

Hardmatic HH-300

SERIES 811 — Durometers for Rubber and Plastics Hardness Testing

Digital / Dial Durometers are suitable for testing the nature of the following materials like natural rubber, neoprene, polyesters, P.V.C., leather, nitrite rubber, wax, vinyl, cellulose acetates, glass polystyrene, etc.



Technical Data

- Designed in accordance with the ASTM D 2240, ISO868, ISO 7619, DIN 53 505, JIS K 6253, and JIS K 7215 specifications.
- Units are available in both Shore A and Shore D scales, and will test a wide variety of applications.
- The Digital Durometer is provided with data hold function, permitting the operator to make an error-free reading on the LCD screen.
- The Dial Durometer is provided with a peak retaining hand for error-free reading.



SPECIFICATIONS

Model No.	Digital	HH-330	HH-336	HH-336	HH-332	HH-338	HH-338	HH-334
	Dial	HH-329	HH-335	HH-335	HH-331	HH-337	HH-337	HH-333
Order No.	Digital	811-330-10	811-336-10	811-336-11	811-332-10	811-338-10	811-338-11	811-334-10
	Dial	811-329-10	811-335-10	811-335-11	811-331-10	811-337-10	811-337-11	811-333-10
Scale		Shore E	Shore A			Shore D		
Applications		Soft Rubber, Sponge, Felt, Hard Foam	Natural rubber, soft elastomers, etc.			Hard elastomers, plastics, hard rubber, ebonite, etc.		
Resolution		0.1 (digital) or 1 (dial)				0.1 (digital) or 1 (dial)		
Range		HA: 10 - 90				HD: 20 - 90		
Standards	ASTM D 2240	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ISO 868	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	ISO 7619	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	DIN 53 505	—	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✓
	JIS K 6253	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	JIS K 7215	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Presser foot		44 x 18mm	44 x 18mm	ø18mm		44 x 18mm	ø18mm	
Spring force (mN)		WE=550+HE	WA=550+75HD (HA:Reading 10-90)			WD=444.5HD (HD:Reading 20-90)		
Indenter		Sphere (Tip diameter: 0.79mm)	Blunt taper (Tip diameter: 0.79mm)			Sharp point (Tip curvature: 0.1±0.01mm)		
Tip angle		—	35°±0.25°			30°±0.5°		
Indenter diameter		5mm	1.25mm					
Indenter protrusion		2.5mm						
Functions		Digital: Data hold, Zero -setting, SPC output, Power ON/OFF (Power supply: SR44 x 1pc.) Analog Durometer: Peak retaining hand						
Type		Compact	Compact		Long-leg	Compact		Long-leg
Dimensions (WxDxH)	Digital	60 x 28.5 x 151	60 x 28.5 x 151mm		60 x 28.5 x 193mm	60 x 28.5 x 151mm		60 x 28.5 x 193mm
	Dial	56 x 33.5 x 144mm	56 x 33.5 x 144mm		56 x 33.5 x 186mm	56 x 33.5 x 144mm		56 x 33.5 x 186mm
Mass	Digital	290g	290g		310g	290g		310g
	Dial	300g	300g		320g	300g		320g

Hardmatic HH-300

Test Block Set

Testing Stand Applications

These stands are used to mount Durometers. They allow constant-pressure hardness measurement by pressing the Durometer vertically on a workpiece.

- Anyone can perform repeatable hardness measurement due to fewer possibilities of human error and measurement variations.
- The supplied weights can be attached directly to a Durometer and allow constant-pressure hardness measurement of large samples for which a stand cannot be used.
- The supplied weights are used for calibrating the spring tension of Durometers.



64AAA964



64AAA963



64AAA796 - "A" & "D" Scale Durometer Stand

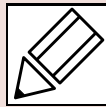
Order No.	Description
64AAA964	Calibration Set (Shore A Scale) Test Block 30* DURO (Blue) Test Block 60* DURO (Yellow) Test Block 90* DURO (Gray) Mahogany Box
64AAA590	Calibration Set (Shore D Scale) Test Block 20* DURO (Blue) Test Block 40* DURO (Gray) Test Block 80* DURO (Black)
64AAA962	"A" Scale Durometer Stand
64AAA794	"A" Scale Durometer Stand with Air Damper
64AAA796	Combination "D" & "A" Scale Durometer Stand
64AAA963	O-Ring Fixture Set 1/16", 3/32", 1/8", 3/16" and 1/4" O-Ring cross sections
264-506A	Digimatic Miniprocessor with printer
905693	Connecting Cable 40" (1m) for Durometer and Digimatic Miniprocessor

* Values shown are nominal only. Test Block Size 2" x 2" x 1/4"



Need Support?

