
**Destructive tests on welds in metallic
materials — Hardness testing —**

**Part 2:
Microhardness testing of welded joints**

*Essais destructifs des soudures sur matériaux métalliques — Essais de
dureté —*

Partie 2: Essai de microdureté des assemblages soudés

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Symbols and abbreviated terms	1
4	Principle	2
5	Preparation of test specimens	2
6	Test procedure	2
6.1	Rows of indentations (R)	2
6.2	Individual indentations (E)	3
7	Test results	3
8	Test report	3
Annex A (informative) Example of a test report for rows of hardness tests (R) on welded joints		6
Annex B (informative) Example of a test report for individual hardness tests (E) on welded joints		7
Bibliography		8

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

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 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 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9015-2:2003), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 9015 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing*:

- *Part 1: Hardness test on arc welded joints*
- *Part 2: Microhardness testing of welded joints*

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing —

Part 2: Microhardness testing of welded joints

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9015 specifies microhardness testing on transverse sections of welded joints of metallic materials with high hardness gradients. It covers Vickers hardness tests in accordance with ISO 6507-1, normally with test loads of 0,98 N to less than 49 N (HV 0,1 to less than HV 5).

NOTE Testing ensures that the highest and/or the lowest level of hardness of both parent materials (in the case of dissimilar materials both parent materials) and weld metal is determined.

This part of ISO 9015 is not applicable to hardness testing of welds with loads of 49,03 N and above, which is covered by ISO 9015-1.

This part of ISO 9015 is not applicable to Vickers hardness testing of resistance spot, projection and seam welds, which is covered by ISO 14271.

This part of ISO 9015 is not applicable to hardness testing of very narrow welds, e.g. those typically produced by laser and electron beam welding (see ISO 22826).

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 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

3 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The symbols and terms to be used are specified in [Table 1](#) and represented in [Figures 1, 2 and 3](#).

Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviated terms

Symbol	Term	Unit
E	Individual indentation	—
H	Distance of rows of indentations from the reference line (surface or fusion line)	mm
HAZ	Heat affected zone	—
HV	Vickers hardness	— ^a
L	Distance between the centre point of the indentations in the heat-affected zone	mm
R	Row of indentations	—
t	Thickness of test specimen	mm

^a Units for Vickers hardness are given in ISO 6507-1.