SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 14544:2024

01-marec-2024

Fina keramika (sodobna keramika, sodobna tehnična keramika) - Mehanske lastnosti keramičnih kompozitov pri visoki temperaturi - Ugotavljanje lastnosti pri stiskanju (ISO/DIS 14544:2024)

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature - Determination of compressive properties (ISO/DIS 14544:2024)

Hochleistungskeramik - Mechanische Eigenschaften von keramischen Verbundwerkstoffen bei hoher Temperatur - Bestimmung der Eigenschaften unter Druck (ISO/DIS 14544:2024)

Céramiques techniques - Propriétés mécaniques des composites à matrice céramique à haute température - Détermination des caractéristiques en compression (ISO/DIS 14544:2024)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 14544**

ICS:

81.060.30	Sodobna keramika	Advanced ceramics

oSIST prEN ISO 14544:2024 **en,fr,de**

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 14544

ISO/TC **206**

Secretariat: **JISC**

Voting begins on:
2024-01-25

Voting terminates on:
2024-04-18

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature — Determination of compressive properties

ICS: 81.060.30

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

Reference number
ISO/DIS 14544:2024(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14544:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— alignment of the terms and definition with the vocabulary standard;

— addition of illustration of compressive modulus in Annex A;

— addition of a calibration method of the test temperature by using a cartographic specimen equipped with thermocouples in Annex B.

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.

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature — Determination of compressive properties

1 Scope

This document describes procedures for determination of the compressive behaviour of ceramic matrix composite materials with continuous fibre reinforcement at elevated temperature in air, vacuum and inert gas atmospheres. This method applies to all ceramic matrix composites with a continuous fibre reinforcement, uni-directional (1D), bidirectional (2D) and multi-directional (xD, with x > 2), tested along one principal axis of reinforcement or off axis conditions for 2D and xD materials. This method also applies to carbon-fibre-reinforced carbon matrix composites (also known as carbon/carbon or C/C). Two cases of testing are distinguished: compression between platens andcompression using grips.

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.

ISO 3611, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment: Micrometers for external measurements - Design and metrological characteristics*

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 systems*

ISO 9513, *Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing*

ISO 17161, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Ceramic composites — Determination of the degree of misalignment in uniaxial mechanical tests*

ISO 19634, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Ceramic composites — Notations and symbols*

ISO 20507, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Vocabulary*

IEC 60584-1:2013, *Thermocouples – Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 20507 and ISO 19634 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 temperature
T
temperature of the test piece at the centre of the gauge length

Note 1 to entry: Text of the note.

3.2
calibrated length
l
part of the test specimen that has uniform and minimum cross-section area

[SOURCE: ISO 20504, 3.1]

3.3
gauge length
L_0
initial distance between reference points on the test specimen in the calibrated length

[SOURCE: ISO 20504, 3.2]

3.4
controlled-temperature zone
part of the calibrated length, including the gauge length, where the temperature is within a range of 50 °C of the test temperature

3.5
initial cross-section area
S_o
cross-section area of the test specimen within the calibrated length, at room temperature before testing

Note 1 to entry: Two initial cross-section areas of the test specimen can be defined as follows.

3.6
apparent cross-section area
$S_{o\ app}$
area of the cross section

3.7
effective cross-section area
$S_{o\ eff}$
area corrected by a factor, to account for the presence of a coating

3.8
longitudinal deformation
A
decrease in the gauge length under a compressive force in the load direction

Note 1 to entry: The longitudinal deformation corresponding to the maximum compressive force is denoted as $A_{c,\mathrm{m}}$

3.9
compressive strain
ε
Ratio of deformation to initial gauge length defined as the ratio $A/L0$

Note 1 to entry: The compressive strain corresponding to the maximum compressive force is denoted as $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{c,m}}$.

3.10
compressive force
F_c
uniaxial force carried by the test specimen at any time during the compression test

[SOURCE: ISO 20504, 3.6, modified, word compression added]

3.11
compressive stress
σ
compressive force (3.10) supported by the test specimen at any time in the test divided by the *initial cross-sectional area* (3.5) such that $\sigma = F_c/S_o$

Note 1 to entry: Two compressive stresses depending of initial cross-section area can be defined as follows.

[SOURCE: ISO 20504, 3.8, modified, Note 1 to entry added]

3.12
apparent compressive stress
σ_{app}
ratio of the *compressive force* (3.10) supported by the test piece to the *apparent cross-section area* (3.6)

3.13
effective compressive stress
σ_{eff}
ratio of the *compressive force* (3.10) carried by the test piece to the *effective cross-section area* (3.7)

3.14
maximum compressive force
$F_{c,m}$
highest force recorded or force at failure during a compressive test

3.15
compressive strength
$\sigma_{c,m}$
greatest *compressive stress* (3.11) applied to a test specimen when tested to failure

Note 1 to entry: Two compressive strengths depending of initial cross-section area can be defined as follows.

[SOURCE: ISO 20504, 3.9, modified, Note 1 to entry added]

3.16
apparent compressive strength
$\sigma_{c,m\ app}$
ratio of the *maximum compressive force* (3.14) to the *apparent cross-section area* (3.6)

3.17
effective compressive strength
$\sigma_{c,m\ eff}$
ratio of the *maximum compressive force* (3.14) to the *effective cross-section area* (3.7)

3.18
compressive modulus
E
slope of the linear section of the stress-strain curve at or near the origin

Note 1 to entry: The linear part may not exist or may not start at the origin. The different situations are then described in the annex A.

Note 2 to entry: Two compressive moduli depending of initial cross-section area can be defined as follows.