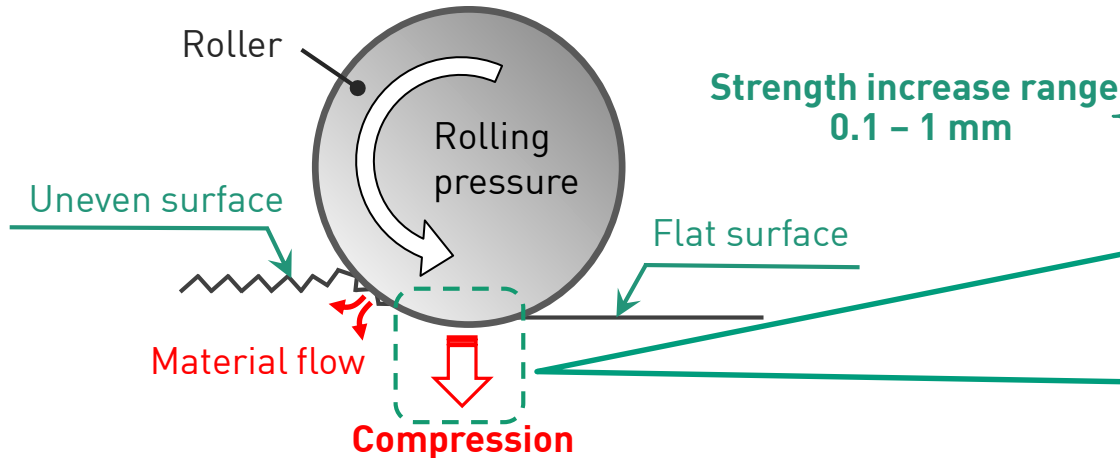


## Strength increase mechanism

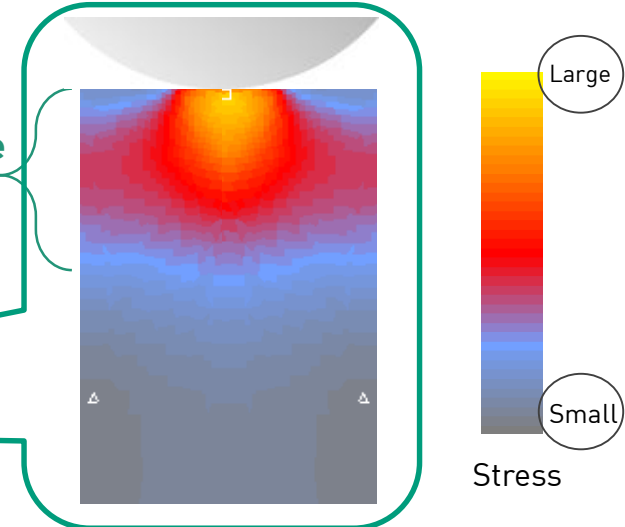
**Residual stress in the compressive direction (source of strength increase) is generated** when uneven metal surface evenly with rollers and those areas undergo deformation.

### Image of roller burnishing



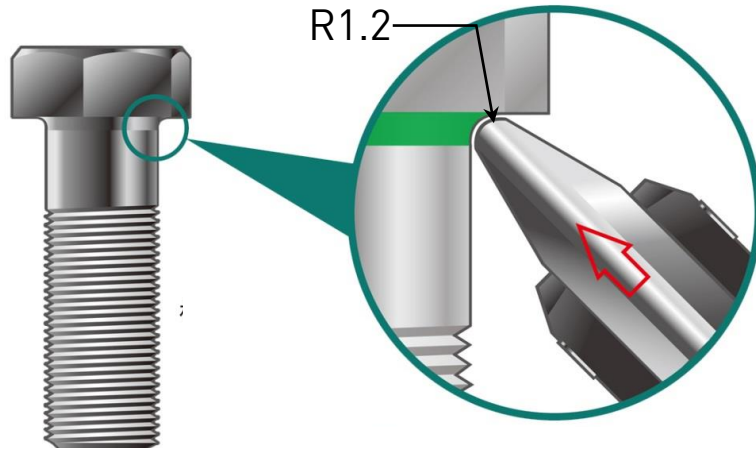
### Stress conditions while burnishing

(stress analysis results)

