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International Standard 7801

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Metallic materials — Wire — Reverse bend test

Matériaux métalliques — Fils — Essai de pliage alterné

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 7801 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1983.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia	Germany, F.R.	Poland
Austria	Hungary	Romania
Bulgaria	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
Canada	Japan	Spain
China	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	USA
France	Norway	USSR

The member body of the following country had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

United Kingdom

This International Standard ISO 7801 cancels and replaces the International Standards ISO 144-1973 and ISO 2625-1973 of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Metallic materials — Wire — Reverse bend test

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the method for determining the ability of metallic wire of diameter or thickness 0,3 to 10 mm inclusive to undergo plastic deformation during reverse bending. The range of diameters or thicknesses for which this International Standard is applicable may be more exactly specified in the relevant product standard.

2 Principle

The reverse bend test consists of repeated bending, through 90° in opposite directions, of a test piece held at one end, each bend being over a cylindrical support of a specified radius.

3 Symbols and designations

Symbols and designations used in reverse bend testing of wires are specified in table 1 and shown in figure 1.