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Standard Test Method for Hardness of Electrical Contact Materials¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the hardness of metallic materials used for electrical contacts. Rockwell, Rockwell superficial, Brinell, and microhardness tests are included, along with information on the limitations and use of these tests.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to become familiar with all hazards including those identified in the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for this product/material as provided by the manufacturer; to establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

E10 Test Method for Brinell Hardness of Metallic Materials

E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

E384 Test Method for Microindentation Hardness of Materials

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The Rockwell hardness and Rockwell superficial tests are useful when the test specimens are sufficiently thick (in relation to the indenter load) to ensure that the results are not affected by the flow of metal on the surface of the anvil. On a solid piece the flow of metal on the under surface may be detected by a bulge or marking. On composite pieces where the

contact materials are attached to backings of a different material, the thickness limitations imposed for a solid piece shall apply to the contact material portion of such composite pieces.

NOTE 1—As a matter of information, it may be stated that tests on fine silver showed that on annealed samples having a Rockwell 15T hardness of 27, the readings were not affected on thicknesses $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm) or over. On thicknesses of $\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm) Rockwell 15T scale readings of 72 and higher were not affected.

3.2 The microhardness test is of questionable significance when the metallic phases in a material are so large that the indentation does not represent an accurate average hardness. Sintered contact materials usually contain segregates differing greatly in hardness from the matrix hardness and may destroy the validity of microhardness readings.

3.3 Other aspects of significance and use shall be as described in the particular ASTM test method used, as listed in Section 2.

4. Sampling

4.1 Prepare test samples in accordance with the method selected from those listed in Section 2 and, where applicable, supplemented with the requirements in 5.3.

5. Procedure

5.1 Determine the hardness in accordance with one of the following:

5.1.1 Test Methods **E18** subject to the additional requirements and precautions in 3.1, 5.2, and 5.3.

5.1.2 Test Method **E384** subject to the additional requirements and precautions in 3.2 and 5.4.

5.1.3 Test Method **E10**.

5.2 When employing the Rockwell superficial hardness test (Test Methods **E18**) the specimen hardness shall be within the range of the selected scale, as shown in Table 1.

5.3 When using the Rockwell or Rockwell superficial hardness tests on contacts which are in rivet form, the shanks of such rivets may have insufficient cross-sectional area to support the test pressure. In such cases the shank shall be removed to form a flat surface for placement against the anvil. The welding projection on contacts designed for assembly by projection welding shall also be removed. Some rivet contacts

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B02 on Nonferrous Metals and Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B02.05 on Precious Metals and Electrical Contact Materials.

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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.