



**NSAI**  
Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 148-2:2016

# Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 2: Verification of testing machines (ISO 148-2:2016)

## I.S. EN ISO 148-2:2016

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

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*This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):*

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*This document is based on:*

EN ISO 148-2:2016

*Published:*

2016-11-23

*This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:*

2016-12-12

ICS number:

77.040.10

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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## National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 148-2:2016 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 148-2:2016, Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 2: Verification of testing machines (ISO 148-2:2016)

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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*In line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.*

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 148-2**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2016

ICS 77.040.10

Supersedes EN ISO 148-2:2008

English Version

## Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 2: Verification of testing machines (ISO 148-2:2016)

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de flexion par choc sur  
éprouvette Charpy - Partie 2: Vérification des machines  
d'essai (mouton-pendule) (ISO 148-2:2016)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Kerbschlagbiegeversuch nach  
Charpy - Teil 2: Überprüfung der Prüfmaschinen  
(Pendelschlagwerke) (ISO 148-2:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 August 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>European foreword.....</b>	<b>3</b>

## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 148-2:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 “Mechanical testing of metals” in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 101 “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 May 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2017.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 148-2:2008.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 148-2:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 148-2:2016 without any modification.

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**INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD**

**ISO  
148-2**

Third edition  
2016-10-15

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**Metallic materials — Charpy  
pendulum impact test —**

**Part 2:  
Verification of testing machines**

*Matériaux métalliques — Essai de flexion par choc sur éprouvette  
Charpy —*

*Partie 2: Vérification des machines d'essai (mouton-pendule)*



Reference number  
ISO 148-2:2016(E)

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**ISO 148-2:2016(E)**



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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
3.1 Definitions pertaining to the machine.....	2
3.2 Definitions pertaining to energy.....	3
3.3 Definitions pertaining to test pieces.....	4
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Testing machine</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6 Direct verification</b> .....	<b>6</b>
6.1 General.....	6
6.2 Foundation/installation.....	6
6.3 Machine framework.....	7
6.4 Pendulum.....	8
6.5 Anvil and supports.....	11
6.6 Indicating equipment.....	12
<b>7 Indirect verification by use of reference test pieces</b> .....	<b>13</b>
7.1 Reference test pieces used.....	13
7.2 Absorbed energy levels.....	13
7.3 Requirements for reference test pieces.....	13
7.4 Limited direct verification.....	13
7.5 Bias and repeatability.....	13
7.5.1 Repeatability.....	13
7.5.2 Bias.....	14
<b>8 Frequency of verification</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>9 Verification report</b> .....	<b>14</b>
9.1 General.....	14
9.2 Direct verification.....	15
9.3 Indirect verification.....	15
<b>10 Uncertainty</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Measurement uncertainty of the result of the indirect verification of a Charpy pendulum impact machine</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Measurement uncertainty of the results of the direct verification of a Charpy pendulum impact testing machine</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Direct method of verifying the geometric properties of pendulum impact testing machines using a jig</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>38</b>

## ISO 148-2:2016(E)

### 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 documents 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Toughness testing — Fracture (F), Pendulum (P), Tear (T)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 148-2:2008), which has been technically revised.

ISO 148 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Verification of testing machines*
- *Part 3: Preparation and characterization of Charpy V-notch test pieces for indirect verification of pendulum impact machines*

## **Introduction**

The suitability of a pendulum impact testing machine for acceptance testing of metallic materials has usually been based on a calibration of its scale and verification of compliance with specified dimensions, such as the shape and spacing of the anvils supporting the specimen. The scale calibration is commonly verified by measuring the mass of the pendulum and its elevation at various scale readings. This procedure for evaluation of machines had the distinct advantage of requiring only measurements of quantities that could be traced to national standards. The objective nature of these traceable measurements minimized the necessity for arbitration regarding the suitability of the machines for material acceptance tests.

However, sometimes two machines that had been evaluated by the direct-verification procedures described above, and which met all dimensional requirements, were found to give significantly different impact values when testing test pieces of the same material.

This difference was commercially important when values obtained using one machine met the material specification, while the values obtained using the other machine did not. To avoid such disagreements, some purchasers of materials added the requirement that all pendulum impact testing machines used for acceptance testing of material sold to them are to be indirectly verified by testing reference test pieces supplied by them. A machine was considered acceptable only if the values obtained using the machine agreed, within specified limits, with the value furnished with the reference test pieces.

This part of ISO 148 describes both the original direct verification and the indirect verification procedures.



# Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test —

## Part 2: Verification of testing machines

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 148 covers the verification of pendulum-type impact testing machines, in terms of their constructional elements, their overall performance and the accuracy of the results they produce. It is applicable to machines with 2 mm or 8 mm strikers used for pendulum impact tests carried out, for instance, in accordance with ISO 148-1.

It can be applied to pendulum impact testing machines of various capacities and of different design.

Impact machines used for industrial, general or research laboratory testing of metallic materials in accordance with this part of ISO 148 are referred to as industrial machines. Those with more stringent requirements are referred to as reference machines. Specifications for the verification of reference machines are found in ISO 148-3.

This part of ISO 148 describes two methods of verification.

- a) The direct method, which is static in nature, involves measurement of the critical parts of the machine to ensure that it meets the requirements of this part of ISO 148. Instruments used for the verification and calibration are traceable to national or international standards.
- b) The indirect method, which is dynamic in nature, uses reference test pieces to verify points on the measuring scale for absorbed energy. The requirements for the reference test pieces are found in ISO 148-3.

A pendulum impact testing machine is not in compliance with this part of ISO 148 until it has been verified by both the direct and indirect methods and meets the requirements of [Clause 6](#) and [Clause 7](#).

This part of ISO 148 describes how to assess the different components of the total energy absorbed in fracturing a test piece. This total absorbed energy consists of

- the energy needed to fracture the test piece itself, and
- the internal energy losses of the pendulum impact testing machine performing the first half-cycle swing from the initial position.

NOTE Internal energy losses are due to the following:

- air resistance, friction of the bearings of the rotation axis and of the indicating pointer of the pendulum which can be determined by the direct method (see [6.4.5](#));
- shock of the foundation, vibration of the frame and pendulum for which no suitable measuring methods and apparatus have been developed.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 148-1, *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method*

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