

CONSISTENCY IN BEARING WALL THICKNESS

BY DR. DMITRI KOPELIOVICH

Introduction

Hydrodynamic lubrication is the major regime of engine bearing operation. In hydrodynamic lubrication, the bearing surface is separated from the crankshaft by an oil film [1]. The presence of the oil film prevents direct metal-to-metal contact. This considerably reduces any wear of the engine bearing material. The oil film also decreases the probability of seizure between the bearing and journal materials.

Thus bearing life span strongly depends on the stability of hydrodynamic lubrication.

Three conditions are indispensable to the regime of hydrodynamic lubrication:

- Adequate volume of liquid lubricant supplied to the bearing
- Journal rotation speed sufficient for generating separating pressure
- A converging gap (wedge) between the bearing and journal surfaces

The latter condition is realized when the journal is shifted from the concentric position in the bearing. The maximum value of shift is determined by the oil clearance – the difference between the bearing and the journal diameters.

Clearance is the basic geometric parameter of an engine bearing [2].

Oil clearance is determined by the formula:

$$C = D_h - D_j - 2 \cdot h$$

Where:

D_h – bearing housing diameter;

D_j – journal diameter;

h – bearing wall thickness, measured at the crown.

A bearing manufacturer can not control the housing and journal diameters. Therefore bearing thickness is the only parameter available to bearing manufacturers that can affect the clearance value.

In order to provide a stable hydrodynamic lubrication regime for bearing operation, its thickness should match the specified value within a tight tolerance. In other words, bearings should be manufactured with consistent thickness.

Bull's Eye Tolerance

Bull's Eye Tolerance is a production technology developed by King Engine Bearings. It ensures very accurate wall thicknesses.

The technology includes fully automatic processes of precise boring and thickness measurement. It is achieved in machines developed and designed by King engineers. The process is integrated into the quality assurance system of the factory, monitoring the production process and the machines' performance.

In order to evaluate its accuracy level as compared to that of other bearing manufacturers, King ordered an independent investigation by SGS S.A. – a multinational company headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. SGS S.A. provides inspection, verification, testing and certification services.

Identical bearings produced by 6 different leading bearing manufacturers were measured in the investigation. 32 bearings (4 sets with 8 pieces each) of each manufacturer were taken.

The wall thickness of each bearing was measured in two points of the bearing crown (384 measurements total).

Analysis of the minimum and maximum thickness, statistical variances and the average values is presented in the table below.

Summary of Measurement Results

Manufacturer	Maximum thickness, inch	Minimum thickness, inch	Variance (max-min), microinch	Average thickness, inch
Competitor 1	0.071047	0.070728	319	0.070877
King Bearings	0.071071	0.070898	173	0.071004
Competitor 2	0.071386	0.070272	1114	0.071199
Competitor 3	0.070996	0.070780	217	0.070860
Competitor 4	0.071024	0.070579	445	0.070842
Competitor 5	0.071197	0.070854	343	0.071009

The statistical variances of the measurement results are also shown graphically in Figure 1 (on page 66).

King bearings exhibited the minimum statistical variance of 173 microinch. The variances of the bearing thickness of other

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manufacturers were between 217 to 1114 microinch.

The measurement results were statistically analyzed. The values of the standard deviations of bearing thickness of each manufacturer are presented in Figure 2.

Standard deviation is a parameter characterizing consistency of the measurement results. Therefore, the consistency of King bearings' thickness is the best of all bearings tested in the investigation. The standard deviation of King bearing thickness is 37 microinch, whereas that of other manufacturers varies between 54 to 193 microinch.

The values of standard deviations were used for building curves of Gaussian (normal) distribution of bearing thickness (Figure 3).

The graph clearly demonstrates the advantage of King bearings wall thickness achieved by King Bull's Eye Tolerance technology over the competition.

Effect of Consistency of Bearing Thickness on the Stability of Hydrodynamic Lubrication

Bearing thickness directly influences the value of oil clearance. Oil clearance determines the hydrodynamic parameters of lubrication, including oil temperature rise, oil pressure distribution, oil flow, minimum oil film thickness, energy loss and coefficient of hydrodynamic friction.

If the values of bearing thickness are scattered within a wide range, the hydrodynamic parameters will vary accordingly.

Consistency of wall thickness produces more consistent hydrodynamic characteristics and a more stable regime of hydrodynamic lubrication [3].

