Company profile

Jinan Golden Bridge Precision Machinery Co., Ltd, located in the beautiful spring city, JINAN, CHINA, has been focused on the development, production and marketing of high quality industrial automation parts. The main products include couplings, ball screw, super guide ways, power locks, etc. Established in 1999,our company is committed to national industrial development and innovation .We adhere "Effectiveness, Pragmatic, Preciseness, Innovation" as our principle. We are also devoted to providing high precision products in automation field for our customers.

So far, our company has imported processing centers, including CNC milling machines, CNC cutting machines and other advanced mechanical processing facilities. Our products have been exported to the worldwide countries and regions, such as European countries, North America, South American countries, Africa, the Middle East and Asian countries etc. Furthermore, our products have obtained a high reputation from our customers from all over the world.

We warmly welcome overseas customers to visit us for business cooperation!

CONTENTS

The function and types of coupling

Function:

When we want to transfer power through the shaft to another one , generally ,we use pulley or gear for connection .However ,if we want the two shafts work in a straight line and constant rotation ,now we have to take couplings as the connector .Just because machining precision ,the thermal expansion of shaft and the curve of shaft when they working .These phenomenon make the concentricity of shafts change largely .So we can use the flexible coupling to keep the transmission between the two shafts and compensate the deviation in radial ,angle and axle .In that ,we can extend the machines' working life and improve the equipments' quality .

Types of coupling:

The coupling is divided into two types :rigid types and flexible type

Couplings' essential terms:

1. Parallel deviation :The radial deviation when the two shaft connection
2. Angle deviation : :The angle deviation when the two shaft connection
3. Axle deviation : :The axle deviation when the two shaft connection
4. Torque: The toque equal that the force multiply the radius of shaft when the force make the shaft move
5. Rigid torque : When the goods is moved by torsion ,in the real ,it will produce twist in circle scope .

This twist is called rigid torque .If the rigid torque is bigger mean the twist is smaller .Otherwise, if the rigid torque is smaller ,the twist will be bigger .

The function of couplings:

Flexible beam coupling is usually used for encoder ,stepper motor ,ball screw and professional machines.

1.One pieces metallic coupling (containing spiral and parallel size) zero backlash , synchronous running . The flexibility can compensate the deviation in radial ,angle and axle; high torque and response ;besides , the couplings also have the quality ofidentical clockwise and anticlockwise rotational characteristics and this size couplings another quality to resistance the oil ,maintenance and causticity

Aluminum alloy and stainless steel are available ,the dimension of this size coupling is widely and finished by one piece metallic .The attachment ways are clamp and setscrew .

2.The ring type coupling have good quality to compensate the deviation ,theirs allowable parallel deviation is 3% at the biggest bore size .and allowable angle deviation is 3°. Its structure is compact and transmission power is large .This coupling also resistance to oil ,maintenance and causticity .At the same time ,it allow the clockwise and anticlockwise rotational and is usually used for stepper motor .

Disc coupling: this size coupling is applied for servo motor ,encoder ,star gear worm wheel worm shaft , big size or coarse pitch ball screw ,mix machine ,paper marking machines ,robot and pump etc .

High rigid ,high torque and lower inertia ,these qualities make disc coupling apply for high speed disc with circle or square stainless steel disc to undertake the large torque .Besides the disc also have the qualities : high torque and response ;zero backlash; identical clockwise and anticlockwise rotational characteristics and resistance to oil ,maintenance and causticity. Double stainless steel disc also can compensate the deviation

in radial ,angle and axle .If the length is not long enough ,the coupling can't compensate the radial deviation .

Disc coupling is applied for encoder ,stepper and servo motor systems

Bellows coupling is usually used for encoder ,CNC machine ,locating system ,ball screw , index plate and gear reducer . Its qualities is zero backlash ,high torque and connection tightly Bellows coupling also resistance to oil ,maintenance, causticity and high temperature (300 °).At the same time ,this type coupling can compensate the deviation in radial ,angle and axle. Moreover , bellows coupling also still work normally though the deviation is existed , At least ,this coupling have quality of identical clockwise and anticlockwise rotational characteristics .Phosphor bronze and stainless steel bellows are both available . Some of bellows is made of full stainless steel welding with high precision .Bellows coupling is used for requiring high precision and stability system ,like measuring equipment and control information processing equipment and communication equipment

Oldham coupling is used in widely fields ,like tachometer , encoder ,ball screw and industry machines . The zero backlash connection ,Oldham coupling is usually for small torque transmission .Its advantages for Oldham coupling : simple structure ,easy to installing and use .save time ,small inertia . resistance to oil and electrical insulation .Different size oldham disc is available for making different sliding with coupling sleeve to allow large radial deviation and angle deviation .There is a Salient point on the disc role as supporting , This point compensate big angle deviation and doesn't produce the curving torque , reducing the shaft load in least

Jaw coupling is generally used for servo systems ,main spindle transmission , lift platform Machine transmission ,gear motor etc .The main features for jaw coupling :Compact size; zero backlash ;three different hardness spider are available and compensate the deviation in radial ,angle and axle ;simple structure and easy maintenance and resistance to oil and electrical insulation .The working temperature is 20°-60° .Six and eight petals are both available for the spider ,another attachment is locked by keyway

Rigid coupling

The requirement of installing and maintenance:

When choosing the right coupling to machine ,the connecting two shafts' deviation and ends gap between shaft and coupling should meet the technical requirement .If there is no demands in this side, choosing coupling should accord to the rules as follows !

The couplings' two ends should be touched tightly ,and the radial deviation should not exceed 0.03mm and the axel deviation should not exceed 0.05mm .

Jaw coupling ,disc coupling ,Oldham coupling and bellows coupling

The requirement of installing and maintenance:

When choosing the right coupling to machine ,the connecting two shafts' deviation and ends gap between shaft and coupling should meet the technical requirement .If there is no demands in this side, choosing coupling should accord to the rules as follows !

The couplings' two ends should be touched tightly ,the axel deviation should not exceed 2.5-5.0mm . radial deviation should not exceed 0.8-1.8mm and the angle deviation should not exceed 1.0°-2.0°.

CNC machine coupling loose troubleshooting

Feeding mechanism of CNC machine tools, adopting servo motor or stepper motor to connect with ball screw , commonly used coupling directly connected,the toothed belt connected or connected to the use of gear. In many cases, because of the restrictions on the structure, especially after adopting servo motor or hybrid stepping motor, coupling direct connection has become the most common connection method of the motor and the ball screw

As CNC machine tool feed speed faster, such as sometimes fast-forward and rewind speeds can up to 20m/min, pros and cons of conversion frequently throughout the process. The instantaneous asked c--ouplings withstand the large impact, easily lead to coupling loose and torsion.And as the use time longer, the loosening and reverse will be aggravater.

The actual processing, mainly shows that each direction movement normal, encoder feedback normal, no alarm system, but motion value has never been able to consistent with instruction value,the processing error value is increasing, even caused the processed parts scrapped. When this occurs, we recommended to check the coupling.

The coupling structure is divided into two forms: rigid couplings and flexible couplings. This can dealt with according to their structure.

1.Rigid couplin

Rigid coupling is mainly used associated sleeve plus taper pin connection method, and mostly feed are available A key motor shaft. This connection, over a period time, taper pins begin to loosen,keyway side gap gradually increasing , and sometimes even lead to taper pin fall off, causing parts machining dimensional instability. There are two ways to solve

(1) Using a special headband threaded taper pins, locking nut plus spring washers, to prevent taper pins to loosing due to the rapid conversion. The method not only can well solve the problem of taper pin loosening, but also reduce the torque of the flat key bear.This method mainly for the taper pins has a s--mall head which must sure the coupling has turning room.

(2) using two small spring pins(one big and the other small) replace the taper pin connection, Even though this method precision is not higher than the taper pin connection,but it can better solve the taper pins loose problem.Because the spring pins have a certain flexibility, it can decomposition some torque of the key bearing, and compact structure, the assembly is also very convenient. After using in maint--enance applications, the effect is very good. But it is also should notice that the big and small spring pins require each other should be 180° when assembly, otherwise it will affect the accuracy of machining parts.

