East African Scholars Journal of Engineering and Computer Sciences
Abbreviated Key Title: East African Scholars J Eng Comput Sci
ISSN: 2617-4480 (Print) & ISSN: 2663-0346 (Online)
Published By East African Scholars Publisher, Kenya
Volume-3 | Issue-4 | Apr-2020 | DOI: 10.36349/easjecs.2020.v03i04.06

OPEN ACCESS

Research Article

Determine of Working Condition of Bearings Based on Working Temperature

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Article History
Received: 08.03.2020
Accepted: 10.04.2020
Published: 15.04.2020

Journal homepage:
https://www.easpublisher.com/easjecs

Quick Response Code

Abstract: Bearings are a type of bearing in important mechanical transmission structures. During the operation of the drive systems, the bearings will become less reliable over time. Sudden bearing broken can lead to heavy losses in production assembly lines. The assessment of their working condition should have done periodically and regularly. In this paper, I analyzed, identified conditions and identified a number of possible causes of bearings broken conditions. Corresponding to each cause, the degree of broken of the bearings which corrective measures are taken. The proposed solution is based on the working temperature of bearings.

Keywords: Ball bearing, Roller bearing, working temperature.

INTRODUCTION

The Roller bearing is a form of shaft bearings, this is a mechanical structure that minimizes friction by shifting the sliding friction of two parts in contact with each other when moving into rolling friction between rollers or ball bearings was fixed in an annular frame.

Structure of bearings include an Inner ring, an outer ring, a separator ring and a roller. The inner and outer rings are usually grooved to guide the rollers and to reduce stress. The inner ring is fitted with a spindle shaft, the outer ring is fitted with a shaft bearing (machine chassis, machine body). Usually the inner ring rotates with the shaft, while the outer ring stays still, but sometimes the outer ring rotates with the bearing and the inner ring stays still with the shaft.

Figure 1. Roller bearing structure

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Roller bearings are commonly used in many types of machines: metal cutters, electric machines, cars, airplanes, tractors, agricultural machines, cranes, construction machines, mines, in reduction gear boxes, in mechanical structure, etc. Some typical roller bearings are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

- Ball bearing one row (Figure. 2a): Mainly for bearing radial force, but can also bear axial force equal to 70% of the unused radial force (unused radial force is the difference between radial force for allowed with the actual radial force). The ball bearing one row can work normally when the shaft is tilted at a slight angle, not exceeding 15' - 20'.
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- Double row spherical roller bearings (Figure 2b): Mainly subjected to radial loads, but can also bear additional axial loads equal to 20% of the unused radial bearing capacity. The Double row spherical roller bearings can work normally when the shaft is inclined at an angle of up to 2' - 30'.

