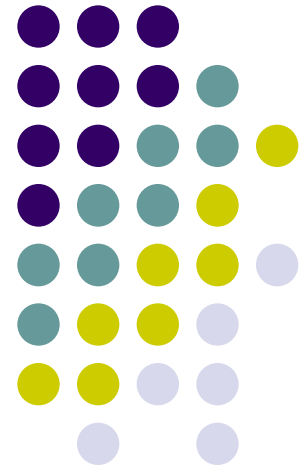
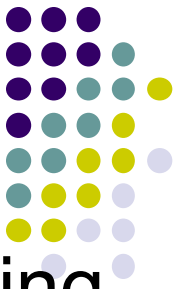


Tension test of Steel Specimen



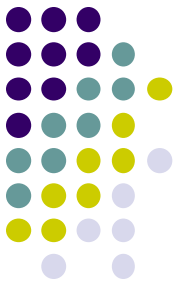
Objective



- ✓ To test a Steel specimen under tensile loading
- ✓ To Observe the failure pattern
- ✓ To Draw the Stress-strain diagram
- ✓ To determine the following mechanical properties

Standard Ref:

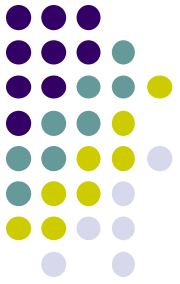
ASTM E8 (Tension Testing of Metallic Material)



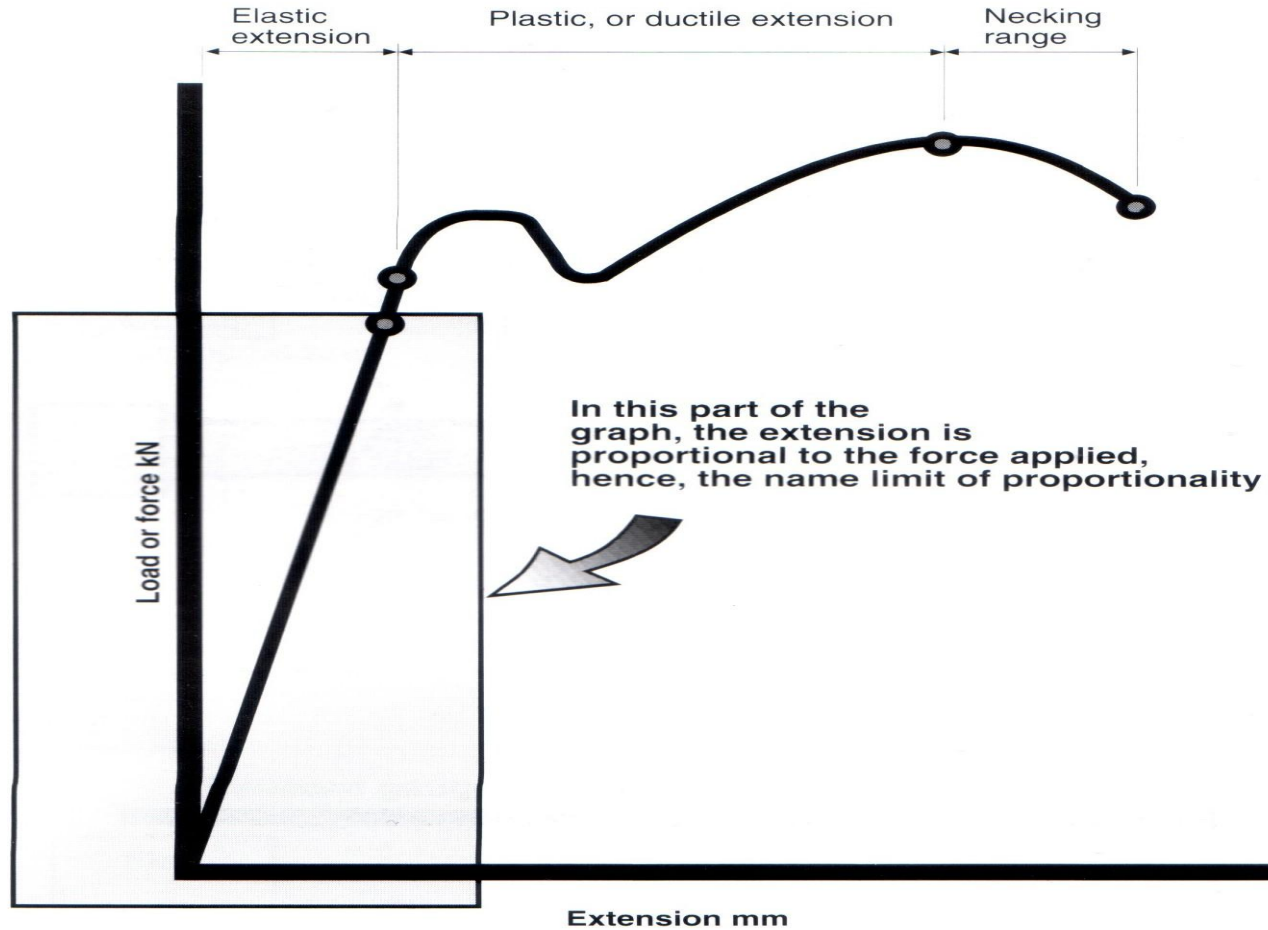
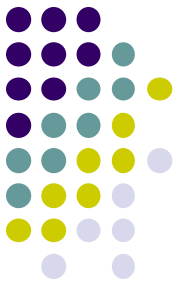
- Nominal Diameter
- Actual Diameter
- Unit Weight
- Strain rate
- Yield/Proof Strength
- Ultimate Strength
- US/YS
- Modulus of Elasticity
- Modulus of Resilience
- Elongation(%)
- Reduction of Area (%)

