

Summary

- Seals are to prevent lubricant from escaping from the rolling bearing
- Seals should prevent ingress of contaminants
- When choosing the seal, aspects such as the type of lubricant and the circumferential speed of the bearing rings must be taken into account
- There are two seal variants: Integrated and external seals
- The external seals can be divided into non-contact seals and contact seals
- Non-contact seals are suitable for high-speed applications
- Contact seals have a sealing lip made of rubber and have greater sealing capacity as well as a higher frictional torque

During the design of a bearing assembly, the topic of **sealing** will always accompany you. In the following material, we will cover both integrated and external sealing concepts. Both are used to prevent **lubricant** from escaping and to prevent contaminants (such as dust and water) from entering the rolling bearing.

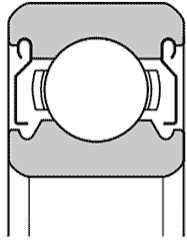
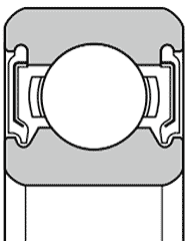
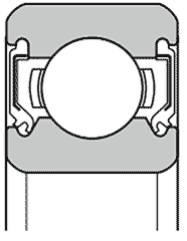
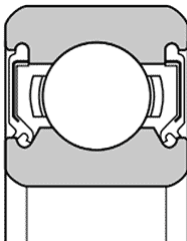
Sealing variants for rolling bearings

Integrated seals are integrated into the **rolling bearing** and pressed into the inner or **outer ring**. Integrated seals are mainly used in deep **groove** ball bearings. External seals, on the other hand, must be planned during the design phase. They are used in bearing types where no integrated **seal** is provided (mainly in roller bearings) or if an integrated seal is not sufficient and the bearing still needs additional protection. The functions of integrated and external seals are identical.

Certain factors should be taken into account when choosing a seal. These include the type of lubricant, the circumferential **speed** at the seal lip, **fitting errors** of the shaft, spatial limitations, the seal friction and the associated temperature increase. The seal material also plays an important role in the choice of seal. Of course, the costs incurred must also be considered.

Integrated seals

The integrated seals can be divided into different types, some of which are defined in more detail in this section. All seals listed below are used for dust protection and sealing on both sides. The main integrated seals of rolling bearing manufacturer NTN are the seals ZZ, LLB, LLU and LLH (with low frictional **torque**).

Type, designation	Version with metal shield		Version with elastomer seal	
	Non-contact shield ZZ	Non-contact seal LLB	Contact seal LLU	Contact seal LLH with low friction torque
Design				
	- A metal plate shield is located in outer ring groove; a V-groove with a labyrinth gap runs in the inner ring	- A rubber-moulded pressed steel plate is clipped into the outer ring; the sealing lip runs close to the inner lip in the V-groove, but without contact	- A rubber-moulded pressed steel plate is clipped into the outer ring; the inner sealing lip touches the V-groove on the inner lip	- The basic design is the same as LLU, but the contact of the inner sealing lip is reduced. This results in a lower frictional torque

Performance comparison	Frictional torque	Low	Low	Relatively high	Relatively low
	Dust tightness	Very good	Better than ZZ	Excellent	Much better than LLB
	Waterproofness	Bad	Bad	Very good	Very good
	Permissibility of high speeds	Like open type	Like open type	Limited by circumferential speed	Higher than LLU
	Permissible temperature range	Depends on the lubricant	-25 °C ~ 120 °C	-25 °C ~ 110 °C	-25 °C ~ 120 °C

Here are examples of integrated seals for ball bearings and their design and properties.

External seals

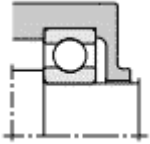
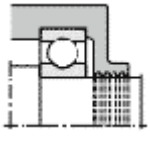
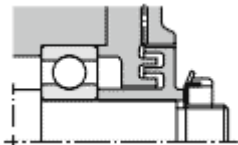
Unlike integrated seals, external seals are not integrated into the rolling bearing and must be added separately. They can be divided into two types, namely non-contact seals and contact seals.

Non-contact seals

The most important feature of non-contact seals is that in this variant there is a small gap, or labyrinth, between the seal and the rotating part. Seals of this type are suitable for high-speed applications as there is no high seal friction. In addition, oil or grease is usually applied to any remaining gaps to provide improved sealing capability.

Examples of non-contact seals

In general, [lubrication](#) (oil or grease) between the contact point of the sealing lip and the inner or outer ring of the bearing is indispensable. In the case of oil [lubrication](#), suitable sealing concepts are required that prevent oil leakage during operation. In addition, the most important seal designs, their properties and other criteria for choosing the right seal can be found in the following tables.

Non-contact seals		
Seal structure	Designation	Sealing properties, design criteria
	Gap seal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplest type of seal • Has a small, radial gap
	Gap seal with oil grooves at the housing opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several concentric oil grooves are present in the inside of the housing, thereby significantly improving the seal • If the grooves are filled with a lubricant, foreign particles are also prevented from entering the bearing from the outside
	Labyrinth seal (axial example)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labyrinth seals have a gap labyrinth (in this case in an axial direction) • Types: axial labyrinth seal, radial labyrinth seal, self-adjusting labyrinth seal

Relevant examples of non-contact seals are the gap seal and the labyrinth seal.

