JTM
Worm Gear Jack

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2D/3D CAD

JACTON®



Descriptions

JACTON JTM Series Classic Machine Screw Jacks: are used in applications where linear motion is required. Lifting of any load, pushing or pulling of mechanical equipment, adjusting of tight clearances of mechanical parts can be done by screw jacks. Examples include: Platform lifts, Damper adjustments, Ergonomic lifts, Maintenance lifts, Roll adjustments, Earth Station Antennas, Drilling equipment, Solar Trackers, Conveyor adjustments, Packaging equipment, Gate adjustments, Dam adjustment, and Mine door openers. Due to the classic design, you don't need to attach any construction elements to the housing. In the absence of vibration load, they have self-locking and precisely position loads, will hold loads without backdriving, and no need any brake mechanism or locking system. Under normal operation, maintenance free.

Key Features

- 8 sizes in two gear ratios (high ratio, slow ratio) for high and slow linear speeds (up to 2.25 m/min).
- Static load capacities from 10 kN to 500 kN as Standard.
- Self locking trapezoidal screw offers maximum stroke of 7.5m, precise positioning, and uniform speed.
- Basic designs: Translating screw, Keyed screw, and Rotating screw.
- Upright or Inverted mounting. Available in tension or compression loads.
- Standard with 1-start thread screw, custom 2-starts threads screw which offers increased travel speed and require a brake or external locking device to hold position.
- Power source: manual operation with hand wheel, electrically by motor driven.
- Can be applied either individually use or combined into a exactly synchronized lifting system(multiple jack systems), linked by connecting shafts, bevel gearboxes, couplings, electric motors, gear reducers, limit switches and pillow blocks etc.
- Custom double clevis screw jack, trunnion mount screw jack, and anti-backlash screw jack.
- Can be used as alternatives to hydraulic and pneumatic systems.

Materials

We use the best materials to guarantee the performance and lifetime of the screw jacks you purchased.

Housing

- High-strength Casting Housing, Ductile Iron.

Lifting Screw

- C45 Steel as Standard. Custom Stainless Steel 304 or 316.

Input Shaft (Worm)

- C45 Steel in high frequency heat treatment process. Custom Stainless Steel 304 or 316.

Worm Gear / Travelling Nut / Safety Nut

- High Strength Bronze ZQAl9-4 (Casting aluminum bronze) as Standard,
  Custom High Strength Bronze ZCuSn10Pb1(Casting tin bronze)

Bearing

- Anti-friction Ball Thrust Bearings for Worm Gear.Anti-friction Ball Bearings for Input Shaft(worm).
  Custom Stainless Steel 304.

Motor Flange Adapter

- High-strength Casting Motor Adapter, Ductile Iron. Custom Stainless Steel 304 or 316.

Lubricants

- Synthetic Grease, Extreme Pressure EP2 Lithium Grease.

Materials



Selection Guide

Selection Notes

(01) Screw Jacks and Lifting Systems are for industrial use only, not recommended for transporting personnel.

(02) Carefully consider jack ratings before making a selection. Be sure that the dynamic or static load carried or sustained by jack does not exceed its maximum capacity.

(03) Carefully consider the combination of screw shaft speed (rpm) and rated load. Also, take extra care in verifying rated buckling load and screw shaft speed (rpm). Exceeding the data provided in this catalog can cause major damage to the system.

(04) Make sure that the surface temperature of the housing does not exceed temperature of -15ºC to +80ºC during operation. If using a traveling nut jack, measure the traveling nut surface temperature. Make sure all the rotating parts are completely stopped before proceeding to measure.

(05) The maximum input speed is 1500 rpm as long as the input power dose not exceed the jack's maximum allowable input power.

(06) Screw jack can not be operated continuously. Duty cycle based on 30 minutes.

- **Note:** Below duty cycles are based on ambient temperatures 20ºC. For ambient temperatures higher than 20ºC, the duty cycle (ED) must be reduced.
  * Screw Jack with Trapezoidal Screw (Machine Screw Jack) duty cycle ≤ 20%ED.
  * Screw Jack with Ball Screw (Ball Screw Jack) duty cycle ≤ 30%ED.
- **Note:** For operation longer than that mentioned above or for any continuous operation, the jacks temperature must be monitored and should not exceed 80ºC maximum in order to determine its duty cycle.

Duty Cycle (%ED) = [1 Duty Cycle / (1 Duty Cycle + 1 Rest Cycle)] x 100%

(07) Be sure not to exceed the maximum input torque for multiple screw jack systems by verifying the rated input torque for each jack.

(08) Be sure that starting torque is 200% or more of required running torque.

(09) Be sure that ample driving power is available to drive the jack when using in temperatures below 0ºC. Low temperatures decrease the jack's efficiency due to the increased grease viscosity inside the jack's gearbox.

(10) Although Screw Jack with **Single-start** Trapezoidal Screw (Machine Screw Jack) has self-locking feature, vibration and shock may affect its efficiency, in which case a brake motor or extra braking device is required. Screw Jack with **Double-start** Trapezoidal Screw (Machine Screw Jack) is considered not self-locking will require a brake or other holding device. Screw Jack with Ball Screw (Ball Screw Jack) can backdrive because of their extremely high efficiencies and require some means of holding the load, such as a brake motor.

(11) When jacks are working, can not force to stop, may result in the jacks damage or injury personnel.

(12) When Ball Screw Jacks are under loads, can not change the motor drive to manual operation. Because the loads will cause the input shaft to rotate very dangerously.

(13) Mechanical stops (Stop Nuts) are not provided on the lifting screw unless requested. Therefore, it is possible to drive the screw out of the jack's housing.

(14) Never approach or touch the rotary parts (input shaft, etc.) or the lifting screw during operation.

(15) Bellows Boots and Protective Tubes should be used to protect and keep the lifting screw clean in dusty or abrasive environments.

