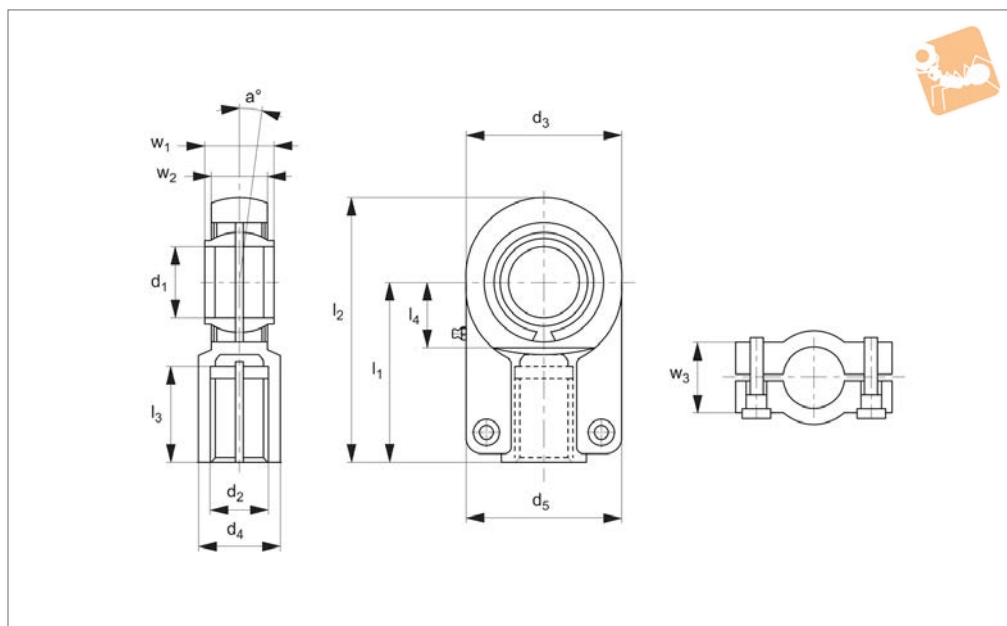




Hydraulic Rod Ends with female thread and locking nuts

Rod Ends



R3628

ROD ENDS

Material

Housing: Up to size 60 - Heat-treated steel (C45).

From size 70 cast iron (GS400).

Bearing: steel on steel requiring lubrication.

For standard hydraulic cylinders, fastened by hexagon socket cap screws to DIN912-12.9.

Spherical plain bearings, regreasable, fixed with snap rings, sizes up to 12 not regreasable.

hand thread available on request.

Technical Notes

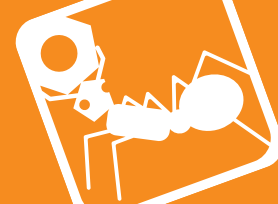
DIN24338/ISO6982.

Tips

Standard thread is right hand thread, left

Order No.	d ₁ tol. H7	l ₁	d ₂ tol. 6H	d ₃	d ₄	d ₅	Dyn. load C kN max.	l ₂	l ₃	Weight g
R3628.012	12	38	M12x1,25	32	16.5	32	10.80	54	17	100
R3628.016	16	44	M14x1,5	40	21	40	17.60	64	19	200
R3628.020	20	52	M16x1,5	47	25	47	30.00	77	23	400
R3628.025	25	65	M20x1,5	58	30	54	48.00	96	29	660
R3628.032	32	80	M27x2,0	71	38	66	67.00	118.5	37	1200
R3628.040	40	97	M33x2,0	90	47	80	100.00	146	46	2100
R3628.050	50	120	M42x2,0	109	58	96	156.00	179.5	57	4400
R3628.063	63	140	M48x2,0	136	70	114	255.00	213	64	7600
R3628.070	70	160	M56x2,0	155	80	135	315.00	245	76	9500
R3628.080	80	180	M64x3,0	168	90	148	400.00	270	86	14500
R3628.090	90	195	M72x3,0	185	100	160	490.00	296	91	17000
R3628.100	100	210	M80x3,0	210	110	178	610.00	322	96	28000
R3628.110	110	235	M90x3,0	235	125	190	655.00	364	106	32000
R3628.125	125	102	M100x3,0	260	135	200	950.00	405	113	43000

