F Series

D / DK Series

FC Series

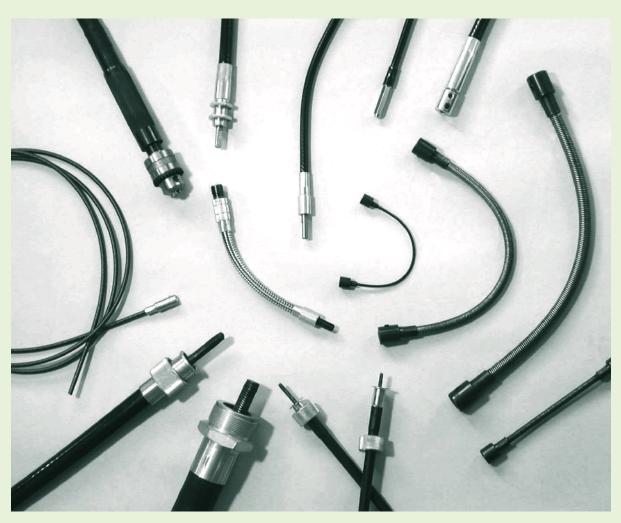
FCP / FCK Series



Power Drive Flexible Shaft

Flexible Shafts for Rotary Motion

Simple and Flexible Power Transmission Shafts



Sumflex Co.,Ltd.



What are flexible shafts?

A flexible shaft is the basic mechanical element for power transmission, recently adopted by all industries as the easiest way to transmit rotational motion.

Features

- · Can be arranged freely
- · No need for accurate centering of equipment
- The relative position of the drive side and the driven side can be changed even during rotation
- · High transmission efficiency
- · Absorbs vibration
- · Generate power to multiple areas from one power source
- Dustproof
- · Easy maintenance
- · Can be designed in small sizes

We supply more than 1000 types of flexible shafts for:

Aircraft Nuclear Power Agriculture
Fisheries Medical Ships
Machine Tools Food Automotive
Video OA Equipment Toys

Packing / Packaging Polishing Tools Woodworking
Civil Engineering Air Conditioning Cleaning

Conveyance Scientific Equipment

Flexible shafts are classified into the following groups according to the purpose of use:

1. F Series for power transmission

Transmission of motor power to any position

2. D Series for coupling

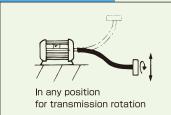
Power transmission or remote control with an inter-axis distance of 350 millimeters or less

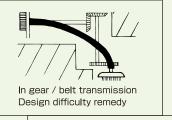
3. FC Series for remote control

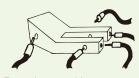
Manual or mechanical remote control

4. Hand Operated Series for manual work for polishing tools

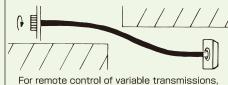
Manual work with mounted point, paper, etc. attached to the tip





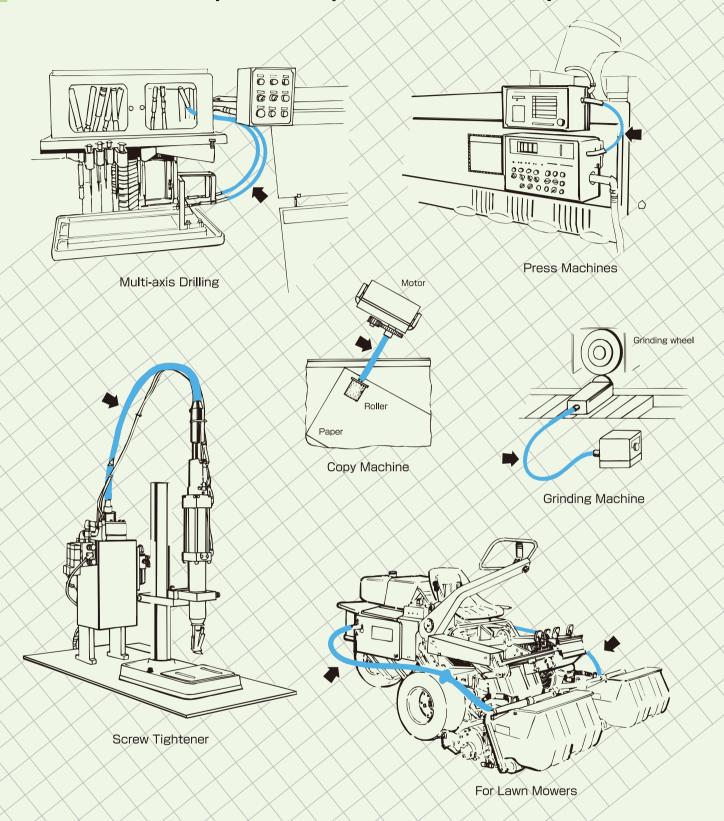


For various machine types (Drilling, polishing, cutting, etc.)



For remote control of variable transmissions valve openings and closing, etc.

Endless application possibilities. Flexible shaft for sophisticated power transmission systems:



Flexible shaft

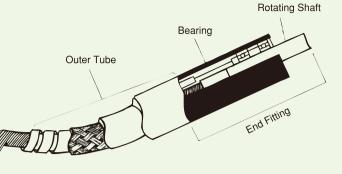
Flexible shafts can be incorporated into various devices and applicable to all industries. The reason for this is because there are so many requests for user-specific specifications. We can handle everything from prototypes to mass-produced products. On top of that, we will readily supply prototypes when needed.



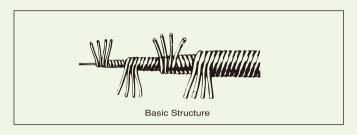
Flexible shaft configuration

The flexible shaft consists of an inner shaft (sometimes called an inner wire), an Outer Tube (sometimes called a casing), and a End Fitting (sometimes called a Shaft End).