2.Flexible coupling

Flexible couplings is widely used in CNC machine tools.It can compensate "interference" phenomenon caused by the concentricity and perpendicularity error . In the condition of the structure allows. mostly CNC machine tool's servo feed system using a flexible coupling structure. But It is difficult to grasp drogue whether locking when the flexible coupling assembly,if cone sets up open, friction, it will let the screw shaft head and motor shaft head to make relative slip reversed, resulting the size of the processing parts of the rendering regular gradually changed (from small to large or small change), each of the change value is substantially c--onstant when CNC machine tools run. Adjust the machine fast feed rate, the amount of change will also have a change, the CNC system is not alarm now, because the motor rotation is normal, encoder feedback is normal. Once the machine that happens, simply tighten both ends of the screws is not always successful.

The solution is trying to tighten the coupling elastic conical sleeve, if Taper sleeve is too loose ,tapered Axial cut a slit screwed, tight at both ends of the screws, you can completely eliminate the fault.

Precision positioning and Damping coupling

Precise positioning of the machine requires transmission which should has torsional stiffness, and adopts rigid coupling.But mostly Rigid coupling can not damping.Now let us introduce one coupling which not only has rigid,but also can damping.

Keywords: coupling; positioning; damping

Today's linear transmission require precision position,such as CNC router, laser cutters, milling m--achines and mechanical etc.,also require Vibration-free, smooth operation when operation. In the design, the designer will go through quality components - motor, ball screw, Spindles,worktable,and bearings, couplings.He also will check each component to ensure the entire driveline is stiffness to achieve accurate positioning. The designer may choose spiral or bellows coupling.Because their torsional stiffness is 5 to 6 times than the jaw coupling,they worry about the jaw coupling has elastically deformed function, and can not guarantee accuracy.

By bellow comparative calculations to eliminate people concerns, for the whole claw coupling stiffness, The influence of entire system is much smaller than "5 - to 6-fold concept.

The entire transmission system also require to eliminate vibration, for the vibration may cause pos--itioning deviation, destruction the workpiece surface.

In this case,using the claw coupling which has the intermediate elastomer,which reduce vibration, in stiffness and damping to achieve a perfect balance.The claw type coupling is known as "jaw coupling" in China.

Claw-shaped sleeve made of aluminum or steel by two congruent, shifted a half pitch to each other in the circumferential direction there between is equipped with a prestressed involute quincunx elastomers, see picture1.Prestressed elastic body forward and reverse drive backlash, precise positioning. Meanwhile, jaw elastomers can absorb the vibration generated in the drive. Jaw coupling elastomer shock absorption, while the torsional rigidity to ensure accurate positioning of the coupling.

Deviation description

◎The flexible coupling can transmit torque and rotational angle ,while absorbing misalignment of the shaft.When installing the deviation exceeds the allowable value, may caused vibration or shorten the coupling using lifetime.So it should make sure the appropriate bias adjustment

◎ There are three shaft deviation: radial deviation,angular deviation and shaft deviation. Please adjust the bias, so that it is lower than the permissible value listed in the Specifications table

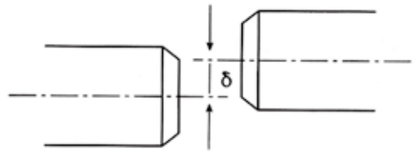
◎ The maximum deviation allowable value of each product list is that in the condition of only one deviation,when both or more types deviation exist,the allowing value should be less than 1/2 of each Sheet maximum deviation

◎ The deviation not only happened equipment assembly, when the work,the vibration, thermal expansion also can cause deviation. Therefore, it is recommended that the shaft deviation adjusted to less than 1/3 of the maximum value.

The deviation of the shaft and shaft coupling processes Description:

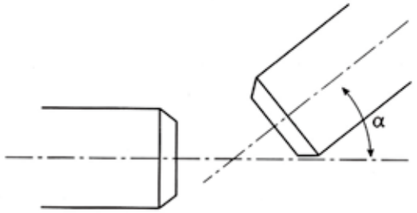
◎ Radial deviation

When Installed, two shaft is parallel,but the centerline is not on the same straight line, then it will cause the deviation called radial deviation. As the right picture.



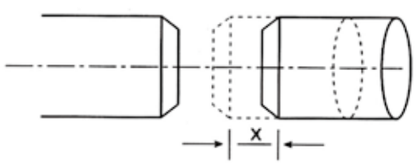
◎ Angular misalignment

During installation, the two shaft centerline into each other at an angle, the deviation which is produced in the time is referred to as the angular deviation. As the right picture.



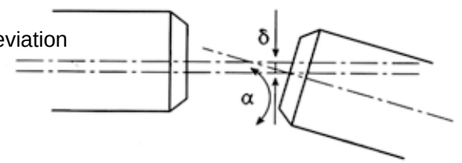
◎ Shaft itself deviation

As the mechanical reason to cause Reciprocating fretting deviation between the axis are called axial deviation.As right picture



◎ The composite deviation

Deviation combination caused by 1,2,3 is called a composite deviation As the right picture.



Computed torque

◎ Calculated motor torque

When we Know the motor power (KW), unknown motor torque, the torque of the motor can be calculated as follows

$$\text{Motor torque T(N.m)} = \frac{KW \times 9550}{rpm}$$

Power (KW) is the actual power required (if unknown, the use of the parameters on the motor nameplate).

Common equipment				
Torque / Motor power (KW)	Motor rated speed n=3000rpm Rated torque T(N.m)	Motor rated speed n=2000rpm Rated torque T(N.m)	Motor rated speed n=1000rpm Rated torque T(N.m)	Motor rated speed n=750rpm Rated torque T(N.m)
0.05	0.16	0.32	0.48	0.64
0.10	0.32	0.48	0.96	1.27
0.20	0.64	0.96	1.91	2.55
0.40	1.27	1.91	3.82	5.09
0.75	2.39	3.58	7.16	9.55
1.00	3.18	4.78	9.55	12.7
1.50	4.78	7.16	14.33	19.10
2.00	6.37	9.55	19.10	25.47
3.00	9.55	14.33	28.65	38.20
3.50	11.14	16.71	33.43	44.57
5.00	15.92	23.88	47.75	63.67
7.00	22.28	33.43	66.85	89.13

◎ The condition coefficient table:

After the drive torque T of the computer,combining the following recommended conditions coefficient table, to determine the corrected number K.

Load factor K1	
Constant load	K1=1.0
Small changes in load	K1=1.2
The movements often Load	K1=1.7
Large changes in load	K1=2.1

Running time coefficient K2		
Daily running time	≤2小时	k2=0.70
	≤4小时	k2=0.85
	≤8小时	k2=1.00
	≤16小时	k2=1.18
	≤24小时	k2=1.28

Start, stop frequently coefficient K3		
Per hour from the parked coefficient	≤10次	k3=1.0
	≤30次	k3=1.1
	≤60次	k3=1.2
	≤120次	k3=1.5
	≤240次	k3=2.0

◎ Coupling torque determined

When the calculated motor torque and determine condition coefficient. At this time, the selected coupling torque formula calculated by the following diagram:

$$T \geqslant T1 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3$$

T1: torque

K1: load coefficient

K2: running time coefficiet

K3: starting, stopping frequently coefficient

Jaw coupling

Jaw coupling

Characteristic:

- ◎ Light weight, moment of inertia small torque is high
- ◎ make the drive vibration get buffer, and absorption by motor's uneven operation generated by the impact
- ◎ Can effectively correct the axial and radial and angular installation deviation

Coupling selection:

一、coupling selection involves symbols and coefficient shows

Induction force: Installation for the axial prestress by coupling specification, elastomer materials and manufacturing tolerance decision, Elastomer hardness low required axial prestress is small, large conversely.

T_{KN}: Coupling of the rated torque (N.m) ,In the set speed range continuous transferred moment.

T_{kmax}: Coupling of the maximum torque (N.m)In the work transfer more than 105 times dynamic load or 5 x 104 times alternating load of allowable torque.

T_R: Friction torque (N.m), Shaft and shaft sleeve clamping way connection transfer torque

T_{AN}: The active rated torque(N.m)

T_{AS}: Maximum driving moment(N.m)Ac motor produce peak moment, for example, Motor start or stop the time from the moment

T_s: Coupling peak moment(N.m)According to the maximum driving moment TAS rotational inertia mA or ml and impact factor SAL or SL calculation.

