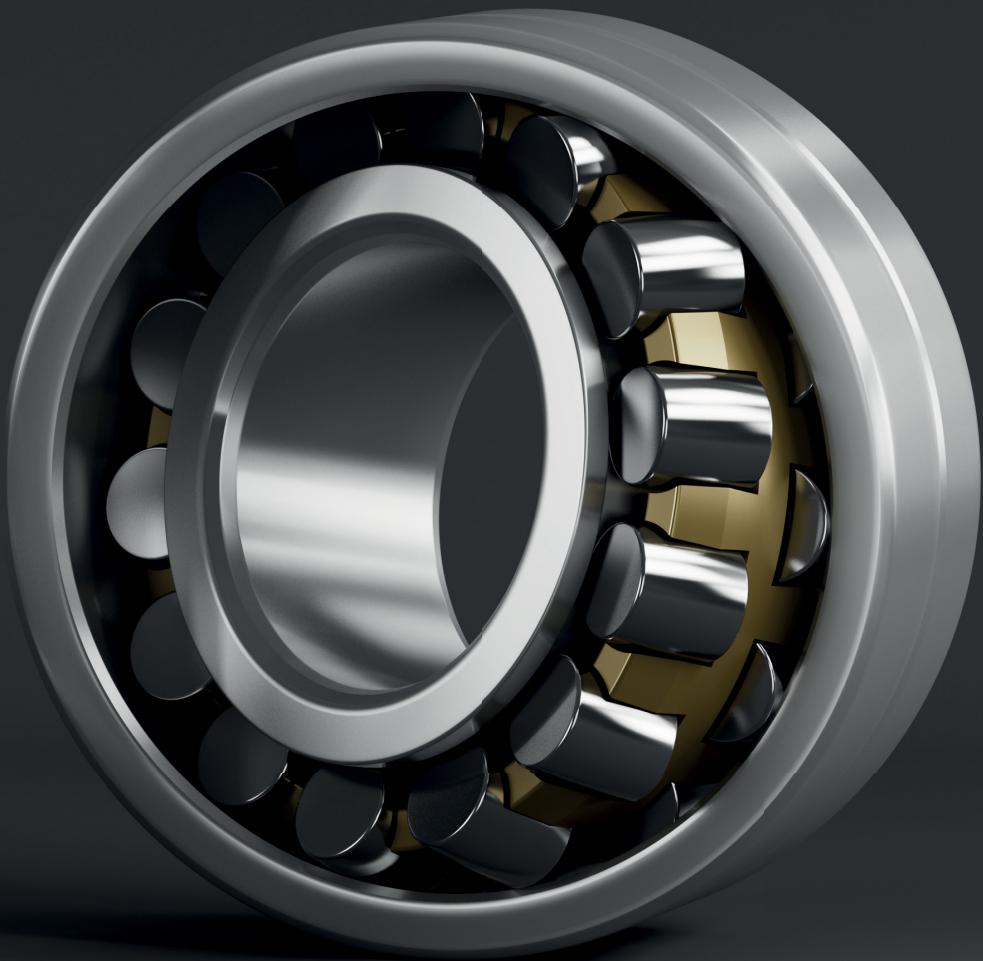


# codex

BEARINGS

## Catalogue



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## About Codex

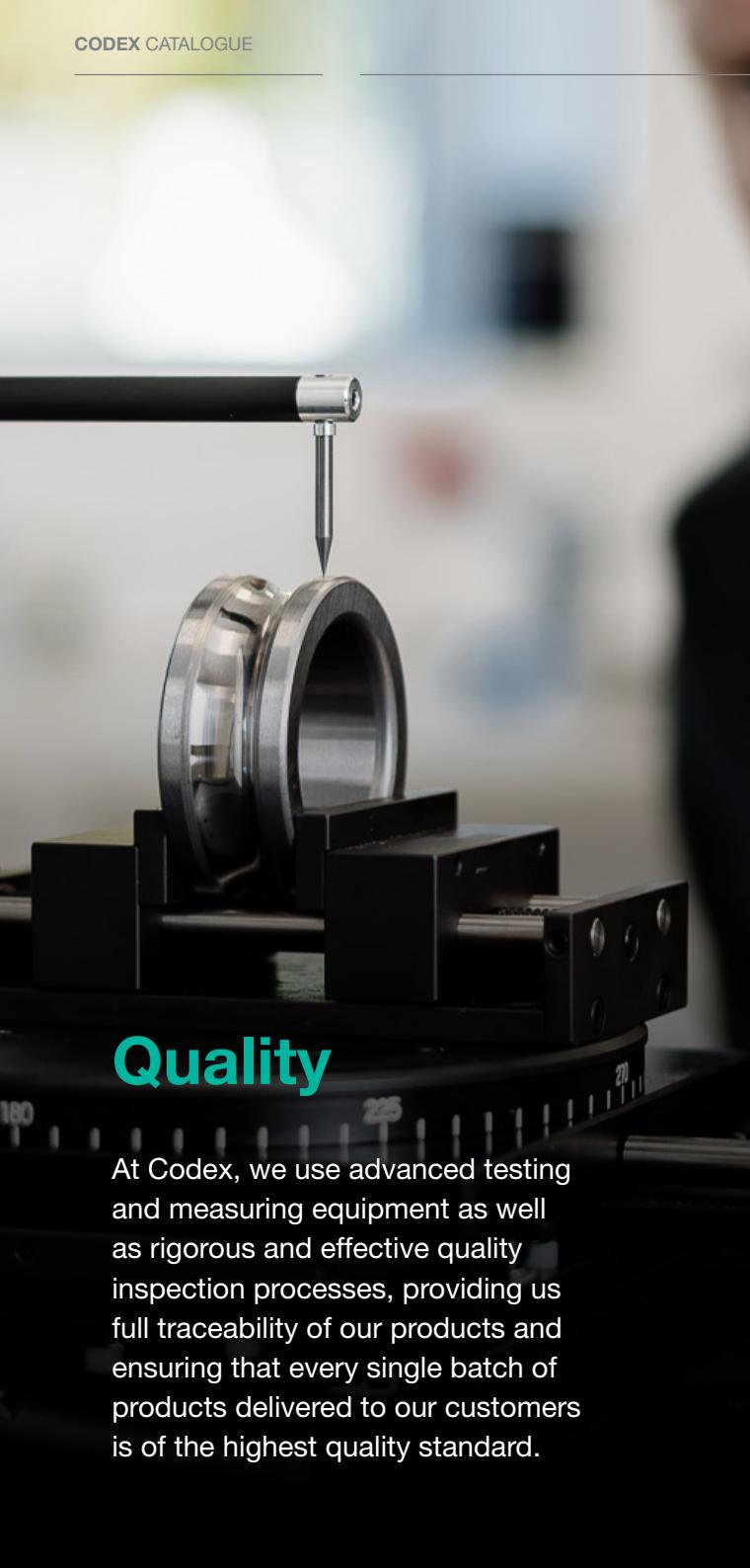
Codex is a trusted and reliable bearing and driving elements supplier that was established in 1993 in a small Slovenian town called Murska Sobota. Today, our company has grown into an international global network with more than 400 distributors and 160 OEM customers in more than 40 countries around the world.

We specialise in industrial bearings and supply our own brands in three distinct quality levels, Codex, Codex Extreme and Codex MSC. Decades of experience and research means that all Codex products have an impressive price-performance ratio. The constant pursuit of the best value for money for our customers is the very essence of our company.

Our success relies on our growing team of specialists at Codex, including our sales and purchase team, our customer support and quality assurance experts, experienced logistics & warehouse operatives, IT, marketing, accounting and management specialists, all located at our modern Codex headquarters. In addition, we have an international team of key account managers from all over the world as well as our colleagues in Shanghai, a team of laboratory inspection professionals.

The Central European location of our company means that we are strategically positioned to arrange the dispatch of our orders across the whole of Europe. Our logistics centre also has gained AEO status (Authorised Economic Operator status).

By utilising modern technologies and a well organised logistical system, we are able to process customer orders precisely and in the shortest possible time all the way through from factory to the end user. A special system of product designation, storage and dispatch allows us to process your orders fast and with the minimum potential for human error, therefore helping to minimise the number of complaints. Our distribution customers can also track their orders through our exclusive B2B webstore, "Potissimus".



## Quality

At Codex, we use advanced testing and measuring equipment as well as rigorous and effective quality inspection processes, providing us full traceability of our products and ensuring that every single batch of products delivered to our customers is of the highest quality standard.

We perform a wide range of test and inspection procedures related to the life cycle of our products.

Product testing and quality inspections are carried out in our laboratories in both Europe and in the East and include, but are not limited to, dimensional, material, physical and functional parameter inspections.

Our strict quality control procedures ensure that Codex products always comply with our customers' requirements and that our products comply with all relevant international standards.

### 3-phase inspection

Quality assurance begins with the careful selection of our partners and the initial parts approval at our **laboratory in Slovenia**. Every single production batch is inspected during the manufacturing process and externally in our independent inspection **laboratory in Shanghai** to ensure that international standards or customer-specific requirements are met. In-house laboratory inspection facilities in Europe and Shanghai allow us to be fast, flexible and agile to market and to be able to meet client demands.

In both laboratories, we follow sampling procedures according to ISO2859 and sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection. Technology and measurement

approaches include waviness, roughness, roundness and form analysis, noise and vibration testing for bearings, radial and axial internal clearance and runout, dimension testing, optical inspection, hardness and other non-destructive testing and finalising with standardised report. Inspections and testing not available in-house are performed at external accredited laboratories.

### Certification

The implemented and process-oriented management system defines our quality requirements according to ISO 9001:2015. Moreover, we are certified for market-specific requirements such as TSE (Türk Standardları Enstitüsü) and are a certified Authorised Economic Operator (AEO).

## CODEX BRANDS & QUALITY LEVELS

Providing the best value for money for our customers was always our key objective. Therefore, we supply our bearings in three distinct quality levels, Codex Extreme, Codex and Codex MSC. Each quality level is designed to meet specific quality requirements, therefore being fully cost optimised.



### Codex EXTREME

- High-quality level
- EMQ (Electric motor quality) bearings
- High revolution
- Low vibration and low noise
- High running accuracy
- Quality checked



### Codex

- Standard quality level
- Suitable for all general applications
- Best price-performance
- Quality checked



### Codex MSC

- Economical solution
- Ideal for less demanding applications





# GENERAL DATA



## Bearings

A rolling bearing is an important mechanical component that is used in various machines and industries and used almost everywhere where rotation is necessary.

Rolling bearings are required to have a long and smooth operating life, **to be small, lightweight, fast**, to operate quietly and to withstand various environments. In general, the requirements of bearing applications are increasing year on year and it is only by continuous monitoring of performance and development that market demands can be met.

Most rolling bearings consist of an inner and outer ring with a raceway, rolling elements (either balls or rollers) and a cage.

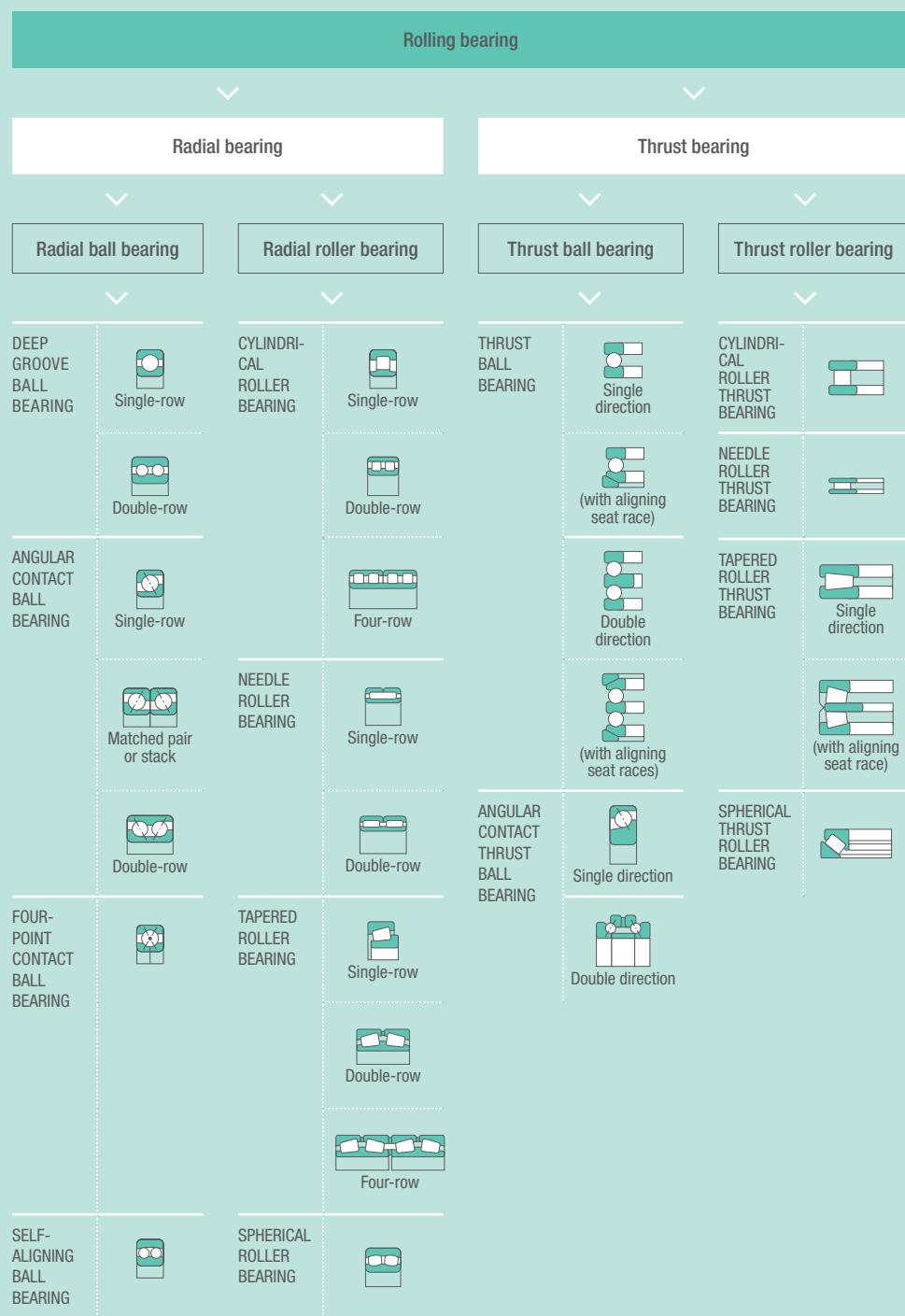
The raceway is a surface on rings or washers where rolling elements are rolling and which supports the load of the bearing. Generally, the inner ring fits on the axle or shaft and the outer ring fits in the housing.

Rolling elements are generally classified into two groups: balls and rollers. Rollers are divided into four types: cylindrical, needle, tapered and spherical.

The cage is holding the rolling elements in place to run on the raceways and ensuring separation between the elements so that they can run smoothly and freely.

## BEARING TYPES AND THEIR COMPONENTS

Type	Bearing	Outer ring	Inner ring	Rolling elements	Cage
Ball bearing					
Cylindrical roller bearing					
Tapered roller bearing					
Double-row spherical roller bearing					
Needle roller bearing					
Ball thrust bearing					
Spherical roller thrust bearing					



# BEARING TYPES



## Deep groove ball bearings

Deep groove ball bearings are the most common type of bearing and are widely used in numerous applications. Deep groove ball bearings can include shielded bearings (ZZ type) or sealed bearings (2RS type) pre-greased and ready to use. Deep groove ball bearings are also available as an **Angular contact ball bearing**, where contact point between inner ring, ball and outer ring runs at a certain angle in the radial direction. Angular contact ball bearings can support load in an axial direction but cannot be used alone because of the contact angle. They must instead be used in pairs or in combination. Angular contact ball bearings include **Double row angular contact ball bearings** for which the inner and outer rings are combined as a single unit. There are also **Four-point contact bearings** that can support an axial load in both directions by themselves. However, these bearings require caution, because problems such as excessive temperature rise and wear could occur depending on the load conditions.



## Cylindrical roller bearings

Cylindrical roller bearings use rollers for rolling elements. The rollers are guided by the ribs of the inner or outer ring. The inner and outer rings can be separated to facilitate assembly, and both can be fitted tightly with a shaft or housing. If there are no ribs, either the inner or the outer ring can move freely in the axial direction.

Cylindrical roller bearings can accommodate heavy radial loads due to the line contact formed between their rolling elements (cylinder) and raceways. The most common design is a **single row cylindrical roller bearing** with cage, but they are also available as **double or multi row and with** different designs. These bearings are suitable for high-speed applications, as rollers are guided by either inner or outer ring ribs.



## Tapered roller bearings

Tapered roller bearings are designed in such way that the tapered vertex of the raceway surfaces of the inner and outer rings and rollers converge at one point on the centreline of the bearing axis. The tapered rollers are guided by the compound force of the inner and outer raceway surfaces, which keep the rollers pressed up against the large rib on the inner ring. A large variety of these bearings are available, including **single, double and four row** arrangements. These bearings' design enables them to handle high radial and axial loads.



## Spherical roller bearings

Spherical roller bearings consist of an outer ring having a continuous spherical raceway and **two rows** of "barrel-shaped" rolling elements guided by an inner ring with two raceways. The bearing has self-aligning properties and is suited for use where misalignment between the inner and outer rings occurs from housing installation error or shaft bending. Spherical roller bearings have a large capacity for radial loads, axial loads in either direction and combined loads. They are also suited for applications where vibration and shock loads are involved. Bearings are available in several types that differ in the structure of inner ring, cage and cage guidance.

# BEARING TYPES



## Needle roller bearings

A needle roller bearing is a bearing that uses small cylindrical rollers as rolling elements. These rollers are used to reduce the friction of a rotating surface compared with ball bearings; needle roller bearings have a larger surface area that is in contact with the bearing raceway journals. The typical structure of a needle roller bearing comprises of an inner race (or sometimes just a shaft), a needle cage which orients and contains the needle rollers, the needle rollers themselves and an outer raceway. Due to the large number of rolling elements, needle roller bearings have high rigidity and are ideally suited to oscillating motion. There are many different designs of needle roller bearings, including with cage, solid type needle roller bearing and drawn cup needle roller bearing.



## Thrust bearings

Thrust bearings are designed primarily to support axial loads at contact angles between 30° and 90°. Similar to radial bearings, thrust bearing designs may incorporate balls or rollers as rolling elements. With thrust bearings, it is necessary to supply an axial preload in order to prevent slipping between the bearing's rolling elements and raceways. Bearings are available in several designs, such as **thrust ball bearings**, **thrust spherical roller bearings**, **thrust cylindrical roller bearings**, **thrust tapered roller bearings** and **thrust bearings** with different cage designs.



## Bearing housings-plummer blocks

The plummer block, which is an assembly comprising of a self-aligning ball bearing or spherical roller bearing placed in a bearing housing of various shapes, has a large load capacity and is easy to handle, therefore it is widely used in general industrial machinery such as conveyors. Plummer block housings offer:

1. Low weight to strength ratio
2. Ease of mounting and dismounting
3. High strength and rigidity

The housings can incorporate rubber seals, felt seals or labyrinth seals depending on the application. Grease and oil are both available for lubrication.



## Special solutions

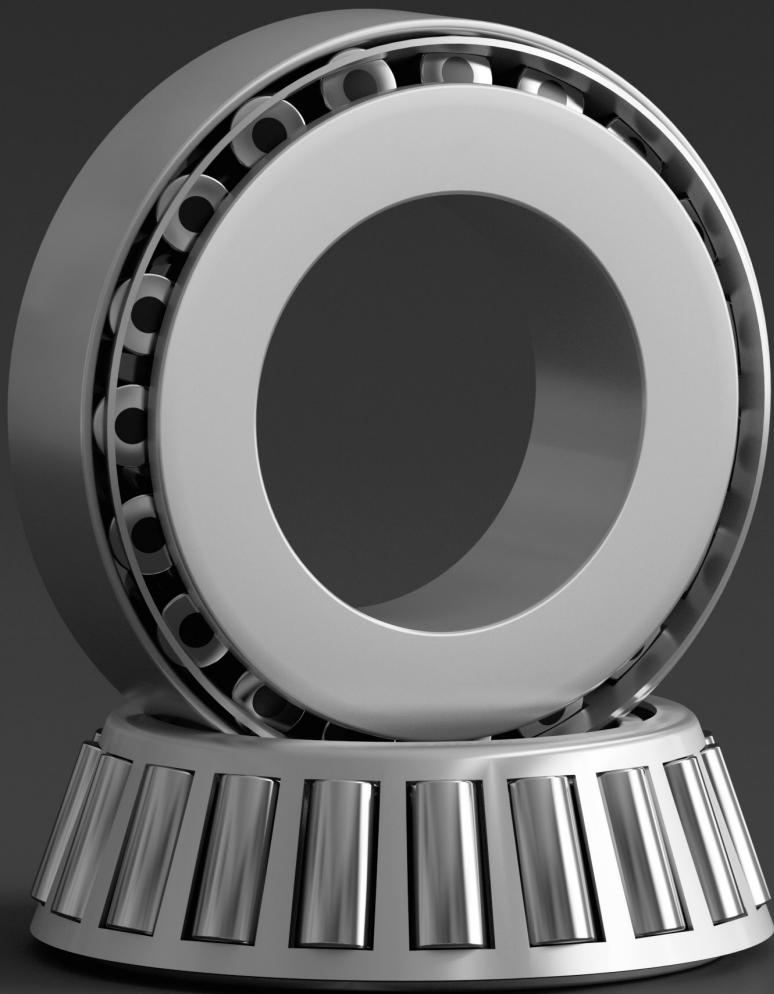
The Codex product portfolio also consists of special solution bearings and units dedicated to specific industries and applications. One of these special solutions is our family of **Life-time greased Agricultural Bearing Solutions**, all performing with high load capacity and impeccable wear resistance. With low friction characteristics and one-piece housing, they provide the user with optimum performance and reduction of operational costs and costs of ownership.

