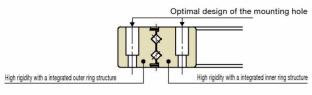
### Adopts Inner and Outer Rings that has Integrated Structures

#### High rigidity and high accuracy

The inner ring and the outer ring of model RW have integral structures to realize a high level of part rigidity. Since the inner ring and the outer ring are machined to have mounting bolt holes, and the size and number of the mounting bolt holes are optimally designed, the deformation of the raceway resulting from the mounting can be minimized and stable rotational performance can be achieved. In addition, the increased machining accuracy results in high rotational accuracy (see Accuracy Standards on page 5).



#### Utilizes Small-diameter Rollers

#### Lower torque

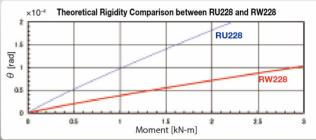
Model RW adopts small-diameter rollers to reduce the friction coefficient and realize a lower torque and low-temperature rise characteristics.

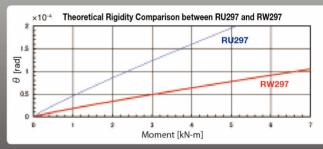
### Adopts Double-row Unidirectional Rollers

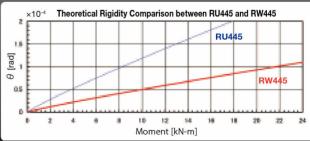
#### **Increased rigidity**

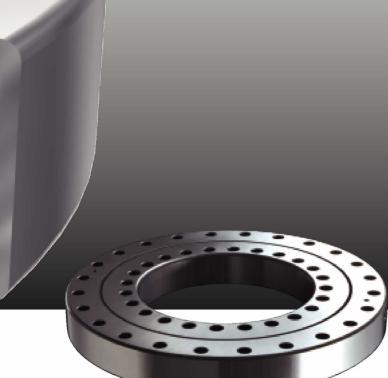
Despite having almost the same dimensions as the previous Cross-Roller Ring model RU\*, model RW has rows of raceways twice that of model RU and has a DB structure to increase the rigidity.











(outer diameter: 295 mm; inner diameter: 160 mm)

●RW297

(outer diameter: 380 mm; inner diameter: 210 mm)

●RW445

(outer diameter: 540 mm; inner diameter: 350 mm)



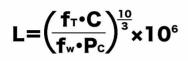
## Product Overview

ouble-Row Angular Contact Roller Rings <RW>

## **Nominal Life**

### [Nominal Life]

The service life is obtained from the following equation.





(the total number of revolutions that 90% of a group of identical Double-Row Angular Contact Roller Rings units operating under the same conditions can achieve without showing flaking from rolling fatique)

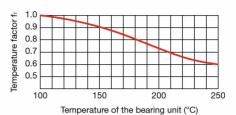
C: Basic dynamic load rating\* [N]

Pc: Dynamic equivalent radial load [N]

f<sub>⊤</sub>: Temperature factor (see Fig. 1)

fw: Load factor (see Table 1)

\* The basic dynamic load rating (C) of model RW shows the radial load with interlocked direction and magnitude, under which the nominal life (L) is 1 million revolutions when a group of identical model RW units independently operate under the same conditions. The basic dynamic load rating (C) is indicated in the specification tables.



Temperature factor (f<sub>1</sub>)

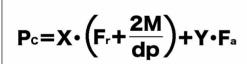
Note) The normal service temperature is 80°C or below. If the product is to be used at a higher temperature, contact THK.

### Table 1 Load Factor (fw)

Service conditions	fw				
Smooth motion without impact	1 to 1.2				
Normal motion	1.2 to 1.5				
Motion with severe impact	1.5 to 3				

### [Dynamic Equivalent Radial Load: Pc]

The dynamic equivalent radial load is obtained from the following equation.



Pc: Dynamic equivalent radial X: Dynamic radial factor (see load [N]

Table 2)

Fr: Radial load [N] Fa: Axial load [N]

Y: Dynamic axial factor (see

Moment [N-mm]

Table 2) dp: Roller pitch circle diameter [mm]



- If  $F_r = 0$  [N] and M = 0 [N-mm], assume that X = 0.67 and Y = 0.67
- For service life calculation with a preload taken into account, contact THK.

Dynamic Radial Factor and Dy	TIAITIIC AXIAIT ACTOR	
Classification	x	Υ
$\frac{F_a}{F_r + 2M/dp} \leq 1.5$	1	0.45
F <sub>a</sub> >1.5	0.67	0.67

Axial load (F<sub>a</sub>)

### [Calculating the Service Life Time]

The service life time of model RW is obtained from the following equation.

