



GAIN DEEP INSIGHTS INTO BEARING HEALTH WITH ULTRASOUND

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STOP MONITORING YOUR BEARINGS AND START MANAGING THEM!

MOTOR 101 INBOARD BEARING NEEDS LUBRICATION



SEARING CONDITION NIPMOD NIPMO

PROACTIVE DOMAIN

(80% of bearing failures starts here)

PREDICTIVE DOMAIN

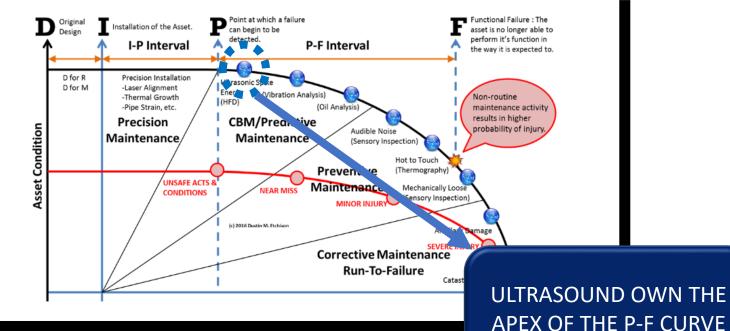
(This is where we spend our time and money)

TIME



REACTIVE DOMAIN





Infrared

uaible Noise

Fault

Domain

P5

Hot To The touch

P6

Oil Analysis

P3

Ultrasound

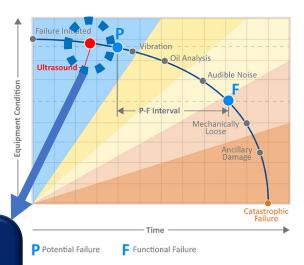
Vibration

Predictive

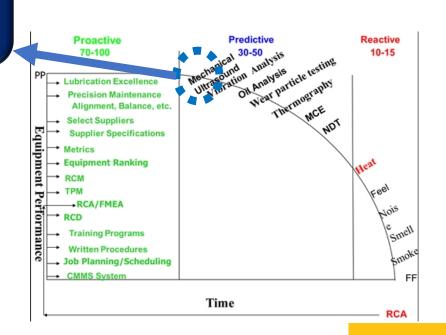
Domain

Ultrasound Is The First Line of Defence





FOR BEARINGS





Failure Begins

Proactive

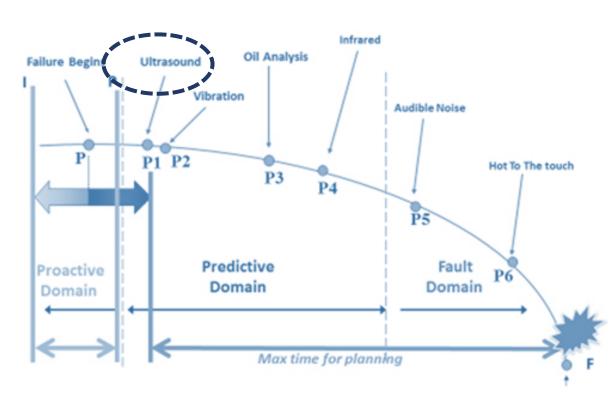
Domain

FLUKE

THE



POWER OF ULTRASOUND



"Ultrasonic monitoring of bearings provides the earliest warning of bearing failure. An increase in amplitude of a monitored ultrasonic frequency of 12 decibels over baseline would indicate the initial (incipient) stages of bearing failure. This change is detected long before it is indicated by changes in vibration or temperature."



THE



POWER OF ULTRASOUND

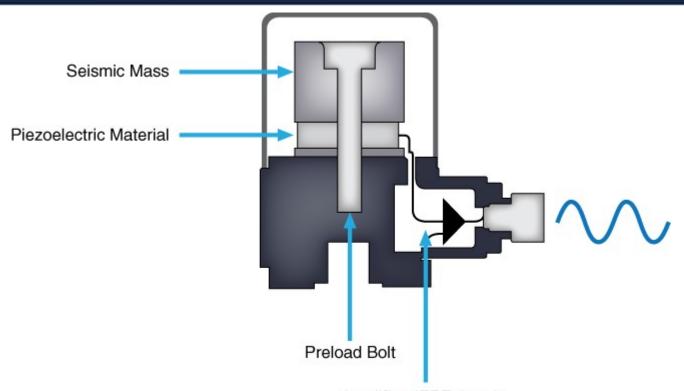


ULTRASOUND SENSORS DETECT FRICTION. BY FOCUSING ON A NARROW BAND OF HIGH FREQUENCIES. IT DETECTS SUBTLE CHANGES IN AMPLITUDE AND SOUND QUALITY PRODUCED BY FRICTION

THE



VALUE OF VIBRATION



BEARING MUST "MOVE" BEFORE IT WILL DETECT A FAILURE.

Amplifier: IEPE Accels Need Current Excitation



Reliability

DO YOU AGREE?



Even without identifying the exact cause of a fault, there is great value in simply identifying that maintenance is required, therefore avoiding catastrophic failure and the potential for secondary damage, injured personnel and excessive downtime.





PUT AN END TO ANALYZING HEALTHY BEARINGS!

