

Shafts

Shafts are rotating elements used to transmit torque through a robot's mechanisms. In FRC, different shaft geometries are used depending on how securely components must transfer motion and how much load the system experiences.

Common Shaft Types

1/2" Hex Shaft

- Most common FRC shaft type
 - Torque is transmitted through flat faces
 - No slipping when used with matching hubs
 - Easy to assemble and align
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3/8" Hex Shaft

- Smaller, lighter hex shaft option
 - Used in compact or low-load mechanisms
 - Easier to package in tight designs
 - Lower torque capacity than 1/2" hex
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1/2" Round Shaft

- Smooth cylindrical shaft
 - Requires keys, pins, or set screws for torque transfer
 - Can slip if not properly constrained
 - Used when free rotation or simple pivots are needed
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Spline XL Shaft System

Spline XL is a high-torque shafting system used in FRC for demanding applications.

Key Features:

- Multiple splines (teeth) around the shaft
- Very high torque capacity

- Prevents slippage under heavy load
- Allows precise, repeatable component alignment

Why Teams Use It:

- Handles extreme drivetrain loads
 - More robust than hex shafts in high-stress systems
 - Reduces wear from repeated high-torque cycles
 - Improves long-term reliability
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How They Relate

- **Round shaft** → simplest, lowest torque transfer (needs retention features)
- **3/8" hex** → compact, moderate torque, space-saving option
- **1/2" hex** → standard balance of strength and usability
- **Spline XL** → maximum torque capacity and reliability

As load requirements increase, teams typically move from round → smaller hex → 1/2" hex → spline-based systems.

Common Applications

- Drivetrains (1/2" hex, Spline XL)
 - Intakes and rollers (3/8" and 1/2" hex)
 - Elevators and arms (1/2" hex, Spline XL)
 - Light pivots and mechanisms (round shaft)
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Key Idea

Shaft selection depends on torque, packaging, and reliability needs. 3/8" hex is a compact option, 1/2" hex is the standard, round shafts require additional retention, and Spline XL is used when maximum torque capacity and durability are required.

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