

**The importance of raw material purity and cleanliness  
requirements, for precision bearing rings**

**BRCE**  
BEARING RELIABILITY CONFERENCE & EXPO



**PROSINO**

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**Dortmund, Germany 23.03.2016**



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**Dr. Pietro PROSINO**

**Director of PROSINO S.r.l.**

**Our company helps (since 1946) the producers of super precision and custom made bearings by supplying them **high quality rings.****

**We are located in **Italy** and we employ **92** workers**

**Every year we machine roughly **1.000** Tons of 100Cr6 steel**

**In the last 25 years we have supplied >100.000.000 rings to some of the most important EU producers such as **FAG-INA, SKF, GMN, NTN-SNR.****

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The purpose of my speech today is to draw your attention on the importance of the **steel purity** and of the correct **heat treatment** of the same steel

I will show some real cases that happened during my career that made me understood the importance of **steel cleanliness**

The cases that I will show are related to **100Cr6** steel  
(SAE 52100 – Din 1.3505)

Have you ever faced bearing failures caused by **raw material impurity** ?

Unfortunately I did.....

....and it has not been very nice.....

**OUCH!**

The most common impurities are **non metallic inclusions**

Non-metallic inclusions are chemical compounds and nonmetals that are present in steel and alloys. They are the product of chemical reactions, physical effects, and contamination that occurs during steel manufacturing process

The goal is to use steel that have a minimum level of non metallic inclusions.

**Non-metallic inclusions in steel are basically **foreign substances**.**

**They disrupt the homogeneity of structure, so their influence on the mechanical and other properties can be considerable.**

**During deformation, which occurs from machining, non-metallic inclusions can cause **cracks** and **fatigue failure** in steel.**

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**They following pictures are ball bearing tracks damaged  
by the presence of metal impurities**

**(real case reported by our customers)**

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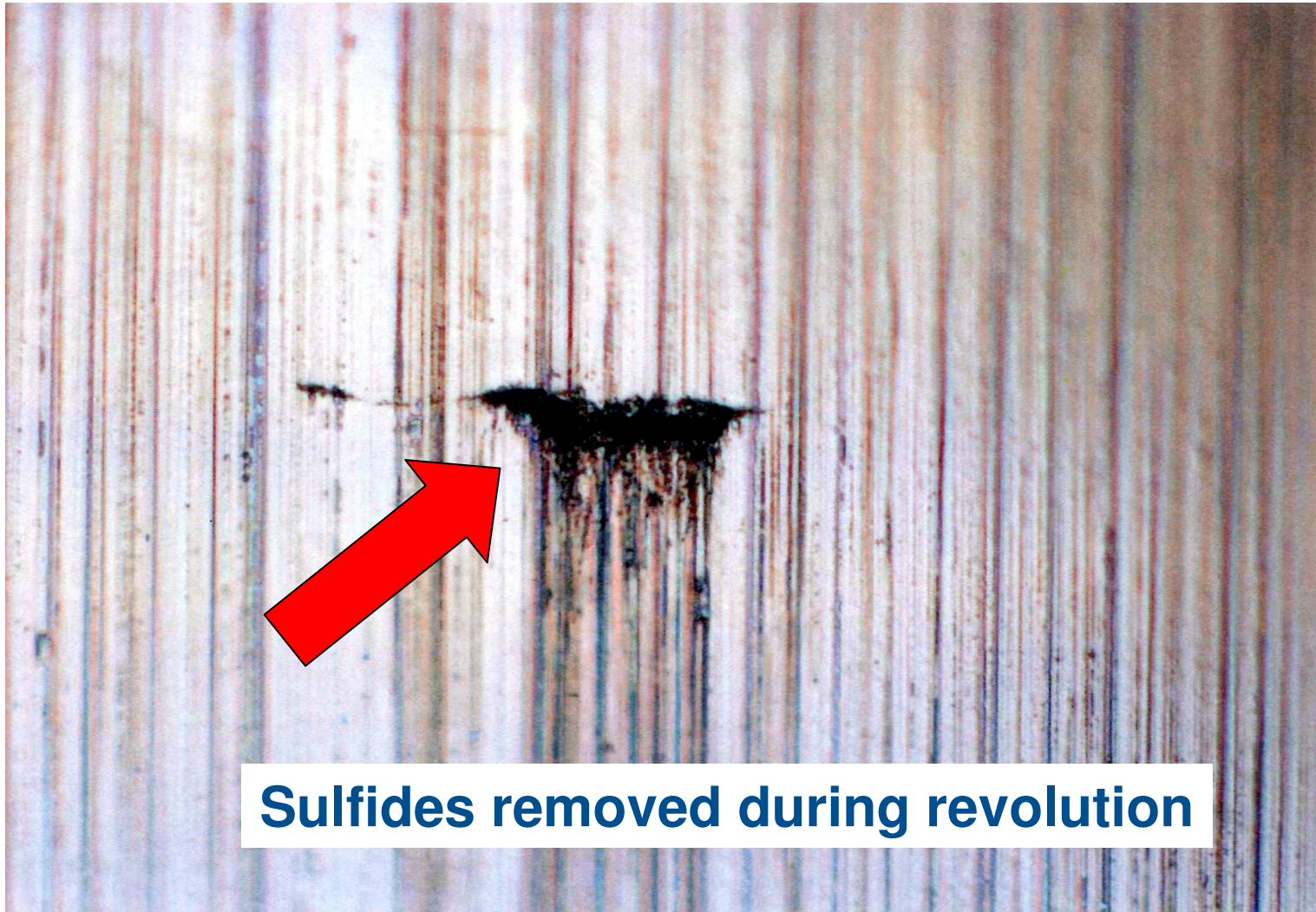


