

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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SIST ISO 4386-1:2002

**Drсни ležaji - Večslojni kovinski ležaji - 1. del: Ultrazvočno preskušanje
medslojnega spoja brez porušitve**

Plain bearings - Metallic multilayer plain bearings - Part 1: Non-destructive ultrasonic testing of bond of thickness greater than or equal to 0,5 mm

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Paliers lisses - Paliers lisses métalliques multicouches - Partie 1: Contrôle non destructif aux ultrasons des défauts d'adhérence d'épaisseur supérieure ou égale à 0,5 mm

<https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1dae4a62-2e7a-4b40-97bd-6b992058b1b1/sist-iso-4386-1-2015>**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 4386-1:2012****ICS:**

21.100.10 Drsni ležaji Plain bearings

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
4386-1

Third edition
2012-10-15

**Plain bearings — Metallic multilayer
plain bearings —**

Part 1:

**Non-destructive ultrasonic testing
of bond of thickness greater than or
equal to 0,5 mm**

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Reference number
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ISO 4386-1:2012(E)

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 4386-1 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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4386-1:1992), which has been technically revised.

ISO 4386 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plain bearings — Metallic multilayer plain bearings*:

- Part 1: *Non-destructive ultrasonic testing of bond of thickness greater than or equal to 0,5 mm*
- Part 2: *Destructive testing of bond for bearing metal layer thicknesses greater than or equal to 2 mm*
- Part 3: *Non-destructive penetrant testing*

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Plain bearings — Metallic multilayer plain bearings —

Part 1:

Non-destructive ultrasonic testing of bond of thickness greater than or equal to 0,5 mm

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4386 specifies an ultrasonic testing method for determining bond defects between the bearing metal and the backing. The test can be performed on metallic multilayer plain bearings consisting of steel- or copper-based material backings lined with bearing metal based on lead and tin, with layer thicknesses greater than or equal to 0,5 mm. For cast iron backings, this part of ISO 4386 is applicable with restrictions.

The ultrasonic signal reflected by the bond interface between the bearing metal and the backing is used to determine bonding defects.

Ultrasonic testing is not possible on edge zones of sliding surface, flange sides, joint areas, oil holes, grooves, etc. in a range of less than half the diameter of the ultrasonic probe because of undefined reflections. The same applies to bearings with dovetail keying grooves at the bond. Ultrasonic testing of bond does not apply along the edges of the dovetails.

Evaluation of the bond on the visible transition from the backing to the bearing metal (on end faces or joint faces) is only practicable by the penetrant testing method specified in ISO 4386-3.

This part of ISO 4386 only describes in detail the pulse-echo method. Within the meaning of this part of ISO 4386, the ultrasonic method only permits a qualitative evaluation of the bonding and not a quantitative determination of the bond strength. The ultrasonic bond test differs only between bond and bond defect.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4386-3, *Plain bearings — Metallic multilayer plain bearings — Part 3: Non-destructive penetrant testing*

3 Symbols

The following symbol is used in this part of ISO 4386.

Ra Surface roughness

4 Test equipment

4.1 Ultrasonic instrument

Pulse-echo ultrasonic instrument using rectified A-scope presentation shall be used for the test. The instrument shall be fitted with a calibrated attenuator, reading in decibels, and adjustable time base ranges.

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4.2 Probe

For the standard procedure, normal beam probes shall be chosen with size and frequency in relation to the thickness of the bearing layer, backing thickness and backing material. The typical range of diameters is from 24 mm for 2 MHz to 6 mm for 10 MHz probes. For layer thickness < 1 mm, testing with dual-element probes may be favourable.

4.3 Reference block

The time base range shall be adjusted, using a reference block corresponding to the thicknesses of the bearing to be inspected.

5 Preparation of test surface

The test surface shall have a surface roughness of $Ra \leq 5 \mu\text{m}$. After machining, remove dirt and oil using suitable cleaning agents.

6 Testing

6.1 General

Test plain bearings using either contact scanning, with light machine oil as a couplant, or using immersion scanning. Suppression and swept-gain functions shall be switched off. The preferred test is performed from the bearing metal side under consideration of the back-wall echo. Bearings with smaller diameters can be difficult to inspect by contact scanning from the bearing metal side because of limited access of the ultrasonic probe. In such a case, contact scanning from the back surface may be used.

6.2 Testing with a back-wall echo

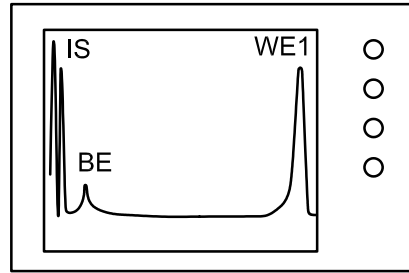
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1dae4a62-2e7a-4b40-97bd-6b992058b1b1/sist-iso-4386-1-2015>

General preconditions are:

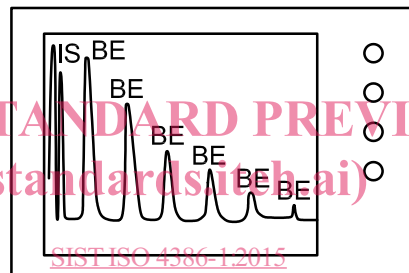
- a) free access with the probe to the contact surface;
- b) back-wall is always parallel to the bearing metal surface;
- c) no hollow spaces within the backing material (drilled holes, channels, etc.).

The time base range and sensitivity shall be adjusted so that at least the first back-wall echo is visible on the right-hand side of the screen at approximately 80 % of full screen height. In Figure 1, the bond echo (BE) is on the left-hand side of the screen near the input signal (IS). If in doubt about having the first back-wall echo (WE1) on the screen, use a reference block for adjustment.

Bond defect is given when the back-wall echo breaks down and at the same time, the bond echo on the left-hand side of the screen increases and repeats multiple times (see Figure 1). The border of the detected defect area is on the middle of the probe diameter when the back-wall echo is reduced to its half height under the above-mentioned conditions.



a) Bond



b) Defective bond

Key

- BE bond echo
 IS input signal
 WE₁ first back-wall echo

Figure 1 — Testing with a back-wall echo**6.3 Testing without a back-wall echo**

If the preconditions of 6.2 are not fulfilled, testing without back-wall echo becomes necessary.

Use a reference piece with good bond between similar backing material and similar bearing metal lining as the tested bearing. Adjust the reference bond echo to 20 % of full screen height; see Figure 2.