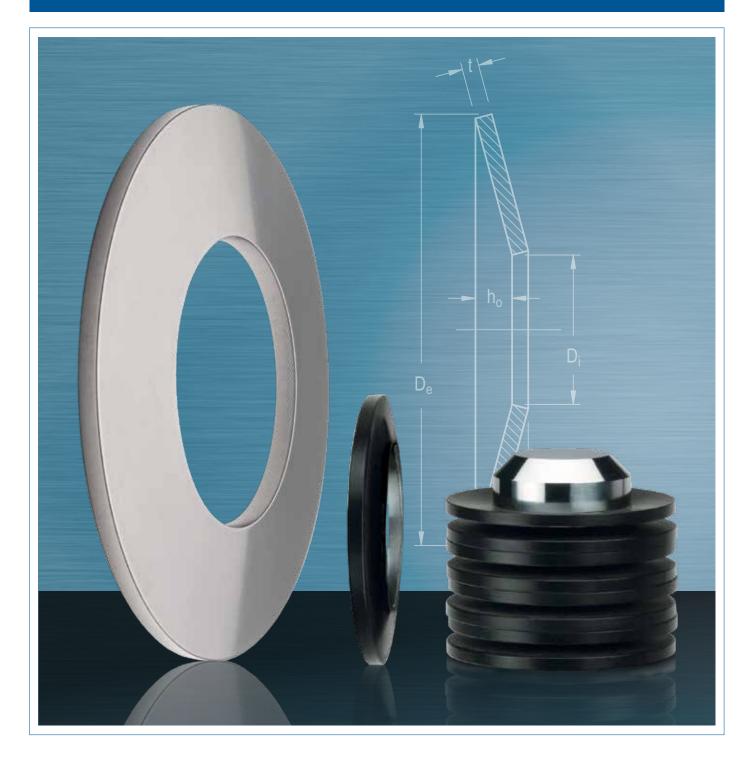
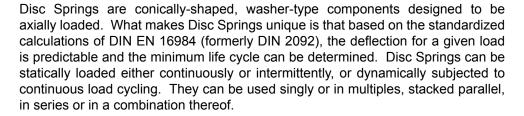


DISC SPRINGS





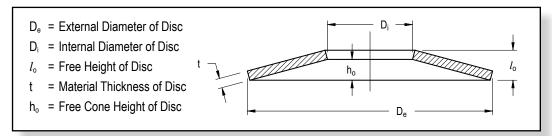
DISC SPRINGS



The advantages of Disc Springs compared to other types of springs include the following:

- A wide range of load/deflection characteristics
- · High load capacity with small deflection
- Space savings high load to size ratio
- Consistent performance under design loads
- · Longer fatigue life
- · Inherent dampening especially with parallel stacking
- Flexibility in stack arrangement to meet your application requirements

DIMENSIONAL DESIGNATIONS



SYMBOLS AND UNITS USED IN THE APPLICATION OF DISC SPRINGS

F	= Force or Load Applied	N
s	= Deflection of Disc Resulting from an Applied Force	mm
σ	= Stress	MPa
Е	= Modulus of Elasticity	MPa
μ	= Poisson's Ratio	_



DISC SPRINGS

STANDARD PRODUCT RANGE

DIN EN 16983 RANGE (formerly DIN 2093)

SPIROL offers the full range of DIN EN 16983 (formerly DIN 2093) Group 1 and 2 Disc Springs in Series A, B, and C.

SPIROL STANDARD RANGE

In addition to the DIN specified sizes, SPIROL stocks its own standard size range in outside diameters from 8mm to 200mm in order to meet the diverse needs of its customers. SPIROL Standard Disc Springs meet all material, dimensional tolerance, and quality specifications as laid out in DIN EN 16983 (formerly DIN 2093) but in diameter and thickness combinations that are not included in the DIN standard.

STANDARD PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

PROPERTY	GROUP 1	GROUP 2
THICKNESS	<1.25mm	1.25mm up to 6mm
MATERIAL	Code B – Carbon Steel	Code W – Alloy Steel
	C67S (1.1231) / UNS G10700	51CrV4 (1.8159) / UNS G61500
HARDNESS	HV 425-510 (HRC 43-50)	HRC 42-52 (HV 412-544)
FINISH	Code R – Zinc Phosphate and Oil	

Within each Group there are three Series — A, B, and C. These series are differentiated by material thicknesses and the corresponding force/deflection curves they generate (see page 2). DIN EN 16983 (formerly DIN 2093) categorizes the three series by the following approximate ratios:

SERIES A	$D_e/t \approx 18$	$h_o/t \approx 0.4$
SERIES B	$D_e/t \approx 28$	$h_o/t \approx 0.75$
SERIES C	$D_e/t \approx 48$	$h_o/t \approx 1.3$

See pages 10-14 for SPIROL's offering.

In addition to the standard offerings, SPIROL offers a line of austenitic **Stainless Steel Disc Springs**.

MATERIAL	Code D – SAE 301 Stainless Steel Full Hard (X10CrNi18-8 No 1.4310 / UNS 30100)
FINISH	Code K – Plain finish, not oiled.

See page 15 for SPIROL's offering.

SPECIALS

SPIROL will work with the customer to develop special Disc Springs to meet the requirements of the application. Factors to take into consideration are forces, working parameters, environment, duty cycle, and required life. SPIROL can provide special dimensions, materials, finishes, and packaging to suit the application.

TO ORDER: Product / D_a x D_i x t / material code / finish code

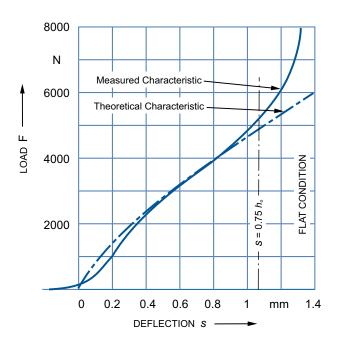
EXAMPLE: DSC 25 x 12.2 x 0.7 BR

1



DEFLECTION AND LOAD CHARACTERISTICS

THEORETICAL VERSUS MEASURED DEFLECTION



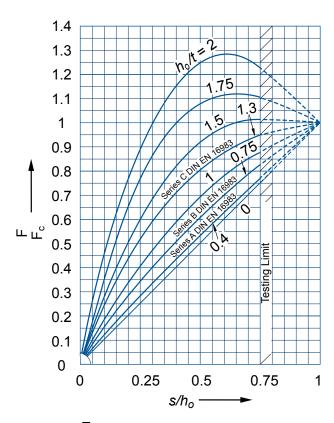
At the lower range, the actual measured curve departs slightly from the theoretical due to residual stresses.

In the mid range – the usual working range – the actual measured deflection very closely coincides with the theoretical.

As the deflection increases, the force moment arm shortens and the force required increases sharply. When the s/h_o ratio exceeds 0.75, the deviation from the theoretical increases sharply. Accordingly, force/deflection predictability is limited to 75% of total deflection (h_o).

The graph demonstrates the characteristic of a DIN EN 16983 (formerly DIN 2093) Disc Spring, Group 2, Series B 50 x 25.4 x 2.

LOAD/DEFLECTION RELATIONSHIP



 F_c is the design force of the Disc Spring in the flattened position.

