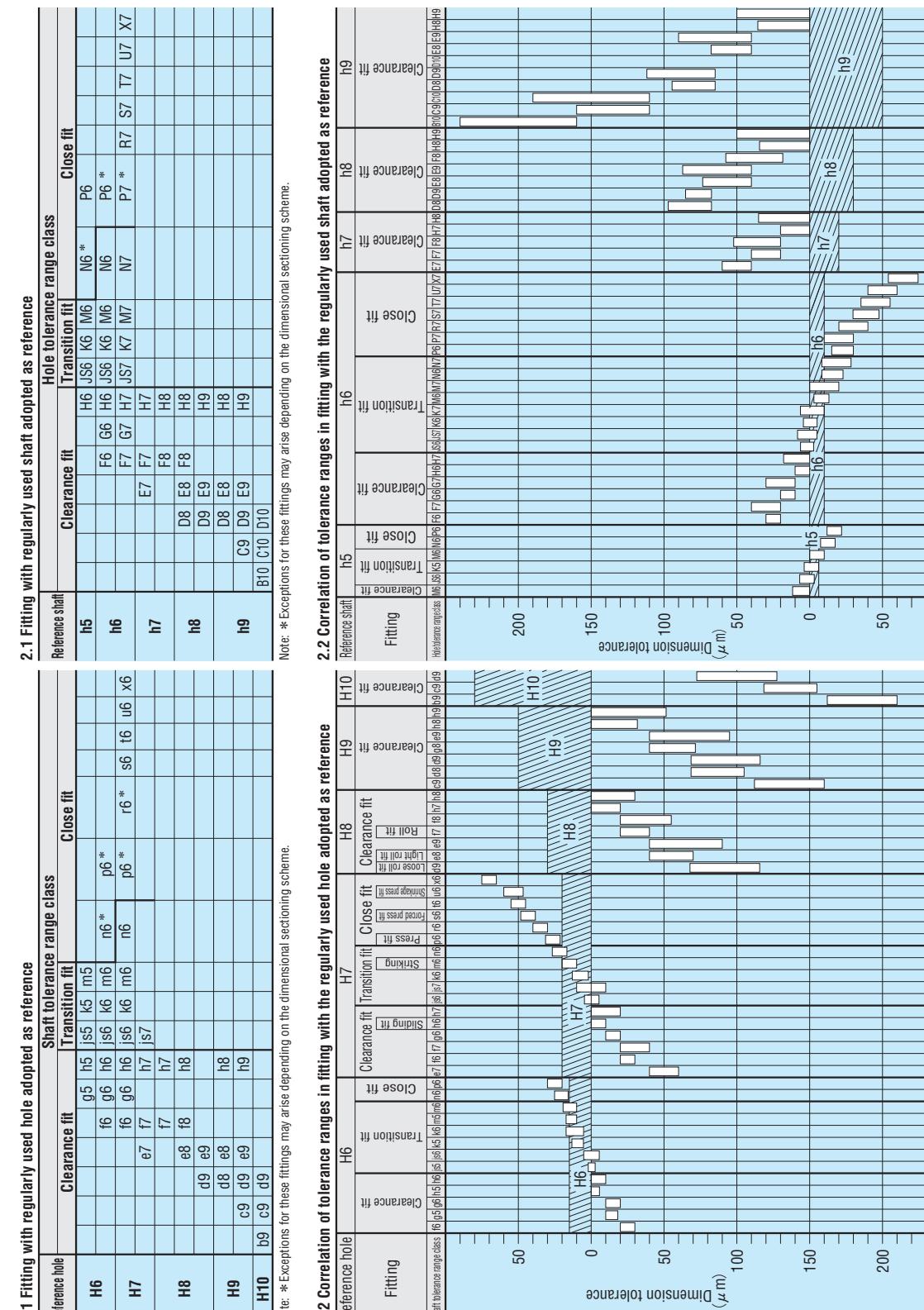


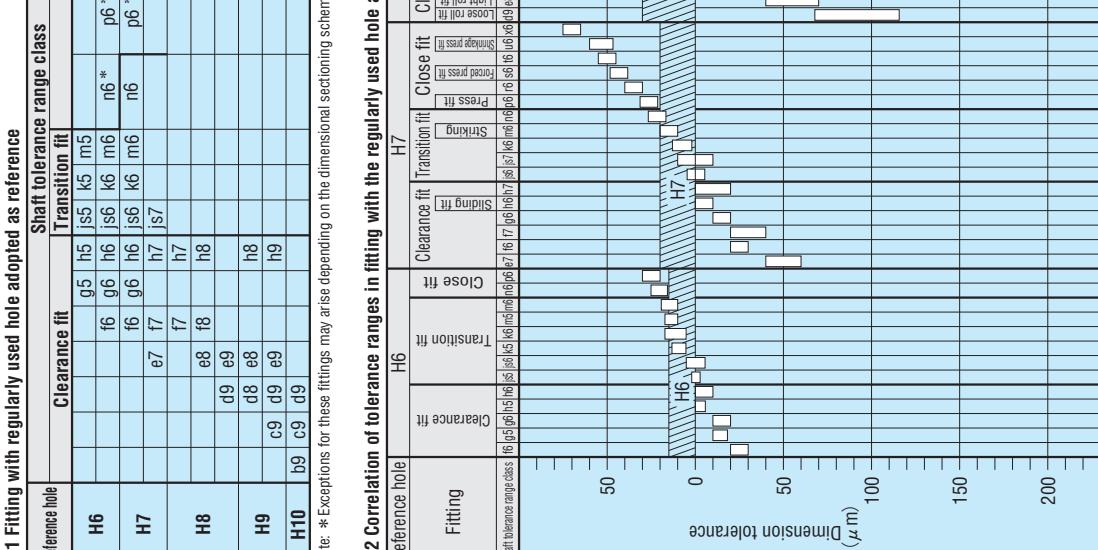
	H6	H7	H8	H9	Applicable part		Functional classification		Application example	
		c9	e9		Part which accommodates a particularly wide gap, or a moving part which requires a gap Part which accommodates a wide gap to facilitate assembly Part which requires an appropriate gap even at high temperatures		Part which for functional reasons requires a gap Expands, Large positional error. Long fitting length	Piston ring and piston ring groove Fitting by means of a loose set pin		
		d9	d9		Part which accommodates a wide gap, or which requires a wide gap		Cost needs to be reduced. Manufacturing cost Maintenance cost	Crane web and pin bearing (side) Exhaust valve box and spring bearing sliding part	Piston ring and piston ring groove	
	e7	e8	e9		Part which accommodates a fairly wide gap, or a moving part which requires a gap Fairly wide gap and well lubricated bearing Bearing subjected to high temperature, high speed, and high load (high-degree forced lubrication)		Regular rotating or sliding part (Must be well lubricated.)	Fitting of exhaust valve seat Main bearing for crankshaft Regular sliding part stripper bolt MSB (e9)		
	f6	f7	f8		Fitting which provides an appropriate clearance and permits movement (high-quality fitting). Regular normal-temperature bearing lubricated with grease or oil Continuously rotating part of a precision machine under light load Fitting with a narrow gap and which permits movement (spigot, positioning) High-precision sliding part		Regular fitting part (is often disassembled)	Part where a cooled exhaust valve box is inserted Regular shaft and bushing Link device lever and bushing		
	g5	g6			Contiguously rotating part of a precision machine under light load Fitting with a narrow gap and which permits movement (spigot, positioning) High-precision sliding part		Part requiring precision motion with almost no gap	Link device pin and lever Key and key groove Precision control valve rod Guide lifter pin (g6)		
	h5	h6	h7	h8	Fitting which allows movement by hand when a lubricant is used (high-quality positioning) Special high-precision sliding part Unimportant stationary part			Fitting of rim and boss Fitting of gears in a precision gear device Dowel pin MST1 (h7)		