ON AVERAGE

80-90%

OF MACHINES RUN WITHOUT ANY IMPENDING ISSUE. IN FACT, THE CONDITION MEASUREMENTS DO NOT PROVIDE ANY INDICATION OF AN UPCOMING MECHANICAL PROBLEM; THEY JUST CONFIRM THAT THE MACHINE CONDITION IS FINE.





WHEN BEARINGS FAIL PREMATURELY, POOR LUBRICATION PRACTICES ARE OFTEN THE CAUSE

In fact, over

of premature bearing failures can be traced to a problem with lubrication.





IF YOU COULD ASK A BEARING JUST ONE QUESTION, WHAT WOULD IT BE?





IF YOUR BEARING COULD ASK YOU ONE QUESTION, WHAT WOULD IT ASK YOU?





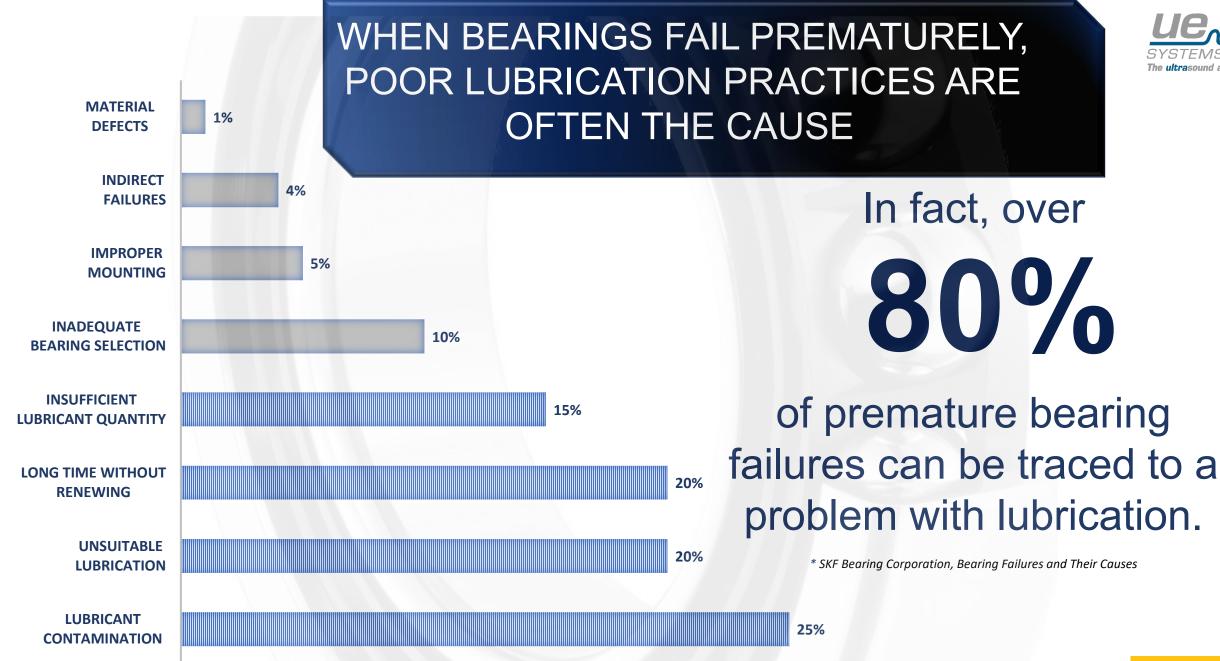


FRICTION

The entire point of an anti-friction bearing is to reduce friction. Let's think about friction and what it can tell us!

- Poor lubrication
- Rubbing and skidding of rolling elements against the bearing raceway
- Impacting due to mechanical flaws







COMPLEXITY IN TIME RASED LIBRICATION



TIME BASED LUBRICATION FREQUENCY

T = K x
$$\left[\left(\frac{14,000,000}{n \times (d^{0.5})} \right) - 4 \times d \right]$$

Where:

T = Time until next relubrication (hours)

K = Product of all correction factors Ft x Fc x Fm x Fv x Fp x Fd (see table)

n = Speed (RPM)

d = Bore diameter (mm)

Note:

ips = inches / second 0.2 inches / second = 5 mm / sec.

Grease Interval Correction Factors

Condition	Average Operating Range	Correction Factor
Temperature Ft	Housing below 150°F 150 to 175°F 175 to 200°F Above 200°F	1.0 0.5 0.2 0.1
Contamination Fc	Light, non-abrasive dust Heavy, nonabrasive dust Light, abrasive dust Heavy, abrasive dust	1.0 0.7 0.4 0.2
Moisture Fm	Humidity mostly below 80% Humidity between 80 and 90% Occasional condensation Occasional water on housing	1.0 0.7 0.4 0.1
Vibration Fv	Less than 0.2 ips velocity, peak 0.2 to 0.4 ips Above 0.4 (see note)	1.0 0.6 0.3
Position Fp	Horizontal bore centerline 45 degree bore centerline Vertical centerline	1.0 0.5 0.3
Bearing Design Fd	Ball bearings Cylindrical and needle roller bearings Tapered and spherical roller bearings	

VARIABLES DO NOT
OFTEN REFLECT
CHANGING OPERATING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS



MONITOR AND TREND DECIBEL LEVELS CAUSED BY FRICTION - ISO29821-1





ABOVE BASELINE INDICATES A LACK OF LUBRICATION.

