

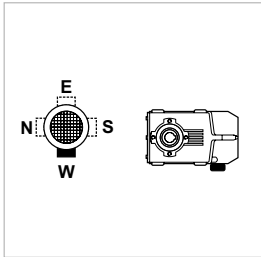
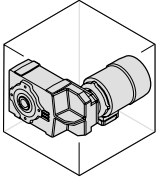
(B8)

HS

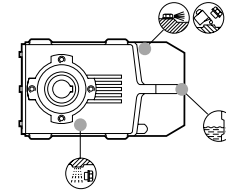
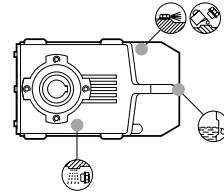
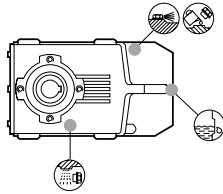
P (IEC)

S

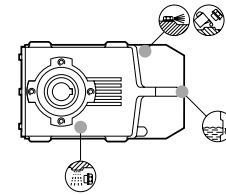
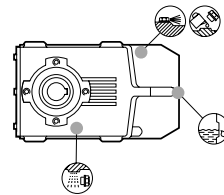
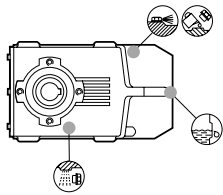
H4



W = Default

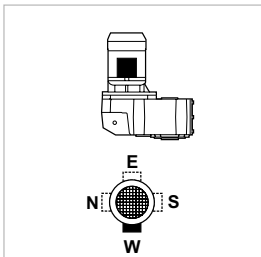
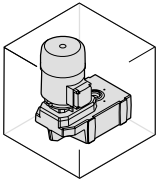


← 2x
3x

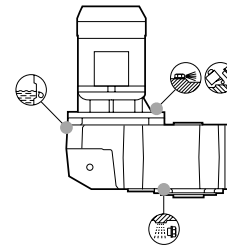
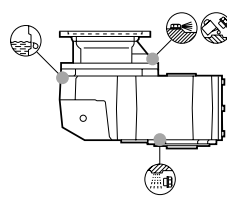
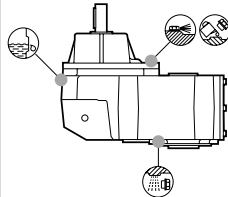


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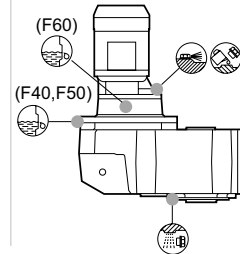
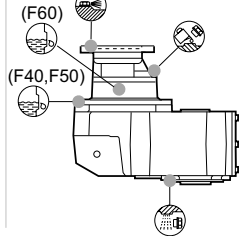
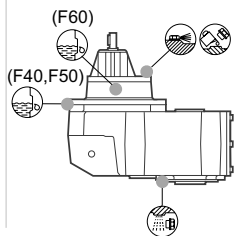
H5



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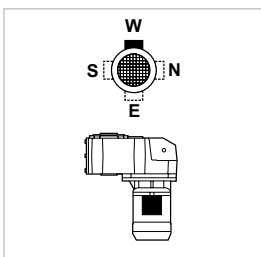
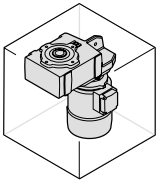


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3x

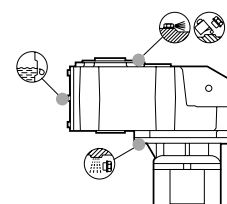
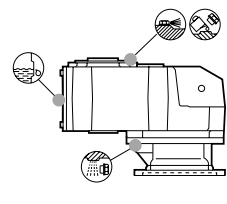
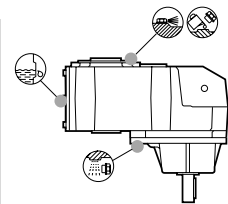


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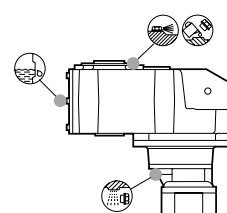
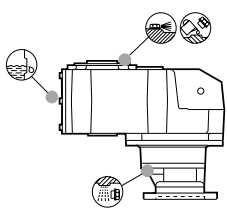
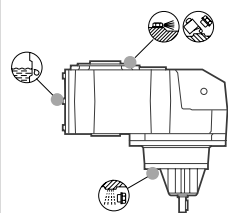
H6



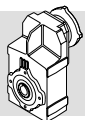
W = Default



← 2x
3x



← 4x



F 70...F 90

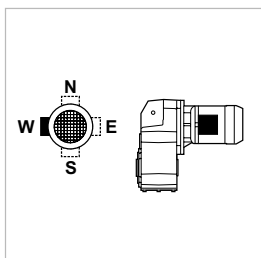
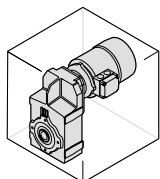
(B9)

HS

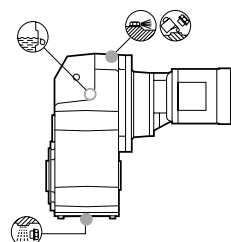
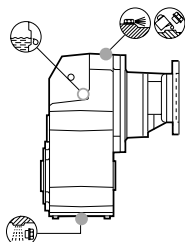
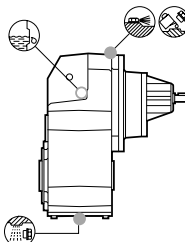
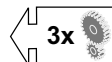
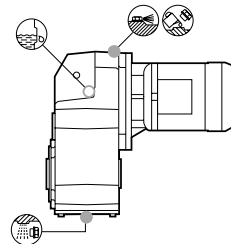
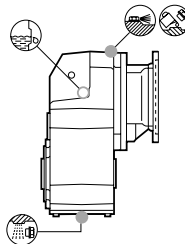
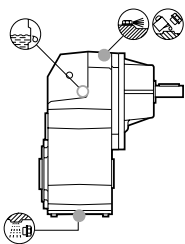
P (IEC)

S

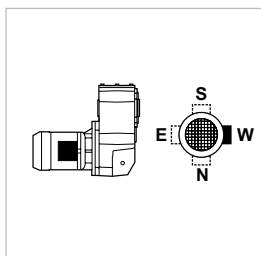
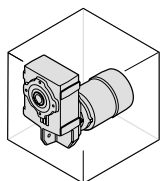
H1



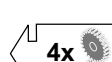
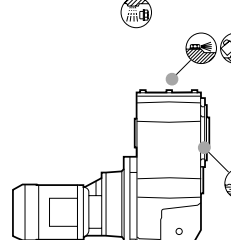
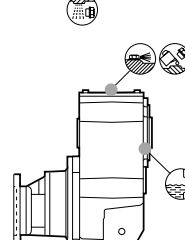
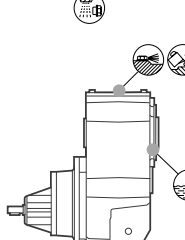
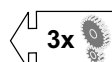
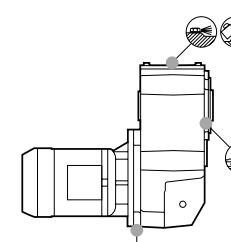
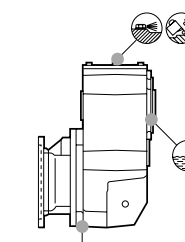
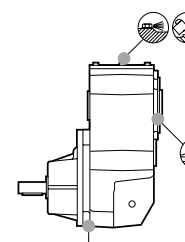
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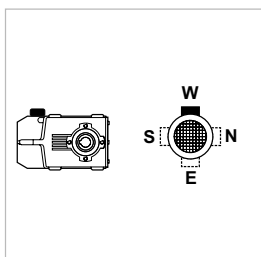
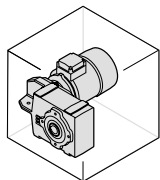
H2



