

NEEDLE BEARING SUPPORT
UNDIRECTIONAL DRIVE

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> MATERIAL:

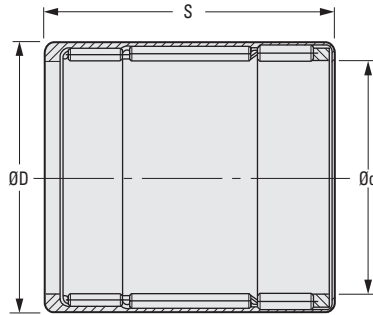
- Roller Cup** - Case-Hardened Steel
- Needle Bearing** - 52100 Hardened Chrome Steel
- Springs** - Stainless Steel
- Cage** - Plastic
- Bearing Support** - Needle Bearings

> SHAFT REQUIREMENTS:

Shaft surface hardness must be HRC 58 min.

> HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended tolerances for Housing Bore are N6 for Steel, R6 for Aluminum. Tolerances for Housing Bore of N7 for Steel and R7 for Aluminum can be used if only 50% of the torque is used.



METRIC COMPONENT

Catalog Number	d Shaft Dia. h6	D Dia.	S Face Width 0 -0.2	Max. Torque N • m	Rotating Overrun Speed Max. rpm		Load Ratings N	
					Shaft	Housing	Dynamic	Static
S99NH4MURC0822	8	12	22	3.15	17000	12000	3500	4100
S99NH4MURC1022	10	14	22	5.3	14000	11000	3750	4650
S99NH4MURC1226	12	18	26	12.2	11000	8000	5800	6700
S99NH4MURC1426	14	20	26	17.3	9500	8000	6300	7800
S99NH4MURC1626	16	22	26	20.5	8500	7500	6900	9000
S99NH4MURC1826	18	24	26	24.1	7500	7500	7400	10200
S99NH4MURC2026	20	26	26	28.5	7000	6500	7900	11400
S99NH4MURC2530	25	32	30	66	5500	5500	9800	14000
S99NH4MURC3030	30	37	30	90	4500	4500	10800	16900
S99NH4MURC3530	35	42	30	121	3900	3900	11400	18800

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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**> FEATURES:**

- Torque proportional to input current
- Torque virtually independent of slip speed
- Smooth stable, noise-free operation
- Long-life no-wearing components
- Maintenance-free
- Infinitely adjustable

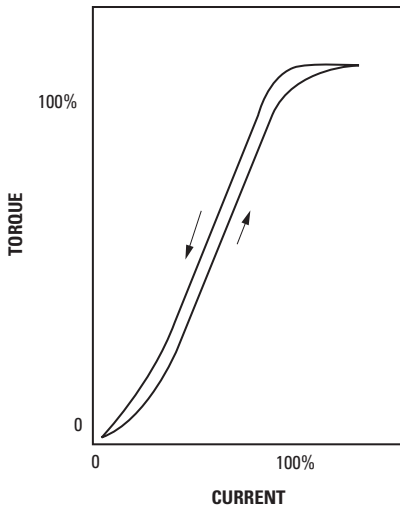
> APPLICATIONS:

- Tensioning of wire, cable, films, paper, etc.
- Positioning of fuel flow controls, film processors
- Braking for motors and dereeling
- Load simulation for motor testing, fuse testing, etc.

> OPTIONS:

- Nonstandard coil voltages
- Special mounting configurations
- Modified shafts

Hysteresis clutches provide an efficient, smooth, electrically controllable link between a motor and a load. While presenting integral ball bearing supported input and output shafts, the clutch features a field (electromagnet) assembly that is prevented from rotating by fixing to a bulkhead. When the coil is energized, the input and output shafts are coupled by magnetic fluxes, thus driving the load. The torque transmitted is proportional to the current supplied to the device.

> TORQUE AS A FUNCTION OF INPUT CURRENT:

When a field setting is approached from zero current, it will produce less torque than if approached from prior current because of residual magnetism. Accurate and repeatable torque outputs are delivered when the setting is approached from the same direction.