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INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
10129

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**Plain bearings — Testing of bearing  
metals — Resistance to corrosion by  
lubricants under static conditions**

*Paliers lisses — Essai des matériaux antifriction — Résistance à la  
corrosion par des lubrifiants dans des conditions statiques*

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Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10129 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 123, *Plain bearings*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Materials and lubricants, their properties, characteristics, test methods and testing conditions*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/TR 10129:1993, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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## Introduction

It is essential that certain properties of bearing materials combined within the tribological system remain unchanged or change only within a permissible range over a long period of time. It is on account of these properties that the materials are regarded as being especially suitable for the tribological system. As to the tribological system “plain bearing”, the compatibility between the bearing materials and lubricant is of special interest and is dependent on chemical and mechanical actions.

The test established in this International Standard determines the behaviour of plain bearing materials with respect to corrosion by lubricants (lubricating oils) under static conditions: i.e. without any mechanical action taking place simultaneously.

In order for such corrosion tests to be evaluated and compared, it is necessary that they be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in this International Standard. Other conditions are to be indicated in detail.

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# Plain bearings — Testing of bearing metals — Resistance to corrosion by lubricants under static conditions

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a test of the corrosion-resistance of bearing materials to lubricants. It also gives the most important general principles for carrying out such corrosion testing.

## 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 2.1

#### **corrosion**

reaction of a bearing material to its environment, causing a measurable change in the material and which can result in corrosion damage

NOTE In most cases, this reaction is of a chemical nature. It may, however, also involve chemical or mechanical processes. Material changes solely caused by or found only in combination with mechanical influences are not dealt with in this International Standard. For a detailed explanation of the various causes of damage to plain bearings, see ISO 7146 [1].

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## 3 Health and safety

Resources, test pieces, test materials, test equipment and test procedures shall comply with the current health and safety regulations/laws of the country in which the test is carried out. Where equipment, materials and/or reagents which may be hazardous to health are specified, appropriate precautions in conformity with local regulations/laws shall be taken.

## 4 General principles

**4.1** In general, corrosion tests are carried out as comparison tests, i.e. several materials and lubricants are compared with one another. However, it is also possible to include in the test reference materials or reference lubricants the behaviour of which is already known.

**4.2** The duration of the test shall be chosen and if necessary extended so that at the end of the test definite information on the corrosion behaviour of the material tested and, possibly, of the reference material can be obtained under the specified test conditions.

**4.3** A value for a single material is less informative, owing to a greater dispersion of the results which often occurs when determining an increase or decrease in mass.

Therefore, each result shall be given as a mean value from at least three tests.

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### 5 Lubricants

The quantity of lubricant used shall be at least 10 ml/cm<sup>2</sup> of bearing material surface.

Specifications indicating the type and performance level of the oils are used to characterize the lubricants used for the tests.

However, in order to be able to draw conclusions concerning, for example, the additives used and their effect, it is recommended that the precise chemical and physical data be given, as follows:

- density at 15 °C, in grams per millilitre;
- flash point, in degrees Celsius;
- neutralization value;
- saponification value;
- base number;
- viscosity at 40 °C, in square millimetres per second;
- viscosity at 100 °C, in square millimetres per second;
- sulfate ash yield, as a percentage by mass;
- zinc content, as a percentage by mass;
- phosphorus content, as a percentage by mass;
- barium content, as a percentage by mass;
- calcium content, as a percentage by mass;
- corrosive sulfur content, as a percentage by mass.

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### 6 Apparatus

**6.1 Beaker(s)** of sufficient capacity to allow each test sample to be fully immersed.

**6.2 Heating bath**, preferably an oil bath, capable of maintaining the required temperature to within  $\pm 2$  °C.

The heating bath shall be large enough to allow the beaker to be immersed up to three quarters of its height.

### 7 Preparation of test samples

**7.1** The preferred test sample shall be a complete bearing. Where this is not possible, a test sample of bearing material shall be cut out from parts sufficiently large that any influences of strong mechanical cold-working and of high temperature rise at the edges of the cut are eliminated. Burrs shall be removed. In the case of multilayer materials (e.g. steel/bearing metal), the steel backing and the steel edges should be covered.

**7.2** The surface of the bearing material shall not be less than 25 cm<sup>2</sup> in order to eliminate as far as possible the influence of irregularities.



**7.3** The surface condition of test samples during the tests shall agree as far as possible with the surface condition of the bearing material in practice. The test sample shall be thoroughly cleaned and degreased. Suitable organic solvents, e.g. white spirit, pure tetrachloroethylene or methanol, should be used.

**7.4** Test samples shall clearly be marked. As local corrosion may occur as a result of the mechanical strain caused by the stamping of figures or letters, an electromechanical method of marking should be used.

## 8 Test procedure

Perform the following test procedure.

- a) Record the mass, dimensions and roughness of the test samples.
- b) Place the bearing material test samples in the beakers (6.1) in such a way that they are completely covered by the lubricant. Protect the beakers against dirt by means of a cover.
- c) Do not measure the influence at the phase limit air/lubricant. In principle, test only samples of the same bearing material in one beaker in order to avoid any interaction. The atmosphere should be free from any substance which could interfere with the test.
- d) During the test, maintain the beakers at the specified test temperature to within  $\pm 2$  °C. Recommended test temperatures are 80 °C, 100 °C, 120 °C, 150 °C and 180 °C.

The duration of the test shall be 20 days at least; it may be extended if necessary (see 4.2). Intermediate assessments shall be made after one week and after two weeks.

- e) For the purpose of the intermediate and final assessments, clean the test samples by means of spraying using an appropriate solvent. Dry them in a hot-air cabinet until a constant mass is attained. Record the mass and dimensions.

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## 9 Expression of results

### 9.1 Mass change

Data concerning the mass changes of the samples are only really informative when the surface of the test samples is uniformly attacked.

The mass change of the samples (mass loss or increase in mass) shall be given as the mean value from at least three samples.

### 9.2 Changes in dimensions

Data concerning the dimensional changes of the samples are only really informative when the surface of the test samples is uniformly attacked.

The dimensional change of the samples (decrease or increase in dimensions) shall be given as the mean value from at least three samples.

### 9.3 Surface changes

During the intermediate and final assessments, check the surfaces of the test samples with regard to the frequency, extension and distribution of single corrosion points as well as discolouration.

Record the surface condition by means of photographs, preferably by means of a scanning electron microscope because of the depth of focus.