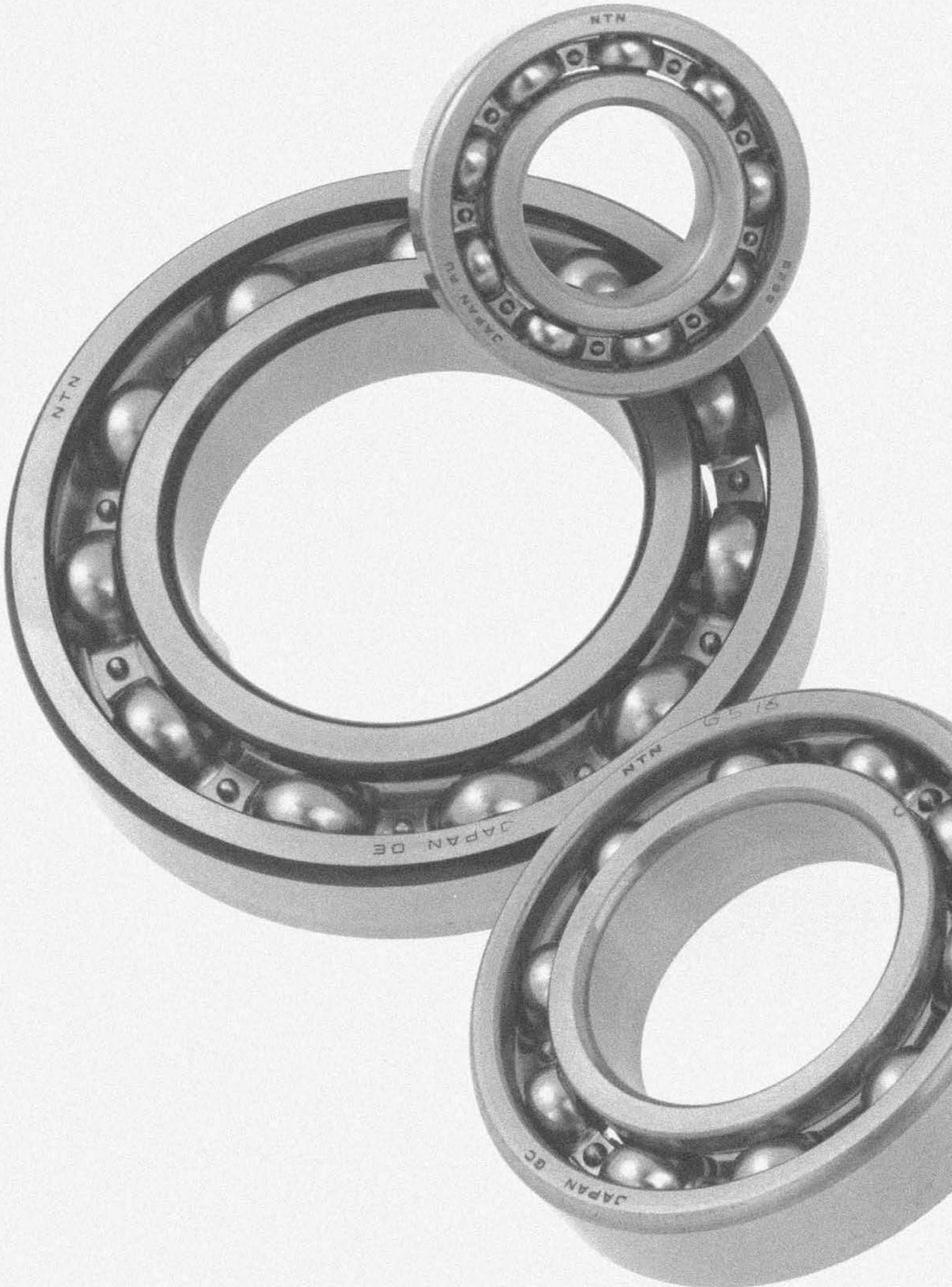


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●Deep Groove Ball Bearings

NTN



Open type



Shielded type



Sealed type (non-contact)



Expansion Compensating Bearing

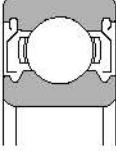
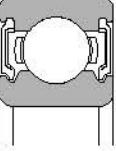
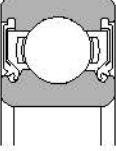
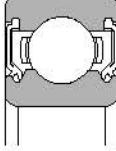
1. Design features and special characteristics

Deep groove ball bearings are very widely used. A deep groove is formed on each inner and outer ring of the bearing enabling them to sustain radial and axial loads in either direction as well as well as the complex loads which result from the combination of these forces. Deep groove ball bearings are suitable for high speed applications.