Unit Converter

- **1 ft** = 304.8 mm
- **1 in** = 25.4 mm
- **1 m** = 10 dm = 100 cm = 1000 mm
- **1 in-lb** = 0.113 Nm
- **1 Nm** = 0.737 ft-lb
- **1 ft-lb** = 1.356 Nm
- **1 lb** = 0.454 kg
- **1 kg** = 2.205 lb = 1000 g
- **1 N** = 0.1 kg
- **1 t** = 1000 kg = 10 kN = 2000 lb
- **1 m/min** = 1000 mm/min = 16.7 mm/sec
- **1 in/sec** = 25.4 mm/sec
- **1 ft/sec** = 304.8 mm/sec
- **1 hp** = 0.75 kW
- **°C** = (°F-32) / 1.8
- **°F** = °C x 1.8 + 32

Selection Guide

Calculation Formulas

(01) Calculate Total Load Ws (N)

$$Ws = W \times sf$$

Ws = Total Load (N) W = Maximum Load (N) sf = Safety Factor (**Table 1.**)

Table 1. Safety Factor sf

Load Conditions	Example Purposes	Safety Factor (sf)
Smooth movement with no shock, Light load	Opening and closing a valve, Adjusting a conveyor	1.0 ~ 1.3
Light shock, Medium load	Use with various kinds of transporting equipment and lifters	1.3 ~ 1.5
Severe shock and/or vibration, Heavy load	Use with large transporting carriages, Holding the position of a press roller	1.5 ~ 3.0

- **Note:** The above table is for general reference only. Consider particular operating conditions under which you operate before selecting a safety factor.

(02) Calculate Load Per Jack Wn (N)

$$W_n = Ws / (N_o \times fd \times \eta_g)$$

- **Note:** For a synchronous drive, use a synchronous drive coefficient (Table 2).
- **Note:** Don't ignore spiral bevel gearbox efficiency 94%.

W_n = Load Per Jack (N) Ws = Total Load (N)

N_o = Number of jacks fd = Multiple jacks system coefficient (**Table 2.**)

η_g = **Bevel Gearbox** efficiency = 94%

Table 2. Multiple Jacks System Coefficient fd

No. of jacks	1	2	3	4	5 ~ 8
Coefficient	1	0.95	0.9	**0.85**	0.8

(03) Jack Selection

Follow these steps to make a preliminary jack selection.

Points of preliminary jack selection

- Select (temporary) worm speed ratio by adjusting the screw shaft rpm. If difficult to select, inspect by H speed.
- Consider traveling space when selecting stroke.
- Select options based on your needs.

Selection Guide

(04) Verifying Allowable Buckling Load P_{CR} (N)

For a compressive load, verify that it does not exceed the allowable buckling load. If it does, increase jack size and recalculate.

$$P_{CR} = fm \times (d^2 / L)^2, \text{ Make Sure } P_{CR} > W_n \times sf \text{ (sf = 4 as usual)}$$

P_{CR} = Allowable buckling load (N) fm = Support coefficient (**Table 4.**)

L = Distance between load-supporting plane(point) and mounting plane(point) (mm)

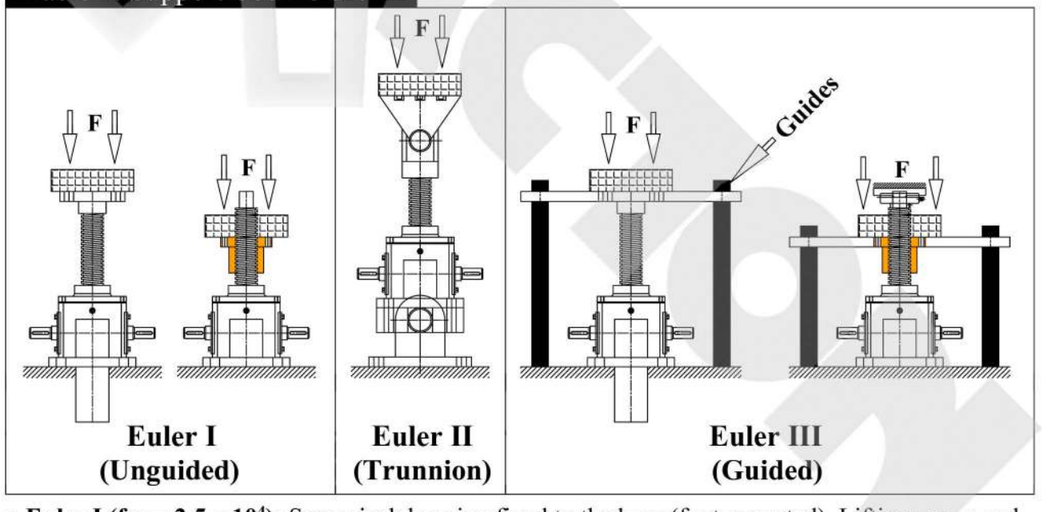
d = Screw shaft root diameter (mm) = D - TP - 2 x ac TP = Screw pitch (mm)

W_n = Load Per Jack (N) D = Screw diameter (mm) ac = Assembly clearance (**Table 3.**)

Table 3. Assembly Clearance ac

Screw Pitch (mm)	ac
1.5 - 5	0.25
6 - 12	0.5
14 - 44	1

Table 4. Support Coefficient fm



- **Euler I (fm = 2.5 x 10^4):** Screw jack housing fixed to the base (foot-mounted). Lifting screw end (or travelling nut) lifting **the free load (unguided).**
- **Euler II (fm = 1 x 10^5):** Screw jack housing and lifting screw end (or travelling nut) are trunnion mounted by pin or joint for **pivot drive.**
- **Euler III (fm = 2 x 10^5):** Screw jack housing fixed to the base (foot-mounted). Lifting screw end (or travelling nut) lifting **the fixed load (guided).**

Selection Guide

Calculation Formulas

(05) Verifying Allowable Screw Speed N_C (rpm)

- **Note:** Only for Screw Jack with Traveling Nut (Rotating Screw Jack), verify that it does not exceed the allowable screw shaft rpm. If it does, increase jack size and recalculate.

$$N_C = (96 \times fn \times d \times 10^6) / L^2, \text{ Make Sure } N_C > n2,\ n2 = n1 / i$$

N_C = Allowable screw shaft speed (rpm) fn = Shaft end support coefficient **(Table 5.)**

L = Distance between load-supporting plane and mounting plane (mm) (Table 5.)

