

~~ISO/TC 164/SC 3~~

~~Date: 2022-09-16~~

~~ISO FDIS 6507-1:20222023 (E)~~

ISO/TC 164/SC 3/WG 5

Secretariat: DIN

~~Date: 2023-05-15~~

~~Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method~~

Matériaux métalliques — Essai de dureté Vickers — Partie 1: Méthode d'essai

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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8

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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/document 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~~ISO draws attention to the possibility that ~~some of the elements~~implementation of this document may ~~be involve~~ the ~~subject~~use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the ~~evidence, validity or applicability~~ of ~~any claimed~~ patent rights ~~in respect thereof~~. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. 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).~~

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For an explanation ~~on~~of 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~~, see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Hardness testing*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 459, ECISS - European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition ~~cancels and replaces the fourth edition (of ISO 6507-1:2018) and, together with ISO 4545-1:2023, cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4516:2002), which has been technically revised, ISO 4545-1:2017 and ISO 6507-1.~~

The main changes are as follows:

- ~~scope~~Scope revised to include testing on metallic coatings and other inorganic coatings;
- added ~~subclause~~ 7.6 - Metallic and other inorganic coatings;
- requirements have been added to the test report for reporting the surface curvature, if the curvature correction is applicable;

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- added Annex H to cover coatings specific requirements;
- updated references.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6507 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html~~www.iso.org/members.html~~.

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Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method

1 Scope

This document specifies the Vickers hardness test method for the three different ranges of test force for metallic materials, including hard metals and other cemented carbides (see Table 1), metallic coatings and other inorganic coatings.

Table 1 — Ranges of test force

Ranges of test force, F N	Hardness symbol	Designation
$F \geq 49,03$	$\geq HV 5$	Vickers hardness test
$1,961 \leq F < 49,03$	HV 0,2 to <HV 5	Low-force Vickers hardness test
$0,009\ 807 \leq F < 1,961$	HV 0,001 to <HV 0,2	Vickers microhardness test

The Vickers hardness test is specified in this document for lengths of indentation diagonals between 0,020 mm and 1,400 mm. Using this method to determine Vickers hardness from smaller indentations is outside the scope of this document as results would suffer from large uncertainties due to the limitations of optical measurement and imperfections in tip geometry.

The Vickers hardness specified in this document is also applicable for metallic and other inorganic coatings including electrodeposited coatings, autocatalytic coatings, sprayed coatings and anodic coatings on aluminium.

This document is applicable to measurements normal to the coated surface and to measurements on cross-sections, provided that the characteristics of the coating (smoothness, thickness, etc.) permit accurate readings of the diagonal of the indentation.

This document is not applicable for coatings with thickness less than 0,030 mm when testing normal to the coating surface. This standard is not applicable for coatings with thickness less than 0,100 mm when testing a cross-section of the coating. ISO 14577-1 can be used for the determination of hardness from smaller indentations."

A periodic verification method is specified for routine checking of the testing machine in service by the user.

For specific materials and/or products, relevant International Standards exist.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 6507-2:2018, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines*

ISO 6507-3:2018, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks*

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3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

4 Symbols and designations

4.1 Symbols and designations used in this document

See Table 2 and Figure 1.

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Table 2 — Symbols and designations

Symbol	Designation
α	Mean angle between the opposite faces at the vertex of the pyramidal indenter (nominally 136°) (see Figure 1)
F	Test force, in newtons (N)
d	Arithmetic mean, in millimetres, of the two diagonal lengths d_1 and d_2 (see Figure 1)
HV	$\text{Vickers hardness} = \frac{\text{Test force (kgf)}}{\text{Surface area of indentation (mm}^2\text{)}} = \frac{\text{Test force (kgf)}}{\text{Surface area of indentation (mm}^2\text{)}}$ $= \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{\text{Test Force (N)}}{\text{Surface area of indentation (mm}^2\text{)}}$ $= \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{\text{Test Force (N)}}{\text{Surface area of indentation (mm}^2\text{)}}$ $= \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{F}{d^2 / \left(2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{2F \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{d^2} = \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{F}{d^2 / \left(2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{g_n} \times \frac{2F \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{d^2}$
	<p>For the nominal angle $\alpha = 136^\circ$,</p> $\text{Vickers hardness} \approx 0,1891 \times \frac{F}{d^2} \approx 0,1891 \times \frac{F}{d^2}$
<p>To reduce uncertainty, the Vickers hardness may be calculated using the actual mean indenter angle, α.</p> <p>NOTE Standard acceleration due to gravity, $g_n = 9,806 65 \text{ m/s}^2$ which is the conversion factor from kgf to N</p>	

