INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11687-2

First edition
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Plain bearings — Pedestal plain bearings —

Part 2:
Side flange bearings

Paliers lisses — Paliers lisses à chaise sur le sol —
Partie 2: Paliers à bride latérale

Reference number
ISO 11687-2:1995(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11687-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Dimensions, tolerances and construction details*.

ISO 11687 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plain bearings — Pedestal plain bearings*:

— *Part 1: Pillow blocks*

— *Part 2: Side flange bearings*

— *Part 3: Centre flange bearings*

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Plain bearings — Pedestal plain bearings —

Part 2:
Side flange bearings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11687 specifies design characteristics for side flange bearings for the size range 9 to 28, as well as design characteristics for shafts.

It is applicable to side flange bearings used mainly in electrical and turbo engineering industries.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11687. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11687 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 185:1988, *Grey cast iron — Classification.*

ISO 426-1:1983, *Wrought copper-zinc alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products — Part 1: Non-leaded and special copper-zinc alloys.*

ISO 426-2:1983, *Wrought copper-zinc alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products — Part 2: Leaded copper-zinc alloys.*

ISO 630:1980, *Structural steels.*

ISO 683-11:1987, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 11: Wrought case-hardening steels.*

ISO 1302:1992, *Technical drawings — Method of indicating surface texture.*

ISO 2768-1:1989, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications.*

ISO 2768-2:1989, *General tolerances — Part 2: Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications.*

ISO 3755:1991, *Cast carbon steels for general engineering purposes.*

ISO 4381:1991, *Plain bearings — Lead and tin casting alloys for multilayer plain bearings.*

ISO 8062:1994, *Castings — System of dimensional tolerances and machining allowances.*

ISO 12129-1:—[1], *Plain bearings — Part 1: Fits.*

ISO 12129-2:—[1], *Plain bearings — Part 2: Tolerances on form and position and surface roughness for shafts, flanges and thrust collars.*

1) To be published.

3 Types of pillow block

According to their design, side flange bearings can be devised as follows, each characteristic being designated by a letter symbol.

Housing:

F Side flange bearing with cooling fins

Heat dissipation:

N Natural cooling
W Water cooling in oil sump
U Circulation pump and natural cooling
T Circulation pump and water cooling in oil sump
Z Recirculating oil lubrication with external cooling of oil

Shape of bore for journal bearing and type of lubrication:

C Circular cylindrical bore without oil ring
L Circular cylindrical bore with split oil ring not fixed on a rotating shaft
Y Lobed bearing with two sliding surfaces without oil ring
V Lobed bearing with four sliding surfaces without oil ring

Thrust bearing:

Q Without sliding surfaces [non-locating (free) bearing]
B Plain sliding surfaces with oil grooves (guide bearing)
K Wedge surfaces
A Tilting pads
} (design and dimensions at the manufacturer's discretion)

Seal:

Type and dimensions subject to agreement

The symbols above figure 1 explain only the type illustrated; the complete type required shall be specified in the above-mentioned sequence when ordering.

4 Dimensions

See figures 1 to 3 and tables 1 and 2.

The side flange bearings are not expected to conform to the designs illustrated in figure 1; compliance is only required with respect to the dimensions specified.

NOTE 1 All dimensions are given in millimetres.

Details which are not specified shall be chosen as appropriate.

5 Shaft design

See figures 2 and 3 and table 2.

6 Materials

Housing:

Grade 300 in accordance with ISO 185; other materials subject to agreement

Half-bearing:

Bearing back:

Fe 360 B in accordance with ISO 630
C10 or C15 E 4 in accordance with ISO 683-11
200 to 400 in accordance with ISO 3755
} Type of material at the manufacturer's discretion

Bearing metal:

Lead-tin-alloy in accordance with ISO 4381, or subject to agreement

Seal:

Copper alloy, aluminium alloy or plastic, subject to agreement

Oil ring, not fixed on rotating shaft:

Copper-zinc alloy in accordance with ISO 426, or subject to agreement

7 Design

General tolerances:

For machined surfaces:

ISO 2768-1 and ISO 2768-2 - mH

For unmachined surfaces:

ISO 8062 - CT 9 (for grade 300), or corresponding standards for other materials agreed upon.

Surface roughness in accordance with ISO 1302:

Flange bearing:

Mounted surfaces: $R_a = 3{,}2\ \mu m$
Sliding surfaces: $R_a = 0{,}8\ \mu m$

Shaft:

See table 2, footnote 1.

Housing:

Flange bearing housing with lifting eye bolts or means of conveyance at the manufacturer's discretion.

The inner surfaces of the housing shall be clean and shall have a coat of paint resistant to oil and solvents.

The outer surfaces of the housing shall be protected against corrosion.

