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SAE J1123 MAY85

**Leaf Springs for
Motor Vehicle
Suspension — Made
to Metric Units**

**SAE Standard
Revised May 1985**

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φ **LEAF SPRINGS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
SUSPENSION—MADE TO METRIC UNITS—SAE
J1123 MAY85**

SAE Standard

Report of the Spring Committee, approved November 1975, second revision, Leaf Spring Subcommittee, May 1985.

(Note: For leaf springs made to customary U.S. units, see SAE J510.)

This SAE Standard is limited to concise specifications promoting an adequate understanding between spring maker and spring user on all practical requirements in the finished spring. The basic concepts for the spring design and for many of the details have been fully dealt with in HS J788, SAE Information Report, Manual on Design and Application of Leaf Springs, which is available from SAE Headquarters.

Bar Sizes and Tolerances—Round edge flat spring steel has been adopted as the SAE standard.

The bars shall be of flat rolled steel having two flat surfaces and two rounded (convex) edges. They are subject to the tolerances shown in Table 1. These cross section tolerances permit the two flat surfaces to be slightly concave. When that occurs, the radii of the arcs of the two concave surfaces shall be of approximately equal length.

The rounding of the convex edges shall be an arc with a radius of curvature that may vary from 65%–85% of the thickness of the bar.

Bars shall be substantially straight and free from physical characteristics known as “kinks” or “twists” which render them unsatisfactory for spring manufacturing purposes.

Distortions due to a bar being bent about either major axis of section shall be measured with the bar against a flat checking surface so as to make contact with this surface near both bar ends. Gaps between the bar and the checking surface shall not exceed 4.0 mm/1 m of bar length out of contact with the checking surface when this bar length is greater than 1 m. Also, a gap between the bar and a straight edge 1 m long applied along any portion of the surface or edge of the bar, shall not exceed 4.0 mm.

It is recommended that all leaf spring bars which have been cold

straightened be identified by the steel mill so that the spring manufacturer can use them selectively.

The bars which are generally provided in alloy steel shall be specified and rolled in the following millimeter widths and thicknesses:

Widths		Thicknesses					
40.0	75.0	5.00	7.10	10.00	14.00	20.00	28.00
45.0	90.0	5.30	7.50	10.60	15.00	21.20	30.00
50.0	100.0	5.60	8.00	11.20	16.00	22.40	31.50
56.0	125.0	6.00	8.50	11.80	17.00	23.60	33.50
63.0	150.0	6.30	9.00	12.50	18.00	25.00	35.50
		6.70	9.50	13.20	19.00	26.50	37.50

It should be noted that all the widths and thicknesses are “Preferred Numbers” in accordance with American National Standard ANSI Z17.1-1973.

Surface Decarburization—Surface decarburization may reduce the fatigue durability of the springs; therefore, it is important that surface decarburization be at a minimum.

Hot rolled steel bars as received from the mills have some decarb, at least of the minimum Type 3 (see SAE J419), where more than 50% of the base carbon content remains at the surface (that is, some partial, but not more than 50% loss of carbon).

If decarb is of Type 2, where 50% or less of the base carbon content remains at the surface (that is, appreciable partial, but not total loss of carbon), the decarb normally does not exceed a depth of 0.25 mm for

TABLE 1—CROSS-SECTION TOLERANCES, mm

Width	Width Tolerance	Tolerance in Thickness (±) ^a and in Flatness (—) ^b			Maximum Difference in Thickness ^c		
	Minus 0.00	For Thickness			For Thickness		
		5.00–9.50	10.00–21.20	22.40–37.50	5.00–9.50	10.00–21.20	22.40–37.50
40.0	+0.75	0.13	0.15	—	0.05	0.05	—
45.0	+0.75	0.13	0.15	—	0.05	0.05	—
50.0	+0.75	0.13	0.15	—	0.05	0.05	—
56.0	+0.75	0.13	0.15	—	0.05	0.05	—
63.0	+0.75	0.13	0.15	—	0.05	0.05	—
75.0	+1.15	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.15
90.0	+1.15	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.15
100.0	+1.15	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.15
125.0	+1.65	0.18	0.25	0.40	0.10	0.13	0.20
150.0	+2.30	—	0.30	0.50	—	0.15	0.25

^a Thickness measurements shall be taken at the edge of the bar where the flat surfaces intersect the rounded edge.

^b This tolerance represents the maximum amount by which the thickness at the center of the bar may be less than the thickness at the edges. Thickness at the center may never exceed the thickness at the edges.

^c Maximum difference in thickness between the two edges of each bar.

The φ symbol is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions have been made to the previous issue of the report. If the symbol is next to the report title, it indicates a complete revision of the report.

steels of thicknesses 5.00–12.50 mm, nor a depth of 0.50 mm for steels of thicknesses over 12.50–37.50 mm.

With sections over 25.00 mm in thickness, some of the hot rolled steel bars may have decarb of Type 1, in which virtually carbon free ferrite (that is, total loss of carbon) exists for a measurable distance below the surface.

