For New Technology Network



## CONSTANT VELOCITY JOINTS

for industrial machines

CAT. No. 5603-V/E



# **Constant Velocity Joints**

## for Industrial Applications

	Types and Features	P 2∼							
	Typoo and Toataroo	1 2							
Ou	Type Selection Flowchart	P 3∼							
Outline	Structure	P 4~							
	Joint Selection	P12∼							
D	Fixed Disc Type	P23~							
imensi	Fixed Cup Type	P29~							
Dimensions Table	Sliding Type	P33~							
ē	Coupling Type	<b>P3</b> 9∼							
Δ	accesories	P44~							
	Ni	P40							
L	Diagrams of Applications	P48~							
ι	Usage and Handling								
		P61∼							
S	Service Conditions Confirmation Sheet								

## **Types and Features**

- Rotational speed can be transmitted at constant velocity
- Greater torque capacity
- Long service life and high reliability
- High transmission efficiency

- Low secondary moment
- Smooth and quiet rotation
- Easy handling, with long lubrication life requiring infrequent re-rubrication

Table 1. Types and features of NTN constant velocity joint

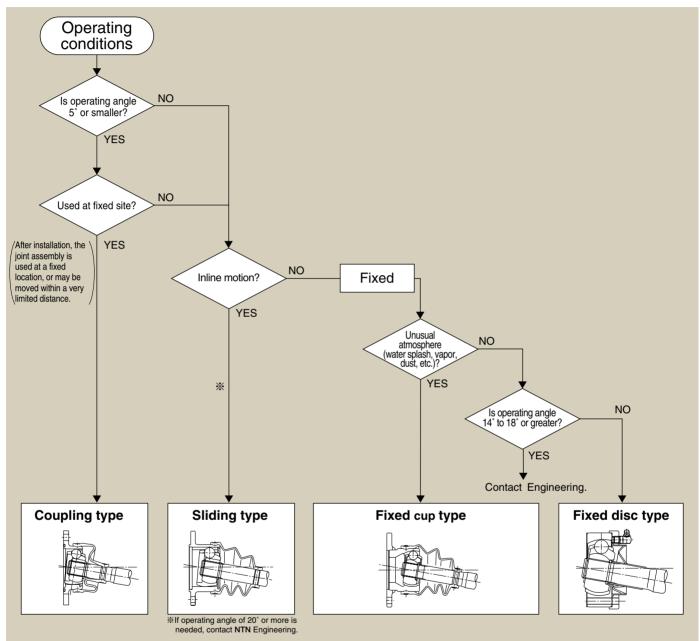
Variety		Туре	CVJ number	Max. allowable operating angle	Features	
Fixed type	Disc type		BJ75D-BJ300D	14° to 18°	Capable of high speed operation. No need for intermediate slide spline shaft.	
	Cup type		BJ75C-BJ225C	25°	Greater operating angle. Excellent sealing.	
Sliding type	Flance type		DOJ 68F-DOJ200F	20°	Expansion within joint is possible.	
Slid	Flange type		DOJ225F-DOJ625F	8° to 10°	Low sliding friction (expansion friction).	
Coupling type	Short shaft series Long shaft series		BC68-BC200 <sup>❷</sup>	5°	No alignment is needed. Easy installation.	

<sup>1</sup> The maximum allowable operating angle is limited by a boot, as well as the RPM and operating conditions of the CVJ assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Upon request from the user, larger sizes can be designed and manufactured. Contact Engineering.

Remarks: The NTN constant velocity joint range includes, in addition to those listed here, the bell type CVJs used for drive shafts of automobiles (passenger cars, trucks), construction vehicles and special vehicles, and the proprietary TRI-BALL joint that features unique structure and functions.

## **Type Selection Flowchart**



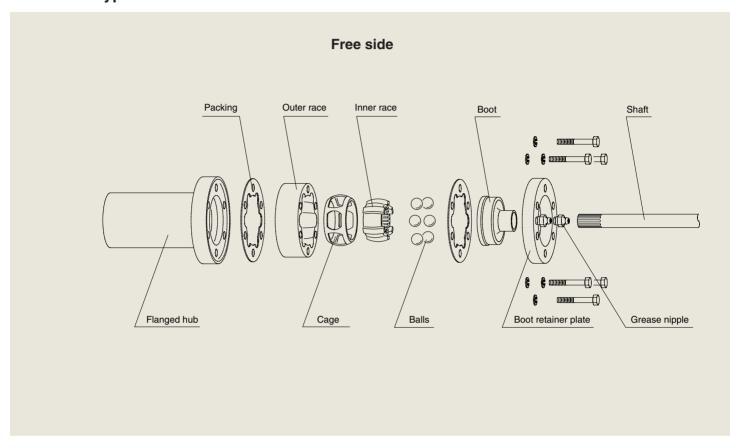
Remarks: In principle, CVJ type selection based on operating conditions should be in accordance with the flowchart above. However, selection flow can vary depending on the operating conditions not listed here. If this problem occurs, contact Engineering.

### **Applications**

Coupling type	Sliding type	Fixed cup/drum type	Fixed disc type
To compensate for shaft offset with general industrial plant machinery. Connecting shafts of motors on reducer, neck pinion, pump, blower, compressor, hearth roller, conveyor, refiner, crane, hydraulic unit, etc.	Drive shafts of work rolls, pinch rolls, tension reels in rolling mill (steel making machinery). Drive shafts of calender rolls (paper making machinery) and of other general industrial machines (in areas where expansion is needed during driving). Drive shafts of automobiles (passenger cars, trucks) and special vehicles. Hydraulic pump drive shafts of steel making machinery and chemical machinery. Hydraulic pump drive shafts of construction machinery.	Hydraulic pump drive shafts of truck mixers. Drive shafts of hygiene, food processing and packaging machines. Other general industrial plant machinery (where larger operating angle is needed). Tiller drive shafts of agricultural tractors. Drive shafts of machine tools and printing presses. Other general industrial machines (where larger operating angle is needed).	Drive shafts of steel making machinery, paper making machinery, printing machinery, unloading/transportation machinery, textile machinery, chemical machinery, machine tools and other general industrial machines.

### **Structure**

### **Fixed Disc Type**



### **Features**

#### Greater allowable operating angle

Though varying depending on the CVJ size and intended RPM, the maximum allowable operating angle of this type of joint is 18° with boot.

### No slide splines are needed for the intermediate shaft

The intermediate shaft does not need slide splines since the axial expansion and installation mounting distance adjustment are achieved by the sliding splines of the inner race and shaft at the free side.

### Shorter shaft length

The intermediate shaft can be designed to be much shorter since it does not need slide splines.

### Capable of high-speed rotation

The solid shafts for high-speed joints have been precision-machined and the steel pipe shafts have been dynamically balance.

#### **Higher level of safety**

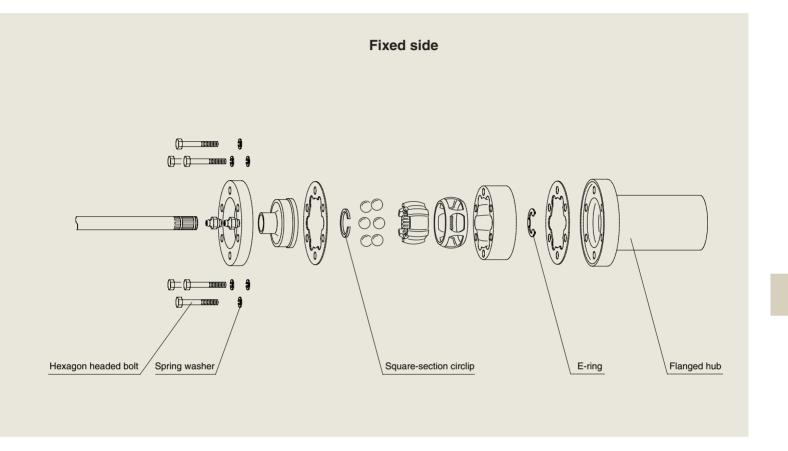
A cylindrical outside surface means that while handling, the fingers of worker are not pinched with the yoke.

### Remarks:

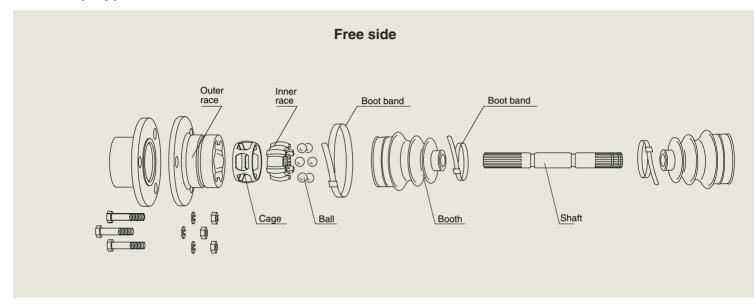
- If the maximum allowable operating angle is exceeded, use a cup type joint.
- If this type of application is unavoidable, use a sliding type joint, or combine a fixed disc type joint with a slide type joint. For types and their combination, contact Engineering.
- 3. **The disc type joint** is not fully sealed. We recommend that a cup or coupling type joint be used in locations subject to water splash.
- Certain applications may need much larger axial expansion. To cope with such a need, we can supply a joint with intermediate slide splines. Contact Engineering.

### CAUTION

 The free side CVJ can come off the splined shaft. Be very careful when handling it.



### **Fixed Cup Type**



### **Features**

### Greater allowable operating angle

The maximum allowable operating angle with the CVJ proper is  $42^{\circ}$ .

Though varying depending on the intended RPM, the maximum allowable operating angle of the joint equipped with a boot is 25° at dynamic state, and 38° at static state.

### Superb sealing, and lubrication-free

Being sealed with bellows type boots, the CVJs can be used in environments where they may be frequently subjected to water splash, humidity and dust.

#### **Greater expansion**

The CVJs with intermediate slide spline shaft offer greater axial expansion.

#### Easy installation and removal

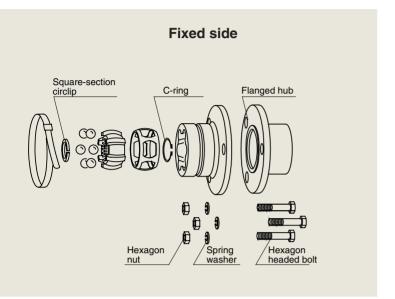
The CVJ proper is secured to the flange hub with through bolts. Thus, the joint can be readily installed or removed.

### Remarks:

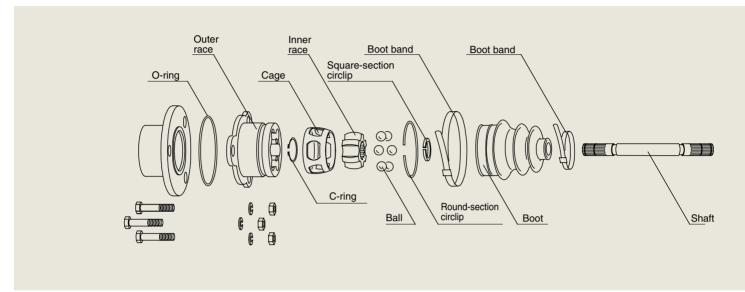
- This type is not suitable for use under a situation where an expansion motion occurs while the joint is revolving. If this type of application is unavoidable, use a sliding type joint, or combine a fixed cup type joint with a sliding type joint. For types and their combination, contact Engineering.
- Consider use of a coupling type joint when the joint assembly is employed for high speed application with a smaller operating angle.

### CAUTION

 The intermediate splined shaft of CLT and CLFT series can come out of position. Be very careful when handling it.



### Sliding Type



### **Features**

### **Expansion is possible within CVJ**

The ball tracks on the outer race are parallel with the axis. Therefore, relative axial expansion between the inner ring and outer ring is possible while transmitting power and providing an operating angle.

### Low sliding friction ensures smooth expansion

Expansion within the CVJ is achieved by a rolling motion of the balls, which contributes to very small sliding friction (expansion-induced friction). As a result, the joint assembly can smoothly plunge even when torque is applied.

The sliding friction of this arrangement is greatly reduced as compared with generic slide spline shaft. (See **Fig. 1**.)

### Axial vibration can be absorbed

Because of the smaller sliding friction, axial vibration can be easily absorbed as compared with the slide spline arrangement.

#### No slide splines are needed for the intermediate shaft

The intermediate shaft does not need slide splines since the axial expansion and installation mounting distance adjustment are achieved by the structure inside the CVJs.

### **Easy installation**

Both axial expansion and operating angle definition (20° for smaller size, 8° to 10° for larger size) can be achieved simultaneously. Therefore, this type of joint can accommodate a larger length variation, allowing easy installation.

### Freedom for wide variety of design

The CVJ assembly can be designed to best suit the user's requirements in terms of torque capacity, expansion and installation system.

#### Remarks:

- For the best operation of a sliding type joint, the operating angleexpansion correlation, operating method and installation/removal method should be considered. For details, contact Engineering.
- 2. If much larger axial expansion is needed, contact Engineering.
- Some large size CVJs are capable of allowable maximum operating angle of 15°.
- 4. If the user wants to use the sliding type joint assembly in a vertical position, contact Engineering.

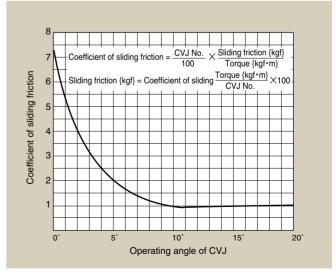
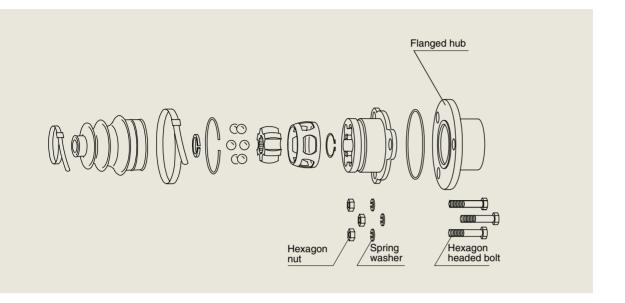
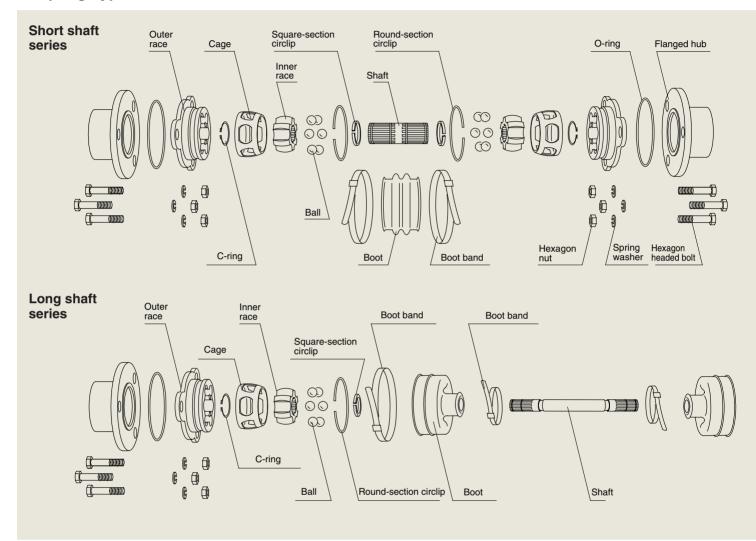


Fig. 1 Sliding friction



### **Coupling Type**



### **Features**

### No alignment work is necessary.

The offset across both shafts when the coupling is installed is 3.5 to 11.5 mm in the case of short shaft series joints (see **Fig.** 1). The long shaft series joints offer much larger offset (see **Fig.** 3).