# Main types of rolling bearings and performance comparison

- 1.**
- Particularly excellent
  - Excellent
  - Highly possible
  - Possible
  - ✗ Poor
- 2.**
- Indicates dual direction
  - Indicates single direction axial movement only
- 3.**
- Indicates movement in the axial direction is possible for the raceway surface
  - Indicates movement in the axial direction is possible for the fitting surface of the outer ring or inner ring
- 4.**
- Indicates both inner ring and outer ring are separable
- 5.**
- Indicates inner ring with tapered bore is possible

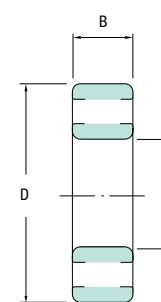
		Bearing type	Deep groove ball bearings	Angular contact ball bearings	Double row angular contact ball bearings	Duplex angular contact ball bearings	Self-aligning ball bearings	Cylindrical roller bearings	Single-flange cylindrical roller bearings	Double-flange cylindrical roller bearings	Needle roller bearings	Tapered roller bearings	Spherical roller bearings	Thrust ball bearings	Thrust cylindrical roller bearings	Thrust spherical roller bearings
Characteristics																
Load capacity	Radial load (1.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	✗	✗	○
	Axial load (1.)	↔ Both directions	↔ One direction	↔ Both directions	↔ Both directions	↔ Both directions	✗	↔ One direction	↔ Both directions	✗	↔ One direction	↔ Both directions	↔ One direction	↔ One direction	↔ One direction	↔ One direction
	Combined load (1.)	●	●	●	●	●	✗	●	●	✗	●	●	●	✗	✗	✗
High speed rotation (1.)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Accuracy under high speed (1.)		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●				
Low noise/vibration (1.)		●	●		●		●	●	●	●				●		
Low friction torque (1.)		●	●		●	●	●									
High rigidity (1.)				●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vibration/shock resistance (1.)				●		✗	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Allowable misalignment for inner/outer rings (1.)		●				●	●				●	●		✗	●	●
Stationary in axial direction (2.)		○	○	○ For DB and DF arrangement	○	○		○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○
Movable in axial direction (3.)		○		○ For DB arrangement	○	○	○			○		○	○	○		
Separable of inner and outer rings (4.)						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tapered bore inner rings (5.)							○						○			
Remarks			Duplex arrangement required					NU, N type	NJ, NF type	NUP, NP, NH type	NA type	Duplex arrangement required			Including thrust needle roller bearing	

# Bearing Designation



## Boundary dimensions and bearing designation codes

Bearing boundary dimensions are dimensions required for bearing installation with shaft or housing and as described in the pictures below. They include the bore diameter, outside diameter, width, height and some other dimensions.

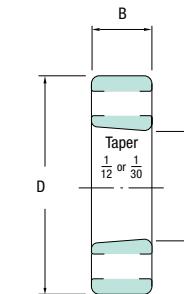


Radial bearing  
(tapered roller bearings not included)

d: nominal bore diameter

D: nominal outside diameter

B: nominal assembled bearing width



Tapered roller bearing

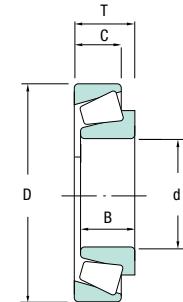
d: nominal bore diameter

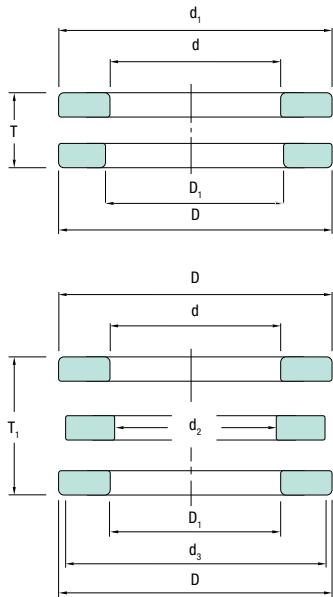
D: nominal outside diameter

T: nominal assembled bearing width

B: nominal inner ring width

C: nominal outer ring width





Thrust bearing (single/double direction)	
d:	shaft race nominal bore diameter
d1:	shaft race nominal outside diameter
d2:	central race nominal bore diameter
d3:	central race nominal outside diameter
D:	housing race nominal outside diameter
D1:	housing race nominal bore diameter
T:	single direction nominal bearing height
T1:	double direction nominal bearing height
B:	central race nominal height



## The boundary dimensions for metric bearings are standardised in the ISO general plans:

- ISO 15 for radial rolling bearings, except insert bearings, some types of needle roller bearings and tapered roller bearings
- ISO 104 for thrust bearings
- ISO 355 for tapered roller bearings

The ISO general plan for radial bearings provides several series of standardised outside diameters for every standard bore diameter. They are called diameter series and are numbered 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 (in order of increasing outside diameter). Within each diameter series, different width series exist (width series 8, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in order of increasing width).

### THE STANDARD CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM INCLUDES:

- Prefixes
- Base designation
- suffixes

Bearings according to ISO general plans have the same boundary dimensions when they share the same bore diameter and dimension series.

## Bearing base designation

A bearing designation typically contains three to five digits. The basic designation explained above is a combination of number and letters with the following meaning:

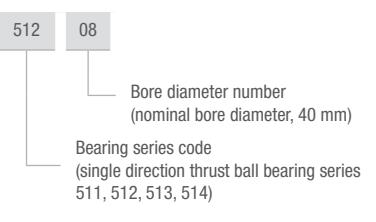
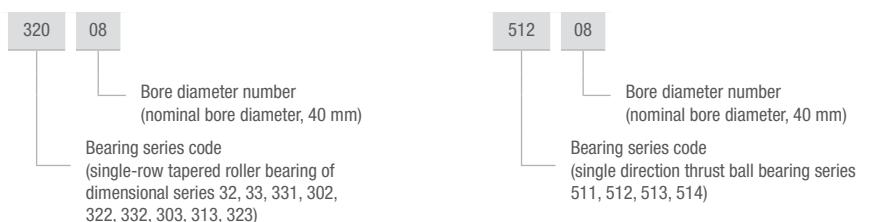
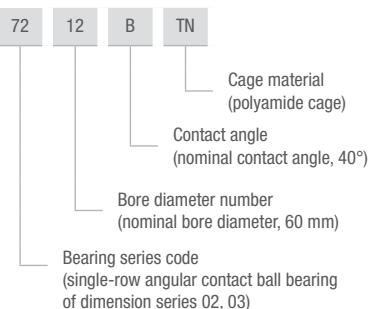
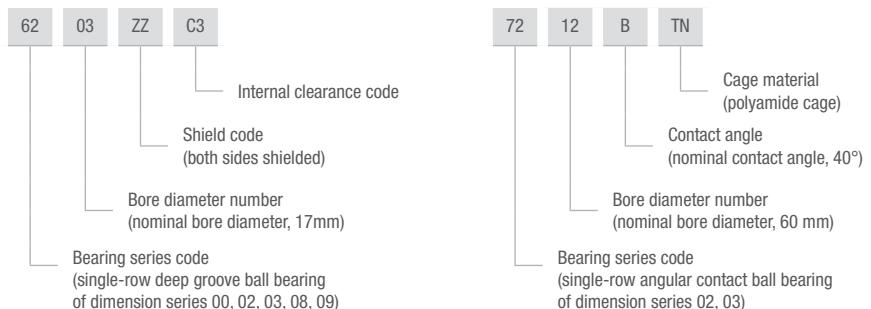
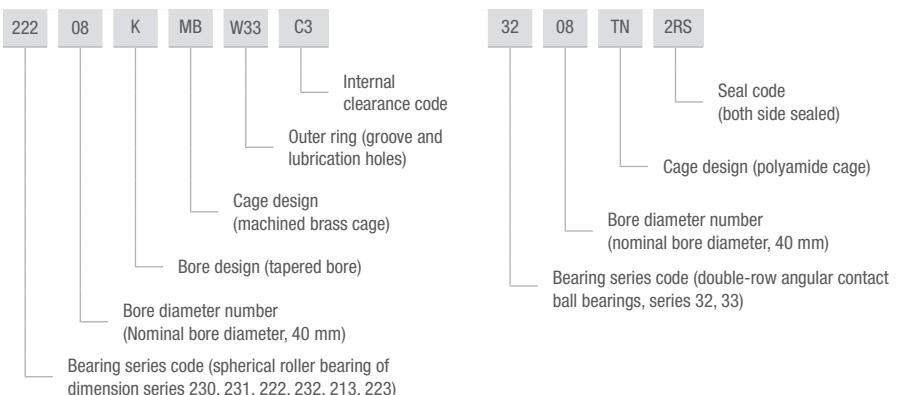
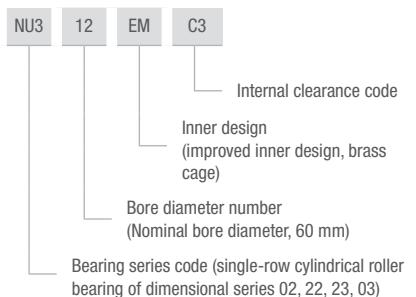
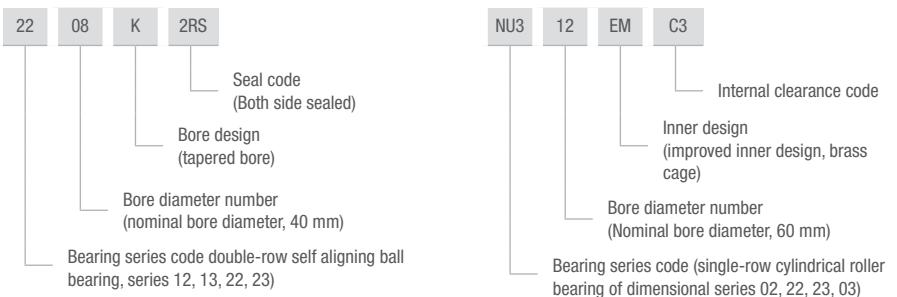
- First digit/letter/combination of letters identifies the bearing type and a basic variant.
- The following two digits identify the ISO dimension series. The first digit indicates the width or height series (dimensions B, T or H). The second digit identifies the diameter series (dimension D).
- Last two digits of the basic designation identify the size code of the bearing bore.

## Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes provide and identify separate parts of bearings and the material they are made from. Suffixes give some additional details related to bearing design, variant, tolerance class, clearance class, lubricant used, etc. Suffixes must be always considered in relation to the bearing type and not all suffixes are standardised.

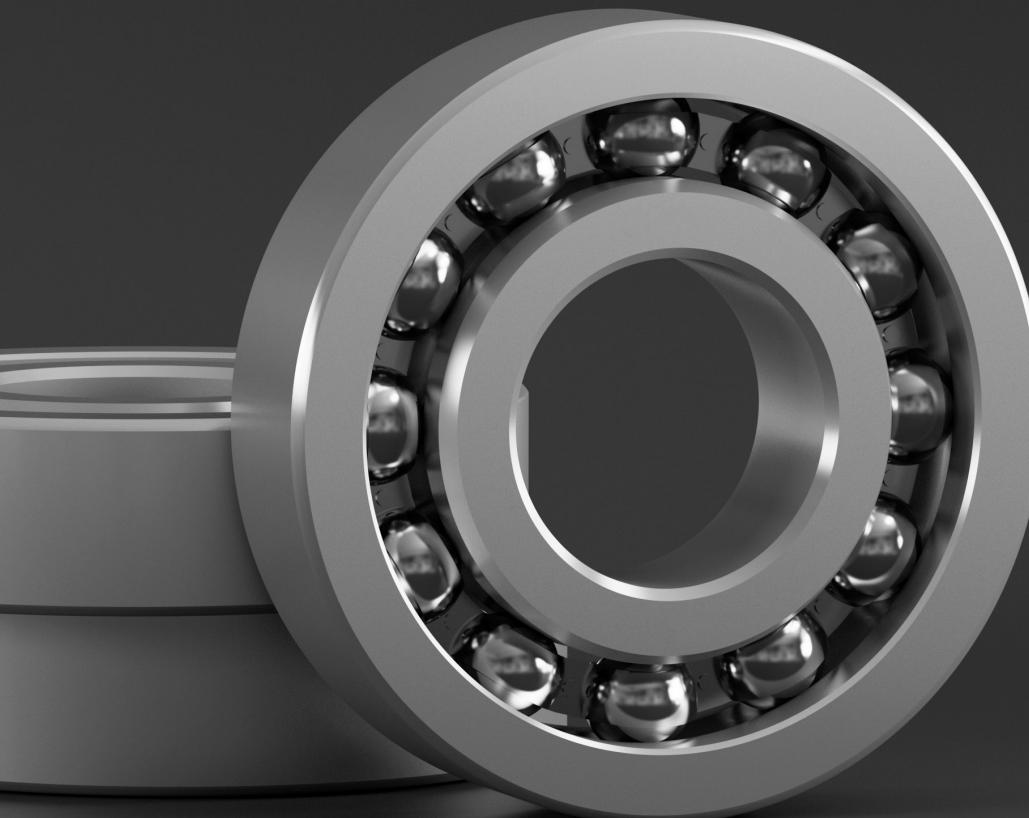
### EXAMPLES:

Examples of most common prefixes used	Examples of most common suffixes used
SS - bearing made from Stainless Steel	RS - Bearing with seal on one side
	2RS - Bearing with seals on both sides
	Z - Bearing with shield on one side - metal
	ZZ - Bearing with shields on both sides - metal
	Cx - radial clearance (x = clearance class)
	M - solid brass cage design
	TN - polyamide cage design
	MB - inner ring guided solid brass cage
	Px - tolerance class per ISO 492
	Sx - Thermally stabilised for operating temperatures



# Materials

The rings of the bearings and rolling elements are made of special chrome steel. For environments where increased corrosion resistance is necessary, stainless steels are used. In relation to standard chrome steel used for bearings, stainless steel has lower hardness, which results in reduced load capacity.



## BEARING STEEL EQUIVALENTS

Country	USA	German/ ISO	Japan	China
Standard	ASTM A295	EN ISO 683-17	JIS G4805	GB/T 18254
Grades	52100	100Cr6/1.3505	SUJ2	GCr15

## CHINA GRADE BEARING STEEL COMPOSITION

Chemical Composition (%)										
Steel Grade	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo ≤	Ni ≤	Cu ≤	P ≤	S ≤	Others
GCr15	0.95-1.05	0.15-0.35	0.25-0.45	1.40-1.65	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.025	0.02	-

Materials are normally thermally processed so that they are stable up to temperatures of 150°C. For bearings that constantly operate at higher temperatures, special heat treatment and thermal stabilisation is required.

## THERMAL STABILISATION CLASSES

Thermal stabilisation	
to max.	Class
120°C	SN
150°C	S0
200°C	S1
250°C	S2
300°C	S3

With normal temperature stability up to 150°C, the following normal hardness of components is achieved:

Rings	58-64 HRC
Rolling elements	58-64 HRC

## Cage material:

### STEEL SHEET

Pressed steel cages are the standard option for various types of bearings such as deep groove ball bearings and tapered roller bearings. Suffix for pressed steel cage is not presented in the bearing description.

Pressed steel cages are made from mild steel. Multiple cage designs are riveted or welded together.

### POLYAMIDE

Polyamide is the most commonly used material for injection moulded cages. Polyamide cages, with or without glass fibres, are characterised by a favourable

combination of strength and elasticity. They are designed as snap-type cage or as a solid window-type cage. Cage life is subject to temperature and lubricants used and it decreases with temperature increase and the aggressiveness of the lubricant.

Polyamide loses elasticity at low temperatures, therefore cages made of polyamide should not be used in applications where the continuous operating temperature is below -40°C.

### BRASS

Brass cages are unaffected by most common bearing lubricants. Most brass cages are machined from cast or wrought brass; some cages are made from stamped brass sheet and are used for small and medium size bearings.

## Seals:

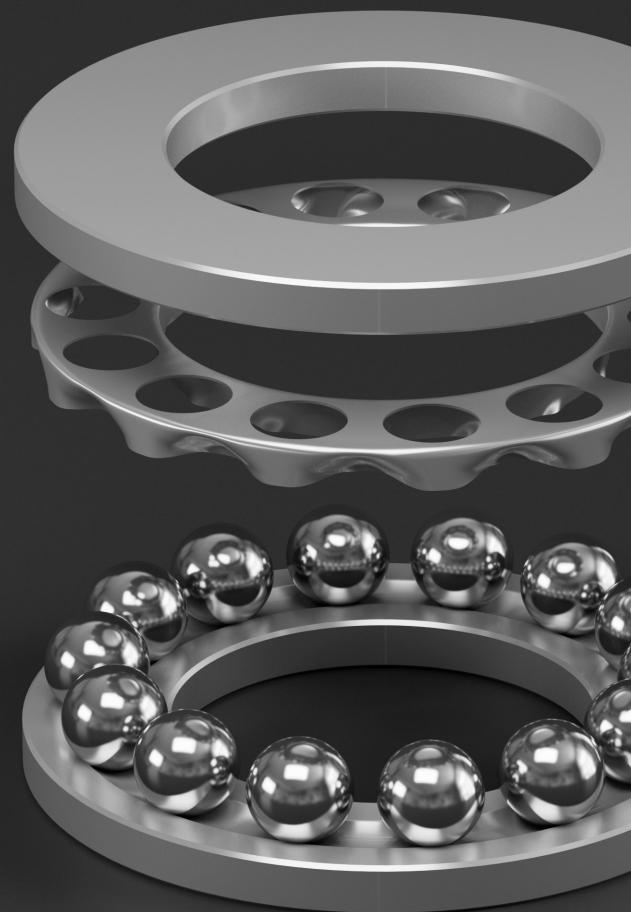
Standard seals are made from NBR rubber and are suitable for operating temperatures from -30°C up to +120°C. For specific applications and other temperature conditions other materials are available.

### DIFFERENT SEAL MATERIALS AND THEIR TEMPERATURE RANGE

Seal material		Temperature-range	
Symbol	Material	>	≤
NBR	Nitrile-Butadien-rubber	-30°C (-22°F)	+120°C (+248°F)
ACM	Acrylic rubber	-20°C (-4°F)	+150°C (+302°F)
MVQ	Silicon rubber	-60°C (-76°F)	+180°C (+356°F)
FPM	Flour rubber	-30°C (-22°F)	+200°C (+392°F)

# Bearing manufacturing tolerances

Bearings are produced according to international standards, however certain characteristics are not necessarily identical. The tolerance class when indicated on the bearing imposes compliance within all the tolerances in the said class. For certain bearing applications, specific tolerances for dimension or characteristics are required.



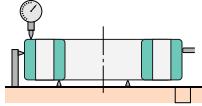
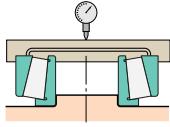
## BEARING MANUFACTURING PRECISION STANDARDS

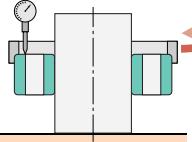
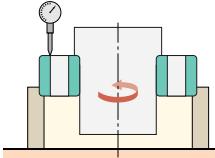
	ISO tolerance class	AFNOR tolerance class	ABEC tolerance class	DIN tolerance class
Standard precision	Normal	Normal	1	P0
High Precision	6	6	3	P6
	5	5	5	P5
	4	4	7	P4
	2	2	9	P2

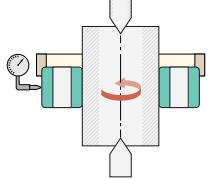
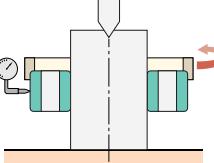
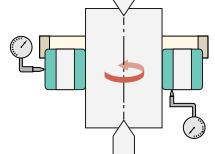
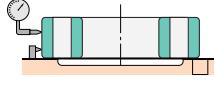
CODEX can offer reduced tolerances on certain dimensions or characteristics to avoid expensive high-precision bearings.

