

Australian Standard™

AS 2505.4

Metallic materials**Method 4: Wire—Reverse bend test**

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee MT-006, Mechanical Testing of Metals to supersede in part AS 2505.4—1981, *Methods for bend and related testing of metals*, Method 4: *Wire*.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 7801:1984, *Metallic materials—Wire—Reverse bend test*.

This Standard is Method 4 of a series of Standards on the methods of bending wire and related testing of metals. The series comprises the following Methods:

AS

2505	Metallic materials
2505.1	Method 1: Sheet, strip and plate
2505.2	Method 2: Bars, rods and solid shapes
2505.3	Method 3: Tubular products
2505.4	Method 4: Wire—Reverse bend test
2505.5	Method 5: Wire—Simple torsion test
2505.6	Method 6: Wire—Wrapping test

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text, ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

NOTES

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the method for determining the ability of metallic wire of diameter or thickness 0,3 to 10 mm inclusive to undergo plastic deformation during reverse bending. The range of diameters or thicknesses for which this International Standard is applicable may be more exactly specified in the relevant product standard.

2 Principle

The reverse bend test consists of repeated bending, through 90° in opposite directions, of a test piece held at one end, each bend being over a cylindrical support of a specified radius.

3 Symbols and designations

Symbols and designations used in reverse bend testing of wires are specified in table 1 and shown in figure 1.