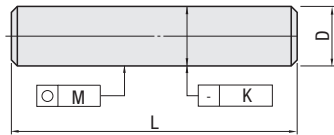


# Shafts - Precision Standards -

## Accuracy Standards

### Circularity, Straightness, L Dimension Accuracy



#### O.D. g6, h5 Shafts (Hardened)

D Section Circularity		Dimension Tolerance
Over	or Less	
2	13	±0.1
13	20	±0.2
20	40	±0.3
40	50	±0.5

Dimension		Dimension Tolerance
Over	or Less	
2	6	±0.1
6	30	±0.2
30	120	±0.3
120	400	±0.5
400	1000	±0.8
1000	1500	±1.2

Dimension		Dimension Tolerance
Over	or Less	
3	6	±0.1
6	30	±0.2
30	120	±0.3
120	400	±0.5
400	1000	±0.8
1000	1500	±1.2

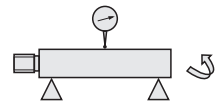
#### O.D. f8 Shafts (Not Hardened)

D Section Circularity		Dimension Tolerance
Over	or Less	
5	10	±0.1
10	18	±0.2
18	30	±0.3
30	50	±0.5

Dimension		Dimension Tolerance
Over	or Less	
3	6	±0.1
6	30	±0.2
30	120	±0.3
120	400	±0.5
400	1000	±0.8
1000	1500	±1.2

Condition	Straightness K
L ≤ 100	0.025 or Less
L > 100	(L/100) x 0.025 or Less

### Straightness Measurement Method



Shaft ends are supported on V-blocks and turned 360 degrees to measure shaft runout using a dial indicator. 1/2 of measured runout is defined as the straightness.

## Shaft Material, Hardness, Surface Treatment

Material	O.D. Tolerance	Hardness	Surface Treatment
52100 Bearing Steel	g6, h5	Induction Hardened 52100 Bearing Steel 58HRC~	-
440C Stainless Steel			Hard Chrome Plating
52100 Bearing Steel			Plating Hardness: HV750 ~
440C Stainless Steel			Plating Thickness: 5µ or More
52100 Bearing Steel	g6	Equivalent 56HRC~	Low Temp. Black Chrome Plating
440C Stainless Steel			Plating Thickness: 1 ~ 2µ
1045 Carbon Steel	f8	-	Hard Chrome Plating
304 Stainless Steel			Plating Hardness: HV750 ~

## Effective Hardened Layer Depth of Shafts (hardened) with O.D. Tolerance g6, h5

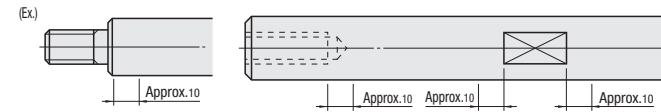
O.D. (D)	Effective Hardened Depth	
	52100 Bearing Steel	440C Stainless Steel
3	0.5 or More	0.5 or More
4		
5		
6-10		
12, 13	0.7 or More	0.7 or More
15-20		
25-50	1.0 or More	0.7 or More

## Notes on Hardened and Surface Treating

### Reduced Hardness around Machined Areas

Machining is applied after base materials are case hardened.

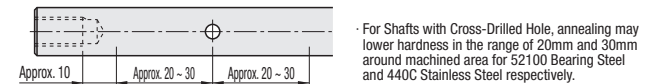
In the example below, annealing caused by machining may result in reduced hardness of the machined area + 10mm fore and aft.



Annealing caused by machining may lower hardness of following areas:

- All threaded shafts
- All stepped shafts
- Tapped Holes: when M ≥ D/2, RC threads, two tapped holes on ends, hard chrome plated 440C Stainless Steel products
- Retaining ring grooves, keyway, tapers, hex socket holes, wrench flats, tapped pilot, set screw grooves
- Keyway, Flats, 90-deg. Flats, V-grooves
- Shaft Ends Configurable Type (G, H shape), Hollow Shafts (Lateral Hole on One Side)

(Note) Excluding "Full Length Hardness Guaranteed Type"



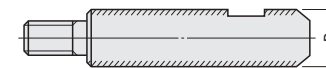
For Shafts with Cross-Drilled Hole, annealing may lower hardness in the range of 20mm and 30mm around machined area for 52100 Bearing Steel and 440C Stainless Steel respectively.

## Surface Treatment Plating Layers

Machining is applied after base materials are surface treated.

In the example below, only hatched area is treated with hard chrome plating or low temp. black chrome plating. Hard chrome plating or low temp. black chrome plating will be removed from stepped, tapered and machined areas.

