







# PUSHING BOUNDARIES TO CO-CREATE A HIGHER QUALITY OF LIFE

GGB helps create a world of motion with minimal frictional loss through plain bearing and surface engineering technologies. With R&D, testing and production facilities in the United States, Germany, France, Brazil, Slovakia and China, GGB partners with customers worldwide on customized tribological design solutions that are efficient and environmentally sustainable. GGB's engineers bring their expertise and passion for tribology to a wide range of industries, including automotive, aerospace and industrial manufacturing. To learn more about tribology for surface engineering from GGB, visit <a href="www.ggbearings.com/en">www.ggbearings.com/en</a>.

Our products are used in tens of thousands of critical applications every day on our planet. It is always our goal to provide superior, high-quality solutions for our customers' needs, no matter where those demands take our products. From space vehicles to golf carts and virtually everything in between; we offer the industry's most extensive range of high performance, maintenance-free bearing solutions for a multitude of applications:

- Aerospace - Construction - Fluid Power - Mining - Railway

- Agricultural - E-Mobility - Industrial - Oil & Gas - Recreation

- Automotive - Energy - Medical - Primary Metals

# The GGB Advantage





# **LOWER SYSTEM COST**

GGB bearings reduce shaft costs by eliminating the need for hardening and machining grease paths. Their compact, one-piece construction provides space and weight savings and simplifies assembly.



# LOW-FRICTION, HIGH WEAR RESISTANCE

Low coefficients of friction eliminate the need for lubrication, while providing smooth operation, reducing wear and extending service life. Low-friction also eliminates the effects of stick-slip or "stiction" during start up.



# **MAINTENANCE-FREE**

GGB bearings are self-lubricating, making them ideal for applications requiring long bearing life without continuous maintenance, as well as operating conditions with inadequate or no lubrication.



# **ENVIRONMENTAL**

Greaseless, lead-free GGB bearings comply with increasingly stringent environmental regulations such as the EU RoHS directive restricting the use of hazardous substances in certain types of electrical and electronic equipment.



# **CUSTOMER SUPPORT**

GGB's flexible production platform and extensive supply network assure quick turnaround and timely deliveries. In addition, we offer local applications engineering and technical support.

# The Highest Standards in Quality







# **SAFETY**

Our deep-rooted culture of safety places a relentless focus on creating a secure, healthy work environment for all. As one of our core values, safety is essential for us to achieve our goal of having the safest employees in the industry.

### **EXCELLENCE**

Our world-class manufacturing plants in the United States, Brazil, China, Germany, France and Slovakia are certified in quality and excellence according to ISO 9001, IATF 16949, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001. This allows us to access the industry's best practices while aligning our management system with global standards.

For a complete listing of our certifications, please visit our website: www.ggbearings.com/en/certificates

# **RESPECT**

Our teams work together with mutual respect regardless of background, nationality, or function, embracing the diversity of people and learning from one another - after all, with respect comes both individual and group growth.

# GGB Who We Are



# GGB'S HISTORY AS THE GLOBAL LEADER IN PLAIN BEARING TECHNOLOGIES DATES BACK MORE THAN 120 YEARS.

Beginning with the founding of Glacier Antifriction Metal Company in 1899 and later introducing the industry-leading DU® bearing in 1965, GGB has continued to create innovative technologies and solutions that improve safety, performance, and profitability in a wide range of markets. Today, our products can be found everywhere - from scientific vessels at the bottom of the ocean to racecars speeding down the tarmac to jumbo jets slicing through the sky to the Curiosity rover exploring the surface of Mars.

Throughout our history, safety, excellence, and respect have formed the foundational values for the entire GGB family. They are of paramount importance as we seek to maximize personal possibility, achieve excellence, and establish open, creative work environments



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# 1 Introduction

The purpose of this handbook is to provide comprehensive technical information on the characteristics of DX® bearings. The information given permits designers to establish the correct size of bearing required and the expected life and performance. GGB Research and Development services are available to assist with unusual design problems.

Complete information on the range of DX® standard stock products is given together with details of other DX® products.

GGB is continually refining and extending its experimental and theoretical knowledge and, therefore, when using this brochure it is always worth-while to contact the Company should additional information be required.

As it is impossible to cover all conditions of operation which arise in practice, customers are advised to carry out prototype testing wherever possible.

# 1.1 CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVANTAGES

- DX® provides maintenance free operation
- DX® has a high pU capability
- DX® exhibits low wear rate.
- Seizure resistant
- Suitable for temperatures from -40 °C to +120 °C
- High static and dynamic load capacity
- Good frictional properties

- No water absorption and therefore dimensionally stable
- Compact and light
- Suitable for rotating, oscillating, reciprocating and sliding movements
- DX® bearings are prefinished and require no machining after assembly

# 2 Structure

DX® is a composite bearing material developed specifically to operate with marginal lubrication and consists of three bonded layers: a steel backing strip and a sintered porous bronze matrix, impregnated and overlaid with a pigmented acetal copolymer bearing material.

The steel backing provides mechanical strength and the bronze interlayer provides a strong mechanical bond for the lining. This construction promotes dimensional stability and improves thermal conductivity, thus reducing the temperature at the bearing surface.

DX® is designed for use with grease lubrication and the bearing surface is normally provided with a uniform pattern of indents These serve as a reservoir for the grease and are designed to provide the optimum distribution of the lubricant over the bearing surface.



Fig. 1: DX Microsection

# 2.1 BASIC FORMS

### **Standard Components available from stock**

These products are manufactured to International, National or GGB standard designs:

#### **Metric and Imperial Sizes**

- Cylindrical Bushes PM pre finished metric range, not machinable in situ, for use with standard journals finished to h6-h8 limits. MB machinable metric range, with an allowance for machining in situ. MB machinable inch range for use as supplied or after machining in situ.





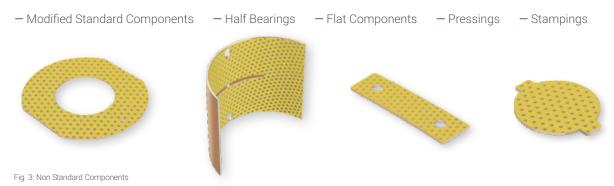
- Thrust Washers



Fig. 2: Standard Components

#### Non Standard Components not available from stock

These products are manufactured to customers' requirements with or without GGB recommendations, and include for example:



# 3 Properties

# 3.1 PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

BEARING PROPERTIES		SYMBOL	UNIT	VALUE -DX®	COMMENTS
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
Thermal conductivity		λ	W/mK	52	
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	parallel to surface normal to service	$a_1$ $a_2$	10 <sup>-6</sup> /K	11 29	
Operating temperature		$\begin{matrix} T_{max} \\ T_{min} \end{matrix}$	°C	+120 - 40	
MECHANICAL PROPERT	IES				
Compressive yield streng	gth	$\sigma_{\text{C}}$	N/mm²	380	measured on disc Ø 25 mm x 2,45 mm thick
Maximum load	static dynamic	p <sub>sta.max</sub> p <sub>dyn.max</sub>	N/mm²	140 140	
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES					
Volume resistivity of acet	al lining	$p_D$	Ωcm	10 <sup>15</sup>	

Table 1: Physical, mechanical and electrical properties of DX

# 3.2 CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following table provides an indication of the chemical resistance of DX® to various chemical media. It is recommended that the chemical resistance is confirmed by testing if possible.

CHEMICAL	%	°C	DX®
STRONG ACIDS			
Hydrochloric Acid	5	20	-
Nitric Acid	5	20	-
Sulfuric Acid	5	20	-
WEAK ACIDS			
Acetic Acid	5	20	-
Formic Acid	5	20	-
BASES			
Ammonia	10	20	0
Sodium Hydroxide	5	20	0

CHEMICAL	°C	DX®
SOLVENTS		
Acetone	20	+
Carbon Tetrachloride	20	+
LUBRICANTS AND FUELS		
Paraffin	20	+
Gasolene	20	+
Kerosene	20	+
Diesel Fuel	20	+
Mineral Oil	70	0
HFA-ISO46 High Water Fluid	70	0
HFC-Water-Glycol	70	0
HFD-Phosphate Ester	70	+
Water	20	0
Sea Water	20	-

Table 2: Chemical Resistance of HI-EX

- + Satisfactory: Corrosion damage is unlikely to occur
- o Acceptable: Some corrosion damage may occur but this will not be sufficient to impair either the structural integrity or the tribological performance of the material
- Unsatisfactory: Corrosion damage will occur and is likely to affect either the structural integrity and/or the tribological performance of the material

# 4 Lubrication and Friction

# 4.1 CHOICE OF LUBRICANT

DX® must be lubricated. The choice of lubricant depends upon pU and the sliding speed and the stability of the lubricant under the operating conditions.

#### Grease

Grease lubrication is the recommended method of lubrication. The performance ratings of different types of grease are indicated in Table 3. For environmental temperatures above 50 °C the grease should contain an anti-oxidant additive. Greases containing EP additives or significant additions of graphite or  $MoS_2$  are not generally recommended for use with  $DX^{\circledast}$ 

#### Oil

 $DX^{\otimes}$  is not generally suitable for use with hydrocarbon oils operating above 115 °C. At these temperatures oxidation of the oil may produce a low concentration of labile residues, acid or free radical, which will cause depolymerisation of the  $DX^{\otimes}$  acetal copolymer bearing lining. Such oxidation can also occur after prolonged periods at lower temperatures. In practice, this means that  $DX^{\otimes}$  is not recommended for use with recirculating oil systems or bath systems where sump temperatures of 70 °C or greater are possible.

### Non lubricating fluids

Care must be taken when using DX® with non lubricating fluids as indicated below.

#### Water

DX® is only suitable for operation in water when the load and speed permit full hydrodynamic conditions to be established (see Fig. 7).

### **Water-oil emulsion**

DX® is suitable for use with 95/5 water/oil emulsions, however initial operation with pure oil or grease is recommended before transferring to emulsion.

#### **Shock-Absorber Oils**

DX® is not compatible with shock-absorber oils at operating temperature.

#### Petrol

With petrol as a lubricant at a pU factor of 0,21 N/mm<sup>2</sup> x m/s the wear rate of DX<sup>®</sup> has been found to be about 4-5 times greater than that of an initially greased bearing under the same pU conditions.

### Kerosene and Polybutene

The wear rate of DX® with these fluids has been found to be equivalent to that obtained with a light hydrocarbon oil.

#### **Other Fluids**

Polyester, polyethylene glycol and polyglycol lubricants give similar wear rates with  $DX^{\$}$  to light hydrocarbon oil. With the glycol fluids however the operating temperature must not exceed 80 °C because the acetal lining of  $DX^{\$}$  could then be attacked by these fluids.

# 4 Lubrication and Friction

In general, the fluid will be acceptable if it does not chemically attack the acetal lining or the porous bronze interlayer. Chemical resistance data are given in Table 2. Where there is doubt about the suitability of a fluid, a simple test is to submerge a sample of  $DX^{\circledast}$  material in the fluid for two to three weeks at 15-20 °C above the operating temperature. The following will usually indicate that the fluid is not suitable for use with  $DX^{\circledast}$ .

- A significant change in the thickness of the DX® material,
- A visible change in the bearing surface from polished to matt,
- A visible change in the microstructure of the bronze interlayer.

MANUEACTURED	GRADE	TYPE		DATING
MANUFACTURER	GRADE	OIL	THICKENER	RATING
	Energrease LS2	Mineral	Lithium Soap	+
ВР	Energrease LT2	Mineral	Lithium Soap	+
	Energrease FGL	Mineral	Non Soap	0
	Energrease GSF	Synthetic	NA	0
Century	Lacerta ASD	Mineral	Lithium/Polymer	0
Century	Lacerta CL2X	Mineral	Calcium	-
	Molykote 55M	Silicone	Lithium Soap	0
Dow Corning	Molykote PG65	PAO	Lithium Soap	+
Dow Coming	Molykote PG75	Synthetic/Mineral	Lithium Soap	+
	Molykote PG602	Mineral	Lithium Soap	0
	Rolexa.1	Mineral	Lithium Soap	+
Elf	Rolexa.2	Mineral	Lithium Soap	0
	Epexelf.2	Mineral	Lithium/Calcium Soap	0
	Andok C	Mineral	Sodium Soap	0
Esso	Andok 260	Mineral	Sodium Soap	0
	Cazar K	Mineral	Calcium Soap	-
Mobil	Mobilplex 47	Mineral	Calcium Soap	0
MODII	Mobiltemp 1	Mineral	Non Soap	+
	BG622	White Mineral	Calcium Soap	0
Rocol	Sapphire	Mineral	Lithium Complex	0
	White Food Grease	White Oil	Clay	-
	Albida R2	Mineral	Lithium Complex	+
	Axinus S2	Mineral	Lithium	0
Shell	Darina R2	Mineral	Inorganic Non Soap	+
	Stamina U2	Mineral	Polyurea	0
	Tivela A	Synthetic	NA	+
Carranaia	Omega 77	Mineral	Lithium	0
Sovereign	Omega 85	Mineral	Polyurea	-
Tom Pac	Tom Pac	NA	NA	0
Total	Aerogrease	Synthetic	NA	+
Total	Multis EP2	NA	Lithium	-

Table 3: Performance of greases

+ Recommended o Satisfactory - Not recommended NA Data not available

### Area 1 of Figure 7

The bearing will operate with boundary lubrication. The pU factor will be the major determinant of bearing life.

