Maximum permissible bearing speed

Each bearing type has its own limiting speed. The theoretical speed that bearings can run at safely, even if heat generation by internal friction occurs, is called the maximum permissible speed.
The permissible speed is related to bearing type, type of cage, lubricant type, load and cooling conditions to which the bearing is subjected.
For contact rubber seals(2RS type), the permissible speeds are limited by the peripheral velocity of the seal lip. Normally, this is approximately 50 - 60% of that of non-contact rubber seals. If light contact rubber seals are required, this must be stipulated with the order.
If high loads occur, the permissible speed values must be reduced and the following supplementary factors applied, except under standard operating conditions(Cr/P<12, Fa/Fr>0.2)

●COMPENSATION FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SPEED DEPENDENT ON LOAD RATIO

Cr/P	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COMPENSATION FACTOR	0.72	0.79	0.85	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.98	1.00

●COMPENSATION FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SPEED UNDER COMBINED AXIAL AND RADIAL LOAD

Fa/Fr	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
COMPENSATION FACTOR	1.00	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86

If the bearing operates at over 70% of the permissible speed value, a lubricant for high speed should be selected.
The values for the permissible speed are for applications with horizontal shafts and with appropriate lubrication. With vertical shafts, only 80% of the maximum speed value should be used. This is necessary due to the reduced cage guidance and reduced lubricant retention in this type of application.

Frictional torque and temperature

FRICTIONAL TORQUE

Frictional torque of rolling bearings varies under changing load and lubrication conditions. When grease is used as a lubricant, the grease resistance must be added to the bearing frictional torque.
When adequate lubrication under normal loading conditions(Cr/P>12,Fa/Fr<0.2), the frictional torque of a bearing can be expressed as follows:

$$M = \mu \cdot F \cdot d/2 (N \cdot mm)$$

M:FRICTIONAL TORQUE(N・mm)
F:BEARING LOAD (N)
d:SHAFT DIAMETER(mm)
μ:=0.0015 COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION

TEMPERATURE INCREASE

Friction and grease resistance can increase the bearing temperature. In the initial stages of operation, the internal bearing temperature rises rapidly: as the heat dissipates to the shaft and housing and the cooling effect of the lubricant begins to take effect, the temperature stabilizes. Constant high temperatures lead to a reduction in bearing clearance, a deterioration of the running accuracy and of the lubricant and thereby a reduction in bearing life. It is important to consider the effect of temperature increases when selecting the bearing.