
Hardmetals - Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity (ISO 3326:1975)

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Hartmetalle - Bestimmung der Koerzitivkraft (Magnetisierung) (ISO 3326:1975)

Métaux-durs - Détermination de la coercitivité (d'aimantation) (ISO 3326:1975)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 23326:1993

[SIST EN 23326:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f424455a-145a-4f8c-a1fe-855f84e0f83e/sist-en-23326-2000)

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ICS:

77.040.30	Kemijska analiza kovin	Chemical analysis of metals
77.160	Metalurgija prahov	Powder metallurgy

SIST EN 23326:2000**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 23326:1993

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 1993

UDC 621.762.5:669-492.2:669.018.25:620.179.14

Descriptors: Powder metallurgy, hard metals, physical tests, magnetic tests, coercive force, measurements

English version

**Hardmetals - Determination of (the magnetization)
coercivity (ISO 3326:1975)**Métaux-durs - Détermination de la coercitivité
(d'aimantation) (ISO 3326:1975)Hartmetalle - Bestimmung der Koerzitivkraft
(Magnetisierung) (ISO 3326:1975)**(standards.iteh.ai)**

SIST EN 23326:2000

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1993-04-02. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENEuropean Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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EN 23326:1993

Foreword

In 1992 ISO 3326:1975 "Hardmetals - Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity" was submitted to the CEN Primary Questionnaire procedure.

Following the positive result of the CEN/CS Proposal ISO 3326:1975 was submitted to the CEN Formal Vote. The result of the Formal Vote was positive.

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 October 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1993.

According to the Internal Regulations of CEN/CENELEC, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard :

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 3326:1975 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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SIST EN 23326:2000

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



3326

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Hardmetals — Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity

Métaux durs — Détermination de la coercitivité (d'aimantation)

First edition — 1975-02-15

ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW
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[SIST EN 23326:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f424455a-145a-4f8c-a1fe-855f84e0f83e/sist-en-23326-2000)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f424455a-145a-4f8c-a1fe-855f84e0f83e/sist-en-23326-2000>

UDC 669-492.8 : 620.179.14

Ref. No. ISO 3326-1975 (E)

Descriptors : sintered products, hardmetals, tests, magnetic tests, magnetic properties, coercive force.

Price based on 2 pages

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3326 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 119, *Powder metallurgical materials and products*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in December 1973.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Ireland	Thailand
Bulgaria	Italy	Turkey
Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom
Chile	Romania	U.S.A.
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
Finland	Spain	Yugoslavia
France	Sweden	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Japan

Hardmetals – Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method of determining (the magnetization) coercivity of hardmetals containing not less than 3 % of a ferromagnetic binder by mass.

2 REFERENCE

ISO . . ., *Hardmetals – Sampling and preparation of test pieces*.¹⁾

3 PRINCIPLE

Magnetization of a test piece in a d.c. magnetic field up to the state of technical saturation; determination of the coercivity H_{cM} of reverse direction which is necessary for complete demagnetization of the test piece ($M = 0$).

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4 SYMBOLS AND DESIGNATIONS

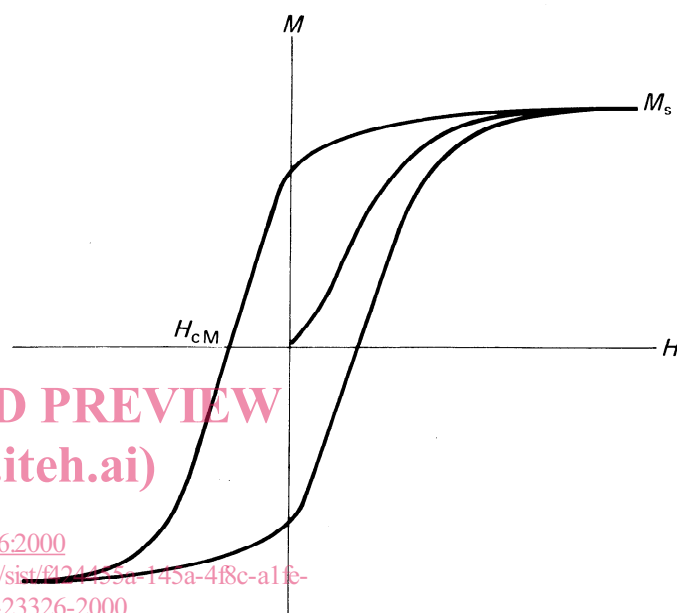
Coercivity H_{cM} , in amperes per metre, as applied is the value of the reversed magnetic field required to reduce the intensity of magnetization in the test piece to zero. (See figure.)

5 APPARATUS

Apparatus capable of the d.c. magnetization of the test piece up to the state of technical saturation in the d.c. magnetic field and providing its demagnetization.

The apparatus shall have an accuracy of 0,2 kA/m for coercivity values up to 20 kA/m and 1 % for values over 20 kA/m.

Symbol	Designation	Unit
H	Magnetic field strength	kA/m
M	Magnetization of the test piece	kA/m
M_s	Magnetization at the technical saturation	kA/m
H_{cM}	(Magnetization) coercivity	kA/m



FIGURE

In order to reach technical saturation, the value of the magnetic field strength shall be 200 to 400 kA/m depending on the type of apparatus used.

6 SAMPLING

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with ISO . . .

7 PROCEDURE

7.1 Place the test piece in a d.c. magnetic field with its longest dimension in the direction of the field and magnetize it up to technical saturation.

7.2 Demagnetize the test piece in the d.c. magnetic field of reverse direction. The speed of demagnetization must be sufficiently low to give the accuracy specified in clause 5.

7.3 Determine the coercivity H_{cM} necessary for demagnetization of the test piece.

1) In preparation.