
**Metallic powders, excluding powders
for hardmetals — Determination
of compressibility in uniaxial
compression**

*Poudres métalliques, à l'exclusion des poudres pour métaux-durs —
Détermination de la compressibilité sous compression uniaxiale*

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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).

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).

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 voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 119, *Powder metallurgy*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Sampling and testing methods for powders (including powders for hardmetals)*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 3927:2011), of which it constitutes a minor revision to adjust punch tolerances in [Figure 2](#) and clarify the use of scale and micrometer.

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Metallic powders, excluding powders for hardmetals — Determination of compressibility in uniaxial compression

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for measuring the extent to which a metallic powder is compacted when subjected to uniaxial compressive loading in a confining die under specified conditions.

The method is not applicable to powders for hardmetals.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, the symbols given in Table 1 apply.

Table 1 — Symbols

Symbol	Designation	Unit
ρ_p	Compressibility ^a	g/cm ³
m	Mass of the compact	g
V	Volume of the compact	cm ³
^a If the compressibility is measured at one pressure only, e.g. 400 N/mm ² , the symbol becomes $\rho_{p(400)}$.		

5 Principle

Uniaxial compaction of a powder in a confining die by double-action pressing. Samples of the powder may be pressed either at a single specified pressure or at a series of specified pressures. After ejection from the die, the density of the compacts is determined.

The density obtained in the former case represents the compressibility of the powder at the specified pressure. The densities obtained in the latter case can be utilized for drawing the compressibility curve of the powder, i.e. a plot of the density as a function of the compacting pressure.

6 Apparatus

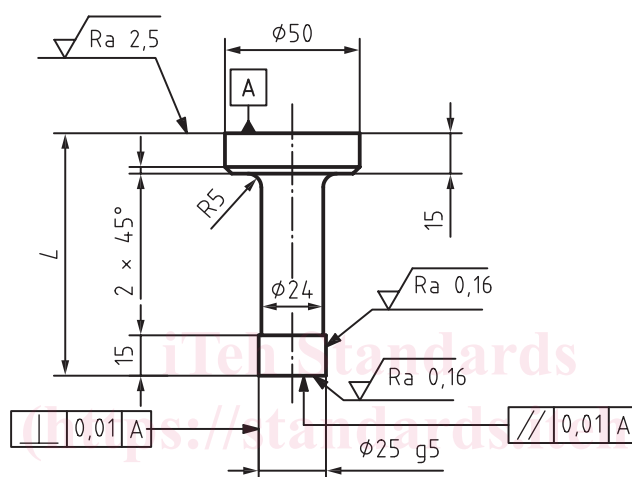
6.1 Die, preferably of cemented carbide, or alternatively of tool steel, and two punches for producing either cylindrical or rectangular compacts.

The cylindrical die should be capable of making compacts of diameter 20 mm to 26 mm with a height to diameter ratio between 0,8 and 1. An example of a design for tooling is shown in [Figure 1](#).

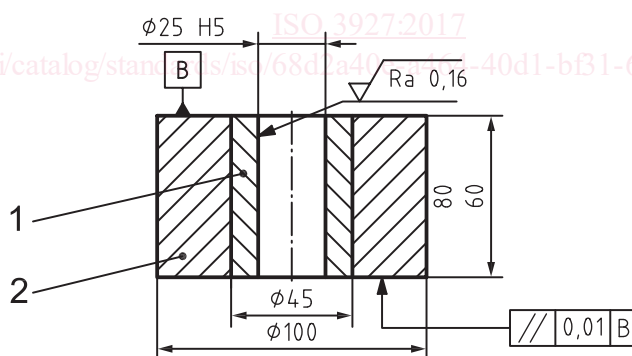
The rectangular die should be capable of making compacts of 30 mm × 12 mm and of thickness 5 mm to 7 mm. An example of a design for tooling is shown in [Figure 2](#).

Mating parts shall be fitted and lapped.

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Upper punch, $L = H - 10$



b) Die, $H = 60 \text{ mm to } 80 \text{ mm}$