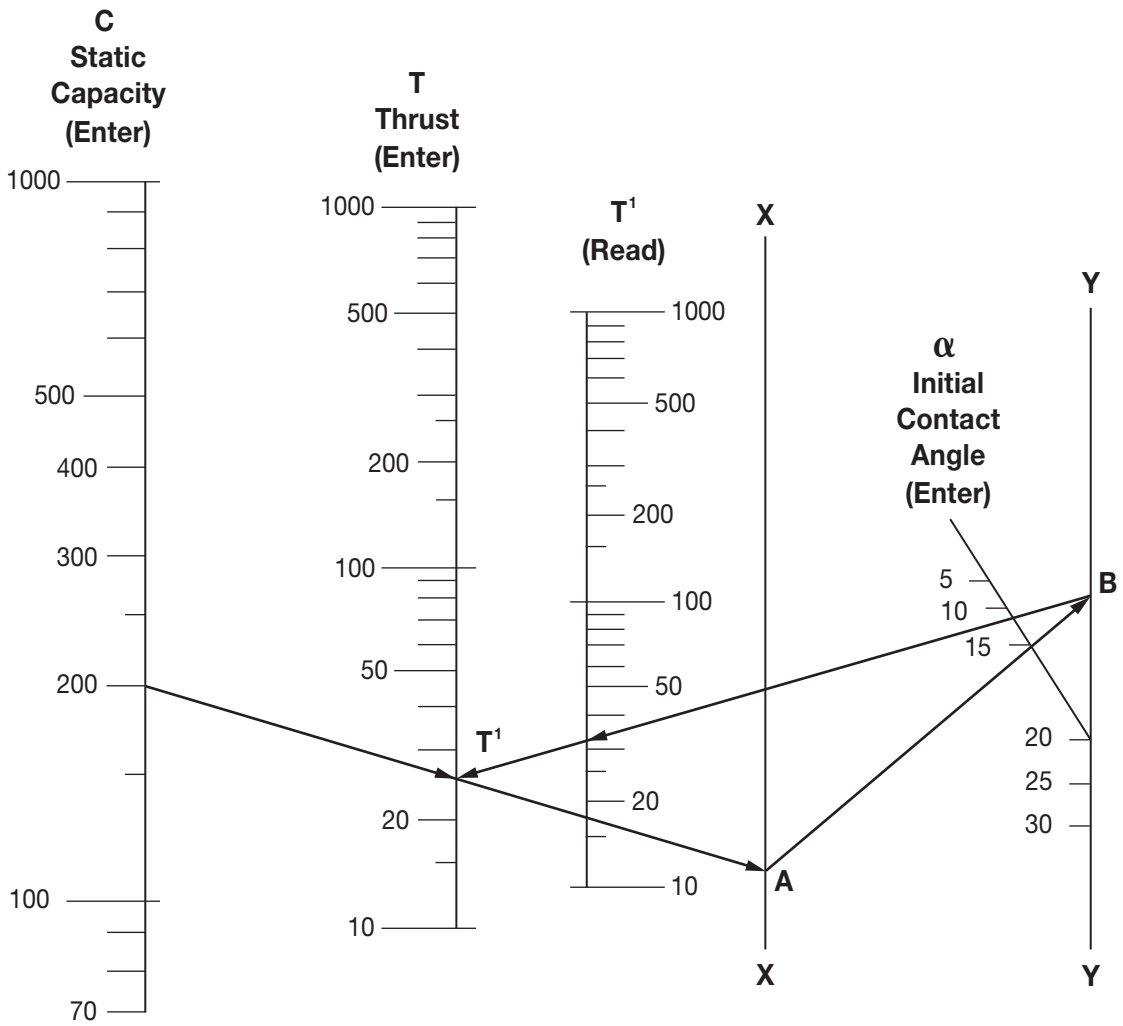
T1 Nomograph (Lbs or Kg) for Ball Size 1/8" and Larger

