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**Metallic materials — Sheet and strip  
— Biaxial tensile testing method using  
a cruciform test piece**

*Matériaux métalliques — Tôles et bandes — Méthode d'essai de  
traction biaxiale sur éprouvette cruciforme*

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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 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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Ductility testing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16842:2014), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the font of "a" [Figure 1](#) has been modified to "a";
- the description in [6.1 h](#)) has been modified for clarity;
- the title of [Figure 2 b\)](#) has been modified for clarity;
- ISO 10275 has been moved from [Clause 2](#) (Normative references) to the Bibliography;
- ISO 7500-1 has been added to [Clause 2](#) (Normative references);
- the font of "C" [Figure C.2](#) has been modified to "C";
- general editorial corrections have been made.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document specifies the testing method for measuring the biaxial stress-strain curves of sheet metals subject to biaxial tension at an arbitrary stress ratio using a cruciform test piece made of flat sheet metals. The document applies to the shape and strain measurement position for the cruciform test piece. The biaxial tensile testing machine is described in [Annex C](#), only in terms of the typical example of the machine and the requirements with which the machine ought to conform.

The cruciform test piece recommended in this document has the following features:

- a) the gauge area of the test piece ensures superior homogeneity of stress, enabling measurement of biaxial stress with satisfactory accuracy;
- b) capability of measuring the elasto-plastic deformation behaviour of sheet metals at arbitrary stress or strain rate ratios;
- c) free from the out-of-plane deformation as is encountered in the hydrostatic bulge testing method;
- d) easy to fabricate from a flat metal sheet by laser cutting, water jet cutting, or other alternative manufacturing methods.

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