

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Stress corrosion testing - Part 9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under rising load or rising displacement

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 7539-9:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 7539-9:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 20.06.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 16.04.2008.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 7539-9:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 7539-9:2008.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 20.06.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard text 16.04.2008.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 77.060

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ICS 77.060

English Version

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Stress corrosion testing - Part
9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under
rising load or rising displacement (ISO 7539-9:2003)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Essais de corrosion
sous contrainte - Partie 9: Préparation et utilisation des
éprouvettes préfissurées pour essais sous charge
croissante ou sous déplacement croissant (ISO 7539-
9:2003)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Prüfung der
Spannungsrissskorrosion - Teil 9: Vorbereitung und
Anwendung von angerissenen Proben für die Prüfung mit
zunehmender Kraft oder zunehmender Verformung (ISO
7539-9:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 March 2008.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

The text of ISO 7539-9:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 7539-9:2008 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2008.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 7539-9:2003 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 7539-9:2008 without any modification.

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Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing —

Part 9:

Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under rising load or rising displacement

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 7539 covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating the susceptibility of metal to stress corrosion cracking by means of tests conducted under rising load or rising displacement. Tests conducted under constant load or constant displacement are dealt with in ISO 7539-6.

The term “metal” as used in this part of ISO 7539 includes alloys.

1.2 Because of the need to confine plasticity to the crack tip, pre-cracked specimens are not suitable for the evaluation of thin products such as sheet or wire and are generally used for thicker products including plate, bar and forgings. They can also be used for parts joined by welding.

1.3 Pre-cracked specimens may be stressed quantitatively with equipment for application of a monotonically increasing load or displacement at the loading points.

1.4 A particular advantage of pre-cracked specimens is that they allow data to be acquired from which critical defect sizes, above which stress corrosion cracking may occur, can be estimated for components of known geometry subjected to known stresses. They also enable rates of stress corrosion crack propagation to be determined.

1.5 A principal advantage of the test is that it takes into account the potential impact of dynamic straining on the threshold for stress corrosion cracking.

1.6 At sufficiently low loading rates, the K_{ISCC} determined by this method can be less than or equal to that obtained by constant load or displacement methods and can be determined more rapidly.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

ISO 7539-1:1987, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 1: General guidance on testing procedures*

ISO 7539-6:—¹⁾, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 6: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under constant load or constant displacement*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 7539-6:1989)

ISO 7539-7:—²⁾, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 7: Slow strain rate testing*

ISO 11782-2:1998, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosion fatigue testing — Part 2: Crack propagation testing using precracked specimens*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7539-6 as well as the following apply.

3.1 rate of change of crack opening displacement at loading plane

\dot{V}_{LL}
deflection at the loading point axis measured over a fixed period

3.2 stress intensity factor at crack initiation

K_{I-init}
stress intensity applied at the commencement of measurable crack growth

3.3 range of stress intensity factor

ΔK_f in fatigue
algebraic difference between the maximum and minimum stress intensity factors in a cycle

3.4 displacement rate

dq/dt
rate of increase of the deflection either measured at the loading point axis or away from the loading line

4 Principle

4.1 The use of pre-cracked specimens acknowledges the difficulty of ensuring that crack-like defects, introduced during either manufacture or subsequent service, are totally absent from structures. Furthermore, the presence of such defects can cause a susceptibility to stress corrosion cracking, which in some materials (e.g. titanium) may not be evident from tests on smooth specimens under constant load. The principles of linear elastic fracture mechanics can be used to quantify the stress situation existing at the crack tip in a pre-cracked specimen or structure in terms of the plane strain-stress intensity.

4.2 The test involves subjecting a specimen, in which a crack has been developed from a machined notch by fatigue, to an increasing load or displacement during exposure to a chemically aggressive environment. The objective is to quantify the conditions under which environmentally-assisted crack extension can occur in terms of the threshold stress intensity for stress corrosion cracking, K_{ISCC} , and the kinetics of crack propagation.

4.3 Tests may be conducted in tension or in bending. The most important characteristic of the test is the low loading/displacement rate that is applied.

4.4 Because of the dynamic straining which is associated with this method, the data obtained may differ from those obtained for pre-cracked specimens with the same combination of environment and material when the specimens are subjected to static loading only.

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 7539-7:1989)