



American
Gear Manufacturers
Association

Technical Resources

Metric Edition of
ANSI/AGMA 9000-D11

American National Standard

Flexible Couplings - Potential Unbalance Classification (Metric Edition)

American National Standard

Flexible Couplings — Potential Unbalance Classification (Metric Edition)

ANSI/AGMA 9110-A11

[Metric Edition of ANSI/AGMA 9000-D11]

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ABSTRACT

This standard describes potential coupling unbalance and identifies its sources. The standard breaks down the requirements into usable groups and outlines how to calculate the potential unbalance of the coupling. Calculations are based on SI units of the metric system. The AGMA method of computing coupling potential unbalance is provided. A guide is provided for balance class selection for purchasers who have not defined the coupling balancing requirements for their system.

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Contents

Foreword	vi
1 Scope	1
1.1 Application	1
1.2 Exclusions	1
1.3 Additional considerations	2
2 Normative references	2
3 Definitions and symbols	2
3.1 Balancing	2
3.2 Types of unbalance	3
3.2.1 Static unbalance	3
3.2.2 Couple unbalance	3
3.2.3 Dynamic unbalance	3
3.2.4 Quasi-static unbalance	4
3.3 Additional balancing definitions	4
3.3.1 Rigid rotor	4
3.3.2 Axis of rotation (spin axis)	4
3.3.3 Principal inertia axis displacement	4
3.3.4 Amount of unbalance	4
3.3.5 Potential unbalance	4
3.3.6 Repeatability of unbalance	4
3.3.7 Residual unbalance	4
3.3.8 Balance class	5
3.3.9 Mandrel (arbor)	5
3.3.10 Mounting fixtures	5
3.3.11 Bushing	5
3.3.12 Mandrel assembly	5
3.3.13 Mounting surface	5
3.3.14 Rigidifying hardware	5
3.3.15 Running surface	5
3.3.16 Unbalance correction	5
3.3.17 Component balancing	5
3.3.18 Balancing without a mandrel (mandrelless balancing)	5
3.3.19 Indicating surface	5
3.3.20 Aligning surface	5
3.3.21 Assembly balancing	5
3.3.22 Assembly balancing using component balanced parts	5
3.3.23 Balance tolerance	5
3.3.24 Inherent unbalance	6
3.3.25 Pilot surface	6
3.4 Symbols	6
4 Responsibility	8
5 Coupling balance class	8
5.1 Standard classes of coupling balance	8
6 Coupling balance class selection	8
6.1 Unbalance limit	8
6.2 Selection bands	9
6.3 System sensitivity factors	10
7 Factors contributing to the potential unbalance of uncorrected (not balanced) couplings	10
7.1 Inherent unbalance of an uncorrected coupling	10
7.2 Coupling pilot surface eccentricity	10

7.3	Coupling pilot surface clearance	10
7.4	Hardware displacement	10
7.5	Hardware mass differences	11
8	Factors contributing to the potential unbalance of corrected (balanced) couplings	11
8.1	Balance tolerance	11
8.2	Balancing machine minimum achievable residual unbalance	11
8.3	Mandrel assembly or balancing fixture unbalance	11
8.4	Mandrel assembly mounting surface eccentricity	11
8.5	Mandrel assembly clearance(s)	11
8.6	Coupling pilot surface eccentricity	11
8.7	Coupling pilot surface clearance	12
8.8	Hardware displacement	12
8.9	Hardware mass differences	12
8.10	Coupling bore eccentricity to running surface	13
9	Determination of coupling potential unbalance	13
9.1	Uncorrected coupling	13
9.1.1	Inherent unbalance of uncorrected coupling components, U_1	13
9.1.2	Unbalance due to coupling pilot surface eccentricity, U_{P1}	14
9.1.3	Unbalance due to coupling pilot surface clearance, U_{P2}	15
9.1.4	Unbalance due to hardware displacement, U_{H1}	15
9.1.5	Unbalance due to hardware mass differences, U_{H2}	16
9.1.6	Total potential unbalance	16
9.2	Component balanced coupling	16
9.2.1	Balance tolerance (residual unbalance), U_{per}	16
9.2.2	Unbalance due to balancing machine minimum achievable residual unbalance, U_{mar}	16
9.2.3	Unbalance due to mounting fixture effects	16
9.2.4	Coupling pilot surface effects	17
9.2.5	Unbalance due to hardware effects	18
9.2.6	Total potential unbalance	18
9.3	Assembly balanced couplings (using a mandrel)	18
9.3.1	Balance tolerance (residual unbalance), U_{per}	18
9.3.2	Unbalance due to balancing machine minimum achievable residual unbalance, U_{mar}	18
9.3.3	Unbalance due to mounting fixture effects	18
9.3.4	Unbalance due to coupling pilot surface eccentricity, U_{P1}	19
9.3.5	Unbalance due to coupling pilot surface clearance, U_{P2}	19
9.3.6	Unbalance due to hardware effects	19
9.3.7	Total potential unbalance per balancing plane	19
9.4	Assembly balanced couplings (without a mandrel)	19
9.4.1	Balance tolerance (residual unbalance), U_{per}	19
9.4.2	Unbalance due to balancing machine capability, U_{mar}	20
9.4.3	Mounting surface effect	20
9.4.4	Unbalance due to alignment error	20
9.4.5	Unbalance due to coupling pilot surface eccentricity, U_{P1}	20
9.4.6	Unbalance due to pilot surface clearance, U_{P2}	20
9.4.7	Unbalance due to hardware effects	20
9.4.8	Total potential unbalance	21
	Bibliography	61

