

# *Renoldflex Couplings*



**RENOLD**  
Superior Coupling Technology

# RENOLD

## Strength through Service

Renold Gears has been manufacturing high quality, high specification gear units for over 100 years and has always been at the leading edge of gear technology with innovative products and power transmission solutions.

## Interchangeability

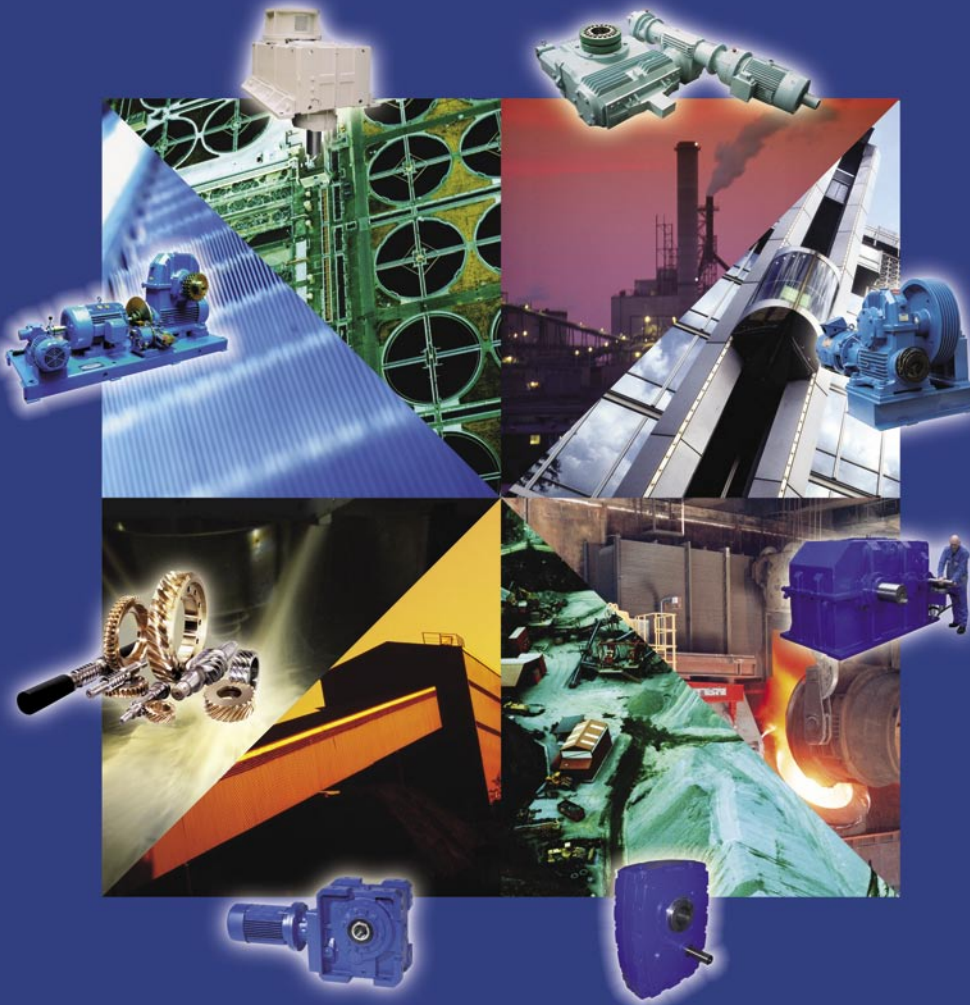
Many of the products from Renold Gears are dimensionally interchangeable with other manufacturers gear units, allowing a trouble free replacement of gearboxes, in most cases upgrading the capacity through state of the art technology and materials.

## Custom Made

Renold Gears is unique in it's ability to offer custom made products designed to meet customers exacting requirements without compromise on availability and cost. From complete package solutions to individual precision replacement gears, all can be tailor made to meet specific applicational requirements.

## Available

The most popular ranges of gearboxes are available from local distribution stock, backed up by extensive stocks from our manufacturing plant in the UK.



# RENOLD

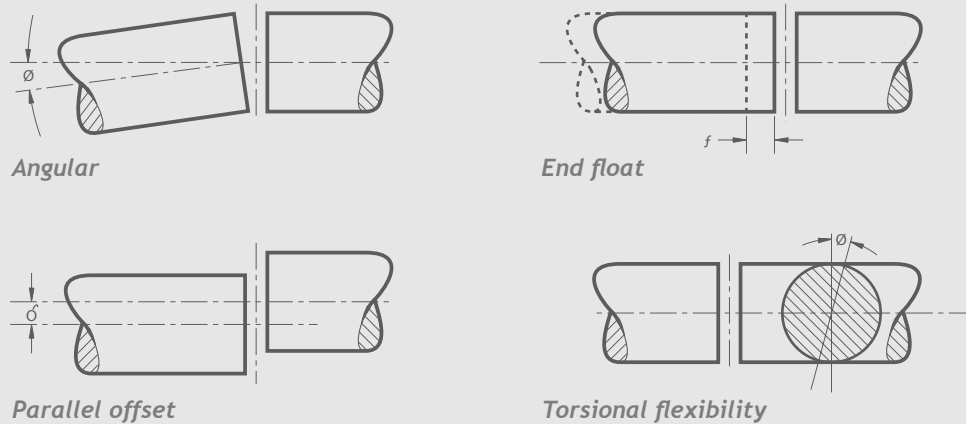
Superior Gear Technology

[www.renold.com](http://www.renold.com)

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## Coupling Selection Guide



Flexible Couplings should be used to accommodate any combination of misalignment conditions described below.

At installation all couplings should be aligned as near to perfect as possible.

### 1. Angular

Angular misalignment is present when the shaft axes are inclined one to the other. Its magnitude can be measured at the coupling faces.

### 2. Parallel Offset

Axial misalignment is present when the axes of the driving and driven shafts are parallel but laterally displaced.

### 3. End float (axial)

End float is the ability to accommodate a relative axial displacement of the connected shafts; achieved by sliding members or flexing of resilient components.

### 4. Torsional flexibility

Torsional flexibility is a design feature necessary to permit shock and impulsive loadings to be suitably dampened. It is achieved by the provision of a flexible medium such as rubber, springs, etc., between the two halves of the coupling.

### Selection

In order to select the correct type and size of coupling, the following basic information should be known:

#### Power to be transmitted

- Normal.
- Maximum.
- Whether continuous or intermittent.

#### Characteristics of the drive

- Type of prime mover and associated equipment.
- Degree of impulsiveness of driven load.

#### Speed in revolutions per minute

- At which normal power is transmitted.
- At which maximum power is transmitted.
- Maximum speed.

#### Dimensions of shafts to be connected

- Actual diameter.
- Length of shaft extension.
- Full keyway particulars.

### Selection

When the input drive is not steady (i.e. not from an electric motor), and/or the driven load is impulsive, the actual power is multiplied by a Service Factor from the Table 2 (page 13).

### Selection Procedure

- Nominal power in kW to be transmitted =  $K$ .
- Select appropriate load classification from Table 1, denoted as either S, M or H.
- From Table 2, establish Service Factor(s) to be applied, taking into account hours of operation/day and prime mover =  $fD$ .
- From Table 3 select factor for the required frequency of starts/hr =  $fS$ .
- Selection Power  $K_s = K \times fD \times fS$
- Equivalent power at 100 RPM =  $\frac{K_s \times 100}{\text{RPM}}$
- Check that coupling selected will accept the required shaft diameters. Should shaft diameter exceed maximum permissible, then re-select using next larger size of coupling.

# Load Classification by Application

Table 1

<b>Agitators</b>		<b>Dry dock cranes</b>		Planer feed chains	M	Presses	M
Pure liquids	S	Main hoist	(2)	Planer floor chains	M	Pulp machine reel	M
Liquids and solids	M	Auxiliary hoist	(2)	Planer tilting hoist	M	Stock chest	M
Liquids - variable density	M	Boom, luffing	(2)	Re-saw merry-go-round conveyor	M	Suction roll	M
<b>Blowers</b>		Rotating, swing or slew	(3)	Roll cases	H	Washers and thickeners	M
Centrifugal	S	Tracking, drive wheels	(4)	Slab conveyor	H	Winders	M
Lobe	M	<b>Elevators</b>		Small waste conveyor-belt	S	<b>Printing presses</b>	*
Vane	S	Bucket - uniform load	S	Small waste conveyor-chain	M	<b>Pullers</b>	
<b>Brewing and distilling</b>		Bucket - heavy load	M	Sorting table	M	Barge haul	H
Bottling machinery	S	Bucket - continuous	S	Tipple hoist conveyor	M	<b>Pumps</b>	
Brew kettles - continuous duty	S	Centrifugal discharge	S	Tipple hoist drive	M	Centrifugal	S
Cookers - continuous duty	S	Escalators	S	Transfer conveyors	M	Proportioning	M
Mash tubs - continuous duty	S	Freight	M	Transfer rolls	M	Reciprocating	
Scale hopper - frequent starts	M	Gravity discharge	S	Tray drive	M	single acting: 3 or more cylinders	M
<b>Can filling machines</b>	S	Man lifts	*	Trimmer feed	M	double acting: 2 or more cylinders	M
Cane knives (1)	M	Passenger	*	Waste conveyor	M	single acting: 1 or 2 cylinders	*
<b>Car dumpers</b>	H	<b>Extruders (plastic)</b>		<b>Machine tools</b>		double acting: single cylinder	*
<b>Car pullers</b>	M	Film	S	Bending roll	M	Rotary - gear type	S
<b>Clarifiers</b>	S	Sheet	S	Punch press - gear driven	H	Rotary - lobe, vane	S
<b>Classifiers</b>	M	Coating	S	Notching press - belt drive	*	<b>Rubber and plastics industries</b>	
<b>Clay working machinery</b>		Rods	S	Plate planners	H	Crackers (1)	H
Brick press	H	Tubing	S	Tapping machine	H	Laboratory equipment	M
Briquette machine	H	Blow moulders	M	Other machine tools		Mixed mills (1)	H
Clay working machinery	M	Pre-plasticizers	M	Main drives	M	Refiners (1)	M
Pug mill	M	<b>Fans</b>		Auxiliary drives	S	Rubber calenders (1)	M
<b>Compressors</b>		Centrifugal	S	<b>Metal mills</b>		Rubber mill, 2 on line (1)	M
Centrifugal	S	Cooling towers		Drawn bench carriage and main drive	M	Rubber mill, 3 on line (1)	S
Lobe	M	Induced draft	*	Pinch, dryer and scrubber rolls, reversing	*	Sheeter (1)	M
Reciprocating - multi-cylinder	M	Forced draft	*	Slitters	M	Tyre building machines	*
Reciprocating - single cylinder	H	Induced draft	M	Table conveyors nonreversing group drives	M	Tyre and tube press openers	*
<b>Conveyors - uniformly loaded or fed</b>		Large, mine etc.	M	Individual drives	H	Tubers and strainers (1)	M
Apron	S	Large, industrial	M	Reversing	*	Warming mills (1)	M
Assembly	S	Light, small diameter	S	Wire drawing and flattening machine	M	<b>Sand muller</b>	M
Belt	S	<b>Feeders</b>		Wire winding machine	M	<b>Screens</b>	
Bucket	S	Apron	M	<b>Mills, rotary type</b>		Air washing	S
Chain	S	Belt	M	Ball (1)	M	Rotary, stone or gravel	M
Flight	S	Disc	S	Cement kilns (1)	M	Travelling water intake	S
Oven	S	Reciprocating	H	Dryers and coolers (1)	M	<b>Sewage disposal equipment</b>	
Screw	S	Screw	M	Kilns other than cement	M	Bar screens	S
<b>Conveyors - heavy duty not uniformly fed</b>		<b>Food industry</b>		Pebble (1)	M	Chemical feeders	S
Apron	M	Beef slicer	M	Rod, plain & wedge bar (1)	M	Collectors	S
Assembly	M	Cereal cooker	S	Tumbling barrels	H	Dewatering screws	M
Belt	M	Dough mixer	M	<b>Mixers</b>		Scum breakers	M
Bucket	M	Meat grinder	M	Concrete mixers continuous	M	Slow or rapid mixers	M
Chain	M	<b>Generators - not welding</b>	S	Concrete mixers intermittent	M	Thickeners	M
Flight	M	<b>Hammer mills</b>	H	Constant density	S	Vacuum filters	M
Live roll	*	<b>Hoists</b>		Variable density	M	<b>Slab pushers</b>	M
Oven	M	Heavy duty	H	<b>Oil industry</b>		<b>Steering gear</b>	*
Reciprocating	H	Medium duty	M	Chillers	M	<b>Stokers</b>	S
Screw	M	Skip hoist	M	Oil well pumping	*	<b>Sugar industry</b>	
Shaker	H	<b>Laundry</b>		Paraffin filter press	M	Cane knives (1)	M
<b>Crane Drives - not dry dock</b>		Washers - reversing	M	Rotary kilns	M	Crushers (1)	M
Main hoists	S	Tumblers	M	<b>Paper mills</b>		Mills (1)	M
Bridge travel	*	<b>Line shafts</b>		Agitators (mixers)	M	<b>Textile industry</b>	
Trolley travel	*	Driving processing equipment	M	Barker - auxiliaries hydraulic	M	Batchers	M
<b>Crushers</b>		Light	S	Barker - mechanical	H	Calenders	M
Ore	H	Other line shafts	S	Barking drum	H	Cards	M
Stone	H	<b>Lumber industry</b>		Beater and pulper	M	Dry cans	M
Sugar (1)	M	Barkers, hydraulic, mechanical	M	Bleacher	S	Dryers	M
<b>Dredges</b>		Burner conveyor	M	Calenders	M	Dyeing machinery	M
Cable reels	M	Chain saw and drag saw	H	Calenders - super	H	Looms	M
Conveyors	M	Chain transfer	H	Converting machine except cutters, platers	M	Mangles	M
Cutter head drives	H	Craneway transfer	H	Conveyors	S	Nappers	M
Jig drives	H	De-barking drum	H	Couch	M	Pads	M
Manoeuvring winches	M	Edger feed	M	Cutters, platers	H	Range drives	*
Pumps	M	Gang feed	M	Cylinders	M	Slashers	M
Screen drive	H	Green chain	M	Dryers	M	Soapers	M
Stackers	M	Live rolls	H	Fell stretchers	M	Spinners	M
Utility winches	M	Log deck	H	Fell whipper	H	Tenter frames	M
		Log haul - incline	H	Jordans	M	Washers	M
		Log haul - well type	H	Log haul	H	Winders	M
		Log turning device	H			Windlass	*
		Main log conveyor	H				
		Off bearing rolls	M				

## Key

S = Steady  
M = Medium Impulsive  
H = Highly Impulsive  
\* = Refer to Renold

(1) = Select on 24 hours per day service factor only.  
(2) = Use service factor of 1.00 for any duration of service.  
(3) = Use service factor of 1.25 for any duration of service.  
(4) = Use service factor of 1.50 for any duration of service.

## Note

Machinery characteristics and service factors listed in this catalogue are a guide only. Some applications (e.g. constant power) may require special considerations. Please consult Renold.

## Service Factors and Selection

Table 2 Service Factor ( $f_D$ )

Prime mover (Drive input)	Driven machinery characteristics			
	Duration service hours/day	Steady load	Medium impulsive	Highly impulsive
Electric, air & hydraulic Motors or steam turbine (Steady input)	Intermittent - 3hrs/day max	0.90	1.00	1.50
	3 - 10	1.00	1.25	1.75
	over 10	1.25	1.50	2.00
Multi-cylinder I.C. engine (Medium impulsive input)	Intermittent - 3hrs/day max	1.00	1.25	1.75
	3 - 10	1.25	1.50	2.00
	over 10	1.50	1.75	2.25
Single-cylinder I.C. engine (Highly impulsive input)	Intermittent - 3hrs/day max	1.25	1.50	2.00
	3 - 10	1.50	1.75	2.25
	over 10	1.75	2.00	2.50

Table 3 Factor for Starts/Hour( $f_S$ )

No of starts per hour	0-1	1-30	30-60	60-
Factor	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,5

### Example of Selection

Coupling is required to transmit 7.5kW at 1440 RPM to connect an electric motor to a gear box driving a chain conveyor running for 18 hours/day and starting 15 times/hour. Shaft diameters /55mm respectively.

$$K = 7.5kW$$

From Table 1 Load Classification = M (medium impulsive)

From Table 2 Service Factor  $f_D = 1.5$

From Table 3  $f_S = 1.2$

Therefore selection kW is:-

$$\begin{aligned} K_s &= K \times f_D \times f_S \\ &= 7.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.2 \\ &= 13.5 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent power at 100 RPM} &= \frac{K_s \times 100}{\text{RPM}} \\ &= \frac{13.5 \times 100}{1440} \\ &= 0.9375kW @ 100RPM \end{aligned}$$

From page 17 selection is RSC110 (644911)  
(maximum bore 55 mm).

### Key Stress

1. Permissible key stress = 70N/mm<sup>2</sup>
2. Nominal torque  $T_{KM} = K \times 9550 / \text{RPM Nm}$
3. Force at key  $F = T_{KM} / r$
4. Shaft Rad r. metres
5. Key area  $A = J \times \text{HUB length mm}$   
(Obtain from relevant catalogue page).
6. Key stress  $f_k = F/A \text{ N/mm}^2$
7. If resultant stress is less than 70 N/mm<sup>2</sup> key stress is acceptable.  
If resultant  $f_k$  is greater than 70, consider either two keyways or extending hub length.
8. Example:
 
$$T_{KM} = 7.5 \times 9550/1440 = 49.7Nm$$

$$r = 55/2 = 27.5mm \div 1000 = 0.0275m$$

$$F = 49.7/0.0275 = 1741N$$

$$A = 16 \times 45 = 720mm^2$$

$$f_k = 1741/720 = 2.4M/mm^2$$
 Selection is therefore good.