Order No.	l ₄	Static load C ₀ kN max.	w ₁	w ₂	w ₃	a °
R3628.012	14	17.60	12	11	11	4
R3628.016	18	36.50	16	14	14	4
R3628.020	22	48.00	20	17	17	4
R3628.025	27	78.00	25	22	19	4
R3628.032	32	114.00	32	28	22	4
R3628.040	41	204.00	40	33	26	4
R3628.050	50	310.00	50	41	32	4
R3628.063	62	430.00	63	53	38	4
R3628.070	70	540.00	70	57	42	4
R3628.080	78	695.00	80	66	48	4

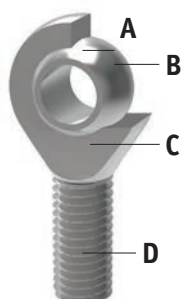


Order No.	l_4	Static load C_0 kN max.	w_1	w_2	w_3	a °
R3628.090	85	750.00	90	72	52	4
R3628.100	98	1060.00	100	84	62	4
R3628.110	105	1200.00	110	88	62	4
R3628.125	120	1430.00	125	102	72	4



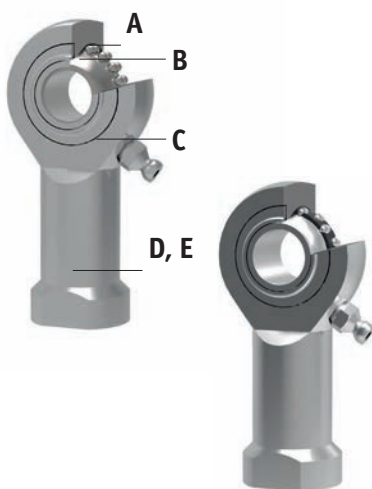
All of our rod ends incorporate either a plain spherical bearing, ball bearing, or roller bearing. Below is an overview of each type.

Plain spherical bearings



- A** Made from Polyamid-PTFE-fibreglass-compound, maintenance free, absorbs any foreign particles
- B** Ball made of bearing steel, hardened, ground, polished and hard chromium plated, ensures reliable corrosion protection
- C** No clearance - radial clearance 0-10µm
- D** All rod ends housings made of forged steel, tempered, extremely high loads resistant

Ball and roller bearings



- A** Radial clearance: 10-30µm, low friction
- B** Inner ring made of bearing steel, hardened ball grooves polished
- C** Shields on both sides protect against rough dirt penetration
- D** All rod ends housings are made of forged steel, case hardened bearing race
- E** Low maintenance due to long-term greasing, especially suitable for high speed large swiveling angles or rotating movements

Rod ends and water



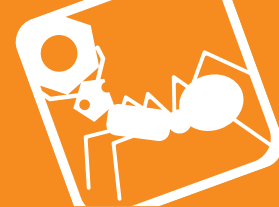
Stainless steel versions

Most of our rod ends are available in stainless steel as standard

High grade AISI 316 stainless steel available on request

Rod Ends from Automation Components

ROD ENDS



Rod ends with integral maintenance-free spherical plain bearings

In many cases heavy-duty rod ends with integral spherical plain bearings are most often used. They are above all used for small swivelling or tilting movements at low speeds. They stand out for their high load capacity and can also be used for shock-like loads. The rod end ball slides on a plastic bearing shell consisting of a glass fibre-filled nylon/teflon compound. This design assures a maintenance-free rod end. Heavy-duty plain bearing rod ends have slight initial movement friction and virtually no clearance. The plastic material used has another advantage in that it can absorb many foreign particles so that no damage can occur. The balls of heavy-duty rod ends with integral spherical plain bearings are hard chrome plated. This reliable corrosion protection ensures that the function of the rod end will not be affected by a corroded ball surface under humid operating conditions.

Rod ends with integral ball bearings

This design is especially suitable for high speeds, large swivelling angles or rotating movements with relatively low or medium loads. Prominent technical features are the low bearing friction, long-time greasing as well as the sealing against some dirt penetration (by means of shields on both sides). Under normal operating conditions the rod ends are maintenance-free.

Greasing nipples are provided for lubrication in case of rough operations and maximum loads. To avoid incompatibility with the production lubrication, we recommend lubrication with a calcium-complex-soap-grease. A special heat treatment procedure gives the rod end housing a raceway hardness adapted to the antifriction bearing, ensuring at the same time high stability with changing loads.

Rod ends with integral roller bearings

This design based on the structure of a self-aligning roller bearing is preferably used for high speed, large tilting angles or rotating movements under high loads. Compared to rod ends with ball bearings, rod ends with self-aligning roller bearings have essentially higher basic load ratings. This design is equipped with a cage to minimise the rolling friction and heat build-up. These rod ends, with long-time lubrication are under normal operating conditions maintenance-free.

