# საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სსკ: 77.080.10

ჩამოსხმა - ჭედადი თუჯები

### საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 მიღებულია და დაშვებულია სამოქმედოდ: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს გენერალური დირექტორის 24/12/2021 წლის № 82 განკარგულებით
- 2 მიღებულია "თავფურცლის" თარგმნის მეთოდით: სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის (სენ) სტანდარტი ენ 1562:2019 ,, ჩამოსხმა ჭედადი თუჯები"
  - **3 ნაცვლად:** სსტ ენ 1562:2012/2013
- **4 რეგისტრირებულია:** სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 24/12/2021 წლის №268-1.3-021818

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის ნებისმიერი ფორმით გავრცელება სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე აკრძალულია

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 1562** 

March 2019

ICS 77.080.10

Supersedes EN 1562:2012

#### **English Version**

## Founding - Malleable cast irons

Fonderie - Fontes malléables

Gießereiwesen - Temperguss

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 February 2019.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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### **European foreword**

This document (EN 1562:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 190 "Foundry technology", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2019 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN 1562:2012.

Within its programme of work, Technical Committee CEN/TC 190 requested CEN/TC 190/WG 6 "Malleable cast iron" to revise EN 1562:2012.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Annex C provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

#### Introduction

This document classifies malleable cast irons into two groups. The first group is concerned with decarburized irons referred to as whiteheart malleable cast iron. The second group is non-decarburized irons referred to as blackheart malleable cast iron. Both groups, except completely decarburized whiteheart malleable cast iron, contain free carbon as graphite, called temper carbon. Both groups have grades with structures that can range from ferrite to pearlite and/or other transformation products of austenite.

Materials are designated in terms of tensile strength and percentage elongation.

Weldablility is an important property of malleable cast irons.

Malleable cast irons have good impact resistance and ductility at low temperatures.

In this document, a designation system by number, as established in EN 1560 [1], is given.

NOTE This designation system by number is based on the principles and the structure as set out in EN 10027–2 [2] and so corresponds with the European numbering system for steel and other materials.

Some malleable cast iron grades can be used for pressure equipment.

The permitted material grades of malleable cast iron for pressure applications and the conditions for their use are given in specific product or application standards.

For the design of pressure equipment, specific design rules apply.

Annex ZA gives information relating to the conformance of permitted malleable cast iron grades to the Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU.