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## **Toughness of round steel link chains — Test with sub-size specimens**

*Ténacité de la chaînes en acier rond — Essai avec les éprouvettes  
sous-dimensionnées*

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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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html)

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## Introduction

This document provides the results of testing on the toughness of round steel chains.

In an initial study programme, the fundamental effects on the load bearing capacity of round steel chains were examined. The material strength and material toughness along with the temperature were incorporated in the tests. The tests were conducted on chains 16 x 48 and the specimens taken from these. To determine the toughness of sub-size round steel link chains, the required tests were performed with sub-size notch impact specimens that were taken from the unwelded legs of the chains.

The safety of round steel link chains was examined in detail in a load bearing concept and in a brittle fraction transition temperature concept, see [Figure A.1](#). Temperatures and minimum notch impact energy values were determined using fracture mechanics methods, with the aim of ensuring sufficient load bearing capacity for a damaged chain at design temperature. These tests and their results are documented in ISO/TR 23602.

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# Toughness of round steel link chains — Test with sub-size specimens

## 1 Scope

This document contains investigations and investigation results on toughness of round steel link chains, tested with sub-size specimens.

It applies to round steel link chains for hand operated chain hoists of grade TH and VH and for sling chains used for chain slings of grade 8.

NOTE 1 Associated International Standards are ISO 16877, ISO 16872 and ISO 3076. In future it is intended to implement the results on toughness derived in this document in new standards.

Eleven steels, provided by four manufacturers, were tested to find a test regime on sub-size specimens and requirements on the notch impact toughness values at design temperature which resulted out of the tests. These requirements are adjusted to the toughness values of full size ISO-V specimens.

NOTE 2 The requirements are also valid for other cross sections of the chain than round.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

## 4 Abbreviated terms

$(Bb)_{full}$	width x height of the ligament of full size ISO-V specimens
$(Bb)_{sub}$	width x height of the ligament of sub-size specimens
$C_1, C_2$	correlation factors of the cross section of sub-size to full size specimens
$DBTT_{full-size}$	ductile-brittle transition temperature calculated for full size ISO-V specimens
$DBTT_{sub-size}$	ductile-brittle transition temperature tested with sub-size specimens
$E_D$	design energy at $T_D$ (design notch impact energy at $T_D$ )
$E_{full}$	calculated energy of full size ISO-V specimens
$E_i$	energy upon reaching the maximum force in the instrumented notch impact test
$E_{i_{sub}}$	$E_i$ of sub-size specimens
$E_p$	energy component after exceeding the maximum force in the instrumented notch impact test
$E_{p_{sub}}$	$E_p$ of sub-size specimens
$E_{tot}$	total energy: $E_i + E_p$

FATT	fracture appearance transition temperature; temperature at which the 50 % NCA occurs
NCA	non crystalline area of fracture surface; ductile fracture component of the fracture surface
SUS	sub-size notch impact specimen
SSUS	super sub-size notch impact specimen
T <sub>D</sub>	design temperature
T <sub>NDT</sub>	nil ductility transition temperature; brittle fracture transition temperature, reference value from Pellini tests, in the instrumented notch impact test determined with the crack arresting force (see ISO/TR 23602)
T <sub>½ (USE)</sub>	temperature at ½ (USE); temperature at half upper shelf notch impact energy
USE	upper shelf energy; upper shelf notch impact energy
α	slope of regression curve for the calculation of DBTT <sub>full-size</sub>
β	calculated shift of temperatures associated with the energy values, sub-size to full size specimens (° C)

## 5 Target objective

The toughness characteristic values determined with sub-size notch impact specimens are very small in absolute terms (<5 J) and differ only to a minor extent. As a result, a transition function of the characteristic values determined at the sub-size specimens had to be derived to the values of standard ISO-V specimens. The aim was therefore to transfer the toughness requirements obtained for standard ISO-V specimens in ISO/TR 23602 at the lowest permissible application temperature of the corresponding chains to characteristic values of the sub-size specimens. Only in this way the aim of evaluating the chain safety can be attained with sub-size specimen characteristic values.

## 6 Chain manufacturers

Four chain manufacturers took part in the tests in respect to the toughness of round steel link chains. The results from three manufacturers were incorporated in this report. These are as follows:

Manufacturer 1: Symbol R

Manufacturer 2: Symbol K

Manufacturer 3: Symbol M3

Manufacturer 4: Symbol M4

## 7 Tested chain steels

The following different chain steels, provided by four manufacturers, were included in these toughness tests.