DX® bearing performance can be estimated from the following equations.

The effective pU factor epU can be estimated from section 5.8.

If  $epU/\eta \le 0.2$  then

If  $0.2 < epU/\eta \le 1.0$  then

If epU/ $\eta$  >1,0 then

(4.5.3) [h]
$$L_{H} = \frac{1000}{\left(\frac{\text{epU}}{\eta}\right)^{2}} \cdot a_{Q} \cdot a_{T} \cdot a_{S}$$

$$\text{epU see (5.8.), page 21}$$

### Area 2 of Figure 7

The bearing will operate with mixed film lubrication.

pU factor is no longer a significant parameter in determining the bearing life.

DX® bearing performance will depend upon the nature of the fluid and the actual service conditions.

### Area 3 of Figure 7

The bearing will operate with hydrodynamic lubrication. Bearing wear will be determined only by the cleanliness of the lubricant and the frequency of start up and shut down.

### Area 4 of Figure 7

These are the most demanding operating conditions.

- The bearing is operated under either high speed or high bearing load to viscosity ratio, or a combination of both.
- These conditions may cause
  - excessive operating temperature
  - and/or high wear rate.

- Bearing performance may be improved:
  - by use of unindented DX® lining
  - by the addition of one or more grooves to the bearing
  - by shaft surface finish <  $0.05 \, [\mu m \, R_a]$ .

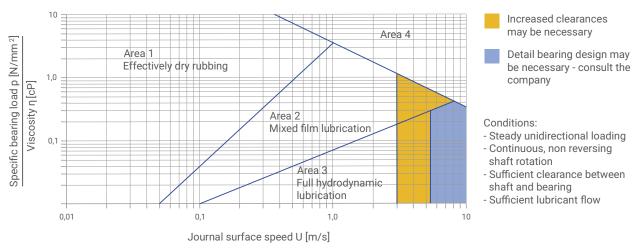


Fig. 7: Design guide for lubricated application

# 4 Lubrication and Friction

# **4.2 FRICTION**

Lubricated DX $^{(8)}$  bearings show negligible 'stick-slip' and provide smooth sliding between adjacent surfaces. The coefficient of friction of lubricated DX $^{(8)}$  depends upon the actual operating conditions as indicated in section 4.3. Where frictional characteristics are critical to a design they should be established by prototype testing.

# 4.3 LUBRICATED ENVIRONMENTS

The following sections describe the basics of lubrication and provide guidance on the application of  $DX^{\otimes}$  in such environments.

#### Lubrication

There are three modes of lubricated bearing operation which relate to the thickness of the developed lubricant film between the bearing and the mating surface.

These three modes of operation depend upon:

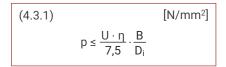
- Bearing dimensions
- Clearance
- Load and speed
- Lubricant viscosity and flow

### **Hydrodynamic lubrication**

Characterised by:

- Complete separation of the shaft from the bearing by the lubricant film
- Very low friction and no wear of the bearing or shaft since there is no contact.
- Coefficients of friction of 0,001 to 0,01

Hydrodynamic conditions occur when:



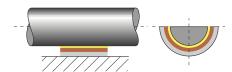


Figure 4: Hydrodynamic lubrication

#### **Mixed Film Lubrication**

Characterised by:

- Combination of hydrodynamic and boundary lubrication.
- Part of the load is carried by localised areas of self pressurised lubricant and the remainder supported by boundary lubrication.
- Coefficients of friction of 0,01 to 0,10.
- Friction and wear depend upon the degree of hydrodynamic support developed.

 DX® provides low friction and high wear resistance to support the boundary lubricated element of the load.

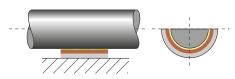


Figure 5: Mixed film lubrication

### **Boundary Iubrication**

Characterised by:

- Rubbing of the shaft against the bearing with virtually no lubricant separating the two surfaces.
- Bearing material selection is critical to performance.
- Shaft wear is likely due to contact between bearing and shaft.
- The excellent properties of DX® material minimises wear under these conditions.
- The dynamic coefficient of friction with DX® is typically 0,02 to 0,1 under boundary lubrication conditions.
- The static coefficient of friction with DX<sup>®</sup> is typically 0,03 to 0,15 under boundary lubrication conditions.

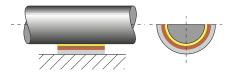


Figure 6: Hydrodynamic lubrication

# 4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF FLUID LUBRICATED HI-EX® BEARINGS

DX® is particularly effective in the most demanding of lubricated applications where full hydrodynamic operation cannot be maintained, for example:

#### **High load conditions**

In highly loaded applications operating under boundary or mixed film conditions DX® shows excellent wear resistance.

### Start up and shut down under load

With insufficient speed to generate a hydrodynamic film the bearing will operate under boundary or mixed film conditions.

− DX® minimises wear
 − DX® requires less start up torque than conventional metallic bearings.

### **Sparse lubrication**

Many applications require the bearing to operate with less than the ideal lubricant supply, typically with splash or mist lubrication only. DX® requires significantly less lubricant than conventional metallic bearings.

# 4.5 DESIGN GUIDANCE FOR FLUID LUBRICATED APPLICATIONS

Fig. 7, Page 11 shows the three lubrication regimes discussed above plotted on a graph of sliding speed vs the ratio of specific load to lubricant viscosity.

# In order to use Fig. 7

#### Using the formulae in Section 5:

- Calculate the specific load p
- Calculate the shaft surface speed U

### Using the viscosity temperature relationships presented in Table 4:

- Determine the viscosity in centipoise of the lubricant.

#### Note:

Viscosity is a function of operating temperature. If the operating temperature of the fluid is unknown, a provisional temperature of 25 °C above ambient can be used.

# 4 Lubrication and Friction

						VISCOS	SITY cP								
Temperature [°C]	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
Lubricant															
ISO VG 32	310	146	77	44	27	18	13	9,3	7,0	5,5	4,4	3,6	3,0	2,5	2,2
ISO VG 46	570	247	121	67	40	25	17	12	9,0	6,9	5,4	4,4	3,6	3,0	2,6
ISO VG 68	940	395	190	102	59	37	24	17	12	9,3	7,2	5,8	4,7	3,9	3,3
ISO VG 100	2110	780	335	164	89	52	33	22	15	11,3	8,6	6,7	5,3	4,3	3,6
ISO VG 150	3600	1290	540	255	134	77	48	31	21	15	11	8,8	7,0	5,6	4,6
Diesel oil	4,6	4,0	3,4	3,0	2,6	2,3	2,0	1,7	1,4	1,1	0,95				
Petrol	0,6	0,56	0,52	0,48	0,44	0,40	0,36	0,33	0,31						
Kerosene	2,0	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,1	0,95	0,85	0,75	0,65	0,60	0,55				
Water	1,79	1,30	1,0	0,84	0,69	0,55	0,48	0,41	0,34	0,32	0,28				

Table 4: Viscosity data

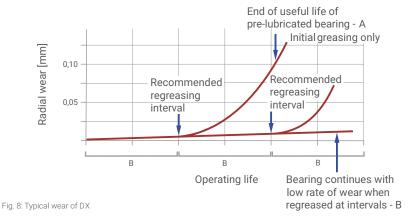
# 4.6 WEAR RATE AND RELUBRICATION INTERVALS WITH GREASE LUBRICATION

At specific bearing loads below 100 N/mm² a grease lubricated DX® bearing shows only small bedding-in wear of about 0,0025 mm. This is followed by little wear during the early part of the bearing life until the lubricant becomes exhausted and the wear rate increases. If the bearing is regreased before the rate of wear starts to increase rapidly the material will continue to function satisfactorily with little wear. Figure 8 shows the typical wear pattern. Under specific loads above 100 N/mm² the initial bedding-in wear is greater, typically about 0,025 mm, followed by a decreasing wear rate until the bearing exhibits a similar wear/life relationship to that shown in Figure 8.

The useful life of the bearing is limited by wear in the loaded area. If this wear exceeds 0,15 mm the grease capacity of the indents is reduced and more frequent regreasing of the bearing will be required.

### Fretting wear

Oscillating movements of less than the dimensions of the indent pattern may cause localised wear of the mating surface after prolonged usage. This will result in the indent pattern becoming transferred onto the mating surface in contact with the  $DX^{\oplus}$  bearing and may also give rise to fretting corrosion damage. In this situation DS material should be considered as an alternative to  $DX^{\oplus}$ .



# 5 Design Factors

The main parameters when determining the size or calculating the service life for a DX® bearing are:

- Specific load limit p<sub>lim</sub> [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]
- pU Factor [N/mm<sup>2</sup> x m/s]
- Mating surface roughness R<sub>a</sub> [μm]
- Mating surface material
- Temperature T [°C]
- Other environmental factors eg. housing design, dirt, lubrication.

# **5.1 SPECIFIC LOAD**

The specific load p is defined as the working load devided by the projected area of the bearing and is expressed in N/mm<sup>2</sup>

#### **Cylindrical Bush**

(5.1.1) 
$$p = \frac{F}{D_i \cdot B}$$

### **Thrust Washer**

(5.1.2) 
$$p = \frac{4F}{\pi \cdot (D_o^2 - D_i^2)}$$

#### Slide Plate

(5.1.3) 
$$p = \frac{F}{L \cdot W}$$

### **Specific load limit**

The maximum load which can be applied to a DX® bearing can be expressed in terms of the specific load limit, which depends on the type of the loading and lubrication. It is highest under steady loads. The values of specific load limit specified in table 5 assume good alignment between the bearing and mating surface.

The specific load limit for DX® reduces for bearing operating temperatures in excess of 40 °C, falling to about half the values given in table 5 for temperatures above 100 °C.

Conditions of dynamic load or oscillating movement which produce fatigue stress in the bearing result in a reduction in the permissible specific load limit (Fig. 9, page 16).

LOAD	OPERTATING CONDITION	LUBRICATION	Plim
Steady	Intermittent or very slow (below 0,01 m/s) continuous rotation or oscillating motion	Grease or oil	140
Steady	Continuous rotation or oscillating motion	Grease or oil (boundary lubrication)	70
Steady or dynamic	Continuous rotation or oscillating motion	Oil (hydrodynamic lubrication)	45

Table 5: Specific load limit  $p_{\text{lim}}$  for DX

# 5 Design Factors

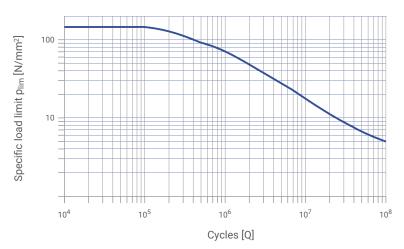


Fig. 9: DX specific load limits p<sub>lim</sub> under dynamic loads or oscillating conditions

# **5.2 SLIDING SPEED U**

The sliding speed U [m/s] is calculated as follows:

### **Continuous Rotation**

# **Cylindrical Bush**

(5.2.1) 
$$[m/s]$$
  $U = \frac{D_i \cdot \pi \cdot N}{60 \cdot 10^3}$ 

### **Thrust Washer**

(5.2.2) 
$$U = \frac{D_0 + D_i}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot N$$
 [m/s]

# **Oscillating Movement**

### **Cylindrical Bush**

(5.2.3) [m/s] 
$$U = \frac{D_i \cdot \pi}{60 \cdot 10^3} \cdot \frac{4\phi \cdot N_{OSZ}}{360}$$

# **Thrust Washer**

$$U = \frac{\frac{D_o + D_i}{2} \cdot \pi}{60 \cdot 10^3} \cdot \frac{4\phi \cdot N_{OSZ}}{360}$$

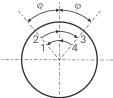


Figure 10: Oscillating cycle φ

The maximum permissible effective pU factor (epU factor) for grease lubricated DX® bearings is dependent upon the sliding speed as shown in Figure 11. For sliding speeds in excess of 2,5 m/s continuous oil lubrication is recommended.

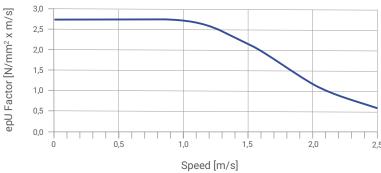


Fig. 11: Maximum epU factor for grease lubrication

# **5.3 pU FACTOR**

The useful operating life of a  $\mathsf{DX}^{\$}$  bearing is governed by the pU factor, which is calculated as follows:

(5.3.1) 
$$[N/mm^2 \cdot m/s]$$

$$pU = p \cdot U$$

# **5.4 LOAD**

In addition to its contribution to the pU factor the type and direction of the applied load also affects the performance of a DX $^{\odot}$  bearing. This is accommodated in the calculation of the bearing service life by the speed/load application factor  $a_Q$  shown in Figures 15 - 17.

# **Type of Load**

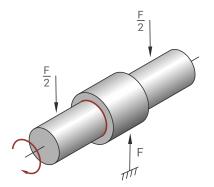


Fig. 12: Steady load, vertically downwards, bush stationary, shaft rotating. Lubricant drains to loaded area.