## CHARACTERISTICS DESIGNATION AND EXPLANATION

Dimensional tolerances	Deviations	
d: nominal bore diameter	$\Delta d_{mp}$	Deviation of a mean bore diameter in an isolated plane (tolerance on the mean diameter)
	$Vdp$	Variation in the bore diameter in an isolated radial plane (ovality)
	$Vdmp$	Variation in the mean bore diameter (applies only to a cylindrical bore) in different planes
D: nominal outside diameter	$\Delta D_{mp}$	Deviation of a mean outside diameter in an isolated plane (tolerance on the mean diameter)
	$Vdp$	Variation in the outside diameter in an isolated radial plane (ovality)
	$VD_{mp}$	Variation in the mean outside diameter in different planes
B: nominal width of ring	$\Delta Bs$	Deviation of an isolated width of the inner ring (width tolerance)
	$VBs$	Variation in the width of the inner ring (face parallelism)

Dimensional tolerances	Deviations
<p>C: nominal width of ring</p>  <p>T: nominal width of tapered bearing T1: effective nominal width of the internal sub-assembly T2: effective nominal width of the external sub-assembly</p> 	<p><b>ΔCs</b> Deviation of an isolated width of the outer ring (width tolerance)</p> <p><b>VCs</b> Variation in the width of the outer ring (face parallelism)</p>
<p><b>ΔTs</b> Deviation in the actual width of the bearing</p> <p><b>ΔT1s</b> Deviation in the effective actual width of the internal sub-assembly</p> <p><b>ΔT2s</b> Deviation in the effective actual width of the external sub-assembly</p>	

Functional tolerances	Deviations
 <p>bearing raceway run-out</p> 	<p><b>Sea</b> Axial run-out of the reference face (or large face) of the outer ring with respect to the bearing raceway, on the assembled bearing (run-out of outer ring raceway)</p>
	<p><b>Sia</b> Axial run-out of the inner ring with respect to the bearing raceway on the assembled bearing (run-out of the inner ring raceway)</p>

Functional tolerances	Deviations
  <p>radial run-out</p>	<p><b>Kia</b> Radial run-out of the inner ring on the assembled bearing</p> <p><b>Kea</b> Radial run-out of the outer ring on the assembled bearing</p>
  <p>run-out of the reference face</p>	<p><b>Sd</b> Axial run-out of the reference face (or large face if applicable) of the inner ring with respect to the bore (run-out of the face of the inner ring)</p> <p><b>SD</b> Perpendicularity error of the external surface with respect to the reference face (or large face) of the outer ring (external surface run-out)</p>

## Radial bearings – Normal tolerance classes

With the exception of tapered roller bearings and thrust bearings. Standard ISO 492.

### INNER RING

d (mm)	$\Delta d_{mp}$		Vdp <sup>(1)</sup>			Vdmp	Kia	$\Delta Bs$			VBs
			Series					9	0,1	2,3,4	
	upper	lower	max			max	max	upper	normal	modified <sup>(1)</sup>	
			max	max	max	max	max	upper	normal	modified <sup>(1)</sup>	max
0,6≤d≤2,5	0	-8	10	8	6	6	10	0	-40	-	12
2,5< d≤10	0	-8	10	8	6	6	10	0	-120	-250	15
10< d≤18	0	-8	10	8	6	6	10	0	-120	-250	20
18< d≤30	0	-10	13	10	8	8	13	0	-120	-250	20
30< d≤50	0	-12	15	12	9	9	15	0	-120	-250	20
50< d≤80	0	-15	19	19	11	11	20	0	-150	-380	25
80< d≤120	0	-20	25	25	15	15	25	0	-200	-380	25
120< d≤180	0	-25	31	31	19	19	30	0	-250	-500	30
180< d≤250	0	-30	38	38	23	23	40	0	-300	-500	30
250< d≤315	0	-35	44	44	26	26	50	0	-350	-500	35
315< d≤400	0	-40	50	50	30	30	60	0	-400	-630	40
400< d≤500	0	-45	56	56	34	34	65	0	-450	-	50
500< d≤630	0	-50	63	63	38	38	70	0	-500	-	60
630< d≤800	0	-75	-	-	-	-	80	0	-750	-	70
800< d≤1000	0	-100	-	-	-	-	90	0	-1000	-	80

(1) relates to the rings of isolated bearings for installation in pairs or per unit







## High precision tapered roller bearings – Tolerance class 6X

The diameter and radial run-out tolerances of inner rings (cones) and outer rings (cups) in this tolerance class are the same as those given in page 54 for the normal class. The width tolerances are given below.

### WIDTH – INNER AND OUTER RINGS, SINGLE-ROW BEARINGS AND SINGLE-ROW SUB-ASSEMBLIES.

Units: µm

d (mm)	ΔBs		ΔCs		ΔTs		ΔT1s		ΔT2s	
	upper	lower								
10≤d≤18	0	-50	0	-100	+100	0	+50	0	+50	0
18< d≤30	0	-50	0	-100	+100	0	+50	0	+50	0
30< d≤50	0	-50	0	-100	+100	0	+50	0	+50	0
50< d≤80	0	-50	0	-100	+100	0	+50	0	+50	0
80< d≤120	0	-50	0	-100	+100	0	+50	0	+50	0
120< d≤180	0	-50	0	-100	+150	0	+50	0	+100	0
180< d≤250	0	-50	0	-100	+150	0	+50	0	+100	0
250< d≤315	0	-50	0	-100	+200	0	+100	0	+100	0
315< d≤400	0	-50	0	-100	+200	0	+100	0	+100	0

## Ball thrust bearings – Normal tolerance class

Standard ISO 199.

### REFERENCES

d	Nominal bore diameter of the shaft ring of a single-direction thrust bearing	
Δdmp	Deviation in the mean bore diameter of the shaft ring of a single-direction thrust bearing, in an isolated plane	
Vdp	Variation in the bore diameter of the shaft ring of a single-direction thrust bearing, in an isolated radial plane	
D	Nominal outside diameter of the housing ring	
ΔDmp	Deviation in the mean outside diameter of the housing ring in an isolated plane	
VDp	Variation in the outside diameter of the housing ring in an isolated radial plane	
Si	Variation in thickness between the bearing raceway and the contact face of the shaft ring	
Se	Variation in thickness between the bearing raceway and the contact face of the housing ring	
ΔTs	Variation in total height	

### SHAFT RING AND HEIGHT OF THRUST BEARING

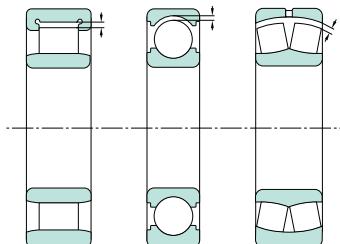
Units: µm

d (mm)		Δdmp		Vdp	Si	ΔTs	
>	≤	upper	lower	max	max	upper	lower
-	18	0	-8	6	10	+20	-250
18	30	0	-10	8	10	+20	-250
30	50	0	-12	9	10	+20	-250
50	80	0	-15	11	10	+20	-300
80	120	0	-20	15	15	+25	-300
120	180	0	-25	19	15	+25	-400
180	250	0	-30	23	20	+30	-400
250	315	0	-35	26	25	+40	-400
315	400	0	-40	30	30	+40	-500
400	500	0	-45	34	30	+50	-500

Internal radial clearance is the load free displacement of one ring with respect to the other in radial direction.

### RADIAL CLEARANCE OF RADIAL CONTACT BEARINGS. DEFINITION

The internal radial clearance is the load-free displacement of one ring with respect to the other in the radial direction.



Radial clearance		Bearing designation	Other manufactures
Type	Group	Codex suffix	
Normal clearance	N		Suitable for low or moderate loads, normal interference fit of only one of the two rings, normal temperatures.
Increased clearance	3	C3	Clearance commonly used in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tight interference fit</li><li>Possible misalignment, bending of shaft</li><li>To increase the contact angle of highly-loaded radial contact ball bearings</li><li>High temperatures</li></ul>
		C4	Clearance groups 4 and 5 are used in the above cases when group 3 is insufficient.
	5	C5	
Reduced clearance	2	C2	This clearance group is used (rarely) when very good guidance with reduced clearance is required, and in applications with alternating loads and high impact levels. The use of this clearance group is highly particular, because its aim is usually to cancel the bearing operating clearance.



## Internal Radial Clearance - Double Row Self-Aligning Ball Bearings with Tapered Bore

Nominal Bore Diameter dmcl (mm)		Clearance										Units: µm	
		C2		CN		C3		C4		C5			
over	incl	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max		
2.5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	24	7	17	13	26	20	33	28	42	37	55		
24	30	9	20	15	28	23	39	33	50	44	62		
30	40	12	24	19	35	29	46	40	59	52	72		
40	50	14	27	22	39	33	52	45	65	58	79		
50	65	18	32	27	47	41	61	56	80	73	99		
65	80	23	39	35	57	50	75	69	98	91	123		
80	100	29	47	42	68	62	90	84	116	109	144		
100	120	35	56	50	81	75	108	100	139	130	170		
120	140	40	68	60	98	90	130	120	165	155	205		
140	160	45	74	65	110	100	150	140	191	180	240		

## Internal Radial Clearance - Single Row Cylindrical Roller Bearings with Cylindrical Bores

Nominal Bore Diameter dmcl (mm)		Clearance										Units: µm	
		C2		CN		C3		C4		C5			
over	incl	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max		
-	10	0	25	20	45	35	60	50	75	-	-		
10	24	0	25	20	45	35	60	50	75	65	90		
24	30	0	25	20	45	35	60	50	75	70	95		
30	40	5	30	25	50	45	70	60	85	80	105		
40	50	5	35	30	60	50	80	70	100	95	125		
50	65	10	40	40	70	60	90	80	110	110	140		
65	80	10	45	40	75	65	100	90	125	130	165		
80	100	15	50	50	85	75	110	105	140	155	190		
100	120	15	55	50	90	85	125	125	165	180	220		
120	140	15	60	60	105	100	145	145	190	200	245		
140	160	20	70	70	120	115	165	165	215	225	275		
160	180	25	75	75	125	120	170	170	220	250	300		
180	200	35	90	90	145	140	195	195	250	275	330		
200	225	45	105	105	165	160	220	220	280	305	365		
225	250	45	110	110	175	170	235	235	300	330	395		
250	280	55	125	125	195	190	260	260	330	370	440		
280	315	55	130	130	205	200	275	275	350	410	485		
315	355	65	145	145	225	225	305	305	385	455	535		
355	400	100	190	190	280	280	370	370	460	510	600		
400	450	110	210	210	310	310	410	410	510	565	665		
450	500	110	220	220	330	330	440	440	550	625	735		





## Bearing Cages

The bearing cage is the component in a bearing that separates the balls/rollers, maintains the rolling element's symmetrical radial spacing and usually holds the bearing together.

Bearing cages are guided by one of the available surfaces between the inner and outer rings.

### The primary purpose of a cage is:

- Holds the rolling elements apart in order to avoid their contact and reduce the frictional moment and frictional heat
- Holds the rolling elements in equal distance to optimise load distribution
- Guides the rolling elements in the unloaded zone
- Retains the rolling elements when one bearing ring is removed during mounting or dismounting.

---

CAGES CAN BE  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING  
TO THE MANUFACTURING  
PROCESS AND MATERIAL:

- Pressed cages that use cold-rolled steel
- Machined cages that use high tensile strength brass casting or carbon steels
- Polyamide cages that use polyamide resins

---

MATERIAL IS SELECTED  
ACCORDING TO THE  
OPERATING CONDITIONS.  
EXAMPLE:

- Polyamide cages should only be used in the temperature range of -40° to + 120°C
- Brass cages should not be used in environments with ammonia or at temperatures over 300°C

Both the design and material of the cage have a significant influence on the suitability of a rolling bearing for a particular application.

Type	Bearing	Cages		
		Synthetic material	Pressed steel	Machined solid
Ball bearings				
Cylindrical roller bearings				
Tapered roller bearings				
Double-row spherical roller bearing				
Needle roller bearings				
Ball thrust bearing				
Spherical roller thrust bearing				

## SEALS FOR BEARINGS

Seals for bearing are used to prevent solid contaminants and moisture from penetrating into the bearing and at the same time to retain the lubricant in the bearing or bearing arrangement. They should have a minimum of friction and produce minimum wear while maintaining their efficiency even under the most unfavourable operating conditions, so that bearing performance and life are not affected.

Many factors have to be considered when selecting the most suitable sealing for a particular bearing arrangement: the type of lubrication (oil or grease), the peripheral speed at the sealing surface, the shaft arrangement (horizontal or vertical) and possible shaft misalignment, the space available, the friction in the seal and the temperature increase resulting from it, environmental influences, justifiable costs, etc.

The selection should be maintained carefully, considering the operating conditions, the cost of the seal and total effects included (costs of replacement of a bearing should be taken into account as well).

### Types of sealing

#### NON-CONTACT SEALING

The effectiveness of non-contact seals depends in principle on the sealing action of narrow gaps between rotating and stationary components. The gaps may be arranged radially, axially or axially and radially in combination. Non-contact seals have practically no friction and do not wear. They are generally not easily damaged by solid contaminants. They are particularly suitable for high speeds and high temperatures. Their sealing efficiency may be enhanced by pressing grease into the gaps.

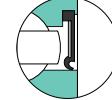
#### CONTACT SEALS

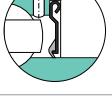
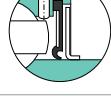
The action of contact seals depends on the seal exerting a certain pressure at the seal/sealing contact area, usually by a sealing lip or surface, which is relatively narrow. The penetration of solid contaminants or moisture and /or the loss of lubricant are thus prevented.

The pressure may be produced either by the resilience of the sealing material and the designed interference between the seal and the sealing surface or from the force exerted by a garter spring incorporated in the seal.

Contact seals generally provide very reliable sealing, particularly when wear is kept to a minimum by producing an appropriate surface quality on the sealing surface and by lubricating the seal lip. The friction of the seal on the sealing surface and the rise in temperature that it generates are a disad-

vantage, and contact seals are therefore only useful up to certain peripheral speeds. They are also susceptible to mechanical damage, for example because of improper mounting or by solid contaminants.

Seal device				
Suffix	RS, 2RS	Z, ZZ		RS, 2RS
Application	Deep groove ball bearings, double row angular contact ball bearings			

Seal device					
Suffix	K (omit - SA and SB type)	B (omit - HC and UC type)	L3	L5	
Application	Bearing inserts, special bearings				

\*Other options available on request

# Assembly and disassembly of bearings

Proper assembly requires professionalism and care, cleanliness and precision as well as the correct tools.



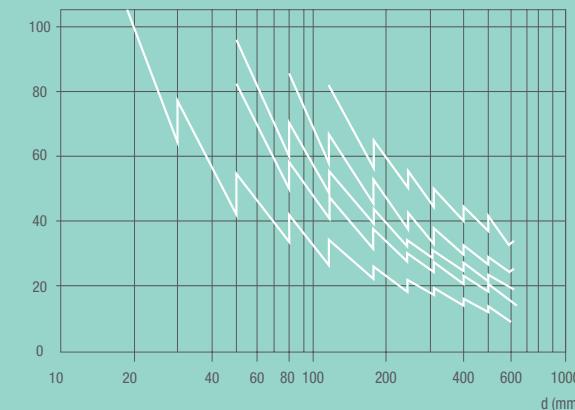
Bearings are very important machine component parts that require high accuracy to do their job properly. It is very important that assembly is performed by qualified and well-equipped workers.

There is one rule that must apply: mounting and dismounting forces should not be transferred over roller units and raceway. Bearings will only function properly if mounted correctly.

## MOUNTING ON SHAFT

Bearings with cylindrical bores are usually mounted by pressing them on the shafts (press fit) or heating them to expand their diameter (shrink fit). The seating surface on the shaft should be lightly oiled before mounting. The bearing can be driven into position by applying light hammer blows through a rubber-made inserted piece. If heating is used, temperatures should not be higher than 125°C and necessary temperature differences can be determined using the bearing and shaft (housing) measurements in diagram X.

Temperature (°C)



Necessary temperatures for bearing mounting

## MOUNTING BEARINGS WITH TAPERED BORE

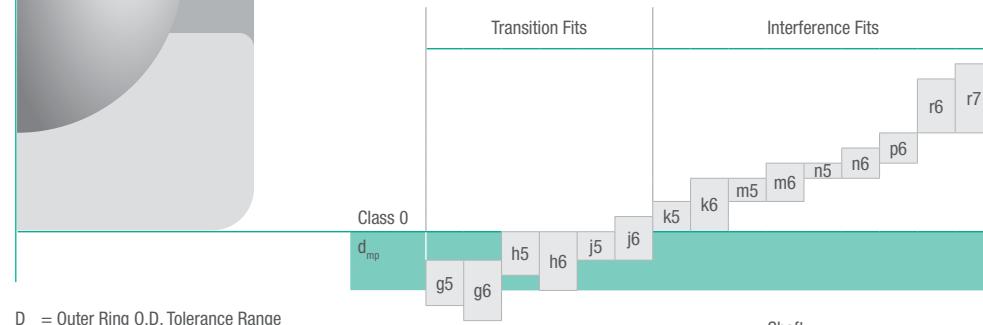
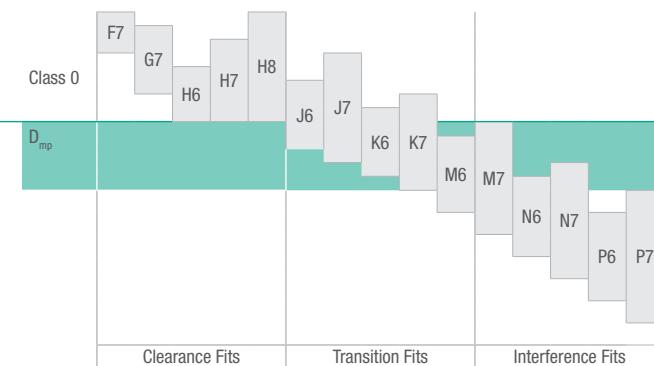
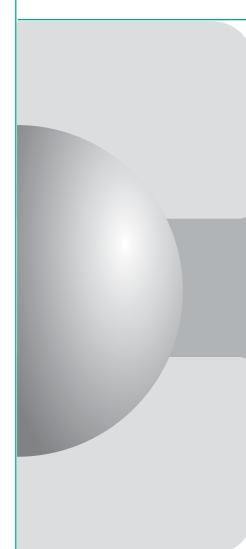
Bearings with tapered bores can be mounted directly on to tapered shafts or cylindrical shafts using tapered sleeves and an axial locking device (shaft nut, end cover). Fitting does not depend on the size of the bore and shaft but the **length that the bearing is pulled onto the tapered seating**. Bearing clearance is reduced that way.

## MOUNTING IN HOUSING

Bearing housings are assemblies designed to make it easy to install bearings and shafts, while protecting bearings, extending their operating life and simplifying maintenance. These units are designed for self-aligning ball bearings, spherical roller bearings and CARB toroidal roller bearings.

Housed bearings provide shaft support for radial, thrust or a combination of loads. Mounted bearing types include pillow blocks (solid or split), flanged cartridges, cylindrical cartridges and take-up units.

## TOLERANCE CLASSIFICATIONS



$D_{mp}$  = Outer Ring O.D. Tolerance Range  
 $d_{mp}$  = Inner Ring Bore Tolerance Range

## Recommended fits

The tolerances of the bore and outside diameter of rolling bearings are internationally standardised.

The following factors should be considered: conditions of rotation, magnitude

of the load, bearing internal clearance, temperature conditions, running accuracy requirements, design and materials of **seatings**, ease of mounting and dismounting, displacement of the non-locating bearing.

## Dismounting

If you plan to re-use bearings after removal, the dismounting forces should not impact roller units and the raceway of the bearing.

Smaller bearings can be dismounted with light hammer strokes through a rubber-made inserted piece on the ring face. It is better to work using tools for dismounting process, screws, induction heaters or slotted rings.

Bearings with a tapered bore can be removed by loosening the sleeve nut and then using a hammer and tubular insert. Larger bearings with a tapered bore should be dismounted using hydraulics.



## Bearing maintenance

### Lubrication

This information relates to bearings without integral seals or shields. CODEX bearings and bearing units with integral seals and shields are supplied to the customer pre-greased. Standard greases used by CODEX have different temperature ranges and other properties to fit the intended application areas and filling grades appropriate to the bearing size. Codex sealed bearings are generally filled with lithium grease (NLGI consistency 2, temp. range from -20 up to +120°C)

### Grease lubrication

Roughly 9/10 of all bearings are lubricated with grease. The main advantage of grease over oil is that it is more easily retained in the bearing. However, lower speeds are possible with greased bearings than with oil lubrication. Where bearings are used at very low speeds and must be well protected against corrosion, it is recommended to fill the bearing housing completely with grease.

Lubricating greases consist of a mineral or synthetic oil combined with a thickener. The thickeners are usually metallic soaps. To enhance certain properties of the greases, different additives can be used.

The most important factors to consider when selecting grease are: Viscosity of the base oil, the consistency, operating temperature range and load carrying ability. Different operating conditions require different lubricants, relubrication intervals and lubricant change intervals. For special requirements, other greases can be supplied to customer on demand.

## Inspection and cleaning of bearing arrangement

Bearing arrangements should be inspected and cleaned regularly. Between detailed inspections of the entire machinery, noisiness and lubricants are controlled and temperature is measured. Frequency depends on the application type.

After an arrangement is cleaned and washed (by using correct cleaner), it should be well dried and oiled or greased in order to prevent corrosion.

## Bearing storage

If bearings are stored in their original packaging, they are protected against corrosion for several years. Storage room humidity should not exceed 60%.

Lubricant deteriorates over time as a result of aging, condensation and separation of the oil and thickener. If sealed bearings are kept in the storeroom for a longer time, grease can solidify. After mounting, such bearings will have a higher moment of friction. This should be taken into consideration.

## Bearing failure

Bearings are among the most important components in the vast majority of machines. 90% of bearings outlive the equipment in which they are installed. Despite careful design and manufacturing processes, it sometimes happens that bearings do not reach their required service life. Each type of failure leaves its own special imprint on the bearing. By examining failed bearings, it is possible to determine the root cause and define corrective actions to prevent a reoccurrence.

### FALSE BRINELLING

Elliptical wear marks in axial direction at each ball position with a bright finish indicate excessive external vibration. Problem is corrected by isolating bearings from external vibration.

### TRUE BRINELLING

Occurs when loads exceed the elastic limits of the ring material. Marks show as indentations in the raceway. Caused by improper bearing installation. Proper assembly requires professionalism and care, cleanliness and precision as well as the correct tools.

### TIGHT FITS

Discoloured, wide ball path at bottom of raceway indicates a tight fit. Where interference fit exceeds the radial clearance, balls will become over-loaded. Increased radial clearance or other corrective actions are required.

### IMPROPER FIT

Loose fits can cause relative motion between mating parts. If fit is improper, fretting occurs. This refers to wear and sometimes corrosion damage on mounting surfaces. Check recommended fits to avoid this problem.

### PEELING

Dull or cloudy spots appear on surface. From such dull spots, tiny cracks are generated. Due to thin lubricant film from high loads/low RPM or elevated temperatures. Improvement of surface finish of the rolling mating or proper lubricant selection is recommended.

### CORROSION / ETCHING

Rusting and pitting caused by moisture or water exposure are red/brown areas on bearing parts. If bearings are used in hostile environment, solutions like external seals, stainless steel, surface treatments should be considered.

### EXCESSIVE PRELOAD OR OVERLOAD

Excessive loads usually cause premature fatigue. The solution is to use a bearing with greater capacity or reduce load.

### OVERHEATING

Discoloration of cages, rolling elements and raceway rings is the symptom of bearing overheating. This results in reduced bearing hardness and early failure. Required are thermal or overload controls and supplemental cooling.

### CAGE DAMAGE

Improperly installed or dropped bearing. Bearing handling needs to be improved.

### FOREIGN MATERIAL

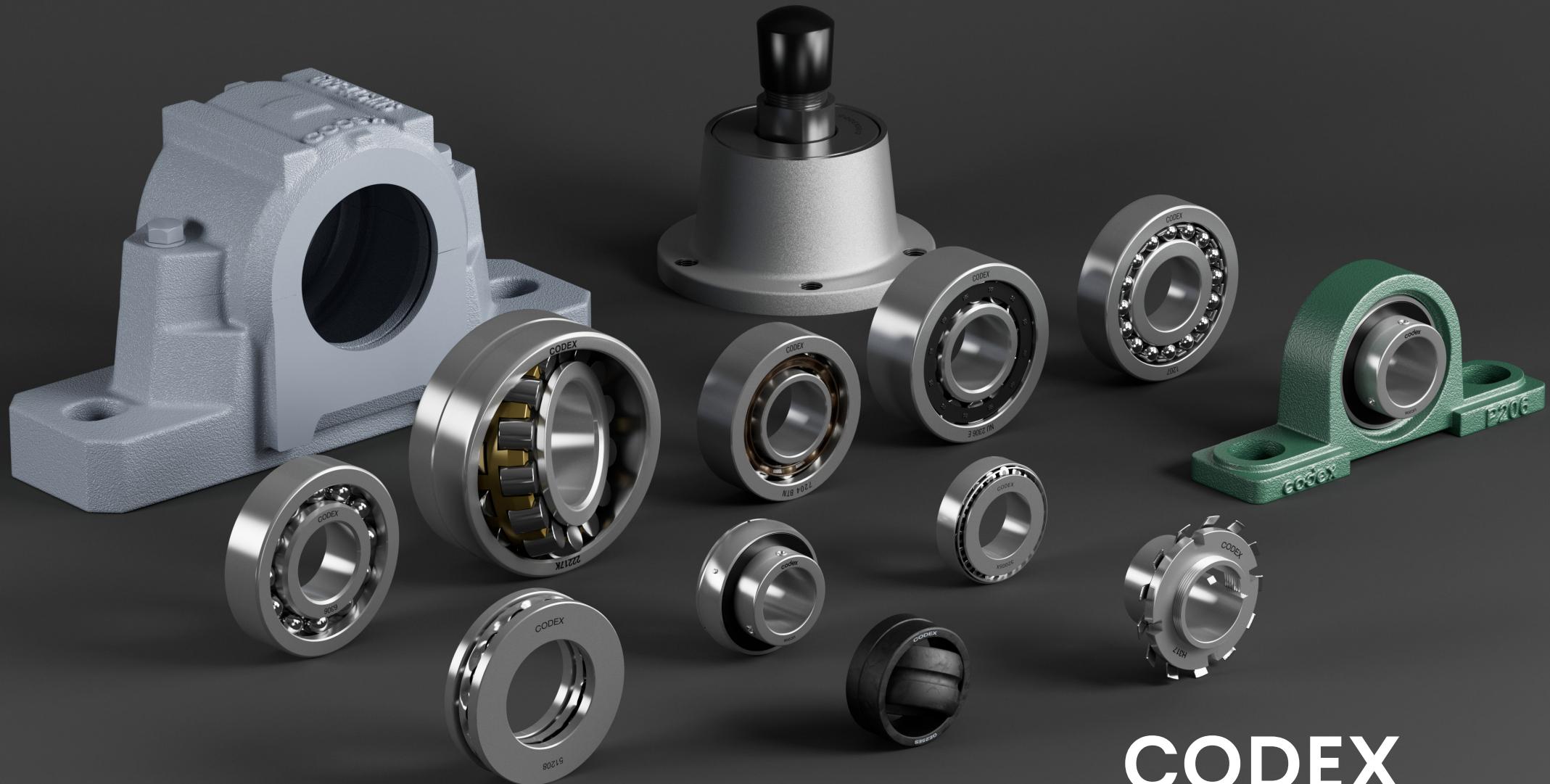
Contamination is one of the most common causes of bearing failure. Large particles can get imbedded into soft cage, fine abrasive particle contamination or contamination from other fatigued parts is caused by inadequate sealing or poor maintenance. Proper assembly requires clean work areas, tools and fixtures

### NORMAL FATIGUE FAILURE

Fatigue failure is the fracture of the running surfaces. This type of failure will always be accompanied by increased vibration. Replacement of the bearing is required or redesign to use a bearing with longer calculated fatigue life.

### MISALIGNMENT

Raceway ball track not parallel to raceway edges are caused by inaccurate machining or wear of bearing seats. Appropriate corrective actions are shaft and housing inspection and using precision grade locknuts.



# CODEX PRODUCT RANGE



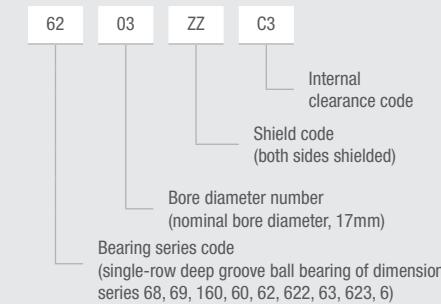
# Deep groove ball bearings

Deep groove ball bearings are the most widely used bearing type and are particularly versatile. Deep groove ball bearings are the most widely used bearing type and are particularly versatile. This makes them the most popular of all bearing types.

Deep groove ball bearings are capable of carrying loads in either direction, with relatively higher radial load carrying capacity, and are suitable for low or medium load applications. Depending on the type and precision of the selected bearing, they can be used for low, medium or even high-speed applications. Also, they are well suited for applications that require high running accuracy and low noise and low torque applications.

CODEX deep groove ball bearings are available in a wide range, as defined by the ISO standard. They can also be made according to special dimensional requirements but within some design limitations. We can also offer them in Stainless Steel material. Standard cage material is steel sheet.

## NOMENCLATURE:



## PREFIX/SUFFIX:

- N** snap ring groove on outer ring
- NR** snap ring groove on outer ring, snap ring included
- SS** stainless steel material
- TN** Polyamide cage
- M** brass cage

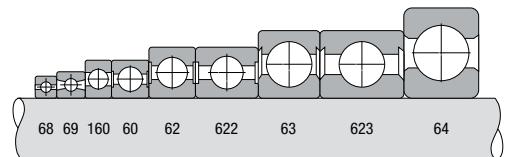
## INTERNAL CLEARANCE CODE:

- C2** Less than standard clearance
- CN** Normal clearance. No symbol. Standard if not otherwise indicated.
- C3** Greater than standard clearance
- C4** Greater clearance than C3
- C5** Greater clearance than C

## SHIELD CODE:

- No symbol** Open type
- Z** non-contact single side steel shield
- ZZ** non-contact double side steel shield
- RS** one side rubber seal
- 2RS** double side rubber seal

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES









## Double row deep groove ball bearings

Double row deep groove ball bearings have the same outer diameter and bore diameter as single row ball bearings.

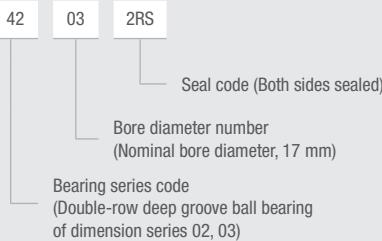
The main difference is that double row ball bearings are slightly wider to fit two rows of balls and that makes them more suitable for applications where load carrying capacity of single row ball bearings is insufficient.

Double-row ball bearings are suitable for medium radial loads and small axial loads in both directions. This type of bearing cannot be used in applications where precise alignment of the rings is not guaranteed.

Other advantages of double row ball bearings are their rigidity and compactness.

Standard cage material is steel sheet.

### NOMENCLATURE:



### SHIELD CODE:

No symbol Open type

ZZ non-contact double side steel shield

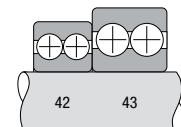
2RS double side rubber seal

### PREFIX/SUFFIX:

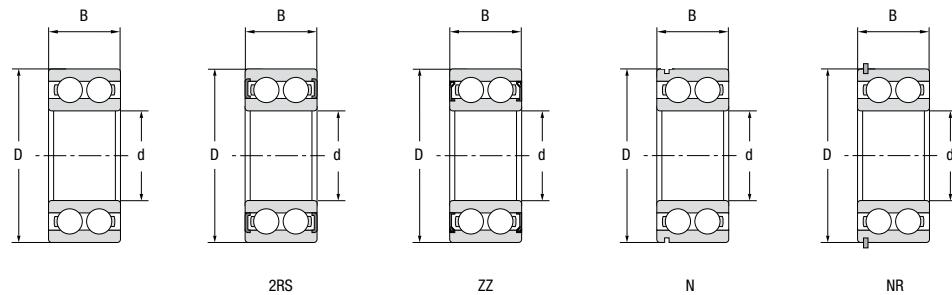
SS stainless steel material

N snap ring groove on outer ring

NR snap ring groove on outer ring, snap ring included



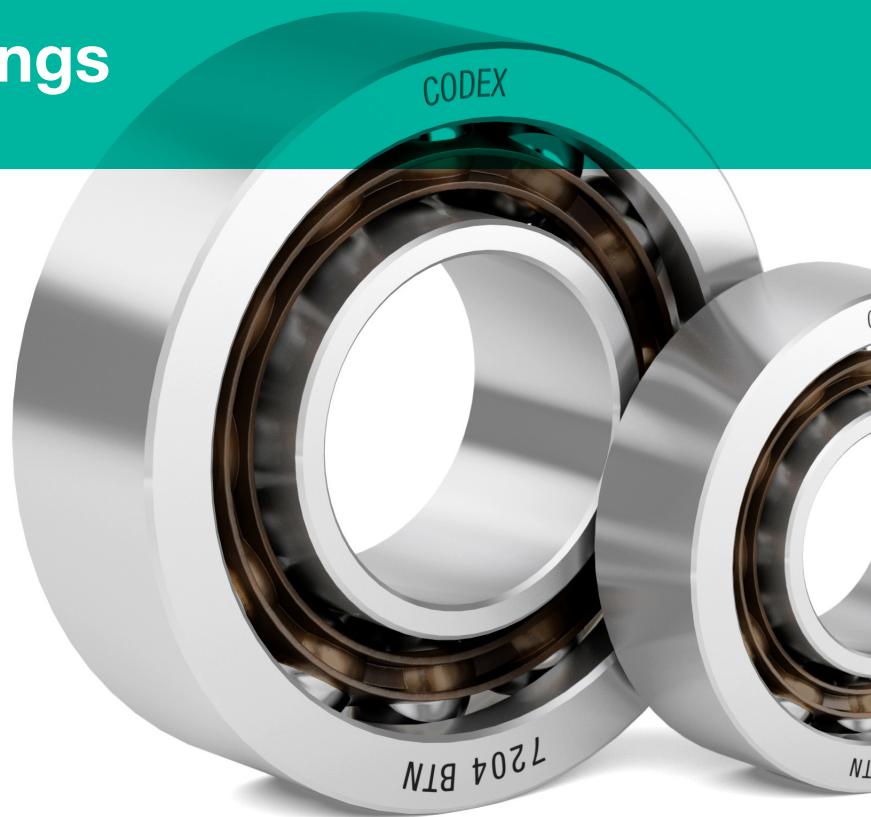
## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES



Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	B	Dynamic (Cr)	Static (Cor)			
10	30	14	9,23	5,2	18000	0,049	4200
	35	17	14,3	8,75	17500	0,091	4300
12	32	14	10,4	5,9	18000	0,053	4201
	37	17	11,2	7,8	17000	0,092	4301
15	35	14	11,9	7,3	15000	0,059	4202
	42	17	15,3	9,1	13000	0,12	4302
17	40	16	14,5	9,1	14000	0,09	4203
	47	19	19,5	13,2	13000	0,16	4303
20	47	18	17,8	12,5	9950	0,14	4204
	52	21	23	15,7	9200	0,21	4304
25	52	18	19,3	14,6	9000	0,16	4205
	62	24	31,5	22,4	8000	0,34	4305
30	62	20	26	20,8	7500	0,26	4206
	72	27	40	30	6700	0,5	4306
35	72	23	33	27	6700	0,4	4207
	80	31	50,7	37	6300	0,69	4307
40	80	23	34,5	30,8	6000	0,5	4208
	90	33	63	47,5	5600	0,95	4308
45	85	23	36	33,5	5600	0,54	4209
	100	36	72,5	60	4800	1,25	4309
50	90	23	38	37,5	5000	0,58	4210
	110	40	86,7	70,1	4300	1,7	4310
55	100	25	44	43,5	4600	0,8	4211
	120	43	95,6	85,4	4100	2,15	4311
60	110	28	57	56,4	4100	1,1	4212
	130	46	112,8	101,1	3500	2,65	4312
65	120	31	66,3	65,7	3700	1,45	4213
	140	48	122,6	105	3300	3,25	4313
70	125	31	68,8	72	3900	1,5	4214
	150	51	145,8	114,9	3500	3,95	4314
75	130	31	71,2	78,5	3100	1,6	4215
	160	55	159,8	138	2800	4,8	4315
80	140	33	79	88	3000	2	4216

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

# Angular Contact Ball Bearings



Angular contact ball bearings are similar to deep groove ball bearings but can handle radial and axial loading applications, because the line of contact between the balls and raceway is at an angle in the radial plane. These bearings are suitable for low, medium and high-speed applications.

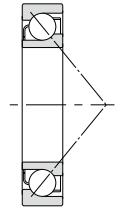
Single row angular contact ball bearings can accommodate axial loading in only one direction. These ball bearings have one high and low shoulder and are non-separable. Bearings are typically mounted against a second bearing; this gives them very high load capacity. Standard cage material is steel sheet.

There are three different contact angle classifications:

Contact Angle symbol	58-64 HRC
A	25° -30°
B	40°
C	15°

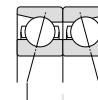


Small angle

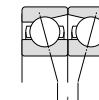


Large angle

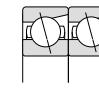
To counteract the axial load, these bearings must be fitted in pairs or more; the options are:



Back to back arrangement

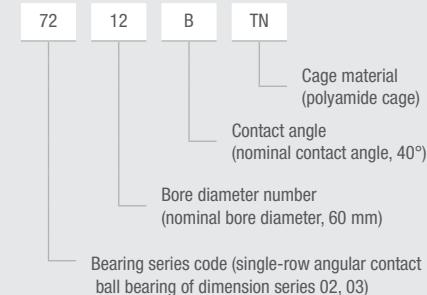


Face to face arrangement



Tandem arrangement

## NOMENCLATURE:



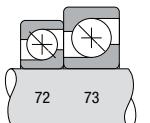
## SHIELD CODE:

- No symbol Open type
- 2RS double side rubber seal

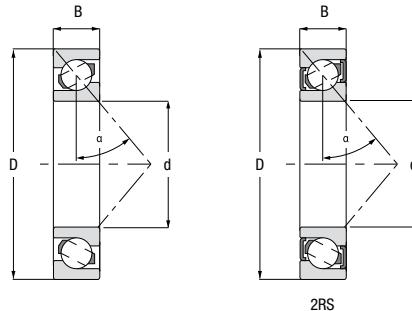
## PREFIX/SUFFIX:

- TN polyamide cage
- A Contact angle of 25° -30°
- B Contact angle of 40°
- C Contact angle of 15°

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES



## Single row angular contact ball bearings



Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	B	Dynamic (Cr)	Static (Cor)			
10	30	9	5,45	2,75	28000	0,029	7200
	35	11	9,5	4,6	22000	0,04	7300
12	32	10	7,2	3,65	24000	0,035	7201
	37	12	10,5	4,95	19000	0,045	7301
15	35	11	8,35	4,35	18000	0,046	7202
	42	13	12,5	6,65	18000	0,057	7302
17	40	12	9,4	5,2	16000	0,069	7203
	47	14	16	8,3	25000	0,121	7303
20	47	14	13,3	7,6	13000	0,11	7204
	52	15	18,5	9,7	23000	0,156	7304
25	52	15	13,9	8,7	15000	0,13	7205
	62	17	22,9	13,3	10000	0,248	7305
30	62	16	19,5	12,6	10000	0,217	7206
	72	19	31	19,5	8700	0,381	7306
35	72	17	28	18,4	11000	0,313	7207
	80	21	36,3	24,3	7700	0,512	7307
40	80	18	32	23,5	7500	0,402	7208
	90	23	41,1	27	7000	0,63	7308
45	85	19	33,2	24	7000	0,46	7209
	100	25	53,8	36,1	6200	0,85	7309
50	90	20	36,5	27,9	6400	0,51	7210
	110	27	66,2	45,6	5600	1,23	7310
55	100	21	45,5	34,8	5800	0,68	7211
	120	29	76,5	58	5000	1,57	7311
60	110	22	54	42,6	5100	1,02	7212
	130	31	83,5	58,6	4600	1,696	7312
65	120	23	62,1	50,8	4800	1,09	7213
	140	33	100,2	76,4	4000	2,38	7313
70	125	24	67,4	53,5	4700	1,18	7214
	150	36	113,3	84	4300	2,89	7314
75	130	25	68	57,8	4300	1,32	7215
	160	37	120,5	96,3	3800	3,47	7315
80	140	26	78	67,4	4000	1,57	7216
	170	39	130,8	105,6	3500	4,13	7316

\*For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

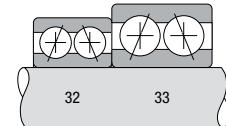
## Double row angular contact ball bearings

Double row angular contact ball bearings have two rows of balls arranged back-to-back. Basically, they correspond to two single row angular contact ball bearings arranged back-to-back. The main difference is they can take a bi-directional axial load in one bearing, but otherwise it would take a matched pair of bearings.

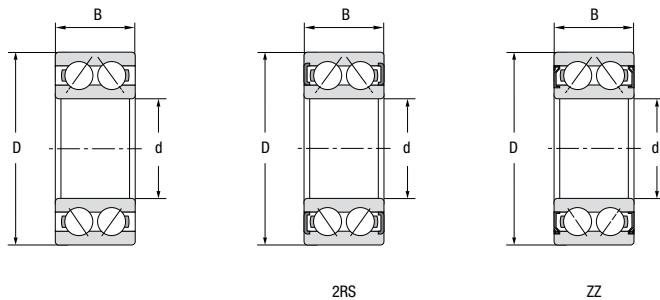
Standard cage material is steel sheet. Contact angle is 30°.

