

Rolling Bearing Life

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Project: Sample project

Part/Position: no real part

Prepared by: Sample, not released

Deep groove ball bearing: L10h = 3,038 h at P = 5,007.5 N

Bearing data and load

Bearing type	Deep groove ball bearing
Dynamic load rating C	32,500 N
Static load rating C0	19,000 N
Radial force Fr	4,000 N
Axial force Fa	1,900 N
Speed n	1,500 min ⁻¹
Calculation factor f0	13.8
Application area	short-duration machines (3,000 ... 8,000 h)

Equivalent dynamic load P

Relative value f0·Fa/C0	1.38
Interpolation support points (rel: e / Y)	0.9: 0.28 / 1.58 and 1.6: 0.32 / 1.4
Limit value e	0.3074
Load ratio Fa/Fr	0.475
Branch of the e-criterion	Fa/Fr > e
Factor X	0.56
Factor Y	1.4566
Equivalent load P = X·Fr + Y·Fa	5,007.49 N

Nominal life

Life exponent p	3 (ball bearings)
$L_{10} = (C/P)^p$	273.4 10 ⁶ revolutions
$L_{10h} = L_{10} \cdot 10^6 / (60 \cdot n)$	3,038 h

Static verification (ISO 76)

Equivalent static load P0	4,000 N
Static load safety factor S0	4.75
Minimum reference value S0 (normal operation)	1
Minimum load against slippage	190 N

Assessment

Criterion	Value	Limit	Status
Life L10h versus reference value	3,038 h	$\geq 3,000$ h	● OK
Static load safety factor S0 = C0/P0	4.75	≥ 1	● OK
Load ratio P/C	0.15	≤ 0.5	● OK
Minimum load against slippage	5,007.5 N	> 190 N	● OK

Calculation basis

Nominal life per ISO 281: $L_{10} = (C/P)^p$ in millions of revolutions, using the dynamic load rating C from the manufacturer's catalog and the life exponent $p = 3$ for ball bearings or $10/3$ for roller bearings. 90 percent of a large population of identical bearings reach or exceed this life. Together with the speed n, this yields L10h in operating hours.

The equivalent dynamic load is $P = X \cdot Fr + Y \cdot Fa$. Whether the axial force is taken into account is decided by the e-criterion: below $Fa/Fr = e$, deep groove ball bearings use $P = Fr$; the values e and Y are linearly interpolated between the catalog support points

using the relative axial load ($f_0 \cdot F_a / C_0$ or F_a / C_0). Tapered and spherical roller bearings use the catalog values e , Y or Y_1/Y_2 , while the cylindrical roller bearing, as a floating bearing, uses only the radial force.

In addition, the static verification per ISO 76 is carried out ($S_0 = C_0/P_0$, minimum value 1.0 for ball bearings and 1.5 for roller bearings under normal operation), along with the minimum load against slippage damage and the P/C ratio as the validity limit of the life equation. The reference-value comparison of L_{10h} uses typical experience bands per application area.

About this sample

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