

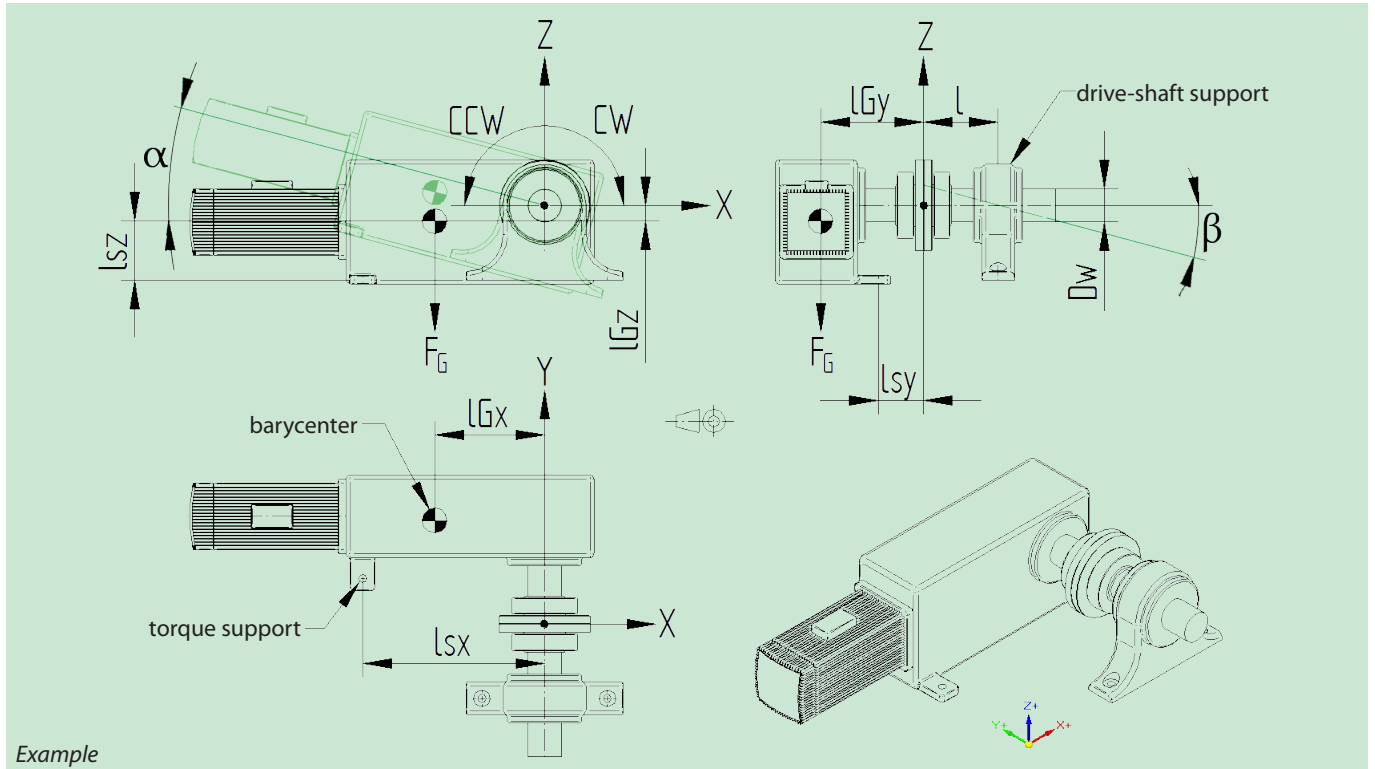
Company _____ Date _____

Address _____

Reference _____

TAS Schäfer GmbH
Osterfeldstraße 75
58300 Wetter (Ruhr)
Germany

Using a "flying" drive (typical arrangement for conveyor drives), creates bending moment. Information about weight, COG, torque-arm, rotational direction and type of torque support are very important to evaluate the bending loads. All information is needed to do this calculation completely!



Example

Drivetrain mass	F_G [N]	<input type="text"/>		
Shaft extension	l [mm]	<input type="text"/>		
Position of barycenter (COG)	l_{Gx} [mm]	<input type="text"/>	l_{Gy} [mm]	<input type="text"/>
	min.	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	max. ⁽¹⁾	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
Position torque support	l_{sx} [mm]	<input type="text"/>	l_{sy} [mm]	<input type="text"/>
	min.	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	max. ⁽¹⁾	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

⁽¹⁾ only if variable

Direction of rotation:

CW (clockwise)

CCW (counterclockwise)

CW/CCW (both directions)

Torque support design:

fixed

flexible

variable

Angle of drivetrain α [°] alterable from to

Further details

Rigidity of torque support [N/mm]

Enabled movement X_{\pm} [mm] Y_{\pm} [mm]

Shaft bending under load β [minute]

Max. shaft run-out (manufacturing): radial [mm] angle [minute]

Backstop:

without

at drive

not at drive

Brake:

without

at drive

not at drive

Examples for torque support mounting

Fixed: stationary (screws, bolts fastening, ...)

Flexible: freely movable or possible slight movements (rubber bearing, ...)

Variable: movable in a defined direction (rail system, swinging support, ...)