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Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals - Determination of transverse rupture strength (ISO 3325:2026)

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

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/26

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ICS 77.040.10; 77.160

Supersedes EN ISO 3325:1999

English Version

Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals - Determination of transverse rupture strength (ISO 3325:2026)

Matériaux métalliques frittés à l'exclusion des métaux-durs - Détermination de la résistance à la rupture transversale (ISO 3325:2026)

Sintermetalle, ausgenommen Hartmetalle - Ermittlung der Biegebruchfestigkeit (ISO 3325:2026)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 January 2026.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. EN ISO 3325:2026 E

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 3325:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 119 "Powder metallurgy" in collaboration with CCMC.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2026.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3325:2026 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3325:2026 without any modification.

International Standard

ISO 3325

Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals — Determination of transverse rupture strength

Matériaux métalliques frittés à l'exclusion des métaux-durs — Détermination de la résistance à la rupture transversale

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Foreword

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 119, *Powder metallurgy*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Sampling and testing methods for sintered metal materials (excluding hardmetals)*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN)s, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3325:1996), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment(s) ISO 3325:1996/Amd 1:2001.

The main changes are as follows:

— precision statement from Amendment 1 has been incorporated in this document;

— Formula for calculation of absolute uncertainty has been removed.

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.

International Standard **ISO 3325:2026(en)**

Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals — Determination of transverse rupture strength

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the transverse rupture strength of sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals. The method is particularly suitable for comparing the sintered strength of a batch of metal powder with that of a reference powder or with a reference strength.

The method is applicable to sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals, whether they have been subjected to heat treatment after sintering or not, and also to materials that have been sized or coined after sintering.

It is especially suitable for materials having a uniform hardness throughout their section and negligible ductility, i.e. a ductility corresponding to a permanent deformation of less than about 0,5 mm measured between the two supports during the transverse rupture strength determination.

NOTE The permanent deformation can be measured with sufficient precision from the two fragments of the broken or cracked bar by indexing the lower surface. Alternatively, the deflection of a straight line drawn horizontally on the side of the test piece can be measured using an optical instrument such as a measuring microscope or optical comparator.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.