

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 12131-3:2002

01-marec-2002

8 fgb] "YÿU'] '! '5_g]U'b] '\]XfcX]bUa] b] Xfgb] "YÿU'] 'n bYdca] b]a] 'V Un]b]WUa] '! ' "XY. Df]dcfc YbY j fYXbcgh] 'nU]nfU i b 'V Un]b]W

Plain bearings -- Hydrodynamic plain thrust pad bearings under steady-state conditions - Part 3: Guide values for the calculation of thrust pad bearings

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Paliers lisses -- Butées hydrodynamiques à patins géométrie fixe fonctionnant en régime stationnaire -- Partie 3: Paramètres opérationnels admissibles pour le calcul des butées à segments

SIST ISO 12131-3:2002

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c90ee91d-41ec-46fa-8e75-100

7f5b55125601/sist-iso-12131-3-2002

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 12131-3:2001

ICS:

21.100.10 Drsni ležaji Plain bearings

SIST ISO 12131-3:2002 en

SIST ISO 12131-3:2002

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12131-3:2002

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12131-3

First edition 2001-04-15

Plain bearings — Hydrodynamic plain thrust pad bearings under steady-state conditions

Part 3:

Guide values for the calculation of thrust iTeh spad bearings PREVIEW

Paliers lisses Butées hydrodynamiques à patins géométrie fixe fonctionnant en régime stationnaire

Partie 3: Paramètres opérationnels admissibles pour le calcul des butées https://standards.isel.au/calalog/standards/sist/c90ee91d-41ec-46fa-8e75-75553125601/sist-iso-12131-3-2002



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST ISO 12131-3:2002</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c90ee91d-41ec-46fa-8e75-7f5b55125601/sist-iso-12131-3-2002

© ISO 2001

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Со	ontents	Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	V
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Guide values for avoiding damage caused by wear	1
4	Guide values to avoid mechanical overloading	2
5	Guide values to avoid thermal overloading	4
Bibl	liography	5

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 12131 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 12131-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Methods of calculation of plain bearings*.

ISO 12131 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plain bearings*— *Hydrodynamic plain thrust pad bearings under steady-state conditions*:

- (standards.iteh.ai)

 Part 1: Calculation of thrust pad bearings
- SIST ISO 12131-3:2002
- Part 2: Functions for the calculation of thrust pad bearings -3:2002 https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standards/sist/c90ee91d-41ec-46fa-8e75-
- Part 3: Guide values for the calculation of thrust pad bearings

Introduction

In order to achieve that pad thrust bearings calculated in accordance with ISO 12131-1 are sufficiently reliable in operation, it is necessary that the calculated operational parameters h_{\min} , T_{B} or T_{2} and \overline{p} do not fall below or exceed the guide values h_{lim} , T_{lim} and $\overline{p}_{\mathrm{lim}}$.

For limiting cases at high specific loads and/or high rotational frequencies, more accurate calculations are necessary taking into consideration thermal, elastic, hydrodynamic and/or turbulence effects.

The guide values represent limiting values in the tribological system plain bearing unit which are dependent on geometry and technology. These are empirical values which still give sufficient reliability in operation even when subjected to slight disturbing influences (see clause 4 of ISO 12131-1:2001).

The empirical values given can be modified for specific fields of application.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ISO 12131-3:2002

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Plain bearings — Hydrodynamic plain thrust pad bearings under steady-state conditions

Part 3:

Guide values for the calculation of thrust pad bearings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12131 specifies guide values for avoiding damage to thrust-pad bearings in service.

The explanation of the symbols as well as examples for calculation are given in ISO 12131-1.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 12131. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 12131 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards (standards/sist/c90ee91d-41ec-46fa-8e75-

7f5b55125601/sist-iso-12131-3-2002

ISO 4381, Plain bearings — Lead and tin casting alloys for multilayer plain bearings.

ISO 4382-1, Plain bearings — Copper alloys — Part 1: Cast copper alloys for solid and multilayer thick-walled plain bearings.

ISO 4382-2, Plain bearings — Copper alloys — Part 2: Wrought copper alloys for solid plain bearings.

ISO 4383, Plain bearings — Multilayer materials for thin-walled plain bearings.

ISO 12131-1:2001, Plain bearings — Hydrodynamic plain thrust bearings under steady-state conditions — Part 1: Calculation of thrust pad bearings.

3 Guide values for avoiding damage caused by wear

To achieve minimum wear and low susceptibility to failure full lubrication of the plain bearing unit is aimed at by taking into account the minimum permissible lubricant film thickness h_{lim} . The lubricant should be free from dirt as this may result in increasing wear, scoring and local overheating which would impair the correct functioning of the plain bearing. If necessary, the lubricant has to be filtered.

The minimum lubricant film thickness $h_{\text{lim,tr}}$ as a characteristic value for the transition into mixed lubrication (see 5.7 of ISO 12131-1:2001) can be determined in accordance with ^[1] using the following empirical equation:

$$h_{\text{lim,tr}} = \sqrt{\frac{D \times Rz}{3000}} \tag{1}$$