SKF bearing - meaning of pre-code and post-code

The complete code of the rolling bearing, rolling bearing components and accessories of SKF Bearing Wanbangda Company of Sweden consists of basic code and supplementary code. The basic code consists of the bearing type code, the size series code and the inner diameter code. Indicates the basic type, structure and dimensions of the bearing and is the basis for the bearing code. The supplementary code is the code name added to the basic code of the bearing structure shape, size, tolerance, and technical requirements. The code added to the left of the basic code is the prea code to identify the bearing component. The code added to the right of the basic code is the post code to indicate the design type that is different from the original design or different from the current production standard.

First, the predecessor code

GS - thrust cylindrical roller, thrust needle roller bearing race. Example: GS81107 - seat of thrust cylindrical roller bearing 81107.

K - the combination of the thrust roller and the cage. Example: K81170.

K-——Inherent to the AFBMA standard series Inch tapered roller bearings with inner ring (inner cone) or outer ring (cone ring) with roller and cage assembly. Example: K-09067 - The inner cone of a series of tapered roller bearings of 09000.

L—Single inner or outer ring of a split bearing. Example: LNU207 - inner ring of cylindrical roller bearing NU207. L30207 - outer ring of tapered roller bearing 30207.

R - Separate bearing with a single inner or outer ring removed. Example: RNU207 - Cylindrical Roller Bearing NU207 with outer ring of roller and cage assembly. R30207 - Inner ring of tapered roller bearings and cage assemblies.

WS - thrust cylindrical roller, thrust needle roller shaft. Example: WS81107 - the shaft of the thrust cylindrical roller bearing 81107.

Second, the post code

If there are several post-codes in the Wanfida SKF bearing code, these post-codes are grouped in the following order: (1) internal design, (2) external design, (3) cage, and (4) other features. (1) (2) There is a half Chinese character between the post code and the basic code in the (3) group; (2) The dust cover and the seal post in the group are the exception, in the rear The code is preceded by a hyphen "-"; the (4) group's post code is preceded by a slash. The slash is also used to isolate two (4) sets of post-codes in the following two cases: a. The first post-code begins with a number and the second post-code begins with a number. Example: 6205/P53/223316. B. Indicates the post-code of the compression and/or movement clearance range followed by a post-code indicating the type of grease. If the slash is omitted, it will cause confusion. Example; 6205-2Z/C2L/HT42 (=C2L+HT42).

(1) Internal design

A, B, C, D, E - When the normal internal structure changes, these post-codes and their combinations generally form part of the Wanbangda bearing series code, they are usually only used during the transition period, after the transition period Ignore it. However, when they represent an alternative structure, these post-codes become permanent. Usually they mean something specific to a particular bearing type or series of bearings. For example: Single row angular contact ball bearings ACD - contact angle is 25 degrees. B——The contact angle is 40 degrees. CC - the contact angle is 12 degrees. CD - the contact angle is 15 degrees. BE - BE type bearing with a contact angle of 40 degrees, the steel ball is enlarged, and the glass fiber

reinforced nylon 6.6 cage is used.
Double row angular contact ball bearings A - Standard design for bearings with an outer diameter of 90 mm or less, without ball gaps, with glass fiber reinforced nylon 6.6 cage. E——The ball bearing port on one side of the bearing can hold more steel balls, so it has higher radial and axial load carrying capacity. Wanbangda SKF Spherical Roller Bearings CAC, ECAC, CA, ECA - These are designed for large size bearings with symmetrical rollers. The inner ring has fixed ribs on both sides, and the movable middle ring is guided by the inner ring. The cage is an integral brass or steel solid frame. CAC and ECAC bearing roller and raceway surfaces are optimized for roller guidance and reduced friction. The ECAC type has reinforced rollers to increase load capacity. CC, C, EC - These types of bearing rollers are symmetrical and have no ribs on the inner ring. Each row of rollers has a stamped steel cage. The retaining ring in the activity is guided by the inner ring. EC type bearings use reinforced rollers to increase load capacity. The CC-type bearing rollers and raceway surfaces are optimized for roller guidance and reduce friction. E—— SKF adopts the latest standard design, the bearing roller is symmetrical, the inner ring has no ribs, and the iron bronze is made of movable middle ring close to the outer ring, guided by the cage, and each row of rollers has a stamped steel plate cage. E-bearings have all the advantages of CC-type bearings. The newly developed cages can accommodate more larger diameter elongated rollers for higher bearing load capacity. E-bearing outer ring with oil groove and three oil holes, then W should be added to the rear code to show the difference. Cylindrical Roller Bearing B - The bearing is a surface treated roller (full complement roller bearing). B4——The surface of the bearing ring and the surface of the roller are treated (full complement roller bearing). EC - The internal geometry of the bearing has been improved and has a high load carrying capacity. The rib and roller end face have good contact and lubrication conditions and can withstand high axial loads.

(2) External design

CA, CB, CC - universal matched single row angular contact ball bearings, can be installed in any combination (series, face to face or back to back). When back-to-back or face-to-face, the ratio of the internal clearance before the axial installation to the normal value: small (CA), normal (CB), larger (CC). -2F - Wanbangda spherical ball bearing with dust retaining ring on both sides. -2FF - The outer spherical ball bearing has a combined dust retaining ring on both sides. G——Universal pairing single row angular contact ball bearings. When placed face to face or back to back, there is a certain pre-installation preload in the bearing. GA - Face to face, with back-to-back alignment, there is a lighter preload in the bearing. GB - face to face, with back-to-back alignment, medium preload in the bearing. GC - Face to face, when placed back to back, there is a heavier preload in the bearing. K - tapered hole, taper 1:12. K30 - tapered hole, taper 1:30. -LS - One side of the bearing has a contact seal and the inner ring has no sealing groove. -2LS - LS seal on both sides of the bearing. N——There is a stop groove on the outer ring of the bearing. NR - There is a stop groove on the outer ring of the bearing and a stop ring. N2 - There are two diametrically opposite notches on the outer ring chamfer. PP - bearing (bearing roller bearing, cam follower bearing) has a contact seal on both sides. RS - Bearing (needle bearing) has a synthetic rubber or polyurethane contact seal on one side. -RS1 - One side of the bearing has a lining steel synthetic rubber contact seal. -2RS1 - RS1 seal on both sides of the bearing. -2RS - Bearing (needle bearing) has RS seal on both sides. -RZ - The bearing has a low friction seal on the one side of the steel sheet synthetic rubber. -2RZ - The bearing has an RZ seal on both sides. X——1. The basic dimensions have been corrected to conform to the ISO standard; 2.

Cylindrical rolling surfaces (support roller bearings, cam follower bearings). Z——The bearing has a dust cover on one side (non-friction seal). -2Z - The bearing has a dust cover on both sides. -ZN - The bearing has a dust cover on one side and a stop groove on the outer ring on the other side. -2ZN - The bearing has a dust cover on both sides and a retaining groove on the outer ring. -2NR - same - ZN with a stop ring. -2ZNR - same as -2ZN with a snap ring.