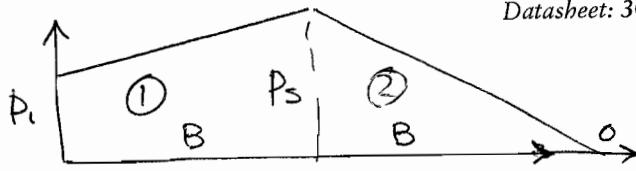


Part IIA - 2006 - Model

Datasheet: 3C3/3C4 Data Sheet

V(a)



In each section
u constant so
expect $\frac{dp}{dx}$ constant

(b) Flow in region ① $\left(\frac{\Phi}{\pi LD}\right)_1 = \left(\frac{\Phi}{\pi LD}\right)_2 = -\frac{h_1^3}{12\eta} \frac{ps-p_1}{B} + \frac{uh}{2}$

— ② $\left(\frac{\Phi}{\pi LD}\right)_2 = \frac{h_0^3}{12\eta} \frac{ps}{B} + \frac{uh}{2}$

If $h_1 = Sh_0$ equating

$$-\frac{125}{12\eta B} h_0^3 (ps - p_1) + \frac{Sh_0 u}{2} = \frac{h_0^3}{12\eta B} ps + \frac{uh}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{125}{12\eta B} \frac{26}{12} h_0^3 ps = \frac{125}{12\eta B} h_0^3 p_1 + 2hu$$

$$\therefore ps \frac{h_0^3}{\eta B} = \frac{12}{126} \left\{ \frac{125}{12} \frac{h_0^3 p_1}{\eta B} + 2hu \right\}$$

$$\text{i.e. } ps = \frac{1}{126} \left\{ 125 p_1 + 24 \frac{u \eta B}{h_0^2} \right\}$$

and $\frac{\Phi}{\pi LD} = \frac{h_0^3}{12\eta B} \left\{ \frac{125}{126} p_1 + \frac{24 u \eta B}{126 h_0^2} \right\} + \frac{uh}{2}$

$$= \frac{125}{12 \cdot 126} \frac{h_0^3 p_1}{\eta B} + \left(\frac{2}{126} + \frac{1}{2} \right) hu$$

$$= \frac{125}{12 \cdot 126} \frac{h_0^3 p_1}{\eta B} + \frac{65}{126} hu$$

(c) If $6 \frac{125}{12 \cdot 126} \frac{h_0^3 p_1}{\eta B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{65}{126} h_0 u$

then $h_0^2 = \frac{6 \cdot 13}{25} \frac{u B \eta}{p_1}$

$$h_0 = 1.766 \sqrt{\frac{u B \eta}{p_1}}$$

$$(a) \quad h_0 = 1.766 \sqrt{\frac{1 \times 0.01 \times 0.01}{6 \times 10^6}} \Rightarrow 7.21 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{Q}{TUD} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{65}{126} h_0 U$$

$$\text{so } Q \Rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2} \times \frac{65}{126} \times 7.21 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 0.05$$

$$\text{i.e. } Q = 8.77 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$$

equivalent to $8.77 \times 10^{-7} \times 3600 \times 10^3$

$$\Rightarrow 3.16 \text{ l/hr}$$

(e) One candidate wrote:

If U reverses then no fluid will be drawn into the gap as the entraining velocity is negative. Air will be drawn in from the other side. This air will have to be removed. This is why on competition trials forks the air pressure has to be released periodically.

Φ_1 was popular and generally well done.
 Many candidates got the calculations essentially correct but made either no attempt at (e) or a rather half-hearted effort.

$$2) \quad \omega^* = \frac{w}{2R\eta_w} \left(\frac{c}{R}\right)^2 - \textcircled{1} \quad \phi^* = \frac{Q}{LR\eta_w c} - \textcircled{2}$$

$$M^* = \frac{Mc}{2\eta_w R^3} - \textcircled{3}$$

(a)

$$(i) \quad h_{min} = c - e = c(1 - \varepsilon) \quad \text{but from } \textcircled{1} \quad c = \sqrt{\omega^*} \sqrt{\frac{2R^3 L \eta_w}{W}}$$

$$\therefore h_{min} = (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{\omega^*} \sqrt{\frac{2R^3 L \eta_w}{W}}$$

$$(ii) \quad \mu = \frac{M}{RW} \quad \text{but from } \textcircled{3} \quad M = \frac{2\eta_w R^3}{c} M^*$$

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{2\eta_w R^2}{Wc} M^*$$

$$\text{now substitute for } c \quad \mu = \frac{M^*}{\omega^*} \frac{2\eta_w R^2}{W} \sqrt{\frac{W}{2R^3 L \eta_w}}$$

$$\text{ie.} \quad \mu = \frac{M^*}{\omega^*} \sqrt{\frac{2RL\eta_w}{W}}$$

(iii) Assuming all energy convected away by fluid

$$\frac{M\omega}{L} = \frac{Q}{\omega} \rho K \Delta T$$

$$\text{ie.} \quad M^* \frac{2\eta_w R^3}{c} \omega = Q^* R \omega \times \rho K \Delta T$$

$$\therefore \Delta T \rho K = 2 \frac{M^*}{\phi^*} \frac{R^3}{c^2} \eta_w$$

$$\Delta T \rho K = 2 \frac{M^*}{\phi^*} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^*} \frac{W}{2R^2 \eta_w} \eta_w$$

$$\therefore \Delta T \rho K = \frac{M^*}{\phi^* \omega^*} \cdot \frac{W}{Rc}$$

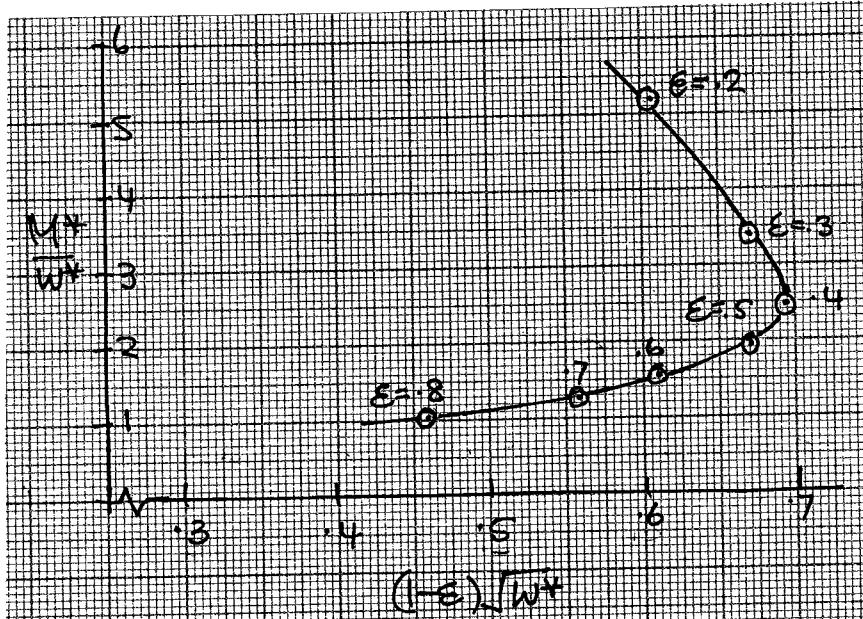
(b) aim is to maximise h_{min} and minimise μ

$$\text{But } h_{min} \times \sqrt{\frac{W}{2L\eta_w R^3}} = (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{\omega^*}$$

$$\text{and } \mu \times \sqrt{\frac{W}{2R \ln w}} = \frac{M^*}{w^*}$$

$$\text{so plot } \frac{M^*}{w^*} \text{ vs } (1-\varepsilon) \sqrt{w^*}$$

ε	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
W^*	0.285	0.587	0.920	1.305	1.782	2.433	3.438	5.359	11.13	22.51
Q^*	0.0537	0.104	0.153	0.199	0.243	0.285	0.329	0.369	0.406	0.422
M^*	3.064	3.06	3.128	3.261	3.493	3.894	4.503	5.572	8.681	13.507
M^*/W^*	10.8	5.21	3.40	2.49	1.97	1.60	1.31	1.03	.78	.60
$(1-\varepsilon)\sqrt{w^*}$.09	.61	.67	.69	.67	.62	.56	.46	.33	



Reasonable compromise between maximising $(1-\varepsilon)\sqrt{w^*}$ and minimising M^*/W^* , choose $\varepsilon = 0.5$

$$\text{then } \Delta T = \frac{3.493}{1.782 \times 0.243} \times \frac{300}{0.02 \times 0.005} \times \frac{1}{1.57 \times 10^3 \times 96 \times 10^3}$$

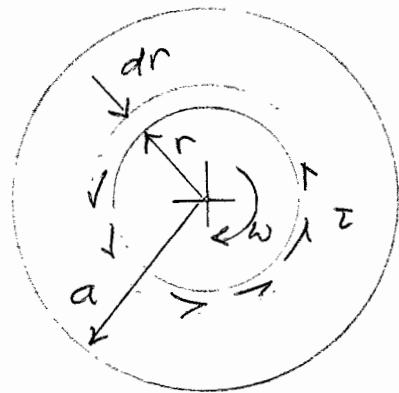
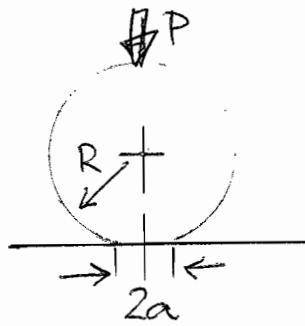
$(R = L/4)$

$$= 16.05 \text{ deg C}$$

- (d) To reduce to 5°C need to increase linear dimensions by factor $\sqrt{16.05/5} = 1.79$ so $L = 36\text{mm}$, $R = 9\text{mm}$

Q2 Similar in form to Examples Paper problem and generally well handled. Most candidates came up with a reasonable compromise for ε and so sensible ΔT s.

3) (a) Book work - but briefly



Hertz point contact so

$$P = p_0 \sqrt{1 - r^2/a^2}$$

$$\text{But } T = \mu p \quad \text{and} \quad dT = 2\pi r dr \cdot T \cdot r$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \mu p_0 \int_0^a r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2/a^2} dr$$

$$\text{put } r = a \sin \theta \text{ then } T = 2\pi \mu p_0 a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

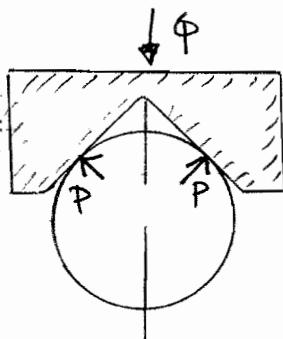
$$\text{But if } \int \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{16} \quad T = 2\pi \mu p_0 a^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{16}$$

Now substitute for p_0 and from data we

$$2\pi \mu \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{6PE^*^2}{R^2} \right\}^{1/3} \frac{3PR}{4E^*} \cdot \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3\pi \mu P}{16} \left\{ \frac{3PR}{4E^*} \right\}^{1/3} \quad \text{QED}$$

(b)



If Q load per ball, then contact force P such that
 $2P \cos 45^\circ = Q$

$$\therefore P = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$E^* = 115 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$$

Total load is 50N over 10 contacts

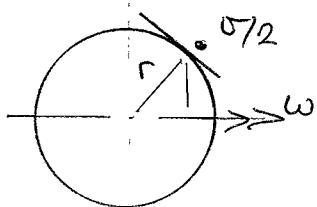
$$\text{so } Q = 5 \text{ N}$$

$$P = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ N}$$

$$\text{then } p_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{6 \times 5/\sqrt{2} \times (115 \times 10^9)^2}{0.005^2} \right\}^{1/3} = 713 \text{ MPa}$$

(ii) Bring centre of balls to rest by imposing $\Omega/2$

then

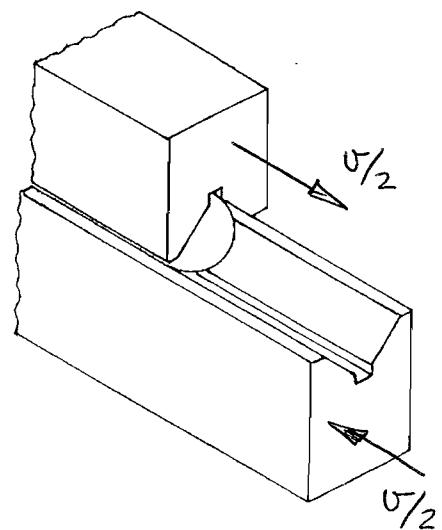


$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \omega = \frac{\Omega}{2}$$

$$\text{But } \omega_{\text{spin}} = \frac{\Omega}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{So } \omega_{\text{spin}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\Omega}{\sqrt{2}r} = \frac{\Omega}{2x.005}$$

$$\Rightarrow 500 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



(iii) at each contact point torque \times spin, $\mu = 0.2$

$$= \frac{3\pi \times 0.2 \times 5/\sqrt{2}}{16} \left(\frac{3 \times 5/\sqrt{2} \times 0.005}{4 \times 115 \times 10^9} \right)^{1/2} \times 500 \text{ Nms}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.0101 \text{ watts}$$

But 40 contacts, so total energy dissipation 0.404 watts

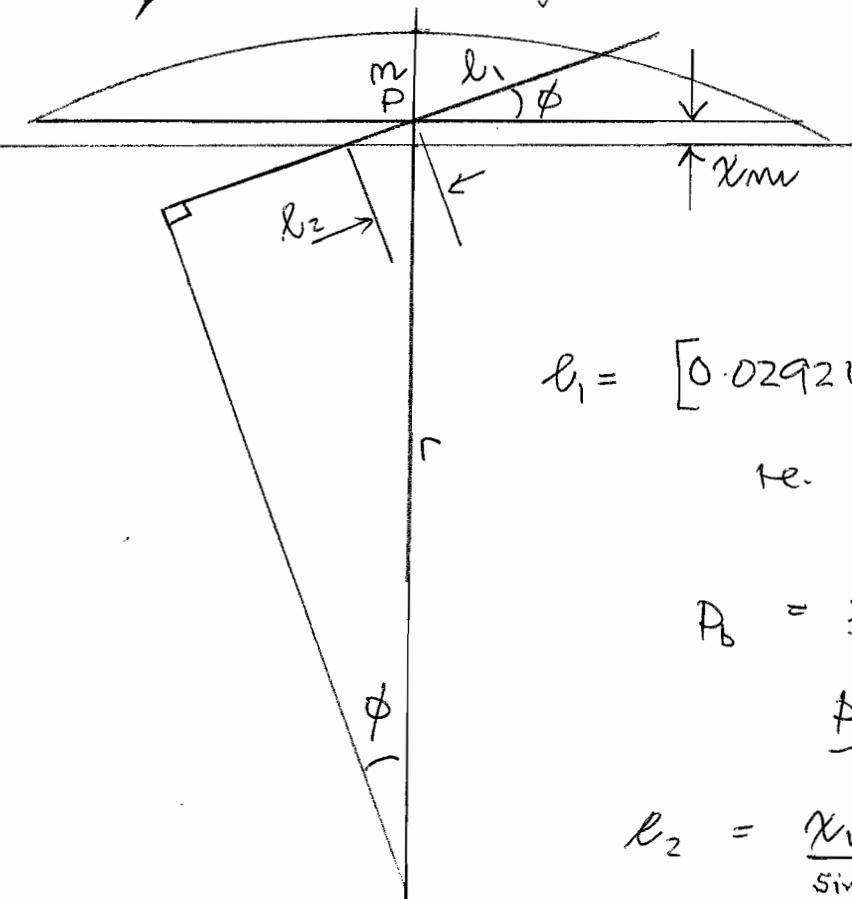
$$(iv) F \times 5 = 0.404 \quad \text{so } F = 0.0808 \text{ N} \quad \text{and } \mu = 0.0016$$

$\underbrace{\qquad}_{\text{overall 'friction' force}}$ $\underbrace{\frac{F}{\Phi}}_{\text{F}}$

Q3 Book work part (a) a safe bet for nearly everyone: errors in (b) either from poor free body diagram of ball or (c) not bringing centre of ball to rest to evaluate spin.

Q4 Other than arithmetic slips parts (b)(i) & (ii) were well done. Few correct solutions to (iii) many candidates hoping that the factor was simply $\sqrt{2}$.

4 Balanced design - see notes. Best equalise contact and bending limits.



$$m = \frac{2r}{N}$$

So if $N = 16$

$$\underline{r = 8m}$$

$$l_1 = \left[0.02924 N^2 + N + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 0.1710 N$$

$$\text{re. } \underline{l_1 = 2.2123 m}$$

$$P_b = \frac{2\pi r \cos\phi}{N} = \pi m \cos\phi$$

$$\underline{P_b = 2.9521 m}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{X_m}{\sin\phi}$$

$$(i) \quad \text{So if } r_c = 1, \quad \frac{2.2123 m + X_m / \sin\phi}{2.9521 m} = 1$$

$$\text{ie. } \underline{X_m = (2.9521 - 2.2123) \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$\underline{= 0.253} \quad \text{So } \underline{l_2 = 0.740 m}$$

(ii)



$$P'_T = \frac{F}{6m} \quad \text{and} \quad P'_T = P_T \cos\phi$$

$$\therefore \underline{F = 6m P_T \cos\phi}$$

Contact stress

$$\sigma_{adk} = \infty; \sigma_{spur} = r \sin\phi - l_2$$

$$= 8m \sin 20^\circ - \frac{0.253 m}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \approx 2.00 m$$

$$\sigma_0 = \sqrt{\frac{P_T E^*}{Tc \times 2.00 m}}$$

$$\text{So if } \sigma_0 = 1200 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_T = \frac{(1.2 \times 10^9)^2 \pi \times 2.00}{115 \times 10^9} \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\text{or } F = \frac{(1.2 \times 10^9)^2 \pi \times 2.00 \times 6 \text{ m} \times \cos 20}{115 \times 10^9}$$

$$\underline{F \Rightarrow 443.6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ MN}}$$

Bending stresses from Data sheet $J=0.22$

$$P_f' = J_m \sigma_b = 0.22 \times \pi \times 390 \times 10^6$$

$$\therefore F = 6 \times 0.22 \times 390 \times 10^6 \times \text{m}^2 \text{ N}$$

$$\underline{F \Rightarrow 514.8 \text{ m}^2 \text{ MN}}$$

So contact stress is uniform.

(ii) The contact ratio will increase (to 1.082)
So that for part of mesh load will be shared.
For contact at the end of the contact line the
effective radius of curvature becomes

$$16 \text{ m} \sin 20^\circ - 0.74 \text{ m}$$

$$\underline{\Rightarrow 4.73 \text{ m}}$$

\therefore Allowable load increases by factor

$$\xrightarrow[\text{load sharing}]{2 \times 4.73}{2.00} = 4.73 \text{ to } 2099 \text{ m}^2 \text{ MN}$$

$$\text{During single tooth contact } \rho_{\min} = 16 \text{ m} \sin 20^\circ + p_0 - 0.74 \\ = 7.68 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{allowable load} = \frac{7.68}{2.00} \times 443.6 \Rightarrow 1704 \text{ m}^2 \text{ N}$$

Root bending stress will also fall. Using Jaunes with $N=32$ mating with $N=1000$ gives $J=0.42$

$$\therefore \text{Fact} = \frac{0.42}{0.22} \times 514.8 \text{ m}^2 \Rightarrow 983 \text{ m}^2 \text{ MN}$$

So now root bending critical load factor = $\frac{983}{444}$

$$= 2.22$$

ANSWERS

$$1 \quad p_s = \frac{1}{126} \left\{ 125p_1 + 24 \frac{U\eta B}{h_0^2} \right\}, \quad \text{leakage} = \frac{\pi D}{126} \left\{ \frac{125}{12} \frac{h_0^3 p_1}{\eta B} + 65h_0 U \right\}$$

$$h_0 = 1.766 \sqrt{\frac{UB\eta}{p_1}}, \quad 7.21 \mu\text{m}$$

$$2 \quad h_{\min} = (1 - \varepsilon) \sqrt{W^*} \sqrt{\frac{2R^3 L \eta \omega}{W}}, \quad \mu = \frac{M^*}{W^*} \sqrt{\frac{2RL\eta\omega}{W}}, \quad \Delta T \rho \kappa = \frac{M^*}{Q^* W^*} \frac{W}{RL}$$

$\varepsilon = 0.5$ (say) then $\Delta T \approx 16.05 \text{ degC}$

3 713 MPa, 500 s^{-1} , 0.404 Watts, 0.0016

4 $443m^2$ MN contact stress limiting, load factor ≈ 2.2

ENGINEERING TRIPPOS Part IIA

Modules 3C3 and 3C4 Data Sheet

HYDRODYNAMIC LUBRICATION

Viscosity: temperature and pressure effects

$$\text{Vogel formula } \eta = \eta_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{b}{T + T_c}\right\}$$

$$\text{Barus equation } \eta = \eta_0 \exp\{\alpha p\}$$

$$\text{Roelands equation } \eta = \eta_0 \exp\left\{9.67 + \ln \eta_0 \left[\left(1 + \frac{p}{p_0^*}\right)^\beta - 1 \right]\right\}$$

Viscous pressure flow

Rate of flow q_x per unit width of fluid of viscosity η down a channel of height h due to

$$\text{pressure gradient, } q_x = -\frac{h^3}{12\eta} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

Reynolds' Equation for a steady configuration

$$1\text{-D flow: } \frac{dp}{dx} = 12\eta \bar{U} \left\{ \frac{h - h^*}{h^3} \right\}$$

\bar{U} is the entraining velocity so that $|\bar{U}h^*|$ is flow per unit width through the contact.

$$2\text{-D flow: } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right\} = 12\bar{U} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

Hydrodynamic lubrication of discs

$$\frac{h}{R} = C \frac{\eta \bar{U}}{W'} \quad \text{where } R \text{ is the reduced or effective radius and } W' \text{ the load per unit length}$$

$C_{\min} = 4.00$ for half Sommerfeld boundary conditions

$C_{\min} = 4.89$ for half Reynolds' boundary conditions

ELASTIC CONTACT STRESS FORMULAE

Suffixes 1, 2 refer to the two bodies in contact.

$$\text{Effective curvature } \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

where R_1, R_2 are the radii of curvature of the two bodies (convex positive).

$$\text{Contact modulus } \frac{1}{E^*} = \frac{1-v_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1-v_2^2}{E_2}$$

where E_1, E_2 and v_1, v_2 are Young's moduli and Poisson's ratios.