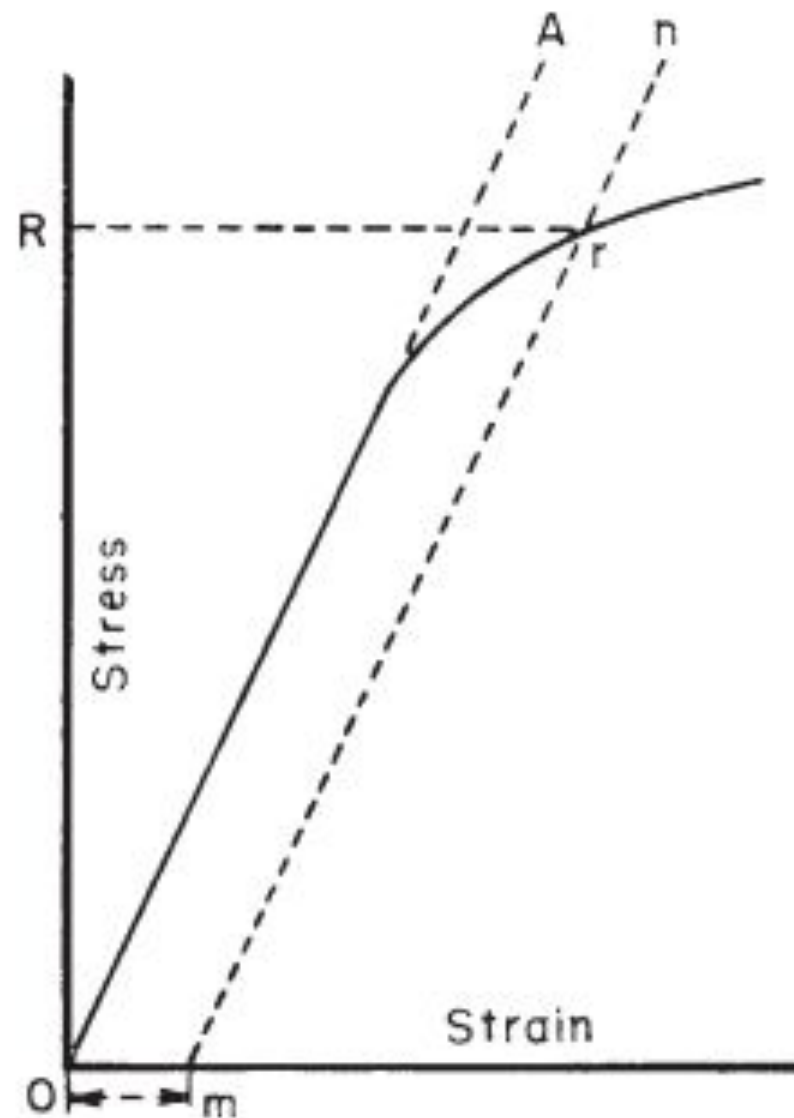
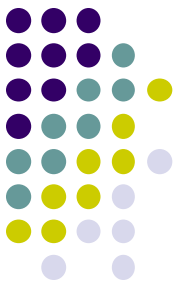
procedure

