



Standard Test Methods for Elevated Temperature Tension Tests of Metallic Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E21; 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 procedure and equipment for the determination of tensile strength, yield strength, elongation, and reduction of area of metallic materials at elevated temperatures.

1.2 Determination of modulus of elasticity and proportional limit are not included.

1.3 Tension tests under conditions of rapid heating or rapid strain rates are not included.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 *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

- E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines
- E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing
- E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials
- E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- E74 Practice of Calibration of Force-Measuring Instruments for Verifying the Force Indication of Testing Machines
- E83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometer Systems

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 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.

- E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E220 Test Method for Calibration of Thermocouples By Comparison Techniques
- E633 Guide for Use of Thermocouples in Creep and Stress-Rupture Testing to 1800°F (1000°C) in Air
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Definitions of terms relating to tension testing which appear in Terminology E6, shall apply to the terms used in this test method.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *reduced section of the specimen*—the central portion of the length having a cross section smaller than the ends which are gripped. The cross section is uniform within tolerances prescribed in 7.7.

3.2.2 *length of the reduced section*—the distance between tangent points of the fillets which bound the reduced section.

3.2.3 *adjusted length of the reduced section* is greater than the length of the reduced section by an amount calculated to compensate for strain in the fillet region (see 9.2.3).

3.2.4 *gage length*—the original distance between gage marks made on the specimen for determining elongation after fracture.

3.2.5 *axial strain*—the average of the strain measured on opposite sides and equally distant from the specimen axis.

3.2.6 *bending strain*—the difference between the strain at the surface of the specimen and the axial strain. In general it varies from point to point around and along the reduced section of the specimen.

3.2.7 *maximum bending strain*—the largest value of bending strain in the reduced section of the specimen. It can be calculated from measurements of strain at three circumferential positions at each of two different longitudinal positions.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The elevated-temperature tension test gives a useful estimate of the ability of metals to withstand the application of