



Designation: A719/A719M – 14 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Test Method for Lamination Factor of Magnetic Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A719/A719M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers measurement of the lamination factor (**Note 1**) of a specimen composed of strips cut from magnetic material.

NOTE 1—Lamination factor is also termed space factor or stacking factor.

1.2 This test method shall be used in conjunction with Practice **A34/A34M**.

1.3 The values and equations stated in customary (cgs-emu and inch-pound) or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within this test method, SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with this test method.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address the safety concerns associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

A34/A34M Practice for Sampling and Procurement Testing of Magnetic Materials

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **A06** on Magnetic Properties and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **A06.01** on Test Methods.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The laminated test specimen is subjected to pressure in a compression device and the resulting volume is then determined from the measured specimen height, width, and length. An equivalent solid volume is calculated from the specimen mass and the true density of the specimen material. The ratio of the calculated (equivalent solid) volume to the measured volume is the lamination factor.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Lamination factor, S , indicates the deficiency of effective steel volume which is due to the presence of oxides, roughness, insulating coatings, and other conditions affecting the steel surface.

4.2 The term Lamination Factor, S , pertains strictly to the determination of the proportion of material as defined by precise sampling and procedures of this test method. Alternative usage of the term Lamination Factor has evolved to include sampling and procedures outside of the context of this test method. Consideration of alternative sampling and procedures should not be included within the scope of this test method.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine*—A compression testing machine or other compression device capable of exerting the specified pressure.

5.2 *Metal Plates*—Two flat, smooth, rigid metal plates with square edges and ends are required. They shall be of sufficient stiffness to distribute the pressure uniformly over the surface of the sample. Each plate shall be 8.46 in. [215 mm] long and have a minimum width of 1.97 in. [50 mm] so that the area of strips under pressure when testing 1.18-in. [30-mm] wide specimens will be 10 in.² [6450 mm²].

5.2.1 Extensions can be added to the plates to allow the use of micrometers or outside calipers instead of inside calipers for determining plate separation. Precautions must be taken to ensure that, within the limits of accuracy of the measurements, no significant deflection of these extensions result from the test pressure.

5.3 *Length-Measuring Tools*—Calipers or other devices of adequate accuracy for measurement of plate separation.