

Couplings

Whether a drive system is designed for power transmission or precise rotary positioning, misaligned components will affect efficiency, accuracy and system life. Shaft misalignment is a common phenomenon; motors and drive components are designed to be easily attached and removed, those allowances can cause alignment errors that must be compensated for. Rigidly joining misaligned components will cause loading that increases bearing wear, friction and shaft fatigue. Flexible couplings isolate and absorb the loading from misaligned shafts, improving the performance of your assembly.



Resources:

PIC's website has a Selection Wizard that recommends couplings by the parameters you specify: **PIC Design Coupling Selector**

.010 Angular Misalignment < 5° ature Vacuum Environment (No Room Environment Misalignment > **Withstand Shock Loads** Required Misalignment Temper Dampening Drives Coupling Type nsu Motors Compressibility High Speeds Ambient Maintenance High Torque rically Vibration Reversing Angular I Lateral Stepper Clean High Χ X X X X XX Bellows X Х Х X X X X X Х Zero Adjustable X X X X X Х Х Flexible XX Oldham Х х х x x x x x x X X X X Х Wafer Spring Universal Lateral X X X XX X X X Х X X X Х X X Multi-Jaw XX XX X X X Universal Joint Molded xx x x x xx X **Universal Joint** X X X X Х **Sleeve Coupling** Х х Flexible Zero x x x x x x x x xx Coupling x x x x x x x Х Х Х Flexible K X X X X XX X X Spider Coupling

PIC's Most Popular Misalignment Couplings:

Zero Backlash



Ends connected by several helical beams, one piece construction.

Angular: 5° max Lateral: .01 - .03 Axial: +/-.008-.010



Neoprene

Ends connected by flexible neoprene sleeve, absorbs vibration.

> Angular: 2° max Lateral: .01 max

Universal Lateral



Ends pivot and slide on common center section, electrical isolation.

Angular: 10° max Lateral: .05 max