

14. BEARING HANDLING

14.1 Precautions for Proper Handling of Bearings

Since rolling bearings are high precision machine parts, they must be handled accordingly. Even if high quality bearings are used, their expected performance cannot be achieved if they are not handled properly. The main precautions to be observed are as follows:

(1) Keep Bearings and Surrounding Area Clean

Dust and dirt, even if invisible to the naked eye, have harmful effects on bearings. It is necessary to prevent the entry of dust and dirt by keeping the bearings and their environment as clean as possible.

(2) Careful Handling

Heavy shocks during handling may cause bearings to be scratched or otherwise damaged possibly resulting in their failure. Excessively strong impacts may cause brinelling, breaking, or cracking.

(3) Use Proper Tools

Always use the proper equipment when handling bearings and avoid general purpose tools.

(4) Prevent Corrosion

Since perspiration on the hands and various other contaminants may cause corrosion, keep the hands clean when handling bearings. Wear gloves if possible. Pay attention to rust of bearing caused by corrosive gasses.

14.2 Mounting

The method of mounting rolling bearings strongly affects their accuracy, life, and performance, so their mounting deserves careful attention. Their characteristics should first be thoroughly studied, and then they should be mounted in the proper manner. It is recommended that the handling procedures for bearings be fully investigated by the design engineers and that standards be established with respect to the following items:

- (1) Cleaning the bearings and related parts.
- (2) Checking the dimensions and finish of related parts.
- (3) Mounting
- (4) Inspection after mounting.
- (5) Supply of lubricants.

Bearings should not be unpacked until immediately before mounting. When using ordinary grease lubrication, the grease should be packed in the bearings without first cleaning them. Even in the case of ordinary oil lubrication, cleaning the bearings is not required. However, bearings for instruments or for high speed operation must first be cleaned with clean filtered oil in order to remove the anti-corrosion agent.

After the bearings are cleaned with filtered oil, they should be protected to prevent corrosion.

Prelubricated bearings must be used without cleaning. Bearing mounting methods depend on the bearing type and type of fit. As bearings are usually used on rotating shafts, the inner rings require a tight fit.

Bearings with cylindrical bores are usually mounted by pressing them on the shafts (press fit) or heating them to expand their diameter (shrink fit). Bearings with tapered bores can be mounted directly on tapered shafts or cylindrical shafts using tapered sleeves.

Bearings are usually mounted in housings with a loose fit. However, in cases where the outer ring has an interference fit, a press may be used. Bearings can be interference-fitted by cooling them before mounting using dry ice. In this case, a rust preventive treatment must be applied to the bearing because moisture in the air condenses on its surface.

14.2.1 Mounting of Bearings with Cylindrical Bores

(1) Press Fits

Fitting with a press is widely used for small bearings. A mounting tool is placed on the inner ring as shown in Fig. 14.1 and the bearing is slowly pressed on the shaft with a press until the side of the inner ring rests against the shoulder of the shaft. The mounting tool must not be placed on the outer ring for press mounting, since the bearing may be damaged. Before mounting, applying oil to the fitted shaft surface is recommended for smooth insertion. The mounting method using a hammer should only be used for small ball bearings with minimally tight fits and when a press is not available. In the case of tight interference fits or for medium and large bearings, this method should not be used. Any time a hammer is used, a mounting tool must be placed on the inner ring.

When both the inner and outer rings of non-separable bearings, such as deep groove ball bearings, require tight-fit, a mounting tool is placed on both rings as shown in Fig. 14.2, and both rings are fitted at the same time using a screw or hydraulic press. Since the outer ring of self-aligning ball bearings may deflect a mounting tool such as that shown in Fig. 14.2 should always be used for mounting them.

In the case of separable bearings, such as cylindrical roller bearings and tapered roller bearings, the inner and outer rings may be mounted separately. Assembly of the inner and outer rings, which were previously mounted separately, should be done carefully to align the inner and outer rings correctly. Careless or forced assembly may cause scratches on the rolling contact surfaces.

