

# RIGID FLANGE COUPLINGS Technical Guide



# **ABOUT US**

Established in 1974 as a single bearing shop in Durban, South Africa; BMG's aggressive growth strategy has included acquisitions, supplemented by a steady organic growth discipline. BMG attracts best-of-breed talent resulting in technical expertise that differentiates BMG in the industry. Staff are truly part of the BMG family and its success.

BMG boasts an accredited in-house technical and commercial training academy which fosters a culture of staff development and career advancement; it's all about sustainability.

The net result, is a company that reliably supplies and supports 70 000 customers in 15 countries with the widest range of industrial engineered products and expert services in Africa via 82 branches.

BMG is positioned to deliver bespoke 360 degree solutions to its customers, and subsequently return on investment to its investors and shareholders. BMG plays a pivotal role in supporting the productivity and production targets of all Industrial, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural sectors of the economies in the countries it serves. With an enviable reputation as Africa's largest distributor, manufacturer and service provider of the highest quality engineering consumables and components; including

- Bearings & Seals
- Power Transmission Components
- Drives. Motors and Controllers
- · Hydraulics, Pneumatics and Filtration
- · Heavy and Light Duty Materials Handling
- Valves and Lubrication
- Fasteners. Gaskets and Tools

BMG is a level 2 BEE contributor with ISO 9001 Quality Assurance certification. Health and safety of its employees and customers is a paramount focus and the company adheres to ISO 45001. BMG is also committed to environmental care and sustainability and strictly follows the ISO 14001 charter.

As a key contributor to the Invicta Holdings stable, BMG has played a major part in Invicta's unique achievement of being rated in South Africa's Top 100 Companies for 21 consecutive years.



# **INDEX**

Introduction	1
Technical Data	2-3
Installation	4-5



# INTRODUCTION

# **AT A GLANCE**

The **Tru-line** rigid flange coupling consists of two connecting flanges: Male (RC10) and female (RC20), which together make up the RC30 coupling as a unit. Each coupling is locked onto its respective shaft by means of the RC1014 locking element. All parts of the RC1014 locking element are split and have self-locking tapers. No fretting corrosion will occur on the locked contact surfaces. All flanges are protected against rust and corrosion with a Tectyle coating.

# **FEATURES**

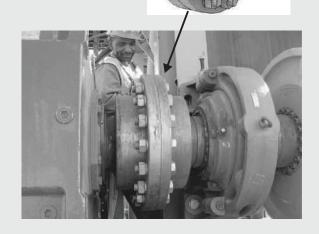
- Stronger connection than traditional 'keyed' connections
- No fretting corrosion
- Compact design
- Small axial space required for installation
- Fast assemble/disassembly for minimal downtime
- Proven solution in many applications

# **APPLICATIONS**

- Conveyor pulley drives
- Bucket elevators
- Papermaking and printing
- Fans
- Many other applications

#### **BENEFITS**

- Parts reusable after disassembly
- Maintenance free No wearing parts
- Supporting shaft sizes Ø25mm Ø350mm



# **SELECTION**

Select the proper coupling for each application based upon the allowed transmissible torque under existing bending moment conditions.

### TRANSMISSIBLE TORQUES

The transmissable torques of the Tru-Line coupling are subject to the following characteristics:

**Tolerances** 

h8 for shaft diameter d

**Surfaces** 

Average surface roughness at the contact surfaces of the shafts  $Ra \le 3.2 \ \mu m$ 

**Materials** 

The following apply to the shaft and the hub: E-module  $\geq$  170 kN/mm2

# SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION OF TORQUE AND AXIAL FORCE

If torque and axial force are to be transmitted simultaneously, the maximum torque is reduced. For a given axial force FA, the reduced torque  $M_{\text{red}}$  is calculated as:

# Formula symbols

M = Maximum torque according to table [Nm]

MA = Maximum actual application torque [Nm]

 $M_{red} = Reduced torque [Nm]$ 

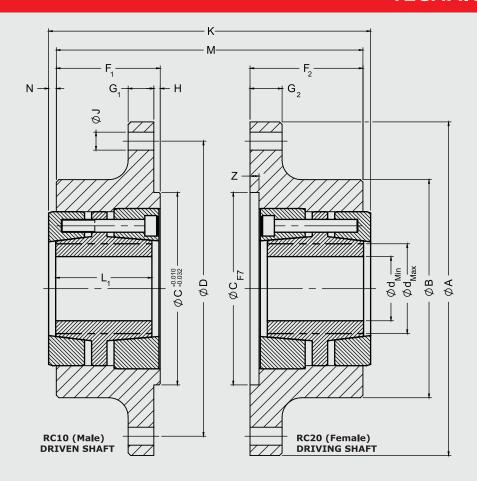
FA = Maximum actual application axial force [kN]

d = Shaft diameter [mm]

$$\mathsf{Mred} = \sqrt{M^2 - (F_A \times \frac{\overline{d}}{2})^2}$$

#### **BENDING MOMENTS**

Where there are bending moments in addition to the torque MA or the axial force FA, the maximum torque is reduced compared to the values for M as listed in the tables. Please contact us.