The load/deflection curve of a single Disc Spring is not linear. Its shape depends on the ratio of cone height (h_o) to the thickness (t) (h_o /t). If the ratio is small, 0.4 (DIN Series A), the characteristic is virtually a straight line. The load deflection becomes increasingly curved as the ratio h_o /t increases.

Up to a ratio of 1.5, Disc Springs may safely be taken to the flat position.

At a ratio of 1.5 the curve is flat for a considerable range of deflection. This is a useful consideration for wear compensation.

Above 1.5 the Disc Spring exhibits increasingly regressive characteristics and is capable of push-through and therefore needs to be fully supported.

At ratios over 2, the Disc Springs may invert when taken towards the flat position.



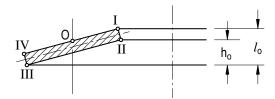
LOADING STRESSES

CRITICAL STRESS POINTS

When a Disc Spring is loaded, compressive stresses are generated at Points I and IV. Compressive stresses typically act on the upper surface of the Disc.

At the theoretical Point (0) between Points I and IV, the stress must not exceed the yield strength of the Disc material (1,400 - 1,600 MPa) for the specified materials) to ensure that there will be no permanent deformation (set).

Tensile stresses at Points II and III are the basis for fatigue life calculations. Tensile stresses typically act on the lower surface of the Disc.



STATIC LOADING

Static loading is defined as carrying a constant load or an occasionally changing load at relatively long time intervals not exceeding ten thousand cycles per design life. In these cases the highest calculated stress at Point 0 is most critical and should not exceed 1400 - 1600 MPa. The standard range of Disc Springs may be used in static loading conditions without the need to perform theoretical stress calculations. Under these conditions, spring set is not a factor with stresses up to $S = 0.75 \ h_a$.

DYNAMIC LOADING

One of the key benefits of using DIN Disc Springs is the fact that they can be used in high frequency cyclic applications where fatigue life is a primary concern. In order to realize the maximum benefit of Disc Springs in these applications, there are a few considerations that must be taken into account. In simplified terms, the following techniques will help to ensure that the proper Disc Spring is selected to meet the application requirements.

Understand the Application:

Knowing the loading of the Disc Spring is crucial and requires specifics on such information as preload, working forces, displacement, motion profile, and frequency. Other factors such as the required life, the working temperature, and environmental conditions that may require corrosion protection or cleanliness requirements all will contribute to actual fatigue life and need to be taken into account.

Design to Minimize Stresses:

The fatigue life of a Disc Spring is directly related to the magnitude of stresses developed in the part as it cycles. This applies to both the maximum stress developed during the highest loading part of the cycle as well as the differential stress between the full load and the unloaded or preloaded condition.

Select the Proper Configuration:

In order to minimize the stresses in the part, it is often recommended to utilize the ability of Disc Springs to be oriented into preassembled stacks consisting of Discs in series or parallel. Parallel Discs allow for increased forces for a given size Disc, while Discs in series allow for extended stroke lengths for the application. Both of these will enable the design to minimize the stresses generated in each Disc, thus extending its life.



FATIGUE LIFE

The process to estimate fatigue life for a Disc Spring is iterative in nature. It is not possible to select a fatigue life and then work backward to arrive at a Disc Spring configuration. The basic steps to estimating fatigue life are as follows:

- Determine the application requirements in the least loaded state. This should specify the force required for the Disc Springs to exert in the minimally compressed condition.
- Determine the fully loaded condition of the Disc Spring. This may be specified by a length of travel or an additional load that will be exerted on the Disc Spring.
- 3. Using the above information, select the configuration of Disc Springs that is likely to work in a static application. This should be based on:
 - Size and Series of the Discs so that a minimum preload of approximately 15% - 20% of the maximum load rating of the Disc is maintained at all times. If this preload is not maintained, it is likely that the Disc Spring will fail at the top ID edge due to reversing compressive stresses.
 - The number of Discs to accommodate required travel. The maximum deflection must not exceed the recommended compression of the Disc.
 - Orientation and quantity of Discs so that the maximum load rating of the Discs is not exceeded during the highest loaded portion of the application.
 - As a general rule, it is better to use larger and lighter duty Disc Springs (Series B or C) in an application than smaller and heavier duty Disc Springs (Series A).
- 4. Using the selected size of the Disc Spring, determine the compression that will be present at the two extreme conditions. If only forces are known, then the calculations need to be performed to determine what the compression will be. These can either be interpolated from the catalog values or discretely determined using the formulae provided in DIN EN 16984. When using the formulae, both stress and the resulting spring force are the determined by the compression of the Disc Spring.
- 5. For the Disc Spring selected, determine what the critical point of the Disc will be. Depending on the Disc being used, critical points may be on the following edges:
 - Bottom ID Point II
 - · Bottom OD Point III

In practice, it is best to evaluate the stresses at both points. The highest stressed edge will be the limiting factor for the determining the life of the Disc Spring.

- 6. Calculate the stresses for both Points II & III at both compression levels. This can be accomplished by interpolating values from the catalog tables, but it is best to utilize the well proven formulae provided in DIN EN 16984.
- 7. Using the charts in *Figure 1* and *Figure 2*, determine the intersection of the minimum stress on the abscissa and the maximum stress on the ordinate.
- 8. As a rule, it is best to maintain the 15% 20% preload on the Disc in the least stressed condition, then minimize the travel required per Disc.

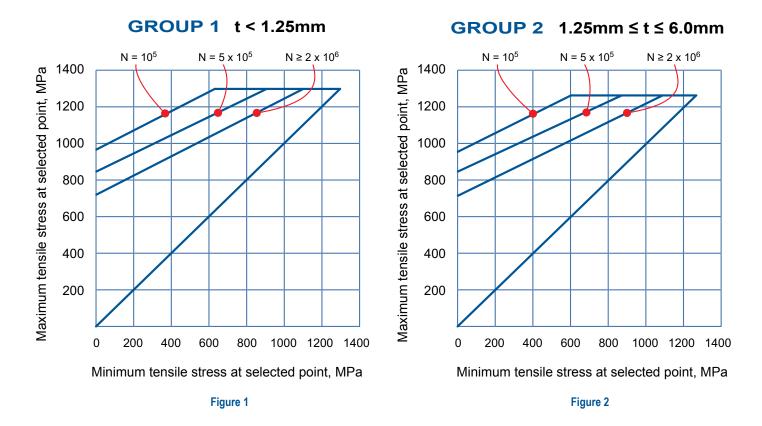






FATIGUE LIFE

The charts below represent typical expected life of Discs tested under laboratory conditions. To use these charts properly, it is necessary to determine the stresses at both minimum and maximum deflection points of the Disc. Tensile stresses are always the determining factor in causing failure due to fatigue, so as a minimum, evaluating the stresses at Points II and III is required. It is recommended that both be evaluated and the worst case used.



These values are based on laboratory testing using fatigue testing equipment producing sinusoidal loading cycles and resulting in a 99% probability of fatigue life. These figures are valid for single Discs and stacks in series of 10 Discs or fewer utilizing a 15% - 20% preload. Cycling was performed at room temperature and at a rate not to induce significant heating utilizing hardened and highly polished surfaces and guidance.