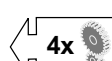
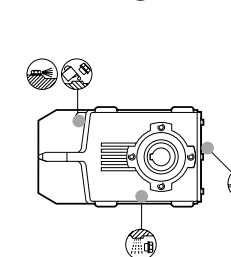
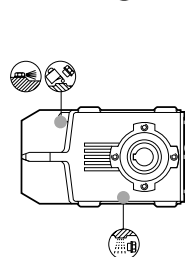
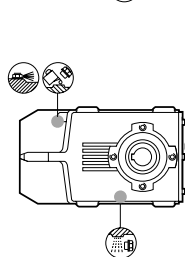
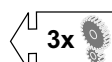
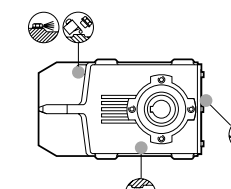
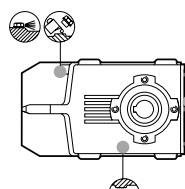
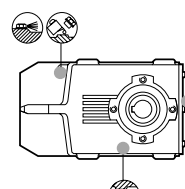
W = Default

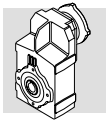


H3



W = Default





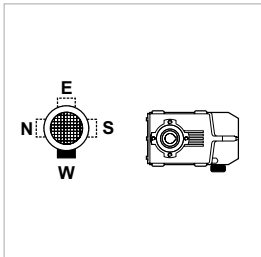
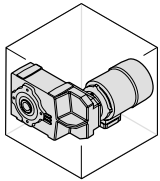
(B10)

HS

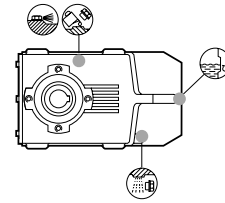
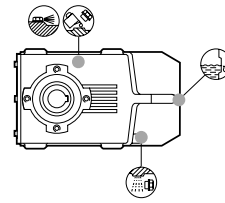
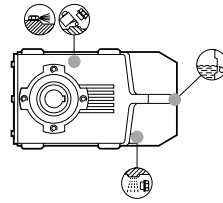
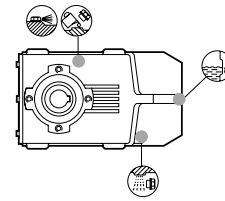
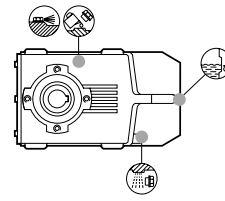
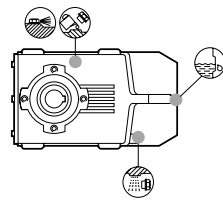
P (IEC)

S

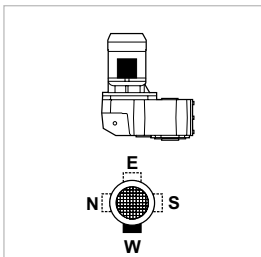
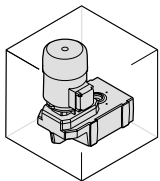
H4



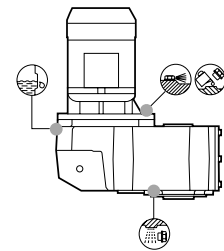
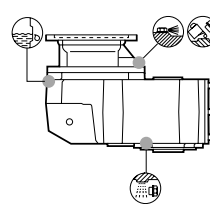
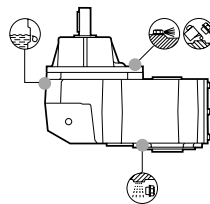
W = Default