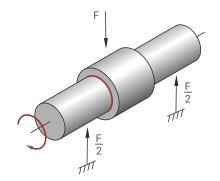


Fig. 13: Steady load, vertically upwards, bush stationary, shaft rotating. Lubricant drains away from loaded area

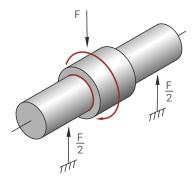


Fig. 14: Rotating load, shaft stationary, bush rotating



# 5 Design Factors

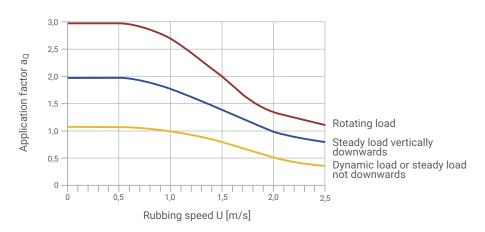


Fig. 15: Application factor  $\mathbf{a}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  for MB range bushes - unmachined

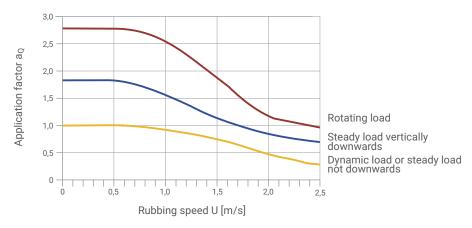


Fig. 16: Application factor  $a_{\rm Q}$  for PM range and MB range bushes - machined

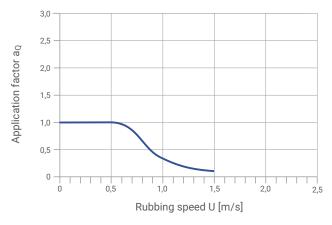


Fig. 17: Application factor  $\mathbf{a}_{\mathrm{Q}}$  for thrust washers

Note:  $a_Q = 1$  for slideways

# **5.5 TEMPERATURE**

The useful life of a DX® bearing depends upon the operating temperature. The performance of grease lubricated DX® decreases at bearing temperatures above 40 °C. This loss of performance is related to both material and lubricant effects.

For a given pU factor the operating temperature of the bearing depends upon the temperature of the surrounding environment and the heat dissipation properties of the housing.

In calculating the service life of DX® these effects are accommodated by the application factor a<sub>T</sub> shown in Fig. 18

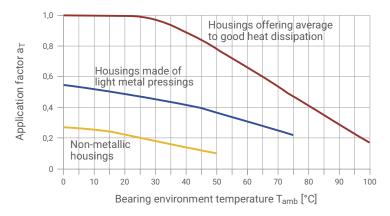


Fig. 18: DX application factor  $a_{\text{T}}$ 

# **5.6 MATING SURFACE**

The wear rate of DX® is strongly dependent upon the roughness of the mating counterface. For optimum bearing performance the mating surface should be ground to better than 0,4  $\mu$ m Ra. This effect is accommodated by the mating surface finish application factor as shown in Fig. 19.

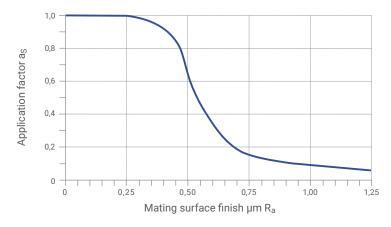


Fig. 19: DX application factor as

# 5 Design Factors

# **5.7 BEARING SIZE**

Frictional heat generated at the bearing surface and dissipated through the shaft and housing depends both on the operating conditions (i.e. pU factor) and the bearing size.

For a given pU condition a large bearing will run hotter than a smaller bearing. The bearing size factor  $a_B$  shown in Figure 20 takes account of this effect.

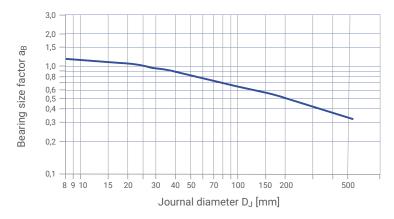


Fig. 20: Bearing size factor a<sub>B</sub>

Note:  $a_B = 1$  for slideways

# 5.8 ESTIMATION OF BEARING SERVICE LIFE WITH GREASE LUBRICATION

#### **Calculation Parameters**

BUSHES	THRUST WASHERS	SLIDE PLATES	UNIT
Bearing diameter D <sub>i</sub>	Bearing outside diameter Do	Bearing length L	[mm]
Bearing width B	Bearing inside diameter D <sub>i</sub>	Bearing width W	[mm]

# **Operating Conditions**

Load	F	[N]
Rotational speed (continuous)	N	[1/min]
Oscillating frequency	N <sub>osc</sub>	[1/min]
Angular movement about mean position	φ	[°]
Specific load limit	see table 5, page 15	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
Application factor aQ	see figure 15 - 17, page 18	[-]
Application factor a <sub>T</sub>	see figure 18, page 19	[-]
Application factor a <sub>S</sub>	see figure 19, page 19	[-]
Bearing size factor a <sub>B</sub>	see figure 20, page 20	[-]

Calculate p from the equations in 5.1 on Page 15.

Calculate U from the equations in 5.2 on Page 16.

Calculate pU from the equation in 5.3 on Page 17.

### Calculate high load factor aE

(5.8.1) 
$$a_E = \frac{p_{lim} - p}{p_{lim}}$$

$$p_{lim} \text{ See Table 5, Page 15}$$

#### Note:

If  $a_E > 10000$ , or  $a_E < 0$ , the bearing is overloaded.

# Calculate effective pU factor epU

(5.8.2) 
$$epU = \frac{a_E \cdot pU}{a_B}$$

#### Note:

Check that epU is less than limit set in Fig. 11 for the sliding speed U. If NOT, increase the bearing length or use continuous lubrication.

#### **Estimate bearing life**

If epU < 1,0 then

If epU > 1,0 then

(5.8.4) [h] 
$$L_{H} = \frac{3000}{(epU)^{2/4}} \cdot a_{Q} \cdot a_{T} \cdot a_{S}$$

### **Estimate regreasing interval**

(5.8.5) 
$$L_{RG} = \frac{L_H}{2}$$

#### Oscillating motion and dynamic loads

Calculate number of cycles

(5.8.6) [h] 
$$Z_{T} = L_{RG} \cdot n_{osc} \cdot 60 \cdot (R+2)$$

Calculate number of cycles

(5.8.7) [h]
$$C_{T} = L_{RG} \cdot C \cdot 60 \cdot (R + 2)$$

where R = Number of times bearing is regreased during total life required.

Check that  $Z_T$  (or  $C_T$ ) is less than the total number of cycles Q given in Figure 9 for actual bearing specific load p.

If  $Z_T$  (or  $C_T$ ) > Q then life will be limited by fatigue after Q cycles.

If  $Z_T$  (or  $C_T$ ) < Q then life will be limited by wear after  $Z_T$  cycles.

If the estimated life or total cycles are insufficient or the regreasing intervals are too frequent, increase the bearing length or diameter, or consider drip feed or continuous oil lubrication, the quantity to be established by test.

# 5 Design Factors

# **5.9 WORKED EXAMPLES**

# PM cylindrical bush

Given:			
Load Details	Steady Load	Inside Diameter D <sub>i</sub>	40 mm
	Direction: down	Length B	30 mm
Shaft	Steel ambient temperature	Bearing Load F Rotational Speed N	15.000 N 30 · 1/min
	good heat conditions	Ra	0,3 µm

Calculation Constants and Application Factors						
Specific Load Limit p <sub>lim</sub>	70 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	(Table 5, Page 15)				
Application Factor a <sub>T</sub>	1,0	(Fig. 18, Page 19)				
Mating Surface Applic. Factor a <sub>S</sub>	0,98	(Fig. 19, Page 19)				
Bearing Size Factor a <sub>B</sub> for Ø 40	0,98	(Fig. 20, Page 20)				
Application Factor for PM bush a <sub>Q</sub>	1,8	(Fig. 16, Page 18)				

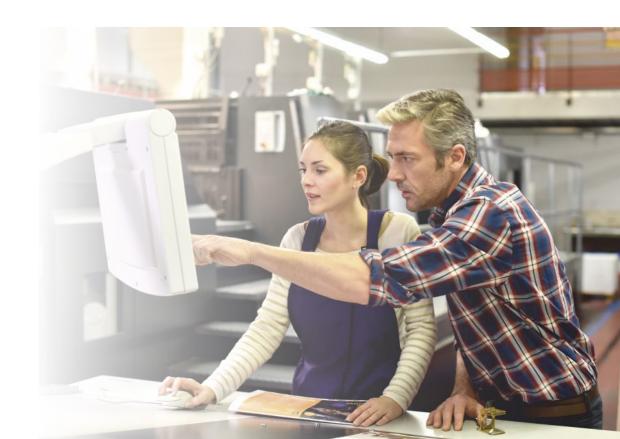
Calculation	Ref	Value
Specific Load p [N/mm²]	(5.1.1) Page 15	$p = \frac{F}{D_i \cdot B} = \frac{15.000}{40 \cdot 30} = 12,5$
Sliding Speed U [m/s]	(5.2.1) Page 16	$U = \frac{D_i \cdot \pi \cdot N}{60 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{40 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 30}{60 \cdot 10^3} = 0,063$
High Load Factor a <sub>E</sub> [-] must be > 0		$a_E = \frac{p_{lim}}{p_{lim} - p} = \frac{70}{70 - 12,5} = 1,22$
epU Factor [-]	(5.8.2) Page 21	epU = $\frac{a_E \cdot pU}{a_B} = \frac{1,22 \cdot 12,5 \cdot 0,063}{0,98} = 0,98$
Life L <sub>H</sub> [h] for epU < 1	(5.8.3) Page 21	$L_{H} = \frac{3000}{\text{epU}} \cdot a_{Q} \cdot a_{T} \cdot a_{S}$ $= \frac{3000}{0.98} \cdot 1.8 \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.98 = 5400$
L <sub>RG</sub> [h]	(5.8.5) Page 21	$L_{RG} = \frac{L_H}{2} = \frac{5400}{2} = 2700$

# PM cylindrical bush

Given:			
Load Details	Steady Load	Inside Diameter D <sub>i</sub>	90 mm
	Direction: up	Length B	60 mm
Shaft	Steel Temperature 80 °C	Bearing Load F Rotational Speed N	45.000 N 20 · 1/min
	good heat conditions	Ra	0,3 µm

Calculation Constants and Application Factors					
Specific Load Limit p <sub>lim</sub> at 80 °C	46,7 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	(Table 5, Page 15)			
Application Factor a <sub>T</sub>	0,4	(Fig. 18, Page 19)			
Mating Surface Applic. Factor a <sub>S</sub>	0,98	(Fig. 19, Page 19)			
Bearing Size Factor a <sub>B</sub> for Ø 40	0,70	(Fig. 20, Page 20)			
Application Factor for PM bush a <sub>Q</sub>	1,0	(Fig. 16, Page 18)			

Calculation	Ref	Value
Specific Load p [N/mm²]	(5.1.1) Page 15	$p = \frac{F}{D_i \cdot B} = \frac{45.000}{90.60} = 8,33$
Sliding Speed U [m/s]	(5.2.1) Page 16	$U = \frac{D_i \cdot \pi \cdot N}{60 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{90 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 20}{60 \cdot 10^3} = 0,094$
High Load Factor $a_E$ [-] must be > 0		$a_E = \frac{p_{lim}}{p_{lim} - p} = \frac{46.7}{46.7 - 8.33} = 1.22$
epU Factor [-]	(5.8.2) Page 21	epU = $\frac{a_E \cdot pU}{a_B} = \frac{1,22 \cdot 8,33 \cdot 0,094}{0,70} = 1,36$
Life L <sub>H</sub> [h] for epU > 1	(5.8.4) Page 21	$L_{H} = \frac{3000}{\text{epU}^{2,4}} \cdot a_{Q} \cdot a_{T} \cdot a_{S}$ $= \frac{3000}{1,36^{2,4}} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,98 = 562$
L <sub>RG</sub> [h]	(5.8.5) Page 21	$L_{RG} = \frac{L_H}{2} = \frac{562}{2} = 281$



# Thrust washer

Given:			
Load Details	Steady Load	Inside Diameter D <sub>i</sub>	26 mm
	Direction: down	Outside Diameter Do	44 mm
Shaft	Steel ambient temperature	Bearing Load F Rotational Speed N	
	good heat conditions	Ra	0,3 µm

Calculation Constants and Application Factors					
Specific Load Limit p <sub>lim</sub>	70 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	(Table 5, Page 15)			
Application Factor a <sub>T</sub> for 50 °C	1,0	(Fig. 18, Page 19)			
Mating Surface Applic. Factor a <sub>S</sub>	0,98	(Fig. 19, Page 19)			
Bearing Size Factor a <sub>B</sub> for Ø 35	0,90	(Fig. 20, Page 20)			
Applic. Factor for Thrust Washer aq	1,0	(Fig. 16, Page 18)			

Calculation	Ref	Value
Specific Load p [N/mm²]	(5.1.1) Page 15	$p = \frac{4 \cdot F}{\pi \cdot (D_0^2 - D_1^2)} = \frac{4 \cdot 10.000}{\pi \cdot (44^2 - 26^2)} = 10,11$
Sliding Speed U [m/s]	(5.2.2) Page 16	$U = \frac{\frac{D_o + D_i}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot N}{60 \cdot 10^3}$
		$=\frac{\frac{44+26}{2}\cdot\pi\cdot10}{60\cdot10^3}=0,018$
High Load Factor a <sub>E</sub> [-] must be > 0		$a_E = \frac{p_{lim}}{p_{lim} - p} = \frac{70}{70 - 10,11} = 1,169$
epU Factor [-]	(5.8.2) Page 21	$epU = \frac{a_E \cdot pU}{a_B} = \frac{1,169 \cdot 10,11 \cdot 0,018}{0,90} = 0,236$
Life L <sub>H</sub> [h] for epU < 1		$L_{H} = \frac{3000}{\text{epU}} \cdot \text{a}_{Q} \cdot \text{a}_{T} \cdot \text{a}_{S}$ $= \frac{3000}{0,236} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,98 = 12.460$
L <sub>RG</sub> [h]	(5.8.5) Page 21	$L_{RG} = \frac{L_H}{2} = \frac{12.460}{2} = 6.230$

