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**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,  
advanced technical ceramics) —  
Mechanical properties of ceramic  
composites at ambient temperature  
in air atmospheric pressure —  
Determination of tensile properties**

**Sample** *Céramiques techniques — Propriétés mécaniques des céramiques  
composites à température ambiante sous air à pression  
atmosphérique — Détermination des propriétés en traction*

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15733:2001), which has been technically revised.

# Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at ambient temperature in air atmospheric pressure — Determination of tensile properties

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the conditions for determination of tensile properties of ceramic matrix composite materials with continuous fibre reinforcement at room temperatures. This International Standard applies to all ceramic matrix composites with a continuous fibre reinforcement, unidirectional (1D), bi-directional (2D), and tri-directional ( $x$ D, with  $2 < x \leq 3$ ), loaded along one principal axis of reinforcement.

NOTE In most cases, ceramic matrix composites to be used at high temperature in air are coated with an antioxidation coating.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 7500-1:2004, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

## 3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### calibrated length

$l$

part of the test specimen that has uniform and minimum cross-section area

### 3.2

#### gauge length

$L_0$

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

### 3.3

#### initial cross-section area

$S_0$

initial cross-section area of the test specimen within the calibrated length

### 3.4

#### effective cross-section area

$S_{0\text{ eff}}$

total area corrected by a factor, to account for the presence of a coating