# Permanent Magnetic Clutches & Brakes







# GERWAH The Company

Gerwah GmbH was founded in 1980. The idea of new, innovative products has made Gerwah a recognized partner in the machine tool industry. dynamic, spirited and fast growing company with clear goals and open mind that is reflected in the architecture of our new headquarters.

#### **Our Goals**

- To add value for our customers by providing innovative product solutions
- To develop solutions in cooperation with our customers
- Satisfied customers

#### **Our Advantages**

- Know-how, innovative designs and cutting edge manufacturing plants
- Customer oriented employees
- Technical assistance and service, both locally and internationally
- Qualified sales force
- Economic stability
- Worldwide presence with subsidiaries and dealers



Hamburg

**ERW** 

allstadt

Munich

Berlin

Prague

Pilsen

GERWAH

Our new headquarters in Grosswallstadt, Germany



We are certified according to DIN EN ISO 9001 (Cert.-No. 0063-D)





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# Magnetic Clutches Advantages at a glance



Precise torque limitation

- from 0,0 to 1000 Nm (synchronous clutch)Easy and fast adjustable torque infinitely adaptable to your requirements
- Even for extreme high rotation speeds
- Independent of age and operation
- Unlimited number of overload cycles • Absolutely abrasion-free
- Rated torque level remains ever constant

Superior hygiene requirements: no abrasion

- No working material means or external suppliances
- Also available in high-grade steel

Superior transmission with application of hysteresis clutches

- Constant and soft slipping at torque limitation
- "Soft starts" smooth starting moments
- The shafts to be connected can be operated with different rotation speed
- Contact-free power transmission

#### High-tech torque transmission

GERWAH-magnetic clutches do not transmit torques through mechanical connections like their mechanical counterparts but by using magnetic force. It has to be distinguished between synchronous- and hysteresis clutches according to the function principle in use.

#### The synchronous clutch

Synchronous clutches transmit torques due to magnetic force, which is produced through periodically arranged, opposite lying permanent magnets. According to the size of the clutch torques up to 1000 Nm can be transmitted. When exceeding the rated torque level the magnetic force breaks off, the clutch slips through and now can only transmit a minor rest torque. The synchronous clutch owes its name to its nature, only able to transmit torque if a synchronous action of the connecting system is granted.

### The hysteresis clutch

At this type of clutch, one half of the clutch is coated with a hysteresis lining instead with a permanent magnet. This hysteresis material acts similar according to the permanent magnet but through the hysteresis lining poles can be changed with an extrem low power demand. In case the rated torque level of the clutch exceeds, the clutch begins to slip through. Thereby the hysteresis material takes up energy from the starting system, due to the permanent changing of poles caused by the passing by of the permanent magnets, and transforms this kinetic power into heat which is conducted away into the environment.





Please do not hesitate to contact us if you wish further information concerning this new and trendsetting technology. We would be pleased to give you more detailed information!





### Permanent Magnetic Clutches Product Range

GERWAH-magnetic clutches offer a greater variety and due to their flexible design can be used for many applications. The creative technical designer will find a wealth of possibilities enabling him to solve former problems more easily and in a more

elegant way. Our technical department is pleased to be at your disposal helping you design the most favourable clutch fulfilling all requirements of your desired field of application.

HLV

### Magnetic **Hysteresis Clutches**



Compact construction; easy adjustable torque; a completely stainlesssteel version possible; flexible attachment possibilities **Technical Data Page 5** 





Low construction volume; flexible application; torque adjustable within limits; This torque consists of two clutch halfs and is not bearing-mounted! Technical Data Page 8

**Special** models of **hysteresis** and synchronous clutches

The information in this catalogue con-

not constitute any specific promises.

tains product descriptions and does



The user must define and check the technical features for use in each specific application. All data is subject to supplied.

change without notice. Only individual agreements are binding for products







Narrow construction; easy adjustable

torque; a completely stainless-steel

version possible; flexible attachment

Technical Data Page 6

possibilities

Short lenght; intermating; free of wear; This clutch consists of two clutch halfs and is not bearingmounted

#### **Technical Data Page 9**

#### We design magnetic clutches according to your special requirements and are pleased to offer you our advice!

Example slot-free clutch MKS Special model of type MKD with extended air slot. Thereby torque transmission into a hermetically sealed container is possible. Possible field of application: driving of pumps.



