

Interference

For rolling bearings, inner and outer rings are fixed on the shaft or in the housing so that relative movement does not occur between fitting surfaces during operation or under load. This relative movement between the fitting surfaces of the bearing and the shaft or housing can occur in a radial direction, an axial direction, or in the direction of rotation. Types of fitting include tight, transition and loose fitting, which may be selected depending on whether or not there is interference.

The most effective way to fix the fitting surfaces between a bearing's raceway and shaft or housing is to apply a "tight fit." The advantage of this tight fit for thin walled bearings is that it provides uniform load support over the entire ring circumference without any loss of load carrying capacity. However, with a tight fit, ease of installation and disassembly is lost; and when using a non-separable bearing as the floating-side bearing, axial displacement is not possible. For this reason, a tight fit cannot be recommended in all cases.

The necessity of a proper fit

In some cases, improper fit may lead to damage and shorten bearing life, therefore it is necessary to make a careful investigation in selecting a proper fit. Some of the bearing failure caused by improper fit are listed below.

- Raceway cracking, early flaking and displacement of raceway
- Raceway and shaft or housing abrasion caused by creeping and fretting corrosion
- Seizing caused by negative internal clearances
- Increased noise and deteriorated rotational accuracy due to raceway groove deformation

Fit selection

Selection of a proper fit is dependent upon thorough analysis of bearing operating conditions, including consideration of:

- Shaft and housing material, wall thickness, finished surface accuracy, etc.
- Machinery operating conditions (nature and magnitude of load, rotational speed, temperature, etc.)

"Tight fit" or "Loose fit"

- (1) For raceways under rotating loads, a tight fit is necessary. "Raceways under rotating loads" refers to raceways receiving loads rotating relative to their radial direction. For raceways under static loads, on the other hand, a loose fit is sufficient.
- (2) For non-separable bearings, such as deep groove ball bearings, it is generally recommended that either the inner ring or outer ring be given a loose fit.

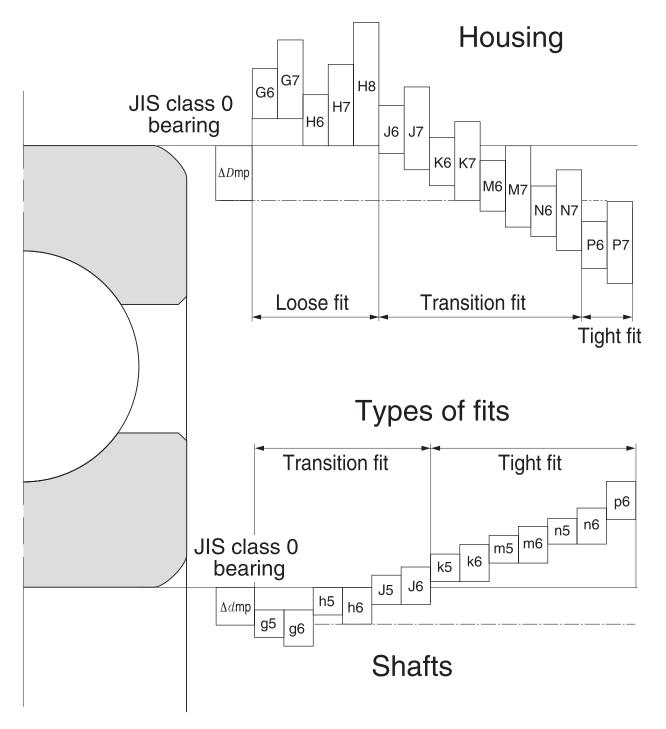
Illustration	Bearing rotation	on	Ring load	Fit
Static load		Inner ring: Rotating Outer ring: Stationary	Rotating inner ring load	Inner ring : Tight fit
Unbalanced load		Inner ring: Stationary Outer ring: Rotating	Static outer ring load	Outer ring : Loose fit
Static load		Inner ring: Stationary Outer ring: Rotating	Static inner ring load	Inner ring : Loose fit
Unbalanced load		Inner ring: Rotating Outer ring: Stationary	Rotating outer ring load	Outer ring : Tight fit

Radial load and bearing fit



Recommended Fits

Bearing fit is governed by the selection tolerances for bearing shaft diameters and housing bore diameters. Widely used fits for 0 Class tolerance bearings and various shaft and housing bore diameter tolerances are shown below.