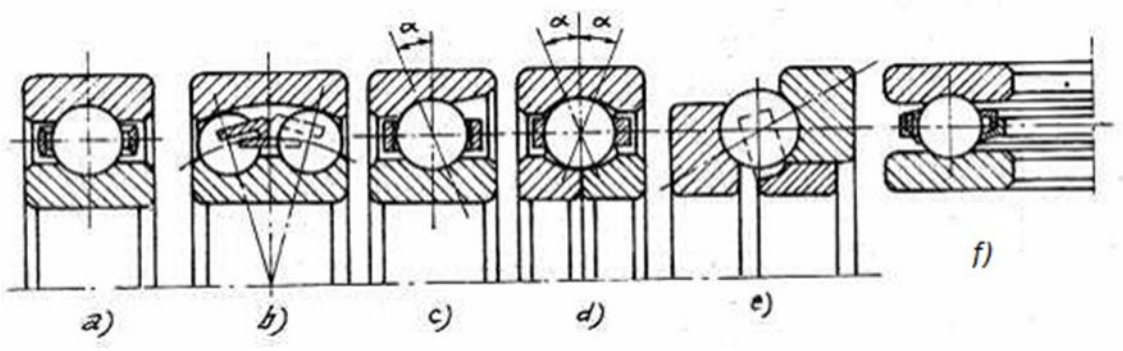


Figure 2. Types of ball bearings

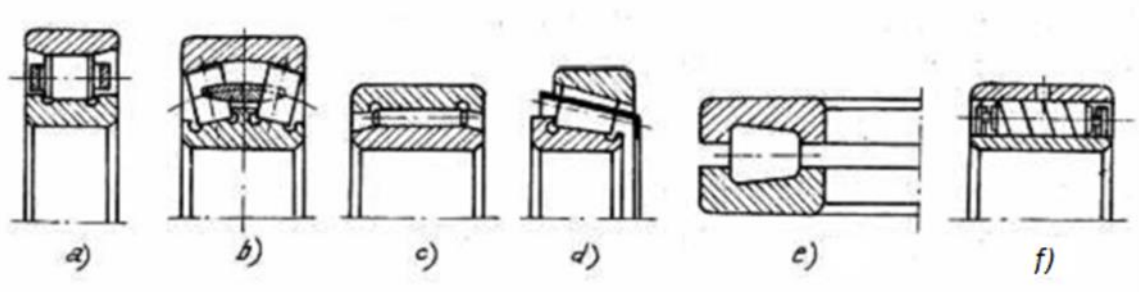


Figure 3. Types of roller bearings

- The block one row ball bearing (Figure 2c): Withstand both radial and axial forces. The bearing capacity of this bearing is larger than the bearing one row about 30 ÷ 40%. Bearing capacity along the axis depends on the contact angle between the ball and the outer ring - the greater the contact angle, the greater the bearing capacity.

- The short cylindrical roller bearing fixed one row (Figure 3a): Mainly for bearing radial forces. Compared with the one row ball bearing of the same size, this bearing has a radial force of about 70% and has a better impact resistance. However, some types of short cylindrical roller bearings cannot withstand axial forces (Figure 3a) and do not allow tilting of the shaft.

- Double row spherical roller bearings (Figure 3b): Mainly subjected to radial forces, the bearing capacity of this type is twice that of a double row spherical roller bearing of the same size and can withstand force axial with 20% of the unused radial force.

- Needle bearing (Figure 3c): A bearing in which the rollers are small long cylindrical chopsticks - called needle bearing. The number of needles is higher than the number of chopsticks in the conventional roller bearings. Needle bearings are often used where the size of the direction of the needle is limited.

- Taper roller bearing (Figure 3d): Can bear both radial and axial forces. The taper roller bearings bear radial 170% compared to bearings of the same

size. This type is used in machine construction because of simple assembly, gap adjustment and convenient wear compensation.

- Helical roller bearing (Figure 3e): A bearing where the roller is a hollow cylinder, rolled up by thin steel tape (called a cylindrical roller bearing), this bearing does not withstand axial forces. Due to the high elasticity of the cylindrical roller, the bearing withstands good impact load, can work normally when the shaft is tilted to 30'.

Failure status and causes of the roller bearing failure

When the roller bearings are used under ideal conditions, the types of bearing failures that arise are fatigue types. Usually the rollers bearing life is expressed by working time or the total number of revolutions before fatigue occurs on the inner ring, outer ring, on the roller, fatigue arises due to changing stresses in cyclical.

Roller bearings may appear cracks earlier than normal, causes of this type of failure include:

- Using the bearing is incorrectly.
- Installing is wrong drive or the installing process is not correctly.
- The lubricant is broken, the lubrication method is not correct or not covered.
- Speed and temperature work are not properly.
- Dirty lubricant is generated during install.
- Use a heavy load (overload).

When bearing failure phenomena begins to appear, this stage is important to focus on the study of the cause of the bearing failure. At this time, not only the roller bearings but also the shaft, bearing cover and lubricant have been used should also be considered at the same time with the determination of the bearing status.