For operation above 80% of the declared maximum coupling speed it is recommended that the coupling is dynamically balanced.



WARNING

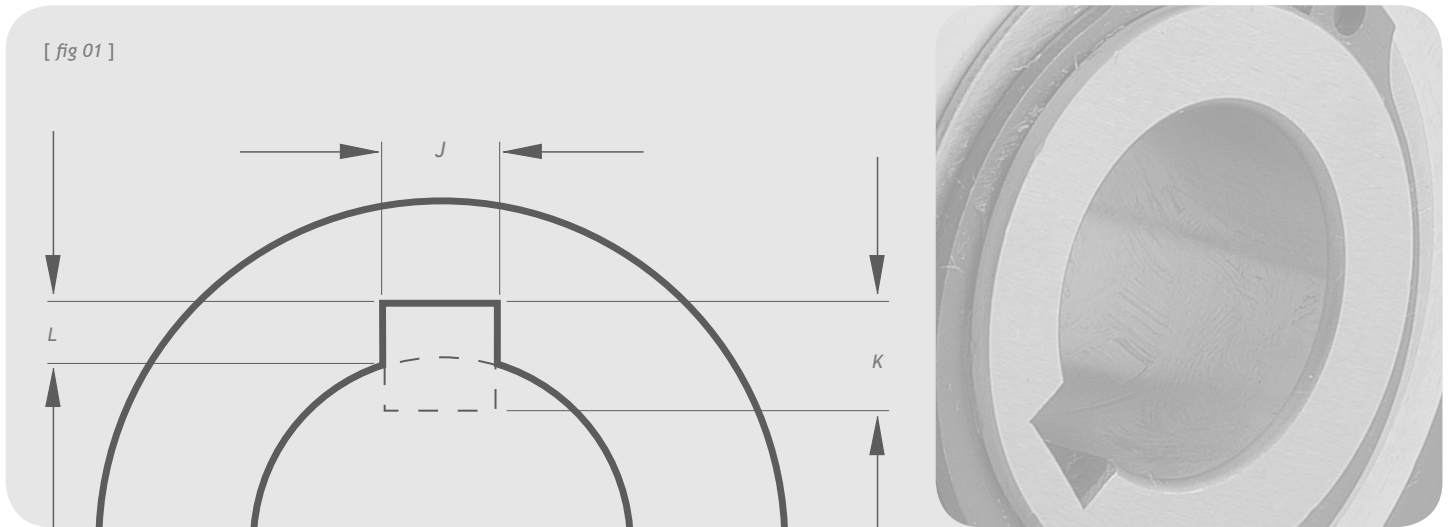
*It is the responsibility of the system designer to ensure that the application of the coupling does not endanger the other constituent components in the system. Service factors given are an initial selection guide.*



WARNING

*Rotating equipment must be provided with a suitable guard before operating or injury may result.*

## Key and Keyway Dimensions



## Metric (mm)

Keyways comply with BS4235: Part 1: 1972

Shaft dia.		Key & keyway		
Over	Incl.	J	K	L
6	8	2	2	1.0
8	10	3	3	1.4
10	12	4	4	1.8
12	17	5	5	2.3
17	22	6	6	2.8
22	30	8	7	3.3
30	38	10	8	3.3
38	44	12	8	3.3
44	50	14	9	3.8
50	58	16	10	4.3
58	65	18	11	4.4
65	75	20	12	4.9
75	85	22	14	5.4
85	95	25	14	5.4
95	110	28	16	6.4
110	130	32	18	7.4
130	150	36	20	8.4
150	170	40	22	9.4
170	200	45	25	10.4
200	230	50	28	11.4

## Imperial (inches)

Keyways comply with BS46: Part 1: 1958

Shaft dia.		Key & keyway		
Over	Incl.	J	K	L
0.25	0.05	0.125	0.125	0.060
0.50	0.75	0.187	0.187	0.088
0.75	1.00	0.250	0.250	0.115
1.00	1.25	0.312	0.250	0.090
1.25	1.50	0.375	0.250	0.085
1.50	1.75	0.437	0.312	0.112
1.75	2.00	0.500	0.312	0.108
2.00	2.50	0.625	0.437	0.162
2.50	3.00	0.750	0.500	0.185
3.00	3.50	0.875	0.625	0.245
3.50	4.00	1.000	0.750	0.293
4.00	5.00	1.250	0.875	0.340
5.00	6.00	1.500	1.000	0.384

## Keyway dimensions [ fig 01 ]

Parallel keyways are supplied unless customer states otherwise.

## Renoldflex



**A torsionally stiff, backlash free coupling with misalignment capacity. Designed for use at high speeds and in high temperatures.**

### Torsionally rigid steel coupling

Renoldflex is a range of couplings that utilizes a stainless spring steel disc pack to provide a positive 'backlash free' drive.

The coupling consists of two carbon steel hubs that are connected to the disc packs with a system of micrometric precision bushings and high tensile steel screws. This construction provides a backlash free and torsionally rigid drive with the additional benefit of a 100% steel construction.

The Renoldflex range of couplings is based upon a modular component assembly; therefore it can be easily adapted to suit a wide variety of applications and design situations:

### Coupling capacity

- Maximum power @ 100rpm: 482kW
- Maximum torque: 46000Nm  
(Using HTT flexible elements)

### Features and benefits

- Torsionally stiff - ideal for use on precision machines
- 100% maintenance free - long life with little wear
- Misalignment capabilities allowing flexibility in installation
- Zero backlash guarantees operational accuracy

- High operating temperatures, suitable for harsh operating environments and temperatures up to 240°C
- Taper bored and cone clamp hubs also available
- High transmissible torque (HTT) flexible elements available from size 70 up
- High operating speeds

### Standard range comprises

- Shaft to Shaft
- Spacer type

The Renoldflex type A uses a single disc pack and two hubs. It permits both axial and angular misalignments. This arrangement guarantees the highest torsional stiffness for this range of couplings. A special vertical support can be produced to allow for vertical or inclined mounting of the type A arrangement.

