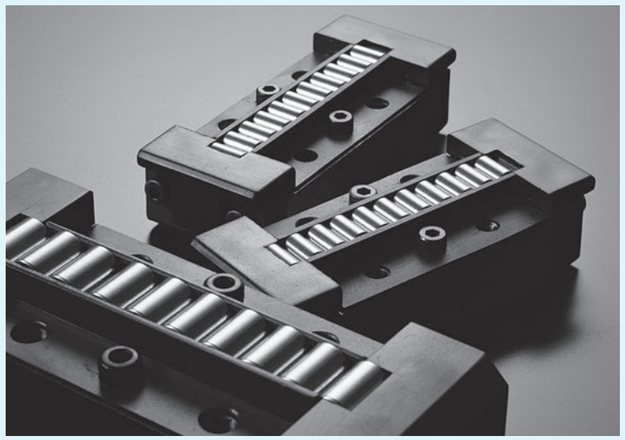
General Explanation



Load Rating and Life

Life of linear motion rolling guides

Even in normal operational status, a linear motion rolling guide will reach the end of its life after a certain period of operations. As repeated load is constantly applied onto a raceway and rolling elements of the linear motion rolling guide, this leads to leprous damage (scale-like wear fragments) called fatigue flaking due to rolling contact fatigue of materials, it will be unusable at the end. Total traveling distance before occurrence of this fatigue flaking on a raceway or rolling elements is called the life of linear motion rolling guide.
As the life of linear motion rolling guide may vary depending on material fatigue phenomenon, rating life based on statistic calculation is used.

Rating life

Rating life of linear motion rolling guide refers to the total traveling distance (1) 90% of a group of the same linear motion rolling guide can operate without linear motion rolling guide material damages due to rolling contact fatigue when they are operated individually under the same conditions.

Note (1) Stroke Rotary Bushing is represented as total number of rotations.

Basic dynamic load rating C

Basic dynamic load rating refers to load with certain direction and size that is logically endurable for rating life indicated in Table 1 when a group of the same linear motion rolling guides is operated individually under the same conditions.

Table 1 Load rating

Series	Rating life
Crossed Roller Way Roller Way & Flat Roller Cage	100×10^3m
Linear Slide Unit Linear Ball Spline Linear Bushing	50×10^3m
Stroke Rotary Bushing	10^6 rotations

Basic static load rating C_0

Basic static load rating refers to static load generating a certain contact stress at the center of contact parts of the rolling elements and a raceway under maximum load, which is the load at the allowable limit for normal rolling motion. Generally, it is used considering static safety factor.

Allowable load F

Allowable load refers to load of smooth rolling motion on contact surface to which maximum contact stress is applied and the sum of whose elastic deformation of rolling elements and raceway is small.
Therefore, use applied load within the allowable load range if very smooth rolling motion and high accuracy are required.

Dynamic torque rating T

Dynamic torque rating refers to a torque with a certain direction and size with which 90% of a group of the same linear ball splines can run 50 x 10^3m without material damages due to rolling contact fatigue when they are operated individually.

Static torque rating T_0
Static moment rating T_0, T_X, T_Y

Static torque rating and static moment rating refer to static torque or moment load generating a certain level of contact stress at the center of contact parts of rolling elements and a raceway under the maximum load when the torque or moment load (see Fig. 1) are loaded, which is the torque or moment load at the allowable limit for normal rolling motion. Generally, it is used considering static safety factor.

Load direction and load rating

Linear motion rolling guide is used with its load rating corrected in accordance to the load direction. Basic dynamic load rating and basic static load rating indicated in the dimension table should be corrected before use. As the values to be corrected vary depending on series, please see an explanation for each series.

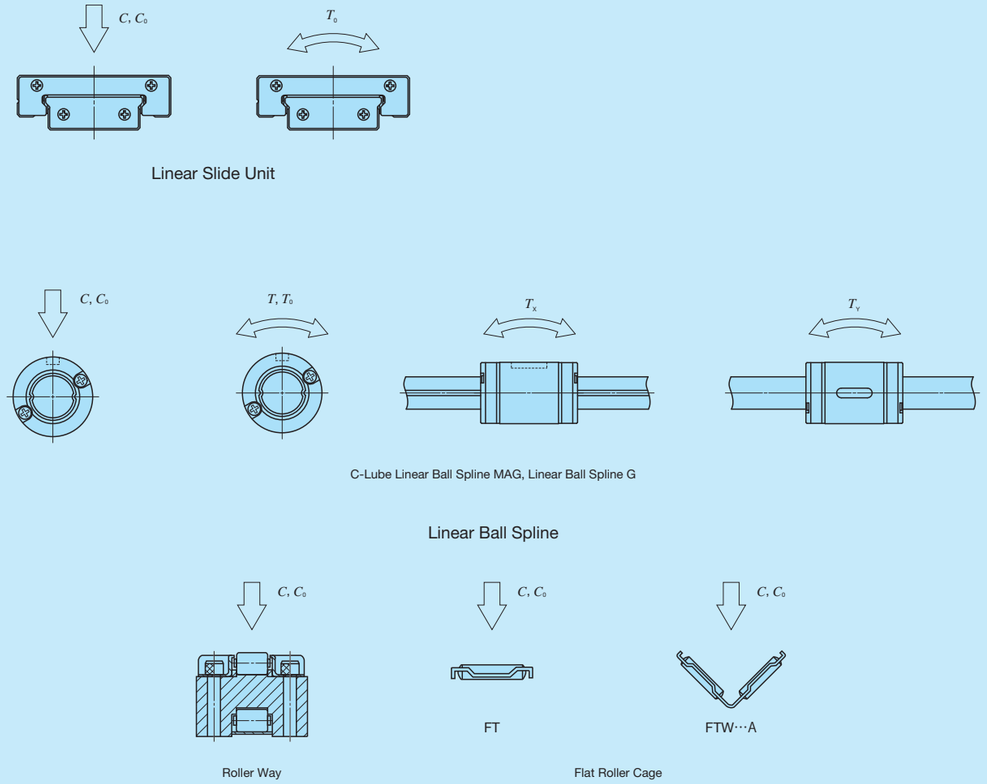


Fig. 1 Direction of load rating, torque rating, and moment load

Remark: For the cases of Crossed Roller Way and Linear Bushing, see an explanation of each series.

