Basic Information

This section covers both the basic technical information governing bearing selection and the part numbering system used in this catalog. When the part numbering is different from the basic system, that particular numbering is described in the pertinent section. The various ball bearing parts and components referred to in this catalog are illustrated with brief descriptions, the basic dimensional symbols shown are defined.

Basic Technical Information

Bearing Selection

There are several important considerations which must be evaluated simultaneously when choosing the proper bearing for a particular device. A detailed analysis of these considerations may be found in the Engineering Section; we will, however, briefly discuss some of the more important ones here.

Miniature and instrument ball bearings are normally made of either Stainless Steel or Chrome Alloy Steel. Life calculations are affected by bearing material hardness as well as lubrication selection. These issues are discussed further beginning on page 4.12.

ABEC Grade

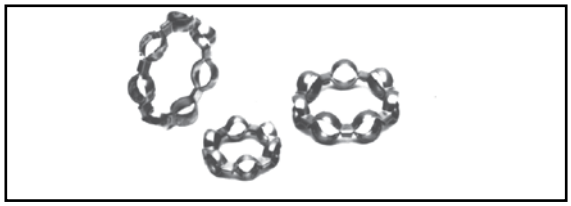
Factors to be considered in selecting the ABEC Grade required for a bearing are Bore and O.D. fits, radial and axial runout requirements, and cost. The table below shows Bore and O.D. radial runout limits and size tolerances vs. ABEC Grade.

	MAXIMUM RADIAL RUNOUT		MEAN DIAMETER TOLERANCE		
ABEC GRADE	INNER RING	OUTER RING	BORE	O.D.	O.D.SIZE
1	.0003	.0006	+.0000 -.0003	+.0000 -.0003 +.0000 -.00035	0-18mm over 18-30mm
3	.0002	.0004	+.0000 -.0002	+.0000 -.0003	0-30mm
5	.00015	.0002	+.0000 -.0002	+.0000 -.0002	0-30mm
7	.0001	.00015	+.0000 -.0002	+.0000 -.0002	0-30mm

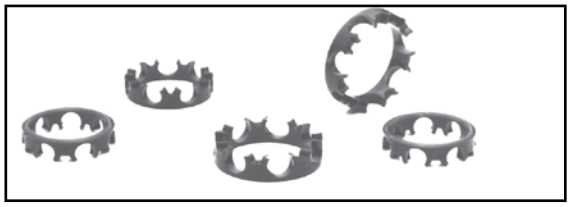
The chart on page 4.18 gives a more complete description of the tolerances controlled by the ABEC. Note: A1 miniature and instrument bearings of both the metric and inch configurations meet the tolerances of ABMA Standard 20 for ABEC 1 metric series bearings.

Type of Cage

The two types of pressed steel ball cages are available for most bearings. "H" or metallic crown type, and "R" or two piece metallic ribbon type.



These two cage types are interchangeable in most common applications.

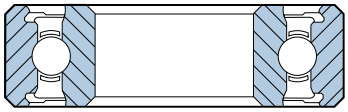


Also available for some sizes are cages made of molded and machined plastics. Our engineers can provide recommendations for any special requirements.

Shields and Seals

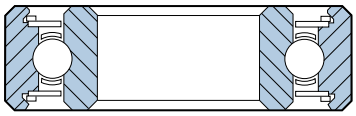
Shields are available for most sizes, as shown on the listing pages. These closures will help to reduce the entrance of particulate contaminants into the bearing and will reduce the amount of lubricant leakage. Radial clearance between the shield bore and the inner ring O.D. is approximately .002 to .005 inch. The effect of shields on bearing torque or noise is insignificant.

Contacting seals made of synthetic rubber (DD) are available for most sizes. These seals provide the best protection from the entrance of contaminants, or exit of lubricant, but as a result, significantly increase operating torque. (DD) seals will withstand a slight amount of positive pressure differential.



(DD)

Non contacting seals made of synthetic rubber (SS), or reinforced PTFE (LL), are also available for most chassis sizes. This type of seal offers better sealing than a metal shield, while keeping operating torque at the lowest possible levels. (LL) seals will contact the inner ring in some cases, but the nature of the seal material serves to keep torque at a minimum.



(LL)

Radial Play

Radial play is the free internal radial looseness between the balls and races. Radial play within a ball bearing is necessary to accommodate thermal expansions, the effects of interference fit, and to control axial play. In cases of extreme temperature, speed, load, or where axial play amount is important, our Engineering Department should be consulted for recommendations.

Starting & Running Torque

The operating torque of a bearing can be described as starting and running torque. Starting torque is the force required to begin rotation from a bearing at rest. Running torque is the force required to rotate one ring at a known speed while keeping the other ring stationary. The main contributors to bearing torque are seal and lubrication type. For applications in which low starting and/or running torque is required, an Applications Engineer should be contacted for bearing specification recommendations.