The Renoldflex type B uses two disc packs, two hubs and a spacer. It permits axial, angular and radial misalignments. The spacer component can be supplied in several lengths to allow for different axial dimensions.

### Applications

- Pumps
- Fans
- Blowers
- Material handling
- Servo motor drives
- Machine tools
- Presses
- Cranes
- Wind turbines
- General industrial applications

### General details

- 100% steel construction
- Steel hubs
- Stainless steel laminated flexible elements

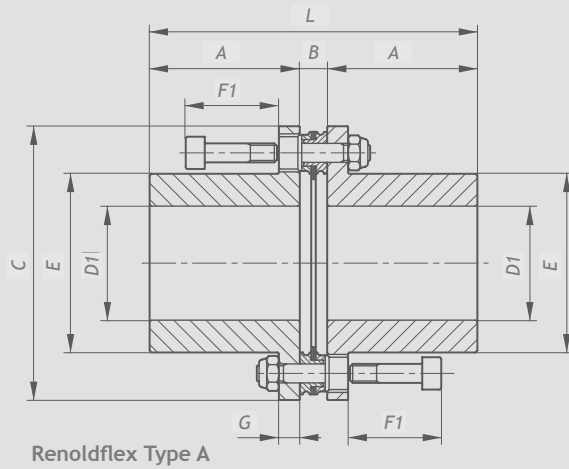


Can be certified for use in potentially explosive atmospheres containing gas or dust, according to ATEX directive 94/9/EC.

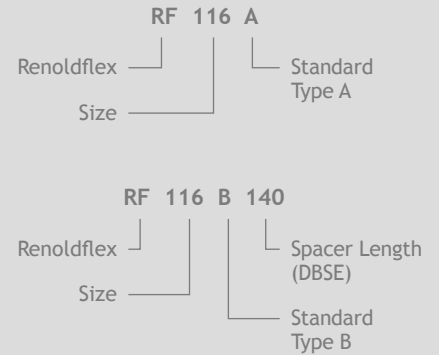
The couplings are classified for equipment group II, categories 2 and 3.

Contact Renold for further details.





