



High performance metal disk coupling

SERVOFLEX SFC



MIKI PULLEY

FLEX series
Servoflex®

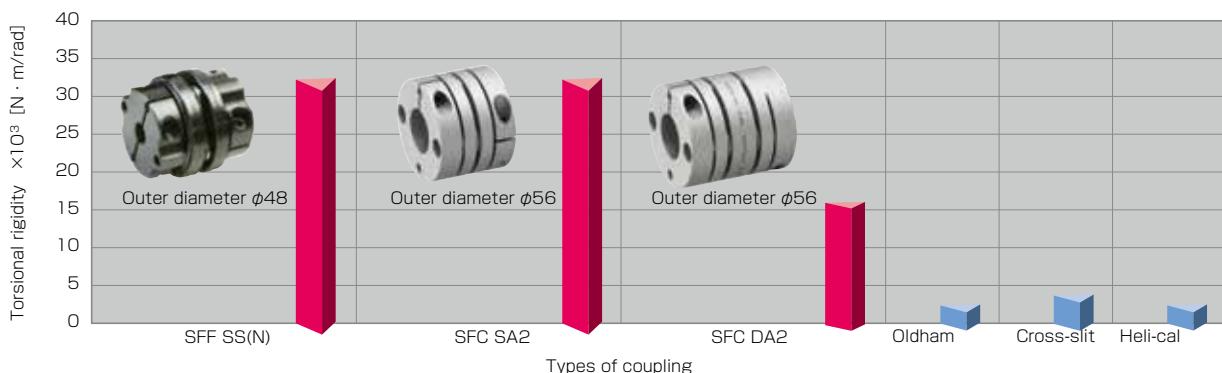
High-stiffness and low-inertia couplings

Metal disc couplings developed for high-speed, high-precision positioning, and ultra-precise control of servomotors, etc. While achieving high torsional stiffness, high torque, low inertia, and high response speed, these couplings are also flexible in the parallel misalignment direction, in the angular directions, and in the axial direction. This model has a single element type that emphasizes stiffness and a double element type that emphasizes flexibility. A wide variety of options such as a tapered shaft, length-specified special order, and keyway milling application are available.

High-rigidity metal disk flexible couplings

A layered metal disk is rigid in the torsional direction and flexible in the parallel misalignment, angular, and axial direction.

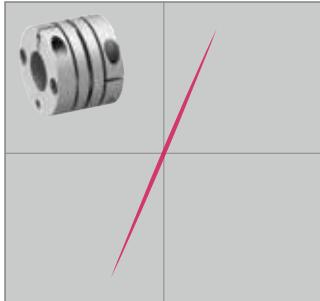
Torsional rigidity comparison of couplings



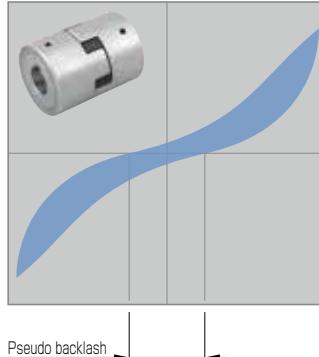
No backlash

No backlash, accurate shaft rotation, and precise control.

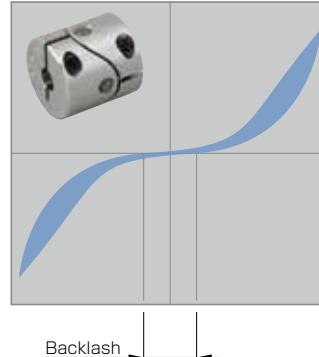
Elastic (metal) coupling
Metal disk : SERVOFLEX



