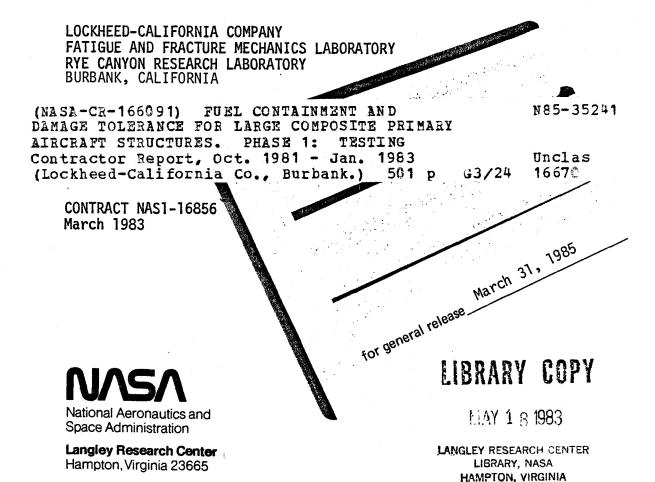
NASA Contractor Report 166091

FUEL CONTAINMENT AND DAMAGE TOLERANCE IN LARGE COMPOSITE PRIMARY AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES PHASE I - TESTING

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Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23665

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the test results for work on Phase I of the NASA Key Technology Program "Fuel Containment and Damage Tolerance in Large Composite Primary Aircraft Structures", Contract No. NAS1-16856. The work was broken into three areas: 1) Material Screening Tests; 2) Surface Preparation and Fuel Containment Tests; and 3) Design Data Tests. These are reported in Section 2, 3, and 4 respectively. Supporting detailed data are contained in the Appendices.

Laminates were fabricated by Manufacturing Research, and inspected by Quality Assurance for acceptance or rejection, limited summary data from these operations are included in the Appendices.

SECTION 2 MATERIAL SCREENING TESTS

2.1 LAMINATE DATA

Laminates for the Material Screening tests were fabricated by Manufacturing Research, inspected by Q.A., and supplied to Rye Canyon ready for machining into test specimens. Three laminates were submitted for various tests: AS4/2220-1; AS4/3502; and Celion/982. The laminate data including layup, size, resin content, and processing data are tabulated in Appendix A-1. Process control data for the laminates used for tensile and compressive tests (panels 12 and 13) are listed in Table 2.1.

2.2 TRIAL IMPACT TESTS

Trial impact tests were conducted on AS4/3502, AS4/2220, and Celion/982 quasi-isotropic laminates. The trial impact panels were 7-in. wide by 25-in. long. For the 3502 and 2220 materials, two thicknesses were investigated, 48 plies and 96 plies. Most panels, however, were 48 plies since all compression testing was done on that thickness.

A special impactor was built for this test series consisting of a 7 foot long aluminum tube with a 3 1/4 inch I.D. This tube was mounted on an existing impactor frame used for lower energy testing. A 3-inch diameter steel bar 5-3/4 inches long was used for the tup. A 1/2-inch diameter 4340 steel (220 ksi) hemispheric head tip was mounted on the tup with a ring eyelet on the opposite end for attachment of a nylon cord. This cord was passed through the tube to a pulley on the top of the assembly as shown in Figure 2-1. With the cord the tup could be pulled up inside the tube to any height desired. Holes were drilled into the aluminum tube at heights

TABLE 2-1 - PROCESS CONTROL DATA FOR MATERIAL SCREENING TEST LAMINATES

	AS4/2220 Panel#12	Celion/982 Panel #13
Orientation 3 (45, 90, 135, 0) ₆₅	Pess	Pass
C-Scan	Pass	Pass
Interlaminar (1) Tension (psi)	2783	2033
Resin Content 1	34.32	36.33
Specific Gravity ①	1.55	1.52
Thickness 2	.2637	.3054

¹ Average of 3 specimens

² Average of 12 measurements

^{3 2}º grind-down

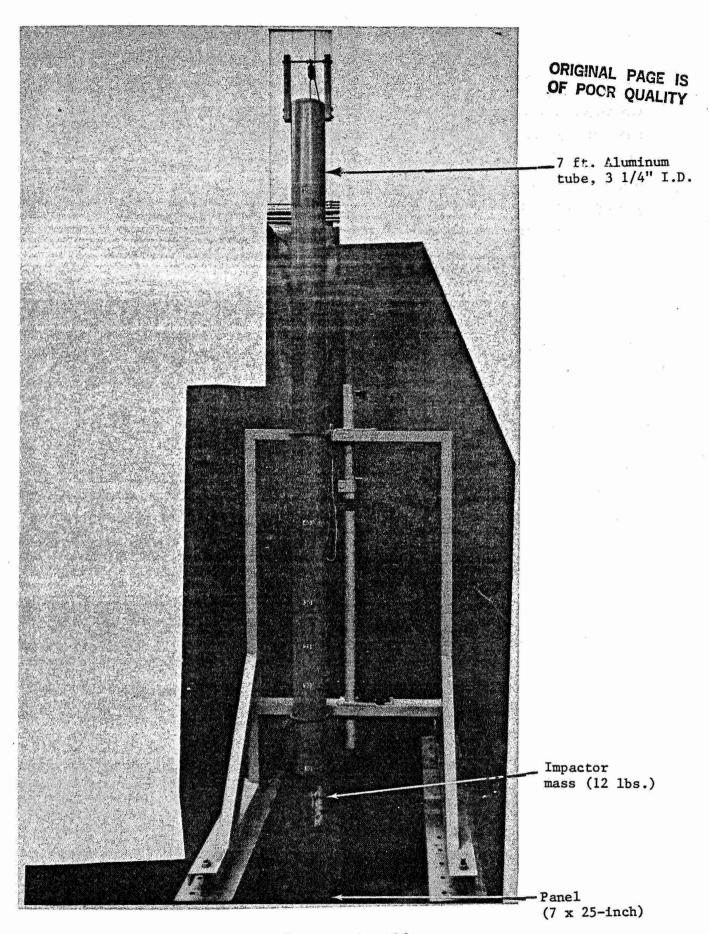


Figure 2-1: Impactor Assembly

corresponding to desired energy levels; eg., 20, 25, 30, etc. ft.-lbs. The maximum design energy required was 80 ft.-lbs. For testing the tup was raised to the desired energy level above the drilled hole, a 1/4 inch diameter steel pin was inserted part way through the tube I.D. and the tup lowered until it rested on the pin. The cord was then released. Pulling the pin released the tup for a free fall. An operator was positioned to catch the tup immediately after impact to prevent a restrike.

The impact panels were supported on a steel base plate with an opening of 5-inches by 5-inches. The panels were held in place with a steel picture frame which was bolted in the corners to 20 ft. lbs. torque. A typical setup is shown in detail in Figure 2-2.

After impact the panels were visually inspected and damage recorded. Photographs were made of both sides of the panels as shown in Figures 2-3 and 2-4. They were then ultrasonically inspected to determine the extent of internal delamination. C-Scan length, width, and area were tabulated for These data are tabulated for Celion/982 in Table 2.2, for AS4/2220-1 in Table 2.3. and for AS4/3502 in Table 2.4. As shown in these tables for 48 ply laminates, greater damage in the form of a delamination occurred on the back surface of the impact than on the front surface where damage was normally in the form of a small dent; whereas on the 96 ply laminates visible damage was confined primarily to the front surface and no damage on the back surface until penetration. In the photographs the front surface dent is visible primarily due to the chalk dust applied to the tup tip which enhances the dent. Without this dust those impacts listed as slight and medium dents would not be easily spotted. They are characterized qualitatively in these tables by feel, not visual appearance. Only those listed as large dents showed visible evidence of front surface fiber breakage. The visible threshold for back surface damage is between 20 and 30 ft.-lbs. A number of trial impact panels were subsequently used for fuel seepage tests, reported in Section 4.8. Those remaining were used to establish quantative values for impact depth versus impact energy.

