AS 1816.3:2026
ISO 6506-3:2014

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Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test

Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 6506-3:2014, IDT)



AS 1816.3:2026

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Australian Pipelines and Gas Association
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
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National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
University of Technology Sydney
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This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MT-006, Mechanical Testing Of Metals to supersede AS 1816.3—2007, *Metallic materials—Brinell hardness test, Method 3: Calibration of reference blocks*.

The objective of this document is to specify a method for the calibration of reference blocks to be used in the indirect verification of Brinell hardness testing machines as described in AS 1816.2.

The procedures necessary to ensure metrological traceability of the calibration machine are also specified.

This document is identical to, and has been reproduced from, ISO 6506-3:2014, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks*.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, the following apply:

(a) In the source text “this part of ISO 6506” is to be read as “this document”.

(b) A comma is to be read as a full point when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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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 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 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Hardness testing*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6506-3:2005), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6506 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test*:

— *Part 1: Test method*

— *Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines*

— *Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks*

— *Part 4: Tables of hardness values*

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Australian Standard®

Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test

Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 6506-3:2014, IDT)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6506 specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to be used in the indirect verification of Brinell hardness testing machines as described in ISO 6506-2.

The procedures necessary to ensure metrological traceability of the calibration machine are also specified.

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 376, *Metallic materials — Calibration of force-proving instruments used for the verification of uniaxial testing machines*

ISO 6506-1:2014, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6506-2:2014, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines*

3 Manufacture of reference blocks

3.1 The block shall be specially manufactured for use as a reference block.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the need to use a manufacturing process which will give the necessary homogeneity, stability of structure, and uniformity of surface hardness.

3.2 Each metal block to be calibrated shall be of a thickness not less than

— 16 mm for 10 mm balls,

— 12 mm for 5 mm balls, or

— 6 mm for smaller balls.

NOTE 12 mm for 10 mm balls can be used only if the hardness of the reference block is greater than 150 HBW.

3.3 The reference blocks shall be free of magnetism. It is recommended that the manufacturer shall ensure that the blocks, if of steel, have been demagnetized at the end of the manufacturing process.

3.4 The flatness of the two surfaces and the parallelism of the reference block shall be in accordance with Table 1.

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