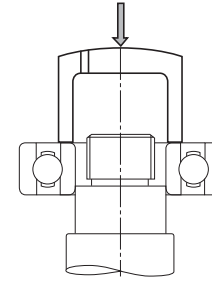


Fig. 14.1 Press Fitting Inner Ring

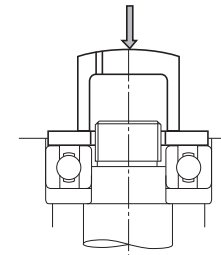


Fig. 14.2 Simultaneous Press Fitting of Inner and Outer Rings

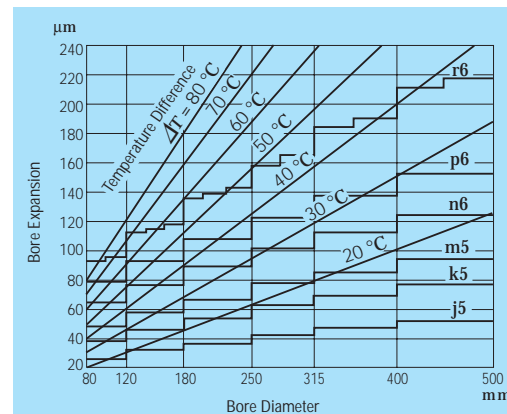


Fig. 14.3 Temperature and Thermal Expansion of Inner Ring

(2) Shrink Fits

Since press fitting large bearings requires a large force, a shrink fit is widely used. The bearings are first heated in oil to expand them before mounting.

This method prevents an excessive force from being imposed on the bearings and allows mounting them in a short time.

The expansion of the inner ring for various temperature differences and bearing sizes is shown in Fig. 14.3.

The precautions to follow when making shrink fits are as follows:

- (a) Do not heat bearings to more than 120°C.
- (b) Put the bearings on a wire net or suspend them in an oil tank in order to prevent them from touching the tank's bottom directly.
- (c) Heat the bearings to a temperature 20 to 30°C higher than the lowest temperature required for mounting without interference since the inner ring will cool a little during mounting.
- (d) After mounting, the bearings will shrink in the axial direction as well as the radial direction while cooling. Therefore, press the bearing firmly against the shaft shoulder using locating methods to avoid a clearance between the bearing and shoulder.

NSK Bearing Induction Heaters

Besides heating in oil, NSK Bearing Heaters, which use electromagnetic induction to heat bearings, are widely used. (Refer to Page C7.)

In NSK Bearing Heaters, electricity (AC) in a coil produces a magnetic field that induces a current inside the bearing that generates heat. Consequently, without using flames or oil uniform heating in a short time is possible, making bearing shrink fitting efficient and clean.

In the case of relatively frequent mounting and dismantling such as cylindrical roller bearings for roll necks of rolling mills and for railway journal boxes, induction heating should be used for mounting and dismantling inner rings.

14.2.2 Mounting of Bearings with Tapered Bores

Bearings with tapered bores are mounted on tapered shafts directly or on cylindrical shafts with adapters or withdrawal sleeves (Figs. 14.4 and 14.5). Large spherical roller bearings are often mounted using hydraulic pressure. Fig. 14.6 shows a bearing mounting utilizing a sleeve and hydraulic nut. Fig. 14.7 shows another mounting method. Holes are drilled in the sleeve which are used to feed oil under pressure to the bearing seat. As the bearing expands radially, the sleeve is inserted axially with adjusting bolts.

Spherical roller bearings should be mounted while checking their radial-clearance reduction and referring to the push-in amounts listed in Table 14.1. The radial clearance must be measured using clearance gauges.

In this measurement, as shown in Fig. 14.8, the clearance for both rows of rollers must be measured simultaneously, and these two values should be kept roughly the same by adjusting the relative position of the outer and inner rings.

When a large bearing is mounted on a shaft, the outer ring may be deformed into an oval shape by its own weight. If the clearance is measured at the lowest part of the deformed bearing, the measured value may be bigger than the true value. If an incorrect radial internal clearance is obtained in this manner and the values in Table 14.1 are used, then the interference fit may

become too tight and the true residual clearance may become too small. In this case, as shown in Fig. 14.9, one half of the total clearance at points *a* and *b* (which are on a horizontal line passing through the bearing center) and *c* (which is at the lowest position of the bearing) may be used as the residual clearance. When a self-aligning ball bearing is mounted on a shaft with an adapter, be sure that the residual clearance does not become too small. Sufficient clearance for easy alignment of the outer ring must be allowed.