S_t: Temperature coefficient, Elastomer under stress especially in high temperature condition of the deformation work

S_d: Torsional rigidity coefficient,Need to consider different applications of torsional rigidity coupling the different requirements

S_A: Impact coefficient, in the drive end or driven end by shock when consider coefficient.

$m_{A(L)}$: Drive end (driven end) by impact or vibration to consider when quality distribution coefficient.

Choose coupling is should first consider coupling rated torque than with equipment supporting the use of the motor rated torque.

1. No alternating torque selection
   Coupling selection should be considered when rated torque and maximum torque
2. Rated torque calculation formula

$$TN\ (N.m) = \frac{KW \times 9550}{rpm}$$

二、condition factor

Rature coefficient St				
	±30℃	40℃	60℃	80℃
St	1	1.2	1.4	1.4

Torsional rigidity Sd		
Machine tool spindle drive	Positioning drive	Encoder
2-5*	3-8*	10→

Impact load coefficient SA		
Machine tool spindle drive	Positioning drive	SA
Slight impact	≤60	1.0
General impact	≥60 ≤300	1.4
Serious impact	≤300	1.8

三、calculation formula

The selected coupling shall meet the following conditions:

$$T_{KN} \geqslant T_{N}.S_t.S_d \quad \text{OR} \quad T_{KN} \geqslant T_s.S_t.S_d$$

maximum moment : drive end by impact

$$T_s = T_{As} \times m_A \times S_A$$

四、elastomer

elastomer: 64/sh D
temperature range:-20~+120℃

elastomer: 98/sh A
temperature range:-30~+120℃

elastomer: 92/sh A
temperature range:-40~+90℃

Elastomer						
Rigidity	Colour	Material quality	Operating temperature℃		Optional specification	Application fields
			Moment	Continuation		
64/sh D	GR	Polyurethane	—30～+120	—20～+110	25-80	High Rigidity High pulling torque
98/sh A	RD	Polyurethane	—40～+120	—30～+90	14-135	Positioning drive Machine tool spindle drive
92/sh A	YL	Polyurethane	—50～+120	—40～+90	25-80	Underload Damping

五、deviation compensation

deviation compensation							
Specification	Elastomer rigidity	Single deviation			Double deviation		
		Axial (mm)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	Axial (mm)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)
14	92A	+0, 6 -0, 3	0.10	1.0°	+0, 6 -0, 6	0.21	1.0°
	98A		0.06	0.9°		0.19	0.9°
	64D		0.04	0.8°		0.17	0.8°
16	92A	+0, 6 -0, 3	0.11	1.0°	+0, 6 -0, 6	0.22	1.0°
	98A		0.07	0.9°		0.19	0.9°
	64D		0.04	0.8°		0.17	0.8°
20	92A	+0, 8 -0, 4	0.13	1.0°	+0, 8 -0, 8	0.26	1.0°
	98A		0.08	0.9°		0.24	0.9°
	64D		0.05	0.8°		0.21	0.8°
25	92A	+0, 8 -0, 4	0.14	1.0°	+0, 9 -0, 9	0.32	1.0°
	98A		0.08	0.9°		0.29	0.9°
	64D		0.05	0.8°		0.25	0.8°
30	92A	+1, 0 -0, 5	0.15	1.0°	+1, 0 -1, 0	0.37	1.0°
	98A		0.09	0.9°		0.33	0.9°
	64D		0.06	0.8°		0.29	0.8°
40	92A	+1, 2 -0, 5	0.10	1.0°	+1, 2 -1, 0	0.45	1.0°
	98A		0.06	0.9°		0.41	0.9°
	64D		0.04	0.8°		0.36	0.8°
55	92A	+1, 4 -0, 5	0.14	1.0°	+1, 4 -1, 0	0.59	1.0°
	98A		0.10	0.9°		0.53	0.9°
	64D		0.07	0.8°		0.47	0.8°
65	92A	+1, 5 -0, 7	0.15	1.0°	+1, 5 -1, 4	0.66	1.0°
	98A		0.11	0.9°		0.60	0.9°
	64D		0.08	0.8°		0.53	0.8°
80	92A	+1, 8 -0, 7	0.17	1.0°	+1, 8 -1, 4	0.77	1.0°
	98A		0.12	0.9°		0.69	0.9°
	64D		0.09	0.8°		0.61	0.8°
95	98A	+2, 0 -1, 0	0.14	0.9°	——		
	64D		0.10	0.8°			
105	98A	+2, 1 -1, 0	0.16	0.9°	——		
	64D		0.11	0.8°			
120	98A	+2, 2 -1, 0	0.17	0.9°	——		
	64D		0.12	0.8°			
135	98A	+2, 6 -1, 0	0.18	0.9°	——		
	64D		0.13	0.8°			

Optional stainless steel HUB

六、ordering instruction

Positioning screw fixed

JM

Binodal

JDM Outside diameter20-80

Clamping screw

JM -C

Ringfeder

JM -T

for eample: JM30 - RD - 8 - 8 Positioning screw fixed

JM30	RD	8	8
Model	Elastomer	Aperture	Aperture

for eample:

JM40C - RD - 16 - 19 Clamping screw

JM40C	RD	16	19
Model	Elastomer	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

May according to the customer request processing key and special aperture:

■1、Splined hole

We provide is rectangle spline hole processing, Continue to use GB/T1144-2001, Involute spline hole processing, Continue to use din DIN5480 5482 standard, Involute spline characteristic is manufacturability good manufacturing precision, Spline tooth roots high strength, Spline tooth roots high strength, Easy to constant heart, When transfer torque of larger by involute spline.. Rectangle spline characteristic is centering precision, Centering stability is good.

Spline hole code:H

for eample:

JM40-GR-H16-H19

■2、Taper hole

We provide taper hole processing, Points 1:5 taper hole and 1:8 taper hole
Taper axis relative to the ordinary shaft convenient installation removeÿ
Key connection safe and reliable

Taper hole code:Z

for eample:

JM55-RD-Z18-Z20

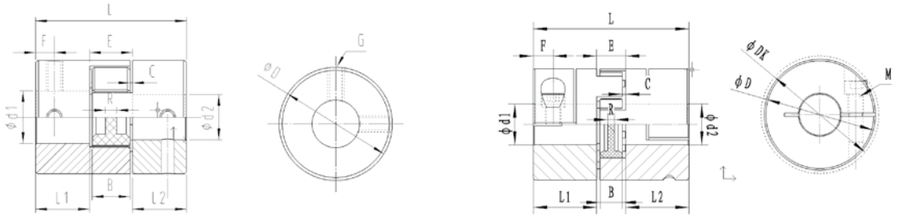
■3、Keyway

aperture 5-95 can process keyways

Standard aperture (mm)	Keyways (mm)				Keys (mm)
	b		t		Wide×Tall
	Standard keyway	JS9-Tolerances	Axial groove depth	Hub groove depth	
6～8	2	±0.012	1.2	1.0	2×2
9～10	3		1.8	1.4	3×3
11～12	4		2.5	1.8	4×4
14～16	5		3.0	2.3	5×5
18～22	6		3.5	2.8	6×6
24～30	8	±0.015	4.0	3.3	8×7
32～38	10		5.0		10×8
40～42	12	±0.018			12×8
45～50	14		5.5	3.8	14×9
55～56	16		6.0	4.3	16×10
60～65	18		7.0	4.4	18×11
70～75	20	±0.021	7.5	4.9	20×12
80～85	22		9.0	5.4	22×14
90～95	25		9.0	5.4	25×14

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification:



must be sure the distance of "C"

Dimension: (mm)