Inner Shaft



Inner Shaft



Make up:

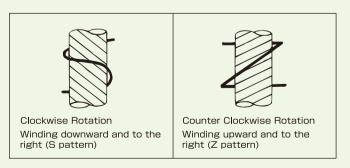
The inner shaft is the most important part of the flexible shaft. Manufactured by winding several layers of wire around one wire. Each layer consists of several wires, and each layer is wound in the opposite direction of the preceding wire. The basic characteristics of a flexible shaft for power transmission vary greatly depending on the structure of the inner shaft. Even if the diameter is the same, the characteristics will change depending on the number of wires per layer of the inner shaft, the number of wire layers, the diameter of the wires, the material, the spacing between the wires, and so on.

Material:

We use hard steel wire class C (JIS G3521), which has high tensile strength, torsional stress and excellent wear resistance. It can also be made of stainless steel wire for heat resistance, chemical resistance, radiation resistance, corrosion resistance, and vacuum resistance.

Winding and rotation direction:

Depending on the winding direction of the inner shaft, there are two types, one for clockwise rotation and the other for counterclockwise rotation. When used in the opposite direction, functionality will be reduced by between 30 and 50% when compared to normal use.



Outer Tube

The outer tube supports the inner shaft that rotates and prevents the inner shaft from forming a loop. In addition, grease is sealed between the outer tube and the inner shaft which functions as a bearing for the inner shaft. In addition, the outer tube protects the inner shaft from moisture and dust.

Standard Type



A combination of hard steel wire and mild steel wire that is wound up, or a flat steel wire that is wound up and covered with resin (vinyl chloride, polyethylene, synthetic rubber, etc.) for general use.

High Torque Type



A combination of hard steel wire and medium hard steel wire, a steel wire blade that is single or double covered with a steel wire blade on the outer surface of the wound flat steel wire, and further covered with resin (vinyl chloride, synthetic rubber, etc.). Withstands high-speed rotation work, has excellent water resistance and vibration resistance. Less flexibility when compared to the standard type.

End Fitting

There are various shapes for the part that connects to the drive side and the driven side. The standard material is general steel, but stainless steel can also be manufactured. Of course, different types and shapes not listed in the catalog can also be manufactured.



Power Drive Flexible Shaft

Necessary elements for selection

(1)Transmission torque T N·m

(2)Rotation Speed N min-1

(3)Rotation Direction

(4)Bending Radius

(5)Length

(6) Transmission Efficiency

(7)Lubrication

(8)Backlash

(9)Environment

Series

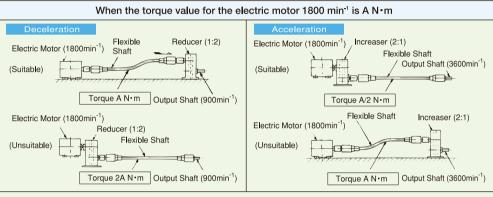
Main use:

Long inter-axis distance, small to large power transmission

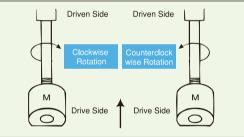
- Flexible shafts are vulnerable to shock loads and are not suitable for mechanisms with large sudden start-ups, stops and load fluctuations. However, this can be remedied by installing a device that has a margin in the allowable transmission torque and absorbs the overload. When determining the safety transmission torque, consider the load coefficient at startup, the coefficient of intermediate support, etc.
- Understanding the torque on the driven side is the most important, but if it is not possible to actually measure it, calculate it from the relational expression of torque and power.

When transmitting the same power, it is advantageous for the flexible shaft to rotate as fast as possible within its tolerance. With the reducer mechanism → before deceleration

With the increaser mechanism → after acceleration



If used in the wrong direction of rotation, the transmission torque will be reduced by 30 to 50% during normal use. If it is 100min⁻¹ or less, there may be almost no difference whether it is used for clockwise or counterclockwise rotation. Determine the direction of rotation from the figure on the right.

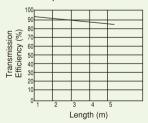




(Minimum bend radius if there are many bends)

Please plan to have as large a bending radius as possible. If the radius is at a minimum, the transmission efficiency may decrease, heat may be generated due to friction, and the inner shaft may be damaged. Depending on the flexible shaft type, if it is a short or acute bend, it may only be installed in a straight line.

There are no specific standard lengths. We have adopted a method that allows users to specify the length needed. The length that can be manufactured varies depending on the model, but it can be up to 10 m.



The transmission efficiency of flexible shafts is generally high, around 80-90% when used in a straight line with minimal bending. However, this percentage will be reduced depending on the length and bending radius.

Grease is sealed between the inner shaft and the outer tube. Since it has a sealed structure, it can be used for a long time without worry.

Due to the structure of the flexible shaft, the backlash cannot be reduced to zero. The backlash varies depending on the configuration of the inner shaft and outer tube, the gap between the two, the length, the bending radius, and the torque and load of the flexible shaft itself. See Table 10 when used for remote control.

Generally used at room temperature, but it is also possible to manufacture flexible shafts that meet the conditions for use in special environments. Special environment are as follows: In a vacuum / high temperature / low temperature / seawater (or water) / radiation / chemical scattering, etc.