14.3 Operation Inspection

After the mounting has been completed, a running test should be conducted to determine if the bearing has been mounted correctly. Small machines may be manually operated to assure that they rotate smoothly. Items to be checked include sticking due to foreign matter or visible flaws, uneven torque caused by improper mounting or an improper mounting surface, and excessive torque caused by an inadequate clearance, mounting error, or seal friction. If there are no abnormalities, powered operation may be started.

Table 14.1 Mounting of Spherical Roller Bearings with Tapered Bores

Units : mm

Bearing Bore Diameter <i>d</i>		Reduction in Radial Clearance		Push-in amount in axial direction				Minimum Permissible Residual Clearance	
				Taper 1 : 12		Taper 1 : 30			
over	incl.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	CN	C3
30	40	0.025	0.030	0.40	0.45	—	—	0.010	0.025
40	50	0.030	0.035	0.45	0.55	—	—	0.015	0.030
50	65	0.030	0.035	0.45	0.55	—	—	0.025	0.035
65	80	0.040	0.045	0.60	0.70	—	—	0.030	0.040
80	100	0.045	0.055	0.70	0.85	1.75	2.15	0.035	0.050
100	120	0.050	0.060	0.75	0.90	1.9	2.25	0.045	0.065
120	140	0.060	0.070	0.90	1.1	2.25	2.75	0.055	0.080
140	160	0.065	0.080	1.0	1.3	2.5	3.25	0.060	0.100
160	180	0.070	0.090	1.1	1.4	2.75	3.5	0.070	0.110
180	200	0.080	0.100	1.3	1.6	3.25	4.0	0.070	0.110
200	225	0.090	0.110	1.4	1.7	3.5	4.25	0.080	0.130
225	250	0.100	0.120	1.6	1.9	4.0	4.75	0.090	0.140
250	280	0.110	0.140	1.7	2.2	4.25	5.5	0.100	0.150
280	315	0.120	0.150	1.9	2.4	4.75	6.0	0.110	0.160
315	355	0.140	0.170	2.2	2.7	5.5	6.75	0.120	0.180
355	400	0.150	0.190	2.4	3.0	6.0	7.5	0.130	0.200
400	450	0.170	0.210	2.7	3.3	6.75	8.25	0.140	0.220
450	500	0.190	0.240	3.0	3.7	7.5	9.25	0.160	0.240
500	560	0.210	0.270	3.4	4.3	8.5	11.0	0.170	0.270
560	630	0.230	0.300	3.7	4.8	9.25	12.0	0.200	0.310
630	710	0.260	0.330	4.2	5.3	10.5	13.0	0.220	0.330
710	800	0.280	0.370	4.5	5.9	11.5	15.0	0.240	0.390
800	900	0.310	0.410	5.0	6.6	12.5	16.5	0.280	0.430
900	1 000	0.340	0.460	5.5	7.4	14.0	18.5	0.310	0.470
1 000	1 120	0.370	0.500	5.9	8.0	15.0	20.0	0.360	0.530

Remarks The values for reduction in radial internal clearance are for bearings with CN clearance. For bearing with C3 Clearance, the maximum values listed should be used for the reduction in radial internal clearance.

