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Metallic materials - Uniaxial creep testing in tension - Method of test (ISO 204:2023)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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**Metallic materials - Uniaxial creep testing in tension -
Method of test (ISO 204:2023)**Matériaux métalliques - Essai de fluage uniaxial en
traction - Méthode d'essai (ISO 204:2023)Metallische Werkstoffe - Einachsiger Zeitstandversuch
unter Zugbeanspruchung - Prüfverfahren (ISO
204:2023)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 204:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 "Mechanical testing of metals" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 459/SC 1 "Test methods for steel (other than chemical analysis)" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2024.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 204

Fourth edition
2023-07

Metallic materials — Uniaxial creep testing in tension — Method of test

*Matériaux métalliques — Essai de fluage uniaxial en traction —
Méthode d'essai*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Uniaxial testing*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 459/SC 1, *Test methods for steel (other than chemical analysis)*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 204:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- [Figure 1](#) has been corrected;
- symbols were revised;
- Formulas in [Table 1](#) have been removed;
- the informative annex relating to computer compatible representation of standards has been deleted;
- Bibliography has been updated.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Creep is the phenomenon exhibited by materials which slowly deform when subjected to loading at elevated temperature. This document is concerned with the method used to measure such material behaviour.

Annexes are included concerning temperature measurement using thermocouples and their calibration, creep testing test pieces with circumferential V and blunt (Bridgman) notches, estimation of measurement uncertainty and methods of extrapolation of creep rupture life.

Information is still sought relating to the influence of off-axis loading or bending on the creep properties of various materials. Based on the future availability of quantitative data, consideration can be given as to whether the maximum amount of bending should be specified and an appropriate calibration procedure be recommended. The decision will need to be based on the availability of quantitative data^[1].

This document incorporates many recommendations developed through the European Creep Collaborative Committee (ECCC).

Metallic materials — Uniaxial creep testing in tension — Method of test

1 Scope

This document specifies the methods for:

- a) uninterrupted creep tests with continuous monitoring of extension;
- b) interrupted creep tests with periodic measurement of elongation;
- c) stress rupture tests where normally only the time to fracture is measured;
- d) a test to verify that a predetermined time can be exceeded under a given force, with the elongation or extension not necessarily being reported.

NOTE A creep test can be continued until fracture has occurred or it can be stopped before fracture.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 6892-2, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 2: Method of test at elevated temperature*

ISO 7500-2, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 2: Tension creep testing machines — Verification of the applied force*

ISO 9513, *Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing*

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