



# **LINEAR BEARINGS**

and Recirculating Units

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In 1923 SCHNEEBERGER laid the foundation of what is today global linear motion technology. SCHNEEBERGER standards then made it possible to build linear guideways, which in terms of loading capacity, reliability and cost-effectiveness set new standards and soon defined what is today the definitive industry standard.

The same principles that were the foundation for our success, informing our way of thinking and acting apply today as previously: the spirit of innovation, a no-compromise approach to quality and the ambition to deliver to our customers products that are technically and economically superior again and again. Both then and today the name SCHNEEBERGER throughout the world is synonymous with modern linear guide technology. Our core competencies, development, production and application know-how make us a well respected business partner. Together with our committed, customer-oriented and unique employees, we are global leaders.

We have developed a broad and deep expert knowledge from many successful projects in a variety of industries. Together with customers we evaluate the best products from the standard range or define project-specific solutions. Thanks to many years of experience and consistent focus on linear motion technology, we have been able to continuously develop our products and solutions and so provide our customers with technical advantages.

State-of-the-art production technologies and highly specialised employees are responsible for the highest possible quality standards. Our production is subject to stringent specifications and tests.

Our high-precision products are suitable for use in a variety of fields of application:

- Biotechnology
- Semiconductor industry
- Laboratory automation
- Medical technology
- · Pick and place machines
- Measuring technology
- Micro-automation
- Nanotechnology
- Surface finishing
- Optics industry
- · Processing machines for the micro-sector

Our linear guideways and recirculating units are available in many designs, sizes and standard lengths and depending on the specific application can be equipped with balls, rollers or needles.

The use of SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways and recirculating units makes it possible to build cost-effective linear guideway systems. The strengths of our products:

- · High level of smoothness and consistent accuracy
- No stick-slip effect
- Rapid travelling speeds
- · Minimal wear
- High level of reliability
- High rigidity
- · High load carrying capacity
- Used in vacuum and clean room

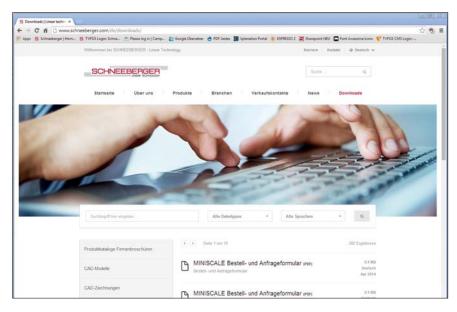
Our skilled and committed employees will be pleased to advise you at any time on how to develop your applications.



#### 2.1 2D- and 3D-drawings

Drawings and models are available on the Cadenas Part Server free of charge in all formats.

The required download area with additional product information can be found on the web site www.schneeberger.com.



Our website www.schneeberger.com

## 2.2 Regulations governing substances and limit values

The products presented in this catalogue do not include any forbidden substances based on the RoHs guidelines and do not release chemical substances in accordance with the REACH guidelines.



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## Useful guidelines

## 2.3 Index and type designations

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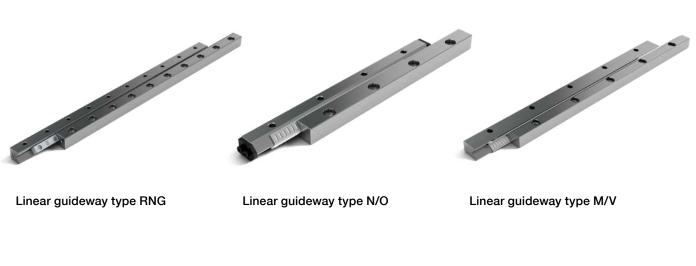
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## 2.4 Description of the units

Name	Description	Unit
а	Event probability	Factor
С	Dynamic loading capacity for a 100'000 m travel distance	N
Co	Static loading capacity	N
C <sub>100</sub>	Dynamic loading capacity for a 100'000 m travel distance	N
C <sub>50</sub>	Dynamic loading capacity for a 50'000 m travel distance	N
Ceff	Effective load carrying capacity per rolling element	N
Dw	Diameter of the rolling element	mm
F	Operating load, load of the linear guideway	N
F <sub>1</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	Individual loads	N
fh	Hardness factor	Factor
<b>f</b> t	Temperature factor	Factor
Н	Stroke	mm
K	Cage length	mm
Kt	Load-bearing (cage) length	mm
L	Length	mm
L	Nominal service life	m
L1 L2	Partial travel distance	mm
М	Moment load longitudinally and laterally	Nm
Mds	Tightening torque	Ncm
ML	Permissible moment load longitudinally and laterally	Nm
Ma	Permissible moment load transversely	Nm
Р	Dynamically equivalent load	N
PL	Dynamically equivalent load longitudinally	N
Pa	Dynamically equivalent load transversely	N
Pvs	Infeed force	N
Q	Medium linear guideway distance	mm
RA	Number of rolling elements	Item
R⊤	Number of load-bearing rolling elements	Item
R <sub>Tmin</sub>	Correction factor	Factor
t	Cage division	mm
t <sub>2</sub>	Length of the middle section	mm
W	Distance Cage start to the middle of the first rolling element	mm
δS	Deformation of the connecting structure	μm
δΑ	Deformation of the rolling element including the guide rail	μm







THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Recirculating unit type SKD

Recirculating unit type SR

Recirculating unit type SK

Recirculating unit type NRT

Preload wedge NRV

Recirculating unit type SKC

## 3.1 An overview of linear guideways

The SCHNEEBERGER range of linear guideways offers you perfect solutions for your specific applications.



For features and dimension table, see chapter

#### Assessment of the advantages

Parameter: displacement force & high level of smoothness

- balls	++++	++++				
- rollers	+++	+++	+++	+++		
- needles					++	++

#### Parameter: High loading capacity

- balls	+	+				
- rollers	++	++	+++	+++		
- needles					++++	++++

#### Legend:

++++ best choice

+++

+ good choice

#### Performance parameters

Maximum acceleration in m/s <sup>2</sup>	50	50	50	50	50	50
Maximum acceleration with cage control in m/s²	Not available	Not available	300	300	200	200
Maximum speed in m/s	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum speed with cage control in m/s	Not available	Not available	1	1	1	1
Quality classes	see chapter 9.1					
Operating temperature in degrees Celsius	-40° C — +80° C	-40° C - +80° C				

#### Material (standard)

Rail made of tool steel, hardness in HRC	58 - 62	58 - 62	58 - 62	58 - 62	58 - 62	58 - 62
Rolling element made of tool steel, hardness in HRC	58 - 64	58 - 64	58 - 64	58 - 64	58 - 64	58 - 64

#### Material (corrosion-resistant)

| Rail made of tool steel, hardness in HRC            | min. 54 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rolling element made of tool steel, hardness in HRC | min. 56 |



The following special versions do not apply in respect of every rail cross-section or every rail length. For details and technical information, see chapter 7.

	Order code	Tou		TOTAL TOTAL		, interes	Time!
Special versions	Ord	R	RD	RN	RNG	N/O	M/V
Precision in special quality (1)	SQ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Precision in super special quality (1)	SSQ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linear guideways made of corrosion-resistant steel <sup>(2)</sup>	RF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Run-ins rounded	EG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepared for roller cage type EE	EE	✓	✓				
Multi-part linear guideways	ZG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pair of height-matched guideways	НА	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DURALLOY® coating (3)	DU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DryRunner coating (4)	DR			✓	✓		
Cage control FORMULA-S	KS			✓	✓		
Cage control	KZST					✓	✓
Various versions of fixing holes	V, G, D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- (1) There are limitations relating to:
  - corrosion-resistant steel
  - coatings
  - maximum rail length
- (2) There are limitations relating to:
  - Maximum rail length (in normal quality as well as in options SQ and SSQ)
  - Hardness of the steel. This is reduced to a min. 54 HRC, which affects the service life of the linear guideway
- (3) The special versions ZG and SSQ are not possible
  - Special quality (SQ) only on request
- (4) DryRunner® supports operating without a lubricant. Due to increased cage creep we recommend the additional use of the option «cage control FORMULA-S»
  - Options ZG and SSQ cannot be supplied. Option SQ on request
  - There are limitations concerning maximum rail length
  - This option is not available for the sizes RN/RNG 9 and RN/RNG 12

#### 3.2 An overview of recirculating units

The SCHNEEBERGER range of recirculating units offers you perfect solutions for your specific applications











For features and dimension table, see chapter 6

SK	SKD	SKC	SR	NRT
6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4

#### Assessment of the advantages

Parameter: Low displacement force & high level of smoothness

- balls	+++	++++	++++		
- rollers				++	++

#### Parameter: High loading capacity

- balls	++	++	+		
- rollers				+++	++++

#### Legend:

++++ best choice

+++

++

+ good choice

#### Performance parameters

Max. acceleration in m/s <sup>2</sup>	50	50	50	50	50
Max. speed in m/s	2	2	2	2	1
Operating temperature in degrees Celsius	-40° C — +80° C	-40° C — +80° C	-150° C to +200° C	-40° C - +80° C	-40° C — +80° C

#### Material (standard)

Supporting structure of tool steel, hardness in HRC	58 - 62	58 - 62	58 - 62 coated	58 - 62	58 - 62
Rolling element made of tool steel, hardness in HRC	58 - 64	58 - 64 (Damping elements made of plastic)		58 - 64	58 - 64
Rolling element made of ceramic (Balls made of Teflon® are situated between the ceramic balls)			✓		
Redirection unit	Size 1, 2, 9 and 12 made of anodized aluminium Sizes 3 and 6 depending on the length made of plastic or aluminium	Depending on the length made of plastic or aluminium	tool steel, coated	Depending on the length made of plastic or aluminium	Plastic

#### **Special versions**

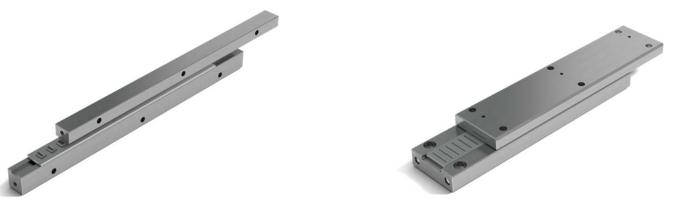
Detailed technical information on the options listed below can be found in chapter 8

#### Order code

Matched (height-matched)	GP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connection for centralised lubrication	ZS					✓

## 3.3 Earlier generations of the product

Examples of earlier generations of the product, which we are also pleased to manufacture for you today:



Linear guideway type W/Z

Linear guideway type L/M or J/K





Linear guideway type D

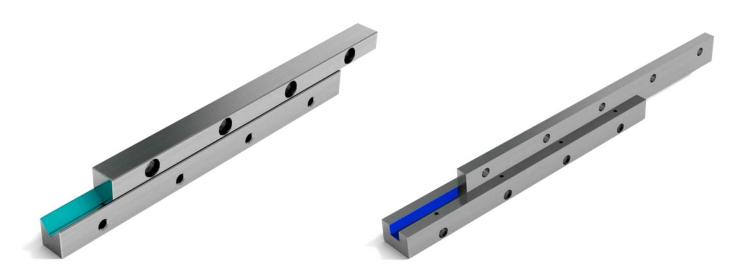


Linear guideway type E

#### 3.4 Slideways

In some applications slideways/slide bearings are more suitable than roller-contact bearings. For such applications SCHNEEBERGER produces steel strips, which are produced with a slideway lining selected by the customer (e.g. Turcite B, Glycodur or Ampco) and then re-ground.

The slideways can be supplied in standardised dimensions for the roller-contact bearing or on a customer-specific basis too.



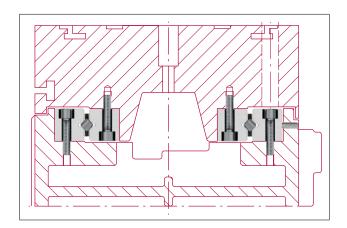
Slideways Flat strips

#### 3.5 Application-specific solutions



Our linear guideways can be universally deployed, but can also be configured on a customer-specific basis ex works. Amongst other things, SCHNEEBERGER offers the following services:

- modified standard
- customer-specific design
- special greasing (cleanroom, vacuum, extraordinary temperature ranges, etc.)
- special packaging

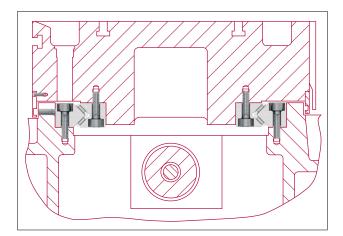


#### Linear guideway for a tool grinding machine table

Precision-grinding on tool grinding machines requires a stick-slip-free and frictionless guideway to allow longitudinal movement of the table.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- 4 linear guideways type R 9-800 2 roller cages AC 9 x 33 rollers
- 8 end pieces GA 9, GB 9



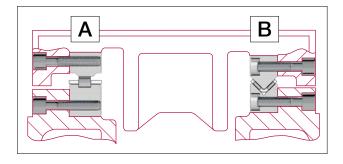
#### Table bearing for an internal cylindrical grinding machine

Internal cylindrical grinding robots require absolutely zero-backlash table guiding in order to meet the stringent requirements of today's grinding technology.

The grinding table displayed is mounted with type N/O linear guideways whose V-shaped needle cages are connected to an oil impulse lubrication system. This creates the conditions needed to control high table speeds with minimal force applied.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- 2 linear guideways type O 2535-1000
- 2 linear guideways type N 2535-1000
- 2 needle cages HW 20 x 725
- 4 end pieces GH 2535 without wipers



# Open configuration (floating bearings) for heavy surface grinding machine

Surface-mounted roller guides then come into play particularly when large and heavy workpieces are being machined. The weights of table and workpiece and the grinding pressure have a vertical action on the roller guides.

Cost-effectiveness, simple assembly and a high level of running accuracy characterise this configuration. Expansion of the table resulting from the effect of heat without limitations is also prevented thanks to characterize expansion options.

Its construction is simple and cost-effective. The N/O linear guideway assumes the task of being the lateral linear guideway for the table. As the surface guideway is adjusted level with the N/O, the linear guideway systems can be interchanged - depending on whether the grinding spindle is mounted to the right or left.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:



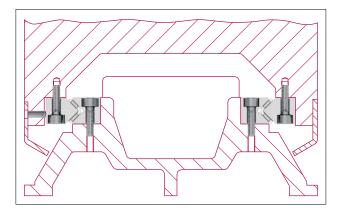
- 1 linear guideway spec. 45 x 35 x 600-EG\*
- 1 linear guideway spec. 45 x42.5 x1'000
- 1 roller cage H 25 x 810 mm
- 2 end pieces special





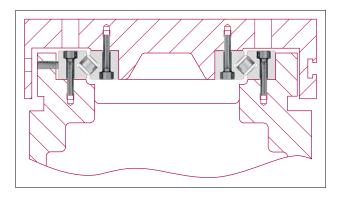
- 1 linear guideway type N 3555-600-EG \*
- 1 linear guideway type O 3555-1000
- 1 needle cage SHW 30 x 810 mm
- 2 end pieces GW 3555

<sup>\*</sup> Run-ins rounded



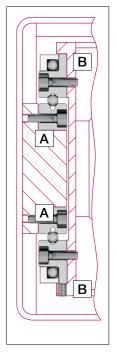
#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- 2 linear guideways N 3045-900
- 2 linear guideways O 3045-900
- 2 needle cages SHW 25 x730 mm
- 8 end pieces GF 3045



#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- 2 linear guideways RNG 9-700
- 2 linear guideways RNG 9-450-EG\*
- 2 roller cages KBN 9 x 43 rollers
- 4 end pieces GCN 9
- \* Run-ins rounded



#### Closed V guideway for surface grinding machines

Economic perspectives also determine the structural design of the tables guideways for surface grinding machines. The V-shaped arrangement of the roller guideways creates a closed linear guideway that can be loaded for forces and moments from all directions.

The few components ensure rapid and simple assembly. The stroke and table length ratios are optimal for the use of roller guideways. The basic surfaces of the roof-shaped linear guideways can be machined with extreme efficiency and precision because they are on the same plane. These surfaces also form the basis for achieving high levels of running accuracy.

#### V guideway for heavy tool grinding machines

Tool grinding machines place very high demands on the roller guideway system of the machine table. High level of running accuracy, minimal friction, no stick-slip effect and protected arrangement of the roller guideways are the most important requirements.

The RNG roller guideways used here are ideally suited to this task thanks to their high load carrying capacity. The table construction allows drive mechanisms to be accommodated; the upper part of the table can also be installed with great ease. The preload of the linear guideway system can also be easily set subsequently.

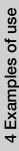
#### Infeed device

The infeed device working in vacuum places high demands on the linear guideway system. A U-shaped support forms the supporting element and also acts as the take-up for the linear guideways. The whole system is made of a non-corrosive material and works vertically with a stroke of 2'700 mm.

Linear guideways, which are assembled in the U-shaped basic component, and 4 type SK rolling elements form the actual guide system. Two of the four rolling elements can be adjusted externally and so support optimal preload setting. All individual components of the rolling elements are made out of stainless steel or aluminium.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- A linear guideways R 9-1400-RF\*-ZG\*\*
- B 4 recirculating units SK 9-150-RF\*
- \* non-corrosive
- \*\* multi-part linear guideways





#### Patient tables

Highly developed, automatic patient tables are used, amongst other things, in computer tomography (CT), magnetic resonance tomography (MRT) or radiotherapy.

All kinematic processes place the highest demands on the linear guideway systems in terms of running accuracy, smoothness, maintenance-free operation, rigidity, ease of installation and radiation resistance.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

R 9 linear guideways



#### Microtome

Microtomes are cutting devices use to create wafer-thin sections. They are used for microscopic preparations (for example, biological tissue) or analysis of plastics.

Biological material is normally hardened before being cut by means of fixing and then made sliceable by means of "embedding", i.e. inclusion with a fluid substance such as paraffin or synthetic resin. The thickness of the slices is significantly smaller than the diameter of a human hair and is typically around 1 to 100  $\mu m$ .

Due to these extraordinary requirements, the most stringent demands in terms of smoothness and precision are placed on the linear guideway systems.



#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

RNG 4 linear guideways



#### Wire bonder

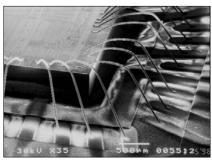
Wire bonding is the preferred method for making bonds between an integrated circuit (IC) and a printed circuit board. Wire bonding generally represents the most cost-effective and flexible bonding technology with which the thinnest wires are used for bonding electrical connections.

Aluminium, copper or gold wire from 15 µm in diameter is usually used for this technology. The requirements in respect of the linear guideway system for a wire bonder are correspondingly stringent.

- The highest precision and rigidity
- The highest speeds
- The highest level of smoothness
- The highest level of reliability.



SCHNEEBERGER supplies prestigious manufacturers of wire bonders with customer-specific linear guideway systems.



Aluminium wires with a diameter of 25 µm bond the electrodes of microchip with the conductor tracks of a carrier substrate.

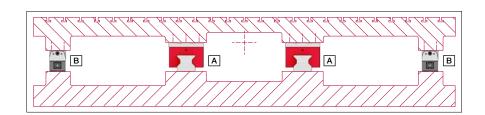
#### Large-scale machining center

To ensure that it is possible to manufacture with high precision under the most stringent loads, rigid and precise linear guideway systems are critical.

#### Possible SCHNEEBERGER products:

- A MONORAIL MR 65
- B recirculating unit NRT with preload wedge NRV





## 5 Product specifications

#### 5.1 Type R and RD



Type R with balls Typ R with rollers Type RD

With its type R, SCHNEEBERGER has developed the first standardized cross roller guide, which has defined the global industry standard.

The RD double V-shaped guide supplements the R linear guideway and supports space-saving and cost-effective solutions.

#### Type R benchmark data

Track and surface quality

Finely ground supporting and/or locating surfaces and tracks (90° V-profile)

#### Materials (standard)

- Rails from through hardened tool steel 1.2842, hardness 58 62 HRC
   The sizes R/RD 1 and 2 are made out of tool steel 1.3505
- For non-corrosive guideways tool steel 1.4034 and 1.4112 is used
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC

#### Rolling element

• Ball or roller

#### Speed

• 1 m/s

#### Acceleration

• 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>

#### Accuracy

• R and RD linear guideways are available in three quality classes (see chapter 9)

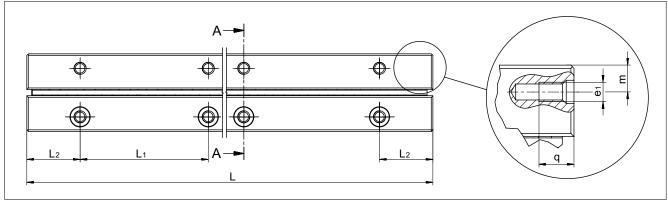
#### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

The R and RD design can be combined with the following products:

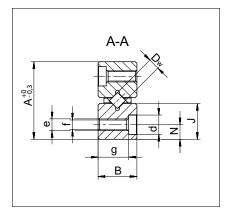
· recirculating unit type SK, SKC and SR

## Dimensions and load capacities type R



		*"	in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	d	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
Type	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g								100							Options see ch	
F	0,									m	m								
		20 30	3																Cage: - AA-RF 1
		40	5															SQ SSQ	- AC 1
		50	6															RF	- AK 1
R	1	60	7	8.5	4	1.5	3.9	10	5	1.8	3	M2	M1.7	1.65	2.6	1.9	2.5	EG	End screw:
		70	8															ZG HA	- GA 1
		80	9															DU	End piece:
		100	12																- GB 1
		120	14																
		30	8																Cage:
		45	11															SQ	- AA-RF 2 - AC 2
		60	14															SSQ	- AC 2 - AK 2
		75	17	40	0			4.5	7.5	0.5		140	N40 5	0.55		0.7	0.5	RF EG	
R	2	90 105	20 23	12	6	2	5.5	15	7.5	2.5	4.4	M3	M2.5	2.55	4	2.7	3.5	ZG	End screw: - GA 2
		120	26															HA DU	
		150	34															ן טט	End piece:
		180	40																- GB 2
		50	23																
		75	34																
		100	45																Cage: - AA-RF 3
		125	56																- AC 3
		150	67															SQ	- AK 3
		175 200	78 89															SSQ RF	End pieces: - GB 3
R	3	225	100	18	8	3	8.3	25	12.5	3.5	6	M4	M3	3.3	4.8	4.1	7	EG	- GC 3
		250	111	.0			0.0		0	0.0				0.0				ZG HA	- GC-A 3 End screw:
		275	122															DU DU	- GA 3
		300	133																Fastening
		350	156																screw - GD 6
		400	178																- 40 0
		500 600	222 267																
		טטט	207																

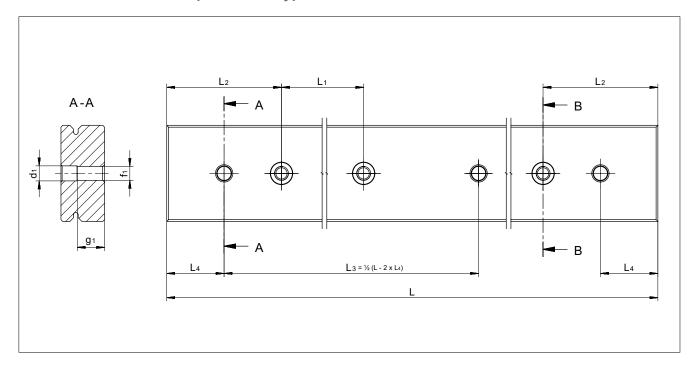
<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 26.



Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N m	d m	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
R	6	100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 600 700 800 1'000	145 220 295 370 445 520 595 670 745 895 1'045 1'195	31	15	6	13.9	50	25	6	9.5	M6	M5	5.2	9.8	6.9	9	SQ SSQ RF EG EE ZG HA DU	Cage: - AA-RF 6 - AC 6 - AK 6 - EE 6 End pieces - GB 6 - GC 6 - GC-A 6 End screw: - GA 6 Fastening screw - GD 6
R	9	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000 1'100 1'200	630 945 1'260 1'575 1'890 2'205 2'520 2'835 3'150 3'465 3'780 4'410	44	22	9	19.7	100	50	9	10.5	M8	M6	6.8	15.8	9.8	9	SQ SSQ RF EG EE ZG HA DU	Cage: - AC 9 - AK 9 - EE 9 End pieces - GB 9 - GC 9 - GC-A 9 End screw: - GA 9 Fastening screw - GD 9
R	12	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000 1'100	1'040 1'560 2'090 2'615 3'140 3'665 4'190 4'715 5'240 5'765 6'290	58	28	12	25.9	100	50	12	13.5	M10	M8	8.5	19.8	12.9	12	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU	Cage: - AC 12 - AK 12 End pieces: - GB 12 - GC 12 - GC-A 12 End screw: - GA 12 Fastening screw: - GD 12

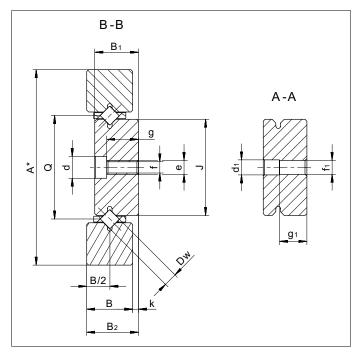
<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 26.