The parameters of hydrodynamic lubrication of bearings [4] with various values of oil clearance were theoretically calculated using software developed by King Engine Bearings. This software is capable of calculating loads, minimum oil film thickness, oil temperature rise, energy loss, oil flow rate and other thermodynamic, dynamic and hydrodynamic parameters for each bearing of an engine, at any angular position of the crankshaft.

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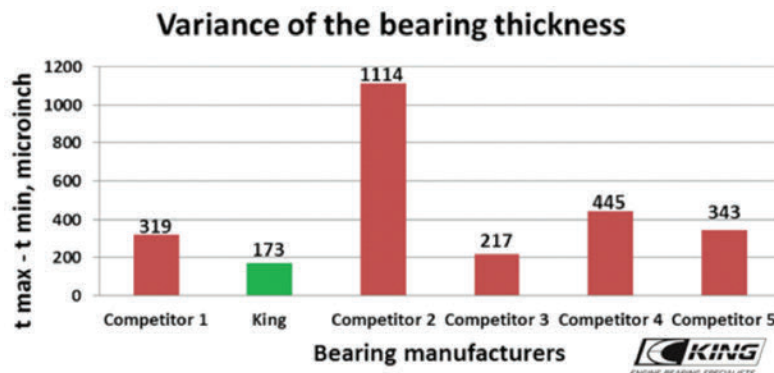


Fig. 1: Statistical variances of bearing wall thickness.

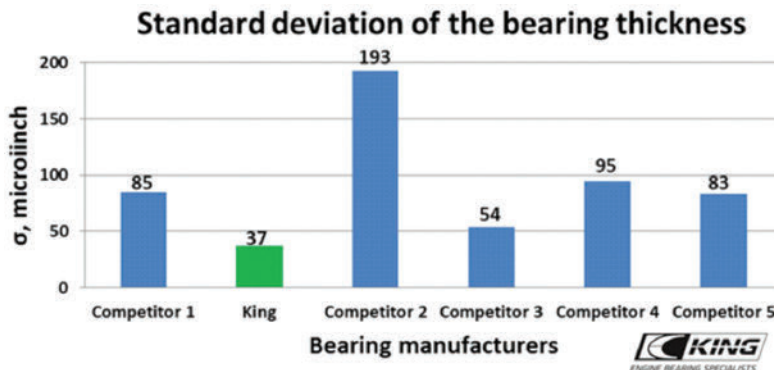


Fig. 2: Standard deviations of bearing wall thickness measurements.

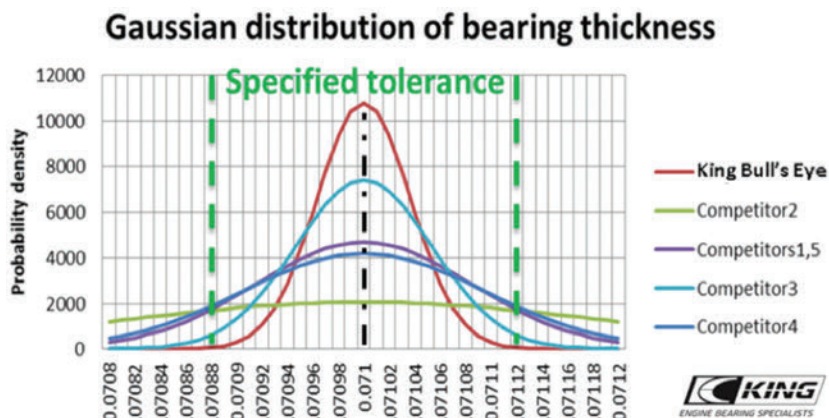


Fig. 3: Gaussian distribution of wall thickness of bearings made by different manufacturers.

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The effect of the consistency of bearing thickness on the oil flow rate is demonstrated by the graphs in Figure 4.

Greater oil clearance results in a greater flow leaking out from the bearing.

Figure 4 shows that the great variance of bearing thickness of Competitor 2 results in a doubling of the oil flow rate. The oil flow actually is the amount of oil leaking out from the bearing in a time unit. If the capacity of the oil pump is not sufficient to compensate for the leaking lubricant, the bearing will operate under conditions of oil starvation. This occurs when the continuous hydrodynamic film is broken and the bearing and journal surfaces directly contact each other. Oil starvation causes rapid wear of the bearing material followed by seizure.