within limits; This clutch consists of two clutch halfs and is not bearingmounted! **Technical Data Page 7** 

### **Range of applications**

- Bottle cap plants
- Roll-up and unroll systems
- Brakes
- Test procedures
- Packing technology
- As safety clutch in e.g. extrusion plants, shredders, or similar
- Driving of pumps
- For "soft starts"
- As safety clutch with "smooth" overload transition
- Food industry
- Cosmetic production
- Medical engineering

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### Permanent Magnetic Hysteresis Clutch Series HSV



S



Technical Data	Туре		1	2	4	
eries HSV	Torque (adjustable) <sup>1)</sup>	(Nm)	ME Version a	0,4 - 1,0	0,8 - 2,0	1,6 - 4,0
			Version b	0,2 - 0,5	0,1 - 1,3	0,2 - 2,6
	Max. power dissipation (thermal limited) $^{2)}$	(W)	Pv	15 (20)	23 (30)	30 (40)
	Max. rotating speed <sup>3)</sup>	(min <sup>-1</sup> )	n max	4000	3500	3000
	Max. temperature of sorrounding air	(°C)	Т	0 - 40	0 - 40	0 - 40
	Weight	(kg)	Mges	0,8	1,2	1,9
	Inertia outside half	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	Jout	0,36	0,62	1,62
	inside half	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	Jin	0,13	0,25	0,79
	Max. forces radial	(N)	Frad	200	300	400
	axial	(N)	Fax	150	200	250

Standard model with aluminium housing, with stainless steel bearings, rare earth magnets, sintered hysteresis material

Dimensions (mm)	Туре	1	2	4
Series HSV	ØA	73	79	105
	ØB	18	25	30
	ØC	M3	M4	M4
	Ø D <sup>4)</sup>	M16 x 1,5	M18 x 1,5	M24 x 1,5
	Ø E <sup>4)</sup>	M16 x 1,5	M18 x 1,5	M24 x 1,5
	ØF	20	25	30
	ØT	25	33	48
	L	46	61	61
	V	8	10	10

1) Other torque values on request

2) In clamps: max power loss using high temperature permanent magnets

3) Depending on overload ratio and torque

4) Other dimensions on request

- Range of Bottle capping machines
- applications · Wind up and unwind systems
  - Brakes
  - Test procedures





## Permanent Magnetic Hysteresis Clutch Series HLV



Data	Torque (adjustable) <sup>1)</sup>	(Nm)	Me	0,4 - 1,0	0,7 - 2,0	1,5 - 4,0
ΠLV	Max. power dissipation <sup>2)</sup>	(W)	Pv	18 (25)	25 (35)	40 (55)
	Max. rotating speed <sup>3)</sup>	(min <sup>-1</sup> )	n max	4000	3500	3000
	Max. temperature of sorrounding air	(°C)	Т	0 - 40	0 - 40	0 - 40
	Weight	(kg)	Mges	1,2	1,6	3,2
	Inertia outside half	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	Jout	0,43	0,87	2,68
	inside half	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	Jin	0,09	0,21	0,549
	Max. forces radial <sup>5)</sup>	(N)	Frad	150	200	250
	axial	(N)	Fax	100	150	200

Standard model made of stainless steel, with stainless steel bearings, rare earth magnets, sintered hysteresis material

Dimensions	Туре	1	2	4
(IIIII) Sorios HLV	ØA	55	60	80
Selles IIL v	Ø B	30	35	40
	Ø C <sup>4)</sup>	M27 x 1,5	M32 x 1,5	M38 x 1,5
	Ø D	10	15	20
	Ø E <sup>4)</sup>	M27 x 1,5	M32 x 1,5	M48 x 1,5
	ØF	30	35	55
	ØG	50	55	74,5
	Н	8	10	12
	L <sup>6)</sup>	90	113	136
	М	20	25	29
	N	20	25	40
	V	15	18	20

1) Other torque values on request

2) In clamps: max power loss using high temperature permanent magnets

3) Depending on overload ratio and torque

4) Other dimensions on request

5)  $F_{rad}$  applied in max. 40 mm from clutch end

6) For assembly the total length (with L + V) must be considered

Range of • Bottle capping machines

applications • Packaging technology





### **Permanent Magnetic Hysteresis Clutch Series HKD**



The permanent magnetic hysteresis clutch consists of two separated halfs which are telescoped. In the inner part of the outside hub the hysteresis material is coated on, on the outside of the inner hub the permanent magnets are attached. The maximum transmittable torque

of the clutch can be changed by modifying the hub submergence. At overload status the clutch will slip through in a "sliding" manner, contact free and without any abrasion. The clutch ist connected with the shaft by clamping hubs.