Stacking Discs in parallel greatly reduces fatigue life as individual Disc deflections may be attenuated due to interactions with the mating Disc, resulting in localized higher stresses. High frequency applications without proper lubrication may also reduce fatigue life due to heat generated from friction. Guiding of stacked Discs, design of the abutting surfaces, and the use of hardened washers is especially important in fatigue applications. Misalignment of mating Discs must be uniform to prevent contact points which will result in stress concentrations and premature failure.

These values only apply to DIN standard materials that are not shot peened. Shot peening Discs can extend the fatigue life of certain Discs, but testing is required to determine the exact benefit.



DESIGN GUIDELINES

SIZING AND SELECTION

- Select the Disc with the largest outside diameter (D_e). This reduces the stresses at a given force (F)/ deflection (s) ratio and thus enhances fatigue life. An outside (D_e) to inside diameter (D_i) of 1.7 to 2.2 also enhances performance and longevity.
- Select a Disc that achieves the maximum force required at less than 75% of its deflection. Deflection of 75% of cone height (h_o) should be the design maximum. Reducing deflection increases fatigue life.
- Force/deflection curves can be changed by varying the cone height (h_o) to thickness (t) ratio. Curves
 for Discs may be plotted with the force/deflection data provided on pages 10-15 at 25%, 50%, 75%
 and 100% of deflection.
- Thicker Discs have greater damping (hysteresis) characteristics.

FATIGUE LIFE

- Fatigue life can be improved by increasing preload and reducing maximum deflection. This will likely require additional Discs in series, but will extend life.
- Shot peening induces favorable compressive stresses on the Disc surface. This reduces the likelihood of fatigue failure due to tensile stresses which generally start on the surface.
- Presetting is defined as a single or repeated compression of a heat treated Disc to the flat condition. The strains induced give rise to plastic deformation, the spring thereby loses height. The remaining free conical height (h_o) results from the residual stresses being at an equilibrium of forces and moments. The Disc will no longer plastically deform during subsequent loading. This allows for higher load stresses and longer fatigue life.

MATERIALS AND FINISHES

- High carbon and alloy steel materials provide excellent strength and endurance life in most applications. The standard coating of zinc phosphate and oil provides adequate protection from humidity and occasional moisture. More effective protective finishes are available, but these tend to wear off in dynamic applications.
- Electroplated finishes should always be avoided. Hydrogen embrittlement poses too great of a risk in highly loaded Discs having a hardness over HRC 40.
- Austenitic stainless steel is a very good choice for static and low cycle applications. It provides high
 forces and excellent corrosion resistance. This material will continue to work harden with use so cycle
 life is limited, but creep resistance is good.
- For dynamic applications where corrosion protection is required, precipitation hardening stainless steels are recommended. These steels are nearly as strong as the standard Disc materials and very corrosion resistant.
- At temperatures over approximately 200°F (100°C), standard Disc materials can begin to creep, or take a set. Between 300°F 400°F (150°C 200°C) the materials lose their strength and are no longer considered viable. Stainless steels are a bit more temperature resistant, but only up to 575°F (300°C).

ORIENTATION

- Shorter stacks are more efficient. This is particularly important under dynamic loading. Discs at the moving end of the stack are overdeflected whereas Discs at the opposite end are underdeflected. This results from the friction between the individual Discs as well as the Discs and the guiding mandrel or sleeve. Use of the largest practical outside diameter Discs will reduce the number of individual Discs and total stack height. It is recommended that total stack height not exceed three times the external Disc diameter (D_e) or ten total Discs.
- When Discs are used in parallel, the following factors should be considered:
 - 1. In dynamic applications, the generation of heat;
 - 2. The relationship between loading and unloading forces due to friction;
 - 3. Hysteresis, the increased damping resulting from friction between the Discs; and
 - 4. Lubrication A must in parallel Disc applications.
- Lubrication is required for the efficient use and extended life of Discs. In moderate applications, a solid lubricant such as molybdenum disulfide will generally suffice. In severe and corrosive applications, an oil or grease lubricant housed in a chamber may be required.
- Hardened thrust washers will alleviate surface damage/indentation when Discs are used in conjunction with soft materials.

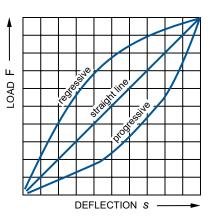


DISC SPRINGS - STACKING

STACKING

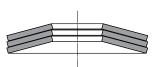
Stacking individual Disc Springs provides the designer with:

- A wide range of possible force/deflection combinations:
- The ability to design application specific load curves - both progressive and regressive; and
- The opportunity to design a range of dampening characteristics into the design.



METHODS OF STACKING

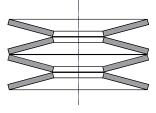
IN PARALLEL



Deflection: Same as single Disc

Force: Single Disc multiplied by the number of Discs

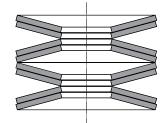
IN SERIES



Deflection: Single Disc multiplied by the number of Discs

Force: Same as single Disc

IN COMBINATION



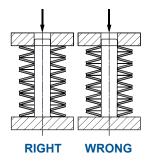
Deflection: Single Disc multiplied by the number of Discs in series

Force: Single Disc multiplied by the number of parallel Discs in a set

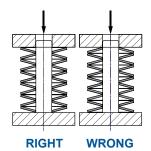
Consideration needs to be given to the friction between the parallel Disc surfaces. A reasonable allowance is 2 - 3% of the force for each sliding surface – a greater force for loading and a lesser force for unloading. Discs in parallel should be well lubricated and it is suggested that the number of Discs in a parallel set be limited to a maximum of 4 to reduce the deviation from calculated to measured characteristics. Discs in parallel have increased self-dampening (hysteresis) characteristics.

STACK CONSTRUCTION

EVEN NUMBER OF DISCS



ODD NUMBER OF DISCS



It is normally desirable to have both ends rest on the larger outer edge of the Disc.

With an uneven number of pairs in a stack, this is not possible. In this case, the end resting on the outer edge should be arranged to be on the end on which the force is applied – the moving end of the stack.

7



DISC SPRINGS - STACKING

PRE-STACKED

SPIROL offers pre-stacked Disc Springs (greased or ungreased) in custom configurations packaged in shrink wrap with a perforated tab for ease of insertion into the assembly. This saves time and helps to mistake-proof the assembly process.

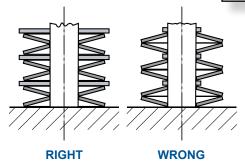


STACK GUIDANCE

Stacks need to be guided to keep the Discs in position. The preferred method is internal, such as a rod through the inside diameter. In case of external guidance, a sleeve is suggested. In either case, the guiding component should be case hardened to 58 HRC with a depth not less than 0.6mm and have a ground finish.

Since the diameter of the Discs change when compressed, the following clearance values are recommended:

	D _e o		i	CLEARANCE (mm)
	Up	to	16	0.2
Over	16	to	20	0.3
Over	20	to	26	0.4
Over	26	to	31.5	0.5
Over	31.5	to	50	0.6
Over	50	to	80	0.8
Over	80	to	140	1.0
Over	140	to	250	1.6



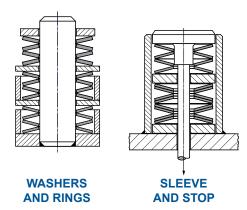
The stability of a Disc with a thickness of 1mm or less can present a problem at the bearing surfaces. In such cases, the use of intermediate flat Discs is recommended with outside diameter contact.

