



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024**  
**01-november-2024**

---

**Aeronavtika - Kovinski materiali - Preskusne metode - 2. del: Natezni preskus pri povišani temperaturi**

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Test methods - Part 2: Tensile testing at elevated temperature

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Metallische Werkstoffe - Prüfverfahren - Teil 002: Zugversuch bei Hochtemperatur

Série aérospatiale - Matériaux métalliques - Méthodes d'essais applicables - Partie 2 : Essais de traction à température élevée

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 2002-002**

oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024

**ICS:**

49.025.05	Železove zlitine na splošno	Ferrous alloys in general
49.025.15	Neželezove zlitine na splošno	Non-ferrous alloys in general

**oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024**

**en,fr,de**



EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**DRAFT**  
**prEN 2002-002**

September 2024

ICS 49.025.05; 49.025.15

Will supersede EN 2002-002:2005

English Version

## Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Test methods - Part 2: Tensile testing at elevated temperature

Série aérospatiale - Matériaux métalliques - Méthodes  
d'essais applicables - Partie 2 : Essais de traction à  
température élevée

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Metallische Werkstoffe -  
Prüfverfahren - Teil 002: Zugversuch bei  
Hochtemperatur

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee ASD-STAN.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

**Warning** : This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.



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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
European foreword .....	4
Introduction .....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	6
3 Terms and definitions .....	6
4 Health and safety .....	11
5 Principle of tensile testing.....	11
6 Testing requirements.....	12
6.1 Resources.....	12
6.1.1 Equipment/plant .....	12
6.1.2 Materials/reagents.....	13
6.1.3 Qualification of personnel .....	14
6.2 Test samples/test pieces.....	14
6.2.1 Shape and dimensions .....	14
6.2.2 Product types .....	14
6.2.3 Preparation of test pieces .....	14
6.3 Testing procedure .....	15
6.3.1 Determination of the cross-sectional area .....	15
6.3.2 Marking the original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) .....	15
6.3.3 Method of gripping .....	16
6.3.4 Extensometer .....	16
6.3.5 Attachment of thermocouples.....	16
6.3.6 Temperature of test .....	16
6.3.7 Speed of testing.....	16
6.3.8 Young's modulus of elasticity ( $E$ ), selection of test method .....	17
6.4 Determination and expression of test results .....	17
6.4.1 Determination of Young's modulus of elasticity ( $E$ ).....	17
6.4.2 Determination of proof stress ( $R_p$ ) .....	17
6.4.3 Determination of tensile strength ( $R_m$ ) .....	18
6.4.4 Determination of percentage elongation after fracture ( $A$ or $A_{L_0}$ ) .....	18
6.4.5 Determination of percentage reduction of area after fracture ( $Z$ ) .....	19
7 Test report.....	19
Annex A (normative) Test pieces to be used for sheet and strip with thickness less than or equal to 8 mm.....	22
Annex B (normative) Non-machined test pieces to be used for bars, sections and wires with a diameter or thickness less than or equal to 8 mm .....	24
Annex C (normative) Machined test pieces to be used for bars, sections, plates and wires with diameter or thickness greater than 8 mm and for forgings and castings .....	25
Annex D (normative) Test pieces to be used for tubes.....	28
Bibliography .....	30

**iTeh Standards**  
**(<https://standards.itih.ai>)**  
**Document Preview**

[oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024](https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024)

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024>

**prEN 2002-002:2024 (E)****European foreword**

This document (prEN 2002-002:2024) has been prepared by ASD-STAN.

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this document has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of ASD-STAN, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 2002-002:2005.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

- EN 2002-002 (P4), 11/2005 — General editorial improvements and XXX.

**iTeh Standards**  
**(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)**  
**Document Preview**

[oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024>

## **Introduction**

This document is part of the series of EN metallic material standards for aerospace applications. The general organization of this series is described in EN 4258.

# **iTeh Standards (<https://standards.iteh.ai>) Document Preview**

[oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024>

**prEN 2002-002:2024 (E)****1 Scope**

This document specifies the requirements for the tensile testing of metallic materials at elevated temperature for aerospace applications.

