

ICS 77.060

CCS H 25



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15970.9-2007

**Corrosion of metals and alloys -- Stress corrosion testing --
Part 9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests
under rising load or rising displacement**

金属和合金的腐蚀 应力腐蚀试验 第9部分：渐增式载荷或渐增式位移下的预裂纹
试样的制备和应用

(English Translation)

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What this standard covers

This standard specifies the next incremental load or rising displacement design stress corrosion cracking susceptibility of the pre-crack design, preparation and the use of other content. In this section, the term "metal" also includes alloys. Because the crack tip 0 To maintain flexibility constraints, so the pre- cracked specimens suitable for evaluation as a thin sheet or wire and other products. Usually applied to the evaluation sheet, bars and forgings thick products. Pre- cracked specimens are also suitable for welding pieces. Through the use of pre- cracked specimens loaded monotonically increasing load point displacement means quantitative or loaded. Pre- cracked specimens of a prominent advantage is: You can calculate the known geometry and components to withstand the stress of known critical defect size by the measured data. If the defect size exceeds a critical value, the stress corrosion cracking may occur. Pre- cracked specimens can also be used to determine the stress corrosion crack growth rate. A major advantage of this test is to face: Consider the potential impact of dynamic strain on stress corrosion cracking boundary values. At sufficiently low loading rate, the method can be measured KISCC value more quickly, and this value is less than or equal to the value determined by the constant load or displacement method.

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