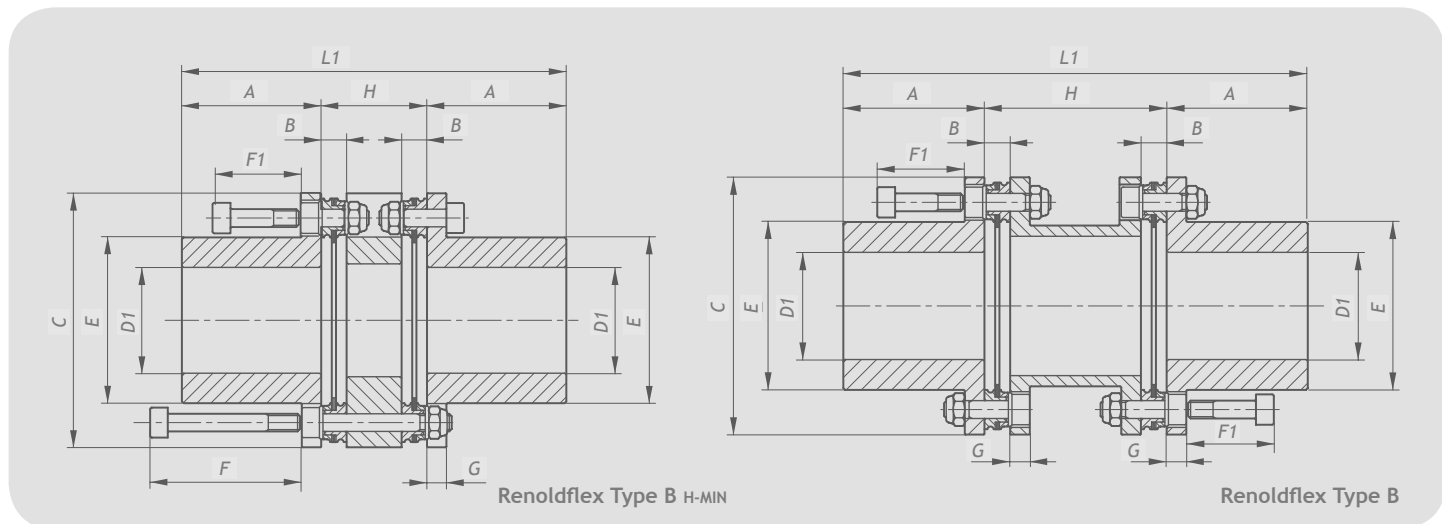
Ordering code



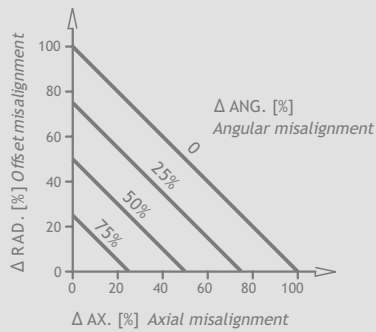
Coupling size	A mm	B mm	C mm	Pilot bore D mm	Max bore D <sub>1</sub> * mm	E mm	F <sub>1</sub> mm	G mm	Spacer length		L mm	L <sub>1</sub> mm	Coupling weights		
									H mm				Hub (pilot bore) kg	Disc packs kg	Spacer kg
40	17	2.9	40	6	15	26	15	4	16 26		36.9	50	Please consult Renold		
53	24.5	6.9	53	6	22	32.5	25	5	30		55.9	79	0.2	0.6	0.2
									39			88	0.2	0.7	0.2
									31.2			110.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
70	39.5	7.5	70.5	10	35	47	25	5	60		86.5	139	0.6	0.1	0.3
									100			179	0.6	0.1	0.5
									140			219	0.6	0.1	0.6
									37.6			127.6	1.2	0.1	0.6
88	45	8.8	88.3	14	45	62.5	32	8	70		98.8	160	1.2	0.2	0.7
									80			170	1.2	0.2	0.7
									100			190	1.2	0.2	0.8
									140			230	1.2	0.2	1.1
									46.3			156.3	2.4	0.3	1.3
116	55	10.4	116.5	15	60	82	40	10	100		120.4	210	2.5	0.2	1.4
									140			250	2.5	0.2	1.7
									180			290	2.5	0.2	2.0
									55			175	3.7	0.4	2.3
140	60	12	140.5	19	75	98	47	11	100		132	220	3.9	0.4	2.1
									140			260	3.9	0.4	2.6
									180			300	3.9	0.4	3.0
									62.6			216.6			
166	75	13	166.5	25	90	118	56	12	100		163	250	7.0	0.9	3.2
									140			290	7.0	0.9	3.8
									180			330	7.0	0.9	4.5
									71.8			251.8			
198	90	15	198.5	30	100	141	64	14	140		195	320	11.8	1.4	5.2
									180			360	11.8	1.4	6.0
238	125	20.8	238	39	120	169	81	16	140		270.8	392.4	23.3	2.2	10.0
									180			432.4	23.23	2.2	11.8
295	160	28	295	59	150	205	112	22	200		348	520	Please consult Renold		
									250						
345	200	32	345	79	180	254	133	26	224		432.2	624	Please consult Renold		
									250			650			

\*Use maximum bore D<sub>1</sub> only for uniform load. For heavy duty class, maximum bore: D<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{E}{1.45}$

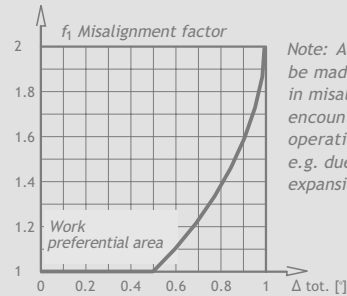
# Renoldflex



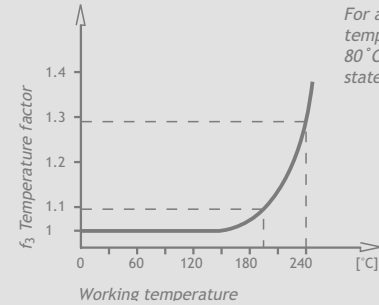
Size	Nominal Torque T* Nm	Max Speed v** rpm	RENOLDFLEX TYPE A Single disc pack				Inertia J kg m <sup>2</sup>	Spacer length H mm	RENOLDFLEX TYPE B Double disc pack				TORSIONAL STIFFNESS***		
			Misalignment			Inertia J kg m <sup>2</sup>			Disc pack C <sub>K</sub> Nm/rad	Spacer C <sub>H</sub> 10 <sup>6</sup> Nm mm/rad	C <sub>TOT</sub> Nm/rad				
			Δ radial offset mm	Δ axial ±mm	Δ angular [°]							Δ radial offset mm	Δ axial ±mm	Δ angular [°]	
40	18	12000	0	0.4	0.75	0.00002	16 26	0.2 0.3	0.8	1.75	0.00005 0.00004	Please consult Renold			
53	75	10000	0	0.4	0.75	0.00011	30 39	0.3 0.4	0.8	1.5	0.00016 0.00019	113406	4.1	56703 41988.45	
70	170	8400	0	0.5	0.75	0.00049	31.2 60 100 140	0.3 0.7 1.2 1.4	1.1	1.5	0.00071 0.00076 0.00081 0.00087	142464	11.8	71232 56065.02 47142.56 40670.11	
88	320	6800	0	0.6	0.75	0.00164	37.6 70 80 100 140	0.4 0.8 0.9 1.2 1.7	1.2	1.5	0.00218 0.00252 0.00256 0.00265 0.00282	200260	51.6	100130 90889.35 89316.32 86328.13 80913.99	
116	750	5400	0	0.8	0.75	0.00991	46.3 100 140 180	0.5 1.2 1.7 2.2	1.6	1.5	0.00795 0.00928 0.00986 0.01047	341665	130.4	170832.5 154769.46 147752.84 141344.84	
140	1350	4600	0	1	0.75	0.01359	55 100 140 180	0.7 1.1 1.7 2.2	2.1	1.5	0.01824 0.02093 0.02179 0.02264	503858	236	233020.5 224165.39 215958.66	
166	2400	3800	0	1.2	0.75	0.0345	62.6 100 140 180	0.7 1.1 1.7 2.2	2.5	1.5	0.05175 0.05379 0.05584	938363	576.1	442511.2 429319.64 416891.81	
198	4000	3400	0	1.4	0.75	0.08368	71.8 140 180	0.7 1.6 2.2	2.8	1.5	0.12413 0.12736	1258733	959.8	587023.07 573004.37	
238	6500	3000	0	1.7	0.75	0.22773	140 180	1.6 2.1	3.4	1.5	0.33419 0.34564	2268097	1807	1068089.47 1043419.61	
295	21000	2500	0	1.1	0.5	0.7	200 250	1.4 1.8	2.2	1	1.07 1.1	Please consult Renold			
345	36000	2100	0	1.3	0.5	1.75	224 250 300	1.6 1.8 2.2	2.6	1	2.62 2.64 2.68	Please consult Renold			



[ fig 02 ] Misalignment diagram

[ fig 03 ] Misalignment factor  $f_1$ 

Note: Allowance should be made for change in misalignment encountered during operation. e.g. due to thermal expansion.

[ fig 04 ] Temperature factor  $f_2$ 

For applications with temperatures over 80 °C this must be stated on order.

