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Standard Test Method for Determination of Coercivity (H_{cs}) of Cemented Carbides¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B 887; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—The units statement in subsection 1.2 was corrected editorially in April 2008.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of magnetization coercivity (H_{cs}) of cemented carbide materials and products using coercive force instrumentation. It is patterned after ISO 3326.

1.2

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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 establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

A 340 ~~Terminology of Symbols and Definitions Relating to Magnetic Testing~~ Specification for Reagent Water

B 243 ~~Terminology of Powder Metallurgy~~ Specification for Reagent Water

2.2 *ISO Standard:*³

ISO 3326 Hardmetals - Determination of (the Magnetization) Coercivity

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definition of terms used in this procedure refer to Terminology A 340 and Terminology B 243.

3.1.2 ~~dc—direct current~~ —direct current.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A test sample is positioned in the dc magnetic field of the test apparatus and magnetized to technical saturation. The magnetic field polarity is then reversed and the test sample is demagnetized by increasing the energy of the reversed magnetic field until the test sample reaches zero magnetism. The coercive force (H_c) is the magnetizing force required to return the saturated magnetic induction to zero.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Measurement of coercivity provides a relative comparison of carbide grain size, binder content, and possibly carbon deficiency for a given graded carbide material or product, and may be employed as a non-destructive measurement indicating deviation from a specified norm.

5.2 This test method allows the non-destructive estimate of average carbide grain size in sintered cemented carbide hardmetals. It is appropriate for a wide range of compositions and tungsten carbide (WC) WC grain sizes, and can be used for acceptance of material or product to specification.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B-9 on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B09.06 on Cemented Carbides.

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² This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B09 on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B09.06 on Cemented Carbides.

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³ 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* Vol 03.04, volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.05.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.