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

Part 2:
**Functions for the calculation of thrust pad
bearings**

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

Partie 2: Fonctions pour le calcul des butées à segments



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.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 12131-2:2001

© 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

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative reference	1
3 Functions for the thrust pad bearing.....	2
3.1 Characteristic value of load carrying capacity F_B^* as a function of the relative bearing length B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness $h_{\min} / C_{\text{wed}}$	2
3.2 Characteristic value of friction for thrust pad bearings f_B^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness $h_{\min} / C_{\text{wed}}$	4
3.3 Relative lubricant flow rates Q_1^* and Q_3^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness $h_{\min} / C_{\text{wed}}$	6
4 Effective dynamic viscosity of the lubricant η_{eff} as a function of the effective lubricant film temperature T_{eff}	9
Bibliography.....	11

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 12131-2:2001

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 12131-2 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*:

- *Part 1: Calculation of thrust pad bearings*
- *Part 2: Functions for the calculation of thrust pad bearings*
- *Part 3: Guide values for the calculation of thrust pad bearings*

Introduction

Assuming hydrodynamic conditions with full lubrication the functions of the type covered by this part of ISO 12131 are necessary for the calculation of oil-lubricated pad thrust bearings in accordance with ISO 12131-1. They are based on the premises and boundary conditions there specified. The values necessary for the calculation can be determined by means of the given equations as well as from diagrams and tables. The equations are approximations of the numerically determined values traced as curves according to [2]. The explanation of the symbols as well as examples for the calculation are included in ISO 12131-1.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 12131-2:2001

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

Part 2: Functions for the calculation of thrust pad bearings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12131 specifies functions for thrust pad bearings and also covers the effect of dynamic viscosity on lubricant film temperature.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains 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.

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

3 Functions for the thrust pad bearing

3.1 Characteristic value of load carrying capacity F_B^* as a function of the relative bearing length B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{min}/C_{wed}

Approximation of the curves of Figure 1 (range of application: $0,1 \leq \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} \leq 10$).

$$F_B^* = 5 \times \left[\left(\frac{l_{wed}}{L} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} \right)^2 \times \ln \frac{1 + h_{min}/C_{wed}}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} + \frac{\frac{l_{wed}}{L} \times \frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right)^2 - 2 \times \left(\frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right)^2 \times \left[2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} + 3 \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) \right]}{4 + 2 \times \left(4 - 3 \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) \times \frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} + 4 \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\times \frac{A^* + B^* \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}}\right) + C^* \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}}\right)^2}{1 + \alpha \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10}{\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right)^2} \times \left[\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} + \left(\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{1 - 2 \times \left[\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} + \left(\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right)^2 \right]}{12 \times \left[\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right) \times \ln \frac{1 + h_{min}/C_{wed}}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} - 2 \right]}$$

$$A^* = 1,205\ 7 - 0,243\ 44 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) + 0,126\ 25 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2 - 0,021\ 554 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^3$$

$$B^* = -0,256\ 34 + 0,361\ 14 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) - 0,199\ 58 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2 + 0,038\ 633 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^3$$

$$C^* = -0,010\ 765 + 0,009\ 350\ 4 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) - 0,002\ 752\ 7 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2 + 0,000\ 184\ 46 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^3$$