## Renoldflex coupling size selection

In order to select the most suitable sized coupling, a number of service factors must be taken into consideration. These service factors make adjustments to the design torque (T) of an application to take into account factors such as misalignment, load classification, driver classification as well as high ambient temperatures to produce a selection torque ( $T_s$ , where  $T_s = T \times f_s$ ). The most suitable coupling is then selected by comparing the selection torque ( $T_s$ ) and the couplings nominal torque ( $T_N$ ). Please note - it is important to ensure that the coupling selected will accept the required shaft diameters. Should shaft diameter exceed the maximum permissible then a larger coupling should be selected.

The total service factor  $f_s = f_1 \times f_2 \times f_3$ ; where  $f_1$  is the misalignment factor,  $f_2$  is the load classification factor and  $f_3$  is the temperature factor. Note; the load classification factor is weighted depending upon the prime mover classification. These service factors are defined below:

### Misalignment factor $f_1$

The maximum misalignments quoted within the technical data for the Renoldflex coupling range cannot be present at the same time. Therefore, the presence of any axial misalignment  $\Delta_{ax}$  reduces the possibility for offset misalignment  $\Delta_{rad}$  and angular misalignment  $\Delta_{ang}$ , which can be seen in [ fig 02 ]. The combined total angular misalignment  $\Delta_{TOT}$  is a function of the angular misalignment  $\Delta_{ang}$  and offset misalignment  $\Delta_{rad}$  of the shafts, according to the following formula:

$$\Delta_{TOT} [^\circ] = \frac{\Delta_{ang}}{2} + \arctan \left( \frac{\Delta_{rad}}{(H-B)} \right)$$

The values H and B [mm] are given in the overall dimensions table. The misalignment factor  $f_1$  is a function of  $\Delta_{TOT}$  as shown in [ fig 03 ].

### Load factor $f_2$

The following load factors apply for machines operated by electric or hydraulic motors as well as steam or gas turbines.

OPERATING MACHINE	load factor $f_2$
Blowers: low inertia	1.1
Blowers: high inertia, cooling towers	2.0
Centrifugal pumps: low inertia and light liquids	1.1
Centrifugal pumps: high inertia or semi-liquid materials	1.75
Conveyors	1.5
Elevators and cranes	2.0
Gear pumps	1.5
Machine tools: auxiliary drives	1.1
Machine tools: main drives	1.75
Mills	2.5
Paper machines and textile machines	2.0
Presses	3.0
Reciprocating pumps	2.5
Woodworking machines	1.5

For machines operated by alternative prime movers the load factor  $f_2$  must be adjusted as follows:

- $f_2+1$  for machines operated by IC engines with 4 or 5 pistons.
- $f_2+0.5$  for machines operated by IC engines with 6 pistons, hydraulic turbines or with a start torque  $>2$ .
- The following must be taken into account with regard to repetitive high peak torque applications:
  - For non reversing duty:  $T >$  Peak torque
  - For reversing duty:  $T >$  1.5 Peak torque.

### Temperature factor $f_3$

Renoldflex couplings are unaffected by temperatures up to 160 °C. For applications with higher temperatures, the temperature factor  $f_3$  seen in [ fig 04 ] must be taken into consideration.

# Renoldflex

\* Renoldflex allows 1.75 times the nominal torque for short periods of time.

\*\* See [ fig 05 ] & [ fig 06 ].

\*\*\* The torsional stiffness of a single pack complete coupling can be approximated to the torsional stiffness of 1 disc pack  $C_k$

The torsional angle of a single pack coupling

$$[\text{°}] = \frac{180}{\pi} \frac{T}{C_k}$$

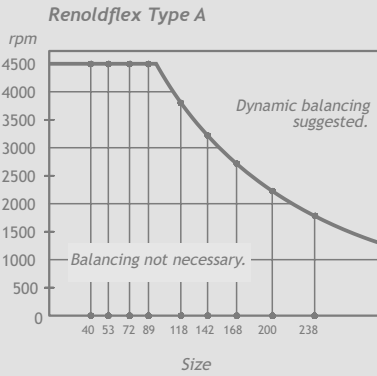
The torsional stiffness of a complete double pack coupling can be approximated to:

$$C_{TOT} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{C_k} + \frac{H-2B}{C_h}} \quad H, B - \text{ see catalogue overall dims}$$

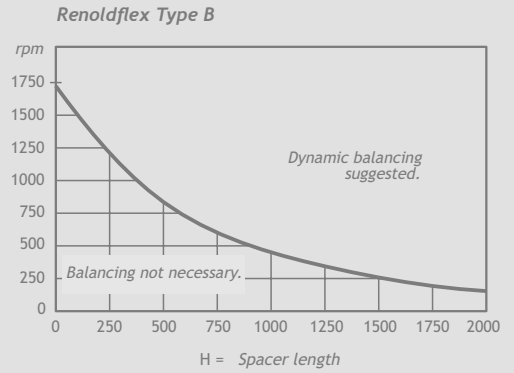
The torsional angle of a double pack coupling

$$[\text{°}] = \frac{180}{\pi} \frac{T}{C_k}$$

T (Nm) - Transmitted torque



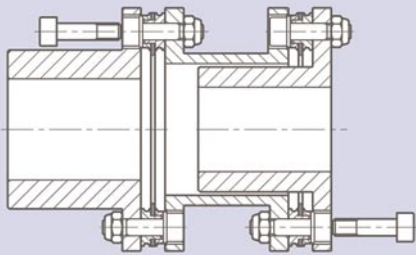
[ fig 05 ] Balancing



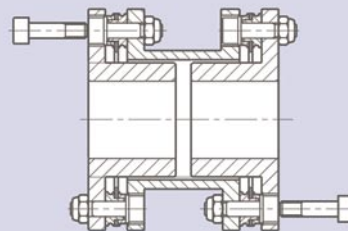
[ fig 06 ] Balancing

Balancing; Renoldflex standard elements are balanced to grade G6.3 - BS ISO 1940-1:2003. Additional balancing is recommended for applications over the speed curves in [ fig 05 ] and [ fig 06 ].