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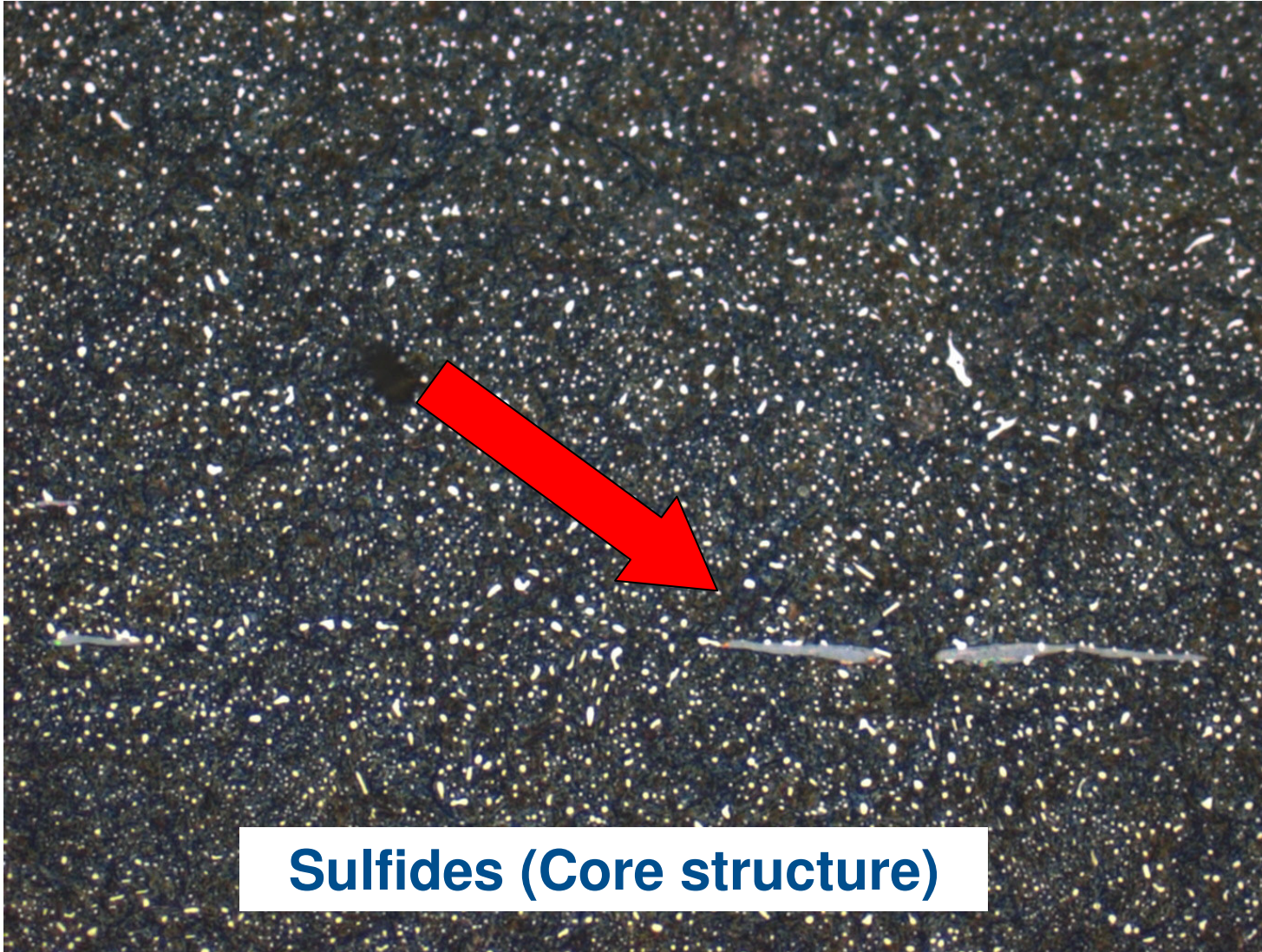
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