Elastic (rubber, plastic) coupling
rubber, plastic compression, etc

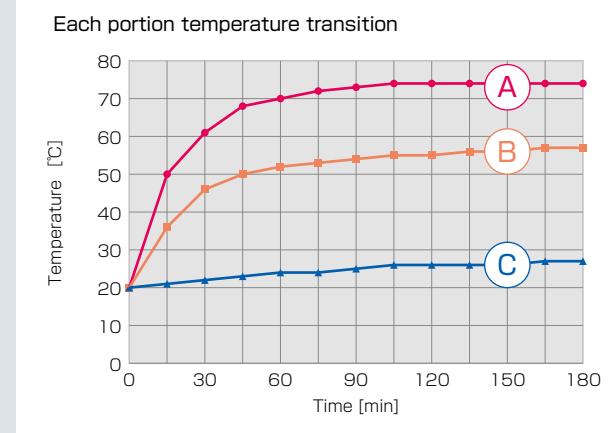
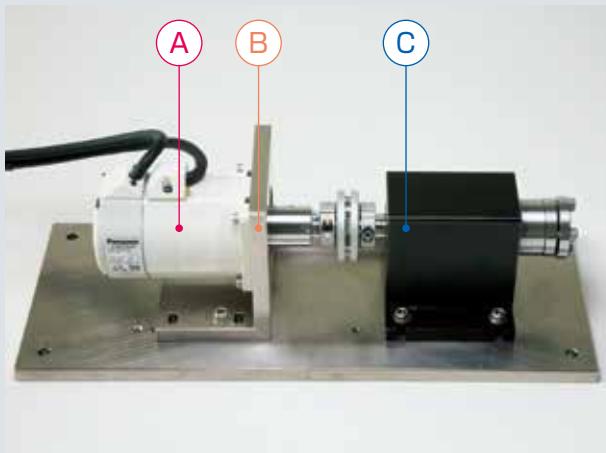


Correction coupling
Oldham, pin bush, etc



Heat rejection

The stainless-steel plate spring reduces thermal conduction from a servo motor to the driven shaft, which also reduces variations in accuracy caused by thermal expansion.



Optimal design by 3D-CAD and FEM

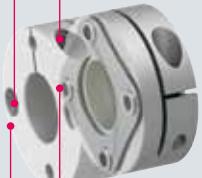
An optimal design using the finite element method (FEM) is applied for the metal disk shape design.

Bolt Material: Alloy steel for machine structural use
Surface finishing: trivalent chrome treatment

* Size 080,090,100 are anti-rust coating.

Clump bolt Material: Alloy steel for machine structural use
Surface finishing: Solid lubricant coating

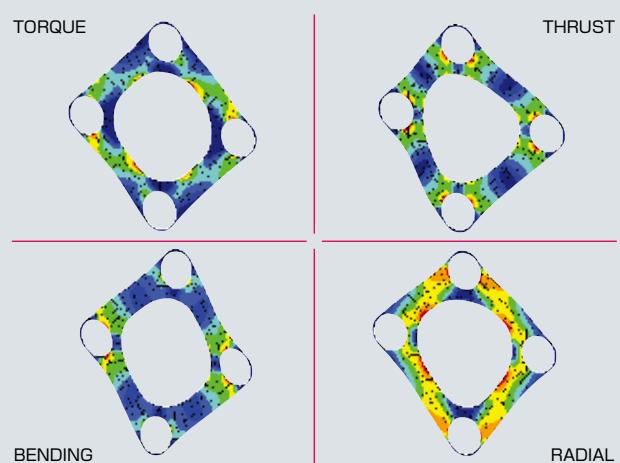
* Size 002 is black oxide finishing.



Element material metal disk: SUS304, collar: SUS304

* The collar material of size 080,090,100 are S45C and surface finishing is trivalent chrome treatment.

Clump hub and spacer Material: High-strength aluminum alloy
Surface finishing: Alumite treatment



*These measurement results were calculated from actual experiments performed using MIKI PULLEY procedures and are not to be interpreted as guarantees of product performance.

Customization Examples

We support customization flexibly.

Without alumite treatment



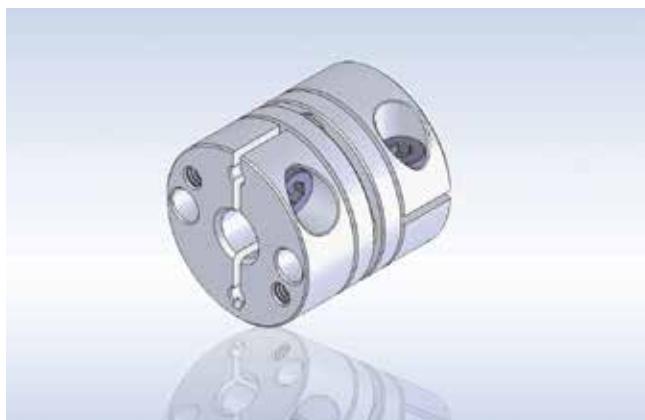
Without coating the surface, generation of gas under a vacuum environment is prevented.