PROGRESSIVE LOAD CURVES

Progressive loading can be obtained by assembling stacks in which Discs will deflect consecutively when loaded. Generally, this is done by 1) stacking single,

double and triple parallel sets in series, or 2) stacking Discs of various thickness in series. It is, however, necessary to provide a means to limit the compression of the weaker Disc to avoid overstressing while the stronger Discs are still in process of compression.

DISC STACKS WITH PROGRESSIVE CHARACTERISTIC LOAD CURVES AND STROKE LIMITERS TO AVOID OVERLOAD





DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCES

DIAMETER TOLERANCE

Outside Diameter: D_e h12 Concentricity: $D_e \le 50 \text{mm } 2 \cdot \text{IT } 11$ Inside Diameter: D_i H12 $D_e > 50 \text{mm } 2 \cdot \text{IT } 12$

D _e or	D _i I		NGE	D _e TOLERANCE MINUS mm	D _i TOLERANCE PLUS mm	CONCENTRICITY TOLERANCE 1
	3	to	6	0.12	0.12	0.15
Over	6	to	10	0.15	0.15	0.18
Over	10	to	18	0.18	0.18	0.22
Over	18	to	30	0.21	0.21	0.26
Over	30	to	50	0.25	0.25	0.32
Over	50	to	80	0.30	0.30	0.60
Over	80	to	120	0.35	0.35	0.70
Over	120	to	180	0.40	0.40	0.80
Over	180	to	250	0.46	0.46	0.92

¹⁾ In reference to Outside Diameter De

THICKNESS TOLERANCE (t)

TH	CKN	IESS R	ANGE	TOLERA	ANCE mm
		mm		PLUS	MINUS
From	0.2	to	0.6	0.02	0.06
Over	0.6	to under	1.25	0.03	0.09
From	1.25	to	3.8	0.04	0.12
Over	3.8	to	6	0.05	0.15

FREE OVER-ALL HEIGHT (I_o) TOLERANCE

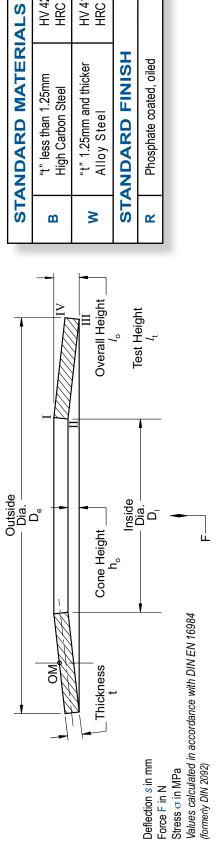
THIC	KNES	S RA	NGE (t)	TOLER	ANCE mm
	r	nm		PLUS	MINUS
Less tha	n 1.25			0.10	0.05
From	1.25	to	2	0.15	0.08
Over	2	to	3	0.20	0.10
Over	3	to	6	0.30	0.15

SPRING FORCE TOLERANCE

The following deviations apply for normal applications:

The static load (**F**) of a single Disc shall be determined for a Disc in the loaded state using a suitable lubricant. The pressure plates between which the Disc is compressed must be hardened, ground and polished.

тн	ICKN mr		(t)	PERMISSIBLE DEVIATION in load F at s = 0.75 h _o as a percentage
Less tha	n 1.25			+ 25 % - 7.5 %
From	1.25	to	3	+ 15 % - 7.5 %
Over	3	to	6	+ 10 % - 5 %



В	"t" less than 1.25mm High Carbon Steel	HV 425 - 510 HRC 43 - 50
W	"t" 1.25mm and thicker Alloy Steel	HV 412 - 544 HRC 42 - 52
ST/	STANDARD FINISH	
R	Phosphate coated, oiled	

Refer to page 15 for SPIROL Stainless Steel Disc Springs.

TO ORDER: Product / D $_{\rm e}$ x D $_{\rm e}$ x t / material code / finish code EXAMPLE: DSC 25 x 12.2 x 0.7 BR

			2	_	9	3	2	2	7	_	4	_	0	7	_	2	&	2	6	0	4	3
	_0	G _{OM}	-1,332	-1,421	-1,776	-1,003	-1,505	-1,605	-1,147	-1,911	-1,384	-1,441	-1,730	-957	-1,531	-1,595	-1,228	-1,535	1,619	-1,700	1,544	1,853
	s = h	ш	126	238	465	42	142	269	108	200	232	377	652	63	257	418	206	402	424	641	404	669
ဗ	•,	Ŋ	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.35
= 0.3	0	σ_{III}	1,046	949	1,123	1,034	1,312	1,194	957	1,299	1,066	981	1,125	965	1,281	1,182	988	1,130	1,291	1,222	1,259	1,429
kMPa and μ =	0.75 h _o	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	912	1,281	1,717	319	847	1,218	652	1,721	988	1,260	1,604	336	943	1,218	786	1,193	1,080	1,367	1,001	1,329
oa a	.0 — °I	ш	104	186	357	33	118	210	86	404	189	294	205	28	209	325	178	331	320	206	326	552
ΚΜ	@	l,	0.36	0.45	0.55	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.39	0.59	0.48	0.56	99.0	0.32	0.47	0.56	0.50	09.0	09.0	69.0	0.59	0.69
206	ЩŤ	Ŋ	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.26
= = u		σ _{III}	750	999	782	753	938	837	269	922	209	889	785	702	912	829	714	809	923	863	894	1,007
Force, Deflection and Stresses Based on	ے د	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	511	792	1,083	114	467	749	308	1,021	220	778	1,008	133	233	749	411	683	611	828	582	801
3ase	0.5	ш	79	130	246	33	88	147	82	536	140	206	347	48	155	228	141	249	263	361	239	394
ses	S	l,	0.43	0.50	09:0	0.33	0.43	0.50	0.48	89.0	0.55	0.63	0.73	0.40	0.55	0.63	09.0	0.70	0.70	0.78	0.68	0.78
tress		Ŋ	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18
Spu		σ_{III}	401	320	408	409	501	439	378	492	405	361	410	380	485	435	385	432	493	455	475	531
on ai	ے°	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	207	365	511	8	184	343	06	447	241	329	473	21	224	343	149	285	251	372	249	358
ection	0.25	ш	46	69	128	21	25	78	51	165	79	110	182	30	88	122	82	143	150	196	134	214
Defl	S II	I,	0.49	0.55	0.65	0.39	0.49	0.55	0.56	92.0	0.63	69.0	0.79	0.48	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.86	92.0	0.86
rce,		Ŋ	90.0	0.05	0.02	90.0	90.0	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.08	90.0	90.0	0.08	0.08	90.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09
- 1	ے°	σ_{III}	247	214	249	253	308	268	234	302	249	221	250	235	298	266	238	266	303	279	291	325
Design	0.15	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	113	212	539	<i>L</i> -	66	198	39	253	134	208	277	2	124	198	92	158	137	213	139	204
	, β	ш	29	43	79	14	33	48	34	104	20	89	111	20	99	75	22	91	96	122	84	133
	Preload, s =	l,	0.51	0.57	0.67	0.41	0.51	0.57	09.0	0.80	99.0	0.71	0.81	0.51	99.0	0.71	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.90	0.80	0.30
	Pre	S	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	90.0	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05
		h _o ⁄t	0.83	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.83	0.50	1.17	0.70	0.75	0.50	0.42	1.20	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.58	0.70	0.58
0	n	ح°	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.35
<u>.</u>	0	°	0.55	09.0	0.70	0.45	0.55	09:0	0.65	0.85	0.70	0.75	0.85	0.55	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.30	06.0	0.95	0.85	0.95
	b	+	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.50	09.0	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	09.0	0.50	0.60
	י ו	<u> </u>	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.2
		۵°	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
•	DIN Series					C	В	A						ပ	В	٨						
	0)																					

