



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

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 8M; 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.

NOTE 1—These test methods are the metric companion of Test Methods E 8. Committee E-28 was granted an exception in 1997 by the Committee on Standards to maintain E8 and E8M as separate companion standards rather than combining standards as recommended by the Form and Style manual.

NOTE 2—These metric test methods are essentially the same as those in Test Methods E 8, and are compatible in technical content except that gage lengths are required to be 5D for most round specimens rather than 4D as specified in Test Methods E 8. 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.

NOTE 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 A 370 and Test Methods B 557M.

NOTE 4—Room temperature shall be considered to be 10 to 38°C unless otherwise specified.

1.2 *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:

A 356/A356M Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, Low Alloy, and Stainless Steel, Heavy-Walled for Steam Turbines²

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products³

B 557M Test Methods of Tension Testing Wrought and Cast

Aluminum- and Magnesium-Alloy Products [Metric]⁴

E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines⁵

E 6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing⁵

E 8 Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials⁵

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications⁶

E 83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometers⁵

E 345 Test Methods of Tension Testing of Metallic Foil⁵

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁶

E 1012 Practice for Verification of Specimen Alignment Under Tensile Loading⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions of terms relating to tension testing appearing in Terminology E 6 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*—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 *lower yield strength, LYS* [FL^{-2}]—the minimum stress recorded during discontinuous yielding, ignoring transient effects.

3.1.3 *upper yield strength, UYS* [FL^{-2}]—the first stress maximum (stress at first zero slope) associated with discontinuous yielding.

3.1.4 *yield point elongation, YPE*—the strain (expressed in percent) separating the stress-strain curve's first point of zero slope from the point of transition from discontinuous yielding to uniform strain hardening. If the transition occurs over a range of strain, the YPE end point is the intersection between (a) a horizontal line drawn tangent to the curve at the last zero slope and (b) a line drawn tangent to the strain hardening portion of the stress-strain curve at the point of inflection. If there is no point at or near the onset of yielding at which the

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.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.02.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.03.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.02.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.