## Roller-Bearings in Combustion Engines an Effective Way for Fuel Saving

The fuel consumption of an internal combustion engine is driven by the engine 1,2

friction. Main and conrod bearings contribute - beside the piston-liner contact – substantially to friction losses. Thus, the replacement of the plain bearings by rollerbearings provides the opportunity to clearly reduce the fuel consumption. FEV has verified this potential and the general feasibility of a roller-bearing crank train in an intersignificantly

nal combustion engine.

From a given 1,6 L 4-cylinder plain bearing engine changed to roller bearings a proved 5,4% (NEDC) improvement of the fuel consumption resulted from reduced friction.

By means of subsequent calculation





and simulation the basics for NVH and durability optimization were identified. Based on this knowledge, an advanced test engine was set up. The measurement with this generation 2 roller-bearing engine demonstrates a significant improvement in the NVH behavior.

In parallel to the investigation with the prototype generation 2 - which represents a compromise due to the demand of a quickly realized and feasible application - a complete new roller-bearing bottom-end concept was designed. This new design meets the main requirements of optimal roller bearings and furthermore, it takes into account the boundary conditions for

high-volume production.

The main attributes of this generation 3 roller-bearing crank train concept are the single-piece conrod and mainbearing pedestals, which are threaded on a single-piece crankshaft.

The payback of the 50 to 70 EUR for these roller-bearing concepts is quickly met from the gain in fuel consumption reduction.



Crank train of generation 3 test engine