		'							۵	Design Force,	For		efle	Deflection and		Stresses	sses	Based	ed on	n E =		KMF	206 kMPa and	7	= 0.3			
DIN		_	Dimensions	noist	σ l		Pre	Preload	Ś	0.15 h	_ د ا		s = 0	.25 h _o			S	= 0.5	'n		ιĽ	@	I _o – 0.75	75 h _o		S	e h	
	۵°	۵	ţ	°	ď	h _o /t	Ŋ	l _t	ш	σπ	α _{III}	S	I I		α _{III}	Ŋ	l _t	ш	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	σ_{III}	Ŋ	l _t	ш	Q	o _Ⅲ	Ŋ	Щ	$\sigma_{\rm OM}$
ပ	12.			0.80	0.45	1.29	0.07	0.73	25	-14	314	0.11	69.0	84	2 506	6 0.23	\perp	L	134	932	0.34	0.46	151	393	1,278	0.45	160 -1	-1,250
В	12.5		0.50	0.85	0.35				92	129		0.09				0.18				791	0.26	0.59	294	925	1,114	0.35	363 -1	-1,388
∢	12.5								147	235		0.08		239 4	403 425	5 0.15		Ĺ		814	0.23	0.77	099	1,382	1,167	0.30	-	-1,666
ပ	14.0								45	-13	259	0.11 0	0.69	89	0 418	8 0.23		106	103	770	0.34	0.46	123	309	1,055	0.45		-1,018
В	14.0								9/	94		0.10 C				9 0.20		210		787	0.30	09.0	279	764	1,101	0.40	338 -1	-1,293
∢	14								173	228		0.08	1.03		390 386	0.15				743	0.23	0.87	197	1,308	1,071	0.30	,040	-1,551
	15.								29	-15		0.14 C	0.81	101	3 401		89.0			735	0.41	0.54	176	417	1,002	0.55	-	-1,079
	15.								216	201	324	0.14	1.11				8 0.98				0.41	0.84	197	1,496	1,376	0.55	,- 696	-1,888
	15.								88	64		Ш				Ш					0.38	0.63	289	716	1,089	0.50		-1,275
	15.								112	135		0.11 (0.94	178 2	243 400	0.23	3 0.83		574	752	0.34	0.71	424		1,054	0.45		-1,377
	15.								138	189								411	727	707	0.30	0.80	218	1,195	1,002	0.40	-	-1,428
	15.						Ш		159	178		Ĺ				Ш			Ц	606	0.30	08.0	999	ш	1,291	0.40	-	-1,646
	15.								226	226		0.10	1.10	(,)	391 523					266	0.30	06.0	985		1,423	0.40 1	,261 -1	-1,881
ပ	16.								22	9										735	0.38	0.52	154	322	1,009	0.50		-988
В	16.		- 1		- 1				109	109					197 420	_				790	0.34	0.71	410	\dashv	1,109			-1,333
⋖	16.								221	226				363 3	386 39			169		751	0.26	0.99	1,013	-	1,080	1		-1,555
	18.								22	-32								Ш		583	0.45	0.55	139	247	791	09.0	-	-816
	18.								82	23		0.15 C	0.95			0.30	0 0.80			646	0.45	0.65	245	520	885	09.0	267 -1	-1,021
	18.		- 1						124	78											0.45	0.75	400	794	980	09.0		-1,225
	18.								229	105			1.23	354 2	207 520	0.35				964	0.53	0.88	742		1,333	0.70		-1,667
	18		- 1		- 1				307	169										۲	0.53	0.98	1,072		1,443	0.70		-1,905
	18.								161	118											0.41	0.84	296	922	1,141	0.55		-1,412
	18.								193	166				309 2	292 411	11 0.25			099		0.38	0.93	783	1,104	1,098	0.50	-	-1,468
	18		- 1		- 1				345	250			1.38		132 475			~			0.38	1.13	1,497	1,523	1,289	0.50	\rightarrow	-1,834
ပ	18								80	-22						_					0.45	09:0	214	\Box	1,106	09.0		-1,052
М	18								147	120	258 (792	0.38	0.82	266		1,114	0.50	$\overline{}$	-1,363
⋖	9.				- 1				276	223					382 394	4 0.20	0 1.20				0.30	1.10	1,254	\rightarrow	1,088	0.40	$\overline{}$	-1,558
	8		- 1		- 1				141	23											0.53	0.78	412		1,095	0.70		-1,202
	70.								168	84										775	0.49	0.86	269		1,076	0.65	_	-1,302
	50								199	136			1.25		244 398		_				0.45	0.95	751		1,048	09.0	\rightarrow	-1,373
	20.		- 1		- 1				265	177				<u>س</u>					_		0.45	1.05	1,051	1,205	1,133	0.60		-1,545
ပ	20.								8	-15						_					0.49	99.0	254	305	1,063	0.65		-1,024
В	8	.0 10.2							191	129	528		1.21	304 2	230 421	Ц	Ì		536	793	0.41	0.94	748	917	1,118	0.55		-1,386
	20.		- 1		- 1				257	166							Ì				0.41	1.04	1,050	1,102	1,212	0.55		-1,560
	20.			1.55			0.08		337	203							Ì	_			0.41	1.14	1,425		1,307	0.55 1		-1,733
∢	20.								335	222		Ì				0.23	`	-	۵		0.34	1.21	1,521		1,093	0.45	$\overline{}$	-1,560
ပ	22.				- 1			1.28	160	-23							0 1.00			897	09:0	0.80	426	336	1,227	0.80		-1,178
Ф	22.5	.5 11.2	0.80		0.65	0.81	0.10	1.35	195	93	253		1.29			2 0.33					0.49	96.0	707		1,079		855	-1,276
∢	22.	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1			1.68	424	224	_	0.13		693 38	383 384	_	5 1.50	1,330	815	737	0.38	1.37	1,929	1,296	1,059	0.50 2,	509	-1,534

