



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 6508-2:2015

Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines and indenters (ISO 6508-2:2015)

I.S. EN ISO 6508-2:2015

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Metallische Werkstoffe - Härteprüfung nach Rockwell - Teil 2: Überprüfung und Kalibrierung der Prüfmaschinen und Eindringkörper (ISO 6508-2:2015)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6508-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 "Mechanical testing of metals" in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 101 "Test methods for steel (other than chemical analysis)" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 6508-2:2005.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6508-2:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6508-2:2015 without any modification.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
6508-2**

Third edition
2015-03-01

**Metallic materials — Rockwell
hardness test —**

**Part 2:
Verification and calibration of testing
machines and indenters**

Matériaux métalliques — Essai de dureté Rockwell —

*Partie 2: Vérification et étalonnage des machines d'essai et des
pénétrateurs*



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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.

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).

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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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6508-2:2005), which has been technically revised.

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 2:

Verification and calibration of testing machines and indenters

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6508 specifies two separate methods of verification of testing machines (direct and indirect) for determining Rockwell hardness in accordance with ISO 6508-1:2015, together with a method for verifying Rockwell hardness indenters.

The direct verification method is used to determine whether the main parameters associated with the machine function, such as applied force, depth measurement, and testing cycle timing, fall within specified tolerances. The indirect verification method uses a number of calibrated reference hardness blocks to determine how well the machine can measure a material of known hardness.

The indirect method may be used on its own for periodic routine checking of the machine in service.

If a testing machine is also to be used for other methods of hardness testing, it shall be verified independently for each method.

This part of ISO 6508 is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines.

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 may continue to be used only when complying with ISO 6508-1:2015, 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 376, *Metallic materials — Calibration of force-proving instruments used for the verification of uniaxial testing machines*

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

ISO 6508-1:2015, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

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

3 General conditions

Before a Rockwell hardness testing machine is verified, the machine shall be checked to ensure that it is properly set up and operating in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Especially, it should be checked that the test force can be applied and removed without shock, vibration, or overload and in such a manner that the readings are not influenced.

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