In addition to unsealed bearings, deep groove ball bearings include ball bearings with greased sealed inside (sealed or shielded) and bearings with a snap ring that simplify structure around the bearing and design.

Table 1 shows the construction and special characteristics of various sealed deep groove ball bearings.

Table 1 Sealed ball bearings: construction and characteristics

Type, code no.	Shielded type	Sealed type		
	Non-contact type ZZ	Non-contact type LLB	Contact type LLU	Low torque type LLH
Construction				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal shield plate is affixed to outside ring; inner ring incorporates a V-groove and labyrinth clearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outer ring incorporates synthetic rubber molded to a steel plate; seal edge is aligned with V-groove along inner ring surface with labyrinth clearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outer ring incorporates synthetic rubber molded to a steel plate; seal edge contacts V-groove along inner ring surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic construction the same as LU type, but specially designed lip on edge of seal prevents penetration by foreign matter; low torque construction.
Performance comparison	Torque Low	Torque Low	Torque Rather high	Torque Medium
	Dust proofing Very good	Dust proofing Better than ZZ-type	Dust proofing Excellent	Dust proofing Much better than LLB-type
	Water proofing Poor	Water proofing Poor	Water proofing Very good	Water proofing Very good
	High speed capacity Same as open type	High speed capacity Same as open type	High speed capacity Limited by contact seals	High speed capacity Much better than LLU-type
	Allowable temp.range ① Depends on lubricant	Allowable temp.range ① -25 °C ~ 120 °C	Allowable temp.range ① -25 °C ~ 110 °C	Allowable temp.range ① -25 °C ~ 120 °C

① Please consult NTN Engineering about applications which exceed the allowable temperature range of products listed on this table.

Note : This chart lists double shielded and double sealed bearings, but single shielded (Z) and single sealed (LB, LU, LH) are also available.

Grease lubrication should be used with single shielded and single sealed bearings.

Deep Groove Ball Bearings

2. Standard cage types

As shown in **Table 2**, pressed cages are generally used in deep groove ball bearings. Machined cages are however used for large bearings and high-speed bearings.

Table 2 Standard cage for deep groove ball bearings

Bearing series	Pressed cages	Machined cages
67	6700 ~ 6706	—
68	6800 ~ 6834	6836 ~ 68 / 600
69	6900 ~ 6934	6936 ~ 69 / 500
160	16001 ~ 16052	16056 ~ 16072
60	6000 ~ 6052	6056 ~ 6084
62	6200 ~ 6244	—
63	6300 ~ 6344	—
64	6403 ~ 6416	—

3. Other bearing types

3. 1 Bearings with snap rings

Some bearings accommodate a snap ring which is attached along the outer diameter of the outer ring. By using snap rings, positioning in the axial direction is possible and housing installation is simplified. In addition to open type, shielded and sealed types are also manufactured. Consult NTN Engineering.

3. 2 Expansion compensating bearings (creep prevention bearings)

The boundary dimensions of expansion compensating deep groove ball bearings are the same as for standard bearings, but formed high polymer material with a high expansion rate is provided in the grooves on the outer circumference of the outer ring (see **Fig. 1**).

Due to the extremely small difference of thermal expansion attained between the fitted surfaces of the high polymer equipped outer ring and the light alloy bearing housing, a good interference fit can be achieved with stable performance across a wide temperature range. Another

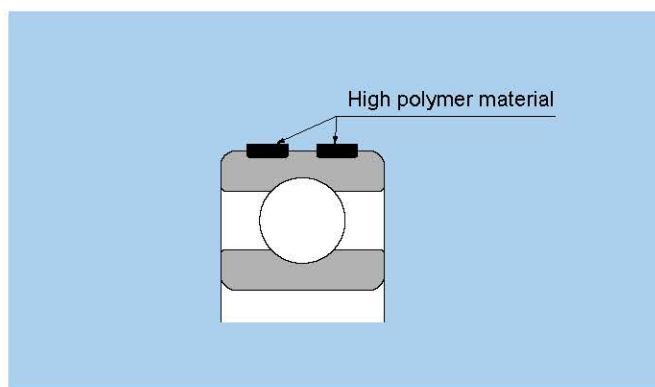


Fig. 1. Expansion compensating bearings

advantage is a large reduction in the occurrence of outer ring creeping.