Follow Class Lecture



Typical Stress strain diagram



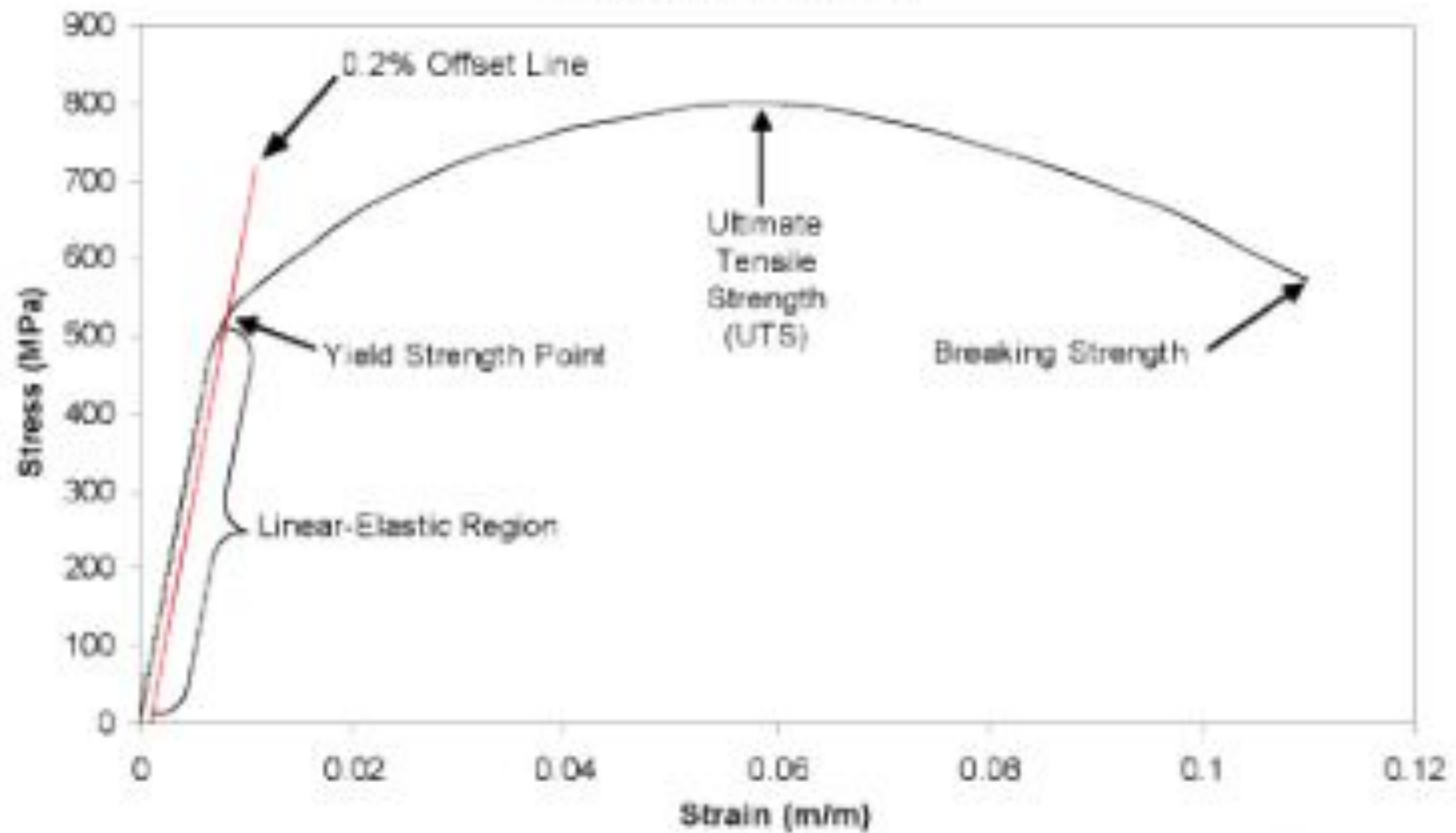


O_m = Specified Offset

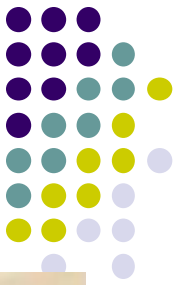
FIG. 21 Stress-Strain Diagram for Determination of Yield Strength by the Offset Method

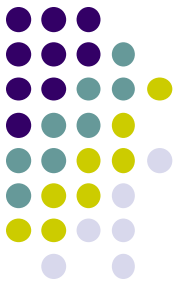


Stress-Strain Curve



Failure pattern

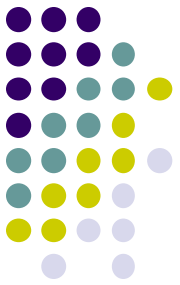




Proof Stress

- If yield point is not found on graph
- **Proof stress** is the point at which a particular degree of permanent deformation occurs in test sample.
- For **steel stress** to produce 0.2% elongation
- It can be found by drawing a line parallel to the straight part of the graph.
- The value taken from the vertical axis is called proof strength

Calculation



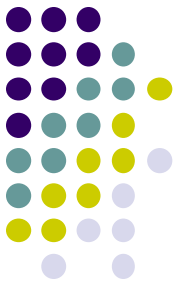
- Actual Diameter (mm)

$$\frac{\text{Weight of sample}}{\frac{\pi d^2 L}{4}} = 480 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

- Strain rate (mm/mm/min): Calculate total strain and corresponding test time
- Unit Weight (kg/m)= weight /sample length
- % Elongation = $\frac{L_f - l_i}{L_i} * 100\%$
- yield & ultimate strength, Modulus of Elasticity, Modulus of Resilience from graph

- Actual Diameter (mm)

$$\frac{\text{Weight of sample}}{\frac{\pi d^2 L}{4}} = 480 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$



- Strain rate (mm/mm/min): Calculate total strain and corresponding test time
- Unit Weight (kg/m)= weight /sample length
- % Elongation = $\frac{L_f - l_i}{L_i} * 100\%$
- yield & ultimate strength, Modulus of Elasticity, Modulus of Resilience from graph