The depth of decarb varies from mill to mill, from rolling to rolling, and from bar to bar. The extent to which the depth and type of the decarb can be acceptable will be subject to agreement between the steel producer and the spring manufacturer.

The edges of the bars are somewhat higher in decarb than the flat surfaces; decarb on both the edges and the flat surfaces usually has greater depth with increased bar thickness.

After forging and non-atmospheric controlled heat treating, the spring leaves will have greater decarb. Scaling of the steel in this processing reduces the thickness of the leaf. While some of the surface decarb is removed with the scale, the final depth of decarb is usually greater than it was in the steel bars as received from the mills.

Definitions, Dimensions, and Tolerances

Leaf Spring—A spring of full elliptic, semi-elliptic, or quarter-elliptic shape with one or more leaves. The term “multi-leaf” has generally applied to springs of constant width and with stepped leaves, each of constant thickness except where leaf ends may be tapered in thickness. More recently, the term has been extended to include an assembly of stacked “single” leaves, each of which is characterized by tapering either in width or in thickness, or by a combination of both. Examples of multi-leaf springs are shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8; Fig. 7 shows a single leaf spring.

The leaves of a multi-leaf spring are usually held together with a center bolt and prevented from lateral shifting by alignment clips. Prior to assembly, the leaves are formed (cambered) and heat treated by heating, quenching, and tempering to the required hardness. Quench dies or fixtures are used to maintain the required camber within tolerances.

Datum Line—Reference line used with many of the subsequently defined terms. In Fig. 1 (where the springs are shown inverted as in a machine for load and rate checking), it is shown as the line X-X. On springs with eyes, the datum line passes through the centers of the eyes. On other springs, it passes through the points where the load is applied

near the ends of the spring. These points must be indicated on the drawing. When load and rate are checked, the spring ends shall be free to move in the direction of the datum line.

Seat Angle Base Line (See Fig. 1)—Reference line drawn through the terminal points of the active spring length at each eye, taken along the tension surface of the main leaf. On springs without eyes, the seat angle base line is coincident with the datum line.

Loaded Length—Distance between spring eye centers when the spring is deflected to the specified load position. On springs without eyes, it is the distance between the lines where load is applied under the specified conditions. Tolerance, ± 3.0 mm).

Loaded Fixed End Length—Distance from the center of the fixed end eye to the projection on the datum line of the point where the centerline of the center bolt intersects the spring surface in contact with the spring seat. Tolerance, ± 1.5 mm.

Straight Length—Distance between eye centers when the tension surface of the main leaf at the center bolt centerline is in the plane of the seat angle base line. The distance is measured parallel to the seat angle base line. Tolerance, ± 3.0 mm.

Seat Length—Length of spring that is in actual engagement with the spring seat when installed on a vehicle at design height. It is always greater than the inactive length.

Inactive Length—Length of spring rendered inactive by the action of the U-bolts or clamping bolts.

Seat Angle (See Fig. 1)—Angle between the tangent to the center of the spring seat and the seat angle base line. When the spring is viewed with the fixed end of the spring to the left as shown, and the load is applied to the shortest leaf from above, the seat angle may be specified as either positive (counterclockwise) or negative (clockwise), depending upon the angular direction in which the tangent to the center of the spring seat is disposed from the seat angle base line.

Consequently, with the spring in normal vehicle position so that the load is applied from below as shown in Figs. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and again with the fixed end of the spring to the left of the drawing, the seat angle is defined as positive when that tangent is disposed clockwise; and as negative when the tangent is disposed counterclockwise.

