BEARING MANUFACTURING INDIA

01 BMI Spherical Roller Bearings: Made to last longer!!

BMI has launched a special range of large bore spherical roller bearings for steel and other demanding application.

Above is one of the common sizes are steel industry 23156 MBW33. The basic row material used for such critical application is 100CrSiMn6-4. Along with it BMI engineers performed bainitic hardening on the rings to ensure resistance to high impact and ensure uniform hardness.

The Rollers are also designed with an offset to ensure higher load carrying capacity as compared to the standard design increasing it by 20% more.
Apart from it BMI is also capable to doing S1 heat treatment for dimensional and thermal stability up to 150°C & more.

Feel free to contact BMI Engineering team on sales@bmibearings.com for any special application requests.

BMI engineers have designed a robust bearing for concrete mixers with a special material to absorb heavy axial and radial loads

02 MAINTENANCE TIPS: Large bore bearings

Premature failure is a common fate for large-diameter (e.g., 8" to 10') bearings in heavy-duty applications where rotations are frequent. In big rotating equipment such as cranes, excavators and tunnel boring machines, a slewing ring bearing must simultaneously handle a complex load spectrum that covers diverse combinations of thrust, radial and tilting moment loading.

Fortunately, there's an easy way to protect your investment in these custom-engineered bearings. It's called regular maintenance, and it can prevent 96% of slewing ring bearing failures. To maximize bearing life, simply follow these tips—raceway and gear lubrication, torque checks on bolts, and seal inspection—and be alert for four warning signs of potential bearing problems.

Slowly-rotating equipment or oscillating applications (e.g., backhoes, excavators, cranes) should be re-lubricated about every 100 hours of operation. More frequent lubrication—every day or even every eight hours—may be needed on equipment that moves rapidly or rotates continuously, such as trenchers and boring machines.

Most large bearings have gear teeth that require lubrication, and those requirements are different than they are for the bearing itself. Since the meshing action of the teeth tends to squeeze out lubricant, gears should be lubricated every eight hours on slow-rotating or intermittently rotating equipment, and more often on rapidly or continuously rotating equipment. Small amounts of grease should be introduced at the point of mesh between the gear and pinion.

Source: http://www.kaydonbearings.com/white_papers_4.htm