Technical Data	Туре				2	4	10	18	30	60	150
Series HKD	Torque		(Nm)	Tkn	0,1 <sup>1)2)</sup>	0,2 <sup>1)2)</sup>	0,4 <sup>1)2)</sup>	0,9 <sup>1)2)</sup>	1,2 <sup>1)2)</sup>	$2,5^{(1)(2)}$	5,0 <sup>1)2)</sup>
	Max. power dissipation	on	(W)	Pv	4	5	7	12	14	20	30
	Inertia approx.	outer part	$(10^{-3}  kgm^2)$	Jout	0,018	0,04	0,07	0,14	0,20	0,87	1,8
		inner part	$(10^{-3}  kgm^2)$	Jin	0,005	0,02	0,04	0,08	0,11	0,57	1,3
	Weight approx.	outer part	(kg)	mout	0,12	0,15	0,18	0,28	0,34	0,68	1,7
		inner part	(kg)	min	0,07	0,11	0,16	0,25	0,27	0,51	1,6
	Max. app. rad. misali	gnment <sup>3)</sup>	(mm)	Kr	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
	Max. rotating speed	4)	(min <sup>-1</sup> )	n max	10000	9000	8000	7000	6000	5000	4000
	Tightening torque of r	etaining screws	(Nm)	Ma	2	3	3	6	12	30	50

Dimensions (mm)Series HKD

Туре		2	4	10	18	30	60	150
L		55	58	58	78	88	107	130
ØA		31	38	46	51	56	69	84
ØB		25	32	40	45	47	57	68
С		8,2	10	10	12	15	19,5	21,5
Ø $D_1{}^{\rm H7}$ / Ø $D_2{}^{\rm H7}$	min max.	3 - 10	6 - 16	6 - 19	10 - 20	10 - 20	14 - 23	20 - 28
К		9	11,5	15,5	17,5	16	20	24
Ι		M3	M4	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10
М	(length of magnets)	20	20	20	30	30	40	50

Clamping hubs 2 to 60 made of aluminium 1) Other torque values on request Clamping hubs 150 made of steel Other material on request

2) Torque value adjustable by hub submergence

3) Bigger approved misalignement on request

4) Max. permanent slip speed limit depends on frequency and ratio of slippings



Type Bore diameter D1

HKD 30

Bore diameter D2

Further details e.g. special material, keyway

 $15^{H}$ 

Range of applications

- As brake for "soft starts"
- As safety clutch with
- "smooth" overload transition





### **Permanent Magnetic Synchronous Clutch Series MKD**



The permanent magnetic synchronous clutch consists of two separated halfs which have to be supported by the customer and then are telescoped. In the inner part of the outside hub and on the outside of the inner hub the permanent magnets are attached. The maximum

transmittable torque of the clutch can be changed by modifying the hub submergence. At overload status the clutch will slip through in a "bucking" manner, contact free and without any abrasion. The clutch ist connected with the shaft by clamping hubs.

