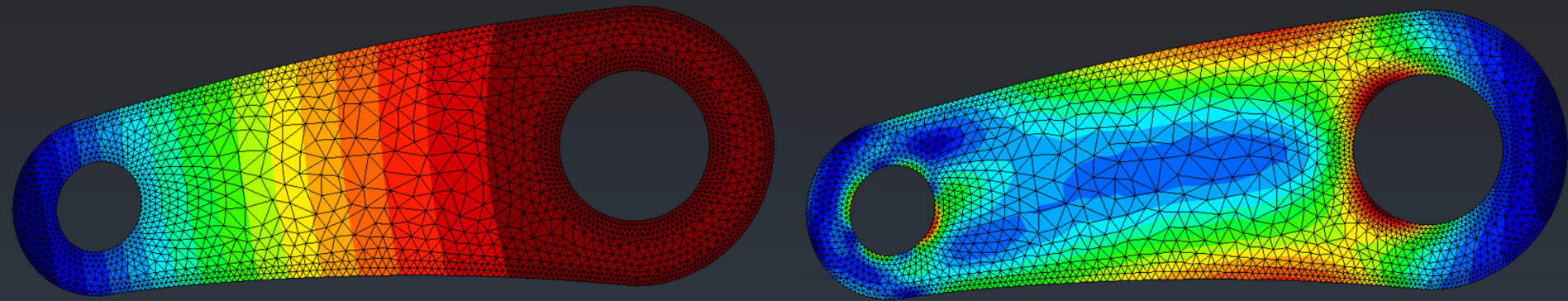


# ELEMENTOS DE MÁQUINAS

## ME5500



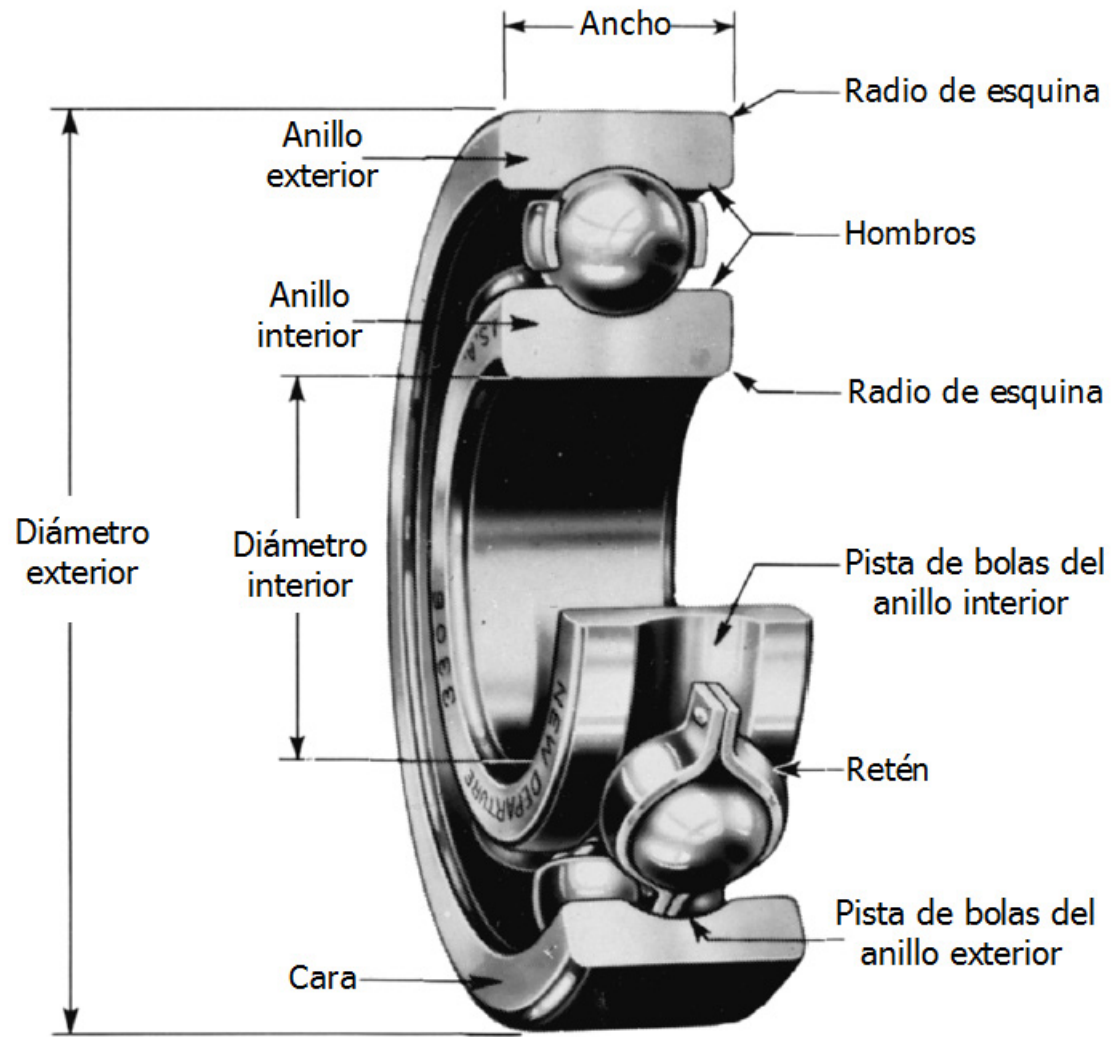
**Alejandro Ortiz Bernardin**

[aortizb@uchile.cl](mailto:aortizb@uchile.cl)

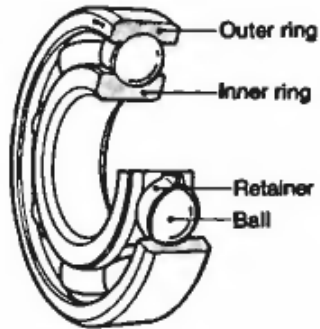
[www.camlab.cl/alejandro](http://www.camlab.cl/alejandro)

- I. Tipos de Cojinetes
- II. Vida de los Cojinetes
- III. Confiabilidad en los Cojinetes
- IV. Cargas Combinadas, Radial y de Empuje
