Effect of Hardness, Surface Finish and Grain Size on Rolling Contact Fatigue Life of M50 Bearing Steel

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The effect of hardness, surface finish and grain size upon the compressive rolling contact fatigue strength of M-50 bearing steel has been studied. Considerable testing on the RC Rig and statistical treatment methods have been included. A mathematical expression relating these variables to life expectancy is presented and the optimization of these variables is discussed. It is shown that bearing fatigue of M50 increases by increasing hardness, decreasing surface, and increasing grain size. The optimum life identified occurs at Rc 64 hardness, 1.5 RMS surface finish, and a grain size of ASTM 2.
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Specifications set for antifriction bearing procurement, including hardness, grain size and surface finish are based primarily on results obtained through experience on full-scale bearing tests. This technique is satisfactory and has resulted in excellent progress in bearing development. It is, however, fallacious to assume that affecting life are separated by various regression techniques employed in designing this statistical experiment and in analyzing the statistical results is beyond the scope of this paper. It is sufficient to note, however, that the several variables affecting life are separated by various regression methods and by advanced methods of order statistics.

The material used for this investigation was a Vanadium Alloy's air-melted heat of M-50, Heat No. 52006. A series of heat-treat studies was conducted to obtain the desired range of hardness and grain size. Austenitizing was accomplished at 2200 F with time increasing for increased grain size. Double-tempering treatments were always used with temperature increased to decrease hardness. Hardness was checked by macro and micro hardness tests, grain size by metallographic examinations. To obtain the surface-finish range desired, different grades of grinding wheels were used on the centerless grinder. Metallographic polishing techniques were employed on extremely fine surface finish levels (1.5 RMS). Surface finish was checked via standard profilometer instruments.

Table 1: Experimental Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardness</th>
<th>Grain Size</th>
<th>Surface Finish</th>
<th>Maximum Load</th>
<th>Cycles to Failure x 10^5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.121</td>
<td>3.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.159</td>
<td>3.490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3.168</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2 The RO Rig utilizes cylindrical specimens 3 in. long and 3/8 in. diam.
To eliminate the effect of dissimilar variables in the RC Rig rollers, the rollers were mated identically with each set of test bars. That is, at any given condition of the test bars, the rollers had identical grain size, hardness, and surface finish.

Mil-L-7808 lubricant at 20 drops per min (equivalent to flooding) was used throughout the test program. All tests were run at room temperature.

EXPERIMENTAL TEST RESULTS

The results of experimental fatigue tests are given in Table 1. Four tests were conducted at each combination of grain size, hardness, surface finish, and stress level. As expected, great variations in fatigue life were exhibited in spite of the fact that four repetitive tests were run under identical conditions. This variation in life (scatter) is due to the property that any finite collection of test results for a fixed set of conditions belongs to some definite population, defined by the manner in which the fatigue lives of the individual members are distributed within the population. An estimate of this population is obtained by constructing a graphical picture of the data commonly plotted in Weibull\(^3\) form is a plot of the per cent of tests failed as the ordinate versus the cycle to failures as the abscissa. This distribution is linear when plotted on Weibull distribution paper. Values obtained from such plots are given in Table 2.

The use of only four tests for each condition of grain size, hardness, and surface finish is admittedly a bare minimum. Its justification is based upon reproducibility studies, previously published\(^1\) of the RC Rig method for rolling contact testing. The simplicity of the testing method tends to reduce the scatter and therefore the number of tests necessary to establish the position and slope of the Weibull graph. It has been ob-

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### TABLE 5  EXPERIMENT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF HARDNESS, GRAIN SIZE, SURFACE FINISH AND STRESS ON LIFE OF BEARING MATERIALS

**Summary of Results**

Variables $Z_1 = $ Hardness, $R_c$; $Z_2 = $ Grain Size, ASTM; $Z_3 = $ Surface Finish, $R_S$; $Z_4 = $ Stress, psi, Max. Hertz x 10$^3$

**Coeficients of the General Equation**

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5^2 + \beta_6 X_6^2 + \beta_7 X_7^2 + \beta_8 X_8^2 + \beta_9 X_9^2$$

