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## **Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test —**

### **Part 3: Preparation and characterization of Charpy V-notch test pieces for indirect verification of pendulum impact machines**

*Matériaux métalliques — Essai de flexion par choc sur éprouvette  
Charpy —*

*Partie 3: Préparation et caractérisation des éprouvettes Charpy  
à entaille en V pour la vérification indirecte des machines d'essai  
mouton-pendule*



Reference number  
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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 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
3.1 Definitions pertaining to the machine.....	1
3.2 Definitions pertaining to energy.....	2
3.3 Definitions related to groups of test pieces.....	2
3.4 Definitions pertaining to test pieces.....	2
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5 Reference testing machine</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1 Characteristics.....	4
5.1.1 General.....	4
5.1.2 Geometrical characteristics (see <a href="#">Table 2</a> and <a href="#">Figures 1</a> and <a href="#">2</a> ).....	5
5.1.3 Capacity.....	5
5.1.4 Hardness.....	5
5.1.5 Vibration.....	6
5.1.6 Energy-indicating mechanism.....	6
5.2 Verification of reference testing machine.....	6
<b>6 Reference test pieces</b> .....	<b>6</b>
6.1 General.....	6
6.2 Material.....	6
6.3 Dimensions.....	7
6.4 Marking.....	7
6.5 Qualification of a batch of reference test pieces.....	7
6.6 Reference test piece sets.....	8
<b>7 Certificates for reference test pieces</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>8 Notes for using sets of reference test pieces</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Uncertainty of the certified <i>KV</i> value of Charpy reference materials</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>18</b>

## 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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

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)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 148-3:2008), which has been technically revised.

ISO 148 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Verification of testing machines*
- *Part 3: Preparation and characterization of Charpy V-notch test pieces for indirect verification of pendulum impact machines*

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## Introduction

The suitability of a pendulum impact testing machine for acceptance testing of metallic materials has usually been based on a calibration of its scale and verification of compliance with specified dimensions, such as the shape and spacing of the anvils supporting the test piece. The scale calibration is commonly verified by measuring the mass of the pendulum and its elevation at various scale readings. This procedure for evaluation of machines had the distinct advantage of requiring only measurements of quantities that could be traced to national standards. The objective nature of these traceable measurements minimized the necessity for arbitration regarding the suitability of the machines for material acceptance tests.

However, sometimes two machines that had been evaluated by the direct-verification procedures described above, and which met all dimensional requirements, were found to give significantly different impact values when testing test pieces of the same material.

This difference was commercially important when values obtained using one machine met the material specification, while the values obtained using the other machine did not. To avoid such disagreements, some purchasers of materials added the requirement that all pendulum impact testing machines used for acceptance testing of material sold to them should be indirectly verified by testing reference test pieces supplied by them. A machine was considered acceptable only if the values obtained using the machine agreed, within specified limits, with the value furnished with the reference test pieces.

Successful experience in the use of reference test pieces led to the requirement in ISO 148-2 that indirect verification should be performed using reference test pieces in addition to direct verification. Other standards and codes also require indirect verification using reference test pieces; for example, EN 10045-2<sup>[1]</sup> (now obsolete) and ASTM E23<sup>[2]</sup> require the use of reference test pieces. The purpose of this part of ISO 148 is to specify the requirements, preparation and methods for qualifying test pieces used for the indirect verification of pendulum impact testing machines.