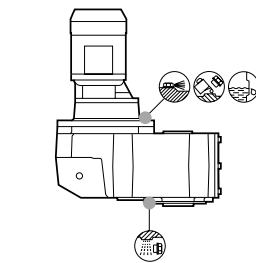
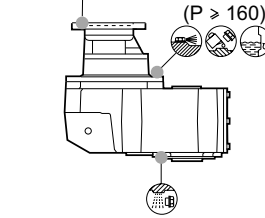
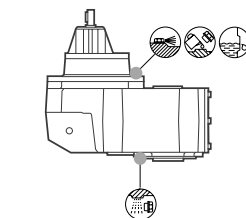
H5



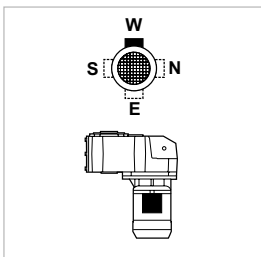
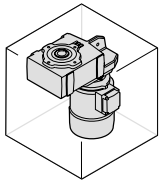
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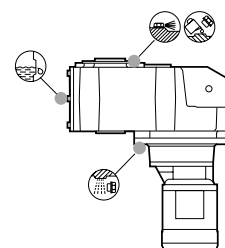
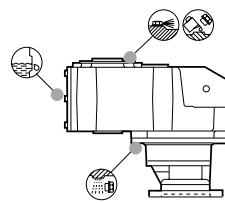
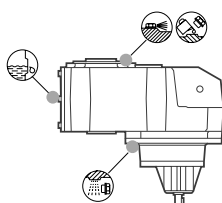
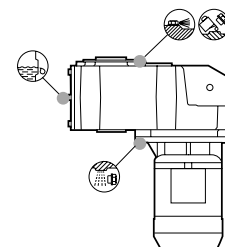
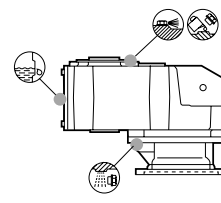
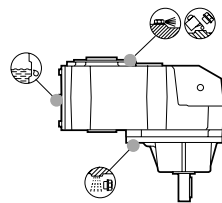
(P63...132)

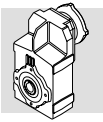


H6



W = Default





22 - CARICHI RADIALI

22 - OVERHUNG LOADS

22 - RADIALKRÄFTE

22 - CHARGES RADIALES

Organi di trasmissione calettati sugli alberi di ingresso e/o di uscita del riduttore generano forze la cui risultante agisce in senso radiale sull'albero stesso. L'entità di questi carichi deve essere compatibile con la capacità di sopportazione del sistema albero-cuscinetti del riduttore, in particolare il valore assoluto del carico applicato (R_{c1} per albero di ingresso, R_{c2} per albero di uscita) deve essere inferiore al valore nominale (R_{n1} per albero di ingresso, R_{n2} per albero di uscita) riportato nelle tabelle dati tecnici.

Nelle formule che seguono l'indice (1) si riferisce a grandezze relative all'albero veloce, l'indice (2) all'albero lento.

Il carico generato da una trasmissione esterna può essere calcolato, con buona approssimazione, tramite la formula seguente:

External transmissions keyed onto input and/or output shaft generate loads that act radially onto same shaft.

Resulting shaft loading must be compatible with both the bearing and the shaft capacity. Namely shaft loading (R_{c1} for input shaft, R_{c2} for output shaft), must be equal or lower than admissible overhung load capacity for shaft under study (R_{n1} for input shaft, R_{n2} for output shaft). OHL capability listed in the rating chart section.

In the formulas given below, index (1) applies to parameters relating to input shaft, whereas index (2) refers to output shaft.

