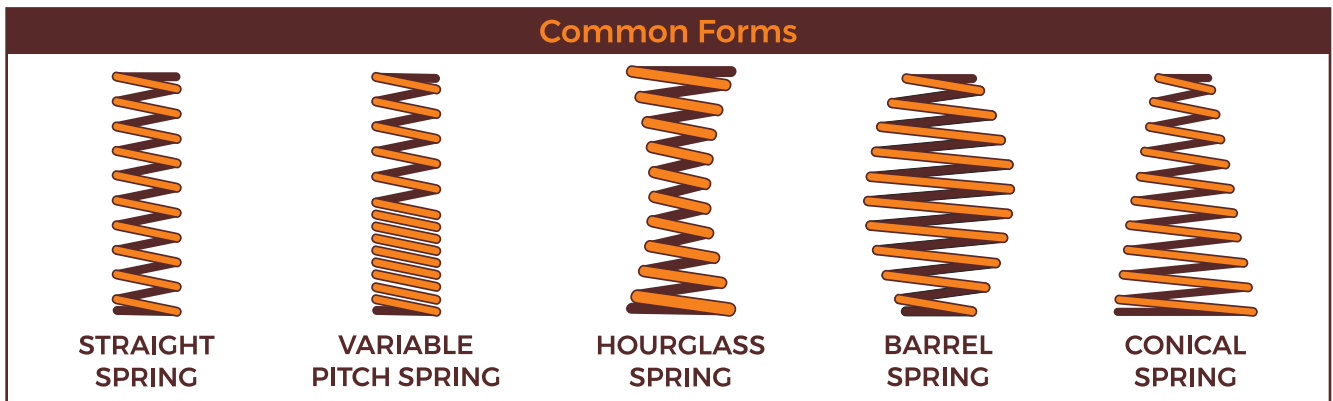


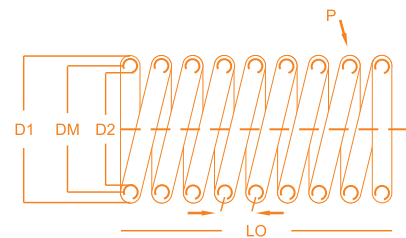
COMPRESSION SPRING

Compression Springs are designed to operate with a compressive load in "Push Mode". Compression Spring also has variable pitch between coils which are used to reduce solid height, buckling and surging to produce nonlinear load deflection characteristics. Compression springs offer resistance to linear compressing forces and are in fact one of the most efficient energy storage devices available.



How to Design a Compression Spring

- The index tells how tight a spring's coils are and it can directly affect the strength of such. A spring with very tight coils tends to have a stronger spring rate. That is why the lower the index, the more strength/ stress the spring. Therefore, the higher the index the weaker the spring.
- The spring index is the relationship between the mean diameter and wire diameter. Springs with small indexes increase tooling wear and are more likely to require additional processing steps to ensure adequate life. Large index springs often require additional tolerance on both diameter and length.
- **Spring index, $I = \text{Spring mean diameter (D)} / \text{Wire diameter (d)}$**
 - A spring cannot be manufactured when the spring index is below 4.
 - If spring index ranges from 4.1 to 5.9 your spring may be manufactured, but at a higher cost due to the complications it implies.
 - If spring index ranges from 6 to 12, your spring has an ideal index and can be manufactured.
 - If spring index ranges from 12.1 to 15, your spring has a higher index and a difficulty grade that makes it a bit harder to manufacture, but it's not excessively complicated.
 - If spring index ranges from 15.1 to 25 it may still be manufactured but at a higher cost.
 - A spring index above 25 is very complicated and cannot be manufactured.
- Does spring need to fit over a shaft, thus the inner diameter is a fixed measurement. Does spring need to go in a hole, thus the outer diameter is a fixed measurement. Does spring need to fit into a space that is a certain depth or width, thus the spring would have a maximum free length.
- The permissible shear stress for the spring wire should be half of the ultimate tensile strength.



