
**Internal combustion engines — Piston
rings —**

Part 1:

Rectangular rings made of cast iron

Moteurs à combustion interne — Segments de piston —

Partie 1: Segments rectangulaires en fonte moulée

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Foreword

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

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6622-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6622-1:1986), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6622 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Internal combustion engines — Piston rings*:

- *Part 1: Rectangular rings made of cast iron*
- *Part 2: Rectangular rings made of steel*

Introduction

ISO 6622 is one of a number of series of International Standards dealing with piston rings for reciprocating internal combustion engines. Others are ISO 6621 [2], [3], [4], [5], ISO 6623 [6], ISO 6624 [7], [8], [9], [10], ISO 6625 [11], ISO 6626 [12], [13] and ISO 6627 [14].

The common features and dimensional tables presented in this part of ISO 6622 constitute a broad range of variables and, in selecting a particular ring type, the designer must bear in mind the conditions under which it will be required to operate.

It is also essential that the designer refer to the specifications and requirements of ISO 6621-3 [4] and ISO 6621-4 before completing selection.

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Internal combustion engines — Piston rings —

Part 1: Rectangular rings made of cast iron

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6622 specifies the essential dimensional features of rectangular rings made of cast iron, Types R, B, BA and M, having diameters up to and including 200 mm, used in reciprocating internal combustion piston engines. It is also applicable to piston rings of compressors working under similar conditions.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6621-4, *Internal combustion engines — Piston rings — Part 4: General specifications*

3 Overview

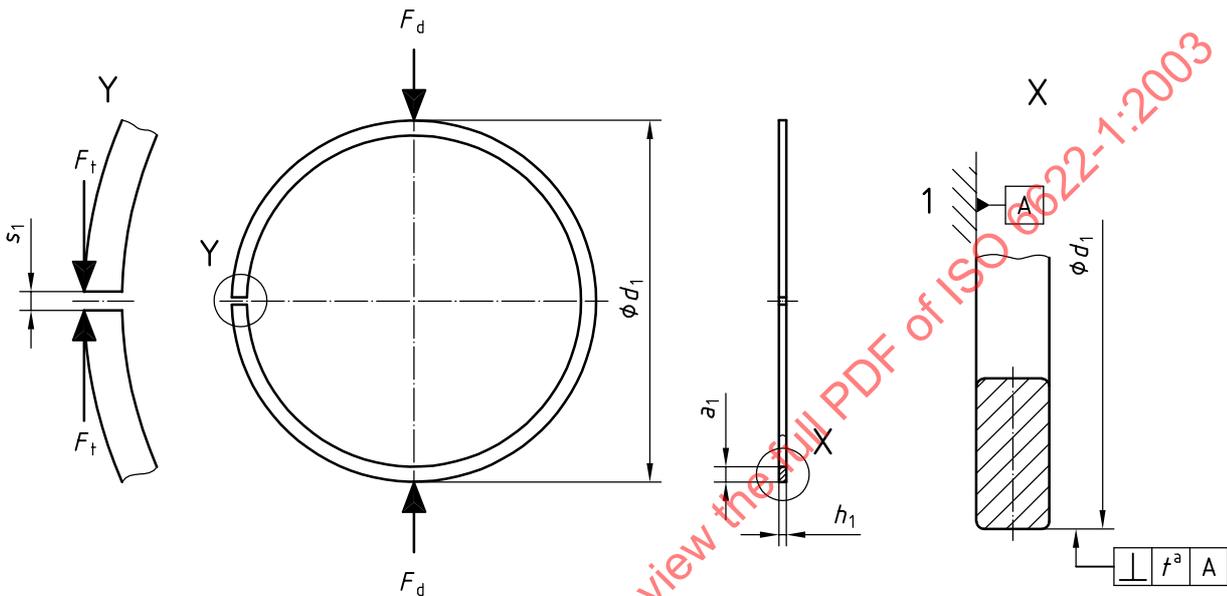
The rectangular ring types are specified in Tables 1 to 3 and Figures 1 to 4. Their common features and the dimensions of those features are specified in Tables 4 to 8 and Figures 5 to 31. Tables 9 and 10 give the force factors for the different ring types, while Tables 11 and 12 give the dimensions and forces of rectangular rings of radial wall thickness *regular* and $D/22$, respectively.

4 Ring types and designation examples

4.1 Type R — Straight faced rectangular ring

4.1.1 General features

See Table 11 or 12 for dimensions and forces.



Key

1 reference plane

a $t = 0,005 \times h_1$.

Figure 1 — Type R

4.1.2 Designation

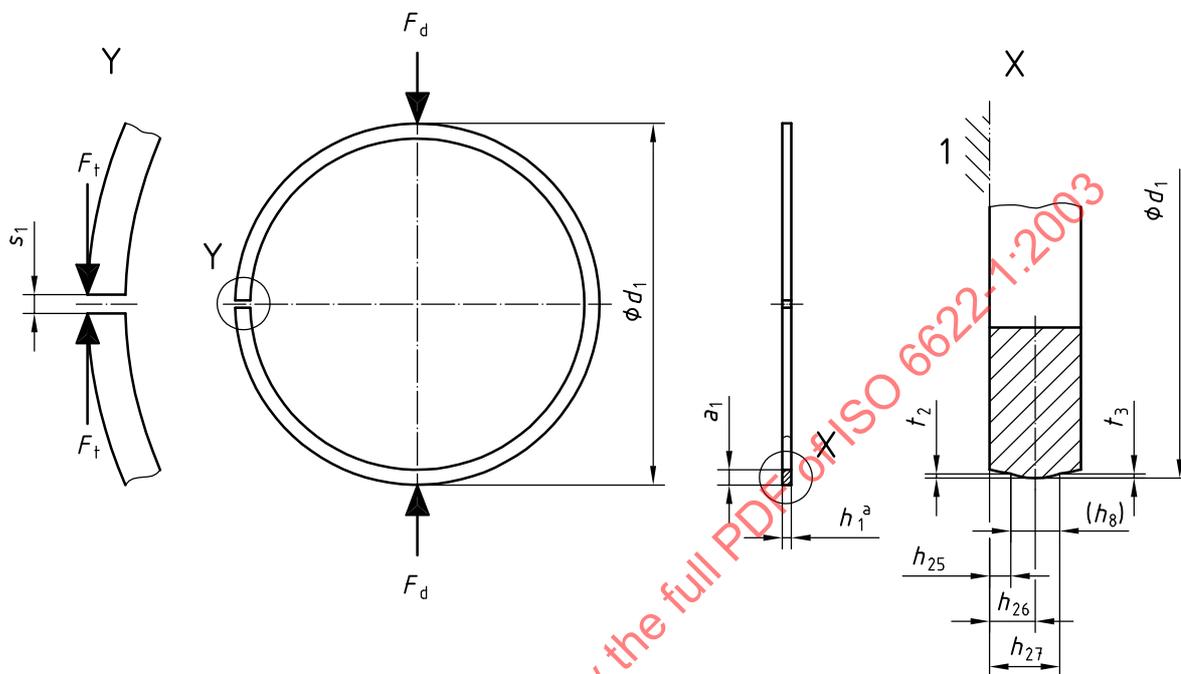
EXAMPLE Designation of a piston ring complying with the requirements of ISO 6622-1, being a rectangular ring made of cast iron, with a straight faced peripheral surface (R), of nominal diameter $d_1 = 90$ mm (90), of nominal ring width $h_1 = 2,5$ mm (2,5), made of non heat treated grey cast iron, subclass 12 (MC12), phosphated on all sides (PO):

Piston ring ISO 6622-1 R 90 × 2,5 - MC12/PO

4.2 Type B — Barrel faced rectangular ring

4.2.1 General features

See Table 11 or 12 for dimensions and forces.



