

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 24505:2000

01-december-2000

# Hardmetals - Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon (ISO 4505:1978)

Hardmetals - Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon (ISO 4505:1978)

Hartmetalle - Metallographische Bestimmung der Porosität und des ungebundenen Kohlenstoffs (ISO 4505:1978) STANDARD PREVIEW

Métaux-durs - Détermination métallographique de la porosité et du carbone non combiné (ISO 4505:1978) <u>SIST EN 24505:2000</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/16552d07-3b64-48f1-ad0d-

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 24505-2000

## ICS:

77.040.30 Kemijska analiza kovin77.160 Metalurgija prahov

Chemical analysis of metals Powder metallurgy

SIST EN 24505:2000

en



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### **SIST EN 24505:2000**

EN 24505:1993

April 1993

### EUROPEAN STANDARD

### NORME EUROPÉENNE

## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

UDC 669.018.25:620.186

Descriptors:

Powder metallurgy, hard metals, metallographie, microscopic analysis, porosity, pores, carbon

English version

# Hardmetals - Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon (ISO 4505:1978)



### SIST EN 24505:2000

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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.

-C - 3

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.

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## CEN

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

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

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### Foreword

In 1992 ISO 4505:1978 "Hardmetals - Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon" was submitted to the CEN Primary Questionnaire procedure.

Following the positive result of the CEN/CS Proposal ISO 4505:1978 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

SIST EN 24505:2000

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The text of the International Standard ISO 4505:1978 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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# Hardmetals – Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon

Métaux-durs — Détermination métallographique de la porosité et du carbone non combiné

## First edition – 1978-08-01eh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 24505:2000</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/16552d07-3b64-48f1-ad0d-2e4b7773dce9/sist-en-24505-2000

UDC 621.762 : 661.665.2 : 620.186

Ref. No. ISO 4505-1978 (E)

Descriptors : hardmetals, metallography, microscopic analysis, porosity, carbon.

### SIST EN 24505:2000

### 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 4505 was developed by Technical Committee VIEW ISO/TC 119, *Powder metallurgical materials and products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1977. (standards.iteh.ai)

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

	<u>SIST EN 24505:2000</u>	
Australia	Ireland/standards.iteh.ai/cataSpainndards/sist/16552d07-3b64-48f1-ad0d-	
Austria	Italy	2e4b77 Swedenist-en-24505-2000
Bulgaria	Japan	Turkey
Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom
Chile	Poland	U.S.A.
Czechoslovakia	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
France	Romania	Yugoslavia
Germany	South Africa, Rep. of	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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# Hardmetals – Metallographic determination of porosity and uncombined carbon

### **1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

This International Standard specifies methods for the metallographic determination of the presence, type, and distribution of porosity and uncombined carbon in hardmetals.

#### 2 APPARATUS

2.1 Metallographic microscope, or other suitable equip ment permitting observations and measurements on a screen up to the required magnification (see clause 4).

#### 2.2 Equipment for preparation of test-piece sections 24505:2000

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### **3 PREPARATION OF TEST-PIECE SECTIONS**

The test-piece section shall be prepared as for metallographic examination and the surface to be examined shall be free from grinding and polishing marks. Care shall be taken to avoid tearing out of particles, which may lead to a wrong evaluation of porosity.

NOTE – There are several methods for the preparation of hardmetal surfaces for metallographic examination. Firstly, careful coarse grinding is carried out to remove sufficient material to ensure that the true structure is revealed. After grinding with fine diamond grit wheels, polishing is effected by using diamond paste or diamond powders of progressively finer grain size down to  $1\,\mu m$  on rigidly supported laps of, for example, thin plastic, thin felt or paper.

### **4 PROCEDURE**

Pore size is defined as the maximum dimension of the pore in the section. Special reference shall be made to the presence of cracks or slits.

4.1 Pores up to  $10 \,\mu$ m shall be assessed by scanning the surface of the test-piece section at a magnification of either 100 or 200 X. An area fully representative of the test-piece section shall be examined and compared with the range of photomicrographs shown in figure 1 or 2, according to the chosen magnification. The porosity level shall be reported by reference to the appropriate photomicrograph and designated as A02, A04, A06 or A08.

**4.2** Pores within the range 10 to  $25 \,\mu$ m shall be assessed by scanning the surface of the test-piece section at a magnification of 100 X. An area fully representative of the test-piece section shall be examined and shall be compared with the range of photomicrographs shown in figure 3. The porosity level shall be reported by reference to the appropriate photomicrograph and designated as B02, B04, B06 or B08.

**4.3** If it is necessary to inspect for pores larger than 25  $\mu$ m, they shall be examined at a suitable magnification up to 100 X and shall be counted and reported as the number of pores per unit area. The size ranges shall be chosen as follows: 25 to 75  $\mu$ m, 75 to 125  $\mu$ m, over 125  $\mu$ m.