- V. Selección de Cojinetes de Bolas y de Rodillos Cilíndricos
- VI. Lubricación

# Nomenclatura - Rodamiento de Bolas

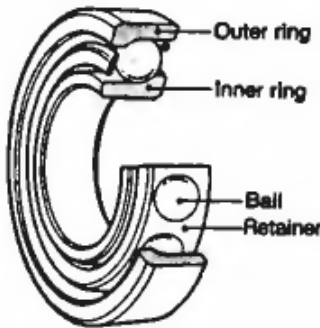


# Tipos de Cojinetes de Contacto Rodante

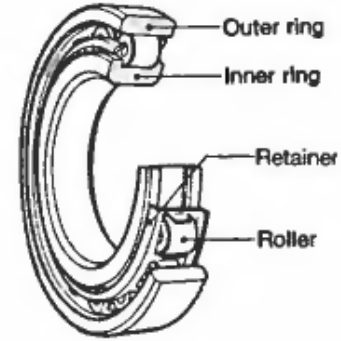


(a) Deep-groove (Conrad) ball bearing

Carga radial y de empuje

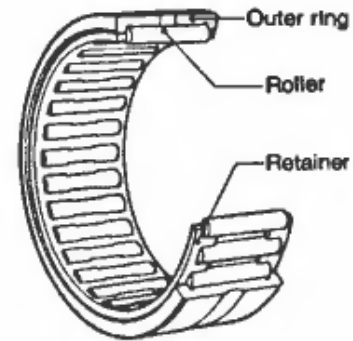
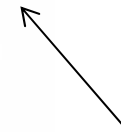