Static (Cor) & Dynamic (Cr) Loads

In evaluating the static load conditions, any forces exerted during assembly and test must be considered along with vibration and impact loads sustained during handling, test, shipment and assembly. Dynamic loading includes built-in preload, weight of supported members, and the effect of any accelerations due to vibration or motion changes. The static and dynamic radial load ratings are shown for each chassis size on the product listing pages. Descriptions of these calculated load ratings can be found in the Engineering Information Section.

Optimum Lubricant

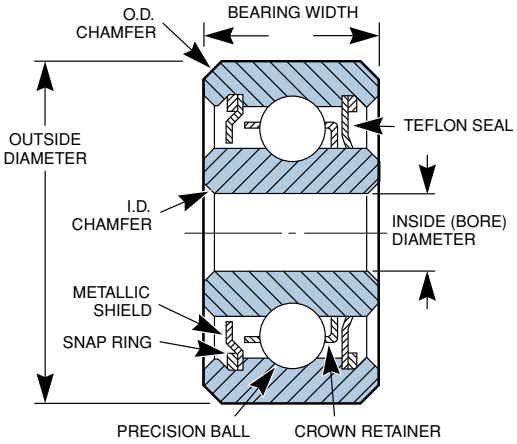
Selection of the lubricant is extremely important. Many lubricants are available for varying conditions and requirements. An NMB Sales or Applications Engineer can help you select the lubricant best suited to your application.

Unless torque is a problem, the selection of a grease is much preferred in prelubricating bearings since it is less susceptible to migration and leakage. Grease can multiply the inherent bearing torque by a factor of 1.2 to 5.0, depending on the type and quantity of grease in the bearing. A discussion of lubrication and a partial listing of our most common greases can be found in the Engineering Information Section.

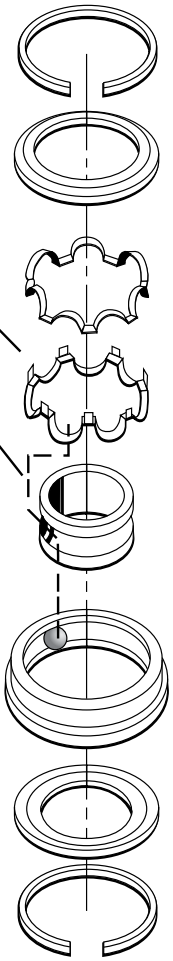
Ball Bearing Components

To assist in selecting the bearing with the proper components for a particular design or use, an exploded view of a standard ball bearing with component callouts is shown, below right. To further illustrate the relative positioning of these components in the ball bearing assembly, a cross section, right, is also shown. A detailed discussion of the various components, materials and dimensional tolerances can be found in Section 4, Engineering Information.

Cross section view of ball bearing



Exploded view of ball bearing



SNAP RING

SHIELDS
Double metallic shields reduce contaminants and lubricant leakage.

CAGE
Two-piece (R) Ribbon type; Crown type (H), steel or other materials available.

BALL
Standard is Grade 10. Up to Grade 3 can be supplied.

INNER RING
Made of either DD material stainless steel or chrome alloy steel, both heat-treated for hardness.

OUTER RING
Made of either DD material stainless steel or chrome alloy steel, both heat-treated for hardness.

SEALS
Rubber and teflon seals also available.

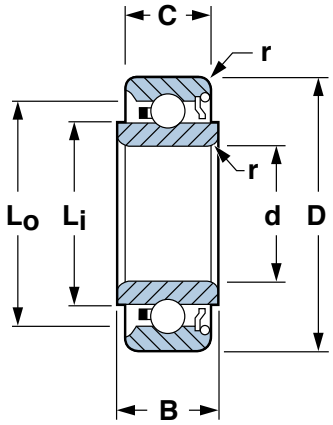
SNAP RING

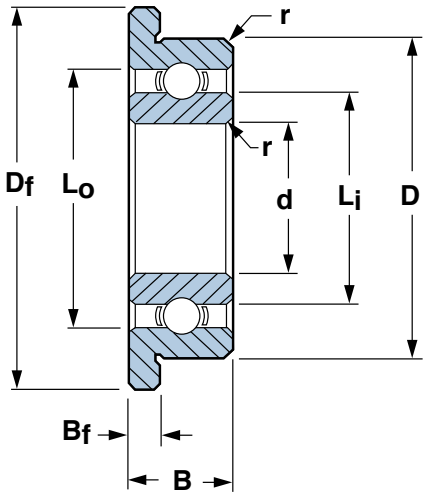
Basic Dimension Data

The dimensions and their associated symbols used throughout the catalog are described and defined below. The listing of these dimensions establish bearing size and other bearing parameters so designers may choose the ball bearing most suited to their requirement.