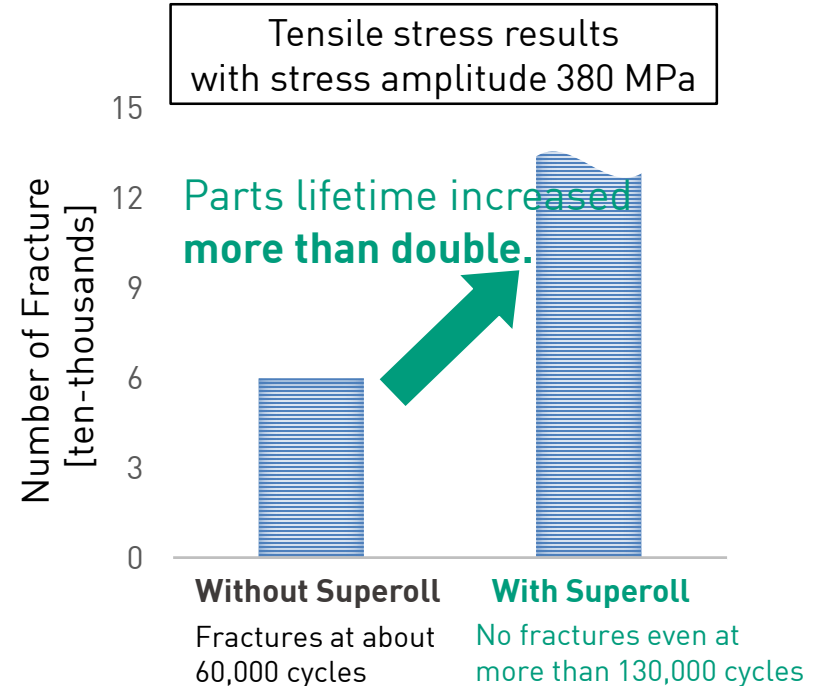


## Fatigue strength increase example by Superroll

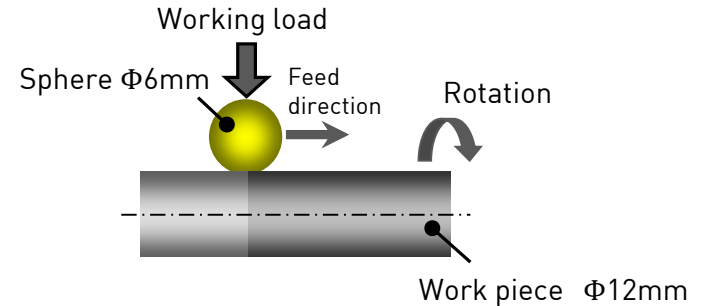
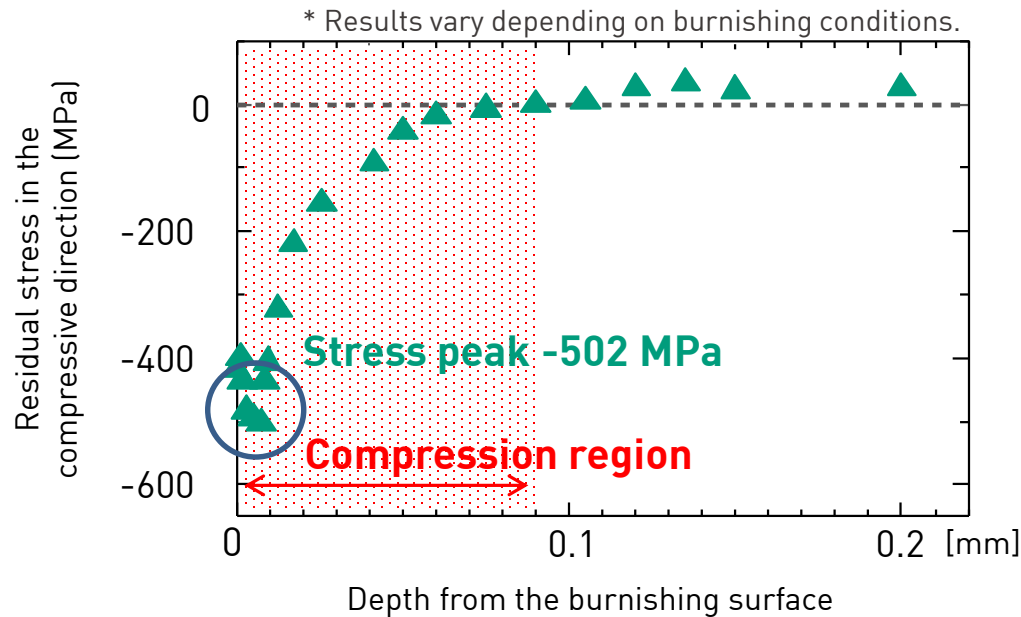
[Workpiece: Bolt head]



Titanium alloy



Superrolls can apply residual stress in the compressive direction at the same level as tensile strength near the surface.



