

Photo 7-7-5

Part: Cage of an angular contact ball bearing Symptom: Pressed-steel cage deformation Shock load due to poor handling Cause:



Photo 7-7-6

Part: Cage of a cylindrical roller bearing
Symptom: Deformation of the side face of a machined high-

tension brass cage

Cause: Large shock during mounting



Photo 7-7-7

Part: Cage of a cylindrical roller bearing

Symptom: Deformation and wear of a machined high-tension

brass cage



Photo 7-7-8

Part: Cage of an angular contact ball bearing Symptom: Stepped wear on the outside surface and pocket surface of a machined high-tension brass cage

## 7.8 Denting

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure					
When debris such as small metallic particles are caught in the rolling contact zone, denting occurs on the raceway surface or rolling element surface. Denting can occur at the rolling element pitch interval if there is a shock during the mounting (Brinell dents).	Debris such as metallic particles are caught in the surface Excessive load Shock during transport or mounting	Wash the housing     Improve the sealing mechanism     Filter the lubrication oil     Improve the mounting and handling methods					



Photo 7-8-1

Part: Inner ring of a double-row tapered roller bearing
Symptom: Frosted raceway surface
Cause: Debris caught in the surface



Photo 7-8-2

Part: Outer ring of a double-row tapered roller bearing

Symptom: Indentations on raceway surface
Cause: Debris caught in the surface



Photo 7-8-3

Part: Inner ring of a tapered roller bearing
Symptom: Small and large indentations occur over entire

raceway surface

Cause: Debris caught in the surface



Photo 7-8-4

Part: Tapered rollers of Photo 7-8-3
Symptom: Small and large indentations occur over the rolling

Debris caught in the surface Cause:

# 7.9 Pitting

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure				
The pitted surface has a dull luster which appears on the rolling element surface or raceway surface.	Debris becomes caught in the lubricant Exposure to moisture in the atmosphere Poor lubrication	<ul> <li>Improve the sealing mechanism</li> <li>Filter the lubrication oil thoroughly</li> <li>Use a proper lubricant</li> </ul>				



Photo 7-9-1
Part: Outer ring of a slewing bearing
Symptom: Pitting occurs on the raceway surface
Cause: Rust at bottoms of indentations



Photo 7-9-2
Part: Ball of Photo 7-9-1
Symptom: Pitting occurs on the rolling element surface

## 7.10 Wear

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure					
Wear is surface deterioration due to sliding friction at the surface of the raceway, rolling elements, roller end faces, rib face, cage pockets, etc.	Entry of debris Progression from rust and electrical corrosion Poor lubrication Sliding due to irregular motion of rolling elements	Improve the sealing mechanism     Clean the housing     Filter the lubrication oil thoroughly     Check the lubricant and lubrication method     Prevent misalignment					



Photo 7-10-1

Part:

Part: Inner ring of a cylindrical roller bearing
Symptom: Many pits occur due to electrical corrosion and wave-

shaped wear on raceway surface

Cause: Electrical corrosion



Photo 7-10-2

Part: Outer ring of a spherical roller bearing

Symptom: Wear having a wavy or concave-and-convex texture on loaded side of raceway surface

Cause: Entry of debris under repeated vibration while

stationary



Photo 7-10-3

Part: Inner ring of a double-row tapered roller bearing Symptom: Fretting wear of raceway and stepped wear on the rib

face

Cause: Fretting progression due to excessive load while

stationary



Photo 7-10-4

Part: Tapered rollers of Photo 7-10-3

Symptom: Stepped wear on the roller head end face Cause: Fretting progression due to excessive load while

stationary

# 7.11 Fretting

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure						
Wear occurs due to repeated sliding between the two surfaces. Fretting occurs at fitting surface and also at contact area between raceway ring and rolling elements. Fretting corrosion is another term used to describe the reddish brown or black worn particles.	Poor lubrication Vibration with a small amplitude Insufficient interference	<ul> <li>Use a proper lubricant</li> <li>Apply a preload</li> <li>Check the interference fit</li> <li>Apply a film of lubricant to the fitting surface</li> </ul>						