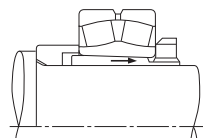


Fig. 14.4 Mounting with Adapter

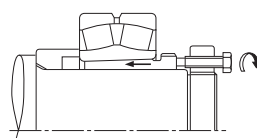


Fig. 14.5 Mounting with Withdrawal Sleeve

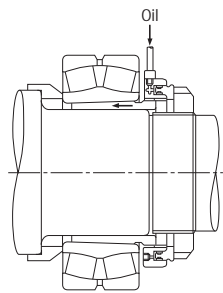


Fig. 14.6 Mounting with Hydraulic Nut

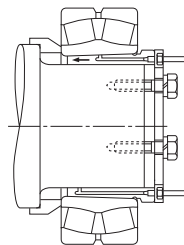


Fig. 14.7 Mounting with Special Sleeve and Hydraulic Pressure

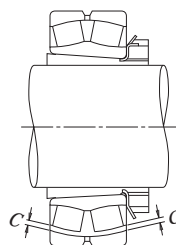


Fig. 14.8 Clearance Measurement of Spherical Roller Bearing

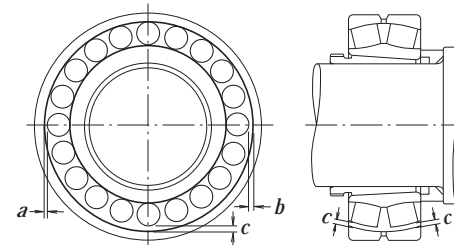


Fig. 14.9 Measuring Clearance in Large Spherical Roller Bearing

Large machines, which cannot be turned by hand, can be started after examination with no load, and the power immediately cutoff and the machine allowed to coast to a stop. Confirm that there is no abnormality such as vibration, noise, contact of rotating parts, etc. Powered operation should be started slowly without load and the operation should be observed carefully until it is determined that no abnormalities exist, then gradually increase the speed, load, etc. to their normal levels. Items to be checked during the test operation include the existence of abnormal noise, excessive rise of bearing temperature, leakage and contamination of lubricants, etc. If any abnormality is found during the test operation, it must be stopped immediately and the machine should be inspected. If necessary, the bearing should be dismantled for examination.

Although the bearing temperature can generally be estimated by the temperature of the outside surface of the housing, it is more desirable to directly measure the temperature of the outer ring using oil holes for access.

The bearing temperature should rise gradually to the steady state level within one to two hours after the operation starts. If the bearing or its mounting is improper, the bearing temperature may increase rapidly and become abnormally high. The cause of this abnormal temperature may be an excessive amount of lubricant, insufficient bearing clearance, incorrect

mounting, or excessive friction of the seals. In the case of high speed operation, an incorrect selection of bearing type or lubricating method may also cause an abnormal temperature rise. The sound of a bearing may be checked with a noise locator or other instruments. Abnormal conditions are indicated by a loud metallic sound, or other irregular noise, and the possible cause may include incorrect lubrication, poor alignment of the shaft and housing, or the entry of foreign matter into the bearing. The possible causes and measures for irregularities are listed in Table 14.2.

Table 14. 2 Causes of and Measures for Operating Irregularities

Irregularities		Possible Causes	Measures
Noise	Loud Metallic Sound (†)	Abnormal Load	Improve the fit, internal clearance, preload, position of housing shoulder, etc.
		Incorrect mounting	Improve the machining accuracy and alignment of shaft and housing, accuracy of mounting method.
		Insufficient or improper Lubricant	Replenish the lubricant or select another lubricant.
		Contact of rotating parts	Modify the labyrinth seal, etc.
	Loud Regular Sound	Flaws, corrosion, or scratches on raceways	Replace or clean the bearing, improve the seals, and use clean lubricant.
		Brinelling	Replace the bearing and use care when handling bearings.
Irregular Sound	Flaking on raceway	Replace the bearing.	
	Excessive clearance	Improve the fit, clearance and preload.	
	Penetration of foreign particles	Replace or clean the bearing, improve the seals, and use clean lubricant.	
Abnormal Temperature Rise	Flaws or flaking on balls	Replace the bearing.	
	Excessive amount of lubricant	Reduce amount of lubricant, select stiffer grease.	
	Insufficient or improper lubricant	Replenish lubricant or select a better one.	
	Abnormal load	Improve the fit, internal clearance, preload, position of housing shoulder.	
	Incorrect mounting	Improve the machining accuracy and alignment of shaft and housing, accuracy of mounting, or mounting method.	
Vibration (Axial runout)	Creep on fitted surface, excessive seal friction	Correct the seals, replace the bearing, correct the fitting or mounting.	
	Brinelling	Replace the bearing and use care when handling bearings.	
	Flaking	Replace the bearing.	
	Incorrect mounting	Correct the squareness between the shaft and housing shoulder or side of spacer.	
Leakage or Discoloration of Lubricant	Penetration of foreign particles	Replace or clean the bearing, improve the seals.	
	Too much lubricant, Penetration by foreign matter or abrasion chips	Reduce the amount of lubricant, select a stiffer grease. Replace the bearing or lubricant. Clean the housing and adjacent parts.	