## Dimensions and load capacities of type RD



Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>4</sub>	Q	d	d <sub>1</sub>	е	f	f <sub>1</sub>	g	$g_1$	k	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
		100	50																			SQ SSQ	Cage:
RD	1	150	70	22	4	5.5	6	1.5	12.8	25	12.5	**	13.5	4.4	-	M3	2.55	**	3.5	-	2	RF EG	- AA-RF 1 - AC 1
		200	100																			ZG DU	- AK 1
		200	220																			SQ SSQ	Cage:
RD	2	300	320	30	6	8.5	9	2	17	50	25	**	18	6	-	M4	3.35	**	5.4	-	3	RF EG	- AA-RF 2 - AC 2
		400	430																			ZG DU	- AK 2
		300	690																				
		400	920																			SQ SSQ	Cage:
RD	3	500	1'150	46	8	11.5	12	3	26.6	50	25	**	28	7.5	**	M5	4.2	**	7.3	**	4	RF EG	- AA-RF 3 - AC 3
		600	1'380																			ZG DU	- AK 3
		800	1'840																				

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 26.  $^{\star\star}$  Positioning hole option available based on customer drawing (NZ).



<sup>\*</sup> with linear guideways type R

Туре	Size	L in mm	Weight in g	Α	В	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>4</sub>	Q	d	d <sub>1</sub>	е	f	f <sub>1</sub>	g	g <sub>1</sub>	k	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
RD	6	On request	On request	76	15	19	20	6	41.8	100	50	**	45	9.5	**	M6	5.2	**	13.8	**	5	SQ SSQ RF EG EE ZG DU	Cage: - AA-RF 6 - AC 6 - AK 6 - EE 6
RD	9	Max. 3000	On request	116	22	27	28	9	67.4	100	50	25	72	10.5	8.5	M8	6.8	8 H7	20.8	16	6	SQ SSQ RF EG EE ZG DU	Cage: - AC 9 - AK 9 - EE 9
RD	12	Max. 3000	On request	135	28	34	35	12	70.8	100	50	25	77	13.5	10.5	M10	8.5	10 H7	25.8	20	7	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG DU	Cage: - AC 12 - AK 12

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star\star}$  Positioning hole option available based on customer drawing (NZ).



## Maximum lengths for type R

## Maximum lengths for type RD

Type / Size	Quality class	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)	
	NQ	000	150	
R 1	SQ	200	150	
	SSQ	120	120	
	NQ	300	300	
R 2	SQ	300	300	
	SSQ	180	180	
	NQ	000		
R 3	SQ	800	600	
	SSQ	600		
	NQ	1500	1400	
R 6	SQ	1500	1200	
	SSQ	1200	900	
	NQ			
R 9	SQ	3000	3000	
	SSQ			
	NQ			
R 12	SQ	3000	3000	
	SSQ			

Type / Size	Quality class	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)	
	NQ			
RD 1	SQ	300	300	
	SSQ			
	NQ			
RD 2	SQ	500	500	
	SSQ			
	NQ			
RD 3	SQ	1200	600	
	SSQ			
	NQ	1500		
RD 6	SQ	1500	900	
	SSQ	1200		
	NQ			
RD 9	SQ	3000	3000	
	SSQ			
	NQ			
RD 12	SQ	3000	3000	
	SSQ			

#### Rail chamfer

The detail of the rail chamfer is shown in the chart below. Please note that the part number and company logo are marked opposite to the datum and supporting surfaces.

Type / Size	Rail chamfer of reference edges in mm
R1	0.3 x 45°
R2	0.3 x 45°
R3	0.6 x 45°
R6	0.8 x 45°
R9	0.8 x 45°
R 12	1.0 x 45°

## 5

## Linear guideways

#### Accessories for type R and RD

#### Roller cage type AC

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type R and RD, Sizes 1 to 12

#### Design:

Rollers fixed in place

#### Installation method:

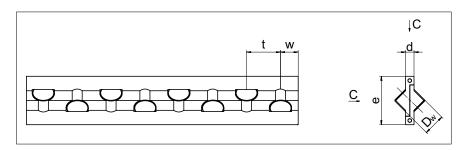
For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Sizes 1, 2 POM Size 3 PA GF 30% As from size 6 PA GF 30%, plastic/steel wire composite construction. The wire is made out of stainless steel.

#### Option:

Corrosion-resistant rollers



Туре	Size	Dw	d	е	t	w	C per roller in N	max. length in mm
	1	1.5	0.45	3.5	3	approx. 1.5	50	80
	2	2	0.75	5	4	approx. 2	85	170
AC	3	3	1	7	5	approx. 2.5	130	1'200
AU	6	6	2.5	14	9	approx. 6	530	1'500
	9	9	3.5	20	14	approx. 9	1'300	1'500
	12	12	4.5	25	18	approx. 11	2'500	1'500

#### Roller cage type AA-RF

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type R and RD, Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 6

#### Design:

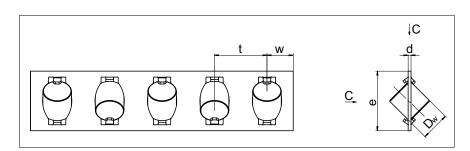
Rollers fixed in place

#### Installation method:

Not suitable as an overrunning cage

#### Material:

Cage and rollers made of corrosion-resistant steel and thus also suitable for use in vacuum



Туре	Size	Dw	d	е	t	w	C* per roller in N	max. length in mm
	1	1.5	0.2	3.8	3	approx. 1.5	44	90
AA-RF	2	2	0.25	5.9	4	approx. 2	75	150
AA-NF	3	3	0.3	7.5	5	approx. 2.5	115	350
	6	6	0.8	14	12	approx. 6	465	1'200

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$ The loading capacity C already includes the hardness factor  $f_{H}$  as set out in chapter 12.3

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#### Accessories for type R and RD

#### Ball cage type AK

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type R and RD, Sizes 1 to 12

#### Design:

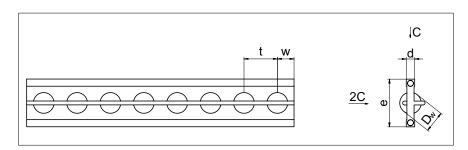
Balls retained

#### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Sizes 1, 2 and 3 POM
As from size 65 PA GF 30%, plastic/
steel wire composite construction. The
wire is made out of stainless steel.



Туре	Size	Dw	d	е	t	w	C per ball in N	max. length in mm
	1	1.5	0.45	3.5	2.2	approx. 1.5	9	80
	2	2	0.75	5	4	approx. 2	15	100
ΛIZ	3	3	1	7	4.2	approx. 2.5	25	180
AK	6	6	2.5	14	9	approx. 6	65	1'500
	9	9	3.5	20	14	approx. 9	150	1'500
	12	12	4.5	25	18	approx. 11	260	1'500

#### Roller cage type EE

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type R and RD, Sizes 6 and 9

#### Design:

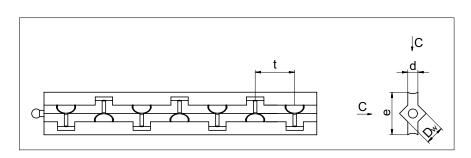
- The clearances of the guide rails are matched with the EE roller cage, which consequently works as a contaminant wiper. Displacement resistance is increased by the wiper function.
- Rollers fixed in place
- Only used with linear guideways with add-on designation EE
- Select end pieces of type GB or GC

#### Installation method:

Not suitable as an overrunning cage and for freely surface-mounted guideways

#### Material:

PE



Туре	Size	Dw	d	е	t	C per roller in N	max. length in mm
EE	6	6	3.2	13.5	12	530	1'500
CC	9	9	4.6	19	18	1'300	1'500

## Accessories for type R and RD

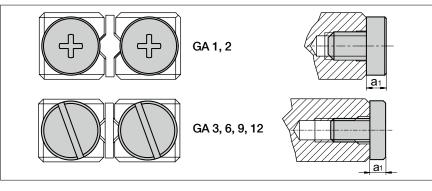
#### End screws type GA

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway R 3 to R 12

#### Installation method:

For horizontal installation



Size	GA 1	GA 2	GA 3	GA 6	GA 9	GA 12
a,	1.2	1.8	2	3	3	3

#### End piece type GB 1

#### Compatible with:

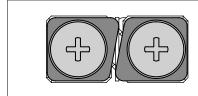
Linear guideway R 1

#### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





#### End piece type GB 2

#### Compatible with:

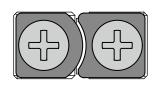
Linear guideway R 2

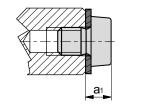
#### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





Size	GB 2
a <sub>1</sub>	2

#### End piece type GB 3 to 12

#### Compatible with:

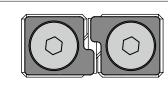
Linear guideway R 3 to R 12

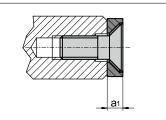
#### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





Size	GB 3	GB 6	GB 9	GB 12
a,	2	3	4	5

#### Accessories for type R and RD

#### End piece type GC

#### Compatible with:

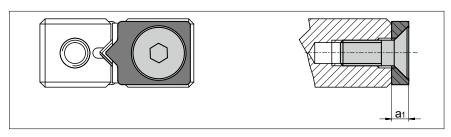
Linear guideway R 3 to R 12

#### Installation method:

For overrunning cages

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	GC 3	GC 6	GC 9	GC 12
a,	2	3	4	5

#### End piece type GC-A (with wipers)

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway R 3 to R 12  $\,$ 

#### Design:

with felt wiper

#### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws

# a<sub>1</sub>

Size	GC-A 3	GC-A 6	GC-A 9	GC-A 12
a <sub>1</sub>	5	6	7	8

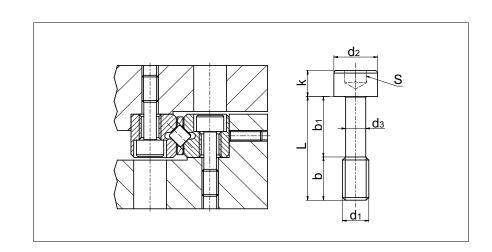
# Fastening screws with thin shaft type GD 3 to GD 12

#### Special feature:

To compensate for differences in hole pitches

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type R 3 to R 12



Туре	Size	L	b	b <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub>	d <sub>3</sub>	k	s	Max. tightening torque in Ncm	Compatible with linear guideways of size
	3	12	5	7	МЗ	5	2.3	3	2.5	102	R 3 & RD 3
GD	6	20	8	12	M5	8	3.9	5	4	460	R 6 & RD 6
UD.	9	30	12	18	M6	8.5	4.6	6	5	792	R 9 & RD 9
	12	40	17	23	M8	11.3	6.25	8	6	1920	R 12 & RD 12

#### 5.2 Type RN



#### Type RN

The type RN linear guideway is the logical optimised version of the R guideway. It has identical installed dimensions, but due to the optimized contact surfaces of the guideway tracks is, however, higher performing. The reduced gap width between the guide rails also provides better protection against contaminants.

#### Benchmark data

Track and surface quality

• Finely ground supporting and/or locating surfaces and tracks (90° V-profile)

#### Materials (standard)

- Rails made of through hardened tool steel 1.2842, hardness 58 62 HRC
- For non-corrosive guideways tool steel 1.4034 and 1.4112 is used
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 - 64 HRC

#### Rolling element

Roller

#### Speed

• 1 m/s

#### Acceleration

- 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- 300 m/s<sup>2</sup> with cage control

#### Accuracy

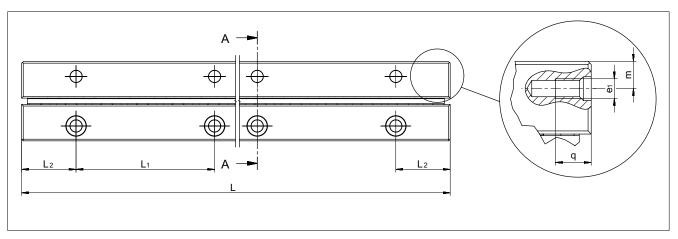
• RN linear guideways are available in three quality classes (see chapter 9)

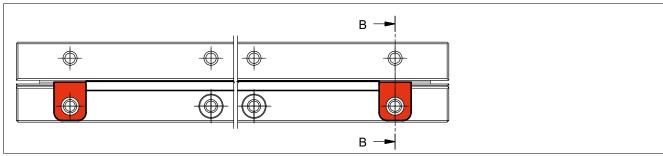
#### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

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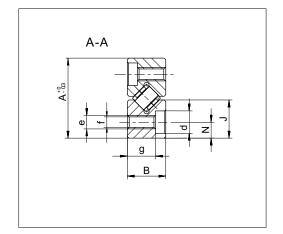
## Dimensions and load capacities of type RN

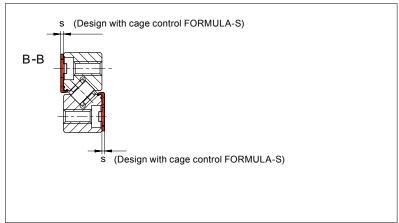




Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	d	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	S	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
RN	3	50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300	24 35 47 59 71 82 94 106 118 129 141	18	8	3	8.7	25	12.5	3.5	6	M4	M3	3.3	4.8	4.8	7	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR KS	Cage: - KBN 3 - KBS 3  End screw: - GAN 3  Fastening screw: - GD 3
RN	4	80 120 160 200 240 280 320 360 400	62 93 124 155 186 217 248 279 310	22	11	4.5	10.5	40	20	4.5	8	M5	M3	4.3	6.9	5.5	7	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR KS	Cage: - KBN 4 - KBS 4  End screw: - GAN 4  Fastening screw: - GD 4
RN	6	100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450	151 226 301 377 452 527 603 678 753	31	15	6.5	14.8	50	25	6	9.5	M6	M5	5.2	9.8	7.5	9	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR KS	Cage: - KBN 6 - KBS 6  End screw: - GA 6  Fastening screw: - GD 6

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 34.





Type	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	d	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	S	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
RN	9	200 300 400 500 600 700 800	659 988 1'318 1'647 1'976 2'306 2'635	44	22	9	21.1	100	50	9	10.5	M8	M6	6.8	15.8	11.5	9	-	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU	Cage: - KBN 9 End screw: - GA 9 Fastening screw: - GD 9
RN	12	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000	1'086 1'628 2'171 2'714 3'257 3'800 4'342 4'885 5'428	58	28	12	27.6	100	50	12	13.5	M10	M8	8.5	19.8	15	12	-	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU	Cage: - KBN 12 End screw: - GA 12 Fastening screw: - GD 12

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 34.



## Maximum lengths for type RN

Type / Size	Quality class	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)			
	NQ	800				
RN 3	SQ	800	600			
	SSQ	600				
	NQ	000	000			
RN 4	SQ	900	900			
	SSQ	600	600			
	NQ	41500	1'400			
RN 6	SQ	1'500	1'200			
	SSQ	1'200	900			
	NQ					
RN 9	SQ	3'000	3'000			
	SSQ					
	NQ					
RN 12	SQ	3'000	3'000			
	SSQ					

#### Rail chamfer

The detail of the rail chamfer is shown in the chart below. Please note that the part number and company logo are marked opposite to the datum and supporting surfaces.

Type / Size	Rail chamfer of reference edges in mm
RN 3	0.6 x 45°
RN 4	0.6 x 45°
RN 6	0.8 x 45°
RN 9	0.8 x 45°
RN 12	1.0 x 45°

## 5

## Linear guideways

#### Accessories for type RN

#### Roller cage type KBN

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type RN Sizes 3 to 12

#### Design:

Rollers fixed in place

#### Installation method:

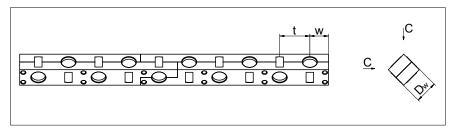
For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

POM (Vacuum-compatible up to 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar)

#### Option:

Corrosion-resistant rollers



Туре	Size	Dw	t	w	C per roller in N	Max. length in mm
	3	3	5	approx. 3.5	410	900
	4	4.5	6.5	approx. 4	850	900
KBN	6	6.5	8.5	approx. 5	1'800	1'500
	9	9	12	approx. 7.5	3'900	1'500
	12	12	15	approx. 9	6'500	1'500

# Type KBS roller cage for the cage control FORMULA-S

Detailed information on FORMULA-S is listed under chapter 7.8.

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type RN Sizes 3 to 6

#### Design:

Rollers fixed in place With integral pinion

#### Installation method:

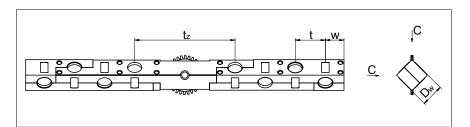
For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

POM (Vacuum-compatible up to 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar)

#### Option:

Corrosion-resistant rollers



Туре	Size	Dw	t	tz	w	C per roller in N	Max. length in mm
	3	3	5	18	approx. 3.5	410	900
KBS	4	4.5	6.5	23	approx. 4	850	900
	6	6.5	8.5	27	approx. 5	1'800	1'500

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### Accessories for type RN

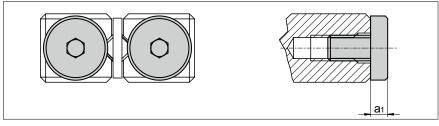
### End screws type GAN

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway RN 3 and RN 4

### Installation method:

For horizontal installation



Size	GAN 3	GAN 4
a,	2	2

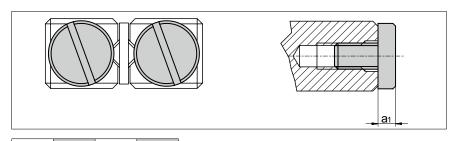
### End screws type GA

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway RN 6 to RN 12

### Installation method:

For horizontal installation



Size	GA 6	GA 9	GA 12
a <sub>1</sub>	3	3	3

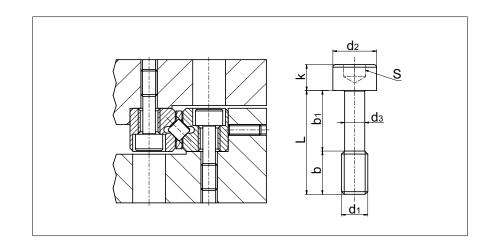
# Fastening screws with thin shaft type GD 3 to GD 12

### Special feature:

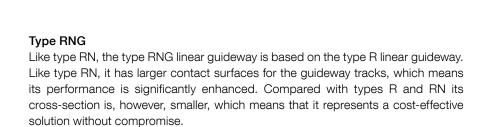
To compensate for differences in hole pitches

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type RN 3 to RN 12



Туре	Size	L	b	b <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub>	d <sub>3</sub>	k	S	Max. tightening torque in Ncm	Compatible with linear guideways of size
	3	12	5	7	М3	5	2.3	3	2.5	102	RN 3
	4	16	7	9	M4	6.5	3	4	3	232	RN 4
GD	6	20	8	12	M5	8	3.9	5	4	460	RN 6
	9	30	12	18	M6	8.5	4.6	6	5	792	RN 9
	12	40	17	23	M8	11.3	6.25	8	6	1920	RN 12



### Benchmark data

Track and surface quality

• Finely ground supporting and/or locating surfaces and tracks (90° V-profile)

### Materials (standard)

- Rails from through hardened tool steel 1.2842, hardness 58 62 HRC.
- For non-corrosive guideways tool steel 1.4034 and 1.4112 is used.
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC.

#### Rolling element

Roller

#### Speed

• 1 m/s

#### Acceleration

- 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- 300 m/s<sup>2</sup> with cage control

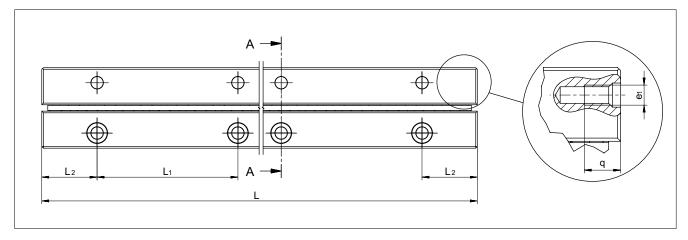
• RNG linear guideways are available in three quality classes (see chapter 9)

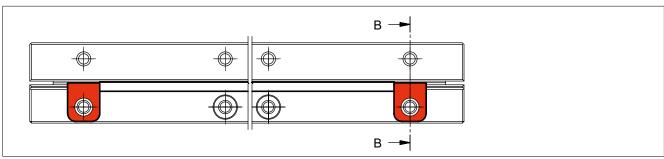
### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

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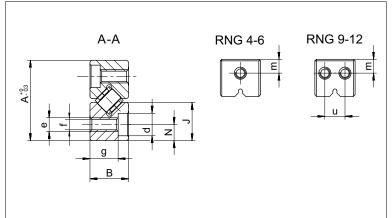
### Dimensions and load capacities of type RNG

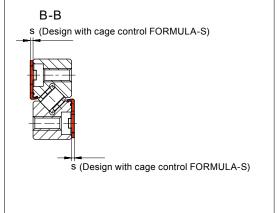




Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	d	e m	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	u	S	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
RNG	4	50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300	27 41 55 69 83 97 111 125 139 153	19	9	4.5	9	25	12.5	3.5	5.5	M3	M3	2.65	6.3	3.5	6	-	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR KS	Cage: - KBN 4 - KBS 4 End pieces: - GBN 4 - GCN 4 - GCN-A 4 Fastening screw: - GDN 4
RNG	6	100 150 200 250 300 350 400	92 138 184 230 276 322 368	25	12	6.5	12	25	12.5	5	7	M4	M3	3.3	8.8	5	6	-	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR KS	Cage: - KBN 6 - KBS 6 End pieces: - GBN 6 - GCN 6 - GCN-A 6 Fastening screw: - GDN 6

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 40.





Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	J	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	d	e m	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	q	u	S	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
RNG	9	100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450	150 230 310 390 470 550 630 710	33	16	9	16	25	12.5	6	8.5	M5	M3	4.4	11.8	8	6	8	0.85	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU DR	Cage: - KBN 9 - KBS 9 End pieces: - GBN 9 - GCN 9 - GCN-A 9 Fastening screw:
RNG	12	500 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000	710 790 600 905 1'207 1'508 1'810 2'125 2'430 2'734 3'038	45	22	12	22	50	25	8	12	M8	M5	6.8	15.8	11	7.5	10	-	SQ SSQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU	Cage: - KBN 12 End pieces: - GBN 12 - GCN 12 - GCN-A 12 Fastening screw: - GDN 12

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 40.



### Maximum lengths for type RNG

Type / Size	Quality class	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)	
	NQ	900	900	
RNG4	SQ	900	900	
	SSQ	600	600	
	NQ	11500	1'400	
RNG6	SQ	1'500	1'200	
	SSQ	1'200	900	
	NQ			
RNG9	SQ	3'000	3'000	
	SSQ			
	NQ			
RNG12	SQ	3,000	3'000	
	SSQ			

### Rail chamfer

The detail of the rail chamfer is shown in the chart below. Please note that the part number and company logo are marked opposite to the datum and supporting surfaces.

Type / Size	Rail chamfer of reference edges in mm
RNG 4	0.4 x 45°
RNG 6	0.5 x 45°
RNG 9	0.8 x 45°
RN 12	0.8 x 45°



### Type RNG accessories

### Roller cage type KBN

### Compatible with:

Type RNG linear guideway Sizes 4 to 12

### Design:

Rollers fixed in place

### Installation method:

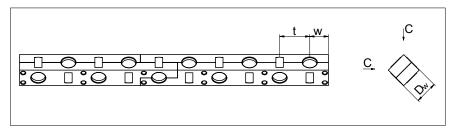
For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

POM (Vacuum-compatible up to 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar)

### Option:

Corrosion-resistant rollers



Туре	Size	Dw	t	w	C per roller in N	Max. length in mm
	4	4.5	6.5	approx. 4	850	900
KBN	6	6.5	8.5	approx. 5	1'800	1'500
KDIN	9	9	12	approx. 7.5	3'900	1'500
	12	12	15	approx. 9	6'500	1'500

## Type KBS roller cage for the cage control FORMULA-S

Detailed information on FORMULA-S is listed under chapter 7.8.