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

Calculating formula of life

Rating life and basic dynamic load rating of a linear motion rolling guide are correlated as indicated in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 Calculating formula of life for each series

Series	Calculating formula of rating life: Total traveling distance 10^3 m	Calculating formula of rating life: Life length h	Code description
Crossed Roller Way Roller Way & Flat Roller Cage	$L=100\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}}$	$L_h=\frac{10^6 L}{2Sn_1\times 60}$	L : Rating life, 10^3 m C : Basic dynamic load rating, N T : Dynamic torque rating, N·m P : Dynamic equivalent load (or applied load), N M : Applied torque N·m L_h : Rating life in hours h S : Stroke length mm n_1 : Number of strokes per minute min^{-1}
Linear Slide Unit Linear Bushing	$L=50\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3$		
Linear Ball Spline	$L=50\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3$ $L=50\left(\frac{T}{M}\right)^3$		

Table 2.2 Calculating formula of life for Stroke Rotary Bushing

Series	Calculating formula of rating life: Total number of rotation 10^6 rotations	Calculating formula of rating life: Life length h	Code description
Rotational motion	$L=\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3$	$L_h=\frac{10^6 L}{60\sqrt{(D_{PW}n)^2+(10Sn_1)^2}/D_{PW}}$	L : Rating life, 10^6 rotations C : Basic dynamic load rating, N P : Applied load N L_h : Rating life in hours h n : Rotational speed min^{-1} n_1 : Number of strokes per minute min^{-1} S : Stroke length mm D_{PW} : Pitch circle diameter of balls mm ($D_{PW}\fallingdotseq 1.15F_W$) F_W : Inscribed circle diameter mm
Rotational and rotary compound motion			
Rotary and linear motion		$L_h=\frac{10^6 L}{600Sn_1/(\pi D_{PW})}$	

Temperature factor

As the allowable contact stress is decreased at operating temperature above 150°C, the basic dynamic load rating should be corrected by the following equation:

$$C_t=f_t\,C \quad \cdots\cdots(1)$$

where, C_t : Basic dynamic load rating taking into account temperature increase, N
f_t : Temperature factor (see Fig. 2)
C : Basic dynamic load rating, N

Hardness factor

Hardness of a raceway must be 58 to 64 HRC. When it is lower than 58 HRC, correct basic dynamic load rating by the following equation:

$$C_H=f_H\,C \quad \cdots\cdots(2)$$

where, C_H : Basic dynamic load rating taking into account the hardness, N
f_H : Hardness factor (see Fig. 3)
C : Basic dynamic load rating, N

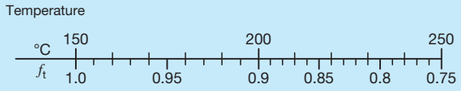


Fig. 2 Temperature factor

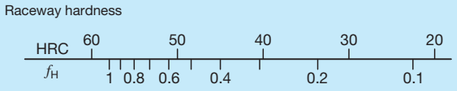


Fig. 3 Hardness factor

Load factor

Load applied to a linear motion rolling guide can be larger than theoretical load due to machine vibration or shock. Generally, the applied load is obtained by multiplying it by the load factor indicated in Table 3.

Table 3 Load factor

Operating conditions	f_w
Smooth operation free from shock	1 ～1.2
Normal operation	1.2～1.5
Operation with shock load	1.5～3

Static safety factor

Generally, basic static load rating and static moment rating (or static torque rating) is considered as load at the allowable limit for normal rolling motion. However, static safety factor must be considered according to operating conditions and required performance of the linear motion rolling guide.
Static safety factor can be obtained by the following equation and typical values are indicated in Table 4.
Equation (4) is a representative equation for moment load or torque. Static moment rating and maximum moment load in each direction is applied for the calculation.

$$f_S=\frac{C_0}{P_0} \quad \cdots\cdots(3)$$

$$f_S=\frac{T_0}{M_0} \quad \cdots\cdots(4)$$

where, f_S : Static safety factor
C_0 : Basic static load rating, N
P_0 : Static equivalent load, N
(Or applied load (maximum load))
T_0 : Static moment rating, N·m
(Or static torque rating)
M_0 : Moment load or torque in each direction, N·m
(Maximum moment load or maximum torque)

Table 4 Static safety factor

Series	Operational condition and static safety factor: Operation with vibration and/or shock	High operating performance	Normal operating conditions
Crossed Roller Way	4 ～6	3～5	2.5～3
Linear Slide Unit	3 ～5	2～4	1 ～3
Linear Ball Spline	5 ～7	4～6	3 ～5
Linear Bushing	2.5	2	1.5
Stroke Rotary Bushing	2.5	2	1.5
Roller Way & Flat Roller Cage	4 ～6	3～5	2.5～3

Preload

Objectives of preload

In some cases, the linear motion rolling guide is used with clearance given to the linear motion rolling guide when light motion with small load is required. However, for some applications it may be used with play in the guiding mechanism removed or with preload to increase rigidity.
Preload is applied to the contact parts of a raceway and rolling elements with internal stress generated in advance. When a external load is applied on the preloaded linear motion rolling guide, shock absorbing with this internal stress makes elastic deformation smaller, and its rigidity is increased. (See Fig.4)

Preload setting

Preload amount is determined by considering the characteristics of the machines or equipments on which the linear motion rolling guide is mounted and the nature of load acting on the linear motion rolling guide. The standard amount of preload for linear motion rolling guides is, in general, approx. 1/3 of load when the rolling elements are balls (steel balls) and approx. 1/2 of load when they are rollers (cylindrical rollers). If the linear motion rolling guides are required to have very high rigidity to withstand vibration or fluctuating load, a larger preload may be applied.

Precaution for preload selection

Even when high rigidity must be required, excessive preload should be avoided, because it will produce an excessive stress between rolling elements and raceways, and eventually result in short life of linear motion rolling guides. It is important to apply a proper amount of preload, considering the operational conditions. When using with a large preload, contact IKO.
Linear Bushing and Stroke Rotary Bushing should never be given a large amount of preload.

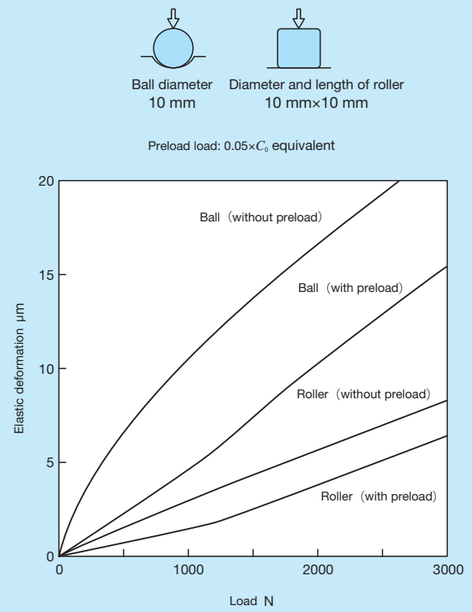


Figure 4 Preload and elastic deformation behavior

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

Friction

Friction of linear motion rolling guide

The static friction (start-up friction) of linear motion rolling guides is much lower than that of conventional plain guides. Also, the difference between static friction and dynamic friction is small, and frictional resistance varies little when velocity changes. These are excellent features of linear motion rolling guides, and account for their ability to reduce power consumption, suppress operating temperature rise, and increase traveling speed.
Since frictional resistance and variation are small, high speed response characteristics to motion commands and high accuracy positioning can be achieved.