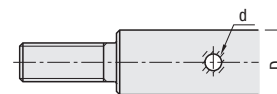
- ⚠ About Features of Low Temp. Black Chrome Plating, please see P112
- ⚠ The hollow shaft's interior surfaces are not plated. The interior may rust.



Other plating finished shapes are:

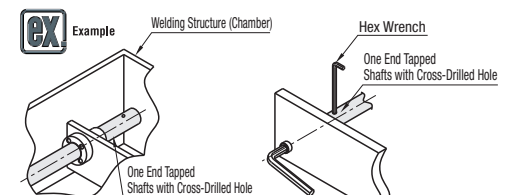
- Threaded and tapped shafts
- Retaining ring grooves, keyway, tapers, hex socket holes, wrench flats, set screw grooves
- Keyway, Flats, 90-deg. Flats, V-grooves
- ⚠ Surface Treatment Fully Plated Shafts will have the plating on the entire shaft except centering holes and tapped sections.

## Cross-Drilled Hole Dimension Details



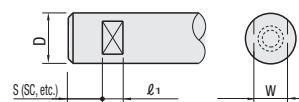
D	d
8	3
10	3
12	3
13	3
15	4
16	4

- ⚠ Cross-drilled hole areas may be out of O.D. tolerances due to annealing-induced deformation.
- ⚠ Hard chrome plating layers around machined area may be flaked by deburring (Areas)
- ⚠ Orientation in relation to other features will be random.



Shafts with Cross-Drilled Hole are suitable for narrow work space.

## Shafts: Detailed Wrench Flats Dimensions



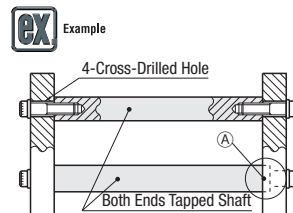
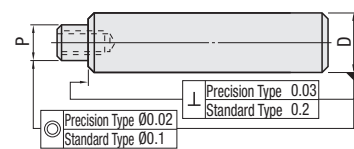
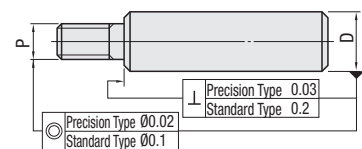
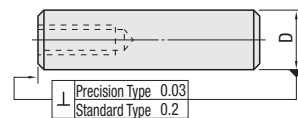
D	W	l1
6	5	8
8	7	10
10	8	15
12	10	20
13	11	25
15	13	30
16	14	41

- ⚠ S (SC, etc.) = 1mm Increment
- ⚠ S (SC, etc.) + l1 ≤ L
- ⚠ S (SC etc.) = 0 or S (SC etc.) ≥ 1
- ⚠ Cannot be machined on the same plane.
- ⚠ Orientation in relation to other features will be random.

⚠ Not applicable to D=3, 4, 5

## Concentricity, Perpendicularity

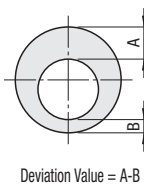
Features of Precision Type: Perpendicularity  $\perp 0.03$ , Concentricity (Threaded and Stepped)  $\odot 00.02$



Precision Type does not require stepped machining as (A), which enables effective assembly.

## About Hollow Shaft Wall Thickness Deviations

O.D. (D)	52100 Bearing Steel Wall Thickness Deviation Value	440C Stainless Steel Wall Thickness Deviation Value
6	0.3 or Less	-
8	0.4 or Less	1.5 or Less
10		
12		
13		
16	0.6 or Less	4.0 or Less
20		
25	1.0 or Less	-
30		
35	1.5 or Less	-
40		
50		



Deviation Value = A-B

⚠ The hollow shaft's interior surfaces are not plated. The interior may rust.

## Thread Undercut Dimensions (PC, QC) (Reference Values)

O.D. Tolerance g6, h5 Shafts (Hardened), O.D. Tolerance f8 Shafts (Plated)

When specifying Shafts with thread undercuts or adding thread undercut alterations (PC, QC), PC and QC dimensions are as the table below. When B (S) is specified, undercut width (g) is F-B (T-S). Refer to the table below for the dimensions of PC and QC when combined with Fine Thread alterations (PMC, PMS, QMC, QMS, MMC, MMS, NMC, NMS).

For Coarse Threads			When combined with Fine Thread Alterations		
P (=M)	PC	F-B (T-S)	PMC, MMC	PC	F-B (T-S)
Q (=N)	QC		QMC, NMC	QC	
6	4.4	2	6	4.8	2.0
8	6.0	3	8	6.4	
10	7.7	3	10	8.4	3.0
12	9.4	4	12	10.4	
16	13.0	4	15	13.4	3.0
20	16.4	5	17	15.4	
24	19.6		20	18.4	
30	25.0		25	22.7	
			30	27.7	