### Compatible with:

Type RNG linear guideway Sizes 4 to 9

#### Design:

Rollers fixed in place With integral pinion

### Installation method:

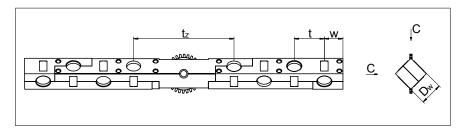
For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

### Material:

POM (Vacuum-compatible up to 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar)

### Option:

Corrosion-resistant rollers



Туре	Size	Dw	t	tz	w	C per roller in N	Max. length in mm
	4	4.5	6.5	23	approx. 4	850	900
KBS	6	6.5	8.5	27	approx. 5	1'800	1'500
	9	9	12	40	approx. 7.5	3'900	1'500

### Type RNG accessories

### End piece type GBN 4 and GBN 6

### Compatible with:

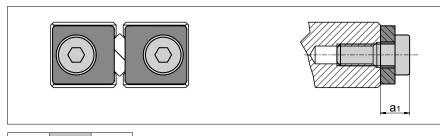
Linear guideway RNG 4 and RNG 6

#### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	GBN 4	GBN 6
a,	4	4

### End piece type GBN 9 and GBN 12

### Compatible with:

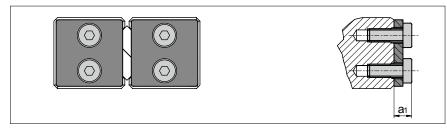
Linear guideway RNG 9 and RNG 12

#### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	GBN 9	GBN 12
a,	4	8.5

### End piece type GCN 4 and GCN 6

### Special feature:

For overrunning cage

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway RNG 4 and RNG 6

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws

# an

Size	GCN 4	GCN 6
a,	4	4

### End piece type GCN 9 and GCN 12

#### Special feature:

For overrunning cage

### Compatible with:

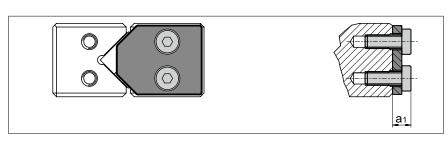
Linear guideway RNG 9 and RNG 12

#### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	GCN 9	GCN 12
a,	4	8.5

### 5

### Linear guideways

### Type RNG accessories

### End piece type GCN-A 4 and GCN-A 6

### Special feature:

With wipers made of plastic

### Compatible with:

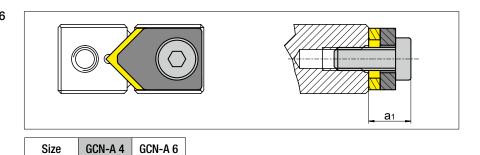
Linear guideway RNG 4 and RNG 6

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



### End piece type GCN-A 9 and GCN-A 12

#### Special feature:

With wipers made of plastic

### Compatible with:

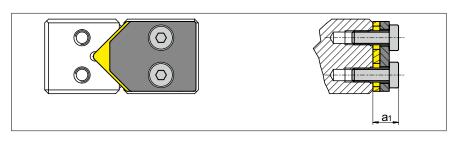
Linear guideway RNG 9 and RNG 12

### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	GCN-A 9	GCN-A 12
a <sub>1</sub>	5.5	10

5.5

a,

5.5

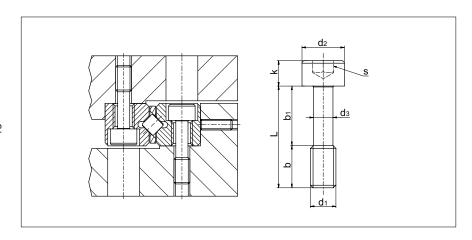
# Fastening screws with thin shaft type GDN 4 to GDN 12

### Special feature:

To even out differences in the hole spacings

#### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type RNG 4 to RNG 12



Туре	Size	L	b	b <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub>	d <sub>3</sub>	k	s	Max. tightening torque in Ncm	Compatible with linear guideways of size
	4	12	5	7	M2.5	4.5	1.85	2.5	2	58	RNG 4
GDN	6	16	5	11	МЗ	5.5	2.3	3	2.5	102	RNG 6
GDN	9	25	11	14	M4	7	3	4	3	232	RNG 9
	12	30	12	18	M6	10	4.6	6	5	792	RNG 12



#### Benchmark data

Track and surface quality

Finely ground supporting and/or locating surfaces and tracks (90° V-profile)

suitable for applications involving high loads. SCHNEEBERGER N/O bearings have

#### Materials (standard)

- Rails from through hardened tool steel 1.2842, hardness 58 62 HRC.
- For non-corrosive guideways tool steel 1.4034 and 1.4112 is used.
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 – 64 HRC.

a lower moving resistance due to our composite cage.

### Rolling element

Needle

### Speed

• 1 m/s

### Acceleration

- 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- 200 m/s<sup>2</sup> with cage control

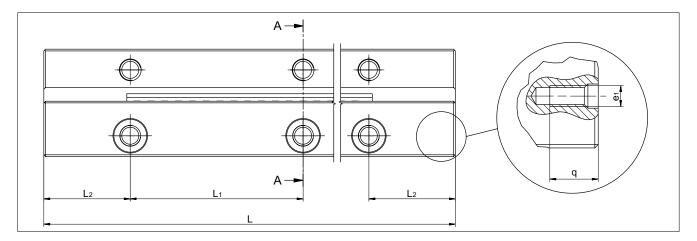
#### Accuracy

• Type N/O linear guideways are available in three quality classes (see chapter 9)

### Operating temperatures

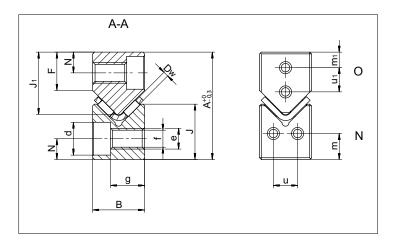
• -40° C to +80° C

### Dimensions and load capacities of type N/O



Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weigh		А	В	Dw	F	J	J <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N mr	d n	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	m <sub>1</sub>	q	u	u <sub>1</sub>	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories	
		100	146	164																					Cage:	
		150	219	246																				00	- HW 10	
		200	292	328																				SQ SSQ	End pieces - GFN 62015	
		250	365	410	0.4	4.5			4.0		18 50	0.5		0.5			<b>5</b> 0		<b>-</b> -		_	_	_	RF EG	- GFO 62015 - GH 62015	
N/0	62015	300	438	492	31	15	2	?   11	16	18		25	6	9.5	M6	M3	5.2	9.8	7.5	4.5	7	7	7	ZG	- GH-A 62015	
		350 400	511 584	574 656																				HA DU	- GW 62015 - GW-A 62015	
		450	657	738																				KZST	Fastening	
		500	730	820																					screw: - GD 6	
		200	685	695																					Cage: - HW 15	
		300	1'020	1030																				SQ	- SHW 15	
	92025	400	1'360	1373				15																SSQ RF	End pieces - GFN 92025	
N/0		500	1'700	1717	44	22	2		24	24.5 1	100	50	9	9 10.5	M8	M4	6.8	15.8	11	6	11	10	10	EG ZG	- GFO 92025 - GH 92025 - GH-A 92025	
		600	2'025	2035																				HA DU KZST	- GH-A 92025 - GW 92025 - GW-A 92025	
		700	2'360	2370																		NZOI	Fastening			
		800	2'697	2709																					screw: - GD 9	
		200	924	900																						
		300 400	1'386 1'848	1'350 1'800																					Cage:	
		500	2'310	2'250																				SQ	- SHW 15 End pieces	
		600	2'772	2'700																				SSQ	- GFN 2025	
N/O	0005	700 800	3'234 3'696	3'150 3'600	52	25	2	18	28	29	100	50	10	13.5	M10	M6	8.5	16 8	12	7	11	14	11	RF EG	- GFO 2025 - GH 2025	
N/O	2025	900	4'158	4'050	02	20	_	'	20	20	100		10	10.0	IVIIO	1110	0.0	10.0	12	<i>'</i>		' '		ZG HA	- GH-A 2025 - GW 2025	
		1'000	4'620	4'500																				DUt	- GW 2025	
		1'100		4'950																				KZST	Fastening	
		1'200 1'400	5'544 6'468	5'400 6'300																						
		1'600		7'200																						

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 48.



Туре	Size	L in mm*	Weight in g  Type N Type O	А	В	Dw	F	J	J <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N mn	d n	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	m <sub>1</sub>	q	u	u <sub>1</sub>	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
N/O	2535	300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000 1'100 1'200 1'400	1'905 1'995 2'540 2'660 3'175 3'325 3'810 3'990 4'445 4'655 5'080 5'320 5'715 5'985 6'350 6'650 6'985 7'315 7'620 7'980 8'890 9'310 10'160 10'640	62	30	2.5	22	34	35	100	50	12	16.5	M12	M6	10.5	19.8	15	8	11	18	12	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU KZST	Cage: - HW 20 - SHW 20 End pieces - GFN 2535 - GFO 2535 - GH 2535 - GH-A 2535 - GW 2535 - GW-A 2535 Fastening screw: - GD 2535
N/O	3045	1'100 1'200 1'400	3'660 3'460 4'575 4'325 5'490 5'190 6'405 6'055 7'320 6'920 8'235 7'785 9'150 8'650 1'007 9'515 10'980 10'380 12'810 12'110 14'640 13'840		35	3	25	42.5	40	100	50	14	18.5	M14	M6	12.5	22.8	18	10	11	19	16	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU KZST	Cage: - HW 25 - SHW 25 - SHW 25 End pieces - GFN 3045 - GFO 3045 - GH 3045 - GH-A 3045 - GW 3045 - GW-A 3045 Fastening screw: - GD 3045
N/O	3555	1'100 1'200 1'400	6'156 6'088 7'387 7'306 8'618 8'523 9'850 9'741 11'081 10'958 12'312 12'176 13'543 13'394 14'774 14'611 17'237 17'046 19'699 19'482	78	45	3.5	25	45	45	100	50	14	18.5	M14	M6	12.5	32.5	18	12	11	29	20	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA DU KZST	Cage: - HW 30 - SHW 30 End pieces - GFN 3555 - GFO 3555 - GH 3555 - GH-A 3555 - GW-A 3555 - GW-A 3555 - GW-A 3555 Fastening screw: - GD 3555

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 48.



### Maximum lengths type N/O

Type /Size	Quality class (see chapter 9)	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)				
	NQ	1'500					
N/O 62015	SQ	1'200	900				
	SSQ	1 200					
	NQ						
N/O 92025	SQ	3'000	3,000				
	SSQ						
	NQ						
N/O 2025	SQ	3'000	3,000				
	SSQ						
	NQ						
N/O 2535	SQ	3'000	3'000				
	SSQ						
	NQ						
N/O 3045	SQ	3'000	3'000				
.,	SSQ						
	NQ						
N/O 3555	SQ	3'000	3'000				
	SSQ						

### Rail chamfer

The detail of the rail chamfer is shown in the chart below. Please note that the part number and company logo are marked opposite to the datum and supporting surfaces.

Type / Size	Rail chamfer of reference edges in mm
N/O 62015	0.5 x 45°
N/O 92025	0.5 x 45°
N/O 2025	0.5 x 45°
N/O 2535	0.5 x 45°
N/O 3045	1.0 x 45°
N/O 3555	1.0 x 45°

### 5

### Linear guideways

### Accessories for type N/O

### Needle cage type SHW

### Design:

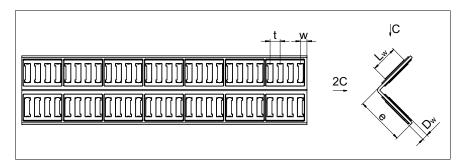
Needles fixed in plastic provides lower displacement forces and smoother running

#### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Stainless steel and plastic PA 12 GF 30 %



Туре	Size	Dw	Lw	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	15	2	6.8	14	4	approx. 2.9	750	N/0 92025 and 2025	1'500
SHW	20	2.5	9.8	19	4.75	approx. 3.4	1'375	N/0 2535	1'500
SHW	25	3	13.8	25	5.2	approx. 3.6	2'350	N/0 3045	1'500
	30	3.5	17.8	30	6.1	approx. 4.3	3'600	N/0 3555	1'500

# Needle cage type SHW with cage control (KZST)

Detailed information on the cage control is listed under Chapter 7.9.

### Design:

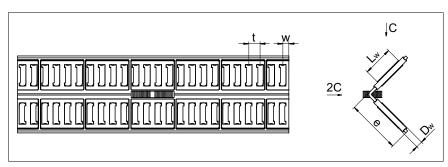
Needles fixed in plastic. Thus smaller displacement forces and smoother running.

### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Stainless steel and plastic PA 12 GF 30 %



Туре	Size	Dw	Lw	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	15	2	6.8	14	4	approx. 2.9	750	N/0 92025 and 2025	1'500
SHW	20	2.5	9.8	19	4.75	approx. 3.4	1'375	N/O 2535	1'500
эпи	25	3	13.8	25	5.2	approx. 3.6	2'350	N/0 3045	1'500
	30	3.5	17.8	30	6.1	approx. 4.3	3'600	N/0 3555	1'500

### Accessories for type N/O

### Needle cage type HW

#### Design:

Needles fixed

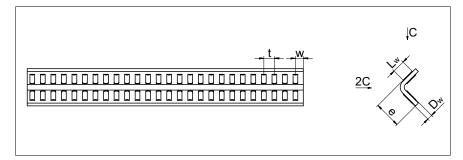
#### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Standard

- Size HW 10 is made out of tool steel
- All other sizes in aluminium Optional
- All cages are available in steel



Туре	Size	Dw	L <sub>w</sub>	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	10	2	4.8	10	4	approx. 3	530	N/0 62015	1'980
	15	2	6.8	14	4.5	approx. 3.5	750	N/0 92025	1'950
HW	16	2	8.8	16	3.8	approx. 2.8	970	N/0 2025	1990
HW	20	2.5	9.8	20	5.5	approx. 4	1'375	N/O 2535	1'970
	25	3	13.8	25	6	approx. 4.5	2'350	N/0 3045	1'940
	30	3.5	17.8	30	7	approx. 5	3'600	N/O 3555	1'980

# Needle cage type HW with cage control (KZST)

Detailed information on the cage control is listed under Chapter 7.9.

### Design:

Needles fixed

### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

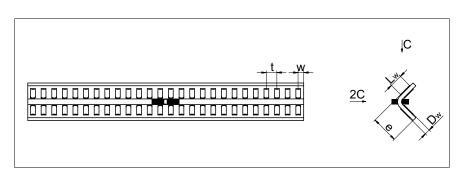
#### Material:

Standard

- Size HW 10 is made out of tool steel
- All other sizes in aluminium

### Optional

- All cages are available in steel



Туре	Size	Dw	L <sub>w</sub>	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	10	2	4.8	10	4	approx. 3	530	N/0 62015	1'980
	15	2	6.8	14	4.5	approx. 3.5	750	N/0 92025	1'950
HW	16	2	8.8	16	3.8	approx. 2.8	970	N/0 2025	1990
пии	20	2.5	9.8	20	5.5	approx. 4	1'375	N/O 2535	1'970
	25	3	13.8	25	6	approx. 4.5	2'350	N/0 3045	1'940
	30	3.5	17.8	30	7	approx. 5	3'600	N/O 3555	1'980

### Accessories for type N/O

### End piece type GH

### Special feature:

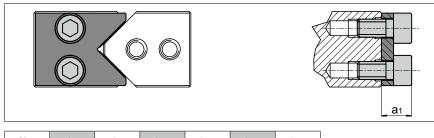
For overrunning cage

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	62'015	92'025	2'025	2'535	3'045	3'555
<b>a</b> <sub>1</sub>	6	7	10	10	10	11

### End piece type GH-A

### Special feature:

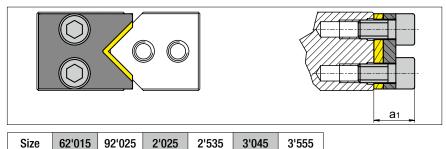
Wipers made of felt

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	62'015	92'025	2'025	2'535	3'045	3'555
a <sub>1</sub>	9	10	13	13	13	14

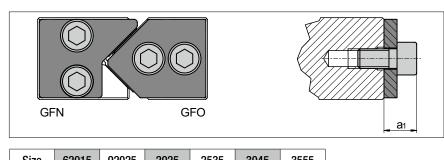
### End piece type GFN/GFO

### Installation method:

No restrictions

#### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	62015	92025	2025	2535	3045	3555
a <sub>1</sub>	6	7	10	10	10	11

### End piece type GW

### Special feature:

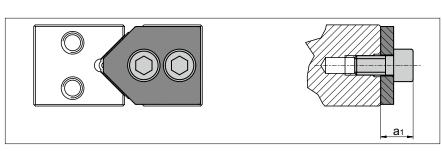
For overrunning cage

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws



Size	62015	92025	2025	2535	3045	3555
a,	6	7	10	10	10	11

### Accessories for type N/O

### End piece type GW-A

### Special feature:

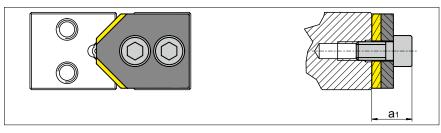
Felt Wipers

### Installation method:

No restrictions

### Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws

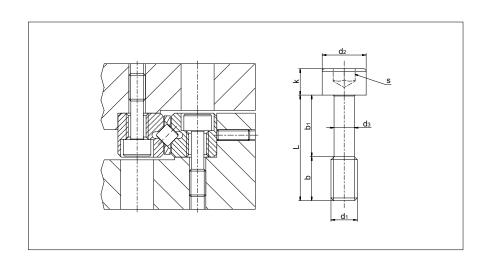


Size	62015	92025	2025	2535	3045	3555
a,	9	10	13	13	13	14

# Fastening screws with thin shaft type GD

### Special feature:

To compensate for differences in hole pitches



Туре	Size	L	b	b <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>2</sub>	d <sub>3</sub>	k	S	Max. tightening torque in Ncm	Compatible with linear guideways type
	6	20	8	12	M5	8	3.9	5	4	460	N/O 62015
	9	30	12	18	M6	8.5	4.6	6	5	792	N/0 92025
GD	2025	35	16	19	M8	11.3	6.25	8	6	1920	N/O 2025
עט	2535	40	18	22	M10	13.9	7.9	10	8	3840	N/O 2535
	3045	50	25	25	M12	15.8	9.6	12	10	6640	N/O 3045
	3555	60	25	35	M12	15.8	9.6	12	12	6640	N/O 3555



the type M/V linear guideway is similar to type N/O, but differs in its external dimensions. Equipped with needle cages, its is particularly suitable for applications involving a higher load. SCHNEEBERGER M/V bearings have a lower moving resistance due to our composite cage.

#### Benchmark data

Track and surface quality

• Finely ground supporting and/or locating surfaces and tracks (90° V-profile)

### Materials (standard)

- Rails from through hardened tool steel 1.2842, hardness 58 62 HRC.
- For non-corrosive guideways tool steel 1.4034 and 1.4112 is used.
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC.

### Rolling element

Needle

### Speed

• 1 m/s

#### Acceleration

- 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- 200 m/s² with cage control

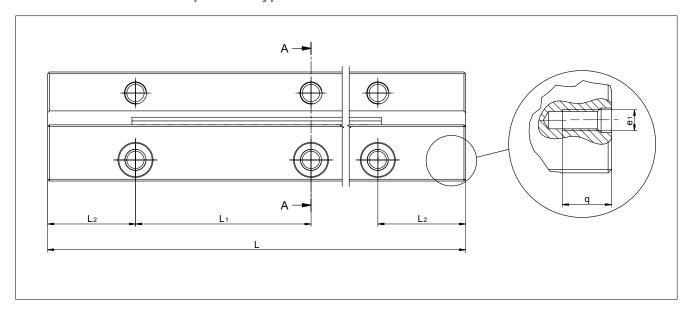
#### Accuracy

• Type M/V linear guideways are available in three quality classes (see chapter 9)

### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

### Dimensions and load capacities type M/V



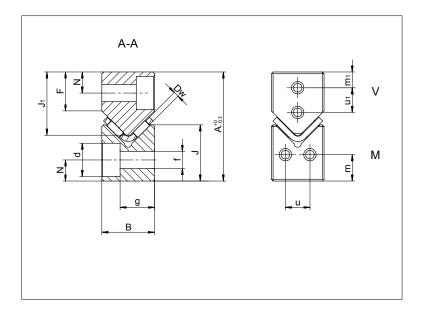
Type	Size	L in mm*	Weigh		А	В	Dw	F	J	J <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	a	d	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	m <sub>1</sub>	q	t	u	u <sub>1</sub>	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
	0,														11111											0 0	
		100	136	154																						SQ	Cage:
		150	204	231																						SSQ	- HW 10
		200	272	308																		_		_		RF	End pieces
M/V	3015	300	420	473	30	15	2	10.5	15.5	17.4	''40	3)	5.5	0.7	8.5	M4	M3	5.3	10.5	8	5.5	7	15	7	7	EG ZG	- EM 3015
		400	560	631																						HA	- EV 3015
		500 600	700 840	788 946																						KZST	- EAM 3015 - EAV 3015
												_															
		100	261	274																						SQ	Cage: - HW 15
		150	392	411																						SSQ	- NW 13
		200	522	548							_															RF	S 10
M/V	4020	300	820	815	40	20	2	13.5	22.5	22	2)80	4)	7.5	1.3	11.5	M6	M5	7.5	13.2	10	5.5	8	20	11	10.5	Lu	End pieces
		400	1'093	1'087																						ZG HA	- EM 4020 - EV 4020
		500	1'367	1'358																						KZST	- EV 4020 - EAM 4020
		600	1'640	1'630																							- EAV 4020
		100	446	437								Ť															
		200	893	874																							Cage:
		300	1'339	1'311																						SQ	- HW 15
		400	1'786	1'748																						SSQ	- HW 16
		500	2'232	2'185							_															RF	- SHW 15
M/V	5025	600	2'678	2'622	50	25	2	17	28	28	2)80	4)	10	1.3	11.5	M6	M6	7.5	18.2	12	7	9	15	13	13	EG	End pieces
		700	3'125	3'059																						ZG HA	- EM 5025
																										KZST	- EV 5025
		800	3'571	3'496																							- EAM 5025 - EAV 5025
		900	4'018	3'933																							- EAV 3023
		1'000	4'464	4'370																							

 $<sup>^{1)}\,</sup>$  for the 100 mm length, the following applies: L  $_{\!_{1}}$  = 35 mm (2 x )  $^{2)}\,$  for the length 100 mm, the following applies: L  $_{\!_{1}}$  = 50 mm

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3)</sup> min. 15 mm

<sup>4)</sup> min. 20 mm

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 56.



Type	Size	L in mm*	Weigh		А	В	Dw	F	J	J <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	N	a	d	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g	m	m <sub>1</sub>	q	t	u	u <sub>1</sub>	Options (see chapter 7)	Accessories
M/V	6035	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000	1'450 2'176 2'901 3'626 4'351 5'076 5'802 6'527 7'252	1'510 2'265 3'020 3'775 4'530 5'285 6'040 6'795 7'550	60	35	2.5	20	35	35.5	100	50	11	1.3	15	M8	M6	10	26	14	8	9	20	20	18	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA KZST	Cage: - HW 20 - SHW20  End pieces - EM 6035 - EV 6035 - EAM 6035 - EAV 6035
M/V	7040	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000	1'934 2'807 3'743 4'678 5'821 6'791 7'499 8'436 9'374	2'008 3'019 4'025 5'032 6'038 7'044 8'051 9'057 10'321	70	40	3	24	40	41.5	100	50	13	1.3	18.5	M10	M6	12.5	29	16	10	9	25	20	20	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA KZST	Cage: - HW 25 - SHW 25 - SHW 25  End pieces - EM 7040 - EV 7040 - EAV 7040
M/V	8050	300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1'000	4'014 5'352 6'690 8'290 9'672 10'700 12'038 13'375	12'822	-	50	3.5	26	45	48	100	50	14	1.3	20	M12	M6	14	37	20	10	9	30	30	25	SQ SSQ RF EG ZG HA KZST	Cage: - HW 30 - SHW 30 End pieces - EM 8050 - EV 8050 - EAM 8050 - EAV 8050

<sup>\*</sup> The lengths shown are standard; other lengths can of course be delivered. The maximum lengths are listed on page 56.



### Maximum lengths type M/V

Type / Size	Quality class	Max. lengths in standard material (in mm)	Max lengths in non-corrosive material (in mm)
	NQ	1'500	
M/V 3015	SQ	1'200	900
	SSQ	1 200	
	NQ		
M/V 4020	SQ	3'000	3'000
	SSQ		
	NQ		
M/V 5025	SQ	3'000	3'000
	SSQ		
	NQ		
M/V 6035	SQ	3'000	3'000
	SSQ		
	NQ		
M/V 7040	SQ	3'000	3'000
	SSQ		
	NQ		
M/V 8050	SQ	3'000	3'000

### Rail chamfer

The detail of the rail chamfer is shown in the chart below. Please note that the part number and company logo are marked opposite to the datum and supporting surfaces.

