
**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,
advanced technical ceramics) — Test
method for flexural strength of porous
ceramics at room temperature**

*Céramiques techniques — Méthode d'essai de la résistance en flexion
des céramiques poreuses à température ambiante*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 14610 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for flexural strength of porous ceramics at room temperature

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a test method for determining the flexural strength of porous fine ceramics in air at room temperature.

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 463:2006, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment — Design and metrological characteristics of mechanical dial gauges.*

ISO 1101:2012, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical tolerancing — Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out*

ISO 3611:2010, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment: Micrometers for external measurements — Design and metrological characteristics*

ISO 13385-1:2011, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment — Part 1: Callipers; Design and metrological characteristics*

ISO 13385-2:2011, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment — Part 2: Calliper depth gauges; Design and metrological characteristics*

ISO 4287:1997, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 14704, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for flexural strength of monolithic ceramics at room temperature*

ISO 20507:2003, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Vocabulary*

ISO 80000-1:2009, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 20507 and the following apply.

3.1

porous fine ceramics

ceramics with a porosity of 30 % to 60 % and a pore diameter of 0,05 μm to 100 μm , for applications such as filters, catalyst carriers, humidity sensors, or molecular sieves, excluding structured honeycomb cellular channels

3.2

four-point flexural strength

maximum value of the stress generated in flexure in a test piece up to rupture when the test piece is supported at two support points near its ends and loaded symmetrically at two loading points between them