Greasing nipples are provided for lubrication in case of rough operations and maximum loads. To avoid incompatibility with the production lubrication, we recommend lubricating with a calcium-complex-soap-grease.

Shields on both sides limit dirt particles from penetrating into the bearing. The rod ends with roller bearings are, subjected to a special heat treatment to obtain a raceway hardness adapted to the antifriction bearings, ensuring at the same time a high stability with changing loads.

Static load capacity C_0 (plain bearings)

The static load capacity C_0 is the radially acting static load which does not cause any permanent deformation of the components when the spherical bearing or rod end is stationary, (i.e. the load condition without pivoting, swivelling or tilting movements).

It is also a precondition here that the operating temperature must be at normal room temperature and the surrounding components must possess sufficient stability.

The values specified in the tables are determined by static tension tests on a representative number of series components at 20°C normal room temperature. The static load capacity may vary with lower or higher temperature depending on the material.

In the case of all rod ends with plain bearings, the static load rating refers to the maximum permissible static load of the rod end housing in a tensile direction up to which no permanent deformation occurs at the weakest housing cross-section. The value in the product tables has a safety factor of 1.2 times the tensile strength of the rod ends housing material.

Static load capacity C_0 (roller and ball bearings)

For our rod ends with roller and ball bearings, the static load rating is the load at which the bearing can operate at room temperature without its performance being impaired as a result of deformations, fracture, or damage to the sliding contact surfaces (max 1/10,000th of the ball diameter).

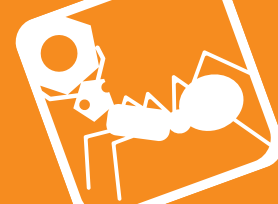
Dynamic load capacity C (plain bearings)

Dynamic load ratings serve as values for calculation of the service life of dynamically-loaded spherical bearings and rod ends. The values themselves do not provide any information about the effective dynamic load capacity of the spherical bearing or rod end. To obtain this information, it is necessary to take into account the additional influencing factors such as load type, swivel or tilt angle, speed characteristic, max. permitted bearing clearance, max. permitted bearing friction, lubrication conditions and temperature, etc.

Dynamic load capacities depend on the definition used to calculate them. Comparison of values is not always possible owing to the different definitions used by various manufacturers, and because the load capacities are often determined under completely different test conditions.

Dynamic load capacity C (roller and ball bearings)

For our rod ends with roller and ball bearings, the dynamic load capacity is the load at which 90% of a large quantity of identical rod ends reach 1 million revolutions before they fail (due to fatigue of the rolling surfaces).

**Low cost rod ends load ratings**

The ultimate radial static load rating is measured as the failure point when a load is increasingly applied to a pin through the rod end's bore and pulled straight up while the rod end is held in place. Note that the actual rating is determined by calculating the lowest of the following three values:

1: Raceway material comprehensive strength (R value):

$$R = E \times T \times X$$

2: Rod end head strength (H value, cartridge type construction):

$$H = \left[\left(\frac{T}{2} \sqrt{D^2 - T^2} \right) + \left(\frac{D^2}{2} \times \sin^{-1} \frac{T}{D} \right) - (\text{O.D. of Bearing} \times T) \right] \times X$$

Angle of $\frac{T}{2}$ expressed in radians

3: Shank strength (S Value) male threaded rod end:

$$S = [(\text{root diameter of thread}^2 \times .78) - (N^2 \times .78)] \times X$$

female threaded rod end:

$$S_2 = [(J^2 \times .78) + (\text{major diameter of thread} \times .78)] \times X$$

Where: E = Ball diameter

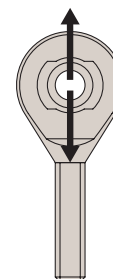
T = Housing width

X = Allowable stress

D = Head diameter

N = Diameter of drilled hole in shank of male rod end

J = Shank diameter of female rod end



The axial static load capacity is measured as the force required to cause failure via a load parallel to the axis of the bore. Depending on the material types and construction methods, the ultimate axial load is generally 10-20% of the ultimate radial static load. The formula does not account for the bending of the shank due to a moment of force, nor the strength of the stake in cartridge-type construction.

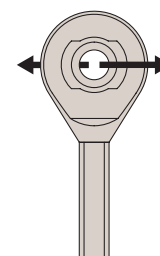
Axial strength (A Value):

$$A = .78 [(E + .176T)^2 - E^2] \times X$$

Where: X = Allowable stress (see table below)

E = Ball diameter

T = Housing width



Material	Allowable stress (PSI)
300 Series Stainless Steel	35,000
Low Carbon Steel	52,000