



such as the severity indexes and number of wear particles.

3. The coiled particles provide evidence of cutting-type wear particles. They are often present during the running-in process. If the running-in proceeds satisfactorily, cutting wear particles will disappear.
4. Results indicates that the increase of slide/roll ratio (λ) causes:
 - increase of severity indexes and number of particles.
 - decrease the particles size.
5. The micro-geometric analysis indicat well the end of the running-in period. This analysis cannot be considered as a health monitoring method.
6. The spectrometry failed to detect the initial high wear due to its insensitivity to large particles.

As a general conclusion, it is evident that the ferrograph can be used as a sensitive tool for detecting the running-in period.

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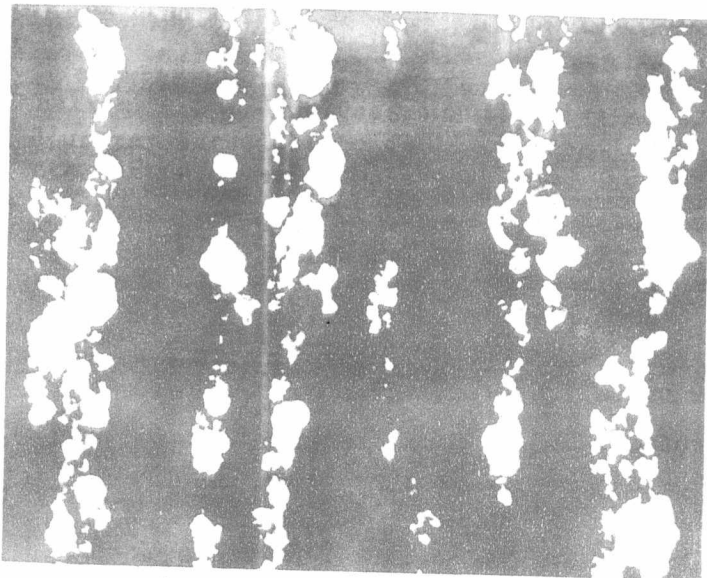


Fig.12. Rubbing wear particles.

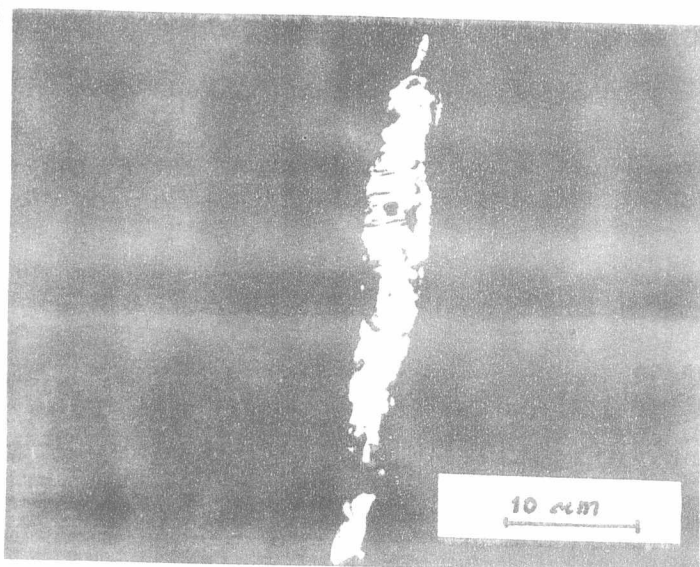
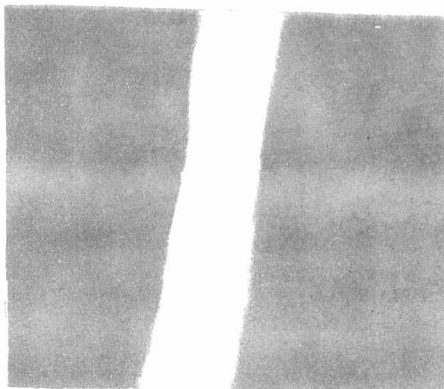
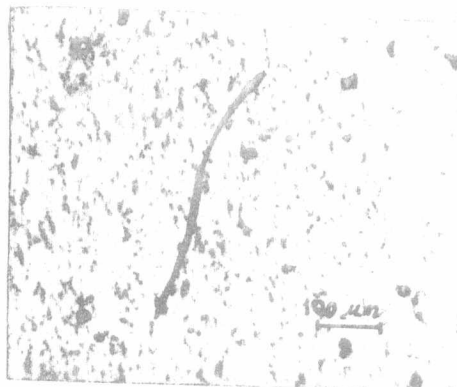


Fig. 14. Grinding ridge.

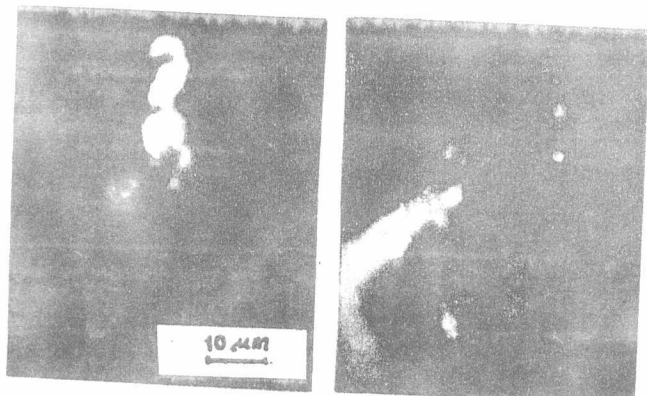


Fig. 15. Spherical wear particles



Fig.13. Cutting wear particles.