

# BASIS OF SELECTION FOR FITS

		H6	H7	H8	H9	Applicable part	Functional classification	Application example	
Can be moved relatively	Clearance fit	Loose fit			c9	The part which allows a large clearance space or the part requires clearance space. The part which can be enlarged to make clearance space to make assembly easier. The part which requires proper clearance space in the high temperature.	Functionally, the part which requires large clearance space { Expanse. Positioning error is large. { Length of fit is long.	Piston ring and piston ring groove Fit of loosening safety pin	
		Light rolling fit		d9	d9	The part which allows a large clearance space or the part requires clearance space.	For reducing { Production cost { Safety cost	Crank web and pin bearing (Side surface) Exhaust valve cage and traveling part of spring sheet Piston ring and piston ring groove	
		Rolling fit	f6	f7	f7 f8	Fit which can be mobile due to proper clearance space (high grade fit). The general cold bearing part of grease or oil lubrication.	The general rotating or traveling part. (The condition of good lubrication is required.)	Fit of exhaust valve seat Main bearing for crankshaft General traveling part <b>Stripper bolt MSB (e9)</b>	
		Precision rolling fit	g5	g6		The continuous rotary part of light load precision machine. Fit which can be mobile in spite of small clearance space (spigot and positioning). Precision traveling part.	Ordinary fit parts. (Disassembling is often done.)	Insertion part of cooling exhaust valve cage General shaft and bushing <b>Guide lifter pin (g6)</b> Lever for ling system and bushing	
		Lubricated fit	h5	h6	h7 h8	h9	Fit which can be moved manually with using a lubricator (high grade positioning). Special precision traveling part. Stationary part which is not of great importance.	The part which requires precision movement without any slack.	Pin for link system and lever Key and key groove Valve stem of precision control valve
Cannot be moved relatively	Transition fit	Push fit	h5 h6	js6		Mounting part which is given a little leeway. High-precision positioning where both are immovable. Fit which can be assembled and disassembled by wood or lead hammer.	The part which requires precision movement without any slack.	Transmission of power can not be done by only junction power of fit.	
		Driving fit	js5	k6		Fit which can be assembled and disassembled by an iron hammer or hand press (Key or such items are required to prevent other components from rotating). High-precision positioning.			
		Light press fit	k5	m6		Same as the above for assembling and disassembling. High-precision positioning which does not tolerate any clearance space.			
			m5	n6		Fit which requires considerable power for assembling and disassembling. High-precision fixed mounting. (Key or such items are required for large torque transmission.)			
		Interference fit	Press fit	n5 n6	p6				Fit which requires much power for assembling and disassembling. (Key or such items are required for large torque transmission.) However, when non-ferrous components are fitted together, press fit power will be activated. Standard press fit fixing between iron and iron or between bronze and copper.
	p5			r6		Same as the above for assembling and disassembling. Shrinkage fit, cooling fit and strong press fit for large dimension components.			
	Strong press fit • Shrinkage fit • Cooling fit		r5	s6		Fixed firmly together, so that permanent assembling can be sought with shrinkage fit, cooling fit and strong press fit for assembling. Press fit for light alloy.	Considerable power can be transmitted by junction power of fit.		
			t6						
			u6						
	x6								

🔴 Press die parts are shown in the application example for the item written in red letters