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English version

Metallic materials — Charpy impact test — Part 1: Test method

Matériaux métalliques — Essai de flexion par
choc sur éprouvette Charpy —
Partie 1: Méthode d'essai

Metallische Werkstoffe —
Kerbschlagbiegeversuch nach Charpy —
Teil 1: Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 27 November 1989. CEN members are bound to comply with the requirements of the CEN/CENELEC Common Rules which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to CEN Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: Rue Bréderode 2, B-1000 Brussels

Brief history

The proposal for this European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee ECISS/TC1A “Mechanical and physical tests”, the Secretariat of which has been allocated to the Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR).

It represents the first part of the general standard: Metallic materials — Impact test.

This European Standard replaces the Euronorms:

EU 7-55, Charpy impact test for steel.

EU-45-63, Impact testing using V-notch, beam type test piece.

This European Standard was adopted by CEN on 27 November 1989.

According to the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, being part of the Internal Regulations of CEN, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Foreword

The standard EN 10 045 concerns metallic materials — Charpy impact test and comprises the following parts:

— *Part 1: Method of test;*

— *Part 2: Verification of pendulum impact testing machines.*

Part 1 of EN 10 045 is based on the following ISO Standards:

ISO 83-1976, Steel — Charpy impact test (U-notch).

ISO 148-1983, Steel — Charpy impact test (V-notch).

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1 Object and field of application

1.1 This Part of this European Standard describes the Charpy impact test (U and V-notch) for metallic materials.

For certain particular metallic materials and applications, the Charpy impact test may be the subject of specific standards and particular requirements.

2 References

ISO 286-1-1988, ISO system of limits and fits — Part 1: General, tolerances and deviations.

EN 10 045-2¹⁾, Metallic materials — Charpy impact test — Part 2: Verification of pendulum impact testing machines.

3 Principle

The test consists of breaking by one blow from a swinging pendulum, under conditions defined hereafter, a test piece notched in the middle and supported at each end. The energy absorbed is determined in joules. This absorbed energy is a measure of the impact strength of the material.

4 Designations

The designations applicable to this standard are as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1 — Designations

Reference (see Figure 1 and Figure 2)	Designation	Unit
1	Length of test piece	mm
2	Height of test piece	mm
3	Width of test piece	mm
4	Height below notch	mm
5	Angle of notch	Degree
6	Radius of curvature of base of notch	mm
7	Distance between anvils	mm
8	Radius of anvils	mm
9	Angle of taper of each anvil	Degree
10	Angle of taper of striker	Degree
11	Radius of curvature of striker	mm
12	Width of striker	mm
—	Energy absorbed by breakage KU or KV	Joule

¹⁾ In preparation. Until this European Standard is published reference can be made to the corresponding national or international standards, a list of which is given in annex A.

5 Test pieces

5.1 Sampling, number of test pieces and their location shall be as specified in the relevant product standard.

5.2 The standard test piece shall be 55 mm long and of square section with 10 mm sides. In the centre of the length, there shall be a notch. Two types of notch are specified.

a) V-notch of 45°, 2 mm deep with a 0,25 mm radius of curvature at base of notch.

If standard test pieces cannot be obtained from the material, a reduced section test piece, with a width of 7,5 mm or 5 mm (see Table 2) shall be used, the notch being cut in one of the narrow faces.

b) U-notch or keyhole notch, 5 mm deep, with a 1 mm radius of curvature at base of notch.

The test pieces shall be machined all over, except in the case of precision cast foundry test pieces in which the two faces parallel to the plane of symmetry of the notch can be unmachined.

5.3 The plane of symmetry of the notch shall be perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the test piece.

5.4 The tolerances on the specified dimensions of the test piece shall be as given in Table 2.

5.5 Test pieces of widths other than those shown in Table 2, for example, with the unmachined widths equal to the thickness of the product, may be used provided this is permitted in the relevant product standard. Comparison of results, however, is only of significance when made between test pieces of the same form and dimensions.

5.6 Machining shall be carried out in such a way that any alteration of the test piece, for example due to cold working or heating, is minimized. The notch shall be carefully prepared so that no grooves, parallel to the base of the notch, are visible to the naked eye.

The test piece may be marked on any face not in contact with the supports or anvils and at a point at least 5 mm from the notch to avoid the effects of cold working due to marking.

6 Testing machine

6.1 The testing machine shall be constructed and installed rigidly and shall be in accordance with European Standard 10 045-2.

The values of the principal characteristics of the testing machine are specified in Table 3.

