



Designation: E190 – 14

Standard Test Method for Guided Bend Test for Ductility of Welds¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E190; 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 test method covers a guided bend test for the determination of soundness and ductility of welds in ferrous and nonferrous products. Flaws, not shown by X rays, may appear in the surface of a specimen when it is subjected to progressive localized overstressing. This guided bend test has been developed primarily for plates and is not intended to be substituted for other methods of bend testing.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that 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

[E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing](#)

2.2 *AWS Standard:*

[AWS A3.0M/A3.0 Standard Welding Terms and Definitions; Including Terms for Adhesive Bonding, Brazing, Soldering, Thermal Cutting, and Thermal Spraying](#)³

3. Terminology

3.1 Terms in this standard are defined in [E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing](#).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E28 on Mechanical Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E28.02 on Ductility and Formability.

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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.

³ Available from American Welding Society (AWS), 8669 NW 36 Street, #130, Miami, FL 33166-6672, http://www.aws.org.

3.2 Additional welding terms including defect, discontinuity, flaw, thermal cutting, weld root, weld face, and weldment are defined in AWS A3.0M/A3.0:2010.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The specimen is bent in a U-shaped die by means of a centrally applied force to the weldment in a flat specimen supported at two positions equidistant from the line of force application. The specimen is forced into the die by a plunger having the shape necessary to produce the desired contour. The convex surface of the bent specimen is examined for cracks or other open flaws.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The guided bend test as described in this test method is used to evaluate the quality of welds as a function of ductility as evidenced by their ability to resist cracking during bending.

6. Apparatus

6.1 The guided bend test jig is shown in [Fig. 1](#).

7. Sampling

7.1 Sample accord with the requirements of relevant specifications and codes.

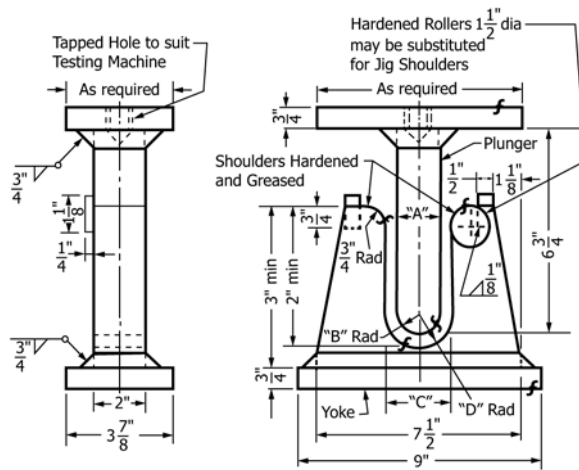
8. Test Specimens

8.1 The types of specimens generally used for guided bend testing are rectangular ones machined from plates and pipes. The weld-face surface of the flat specimen contains the greater width of the weld material, while the opposite side is called the weld-root surface.

8.1.1 *Transverse Side Bend*—The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that either one of the side surfaces becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen ([Fig. 2](#) and [Fig. 3](#)).

8.1.2 *Transverse Face Bend*—The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the weld-face surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen ([Fig. 4](#)).

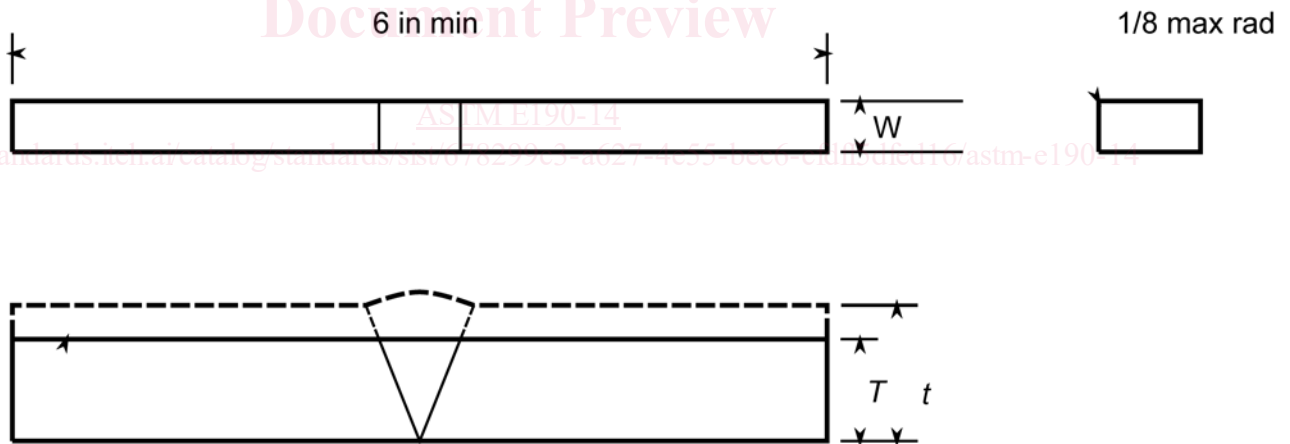
8.1.3 *Transverse Root Bend*—The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the weld-root surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen ([Fig. 4](#)).



Thickness of Specimen in. (mm)	A, in. (mm)	B, in. (mm)	C, in. (mm)	D, in. (mm)
3/8 (9.5)	1 1/2 (38)	3/4 (19)	2 3/8 (60)	1 3/16 (30)
1/8 (3.2)	2 1/8 (54)	1 1/16 (27)	2 3/8 (60)	1 3/16 (30)
<i>t</i>	4 <i>t</i>	2 <i>t</i>	6 <i>t</i> + 1/8 (+ 3.2)	3 <i>t</i> + 1/16 (+ 1.6)

- NOTE 1—Either hardened and greased shoulders or hardened rollers free to rotate shall be used.
 NOTE 2—The shoulders or rollers shall have a minimum width of 2 in. (50.8 mm) for the placement of the specimen.
 NOTE 3—The length of the specimen shall be such that the ends will not interfere with the seating of the specimen.
 NOTE 4—The plunger shall be fitted with an appropriate base and provisions for attachment to the testing machine; and shall be designed to minimize deflection and misalignment.
 NOTE 5—The die member shall be fitted with an appropriate base designed to safeguard against deflection or misalignment and equipped with means for keeping the shoulders or rollers over the midpoint and aligned with respect to the plunger.

FIG. 1 Guided Bend Test Jig



Note 1

<i>t</i> , in. (mm)	<i>T</i> , in.
3/8 to 1 1/2 (9.5 to 38)	<i>t</i>
> 1 1/2 (38)	See Note 1 above

- NOTE 1—Cut along this line when *t* exceeds 1 1/2 in. Edge may be thermally cut and may or may not be machined.
 NOTE 2—If thermally cut, machine not less than 1/8 in. from edges
 NOTE 3—For plates over 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) thick, cut specimen into approximately equal strips between 3/4 and 1 1/2 (19 and 38 mm) wide and test each strip.

FIG. 2 Side-Bend Specimen for Ferrous Materials

8.1.4 *Longitudinal Face Bend*—The weld is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the weld-face surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen (Fig. 5).

8.1.5 *Longitudinal Root Bend*—The weld is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the weld-root surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen (Fig. 5).