Basic Lubrication Formulas

Calculating Bearing Requirements for Oil Lubricants:

 $V = A \times T$

V = volume in terms of lube-oil replacement rate in cubic inches per hour (in³/hr)

A = bearing surface area in square inches (in²) (sized differently based on bearing type)

T = film thickness....generally .001 inch....but it may vary based on oil type and application

Calculating Bearing Requirements for Grease Lubricants:

 $V = A \times T$

V = volume in terms of lube-grease replacement as cubic inches per four hour (in³/4 hrs)

A = bearing surface area in square inches (in²) (sized differently based on bearing type)

T = film thickness....generally .002 inch....but it may vary based on grease type and application

Metric Conversion Note:

Quite often requirements are expressed in metric terms. To convert to metric, calculate volume requirements as noted above and simply multiply by 16.39 to convert to cubic centimeters per hour (cc³/hr) for oil or cubic centimeters per four hours (cc³/4 hrs) for grease.

Common Bearing Types: (Necessary to know for calculating areas)

- Plain bearings: Area $(in^2) = 3.14 x$ shaft diameter (ins) x length of bearing (ins)
- Slides, gibs and ways: Area (in^2) = area of the largest contact surface
- Anti-friction bearings: Area (in^2) = shaft diameter squared x number of rows

Gears: Area $(in^2) = 3.14$ x pitch diameter of gears (ins) x width of gear (ins)

Sizing Example: Plain bearing with 6-inch shaft and 6-inch-long bearing surface using oil

Area
$$(in^2) = 3.14 \times 6 (ins) \times 6 (ins) = 113.04 in^2$$

Volume
$$(in^3/hr) = 113.04 (in^2) \times .001 (in) = .113 (in^3/hr)$$

Should this need to be converted to metric, the requirement for this single bearing application would be 1.85 cubic centimeters per hour. $.113 \text{ (in}^3\text{/hr)} \times 16.39 = 1.85 \text{ (cc}^3\text{/hr)}$

Total Machine Lube Requirement:

Each and every bearing or lube point on a machine would be calculated in this fashion and when done, the replacement rates for all points would be added together to determine the total system lubrication requirement.

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