# Slideways

Given:			
Load Details	Steady Load	Length B	50 mm
	Direction: down	Width W	20 mm
Shaft	Steel (R <sub>a</sub> = 0,3 µm) Temperature 80 °C	Bearing Load F Stroke	15.000 N 15 mm
	good heat conditions	Frequency	10 · 1/min

Calculation Constants and Application Factors					
Specific Load Limit p <sub>lim</sub> at 80 °C 93 N/mm <sup>2</sup> (Table 5, Pa					
Application Factor a <sub>T</sub>	0,4	(Fig. 18, Page 19)			
Mating Surface Applic. Factor as	0,98	(Fig. 19, Page 19)			
Bearing Size Factor a <sub>B</sub>	1,0	(Fig. 20, Page 20)			
Application Factor for PM bush a <sub>Q</sub>	1,0	(Fig. 16, Page 18)			

Calculation	Ref	Value
Specific Load p [N/mm²]	(5.1.3) Page 15	$p = \frac{F}{L \cdot W} = \frac{20.000}{50 \cdot 20} = 20$
Sliding Speed U [m/s]		$U = \frac{15 \cdot 2 \cdot 10}{60 \cdot 10^3} = 0,005$
High Load Factor a <sub>E</sub> [-] must be > 0		$a_E = \frac{p_{lim}}{p_{lim} - p} = \frac{93}{93 - 20} = 1,27$
epU Factor [-]	(5.8.2) Page 21	$epU = \frac{a_E \cdot pU}{a_B} = \frac{1,27 \cdot 20 \cdot 0,005}{1,0} = 0,127$
Life L <sub>H</sub> [h] for epU < 1	(5.8.3) Page 21	$L_{H} = \frac{3000}{\text{epU}} \cdot a_{Q} \cdot a_{T} \cdot a_{S}$ $= \frac{3000}{0,127} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 0,98 = 9.260$
L <sub>RG</sub> [h]	(5.8.5) Page 21	$L_{RG} = \frac{L_H}{2} = \frac{9.260}{2} = 4.630$

# 6 Bearing Assembly

# **6.1 DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES**

For optimum performance it is essential that the correct running clearance is used and that both the diameter of the shaft and the bore of the housing are finished to the limits given in the tables.

If the bearing housing is unusually flexible the bush will not close in by the calculated amount and the running clearance will be more than the optimum. In these circumstances the housing should be bored slightly undersize or the journal diameter increased, the correct size being determined by experiment.

# **6.2 TOLERANCES FOR MINIMUM CLEARANCE**

#### **Grease Iubrication**

The minimum clearance required for satisfactory performance of DX® depends upon the pU factor, the sliding speed and the environmental temperature, any one or combination of which may reduce the diametral clearance in operation due to inward thermal expansion of the DX® acetal lining. It is therefore necessary to compensate for this.

Figure 21 shows the minimum diametral clearance plotted stepped against journal diameter at an ambient 20 °C. Where the stepped lines show a change of clearance for a given journal diameter, the lower value is used.

The superimposed straight lines indicate the minimum permissible diametral clearance for various values of pUu (Figure 21), where pU is calculated as in 5.3 on page 17, and u is a sliding speed factor for speeds in excess of 0,5 m/s given in Figure 22.

If the clearance indicated for a pUu factor lies below the stepped lines the recommended standard shaft may be used. If above, the shaft size must be reduced to obtain the clearance indicated on the vertical axis of the relevant figure.

Under slow speed and high load conditions it may be possible to achieve satisfactory performance with diametral clearances less than those indicated. But adequate prototype testing is recommended in such cases.

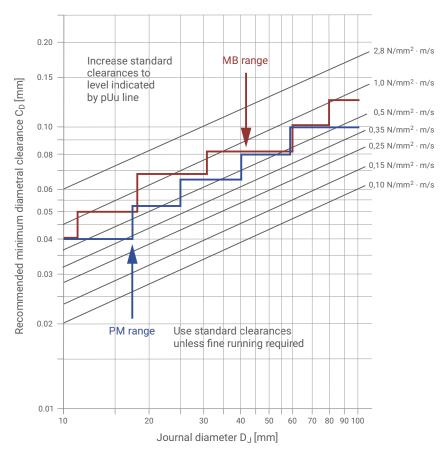


Fig. 21: Minimum clearance for PM prefinished and MB machinable range machined to H7 bore

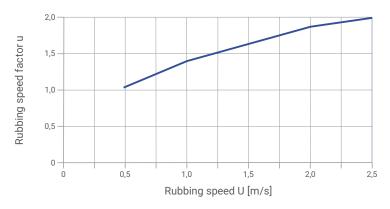


Fig. 22: Rubbing speed factor u

# 6 Bearing Assembly

#### Fluid lubrication

The minimum clearance required for journal bearings operating under hydrodynamic or mixed film conditions for a range of shaft rotational speeds and diameters is shown in Figure 23. It is recommended that the bearing performance under minimum clearance conditions be confirmed by testing if possible.

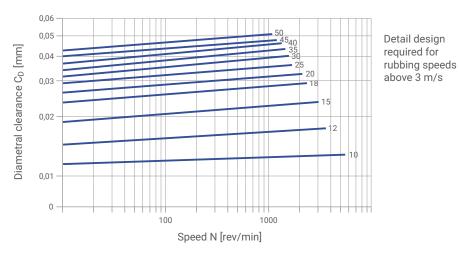


Fig. 23: DX minimum clearances - bush diameters  $D_i$  10 - 50 mm

### Allowance for thermal expansion

For operation in high temperature environments the clearance should be increased by the amounts indicated by Figure 24 to compensate for the inward thermal expansion of the bearing lining.

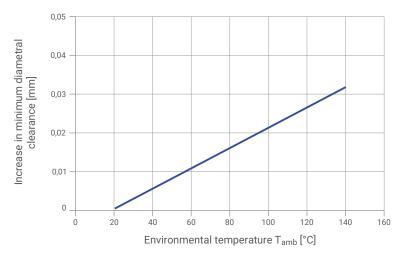


Fig. 24: Recommended increase in diametral clearance

If the housing is non-ferrous then the bore should be reduced by the amounts given in Table 5, in order to give an increased interference fit to the bush, with a similar reduction in the journal diameter additional to that indicated by Figure 24.

HOUSING MATERIAL	REDUCTION IN HOUSING DIAMETER PER 100°C RISE	REDUCTION IN SHAFT DIAMETER PER100°C RISE
Aluminium alloys	0,1 %	0,1 % + values from Fig. 24
Copper base alloys	0,05 %	0,05 % + values from Fig. 24
Steel and cast iron	Nil	values from Fig. 24
Zinc base alloys	0,15 %	0,15 % + values from Fig. 24

Table 6: Allowance for high temperature

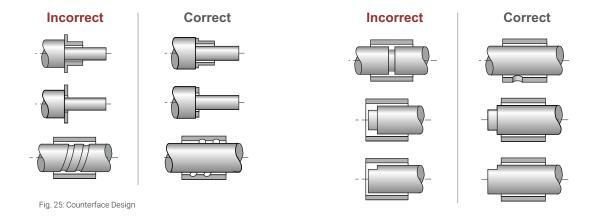
# **6.3 COUNTERFACE DESIGN**

DX® bearings may be used with all conventional mating surface materials. Hardening of steel journals is not required unless abrasive dirt is present or if the projected bearing life is in excess of 2000 hours, in which cases a minimum shaft hardness of 350HB is recommended.

A ground surface finish of better than 0,4  $\mu m$   $R_a$  is recommended. The final direction of machining of the mating surface should preferably be the same as the direction of motion relative to the bearing in service.

DX® is normally used in conjunction with ferrous journals and thrust faces, but in damp or corrosive surroundings stainless steel, hard chromium plated mild steel, or alternatively WH shaft sleeves (Standard programm available) are recommended. When plated mating surfaces are specified the plating should possess adequate strength and adhesion, particularly if the bearing is to operate with high fluctuating loads.

The shaft or thrust collar used in conjunction with the DX® bush or thrust washer must extend beyond the bearing surface in order to avoid cutting into it. The mating surface must also be free from grooves or flats, the end of the shaft should be given a lead-in chamfer and all sharp edges or projections which may damage the soft acetal lining of the DX® must be removed.



# 6 Bearing Assembly

# **6.4 INSTALLATION**

### Important note:

Care must be taken to ensure that the DX® lining material is not damaged during the installation.

# Fitting of bushes

The bush is inserted into its housing with the aid of a stepped mandrel, preferably made from case hardened mild steel, as shown in Figure 26. The following should be noted to avoid damage to the bearing:

- Housing diameter is as recommended
- 15-30° lead-in chamfer on housing
- Edges of lead-in chamfer are deburred
- The bush must be square to the housing
- Light smear of oil on bush OD

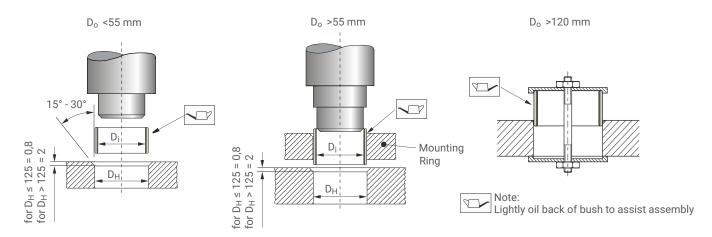


Fig. 26: Fitting of cylindrical bushes

#### **Insertion forces**

Figure 27 gives an indication of the maximum insertion force required to correctly install standard DX® bushes.

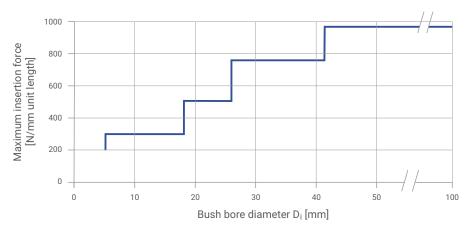


Fig. 27: Maximum Insertion Force

# **Alignment**

Accurate alignment is an important consideration for all bearing assemblies. With DX® bearings misalignment over the length of a bush (or pair of bushes), or over the diameter of a thrust washer should not exceed 0,020 mm as illustrated in Figure 28.

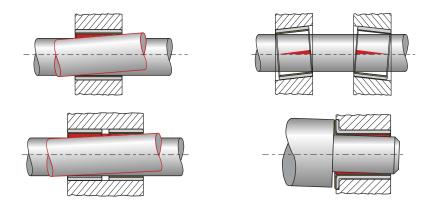


Fig. 28: Alignment

# **Sealing**

While DX® can tolerate the ingress of some contaminant materials into the bearing without loss of performance, where there is the possibility of highly abrasive material entering the bearing, a suitable sealing arrangement, as illustrated in Figure 29 should be provided.

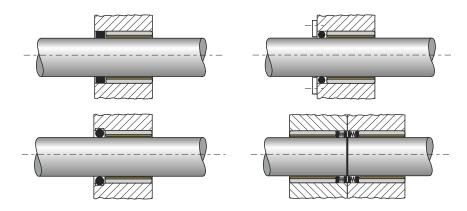


Fig. 29: Recommended sealing arrangements

# **Axial location**

Where axial location is necessary, it is generally advisable to fit  $DX^{\circledast}$  thrust washers in conjunction with  $DX^{\circledast}$  bushes, even when the axial loads are low. Experience has shown that fretting debris from unsatisfactory locating surfaces can enter an adjacent  $DX^{\circledast}$  bush and adversely affect the bearing life and performance.

# 6 Bearing Assembly

# Fitting of thrust washers

DX® thrust washers should be located on the outside diameter in a recess as shown in Fig. 30. The inside diameter must be clear of the shaft in order to prevent contact with the steel backing of the DX® material. The recess diameter should be 0,125 mm larger than the washer diameter and the depth as given in the product tables.

If there is no recess for the thrust washer one of the following methods of fixing may be used:

- Two dowel pins

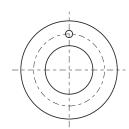
- Two screws

- Adhesive

### **Important Note**

- Dowel pins should be recessed 0,25 mm below the bearing surface
- Screws should be countersunk 0,25 mm below the bearing surface
- DX® must not be heated above 130 °C
- Contact adhesive manufacturers for guidance on the selection of suitable adhesives
- Protect the bearing surface to prevent contact with adhesive
- Ensure the washer ID does not touch the shaft after assembly
- Ensure that the washer is mounted with the steel backing to the housing





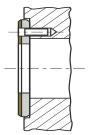


Fig. 30: Installation of thrust-washer

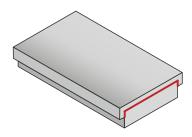
# **Slideways**

DX® strip material for use as slideway bearings should be installed using one of the following methods:

- Countersunk screws

- Adhesives

- Mechanical location



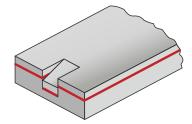


Fig. 31: Mechanical location of DX slideplates

# 7 Machining

# 7.1 MACHINING PRACTICE

The acetal copolymer lining of DX® has good machining characteristics and can be treated as a free cutting brass in most respects. The indents in the bearing surface may lead to the formation of burrs or whiskers due to the resilience of the lining material, but this can be avoided by using machining methods which remove the lining as a ribbon, rather than a narrow thread.