Power Drive Flexible Shaft

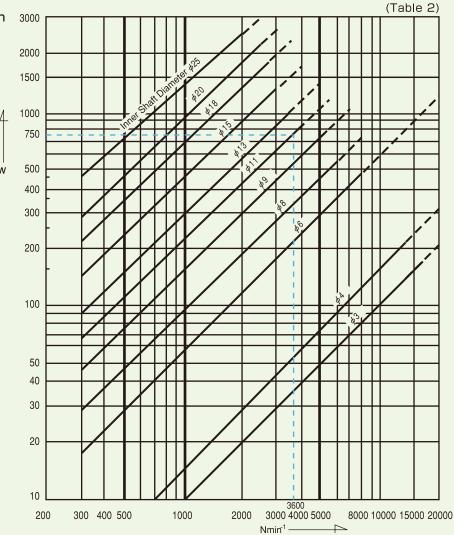
Series with Outer Tube

■ F Series Characteristic Table

(Table 1)

Flexible Shaft	Inner	Shaft	Outer	Tube	Minimum Bending		Forque N·m ·cm)	Radius m	in ¹ (r.p.m)
Model Number	Diameter (mm)	Weight (kg/m)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (kg / m)	Radius (mm)	Straight Line	Bending	Maximum	Reasonable
F31	3.2	0.04	8	0.12	75	0.2(2)	0.1(1)	20,000	Less than 16,000
F41	4	0.06	8	0.12	100	0.39(4)	0.2(2)	20,000	Less than 12,000
F61(F62)	6	0.16	12	0.3(0.28)	150	1.47(15)	0.78(8)	20,000	Less than 8,000
F81(F82)	8	0.28	19	0.78(0.68)	175	2.45(25)	1.27(13)	8,000	Less than 6,000
F92	9	0.36	19	0.68	200	3.43(35)	1.96(20)	7,000	Less than 5,400
F112	11	0.5	26	1.1	250	5.39(55)	2.94(30)	5,500	Less than 4,400
F132	13	0.7	33	1.56	300	6.86(70)	3.92(40)	5,000	Less than 3,700
F152	15	1.1	33	1.56	350	10.78(110)	5.88(60)	4,000	Less than 3,200
F182	18	1.4	40	2.2	400	17.64(180)	8.82(90)	3,500	Less than 2,700
F202	20	1.9	40	2.2	450	21.56(220)	11.76(120)	3,000	Less than 2,400
F252	25	2.8	48	3.45	500	39.2(400)	19.6(200)	2,500	Less than 1,900

■ Safety Transmission Power Chart



This chart is calculated based on actual results under the following conditions, taking the safety factor into consideration.

Conditions: No sudden load fluctuation

Flexible shaft length ℓ = 200d or less

Bending radius R = 35d or more (d: inner shaft diameter)

With intermediate support

■ Torque Power-related Type

$$T(N \cdot m) = \frac{9.54 \times W}{min^{-1}}$$

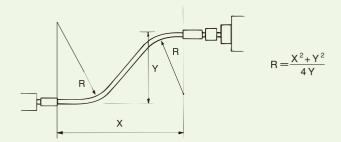
$$T(N \cdot m) = \frac{7018.8 \times PS}{min^{-1}}$$

T: Torque on the driven side N·m W or PS: Drive side power min-1: Rotation speed

■ Safety Factor

Articles	K ₁	Articles	K2
No Load Fluctuation	1.2	Sufficient Intermediate Support	1.2
Some Load Fluctuation	1.6	Some Intermediate Support	1.5
Load Fluctuation	2.0	No Intermediate Suppor	1.7

■ Torque Power-related Type



Check if the bend radius (R) obtained by the above formula is larger than the minimum bend radius of the selected flexible shaft. If it is smaller, change the X or Y dimension and adjust so that the R dimension is greater than or equal to the minimum bending radius.

■ Calculation Formulas and Examples

T₁······Calculation formula torque (N·m)

T 2 ······ Safety transmission torque

K 1 ······ Safety factor against load, overload, etc. at startup

K 2······Safety factor for the presence or absence of intermediate support of the outer tube

(Example) Power 750W Rotation Speed 3600min⁻¹ 300mm Bend Radius

With Intermediate Support

$$T_1 = \frac{9.54 \times W}{min^{-1}} = \frac{9.54 \times 750}{3600} = 1.99 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

 $T_2 = T_1 \times K_1 \times K_2 = 1.99 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 = 2.87 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$

When finding the intersection of 3600min⁻¹ to 750W from Table 2, select the inner shaft of ϕ 11 or more, and therefore F112 from Table 1. When selecting a flexible shaft, it is necessary to overestimate the transmission torque in consideration of the possibility of overload and start-up

■ Reference Materials

(Table 3)

