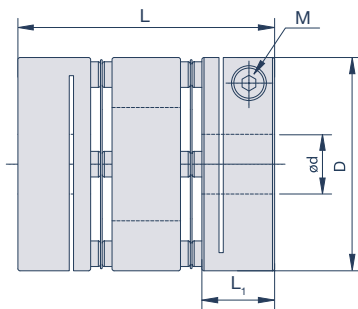


Diskflex GDC-SS | Stainless steel

Clamping hub version



Specifications

Size	D mm	L mm	L ₁ mm	M	T _A Nm	max. rpm min ⁻¹	T _{KN} Nm	C _T Nm/rad	g g	Misalignment		
										angular °	radial mm	axial mm
GDC16-SS	16	23,2	6,3	M2	0,5	14.000	0,6	200	24,3	1	0,05	0,2
GDC19-SS	19	26,3	8,7	M2,6	1	14.000	0,9	400	39	1	0,05	0,2
GDC22-SS	22,2	27,2	8,7	M2,6	1	10.000	1,1	520	50	1,5	0,12	0,2
GDC26-SS	26,6	32,5	10,7	M3	1,5	10.000	1,5	750	92	1,5	0,15	0,3
GDC31-SS	31,8	38,5	11,6	M3	1,5	8.000	3	1.650	162	1,5	0,15	0,4
GDC35-SS	35	38,1	12,7	M4	2,5	8.000	4	1.500	198	1,5	0,16	0,4
GDC39-SS	39	45	13,7	M4	2,5	8.000	5	2.250	297	1,5	0,18	0,4
GDC42-SS	42,5	46,2	13,7	M4	2,5	8.000	7	2.500	324	1,5	0,18	0,5
GDC47-SS	47	50,7	16	M4	2,5	8.000	12	5.000	432	1,5	0,2	0,5
GDC54-SS	54	58	19	M5	4	8.000	22	8.750	756	1,5	0,2	0,5
GDC64-SS	64	74,4	26	M6	8	6.500	31	11.000	1.200	1,5	0,3	0,5
GDC80-SS	80	81,8	29,7	M8	22	6.000	75	20.000	2.100	2	0,4	0,6
GDC90-SS	94,5	98,9	30,4	M8	22	6.000	150	35.000	3.100	2	0,4	0,8

M= Screw size, T_A= Tightening torque, T_{KN}= Nominal torque, C_T= Torsional stiffness, g= Mass

Bore diameters

Size	d (mm)																				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	24	25	28	30
GDC16-SS	•	•	•																		
GDC19-SS		•	•	•	•																
GDC22-SS		•	•	•	•	•															
GDC26-SS			•	•	•	•	•	•													
GDC31-SS				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
GDC35-SS				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•									
GDC39-SS						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								
GDC42-SS						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								
GDC47-SS								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
GDC54-SS								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
GDC64-SS										•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
GDC80-SS												•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GDC90-SS																•	•	•	•	•	•

Ordering example:
GDC16-SS ø3 ø3
Diskflex Size 16, Bore 3 and 3



The various technical parameters play a decisive role in the selection of the Diskflex. Parameters such as maximum speeds, occurring shaft misalignments and drive torque should be taken into account. The required coupling size can be roughly calculated using the following formula:

Serie GDC, ZDC, GDT

$$T_{KN} > T_A \times C_S$$

The nominal torque T_{KN} of the selected coupling size should be greater than the drive torque T_A in Nm (results from the manufacturer's specification of the drive motor) multiplied by the operating factors of the application.

For servo applications, it should be noted that the acceleration torque of these servomotors is many times higher than their rated torques. The design is based on the highest peak torque to be regularly transmitted on the drive side (for servomotors, this is e.g. the maximum acceleration torque in Nm)

Shock factor C_S

	Continuous motion sequence	Dynamic motion sequence with frequent start-stop	Dynamic motion sequence with frequent reversing operation
Factor C_S	1,0	2,0	4,0

Please note the maximum permissible bore diameter and the corresponding displacement capacity for the selected coupling size. These can be found in the table for the corresponding coupling size.

Serie GTR

$$T_{KN} > T_A \times C_S \times C_D \times C_T$$

Impact factor C_S

	uniform load	non-uniform load	impact load
Factor C_S	1	2	3-4

Direction factor C_D

	continuous, one-sided direction of rotation	alternating direction of rotation, reversing operation
Factor C_D	1,0	1,2

Temperature factor C_T

	Operating temperature $\leq 150^\circ\text{C}$	Operating temperature $150^\circ\text{C} - 200^\circ\text{C}$	Operating temperature $200^\circ\text{C} - 250^\circ\text{C}$
Factor C_T	1,0	1,0 - 1,15	1,15 - 1,25

*„briefly and concisely ...
explained“*

OUR PICTOGRAMS

	High temperature resistance		Torsionally rigid
	Vibration damping		High angular misalignment
	Axially pluggable		High speeds
	High radial misalignment		Electrically insulating
	Backlash-free		Corrosion resistant