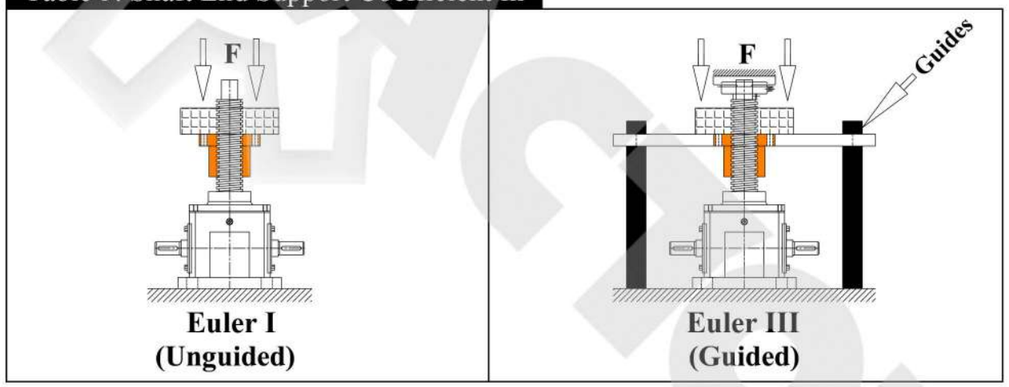
d = Screw shaft root diameter (mm) = D-TP-2xac TP = Screw pitch (mm)

D = Screw diameter (mm) ac = Assembly clearance **(Table 3.)**

n2 = Output speed of screw shaft (rpm) n1 = Input speed of worm shaft (rpm)

i = Gear ratio

Table 5. Shaft End Support Coefficient fn



- **Euler I (fn = 0.36):** Screw jack housing fixed to the base (foot-mounted). Travelling nut lifting **the free load (unguided).**
- **Euler III (fn = 1.56):** Screw jack housing fixed to the base (foot-mounted). Travelling nut lifting **the fixed load (guided).**

(06) Confirming Required Input Speed n1 (rpm)

Determine the required input rpm, using the required screw shaft speed.

- **Note:** Input speed should not exceed 1500 rpm.

$$n1 = v \times i / TP$$

v = Lifting speed (mm/min) n1 = Input speed of worm shaft (rpm)

TP = Screw pitch (mm) i = Gear ratio

(07) Verifying Required Input Torque per T (Nm)

$$T = (F_{dyn} \times TP) / (2 \times \pi \times \eta \times i) + T_o$$

F_{dyn} = Dynamic axial force (= lifting force) (kN) F_{stat} = Static axial force (= retention force) (kN)

TP = Screw pitch (mm) π = 3.1416

η = Screw jack efficiency (see the Specifications of Jack Series)

* For Machine Screw Jacks, normal η = 0.15 (H ratio), η = 0.12 (L ratio)

* For Ball Screw Jacks, normal η = 0.3~0.35 (H ratio), η = 0.22 (L ratio)

i = Gear ratio

T_o = Idling torque (Nm) (see the Specifications of Jack Series)

(08) Verifying Required Input Power P (kW)

$$P = W1 \times v1 / (6000 \times \eta)$$

P = Input power (kW) W1 = Lifting force (kgf) v1 = Lifting speed (m/min)

η = Screw jack efficiency (see the Specifications of Jack Series)

* For Machine Screw Jacks, normal η = 0.15 (H ratio), η = 0.12 (L ratio)

* For Ball Screw Jacks, normal η = 0.3~0.35 (H ratio), η = 0.22 (L ratio)

(09) Other Calculation Formulas

09.01) Lifting Speed: $v = n1 \times TP / i$

09.02) Stroke / Revolution: $SR = TP / i$

09.03) Input Torque: $T = 9550 \times P / n1 + T_o$

09.04) Input Power: $P = P = T \times n1 / 9550$

09.05) Starting Torque per Jack: $T_{st} \approx T \times 1.3$

09.06) Hand Wheel Turning Force: $W_{hw} = T / R_{hw}$

09.07) Input Power of Multiple Jacks System: $P_s = P \times N_o / (fd \times \eta_g)$

09.08) Input Torque of Multiple Jacks System: $T_s = T \times N_o / (fd \times \eta_g)$

09.09) Screw Shaft Pitch Diameter: $d_2 = D - 0.5 \times TP$

09.10) Screw Shaft Torque: $T_{hub} = F_{dyn} \times (d_2 / 2) \times \tan(\alpha \pm \varphi)$, $\varphi \approx 6°$

09.11) Lead Angle: $\alpha = \arctan[TP / (d_2 \times \pi)]$

- **Note:** A prerequisite is a vibration-free operation

* Self-locking at standstill (Static): $2.4^0 < \alpha < 4.5^0$, may require brake motor

* Self-locking from movement (Dynamic): $\alpha < 2.4^0$, don't require brake motor

* No self-locking: $\alpha > 4.5^0$, require brake motor

Selection Guide

Calculation Formulas

09.12) Duty cycle based on 1 hour: ED = [S x As x 5 / (3 x v)] x 100%

09.13) Ball Screw Service Life in Hours: $L_h = (C_{dyn} / F_{dyn})^3 \times 10^6 / (n2 \times 60)$, n2 = n1 / i

- **Note:** Trapezoidal Screw Service Life cannot be determined by the formula used to calculate a Ball Screw wear life. Use the information below as a reference.
  50kN(5 ton) and below models average expected life 5000 meters.
  100kN(10 ton) and above average expected life 1000 meters.

v = Lifting speed (mm/min)
n1 = Input speed of worm shaft (rpm)
n2 = Output speed of screw shaft (rpm)
TP = Screw pitch (mm)
i = Gear ratio
SR = Stroke / Revolution (mm)
N_o = Number of jacks
fd = Multiple jacks system coefficient **(Table 2.)**
η_g = Bevel Gearbox efficiency, $\eta_g \approx 94\%$
P = Input power per jack (kW)
P_s = Input power of multiple jacks system (kW)
T_o = Idling torque (Nm)
T = Input torque per jack (Nm)
T_s = Input torque of multiple jacks system (Nm)
T_{st} = Starting torque per jack (Nm)
T_{hub} = Screw Shaft Torque (Nm)
L_h = Ball screw service life in hours (h)
C_{dyn} = Dynamic load capacity of ball screw (kN)
F_{dyn} = Dynamic axial force (= lifting force) (kN)
α = Lead Angle (°)
φ = Dynamic friction angle (°)
d_2 = Pitch diameter (mm)
D = Screw shaft diameter (mm)
W_{hw} = Hand wheel turning force (N)
R_{hw} = Hand wheel radius (m)
π = 3.1416
ED = Duty Cycle (%/hr)
S = Length of Stroke (mm)
As = Number of load cycles (up and down movement).

* **Example:** 5 times in and out movement of the screw shaft equals 10 double strokes.