Note (†) Intermittent squeal or high-pitch noise may be heard in medium- to large-sized cylindrical roller bearings or ball bearings that are operating under grease lubrication in low-temperature environments. Under such low-temperature conditions, bearing temperature will not rise resulting in fatigue nor is grease performance affected. Although intermittent squeal or high-pitch noise may occur under these conditions, the bearing is fully functional and can continue to be used. In the event that greater noise reduction or quieter running properties are needed, please contact your nearest NSK branch office.

14.4 Dismounting

A bearing may be removed for periodic inspection or for other reasons. If the removed bearing is to be used again or it is removed only for inspection, it should be dismantled as carefully as when it was mounted. If the bearing has a tight fit, its removal may be difficult. The means for removal should be considered in the original design of the adjacent parts of the machine. When dismantling, the procedure and sequence of removal should first be studied using the machine drawing and considering the type of mounting fit in order to perform the operation properly.

14.4.1 Dismounting of Outer Rings

In order to remove an outer ring that is tightly fitted, first place bolts in the push-out holes in the housing at several locations on its circumference as shown in Fig. 14.10, and remove the outer ring by uniformly tightening the bolts. These bolt holes should always be fitted with blank plugs when not being used for dismantling. In the case of separable bearings, such as tapered roller bearings, some notches should be made at several positions in the housing shoulder, as shown in Fig. 14.11, so the outer ring may be pressed out using a dismantling tool or by tapping it.

14.4.2 Dismounting of Bearings with Cylindrical Bores

If the mounting design allows space to press out the inner ring, this is an easy and fast method. In this case, the withdrawal force should be imposed only on the inner ring (Fig. 14.12). Withdrawal tools like those shown in Figs. 14.13 and 14.14 are often used.

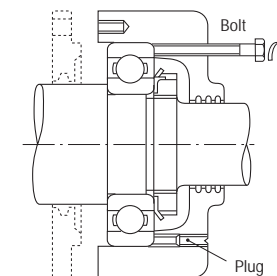


Fig. 14.10 Removal of Outer Ring with Dismounting Bolts

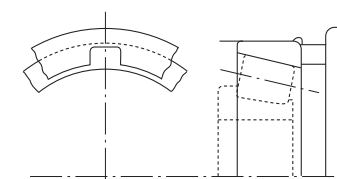


Fig. 14.11 Removal Notches

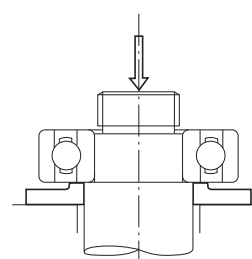


Fig. 14.12 Removal of Inner Ring Using a Press

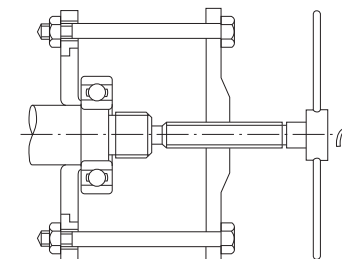


Fig. 14.13 Removal of Inner Ring Using Withdrawal Tool (1)

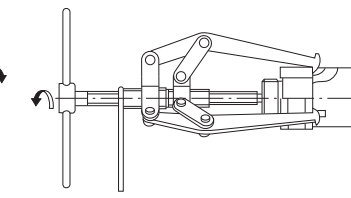


Fig. 14.14 Removal of Inner Ring Using Withdrawal Tool (2)

In both cases, the claws of the tools must substantially engage the face of the inner ring; therefore, it is advisable to consider the size of the shaft shoulder or to cut grooves in the shoulder to accommodate the withdrawal tools (Fig. 14.14).