Quick Guide to Precision Measuring Instruments



Hardness Testing Machines

■ Hardness Test Methods and Guidelines for Selection of a Hardness Testing Machine

Test Method	Micro Vickers	Micro surface material characteristics	Vickers	Rockwell	Rockwell Superficial	Durometer	Rebound type portable	Brinell	Shore
Material									
IC wafer	●	●							
Carbide, ceramics (cutting tool)		▲	●	●					
Steel (heat-treated material, raw material)	●	▲	●	●	●		●		●
Non-ferrous metal	●	▲	●	●	●		●		
Plastic		▲		●		●			
Grinding wheel				●					
Casting								●	
Sponge, rubber						●			
Shape									
Thin metal sheet (safety razor, metal foil)	●	●	●		●				
Thin film, plating, painting, surface layer (nitrided layer)	●	●							
Small parts, acicular parts (clock hand, sewing-machine needle)	●	▲							
Large specimen (structure)							●	●	●
Metallic material configuration (hardness for each phase of multilayer alloy)	●	●							
Plastic plate	▲	▲		●		●			
Sponge, rubber plate						●			
Inspection, judgment									
Strength or physical property of materials	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●
Heat treatment process	●		●	●	●		▲		▲
Carburized case depth	●		●						
Decarburized layer depth	●		●		●				
Flame or high-frequency hardening layer depth	●		●	●					
Hardenability test			●	●					
Maximum hardness of a welded spot			●						
Weld hardness			●	●					
High-temperature hardness (high-temperature characteristics, hot-workability)			●						
Fracture toughness (ceramics)	●		●						

Key: ● Well-suited ▲ Reasonably suited

■ Methods of Hardness Measurement

(1) Vickers

Vickers hardness is a test method that has the widest application range, allowing hardness inspection with an arbitrary test force. This test has an extremely large number of application fields particularly for hardness tests conducted with a test force less than 9.807N (1kgf). As shown in the following formula, Vickers hardness is a value determined by dividing test force F (N) by contact area S (mm²) between a specimen and an indenter, which is calculated from diagonal length d (mm, mean of two directional lengths) of an indentation formed by the indenter (a square pyramidal diamond, opposing face angle $\theta=136^\circ$) in the specimen using a test force F (N). k is a constant ($1/g=1/9.80665$).

$$HV=k \frac{F}{S}=0.102 \frac{F}{S}=0.102 \frac{2F \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{d^2}=0.1891 \frac{F}{d^2} \quad \begin{matrix} F:N \\ d:mm \end{matrix}$$

The error in the calculated Vickers hardness is given by the following formula. Here, Δd_1 , Δd_2 , and 'a' represent the measurement error that is due to the microscope, an error in reading an indentation, and the length of an edge line generated by opposing faces of an indenter tip, respectively. The unit of $\Delta \theta$ is degrees.

$$\frac{\Delta HV}{HV} \approx \frac{\Delta F}{F} - 2 \frac{\Delta d_1}{d} - 2 \frac{\Delta d_2}{d} - \frac{a^2}{d^2} - 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \Delta \theta$$

(2) Knoop

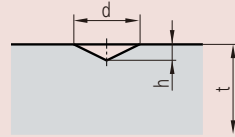
As shown in the following formula, Knoop hardness is a value obtained by dividing test force by the projected area A (mm²) of an indentation, which is calculated from the longer diagonal length d (mm) of the indentation formed by pressing a rhomboidal diamond indenter (opposing edge angles of $172^\circ 30'$ and 130°) into a specimen with test force F applied. Knoop hardness can also be measured by replacing the Vickers indenter of a microhardness testing machine with a Knoop indenter.

$$HK=k \frac{F}{A}=0.102 \frac{F}{A}=0.102 \frac{F}{cd^2}=1.451 \frac{F}{d^2} \quad \begin{matrix} F:N \\ d:mm \\ c:Constant \end{matrix}$$

(3) Rockwell and Rockwell Superficial

To measure Rockwell or Rockwell Superficial hardness, first apply a preload force and then the test force to a specimen and return to the preload force using a diamond indenter (tip cone angle: 120° , tip radius: 0.2mm) or a sphere indenter (steel ball or carbide ball). This hardness value is obtained from the hardness formula expressed by the difference in indentation depth h (μm) between the preload and test forces. Rockwell uses a preload force of 98.07N, and Rockwell Superficial 29.42N. A specific symbol provided in combination with a type of indenter, test force, and hardness formula is known as a scale. Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) define various scales of related hardness.