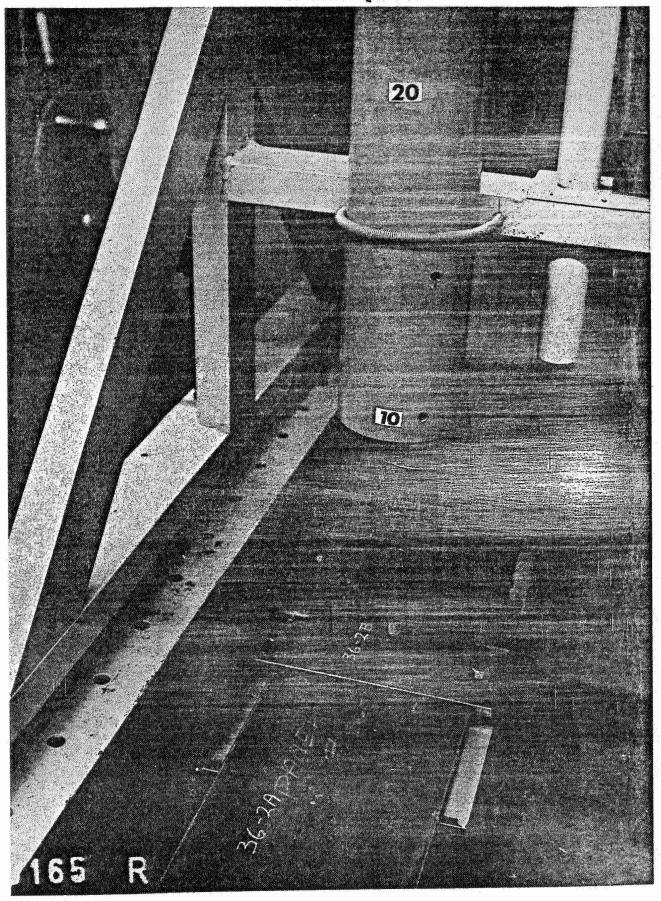
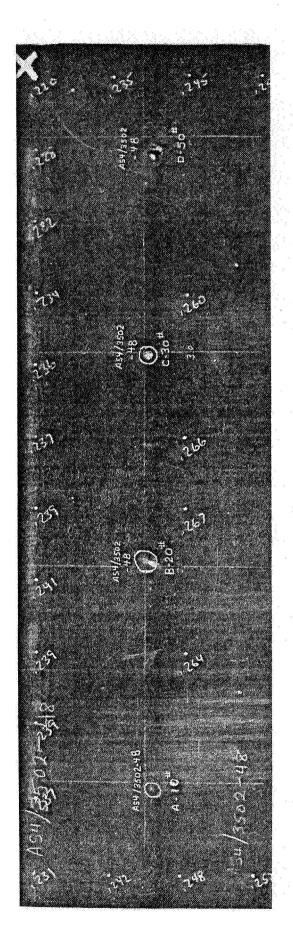
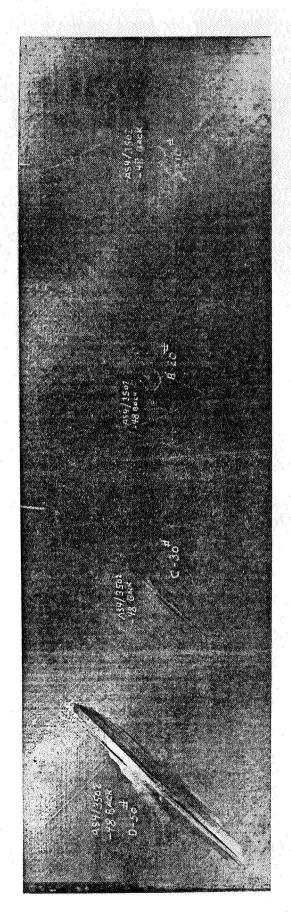


Figure 2-2: Detail View of Impactor Mass, Panel Tie-down Fixture and Panel.

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Front and Back View of a 7 X 25 Inch 48-Ply AS4/3502 Trial Impact Panel at 50, 30, 20 and 10 Ft.-Lbs. Impact Energy. Figure 2-3:

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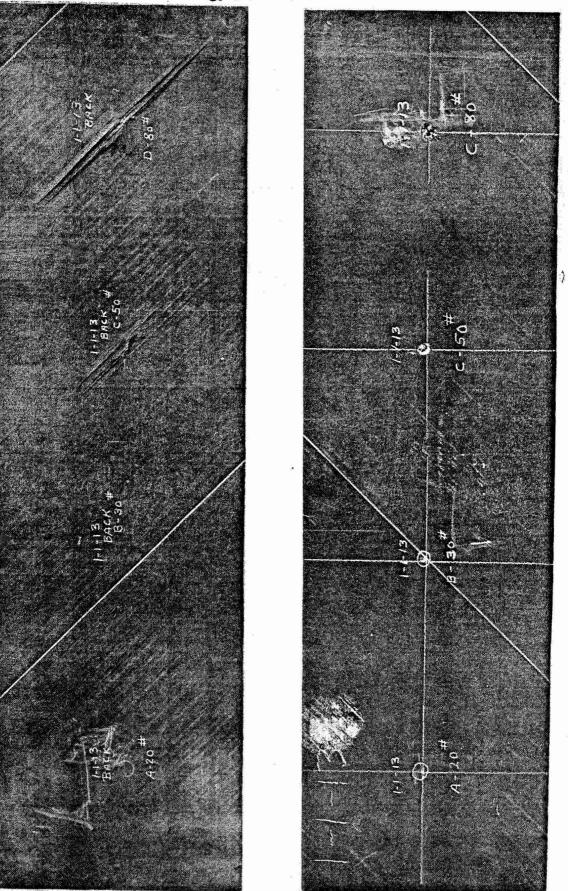


Figure 2-4: Front and Back View of a 7 X 25 Inch 48-Ply Celion/982 Trial Impact Panel at 20, 30, 50 and 80 Ft.-Lbs. Impact Energy.