The Reference Codes shown in the figures below and used throughout this catalog are defined as follows:

- **d** — Inside Diameter or Bore
- **D** — Outside Diameter – O.D.
- **B** — Inner Ring Width
- **C** — Outer Ring Width
- **D_f** — Flange Outside Diameter
- **B_f** — Flange Width or Thickness
- **L_i** — Inner Ring Reference Diameter
- **L_o** — Outer Ring Reference Diameter
- **r** — Maximum Shaft or Housing Fillet Radius that bearing corners will clear
- **Z** — Number of balls
- **Dw** — Nominal diameter of balls





Part Numbering System

Example

DD RIF-418 ZZEE H A7 P25 LY75
R-1350 ZZ R A5 P25 L01
RI-5532 R A7 P25 LO1

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6
MATERIAL	**TYPE**	**BASIC SIZE**	**FEATURES**	**ANDERON METER TEST AND SPECIAL DESIGNS**	**CAGE**
DD	**RIF-**	**418**	**ZZEE**		**H**
	R-	**1350**	**ZZ**		**R**
	RI-	**5532**			**R**
DD™ = NMB developed stainless steel material which falls within the 400 series Martensitic Stainless Steel grouping. **NO CODE** = Chrome alloy steel (52100 or equivalent)	**RI, R, L** = Radial ball bearings **RIF, RF, LF** = Flanged radial ball bearings **RI, RIF** = Inch Series **R, L, RF, LF** = Metric Series (exceptions: R-2, R-3, R-4 = inch series)	**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 O.D. in mm. Second two digits indicate I.D. in mm. **X-** __ __ = Indicates special internal design assigned in numerical sequence i.e., X1, X2, etc.	**ENCLOSURES** **Z** = Single metallic shield-removable **ZZ** = Double metallic shield-removable **D** = Single rubber seal-contact **DD** = Double rubber seal-contact **H** = Single metallic shield non-removable **HH** = Double metallic shield non-removable **K** = Single metallic shield non-removable **KK** = Double metallic shield non-removable **L** = Single glass reinforced PTFE seal-contact **LL** = Double glass reinforced PTFE seal-contact **S** = Single rubber seal non-contact **SS** = Double rubber seal non-contact **LZ** = Glass reinforced PTFE seal and shield with seal on flange side **ZL** = Shield and glass reinforced PTFE seal with shield on flange side **DZ** =Rubber seal and shield **EXTENDED INNER RING** **EE** = Both sides	**ANDERON METER TEST** **MT** = Motor quality **GT** = Extremely quiet-H.D.D. spindle motor only **No Code** = Non-critical application **SPECIAL DESIGN** **SD** = Special design bearing **Note** Noise codes are the dynamic evaluation of the bearing's performance. By listening to the internal sounds of a bearing in motion (Anderon based testing), NMB can scientifically categorize its bearings into noise levels. By evaluating application needs, the product designer can now coordinate these noise codes and AVEC classes to achieve the most cost effective combination of noise and performance.	**H** = Metallic Crown **R** = Metallic Ribbon **MN** = Glass fiber reinforced molded nylon

Part Numbering System

GROUP 7 ABEC TOLERANCE	GROUP 8 RADIAL PLAY	GROUP 9 LUBRICANT	GROUP 10 LUBE QUANTITY
A7	**P25**	**LY72**	**L**
A5	**P25**	**LO1**	
A7	**P25**	**LO1**	

A1 = ABEC 1
A3 = ABEC 3
A5 = ABEC 5
A7 = ABEC 7

Note
A1 miniature and instrument bearings of both the metric and inch configurations meet the tolerances of ABMA Standard 20 for ABEC 1 metric series bearings.

P = Followed by two or three numbers indicate the radial play limits in ten thousandths of an inch. Example: P25 indicates radial play of .0002" to .0005"

Note
Radial play is the internal radial looseness between the balls and the races. Radial play is necessary to accommodate differential thermal expansions, the effects of interference fits, and to control axial play.

Lubricant letter codes are followed by a number to indicate specific type.
LO = Oil
LG = Greases
LY = Other Oils and Greases
LD = Dry-No Lubrication (DD Material Only)

X = 5-10%
L = 10-15%
T = 15 -20%
No Code = 25-35%
H = 40-50%
J = 50-60%
F = 100%
Percentage of void volume

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The NMB 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 NMB. Bearing numbering systems which are different are explained in the pertinent sections of this catalog. Please consult a member of our Sales or Engineering staff to help you design a new bearing or to interchange another manufacturer's part number.