NOMENCLATURE:				SHIELD CODE:		
32	08	TN	2RS	No symbol	Open type	
				ZZ	non-contact double side steel shield	
				2RS	double side rubber seal	
INTERNAL CLEARANCE CODE:				Bearing series code (double row angular contact ball bearings, series 32, 33)		
C2	Less than standard clearance			Cage design (polyamide cage)		
CN	Normal clearance. No symbol. Standard if not otherwise indicated.			Bore diameter number (nominal bore diameter, 40 mm)		
C3	Greater than standard clearance			Seal code (Both sides sealed)		
PREFIX/SUFFIX:				TN polyamide cage		
				N snap ring groove on outer ring		
				NR snap ring groove on outer ring, snap ring included		

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES



## Double row angular contact ball bearing



Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
<b>d</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Dynamic (Cr)</b>	<b>Static (Cor)</b>			
70	125	39,7	94	83	2900	1,85	<b>3214</b>
	150	63,5	154	125	3100	4,9	<b>3314</b>
75	130	41,3	94	84	2900	2,1	<b>3215</b>
	160	68,3	186	159	2400	5,7	<b>3315</b>
80	140	44,4	109	102	2500	2,65	<b>3216</b>
	/	/	/	/	/	/	

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
<b>d</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Dynamic (Cr)</b>	<b>Static (Cor)</b>			
10	30	14,3	7,61	4,3	24000	0,051	<b>3200</b>
12	32	15,9	9,4	5,2	15000	0,058	<b>3201</b>
	37	19	14,6	8,3	14000	0,093	<b>3301</b>
15	35	15,9	9,4	5,2	18000	0,066	<b>3202</b>
	42	19	14,2	8,7	10000	0,13	<b>3302</b>
17	40	17,5	12,75	8,4	10000	0,096	<b>3203</b>
	47	22,2	15,8	10	9500	0,18	<b>3303</b>
20	47	20,6	15,3	10,4	9000	0,16	<b>3204</b>
	52	22,2	22,6	14,7	8500	0,22	<b>3304</b>
25	52	20,6	16,3	12	8000	0,18	<b>3205</b>
	62	25,4	28,9	19,4	7500	0,35	<b>3305</b>
30	62	23,8	28,6	20,6	7000	0,29	<b>3206</b>
	72	30,2	39,5	29,2	6500	0,53	<b>3306</b>
35	72	27	30,5	23,7	6000	0,44	<b>3207</b>
	80	34,9	49,5	35,3	5500	0,73	<b>3307</b>
40	80	30,2	40,2	32,3	5500	0,59	<b>3208</b>
	90	36,5	60,5	44,2	5000	0,95	<b>3308</b>
45	85	30,2	40	32,6	5000	0,63	<b>3209</b>
	100	39,7	66,4	49,6	4500	1,4	<b>3309</b>
50	90	30,2	43,9	39,9	4800	0,66	<b>3210</b>
	110	44,4	78,9	60,1	4000	1,95	<b>3310</b>
55	100	33,3	56,9	47,9	4300	1,05	<b>3211</b>
	120	49,2	92,2	71	3800	2,55	<b>3311</b>
60	110	36,5	59,9	53,6	3800	1,4	<b>3212</b>
	130	54	121,5	95,3	3400	3,25	<b>3312</b>
65	120	38,1	73,5	66,6	3600	1,75	<b>3213</b>
	140	58,7	129,6	103,6	2700	4	<b>3313</b>

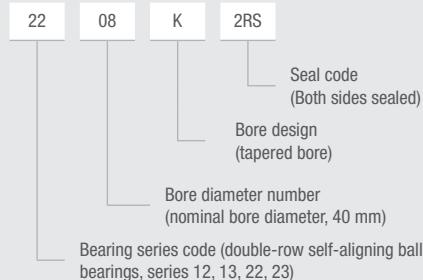


## Self-aligning ball bearings

Self-aligning bearings have two rows of balls; the outer ring has a spherical raceway and its center of curvature coincides with that of the bearing. This gives the bearing their self-aligning ability, therefore angular misalignment of the shaft relative to the housing is possible. This type is recommended when the alignment of the shaft and housing is difficult or the shaft may bend. The axial load capacity is low but non-sealed self-aligning ball bearings have the lowest friction of any bearing type.

Standard cage material is steel sheet.

### NOMENCLATURE:



### SHIELD CODE:

- No symbol Open type
- 2RS double side rubber seal

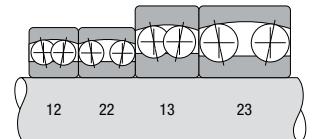
### INTERNAL CLEARANCE CODE:

- C2 Less than standard clearance
- CN Normal clearance. No symbol. Standard if not otherwise indicated.
- C3 Greater than standard clearance

### PREFIX/SUFFIX:

- K tapered bore (1:12)
- TN polyamide cage

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES







# Tapered roller bearings

Tapered roller bearings are designed to accommodate combined loads, i.e. simultaneously acting in radial and axial loads.

Tapered roller bearings have tapered inner and outer ring raceways and tapered rollers. The projection lines of the raceways meet at a common point on the bearing axis to provide true rolling and low friction. These bearings exist in various designs, including single, double and four row arrangements and in metric and inch series.

Single row tapered roller bearings are detachable. The inner ring with tapered rolls and cage forms one assembly unit, and the outer ring the second. The structure of large numbers of tapered rollers in a single row allows bearings to handle high axial and radial load capacity. Raceway contact areas lay in straight lines, which intersect the bearing axis.

Tapered roller bearings are commonly used for moderate speed, heavy-duty applications where durability is required. Common real-world applications are in agriculture, construction and mining equipment, sports robot combat, axle systems, gear box, engine motors and reducers, propeller shafts, railroad axle-box, differentials, etc.

The main dimensions of metric single row tapered roller bearings conform to standard ISO 355 / DIN 720. Codex tapered roller bearings are manufactured in normal accuracy, however upon request, higher running accuracy bearings can be supplied as well.

Standard cage material is pressed window-type sheet steel.

## DESIGNATION

Metric tapered roller bearing designation

### NOMENCLATURE:

320

08

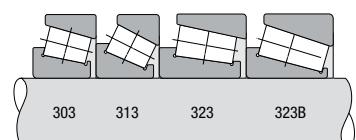
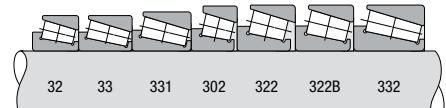
Bore diameter number  
(nominal bore diameter,  
40 mm)

Bearing series code  
(single-row tapered roller bearings of  
dimensional series 32, 33, 331, 302,  
322, 332, 303, 313, 323)

### PREFIX/SUFFIX:

TN polyamide cage

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES







Main dimensions (mm)					Load rating (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	T	B	A	Dynamic C	Static C0			
120	215	43,5	40	34	352,0	465,0	2295	6,15	30224
	215	61,5	58	50	463,0	690,0	2295	9,15	32224
	260	59,5	55	46	578,0	705,0	1989	14	30324
	260	68	62	42	543,0	695,0	1836	15,5	31324
	260	90,5	86	69	825,0	1110,0	1989	21,5	32324
130	180	32	32	25	204,0	360,0	2754	2,4	32926
	200	45	45	34	330,0	540,0	2295	4,95	32026
	230	43,75	40	34	385,0	480,0	2142	7,6	30226
	230	67,75	64	54	542,0	820,0	2142	11,5	32226
	280	63,75	58	49	655,0	795,0	1836	17	30326
	280	72	66	44	610,0	780,0	1836	18,5	31326
140	190	32	32	25	221,0	390,0	2601	2,55	32928
	210	45	45	34	365,0	385,0	2142	5,25	32028
	250	45,75	42	36	425,0	585,0	1989	8,65	30228
	250	71,75	68	58	649,0	1000,0	1989	14,5	32228
	300	77	70	47	702,0	900,0	1683	24,5	31328
150	225	48	48	36	377,0	655,0	1989	6,35	32030
	225	59	59	46	899,0	865,0	1989	8,15	33030
	270	49	45	38	450,0	865,0	1836	11	30230
	270	77	73	60	740,0	1140,0	1836	17,5	32230
	320	82	75	50	793,0	1000,0	1530	29,5	31330
160	240	51	51	38	438,0	780,0	1836	7,75	32032
	290	52	48	40	532,0	735,0	1683	13	30232
	290	84	80	67	890,0	1380,0	1683	25,5	32232
	340	75	68	58	923,0	1150,0	1530	29	30332
170	230	38	38	30	302,0	585,0	2142	4,5	32934
	260	57	57	43	531,0	910,0	1683	10,5	32034
	310	57	52	43	595,0	865,0	1530	19	30234
	310	91	86	71	990,0	1590,0	1530	28,5	32234
180	250	45	45	34	388,0	660,0	1989	6,65	32936
	280	64	64	48	667,0	1160,0	1683	14,5	32036
	320	57	52	43	645,0	815,0	1530	20	30236
	320	91	86	71	1023,0	1620,0	1454	29,5	32236
190	260	45	45	34	305,0	632,0	1836	7	32938
	290	64	64	48	705,0	1200,0	1530	15	32038
	340	60	55	46	731,0	1000,0	1377	24	30238
200	280	51	51	39	425,0	810,0	1683	9,5	32940
	310	70	70	53	760,0	1370,0	1454	19,5	32040
	360	64	58	48	741,0	1120,0	1301	25	30240
	360	104	98	82	1270,0	2000,0	1301	42,5	32240
220	300	51	51	39	525,0	895,0	1530	10	32944
	340	76	76	57	917,0	1630,0	1301	25,5	32044
	400	72	65	54	892,0	1350,0	1224	40	30244
	400	114	108	90	1550,0	2550,0	1148	60	32244

Main dimensions (mm)					Load rating (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	T	B	A	Dynamic C	Static C0			
240	320	51	51	39	536,0	980,0	1454	11	32948
	360	76	76	57	941,0	1790,0	1224	27,5	32048
	440	127	120	100	1570,0	3120,0	1071	81,5	32248
	400	87	87	65	1150,0	2175,0	1071	40	32052
	480	137	130	106	2050,0	3350,0	918	105	32252
280	380	63,5	63,5	48	773,0	1390,0	1224	20	32956
	420	87	87	65	1205,0	2290,0	995	40,5	32056
	420	76	76	57	935,0	1950,0	1071	32	32960
	460	100	100	74	1560,0	2950,0	918	58	32060
300	540	149	140	115	2225,0	4130,0	842	140	32260
	440	76	76	57	1060,0	2220,0	995	33,5	32964
	480	100	100	74	1580,0	3040,0	842	64	32064

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

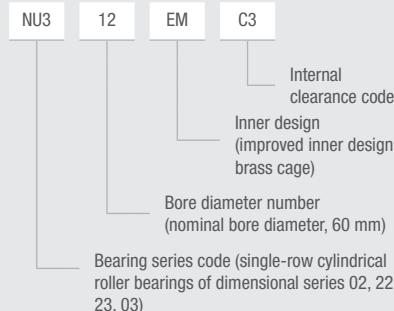
# Cylindrical roller bearings



Cylindrical roller bearings exist in a wide range of designs, series and sizes. Mainly, we distinguish them by the number of roller rows and the inner/outer ring flanges as well as cage designs and materials.

Cylindrical roller bearings are suitable for applications dealing with heavy radial loads and medium to lower speeds. They offer high rigidity, low friction and help to reduce maintenance costs by providing long bearing service life. Having a separable inner or outer ring, they can easily be mounted. Standard cage material is steel sheet.

## NOMENCLATURE:



## INTERNAL CLEARANCE CODE:

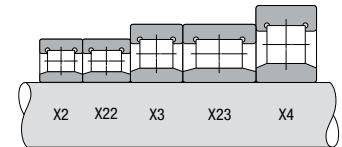
- C2** Less than standard clearance
- CN** Normal clearance. No symbol. Standard if not otherwise indicated.
- C3** Greater than standard clearance
- C4** Greater clearance than C3

## PREFIX/SUFFIX:

- M** Machine solid brass cage
- TN** polyamide cage
- E** higher load capacity

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES

Single Row types – X: N, NJ, NU and NUP



### Bearings of NU design

have two integral flanges on the outer ring and a smooth inner ring. Within certain limits, an axial displacement of the shaft in relation to the housing can be accommodated in both directions.

### Bearings of NJ design

have two integral flanges on the outer ring and one integral flange on the inner ring. Within certain limits, an axial displacement of the shaft in relation to the housing can be accommodated in one direction.

### Bearings of NUP design

have two integral flanges on the outer ring and a smooth outer ring. Within certain limits, an axial displacement of the shaft in relation to the housing can be accommodated in both directions.

### Bearings of N design

have two integral flanges on the inner ring and a smooth outer ring. Within certain limits, an axial displacement of the shaft in relation to the housing can be accommodated in both directions.



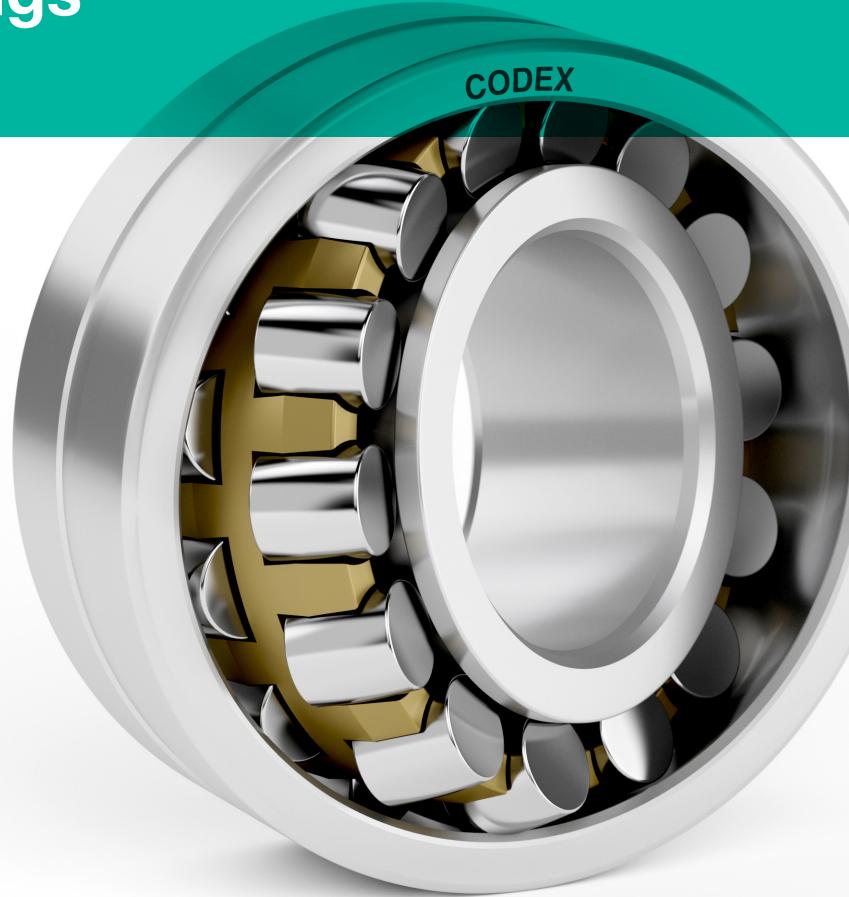


Main dimensions (mm)				Load rating (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation	Thrust collar
d	D	B	B1**	Dynamic (C)	Static (C0)				
70	150	35	-	231	223	4284	2,75	N 314	-
	150	35	15,5	231		4284	2,8	NJ 314	HJ 314
	150	35	15,5	231		4284	2,75	NU 314	HJ 314
	150	51	-	247	262	4800	3,9	N 2314	-
	150	51	18,5	309	319	4284	4	NJ 2314	HJ 2314
	150	51	-	309	319	4284	4,15	NUP 2314	-
75	130	25	-	147	153	4590	1,25	N 215	-
	130	25	11	147	153	4590	1,3	NJ 215	HJ 215
	130	25	11	147	153	4590	1,25	NU 215	HJ 215
	130	25	-	147	153	4590	1,3	NUP 215	-
	130	31	-	144	162	5500	1,52	N 2215	-
	130	31	-	182	204	4590	1,6	NJ 2215	-
	160	37	-	274	260	4055	3,3	N 315	-
	160	37	16,6	274	260	4055	3,3	NU 315	HJ 315
	160	55	-	286	300	4500	4,77	N 2315	-
	160	55	19,5	372	392	4055	5	NJ 2315	HJ 2315
	160	55	-	372	392	4055	5,1	NUP 2315	-
80	140	26	-	157	163	4284	1,5	N 216	-
	140	26	12,5	157	163	4284	1,55	NJ 216	HJ 216
	140	26	12,5	157	163	4284	1,5	NU 216	HJ 216
	140	26	12,5	157	163	4284	1,6	NUP 216	-
	140	33	-	163	189	5100	1,89	N 2216	-
	140	33	12,5	208	240	4284	2,05	NJ 2216	H 2216
	170	39	-	294	284	3825	3,9	N 316	-
	170	39	17	294	284	3825	3,95	NU 316	HJ 316
	170	58	-	305	330	4200	5,67	N 2316	-
	170	58	20	407	431	3825	6	NJ 2316	HJ 2316
	170	58	-	407	431	3825	6,6	NUP 2316	-
85	150	28	-	186	196	4055	1,9	N 217	-
	150	28	12,5	186	196	4055	1,95	NJ 217	HJ 217
	150	36	-	188	218	4800	2,39	NU 2217	-
	180	41	-	333	328	3672	4,7	N 317	-
	180	41	18,5	333	328	3672	4,7	NU 317	HJ 317
	180	60	-	350	380	4000	6,75	N 2317	-
90	160	30	-	204	216	3825	2,35	N 218	-
	160	40	-	219	248	4600	3,04	N 2218	-
	190	43	-	358	353	3443	5,4	N 318	-
	190	43	18,5	358	353	3443	5,45	NU 318	HJ 318
	190	43	-	350	355	3900	-	N 2318	-

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

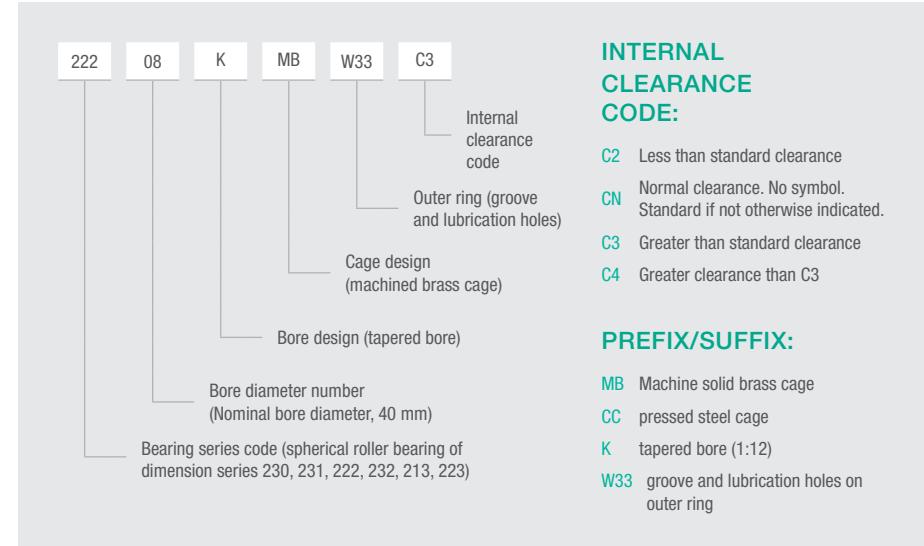
\*\* With thrust collar.

# Spherical roller bearings

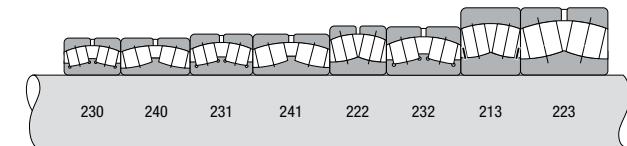


Spherical roller bearings are designed to withstand heavy radial and axial loads as well as high degrees of misalignment. Variants with a taper bore allow mounting using an adapter sleeve.

Spherical roller bearings are particularly suitable for heavy mechanical applications with heavy axial loads and where it is difficult to align the seats. These bearings are suitable for applications with severe operating conditions involving impact or vibration (heavy machinery, vibrating screens, crushers, etc.).



## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES





Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds * (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation	
d	D	B	Dynamic (Cr)	Cor static (Cor)			Cylindrical bore	Taper bore
160	240	60	570	855	1300	10	23032	23032K
	270	86	961	1345	1000	19,7	23132	23132K
	290	80	977	1250	1700	22,2	22232	22232K
	290	104	1170	1610	1100	30	23232	23232K
	340	114	1560	1910	1100	51	22332	22332K
170	260	67	700	1050	1200	13	23034	23034K
	280	88	1005	1460	1000	21,1	23134	23134K
	310	86	1100	1420	1500	28	22234	22234K
	310	110	1360	1880	900	35,7	23234	23234K
	360	120	1730	2108	1100	60	22334	22334K
180	280	74	810	1215	1200	17,6	23036	23036K
	300	96	1150	1705	900	27,1	23136	23136K
	320	86	1160	1525	1400	29,4	22236	22236K
	320	112	1460	2070	900	37,9	23236	23236K
	380	126	1945	2396	1000	70	22336	22336K
190	290	75	860	1335	1100	20	23038	23038K
	320	104	1230	2060	850	35,3	23138	23138K
	340	92	1250	1670	1300	35,3	22238	22238K
	340	120	1600	2332	800	46,1	23238	23238K
	400	132	2070	2560	900	81	22338	22338K
200	310	82	975	1450	900	24	23040	23040K
	340	112	1556	2420	800	47,6	23140	23140K
	360	98	1434	1185	1100	47,7	22240	22240K
	360	128	1805	2640	750	55,4	23240	23240K
	420	138	2250	2832	750	94	22340	22340K
220	340	90	1160	1800	850	28,8	23044	23044K
	370	120	1760	2690	700	51,5	23144	23144K
	400	108	1710	2313	1000	61,5	22244	22244K
	400	144	2995	3365	670	78,5	23244	23244K
	460	145	2613	3362	660	120	22344	22344K
240	360	92	1266	2040	800	32,4	23048	23048K
	400	128	2020	3120	670	63,7	23148	23148K
	440	120	2134	2920	730	82	22248	22248K
	440	160	2830	4206	630	107,3	23248	23248K
260	400	104	1555	2482	750	47,7	23052	23052K
	440	144	2490	3817	600	88,2	23152	23152K
280	420	106	1690	2788	700	50,9	23056	23056K
	460	146	2639	4148	600	103	23156	23156K
300	460	118	2068	3378	650	71,4	23060	23060K

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

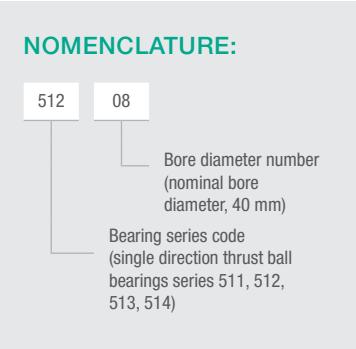


## Axial thrust bearings

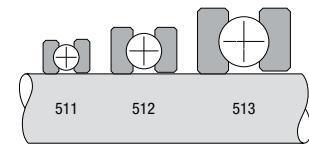
### Thrust ball bearings

Thrust ball bearings come in single-direction (able to withstand axial load in a single direction) and double-direction type (able to withstand load from both directions). They can sustain axial loads but no radial loads. They are classified into those with flat seat or aligning seat depending on the shape of the outer ring seat (housing washer).

