
**Destructive tests on welds in metallic
materials — Impact tests — Test specimen
location, notch orientation and examination**

*Essais destructifs des soudures sur matériaux métalliques — Essai de
flexion par choc — Position de l'éprouvette, orientation de l'entaille et
examen*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9016:2001

© ISO 2001

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative reference	1
3 Principle.....	1
4 Method of denomination	1
4.1 Lettering system	1
4.2 Characters	2
4.3 Additional information	2
5 Examples of denomination	2
6 Examination.....	6
7 Test report	6
Annex A (informative) Example of a test report	7

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

International Standard ISO 9016 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*.

Annex of this International Standard is for information only.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9016:2001

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Impact tests — Test specimen location, notch orientation and examination

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies mainly the method to be used when describing test specimen location and notch orientation for the testing and reporting of impact tests on welded butt joints.

This International Standard applies to impact tests on metallic materials in all forms of product made by any fusion welding process.

It is used in addition to ISO 148 and includes test specimen denomination and additional reporting requirements.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 148:1983, *Steel — Charpy impact test (V-notch)*.

3 Principle

Impact testing shall be in accordance with ISO 148. The test temperature, location, type and size of test specimen, and notch orientation shall be in accordance with the relevant application standard.

In addition to the requirements of ISO 148, the notch position may be located by macroetching.

4 Method of denomination

4.1 Lettering system

The denomination is based on a lettering system to describe the type, location and notch orientation and a numbering system to show the distance (in millimetres) of the notch from reference lines (RL). The method of denomination is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The test specimen shall be taken from the welded joint such that its longitudinal axes are at right angles to the weld length.

4.2 Characters

The denomination comprises the following characters:

- 1st character U: Charpy U- notch,
 V: Charpy V-notch;
- 2nd character W: notch in the weld metal; the reference line is the centre line of the weld at the position of the test specimen,
 H: notch in the heat affected zone; the reference line is the fusion or the joint line (notch will include HAZ);
- 3rd character S: notched face parallel to the surface¹⁾,
 T: notch through the thickness;
- 4th character a : the distance of the centre of the notch from the reference line (if a is at the centre line of the weld, $a = 0$ which should be recorded),
- 5th character b : the distance from the weld joint face side²⁾ to the nearer face of the test specimen (if b is at the surface of the weld, $b = 0$ which should be recorded).

4.3 Additional information

In cases where this simple denomination does not sufficiently define the location or notch orientation, a sketch referring to the weld procedure should be provided.

5 Examples of denomination

Examples of denomination are given in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1.

1) This orientation is equivalent to the denomination "surface notch" used in fracture mechanics testing.

2) In the case of double V, K or similar welds, the face side is the side that contains the larger width of the weld or from which the welding energy was first applied.

Table 1 — Notched face parallel to the surface of the test piece (S position)