For Rotary Motion

$$L_h = \frac{L}{n_r \times 60}$$

Lh: Service life time [h]

nr: Rotation speed per minute [min<sup>-1</sup>]

# Static Safety Factor

The basic static load rating  $C_0$  refers to the static load with constant direction and magnitude, under which the calculated contact stress in the center of the contact area between the roller and the raceway load is 4,000 [MPa] (if the contact stress exceeds this value, performance may be affected). This value is indicated as " $C_0$ " in the specification tables. When a load is statically or dynamically applied, it is necessary to consider the static safety factor as shown below.



fs : Static safety factor (see Table 3)
Co: Basic static load rating [N]
Po: Static equivalent radial load [N]

Table 3	Static Safety Factor (fs)

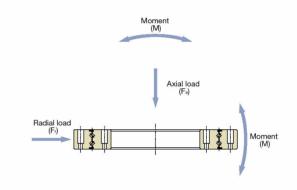
Load conditions	Lower limit of fs
Normal load	1 to 2
Impact load	2 to 3

### [Static Equivalent Radial Load: Po]

The static equivalent radial load of model RW is obtained from the following equation.

$$P_0=X_0\cdot\left(F_r+\frac{2M}{dp}\right)+Y_0\cdot F_a$$

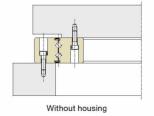
M: Moment [N-mm]

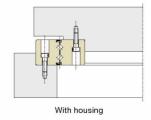


### Permissible Load

Table 4 shows the permissible load of model RW.

The permissible load value takes into account the tightening strength of the mounting bolts. Consider the difference in the permissible loads between with and without a housing. If the applied radial load or moment is large, it is Recommended to insert the product into a housing. (For housing design, also see sections "Fit" and "Designing Peripheral Parts" on page 6).







Permissible Load of Model RW

		Without housing			With housing	
Model No.	Radial [kN]	Axial [kN]	Moment [kN-m]	Radial [kN]	Axial [kN]	Moment [kN-m]
RW228	7.5	54.4	2.3	26.6	54.4	3.0
RW297	12.1	97.1	5.0	47.6	97.1	7.1
RW445	16.2	219	9.8	107	219	24

## **Accuracy Standards**

Model RW is manufactured with the accuracy and the dimensional tolerance in Tables 5 to 8.

### [Rotational Accuracy]



Rotational Accuracy of the Inner Ring of Model RW

Unit:  $\mu$ m

MadalNa	Radial runout tolerance of the inner ring				Axial runout tolerance of the inner ring					
Model No.	Grade P5	Grade P4	Grade P2	Grade USP	Grade TSP	Grade P5	Grade P4	Grade P2	Grade USP	Grade TSP
RW228	8	6	5	2.5	2.5	8	6	5	2.5	2.5
RW297	10	8	5	3	3	10	8	5	3	3
RW445	15	12	7	4	4	15	12	7	4	4

Note) For model RW, grade P5 is the standard rotational accuracy. (Not indicated in model number.)



Rotational Accuracy of the Outer Ring of Model RW

Unit: µm

Maddan	Radial runout tolerance of the outer ring				Axial runout tolerance of the outer ring			
Model No.	Grade P5	Grade P4	Grade P2	Grade USP	Grade P5	Grade P4	Grade P2	Grade USP
RW228	18	11	7	4	18	11	7	4
RW297	20	13	8	5	20	13	8	5
RW445	25	16	10	7	25	16	10	7

Note) For model RW, grade P5 is the standard rotational accuracy. (Not indicated in model number.)

### [Wobbling Accuracy (Inner Ring of Grade TSP Only)]

Wobbling Accuracy refers to the pure rotational accuracy of the bearing calculated by subtracting the profile accuracy (roundness and flatness) from the rotational accuracy of the bearing.

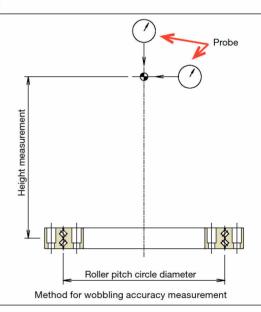
Measurement conditions: "height measurement" = "roller pitch circle diameter"



Wobbling Accuracy of Model RW

Unit: µm

Model No.	Grad	e TSP
Model No.	Radial direction	Axial direction
RW228	2	2
RW297	2	2
RW445	2	2



### [Dimensional Accuracy]



Dimensional Tolerance of Bearing Inner Diameter, Outer Diameter and Width of Model RW

Unit: μm

M. TIN	Dimensional tolerance of bearing inner diameter dm   Upper Lower		Dimensional tolerance of I	pearing outer diameter Dm	Dimensional tolerance of bearing width B		
Model No.			Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	
RW228	0	-25	0	-35	0	-100	
RW297	0	-30	0	-40	0	-100	
RW445	0	-40	0	-50	0	-150	

Note) "dm" and "Dm" represent the arithmetic mean values of the maximum diameter and the minimum diameter obtained through two-point measurement of the bearing inner diameter and the bearing outer diameter.