ABOVE BASELINE
INDICATES DAMAGE TO
THE BEARING – A FAILURE
MODE BEYOND
LUBRICATION ALONE.

ABOVE BASELINE
MEANS THE ASSET IS
CRITICAL – IT IS CLOSE
TO FAILURE.



PRESCRIPTIVE



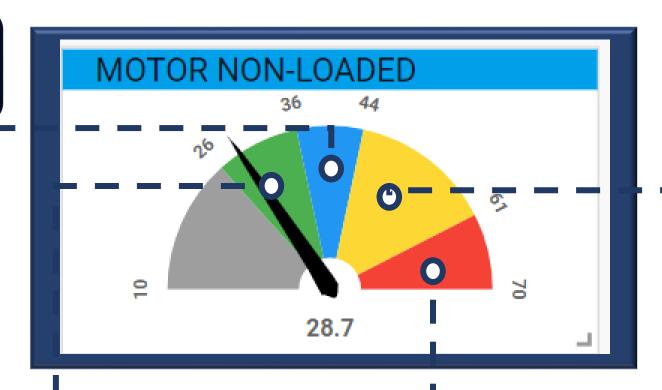
LUBRICATION AND HEALTH INSIGHTS

LUBRICATION REQUIRED

8dB above baseline indicates a **lack of lubrication**.

HEALTHY BEARING

Do Nothing!



BEGINNING OF FAILURE

16dB above baseline indicates damage to the bearing – **a failure** mode beyond lubrication alone.

CLOSE TO FAILURE

35dB above baseline means the asset is critical – it is close to failure.

