

Firefighting

A self-help guide
to do's and don'ts



Avoid further damages when dismantling machinery and removing bearings



What can go wrong:

When removing bearing - adjacent or contacting surfaces i.e. shaft, housing, abutment shoulders, seal surfaces can be damaged

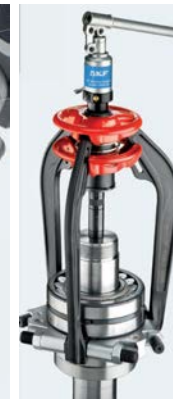


Using incorrect equipment and unnecessary force when removing the bearing can cause damage.



What to do different:

Assess the size and type of the bearing that needs to be removed.
(For SKF bearings get instructions on [mount.skf.com](https://www.skf.com))



Use a suitable bearing puller

- [Mechanical](#)
- [Hydraulic](#)

Identify seal issues

- 50% of bearing failures are related to sealing issues!



If you are having seal failures,

Check for evidence of contamination around the seal or evidence of leakage



Inspect the seal wear. If any parts missing – can be a contamination issue.



In case of rubber seal – check the condition, e.g. is it baked hard? did it lose its form?



For seal parts replacement,

Inspect corresponding shaft contact area and use supplementary repair items, i.e. [Speedi-Sleeve](#)



In case you don't have a replacement at hand,

- talk to your [authorized distributor](#)
- check alternatives online: [Seal Select](#)



- For special seals, consider the option of [customized machined sealing](#) component – ready in 1 or 2 days!
- See also [standardized profiles by common application](#).

Identify specification of bearing



What to do:

- Take reference from the ring, from a parts list, from a drawing
- Be sure about the exact specification



Tips:

- Consult your [authorized distributor](#)
 - note application conditions
 - beware of prefixes and suffixes, they can mean very different configurations
- Check available online tools for bearing identification and [cross referencing](#)
- Have bearing references visible for next maintenance

Bearing mount



What can go wrong:

Mounting on a shaft with poor condition



16% of bearing failures are due to poor fitting!



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What to do different:

Identify correct mounting procedure by type and size of bearing. (For SKF bearings get instructions on [mount.skf.com](https://www.skf.com/mount))

Identify best practice techniques and tools



[Mechanical tools](#)

[Hydraulic tools](#)

[Heaters](#)

Watch [demonstration video](#) for use of best mounting practices by bearing type

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Bearing lubrication



What can go wrong:

36% of bearing failures are due to poor lubrication!

Incorrect grease used

Incorrect volume of grease in bearing and/or housing

Lubricant can get contaminated



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What to do different:

Use the [right lubricant](#), correct fill of both bearing and housing; keep it clean. [Manual lubrication tools](#)



Can an [automatic lubricator](#) be fitted?



If changed application conditions, consult skf.com/LubeSelect

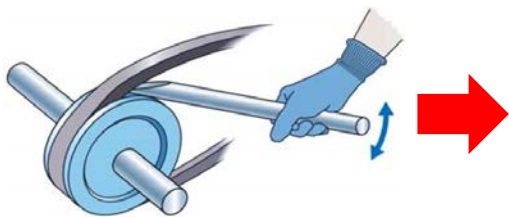
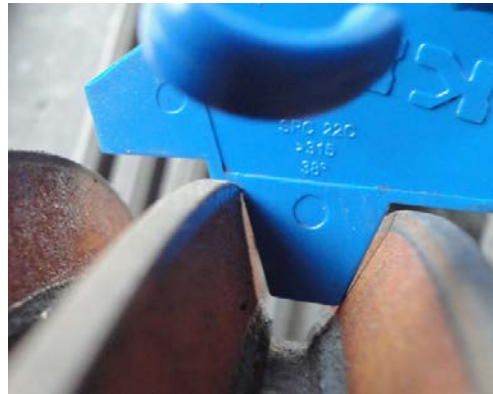
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Power transmission - belts



What can go wrong:

Belts can slip; pulleys can wear



Do not install belts by levering them on!



What to do different:

- Check pulley grooves and [replace](#) if worn
- Tension (and re-tension) belts to correct values, change to new [belts](#) by case
- Ensure pulleys are [aligned](#)



Power transmission – chain drives



What can go wrong:

Chain drives

- Chain rides up on sprockets / jumps the teeth



Couplings

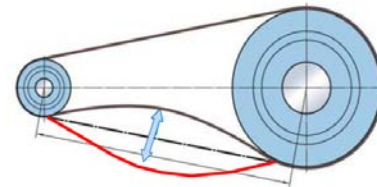
- Excessive vibration
- Catastrophic failure



What to do different:

Chain Drives

- Check amount of chain elongation (< 2%), [replace chain](#) by case
- Check and set chain tension
- Check [sprocket](#) tooth wear and replace if worn
- Ensure [chain is properly lubricated](#)



Couplings

- Ensure [alignment of shafts](#) within coupling tolerances
- Check elastomeric element for tears or deterioration
- Lubricate Gear & Grid [couplings](#)