Key

1 reference plane

a See Table 1.

Figure 2 — Type B

Table 1 — Gauge width (h_8) and barrel dimensions for symmetrical barrel faced compression rings

Dimensions in millimetres

h_1	h_{25}^a	h_{26}	h_{26} tol.	h_{27}	t_2, t_3^b	h_8^c
1,2	0,30	0,60	$\pm 0,20$	0,90	0,003...0,012	0,60
1,5	0,35	0,75	$\pm 0,25$	1,15	0,003...0,015	0,80
1,75	0,35	0,85	$\pm 0,30$	1,35		1,00
2,0	0,40	1,00	$\pm 0,30$	1,60		1,20
2,5	0,45	1,25	$\pm 0,40$	2,05		1,60
3,0	0,50	1,50	$\pm 0,50$	2,50	0,005...0,020	2,00
3,5	0,55	1,75	$\pm 0,50$	2,95		2,40
4,0	0,60	2,00	$\pm 0,60$	3,40	0,005...0,023	2,80
4,5	0,65	2,25	$\pm 0,60$	3,85		3,20

a h_{25} may be lowered for rings with reduced edge dimensions.

b t_2 and/or t_3 can be changed as agreed between edge dimensions.

c Gauge width (h_8) only informative; may be used only if agreed between manufacturer and client.

4.2.2 Designation

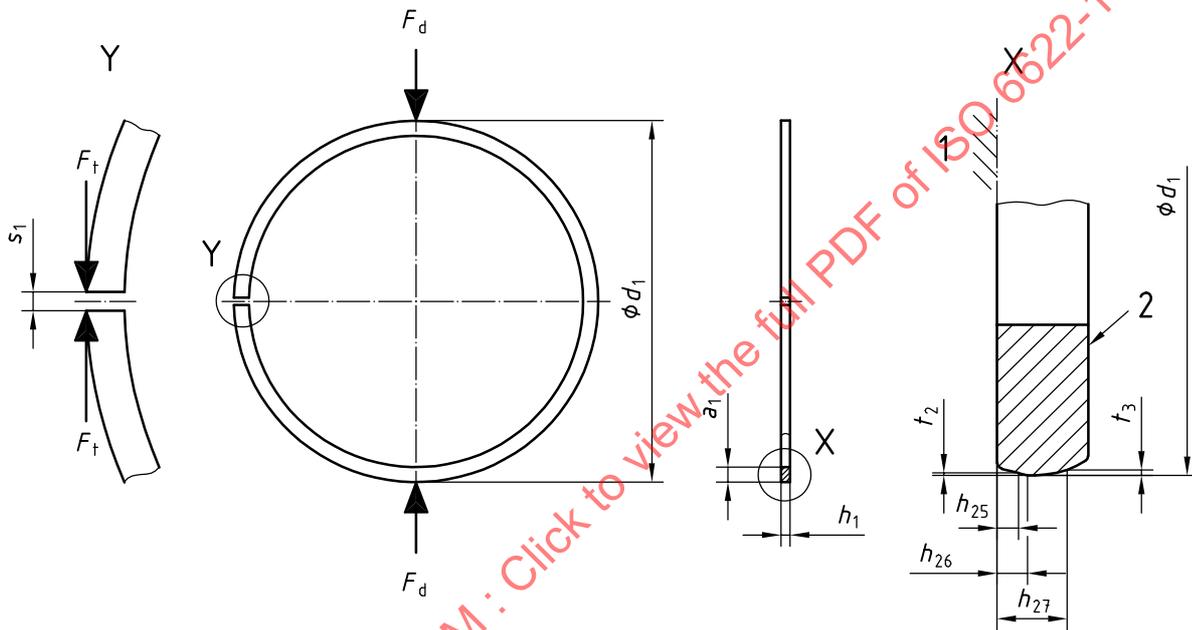
EXAMPLE Designation of a piston ring complying with the requirements of ISO 6622-1, being a rectangular ring made of cast iron, with a barrel faced peripheral surface (B), of nominal diameter $d_1 = 90$ mm (90), of nominal width $h_1 = 2,5$ mm (2,5), made of heat-treated martensitic spheroidal graphite cast iron, subclass 51 (MC51), with a chromium plated coating on the peripheral surface, and of minimum thickness 0,15 mm (CR3):

Piston ring ISO 6622-1 - B 90 × 2,5 - MC51/CR3

4.3 Type BA — Asymmetrical barrel faced rectangular ring $h_1 \geq 1,5$ mm

4.3.1 General features

See Table 11 or 12 for dimensions and forces.



- Key
- 1 reference plane
- 2 mark

Figure 3 — Type BA

Table 2 — Barrel dimensions

Dimensions in millimetres

h_1	h_{25}^a	h_{26}	h_{26} tol.	h_{27}	t_2^b	t_3^b
1,5	0,35	0,50	± 0,15	1,15	0...0,005	0,007...0,022
1,75	0,35	0,55	± 0,20	1,35	0...0,007	0,008...0,025
2,0	0,40	0,60		1,50		0,009...0,030
2,5	0,45	0,70	± 0,25	1,80	0...0,008	0,011...0,035
3,0	0,55	0,80		2,10		0,012...0,038
3,5	0,60	0,90	± 0,30	2,40	0...0,009	0,012...0,040
4,0	0,65	0,95		2,80		0,013... 0,045
4,5	0,70	1,05	± 0,35	3,20	0...0,010	0,015... 0,050

^a h_{25} may be lowered for rings with reduced edge dimensions.

^b t_2 and/or t_3 may be varied as agreed between manufacturer and client.