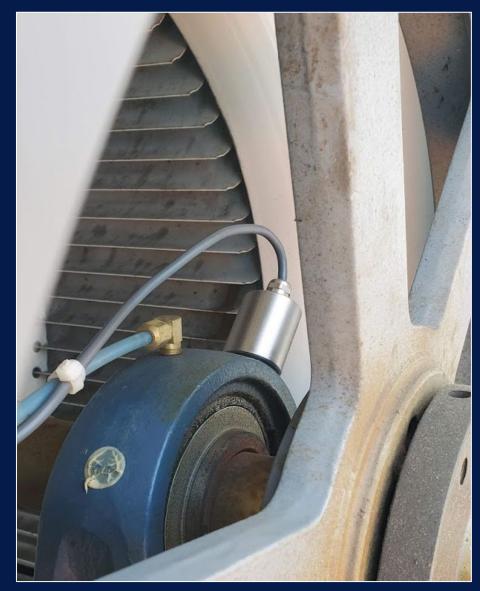




HOW SIMPLE IT IS TO SEE BEARING INSIGHTS FROM FRICTION



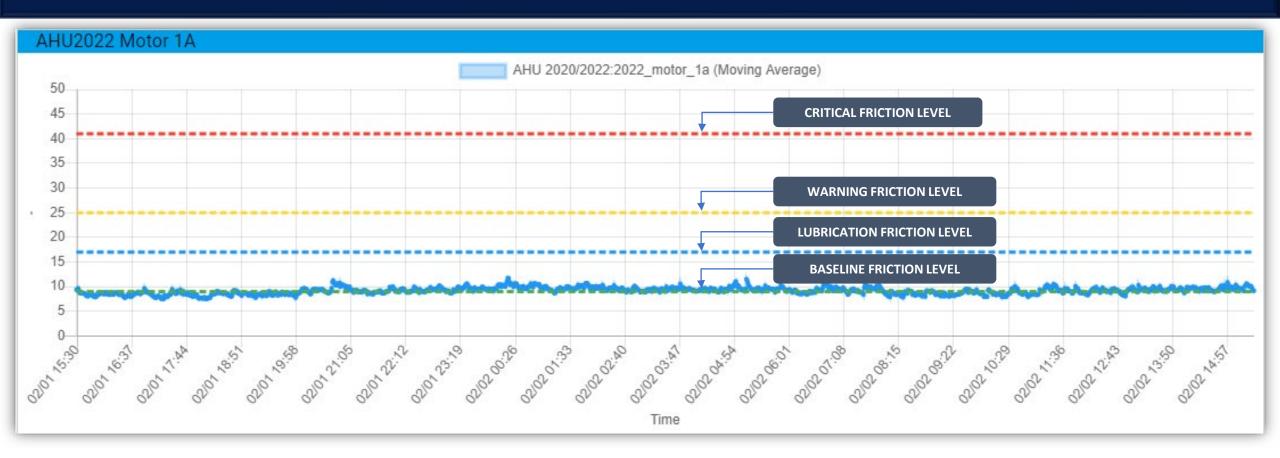






FRICTION TREND IN A HEALTHY BEARING

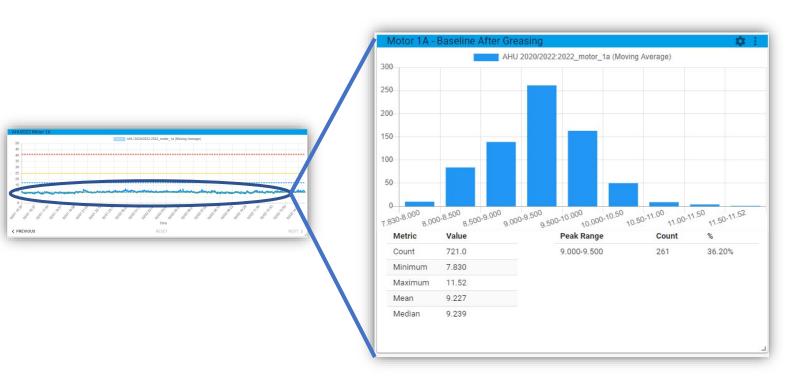






FRICTION TREND IN A HEALTHY BEARING





- TRENDING NEAR THE BASELINE
- THROUGH ALL VARYING SPEEDS,
 THE FRICTION HAS A CONSISTENT
 CENTER POINT (AVERAGE)
- VALUES ARE NOT BOUNCING AROUND. (PEAK-TO-PEAK VALUES)





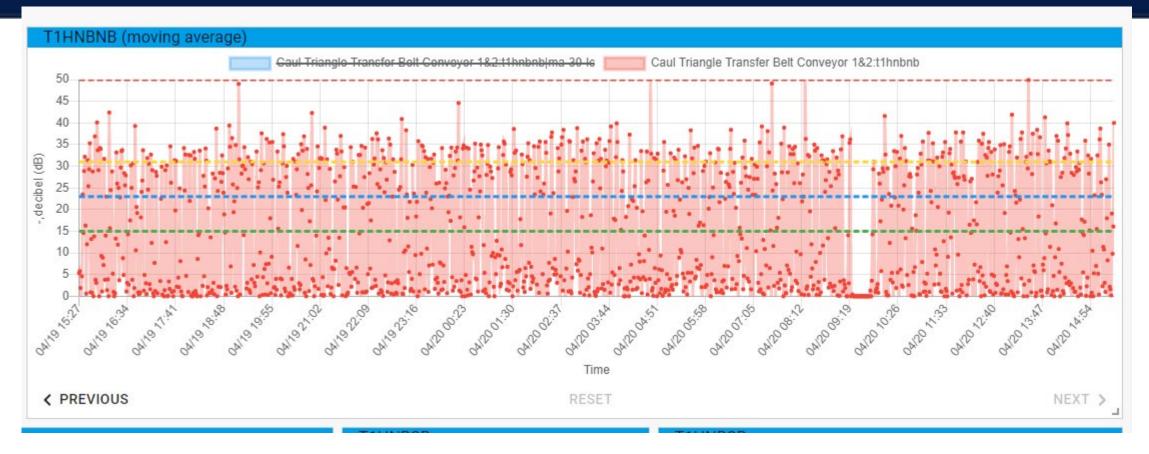
DOESN'T THE FRICTION CHANGE BASED ON VARYING SPEED CONDITIONS?

NO, AND THIS IS WHAT IS GREAT ABOUT ULTRASOUND AND MONITORING FRICTION. IN A HEALTHY, PROPERLY LUBRICATED BEARING THE FRICTION SHOULD NOT CHANGE DRAMATICALLY. A SLIGHT INCREASE OF 2-3DB MAY BE SEEN DEPENDING ON THE SPEED CHANGE.