### **Radial Clearance**

The radial clearance of model RW is adjusted to a negative value (preloaded) before shipment, which is controlled with the starting torque of the product.

Table 9 shows the specification values for the starting torque of model RW.

Note) The starting torque does not include seal resistance.



Model No.	Starting to	rque [N-m]
wodel No.	Minimum	Maximum
RW228	1	10
RW297	3	20
RW445	10	65

### Fit

Although the design of model RW does not require a fitted housing, if positioning accuracy is required or a large load is applied, it is recommended to insert the product into a housing with a fit tolerance of g6 for the shaft and H7 for the hole (also see section "Permissible Load" on page 4, and section "Designing Peripheral Parts" below).

If higher rigidity is required, it is recommended to measure the inner and outer diameters of the bearing and to use a slight interference fit (approximately 0 to 5  $\mu$ m) that corresponds to the measurements.

\* If an interference fit is used, provide tapped hole for ring removal in the bearing/housing.

## **Designing Peripheral Parts**

Table 10 shows the recommended machining accuracy for the peripheral parts (shaft and housing) to which model RW is to be installed.



Table 10 Recommended Machining Accuracy of Model RW's Mating Part

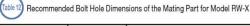
Standard dime	Roundness Perpendicularity	
Above	Or less	Flatness [μm]
120	180	5
180	250	7
250	315	8
315	400	9
400	500	10
500	630	11

For the fit depth of the housing, see Table 11 as a guide.



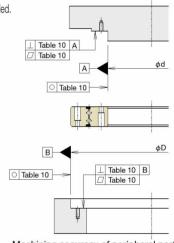
Use of fit	Fit depth: H
If positioning accuracy is required	0.15 to 0.25×B
If an applied load is large	0.50 to 0.75×B
If high rigidity is required	0.75 to 1.00×B

For the mating bolt holes for securing model RW-X, the values in Table 12 are recommended.

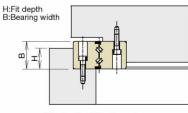


2.0	
Unit:	mn
OTHE.	

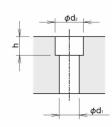
Model No.	Bolt size	Recomme d <sub>1</sub>	nded bolt hole o	limensions h
RW228	M6	7	11	6.5
RW297	M8	9.3	14.5	8.6
RW445	M8	9.3	14.5	8.6



Machining accuracy of peripheral part



Fit depth of the housing





### **Procedure for Assembly**

When assembling model RW, follow the steps below.

### [Inspect the parts prior to assembly]

Thoroughly clean the housing and other parts to be assembled, and make sure that no burrs or knots are present.

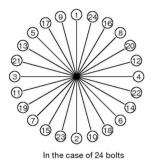
### [Install the bearing to the housing or shaft]

The product tends to tilt during installation. To prevent this, gradually drive the product into the housing or onto the shaft by gently tapping it with a plastic or copper mallet while keeping it perpendicular. Continue to tap until the bearing is properly contacting the reference surface.

Note) When installing the inner ring, only tap the inner ring; when installing the outer ring, only tap the outer ring.

#### [Tighten the mounting bolts]

- (1) Install and align the ring with the required rotational accuracy.
- (2) Place model RW onto the housing. Align model RW with the mounting holes.
- (3) Insert the securing bolts into the holes. Turn the bolts by hand to make sure they do not show skewing which indicates misalignment of the holes.
- (4) Fasten the mounting bolts in three to four steps from loose to fully fastened. Secure the bolts in a diagonal order. (Figure 1)
- (5) When tightening the securing bolts, use a torque wrench and evenly tighten the bolts according to the values in Table 13.



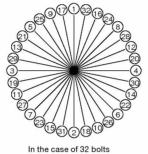


Table 13

Bolt Tightening Torque for Mounting Model RW

Model No.	Bolt size	Tightening torque [N-m]
RW228	М6	14
RW297	М8	30
RW445	М8	30

Figure 1: Example of bolt tightening sequence

## **Permissible Rotation Speed**

Table 14 shows the permissible rotation speed of model RW.



Permissible Rotation Speed of Model RW

Model No.	Permissible rotation speed [min <sup>-1</sup> ]
RW228	350
RW297	270
RW445	180

Note 1) The values in Table 14 assume operation under no load.

If a large load is applied or the permissible rotation speed is exceeded, contact THK.

Note 2) Depending on the lubrication or the load conditions, the product may generate considerable heat.

### [Lubrication Specifications]

For the lubrication specifications of model RW, the lubricants in Table 15 are recommended. Model RW contains THK AFB-LF Grease as standard.



Recommended Lubrication Specifications

Lubrication specifications	Recommended lubricant
Grease lubrication	THK AFB-LF Grease (standard grease)
Oil lubrication	ISO VG68 Oil