Friction coefficient

The frictional resistance of linear motion rolling guides varies with their model, applied load, velocity and characteristics of lubricant. Generally, lubricant or seals are major factors in determining the frictional resistance in light load or high speed operation, while the amount of load is the major factor in heavy load or low speed operation. The frictional resistance of linear motion rolling guides depends on various factors, but generally the following formula is used.

$$F=\mu P \cdots\cdots(3)$$

where, F : Frictional resistance, N
μ : Dynamic friction coefficient
P : Applied load, N

For sealed guides, seal resistance is added to the above value, but this resistance varies greatly depending on the interference amount of seal lip and lubrication conditions.
Where the lubrication and mounting condition are correct and the load is moderate, the friction coefficients of linear motion rolling guide in operation are within the range shown in Table 5. Generally, friction coefficient is large under small load.

Table 5 Friction coefficient

Series name	Dynamic friction coefficient μ (1)
Crossed Roller Way	0.0010～0.0030
Linear Slide Unit	0.0010～0.0020
Linear Ball Spline	0.0020～0.0040
Linear Bushing	0.0020～0.0030
Stroke Rotary Bushing	0.0006～0.0012
Roller Way	0.0020～0.0040
Flat Roller Cage	0.0010～0.0030

Note (1) These friction coefficients do not include seal.

Lubrication

Objectives of lubrication

The objectives of applying lubricant for linear motion rolling guides is to keep raceways, rolling elements, etc. in a linear motion rolling guide from metal contact, and thereby reduce friction and wear preventing heat generation and seizure. When an adequate oil film is formed at the rolling contact area between the raceways and rolling elements, the contact stress due to load can be reduced. To manage the formation of adequate oil film is important for ensuring the reliability of linear motion rolling mechanism.

Selection of lubricant

To obtain the full performance of linear motion rolling guides, it is necessary to select an appropriate lubricant and lubrication method by considering the model, load and velocity of each linear motion rolling guide. However, as compared with plain guides, lubrication of linear motion rolling guides is much simpler. Only a small amount of lubrication oil is needed and replenishment interval is longer, so maintenance can be greatly reduced. Grease and oil are the two most commonly used lubricants for linear motion rolling guides.

Grease lubrication

For linear motion rolling guides, lithium-soap base grease (Consistency No.2 of JIS) is commonly used. For rolling guides operating under heavy load conditions, grease containing extreme pressure additives is recommended.
In clean and high-vacuum environments, where low dust generating performance and low vaporization characteristics are required, greases containing a synthetic-base oil or a soap other than the lithium-soap base are used. For applications in these environments, due consideration is necessary to select a grease that is suitable for the operating conditions of linear motion rolling guide and achieves satisfactory lubrication performance at the same time.

Table 6 Pre-packed grease list

Series name	Pre-packed grease
C-Lube Linear Ball Spline MAG Linear Ball Spline G	Alvania EP Grease 2 [Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.]

Grease replenishment interval

The quality of any grease will gradually deteriorate as operating time passes. Therefore, periodic replenishment is necessary. Grease replenishment interval varies depending on the operating conditions. A six month interval is generally recommended, and if the machine operation consists of reciprocating motions with many cycles and long strokes, replenishment every three month is recommended.
In addition, linear motion rolling guides in which the lubrication part "C-Lube" is built deliver long-term maintenance free performance. This eliminates the need for lubrication mechanism and workload which used to be necessary for linear motion rolling guides and significantly reduces maintenance cost.

Grease replenishment method

New grease must be supplied through a grease feed device such as a grease nipple until old grease is discharged. After grease is replenished, running-in is performed and excess grease will be discharged to outside of the linear motion rolling guide. Discharged grease must then be removed before starting the operation.
The amount of grease required for standard replenishment is about 1/3 to 1/2 of the free space inside the linear motion rolling guide. When grease is supplied from a grease nipple for the first time, there will be grease lost in the replenishment path. The amount lost should be taken into consideration.
Generally, immediately after grease is replenished, frictional resistance tends to increase. If additional running-in is performed for10 to 20 reciprocating cycles after excess grease is discharged, frictional resistance becomes small and stable.
For applications where low frictional resistance is required, the replenishment amount of grease may be reduced, but it must be kept to an appropriate level so as not to give a bad influence on the lubrication performance.

Mixing of different type of grease

Mixing different types of grease may result in changing the properties of base oil, soap base, or additives used, and, in some cases, severely deteriorate the lubrication performance or cause trouble due to chemical changes of additives. Old grease should therefore be removed thoroughly before filling with new grease.

Oil lubrication

For oil lubrication, heavy load requires high oil viscosity and high velocity requires low oil viscosity. Generally, for linear motion rolling guides operating under heavy load, lubrication oil with a viscosity of about 68 mm^2/s is used. For linear motion rolling guides under light load at high speed operation, lubrication oil with a viscosity of about 13 mm^2/s is used.

Lubrication part "C-Lube"

C-Lube Linear Ball Spline MAG has built-in lubrication part, "C-Lube".
C-Lube is a porous resin with molding formed fine resin powder. It is a lubrication part impregnated with a large amount of lubrication oil in its open pores by capillary inside. Lubrication oil is supplied directly to balls (steel balls), not to the spline shaft. When the balls have contact with C-Lube built in the external cylinder, lubrication oil is supplied to the surface of the balls. As the steel balls circulate, the lubricant is distributed to the loading area along the track rail. This results in adequate lubrication oil being properly maintained in the loading area and lubrication performance will last for a long time.
The surface of C-Lube is always covered with the lubrication oil. Lubrication oil is continuously supplied to the surface of steel balls by surface tension in the contact of C-Lube surface and steel balls.

Table 7 Grease brands used in linear motion rolling guide

Brand		Base oil	Thickener	Consistency	Range of operating temperature (2) ℃	Usage
Alvania EP Grease 2	[Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.]	Mineral oil	Lithium	284	−20～110	General application with extreme-pressure additive
Alvania Grease S2	[Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.]	Mineral oil	Lithium	283	−25～120	General application
Multemp PS No.2	[KYODO YUSHI CO., LTD.]	Synthetic oil, Mineral oil	Lithium	275	−50～130	General application
IKO Low Dust-Generation Grease for Clean Environment CG2	[NIPPON THOMPSON CO., LTD.]	Synthetic oil	Urea	280	−40～200	For clean environment Long life
IKO Low Dust-Generation Grease for Clean Environment CGL	[NIPPON THOMPSON CO., LTD.]	Synthetic oil, Mineral oil	Lithium / Calcium	225	−30～120	For clean environment Low sliding
Klüberalfa GR Y-VAC3 (1)	[NOK KLUEBER]	Synthetic oil	Ethylene tetra-fluoride	No.3	−20～250	For vacuum
IKO Anti-Fretting Grease AF2	[NIPPON THOMPSON CO., LTD.]	Synthetic oil	Urea	285	−50～170	Fretting-proof
6459 Grease N	[Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.]	Mineral oil	Poly-urea	305	–	Fretting-proof

Notes (1) Set replenishment intervals to short.
(2) The Ranges of operating temperature are quoted from the grease manufacturer's cataloged values, but do not guarantee regular use under high temperature environment.
Remarks Check with the chosen grease manufacturer's catalog before use.
For grease for applications other than those listed, please contact IKO.

