



Designation: **B598 – 09 B598 – 14**

Standard Practice for Determining Offset Yield Strength in Tension for Copper Alloys¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B598; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice establishes the requirements for determining offset yield strength (0.01 %, 0.02 %, and 0.05 % offset) at room temperature. It is intended for copper alloys in tempers commonly used for spring applications, and materials thicker than 0.010 in. (0.25 mm).

1.1.1 The primary application of this practice is intended for flat strip materials that are used for springs; however, this practice can be used for other product forms, such as wire, rod, and bar.

1.2 ~~Units—The values~~ Values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units ~~that~~ which are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

- ~~B950~~[B846 Guide for Editorial Procedures and Form of Product Specifications for Terminology for Copper and Copper Alloys](#)
- [E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines](#)
- [E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing](#)
- [E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials](#)
- [E74 Practice of Calibration of Force-Measuring Instruments for Verifying the Force Indication of Testing Machines](#)
- [E83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometer Systems](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms related to copper and copper alloys, refer to Terminology [B846](#).

3.2 For definitions of terms ~~relating~~ related to mechanical testing, refer to Terminology [E6](#).

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 To determine the offset yield strength, it is necessary to acquire data (autographic or numerical) from which a stress-strain diagram may be drawn. The stress at which a specified deviation of strain from the linear portion of the stress-strain curve occurs is the yield strength at that particular offset.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice may be used for approximating a limiting design stress at room temperature and, in some cases, for approximating the range of elastic behavior. Elastic limit, or the greatest stress that a material is capable of sustaining without any permanent strain remaining upon complete release of the stress, is a more technically accurate design parameter; however, the

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [B05](#) on Copper and Copper Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [B05.06](#) on Methods of Test.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard