

## 7. SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

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### BEARING TABLES

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## Spherical Roller Bearings

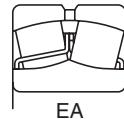
### DESIGN, TYPES, AND FEATURES

Various types of high load capacity spherical roller bearings are available. Types EA, C and CD have pressed-steel cages, and type CA has machined-brass cages. EA-type bearings listed here are classified as NSKHPSTM bearings, which offer particularly high load-carrying capacity, high limiting speeds, and superior performance under high-temperature operating conditions up to 200 °C.

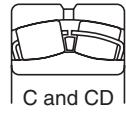
An oil groove and holes are located in the outer ring to supply lubricant, and the bearing numbers are suffixed with E4.

To use bearings with oil grooves and holes, an oil groove should be located in the housing bore since depth for the groove in the bearing is limited. The dimensions of the oil groove and number of holes present are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

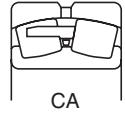
When bearings with a hole for a locking pin to prevent outer ring rotation are required, please contact NSK.



EA



C and CD

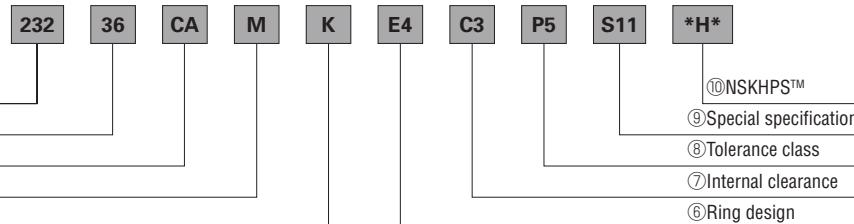


CA

### Formulation of Bearing Designations

#### Spherical Roller Bearings

Example:



① Bearing Series 239, 230, 240, 231, 241, 222, 232, 213, 223 : Spherical roller bearings

② Bore number Bore number indicates bore diameter. Bore number X 5 (mm)

③ Internal design EA, CA : High load capacity

④ Cage M : Machined-brass cage (for CA Design)

Omitted: Pressed-steel cage (for EA Design)

⑤⑥ Ring design K : Tapered bore of inner ring (taper 1 : 12)

K30 : Tapered bore of inner ring (taper 1 : 30)

E4 : Lubricating groove in outside surface and holes in outer ring

Omitted : CN clearance, C3 : Clearance greater than CN,

C4 : Clearance greater than C3, C5 : Clearance greater than C4

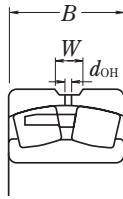
Omitted : ISO Normal, P6 : ISO Class 6, P5 : ISO Class 5, P4 : ISO Class 4

S11 : Dimensional stabilizing treatment: working temperature under 200 °C

(omitted for EA design)

\*H\* : NSKHPSTM designation

Tolerance Class : ISO Normal



**Table 1 Dimensions of Oil Grooves and Holes**

Nominal Width B over	Oil Groove incl.	Hole Diameter $d_{OH}$	Units : mm	
			width W	over
18	30	5	2.5	
30	40	6	3	180
40	50	7	4	250
50	65	8	5	315
65	80	10	6	400
80	100	12	8	500
100	120	15	10	630
120	160	20	12	800
160	200	25	15	1000
200	250	30	20	1250
250	315	35	25	1600
315	400	40	25	1600
400	—	40	25	2000

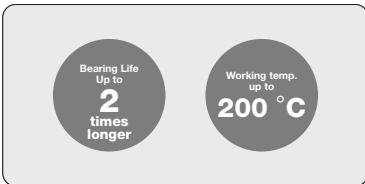
**Table 2 Number of Oil Holes**

Nominal Outer Ring Dia D (mm) over	Nominal Outer Ring Dia D (mm) incl.	Number of Holes	
		over	incl.
18	—	4	
30	—	6	
40	—	6	
50	—	6	
65	—	6	
80	—	6	
100	—	8	
120	—	8	
160	—	8	
200	—	8	
250	—	8	
315	—	8	
400	—	8	

### NSKHPS™ Spherical Roller Bearings

#### Features

Compared with conventional bearings:



#### 1. Improved reliability

Bearing life is up to twice that of conventional bearings thanks to optimization of the bearing's internal design and improvement of processing technology.

2. High-temperature dimensional stabilizing treatment comes standard. Dimensional stabilization up to 200 °C has been achieved through the application of NSK's proprietary heat treatment technology.

### TOLERANCES AND RUNNING ACCURACY

SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS ..... Table 7.2 (Pages A128 to A131)

#### NSKHPS SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

Tolerance for Dimensions: ISO Normal

Running Accuracy: ISO Normal

### RECOMMENDED FITS

SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS ..... Table 8.3 (Page A164)

Table 8.5 (Page A165)

### INTERNAL CLEARANCES

SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS ..... Table 8.16 (Page A172)

#### NSKHPS SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

INTERNAL CLEARANCE DESIGNATION : CN, C3, C4

### PERMISSIBLE MISALIGNMENT

The permissible misalignment of spherical roller bearings varies depending on bearing size and load but is approximately 0.018 to 0.045 radian (1° to 2.5°) with normal loads.

### LIMITING SPEEDS (GREASE)

The limiting speeds (grease) listed in the bearing tables should be adjusted depending on the bearing load condition. Furthermore, higher speeds are attainable by making changes in the lubrication method, cage design, etc. Refer to Page A098 for detailed information.

### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

If the load on spherical roller bearings becomes too small during operation or if, the ratio of axial and radial loads is larger than the value of ' $e$ ' as listed in the bearing tables, slippage occurs between the rollers and raceways, which may result in smearing. The higher the weight, the higher this tendency becomes, especially for large spherical roller bearings.

If very small bearing loads are expected, please contact NSK for selection of an appropriate bearing.

## ■ SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

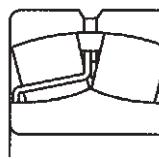
### TECHNICAL DATA

#### Free Space of Spherical Roller Bearings

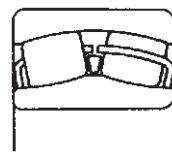
Spherical roller bearings have self-aligning capabilities and the capacity to carry substantially large radial and bi-axial loads. For these reasons, this bearing is used widely in many applications, such as plumber blocks. Application problems include a long span, which causes substantial deflection of the shaft, installation errors, and axial misalignment. These bearings may be exposed to large radial or shock loads.

Grease lubrication is common for spherical roller bearings because it simplifies the seal construction around the housing and makes maintenance and inspection easier. In this case, it is important to select a grease appropriate to the operating conditions and to fill the bearing with the proper amount of grease while considering the housing internal space.

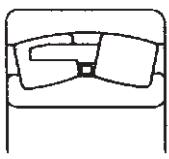
The amount of bearing free space for various spherical roller bearings is shown in Table 1. Under general operating conditions, a user may pack up to 1/3 to 2/3 of the free space of the bearing with grease.



EA type



C, CD type



CA type

**Table 1 Free Space of Spherical Roller Bearings  
(EA, C, CD, and CA)**

Units: cm<sup>3</sup>

Bearing Bore No.	Bearing Free Space				
	Bearing Series				
	230	231	222	232	223
11	—	—	29	—	78
12	—	—	42	—	96
13	—	—	48	—	113
14	—	—	52	—	139
15	—	—	57	—	170
16	—	—	71	—	206
17	—	—	91	—	234
18	—	—	110	130	283
19	—	—	135	—	327
20	—	—	169	203	410
22	100	150	242	294	560
24	109	228	297	340	700
26	161	240	365	405	955
28	170	292	400	530	1 230
30	209	465	505	680	1 430
32	254	575	680	850	1 710
34	355	610	785	1 090	2 070
36	465	785	810	1 120	2 460
38	565	970	1 160	1 340	2 830
40	715	1 160	1 400	1 640	2 900
44	940	1 500	1 880	2 270	3 750
48	1 030	1 900	2 550	3 550	4 700
52	1 530	2 940	3 300	4 750	5 900
56	1 820	3 150	3 400	4 950	7 250
60	2 200	4 050	4 300	6 200	8 750

**Remarks** 22211 to 22226 and 22311 to 22324 are EA bearings.  
 23122 to 23148 and 23218 to 23244 are C bearings.  
 23022 to 23036 and 22228 to 22236 are CD bearings.  
 23038 to 23060, 23152 to 23160, 22238 to 22260,  
 23248 to 23260, and 22326 to 22360 are CA bearings.

## Measurement of Clearance in SRBs

The measurement of internal bearing clearance before mounting is critical. Before handling the bearing and measuring the internal bearing clearance, be sure to wear thin rubber gloves.

If bearings are touched with bare hands, the touched part may rust.

When measuring the internal bearing clearance, ensure that the rollers are positioned correctly.

### 1. Measurement of Bearing Clearance

To measure only internal bearing clearance, set the bearing upright (vertically) on a flat surface while holding the outer ring with one hand. Take care not to incline the inner and outer rings, and stabilize the rollers by turning the inner ring clockwise and counter-clockwise by about one half to one full rotation. Adjust the rollers until a random roller is positioned at the very top of the bearing. Next, use a thickness gauge to measure the internal clearance. Measurement positioning and location may vary slightly depending on the size of the outer ring outside diameter.

#### 1.1 When Bearing Outside Diameter Is Under 200 mm

Insert the thickness gauge between the two rows of rollers and the outer ring at the rollers located at the very top of the bearing. Then, measure the internal clearance  $\Delta_r$  (see Fig. 1).

#### 1.2 When Bearing Outside Diameter Is Over 200 mm

Insert the thickness gauge between the two rows of rollers and the outer ring at the very top of the bearing and on the sides at two symmetrical points relative to the bearing center. Then, take respective measurements for the bearing internal clearance (see Fig. 2).

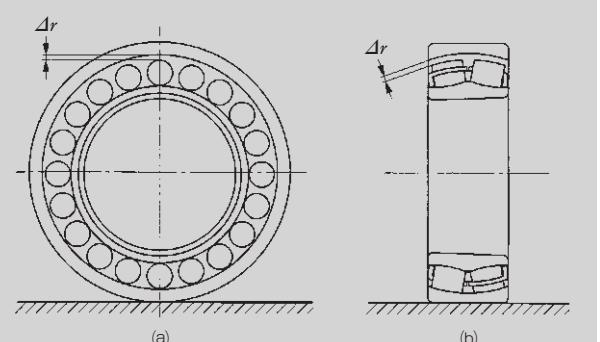


Fig. 1 Clearance Measurement Point (Bearing Outside Diameter: Less than 200 mm)

Take the individual values measured at the very top of bearing and outer ring as  $\Delta_{rT1}$  and  $\Delta_{rT2}$ , and determine the internal clearance at the top of the bearing  $\Delta_{rT}$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{rT} = 1/2 (\Delta_{rT1} + \Delta_{rT2})$$

Then, take the measurements between the two rows of rollers on the left side as  $\Delta_{rL1}$  and  $\Delta_{rL2}$ , and determine the internal clearance on the left side of the bearing  $\Delta_{rL}$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{rL} = 1/2 (\Delta_{rL1} + \Delta_{rL2})$$

Next, take the measurements between the two rows of rollers on the right side as  $\Delta_{rR1}$  and  $\Delta_{rR2}$ , and determine the internal clearance on the right side of the bearing  $\Delta_{rR}$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{rR} = 1/2 (\Delta_{rR1} + \Delta_{rR2})$$

Finally, determine the internal bearing clearance  $\Delta_r$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_r = 1/2 (\Delta_{rT} + \Delta_{rL} + \Delta_{rR})$$

#### 2.1 When Bearing Outside Diameter is Under 200 mm

Insert the thickness gauge between the two rows of rollers and outer ring at the very bottom of the bearing, and measure the internal clearance  $\Delta_s$  (Fig. 3).

#### 2.2 When Bearing Outside Diameter Is Over 200 mm

Insert the thickness gauge between the two rows of rollers and the outer ring at the very bottom of the bearing and on the sides at two symmetrical points relative to the bearing center. Then, take respective measurements for the bearing internal clearance  $\Delta_s$  (Fig. 3). Because the bearing has two rows, two measurements of bearing internal clearance should be taken as  $\Delta_{s1}$  and  $\Delta_{s2}$ , and the internal clearance at the very bottom of the bearing  $\Delta_{sS}$  should be determined by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{sS} = 1/2 (\Delta_{s1} + \Delta_{s2})$$

Then, take the individual values on the left side as

$\Delta_{rL1}$  and  $\Delta_{rL2}$ , and determine the internal clearance on the left side of bearing  $\Delta_{rL}$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{rL} = 1/2 (\Delta_{rL1} + \Delta_{rL2})$$

Next, take the individual values on the right side as  $\Delta_{rR1}$  and  $\Delta_{rR2}$ , and determine the internal clearance on the right side of bearing  $\Delta_{rR}$  by the following equation:

$$\Delta_{rR} = 1/2 (\Delta_{rR1} + \Delta_{rR2})$$

Finally, determine internal bearing clearance ( $\Delta_r$ ) by the following equation:

$$\Delta_r = 1/2 (\Delta_s + \Delta_{rL} + \Delta_{rR})$$

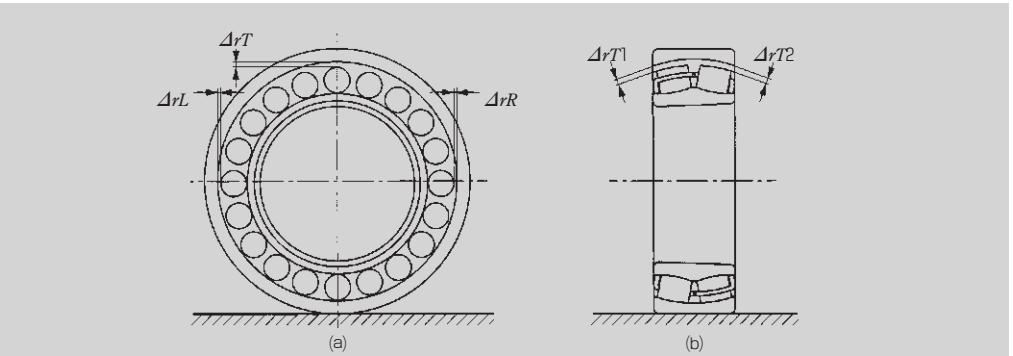


Fig. 2 Clearance Measurement Points (Bearing Outside Diameter: Larger Than 200 mm)

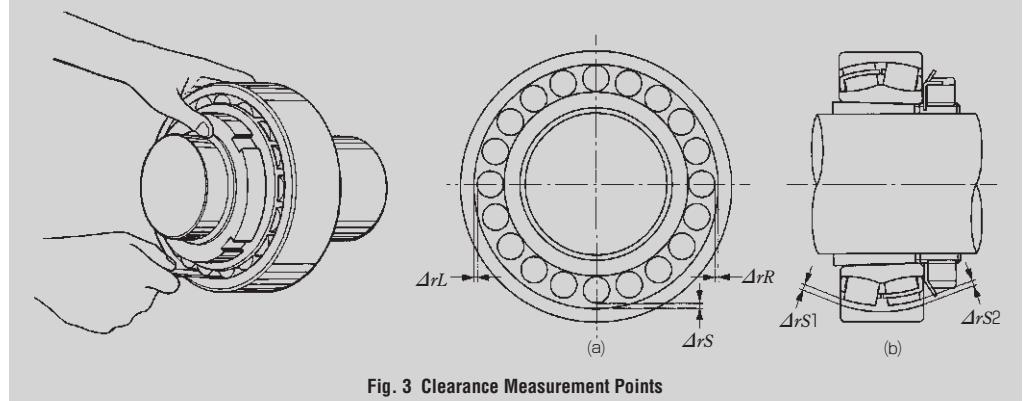


Fig. 3 Clearance Measurement Points

### 3. Temperature Equilibrium When Taking Measurements

To ensure accurate bearing measurements, the temperature of the measurement instrument and components to be measured must be the same. If the bearing is mounted with an oil heating tank or induction heater, be sure to measure the internal clearance only after a complete cooldown. If a bearing is brought from a warehouse to the measurement area, the temperature of the bearing may still be high; thus, if clearance or dimensions were measured without confirming bearing temperature, the measured value may be wrong.

For a large bearing with an outer ring outside diameter larger than 400 mm, the unpacked bearing should be left on a surface plate for about 24 hours before making a clearance or dimensional measurement. Put the end face of the bearing on a surface plate prior to measurement to ensure both objects have the same temperature.

### 4. Clearance Adjustment When Mounting a Bearing on a Tapered Shaft or Sleeve

When mounting a bearing with a tapered bore to a tapered shaft or sleeve (adapter or removable sleeve), the inner ring of the bearing will widen and interference will increase when pushing in the bearing, resulting in reduced internal clearance depending on the taper. Be sure to provide proper interference and internal clearance when mounting the bearing. See Table 2 for the clearance reduction amounts when mounting spherical roller bearings with tapered bores.

Each time the bearing is pushed further onto the tapered shaft or sleeve, measure the variation of the internal clearance and repeat the above procedure until the clearance reduction amount specified in Table 2 is attained. This procedure is called "clearance adjustment," and when the proper reduction amount is attained, the clearance necessary for operation is secured. The clearance reduction amount must be confirmed by a thickness gauge; however, depending on the method of clearance adjustment, the measured value obtained with the thickness gauge may not be correct. Therefore, execute the following corrective procedures:

1. When using heat:

When the bearing and shaft are both at room temperature, measure the clearance again with a thickness gauge to confirm that the specified value is secured.

2. When using a lockwasher as a turning stopper for the locknut:

Prior to bending the tooth of the lockwasher into the cutout for the locknut, measure the clearance with the thickness gauge again to confirm that the specified value is secured.

3. When using a hydraulic nut:

After removal of the hydraulic nut, mount the locknut and measure the clearance again to confirm that the specified value remains constant prior to stopping turning.

4. When using an oil injection pump:

Drop the pressure of the oil fed from the oil injection pump to zero so that there is no pressure on the bearing or fitted part of the sleeve. Next, measure the clearance with a thickness gauge to confirm that the specified value remains secured.

#### Radial Internal Clearance and Clearance Reduction Amount for the Bearing to be Mounted

- When radial internal clearance is CN (normal clearance):
  - Perform the clearance adjustment by aiming for a middle value between the minimum and maximum clearance reduction amounts.
- When radial internal clearance is C3 or C4:
  - Perform the clearance adjustment by aiming for the maximum clearance reduction amount.

#### Internal Clearance Adjustment of Tapered Bore Bearings

Perform the adjustment by measuring the clearance reduction amount with a thickness gauge.

1. For measurement location and positioning, refer to Section 2 (Page C262) of this catalog.
2. When mounting a bearing on a tapered shaft, perform a clearance adjustment each time the bearing is pushed in by a locknut, end plate, end cap, or hydraulic nut.
3. When using an adapter sleeve, perform a clearance adjustment each time the bearing is pushed in by a locknut or hydraulic nut.
4. When using a removable sleeve, perform an adjustment each time the removable sleeve is pushed in by a locknut or hydraulic nut.

Since the outer ring of the bearing hangs down from the rollers, turn the outer ring clockwise and counterclockwise by onehalf to one full rotation while maintaining the proper bearing position before taking clearance measurements for these operations. Position one randomly chosen roller from each row at the very bottom of the bearing. Then, insert the thickness gauge to measure the internal clearance at the appropriate location(s) based on the size of the outer ring outside diameter. These clearance measurement values should be recorded.