(1) Allowable load

Maximum allowable load C_p (refer to the table of boundary dimensions) has been determined in accordance with outer ring strength; therefore, it is necessary to select a bearing with a maximum allowable load greater than the largest anticipated bearing load.

(2) Housing and bearing fit

Table 3 shows the recommended fits for bearings with light metal alloy housings.

In cases where the bearing is going to be interference fit with the housing, it is very important not to damage the high polymer material. Therefore it is essential that the lip of the housing diameter be given a 10° – 15° chamfer as shown in **Fig. 2**.

Furthermore, as shown in **Fig. 2**, it is also advisable to apply the interference fit using a press in order not force the bearing into the housing in a misaligned position. (**Fig. 2**)

(3) Radial internal clearance

Radial internal clearance are the same as those for standard deep groove ball bearings. With standard fit and application conditions, a C3 clearance is used.

Table 3 Recommended fits for outer ring and housing bore

Conditions		Suitable bearing	Housing bore tolerance class
Load type, etc.	Housing material		
Rotating outer ring load Rotating inner ring load; light load Direction indeterminate load; ordinary load	Al alloy Mg alloy Other light alloys	Deep groove ball bearing Cylindrical roller bearing	H6
Rotating outer ring load; heavy load Direction indeterminate load; shock load	Al alloy Mg alloy Other light alloys	Thick-walled type deep groove ball bearing	N6

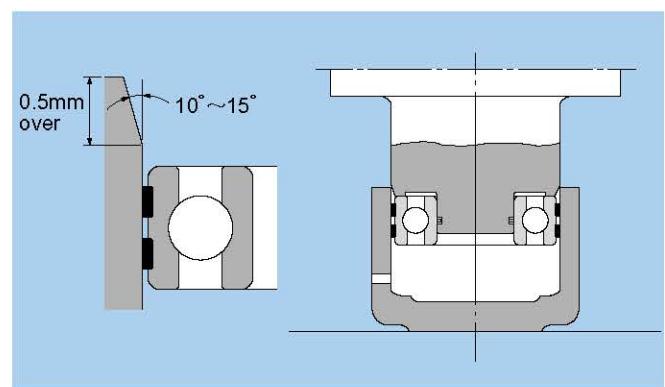


Fig. 2. Fitting method and housing inner diameter chamfer

Deep Groove Ball Bearings

For more detailed information concerning this bearing and the availability of roller bearings contact NTN Engineering.

(4) Allowable temperature range

-20~120°C

3.3 Long-life bearings (TMB/TAB bearings)

Boundary dimensions of long-life bearings are the same as those of standard deep groove ball bearings, but the bearings have special heat treatment that considerably extends life.

These bearings are especially effective in countering short life due to the effects of infiltration by dust and other foreign matter.

Features are as follows:

- Load rating is the same as standard bearings, but life adjustment factor is $\alpha_2 = 2.2$ for TMB bearings and $\alpha_2 = 3.6$ for TAB.
- TMB 62 series bearings used instead of place of standard 63 series bearings enabling lighter weight, more compact designs.
- Reduction life under contaminated lubrication is minimal. Greater resistance to reduced wear life due to infiltration by dust and other matter.

Dimensions for these bearings are not listed in the dimensions table. For details, please contact NTN Engineering.

3.4 AC bearings (creep prevention bearings)

AC bearings have the same boundary dimensions as standard bearings with the addition of two O-rings imbedded on the outside surface of the outer ring. (Fig. 3)

