

11. Check the alignment of the shaft and tighten the unit finally to the mou	unt.
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[Cautions for Servicing and Replacing the Bearing Unit]

- 1. The shaft is tightened either by the setscrew system, adaptor system, eccentric collar system or the tight fit system. Upon reassembly after maintenance or replacement, the drive shaft and bearing inner race need to be assembled firmly. For reassembly, read carefully the instructions of the operation manual of the relevant bearing manufacturer. (Refer to Page 3/3.)
- 2. Check for the correct alignment of the drive side shaft and the driven side shaft. If alignment found deviated, adjust it by the shims at the unit installation face or by reworking the chock-fast. When the elastic coupling is used for the drive shaft system, keep the installation within the allowable eccentricity range of the elastic coupling.
- 3. When the bearing of the front drive equipment is of the oil-bearing type, it is recommended to replace grease wholly and to supply grease semi-annually thereafter, (since the service life of grease is about 1.5 years.
- 4. The bearing unit bearing has a definite service life. The bearing is selected for the intended application. Concerning the oil-free bearings or oil-bearings, (assuming fully maintained including sufficient greasing), the service life of the bearing is 2~4 years for the front drive system of the pulley lateral pulling and is 6~8 years for the direct drive as the intermediate shaft bearing. Plan the replacement of the bearing in consideration of this standard. (When the bearing replacement & maintenance standard is specified in the completion drawing, etc., follow to the instructions specified there.)
- 5. Check that the convergence temperature of bearing during load operation of the front-drive equipment, (after being maintained), does not exceed [ambient temp. + 40°C]. If such temperature was surpassed, installation failure is possible. Re-adjust the installation. Factors considered for abnormal temperature rise are bearing deviation, excessively small internal clearance, excessive precompression, excessive or insufficient lubrication, and heating from sealing equipment.



[Types of Bearing Unit]

