Basics-design

Clamping length for locking devices

Pressure rings and bush of a locking device must be fully supported on the shaft and in the hub bore.

Tightening torque of the clamping screws

The tightening torque values for screws given in the tables are based on a friction µges= 0,14. Basically the specified tightening torque M_A can be reduced to M_{Agew} , to reduce the stresses in the components. When using soft materials, as well as bored shafts, it might become necessary. By reducing M_A , the pressures of P_N and P_W and the transmittable torque M are also reduced. The ratio is approximately proportional and can be converted accordingly (approximately):

$$M_{gew} = \frac{M_{Agew}}{M_A} M \quad \text{and} \quad p_{N,W} = \frac{M_{Agew}}{M_A} p_{N,W}$$

The tightening torques can not be reduced arbitrary, therefore apply the following limits:

$$M_{Agew} \geq \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Class } 8.8 : 0{,}85\ M_A \\ \text{Class } 10.9 : 0{,}70\ M_A \\ \text{Class } 12.9 : 0{,}60\ M_A \end{array} \right| \leq M_A$$

Locking assemblies of type RB, 3015.1 and 3015.1 DK are excluded because they are already provided with reduced values.

Tolerances and surfaces

The values found in the product data, base on surface quality and tolerances according to the tables there. These values are given as recommendations.

Higher surface roughness reduces the transmissible torque and promote unwanted settlings. Larger clearance also reduces the transmissible torque.

In case of significantly differnt values, please contact us!

The calculation of the values, given in the catalog, are based on the following assumptions and simplification:

Transmissible torque

A connection by locking assembly is capable of transmitting torque, bending moment and axial force. Alternatively, the transmissible torque Mmax is specified in the product data. If such loads occur simultaneously, they must be added vectorially to form a resultant moment M_{res}. For the resultant moment applies:

$$M_{res} \leq M_{max}$$

At different load cases, these are individually checked against M_{max}!

M_{res} is determined for combined load as follows:

$$M_{res} = \sqrt{M_T{}^2 + M_B{}^2 + (F_{AX} \tfrac{d_W}{2})^2}$$

*Basically the maximum bending moment corresponds to the maximum transmissible torque. A limitation is due to the change of the surface pressure at the edges of the connection, or by the higher loading of the locking assembly itself. Appropriate limits are found under each product. (See also under „bending moment“)

This results in the following relationships:

Torque only:
The maximum torque is equivalent to M_{max} .

Bending moment only:
The Bending moment coresponds with the indicated portion of M_T , on the product page.

Axial force only:
The maximum axial force is $M_{max} \frac{2}{d_W}$.

Depending on the application, additional safety factors need to be considered for the individual loads!