Line contact

(width $2b$; load W' per unit length) (diameter $2a$; load W)

Semi contact width or contact radius

$$b = 2 \left\{ \frac{W'R}{\pi E^*} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$a = \left\{ \frac{3WR}{4E^*} \right\}^{1/3}$$

Maximum contact pressure ("Hertz stress")

$$p_0 = \left\{ \frac{W'E^*}{\pi R} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{6WE^{*2}}{R^2} \right\}^{1/3}$$

Approach of centres

$$\delta = \frac{2W'}{\pi} \left[\frac{1-v_1^2}{E_1} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{4R_1}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right\} + \frac{1-v_2^2}{E_2} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{4R_2}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right\} \right] \quad \delta = \frac{a^2}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{9}{2} \frac{W^2}{E^{*2} R} \right\}^{1/3}$$

Mean contact pressure

$$\bar{p} = \frac{W'}{2b} = \frac{\pi}{4} p_0$$

$$\bar{p} = \frac{W}{\pi a^2} = \frac{2}{3} p_0$$

Maximum shear stress

$$\tau_{\max} = 0.300 p_0$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 0.310 p_0$$

at ($x = 0, z = 0.79b$)

at ($r = 0, z = 0.48a$) for $\nu = 0.3$

Maximum tensile stress

zero

$$\cdot \frac{1}{3}(1-2\nu)p_0 \text{ at } (r = a, z = 0)$$

Mildly elliptical contacts

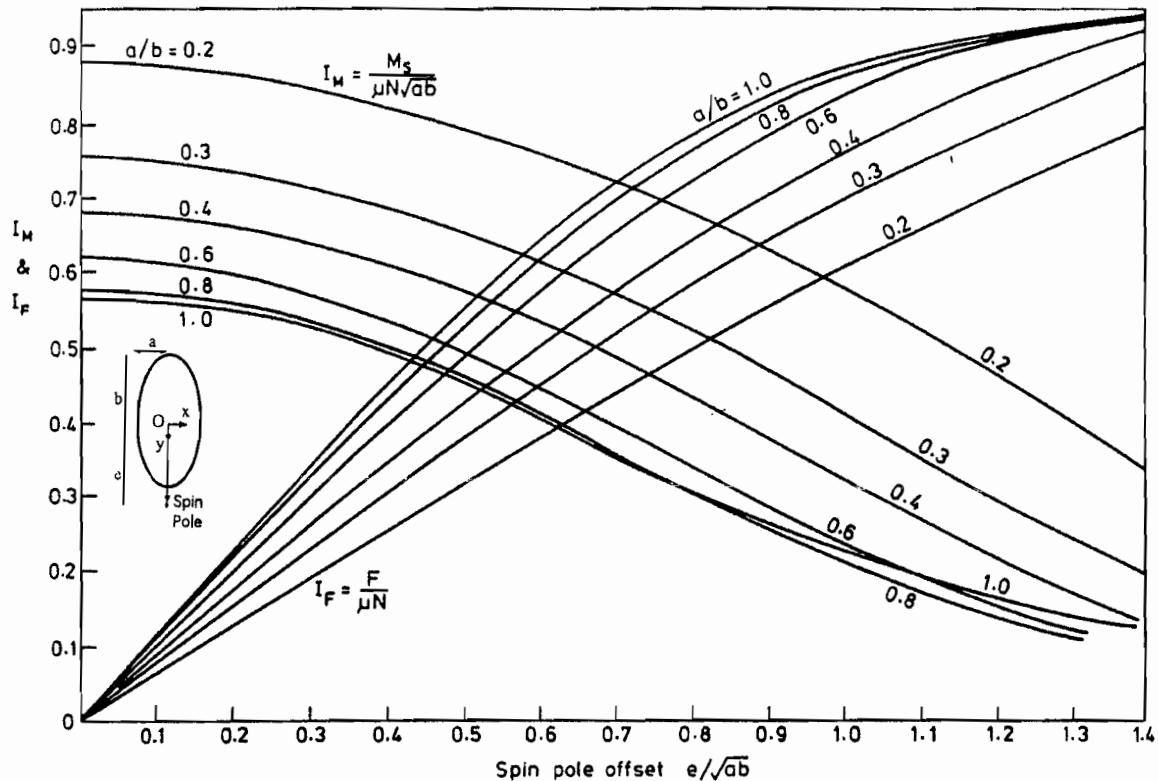
If the gap at zero load is $h = \frac{1}{2}Ax^2 + \frac{1}{2}By^2$, and $0.2 < A/B < 5$

Ratio of semi-axes $b/a \approx (A/B)^{2/3}$

To calculate the contact **area** or Hertz **stress** use the circular contact equations with $R = (AB)^{-1/2}$ or better $R_e = [AB(A+B)/2]^{-1/3}$.

For **approach** use circular contact equation with $R = (AB)^{-1/2}$ (**not** R_e)

Hertzian contact frictional losses



INVOLUTE GEARING

Spur gears

pitch cylinder radii	r	with suffix 1 or 2
base cylinder radii	r_b	
addendum cylinder radii	r_a	
number of teeth	N	
addendum	$a = r_a - r$	
pressure angle	ϕ	

$$\text{circumferential pitch } p = 2\pi r/N$$

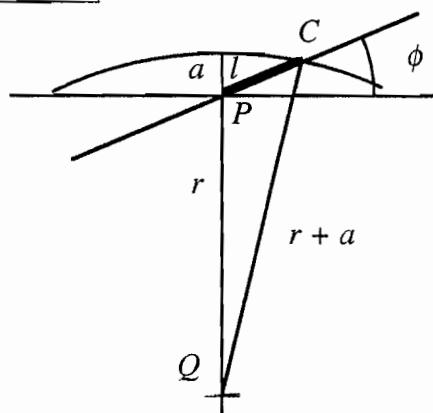
$$\text{base pitch } p_b = p \cos \phi$$

$$\text{module } m = p/\pi = 2r/N$$

$$\text{ratio of contact } r_c$$

$$\text{radius of curvature at pitch point } \rho = r \sin \phi$$

Path of contact



$$l = \left\{ r^2 \sin^2 \phi + a(2r + a) \right\}^{1/2} - r \sin \phi$$

For a standard 20° spur wheel with N teeth of module m this becomes

$$\frac{l}{m} = \left(0.02924N^2 + N + 1 \right)^{1/2} - 0.1710N$$

Standard tooth forms

Addendum $a = m$, Dedendum $= \frac{7}{6}m$, pressure angle $= 20^\circ$.

