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Metallic materials — Conversion of hardness values

Matériaux métalliques — Conversion des valeurs de dureté

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 18265 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Hardness testing*.

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Introduction

The hardness conversion values given in Table A.1 were obtained in interlaboratory tests by the *Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute* (VDEh) (German Iron and Steel Institute) using verified and calibrated hardness testing machines. Statistically reliable information cannot be given on the uncertainty of these values because the test conditions were not reproducible, and the number of results used to calculate the mean hardness values is not known. The conversion values in Table A.1 are in accordance with the information presented in IC No. 3 (1980) and IC No. 4 (1982) of the European Coal and Steel Community, as well as in ISO 4964:1984 and ISO/TR 10108:1989.

Annexes C, D and E contain — in a revised format — the extensive results on the conversion of hardness values presented in TGL 43212/02 to 43212/04, standards published by the former East German standards body, the *Amt für Standardisierung, Meßwesen und Warenprüfung* (ASMW). The values presented in Annex B had also been determined by the ASMW, but were published in a report of the *Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt* (PTB),[1], the German national institute for science and technology, not in a TGL standard.

The converted hardness values in the above-mentioned TGL standards were obtained in statistically reliable hardness and tensile tests. The hardness tests were performed using ASMW normal testing machines on plane-parallel, polished specimens of various materials in different heat treatment conditions. Tensile strength was tested on machines whose force measuring and extension measuring systems had been calibrated immediately before testing. The tensile test method used is equivalent to that specified in ISO 6892, and the calibration procedures conform with those specified in ISO 7500-1 and ISO 9513.

Users of this International Standard should take note of Clause 3, especially the concluding warning.

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Metallic materials — Conversion of hardness values

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the principles of the conversion of hardness values and gives general information on the use of conversion tables.

The conversion tables in Annexes A to F apply to

— unalloyed and low-alloy steels and cast iron;

— steels for quenching and tempering;

— cold working steels;

— high speed steels;

— hardmetals;

— non-ferrous metals and alloys.

NOTE The conversion tables in Annexes B to E are based on empirical results which were evaluated by means of regression analysis. Such analysis was not possible in the case of the values given in Annex A because a sufficient number of results was not available.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 6506-1:1999, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-1:1997, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-2:1997, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 2: Verification of testing machines*

ISO 6508-1:1999, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)*

ISO 6508-2:1999, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)*

ISO 6892:1998, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing at ambient temperature*

ISO 7500-1:—[1)], *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 9513:1999, *Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometers used in uniaxial testing*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 7500-1:1999)

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