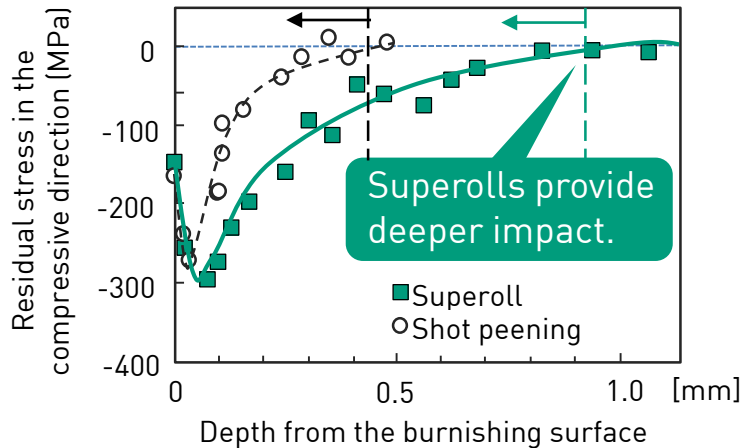
## Work piece

Shape : Shaft [ $\Phi 12\text{mm}$ ]  
Material : A2017-T4  
Tensile strength : 550 MPa  
0.2% yield stress : 510 MPa

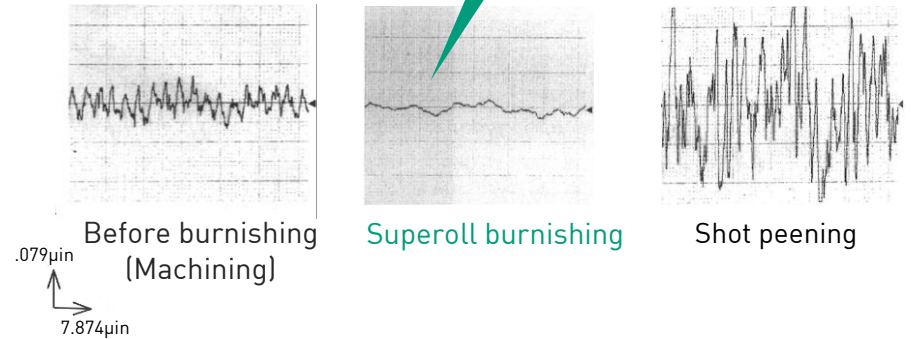
## Superrolls apply stress as well as improve surface roughness

Compression strength comparison and surface finish improvement between Superroll burnishing and shot peening

Residual stress from compressive direction



Surface roughness



Workpiece

Shape : Shaft [Φ5mm]  
Material : A2017-T4

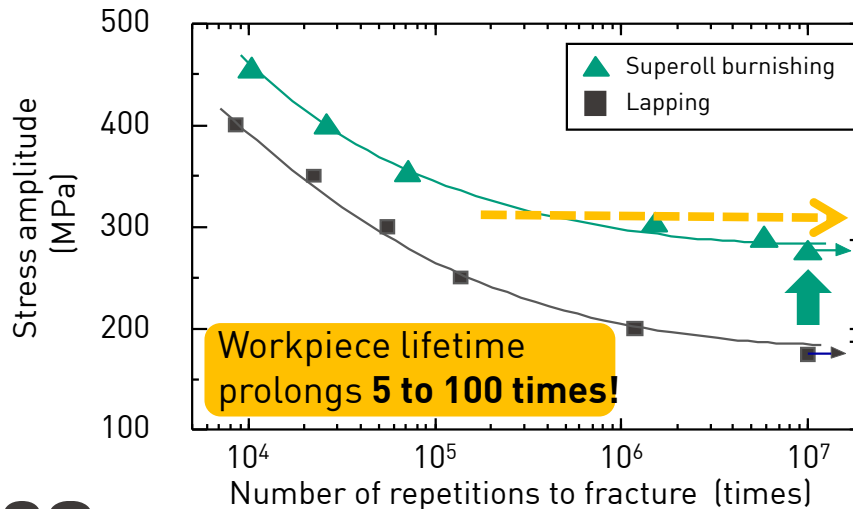
Tensile strength : 535 MPa  
0.2% yield stress : 494 MPa

\* Results vary depending on burnishing conditions.