The maximum crossed angle between two shafts is  $5^{\circ}$ . Furthermore, this type of joint allows inline expansion. As a result, time-consuming alignment work is eliminated.

### Low sliding friction ensures smooth expansion.

The ball tracks on the outer race are parallel with the axis. Therefore, axial expansion within the CVJs is possible.

Expansion within the joints is achieved by rolling motion of the balls, which contributes to very small sliding friction (expansion-induced friction). As a result, axial vibration can be readily absorbed as compared with generic slide spline arrangement.

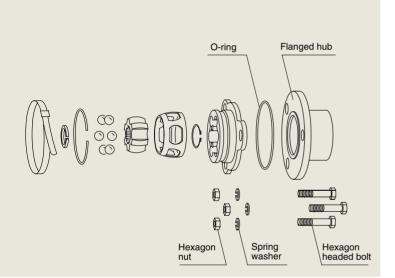
## Light-weight and compact arrangement that contributes to smaller moment of inertia.

The couplings are relatively small. Also, when a long intermediate shaft is needed, the middle portion of the shaft is composed of steel pipe. This light-weight configuration contributes to smaller moment of inertia, resulting in lower starting/braking torque.

### **Easy installation**

Both flanged hubs are installed to the mating shafts. Then, the couplings are fastened to flanged hubs with bolts.

Since the couplings can be separated from the flanged hubs, the couplings can be fastened after installing a machine in position. Furthermore, installation work is very easy thanks to a larger allowable offset and crossed angle of the couplings.



### Remarks:

- 1. If larger axial expansion is needed, consider sliding type joints.
- 2. If the user wants to use the sliding type joint assembly in a vertical position, contact Engineering.

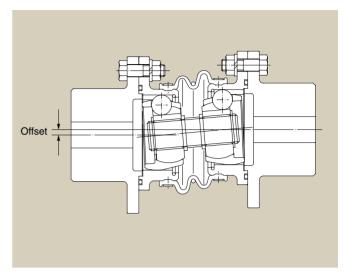


Fig. 1 Short shaft series

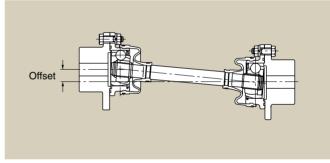


Fig. 2 Long shaft series

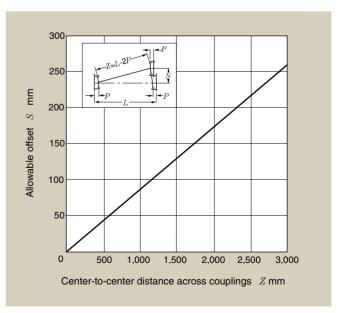


Fig. 3

### **Joint Selection**

- 1. Selection Based on Service Life
- 1.1 By referring to the load models in **Fig. 1**, determine normal working torque Ta {kgf·m} or power Qa {kW}.

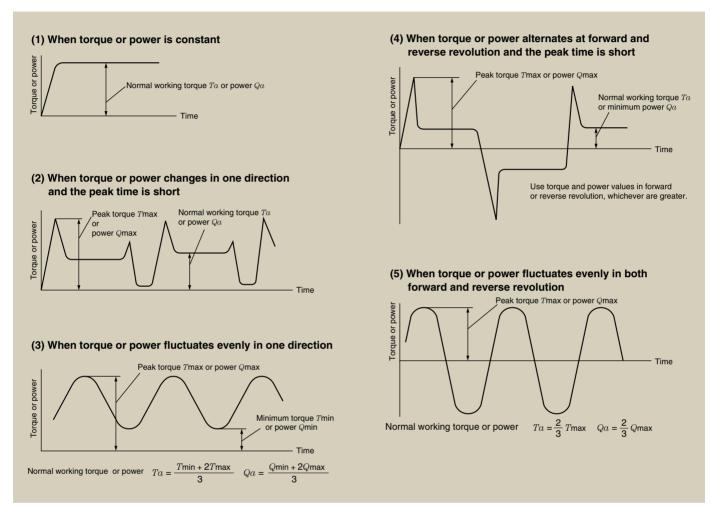


Fig. 1 Load models

**1.2** Using the expression below, determine equivalent working torque Ta {kgf·m} or equivalent working transmission power Qa {kW}.

$$Te = \frac{K_1 \cdot K_2}{K_3} \cdot Ta$$
 or  $Qe = \frac{K_1 \cdot K_2}{K_3} \cdot Qa$ 

where

K<sub>1</sub>: Machine factor (Table 1)

K2: Operating time factor (Fig. 2, Fig. 4, Fig. 6)

K<sub>3</sub>: Operating angle factor (Fig. 3, Fig. 5, Fig. 7)

Table 1 Machine factor  $K_1$ 

		•							
	Machine	used	K <sub>1</sub>						
	Electric r	notor, turbine	1						
_	Gasalina angina	4-cylinder or over	1.25						
Motor	Gasoline engine	3-cylinder or less	1.5						
	Discol angino	4-cylinder or over	2						
	Diesel engine	3-cylinder or less	3						
Oriven machine	Machine developing strong vibration or impact (crusher, screening machine, etc.)								
Machine running continuously at a constant speed and developing minor vibration (storage/drainage pump, blower, etc.)									

- Use the factor with the motor or driven machine, whichever is greater.
- The joints may be broken by the twisting resonance, when they are directly coupled to reciprocating engines or plunger pumps. Use these configurations after checking the resonance RPM of the twisting vibration for the driving mechanism.

## Fixed Disc/Cup Type

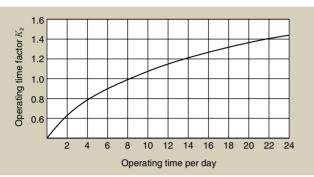


Fig. 2 Operating time factor  $K_2$ 

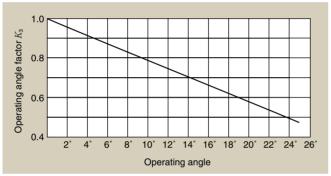


Fig. 3 Operating angle factor  $K_3$ 

## **Coupling Type**

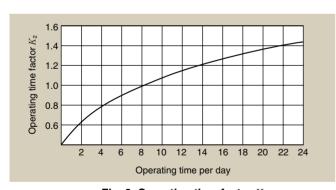


Fig. 6 Operating time factor  $K_2$ 

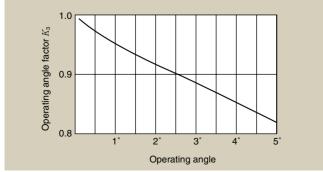


Fig. 7 Operating angle factor  $K_3$ 

## **Sliding Type**

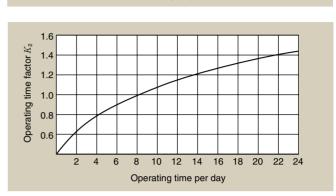


Fig. 4 Operating time factor  $K_2$ 

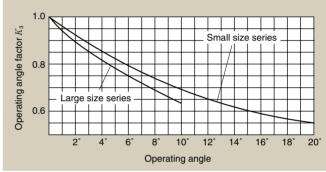
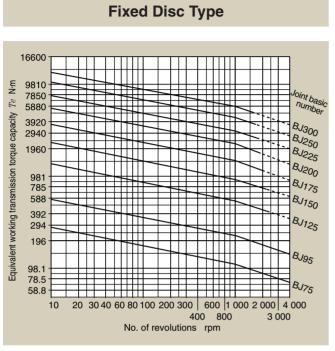
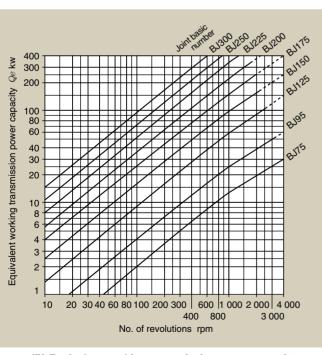


Fig. 5 Operating angle factor  $K_3$ 

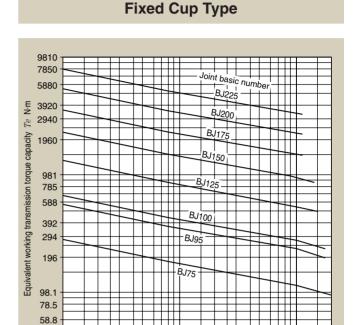
**1.3** By referring to the equivalent working transmission torque or power graph in **Fig. 8**, find a CVJ basic number whose capacity at the operating RPM is greater than the equivalent working torque *Te* or equivalent working transmission power *Qe* determined in 1.2.



(A) Equivalent working transmission torque capacity



(B) Equivalent working transmission power capacity



(A) Equivalent working transmission torque capacity

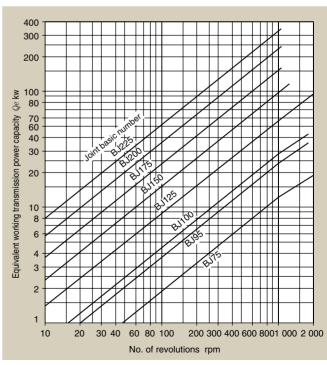
No. of revolutions rpm

80 100

200 300 400 600 800 1 000 2 000

10

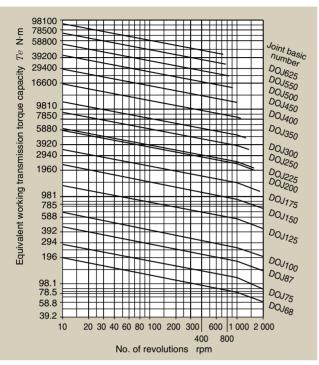
30



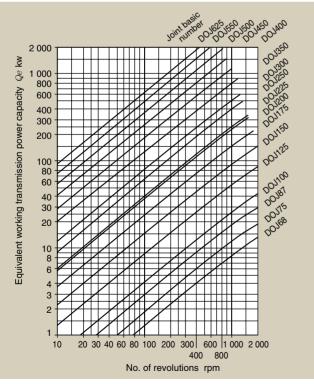
(B) Equivalent working transmission power capacity

Fig. 8-1 Equivalent working transmission torque and equivalent working transmission power capacity

## **Sliding Type**

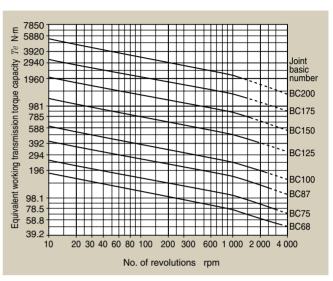


(A) Equivalent working transmission torque capacity

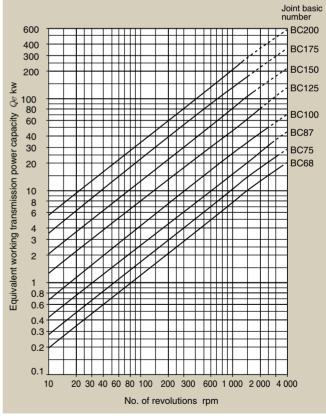


(B) Equivalent working transmission power capacity

## **Coupling Type**



(A) Equivalent working transmission torque capacity



(B) Equivalent working transmission power capacity

- Remarks 1) The values of the equivalent working transmission torque and power in **Fig.8 (A) and (B)** are based on the life of 7,200 hours (three years, 25 working days per month).
  - 2) When intending to use the CVJ within an envelope defined with a dotted line, contact Engineering.

Fig. 8-2 Equivalent working transmission torque and equivalent working transmission power capacity

## 2. Selection Based on Strength

- **2. 1** Determine working peak torque *T* max {kgf·m}.
- **2.2** Check that the maximum dynamic allowable torque  $TD_1$  or  $TD_2$  (see **Table 2**) is greater than the working peak torque.

Table 2 Allowable maximum torque of CVJ

		Dynamic allo	wable torque				
Joint basic	Туре	When torque fluctuates during revolution in one direction	When start / stop and forward / reverserevolution are repeated frequently				
		$TD_1$	$TD_2$				
		kgf⋅m	kgf∙m				
BC68	Coupling Type	412 {42}	275 {28}				
DOJ68	Sliding Type	712 (72)	210 (20)				
BJ75	Fixed Disc Type						
	Fixed Cup Type	588 {60}	392 {40}				
DOJ75	Sliding Type	(00)	332 (13)				
BC75	Coupling Type						
DOJ87	Sliding Type	932 {95}					
BC87	Coupling Type	, ,	637 {65}				
BJ95	Fixed Disc Type	1130 {115}					
	Fixed Cup Type	()					
BJ100	Fixed Cup Type						
DOJ100	Sliding Type	1420 {145}	883 {90}				
BC100	Coupling Type						
BJ125	Fixed Disc Type						
	Fixed Cup Type	2750 {280}	1470 {150}				
DOJ125	Sliding Type						
BC125	Coupling Type						
BJ150	Fixed Disc Type	4710 {480}					
	Fixed Cup Type	- ( )	2890 {295}				
DOJ150	Sliding Type	4810 {490}	,				
BC150	Coupling Type	,					
BJ175	Fixed Disc Type	6720 {685}					
	Fixed Cup Type	, ,	4020 {410}				
DOJ175	Sliding Type	7360 {750}					
BC175	Coupling Type	, ,					
BJ200	Fixed Disc Type	11200 {1140}					
D.O. 1000	Fixed Cup Type		5880 {600}				
DOJ200	Sliding Type	11500 {1170}					
BC200	Coupling Type						
BJ225	Fixed Disc Type	14700 {1500}	7550 {770}				
DO 1995	Fixed Cup Type		7160 (720)				
DOJ225	Sliding Type	20700 (0110)	7160 {730}				
BJ250 DOJ250	Fixed Disc Type	20700 {2110}	10700 (1090)				
BJ300	Sliding Type	29100 {2970}	11200 {1140}				
DOJ300	Fixed Disc Type	29100 {2970}	15800 {1610}				
DOJ350			14500 {1480}				
DOJ350			22900 {2340} 34100 {3480}				
DOJ400 DOJ450	Sliding Type						
DOJ450 DOJ500	Siluling Type	_	48500 {4950} 66800 {6810}				
DOJ550			89100 {9090}				
DOJ625			116000 {11800}				

#### 3. Selection Based on Number of Revolutions

## **Fixed Disc Type**

1. Considering durability of the boots, check that the RPM in **Fig. 9** is within the joint angle limitation.

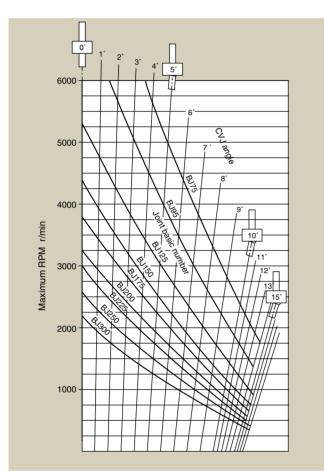


Fig. 9 CVJ angle versus allowable RPM

- Depending on the shaft length, the working RPM of a joint will be limited. Check the allowable RPM of the intended shaft against the data in Fig. 10.
- 3. For the allowable RPM of the intended shaft in low speed and high speed applications, refer to **Fig. 11**.