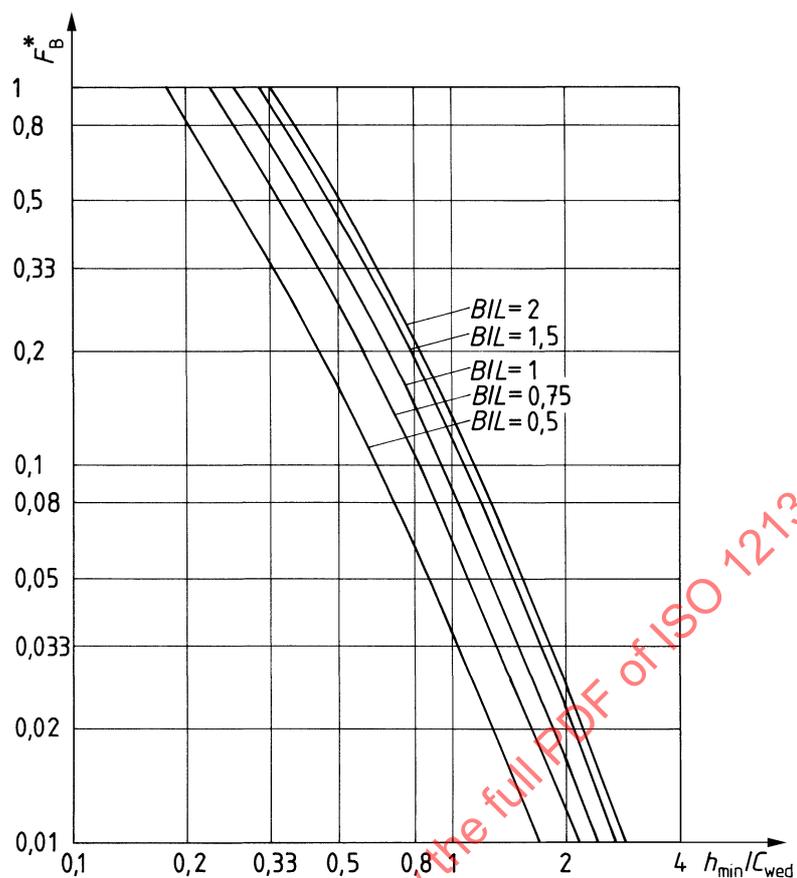


Figure 1 — Characteristic value of load carrying capacity for thrust pad bearings F_B^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{\min}/C_{wed} for $l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75$

Table 1 — Values to Figure 1 where $F_B^* = f(B/L, h_{\min}/C_{\text{wed}}, l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75)$

h_{\min}/C_{wed}	B/L				
	2	1,5	1	0,75	0,5
10	0,000 3	0,000 3	0,000 2	0,000 2	0,000 1
2	0,026 7	0,023 0	0,016 7	0,012 1	0,006 8
1	0,134 1	0,116 9	0,086 5	0,063 7	0,036 4
0,5	0,522	0,462 8	0,355 2	0,27	0,161 2
0,33	1,010 7	0,908 1	0,716 4	0,559 8	0,348 3
0,2	2,067 5	1,887 5	1,547 5	1,252 5	0,83
0,1	4,52	4,21	3,62	3,08	2,24

3.2 Characteristic value of friction for thrust pad bearings f_B^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{min}/C_{wed}

Approximation of the curves of Figure 2 (range of application: $0,1 \leq \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} \leq 10$).

$$f_B^* = \left[4 \times \frac{l_{wed}}{L} \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} \times \ln \frac{1 + h_{min}/C_{wed}}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} + \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) - \frac{3 \times \frac{l_{min}}{L} \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} \times \left[2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} + 3 \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) \right]}{2 \times \left(\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right)^2 + \left(4 - 3 \times \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right) \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}} + 2 \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{wed}}{L}\right)} \right] \times \frac{6}{5} \times \left[1 + \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^{-2} \times \alpha \right] \times A^* \times \frac{1}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} \times B^*$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10}{\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right)^2} \times \left[\frac{\left[\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right]^2}{12} + \frac{1 - 2 \times \left[\frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right]}{\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{h_{min}}{C_{wed}}\right) \times \ln \frac{1 + h_{min}/C_{wed}}{h_{min}/C_{wed}} - 2} \right]$$

$$A^* = -0,214\ 59 + 0,880\ 71 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) - 0,297\ 60 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2 + 0,037\ 91 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^3$$

For $h_{min}/C_{wed} \geq 0,2$ is $B^* = 1$

For $h_{min}/C_{wed} < 0,2$ is $B^* = 1,1251 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^{-0,129\ 39}$