Based Upon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$Y_1$</th>
<th>$Y_2$</th>
<th>$Y_3$</th>
<th>$Y_4$</th>
<th>$Y_5$</th>
<th>$Z_3$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic Mean</td>
<td>Log of Values</td>
<td>M = Shape Parameter</td>
<td>For Weibull Distribution</td>
<td>$\Theta$ = Scale Parameter</td>
<td>For Weibull Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_0$</td>
<td>378678.8</td>
<td>15.08352</td>
<td>2.3294635</td>
<td>4269427.7</td>
<td>1105771.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_1$</td>
<td>221030.3</td>
<td>0.7211709</td>
<td>0.13181085</td>
<td>257779.9</td>
<td>559151.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_2$</td>
<td>168360.3</td>
<td>0.10982457</td>
<td>0.11739277</td>
<td>562765.0</td>
<td>31716.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_3$</td>
<td>361395.3</td>
<td>0.09633920</td>
<td>0.07671928</td>
<td>26937.9</td>
<td>265798.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_4$</td>
<td>1062019.1</td>
<td>0.27499277</td>
<td>0.017606075</td>
<td>1109920.1</td>
<td>37207.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_5$</td>
<td>392820.1</td>
<td>0.39992290</td>
<td>0.3522400</td>
<td>396212</td>
<td>-328733.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_6$</td>
<td>169104.3</td>
<td>0.54710374</td>
<td>0.2905695</td>
<td>19018.3</td>
<td>171435.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_7$</td>
<td>377253.5</td>
<td>0.09281592</td>
<td>0.3510697</td>
<td>399306.2</td>
<td>54068.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_8$</td>
<td>108731.9</td>
<td>0.32282581</td>
<td>0.02765724</td>
<td>6529.1</td>
<td>6529.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_9$</td>
<td>538209.0</td>
<td>0.65553640</td>
<td>0.66874037</td>
<td>636619.0</td>
<td>0.66088010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_{10}$</td>
<td>323912.9</td>
<td>0.02991701</td>
<td>0.1532702</td>
<td>411232.6</td>
<td>307471.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_{11}$</td>
<td>504706.5</td>
<td>0.032907285</td>
<td>0.06673682</td>
<td>556773.7</td>
<td>173566.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_{12}$</td>
<td>671914.7</td>
<td>0.027645280</td>
<td>0.1139086</td>
<td>750158.4</td>
<td>33511.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\beta_{13}$</td>
<td>335791.6</td>
<td>0.009038497</td>
<td>0.013692799</td>
<td>398184.3</td>
<td>211783.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\beta_{14}$</td>
<td>576704.3</td>
<td>0.036707809</td>
<td>0.03517088</td>
<td>612937.9</td>
<td>216732.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identification of Variables**

- $X_1$: Hardness - 58.080000
- $X_2$: Grain Size - 6.936000
- $X_3$: Surface Finish - 9.390000
- $X_4$: Stress - 692444.0000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$X_1$</th>
<th>$X_2$</th>
<th>$X_3$</th>
<th>$X_4$</th>
<th>Analysis of Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>MS Due to Regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS Error</td>
<td>389069400.0 x 10$^4$</td>
<td>1.13520000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.23511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Ratio</td>
<td>3.4503</td>
<td>0.7745</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
served that slope and position of the values studied move only slightly when based on more than four test points.

In order to compare the test results on an equal basis, these results are evaluated and compared at the same stress level. This was accomplished by interpolation of $B_{10}$ and $B_{50}$ lives of the repetitive tests between stress levels, assuming a linear variation between stresses. The lives at 700,000 psi are tabulated in Table 3 according to decreasing $B_{10}$ life, and Table 4 according to decreasing $B_{50}$ life. These results indicate that $B_{50}$ life is predominantly dependent upon hardness while $B_{10}$ life is dependent upon the interaction of hardness, grain size and surface finish.

**GENERAL FATIGUE LIFE EQUATION**

The general equation relating hardness, surface finish, and grain size to fatigue life as obtained from a statistical analysis of the test data is of the following form:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \ldots + \beta_{12} X_1^2 + \beta_{22} X_2^2 + \beta_{33} X_3^3 + \beta_{44} X_4^4 + \ldots + \beta_{112} X_1 X_2 X_3$$

where

- $Y$ = same measure of fatigue life
- $X_1$ = a function of hardness
- $X_2$ = a function of grain size
Fig. 3 Comparison of computed and experimentally obtained B10 fatigue life versus surface finish

Fig. 4 Comparison of computed and experimentally obtained B10 fatigue life versus maximum Hertzian stress

\[ X_3 = \text{a function of surface finish} \]
\[ X_4 = \text{a function of maximum Hertzian stress} \]
\[ k = \text{general coefficient to be determined by statistical methods applied to test data} \]

As can be seen from this equation, both the independent and the interaction effects of hardness, grain size and surface finish are considered. This equation also includes the maximum Hertz stress as a variable.

RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (B10 LIFE EQUATION)

The results of the statistical approach are tabulated in Table 5. As can be seen from the table, the various coefficients of the general life equation are evaluated for different measures of fatigue life. One commonly used measure is the B10 fatigue life. The B10 life of a collection of tests is the life up to which 10 per cent of tests in a population will have failed. This life is of primary interest in that we are generally more interested in being able to predict the occurrence of early failures rather than the magnitude of the mean life. While it is not possible to predict the B10 life from a given number of failures with the same degree of confidence as that obtained for the mean life, the statistical results of this analysis are at a significant level of almost 10 per cent.

Representative graphical presentations of the
results of the $B_{10}$ life equation are shown in Fig.1.

**DISCUSSION OF RESULTS PREDICTED BY THE $B_{10}$ LIFE EQUATION**

The effects of hardness, stress, surface finish, and grain size upon the $B_{10}$ fatigue life of N-50 are expressed by the $B_{10}$ life equation and shown in Fig.1. As can be seen from the curve, this mathematical expression predicts lives which are negative for various combinations of the test variables. This equation also predicts an increase in life as the stress level increases for other combinations of these variables. These peculiar results may be attributed to the fact that the initial general equation is of a quadratic form for each variable. In effect, this assumes that each variable produces a life which passes through either a minimum or a maximum as the variable is monitorically increased.

Graphical comparisons of the test results and the results obtained from the empirical $B_{10}$ fatigue life equation are made in Figs.2, 3, and 4. Fig.2 shows that a close correlation exists between the mathematically predicted effects of grain size upon the $B_{10}$ life and the effects of grain size obtained experimentally.

The effect of surface finish upon life, however, is not clearly defined. Although Fig.3 shows a good correlation between the mathematically predicted and experimentally obtained lives, only Fig.3(d) substantiates the result that a minimum life occurs at a surface finish of about 10 rms. It is felt that these predicted minimum lives are greatly influenced by a set of high lives obtained at a surface finish of 17 rms (see Table 3). Since only one set of test data is obtained at this rela-
In order to obtain our modified equation, the general life equation is rewritten as follows:

**Figure 9**: Fatigue life versus hardness

**Figure 10**: Fatigue life versus hardness

**Figure 11**: Fatigue life versus hardness

**Figure 12**: Fatigue life versus hardness

**Figure 13**: Fatigue life versus hardness

**Table 6** Comparison Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grain Size</th>
<th>Maximum Neutarian Stress</th>
<th>Max. Hertz Stress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASTM 10</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
<td>700,000 psi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: All lives at a modified Hertz stress of approximately 700,000 psi. The resulting equation is called the Modified B10 Fatigue Life Equation since it eliminates all of the stress dependent terms.
Surface Finish 10 r.m.s. - Max Hertz Stress 700,000 psi

Fig. 14 B10 fatigue life versus hardness

Fig. 15 B10 fatigue life versus surface finish

Life = \( \rho_0 + x_1[\rho_{11}x_1 + \rho_{12}x_2 + \rho_{13}x_3] \) ...
+ \( x_2[\rho_{22}x_2 + \rho_{23}x_3] + x_3[\rho_{33}x_3] \) ...
+ \( x_4[\rho_{44}x_4 + \rho_{43}x_3 + \rho_{42}x_2 + \rho_{41}x_1] \)

At a maximum Hertz stress of 696,440 psi (assumed to be 700,000), \( x_4 = 0 \), (Table 4). If we, therefore, evaluate our B10 lives at a stress of 700,000 psi, the modified equation reduces to:

\[
B_{10} \text{ Life (700,000 psi)} = \rho_0 + x_1[\rho_{11}x_1 + \rho_{22}x_2 + \rho_{23}x_3] + x_2[\rho_{22}x_2 + \rho_{23}x_3] + x_3[\rho_{33}x_3]
\]

which is limited to:
1. Maximum Hertz stress of 700,000 psi.
2. Hardnesses greater than 54 RC.
4. Surface finishes better than 10 r.m.s.

because of the statistical data used in obtaining the equation.