Туре					4	10	18	30	60	150	300
Torque		(Nm)	Tkn	1,2 1) 2)	2,5 1) 2)	5 <sup>1)2)</sup>	9 <sup>1)2)</sup>	$13^{(1)}2)$	30 <sup>1)2)</sup>	60 <sup>1)2)</sup>	150 1) 2)
Torsional stiffness app	orox.	(Nm/rad)	$C_{T \ dyn}$	3	10	25	45	83	250	610	2300
Inertia approx.	outer part	$(10^{-3}  kgm^2)$	Jout	0,018	0,038	0,08	0,14	0,21	0,60	1,8	6,7
	inner part	$(10^{-3}  kgm^2)$	Jin	0,005	0,014	0,04	0,07	0,10	0,30	1,6	5,0
Weight approx.	outer part	(kg)	mout	0,11	0,15	0,20	0,28	0,35	0,70	1,9	3,4
	inner part	(kg)	min	0,07	0,11	0,16	0,23	0,28	0,53	1,4	3,1
Max. app. rad. misalig	gnment <sup>3)</sup>	(mm)	Kr	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Max. rotating speed		(min <sup>-1</sup> )	n max	10000	9000	8000	7000	6000	5000	4000	3000
Tightening torque of re	taining screws	(Nm)	MA	2	3	3	6	12	30	50	90
	Type Torque Torsional stiffness app Inertia approx. Weight approx. Max. app. rad. misalig Max. rotating speed Tightening torque of re	Type Torque Torsional stiffness approx. Inertia approx. outer part inner part Weight approx. outer part inner part Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3)</sup> Max. rotating speed Tightening torque of retaining screws	Type       (Nm)         Torque       (Nm/rad)         Torsional stiffness aprox.       (Nm/rad)         Inertia approx.       outer part       (10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm²)         inner part       (10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm²)         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)         inner part       (kg)         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3)</sup> (mm)         Max. rotating speed       (min <sup>-1</sup> )         Tightening torque of retaining screws       (Nm)	Type       (Nm)       TKN         Torque       (Nm/rad)       CT dyn         Torsional stiffness aprox.       (Nm/rad)       CT dyn         Inertia approx.       outer part       (10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )       Jout         inner part       (10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )       Jin         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout         inner part       (kg)       min         Max. app. rad. misaligment <sup>3)</sup> (mm)       Kr         Max. rotating speed       (nin <sup>-1</sup> )       n max         Tightening torque of retaining screws       (Nm)       MA	Type2Torque(Nm)TKN $1,2^{-1/2}$ )Torsional stiffness aprox.(Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3Inertia approx.outer part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jout0,018inner part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jin0,005Weight approx.outer part(kg)mout0,11inner part(kg)min0,07Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3)</sup> (mm)Kr0,4Max. rotating speed(min <sup>-1</sup> )n max10000Tightening torque of retaining screwsNm)MA2	Type         2         4           Torque         (Nm)         TKN $1,2^{-1/2}$ $2,5^{-1/2}$ Torsional stiffness approx.         (Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3         10           Inertia approx.         outer part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jout         0,018         0,038           inner part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jout         0,014         0,014           Weight approx.         outer part         (kg)         mout         0,11         0,155           inner part         (kg)         min         0,07         0,111           Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3</sup> (mm)         Kr         0,4         0,4           Max. rotating speed         (min <sup>-1</sup> )         n max         10000         9000           Tightening torque of retaining screws (Nm)         MA         2         3	Type       2       4       10         Torque       (Nm)       TKN $1, 2^{-1/2}$ $2, 5^{-1/2}$ $5^{-1/2}$ Torsional stiffness approx.       (Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3       10       25         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jout       0,018       0,038       0,088         inner part $(10^{-3} kgm^2)$ Jout       0,018       0,014       0,044         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout       0,11       0,15       0,200         inner part       (kg)       min       0,07       0,11       0,16         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3</sup> (mm)       Kr       0,4       0,4         Max. rotating speed       (min <sup>-1</sup> )       n max       10000       9000       8000         Tightening torque of retaining screws (Nm)       MA       2       3       3	Type       2       4       10       18         Torque       (Nm)       TKN $1,2^{-1/2}$ $2,5^{-1/2}$ $5^{-1/2}$ $9^{-1/2}$ Torsional stiffness approx.       (Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3       10       25       45         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm}^2)$ Jout       0,018       0,038       0,08       0,14         Inner part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm}^2)$ Jin       0,005       0,014       0,04       0,07         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout       0,11       0,15       0,20       0,28         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3)</sup> (mm)       Kr       0,4       0,4       0,4         Max. rotating speed       (min <sup>-1</sup> )       n max       10000       9000       80000       7000         Tightening torque of retaining screws (Nm)       MA       2       3       3       6	Type       2       4       10       18       30         Torque       (Nm)       TKN $1, 2^{-1/2}$ $2, 5^{-1/2}$ $5^{-1/2}$ $9^{-1/2}$ $13^{-1/2}$ Torsional stiffness approx.       (Nm/rad)       CT dyn       3       10       25       45       83         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm}^2)$ Jout       0,018       0,038       0,08       0,14       0,21         inner part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm}^2)$ Jin       0,005       0,014       0,04       0,07       0,10         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout       0,11       0,15       0,20       0,28       0,35         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3</sup> (mm)       Kr       0,4       0,4       0,4       0,4         Max. rotating speed       (min <sup>-1</sup> )       n max       10000       9000       8000       7000       6000         Tightening torque of retaining screws (Nm)       MA       2       3       3       6       12	Type       2       4       10       18       30       60         Torque       (Nm)       TKN $1,2^{-1/2}$ $2,5^{-1/2}$ $5^{-1/2}$ $9^{-1/2}$ $13^{-1/2}$ $30^{-1/2}$ Torsional stiffness aprox.       (Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3       10       25       45       83       250         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm^2})$ Jout       0,018       0,038       0,08       0,14       0,21       0,600         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm^2})$ Jin       0,005       0,014       0,04       0,07       0,10       0,300         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout       0,11       0,15       0,20       0,28       0,35       0,70         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3</sup> (mm)       Kr       0,4       0,4       0,4       0,4       0,4       0,4       0,4         Max. rotating speed       (min <sup>-1</sup> )       n max       10000       9000       8000       7000       6000       5000         Tightening torque of retaining screws (Nm)       MA       2       3       3       6       12       30	Type       2       4       10       18       30       60       150         Torque       (Nm)       TKN $1,2^{11/2}$ $2,5^{11/2}$ $5^{11/2}$ $9^{11/2}$ $13^{11/2}$ $30^{11/2}$ $60^{11/2}$ Torsional stiffness approx.       (Nm/rad) $C_{T dyn}$ 3       10       25       45       83       250       610         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm^2})$ Jout       0,018       0,038       0,08       0,14       0,21       0,600       1,8         Inertia approx.       outer part $(10^{-3} \text{ kgm^2})$ Jout       0,018       0,048       0,04       0,07       0,10       0,300       1,6         Weight approx.       outer part       (kg)       mout       0,11       0,15       0,20       0,28       0,35       0,70       1,9         Max. app. rad. misalignment <sup>3</sup> (mm)       Kr       0,4