Labyrinth seal

While the gap seal is considered the simplest seal variant, the labyrinth seal can be considered the most important non-contact seal type. It offers maximum flexibility in manufacturing as well as a very good sealing performance and is also an inexpensive

solution when choosing a seal. As is typical for these non-contact seals, labyrinth seals can be operated almost at the limiting speed of the rolling bearing, depending on the design. There are three main types of labyrinth seals, including an axial, a radial and a self-adjusting version. Self-adjusting labyrinth seals are used, for example, in [bearing housings](#).

Contact seals

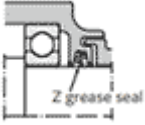
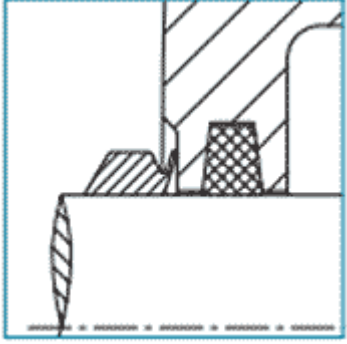
Contact seals are seals with a moulded sealing lip made of synthetic rubber that seals against the shaft, housing, [inner ring](#) or outer ring. The rubber is vulcanised onto a sheet metal plate. The big advantage of contact seals compared to non-contact seals is their sealing capacity, which is significantly greater. Nevertheless, aspects such as the frictional torque and the temperature increase are also considerably higher with contact seals. Because the sealing lip of the contact seals rubs against the shaft, the permissible circumferential speed depends on the seal type. In addition, the sealing lip must be lightly pre-greased before assembly so that it does not run dry or wear out during the first few minutes of use.

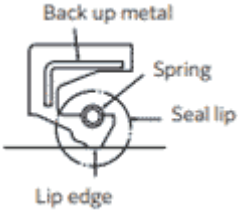
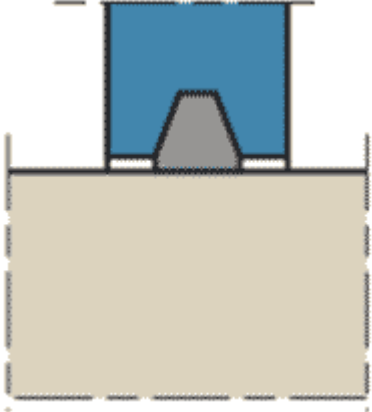
There are manufacturers who have specialised in producing different sealing concepts. This means that there are seals made of various materials (including metal and plastic) and in a wide range of variants that have individual properties in terms of thermal variability and sealing performance.

Examples of contact seals

All seals listed in the table are examples of contact seals, but are also external seals. In the case of external seals, the shaft should be ground free of twists in the contact area of the seal in order to prevent lubricant from being ejected from the bearing.

Contact seals

Seal structure	Designation	Sealing properties, design criteria
	<p>Z-grease seal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross-section, which resembles a Z, gives this seal its name • The free space around the Z is filled with sealing grease • Often used in conjunction with split plummer block housings
	<p>V-ring seal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves sealing efficiency with an axial sealing lip • V-ring provides effective sealing against external contamination (e.g. dust or water) by utilising the centrifugal force • Usually used with grease lubrication • In the picture: Felt strip seal (pre-greased) in combination with V-ring seal. This combination is often used for bearing housings.

	<p>Radial shaft seal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spring is located near the seal lip. This ensures a pre-tension of the sealing lip and thus a suitable seal • As the sealing edge is pressed firmly against the shaft, the sealing effect is high • Observe information for pretensioning according to manufacturer's instructions
	<p>Felt ring seal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felt is soaked with oil at 80°C before assembly • Standardised recesses • Used for bearings with a split housing • Lubrication with grease recommended

The Z-grease seal, the V-ring seal, the rotary shaft seal and the felt ring seal are all contact seals.

Relief holes for contact seals

All contact seals should have a relief hole to ensure pressure equalisation between the bearing and the bearing environment at all times. This must be placed in such a way that there is no excess pressure in the housing that could result in lubricant leakage. The choice of relief hole should take into account the mounting position of the drive unit to prevent lubricant leakage. During the painting process, it must be ensured that the relief hole is not

closed unintentionally. With regard to the radial shaft seal, the permissible circumferential speed for the seal lip should be observed. Furthermore, the installation direction of the rotary shaft seal determines its function. The rotary shaft seal can either prevent ingress of contaminants or the escape of lubricant.

Seal/material		Permissible peripheral speed m/s $V(m/s) = (\pi \times d(mm) \times n(r/min)) / (60 \times 1000)$	Permissible temperature
Radial shaft seal	NBR	16 or less	-25 ~ +120°C
	ACM	26 or less	-15 ~ +150°C
	FKM/ FPM	32 or less	-30 ~ +200°C
Z-grease seal	NBR	6 or less	-25 ~ +120°C
V-ring	NBR	40 or less	-25 ~ +120°C

In the table you will find information on the permissible speed depending on the seal material and temperature.

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