4.3.2 Designation

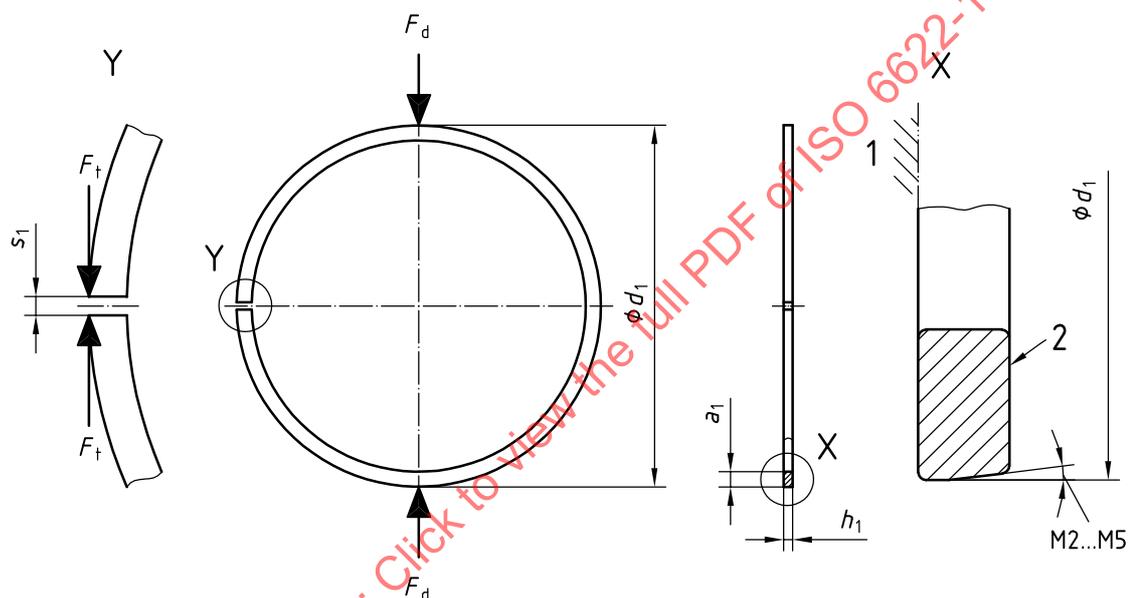
EXAMPLE Designation of a piston ring complying with the requirements of ISO 6622-1, being a rectangular ring made of cast iron, with an asymmetrical barrel faced peripheral surface (BA), of nominal diameter $d_1 = 90$ mm (90), of nominal width $h_1 = 2,5$ mm (2,5), made of heat-treated martensitic spheroidal graphite cast iron subclass 51 (MC51), and having a chromium plated coating on the peripheral surface with a minimum thickness of 0,15 mm (CR3):

Piston ring ISO 6622-1 BA 90 × 2,5 - MC51/CR3

4.4 Type M — Taper faced rectangular ring

4.4.1 General features

See Table 11 or 12 for dimensions and forces.



Key

- 1 reference plane
- 2 mark

Figure 4 — Type M

Table 3 — Taper

Dimensions in minutes

Code	Uncoated rings with peripheral surface turned and chromium plated or spray coated rings with peripheral surface ground and chromium plated rings with surface not ground ^a					
	Taper	Tolerance	with IF or IW (top side) ^b		with IFU or IWU (bottom side) ^{b, c}	
			Taper	Tolerance	Taper	Tolerance ^d
M1 ^c	10	$\begin{matrix} +40 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	10	$\begin{matrix} +60 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	—	—
M2	30	$\begin{matrix} +50 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$	30		—	—
M3	60		60		60	$\begin{matrix} +60 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$
M4	90		90		90	
M5	120		120		120	

^a For chromium plated rings with tapered peripheral surface not ground, the tolerance shall be increased by 10 (e.g. M3 = 60: $\begin{matrix} +60 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ for M rings or $\begin{matrix} +70 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ for M rings with IF or IW and IFU or IWU).

^b IF and IW, and IFU and IWU, are explained in Figures 22 to 25.

^c M1 should not be used for rings of width < 1,5 mm or for those with a partly cylindrical peripheral surface.

^d For M rings (negative twist type) M3, M4 and M5, the twist angle should not exceed 90 % of the minimum taper angle.

4.4.2 Designation

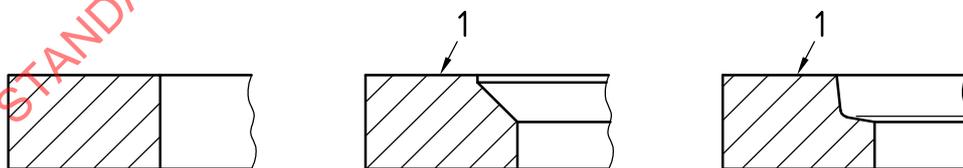
EXAMPLE Designation of a piston ring complying with the requirements of ISO 6622-1, being a rectangular ring made of cast iron, with a 10' taper faced peripheral surface (M1), of diameter $d_1 = 90$ mm (90), of nominal width $h_1 = 2,5$ mm (2,5), made of heat treated grey cast iron, subclass 23 (MC23) and having an inlaid spray coating on the peripheral surface with a minimum thickness of 0,1 mm (SC2F):

Piston ring ISO 6622-1 M1 90 x 2,5 - MC23/SC2F

5 Common features

5.1 Type R — Straight faced rectangular ring

5.1.1 Uncoated rings



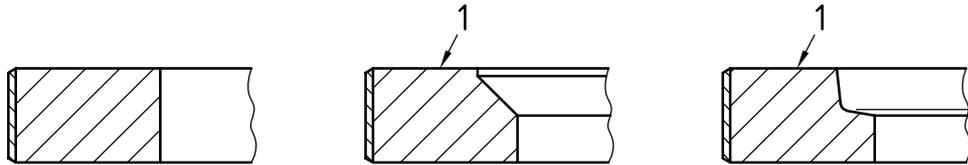
Key

1 mark

Figure 5 — Uncoated Type R rings

5.1.2 Chromium plated or spray coated rings

5.1.2.1 Fully faced

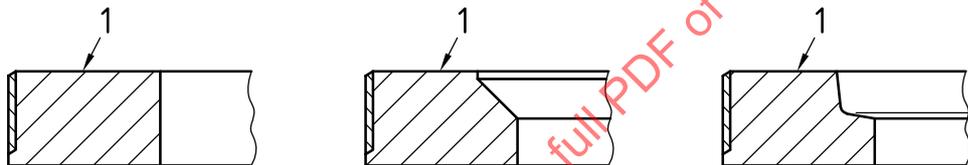


Key

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Figure 6 — Fully faced Type R rings

5.1.2.2 Semi-inlaid

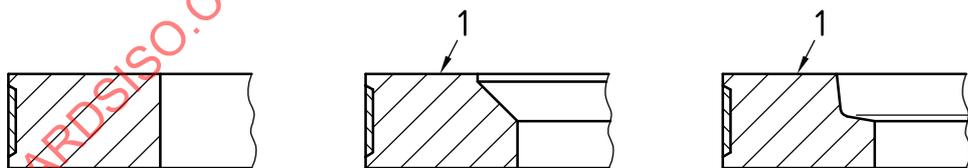


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Figure 7 — Semi-inlaid Type R rings

