



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 18592:2020

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SIST EN ISO 18592:2010

Uporovno varjenje - Porušitveno preskušanje zvarnih spojev - Metoda preskušanja trdnosti večtočkovno varjenih vzorcev (ISO 18592:2019)

Resistance welding - Destructive testing of welds - Method for the fatigue testing of multi-spot-welded specimens (ISO 18592:2019)

Widerstandsschweißen - Zerstörende Prüfung von Schweißverbindungen - Verfahren zur Schwingfestigkeitsprüfung von Mehrpunktproben (ISO 18592:2019)

Soudage par résistance - Essais destructifs des soudures - Méthode d'essai de fatigue des échantillons soudés par points multiples (ISO 18592:2019)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 18592:2019

ICS:

25.160.40 Varjeni spoji in vari Welded joints and welds

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Resistance welding - Destructive testing of welds - Method for the fatigue testing of multi-spot-welded specimens (ISO 18592:2019)

Soudage par résistance - Essais destructifs des
soudures - Méthode d'essai de fatigue des échantillons
soudés par points multiples (ISO 18592:2019)

Widerstandsschweißen - Zerstörende Prüfung von
Schweißverbindungen - Verfahren zur
Schwingfestigkeitsprüfung von Mehrpunktproben (ISO
18592:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 August 2019.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 18592:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44 "Welding and allied processes" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding and allied processes" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2020.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
18592

Second edition
2019-07

**Resistance welding — Destructive
testing of welds — Method for the
fatigue testing of multi-spot-welded
specimens**

*Soudage par résistance — Essais destructifs des soudures — Méthode
d'essai de fatigue des échantillons soudés par points multiples*

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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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Resistance welding and allied mechanical joining*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html. Official interpretations of TC 44 documents, where they exist, are available from this page: <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc44/home/interpretation.html>.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18592:2009), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Clause 3 has been updated;
- Figures and tables have been updated.

ISO 18592:2019(E)

Introduction

This document has been prepared because welding engineers (and most design engineers) are not familiar with fatigue testing and the influence of factors such as load type (e.g. shear load, peel load), and failure criteria.

Tests are used to investigate the existence of specific properties and their qualitative and quantitative evaluation. Fatigue tests, in general, are used to investigate the behaviour of structures and components subjected to cyclic loads. For welded components, fatigue tests are used to determine the influence of different parameters such as joining methods, pitch, material thickness and material combinations, type of load (e.g. shear load, peel load), overlap, location of weld on flange, edge distance, loading condition (e.g. quasi-static, cyclic, load ratio R), and the combination of environment and corrosion on the fatigue behaviour (life) of spot welds and/or specimens subjected to various types of loads. Fatigue tests will, if their results are to be used for design purposes, as far as possible, take into consideration such boundary conditions as encountered in a real-life environment. This applies to load types, load amplitudes, and load ratios as well as load distributions and failure criteria^[2].

The test specimen selected for the fatigue test will simulate, as closely as possible, the loads and the boundary conditions as they are encountered in service. Furthermore, the failure criterion used must conform to the application in hand. Although the type of primary load is identical in some specimens, e.g. shear load in flat multi-spot specimens, H-shear specimens, KS-2 specimens, and double disc specimens, the results of fatigue tests differ significantly because of the secondary load types resulting from varying degrees of local deformation due to the differences in the local stiffness in the area of the joints. The local deformation, responsible for the magnitude of the peel component, for example, is a function of the local stiffness, increasing with a decrease in stiffness.

This document offers a framework within which the different specimens, described herein, can be modified such that design specifics and production constraints, e.g. flange width and overlap, weld nugget size, pitch, bending radius, and sub-standard welds, can be given due consideration. This helps towards enhancing the significance of the results very appreciably. Note that if welds could be subjected to identical amplitudes of shear and peel loads, their lives would differ by a factor of approximately 10^4 (References [8] to [11]). This explains the necessity to use different specimens for the simulation of different load types.

Conformance tests on real components serve the verification of design calculations and are necessary for the qualification of structures. It is therefore necessary to maintain their number at an absolute minimum.

Resistance welding — Destructive testing of welds — Method for the fatigue testing of multi-spot-welded specimens

1 Scope

This document specifies test specimens and procedures for performing constant load amplitude fatigue tests on multi-spot-welded and multi-axial specimens in the thickness range from 0,5 mm to 5 mm at room temperature and a relative humidity of maximum 80 %. The applicability of this document to larger thicknesses can be limited by mechanical properties such as yield strength and formability of the specimen material. The thickness range for advanced high strength steels (AHSS) is generally below 3,0 mm. Greater thicknesses apply for aluminium alloys, for example.

Depending on the specimen used, it is possible from the results to evaluate the fatigue behaviour of:

- spot welds subjected to defined uniform load distribution;
- spot welds subjected to defined non-uniform load distribution;
- spot welds subjected to different defined combinations of shear-, peel- and normal-tension loads; and
- the tested specimen.

Multi-spot specimens with which the different load distributions can be realized are the following:

- a) defined uniform load distribution: SIST EN ISO 18592:2020
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- 1) H-specimens for shear- and peel-loading, (welds subjected to uniform shear or peel loading transverse to the joint line);
 - 2) single- and double-hat specimens subjected to four-point bending (spot welds subjected to uniform shear load in the direction of the row of welds);
 - 3) double-disc specimen under torsion (spot welds subjected to uniform shear load);
 - 4) double-disc specimen under tensile load (spot welds subjected to uniform peel load);
 - 5) double-disc specimen under combined torsion and tensile loading;
 - 6) flat multi-spot specimens using defined grips;
- b) defined non-uniform load distribution:
- 1) H-specimens with modified grips;
 - 2) modified H-specimens with standard grips;
 - 3) modified H-specimens with modified grips;
 - 4) flat multi-spot specimens with modified grips;
 - 5) modified multi-spot flat specimens with standard grips;
 - 6) modified multi-spot flat specimens with modified grips;
- c) defined combinations of shear-, peel- and normal-tension loads:
- 1) the KS-2 specimen;