Model	Aperture d1 MIN	Aperture d1 MAX	Aperture d2 MIN	Aperture d2 MAX	D	L	L1	L2	F	E	B	C	R	DK	G	M	Tightening torque (N.M)
JM14	3	7	3	7	14	22.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	1.0	Through	14	M3	–	0.7
JM14C	3	6	3	6	14	22.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	1.0	Through	17.2	–	M2.5	0.5
JM16	3	7	3	7	16	22.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	1.0	Through	16	M3	–	0.7
JM16C	3	7	3	7	16	22.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	1.0	Through	19.2	–	M2.5	0.5
JM20	4	10	4	10	20	30.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	1.0	1.2	20	M4	–	1.7
JM20C	4	10	4	10	20	30.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	1.0	1.2	24	–	M3	1.5
JM25	4	12	4	12	25	34.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	12.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	25	M4	–	1.7
JM25C	4	12	4	12	25	34.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	12.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	26.5	–	M3	1.5
JM30	5	16	5	16	30	35.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	30	M4	–	1.7
JM30C	5	16	5	16	30	35.0	11.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	31.4	–	M3	1.5
JM40	6	24	6	24	40	66.0	25.0	25.0	10.0	16.0	12.0	2.0	4.0	40	M5	–	4.0
JM40C	6	24	6	24	40	66.0	25.0	25.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	2.0	4.0	47	–	M5	8.0
JM55	8	28	8	28	55	78.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	18.0	14.0	2.0	4.0	55	M5	–	4.0
JM55C	8	28	8	28	55	78.0	30.0	30.0	10.5	18.0	14.0	2.0	4.0	60	–	M6	8.0
JM65	10	38	10	38	65	90.0	35.0	35.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	2.5	4.0	65	M8	–	15.0
JM65C	10	38	10	38	65	90.0	35.0	35.0	11.5	20.0	15.0	2.5	4.0	72	–	M8	16.0
JM80	12	45	12	45	80	114.0	45.0	45.0	15.0	24.0	18.0	3.0	4.0	80	M8	–	15.0
JM80C	12	45	12	45	80	114.0	45.0	45.0	15.5	24.0	18.0	3.0	4.0	80	–	M8	16.0
JM95	14	55	14	55	95	126.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	26.0	20.0	3.0	Through	95	M8	–	15.0
JM95C	14	55	14	55	95	126.0	50.0	50.0	18.0	26.0	20.0	3.0	Through	95	–	M10	40
JM105	15	62	15	62	105	140.0	56.0	56.0	20.0	28.0	21.0	3.5	Through	105	M8	–	15.0
JM105C	15	62	15	62	105	140.0	56.0	56.0	21.0	28.0	21.0	3.5	Through	105	–	M12	115
JM120	20	74	20	74	120	160.0	65.0	65.0	20.0	30.0	22.0	4.0	Through	120	M10	–	32
JM120C	20	74	20	74	120	160.0	65.0	65.0	26.0	30.0	22.0	4.0	Through	120	–	M12	115
JM135	22	80	22	80	135	185.0	75.0	75.0	20.0	35.0	26.0	4.5	Through	135	M10	–	32
JM135C	22	80	22	80	135	185.0	75.0	75.0	33.0	35.0	26.0	4.5	Through	135	–	M12	115

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification:

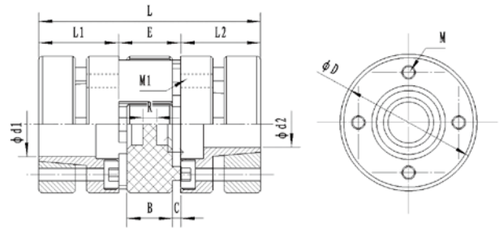
Standard	elastomer rigidity (/sh)	Allowable speed (min^{-1}) Fixed mode Set screw (JM)	Allowable speed (min^{-1}) Fixed mode Cramp screw (JMC)	Torque (N.m) Rated torque (TKN)	Torque (N.m) MAX torque (TK max)	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Dynamic stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (kg.m2)	net weight (g)
JM14	92A	28000	25000	1.2	2.4	14.3	43.0	0.085×10^{-6}	6.7
	98A			2.0	4.0	22.9	69.0		
	64D			2.4	4.8	34.3	103.0		
JM16	92A	27000	24700	1.4	2.8	14.8	45.0	0.09×10^{-6}	9.0
	98A			2.2	4.4	23.4	72.0		
	64D			3.0	6.0	36.0	108.0		
JM20	92A	26000	25500	3.0	6.0	31.5	95.0	0.49×10^{-6}	19.8
	98A			5.0	10.0	51.6	155.0		
	64D			6.0	12.0	74.6	224.0		
JM25	92A	19000	17000	5.0	10.0	160.4	482.0	1.3×10^{-6}	37.0
	98A			9.0	18.0	240.7	718.0		
	64D			12.0	24.0	327.9	982.0		
JM30	92A	15200	12600	7.5	15.0	114.6	344.0	2.8×10^{-6}	50.0
	98A			12.5	25.0	171.9	513.0		
	64D			16.0	32.0	234.2	702.0		
JM40	92A	10000	9000	10.0	20.0	1090	1815	20.4×10^{-6}	156.0
	98A			17.0	34.0	1512	2540		
	64D			21.0	42.0	2560	3810		
JM55	92A	8200	6500	35.0	70.0	2280	4010	50.8×10^{-6}	362.0
	98A			60.0	120.0	3640	5980		
	64D			75.0	150.0	5030	10895		
JM65	92A	6300	5260	95.0	190.0	4080	6745	200.3×10^{-6}	582.0
	98A			160.0	320.0	6410	9920		
	64D			200.0	400.0	10260	20177		
JM80	92A	5800	4600	190.0	380.0	6525	11050	400.6×10^{-6}	966.0
	98A			325.0	650.0	11800	17160		
	64D			405.0	810.0	26300	42515		
JM95	–	4000	3800	–	–	–	–	2246×10^{-6}	1820.0
	98A			450.0	900.0	21594	37692		
	–			–	–	–	–		
JM105	–	3600	3300	–	–	–	–	3786×10^{-6}	2430.0
	98A			525.0	1050.0	25759	45620		
	–			–	–	–	–		
JM120	–	3200	2800	–	–	–	–	7496×10^{-6}	4530
	98A			685.0	1370.0	42117	61550		
	–			–	–	–	–		
JM135	–	3000	2500	–	–	–	–	12000×10^{-6}	6980
	98A			940.0	1880.0	48520	71660		
	–			–	–	–	–		

Example

JM	40	C	RD	16	19
Model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Elastomer	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Ringfeder



must be sure the distance of "C"

Dimension：（mm）

Model	Aperture				D	L	L1	L2	E	B	C	R	DK	M1	M	Tightening torque（N.M）
	d1		d2													
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX												
JM30T	6	14	6	14	30	50.0	18.5	18.5	13.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	30	M3	M3×4	1.5
JM40T	10	20	10	20	40	66.0	25.0	25.0	16.0	12.0	2.0	4.0	40	M4	M4×6	2.5
JM55T	11	28	11	28	55	78.0	30.0	30.0	18.0	14.0	2.0	4.0	55	M5	M5×4	4.0
JM65T	15	38	15	38	65	90.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	15.0	2.5	4.0	65	M5	M5×8	4.0
JM80T	20	45	20	45	80	114.0	45.0	45.0	24.0	18.0	3.0	4.0	80	M6	M6×8	8.0

◎ Dismantle screw "M1" between cramp screw "M"

Specification：

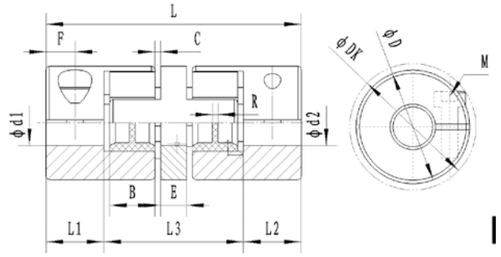
Standard	elastomer rigidity (/sh)	Allowable speed（min^{-1}）	Torque（N.m）		Torsionalstiffness（N.m/rad）	Dynamic stiffness（N.m/rad）	Moment of inertia（kg.m2）	net weight（g）
			Rated torque（TKN）	MAX torque（TK max）				
JM30T	92A	25000	7.5	15.0	114.6	344	2.8×10^{-6}	110.0
	98A		12.5	25.0	171.9	513		
	64D		16.0	32.0	234.2	702		
JM40T	92A	16500	10.0	20.0	1090	1815	20.4×10^{-6}	290.0
	98A		17.0	34.0	1512	2540		
	64D		21.0	42.0	2560	3810		
JM55T	92A	12200	35.0	70.0	2280	4010	50.8×10^{-6}	700.0
	98A		60.0	120.0	3640	5980		
	64D		75.0	150.0	5030	10895		
JM65T	92A	10500	95.0	190.0	4080	6745	200.3×10^{-6}	1130.0
	98A		160.0	320.0	6410	9920		
	64D		200.0	400.0	10260	20177		
JM80T	92A	8650	190.0	380.0	6525	11050	400.6×10-6	2360.0
	98A		325.0	650.0	11800	17160		
	64D		405.0	810.0	26300	42515		