5.1.2.3 Inlaid (inlaid chrome not recommended)



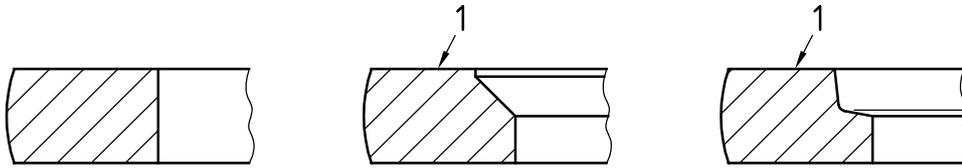
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Figure 8 — Inlaid Type R rings

5.2 Type B — Barrel faced rectangular ring

5.2.1 Uncoated rings

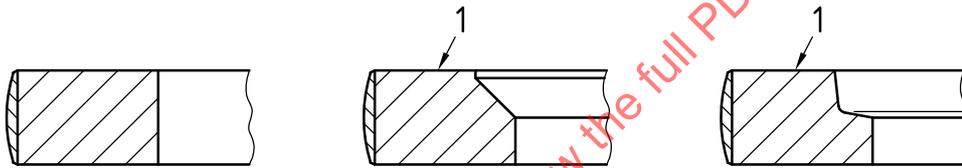


Key
1 mark

Figure 9 — Uncoated Type B rings

5.2.2 Chromium plated or spray coated rings

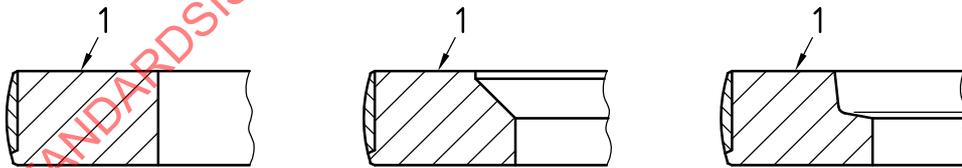
5.2.2.1 Fully faced



Key
1 mark

Figure 10 — Fully faced Type B rings

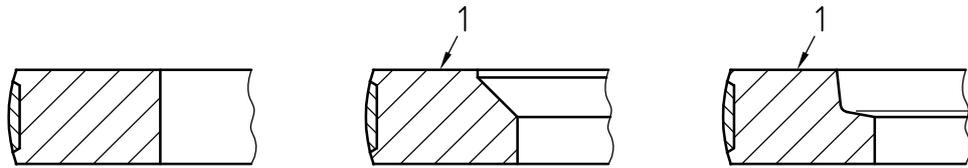
5.2.2.2 Semi-inlaid



Key
1 mark

Figure 11 — Semi-inlaid Type B rings

5.2.2.3 **Inlaid** (inlaid chrome not recommended)



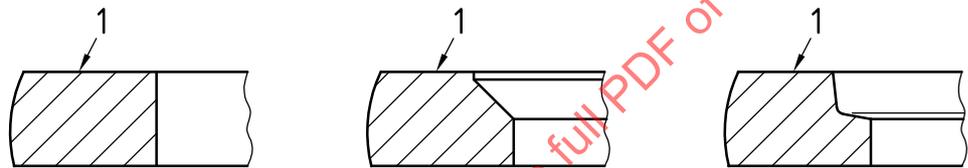
Key

1 mark

Figure 12 — Inlaid Type B rings

5.3 **Type BA — Asymmetrical barrel faced rectangular ring** $h_1 \geq 1,5 \text{ mm}$

5.3.1 **Uncoated rings**



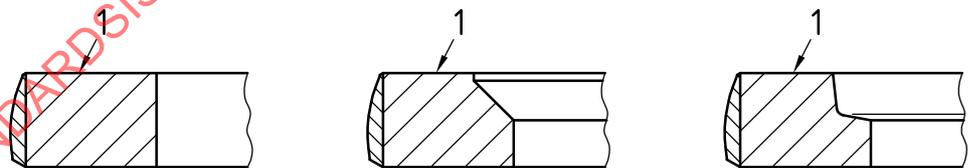
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Figure 13 — Uncoated Type BA rings

5.3.2 **Chromium plated or spray coated rings**

5.3.2.1 **Fully faced**

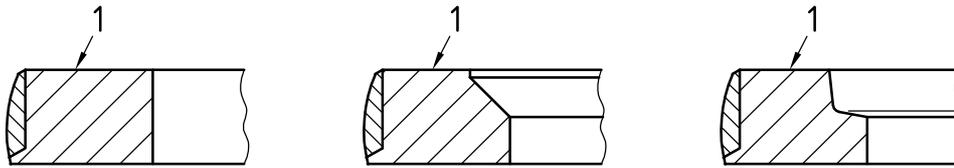


Key

1 mark

Figure 14 — Fully faced Type BA rings

5.3.2.2 Semi-inlaid

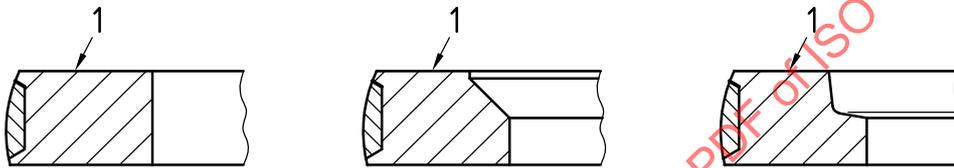


Key

1 mark

Figure 15 — Semi-inlaid Type BA rings

5.3.2.3 Inlaid (inlaid chrome not recommended)



Key

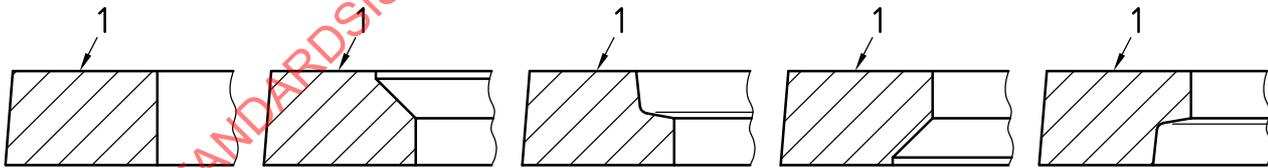
1 mark

Figure 16 — Inlaid Type BA rings

5.4 Type M — Taper faced rectangular ring

5.4.1 Fully tapered

5.4.1.1 Uncoated rings



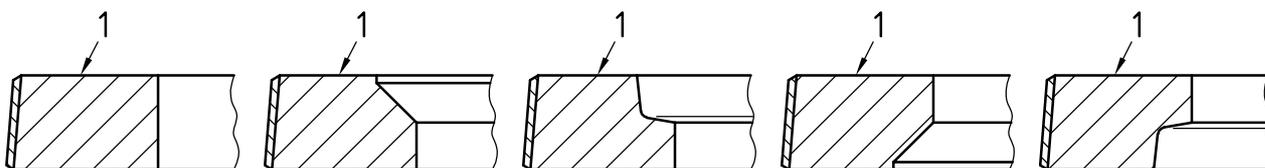
Key

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Figure 17 — Uncoated Type M rings

