



装配规则

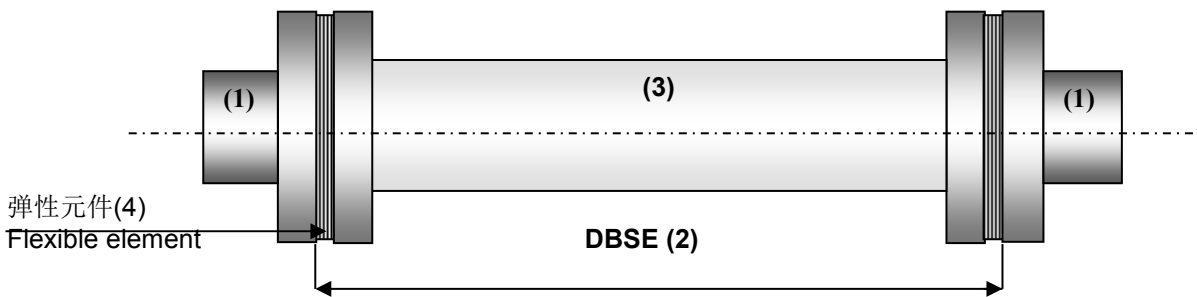
ASSEMBLING RULES

RU 钢弹性联轴器 (RPD/RHPD 型)

FLEXIBLE COUPLING RU - STEEL TYPE RPD/RHPD

务必尽可能精确地以轴向和径向方式进行初始校准，使它可以在应用中承受条件的变化，确保联轴器在操作中更加耐用，不会出现任何问题。

It is important that the starting alignment is as precise as possible in an axial as well as in a radial way, so that it is possible to endure changes of conditions during the application and assure to the Coupling a more durable operating activity without any problems.

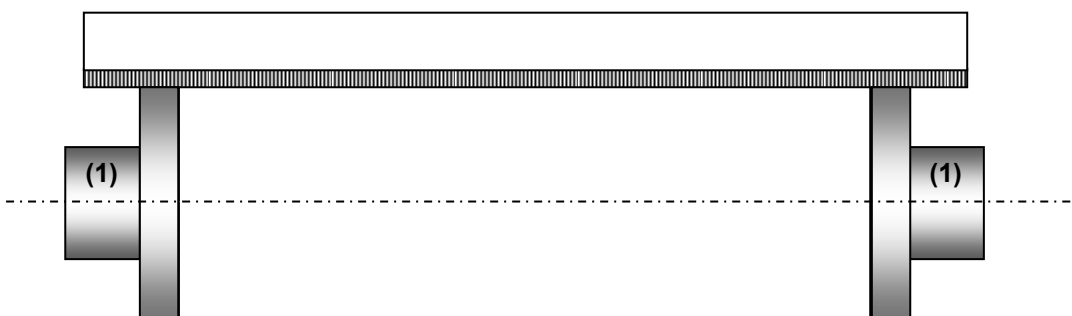


A) 必须接合“毂盘”(1)以便轴头与“毂盘”(1)的凸缘面对准：整个“DBSE”(2)的尺寸必须与轴头间的距离相等。最好将“毂盘”(1)凸缘距离（与“DBSE”(2)的公称尺寸相比）增加 1 至 1.5 毫米：拉伸（牵引）“弹性元件”(4)，降低整个“DBSE”(2)的轴向振荡。

A) "HUBS"(1) have to be coupled so that the shafts head is aligned with the flanged surface of "HUBS" (1): the dimension of the complete "DBSE" (2) has to be equal to the distance between shafts heads. It is better to increase the distance of "HUBS" (1) flanges (compared to the nominal dimension of "DBSE") (2) from 1 to 1,5 mm: stretching (putting under traction) the "FLEXIBLE ELEMENT" (4) a decrease of axial oscillation of complete "DBSE" (2) is obtained.

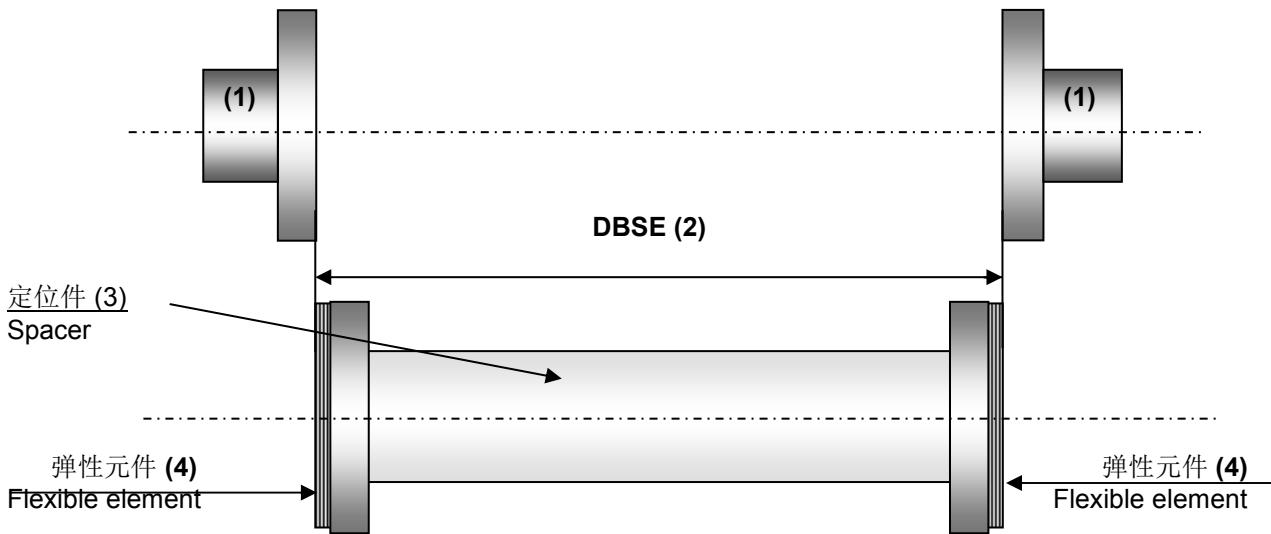
B) 在初始校准中，用一条线段在毂缘每隔 90° 进行一次最初的水平和垂直校准。

B) The starting alignment, with a line, on hubs flanges every 90° carries out a first horizontal and vertical alignment.