# **TECHNICAL AND DIMENSIONAL DATA**

RC TYPE 10 or 20	Bore Range	Torque	FLANGE / COUPLING DIMENSIONS (All Dimensions in mm)													
B / A (mm)		(Nm)	Α	В	U	D (PCD)	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	π	J	K	М	Z	Z
120/190	25 50	2 500 5 250	190	120	100	160	65	70	10	15	3	11	136	132	2	5
170/260	50 70	6 300 10 000	260	170	150	230	81	88	20	25	3	15	170	164	3	5
200/320	70 90	16 000 20 000	320	200	180	280	91	103	25	30	5	18	204	194	5	7
230/400	90 115	28 000 35 500	400	230	300	350	105	115	30	35	6	25	224	214	5	10
270/400	115 140	45 000 56 000	400	270	300	350	105	115	30	35	6	25	224	214	5	10
330/560	140 170	90 000 112 000	560	330	300	480	135	145	36	41	8	32	286	272	8	12
390/560	170 210	160 000 200 000	560	390	300	480	135	145	36	41	8	32	286	272	8	12
430/630	170 210	160 000 200 000	630	430	350	550	135	145	40	45	8	32	286	272	8	12
470/630	210 250	265 000 315 000	630	470	350	550	150	160	40	45	8	32	312	302	5	12
510/710	250 270	375 000 400 000	710	510	550	630	169	179	40	45	8	32	352	340	6	12
550/710	270 290	450 000 490 000	710	550	550	630	169	179	40	45	8	32	35	340	8	12
580/750	290 320	520 000 540 000	750	580	550	680	190	200	40	45	8	32	402	382	9	12
630/800	320 350	590 000 625 000	800	630	550	720	190	200	40	45	8	32	402	382	9	12

We reserve the right to make any changes without prior notice.

**NOTE:** Only flanges with the same outside diameter may be coupled together to form a complete Rigid Flange Coupling (RC 30).

# **TECHNICAL DATA**

# **TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR BOLTS AND SCREWS**

	RC101	4 LO	CKING ELE	MEN	FLANGE CONNECTING BOLTS				
RC TYPE 10 or 20 B / A	Bore Range	L <sub>1</sub>		Screw le 12.		SIZE	QTY	TA (Nm) (Grade 8.8)	TA
	d (mm)	-1	Size (mm)	Qty	TA (Nm)	SIZL			(Nm) (Grade 10.9)
120/190	25 to 50	60	M 8 x 55	8	41	M10 x 50	8	49	69
170/260	50 to 70	75	M10 x 60	9	83	M14 x 60	8	135	190
200/320	70 to 90	90	M12 x 75	9	145	M16 x 75	8	210	295
230/400	90 to 115	100	M14 x 80	7	230	M24 x 100	8	710	1000
270/400	115 to 140	100	M14 x 80	10	230	M24 x 100	8	710	1000
330/560	140 to 170	128	M16 x 110	11	355	M30 x 120	18	1450	2000
390/560	170 to 210	128	M16 x 110	16	355	M30 x 120	18	1450	2000
430/630	170 to 210	128	M16 x 110	16	355	M30 x 130	18	1450	2000
470/630	210 to 250	140	M20 x 120	14	650	M30 x 130	18	1450	2000
510/710	250 to 270	158	M20 x 130	16	650	M30 x 130	24	1450	2000
550/710	270 to 290	158	M20 x 130	18	650	M30 x 130	24	1450	2000
580/750	290 to 320	180	M20 x 150	20	690	M30 x 130	28	1450	2000
630/800	320 to 350	180	M20 x 150	20	690	M30 x 130	28	1450	2000

We reserve the right to make any changes without prior notice.

NOTE: All standard bore ranges are in increments of 5mm. Non-Standard as well as inch bore sizes are

available upon request.