## What kind of benefits by the increase of fatigue strength?

1. Life time of work piece is prolonged
2. Improving fatigue strength can allow for thinner lighter components.

### Results of rotary bending fatigue test



Material: A2017-T4

Fatigue strength  
increases at 57%

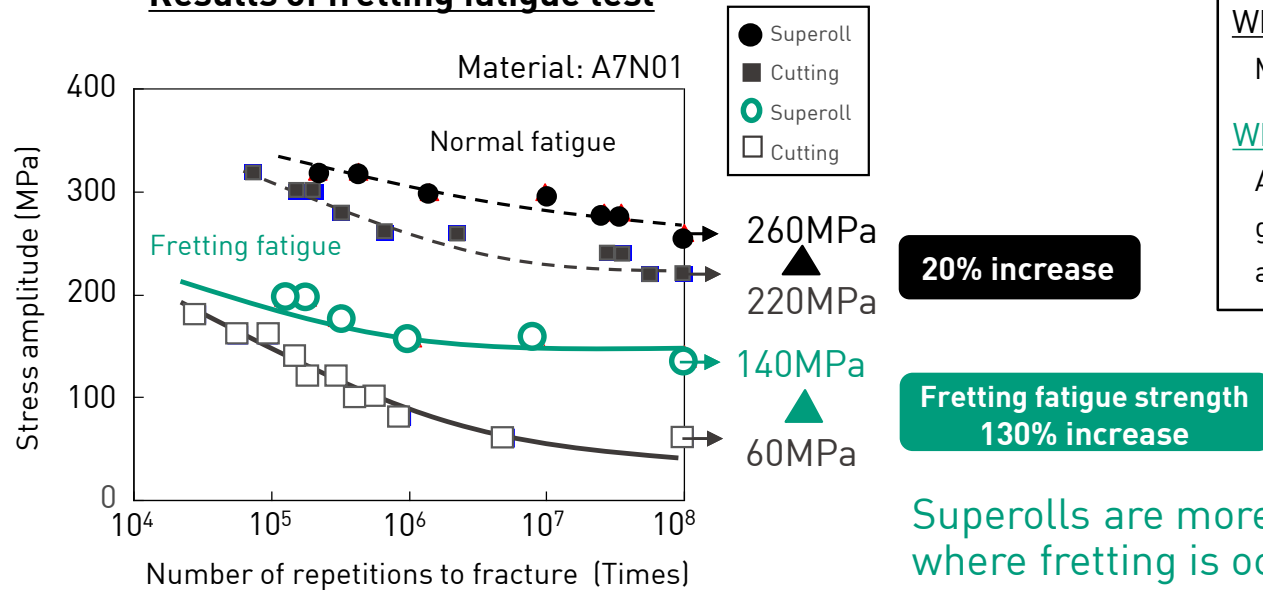
Fatigue strength 275 MPa

Fatigue strength 175 MPa

## Superrolls also improve fretting fatigue strength

Drastically improves fatigue strength in environments where fretting is occurring.

### Results of fretting fatigue test



### What is Fretting?

Metals chafed due to minor vibrations

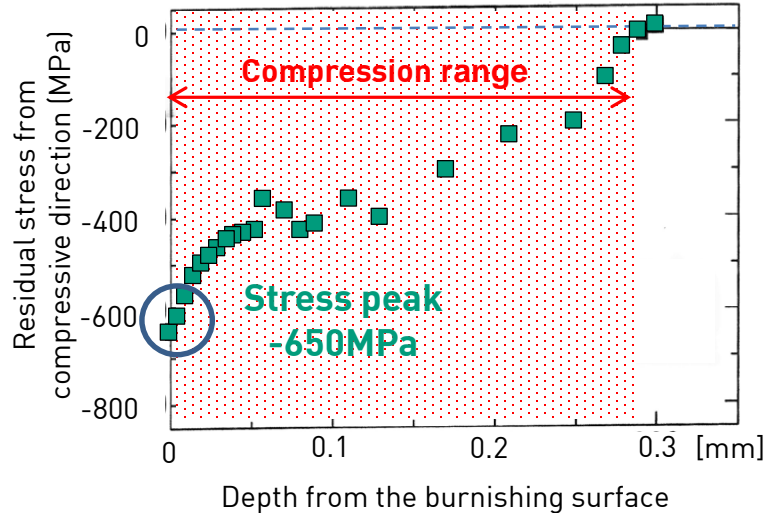
### What is Fretting fatigue strength?