Example

JM	55	T	RD	22	24
Model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Elastomer	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Double jaw coupling:



must be sure the distance of "C"

Dimension：（mm）

Model	Aperture				D	L	L1/L2	L3	F	E	B	C	R	DK	M	Tightening torque（N.M）
	d1		d2													
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX												
JDM20C	4	10	4	10	20	45.0	10.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	1.0	1.2	24	M3	1.5
JDM25C	4	12	4	12	25	52.0	11.0	30.0	5.0	12.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	26.5	M3	1.5
JDM30C	5	16	5	16	30	56.0	11.0	34.0	5.0	13.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	31.4	M3	1.5
JDM40C	6	24	6	24	40	92.0	25.0	42.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	2.0	4.0	47	M6	8.0
JDM55C	8	28	8	28	55	112.0	30.0	52.0	10.5	18.0	14.0	2.0	4.0	60	M6	8.0
JDM65C	10	38	10	38	65	128.0	35.0	58.0	11.5	20.0	15.0	2.5	4.0	72	M8	16
JDM80C	12	45	12	45	80	158.0	45.0	68.0	15.5	24.0	18.0	3.0	4.0	80	M8	16

Example

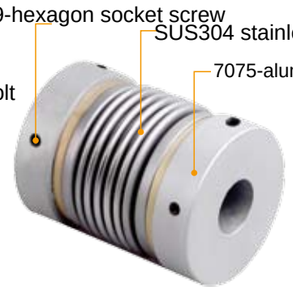
JDM	30	C	YL	8	10
Model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Elastomer	Aperture	Aperture

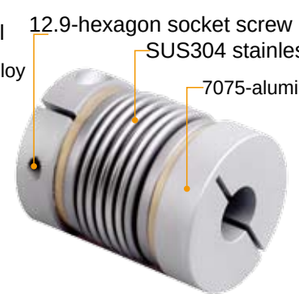
Metal bellows coupling

Metal bellows coupling

Optional stainless steel HUB

Metal bellows coupling





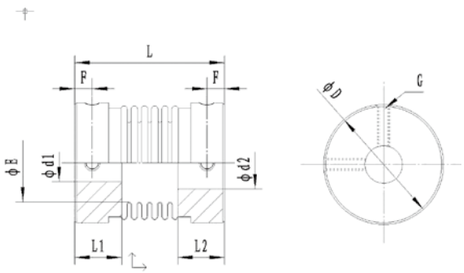
Product Presentation

BW high torque rigid metal bellows coupling

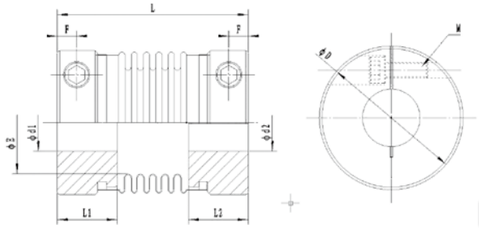
Metal corrugated pipe coupling is a good torque correction deviation ,
high rigidity, convenient installation, high temperature resistant zero backlash coupling.
Both end of shaft sleeve made of hard alloy production, high precision, light texture.
Intermediate high strength corrugated flexible metal tube connection, long service life.

Application fields

Machine tool Automation device Industrial robot
CNC milling machine Rolling gear machine
Engraving machine Printing machinery
Packaging machinery Textile machinery



Optional stainless steel HUB



Dimension：（mm）

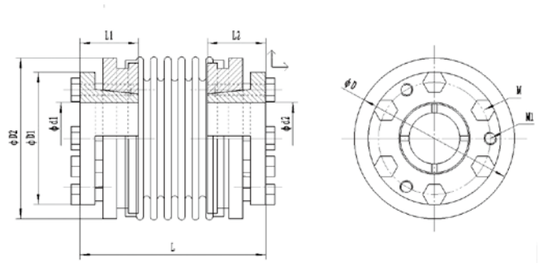
Specification：

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	E	F	G	M	allowable deviation			Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	net weight (g)	Torque (N.m)	
	d1		d2									axial	radial	angular				Min	Max
	Min	Max	Min	Max															
BW16	4	8	4	8	16	30	10.5	9.5	4.0	M3	-	±0.30	0.10	1.5	20000	100	8	0.8	1.6
BW16C	4	7	4	7	16	30	10.5		4.0		M3	±0.30	0.10	1.5	18000	100	8	0.8	1.6
BW20	5	12	5	12	20	33	12.5	12.5	4.0	M3	-	±0.35	0.15	2.0	15000	160	12	1.5	3.0
BW20C	5	12	5	12	20	33	12.5		4.0		M3	±0.35	0.15	2.0	13000	160	18	1.5	3.0
BW25	5	14	5	14	25	38	14.0	16.0	5.0	M4	-	±0.40	0.15	2.0	13000	220	28	2.0	4.0
BW25C	5	12	5	12	25	38	14.0		5.0		M4	±0.40	0.15	2.0	11000	220	38	2.0	4.0
BW32	6	16	6	16	32	43	13.5	21.0	5.0	M4	-	±0.50	0.20	2.0	10000	310	46	2.5	5.0
BW32C	6	16	6	16	32	43	13.5		5.0		M4	±0.50	0.20	2.0	10000	310	56	2.5	5.0
BW40	8	20	8	20	40	62	21.0	28.0	8.5	M5	-	±0.60	0.20	2.0	8000	520	88	10	20
BW40C	8	20	8	20	40	62	21.0		8.5		M5	±0.60	0.20	2.0	8000	520	108	10	20
BW55	10	30	10	30	55	74	23.0	38.0	7.5	M6	-	±0.80	0.20	2.0	6000	850	230	25	50
BW55C	10	30	10	30	55	74	23.0		7.5		M6	±0.80	0.20	2.0	6000	850	280	25	50
BW65C	14	38	14	38	65	81	25.5	45.0	8.5	-	M8	±0.80	0.20	2.0	4500	960	420	60	120
BW82C	14	42	14	42	82	103	34.5	56.0	10.5	-	M10	±1.0	0.20	2.0	4000	1290	850	80	160

Example

BW	32	C	10	14
Model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB



- Ringfeder metal bellows coupling
- Zero rotary clearance
- Excellent torsional Rigidity, reduces the torque loss
- Expansion sleeve connection of large friction torque
- Security maintenance free

Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	E	D1	D2	M1	M	Tightening torque (N.M)
	d1		d2										
	Min	Max	Min	Max									
BW40T	10	18	10	18	40	55.0	19.0	28.0	35.0	38.0	M4	M4×4	2.5
BW55T	12	23	12	23	55	65.0	22.0	38.0	42.0	52.0	M5	M5×6	4.0
BW65T	12	29	12	29	65	76.0	27.0	45.0	52.0	62.0	M5	M5×6	4.0
BW82T	15	38	15	38	82	87.0	32.0	56.0	70.0	78.0	M6	M6×6	8.0

Specification:

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-3} kgm^2)	Axial (mm)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	net weight (g)
BW40T	10	20	6600	8300	0.12	2.0	0.2	1.0	260
BW55T	25	50	6000	12900	0.27	1.5	0.25	1.5	400
BW65T	60	120	5000	31800	0.63	1.5	0.25	1.5	800
BW82T	130	260	4000	48500	1.50	1.0	0.25	1.5	1200

Example

BW	65	T	24	28
Model	Outside diameter	Ringfeder	Aperture	Aperture

Disc coupling

Disc coupling

Stainless steel shrapnel coupling the correct choice

1. Stainless steel shrapnel coupling at least by a group of stainless steel shrapnel and two coupling body. Stainless steel shrapnel is fastened by a screw bolt in the coupling body is generally not loose or cause stainless steel shrapnel and coupling between the recoil.

2. Stainless steel shrapnel couplings such characteristics as bellows couplings, torque transfer coupling in similar ways. So when the relative displacement load is generated it is easy to bend, it can withstand up to 1.5 degrees deviation, generated in the servo system while the lower bearing load.

3. Stainless steel shrapnel coupling is commonly used in the servo system, stainless steel shrapnel has good torsional stiffness, but less in the bellows coupling.

4. On the other hand, stainless steel shrapnel coupling is very delicate, if misused or not used properly installed is very easy to damage. So to ensure the normal operation of bias in the coupling within the tolerance range is very necessary.

5. According to the circumferential adjustment model: preliminary selected bearing coupling dimensions namely the shaft diameter and axial bore length, shall conform to the master, slave end axle diameter not identical is common phenomenon, when the torque, speed, Lord, follower end axle diameter are not the same, according to the big shaft diameter selection of coupling model.

Optional stainless steel HUB

Disc coupling

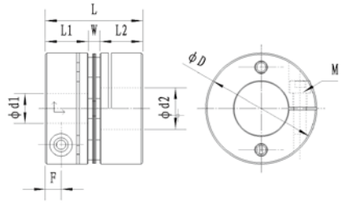
Characteristi:

- Torsional rigidity
- Low inertia
- High temperature working state
- Zero rotary clearance

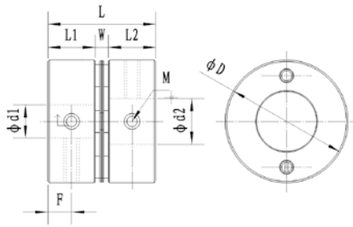
Model:

TYPE A

MPA-C

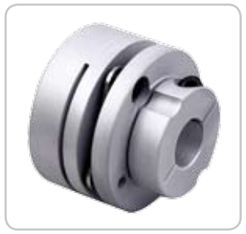


MPA

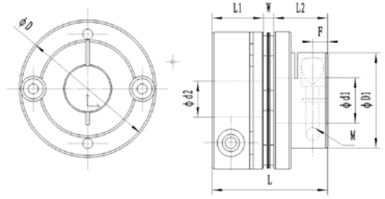


Optional stainless steel HUB

TYPE B

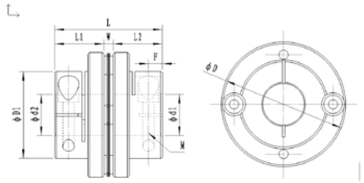


MPB-C



TYPE C

MPC-C



Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	D1	L	L1/L2	W	F	M	locking torque	Axle housing style
	d1		d2										
	Min	Max	Min	Max									
MP26	5	10	5	10	26	-	25.5	11.5	2.5	3.6	M3	0.7	A
MP26C	5	10	5	10	26	-	25.5	11.5	2.5	3.6	M3		A
MP34C	5	14	5	14	34	-	31.3	14.1	3.1	4.5	M4	2.5	A
	5	9	5	14		21.6	31.3	14.1	3.1	4.5	M4	2.5	B
	5	9	5	9			31.3	14.1	3.1	3.7	M4	2.5	C
MP39C	8	16	8	16	39	-	34.1	15.0	4.1	5.0	M4	2.5	A
MP44C	8	19	8	19	44	-	34.5	15.0	4.5	5.0	M4	2.5	A
	8	19	8	15		29.6	34.5	15.0	4.5	5.0	M4		B
	8	15	8	15			34.5	15.0	4.5	4.5	M4		C
MP56C	10	25	10	25	56	-	45.0	20.0	5.0	6.5	M5	4.0	A
	10	25	10	19		38.0	45.0	20.0	5.0	6.5	M5		B
	10	19	10	19			45.0	20.0	5.0	6.2	M5		C
MP68C	12	30	12	30	68	-	54.0	24.0	6.0	7.5	M6	8.0	A
	12	30	12	24		46.0	54.0	24.0	6.0	7.5	M6		B
	12	24	12	24			54.0	24.0	6.0	7.5	M6		C
MP82C	16	38	16	38	82	-	68.0	30.0	8.0	9.5	M8	16.0	A
	16	38	16	28		56.0	68.0	30.0	8.0	9.5	M8		B
	16	28	16	28			68.0	30.0	8.0	9.0	M8		C
MP94C	20	40	20	40	94	-	68.3	30.0	8.3	9.0	M8	16	A
MP104C	26	45	26	45	104	-	69.8	30.0	9.8	9.0	M8	16	A

Example

MPA	44	C	12	16
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification：

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm^2)	axial (mm)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	Axle housing style	net weight (g)
MP26	1.0	2.0	10000	2400	2.7	±0.15	0.02	1	A	18
MP26C	1.5	3.0	10000	2400	2.7	±0.15	0.02	1	A	25
MP34/34C	4.0	8.0	10000	5600	8.7	±0.20	0.02	1	A	49
					7.3				B	41
					5.9				C	33
MP39C	6.0	12.0	10000	9600	18	±0.25	0.02	1	A	84
MP44C	10.0	20.0	10000	12000	35	±0.30	0.02	1	A	105
					24				B	90
					17				C	76
MP56C	25.0	50.0	10000	30000	136	±0.40	0.02	1	A	214
					102				B	185
					81				C	156
MP68C	60.0	120.0	10000	60000	283	±0.45	0.02	1	A	396
					206				B	337
					147				C	279
MP82C	100.0	200.0	10000	72000	715	±0.55	0.02	1	A	727
					579				B	625
					386				C	513
MP94C	180.0	360.0	10000	82000	1950	±0.65	0.02	1	A	959
MP104C	230.0	460.0	10000	120000	4230	±0.74	0.02	1	A	1181

Model:

TYPE A

DMPA-C

DMPA

TYPE B

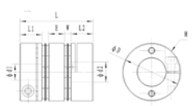
DMPB-C

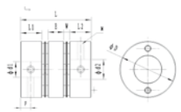
TYPE C

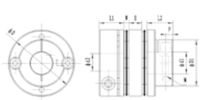
DMPC-C

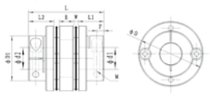
TYPE D

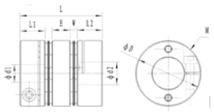
DMPD-C











Optional stainless steel HUB

Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	D1	L	L1/L2	E	W	F	M	locking torque	Axle housing style
	d1		d2											
	Min	Max	Min	Max										
DMP26	5	10	5	10	26	-	35.0	11.5	7.0	2.5		M3	0.7	A
DMP26C	5	10	5	10	26	-	35.0	11.5	7.0	2.5		M3	1.5	A
DMP34C	5	14	5	14	34	-	45	14.9	9.4	3.3	4.5	M4	2.5	A
	5	9	5	14		21.6								B
	5	9	5	9										C
	5	14	5	14		-	33.5	11.6	4.1	3.1				D
DMP39C	8	16	8	16	39	-	49	15	10.8	4.1	4.5	M4	2.5	A
	8	16	8	16		-	39	13.6	2.7	4.6				D
DMP44C	8	19	8	19	44	-	50	15	11	4.5	4.5	M4	2.5	A
	8	19	8	15		29.6								B
	8	15	8	15										C
	8	19	8	19		-	40	13.6	5	3.9				D
DMP56C	10	25	10	25	56	-	63	20	13	5	6.5	M5	4.0	A
	10	25	10	19		38								B
	10	19	10	19										C
	10	25	10	25		-	52	19	6.1	4.1				D
DMP68C	12	30	12	30	68	-	74	24	14	6	7.8	M6	8.0	A
	12	30	12	24		46								B
	12	24	12	24										C
	12	30	12	30		-	68.8	24	8.8	6				D
DMP82C	16	38	16	38	82	-	98	30	22	8	9.5	M8	16	A
	16	38	16	28		56								B
	16	28	16	28										C
	16	38	16	38		-	82.5	30	9.5	6.5				D
DMP94C	20	40	20	40	94	-	98.6	30	22	8.3	9.5	M8	16	A
DMP104C	26	45	26	45	104	-	101.6	30	22	9.8	9.5	M8	16	A