Modules:

1.0 – 4.0 mm in 0.25 mm steps	0.3 – 1.0 mm in 0.1 mm steps
7.0 – 16.0 mm in 1.0 mm steps	4.0 – 7.0 mm in 0.5 mm steps
24.0 – 45.0 mm in 3.0 mm steps	16.0 – 24.0 mm in 2.0 mm steps

45.0 – 75.0 mm in 5.0 mm steps

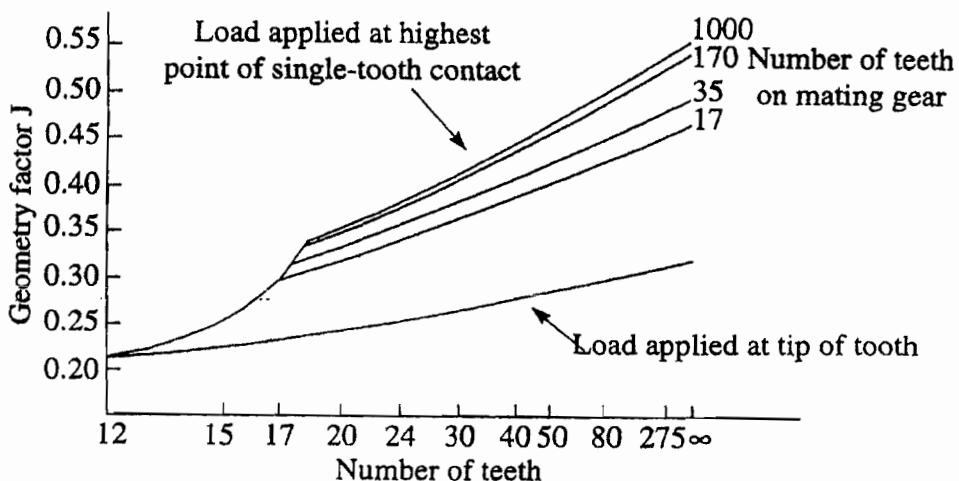
Friction in spur gears

$$\frac{\text{average friction loss}}{\text{power transmitted}} \approx \mu\pi \left\{ \frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2} \right\}$$

Tooth failure

Allowable bending stress σ_b according to AGMA guidelines given by $\sigma_b = \frac{P'_T}{Jm}$

where P'_T is force per unit face-width acting tangentially to pitch circle and J given in the figure below for 20° spur gears. Typical values of σ_b shown in table.



Typical allowable tooth stresses (AGMA)

Material	Condition	Bending fatigue strength σ_b (MPa)	Surface fatigue strength σ_s (MPa)
Steel	Through hardened and tempered	170-390	590-1200
	Carburised and case hardened	380-480	1250-1550
Cast iron	As cast	69-90	450-590
Nodular iron	Quenched, annealed and tempered	150-300	500-800
Malleable iron	Pearlitic	70-145	500-650

EPICYCLIC SPEED RULE

$$\omega_s = (1 + R)\omega_c - R\omega_a \quad \text{where } R = \frac{A}{S}$$

ROLLING ELEMENT BEARINGS

Fatigue life

$$L = a_1 a_{23} (C/P)^p \quad p = 3 \text{ for ball and } 10/3 \text{ for roller bearings}$$

Fatigue probability %	10	5	4	3	2	1
Life adjust factor a_1	1	0.62	0.53	0.44	0.33	0.21

Minimum radial load F_{rm}

$$\text{For a ball bearing } F_{rm} = k_r \left(\frac{vn}{1000} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{d_m}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\text{For a roller bearing } F_{rm} = k_r \left(6 + \frac{4n}{n_r} \right) \left(\frac{d_m}{100} \right)^2$$

F_{rm} is the minimum radial load in N, d_m is the mean bearing diameter in mm, v is the kinematic viscosity in mm^2/s , n the speed in rpm and n_r the limiting speed for oil lubrication. k_r is typically 25 for ball bearings and 150 for roller bearings.

Bearing choice

The information on the following pages concerning minimum loads, viscosities and standard bearing sizes and ratings is extracted from the SKF General Bearing Catalogue and is copied with permission. It is SKF copyright and is not to be further reproduced.