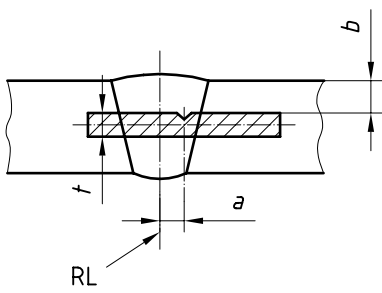
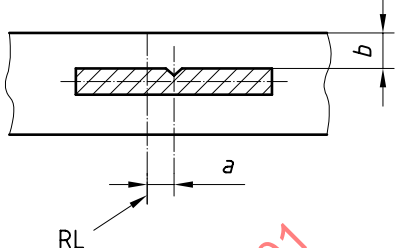
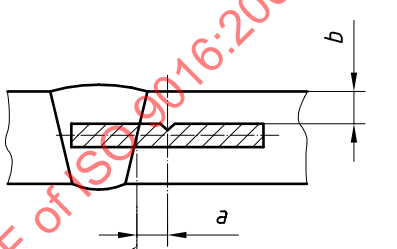
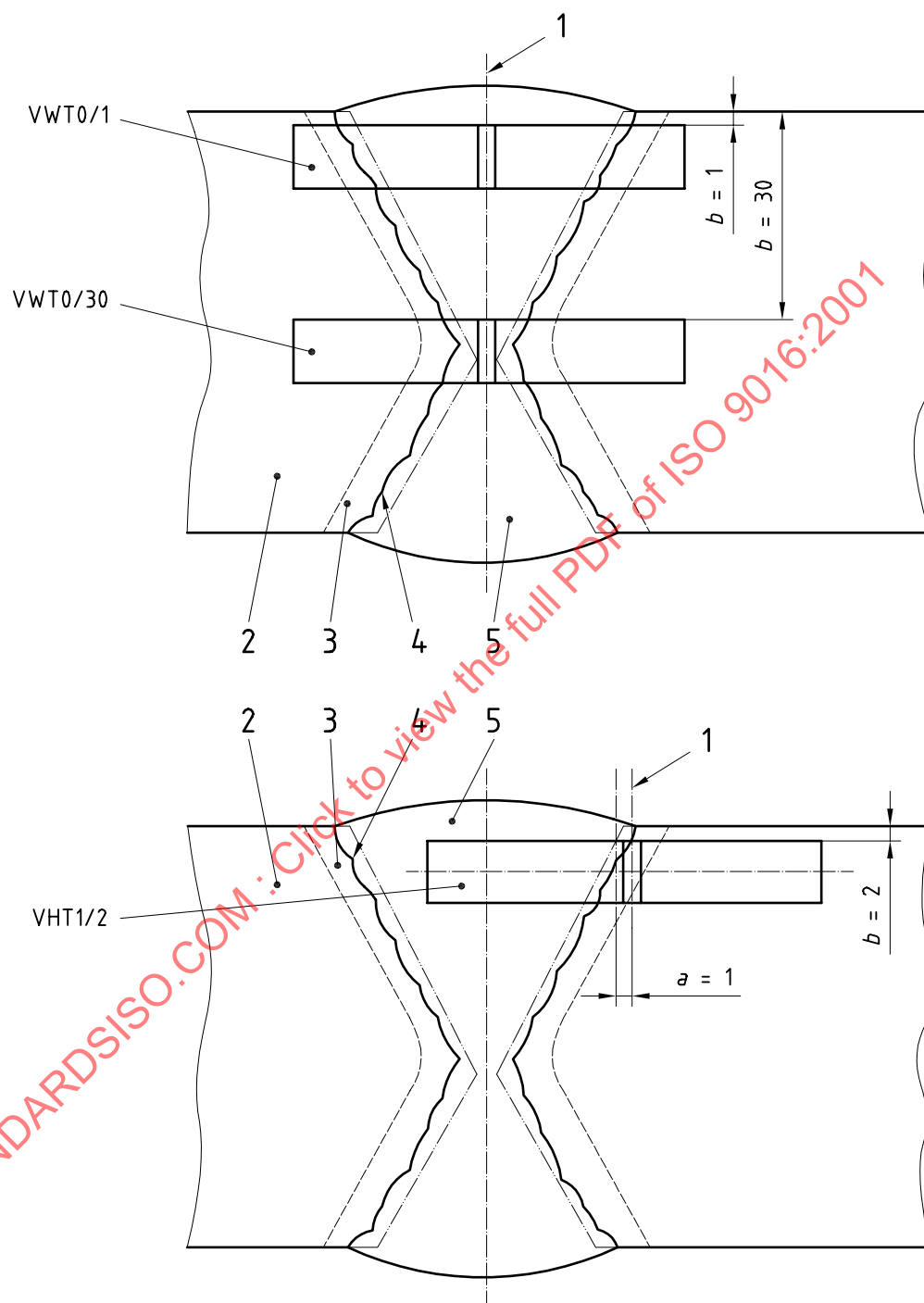
Denomination	Centre of the weld	Denomination	Fusion/joint line
	Representation		Representation
VWS a/b	 Diagram showing the representation of a VWS a/b weld. It features a cross-section of a test piece with a central weld. The weld has a V-shaped notch with a depth t. The distance from the center of the weld to the edge of the test piece is a. The thickness of the test piece is b. The reference line (RL) is indicated by an arrow pointing to the center of the weld.	VHS a/b (pressure weld)	 Diagram showing the representation of a VHS a/b (pressure weld). It features a cross-section of a test piece with a central weld. The weld has a V-shaped notch with a depth t. The distance from the center of the weld to the edge of the test piece is a. The thickness of the test piece is b. The reference line (RL) is indicated by an arrow pointing to the center of the weld.
		VHS a/b (fusion weld)	 Diagram showing the representation of a VHS a/b (fusion weld). It features a cross-section of a test piece with a central weld. The weld has a V-shaped notch with a depth t. The distance from the center of the weld to the edge of the test piece is a. The thickness of the test piece is b. The reference line (RL) is indicated by an arrow pointing to the center of the weld.

Table 2 — Notched face perpendicular to the surface of the test piece (T position)

Denomination	Centre of the weld	Denomination	Fusion/joint line
	Representation		Representation
VWT 0/b		VHT 0/b	
VWT a/b		VHT a/b	
VWT 0/b		VHT a/b	
VWT a/b		VHT a/b	

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 Axis of the notch
- 2 Parent metal
- 3 Heat affected zone
- 4 Fusion line
- 5 Weld metal

Figure 1 — Typical examples of denomination