

---

---

## Steel — Determination of the thickness of surface-hardened layers

*Acier — Détermination de l'épaisseur des couches durcies  
superficielles*



This document is a preview generated by EBS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2016, 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

# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative reference.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Symbols, abbreviations and designations.....	3
5 Principle.....	3
6 Apparatus.....	3
7 Test specimen.....	4
7.1 Selection and preparation of samples.....	4
7.2 Preparation of the surface to be examined.....	5
8 Method of measurement.....	5
8.1 Hardness testing method.....	5
8.2 Microscopic methods.....	6
8.2.1 Total thickness of surface hardening depth (THD).....	6
8.2.2 Compound layer thickness (CLT).....	6
9 Evaluation of the results.....	7
9.1 Case hardening depth (CHD), surface hardening depth (SHD) and nitriding hardness depth (NHD).....	7
9.2 Total thickness of surface hardening depth (THD).....	7
9.3 Compound layer thickness (CLT).....	7
10 Test report.....	8
Annex A (normative) Interpolation method for determining the case hardening depth.....	9
Annex B (informative) Examples of CLT measurements.....	11
Bibliography.....	12

## 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](http://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](http://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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Methods of testing (other than mechanical tests and chemical analysis)*.

This first edition of ISO 18203 cancels and replaces ISO 2639:2002, ISO 3754:1976 and ISO 4970:1979, which have been technically revised.

## Introduction

In the past, there are three ISO standards for measuring surface-hardened layer. Because those standards employed almost the same principle of measuring, it is intended to make it easy for maintenance of the standards and application of test by integrating these three standards.

The method of estimating uncertainty of measurement is not included in this document. In future revision, uncertainty of measurement may be reflected based on real applications to this test.



# Steel — Determination of the thickness of surface-hardened layers

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method of measuring the case hardening depth, surface hardening depth, nitriding hardness depth and total thickness of surface hardening depth obtained, e.g. thermal (flame and induction hardening, electron beam hardening, laser beam hardening, etc.) or thermochemical (carbonitriding, carburizing and hardening, hardening and nitriding, etc.) treatment.

NOTE Surface-hardened layer can be produced by mechanical method (shot blasting, shot peening, etc.). The depth of these layers is generally shallow. Measuring a profile of hardened depth may require lower test force of hardness test.

## 2 Normative reference

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4545-1, *Metallic materials — Knoop hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 4545-2, *Metallic materials — Knoop hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-2, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### case hardening depth

##### CHD

perpendicular distance between the surface and the layer having a hardness of 550 HV in accordance with ISO 6507-1 or equivalent Knoop hardness in accordance with ISO 4545-1

Note 1 to entry: For steels which present a hardness greater than 450 HV at a distance of three times the case hardening depth (determined with a limiting hardness value of 550 HV) from the surface, a limiting hardness value greater than 550 HV, in steps of 25 units, can be selected for the determination of the case hardening depth by agreement between interested parties.

Note 2 to entry: In general, case hardening consists of carburizing or carbonitriding followed by quench hardening (see ISO 4885).