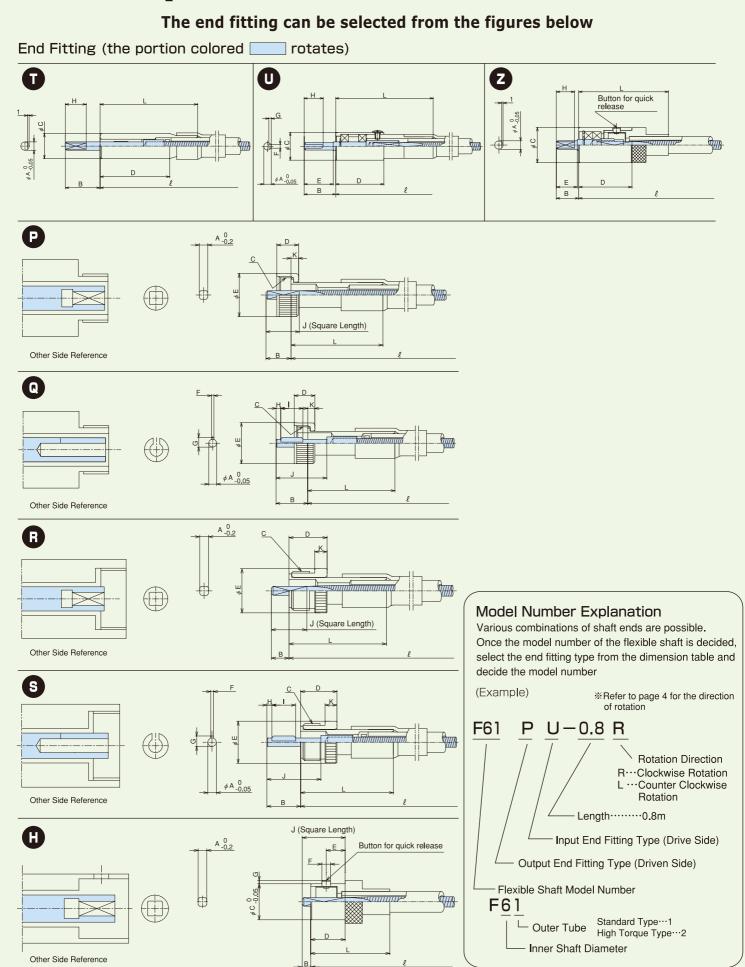
Power		-	Torque (N	۱·m)					$T (N \cdot m) = \frac{9.54 \times W (Power)}{min^{-1}(rpm)}$							
W						R	Rotation S	peed mir	n ⁻¹ (r.p.m)							
	200	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,400	3,600	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	
5	0.239	0.159	0.080	0.053	0.040	0.032	0.027	0.020	0.013	0.010	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.002	
10	0.477	0.318	0.159	0.106	0.080	0.064	0.053	0.040	0.027	0.019	0.016	0.012	0.010	0.006	0.005	
25	1.193	0.795	0.398	0.265	0.199	0.159	0.133	0.099	0.066	0.048	0.040	0.030	0.024	0.016	0.012	
40	1.908	1.272	0.636	0.424	0.318	0.254	0.212	0.159	0.106	0.076	0.064	0.048	0.038	0.025	0.019	
60	2.862	1.908	0.954	0.636	0.477	0.382	0.318	0.239	0.159	0.114	0.095	0.072	0.057	0.038	0.029	
80	3.816	2.544	1.272	0.848	0.636	0.509	0.424	0.318	0.212	0.153	0.127	0.095	0.076	0.051	0.038	
100	4.770	3.180	1.590	1.060	0.795	0.636	0.530	0.398	0.265	0.191	0.159	0.119	0.095	0.064	0.048	
150	7.155	4.770	2.385	1.590	1.193	0.954	0.795	0.596	0.398	0.286	0.239	0.179	0.143	0.095	0.072	
200	9.540	6.360	3.180	2.120	1.590	1.272	1.060	0.795	0.530	0.382	0.318	0.239	0.191	0.127	0.095	
300	14.310	9.540	4.770	3.180	2.385	1.908	1.590	1.193	0.795	0.572	0.477	0.358	0.286	0.191	0.143	
400	19.080	12.720	6.360	4.240	3.180	2.544	2.120	1.590	1.060	0.763	0.636	0.477	0.382	0.254	0.191	
550	26.235	17.490	8.745	5.830	4.373	3.498	2.915	2.186	1.458	1.049	0.875	0.656	0.525	0.350	0.262	
750	35.775	23.850	11.925	7.950	5.963	4.770	3.975	2.981	1.988	1.431	1.193	0.894	0.716	0.477	0.358	
1,000	47.700	31.800	15.900	10.600	7.950	6.360	5.300	3.975	2.650	1.908	1.590	1.193	0.954	0.636	0.477	
1,500	71.550	47.700	23.850	15.900	11.925	9.540	7.950	5.963	3.975	2.862	2.385	1.789	1.431	0.954	0.716	
2,200	104.940	69.960	34.980	23.320	17.490	13.992	11.660	8.745	5.830	4.198	3.498	2.624	2.099	1.399	1.049	
3,000	143.100	95.400	47.700	31.800	23.850	19.080	15.900	11.925	7.950	5.724	4.770	3.578	2.862	1.908	1.431	
3,750	178.875	119.250	59.625	39.750	29.813	23.850	19.875	14.906	9.938	7.155	5.963	4.472	3.578	2.385	1.789	

Note: When considering the unit of torque in kg • cm, consider the value in Table 3 multiplied by 10.2 (about 10 times)



Power Drive Flexible Shaft

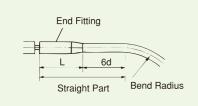




F Series Dimensions

(Table 4)

		(Table 4)												
	Bearing	Flexible Shaf						mensio						
Туре	ľ	Model Number	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L
		F31		20	12	16								38
	Oi ll ess	F41	φ6							15				
T	Bearing	F61,F62			18	50								
		F81,F82	φ9	25	22	70				20				70
		F92	φ3		22	/ 0				20				
		F31		22			20	\setminus						60
		F41	φ6	22	22	38	20		1	15				60
	Ball	F61,F62		25			23	$ \wedge $	'					77
U	Bearing	F81,F82	φ10	30	31.8		28	$/ \setminus$		20				150
		F92	φ14		37.8	100								150
		F112		38	44.7	100	35	5	3	30				100
		F132	φ 16		44.7									160
		F61,F62	φ6	16	25	38	15			10				64
	Ball	F81,F82	, 10	17	00	40	15			13				7.
Z	Bearing	F92	φ 10	20	32	42	18			15				77
		F112					0.5							88
		F132	φ 14	28	38	43	25			20				98
		F31	□2.6											
		F41	□3.2	15	M19X1.25	13	φ 22					20	3.2	38
		F61,F62	□5		M22X1.5	1	φ 26						4.5	55
P	-	F81,F82	□7										-	
		F92	□8	20	M27X1.5	20	φ 32					25	5	50
		F112	□9.5		M39X1.5		Hexagon						7	60
		F132	□11	30	M42X1.5	27	Opposite Side 46					35	/	65
		F31									5.5	16		
Q	-	F41	φ5	15	M19X1.25	13	φ 22	1.5	6.2	3.5	5.5	18	3.2	38
		F61,F62		20	M22X1.5	1	φ 26	1.6		3	14	32	4.5	55
		F31	□2.6											
		F41	□3.2	10	M19X1.25	21.2	φ 18					20	8	38
		F61,F62	□5		M22X1.5	21.5	φ 25							55
		F81,F82	□7	_	140777								7	
R	-	F92	□8	5	M27X1.5	22	φ 28					25		50
							Hexagon							
		F112	□9.5		M39X1.5		Opposite Side 41							60
				10		31	Hexagon					35	10	
		F132	□11		M42X1.5		Opposite Side 46							65
		F31									5.5	16		
s	_	F41	φ5	15	M19X1.25	21.2	φ 18	1.5	6.2	3.5	5.5	18	8	38
		F61,F62		20	M22X1.5	21.5	φ 25	1.6		3	14	32	7	55
		F61,F62	□5		21		<u> </u>	φ5	2.3					46
		F81,F82	□7	5		-		, .				25		
н	_	F92				20	11	φ7						55
		F112	□8		28		''	'	1.8					65
		F132										39		75
					l				<u> </u>					