(b) Angular-contact ball bearing



(a) Cylindrical roller bearing

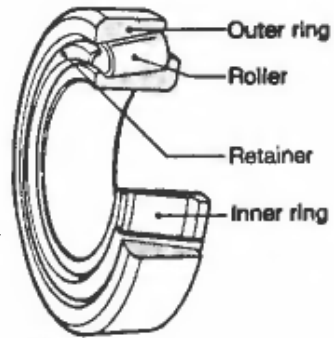
Carga radial



(b) Needle roller bearing

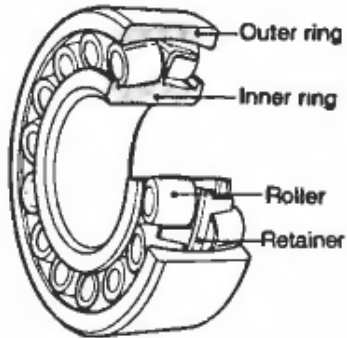
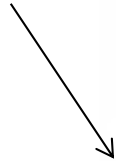


# Tipos de Cojinetes de Contacto Rodante (Cont.)

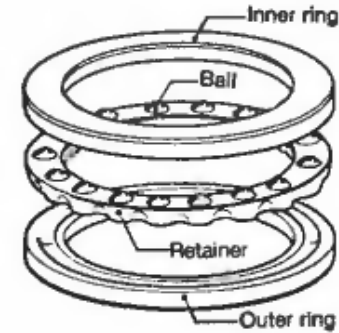


(c) Tapered roller bearing

Carga radial

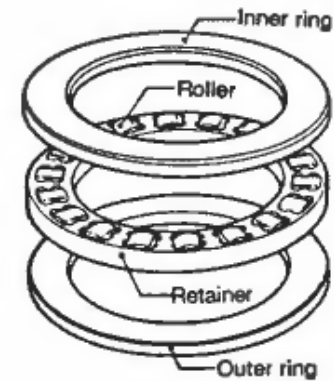
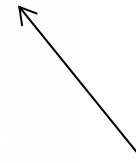