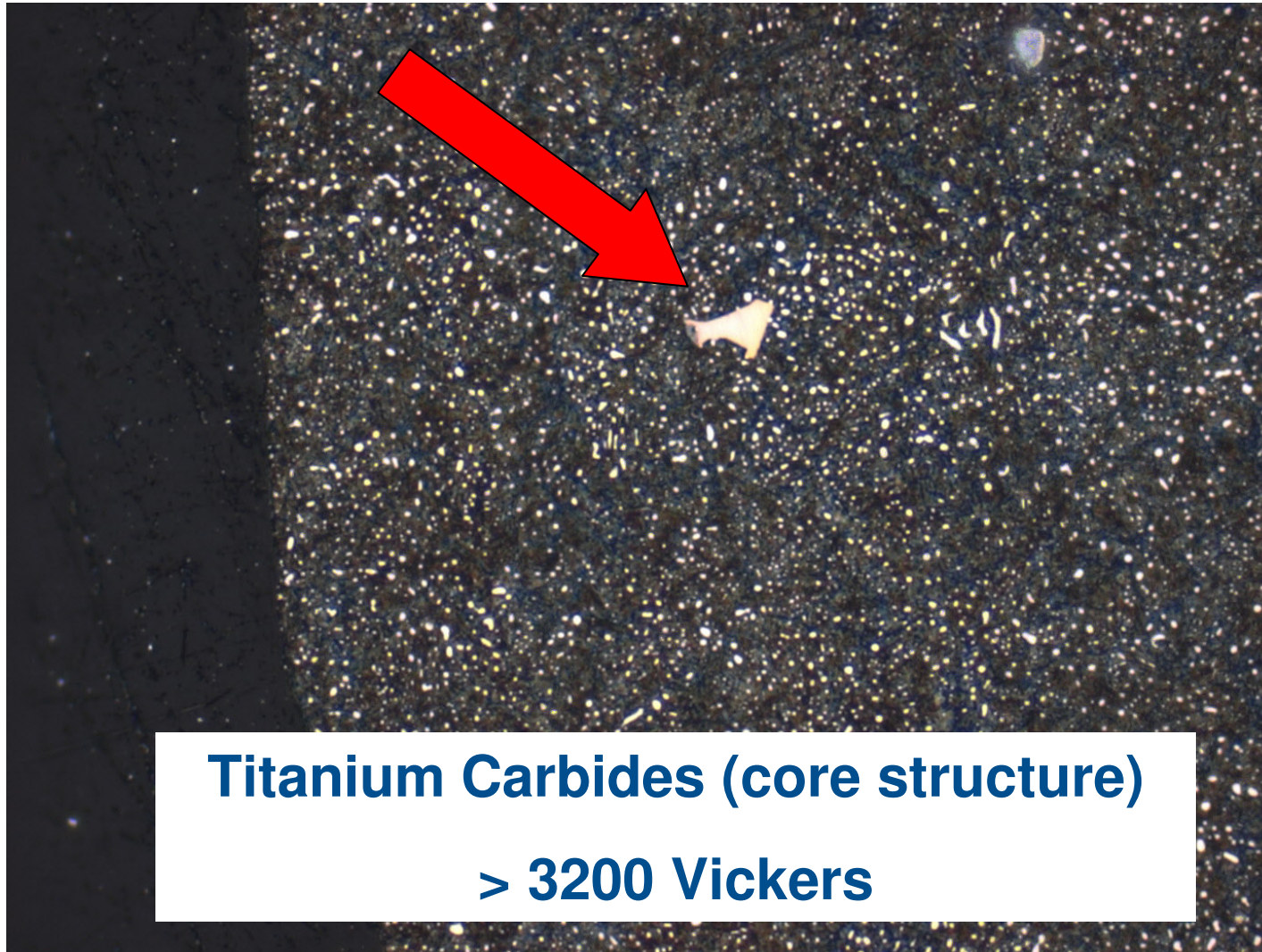
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**Sulfides (Core structure)**

