



Standard Test Methods for Elevated Temperature Tension Tests of Metallic Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 21; 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

- E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines
- E 6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing
- E 8/E 8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials
- E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- E 74 Practice of Calibration of Force-Measuring Instruments for Verifying the Force Indication of Testing Machines
- E 83 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.

- E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E 220 Test Method for Calibration of Thermocouples By Comparison Techniques
- E 633 Guide for Use of Thermocouples in Creep and Stress-Rupture Testing to 1800°F (1000°C) in Air
- E 691 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 E 6, 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 applied tensile forces. Using established and conventional

relationships it can be used to give some indication of probable behavior under other simple states of stress, such as compression, shear, etc. The ductility values give a comparative measure of the capacity of different materials to deform locally without cracking and thus to accommodate a local stress concentration or overstress; however, quantitative relationships between tensile ductility and the effect of stress concentrations at elevated temperature are not universally valid. A similar comparative relationship exists between tensile ductility and strain-controlled, low-cycle fatigue life under simple states of stress. The results of these tension tests can be considered as only a questionable comparative measure of the strength and ductility for service times of thousands of hours. Therefore, the principal usefulness of the elevated-temperature tension test is to assure that the tested material is similar to reference material when other measures such as chemical composition and microstructure also show the two materials are similar.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine:*

5.1.1 The accuracy of the testing machine shall be within the permissible variation specified in Practices E 4.

5.1.2 Precaution should be taken to assure that the force on the specimens is applied as axially as possible. Perfect axial alignment is difficult to obtain especially when the pull rods and extensometer rods pass through packing at the ends of the furnace. However, the machine and grips should be capable of loading a precisely made specimen so that the maximum bending strain does not exceed 10 % of the axial strain, when the calculations are based on strain readings taken at zero force and at the lowest force for which the machine is being qualified.

NOTE 1—This requirement is intended to limit the maximum contribution of the testing apparatus to the bending which occurs during a test. It is recognized that even with qualified apparatus different tests may have quite different percent bending strain due to chance orientation of a loosely fitted specimen, lack of symmetry of that particular specimen, lateral force from furnace packing, and thermocouple wire, etc. The scant evidence available at this time³ indicates that the effect of bending strain on test results is not sufficient, except in special cases, to require the measurement of this quantity on each specimen tested.

5.1.2.1 In testing of brittle material even a bending strain of 10 % may result in lower strength than would be obtained with improved axi-ality. In these cases, measurements of bending strain on the specimen to be tested may be specifically requested and the permissible magnitude limited to a smaller value.

5.1.2.2 In general, equipment is not available for determining maximum bending strain at elevated temperatures. The testing apparatus may be qualified by measurements of axi-ality made at room temperature using the assembled machine, pull rods, and grips used in high temperature testing. The specimen form should be the same as that used during the elevated-temperature tests and designed so that only elastic strains occur throughout the reduced section. This requirement may neces-

sitate use of a material different from that used during the elevated-temperature test. See Practice E 1012 for recommended methods for determining specimen alignment.

5.1.2.3 Gripping devices and pull rods may oxidize, warp, and creep with repeated use at elevated temperatures. Increased bending stresses may result. Therefore, grips and pull rods should be periodically retested for axi-ality and reworked when necessary.

5.1.3 The testing machine shall be equipped with a means of measuring and controlling either the strain rate or the rate of crosshead motion or both to meet the requirements in 9.6.

5.1.4 For high-temperature testing of materials that are readily attacked by their environment (such as oxidation of metal in air), the specimen may be enclosed in a capsule so that it can be tested in a vacuum or inert gas atmosphere. When such equipment is used, the necessary corrections must be made to determine the actual forces seen by the specimen. For instance, compensation must be made for differences in pressures inside and outside of the capsule and for any variation in the forces applied to the specimen due to sealing ring friction, bellows or other features.

5.2 *Heating Apparatus:*

5.2.1 The apparatus for and method of heating the specimens should provide the temperature control necessary to satisfy the requirements specified in 9.4.

5.2.2 Heating shall be by an electric resistance or radiation furnace with the specimen in air at atmospheric pressure unless other media are specifically agreed upon in advance.

NOTE 2—The media in which the specimens are tested may have a considerable effect on the results of tests. This is particularly true when the properties are influenced by oxidation or corrosion during the test.

5.3 *Temperature-Measuring Apparatus:*

5.3.1 The method of temperature measurement must be sufficiently sensitive and reliable to ensure that the temperature of the specimen is within the limits specified in 9.4.4.

5.3.2 Temperature should be measured with thermocouples in conjunction with the appropriate temperature indicating instrumentation.

NOTE 3—Such measurements are subject to two types of error. Thermocouple calibration and instrument measuring errors initially introduce uncertainty as to the exact temperature. Secondly both thermocouples and measuring instruments may be subject to variation with time. Common errors encountered in the use of thermocouples to measure temperatures include: calibration error, drift in calibration due to contamination or deterioration with use, lead-wire error, error arising from method of attachment to the specimen, direct radiation of heat to the bead, heat-conduction along thermocouple wires, etc.

