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Metallic materials — Verification of the alignment of fatigue testing machines

Matériaux métalliques — Vérification de l'alignement axial des machines d'essai de fatigue



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Contents	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols	3
5 Measurement requirements	4
5.1 Testing machine	4
5.2 Alignment cell	4
5.3 Design and manufacturing	4
5.4 Machining	6
5.5 Inspection before attaching the strain gauges	6
5.6 Instrumentation with strain gauges	6
5.7 System checks	7
6 Alignment measurement calculations	7
6.1 General	7
6.2 Cylindrical alignment cell	7
6.3 Thick rectangular alignment cell	9
6.4 Thin rectangular alignment cell	9
6.5 Classification of machine alignment	9
7 Procedure for verification of machine alignment	10
7.1 Purpose and frequency	10
7.2 Procedure	10
8 Reporting	11
8.1 Basic information	11
8.2 Special information	12
Annex A (informative) Causes of specimen bending and misalignment in fatigue testing machines	17
Annex B (normative) Evaluating uncertainty in the alignment measurement	19
Annex C (informative) Method for measuring machine lateral stiffness	22
Annex D (informative) Three-strain gauge configuration	24
Annex E (informative) Determination of bending contribution due to inherent imperfections in a cylindrical alignment cell device	26
Annex F (informative) Numerical example	27
Annex G (normative) Alignment gauge — A method for qualitative assessment of alignment of test systems for cylindrical specimens	28
Bibliography	30

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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.

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ISO 23788 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Fatigue testing*.

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Introduction

Machine alignment in the context of this International Standard means the coincidence of the geometrical (loading) axes of the grips. Any departure from this ideal situation results in an angular and/or lateral offset (or misalignment) in the load train (see Annex A). Misalignment is manifested as an unwanted bending stress/strain field to exist in the test specimen or alignment measuring device (hereinafter "alignment cell"). The bending stress/strain field superimposes on the applied, presumed uniform, stress/strain field. In pure torsion testing, any misalignment results in a biaxial torsion plus bending stress/strain state.

Misalignment in the load train in axial fatigue test systems has been shown to influence significantly the fatigue test results (see References [1], [2] and [3]).

The main causes of bending due to misalignment are invariably a combination of

- poor coincidence of the centrelines of the grips, and
- inherent imperfections in the specimen or alignment cell itself.

The bending contribution due to the test machine ideally remains the same for every test specimen or alignment cell. The bending contribution due to the specimen or alignment cell varies from one device to another.

Recent research (see References [4] and [5]) has shown that no matter how carefully a specimen or an alignment cell device has been manufactured an inherent bending error always exists. Imperfections (i.e. eccentricity and angularity) arise from geometric asymmetry about the axial centreline in the device and other measurement errors relating to the chosen type, positioning and performance of the strain gauges. The device inherent bending error can be significant and sometimes even exceed that due to the machine misalignment.

In this International Standard, errors due to inherent imperfections in the alignment cell itself are eliminated. This is achieved by rotating the alignment device 180° about its longitudinal axis and subtracting its contribution from the overall maximum surface bending strain determined in the measurement. Different devices that are made of the same material and nominal dimensions should reasonably, therefore, produce the same alignment measurement results; see an example in Reference [2], Figure 10.