

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 6506-1:2006

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Kovinski materiali – Preskus trdote po Brinellu – 1. del: Preskusns metoda (ISO 6506-1:2005)

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2005)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Härteprüfung nach Brinell - Teil 1: Prüfverfahren (ISO 6506-1:2005) **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

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Matériaux métalliques - Essai de dureté Brinell - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai (ISO 6506-1:2005)

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Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2005)

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de dureté Brinell - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai (ISO 6506-1:2005) Metallische Werkstoffe - Härteprüfung nach Brinell - Teil 1: Prüfverfahren (ISO 6506-1:2005)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6506-1:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 "Mechanical testing of metals" in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 1 "Steel - Mechanical testing", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2006.

This document supersedes EN ISO 6506-1:1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6506-1:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6506-1:2005 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6506-1

Second edition 2005-12-15

Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test —

Part 1: **Test method**

iTeh STANDAR Partie 1: Méthode d'essai

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 6506-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Hardness testing*.

This second edition, together with ISO 6506-4, cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6506-1:1999), which has been technically revised. (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 6506 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials* — *Brinell hardness test*:

- Part 1: Test method https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/65bdbc7a-c090-4075-8cdc-744c61475b3d/sist-en-iso-6506-1-2006
- Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines
- Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks
- Part 4: Table of hardness values

Introduction

Attention is drawn to the fact that in this part of ISO 6506, only the use of the hardmetal ball indenter is specified.

The designation of the Brinell hardness is HBW and should not be confused with the former designation HB, or HBS when a steel ball indenter was used.

Periodic checking of the testing machine described in the informative Annex A is good metrological practice. It is intended to make this annex normative in the next revision of this part of ISO 6506.

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Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test —

Part 1:

Test method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6506 specifies the method for the Brinell hardness test for metallic materials and is applicable up to the limit of 650 HBW.

For specific materials and/or products, particular International Standards exist (i.e. ISO 4498-1).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies results.

ISO 4498-1, Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals — Determination of apparent hardness — Part 1: Materials of essentially uniform section hardness — 6506-1:2006 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/65bdbc7a-c090-4075-8cdc-

ISO 6506-2:2005, Metallic materials 160 Brinell hardness test 1-2 Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines

ISO 6506-4, Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 4: Table of hardness values

3 Principle

An indenter (hardmetal ball with diameter D) is forced into the surface of a test piece and, after removal of the force F, the diameter of the indentation d left in the surface is measured.

The Brinell hardness is proportional to the quotient obtained by dividing the test force by the curved surface area of the indentation. The indentation is assumed to retain the shape of the ball, and its surface area is calculated from the mean indentation diameter and the ball diameter.

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