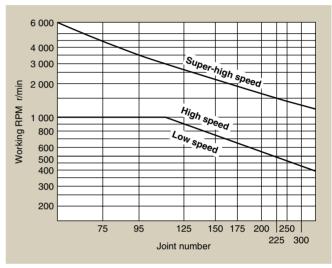


Fig. 11 Joint number versus RPM

NOTE: When selecting an optimal constant velocity joint, the location of operation and operating conditions must be considered in addition to the above-mentioned selection criteria. Contact Engineering.

Select a joint that satisfies all of criteria 1 through 3 above.

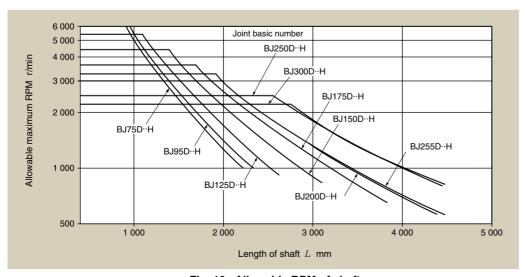


Fig. 10 Allowable RPM of shaft

### **Fixed Cup Type**

- 1. When considering the durability of the boots, check that the RPM in **Fig. 12** is within the joint angle limitation.
- 2. Depending on the shaft length, the working number of revolutions of joint will be limited. Check the allowable RPM of the intended shaft against the data in **Fig. 13**.
- 3. For the allowable RPM for the CLT and CLFT series, refer to the allowable RPM data in **Fig. 14**.

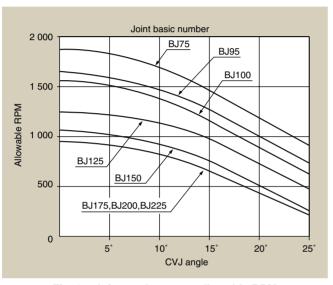


Fig. 12 Joint angle versus allowable RPM

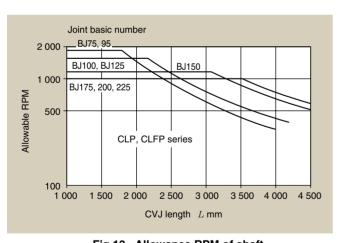


Fig.13 Allowance RPM of shaft

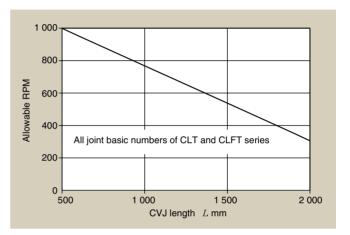


Fig. 14 Allowable RPM of shaft

NOTE: When selecting an optimal constant velocity joint, the location of operation and operating conditions must be considered in addition to the above-mentioned selection criteria. Contact Engineering.

## **Coupling Type Joint**

1. When considering boot durability of the boots, check that the RPM is within the joint angle limitation in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Allowable RPM of CVJ

rp													
		Series											
Joint basic number	P201 P601	PB···H PFB···H											
BC 68	3 000	1 500	3 000										
BC 75	2 500	1 500	2 500										
BC 87	2 000	1 500	2 000										
BC 100	1 800	1 000	1 800										
BC 125	1 500	1 000	1 500										
BC 150	1 200	700	1 200										
BC 175	1 000	700	1 000										
BC 200	1 000	700	1 000										

2. With the long shaft series joints, depending on the shaft length, the working RPM of joint will be limited. Check the allowable RPM of the intended shaft against the data in **Fig. 15**.

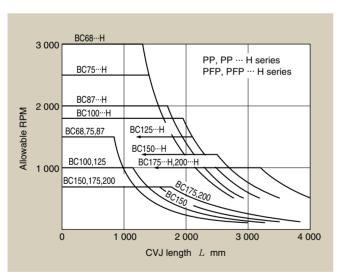


Fig. 15 Allowable RPM of CVJ

### 4. Large Size Series DOJ225-DOJ625

## Correlation between CVJ angle and allowable expansion

When an angle occurs on a CVJ, the balls will move and the allowable expansion will decrease. The value of 2a in **Fig. 16** is the total expansion decrease of a pair of joints. To determine the expansion for intended application, subtract 2a (see **Fig. 16**) from the allowable expansion at  $0^{\circ}$ 

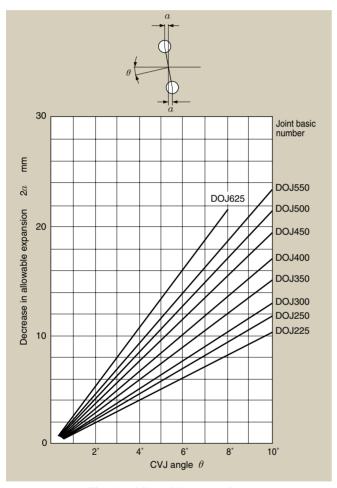


Fig. 16 Allowable expansion

Remarks: The correlation between the center-to-center distance of CVJ and allowable offset is given in **Fig. 17**, and that between the center-to-center distance of CVJ and allowable angle is illustrated in **Fig. 18**.

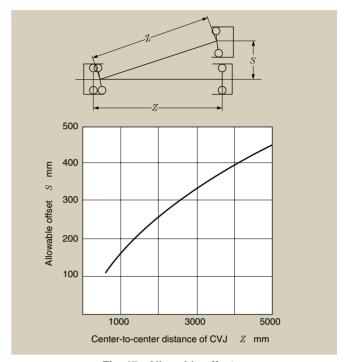


Fig. 17 Allowable offset

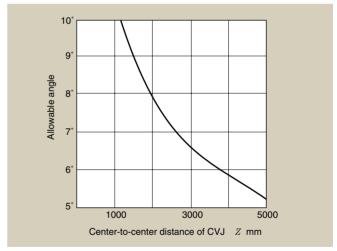


Fig. 18 Allowable angle

## 5. Examples for Selecting a Constant Velocity Joint (Fixed Disc Type)

### Example 1

Select the CVJ for a steel plate feeding pinch rollers that are used under the following conditions.

Motor output: 37 kw/1,750 RPM

Reduction ratio: 1/3

Normal operating output is 60% motor output. The peak torque when a steel plate is pinched should be taken at 150% motor output.

Roller speed: 585 r/min

CVJ angle during machine operation is fixed at 5°. This machine runs continuously 20 hours a day.

### Selection

These operating conditions correspond with the load model (2) in **Fig. 1** in page 12.

Peak torque 
$$T \text{max} = \frac{974 \times 37}{585} \times 1.5$$

where: 974 is conversion from KW to kgf·m

Working torque 
$$Ta = \frac{974 \times 37}{585} \times 0.6$$

$$= 37kgf \cdot m$$

From **Table 1** in page 12  $K_1 = 1$ From **Fig. 2** in page 13  $K_2 = 1.35$ From **Fig. 3** in page 13  $K_3 = 0.90$ 

Equivalent working torque

$$Te = \frac{K_1 \times K_2}{K_3} \cdot Ta = \frac{1 \times 1.35}{0.90} \times 37$$
  
= 55.5 kgf·m

From the equivalent working torque graphs in **Fig. 8** in page 14, the joint basic number of the CVJ that satisfies 544 N•m relative to 585 RPM is **BJ125** (equivalent working torque 598 N•m). The dynamic allowable torque of this joint when torque fluctuates during revolution in one direction is 280 kgf•m, which satisfies the peak torque 92.4 kgf•m calculated above. Therefore, the CVJ **BJ125** is suited for the operating conditions above.

#### Example 2

Select the CVJ for driving a hydraulic pump under the following conditions.

Rated torque of drive shaft: 5kgf m Speed: 1,800 RPM

Joint angle: 4

This pump runs continuously 24 hours a day.

#### Selection

In this application, the torque remains constant. Therefore, the rated torque only should be considered.

Operating time factor  $K_2 = 1.44$ Operating angle factor  $K_3 = 0.92$ 

Equivalent working torque  $Te = \frac{K_2}{K_3} \cdot Ta = \frac{1.44}{0.92} \times 5$ 

= 7.8kgf • m

In equivalent working transmission torque graph in **Fig. 8**, the CVJ basic number that satisfies 7.8 kgf·m against 1,800 RPM is **BJ75** (equivalent working torque 9.6 kgf·m against 1,800 RPM).



## **Fixed Disc Type**

## **Varieties of Fixed Disc Type Joints**

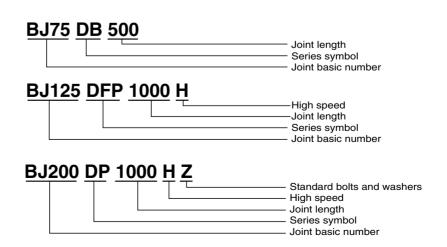
Ty	ре	Series symbol	Structural drawing	Remarks	Page of dimensions table
	No semi- finished flange	DB DB··H DP DP··H	Solid shaft Hollow shaft	A product consisting of two CVJs connected with a solid or hollow shaft.One joint is used for the fixed side shaft, the other for the free side shaft.  Expansion during operation is provided by the splines on the free side.	P24, 25
Shaft assemblies	Complete with semi-finished flange	DFB DFB··H DFP DFP··H		A product identical to DB or DP series product except having semi-finished flanges.	- P26, 27
Sha	Complete with semi-finished hub	DHB DHB··H DHP DHP··H		A product identical to DB or DP series product except having semi-finished hubs.	- F20, 21
Joint assemblies	CVJ with shaft head	DS (for free side) DK (for fixed side)		An assembly consisting of a joint, boot, and shaft head for welding a steel pipe.	P25
	ed flange	201 (for fixed side) 202 (for free side)		Components for mounting the CVJ to a	P44, 45
ories	Semi-finished flange	204 (for fixed side) 205 (for free side)		mating shaft.	1 44, 40
Accesories	Boot	_		Components for containing grease within the CVJ.	P46
	Hexagon headed bolt Spring washer	-		Components for fastening the CVJ to the mounting flanged hub.	P47

### **CVJ** number

Ex. 1 A CVJ with basic number BJ75; DB series, and L=500

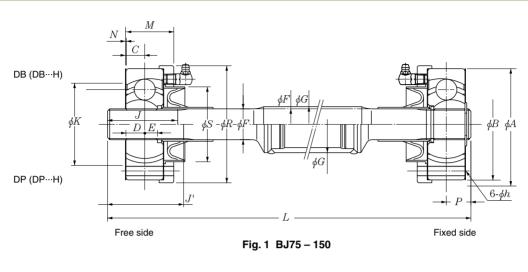
Ex. 2 A CVJ with basic number BJ125; DFP series, high speed, and L=1,000

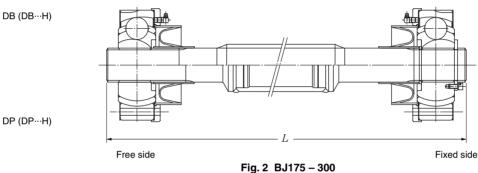
Ex. 3 A CVJ with basic number BJ200; DP series, high speed, and *L*=1,000; complete with hexagon headed bolts and spring washers



## Fixed Disc Type (No semi-finished flange)

## DB (DB···H) and DP (DP···H) series (BJ75 - 300)





Dimensional data	0	Outer race  Bolt hole				race	e Shaft						Circum- ference Seal				Joint length L <sup>●</sup>		
Joint	Outside dia.			Width	Width			D		Spline effective length DB, DP, DB…H DP…H		_	Total width	Outside dia. W		Width	DB DB····l		
basic number	$\phi A$	Pitch dia. $\phi B$	Hole dia. $\phi h$	C	D	E	DB···H $\phi F$		G	DB···H	DP···H J'	Р	N	$\phi R$	φS	N	Upper line…Min.  Lower line…Max.	Min. <b>⊘</b>	
BJ75	80 0	66		12.2	11.0	7.9	22.33	25		50	60	16	33.9	85	51		250- 150-	510	
	-0.046		8.5						48.6								500		
BJ95	95 0	80		15.9	14.0	10.6	26.36	30		60	70	21	41.3	100	64		280- 190-	510	
	-0.054															0.5	500		
BJ125	125 0	106	10.5	20.3	20.3	12.1	36.33	40	60.5	75	80	29	50.1	130	82		320- 250-	610	
	-0.063		. 0.0	20.0			00.00		00.0				0011				600		
BJ150	146 0	124	12.5	24.1	21.5	17.0	45.6	50	76.3	90	90	28	57.7	151	102		340- 250-	710	
	-0.063		12.0		21.0	17.0	10.0		70.0				07.7	101	102		700	7.10	
BJ175	165.1 0	139.7	15	25.4	28.5	18.5	51.6	55	89.1	100	120	38	62.4	170	112		380- 300-	810	
50173	-0.100	100.7	15	25.4	20.5	10.5	31.0	55	03.1	100	120	50	02.4	170	112		800	010	
BJ200	190 0	159		30.0	22.5	31.5	59.5	65		120		40	72.6	196	130		400- 340-	810	
D0200	-0.115	100	13.5	30.0	22.5	31.3	33.3	00	101.6	120	130	40	72.0	130	100		800	010	
BJ225	212 0	180	10.5	32.5	27.6	36.0	65.4	70	101.0		100	48	77.6	218	152	0.8	440- 380-	810	
B0223	-0.115	100		32.5	27.0	30.0	05.4	70		130		4	77.0	210	152	0.0	800	810	
BJ250	220 <sup>0</sup>	107		37.5	27.5	26.5	74.25	90		130	1/15	53	976	238	162		460- 400-	810	
D0250	230 0 197	17.5	37.5		130.8		145	55	87.6	230	102		800	610					
BJ300	266.7 0 225.4	17.5	42.0	43.0	30.0	83.4	90	139.8	139.8	150 165 65	65	97.6 2	7.6 273 18	186		500- 450- 800	810		

<sup>•</sup> Various joint lengths are available in increments of 5 mm within a range from a minimum to a maximum in the table.

A joint length smaller than the minimum value is available. Contact Engineering.
The maximum joint length is limited by the operating conditions, manufacturing and shipping. If a particularly long joint length is needed, contact Engineering. Remarks: The orientation of the inside construction of joint BJ200 and BJ225 differs from that in the illustrations.

