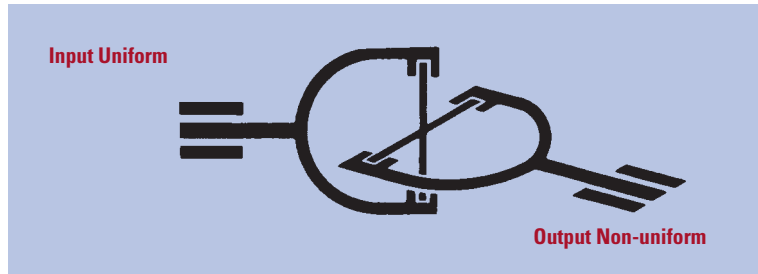


1. Installation and arrangement of universal drivelines

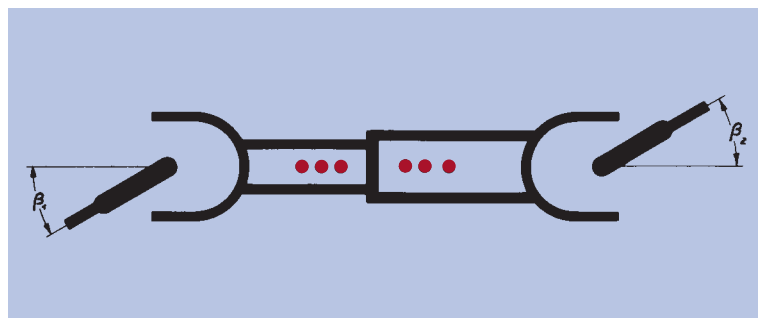
1.1 Basic installation rules

When a single universal-, cross- or ball joint is rotated uniformly in an angled position, a non-uniform motion occurs at the output side. (See motion characteristics and torques under 2).



This fluctuation is eliminated when two single joints are connected, forming a driveline. To obtain complete synchronous motion, the following conditions must be met:

- Equal deflection angles at both joints ($\beta_1 = \beta_2$)
- The two inner forks must be in one plane.
- In- and output shaft must also lie in one plane.



Exception:

If a driveline is angled three-dimensionally, in- and output shafts are not located in one plane. To obtain a uniform output motion, it is necessary in this case to offset the inner forks relative to each other so that they end up in the same plane of deflection created by their joints. Also, the three-dimensional deflection angles must also be equal. (Our Engineering Department will gladly assist you in determining the correct angular offset).

Note:

Incorrectly assembled universal joints do not equalize fluctuating output motion. They amplify it. This can lead to early joint bearing and spline failure. Therefore, when assembling the two driveline halves, the marker points on the spline shaft and spline sleeve must face each other.