With a slit plate



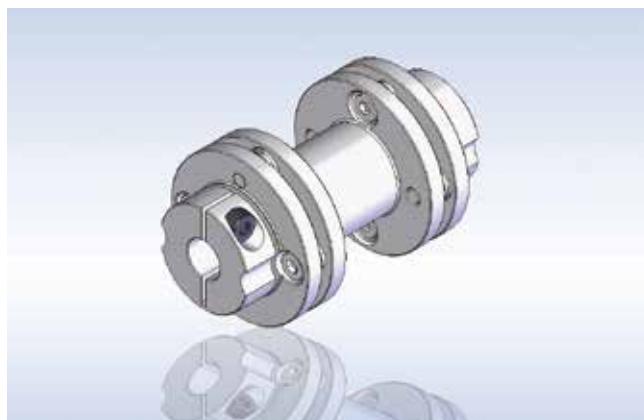
This specification supports position detection sensors such as encoders, etc. by installing a slit plate between hubs.

With edge-part tap bores



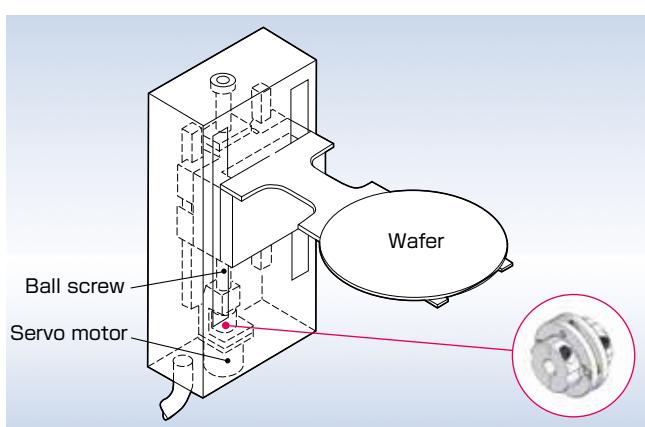
By drilling tap bores on the hub edge, a position detection sensor such as slit plate, etc., can be installed.

With a long spacer

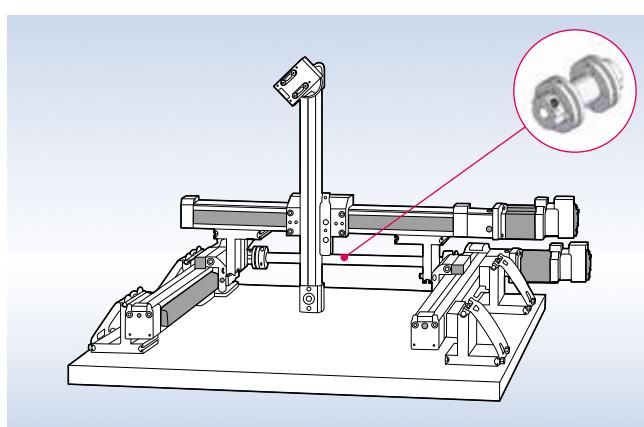


This is a specification for long intervals between installation shafts.

For the semiconductor wafer-lifting shaft



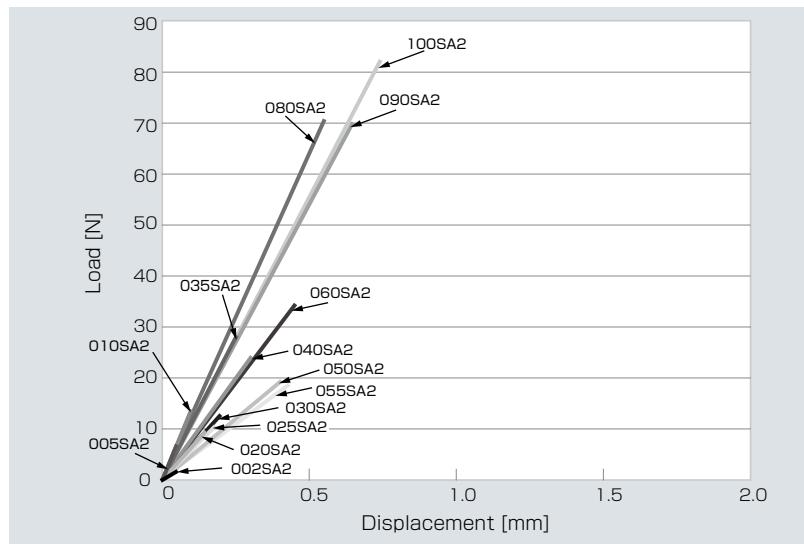
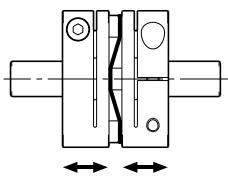
For the gantry mechanism