The much more consistent thickness of King bearings results in a minor difference in oil flow rates, thereby producing more stable hydrodynamic lubrication.

Due to the hydrodynamic friction of oil flowing through the clearance, the bearing heats up. The temperature rise is determined by the amount of power dissipated in the bearing and by the flow rate of oil. Too thick a bearing can decrease clearance, reduce oil flow and increase the temperature rise.

The effect of bearing thickness on oil temperature is presented in Figure 5.

Oil that is too hot may reach the temperature of its decomposition. Then it loses its properties, including lubricity. The hydrodynamic lubrication breaks down and the journal starts rubbing the bearing surface. This leads to rapid wear of the bearing material and its seizure with the journal. As seen in Figure 5, the low variance of King bearing thickness prevents the oil from overheating and maintains hydrodynamic lubrication.

Bearing load is transmitted from the journal to the bearing via the oil film which separates their surfaces. Load generates pressure through the oil film. It is not distributed uniformly over the bearing surface. It has a peak, reaching the maximum value in a region close to the position where the oil film reaches minimum thickness. The value of the peak pressure is important with regard to the load capacity of the bearing material.

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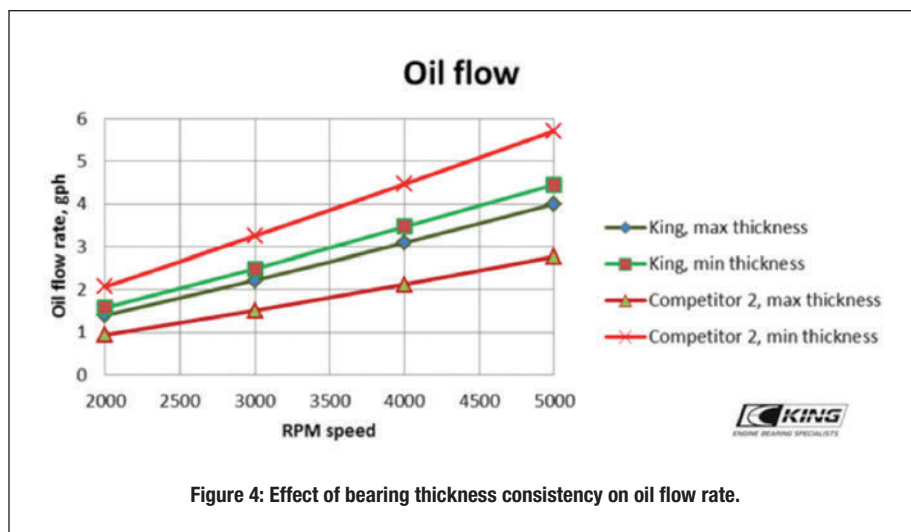


Figure 4: Effect of bearing thickness consistency on oil flow rate.

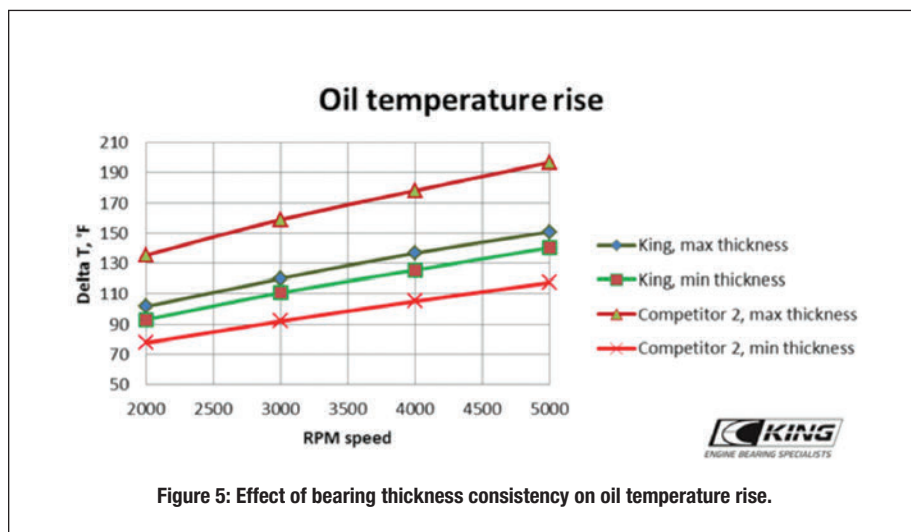


Figure 5: Effect of bearing thickness consistency on oil temperature rise.