When machining DX® it is recommended that not more than 0,125 mm is removed from the lining thickness in order to ensure that the lubricant capacity of the indents remaining after machining is not significantly reduced.

Boring, reaming and broaching are all suitable machining methods for use with DX<sup>®</sup>. The recommended tool material is high speed steel or tungsten carbide.

# 7.2 BORING

Figure 32 illustrates a recommended boring tool which should be mounted with its axis at right angles to the direction of feed.

The essential characteristic required in the boring tool is a tip radius greater than 1,5 mm, which combined with a side rake of 30° will produce the ribbon effect required.

Cutting speeds should be high, the optimum between 2,0 and 4,5 m/s. The feed should be low, in the range 0,05/0,025 mm for cuts of 0,125 mm, the lower feeds being used with the higher cutting speeds.

Satisfactory finishes can usually be obtained machining dry and an air blast may facilitate swarfe removal. The use of coolant is not detrimental.

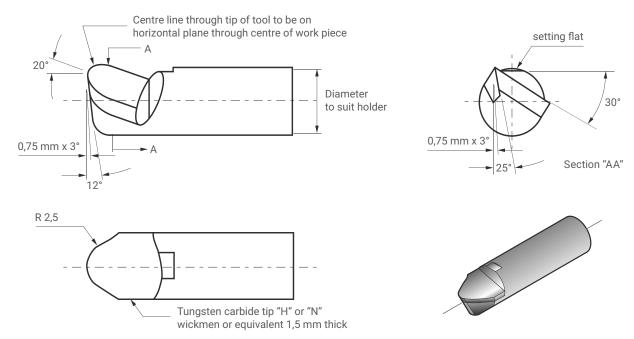


Fig. 32: Boring tool for DX

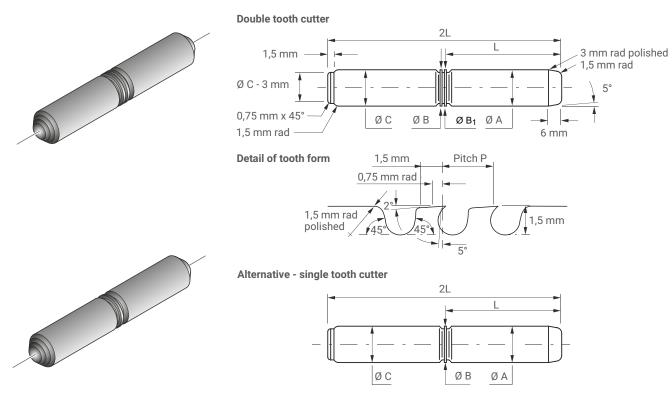
# 7 Machining

# 7.3 REAMING

MB DX $^{\odot}$  bushes can be reamed satisfactorily by hand with a straight-fluted expanding reamer. For best results the reamer should be sharp, the cut 0,025 - 0,050 mm and the feed slow. Where hand reaming is not desired machining speeds of about 0,05 m/s are recommended with the cuts and feeds as for boring.

# 7.4 BROACHING

Fig. 33 shows broaches suitable for finishing bushes up to 65 mm diameter. The broach should be used dry, at a speed of 0.1 - 0.5 m/s.



MIN. LENGTH OF PILOT GUIDE

B + 6

B + 6 + bush spacing

Single bush

bushes in line

2 or more

BUSH W Over	IDTH B To	PITCH P
10	13	3
13	20	4
20	30	5
30	50	5,5
50	70	6
70	95	7
95	130	8

DIAMETER				
ØA	Min. ass. bore	+0,013 +0		
ØВ	Nominal bore	+0,038 +0,025		
ØС	Nominal bore	+0,015 +0,005		
Min. ass. bore = $D_{0 \text{ min}} - 2 \cdot s_{3 \text{ max}}$ Nominal bore = min. finished bore				
Ø B <sub>1</sub> *	Nominal bore	-0,065 -0,076		

\* First tooth of double tooth cutter

Use the single tooth version where the bush is less than 25 mm long, and the double tooth broach for longer bushes or for two or more bushes together.

If it is necessary to make up a special form of broach the following points should be noted:

Adequate provision should be made for locating the bush by providing a pilot to suit the bore of the bush when
pressed home. A rear support shoulder should locate in the broached bore of the bush after cutting. Alternatively,
pecial guides may be provided external to the workpiece.

Fig. 33: Suitable broaches for DX

- If two bushes are to be broached in line, then the pilot guide and rear support should be longer than the distance between the two bushes.
- For large bushes it may be necessary to provide axial relief along the length of the pilot guide and rear support, in order to reduce the broaching forces.
- Unless a guided broach is used, the tool will follow the initial bore alignment of the bush, broaching cannot improve
  concentricity and parallelism unless external guides are used.

In general owing to the variation in wall thickness of large diameter bushes, broaching is not suitable for finishing bores of more than 60 mm diameter unless external guides are used.

# 7.5 VIBROBROACHING

This technique may also be used. A single cutter is propelled with progressive reciprocating motion with a vibration frequency of typically 50 Hz. The cutter should have a primary rake of 1,5 $^{\circ}$  for 0,5 mm. A cut of 0,25 mm on diameter may be made at an average cutting speed of 0,15 m/s to give a surface finish of better than 0,8  $\mu$ m R<sub>a</sub>, which is acceptable.

### 7.6 MODIFICATION OF COMPONENTS

The modification of DX® bearing components requires no special procedures. In general it is more satisfactory to perform machining or drilling operations from the polymer lining side in order to avoid burrs. When cutting is done from the steel side, the minimum cutting pressure should be used and care taken to ensure that any steel or bronze particles protruding into the remaining bearing material, and all burrs, are removed.

# 7.7 DRILLING OIL HOLES

Bushes should be adequately supported during the drilling operation to ensure that no distortion is caused by the drilling pressure.

### 7.8 CUTTING STRIP MATERIAL

DX® strip material may be cut to size by any one of the following methods. Care must be taken to protect the bearing surface from damage and to ensure that no deformation of the strip occurs.

- Using side and face cutter, or slitting saw, with the strip held flat and securely on a horizontal milling machine
- Cropping
- Guillotine (For widths less than 90 mm only)
- Water-jet cutting, laser cutting

# 7 Machining

# 7.9 ELECTROPLATING

### **DX®** components

To provide corrosion protection the mild steel backing of DX® may be electroplated with most of the conventional electroplating metals including the following:

- zinc ISO 2081-2
- cadmium ISO 2081-2
- nickel ISO 1456-8
- hard chromium ISO 1456-8

For the harder materials if the specified plating thickness exceeds approximately 5µm then the housing diameter should be increased by twice the plating thickness in order to maintain the correct assembled bearing bore size.

Where electrolytic attack is possible tests should be conducted to ensure that all the materials in the bearing environment are mutually compatible.

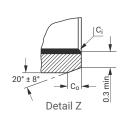
# **Mating surfaces**

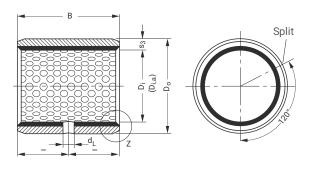
DX® can be used against hard chrome plated materials and care should be taken to ensure that the recommended shaft sizes and surface finish are achieved after the plating process.

# 8 Standard Products

# 8.1 PM DX® CYLINDRICAL BUSHES







Dimensions and Tolerances according to ISO 3547 and GGB-Specifications

# Outside Co and Inside Ci chamfers

WALL THICKNESS	C <sub>o</sub>	C <sub>i</sub> (b)		
<b>S</b> <sub>3</sub>	MACHINED	/ ROLLED	51 ()	
0,75	$0.5 \pm 0.3$	$0,5 \pm 0,3$	-0,1 to -0,4	
1	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	-0,1 to -0,5	
1,5	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	-0,1 to -0,7	

WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>o</sub> Machined	C <sub>i</sub> (b)		
2	$1,2 \pm 0,4$	$1,0 \pm 0,4$	-0,1 to -0,7	
2,5	1,8 ± 0,6	1,2 ± 0,4	-0,2 to -1,0	

- (a) = chamfer C<sub>o</sub> machined or rolled at the opinion of the manufacturer
- (b) =  $C_i$  can be a radius or a chamfer in accordance with ISO 13715

PART NO.		INAL IETER Do	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub> max.	WIDTH B mạx.	SHAFT Ø Dj [h8] max.		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7] max.		BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing Max.	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub> max.	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>												
	-	20	min.	<b>min.</b> 8,25		min.		min.	min.	min.													
PM0808DX				7,75		8,000 7,978		10,015 10,000	8,105 8,040	0,127 0,040													
PM0810DX	8	10		10,25 9,75							No hole												
PM0812DX				12,25 11,75																			
PM1010DX				10,25 9,75			10,000 9,978	12,018 12,000	10,108 10,040	0,130 0,040	3												
PM1015DX	10	12		15,25 14,75																			
PM1020DX				20,25 19,75							4												
PM1210DX			0,980	10,25 9,75	h8			14,018 14,000	12,108 12,040	0,135	3												
PM1212DX	40	14		12,25 11,75		12,000 11,973																	
PM1215DX	12			15,25 14,75																			
PM1220DX			0,955	20,25 19,75							4												
PM1415DX	14	16		15,25 14,75		14,000		16,018	14,108 14,040														
PM1420DX	14			20,25 19,75		13,973		16,000															
PM1508DX		15 17														8,25 7,75						0,040	
PM1510DX				10,25 9,75		15,000 14,973		17,018 17,000	15,108 15,040		3												
PM1512DX	15			12,25 11,75																			
PM1515DX				15,25 14,75							4												
PM1520DX				20,25 19,75							4												
PM1525DX								25,25 24,75															

All dimensions in mm. For stock availability please contact your local sales representative.

# 8 Standard Products

PART NO.		NINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø Dj [h8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>						
	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.							
PM1615DX				15,25 14,75													
PM1620DX	16	18	0,980	20,25 19,75	9,75	16,000 15,973		18,018 18,000	16,108 16,040								
PM1625DX				25,25 24,75						0,135							
PM1815DX			0,955	15,25 14,75		18,000 17,973		20,021 20,000	18,111 18,040	0,040							
PM1820DX	18	20		20,25 19,75	19,75 17,973 25,25												
PM1825DX				25,25 24,75						4							
PM2010DX				10,25 9,75													
PM2015DX				15,25 14,75													
PM2020DX	20	23		20,25 19,75		20,000 19,967		23,021 23,000	20,131 20,050								
PM2025DX				25,25 24,75													
PM2030DX				30,25 29,75													
PM2215DX		25		15,25 14,75													
PM2220DX	20		0.5		20,25 19,75		22,000		25,021	22,131							
PM2225DX	22			25,25 24,75		21,967		25,000	22,050	0,164 0,050							
PM2230DX			1,475	30,25	30,25 29,75												
PM2415DX			1,445	15,25 14,75				27,021 27,000	24,131 24,050								
PM2420DX	0.4			20,25 19,75		24,000											
PM2425DX	24			25,25 24,75	h8	23,967	H7										
PM2430DX															30,25 29,75		
PM2515DX				15,25 14,75													
PM2520DX	0.5	28		20,25 19,75		25,000		28,021 28,000	25,131 25,050		6						
PM2525DX	25			25,25 24,75		24,967											
PM2530DX				30,25 29,75													
PM283130DX		31		30,25 29,75				31,025 31,000	28,135 28,050	0,168 0,050	- 6						
PM2820DX	00			20,25 19,75		28,000											
PM2825DX	28	32		25,25 24,75		27,967		32,025 32,000	28,155 28,060								
PM2830DX				30,25 29,75													
PM3020DX				20,25 19,75						0,188 0,060							
PM3025DX	0.5			25,25 24,75		30,000 29,967		34.025	34,025 30,155 34,000 30,060	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
PM3030DX	30		1,970 1,935	30,25 29,75													
PM3040DX			.,,,,,,	40,25 39,75													
PM3220DX				20,25 19,75							-						
PM3230DX					30,25 29,75		32,000		36.025	22 155	0.104						
PM3235DX	32	36		35,25		31,961		36,025 36,000	32,155 32,060	0,194 0,060							
PM3240DX				34,75 40,25 39,75													

All dimensions in mm. For stock availability please contact your local sales representative.

