



Selection Factors for Sepac Clutches and Brakes

- 1. Determine the Function** -- below are three basic functions which can be performed by the clutches and brakes in this catalog. Determine which function, or combination of functions, your application requires.
- 2. Determine the Type** -- at the bottom of the page is a general listing and definition of the electric clutch and brake models available. Determine which type has the characteristics and performance criteria for the application.
- 3. Consult R.M. Hoffman Company** -- this page has been designed to give a general presentation of the product line. Specific data and special clutch and brake designs have been omitted in an effort to be concise.

Application Factors

Before final clutch selection can be made the following application information should be considered.

Heat Dissipation Considerations

Cycle Rate or Frequency, Referred Inertia, Relative Shaft Speeds, Ambient Temperatures, Heat Sink, Oil or Air Flow Rate

Environmental Considerations

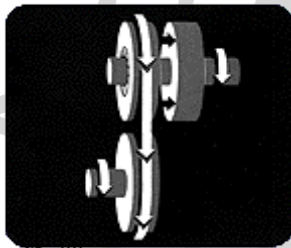
Moisture, Dust, Abrasive Particles, Corrosion, Shock, Vibration, Vacuum, Pressure, Explosive, Altitude

Torque Considerations

Horsepower, Shaft Speed, Peak Torque, Smoothness Required
Acceleration Time Required, Starting vs. Static Torque, Type of Prime Mover, Type of Load, Service Factor, Safety Factor

Other Considerations

In Oil or Dry, System Resilience, Over-Run Speed, Life Required, Space Available



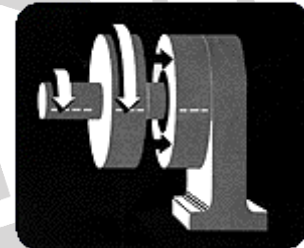
Clutch

A clutch is used when power must be transmitted to a parallel shaft.



Clutch Coupling

A clutch coupling is used when power must be transmitted between two in-line shafts.



Brake

A brake is used when stopping or positioning of a rotating load is required.

Multiple Disc Clutches and Brakes

These are particularly suited, not only to main drives where acceleration and deceleration of large masses is required, but also auxiliary and feed drives of various machines where precise control and/or high frequency of operation is required. Smooth starting and stopping, compactness and ease of installation are the major characteristics of these units.

Tooth Clutches and Brakes

These have the advantage of high torque to size ratio, positive no-slip connection and zero idle torque. Therefore, they are ideal for applications where engagement occurs at zero or low speed before full power is applied.

One position, or multiple position engagement is available by specifying a different face tooth pattern. This makes them well suited for printing presses, packaging machinery and other machines which require accurate non-slip engagement for registration.

Spring Engaged Brakes

These are used to stop loads when the brake is to be on for long periods of time, where braking is required when power fails, emergency stop situations and holding brake applications.

Heavy Duty Clutches and Brakes

These models were designed specifically for steel mill applications, and other heavy industrial applications. Models are made to fit standard mill motor configurations or modified for other mounting dimensions as needed.