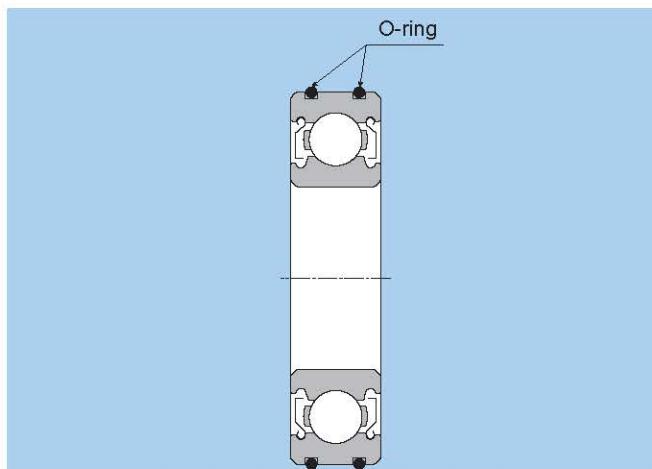


Fig. 3. AC bearing

AC bearing is suitable for applications where a "tight fit" is not possible but outer ring creeping exists under rotating load on outer ring. AC bearing can also be installed as a floating side bearing to accommodate expansion of shaft by heat as it can move axially. Before installing the bearing into the housing, high viscosity oil (base oil viscosity, 100 mm²/s or more) or grease has to be applied to the space between two O-rings. This lubricant forms a thin oil layer on the bearing outer ring which prevents contact between the outer ring and housing, lowers the friction, and can minimize the occurrence of creeping by utilizing the friction force of the O-rings.

For dimensional specifications, handling procedures, and other detailed information concerning AC bearings, contact NTN Engineering.

(1) Allowable load

Allowable load C_p is set in considering outer ring strength maximum load on the bearing has to be lower than C_p .

(2) Fit with housing

Table 4 shows recommended fit with steel housing.

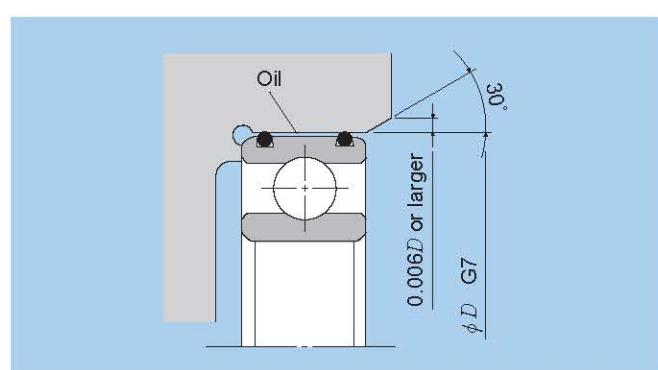


Fig. 4. Design of housing

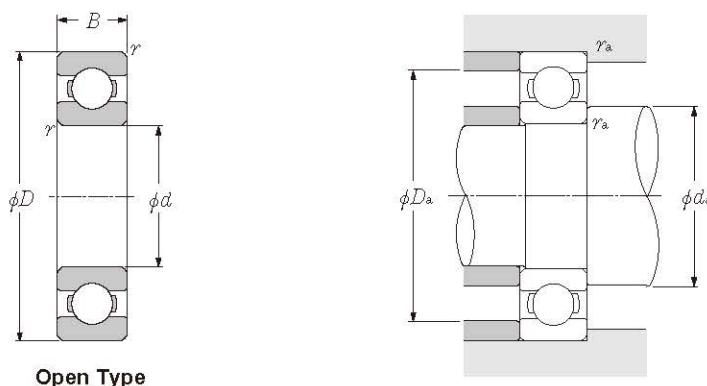
Table 4 Dimensions and design

Housing bore tolerance	G7
Housing bore entrance chamfer	Max. 30°C
Housing bore chamfer undercut	0.006D or larger
Housing bore surface roughness	2.5 μm Ra
Housing bore roundness	1/2 of bearing housing dimension tolerance