PART NO.		NINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø Dj [h8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLI Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
PM3520DX				20,25 19,75							
PM3530DX				30,25 29,75							
PM3535DX	35	39		35,25 34,75		35,000 34,961		39,025 39,000	35,155 35,060		
PM3540DX				40,25 39,75		,					6
PM3550DX				50,25 49,75							
PM3635DX	36	40	1,970 1,935	35,25 34,75		36,000 35,961		40,025 40,000	36,155 36,060	0,194 0,060	
PM3720DX	37	41		20,25 19,75		37,000 36,961		41,025 41,000	37,155 37,060		
PM4020DX				20,25 19,75				,	,		
PM4030DX				30,25 29,75		40,000		44.025	40.155		
PM4040DX	40	44		40,25 39,75		39,961		44,000	40,060		
PM4050DX				50,25 49,75							
PM4520DX				20,25 19,75							
PM4525DX				25,25 24,75							
PM4530DX				30,25 29,75		45,000		50,025	45,195	0,234	
PM4540DX	45	50		40,25 39,75		44,961		50,000	45,080	0,080	
PM4545DX				45,25 44,75							
PM4550DX				50,25 49,75	h8		H7				
PM5030DX				30,25 29,75							
PM5040DX				40,25 39,75							
PM5045DX	50	55		45,25 44,75		50,000 49,961		55,030 55,000	50,200 50,080	0,239 0,080	
PM5050DX				50,25 49,75				, , , , ,			8
PM5060DX			2,460	60,25 59,75							
PM5520DX			2,415	20,25 19,75							
PM5525DX				25,25 24,75							
PM5530DX				30,25 29,75		55,000		60,030	55,200		
PM5540DX	55	60		40,25 39,75		54,954		60,000	55,080		
PM5550DX				50,25 49,75							
PM5560DX				60,25 59,75						0,246 0,080	
PM6030DX				30,25 29,75							
PM6040DX				40,25 39,75							
PM6050DX	60	65		50,25 49,75		60,000 59,954		65,030 65,000	60,200 60,080		
PM6060DX				60,25 59,75		33,307		30,000	30,000		
PM6070DX				70,25 69,75							

PART NO.		IINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø Dj [h8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>l</sub>
	Di	Do	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
PM6530DX				30,25 29,75							
PM6540DX				40,25 39,75							
PM6550DX	65	70		50,25 49,75		65,000 64,954		70,030 70,000	65,262 65,100		
PM6560DX				60,25 59,75							
PM6570DX				70,25 69,75							
PM7030DX				30,25 29,75							
PM7040DX				40,25 39,75							8
PM7045DX				45,25 44,75						0,308	
PM7050DX	70	75		50,25 49,75		70,000		75,030	70,262	0,100	
PM7060DX	70	/5		60,25 59,75		69,954		75,000	70,100		
PM7065DX				65,25 64,75							
PM7070DX				70,25 69,75							
PM7080DX				80,25 79,75							
PM7540DX				40,25 39,75							
PM7560DX	75	80		60,25 59,75		75,000 74,954		80,030 80,000	75,262 75,100		
PM7580DX				80,25 79,75							
PM8040DX			2,450 2,384	40,50 39,50	h8		H7				
PM8050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM8060DX	80	85		60,50 59,50		80,000 79,954		85,035 85,000	80,267 80,100	0,313 0,100	
PM8080DX				80,50 79,50							
PM80100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM8530DX				30,50 29,50							
PM8540DX				40,50 39,50							9,5
PM8560DX	85	90		60,50 59,50		85,000 84,946		90,035 90,000	85,267 85,100		9,5
PM8580DX				80,50 79,50							
PM85100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM9040DX				40,50 39,50						0,321	
PM9060DX				60,50 59,50						0,100	
PM9080DX	90	95		80,50 79,50		90,000 89,946		95,035 95,000	90,267 90,100		
PM9090DX				90,50 89,50				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
PM90100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM9560DX	0.5	100		60,50 59,50		95,000		100,035	95,267		
PM95100DX	95	100		100,50 99,50		94,946		100,000	95,100		

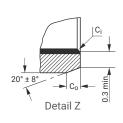
PART NO.		NINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>J</sub> [h8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
PM10040DX				40,50 59,50							
PM10050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM10060DX	100	105		60,50 59,50		100,000		105,035	100,267		
PM10080DX	100	105		80,50 79,50		99,946		105,000	100,100		
PM10095DX				95,50 94,50							
PM100115DX				11 5,50 11 4,50							
PM10560DX				60,50 59,50							
PM10565DX	105	110		65,50 64,50		105,000		110,035	105,267		
PM105110DX	103	110	2,450 2,384	110,50 109,50		104,946		110,000	105,100	0,321 0,100	
PM105115DX				11 5,50 11 4,50							
PM11050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM11060DX				60,50 59,50							9,5
PM110100DX	110	115		100,50 99,50		110,267 110,100		115,035 115,000	110,267 105,100		
PM110110DX				110,50 109,50							
PM110115DX				11 5,50 11 4,50							
PM11550DX	115	120		50,50 49,50		115,000		120,035	115,267		
PM11570DX	113	120		70,50 69,95	h8	114,946	H7	120,000	115,100		
PM12060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM120100DX	120	125		100,50 99,50		120,000 119,946		125,040 125,000	120,280 120,130	0,334 0,130	
PM120110DX				110,50 109,50							
PM12560DX				60,50 59,50							
PM125100DX	125	130		100,50 99,50		125,000 124,937		130,040 130,000	125,280 125,130		
PM125110DX				110,50 109,50							
PM13050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM13060DX	130	135	2,435	60,50 59,50		130,000		135,040	130,280		
PM13080DX	100		2,380	80,50 79,50		129,937		135,000	130,130		
PM130100DX				100,50 99,50						0,343 0,130	
PM13560DX	135	140		60,50 59,50		135,000		140,040	135,280		No hole
PM13580DX	100	1.40		80,50 79,50		134,937		140,000	135,130		140 11016
PM14050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM14060DX	140	145		60,50 59,50		140,000		145,040	140,280		
PM14080DX	1-10	1-70		80,50 79,50		139,937		145,000	140,130		
PM140100DX				100,50 99,50							

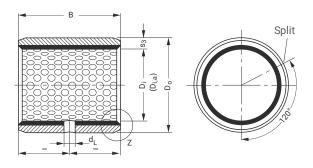
PART NO.		MINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø Dj [h8]	ı	HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
PM15050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM15060DX	150	155		60,50 59,50		150,000		155,040	150,280		
PM15080DX	130	133		80,50 79,50		149,937		155,000	150,130		
PM150100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM16050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM16060DX	160	165		60,50 59,50		160,000		165,040	160,280	0,343	
PM16080DX	100	100		80,50 79,50		159,937		165,000	160,130	0,130	
PM160100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM17050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM17060DX	170	175		60,50 59,50		170,000		175,040	170,280		
PM17080DX	170	170		80,50 79,50		169,937		175,000	170,130		
PM170100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM18050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM18060DX	180	185		60,50 59,50		180,000		185,046	180,286	0,349	
PM18080DX				80,50 79,50		179,937		185,000	180,130	0,130	
PM180100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM19050DX				50,50 49,50			H7				
PM19060DX			2.435	60,50 59,50	h8			195,046 195,000			No hole
PM19080DX	190	195	2.380	80,50 79,50		190,000 189,928			190,286 190,130		
PM190100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM190120DX			_	120,50 119,50							
PM20050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM20060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM20080DX	200	205		80,50 79,50		200,000 199,928		205,046 205,000	200,286 200,130		
PM200100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM200120DX				120,50 119,50						0,358 0,130	
PM22050DX				50,50 49,50						0,130	
PM22060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM22080DX	220	225		80,50 79,50		220,000 219,928		225,046 225,000	220,286 220,130		
PM220100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM220120DX				120,50 119,50							
PM24050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM24060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM24080DX	240	245		80,50 79,50		240,000 239,928		245,046 245,000	240,286 240,130		
PM240100DX				100,50 99,50							
PM240120DX				120,50 119,50							

PART NO.		IINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø Dj [h8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE
	ν <sub>i</sub> ν <sub>ο</sub> min. mi		max. min.				max. min.	max. min.	max. min.		
PM25050DX				50,50 49,50							
PM25060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM25080DX	250	255		80,50 79,50		250,000 249,928		255,052 255,000	250,292 250,130	0,364 0,130	
PM250100DX				100,50 99,50		2.5,520		200,000	200,100	3,.00	
PM250120DX				120,50 119,50							
PM26050DX			-	50,50 49,50							
PM26060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM26080DX	260	265		80,50 79,50		260,000 259,919		265,052 265,000	260,292 260,130		
PM260100DX				100,50 99,50		239,919		203,000	200,130		
PM260120DX			2,435	120,50 119,50							
PM28050DX			2,380	50,50 49,50	h8		H7				No hole
PM28060DX				60,50 59,50							
PM28080DX	280	285		80,50 79,50		280,000 279,919		285,052 285,000	280,292 280,130	0,373 0,130	
PM280100DX				100,50 99,50		2/9,919		283,000	200,130	0,130	
PM280120DX				120,50 119,50							
PM30050DX			_	50,50							
PM30060DX				49,50 60,50							
PM30080DX	300	305		59,50 80,50		300,000		305,052	300,292		
PM300100DX				79,50 100,50		299,919		305,000	300,130		
PM300120DX				99,50 120,50 119,50							

### 8.2 MB DX® CYLINDRICAL BUSHES







Dimensions and Tolerances according to ISO 3547 and GGB-Specifications

#### Outside Co and Inside Ci chamfers

WALL THICKNESS	C <sub>o</sub>	(a)	C <sub>i</sub> (b)
<b>S</b> <sub>3</sub>	MACHINED	/ ROLLED	Of (B)
0,75	$0,5 \pm 0,3$	$0,5 \pm 0,3$	-0,1 to -0,4
1	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	-0,1 to -0,5
1,5	$0,6 \pm 0,4$	$0.6 \pm 0.4$	-0,1 to -0,7

WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>o</sub> Machined		C <sub>i</sub> (b)
2	$1,2 \pm 0,4$	$1,0 \pm 0,4$	-0,1 to -0,7
2,5	1,8 ± 0,6	1,2 ± 0,4	-0,2 to -1,0

- (a) = chamfer C<sub>o</sub> machined or rolled at the opinion of the manufacturer
- (b) =  $C_i$  can be a radius or a chamfer in accordance with ISO 13715

PART NO.		IINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [d8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a,m</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	Do	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
MB0808DX				8,25 7,75							
MB0810DX	8	10		10,25 9,75		7,960 7,938		10,015 10,000	8,015 8,000	0,077 0,040	No hole
MB0812DX				12,25 11,75		7,7200		. 0,000	3,000	0,0 .0	
MB1010DX				10,25 9,75							3
MB1012DX				12,25 11,75		9,960		12,018	10,018	0,080	
MB1015DX	10	12		15,25 14,75		9,938		12,000	10,000	0,040	4
MB1020DX				20,25 19,75							
MB1210DX			1,108	10,25 9,75							3
MB1215DX	12	14	1,082	15,25 14,75	d8	11,950 11,923	H7	14,018 14,000	12,018 12,000		
MB1220DX				20,25 19,75		11,923		14,000	12,000		
MB1420DX			-	20,25 19,75		13,950		16,018	14,018		4
MB1425DX	14	16		25,25		13,923		16,000	14,000	0,095 0,050	
MB1510DX				24,75 10,25 9,75						0,030	3
MB1512DX				12,25		14050		17.010	15.010		
MB1515DX	15	17		11,75 15,25		14,950 14,923		17,018 17,000	15,018 15,000		4
MB1525DX				14,75 25,25 24,75							

PART NO.		IINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [d8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a,m</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLI Ø d <sub>l</sub>
	Di	Do	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
MB1615DX	16	10		15,25 14,75		15,950		18,018	16,018		
MB1625DX	16	18	1,108	25,25 24,75		15,923		18,000	16,000	0,095	
MB1815DX	10	00	1,082	15,25 14,75		17,950		20,021	18,018	0,050	
MB1825DX	18	20		25,25 24,75		17,923		20,000	18,000		
MB2010DX				10,25 9,75							
MB2015DX				15,25 14,75							4
MB2020DX	20	23		20,25 19,75	19,935 19,902	23,021 23,000	20,021 20,000				
MB2025DX				25,25 24,75		,					
MB2030DX				30,25 29,75							
MB2215DX				15,25 14,75							
MB2220DX				20,25 19,75		21,935		25,021	22,021		
MB2225DX	22	25		25,25 24,75		21,902		25,000	22,000		
MB2230DX			1,608 1,576	30,25 29,75	d8		H7				
MB2415DX				15,25 14,75							
MB2420DX				20,25 19,75		23,935		27,021	24,021		
MB2425DX	24	27		25,25 24,75		23,902		27,000	24,000	0,119 0,065	
MB2430DX				30,25 29,75						,,,,,,	
MB2515DX				15,25 14,75							
MB2520DX	0.5			20,25 19,75		24,935		28,021	25,021		
MB2525DX	25	28		25,25 24,75		24,902		28,000	25,000		6
MB2530DX				30,25 29,75							
MB2820DX				20,25 19,75							
MB2825DX	28	32		25,25 24,75		27,935 27,902		32,025 32,000	28,021 28,000		
MB2830DX			2,108	30,25 29,75					,		
MB3020DX			2,072	20,25 19,75							
MB3030DX	30	34		30,25 29,75		29,935 29,902		34,025 34,000	30,021 30,000		
MB3040DX				40,25 39,75		25,502		0 1,000	00,000		

