



ISO 14577-2

Metallic materials — Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters —

Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines

Matériaux métalliques — Essai de pénétration instrumenté pour la détermination de la dureté et de paramètres des matériaux —

Partie 2: Vérification et étalonnage des machines d'essai

Third edition
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Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General conditions	1
4.1 Requirements	1
4.2 Preparation	2
4.3 Functional installation	2
4.4 Indenter	2
4.5 Application of the test force	2
5 Direct verification and calibration	2
5.1 General	2
5.2 Calibration of the test force	3
5.3 Calibration of the displacement measuring device	3
5.4 Verification and calibration of the machine compliance	4
5.4.1 General	4
5.4.2 Procedure	4
5.5 Calibration and verification of the indenter	5
5.5.1 General	5
5.5.2 Vickers indenter	6
5.5.3 Berkovich, modified Berkovich, and corner cube indenters	8
5.5.4 Ball indenters	8
5.5.5 Spheroconical indenters	9
5.6 Verification of the indenter area function	10
5.6.1 General	10
5.6.2 Procedure	10
5.7 Verification of the testing cycle	11
6 Indirect verification	11
6.1 General	11
6.2 Procedure	12
7 Intervals between calibrations and verifications	14
7.1 Direct verification and calibration	14
7.2 Indirect verification	14
7.3 Routine checking	14
8 Verification report/Calibration certificate	14
Annex A (informative) Example of an indenter holder	15
Annex B (normative) Procedures for determination of indenter area function	16
Annex C (informative) Examples for the documentation of the results of indirect verification	18
Annex D (normative) Machine compliance calibration procedure	21
Bibliography	25

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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 14577-2:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- New procedure for indirect verification.
- New method 6 for machine compliance calibration.
- Replacement of tungsten carbide balls by balls in general.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14577 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Hardness has typically been defined as the resistance of a material to permanent penetration by another harder material. The results obtained when performing Rockwell, Vickers, and Brinell tests are determined after the test force has been removed. Therefore, the effect of elastic deformation under the indenter has been ignored.

ISO 14577 (all parts)^[2] has been prepared to enable the user to evaluate the indentation of materials by considering both the force and displacement during plastic and elastic deformation. By monitoring the complete cycle of increasing and removal of the test force, hardness values equivalent to traditional hardness values can be determined. More significantly, additional properties of the material, such as its indentation modulus and elasto-plastic hardness, can also be determined. All these values can be calculated without the need to measure the indent optically. Furthermore, by a variety of techniques, the instrumented indentation test allows to record hardness and modulus depth profiles within a, probably complex, indentation cycle.

ISO 14577 (all parts) has been written to allow a wide variety of post test data analysis.

Part 2 of ISO 14577 specifies the methods of verification and calibration of instrumented indentation testing machines.