TABLE 2.2 CELION/982 IMPACT DATA

1					.,,,													
3%	Damage	Back	None	None	None	None	Slight delam.	Major delam.		None	None	1" Delam.	None	None	None	None	None	
0.305 Resin Content = 36.3%	Visual Da	Front ①	Slight dent	Slight dent	Slight dent	Slight dent (0.0055)	Dent (0.0095)	Large Dent (0.0830)	Partial penetration of panel (0.2230)	None (0.0010)	Slight dent (0.0065)	Slight dent (0.0080)	Dent (0.0105)	None	Slight dent	Slight dent	Dent	
).305 Resi	1ge	Area ₂	2.61	2.94	1.82	2.98	3,34	4.88	13.66	0	2.03	4.10	5.54	90.0	1.63	3.44	5.42	
1 11	C-Scan Damage	Width (in.)	1.78	1.90	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.52	4.48	0	1.64	2.34	2.76	0.25	1.50	2.12	2.70	
, 90°) 68 tavg	C-C	Length (in.)	1.90	2.00	1.58	1.90	2.12	2.38	4.14	0	1.64	2,34	2.72	0,33	1.49	2.27	2,63	
Plies (45° 0° 135°		<pre>Impact Energy (ft-1bs)</pre>	20	20	20	20	30	50	08	10	20	30	40	10	20	25	30	•
Panel #13 48 P		Test Type	Compression	Compression	Compression	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	(I) Measured dent depth (in
		Pane1 I.D.	2-4-13A	2-4-13B	2-5-13A	1-1-13A	1-1-13B	1-1-130	1-1-13D	1-2-13A	1-2-13B	1-2-13C	1-2-13D	1-3-13A	1-3-13B	1-3-130	1-3-13D	(I) Measur

TABLE 2.3 AS4/2220-1 IMPACT DATA

	Panel #12 48 Plies Panel #10A 96 Plies	(45°	$0^{\circ} 135^{\circ} 90^{\circ})_{6S}^{\ t}$ $135^{\circ} 90^{\circ} 0^{\circ})_{12S}$	t _{avg} = 0.264 R t _{avg} = 0.532	0.532 Resin Content =	= 34.3% : = 36.0%	
)	C-Scan Damage		Visual Dam	Damage
Pane1 I.D.	Test Type	<pre>Impact Energy (ft-1bs)</pre>	Length (in.)	Width (in.)	Area (in. ²)	Front (1)	Back
2-4-12A	Compression	20	1.64	1.40	1.81	Slight dent	None
2-4-12B	Compression	20	1.68	1.50	2.02	Slight dent	None
2-5-12A	Compression	20	1.76	1.47	1.99	Slight dent	None
1-3-12A	Trial impact	10	1.25	1.19	1.14	None	None
1-3-12B	Trial impact	20	1.73	1.57	2.05	Slight dent	None
1-3-12C	Trial impact	25	2.03	1.90	2.89	Slight dent	None
1-3-12D	Trial impact	30	2.18	2.18	3.74	Dent	½" Delam.
1-1-12A	Trial impact	20	1.68	1.50	2.00	Slight dent (0.0060)	None
1-1-128	Trial impact	30	1.90	2.00	2.97	Dent (0.0095)	2" Delam.
1-1-12C	Trial impact	50	1.98	2.13	3.38	Partial penetration (0.1500)	Major Delam.
1-1-12D	Trial impact	80	2.18	2.20	3,83	Full penetration of panel	
1-2-12A	Trial impact	10	1.12	0.98	0.84	None	None
1-2-12B	Trial impact	20	1.70	1.54	2.02	None	None
П Меави	Measured dent depth	(in.)					

TABLE 2.3 AS4/2220-1 IMPACT DATA (Continued)

	таве	Back	1½" Delam.	3" Delam.	None	None	None	None	
= 34.3% It = 36.0%	Visual Damage	Front (1)	Slight dent	Large dent	Slight dent (0.0015)	Dent (0.0115)	Dent (0.0080)	Partial penetration (0.0785)	
Plies $(45^{\circ} \ 0^{\circ} \ 135^{\circ} \ 90^{\circ})_{6S} \ t_{avg} = 0.264 \ \text{Resin Content} = 34.3\%$ Plies $(45^{\circ} \ 135^{\circ} \ 90^{\circ} \ 0^{\circ})_{12S} \ t_{avg} = 0.532 \ \text{Resin Content} = 36.0\%$		Area (in. ²)	3.25	98*+	0.22	7.11	7.41	8.64	
$t_{avg} = 0.264$ S $t_{avg} = 0.535$	C-Scan Damage	Width (in.)	2.14	2.68	0.50	3.16	3.15	3,18	
Plies $(45^{\circ} \ 0^{\circ} \ 135^{\circ} \ 90^{\circ})_{6S} \ t_{avg} =$ Plies $(45^{\circ} \ 135^{\circ} \ 90^{\circ} \ 0^{\circ})_{12S} \ t_{avg}$		Length (in.)	2.10	2.56	0.58	2.90	2.95	3,56	
		<pre>Impact Energy (ft-1bs)</pre>	30	07	20	30	50	80	(in.)
Panel #12 48 Panel #10A 96		Test Type	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Trial impact	Measured dent depth (
		Panel I.D.	1-2-12C	1-2-12D	PV-10A-A	PV-10A-B	PV-10A-C	PV-10A-D	(I) Measu

TABLE 2.4 AS4/3502 IMPACT DATA

Pan	nel #8 96 Plies (Panel #8 96 Plies (45° 135° 90° 0°) ₁₂₅ t _{avg}		0.530 Res	= 0.530 Resin Content = 37.2%	E = 37.2%	
Pane	Panel #B/B4 48 Plies	Plies $(45^{\circ} 135^{\circ} 90^{\circ} 0^{\circ})_{6S}$	$\frac{1}{6S}$ tavg =		sin Conte	0.260 Resin Content = 34.8%	
			S-O	C-Scan Damage		Visual Damage	age
Panel I.D.	Test Type	<pre>Impact Energy (ft-1bs)</pre>	Length (in.)	Width (in.)	Area ₂	Front 🕘	Back
8-AS4/3502-96A	Trial impact	20	09*0	09*0	0.26	Slight dent (0.0045)	None
8-AS4/3502-96B	Trial impact	30	3.40	3.20	⊕.o.8	Dent (0.0080)	None
8-AS4/3502-96C	Trial impact	50	3.17	3,35	7.41	Penetration (0.0395)	None
8-AS4/3502-96D	Trial impact	08	3.86	3.90	11.42	Penetration	2" Delam.
B/B4-AS4/ 3502-48A	Trial impact	10	1,55	1.50	1.72	Slight dent (0.0010)	None
B/B4-AS4/ 3502-48B	Trial impact	20	1.60	1.76	2.18	Medium dent (0.0055)	l" Delam.
B/B4-AS4/ 3502-48C	Trial impact	30	1.90	1.87	2.74	Large dent (0.0095)	4½" Delam.
B/B4-AS4/ 3502-48D	Trial impact	50	1.80	1,90	3.09	Penetration (0.0485)	6" Delam.
(I) Molded panel	Molded panel I.D. interference	eo,					
(2) Measured den	Measured dent depth (in.)						(1) - 20 (1)

2.2, 2.3, and 2.4, list under "front surface visible damage" the measured depth values in parentheses for the available panels. Figure 2-5 shows a plot of impact energy versus impact dent depth for both 48 and 96 ply laminates. No major differences in dent depth are noted between any of the panels up through 30 ft. lbs. Beyond that level, as expected, the 96 ply laminates exhibit less denting.

Figures 2-6, 2-7, and 2-8 show close-ups of typical visible impact characteristics on a 48-ply AS4/2220-1 panel. The scale in all photos is in inches. Figures 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11 show similar results on a 48-ply AS4/3502 panel. Figures 2-12 and 2-13 show 50 and 80 ft. 1b strikes on a 96-ply AS4/2220-1 panel. Visible damage is confined only to the front surface even at 80 ft. 1bs. for the 96-ply AS4/2201-1 panel where partial penetration has occurred. Partial penetration on the 48-ply panels produced major back surface delamination as shown in Figure 2-11.

