



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 2626:1998

01-april-1998

Baker - Preskus vodikove krhkosti (ISO 2626:1973)

Copper - Hydrogen embrittlement test (ISO 2626:1973)

Kupfer- Wasserstoff-Versprödungsversuch (ISO 2626:1973)

Cuivre - Essai de fragilisation par chauffage dans l'hydrogene (ISO 2626:1973)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 2626:1995

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ICS:

77.120.30 Baker in bakrove zlitine Copper and copper alloys

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 2626

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 1995

ICS 77.040.30

Descriptors: Copper, tests, embrittlement, hydrogen embrittlement, bend tests

English version

**Copper - Hydrogen embrittlement test
(ISO 2626:1973)**Cuivre - Essai de fragilisation par chauffage
dans l'hydrogène (ISO 2626:1973)Kupfer - Wasserstoff-Versprödungsversuch
(ISO 2626:1973)**(standards.iteh.ai)**

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENEuropean Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Ref. No. EN ISO 2626:1995 E

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from ISO/TC 26 "Copper and copper alloys" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by CEN/TC 133 "Copper and copper alloys".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2626:1973 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2626

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Copper – Hydrogen embrittlement test

First edition – 1973-11-15

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UDC 669.3 : 539.56

Ref. No. ISO 2626-1973 (E)

Descriptors : copper, tests, embrittlement, hydrogen embrittlement, bend tests.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2626 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 26, *Copper and copper alloys*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in November 1971.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Austria	India	Spain
Belgium	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Netherlands	Switzerland
Chile	New Zealand	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Norway	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Portugal	United Kingdom
France	Romania	U.S.A.
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Copper – Hydrogen embrittlement test

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the procedure for the hydrogen embrittlement testing of deoxidized and oxygen free high conductivity coppers.

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 398, *Bend test for copper and copper alloys*.

ISO 2625, *Copper and copper alloys – Reverse bend testing of wire*.

3 PRINCIPLE

Preparation of a test piece and heating in an atmosphere containing hydrogen. If oxygen is present in the metal, reaction occurs which causes embrittlement. Cooling of the test piece out of contact with air.

Embrittlement is then revealed by close bending or reverse bending, or by microscopic examination.

4 TEST PIECES

4.1 Close-bend test piece

This shall be of a convenient length and either of the full section or of a convenient thickness or diameter not greater than 12 mm (0.5 in). Any edges shall be rounded and smoothed. Test pieces not of the full section shall contain some part of the original surface of the material.

4.2 Reverse bend test piece

This shall be of convenient length, with a thickness or diameter not exceeding 2,5 mm (0.1 in). Any edges shall be rounded and smoothed. Test pieces not of the full section shall contain some part of the original surface of the material.

4.3 Test piece for microscopic examination

This shall be of convenient size and shall include an outside surface of the material on at least one face.

5 PROCEDURE

5.1 Exposure in hydrogen

Heat the test piece, prepared as above, in a furnace with an atmosphere containing not less than 10 % of hydrogen, maintained at a temperature between 825 and 875 °C for a period of 30 min, and cool in the furnace atmosphere or quench in water.

5.2 Testing for embrittlement

5.2.1 Close-bend test

Carry out the close-bend test at ambient temperature. Bend the test piece, AB in the figure, by steady pressure applied at right angles to the length, until the end A takes the position indicated by C. The original surface of the material shall be at the outside of the bend (see Figure).

Bending will normally be carried out in two stages. For the first stage, either of the methods shown in ISO/R 398 may be used to bend the test piece to a V-shape. The choice of method will determine the minimum length of the test piece.

In the second stage, bring the two legs of the test piece into contact by steady pressure applied across the open end of the V, for example by closing in a vice. After bending, inspect the stressed surface visually for the presence of cracks.

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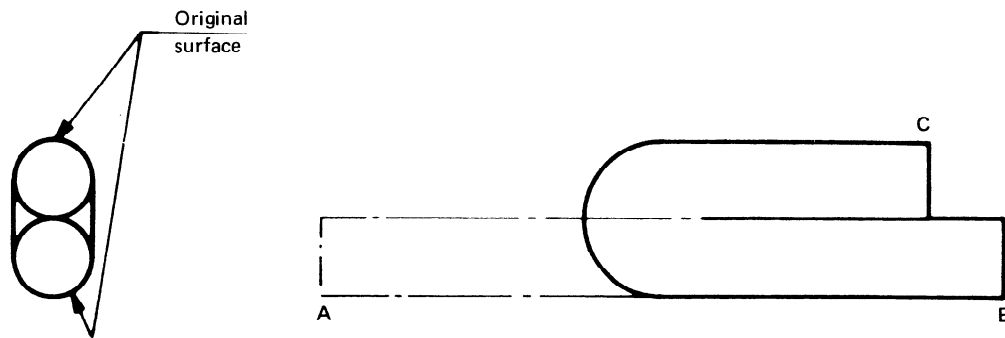


FIGURE – Close-bend test

5.2.2 Reverse bend test

Carry out the reverse bend test according to ISO 2625.

Subject the test piece to 10 reverse bends. Subject the original surface of the material to the maximum stress. After bending, inspect the stressed surface with the unaided eye, corrected for normal vision, for the presence of cracks.

5.2.3 Microscopic examination

Section the test piece so that an outside surface is intersected at right angles. Polish the section, etch if desired, and examine under a microscope at a magnification of 200 X, for evidence of gassing or open grain structure characteristic of embrittlement.

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