Example

DMPA	56	C	19	24
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification：

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm^2)	Axial （mm）	lateral （mm）	Angular （° ）	Axle housing style	net weight （g）
DMP26	1.0	2.0	10000	1200	3.2	±0.33	0.15	1	A	35
DMP26C	1.5	3.0	10000	1200	3.2	±0.33	0.15	1	A	35
DMP34/34C	4	8	10000	2800	12	±0.40	0.18	1	A	69
					9.3				B	61
					6.1				C	53
					12				D	61
DMP39C	6	12	10000	4800	24	±0.50	0.24	1	A	123
					24				D	105
DMP44C	10	20	10000	6000	48	±0.60	0.24	1	A	151
					37				B	136
					29				C	122
					48				D	136
DMP56C	25	50	10000	15000	166	±0.80	0.28	1	A	304
					129				B	275
					95				C	246
					166				D	275
DMP68C	60	120	10000	30000	459	±0.90	0.34	1	A	556
					317				B	498
					273				C	440
					459				D	498
DMP82C	100	200	10000	36000	852	±1.10	0.52	1	A	1051
					686				B	880
					592				C	732
					852				D	880
DMP94C	180	360	10000	8200	2300	±1.30	0.52	1	A	1373
DMP104C	230	260	10000	60000	5650	±1.48	0.55	1	A	1707

Oldham coupling

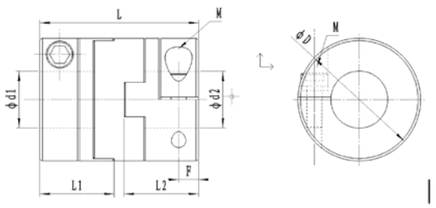
Oldham coupling

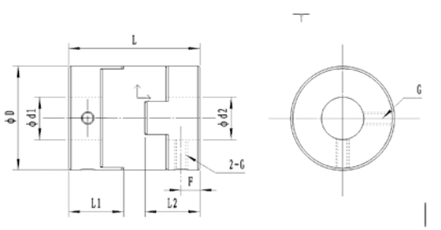
Optional stainless steel HUB

Characteristic:

- Zero rotary clearance
- High torque
- Allow large quantity of error adjustment
- Absorption of vibration
- Electrical insulation
- The advantages of simple structure, convenient installation

Model: JH/JHC





Optional stainless steel HUB

Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	F	G	M	tightening torque (N.M)
	d1		d2								
	Min	Max	Min	Max							
JH16	3	6.35	3	6.35	16	18	7	3.5	M3	-	0.7
JH16C	4	6	4	6		29	12.5	3.5	-	M3	1.5
JH20	4	8	4	8	20	23	9	4.5	M4	-	1.7
JH20C	4	8	4	8		33	14	3.5	-	M3	1.5
JH25	5	10	5	10	25	28	11	5.5	M5	-	4
JH25C	5	10	5	10		39	16.5	3.5	-	M3	1.5
JH32	5	14	5	14	32	33	13	6.5	M6	-	7
JH32C	5	14	5	14		45	19	4.5	-	M4	2.5
JH40	8	16	8	16	40	35	14	7	M6	-	7
JH40C	8	16	8	16		50	23	7	-	M5	4
JH50	12	20	12	20	50	38	17	8.5	M8	-	15
JH50C	12	20	12	20		58	27	8	-	M6	8
JH63	14	25	14	25	63	47	21	10.5	M10	-	8
JH63C	14	25	14	25		71	33	10	-	M8	16

Specification：

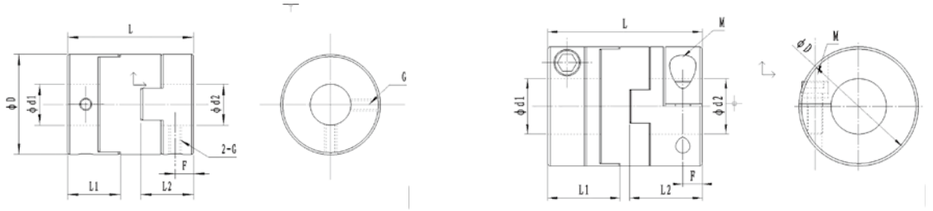
model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm^2)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	net weight (g)
JH16	0.7	1.4	12000	31	0.32	1.0	3.0	7
JH16C					0.58			12
JH20	1.2	2.4	10000	60	1.0	1.5	3.0	14
JH20C					1.5			19
JH25	2	4	8000	140	3.0	2.0	3.0	27
JH25C					4.4			36
JH32	4.5	9	7000	280	9.5	2.5	3.0	50
JH32C					14			69
JH40	9	18	4800	540	23	3.0	3.0	80
JH40C					41			130
JH50	18	36	3000	820	67	3.5	3.0	150
JH50C					120			230
JH63	36	72	2800	1900	220	4.0	3.0	300
JH63C					370			450

Example

JH	32	C	10	12
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Model: JHM



Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	F	G	M	tightening torque (N.M)
	d1		d2								
	Min	Max	Min	Max							
JHM16	3	6	3	6	16	18	8	2	M3	-	0.7
JHM16C	3	6	3	6		23.6	11	2.7	-	M2.5	1.5
JHM20	4	8	4	8	20	20	8.9	2.25	M4	-	1.7
JHM20C	4	8	4	8		25.5	11.8	2.7	-	M2.5	1
JHM25	5	10	5	10	25.5	25.5	11.6	2.25	M4	-	1.7
JHM25C	5	10	5	10		32	14.8	3.8	-	M3	1.5
JHM32	6	15	6	15	32	32	14.5	3.7	M5	-	4
JHM32C	6	15	6	15		45	21	5.2	-	M4	2.5
JHM43	8	19	8	19	43	52	24	8	M5	-	4
JHM43C	8	19	8	19		52	24	6.5	-	M5	4
JHM53	10	25	10	25	53	58	27	9	M6	-	7
JHM53C	10	25	10	25		58	27	7.1	-	M5	4
JHM57	15	28	15	28	57	77	36.5	12.5	M8	-	15
JHM57C	15	28	15	28		77	36.5	10.6	-	M6	8

Example

JHM	32	C	10	12
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Golden Bridge Precision

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification:

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm2)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	net weight (g)
JHM16	1	2	8000	65	0.24	1.0	1.5	7
JHM16C					0.37			10
JHM20	1.5	3	7000	120	0.8	1.5	1.5	12
JHM20C					0.93			16
JHM25	2.5	5	6000	200	1.8	2.0	1.5	20
JHM25C					3.3			33
JHM32	7	14	4800	620	6.7	2.5	1.5	50
JHM32C					13			69
JHM43	15	30	4000	1200	39	3.0	1.5	160
JHM43C					43			186
JHM53	25	50	3400	1400	100	3.2	1.5	215
JHM53C					100			252
JHM57	36	72	3200	2600	180	3.5	1.5	390
JHM57C					180			450

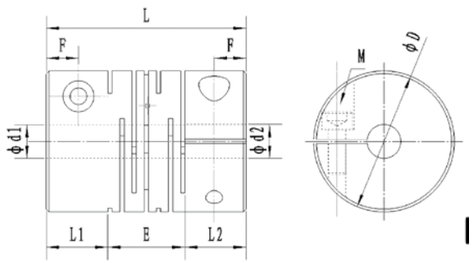
Radial Beam Flexible Coupling

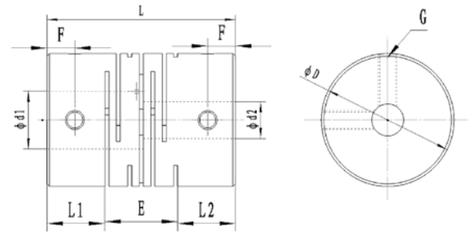
Radial Beam Flexible Coupling

Structure chart:

Characteristic:

- ◎Zero Rotary clearance
- ◎One of the design without loss of torque
- ◎Radial, axial, angular deviation compensation performance
- ◎ Excellent torque rigidity and sensitivity





Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	E	F	G	M	tightening torque (N.m)
	d1		d2									
	Min	Max	Min	Max								
JT16	4	8	4	8	16	23	6.5	10	3	M3	–	0.7
JT16C	5	8	5	8						–	M2.5	1
JT20	4	10	4	10	20	26	7.5	11	3	M3	–	0.7
JT20C	5	10	5	10						–	M2.5	1
JT25	4	12	4	12	25	31	8.5	14	4	M4	–	1.7
JT25C	5	12	5	12						–	M3	1.5
JT32	5	16	5	16	32	41	12	17	6	M4	–	1.7
JT32C	6	16	6	16							M4	2.5
JT40	8	20	8	20	40	56	17	22	8.5	M5	–	4
JT40C	8	20	8	20						–	M5	4
JT50	10	25	10	25	50	71	21	29	10.5	M6	–	7
JT50C	10	25	10	25							M6	8
JT63	14	35	14	35	63	90	26	38	13	M8	–	15
JT63C	14	35	14	35						–	M8	16