### Joint Assemblies with Shaft Head DS and DK Series

Fastening method: Tap bolt system DS···Free side DK···Fixed side

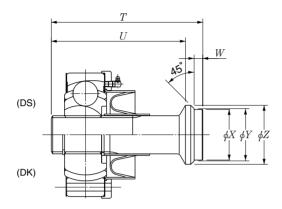


Fig. 3 BJ75 - 150

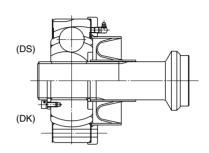


Fig. 4 BJ175 - 300

The **DS** and **DK** joint assemblies are components of **DP** series.

Usually, one **DS** joint assembly and one **DK** joint assembly are welded to a segment of steel pipe before operation of the unit. The CVJ proper, shaft, boot and accessories are delivered unassembled.

### Assembly sequence

- 1. Weld the steel pipe to the shaft heads. (See page 51.)
- 2. Lubricate the joint assemblies with the authorized constant velocity joint grease provided.
- 3. Install the accessories using special tools. (See pages 59 and 60.)

Material of shaft head: SCM440 Recommended steel pipe material: STKM13 or STPG 370 or equivalent

Dimensional unit mm

				Reference dimension		vable ng angle		$GD^2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{ (left column)}, \text{ Mass kg (right column)}$														
Outsid $\phi X$	de dia. $\phi Y$	$\phi Z$	DS	DK	Length W	DS DK		Undercut dia. $\phi K$	Dynamic	Static		DB When L=500mm   Per additional 100mm			DB···H  When Per additional 100mm				DP, DP···H  When Per additional 100mm			
41.6 +0.062	42.6	48.6	135	102	- 8	119	86	50	14°	16°	8.67	3.77	0.12	0.39	8.55	3.54	0.08	0.31	15.8	6.87	0.96	0.49
	40.0	145	108		131	94	63	14	10	21.0	5.85	0.25	0.56	20.7	5.48	0.15	0.43	27.6	8.39	0.96	0.49	
51.7 +0.074 0	53	60.5	100	140	10	170	120	80			76.3	11.7	0.79	0.99	75.7	11.3	0.54	0.81	91.0	15.6	2.1	0.75
66 +0.074	67	76.3	190	150		163	123	96			160	17.5	1.93	1.54	159	16.9	1.33	1.28	197	23.3	5.2	1.04
79.5 +0.074 0	81.5	89.1	235	175	15	205	145	110	16°	18°	273	24.2	2.80	1.86	271	23.8	2.18	1.64	330	32.3	8.5	1.34
87 +0.087	00	101.0	250	190	15	222	162	130			551	35.2	5.50	2.60	548	34.6	3.87	2.18	660	48.4	17.0	0.00
87 0	90	101.6	260	202		230	172	150			904	45.9	7.40	3.02	900	45.4	5.63	2.64	1010	59.6	17.8	2.26
100 +0.100	105	100.0	320	230	00	284	194	160	18°	00°	1400	59.4	12.6	3.94	1390	58.8	9.37	3.40	1700	82.5	E 4	2.00
123 +0.100 1	125		370	260	- 20	332	222	180	1 18	20°	2860	87.3	20.2	4.99	2850	86.9	14.9	4.29	3200	111	54	3.20

## Disc Type (Complete with semi-finished flange)

## DFB (DFB···H) and DFP (DFP···H) series (BJ75 – 150)

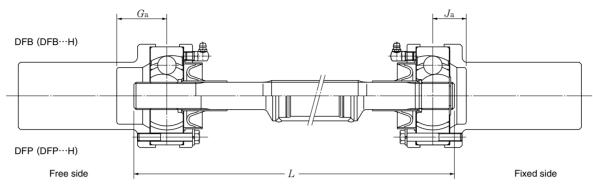


Fig. 1

## DHB (DHB···H) and DHP (DHP···H) series (BJ75 - 150)

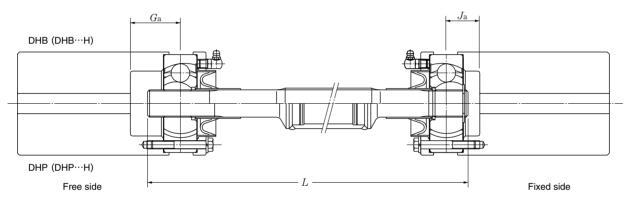


Fig. 2

Dimensional unit mm

Dimensional		CVJ	center				GD <sup>2</sup>	×10 <sup>-3</sup> kg ⋅ r	m² (left colu	mn), Mass	kg (right co	lumn)				
Joint basic	Figure	$G_{\mathrm{a}}$	$J_{\mathrm{a}}$	Upper line · · · DFB Lower line · · · DHB						e··· DFB···l		Upper line… DFP, DFP…H Lower line… DHP, DHP…H				
number				When L	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When L	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When L=1000mm		Per additional 100mm		
BJ75	1	36.7	24.7	16.4	7.15	0.12	0.39	16.3	6.92	0.08	0.31	23.6	10.3			
	2	30.7	24.7	45.3	13.6	0.12	0.39	45.2	13.3		0.01	52.4	16.7	0.96	0.49	
BJ95	1	48.4	48 4	32.4	40	12.5	0.25	0.56	39.8	12.1	0.15	0.43	46.6	15.0	0.90	0.49
	2		32.4	106	22.2	0.23	0.50	106	21.8	0.13	0.40	113	24.7			
BJ125	1	60.8	40.8	152	26.1	0.79	0.99	151	25.7	0.54	0.81	166	30.0	- 2.1	0.75	
D0123	2	00.0	40.0	362	40.7	0.79	0.99	362	40.3	0.54	0.01	375	44.6		0.75	
D 1150	1	72.6	10.6	323	40.2	1.02	1.54	322	39.6	1 22	1.28	360	46.0	E 2	1.04	
BJ150	2	12.0	6 48.6	749	60.7	1.93   1.54	1.54	748	60.1	1.33	1.28	782	66.5	5.2	1.04	

## DFB (DFB···H) and DFP (DFP···H) series (BJ175 – 300)

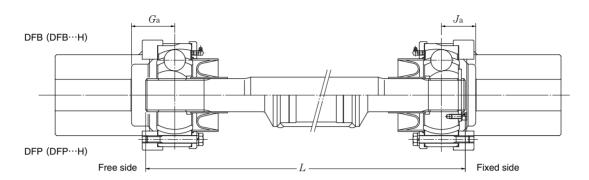


Fig. 3

Dimensional unit mm

Dimensional	CVJ center		GD <sup>2</sup> ×10 <sup>-3</sup> kg ⋅ m <sup>2</sup> (left column), Mass kg (right column)												
data	$G_{\mathrm{a}}$	$J_{\mathrm{a}}$	DFB					DFB				DFP, [			
Joint basic number			$egin{array}{c c} When & Per additional \ L=500 mm & 100 mm \end{array}$		When $L$ =500mm		Per additional 100mm		When $L$ =1000mm		Per additional 100mm				
BJ175	80.2	60.2	596	53.9	2.80	1.86	594	53.5	2.18	1.64	653	62.0	8.5	1.34	
BJ200	85.8	65.8	1180	77.1	5.50	2.60	1180	76.5	3.87	2.18	1290	90.3	17.0	0.00	
BJ225	88.3	68.3	1960	105	7.40	3.02	1960	104	5.63	2.64	2070	118	17.8	2.26	
BJ250	96.3	76.3	3250	140	12.6	3.94	3240	139	9.37	3.40	3550	163	540	0.00	
BJ300	112.8	87.8	6200	200	20.2	4.99	6190	199	14.9	4.29	6540	223	54.0	3.20	



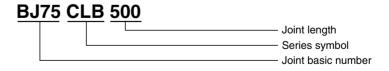
## **Fixed Cup Type**

## **Varieties of Fixed Disc Type Joints**

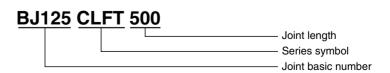
Т	уре	Series symbol	Structural drawing	Remarks	Page of dimensions table
	pe	CLB	Solid shaft	A product consisting of two CVJs connected with a solid or hollow shaft. One joint is used for the fixed side shaft, the other for the free side shaft.	
	emi-finish flange	CLP	Hollow shaft	Expansion during operation is provided by the splines on the free side.	P30, 31
Shaft assemblies	No semi-finished flange	CLT		A product consisting of two CVJs proper connected with an intermediate slide splined shaft. Both CVJs proper are fixed. Expansion during operation is provided by the intermediate slide spline shaft.	
Shaft as	nge	CLFB		A product identical to CLB or CLP series	
	te with	CLFP		product except having semi-finished flanges.	- P32
	Complete with semi-finished flange	CLFT		A product identical to CLP series product except having semi-finished flanges.	1 02
int	with head	CLS (for free side)		An assembly consisting of a CVJ, boot, and	
Joint assemblies	CVJ with shaft head	CLK (for fixed)		shaft head for welding a steel pipe.	P31
	nished ge	400		A component for mounting the CVJ to a	<b>_</b>
	Semi-finished flange	800		mating shaft.	P44, 45
Accesories	Boot band			Components for containing grease within the CVJ.	P46
	Hexagon headed bolt Spring washer Hexagon nut			Components for fastening the CVJ to the mounting flanged hub.	P47

### **CVJ** number

Ex. 1 A CVJ with basic number BJ75; CLB series, and L=500

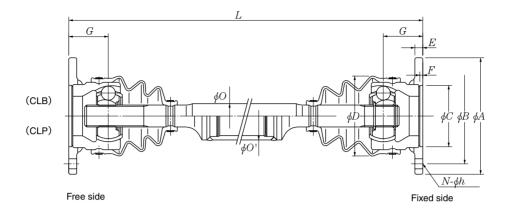


Ex. 2 A joint with basic number BJ125; CLFT series, and L=1,000

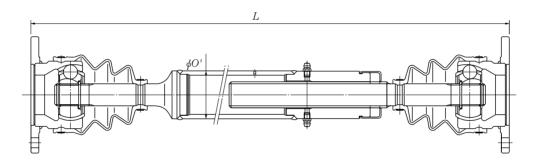


## **Cup Type (No semi-finished flange)**

## CLB and CLP series (BJ75 - 225)



## **CLT series** (BJ75 – 225)

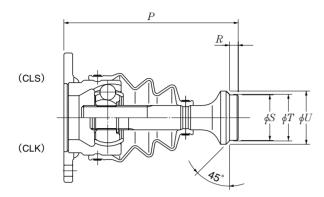


Dimensional			Οι	iter race	Э			Boot	Sh	aft	CVJ center	Joint length L				
Joint basic	Outside dia.	Bolt hole Pitch dia. Hole dia.		Socket dia.		Width		Outside dia. $\phi D$	CLB	CLP, CLT		CLB	CLT			
number	φA	φΒ	N-øh	$\phi C$		E	F	(approx.)	(Max.)	φΟ'	G	Min. – Max.				
BJ75	118	97	3-10.2	62	+0.074 0	8		81	25	48.6	40	240–540 550–4000		460–2000		
BJ95	136	110	3-12.2	12.2 70			3	108	30	40.0	46	290–540	520–2000			
BJ100	154	125	3-14.3	80	+0.074 0	10		112	32	60.5	47	305–540	550–4200	580–2000		
BJ125	179	150	3-14.3	102	+0.087 0	3.5		148	40	60.5	55	380–650 660–4200		610–2000		
BJ150	192	165	6-14.3	110	+0.087 0	12	0.5	165	50	89.1	76	480–780	790–4500	830–2000		
BJ175	215	185	6-17	125	+0.100 0	15		172	55	101.6	83	470–880	890–4500	910–2000		
BJ200	250	215	6-19	140	+0.100 0	16	5	199	65	101.6	95	540–900	910–4500	950–2000		
BJ225	265	228	6-21	155	+0.100 0	18		222	70	139.8	105	580–900	910-4500	1050–2000		

Various joint lengths L are available in increments of 5 mm within a range from a minimum to a maximum.
 The allowable expansion data is based on the center-to-center distance d relative to the operating angle indicated.
 Remarks:The form of boot can differ from that in the illustration depending on the joint basic number.

## Joint with Shaft Head CLS and CLK Series (BJ75 - 225)

Fastening method: Through bolt system CLS···Free side CLK···Fixed side



The CLS and CLK joint assemblies are components of the CLP series. Usually one CLS and one CLK joint assembly is welded to a segment of steel pipe before operation of the shaft assembly. The CVJ assemblies, shaft heads, grease and boots are delivered unassembled.

### Assembly sequence

- 1. Weld the steel pipe to the shaft heads. (See page 51.)
- 2. Lubricate the joints with the provided grease for **NTN** constant velocity joints.
- 3. Install the accessories. (See pages 59 and 60.)

Material of shaft head: SCM440

Recommended steel pipe material: STKM13 or STPG 370

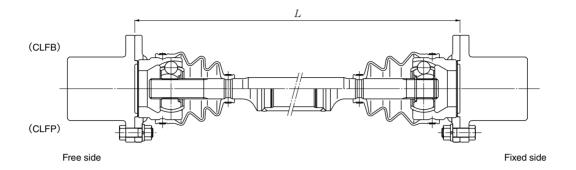
or equivalent

Dimensional unit mm

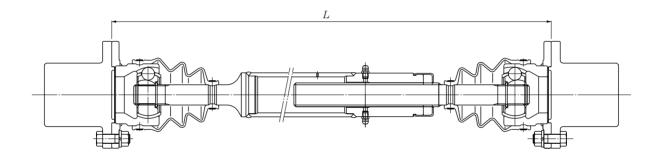
Shaft head Allowable expansion									Allo	Allowable operating angle GD <sup>2</sup> ×10 <sup>-3</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (left column), Mass kg (right column)								1)				
Outside dia. (approx.)			Length LS CLK		CLB, CLP		CLT Dynam		Dynamic Static		CLB When   Per ad		_B Per additional		CLP When   Per additional		ditional			CLT		
$\phi S$	$\phi T$	$\phi U$		P	R		and 25° or less					0mm		mm		00mm		mm		00mm		mm
41 6 <sup>+0.062</sup>	41.6 +0.062   42.6   48.6	42.6 48.6	6 486	151	159	8			+80			14.8	4.17	0.12	0.39	21.9	7.52	0.96	0.49	22.3		0.49
			165	170		±10	+10 -5	-6	90 8 120 25°	38°	32.6	6.42	0.25	0.56	39.4	9.44	0.00	27.0	40.5	10.6		0.10
51.7 +0.074	53	3 60.5	210	215	10			+90			51.5	8.12	0.32	0.63	65.2	13.2	2.1 0.75	0.75	67.1	14.5	2.1 0.	0.75
31.7 0		00.0	214	216			±10	-8			109	12.5	0.79	0.99	122	17.2		0.70	124	18.6		0.70
79.5 +0.074	81.5	89.1	299	306				+120 -15			263	21.3	1.93	1.54	314	31.1	8.5	1.34	329	36.7	8.5	1.34
87 +0.087	90	101.6	305 315 25	25		±15				469	29.2	2.80	1.86	567	44.1	17.8	2.26	590	52.8	17.8 2.	2.26	
07 0	30		337	343				+150 -15			964	45.4	5.50	2.60	1053	60.1			1081	69.0		
123 +0.100	125	138.9	364	371	30						1450	58.3	7.40	3.02	1678	82.8	54	3.20	1838	102	54	3.20