6.2 Standard test conditions shall correspond to a nominal machine energy of 300 ± 10 J and the use of a test piece of standard dimensions. The reported absorbed energy under these conditions shall be designated by the symbols:

- KU for a U-notch test piece
- KV for a V-notch test piece

for example:

- KV = 121 J denotes:
 - nominal energy 300 J
 - standard V-notch test piece
 - energy absorbed during fracture: 121 J

6.3 Testing machines with different striking energies are permitted, in which case the symbol KU or KV shall be supplemented by an index denoting the energy of the testing machine:

for example:

- KV 150: available energy 150 J
- KU 100: available energy 100 J
- KU 100 = 65 J denotes:
 - nominal energy 100 J
 - standard U-notch test piece
 - energy absorbed during fracture: 65 J

Table 2 — Tolerances on specified test piece dimensions

Designation	U-notch test piece			V-notch test piece		
	Nominal dimension	Machining tolerance		Nominal dimension	Machining tolerance	
			ISO symbol ^a			ISO symbol ^a
Length	55 mm	$\pm 0,60$ mm	j_s 15	55 mm	$\pm 0,60$ mm	j_s 15
Height	10 mm	$\pm 0,11$ mm	j_s 13	10 mm	$\pm 0,60$ mm	j_s 12
Width:						
— standard test piece	10 mm	$\pm 0,11$ mm	j_s 13	10 mm	$\pm 0,11$ mm	j_s 13
— reduced section test piece	—	—	—	7,5 mm	$\pm 0,11$ mm	j_s 13
— reduced section test piece	—	—	—	5 mm	$\pm 0,06$ mm	j_s 12
Angle of notch	—	—	—	45°	$\pm 2^\circ$	—
Height below notch	5 mm	$\pm 0,09$ mm	j_s 13	8 mm	$\pm 0,06$ mm	j_s 12
Radius of curvature of base of notch	1 mm	$\pm 0,07$ mm	j_s 12	0,25 mm	$\pm 0,025$ mm	—
Distance of plane of symmetry of notch from ends of test piece ^b	27,5 mm	$\pm 0,42$ mm	j_s 15	27,5 mm	$\pm 0,42$ mm	j_s 15
Angle between plane of symmetry of notch and longitudinal axis of test piece	90°	$\pm 2^\circ$	—	90°	$\pm 2^\circ$	—
Angle between adjacent longitudinal faces of test piece	90°	$\pm 2^\circ$	—	90°	$\pm 2^\circ$	—

^a In accordance with ISO 286-1.

^b For machines with automatic positioning of the test piece, it is recommended that the tolerance be taken as $\pm 0,165$ mm instead of $\pm 0,42$ mm.

Table 3 — Characteristics of testing machine

Reference (Figure 1)	Designation	Value
7	Distance between anvils	$40_{0}^{+0,2}$ mm
8	Radius of anvils	$1_{0}^{+0,5}$ mm
9	Angle of taper of each anvil	$11^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$
10	Angle of taper of striker	$30^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$
11	Radius at tip of striker	$2_{0}^{+0,5}$ mm
12	Maximum width of striker	18 mm
—	Speed of striker at instant of impact	5 m/s to 5,5 m/s ^a
—	Angle between the support and the anvil	$90^{\circ} \pm 0,1^{\circ}$

^aFor machines manufactured prior to 1983, a speed of 4,5 m/s to 7 m/s is permissible by agreement.

6.4 For tests on a subsidiary V-notch test piece, the KV symbol shall be supplemented by indices denoting the first available energy of the testing machine and second the width of the test piece, e.g.

- KV 300/7,5: available energy 300 J, width of test piece 7,5 mm
- KV 150/5: available energy 150 J, width of test piece 5 mm
- KV 150/7,5 = 83 J denotes:
 - nominal energy 150 J
 - reduced section test piece of width 7,5 mm
 - energy absorbed during fracture: 83 J.

7 Test requirements

7.1 The test piece shall lie squarely against the anvils in such a way that the plane of symmetry of the notch shall be no more than 0,5 mm from the plane of symmetry of the anvils. The test piece shall lie on the supports in such a way that the tip of the striker hits the side opposite the notch of the test piece (see Figure 2).

7.2 If the test temperature is not specified in the relevant product standard, it shall be equal to $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

If the temperature is specified in the relevant product standard without a tolerance, it shall be adhered to to within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

For tests at temperatures other than ambient, the test piece shall be immersed in the cooling or heating medium for sufficient time to ensure that the required temperature is reached throughout the test piece (for example, at least 10 min in a liquid medium or at least 30 min in a gaseous medium). The test piece shall be broken within 5 seconds of the time of removal from the medium.