The load generated by an external transmission can be calculated with close approximation by the following equations:

Die mit den Antriebs- und/oder Abtriebswellen des Getriebes verbundenen Antriebsorgane bilden Kräfte, die in radiale Richtung auf die Welle selbst wirken. Das Ausmaß dieser Kräfte muß mit der Festigkeit des Systems aus Getriebewelle/-lager kompatibel sein, insbesondere muß der absolute Wert der angetragenen Belastung (R_{c1} für Antriebswelle und R_{c2} für Abtriebswelle) unter dem in den Tabellen der Technischen Daten angegebenen Nennwert (R_{n1} für Antriebswelle und R_{n2} für Abtriebswelle) liegen.

In den nachstehenden Formeln bezieht sich die Angabe (1) auf die Maße der Antriebswelle, die Angabe (2) auf die Abtriebswelle.

Die von einem externen Antrieb erzeugte Kraft kann, recht genau, anhand der nachstehenden Formel berechnet werden:

Les organes de transmission calés sur les arbres d'entrée et/ou de sortie du réducteur génèrent des forces dont la résultante agit sur l'arbre dans le sens radial.

L'entité de ces charges doit être compatible avec la capacité d'endurance du système arbre-roulements du réducteur. Plus particulièrement, la valeur absolue de la charge appliquée (R_{c1} pour l'arbre d'entrée, R_{c2} pour l'arbre de sortie) doit être inférieure à la valeur nominale (R_{n1} pour l'arbre d'entrée, R_{n2} pour l'arbre de sortie) indiquée dans les tableaux des données techniques.

Dans les formules qui suivent, l'indice (1) se réfère à des tailles relatives à l'arbre rapide, l'indice (2) concerne l'arbre lent. La charge générée par une transmission extérieure peut être calculée, avec une bonne approximation, au moyen de la formule suivante :

$$R_{c1} [N] = \frac{2000 \cdot M_1 [Nm] \cdot K_r}{d [mm]} ; R_{c2} [N] = \frac{2000 \cdot M_2 [Nm] \cdot K_r}{d [mm]} \quad (16)$$

dove:

$M_{1,2} [Nm]$ = coppia applicata all'albero

$d [mm]$ = diametro primitivo organo calettato

$K_r = 1$ trasmissione con catena

$K_r = 1,25$ trasmissione ad ingranaggio

$K_r = 1,5-2,0$ trasmissione a cinghia

where:

$M_{1,2} [Nm]$ = torque applied to shaft

$d [mm]$ = pitch diameter of part keyed on to shaft

$K_r = 1$ chain transmission

$K_r = 1,25$ gear transmission

$K_r = 1,5-2,0$ belt transmission

dabei:

$M_{1,2} [Nm]$ = Drehmoment an der Welle

$d [mm]$ = Teilkreisdurchmesser des aufgekeilten Organs

$K_r = 1$ Kettenantrieb

$K_r = 1,25$ Zahnradantrieb

$K_r = 1,5-2,0$ Antrieb über Keilriemen

où:

$M_{1,2} [Nm]$ = couple appliqué à l'arbre

$d [mm]$ = diamètre primitif organe calé

$K_r = 1$ transmission avec chaîne

$K_r = 1,25$ transmission à engrenage

$K_r = 1,5-2,0$ transmission à courroie

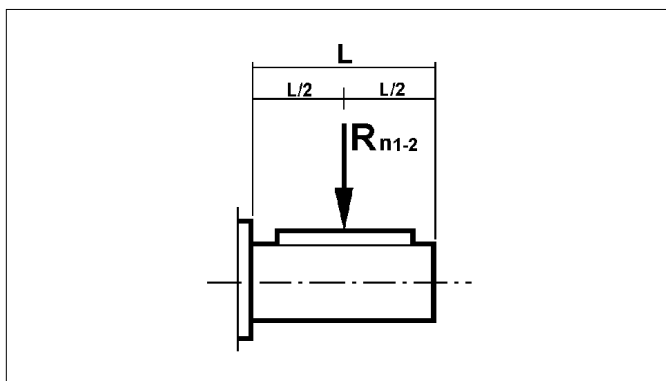
In base al punto di applicazione del carico sull'albero la verifica di compatibilità procederà in modi diversi e in particolare:

