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**Metallic materials — Calibration and  
verification of static uniaxial testing  
machines —**

Part 1:  
**Tension/compression testing machines  
— Calibration and verification of the  
force-measuring system**

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pour essais statiques uniaxiaux —*

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**Partie 1: Machines d'essai de traction/compression — Étalonnage et  
vérification du système de mesure de force**



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Uniaxial testing*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 7500-1:2004) which has been technically revised.

ISO 7500 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines*:

- *Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system*
- *Part 2: Tension creep testing machines — Verification of the applied force*

# Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines —

## Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 7500 specifies the calibration and verification of tension/compression testing machines.

The verification consists of:

- a general inspection of the testing machine, including its accessories for the force application;
- a calibration of the force-measuring system of the testing machine;
- a confirmation that the performance properties of the testing machine achieve the limits given for a specified class.

**NOTE** This part of ISO 7500 addresses the static calibration and verification of the force-measuring systems. The calibration values are not necessarily valid for high speed or dynamic testing applications. Further information regarding dynamic effects is given in the Bibliography.

**CAUTION** — Some of the tests specified in this part of ISO 7500 involve the use of processes which could lead to a hazardous situation.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 376, *Metallic materials — Calibration of force-proving instruments used for the verification of uniaxial testing machines*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

##### **calibration**

operation that establishes the relationship between the force values (with associated uncertainties) indicated by the testing machine and those measured by one or more force-proving instruments

#### 3.2

##### **verification**

confirmation, based on analysis of measurements in accordance with this standard, that the performance properties of the testing machine achieve the limits given for a specified class

## 4 Symbols and their meanings

Symbols and their meanings are given in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Symbols and their meanings**

Symbol	Unit	Meaning
$a$	%	Relative resolution of the force indicator of the testing machine
$a_F$	%	Relative resolution of the force indicator of the testing machine at the applied force
$a_Z$	%	Relative resolution of the force indicator of the testing machine at zero force
$b$	%	Relative repeatability error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine
$b_{al}$	%	Allowable value of $b$ for a given class
$\Delta F$	N	Relative error of the force
$\Delta m$	kg	Relative error of the mass
$\Delta g$	m/s <sup>2</sup>	Relative error of the acceleration due to gravity
$E$	%	Estimated mean relative error
$E'$	%	Estimated mean relative reversibility error
$f_0$	%	Relative zero error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine
$F$	N	Reference force indicated by the force-proving instrument with increasing test force
$F'$	N	Reference force indicated by the force-proving instrument with decreasing test force
$F_c$	N	Reference force indicated by the force-proving instrument with increasing test force, for the complementary series of measurements for the smallest range used
$F_i$	N	Force indicated by the force indicator of the testing machine to be verified, with increasing test force
$F'_i$	N	Force indicated by the force indicator of the testing machine to be verified, with decreasing test force
$\bar{F}_i, \bar{F}$	N	Arithmetic mean of several measurements of $F_i$ and $F$ for the same discrete force
$F_{ic}$	N	Force reading on the force indicator of the testing machine to be verified, with increasing test force, for the complementary series of measurements for the smallest range used
$F_{i0}$	N	Residual indication of the force indicator of the testing machine to be verified after removal of force
$F_N$	N	Maximum value of the calibrated range of the force indicator of the testing machine
$g$	m/s <sup>2</sup>	Local acceleration due to gravity
$k$		Coverage factor used to calculate the expanded uncertainty from the combined uncertainty
$m$	kg	Mass of dead weights used to generate a calibration force
$q$	%	Mean relative indication error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine
$q_i$	%	The $i^{\text{th}}$ measurement of the relative indication error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine
$q_{al}$	%	Allowable value of $q$ for a given class
$q_{max}$	%	The maximum value of $q$ at each calibration point
$q_{min}$	%	The minimum value of $q$ at each calibration point
$q_{T1}$	%	Relative indication error determined at a crossover point using force-proving instrument 1