The oil injection method is usually used for the withdrawal of large bearings. The withdrawal is achieved easily by means of oil pressure applied through holes in the shaft. In the case of extra wide bearings, the oil injection method is used together with a withdrawal tool.

Induction heating is used to remove the inner rings of NU and NJ types of cylindrical roller bearings. The inner rings are expanded by brief local heating, and then withdrawn (Fig. 14.15). Induction heating is also used to mount several bearings of these types on a shaft.

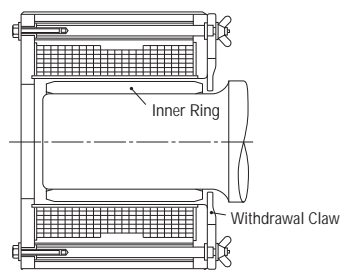


Fig. 14.15 Removal of Inner Ring Using Induction Heater

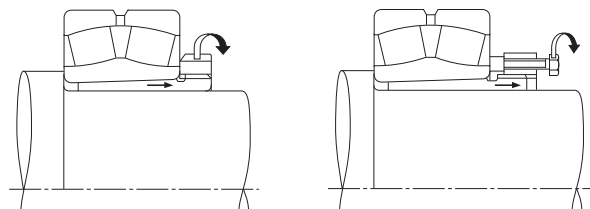


Fig. 14.16 Removal of Withdrawal Sleeve Using Withdrawal Nut (1)

Fig. 14.17 Removal of Withdrawal Sleeve Using Withdrawal Nut (2)

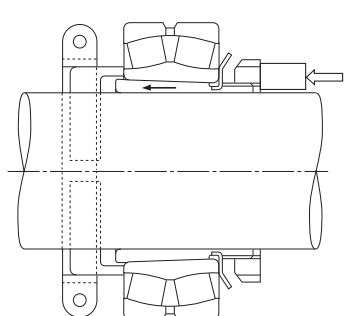


Fig. 14.18 Removal of Adapter with Stop and Axial Pressure

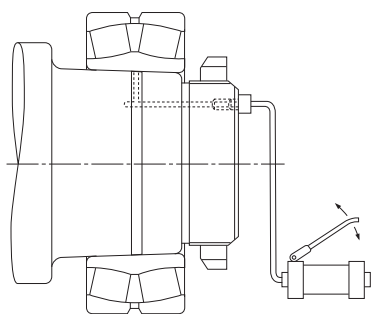


Fig. 14.19 Removal Using Oil Injection Hydraulic Pump

14.4.3 Dismounting of Bearings with Tapered Bores

When dismantling relatively small bearings with adapters, the inner ring is held by a stop fastened to the shaft and the nut is loosened several turns. This is followed by hammering on the sleeve using a suitable tool as shown in Fig. 14.18. Fig. 14.16 shows one procedure for dismantling a withdrawal sleeve by tightening the removal nut. If this procedure is difficult, it may be possible to drill and tap bolt holes in the nut and withdraw the sleeve by tightening the bolts as shown in Fig. 14.17.

Large bearings may be withdrawn easily using oil pressure. Fig. 14.19 illustrates the removal of a bearing by forcing oil under pressure through a hole and groove in a tapered shaft to expand the inner ring. The bearing may suddenly move axially when the interference is relieved during this procedure so a stop nut is recommended for protection. Fig. 14.20 shows a withdrawal using a hydraulic nut.

14.5 Inspection of Bearings

14.5.1 Bearing Cleaning

When bearings are inspected, the appearance of the bearings should first be recorded and the amount and condition of the residual lubricant should be checked.

After the lubricant has been sampled for examination, the bearings should be cleaned. In general, light oil or kerosene may be used as a cleaning solution.

Dismounted bearings should first be given a preliminary cleaning followed by a finishing rinse. Each bath should be provided with a metal net to support the bearings in the oil without touching the sides or bottom of the tank. If the bearings are rotated with foreign matter in them during preliminary cleaning, the raceways may be damaged. The lubricant and other deposits should be removed in the oil bath during the initial rough cleaning with a brush or other means. After the bearing is relatively clean, it is given the finishing rinse. The finishing rinse should be done carefully with the bearing being rotated while immersed in the rinsing oil. It is necessary to always keep the rinsing oil clean.