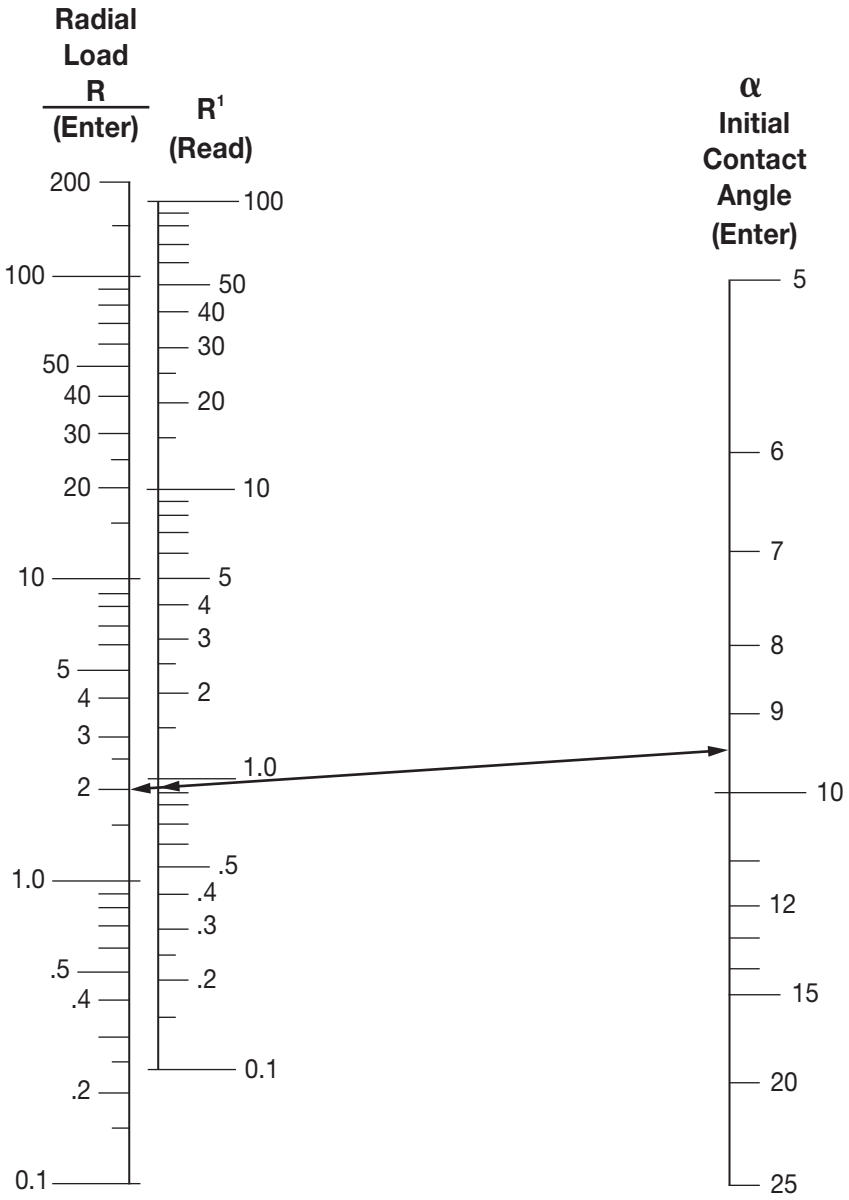


Example: Given C_o = 200 Lbs.
T = 25 Lbs.
α_o = 15°
Answer: T^1 = 32 Lbs.

To Find T^1:

1. Strike a line from C_o (200) thru T (25) to the line X-X (Pt. A).
2. Strike a line from Pt. A thru the α_o (15°) to the Y-Y (Pt. B).
3. Strike a line from Pt. B to T (25).
4. Read T^1 = 32 Lbs.

R1 Nomograph (Lbs or Kg)