Type / Size	Rail chamfer of reference edges in mm
M/V 3015	0.5 x 45°
M/V 4020	0.5 x 45°
M/V 5025	0.5 x 45°
M/V 6035	0.5 x 45°
M/V 7040	1.0 x 45°
M/V 8050	1.0 x 45°

### 5

### Linear guideways

### Accessories type M/V

### Needle cage type SHW

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type M/V

### Design:

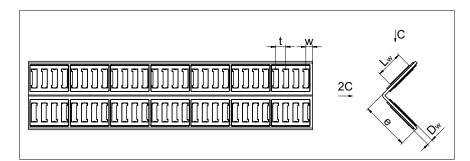
Needles fixed in plastic provides lower displacement forces and smoother running

#### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

#### Material:

Stainless steel and plastic PA 12 GF 30 %



Туре	Size	Dw	Lw	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	15	2	6.8	14	4	approx. 2.9	750	M/V 4020 and M/V 5025	1'500
SHW	20	2.5	9.8	19	4.75	approx. 3.4	1'375	M/V 6035	1'500
ЗПИ	25	3	13.8	25	5.2	approx. 3.6	2'350	M/V 7040	1'500
	30	3.5	17.8	30	6.1	approx. 4.3	3'600	M/V 8050	1'500

# Needle cage type SHW with cage control (KZST)

Detailed information on the cage control is listed under Chapter 7.9.

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type M/V

### Design:

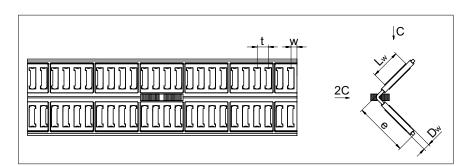
Needles fixed in plastic. Thus smaller displacement forces and smoother running.

### Installation method:

For normal application and certain overrunning cage applications

### Material:

Stainless steel and plastic PA 12 GF 30 %



Туре	Size	Dw	Lw	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	15	2	6.8	14	4	approx. 2.9	750	M/V 4020 and M/V 5025	1'500
SHW	20	2.5	9.8	19	4.75	approx. 3.4	1'375	M/V 6035	1'500
эпш	25	3	13.8	25	5.2	approx. 3.6	2'350	M/V 7040	1'500
	30	3.5	17.8	30	6.1	approx. 4.3	3'600	M/V 8050	1'500

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### Accessories type M/V

### Needle cage type HW

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type M/V

### Design:

Needles fixed

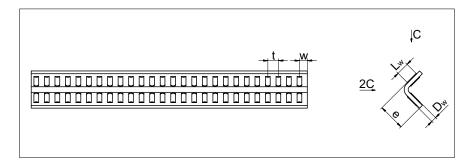
#### Installation method:

Specifically suitable as an overrunning cage

#### Material:

Standard

- Size HW 10 is made out of tool steel
- All other sizes in aluminium Optional
- All cages are available in steel



Туре	Size	Dw	L <sub>w</sub>	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	10	2	4.8	10	4	approx. 3	530	M/V 3015	1'980
	15	2	6.8	14	4.5	approx. 3.5	750	M/V 4020 and M/V 5025	1'950
HW	16	2	8.8	16	3.8	approx. 2.8	970	M/V 5025	1'990
ПVV	20	2.5	9.8	20	5.5	approx. 4	1'375	M/V 6035	1'970
	25	3	13.8	25	6	approx. 4.5	2'350	M/V 7040	1'940
	30	3.5	17.8	30	7	approx. 5	3'600	M/V 8050	1'980

# Needle cage type HW with cage control (KZST)

Detailed information on the cage control is listed under Chapter 7.9.

### Compatible with:

Linear guideway type M/V

### Design:

Needles fixed

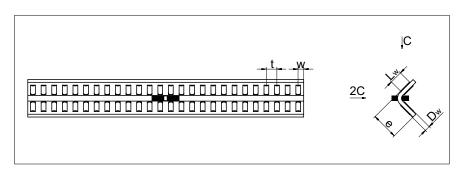
### Installation method:

Specifically suitable as an overrunning cage

#### Material:

Standard

- Size HW 10 is made out of tool steel
- All other sizes in aluminium Optional
- All cages are available in steel



Туре	Size	Dw	L <sub>w</sub>	е	t	w	C per needle in N	Compatible with linear guideways type	max. length in mm
	10	2	4.8	10	4	approx. 3	530	M/V 3015	1'980
	15	2	6.8	14	4.5	approx. 3.5	750	M/V 4020 and M/V 5025	1'950
HW	16	2	8.8	16	3.8	approx. 2.8	970	M/V 5025	1'990
ПVV	20	2.5	9.8	20	5.5	approx. 4	1'375	M/V 6035	1'970
	25	3	13.8	25	6	approx. 4.5	2'350	M/V 7040	1'940
	30	3.5	17.8	30	7	approx. 5	3'600	M/V 8050	1'980

### Accessories type M/V

### End piece type EM/EV

Compatible with:

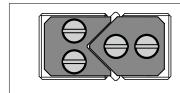
For all M/V rail sizes

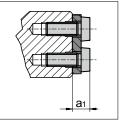
Installation method:

No restrictions

Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





Size	3'015	4'020	5'025	6'035	7'040	8'050
a,	5	8	9	9	9	9

### End piece type EAM

Special feature:

With wipers made of plastic

Compatible with:

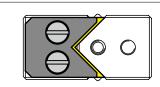
For all M/V rail sizes

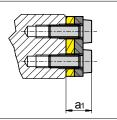
Installation method:

No restrictions

Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





Size	3015	4020	5025	6035	7040	8050
a,	7	10	11	11	11	11

### End piece type EAV

Special feature:

With wipers made of plastic

Compatible with:

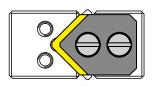
For all M/V rail sizes

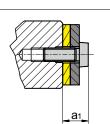
Installation method:

No restrictions

Scope of supply:

Including fastening screws





Size	3015	4020	5025	6035	7040	8050
a,	7	10	11	11	11	11

### 6.1 Product specifications



Application with recirculating units and a linear guideway of type RD

Recirculating units support high-precision, rigid and compact structures with unlimited travel. They are used as standard with linear guideways of type R or RD.

The SCHNEEBERGER product range includes recirculating units in different versions and for different load capacities; with rollers or balls, with damping elements or for dry runs.

The range is modular in structure and depending on the type includes sizes from 1 to 12.



Type SKD

The type SK recirculating unit is equipped with balls and is suitable for small to medium loads.

This recirculating unit is used combined with SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways of type R and/or RD. The SK units can be used in space saving designs that have equal loading in all directions.

Sizes 6 and 9 (size 12 on request) can additionally be equipped with damping elements (type designation SKD). These provide improved smoothness with slightly reduced load carrying capacity.

#### Benchmark data

### Supporting structure

Hardened and ground with high precision

### Materials

- Supporting structure made of through hardened tool steel, hardness 58 62 HRC
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC
- Transmission part in sizes 1, 2, 9 and 12 made of anodized aluminium
- Transmission part in sizes 3 and 6t depending on the length made of plastic or aluminium
- Non-corrosive version on request
- Damping elements for SKD made of plastic
- Wipers made of plastic

#### Wipers

• From size 3 interchangeable track wipers are made from plastic as standard fitted

#### Speed

• 2 m/s

#### Acceleration

50 m/s<sup>2</sup>

### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

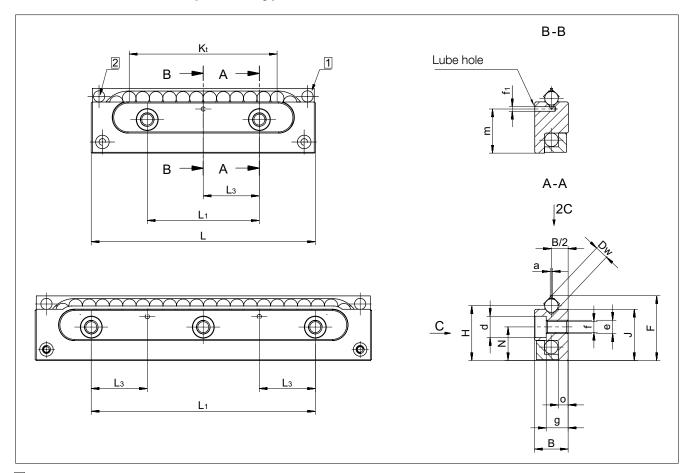
Same installation with the following recirculating units

SKC and SR

Can be combined with the following products

• Linear guideway type R and RD

### Dimensions and load capacities type SK and SKD

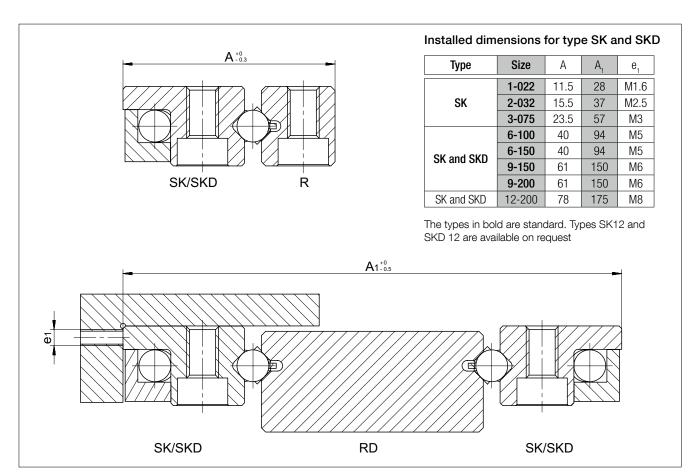


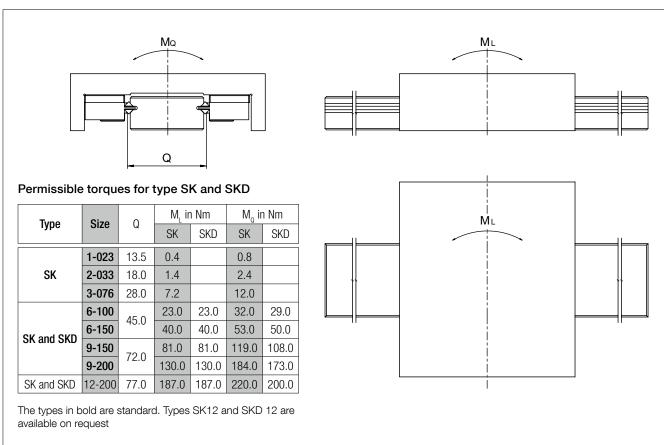
- 1 Retaining web may not be used as a stop
- 2 Wiper from size SK 3-075

		g																			C ir	n N	er 8)
Type a	and size	Weight in	В	Dw	F	Н	J	K <sub>t</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>3</sub>	N	a	d	е	f	f <sub>1</sub>	g	m	0	SK	SKD	Options (see chapter
SK 1-022		5	4	1.5	8.4	7.25	6.9	9	22	10	-	4.8	0.3	3	M2	1.65	-	2.6	-	1.2	63		GP
SK 2-032		10	6	2	11	9.5	9	16	32	15	-	6	0.3	4.4	МЗ	2.55	-	4	-	1.9	135		GP
SK 3-075		45	8	3	16.9	14.5	13.8	48	75	25	12.5	9	0.5	6	M4	3.3	1.5	4.9	11.5	2.4	425		GP
SK 6-100	SKD 6-100	200	15	6	28 U	24.5	22.0	60	100	50	25	15	1	9.5	M6	5.2	2	9.8	19.7	4.4	715	650	CD
SK 6-150	SKD 6-150	300	10	U	20.9	24.5	22.9	102	150	2 x 50		10	1	9.5	IVIO	0.2	2	9.0	19.7	4.4	1'170	1'100	GP
SK 9-150	SKD 9-150	670	22	9	45.1	39	36.7	90	150	100	50	26	1.5	10.5	M8	6.8	3	15 Q	32.4	6.3	1'650	1'500	
SK 9-200	SKD 9-200	940	22	9	4J. I		30.7	144	200	100	50	20	1.5	10.5	IVIO	0.0	ى 	13.6	32.4		2'550	2'400	GP
SK 12-200	SKD 12-200	1'470	28	12	57.1	49	45.9	120	200	100	50	32	2	13.5	M10	8.5	3	19.8	40.2	7.7	2'860	2'600	GP

The types in bold are standard. Types SK12 and SKD 12 are available on request

### Installed dimensions and permissible torque for type SK and SKD







The recirculating unit type SKC was developed for dry running, vacuum and clean room applications. It is made out of DURALLOY® coated steel and has ceramic balls, which are separated from one another by balls made out of TEFLON®.

This recirculating unit is used combined with SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways of type R and/or RD. The SKC units can be used in space saving designs that have equal loading in all directions. It is suitable for small to medium loads.

### Benchmark data

#### Supporting structure

Hardened and ground and coated with high precision

#### Materials

- Supporting structure made of stainless steel 1.4034, DURALLOY® coated, hardness min. 54 HRC
- Transmission part made out of stainless steel 1.4034
- Rolling element made of ceramic (balls made of TEFLON® between the ceramic balls are responsible for minimal friction)

#### Speed

• 2 m/s

#### Acceleration

50 m/s<sup>2</sup>

### Operating temperatures

• -150° C to +200° C

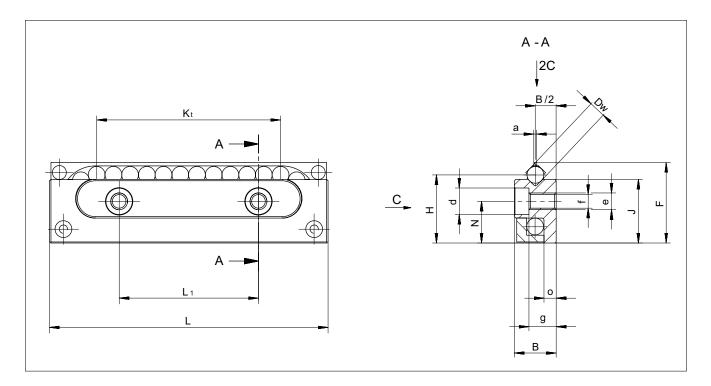
Same installation with the following recirculating units

• SK, SKD and SR

Can be combined with the following products

• Linear guideway type R and RD

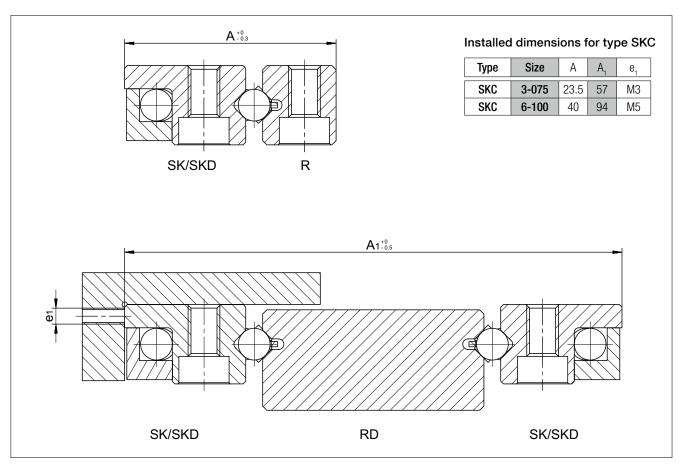
### Dimensions and load capacities of type SKC

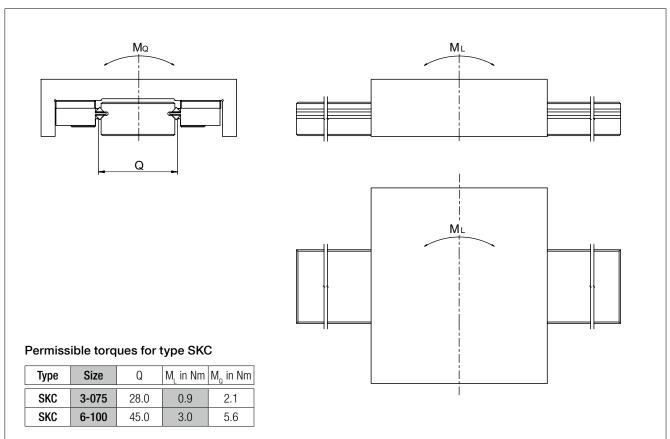


Type and size	Weight in g	В	Dw	F	Н	J	K <sub>t</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>	N	a	d	е	f	g	0	C* in N	Options (see chapter 8)
SKC 3-075	44	8	3	16.9	14.5	13.8	48	75	25	9	0.5	6	M4	3.3	4.9	2.4	75	GP
SKC 6-100	212	15	6	28.9	24.5	22.9	60	100	50	15	1	9.5	M6	5.2	9.8	4.4	125	GP

<sup>\*</sup> Loading capacity for dry running

### Installed dimensions and permissible torques for type SKC





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### 6.3 Type SR



The SR recirculating units has cross rollers and is suitable for medium to high loads.

This recirculating unit is used combined with SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways of type R and/or RD. In this way space-saving designs can be created that can be equally loaded in all directions.

#### Benchmark data

### Supporting structure

• Hardened and ground with high precision

### Materials

- $\bullet~$  Supporting structure made of through hardened tool steel, hardness 58 62 HRC
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC
- Transmission part depending on the length made of plastic or anodized aluminium
- Stainless steel on request
- From size 3 the rollers are laid in plastic shoes

#### Speed

• 2 m/s

#### Acceleration

• 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>

#### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

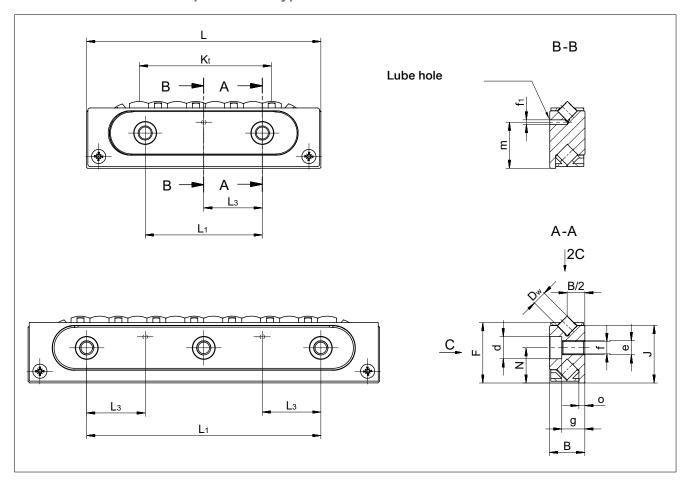
Same installation with the following recirculating units

• SK, SKD and SKC

Can be combined with the following products

• Linear guideway type R and RD

### Dimensions and load capacities of type SR

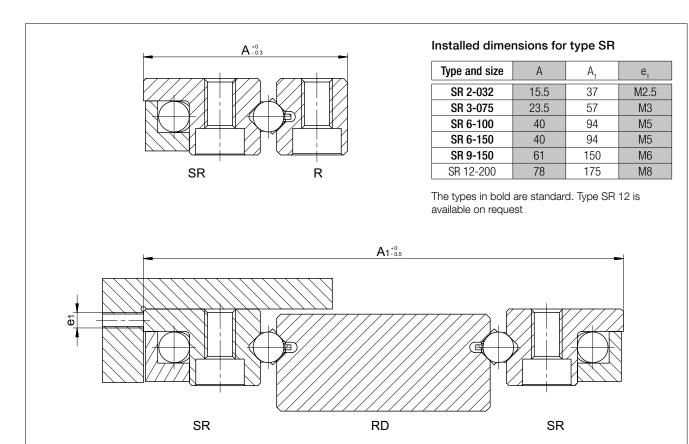


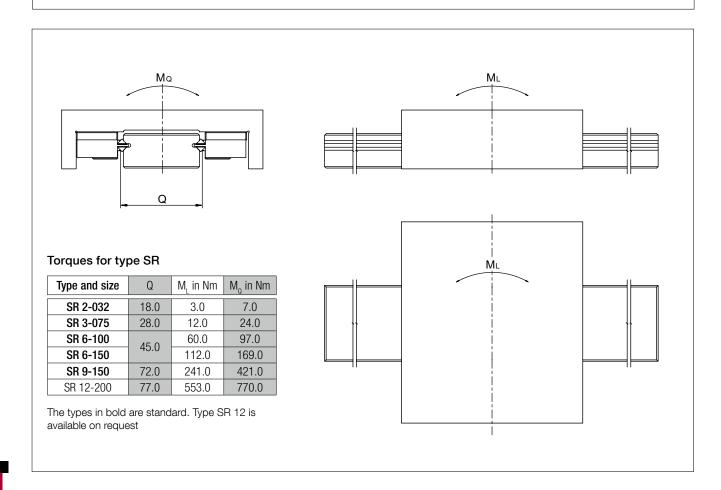
Type and size	Weight in g	В	Dw	F	J	K <sub>t</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>3</sub>	N	d	е	f	f <sub>1</sub>	g	m	0	C in N	Options (see chapter 8)
SR 2-032	10	6	2	9.8	9.5	16	32	15	-	6	4.4	МЗ	2.55	-	4	-	1	380	GP
SR 3-075	50	8	3	15	14.5	46	75	25	12.5	9	6	M4	3.3	1.5	4.9	11.8	1.3	850	GP
SR 6-100	210	15	c	0F 7	045	56	100	50	25	15	0.5	Me	E 0	0	0.0	10.7	0.5	2'150	GP
SR 6-150	310	15	6	25.7	24.5	105	150	50	20	15	9.5	M6	5.2	2	9.8	19.7	2.5	3'750	GP
SR 9-150	750	22	9	40.5	39	92	150	100	50	26	10.5	M8	6.8	3	15.8	32.4	3.5	5'850	GP
SR 12-200	1'580	28	12	51.5	49	112	200	100	50	32	13.5	M10	8.5	3	19.8	40.2	4	10'000	GP

The types in bold are standard. Type SR 12 is available on request

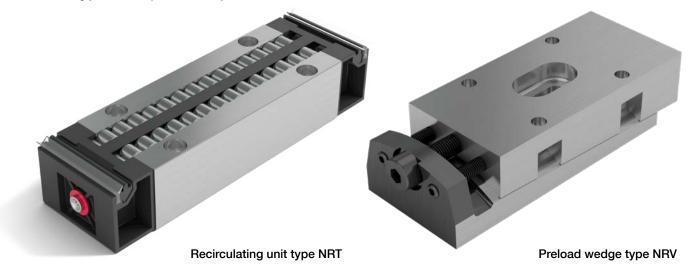
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### Installed dimensions and permissible torques for type SR





### 6.4 Type NRT (with NRV)



This roller recirculating unit is designed for medium to heavy loads. Solutions to demanding applications can be created using NRT, NRV, and suitable guideways.

#### Advantages/benefits of the NRT

- Two independent tracks, the small amount of roller play and the optimal ratio of roller length and roller diameter are responsible for minimal lateral forces.
- The large number of rollers and the optimised roller run-ins are responsible for minimal travel pulsation and a low coefficient of rolling friction
- High degree of rigidity thanks to three-point support on the rear
- Protected roller return
- Double-lipped wipers on each side
- Can also be supplied matched as an option, sorted within 5µm

### Advantages/benefits of the preload wedge NRV

This preload wedge is used for setting preload. The NRV with its concave and convex supporting surfaces is also able to even out minor angular errors and deformations in the connecting structure.