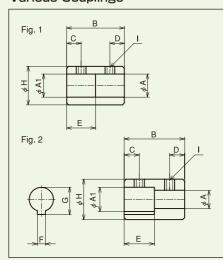


When determining the bending radius of the flexible shaft, do not bend in the vicinity of the End fitting, but plan to bend from L + 6d.

d: Diameter

- Note: 1. Shaft end types other than the above dimensions can also be manufactured. Please see the example on Page 10.
 - 2. Please request separately for F152, F182, F202 and F252.
 - 3. For Shaft end types (R) (R), please make a separate request for the reference dimensions of the other side.
 - 4. Shafts F31, F41, F62 and F81 are chamfered

Various Couplings



Various Couplings Dimensions Table

(Table 5)

Part Number					Dimen	sions					Reference	Compatible Flexible
Number	Α	A1	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	ı		Shaft Model Number
757	φ6	φ6	20	5	5	20	\setminus	\setminus	φ 16	M5		F31T/U,F41T/U F61T/U,F62T/U
758	φ9	φ 10	30	7	7	16	X	X	φ 20		Fig. 1	F81T/U/Z,F82T/U/Z F92Z
759C	φ 12	φ 16	40	10	10	21	$/\setminus$	$/\setminus$	φ 25	M6		F112U,F132U
760	φ 14	φ 14	40	10	10	22	5	16.3	φ 30	IVIO	Fig. 2	F92U,F112Z,F132Z
769	φ 10	<i>φ</i> 19	55	15	10	33	6	21.8	φ 36		1 19.2	F81U/Z,F92Z

Power Drive Flexible Shaft



Main application: Transmission of minimal power with a short distance between axes

D Series Characteristic Table 1

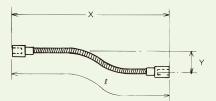
(Table 6)

Flexible Shaft Model Number	Diameter (mm)	Minimum Bend Radius (mm)	Maximum Torque N∙m (kg∙cm)	ℓ Maximum Dimension (mm)	Appropriate rotation speed min ¹ (r.p.m)
D03,DK3	3.2	75	0.1(1)	150	Less than 3600
D04,DK4	4	100	0.2(2)	150	Less than 3600
D06,DK6	6	150	0.69(7)	200	Less than 3600
D08,DK8	8	175	1.27(13)	250	Less than 3600
D09,DK9	9	200	1.96(20)	300	Less than 3600
D11,DK11	11	225	2.94(30)	350	Less than 3600
D13,DK13	13	250	3.92(40)	350	Less than 3600

D Series Characteristic Table 2

l	10	00	15	0	20	200		250		300		0
Model Number	Χ	Υ	Х	Υ	Х	Υ	Χ	Υ	Χ	Υ	Χ	Υ
D03,DK3	99.5	7	148.5	20								
D04,DK4	99.7	5	148.5	15								
D06,DK6	99.8	2	149	10	197.5	25						
D08,DK8			149.5	8	199	15	248	25				
D09,DK9			149.5	6	199	15	248	25	298	30		
D11,DK11					199.2	10	249	17	299	20	348	30
D13,DK13					199.5	7	249	13	299	15	348.5	25

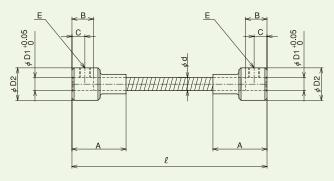
Indicates the amount of eccentricity that can be mounted. Plan to be below the indicated dimensions



We are able to manufacture products that exceed the maximum length of each product number, but please note the following points.

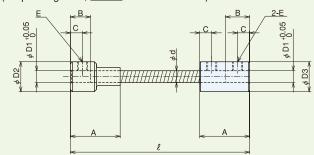
- ①: Torque transmission efficiency is significantly reduced as no protective tube will be used.
- 2: Cannot be used at high speed because it can be very dangerous as it will rotates in an arc, kind of like skipping rope.

D Series



■ DK Series

Useful when difficult to determine the length for trial use. (Depending on E, [can be removed)

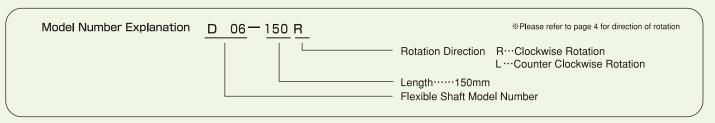


(Table 8)

(-	Γah	ماد	91

Flexible Shaft Model Number	Diameter ϕ d(mm)	Α	В	С	φ D1	φ D2	E	Minimum Bend Radius (mm)	ℓ Maximum Dimension (mm)
D03	3.2	20	8	4	4	10	МЗ	75	150
D04	4	20	8	4	4	10	МЗ	100	150
D06	6	25	12	6	6	15	M5	150	200
D08	8	33	16	8	8	16	M5	175	250
D09	9	38	20	10	10	20	M6	200	300
D11	11	40	20	10	10	20	M6	225	350
D13	13	43	20	10	10	20	M6	250	350