Items Checked for Design Purposes

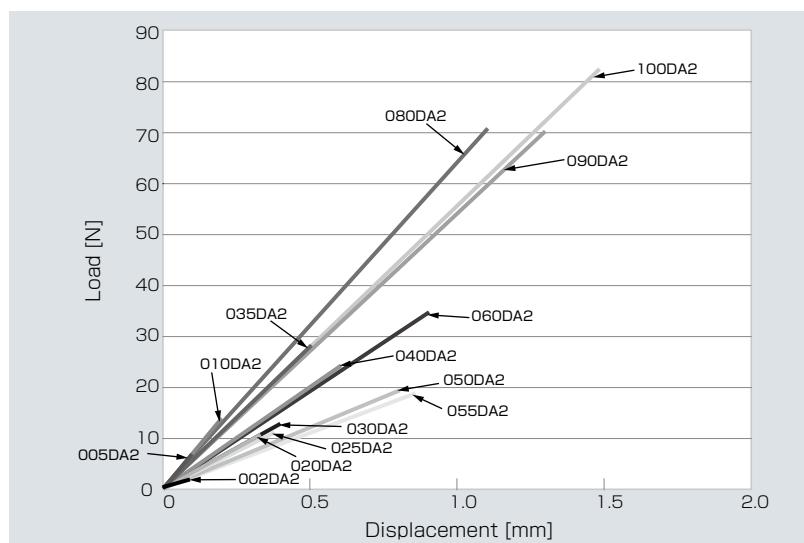
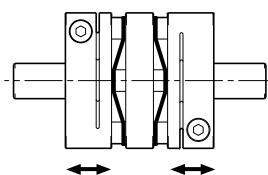
■ Spring characteristics SFC SA2

- Axial load and amount of displacement

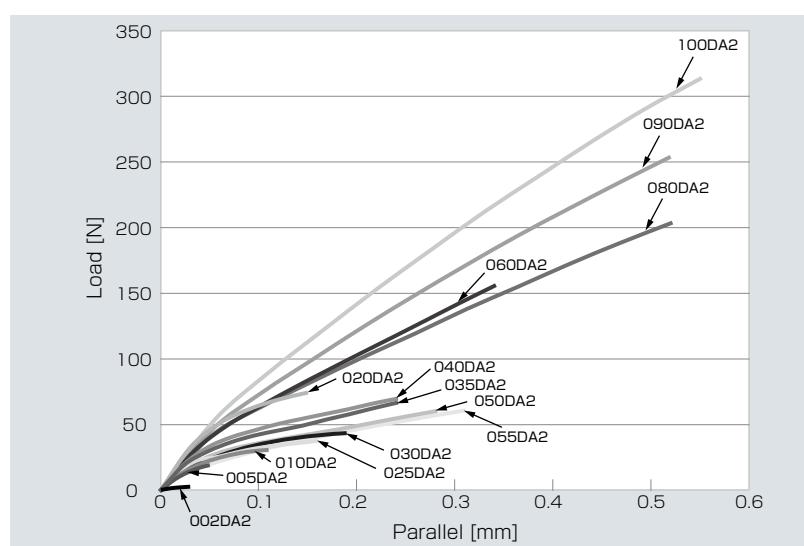
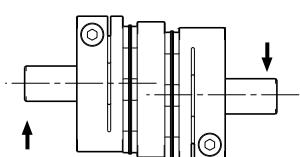


