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# Standard Specification for Silicon Nitride Cylindrical Bearing Rollers[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2730/F2730M; 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 specification covers the establishment of the basic quality, physical/mechanical property, and test requirements for silicon nitride rollers Classes I, II, and III to be used for cylindrical roller bearings.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the specification.

1.3 *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 *Order of Precedence:*

2.1.1 In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

C1161 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature

C1421 Test Methods for Determination of Fracture Toughness of Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature

2.3 *ASME Standard:*[3]

B 46.1 Surface Texture (Surface Roughness, Waviness, and Lay)

2.4 *JIS Standards:*[4]

R 1601 Testing Method for Flexural Strength (Modulus of Rupture) of High Performance Ceramics

R 1607 Testing Method for Fracture Toughness of High Performance Ceramics

2.5 *CEN Standards:*[5]

EN 843-1 Advanced Technical Ceramics—Monolithic Ceramics—Mechanical Properties at Room Temperature, Part 1, Determination of Flexural Strength

ENV 843-5 Advanced Technical Ceramics—Monolithic Ceramics—Mechanical Properties at Room Temperature, Part 5, Statistical Analysis

2.6 *ISO Standard:*[6]

ISO 4505 Hardmetals-Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *ceramic second phase, n*—sintering additive based phases, for example yttria and alumina, which appear darker or lighter than the silicon nitride matrix but are not highly reflective in nature when viewed under reflected light microscopy and bright field illumination.

3.1.2 *chips, n*—break-outs of material greater in extent than 0.25 mm [0.1 in.] typically at the corner chamfers or the junction of the chamfers with the cylindrical surface or end face.

3.1.3 *color variation, n*—an area that appears lighter or darker than the surrounding area under reflected light microscopy but with no discernible physical discontinuity associated with it.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F34 on Rolling Element Bearings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F34.01 on Rolling Element.

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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 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, http://www.asme.org.

[4] Available from Japanese Standards Organization (JSA), 4-1-24 Akasaka Minato-Ku, Tokyo, 107-8440, Japan, http://www.jsa.or.jp.

[5] Available from European Committee for Standardization (CEN), 36 rue de Stassart, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium, http://www.cenorm.be.

[6] Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, http://www.iso.org.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—Color variation is often not visible under scanning electron microscopy (SEM) examination.

3.1.4 *cracks, n*—irregular, narrow breaks in the surface of the roller typically having a visible width of less than 0.002 mm. [0.00008 in.]

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Most cracks are formed after densification but occasionally may be present as material faults. Some cracks may not be visible with normal white light microscopy and may only show up under ultraviolet light after processing with a suitable fluorescent penetrant.

3.1.5 *cuts, n*—short linear or circumferential grooves having a width of more than 0.005 mm [0.002 in.] and a length of more than 0.20 mm [0.008 in.]. Cuts are normally assessed under roller surface appearance but large or numerous cuts, or both can be considered defects.

3.1.6 *flats, n*—flat bands running along the length of the cylindrical part of the roller, usually caused by a stop in rotation of the roller during machining.

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—Flats can also be formed at one end only by incorrect approach into a machining operation.

3.1.7 *grooves, n*—shallow machining marks having a width of more than 0.005 mm [0.002 in.] extending more than one quarter of the circumference on the cylindrical surface or having a length of more than one quarter of the roller diameter on the end faces.

3.1.8 *inclusion, n*—any discrete imhomogeneity in the microstructure that is not intended to be included in the material.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—Inclusions typically consist of foreign material as a result of unintended external powder contamination and resulting reaction product after sintering.

3.1.9 *material lot, n*—single process lot of a blended powder (blended with additives), produced from a single lot of silicon nitride or silicon metal raw powder received from a material supplier.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—What constitutes a "single process lot" of blended powder can vary depending on the standard practices of the vendor and the requirements of the customer and application. For example, for many customers/applications, combining multiple mill charges from one raw material lot into a single material lot is acceptable while for others, each mill charge would be considered a separate material lot. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a single definition of material lot to apply to all applications. The material lot should be defined such that application-appropriate traceability is maintained and adequate testing appropriate for the intended application is performed to ensure that the chemistry and material properties of densified parts meet specifications. The material lot requirements should be discussed and agreed between the vendor and customer.

3.1.10 *mean roller diameter, n*—one half the sum of the largest and smallest of individual diameters measured in a single radial plane.

3.1.11 *mean roller length, n*—one half the sum of the largest and smallest lengths measured on a roller.

3.1.12 *metallic phase, n*—material phase that is highly reflective when viewed by reflected light microscopy and bright field illumination.

3.1.13 *metallic smears, n*—metallic material from machining or measuring equipment transferred onto the roller surface.

3.1.14 *pits, n*—voids or cavities in the roller surface.

3.1.14.1 *Discussion*—Pits can be formed by severe material pullout during roller finishing. Pits can also be a result of the breakout of inclusions during machining.

3.1.15 *porosity, n*—small, closely spaced voids permeating a region of the roller surface or the whole roller.

3.1.16 *pressing defects, n*—the result of cracks in roller preforms prior to densification.

3.1.16.1 *Discussion*—Some pressing defects heal more or less completely on densification resulting in a region of material with slightly different composition and optical characteristics than the rest of the roller. These are known as healed or partially healed pressing defects. Unhealed or open pressing defects can have the appearance of cracks or fissures.

3.1.17 *raw material lot, n*—single process lot of raw silicon nitride or raw silicon metal powder received from a material supplier.

3.1.18 *scratches, n*—narrow, linear, shallow abrasions on the surface.

3.1.19 *snowflakes, n*—regions of microporosity in the grain boundary phase that often display a dendritic appearance.

3.1.19.1 *Discussion*—Snowflakes show up as white dendritic features when viewed with oblique illumination or with ultraviolet light after processing with a fluorescent penetrant. The individual micropores are often submicron in size and the snowflakes can range in size from less than 10 μm [.00039 in.] to over 1,000 μm [.039 in] in extreme cases.

3.1.20 *steps, n*—regions at the edge of a roller end face that have been machined to a lower depth than the rest of the end face.

3.1.21 *surface roughness, Ra, n*—surface irregularities with relative small spacings, which usually include irregularities resulting from the method of manufacture being used, other influences, or both.

3.1.22 *tears, n*—circumferential machining marks associated with lateral surface cracks.

3.1.23 *unfinished areas, n*—regions on the roller surfaces that should be machined but have not been machined at all, or have not been completely machined and finished, because of either faults in blank geometry or errors in the machining process.

## 4. Classification

4.1 Silicon nitride materials for bearing applications are specified according to the following material classes:

4.1.1 *Class I*—Highest grade of material in terms of properties and microstructure and suitable for use in the most demanding applications. This group adds high reliability and durability for extreme performance requirements.

4.1.2 *Class II*—General class of material for most bearing applications. This group addresses the concerns of roller defects as is relative to fatigue life, levels of torque, and noise.

4.1.3 *Class III*—Lower grade of material for low duty applications only. This group of applications primarily takes