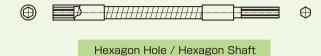
									` `	(abic 0)
Flexible Shaft Model Number	Diameter ϕ d(mm)	Α	В	С	φ D1	φ D2	φ D3	Е	Minimum Bend Radius (mm)	ℓ Maximum Dimension (mm)
DK3	3.2	20	8	4	4	10	10	МЗ	75	150
DK4	4	20	8	4	4	10	10	МЗ	100	150
DK6	6	25	12	6	6	15	15	M5	150	200
DK8	8	33	16	8	8	16	16	M5	175	250
DK9	9	38	20	10	10	20	20	M6	200	300
DK11	11	40	20	10	10	20	24	M6	225	350
DK13	13	43	20	10	10	20	24	M6	250	350

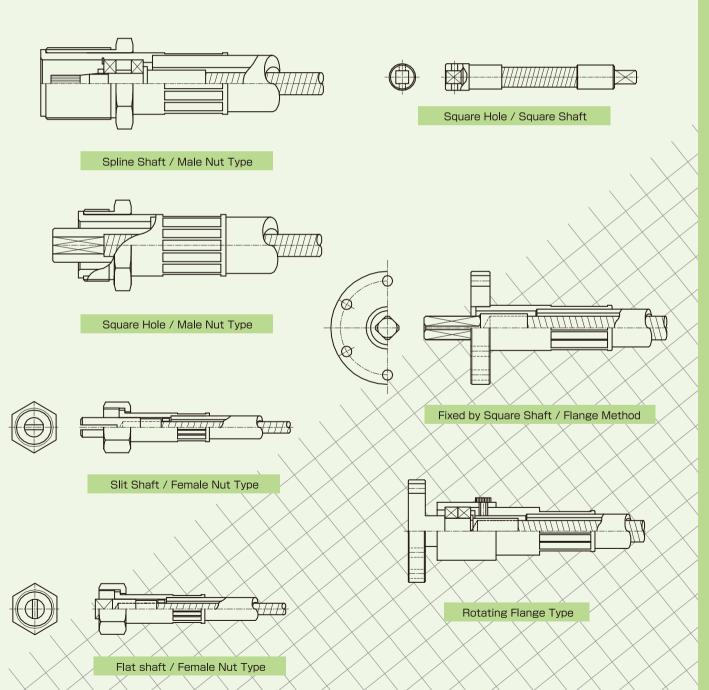


Here are some examples of flexible shaft shapes for reference.

By considering the connection and of the drive side and the method of the drive side and be driven side, the device can be simplified, reduce costs, be easy to maintain and allow you to design something that has never been designed. Our 70 years of knowledge and know-how, passed onto you.

Flexible shafts made according to customer specifications

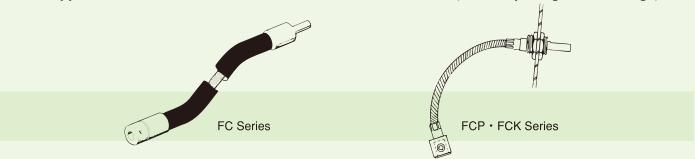






Flexible Shaft for Remote Control Series

Main applications: Remote control of variable motor transmission, valve openings and closings, etc.



Necessary elements for selection

(1) Drive Method / Rotation Speed

Please use manually or at 100min⁻¹ or less when driven by a motor

(2) Torque

Torque is an important factor. The unit of torque is displayed in N·m. Please Confirm the actual torque.

(3) Twist Angle (backlash)

Due to its structure, backlash cannot be reduced to zero. In addition, the twist angle changes depending on the tightening direction (forward) and the loosening direction (reverse). Select by considering the allowable accuracy of the controlled mechanism such as torsion angle coefficient (K3) x load torque x length and maximum torque, bending radius, etc. for each product number shown in the characteristic table. (Refer to the calculation example). If there is a difference between the clockwise rotation and counter clockwise rotation load torques when using for both rotations, select so that the side with the larger torque is the tightening direction of the flexible shaft.

(4) Length

Please decide on the length you would like. We can manufacture shafts of up to 10m. The longer it is, the more support is needed for the outer tube.

(5) Bending radius

Plan for the largest bend radius possible. If the bend radius is minimal, the torque will decrease, so avoid using outside of the minimum bending radius specifications.

(6) Usage Environment

Generally used at room temperature, but it is also possible to change the material and structure to meet the conditions for use in special environments.

(7) Precautions when installing

Since the flexible shaft has its own weight depending on its thickness and length, a load may be applied to the shaft end depending on the mounting condition, and a twisting phenomenon may occur during torque transmission. This can be solved by supporting the outer tube at intervals of 0.5 to 1 m. The support method is relatively flexible as long as the tube does not swing. Please be sure to plan ahead for any peripheral devices.

(8) Other

If the size of the selected flexible shaft is too large after considering backlash and torque, that can be solved by installing a reduction mechanism.

Flexible Shaft

■ Calculation Example

● Transmission Torque (T)=1N·m

Deceleration Mechanism

• Length (ℓ)= 1.5m

• Maximum Twist Angle (θ) = 45°

● Bend radius (R)=300mm

●Twist angle coefficient (K₃)

Calculated Twist Angle Coefficient(K4) = $\frac{\sigma}{T \cdot \ell} = \frac{43}{1 \times 1.5} = 30$

Twist angle coefficient (K₃)= $K_4 \times 0.1 = 30 \times 0.1 = 3$

From K₃≦3, change the model number of the flexible shaft from Table 10 below ⋯ FC11 type

For the FC11 type

Maximum torque (when the minimum bending radius is 250 mm) 2.94 N·m As shown above, the product number that satisfies the allowable twist angle and transmission torque \cdots FC11

■ FC Series Characteristic Table

(Table 10)