■ Spring characteristics SFC DA2

- Axial load and amount of displacement



■ Parallel misalignment direction load and amount of displacement



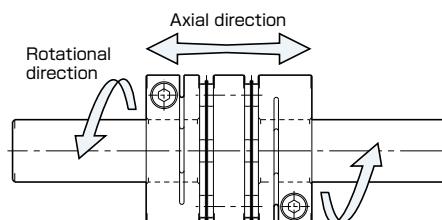
Precautions for handling

Couplings are assembled at high accuracy using a special mounting jig to ensure accurate concentricity of left and right internal diameters. Take extra precautions when handling couplings, should strong shocks be given on couplings, it may affect mounting accuracy and cause the parts to break during use.

- (1) Couplings are designed for use within an operating temperature range of -30°C to 100°C . Although the couplings are designed to be waterproof and oil proof, do not subject them to excessive amounts of water and oil as it may cause part deterioration.
- (2) Handle the element with care as it is made of a thin stainless steel metal disc, also making sure to be careful so as not to injure yourself.
- (3) Do not tighten up clamp bolts until after inserting the mounting shaft.

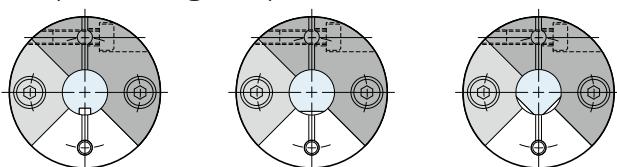
Mounting

- (1) Check that clamp bolts have been loosened and remove any rust, dust, oil residue, etc. from the inner diameter surfaces of the shaft and couplings. (Use a waste cloth, etc. to wipe away oil residue or an oil remover as needed.)
- (2) Be careful when inserting the couplings into the shaft so as not to apply excessive force of compression or tensile force to the element. Be particularly careful not to apply excessive compressing force needlessly when inserting couplings into the paired shaft after attaching the couplings to the motor.
- (3) With two of the clamp bolts loosened, make sure that couplings move gently along the axial and rotational directions. Readjust the centering of the two shafts if the couplings fail to move smoothly enough. This method is recommended as a way to easily check the concentricity of the left and right sides. If unable to use the same method, check the mounting accuracy using machine parts quality control procedures or an alternative method.

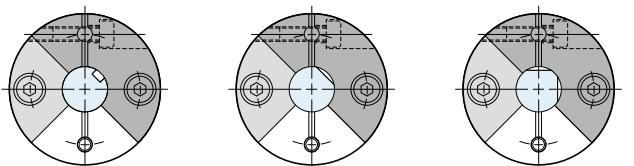


- (4) As a general rule, round shafts are to be used for the paired mounting shaft. If needing to use a shaft with a different shape, be careful not to insert it into any of the locations indicated in the following figure. (Do not attempt to face keyways, D-shaped cuts, or other insertions to the grayed areas □.) Placing the shaft in an undesirable location may cause the couplings to break or lead to a loss in shaft holding power. It is recommended that you use only round shafts to ensure full utilization of the entire range of coupling performance.

Proper mounting examples



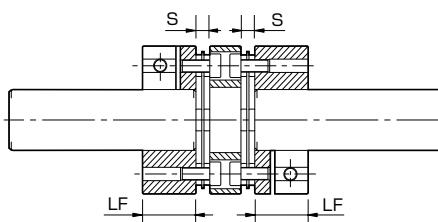
Poor mounting examples



* □: Size 002/005 ; ▨: Size 010 or above

- (5) Insert each shaft far enough in that the paired shaft touches the shaft along the entire length of the clamp hub of the coupling (LF dimension) as shown in the diagram below.

In addition, restrict the dimensions between clamp hub faces (S dimensions in the diagram) within the allowable misalignment of the axial direction displacement with respect to a reference value. Note that the tolerance values were calculated based on the assumption that both the level of parallel misalignment and angular deflection are zero. Adjust to keep this value as low as possible.