5.4.1.2 Chromium plated or spray coated rings

5.4.1.2.1 Fully faced

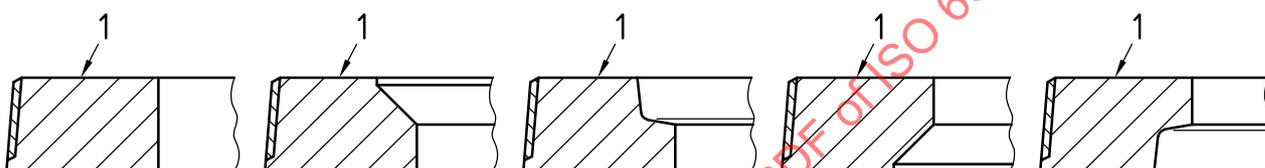


Key

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Figure 18 — Fully faced Type M rings

5.4.1.2.2 Semi-inlaid

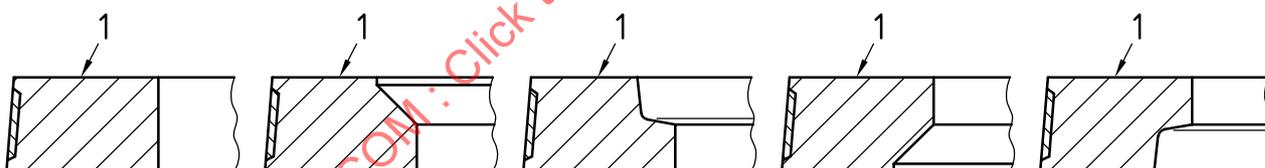


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Figure 19 — Semi-inlaid Type M rings

5.4.1.2.3 Inlaid (inlaid chrome not recommended)

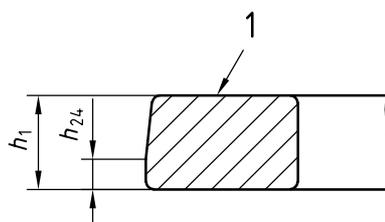


Key

1 mark

Figure 20 — Inlaid Type M rings

5.4.2 Taper faced rectangular ring with partly cylindrical machined (LM) or lapped (LP) peripheral surface



Key

1 mark

Figure 21 — Partly cylindrical machined or lapped Type M rings

Table 4 — Axial dimensions of the cylindrical part of peripheral surface h_{24}

Dimensions in millimetres

h_1	h_{24}^a max.	h_{24} max. each side of gap up to 30°
1,2	0,4	0,8
1,5	0,5	1,0
1,75	0,6	1,2
2,0	0,7	1,4
2,5	0,8	1,6
3,0	1,0	2,0
3,5	1,2	2,3
4,0	1,3	2,6
4,5	1,5	3,0

^a Partly cylindrical peripheral surface shall be visible.

5.5 Type R, B, BA and M rings (positive twist type) — Internal bevel or internal step top side

Dimensions in millimetres

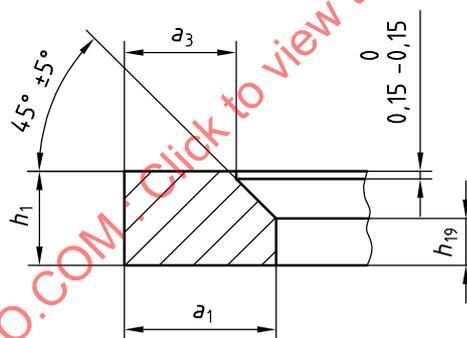


Figure 22 — Internal bevel top side (IF)

Dimensions in millimetres

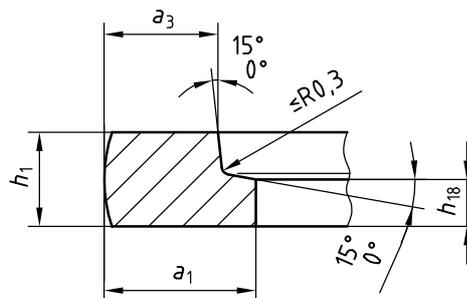
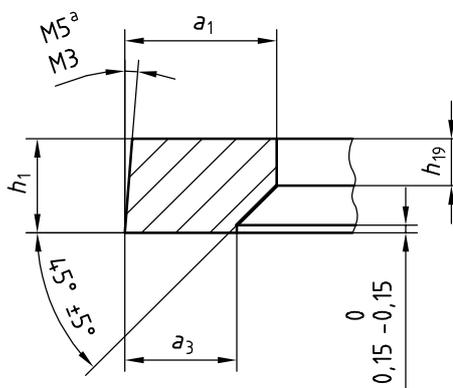


Figure 23 — Internal step top side (IW)

5.6 Type M rings (negative twist type), tapers M3 to M5 — Internal bevel or internal step bottom side

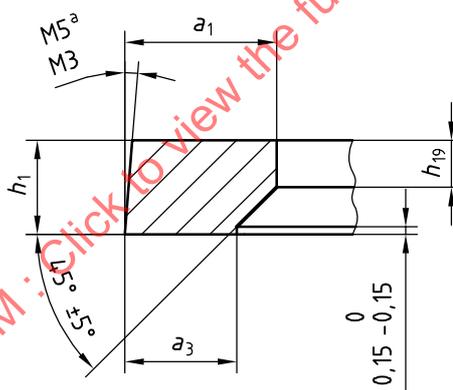
Dimensions in millimetres



a See Table 3.

Figure 24 — Internal bevel bottom side (IFU)

Dimensions in millimetres



a See Table 3.

Figure 25 — Internal step bottom side (IWU)

Table 5 — a_3 , h_{18} and h_{19} dimensions for rings $h_1 < 1,5$ mm

Dimensions in millimetres

d_1	a_3^a		h_{18}, h_{19}	
		Tolerance		Tolerance
$30 \leq d_1 < 60$	$0,85 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,2 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,25 \end{matrix}$
$60 \leq d_1 \leq 90$	$0,9 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,3 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,25 \end{matrix}$

^a Dimension does not apply for IF and IFU rings because h_{19} is specified for this feature.