A type of fatigue strength that is generated by Fretting and stress amplitude from external sources.

Superrolls are more effective in environments where fretting is occurring.

## Strength increase case1 : steel alloy

Improve residual stress in the compressive direction by Superroll burnishing



### Work piece

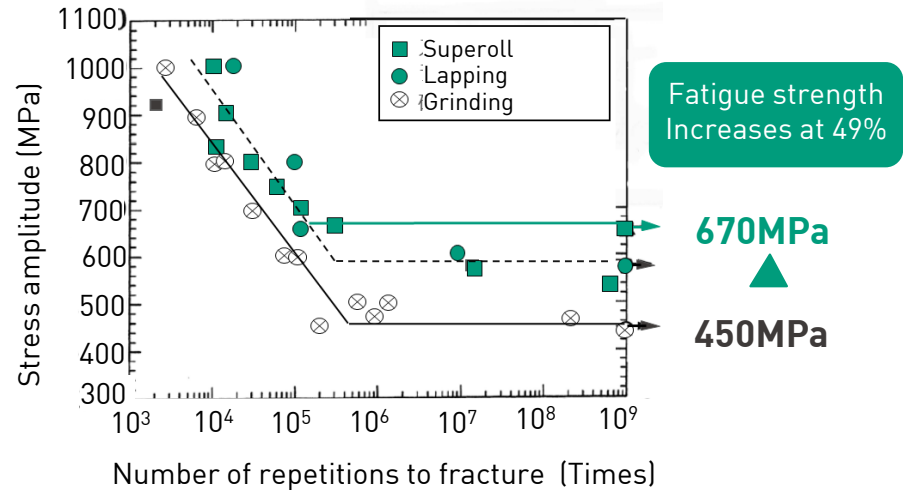
Shape : Shaft [Φ8mm]

Tensile strength : 930 MPa

Material: SCM435

0.2% yield stress : 785 MPa

Improve fatigue strength by Superroll burnishing



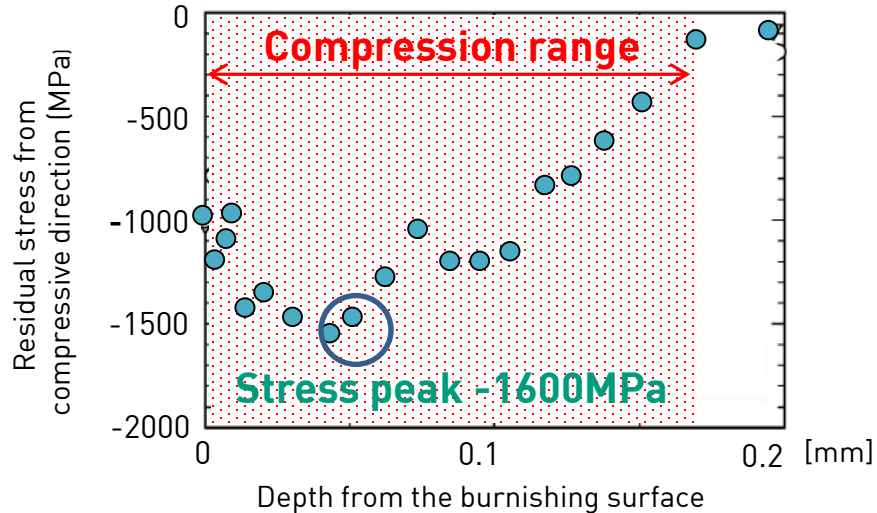
## Strength increase case2 : Bearing steel (sintered material)

Work piece

Shape : Shaft (Φ3mm)

Material : SUJ2

Improve residual stress in the compressive direction by Superroll burnishing



Improve fatigue strength by Superroll burnishing