Ultrasonic C-scans were made of all impacted panels. Defining delamination damage as the C-scan indicated region, C-scan shows much greater damage than visual techniques. Tables 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 list length, width, and area of the C-scan indications. Areas of delamination of up to 2 square inches occur with no visible damage on either surface. Figures 2-14, 2-15, and 2-16 plot damage area versus impact energy. As previously shown the visual damage threshold was between 20 and 30 ft. lbs. whereas the C-scan damage threshold for Ceilon/982 in Figure 2-14 is approximately 10 ft. lbs. For AS4/2220-1 and AS4/3502 in Figures 2-15 and 2-16 the C-scan damage threshold is around 5 ft. lbs. Therefore significant internal delamination can be produced by impact in a panel without any visible external indications.

A section was made through the center of a 96-ply AS4/3502 panel impacted at 80 ft.-lbs. (specimen 8-AS4/3502-96D) to obtain a comparison of C-scan damage indications with optical microscopy techniques. Visual external damage was partial penetration of the front surface and a 2-inch delamination on the back surface. C-Scan results indicated a delamination

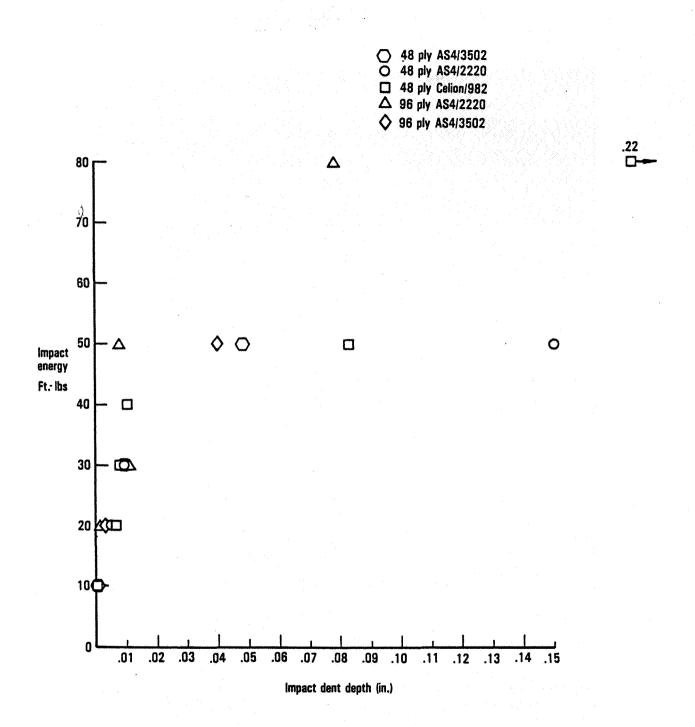
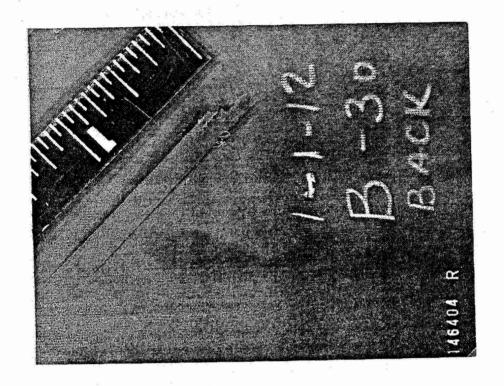


Figure 2-5: Impact Dent Depth versus Energy.

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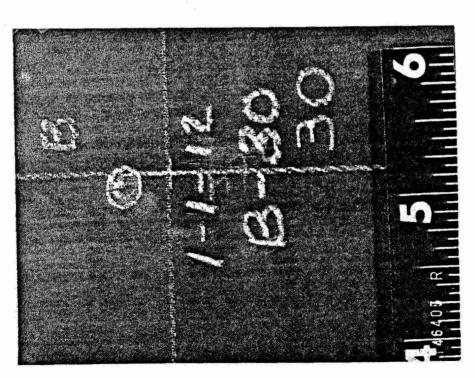
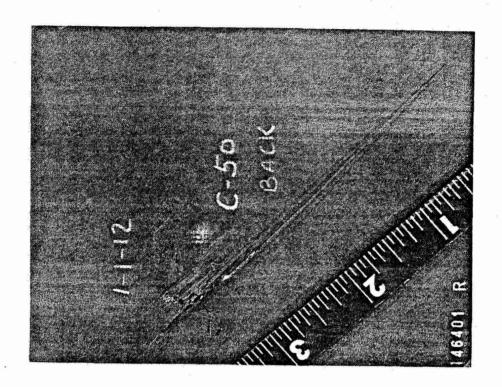
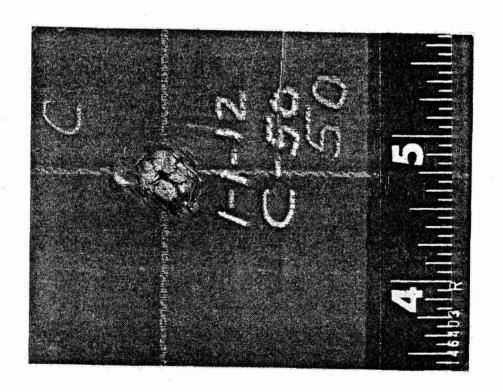


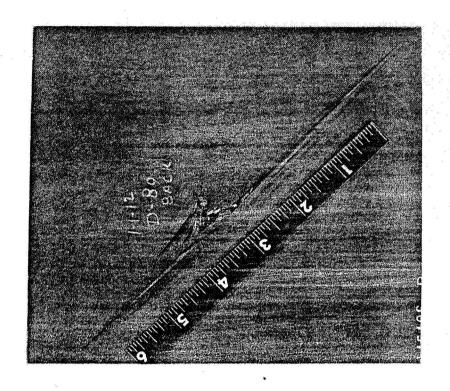
Figure 2-6: Front and Back Surface Damage on 48-Ply AS4/2220-1 Panel Impacted at 30 Ft. Lbs. Dent on Front Surface and 2" Delamination on Back Surface.

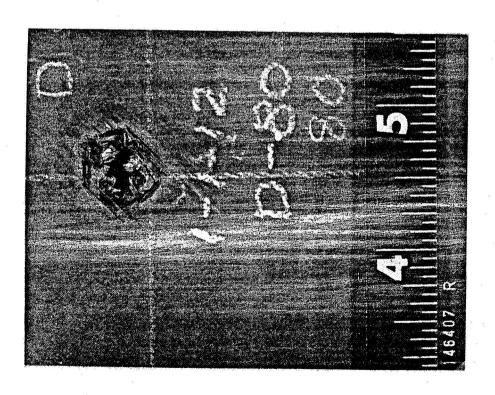
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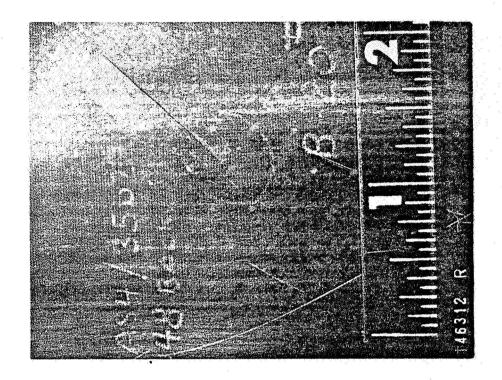