Model	LF [mm]	S [mm]
SFC-002SA2/DA2	5.9	0.55
SFC-005SA2/DA2	7.85	1
SFC-010SA2/DA2	9.15	1.05
SFC-020SA2/DA2	10.75	1.65
SFC-025SA2/DA2	10.75	1.9
SFC-030SA2/DA2	12.4	2.5
SFC-035SA2/DA2	15.5	3
SFC-040SA2/DA2	15.5	3
SFC-050SA2/DA2	20.5	2.4
SFC-055SA2/DA2	24	2.6
SFC-060SA2/DA2	25.2	3.2
SFC-080SA2/DA2	30	8
SFC-090SA2/DA2	30	8.3
SFC-100SA2/DA2	30	9.8

- (6) Check to make sure that no compression or tensile force is being applied along the axial direction before tightening up the two clamp bolts. Use a calibrated torque wrench to tighten the clamp bolts to within the tightening torque range listed below.

Model	Nominal clamp bolt dia.	Tightening torque [N·m]
SFC-002SA2/DA2	M1.6	0.23 ~ 0.28
SFC-005SA2/DA2	M2	0.4 ~ 0.5
SFC-010SA2/DA2	M2	0.4 ~ 0.5
SFC-010SA2/DA2	M2.5	1.0 ~ 1.1
SFC-020SA2/DA2	M2.5	1.0 ~ 1.1
SFC-025SA2/DA2	M2.5	1.0 ~ 1.1
SFC-030SA2/DA2	M3	1.5 ~ 1.9
SFC-035SA2/DA2	M4	3.4 ~ 4.1
SFC-040SA2/DA2	M4	3.4 ~ 4.1
SFC-050SA2/DA2	M5	7.0 ~ 8.5
SFC-055SA2/DA2	M6	14 ~ 15
SFC-060SA2/DA2	M6	14 ~ 15
SFC-080SA2/DA2	M8	27 ~ 30
SFC-090SA2/DA2	M8	27 ~ 30
SFC-100SA2/DA2	M8	27 ~ 30

* Use M2 bolts on SFC-010SA2/DA2 models with holes with a diameter of $\varnothing 8\text{ mm}$.

* The start and end numbers for the tightening torque ranges are between the minimum and maximum values. Tighten bolts to a tightening torque within the specified range for the model used.

Items Checked for Design Purposes

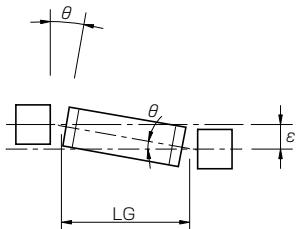
Compatible torque driver and wrench

Nominal bolt dia.	Tightening torque [N·m]	torque driver or wrench	Hexagon bit or head	Coupling size
M1.6	0.23 ~ 0.28	N3LTDK	CB 1.5mm	002
M2	0.4 ~ 0.5	N6LTDK	SB 1.5mm	005 · 010
M2.5	1.0 ~ 1.1	N12LTDK	SB 2mm	010 · 020 · 025
M3	1.5 ~ 1.9	N20LTDK	SB 2.5mm	030
M4	3.4 ~ 4.1	N50LTDK	SB 3mm	035 · 040
M5	7.0 ~ 8.5	N100LTDK	SB 4mm	050
M6	14 ~ 15	N230LCK	230HCK 5mm	055 · 060
M8	27 ~ 30	N450LCK	450HCK 6mm	080 · 090 · 100

* Torque driver (wrench), Hexagon bit (head) models indicated above are the products of NAKAMURA SEISAKUSYO Co., Ltd.

Length-specified special order parts option

Specify any length for the length-specified special order option for the SERVOFLEX SFC DA2. Use the following formula to calculate the allowable parallel misalignment value, adjust it to be no greater than that value, and then mount the coupling.



$$\varepsilon = \tan \theta \times LG$$

ε : Allowable parallel misalignment [mm]
θ : Allowable angular deflection [°]

$$LG = LP + S$$

LP : Total length of spacer [mm]
S : Gap size between clamp hub and spacer [mm]

Options with keyway milling

SERVOFLEX SFC models exhibit satisfactory performance in transmitting torque by the clamp mechanism, but options for keyway milling are available on request. Be aware, however, that mounting of couplings using keys and keyways involve the following issues.