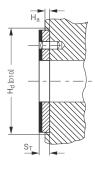
PART NO.		MINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [d8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a,m</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
MB3220DX				20,25 19,75							
MB3230DX	20	36		30,25 29,75		31,920		36,025	32,025		
MB3235DX	32	30		35,25 34,75		31,881		36,000	32,000		
MB3240DX				40,25 39,75							6
MB3520DX				20,25 19,75							0
MB3530DX	35	39	2,108	30,25 29,75		34,920 34,881		39,025 39,000	35,025 35,000		
MB3550DX			2,072	50,25 49,75							
MB3720DX	37	41		20,25 19,75		36,920 36,881		41,025 41,000	37,025 37,000		
MB4020DX				20,25 19,75							
MB4030DX	40	44		30,25 29,75		39,920		44,025	40,025	0,144 0,080	
MB4040DX	40	44		40,25 39,75		39,881		44,000	40,000		
MB4050DX				50,25 49,75							
MB4520DX				20,25 19,75							
MB4530DX				30,25 29,75							
MB4540DX	45	50		40,25 39,75	d8	44,920 44,881	H7	50,025 50,000	45,025 45,000		
MB4545DX				45,25 44,75							
MB4550DX				50,25 49,75							
MB5040DX	50	55		40,25 39,75		49,920		55,030	50,025		
MB5060DX	50	55		60,25 59,75		49,881		55,000	50,000		8
MB5520DX				20,25 19,75							
MB5525DX			2,634 2,588	25,25 24,75							
MB5530DX	55	60		30,25 29,75		54,900		60,030	55,030		
MB5540DX	55	00		40,25 39,75		54,854		60,000	55,000		
MB5550DX				50,25 49,75						0,176	
MB5560DX				60,25 59,75						0,100	
MB6030DX				30,25 29,75							
MB6040DX	60	6.5		40,25 39,75		59,900		65,030	60,030		
MB6060DX	60	65		60,25 59,75		59,854		65,000	60,000		
MB6070DX				70,25 69,75							

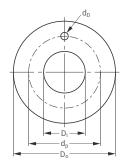
PART NO.		MINAL METER	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [d8]	_ '	HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a,m</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE
FAMI NU.	Di	D <sub>0</sub>	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
MB6540DX				40,25 39,75							
MB6550DX		70		50,25 49,75		64,900		70,030	65,030		
MB6560DX	65	70		60,25 59,75		64,854		70,000	65,000		
MB6570DX				70,25 69,75							
MB7040DX				40,25 39,75							8
MB7050DX				50,25 49,75							
MB7065DX	70	75		65,25 64,75		69,900 69,854		75,030 75,000	70,030 70,000		
MB7070DX				70,25 69,75						0,176	
MB7080DX				80,25 79,75						0,100	
MB7540DX				40,25 39,75							
MB7560DX	75	80		60,25 59,75		74,900 74,854		80,030 80,000	75,030 75,000		
MB7580DX				80,25 79,75							
MB8040DX				40,50 39,50							
MB8060DX	80	85		60,50 59,50		79,900 79,854		85,035	80,030		
MB8080DX	80	03		80,50 79,50				85,000	80,000		
MB80100DX			2,634	100,50 99,50	d8		H7				
MB8530DX			2,568	30,50 29,50	uo		117				
MB8540DX				40,50 39,50							
MB8560DX	85	90		60,50 59,50		84,880 84,826		90,035 90,000	85,035 85,000		
MB8580DX				80,50 79,50							
MB85100DX				100,50 99,50							9,5
MB9040DX				40,50 39,50							
MB9060DX	90	95		60,50 59,50		89,880		95,035	90,035		
MB9090DX	50	)3		90,50 89,50		89,826		95,000	90,000	0,209	
MB90100DX				100,50 99,50						0,120	
MB9560DX	95	100		60,50 59,50		94,880		100,035	95,035		
MB95100DX	90	100		100,50 99,50		94,826		100,000	95,000		
MB10050DX				50,50 49,50							
MB10060DX				60,50 59,50							
MB10080DX	100	105		80,50 79,50		99,880 99,826		105,035 105,000	100,035 100,000		
MB10095DX				95,50 94,50							
MB100115DX				115,50 114,50							

PART NO.		IINAL Meter	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B		SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [d8]		HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [H7]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a,m</sub> Assembly in H7 Housing	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>
	Di	Do	max. min.	max. min.		max. min.		max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	
MB10560DX				60,50 59,50							
MB105110DX	105	110		110,50 109,50		104,880 104,826		110,035 110,000	105,035 105,000		
MB105115DX				115,50 114,50		104,020		110,000	103,000		
MB11060DX			2,634 2,568	60,50 59,50		109.880		115.035	110.035	_	
MB110115DX	110	115	2,500	115,50 114,50		109,880		115,035	110,035	0,209 0,120	
MB11550DX			_	50,50 49,50		114.880		120.035	115.035	0,120	9,5
MB11570DX	115	120		70,50 69,50		114,880		120,035	115,035		
MB12060DX				69,50 60,50 59,50		119,880		125,040	120.035	-	
MB120100DX	120	125		100,50 99,50		119,826		125,040	120,035		
MB125100DX	125	130		100,50		124,855		130,040 130,000	125,040 125,000		
MB13050DX				99,50 50,50	d8	124,792	H7	130,000	125,000	_	
MB13060DX	130	135		49,50 60,50		129,855		135,040	130,040		
MB130100DX				59,50 100,50		129,792		135,000	130,000		
MB13560DX			2,619	99,50 60,50		101055		1.40.040	105040	_	
MB13580DX	135	140	2,564	59,50 80,50		134,855 134,792		140,040 140,000	135,040 135,000	0,248	
MB14060DX				79,50 60,50		100.055		1.15.0.10	1.40.40	0,145	No hole
MB140100DX	140	145		59,50 100,50 99,50		139,855 139,792		145,040 145,000	140,040 140,000		
MB15060DX				60,50 59,50						-	
MB15080DX	150	155		80,50 79,50		149,855 149,792		155,040 155,000	150,040 150,000		
MB150100DX				100,50 99,50		149,/92		155,000	150,000		

### 8.3 DX® THRUST WASHERS



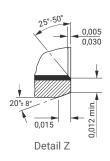


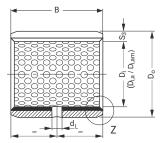


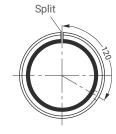
	INSIDE DIAMETER	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	THICKNESS	DOWEL		RECESS DEPTH
PART NO.	D <sub>i</sub> max. min.	D <sub>o</sub> max. min.	S <sub>T</sub> max. min.	Ø d <sub>D</sub> max. min.	PCD Ø d <sub>P</sub> max. min.	H <sub>a</sub> max. min.
WC08DX	10,25 10,00	20,00 19,75		No hole	No hole	
WC10DX	12,25 12,00	24,00 23,75		1,875 1,625	18,12 17,88	
WC12DX	14,25 14,00	26,00 25,75			20,12 19,88	
WC14DX	16,25 16,00	30,00 29,75		2,375 2,125	22,12 21,88	
WC16DX	18,25 18,00	32,00 31,75		2,120	25,12 24,88	
WC18DX	20,25 20,00	36,00 35,75		3,375 3,125	28,12 27,88	
WC20DX	22,25 22,00	38,00 37,75	1,58 1,49		30,12 29,88	1,20 0,95
WC22DX	24,25 24,00	42,00 41,75			33,12 32,88	
WC24DX	26,25 26,00	44,00 43,75			35,12 34,88	
WC25DX	28,25 28,00	48,00 47,75			38,12 37,88	
WC30DX	32,25 32,00	54,00 53,75			43,12 42,88	
WC35DX	38,25 38,00	62,00 61,75			50,12 49,88	
WC40DX	42,25 42,00	66,00 65,75		4,375 4,125	54,12 53,88	
WC45DX	48,25 48,00	74,00 73,75			61,12 60,88	
WC50DX	52,25 52,00	78,00 77,75	2,60 2,51		65,12 64,88	1,70 1,45
WC60DX	62,25 62,00	90,00 89,75	,		76,12 75,88	

### 8.4 DX® CYLINDRICAL BUSHES - INCH SIZES









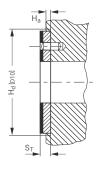
					_	AS SUPPLIE	D		M	ACHINED IN SI	TU															
PART NO.		MINAL METER	HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B	SHAFT Ø	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,a</sub> ASS. IN AN H7 HOUSING	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [BS 1916 d8]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,am</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	CLEAR- ANCE C <sub>Dm</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>L</sub>														
	Di	D <sub>o</sub>	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.															
06DX06					0,385 0,365							No hole														
06DX08	3/8	15/32	0,4694 0.4687		0,510 0,490	0,3648 0,3639	0,3694 0,3667	0,0055 0,0019	0,3734 0,3725	0,3756 0,3750	0,0031 0,0016															
06DX12			0,1007		0,760 0,740	0,760	0,000	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,0720	0,3730	0,0010															
07DX08			0,5319		0,510 0,490	0,4273	0,4319	0,0056	0,4355	0,4382		-														
07DX12	<sup>7</sup> /16	17/32	0,5319	0,5319			0,4335 0,4382 0,4375																			
08DX06											0,385 0,365															
08DX08			0.5944		0,510 0,490	0.4897	0.4944		0.4980	0.5007																
08DX10	1/2	19/32	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	0,5937	0.0510	0,635	0,4887	0,4944	0.0057	0,4980	0,5007						
08DX14				0,0510 0,0500	0,615 0,885			0,0057																		
09DX08																			0,865			_			0,0037	
09DX12	9/16	21/32	0,6569 0,6562		0,490 0,760	0,5512			0,5605 0,5595	0,5632 0,5625	0,0020	5/32														
10DX08					0,740 0,510																					
10DX10					0,490 0,635																					
10DX10	5/8	23/32	0,7195 0,7187		0,615 0,760	0,6146 0,6136	0,6195 0,6167	0,0059 0,0021	0,6230 0,6220	0,6257 0,6250																
10DX12							0,740 0,885																			
11DX14	11.	25.	0,7820		0,865 0,885	0,6770	0,6820	0,0060	0,6855	0,6882																
	11/16	25/32	0,7812		0,865 0.510	0,6760	0,6792	0,0022	0,6845	0,6875																
12DX08	2	7	0,8758	0,0669	0,490 0,760	0,7390	0.7444	0,0066	0,7475	0,7508	0,0045															
12DX12	3/4	7/8	0,8750	0,0657	0,740 1.010	0,7378	0,7412	0,0022	0,7463	0,7500	0,0025															
12DX16					0,990																					

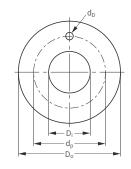
						AS SUPPLIE	D		M	ACHINED IN SI	TU											
PART NO.		MINAL METER	HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B	SHAFT Ø	BUSH Ø Di,a ASS. IN AN H7 HOUSING	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [BS 1916 d8]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,am</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	CLEAR- ANCE C <sub>Dm</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø dl										
	Di	D <sub>o</sub>	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.											
14DX12					0,760 0,740																	
14DX14	7/8	1	1,0008 1,0000		0,885 0,865	0,8639 0,8627	0,8694 0,8662	0,0067 0,0023	0,8725 0,8713	0,8758 0,8750												
14DX16				0,0669	1,010 0,990																	
16DX12				0,0657	0,760 0,740						0,0045											
16DX16	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1,1258 1,1250		1,010 0,990	0,9888 0,9876	0,9944 0,9912	0,0068 0,0024	0,9975 0,9963	1,0008 1,0000	0,0025											
16DX24					1,510 1,490																	
18DX12	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	19/32	1,2822		0,760 0,740	1,1138	1,1202	0,0076	1,1225	1,1258												
18DX16	. 78	732	1,2812		1,010 0,990	1,1126	1,1164	0,0026	1,1213	1,2500		1/4										
20DX12					0,760 0,740																	
20DX16	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1,4072			1,010 0,990	1,2387	1,2452	0,0081	1,2470	1,2510											
20DX20	1 / 4	1 /32	1 /32	1 /32	1,4062		1,260 1,240	1,2371	1,2414	0,0027	1,2454	1,2500										
20DX28					1,760 1,740																	
22DX16					1,010 0,990																	
22DX22	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1,5322 1,5312	0,0824 0,0810	1,385 0,365	1,3635 1,3619	1,3702 1,3664	0,0083 0,0029	1,3720 1,3704	1,3760 1,3750										
22DX28					1,760 1,740																	
24DX16						1,010 0,990																
24DX20	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>21</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1 <sup>21</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	121/22	121/22	121/22	121/22	121/22	121/22	1 <sup>21</sup> /22	1 <sup>21</sup> /32	121/22	1,6572		1,260 1,240	1,4884	1,4952	0,0084	1,4970	1,5010		
24DX24	. 72			1,6562			1,510 1,490	1,4868	1,4914	0,0030	1,4954	1,5000	0,0056 0,0030									
24DX32					2,010 1,990						0,0030											
26DX16	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>25</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	1,7822		1,010 0,990	1,6133	1,6202	0,0085	1,6220	1,6260												
26DX24	. 78	. 732	1,7812		1,510 1,490	1,6117	1,6164	0,0031	1,6204	1,6250												
28DX16					1,010 0,990																	
28DX24	13/4	1 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1,9385		1,510 1,490	1,7383	1,7461	0,0094	1,7470	1,7510												
28DX28	. 74	. /16	1,9375		1,760 1,740	1,7367	1,7415	0,0032	1,7454	1,7500		<sup>5</sup> /16										
28DX32					2,010 1,990																	
30DX16			0.0007	0.0000	1,510 1,490	1,0000	1.0740	0.0007	1.0700	1.0740												
30DX30	1 <sup>7</sup> /8	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,0637 2,0625	0,0980 0,0962	1,885 1,865	1,8632 1,8616	1,8713 1,8665	0,0097 0,0033	1,8720 1,8704	1,8760 1,8750												
30DX36					2,260 2,240																	
32DX16					1,010 0,990																	
32DX24	2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,1887		1,510 1,490	1,9881	1,9963	0,0100	1,9960	2,0012	0,0070											
32DX32		<u>-</u> /16	2,1875		2,010 1,990	1,9863	1,9915	0,0034	1,9942	2,0000	0,0040											
32DX40					2,510 2,490																	

