



Designation: ~~C886 – 98 (Reapproved 2010)~~^{ε1} C886 – 98 (Reapproved 2015) American National Standard

Standard Test Method for Scleroscope Hardness Testing of Carbon and Graphite Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C886; 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—Updated units of measurement throughout standard editorially in May 2010.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the apparatus and procedure for determining the hardness of carbon and graphite materials using the Model C-2 scleroscope² with the hammer calibrated for use on carbon and graphite materials with particles smaller than ~~0.8~~ 0.8 mm.³

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:*⁴

[E171 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Flexible Barrier Packaging](#)

[E448 Practice for Scleroscope Hardness Testing of Metallic Materials](#)

2.2 *ANSI Standard:*⁵

[ANSI C 64.1 Brushes for Electrical Machines](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The specimen is held in position, and the height of rebound of a diamond-tipped hammer is observed and recorded as the hardness number.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The scleroscope is a rebound hardness tester with a scale divided into 140 equal parts. For carbon and graphite materials, there is no established correlation between the Scleroscope hardness scale and other hardness scales. The test is useful in the evaluation and the manufacturing control of carbon and graphite materials.

5. Interferences

5.1 Lack of alignment of the instrument, as specified in Section 10, will cause low readings.

5.2 The specimen must be held firmly in position and must have adequate support from the anvil on which the sample rests. Neglect of alignment, positioning, or support will result in low readings.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products—Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.F0 on Manufactured Carbon and Graphite Products.

Current edition approved May 1, 2010/Oct. 1, 2015. Published May 2010/December 2015. Originally approved in 1988. Last previous edition approved in 2005/2010 as C886 – 98 (2005) (2010)^{ε1}. DOI: 10.1520/C0886-98R10E01-10.1520/C0886-98R15.

² Registered trademark of the Shore Instrument and Manufacturing Co., Inc., 80-A Commercial St., Freeport, NY 11520, and available from Instron Worldwide Headquarters, 825 University Ave., Norwood, MA 02062, www.instron.com.

³ This test method may be more readily understood by referring to the following documents: Practice E448, ANSI C 64.1, Brushes for Electrical Machines, available from American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10017, and Lysaght and DeBellis, *Indentation Hardness Testing*, American Chain and Cable Corp., Reinhold Publishing Co., 1969.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.