Part Numbering System
NMB Metric 600/6000

Example

608 DD NR M3 SM A3 LY121 H

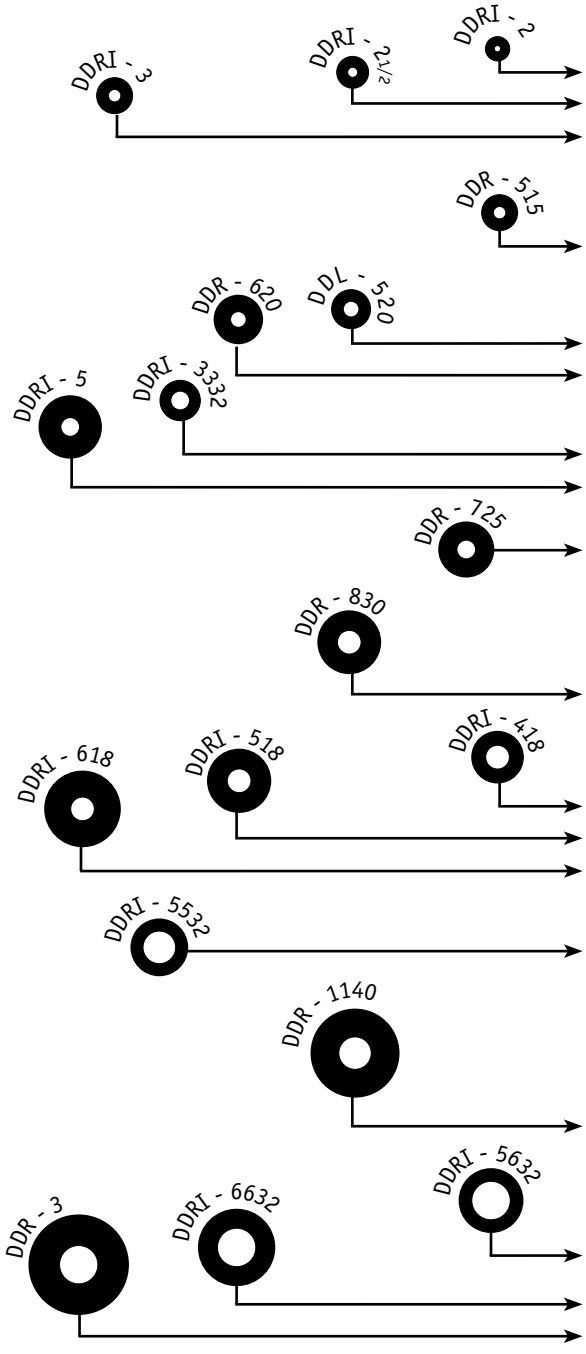
GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6
BASIC CHASSIS NUMBER	**CAGE**	**ENCLOSURE**	**EXTERNAL RETAINING RING**	**RADIAL PLAY**	**NOISE RATING**
608	**MN**	**DD**	**NR**	**M3**	**SM**
See page 3.6 for listings of Metric 600/6000 Series	**MN** = Glass fiber reinforced molded plastic retainer **No Code** = Ribbon retainer	**Z** = Single press type metal shield, non-removable **D** = Single contact rubber seal **S** = Single non-contact rubber seal Labyrinth design seal available on some sizes **SSD21** = Labyrinth non-contact rubber seal **DSD21** = Labyrinth contact rubber seal **DSD64** = Double lip contact rubber seal **No Code** = Open bearing (Limited Availability) NOTE: Any combination of two enclosure types is available, i.e., ZZ, DD, SS, ZD, DS, ZS.	**N** = Groove only **NR** = Groove with retaining ring installed **No Code** = No groove or retaining ring NOTE: An external retaining ring is used where a flange effect is needed, but where the extra cost and stability of an integral flange are not required. Consult NMB for dimensions.	**M2** = 0.003 - 0.008 mm **M3** = 0.005 - 0.010 mm **M4** = 0.008 - 0.013 mm **M5** = 0.013 - 0.020 mm NOTE: Radial play is the internal radial looseness between the balls and the races. Radial play is necessary to accommodate differential thermal expansions, the effects of interference fits and to control axial play.	**SM** = Vibration critical applications **MT** = Extremely noise sensitive applications NOTE: Noise codes are the dynamic evaluation of the bearing's performance. By listening to the internal sounds of a bearing in motion (Anderon based testing), NMB can scientifically categorize its bearings into noise levels. By evaluating application needs, the product designer can now coordinate these noise codes and ABEC classes to achieve the most cost effective combination of noise and performance.

Part Numbering System
NMB Metric 600/6000

GROUP 7	GROUP 8	GROUP 9
ABEC CLASSES	**LUBRICANT**	**LUBE QUANTITY**
A3	**LY121**	**H**
A1 = ABEC 1 **A3** = ABEC 3 **A5** = ABEC 5 **A7** = ABEC 7 NOTE: ABEC classes do not specify noise limits. In certain applications, if runouts and fits are non-critical, it may be possible to achieve the dynamic effects of higher ABEC class bearings by specifying an ABEC 1 bearing with a SM or MT noise code. This could lead to a significant cost savings.	**L121** = Multemp SRL, Ester/Lithium Soap Grease **LY500** = Fluorinated Oil/ PTFE Grease **LY551** = Synthetic Hydrocarbon (PAO) Urea Grease	**X** = 5-10% **L** = 10-15% **T** = 15-20% **No Code** = 25-35% **H** = 40-50% **J** = 50-60% **F** =100% Percentage of void volume