Selection Guide

Sample Part Number (Example):

JTM50 - US - 300 - H - I - C - PP
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

(1) Models & (4) Gear Ratios

JTM10 (Tr20x4) **H**=1:5 **L**=1:20	JTM25 (Tr26x5) **H**=1:6 **L**=1:24	JTM50 (Tr40x8) **H**=1:6 **L**=1:24	JTM100 (Tr50x10) **H**=1:8 **L**=1:24	JTM150 (Tr55x10) **H**=1:8 **L**=1:24
JTM200 (Tr65x12) **H**=1:8 **L**=1:24	JTM300 (Tr85x16) **H**=1:10-2/3 **L**=1:32	JTM500 (Tr120x16) **H**=1:10-2/3 **L**=1:32	**H:** High ratio **L:** Slow ratio	

1.1) Model Note 1: the model indicates the maximum static load of this screw jack, but not the Maximum dynamic load. The dynamic load depends on the lifting speed, travel length and others working conditions.

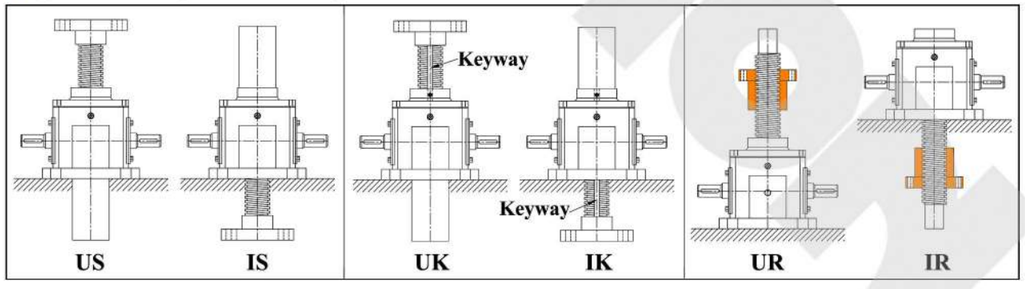
1.2) Model Note 2: The slower the lifting speed, the greater the dynamic load.

1.3) Model Note 3: In the case of compressed loads and long strokes, please calculate maximum critical buckling force.

1.4) Gear Ratio Note 1: Screw jacks with gear ratios between 20:1, 24:1 and 32:1,are self-locking and, in the absence of vibration, will hold loads without backdriving. All other ratios may require a brake to prevent backdriving.

1.5) Gear Ratio Note 2: Every screw jack model with 2 gear ratios as a standard. Custom others gear ratios.

(2) Basic Designs and Configurations



2.1) "US" and"IS" are Translating Screw Jacks, they are the most commonly specified jack. All that is required for proper function is to restrain the rotation of the lifting screw and apply torque to the input shaft. This is often achieved through the use of guides (guided load) or by attaching a common load across multiple jacks. Most applications use this jack design.

Selection Guide

Sample Part Number

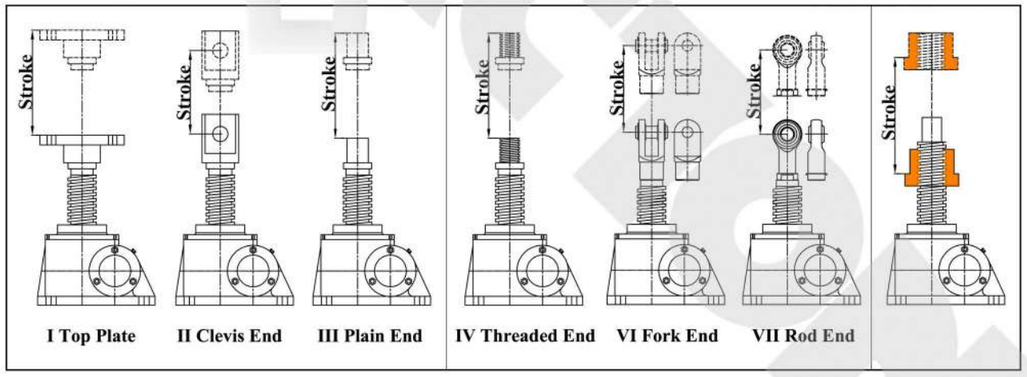
2.2) "UK" and "IK" are **Keyed Screw Jacks**, they are keyed for non-rotation. It is ideal for use in applications where a single jack must extend to meet and move a load to which it is not attached (unguided). Keyed jacks are commonly used in single jack applications where it would not otherwise be possible to restrain the rotation of the jack screw.

- **Note:** Input torque required will increase by approximately 8%.
- **Note:** Custom square protective tube for Anti-rotation Screw Jacks, a square nut is attached to the end of the lifting screw which is then fitted inside the tube, to prevent rotation.

2.3) "UR" and "IR" are **Rotating Screw Jacks**, they are also called travelling nut screw jack. It is important to restrain the rotation of the traveling nut by applying a significant load, or more commonly by guiding the load or attaching the load across multiple jacks. The Rotating Jacks mount flush and they are ideal for applications where the physical space does not allow the lifting screw to extend below or above the housing.

2.4) Custom double clevis screw jacks, trunnion mount screw jacks and anti-backlash nut screw jacks.

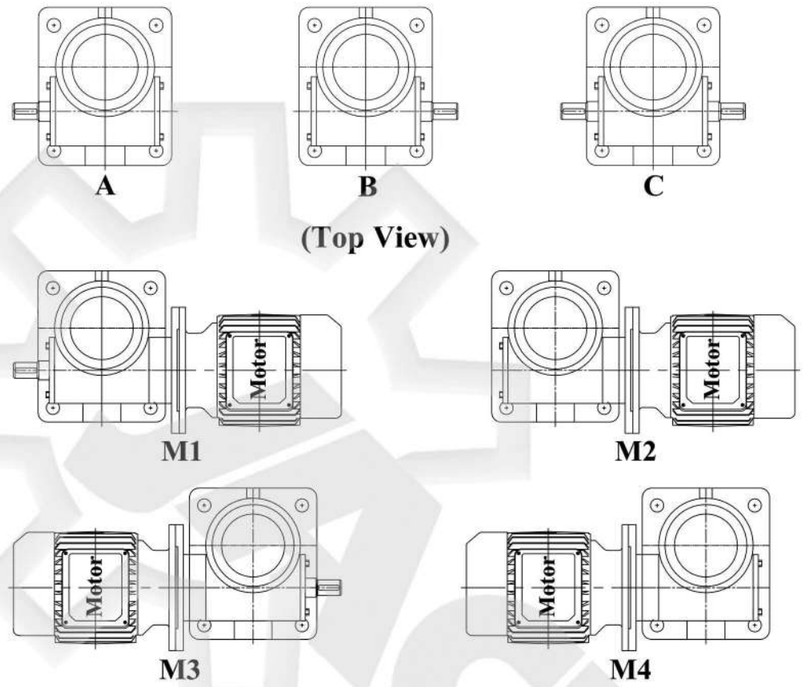
(3) Stroke and (5) Screw End Fittings



- Stroke is travel expressed in millimeter(mm) or inches and not the actual screw length.
- Standard Lifting Screw End Fittings: Top Plate (I), Clevis End (II), Plain End (III), Threaded End (IV), Forked End (VI) and Rod End (VII). Custom End Fittings are acceptable.