Verification of OHL capability varies depending on whether load applies at midpoint of shaft or it is shifted further out:

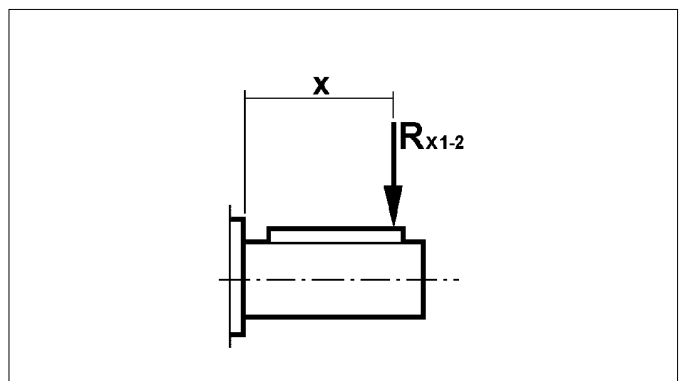
In Abhängigkeit zum Kraftangriffspunkt an der Welle erfolgt die Kontrolle hinsichtlich der Kompatibilität in unterschiedlicher Weise und insbesondere:

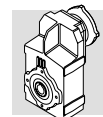
En fonction du point d'application de la charge sur l'arbre, la vérification de la compatibilité sera différente, plus particulièrement:

(B11)



(B12)





a) Applicazione in mezzeria, tab. (B11)

Il carico precedentemente calcolato si dovrà confrontare con il corrispondente valore nominale esposto a catalogo e dovrà verificarsi:

$$R_{c1} \leq R_{n1} \text{ [albero veloce]}$$

oppure

$$R_{c2} \leq R_{n2} \text{ [albero lento]}$$

a) Load applied at midpoint of shaft, tab.(B11)

A comparison of shaft loading with catalogue OHL ratings should verify the following condition:

$$R_{c1} \leq R_{n1} \text{ [input shaft]}$$

or

$$R_{c2} \leq R_{n2} \text{ [output shaft]}$$

a) Kraftangriffspunkt in der Mitte, Tab. (B11)

Der zuvor errechnete Wert muß mit dem im Katalog angegebenen Nennwert verglichen werden. Es muß sich folgendes ergeben:

$$R_{c1} \leq R_{n1} \text{ [Antriebswelle]}$$

oder

$$R_{c2} \leq R_{n2} \text{ [Abtriebswelle]}$$

a) Application au milieu, tab. (B11)

La charge précédemment calculée doit être comparée avec la valeur nominale correspondante indiquée dans le catalogue, on doit vérifier :

$$R_{c1} \leq R_{n1} \text{ [arbre rapide]}$$

ou

$$R_{c2} \leq R_{n2} \text{ [arbre lent]}$$

b) Applicazione spostata dalla mezzeria, tab. (B12)

L'applicazione del carico ad una distanza "x" dalla battuta dell'albero comporta il ricalcolo del valore ammissibile a detta distanza.

Il nuovo valore è individuato con i simboli R_{x1} (ingresso) e R_{x2} (uscita) e si ricava dai valori di catalogo, rispettivamente R_{n1} e R_{n2} , tramite l'elaborazione del fattore:

b) Load off the midpoint tab. (B12)

When load is shifted at an "x" distance from shaft shoulder, permissible load must be calculated for that distance.

Revised permissible overhung loads R_{x1} (input) and R_{x2} (output) are calculated respectively from original rated values R_{n1} and R_{n2} through factor:

b) Von der Mitte versetzter Kraftangriffspunkt Tab. (B12)

Der auf einer Distanz "x" vom Wellenansatz liegende Kraftangriffspunkt fordert eine erneute Berechnung des für diesen Abstand zulässigen Werts.