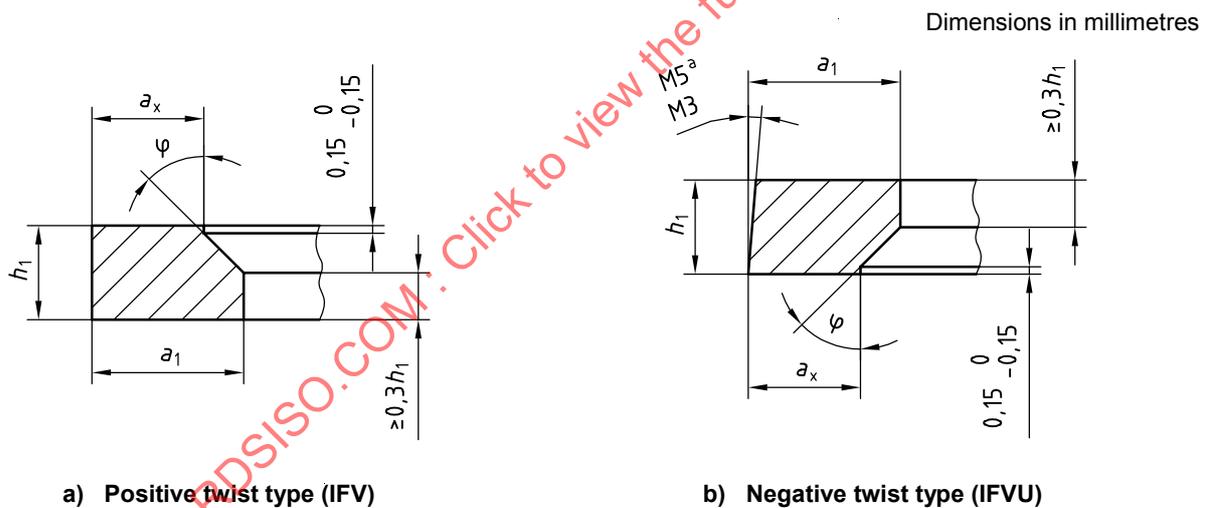
Table 6 — a_3 and h_{18} dimensions for rings $h_1 \geq 1,5\text{mm}$

Dimensions in millimetres

d_1	a_3		h_{18}	
		Tolerance		Tolerance
$30 \leq d_1 < 80$	$0,8 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,2 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,25 \end{matrix}$
$80 \leq d_1 < 100$	$0,8 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,3 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,25 \end{matrix}$
$100 \leq d_1 < 150$	$0,8 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,3 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,35 \end{matrix}$
$150 \leq d_1 \leq 200$	$0,8 \times a_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,4 \end{matrix}$	$0,6 \times h_1$	$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -0,45 \end{matrix}$

5.7 Type R, B, BA and M rings (positive twist type), and Type M rings (negative twist type) — Defined twist feature (IFV and IFVU)

When the standard twist of 0,01/0,05 for rings $\leq 2\text{ mm}$ axial width and 0,01/0,04 for rings $> 2\text{ mm}$ axial width per 2 mm of radial ring thickness is specified, the dimension a_x , the angle ϕ and the width of the bevel are at the discretion of the manufacturer. In such cases, the design should correspond to one or the other of the designs shown in Figure 26.

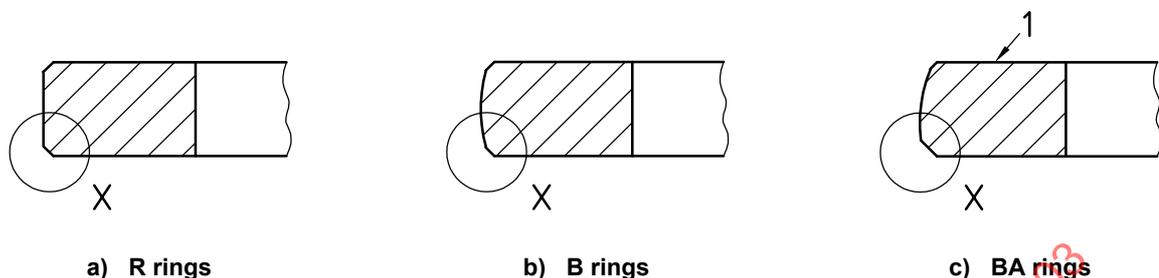


^a See Table 3.

Figure 26 — Variable internal bevel

5.8 Type R, B and BA rings — Outside chamfered edges (KA)

NOTE KA applies to uncoated rings only.

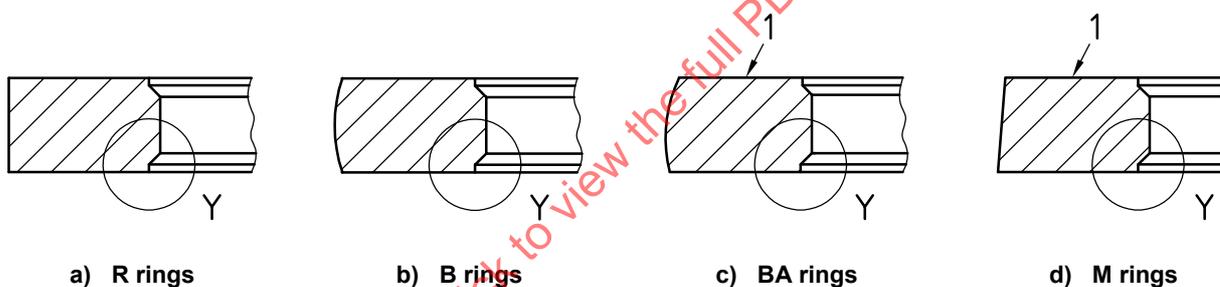


Key

1 mark

Figure 27 — Outside chamfered edges

5.9 Type R, B, BA and M rings — Inside chamfered edges (KI)



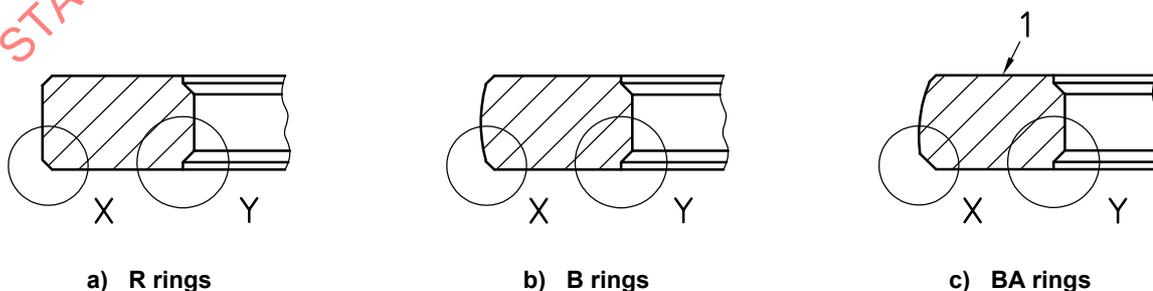
Key

1 mark

Figure 28 — Inside chamfered edges (KI)

5.10 Type R, B and BA rings — Outside and inside chamfered edges (KA + KI)

NOTE KA applies to uncoated rings only.