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol	Unit	Meaning
$q_{T2}$	%	Relative indication error determined at a crossover point using force-proving instrument 2
$r$	N	Resolution of the force indicator of the testing machine
$u_c$	%	Combined uncertainty
$u_i$	%	Uncertainty component
$u_{rep}$	%	Uncertainty component due to repeatability
$u_{res}$	%	Uncertainty component due to resolution
$u_{std}$	%	Uncertainty component due to the calibration standard used
$U$	%	Expanded uncertainty
$U'$	%	Expanded reversibility uncertainty
$U_{T1}$	%	Expanded uncertainty using force-proving instrument 1 at a crossover point
$U_{T2}$	%	Expanded uncertainty using force-proving instrument 2 at a crossover point
$v$	%	Relative reversibility error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine
$\rho_{air}$	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Density of air
$\rho_m$	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Density of the dead weights

## 5 General inspection of the testing machine

The calibration of the testing machine shall only be carried out if the machine is in good working order. For this purpose, a general inspection of the machine shall be carried out before calibration of the force-measuring system of the machine (see [Annex A](#)).

NOTE Good metrological practice requires a calibration run prior to any maintenance or adjustments to the testing machine to determine the “as found” condition of the machine.

Information on the inspection of the loading platens is provided in [Annex B](#). Uncertainty of the calibration results is discussed in [Annex C](#).

## 6 Calibration of the force-measuring system of the testing machine

### 6.1 General

This calibration shall be carried out for each of the force ranges used and with all force indicators in use. Any accessory devices (e.g. pointer, recorder) that may affect the force-measuring system shall, where used, be verified in accordance with [6.4.6](#).

If the testing machine has several force-measuring systems, each system shall be regarded as a separate testing machine. The same procedure shall be followed for double-piston hydraulic machines.

The calibration shall be carried out using force-proving instruments with the following exception; if the force to be verified is below the lower limit of the smallest capacity force-proving device used in the calibration procedure, use known masses.

When more than one force-proving instrument is required to calibrate a force range, the maximum force applied to the smaller device shall be the same as the minimum force applied to the next force-proving instrument of higher capacity. When a set of known masses is used to verify forces, the set shall be considered as a single force-proving instrument.

The calibration may be carried out with constant indicated forces,  $F_i$  or the calibration can be carried out with constant reference forces,  $F$ . Calibration can be carried out using a slowly increasing force for increasing force levels or a slowly decreasing force for decreasing force levels.

NOTE The word “constant” signifies that the same nominal value of  $F_i$  (or  $F$ ) is used for the three series of measurements (see 6.4.5).

The instruments used for the calibration shall have a certified traceability to the international system of units.

The force-proving instrument shall comply with the requirements specified in ISO 376. The class of the instrument shall be equal to or better than the class for which the testing machine is to be calibrated. In the case of dead weights, the relative error of the force generated by these weights shall be within  $\pm 0,1$  %.

The exact equation giving the force,  $F$ , in newtons, created by the dead weight of mass  $m$ , in kilograms, is:

$$F = mg \left[ 1 - \frac{\rho_{\text{air}}}{\rho_m} \right] \quad (1)$$

This force can be calculated using the following approximate formula:

$$F = mg \quad (2)$$

The relative error of the force can be calculated from the relative errors of mass and acceleration due to gravity, using the formula:

$$\frac{\Delta F}{F} = \frac{\Delta m}{m} + \frac{\Delta g}{g} \quad (3)$$

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## 6.2 Determination of the resolution

### 6.2.1 Analogue scale

The thickness of the graduation marks on the scale shall be uniform and the width of the pointer shall be approximately equal to the width of a graduation mark.

The resolution,  $r$ , of the indicator shall be obtained from the ratio between the width of the pointer and the centre-to-centre distance between two adjacent scale graduation marks (scale interval), multiplied by the value of force which one scale interval represents. The recommended ratios are 1:2, 1:5 or 1:10, a spacing of 2,5 mm or greater being required for the determination of one-tenth of a scale division.