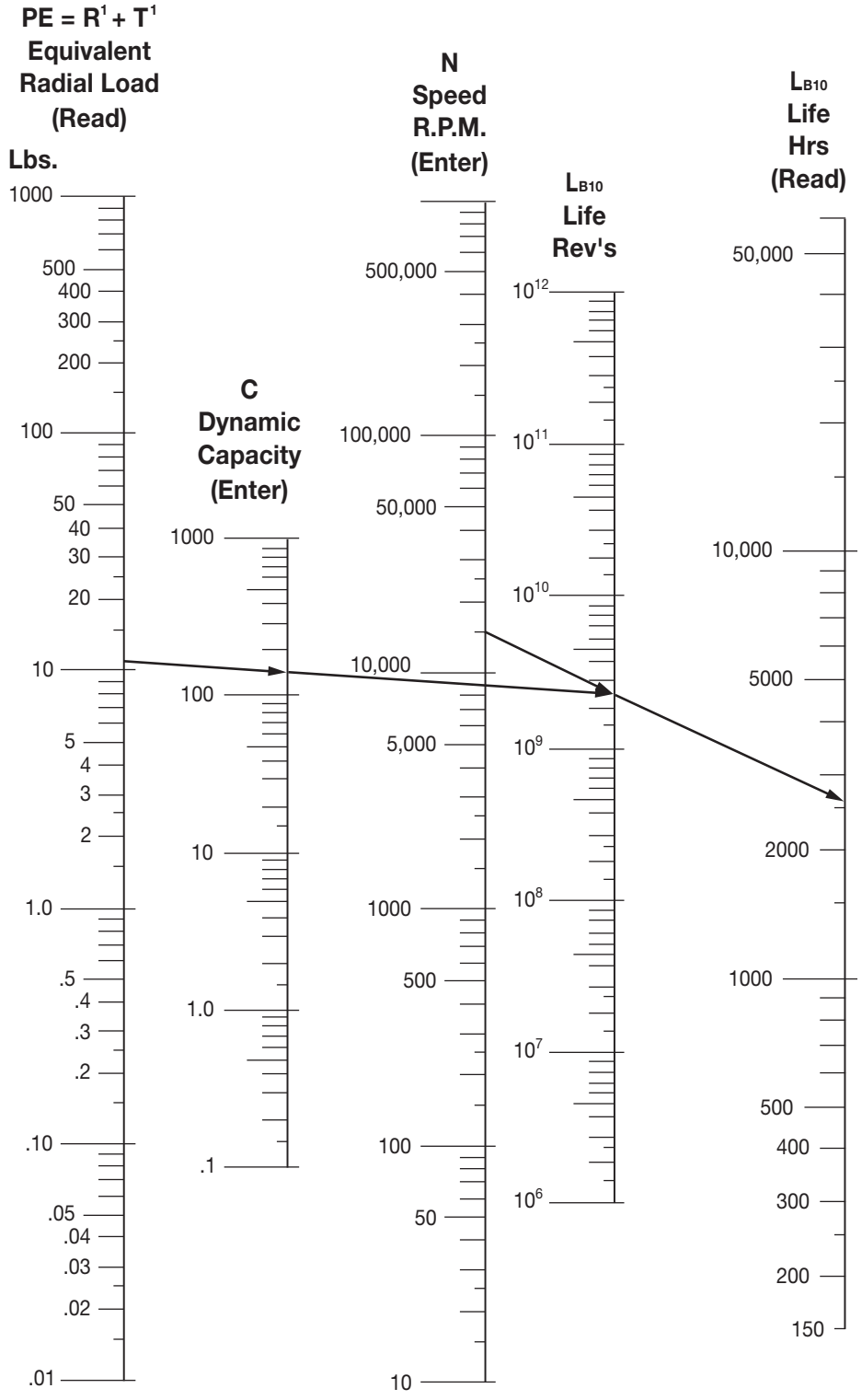


Example: Given Radial Load 2 Lbs.
Contact Angle 9.5°
Read R^1 = .95 Lbs.

To Find R^1:

1. Strike a line from R (2) to α_o (9.5°).
2. Read R^1 = .95 Lbs.

B10 Life Nomograph

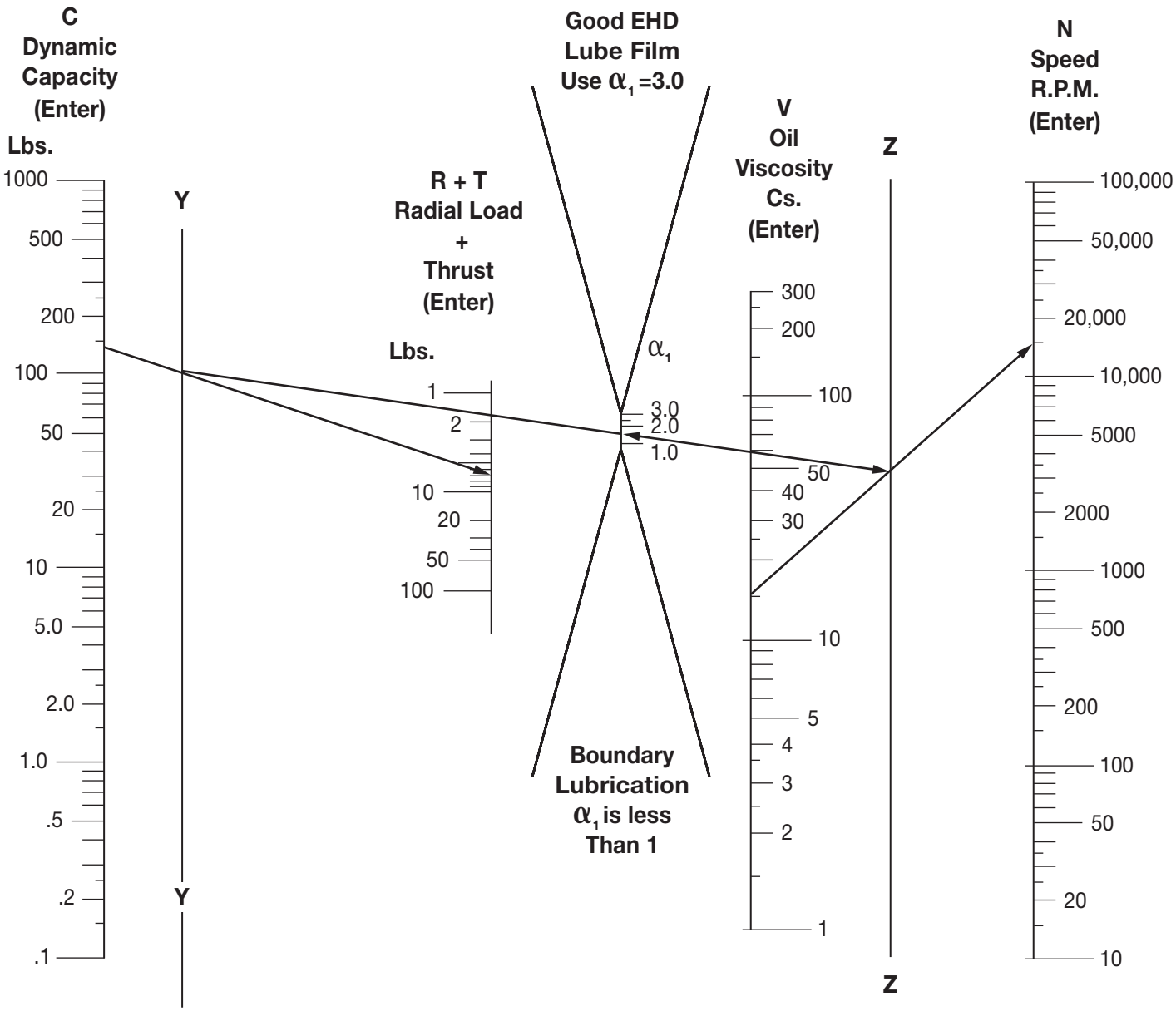


Example: Given PE = 10.45 Lbs.
C = 140 Lbs.
Read L_{B10} = 2.4 X 10^9 Revs
Given N = 15,000 R.P.M.
Read L_{B10} = 2700 Hrs.

To Find L_{B10}:

1. Strike a line from PE (10.45) thru C (140) to L_{B10} Life Revolutions.
2. Read L_{B10} Life Revolutions (2.4 X 10^9).
3. Strike a line from Speed – R.P.M. (15,000) thru L_{B10} Life Revolutions (2.4 X 10^9) to L_{B10} Life Hours.
4. Read L_{B10} Life Hours (2700 Hours).

Lubricant Effect Nomograph to Obtain a1 Factor (for Petroleum Oils)



Example: Given C =140 Lbs.
R+T = 7 Lbs.
V = 15 CS
N = 15,000 R.P.M.
Read α_1 = 1.5

To Find α_1:

1. Add R+T (5+2 = 7). Strike line from R+T (7) to C (140).
2. Strike line from R.P.M. (15,000) to Lubricant Viscosity (15).
3. Strike line from intersection of Step 2 with line Z-Z to intersection of Step 1 with Y-Y.
4. Read α_1 = 1.5.