T (R)	NiCrMo-alloyed steel with high upper shelf energy and very low brittle fracture transition temperature, round steel link chains of grade 8
TH (R)	Manganese-boron steel (MnB), round steel link chains of grade 8
VH (R)	MnB-steel, model material, lower bound condition of upper shelf energy and high brittle fracture transition temperature, round steel link chains of grade 10



TH (K)	MnB-steel, standard round steel link chains of grade 8
VH (K)	MnB-steel, standard round steel link chains of grade 10
V* (R)	NiCrMo-alloyed chain steel with excellent low-temperature toughness, round steel link chains of a material with an ultimate tensile strength higher than 1500 MPa

The chain steels used by manufacturer M3 involve

Grade 8      NiCrMo-alloyed steel

Grade 10     NiCrMo-alloyed steel

The chain steels used by manufacturer M4 involve

Grade 8      MnB and NiCrMo-alloyed steel

Grade 10     NiCrMo-alloyed steel

The chains and chain steels T (R), TH (R), VH (R) were already incorporated in the fracture mechanics tests, ISO/TR 23602.

These steels comprise a wide range of toughness with different material strength, in particular in the transition area of the notch impact energy temperature curves.

## 8 Equipment, specimen geometry and sampling

The standard notch impact specimens (ISO-V) were tested in a pendulum impact testing machine with a maximum fall energy of 300 J, see [Figure A.2](#). The peen of the hammer is instrumented with a strain gauge for determining the force-time curve, see [Figure A.3](#). The integration yields the force-displacement curve whose integral is the fracture energy (notch impact energy) corresponding to the tested specimen. The test results (notch impact energy values) were read off directly at the drag pointer of the pendulum impact testing machine and in addition were determined by calculating the notch impact energy from the force-displacement curve. The measuring amplifier and the entire data logging system for recording the force-time progression were calibrated before each test series.

A pendulum impact testing machine with a maximum energy of 15 J was used for testing the sub-size notch impact specimen, see [Figure A.4a](#)). Here too, the hammer peen was instrumented with strain gauges, see [Figure A.4b](#)) and [Figure A.4e](#)). The anvil of the pendulum impact testing machine is shown in [Figure A.4c](#)). The amplifier and entire data logging system were calibrated before each test series, see [Figure A.4d](#)). During the tests on this pendulum impact testing machine, two energy values each were also determined: read off from the drag pointer and calculated from the force-displacement curve.

The specimens were either heated or cooled in liquid nitrogen in order to set different test temperatures. The required test temperature was monitored using thermocouples.

Another option for determining the notch impact energy of sub-size specimens is provided by the drop weight test, see [Figure A.5](#). Here too, the measuring system and amplifier were calibrated before each test series. It is not possible to read off the impact energy from a drag pointer with this test method. The value calculated via integration can only be utilized.

The results of both test methods with sub-size specimens reveal a good correspondence, see [Figures A.12 to A.14](#) and [9.2](#). To this end, the tests were conducted with the pendulum impact testing machine (R) and with the drop weight device (K).

The notch impact specimens were taken from the unwelded legs of round steel link chain links. The specimen location in a chain link of dimension 16 x 48 and the specimen dimensions in accordance with ISO 148-1 for the standard ISO-V specimens can be seen in [Figure A.6](#). The same applies for the sub-size notch impact specimen in accordance with ISO 14556 in [Figure A.7](#). The width of the ligament of the

ISO-V specimen is 8 mm, that of the sub-size specimen only 3 mm. The ligament areas therefore differ correspondingly from 80 mm<sup>2</sup> to 9 mm<sup>2</sup>.

The small ligament area leads to extremely low energy values upon fracture of the sub-size specimen. A plane stress state at the notched tip of the sub-size specimen results from the width of only 3 mm, while the conditions of the plane strain state are essentially attained under bending load at the notched tip of the ISO-V specimen. Schematic notch impact energy temperature curves of standard ISO-V and sub-size notch impact specimens are illustrated in [Figure A.8](#). The lower energy values of the sub-size specimen – ligament size – and the shift of the brittle fracture transition temperature  $\Delta T$  to lower temperatures are characteristic. This predominantly results from the stress state.