Required viscosities and the effect of viscosity ratio on a_{23}

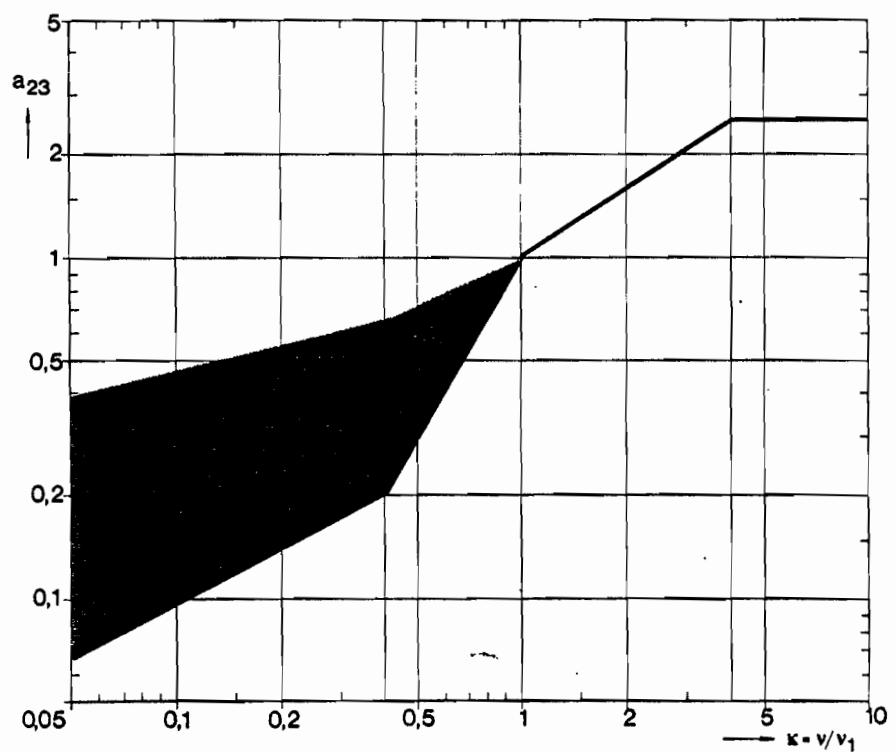
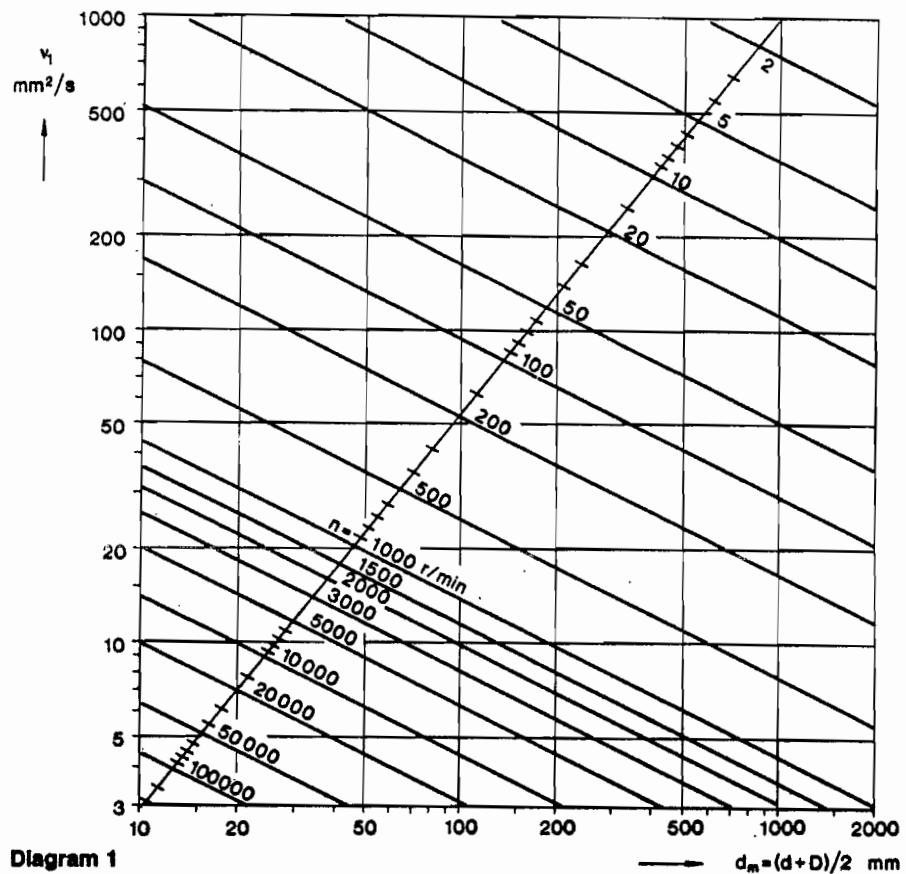
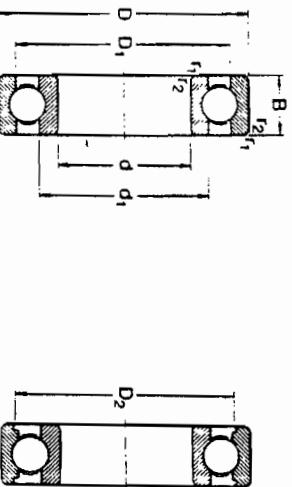


Diagram 3

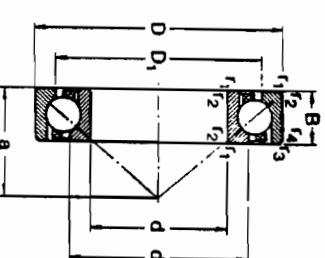
Deep groove ball bearings
single row
 d 35–55 mm



With full outer ring shoulders
With recessed outer ring shoulders

Principal dimensions d	D	B	C	C_0	P_u	Basic load ratings			Speed ratings Lubrication grease oil	Mass	Designation
						dynamic	static	Fatigue load limit			
35	47	7	10	4750	3200	166	13000	18000	0.030	61807	
55	55	10	9560	6200	290	11000	14000	0.080	61807		
62	62	14	12400	8150	375	10000	13000	0.11	61807		
62	62	14	15900	10200	440	10000	13000	0.16	60077		
72	72	17	25500	19300	655	9000	11000	0.29	6207		
80	80	21	33200	19000	815	8500	10000	0.46	6307		
100	100	25	55300	31000	1290	7000	8500	0.95	6407		
40	52	7	4940	3450	186	11000	14000	0.034	61008		
62	62	12	13800	9300	425	10000	13000	0.12	61008		
68	68	9	13150	9150	440	9500	12000	0.13	61008		
68	68	15	16800	11600	490	8500	12000	0.19	6008		
80	80	18	30700	19000	800	8500	10000	0.37	6208		
90	90	23	40700	24000	1020	7500	9000	0.63	6308		
110	110	27	63700	36500	1530	6700	8000	1.25	6408		
45	58	7	6050	4300	228	9500	12000	0.040	61009		
68	68	12	10100	6700	285	9000	11000	0.14	61009		
75	75	10	15600	10800	520	9000	11000	0.17	6009		
75	75	16	20800	14600	640	9000	11000	0.25	6009		
85	85	19	33200	21600	915	7500	9000	0.41	6209		
100	100	25	52700	31500	1340	6700	8000	0.83	6309		
120	120	29	76100	45000	1900	6000	7000	1.55	6409		
50	65	7	6240	4750	250	9000	11000	0.052	61010		
80	80	10	14600	10400	500	8500	10000	0.14	61010		
80	80	16	21600	16000	710	8500	10000	0.18	6010		
90	90	20	35100	23200	980	7000	8500	0.46	6210		
110	110	27	61600	38000	1600	6300	7500	1.05	6310		
130	130	31	87100	52000	2200	5300	6300	1.90	6410		
55	72	9	8320	6200	325	8500	10000	0.083	61011		
80	80	13	15900	11400	560	8000	9500	0.19	61011		
90	90	11	19500	14000	695	7500	9000	0.28	61011		
90	90	18	28100	21200	800	7500	9000	0.39	6011		
100	100	21	43600	29000	1250	6300	7500	0.81	6211		
120	120	29	71500	45500	1900	5600	6700	1.35	6311		
140	140	33	99500	62000	2600	5000	6000	2.30	6411		