(3) Allowable temperature range

-25~120°C

Deep Groove Ball Bearings



d 180 ~ 260mm

	Boundary dimensions			Basic load ratings		Factor	Limiting speeds		Bearing numbers		
	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	dynamic	static		dynamic	static			
				mm	kN		kgf	<i>C_r</i>	<i>C_{or}</i>	<i>f_o</i>	grease lubrication
180	225	22	1.1	60.5	73.0	6 200	7 450	16.1	2 600	3 000	6836
	250	33	2	110	119	11 200	12 200	16.5	2 400	2 900	6936
	280	31	2	117	134	11 900	13 600	16.5	2 300	2 700	16036
	280	46	2.1	189	199	19 300	20 300	15.6	2 300	2 700	6036
	320	52	4	227	241	23 200	24 600	15.1	1 900	2 200	6236
	380	75	4	355	405	36 000	41 500	13.9	1 700	2 000	6336
190	240	24	1.5	73.0	88.0	7 450	9 000	16.1	2 400	2 900	6838
	260	33	2	113	127	11 500	13 000	16.6	2 300	2 700	6938
	290	31	2	134	156	13 700	15 900	16.6	2 100	2 500	16038
	290	46	2.1	197	215	20 100	21 900	15.8	2 100	2 500	6038
	340	55	4	255	281	26 000	28 700	15.0	1 800	2 100	6238
	400	78	5	355	415	36 000	42 500	14.1	1 600	1 900	6338
200	250	24	1.5	74.0	91.5	7 550	9 300	16.1	2 300	2 700	6840
	280	38	2.1	157	168	16 000	17 100	16.2	2 200	2 600	6940
	310	34	2	142	160	14 400	16 300	16.6	2 000	2 400	16040
	310	51	2.1	218	243	22 200	24 800	15.6	2 000	2 400	6040
	360	58	4	269	310	27 400	31 500	15.2	1 700	2 000	6240
	420	80	5	410	500	42 000	51 000	13.8	1 500	1 800	6340
220	270	24	1.5	76.5	98.0	7 800	10 000	16.0	2 100	2 400	6844
	300	38	2.1	160	180	16 400	18 400	16.4	2 000	2 300	6944
	340	37	2.1	181	216	18 500	22 000	16.5	1 800	2 200	16044
	340	56	3	241	289	24 600	29 400	15.8	1 800	2 200	6044
	400	65	4	297	365	30 500	37 000	15.3	1 500	1 800	6244
	460	88	5	410	520	42 000	53 000	14.3	1 400	1 600	6344
240	300	28	2	85.0	112	8 650	11 400	15.9	1 900	2 200	6848
	320	38	2.1	170	203	17 300	20 700	16.5	1 800	2 100	6948
	360	37	2.1	178	217	18 200	22 100	16.5	1 700	2 000	16048
	360	56	3	249	310	25 400	32 000	16.0	1 700	2 000	6048
260	320	28	2	87.0	120	8 900	12 200	15.8	1 700	2 000	6852
	360	46	2.1	222	280	22 600	28 500	16.3	1 600	1 900	6952
	400	44	3	227	299	23 200	30 500	16.5	1 500	1 800	16052
	400	65	4	291	375	29 700	38 500	15.8	1 500	1 800	6052

1) Smallest allowable dimension for chamfer dimension *r*.

 Deep Groove Ball Bearings




Dynamic equivalent radial load

$$P_r = X F_r + Y F_a$$

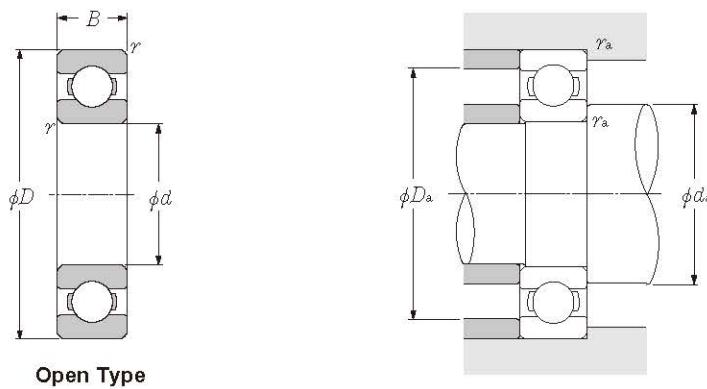
$\frac{f_0 \cdot F_a}{C_{or}}$	e	$\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$		$\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$	
		X	Y	X	Y
0.172	0.19			2.30	
0.345	0.22			1.99	
0.689	0.26			1.71	
1.03	0.28			1.55	
1.38	0.30	1	0	0.56	1.45
2.07	0.34				1.31
3.45	0.38				1.15
5.17	0.42				1.04
6.89	0.44				1.00

Static equivalent radial load

$$P_{or} = 0.6 F_r + 0.5 F_a$$

When $P_{or} < F_r$ use $P_{or} = F_r$

Abutment and fillet dimensions		Mass	
		mm	kg
d_a min	D_a max	r_{as} max	(approx.)
186.5	218.5	1	2.03
189	241	2	4.76
189	271	2	6.49
191	269	2	8.8
196	304	3	15.1
196	364	3	35.6
198	232	1.5	2.62
199	251	2	4.98
199	281	2	6.77
201	279	2	9.18
206	324	3	18.2
210	380	4	41
208	242	1.5	2.73
211	269	2	7.1
209	301	2	8.68
211	299	2	11.9
216	344	3	21.6
220	400	4	46.3
228	262	1.5	3
231	289	2	7.69
231	329	2	11.3
233	327	2.5	15.7
236	384	3	30.2
240	440	4	60.8
249	291	2	4.6
251	309	2	8.28
251	349	2	12.1
253	347	2.5	16.8
269	311	2	5
271	349	2	13.9
273	387	2.5	18.5
276	384	3	25

 Deep Groove Ball Bearings


d 280 ~ 440mm

<i>d</i>	Boundary dimensions			Basic load ratings		<i>f</i> ₀	Factor	Limiting speeds		Bearing numbers	
	mm			dynamic	static			dynamic	static		
	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>r_{s min}</i> ¹⁾	<i>C_r</i>	<i>C_{or}</i>	<i>C_r</i>	<i>C_{or}</i>	grease lubrication	oil lubrication		
280	350	33	2	137	177	13 900	18 100	16.1	1 600	1 900	6856
	380	46	2.1	227	299	23 200	30 500	16.5	1 500	1 800	6956
	420	44	3	232	315	23 700	32 500	16.5	1 400	1 600	16056
	420	65	4	325	420	33 000	43 000	15.5	1 400	1 600	6056
300	380	38	2.1	162	210	16 500	21 500	16.1	1 500	1 700	6860
	420	56	3	276	375	28 200	38 500	16.2	1 400	1 600	6960
	460	50	4	292	410	29 800	42 000	16.3	1 300	1 500	16060
	460	74	4	355	480	36 000	49 000	15.6	1 300	1 500	6060
320	400	38	2.1	168	228	17 200	23 200	16.1	1 400	1 600	6864
	440	56	3	285	405	29 000	41 000	16.4	1 300	1 500	6964
	480	50	4	300	440	30 500	45 000	16.4	1 200	1 400	16064
	480	74	4	370	530	38 000	54 000	15.7	1 200	1 400	6064
340	420	38	2.1	170	236	17 400	24 000	16.0	1 300	1 500	6868
	460	56	3	293	430	29 800	44 000	16.5	1 200	1 400	6968
	520	57	4	340	515	35 000	52 500	16.3	1 100	1 300	16068
	520	82	5	420	610	42 500	62 500	15.6	1 100	1 300	6068
360	440	38	2.1	187	258	19 100	26 300	16.0	1 200	1 400	6872
	480	56	3	300	455	30 500	46 500	16.5	1 100	1 300	6972
	540	57	4	350	550	36 000	56 000	16.4	1 100	1 200	16072
	540	82	5	440	670	44 500	68 000	15.7	1 100	1 200	6072
380	480	46	2.1	231	340	23 600	34 500	16.1	1 100	1 300	6876
	520	65	4	325	510	33 000	52 000	16.6	1 100	1 200	6976
	560	82	5	455	725	46 500	74 000	15.9	990	1 200	6076
400	500	46	2.1	226	340	23 100	34 500	16.0	1 100	1 200	6880
	540	65	4	335	535	34 000	54 500	16.5	990	1 200	6980
	600	90	5	510	825	52 000	84 000	15.7	930	1 100	6080
420	520	46	2.1	260	405	26 500	41 500	16.1	1 000	1 200	6884
	560	65	4	340	560	35 000	57 000	16.4	940	1 100	6984
	620	90	5	530	895	54 000	91 000	15.8	880	1 000	6084
440	540	46	2.1	264	420	26 900	43 000	16.0	950	1 100	6888
	600	74	4	365	615	37 500	63 000	16.4	890	1 000	6988

1) Smallest allowable dimension for chamfer dimension *r*.