An image comparison of all tested specimens from super sub-size notch impact specimens, sub-size notch impact specimens to standard ISO-V specimens is shown in [Figure A.9](#). The super sub-size notch impact specimen is described in [10.3](#).

## 9 Results

### 9.1 Notch impact energy temperature of the tested steels

All notch impact energy temperature curves determined by manufacturer 1 (R) are shown in [Figure A.10](#). They comprise a wide toughness range exhibited by the tested steels. VH (R) is a model material with extremely low toughness for the investigation of the lower limit behaviour. The notch impact energy upper shelf is 60 J and the  $T_{NDT}$  is 30° C. The materials TH (K), TH (R) and VH (K) are typical chain steels. The round steel link chains made from these steels fulfil the requirements of ISO 16872 and ISO 16877. The steel T (R) represents a notch impact energy temperature curve in the upper range of grade T with a brittle fracture transition temperature of –30° C. V\* (R) is a steel with extreme low-temperature toughness ( $T_{NDT} = -75^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and a tensile strength greater than 1 500 MPa.

The upper shelf notch impact energies of the tested steels are between 60 J and 110 J, the brittle fracture transition temperatures range from –75°C to +30° C.

The same characteristics and the same sequence of the steels are also exhibited by the notch impact energy temperature curves determined with sub-size notch impact specimens, see [Figure A.11](#). The brittle fracture transition temperatures have shifted to lower values as is to be expected and the upper shelf impact notch energies attain values from 4 J to 5,5 J here.

### 9.2 Comparison of the test results and test equipment of manufacturer 1 and manufacturer 2

The two chain steels TH (K) and TH (R) were tested by manufacturer 1 with standard ISO-V specimens. The determined upper shelf impact energy of both steels is equal and the brittle fracture transition temperature of TH (K) is lower by 10 K to 15 K, see [Figure A.12](#). The correspondence of the two steels during testing with sub-size notch impact specimens is excellent, see [Figure A.13](#). The steel TH (K) was tested by manufacturer 2 in the drop weight test and the steel TH (R) by manufacturer 1 with the pendulum impact testing machine.

Furthermore, the sub-size specimens from the steels TH (R) and TH (K) were exchanged and hence a crossover test was conducted on the specimens in the drop weight test and on the pendulum impact testing machine. The results are only scattering to a minor extent, see [Figure A.14](#). The comparability of both test methods is therefore validated. The basis for this is indispensably a specimen preparation corresponding to ISO 14556, the standard-compatible state of the test machines and a competent calibration of the measuring devices as well as a precise setting of the test temperature.

### 9.3 Conversion of the characteristic values determined at sub-size notch impact specimens

As the energy determined with sub-size notch impact specimens is very low, an attempt was made to convert these values to values ascertained with standard ISO-V specimens by means of calculation.

This is based on the force-displacement diagrams determined in the instrumented notch impact and drop weight test. The notch impact energy temperature curves that were determined with standard ISO-V specimens (CV) and sub-size specimens (SUS) are applied with the same scale for the notch impact energy in [Figure A.15](#). Here the major difference in the notch impact energies is particularly clear owing to the different ligament.

A division of the area below the force-displacement curve in an energy component before reaching the maximum force ( $E_i$ ) and an energy component after exceeding the maximum force ( $E_p$ ), see [Figure A.15](#), leads to partial energies, which, multiplied by the terms  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , see [Figure A.17](#), and then added, yield the converted notch impact energy KV. The conversion of all notch impact energies of the sub-size specimens tested at different temperatures derives the notch impact temperature curve of converted SUS, see [Figure A.15](#). The comparison with the CV curve (ISO-V specimens) explains the temperature shift  $\Delta T$  to lower temperatures of the curve determined with sub-size specimens. This can be traced back to the plane stress state of the sub-size specimen. The temperature shift was equalised in [Figure A.16](#) by means of a calculated value  $\beta$ , see [Figure A.17](#). This shows that the progression of the CV and the converted SUS curve corresponds in theory.

Three different methods of energy conversion and the calculation of the temperature shift are shown in [Figure A.17](#).

#### 9.4 Validation of the conversion

The conversion, including the temperature shift, of the notch impact energy temperature curves of sub-size specimens to standard ISO-V specimens based on the described formulae, see [9.3](#), of the steels T (R), TH (R) and VH (R) with different methods is summarized in [Figures A.18 to A.22](#). The materials TH and VH are shown without and with temperature shift, the material T (R) is shown only with shift. The conversion was realized in accordance with the “best fit” method.