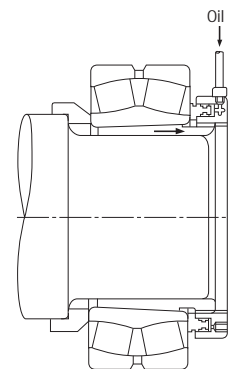


Fig. 14.20 Removal Using Hydraulic Nut

14.5.2 Inspection and Evaluation of Bearings

After being thoroughly cleaned, bearings should be examined for the condition of their raceways and external surfaces, the amount of cage wear, the increase in internal clearance, and degradation of tolerances. These should be carefully checked, in addition to examination for possible damage or other abnormalities, in order to determine the possibility for its reuse.

In the case of small non-separable ball bearings, hold the bearing horizontally in one hand, and then rotate the outer ring to confirm that it turns smoothly.

Separable bearings such as tapered roller bearings may be checked by individually examining their rolling elements and the outer ring raceway.

Large bearings cannot be rotated manually; however, the rolling elements, raceway surfaces, cages, and contact surface of the ribs should be carefully examined visually. The more important a bearing is, the more carefully it should be inspected.

The determination to reuse a bearing should be made only after considering the degree of bearing wear, the function of the machine, the importance of the bearings in the machine, operating conditions, and the time until the next inspection. However, if any of the following defects exist, reuse is impossible and replacement is necessary.

- When there are cracks in the inner or outer rings, rolling elements, or cage.
- When there is flaking of the raceway or rolling elements.
- When there is significant smearing of the raceway surfaces, ribs, or rolling elements.
- When the cage is significantly worn or rivets are loose.
- When there is rust or scoring on the raceway surfaces or rolling elements.
- When there are any significant impact or brinell traces on the raceway surfaces or rolling elements.
- When there is significant evidence of creep on the bore or the periphery of the outer ring.
- When discoloration by heat is evident.
- When significant damage to the seals or shields of grease sealed bearings has occurred.

14.6 Maintenance and Inspection

14.6.1 Detecting and Correcting Irregularities

In order to maintain the original performance of a bearing for as long as possible, proper maintenance and inspection should be performed. If proper procedures are used, many bearing problems can be avoided and the reliability, productivity, and operating costs of the equipment containing the bearings are all improved. It is suggested that periodic maintenance be done following the procedure specified. This periodic maintenance encompasses the supervision of operating conditions, the supply or replacement of lubricants, and regular periodic inspection. Items that should be regularly checked during operation include bearing noise, vibration, temperature, and lubrication. If an irregularity is found during operation, the cause should be determined and the proper corrective actions should be taken after referring to Table 14.2. If necessary, the bearing should be dismounted and examined in detail. As for the procedure for dismounting and inspection, refer to Section 14.5, Inspection of Bearings.

NSK BEARING MONITOR (Bearing Abnormality Detector)

It is important during operation to detect signs of irregularities early before damage becomes severe. The NSK Bearing Monitor (see Page C5) is an instrument that checks the condition of bearings and gives a warning of any abnormality, or it stops a machine automatically in order to prevent serious trouble. In addition, it helps to improve maintenance and reduce its cost.

14.6.2 Bearing Failures and Measures

In general, if rolling bearings are used correctly they will survive to their predicted fatigue life. However, they often fail prematurely due to avoidable mistakes. In contrast to fatigue life, this premature failure is caused by improper mounting, handling, or lubrication, entry of foreign matter, or abnormal heat generation. For instance, the causes of rib scoring, as one example of premature failure, may include insufficient lubrication, use of improper lubricant, faulty lubrication system, entry of foreign matter, bearing mounting error, excessive deflection of the shaft, or any combination of these. Thus, it is difficult to determine the real cause of some premature failures. If all the conditions at the time of failure and previous to the time of failure are known, including the application, the operating conditions, and environment; then by studying the nature of the failure and its probable causes, the possibility of similar future failures can be reduced. The most frequent types of bearing failure, along with their causes and corrective actions, are listed in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3 Causes and Measures for Bearing Failures