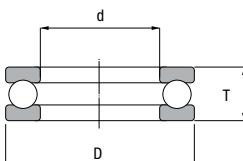
Standard cage material is steel sheet.



### CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES



# Axial thrust bearings



Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds* (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	T	Dynamic (Cr)	Static (Cor)			
10	24	9	10	14	7000	0,019	<a href="#">51100</a>
	26	11	12,6	17,1	6000	0,028	<a href="#">51200</a>
12	26	9	10,3	15,4	7000	0,021	<a href="#">51101</a>
	28	11	13	19	6000	0,031	<a href="#">51201</a>
15	28	9	10,5	16,8	6000	0,023	<a href="#">51102</a>
	32	12	15,6	24,4	5000	0,043	<a href="#">51202</a>
17	30	9	11,4	19,6	6300	0,025	<a href="#">51103</a>
	35	12	17,2	27,5	5000	0,053	<a href="#">51203</a>
20	35	10	12,7	20,8	5600	0,038	<a href="#">51104</a>
	40	14	22,5	37,5	4500	0,083	<a href="#">51204</a>
25	42	11	19,7	37	4800	0,056	<a href="#">51105</a>
	47	15	28	50,5	3800	0,111	<a href="#">51205</a>
	52	18	36	61,5	3200	0,169	<a href="#">51305</a>
30	47	11	20,6	42	4300	0,064	<a href="#">51106</a>
	52	16	29,5	58	3400	0,137	<a href="#">51206</a>
	60	21	43	78,5	2800	0,267	<a href="#">51306</a>
35	52	12	22,1	49,5	4000	0,081	<a href="#">51107</a>
	62	18	39,5	78	3000	0,21	<a href="#">51207</a>
	68	24	56	105	2400	0,386	<a href="#">51307</a>
40	60	13	30,1	62,9	4200	0,12	<a href="#">51108</a>
	68	19	48,4	92,4	3200	0,27	<a href="#">51208</a>
	78	26	73,5	135	2700	0,536	<a href="#">51308</a>
45	65	14	31,3	69,2	4000	0,143	<a href="#">51109</a>
	73	20	47	105	3000	0,31	<a href="#">51209</a>
	85	28	87,2	164	2400	0,672	<a href="#">51309</a>
50	70	14	32,3	75,5	3800	0,153	<a href="#">51110</a>
	78	22	51,9	111	2800	0,378	<a href="#">51210</a>
	95	31	96,6	202	2200	0,931	<a href="#">51310</a>
55	78	16	36,5	93,2	3300	0,227	<a href="#">51111</a>
	90	25	73,6	159	2500	0,599	<a href="#">51211</a>
	105	35	123	246	1900	1,31	<a href="#">51311</a>
60	85	17	46,4	113	3200	0,281	<a href="#">51112</a>
	95	26	71,5	169	2000	0,673	<a href="#">51212</a>
	110	35	125	270	1900	1,4	<a href="#">51312</a>

Main dimensions (mm)			Load ratings (kN)		Limiting speeds* (rpm)	Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	T	Dynamic (Cr)	Static (Cor)			
65	90	18	44,6	117	2300	0,324	<a href="#">51113</a>
	100	27	76,4	189	2400	0,756	<a href="#">51213</a>
	115	36	129	287	1800	1,54	<a href="#">51313</a>
70	95	18	46,6	127	2800	0,346	<a href="#">51114</a>
	105	27	76,9	199	2200	0,793	<a href="#">51214</a>
	125	40	158	340	1700	2	<a href="#">51314</a>
75	100	19	49,8	136	2700	0,389	<a href="#">51115</a>
	110	27	81,2	209	2200	0,845	<a href="#">51215</a>
	135	44	193	426	1600	2,6	<a href="#">51315</a>
80	105	19	50	141	2700	0,417	<a href="#">51116</a>
	115	28	86,4	219	2000	0,931	<a href="#">51216</a>
	140	44	164	395	1300	2,74	<a href="#">51316</a>
85	110	19	51,5	150	2700	0,44	<a href="#">51117</a>
	125	31	105	264	2000	1,22	<a href="#">51217</a>
	150	49	227	517	1300	3,57	<a href="#">51317</a>
90	120	22	66,9	190	1900	0,646	<a href="#">51118</a>
	135	35	114	310	1400	1,69	<a href="#">51218</a>
	155	50	237	556	1100	3,83	<a href="#">51318</a>
100	135	25	95,3	268	2000	0,96	<a href="#">51120</a>
	150	38	135	375	1300	2,25	<a href="#">51220</a>
	170	55	266	628	1060	4,98	<a href="#">51320</a>
110	145	25	97,8	288	1900	1,04	<a href="#">51122</a>
	160	38	136	395	900	2,42	<a href="#">51222</a>
	190	63	280	744	890	7,19	<a href="#">51322</a>
120	155	25	90	310	1600	1,12	<a href="#">51124</a>
	170	39	141	430	1200	2,7	<a href="#">51224</a>
	210	70	369	977	800	9,7	<a href="#">51324</a>

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

# Spherical plain bearings and rod ends



Spherical plain bearings utilise inner and outer ring with spherical sliding surface and can accommodate heavy radial loads as well as bi-directional axial loads at the same time.

The inner ring has a spherical, convex, outside diameter and the outer ring has a correspondingly spherical, concave, inside surface. Spherical plain bearings are designed to carry radial and axial loads and are ideal for static and oscillatory applications where moderate misalignment may exist. These kinds of bearings are suitable for heavy-duty vehicles, agricultural equipment, construction, mining and logging equipment.

## NOMENCLATURE:

GE      25      ES      2RS

Seal code (both sides sealed)

Design code (split outer ring + lubrication holes and annular groove in both rings)

Bore diameter number  
(nominal bore diameter, 25 mm)

Bearing series code (radial spherical plain bearings series  
GE, GEH, GEM)

## SHIELD CODE:

No symbol   Open type  
2RS   double side rubber seal

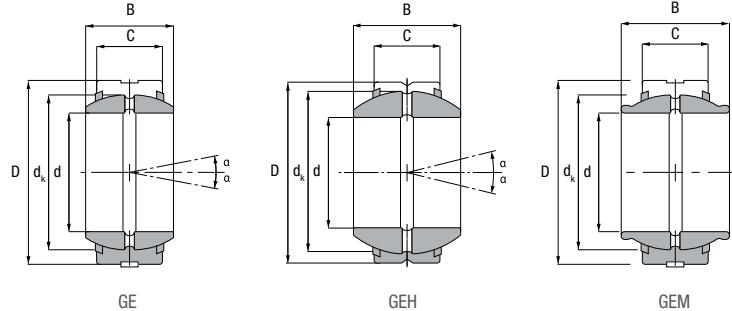
## PREFIX/SUFFIX:

E   split outer ring  
S   lubrication holes and  
annular groove in both  
rings  
ES   E+S  
C   maintenance free

## CODEX BASIC TYPES & SERIES



## Steel/steel spherical plain bearings

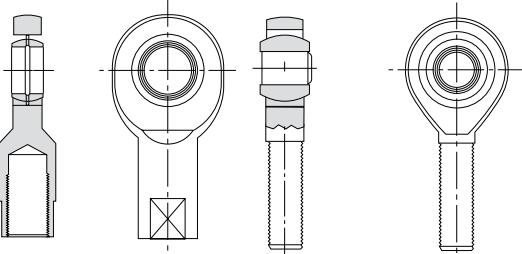


Main dimensions (mm)							Load ratings (kN)		Weight (kg)	Designation
d	D	B	C	dk	a	Dynamic (Cr)	Static (Cor)			
6	14	6	4	10	13	3,4	17	0,004	GE6	
	16	8	5	13	15	5,5	27	0,007	GE8	
	19	11	6	16	21	8,1	40	0,014	GEH8	
10	19	9	6	16	12	8,1	40	0,011	GE10	
	22	12	7	18	18	10	53	0,021	GEH10	
12	22	10	7	18	10	10	53	0,017	GE12	
	26	15	9	22	18	16	84	0,036	GEH12	
	26	12	9	22	8	16	84	0,026	GE15	
15	30	16	10	25	16	21	106	0,048	GEH15	
	30	14	10	25	10	21	106	0,04	GE17	
17	35	20	12	29	19	30	146	0,08	GEH17	
	35	16	12	29	9	30	146	0,064	GE20	
	42	25	16	35,5	17	48	240	0,152	GEH20	
20	42	20	16	35,5	7	48	240	0,115	GE25	
	47	28	18	40,7	17	62	310	0,199	GEH25	
	42	29	16	35,5	4	48	240	0,13	GEM25	
25	47	22	18	40,7	6	62	310	0,149	GE30	
	55	32	20	47	17	79	399	0,296	GEH30	
	47	30	18	40,7	4	62	310	0,16	GEM30	
30	55	25	20	47	6	79	399	0,228	GE35	
	62	35	22	53	16	99	495	0,402	GEH35	
	55	35	20	47	4	79	399	0,25	GEM35	
35	62	28	22	53	7	99	495	0,318	GE40	
	68	40	25	60	17	127	637	0,535	GEH40	
	62	38	22	53	4	99	495	0,34	GEM40	
40	68	32	25	60	7	127	637	0,421	GE45	
	75	43	28	66	15	156	780	0,698	GEH45	
	68	40	25	60	4	127	637	0,45	GEM45	
45	75	35	28	66	6	156	780	0,562	GE50	
	90	56	36	80	17	245	1220	1,42	GEH50	
	75	43	28	66	4	156	780	0,59	GEM50	

\* For applications close to the limiting speeds please contact Codex QA department.

## ROD ENDS

Spherical plain bearing rod ends are bearings that consist of a spherical plain bearing in the eye-shaped head of the rod end housing. Available with an internal (female) thread, external (male) thread, left-handed or right-handed thread.



### NOMENCLATURE:

SI(L) 25 ES 2RS

Seal code  
(both sides sealed)

Design code  
(split outer ring + lubrication holes and annular groove in both rings)

Bore diameter number  
(nominal bore diameter, 25 mm)

Bearing series code (Rod end bearings series  
SI(L), SA(L), SI(L)AC, SA(L)KAC)

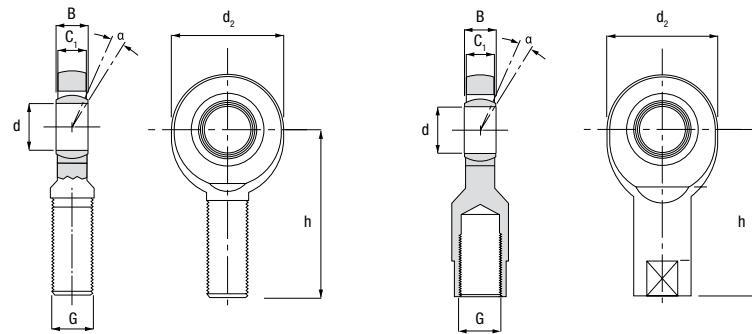
### SHIELD CODE:

No symbol – Open type  
2RS - double side rubber seal

### PREFIX/SUFFIX:

- L left-hand thread
- E split on bearing outer ring
- S (suffix) lubrication holes and annular groove in both rings
- ES E+S
- C maintenance-free rod ends
- M sliding surface steel/bronze
- S (prefix) stainless steel rod end

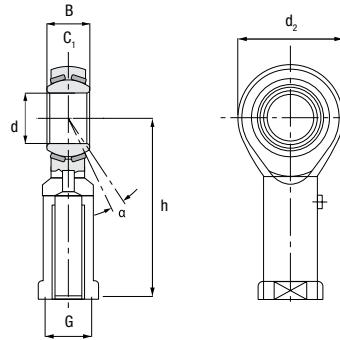
## Rod ends with a female thread SI/SIL and a male thread SA/SAL



Main dimensions (mm)							Load ratings (kN)		Weight (kg)		Designations	
d	d2	G	B	C1 (max)	h	a	C	C0		Right-hand thread	Left-hand thread	
6	21	M6	6	4,5	30	13	3,4	8,1	0,023	SI6	SIL6	
	21	M6	6	4,5	36	13	3,4	5,5	0,016	SA6	SAL6	
8	24	M8	8	6,5	36	15	5,5	12,9	0,04	SI8	SIL8	
	24	M8	8	6,5	42	15	5,5	10	0,026	SA8	SAL8	
10	29	M10	9	7,5	43	12	8,1	17,6	0,065	SI10	SIL10	
	29	M10	9	7,5	48	12	8,1	16	0,05	SA10	SAL10	
12	34	M12	10	8,5	50	10	10	24,5	0,108	SI12	SIL12	
	34	M12	10	8,5	54	10	10	23	0,068	SA12	SAL12	
15	40	M14	12	10,5	61	8	16	36	0,169	SI15	SIL15	
	40	M14	12	10,5	63	8	16	32	0,12	SA15	SAL15	
17	46	M16	14	11,5	67	10	21	45	0,235	SI17	SIL17	
	46	M16	14	11,5	69	10	21	44	0,19	SA17	SAL17	
20	53	M20X1,5	16	13,5	77	9	30	60	0,335	SI20	SIL20	
	53	M20X1,5	16	13,5	78	9	30	60	0,3	SA20	SAL20	
25	64	M24X2	20	18	94	7	48	83	0,665	SI25	SIL25	
	64	M24X2	20	18	94	7	48	83	0,555	SA25	SAL25	

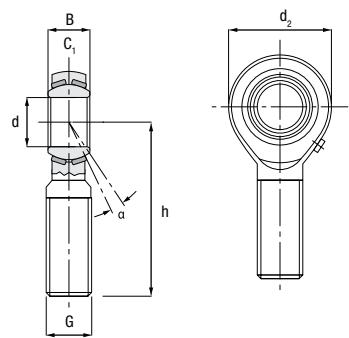
## SIKAC/SILKAC Rod ends with a threaded shank

Steel-on-bronze rod ends with a female thread SIKAC/  
SI(L)KAC



Main dimensions (mm)							Load ratings (kN)		Weight (kg)		Designations	
d	d2	G	B	C1 (max)	h	a	C	C0	Kg	Right-hand thread	Left-hand thread	
6	18	M6	9	6,75	30	13	4,3	5,3	0,026	SIKAC 6 M	SILKAC 6 M	
8	22	M8	12	9	36	14	6,8	8,5	0,044	SIKAC 8 M	SILKAC 8 M	
10	26	M10	14	10,5	43	14	10	11	0,072	SIKAC 10 M	SILKAC 10 M	
12	30	M12	16	12	50	13	13	14	0,108	SIKAC 12 M	SILKAC 12 M	
14	34	M14	19	13,5	57	16	17	20	0,161	SIKAC 14 M	SILKAC 14 M	
16	38	M16	21	15	64	15	21	25	0,225	SIKAC 16 M	SILKAC 16 M	
18	42	M18X1,5	23	16,5	71	15	26	30	0,295	SIKAC 18 M	SILKAC 18 M	
20	46	M20X1,5	25	18	77	15	31	35	0,382	SIKAC 20 M	SILKAC 20 M	
22	50	M22X1,5	28	20	84	15	38	43	0,488	SIKAC 22 M	SILKAC 22 M	
25	60	M24X2	31	22	94	15	47	65	0,749	SIKAC 25 M	SILKAC 25 M	

**Steel-on-bronze rod ends with a male thread**  
**SAKAC/SA(L)KAC**



Main dimensions (mm)							Load ratings (kN)		Weight (kg)	Designations	
d	d2	G	B	C1 (max)	h	a	C	C0	Kg	Right-hand thread	Left-hand thread
6	18	M6	9	6,75	36	13	4,3	5,3	0,026	SAKAC 6 M	SALKAC 6 M
8	22	M8	12	9	42	14	6,8	8,5	0,044	SAKAC 8 M	SALKAC 8 M
10	26	M10	14	10,5	48	14	10	11	0,072	SAKAC 10 M	SALKAC 10 M
12	30	M12	16	12	54	13	13	14	0,108	SAKAC 12 M	SALKAC 12 M
14	34	M14	19	13,5	60	16	17	20	0,161	SAKAC 14 M	SALKAC 14 M
16	38	M16	21	15	66	15	21	25	0,225	SAKAC 16 M	SALKAC 16 M
18	42	M18X1,5	23	16,5	72	15	26	30	0,295	SAKAC 18 M	SALKAC 18 M
20	46	M20X1,5	25	18	78	15	31	35	0,382	SAKAC 20 M	SALKAC 20 M
22	50	M22X1,5	28	20	84	15	38	43	0,488	SAKAC 22 M	SALKAC 22 M
25	60	M24X2	31	22	94	15	47	65	0,749	SAKAC 25 M	SALKAC 25 M

# Solutions for agriculture



## INTEGRATED FLANGE, MAINTENANCE FREE BEARING for modern agriculture

In order to satisfy modern trends in agricultural equipment demand such as longer and faster operation with minimised work stops, Codex has developed its own range of AGRI HUB bearings, designed as a durable solution for agricultural machinery that do not require maintenance or service and can be simply replaced at the end of their lifetime.

Codex 0004 (with 4 attachment holes in the outer ring) and Codex 0012 (with 5 attachment holes in the outer ring) are the perfect solutions for disc harrows and tillers that operate in demanding & highly contaminated environments.

They are designed with integrated flange and cassette sealing to protect the bearing from dirt and contaminants. They are greased and sealed for the life of the bearing.

### CHARACTERISTICS

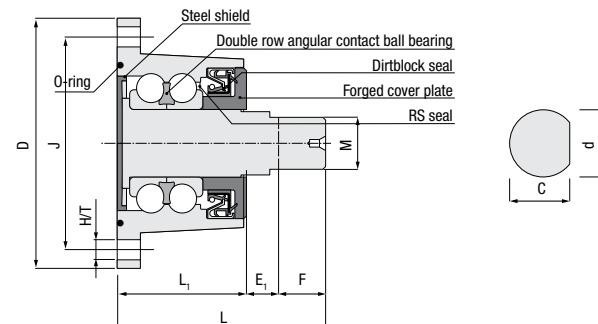
Tractor speed: up to 20 km/h

Bolt mounting torque: 100 Nm

Nut torque: 290 Nm

Zinc-coated flange surface

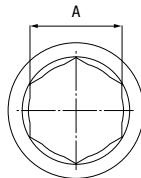
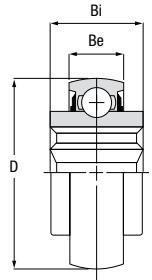
- Corrosion-resistant
- Disc diameter up to 610
- Maintenance-free



Designation	J	D	H/T	d	C	M	L	L1	E	F	Co (kN)	Cr (kN)	Weight (kg)
CODEX 0004	98	117	4xM12x1,25	27,95	25,4	M22x1,5	102	60	17	25	60,19	46,41	2,51
CODEX 0012	98	117	5xM12x1,25	27,95	25,4	M22x1,5	102	60	17	25	60,19	46,41	2,51

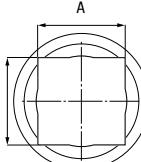
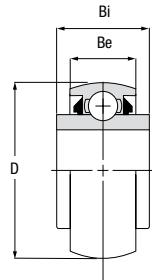
# INSERT BEARINGS

## 206 KRRB



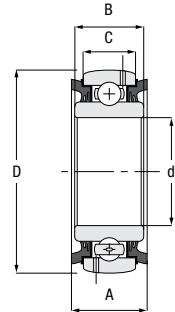
Type	Bi	A	D	Be	Weight
206 KRRB	24mm	25,43mm	62mm	16mm	0.26kg

## W209PPB25 and W209PPB30



Type	Bi	A	D	Be	Weight
W209PPB25	45mm	25,6mm	90mm	29mm	0.79kg
W209PPB30	45mm	30,55mm	90mm	29mm	0.93kg

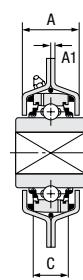
## UC 511



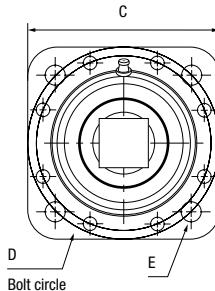
Type	A	d	D	C	B	Weight
UC 511	45mm	55mm	100mm	34mm	40mm	1kg

# AGRICULTURAL BEARINGS

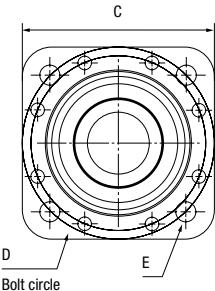
## ST491



## Type 1

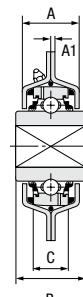


## Type 2

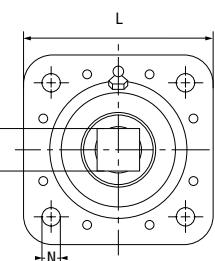


Type	Hole size	A	E	A1	C	D	Weight	Type
ST 491	44.4mm	42,86mm	13mm	3mm	127mm	127mm	1.5kg	2
ST 491	30.5mm	42,86mm	13mm	3mm	127mm	127mm	1.6kg	1

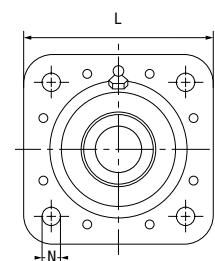
## ST740



## Type 1

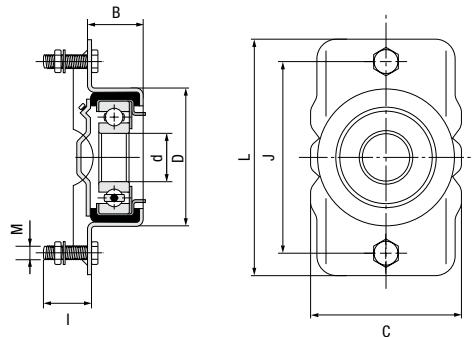


## Type 2



Type	Hole size	B	A	N	A1	L	Weight	Type
ST 740-36	36mm	55,5mm	45mm	13,5mm	3,5mm	139,7	2,60kg	1
ST 740-39	39,25mm	55,5mm	45mm	13,5mm	3,5mm	139,7	2,43kg	1
ST 740-55	55,575mm	55,5mm	45mm	13,5mm	3,5mm	139,7	2,18kg	2

## KSS-20



Type	B	Hole size	D	I	M	C	L	J	Weight
KSS-20 kit	36mm	20mm	65mm	26mm	8mm	65mm	103mm	85mm	0.53kg

# Codex Bearing Units



Ball bearing units are used in many industrial applications due to their cost-efficiency. Ball bearing units are composed of an insert bearing mounted in a cast housing in various designs.