Dimensions (mm)Series MKD

Туре		2	4	10	18	30	60	150	300
L		55	58	58	78	88	107	130	146
Ø A		31	38	46	51	56	67	84	115
Ø B		24	32	40	45	47	57	68	96
С		8,2	10	10	12	15	19,5	21,5	26
Ø $D_1{}^{\rm H7}$ / Ø $D_2{}^{\rm H7}$	min max.	3 - 10	6 - 16	6 - 19	10 - 20	10 - 20	14 - 23	20 - 28	32 - 40
Ι		M3	M4	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12
К		9	11,5	15,5	17,5	16	20	24	32
М	(length of magnets)	20	20	20	30	30	40	50	60

Clamping hubs 2 to 60 made of aluminium Clamping hubs 150 and 300 made of steel Other material on request

1) Other torque values on request

2) Torque value adjustable by hub submergence

3) Bigger approved misalignment on request

4) Axial misalignment changes the submergence and thus the torque;

however, axial displacement in one direction is possible without limitations



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Further details e.g. stainless, other torques

Range of applications

- As safety clutch
- · Other applications that require high torque and limited dimensions



# Permanent Magnetic Safety Clutch Series MK/SV



The coupling consists of two separated halfs which have to be supported by the customer!



Technical					10	0	2(	0	500	
Data Series	Туре				Version a	Version b	Version a	Version b	Version a	Version b
	Torque <sup>1)</sup>		(Nm)	М	50	100	100	200	250	500
IVIN/SV	Max. rotation spe	ed	(min <sup>-1</sup> )	n max	6000	6000	4000	4000	3000	3000
	Max. temperature	(°C)	Т	0 - 60	0 - 60	0 - 60	0 - 60	0 - 60	0 - 60	
	Weight		(kg)	mges	3,1	4,0	5,7	7,3	11,9	14,4
	Max. app. radial m	isalignement <sup>2)</sup>	(mm)	Kr	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
	Inertia	outer part	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	Jout	2,7	3,7	9,1	12,2	37,2	47,3
		inner part	(10 <sup>-3</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup> )	$\mathbf{J}_{\text{in}}$	1,0	1,6	4,1	6,2	21,3	29,7
	Tightening torque of screws		(Nm)	TA	18	18	18	18	18	18