### 6.2.2 Digital scale

The resolution is taken to be one increment of the count of the numerical indicator.

### 6.2.3 Variation of readings

If the readings vary by more than the value previously calculated for the resolution (with the force-proving instrument unloaded and with the motor and/or drive mechanism and control on for determining the sum of all electrical noise), the resolution,  $r$ , shall be deemed to be equal to half the range of fluctuation plus one increment.

NOTE 1 This only determines the resolution due to system noise and does not account for control errors, e.g. in the case of hydraulic machines.

NOTE 2 For auto-ranging machines, the resolution of the indicator changes as the resolution or gain of the system changes.



#### 6.2.4 Unit

The resolution,  $r$ , shall be expressed in units of force.

### 6.3 Prior determination of the relative resolution of the force indicator

The relative resolution,  $a$ , of the force indicator is defined by the relationship:

$$a = \frac{r}{F_i} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where

$r$  is the resolution defined in 6.2;

$F_i$  is the force indicated by the force indicator of the testing machine.

The relative resolution shall be determined at each calibration point and shall not exceed the values given in [Table 2](#) for the class of machine being verified.

### 6.4 Calibration procedure

#### 6.4.1 Alignment of the force-proving instrument

Mount tension force-proving instruments in the machine in such a way as to minimize any effects of bending (see ISO 376). For the alignment of a force-proving instrument in the compression mode, mount a platen with a ball nut on the instrument if the machine does not have an incorporated ball cup.

For calibration of tension and compression modes on testing systems that do not use compression platens for testing, the force proving device may be attached to the testing machine with threaded studs. In this case, the force proving instrument shall have been calibrated in a similar fashion (i.e. with threaded studs) and rotation of the force-proving instrument through an angle of 120° is required between each series of measurements during the calibration of the testing machine.

If the machine has two work areas with a common force application and indicating device, one calibration could be performed, so that e.g. compression in the upper work area equals tension in the lower work area, and vice versa. The certificate should carry an appropriate comment.

#### 6.4.2 Temperature compensation

The calibration shall be carried out at an ambient temperature of between 10 °C and 35 °C. The temperature at which the calibration is carried out shall be noted in the verification report.

A sufficient period of time shall be provided to allow the force-proving instrument to reach a stable temperature. The temperature of the force-proving instrument shall not change by more than 2 °C from the beginning to the end of each calibration run. If necessary, temperature corrections shall be applied to the readings (see ISO 376).

#### 6.4.3 Conditioning of the testing machine and force-proving instrument

Immediately prior to the calibration procedure, the force-proving instrument, in position in the machine, shall be preloaded at least three times between zero and the maximum force to be measured.

#### 6.4.4 Procedure

Use either or a combination of the following methods:

- a) a nominal force,  $F_i$ , indicated by the force indicator of the machine is applied by the machine and the reference force,  $F$ , indicated by the force-proving instrument is noted.

- b) a nominal reference force,  $F$ , indicated by the force-proving instrument is applied by the machine and the force,  $F_i$ , indicated by the force indicator of the machine is noted.

The word nominal implies that it is not necessary to repeat the exact values of force in each series of measurements, however they should be approximately the same.

#### 6.4.5 Application of discrete forces

Three series of measurements shall be taken with increasing force. For machines applying not more than five discrete levels of force, each value of relative error shall not exceed the values given in [Table 2](#) for a specific class. For machines applying more than five discrete levels of force, each series of measurements shall comprise at least five discrete force levels at approximately equal intervals between 20 % and 100 % of the maximum value of the calibrated range.

