INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 1995-02-01

Plain bearings — Pedestal plain bearings —

Part 3: Centre flange bearings

Paliers lisses — Paliers lisses à chaise sur le sol — Partie 3: Paliers à bride centrale



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the rechnical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11687-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Dimensions, tolerances* International Standard ISO 11687-3 was prepared by Tech and construction details.

ISO 11687 consists of the following parts, under the general title Plain Jenerated by FLS bearings — Pedestal plain bearings:

- Part 1: Pillow blocks
- Part 2: Side flange bearings
- Part 3: Centre flange bearings

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International Organization for Standardization

Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland



earings

1 Scope

Part 3:

Centre flang

This part of ISO 11687 specifies design characteristics for centre flange bearings for the size range 9 to 28, as well as design characteristics for sharts.

It is applicable to centre flange bearings used main in electrical and turbo engineering industries.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11687. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11687 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 185:1988, Grey cast iron - Classification.

ISO 426-1:1983, Wrought copper-zinc alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products — Part 1: Non-leaded and special copper-zinc alloys.

ISO 426-2:1983, Wrought copper-zinc alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products — Part 2: Leaded copper-zinc alloys. ISO 630:1980, Structural steels.

ISO 683-11:1987, Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels — Part 11: Wrought case-hardening steels.

ISO 1302:1992, Technical drawings — Method of indicating surface texture.

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

ISO 268-2:1989, General tolerances — Part 2: Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications.

ISO 3755:1997, Cast carbon steels for general engineering purpages.

ISO 4381:1991, Plain bearings — Lead and tin casting alloys for multilayer plain bearings.

ISO 8062:1994, Castings — System of dimensional tolerances and machining allowances.

ISO 12129-2:—¹⁾, Plain bearings — Part 2: Tolerances on form and position and surface roughness for shafts, flanges and thrust collars.

¹⁾ To be published.