BEARING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1 Clean shaft and bore of bearing.
2 Slip bearing into position.
3 Tighten set screws firmly.
4 Bolt bearing to support, using shims where necessary to align bearing. The effort required to turn the shaft should be the same before and after bolting bearing to the support.

LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Storage or Special Shutdown—If exposed to wet or dusty conditions or to corrosive vapors, extra protection is necessary: add grease until if shows at the seals; rotate to bearing to distribute grease; and over the bearing. After storage or idle period, add a little fresh grease before running.

High Speed Operation—In the higher speed ranges, too much grease will cause overheating. The amount of grease that the bearing will take for a particular high-speed application can only be determined by experience (see "Operating Temperatures" below). If excess grease in the bearing causes overheating, it will be necessary to remove grease fitting (also drain plug when furnished) to permit excess grease to escape. The bearing has been greased at the factory and is ready to run. When establishing a re-lubrication schedule, note that a small amount of grease at frequent intervals is preferable to a large amount at infrequent intervals.

Operation in Presence of Dust, Water, or Corrosive Vapors—Under these conditions the bearing should contain as much grease as speed will permit, since a full bearing with consequent slight leakage is the best protection against entrance of foreign material. In higher speed ranges too much grease will cause overheating (see "High Speed Operation"). In lower speed ranges, it is advisable to add extra grease to a new bearing before putting into operation. Bearings should be greased as often as necessary (daily if required) to maintain a slight leakage at the seals.

Normal Operation—This bearing has been greased at the factory and is ready to run. The table below is a general guide for re-lubrication. However, certain conditions may require a change of lubricating periods as dictated by experience. See "High Speed Operation" and "Operation in Presence of Dust, Water, or Corrosive Vapors" above.

Operating Temperature—Abnormal bearing temperature may indicate faulty lubrication. Normal temperature may range from "cool to warm to the touch" up to a point "too hot to touch for more than a few seconds," depending on bearing size and speed, and surrounding conditions. Unusually high temperature accompanied by excessive leakage of grease indicates too much grease. High temperature with no grease showing at the seals, particularly if the bearing seems noisy, usually indicates too little grease. Normal temperature and a slight showing of grease at the seals indicate proper lubrication.

Lubrication: Most ordinary cup greases will disintegrate at high speeds No. 2 consistency lithium base grease is suitable for normal operating conditions. Re-lubricate with lithium base grease or a grease that is compatible with original lubricant and suitable for roller bearing service. In unusual or doubtful cases, the recommendation of a reputable grease manufacturer should be secured.

LUBRICATION GUIDE

Hours Run Per Day	8	16	24
1 to 250 RPM	12 weeks	12 weeks	12 weeks
251 to 500 RPM	12 weeks	7 weeks	5 weeks
501 to 750 RPM	10 weeks	5 weeks	3 weeks
751 to 1000 RPM	7 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks
1001 to 1500 RPM	5 weeks	2 weeks	1 week
1501 to 2000 RPM	4 weeks	2 weeks	1 week
2001 to 2500 RPM	3 weeks	2 weeks	1 week
2501 to 3000 RPM	2 weeks	1 week	1 week