If a calibration is conducted at a force below 20 % of the range's upper limit, supplementary force measurements shall be made. Five or more different calibration forces shall be selected for each complete decade below 20 % of the range's upper limit such that the ratio between two adjacent calibration forces is nominally less than or equal to 2. For example: approximately 10 %, 7 %, 4 %, 2 %, 1 %, 0,7 %, 0,4 %, 0,2 %, 0,1 %, etc. of the range's upper limit down to and including the lower limit of calibration. The lowest decade may not be a complete decade and does not require five calibration points.

The lower limit of the range shall not be less than  $r$  multiplied by:

- 400 for class 0,5;
- 200 for class 1;
- 100 for class 2;
- 67 for class 3.

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For testing machines with ~~auto-ranging indicators, at least two force steps shall be applied on each part of the range where the resolution does not change.~~ [change.](#) [id41/iso-7500-1-2015](#)

The force-proving instrument may be rotated through an angle of 120° before each series of measurements and a preload run undertaken.

For each discrete force, the relative indication error and the relative repeatability error of the force-measuring system of the testing machine shall be calculated (see [6.5](#)).

The indicator reading shall be set to zero before each series of measurements. The zero reading shall be taken approximately 30 s after the force is completely removed. In the case of an analogue indicator, it shall also be checked that the pointer balances freely around zero and, if a digital indicator is used, that any sub-zero value is clearly displayed, for example by a negative sign indicator.

The relative zero error of each series calculated shall be noted using the following equation:

$$f_0 = \frac{F_{i0}}{F_N} \times 100 \tag{5}$$

#### 6.4.6 Verification of accessories

The good working order and resistance due to friction of the mechanical accessory devices (pointer, recorder) shall be verified by one of the following methods according to whether the machine is normally used with or without accessories:

- a) machine normally used with the accessories: three series of measurements shall be made with increasing force (see [6.4.5](#)) with the accessories connected for each force range used and one complementary series of measurements, without accessories, for the smallest range used.

- b) machine normally used without accessories: three series of measurements shall be made with increasing force (see 6.4.5) with the accessories disconnected for each force range used and one complementary series of measurements with the accessories connected for the smallest range used.

In both cases the relative indication error,  $q$ , shall be calculated for the three normal series of measurements, and the relative repeatability error,  $b$ , shall be calculated from the four series. The values obtained for  $b$  and  $q$  shall conform to those listed in Table 2 for the class under consideration, and the following further conditions shall be satisfied:

- for calibration with constant indicated force:

$$100 \left| \frac{F_i - F_c}{F_c} \right| \leq 1,5 q_{al} \quad (6)$$

- for calibration with constant reference force:

$$100 \left| \frac{F_{ic} - F}{F} \right| \leq 1,5 q_{al} \quad (7)$$

In the above equations, the value of  $q_{al}$  is the maximum permissible value given in Table 2 for the class under consideration.

#### 6.4.7 Verification of the effect of differences in piston positions

For hydraulic machines, where the hydraulic pressure at the actuator is used to measure the test force, the influence of a difference in position of the piston shall be verified for the smallest measuring range of the machine used during the three series of measurements (see 6.4.5). The position of the piston shall be different for each series of measurements.

In the case of a double-piston hydraulic machine, it is necessary to consider both pistons.

#### 6.4.8 Determination of relative reversibility error

When required, the relative reversibility error,  $v$ , shall be determined by carrying out a calibration at the same discrete levels of force, first with increasing force levels and then with decreasing force levels. In this case, the calibration shall be performed using a force-proving instrument calibrated for descending forces in accordance with ISO 376. Only one series of measurements with decreasing force levels is required to determine reversibility error.

The difference between the values obtained with increasing force and with decreasing force enables the relative reversibility error to be calculated (see Figure 1), using the following equation:

$$v = \frac{F - F'}{\bar{F}} \times 100 \quad (8)$$

or, for the particular case of the calibration carried out with a constant reference force:

$$v = \frac{F'_i - F_i}{F} \times 100 \quad (9)$$

This determination shall be carried out for the lowest and highest force ranges of the testing machine.