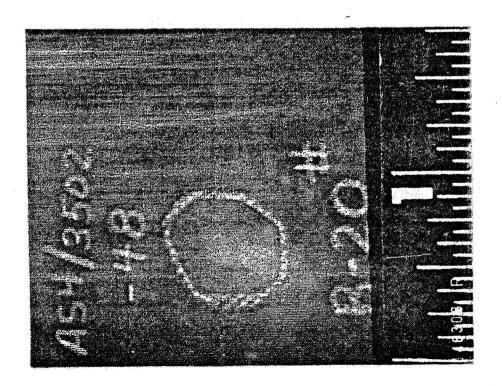
50 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on a 48-Ply AS4/2220-1 Panel. Front Surface Shows Partial Penetration and the Back Surface Has Major Delamination. The Scale is in Inches. Figure 2-7:



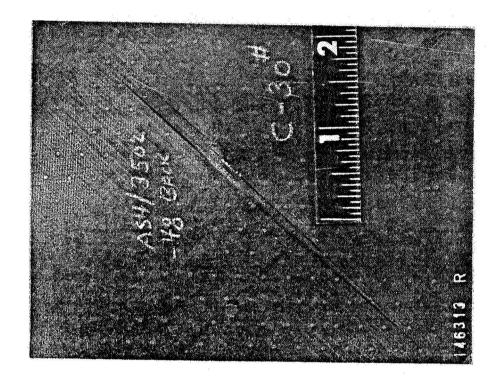


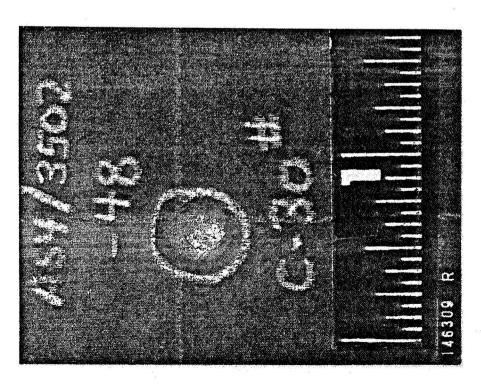
80 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on a 48-Ply AS4/2220-1 Panel. The Impactor Tip Fully Penetrated Through the Panel. Figure 2-8:





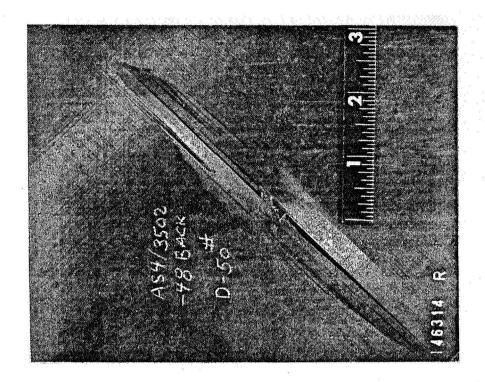
The Front Surface Has 20 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on a 48-Ply AS4/3502 Panel. Medium Dent and the Back Surface a 1^{11} . Delamination. Figure 2-9:

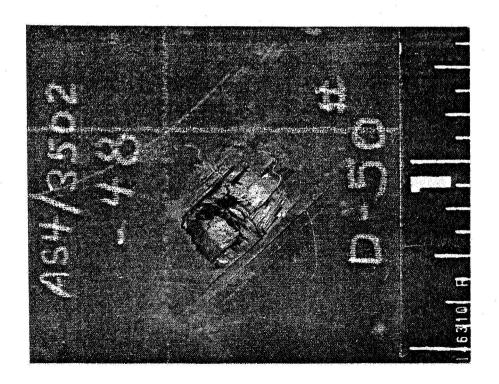




30 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on a 48-Ply AS4/3502 Panel. The Front Surface Shows a Large Dent With Broken Fibers, The Back Surface has a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -Inch Delamination. Figure 2-10:

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50 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on a 48-Ply AS4/3502 Panel. The Impactor Tip Has Penetrated the Front Surface and Produced a 6-Inch Delamination on the Back Surface. Figure 2-11;

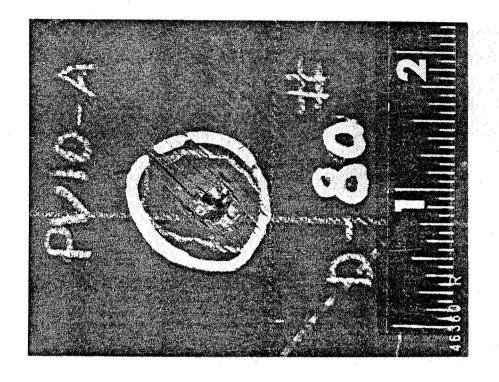
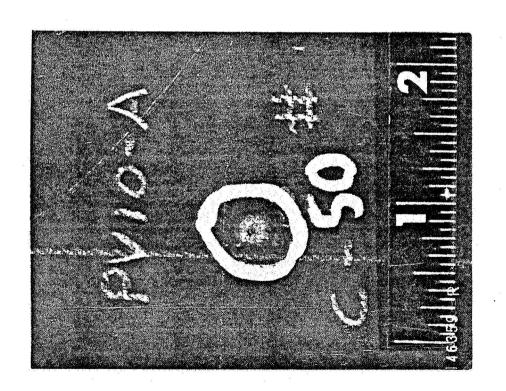
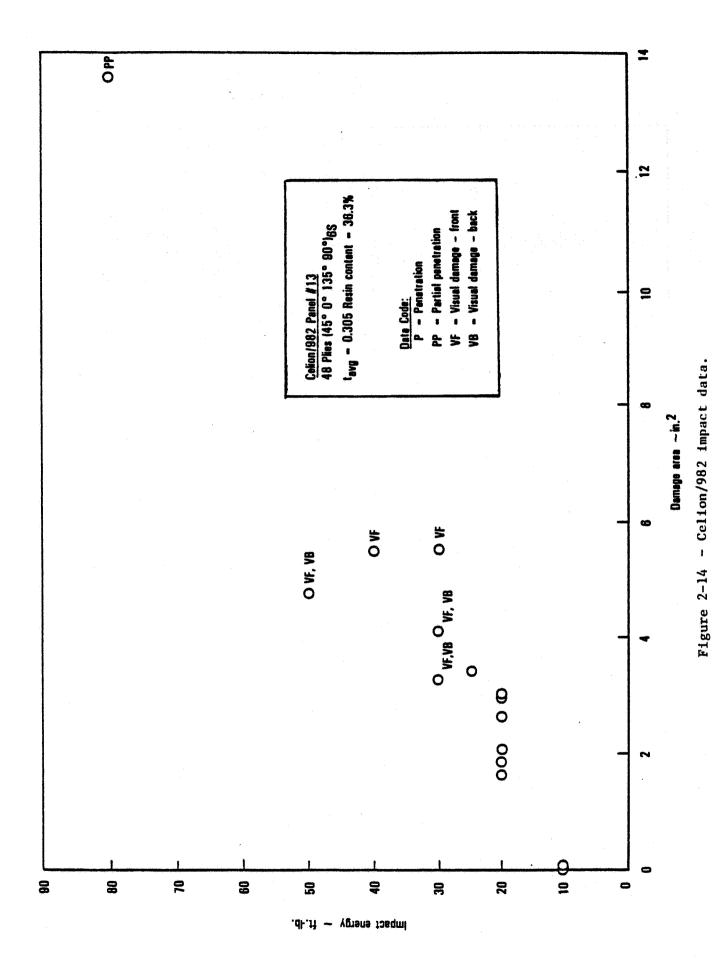


Figure 2-12; 50 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on the Front Surface of a 96-Ply AS4/2220-1 Panel

Figure 2-13: 80 Ft. Lb. Impact Damage on the Front Surface of a 96-Ply AS4/2220-1 Panel. Back Surface has No Damage.





