CPL COUPLINGS

Dynapar[™] brand

Flexible Shaft Couplings

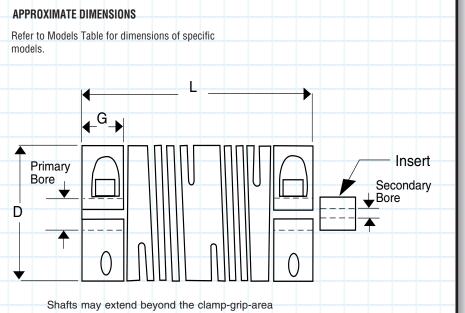
Key Features

- 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

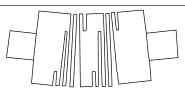
STANDARD OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS Predicted life: Tested in accordance with MIL-HDBK-5A for infinite life. Material: 2024-T3.5 QQA225/6 aluminum with MIL A8625 Type II black anodize. Insert/insulator: G10 glass filled phenolic. Sizes provided per Models table, Secondary Bore. Clamps: Integral at each end, with black oxide finish hex socket cap screws. Grip is secure to peak torque rating of the coupling per Models table, Peak Torque. Peak Torque: Per Models table, Peak Torque. Safety factor should be determined considering acceleration and deceleration loads, etc.



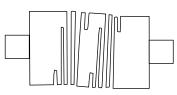
to within the flexure area, but must not butt.

ACCESSORIES





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.

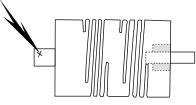


Parallel Misalignment

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

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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.

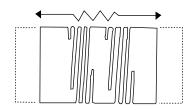


Electrical and Thermal Stress The supplied insulator insert blocks transfer of static charges, leakage currents, and heat to the encoder. These stresses have been proven to be contributory to bearing damage as well as electrical failures.



Skewed Misalignment

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.

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 Primary Secondary Dimensions Maximum Misalignment Peak Torque Encoder Application										
Model Number	Primary Bore	Secondary Bore		mensions L= Len.	G= Grip		num Misal Parallel		Peak Torque (Ib in.)	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 E12, E14,
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 E14, E23, H42, H25, 22 NexGen
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 H42, H25, 60, 60P 22 NexGen
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 60, 60P H25, X25
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 H25, 60P
CPLM1000250	1/4	4, 5, 6 mm	1.000	1.250	0.290	5°	0.025	0.060	45	Light Duty E12, E14, E23, H25, 22 NexGen
CPLM1250375	3/8	6, 8, 10 mm	1.250	1.250	0.348	7°	0.038	0.060	75	Medium Duty H42, H25 22 NexGen
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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