

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 642:2023

01-september-2023

Jeklo - Preskus kaljivosti jekla po Jominyju (ISO/DIS 642:2023)

Steel - Hardenability test by end quenching (Jominy test) (ISO/DIS 642:2023)

Stahl - Stirnabschreckversuch (Jominy-Versuch) (ISO/DIS 642:2023)

Acier - Essai de trempabilité par trempe en bout (essai Jominy) (ISO/DIS 642:2023)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 642

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b0/356669be//osist-pren-iso-642-2023

ICS:

77.040.99 Druge metode za Other methods of testing of

preskušanje kovin metals

77.080.20 Jekla Steels

oSIST prEN ISO 642:2023 en,fr,de

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DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 642

ISO/TC **17**/SC **7**

Secretariat: AFNOR

Voting begins on: **2023-07-19**

Voting terminates on:

2023-10-11

Steel — Hardenability test by end quenching (Jominy test)

Acier — Essai de trempabilité par trempe en bout (essai Jominy)

ICS: 77.040.99

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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 [or Project Committee] ISO/TC 17, Steel, Subcommittee SC 7, Methods of testing (other than mechanical tests and chemical analysis).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 642:1999), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A, B, and C of this International Standard are for information only.

The main changes are as follows:

- normative references updated;
- new symbol Jd in <u>Table 1</u>;
- minimum recommended reduction ratio of 5:1, see <u>Clause 6.1</u>;
- revision of the test piece dimensions, see <u>Clauses 6.1</u>, <u>6.2</u> and <u>Figures 1</u> and <u>2</u>;
- revision of the heat treatment requirements, see <u>Clause 6.3</u>;
- revised configuration of fixing and centring device, see <u>Clause 7.3</u> and <u>Figure 3</u>;
- revised text concerning water temperature, see <u>Clause 7.4</u>;
- revised requirement for nitric acid solution concentration, see Clause 9.2;
- revised codification of test result, see <u>Clause 10.4</u> and <u>Figure 6</u>;
- revised Clause A.2 and Figures A.2 and A.3;
- revised <u>Annex C</u> and Bibliography;
- editorial clarifications;

number of bibliographical references reduced. 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.

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Steel — Hardenability test by end quenching (Jominy test)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the hardenability of steel by end quenching (Jominy test) by using a test piece 25 mm in diameter and at least 100 mm long.

By agreement and for a defined field of application, the test described in this International Standard may be replaced by the calculation of the Jominy curve in accordance with an accepted mathematical model (see annex C). In case of dispute, the test shall be carried out.

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 6507-1. Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method

ISO 6508-1, Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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/

4 Symbols and designations

Symbols and designations used in this document are shown in <u>Table 1</u>.

Table 1 — Symbols and designations

Symbol	Designation	Value
L	Test length of test piece	(97 ± 0,5) mm
D	Diameter of test piece	$(25_0^{+0.5})$ mm
t	Time during which test piece is maintained at heating temperature	$\left(30{}^{+5}_{0}\right)$ min
$t_{ m m}$	Maximum time lag between removal of test piece from furnace and start of quenching	5 s
T	Temperature of cooling water	(20 ± 5) °C
а	Internal diameter of vertical water supply pipe	(12,5 ± 0,5) mm
h	Height of water jet without test piece in position	(65 ± 10) mm
I	Distance from end of water supply pipe to lower end of test piece	(12,5 ± 0,5) mm
е	Depth of flats for measurement of hardness	(0,4 to 0,5) mm
d	Distance, in millimetres, from quenched end to points where hardness is measured	-

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol	Designation	Value
Jd	Measured hardness at distance d, in HRC or HV	_
J <i>xx-d</i>	Jominy hardenability index at distance d, in Rockwell HRC-mm	-
JHVxx-d	Jominy hardenability index at distance d, in Vickers HV 30-mm	-

5 Principle

The test consists of:

- a) heating a cylindrical test piece to a specified temperature in the austenitic range for a specified period of time;
- b) quenching it by spraying water on one of its ends under specified conditions;
- c) measuring the hardness at certain given points (see <u>9.4</u>), on longitudinal flats made on the test piece, in order to determine the hardenability of the steel by variations of this hardness.

6 Form of test pieces and their preparation

6.1 Sampling

In the absence of specific requirements in the product standard, and unless otherwise agreed on the order and regardless of the thickness (or diameter) of the product, the sampling of test piece from the product can be made:

- either by hot rolling or forging of test piece with 30 mm to 32 mm diameter;
- or by machining of a test piece with diameter $(25^{+0.5}_{0})$ mm whose axis shall be at (20^{+5}_{0}) mm one of the surfaces of the product (see Figure 1). $(25^{+0.5}_{0})$

In case of products from continuous casting, a minimum reduction ratio 5:1 is recommended before sampling.

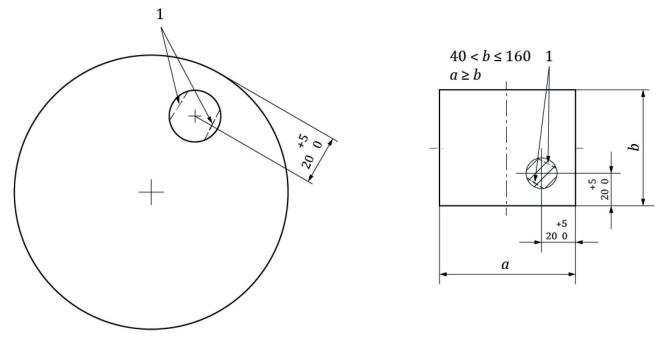
In all the forming processes preceding the machining of the test piece, the deformation of the product from all sides should be as uniform as possible.

In the case of a separately cast reference test piece, the original cross section before deformation must be at least three times that corresponding to the required diameter of 30 mm to 32 mm.

By special agreement, the test piece can be obtained by a suitable casting process and tested in the ascast condition.

The flats of the test piece shall have their axes at approximately the same distance from the product surface (see <u>Figure 1</u>). For this purpose, the test piece shall be marked so that its position in the round bar can be clearly recognized.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 test flats for measuring the hardness

Figure 1 — Sampling of the test piece for machining

6.2 Dimensions

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- **6.2.1** The test piece shall consist of a round bar machined to a diameter of 25 mm and a length of at least 100 mm.
- **6.2.2** The end of the test piece which will not be quenched shall be 30 mm to 32 mm or 25 mm in diameter, depending upon the form of that end. Two examples, test pieces with a flange or an undercut (to permit rapid centring and fitting in position for the quenching operation by means of an appropriate support) are shown in Figure 2.