Finished Width—Width to which the spring leaves are ground or

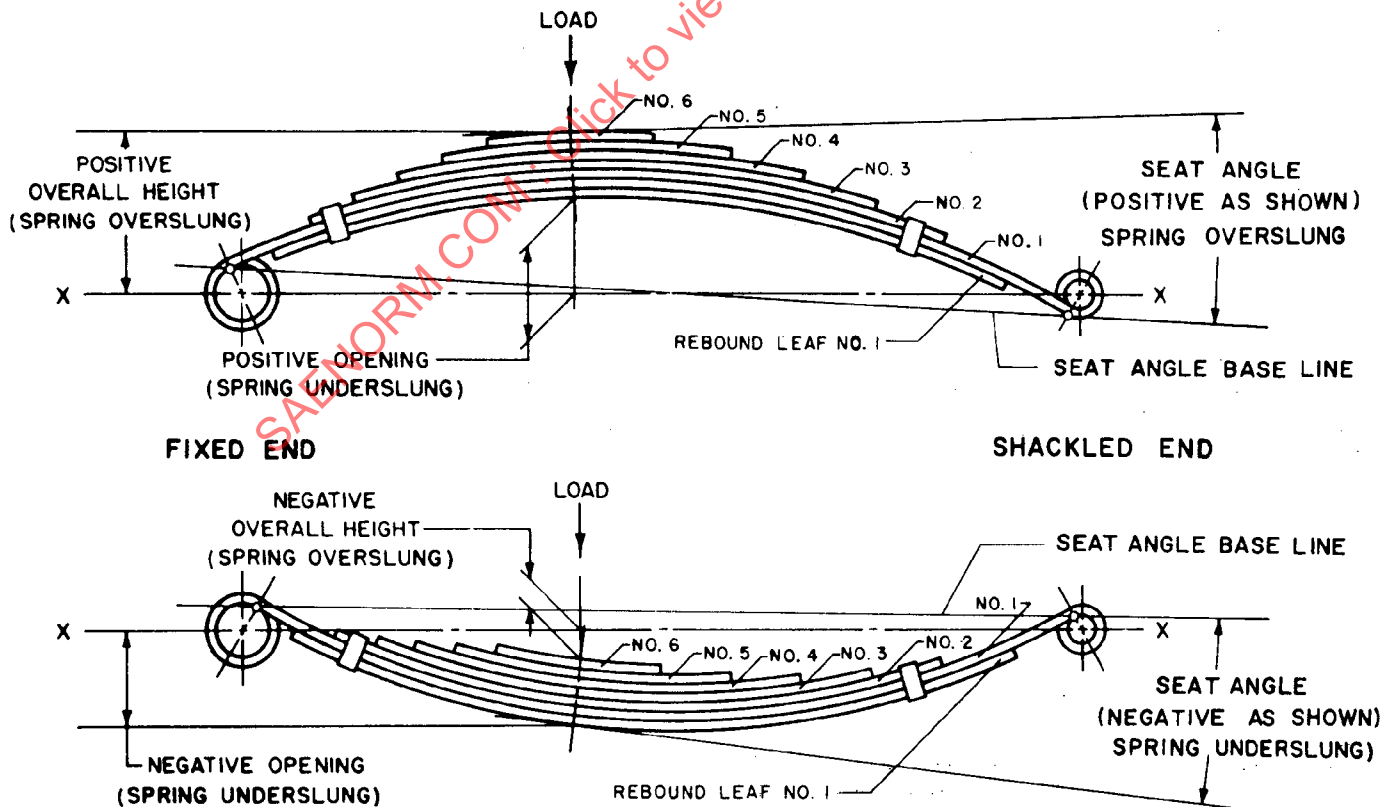


FIG. 1—MEASUREMENT OF OPENING, OVERALL HEIGHT, AND SEAT ANGLE

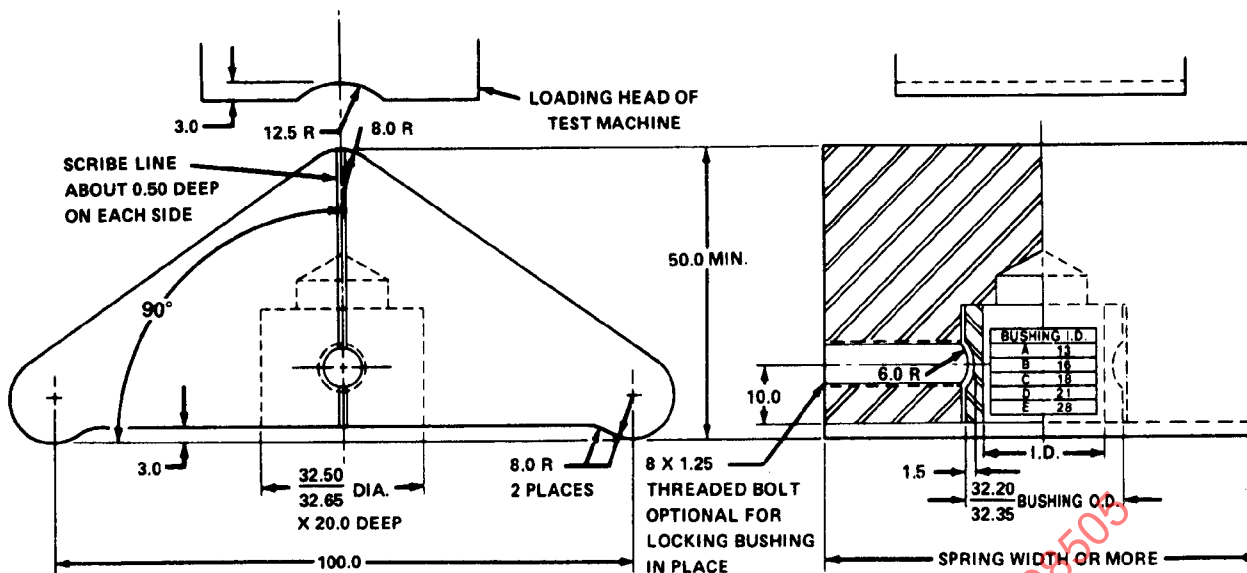


FIG. 2—SPRING LOADING BLOCK

milled to give the edges a flat bearing surface. If the spring ends have a finished width, the required length of the finished edge must also be indicated. The usual tolerances for finished widths are:

Leaf Width		Tolerance from Nominal Width + 0.00
Over	To and Including	
0	50	-0.25
50	63	-0.35
63	150	-0.50

Leaf Width		Tolerance -0.000
Over	To and Including	
0.0	63	+2.5
63	100	+3.0
100	125	+3.7
125	150	+4.4

Assembled Spring Width—Where more than one leaf constitutes a spring assembly, the overall width tolerance of the assembly within the spring seat length shall be as follows:

Stack Thickness—Aggregate of the nominal thicknesses of all leaves of the spring including any liners and spacer plates which are part of the spring at the seat.

Leaf Ends—The leaf ends used most generally are:

- Square as sheared
- Trimmed to a shape

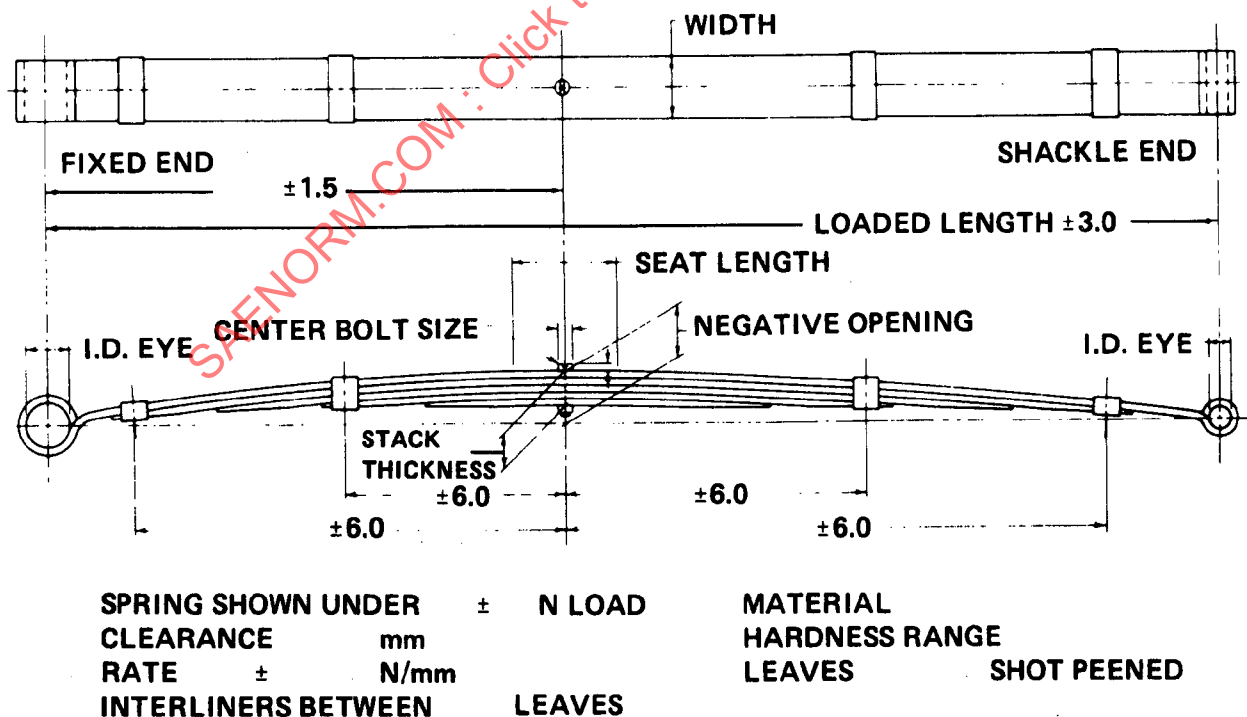
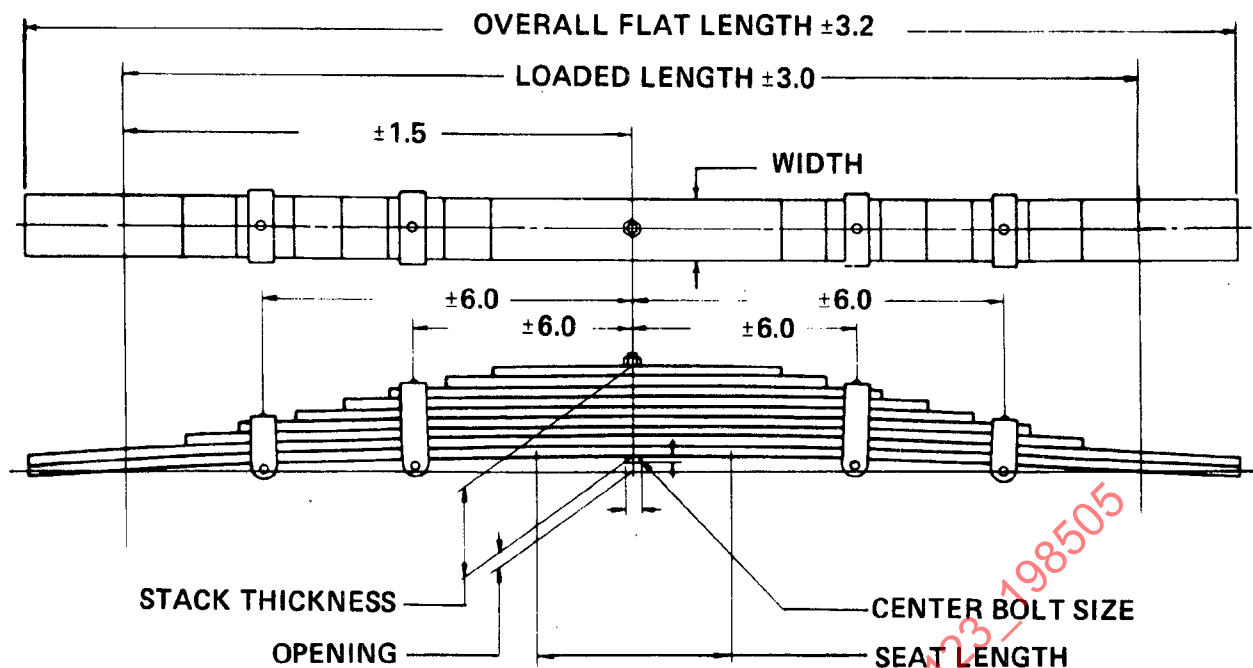
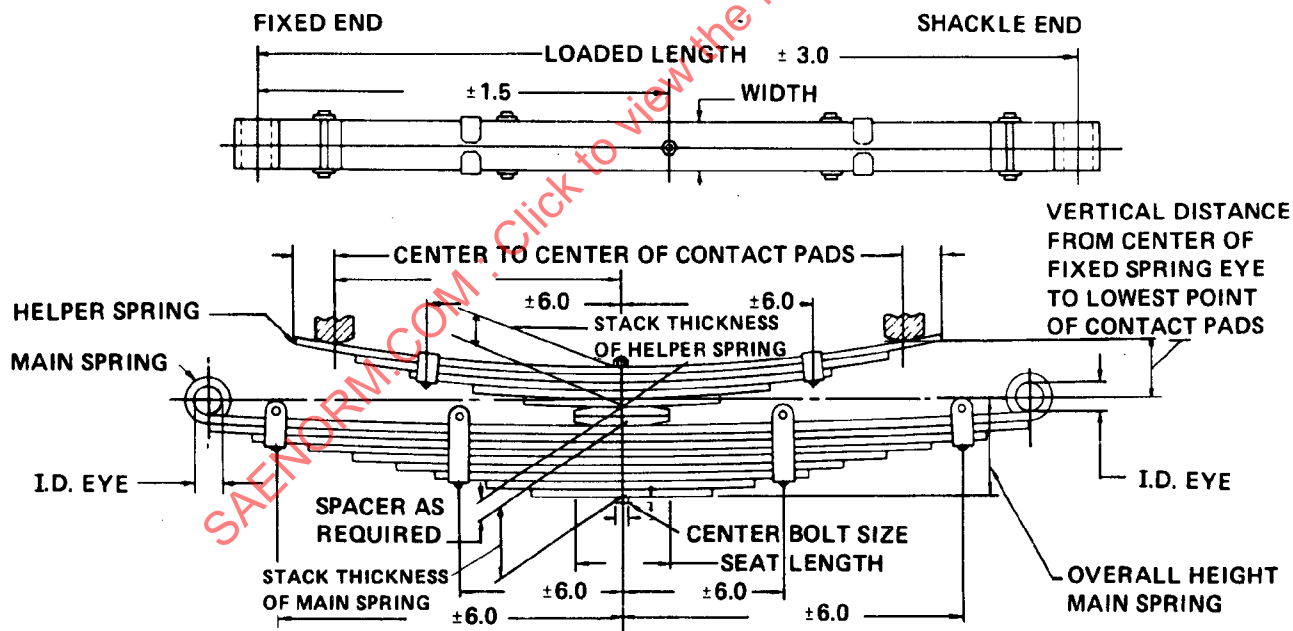


FIG. 3—MINIMUM SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERSLUNG SPRINGS WITH NEGATIVE OPENING



SPRING SHOWN UNDER	$\pm$	N LOAD	MATERIAL
CLEARANCE	mm		HARDNESS RANGE
RATE	$\pm$	N/mm	LEAVES SHOT PEENED

FIG 4—MINIMUM SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRINGS WITH PLAIN ENDS



SPRING SHOWN UNDER	$\pm$	N LOAD	MATERIAL
HELPER TO CONTACT AT		N LOAD ON MAIN SPRING	
CLEARANCE	mm		HARDNESS RANGE
RATE OF MAIN SPRING	$\pm$	N/mm	LEAVES SHOT PEENED
RATE OF HELPER SPRING	$\pm$	N/mm	