(d) Spherical roller bearing



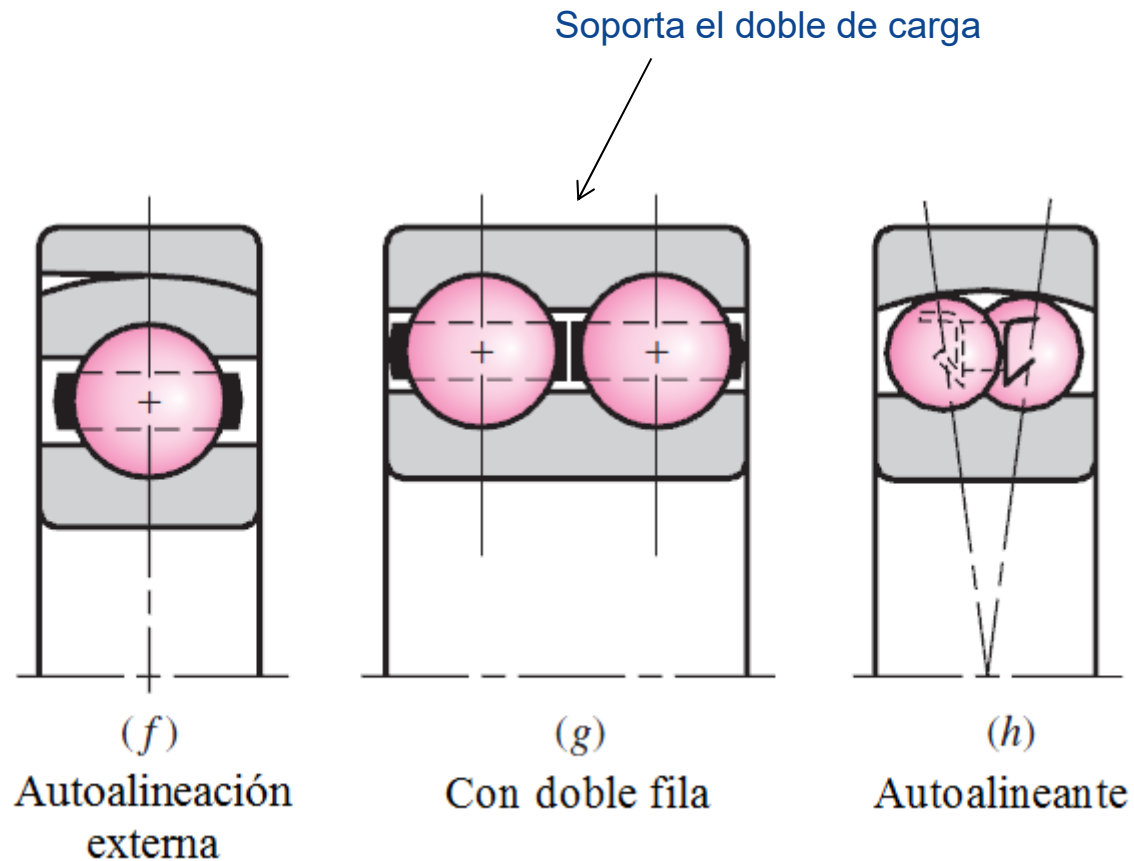
(a) Ball thrust bearing

Carga de empuje

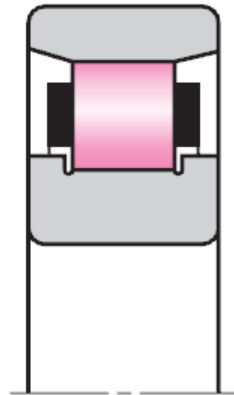


(b) Roller thrust bearing

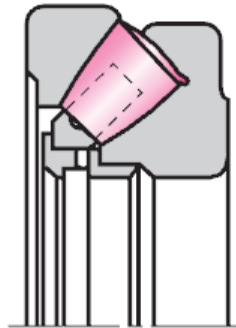
# Tipos de Cojinetes de Contacto Rodante (Cont.)



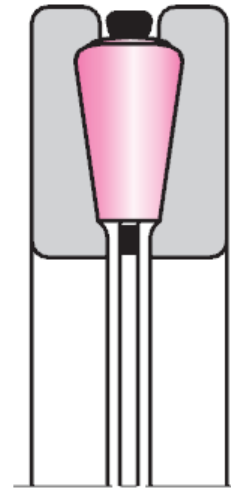
# Tipos de Cojinetes de Contacto Rodante (Cont.)