						AS SUPPLIE	D		M	ACHINED IN SI	TU											
PART NO.		MINAL METER	HOUSING Ø D <sub>H</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	WALL THICKNESS S <sub>3</sub>	WIDTH B	SHAFT Ø	BUSH Ø Di,a ASS. IN AN H7 HOUSING	CLEARANCE C <sub>D</sub>	SHAFT Ø D <sub>Jm</sub> [BS 1916 d8]	BUSH Ø D <sub>i,am</sub> [BS 1916 H7]	CLEAR- ANCE C <sub>Dm</sub>	OIL HOLE Ø d <sub>l</sub>										
	Di	D <sub>o</sub>	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.											
36DX32					2,010 1,990																	
36DX36	21/4	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,4387 2,4375		2,260 2,240	2,2378 2,2360	2,2463 2,2415	0,0103 0,0037	2,2460 2,2442	2,2512 2,2500												
36DX40			2,4373	0,0980 0.0962	2,510 2,490	2,2300	2,2	0,0007	2,2442	2,2300												
40DX32			0.6007	0,0902	2,010 1,990	0.4075	0.4060	0.0106	0.4060	0.5010												
40DX40	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,6887 2,6875			2,510 2,490	2,4875 2,4857	2,4963 2,4915	0,0106	2,4960 2,4942	2,5012 2,5000		<sup>5</sup> /16									
44DX32		2 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,9387						2,490 2,010 1,990						0.0070	10						
44DX40					2,510 2,490	0.7051	0.7457	0.0104	0.7460	0.7510	0,0040											
44DX48	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		215/16	2,9375						3,010	2,7351 2,7333	2,7457 2,7393	0,0124 0,0042	2,7460 2,7442	2,7512 2,7500							
44DX56					2,990 3,510 3,490																	
48DX32															2,010 1,990							
48DX48	3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	3,1889 3.1875		3,010 2,990	2,9849				3,0012												
48DX60		3 /16	3 /16	3 /16	3 /16	5 /16	3 /16	3 /16	3 /16	3,1875	0,0991	3,760	2,9831	2,9893	0,0044	2,9942	3,0000					
56DX40				0,0965	3,740 2,510							-										
56DX48	31/2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	21, 211,	3,6889			2,490 3,010	3,4844	3,4959	0,0137	3,4950	3,5014		3/8								
56DX60	0 72		3,6875		2,990 3,760	3,4822	3,4893	0,0049	3,4928	3,5000		/8										
64DX48		4,1889 4,1875			-	3,740 3,010						0,0086 0,0050										
64DX60	4				2,990 3,760	60 3,9839	3,9959			4,0014												
			4,1875		3,740 4,760	3,9817	3,9893	0,0054	3,9928	4,0000												
64DX76					4,760 4,740																	

### 8.5 DX® THRUST WASHERS - INCH SIZES

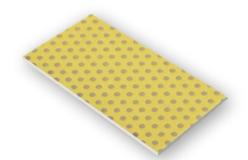


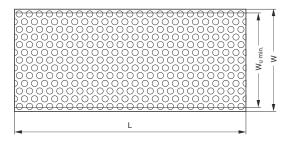


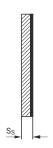


	INSIDE DIAMETER	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	THICKNESS	DOWEL		RECESS DEPTH
PART NO.	D <sub>i</sub> max. min.	D <sub>o</sub> max. min.	S <sub>T</sub> max. min.	Ø d <sub>D</sub> max. min.	PCD Ø d <sub>P</sub> max. min.	H <sub>a</sub> max. min.
DX06	0,5100 0,5000	0,8750 0,8650		0.0770	0,6920 0,6820	
DX07	0,5720 0,5620	1,0000 0,9900		0,0670	0,7860 0,7760	
DX08	0,6350 0,6250	1,1250 1,1150			0,8800 0,8700	
DX09	0,6970 0,6870	1,1870 1,1770		0,1090	0,9420 0,9320	
DX10	0,7600 0,7500	1,2500 1,2400		0,0990	1,0050 0,9950	
DX11	0,8220 0,8120	1,3750 1,3650			1,0990 1,0890	
DX12	0,8850 0,8750	1,5000 1,4900	0.0660	0.1400	1,1920 1,1820	0,050
DX14	1,0100 1,0000	1,7500 1,7400	0,0625	0,1300	1,3800 1,3700	0,040
DX16	1,1350 1,1250	2,0000 1,9900		0,1710 0,1610	1,5670 1,5570	
DX18	1,2600 1,2500	2,1250 2,1150			1,6920 1,6820	
DX20	1,3850 1,3750	2,2500 2,2400			1,8170 1,8070	
DX22	1,5100 1,5000	2,5000 2,4900			2,0050 1,9950	
DX24	1,6350 1,6250	2,6250 2,6150			2,1300 2,1200	
DX26	1,7600 1,7500	2,7500 2,7400		0,2020	2,2550 2,2450	
DX28	2,0100 2,0000	3,0000 2,9900		0,1920	2,5050 2,4950	
DX30	2,1350 2,1250	3,1250 3,1150	0,0970 0,0935		2,6300 2,6200	0,080 0,070
DX32	2,2600 2,2500	3,2500 3,2400	•		2,7550 2.7450	

### 8.6 DX® STRIP







PART NO.	LENGTH L max. min.	TOTAL WIDTH W	USABLE WIDTH W <sub>U min</sub>	THICKNESS S <sub>s</sub> max. min.
S10150DX		160	150	1,07 1,03
S11090DX		102	90	1,12 1,08
S15190DX	503 500			1,56 1,52
S20190DX		200	190	2,05 2,01
S25190DX				2,57 2,53

All dimensions in mm. For stock availability please contact your local sales representative.

### 8.7 DX® STRIP - INCH SIZES

DX® Strip sizes are available as Non-Standard products, on request.

# 11 Bearing Application Data Sheet

Not sure which GGB part fits your application requirements?

Please complete the form below and share it with your GGB sales person or distributor representative.

DATA F	OR BE	ARING [	DESIGN	CALCU	LATION
--------	-------	---------	--------	-------	--------

Application:			
Project/No.:		Quantity: New Des	ign Existing Design
Steady load	Rotating load	Rotational movement Oscillating	ng movement Linear movement
DIMENSIONS [MN	м]	FITS & TOLERANCES	BEARING TYPE
Inside diameter	Di	Shaft D <sub>J</sub>	Culindrical
Outside diameter	Do	Bearing housing D <sub>H</sub>	Cylindrical B
Length	В	OPERATING ENVIRONMENT	
Flange Diameter	D <sub>fl</sub>		
Flange thickness	B <sub>fl</sub>	Ambient temperature T <sub>amb</sub> [°]	
Wall thickness	S <sub>T</sub>	Bearing housing material	
Length of slideplate		Housing with good heating transfer properties	· ·
Width of slideplate	W	Light pressing or insulated housing with poor	
Thickness of slidepl	late S <sub>S</sub>	heat transfer properties	Flanged bush
LOAD		Non metal housing with poor heat transfer properties	
Static load		Alternate operation in water and dry	
Dynamic load	,	LUBRICATION	0 +
Axial load F	[N]		
Radial load F	[N]	Dry	<b>↓</b>
MOVEMENT		Continuous lubrication	▼ Vanamana
Rotational speed	N [1/min]	Process fluid lubrication	
Speed	U [m/s]	Initial lubrication only	$\square$ Thrust washer
Length of stroke	L <sub>s</sub> [mm]	L Hydrodynamic conditions	<b>A</b>
Frequency of stroke		Process fluid	<b>*</b>
Oscillating	φ φ[°]	Lubricant	ا ا ا
cycle		Dynamic viscosity η[mPas]	
-(	<del>()</del> .	SERVICE HOURS PER DAY	<u>*                                     </u>
		Continuous operation	<b>₩</b>
Osc. frequence	N <sub>osz</sub> [1/min]	Intermittent operation	Slideplate
MATING OURSEAGE	_	Operating time	
MATING SURFACE Material	<u>=</u>	Days per year	νή 
Hardness	HB/HRC	SERVICE LIFE	<u> </u>
Surface finish	Ra [µm]	Required service life L <sub>H</sub> [h]	4
			>
CUSTOMER INFOR			<u></u>
Company			Special parts (sketch)
Street			T Sheciai bai is (sketcii)
City / State / Provin	ice / Post Code		
Telephone		Fax	
Name			
Email Address		Dato	

### FORMULA SYMBOLS AND DESIGNATIONS

SYMBOL	UNIT	DESIGNATION
a <sub>B</sub>	-	Bearing size factor
a <sub>E</sub>	-	High load factor
a <sub>Q</sub>	-	Speed / load factor
as	-	Surface finish factor
$a_T$	-	Temperature application factor
В	mm	Nominal bush length
С	1/min	Dynamic load frequency
$C_{D}$	mm	Installed diametrical clearance
$C_{Dm}$	mm	Diametral clearance machined
Ci	mm	ID chamfer length
Co	mm	OD chamfer length
C <sub>T</sub>	-	Total number of dynamic load cycles
$D_H$	mm	Housing Diameter
D <sub>i</sub>	mm	Nominal bush and thrust washer ID
D <sub>i,a</sub>	mm	Bush ID when assembled in housing
D <sub>i,a,m</sub>	mm	Bush ID assembled and machined
DJ	mm	Shaft diameter
$D_{Jm}$	mm	Shaft diameter for machined bushes
Do	mm	Nominal bush and thrust washer OD
$d_D$	mm	Dowel hole diameter
$d_L$	mm	Oil hole diameter
d <sub>p</sub>	mm	Pitch circle diameter for dowel hole
F	N	Bearing load
Fi	N	Insertion force
f	-	Friction
Ha	mm	Depth of housing recess (e.g. for thrust washers)
$H_d$	mm	Diameter of housing recess (e.g. for thrust washers)
L	mm	Strip length
L <sub>H</sub>	h	Bearing service life
$L_{RG}$	h	Relubrication interval

SYMBOL	UNIT	DESIGNATION
N	1/min	Rotational speed
Nosc	1/min	Oscillating movement frequency
р	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Specific load
p <sub>lim</sub>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Specific load limit
p <sub>sta,max</sub>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Maximum static load
p <sub>dyn,max</sub>	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Maximum dynamic load
Q	-	Total number of cycles
R	-	Number of lubrication intervals
Ra	μm	Surface roughness (DIN 4768, ISO/DIN 4287/1)
s <sub>3</sub>	mm	Bush wall thickness
ss	mm	Strip thickness
s <sub>T</sub>	mm	Thrust washer thickness
Т	°C	Temperature
$T_{amb}$	°C	Ambient temperature
$T_{max}$	°C	Maximum temperature
$T_{min}$	°C	Minimum temperature
U	m/s	Sliding speed
u	-	Speed factor
W	mm	Strip width
W <sub>U min</sub>	mm	Minimum usable strip width
$Z_T$	-	Total number of cycles
$\alpha_1$	1/106K	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion parallel to surface
$\alpha_2$	1/10 <sup>6</sup> K	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion normal to surface
$\sigma_{c}$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Compressive yield strength
λ	W/mK	Thermal conductivity
φ	٥	Angular displacement
η	Ns/mm <sup>2</sup>	Dynamic viscosity

### **Product Information**

GGB assures the products described in this document have no manufacturing errors or material deficiencies.

The details set out in this document are registered to assist in assessing material suitability for intended use. They have been developed from our own investigations as well as generally accessible publications. They do not represent any assurance for the properties themselves.

Unless expressly declared in writing, GGB gives no warranty that the products described are suited for any particular purpose or specific operating circumstances. GGB accepts no liability for any losses, damages, or costs however they may arise through direct or indirect use of these products.

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Products are subject to continual development. GGB retains the right to make specification amendments or improvements to technical data without prior announcement. Edition 2024 (this edition replaces earlier editions which hereby lose their validity).

#### STATEMENT REGARDING LEAD CONTENT IN GGB PRODUCTS & EU DIRECTIVE COMPLIANCE

GGB is committed to adhering to all U.S., European and international standards and regulations with regard to lead content. Wehave established internal processes that monitor any changes to existing standards and regulations, and we work collaborativelywith customers and distributors to ensure all requirements are strictly followed. This includes RoHS and REACH guidelines.

GGB makes it a top priority to operate in an environmentally conscious and safe manner. We follow numerous industry best practices and are committed to meeting or exceeding a variety of internationally recognized standards for emissions control and workplace safety.

Each of our global locations has management systems in place that adhere to IATF 16949, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, and AS9100D/EN9100 quality regulations.

All of our certificates can be found here: <a href="https://www.ggbearings.com/en/certificates">https://www.ggbearings.com/en/certificates</a>. A detailed explanation of our commitment to REACH and RoHS directives can be found at <a href="https://www.ggbearings.com/en/who-we-are/quality-and-environment">https://www.ggbearings.com/en/who-we-are/quality-and-environment</a>.

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