Table 2 Mounting of Spherical Roller Bearings With Tapered Bores

Units : mm

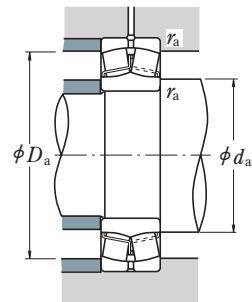
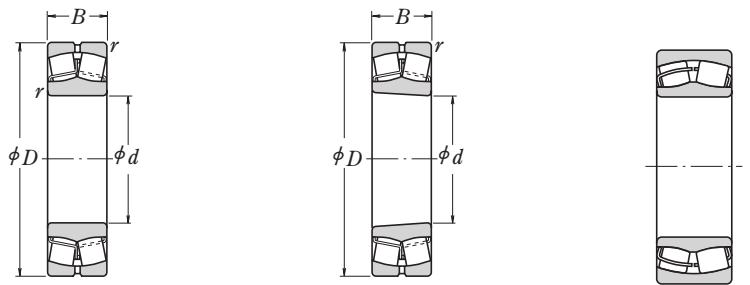
Bore Diameter <i>d</i> (mm)	Reduction in Radial Clearance		Axial Movement		Minimum Permissible Residual Clearance		
	over incl.	min. max.	Taper 1 : 12 min. max.	Taper 1 : 30 min. max.	CN	C3	C4
<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	0.025	0.030	0.40	0.45	—	—
40	50	0.030	0.035	0.45	0.55	—	—
50	65	0.030	0.035	0.45	0.55	—	—
65	80	0.040	0.045	0.60	0.70	—	—
80	100	0.045	0.055	0.70	0.85	1.75	2.15
100	120	0.050	0.060	0.75	0.90	1.9	2.25
120	140	0.060	0.070	0.90	1.1	2.25	2.75
140	160	0.065	0.080	1.0	1.3	2.5	3.25
160	180	0.070	0.090	1.1	1.4	2.75	3.5
180	200	0.080	0.100	1.3	1.6	3.25	4.0
200	225	0.090	0.110	1.4	1.7	3.5	4.25
225	250	0.100	0.120	1.6	1.9	4.0	4.75
250	280	0.110	0.140	1.7	2.2	4.25	5.5
280	315	0.120	0.150	1.9	2.4	4.75	6.0
315	355	0.140	0.170	2.2	2.7	5.5	6.75
355	400	0.150	0.190	2.4	3.0	6.0	7.5
400	450	0.170	0.210	2.7	3.3	6.75	8.25
450	500	0.190	0.240	3.0	3.7	7.5	9.25
500	560	0.210	0.270	3.4	4.3	8.5	11.0
560	630	0.230	0.300	3.7	4.8	9.25	12.0
630	710	0.260	0.330	4.2	5.3	10.5	13.0
710	800	0.280	0.370	4.5	5.9	11.5	15.0
800	900	0.310	0.410	5.0	6.6	12.5	16.5
900	1000	0.340	0.460	5.5	7.4	14.0	18.5
1000	1120	0.370	0.500	5.9	8.0	15.0	20.0

Remarks The values for reduction in radial internal clearance are for bearings with CN clearance.

For bearings with C3 or C4 Clearance, the maximum values listed should be used.

**Spherical Roller Bearings**

Bore Diameter 20 – 55 mm

**Dynamic Equivalent Load**

$P = XF_r + YF_a$			
$F_a/F_r \leq e$	$F_a/F_r > e$	$X$	$Y$
1	$Y_3$	0.67	$Y_2$

Cylindrical Bore

Tapered Bore

Without an Oil Groove or Holes

**Static Equivalent Load**

$$P_0 = F_r + Y_0 F_a$$

The values of  $e$ ,  $Y_2$ ,  $Y_3$ , and  $Y_0$  are given in the table below.