## **Cup Type (Complete with semi-finished flange)**

## CLFB and CLFPseries (BJ75 - 225)



## CLFTseries (BJ75 - 225)



Dimensional				nn)									
Joint basic			_FB				_FP		CLFP				
number	When L	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When $L$ =	=1000mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When $L=$	1000mm	Per additional 100mm		
BJ75	38.0	10.0	0.08	0.39	45.1	13.2	0.96	0.49	45.5	14.2	0.96	0.49	
BJ95	79.0	14.9	0.15	0.56	85.8	17.6	0.50	5.10	86.9	19.3			
BJ100	143	20.9	0.24	0.63	157	25.6	2.1	0.75	159	27.1	2.1	0.75	
BJ125	303	33.5	0.54	0.99	316	37.8	2.1	0.75	318	39.4	2.1		
BJ150	552	46.2	1.93	1.54	603	56.2	8.5	1.34	618	61.2	8.5	1.34	
BJ175	1011	66.0	2.80	1.86	1110	80.0	17.8	2.26	1133	88.9	17.8	2.26	
BJ200	2004	98.1	5.50	2.60	2093	112	17.0	2.20	2121	121	17.0	2.20	
BJ225	3026	128	7.40	3.02	3254	151	54.0	3.20	3414	171	54.0	3.20	

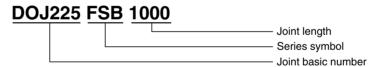
## **Sliding Type**

## **Varieties of Sliding Type Joint**

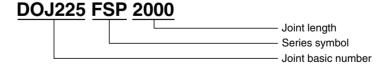
Ту	ре	Series symbol	Structural drawing	Remarks	Page of dimensions table
Shaft assemblies	Small	F	DOJ68–100 Solid shaft Hollow shaft	Two compact flange type CVJs proper are connected with a solid or hollow shaft. Expansion during operation is achieved within the CVJs proper. This series is nonstandard.	P34, 35
	Large	FSB	DOJ225-625	Two large flange type CVJs proper are connected with a solid or hollow	D00 07
	Lai	FSP		shaft. Expansion during operation is achieved within the CVJs proper.	P36, 37

### **CVJ** number

Ex. 1 A CVJ with basic number DOJ225; FSB series, and L=1,000



Ex. 2 A joint with basic number DOJ225; FSP series, and L=2,000

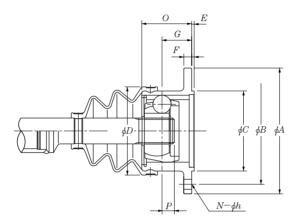


## **Sliding Type**

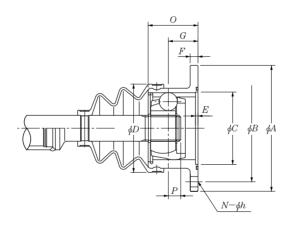
## F Series (reference)

The allowable operating range of a sliding type joint is governed by interrelation among the RPM, operating angle and expansion. When considering use of this type, contact Engineering.

## DOJ68 - 100



## DOJ125 - 200



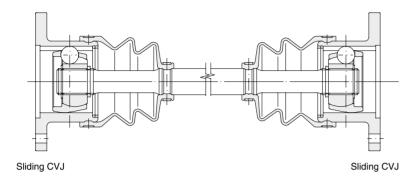
Dimensional unit mm

Dimensional			Outer	r race					Boot	Shaft	Joint	Allowable expansion <sup>3</sup>		
Joint basic number	Outside dia.	Pitch dia. $\phi B$	olt hole Hole dia. N-\ph	Socket $\phi C$		<sub>E</sub>	Wi	dth │ <sub>O</sub> •	Outside dia. (approx.) $\phi D$	Length P	length	At 0°	At 20°	Allowable operating angle
DOJ68	95	76	3-10.5	60	0 -0.074	1.5	6	44	70	9.5	19	±10	±6	
DOJ75	106	87	3-10.2	70	0 -0.074		8	50	78	11	28.5	1 10		
DOJ87	125	105	0 10.2	78	0 -0.074	3		60	89	13	34	±13	±8	- 20°
DOJ100	146	122	3-14.2	91	0 -0.087			65	100	15	40	±12		
DOJ125	177	150	3-14.3	102	+0.087 0	3.5		70	124	17.5	42		±5	
DOJ150	215	185	3-16.4	124	+0.100 0	4	13	85	154	21	51	±15	±6	
DOJ175	236	203	4-18.4	140	+0.100 0	5	15	90	175	25	60	±18	±7	
DOJ200	270	233	4-20.4	165	+0.100 0	6		100	200	28	62	±16	±5	

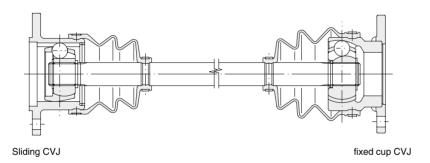
1, 2 and 3 are reference values.

The sliding CVJ can be used in two forms: a combination of two sliding CVJs connected with an intermediate shaft, and a configuration comprised of one sliding CVJ and a fixed CVJ to the other end.

## [Ex. 1] Example combination of [sliding CVJ] + [sliding CVJ]

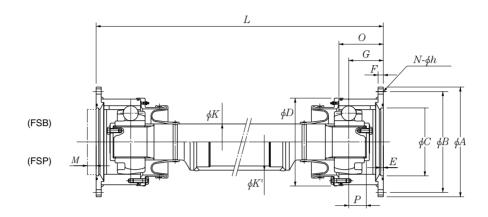


[Ex. 2] The example shows a combination of [sliding CVJ] + [fixed cup CVJ]



# **Sliding Type**

## FSB and FSP series (DOJ225 - 625)



Dimensional				Oute	race						Shaft		Joint le	ength	
data	Outsid	da dia		Bolt hole <sup>2</sup>		Socket		Wi	dth	Outsid	de dia.	Length	FSB	FSP	
Joint basic	Outsic	de dia.	Pitch dia.	Hole dia.						FSB	FSP		L	L	
number	φA	$\phi D$	φB	$N$ - $\phi h$		<b>∮</b> C	E	F	0	$\phi K$	$\phi K'$	P	Min. – Max.	Min.	G
DOJ225	244	180	222	8-12.2	140	+0.063 0	5	11	131	73	101.6	36	430–1200	550	106
DOJ250	272	205	248	8-14.2	160	+0.063 0	6	13	133	82	139.8	41	450–1200	590	108.5
DOJ300	292	226	268	0 1 1.2	180	+0.063 0	ŭ	10	143	98	100.0	45	470–1200	680	115
DOJ350	336	260	308	8-16.2	210	+0.072 0	8	15	150	108	165.2	54.5	540-1200	740	119.5
DOJ400	376	296	344	8-18.2	240	+0.072 0	0	18	163	126	190.7	57.5	570–1200	810	127.5
DOJ450	420	335	386	8-20.2	260	+0.081 0	10	20	170	138	216.3	67.5	650–1200	900	132.5
DOJ500	462	370	424	8-22.5	290	+0.081 0	10	22	177	155	267.4	76	720–1200	1000	133.5
DOJ550	504	407	464	8-24.5	320	+0.089 0	12	25	185	170	207.4	81	770–1200	1070	139.5
DOJ625	580	445	520	8-30.5	360	+0.089 0	12	34	229	200	280	95	840–1200	1170	185

 $lackbox{1}{\bullet}$  Various joint lengths L are available in increments of 5 mm within a range from a minimum to a maximum in the table.  $lackbox{2}$  Upon request from the user, the bolt holes may be finished with a reamer. Contact Engineering .

#### Dimensional unit mm

										Dimensional	uriit IIIIII			
Under-cut		Allowable			G	$D^2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	(left colu	mn), Mass kg (rig	t colum	ın)				
on flange	expansion		Allowable		FSB s	series			FSP s	series				
M	At 0°	rpm	angle	When L=100	0mm	Per additional 1	00mm	When <i>L</i> =2000	Omm	Per additional 1	00mm			
22	±35	2200		0.907	62.4	0.0087	3.28	1.11	83.7	0.0163	2.26			
28		2000		1.58	83.2	0.0139	4.14	1.99	123	0.0275	3.20			
	±38	1800		2.43	110	0.0284	5.92	3.07	148	0.0499	0.20			
34	±40	1600	10°	4.58	147	0.0419	7.19	5.67	199	0.0848	3.83			
	± 10	1300		8.41	205	0.0776	9.78	10.6	273	0.169	5.29			
36	±44	1200		14.6	272	0.112	11.7	18.4	385	0.287	7.45			
46	±46	1100		23.6	350	0.178	14.8	30.8	543	0.494	11.1			
48	±50	1000	1000	1000	1000		36.3	450	0.257	17.8	44.3	645	0.629	
52		800	8°	63.9	606	0.493	24.66	75.4	869	0.872	11.7			



# **Coupling Type**

### **Varieties of Coupling Type Joint**

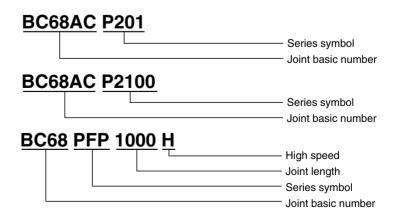
	Туре	Seri	ies symbol	Structural drawing	Remarks	Page of dimensions table
	No semi-finished flange	Short shaft	P201	BC68-150 BC175-200	A compact CVJ assembly consisting of two sliding flanged type CVJs connected with asolid shaft.  Expansion during operation occurs within the joints.	P40, 41
Shaft assemblies	No semi-	Long shaft	PB PB··H PP PP··H		Two sliding flange type CVJs proper are connected with a solid shaft or hollow shaft to constitute a compact product. Expansion during operation is achieved within the CVJs proper.	1 40, 41
Shaft a	Complete with semi-finished flange	Short shaft	P601		A product identical to P201 series product except having semi-finished hubs.	P42, 43
	Compl semi-finis	Long shaft	PFB PFB··H PFP PFP··H		A product identical to PB or PP series product except having semi-finished flanges.	1 42, 40
Joint	CVJ with shaft head		PK		An assembly consisting of a CVJ, boot, and shaft head for welding a steel pipe.	P41
	Semi-finished flange		150		Components for mounting the CVJ to a mating shaft.	P44, 45
Accesories	Boot Boot band			for long shaft	Components for containing grease	P46
Acc				for short shaft	within the CVJ.	140
	Small hexagon nut Spring washer Small hexagon headed bolt				Components for fastening the CVJ to the mounting flanged hub.	P47

#### **CVJ** number

Ex. 1 A CVJ with basic number BC68; P201 series

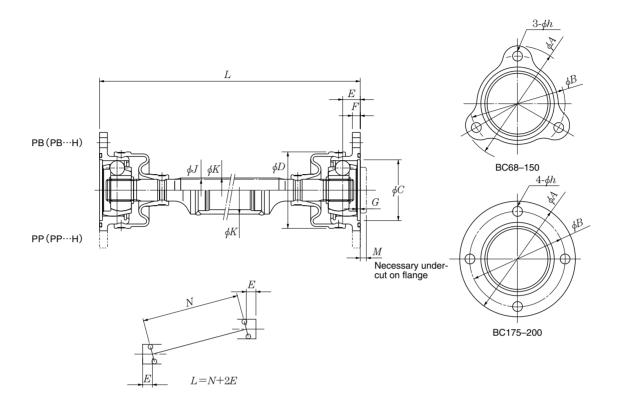
Ex. 2 A CVJ with basic number BC68; P201 series, complete with accessories (bolts, nuts and washers)

Ex. 3 A CVJ with basic number BC68; PFP series, high speed, and L=1,000



# Coupling Type (No semi-finished flange)

## PB (PB···H) and PP (PP···H) series (BC68 - 200)



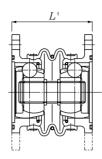
Dimensional			0	uter race			Boot		Shaft				Joint length <sup>●</sup>			Necessary	Allowable
Joint basic number	Outside dia. $\phi A$	Bolt Pitch dia. $\phi B$	hole Hole dia. $\phi h$	Socket dia. $\phi C$	Wi	dth   G	Outside dia. $\phi D$ (approx.)	РВ…Н <i>фJ</i>	PB ¢	PP PP···H	CVJ center	PB PB· Upper line···Mi Lower line···Ma	n. Min –Max	L'	Allowable range of $L(L')$ , when installed	under-cut	
BC68	105	86	8.2	55 <sup>+0.074</sup>	7	2.5	72	22	25		16	185– 130 610	200–2800	72	+4	3	3.5
BC75	118	97	10.2	62 <sup>+0.074</sup>	8		78	22.3	25	48.6	18	205– 145 660	230–2800	82	0		4
BC87	134	110	12.2	70 +0.074	10	3	90	26.3	30		20	215– 155- 715	245–3000	94		4.5	5
BC100	152	125	14.3	80 +0.074	- 11		100	29.5	32	60.5	23	250– 195 770	_ 280–3200	108	+8		3
BC125	177	150	14.3	102 +0.087	11	3.5	124	36.3	40	60.5	28	305– 235 815	310–3200	130		7	7
BC150	215	185	16.4	124 +0.100	13	4	154	45.6	50	76.3	35	335– 275 825	370–3500	156		6.5	8
BC175	236	203	18.4	140 +0.100	15	5	175	51.6	55	89.1	38	380– 315 825	470-4000	180	+10 0	8	9
BC200	270	233	20.4	165 <sup>+0.100</sup>	15	6	200	59.5	65	101.6	45	430– 360 835	- 545-4000	216		7	11.5

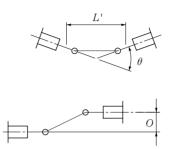
Various joint lengths are available in increments of 5 mm within a range from a minimum to a maximum in the table.

Remarks: A joint provided with standard bolts, nuts and spring washers is identified with Z at the end of its part designation.

(Ex.) BC68PB315Z

### P201 series (BC68AC - 200AC)





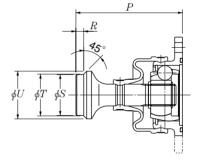
### Joint Assemblies with Shaft Head PK Series PK series (BC68 - 200)

The **PK** joints are components of **DP** series joint assemblies. One **PK** joint assembly are welded to a segment of steel pipe before operation of the unit. Two disc type CVJ assemblies, shaft heads, boots, grease, and associated accessories are delivered unassembled.

#### Assembly sequence

- 1. Weld the steel pipe to the shaft heads. (See page 51.)
- 2. Lubricate the joint assemblies with the authorized constant velocity joint grease provided.
- 3. Install the accessories. (See pages 59 and 60.)