FIG. 5—MINIMUM SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OVERSLUNG COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SPRINGS

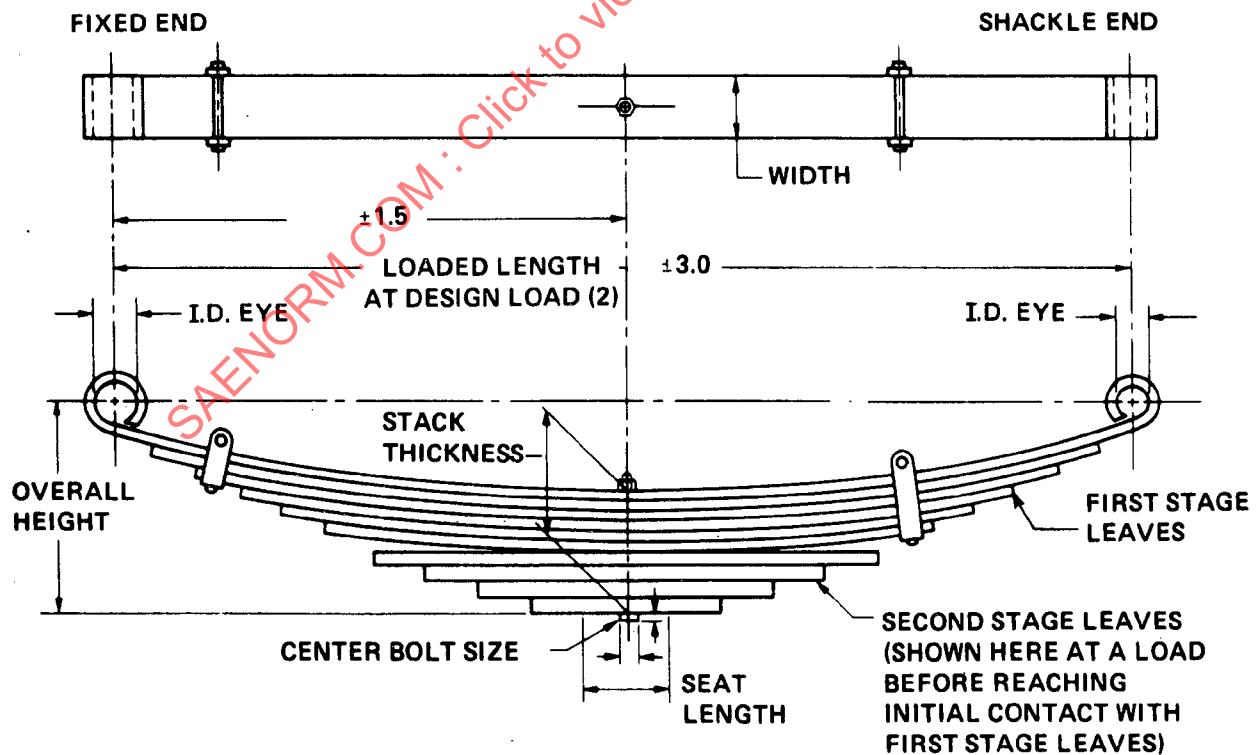
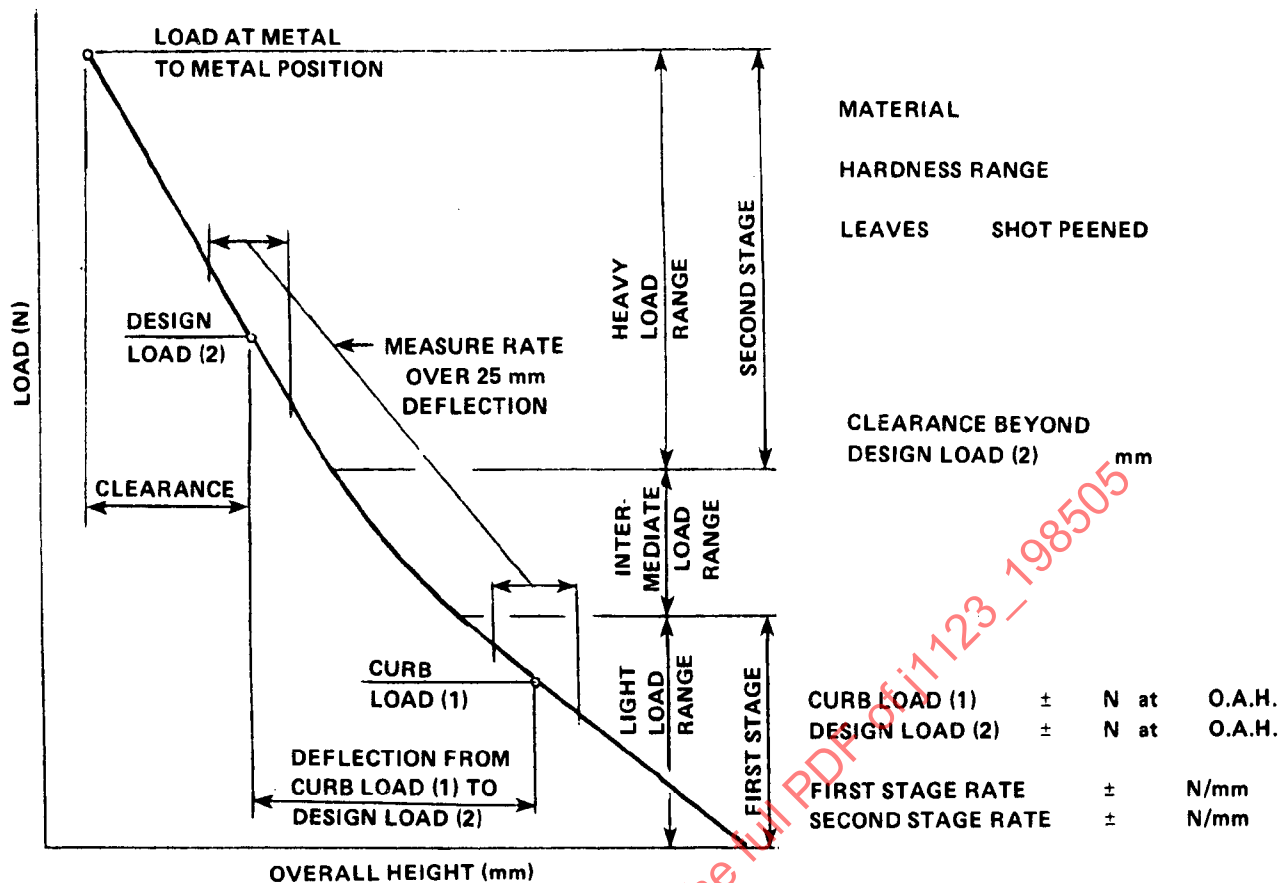