FRICTION TREND IN A EXTREME LOAD & DUTY BEARING



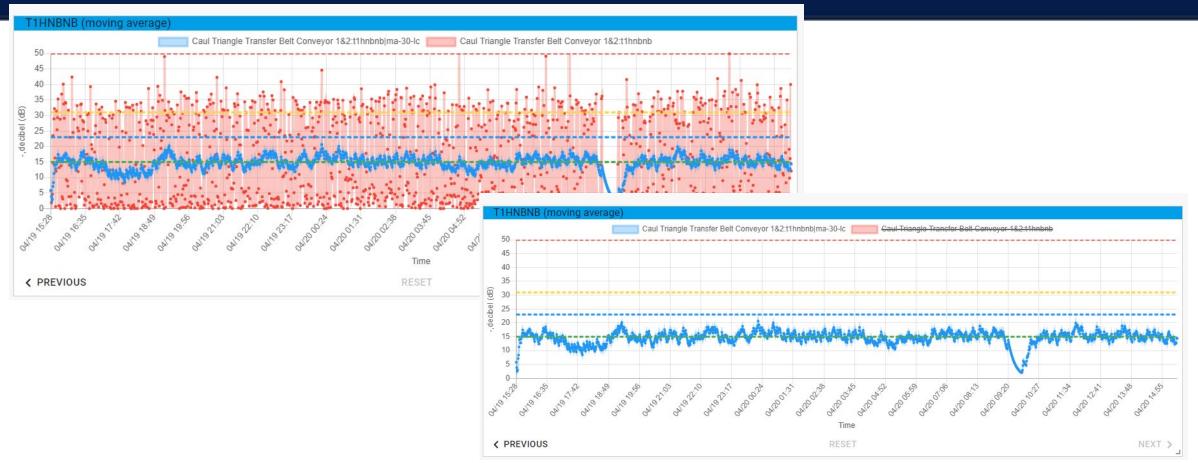






FRICTION TREND IN A EXTREME LOAD & DUTY BEARING



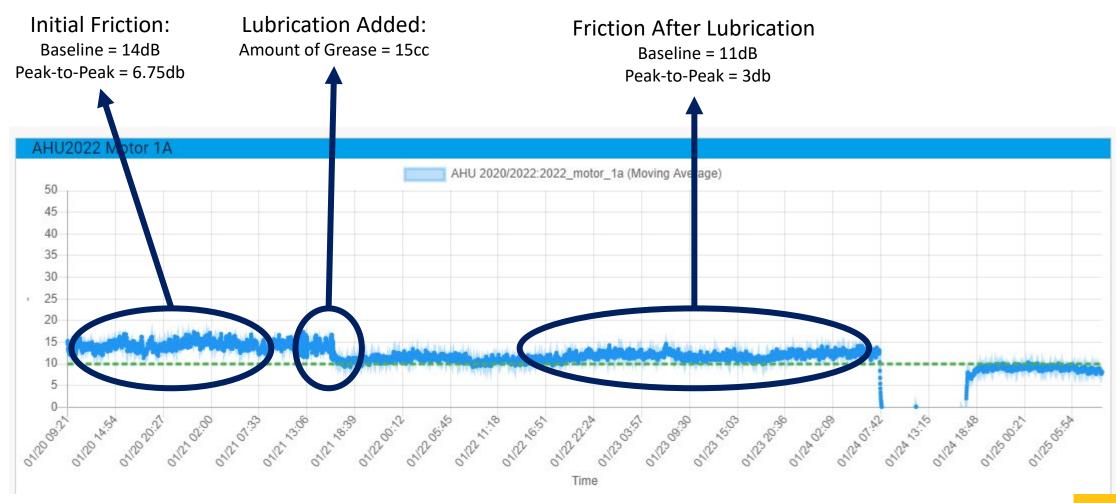






FRICTION TREND IN A UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING





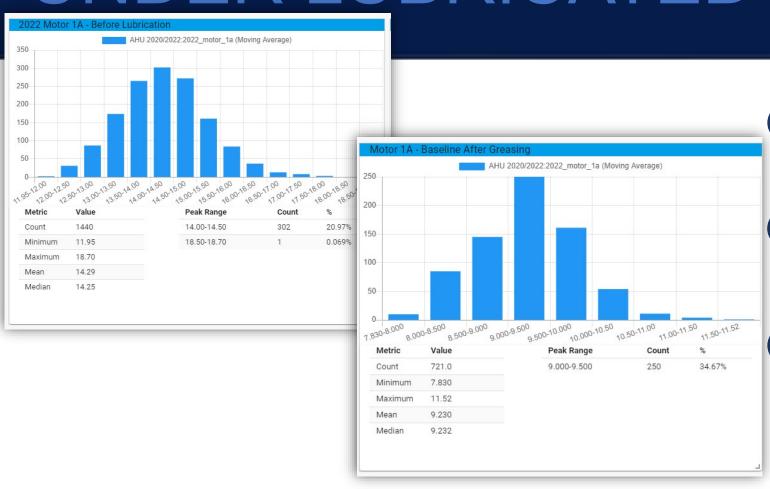


Reliability

FRICTION TREND IN A



UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN FRICTION AFTER LUBRICATION

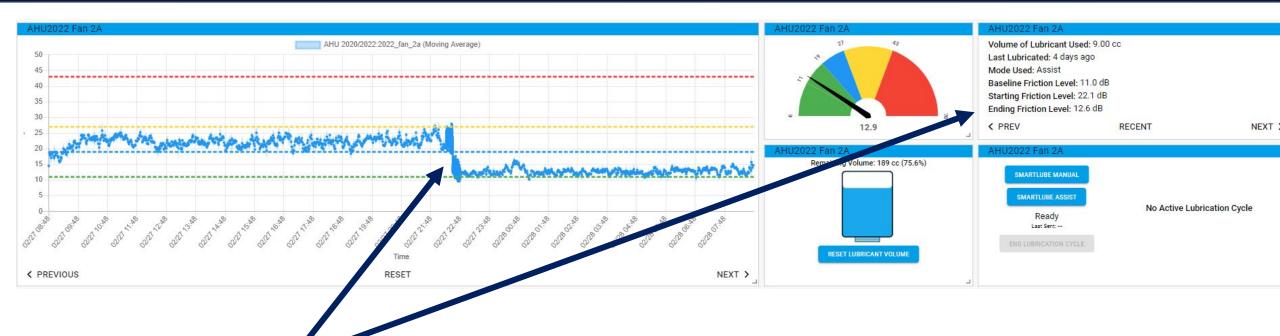
NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN THE PEAK-TO-PEAK VALUES.