For the purpose of pressure compensation, the individual oil spaces within the flange bearing housing shall be connected to each other by means of appropriate openings above the oil level.

All bearing housing connections on both sides; other connecting dimensions and arrangements than those given in figure 1 as well as additional connections subject to agreement.

Type of inspection plate at the manufacturer's discretion.

With bolts and screws for housing parts and seals, at the manufacturer's discretion.

Bolts and screws for the housing flange do not form part of the delivery.

General:

Particular agreements shall be made for applications under special conditions (e.g. inclined positions).

Chamfered edges: type of edge chamfering at the manufacturer's discretion.

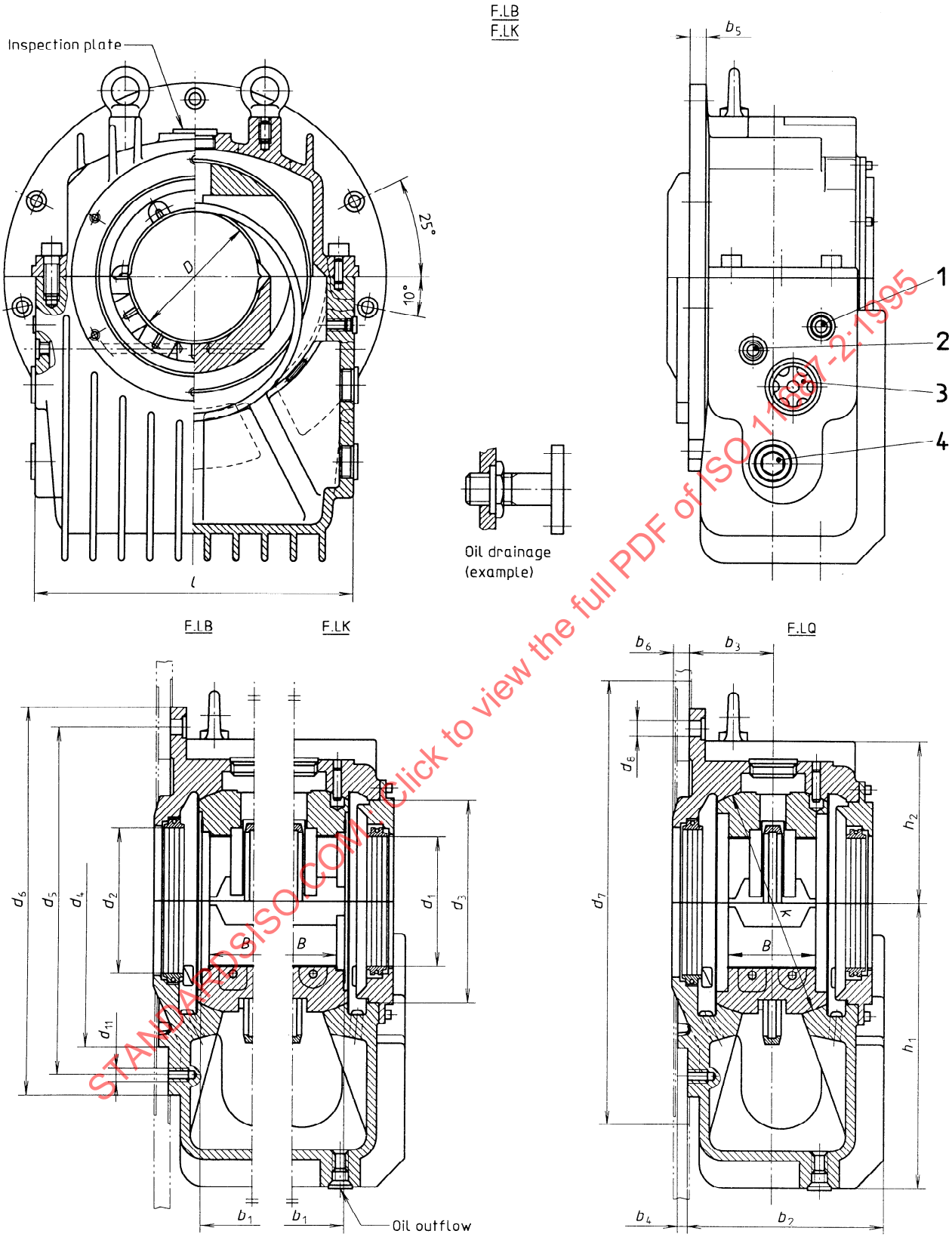
If the bearing is only applicable to one direction of rotation, a directional arrow shall be provided.

