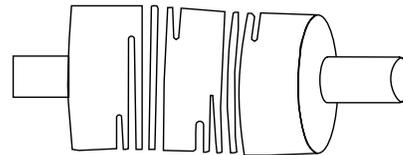


Angular Misalignment

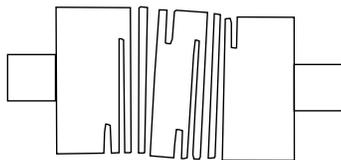
When the center lines of the shafts extend and form an obtuse angle. The intersection of this obtuse angle should be at the center of the flexible beam area.

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.



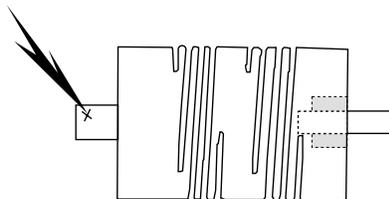
Skewed Misalignment

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.



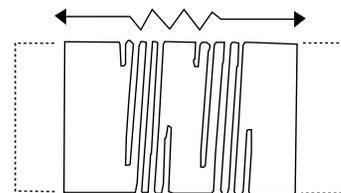
Parallel Misalignment

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.



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