Storage

Store the linear motion rolling guide horizontally indoors in the IKO packing and packaging provided. Avoid high temperature, low temperature and high humidity. In products pre-packed with lubricant, the lubricant will deteriorate over time if products are stored for a long time. Be sure to reapply lubricant before use.

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

Statements

● Unit Conversion Rate Table

SI, CGS series and gravity system unit cross-reference table

Amount / Unit system	Length	Mass	Time	Acceleration	Force	Stress and pressure
SI	m	kg	s	m/s^2	N	Pa
CGS series	cm	g	s	Gal	dyn	dyn/cm^2
Gravity system	m	$kgf·s^2/m$	s	m/s^2	kgf	kgf/m^2

Energy	Power	Temperature	Viscosity	Kinetic viscosity	Flux	Flux density	Magnetic field intensity
J	W	K	Pa·s	m^2/s	Wb	T	A/m
erg	erg/s	℃	P	St	Mx	Gs	Oe
kgf·m	kgf·m/s	℃	$kgf·s/m^2$	m^2/s	—	—	—

SI unit conversion

Amount	Unit name	Code	SI conversion rate	SI unit name	Code
Angle	D	°	$\pi/180$	Radian	rad
	Min	′	$\pi/10\ 800$		
	Sec	″	$\pi/648\ 000$		
Length	Meter	m	1	Meter	m
	Micron	μ	10^{-6}		
	Angstrom	Å	10^{-10}		
	X ray unit		$\approx 1.002\ 08\times10^{-13}$		
	Nautical mile	n mile	1852		
Area	Square meter	m^2	1	Square meter	m^2
	Are	a	10^2		
	Hectare	ha	10^4		
Volume	Cubic meter	m^3	1	Cubic meter	m^3
	Liter	l, L	10^{-3}		
Mass	Kilogram	kg	1	Kilogram	kg
	Ton	t	10^3		
	Atomic mass unit	u	$\approx 1.660\ 57\times10^{-27}$		
Time	Sec	s	1	Sec	s
	Min	min	60		
	Hr	h	3 600		
	Day	d	86 400		
Velocity	Meter per second	m/s	1	Meter per second	m/s
	Knot	kn	1 852/3 600		
Frequency and vibration	Number of cycle	s^{-1}	1	Hertz	Hz
Number of rotations	Rotation per minute	min^{-1}	1/60	Per second	s^{-1}
Angular velocity	Radian per second	rad/s	1	Radian per second	rad/s
Acceleration	Meter per second	m/s^2	1	Meter per second	m/s^2
	G	G	9.806 65		
Force	Weight in kg	kgf	9.806 65	Newton	N
	Weight in ton	tf	9 806.65		
	Dyne	dyn	10^{-5}		
Force moment load	Weight in kg meter	kgf·m	9.806 65	Newton meter	N · m
Stress and pressure	Weight in kg per square meter	kgf/m^2	9.806 65	Pascal	Pa
	Weight in kg per square cm	kgf/cm^2	$9.806\ 65\times10^4$		
	Weight in kg per square mm	kgf/mm^2	$9.806\ 65\times10^6$		

Amount	Unit name	Code	SI conversion rate	SI unit name	Code
Pressure	Meter water column	mH_2O	9 806.65	Pascal	Pa
	millimeter of mercury column	mmHg	101 325/760		
	Torr	Torr	101 325/760		
	Air pressure	atm	101 325		
	Bar	bar	10^5		
Energy	Erg	erg	10^{-7}	Joule	J
	IT calorie	cal_{IT}	4.186 8		
	Weight in kg meter	kgf·m	9.806 65		
	Kilowatt per hour	kW·h	3.600×10^6		
	French horse-power per hour	PS·h	$\approx 2.647\ 79\times10^6$		
	Electron volt	eV	$\approx 1.602\ 19\times10^{-19}$		
Power and motivity	Watt	W	1	Watt	W
	French horse-power	PS	≈735.5		
	Weight in kg meter per second	kgf·m/s	9.806 65		
Viscosity	Poise	P	10^{-1}	Pascal second	Pa·s
	Centipoise	cP	10^{-3}		
	Weight in kg second per square meter	$kgf·s/m^2$	9.806 65		
Kinetic viscosity	Stokes	St	10^{-4}	Square meter per second	m^2/s
	Centistokes	cSt	10^{-6}		
Temperature	D	℃	+273.15	Kelvin	K
Radioactivity	Curie	Ci	3.7×10^{10}	Becquerel	Bq
Exposure radiation dose	Roentgen	R	2.58×10^{-4}	Coulomb per kg	C/kg
Absorbed dose	Rad	rad	10^{-2}	Gray	Gy
Dose equivalent	Rem	rem	10^{-2}	Sievert	Sv
Flux	Maxwell	Mx	10^{-8}	Weber	Wb
Flux density	Gamma	γ	10^{-9}	Tesla	T
	Gauss	Gs	10^{-4}		
Magnetic field intensity	Oersted	Oe	$10^3/4\pi$	Ampere per meter	A/m
Electric charge	Coulomb	C	1	Coulomb	C
Electric potential difference	Volt	V	1	Volt	V
Capacitance	Farad	F	1	Farad	F
(Electric) Resistance	Ohm	Ω	1	Ohm	Ω
(Electric) Conductance	Siemens	S	1	Siemens	S
Inductance	Henry	H	1	Henry	H
Current	Ampere	A	1	Ampere	A