 Deep Groove Ball Bearings




Dynamic equivalent radial load

$$P_r = X F_r + Y F_a$$

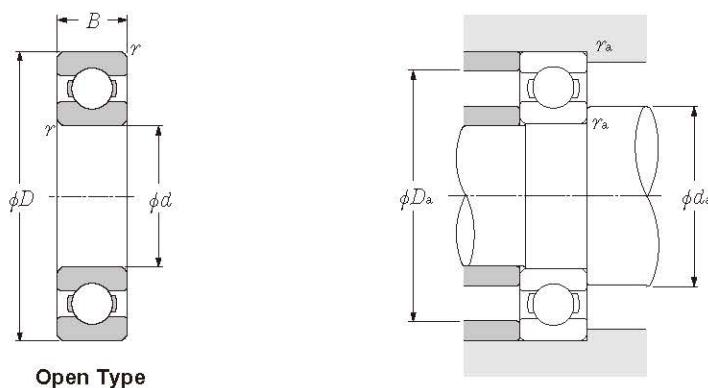
$\frac{f_0 \cdot F_a}{C_{or}}$	e	$\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$		$\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$	
		X	Y	X	Y
0.172	0.19			2.30	
0.345	0.22			1.99	
0.689	0.26			1.71	
1.03	0.28			1.55	
1.38	0.30	1	0	0.56	1.45
2.07	0.34				1.31
3.45	0.38				1.15
5.17	0.42				1.04
6.89	0.44				1.00

Static equivalent radial load

$$P_{or} = 0.6 F_r + 0.5 F_a$$

When $P_{or} < F_r$ use $P_{or} = F_r$

Abutment and fillet dimensions mm		Mass kg	
d_a min	D_a max	r_{as} max	(approx.)
289	341	2	7.4
291	369	2	14.8
293	407	2.5	23
296	404	3	31
311	369	2	10.5
313	407	2.5	23.5
316	444	3	32.5
316	444	3	43.8
331	389	2	10.9
333	427	2.5	24.8
336	464	3	34.2
336	464	3	46.1
351	409	2	11.5
353	447	2.5	26.2
356	504	3	47.1
360	500	4	61.8
371	429	2	12.3
373	467	2.5	27.5
376	524	3	49.3
380	520	4	64.7
391	469	2	19.7
396	504	3	39.8
400	540	4	67.5
411	489	2	20.6
416	524	3	41.6
420	580	4	87.6
431	509	2	21.6
436	544	3	43.4
440	600	4	91.1
451	529	2	22.5
456	584	3	60

 Deep Groove Ball Bearings


d 460 ~ 600mm

<i>d</i>	Boundary dimensions			Basic load ratings		<i>f</i> ₀	Factor	Limiting speeds		Bearing numbers
	mm			dynamic	static			dynamic	static	
	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>r_{s min}</i> ¹⁾	<i>C_r</i>	<i>C_{or}</i>			kgf	kgf	
460	580	56	3	315	515	32 000	52 500	16.2	900	1 100 6892
	620	74	4	375	645	38 500	66 000	16.4	850	1 000 6992
480	600	56	3	320	540	32 500	55 000	16.1	860	1 000 6896
	650	78	5	430	770	44 000	78 500	16.5	810	950 6996
500	620	56	3	325	560	33 500	57 000	16.1	820	970 68/500
	670	78	5	445	805	45 500	82 500	16.5	770	910 69/500
530	650	56	3	330	580	34 000	59 500	16.0	770	900 68/530
560	680	56	3	335	600	34 000	61 500	16.0	710	840 68/560
600	730	60	3	375	705	38 500	72 000	16.0	660	780 68/600

1) Smallest allowable dimension for chamfer dimension *r*.

 Deep Groove Ball Bearings




Dynamic equivalent radial load

$$P_r = X F_r + Y F_a$$

$\frac{f_0 \cdot F_a}{C_{or}}$	e	$\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$		$\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$	
		X	Y	X	Y
0.172	0.19			2.30	
0.345	0.22			1.99	
0.689	0.26			1.71	
1.03	0.28			1.55	
1.38	0.30	1	0	0.56	1.45
2.07	0.34				1.31
3.45	0.38				1.15
5.17	0.42				1.04
6.89	0.44				1.00

Static equivalent radial load

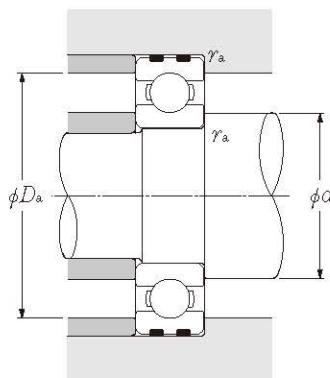
$$P_{or} = 0.6 F_r + 0.5 F_a$$

When $P_{or} < F_r$ use $P_{or} = F_r$

Abutment and fillet dimensions mm			Mass kg
d_a min	D_a max	r_{as} max	(approx.)
473	567	2.5	34.8
476	604	3	62.2
493	587	2.5	36.2
500	630	4	73.0
513	607	2.5	37.5
520	650	4	75.5
543	637	2.5	39.5
573	667	2.5	41.5
613	717	2.5	51.7

