



# **Tribology of Machine Elements**

**MEC411**

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# Course Content

1. Introduction to Tribology - Tribological Failure Analysis
2. Wear Analysis Process
3. Wear Mechanisms
4. Surface Examination and Characterisation
5. Contact Mechanics
6. Roughness, hardness, friction
7. Wear Testing
8. Wear Modelling and Mapping
9. Case Study – Twin Disc Testing
10. Surface Engineering



wear, friction,  
contact mechanics

# Course Content

11. Lubrication and Lubricants 1 – Properties of Lubricants
12. Lubrication and Lubricants 2 – Lubrication Regimes
13. Lubrication and Lubricants 2 – Design of Lubricants (Guest)
14. Hydrodynamic Lubrication 1 – Reynold's Equation
15. Hydrodynamic Lubrication 2 – Fluid Wedges & Pad Bearings
16. Hydrodynamic Lubrication 3 – Plain Journal Bearings
17. Hydrodynamic Lubrication 4 – Plain Journal Bearings
18. Elasto-hydrodynamic Lubrication
19. Assessment / Tutorial (Double Session)
20. Review
21. Tutorial

Lubricants,  
lubricant films



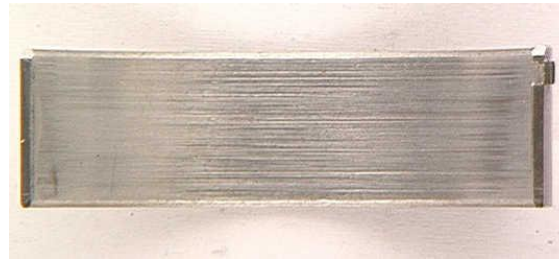
# Course Objectives

- Machine elements like gears, bearings, brakes, clutches, cams, chains, and seals all have moving parts.
- The surfaces of these moving parts rub against each other.
- The contact zone is frequently the origin of failures.
- These failures include wear, seizure, excessive friction, or contact fatigue.
- Tribology is the science of relative surfaces in relative motion.
- It encompasses the study of friction, wear, contact mechanics, and lubrication.
- The objective of this course is to give students a basic understanding of the principles of Tribology.
- This is intended to prepare students so that they can solve industrial tribological related failures when they occur in their later working life.



# Case Studies

- Case Studies on the Way
  - Engineering lubricants (Case study Shell)
  - Automotive valve recession
  - Wheel/rail contact – (including guest lecture)
  - Human tooth wear
  - Engine bearing shells
  - Rice chute abrasion



# Tutorial Sheets

- Properties of Lubricants
- Hydrodynamic lubrication & thrust pads
- Journal bearing lubrication
- Elasto-hydrodynamic lubrication
- Wear Mechanisms
- Contact Mechanics
- Wear Modelling and Materials Selection



# Assessment

- Exam and Assessment Day Exercise
- Weighting – 80% Exam, 20% Assessment Day

- Exam:

**Part 1** – 30 Marks – Compulsory short response questions (5 marks).

**Part 2** – Answer one question from two – Lubrication topics (25 marks).

**Part 3** – Answer one question from two – Wear topics (25 marks).

- Course Text

**Engineering Tribology by JA Williams, Oxford University Press.**

Tribology by I Hutchings, Edward Arnold

Engineering Tribology by Stachowiak & Batchelor, Butterworth-Heinemann

Lubricant Selection – A R Lansdown, PEP Ltd.



# Assessment Day Exercise



## MEC411 Tribology of Machine Elements Consultancy Exercise – Shoe Wear

### Shoes

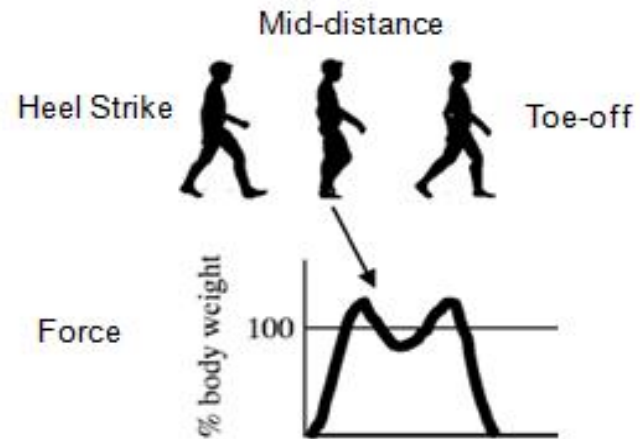


The soles of shoes are designed to give comfort and good grip. They are made from a number of materials including leather (on expensive shoes), rubber, etc. – materials designed to grip well, but that are quite soft.



Pavement surfaces, with which shoes contact, can be rough and hard.

### Walking Motion and Forces



### Wear Features





# Assessment Day Exercise

## Example Problem – Shoe Wear

Have a look at the poster and the shoe provided. Make sure you can visualise how it operates. Then answer the following questions:

**1** What has caused the wear scars to form? (write one answer in the box provided)

[1 mark]

- (a) Plastic deformation
- (b) Adhesive wear
- (c) Two-body abrasive wear
- (d) Three-body abrasive wear
- (e) None of the above

c
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**2** How could the wear be reduced? (write one operational or design change and one material change in the boxes provided)

[2 marks]

Operational or design change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce forces by redesigning shoe/sole</li></ul>
Material change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase hardness of sole material</li></ul>

