



Designation: B939 – 05

Standard Test Method for Radial Crushing Strength, K , of Powder Metallurgy (P/M) Bearings and Structural Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B939; 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 the equipment and laboratory procedure for the determination of the radial crushing strength of materials using either a plain powder metallurgy (P/M) bearing or a hollow cylindrical test specimen. This is a destructive test that produces quantitative results.

1.2 Limitations:

1.2.1 The principle of this procedure is based on the material being tested having minimal ductility. The permanent deflection of the cylinder during the test should not exceed 10 % of the outside diameter.

1.2.2 The radial crushing strength test results should be used only as a guide if the test specimen has a wall thickness that is greater than one-third of the outside diameter. These test results should then only be used for comparison with data from the test specimens of like materials and similar dimensions.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

B243 Terminology of Powder Metallurgy

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B09 on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B09.04 on Bearings.

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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.

B438/B438M Specification for Bronze Powder Metallurgy (P/M) Bearings (Oil-Impregnated)

B439 Specification for Iron-Base Powder Metallurgy (PM) Bearings (Oil-Impregnated)

B612 Specification for Iron Bronze Sintered Bearings (Oil-Impregnated)³

B782 Specification for Iron Graphite Sintered Bearings (Oil-Impregnated)³

B925 Practices for Production and Preparation of Powder Metallurgy (PM) Test Specimens

2.2 MPIF Standard:⁴

MPIF Standard 55 Determination of Radial Crush Strength (K) of Powder Metallurgy Test Specimens

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of powder metallurgy (P/M) terms can be found in Terminology **B243**. Additional descriptive information is available in the related material section of Vol 02.05 of the *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Radial crushing strength is determined by subjecting a plain sleeve bearing or a thin-walled cylindrical test specimen to a controlled compressive force applied perpendicular to its central axis under uniformly increasing load until fracture occurs.

4.2 The term radial crushing strength as used in this test method is the stress at fracture calculated from the breaking load and the dimensions of the test specimen.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The radial crushing strength test is a destructive procedure used to determine a material strength characteristic of P/M

³ Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from Metal Powder Industries Federation (MPIF), 105 College Rd. East, Princeton, NJ, 08540-6692, USA