NOTICEABLE CENTER POINT ON THE HISTOGRAM



FRICTION TREND IN A UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING









FRICTION TREND IN A UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



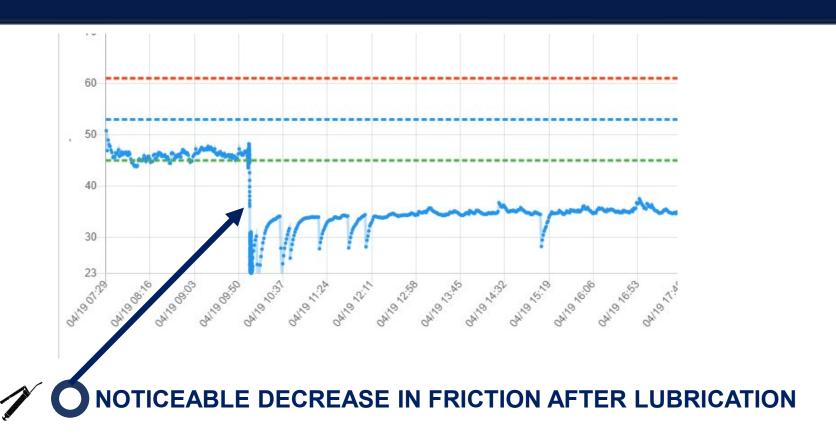






FRICTION TREND IN A UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



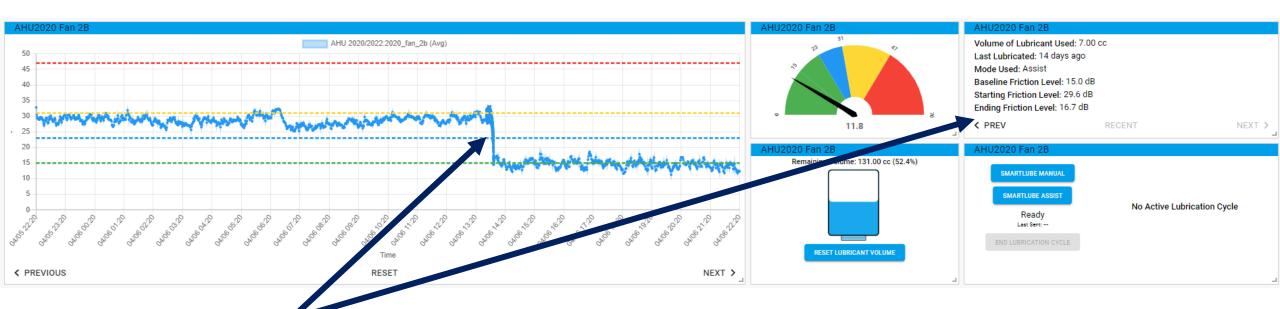




Reliability

FRICTION TREND IN A UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



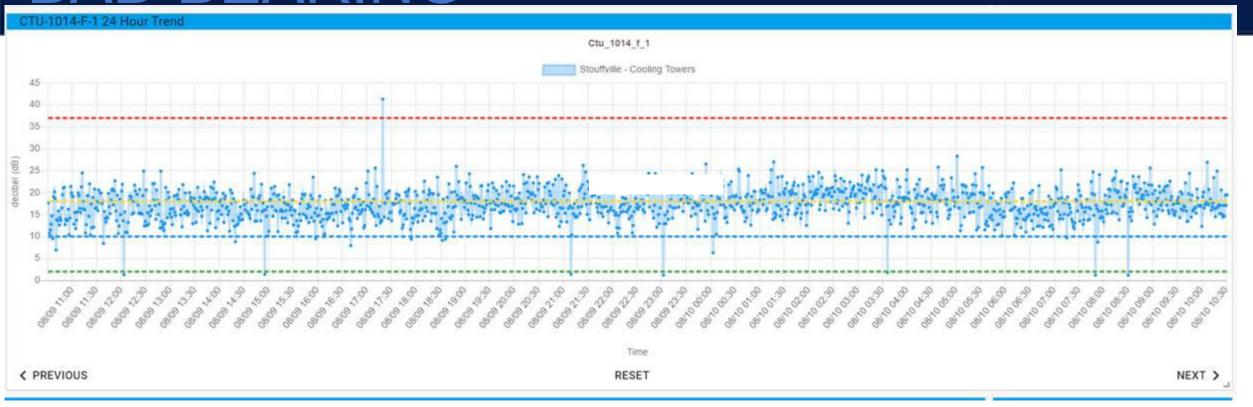


NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN FRICTION AFTER LUBRICATION



FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING



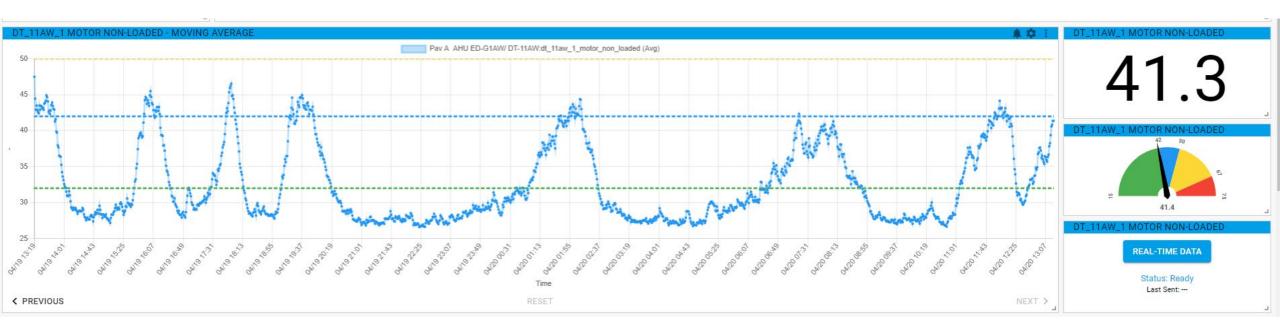






FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING



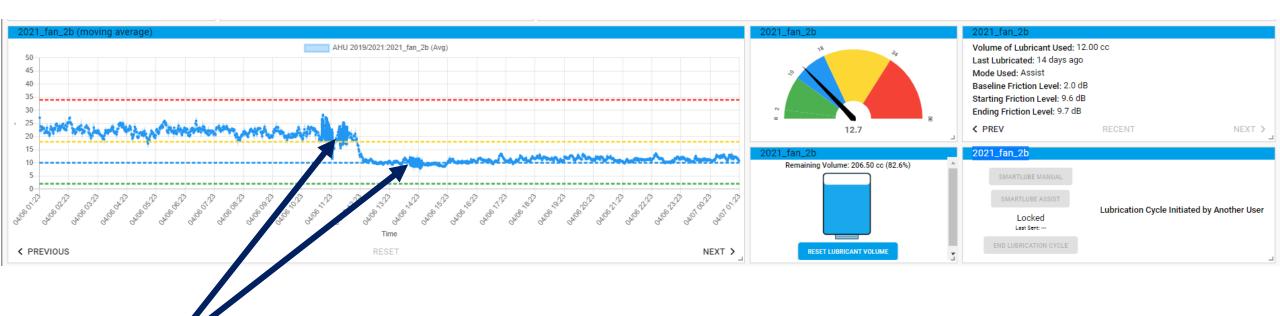






FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING





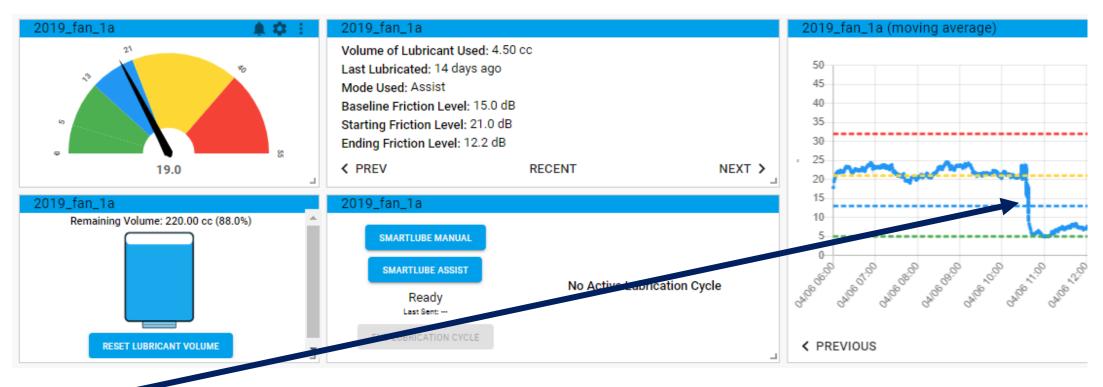


WHILE THE FRICTION WAS REDUCED, IT COULD NOT BE RESTORED TO BASELINE. EITHER IMPROPER BASELINE OR DEFECT IN THE BEARING



FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING



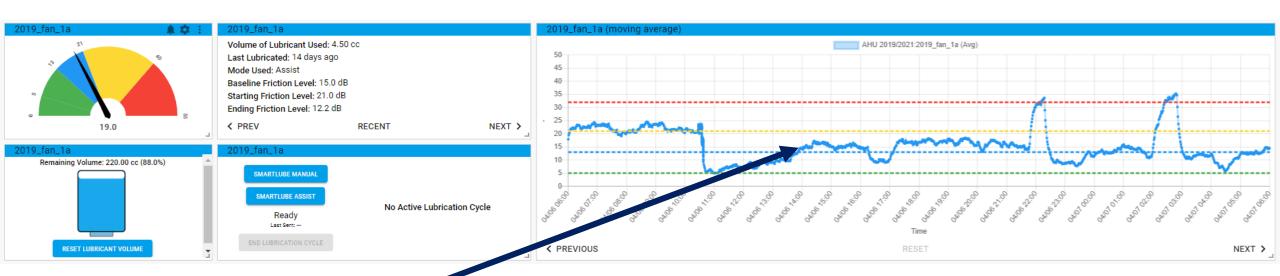






FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING



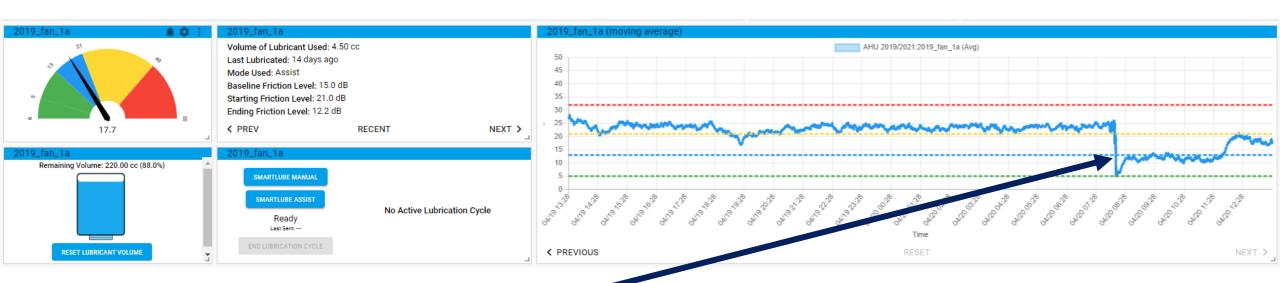


WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF LUBRICATION, THE FRICTION WAS BACK UP!