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

● Inch-mm Conversion Table

1 inch=25.4mm

inch		0″	1″	2″	3″	4″	5″	6″	7″	8″
Fractional number	Decimal number									
	0		25.400	50.800	76.200	101.600	127.000	152.400	177.800	203.200
1 / 64″	0.015625	0.397	25.797	51.197	76.597	101.997	127.397	152.797	178.197	203.597
1 / 32″	0.031250	0.794	26.194	51.594	76.994	102.394	127.794	153.194	178.594	203.994
3 / 64″	0.046875	1.191	26.591	51.991	77.391	102.791	128.191	153.591	178.991	204.391
1 / 16″	0.062500	1.588	26.988	52.388	77.788	103.188	128.588	153.988	179.388	204.788
5 / 64″	0.078125	1.984	27.384	52.784	78.184	103.584	128.984	154.384	179.784	205.184
3 / 32″	0.093750	2.381	27.781	53.181	78.581	103.981	129.381	154.781	180.181	205.581
7 / 64″	0.109375	2.778	28.178	53.578	78.978	104.378	129.778	155.178	180.578	205.978
1 / 8″	0.125000	3.175	28.575	53.975	79.375	104.775	130.175	155.575	180.975	206.375
9 / 64″	0.140625	3.572	28.972	54.372	79.772	105.172	130.572	155.972	181.372	206.772
5 / 32″	0.156250	3.969	29.369	54.769	80.169	105.569	130.969	156.369	181.769	207.169
11 / 64″	0.171875	4.366	29.766	55.166	80.566	105.966	131.366	156.766	182.166	207.566
3 / 16″	0.187500	4.762	30.162	55.562	80.962	106.362	131.762	157.162	182.562	207.962
13 / 64″	0.203125	5.159	30.559	55.959	81.359	106.759	132.159	157.559	182.959	208.359
7 / 32″	0.218750	5.556	30.956	56.356	81.756	107.156	132.556	157.956	183.356	208.756
15 / 64″	0.234375	5.953	31.353	56.753	82.153	107.553	132.953	158.353	183.753	209.153
1 / 4″	0.250000	6.350	31.750	57.150	82.550	107.950	133.350	158.750	184.150	209.550
17 / 64″	0.265625	6.747	32.147	57.547	82.947	108.347	133.747	159.147	184.547	209.947
9 / 32″	0.281250	7.144	32.544	57.944	83.344	108.744	134.144	159.544	184.944	210.344
19 / 64″	0.296875	7.541	32.941	58.341	83.741	109.141	134.541	159.941	185.341	210.741
5 / 16″	0.312500	7.938	33.338	58.738	84.138	109.538	134.938	160.338	185.738	211.138
21 / 64″	0.328125	8.334	33.734	59.134	84.534	109.934	135.334	160.734	186.134	211.534
11 / 32″	0.343750	8.731	34.131	59.531	84.931	110.331	135.731	161.131	186.531	211.931
23 / 64″	0.359375	9.128	34.528	59.928	85.328	110.728	136.128	161.528	186.928	212.328
3 / 8″	0.375000	9.525	34.925	60.325	85.725	111.125	136.525	161.925	187.325	212.725
25 / 64″	0.390625	9.922	35.322	60.722	86.122	111.522	136.922	162.322	187.722	213.122
13 / 32″	0.406250	10.319	35.719	61.119	86.519	111.919	137.319	162.719	188.119	213.519
27 / 64″	0.421875	10.716	36.116	61.516	86.916	112.316	137.716	163.116	188.516	213.916
7 / 16″	0.437500	11.112	36.512	61.912	87.312	112.712	138.112	163.512	188.912	214.312
29 / 64″	0.453125	11.509	36.909	62.309	87.709	113.109	138.509	163.909	189.309	214.709
15 / 32″	0.468750	11.906	37.306	62.706	88.106	113.506	138.906	164.306	189.706	215.106
31 / 64″	0.484375	12.303	37.703	63.103	88.503	113.903	139.303	164.703	190.103	215.503
1 / 2″	0.500000	12.700	38.100	63.500	88.900	114.300	139.700	165.100	190.500	215.900

1 inch=25.4mm

inch		0″	1″	2″	3″	4″	5″	6″	7″	8″
Fractional number	Decimal number									
33 / 64″	0.515625	13.097	38.497	63.897	89.297	114.697	140.097	165.497	190.897	216.297
17 / 32″	0.531250	13.494	38.894	64.294	89.694	115.094	140.494	165.894	191.294	216.694
35 / 64″	0.546875	13.891	39.291	64.691	90.091	115.491	140.891	166.291	191.691	217.091
9 / 16″	0.562500	14.288	39.688	65.088	90.488	115.888	141.288	166.688	192.088	217.488
37 / 64″	0.578125	14.684	40.084	65.484	90.884	116.284	141.684	167.084	192.484	217.884
19 / 32″	0.593750	15.081	40.481	65.881	91.281	116.681	142.081	167.481	192.881	218.281
39 / 64″	0.609375	15.478	40.878	66.278	91.678	117.078	142.478	167.878	193.278	218.678
5 / 8″	0.625000	15.875	41.275	66.675	92.075	117.475	142.875	168.275	193.675	219.075
41 / 64″	0.640625	16.272	41.672	67.072	92.472	117.872	143.272	168.672	194.072	219.472
21 / 32″	0.656250	16.669	42.069	67.469	92.869	118.269	143.669	169.069	194.469	219.869
43 / 64″	0.671875	17.066	42.466	67.866	93.266	118.666	144.066	169.466	194.866	220.266
11 / 16″	0.687500	17.462	42.862	68.262	93.662	119.062	144.462	169.862	195.262	220.662
45 / 64″	0.703125	17.859	43.259	68.659	94.059	119.459	144.859	170.259	195.659	221.059
23 / 32″	0.718750	18.256	43.656	69.056	94.456	119.856	145.256	170.656	196.056	221.456
47 / 64″	0.734375	18.653	44.053	69.453	94.853	120.253	145.653	171.053	196.453	221.853
3 / 4″	0.750000	19.050	44.450	69.850	95.250	120.650	146.050	171.450	196.850	222.250
49 / 64″	0.765625	19.447	44.847	70.247	95.647	121.047	146.447	171.847	197.247	222.647
25 / 32″	0.781250	19.844	45.244	70.644	96.044	121.444	146.844	172.244	197.644	223.044
51 / 64″	0.796875	20.241	45.641	71.041	96.441	121.841	147.241	172.641	198.041	223.441
13 / 16″	0.812500	20.638	46.038	71.438	96.838	122.238	147.638	173.038	198.438	223.838
53 / 64″	0.828125	21.034	46.434	71.834	97.234	122.634	148.034	173.434	198.834	224.234
27 / 32″	0.843750	21.431	46.831	72.231	97.631	123.031	148.431	173.831	199.231	224.631
55 / 64″	0.859375	21.828	47.228	72.628	98.028	123.428	148.828	174.228	199.628	225.028
7 / 8″	0.875000	22.225	47.625	73.025	98.425	123.825	149.225	174.625	200.025	225.425
57 / 64″	0.890625	22.622	48.022	73.422	98.822	124.222	149.622	175.022	200.422	225.822
29 / 32″	0.906250	23.019	48.419	73.819	99.219	124.619	150.019	175.419	200.819	226.219
59 / 64″	0.921875	23.416	48.816	74.216	99.616	125.016	150.416	175.816	201.216	226.616
15 / 16″	0.937500	23.812	49.212	74.612	100.012	125.412	150.812	176.212	201.612	227.012
61 / 64″	0.953125	24.209	49.609	75.009	100.409	125.809	151.209	176.609	202.009	227.409
31 / 32″	0.968750	24.606	50.006	75.406	100.806	126.206	151.606	177.006	202.406	227.806
63 / 64″	0.984375	25.003	50.403	75.803	101.203	126.603	152.003	177.403	202.803	228.203