10 Series Characteristic Table										
Flexible Shaft Model Number	Twist angle co- Top: (degree/0.1N·m·m),	efficient (K3) Bottom: (degree/kg·cm·m)		m Torque Bottom:kg·cm	Inner	Shaft	Outer	Tube	Maximum Bend	
Woder Number	Tightening Direction	Loosening Direction	When Straight	When at Bending Radius	Diameter(mm)	Weight(kg/m)	Diameter(mm)	Weight(kg/m)	Radius(mm)	
FC04/FCP04/FCK04	_46.92~96.9_	_46.92~117.3	0.39	0.2	4	0.06	8	0.12	100	
1 004/1 01 04/1 0104	46~95	46~115	4	2	7	0.00		0.12	100	
FC06/FCP06/FCK06	7.14~13.26	_13.77~16.32 _	1.47	0.78	6	0.16	12	0.3	150	
1 000/1 01 00/1 0100	7~13	13.5~16	15	8	0	0.10	12	0.5	150	
FC07	3.92~5.88	_ 7.84~9.81	2.25	0.98	7	0.24	16	0.54	170	
1 007	4~6	8~10	23	10	,	0.24	10	0.54	170	
FC08	3.57~5.61	7.65~8.67	2.45	1.27	8	0.28	19	0.78	175	
1 008	3.5~5.5	7.5~8.5	25	13	0	0.20	19	0.76	173	
FC09	2.55~3.67	6.32~7.96	3.43	1.96	9	0.36	19	0.68	200	
1 009	2.5~3.6	6.2~7.8	35	20	3	0.50	13	0.00	200	
FC11	1.84~2.24	2.04~2.65	5.39	2.94	11	0.5	26	1.1	250	
1011	1.8~2.2	2.0~2.6	55	30	11	0.5	20	1.1	230	
FC13	0.71~0.92	0.82~1.12	6.86	3.92	13	0.7	33	1.56	300	
1015	0.7~0.9	0.8~1.1	70	40	13	0.7	33	1.50	300	
FC15	0.61~0.71	0.82~0.92	10.78	5.88	15	1.1	33	1.56	350	
1019	0.6~0.7	0.8~0.9	110	60	13	1.1	33	1.50	330	
FC18	0.19~0.20	0.22~0.30	17.64	8.82	18	1.4	34	1.34	400	
1016	0.19~0.20	0.22~0.29	180	90	10	1.4	34	1.54	400	
FC20	0.13~0.15	0.16~0.20	21.56	11.76	20	1.9	40	1.65	450	
1 020	0.13~0.15	0.16~0.20	220	120	20	1.9	40	1.05	430	
FC25	0.08~0.12	0.14~0.18	39.2	19.6	25	2.8	44	1.76	500	
F025	0.08~0.12	0.14~0.18	400	200	25	۷.0	44	1./6	300	

Note: 1) Generally, the value of the torsion angle coefficient is proportional to the increase in load torque.

2) There is not a big difference in the torsion angle coefficient even if the flexible shaft is used in the U shape or the L shape.

End Fitting (the portion colored rotates)

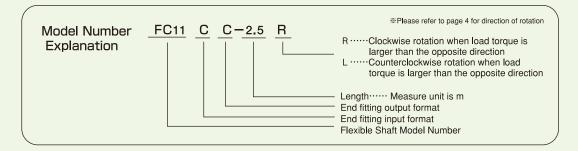
FC Series Dimension Table

(Table 11)

D 1	B l
2-1 (Hexagon Socket Set Screw)	B 2

End fitting	Bearing	Flexible Shaft Model				Di	mensic	ns (mr	n)							
Type	Dearing	Number	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	L				
	Oilless Bearing	FC04	φ6	11	φ 12	16	8					38				
		FC06	φυ		φ 15	52						52				
		FC07	φ8	15	φ 19		10									
		FC08	φ9	16	φ 22	70	14					70				
_		FC09	φυ									, , ,				
D		FC11	φ 12	21(18)		35	15									
		FC13			φ 30							85				
		FC15	φ 14	23(19)								00				
		FC18	φ 18	29(24)	φ 40	50	20					95				
		FC20														
		FC25	φ 25	38(32)	φ 45	60	24					110				
		FC04	φ6	21	φ 12	16 52	10			φ16	M5	38				
		FC06			φ 15					Ψ.0		52				
		FC07	φ8	29	φ 19	70	14			φ 20						
		FC08	φ 10	31	φ 22		15					70				
	Oilless	FC09	φιο	31	Ψ 22							/0				
С	Bearing	FC11	φ 12	43						φ 25	M6					
	bearing	FC13	φ 12	45	φ30	35				Ψ23		85				
		FC15	φ14	44				5	16.3	φ30	IVIO	85				
		FC18	/ 10	59	/ 40	50	30	6	20.8	φ 35		95				
		FC20	φ 18	59	φ 40		30	0				90				
		FC25	φ 25	74	φ 45	60	36	8	28.3	φ 45		110				

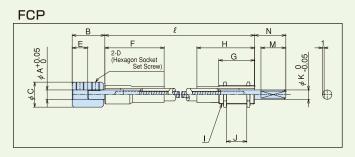
(Caution) 1. The dimensions in the () indicate the effective length of shaft diameter A

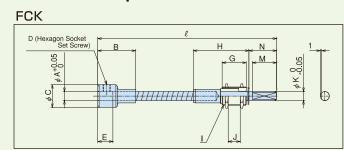


Panel Mounting Type for Remote Control

(Table 12)

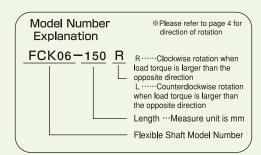
Main application: Remote control in limited spaces, such as for opening and closing dampers Refer to Table 10 for transmission torque





FCP / FCK Series Dimension Table

													(
Flexible Shaft Model Number	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	К	М	N	Minimum Bend Radius
FCP 04	6	20	16	M5	10	38	23	37	M12×1	Max 13	6	15	20	100
FCP 06	0	, 20	10	IVIO	10	52		58	M14×1			16	20	150
FCK 04	4	20	10	МЗ	8		16	Approx. 32	M12×1	Max	6	16	18	100
FCK 06	6	25	15	M5	13	16	Approx. 37		8	U	10	10	150	





Flexible Shaft Series for Manual Work (representative models are listed)

Main Application: Polishing, Grinding, Deburring by attaching to motors, tabletop drilling machines, etc.