2-21

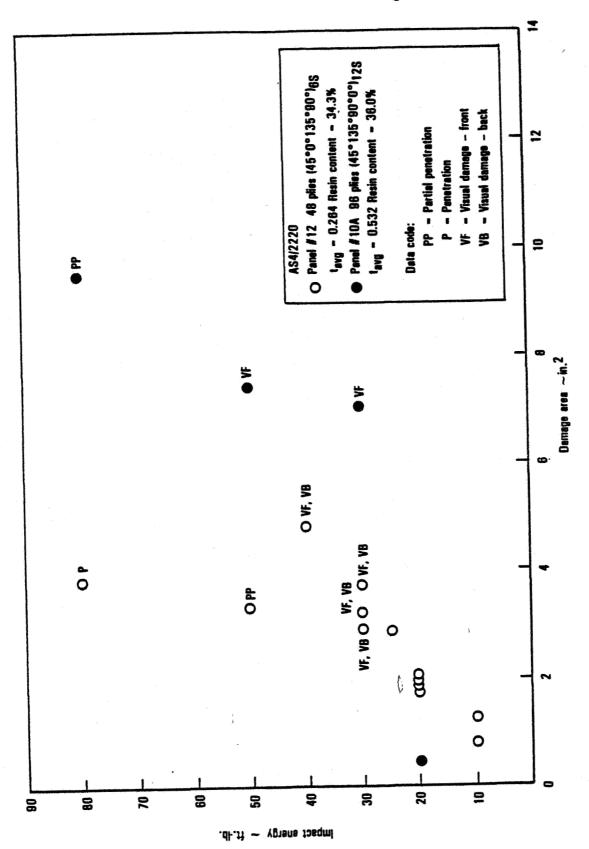
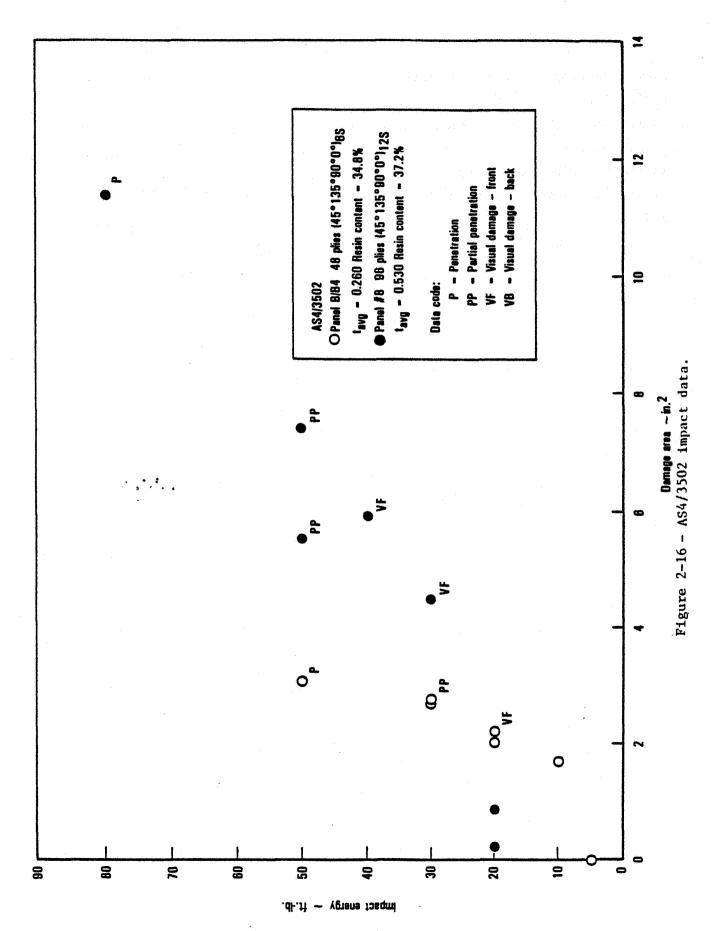


Figure 2-15 - AS4/2220 impact data.



2-23

3.86 inch long by 3.90 inch wide with an area of 11.42 square inch. (Table 2.4). Figure 2-17 shows a 1X and 2.45X view of the sectioned and polished impact area. The arrow indicates the point of impact. Figure 2-18 is a 10X micrograph of the section showing extensive cracking throughout the laminate. Many of the delaminations have been filled with mounting resin during the sample preparation which makes it difficult to see the full extent of delamination. Figures 2-19 through 2-23 show sectional micrographs of various locations in the sample. The largest crack was found in the 87th ply extending 4.08 inches. This correlates very well with the C-scan indications of 3.9 inches.

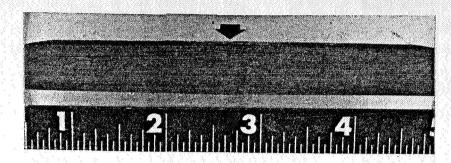
The mating half of the sectional piece was ultrasonically cleaned and brushed several times then soaked in a gold chloride solution prior to a vacuum burn-out technique. Each ply was then removed and examined for the extent of gold chloride penetration into the delamination areas as a comparison technique with optical microscopy for determining the extent of delamination. Results were quite poor compared to the optical technique; penetration rarely reach to half of the expected or optically measured depth of the cracks.

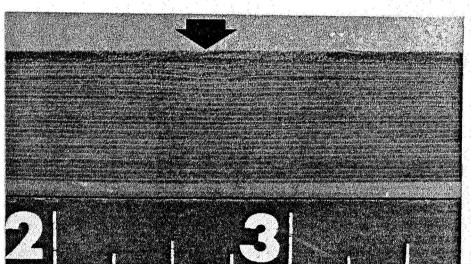
2.3 COMPRESSION TESTS

Based on the results of the trial impact tests an impact energy of 20 ft. lbs. was selected for evaluating impacted compression strength. Additional compression tests were conducted on specimens with a 1.0-inch diameter center notch.

Panels were cut into 7 X 25 inch sub-panels, as shown in Figure 2-24, from which specimens were subsequently removed depending on the type of test desired. Specimens were impacted in the 7 X 25 sub-panel geometry prior to machining to the final 5 X 12 inch specimen size so that the impact zone could be located more precisely in the specimen center. The compression specimen geometry is shown in Figure 2-25. The most critical tolerance on

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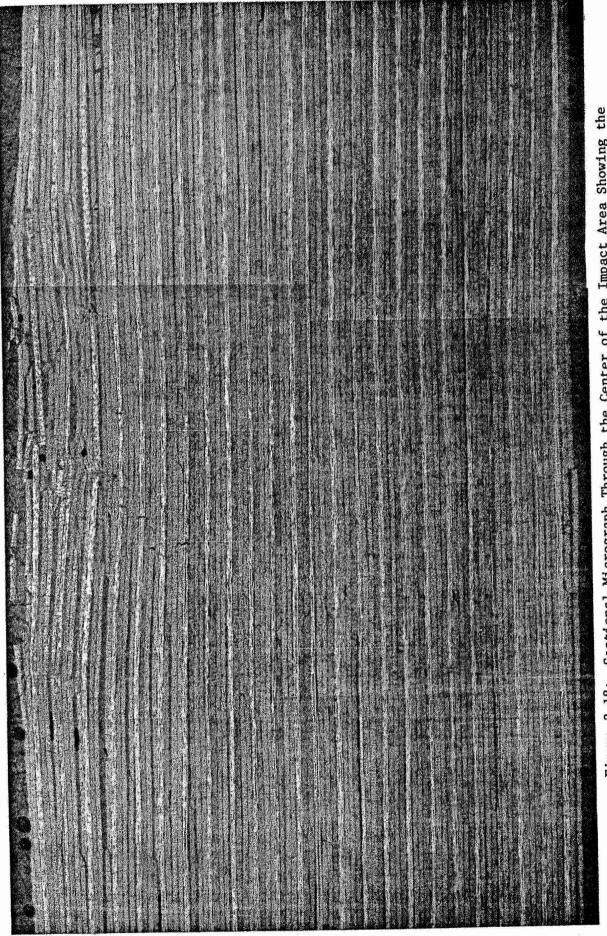




2.45X

1X

Figure 2-17: Section of a 96-Ply AS4/3502 Panel Impacted at 80 Ft.-Lbs. Dimensions in Inches.



Sectional Micrograph Through the Center of the Impact Area Showing the Extent of Damage Through the Thickness of the Panel. Figure 2-18:

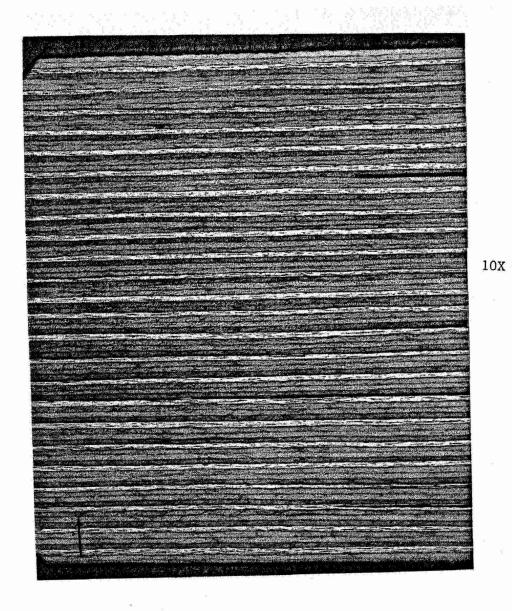


Figure 2-19: Left Extreme Most Area of Cracking Found in the 87th Ply.

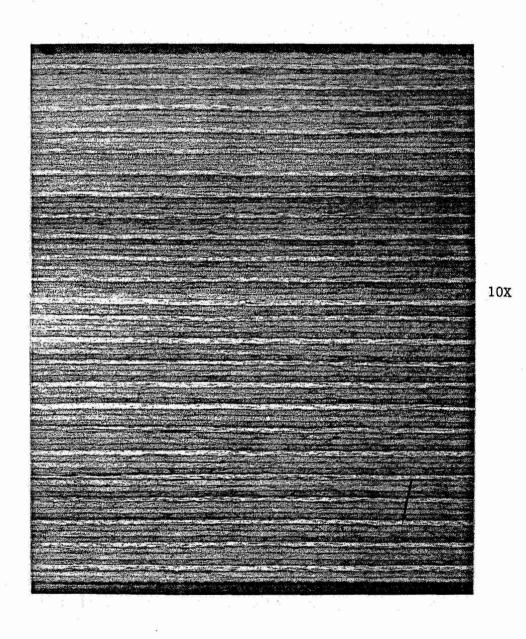
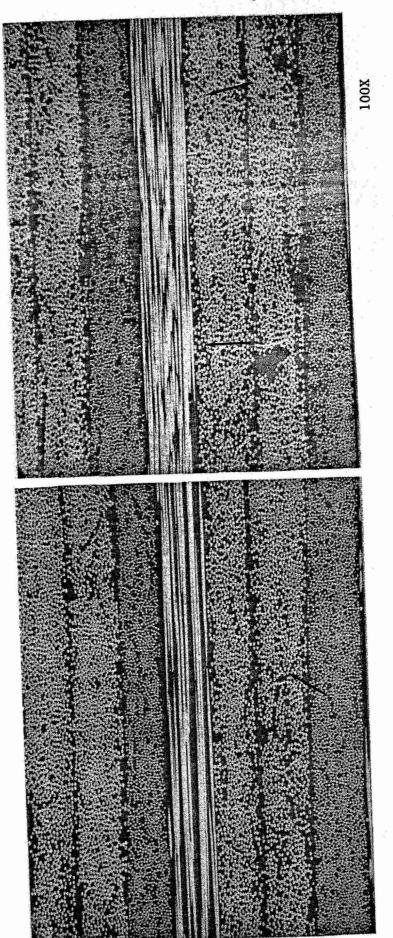


Figure 2-20: Right Extreme Most Area of Cracking Found in the 87th Ply.



Closeup of Cracks at the Most Extreme Left and Right Side of the Section. Cracks are in the 87th Ply. Figure 2-21:

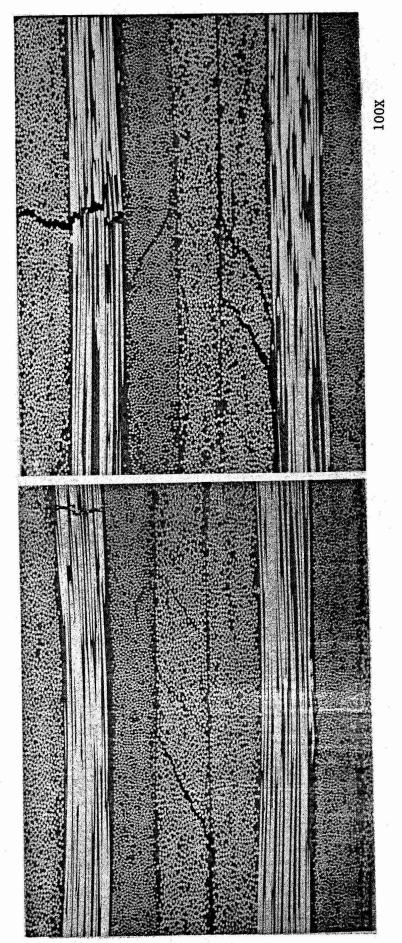


Figure 2-22: Closeup of Typical Cracks and Delaminations Found In the Center of Impact.

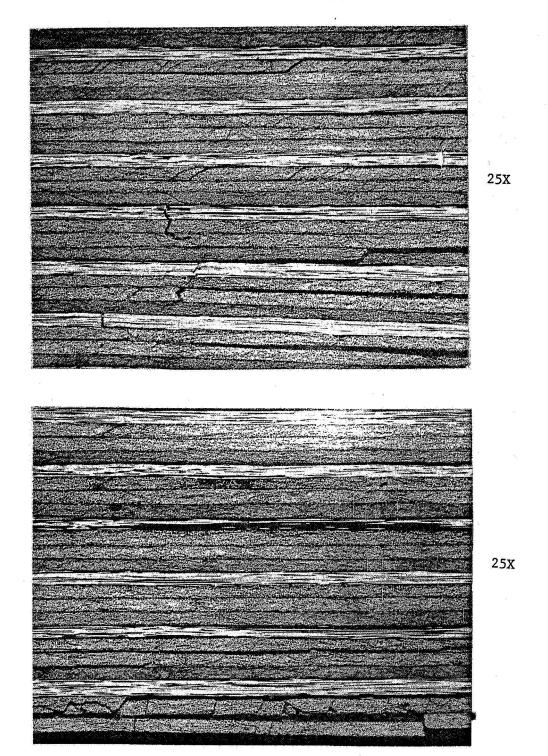


Figure 2-23: Closeup of the Cracks and Delaminations in The Center of Impact Area.

