### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12128

Third edition 2020-04

# 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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ii

CO	ntent	S	Page
Fore	word		iv
1	Scop	e	1
2	Norn	native references	1
3	Tern	ns and definitions	1
4	Dime	ensions, types and designation	1
	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	General Lubrication holes 4.2.1 Dimensions and types 4.2.2 Designation Lubrication grooves 4.3.1 Dimensions and types 4.3.2 Designation Lubrication pockets 4.4.1 Dimensions and types 4.4.2 Designation Design	
5	Lubr	ication holes, grooves and pockets on bearing bushes	
6		aples of the designation of bushes with lubrication holes and/or grooves	
Bibl	iograpł	y iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW	8
		(standards.iteh.ai)	

ISO 12128:2020

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Dimensions, tolerances and construction details*. ISO 12128:2020 <a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ff37906-fa79-4b06-b297-">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ff37906-fa79-4b06-b297-</a>

This third edition cancels and replaces the **second edition** (ISO 12128:2001), which has been technically revised. The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- dimension units added to tables;
- Bibliography added and ISO 4379 and ISO 4383 moved from <u>Clause 2</u> to the Bibliography;
- references corrected.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

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

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies dimensions for lubrication holes, grooves and pockets for bearing bushes. These dimensions can be entered, for example 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 solid and steel-backed plain bearing bushes made of copper alloys, aluminium alloys, thermosetting plastics, thermoplastics or 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 TANDARD PREVIEW

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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#### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 4 Dimensions, types and designation

#### 4.1 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.

#### 4.2 Lubrication holes

#### 4.2.1 Dimensions and types

Dimensions and types of lubrication holes shall be in accordance with <u>Figure 1</u>.

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.

Dimensions in mm

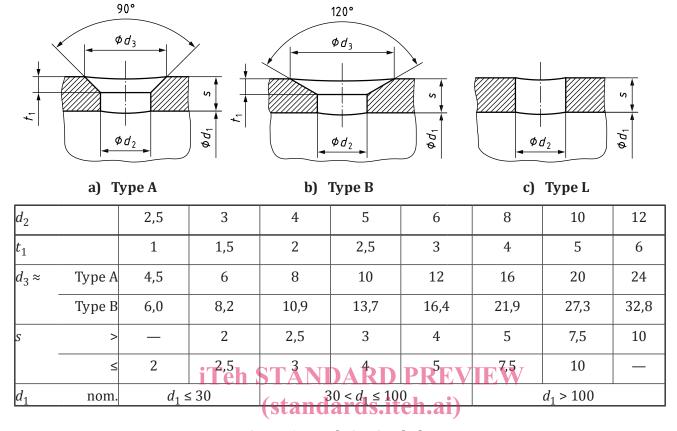


Figure 1 — Lubrication holes

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#### 4.2.2 Designation

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

#### Lubrication hole ISO 12128 - A3

#### 4.3 Lubrication grooves

#### 4.3.1 Dimensions and types

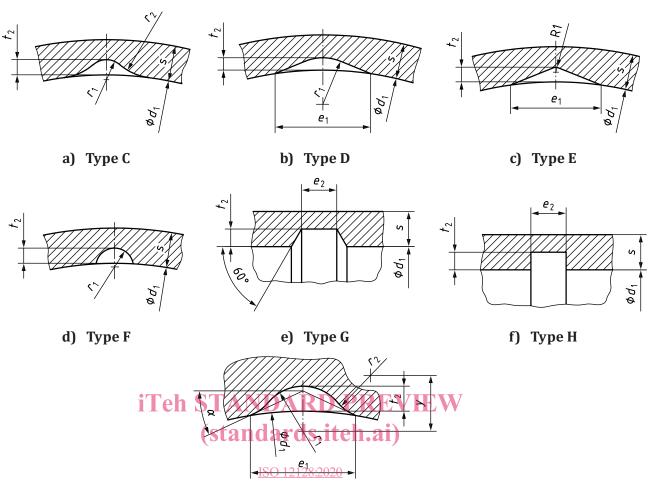
Dimensions and types of lubrication grooves shall be in accordance with <u>Figure 2</u>. Dimensions and types of lubrication grooves with closed ends shall be in accordance with <u>Figure 3</u>.

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, aluminium alloys or copper alloys.

Type J is a narrow blended groove principally for use with grease lubrication.

In order to facilitate machining and avoid burrs, all sharp corners should have a small chamfer or radius.

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.