The sub-size specimens of the steel T (R) yield an upper shelf energy too low by around 15 J after conversion (method 1). The calculated shift of the transition temperature is too high by around 30 K, see [Figure A.18](#).

The notch impact energy values of the sub-size specimens made from steel TH (R) exhibit a good correspondence with the values of the ISO-V specimens after conversion (method 1), see [Figure A.19](#). After the calculated temperature shift of around 60 K, both notch impact temperature curves correspond sufficiently, see [Figure A.20](#). Comparable results were found by manufacturer 2 with specimens out of TH (K).

Steel VH (R) resulted in an acceptable correspondence of the converted (method 3) notch impact energy values, see [Figure A.21](#). However, the calculated shift of the transition temperature led to a value excessive by 60 K, see [Figure A.22](#).

The results discussed allow the conclusion that the energy conversion and the calculated shift of the transition temperature apply at best to the notch impact energy temperature curves of steels in the medium toughness range (TH). The curves based on the energy conversion and the temperature shift of very tough and extreme brittle steels can only be converted to an insufficient degree.

Correspondingly, the conversion of the notch impact energy values and the temperature shift are not suitable in all cases, according to the applied calculation basis, to compare the notch impact energy values determined with sub-size notch impact specimens with specific requirements on the impact energy values determined with standard ISO-V specimens. If there are no toughness values of standard ISO-V specimens available, then a verification of the by calculation converted SUS toughness values is not possible.

#### 9.5 Scatter of the notch impact energy values determined with sub-size specimens

The definition of requirements in respect to the notch impact energy determined with sub-size notch impact specimens takes into account the scatter behaviour of the characteristic values ascertained with sub-size specimens. Ten specimens of the steels T (R), TH (R) and VH (R) were tested at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$

and ambient temperature respectively for this. In the case of steel T (R), both temperatures are in the range of the notch impact energy upper shelf. Accordingly the scatter is low at  $\leq 0,8$  J, see [Figure A.23](#). Due to the brittle fraction transition shifted to higher temperature ranges, the test temperature  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the material TH (R) is only slightly above the temperature with half upper shelf energy, i.e. almost in the middle of the transition range. Here too the scatter is  $\leq 0,9$  J, see [Figure A.24](#). In the case of the even more restricted low-temperature toughness of the model material VH (R), the test temperature  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is in the transition to the lower shelf and  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is clearly below the upper shelf, see [Figure A.25](#). The scatter of the test results determined at ambient temperature is around 0,8 J. As is to be expected, the scatter in the lower range of the transition area increases, and reaches 1,2 J among the results for the specimens from material VH (R). As the scatter of the individual values provides important information on the homogeneity of the material from which the specimens were taken, tests for the scatter behaviour were incorporated in the implementation of the toughness test with sub-size specimens and in the requirements in respect to sub-size specimen characteristic values, see [Clause 14](#).

Furthermore, the scatter in the results also provides information on the reproducibility of the specimen preparation, the test and the temperature setting.

## 9.6 Brittle fracture transition temperature

The safety of a round steel chain against brittle fracture or reduction in the fracture force is a function of the toughness (notch impact energy) and is evaluated according to the brittle fracture transition temperature concept. The relation of lowest permissible application temperature to brittle fracture transition temperature is crucial here, see ISO/TR 23602.

The brittle fracture transition temperature can be determined as  $T_{\text{NDT}}$ , FATT or  $\frac{1}{2}$  (USE). It is essential to know the brittle fracture transition temperature of the various steels and chains.

In ISO/TR 23602, the brittle fracture transition temperature of the chains T (R), TH (R) and VH (R) was determined by means of instrumented notch impact tests. With the help of the crack arrest criterion – force at crack stop (P4) is 4 kN – the nil ductility transition temperature ( $T_{\text{NDT}}$ ) was determined from the force-displacement diagrams of the instrumented notch impact test at standard ISO-V specimens.