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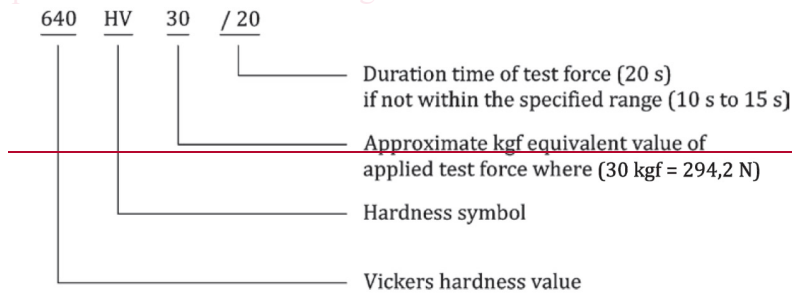
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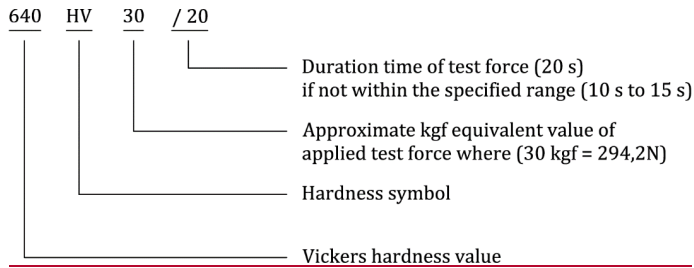
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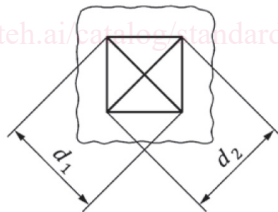
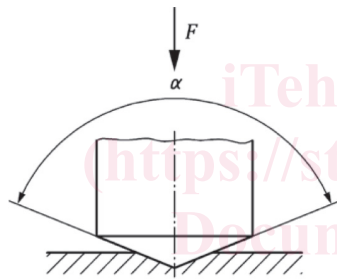
Vickers hardness, HV, is designated as shown in the following example.





5 Principle

A diamond indenter, in the form of a right pyramid with a square base and with a specified angle between opposite faces at the vertex, is forced into the surface of a test piece followed by measurement of the diagonal length of the indentation left in the surface after removal of the test force, F (see Figure 1).



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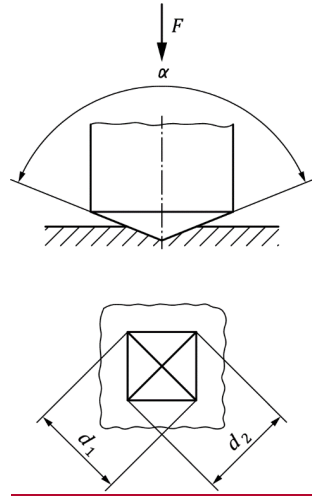


Figure 1 — Principle of the test, geometry of indenter and Vickers indentation

The Vickers hardness is proportional to the quotient obtained by dividing the test force by the area of the sloped surface of indentation, which is assumed to be a right pyramid with a square base and having at the vertex the same angle as the indenter.

NOTE 1 A right pyramid has its apex aligned with the centre of the base.

NOTE 2 As applicable, this document has adopted hardness test parameters as defined by the Working Group on Hardness (CCM-WGH) under the framework of the International Committee of Weights and Measures (CIPM) Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities (CCM) (see Annex F).

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7.6 Testing machine

7.6.1 Testing machine

The testing machine shall be capable of applying a predetermined force or forces within the desired range of test forces, in accordance with [ISO 6507-2](#).

7.26.2 Indenter

The indenter shall be a diamond in the shape of a right pyramid with a square base, as specified in [ISO 6507-2](#).

7.36.3 Diagonal measuring system

The diagonal measuring system shall satisfy the requirements in [ISO 6507-2](#).

Magnifications should be provided so that the diagonal can be enlarged to greater than 25 % but less than 75 % of the maximum possible optical field of view. Many objective lenses are nonlinear towards the edge of the field of view.

A diagonal measuring system using a camera for measurement can use 100 % of the camera's field of view provided it is designed to consider field of view limitations of the optical system.

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The resolution required of the diagonal measuring system depends on the size of the smallest indentation to be measured and shall be in accordance with Table 3. In determining the resolution of the measuring system, the resolution of the microscope optics, the digital resolution of the measuring scale and the step-size of any stage movement, where applicable, should be taken into account.

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Table 3 — Resolution of the measuring system

Diagonal length, d mm	Resolution of the measuring system
$0,020 \leq d < 0,080$	0,000 4 mm
$0,080 \leq d \leq 1,400$	0,5 % of d

8.7 Test piece

8.4.7.1 Test surface

The test shall be carried out on a surface which is smooth and even, free from oxide scale, foreign matter and, in particular, completely free from lubricants, unless otherwise specified in product standards. The finish of the surface shall permit accurate determination of the diagonal length of the indentation.

For hard-metal samples, the thickness of the layer removed from the surface shall be not less than 0,2 mm.

8.4.7.2 Preparation

Surface preparation shall be carried out in such a way as to prevent surface damage or alteration of the surface hardness due to excessive heating or cold-working.

Due to the small depth of Vickers microhardness indentations, it is essential that special precautions be taken during preparation. It is recommended to use a polishing/electropolishing process which is suitable for the material to be measured.

8.4.7.3 Thickness

The thickness of the test piece or of the layer under test shall be at least 1,5 times the diagonal length of the indentation, as defined in Annex A. No deformation shall be visible at the back of the test piece after the test.

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The thickness of a hard-metal test piece shall be at least 1 mm.

NOTE The depth of the indentation is approximately 1/7 of the diagonal length (0,143 d).

8.4.7.4 Tests on curved surfaces

For tests on curved surfaces, the corrections given in Tables B.1 to B.6 shall be applied.

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8.5.7.5 Support of unstable test pieces

For a test piece of small cross-section or of irregular shape, either a dedicated support should be used or it should be mounted in a similar manner to a metallographic micro-section in appropriate material so that it is adequately supported and does not move during the force application.

8.6.7.6 Metallic and other inorganic coatings

Annex H specifies additional procedures and requirements, which shall be applied when determining the Vickers hardness of metallic and other inorganic coatings.

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