FIG. 6—MINIMUM SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIABLE RATE OR PROGRESSIVE RATE SPRINGS (OVERSLUNG TYPE SHOWN)

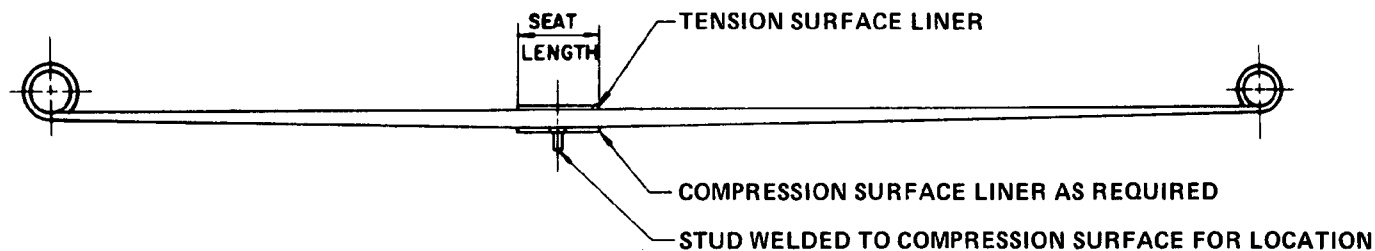


FIG. 7—SINGLE LEAF SPRINGS

Taper rolled

Taper rolled; trimmed or forged to a shape or both

Surface Finish—Condition of the surface of the spring leaves after the steel has been heat treated and prior to coating.

“AS HEAT TREATED” FINISH—The surface of the spring leaves is in the condition as taken from the heat treating furnace where generally the leaves have a finish of oxide coating.

“SHOT PEENED” FINISH—The tension surface of the spring leaves has been exposed to the shot peening operation where the oxide coating and scale are removed and a matte luster finish is produced.

“GROUND OR POLISHED LEAF ENDS”—The bearing areas of leaves are ground or polished to produce a smooth surface for reduced friction. The distance or length to be ground or polished should be specified.

Protective Coating—Material added to surface of spring leaves or exposed areas of assembled springs. For additional information, see HS J788.

Leaf Numbers (See Fig. 1)—Leaves are designated by numbers, starting with the main leaf which is No. 1, the adjoining leaf is No. 2, and so on. If rebound leaves are used, the rebound leaf adjoining the main leaf is rebound leaf No. 1, the next one rebound leaf No. 2, and so on. (Rebound leaves are assembled adjacent to the side opposite the load bearing leaves.) Helper springs are considered as separate units.

Opening and Overall Height (See Fig. 1)—Distance from the datum line to the point where the center bolt centerline intersects the surface of the spring that is in contact with the spring seat.

If the surface in contact with the seat is on the main leaf or a rebound leaf (as on underslung springs), this distance is called “opening.”