FRICTION TREND IN A BAD BEARING





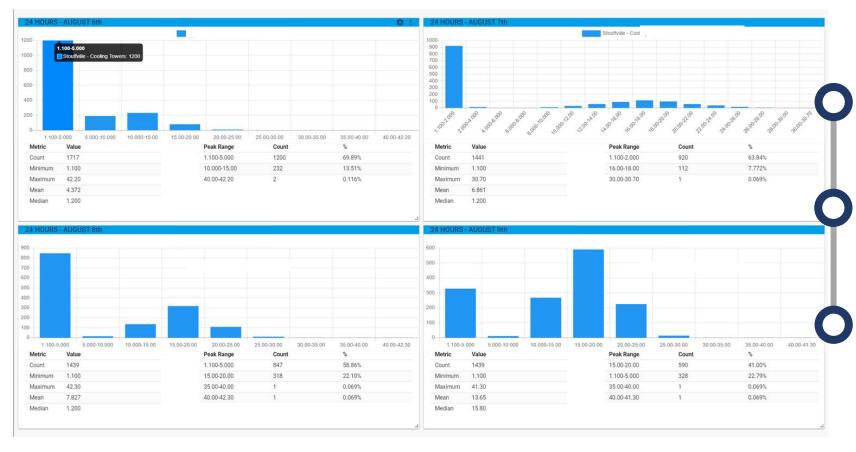




FRICTION TREND IN A

BAD BEARING





NOTICEABLE INCREASE IN FRICTION OVER 4 DAYS

NOTICEABLE INCREASE IN THE PEAK-TO-PEAK VALUES.

NO SINGLE POINT OF FRICTION LEVEL. BEARING IS BOUNCING AROUND



Reliability

HOW TO SET A

FRICTION BASELINE



COMPARISON

WHEN THERE IS MORE THAN ONE BEARING OF THE SAME TYPE, LOAD AND RPM, MULTIPLE BEARINGS CAN BE COMPARED.

EACH BEARING IS TRENDED AT THE SAME TEST POINT. THE DECIBEL LEVELS ARE COMPARED. IF THERE ARE NO SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES (LESS THAN EIGHT DB), A BASELINE DB LEVEL IS SET FOR EACH BEARING.

SET WHILE LUBRICATING:

- APPLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GREASE
 - IF FRICTION IS **REDUCED**, CONTINUE LUBRICATING UNTIL FRICTION BEGINS TO RISE AND SET BASELINE
 - IF FRICTION IS INCREASED,
 DISCONTINUE LUBRICATING. THE
 BEARING IS OVER GREASED AND THE
 BASELINE SHOULD BE SET LOWER
 THAN CURRENT READING
 - IF FRICTION REMAINS CONSTANT, AND THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF IMPACTING, SET BASELINE AS IS

HISTORICAL

BEARING DB LEVELS ARE
OBTAINED FROM AN INITIAL
SURVEY AND COMPARED 30 DAYS
LATER.

IF THERE IS LITTLE (LESS THAN EIGHT DB) TO NO CHANGE IN DB, THEN THE BASELINE LEVELS ARE SET AND WILL BE USED FOR COMPARISON FOR SUBSEQUENT INSPECTIONS.



BEARING LUBRICATION AND HEALTH MONITORING

SYSTEMS INC The ultrasound approach

MADE EASY WITH FRICTION



LOOK FOR A CONSISTENT AVERAGE TREND VALUE



FRICTION IS NOT IMPACTED BY
SPEED. A HEALTHY WELL
LUBRICATED BEARING WILL HAVE A
STEADY FRICTION TREND.



LOOK FOR PEAKS AND VALLEYS LESS THAN 4 DB IN AMPLITUDE



AN UNHEALTHY BEARING WILL HAVE FRICTION "BOUNCING" AROUND CAUSING LARGER PEAKS AND VALLEYS CAUSED BY IMPACTING



LOOK FOR INCREASE IN FRICTION OVER 30 DAYS



AN INCREASE IN FRICTION OVER TIME INDICATES THE BEARING IS NOT HEALTHY



QUESTIONS?

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Next webinar May 5

BEST PRACTICE WEBINAR

Wednesday, May 5, 11 a.m. ET

Thermography as a condition detective: The secret sauce to uptime

Subject-matter expert Craig Haase provides a primer on thermography in maintenance and reliability and how it can powerfully unearth details surrounding your machines' condition and health. Haase will detail customer scenarios and use cases, highlighting how thermal imaging solutions can record, provide alarm notifications, and monitor assets 24/7 regardless of location. He will also discuss the turnkey options available as solutions to common but complicated plant applications.



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Reliability

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