

miniature and instrument ball bearings

PRODUCTS AND ENGINEERING



Since 1971 our modern manufacturing facility here in Chatsworth has been the leader in applying volume production methods to sophisticated, non-standard, ultra precision miniature and instrument bearing designs. Our position of leadership is maintained through the application of advanced technologies, significant investment in automated tooling for machining, grinding, assembly and testing, and unsurpassed process control systems.

The reputation NHBB has achieved for quality, cost-effective products has earned us the confidence of customers throughout the world. As the front-runner in high-speed miniature bearing design, the Precision Division has pioneered the first mass-production of autoclavable dental bearings using a polyamide-imide retainer material, as well as the finest quality miniature gyro spin bearings. Initiatives such as ISO 9002 ensure the Precision Division's advanced capabilities will be maintained at leading edge levels.

The Precision Division's multi-million dollar facility renovation includes the addition of a Class 1000 clean room for all bearing assembly.

We are committed to the research and development of new materials, innovative high-performance bearing design, and the continuous improvement of existing products.





Part Numbering System

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7	GROUP 8
MATERIAL	TYPE	BASIC SIZE	SEALS & SHIELDS	MODIFICATIONS	Duplex pairs	PREMIUM FEATURES	CAGE
55	RI – RIF –	418 1438	ZZ	EEA62			H F
SS=AISI stainless steel (440C) No Code=Chrome alloy steel (52100) CE=Chrome alloy steel rings (52100) with ceramic balls SB=440C Modified SE=AISI stainless steel rings (440C) with creamic balls ST=AISI stainless steel rings (440C) with TiC coated balls XT=Chrome alloy steel rings (52100) with TiC balls	RI, R, L=Radial RIF, RF, LF=Flanged radial F=Flanged, tapered O.D. FR=Duplex pair with one flanged and one unflanged bearing RIFW, RFW, LFW=Flanged with non-standard flange width MBRI, MBR, MBL=Inner ring relieved and separable MBRIF, MBRF, MBLF=Inner ring relieved and separable, flanged outer ring MDRI, MDR, MDL=Inner ring relieved and non-separable MDRIF, MDRF, MDLF=Inner ring relieved and non-separable MBRIF, MERF, MEL=Outer ring relieved and non-separable MERI, MER, MEL=Outer ring relieved and non-separable MERI, MERF, MEL=Outer ring relieved and separable, outer ring flanged and O.D. tapered MDF=Inner ring relieved and separable, outer ring flanged and O.D. tapered Special Size Series: Z=(Followed by letter and numbers indicates End Bell) RA=Pulley type assemblies; shaft assemblies; mechanical parts; tape guides; special bearings	 Inch Series First one or two digits indicates O.D. in 16ths of an inch. The following two or three digits indicate the bore size in a fraction of an inch, the first digit being the numerator and the second or the second and third digits being the denominator. Metric Series First two digits indicate 0.D. in mm. Second two digits indicate 1.D. in mm. X=(following basic size) Indicates special internal design, assigned in numerical sequence i.e. X1, X2, etc. 	Enclosures Z=Single metallic shield-removable ZZ = Double metallic shield-removable ZO = Single shield on side opposite flange D = Double rubber seal D1 = Double rubber seal D1 = Double rubber seal L=Single glass reinforced PITE seal LD = Double glass reinforced PITE seal LD = Single seal on side opposite flange LZ = Glass reinforced PITE seal and shield with seal on flange side ZL = Shield and glass reinforced PITE seal with shield on flange side DZ = Rubber seal and shield L(L) BP=Glass reinforced PITE seal(s) with metal backing plate(s) H=Single metallic shield non-removable HH=Double metallic shield non-removable S=Single rubber seal, non-contact SS=Double rubber seal on side opposite flange	Extended Inner Ring EE=Both sides E=One side Special External Dimension Aelarger than standard O.D. A=Semi-standard, larger width and O.D. bearing Aelarger O.D. than standard and special width W=Wider than standard width Y=Narrower than standard width N=Larger or smaller bore than standard G=Special external groove in bearing B=Special bore tolerance Special Design SD=Special design bearing CV=Special race curvature	Duplex DB=Back-to-back configuration DF=Face-to-face configuration DU=Universal duplex. Numbers following letter code indicate mean preload in pounds. If not followed by a number, standard preload is applied.	MC=Premium ball & race finish for specific applications	CR=Ribbon PTFE coated F=Full ball complement H=Crown, land piloted J=Crown, acetal JM=Full type, acetal JN=Full type, acetal JN=Full type, acetal KB=Crown phenolic, paper base KC=Crown, phenolic, linen base KF=Crown phenolic, linen, non keyhole type outer land piloting KG=Crown phenolic, linen, non keyhole type outer land piloting KG=Crown phenolic, paper base, outer land piloted KM=Full type, phenolic, paper base M4=Full type, polyimide R=Ribbon, land piloted SL=Slug, PTFE T1=Crown, specialty material TT=Toroids, PTFE