Relationship Between Vickers Hardness and the Minimum Allowable Thickness of a Specimen



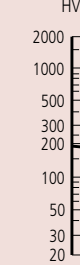
$$HV = 0.1891 \frac{F}{d^2}$$

$$t > 1.5d$$

$$h \approx d/7$$

t: Thickness of specimen (mm)
d: Diagonal length (mm)
h: Depth of indentation (mm)

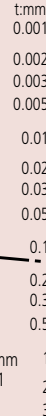
Vickers hardness HV



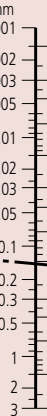
[Example]

Specimen thickness t: 0.15mm
Specimen hardness: 185HV1
Test force F: 9.807N (1kgf)
Diagonal length d: 0.1mm

Minimum thickness of specimen t:mm

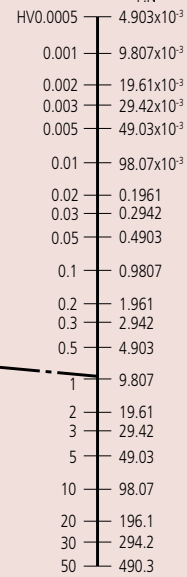


Diagonal length of indentation d:mm

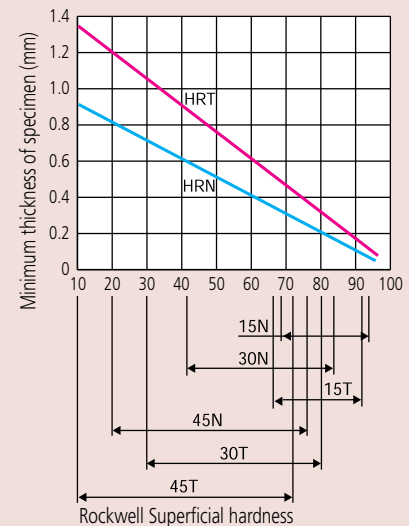
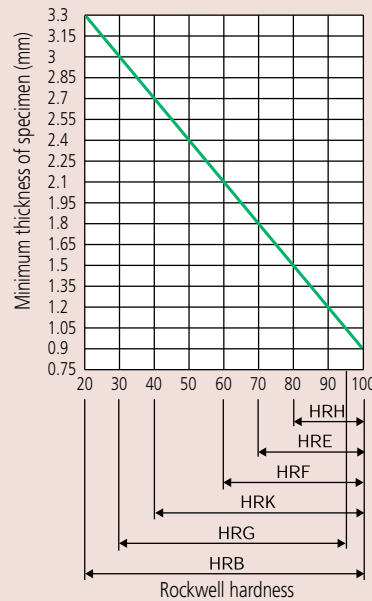
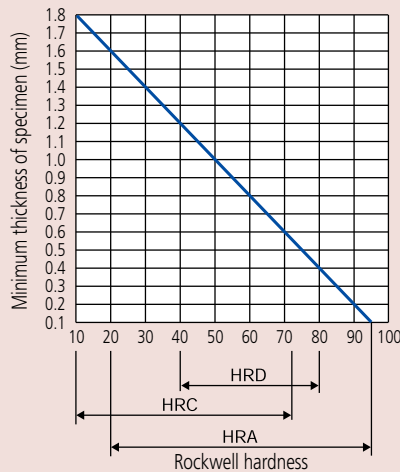


Hardness symbol

Test force F:N



Relationship Between Rockwell/Rockwell Superficial Hardness and the Minimum Thickness of a Specimen



Rockwell Hardness Scales

Scale	Indenter	Test force	Application
A	Diamond	588.4N	Carbide, sheet steel
D		980.7N	Case-hardened steel
C		1471N	Steel (100HRB or more to 70HRC or less)
F	Sphere of 1.5875mm diameter	588.4N	Bearing metal, annealed copper
B		980.7N	Brass
G		1471N	Hard aluminum alloy, beryllium copper, phosphor bronze
H	Sphere of 3.175mm diameter	588.4N	Bearing metal, grinding wheel
E		980.7N	Bearing metal
K		1471N	Bearing metal
L	Sphere of 6.35mm diameter	588.4N	Plastic, lead
M		980.7N	
P		1471N	
R	Sphere of 12.7mm diameter	588.4N	Plastic, lead
S		980.7N	
V		1471N	

Rockwell Superficial Hardness Scales

Scale	Indenter	Test force	Application
15-N	Diamond	147.1N	Thin surface-hardened layer on steel such as carburized or nitrided
30-N		294.2N	
45-N		441.3N	
15-T	Sphere of 1.5875mm diameter	147.1N	Sheet of mild steel, brass, bronze, etc.
30-T		294.2N	
45-T		441.3N	
15-W	Sphere of 3.175mm diameter	147.1N	Plastic, zinc, bearing alloy
30-W		294.2N	
45-W		441.3N	
15-X	Sphere of 6.35mm diameter	147.1N	Plastic, zinc, bearing alloy
30-X		294.2N	
45-X		441.3N	
15-Y	Sphere of 12.7mm diameter	147.1N	Plastic, zinc, bearing alloy
30-Y		294.2N	
45-Y		441.3N	