Der neue Wert wird mit den Symbolen R_{x1} (Antrieb) und R_{x2} (Abtrieb) gekennzeichnet und unter Anwendung der nachstehenden Faktorenberechnung aus den Katalogwerten R_{n1} und R_{n2} :

b) Application déplacée du milieu, tab. (B12)

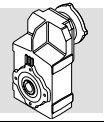
L'application de la charge à une distance "x" de la butée de l'arbre implique un nouveau calcul de la valeur admissible à cette distance.

La nouvelle valeur est indiquée par les symboles R_{x1} (entrée) et R_{x2} (sortie) ou peut être calculée d'après les valeurs de catalogue, respectivement R_{n1} et R_{n2} , en élaborant le facteur :

$$\frac{a}{b+x} \quad (17)$$

(B13)

	Costanti del riduttore / Load location factors / Getriebekonstanten / Constantes du réducteur					
	Albero lento / Output shaft Abtriebswelle / Arbre lent			Albero veloce / Input shaft Antriebswelle / Arbre rapide		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
F 10 2	123	100.5	450	21	1	300
F 20 2	145	115	600	40	20	350
F 20 3	145	115	600	21	1	300
F 30 2 - F 30 3	165	135	850	38.5	18.5	350
F 30 4	165	135	850	21	1	300
F 40 2 - F 40 3	191.5	151.5	1000	49.5	24.5	450
F 40 4	191.5	151.5	1000	40	20	350
F 50 2 - F 50 3	233.5	183.5	1300	49.5	24.5	450
F 50 4	233.5	183.5	1300	38.5	18.5	350
F 60 3	258.5	198.5	1100	55.5	25.5	600
F 60 4	258.5	198.5	1100	49.5	24.5	450
F 70 3	342	277	1600	86	31	1000
F 70 4	342	277	1600	49.5	24.5	450
F 80 3	386.5	301.5	1800	86	31	1000
F 80 4	386.5	301.5	1800	49.5	24.5	450
F 90 3	458.5	353.5	2400	116	46	1400
F 90 4	458.5	353.5	2400	49.5	24.5	450



La procedura di verifica comporta passi successivi che sono qui descritti.

Verification procedure is described here after.

Das Kontrollverfahren zieht die nachstehend beschriebenen Schritte nach sich.

La procédure de vérification comporte les pas successifs indiqués ici.

ALBERO VELOCE

INPUT SHAFT

ANTRIEBSWELLE

ARBRE RAPIDE

1. Calcolo di:

1. Calculate:

1. Berechnung von:

1. Calcul de:

$$R_{x1} = R_{n1} \cdot \frac{a}{b+x} \quad (18)$$

N.B. A condizione che:

N.B. Subject to condition:

HINWEIS unter der Bedingung, daß:

N.B. A condition que :

$$\frac{L}{2} \leq x \leq c \quad (19)$$

Infine si dovrà verificare che:

Finally, the following condition must be verified:

Dies als Voraussetzung, muß sich folgendes ergeben:

Ensuite, vérifier que :

$$R_{c1} \leq R_{x1} \quad (20)$$

ALBERO LENTO

OUTPUT SHAFT

ABTRIEBSWELLE

ARBRE LENT

1. Calcolo di:

1. Calculate:

1. Berechnung von:

1. Calcul de :

$$R_{x2} = R_{n2} \cdot \frac{a}{b+x} \quad (21)$$

N.B. A condizione che:

N.B. Subject to condition:

HINWEIS unter der Bedingung, daß:

N.B. A condition que :

$$\frac{L}{2} \leq x \leq c \quad (22)$$

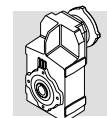
Infine si dovrà verificare che:

Finally, the following condition must be verified:

Dies als Voraussetzung, muß sich folgendes ergeben:

Ensuite, vérifier que :

$$R_{c2} \leq R_{x2} \quad (23)$$



23 - CARICHI ASSIALI,
 A_{n1}, A_{n2}

I valori di carico assiale ammissibile sugli alberi veloce $[A_{n1}]$ e lento $[A_{n2}]$ si possono ricavare con riferimento al corrispondente valore di carico radiale $[R_{n1}]$ e $[R_{n2}]$ tramite le espressioni che seguono:

23 - THRUST LOADS,
 A_{n1}, A_{n2}

Permissible thrust loads on input $[A_{n1}]$ and output $[A_{n2}]$ shafts are obtained from the radial loading for the shaft under consideration $[R_{n1}]$ and $[R_{n2}]$ through the following equation:

23 - AXIALKRÄFTE,
 A_{n1}, A_{n2}

Die Werte der zulässigen, auf die Antriebswelle $[A_{n1}]$ und auf die Abtriebswelle $[A_{n2}]$ einwirkenden Axialkräfte können unter Bezugnahme auf den jeweiligen Wert der Radialkraft $[R_{n1}]$ und $[R_{n2}]$ anhand der nachstehenden Angaben berechnet werden:

23 - CHARGES AXIALES,
 A_{n1}, A_{n2}

Les valeurs de charge axiale admissible sur les arbres rapides $[A_{n1}]$ et lent $[A_{n2}]$ peuvent être calculées, en se référant à la valeur de charge radiale correspondante $[R_{n1}]$ et $[R_{n2}]$ au moyen des formules suivantes :

$$A_{n1} = R_{n1} \cdot 0,2$$

$$A_{n2} = R_{n2} \cdot 0,2$$

(24)

I valori di carico assiale ammissibile così calcolati si riferiscono al caso di forze assiali agenti contemporaneamente ai carichi radiali nominali.

Nel solo caso in cui il valore del carico radiale agente sull'albero del riduttore sia nullo, si può considerare il carico assiale ammissibile $[A_n]$ pari al 50% del valore di carico radiale ammissibile $[R_n]$ sullo stesso albero. In presenza di carichi assiali eccedenti il valore ammissibile, o di forze assiali fortemente prevalenti sui carichi radiali, è consigliabile contattare il Servizio Tecnico di Bonfiglioli Riduttori per una verifica puntuale.

The thrust loads calculated through these formulas apply to thrust forces occurring at the same time as rated radial loads. In the only case that no overhung load acts on the shaft the value of the admissible thrust load $[A_n]$ amounts to 50% of rated OHL $[R_n]$ on same shaft. Where thrust loads exceed permissible value or largely prevail over radial loads, contact Bonfiglioli Riduttori for an in-depth analysis of the application.

Die so errechneten Werte der zulässigen Axialkräfte beziehen sich auf den Fall, in dem die Axialkräfte gleichzeitig mit den Nennradialkräften einwirken. Nur im Fall, es keine Radialbelastung auf die Getriebewelle gibt, ist der Wert der zulässigen Axialbelastung $[A_n]$ gleich zu 50% der zulässigen Radialbelastung $[R_n]$ auf die gleiche Welle. In Anwesenheit von übermäßigen Axialkräften, oder stark auf die Radialkräfte einwirkende Kräfte, wird im Hinblick auf eine genaue Kontrolle empfohlen, sich mit dem Technischen Kundendienst der Bonfiglioli Riduttori in Verbindung zu setzen.

Les valeurs de charge axiale admissible ainsi calculées se réfèrent au cas de forces axiales agissant en même temps que les charges radiales nominales.

Dans le seul cas la valeur de la charge radiale agissant sur l'arbre soit nul, l'on peut considérer la charge axiale admissible $[A_n]$ égale à 50% de la valeur de la charge radiale admissible $[R_n]$ sur le même arbre.

En présence de charges axiales excédant la valeur admissible, ou de forces axiales fortement supérieures aux charges radiales, il est conseillé de contacter le Service Technique Bonfiglioli Riduttori pour une vérification.