### Benchmark data

#### Supporting structure

Hardened and ground with high precision

### Materials

- Supporting structure made of through hardened tool steel, hardness 58 62 HRC
- Rolling element made of through hardened roller bearing steel, hardness 58 64 HRC
- Transmission parts and wipers made of plastic

#### Speed

1 m/s

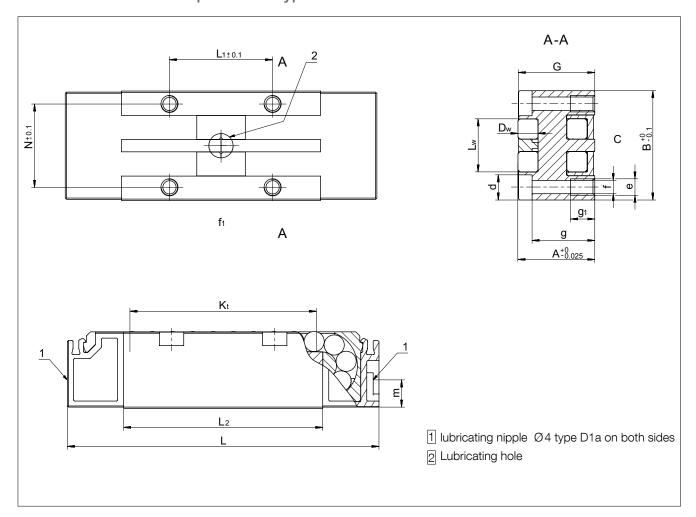
### Acceleration

• 50 m/s<sup>2</sup>

#### Operating temperatures

• -40° C to +80° C

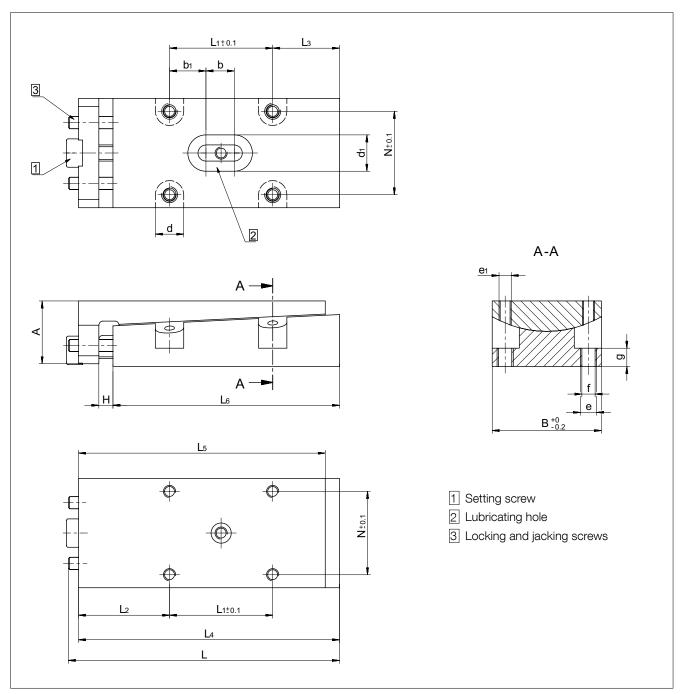
### Dimensions and load capacities of type NRT



### Recirculating unit type NRT

Type and size	Weight in g	А	В	Dw	G	K <sub>t</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	$L_{w}$	N	d	е	f	f <sub>1</sub>	g	<b>9</b> <sub>1</sub>	m	C in N	Options (see chapter 8)
NRT 19077	185	19	27	5	18.85	45	77	25.5	49.2	13	20.6	6	M4	3.3	6	15.5	6	5.3	43'000	GP ZS
NRT 26111	570	26	40	7	0E 0E	70	111	44	75.6	10	20	8	Me	E	0	20	10	10.0	98'000	GP ZS
NRT 26132	721	20	40	/	25.85	91	132	68	96.6	19	30	ď	M6	5	9	20.6	10	10.3	120'000	GP ZS
NRT 38144	1'390	38	52	10	37.8	90	144	51	96.8	26	41	11	M8	6.8	11	29	14	14.5	181'000	GP 7S

### Dimensions and load capacities of type NRV



### Preload wedge NRV

	- 3 -																			
Type and size	Weight in g	А	В	H max.	L max.	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>3</sub>	L <sub>4</sub> max.	L <sub>5</sub>	L <sub>6</sub>	N	b	b <sub>1</sub>	d	d <sub>1</sub>	е	e <sub>1</sub>	f	g
NRV 19077	195	16	27	7	72	25.5	22.5	16.5	68	61	56	20.6	7	9	7	9	M4	МЗ	3.3	4.5
NRV 26111	670	25	40	8	105	44	29	21	98	90	83	30	9	17.5	8	11	M6	M4	5	8
NRV 26132	837	25	40	0	126	68	27.5	19.5	119	111	104	30	Э	29.5	0		IVIO	1014	)	0
NRV 38144	1'300	30	52	8	130	51	37.5	28.5	121	113	105	41	10	20.5	11	14	M8	M6	6.8	8

# Quality classes (SQ and SSQ)

Depending upon the application different levels of accuracy are required. SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways are available in three quality classes to address a variety of applications:

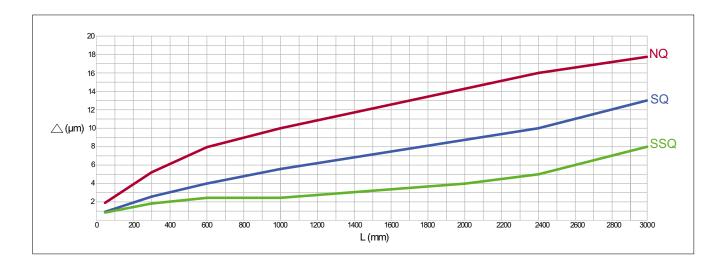
NQ\* Normal quality Represents normal requirements in mechanical engineering SQ Special quality In case of very stringent requirements

SSQ Super special quality In case of the most stringent requirements

#### Note:

\*NQ represents standard quality and is not subsequently listed as an order code

The corresponding tolerance values ( $\Delta$ ) for parallelism of the running surfaces in relation to the reference and locating surfaces can be seen in the diagram below.



In terms of the quality classes SQ and SSQ the following limitations technically exist:

- Max. lengths according to the table "Dimensions and load capacities" of the respective product.
- Coatings (see chapter 7.6 and 7.7).

# Guideways made of corrosion-resistant steel (RF)

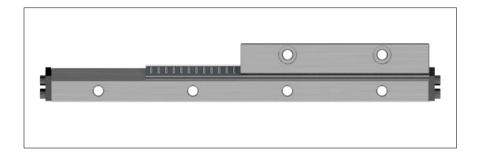
For certain applications such as, for example, medical technology, food industry or in a vacuum, the guide rails can be made of corrosion-resistant steel.

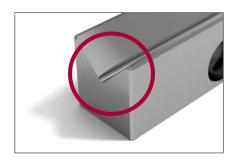
#### Notes:

- The max. rail length in normal quality as well as in options SQ and SSQ is limited (see "dimensions and load capacities" of the respective product).
- The hardness of the steel reduces compared with tool steel to min. 54 HRC, which should be taken into account in the food calculation.

# 7.3 Run-ins rounded (EG)

Overrunning cages are expedient to used if a short table is to be moved on a long guideway track. As a result the upper part is at any time supported over its entire length, which has a positive effect on the load carrying capacity and rigidity.





So that the cage run-in causes as little pulsation as possible, the short rails are provided with rounded run-ins. The run-ins are ground following manufacture of the guideway track.

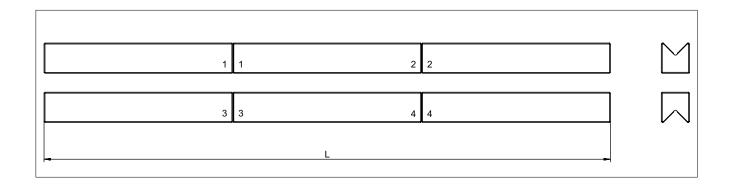
#### Note:

On rare occasions (e.g. under very high preload), in spite of rounded run-ins the pulsation of the overrunning cage can have a disruptive effect on the application. This phenomenon can be largely eliminated by taking appropriate measures (on request).

# 7.4 Multi-part linear guideways (ZG)

Is the desired overall length of the guideway is greater than the maximum length listed in this catalogue, individual rails can be ground together. The offset between the individual guideway tracks for this is max. 0.002 mm. The length tolerance L is within  $\pm -2$  mm.

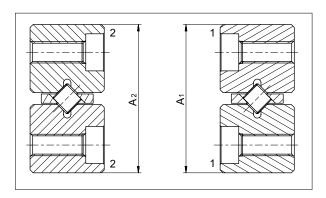
During installation it is important to pay attention to the numbering at the butt joint.



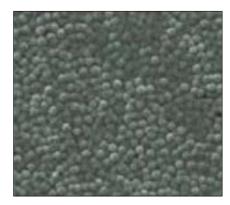
# 7.5 Height-matched guideways (HA)

The tolerance of height A is as standard 0/-0.3 mm. In the case of surface-mounted guideways, which must be matched to the same height, A (and/or  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ ) is made in consignments with a tolerance of +/- 0.01 mm.

The rails are identified/numbered correspondingly. If multiple consignments are supplied, they are given serial numbers.



# 7.6 DURALLOY® coating (DU)



For applications in which a corrosion protection and/or increased wear resistance of the surfaces is required, it is recommended to coat the guideways with DURALLOY®.

## **Technical information**

Max. rail length 3000 mm
 Hardness HRC 64 - 74
 Coating thickness 2.5 - 4.0 µm

- Structure "Pearlescent" (see figure)

- Vacuum-compatible 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar

# The advantages of DURALLOY®

- Increased wear resistance
- Corrosion protection
- The pearl structure acts as a lubricant reservoir
- Good emergency running characteristics
- Protection from abrasive corrosion
- High degree of chemical resistance

#### Notes:

- The ZG special versions (multi-part linear guideway) and the maximum quality grade SSQ are not possible.
- Special quality SQ only on request

# 7.7 DryRunner coating (DR and DRC1)

Without lubrication the running surfaces of linear guideways are completely destroyed after only 10'000 passes.

A guideway coated with DryRunner supports more than 100 million passes and thus a service life extended by 10'000 times - without lubrication. In vacuum an unlubricated guideway coated with DryRunner supports more than 50 million passes.

DryRunner coated linear guideways can of course be used with standard lubricants, which means the previously listed running performance statistics increase considerably.

#### Technical information

Area of use	Order code	Film thickness	Max. length of the guideway
Air	DR	1.5-3.0 μm	900 mm
Vacuum (up to 10 <sup>-7</sup> mbar)	DRC1	1.0-2.0 µm	900 mm

- The coating is only applied to the running surfaces. From a production technology standpoint, it is possible that other exterior surfaces are coated; but not the supporting and locating surface of the guideway.
- DryRunner does not provide any protection against corrosion. If corrosion resistance is required, the guideway must be ordered in a non-corrosive material.

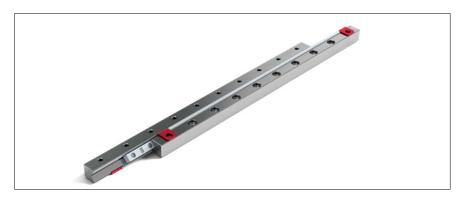
# The advantages of DryRunner

- Supports dry running
- Suitable for applications in air or vacuum
- Minimal wear as a result of abrasion

#### **Notes**

- DryRunner supports operation without a lubricant, which is why we recommend the use of the cage control FORMULA-S (KS) option (see chapter 7.8).
- The special versions of multi-part linear guideways ZG and the quality class SSQ are not possible. Quality class SQ on request (see chapter 7.4 and 7.1).

# 7.8 Cage control FORMULA-S (KS)



In every linear guideway the cage can be shifted from the centre along the longitudinal axis. Cage creep reduces the optimal load distribution and requires a correct stroke to return the cage to a centered position. the correction stroke requires a large expense of energy.

#### The causes of cage creep

- High accelerations and speeds
- Vertical installation of the guideway
- Uneven load distribution
- Protruding cage
- Different heat expansion coefficients
- Design and installation (lacking rigidity and/or accuracy of the connecting structure)

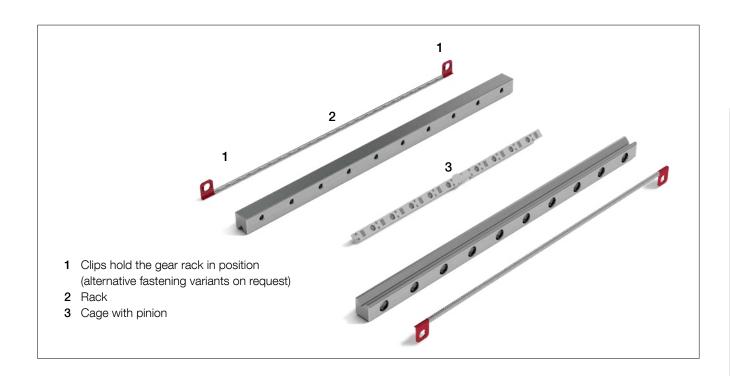
# The benefits and advantages of FORMULA-S

- Perfect load distribution
- Avoids correction strokes
- No force required for cage reset
- Accelerations up to 300 m/s<sup>2</sup> (30 g)
- Max speed 1 m/s
- Easy to install and/or uninstall
- Extended service life
- Vacuum-compatible up to 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar

#### Suitable for the following guideways

- RN 3, RN 4 and RN 6
- RNG 4, RNG 6 and RNG 9

FORMULA-S meets the requirements fully in respect of productivity and cost-effectiveness. It is very robust and consists of only a few components.

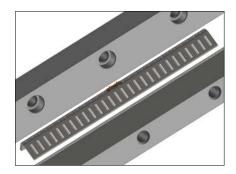


# A+°0.3 B B Williams

# Connecting structure

In the case of the connecting structure, the thickness  $s_{min}$  should be taken into account. The remaining dimensions correspond to the guideways RN and RNG (see chapter 5, dimensions and load capacities).

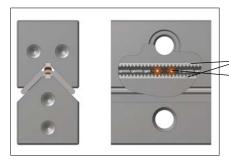
# 7.9 Cage control for N/O and M/V guideways (KZST)



The needle guideways of type N/O and M/V can be fitted with a cage control which ensures that process security is significantly increased. The causes and effects of cage creep are set out in chapter 7.8.

#### The benefits and advantages

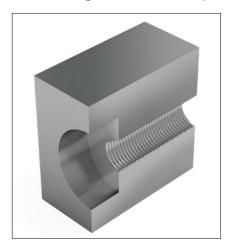
- Perfect load distribution
- Avoids correction strokes
- No force required for cage reset
- Accelerations up to 200 m/s<sup>2</sup> (20 g)
- Max. speed 1 m/s
- Extended service life



This type of cage control fully meets the requirements in terms of productivity and cost-effectiveness. It is very robust, has a simple structure and consists of only a few components:

- A gear rack made of tool steel per guide rail
- B Two pinions made of tool steel per cage

# 7.10 Fixing Hole Variants (V, G, or D)

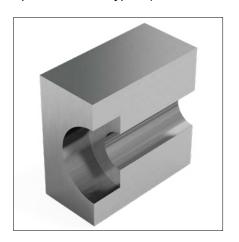


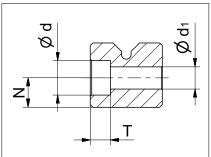
The SCHNEEBERGER standard

All SCHNEEBERGER guideways have as standard a counterbore with thread (not suitable for linear guideways of type M/V). This design supports the use of a tapped fixing hole as well as the through fixing hole. The dimensions can be seen in the respective product specifications (chapter 5).

# Special versions type V (standard for linear guideway of type M/V)

Options for linear guideways





# Dimensions for R-guideways

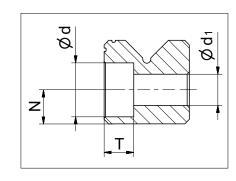
Type	Ν	Ød	Т	$\emptyset d_1$
R1	1.8	3	1.4	1.65
R 2	2.5	4.4	2	2.55
R 3	3.5	6	3.2	3.5
R6	6	9.5	5.2	5.5
R9	9	10.5	6.2	6.5
R 12	12	13.5	8.2	8.5
R 15	14	16.5	10.2	10.5
R 18	18	18.5	12.2	12.5
R 24	24	22.5	14.2	14.5

# **Dimensions for RN-guideways**

Type	Ν	Ød	Т	Ø d <sub>1</sub>
RN 3	3.5	6	3.2	3.5
RN 4	4.5	8	4.1	4.5
RN 6	6	9.5	5.2	5.5
RN 9	9	10.5	6.2	6.5
RN 12	12	13.5	8.2	8.5
RN 15	14	16.5	10.2	10.5
RN 18	18	18.5	12.2	12.5
RN 24	24	22.5	14.2	14.5

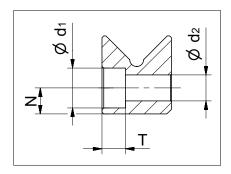
# Dimensions for RNG-guideways

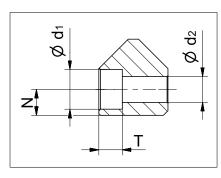
Type	Ν	Ød	Т	$Ø d_1$
RNG 4	3.5	6	3.2	3.5
RNG 6	5	7	3.2	4
RNG 9	6	8.5	4.2	4.8
RNG 12	8	12	6.2	7
RNG 15	10	15	8.2	9
RNG 20	12	18	11	10.5



# Dimensions for RNG guideways with a cage control system (KS)

Туре	N	Ød	Т	Ø d <sub>1</sub>
RNG 4-KS	3.5	6	3.2	3.5
RNG 6-KS	5	7.8	3.5	3.8
RNG 9-KS	6	8.5	4.2	4.8



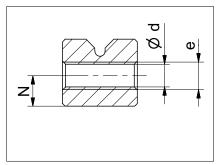


# Dimensions for N/O-guideways

Туре	Ν	$Ø d_1$	Т	$Ød_2$
N/O 62015	6	9.5	5.2	5.5
N/O 92025	9	10.5	6.2	6.8
N/O 2025	10	13.5	8.2	8.5
N/O 2535	12	16.5	10.2	10.5
N/O 3045	14	18.5	12.2	12.5
N/O 3555	14	18.5	12.2	12.5

# Special versions type G





# Dimensions for R-guideways

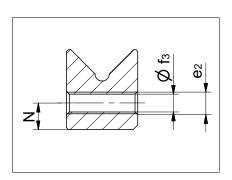
Туре	N	е	Ød
R1	1.8	M2	1.65
R 2	2.5	МЗ	2.55
R 3	3.5	M4	3.3
R 6	6	M6	5.2
R 9	9	M8	6.8
R 12	12	M10	8.5
R 15	14	M12	10.5
R 18	18	M14	12.5
R 24	24	M16	14.5

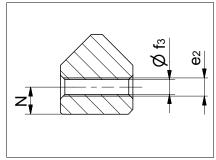
# Dimensions for RN-guideways

Туре	N	е	Ød
RN 3	3.5	M4	3.3
RN 4	4.5	M5	4.3
RN 6	6	M6	5.2
RN 9	9	M8	6.8
RN 12	12	M10	8.5
RN 15	14	M12	10.5
RN 18	18	M14	12.5
RN 24	24	M16	14.5

# Dimensions for RNG-guideways

Туре	N	е	Ød
RNG 4	3.5	МЗ	2.65
RNG 6	5	M4	3.3
RNG 9	6	M5	4.4
RNG 12	8	M8	6.8
RNG 15	10	M10	8.5
RNG 20	12	M12	10.5

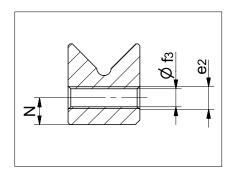


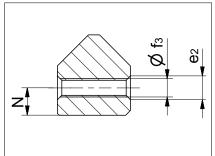


# Dimensions for N/O-guideways

Billionolone		94.4011	٠,٠
Туре	N	e <sub>2</sub>	Ø f <sub>3</sub>
N/O 62015	6	M6	5.2
N/O 92025	9	M8	6.8
N/O 2025	10	M10	8.5
N/O 2535	12	M12	10.5
N/O 3045	14	M14	12.5
N/O 3555	14	M14	12.5

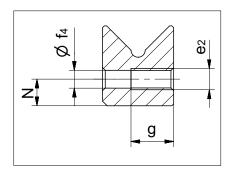
# Options for linear guideways

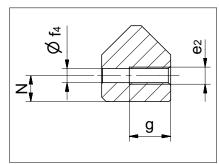




# Dimensions for M/V-guideways

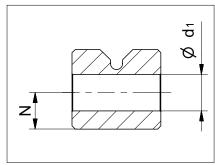
Туре	N	<b>e</b> 2	g	Ø f <sub>3</sub>	$\emptyset$ f <sub>4</sub>
M/V 3015	5.5	M4	-	3.2	-
M/V 4020	7.5	M6	-	5.2	-
M/V 5025	10	M6	15	5.2	5
M/V 6035	11	M8	20	6.8	6.8
M/V 7040	13	M10	25	8.5	8.5
M/V 8050	14	M12	30	10.5	10.3





# Special versions type D





# Dimensions for R-guideways

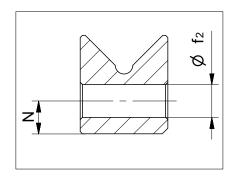
Туре	N	$\emptyset d_1$
R 1	1.8	1.65
R 2	2.5	2.55
R 3	3.5	3.5
R 6	6	5.5
R 9	9	6.5
R 12	12	8.5
R 15	14	10.5
R 18	18	12.5
R 24	24	14.5

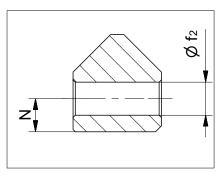
# Dimensions for RN-guideways

Туре	N	$Ød_1$
RN 3	3.5	3.5
RN 4	4.5	4.5
RN 6	6	5.5
RN 9	9	6.5
RN 12	12	8.5
RN 15	14	10.5
RN 18	18	12.5
RN 24	24	14.5

# Dimensions for RNG-guideways

Type	N	Ø d <sub>1</sub>
RNG 4	3.5	3.5
RNG 6	5	4
RNG 9	6	4.8
RNG 12	8	7
RNG 15	10	9
RNG 20	12	10.5





# Dimensions for N/O-guideways

Туре	N	Ø f <sub>2</sub>
N/O 62015	6	5.5
N/O 92025	9	6.5
N/O 2025	10	8.5
N/O 2535	12	10.5
N/O 3045	14	12.5
N/O 3555	14	12.5

# Dimensions for M/V-guideways

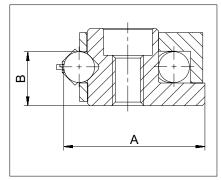
Difficitions for M/ V-guideways						
Туре	N	$Øf_2$				
M/V 3015	5.5	5.3				
M/V 4020	7.5	7.5				
M/V 5025	10	7.5				
M/V 6035	11	10				
M/V 7040	13	12.5				
M/V 8050	14	14				

# Recirculating unit options

# 8.1 Matched recirculating units (GP)

If two or more recirculating units are arranged next to or behind one another, they need to be ordered (matched in pairs) with the add-on designation GP.

SK, SKD, SKC, SR



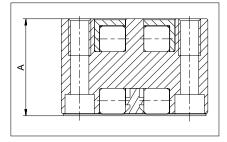
		ng tolerances mm	•	ances in µm ı pairs
Туре	Α	В	Α	В
SK 1, 2	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	2	2
<b>SK 3, 6, 9,</b> 12	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	3	3
<b>SKD 6, 9,</b> 12	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	3	3
SKC 6, 9	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	3	3
SR 2	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	2	2
<b>SR 3, 6, 9,</b> 12	0/-0.1	+/-0.005	3	3

The types in bold are standard. The types in size 12 are available on request

# Markings:

The recirculating units in the same group are designated with a number, i.e. the same number corresponds to the exact same tolerance group.

# NRT



Туре	Manufacturing tolerance A	Sorts in µm	Markings
		-20 to -25	white
		-15 to -20	green
NRT	-0.025	-10 to -15	yellow
		-5 to -10	blue
		0 to - 5	red



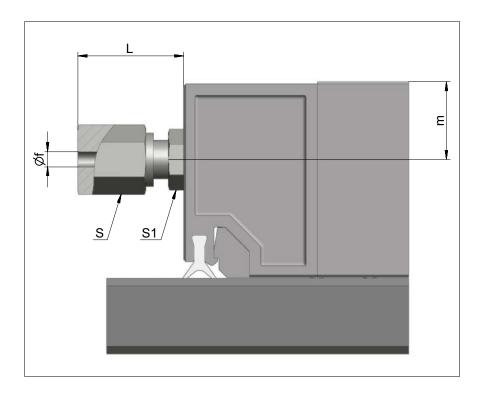
#### Markings:

Colored rings around the lube nipple mark the relevant tolerance group.

# Recirculating unit options

# 8.2 Centralised lubricating system (ZS) for recirculating units NRT

# Connection variants



					Wrenc	ch size							
Туре	Size	L	f	m	S	S1							
NRT 19077	ZS-2	14	2	5.3	8	7							
NAT 19077	ZS-3	16	3	0.0	0	/							
	ZS-2	14	2	10.3	10.3			0	7				
	ZS-3	16	3							8	7		
NRT 26111 NRT 26132	ZS-4	20	4			10.3	8						
14111 20102	ZS-5	20	5									10	0
	ZS-6	22	6			12	10						
	ZS-2	14	2	14.5	7								
	ZS-3	16	3						0	1			
NRT 38144	ZS-4	20	4		10	8							
	ZS-5	20	5		10	0							
	ZS-6	22	6		12	10							

# Linear guideways standard parameters

#### 9.1 **Quality classes**

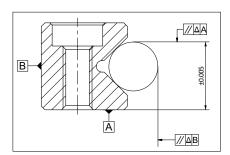
The running and positioning accuracy of an application directly depends on the geometric precision of the guideway (see chapter 7.1), its careful orientation (see chapter 14.9) and the accuracy and rigidity of the surrounding structure (see chapter 14.1 / 14.2).

# 9.2 Tolerance of the supporting surface to the track

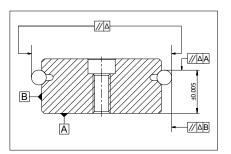
In addition to the previously mentioned geometric precision as set out in chapter 7.1, SCHNEEBERGER guideways are also manufactured to the dimensions of the supporting surface in relation to the track within a very tight tolerance (+/- 0.005mm).

# Advantages:

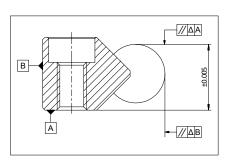
- Interchangeability is guaranteed at all times.
- In most cases additional matching of the guideways is surplus to requirement.