(a)  
Rodillo recto

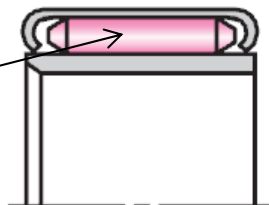


(b)  
Rodillo esférico, empuje

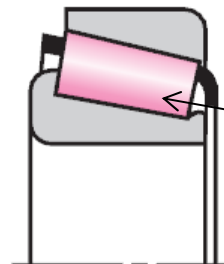


(c)  
Rodillo cónico, empuje

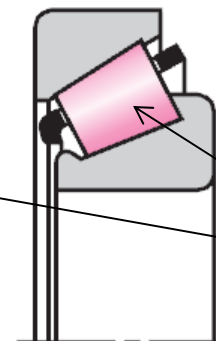
Para espacio radial reducido



(d)  
De agujas



(e)  
Rodillo cónico



(f)  
Rodillo cónico, ángulo agudo

Permiten desalineamientos mayores

# Tipos de Cojinetes de Contacto Rodante (Cont.)



Ranura profunda



Contacto angular



Autoalineante



Rodillos cilíndricos



Rodillos cónicos



Rodillos esféricos



Agujas



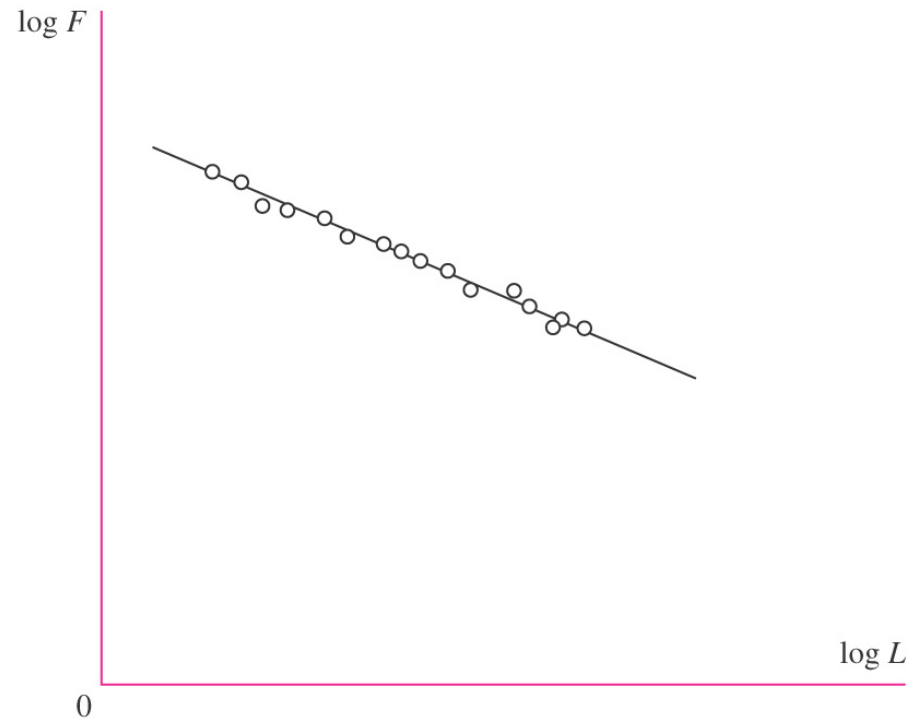
Empuje

**(Catálogo NSK)**



$$FL^{1/a} = \text{constant}$$

- $a = 3$  para cojinetes de bola
- $a = 10/3$  para cojinetes de rodillo (cilíndricos y cónicos)



# Relación Carga – Vida (Cont.)

- Aplicando la regresión a dos condiciones vida-carga,

$$F_R L_R^{1/a} = F_D L_D^{1/a} \quad (a)$$

horas

$$L = 60 \mathcal{L}n$$

↑
↑

revoluciones
revoluciones/min

- Usando (a) resolvemos:

$$C_{10} = F_R = F_D \left( \frac{L_D}{L_R} \right)^{1/a} = F_D \left( \frac{\mathcal{L}_D n_D 60}{\mathcal{L}_R n_R 60} \right)^{1/a}$$

# Vida Recomendada para Cojinetes

Type of Application	Life, kh
Instruments and apparatus for infrequent use	Up to 0.5
Aircraft engines	0.5–2
Machines for short or intermittent operation where service interruption is of minor importance	4–8
Machines for intermittent service where reliable operation is of great importance	8–14
Machines for 8-h service that are not always fully utilized	14–20
Machines for 8-h service that are fully utilized	20–30
Machines for continuous 24-h service	50–60
Machines for continuous 24-h service where reliability is of extreme importance	100–200

# Tabla 11.3: Rodamientos de Rodillos Cilíndricos

Bore, mm	OD, mm	02-Series			03-Series			
		Width, mm	Load Rating, kN		OD, mm	Width, mm	Load Rating, kN	
			C <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>			C <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>
25	52	15	16.8	8.8	62	17	28.6	15.0
30	62	16	22.4	12.0	72	19	36.9	20.0
35	72	17	31.9	17.6	80	21	44.6	27.1
40	80	18	41.8	24.0	90	23	56.1	32.5
45	85	19	44.0	25.5	100	25	72.1	45.4
50	90	20	45.7	27.5	110	27	88.0	52.0
55	100	21	56.1	34.0	120	29	102	67.2
60	110	22	64.4	43.1	130	31	123	76.5
65	120	23	76.5	51.2	140	33	138	85.0
70	125	24	79.2	51.2	150	35	151	102
75	130	25	93.1	63.2	160	37	183	125
80	140	26	106	69.4	170	39	190	125
85	150	28	119	78.3	180	41	212	149
90	160	30	142	100	190	43	242	160
95	170	32	165	112	200	45	264	189
100	180	34	183	125	215	47	303	220
110	200	38	229	167	240	50	391	304
120	215	40	260	183	260	55	457	340
130	230	40	270	193	280	58	539	408
140	250	42	319	240	300	62	682	454
150	270	45	446	260	320	65	781	502

