SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 12128:2002

01-julij-2002

Drsni ležaji - Luknje za mazanje, žlebovi in prekati - Mere, oblike, poimenovanje in uporaba na ležajnih pušah

Plain bearings -- Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets -- Dimensions, types, designation and their application to bearing bushes

Paliers lisses -- Trous, rainures et poches de graissage -- Dimensions, types, désignation et leurs applications dans les bagues

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ICS:

21.100.10	Drsni ležaji	Plain bearings
21.260	Mazalni sistemi	Lubrication systems

SIST ISO 12128:2002 **en**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12128

Second edition
2001-09-15

Plain bearings — Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets — Dimensions, types, designation and their application to bearing bushes

Paliers lisses — Trous, rainures et poches de graissage — Dimensions, types, désignation et leurs applications dans les bagues

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 12128 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Dimensions, tolerances and construction details*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12128:1995), which has been technically revised.

Plain bearings — Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets — Dimensions, types, designation and their application to bearing bushes

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensions for lubrication holes, grooves and pockets for bearing bushes. These dimensions can be entered, e.g. on drawings, using the designation examples. Their use depends in particular on the specific operating conditions.

In addition, it enables the user to assign the different types of lubricant feed and distribution to plain bearing bushes made of copper alloys, thermosetting plastics, thermoplastics or of artificial carbon.

NOTE Different types of lubricant feed and distribution for plain bearing bushes made of sintered metals have not been specified due to the fact that these bushes are soaked with lubricant. Plain bearing bushes made of artificial carbon are not lubricated with oil or grease.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

ISO 4379:1993, *Plain bearings — Copper alloy bushes*.

3 Dimensions, types and designation

3.1 General

The dimensions of the lubrication holes, grooves and pockets are related to the bearing wall thickness s. The given diameter d_1 shall only serve as an auxiliary dimension.

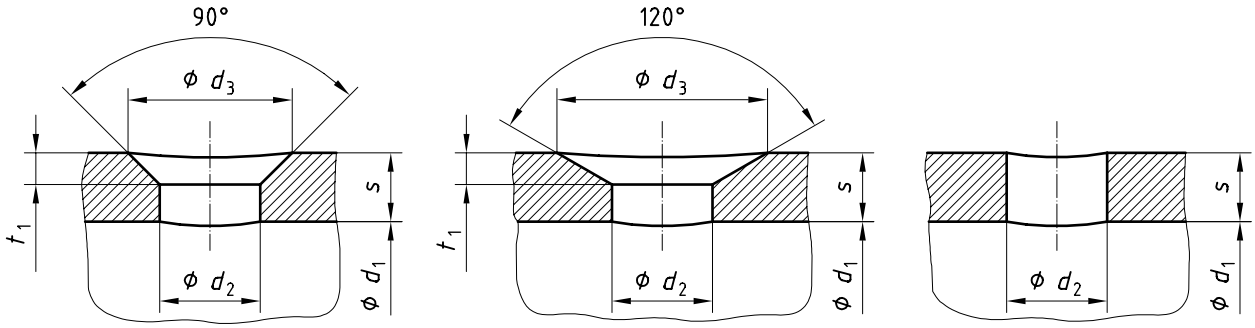
All dimensions are given in millimetres.

3.2 Lubrication holes

3.2.1 Dimensions and types

See Figure 1 and Table 1.

Lubrication holes may be provided in conjunction with lubrication grooves and pockets, or, if the requirement to be met by a lubrication point is less stringent, even without these.



Type A **Type B** **Type L**

Figure 1 — Lubrication holes

Table 1 — Dimensions of the lubrication holes

d_2		2,5	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
t_1		1	1,5	2	2,5	3	4	5	6
$d_3 \approx$	Type A	4,5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24
	Type B	6	8,2	10,8	13,6	16,2	21,8	27,2	32,6
s	$>$	—	2	2.5	3	4	5	7,5	10
	$\leqslant$	2	2,5	3	4	5	7,5	10	—
d_1	nom.	$d_1 \leqslant 30$		$30 < d_1 > \leqslant 100$			$d_1 > 100$		

3.2.2 Designation

EXAMPLE A lubrication hole of type A with before diameter $d_2 = 3$ mm, is designated as follows:

Lubrication hole ISO 12128 - A3

3.3 Lubrication grooves

3.3.1 Dimensions and types

See Figures 2 and 3 and Tables 2 and 3.

