



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 3988:2026

01-april-2026

Aeronavtika - Preskusne metode za kovinske materiale - Preskusi utrujenosti z nizkim številom ciklov s konstantno amplitudo in nadzorom deformacije

Aerospace series - Test methods for metallic materials - Constant amplitude strain-controlled low cycle fatigue testing

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Prüfverfahren für metallische Werkstoffe - Dehnungsgesteuerter Kurzzeit-Ermüdungsversuch (LCF) mit konstanter Amplitude

Série aérospatiale - Méthodes d'essais applicables aux matériaux métalliques - Essais de fatigue oligocyclique en déformation imposée

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 3988

ICS:

49.025.01 Materiali za letalsko in Materials for aerospace
vesoljsko gradnjo na splošno construction in general

oSIST prEN 3988:2026

en,fr,de

Sample Document

get full document from ecommerce.sist.si

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 3988

February 2026

ICS 49.025.01

English Version

Aerospace series - Test methods for metallic materials - Constant amplitude strain-controlled low cycle fatigue testing

Série aérospatiale - Méthodes d'essais applicables aux
matériaux métalliques - Essais de fatigue oligocyclique
en déformation imposée

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Prüfverfahren für metallische
Werkstoffe - Dehnungsgesteuerter Kurzzeit-
Ermüdungsversuch (LCF) mit konstanter Amplitude

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee ASD-STAN.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

Warning : This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2026 CEN All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved
worldwide for CEN national Members.

Ref. No. prEN 3988:2026 E

Contents	Page
European foreword	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Principle	10
4.1 General	10
4.2 Definitions	10
4.2.1 General	10
4.2.2 Test section	10
4.2.3 Gauge length	10
4.2.4 Cross-section area	10
4.2.5 Cycle	10
4.2.6 Stress-strain loop	11
4.2.7 Creep-fatigue	12
4.2.8 Failure	13
4.2.9 Mid-life stress-strain loop	15
5 Test equipment	15
5.1 Test machine	15
5.1.1 General	15
5.1.2 Test machine calibration	15
5.2 Cycle counting	15
5.3 Extensometer	16
5.3.1 General	16
5.3.2 Extensometer calibration	16
5.3.3 Waveform generation and control	16
5.3.4 Test fixtures	16
5.4 Heating device	17
5.5 Temperature measurement	17
5.6 Data recorders	18
5.6.1 General	18
5.6.2 Calibration	18
6 Test piece	19
6.1 Design	19
6.2 Sampling, storage and handling	20
6.3 Test piece preparation	21
6.4 Test piece measurement	21
7 Test method	22
7.1 Test piece insertion	22
7.2 Test piece heating	22
7.3 Test commencement	22
7.3.1 General	22
7.3.2 Waveform optimization and control	22

7.3.3	Data recording	24
7.4	Test termination	25
8	Post-test checks.....	25
8.1	Accuracy of control parameters.....	25
8.2	Examination of the fracture surface	25
8.3	Determination of the fatigue life.....	25
8.4	Examination of the stress-strain loops	26
9	Test report	26
9.1	Essential information.....	26
9.2	Additional information.....	27
9.3	Presentation of results	28
Annex A (informative) Use of thermocouples		29
Annex B (informative) Test piece preparation.....		30
Annex C (normative) Guidelines on test piece handling and degreasing.....		32
Annex D (informative) Failure criteria.....		33
Bibliography		34

Sample Document

get full document from ecommerce.sist.si

prEN 3988:2026 (E)**European foreword**

This document (prEN 3988:2026) has been prepared by ASD-STAN.

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this document has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of ASD-STAN, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

Sample Document

get full document from ecommerce.sist.si

Introduction

This document is part of the series of EN metallic material standards for aerospace applications. The general organization of this series is described in EN 4258.

Sample Document

get full document from ecommerce.sist.si

prEN 3988:2026 (E)**1 Scope**

This document applies to uniaxial strain-controlled low cycle fatigue testing of metallic materials governed by EN aerospace standards. It defines the properties that need to be determined and the terms used in describing the tests and test pieces.

It specifies the equipment, the test pieces, the method of testing and the presentation of results. It applies to testing at ambient and elevated temperatures.

The purpose of this document is to ensure the comparability and reproducibility of the test results. It does not cover the evaluation or interpretation of the results.

This document is restricted to the use of test pieces having a circular cross-section. In some particular cases the practice can be applied to flat test pieces. The major difficulties concern the preparation of the test pieces and their alignment in the grips.

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.

ASTM E1012:2019,¹ *Standard Practice for Verification of Testing Frame and Specimen Alignment Under Tensile and Compressive Axial Force Application*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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/>

3.1 force

F

instantaneous load applied to the test section, in kN

Note 1 to entry: Tensile forces are considered to be positive and compressive forces negative.

3.2 strain

ε

extension of the test piece gauge length, due to the force which is applied to the test piece, divided by its original gauge length

Note 1 to entry: It is taken to be positive when the gauge length increases in length and negative when it contracts as a percentage.

¹ www.astm.org.

3.3 maximum strain

 ε_{\max}

highest algebraic value of strain applied during the strain cycle as a percentage

3.4 minimum strain

 ε_{\min}

lowest algebraic value of strain applied during the strain cycle as a percentage

3.5 mean strain

 ε_m

half the algebraic sum of maximum and minimum strains as a percentage

3.6 strain range

 $\Delta\varepsilon$

algebraic difference between the maximum and minimum strains as a percentage

Note 1 to entry: The total strain range includes elastic and plastic strain ranges.

3.7 strain amplitude

 ε_a

half the strain range as a percentage

3.8 strain ratio

 $R\varepsilon$

algebraic ratio of the minimum strain to the maximum strain

Note 1 to entry: The A ratio, which is defined as the ratio of strain amplitude to the mean strain, is sometimes used.

3.9 stress

 σ

force divided by the nominal cross-sectional area, in MPa

Note 1 to entry: It is the independent variable in a stress-controlled fatigue test.

Note 2 to entry: The nominal cross-sectional area (engineering stress) is that calculated from measurements taken at ambient temperature and no account is taken for the change in section as a result of expansion at elevated temperatures.

3.10 maximum stress

 σ_{\max}

highest algebraic value of stress applied, in MPa