# Tabla 11.2: Rodamientos de Bolas (Serie 02)

Bore, mm	OD, mm	Width, mm	Fillet	Shoulder		Load Ratings, kN			
			Radius,	Diameter, mm		Deep Groove		Angular Contact	
			mm	$d_s$	$d_H$	$C_{10}$	$C_0$	$C_{10}$	$C_0$
10	30	9	0.6	12.5	27	5.07	2.24	4.94	2.12
12	32	10	0.6	14.5	28	6.89	3.10	7.02	3.05
15	35	11	0.6	17.5	31	7.80	3.55	8.06	3.65
17	40	12	0.6	19.5	34	9.56	4.50	9.95	4.75
20	47	14	1.0	25	41	12.7	6.20	13.3	6.55
25	52	15	1.0	30	47	14.0	6.95	14.8	7.65
30	62	16	1.0	35	55	19.5	10.0	20.3	11.0
35	72	17	1.0	41	65	25.5	13.7	27.0	15.0
40	80	18	1.0	46	72	30.7	16.6	31.9	18.6
45	85	19	1.0	52	77	33.2	18.6	35.8	21.2
50	90	20	1.0	56	82	35.1	19.6	37.7	22.8
55	100	21	1.5	63	90	43.6	25.0	46.2	28.5
60	110	22	1.5	70	99	47.5	28.0	55.9	35.5
65	120	23	1.5	74	109	55.9	34.0	63.7	41.5
70	125	24	1.5	79	114	61.8	37.5	68.9	45.5
75	130	25	1.5	86	119	66.3	40.5	71.5	49.0
80	140	26	2.0	93	127	70.2	45.0	80.6	55.0
85	150	28	2.0	99	136	83.2	53.0	90.4	63.0
90	160	30	2.0	104	146	95.6	62.0	106	73.5
95	170	32	2.0	110	156	108	69.5	121	85.0

- Si la medida de la vida se define en la forma adimensional  $x = L/L_{10}$ , la confiabilidad se expresa con la distribución Weibull,

$$R = \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{x - x_0}{\theta - x_0} \right)^b \right]$$

where  $R =$  confiabilidad

$x =$  variante adimensional de la medida de la vida,  $L/L_{10}$

$x_0 =$  valor garantizado o "mínimo" de la variante

$\theta =$  parámetro característico que corresponde al valor 63.2121 del percentil de la variante

$b =$  parámetro de forma que controla el sesgo

# Relacionando Carga, Vida y Confiabilidad

Condición de diseño

$$C_{10} = a_f F_D \left[ \frac{x_D}{x_0 + (\theta - x_0) (\ln(1/R_D))^{1/b}} \right]^{1/a}$$

Factor de carga (cuando carga es variable)

Denominador se obtiene despejando x en la ecuación de la confiabilidad

Si  $R_D = 0.90$  (i.e., 90% de confiabilidad)

$$C_{10} = F_R = F_D \left( \frac{L_D}{L_R} \right)^{1/a} = F_D \left( \frac{\mathcal{L}_D n_D 60}{\mathcal{L}_R n_R 60} \right)^{1/a}$$

# Parámetros de Weibull

Manufacturer	Rating Life, Revolutions	Weibull Parameters Rating Lives		
		$x_0$	$\theta$	$b$
1	90(10 <sup>6</sup> )	0	4.48	1.5
2	1(10 <sup>6</sup> )	0.02	4.459	1.483



# Factores de Aplicación de Carga Recomendados

## Type of Application

## $a_f$ , Load Factor

Precision gearing	1.0–1.1
Commercial gearing	1.1–1.3
Applications with poor bearing seals	1.2
Machinery with no impact	1.0–1.2
Machinery with light impact	1.2–1.5
Machinery with moderate impact	1.5–3.0

El factor de carga se emplea para incrementar la carga equivalente (**en general, las cargas no son constantes**) antes de seleccionar un cojinete.