Selection Guide

(6) Input Shafts Codes and Motor Flange Adapters Codes (Top View)



6.1) A: Single Input, Left Side Shaft.

6.2) B: Single Input, Right Side Shaft.

6.3) C: Double Input Shafts

6.4) M1: Left Side Shaft, Right Side Motor Flange Adapter (Motor Mounts).

6.5) M2: Right Side Motor Flange Adapter (Motor Mounts).

6.6) M3: Right Side Shaft, Left Side Motor Flange Adapter (Motor Mounts).

6.7) M4: Left Side Motor Flange Adapter (Motor Mounts).

- **Note:** Screw Jacks with IEC Motor Flange Adapter as a standard. Custom NEMA Motor Flange Adapter(Stepper Motor), Servo Motor Flange Adapter and Other Non-standard Motor Flange Adapters.

Selection Guide

Sample Part Number

(7) Accessories



FC
Flex Coupling



UJ
Universal Joint



TUJ
Telescopic Universal Joint



CS
Connecting Shaft



RE
Rod End



FE
Fork End



PB
Pillow Blocks



FB
Flange Blocks



PP
Protective Tube



BB
Bellows Boots



SN
Stop Nut



MF
Motor Flange



TMP
Trunnion Mount Plate



SFN
Safety Nut



DPP
Double Clevis Protective Tube



SPP
Square Protective Tube



EM
Electric Motor



GM
Geared Motor



BGM
Bevel Geared Motor



WG
Worm Gearbox



DCM
DC Motor



SPM
Stepper Motor



SVM
Servo Motor



HW
Hand Wheel



RED
Rotary Encoder

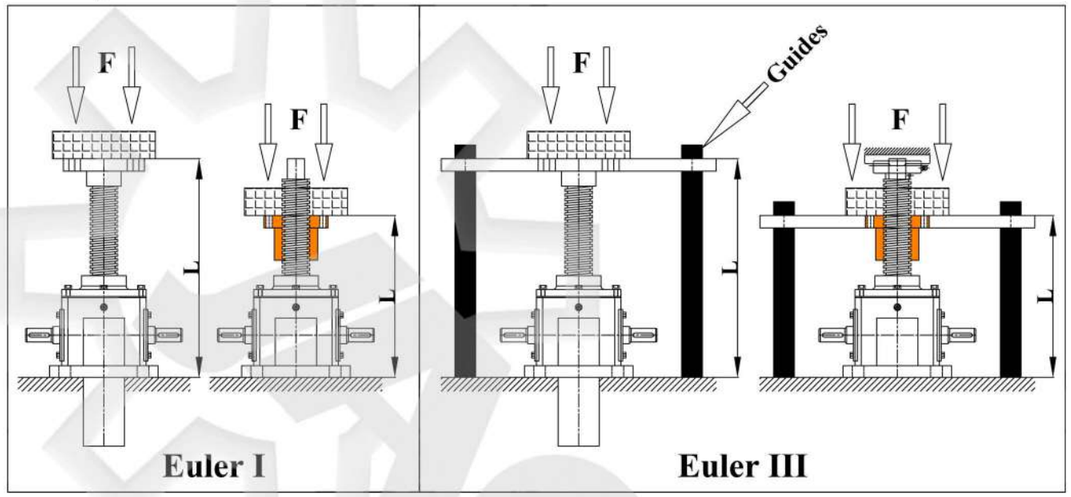


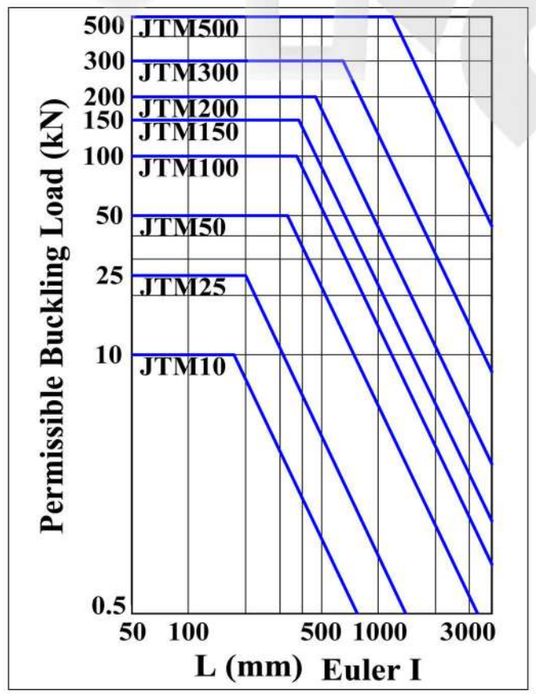
PS
Proximity Switch

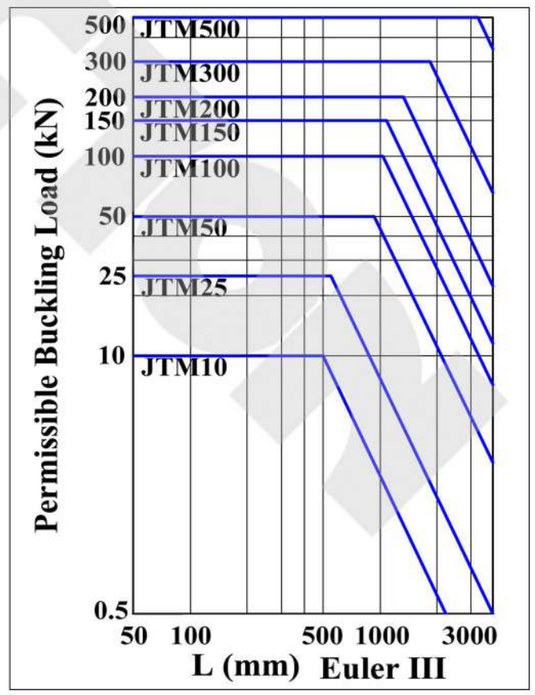
Permissible Buckling Load

If the lifting screw is loaded in tension,the buckling can be avoided,and hence be highly economical. In case of compression load, even occasional, it is necessary to check the buckling structure. Because the thin lifting screws may buckle sideways when subjected to compressive loads.