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**The presence of these non-metallic inclusions on bearing track are extremely dangerous, since they can lead to the damages of balls, ball track geometry and consequent modification of bearing precision**

## **Areas of attention**

- 1) Select raw material with highest purity content  
(for example, low sulfure bearing steel)**
- 2) Perform correct heat- treating on bearing rings**

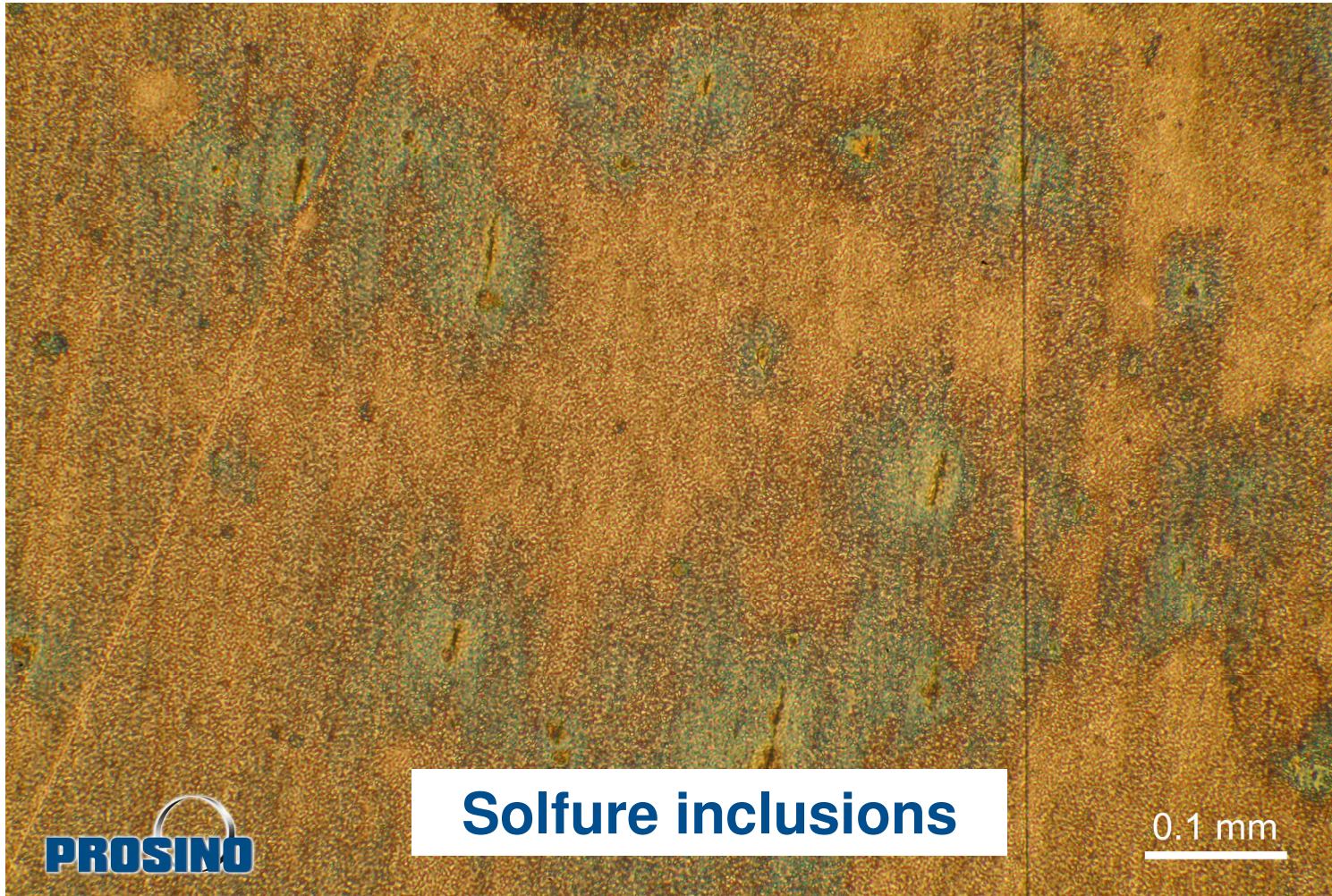
## **Raw material purity**

### **2 macro-areas to check**

**1) Non metallic inclusions (root cause:  
contaminations given by scrap used for the  
manufacturing) – see next picture**

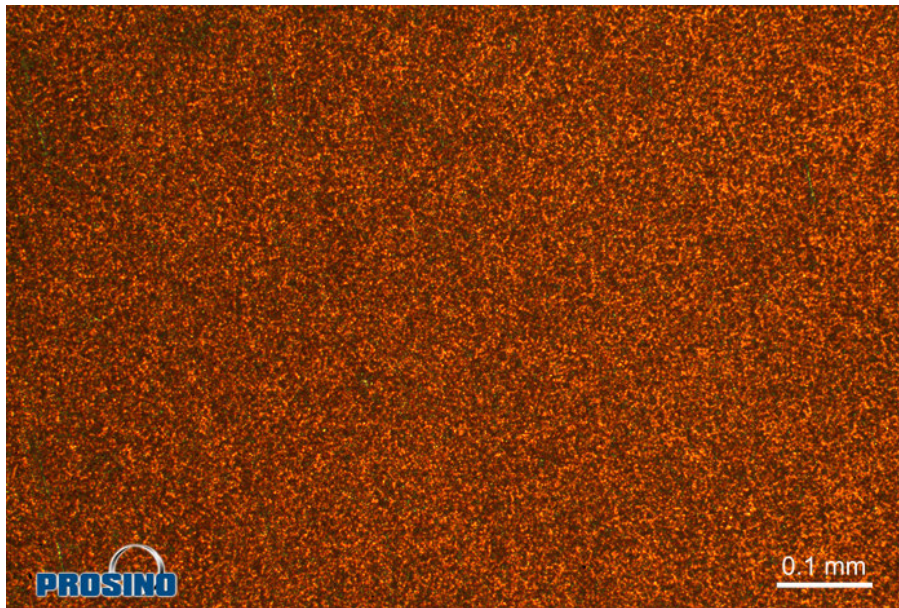
**2) Tubing / Forging technology used (it has a strong  
influence on the carbide banding, which are highly  
dangerous for bearing life) – see next pictures**

