Standard Test Methods for

Strength of Rigid Materials ${ }^{3}$

1i-500(Ener)17.9(gy)-338.3(to)-338.3(throw)-338.3(the)-338.3(free)-338.3(end)-338.3((or)-338.3(ends))-338.3(of)-338.3(the)-338.3(broke

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specimen is machined on one face only. When the specimen is cut from a thick sheet, notation shall be made of the portion of the thickness of the sheet from which the specimen was cut, for
specimen notch produced by each cutter will be examined after every 500 notching operations or less frequently if experience shows this to be acceptable. The notch in the specimen, made
compensate for windage and friction, follow the manufactur-

## TEST METHOD D—NOTCH RADIUS SENSITIVITY

 TEST18. Apparatus
18.1 TheapparatusshallbethesameasspecifiedinSection

## 30. Report

30.1 Report the following information:
30.1.1 Same as 11.1.1,
30.1.2 Same as 11.1.2,
30.1.3 Same as 11.1.3,
30.1.4 Same as 11.1.4,
30.1.5 Same as 11.1.5,
30.1.6 Same as 11.1.6,
30.1.7 The average reversed notch impact resistance, J/m [ft-lbf/in.] (see 5.8 for failure categories),
30.1.8 Same as 11.1.8,
30.1.9 Same as 11.1.9,
30.1.10 Same as 11.1.10, and
30.1.11 Same as 11.1.11.

## 31. Precision and Bias

31.1 Table 1 and Table 2 are based on a round robin $^{7}$ in accordance with Practice E 691. For each material, all the test bars were prepared at one source, except for notching. Each participating laboratory notched the bars that they tested. Table 1 and

## ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)
A1. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WINDAGE AND FRICTION CORRECTION CHART
the machine dial. This yields a nonlinear Scale C with indicated pendulum energy increasing to the right.

## APPENDIXES

## (Nonmandatory Information)

## X1. PROCEDURE FOR THE INSPECTION AND VERIFICATION OF NOTCH

using0Tf99(a0Tf99(compar43880Tf99(if0Tf99(available.X1.)-8.4813(Nonma4813RIF83159ma4)-3)-cT(N46115.7373(Non5.73739RE)67
specimen. If that occurs it will be necessary to evaluate other

X2.16 Measure the vertical distance of fall of the pendulum striking edge from its latched height to its lowest point. This distance should be 61062.0 mm [24 60.1 in .]. This measurement may be made by blocking up a level on the top of the vise and measuring the vertical distance from the striking edge to the bottom of the level (top of vise) and subtracting 22.0 mm [ 0.9 in .]. The vertical falling distance may be adjusted by varying the position of the pendulum latch.

X2.17 Notch a standard specimen on one side, parallel to

## X3. DERIVATION OF PENDULUM IMPACT CORRECTION EQUATIONS

X3.1 From right triangle distances in Fig. X3.1

## X4. UNIT CONVERSIONS

$=(3954 \mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{t} \mathrm{b} 6 / \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{The}) 32 \mathrm{sm}(1 \mathrm{~h} 309592 / \mathrm{plR} 68146880) 6.8 .4671 .615(201 \mathrm{~T}[(1 \mathrm{~N} 5 \mathrm{~F} 25347806.8-221.6(\mathrm{op}[(\mathrm{X} 4)-.500.1(\mathrm{U})-0.1(\mathrm{NIT}) 3231582.04201 \mathrm{~T} 07 \mathrm{NS}$