**EXAMPLE:** Driving Shaft = Ø100mm

Driven Shaft = Ø130mm

Flanges: RC20 to fit driving shaft of 100mm - RC20: 230/400 with RC1014-90/155 Ø100mm bore

RC10 to fit driven shaft of 130mm - RC10: 270/400 with RC1014-115/140 Ø130mm bore

Coupling: RC30 to connect driving and driven shafts of Ø100mm and Ø130mm

230/400 (Ø100mm) + 270/400 (Ø130mm)

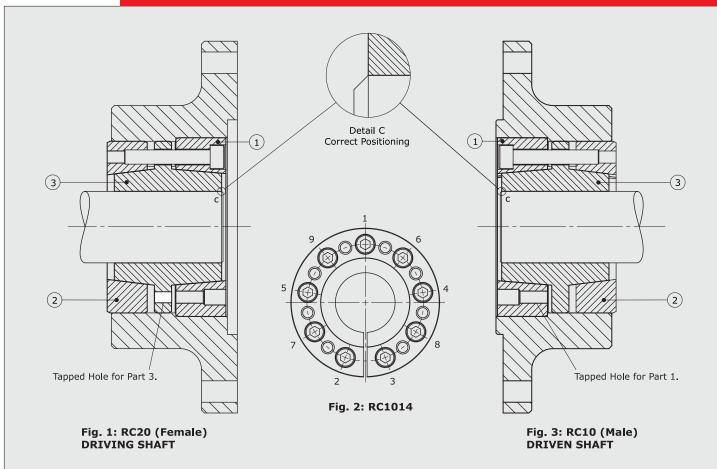
Recommended shaft tolerance: h8

# MASS AND MOMENTS OF INERTIA

		М	ASS PER	RFLANGE	MOMENTS OF INERTIA*			
RC TYPE 10 or 20 B / A	Bore Range d (mm)	Min. Bor	e (Kg)	Max. Bo	re (Kg)	Male	Female	Complete
		Flange and Locking Element	Coupling	Flange and Locking Element	Coupling	RC10 (kgm²)	RC20 (kgm²)	RC30 (kgm²)
120/190	25 to 50	7.5	13	7	15	0.0180	0.0228	0.0438
170/260	50 to 70	18	34	17	32	0.0912	0.1084	0.2048
200/320	70 to 90	32	62	30	59	0.2751	0.3148	0.6211
230/400	90 to 115	50	105	47	98	0.7658	0.7889	1.7088
270/400	115 to 140	54	113	51	105	0.8644	0.9088	1.9273
330/560	140 to 170	121	256	114	242	3.3459	3.7031	8.3093
390/560	170 to 210	140	289	128	265	4.0464	4.5207	9.8275
430/630	170 to 210	184	378	172	354	6.7898	7.4923	16.0105
470/630	210 to 250	207	421	191	389	8.0789	8.9382	18.7454
510/710	250 to 270	258	545	247	525	13.5824	13.8004	30.4045
550/710	270 to 290	279	585	268	563	15.4504	15.9137	34.3859
580/750	290 to 320	342	710	322	670	20.5657	21.4833	46.1550
630/800	320 to 350	406	832	384	787	28.5128	30.2460	63.3611

We reserve the right to make any changes without prior notice.

\* Moment of Inertia calculated with smallest bore



#### **FITTING INSTRUCTIONS**

#### **PREPARATION**

Making sure your coupling is ready for installation is very important and could save you a lot of time later on in the exercise!

- 1.1 Remove the rust-preventative tectyl and any visible dirt from the bore as well as from the face of the flange.
- 1.2 Make sure that contact surfaces of the locking element and the shaft are clean and lubricated. This can be done with a lightly oiled cloth or rag. We recommend using a light machine or hydraulic oil. **DO NOT use copper slip or Molybdenum disulphide!**
- 1.3 Make sure the locking element is correctly assembled and that all splits of the front, back and centre rings are in line with one another.

## FIRST STAGE INSTALLATION

This step serves only to get the flange aligned onto the shaft and ready for final installation, please DO NOT use a torque wrench during this step.

- 2.1 All the cap-screws should be loose at this stage to allow slight movement of the front and back rings of the locking element. Remove 2 or 3 cap-screws and turn them into the tapped holes of the centre ring (Part 3). This will prevent the back ring from sliding up and locking onto the centre ring as you now fit the locking element into the flange.
- 2.2 Slide the entire unit onto the shaft with the split of the locking element in the vertical position until you see the shaft protruding as shown in Detail C above. Return all cap-screws to their respective holes.
- 2.3 Using a hand held Allen Wrench/Key and following the numbered sequence in Fig. 2, you may now begin fastening the cap-screws in small increments until all the cap-screws are at an equal tension.
- 2.4 ALWAYS make sure that the flange is aligned! This can be done using a clock-gauge or by using a depth gauge to measure the distance through 4 opposite extraction holes to ensure that the front and back rings are parallel to one another. An ideal indicator reading of 0.01mm per 100mm of flange diameter should be achieved.

