
**Rolling bearings — Linear motion
rolling bearings —**

**Part 2:
Static load ratings**

Roulements — Roulements à mouvement linéaire —

Partie 2: Charges statiques de base

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 4, *Rolling bearings*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Load ratings and life*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14728-2:2004), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- improvement of [Figures 2, 4, 8](#) and [9](#);
- correction of formula for k_{0i} in [Formula \(1\)](#);
- alignment with the latest drafting rules.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14728 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

It is often impractical to establish the suitability of a linear motion rolling bearing selected for a specific application by testing. The following procedures have proved to be an appropriate and convenient substitute for testing:

- life calculation with dynamic load (ISO 14728-1);
- static load safety factor calculation with static load (ISO 14728-2).

Permanent deformation appears in rolling elements and raceways of rolling bearings under static loads of moderate magnitude and increases gradually with increasing load.

It is often impractical to establish whether the deformation appearing in a bearing in a specific application is permissible by testing the bearing in that application. Other methods are therefore required to establish the suitability of the bearing selected.

Experience shows that a total permanent deformation of 0,000 1 of the rolling element diameter, at the centre of the most heavily loaded rolling element/raceway contact, can be tolerated in most bearing applications without the subsequent bearing operation being impaired. The basic static load rating is, therefore, given a magnitude such that approximately that degree of deformation occurs when the static equivalent load is equal to the load rating.

Tests in different countries indicate that a load of the magnitude in question may be considered to correspond to a calculated contact stress of

- 5 300 MPa for recirculating linear ball bearings, sleeve type,
- 4 200 MPa to 4 600 MPa for recirculating linear ball bearings, linear guideway type (see [3.9](#) and [Table 1](#)),
- 4 200 MPa to 4 600 MPa for non-recirculating linear ball bearings (see [3.9](#) and [Table 1](#)), and
- 4 000 MPa for linear roller bearings,

at the centre of the most heavily loaded rolling element/raceway contact. The formulae and factors for the calculation of the basic static load ratings are based on these contact stresses.

The permissible static equivalent load may be smaller than, equal to or greater than the basic static load rating, depending on the requirements for smoothness of operation and friction, as well as on actual contact surface geometry. Bearing users without previous experience of these conditions should consult the bearing manufacturers.