Corporate Office:
27/39, 28 Sethi Industrial. Estate,
10/E Suren Road, Near Cinemax Cinema,
Andheri East, Mumbai 400 093, India.
Tel. +91 (22) 6129 9400-05

Vasai Plant:
A-17/18 & 3, Sagar Sangam Industrial Estate,
Sativali, Vasai (East), Palghar 401 208, India.
Tel. +91 (250) 6607 900-05

Chakan Pune Plant:
CAT #245, 246, 247, 249/3, Plot #3,
Kharabwadi, Village Chakan,
Tal: Khed, Dist: Pune 410501. India.
Tel. +91 (2135) 677 800 - 05



ISO 9001:2015 | ISO 45001:2018
IATF 16949:2016 | ZED CERTIFIED

✉ info@wirecomindia.com | 🌐 www.wirecomindia.com

Follow us on





 /wirecomindia

COMPRESSION SPRING

DESIGN FORMULAE	
Parameter	Formula
Spring outer diameter [OD]	$OD = D + d$
Spring inner diameter [ID]	$ID = D - d$
Spring index [C]	$C = D/d$
Wahl factor [K_w]	$KW=(4C-1/4C-4)+(0.615/C)$
Shear stress at spring body (corrected with Wahl factor)- used for unpre-stressed springs [τ_s]	$\tau=KW8FD\pi d^3$
Shear stress at spring body (uncorrected)- used for pre-stressed springs [T_s]	$\tau=2C+12C \times 8FD\pi d^3$
Spring rate [k]	$k=d^4G/8D^3Na$
OD at solid height [$OD_{at\ solid}$]	$OD\ at\ solid=\sqrt{D^2+p^2-d^2\pi^2+d}$
Spring stability condition	$L_f < \pi D \alpha [2(E-G)2G+E]^{1/2}$
Hooke's Law	$\Delta F=k \Delta x$

List of Parameters

OD - Spring Outer Diameter	Lf - Spring Free Length	Δx - Deflection (Ex: L2-L1)
ID - Spring Inner Diameter	Ls - Spring Solid Height	Nt - Total Coils
D - Spring Mean Diameter	F - Axial Force	Na - Active Coils
d - Wire Diameter	Fs - Force at Solid Length	G - Shear modulus of material
p - Pitch	ΔF - Force difference (Ex: F2-F1)	

Type of Spring Ends

Parameter	Open or Plain (Not Ground)	Open or Plain (Ground)	Squared or Closed (Not Ground)	Squared or Closed (Ground)
Total Coils [N_t]	N_a	N_a+1	N_a+2	N_a+2
Free Height [L_f]	pN_a+d	$p(N_a+1)$	pN_a+3d	pN_a+2d
Solid Height [L_s]	$d(N_t+1)$	dN_t	$d(N_t+1)$	dN_t
Pitch [p]	$(L_f - d) / N_a$	$L_f / (N_a+1)$	$(L_f -3d) / N_a$	$(L_f -2d) / N_a$

Key Parameters

- The squareness influences how the axis force produced by the spring can be transferred to adjacent parts.
 - Squareness, e1 = Maximum 5% of the free length
- Parallelism relates to the ends of the spring and how parallel they are to one another.
 - Parallelism, e2 = Maximum 3% of the Outer diameter

Corporate Office:

27/39, 28 Sethi Industrial. Estate,
10/E Suren Road, Near Cinemax Cinema,
Andheri East, Mumbai 400 093, India.
Tel. +91 (22) 6129 9400-05

Vasai Plant:

A-17/18 & 3, Sagar Sangam Industrial Estate,
Sativali, Vasai (East), Palghar 401 208, India.
Tel. +91 (250) 6607 900-05

Chakan Pune Plant:

CAT #245, 246, 247, 249/3, Plot #3,
Kharabwadi, Village Chakan,
Tal: Khed, Dist: Pune 410501, India.
Tel. +91 (2135) 677 800 - 05



ISO 9001:2015 | ISO 45001:2018
IATF 16949:2016 | ZED CERTIFIED

info@wirecomindia.com | www.wirecomindia.com

Follow us on
f @ in v y+ /wirecomindia

COMPRESSION SPRING



WIRE – RANGE : 0.15 MM - 12 MM

Material

- Spring steel is considered a general use steel because of its ability to be durable, yet flexible with a high degree of strength. It has the unique ability to be formed, shaped, and post heat treated, which makes it one of the premium choices for manufacturing springs for automotive, auto electrical and electrical applications.
- Stainless steel is good for corrosion resistant and Inconel is best for springs being used at very high temperatures.
- When it comes to springs that are required to be non-magnetic, Stainless Steel 316 can be used. This material type isn't 100% non-magnetic though. Stainless steel 316 is only 90% non-magnetic.