The permissible buckling load for trapezoidal-screw and ball-screw can be verified using the following bend diagrams. Verify that it does not exceed the permissible buckling load. If it does, increase jack size and recalculate.



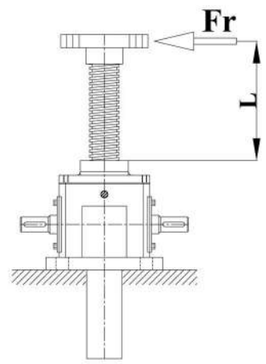




Allowable Side Load On the Lifting Screw

Lateral forces are to be prevented by constructive measures. The Lateral forces on lifting screws or travelling nuts exercise a reinforced edge compression on the movement thread, leading to increased wear and a shortened service life.

Guides are typically used for Machine Screw Types. However, if the shaft projection distance (L) beyond the housing surface is relatively short, a certain amount of side load is acceptable.



• **Note:** L represents the distance of screw shaft projection that affects side load. It does not refer to stroke distance.

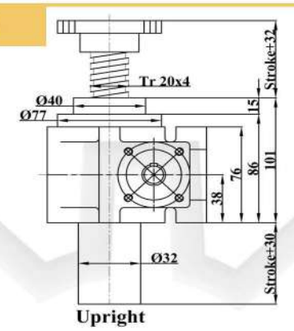
Allowable Side Load Fr (N)								
Distance L (mm)	Model							
	JTM10	JTM25	JTM50	JTM100	JTM150	JTM200	JTM300	JTM500
100	318	570	2500	4010	4610	8210	38200	85300
200	159	290	1250	2010	2300	4110	23000	50400
300	106	190	830	1340	1540	2740	15300	33600
400	79	140	620	1000	1150	2050	11400	25200
500	64	110	500	800	920	1640	9100	20200
600	53	100	420	670	770	1370	7600	16800
700	51	90	360	570	660	1170	6500	14400
800	48	90	310	500	580	1030	5700	12600
900	45	90	280	450	510	910	5000	11200
1000	42	90	250	400	460	820	4500	10100

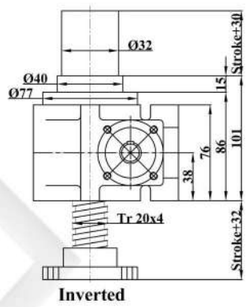
Specifications

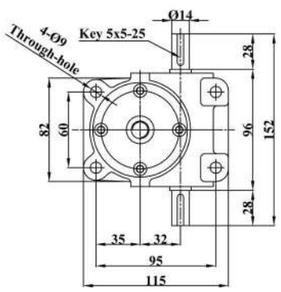
Model		JTM10	JTM25	JTM50	JTM100	JTM150	JTM200	JTM300	JTM500
Max. Load Capacity (kN)		10	25	50	100	150	200	300	500
Lift screw sizes (mm)		Tr20 x 4	Tr26 x 5	Tr40 x 8	Tr50 x 10	Tr55 x 10	Tr65 x 12	Tr85 x 16	Tr120 x 16
Root Dia. of screw (mm)		14.8	19.7	30.5	38.4	43.4	49.3	67	102
Gear ratio (high)	H	5:1	6:1	6:1	8:1	8:1	8:1	10.67:1	10.67:1
Lift screw travel (mm), per turn of input shaft	H	0.8	0.83	1.33	1.25	1.25	1.5	1.5	1.5
Efficiency %	H	21	21	22	22	20	20	19	15
Gear ratio (slow)	L	20:1	24:1	24:1	24:1	24:1	24:1	32:1	32:1
Lift screw travel (mm), per turn of input shaft	L	0.2	0.21	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.5	0.5	0.5
Efficiency %	L	12	12	14	15	14	13	11	10
Max. allowable power (kw)	H	0.49	1	2	2.8	3.1	5	8.4	13.4
	L	0.36	0.4	0.63	1.4	2.2	3.2	4.6	5.7
No-load torque (Nm)		0.29	0.62	1.4	2	2.6	3.9	9.8	19.6
Permissible torque of input shaft (Nm)		19.6	49	153.9	292	292	292	735.5	1372
Required torque of input shaft at max. load (Nm)	H	6.2	16.1	48.7	90.7	149	238.1	400	856
	L	2.9	7.4	20	45.3	72.3	124	244	453.3
Permissible max. speed (RPM) of input shaft at max. load	H	750	600	400	300	200	200	200	150
	L	1200	600	300	300	290	250	180	120
Lift screw rotational torque (Nm) at max. load		20.1	65.1	201.5	503.6	813.2	1287.7	2531.9	5551.3
Amount of Grease (g)		80	170	370	470	700	830	2600	5500
Gear housing material		Ductile Iron Stainless Steel						Ductile Iron	

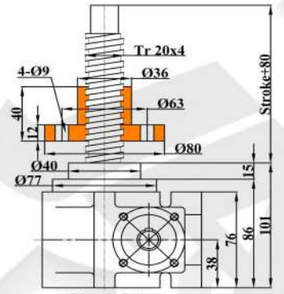
Overall Dimensions

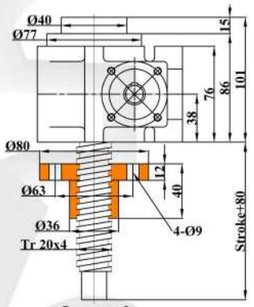
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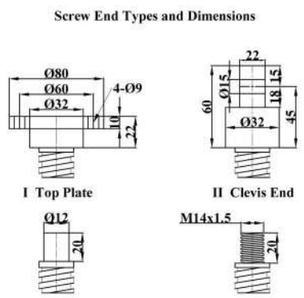