GROUP 9	GROUP 10	GROUP 11	GROUP 12	GROUP 13	GROUP 14	
ABEC TOLERANCE	DIMENSIONAL CODING	radial Play	TORQUE	LUBRICANT	PACKAGING	
A5 A7	схх	P25 P13		LO2 LG49	P U	
A1=ABEC 1* A3=ABEC 3, 3P A5=ABEC 5, 5P, 5T A7=ABEC 7, 7P, 7T A9=ABEC 9, 9P Note: Selected ABEC 9 tolerances are available on all sizes. Please consult factory. *A1 miniature and instrument bearings of both the metric and inch configura- tions meet the toler- ances of ABMA Standard 20 for ABEC 1 metric series bearings.	CXX=I.D. and O.D. calibration in .0001 increments COX=O.D. coding only, .0001 increments CXO=I.D. coding only, .0001 increments C44=I.D. and O.D. calibration in .000050 increments C04=O.D. coding only, .000050 increments C40=I.D. coding only, .000050 increments	 P=Followed by two,three, or four numbers indicates the radial play limits in ten thousandths of an inch. Example: P25 indicates radial play of .0002" to .0005". PC _ =Nominal contact angle in degrees PA =Nominal axial play Example: PA015 indicates axial play of .0015 	 T=Followed by a number indicates maximum starting torque in hundreds of mg. mm. Example: T15 indicates a maximum starting torque of 1500 mg. mm. RT=Followed by a number indicates maximum running torque in hundreds of mg. mm. Example: RT15 indicates a maximum running torque of 1500 mg. mm. 	Lubricant letter codes are followed by a number to indicate specific type. BC =Following lubricant code indicates barrier coating LB =Mixture of oil and solvent LD =Dry-no lubrication LF =Dry film LG =Greases LM =Mixture of oil and grease LO =Oils LY =Expanded list of oils and greases Grease Plate Code (follows lubricant code) GPL =light	No Code=Plastic sealed vial B=Individual boxes E=Individual pack per MILB-22191 K=Kraft foil package KB=Kraft bag and box P=Pill pack PB=Pill pack and box U=Unit pack UB=Unit pack and box	
				GPL=light GPM=medium		

GPH=heavy

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The NHBB numbering system identifies ball bearing size and design. This system is not a guide to create a customized ball bearing. Please use the numbering system to decipher the basic bearing numbers listed in this catalog, or to define a number given to you by a representative of NHBB. Please consult a member of the NHBB sales or engineering staff to help you design a new bearing or to interchange another manufacturer's part number.



Ball Bearing Components

This exploded view of a standard ball bearing can help you select the bearing with the appropriate components for your design or application. The cross-sectional view illustrates the relative position of these components in the ball bearing assembly.



Basic Dimensions

The dimensions and reference codes used throughout this catalog are illustrated and defined below. These dimensions establish bearing size and other parameters which can help you choose the ball bearing best suited to your application.

Width O.D. Chamfei PTFE Seal Outside Diameter (O.D.) ĺ.D. Chamfer Inside Diameter (Bore) Stainless Steel Shield Precision Ball Stainless Steel Crown Cage Snap Ring d - Inside Diameter or Bore D - Outside Diameter - O.D. B - Overall Bearing Width Lc **B**; - Inner Ring Width **Bo** - Outer Ring Width **Df** - Flange Outside Diameter Bf - Flange Width or Thickness Li - Inner Ring Land Diameter Lo - Outer Ring Land Diameter r - Maximum Shaft or Housing Fillet Radius that bearing corners will clear **Z** - Number of Balls per row **D**_b - Nominal Diameter of Balls Df Li D **Nmax** - Maximum Speed/rpm L fn - Cage and Lubricant Factor. See pg. 39

Cross section view of ball bearing

Bearing

Bf

Special Assemblies & Components

Today's high-technology products demand increasingly critical tolerances. NHBB stands ready to support your needs with:

- Next-level bearing assemblies & subassemblies
- Ultra-precision components
- Leading edge automated production techniques
- Complete in-house manufacturing

Spindle Assembly. Designed with compression coil spring — shaft rotation.