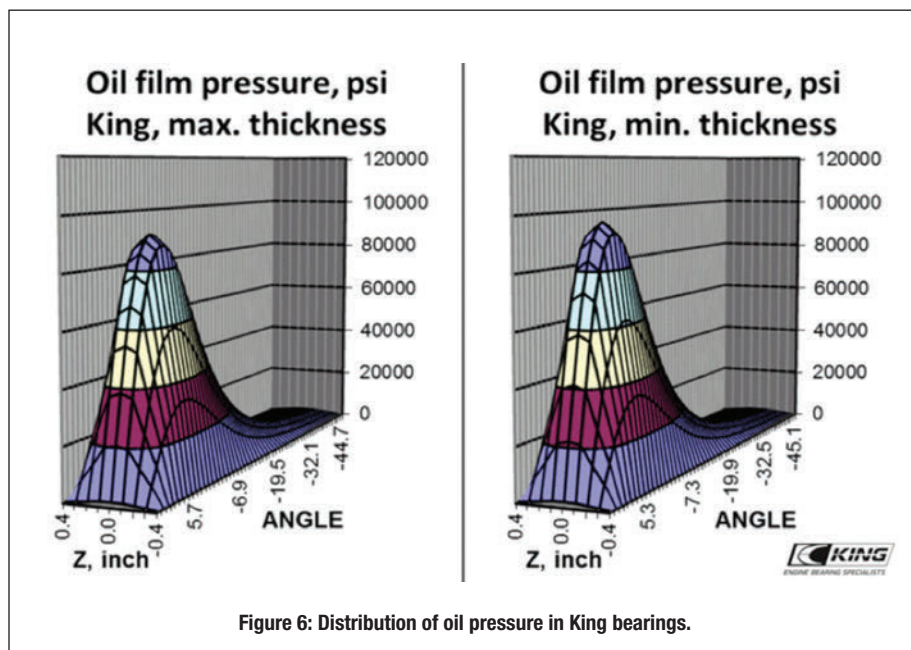


Figure 6: Distribution of oil pressure in King bearings.

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A high level of peak pressure may cause early failure of the bearing due to fatigue fractures in its material [5].

Distribution of oil pressure may be calculated theoretically.

Figure 6 (on page 68) presents pressure distribution in King bearings in the form of a 3-D diagram.

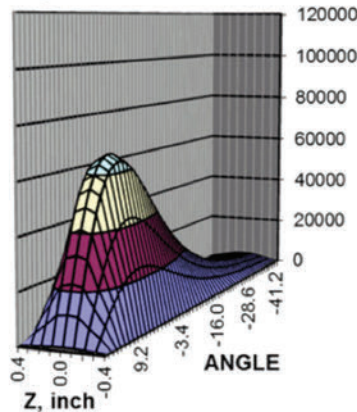
King bearings have a relatively negligible difference in their maximum and minimum wall thickness dimensions. Therefore the difference in peak pressure values with King is only about 5%.

A greater variance in the bearings' thickness produces a greater difference between the values of peak oil pressure. It is illustrated in Figure 7, showing the diagrams of pressure distributions in the bearings of Competitor2.

Peak oil pressure in the bearing with minimum wall thickness is 40% greater than that of the bearing with maximum wall thickness. Thus the thinner bearing (the bearing with the greater oil clearance) has a greater risk of failure due to fatigue.

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Oil film pressure, psi
Competitor2, max. thickness



Oil film pressure, psi
Competitor2, min. thickness

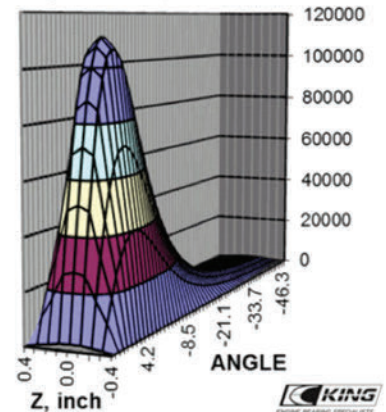


Figure 7: Distribution of oil pressure in the bearings of Competitor2.