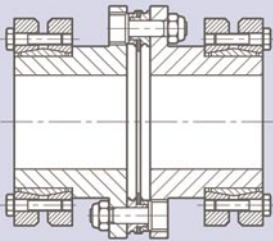
## Other Renoldflex Types available (Please consult Renold)



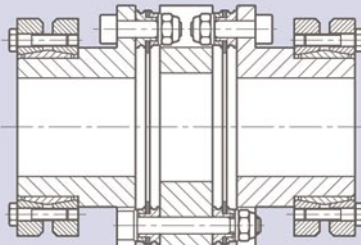
Type E



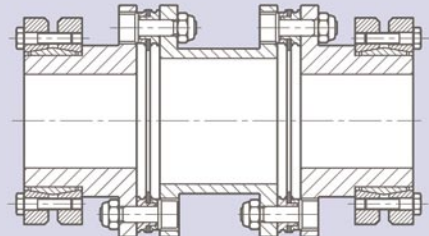
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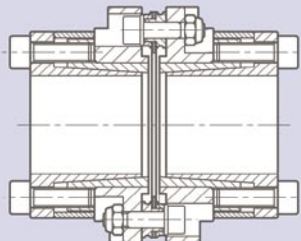
Type G



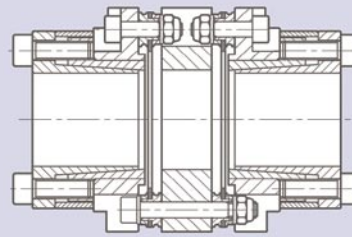
Type HH min



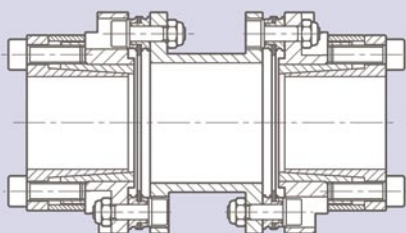
Type H



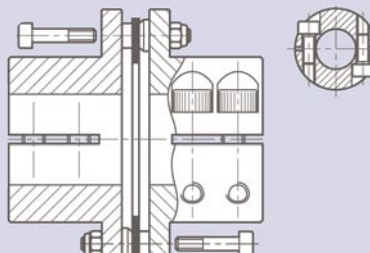
Type L



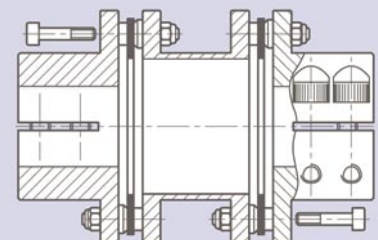
Type MM min



Type M



Type N



Type P

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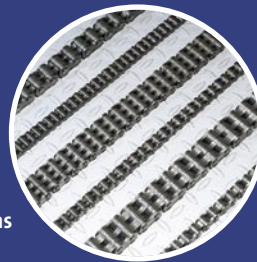
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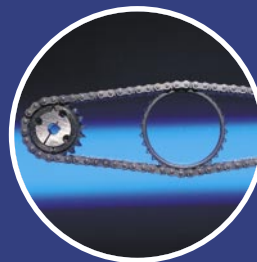
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**AUSTRIA**

Vienna  
Tel + 43 (0) 13303484 0  
Fax + 43 (0) 13303484 5

**BELGIUM**

Brussels  
Tel + 32 (0) 2 201 1262  
Fax + 32 (0) 2 203 2210

**CANADA**

Brantford (Ontario)  
Tel + 1 519 756 6118  
Fax + 1 519 756 1767  
also at: Montreal

**CHINA**

Shanghai  
Tel + 86 21 5046 2696  
Fax + 86 21 5046 2695

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Jaroslavice  
Tel + 42 67 7211074  
Fax + 42 67 7211074

**DENMARK**

Brøndby (Copenhagen)  
Tel + 45 43 452611  
Fax + 45 43 456592

**FRANCE**

Seclin  
Tel + 33 (0) 320 16 29 29  
Fax + 33 (0) 320 16 29 00  
Calais (chain only)  
Tel + 33 (0) 321 97 99 45  
Fax + 33 (0) 321 97 83 45

**GERMANY**

Mechernich  
Tel + 49 (0) 2256 95 90 74  
Fax + 49 (0) 2256 95 91 69  
renold.deutschland@renold.com

**HUNGARY**

Budapest  
Tel + 36 30 228 3269  
Fax + 36 1 287 808  
peter.toka@renold.com

**INDIA**

Colmbatore  
Tel +91 422 2532 357  
Tel +91 422 2532 358  
marketing@renold.in

**MALAYSIA**

Petaling Jaya  
Tel + 603 5191 9880  
Fax + 603 5191 9881  
also at: Johor Bharu, Ipoh, Butterworth

**NETHERLANDS**

Amsterdam  
Tel + 31 206 146661  
Fax + 31 206 146391

**NEW ZEALAND**

Auckland  
Tel + (0) 64 9 828 5018  
Fax + (0) 64 9 828 5019  
also at: Christchurch

**SINGAPORE**

Singapore  
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**SOUTH AFRICA**

Benoni  
Tel + (0) 27 11 747 9500  
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also at: Durban, Cape Town,  
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**SPAIN**

Renold Hi-Tec Couplings SA  
Tel + 34 93 6380558  
Fax + 34 93 6380737  
renold@renold-hitec.com

**SWEDEN**

Brøndby (Copenhagen)  
Tel + 45 43 245028  
Fax + 45 43 456592

**SWITZERLAND**

Dübendorf (Zürich)  
Tel + 41 (0) 1 824 8484  
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**UK**

Renold Clutches & Couplings, Wales  
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**Renold Hi-Tec Couplings, Halifax**

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Fax + 44 (0) 1706 751001  
sales@gears.renold.com

**USA**

Renold Ajax  
Westfield, New York  
Tel + 1 716 326 3121  
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