Shear Modulus of Material (G)		
Material	G Value N/mm ² [Kgf/mm ²]	Material Grade
Spring Steel	78 X 10 ³ [8 X 10 ³]	SUP 6, 7, 9, 9A, 10, 11A, 12, 13
Hard Steel Wire	78 X 10 ³ [8 X 10 ³]	SW-B, SW-C
Piano Wire	78 X 10 ³ [8 X 10 ³]	SWP
Oil Tempered Steel Wire	78 X 10 ³ [8 X 10 ³]	SWO, SWO-V, SWOC-V, SWOSC-V, SWOSM, AWOSC-B
Stainless Steel Wire	69 X 10 ³ [7 X 10 ³]	SUS 302
Stainless Steel Wire	69 X 10 ³ [7 X 10 ³]	SUS 304
Stainless Steel Wire	69 X 10 ³ [7 X 10 ³]	SUS 304 N1
Stainless Steel Wire	69 X 10 ³ [7 X 10 ³]	SUS 316
Stainless Steel Wire	74 X 10 ³ [7.5 X 10 ³]	SUS 631 J1

Finish

Compression Springs are available in Nickel, Yellow and White Zinc Plating, Black Oxidizing, Lacquering, Green Passivation and Trivalent Passivation. Stainless Steel Springs are available with Bright Finish.

Manufacturing Process

Compression Springs are manufactured on imported CNC Spring Coiling Machines with SPC on line with free length sorting device for critical load value.

Corporate Office:

27/39, 28 Sethi Industrial. Estate,
10/E Suren Road, Near Cinemax Cinema,
Andheri East, Mumbai 400 093, India.
Tel. +91 (22) 6129 9400-05

Vasai Plant:

A-17/18 & 3, Sagar Sangam Industrial Estate,
Sativali, Vasai (East), Palghar 401 208, India.
Tel. +91 (250) 6607 900-05

Chakan Pune Plant:

CAT #245, 246, 247, 249/3, Plot #3,
Kharabwadi, Village Chakan,
Tal: Khed, Dist: Pune 410501. India.
Tel. +91 (2135) 677 800 - 05



ISO 9001:2015 | ISO 45001:2018
IATF 16949:2016 | ZED CERTIFIED

✉ info@wirecomindia.com | 🌐 www.wirecomindia.com

Follow us on
f @ in v y /wirecomindia

COMPRESSION SPRING



Testing & Certification Process

Each spring manufactured goes through a series of rigorous tests conducted on in house testing facilities such as Computerized Load Testing, UTS Testing, Torsion testing, Profile Projector amongst others. All springs are supplied with ROHS raw material compliant report. We also provide PPAP documents for automobiles and electrical industries as per requirement. Springs are also tested for their lifecycles on special fatigue testing for specific requirements.

Common Applications

Automobile Components, Umbrella, Ball Pens, Switches, Switchgears, MCB, RCCB, ELCB, Photocopy & Printing Machine, Door & Luggage Locks, Gas Regulators, Lighters, Aerosol Valves & Pumps, Short & Long Core Auto Tube Valves, washing machines & refrigerator, Textile machines, and many more.

Reference Standards

- **IS4454(Part 1) :2001** – Cold Drawn unalloyed Steel Wire - wire grades SL, SM, SH, DM & DH
- **IS4454 (Part 2) : 2001** – Oil Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire
- **IS4454 (Part 2) : 2001** – Stainless Steel Wire
- **IS7608 : 1987** – Phosphor Bronze Wires

Corporate Office:

27/39, 28 Sethi Industrial. Estate,
10/E Suren Road, Near Cinemax Cinema,
Andheri East, Mumbai 400 093, India.
Tel. +91 (22) 6129 9400-05

Vasai Plant:

A-17/18 & 3, Sagar Sangam Industrial Estate,
Sativali, Vasai (East), Palghar 401 208, India.
Tel. +91 (250) 6607 900-05

Chakan Pune Plant:

GAT #245, 246, 247, 249/3, Plot #3,
Kharabwadi, Village Chakan,
Tal: Khed, Dist: Pune 410501. India.
Tel. +91 (2135) 677 800 - 05



ISO 9001:2015 | ISO 45001:2018
IATF 16949:2016 | ZED CERTIFIED

✉ info@wirecomindia.com | 🌐 www.wirecomindia.com

Follow us on
📱 /wirecomindia