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 12131-2:2001

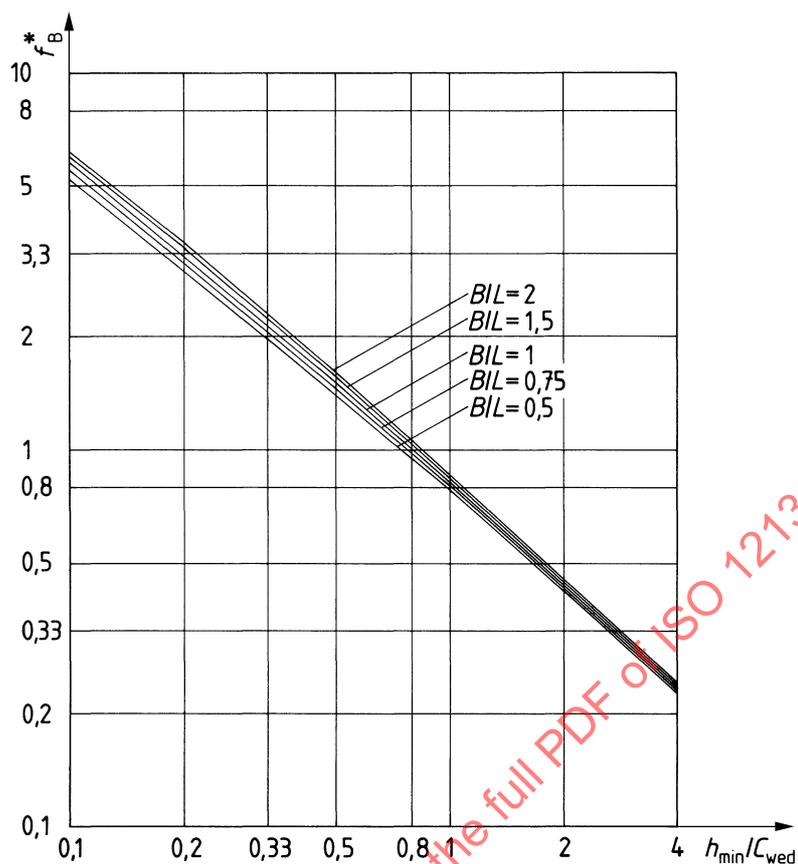


Figure 2 — Characteristic value of friction for pad thrust bearings f_B^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{\min}/C_{wed} for $l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75$

Table 2 — Values to Figure 2 where $f_B^* = f(B/L, h_{\min}/C_{\text{wed}}, l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75)$

h_{\min}/C_{wed}	B/L				
	2	1,5	1	0,75	0,5
10	0,096 7	0,096 6	0,096 6	0,096 6	0,096 5
2	0,444 3	0,442 2	0,438 7	0,436 1	0,433 1
1	0,844	0,834 6	0,818	0,805 6	0,790 6
0,5	1,599 2	1,568 2	1,511 8	1,467 2	1,410 6
0,33	2,301 6	2,249 1	2,151 3	2,071 5	1,965
0,2	3,574 5	3,488 5	3,324 5	3,185	2,987 5
0,1	6,194	6,061	5,804	5,574	5,223

3.3 Relative lubricant flow rates Q_1^* and Q_3^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{\min}/C_{wed}

Approximation of the curves of Figures 3 and 4 (range of application: $0,1 \leq \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}} \leq 10$).

$$Q_i^* = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{\text{wed}}}{L} + \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}}\right) \times \left[A_i + B_i \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{h_{\min}/C_{\text{wed}}}\right)\right]}{\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}}\right) \times \frac{l_{\text{wed}}}{L} \times \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}} + 2 \times \left(1 + \frac{h_{\min}}{C_{\text{wed}}}\right)^2 \times \left(1 - \frac{l_{\text{wed}}}{L}\right)}$$

with constants A_i and B_i

for $Q_i^* = Q_1^*$:

$$A_i = A_1 = 1,765\ 5 - 0,524\ 23 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) + 0,118\ 05 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2$$

$$B_i = B_1 = -1,004\ 8 + 0,788\ 80 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) - 0,193\ 57 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2$$

for $Q_i^* = Q_3^*$:

$$A_i = A_3 = 2 \times \left[0,434\ 8 - 0,308\ 23 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) + 0,069\ 52 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2\right]$$

$$B_i = B_3 = 2 \times \left[-0,470\ 4 + 0,375\ 67 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right) - 0,092\ 17 \times \left(\frac{B}{L}\right)^2\right]$$

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 12131-2:2001

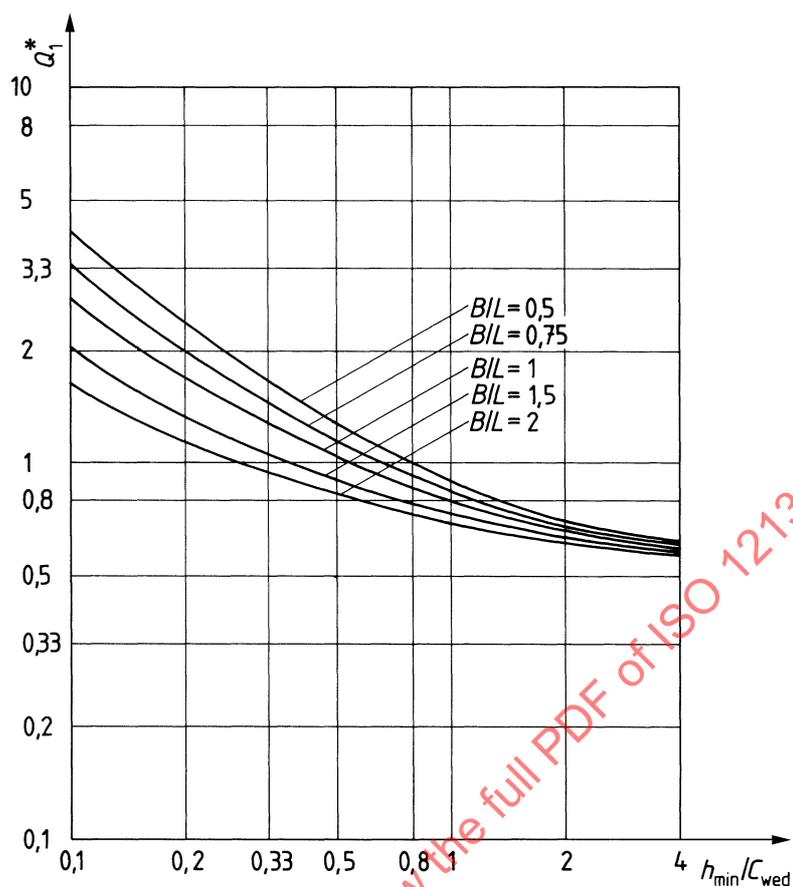


Figure 3 — Relative lubricant flow rate Q_1^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{\min}/C_{wed} for $l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75$