#### FINAL STAGE INSTALLATION

DO NOT continue with this final stage of installation if there is a run-out of more than 0.01mm per 100mm diameter of flange.

- **3.1** Using a hand held torque wrench set to 50Nm, verify that all the cap-screws are at an equal tension. For this verification, it is best to move around the locking element in a clockwise fashion.
- **3.2** Check the coupling for any miss-alignment as explained in step 2.4, this step should be repeated every time you move up to the next torque increment.
- 3.3 Continue to tighten the cap screws in increments of no more than 50Nm using the numbered sequence shown in Fig. 2. Always remember to verify the torque/tension of the cap-screws at the end of each increment by going around the locking element in the clock-wise fashion.
- 3.4 Once the flange has been tightened to its maximum or final torque setting, you should check to make sure that there is no miss-alignment. The flange is now ready for operation.

#### **REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Please follow these removal instructions STEP BY STEP! Attempting to remove the coupling in any other way could result in serious damage to both the coupling as well as your shaft!

- 1. Loosen all the cap-screws of the locking element and transfer as many as possible into the tapped holes of the CENTRE/INNER-RING (Part 3 in Fig. 4).
- 2. Starting at the split of the locking element, tighten the cap-screws in a clockwise fashion so as to push the BACK-RING (Part 2 in Fig. 4) off the taper of the centre/inner-ring.
- 3. Once the back-ring has come loose from the centre-ring, you may now transfer as many cap-screws as possible into the tapped holes of the FRONT-RING (Part 1 in Fig. 5).
- 4. Once again, starting at the split of the locking element and moving around in a clockwise fashion, tighten the cap-screws until the front-ring, together with the flange comes loose from the centre/inner-ring.
- **5.** The coupling may now be removed from the shaft.

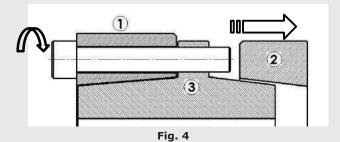


Fig. 5

_
—
—
 —

# BRINGING THE WORLD'S BEST BRANDS TO YOU

In the bid to procure cutting-edge components at competitive prices, BMG is able to capitalise on long-standing relationships with leading manufacturers dedicated to excellence in design and production.

Products are imported from around the globe and brought to BMG's strategically located distribution facilities and regional service centres via the main distribution hub in Johannesburg - BMG World. A world-class facility boasting 308 000m<sup>3</sup> of fully stocked warehouse space, an accredited training facility and unlimited engineering capabilities.

#### **Preferred Brands:**





























# **Our Extensive Coverage Throughout Africa**

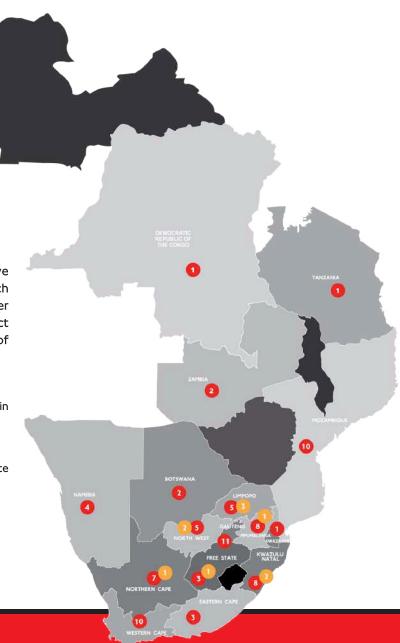






Products and services are distributed via BMG's extensive distribution network. It's through the sheer size and reach of our infrastructure, that BMG can be found wherever industry has established itself; delivering the correct components at the right time, to the far-flung coalface of our customers' operations.

- Over 300 000 product line items
- · Around 4 500 transfers per day out of BMG World in **Johannesburg**
- Over 1 000 tons of imported stock landing per month
- 82 strategically situated branches throughout Africa
- Vendor Managed Inventory sites (dedicated on-site stockholding)
- International exports
- Locally empowered distribution chains





24 HR TOLL-FREE EMERGENCY BRANCH HELPLINE:

0800 022 224

**WEBSITE**:

www.bmgworld.net



