


DIMENSIONS

	Standard Specimens				Subsize Specimen			
	Plate-Type, 1½-in. (40-mm) Wide							
	8-in. (200-mm) Gauge Length		2-in. (50-mm) Gauge Length		Sheet-Type, ½ in. (12.5-mm) Wide		¼-in. (6-mm) Wide	
	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm
<i>G</i> —Gauge length (Notes 1 and 2)	8.00 ± 0.01	200 ± 0.25	2.000 ± 0.005	50.0 ± 0.10	2.000 ± 0.005	50.0 ± 0.10	1.000 ± 0.003	25.0 ± 0.08
<i>W</i> —Width (Notes 3, 5, and 6)	1½ + ⅙ – ¼	40 + 3 – 6	1½ + ⅙ – ¼	40 + 3 – 6	0.500 ± 0.010	12.5 ± 0.25	0.250 ± 0.002	6.25 ± 0.05
<i>T</i> —Thickness (Note 7)	Thickness of Material							
<i>R</i> —Radius of fillet, min (Note 4)	½	13	½	13	½	13	¼	6
<i>L</i> —Overall length, min (Notes 2 and 8)	18	450	8	200	8	200	4	100
<i>A</i> —Length of reduced section, min	9	225	2¼	60	2¼	60	1¼	32
<i>B</i> —Length of grip section, min (Note 9)	3	75	2	50	2	50	1¼	32
<i>C</i> —Width of grip section, approxi- mate (Notes 4, 10, and 11)	2	50	2	50	¾	20	¾	10

NOTE 1—For the 1½-in. (40-mm) wide specimens, punch marks for measuring elongation after fracture shall be made on the flat or on the edge of the specimen and within the reduced section. For the 8-in. (200-mm) gauge length specimen, a set of nine or more punch marks 1 in. (25 mm) apart, or one or more pairs of punch marks 8 in. (200 mm) apart may be used. For the 2-in. (50-mm) gauge length specimen, a set of three or more punch marks 1 in. (25 mm) apart, or one or more pairs of punch marks 2 in. (50 mm) apart may be used.

NOTE 2—For the ½-in. (12.5-mm) wide specimen, punch marks for measuring the elongation after fracture shall be made on the flat or on the edge of the specimen and within the reduced section. Either a set of three or more punch marks 1 in. (25 mm) apart or one or more pairs of punch marks 2 in. (50 mm) apart may be used.

NOTE 3—For the four sizes of specimens, the ends of the reduced section shall not differ in width by more than 0.004, 0.004, 0.002, or 0.001 in. (0.10, 0.10, 0.05, or 0.025 mm), respectively. Also, there may be a gradual decrease in width from the ends to the center, but the width at either end shall not be more than 0.015 in., 0.015 in., 0.005 in., or 0.003 in. (0.40, 0.40, 0.10 or 0.08 mm), respectively, larger than the width at the center.

NOTE 4—For each specimen type, the radii of all fillets shall be equal to each other with a tolerance of 0.05 in. (1.25 mm), and the centers of curvature of the two fillets at a particular end shall be located across from each other (on a line perpendicular to the centerline) within a tolerance of 0.10 in. (2.5 mm).

NOTE 5—For each of the four sizes of specimens, narrower widths (*W* and *C*) may be used when necessary. In such cases, the width of the reduced section should be as large as the width of the material being tested permits; however, unless stated specifically, the requirements for elongation in a product specification shall not apply when these narrower specimens are used. If the width of the material is less than *W*, the sides may be parallel throughout the length of the specimen.

NOTE 6—The specimen may be modified by making the sides parallel throughout the length of the specimen, the width and tolerances being the same as those specified above. When necessary, a narrower specimen may be used, in which case the width should be as great as the width of the material being tested permits. If the width is 1½ in. (38 mm) or less, the sides may be parallel throughout the length of the specimen.

NOTE 7—The dimension *T* is the thickness of the test specimen as provided for in the applicable product specification. Minimum nominal thickness of 1 to 1½-in. (40-mm) wide specimens shall be ⅜ in. (5 mm), except as permitted by the product specification. Maximum nominal thickness of ½-in. (12.5-mm) and ¼-in. (6-mm) wide specimens shall be 1 in. (25 mm) and ¼ in. (6 mm), respectively.

NOTE 8—To aid in obtaining axial loading during testing of ¼-in. (6-mm) wide specimens, the overall length should be as large as the material will permit.

NOTE 9—It is desirable, if possible, to make the length of the grip section large enough to allow the specimen to extend into the grips a distance equal to two thirds or more of the length of the grips. If the thickness of ½-in. (13-mm) wide specimens is over ⅜ in. (10 mm), longer grips and correspondingly longer grip sections of the specimen may be necessary to prevent failure in the grip section.

NOTE 10—For standard sheet-type specimens and subsize specimens, the ends of the specimen shall be symmetrical with the center line of the reduced section within 0.01 and 0.005 in. (0.25 and 0.13 mm), respectively, except that for steel if the ends of the ½-in. (12.5-mm) wide specimen are symmetrical within 0.05 in. (1.0 mm), a specimen may be considered satisfactory for all but referee testing.

NOTE 11—For standard plate-type specimens, the ends of the specimen shall be symmetrical with the center line of the reduced section within 0.25 in. (6.35 mm), except for referee testing in which case the ends of the specimen shall be symmetrical with the center line of the reduced section within 0.10 in. (2.5 mm).

FIG. 3 Rectangular Tension Test Specimens