Table 3 — Values to Figure 3 where $Q_1^* = f(B/L, h_{\min}/C_{\text{wed}}, l_{\text{wed}}/L = 0,75)$

h_{\min}/C_{wed}	B/L				
	2	1,5	1	0,75	0,5
10	0,526 5	0,529 2	0,533 8	0,537 3	0,541 5
2	0,614 2	0,63	0,657 5	0,678	0,702 9
1	0,698 1	0,733 2	0,794 9	0,841 6	0,898 5
0,5	0,828 1	0,904 1	1,041	1,147 3	1,278 8
0,33	0,942	1,06	1,276 1	1,447 6	1,663
0,2	1,144 3	1,340 7	1,706 6	2,004 8	2,387 8
0,1	1,646	2,034 9	2,771 8	3,390 1	4,208 4

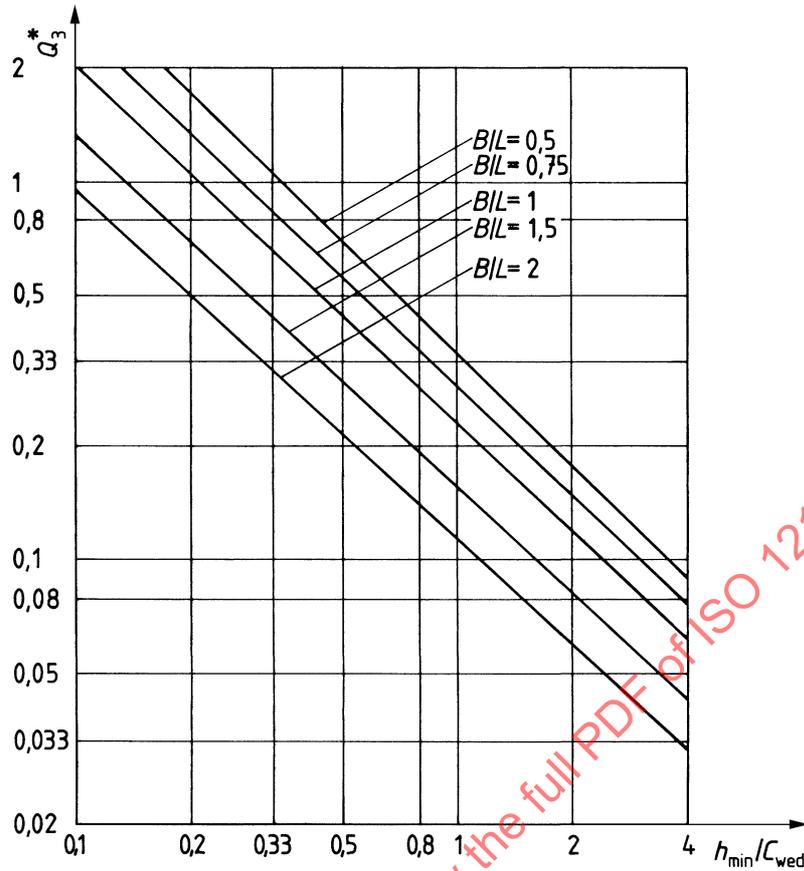


Figure 4 — Relative lubricant flow rate Q_3^* as a function of the relative bearing width B/L and the relative minimum lubricant film thickness h_{min}/C_{wed} for $l_{wed}/L = 0,75$

Table 4 — Values to Figure 4 where $Q_3^* = \times (B/L, h_{min}/C_{wed}, l_{wed}/L = 0,75)$

h_{min}/C_{wed}	B/L				
	2	1,5	1	0,75	0,5
10	0,012 8	0,016 4	0,025 2	0,030 8	0,037 2
2	0,061 2	0,083 4	0,121 8	0,15	0,183 4
1	0,117	0,160 2	0,236 2	0,293 4	0,362 4
0,5	0,220 2	0,303 4	0,453 0	0,569 4	0,713 4
0,33	0,320 6	0,443 4	0,667 4	0,845 4	1,07
0,2	0,506	0,701 8	1,065 6	1,362 2	1,744
0,1	0,963 2	1,340 2	2,051 6	2,647 4	3,434 8