Dimension (mm Series MK/SV

sions		10	00	20	00	500	
(mm)	Туре	Version a	Version b	Version a	Version b	Version a	Version b
eries	ØA	94	94	129	129	189	189
K/SV	C	31	31	31	31	31	31
	L	75	115	75	115	75	115
	$Ø D_1 / Ø D_2$	20	20	30	30	35	35
	min max.	20 - 25	20 - 25	20 - 40	20 - 40	20 - 40	20 - 40

1) Lower torque values on request

Range of • As safety clutch in e.g. extrusion applications plants, shredders, or similar





# Magnetic Clutches Applications

# Selected fields of application suitable for GERWAH Magnetic Clutches



GERWAH magnetic clutches offer excellent protection against overload. They guarantee long life even for most difficult systems through their abrasion-free and precise operation.

#### In bottle capping systems

Owing to technical superiority and elegant functionality compared to all other solutions, hysteresis clutches have become well established worldwide in this field of application. Precise torque limitation, abrasion-free application, constant and jerkfree attitude within the overload area as well as the stainless steel version prove to be fundamental advantages in this operational field. Specially our two models HSV and HLV have proven themselves as excellent for the use in the bottling machines.

#### In wind-up and unwind applications

Within this field of application it is of essential importance that the quality of exact and constant torque limitation is granted. GERWAH hysteresis brakes absolutely fulfill these requirements.

#### As brakes

Especially for the application as a break the GERWAH magnetic clutches show themselves as manifold suitable: as a load for engines for example, or even as generators for test blocks and furthermore in many other application fields. Through their abrasion-free operation, GERWAH hysteresis clutches offer fundamental advantages over friction based clutch systems.

#### Within the progress technology

Due to their ability to transmit torque even by going through magnetic non-conducting materials, GERWAH magnetic clutches offer unique possibilities for sealing, for example in pumps.









### Magnetic Clutches Explanation

At overload status the hysteresis clutches and brakes slip through. The losses (due to the slip rotation speed and torque) are transformed into heat. If the dissipation power exceeds the quantity of heat which can be conduc-

ted to the environment, the clutch (brake) will superheat. With the formula on the right side it is possible to check if the chosen max. power loss of the clutch (brake) ist sufficient for the desired operation.

$$P_{V} = \frac{T \ xn_{s}}{9,55} \ x \ s$$

$$P_{V} : \max. \ power \ loss (W)$$
T: applied torque (Nm)
$$n_{s}: slip \ rotation \ speed \ (min^{-1}) \ s: \ slip \ (\cdot)$$

**Example 1**: A hysteresis brake of type HSV 2 ( $P_{vmax} = 23$  W) is applied as spool brake (s = 1). The applied torque shall be 1,5 Nm. Which rotation speed is allowed permanently, without superheating the brake?

$$P_{V} = \frac{T \ x \ n_{s}}{9,55} \ x \ s \ \blacklozenge \ n_{s} = \frac{9,55 \ x \ P_{V}}{T \ x \ s} \ \blacklozenge \ n_{s} = \frac{9,55 \ x \ 23W}{1,5 \ Nm \ x \ 1} = 146 \ min^{-1}$$

The brake can slip permanently with a rotation speed of 146 min<sup>-1</sup>. Starting out from this result the average paper speed (dependent on the diameter of the roll of paper) can now be calculated.



#### Example 2:

A hysteresis clutch of type HSV4a is applied in a bottle capping machine. One work cycle lasts 8 seconds. 6 seconds of this the clutch is engaged, 2 seconds the inner and the outer part are rotating relatively to each other. This 2 seconds are the actual load cycle of the clutch – the clutch is slipping.





With an applied torque of  $T_N = 4$  Nm and a slipping rate of 25% (s = 0,25) the permanently allowed rotation speed is  $n = 287 \text{ min}^{-1}$  (see formula and diagram)!





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