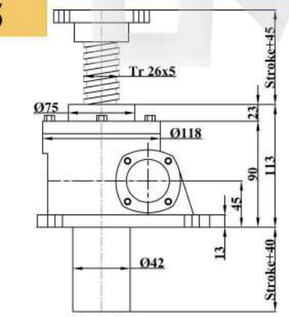


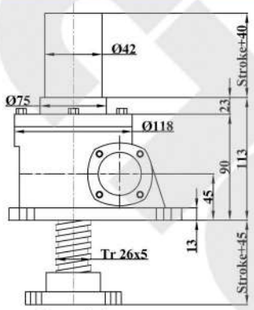


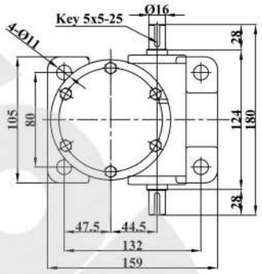
Screw End Types and Dimensions

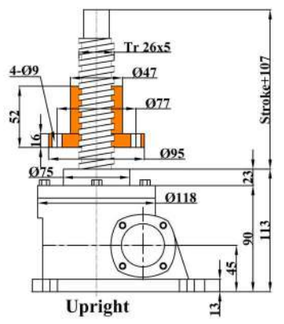


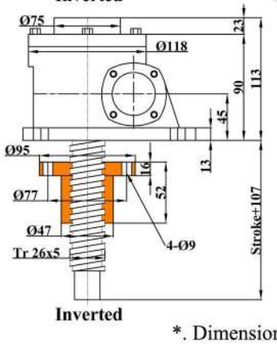
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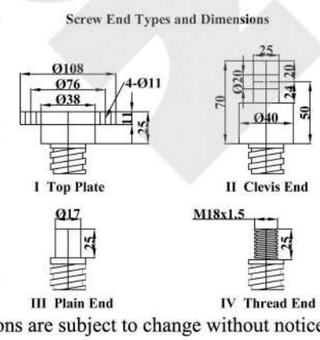








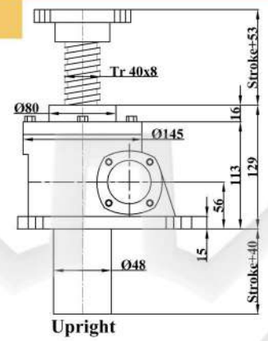
Screw End Types and Dimensions

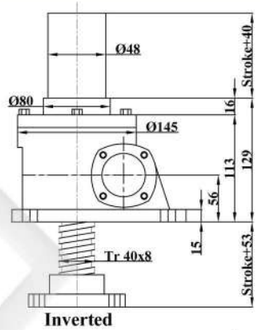


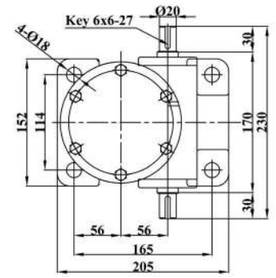
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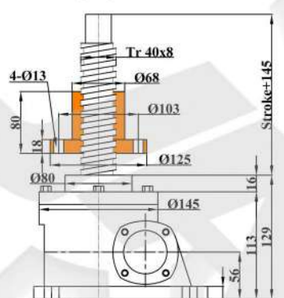
Overall Dimensions

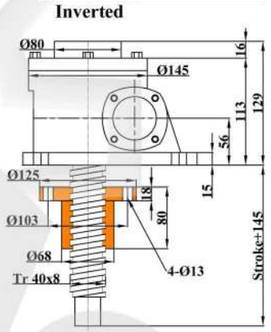
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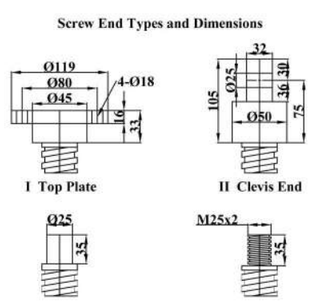




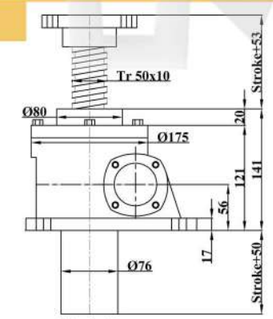


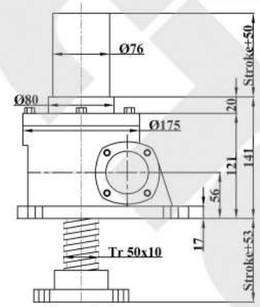


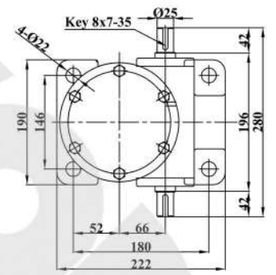
Screw End Types and Dimensions

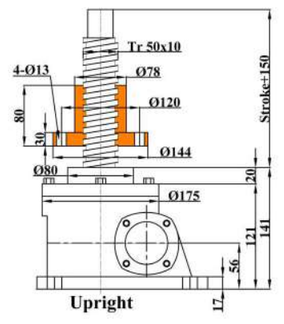


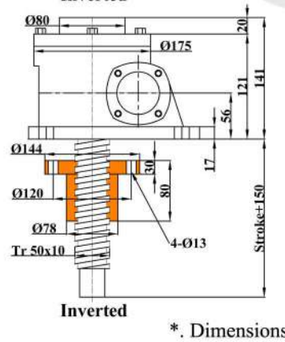
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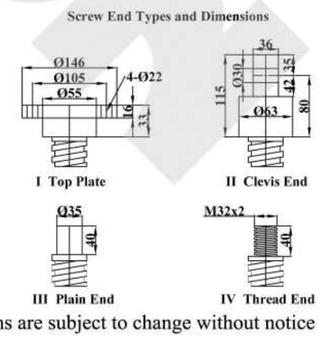








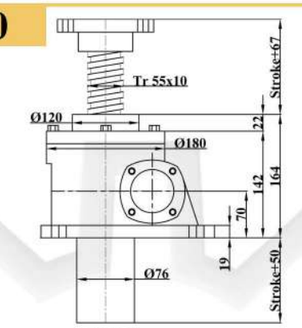
Screw End Types and Dimensions



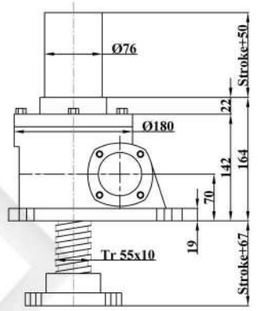
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Overall Dimensions

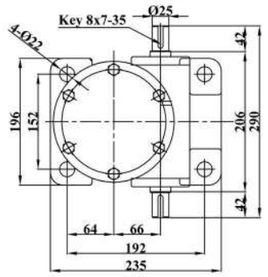
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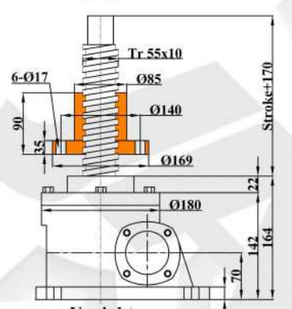