Boundary Dimensions (mm)				Basic Load Ratings (N)		Thermal Reference Speed	Speeds (min⁻¹)	Bearing	Designations		Abutment and Fillet Dimensions (mm)					Constant	Axial Load Factors			Mass (kg) approx.
$d$	$D$	$B$	$r_{\text{min.}}$	$C_r$	$C_{0r}$				Cylindrical Bore	Tapered Bore (¹)	$d_a$ min.	$d_a$ max.	$D_a$ max.	$D_a$ min.	$r_a$ max.		$e$	$Y_2$	$Y_3$	$Y_0$
20	52	15	1.1	29 300	26 900	10 000	—	6 300	<b>21304CDE4</b>	<b>21304CDKE4</b>	27	28	45	42	1	0.31	3.2	2.1	2.1	0.17
25	52	18	1	37 500	37 000	10 000	—	7 100	<b>22205CE4</b>	<b>21305CDE4</b>	31 32	31 34	46 55	45 51	1	0.35 0.29	2.9 3.4	1.9 2.3	1.9 2.3	0.17 0.26
30	62	20	1	50 000	50 000	8 500	—	6 000	<b>22206CE4</b>	<b>21306CDE4</b>	36 37	37 40	56 65	54 59	1	0.33 0.28	3.1 3.6	2.1 2.4	2.0 2.3	0.27 0.39
35	72	23	1.1	69 000	71 000	7 500	—	5 300	<b>22207CE4</b>	<b>21307CDE4</b>	42 44	43 47	65 71	63 67	1	0.32 0.28	3.1 3.6	2.1 2.4	2.0 2.4	0.42 0.53
40	80	23	1.1	113 000	99 500	7 100	12 000	6 700	*22208EAE4	*22208EAKE4	47	49	73	70	1	0.28	3.6	2.4	2.4	0.50
	90	23	1.5	118 000	111 000	6 700	11 000	6 000	*21308EAE4	*21308EAKE4	49	55	81	75	1.5	0.25	3.9	2.7	2.6	0.73
	90	33	1.5	170 000	153 000	5 600	9 000	5 300	*22308EAE4	*22308EAKE4	49	52	81	77	1.5	0.35	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.98
45	85	23	1.1	118 000	111 000	6 300	11 000	6 000	*22209EAE4	*22209EAKE4	52	55	78	75	1	0.25	3.9	2.7	2.6	0.55
	100	25	1.5	149 000	144 000	6 000	9 000	5 000	*21309EAE4	*21309EAKE4	54	65	91	89	1.5	0.23	4.3	2.9	2.8	0.96
	100	36	1.5	207 000	195 000	5 000	8 000	4 500	*22309EAE4	*22309EAKE4	54	60	91	86	1.5	0.34	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.34
50	90	23	1.1	124 000	119 000	6 000	9 500	5 600	*22210EAE4	*22210EAKE4	57	60	83	81	1	0.24	4.3	2.9	2.8	0.61
	110	27	2	178 000	174 000	5 300	8 000	4 500	*21310EAE4	*21310EAKE4	60	72	100	98	2	0.23	4.4	3.0	2.9	1.21
	110	40	2	246 000	234 000	4 800	7 100	4 300	*22310EAE4	*22310EAKE4	60	64	100	93	2	0.35	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.78
55	100	25	1.5	149 000	144 000	5 300	9 000	5 300	*22211EAE4	*22211EAKE4	64	65	91	89	1.5	0.23	4.3	2.9	2.8	0.81
	120	29	2	178 000	174 000	5 300	8 000	4 500	*21311EAE4	*21311EAKE4	65	72	110	98	2	0.23	4.4	3.0	2.9	1.58
	120	43	2	292 000	292 000	4 300	6 000	3 800	*22311EAE4	*22311EAKE4	65	73	110	103	2	0.34	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.3

Note (¹) Suffix K represents bearings with tapered bores (taper 1:12).

Remarks 1. Bearings denoted by an asterisk (\*) are NSKHPs bearings; they come standard with an oil groove and holes.

2. The recommended fits (shaft tolerances) on Page A164 are different when selecting NSKHPs bearings.

In this case, light loads are defined as  $\leq 0.05C_r$  normal loads as 0.05 to 0.10  $C_r$ , and heavy loads as  $> 0.10C_r$ .

3. For the dimensions of adapters and withdrawal sleeves, refer to Pages C348 – C349 and C356.

