- (1) Key must be no wider than the keyway. Pressure fitting the key may lead to damage of the coupling during mounting or operation.
- (2) Positioning precision for keyway milling is determined by sight, so contact MIKI PULLEY when the keyway requires a positioning precision for a particular hub.
- (3) Using Js9 class tolerances provides a tight fit, so it may be possible for couplings to become compressed when mounted on shafts. Be careful not to compress the couplings.
- (4) Setting the fit of the key and keyway too loosely may generate rattle or dust. Also, be careful that the key does not come out.
- (5) Adding a set screw over the keyway may lower clamp performance or the set screw may become loose within the torque range you use or in forward/reverse operation. The structural strength of the clamp hub may also decline or the coupling be damaged, so this is not recommended.

Clamp bolts

Use MIKI PULLEY-specified clamp bolts because they are processed with solid lubricant coating (except for SFC-002 M1.6). Applying adhesives to prevent loosening, oil, or the like to a clamp bolt will alter torque coefficients due to those lubricating components, creating excessive axial forces and potentially damaging the clamp bolt or coupling. Consult MIKI PULLEY before using such products.

Surface processing of coupling bore diameter

The bore diameters of SERVOFLEX SFC models may or may not have surface processing in some components due to the circumstances of processing (additional processing, keyway milling, etc.). This does not affect coupling performance. Consult MIKI PULLEY if your usage conditions require that bore diameters be surface processed or not.

Sequence for specifying the bore diameter when ordering

The method of specifying the bore diameter is d1 (small diameter) - d2 (large diameter). Basically, when the product is to be fitted with an adapter, this must always be specified in d2. However, in the case where d1 = d2 (equal diameters), there is a sequence for specifying the nominal value of each hole diameter, as shown below, so be careful when ordering.

Nominal	Shaft tolerance	Keyway tolerance	Classification	Instruction bore dia.	Indication order
B	h7 (h6,g6)	-	Standerd	d1/d2	1
J	j6	-	Option	d1/d2	2
K	k6	-	Option	d1/d2	3
BH	h7 (h6,g6)	H9	Option	d1/d2	4
BJ	h7 (h6,g6)	Js9	Option	d1/d2	5
JH	j6	H9	Option	d1/d2	6
JJ	j6	Js9	Option	d1/d2	7
KH	k6	H9	Option	d1/d2	8
KJ	k6	Js9	Option	d1/d2	9
BC	Tapered shaft supported		Option	d2	10

Points to consider regarding the feed screw system

Servo motor oscillation

Gain adjustment on the servo motor may cause the servo motor to oscillate.

Oscillation in the servo motor during operation can cause problems particularly with the overall natural frequency and electrical control systems of the feed screw system.

In order for these issues to be resolved, the torsional stiffness for the coupling and feed screw section and the moment of inertia and other characteristics for the system overall will need to be adjusted and the torsional natural frequency for the mechanical system raised or the tuning function (filter function) for the electrical control system in the servo motor adjusted during the design stage.

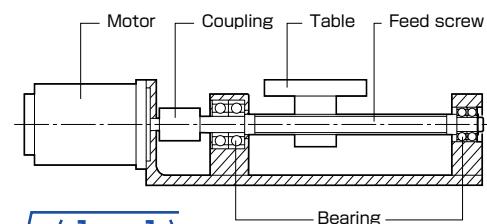
Stepper motor resonance

Stepper motors resonate at certain rotation speeds due to the pulsation frequency of the stepper motor and the torsional natural frequency of the system as a whole. To avoid resonance, either the resonant rotation speed must be simply skipped or the torsional natural frequency considered at the design stage.

Please contact MIKI PULLEY with any questions regarding servo motor oscillation or stepper motor resonance.

How to find the natural frequency of a feed screw system

- (1) Select a coupling based on the nominal and maximum torque of the servo motor or stepper motor.
- (2) Find the overall natural frequency, Nf, from the torsional stiffness of the coupling and feed screw, K, the moment of inertia of driving side, J1, and the moment of inertia of driven side, J2, for the feed screw system shown below.



$$Nf = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \left(\frac{1}{J_1} + \frac{1}{J_2} \right)}$$

Nf : Overall natural frequency of a feed screw system [Hz]

K : Torsional stiffness of the coupling and feed screw [N·m/rad]

J1 : Moment of inertia of the driver [kg·m²]

J2 : Moment of inertia of the follower [kg·m²]

