

Properties	Improvement in NHBB Bearing Performance	Improvement in End-use Application Performance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower internal friction - Lower internal temperature - Reduced cage and raceway wear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended bearing life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less maintenance - Reduced downtime - Improved reliability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lighter weight - 58% lighter than steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lighter overall bearing weight - Decreased centrifugal force - Decreased gyroscopic movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded design possibilities - Higher speed - Longer life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher stiffness - 68% stiffer than steel - Higher hardness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced skidding - Less friction - Lower operating temperatures - Less wear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher speed - Lower noise and vibration - Longer life - More accurate machines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smoother surface - 75% smoother than steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased lube degradation - No cold welding/adhesive wear - Less friction - Lower operating temperature - Less wear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less lube needed - Higher speed - Lower noise and vibration - Longer life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corrosion resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Durability in harsh environments - Less wear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded design possibilities - Longer life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher maximum temperature - 1000°C vs. 320°C for steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wider operating range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded design possibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower thermal expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower operating temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher speed