The transfer device shall be designed and used in such a way that the temperature of the test piece is maintained within the temperature range permitted.

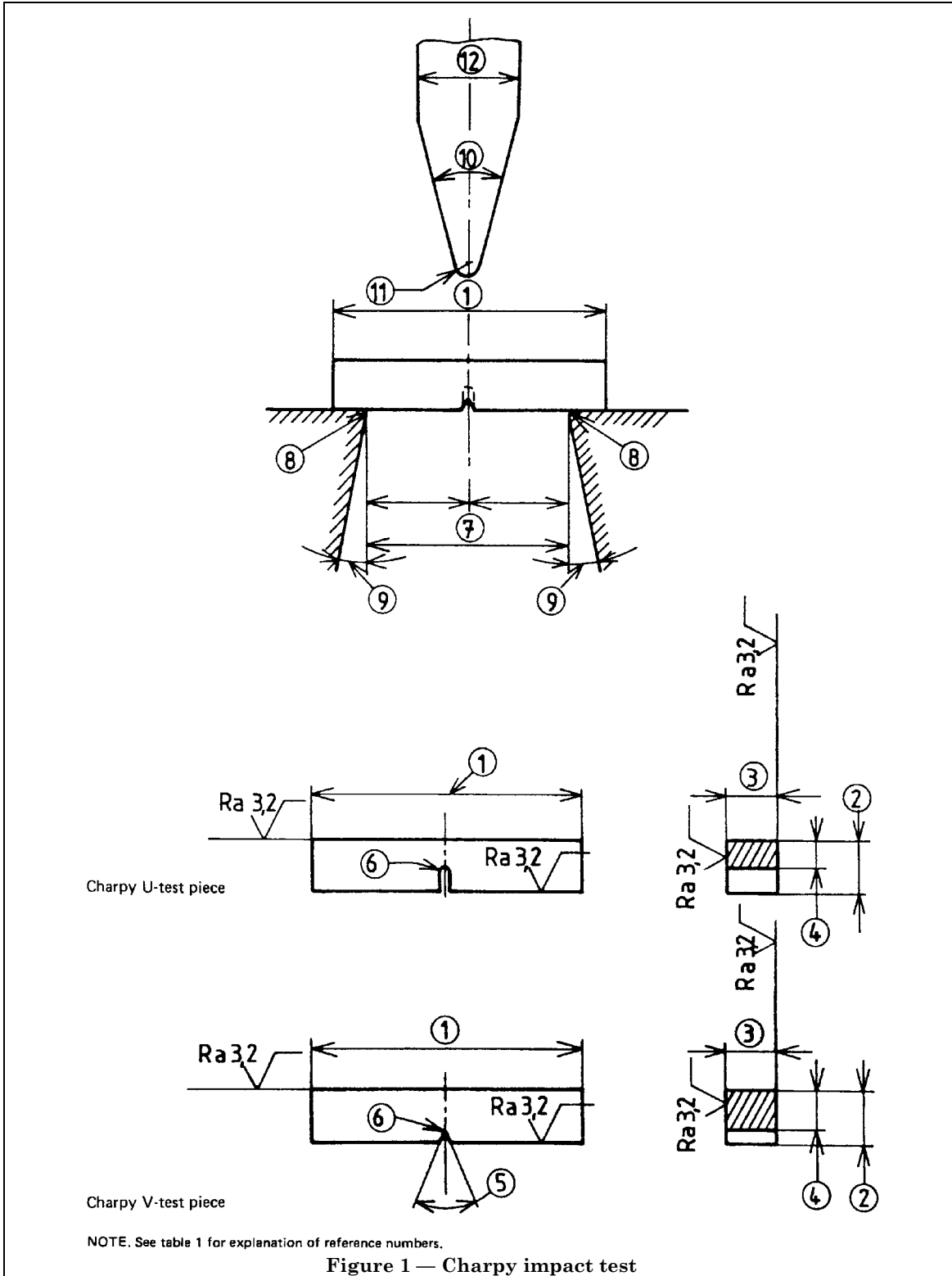
7.3 If, during the test, the test piece is deformed but not broken, the energy absorbed cannot be determined. The test report shall state that the test piece was not broken by x J.

NOTE It is emphasized that only results on test pieces of identical dimensions should be compared. There is no general method for converting the results obtained by one test method into the values which would be obtained by another test method.

