Technical information

Because of the action of the radial load, the rings of a rotating bearing will turn on the shaft seating or in their housing, this can cause premature wearing. It is therefore necessary to lock the rings to the assembly (shaft, housing...) so that they become an integral part of it.

GENERAL RULE: The ring that turns in the direction of the load should be locked in place. A ring that is fixed in position and does not turn with the load should be free.



The adjustment is a function of ç C dynamic load at base of bearings

P equivalent radial load

Tolerances Shaft - bearing type									
RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS (for ball, roller, and spherical roller bearings	Ring assembly	Load <i>C/P</i>	Shaft Ø	ball	roller	spherical roller	Bore	Observations	Examples of use
	Internal rings locked	weak >10	<40 40-140 140-200	h6 j6 k6	j6 k6 m6	j6 k6 m6	H7	External ring easily moved	•small electric motors; •machine tools; •fans, pumps; •general mechanical assemblies;
		normal >5 <10	<40 40-140 140-200	j6 m6	k6 n6	k6 p6	H7		•general mechanical assemblies; •electric motors; •gearboxes.
		high <5	<40 40-140 140-200	-	n6 n6 p6	n6 p6 p6	J7	External ring can be moved	•rolling mills; •large compressors.
	External rings locked	weak >10	hole Ø	g6		K7 - M7	External ring cannot be moved. Internal ring can be moved axially.	•idlers; •transport rollers.	
		normal >5 <10	hole Ø	g6				N7	 pulleys; pitman caps; support rollers.
		high <5	hole Ø	g6				P7	•pulleys; •pitman caps; •support rollers.

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