Photo 7-11-1

Part: Inner ring of a deep groove ball bearing Symptom: Fretting occurs on the bore surface

Cause: Vibration



Photo 7-11-2

Part: Inner ring of an angular contact ball bearing
Symptom: Notable fretting occurs over entire circumference of

bore surface

Cause: Insufficient interference fit



Photo 7-11-3

Part: Outer ring of a double-row cylindrical roller bearing Symptom: Fretting occurs on the raceway surface at roller pitch

intervals

## 7.12 False Brinelling

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure
Among the different types of fretting, false brinelling is the occurrence of hollow spots that resemble brinell dents, and are due to wear caused by vibration and swaying at the contact points between the rolling elements and raceway.	Oscillation and vibration of a stationary bearing during such times as transporting Oscillating motion with a small amplitude Poor lubrication	<ul> <li>Secure the shaft and housing during transporting</li> <li>Transport with the inner and outer rings packed separately</li> <li>Reduce the vibration by preloading</li> <li>Use a proper lubricant</li> </ul>



Photo 7-12-1

Part: Inner ring of a deep groove ball bearing Symptom: False brinelling occurs on the raceway

Vibration from an external source while stationary Cause:



Photo 7-12-2

Part: Outer ring of Photo 7-12-1
Symptom: False brinelling occurs on the raceway

Vibration from an external source while stationary Cause:



Photo 7-12-3

Part: Outer ring of a thrust ball bearing

Symptom: False brinelling of raceway surface at ball pitch Repeated vibration with a small oscillating angle Cause:



Photo 7-12-4

Part: Rollers of a cylindrical roller bearing
Symptom: False brinelling occurs on rolling surface

Vibration from an external source while stationary Cause:

# 7.13 Creep

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure
Creep is the phenomenon in bearings where relative slipping occurs at the fitting surfaces and thereby creates a clearance at the fitting surface. Creep causes a shiny appearance, occasionally with scoring or wear.	Insufficient interference or loose fit Insufficient sleeve tightening	<ul> <li>Check the interference, and prevent rotation</li> <li>Correct the sleeve tightening</li> <li>Study the shaft and housing precision</li> <li>Preload in the axial direction</li> <li>Tighten the raceway ring side face</li> <li>Apply adhesive to the fitting surface</li> <li>Apply a film of lubricant to the fitting surface</li> </ul>



Photo 7-13-1
Part: Inner ring of a spherical roller bearing
Symptom: Creep accompanied by scoring of bore surface
Cause: Insufficient interference



Photo 7-13-2
Part: Outer ring of a spherical roller bearing
Symptom: Creep occurs over entire circumference of outside surface
Cause: Loose fit between outer ring and housing

#### 7.14 Seizure

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure					
When sudden overheating occurs during rotation, the bearing becomes discolored. Next, raceway rings, rolling elements, and cage will soften, melt and deform as damage accumulates.	Poor lubrication Excessive load (Excessive preload) Excessive rotational speed Excessively small internal clearance Entry of water and debris Poor precision of shaft and housing, excessive shaft bending	<ul> <li>Study the lubricant and lubrication method</li> <li>Reinvestigate the suitability of the bearing type selected</li> <li>Study the preload, bearing clearance, and fitting</li> <li>Improve the sealing mechanism</li> <li>Check the precision of the shaft and housing</li> <li>Improve the mounting method</li> </ul>					



Photo 7-14-1

Inner ring of a spherical roller bearing

Symptom: Raceway is discolored and melted. Worn particles from the cage were rolled and attached to the

raceway

Cause: Insufficient lubrication



Photo 7-14-2

Convex rollers of Photo 7-14-1 Part:

Symptom: Discoloration and melting of roller rolling surface, adhesion of worn particles from cage