Lubrication grooves are mainly provided on plain bearings. Types C, D and E are also used in conjunction with type H (circumferential groove), predominantly on plain bearings made of non-ferrous metal, steel, cast iron or plastics, types F and G predominantly on plain bearings made from artificial carbon.

Type J is a narrow blended groove principally for use with grease lubrication. In order to facilitate machining and avoid burrs, all sharp corners may have a small break edge or radius.

NOTE In order to facilitate manufacture, the dimension of the bearing thickness remaining at the base of the groove may be specified on the drawing as the control dimension.

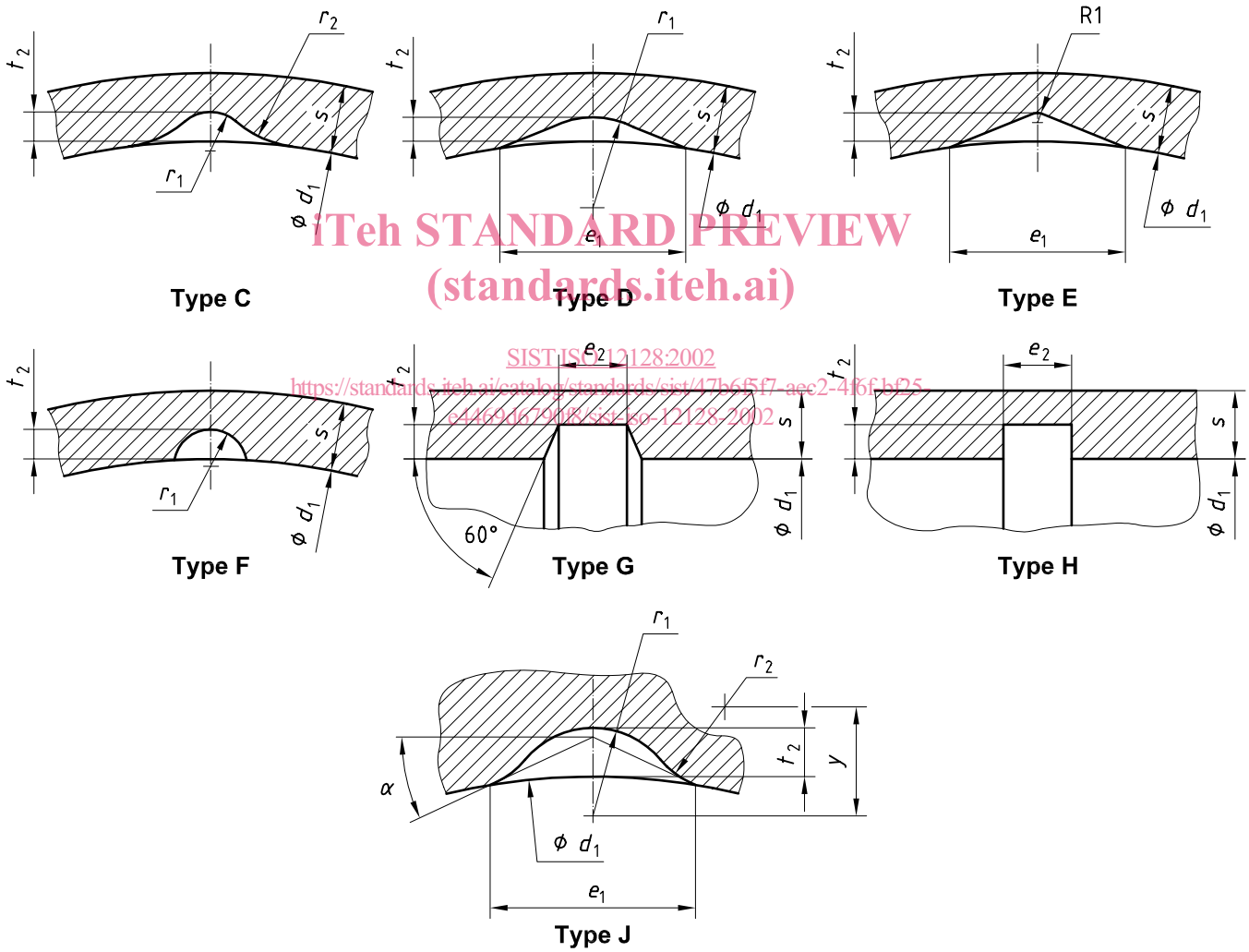


Figure 2 — Lubrication grooves