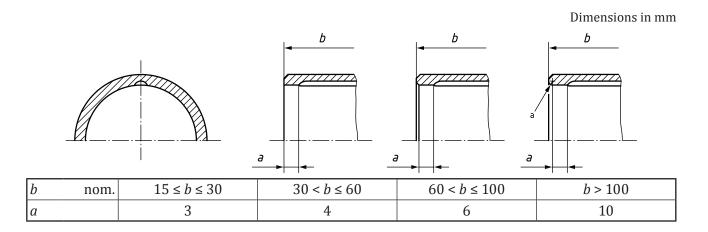


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$t_2$	$e_1$		е	2		r	1		r	2	У	α		5	$d_1$	
mm	mm		mm		mm				m	m	mm	0	m	m	mm	
Туре	Туре		Туре		Туре			Ту	pe	Туре	Туре			Туре		
C to J	D, E	J	G	Н	С	D	F	J	С	J	J	J	>	≤	C to H	J
0,4	3	3	1,2	3	1,5	1,5	1	1	1,5	1	1,5	28	_	1		16
0,6	4	4	1,6	3	1,5	1,5	1	1,5	2	1,5	2,1	25	1	1,5	$d_1 \leq 30$	20
0,8	5	5	1,8	3	1,5	2,5	1	1,5	3	1,5	2,2	25	1,5	2		30
1	8	6	2	4	2	4	1,5	2	4,5	2	2,8	22	2	2,5		40
1,2	10,5	6	2,5	5	2,5	6	2	2	6	2	2,6	22	2,5	3		40
1,6	14	7	3,5	6	3	8	3	2,5	9	2,5	3	20	3	4	$d_1 \leq 100$	50
2	19	8	4,5	8	4	12	4	2,5	12	2,5	26	20	4	5		60

2,5	28	8	7,5	10	5	20	5	3	15	3	2,8	20	5	7,5		70
3,2	38	_	11	12	7	28	7	_	21	_	_	_	7,5	10	$d_1 > 100$	
4	49	_	14	15	9	35	9	_	27	_	_	_	10	_		

Figure 2 — Lubrication grooves



a Rounded.

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Figure 3 — Lubrication grooves with closed ends

ISO 12128:2020

#### 4.3.2 Designation

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ff37906-fa79-4b06-b297-9136db3ad877/iso-12128-2020

EXAMPLE A lubrication groove of type D with groove depth  $t_2$  = 0,8 mm is designated as follows:

Lubrication groove ISO 12128 - D0,8

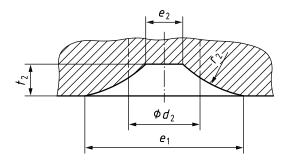
#### 4.4 Lubrication pockets

#### 4.4.1 Dimensions and types

Dimensions and types of lubrication pockets shall be in accordance with Figure 4.

Lubrication pockets shall in general be provided in cases where larger lubrication spaces are required. Type K shall predominantly be used for plain slideways with a to-and-fro movement in a straight line.

Dimensions in mm



Type K

$t_2$	$d_2$	$e_1$	$e_2$	$r_2$
1,6	6	8	1,8	6,5
2,5	8	15	2,8	14
4	10	24	4,5	20
6	12	35	6,3	30

Figure 4 — Lubrication pockets

#### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

#### 4.4.2 Designation

(standards.iteh.ai)

EXAMPLE A lubrication pocket of type K with pocket depth  $t_2$  = 2,5 mm is designated as follows:

https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standardssist/1137900-1a/9-4500-b297-

9136db3ad877/iso-12128-2020

#### 4.5 Design

Permissible deviations without tolerance indications shall be in accordance with tolerance class "c" as specified in ISO 2768-1. The edges shall be chamfered to 0,5 max. or rounded. Sharp-edged transitions to the sliding surface shall be avoided.

Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets should not be arranged in the stressed zone of the plain bearing. With the exception of plain bearings made from artificial carbon, lubrication grooves and pockets shall in general not be made over the whole length of the bearing. The shape of the groove or pocket runout shall be left to the manufacturer's discretion.

NOTE When producing lubrication grooves and pockets in plain bearings from tough and hard materials, chatter marks can occur on the bottom of the groove, which do not impair the operation of the plain bearing. Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets are not typically provided on plain bearings made from sintered metal, if they are soaked with lubricant.

#### 5 Lubrication holes, grooves and pockets on bearing bushes

Types of bearing bushes with lubrication holes and grooves are shown in Table 1.

The dimensions and types of the lubrication holes, grooves and pockets on bearing bushes in accordance with this document are given in 4.2 to 4.4.

Examples for the designation of bearing bushes without lubrication holes, grooves and pockets are to be taken from the relevant standards on dimensions.

The symbol x represents, in the ISO designation, the required distance from the insert side, unless x = b/2; the symbol h represents the required dimension for the groove pitch, which is from 0,1h up to 1h.