Designation: E8/E8M – 09

American Association State
Highway and Transportation Officials Standard
AASHTO No.: T68
An American National Standard

Standard Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E8/E8M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 These test methods cover the tension testing of metallic materials in any form at room temperature, specifically, the methods of determination of yield strength, yield point elongation, tensile strength, elongation, and reduction of area.

1.2 The gage lengths for most round specimens are required to be 4D for E8 and 5D for E8M. The gage length is the most significant difference between E8 and E8M Test Specimens Test specimens made from powder metallurgy (P/M) materials are exempt from this requirement by industry-wide agreement to keep the pressing of the material to a specific projected area and density.

1.3 Exceptions to the provisions of these test methods may need to be made in individual specifications or test methods for a particular material. For examples, see Test Methods and Definitions A370 and Test Methods B557, and B557M.

1.4 Room temperature shall be considered to be 10 to 38°C [50 to 100°F] unless otherwise specified.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as separate from inch/pound units. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

A356/A356M Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, Low Alloy, and Stainless Steel, Heavy-Walled for Steam Turbines

A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

B557 Test Methods for Tension Testing Wrought and Cast Aluminum- and Magnesium-Alloy Products

B557M Test Methods for Tension Testing Wrought and Cast Aluminum- and Magnesium-Alloy Products (Metric)

E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines

E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometer Systems

E345 Test Methods of Tension Testing of Metallic Foil

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E1012 Practice for Verification of Test Frame and Specimen Alignment Under Tensile and Compressive Axial Force Application

E1856 Guide for Evaluating Computerized Data Acquisition Systems Used to Acquire Data from Universal Testing Machines

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions of terms relating to tension testing appearing in Terminology E6 shall be considered as applying to the terms used in these test methods of tension testing. Additional terms being defined are as follows:

3.1.1 *discontinuous yielding—in a uniaxial test*, a hesitation or fluctuation of force observed at the onset of plastic deformation, due to localized yielding. (The stress-strain curve need not appear to be discontinuous.)

3.1.2 *elongation at fracture*—the elongation measured just prior to the sudden decrease in force associated with fracture. For many materials not exhibiting a sudden decrease in force, the elongation at fracture can be taken as the strain measured just prior to when the force falls below 10 % of the maximum force encountered during the test.

3.1.3 *lower yield strength, LYS* [FL^{-2}]—*in a uniaxial test*, the minimum stress recorded during discontinuous yielding, ignoring transient effects.

3.1.4 *uniform elongation,* El_u, [%]—the elongation determined at the maximum force sustained by the test piece just prior to necking or fracture, or both.

[1] These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E28 on Mechanical Testing and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E28.04 on Uniaxial Testing.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2009. Published December 2009. Originally approved in 1924. Last previous edition approved 2008 as E8/E8M – 08. DOI: 10.1520/E0008_E0008M-09.

[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

Copyright. (C) ASTM International. 100 Barr Harbour Dr., PO Box C700 West Conshohocken Pennsylvania 19428-2959, United States

Copyright by ASTM Int'l (all rights reserved); Thu Jul 15 12:39:35 EDT 2010
Downloaded/printed by
Universidad Del Valle pursuant to License Agreement. No further reproductions authorized.