	h5	h6	js6		Installation part which is compatible with a very small tightening interference High-precision positioning which locks both parts in place while unit is in use Fitting which can be assembled/disassembled using a wooden or lead hammer			Fitting two coupling flanges Governor path and pin Fitting of gear rim and boss		
	js5	k6			Fitting which requires an iron hammer or hand press for assembly/disassembly (A key or other device is required in order to prevent inter-part shaft rotation) Precision positioning			Fitting force alone is insufficient for transmitting force	Fitting of gear pump shaft and casing Reamer bolt	
	k5	m6			Assembly/disassembly are the same as the above. Precision positioning which permits no gap at all.			Fitting force along is sufficient for transmitting small force		
	m5	n6			Fitting which requires considerable force for assembly/disassembly Precision stationary fitting (A key or other device is required for high-torque transmission purposes.)					
	n5	p6			Fitting which requires torque for assembly/disassembly (A key or other device is required for high-torque transmission purposes.) However, only light press-fitting force is required for press-fitting when both parts are non-ferrous parts. Fastened using the standard press-fitting for fastening a ferrous part to a ferrous, bronze, or copper part					
	p5	r6			Assembly/disassembly are the same as the above. Shrinkage press fitting, cold press fitting or forced press fitting is required for large parts					
	r5	s6			Permanent assembly in which parts are both tightly fastened together and will not be disassembled, and which requires shrinkage press fitting, cold press fitting, or forced press fitting. For light alloys, only ordinary press fitting is required.					
	t6	u6								
	u6	x6								

Parts can move relative to each other.

Note: * Exceptions for these fittings may arise depending on the dimensional sectioning scheme.



1.1 Fitting with regularly used hole adopted as reference



1.2 Correlation of tolerance ranges in fitting with the regularly used hole adopted as reference

* Cases in which the measurement exceeds the reference dimension in the above table (18mm) but does not exceed 30mm.

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