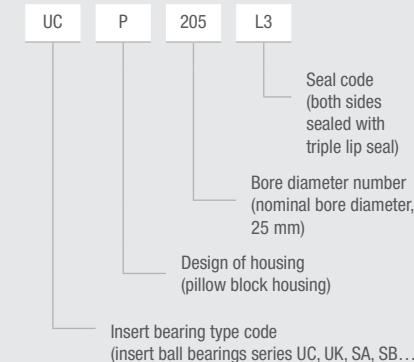
An insert bearing is a deep groove ball bearing with a convex outside surface on outer ring and an extended inner ring with two bolts for mounting it on a shaft

Housings designs are available as flanged and take-up units and are made from durable HT200 cast iron material.

Housings are equipped with a grease nipple for external lubrication. Since the insert bearings itself requires high precision, the used grease should be of a particularly fine quality.

UC	205
Insert bearing	basic bearing series

## NOMENCLATURE:

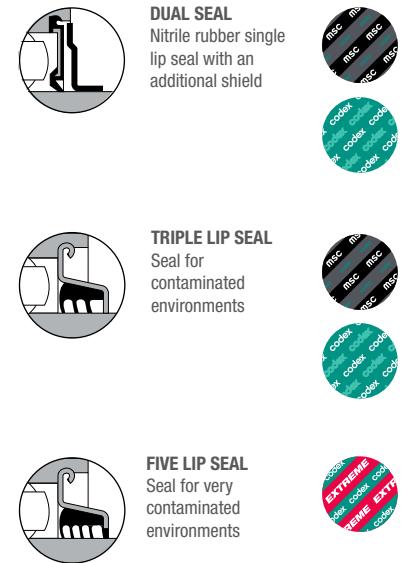


## DESIGN OF HOUSING:

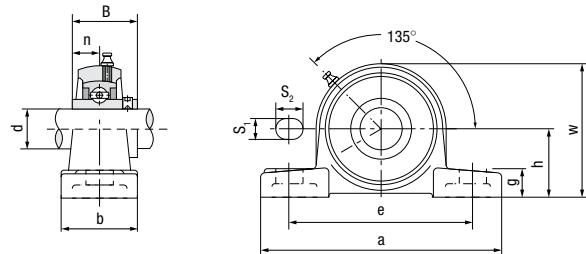
- P (pillow block)
- F (4-bolt flange unit)
- FL (2-bolt flange unit)

Housings and insert bearing combinations:

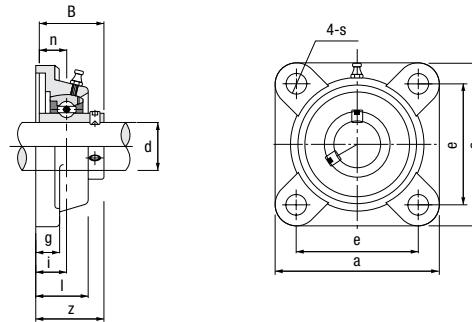
## SEALING OF INSERT BEARINGS:



## UCP Pillow Blocks



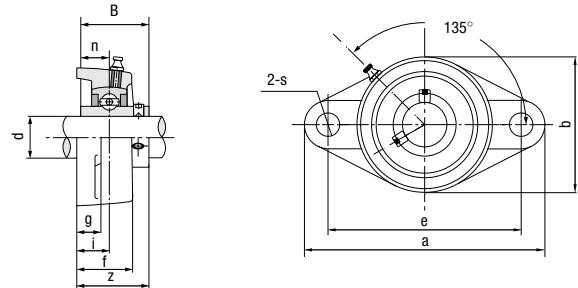
## UCF 4-Bolt Flange Units



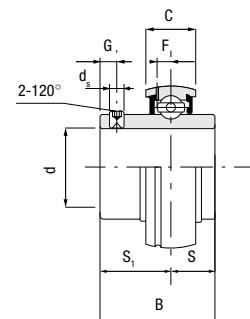
Bearing Unit	Bearing housing	Insert bearing	Main dimensions (mm)												Bolt	Weight (kg)
			<b>d</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>n</b>			
UCP201	P201	UC201	12	30,2	127	95	38	13	19	14	62	31	12,7	M10	0,65	
UCP202	P202	UC202	15	30,2	127	95	38	13	19	14	62	31	12,7	M10	0,64	
UCP203	P203	UC203	17	30,2	127	95	38	13	19	14	62	31	12,7	M10	0,63	
UCP204	P204	UC204	20	33,3	127	95	38	13	19	14	65	31	12,7	M10	0,64	
UCP205	P205	UC205	25	36,5	140	105	38	13	19	15	71	34,1	14,3	M10	0,76	
UCP206	P206	UC206	30	42,9	160	121	44	17	20	17	84	38,1	15,9	M14	1,2	
UCP207	P207	UC207	35	47,6	167	127	48	17	20	18	93	42,9	17,5	M14	1,46	
UCP208	P208	UC208	40	49,2	184	137	54	17	20	18	100	49,2	19	M14	1,86	
UCP209	P209	UC209	45	54,0	190	146	54	17	20	20	106	49,2	19	M14	2,06	
UCP210	P210	UC210	50	57,2	206	159	60	20	23	21	113	51,6	19	M16	2,61	
UCP211	P211	UC211	55	63,5	219	171	60	20	23	23	125	55,6	22,2	M16	3,23	
UCP212	P212	UC212	60	69,8	241	184	70	20	23	25	138	65,1	25,4	M16	4,40	

Bearing Unit	Bearing housing	Insert bearing	Main dimensions (mm)												Bolt	Weight (kg)
			<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>n</b>				
UCP201	F201	UC201	12	86	64	15	12	25,5	12	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,59		
UCF202	F202	UC202	15	86	64	15	12	25,5	12	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,58		
UCF203	F203	UC203	17	86	64	15	12	25,5	12	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,57		
UCF204	F204	UC204	20	86	64	15	12	25,5	12	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,55		
UCF205	F205	UC205	25	95	70	16	14	27	12	35,8	34,1	14,3	M10	0,73		
UCF206	F206	UC206	30	108	83	18	14	31	12	40,2	38,1	15,9	M10	1,02		
UCF207	F207	UC207	35	117	92	19	16	34	14	44,4	42,9	17,5	M12	1,33		
UCF208	F208	UC208	40	130	102	21	16	36	16	51,2	49,2	19	M14	1,67		
UCF209	F209	UC209	45	137	105	22	18	38	16	52,2	49,2	19	M14	2,0		
UCF210	F210	UC210	50	143	111	22	18	40	16	54,6	51,6	19	M14	2,32		
UCF211	F211	UC211	55	162	130	25	20	43	19	58,4	55,6	22,2	M16	3,12		
UCF212	F212	UC212	60	175	143	29	20	48	19	68,7	65,1	25,4	M16	3,95		

## UCFL 2-Bolt Flange Units



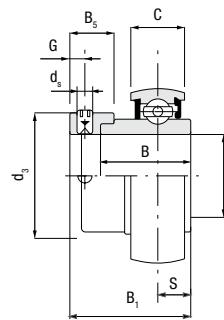
## UC Insert bearings



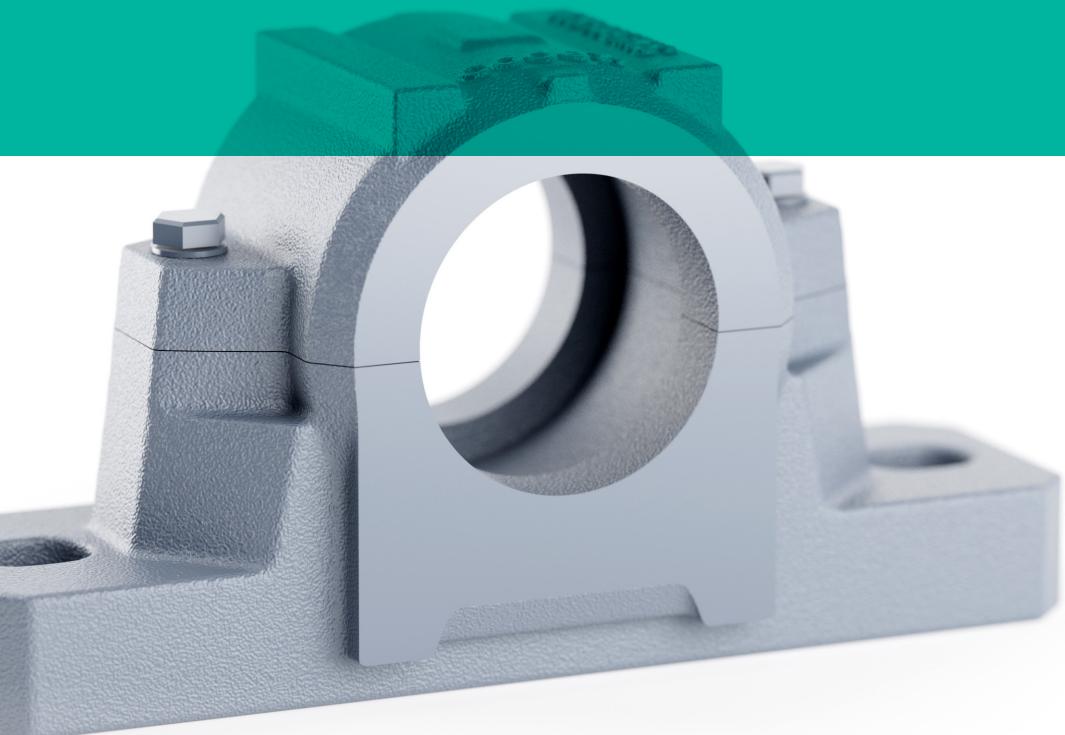
Bearing Unit	Bearing housing	Insert bearing	Main dimensions (mm)											Bolt	Weight (kg)
			d	a	e	i	g	f	s	b	z	B	n		
UCFL201	FL201	UC201	12	113	90	15	11	25,5	12	60	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,45
UCFL202	FL202	UC202	15	113	90	15	11	25,5	12	60	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,45
UCFL203	FL203	UC203	17	113	90	15	11	25,5	12	60	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,45
UCFL204	FL204	UC204	20	113	90	15	11	25,5	12	60	33,3	31	12,7	M10	0,45
UCFL205	FL205	UC205	25	130	99	16	13	27	16	68	35,8	34,1	14,3	M14	0,58
UCFL206	FL206	UC206	30	148	117	18	13	31	16	80	40,2	38,1	15,9	M14	0,83
UCFL207	FL207	UC207	35	161	130	19	14	34	16	90	44,4	42,9	17,5	M14	1,1
UCFL208	FL208	UC208	40	175	144	21	14	36	16	100	51,2	49,2	19,0	M14	1,42
UCFL209	FL209	UC209	45	188	148	22	15	38	19	108	52,2	49,2	19,0	M16	1,75
UCFL210	FL210	UC210	50	197	157	22	15	40	19	115	54,6	51,6	19,0	M16	2,02
UCFL211	FL211	UC211	55	224	184	25	18	43	19	130	58,4	55,6	22,2	M16	2,8
UCFL212	FL212	UC212	60	250	202	29	18	48	23	140	68,7	65,1	25,4	M20	3,65

Insert bearing	Main dimensions (mm)										Dynamic load (kN)	Static load (kN)	Weight (kg)
	d	D	B	C	S	S1	G	ds	F				
UC201	12	47	31	17	12,7	18,3	4,8	M6x1	3,7	12,8	6,6	0,20	
UC202	15	47	31	17	12,7	18,3	4,8	M6x1	3,7	12,8	6,6	0,19	
UC203	17	47	31	17	12,7	18,3	4,8	M6x1	3,7	12,8	6,6	0,18	
UC204	20	47	31	17	12,7	18,3	4,8	M6x1	3,7	12,8	6,6	0,16	
UC205	25	52	34,1	17	14,3	19,8	5	M6x1	3,9	14,0	7,85	0,19	
UC206	30	62	38,1	19	15,9	22,2	5	M8x1	5	19,45	11,25	0,30	
UC207	35	72	42,9	20	17,5	25,4	7	M8x1	5,7	25,7	15,2	0,45	
UC208	40	80	49,2	21	19	30,2	8	M8x1	6,2	29,5	18,1	0,60	
UC209	45	85	49,2	22	19	30,2	8	M8x1	6,4	32,7	20,9	0,65	
UC210	50	90	51,6	24	19	32,6	10	M10x1	6,5	35	23,2	0,75	
UC211	55	100	55,6	25	22,2	33,4	10	M10x1	7	43,3	29,2	0,99	
UC212	60	110	65,1	27	25,4	39,7	10	M10x1	7,6	47,7	32,8	1,32	

## SA Insert bearings



Insert bearing	Main dimensions (mm)										Dynamic load (kN)	Static load (kN)	Weight (kg)	
	d	D	B	B1	C	S	ds	G	F	B5	D3			
SA201	12	40	28,6	19,1	12	6,5	M6x1	4,8	3,4	13,5	28,6	9,6	4,6	0,12
SA202	15	40	28,6	19,1	12	6,5	M6x1	4,8	3,4	13,5	28,6	9,6	4,6	0,1
SA203	17	40	28,6	19,1	12	6,5	M6x1	4,8	3,4	13,5	28,6	12,8	6,6	0,1
SA204	20	47	31	21,5	14	7,5	M6x1	4,8	4,2	13,5	33,3	12,8	6,6	0,16
SA205	25	52	31	21,5	15	7,5	M6x1	4,8	4,3	13,5	38,1	14,0	7,85	0,2
SA206	30	62	35,7	23,8	16	9,0	M8x1	6	5	15,9	44,5	19,45	11,25	0,3
SA207	35	72	38,9	25,4	17	9,5	M8x1	6,8	5,6	17,5	55,6	25,7	15,2	0,42
SA208	40	80	43,7	30,2	18	11	M8x1	6,8	5,9	18,3	60,3	29,5	18,1	0,6
SA209	45	85	43,7	30,2	19	11	M10x1	6,8	6,1	18,3	63,5	32,7	20,9	0,64
SA210	50	90	43,7	30,2	20	11	M10x1	6,8	6,5	18,3	69,9	35	23,2	0,72
SA211	55	100	48,3	32,5	21	12	M10x1	8	7	20,7	76,2	43,3	29,2	1
SA212	60	110	53,1	37,2	22	13,5	M10x1	8	7,4	22,3	84,2	47,7	32,8	1,34



## Codex SNL Plummer housings

Pillow (plummer) block housings SNL type are the most popular type on the market. They are well adapted to various applications and are designed for the best price/performance ratio.

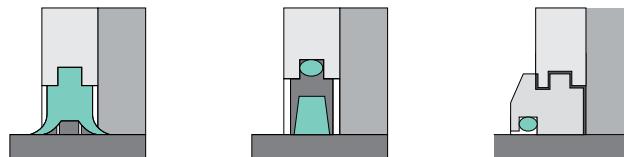
For installed bearings, they assure the best conditions to maximize their performance, their life time and to minimize maintenance. The split plummer block housings are typically used with self-aligning ball bearings or spherical roller bearings fitted on straight or stepped shafts. The bearings can be mounted on adapter or withdrawal sleeves or directly on to cylindrical shaft seats.

Plummer block housings are split units (cap and base) and assembly is carried out by attaching both parts together with bolts. Two fixing holes on the base are available for installation of the unit to a supporting structure.

The plummer block housings are made of high-quality grey cast iron to provide high tensile strength.

### Sealing arrangement

Proper sealing keeps the interior contact surfaces debris-free and the interior properly lubricated. SNL plummer (pillow) block housings are available with different standard sealing solutions.



Structural properties	TSNG Double lip seal	TSN Felt strip seal	TSU Labyrinth seal
Operating temperature (°C)	-40...+100	-40...+100	-40...+200
Circumferential speed (m/s)	< 8	< 15	> 15
Possible misalignment (Degrees)	0,5...1	< 0,5	< 0,3
Relubrication			
Low friction			
Suitable for floating bearings			
Vertical installation			

## DOUBLE-LIP SEALS (TSNG)

Double-lip seals are the most common seal design used with SNL split plummer blocks. These are general all-purpose elastomer seals that can protect in moderately contaminated environments. The seal is split into two 180-degree halves for easy installation. The seal element runs against the shaft surface and should be used in grease lubricated blocks.

## LABYRINTH SEALS (TSU)

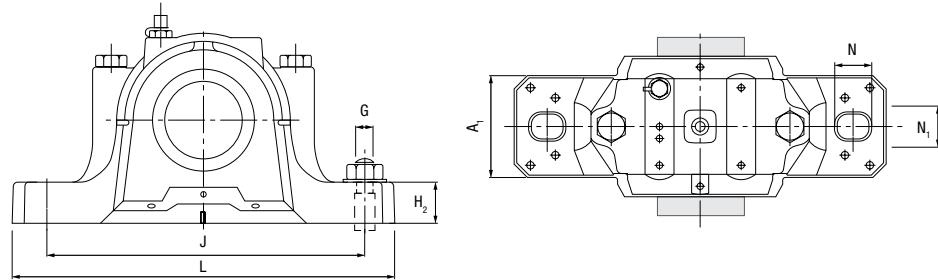
Labyrinth seals are made up of a single metal ring component that interconnects with the grooves in the housing to form a labyrinth gap. The inside diameter of the metal ring contains an O-ring that creates an interference fit with the shaft so that the ring will rotate with the shaft. Labyrinth seals can be used on high-speed applications and in moderately contaminated environments.

## FELT SEALS OR STRIPS (TSN)

Felt seals are compatible with rubber seals but must be used for grease lubrication only. Felt seals are not suitable for dusty or moist environments. Their allowable peripheral speed, as a guideline, is 4m/s. A felt seal can be cut into two pieces that are respectively fitted into the seal grooves on the upper and lower plummer block housings. This feature greatly simplifies the assembly procedure for plummer blocks.

## END COVERS (ASNH)

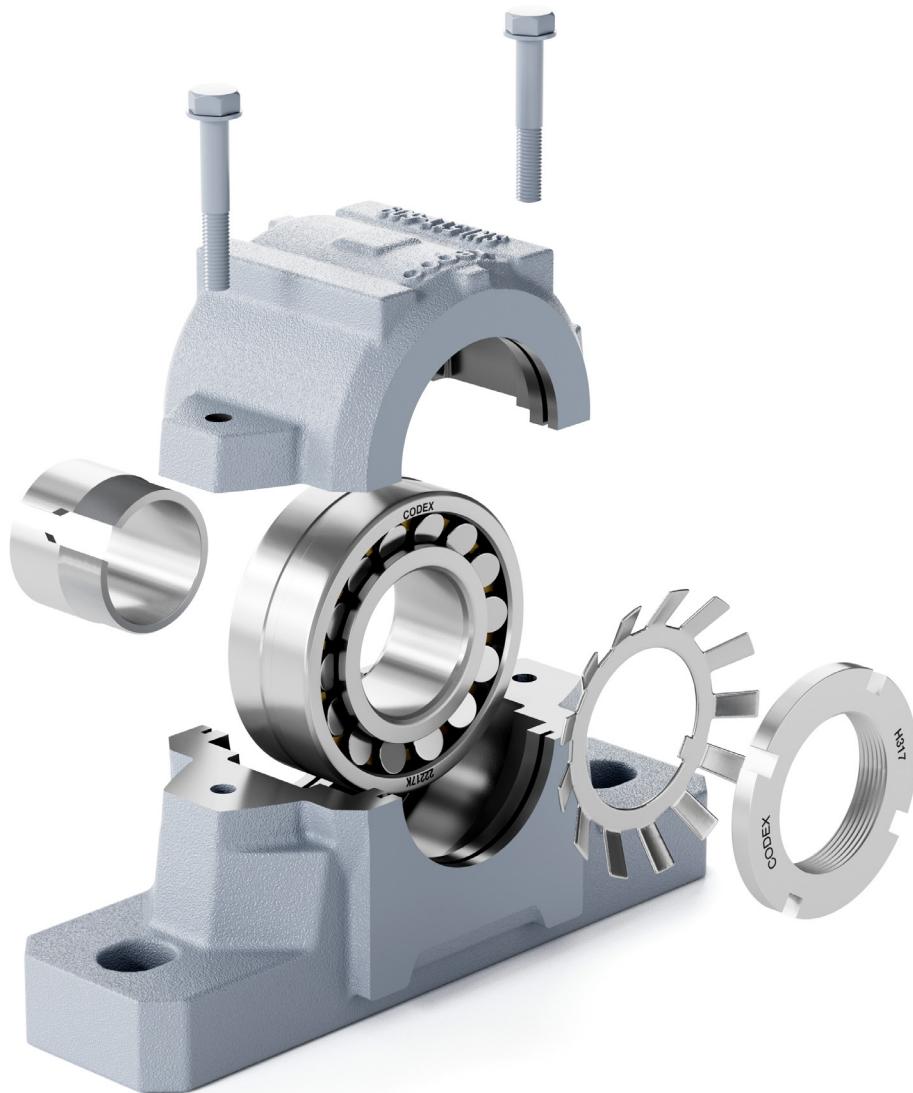
In some applications, the shaft end is designed to terminate inside the pillow block. For this design, positive fitting end-cover inserts are available to help seal out contaminants and retain lubricants – providing additional protection to the bearing.