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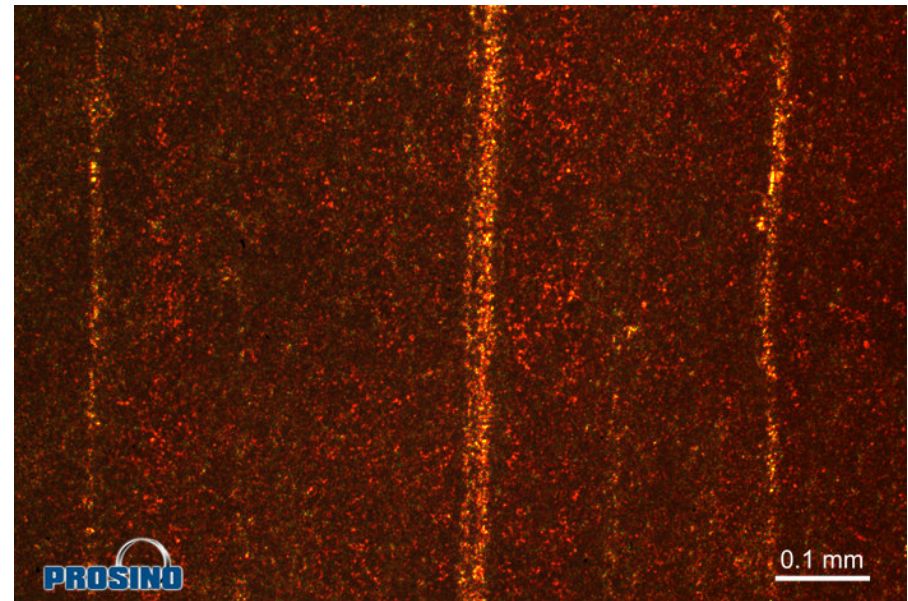


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## Carbide banding



**Good omogenous structure**



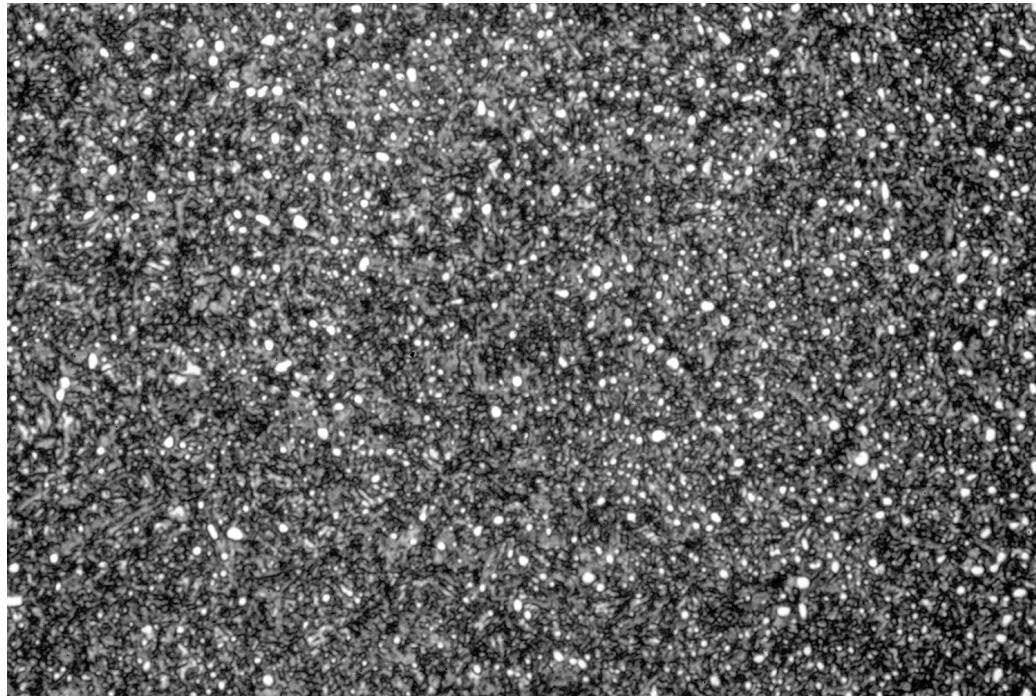
**Heavy carbide banding**

## **Correct Heat Treatment**

### **3 macro-areas to check:**

- 1) Uniform structure (good martensite transformation)  
with desired core-hardness level.**
- 2) No superficial decarburization, with desired  
superficial hardness level (....or hypercarburation)**
- 3) Lowest possible material stress**