Material of shaft head: SCM440 Recommended steel pipe material: STKM13 or STPG 370 or equivalent

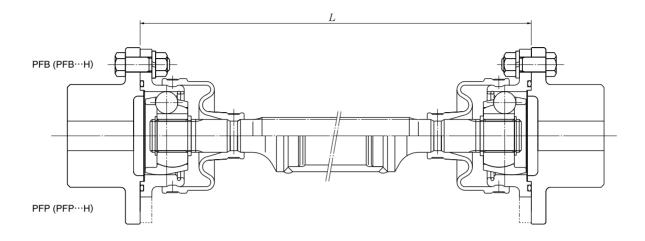


Dimensional unit mm

			Shaft	head			Allowable				GD	<sup>2</sup> ×10 <sup>-</sup>	³ kg ⋅ n	n <sup>2</sup> (left c	olumn)	, Mass	kg (rig	ht colur	mn)		
	Outsio	le dia.		Standard of Len		Tolerance of $P$ , when installed		340	Р				PB				•	РР…Н		P2	201
	$\phi S$	$\phi T$	$\phi U$	P	R	to the machine	$\theta$	Wh L=50			ditional mm	L=50	nen 0mm	Per ad 100		L=50	nen I0mm		lditional )mm		
				92.5		+2		4.48	2.79	0.12	0.39	4.29	2.44	0.07	0.30	7.38	3.55			3.85	1.4
	41.6 +0.062 0	42.6	48.6	109	8	0		6.28	3.39	0.12	0.00	6.14	3.11	0.08	0.31	9.03	4.19	0.96	0.49	5.79	1.9
_				115				13.3	4.92	0.25	0.56	12.9	4.49	0.15	0.43	15.6	5.13			12.3	2.9
	51.7 +0.074	53	60.5	128	10	+4 0	5°	23.2	6.15	0.32	0.63	22.9	5.87	0.22	0.54	29.1	7.18	2.1	0.75	21.8	4.4
_	01.7 0		00.0	150.5			Ü	57.4	10.4	0.79	0.99	56.7	9.58	0.54	0.81	62.0	10.7		0.70	54.3	7.3
_	66 <sup>+0.074</sup>	67	76.3	179				148	17.5	1.93	1.54	147	16.9	1.33	1.28	161	18.6	5.2	1.04	140	13.4
_	79.5 +0.074 0	81.5	89.1	208	15	+5 0		371	28.0	2.80	1.87	370	27.5	2.18	1.64	387	30.6	8.5	1.34	361	24.5
_	87 <sup>+0.087</sup> <sub>0</sub>	90	101.6	227				585	43.9	5.50	2.60	582	43.2	3.87	2.18	613	47.6	17.8	2.26	571	36.2

# Coupling Type (Complete with semi-finished flange)

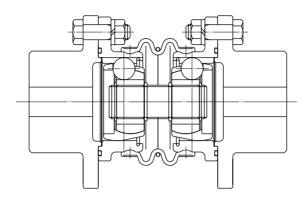
## PFB (PFB···H) and PFP (PFP···H) series (BC68 – 200)



Dimensional unit mm

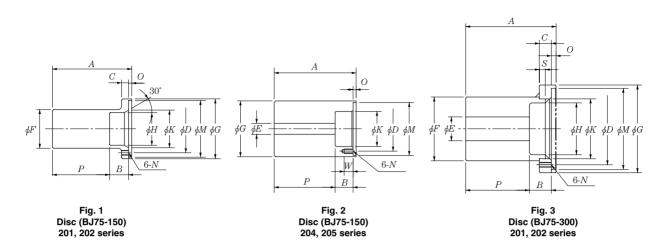
Dimensional				GD <sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup> ×10 <sup>-3</sup> kg ⋅	m² (left colu	mn), Mass I	kg (right colu	mn)			
Joint basic		PI	FB			PFE	3···H			PFP, P	FP···H	
number	When L	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When L	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm	When $L$ :	=500mm	Per additio	nal 100mm
BC68	14.2	5.25	0.12	0.39	14.0	4.90	0.07	0.30	17.0	6.01		
BC75	26.7	7.47	0.12	0.59	26.6	7.19	0.08	0.31	29.5	8.27	0.96	0.49
BC87	52.9	11.1	0.25	0.56	52.5	10.4	0.15	0.43	55.2	11.1		
BC100	102	14.8	0.32	0.63	102	14.5	0.22	0.54	108	15.8	2.1	0.75
BC125	227	24.2	0.79	0.99	226	23.4	0.54	0.81	232	24.5	2.1	0.75
BC150	563	41.8	1.93	1.54	562	41.2	1.33	1.28	576	42.9	5.2	1.04
BC175	1128	64.4	2.80	1.87	1127	63.9	2.18	1.64	1130	67.0	8.5	1.34
BC200	2041	101	5.50	2.60	2038	100	3.87	2.18	2068	105	17.8	2.26

## P601 series (BC68AC-200AC)



Dimensional data	P601							
number	$GD^2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	Mass kg						
BC68	14.1	3.9						
BC75	26.0	5.9						
BC87	51.5	8.5						
BC100	99.7	13.1						
BC125	223	21.2						
BC150	553	37.8						
BC175	1118	62.8						
BC200	2025	95						

## Accesories



Applicable						Wi	dth		Outsi	de dia.	Sock	et
joint	Тур	е	Figure	Parts number	A	В	C	P	$\phi F$	$\phi G$	$\phi M$	0
BC68	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC68	40	5	9	35	60	107	55 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.046</sub>	2
		Fixed side Free side	1	50-201#BJ75 50-202#BJ75	91	12 24	12	74 62	55		+0.046	
	Disc type	Fixed side		50-202#BJ75		12		104		85	80 +0.046	5
BJ75		Free side	2	50-205#BJ75	121	24		92				
	Cup type		4	50-400#BJ75	77	2.5		74.5	70	118	00 0	
BC75				50-150#BC75	52		10	45	70	120	62 -0.046	2.5
BC87	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC87	57	7		50	80	136	70 0	
		Fixed side		50-201#BJ95		16	12	112			0.040	
	Dia a toma	Free side	1	50-202#BJ95	133	32	1	96	65	100	+0.054	_
D 105	Disc type	Fixed side		50-204#BJ95	4.47	16		126		100	95 +0.054	5
BJ95		Free side	2	50-205#BJ95	147	32		110				
				50-400#BJ95	82	2.5	12	79.5	80	136	70 0	
BJ100	Cup type		4	50-400#BJ100	97	2.5	15	94.5	90		0 0	2.5
BC100	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC100	67	7		60		154	80 -0.046	
		Fixed side	_	50-201#BJ125	455	20	15	130	90			
	Dice ture	Free side	1 1	50-202#BJ125	155	40	1	110		130	125 +0.063	5
BJ125	Disc type	Fixed side	2	50-204#BJ125	175	20		150		130	125 0	) 3
DJ 125		Free side		50-205#BJ125	1/5	40		130				
	Cup type		4	50-400#BJ125	115	3		112	110	.=-	0	
BC125	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC125	80	10	15	70	110	179	102 -0.054	3
		Fixed side	1	50-201#BJ150	178	24	18	148	105			
	Disc type	Free side	' [	50-202#BJ150	170	48	10	124	105	152	146 +0.063	6
BJ150	Disc type	Fixed side	2	50-204#BJ150	194	24		164	_	152	146 0	0
D0130		Free side		50-205#BJ150	134	48		140				
	Cup type		4	50-800#BJ150	123	3	12	120	125	192	110 0 -0.054	3
BC150	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC150	90	10	17	80	140	217	124 0	3.5
	Disc type	Fixed side Free side	3	50-201#BJ175 50-202#BJ175	192	34 54	26	150 130	120	175	159	8
BJ175	Cup type	Tree side	4	50-800#BJ175	139	4	15	135	140	215	125 0	
BC175	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC175	112	12	19	100	160	238	140 0 -0.063	4
	Disc type	Fixed side	3	50-201#BJ200	215	35	28	170	140	200	181	10
BJ200	-	Free side	4	50-202#BJ200		55 4	16	150	160	250	140 0	
	Cup type			50-800#BJ200	154			150			-0.063	4
BC200	Coupling type		5	50-150#BC200 50-201#BJ225	132	12	19	120 180	185	272	165 <sub>-0.063</sub>	5
BJ225	Disc type	Fixed side Free side	3	50-201#BJ225 50-202#BJ225	227	35 55	30	160	160	220	204	12
	Cup type		4	50-800#BJ225	169	4	18	165	175	265	155 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.063</sub>	4
BJ250	Disaster	Fixed side Free side		50-201#BJ250 50-202#BJ250	240	38 58	34	190 170	180	245	222	10
BJ300	Disc type	Fixed side	3	50-201#BJ300	262	45	38	205	205	275	256	12
20000		Free side		50-202#BJ300	202	70	36	180	200	213	200	

Prepared hole diameter.

Remarks: 1. Upon request from the user, will machine the inside diameter and width according to the shaft to be installed. Contact Engineering.

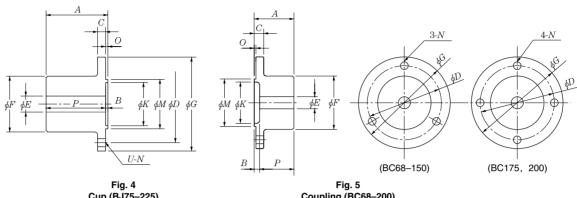


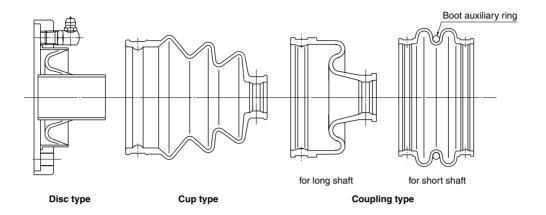
Fig. 4
Cup (BJ75-225)
400, 800 series

Fig. 5 Coupling (BC68–200) 150 series

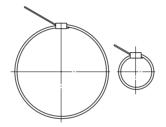
								Dimensional	
	Insid	e dia.			Bolt hole	9		GD <sup>2</sup> ×10 <sup>-3</sup>	Mass
$\phi E \bullet$	φH	φK	S	$\phi D$	U	N	W	kg·m²	kg
0	_	48		86±0.15		φ 8.2	_	4.68	1.2
_	45				_			3.96	1.76
		50		66±0.15		M8		3.80	1.62
							16	18.4	4.97
0			-		3			18.2 10.6	2.80
	_	54		97±0.15		φ 10.2		9.04	2.0
0		62	-	110±0.15		φ 12.2	_	17.4	2.9
	55		1		1 —			9.73	3.43
	33	63		80±0.2		M8		9.28	3.14
		00		00 = 0.2		1410	16	43.0	8.35
0			-					42.2	7.96
	_	62	-	110±0.15	3	φ 12.2		20.8	4.02
0		72	-	125±0.15		φ 14.3	_	41.3	6.13
30		70	_			_		34.8	4.2
_	75				-			38.5 36.6	7.53 6.85
		80		106±0.2		M10		144	14.7
48							20	140	14.3
0	_	90		150±0.2	3	φ 14.3		90.4	10.2
35		30		130±0.2		φ 14.3	_	78.3	6.8
_	85				_			83.4	11.9
		96		124±0.2		M12		79.5	10.8
58							24	297 292	21.9 21.3
			1						
	_	95		165±0.2	6	φ 14.3		128	11.9
40				185±0.2		φ 16.4		193	12
	95	110	12	139.7±0.2	]	M14		164	15.3
	- 55			103.7 ± 0.2		IVIT		159	14.4
40	_		_	185±0.2	6	φ 17		236	17.4
50		125		203±0.2	_	φ 18.4		348	18
60	110	130	13	159±0.2		M12	_	319 311	21.5 20.4
50	_	125	_	215±0.2	6	φ 19		452	24.9
60		145		233±0.2		φ 20.4		675	28
30	130	150	15	180±0.2		M12		542	30.0
50	_	135	_	228±0.2	6	φ 21		514 683	28.3 32.9
	465		4.5			<u> </u>		933	40.9
70	138	160	16	197±0.2	_	M16		912	39.1
80	155	180	18	225.4±0.2		IVITO		1690	57.1
					1			1645	54.4

## **Accessories**

### **Boot**



### **Boot Band**



For cup, coupling

Applicable	T					Parts number					
joint	Tyl	pe	Boot	Boot retainer plate	Boot retainer plate	Boot band (large)	Boot band (small)	Boot auxiliary ring	Set ●		
BC68	Coupling type	Short shaft	17-11#BC68			20-1#	BJ75	98-4#BJ68	99-120#BJ68		
DC00	Coupling type	Long shaft	17-31#BJ68	1 —		20-1#BJ75	20-2#BJ75		99-17#BJ68		
BJ75	Disc t	уре	18-1#BJ75	19-1#BJ75	24-3#BJ75	_	_	] —	99-301#BJ75		
DJ/3	Cup t	уре	17-41#BJ75			20-1#BJ75	20-2#BJ75	1	99-102#BJ75		
BC75	Coupling type	Short shaft	17-10#BC75			20-1#		98-5#BJ75	99-120#BJ75		
	Coupling type	Long shaft	17-30#BJ75	_		20-1#BJ75	20-2#BJ75	_	99-37#BJ75		
BC87	Coupling type Short shaft		17-10#BC87				BJ100	98-7#BJ87	99-120#BJ87		
BC67	Long shaft		17-39#BJ87			20-1#BJ100	20-2#BJ100		99-27#BJ87		
BJ95	Disc type Cup type		18-1#BJ95	19-1#BJ95	24-3#BJ75	_	_	_	99-301#BJ95		
	Cup t	ype	17-16#BJ95			20-1#BJ100	20-2#BJ100		99-15#BJ95		
BJ100	Cup t		17-4#BJ100	_		20-1#BJ100	20-2#BJ100		99-16#BJ100		
BC100	Coupling type Short shaft		17-10#BC100			20-1#BJ100		98-7#BJ100	99-120#BJ100		
BC100		Long shaft	17-21#BJ100			20-1#BJ100 20-2#BJ100		]	99-17#BJ100		
BJ125	Disc t		18-1#BJ125	19-1#BJ125	24-3#BJ75		_	_	99-301#BJ125		
	Cup t		17-15#BJ125			20-1#BJ150	20-2#BJ150		99-16#BJ125		
BC125	Coupling type	Short shaft	17-10#BC125	_	_		BJ150	98-16#BJ125	99-30#BJ125		
	Coupg type	Long shaft	17-19#BJ125			20-1#BJ150	20-2#BJ150		99-17#BJ125		
BJ150	Disc t		18-1#BJ150	19-1#BJ150	24-3#BJ75		_	_	99-301#BJ150		
	Cup t		17-4#BJ150	]		20-1#BJ150	20-2#BJ150		99-16#BJ150		
BC150	Coupling type	Short shaft	17-10#BC150	_			BJ150	98-8#BJ150	99-30#BJ150		
		Long shaft	17-6#BJ150			20-1#BJ150 20-2#BJ150		20-1#BJ150 20-2#BJ150			99-17#BJ150
BJ175	Disc t		18-1#BJ175	19-1#BJ175	24-3#BJ75		_	_	99-301#BJ175		
	Cup t		17-7#BJ175	]		20-2#BJ550	20-2#BJ225		99-28#BJ175		
BC175	Coupling type	Short shaft	17-10#BC175	. –		20-3#		98-21#BJ175	99-30#BJ175		
		Long shaft	17-5#BJ175			20-3#BJ250	20-2#BJ350		99-27#BJ175		
BJ200	Disc t		18-1#BJ200	19-1#BJ200	24-3#BJ75			_	99-301#BJ200		
	Cup t		17-3#BJ200			20-1#BJ225	20-2#BJ225		99-3#BJ200		
BC200	Counling type Short shaft		17-10#BC200	_		20-1#		98-16#BJ200	99-30#BJ200		
	Long shaft		17-1#BJ200			20-1#BJ400	20-2#BJ350		99-17#BJ200		
BJ225	Disc type		18-1#BJ225	19-1#BJ225	24-3#BJ75	<u> </u>		]	99-301#BJ225		
	Cup t		17-1#BJ225	_	_	20-1#BJ225	20-2#BJ225	_	99-16#BJ225		
BJ250	Disc t		18-1#BJ250	19-1#BJ250	24-3#BJ75	_	_		99-301#BJ250		
BJ300	Disc type  Disc type		18-1#BJ300	19-1#BJ300	24-3#BJ75				99-301#BJ300		

<sup>1</sup> The set for disc comprises an assembly that consists of one boot, one boot fixing plate, and two grease nipples.