Interference minimum and maximum values

The following points should be considered when it is necessary to calculate the interference for an application:

- · In calculating the minimum required amount of interference keep in mind that:
- 1) interference is reduced by radial loads
- 2) interference is reduced by differences between bearing temperature and ambient temperature
- 3) interference is reduced by variation of fitting surfaces
- The upper limit value should not exceed 1/1000 of the shaft diameter.



General standards for radial bearing fits (JIS Class 0, 6X, 6)

Tolerance class of shafts commonly used for radial bearings (classes 0, 6X and 6)

		Ball be	earings		oller bearing ller bearing	Spherical ro	oller bearing	Shaft	Remarks
C	onditions			Shaft dian	neter (mm)	tolerance class	Remarks		
		Over	Under	Over	Under	Over	Under		
				Cylindrical	bore bearin	g (Classes 0	, 6X and 6)		
Inner rin of ur	Light load or fluctuating load	18 100 —	18 100 200 —	40 140	40 140 200			h5 js6 k6 m6	When greater accuracy is required js5, k5, and m5 may be substituted for js6, k6, and m6.
Inner ring rotational load or load of undetermined direction	Ordinary Ioad	18 100 140 200	18 100 140 200 280 	40 100 140 200	40 100 140 200 400	40 65 100 140 280	40 65 100 140 280 500	js5 k5 m5 m6 n6 p6 r6	Alteration of inner clearances to accommodate fit is not a consideration with single-row angular contact bearings and tapered roller bearings. Therefore, k5 and m5 may be substituted for k6 and m6.
ion	Heavy load or impact load			50 140 200	140 200	50 100 140	100 140 200	n6 p6 r6	Use bearings with larger internal clearances than CN clearance bearings.
Inner ring static loac	Inner ring must move easily over shaft		Overall shaft diameter					g6	When greater accuracy is required use g5. For large bearings, f6 will suffice for to facilitate movement.
Inner ring static load	Inner does not have to move easily over shaft			Overall sha	aft diameter		h6	When greater accuracy is required use h5.	
Cen	ter axial load		Overall shaft diameter						Generally, shaft and inner rings are not fixed using interferance.
			Tapered	bore bearing	g (class 0) (v	vith adapter	or withdrawa	al sleeve)	
Overall load Overall shaft diameter						h9/IT5	h10/IT7 will suffice for power transmitting shafts.		

Tolerance class of housing bore commonly used for radial bearings (classes 0, 6X and 6)

		Conditions		Toleration class		
Housing	Туре	s of load	Outer ring axial direction movement	of housing bore	Remarks	
		All types of loads	Able to move.	H7	G7 will suffice for large bearings or bearings with large temperature differential between the outer ring and housing.	
Single housing or divided housing		Light load or ordinary load	Able to move.	H8		
	Outer ring static load	Shaft and inner ring become hot.	Able to move easily.	G7	F7 will suffice for large bearings or bearings with large temperature differential between the outer ring and housing.	
		Requires precision rotation with light	As a rule, cannot move.	K6	Primarily applies to roller bearings.	
		or ordinary loads.	Able to move.	JS6	Primarily applies to ball bearings.	
		Requires quiet operation.	Able to move.	H6		
		Light or ordinary load	Able to move.	JS7	If precision is required, JS6	
Single housing	Indeterminate load	Ordinary load or heavy load	As a rule, cannot move.	K7	and K6 are used in place of JS7 and K7.	
		Large impact load	Cannot move.	M7		
		Light or fluctuating load	Cannot move.	M7		
	Outer ring	Ordinary or heavy load	Cannot move.	N7	Primarily applies to ball bearings.	
	rotational load	Heavy load or large impact load with thin housing	Cannot move.	P7	Primarily applies to roller bearings.	

Bearings Fits



Standard fits for thrust bearings (JIS Class 0 and 6)

Shaft fits

Bearing type		Load conditions	Fit	Shaft diameter mm over incl.	Tolerance class
All thrust bearings		Centered axial load only	Transition fit	All sizes	js6 or h6
	Con	Inner ring static load	Transition fit	All sizes	js6
Spherical roller thrust bearings	ical roller		Transition fit Tight fit	$\begin{array}{rrr} - & \sim & 200 \\ 200 & \sim & 400 \\ 400 & \sim & \end{array}$	k6 or js6 m6 or k6 n6 or m6

Housing fits

Bearing type	e Load conditions		Fit	Tolerance class	Remarks
All thrust	6	ntered axial load only		Select a tolerance	class that will provide clearance between outer ring and housing.
bearings	Cei	itered axial load only	Loose fit	H8	Greater accuracy required with thrust ball bearings
Spherical	Com	Outer ring static load		H7	
roller thrust	Combined	Indeterminate		K7	Normal operating conditions
bearings	load	load or outer ring rotating load	Transition fit	M7	For relatively large radial loads

Note: All values and fits listed in the above tables are for cast iron or steel housings.

Fits for electric motor bearings

_	Shaf	it fits	Housing fits		
Bearing type	Shaft diameter mm over incl.	Tolerance class	Housing bore diameter	Tolerance class	
Deep groove ball bearings	~ 18 18 ~100 100 ~160	j5 k5 m5	All sizes	H6 or J6	
Cylindrical roller bearings	~ 40 40 ~160 160 ~200	k5 m5 n6	All sizes	H6 or J6	



Fitting against shaft - class 0

Nomina			n bore neter	g5	g6	h5	h6	j5	js5	j6
bea				bearing shaft	bearing shaft	bearing shaft	bearing shaft	bearing shaft	bearing shaft	bearing shaft
a m	m	Δα					=	_	_	
over	incl.	high	low							
3	6	0	-8	4T~ 9L	4T~12L	8T~ 5L	8T~ 8L	11T~ 2L	10.5T~ 2.5L	14T~ 2L
6	10	0	-8	3T~11L	3T~14L	8T~ 6L	$8 T \sim 9 L$	12T~ 2L	$11T \sim 3L$	15T~ 2L
10	18	0	-8	2T~14L	$2T\sim 17L$	$8T\sim~8L$	8T~11L	$13T\sim 3L$	12T \sim 4L	$16T\sim 3L$
18	30	0	-10	3T~16L	3T~20L	10T~ 9L	10T~13L	15T~ 4L	14.5T~ 4.5L	$19T\sim~4L$
30	50	0	-12	3T~20L	3T~25L	12T~11L	12T~16L	18T~ 5L	17.5T~ 5.5L	23T~ 5L
50	80	0	-15	5T~23L	5T~29L	15T~13L	15T~19L	21T~ 7L	21.5T~ 6.5L	27T~ 7L
80	120	0	-20	8T~27L	8T~34L	20T~15L	20T~22L	26T \sim 9L	$27.5T\sim~7.5L$	$33T\sim~9L$
120 140 160	140 160 180	0	-25	11T~32L	11T~39L	25T~18L	25T~25L	32T~11L	34T \sim 9L	39T~11L
180 200 225	200 225 250	0	-30	15T~35L	15T~44L	30T~20L	30T~29L	37T~13L	40T ~10L	46T~13L
250 280	280 315	0	-35	18T~40L	18T~49L	35T~23L	35T~32L	42T~16L	46.5T~11.5L	51T~16L
315 355	355 400	0	-40	22T~43L	22T~54L	40T~25L	40T~36L	47T~18L	52.5T~12.5L	58T~18L
400 450	450 500	0	-45	25T~47L	25T~60L	45T~27L	45T~40L	52T~20L	58.5T~13.5L	65T~20L

