## **CPL COUPLINGS**

# **Dynapar**<sup>™</sup> brand

### Flexible Shaft Couplings

### **Key Features**

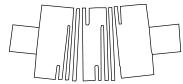
- Maximum Mechanical, Thermal, and Electrical Protection for Encoder Shaft Connections
- Three-Beam Helical Design Restricts Torque "Windup"
- Clamp Attachment. No Setscrews to Score or Pit Shafts
- Full Range of Models Designed To Match Specific Encoders are Supplied with Shaft Size Adaptors



### **SPECIFICATIONS** APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS STANDARD OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS Refer to Models Table for dimensions of specific Predicted life: Tested in accordance with MILmodels. HDBK-5A for infinite life. Material: 2024-T3.5 QQA225/6 aluminum with MIL A8625 Type II black anodize. Insert/insulator: G10 glass filled phenolic. Sizes provided per Models table, Secondary Bore. Clamps: Integral at each end, with black oxide $\mathbf{L}^{\mathsf{G}}$ finish hex socket cap screws. Grip is secure to peak torque rating of the coupling per Models table, Peak Torque. Insert Peak Torque: Per Models table, Peak Torque. Primary Safety factor should be determined considering Bore Secondary acceleration and deceleration loads, etc. Bore D Shafts may extend beyond the clamp-grip-area to within the flexure area, but must not butt.

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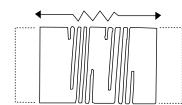


Angular Misalignment
When the center lines of the shafts extend and form an obtuse angle. The intersection of this obtuse angle should be at the center of the flexible beam area.

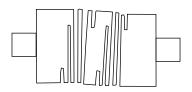
Proper shaft coupling protects precision encoders from all of these common hazards. Use of a well engineered coupling can save many times its cost by eliminating failures due to excessive shaft loading, electrical leakage, and thermal stress.



The shafts are not in the same plane. Center line extension is not parallel or intersecting. There can be two obtuse angles of varying degrees. These angles should be centered within the coupling.



**Axial Motion** Motion in the direction of the center lines of the shafts, such as motor shaft "thrust". Usually created by loose bearings or other elements that do not restrain the motion.



#### **Parallel Misalignment**

The shaft's center lines are parallel but offset. When the coupling is installed there should be two equal obtuse angles within the coupling.

#### **Electrical and Thermal Stress**

The supplied insulator insert blocks transfer of static charges, leakage currents, and heat to the encoder. These stresses have been proven to be contributory to bearing damage as well as electrical failures.

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Coupling Model Numbers should be selected first by Encoder Application duty, then by specific encoder shaft size and drive shaft size. Most applications will use the Primary Bore as the encoder end, but it is permissible to reverse the coupling to accommodate specific shaft combinations. Each coupling is supplied with Secondary Bore insulator inserts as listed.

Model Number	Primary Bore	Secondary Bore	Dimensions D= Dia. L= Len. G= Grip			Maximum Misalignment Angular Parallel Axial			Peak Torque	Encoder Application (Series)
CPL00750125 CPL00750187 CPL00750250	1/8 3/16 1/4	1/8, 3/16 3/16, 1/4 1/8, 1/4	0.750	0.875	0.230	3°	0.020	0.035	35	Very Light Duty E11, E15,
CPL01000187 CPL01000250 CPL01000375	3/16 1/4 3/8	3/16, 1/4 1/4, 3/8 3/16, 3/8	1.000	1.250	0.290	5°	0.025	0.060	45	Light Duty E20, EC80, 523, 42, 525, 21/22, 31/32
CPL01250250 CPL01250375 CPL01250500	1/4 3/8 1/2	1/4, 3/8 3/8, 1/2 1/4, 1/2	1.250	1.250	0.348	7°	0.038	0.060	75	Medium Duty 42, 525, 625, 21/22, 60
CPL01500375 CPL01500500 CPL01500625	3/8 1/2 5/8	3/8, 1/2 1/2, 5/8 3/8, 5/8	1.500	1.500	0.400	10°	0.035	0.060	100	Heavy Duty 625, EX625, 60, 60P
CPL02000875 CPL02001000 CPL02001125	7/8 1 1 1/8	3/8, 5/8 3/8, 5/8 3/8, 5/8	2.000	2.000	0.450	10°	0.040	0.060	300	Extra Heavy Duty 625, 60P
CPLM1000250	1/4	4, 5, 6 mm	1.000	1.250	0.290	5°	0.025	0.060	45	Light Duty E20, EC80, 523, 525, 21/22
CPLM1250375	3/8	6, 8, 10 mm	1.250	1.250	0.348	<b>7</b> °	0.038	0.060	75	Medium Duty 42, 525, 625, 21/22
CPLM1500500	1/2	6, 8, 10 mm	1.500	1.500	0.400	10°	0.035	0.060	100	Heavy Duty 60, 60P

Note:

- 1. For extremely high acceleration rates, consider using the next larger coupling size.
- 2. When coupling an encoder to a shaft which is stepped down from a larger size, always use a heavy-duty or extra-heavy-duty coupling.
- 3. For maximum life, encoders must be installed and aligned such that the encoder shaft to driving shaft alignment is within the 0.003" TIR NEMA standard despite the maximum misalignment specified.



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