C) RPD 联轴器的装配在“弹性元件”(4)中发现“毂盘”(1)与“定位件”(3)之间的接合元件，使用规准或地脚螺钉进行连接，（下表显示驱动力矩）这些螺钉交替（毂缘元件、弹性元件定位件）固定整个联轴器。装配使该装置可进行弹性动力传动，但存在扭转刚性。

C) The assembling of RPD coupling finds in "FLEXIBLE ELEMENTS" (4) the junction element between "HUBS" (1) and "SPACER" (3), connecting them using gauged or ground screws, (the following table shown the driving torque) which alternately, (hub flexible elements, flexible elements spacer) fix the complete coupling. The assembling allows a flexible power transmission but with a rigid torsion.



螺钉驱动力矩表

TABLE OF SCREWS DRIVING TORQUES

毂盘螺钉的驱动力矩表					
Table of driving torque of hub's screws					
尺寸 / Size	驱动力矩 Driving Torque		尺寸 / Size	驱动力矩 Driving Torque	
	牛米 / Nm			牛米 / Nm	
	Cl. 10	Cl. A4		Cl. 10	Cl. A4
RP/RPD 10	14	7	RP/RPD900	1500	682
RP/RPD 15	14	7	RP/RPD1200	1500	682
RP/RPD 30	34	17	RP/RPD1500	1500	682
RP/RPD 70	73	33	RP/RPD2000	1500	682
RP/RPD110	127	57	RP/RPD2500	1500	682
RP/RPD170	127	57	RP/RPD3500	1800	930
RP/RPD260	220	91	RP/RPD5000	2400	1290
RP/RPD400	417	195	RP/RPD6500	3100	1620
RP/RPD700	637	273	RP/RPD8000	3100	1620
			RP/RPD10000	3100	1620
			RP/RPD13000	4530	2130

D) "DBSE"(2)的中心部分可被视为重物, "定位件"(3)悬在两个弹簧"弹性元件"(4)之间, 所以"定位件"(3)将具有自然频率, 可使"定位件"(3)振荡, 直至弹片损坏。联轴器无法使"定位件"(3)发生任何震动。这个问题一般很少见, 仅在与往复运动和操作机器接合时较为重要。为限制这一问题, 最好将"毂盘"凸缘间的距离(与"DBSE"(2)的公称尺寸相比)增加1至1.5毫米, 如第1点所示。

D) The central part of "DBSE" (2) can be considered a weight, "SPACER" (3), hanging between two springs, " FLEXIBLE ELEMENTS " (4), so it will have a natural frequency which can cause oscillations of the "SPACER" (3) until breaking reeds. The coupling cannot cause any vibration of the "SPACER"(3). This problem, generally infrequent, is important only during couplings with reciprocal motive and operation machines. To limit this problem it is better to increase the distance of "HUBS" flanges (compared to the nominal dimension of "DBSE") from 1 to 1,5 mm. as already shown at point 1.

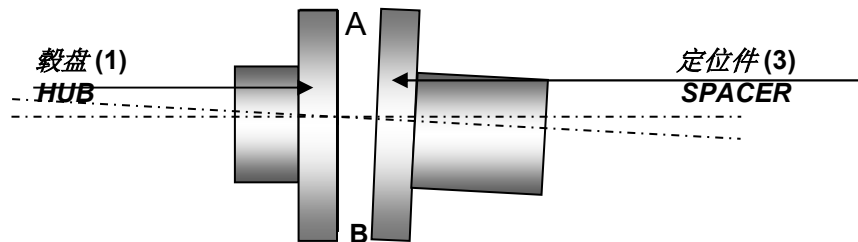


E) 与此同时，为控制径向和角向偏差，可进行如下操作：测量“毂盘”(1)凸缘内表面与“定位件”(3)之间的距离，得出最大距离 **A** 和最小距离 **B**。已知凸缘直径 **D**，得出：

$$\frac{A-B}{D} = \text{最大径向偏差 (毫米/毫米)}$$

E) To control, at the same time, the radial and angular misalignment do as follows: measure the distance between internal surfaces of flanges between "HUB" (1) and "SPACER" (3), so obtaining the maximum distance **A** and the minimum **B**. The diameter of flange **D** gives:

$$\frac{A-B}{D} = \text{max. radial misalignment in mm/mm}$$



该数值不得高于：

6 个螺钉的联轴器凸缘直径的 0.0030 毫米/毫米

8 个螺钉的联轴器凸缘直径的 0.0020 毫米/毫米

该流程必须在联轴器的两侧进行。

Which must have values not higher than:

Couplings with 6 screws 0,0030 mm/mm of the Flange Diameter

Couplings with 8 screws 0,0020 mm/mm of the Flange Diameter

This process has to be carried out on the two sides of the coupling.