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**BS ISO 26843:2015**



**BSI Standards Publication**

# **Metallic materials — Measurement of fracture toughness at impact loading rates using precracked Charpy- type test pieces**

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# **Metallic materials — Measurement of fracture toughness at impact loading rates using precracked Charpy-type test pieces**

*Matériaux métalliques — Mesure de la ténacité d'éprouvettes type Charpy préfissurées soumises à un chargement d'impact*



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## Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Symbols</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5 Test specimens</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Testing machines</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7 Test procedures and measurements</b> .....	<b>6</b>
7.1 General.....	6
7.2 Impact velocity.....	7
7.3 Time to fracture.....	7
7.4 Multiple specimen tests.....	7
7.5 Single-specimen tests.....	7
7.6 Post-test crack length measurements.....	8
<b>8 Evaluation of fracture mechanics parameters</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>9 Test report</b> .....	<b>9</b>
9.1 Organization.....	9
9.2 Specimen, material, and test environment.....	9
9.2.1 Specimen description.....	9
9.2.2 Specimen dimensions.....	9
9.2.3 Material description.....	9
9.2.4 Test environment.....	10
9.3 Fatigue precracking conditions.....	10
9.4 Test data qualification.....	10
9.4.1 Limitations.....	10
9.4.2 Crack length measurements.....	10
9.4.3 Fracture surface appearance.....	10
9.4.4 Resistance curves.....	10
9.4.5 Checklist for data qualification.....	10
9.5 Test results.....	11
<b>Annex A (normative) Test machines suitable for each test procedure</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Estimation of strain rate</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Dynamic evaluation of fracture toughness</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Annex D (normative) Determination of resistance curves at impact loading rates by multiple specimen methods</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex E (normative) Estimation of <math>J_d</math>-<math>\Delta a</math> R-curves using the normalization method</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex F (normative) Determination of characteristic fracture toughness value <math>J_{0,2Bd}</math></b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>Annex G (normative) Validity criteria</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex H (normative) Determination of fracture toughness in terms of <math>J</math>-integral</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex I (informative) Example test reports</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>34</b>

This is a preview of "BS ISO 26843:2015". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## 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)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Toughness testing — Fracture (F), Pendulum (P), Tear (T)*.

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## **Introduction**

This International Standard is closely related to ISO 14556 and was derived from a draft procedure prepared by the Working Party "European Standards on Instrumented Precracked Charpy Testing" of the European Structural Integrity Society (ESIS) Technical Subcommittee on Dynamic Testing at Intermediate Strain Rates (TC5).

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# Metallic materials — Measurement of fracture toughness at impact loading rates using precracked Charpy-type test pieces

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for performing and evaluating instrumented precracked Charpy impact tests on metallic materials using a fracture mechanics approach. Minimum requirements are given for measurement and recording equipment such that similar sensitivity and comparable measurements are achieved.

Dynamic fracture mechanics properties determined using this International Standard are comparable with conventional large-scale fracture mechanics results when the corresponding validity criteria are met. Because of the small absolute size of the Charpy specimen, this is often not the case. Nevertheless, the values obtained can be used in research and development of materials, in quality control, and to establish the variation of properties with test temperature under impact loading rates.

Fracture toughness properties determined through the use of this International Standard may differ from values measured at quasistatic loading rates. Indeed, an increase in loading rate causes a decrease in fracture toughness when tests are performed in the brittle or ductile-to-brittle regimes; the opposite is observed (i.e. increase in fracture toughness) in the fully ductile regime. More information on the dependence of fracture toughness on loading (or strain) rate is given in Reference [1]. In addition, it is generally acknowledged that fracture toughness also depends on test temperature. For these reasons, the user is required to report the actual test temperature and loading rate for each test performed.

In case of cleavage fracture of ferritic steels in the ductile-to-brittle transition region, variability can be very large and cannot be adequately described by simple statistics. In this case, additional tests are required and the analysis is to be performed using a statistical procedure applicable to this type of test, see for example Reference [2].

NOTE Modifications to the analytical procedures prescribed in Reference [2] might be necessary to account for the effect of elevated (impact) loading rates.

## 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 148-1, *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 148-2, *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 2: Verification of testing machines*

ISO 12135, *Metallic materials — Unified method of test for the determination of quasistatic fracture toughness*

ISO 14556, *Steel — Charpy V-notch pendulum impact test — Instrumented test method*

ISO 26203-2, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing at high strain rates — Part 2: Servo-hydraulic and other test systems*

## 3 Symbols

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following symbols given in [Table 1](#) apply.