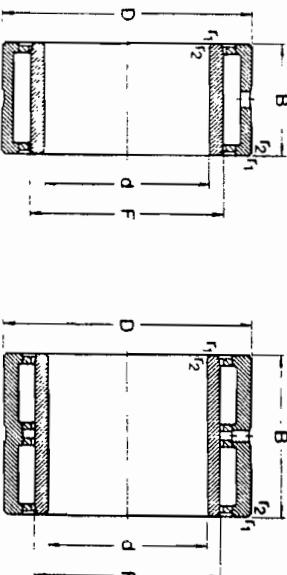
Angular contact ball bearings
single row
 d 10–65 mm



Principal dimensions
 d

Principal dimensions d	D	B	C	C_0	P_u	Basic load ratings			Speed ratings Lubrication grease oil	Mass	Designation
						dynamic	static	Fatigue load limit			
10	30	9	7020	3350	140	19000	28000	0.030	7200 BE		
12	32	10	7610	3800	160	18000	26000	0.036	7201 BE		
15	35	11	8840	4800	204	17000	24000	0.045	7202 BE		
17	40	12	11100	6100	260	15000	20000	0.065	7203 BE		
20	47	14	14000	8300	355	13000	18000	0.11	7204 BE		
25	52	15	19000	10400	440	11000	16000	0.14	7304 BE		
25	52	15	15600	12000	430	10000	15000	0.13	7205 BE		
30	62	18	23800	15600	655	8500	12000	0.20	7206 BE		
35	72	19	34500	21200	800	8000	11000	0.34	7306 BE		
35	72	17	30700	20800	880	8000	11000	0.28	7207 BE		
40	80	18	38400	28000	1100	7000	9500	0.37	7208 BE		
50	60	20	49400	33500	1400	6700	9000	0.83	7308 BE		
55	100	21	48600	38000	1630	5600	7500	0.42	7209 BE		
60	110	22	57200	45500	1730	6000	8000	0.85	7309 BE		
65	120	23	68300	54000	2200	5300	7000	1.10	7310 BE		
65	120	23	68300	54000	2200	5300	7000	1.10	7210 BE		
70	130	24	80000	63000	3000	4500	6000	1.75	7312 BE		
75	140	25	93000	72000	4300	4500	6000	2.15	7313 BE		

**Needle roller bearings with flanges
with inner ring
d 40–65 mm**



Series NKI(S), NA 49

Series NA 69

Principal dimensions		Basic load ratings	Fatigue load limit	Speed ratings	Mass	Designation
d	D	B	C ₀	P _u	Lubrication grease oil	
40	55	20	27 500	57 000	7 200 6 300 9 000	0,14 NKI 40/20
	55	30	93 000	12 000	6 300 9 000	0,22 NKI 40/30
42	62	22	42 800	71 000	9 150 5 600 8 000	0,23 NA 4908
	62	40	67 100	125 000	16 000 5 600 8 000	0,43 NA 6908
45	62	22	42 900	72 000	9 150 5 600 8 000	0,28 NKI 40
	62	35	49 500	110 000	14 300 5 600 8 000	0,23 NKI 45/25
48	68	22	45 700	78 000	10 000 5 300 7 500	0,32 NKI 45/35
	68	40	70 400	137 000	17 300 5 300 7 500	0,27 NA 4909
50	68	25	40 200	88 000	11 200 5 300 7 500	0,27 NKI 50/25
	68	35	52 300	122 000	16 000 5 300 7 500	0,38 NKI 50/35
52	72	22	47 300	85 000	11 000 5 000 7 000	0,27 NA 4910
	72	40	73 700	150 000	19 000 5 000 7 000	0,52 NKI 50
55	72	25	41 800	96 500	12 200 4 800 6 700	0,27 NKI 55/25
	72	35	55 000	134 000	17 600 4 500 6 300	0,38 NKI 55/35
58	80	25	57 200	106 000	13 700 4 500 6 300	0,40 NA 4911
	80	45	89 700	190 000	24 000 4 500 6 300	0,78 NA 6911
60	85	28	66 000	114 000	15 000 4 300 6 000	0,56 NKI 55
	85	45	44 000	95 000	12 000 4 300 6 000	0,40 NKI 60/25
65	90	25	60 500	146 000	19 000 4 300 6 000	0,40 NKI 60/35
	90	35	60 500	114 000	14 600 4 300 6 000	0,55 NA 4912
70	85	25	93 500	204 000	26 000 4 300 6 000	0,43 NA 6912
	85	45	66 000	120 000	15 600 4 000 5 600	0,61 NKI 60
75	90	25	61 600	120 000	15 300 4 000 5 600	0,40 NA 4913
	90	35	52 800	105 000	13 700 4 000 5 600	0,47 NKI 65/25
80	90	25	73 700	163 000	21 600 4 000 5 600	0,66 NKI 65/35
	90	45	95 200	212 000	27 000 4 000 5 600	0,83 NA 6913
85	95	28	70 400	132 000	17 000 3 800 5 300	0,64 NKI 65