8 Designation

EXAMPLE

Designation of a side flange bearing of size 14, shaft diameter 125 mm, housing with cooling fins (F), for recirculating oil lubrication with external cooling of oil (Z), circular cylindrical bore with split oil ring not fixed on a rotating shaft for emergency run (L) and thrust bearing with wedge surfaces (K):

Side flange bearing ISO 11687-2 - 14 - 125 - FZLK



Key

1 d_9 Oil inlet (recirculating plant, circulation pump)

2 Thread G 1/2 Connection for thermoprobe

3 d_{10} Oil-level indicator or oil drainage for recirculating plant

4 Screw plug (connection for radiator, oil-sump thermometer, suction line of circulation pump, finned cooler)

Figure 1 — Examples of side flange bearings — Size range 9 to 28

Table 1 — Side flange bearings — Size range 9 to 28 (see figure 1)

Size		9			11			14			18			22			28		
D	H7 [1]	80	90	100	100	110	125	125	140	160	160	180	200	200	225	250	250	280	300
B [2]		60			80			105			135			170			215		
b_1		80			100			125			160			200			250		
b_2		162			192			232			273			354			414		
b_3		70			80			100			116			150			170		
b_4		14			15			16			18			20			24		
b_5		12			17			23			25			37			42		
b_6 [3]		23			29			26			31			32			43		
d_1 (nominal dimension seal)		80 90 100 110			100 110 125 140			125 140 160 180			160 180 200 225			200 225 250 280			250 280 315 355		
d_2		100			125			160			200			250			315		
d_3		150			180			230			275			340			440		
d_4	h6	280			315			355			400			500			600		
d_5		310			350			415			490			620			770		
d_6		340			380			460			540			680			850		
d_7 [4]		420			460			550			640			785			970		
d_8		13,5			13,5			17,5			22			26			33		
d_9 [5]		G 3/8			G 3/8			G 3/8			G 1/2			G 3/4			G 3/4		
d_{10} [5]		G 1 1/4			G 1 1/4			G 1 1/2			G 1 1/2			G 2			G 2 1/2		
d_{11}		M12			M12			M16			M20			M24			M30		
h_1		250			280			340			400			450			500		
h_2		130			145			185			225			275			325		
l		270			310			370			440			550			690		
ϕk [6] (spherical)	h6	190			212			280			335			425			530		

1) Applies only to circular cylindrical bores.

2) For the design with thrust bearing part (A), dimensions B may slightly deviate in order to obtain (depending on the type of tilting pad) a constant dimension b_1 (interchangeability of the half-bearing shell).

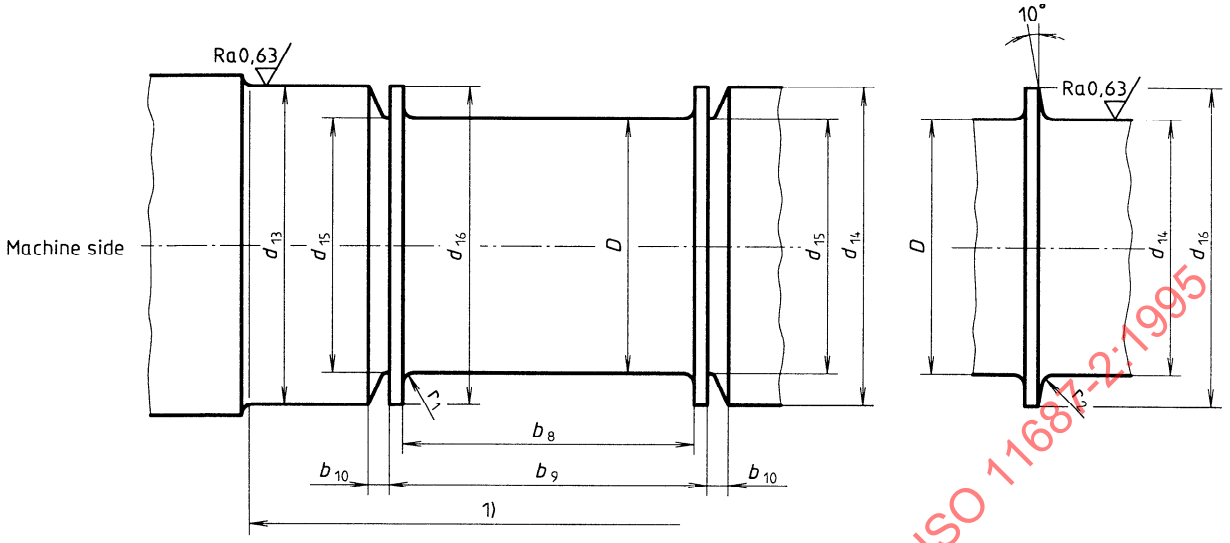
3) Applies only to the seal shown in figure 1.

4) Diameter of the machined surface of the machine plate.