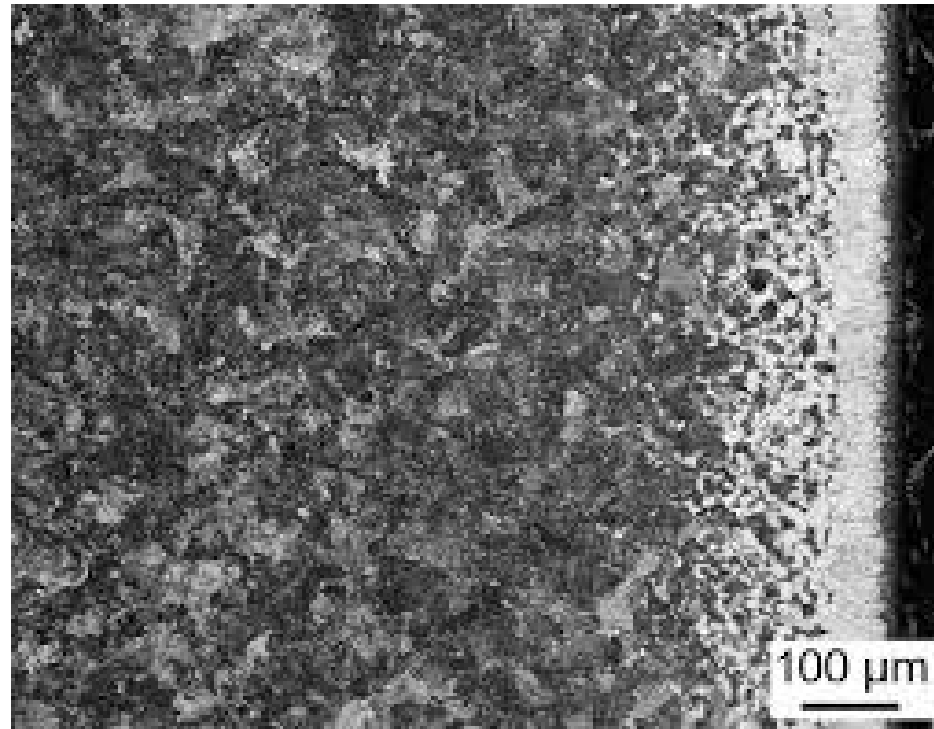
## Uniform structure



**Carbides are evenly distributed  
and have a roundish shape**

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## Decarburization



**It can be detrimental to surface properties (= Lack of carbon content)**

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**Lowest possible level  
of residual stresses and  
dimensional stability**