Cause: Insufficient lubrication



Photo 7-14-3

Inner ring of an angular contact ball bearing Part: Symptom: Raceway discoloration, melting occurs at ball pitch

intervals

Cause: Excessive preload



Photo 7-14-4

Part: Outer ring in Photo 7-14-3

Symptom: Raceway discoloration, melting occurs at ball pitch

intervals

Cause: Excessive preload



Photo 7-14-5

Part: Balls and cage of Photo 7-14-3

Symptom: Cage is damaged by melting, balls become discolored and melted

Cause: Excessive preload

#### 7.15 Electrical Corrosion

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure
When electric current passes through a bearing, arcing and burning occur through the thin oil film at points of contact between the race and rolling elements. The points of contact are melted locally to form "fluting" or groove-like corrugations which are seen by the naked eye. The magnification of these grooves will reveal crater-like depressions which indicate melting by arcing.	Electrical potential difference between inner and outer rings	Design electric circuits which prevent current flow through the bearings     Insulation of the bearing



Photo 7-15-1

Part: Inner ring of a tapered roller bearing
Symptom: Striped pattern of corrosion occurs on the raceway

surface



Photo 7-15-2

Part: Tapered rollers in Photo 17-15-1

Symptom: Striped pattern of corrosion occurs on the rolling

surface



Photo 7-15-3

Inner ring of a cylindrical roller bearing Part:

Symptom: Belt pattern of electrical corrosion accompanied by

pits on the raceway surface

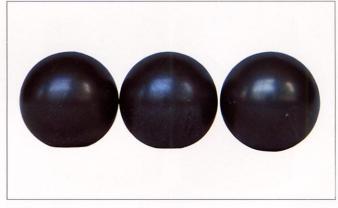


Photo 7-15-4

Balls of a deep groove ball bearing Part:

Symptom: Electrical corrosion has a dark color that covers the

entire ball surface

## 7.16 Rust and Corrosion

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure					
Bearing rust and corrosion are pits on the surface of rings and rolling elements and may occur at the rolling element pitch on the rings or over the entire bearing surfaces.		Improve the sealing mechanism     Study the lubrication method     Anti-rust treatment for periods of non-running     Improve the storage methods     Improve the handling method					



Photo 7-16-1

Part: Outer ring of a cylindrical roller bearing
Symptom: Rust on the rib face and raceway surface
Cause: Poor lubrication due to water entry

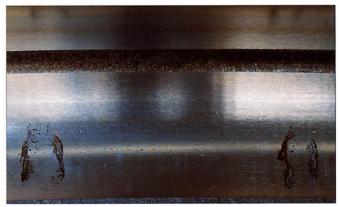


Photo 7-16-2

Part: Outer ring of a slewing ring
Symptom: Rust on raceway surface at ball pitch

Cause: Moisture condensation during stationary periods



Photo 7-16-3

Part: Inner ring of a spherical roller bearing Symptom: Rust on raceway surface at roller pitch

Cause: Entry of water into lubricant



Photo 7-16-4

Part: Rollers of a spherical roller bearing

Symptom: Pit-shaped rust on rolling contact surface. Corroded

portions.

Cause: Moisture condensation during storage

# 7.17 Mounting Flaws

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure				
Straight line scratches on surface of raceways or rolling elements caused during mounting or dismounting of bearing.	Inclination of inner and outer rings during mounting or dismounting. Shock load during mounting or dismounting.	<ul> <li>Use appropriate jig and tool</li> <li>Avoid a shock load by use of a press machine</li> <li>Center the relative mating parts during mounting</li> </ul>				



Photo 7-17-1

Inner ring of a cylindrical roller bearing Symptom: Axial scratches on raceway surface Cause: Inclination of inner and outer rings of

Inclination of inner and outer rings during mounting

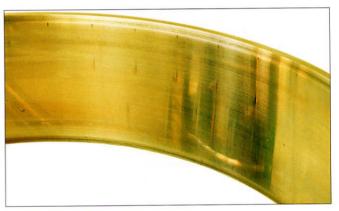


Photo 7-17-2

Outer ring of a double-row cylindrical roller bearing Part: Symptom: Axial scratches at roller pitch intervals on raceway

surface

Inclination of inner and outer rings during mounting Cause:



Photo 7-17-3

Rollers of a cylindrical roller bearing Symptom: Axial scratches on rolling surface

Inclination of inner and outer rings during mounting Cause:

## 7.18 Discoloration

Damage Condition	Possible Cause	Countermeasure				
Discoloration of cage, rolling elements, and raceway ring occurs due to a reaction with lubricant and high temperature.	Poor lubrication Oil stain due to a reaction with lubricant High temperature	Improve the lubrication method				

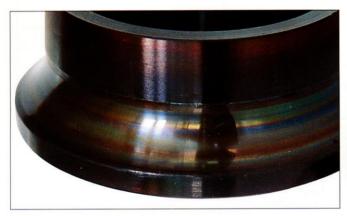


Photo 7-18-1

Part: Inner ring of an angular contact ball bearing
Symptom: Bluish or purplish discoloration on raceway surface
Cause: Heat generation due to poor lubrication



Photo 7-18-2

Part: Inner ring of a 4-point contact ball bearing
Symptom: Bluish or purplish discoloration on raceway surface
Cause: Heat generation due to poor lubrication

# Appendix Bearing Diagnostic Chart ==

		No.						Caus	е			Wi			
prome the same		Han	dling		Bearin round		19998	bri- tion		Load		Sp	eed		
Damage name	Location (Phenomenon)	Stock-Shipping	Mounting	Shaft Housing	Sealed device Water-Debris	Temperature	Lubricant	Lubrication method	Excessive load Impact load	Moment	Ultra small load	High speed, High acceleration	Shaking-Vibration Stationary	Bearing Selection	Remarks
1. Flaking	Raceway, Rolling surface		0	0	0		0	0	0	0				0	
	Raceway, Rolling surface				0		0	0			0	0			
2. Peeling	Bearing outside surface (Rolling contact)			0*	0		0	0		*					*Mating rolling part
2 Cooring	Roller end face surface, Rib surface		0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0			
3. Scoring	Cage guide surface, Pocket surface		0		0		0	0							
4. Smearing	Raceway, Rolling surface				0		0	0			0	0			
5. Fracture	Raceway collar, Rollers	0	0	0					0	0	Je a i				
	Raceway rings, Rolling elements		0	0		0			0	0					
6. Cracks	Rib surface, Roller end face, Cage guide surface (Thermal crack)			0				0	0	0					
7 Cogo domogo	(Deformation), (Fracture)		0	0					0	0					
7. Cage damage	(Wear)		0		0		0	0	0	0		0			
9 Danting	Raceway, Rolling surface, (Innumerable small dents)				0			0							
8. Denting	Raceway (Debris on the rolling element pitch)	0	0						0				0		
9. Pitting	Raceway, Rolling surface				0		0	0						14 15	mornel Town
10. Wear	Raceway, Rolling surface, Rib surface, Roller end face		0		0		0	0					N THE		
	Raceway, Rolling surface	0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0		
11. Fretting	Bearing outside & bore, side surface (Contact with housing and shaft)		0	0					0						
12. False brinelling	Raceway, Rolling surface	0					0	0					0		
13. Creep	Fitting surface		0	0		0	0*	0*	0		11-31	0			*Clearance fit
14. Seizure	Raceway ring, Rolling element, Cage		0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0		0	
15. Electrical corrosion	Raceway, Rolling surface		0*	0*											*Electricity passing through the rolling element
16. Rust and corrosion	Raceway ring, Rolling element, Cage	0	0		0	0	0	0							
17. Mounting flaws	Raceway, Rolling surface		0	0											
18. Discoloration	Raceway ring, Rolling element, Cage					0	0	0							

Remark: This chart is not comprehensive. It lists only the more commonly occurring damages, causes, and locations.