Annexes

A	Centroid location of two non-concentric circular areas (cylinders) about a third axis	22
B	Example of how to calculate the potential unbalance of an uncorrected symmetrical assembly	23
C	Example of the calculation of the potential unbalance of a component balanced coupling	28
D	Example of the calculation of the potential unbalance of an assembly balanced coupling using a mandrel	33
E	Example of the calculation of the potential unbalance of an assembly balanced coupling without the use of a mandrel	38
F	Example of how to calculate the potential unbalance of an uncorrected high performance symmetrical assembly	42
G	Example of the calculation of the potential unbalance of a component balanced high performance coupling	46
H	Example of the calculation of the potential unbalance of an assembly balanced high performance coupling without the use of a mandrel	51
I	Derivation of the equation for the calculation of hardware displacement	55
J	Derivation of the equation for the calculation of unbalance due to hardware mass differences	56
K	An example of how flexible coupling and impeller balance affects a centrifugal pump shaft and its bearings	57
L	Comparison of ANSI/AGMA 9110-A11 and ISO 1940-1:2003 on a potential unbalance basis	60

Figures

1	Static unbalance	3
2	Couple unbalance	3
3	Dynamic unbalance	3
4	Quasi-static unbalance	4
5	Selection bands	9
6	Coupling pilot surface clearance - assembly balanced	12
7	Coupling pilot surface clearance - component balanced	12
8	Component or portion of a component	14
9	Components to be assembled to each other	14
10	Hardware clearance	15

Tables

1	Typical examples of coupling pilot surfaces	6
2	Symbols and definitions	6
3	Standard classes of coupling balance	8
4	Values of coupling balance class	9

Foreword

[The foreword, footnotes and annexes, if any, in this document are provided for informational purposes only and are not to be construed as a part of ANSI/AGMA Standard 9110–A11, *Flexible Couplings - Potential Unbalance Classification (Metric Edition)*.]

This standard was developed after intensive study of existing standards, literature, design practices, and manufacturing procedures for the balancing of flexible couplings. The intent of this document is to offer designers, manufacturers and users standard criteria for the unbalance classification of flexible couplings.

The information contained within this standard does not necessarily agree with some existing specifications for other rotating components and equipment. This standard is based upon the design criteria, related to the balancing of couplings, that have evolved over many years of successful industry practice.

ANSI/AGMA 9110–A11 is a hard metric adaptation of ANSI/AGMA 9000–D11, with additional information for both standard and high performance couplings in the annexes. ANSI/AGMA 9110–A11 incorporates information from the rigid rotor standard, ISO 1940–1:2003, and how to properly apply that information to flexible coupling potential unbalance.

The first draft of ANSI/AGMA 9110–A11 was made in October, 2004. It was approved by the AGMA membership in April, 2011 and approved as an American National Standard on August 10, 2011.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the American Gear Manufacturers Association, 1001 N. Fairfax Street, 5th Floor, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

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American National Standard -

Flexible Couplings - Potential Unbalance Classification (Metric Edition)

1 Scope

This metric standard defines classes of flexible coupling potential unbalance, one of which the user must select in order to meet the needs of their system. The classes are established using mass and speed and system sensitivity to arrive at a mass displacement value that defines the potential unbalance. The standard defines types of unbalance, provides a method of selecting balance class, identifies contributors to potential unbalance, and provides a method of determining potential coupling unbalance. The balance classes are derived from consideration of the potential unbalance of the coupling.

The balancing requirements for a flexible coupling depend upon the rotating system into which it is mounted. Each half of the coupling is mounted on a separate rotor with the whole coupling providing the connection. Each of the connected rotors is balanced independently of the coupling and the coupling is added when the rotors are installed.

This standard is used with ISO 1940-1:2003 which applies to balance quality requirements of rigid rotors. If ISO 1940-1:2003 is used for balancing coupling components and assemblies in the balancing machine, then potential unbalances are introduced after the coupling is disassembled and reassembled either in the balancing machine or the rotor system. These potential unbalances are primarily the result of:

- balancing mounting fixture inaccuracies;
- displacement of coupling components with respect to the axis of rotation of the rotor system during disassembly and reassembly of the coupling.

1.1 Application

This standard is applicable to couplings and addresses potential unbalance which could be expected of a coupling in service. This standard accounts for issues of runout and clearances in the calculation of potential unbalance and resulting balance class. It should be noted that a flexible coupling is generally an assembly of several components having diametral clearance and eccentricities between the pilot surfaces. ISO 1940-1:2003 addresses residual unbalance as measured in the balancing machine. For an example, see annex K.

1.2 Exclusions

This standard does not take into account balance standards developed by other standards organizations (e.g., American Petroleum Institute). In addition, this standard does not address the unbalance effects caused by:

- shaft runout;
- keys that protrude beyond the hub or shaft;
- unfilled keyways or keyseats;