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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Commercial vehicles and buses — Cylindrical shaft ends and hubs for alternators

Véhicules utilitaires et autobus — Bouts d'arbre et moyeux cylindriques pour alternateurs

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Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7467 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Commercial vehicles and buses — Cylindrical shaft ends and hubs for alternators

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensional requirements of cylindrical shaft ends and hubs for interchangeability of alternators.

The specifications of this International Standard apply to cylindrical shaft ends (see figure 1 and 2) and hubs (see figure 3) for alternators.

2 Reference

ISO 3912, *Woodruff keys and keyways*.

3 Dimensions and tolerances

3.1 Cylindrical shaft end

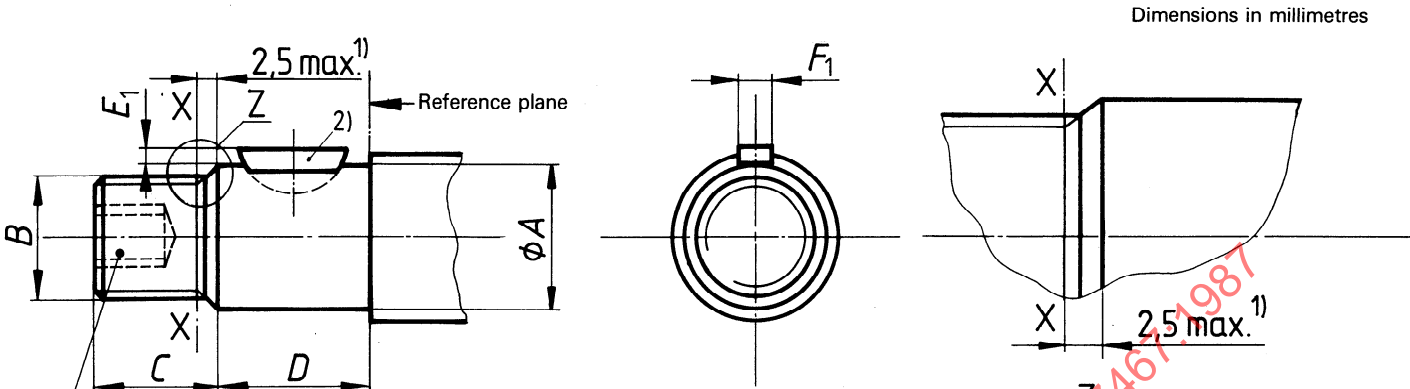


Figure 1 — Shaft end, type 1¹⁾

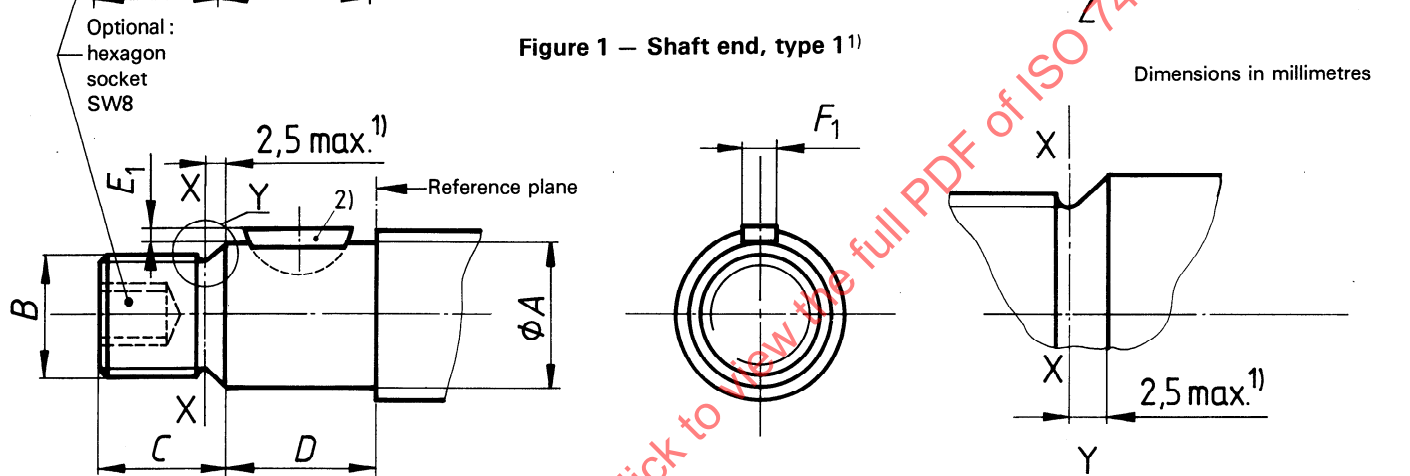


Figure 2 — Shaft end, type 2¹⁾

Table 1

Dimensions in millimetres

A g6	B	C max.	D $\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{smallmatrix}$	E_1 max.	F_1 h9
17*	M16 × 1,5	20	18	1,5	$4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0,03 \end{pmatrix}$
20	M18 × 1,5	20	25	1,5	$4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0,03 \end{pmatrix}$
25	M18 × 1,5	20	30	2,0	$5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0,03 \end{pmatrix}$
30	M24 × 1,5	20	46	2,8	$8 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0,036 \end{pmatrix}$

* If hexagon sockets are used, then the woodruff key may be omitted.

When shaft ends are used without key, then the keyways can be omitted.

1) The shaft ends may be made according to either type 1 or 2. However, it shall be possible to screw the go-gauge for the thread up to the chain line X-X.

2) For keyways for woodruff keys, see ISO 3912.

3.2 Keyways of cylindrical hubs

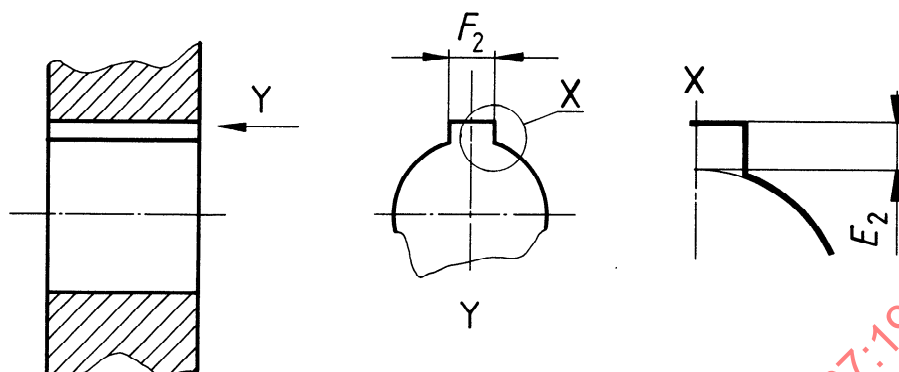


Figure 3 — Hub

Table 2

Dimensions in millimetres

A^* nom.	E_2 min.	F_2 D10
17	1,6	4 $\begin{pmatrix} +0,078 \\ +0,030 \end{pmatrix}$
20	1,7	4 $\begin{pmatrix} +0,078 \\ +0,030 \end{pmatrix}$
25	2	5 $\begin{pmatrix} +0,078 \\ +0,030 \end{pmatrix}$
30	3	8 $\begin{pmatrix} +0,098 \\ +0,040 \end{pmatrix}$

* " A " is the nominal diameter of the shaft.

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