		"							De	Design Force,	For)efle	Deflection and Stresses	and	Stre	SSes		Based on	Ш	= 206	6 KN	кМРа	and μ	7 = 0.3	၉		
DIN Series		ם	men	Dimensions		_	Pre	Preload,	ll S	0.15 h	°		s = 0	.25 h _o			S	; = 0.	.5 h _o			F. (0)	<u> </u> °	0.75 r	۲°	S	ů = h	
	۵	۵	t	l°	٩°	h _o /t	S	l _t	ш	$\sigma_{\rm II}$	σ	S	It.	F on	п Ош	Ŋ	l _t	ш	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	σ_{III}	S	l _t	Ш	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	σ_{III}	S	Н	$\sigma_{_{ m OM}}$
	23.0				0.80	1.14	0.12	1.38	183		L	0.20			87 397	97 0.40	1.10	L	448 295	5 733	09:0		0 544	4 626	1,007	08.0	602	-1,173
	23.0	8.2			0.75	0.94	0.11	1.44	214		237	0.19		332 1		384 0.38	38 1.18			7 714	Ш	9 0.99		9 846	991	0.75	842	-1,257
	23.0		ı	ı	08.0	0.89	0.12	1.58	311	125	277	0.20	1.50	486 2	233 44	449 0.40	1.30		829 589	9 837	09.0	1.10	0 1,078	9 1,066	1,164	0.80	1,279	-1,508
	23.0			l	0.75	0.83	0.11	75.1	295	115	588	0.19	1.46	463 2	213 46	469 0.38	Ì		802 531	1 877	0.56	3 1.09	1,058	8 953	1,225	0.75	1,273	-1,500
	23.0				0.70	0.70	0.11	1.60	339	158			1.53	538 2		451 0.35			964 655	5 849		3 1.18	1,315	5 1,119	1,195	0.70	1,629	-1,556
	23.0				09.0	0.48	0.09	1.76	532	231		0.15	1.70	863	399 46	497 0.30	30 1.55	_	998 069,	8 949	9 0.45	5 1.40	10 2,331	1,404	1,356	09.0	3,000	-1,834
	23.0			l	09.0	0.40	60.0	2.01	875	308		0.15	1.95 1,	,432 5	527 56	565 0.30	30 1.80	2,748	48 1,124	1,085	5 0.45	5 1.65	3,986	6 1,788	1,560	09.0	5,184	-2,200
ပ	25.0	12.2	0.70	1.60	06.0	1.29	0.14	1.47	219	-13		0.23	1.38	331	4 45				515 136			8 0.92		396	1,259	06.0	635	-1,238
В	25.0				0.70	0.78	0.11	1.50	233	66		0.18	1.43	367 1	181 38	389 0.35	35 1.25		644 440	0 730	0.53	3 1.07	7 862	2 776	1,023	0.70	1,050	-1,238
٨	25.0				0.55	0.37	0.08	1.97	634	249			_		425 36	393 0.28	28 1.78	7			7 0.41	1.64	2,	6 1,419	1,091	0.55	3,821	-1,622
	28.0				0.95	1.19	0.14	1.61	229	23		0.24				375 0.48	1.28				2 0.71	1.04			ш	0.95	723	-1,078
	28.0				1.00	1.00	0.15	1.85	398	84	278	0.25	1.75	Ĺ			1.50	Ľ	Ĺ		0.75	5 1.25	1,289		1,158	1.00	1,486	-1,419
	28.0				1.00	0.80	0.15	2.10	654	176		0.25	2.00 1,			507 0.50	50 1.75	5 1,799	39 765	5 949	0.75	5 1.50	0 2,394	1,340	1,326	1.00	2,902	-1,774
	28.0				0.70	0.47	0.11	2.10	617	247	Ш		_			346 0.35	35 1.85	1			Ш	Ĺ	8 2,723	3 1,461	943	0.70	3,511	-1,490
	28.0				0.95	0.95	0.14	1.81	380	80		0.24	1.71	Ì	156 467	37 0.48	1.48		992 425	5 870	0.71	1 1.24	1,268	8 807	1,208	0.95	1,482	-1,415
	28.0				0.85	89.0	0.13	1.97	530	169		0.21					_	1,519			9 0.64		16 2,083	3 1,172	1,196	0.85	2,590	-1,583
	28.0				0.75	0.50	0.11	2.14	602	235		0.19	2.06 1,	1,149 4	406 42	426 0.38	38 1.88	18 2,159	59 883	3 812	0.56	3 1.69	3,077	7 1,431	1,157	0.75	3,949	-1,676
၁	28.0				1.00	1.25	0.15	1.65	287	<i>L</i> -				435	13 51	515 0.50	50 1.30		681 154	4 950	0.75	5 1.05	12 801	1 422	1,304	1.00	828	-1,282
В	28.0				0.80	0.80	0.12	1.68	303	94			1.60			414 0.40		ш				0 1.20	20 1,107	29/ /	1,086	08'0	1,342	-1,282
	28.0				0.85	89.0	0.13	1.97	220	161	315		1.89		287 51		Ţ	1,634						0 1,138	1,365	0.85	2,785	-1,702
Α	28.0				0.65	0.43	0.10	2.05	633	216		0.16	1	,033 3		403 0.33	33 1.83	1		5 772	2 0.49	9 1.66	36 2,841	1 1,274	1,106	9.0	3,680	-1,562
၁	31.5				1.05	1.31	0.16	1.69	255	-19			1.59								5 0.79	9 1.06		7 308	1,130	1.05	722	-1,077
В	31.5				06.0	0.72	0.14	2.02	498	124		0.23	1.93	791 2	224 44	449 0.45	1.70	1,409	06 230		4 0.68	8 1.47	1,913	3 917	1,187	06.0	2,359	-1,442
	31.5				06.0	09.0	0.14	2.27	785							501 0.45	1.95	35 2,314			99.0	8 1.73	73 3,230	0 1,223	1,346	06'0	4,077	-1,730
∢	31.5				0.70	0.40	0.11	2.35	820		243							\Box				3 1.92		_	1,102	0.70	5,036	-1,570
	31.5			- 1	0.75	0.38	0.11	2.64	1,342			_	2.56 2,		481 48	_		4	۲,	-	ļ			Ψ,	_	0.75	8,054	-1,923
	34.0		- 1	- 1	1.20	1.20	0.18	2.02	386								Ì						_		_	1.20	1,208	-1,153
	34.0				1.20	96.0	0.18	2.27	610	86	_						_				_					1.20	2,359	-1,442
	34.0				1.20	0.80	0.18	2.52	919	173	304		Ψ.											3 1,313		1.20	4,076	-1,730
	34.0				1.15	0.92	0.17	2.23	286	33								1,546					1,993			1.15	2,347	-1,435
	34.0				1.05	0.70	0.16	2.39	770	167	274	0.26	2.29 1,		297 44	447 0.53	53 2.03	13 2,192	92 687	7 841	0.79	9 1.76	76 2,990	0 1,172	1,183	1.05	3,704	-1,572
	34.0				1.05	0.70	0.16	2.39	812	158			2.29 1,		283 49	495 0.53	53 2.03	13 2,313		0 933	3 0.79	9 1.76	76 3,155	5 1,131	1,313	1.05	3,908	-1,658
	34.0	16.3			0.85	0.43	0.13	2.72	1,284	260			\Box		445 44	449 0.43	13 2.43	4,				4 2.21	21 5,783	3 1,520	1,234	0.85	7,498	-1,790
ပ	35.5				1.15	1.28	0.17	1.88	303	-12	264	0.29	1.76	458	2 42	427 0.58	58 1.48		712 108		3 0.86	5 1.19	9 832	2 320	1,078	1.15	884	-1,042
В	35.5				1.00	0.80	0.15	2.10	464	91	251		2.00			409 0.50	50 1.75				3 0.75		50 1,699	9 743	1,073	1.00	2,059	-1,258
∢	35.5			- 1	0.80	0.40	0.12	2.68	1,139	230	249		2.60 1,				``	•				``		7		0.80	6,747	-1,611
	40.0				1.40	1.12	0.21	2.44	591	44	251	0.35	2.30	904	98 40	406 0.70	Ì	1.95 1,459	59 319	9 750	1.05	5 1.60	30 1,780	0 664	1,033	1.40	1,984	-1,213
	40.0				1.30	0.87	0.20	2.61	260	118	245					398 0.65								8 973	_	1.30	3,184	-1,351
	40.0				1.05	0.53	0.16	2.89	1,112	227	214	0.26	2.79	1,800 3	393 34	349 0.53	53 2.53	3 3,363	33 855	5 664	0.79	3 2.26	6 4,769	9 1,387	943	1.05	6,096 -1,455	-1,455