Another, less precise method for determining the brittle fraction transition temperature involves ascertaining the fracture appearance transition temperature (FATT); for derivation, see ISO/TR 23602. This temperature can be determined from the morphology of the fracture surface without complex measuring systems. Where the ductile fracture component (non crystalline area of the fracture surface, NCA) is 50 %, the test temperature corresponds to the brittle fracture transition temperature. The comparison between  $T_{\text{NDT}}$  and FATT for standard ISO-V specimens results in a good correlation for the chains from the steels T (R), TH (R), VH (R) and V\* (R) over the temperature range of 140 K, see [Figure A.26](#).

A further criterion allows the brittle fraction transition temperature to also be determined without instrumented tests. The temperature at which half of the notch impact upper shelf energy ( $\frac{1}{2}$  USE) is present is incorporated here. The correlation  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  with the  $T_{\text{NDT}}$  (determined at standard ISO-V specimens) also results in very good values for standard specimens, see [Figure A.27](#). For standard specimens, the correlation between the temperatures  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  and FATT is also very good, see [Figure A.28](#).

The two criteria verified at standard specimens without instrumented notch impact test  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  and FATT were also examined at sub-size notch impact specimens. The FATT of sub-size specimens of the chains T (R), TH (K), TH (R), VH (K), VH (R) and V\* (R) yielded an excellent correlation to the  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  values of these chains, see [Figure A.29](#). These characteristic values are therefore applicable for sub-size notch impact specimens too.

A comparison of the  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  values of standard and sub-size specimens results in an average temperature shift of 35 K, see [Figure A.30](#).

Based on standard specimens, it was shown that the criteria FATT and  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$  correlate well with the  $T_{\text{NDT}}$  (reference brittle fracture transition temperature) determined in instrumented notch impact tests. This consequently established the basis for the transfer of FATT and  $T_{\frac{1}{2} \text{ (USE)}}$ . A good correlation



to the values of the standard specimens also resulted here. A shift by 35 K to lower temperatures of the brittle fracture transition temperature determined at standard specimens is necessary to be respected by the use of sub-size specimens.

## 10 Specimen extension

### 10.1 Laser welding

A specimen piece can be taken from the unwelded leg in the case of chain links with dimensions that do not enable the extraction of sub-size notch impact specimens. [Figure A.31a](#)) shows an example of this for a round steel link chain 13 x 39 and a 12 mm long section. The specimen piece and two 8 mm long welded-on pieces from steel with equal strength are machined to the cross-section dimensions 3 x 4,5 mm, see [Figure A.31b](#)). The pieces are clamped in the longitudinal direction and welded using laser technology. This is followed by machining of the specimen width to 4,0 mm, see [Figure A.31c](#)). The machining of the width and subsequent notching in accordance with ISO 14556 was performed on the bending tension side. Finally, the specimen length is machined at middle notch location to 27 mm.

To determine the effect of heat input resulting from laser welding, a hardness profile was determined in the longitudinal direction of the 12 mm long specimen piece from the chain where the two end pieces had been welded on, see [Figure A.32](#). The heat affected zones of the two laser welds are very narrow with around 2,5 mm width, as is to be expected. The remaining length of the specimen piece extracted out of the chain of around 7 mm does not reveal any hardness effects, see [Figure A.32](#). A minimum length of 9 mm results from the two-sided heat affected zones of around 2,5 mm for the specimen piece. This therefore ensures with precise positioning of the notch that the fracture starting from the notch tip progresses in a sufficiently wide zone with unaffected microstructure of the chain.

Sub-size notch impact specimens in the full and welded state from material V\* (R) result in excellent corresponding notch impact energy temperature curves, see [Figure A.33](#).

### 10.2 Friction welding

The application of friction welding for the two-sided extension of the specimens was examined by manufacturer K. However, the heat effects are extremely high in this process. The hardness profile over the length resulted in an extreme drop in the notch area. Consequently, a pronounced, impermissibly large change in the notch impact energy temperature curve was also apparent.

### 10.3 Extended super sub-size notch impact specimens

The toughness of chains from whose leg a 9 mm long specimen piece cannot be extracted is determined with super sub-size notch impact specimens. The dimensions of these specimens are 1,5 x 1,5 x 27 mm at a notch depth of 0,5 mm. The length of 27 mm is a consequence of the geometrical design of the test equipment. Owing to this length, the specimens are always extended with welded-on pieces. To achieve as low a heat input as possible, weld tests were conducted with a micro-laser and a pulsed energy of 6,4 J, see [Figure A.34](#). The specimens are no longer machined after the welding. Hardness tests revealed that the extremely low applied welding energy did not lead to any change in the hardness. This also applies for the area directly next to the weld seams, see [Figure A.34a](#)).

The extremely small ligament area of 1,5 mm<sup>2</sup> only yields notch impact energy values < 1 J even in the upper shelf, see [Figure A.35](#). A differentiation of these low energy values with incorporation of the test temperature is not possible owing to the flat profile of the energy temperature curve, see [Figure A.35](#). The non-crystalline area of the fracture surfaces of specimens from TH (R) tested at various temperatures was therefore determined in the scanning electron microscope (SEM) evaluating the different NCA-values which are included in [Figure A.35](#). An example of the analysis in the SEM with an NCA of 85 % is shown in [Figure A.36](#). This involves the fracture surface of a specimen from material TH (R) tested at -50°C. The requirement derived from this result is NCA ≥ 80 %, see [Clause 14](#). At a T<sub>1/2</sub> (USE) of -35° C of the sub-size specimens from steel TH (R), the fracture surface of the super sub-size specimen attains 50 % NCA at around 50 K lower test temperature, see [Figure A.35](#). A shift of the

brittle fracture transition temperature between sub-size and super sub-size notch impact specimens of around 50 K therefore becomes apparent.

## 11 Derivation of the toughness criteria for characteristic values determined with sub-size notch impact specimens

As a calculated conversion of the characteristic values of standard ISO-V specimens determined with sub-size specimens could not be verified in all tests, see 9.3 and 9.4, the requirements for sub-size specimens are now derived from the notch impact energy temperature curve of standard ISO-V specimens. ISO/TR 23602 requires 30 J for grade TH chains and 45 J for grade VH chains (load bearing concept), in order to prevent low load brittle fractures at the lowest permissible application temperature. In the ISO standards 16872 and 16877, a design temperature ( $T_D$ ) of 0° C is required for the chain grades TH and VH. The toughness validation is realized at this temperature (30 J for TH and 45 J for VH). Based on the relation of the chain fracture forces at  $T_{NDT}$  and  $T_{NDT} - 10$  K, the lowest permissible application temperature could be defined for both chain grades at -10° C.

Based on these requirements, the temperature ( $T_D$ ) was now determined for all examined round steel link chains, at which a intersection with the respective notch impact energy temperature curve of ISO-V specimens yields 30 J or 45 J. If the notch impact energy temperature curves of standard ISO-V specimens and sub-size specimens are entered in a diagram with scales of the Y-axes adapted to the ligament areas of the specimens, the corresponding toughness value ( $E_D$ ) of the sub-size specimen can be determined at  $T_D$  without temperature shift. These correlations were realized for all examined chains in Figures A.37 to A.42.

In the case of steel T (R), not 30 J but instead 40 J was incorporated as a requirement for the notch impact energy, as intended for grade TH (30 J). The notch impact temperature curve has attained the lower shelf in this low-temperature tough steel at a test temperature of -60° C. At lower test temperatures, the notch impact energy values would only change slightly and not fall below 30 J, see Figure A.37. This notch impact energy of 40 J (ISO specimen) at -60° C is in context with 3,7 J of the sub-size specimen. The same derivation led to the results for the other chains shown in Table 1.

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Table 1

Round steel link chains	$E_D$		$T_D$	Figure
TH (R):	4,2 J	/	0° C,	<a href="#">Figure A.38</a>
TH (K):	3,8 J	/	-10° C,	<a href="#">Figure A.39</a>
VH (R):	4,0 J	/	+60° C,	<a href="#">Figure A.40</a>
VH (K):	3,7 J	/	-10° C,	<a href="#">Figure A.41</a>
V* (R):	3,8 J	/	-75° C,	<a href="#">Figure A.42</a>

At this point, it should be pointed out again that VH (R) involves a chain made from low-toughness model material.

The temperature at which the 30 J or 45 J line intersects the notch impact energy temperature curve of the standard ISO-V specimens is the design temperature  $T_D$ . The characteristic value of the sub-size specimen resulting at  $T_D$  is the design notch impact energy  $E_D$ .

The value of the super sub-size specimen determined at -50° C for the steel TH (R) was entered with 0,55 J and 85 % NCA, as shown in Figure A.43. This value shifted by - 50 K to the  $T_D$  will be discussed later under the requirements in Clause 14.