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

● Hardness Conversion Table (Reference)

Rockwell C scale hardness Load 1471N HRC	Vickers hardness HV	Brinell hardness Standard ball	Brinell hardness Tungsten Carbide ball	Rockwell hardness A scale Load 588.4N Diamond circular cone	Rockwell hardness B scale Load 980.7N Diameter 1/16in ball	Shore hardness HS
68	940	—	—	85.6	—	97
67	900	—	—	85.0	—	95
66	865	—	—	84.5	—	92
65	832	—	(739)	83.9	—	91
64	800	—	(722)	83.4	—	88
63	772	—	(705)	82.8	—	87
62	746	—	(688)	82.3	—	85
61	720	—	(670)	81.8	—	83
60	697	—	(654)	81.2	—	81
59	674	—	(634)	80.7	—	80
58	653	—	615	80.1	—	78
57	633	—	595	79.6	—	76
56	613	—	577	79.0	—	75
55	595	—	560	78.5	—	74
54	577	—	543	78.0	—	72
53	560	—	525	77.4	—	71
52	544	(500)	512	76.8	—	69
51	528	(487)	496	76.3	—	68
50	513	(475)	481	75.9	—	67
49	498	(464)	469	75.2	—	66
48	484	451	455	74.7	—	64
47	471	442	443	74.1	—	63
46	458	432	432	73.6	—	62
45	446	421	421	73.1	—	60
44	434	409	409	72.5	—	58
43	423	400	400	72.0	—	57
42	412	390	390	71.5	—	56
41	402	381	381	70.9	—	55
40	392	371	371	70.4	—	54
39	382	362	362	69.9	—	52

Rockwell C scale hardness Load 1471N HRC	Vickers hardness HV	Brinell hardness Standard ball	Brinell hardness Tungsten Carbide ball	Rockwell hardness A scale Load 588.4N Diamond circular cone	Rockwell hardness B scale Load 980.7N Diameter 1/16in ball	Shore hardness HS
38	372	353	353	69.4	—	51
37	363	344	344	68.9	—	50
36	354	336	336	68.4	(109.0)	49
35	345	327	327	67.9	(108.5)	48
34	336	319	319	67.4	(108.0)	47
33	327	311	311	66.8	(107.5)	46
32	318	301	301	66.3	(107.0)	44
31	310	294	294	65.8	(106.0)	43
30	302	286	286	65.3	(105.5)	42
29	294	279	279	64.7	(104.5)	41
28	286	271	271	64.3	(104.0)	41
27	279	264	264	63.8	(103.0)	40
26	272	258	258	63.3	(102.5)	38
25	266	253	253	62.8	(101.5)	38
24	260	247	247	62.4	(101.0)	37
23	254	243	243	62.0	100.0	36
22	248	237	237	61.5	99.0	35
21	243	231	231	61.0	98.5	35
20	238	226	226	60.5	97.8	34
(18)	230	219	219	—	96.7	33
(16)	222	212	212	—	95.5	32
(14)	213	203	203	—	93.9	31
(12)	204	194	194	—	92.3	29
(10)	196	187	187	—	90.7	28
(8)	188	179	179	—	89.5	27
(6)	180	171	171	—	87.1	26
(4)	173	165	165	—	85.5	25
(2)	166	158	158	—	83.5	24
(0)	160	152	152	—	81.7	24

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

● Tolerances of Shaft Dimensions

unit: μm

Classification of diameter mm		b12		c12		d6		e6		e12		f5		f6		g5	
Above	Below	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
—	3	−140	− 240	− 60	− 160	− 20	− 26	− 14	− 20	− 14	−114	− 6	−10	− 6	− 12	− 2	− 6
3	6	−140	− 260	− 70	− 190	− 30	− 38	− 20	− 28	− 20	−140	−10	−15	−10	− 18	− 4	− 9
6	10	−150	− 300	− 80	− 230	− 40	− 49	− 25	− 34	− 25	−175	−13	−19	−13	− 22	− 5	−11
10	18	−150	− 330	− 95	− 275	− 50	− 61	− 32	− 43	− 32	−212	−16	−24	−16	− 27	− 6	−14
18	30	−160	− 370	−110	− 320	− 65	− 78	− 40	− 53	− 40	−250	−20	−29	−20	− 33	− 7	−16
30	40	−170	− 420	−120	− 370	− 80	− 96	− 50	− 66	− 50	−300	−25	−36	−25	− 41	− 9	−20
40	50	−180	− 430	−130	− 380												
50	65	−190	− 490	−140	− 440	−100	−119	− 60	− 79	− 60	−360	−30	−43	−30	− 49	−10	−23
65	80	−200	− 500	−150	− 450												
80	100	−220	− 570	−170	− 520	−120	−142	− 72	− 94	− 72	−422	−36	−51	−36	− 58	−12	−27
100	120	−240	− 590	−180	− 530												
120	140	−260	− 660	−200	− 600	−145	−170	− 85	−110	− 85	−485	−43	−61	−43	− 68	−14	−32
140	160	−280	− 680	−210	− 610												
160	180	−310	− 710	−230	− 630												
180	200	−340	− 800	−240	− 700	−170	−199	−100	−129	−100	−560	−50	−70	−50	− 79	−15	−35
200	225	−380	− 840	−260	− 720												
225	250	−420	− 880	−280	− 740												
250	280	−480	−1000	−300	− 820	−190	−222	−110	−142	−110	−630	−56	−79	−56	− 88	−17	−40
280	315	−540	−1060	−330	− 850												
315	355	−600	−1170	−360	− 930	−210	−246	−125	−161	−125	−695	−62	−87	−62	− 98	−18	−43
355	400	−680	−1250	−400	− 970												
400	450	−760	−1390	−440	−1070	−230	−270	−135	−175	−135	−765	−68	−95	−68	−108	−20	−47
450	500	−840	−1470	−480	−1110												