Abnormal activities, causes and remedies

The causes and remedies of abnormal operation of the bearings 5 - 2 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The causes and remedies of abnormal operation of the bearings

Abnormal operation		Causes	Remedies
The temperature rises abnormally		The internal slot is over allowed limit	Replace the new bearing
		Deformation on bearings	Replace the new bearings carefully
		Due to overload	Adjust the bearing properly
		Error in assembly	Adjust the concentricity of the shaft with the pillow hole and the assembly accuracy
		Defect of bearings	Replace the new bearing
		Not enough lubricant	Add the right type of lubricant iol
		Incorrect type of lubricant	Replace the right type of lubricating oil
		Lubrication method is not correct	Replace lubrication method by adjusting or replacing new parts
		Lubricating oil: Lubricating excessively, lacking lubricant or Improper lubrication	Reduce the amount of lubricant and choose a harder type of grease. Add more lubricant. Use the right type of lubrication and proper lubrication method
		Unusual contact with hidden cushions and other parts	Reasonable sealing, mounting mode and reasonable mounting method
		Abnormal load	Mounting mode, internal slot, pre-load, position of body and shoulder are not reasonable
Strange noise	Loud noise of metal	Wrong assembly	Machining accuracy and axial concentricity with bearing holes and assembly accuracy are not reasonable
		Insufficient or incorrect lubrication	Add lubricant or choose another lubricant
		Rubbing of rotating parts	Change the design the round of the hidden corners
	Loud noise at regular	There are cracks, corrosion or scratches in the groove	Replace or clean the bearings carefully, improve sealing and use clean lubricants
		There is a dimples	Replace the new bearings carefully

intervals	There is flaking on the groove	Replace the new bearing
Loud noise at irregular intervals	The slot is over allowed limit	Change install mode, slot and preload
	There is intrusion from the outside element	Replace or clean bearings carefully, improve cover and use clean lubricants
	There are cracks or scabs on the balls	Replace the new bearing
	There is a dimples	Replace the new bearings carefully
	There are scabs	Replace the new bearing
Excessive vibration	Wrong assembly	Ensure the perpendicularity between the shaft and the shoulder hole pillow
	Intrusion from external factors	Replace or clean bearings carefully, improve cover and use clean lubricants
Leakage or color change of lubricant	Too much lubricant. Penetration of outer particles or abrasive particles	Reduce the amount of lubricant and choose a harder type of grease. Replace bearings or lubricants. Clean pillow chamber and internal parts

The most common failure types of roller bearing

In the course of working, usually there are some main types of damage on roller work surfaces 2:

Exfoliating, pitting due to fatigue of the work surface

Pitting and flaking are often encountered on the work surface of details such as Inner ring, Outer ring, Ball. The cause of this phenomenon is due to severe wear, contact stress exceeds the permissible limit. This type of failure is usually located at some points on the sliding surface, the consequence of which is that when the growths and pits develop on a large area, it will lead to the sudden damage to working parts and stalling the operation of the entire device as shown in Figure 4. Therefore, the early diagnosis and detection of this type of failure plays a very important role in ensuring equipment operation.

