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Plain bearings — Appearance and characterization of damage to metallic hydrodynamic bearings —

Part 2: Cavitation erosion and its countermeasures

Paliers lisses — Aspect et caractérisation de l'endommagement des paliers métalliques à couche lubrifiante fluide —

Partie 2: Érosion de cavitation et sa contre-mesure



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Foreword

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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 7146-2 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 of ISO 7146-2, together with ISO 7146-1, cancels and replaces ISO 7146:1993 the technical content of which has been technically revised and augmented.

ISO 7146 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plain bearings* — *Appearance and characterization of damage to metallic hydrodynamic bearings*:

- Part 1: General
- Part 2: Cavitation erosion and its countermeasures

Introduction

In practice, damage to a bearing may often be the result of several mechanisms operating simultaneously. The damage may result from improper assembly or maintenance or from faulty manufacture of the bearing, its housing or the counterface against which it operates. In some instances, damage may be caused by a design compromise made in the interests of economy or from unforeseen operating conditions. It is the complex combination of design, manufacture, assembly, operation, maintenance and possible reconditioning which often causes difficulty in establishing the primary cause of damage.

In the event of extensive damage or destruction of the bearing, the evidence is likely to be lost, and it will then be impossible to identify how the damage came about.

In all cases, knowledge of the actual operating conditions of the assembly and the maintenance history is of the utmost importance.

The classification of bearing damage established in this International Standard is based primarily upon the features visible on the running surfaces and elsewhere, and consideration of each aspect is required for reliable determination of the cause of bearing damage.

Since more than one process may cause similar effects on the running surface, a description of appearance alone is occasionally inadequate in determining the cause of damage. In such cases, the operating conditions have to be considered.

Cavitation erosion dealt with in ISO 7146-1 is treated in this part of ISO 7146 in more detail.