5.3.3 Temperature measurements should be made with thermocouples of known calibration. Representative thermocouples should be calibrated from each lot of wires used for making base-metal thermocouples. Except for relatively low temperatures of exposure, base-metal thermocouples are subject to error upon reuse, unless the depth of immersion and temperature gradients of the initial exposure are reproduced. Consequently base-metal thermocouples should be verified by the use of representative thermocouples and actual thermocouples used to measure specimen temperatures should not be verified at elevated temperatures. Base-metal thermocouples

³ Subcommittee E28.10 on Effect of Elevated Temperature on Properties requests factual information on the effect of nonaxi-ality of loading on test results.

also should not be reused without clipping back to remove wire exposed to the hot zone and rewelding. Any reuse of base-metal thermocouples after relatively low-temperature use without this precaution should be accompanied by recalibration data demonstrating that calibration was not unduly affected by the conditions of exposure.

5.3.3.1 Noble metal thermocouples are also subject to errors due to contamination, etc., and should be periodically annealed and verified. Thermocouples should be kept clean prior to exposure and during use at elevated temperatures.

5.3.3.2 Measurement of the emf drift in thermocouples during use is difficult. When drift is a problem during tests, a method should be devised to check the readings of the thermocouples on the specimen during the test. For reliable calibration of thermocouples after use the temperature gradient of the testing furnace must be reproduced during the recalibration.

5.3.4 Temperature-measuring, controlling, and recording instruments should be verified periodically against a secondary standard, such as a precision potentiometer and if necessary re-calibrated. Lead-wire error should be checked with the lead wires in place as they normally are used.

5.4 Extensometer System:

5.4.1 Practice E 83, is recommended as a guide for selecting the required sensitivity and accuracy of extensometers. For determination of offset yield strength at 0.1 % or greater, a Class B-2 extensometer may be used. The extensometer should meet the requirements of Practice E 83 and should, in addition, be tested to assure its accuracy when used in conjunction with a furnace at elevated temperature. One such test is to measure at elevated temperature the stress and strain in the elastic range of a metal of known modulus of elasticity. Combinations of stress and temperature which will result in creep of the specimen during the extensometer system evaluation should be avoided.

NOTE 4—If an extensometer of Class B-2 or better is attached to the reduced section of the specimen, the slope of the stress-strain curve will usually be within 10 % of the modulus of elasticity.

5.4.2 Non-axiality of loading is usually sufficient to cause significant errors at small strains when strain is measured on only one side of the specimen.⁴ Therefore, the extensometer should be attached to and indicate strain on opposite sides of the specimen. The reported strain should be the average of the strains on the two sides, either a mechanical or electrical average internal to the instrument or a numerical average of two separate readings.

5.4.3 When feasible the extensometer should be attached directly to the reduced section of the specimen. When necessary, other arrangements (discussed in 9.6.3) may be used by prior agreement of the parties concerned. For example, special arrangements may be necessary in testing brittle materials where failure is apt to be initiated at an extensometer knife edge.

⁴ Tishler, D. N., and Wells, C. H., "An Improved High-Temperature Extensometer," *Materials Research and Standards*, American Society for Testing and Materials, MTRSA, Vol 6, No. 1, January 1966, pp. 20–22.

5.4.4 To attach the extensometer to miniature specimens may be impractical. In this case, separation of the specimen holders or crossheads may be recorded and used to determine strains corresponding to the 0.2 % offset yield strength. The value so obtained is of inferior accuracy and must be clearly marked as "approximate yield strength." The observed extension should be adjusted by the procedure described in 9.6.3 and 10.1.3.

5.4.5 The extensometer system should include a means of indicating strain rate.

NOTE 5—The strain rate limits listed in 9.6 are difficult to maintain manually by using equipment which has a pacer disk and a follower hand. Equipment that makes timing marks on the edge of the force-strain record requires some trial and error to set the machine controls to give the specified rate during yielding. Such marks are, however, very useful in determining the strain rate after test. Convenient pacers, recently offered by several manufacturers, work on the principle of an indicating tachometer. The machine is manually adjusted to keep the indicator hand of the pacer stationary at a predetermined number.

5.5 *Room-Temperature Control*—Unless the extensometer is known to be insensitive to ambient temperature changes, the range of ambient temperature should not exceed 10°F (6°C) while the extensometer is attached. The testing machine should not be exposed to perceptibly varying drafts.

6. Sampling

6.1 Unless otherwise specified the following sampling procedures shall be followed:

6.1.1 Samples of the material to provide test specimens shall be taken from such locations as to be representative of the lot from which it was taken.

6.1.2 Samples shall be taken from material in the final condition (temper). One test shall be made on each lot.

6.1.3 A lot shall consist of all material from the same heat, nominal size, and condition (temper).

7. Test Specimens and Sample

7.1 The size and shape of the test specimens should be based primarily on the requirements necessary to obtain representative samples of the material being investigated.

7.2 Unless otherwise specified, test specimens shall be oriented such that the axis of the specimen is parallel to the direction of fabrication, and located as follows:

7.2.1 At the center for products 1½ in. (38 mm) or less in thickness, diameter, or distance between flats.

7.2.2 Midway from the center to the surface for products over 1½ in. (38 mm) in thickness, diameter, or distance between flats.

7.3 Specimen configurations described in Test Methods E 8/E 8M, are generally suitable for tests at elevated temperatures; however, tighter dimensional tolerances are recommended in 7.6. The particular specimen used should be mainly governed by the requirements specified in 7.1. When the dimensions of the material permit, except for sheet and strip, the gage length of the specimens should have a circular cross section. The largest diameter specimen consistent with that described in 7.1 should be used, except that the diameter need not be greater than 0.500 in. (12.7 mm). The ratio of gage length to diameter should be 4, as for the standard specimens