



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 6892-1:2010

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Kovinski materiali - Natezni preskus - 1. del: Metoda preskušanja pri sobni temperaturi (ISO 6892-1:2009)

Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6892-1:2009)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Zugversuch - Prüfverfahren bei Raumtemperatur (ISO 6892-1:2009)

Matériaux métalliques - Essais de traction - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai à température ambiante (ISO 6892-1:2009)

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Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6892-1:2009)

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de traction - Partie 1:
Méthode d'essai à température ambiante (ISO 6892-
1:2009)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Zugversuch - Teil 1: Prüfverfahren
bei Raumtemperatur (ISO 6892-1:2009)

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....3

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
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SIST EN ISO 6892-1:2010

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6892-1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 "Mechanical testing of metals" in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 1 "Tensile testing" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2010.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
6892-1

First edition
2009-08-15

**Metallic materials — Tensile testing —
Part 1:
Method of test at room temperature**

Matériaux métalliques — Essai de traction —

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai à température ambiante

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Terms and symbols	7
5 Principle.....	8
6 Test piece	8
7 Determination of original cross-sectional area	10
8 Marking the original gauge length.....	10
9 Accuracy of testing apparatus	11
10 Conditions of testing.....	11
11 Determination of the upper yield strength.....	15
12 Determination of the lower yield strength.....	15
13 Determination of proof strength, plastic extension	15
14 Determination of proof strength, total extension.....	16
15 Method of verification of permanent set strength.....	16
16 Determination of the percentage yield point extension	16
17 Determination of the percentage plastic extension at maximum force.....	16
18 Determination of the percentage total extension at maximum force.....	17
19 Determination of the percentage total extension at fracture	17
20 Determination of percentage elongation after fracture	18
21 Determination of percentage reduction of area	18
22 Test report.....	19
23 Measurement uncertainty	19
Annex A (informative) Recommendations concerning the use of computer-controlled tensile testing machines	33
Annex B (normative) Types of test pieces to be used for thin products: sheets, strips and flats between 0,1 mm and 3 mm thick	39
Annex C (normative) Types of test pieces to be used for wire, bars and sections with a diameter or thickness of less than 4 mm.....	42
Annex D (normative) Types of test pieces to be used for sheets and flats of thickness equal to or greater than 3 mm, and wire, bars and sections of diameter or thickness equal to or greater than 4 mm	43
Annex E (normative) Types of test pieces to be used for tubes.....	47
Annex F (informative) Estimation of the crosshead separation rate in consideration of the stiffness (or compliance) of the testing machine	49

ISO 6892-1:2009(E)

Annex G (informative) Measuring the percentage elongation after fracture if the specified value is less than 5 %	50
Annex H (informative) Measurement of percentage elongation after fracture based on subdivision of the original gauge length	51
Annex I (informative) Determination of the percentage plastic elongation without necking, A_{wn}, for long products such as bars, wire and rods	53
Annex J (informative) Estimation of the uncertainty of measurement	54
Annex K (informative) Precision of tensile testing — Results from interlaboratory programmes	58
Bibliography	63

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN ISO 6892-1:2010](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d5660372-15ab-4500-9e43-ae3ed08219ca/sist-en-iso-6892-1-2010)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 6892-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Uniaxial testing*.

This first edition of ISO 6892-1 cancels and replaces ISO 6892:1998.

ISO 6892 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Tensile testing*:

— *Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 2: Method of test at elevated temperature*

— *Part 3: Method of test at low temperature*

The following part is planned:

— *Part 4: Method of test in liquid helium*

Introduction

During discussions concerning the speed of testing in the preparation of ISO 6892:1998, it was decided to recommend the use of strain rate control in future revisions.

In this part of ISO 6892, there are two methods of testing speeds available. The first, method A, is based on strain rates (including crosshead separation rate) and the second, method B, is based on stress rates. Method A is intended to minimize the variation of the test rates during the moment when strain rate sensitive parameters are determined and to minimize the measurement uncertainty of the test results.

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Metallic materials — Tensile testing —

Part 1: Method of test at room temperature

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6892 specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the mechanical properties which can be determined at room temperature.

NOTE Annex A indicates complementary recommendations for computer controlled testing machines.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 377, *Steel and steel products — Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing*
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ISO 2566-1, *Steel — Conversion of elongation values — Part 1: Carbon and low alloy steels*

ISO 2566-2, *Steel — Conversion of elongation values — Part 2: Austenitic steels*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 9513, *Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometers used in uniaxial testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 gauge length

L

length of the parallel portion of the test piece on which elongation is measured at any moment during the test

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

3.1.1 original gauge length

L_0

length between **gauge length** (3.1) marks on the piece measured at room temperature before the test

NOTE Adapted from ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3].

ISO 6892-1:2009(E)

3.1.2

final gauge length after rupture
final gauge length after fracture

L_u
length between **gauge length** (3.1) marks on the test piece measured after rupture, at room temperature, the two pieces having been carefully fitted back together so that their axes lie in a straight line

NOTE Adapted from ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3].

3.2

parallel length

L_c
length of the parallel reduced section of the test piece

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

NOTE The concept of parallel length is replaced by the concept of distance between grips for unmachined test pieces.

3.3

elongation

increase in the **original gauge length** (3.1.1) at any moment during the test

NOTE Adapted from ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3].

3.4

percentage elongation

elongation expressed as a percentage of the **original gauge length**, L_0 (3.1.1)

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

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3.4.1

percentage permanent elongation

increase in the **original gauge length** (3.1.1) of a test piece after removal of a specified stress, expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length, L_0

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

3.4.2

percentage elongation after fracture

A
permanent elongation of the gauge length after fracture, $(L_u - L_0)$, expressed as a percentage of the **original gauge length**, L_0

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

NOTE For proportional test pieces, if the original gauge length is not equivalent to $5,65\sqrt{S_0}$ ¹⁾ where S_0 is the original cross-sectional area of the parallel length, the symbol A should be supplemented by a subscript indicating the coefficient of proportionality used, e.g. $A_{11,3}$ indicates a percentage elongation of the gauge length, L_0 , of

$$A_{11,3} = 11,3\sqrt{S_0}$$

For non-proportional test pieces (see Annex B), the symbol A should be supplemented by a subscript indicating the original gauge length used, expressed in millimetres, e.g. $A_{80\text{ mm}}$ indicates a percentage elongation of a gauge length, L_0 , of 80 mm.

1) $5,65\sqrt{S_0} = 5\sqrt{(4S_0/\pi)}$.

3.5 extensometer gauge length

L_e
initial extensometer gauge length used for measurement of extension by means of an extensometer

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3].

NOTE 2 For measurement of yield and proof strength parameters, L_e should span as much of the parallel length of the test piece as possible. Ideally, as a minimum, L_e should be greater than $0,50L_0$ but less than approximately $0,9L_C$. This should ensure that the extensometer detects all yielding events that occur in the test piece. Further, for measurement of parameters “at” or “after reaching” maximum force, L_e should be approximately equal to L_0 .

3.6 extension

increase in the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5), at any moment during the test

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

3.6.1 percentage extension “strain”

extension expressed as a percentage of the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5)

3.6.2 percentage permanent extension

increase in the **extensometer gauge length**, after removal of a specified stress from the test piece, expressed as a percentage of the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5)

[ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3]]

3.6.3 percentage yield point extension

A_e
in discontinuous yielding materials, the extension between the start of yielding and the start of uniform workhardening, expressed as a percentage of the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5)

NOTE Adapted from ISO/TR 25679:2005^[3].

See Figure 7.

3.6.4 percentage total extension at maximum force

A_{gt}
total extension (elastic extension plus plastic extension) at maximum force, expressed as a percentage of the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5)

See Figure 1.

3.6.5 percentage plastic extension at maximum force

A_g
plastic extension at maximum force, expressed as a percentage of the **extensometer gauge length**, L_e (3.5)

See Figure 1.