Values of \( x_1 \), \( x_2 \), and \( x_3 \) are tabulated in Table 6.

**QUANTITATIVE RESULTS OF MODIFIED B10 FATIGUE LIFE EQUATION**

The graphical representation of the effects and interactions of hardness, grain size, and surface finish upon the B10 fatigue life on M-50 bearing material are shown in Figs. 5 to 17. Figs. 5 to 9 represent the interaction effects of grain size and surface finish upon fatigue life at different levels of surface finish. Figs. 10 to 14 represent the interaction effects of surface finish and
DISCUSSION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM MODIFIED B\textsubscript{10} FATIGUE LIFE EQUATION

Although the quantitative results obtained from the formula are based upon a maximum Hertz stress of 700,000 psi, the qualitative results indicate the following effects of hardness, grain size, and surface finish upon the B\textsubscript{10} life of M-50.

a) Effect of Hardness Upon the B\textsubscript{10} Fatigue Life of M-50 (For Hardnesses Greater than 54 RC).

For hardnesses greater than 54 RC, the B\textsubscript{10} fatigue life of M-50 increases with increasing hardness, reaches a maximum life at an optimum hardness, and then decreases. This effect is shown in Figs.5 to 14. This optimum hardness is not a constant but varies with surface finish and grain size. This effect is shown in Fig.22.

b) Effect of Grain Size Upon the B\textsubscript{10} Fatigue Life of M-50 (For Grain Sizes Larger than ASTM 10).

For grain size larger than ASTM 10, the B\textsubscript{10} fatigue life increases as the grain size increases. The B\textsubscript{10} life approaches a constant maximum value at the large grain sizes and decreases rapidly as the grains become smaller. This effect is shown in Fig.20.

c) Effect of Surface Finish Upon the B\textsubscript{10} Fatigue Life of M-50 (For Surface Finishes Better than 10 rms).

For surface finishes better than 10 rms, the fatigue life increases as the surface finish improves. This life increases steadily with improving surface finish and approaches a minimum at a surface finish of 10 rms. This effect is shown in Fig.21.

d) Interaction Effects of Grain Size, Surface Finish, and Hardness Upon the B\textsubscript{10} Fatigue Life of M-50 (For Hardness > 54, Surface Finish < 10 rms, Grain Size > ASTM 10).

Within the limiting regions of each variable mentioned above, the interaction effects between the variables may be best explained in terms of the "sensitivity" curves. These curves represent a measure of the sensitivity of fatigue life upon two of the variables at different levels of the third variable. The most significant

Fig. 18 B\textsubscript{10} fatigue life versus grain size for various hardness and surface finishes

Fig. 19 B\textsubscript{10} life versus finish for various hardnesses and grain sizes

Fig. 20 B\textsubscript{10} versus hardness for various grain sizes and surface finish

Fig. 21 B\textsubscript{10} life versus hardness for various grain sizes and surface finish
Slife is extremely sensitive to grain size and surface finish. The area under this curve is a measure of this sensitivity. This sensitivity decreases at the intermediate hardness level of 55 Rc, and the B10 life becomes insensitive to variation in grain size and surface finish at the low hardness level of 54 Rc. Results obtained from the grain size and surface sensitivity curves do not exhibit the same drastic interaction effect, although decreased ranges in predicted life occur as the grain sizes decrease and the surface finish becomes poor. This effect is shown in Figs. 16 and 19.

**SUMMARY**

The effects of hardness, grain size and surface finish upon fatigue life of M-50 are evaluated within certain ranges of each variable. The experimental and computed results compare favorably at the various hardness, surface finish and grain size levels, Fig. 23. It should be noted, however, that this comparison is based upon limited data, which is highly statistical. In addition, further approximations are introduced into this analysis by converting all the test data to a stress level of 700,000 psi.

**Acknowledgment**

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