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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN 3987:2009

# Aerospace series - Test methods for metallic materials - Constant amplitude force-controlled high cycle fatigue test

## I.S. EN 3987:2009

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:*

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English Version

## **Aerospace series - Test methods for metallic materials - Constant amplitude force-controlled high cycle fatigue testing**

Série aérospatiale - Méthodes d'essais applicables aux  
matériaux métalliques - Essais de fatigue mégacyclique en  
contrainte imposée

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Prüfverfahren für metallische  
Werkstoffe - Schwerlastwechselemüdung (HCF) im  
kraftgesteuerten Versuch

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 July 2008.

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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3 Principle .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Symbols and abbreviations .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Test equipment .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7 Test piece .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>8 Test method.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>9 Post-test checks .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>10 Test report .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Use of thermocouples .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Test piece preparation.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Guidelines on test piece handling and degreasing.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Guidelines on producing an S-N curve.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>22</b>

## **Foreword**

This document (EN 3987:2009) has been prepared by the Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe - Standardization (ASD-STAN).

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this Standard has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of ASD, prior to its presentation to CEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2010.

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.

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## 1 Scope

This document applies to constant amplitude force-controlled high cycle fatigue (HCF) testing of metallic materials governed by EN Aerospace standards. It defines the mechanical properties that may need to be determined, the equipment, test pieces, methodology of test and presentation of results.

It applies to uniaxially loaded tests carried out on plain or notched test pieces at ambient and elevated temperatures. It is not intended to cover the testing of more complex test pieces, full scale components or structures, although the methodology could well be adopted to provide for such tests.

The purpose of this document is to ensure the compatibility and reproducibility of test results. It does not cover the evaluation or interpretation of results.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 10002-2:1991, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 2: Verification of the force measuring system of the tensile testing machine.*

ASTM E 1012, *Standard practice for Verification of test frame and specimen alignment under tensile and compressive axial force application.* <sup>1)</sup>

## 3 Principle

The uniaxially loaded force-controlled high cycle fatigue test consists of maintaining a test piece at a uniform temperature and subjecting it to a constant force-amplitude waveform. The magnitude of the applied cyclic force affects the development of microscopic plastic strain within the test section, thus determining the fatigue life. A series of such tests allows the relationship between the applied force and the number of cycles to failure to be established.

The fatigue lives generated are typically in the range  $10^4$  -  $10^8$  cycles to failure and the test regime is said to be that of high cycle fatigue (HCF).

## 4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 4.1

#### **force-control**

used to describe tests in which the force acting on a known test section is controlled

### 4.2

#### **test section**

defined as the region of the test piece between the blending fillets into the gripping section, and may be a continuous radius or a parallel sided section

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