

Precision Rolling Bearing Mounting and Dismounting Training Course

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Dubai

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Precision Rolling Bearing Mounting and Dismounting Training Course

Ref: 1906_241887 **Date:** 28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027 **Location:** Dubai **Fees:** 6500 Euro

Overview

Precision Rolling Bearing Mounting and Dismounting Training Course is a one-week course for maintenance and reliability personnel who leave with a Bearing Installation and Removal Control File. Participants apply precision bearing mounting and dismounting, bearing fit and tolerance checks, shaft and housing preparation, mechanical bearing mounting methods, thermal and hydraulic bearing mounting, and rolling bearing failure prevention. The course replaces improvised handling with measured, documented work controls. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on controlled rolling-bearing work.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for installing and removing rolling bearings
- Teams responsible for rotating-equipment maintenance and repair quality
- Personnel responsible for bearing condition evidence and failure prevention
- Workshop functions responsible for tools, heating, hydraulic equipment, and handling
- Supervisors responsible for job planning, isolation, verification, and return to service

The course assumes participants already use mechanical tools and maintenance records at work, and it leaves out bearing design authority, live-machine intervention, vibration analyst qualification, and manufacturer-specific overhaul authorization.

Departments and Industries

The course supports bearing work across process plants, utilities, manufacturing, transport, and materials operations.

- Mechanical maintenance and rotating-equipment departments
- Reliability, condition monitoring, and technical assurance functions
- Workshops, shutdown teams, and field-service groups
- Power, water, chemical, and process facilities
- Mining, cement, metals, and bulk-material operations
- Manufacturing, transport, and industrial service organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze bearing arrangements, seats, fits, and internal-clearance evidence
- Use dimensional checks to prepare shafts and housings
- Compare mechanical, thermal, and hydraulic work methods
- Apply controlled mounting and dismounting sequences
- Diagnose installation damage and contamination risks
- Build inspection and return-to-service records

Course Agenda

Day 1: Establish the Bearing Work Basis

- Rolling-Bearing Arrangement and Load-Path Map
- Bearing Identification and Designation Record
- Shaft and Housing Fit Decision Matrix
- Internal Clearance and Axial Drive-Up Evidence Sheet
- Job Scope, Isolation, and Handling Risk Checklist

Day 2: Prepare Seats, Components, and Tools

- Shaft Journal and Housing-Bore Measurement Plan
- Roundness, Taper, Surface, and Shoulder Inspection Record
- Cleanliness, Storage, and Contamination-Control Method
- Mechanical Puller, Fitting Tool, and Nut Selection Guide
- Heater, Hydraulic Nut, and Oil-Injection Readiness Check

Day 3: Apply Controlled Mounting Methods

- Cold Mechanical Mounting Force-Path Method
- Induction Heating Temperature-Control Record
- Tapered-Seat and Sleeve Drive-Up Procedure
- Hydraulic Mounting and Oil-Injection Sequence
- Seal, Lubrication, Alignment, and Assembly Interface Check

Day 4: Dismount, Inspect, and Verify

- Mechanical Dismounting Load and Support Plan
- Thermal and Hydraulic Dismounting Decision Tree
- Blind-Assembly and Withdrawal-Sleeve Removal Method
- Raceway, Cage, Rolling-Element, and Seat Damage Map
- Post-Work Clearance, Rotation, and Condition Verification Record

Day 5: Bearing Work Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Evaluate Fit and Seat Measurement Evidence
- Suggested Exercise: Select Mounting Tools and Force Paths
- Suggested Exercise: Plan Thermal and Hydraulic Work Controls
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Mounting Damage and Removal Findings
- Capstone Exercise: Complete a Bearing Installation and Removal Control File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn bearing data and work evidence into controlled maintenance decisions.

- Suggested activity: compare shaft, housing, fit, and clearance evidence before mounting
- Suggested activity: select mechanical, thermal, or hydraulic methods for stated arrangements
- Suggested activity: interpret removal marks, contamination, raceway damage, and seat condition
- Suggested activity: document verification, escalation, and return-to-service decisions

FAQs

Who suits precision bearing mounting and dismounting training, and what does it assume?

Precision bearing mounting and dismounting training suits maintenance, workshop, reliability, and condition-monitoring functions. It assumes routine use of mechanical tools, drawings, measurements, and maintenance records.

How does bearing mounting and dismounting training differ from vibration analysis training?

Bearing mounting and dismounting training controls the physical installation and removal process, while vibration analysis training evaluates machine-condition signals during operation.

When should mechanical, thermal, or hydraulic bearing mounting methods be used?

Method choice depends on bearing type and size, fit location, seat geometry, available access, required force, temperature limits, approved procedures, and the ability to measure the mounting result.

How does incorrect rolling-bearing mounting cause premature failure?

Incorrect mounting can introduce force through rolling elements, unsuitable fits, lost clearance, contamination, overheating, seat damage, misalignment, poor lubrication interfaces, or undetected assembly errors.

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Conclusion

Participants take back a Bearing Installation and Removal Control File containing job plans, measurements, method choices, tool checks, work records, inspection findings, and verification decisions. The file changes bearing work from an experience-only task into a traceable maintenance process. It supports clearer handovers, safer escalation, and consistent return-to-service evidence.