g6		h5		h6		h7		h8		h9		h10		h11		Classification of diameter mm	
H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	Above	Below
− 2	− 8	0	− 4	0	− 6	0	−10	0	−14	0	− 25	0	− 40	0	− 60	—	3
− 4	−12	0	− 5	0	− 8	0	−12	0	−18	0	− 30	0	− 48	0	− 75	3	6
− 5	−14	0	− 6	0	− 9	0	−15	0	−22	0	− 36	0	− 58	0	− 90	6	10
− 6	−17	0	− 8	0	−11	0	−18	0	−27	0	− 43	0	− 70	0	−110	10	18
− 7	−20	0	− 9	0	−13	0	−21	0	−33	0	− 52	0	− 84	0	−130	18	30
− 9	−25	0	−11	0	−16	0	−25	0	−39	0	− 62	0	−100	0	−160	30	40
																40	50
−10	−29	0	−13	0	−19	0	−30	0	−46	0	− 74	0	−120	0	−190	50	65
																65	80
−12	−34	0	−15	0	−22	0	−35	0	−54	0	− 87	0	−140	0	−220	80	100
																100	120
−14	−39	0	−18	0	−25	0	−40	0	−63	0	−100	0	−160	0	−250	120	140
																140	160
																160	180
−15	−44	0	−20	0	−29	0	−46	0	−72	0	−115	0	−185	0	−290	180	200
																200	225
																225	250
−17	−49	0	−23	0	−32	0	−52	0	−81	0	−130	0	−210	0	−320	250	280
																280	315
−18	−54	0	−25	0	−36	0	−57	0	−89	0	−140	0	−230	0	−360	315	355
																355	400
−20	−60	0	−27	0	−40	0	−63	0	−97	0	−155	0	−250	0	−400	400	450
																450	500

unit: μm

Classification of diameter mm		h12		js5		j5		js6		j6		j7		k5		k6	
Above	Below	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
—	3	0	−100	+ 2	− 2	+2	− 2	+ 3	− 3	+ 4	− 2	+ 6	− 4	+ 4	0	+ 6	0
3	6	0	−120	+ 2.5	− 2.5	+3	− 2	+ 4	− 4	+ 6	− 2	+ 8	− 4	+ 6	+1	+ 9	+1
6	10	0	−150	+ 3	− 3	+4	− 2	+ 4.5	− 4.5	+ 7	− 2	+10	− 5	+ 7	+1	+10	+1
10	18	0	−180	+ 4	− 4	+5	− 3	+ 5.5	− 5.5	+ 8	− 3	+12	− 6	+ 9	+1	+12	+1
18	30	0	−210	+ 4.5	− 4.5	+5	− 4	+ 6.5	− 6.5	+ 9	− 4	+13	− 8	+11	+2	+15	+2
30	40	0	−250	+ 5.5	− 5.5	+6	− 5	+ 8	− 8	+11	− 5	+15	−10	+13	+2	+18	+2
40	50																
50	65	0	−300	+ 6.5	− 6.5	+6	− 7	+ 9.5	− 9.5	+12	− 7	+18	−12	+15	+2	+21	+2
65	80																
80	100	0	−350	+ 7.5	− 7.5	+6	− 9	+11	−11	+13	− 9	+20	−15	+18	+3	+25	+3
100	120																
120	140	0	−400	+ 9	− 9	+7	−11	+12.5	−12.5	+14	−11	+22	−18	+21	+3	+28	+3
140	160																
160	180																
180	200	0	−460	+10	−10	+7	−13	+14.5	−14.5	+16	−13	+25	−21	+24	+4	+33	+4
200	225																
225	250																
250	280	0	−520	+11.5	−11.5	+7	−16	+16	−16	+16	−16	+26	−26	+27	+4	+36	+4
280	315																
315	355	0	−570	+12.5	−12.5	+7	−18	+18	−18	+18	−18	+29	−28	+29	+4	+40	+4
355	400																
400	450	0	−630	+13.5	−13.5	+7	−20	+20	−20	+20	−20	+31	−32	+32	+5	+45	+5
450	500																

m5		m6		n5		n6		p6		Classification of diameter mm	
H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	Above	Below
+ 6	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2	+ 8	+ 4	+10	+ 4	+ 12	+ 6	—	3
+ 9	+ 4	+12	+ 4	+13	+ 8	+16	+ 8	+ 20	+12	3	6
+12	+ 6	+15	+ 6	+16	+10	+19	+10	+ 24	+15	6	10
+15	+ 7	+18	+ 7	+20	+12	+23	+12	+ 29	+18	10	18
+17	+ 8	+21	+ 8	+24	+15	+28	+15	+ 35	+22	18	30
+20	+ 9	+25	+ 9	+28	+17	+33	+17	+ 42	+26	30	40
										40	50
+24	+11	+30	+11	+33	+20	+39	+20	+ 51	+32	50	65
										65	80
+28	+13	+35	+13	+38	+23	+45	+23	+ 59	+37	80	100
										100	120
+33	+15	+40	+15	+45	+27	+52	+27	+ 68	+43	120	140
										140	160
										160	180
+37	+17	+46	+17	+51	+31	+60	+31	+ 79	+50	180	200
										200	225
										225	250
+43	+20	+52	+20	+57	+34	+66	+34	+ 88	+56	250	280
										280	315
+46	+21	+57	+21	+62	+37	+73	+37	+ 98	+62	315	355
										355	400
+50	+23	+63	+23	+67	+40	+80	+40	+108	+68	400	450
										450	500

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch

● Tolerances of Housing Hole Dimensions

unit: μm

Classification of diameter mm		B12		E7		E11		E12		F6		F7		G6		G7	
Above	Below	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
—	3	+ 240	+140	+ 24	+ 14	+ 74	+ 14	+114	+ 14	+ 12	+ 6	+ 16	+ 6	+ 8	+ 2	+12	+ 2
3	6	+ 260	+140	+ 32	+ 20	+ 95	+ 20	+140	+ 20	+ 18	+10	+ 22	+10	+12	+ 4	+16	+ 4
6	10	+ 300	+150	+ 40	+ 25	+115	+ 25	+175	+ 25	+ 22	+13	+ 28	+13	+14	+ 5	+20	+ 5
10	18	+ 330	+150	+ 50	+ 32	+142	+ 32	+212	+ 32	+ 27	+16	+ 34	+16	+17	+ 6	+24	+ 6
18	30	+ 370	+160	+ 61	+ 40	+170	+ 40	+250	+ 40	+ 33	+20	+ 41	+20	+20	+ 7	+28	+ 7
30	40	+ 420	+170	+ 75	+ 50	+210	+ 50	+300	+ 50	+ 41	+25	+ 50	+25	+25	+ 9	+34	+ 9
40	50	+ 430	+180														
50	65	+ 490	+190	+ 90	+ 60	+250	+ 60	+360	+ 60	+ 49	+30	+ 60	+30	+29	+10	+40	+10
65	80	+ 500	+200														
80	100	+ 570	+220	+107	+ 72	+292	+ 72	+422	+ 72	+ 58	+36	+ 71	+36	+34	+12	+47	+12
100	120	+ 590	+240														
120	140	+ 660	+260	+125	+ 85	+335	+ 85	+485	+ 85	+ 68	+43	+ 83	+43	+39	+14	+54	+14
140	160	+ 680	+280														
160	180	+ 710	+310														
180	200	+ 800	+340	+146	+100	+390	+100	+560	+100	+ 79	+50	+ 96	+50	+44	+15	+61	+15
200	225	+ 840	+380														
225	250	+ 880	+420														
250	280	+1000	+480	+162	+110	+430	+110	+630	+110	+ 88	+56	+108	+56	+49	+17	+69	+17
280	315	+1060	+540														
315	355	+1170	+600	+182	+125	+485	+125	+695	+125	+ 98	+62	+119	+62	+54	+18	+75	+18
355	400	+1250	+680														
400	450	+1390	+760	+198	+135	+535	+135	+765	+135	+108	+68	+131	+68	+60	+20	+83	+20
450	500	+1470	+840														