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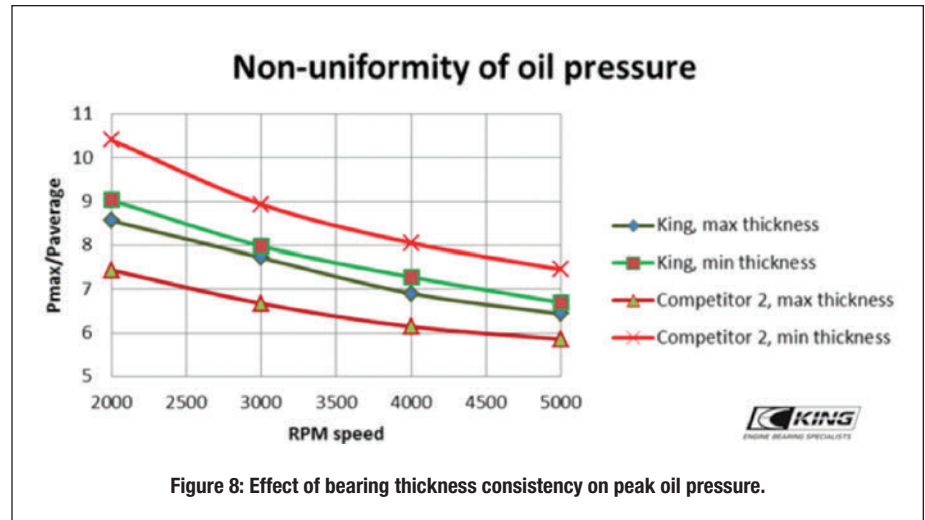
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As seen in Figure 8, the difference between the peak values (both absolute and relative) in two bearings with different wall thickness decreases with a decrease of the rotation speed.

CONCLUSIONS

- In order to provide a stable hydrodynamic lubrication regime of bearing operation, a bearing's thickness should match the specified value within a tight tolerance.
- King Engine Bearings developed a production technology — Bull's Eye Tolerance — ensuring very accurate wall thicknesses.
- Identical bearings produced by 6 different leading bearing manufacturers (including King) were measured by the leading multinational certification institution, SGS S.A..
- King exhibited the best results in variance and standard deviation
- The much more consistent thickness of King bearings results in a minor difference in oil flow rate and a more stable hydrodynamic lubrication.
- The low variance of King bearing thickness prevents the oil from overheating, and maintains hydrodynamic lubrication.
- A greater variance in bearing thickness produces a greater difference in the values of peak oil pressure.
- A thinner bearing (a bearing with greater oil clearance) has a greater risk of failure due to fatigue.
- Due to the consistency of King bearings, the peak values of oil pressure are close to each other and do not reach excessive levels.■



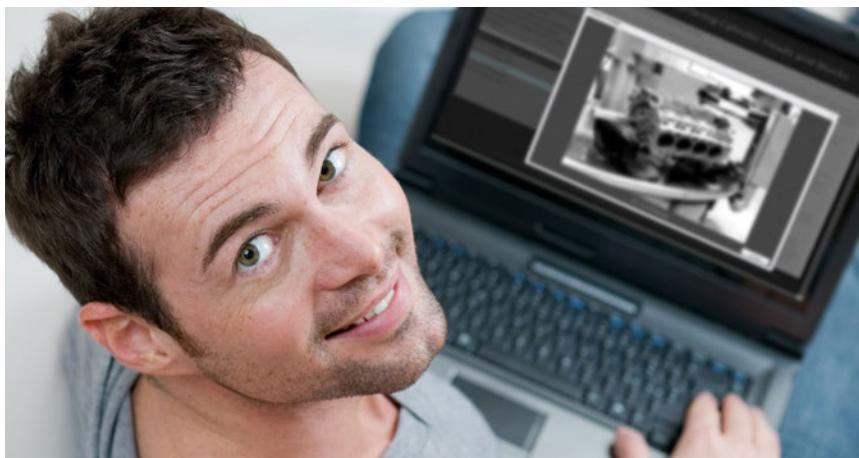
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Dr. Dmitri Kopeliovich is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on engine bearing research and development. He earned his Ph.D. in materials engineering and serves as research and development manager at King Engine Bearings. As the manager and team leader of King's advanced materials research and development unit, Dr. Kopeliovich is known as the "Engine Bearing Doctor" for his extensive investigations into the cause and prevention of premature engine bearing failure. To ask Dr. Kopeliovich a question, visit www.kingbearings.com and click on "Ask Dr. Dmitri".



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