 Expansion Compensating Bearings

NTN



Dynamic equivalent radial load

$$P_r = X F_r + Y F_a$$

$\frac{f_o \cdot F_a}{C_{or}}$	e	$\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$		$\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$	
		X	Y	X	Y
0.172	0.19				2.30
0.345	0.22				1.99
0.689	0.26				1.71
1.03	0.28				1.55
1.38	0.30	1	0	0.56	1.45
2.07	0.34				1.31
3.45	0.38				1.15
5.17	0.42				1.04
6.89	0.44				1.00

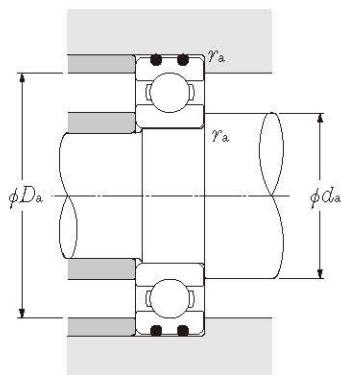
Static equivalent radial load

$$P_{or} = 0.6 F_r + 0.5 F_a$$

When $P_{or} < F_r$ use $P_{or} = F_r$

Abutment and fillet dimensions			Mass	
	mm	kg		
min	d_a max ^{③)}	D_a max	r_{as} max	open type (approx.)
12	13.5	24	0.3	0.019
14	16	26	0.6	0.031
14	17	31	0.6	0.051
14	16	26	0.3	0.021
16	17.5	28	0.6	0.036
17	18.5	32	1	0.058
17	19	30	0.3	0.029
19	20.5	31	0.6	0.043
20	23	37	1	0.079
19	21	33	0.3	0.037
21	23	36	0.6	0.062
22	25	42	1	0.11
24	26	38	0.6	0.066
25	28	42	1	0.101
26.5	28.5	45.5	1	0.139
29	30.5	43	0.6	0.075
30	32	47	1	0.122
31.5	35	55.5	1	0.223
35	37	50	1	0.11
35	39	57	1	0.191
36.5	43	65.5	1	0.334
40	42	57	1	0.148
41.5	45	65.5	1	0.277
43	47	72	1.5	0.44
45	47	63	1	0.183
46.5	51	73.5	1	0.352
48	54	82	1.5	0.609
50	52.5	70	1	0.233
51.5	55.5	78.5	1	0.391
53	61.5	92	1.5	0.80
55	57.5	75	1	0.246
56.5	60	83.5	1	0.444
59	68.5	101	2	1.03

③) This dimension applies to sealed and shielded bearings.



Dynamic equivalent radial load

$$P_r = X F_r + Y F_a$$

$\frac{f_0 \cdot F_a}{C_{or}}$	e	$\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$		$\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$	
		X	Y	X	Y
0.172	0.19				2.30
0.345	0.22				1.99
0.689	0.26				1.71
1.03	0.28				1.55
1.38	0.30	1	0	0.56	1.45
2.07	0.34				1.31
3.45	0.38				1.15
5.17	0.42				1.04
6.89	0.44				1.00

Static equivalent radial load

$$P_{or} = 0.6 F_r + 0.5 F_a$$

When $P_{or} < F_r$ use $P_{or} = F_r$

Abutment and fillet dimensions				Mass
	mm	kg		
min	d_a max ^{③)}	D_a max	r_{as} max	open type (approx.)
12	13.5	24	0.3	0.019
14	16	26	0.6	0.031
14	17	31	0.6	0.051
14	16	26	0.3	0.021
16	17.5	28	0.6	0.036
17	18.5	32	1	0.058
17	19	30	0.3	0.029
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21	23	36	0.6	0.062
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35	37	50	1	0.11
35	39	57	1	0.191
36.5	43	65.5	1	0.334
40	42	57	1	0.148
41.5	45	65.5	1	0.277
43	47	72	1.5	0.44
46.5	51	73.5	1	0.352
48	54	82	1.5	0.609
51.5	55.5	78.5	1	0.391
53	61.5	92	1.5	0.80

③) This dimension applies to sealed and shielded bearings.