
**Metallic materials — Rockwell
hardness test —**

Part 1:
Test method

*Matériaux métalliques — Essai de dureté Rockwell —
Partie 1: Méthode d'essai*

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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
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Principle.....	1
4 Symbols, abbreviated terms and designations.....	2
5 Testing machine.....	4
6 Test piece.....	5
7 Procedure.....	5
8 Uncertainty of the results.....	7
9 Test report.....	7
10 Conversions to other hardness scales or tensile strength values.....	8
Annex A (normative) Special HR30T_{Sm} and HR15T_{Sm} test for thin products.....	9
Annex B (normative) Minimum thickness of the test piece in relation to the Rockwell hardness...10	10
Annex C (normative) Corrections to be added to Rockwell hardness values obtained on convex cylindrical surfaces.....	13
Annex D (normative) Corrections to be added to Rockwell hardness C scale values obtained on spherical test surfaces of various diameters.....	16
Annex E (normative) Daily verification procedure.....	17
Annex F (normative) Inspection of diamond indenters.....	20
Annex G (informative) Uncertainty of the measured hardness values.....	21
Annex H (informative) CCM — Working group on hardness.....	28
Annex I (informative) Rockwell hardness measurement traceability.....	29
Bibliography.....	32

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).

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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.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Hardness testing*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6508-1:2015), of which it constitutes a minor revision in order to clarify the scope of this part of ISO 6508.

ISO 6508 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines and indenters*
- *Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks*

Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test —

Part 1: Test method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6508 specifies the method for Rockwell regular and Rockwell superficial hardness tests for scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, 15N, 30N, 45N, 15T, 30T, and 45T for metallic materials and is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines.

For specific materials and/or products, other specific International Standards apply (for instance, ISO 3738-1 and ISO 4498).

NOTE Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of tungsten carbide composite for ball indenters is considered to be the standard type of Rockwell indenter ball. Steel indenter balls are allowed to continue to be used only when complying with [Annex A](#).

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 6508-2:2015, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines and indenters*

ISO 6508-3:2015, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks*

3 Principle

An indenter of specified size, shape, and material is forced into the surface of a test specimen under two force levels using the specific conditions defined in [Clause 7](#). The specified preliminary force is applied and the initial indentation depth is measured, followed by the application and removal of a specified additional force, returning to the preliminary force. The final indentation depth is then measured and the Rockwell hardness value is derived from the difference, h , in the final and initial indentation depths and the two constants N and S (see [Figure 1](#), [Table 1](#), and [Table 2](#)) as shown in [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$\text{Rockwell hardness} = N - \frac{h}{S} \quad (1)$$