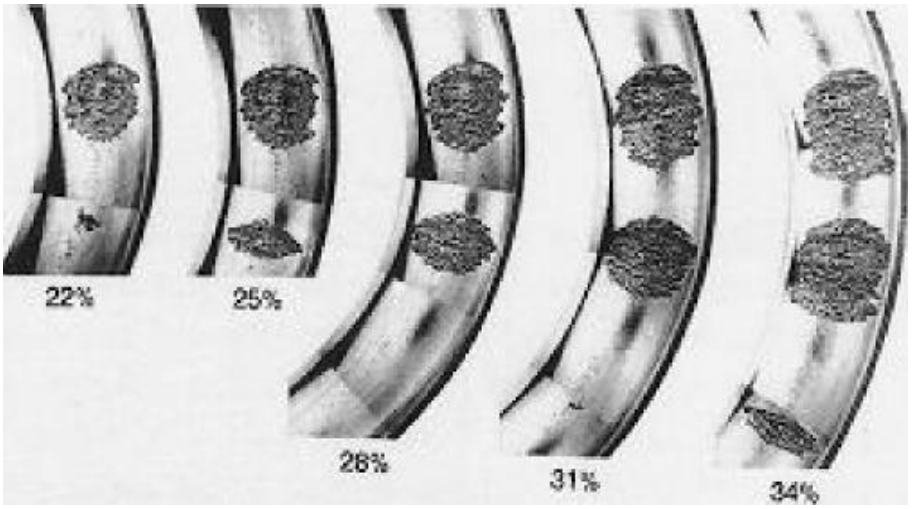
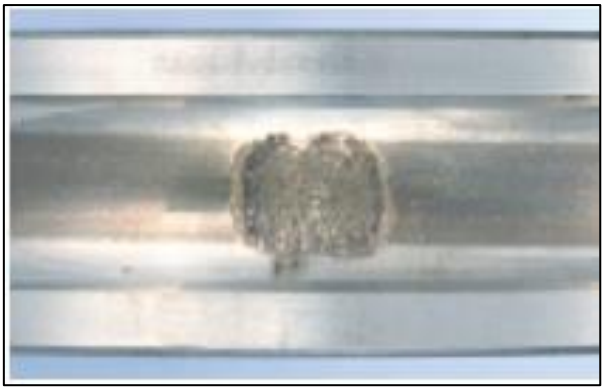


Figure 4. Pitting and flaking in roller bearings

Sloughing, pitting occurs early in the working time of the bearing under conditions such as during work, the internal tolerance of the bearing becomes narrower than the original, the bearings are tilted due to incorrect installation, cracks appear during installation, rust appears on the roller groove surface or on the roller, the shape of the shaft, the inner ring of the drive is incorrect.



a. Pitting on the inner rings in ball bearings

b. Pitting on the inner rings in cylindrical ball bearings

c. Pitting on the outer ring 2-row cylindrical roller bearings

d. Pitting on the ring in a taper roller bearing

e. Pitting on the inner rings in two-row self-arranged ball bearings

Figure 5. Some pitting pictures of the bearings

Attrition on bearings and rollers

Wearing occurs due to friction of the sliding surface (the top of the rollers with the side, the surface of the ring is separated from the roller surface). The main reason here is due to an inadequate and proper lubrication, under the influence of external factors. The wear increases in proportion to the operating time. The consequence of this type of failure is to increase the drive's radial clearance and make the premise for the next type of failure more dangerous. Wearing can be reduced by improving lubrication and increasing the quality of contact surfaces of parts during machining.

a. Wear between the roller bearing and the cylindrical roller bearing surface

b. Wear the outer ring's face of the 2-row roller bearings

c. Wear due to friction with the ring hole in tapered roller bearings

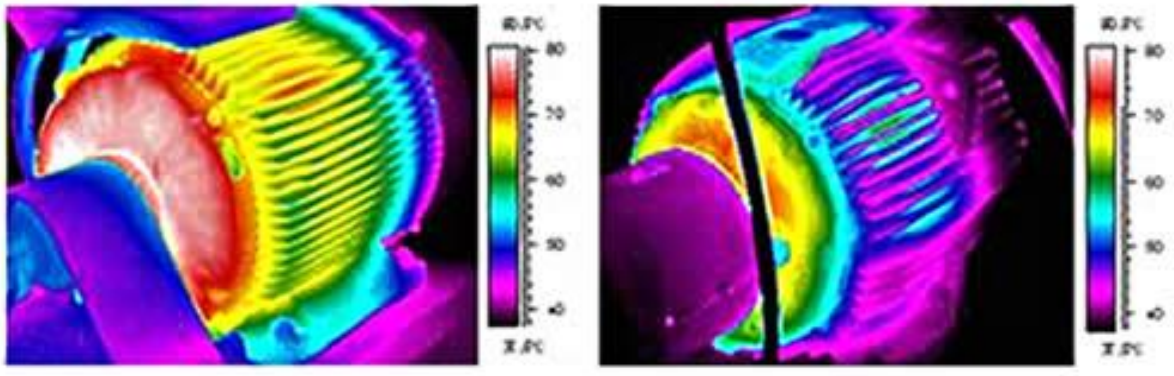
d. Wear by friction with the outer ring of the roller bearings

