

**Resistance welding - Destructive testing of welds -  
Specimen dimensions and procedure for cross tension  
testing of resistance spot and embossed projection  
welds (ISO 14272:2016)**

**EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA****NATIONAL FOREWORD**

|                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                    |
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English Version

Resistance welding - Destructive testing of welds - Specimen dimensions and procedure for cross tension testing of resistance spot and embossed projection welds (ISO 14272:2016, Corrected version 2016-09-01)

Soudage par résistance - Essais destructifs des soudures - Dimensions des éprouvettes et mode opératoire pour l'essai de traction en croix des soudures par résistance par points et par bossages (ISO 14272:2016, Version corrigée 2016-09-01)

Widerstandsschweißen - Zerstörende Prüfung von Schweißverbindungen - Probenmaße und Verfahren für die Kopfzugprüfung an Widerstandspunkt- und Buckelschweißungen mit geprägten Buckeln (ISO 14272:2016, korrigierte Fassung 2016-09-01)

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 14272:2016) has been prepared by IIW International Institute of Welding in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding and allied processes" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14272:2001.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14272:2016, Corrected version 2016-09-01 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14272:2016 without any modification.

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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.

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)).

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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/IIW, *International Institute of Welding*, Commission III.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14272:2000), which has been technically revised.

This corrected version of ISO 14272:2016 incorporates the following corrections:

- [Figure 4](#) a) has been corrected.

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this International Standard should be directed to the ISO Central Secretariat, who will forward them to the IIW Secretariat for an official response.

## Introduction

This edition of ISO 14272 no longer includes figures showing failure types and modes for tensile shear and cross tension testing in accordance with ISO 14329.

ISO 14272 has been revised to align it with ISO 17677-1.

# Resistance welding — Destructive testing of welds — Specimen dimensions and procedure for cross tension testing of resistance spot and embossed projection welds

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies specimen dimensions and a testing procedure for the cross tension testing of spot and projection welds in overlapping sheets in any metallic material of thickness 0,5 mm to 3 mm, where the welds have a maximum diameter of  $7\sqrt{t}$  (where  $t$  is the sheet thickness in mm).

The object of cross tension testing is to determine the tensile force that the test specimen can sustain.

## 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 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 17677-1, *Resistance welding — Vocabulary — Part 1: Spot, projection and seam welding*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 17677-1 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### cross tension strength

##### CTS

maximum cross tension force obtained from this test

### 3.2

#### cross tension force

force applied on test specimen during cross tension testing

## 4 Test specimen

The test specimen is composed of two rectangular coupons as shown in [Figure 1](#). If clamping bolts are used, two holes shall be drilled in each coupon. If a hydraulic clamping system is used for clamping, no holes are required.

The weld shall be centred in the test specimen with a tolerance of  $\pm 1$  mm to every direction.

[Figures 2](#) and [3](#) illustrate examples of a welding jig/template, which can be used for welding the two sheets together. Two punched strips are placed at right angles to each other, held in the jig, and welded together. To obtain a statistically significant average, several specimens shall be tested.