**4.4** Uncombined carbon shall be assessed by scanning the surface of the test-piece section at a magnification of  $100 \times$ . An area fully representative of the test-piece section shall be examined and shall be compared with the range of photomicrographs shown in figure 4. The level of uncombined carbon shall be reported by reference to the appropriate photomicrographs and designated as C02, C04, C06 or C08.

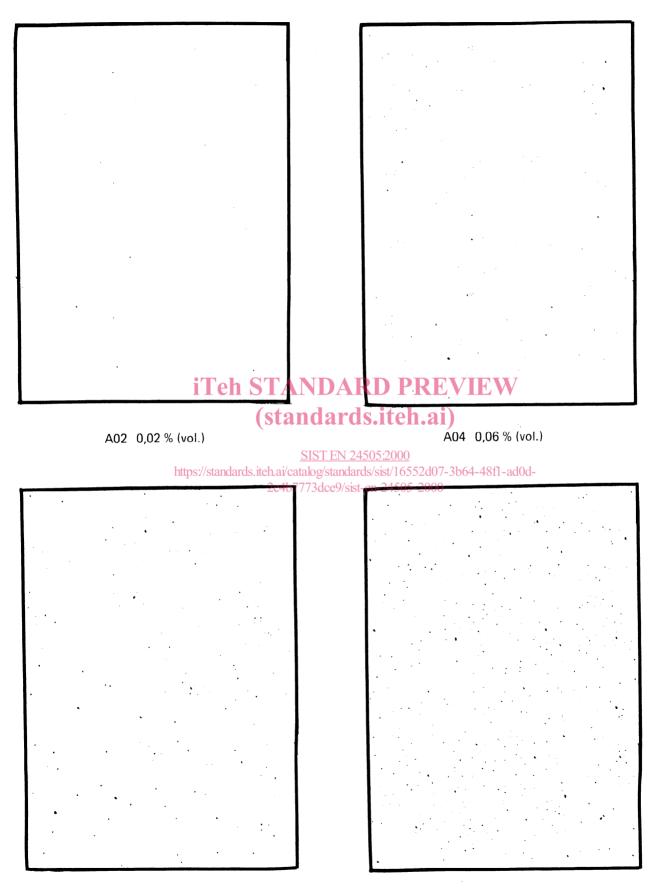
**4.5** If A or B type porosity or C type uncombined carbon is not detected, it shall be reported as A00, B00 or C00 as applicable.

**4.6** If the porosity or uncombined carbon is not uniform over the area of the test-piece section being examined, the locations on the section to which the evaluation refers must be identified, for example as top, bottom, edge, rim (case), core, etc.

### **5 TEST REPORT**

The test report shall include the following information :

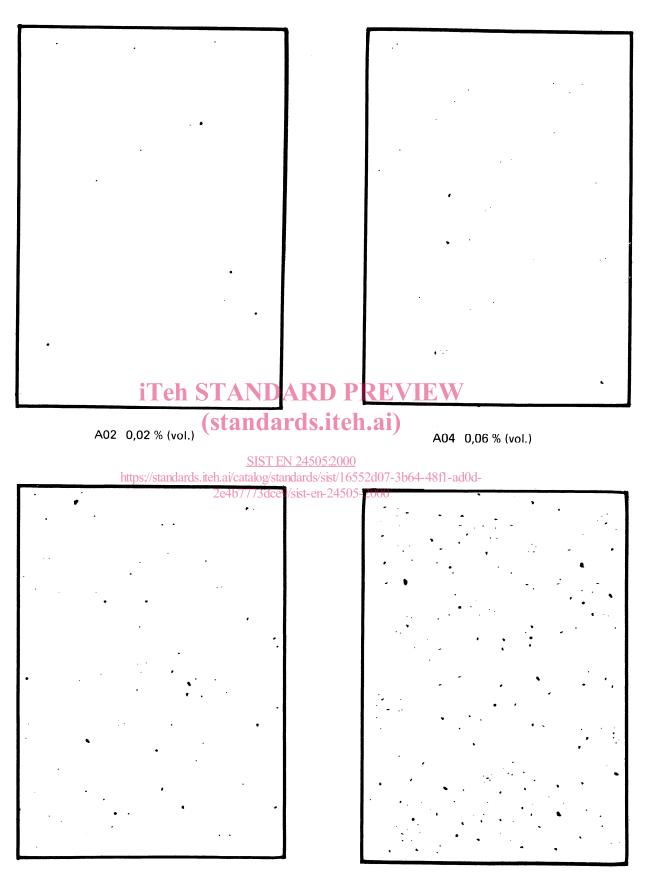
- a) reference to this International Standard;
- b) all details necessary for identification of the test sample;
- c) the result obtained;
- d) all operations not specified by this International Standard, or regarded as optional;
- e) details of any occurrence which may have affected the result.



A06 0,2 % (vol.)

A08 0,6 % (vol.)

FIGURE 1 - Type A apparent porosity (× 100)



A06 0,2 % (vol.)

A08 0,6 % (vol.)

FIGURE 2 - Type A apparent porosity (× 200)