It is applied when referred to in the EN technical specification or material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

**2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 4259, *Aerospace series — Metallic materials — Definition of general terms*

EN 60584-2, *Thermocouples — Part 2: Tolerances*

EN ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system (ISO 7500-1)*

EN ISO 9513, *Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing (ISO 9513:2012, Corrected version 2015-06)*

**3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 4259 and the following apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

**3.1****test piece**

portion of the test sample on which the tensile test is carried out

**3.2****proportional test piece**

test piece with an original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) having a specified relationship to the square root of the cross-sectional area ( $S_0$ )

Note 1 to entry: The proportionality coefficient, K, has the internationally recognized value of 5,65 for test pieces of circular cross-section. The gauge length of a proportional test piece is therefore equal to  $5,65\sqrt{S_0}$ . Certain material standards use proportional test pieces with other than the 5,65 proportionality coefficient. In this case, see  $A_x$  for the percentage elongation symbol used.

**3.3****non-proportional test piece**

test piece where the original gauge length is independent of the cross-sectional area



### 3.4 extension

increase of the extensometer gauge length ( $L_e$ ) at any moment during the test

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

### 3.5 limit of proportionality

stress at which the stress-strain (or force-extension) relationship deviates from a straight line

Note 1 to entry: The unit is MPa.

### 3.6 percentage elongation

**A**

<proportional test piece> elongation after fracture expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) for a proportional test piece with an original gauge length of  $L_0 = 5,65 \sqrt{S_0}$

Note 1 to entry: For non-standard proportional test piece, see  $A_x$ .

Note 2 to entry:  $A = \frac{L_u - L_0}{L_0} \times 100$ .

Note 3 to entry: The unit is %.

### 3.7 percentage elongation

**$A_{L0}$**

<non-proportional test piece> elongation after fracture expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) for a non-proportional test piece with an original gauge length of  $L_0$

Note 1 to entry: For a non-proportional test piece, the original gauge length is given in millimetres, e.g.  $A_{50\text{mm}}$ .

Note 2 to entry:  $A_{L0} = \frac{L_u - L_0}{L_0} \times 100$ .

Note 3 to entry: The unit is %.

### 3.8 percentage elongation

**$A_x$**

<non-standard proportional test piece> elongation after fracture expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) for a non-standard proportional test piece with an original gauge length of  $L_0 = x$

EXAMPLE  $L_0 = A_{4D}$

Note 1 to entry: A non-standard proportional test piece is one in which the proportionality coefficient has a value other than 5,65. In the example above the gauge length is four times the diameter, equivalent to a proportionality coefficient of 4,51.

**prEN 2002-002:2024 (E)**

Note 2 to entry: The unit is %.

**3.9  
test piece thickness*****a***

thickness of a test piece of rectangular cross-section or wall thickness of a tube

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.10  
test piece width*****b***

width of test pieces of rectangular cross-section, average width of the longitudinal strip taken from a tube or width of a flat wire

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.11  
tube external diameter*****D***

external diameter of a tube

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.12  
test piece diameter*****d***

diameter of the parallel length of a circular test piece or diameter of round wire or internal diameter of a tube

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.13  
Young's modulus of elasticity*****E***

value of the increment in stress divided by the corresponding increment in strain for the straight portion of the stress-strain (or force-extension) diagram

Note 1 to entry: The unit is GPa.

**3.14  
maximum force*****F<sub>m</sub>***

greatest force which the test piece withstands during the test

Note 1 to entry: The unit is N.

**3.15  
gauge length*****L***

length of the cylindrical or prismatic portion of the test piece on which elongation is measured

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.16****parallel length** $L_c$ 

length of the reduced section of the parallel portion of the test piece

Note 1 to entry: The concept of parallel length is replaced by the concept of distance between grips for non-machined test pieces.

Note 2 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.17****extensometer gauge length** $L_e$ 

length of the parallel portion of the test piece used for the measurement of extension by means of an extensometer at any moment during the test

Note 1 to entry: This length may differ from  $L_0$  but can be of any value greater than  $b$ ,  $d$  or  $D$  (see above) but shall be less than the parallel length ( $L_c$ ).

Note 2 to entry: It is recommended that the extensometer gauge length is as large as possible.

Note 3 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.18****original gauge length** $L_0$ 

gauge length before the application of force

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.19****test piece length** $L_t$ 

total length of test piece

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.20****final gauge length** $L_u$ 

gauge length after fracture of the test piece

Note 1 to entry: The unit is mm.

**3.21****elongation** $L_u - L_0$ 

elongation after fracture

Note 1 to entry: The permanent increase in the original gauge length ( $L_0$ ) after fracture.

Note 2 to entry: The unit is mm.

iTeh Standards

(https://standards.itih.ai)

Document Preview

oSIST prEN 2002-002:2024

https://standards.itih.ai/log/standards/sist/659f1806-7bbe-403d-b366-ecfd274efecd/osist-pren-2002-002-2024