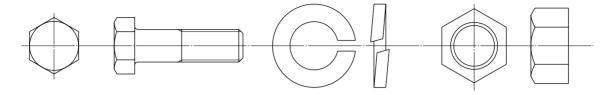
The set for cup comprises one boot, one boot band (large) and one boot band (small). The short shaft set for coupling comprises one boot, one auxiliary ring and two boot bands.

The long shaft set comprises one boot, one boot band (large) and one boot band (small).

Remarks: Depending on an applicable joint number, the form of boot can differ from an illustrated one.

When fastening a boot band, use a special fastening tool. For the form and part description of the tool, see page 60.

## Hexagon Headed Bolt/Spring Washer/Hexagon Nut



Hexagon headed bolt Spring washer Hexagon nut

Applicable	T	Parts number  Small hexagon headed holt Hexagon headed bolt Spring washer (#2) Spring washer Hexagon nut Set •											
joint	Туре	Small hexagon headed bolt	Hexagon headed bolt	Spring washer (#2)	Spring washer	Hexagon nut	Set <b>0</b>						
BC68	Coupling type	51-5#BJ68		57-10#BJ75	52-5#BJ75		99-22#BJ68						
BJ75	Disc type	51-20#BJ75		57-10#BJ75			99-31#BJ75						
D075	Cup type	51-23#BJ75		57-10#BJ125	52-5#BJ125		99-32#BJ75						
BC75	Coupling type	31-23#0075		57-10#D3125			33-32#0073						
BC87	Coupling type	51-6#BJ87		57-10#BJ150	52-5#BJ150		99-22#BJ87						
BJ95	Disc type	51-20#BJ95		57-10#BJ75			99-21#BJ95						
	Cup type	51-6#BJ87	_	57-10#BJ150	52-5#BJ150		99-22#BJ87						
BJ100	Oup type	51-6#BJ100		57-10#BJ175	52-5#BJ175	_	99-22#BJ100						
BC100	Coupling type	31-0#D3100		37-10#D0173	32-3πD0173		33-22#D0100						
BJ125	Disc type	51-20#BJ125		57-10#BJ125	_		99-21#BJ125						
	Cup type	51-6#BJ100		57-10#BJ175	52-5#BJ175		99-22#BJ100						
BC125	Coupling type				_								
BJ150	Disc type	51-20#BJ150		57-10#BJ150			99-21#BJ150						
	Cup type	51-6#BJ100		57-10#BJ175	52-5#BJ175		99-32#BJ150						
BC150	Coupling type	51-9#BJ150		57-10#BJ250	52-5#BJ250		99-22#BJ150						
BJ175	Disc type	_	51-20#BJ175	57-10#BJ175	_		99-21#BJ175						
	Cup type		51-30#BJ175	57-10#BJ250		52-15#BJ250	99-32#BJ175						
BC175	Coupling type	51-15#BJ175	_	57-10#BJ350	52-5#BJ350	_	99-22#BJ175						
BJ200	Disc type	_	51-20#BJ200	57-10#BJ150	_	_	99-21#BJ200						
	Cup type		51-13#BJ300	57-10#BJ350		52-15#BJ350	99-32#BJ200						
BC200	Coupling type	51-8#BJ200	_	57-10#BJ400	52-5#BJ400	_	99-22#BJ200						
BJ225	Disc type		51-20#BJ225	57-10#BJ150		_	99-21#BJ225						
	Cup type	_	51-27#BJ225	57-10#BJ400	_	52-15#BJ400	99-32#BJ225						
BJ250	Disc type		51-20#BJ250	57-10#BJ250		_	99-21#BJ250						
BJ300	Disc type		51-20#BJ300	37 TO:FD0230		_	99-21#BJ300						

<sup>1</sup> The set for disc comprises six hexagonal head bolts and six spring washers.

The set for disc comprises six hexagonal head bolts and six spring washers.

The sets for cup comprise:

Applicable joint BJ75-BJ125: six hexagonal head bolts, six spring washers, and six hexagonal nuts

Applicable joint BJ150-BJ225: 12 hexagonal head bolts, 12 spring washers, and 12 hexagonal nuts

The sets for coupling comprise:

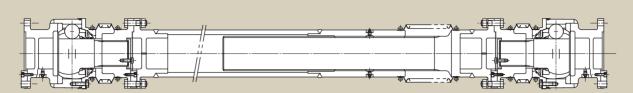
Applicable joint BC68-BC150: six small hexagonal head bolts, six spring washers, and six small hexagonal nuts

Applicable joint BC175-BC200: eight small hexagonal head bolts, eight spring washers, and eight small hexagonal nuts

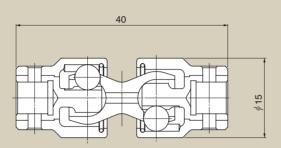
# **Diagrams of Applications**

The examples below illustrate special applications not covered as standard series in our catalogs.

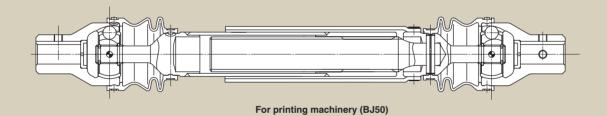
We offer an ideal constant velocity joint that is optimized for your intended machine and/or operating conditions. When wanting a constant velocity joint for a very unique application, contact Engineering.

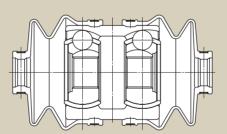


Continuous casting equipment (very demanding atmosphere) (HTJ220)

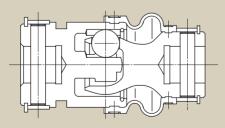


For radio-controlled boat (TBJ8)

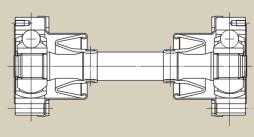




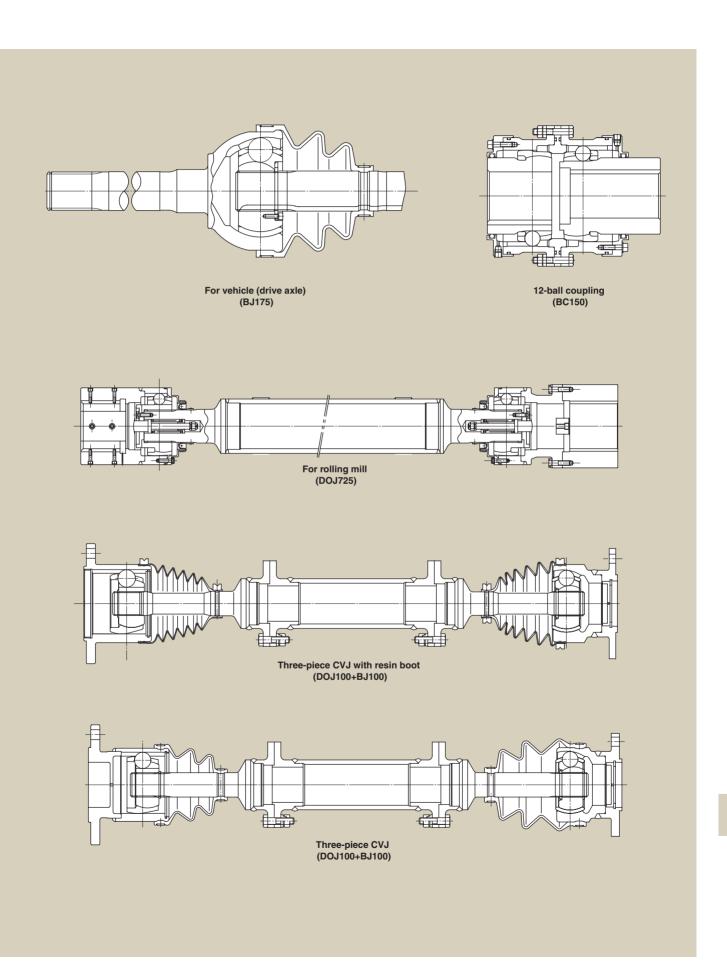
For axle on sprinkling vehicle (BJ75 double-drum)



For axle on golf-cart (TBJ20)



For custom-made special vehicles (LJ109)



### **Usage and Handling**

#### 1. Installation Procedure

#### (1) Checking the installation dimensions

Check that the mounting span on the machine coincides with the length of the constant velocity joint (see Fig. 1).

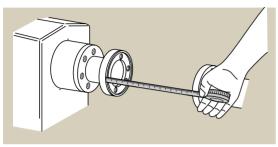


Fig. 1

#### (2) Filling the grease

Fill the grease included with the constant velocity joint to 1/2 to 1/3 as much as the undercut space capacity of the mounting flange hub (see **Fig. 2**).

#### CAUTION

- The grease can cause eye inflammation to human eyes. When handling it, wear protective goggles.
- %If it has contaminated the eyes, rinse with clean water, and immediately seek medical attention.
- The grease can cause skin inflammation. When handling it, wear protective gloves.
- %If it has touched skin, wash it off thoroughly with water and soap.

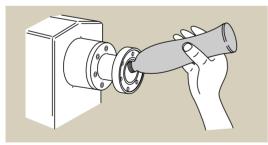


Fig. 2

#### (3) Installing the joint

Install the joint to the flange with the included bolts (see Fig. 3). Tighten the bolts with a torque equivalent to JIS bolt strength category 8.8. The recommended bolt tightening torques are listed in **Table 1**.

Retighten the bolts immediately after, and one month after commissioning the operation with the joint.

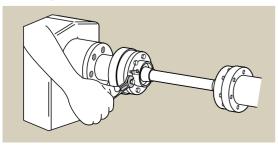


Fig. 3

#### (4) Cautions for installation work

- Avoid hitting the CVJ with a foreign object or exerting an impact force onto the CVJ.
- Limit the angle to the operating angle range at static state in order to avoid damage on the boot.
- Be careful not to damage or deform the boot and boot band
- The free-side CVJ proper can be readily come off the shaft. Be careful not to allow it to be released from the shaft
- Be sure to enclose the CVJ with a safety cover. If splash
  of oil, even in a smallest amount, to the surrounding is
  unacceptable, be sure to incorporate a cover that contains
  oil splash.
- In the case of a fixed disc type, the joint assembly can be easily mounted if the free side is mounted first. If the mounting span is short and mounting of the joint assembly is difficult, shift the machine as necessary. Install the packing to a correct position, being careful not to damage or deform it. While tightening the bolts, be careful not to deform the metal ring on boot.
- For a coupling type, fit the O-ring to a correct position, being careful not to damage it (see **Fig. 4**).

#### DANGER

• Do not approach the running joint.

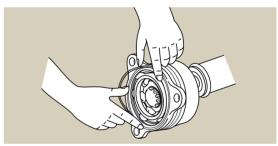


Fig. 4

Table 1

Nominal bolt size	Tightening	torque <sup>6</sup>	<b>0</b> kgf⋅m
M 8	19.6	to	24.5
M10	39.2	to	49.0
M12	73.5	to	83.4
M14	118	to	127
M16	181	to	201
M18	235	to	275
M20	353	to	392
M22	490	to	539
M24	588	to	686
M27	883	to	981
M30	1 270	to	1 370

1 Data is for bolt strength classification JIS 8.8.

#### 2. Precautions for Operation

#### (1) Operating environment

The seal member of constant velocity joint is composed of chloroprene rubber. Though varying depending on the operating conditions, the recommended atmospheric temperature range, as a guideline, should be -10–60°C. When intending a temperature range different from this, contact Engineering.

Also, when intending to use the CVJ in an environment where oil, organic solvent, chemical or gas is present, contact Engineering.

#### (2) Grease leakage

When grease has leaked from the mounting section of the CVJ or the tightening section of the boot band, replenish grease and exercise an appropriate measure, such as retightening of the bolts, and replacement of the boot band, packing and O-ring.

When replacing the boot band, be sure to use a fresh one.

#### (3) Replenishing or replacing grease

When replenishing grease to the CVJ, avoid overfilling to prevent the boot from being deformed.

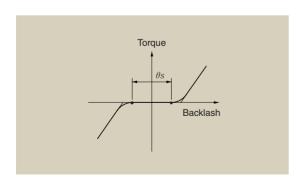
To replace grease, remove the old grease and fill fresh grease. After degreasing & cleaning of the joint, be sure to apply grease to the sliding surface within the joint and the splining.

Use the grease dedicated to **NTN** constant velocity joints. This grease is lead-free eco-friendly grease.

#### (4) Backlash

The backlash (  $\theta s)$  on NTN constant velocity joints is as defined below:

Joint with standard joined shaft ( $\theta s$ ): 40' –1°20' Standard intermediate spline joined shaft ( $\theta s$ ): 50'–1°40' When wanting a joint of a smaller backlash, contact Engineering.



#### (5) Vibration

Be sure to provide a difference of 30% or more relative to a characteristic vibration value of torsional vibration or flexural vibration (whirling speed).

Whirling speed N

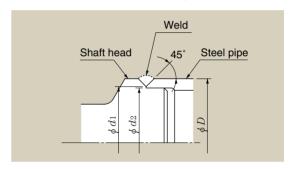
$$N=0.12\times10^9 \frac{\sqrt{d_0^2+d_1^2}}{l^2} \text{rpm}$$

l: center-to-center distance on the CVJ mm  $d_0,\ d_1$ : outside diameter, inside diameter, of shaft (steel pipe) mm

#### 3. Welding Procedure

#### (1) Welding shaft head to steel pipe

1. Weld the steel pipe with the butting form shown below.



Recommended weld dimensions with steel pipe

$\phi D$	$\phi d$ 1	$\phi d_2$
φ48.6	φ <b>42.6</b>	$\phi$ 41.6 $^{0}_{-0.05}$
φ60.5	<i>φ</i> 53	φ51.7 0 -0.05
φ76.3	<i>φ</i> 67	$\phi$ 66 $^{0}_{-0.05}$
φ89.1	<i>∮</i> 81.5	$\phi$ 79.5 $^{0}_{-0.05}$
φ101.6	<i>φ</i> 90	$\phi$ 87 $^{0}_{-0.054}$
φ139.8	φ <b>12</b> 5	∮123 0 −0.063

- 2. During welding work, perform preheating and postheating.
- 3. After welding work, check the bend of shaft.