Key

1 mark

Figure 29 — Outside and inside chamfered edges (KA + KI)

Dimensions in millimetres

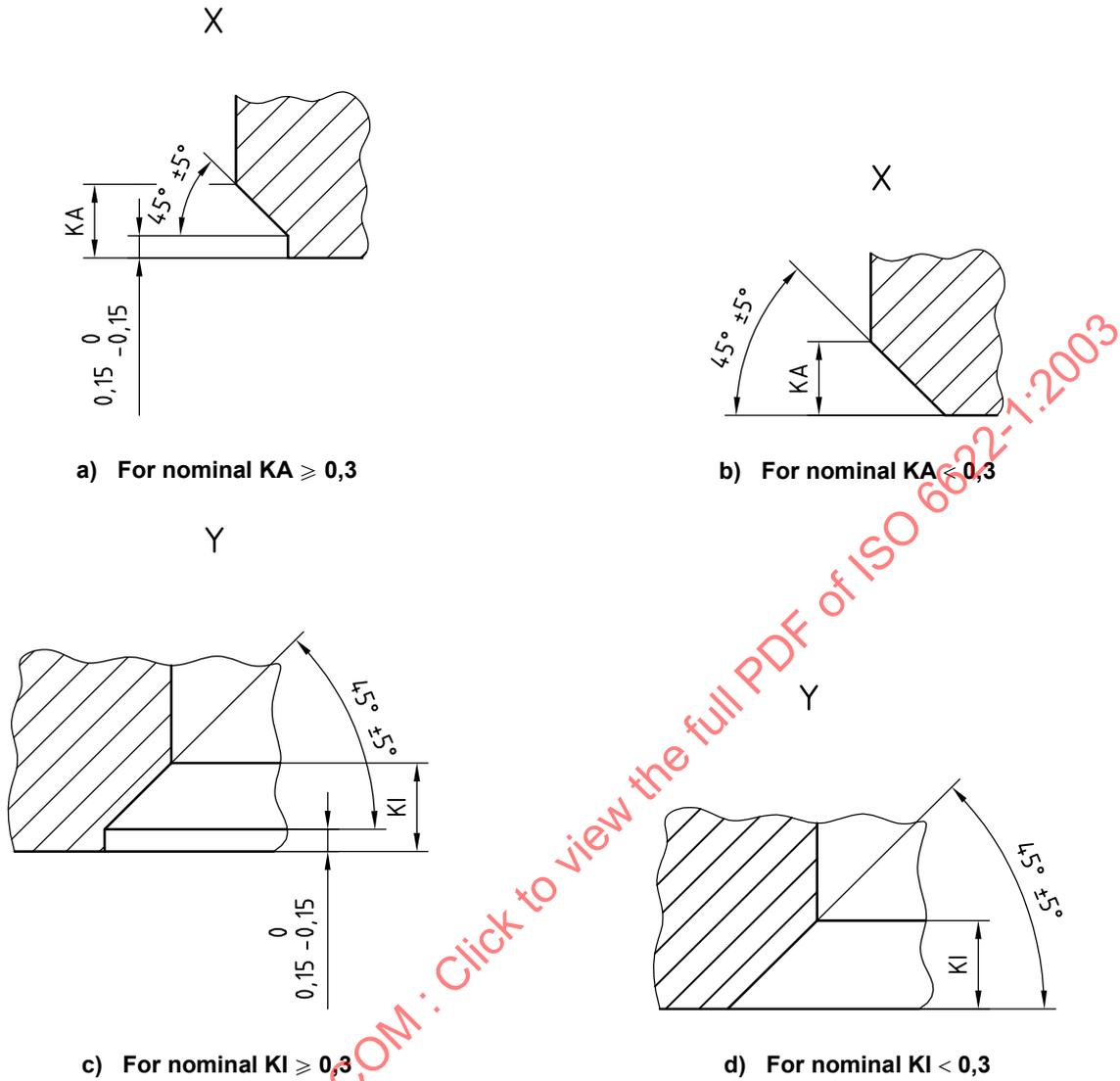


Figure 30 — Details of Figures 27, 28 and 29

Table 7 — KA and KI dimensions

Dimensions in millimetres

d_1	KA	KI
$30 \leq d_1 < 50$	$\leq 0,2$	$\leq 0,2$
$50 \leq d_1 < 125$	$0,3 \times 0,1$	$0,3 \times 0,15$
$125 \leq d_1 < 175$	$0,4 \times 0,1$	$0,4 \times 0,15$
$175 \leq d_1 \leq 200$	$0,5 \times 0,1$	$0,6 \times 0,20$

5.11 Type R, B, BA and M rings (fully faced, semi-inlaid and inlaid) — Plating/coating thickness

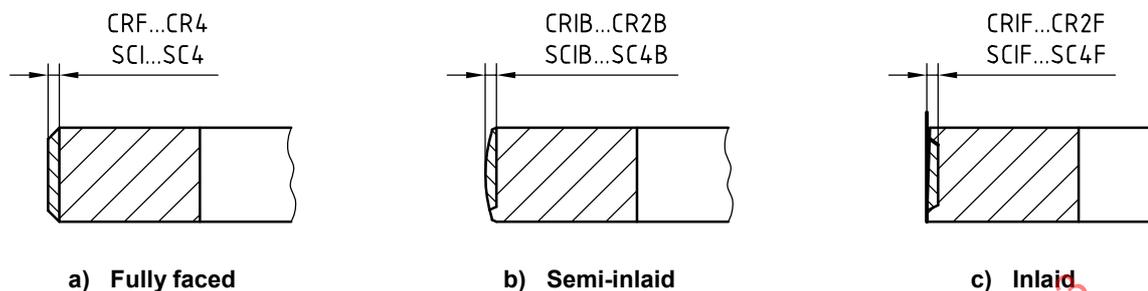


Figure 31 — Plating/coating thickness

Table 8 — Plating/coating thickness

Dimensions in millimetres

Chromium plating code	Spray coating code	Thickness min.
CRF	—	0,005
CR1	SC1	0,05
CR2	SC2	0,1
CR3 ^a	SC3 ^a	0,15
CR4 ^a	SC4 ^a	0,2

^a Not recommended for rings $h_1 \leq 1,2$.

6 Force factors

The tangential and diametral forces given in Tables 11 and 12 shall be corrected when additional features and/or materials other than grey cast iron with a modulus of elasticity of 100 GN/m² are being used. For common features, the multiplier correction factors given in Tables 9 and 10 and the force correction factors given in ISO 6621-4 shall be used. The factors of Table 10 have been calculated with mean plating/coating thickness.