		$\sigma_{_{ m OM}}$	-1,392	-1,571	-1,712	-1,024	-1,359	-1,733	-1,595	-1,871	-1,227	-1,396	-1,534	-1,104	-1,471	-1,839	-1,371	-1,543	-1,511	-1,653	-1,006	-1,207	-1,408	-1,697	-1,760	-1,659	-1,174	-1,284	-1,565	-1,346	-1,682	-1,527	-1,592	-1,747	-1,782	-1,834	-1,315	-1,360	-1,586	-1,524	-1,430
	_ _ _	ш		6,580	7,171	1,072	3,201	7,258	8,456	12,243	2,007	4,475		2,600	6,163		5,745	10,098	_	10,817	1,646			8,997	11,519	15,640	2,766						15,002	11,433	16,792	23,528	4,463	8,904		19,545	9,360
	ν	Ŋ	1.30	1.10	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.10	0.90	0.95	1.60		1.00	1.65		1.65	1.50	1.35	1.60	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.10	1.95					1.90	1.65	2.00	1.70	1.50	2.35	1.75			2.40
= 0.3		σ_{III}	1,118	1,084	1,252	1,063	1,136	1,307	1,112	1,290	1,253	1,144	1,059	942	1,116	1,291	1,045	1,060	1,220	1,190	1,035	1,145	1,140	1,353	1,332	1,135	1,218	1,090	1,110	1,119	1,273	1,187	1,117	1,481	1,353	1,297	1,351	1,088	1,189	1,047	1,225
3	'5 h _。	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	911	1,349	1,338	305	835	1,288	1,328	1,579	389	892	1,296	909	1,079	1,552	1,000		382	1,324	312	278	923	1,147	1,301	1,418	320		_	_	_		1,330	1,041	1,309	1,499	402	912	1,190	_	908
206 kMPa and	-0.75	ш	2,749	5,169	2,656	1,017	2,621	5,701	005'9	9,390	1,891	3,646	7,716	2,319	5,114	9,643	4,687	7,919	5,222	8,510	1,550	2,512	4,762	7,217	9,063	11,976	2,622	4,438	11,388	5,026	9,255	8,175	11,784	9,432	13,226	18,153	4,238	7,189	11,772	15,025	8,031
X MP	<u>@</u>	l,	$ldsymbol{f eta}$	2.28	2.29	1.32	1.79	2.28	2.47		ш	2.07	2.75	1.91					2.40	2.85		1.90	2.35	2.63			1.99						3.41	3.00	3.43	3.88		2.94			3.10
206	щ	S	96.0	0.83	98.0	96.0	98.0	0.83	99.0	0.71	1.20	0.98	0.75	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.13	1.01	1.20	1.05	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.13	1.05	0.83	1.46	1.20	0.98	1.65	1.65	1.43	1.24	1.50	1.28	1.13	1.76	1.31	1.28	1.05	1.80
= =		σ _{III}	802	764	883	9//	810	920	774	968	914	814	737	684	800	916	745	746	872	838	755	828	810	626	938	787	688	778	775	812	916	847	787	,058	953	902	986	773	838	729	883
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Based on	0.5 h _o	<u> </u>	2,102	3,663	4,030	928	1,953	4,041	4,481	6,453	1,620	2,701	5,320	1,890	3,868	7,002	3,478	5,601	3,924	6,044	1,328	2,028	3,491	5,249	6,437	8,214	2,259	3,335	,895	4,097	7,102	6,081	8,352	7,088	9,407	12,574	3,658	5,270	8,373	10,359	6,297
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Stresses		Ŋ	0.65	0.55	0.58	0.65	0.58	0.55	0.45	0.48	0.80	0.65	0.50	0.83		0.83			08.0	0.70	0.80	08.0	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.55	0.98			1.10			0.83	1.00	0.85	0.75	1.18	0.88	0.85		1.20
		σ _{III}	Ļ	402	466	422	431	484	403				384	370				393	466	442	410				494	409	483				_		414	564	502	472	536	410			475
and	ů	α _{II}	199	375	365	4	196	354	392	470	4	214	383	93	251	409	244	373	228	364	2	74	230	292	355	424	4	173	371	125	276	259	369	236	356	437	4	227	324	383	153
Deflection and	0.25 h	<u> </u>	,224	,972	2,182	265	1,109	2,175	2,336	3,351	1,041	1,524	2,773	1,166	2,229	3,870	1,966	3,008	2,247	3,261	854	1,242	1,949	2,905	3,473	4,255	1,458	1,910	4,142	2,528	4,151	3,447	4,495	4,059	5,083	6,591	2,364	2,942	4,524	5,399	3,755
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STAINLESS STEEL DISC SPRINGS

STANDARD MATERIAL D Austenitic Stainless Steel STANDARD FINISH

★ Plain

TO ORDER: Product / D $_{\rm e}$ x D $_{\rm e}$ x t / material code / finish code EXAMPLE: DSC 25 x 12.2 x 0.9 DK

