BS ISO 15654:2015



BSI Standards Publication

Fatigue test method for transmission precision roller chains and leaf chains



BS ISO 15654:2015 BRITISH STANDARD

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 15654:2015.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee MCE/1, Chains and chain sprockets for power transmission and conveyors.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2015. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2015

ISBN 978 0 580 80797 8

ICS 21.220.30

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2015.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15654:2015 ISO 15654

Second edition 2015-09-15

Fatigue test method for transmission precision roller chains and leaf chains

Méthode d'essai de fatigue pour chaînes de transmission de précision à rouleaux et chaînes de levage à mailles jointives



BS ISO 15654:2015 **ISO 15654:2015(E)**



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Page							
Forev	vord			v			
1	Scope	<u>)</u>		1			
2	-		ferences				
3	Symbols						
4		•					
5		pparatus					
	5.1 5.2		rmachinetures				
6			ns				
6		-					
7	Test procedure 7.1 Test forces						
	7.1	7.1.1	Minimum force				
		7.1.1	Maximum force				
		7.1.3	Test force				
		7.1.4	Force application				
	7.2	Confor	mity test				
		7.2.1	Purpose	6			
		7.2.2	Endurance				
		7.2.3	Minimum test force				
		7.2.4	Maximum test force				
		7.2.5	Number of tests				
	7.3	7.2.6	Acceptance se test				
	7.3	7.3.1	Purpose				
		7.3.2	Description				
		7.3.3	Endurance				
		7.3.4	Rules for conducting a staircase test				
		7.3.5	Determining step size	8			
8	Staircase test data analysis						
	8.1						
	8.2		g staircase data				
	8.3	Statisti	cal calculations				
		8.3.1	Mean fatigue strength: 0,50 probability of survival				
		8.3.2	Standard deviations				
		8.3.3	Fatigue limit: 0,998 65 probability of survival				
9	-		results				
	9.1		ain information				
	9.2		uipment and procedures				
		9.2.1 9.2.2	Test equipment Test procedures				
	9.3		sults for conformity and staircase tests				
Anno			e) Survival test with abridged Probit analysis				
			e) Combined test methods				
	-) Justification for adding one step to fatigue limit in staircase analysis				
	•		e) Adding an additional "phantom" point at the end of staircase test				
			Reporting fatigue test results				
	_		Establishing chain application fatigue ratings				
Anne	$\mathbf{x} \mathbf{G}$ (inf	ormative	e) Extrapolating fatigue strength from 3 × 10 ⁶ to 10 ⁷ cycles	39			

BS ISO 15654:2015 **ISO 15654:2015(E)**

Annex H (informative) Finite life testing and data analysis	43
Bibliography	48

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 100, *Chains and chain sprockets for power transmission and conveyors*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15654:2004), which has been technically revised.

Fatigue test method for transmission precision roller chains and leaf chains

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an axial force fatigue test method for transmission roller chains and leaf chains. The tests being of the fluctuating tension type, carried out at room temperature in air, with the force applied along the longitudinal axis of the chain. It also specifies procedures for statistically analysing the test results and gives formats and elements for presenting the results of fatigue tests and analyses.

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 606, Short-pitch transmission precision roller and bush chains, attachments and associated chain sprockets

ISO 4347:2015, Leaf chains, clevises and sheaves — Dimensions, measuring forces, tensile strengths and dynamic strengths

ISO 10190, Motorcycle chains — Characteristics and test methods

3 Symbols

Symbol	Description	Unit
d	Step size — the interval between adjacent force levels in a staircase test [see Formula (5)]	N
F _{max}	Maximum force — maximum value of force in the cycle	N
F_{\min}	Minimum force — minimum value of force in the cycle	N
$F_{ m m}$	Mean force — half the sum of the maximum and minimum forces in the force cycle [see Formula (1)]	N
$F_{\mathbf{a}}$	Force amplitude — half the difference between the maximum force and minimum force [see Formula (2)]	N
F_{b}	Mean Fatigue Strength — the test force, corrected to zero minimum force, at which there is a 50 % probability of failure at endurance [see Formula (8)]	N
$F_{ m dx}$	Fatigue limit — the test force, corrected to zero minimum force, at which there is a calculated 0,135 % probability of failure at 10 ⁷ force cycles. This approximates the force below which a chain can endure an infinite number of force cycles [see Formula (10)]	N
F_{d}	Test force — the maximum force, corrected to zero minimum force, at which a test was run [see Formula (3)]	N
F_{u}	Minimum UTS — the minimum tensile strength of chain as specified in ISO 606, ISO 10190 or ISO 4347	N
N	Cycles — the number of cycles, at a given alternating force, applied to a specimen chain at a particular time in the test	_