

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11782-1:2008

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Corrosion of metals and alloys - Corrosion fatigue testing - Part 1: Cycles to failure testing (ISO 11782-1:1998)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Prüfung der Schwingungskorrosion - Teil 1: Prüfung unter Anwendung von Bruch-Schwingspielen (ISO 11782-1:1998)

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Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Essais de fatiguecorrosion - Partie 1: Essais cycliques a la rupture (ISO 11782-1:1998)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11782-1-2008

ICS:

77.060 Korozija kovin Corrosion of metals

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 11782-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2008

ICS 77.060

English Version

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Corrosion fatigue testing - Part 1: Cycles to failure testing (ISO 11782-1:1998)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Essais de fatiguecorrosion - Partie 1: Essais cycliques à la rupture (ISO 11782-1:1998) Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Prüfung der Schwingungskorrosion - Teil 1: Prüfung unter Anwendung von Bruch-Schwingspielen (ISO 11782-1:1998)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 11782-1:2008 (E)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 11782-1:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11782-1:2008 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2008.

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11782-1:1998 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11782-1:2008 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11782-1

First edition 1998-07-15

Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosion fatigue testing —

Part 1:

Cycles to failure testing

iTeh Scorrosion des métaux et alliages — Essais de fatigue-corrosion —
Partie 1: Essais cycliques à la rupture
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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.

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

iTeh SalvoteNDARD PREVIEW

International Standard ISO 11782-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

ISO<u>\$11782\d6nsists</u>\$6f the following parts, under the general title *Corrosion* https://standards.iof.metals.and.alloys.ist/Corrosion.fatigue-testing

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- Part 1: Cycles to failure testing
- Part 2: Crack propagation testing using precracked specimens

Annex A of this part of ISO 11782 is for information only.

Introduction

The study of cycles to failure testing uses plain or notched specimens to provide data on the intrinsic corrosion fatigue crack like behaviour of a metal or alloy and can be used to develop criteria for engineering design to prevent fatigue failures.

The study of cycles to failure can be applied to a wide variety of product forms including plate, rod, wire, sheet and tubes as well as to parts joined by welding.

The results of corrosion fatigue testing are suitable for direct application only when the service conditions exactly parallel the test conditions especially with regard to material, environmental and stressing considerations. The combination of material/load/environmental may not be directly comparable to the application. For these cases engineering judgement must be applied.

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Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosion fatigue testing —

Part 1:

Cycles to failure testing

1 Scope

- **1.1** This International Standard provides guidance and instruction on corrosion fatigue testing of metals and alloys in aqueous or gaseous environments and is concerned with cycles to failure testing. Crack propagation testing is considered in ISO 11782-2.
- **1.2** Corrosive or otherwise chemically active environments can promote the initiation of fatigue cracks in metals and alloys and increase the rate of fatigue crack propagation. Corrosion fatigue processes are not limited to specific metal/environment systems and reliable estimates of fatigue life for all combinations of loading and environment cannot be made without data from laboratory tests.
- **1.3** This International Standard is not intended for application to components or parts; nevertheless many of the general principles will apply and ards/sist/3e6e2252-7aa4-4e8f-a699-

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2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11782. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11782 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7539-1:1987, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 1: General guidance on testing procedures.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 11782, the following definitions apply.

3.1 corrosion fatigue: Process involving conjoint corrosion and alternating straining of the metal, often leading to cracking.

NOTE — Corrosion fatigue may occur when a metal is subjected to cyclic straining in a corrosive environment.

3.2 stress amplitude, S_a , in fatigue loading: One half of the range of a cycle (also known as the alternating stress):

$$S_{\rm a} = \frac{S_{\rm max} - S_{\rm min}}{2}$$