No.216 / 3mm, 6mm collet / 1.3m length / with rubber grip



No.CB-20 / 3mm, with 6mm collet / 1.5m length / thin steel grip



No.SJ-1800 / 10mm with drill chuck / 1.8m length / with rubber grip



No.540 / 6.5mm with gear chuck / 1.3m length / with resin grip



No.CMO-53 / 3mm, 4mm, 6mm with collet / 1.3m length / with rubber grip



Selection Table by Application

(Table 13)

		Attacl	nable Tool Tip	A		P	ower Source					
1	Model Number S Dia		Maximum Outer Diameter X Thickness mm	Appropriate Rotation Speed (min ⁻¹)	Bearing Type	Electric Drill	Drill Press	General Purpose Motor	Disk Grinder	Hand Grinder	Reference	
	216		Mounted 32×32	3,600~20,000 (Intermittent Use 23,000)					0	0	●Replaceable Inner Shaft	
High Speed Type	CB-20	3mm、6mm	Mounted point 50×10 Wire Brush 75×10 Buff 75×10 Paper 60×25	1,200~10,000 (Intermittent Use 12,000)	Ba ll Bearing	0	0	0	0		●Replaceable Inner Shaft	
Powerful Type	SJ-1800	1.5~10mm	Grinding wheel 150×13 Wire Brush 150×13 Buff 150×13	1,200~5,000 (Intermittent Use 7,000)		0	0	0			Heavy Polishing / Grinding Replaceable Inner Shaft	
Conoral	540	1.5~6.5mm	Mounted point 50×10	Mounted point F0×10			0	0	0			
General Work Type	k CMO 50 3±0.2mm Wire Brush 75×10	1,200~3,600	Oi ll ess Bearing	0	0	0			●Inner Shaft Not Replaceable			

[%]Special coupling (sold separately) is required to attach to a general-purpose motor, desktop grinder, or disc grinder.

No.H-027 Electronic circuit that does not reduce torque even at low speeds. Stepless speed change with volume-like switch. One-touch tool-free replacement of tool tip. O Thin hand-held part (22mm in diameter) and the flexible shaft enables flexible processing. Flexible Shaft Length: 100cm Rotary Head (H-035 type) Weight: 85g Chucking Ability: 0.5~3.2mm Motor: AC100V/90W Rotation Speed 5,000 to 14,000min⁻¹ (rpm) Continuous variable transmission Continuous use time: 30 minutes Dimensions: 145mm (D) × 105mm (W) × 98mm (H) Weight: Approx. 1.3kg



Weight: Approx. 10kg

Flexible Shaft with Motor
Various polishing functions
Variable speed / high speed and powerful.
Manufactured motor based on request.

(Reference Specifications)
Flexible Shaft Length: 3m
Motor: AC200V Three-phase 1.5kw
Rotation Speed 7,000min¹ (Inverter Control)
External ON / OFF switch
Dimensions: 300mm (D) × 440mm (W) × 505mm (H)
Weight: Approx. 45kg
Please contact us for more details

^{*}The length of the standard product is fixed, but it is possible to manufacture desired length.



Flexible Shaft Usage Guide

Please input the following information to decide the model number

●For Power Drive Type	●For Remote Control Type							
1. Drive Side Power KW Rotation Speed min ⁻¹	1. Hand-cranked Powered Rotation Speed min ⁻¹							
2. Transmission Max. kg · cm or N · m Torque Normal kg · cm or N · m	2. Transmission Max. kg · cm or N · m Torque Normal kg · cm or N · m							
3. Flexible Shaft Rotation min ⁻¹	3. Max Twist Angle							
4. Flexible Shaft Rotation Direction	4. Length m							
5. Bend Radius mm	5. Rotation Direction							
6. Length m or mm m or mm	6. Bend Radius mm							
7. Environment Temp. C C Conditions Vacuum Under Water Water Droplets / Chemical Scattering Radiation Others	7. Environment Temp. C C Conditions Vacuum Under Water Water Droplets / Chemical Scattering Radiation Others							
8. Usage Hr/Day	8. Usage Hr/Day							
Schematic Diagram of Installation								

Precautions for Mounting

- 1. Consider mounting with as large a bending radius as possible. With a small bending radius, the transmission efficiency will decrease, heat will be generated due to friction, and the inner shaft will be damaged, resulting in reduced durability.
- 2. If the length is short, it may be only possible to install in a straight line depending on the shaft end type.

3. Do not fix the bearing part.

Due to the concentricity, the bearing and the rotating shaft will be damaged by a slight eccentricity between the bearing and the center of the rotating shaft.

When ordering, please specify the model number. Specification and other information are subject to change without notice. Please be sure to inquire when ordering.

4. Outer tube support.

Overload, load fluctuations, and long flexible shafts can cause overall twisting (also seen when the flexible shaft is under-selected for the load). In such cases, you can reduce the twist to some extent by fixing the outer tube in several places. Also, please note that if the flexible shaft hangs down due to its own weight, or if it is short, the outer tube may rotate with it. Please use saddle metal fittings etc. to fix.

Outer Tube

Be careful not to fix it so tight that the outer tube becomes deformed.

Saddle Metal Fitting

Sumflex Product Group

Rubberized Ceramic Abrasive (Cerapoint, Ceradisc, etc.)



Tip Tools (Wire Brush, Whetstone etc.)



https://sumflex.jp/

SUMFLEX Co.,Ltd.

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