Type R, RN and RNG



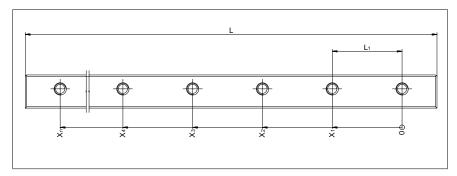
Type RD



Type N/O and M/V

# Linear guideways standard parameters

# 9.3 Length tolerances and distances between fixing holes



The fixing holes are manufactured before the hardening process, which is why the length tolerances and spacings differ from the usual standards. The deviations can be offset using undercut fastening screws of type GD or GDN (see chapter 5) and/or by choosing a suitable hole (see chapter 7.10).

# 9.4 Operating temperatures

SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways can be used at operating temperatures from  $-40^{\circ}$  C to  $+80^{\circ}$  C. For brief periods temperatures up to  $+120^{\circ}$  C are possible.

# 9.5 Speeds and accelerations

The following limit values apply for the standard designs:

Product	Max. speed	Max. acceleration
Linear guideways R, RD, RN, RNG, N/O and M/V	1 m/s	50 m/s²
Linear guideways RN and RNG with Cage control FORMULA-S	1 m/s	300 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Linear guideways N/O and M/V with cage control	1 m/s	200 m/s²

# 9.6 Friction, running accuracy and smoothness

When manufacturing the linear guideways, SCHNEEBERGER places great value on a high level of smoothness. Transitions, run-ins and run-outs or the quality of the synthetic materials and synthetic composite cages are given top priority. This also applies in respect of the rolling elements used, which must satisfy the most stringent quality demands.

For guideways with cages under normal operating conditions a friction factor of 0.0005 to 0.0030 can be assumed.

# 10 Recirculating unit standard parameters

# 10.1 Operating temperatures

SCHNEEBERGER recirculating units can be used at operating temperatures from -40° C to +80° C (for brief periods temperatures up to +120° C are possible). For type SKC the temperature range is  $-150^{\circ}$  C to  $+200^{\circ}$  C.

# 10.2 Speeds and accelerations

The following limit values apply for the standard designs:

Product	max. speed	max. acceleration
SK, SKD, SKC and SR	2 m/s	50 m/s <sup>2</sup>
NRT	1 m/s	50 m/s <sup>2</sup>

# 10.3 Friction, running accuracy and smoothness

When manufacturing the recirculating units, SCHNEEBERGER places great value on a high level of smoothness. Transitions, run-ins and run-outs or the quality of the synthetic materials are given top priority. This also applies in respect of the rolling elements used, which must satisfy the most stringent quality demands.

For recirculating units under normal operating conditions a friction factor of 0.005 can be assumed.

# 11 Design

The versatile areas of application assume different characteristics from linear guideways and recirculating units. Various parameters and considerations essential for product selection. These are set out in detail below.

# 11.1 Linear guideways

# Relationship between stroke H and length of the guideway L

If the stroke is below 400 mm, the following formula applies:

$$\frac{H}{L} \le 0.7$$

If the stroke is above 400 mm, the following formula applies:

$$\frac{H}{L} \le 1$$

= Length of the linear guideway in mm

H = Stroke in mm

# Calculating the cage length K

$$K \le L - \frac{H}{2}$$

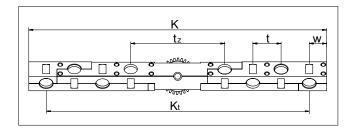
K = Cage length in mm

L = Length of the linear guideway in mm

H = Stroke in mm

The stroke must be limited by means of stops on the table and not by the cages. The stops should preferably be fitted along the axis of symmetry of the guideways to avoid additional forces acting on the linear guideways.

# Calculating the number of rolling elements (R<sub>A</sub>) per cage



a) For cage types KBN, AC, AK, EE, SHW, HW

$$R_A = \frac{K-2w}{t} + 1$$

or

$$R_A = \frac{K_t}{t} + 1$$

b) For cage type KBS

$$R_A = \frac{K - (2w + t_z)}{t} + 2$$

K = Cage length in mm

R<sub>A</sub> = Total available rolling element per cage

w = Distance from cage start to the middle of the first rolling element in mm

t = cage division in mm

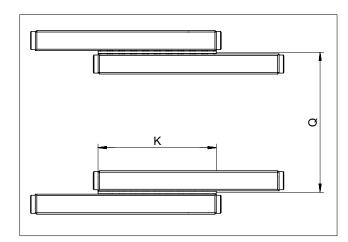
K<sub>t</sub> = Load-bearing length in mm

 $t_z$  = Length of the middle section for the KBS cage



# 11 Design

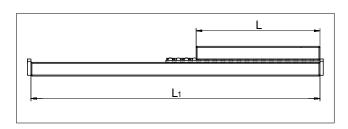
The relationship between the cage length K and the average guideway spacing Q



$$\frac{K}{Q} \ge 1$$

- = Cage length in mm
- a = Average linear guideway spacing in mm

The maximum permissible installation ratio in the case of overrunning cages



Overrunning cages are expedient if a short table is to be moved on a long guideway track. In each case the short rail for the guideway must have a rounded run-in (special version EG, see chapter 7.3) so that the overrunning cage causes as little pulsation as possible.

Not every cage is suitable for this application. The maximum cage overrun depends on the position of the rails and on the cage material.

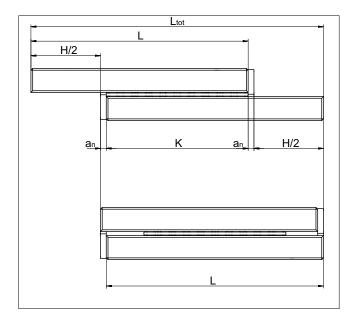
Maximum permitted installation ratios L to L<sub>1</sub>:

- for fixed guideways 1:2
- for laid on guideways 1:4

# 11 Design

# Installation variants for linear guideways with wipers

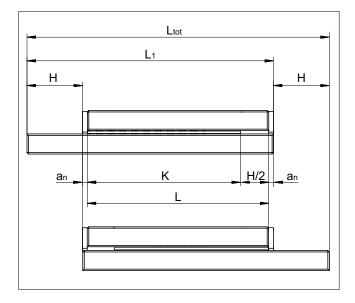
For different linear guideways wipers can be used in the form of end pieces  $(a_n)$ . Two installation variants are possible for this. In both instances this results in the following length ratios:



#### Variant 1

Roller guideways with end pieces/wipers and rails **equal** in length:

With this design the linear guideways must be fitted offset by the amount  $a_n$ .



# Variant 2

Roller guideways with end pieces/wipers and rails **not equal** in length:

$$\begin{array}{lll} K &=& L & -& H/2 \\ L_{tot} &=& L1 & +& H & \mbox{(if the long guideway moves)} \\ L_{tot} &=& L1 & \mbox{(if the short guideway moves)} \end{array}$$

K = Cage length in mm

H = Stroke in mm

\_ = Length in mm

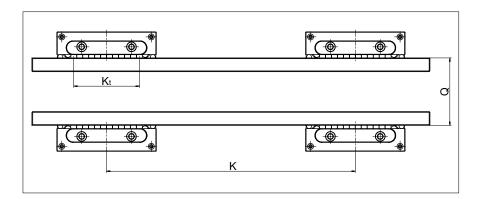
 $L_1$  = Length in mm

 $L_{tot}$  = Total length in mm

 $a_n$  = Thickness of the end piece in mm

# 11.2 Recirculating units

When using recirculating units, theoretically there is not restriction in stroke. The stroke is only restricted by the length of the guide rails.



In terms of the spacing K between the recirculating units and the rail spacing Q, the following ratios are recommended as a guideline:

When using **one** recirculating unit per rail:  $\frac{K_t}{Q} \ge 1$ 

When using more than one recirculating unit per rail:  $\frac{K}{Q} \ge 1$ 

K = Spacing between the recirculating units in mm

 $K_t$  = Load-bearing length in mm

Q = Average rail spacing in mm



# 12.1 Basic principles

The load capacities are based on DIN ISO standard 14728 for roller-contact bearings.

In accordance with DIN, in most applications a permanent overall deformation of 0.0001 times the rolling element diameter can be permitted without adversely affecting the operating behavior of the bearing. This is referred to as the static capacity,  $C_0$ . When designing a new application, we recommend the equivalent static load be in line with the dynamic load capacity (C) to avoid plastic deformation.

The dynamic loading capacity C is the load at which a nominal service life L of 100,000 meters of travel is achieved. It is important to note when calculating the service life that not only the load, which acts vertically on the guideway, should be taken into account but the load range of all acting forces and moments.

The service life corresponds to the travel distance in meters, which is travelled from a guideway. This is before the first sign of material fatigue occurs within the roller guideway elements. The nominal service life is achieved when 90 % of the guideways of identical construction reach or exceed the corresponding travel distances under normal operating conditions.

Critical for the dimensioning of the guideways are the loads occurring in the ratio with the dynamic loading capacity C.

#### Definition of service life

As previously mentioned, the dynamic loading capacity  $C_{100}$  is based on a service life of 100,000 meters. Other manufacturers frequently indicate the loading capacity  $C_{50}$  for a service life of 50,000 meters. The resulting load capacities from this are more than 20 % higher than specified in the DIN ISO standard.

# Conversion examples

#### For balls

Convert load capacities in accordance with DIN ISO standard to  $C_{50}$ :

 $C_{50} = 1.26 \cdot C_{100}$ 

Convert C<sub>50</sub> load capacities in accordance with DIN ISO standard to:

 $C_{100} = 0.79 \cdot C_{50}$ 

# For rollers and needles

Convert load capacities in accordance with DIN ISO standard to  $C_{50}$ :

 $C_{50} = 1.23 \cdot C_{100}$ 

Convert C<sub>50</sub> load capacities in accordance with DIN ISO standard to:

 $C_{100} = 0.81 \, \cdot C_{50}$ 

 $C_{50}\,$  = dynamic loading capacity C in N for 50,000 meters of travel distance

 $C_{100}$  = dynamic loading capacity C in N for 100,000 meters of travel distance defined in accordance with DIN ISO standard

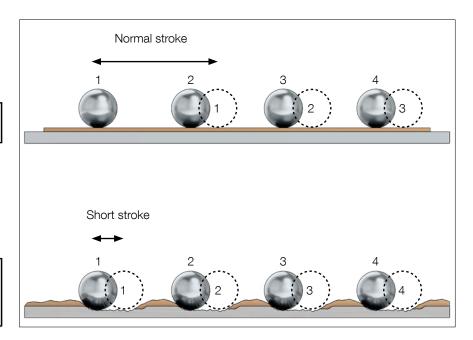
# 12.2 Short strokes

We talk about short stroke applications when a rolling element does not travel past the position of the next rolling element during a stroke.

A continuous lubricating film forms below the rolling element

Local depressions from wear and tear form on the tracks.

At highly frequent strokes the lubricating film is also interrupted



Because the tracks are concentrated at these points (depressions from wear and tear form), the precision and service life of the guideway is reduced. When the strokes are highly frequent, a standard lubricant is no longer able to reach the points of contact.

Wear and tear can be deferred with **suitable lubricants** and regular **lubrication strokes**.

Short strokes curtail the service life of the guideway considerably. The service life of the guideway(s) can only be determined by means of testing.

# 12.2 / 12.3 Load carrying capacity and service life

# 12 Load carrying capacity and service life

# 12.3 Calculating the service life L in accordance with the DIN ISO standard

The formulas for calculating service life are:

# For rollers and needles:

$$L = a \cdot \left(\frac{C_{eff}}{P}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 10^5 \,\mathrm{m}$$

#### For balls:

$$L = a \cdot \left(\frac{C_{eff}}{P}\right)^3 \cdot 10^5 \,\mathrm{m}$$

a = Event probability factor

C<sub>eff</sub> = Effective load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

P = Dynamic, equivalent load in N

= Nominal service life in m

#### Event probability factor a

The load carrying capacities for roller-contact bearings correspond to the DIN ISO standard. This represents a value from the service life calculation, which is exceeded with a probability of 90 % during operational use of the guideway.

If the previously mentioned theoretical service life probability factor of 90% is not adequate, the service life values will need to be adjusted by a factor a.

Event probability in %	90	95	96	97	98	99
Factor a	1	0.62	0.53	0.44	0.33	0.21

#### Effective load carrying capacity Ceff

External influences such as track hardness and temperature can reduce the loading capacity C which means that  $C_{\mbox{\scriptsize eff}}$  needs to be calculated.

$$C_{\text{eff}} = f_{\text{H}} \cdot f_{\text{T}} \cdot C$$

 $C_{\text{eff}}$  = Effective load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

f<sub>H</sub> = Hardness factor

 $f_T$  = Temperature factor

C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

# Hardness factor $f_{\text{H}}$

Materials in a frictionless guideway, which deviate from the standard conditions (HRC 58 - 62), can be recorded with the factor  $f_{\text{H}}$ :

Track hardness in HRC	20	30	40	50	55	56	57	58-62
Hardness factor f <sub>H</sub>	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.88	0.95	1

# Temperature factor $f_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$

Increased temperatures influence the operating conditions (material properties) and must be taken into account using the factor  $f_{\text{T}}$ .

Temperature of the guideway in °C	150	200	250	300
Temperature factor f <sub>™</sub>	1	0.9	0.75	0.6

# Example calculation for Ceff

Guideway type R6  $\Rightarrow$  Hardness 58 - 62 HRC  $\Rightarrow$  f<sub>H</sub> = 1 Temperature 200°C  $\Rightarrow$  f<sub>T</sub> = 0.9

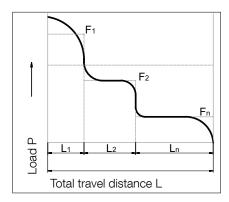
Cage AA 6  $\Rightarrow$  C = 530 N per roller

 $C_{\text{eff}} = f_H \cdot f_T \cdot C = 1 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 530 = \underline{477 \ N}$ 

# Dynamically equivalent load P

The loads (F) acting on a linear guideway system are subject to frequent fluctuations during operation. This set of circumstances should be taken into account when calculating service life. The varying load absorption of the guideway at varying operating conditions during the travel distance is described as being the dynamic equivalent load P.

#### Stepped load



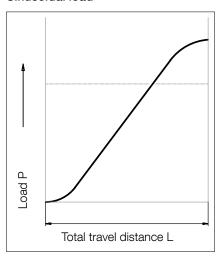
Formula for rollers and needles:

$$P = \frac{\frac{10}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{L}(F_1^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot L_1 + F_2^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot L_2 + \dots F_n^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot L_n)}}$$

Formula for balls:

$$P = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{L}(F_1^3 \cdot L_1 + F_2^3 \cdot L_2 + \dots F_n^3 \cdot L_n)}$$

#### Sinusoidal load



$$P = 0.7 F_{max}$$

= Equivalent load in N

 $F_1 - F_n$  Individual load in N during the partial travel distance L ....  $L_n$ 

= Max. load in N

=  $L_1 + ... + L_n$  = total travel during one load cycle in mm

L<sub>1</sub>... L<sub>n</sub> = partial travel distance in mm of one individual load during a load cycle

Example calculation with a linear guideway of type RNG 6-300 with KBN 6 cage

- an event probability of 97% is selected; the corresponds to a factor a of 0.44
- the dynamic loading capacity of a roller (for KBN 6 cage) is 1'800 N. If 16 rollers are used, the loading capacity of the guideway is  $16 \cdot 1'800 \text{ N} = (28'800 \text{ N})$
- the application generates a total load on to the guideway of 10'000 N

With the previously mentioned values, the following calculation for service life L is:

$$L = a \cdot \left( \frac{C_{eff}}{P} \right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 10^5$$

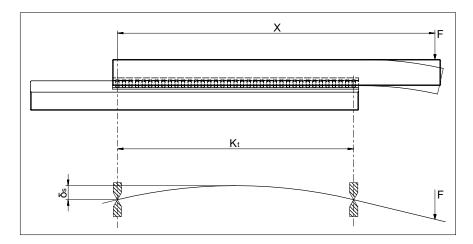
$$L = 0.44 \cdot \left(\frac{28'800 \ N}{10'000 \ N}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 10^5 = 1'495'412 \ m$$

If the service life is requested in hours, the travelled stroke H (in meters) and the time t (in seconds) required for the stroke movement must be known.

The service life L<sub>h</sub> is calculated as follows:

$$L_h = \frac{L \cdot t}{H \cdot 3'600} =$$
 Service life in hours

#### The correction factor R<sub>Tmin</sub>



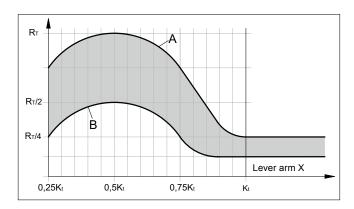
It was explained on the above pages how service life should be calculated from the given load carrying capacity and the occurring load. In doing so, the number of load bearing rolling elements per cage ( $R_T$ ) should be taken into account.

Similarly important is estimating the behavior of the surrounding structure when transmitting forces to the frictionless guideway. Then an elastic deformation or a geometric error in a machine bed lead to the fact that only a part of the installed rolling element effectively absorbs load.

Reliable statements on this application-specific issue can usually only be made with a great deal of difficulty, for example by taking measurements on functioning models or using calculations based on the method of finite elements. The result of this is that normally dimensioning takes place by taking simplified measures, i.e. the external load is divided up on to few rolling elements using the correction factor  $R_{\text{Tmin}}$ .

To determine  $R_{\text{Tmin}}$  first of all the connecting structure must be assessed based on the following values from historical experience:

- A = Rigid structure
  - $\delta_{\rm S} \leq 0.1 \cdot \delta_{\rm A}$
- B = Normal structure
  - $\delta_{\text{S}} > \delta_{\text{A}}$
- $\delta_{_{S}}~$  = deformation of the connecting structure in  $\mu m$
- $\delta_{\rm A} =$  deformation of the rolling element including the guide rail in  $\mu m$  (see chapter 12.5)
- F = load in N
- X = distance in mm
- $K_{t}$  = load-bearing cage length in mm



# To calculate R<sub>Tmin</sub> according to the diagram applies

structure	A (rigid)	B (normal)	
$X > K_t$	R <sub>Tmin</sub> to R <sub>T</sub> /4 R <sub>Tmin</sub>		
$X < K_t$	as per diagram	as per diagram	

For R <sub>Tmin</sub> the following applies	Rolling element type	Cage types	
2	Balls	AK	
1	Rollers	AA, AC, EE, KBN and KBS	
5	Needles	SHW and HW	
0.5	Recirculating unit with rollers	SR and NRT	
1	Recirculating unit with balls	SK, SKD and SKC	

#### Example calculation No. 1

AK 6 cage

X measures 200 mm

K₁ measures 90 mm

Consequently the method of calculation applies in accordance with "X  $> K_t$ "

# Calculation for a rigid structure:

- In accordance with the table, a ball count applies of  $R_{\text{Tmin}}$  to  $R_{\text{T}}/4$
- R<sub>Tmin</sub> corresponds to 2 balls
- R<sub>T</sub>/4 corresponds to 2.25 balls

# Calculation for a normal structure:

• In accordance with the table R<sub>Tmin</sub> R<sub>Tmin</sub> corresponds to 2 balls

# Example calculation No. 2

AK 6 cage

X measures 80 mm

K₁ measures 90 mm

Consequently the method of calculation applies in accordance with "X <  $\mbox{K}_{\mbox{\scriptsize t}}$ "

# Calculation for a rigid structure:

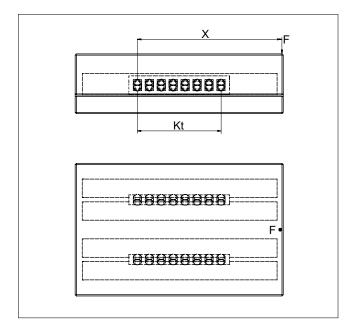
• In accordance with the diagram, X 0.88 from  $K_t$  is corresponding (80 mm : 90 mm) and consequently  $R_{\tau}/2$  For 9 load bearing balls, this results in 4.5 balls (9 load bearing balls : 2)

# Calculation for a normal structure:

The following applies in accordance with diagram  $R_{\text{Tmin}}$ , which corresponds to 2 balls in accordance with the table

# 12.4 Example calculations

The following example calculations illustrate the procedure for some typical problems.



#### Example 1

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P per roller

# Assumption:

Linear guides type R 6

AC 6 cage with 8 rollers (= R<sub>A</sub>)

 $F = 350 \, \text{N}$ 

X = 120 mm

For the roller cage type AC 6 the following applies:

 $K_t = (R_A - 1) \cdot t = (8 - 1) \cdot 9 = 63$ 

 $R_{Tmin} = 1 roller$ 

C = 530 N

(see technical data for the AC 6 cage)

#### Note:

The asymmetric distribution of force is most safely taken into account when the load on the number of load bearing rolling elements ( $R_{\text{Tmin}}$ ) for the guideway is reduced.

# Calculation for P per roller

$$P = \frac{F \cdot x}{K_t \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{Tmin}}$$
$$= \frac{350 \cdot 120}{63 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 334 \text{ N}$$

P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

P = Equivalent load in N per roller

F = load in N

 C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

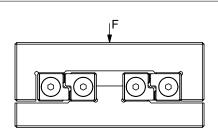
X = distance in mm

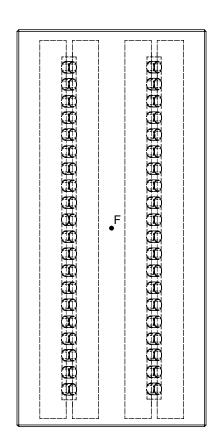
 $R_{Tmin}$  = Correction factor

R<sub>A</sub> = Total available rolling element per cage

t = cage division in mm

K<sub>t</sub> = Load-bearing length in mm





# Example 2

# Searched for:

Equivalent load P per roller

# Assumption:

Linear guides type R 6

Roller cage type AC 6 cage with 20 rollers (= R<sub>A</sub>)

C = 530 N (according to techn. data for the AC 6 cage)

$$R_T = \frac{R_A}{2}$$
$$= \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ rollers}$$

Calculation for P per roller

$$P = \frac{F}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_T}$$
$$= \frac{6'500}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 325 N$$

P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

w = Distance from cage start to the middle of the first rolling element in mm

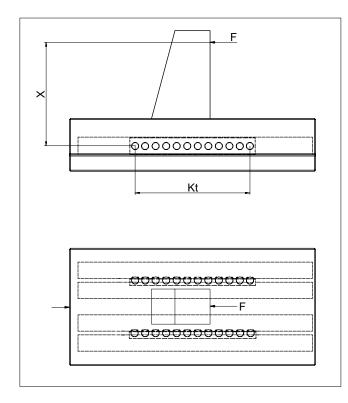
= cage division in mm

P = Equivalent load in N per roller

F = load in N

C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

 $R_T$  = Number of load-bearing rolling elements per cage



#### Example 3

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P per ball

# Assumption:

Rigid slide structure Linear guides type R 6 Cage type AK 6 with 12 balls (=  $R_A$ ); t = 9 mm (according to techn. data for the AK 6 cage)

$$R_A = R_T = 12 \text{ balls}$$

 $R_{Tmin} = 3$  =  $R_{T}/4$  according to diagram on page 101

$$K_t = (R_A - 1) \cdot t$$

$$F = 240 \text{ N}$$

X = 75 mm (distance F to opposing force)

C = 65 N (according to chapter 5.1, technical

data for the AK 6 cage)

# Calculation for P per ball:

$$P = \frac{F}{K_{t}} \cdot \frac{X}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{Tmin}}$$
$$= \frac{240}{99} \cdot \frac{75}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 30 \ N$$

P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

t = cage division in mm

P = Equivalent load in N per ball

F = load in N

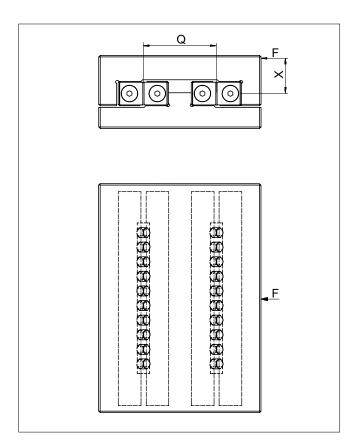
C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

 $R_{Tmin}$  = Correction factor

 $R_A$  = Total available rolling element per cage

R<sub>T</sub> = Number of load-bearing rolling elements per cage

K<sub>t</sub> = Load-bearing length in mm



#### Example 4

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P per roller and the suitable size RNG guideways

#### Assumption:

Type RNG linear guideways

Roller cage type KBN with 10 rollers (RA)

F = 15'000 N

X = 50 mm

Q = 100 mm

$$R_T = \frac{R_A}{2}$$
$$= \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ rollers}$$

# Calculation for P per roller

$$P_{1} = \frac{F \cdot X}{Q} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{T}}$$

$$= \frac{15'000 \cdot 50}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 1'500 N$$

$$P_{2} = \frac{F}{R_{A}}$$

$$= \frac{15'000}{10} = 1'500 N$$

$$P = P_{1} + P2$$

= 1'500 + 1'500 = 3'000 N

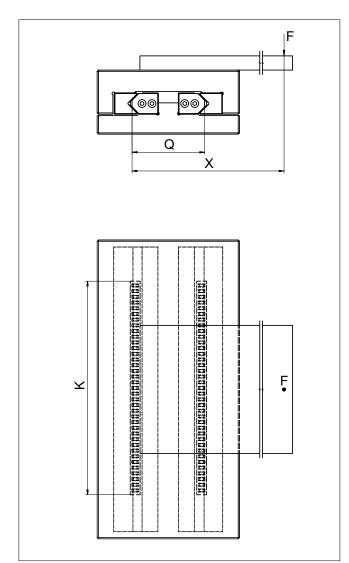
P (P1, P2) = Equivalent loads in N per roller
F = load in N
X = distance in mm
Q = Medium linear guideway distance in mm
C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N
R<sub>T</sub> = Number of load-bearing rolling elements per cage
R<sub>A</sub> = Total available rolling element per cage

# Definition of the suitable guideway size:

According to product specification for the KBN cage (chapter 5.2 or 5.3) if  $C=3^{\circ}900~N$  were to be selected

Туре	Size	Dw	t	w	C per roller in N
KBN	4	4.5	6.5	approx. 4	850
	6	6.5	8.5	approx. 5	1800
	9	9	12	approx. 7.5	3900
	12	12	15	approx. 9	6500

The roller size 9 is suitable. Thus select cage KBN 9 and the linear guideway RNG 9, provided the service life has been fulfilled.