# Relacionando Carga, Vida y Confiabilidad (Cont.)

- Para evitar problemas con  $\ln(1/R_D)$ ,  $\ln(1/R_D) = 1 - R_D$

$$C_{10} \doteq a_f F_D \left[ \frac{x_D}{x_0 + (\theta - x_0)(1 - R_D)^{1/b}} \right]^{1/a}$$

# Relacionando Carga, Vida y Confiabilidad (Cont.)

- ¿Confiabilidad de un conjunto de rodamientos?
- ¿Confiabilidad de rodamientos idénticos?

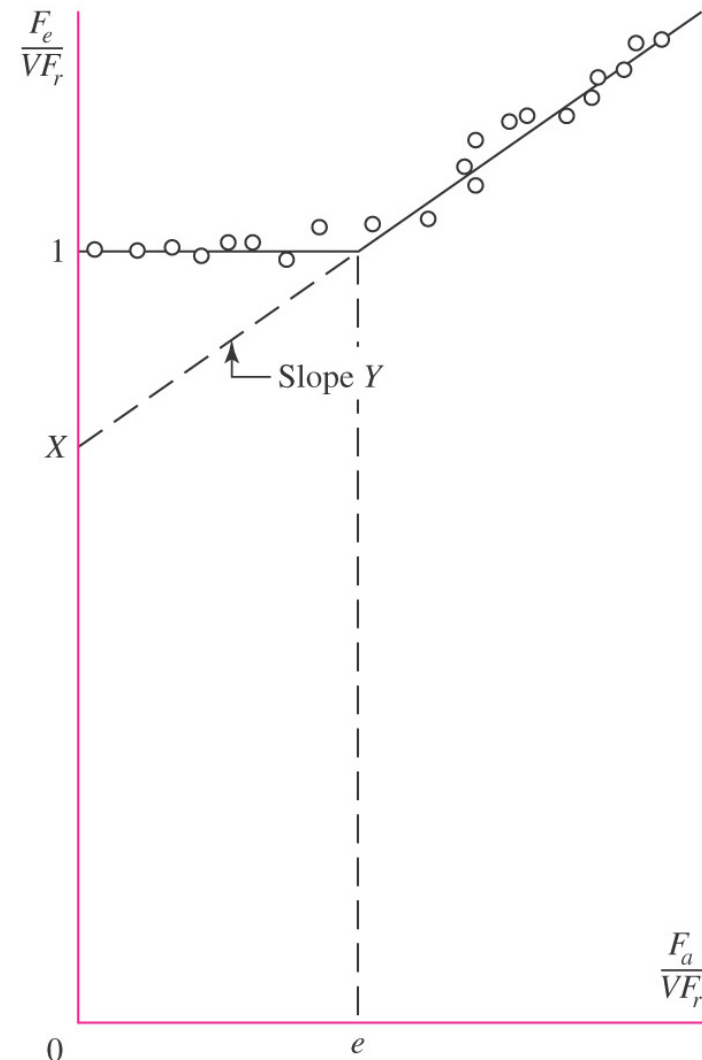
# Cargas Combinadas, Radial y de Empuje

$$\frac{F_e}{VF_r} = 1 \quad \text{when} \quad \frac{F_a}{VF_r} \leq e$$

$$\frac{F_e}{VF_r} = X + Y \frac{F_a}{VF_r} \quad \text{when} \quad \frac{F_a}{VF_r} > e$$