Typical Tape Guide. Design uses screw and washer to solidly preload by clamping inner rings — outer ring rotation.



Shaft/Housing Assembly. Factory assembled to control fit ups and runouts.



- ISO 9002 Quality System approval
- 50 years of experience in precision manufacturing and assembly

Our experienced staff can help you design quality, costeffective subassemblies for your specific applications and manufacture them in small or volume production quantities.

NHBB can provide complete manufacturing and assembly for a wide variety of special designs.

Integral Super Duplex. Manufactured with outer raceway ground into housing.



Special Assembly. Manufacture and assemble several components to control proper fit and performance.





Bearing Selection

To ensure optimal speed and load carrying capacity, several factors must be considered when choosing the proper bearing for your application. These factors include the ring material, design, shields & seals, cage, ABEC grade, radial play, and lubricant.

Materials

Miniature and instrument bearings are normally made of either stainless steel or chrome alloy steel. NHBB offers 440C stainless steel for applications that require corrosion resistance, and 52100 chrome steel for maximum fatigue life. These materials are heat-treated to achieve optimum hardness and dimensional stability, and are suitable for most applications.

Design

The design of a bearing is critical in determining its load-carrying capability and maximum operating speed—factors which directly impact the bearing's operating life. Various types of bearings have been designed to meet the operating parameters of your application.

The **radial** or **conrad** bearing (also referred to as deep groove) is the most popular type due to its ability to handle radial and thrust loads in either direction. This type is offered with various seal or shield options.

The **angular contact** bearing is designed with a relieved shoulder to allow for a greater number of balls, thereby increasing its load-carrying capability. The angular contact design also allows for the use of a full section cage which is desirable for high speed applications. This type of bearing can handle thrust loads in one direction only.

Shields and Seals

Shields and seals are used in ball bearings to retain lubricants and prevent particulate contamination from reaching the critical surfaces. Shields are popular for most applications; seals are used where minimal clearance to light contact is required. Seals offer greater deterrence to particulate contamination, but increase torque and limit operating speed. NHBB offers a variety of enclosure options. The chart on page 34 in the Engineering Section describes these options in greater detail.

Cages

The cage, also referred to as the retainer or separator, is the component that separates and positions the balls at approximately equal intervals around the bearing raceway. Proper selection of a bearing cage is critical for meeting the load, speed and temperature requirements of your application.

The standard cages for radial or conrad miniature and instrument ball bearings are stamped metal ribbon or crown. The application flexibility and low-cost design of these types make them appropriate for most general purpose applications. For high-speed applications, machined cages made of phenolic, polyamide-imide and other materials are available. Refer to page 33 in the Engineering Section for more details on cage options.



ABEC Grade

When choosing the ABEC grade, the factors to be considered are: radial and axial runout requirements; bore and O.D. fits; and audible noise level. The table below shows the bore and O.D. size tolerances and the radial runout limits for each ABEC grade. Grades 5 and 7 are preferred for most standard applications.

		Radial Runout		Mean Diameter Tolerance	
ABEC Grade	O.D. Size	Inner Ring	Outer Ring	Bore	0.D.
1*	0-18mm	.00040	.00060	+.0000	+.0000
	over 18-30mm	.00040	.00060	+.0000	+.0000
	(over .7086- 1.1811 in.)			0004	0004
3P	0-30mm (0-1.1811 in.)	.00020	.00040	+.0000 0002	+.0000 0003
5P	0-30mm (0-1.1811 in.)	.00015	.00020	+.0000	+.0000
7P	0-30mm (0-1.1811 in.)	.00010	.00015	+.0000 0002	+.0000 0002
9P	0-18mm (07086 in.)	.00005	.00005	+.0000 0001	+.0000 0001
	over 18-30mm (over .7086- 1.1811 in.)	.00010	.00010	+.0000 0001	+.0000 00015

*ABEC 1 miniature and instrument bearings of both the metric and inch configurations meet the tolerances of ABMA Standard 20 for ABEC 1 metric series bearings.

