



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 6892-1:2017

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Kovinski materiali - Natezni preskus - 1. del: Metoda preskušanja pri sobni temperaturi (ISO 6892-1:2016)

Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6892-1:2016)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Zugversuch - Teil 1: Prüfverfahren bei Raumtemperatur (ISO 6892-1:2016)

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de traction - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai à température ambiante (ISO 6892-1:2016)

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Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6892-1:2016)

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de traction - Partie 1:
Méthode d'essai à température ambiante (ISO 6892-
1:2016)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Zugversuch - Teil 1:
Prüfverfahren bei Raumtemperatur (ISO 6892-1:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 April 2016.

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Contents	Page
European Foreword.....	3

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European Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6892-1:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 “Mechanical testing of metals” in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 101 “Test methods for steel (other than chemical analysis)” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
6892-1

Second edition
2016-07-01

**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 Symbols.....	6
5 Principle.....	7
6 Test pieces.....	8
6.1 Shape and dimensions.....	8
6.1.1 General.....	8
6.1.2 Machined test pieces.....	8
6.1.3 Unmachined test pieces.....	9
6.2 Types.....	9
6.3 Preparation of test pieces.....	9
7 Determination of original cross-sectional area.....	9
8 Original gauge length and extensometer gauge length.....	10
8.1 Choice of the original gauge length.....	10
8.2 Marking the original gauge length.....	10
8.3 Choice of the extensometer gauge length.....	10
9 Accuracy of testing apparatus.....	10
10 Conditions of testing.....	11
10.1 Setting the force zero point.....	11
10.2 Method of gripping.....	11
10.3 Testing rates.....	11
10.3.1 General information regarding testing rates.....	11
10.3.2 Testing rate based on strain rate (method A).....	11
10.3.3 Testing rate based on stress rate (method B).....	13
10.3.4 Report of the chosen testing conditions.....	15
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.....	17
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.....	20
23.1 General.....	20
23.2 Test conditions.....	20
23.3 Test results.....	20

ISO 6892-1:2016(E)

Annex A (informative) Recommendations concerning the use of computer-controlled tensile testing machines	34
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	40
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	43
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	44
Annex E (normative) Types of test pieces to be used for tubes	48
Annex F (informative) Estimation of the crosshead separation rate in consideration of the stiffness (or compliance) of the testing equipment	50
Annex G (normative) Determination of the modulus of elasticity of metallic materials using a uniaxial tensile test	52
Annex H (informative) Measuring the percentage elongation after fracture if the specified value is less than 5 %	61
Annex I (informative) Measurement of percentage elongation after fracture based on subdivision of the original gauge length	62
Annex J (informative) Determination of the percentage plastic elongation without necking, A_{wn}, for long products such as bars, wire, and rods	64
Annex K (informative) Estimation of the uncertainty of measurement	65
Annex L (informative) Precision of tensile testing — Results from interlaboratory programmes	69
Bibliography	76

[SIST EN ISO 6892-1:2017](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fabde5d1-5ba2-4a82-90ec-76e3f09daa1e/sist-en-iso-6892-1-2017)

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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 1, *Uniaxial testing*.

This second edition ~~replaces the first edition (ISO 6892-1:2009)~~, which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) renumbering of [Clause 10](#);
- b) additional information about the use of Method A and B;
- c) new denomination for:
 - 1) Method A closed loop → A1
 - 2) Method A open loop → A2;
- e) addition of [A.5](#);
- f) addition in Annex F for determination of the stiffness of the testing equipment;
- g) new normative Annex G: Determination of the modulus of elasticity of metallic materials using a uniaxial tensile test;
- h) the old Annex G is renamed to Annex H, Annex H to Annex I, etc.

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

- *Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*
- *Part 2: Method of test at elevated temperature*
- *Part 3: Method of test at low temperature*
- *Part 4: Method of test in liquid helium*

ISO 6892-1:2016(E)**Introduction**

During discussions concerning the speed of testing in the preparation of ISO 6892, 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. Therefore, and out of the fact that often the strain rate sensitivity of the materials is not known, the use of method A is strongly recommended.

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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 contains further recommendations for computer controlled testing machines.

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 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 extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing*

3 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE In what follows, the designations “force” and “stress” or “extension”, “percentage extension”, and “strain”, respectively, are used on various occasions (as figure axis labels or in explanations for the determination of different properties). However, for a general description or point on a curve, the designations “force” and “stress” or “extension”, “percentage extension”, and “strain”, respectively, can be interchanged.

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

3.1.1 original gauge length

L_0

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

3.1.2 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

ISO 6892-1:2016(E)

3.2 parallel length

L_c
length of the parallel reduced section of the test piece

Note 1 to entry: 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

3.4 percentage elongation

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

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

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* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: For further information, see 8.1.

3.5 extensometer gauge length

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

Note 1 to entry: For further information, see 8.3.

3.6 extension

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

3.6.1 percentage extension "strain"

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

Note 1 to entry: e is commonly called engineering strain.

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* (3.5)

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 work-hardening, expressed as a percentage of the *extensometer gauge length* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: 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* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: 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* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.6.6**percentage total extension at fracture** A_t

total extension (elastic extension plus plastic extension) at the moment of fracture, expressed as a percentage of the *extensometer gauge length* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

3.7 Testing rate**3.7.1****strain rate** $\dot{\epsilon}_{L_e}$

increase of strain, measured with an extensometer, *in extensometer gauge length* (3.5), per time

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3.7.2**estimated strain rate over the parallel length** $\dot{\epsilon}_{L_c}$

value of the increase of strain over the *parallel length* (3.2), of the test piece per time based on the *crosshead separation rate* (3.7.3) and the parallel length of the test piece

3.7.3**crosshead separation rate** v_c

displacement of the crossheads per time

3.7.4**stress rate** \dot{R}

increase of stress per time

Note 1 to entry: Stress rate is only used in the elastic part of the test (method B) (see also [10.3.3](#)).

3.8**percentage reduction of area** Z

maximum change in cross-sectional area which has occurred during the test, $(S_o - S_u)$, expressed as a percentage of the original cross-sectional area, S_o :

$$Z = \frac{S_o - S_u}{S_o} \cdot 100$$