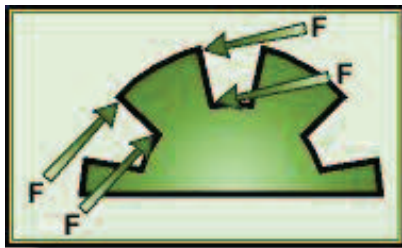
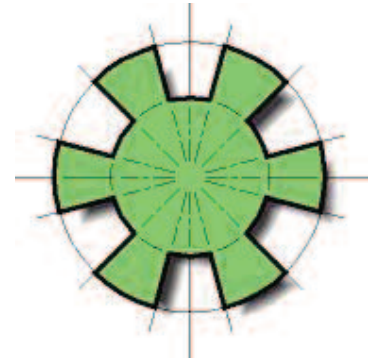


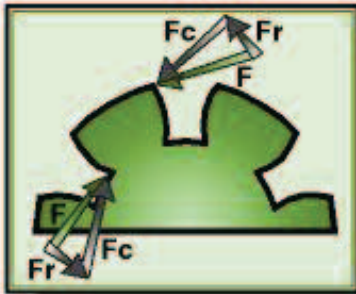
Load-Lock Design... is simple and effective. The drive lug configuration is tapered from top to base, as are the mating lugs of the opposing coupling hub. Under load, the insert conforms to the tapers, inter-locking the two hubs. This load-lock design protects bearings and equipment by eliminating end thrust in both directions.... and it requires only one set-screw in each hub.

Radial Lug Design... is logical and efficient. The most common failure of an elastomeric insert type drive coupling is hysteresis failure of the elastomeric element - breakdown of the elastomer due to cyclical overworking and the associated heat generation. Magnaloy Coupling's drive lugs are in a true radial orientation. Applied forces are evenly distributed in the compressive direction only, eliminating the heat generating radial component. True compressive loading reduces internal heat generation and improves elastomer life.



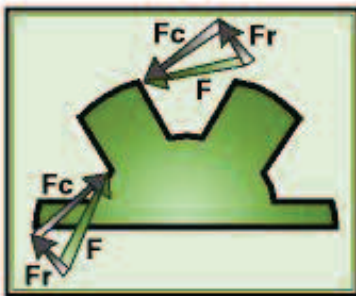
Magnaloy Coupling Design...

Under loaded conditions, the resultant forces applied on the element segments are evenly distributed in the compressive direction only. This results in no radial forces to multiply the internal heat generation.



Conventional Design A...

Under loaded conditions this jaw design results in the applied forces exerting components in the compressive and radial directions. These forces change direction and magnitude along the jaw arc which greatly increase the internal movement of the element which causes heat generation.



Conventional Design B...

This more conventional straight sided jaw design also exerts component forces in the compressive and radial directions when under load. The radial component is outward (acting to extrude the element) and changes in magnitude only, as does the compressive component, along the jaw surface. The component forces resulting from this design also causes increased internal movement in the element.