#### Example 5

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P per needle

# Assumption:

Linear guideways type N/O 2025 SHW 15 cage, cage length K = 194 mm (w = 2.9 mm according to techn. specifications of the SHW 15 cage)

F = 5'000 N

 $X = 280 \, \text{mm}$ 

Q = 75 mm

C = 750 N (according to techn. specifications for the AC 15 cage)

$$R_A = \left(\frac{K - 2w}{t} + 1\right) \cdot 2$$

$$= \left(\frac{194 - 5.8}{4} + 1\right) \cdot 2 = 96 \text{ needles}$$

$$R_T = \frac{R_A}{2} = 48 \text{ needles}$$

# Calculation for P per needle:

$$P = \frac{F \cdot X}{Q} \cdot \frac{1}{R_T}$$
$$= \frac{5'000 \cdot 280}{75} \cdot \frac{1}{48} = 389 \text{ N}$$

P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

w = Distance from cage start to the middle of the first rolling element in mm

t = cage division in mm

P = Equivalent load in N per needle

F = load in N

X = distance in mm

Q = Medium linear guideway distance in mm

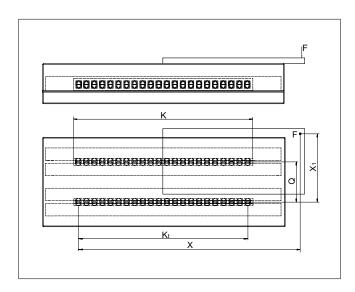
C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling element in N

R<sub>T</sub> = Number of load-bearing rolling elements per cage

 $R_A$  = Total available rolling element per cage

K = Cage length in mm

# 12 Load carrying capacity and service life



#### Example 6

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P per roller

#### Assumption:

Rigid structure

Linear guides type R 12

Cage type AC 12, length K = 400 mm

F = 2'000 N

X = 500 mm

 $X_1 = 200 \text{ mm}$ 

Q = 100 mm

C = 2'500 N (see chapter 5.1, technical specifications for the AC 12 cage)

# For the roller cage AC 12 the following applies:

$$K_{t} = K - 2w$$

$$= 400 - 22 = 378 mm$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{K_{t}}{t} + 1$$

$$= \frac{378}{18} + 1 = 22 \text{ rollers}$$

$$R_{T} = \frac{R_{A}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{22}{2} = 11 \text{ rollers}$$

 $X > K_t = R_T/4$  (according to the diagram on page 101)

 $R_{TO} = R_{T}$ 

 $R_{TL} = \frac{R_T}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2.75 \text{ rollers (rounded down to 2)}$ 

#### Calculation for P per roller

Load laterally

$$P_{Q} = \frac{F \cdot X_{1}}{Q} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{TQ}}$$

$$= \frac{2'000 \cdot }{100} \cdot \frac{1}{11} = 364 N$$

Load longitudinally

$$P_{L} = \frac{F \cdot X}{K_{t} \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{TL}}$$

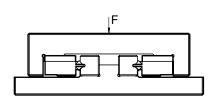
$$= \frac{2'000 \cdot}{378 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 662 N$$

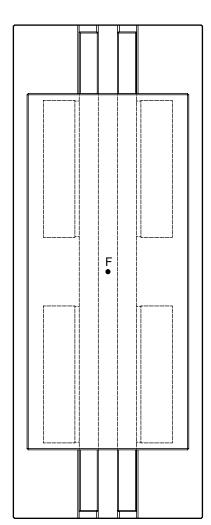
$$P = P_Q + P_L$$
  
= 364 + 662 = 1'026 N

P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

# w = Distance from cage start to the middle of the first rolling element in mm

- t = cage division in mm
- P = Equivalent load in N per roller
- F = load in N
- X = distance in mm
- $X_1$  = distance in mm
- Q = Medium linear guideway distance in mm
- C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity per rolling
- R<sub>⊤</sub> element in N
- R<sub>A</sub> = Number of load-bearing rolling elements per cage
- K = Total available rolling element per cage
- K<sub>t</sub> = Cage length in mm
- $..._{L}$  = Load-bearing length in mm
- $..._{Q}$  = Longitudinally
  - = Laterally





# Example 7

#### Searched for:

Equivalent load P

# Assumption:

Recirculating unit type SR 6-100

Linear guides type R 6

 $R_T = 2$  recirculating unit

F = 6'000 N

C = 2'150 N (see chapter 6.3, technical specifications for the recirculating unit)

# Calculation for P:

$$P = \frac{F}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_T}$$
$$= \frac{6'000}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1'500 \text{ N}$$

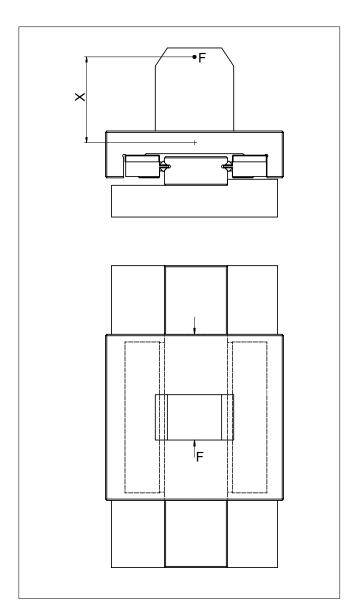
P is smaller than C. The design is correct in this way.

P = Equivalent loads in N

F = load in N

C = Max. permissible load carrying capacity in N

 $R_T$  = Number of load-bearing recirculating units



# Example 8

#### Searched for:

Moment load M in Nm longitudinally and laterally

# Assumption:

Recirculating unit type SR 6-150 Linear guideways type RD 6

 $M_L = 112 \text{ Nm}$  (according to chapter 6.3, technical specifications

for the recirculating unit)

X = 45 mm (distance F to opposing force)

F = 2'000 N

# Calculation for M:

$$M = F \cdot X = 2000 \cdot 0.045 = 90 \text{ Nm}$$

The moment load M is below the permissible load  $M_{\text{\tiny L}}.$  Thus the design is correct.

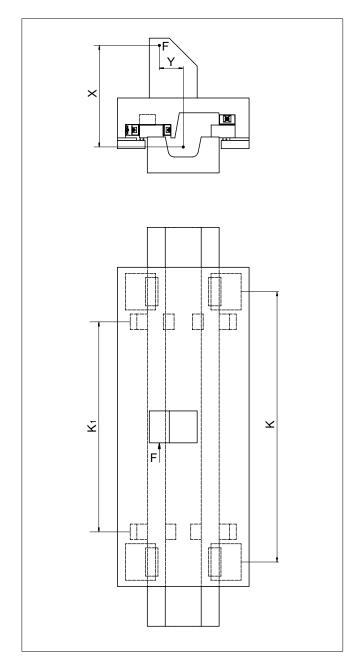
M = Moment load in Nm longitudinally and laterally

 $M_L$  = Permitted moment load in Nm longitudinally

and laterally

X = distance in mm

F = load in N



# Example 9

#### Searched for:

Equivalent loads  $P_L$  and  $P_Q$ 

# Assumption:

Recirculating unit top type NRT 26 111 (C = 98'000 N) Recirculating unit bottom type NRT 19 077 (C = 43'000 N) Recirculating unit side type NRT 19 077 (C = 43'000 N)

K = 700 mm

 $K_1 = 450 \text{ mm}$ 

 $R_{Tmin} = 0.5$  (according to table on page 101)

F = 83'000 N

X = 500 mm

Y = 100 mm

# Calculation for P<sub>L</sub> and P<sub>Q</sub>:

Load longitudinally

$$P_{L} = \frac{F \cdot X}{K \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{Tmin}}$$
$$= \frac{83'000 \cdot 500}{700 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{0.5} = 59'286 \ N$$

Load laterally

$$P_Q = \frac{F \cdot Y}{K_1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{Tmin}}$$
$$= \frac{83'000 \cdot 100}{450} \cdot \frac{1}{0.5} = 36'889 N$$

P = Equivalent load in N

P<sub>i</sub> = Equivalent load longitudinally in N

P<sub>Q</sub> = Equivalent load laterally in N

F = load in N

X = distance in mm

Y = distance in mm

= Max. permissible load carrying capacity per

recirculating unit in N

 $R_{Tmin}$  = Correction factor

K = distance in mm

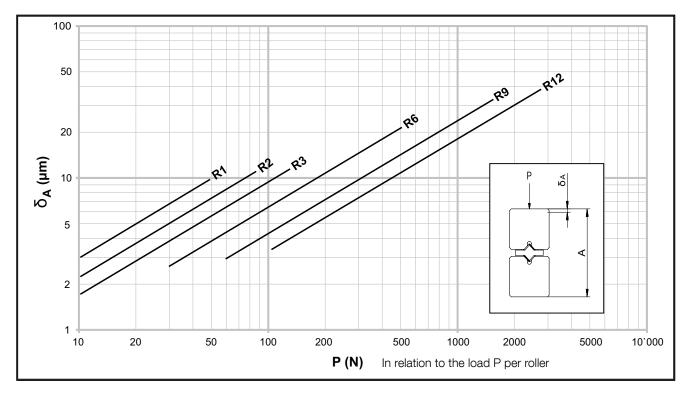
K₁ = distance in mm

# 12.5 Elastic deformation and rigidity of linear bearings

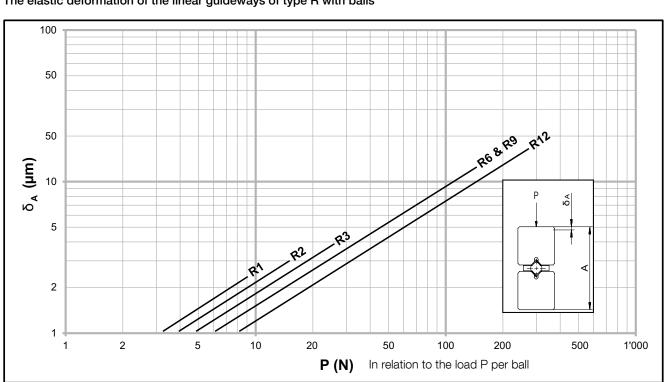
# Linear guideways

The total deformation  $\delta_A$  (that is the deformation of the rolling element in connection with hardened tracks (min. 58 HRC) ) can be deduced from the following diagrams.

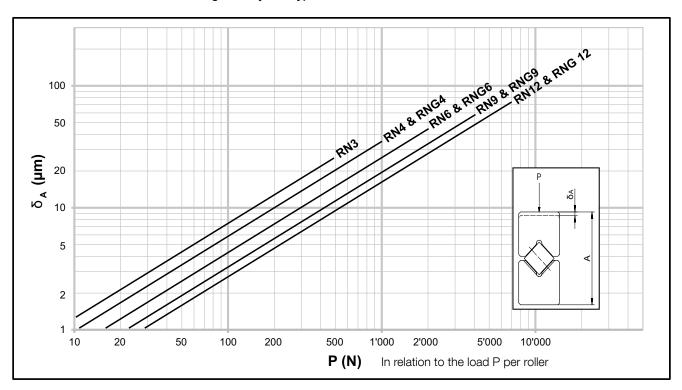
# The elastic deformation of the linear guideways of type R with rollers



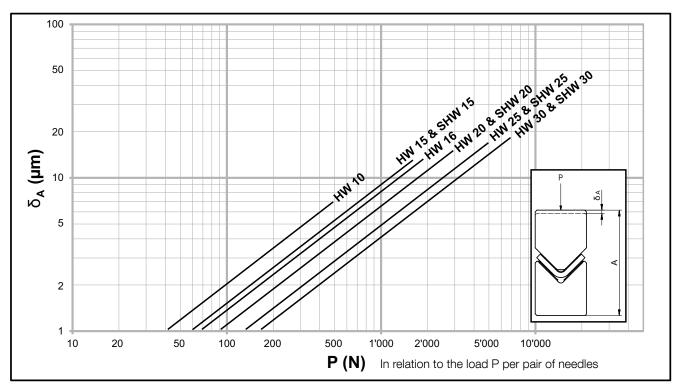
# The elastic deformation of the linear guideways of type R with balls



The elastic deformation of the linear guideways for type RN and RNG.



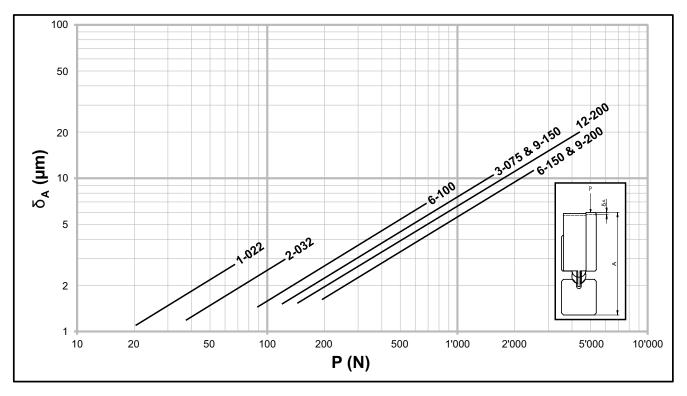
The elastic deformation of the linear guideways of types N/O and M/V upon use with the following types of cages



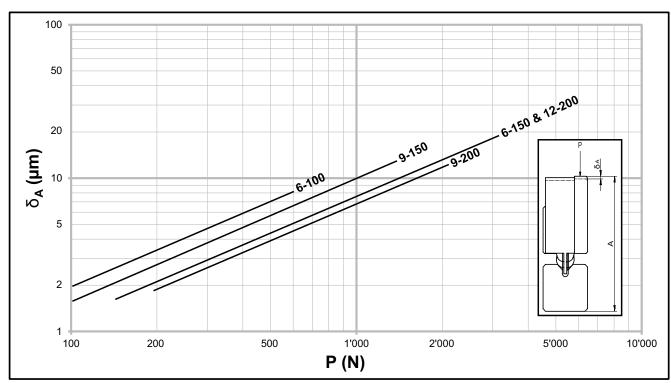
# 12 Load carrying capacity and service life

# 12.6 Elastic deformation and rigidity of recirculating units

The elastic deformation of the recirculating unit of type SK in connection with linear guideways type R or RD.

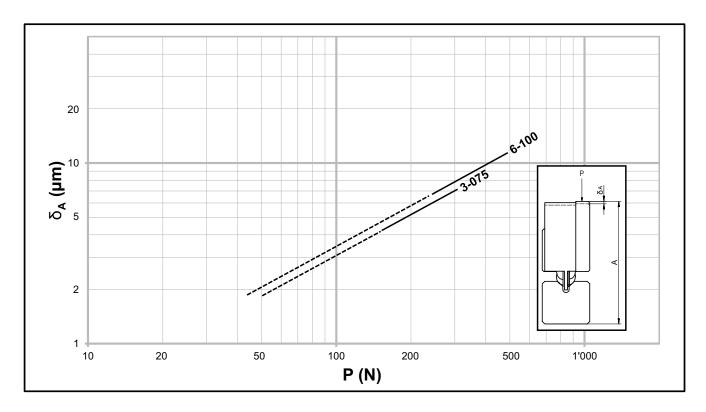


The elastic deformation of the recirculating unit of type SKD in connection with linear guideways type R or RD.

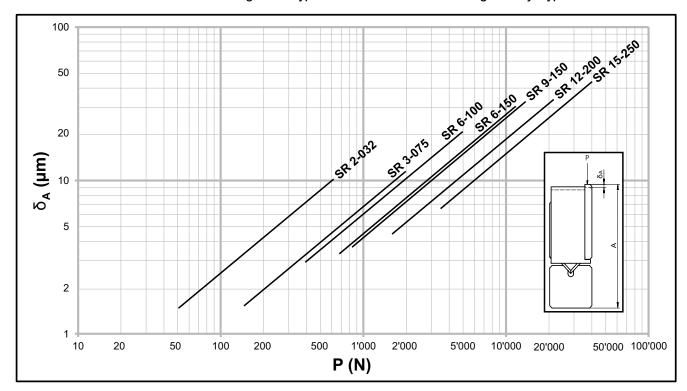


# 12 Load carrying capacity and service life

The elastic deformation of the recirculating unit of type SKC in connection with linear guideways type R or RD The total length of the straight lines applies for lubricated recirculating units, the dotted straight line for unlubricated ones.

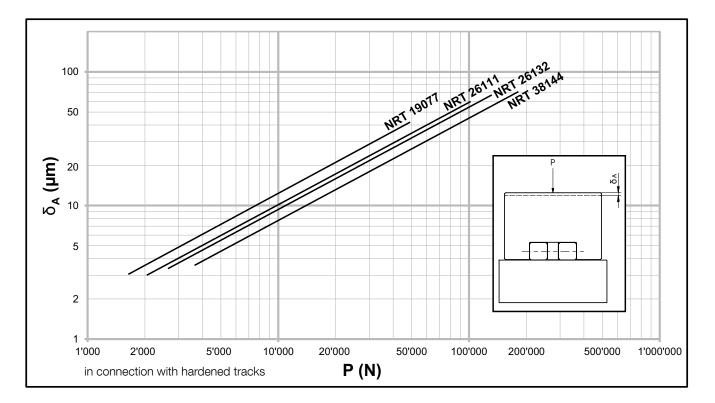


The elastic deformation of the recirculating unit of type SR in connection with linear guideways type R or RD.



# 12 Load carrying capacity and service life

The elastic deformation of the recirculating unit type NRT.



# 13.1 The connecting structure and its influence on service life

Linear guideways are high-precision components. The requirements for the connecting structure are also high to ensure the accuracy of the guideways are maximized.

The quality of the reference and supporting surfaces as well as the rigidity of the connecting structure must meet the most stringent requirements. If this is not the case, smoothness, precision and service life of the guideway will be significantly affected.

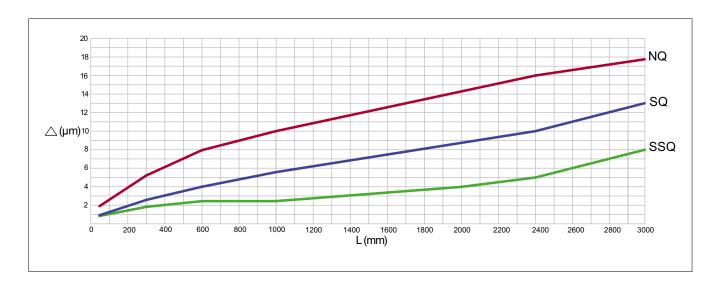
To exploit the full potential of the linear guideways, assembly on a rigid and ground substrate is recommended. Connecting structures made of light metal are only suitable in certain instances - due to their lower rigidity and limited machining accuracy.

# 13.2 Configuration of the connecting structure

### Parallelism of the reference and locating surfaces

They must be compatible with those of the linear guideway (also applies when using linear guideways with recirculating units):

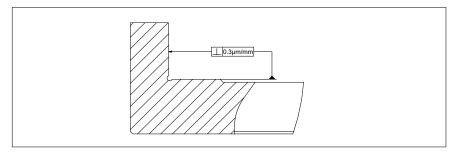
NQ Normal quality SQ Special quality SSQ Super special quality



## Surface quality

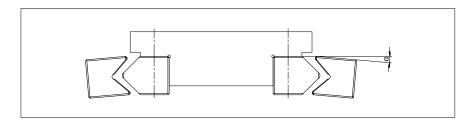
The accuracy of the application critically determines the required surface quality of the reference and locating surfaces. For high-precision applications they must demonstrate a maximum Ra value of 0.4. An Ra value of 1.6 may not be exceeded for standard applications.

### Angular error



The angular errors for the supporting and locating surface should not exceed 0.3  $\mu\text{m}/\text{mm}.$ 

# Height offset for linear guideways

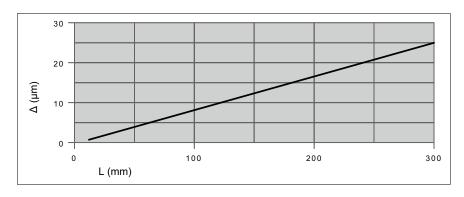


The angular errors resulting from height offset and/or elastic deformations may not exceed the following values:

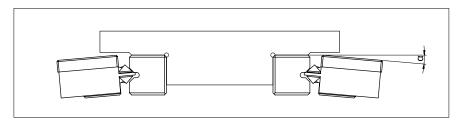
Balls or rollers: 0.3 µm/mm Needles 0.1 µm/mm

# Parallelism of the supporting and locating surfaces in the case of the recirculating unit

The parallelism of the supporting and locating surfaces in relation to the mating track can be derived from the diagram below:

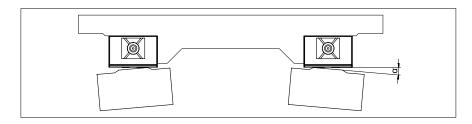


### Height offset for recirculating units



The angular errors results from height offset and/or elastic deformations may not exceed the following values:

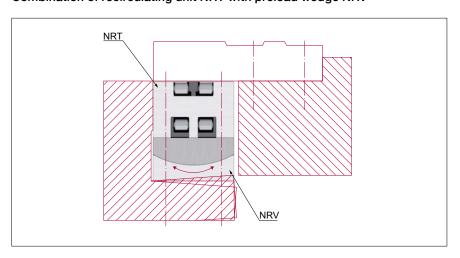
For types SK, SKD and SKC  $3.0 \,\mu\text{m/mm}$  For types SR  $0.3 \,\mu\text{m/mm}$ 



For types NRT

0.3 µm/mm

# Combination of recirculating unit NRT with preload wedge NRV



So that straight run-off is guaranteed, the recirculating unit NRT must always be oriented against the locating surface. The preload wedge NRV should be aligned opposite the recirculating unit and compensates for angular errors.

### 13.3 Installation methods

SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways are not designed to be load-bearing structural components, but as guideway components.

Horizontal installation indicates direction of movement runs horizontally. Likewise, vertical installation indicates direction of movement deviates from the horizontal plane.

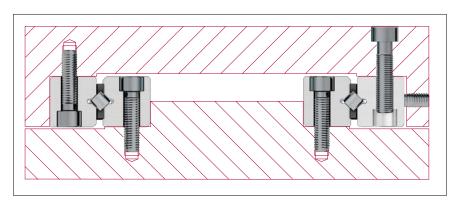
### **Enclosed configuration**

The enclosed configuration is a fixed/fixed bearing. It can be loaded by moments and forces in any direction. Rigidity and running accuracy can be influenced by a change in the preload.

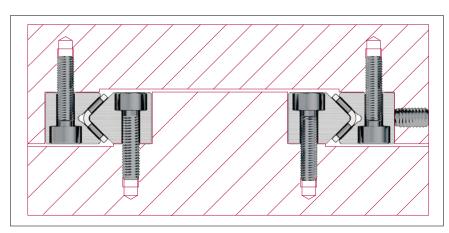
The advantages and characteristics of an enclosed configuration:

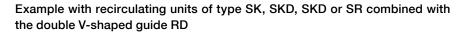
- Supports any operation position, load direction and moment load
- Supports a small guideway base
- Must be preloaded. Consequently, rigidity and accuracy are increased.

