AMS 6427 400 SE- RIES SS 14S (ALU- MINUM)	300 SE- RIES SS TRICENT VASCO JET 1000 THER- MOLD J 75S (ALU- MINUM)	17-4 PH 17-7 PH AM-350 AM-355	A-286 DISC- ALOY STAIN- LESS W INCONEL X 16-25-6 19-9-DL	TITANIUM ALLOYS N-155 HAS- TELLOY C	UDIMET 500 INCO 700 RENE 41 M-252 WASP- ALOY

PLEASE NOTE THE "RELATIVE FORGEABILITY" TABLE ABOVE. CERTAIN HIGH ALLOY/CARBON STEELS ARE TOUGHER THAN OTHERS AND CAN ONLY BE FORGED WITHIN NARROW TEMPERATURE RANGES.