H6		H7		H8		H9		H10		H11		JS6		J6		Classification of diameter mm	
H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	Above	Below
+ 6	0	+10	0	+14	0	+ 25	0	+ 40	0	+ 60	0	+ 3	− 3	+ 2	−4	—	3
+ 8	0	+12	0	+18	0	+ 30	0	+ 48	0	+ 75	0	+ 4	− 4	+ 5	−3	3	6
+ 9	0	+15	0	+22	0	+ 36	0	+ 58	0	+ 90	0	+ 4.5	− 4.5	+ 5	−4	6	10
+11	0	+18	0	+27	0	+ 43	0	+ 70	0	+110	0	+ 5.5	− 5.5	+ 6	−5	10	18
+13	0	+21	0	+33	0	+ 52	0	+ 84	0	+130	0	+ 6.5	− 6.5	+ 8	−5	18	30
+16	0	+25	0	+39	0	+ 62	0	+100	0	+160	0	+ 8	− 8	+10	−6	30	40
																40	50
+19	0	+30	0	+46	0	+ 74	0	+120	0	+190	0	+ 9.5	− 9.5	+13	−6	50	65
																65	80
+22	0	+35	0	+54	0	+ 87	0	+140	0	+220	0	+11	−11	+16	−6	80	100
																100	120
+25	0	+40	0	+63	0	+100	0	+160	0	+250	0	+12.5	−12.5	+18	−7	120	140
																140	160
																160	180
+29	0	+46	0	+72	0	+115	0	+185	0	+290	0	+14.5	−14.5	+22	−7	180	200
																200	225
																225	250
+32	0	+52	0	+81	0	+130	0	+210	0	+320	0	+16	−16	+25	−7	250	280
																280	315
+36	0	+57	0	+89	0	+140	0	+230	0	+360	0	+18	−18	+29	−7	315	355
																355	400
+40	0	+63	0	+97	0	+155	0	+250	0	+400	0	+20	−20	+33	−7	400	450
																450	500

unit: μm

Classification of diameter mm		JS7		J7		K5		K6		K7		M6		M7		N6	
Above	Below	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
—	3	+ 5	− 5	+ 4	− 6	0	− 4	0	− 6	0	−10	− 2	− 8	−2	−12	− 4	−10
3	6	+ 6	− 6	+ 6	− 6	0	− 5	+2	− 6	+ 3	− 9	− 1	− 9	0	−12	− 5	−13
6	10	+ 7	− 7	+ 8	− 7	+1	− 5	+2	− 7	+ 5	−10	− 3	−12	0	−15	− 7	−16
10	18	+ 9	− 9	+10	− 8	+2	− 6	+2	− 9	+ 6	−12	− 4	−15	0	−18	− 9	−20
18	30	+10	−10	+12	− 9	+1	− 8	+2	−11	+ 6	−15	− 4	−17	0	−21	−11	−24
30	40	+12	−12	+14	−11	+2	− 9	+3	−13	+ 7	−18	− 4	−20	0	−25	−12	−28
40	50																
50	65	+15	−15	+18	−12	+3	−10	+4	−15	+ 9	−21	− 5	−24	0	−30	−14	−33
65	80																
80	100	+17	−17	+22	−13	+2	−13	+4	−18	+10	−25	− 6	−28	0	−35	−16	−38
100	120																
120	140	+20	−20	+26	−14	+3	−15	+4	−21	+12	−28	− 8	−33	0	−40	−20	−45
140	160																
160	180																
180	200	+23	−23	+30	−16	+2	−18	+5	−24	+13	−33	− 8	−37	0	−46	−22	−51
200	225																
225	250																
250	280	+26	−26	+36	−16	+3	−20	+5	−27	+16	−36	− 9	−41	0	−52	−25	−57
280	315																
315	355	+28	−28	+39	−18	+3	−22	+7	−29	+17	−40	−10	−46	0	−57	−26	−62
355	400																
400	450	+31	−31	+43	−20	+2	−25	+8	−32	+18	−45	−10	−50	0	−63	−27	−67
450	500																

N7		P6		P7		R7		S7		Classification of diameter mm	
H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	Above	Below
− 4	−14	− 6	−12	− 6	− 16	− 10	− 20	− 14	− 24	—	3
− 4	−16	− 9	−17	− 8	− 20	− 11	− 23	− 15	− 27	3	6
− 4	−19	−12	−21	− 9	− 24	− 13	− 28	− 17	− 32	6	10
− 5	−23	−15	−26	−11	− 29	− 16	− 34	− 21	− 39	10	18
− 7	−28	−18	−31	−14	− 35	− 20	− 41	− 27	− 48	18	30
− 8	−33	−21	−37	−17	− 42	− 25	− 50	− 34	− 59	30	40
										40	50
− 9	−39	−26	−45	−21	− 51	− 30	− 60	− 42	− 72	50	65
						− 32	− 62	− 48	− 78	65	80
−10	−45	−30	−52	−24	− 59	− 38	− 73	− 58	− 93	80	100
						− 41	− 76	− 66	− 101	100	120
−12	−52	−36	−61	−28	− 68	− 48	− 88	− 77	−117	120	140
						− 50	− 90	− 85	−125	140	160
						− 53	− 93	− 93	−133	160	180
−14	−60	−41	−70	−33	− 79	− 60	−106	−105	−151	180	200
						− 63	−109	−113	−159	200	225
						− 67	−113	−123	−169	225	250
−14	−66	−47	−79	−36	− 88	− 74	−126	−138	−190	250	280
						− 78	−130	−150	−202	280	315
−16	−73	−51	−87	−41	− 98	− 87	−144	−169	−226	315	355
						− 93	−150	−187	−244	355	400
−17	−80	−55	−95	−45	−108	−103	−166	−209	−272	400	450
						−109	−172	−229	−292	450	500

1N=0.102kgf=0.2248lbs.
1mm=0.03937inch