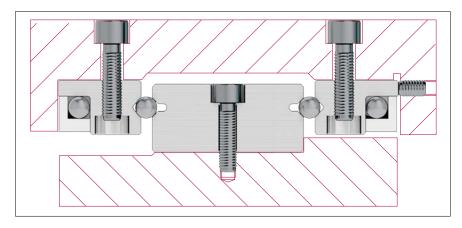
### An example involving linear guideways of type R, RN or RNG



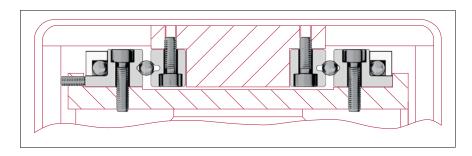
# An example involving linear guideways of type N/O or M/V $\,$



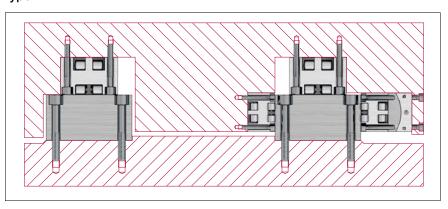




## Example involving recirculating unit of type SK and linear guideways of type R



# Example involving recirculating unit of type NRT and surface guideways of type $\ensuremath{\mathsf{E}}$

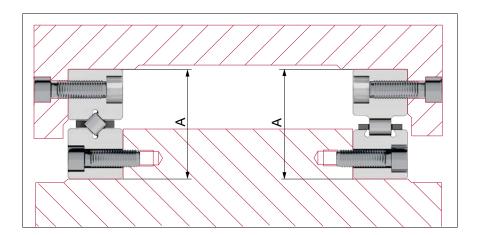


### Open configuration

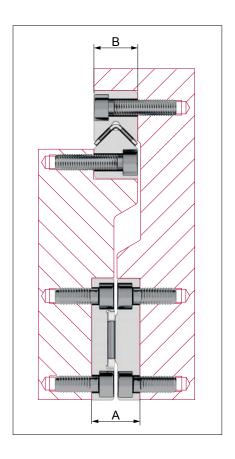
The open configuration is a fixed/loose bearing offering the following advantages and characteristics:

- Is mainly used when the load acts centrally and vertically on to the guideway plane and no deformations may occur by tensioning the surrounding structure.
- Thermal lateral variations are evened out
- Large bearing spans can easily be bridged
- Requires a large guideway base
- Very installation-friendly as the machine component can easily be seated and/or lifted off

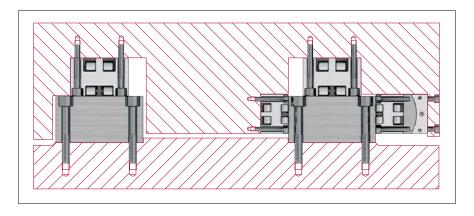
Example involving linear guideways of type R, RN or RNG combined with a surface guideway of type W/Z. In the case of open configurations, the height A for both pairs of guideways must be height-matched (see chapter 7.5).



Example of a suspended linear guideway of type N/O or M/V combined with a surface guideway of type L/M. The dimensions A and B must be heightmatched.

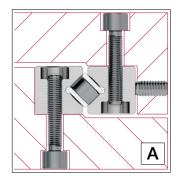


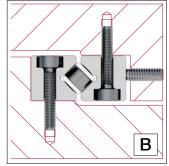
Example involving recirculating unit of type NRT and surface guideways of type E. The vertical load is born by height-matched NRT



# 13.4 Fastening

### Linear guideways





### Fastening variants

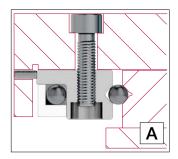
The SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways and recirculating units can be fastened to the connecting structure in two different ways:

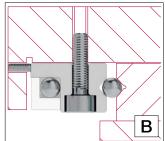
- A The use of the tapped boreholes
- B The use of through holes

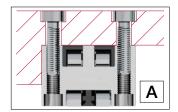
 $\mbox{\bf Method}\ \mbox{\bf A}$  is preferred because a powerful fastening is possible based on the screw size

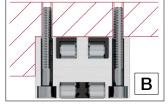
**Method B** provides added flexibility combined with the fastening screws with a thin shaft (see chapter 5).

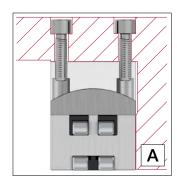
## Recirculating units

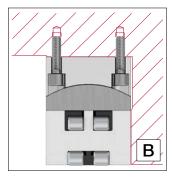












# 13.5 Torque settings for fastening screws

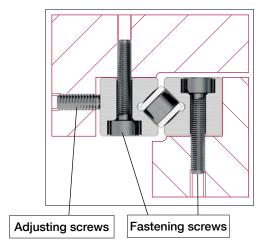
The recommended torque settings can be found in the table. These values apply in respect of oiled screws.

By using greases containing  $MoS^2$ , the required torque can drop to half of the values set out below.

### Strength grade 8.8

	Torque in Ncm		
Sizes	Fastening screws DIN 912	Fastening screws with thin shaft, type GD or GDN	
M 2	35 28		
M 2.5	73 58		
М 3	128 102		
M 4	290	232	
M 5	575	460	
M 6	990	792	
M 8	2400 1920		
M 10	4800	3840	
M 12	8300 6640		
M 14	13200	10560	
M 16	20000		

### 13.6 Preload



The size of the preload is guided by the intended use of the guideways. A high preload ...

- ... increases rigidity of the guideway and guarantees zero-backlash
- ... reduces moment loads, maximum loads on the rolling element
- ... increases displacement resistance
- ... reduces the service life

A positive effect of preload is achieved with 5 % - 20 % of the permissible load C.

### General approach

The preload can be consistently set using a torque wrench. In so doing the friction between screw and tapped fixing hole must be taken into account (to be determined by means of tests).

When using wedge adjusters or adjusting plates, the ideal preload must be determined based on the elastic total deformation  $\delta_A$  (see chapter 12.5) and the deformation of the connecting structure.

When setting an R-guideway with **cage type EE**, the cage must first be slightly compressed before the rollers are applied.

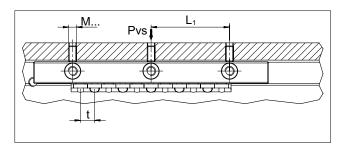
As mentioned above, the preload increases the rigidity of the guideway. A high preload, however, requires a stable connecting structure. Otherwise unwanted edge loads occur to rollers and needles as a result of angular errors, which in turn has a negative impact on load carrying capacity.

### Procedure for linear guideways

A guideway is normally set with zero-backlash using **adjusting screws**. A zero-backlash, uniform sequence is only achieved when advancing exclusively takes place where the cage with the rolling elements is located (see also chapter 13.9).

At least one **adjusting screw** must be provided per **fastening screw**, the thread size of which should match the **fastening screw**. In the case of **overrunning cages**, the shorter rail should preferably be advanced.

Example calculation for the infeed force per adjusting screw (Pvs) of their tightening torque (Mds)



### Required information per calculation:

- Linear guide type R 3  $L_1 = 25 \text{ mm}$ - Roller cage type AC 3 t = 5 mmC = 130 N- Diameter of the adjusting screw = M4- Factor f (for rollers = 1; for balls / needles = 2) f = 1- Preload p (2 % to 20 % of C) p = 10 %- Factor a in cm (as per the following table)

Thread	Factor a		
M2	0.0238		
M2.5	0.0294		
МЗ	0.035		
M4	0.0469		
M5	0.058		
M6	0.0699		
M8	0.0926		
M10	0.1152		
M12	0.1378		
M14	0.1591		
M16	0.1811		

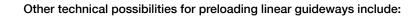
# Calculation of the infeed force per adjusting screw Pvs

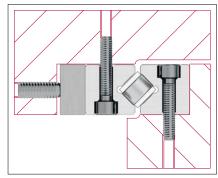
Pvs = 
$$L_1$$
 /t · C · p / 100 · f  
= 25 /5 · 130 · 10/ 100 · 1 = 65 N

# Calculation of tightening torque Mds

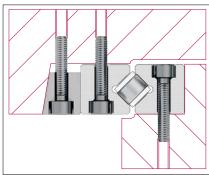
Mds = Pvs · a = 
$$65 \cdot 0.0469 = 3.05 \text{ Ncm}$$

127

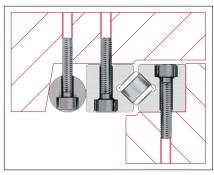




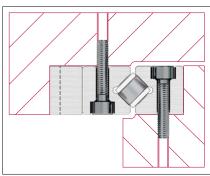
Setting using an adjusting strip



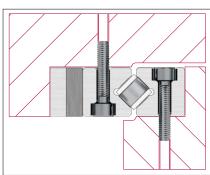
Setting using a wedge adjuster



Setting using a **cylinder adjuster** 

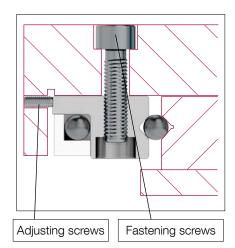


Setting using a longitudinal wedge



Setting using a double longitudinal wedge

# 13 Construction and installation guidelines



### Procedure when preloading recirculating units (SK, SKD, SKC and SR)

A recirculating unit is normally set with zero-backlash using **adjusting screws**. At least one adjusting screw must be provided per **fastening screw**, the thread size of which should match the fastening screw.

# Example calculation for the infeed force per adjusting screw (Pvs) of their tightening torque (Mds)

Required information per calculation:

- Recirculating unit SK 6-100

- Diameter of the adjusting screw

- Number of adjusting screws N

- Factor f ("1" for roller, "2" for balls)

- Preload p (5 % to 20 % of C)

- Factor a in cm

C = 715 N

= M4

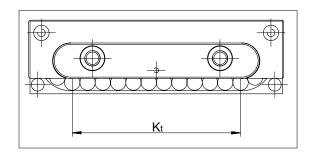
= 2

= 2

= 10%

as per the following table

Thread	Factor a	
M2	0.0238	
M2.5	0.0294	
МЗ	0.035	
M4	0.0469	
M5	0.058	
M6	0.0699	
M8	0.0926	
M10	0.1152	
M12	0.1378	
M14	0.1591	
M16	0.1811	



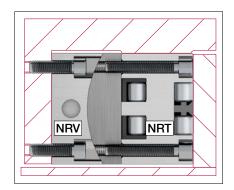
### Calculation of the infeed force per adjusting screw Pvs

Pvs = C /N · p / 100 · f  
= 
$$715/2 \cdot 10/100 \cdot 2 = 71.5 \text{ N}$$

### Calculation of tightening torque Mds

Mds = Pvs · a  
= 
$$71.5 \cdot 0.0469 = 3.35$$
 Ncm

Its advance must always remain within the load-bearing length K<sub>t</sub>!

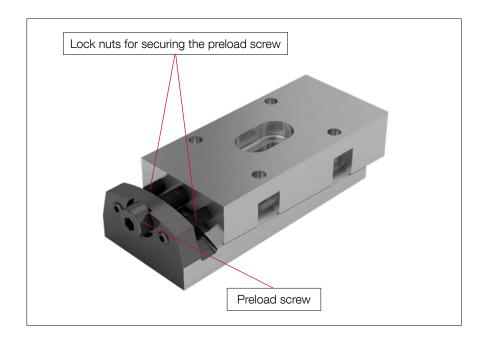


### Procedure for recirculating unit NRT with preload wedge type NRV

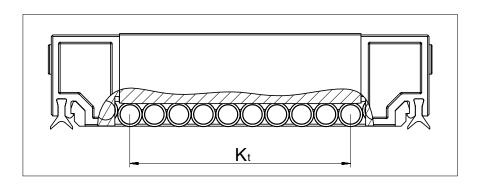
For preload using preload wedge NRV the following infeed values apply:

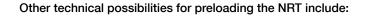
Туре	Max adjustment range in terms of height (mm)		Height difference per revolution of the preload screw A	
	19077	0.35	0.0350	
26111 NRV		0.40	0.0625	
INDA	26132	0.40	0.0625	
	38144	0.40	0.0750	

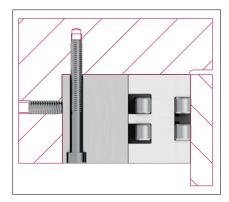
After successfully setting the preload, always tighten the two lock nuts alternately and use the wrench applying the same amount of torque!



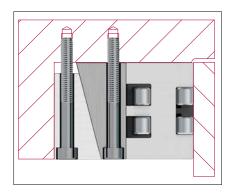
If preloading takes place without preload wedge NRV it is important to ensure that the advance must always remain within the load-bearing length  $K_{\rm t}$ .



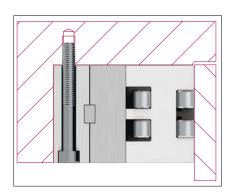




Setting using an intermediate plate



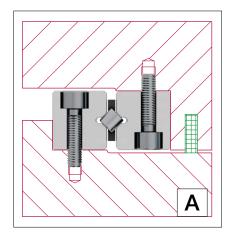
Setting using a wedge adjuster



Setting using a double longitudinal wedge



# 13.7 Sealing and covers



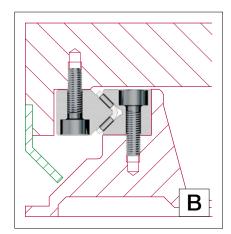
The method of sealing or covering is significant for the smooth operation and service life of the guideways.

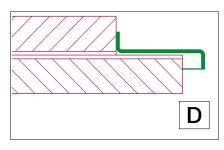
Where there is only a small amount of dirt, wipers are sufficient to keep the tracks clean. Their braking effect can generally remain unattended. We offer a variety of standard wipers, which are described in detail in the respective product specifications.

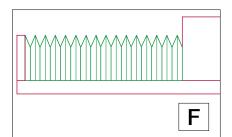
Covers are used when there is some danger of harmful contamination of the guideway. While wipers only push the dirt off the running surfaces in the area of their movement, covers provide the opportunity of also keeping penetrating dirt away at the sides.

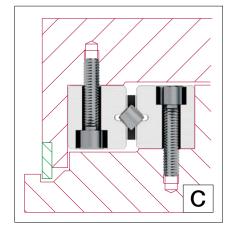
Some design options are listed below:

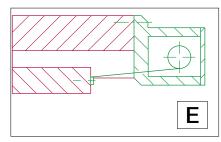
- A = Wiper sideways
- **B** = Diverting swarf and coolant away using a cover
- **C** = Labyrinth seals offer an effective and economically viable protection
- **D** = Simple metal cover
- E = Roll-up cover
- F = Bellows above or below
- **G** = Telescopic cover

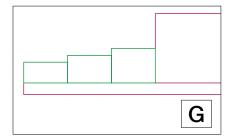












### 13.8 Lubrication

Lubrication is a design element and must therefore be defined during the development phase of a machine or application. If the lubrication is only selected after design and construction is complete, based on experience this is likely to lead to considerable difficulties. A carefully thought out lubrication concept is therefore a sign of a state-ofthe-art and well devised design.

### Parameters to be taken into account in selecting the lubricant, amongst others, include:

 Operating conditions (speed, accelerations, stroke, load, installation

orientation)

 External influences (temperature, aggressive media or radiation, dirt

accumulating, moisture)

- Subsequent lubrication (period of time, quantity, compatibility with other

lubricants)

 Compatibility (with corrosion protection, with integrated materials

such as plastic cages)

Tracks (geometry, surface roughness, hardness, material,

coating, wettability)

Technical and economic considerations determine the lubricant and process to be used. Generally lithium-soap-based roller bearing grease are used to lubricate (alloyed greases KP2K in accordance with DIN 51502 or DIN 51825). Oil dispensers or occasional oiling via oil nipples fully meet the demands of the guideways. For minimal roller frictional resistance lubrication with mineral-oil-based oils is recommended (CLP or HLP in viscosities of ISO VG 15 to 100 in accordance with DIN 51519).

The lubricants are normally applied through the spacing between the linear guideways and the recirculating units or through the lubrication holes in some instances available as standard or lube nipples in the recirculating units. If this is not supported by the design (e.g. in the case of vertical installation), on request linear guideways with lube holes can also be supplied. Particularly advantageous are oil mist lubrication methods, which help to prevent dirt accumulating on the guideways with their slight excess pressure. Their acceptability is greatly limited, however, due to their environmental impact. Cutting-oils or water soluble coolants are to be kept away from the guideways, however, because they dilute or wash away the available lubricant. In addition, coolants tend to stick when drying out. Lubricants with solid additives are inappropriate.

Subsequent lubrication intervals depend on the aforementioned operating conditions and external influences and cannot be therefore be calculated. That is why the lubrication point must be observed over a lengthy period of time.

Values based on historical experience show that with normal use subsequent lubrication of up to 2 to 5 times is sufficient, spread over the calculated service life.

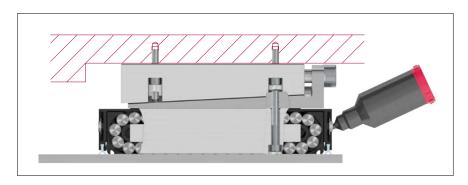
### Lubrication of the recirculating unit NRT

There are three ways of lubricating the NRT

Variant A: Lube nipple on each end face Variant B: Lube opening on the top

Variant C: Optional connection for a centralised lubricating system

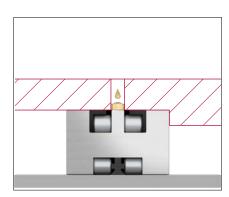
Variant A: Lubrication by means of the lube nipple

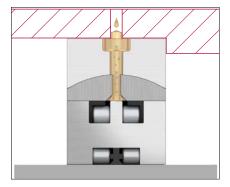


### Variants B:

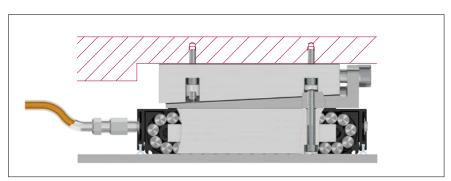
Oil delivery through the lube opening on the top

Oil delivery through the lube opening on the top through the preload wedge NRV





Variant C: Centralized lubricating system (option ZS)

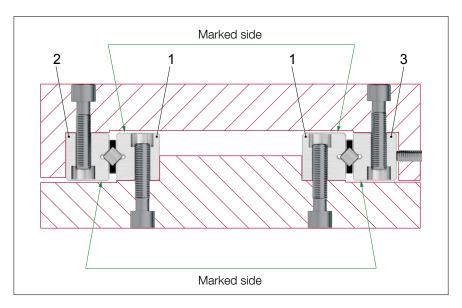


# 13.9 Transport, handling and storage

Linear guideways and recirculating units are high-precision components and should therefore be handled with care. They should always be transported in their original packaging to protect them from damage and be stored at room temperature and in a dry environment.

Improper handling of the guideways can lead to preliminary damage and thus to premature failure. That is why their assembly may only be undertaken by expert professional staff.

# 13.10 Installation guidelines



### Linear guideways

With careful, clean preparation and a step by step approach, by adopting a rational procedure you will achieve a perfect guide system.

The following installation instructions applies by analogy for all types of SCHNEEBERGER linear guideways.

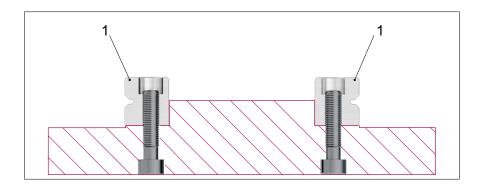
- To guarantee a perfect support for the guide rails, any remaining burrs or ridges are to be removed with a fine whetstone.
- Before installation, the linear guideways and supporting surfaced should be cleaned. By means of a subsequent light lubrication they will be protected from any consequential damage.

### Tip for long or multi-part guide rails:

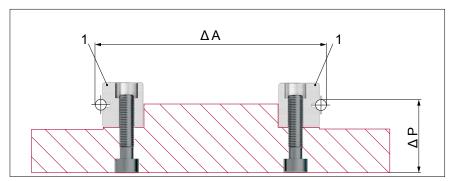
Due to the bore hole tolerances of the rails, the fastening holes in the supporting surfaces should be drilled according to the holes in the linear guideways. By using fastening screws with a thin shaft differences in hole spacings can also be evened out (see chapter 5).

The marked side of the guide rail may not be used as a supporting surface!

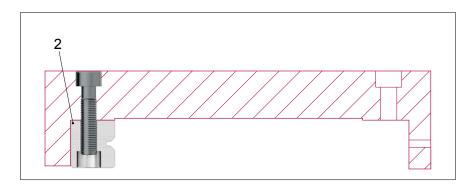
• The fixed pair of linear guideways (1) is pressed against the supports using an appropriate clamping element and the fastening screws are tightened (use a torque wrench! For tightening torque see chapter 13.5.)



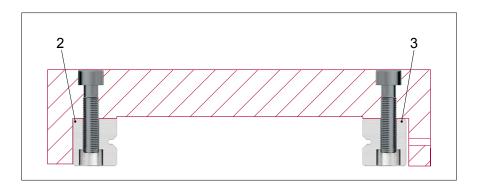
• Check parallelism  $\Delta A$  and  $\Delta P$ . The parallelisms measured must fall within the tolerances of the linear guideway (see chapter 7.1)



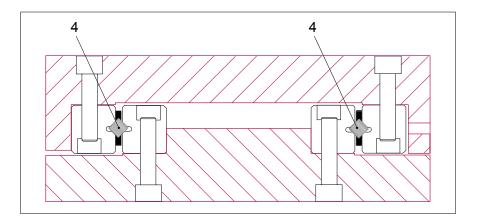
• Install the fixed rail (2) of the opposing pair.

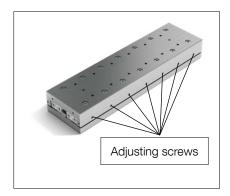


- Install the rail (3) and in so doing only lightly tighten the fastening screws.
- Lubricating (see chapter 13.8)



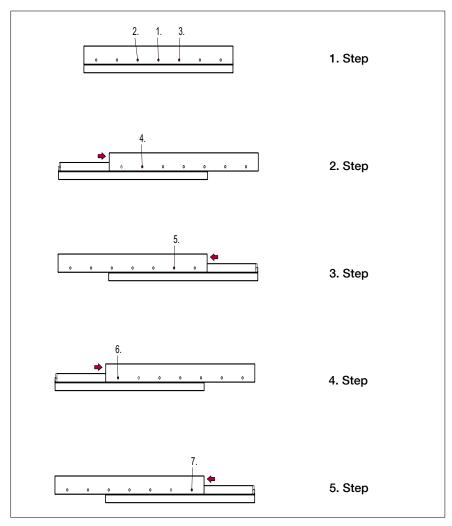
Insert and center the cages (4). After that the linear bearings must be preloaded (please refer to the following page).



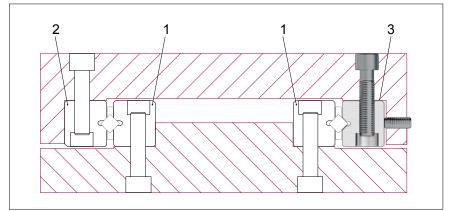


• Set and/or preload the linear guideway with zero-backlash (see chapter 13.5).

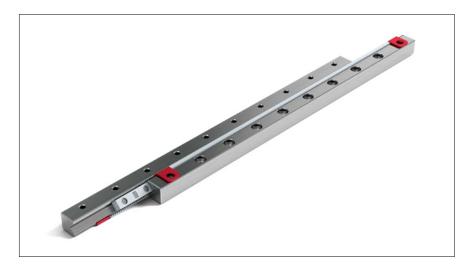
Application of the preload using the adjusting screws should be carried out from the centre of the rail outwards using the following steps (the sequence can be worked out from the figures):



- Tighten the fastening screws for the rail (3).
- Install the end pieces



### Examples for linear guideways

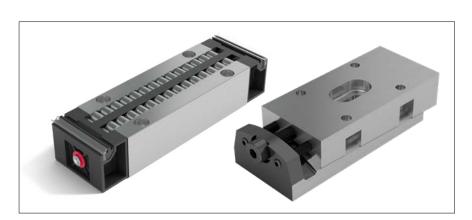


Example 1	Quantity	Type and size	Length in mm	Options	
Guide rails	80	RNG 6	- 300	-RF-SSQ-KS	
Cage	40	KBS 6 x 20*		-RF	

Example 2	Quantity	Type and size	Length in mm	Options
Guide rails	20	R 9	- 800	
Guide rails	20	R 9	- 600	-EG
Cage	20	AC 9 x 22*		
End pieces	40	GC 9		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  corresponds to the number of rolling elements Note: In the case of cage types HW and SHW the cage length must be indicated in mm! (e.g. SHW 20 x 155 mm)

# Example recirculating unit



	Quantity	Type and size	Options
Recirculating units	150	NRT 26111	-GP
Preload wedge	150	NRV 26111	



### **PROSPECTUSES**

- COMPANY BROCHURE
- CUSTOMIZED BEARINGS
- GEAR RACKS
- LINEAR BEARINGS and RECIRCULATING UNITS
- MINERAL CASTING SCHNEEBERGER
- MINISLIDE MSQscale
- MINI-X MINIRAIL / MINISCALE PLUS / MINISLIDE
- MONORAIL and AMS profiled linear guideways with integrated measuring system
- MONORAIL and AMS application catalog
- POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- SLIDES



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