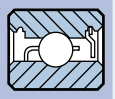
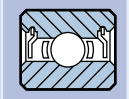
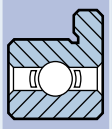
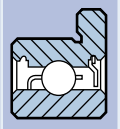
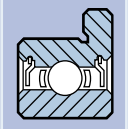
Index

(Actual Size)



BORE d	O.D. D	*BASIC NUMBER	NO. Z	SIZE D_W (MM)	BEARING WIDTH B OPEN	SEE PAGE
.0394	.1181	DDL-310	7	.5000	.0394	3.2
.0394	.1575	DDR-410	6	.7938	.0630	3.4
.0400	.1250	DDRI-2	6	.6350	.0469	2.2
.0469	.1562	DDRI-2½	6	.7938	.0625	2.2
.0550	.1875	DDRI-3	5	1.1906	.0781	2.2
.0472	.1575	DDR-412	6	.7938	.0709	3.4
.0591	.1575	DDL-415	7	.6000	.0472	3.2
.0591	.1969	DDR-515	7	.7938	.0787	3.4
.0591	.2362	DDR-615	6	1.1906	.0984	3.4
.0781	.2500	DDRI-4	6	1.1906	.0937	2.2
.0787	.1969	DDL-520	7	.7938	.0591	3.2
.0787	.2362	DDR-620	7	1.0000	.0906	3.4
.0787	.2756	DDR-720	7	1.1906	.1102	3.4
.0937	.1875	DDRI-3332	7	.7938	.0625	2.2
.0937	.3125	DDRI-5	6	1.5875	.1094	2.2
.0984	.2362	DDL-625	8	.7938	.0709	3.2
.0984	.2756	DDR-725	7	1.1906	.0984	3.4
.0984	.3150	DDR-825	6	1.5875	.1102	3.4
.1181	.2362	DDL-630	8	.7938	.0787	3.2
.1181	.2756	DDL-730	7	1.1906	.0787	3.2
.1181	.3150	DDR-830	6	1.5875	.1181	3.4
.1181	.3543	DDR-930	7	1.5875	.1181	3.4
.1181	.3937	DDR-1030	7	1.5875	.1575	3.4
.1250	.2500	DDRI-418	7	1.0000	.0937	2.2
.1250	.3125	DDRI-518	6	1.5875	.1094	2.2
.1250	.3750	DDRI-618	6	1.5875	.1094	2.2
.1250	.3750	DDR-2	7	1.5875	.1562	2.2
.1562	.3125	DDRI-5532	7	1.1906	.1094	2.2
.1575	.2756	DDL-740	11	.7938	.0787	3.2
.1575	.3150	DDL-840	7	1.1906	.0787	3.2
.1575	.3543	DDL-940	7	1.5875	.0984	3.2
.1575	.3937	DDL-1040	8	1.5875	.1181	3.2
.1575	.4331	DDR-1140	8	1.5875	.1575	3.4
.1575	.4724	DDR-1240	7	2.0000	.1575	3.4
.1575	.5118	DDR-1340	7	2.3813	.1969	3.4
.1575	.6299	DDR-1640	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4
.1875	.3125	DDRI-5632	7	1.1906	.1094	2.2
.1875	.3750	DDRI-6632	8	1.5875	.1250	2.2
.1875	.5000	DDR-3	7	2.3813	.1562	2.2
.1969	.3150	DDL-850	13	.7938	.0787	3.2
.1969	.3543	DDL-950	10	1.1906	.0984	3.2
.1969	.3937	DDL-1050	8	1.5875	.1181	3.2