5) If larger connections are necessary, this shall be the subject of a special agreement.

6) The fit of the half-bearing and housing shall be a transition fit or shall be subject to agreement.

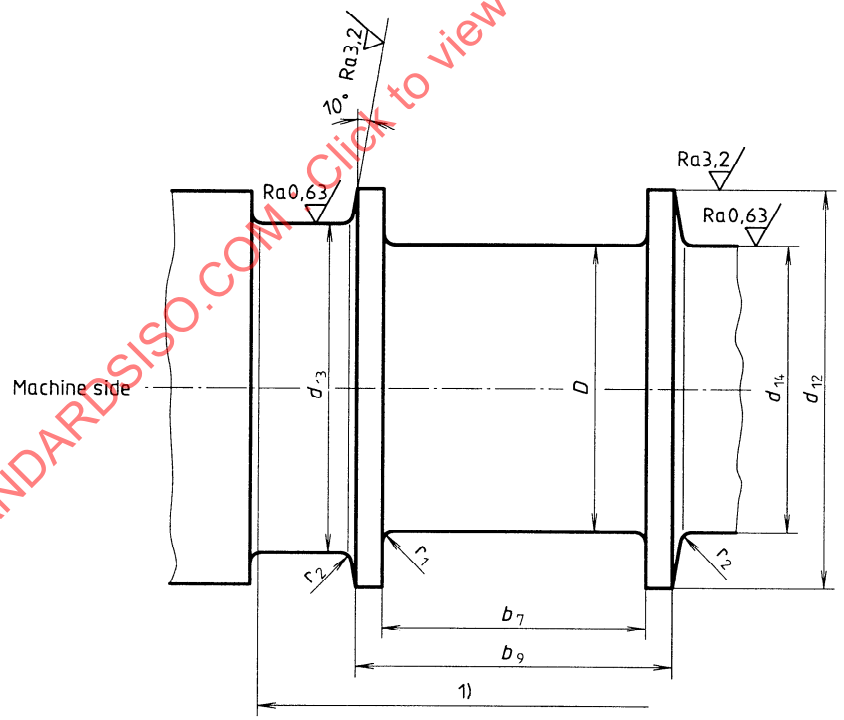
Surface roughness in micrometres



1) Bearing width including seal.

Figure 2 — Shaft design for non-locating (free) bearing (thrust bearing part Q)

Surface roughness in micrometres



1) Bearing width including seal.

Figure 3 — Shaft design for fixed bearing (thrust bearing parts A, B and K)

Table 2 — Shaft dimensions — Size range 9 to 28 (see figures 2 and 3)

Size		9			11			14			18			22			28		
D [1]		80	90	100	100	110	125	125	140	160	160	180	200	200	225	250	250	280	300
b_7 [2]	± 0,1	80,4			100,4			125,4			160,4			200,4			250,4		
b_8 [3]		90			110			140			180			220			280		
b_9		100			120			150			188			240			296		
b_{10} [4]		5			6			8,5			10			13,5			19		
d_{12} Thrust bearing parts	B, K	110	120	130	135	150	160	170	190	200	215	240	250	265	290	315	325	355	375
	A	132	142	143	157	162	168	192	207	217	244	264	273	308	328	339	378	408	408
d_{13}	e8	100			125			160			200			250			315		
d_{14} ; d_{15} [4] e8		d_{14}	d_{15}		d_{14}	d_{15}		d_{14}	d_{15}		d_{14}	d_{15}		d_{14}	d_{15}		d_{14}	d_{15}	
		80	80		100	100		125	125		160	160		200	200		250	250	
		90	80		110	100		140	125		180	160		225	200		280	250	
		100	90		125	110		160	140		200	180		250	225		315	280	
		110	100		140	125		180	160		225	200		280	250		355	315	
d_{16}		90	100	110	110	125	140	140	160	180	180	200	225	225	250	280	280	315	315
r_1 [5]		2,5			2,5			4			4			6			6		
r_2 [5]		4			4			6			6			10			10		

1) Limit deviations for shafts and tolerances of form and position and surface roughness in accordance with ISO 12129-1 and ISO 12129-2.

2) Normal axial clearance of 0,5 mm is provided. If a change in direction of the axial loads of axial thrusts is to be expected, dimension b_7 may be reduced by 0,2 mm. If a fixed bearing (thrust bearing parts B, K) is only needed for the test run, dimension b_7 may be increased.

3) If the non-locating (free) bearing (thrust bearing part Q) has to allow major axial movements (e.g. due to thermal expansion or large constitutional axial clearance), dimension b_8 may be increased.

4) The clearance groove d_{15} may be omitted if it is equal to or smaller than the shaft diameter D.

5) The radii r_1 and r_2 may be replaced by an undercut.