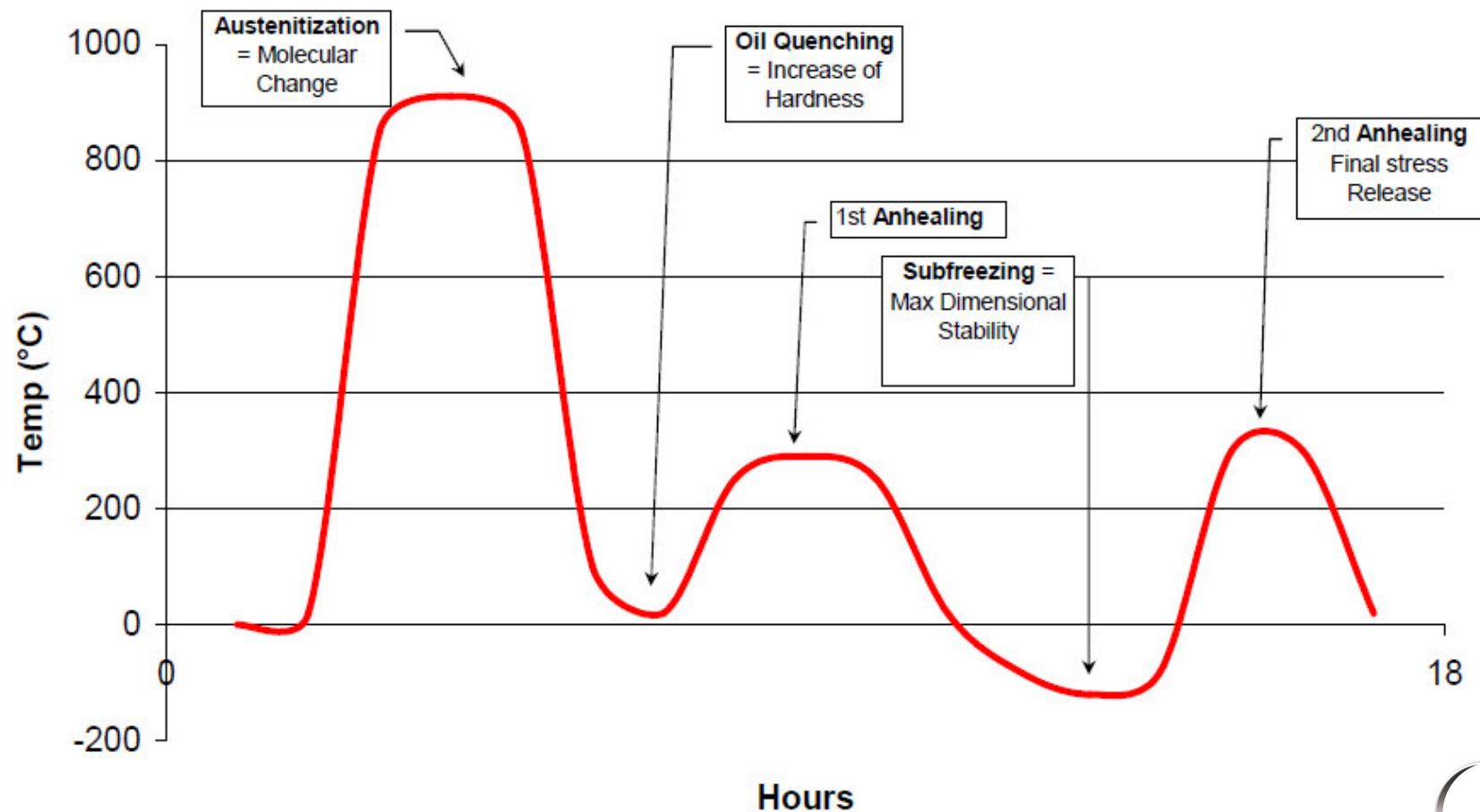
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**Lowest possible level of residual stresses and  
dimensional stability can be achieved with the  
adoption of a special heat treatment with **double  
annealing and subfreezing (S0)****



## Special in house Double Anhealing and Subfreezing Heat Treatment



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**Subfreezing (with liquid Nitrogen)  
has the following properties:**

- Longer part life
- Less failure due to cracking
- Improved thermal properties
- Reduced coefficient of friction
  - Less creep and walk
  - Easier machining

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## Results of customer lab on the steel structure

### 4. Ergebnisse

	<b>Soil S0</b>	<b>Ist AR 71912 gleit-geschliffen</b>	<b>Ist AR 71912 sandgestrahlt</b>	<b>Ist AR 7008 gleit-geschliffen</b>	<b>Ist AR 7008 sandgestrahlt</b>	<b>Ist AR 71913 gleit-geschliffen</b>	<b>Ist AR 71913 sandgestrahlt</b>
Kernhärte	60,5 ± 2 HRC	702 – 705 – 703 HV30 → <b>60,3 HRC</b>	707 – 703 – 703 HV30 → <b>60,4 HRC</b>	698 – 699 – 700 HV30 → <b>60,1 HRC</b>	699 – 702 – 698 HV30 → <b>60,4 HRC</b>	707 – 703 – 703 HV30 → <b>60,1 HRC</b>	698 – 699 – 696 HV30 → <b>60,0 HRC</b>
Restaustenit	max. 5 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Gefüge	max. nadeliger Martensit	feinnadeliger Martensit					
Mischgefüge	Rand: ≤ 1 % bis 0,07xDW Abstand in den Funktionsflächen Kern: ≤ 5 %	nicht festgestellt					
Randanomalien (Randoxiation)	≤ 20 µm	5 µm	10 µm	5 µm	5 µm	5 µm	5 µm

## **CONCLUSIONS – NOW WHAT ?**

- 1. Select serious and reliable raw material sources,  
sensible to material cleanliness.**
- 2. Identify a reliable and stable heat treating process.**

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**Thank you for  
your attention !**

**Who is interested in these topics can meet me at  
my booth in the hall**

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