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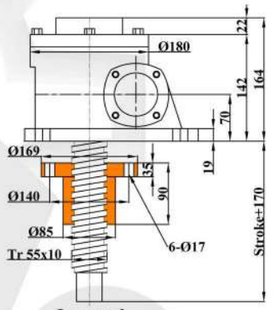


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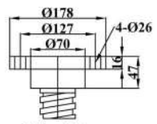


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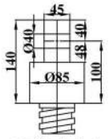


Inverted

Screw End Types and Dimensions



I Top Plate



II Clevis End

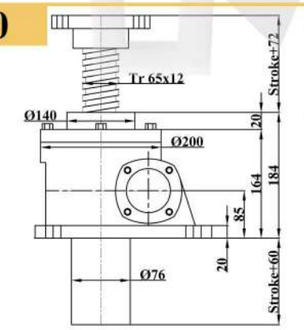


III Plain End

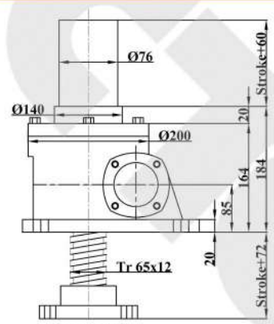


IV Thread End

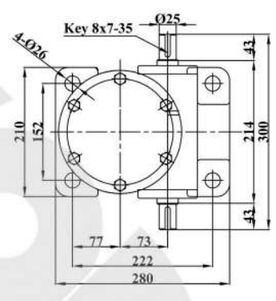
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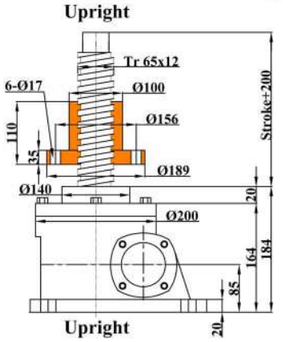


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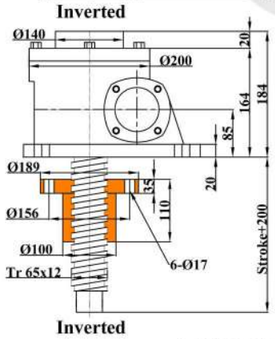


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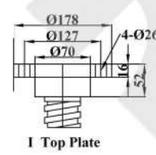


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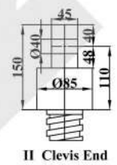


Inverted

Screw End Types and Dimensions



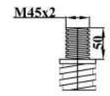
I Top Plate



II Clevis End



III Plain End

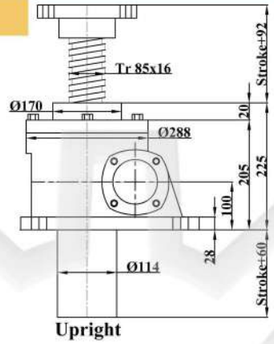


IV Thread End

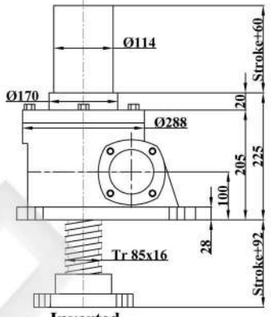
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Overall Dimensions

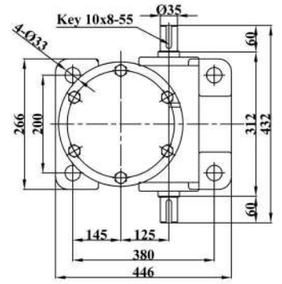
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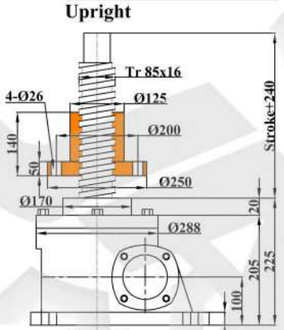


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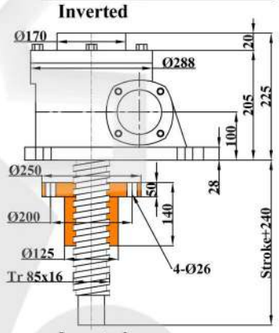


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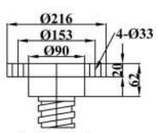


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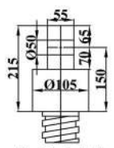


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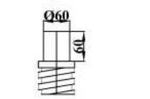
Screw End Types and Dimensions



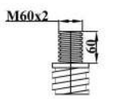
I Top Plate



II Clevis End

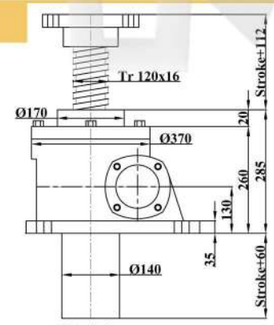


III Plain End

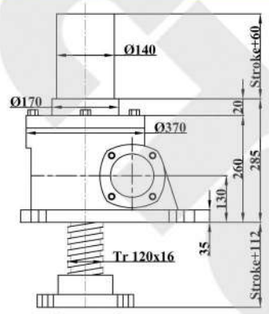


IV Thread End

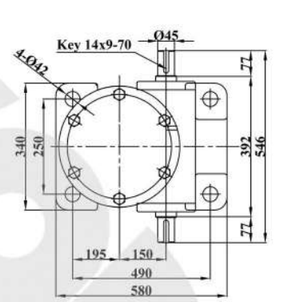
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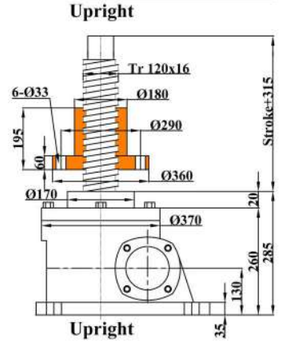


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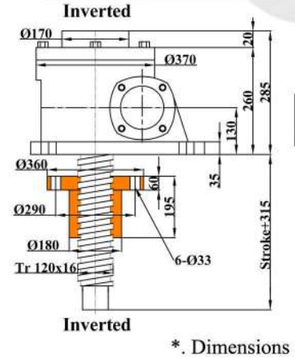


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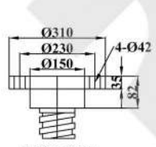


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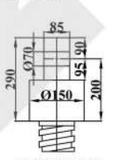


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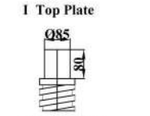
Screw End Types and Dimensions



I Top Plate



II Clevis End



III Plain End



IV Thread End

*. Dimensions are subject to change without notice