TIR should be 0.5mm or less with both centers supported

 If the intended application requires only RPM, the joint assembly can be used without problem by correcting the bend on shaft. If high speed application is intended, the shaft must be corrected for optimal dynamic balance.

Balance quality: JIS G 16 (guideline)

#### (2) Welding material

Low hydrogen type electrode 55 kg class for high strength steel (JIS Z 3212, D 5316)

#### CAUTION

Use care when welding. Take steps to insure good welding techniques.

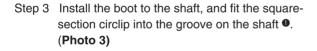
### 4. Assembly

(1) Fixed Disc Type

Fixed side CVJ

Step 1 Press-fit the boot into the boot retainer plate. (Photo 1)

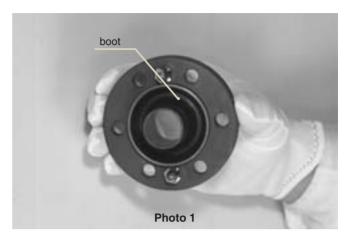




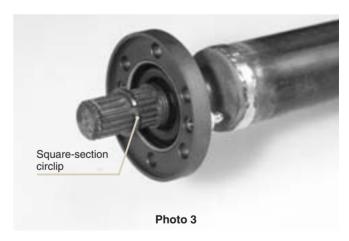
• For installation procedure with the square-section circlip, see Sec. 4.5 on page 59.

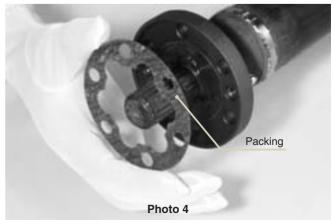
Remarks: Joint BJ175-300 lack the square-section circlip.



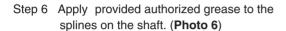


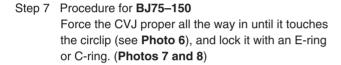






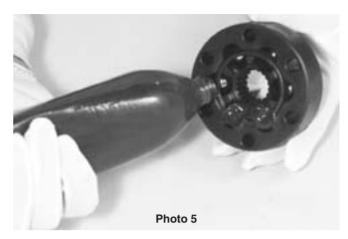
Step 5 Inject provided authorized grease into the joint proper. (**Photo 5**)



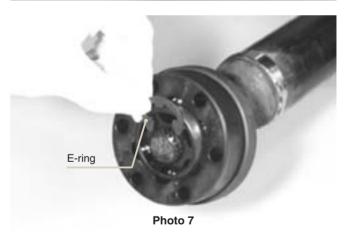


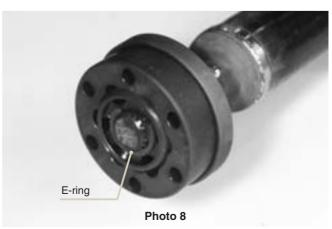
#### CAUTION

Handle the E-ring or C-ring with care. The spring force in the ring can cause it to fly off if it slips during installation.



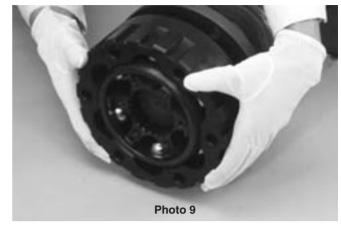




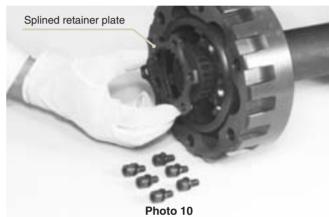


#### Step 7 Procedure for BJ175-300

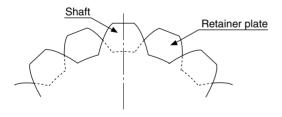
(1) Orient the groove on the outer face of the outer race to the outward direction. Mount the joint assembly on the shaft until the end face of the inner race reaches the groove for retainer plate on the shaft. (Photo 9)



(2) Install the splined retainer plate so that its splines mesh with the splines on the shaft. (**Photo 10**)



(3) Align the tapped holes to those on the inner race (also, align the teeth of splines on the shaft with tooth spaces on the retainer plate), then lock the retainer plate with the hexagon headed bolts. (Photo 11)

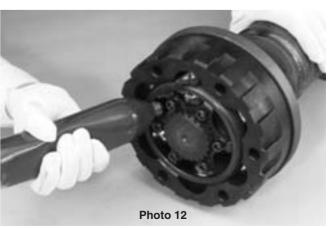




Step 8 Inject provided authorized grease into the mounting portion on the CVJ assembly. (Photo 12)

#### Free side CVJ

For assembling the free side CVJ, observe the assembly procedure for the fixed side CVJ except for step 3 (installation of the square-section circlip) and step 7 (installation of the E-ring or locking of the retainer plate).



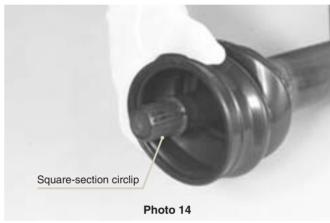
#### (2) Fixed Cup/Drum

#### Fixed side CVJ

Step 1 Place the boot bands (both large diameter and small diameter) over the shaft. (**Photo 13**)



- Step 2 Fit the boot over the shaft. Fit the square-section circlip into the groove on the shaft <sup>1</sup> (Photo 14)
- For installation procedure with the square-section circlip, see Sec. 4.5 on page 59.



Step 3 Inject NTN provided authorized grease into the CVJ assembly. (Photo 15)



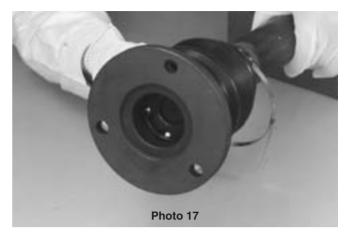
Step 4 Fill provided authorized grease into the boot (about 1/3 to 1/2 as much as the space). (**Photo 16**) Apply **NTN** grease for constant velocity joints to the splines on the shaft.

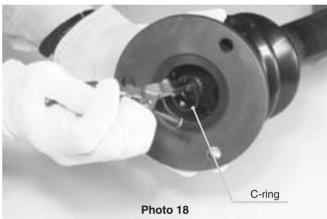


Step 5 Mount the CVJ assembly onto the shaft until the inner race is against the square section circlip (see **Photo 17**), and lock it with a C-ring. (**Photo 18**)

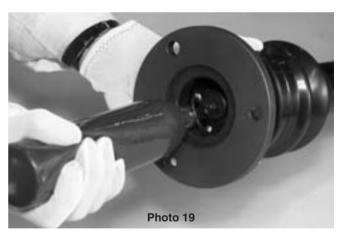
#### CAUTION

Carefully handle a C-ring. The ring can fly owing to its spring force.





Step 6 Inject provided authorized grease into the mounting portion on the CVJ assembly. (Photo 19)



- Step 7 Fit the boot into the boot retaining grooves on the shaft and outer race. Fit the boot bands over the boot and fasten them (Photo 20)
- For fastening the boot bands, see Sec. 4.6 and 4.7 on page 60.

### Free side CVJ

For assembling the free side CVJ, observe the assembly procedure for the fixed side CVJ except for step 2 (installation of the square-section circlip) and step 5 (installation of the C-ring).



#### (3) Coupling

Step 1 Place the boot bands (both large diameter and small diameter) over the shaft, and shift them to the steel pipe side. Then, fit the boot over the shaft. (**Photo 21**)



- Step 2 Fit the square-section circlip into the groove on the shaft <sup>●</sup>. (**Photo 22**)
- For installation procedure with the square-section circlip, see Sec. 4.5 on page 59.



Step 3 Inject provided authorized grease into the CVJ assembly. (Photo 23)



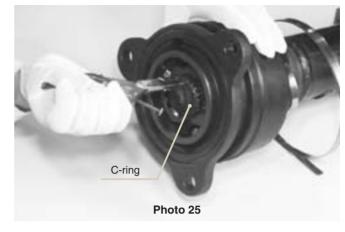
Step 4 Fill provided authorized grease into the boot (about 1/3 to 1/2 as much as the space). (**Photo 24**) Apply **NTN** grease for constant velocity joints to the splines on the shaft.



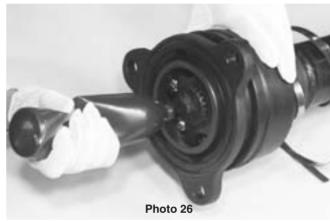
Step 5 Mount the CVJ assembly onto the shaft until the inner race is against the square section circlip, and lock it with a C-ring. (**Photo 25**)

#### CAUTION

Handle the C-ring with care. The spring force in the ring can cause it to fly off if it slips during installation.



Step 6 Inject provided authorized grease into the mounting portion on the CVJ assembly. (**Photo 26**)



Step 7 Fit the boot into the boot retaining grooves on the shaft and outer race. Fit the boot bands over the boot and fasten them <sup>●</sup>. (**Photo 27**)

• For fastening the boot bands, see Sec. 4.6 and 4.7 on page 60.



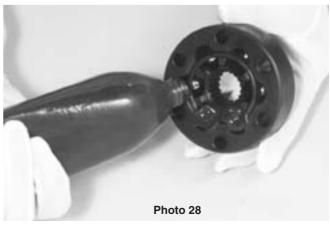
#### (4) CVJ Assembly (D0 series, C0 series, M0 series)

The inside of CVJ assembly is coated with Molycoat.

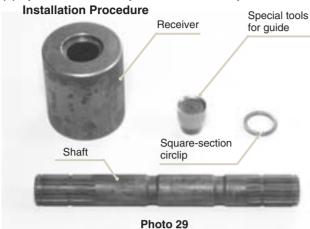
Before using the joint, fill with provided authorized grease so that it is uniformly spread within the inside of CVJ assembly. (Photo 28)

#### CAUTION

Use care when disassembling the joint assembly as there may be sharp edges, particularly on the cage ball sockets.



### (5) Special tools for Square-section Circlip and



Remarks: The sizes of the receiver and special tools for guide must comply with the associated joint numbers (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

#### Tool A for Square-section circlip (major dimensions)

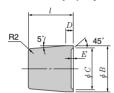


Table 1					<u>mm</u>
Applicable joint	l	φ B	φ C	D	E
BJ 75	22	22.5	20.5	4	2
BJ 95	25	27	25	5	2
BJ 100	25	30	28	5	2
BJ 125	40	37	35	5	2.5
BJ 150	35	46	44	5	2.5

#### Tool B for Square-section circlip (major dimensions)

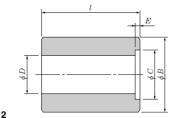


Table 2					mm
Applicable joint	l	$\phi B$	φ C	$\phi D$	E
BJ 75	70	60	30	23.5	4
BJ 95	80	65	35	27.5	4
BJ 100	80	65	40	30.5	4
BJ 125	100	65	47	37.5	4
BJ 150	100	70	55	47.5	4

### WARNING

• Be sure to wear a set of protective goggles while fitting a square-section circlip.

#### Procedure

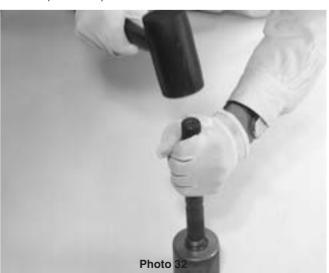
Step 1 Place a square-section circlip onto the receiver. (Photo 30)



Step 2 Insert the guide a special tools into the circlip. (Photo 31)



Step 3 Place the shaft into the guide a special tools and using a vinyl or wood mallet, drive the shaft into the circlip (Photo 32) until it is seated in the groove (Photo 33).





#### (6) Boot Band Fastening Jig

Photo 34 illustrates the boot band fastening jig.



#### (7) Precautions for fastening boot bands

- 1) Securely fasten the boot band to avoid leakage of grease.
- 2) Carefully fasten the boot band so as not to damage or deform it.
- 3) Carefully fold the boot band fastening portion so that the lip of band does not protrude.
- 4) Handle the boot band carefully as there may be sharp edges that could cause injury.
- 5) Deforming the boot band or tightening a boot band obliquely can damage the boot. Avoid such a practice.

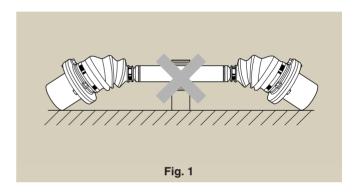
#### CAUTION

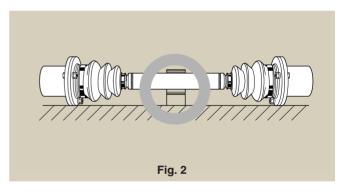
• Wear protective gloves to avoid injury of a finger with an edge on boot band.

#### 5. Storage

When storing constant velocity joints, observe the following instructions.

- 1) Store in a clean, dry location.
- 2) To prevent the boots from being deformed, avoid storing the assemblies in an unstable state (**Fig. 1**). Store them in a stable, horizontal position (**Fig. 2**).
- 3) Protect the boots, etc., with a cover.
- 4) Do not stack cardboard boxes containing constant velocity assemblies. The additional weight may deform the boxes and damage to the contents may occur.
- 5) When using a constant velocity joint that has been stored for a prolonged period, elaborately inspect the state of boot and grease.





#### **About Service Conditions Confirmation Sheet**

To confirm the service conditions of your joint assembly, use the "Service Conditions Confirmation Sheet" on page 61.

Select an optimal NTN constant velocity joint product from a range of NTN constant velocity joint series after thoroughly considering a user's intended operating conditions and intended applications.

## **Service Conditions Confirmation Sheet**

#### NTN CONSTANT VELOCITY JOINT SERVICE CONDITIONS CONFIRMATION SHEET

Company Name		Date	
Machine		Area	
		Service conditions	
1. Kind of p	rime motor	Motor AC, DC Output; KW / r/min  Engine Gasoline No. of cylinders; Max. output PS/ r/min  Max. torque kgf·m/ r/min	
2. Number of driven pe	of joints to be er unit		
3. Joint rota	otation speed Constant r/min Variable to r/min		
4. Rotating	4. Rotating direction One direction Forward/reverse		
5. Transmis	ssion torque	Constant kgf·m  Variable Max. to Normal to Min. kgf·m	
6. Shock		None Approx. % against the rated torque of driving source	
7. Service h	nours	24 hrs/day constantly hrs/day Others	
8. Joint installation drawing  Driving end ( ) Follower end ( )  Key groove width x depth Key groove width x depth			
9. Installation		Horizontal Vertical	
while torque	and angle variation e is transmitted	INU TES	
11. Outside di		No Yes up to mm	
12. Place and atmosphere Indoor Outdoor Temp °C Others  13. Kind and joint No. of the joints currently used None Kind and joint No.  14. Special notes:			

Remarks: 1. Upon receiving your service conditions, We will recommend the best suited joint number.

2. Upon receiving the user's instructions about the dimensions of mounting flange hub (inside dia. key groove dimensions, etc.), we will machine the hub.