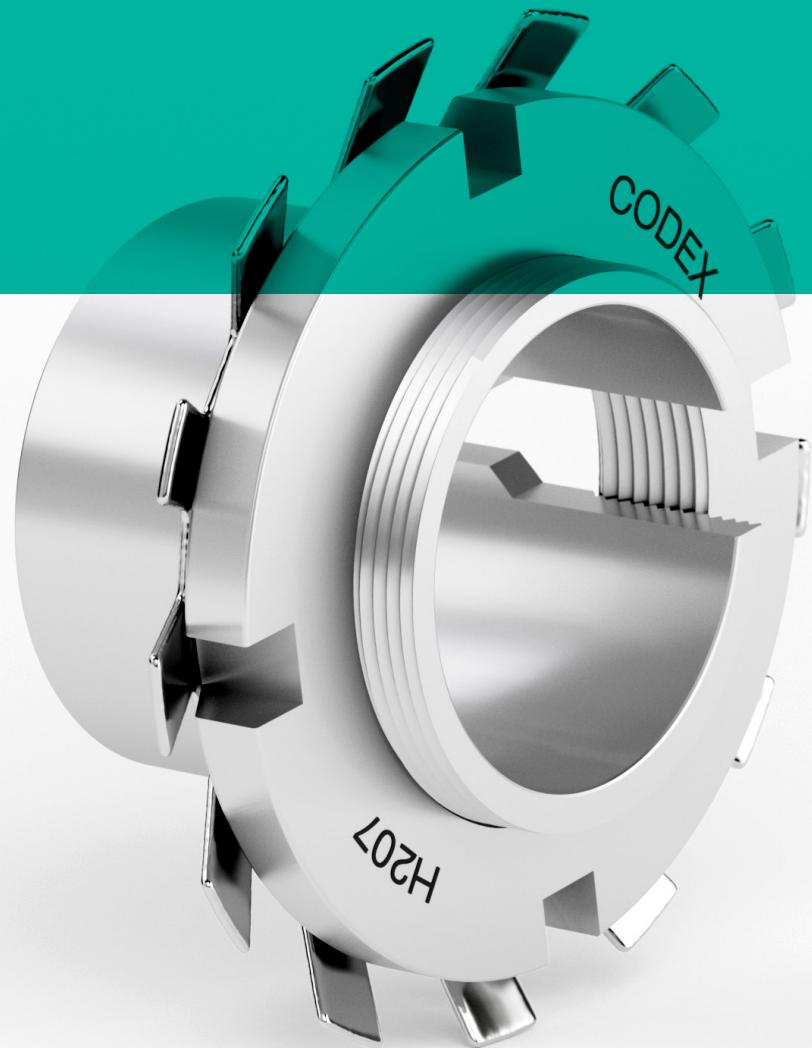


Type	A (mm)	H (mm)	H1 (mm)	L (mm)	N (mm)	N1 (mm)	J (mm)	A1 (mm)
SNL 511	95	128	70	255	23	18	210	70
SNL 512	105	134	70	255	23	18	210	70
SNL 513	110	149	80	275	24	18	230	80
SNL 515	115	155	80	280	24	18	230	80
SNL 516	120	177	95	315	28	22	260	90
SNL 517	125	183	95	320	28	22	260	90
SNL 518	140	194	100	345	28	22	290	100
SNL 520	160	218	122	380	32	26	320	110
SNL 522	175	242	125	410	32	26	350	120
SNL 524	185	271	140	410	32	26	350	120
SNL 526	190	290	150	445	35	28	380	130
SNL 528	205	302	150	500	42	35	420	150

**Table of typical usage of SNL plummer block with bearing, adapter sleeve, sealing arrangement, end cover and locating ring.**

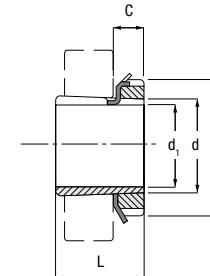
Shaft Dia, (mm)	Housing No,	Bearing No,		Adapter Sleeve	Sealing Arrangement		End Cover	Locating Ring	
		Self-Alig. Ball	Spherical Roller		TSU	TSNG-G		Number	Qty
40	SNL 511	1309K	21309K	H309	-	TSNG 609	ASNH 511	100 x 9,5	2
	SNL 511	2309K	22309K	H2309	-	TSNG 609	ASNH 511	100 x 8	1
45	SNL 512	1310K	21310K	H310	-	TSNG 610	ASNH 512	110 x 10,5	2
	SNL 512	2310K	22310K	H2310	-	TSNG 610	ASNH 512	110 x 8	1
50	SNL 511	1211K	-	H211	TSU 511	TSNG 511	ASNH 511	100 x 11,5	2
	SNL 511	2211K	22211K	H311	TSU 511	TSNG 511	ASNH 511	100 x 9,5	2
	SNL 513	1311K	21311K	H311	-	TSNG 611	ASNH 513	120 x 11	2
	SNL 513	2311K	22311K	H2311	-	TSNG 611	ASNH 513	120 x 8	1
55	SNL 512	1212K	-	H212	TSU 512	TSNG 512	ASNH 512	110 x 13	2
	SNL 512	2212K	22212K	H312	TSU 512	TSNG 512	ASNH 512	110 x 10	2
	SNL 515	1312K	21312K	H312	-	TSNG 612	ASNH 515	130 x 12,5	2
	SNL 515	2312K	22312K	H2312	-	TSNG 612	ASNH 515	130 x 10	1
60	SNL 513	1213K	-	H213	TSU 513	TSNG 513	ASNH 513	120 x 14	2
	SNL 513	2213K	22213K	H313	TSU 513	TSNG 513	ASNH 513	120 x 10	2
	SNL 516	1313K	21313K	H313	-	TSNG 613	ASNH 516	140 x 12,5	2
	SNL 516	2313K	22313K	H2313	-	TSNG 613	ASNH 516	140 x 10	1
65	SNL 515	1215K	-	H215	TSU 515	TSNG 515	ASNH 513	130 x 15,5	2
	SNL 515	2215K	22215K	H315	TSU 515	TSNG 515	ASNH 513	130 x 12,5	2
	SNL 518	1315K	21315K	H315	-	TSNG 615	ASNH 518	160 x 14	2
	SNL 518	2315K	22315K	H2315	-	TSNG 615	ASNH 518	160 x 10	1
70	SNK 516	1216K	-	H217	TSU 516	TSNG 516	ASNH 516	140 x 16	2
	SNK 516	2216K	22216K	H316	TSU 516	TSNG 516	ASNH 516	140 x 12,5	2
75	SNL 517	1217K	-	H217	TSU 517	TSNG 517	ASNH 517	150 x 16,5	2
	SNL 517	2217K	22217K	H317	TSU 517	TSNG 517	ASNH 517	150 x 12,5	2
	SNL 520	1317K	21317K	H317	-	TSNG 617	ASNH 520	180 x 14,5	2
	SNL 520	2317K	22317K	H2317	-	TSNG 617	ASNH 520	180 x 10	1
80	SNL 518	1218K	-	H218	TSU 518	TSNG 518	ASNH 518	160 x 17,5	2
	SNL 518	2218K	22218K	H318	TSU 518	TSNG 518	ASNH 518	160 x 12,5	2
	SNL 518	-	23218K	H2318	TSU 518	TSNG 518	ASNH 518	160 x 12,5	1
85	SNL 522	-	22319K	H2319	-	TSNG 619	ASNH 522	200 x 13	1
90	SNL 520	1220K	-	H220	TSU 520	TSNG 520	ASNH 520	180 x 18	2
	SNL 520	2220K	22220K	H320	TSU 520	TSNG 520	ASNH 520	180 x 12	2
	SNL 520	-	23220K	H2320	TSU 520	TSNG 520	ASNH 520	180 x 9,7	1
	SNL 524	-	22320K	H2320	-	TSNG 620	ASNH 524	215 x 13	1
100	SNL 522	1222K	-	H222	TSU 522	TSNG 522	ASNH 522	200 x 21	2
	SNL 522	2222K	22222K	H322	TSU 522	TSNG 522	ASNH 522	200 x 13,5	2
	SNL 522	-	23222K	H2322	TSU 522	TSNG 522	ASNH 522	200 x 10,2	1
110	SNL 524		22224K	H3124	TSU 524	TSNG 524	ASNH 524	215 x 14	2
	SNL 524		23224K	H2324	TSU 524	TSNG 524	ASNH 524	215 x 10	1





## ADAPTER SLEEVES

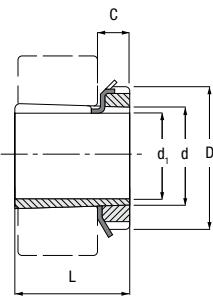
### H2 (HE, HS, HA)



	d	d1	L	D	C	AN/KMAW/MB	Weight (kg)
H 204	20	17	24	32	7	4	0,041
H 205	25	20	26	38	8	5	0,07
H 206	30	25	27	45	8	6	0,099
H 207	35	30	29	52	9	7	0,125
H 208	40	35	31	58	10	8	0,174
H 209	45	40	33	65	11	9	0,227
H 210	50	45	35	70	12	10	0,274
H 211	55	50	37	75	12	11	0,308
H 212	60	55	38	80	13	12	0,346
H 213	65	60	40	85	14	13	0,401
H 214	70	65	41	92	14	14	0,593
H 215	75	70	43	98	15	15	0,707
H 216	80	75	46	105	17	16	0,882
H 217	85	80	50	110	18	17	1,02
H 218	90	85	52	120	18	18	1,19
H 219	95	90	55	125	19	19	1,37
H 220	100	95	58	130	20	20	1,49
H 221	105	100	60	140	20	21	1,72
H 222	110	105	63	145	21	22	1,93

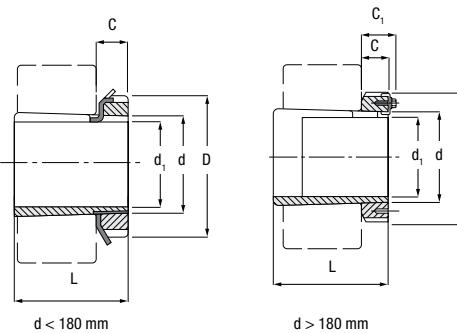
**Bearing  
accessories**

### H3 (HE, HS, HA)



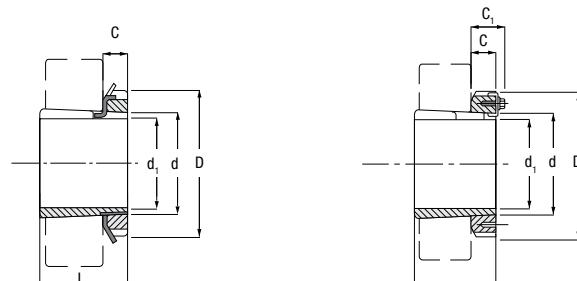
	d	d1	L	D	C	AN/KMAW/MB	Weight (kg)
H304	20	17	28	32	7	4	0,045
H305	25	20	29	38	8	5	0,075
H306	30	25	31	45	8	6	0,109
H307	35	30	35	52	9	7	0,142
H308	40	35	36	58	10	8	0,189
H309	45	40	39	65	11	9	0,248
H310	50	45	42	70	12	10	0,303
H311	55	50	45	75	12	11	0,345
H312	60	55	47	80	13	12	0,394
H313	65	60	50	85	14	13	0,458
H314	70	65	52	92	14	14	0,723
H315	75	70	55	98	15	15	0,831
H316	80	75	59	105	17	16	1,03
H317	85	80	63	110	18	17	1,18
H318	90	85	65	120	18	18	1,37
H319	95	90	68	125	19	19	1,56
H320	100	95	71	130	20	20	1,69
H321	105	100	74	140	20	21	1,95
H322	110	105	77	145	21	22	2,18

### H23 (HE, HS, HA)



	d	d1	L	D	C	C1	AN/KM AW/MB
H 2304	20	17	31	32	7	-	4
H 2305	25	20	35	38	8	-	5
H 2306	30	25	38	45	8	-	6
H 2307	35	30	43	52	9	-	7
H 2308	40	35	46	58	10	-	8
H 2309	45	40	50	65	11	-	9
H 2310	50	45	55	70	12	-	10
H 2311	55	50	59	75	12	-	11
H 2312	60	55	62	80	13	-	12
H 2313	65	60	65	85	14	-	13
H 2314	70	60	68	92	14	-	14
H 2315	75	65	73	98	15	-	15
H 2316	80	70	78	105	17	-	16
H 2317	85	75	82	110	18	-	17
H 2318	90	80	86	120	18	-	18
H 2319	95	85	90	125	19	-	19
H 2320	100	90	97	130	20	-	20
H 2321	105	95	101	140	20	-	21
H 2322	110	100	105	145	21	-	22
H 2324	120	110	112	155	22	-	24
H 2326	130	115	121	165	23	-	26
H 2328	140	125	131	180	24	-	28
H 2330	150	135	139	195	26	-	30
H 2332	160	140	147	210	28	-	32
H 2334	170	150	154	220	29	-	34
H 2336	180	160	161	230	30	-	36
H 2338	190	170	169	240	31	-	38
H 2340	200	180	176	250	32	-	40
H 2344	220	200	186	280	35	44	44
H 2348	240	220	199	300	37	46	48
H 2352	260	240	211	330	39	49	52
H2356	280	260	224	350	41	51	56
AN/KM32	M 160X3	210	25	182	16	7	2,59

## H30, H31(HE)

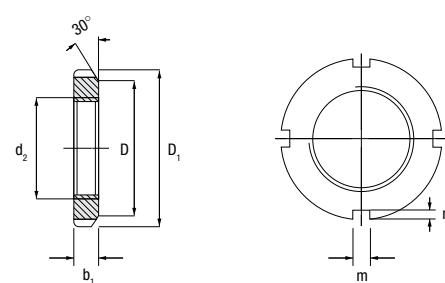


$d < 180 \text{ mm}$

$d > 180 \text{ mm}$

	d	d1	L	D	C	Weight (kg)
H 3024	120	110	72	145	22	1,93
H 3026	130	115	80	155	23	2,85
H 3028	140	125	82	165	24	3,16
H 3030	150	135	87	180	26	3,89
H 3032	160	140	93	190	28	5,21
H 3034	170	150	101	200	29	5,99
H 3036	180	160	109	210	30	6,83
H 3038	190	170	112	220	31	7,45
H 3040	200	180	120	240	32	9,19
H 3120	100	90	76	130	20	1,8
H 3122	110	100	81	145	21	2,25
H 3124	120	110	88	155	22	2,64
H 3126	130	115	92	165	23	3,66
H 3128	140	125	97	180	24	4,34
H 3130	150	135	111	195	26	5,52
H 3132	160	140	119	210	28	7,67
H 3134	170	150	122	220	29	8,38
H 3136	180	160	131	230	30	9,5
H 3138	190	170	141	240	31	10,8
H 3140	200	180	150	250	32	12,1

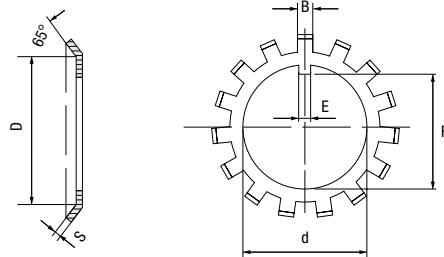
## AN / KM



	d2	D1	b1	D	m	n	Weight (kg)
AN/KM0	M 10X0,75	18	4	13	3	2	0,004
AN/KM1	M 12X1	22	4	17	3	2	0,007
AN/KM2	M 15X1	25	5	21	4	2	0,01
AN/KM3	M 17X1	28	5	24	4	2	0,013
AN/KM4	M 20X1	32	6	26	4	2	0,019
AN/KM5	M 25X1,5	38	7	32	5	2	0,025
AN/KM6	M 30X1,5	45	7	38	5	2	0,043
AN/KM7	M 35X1,5	52	8	44	5	2	0,053
AN/KM8	M 40X1,5	58	9	50	6	2,5	0,085
AN/KM9	M 45X1,5	65	10	56	6	2,5	0,119
AN/KM10	M 50X1,5	70	11	61	6	2,5	0,148
AN/KM11	M 55X2	75	11	67	7	3	0,158
AN/KM12	M 60X2	80	11	73	7	3	0,174
AN/KM13	M 65X2	85	12	79	7	3	0,203
AN/KM14	M 70X2	95	12	85	8	3,5	0,242
AN/KM15	M 75X2	96	13	90	8	3,5	0,287
AN/KM16	M 80X2	105	15	95	8	3,5	0,397
AN/KM17	M 85X2	110	16	102	8	3,5	0,451
AN/KM18	M 90X2	120	16	108	10	4	0,556
AN/KM19	M 95X2	125	17	113	10	4	0,658
AN/KM20	M 100X2	130	18	120	10	4	0,698
AN/KM21	M 105X2	140	18	126	12	5	0,845
AN/KM22	M 110X2	145	19	133	12	5	0,965
AN/KM23	M 115X2	150	19	137	12	5	1,01
AN/KM24	M 120X2	155	20	138	12	5	1,08
AN/KM25	M 125X2	160	21	148	12	5	1,19
AN/KM26	M 130X2	165	21	149	12	5	1,25
AN/KM27	M 135X2	175	22	160	14	6	1,55
AN/KM28	M 140X2	180	22	160	14	6	1,56
AN/KM29	M 145X2	190	24	171	14	6	1,8
AN/KM30	M 150X2	195	24	172	14	6	2,03
AN/KM31	M 155X3	200	25	182	16	7	2,3

	d2	D1	b1	D	m	n	Weight (kg)
AN/KM33	M 165X3	210	26	193	16	7	2,7
AN/KM34	M 170X3	220	26	193	16	7	2,8
AN/KM36	M 180X3	230	27	203	18	8	3,07
AN/KM38	M 190X3	240	28	214	18	8	3,39
AN/KM40	M 200X3	250	29	226	18	8	3,69

## AW / MB



	d	D	S	E	F	B	Weight (100/kg)
AW/MB0	10	13	1	3	8,5	3	0,131
AW/MB1	12	17	1	3	10,5	3	0,192
AW/MB2	15	21	1	4	13,5	4	0,253
AW/MB3	17	24	1	4	15,5	4	0,313
AW/MB4	20	26	1	4	18,5	4	0,35
AW/MB5	25	32	1,25	5	23	5	0,64
AW/MB6	30	38	1,25	5	27,5	5	0,78
AW/MB7	35	44	1,25	6	32,5	5	1,04
AW/MB8	40	50	1,25	6	37,5	6	1,23
AW/MB9	45	56	1,25	6	42,5	6	1,52
AW/MB10	50	61	1,25	6	47,5	6	1,6
AW/MB11	55	67	1,25	8	52,5	7	1,96
AW/MB12	60	73	1,5	8	57,5	7	2,53
AW/MB13	65	79	1,5	8	62,5	7	2,9
AW/MB14	70	85	1,5	8	66,5	8	3,34
AW/MB15	75	90	1,5	8	71,5	8	3,56
AW/MB16	80	95	1,8	10	76,5	8	4,64
AW/MB17	85	102	1,8	10	81,5	8	5,24
AW/MB18	90	108	1,8	10	86,5	10	6,23
AW/MB19	95	113	1,8	10	91,5	10	6,7
AW/MB20	100	120	1,8	12	96,5	10	7,65
AW/MB21	105	126	1,8	12	100,5	12	8,26

	d	D	S	E	F	B	Weight (100/kg)
AW/MB22	110	133	1,75	12	105,5	12	9,4
AW/MB23	115	137	2	12	110,5	12	10,8
AW/MB24	120	138	2	14	115	12	10,5
AW/MB25	125	148	2	14	120	12	11,8
AW/MB26	130	149	2	14	125	12	11,3
AW/MB27	135	160	2	14	130	14	14,4
AW/MB28	140	160	2	16	135	14	14,2
AW/MB29	145	172	2	16	140	14	16,8
AW/MB30	150	171	2	16	145	14	15,5
AW/MB31	155	182	2,5	16	147,5	16	20,9
AW/MB32	160	182	2,5	18	154	16	22,2
AW/MB33	165	193	2,5	18	157,5	16	24,1
AW/MB34	170	193	2,5	18	164	16	24,7
AW/MB36	180	203	2,5	20	174	18	26,8
AW/MB38	190	214	2,5	20	184	18	27,8
AW/MB40	200	226	2,5	20	194	18	29,3

## Codex Bearing Catalogue

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Codex d.o.o.  
Plese 7b  
9000 Murska Sobota  
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# codex

Codex d.o.o.

Plese 7/b  
9000 Murska Sobota  
Slovenia

T +386 (0)2 534 14 60  
E info@codex.si

[www.codex.si](http://www.codex.si)