Table 9 — Force correction factors for R, B, BA and M rings with features KA, KI, IF, IW, IFU and IWU

d_1 mm	Factor					
	KA	KI	Taper			IF IFU
M2 or M3			M4 or M5			
$30 \leq d_1 < 50$	1	1	0,97	0,93	0,88	0,75
$50 \leq d_1 < 200$	0,97	0,97	0,98	0,96	0,88	0,78

Table 10 — Force correction factors for chromium plated or spray coated R, B, BA and M rings (fully faced, semi-inlaid and inlaid types)

d_1 mm	Factor					
	CRF	CR1	CR2/SC1	CR3/SC2	CR4/SC3	SC4
$30 \leq d_1 < 50$	1	0,81	0,70	0,64	—	—
$50 \leq d_1 < 75$	1	0,90	0,85	0,81	0,75	0,71
$75 \leq d_1 < 100$	1	0,92	0,88	0,85	0,81	0,77
$100 \leq d_1 < 125$	1	0,94	0,91	0,88	0,86	0,83
$125 \leq d_1 < 150$	1	0,95	0,92	0,90	0,88	0,85
$150 \leq d_1 \leq 200$	1	0,96	0,93	0,91	0,89	0,87

7 Dimensions

See Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11 — Dimensions of R, B, BA and M rectangular rings — Radial wall thickness “regular”

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal diameter d_1	Radial wall thickness “regular” a_1		Ring width h_1					Closed gap s_1		Tangential force F_t N					Diametral force F_d N							
	Tolerance		Column					Tolerance		For h_1 shown in column					For h_1 shown in column							
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
30	1,25												6,0	7,5	8,6	9,9	12,5					
31	1,30												6,2	8,0	9,2	10,5	13,1					
32	1,35												6,7	8,2	9,7	11,0	13,8					
33	1,40												6,9	8,6	10,1	11,6	14,6					
34	1,40												6,5	8,2	9,5	11,0	13,8					
35	1,45												6,9	8,6	10,1	11,4	14,4					
36	1,50												7,1	9,0	10,5	12,0	15,1					
37	1,55												7,5	9,5	11,0	12,7	15,7					
38	1,60												7,7	9,9	11,4	13,1	16,6					
39	1,65												8,2	10,3	12,0	13,8	17,2					
40	1,65	$\pm 0,15$											7,7	9,7	11,4	13,1	16,3					
41	1,70	Within a ring: 0,15 max.											8,2	10,1	11,8	13,5	17,0					
42	1,75		1,2	1,5	1,75	2	2,5						8,4	10,5	12,3	14,2	17,6					
43	1,80												8,8	11,0	12,9	14,6	18,3					
44	1,85												9,0	11,4	13,3	15,3	19,1					
45	1,90												9,2	11,8	13,8	15,7	19,6					
46	1,90												9,0	11,2	13,1	15,1	18,7					
47	1,95												9,2	11,6	13,5	15,5	19,4					
48	2,00												9,7	12,0	14,0	16,1	20,2					
49	2,05												9,9	12,5	14,6	16,6	20,9					
50	2,10		4,8	6,0	7,0	8,0	10,0						10,3	12,9	15,1	17,2	21,5					
51	2,15		4,9	6,2	7,2	8,3	10,3						10,5	13,3	15,5	17,8	22,1					
52	2,15		4,7	5,9	6,9	7,9	9,9						10,1	12,7	14,8	17,0	21,3					
53	2,20		4,9	6,1	7,2	8,2	10,3						10,5	13,1	15,5	17,6	22,1					
54	2,25		5,0	6,3	7,4	8,5	10,6						10,8	13,5	15,9	18,3	22,8					

Table 11 (continued)

Nominal diameter d_1	Radial wall thickness "regular" a_1	Ring width h_1					Closed gap s_1	Tangential force F_t N					Diametral force F_d N						
		Column						For h_1 shown in column					For h_1 shown in column						
		1	2	3	4	5		Tolerance	1	2	3	4	5	Tolerance	1	2	3	4	5
80	3,35							7,6	9,5	11,1	12,7	16,0		16,3	20,4	23,9	27,3	34,4	
81	3,40							7,8	9,7	11,4	13,0	16,3		16,8	20,9	24,5	28,0	35,0	
82	3,40							7,6	9,5	11,1	12,7	15,9		16,3	20,4	23,9	27,3	34,2	
83	3,45							7,7	9,7	11,3	12,9	16,2		16,6	20,9	24,3	27,7	34,8	
84	3,50						0,25	7,9	9,9	11,5	13,2	16,5		17,0	21,3	24,7	28,4	35,5	
85	3,55				2,5			8,0	10,1	11,8	13,5	16,8		17,2	21,7	25,4	29,0	36,1	
86	3,60							8,2	10,3	12,0	13,7	17,2		17,6	22,1	25,8	29,5	37,0	
87	3,65							8,3	10,4	12,2	14,0	17,5		17,8	22,4	26,2	30,1	37,6	
88	3,65	$\pm 0,15$						8,1	10,2	11,9	13,6	17,1		17,4	21,9	25,6	29,2	36,8	
89	3,70	Within a ring: 0,15 max.						8,3	10,4	12,2	13,9	17,4		17,8	22,4	26,2	29,9	37,4	
90	3,75							12,3	14,1	17,6	21,2			26,4	30,3	37,8	45,6		$\pm 30\%$ if $F_d < 21,5$ N
91	3,80							12,5	14,3	18,0	21,6			26,9	30,7	38,7	46,4		$\pm 20\%$ if $F_d \geq 21,5$ N
92	3,85							12,8	14,6	18,3	22,0			27,5	31,4	39,3	47,3		
93	3,90							13,0	14,9	18,6	22,4			28,0	32,0	40,0	48,2		
94	3,90							12,7	14,5	18,2	21,9			27,3	31,2	39,1	47,1		
95	3,95			2	2,5	3		12,9	14,8	18,5	22,3			27,7	31,8	39,8	47,9		
96	4,00							13,2	15,1	18,8	22,6			28,4	32,5	40,4	48,6		
97	4,05							—	13,4	15,3	19,2	23,0		—	28,8	32,9	41,3	49,5	
98	4,10							—	13,6	15,6	19,5	23,4		—	29,2	33,5	41,9	50,3	
99	4,15							—	13,8	15,8	19,8	23,8		—	29,7	34,0	42,6	51,2	
100	4,15							—	15,5	19,4	23,3			—	33,3	41,7	50,1		
101	4,20	$\pm 0,20$						—	15,7	19,7	23,7			—	33,8	42,4	51,0		
102	4,25	Within a ring: 0,20 max.	2	2,5	3			—	16,0	20,0	24,0			—	34,4	43,0	51,6		
103	4,25							—	16,2	20,3	24,4			—	34,8	43,6	52,5		
104	4,30							—	15,9	19,9	23,9			—	34,2	42,8	51,4		