Type of Failure	Probable Causes	Measures
Flaking		
Flaking of one-side of the raceway of radial bearing.	Abnormal axial load.	A loose fit should be used when mounting the outer ring of free-end bearings to allow axial expansion of the shaft.
Flaking of the raceway in symmetrical pattern.	Out-of-roundness of the housing bore.	Correct the faulty housing.
Flaking pattern inclined relative to the raceway in radial ball bearings. Flaking near the edge of the raceway and rolling surfaces in roller bearings.	Improper mounting, deflection of shaft, inadequate tolerances for shaft and housing.	Use care in mounting and centering, select a bearing with a large clearance, and correct the shaft and housing shoulder.
Flaking of raceway with same spacing as rolling elements.	Large shock load during mounting, rusting while bearing is out of operation for prolonged period.	Use care in mounting and apply a rust preventive when machine operation is suspended for a long time.
Premature flaking of raceway and rolling elements.	Insufficient clearance, excessive load, improper lubrication, rust, etc.	Select proper fit, bearing clearance, and lubricant.
Premature flaking of duplex bearings.	Excessive preload.	Adjust the preload.

Type of Failure	Probable Causes	Measures
Scoring		
Scoring or smearing between raceway and rolling surfaces.	Inadequate initial lubrication, excessively hard grease and high acceleration when starting.	Use a softer grease and avoid rapid acceleration.
Spiral scoring or smearing of raceway surface of thrust ball bearing.	Raceway rings are not parallel and excessive speed.	Correct the mounting, apply a preload, or select another bearing type.
Scoring or smearing between the end face of the rollers and guide rib.	Inadequate lubrication, incorrect mounting and large axial load.	Select proper lubricant and modify the mounting.
Cracks		
Crack in outer or inner ring.	Excessive shock load, excessive interference in fitting, poor surface cylindricity, improper sleeve taper, large fillet radius, development of thermal cracks and advancement of flaking.	Examine the loading conditions, modify the fit of bearing and sleeve. The fillet radius must be smaller than the bearing chamfer.
Crack in rolling element. Broken rib.	Advancement of flaking, shock applied to the rib during mounting or dropped during handling.	Be careful in handling and mounting.
Fractured cage.	Abnormal loading of cage due to incorrect mounting and improper lubrication.	Reduce the mounting error and review the lubricating method and lubricant.
Indentations		
Indentations in raceway in same pattern as rolling elements.	Shock load during mounting or excessive load when not rotating.	Use care in handling.
Indentations in raceway and rolling elements.	Foreign matter such as metallic chips or sand.	Clean the housing, improve the seals, and use a clean lubricant.
Abnormal Wear		
False brinelling (phenomenon similar to brinelling)	Vibration of the bearing without rotation during shipment or rocking motion of small amplitude.	Secure the shaft and housing, use oil as a lubricant and reduce vibration by applying a preload.
Fretting	Slight wear of the fitting surface.	Increase interference and apply oil.
Wearing of raceway, rolling elements, rib, and cage.	Penetration by foreign matter, incorrect lubrication, and rust.	Improve the seals, clean the housing, and use a clean lubricant.
Creep	Insufficient interference or insufficient tightening of sleeve.	Modify the fit or tighten the sleeve
Seizure		
Discoloration and melting of raceway, rolling elements, and ribs.	Insufficient clearance, incorrect lubrication, or improper mounting.	Review the internal clearance and bearing fit, supply an adequate amount of the proper lubricant and improve the mounting method and related parts.
Electric Burn		
Fluting or corrugations.	Melting due to electric arcing.	Install a ground wire to stop the flow of electricity or insulate the bearing.
Corrosion & Rust		
Rust and corrosion of fitting surfaces and bearing interior.	Condensation of water from the air, or fretting. Penetration by corrosive substance (especially varnish-gas, etc).	Use care in storing and avoid high temperature and high humidity, treatment for rust prevention is necessary when operation is stopped for long time. Selection of varnish and grease.