



**2 Bore code**

**K** with keyway

<b>1</b> $d_1$	<b>3</b> $d_2$ H7 Bore	<b>4</b> $l_1 - l_2$				$d_3$	$l_3$ Guide length	$l_5$	$t + 1$ max. assembly length of the shaft	Permissible r.p.m. / torque / Selection of the size → Page 1142
22	K 10	140-30	160- 40	180- 60	-	22	30	48	12	
25	K 12	160-30	180- 45	200- 70	250-105	26	40	56	13	
28	K 14	170-30	200- 60	220- 80	280-140	29	40	60	13	
32	K 16	190-30	240- 80	275-115	380-210	32	40	68	16	
36	K 18	230-50	270-100	290-110	400-220	37	40	74	17	
42	K 20	250-50	320-120	420-220	-	42	45	82	18	
45	K 22	270-50	330-100	470-240	-	47	50	95	22	
50	K 25	295-50	350-100	420-170	-	52	50	108	26	
58	K 30	330-50	400-110	-	-	58	60	122	29	

**Specification**

- Steel blank
- Joint bearing areas / pins / bearing sleeves case hardened
- Keyway JS9 DIN 6885 → Page 1420
- Cross holes GN 110.1 → Page 1422
- ISO-Fundamental tolerances → Page 1479
- RoHS compliant

**On request**

- different lengths  $l_1 - l_2$
- Bores without keyway
- Bores with square
- with other or unequal bores

**Information**

Universal joint shafts with friction bearing GN 808.2 not only join the offset between two shafts, but also enable the alignment of lengths, which depending on the overall length  $l_1$  enables the corresponding extraction length  $l_2$ . The power transmission is achieved by two universal joints DIN 808 (type EG) a splined shaft and a sliding sleeve.

It is important to check the accuracy when connecting the splined shaft to the sliding sleeve.

The markings → ← have to be opposite to each other. Any kind of misconnection leads to an inhomogeneous output and to a quick abrasion.

see also...

Universal joints with needle bearing GN 808.3 → Page 1149

How to order	<b>1</b> $d_1$
	<b>2</b> Bore code
<b>GN 808.2-50-K 25-350-100</b>	<b>3</b> $d_2$ (s)
	<b>4</b> $l_1 - l_2$