$V = 1$  si anillo interior rota

$V = 1.2$  si anillo exterior rota



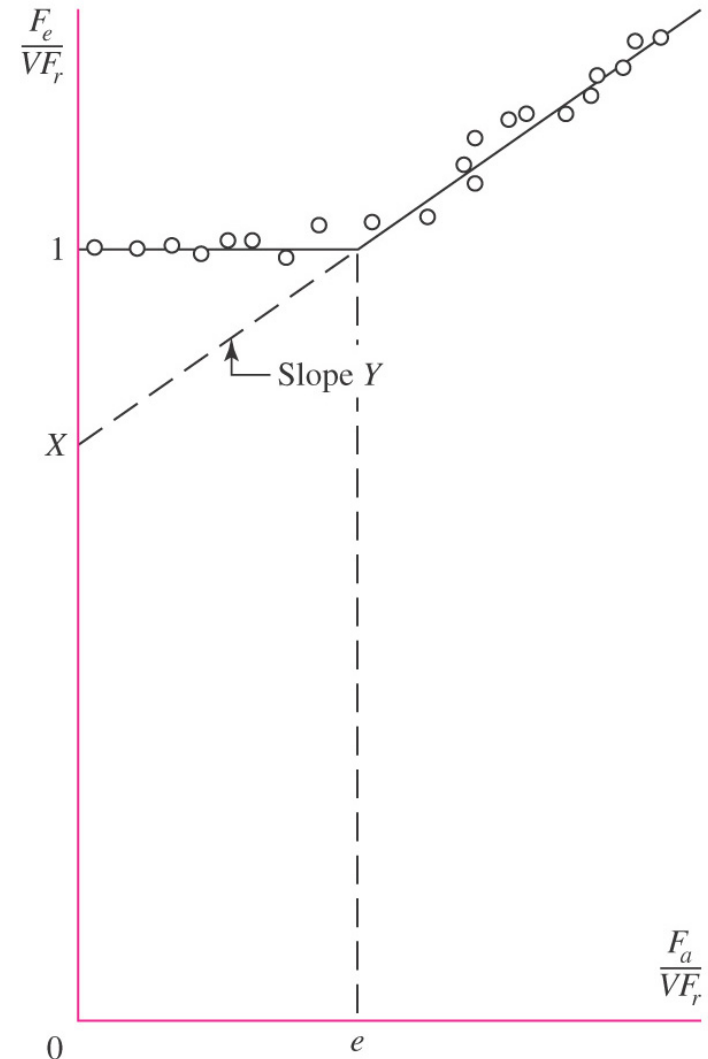
# Cargas Combinadas, Radial y de Empuje (Cont.)

$$F_e = X_i V F_r + Y_i F_a$$

donde

$$i = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad F_a / V F_r \leq e$$

$$i = 2 \quad \text{si} \quad F_a / V F_r > e$$



# Cargas Combinadas, Radial y de Empuje (Cont.)

$$F_e = X_i V F_r + Y_i F_a$$

$F_a/C_0$	$e$	$F_a/(VF_r) \leq e$		$F_a/(VF_r) > e$	
		$X_1$	$Y_1$	$X_2$	$Y_2$
0.014*	0.19	1.00	0	0.56	2.30
0.021	0.21	1.00	0	0.56	2.15
0.028	0.22	1.00	0	0.56	1.99
0.042	0.24	1.00	0	0.56	1.85
0.056	0.26	1.00	0	0.56	1.71
0.070	0.27	1.00	0	0.56	1.63
0.084	0.28	1.00	0	0.56	1.55
0.110	0.30	1.00	0	0.56	1.45
0.17	0.34	1.00	0	0.56	1.31
0.28	0.38	1.00	0	0.56	1.15
0.42	0.42	1.00	0	0.56	1.04
0.56	0.44	1.00	0	0.56	1.00

## Propósito:

- Mantener el deslizamiento suave entre superficies deslizantes
- Distribución y disipación de calor
- Prevenir corrosión
- Protección contra impurezas

## ¿Cuándo usar aceite/grasa?

- Seguir recomendaciones del catálogo/fabricante
- Consideraciones de diseño: temperatura, velocidad, tipo de alojamiento, tiempo de operación