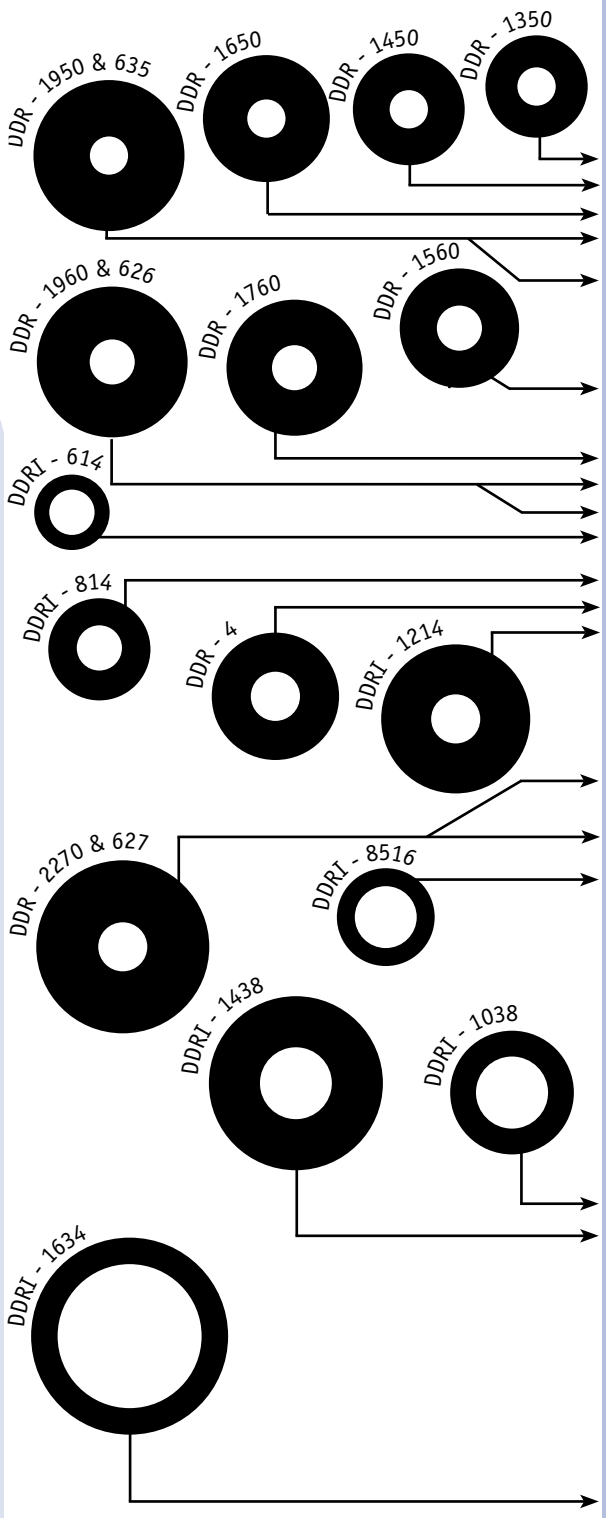
* "DD" is a trademark of NMB

BEARING WIDTH		BEARING WIDTH			FLANGED WIDTH				FLANGED WIDTH		FLANGED WIDTH		
B 1 SHIELD 	GO TO PG.	B 2 SHIELDS 	GO TO PG.	FLANGED *BASIC NUMBER	NO. Z	SIZE D_W (MM)	B OPEN 	GO TO PG.	B 1 SHIELD 	GO TO PG.	B 2 SHIELDS 	GO TO PG.	STD. REFER TO
—	—	—	—	DDLF-310	7	.5000	.0394	3.2	—	—	—	—	—
.0787	3.5	.0787	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	DDRIF-2	6	.6350	.0469	2.4	—	—	—	—	R0-9
.0937	2.3	.0937	2.3	DDRIF-2 1/2	6	.7938	.0625	2.4	.0937	2.5	.0937	2.5	R0
.0937	2.3	.1094	2.3	DDRIF-3	5	1.1906	.0781	2.4	.1094	2.5	.1094	2.5	R1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	.0787	3.3	DDLF-415	7	.6350	.0472	3.2	—	—	—	—	—
.1024	3.5	.1024	3.5	DDRF-515	7	.7938	.0787	3.4	.1024	3.5	.1024	3.5	—
.1181	3.5	.1181	3.5	DDRF-615	6	1.1906	.0984	3.4	.1181	3.5	.1181	3.5	—
.1094	2.5	.1406	2.5	DDRIF-4	6	1.1906	.0937	2.4	.1406	2.5	.1406	2.5	R1-4
—	—	.0906	3.2	DDLF-520	7	.7938	.0591	3.2	—	—	.0906	3.3	—
.1181	3.5	.1181	3.5	DDRF-620	6	1.1906	.0906	3.4	.1181	3.5	.1181	3.5	—
.1378	3.5	.1378	3.5	DDRF-720	7	1.1906	.1102	3.4	.1378	3.5	.1378	3.5	—
.0937	2.3	.0937	2.3	DDRIF-3332	7	.7938	.0625	2.4	.0937	2.5	.0937	2.5	R133
.1094	2.3	.1406	2.3	DDRIF-5	6	1.5875	.1094	2.4	.1406	2.5	.1406	2.5	R1-5
—	—	.1024	3.2	DDLF-625	8	.7938	.0709	3.2	—	—	.1024	3.3	—
.1378	3.5	.1378	3.5	DDRF-725	7	1.1906	.0984	3.4	.1378	3.5	.1378	3.5	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-825	6	1.5875	.1102	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
—	—	.0984	3.2	DDLF-630	8	.7938	.0787	3.2	—	—	.0984	3.3	—
—	—	.1181	3.2	DDLF-730	7	1.1906	.0787	3.2	—	—	.1181	3.3	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-830	6	1.5875	.1181	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-930	7	1.5875	.1181	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-1030	7	1.5875	.1575	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
.0937	2.3	.1094	2.3	DDRIF-418	7	1.0000	.0937	2.4	.1094	2.5	.1094	2.5	R144
.1094	2.3	.1406	2.3	DDRIF-518	6	1.5875	.1094	2.4	.1406	2.5	.1406	2.5	R2-5
.1094	2.3	.1406	2.3	DDRIF-618	6	1.5875	.1094	2.4	.1406	2.5	.1406	2.5	R2-6
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	DDRF-2	7	1.5875	.1562	2.4	.1562	2.5	.1562	2.5	R-2
.1094	2.3	.1250	2.3	DDRIF-5532	7	1.1906	.1094	2.4	.1250	2.5	.1250	2.5	R155
—	—	.0984	3.2	DDLF-740	11	.7938	.0787	3.2	—	—	.0984	3.3	—
—	—	.1181	3.2	DDLF-840	7	1.1906	.0787	3.2	—	—	.1181	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.2	DDLF-940	7	1.5875	.0984	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.2	DDLF-1040	8	1.5875	.1181	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-1140	8	1.5875	.1575	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-1240	7	2.0000	.1575	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-1340	7	2.3813	.1969	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
—	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-1640	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
.1094	2.3	.1250	2.3	DDRIF-5632	7	1.1906	.1094	2.4	.1250	3.5	.1250	2.5	R156
.1250	2.3	.1250	2.3	DDRIF-6632	8	1.5875	.1250	2.4	.1250	2.5	.1250	2.5	R166
.1960	2.3	.1960	2.3	DDRF-3	7	2.3813	.1562	2.4	.1960	2.5	.1960	2.5	R-3
—	—	.0984	3.2	DDLF-850	13	.7938	.0787	3.3	—	—	.0984	3.3	—
—	—	.1181	3.2	DDLF-950	10	1.1906	.0984	3.3	—	—	.1181	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.2	DDLF-1050	8	1.5875	.1181	3.3	—	—	.1575	3.3	—