e. Wear by friction with the inner ring of the roller bearings

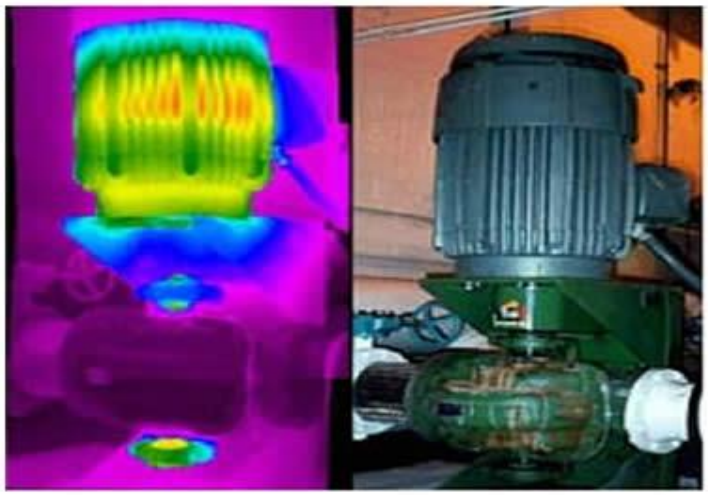
Figure 6. Some pictures of wear of the bearings

1. Track working status of the bearings based on temperature

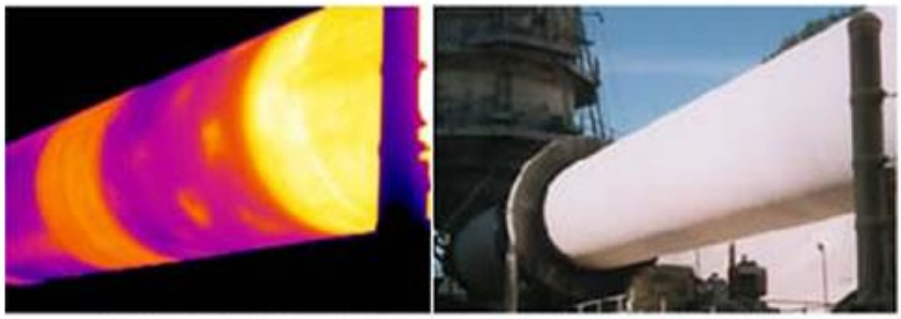
Temperature monitoring is one of the indispensable techniques of status monitoring. For every part, a change in temperature may indicate an initial failure. If not monitored, detected and calibrated in time, sometimes a small failure of these parts can cause a device or the factory to stop working.



a. Thermal imaging comparison of two engines



b. Check the bearing temperature of the vertical pump (bearings under higher temperatures)



c. Thermal imagery shows a damaged cement kiln

Figure7. Monitor the status working of some devices through infrared thermal imaging

Nowadays, there are many methods of temperature monitoring, depending on the condition of the device to be monitored, such as standing still, moving, difficult to contact or inaccessible, then use the methods suitable temperature monitoring.

CONCLUSION

The abnormal operation status and common failures of roller bearings have a great influence on the performance of the equipment, unexpected machine downtime, repair costs. In order to ensure the reliable working condition of the roller, monitoring, diagnosis and checking the working condition of the roller bearings are essential. Several methods of monitoring (monitoring) of the working condition to diagnose roller bearings failure are listed and analyzed. The method of monitoring the working condition of bearings based on the working temperature element is quite accurate. In this article, I have presented the details of this technique. Experiments have been also carried out on a number of roller bearings in our laboratory.

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Acknowledgment

Thanks to the science and technology fund of Thai Nguyen University of Technology (TNUT) for funding this research.