Designation: D7217 – 22

Standard Test Method for Determining Extreme Pressure Properties of Solid Bonded Films Using a High-Frequency, Linear-Oscillation (SRV) Test Machine[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7217; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for determining extreme pressure properties of solid bonded films under high-frequency linear-oscillation motion using the SRV test machine.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

A295/A295M Specification for High-Carbon Anti-Friction Bearing Steel

D2510 Test Method for Adhesion of Solid Film Lubricants

D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants

D5706 Test Method for Determining Extreme Pressure Properties of Lubricating Greases Using a High-Frequency, Linear-Oscillation (SRV) Test Machine

D7421 Test Method for Determining Extreme Pressure Properties of Lubricating Oils Using High-Frequency, Linear-Oscillation (SRV) Test Machine

E45 Test Methods for Determining the Inclusion Content of Steel

G40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion

2.2 *Other Standards:*

DIN EN ISO 683-17 Heat-treated Steels, Alloy Steels and Free-Cutting Steels—Part 17: Ball and Roller Bearing Steels[3]

DIN EN ISO 13565-2:1998 Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS)—Surface Texture: Profile Method; Surfaces Having Stratified Functional Properties—Part 2: Height Characterization Using Linear Material Ratio Curve [Replacement of DIN 4776:1990: Measurement of Surface Roughness; Parameters R_K, R_{PK}, R_{VK}, M_{r1}, $M_{r2}$for the Description of the Material Portion][3]

SAE AS5272 Lubricant, Solid Film, Heat Cured, Corrosion Inhibiting Procurement Specification[4]

AMS 2526D Biaxial Wheel Fatigue Test[4]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D4175.

3.1.2 *break-in, n—in tribology*, an initial transition process occurring in newly established wearing contacts, often accompanied by transients in coefficient of friction or wear rate, or both, which are uncharacteristic of the given tribological system's long-term behavior. **G40**

3.1.3 *coefficient of friction, μ or f, n—in tribology*, the dimensionless ratio of the friction force (F_f) between two bodies to the normal force (F_n) pressing these bodies together. **G40**

3.1.4 *Hertzian contact area, n*—the apparent area of contact between two nonconforming solid bodies pressed against each

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.L0.05 on Solid Lubricants.

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[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Available from Beuth Verlag GmbH, Burggrafenstrasse 6, D-10787 Berlin, Germany.

[4] Available from SAE International (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096, http://www.sae.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

other, as calculated from Hertz's equations of elastic deformation. G40

3.1.5 *Hertzian contact pressure, n*—magnitude of the pressure at any specified location in a Hertzian contact area, as calculated from Hertz's equations of elastic deformation. The Hertzian contact pressure can also be calculated and reported as maximum value P_{max} in the centre of the contact or as $P_{average}$ as average over the total contact area. D7421

3.1.6 *lubricant, n*—any material interposed between two surfaces that reduces the friction or wear, or both, between them. D4175

3.1.7 *solid bonded film (sbf), n*—consists of physically dried or chemically hardened (cured) bonded solid films as well as of inorganic matrices containing embedded organic or inorganic, or both, solid lubricants with or without lattice layers or soft metals or combinations of these. Synonyms—*solid film lubricants* (Test Method D2510), *bonded solid film lubricant* (SAE AS5272), and *thin lubricating film*. (Biaxial Wheel Fatigue Test AMS 2562D)

3.1.7.1 *Discussion*—Dry solid film lubricants are dry coatings consisting of lubricating powders in a solid matrix bonded to one or both surfaces to be lubricated. D2510

3.1.8 *Ra (C.L.A.), n—in measuring surface finish*, the arithmetic average of the absolute distances of all profile points from the mean line for a given distance.[5]

3.1.9 *Rz (DIN), n—in measuring surface finish*, the average of all *Ry* values (peak to valley heights) in the assessment length.[6]

3.1.10 *Rpk, n*—reduced peak height according to DIN EN ISO 13565-2:1998. Rpk is the mean height of the peak sticking out above the core profile section.

3.1.11 *Rvk, n*—reduced valley height according to DIN EN ISO 13565-2:1998. Rvk is the mean depth of the valley reaching into the material below the core profile section.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *extreme pressure, adj—in lubrication*, characterized by metal surfaces in contact under high-stress rubbing conditions.

3.2.2 *seizure, n*—localized fusion of metal between the rubbing surfaces of the test pieces. D5706

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—Seizure is indicated by a sharp rise in the coefficient of friction, over steady state. In severe cases, a stoppage in the motor will occur.

3.3 *Abbreviations:*

3.3.1 *SRV, n*—Schwingung, Reibung, Verschleiß (German); oscillating, friction, wear (English translation).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is performed on an SRV test machine using a steel test ball oscillating against a steel test disk with lubricant between them. Test load is increased in 10 N increments until seizure occurs. The load, immediately prior to the load at which seizure occurs, is measured and reported.

FIG. 1 SRV Test Machine (Model III)

NOTE 1—Test frequency, stroke length, temperature, and ball and disk material can be varied to simulate field conditions. The test ball yields point-contact geometry. To obtain line or area contact, test pieces of differing configurations can be substituted for the test balls.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This laboratory test method can be used to quickly determine extreme pressure properties of parts coated with solid bonded films at selected temperatures specified for use in unlubricated applications where high-speed vibrational or start-stop motions are present with high Hertzian point contact. This test method has found wide application in qualifying solid bonded films used in automotive door lock mechanisms, hinge joints, bolts, and in aerospace. This test method is a material and application oriented approach for characterizing the tribological behaviour using random, discrete and constant parameter combinations. Users of this test method should determine whether results correlate with field performance or other applications.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *SRV Test Machine,*[7] illustrated in Figs. 1-4.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Test Balls,*[7] 52100 steel, 660-730 HV0.2 (60 HRC ± 1 HRC), 0.025 µm ± 0.005 µm Ra surface finish, Ø = 10 mm diameter.

NOTE 2—The test can also be performed using rollers of antifriction bearings (Ø = 15 mm; length = 22 mm, parabolic border regions on each side of 3.5 mm). Using 2000 N as normal force possible in SRV III to SRV V models conducts only to a maximum initial Hertzian contact pressure of P_{0max} = 808 MPa, which is far away from the capability of most SBFs. Alternatively, a smaller roller in Ø = 6 mm with length = 8 mm and 2 mm parabolic border regions on each side generates P_{0max} = 2474 MPa.

[5] Amstutz, Hu, "Surface Texture: The Parameters," *Bulletin MI-TP-003-0785*, Sheffield Measurement Division, Warner and Swasey, 1985, p. 21.

[6] Amstutz, Hu, "Surface Texture: The Parameters," *Bulletin MI-TP-003-0785*, Sheffield Measurement Division, Warner and Swasey, 1985, pp. 31, 29.

[7] The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Optimol Instruments GmbH, Flößergasse 3, D-81369 Munich, Germany. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information with round robin data to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.