If the surface in contact with the seat is on the shortest leaf (as on overslung springs), this distance is called “overall height.”

“Opening” and “overall height” may be positive or negative (see Fig. 1). They are specified dimensions not subject to a tolerance. See paragraph on load.

Clearance—Difference in opening, or overall height, between the design load position and the extreme position (of maximum stress) to which the spring can be deflected on the vehicle.

Load—The force exerted by the spring at the specified opening or overall height. The total tolerance on load at the specified overall height or opening is usually expressed as a load range (N) which is equivalent to a deflection (mm) at the nominal rate (N/mm). This deflection may be as small as 6.0 mm for a passenger car spring and as large as 13.0 mm for a heavy truck spring.

Rate—The change of load per unit of spring deflection (N/mm). For leaf springs, it is determined as one fiftieth (2%) of the difference between the loads measured 25 mm above and 25 mm below the specified position, unless otherwise specified (see Fig. 6). The tolerance is usually held within $\pm 5\%$ on low rate springs and within $\pm 7\%$ on high rate springs.

Load and Rate Checking—Load and rate are the terms usually employed to describe the basic characteristics of a leaf spring without center clamp and without shackles. They are, therefore, not the same as those of the installed spring.

When the load is measured, the spring ends are free to move in the direction of the datum line; the ends are usually mounted on carriages with rollers. The spring shall be supported on its ends, and the load shall be applied to the shortest leaf from above. It shall be transmitted from the testing machine head through a standard SAE loading block, shown in Fig. 2. The loading block shall be centered over the center bolt with the legs of the V resting on the spring. It is understood that the load specified on the spring drawing does not include the force of gravity (usually called “weight” and equaling mass times acceleration of gravity) of either the spring or the loading block.

Just before the spring is checked for load or rate, it shall undergo a preloading operation. During the initial preloading by the spring maker, the spring shall be deflected at least to the position defined under the paragraph on Clearance. During any subsequent preloading, the spring shall be deflected only to and not beyond this “clearance position” in order to remove any temporary recovery from the set incurred during the initial preloading. After the spring has been preloaded, it shall be released to the free position before the load is applied for load and rate checking. For additional information on preloading, see HS J788.

Load and rate shall be measured in terms of the forces exerted by the spring during compression of the spring (compression loads) and not during release of the spring (release loads). The compression load in any position shall be read only after the spring has been thoroughly rapped in that position with a plastic or soft metal hammer.

Specification Requirements—Minimum specification requirements are given in Figs. 3–6.

Spring Eyes and Bushings—For some types of currently used spring eyes, spring ends, bushings, and shackle constructions, see HS J788.

For eyes with specified inside diameter, the size and roundness of the eye should be checked by means of a round plug gage from which two opposite segments of 60 deg have been removed. The gage shall have a taper on diameter per unit of length of 0.002:1 (see Fig. 9). The gage shall be inserted into the eye three times from each side at angular positions differing by about 60 deg. The eye is acceptable only if the gage reading on the side of the eye from which the gage is inserted is within the specified diametral limits at each of the six checks.

Also, the eye should be checked with a round plug, GO/NO GO gage, to determine if the eye is cone shaped or tapered. The GO diameter must pass completely through the eye and the NO GO diameter must not enter the eye from either side.

The total tolerance shall be 1% of the nominal diameter of the eye, except for large diameter eyes (40 mm or more), where bushing retention

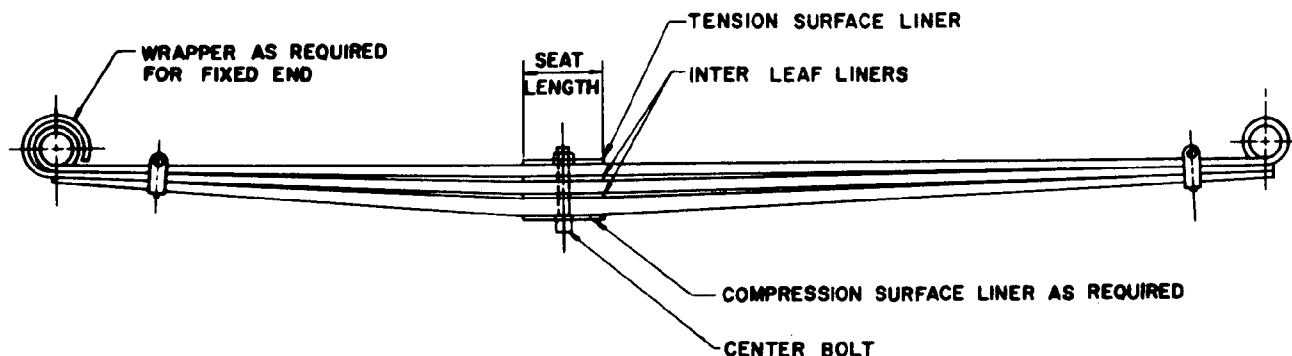


FIG. 8—STACKED SINGLE LEAF SPRINGS