Specification：

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Torsional stiffness (N.m/rad)	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm2)	Axial (mm)	lateral (mm)	Angular (°)	net weight (g)
JT16	0.5	1	24000	80	0.33	±0.4	0.10	2	8.1
JT16C					0.34			2	9.2
JT20	1	2	20000	170	0.90	±0.4	0.10	2	14
JT20C					0.91			2	19
JT25	2	4	15000	380	2.60	±0.5	0.15	2	27
JT25C					2.60			2	37
JT32	4	8	12000	500	9.60	±0.5	0.15	2	60
JT32C					9.7			2	75
JT40	8	16	9500	700	32	±0.5	0.20	2	130
JT40C					33			2	145
JT50	16	32	7000	1800	100	±0.5	0.20	2	260
JT50C					100			2	300
JT63	32	64	6000	3100	320	±0.5	0.20	2	490
JT63C					320			2	580

Example

JT	20	C	6	8
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Radial Beam Flexible Coupling

Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture				D	L	L1/L2	E	F	G	M	tightening torque（N.m）
	d1		d2									
	Min	Max	Min	Max								
JTS16	4	8	4	8	16	23	6.5	10	3	M3	-	0.7
JTS16C	5	8	5	8						-	M2.5	1
JTS20	4	10	4	10	20	26	7.5	11	3	M3	-	0.7
JTS20C	5	10	5	10						-	M2.5	1
JTS25	4	12	4	12	25	31	8.5	14	4	M4	-	1.7
JTS25C	5	12	5	12						-	M3	1.5
JTS32	5	16	5	16	32	41	12	17	6	M4	-	1.7
JTS32C	6	16	6	16							M4	2.5
JTS40	8	20	8	20	40	56	17	22	8.5	M5	-	4
JTS40C	8	20	8	20						-	M5	4
JTS50	10	25	10	25	50	71	21	29	10.5	M6	-	7
JTS50C	10	25	10	25							M6	8
JTS63	14	35	14	35	63	90	26	38	13	M8	-	15
JTS63C	14	35	14	35						-	M8	16

Example

JTS	25	C	8	10
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification：

model	Rated torque（N.m）	Max torque（N.m）	Allowable speed（min-1）	Torsional stiffness（N.m/rad）	Moment of inertia（10^{-6} kgm²）	Axial（mm）	lateral（mm）	Angular（°）	net weight（g）
JTS16	1.5	3	24000	85	0.84	±0.3	0.10	2	21
JTS16C					0.90			2	25
JTS20	2.5	5	20000	260	2.40	±0.3	0.10	2	38
JTS20C					2.50			2	43
JTS25	4	8	15000	450	6.80	±0.4	0.15	2	71
JTS25C					7.10			2	78
JTS32	6.3	12.6	12000	850	26.00	±0.5	0.15	2	160
JTS32C					27			2	175
JTS40	15	30	9500	1000	87	±0.5	0.20	2	350
JTS40C					90			2	370
JTS50	28	56	7000	2400	240	±0.5	0.20	2	700
JTS50C					280			2	750
JTS63	56	112	6000	4800	840	±0.5	0.20	2	1300
JTS63C					880			2	1400

Rigid conpling

Rigid conpling

Optional stainless steel HUB

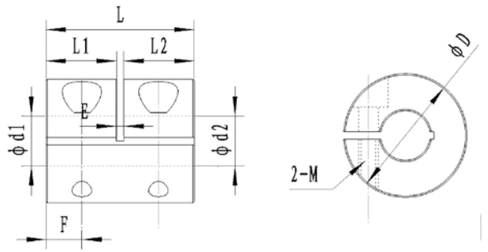
Rigid conpling

Features:

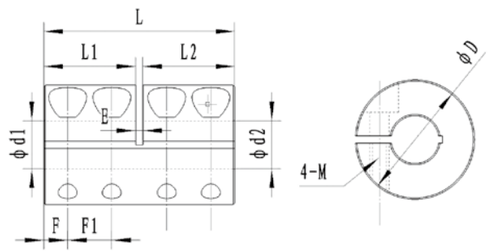
- low inertia and excellent response
- High torque rigid
- Zero backlash
- Wear resistance to oil and chemical
- Maintenance free

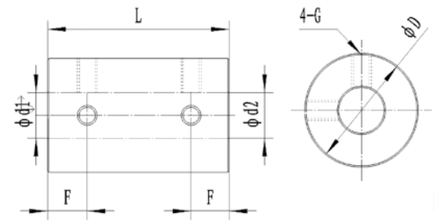
High precision rigid coupling is one-piece configuration. It apply to the two shafts joint,and it could produce its excellent function no matter under what circumstances of low speed , high speed and high torque, but it also has the disadvantage of which cannot deformation (non elastic)

Rigid couplings could not allowed parallel, angular shaft misalignment, you must arrange the two axis in a straight line in order to protect the coupling and peripheral equipment



Optional stainless steel HUB





Dimension：（mm）

model	aperture d1 Min	aperture d1 Max	aperture d2 Min	aperture d2 Max	D	L	L1/L2	E	F	F1	G	M	tightening torque (N.m)
JR16	4	6	4	6	16	24	-	-	6.0	-	M3	-	0.7
JR16C	5	6	5	6		16	7.5	1	3.8	-	-	M2.5	1.0
JR20	5	10	5	10	20	30	-	-	7.0	-	M3	-	0.7
JR20C	5	8	5	8		20	9.5	1	4.8	-	-	M2.5	1.0
JRL20C	5	8	5	8		24	11.5	1			-	M2.5	1.0
JR25	5	12	5	12	25	36	-	-	9.0	-	M4	-	1.7
JR25C	5	10	5	10		25	12.0	1	6.0	-	-	M3	1.5
JRL25C	5	10	5	10		36	17.5	1	4.0	10.0	-	M2.5	1.0
JR32	6	16	6	16	32	41	-	-	10.0	-	M4	-	1.7
JR32C	6	10	6	10		32	15.5	1	7.8	-	-	M4	2.5
JRL32C	6	10	6	10		41	20.0	1	4.5	10.0	-	M3	1.5
JR43	10	24	10	24	43	52	-	-	12.0	-	M6	-	7.0
JR43C	10	22	10	22		43	21.0	1	10.0	-	-	M5	4.0
JRL43C	10	22	10	22		52	25.5	1	7.0	11.5	-	M5	4.0
JR53	12	28	12	28	53	66	-	-	15.5	-	M8	-	15.0
JR53C	12	26	12	26		53	26.0	1	12.5	-	-	M6	8.0
JRL53C	12	26	12	26		66	32.5	1	9.0	14.5	-	M6	8.0

Example

JRL	43	C	19	22
model	Outside diameter	Fixed mode	Aperture	Aperture

Optional stainless steel HUB

Specification：

model	Rated torque (N.m)	Max torque (N.m)	Allowable speed (min^{-1})	Moment of inertia (10^{-6} kgm^2)	Net weight (g)
JR16	0.3	0.6	20000	0.4	11
JR16C	0.3	0.6	18000	0.3	9
JR20	0.5	1.0	20000	1.3	20
JR20C	0.5	1.0	16000	0.9	15
JRL20C	0.5	1.0	14000	0.9	18
JR25	1.0	2.0	20000	3.9	39
JR25C	1.0	2.0	16000	2.7	29
JRL25C	1.0	2.0	12000	3.4	38
JR32	2.0	4.0	19000	12.0	71
JR32C	2.0	4.0	14000	7.1	51
JRL32C	2.0	4.0	10000	10.0	70
JR43	4.5	9.0	12000	46.0	170
JR43C	4.5	9.0	10000	34.0	130
JRL43C	5.0	10.0	8000	42.0	160
JR53	11.0	22.0	8000	130.0	360
JR53C	11.0	22.0	6000	98.0	260
JRL53C	12.0	24.0	5000	120.0	340