* "DD" is a trademark of NMB

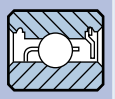
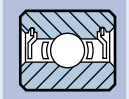
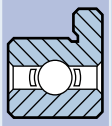
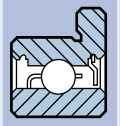
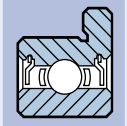
Index

(Actual Size)



BORE d	O.D. D	*BASIC NUMBER	NO. Z	SIZE D_W (MM)	BEARING WIDTH B OPEN	SEE PAGE
.1969	.4331	DDL-1150	8	1.5875	.1181	3.2
.1969	.5118	DDR-1350	8	2.0000	.1575	3.4
.1969	.5512	DDR-1450	7	2.3813	.1969	3.4
.1969	.6299	DDR-1650	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4
.1969	.7480	635	7	3.5000	.2362	3.6
.1969	.7480	DDR-1950	6	3.9688	.2362	3.4
.2362	.3937	DDL-1060	9	1.1906	.0984	3.2
.2362	.4724	DDL-1260	10	1.5875	.1181	3.2
.2362	.5118	DDL-1360	8	2.0000	.1378	3.2
.2362	.5906	DDR-1560	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4
.2362	.6299	DDR-1660	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4
.2362	.6693	DDR-1760	6	3.5000	.2362	3.4
.2362	.7480	626	7	3.5000	.2362	3.6
.2362	.7480	DDR-1960	6	3.9688	.2362	3.4
.2500	.3750	DDRI-614	13	1.0000	.1250	2.2
.2500	.5000	DDRI-814	10	1.5875	.1250	2.2
.2500	.6250	DDR-4	8	2.3813	.1960	2.2
.2500	.7500	DDRI-1214	6	3.5719	.2188	2.2
.2756	.4331	DDL-1170	9	1.1906	.0984	3.2
.2756	.5118	DDL-1370	11	1.5875	.1181	3.2
.2756	.5512	DDL-1470	9	2.0000	.1378	3.2
.2756	.7480	607	7	3.5000	.2362	3.6
.2756	.8661	627	7	3.9688	.2756	3.6
.2756	.7480	DDR-1970	7	3.1750	.2362	3.4
.2756	.8661	DDR-2270	7	3.9688	.2756	3.4
.3125	.5000	DDRI-8516	11	1.5875	.1562	2.2
.3150	.4724	DDL-1280	11	1.1906	.0984	3.2
.3150	.5512	DDL-1480	10	1.5875	.1378	3.2
.3150	.6299	DDL-1680	9	2.3813	.1575	3.2
.3150	.7480	DDR-1980	8	3.1750	.2362	3.4
.3150	.8861	608	7	3.9688	.2756	3.6
.3150	.8661	DDR-2280	7	3.9688	.2756	3.4
.3543	.6693	DDL-1790	10	2.3813	.1575	3.2
.3543	.7874	DDL-2090	9	2.7781	.2362	3.2
.3543	.9449	609	7	3.9688	.2756	3.6
.3543	1.0236	629	7	4.7625	.3150	3.6
.3750	.6250	DDRI-1038	12	1.5875	.1562	2.2
.3750	.8750	DDRI-1438	7	3.9688	.2188	2.2
.3937	.7480	DDL-1910	9	2.7781	.1969	3.2
.3937	.8661	DDR-2210	9	3.1750	.2362	3.4
.3937	1.0236	6000	7	4.7625	.3150	3.6
.4724	.8268	DDL-2112	12	2.3813	.1969	3.2
.4724	.9449	DDR-2412	8	3.5719	.2362	3.4
.5000	.7500	DDRI-1212	16	1.5875	.1562	2.2
.5000	1.1250	DDRI-1812	8	4.7625	.2500	2.2
.6250	.8750	DDRI-1458	18	1.5875	.1562	2.2
.7500	1.0000	DDRI-1634	22	1.5875	.1562	2.2