8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this standard, i.e. EN 10 045-1;
- b) the type and dimensions of the test piece;
- c) identification of the test piece (grade, cast no.....);
- d) direction and location of sampling where known;
- e) nominal energy of the striker;
- f) test temperature, in degrees Celsius;
- g) absorbed energy, KV or KU, in joules.



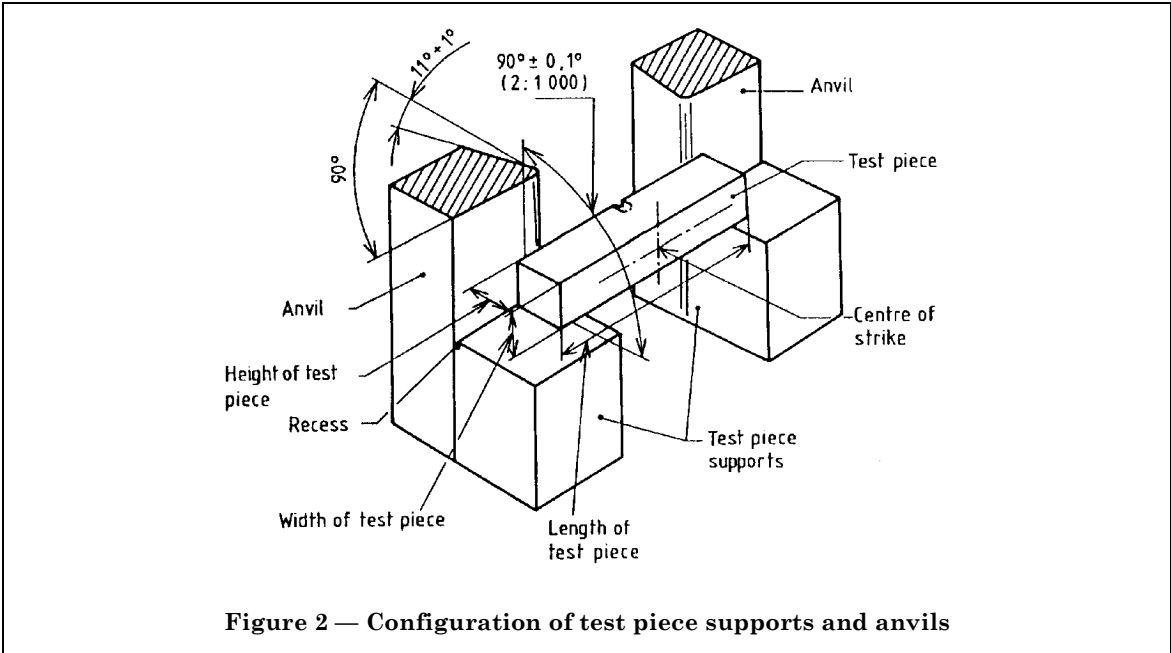


Figure 2 — Configuration of test piece supports and anvils

Annex A List of national standards corresponding to the reference European Standard in preparation

Until European Standard 10 045-2 has been prepared it is possible to refer to the corresponding national standards, a list of which is given in Table 4.

Table 4 — National standards corresponding to proposed European Standard

prEN	Corresponding national standard in						
	Germany	France	UK	Italy	Belgium	Sweden	ISO
10045-2	DIN 51 306 1983	NFA03-508-1985	BS 131-4:1972				442-1965

National appendix A

The United Kingdom participation in the preparation of this European Standard was entrusted by the Iron and Steel and the Non-ferrous Metals Standards Policy Committees (ISM/-and NFM/-) to Technical Committee ISM/NFM/4 upon which the following bodies were represented:

Aluminium Federation
British Gas plc
British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation
British Railways Board
British Steel Industry
Copper Development Association
Department of Trade and Industry (National Engineering Laboratory)
Department of Trade and Industry (National Physical Laboratory)
Department of Trade and Industry (National Measurement Accreditation Service)
ERA Technology Ltd.
GAMBICA (BEAMA Ltd.)
Ministry of Defence
Society of British Aerospace Companies Limited
Welding Institute

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

BCIRA
BEAMA Ltd.
Electricity Supply Industry in England and Wales
Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Steel Casting Research and Trade Association
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

National appendix B

The British Standard corresponding to the ISO publication referred to in EN 10 045-1 is as follows:

International standard	British Standard
ISO 286-1-1988	BS 4500 ISO limits and fits Section 1.1:1990 Specification for bases of tolerances, deviations and fits (Identical)

A related British Standard to EN 10 045-2²⁾ referred to in EN 10 045-1 is BS 131 "Methods for notched bar tests: Part 4:1972 Calibration of pendulum impact testing machines for metals".

²⁾ In preparation.