d on E = 190 kMPa and μ = 0.3	h_o $F_t @ I_o - 0.75 h_o$ $s = h_o$	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$ $\sigma_{_{\rm III}}$ s $l_{_{ m t}}$ F $\sigma_{_{ m II}}$ $\sigma_{_{ m III}}$ s F $\sigma_{_{ m OM}}$	0.15 0.45 193 1,124 1,102 0.20 248	237	764 0.19 0.56 300 1.123 1.090 0.25 385	730 0.26 0.59 271 853 1,027 0.35 335	797 750 0.23 0.78 608 1,275 1,076 0.30 789 -1,537	395 725 0.30 0.60 258 705 1,016 0.40 312 -1,192	762 686 0.23 0.88 735 1,206 988 0.30 959 -1,431	678 0.38 0.53 142 297 930 0.50 153	437 728 0.34 0.71 378 765 1,023 0.45 464 -1,230	756 693 0.26 0.99 934 1,200 996 0.35 1,217 -1,435	77 746 0.45 0.60 197 269 1,020 0.60 206 -970	469 730 0.38 0.32 522 811 1,028 0.50 645 -1,257	751 698 0.30 0.47 1,157 1,195 1,003 0.40 1,505 -1,437	90 716 0.49 0.66 234 281 981 0.65 247 -944	494 732 0.41 0.94 690 846 1,031 0.55 857 -1,279	746 702 0.34 1.21 1,403 1,190 1,008 0.45 1,823 -1,438	91 827 0.60 0.80 392 310 1,132 0.80 410 -1,086	392 712 0.49 0.96 653 703 995 0.65 789 -1,177		125 847 0.68 0.93 553 365 1,161 0.90 586 -1,142	406 674 0.53 1.08 795 716 944 0.70 969 -1,142	829 638 0.41 1.64 2,639 1,309 1,006 0.55 3,524 -1,496	142 876 0.75 0.77 739 389 1,203 1.00 792 -1,182	395 715 0.60 1.20 1,021 706 1,001 0.80 1,238 -1,182	712 0.49 1.66 2,620 1,175 1,021 0.65 3,394 -1	86 761 0.79 0.87 634 284 1,042 1.05 666 -993	779 0.68 1.48 1,764	100 725 0.86 1.19 767 295 994 1.15 815 -961	383 707 0.75 1.50 1,567 685 990 1.00 1,899 -1,161	90 716 0.98 1.33 938 281 981 1.30 989 -944	437 747 0.86 1.79 2,418 770 1,048 1.15 2,953 -1,253	123 843 1.20 1.65 1,744 359 1,156 1.60 1,851 -1,132	98 697 1.20 1.65 1,430 288 955 1.60 1,518 -928	104 820 1.46 0.52 2.410 323 1.124 1.05 2.551 -1.083	1.50 0.02 2,419 0.20 1,124 1.30 2,001
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and			Ļ	207 4		L	372 3	160 3	360 3	9	182 3	356 3	-13 4	199	353 3	-4 3	212 3	350 3	-13 4	158 3	353 3	3 4	167 3	392 3	12 4	160 3	342 3	-8 4	206 4	2 3	55	4-3	181	4	2 3	4	
tion	25 h _o	$\sigma_{_{\rm II}}$	72 3		_		221 3	111 1	262 3	77	159 1	334 3	111	215 1	416 3	130	281 2	506 3	222	283 1	639 3	305	338 1	926 3	401	439 1		354	729 2	422	674 1	521	,023	961	787	1.345	
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	Preload	S	0.03	_			0.05	0.06	0.05		0.07	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.10		0.14		0.08	0.15	0.12		0.16		0.17	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.29	⇃
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DISC SPRING APPLICATIONS

Mechanical Braking System

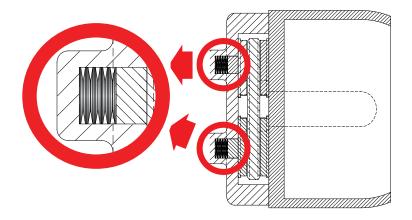


Application:

Braking systems for off-highway equipment are commonly designed to be hydraulically actuated. In most cases, braking occurs when pressurized fluid compresses stationary friction Discs against plates that rotate with the drive shaft. The amount of friction between each set of plates controls the deceleration of the vehicle. Without an additional fail safe system, this design alone has limited reliability. If a hydraulic seal is compromised, or the hydraulic cylinder loses pressure for any reason, the brakes fail.

Solution:

The mechanical back-up design uses **SPIROL** Disc Springs. Under normal circumstances, the hydraulic system holds a constant pressure on Disc Springs stacked in series. If pressure fails to be maintained, the stack of Disc Springs decompresses to actuate the braking mechanism. A compression spring or wave spring is not capable of providing the force required (in the space available) to actuate the brakes. The reliability of this safety system is dependent on the consistent performance of Disc Springs. In this critical application, the Disc Spring's performance and level of predictability improves product quality and ensures overall safety.



SPIROL Disc Springs have a consistently high capacity to store potential mechanical energy. The conical design of SPIROL Disc Springs makes their spring characteristics and performance more predictable than traditional compression springs. Disc Springs are also capable of providing more force in less space than a compression spring or wave spring. They are commonly stacked in multiples to achieve application specific spring rates: a stack in series provides less force over more travel; a stack in parallel provides more force over less travel. The precise tolerances of each individual Disc Spring provides unparalleled performance predictability when they are stacked (either in series or in parallel).

SPIROL Disc Springs also allow fatigue endurance to be predicted. Stress analysis enables the minimum cycle life of Disc Springs (singularly or stacked) to be calculated as a part of the application's design.



DISC SPRING APPLICATIONS

Pick-Off Unit for CNC Machines



collet is closed, work piece is clinched.

Application:

Pick-off spindles in CNC screw machines are designed to hold a part as it is cut to length and then finished. The spindle uses a collet to release the part when it is complete and then clinch a new part.

When the machine is setup, the clamping force required to hold each part in the collet must be precisely calibrated to prevent the finished product from slipping (if the force is too low) or being crushed (if the force is too high). This calibration is dependent on the geometry and material of the final product. After calibration, the quality of the finished product relies on a consistent clamping force for thousands of cycles at a time.

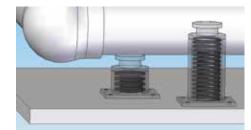
Solution:

This high degree of reliability is provided by **SPIROL** Disc Springs. When the collet is opened, 16 SPIROL Disc Springs stacked in series are compressed by a hydraulic cylinder. Each time the force from the cylinder is released, SPIROL Disc Springs provide a consistent force to close the collet on the part.

Pipe Supports for Industrial Pipe Systems

Application:

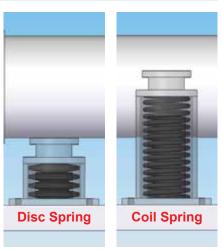
As mandated by the ASME code for pressure piping, proper design and installation is critical for the performance and safety of piping systems. Industrial pipe systems are primarily supported by rod hangers, base line or base elbow supports. While these static supports are used to carry weight, dynamic supports are necessary to control loads on the pipe system.



Solution:

For example, in heat exchanger applications, SPIROL Disc Springs are used to accept thermal dynamics. As the temperature of the fluid within the pipe changes, the pipe will expand (when hot) and contract (when cold) accordingly. SPIROL Disc Springs support the system by maintaining a constant pressure at any temperature. This consistency is transmitted to the pipe joint and is essential for maintaining a proper seal. A well sealed gasket prevents fluids from escaping and reduces costly maintenance.

SPIROL Disc Springs offer an advantage to coil springs by providing an equivalent displacement in a fraction of the space. In many instances, such as under a heat exchangers bottom flange, this space savings is required. SPIROL Disc Springs are the solution to providing a robust, maintenance free support system for industrial pipe systems.



A coil spring cannot provide the proper support given the limited space in this example. Only a Disc Spring stack is able to package the required load and travel in the restricted space.

SPIROL Innovative fastening solutions. Lower assembly costs.

Slotted Spring Pins Solid Pins Coiled Spring Pins Ground Hollow Dowels Dowel Bushings / **Spring Dowels** Compression Limiters Inserts for Plastics **Rolled Tubular** Components **Spacers Precision Shims & Thin Metal Stampings Precision Washers Disc Springs Installation Technology Parts Feeding Technology**

Please refer to www.SPIROL.com for current specifications and standard product offerings.

SPIROL Application Engineers will review your application needs and work with you to recommend the optimum solution. One way to start the process is to visit our Optimal Application Engineering portal at SPIROL.com.

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