* "DD" is a trademark of NMB

BEARING WIDTH		BEARING WIDTH			FLANGED WIDTH				FLANGED WIDTH		FLANGED WIDTH		
B 1 SHIELD 	GO TO PG.	B 2 SHIELDS 	GO TO PG.	FLANGED *BASIC NUMBER	NO. Z	SIZE D_W (MM)	B OPEN 	GO TO PG.	B 1 SHIELD 	GO TO PG.	B 2 SHIELDS 	GO TO PG.	STD. REFER TO
—	—	.1969	3.3	DDLF-1150	8	1.5875	.1181	3.2	—	—	.1969	3.3	—
.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	DDRF-1350	8	2.0000	.1575	3.4	.1575	3.5	.1575	3.5	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-1450	7	2.3813	.1969	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-1650	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
.2362	3.6	.2362	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	DDRF-1950	6	3.9688	.2362	3.4	.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	35
—	—	.1181	3.3	DDLF-1060	9	1.1906	.0984	3.2	—	—	.1181	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.3	DDLF-1260	10	1.5875	.1181	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
—	—	.1969	3.3	DDLF-1360	8	2.0000	.1378	3.2	—	—	.1969	3.3	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	DDRF-1560	7	2.7781	.1969	3.4	.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—
.1969	3.5	.1969	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	DDRF-1760	6	3.5000	.2362	3.4	.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	—
.2362	3.6	.2362	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	DDRF-1960	6	3.9688	.2362	3.4	.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	36
.1250	2.3	.1250	2.3	DDRIF-614	13	1.0000	.1250	2.4	.1250	2.5	.1250	2.5	R168
.1250	2.3	.1875	2.3	DDRIF-814	10	1.5875	.1250	2.4	.1875	2.5	.1875	2.5	R188
.1960	2.3	.1960	2.3	DDRF-4	8	2.3813	.1960	2.4	.1960	2.5	.1960	2.5	R-4
.2812	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	.1181	3.3	DDLF-1170	9	1.1906	.0984	3.2	—	—	.1181	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.3	DDLF-1370	11	1.5875	.1181	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
—	—	.1969	3.3	DDLF-1470	9	2.0000	.1378	3.2	—	—	.1969	3.3	—
.2362	3.6	.2362	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2756	3.6	.2756	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2756	3.5	.2756	3.5	DDRF-2270	7	3.9688	.2756	3.4	.2756	3.5	.2756	3.5	37
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	DDRIF-8516	11	1.5875	.1562	2.4	.1562	2.5	.1562	2.5	R1810
—	—	.1378	3.3	DDLF-1280	11	1.1906	.0984	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
—	—	.1575	3.3	DDLF-1480	10	1.5875	.1378	3.2	—	—	.1575	3.3	—
—	—	.1969	3.3	DDLF-1680	9	2.3813	.1575	3.2	—	—	.1969	3.3	—
.2362	3.4	.2362	3.5	DDRF-1980	7	3.1750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2756	3.6	.2756	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2756	3.4	.2756	3.5	DDRF-2280	7	3.9688	.2756	3.4	.2756	3.5	.2756	3.5	38
—	—	.1969	3.3	DDLF-1790	10	2.3813	.1575	3.2	—	—	.1969	3.3	—
—	—	.2362	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2756	3.6	.2756	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.3150	3.6	.3150	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R620
.2812	2.3	.2812	2.3	DDRIF-1438	7	3.9688	.2812	2.4	.2812	2.5	.2812	2.5	R-6
—	—	.2756	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	DDRF-2210	9	3.1750	—	—	.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	—
.3150	3.6	.3150	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	.1969	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2362	3.5	.2362	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R824
.3125	2.3	.3125	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R1028
.1562	2.3	.1562	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R1232

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Ultra Precision Machining Technology

The precision of a ball bearing is determined by several factors, including the raceway roundness of the inner and outer rings, the sphericity of the balls and the quality of the balls and the raw materials used in each of the bearing's components. Improving precision demands uncompromising strictness on all counts. Building on expertise amassed over 60 years, NMB has developed high-precision machining equipment, sophisticated maintenance technologies and efficient plant-line layout, enabling it to produce all parts of its bearings in-house and to aim constantly for higher levers of precision.