Fitting against housing - class 0

	ninal side	Mean o	outside neter	G7	H6	H7	J6	J7	Js7	K6
diam			ation	housing bearing						
	D Δ _{Dmp}		Omp							
over	incl.	high	low							
6	10	0	-8	5L~ 28L	0~17L	$0\sim$ 23L	4T~13L	7T~16L	7.5T~15.5L	7T~10L
10	18	0	-8	6L~ 32L	0~19L	$0\sim$ 26L	5T~14L	8T~18L	9T ~17L	9T~10L
18	30	0	-9	7L~ 37L	0~22L	$0\sim$ 30L	5T~17L	9T~21L	10.5T~19.5L	11T~11L
30	50	0	-11	9L~ 45L	0~27L	$0\sim$ 36L	6T~21L	11T~25L	12.5T~23.5L	13T~14L
50	80	0	-13	10L~ 53L	0~32L	$0\sim$ 43L	6T~26L	12T~31L	15T ~28L	15T~17L
80	120	0	-15	12L~ 62L	0~37L	$0\sim$ 50L	6T~31L	13T~37L	17.5T~32.5L	18T~19L
120	150	0	-18	14L~ 72L	0~43L	$0\sim$ 58L	7T~36L	14T~44L	20T ~38L	21T~22L
150	180	0	-25	14L~ 79L	0~50L	$0\sim~65L$	7T~43L	14T~51L	20T ~45L	21T~29L
180	250	0	-30	15L~ 91L	0~59L	$0\sim~76L$	7T~52L	16T~60L	23T ~53L	24T~35L
250	315	0	-35	17L~104L	0~67L	0~ 87L	7T~60L	16T~71L	26T ~61L	27T~40L
315	400	0	-40	18L~115L	0~76L	0~ 97L	7T~69L	18T~79L	28.5T~68.5L	29T~47L
400	500	0	-45	20L~128L	0~85L	0~108L	7T~78L	20T~88L	31.5T~76.5L	32T~53L



									Unit µm
js6	k5	k6	m5	m6	n6	p6	r6	Nomin	al bore eter of
bearing shaft	bea								
-		_						ہ m over	
12T \sim 4L	14T~1T	17T~1T	17T~ 4T	20T~ 4T	$24T\sim 8T$	$28T\sim 12T$		3	6
12.5T~ 4.5L	15T~1T	18T~1T	$20T\sim~6T$	$23T\sim~6T$	27T~10T	$32T\sim15T$		6	10
13.5T~ 5.5L	17T~1T	20T~1T	23T~ 7T	$26T\sim 7T$	31T~12T	37T~18T		10	18
16.5T~ 6.5L	21T~2T	25T~2T	27T~ 8T	31T~ 8T	38T~15T	45T~22T		18	30
20T \sim 8L	25T~2T	30T~2T	32T~ 9T	$37T\sim 9T$	45T~17T	54T~26T		30	50
24.5T~ 9.5L	30T~2T	36T~2T	39T~11T	45T~11T	54T~20T	66T~32T		50	80
31T ~11L	38T~3T	45T~2T	48T~13T	55T~13T	65T~23T	79T~37T		80	120
37.5T~12.5L	46T~3T	53T~3T	58T~15T	65T~15T	77T~27T	93T~43T	113T~ 63T 115T~ 65T 118T~ 68T	120 140 160	140 160 180
44.5T~14.5L	54T~4T	63T~4T	67T~17T	76T~17T	90T~31T	109T~50T	136T~ 77T 139T~ 80T 143T~ 84T	180 200 225	200 225 250
51T ~16L	62T~4T	71T~4T	78T~20T	87T~20T	101T~34T	123T~56T	161T~ 94T 165T~ 98T	250 280	280 315
58T ~18L	69T~4T	80T~4T	86T~21T	97T~21T	113T~37T	138T~62T	184T~108T 190T~114T	315 355	355 400
65T ~20L	77T~5T	90T~4T	95T~23T	108T~23T	125T~40T	153T~68T	211T~126T 217T~132T	400 450	450 500

					Unit µm
K7	M7	N7	P7	Nom outs	
housing bearing	housing bearing	housing bearing	housing bearing	diame bear	ter of
	<u> </u>			D)
				mr	n
				over	incl.
10T~13L	15T~ 8L	19T~ 4L	24T~ 1T	6	10
12T~14L	$18T\sim~8L$	$23T\sim 3L$	29T~ 3T	10	18
15T~15L	$21T\sim~9L$	$28T\sim~2L$	35T~ 5T	18	30
18T~18L	25T~11L	33T~ 3L	42T~ 6T	30	50
21T~22L	30T~13L	$39T\sim~4L$	51T~ 8T	50	80
25T~25L	35T~15L	45T~ 5L	59T~ 9T	80	120
28T~30L	40T~18L	52T~ 6L	68T~10T	120	150
28T~37L	40T~25L	52T~13L	68T~ 3T	150	180
33T~43L	46T~30L	60T~16L	79T~ 3T	180	250
36T~51L	52T~35L	66T~21L	88T~ 1T	250	315
40T~57L	57T~40L	73T~24L	98T~ 1T	315	400
45T~63L	63T~45L	80T~28L	108T~ 0	400	500