The charts on pages 54–55 provide a complete description of the tolerances controlled by the ABEC level. Normally, race finish and race geometry are superior in ABEC 5P and higher. NHBB recommends these grades for precision assemblies where low noise (mechanical or audible), minimal runout and long life are important considerations for noise sensitive applications.

Radial Play

Radial Play is the free internal radial looseness between the balls and the races with no load applied to the bearing in any direction. Radial play is necessary to accommodate differential thermal expansions, the effects of interference fits, and to control axial play and deflection. The chart on page 35 of the Engineering Section shows the suggested radial play for some typical applications.

Lubricant

There are literally hundreds of lubricants available for ball bearings; selecting the optimal one is critical. Each has a particular characteristic which makes it suitable for a specific application. Unless torque is a problem, grease is preferred for prelubrication since it is less susceptible to migration and leakage. Grease can increase bearing torque by a factor of 1.2 to 5.0 depending on the grease type and quantity used. See pages 38-40 for further information.



Marking

The following figures illustrate the standard marking system used for NHBB Precision Bearing Division ball bearings per MIL-STD-1647. Shown below are the markings for 440C Stainless Steel and the markings for 52100 Chrome Alloy Steel.

ABEC 5, 7 and higher tolerances



Packaging

NHBB's bearings are normally packaged in plastic vials, 8 or more per vial. If prelubrication or protective coating is not specified, oil per MIL-L-6085 (NHBB code LO1) will be used to prevent corrosion.

Vial Pack (No Code) — 8 or more per vial.

Pill Pack (Code P) — One bearing per sealed, plastic compartment. Connected in strips of 4.

Unit Pack (Code U) — Individual bearing placed in a plastic bag; bag is sealed; 10 or more packed in a paperboard box.

Other packaging options are available to suit your specific needs. See page 3 for more information.

ABEC 1*, 3 and 3P tolerances



*ABEC 1 miniature and instrument bearings of both the metric and inch configurations meet the tolerances of ABMA Standard 20 for ABEC 1 metric series bearings.

CAPABILITIES



PRODUCT QUALITY IS OUR FIRST PRIORITY





The Precision Division meets the requirements of ISO 9001:2000 and was registered to ISO 9002 in 1994. Our quality systems meet the requirements of MIL-Q-9858A and MIL-I-45208. Our computerized calibration system meets the requirements of ANSI/NCSL Z 540-1-1994. All bearings are assembled in a Class 1000 clean room environment. 100% Anderonmeter (dynamic noise and vibration) testing is standard on all of our bearing products.





VOLUME PRODUCTION OF SPECIALTY BEARINGS

The Precision Division's specialty is volume production of ultra precision miniature and instrument bearings. Additionally, we provide facilities to develop and incorporate special materials and lubricants to meet the stringent requirements of leading-edge applications. NHBB has developed many bearing types using the latest technologies including ceramic and TiC balls, dry films and advanced lubrication strategies. We also have the capability to produce precision sub-assemblies and cylindrical components.



Hybrid Ceramic Bearings Precision Division HiTech Division



Miniature & Instrument Bearings **Precision Division**



Ultra Precision Machine Tool Bearings **HiTech Division**

CAPABILITIES



ONGOING NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT



Rod Ends, Sphericals and Link Assemblies **Astro Division**



Cylindrical Roller Bearings **HiTech Division**

The NHBB organization offers our customers complete access to our full range of corporate capabilities, including custom bearing design and manufacture. Just ask your contact at the Precision Division to help you reach our HiTech or Astro Division engineers as early as possible in the product design phase. At Precision, we are here to help you—our valued customer.

> Racing Series Bearings Astro Division



ENGINEERING



Aircraft

Instruments, Environmental Systems, Fuel Controls, Actuators...

Dental/Medical

Handpieces, Centrifuges, Diagnostic Equipment, Laser Articulating Arms... PRODUCT OFFERING Ultra Precision Miniature and Instrument Bearings Hybrid Ceramics Airframe Control Duplex Pairs Thinex

Missile/Space

Guidance Systems, Propulsion Systems, Gear Motors...



Industrial/ Computer

Motors, Flow Meters, Storage Devices, Semiconductor Processing, Scanners...





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