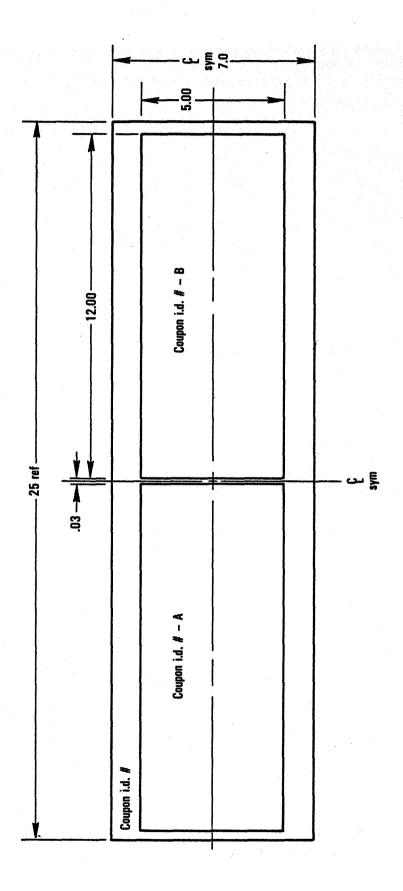


Figure 2-24: Compression Subpanel

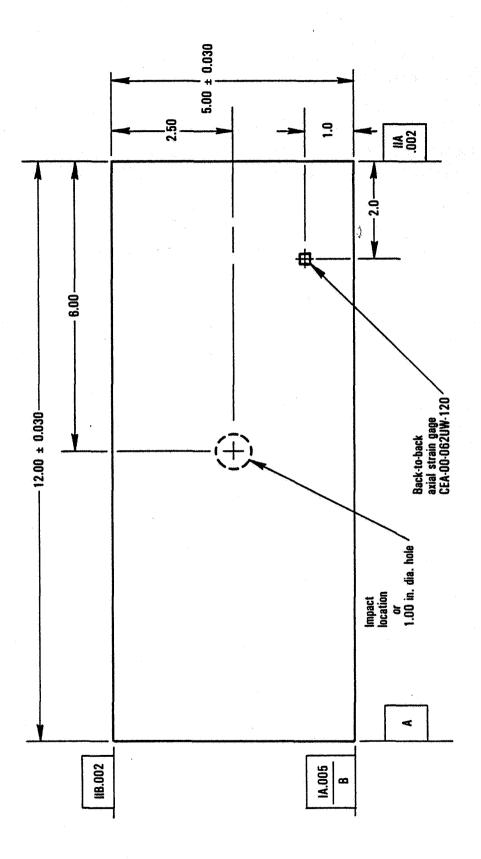


Figure 2-25: Compression Coupon

this specimen for the type of test fixture employed was maintaining the bearing ends (A) parallel to within 0.002 inch.

After machining, back-to-back axial strain gages were installed near one corner. These gages were CEA-00-062-UW-120 gages bonded at room temperature with AE 10 adhesive. No coating was applied over the gages.

Two laminates, AS4/2220-1 and Celion/982, with a laminate orientation of (45°/0°/135°/90°)_{6s} were tested. Four types of tests were performed on each: 1) 1.0 inch diameter hole at 75°F dry; 2) 1.0-inch diameter hole at 180°F conditioned; 3) impacted at 20 ft.-lbs. at 75°F dry; and 4) undamaged 2-inch wide at 75°F dry. The conditioning cycle consisted of soaking in 160°F water for 45 days during which the AS4/2220-1 moisture travelers (1 x 1 inch) gained 0.89% average weight in 45 days and the Celion/982 travelers similarly gained 1.11%. Specimens to be conditioned had gages applied prior to conditioning, but the lead wires were not applied until after conditioning. Corrosion problems were still encountered and several gages had to be relaid after conditioning. Travelers accompanied the specimens during subsequent operations, but due to minimizing time out of sealed bags no significant changes in moisture level were noted.

An adjustable width compression fixture shown in Figures 2-26 through 2-30 was used for all 5-inch wide tests. Side edges of the specimens were snugly supported by 1/2-inch thick rounded nose plates shown in Figure 2-26. To allow for Poisson expansion in width, 0.020-inch shims were placed on either side of the specimen as shown in Figure 2-26 and then the side supports were brought up into snug contact and bolted down. The shims were then removed. Details of the top loading/support plate are shown in Figure 2-27. This plate was placed on the specimen, and the 1/2-inch thick side support plates were tightened to approximately 20 ft. lbs. Alignment of the top plate was achieved by guide slots on the outboard ends of the plate as seen in Figure 2-28. Likewise bottom width support plates were also tightened. The completed assembly is shown in Figure 2-29, and ready for test in Figure 2-30.

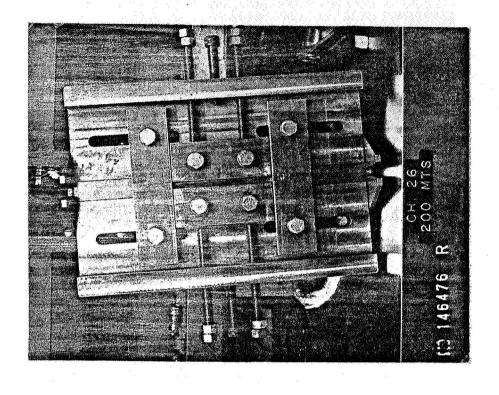


Figure 2-27: Top Loading Plate Showing End Restraint Details

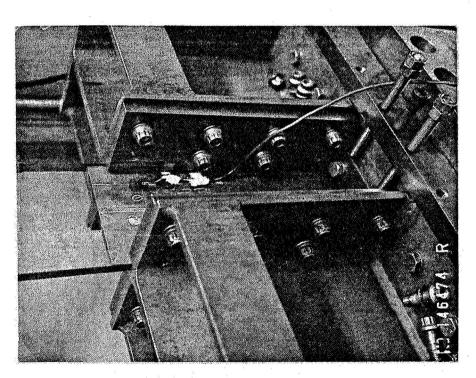


Figure 2-26: 5 x 12-Inch Compression Specimen Being Installed in Test Fixture. Shims are Installed Between Specimen Edges and Side Supports For Alignment.

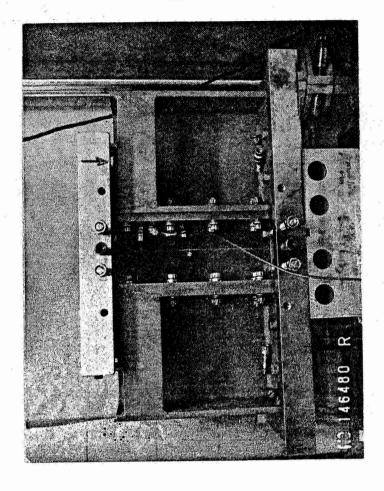


Figure 2-29: Front View Showing Specimen In Place

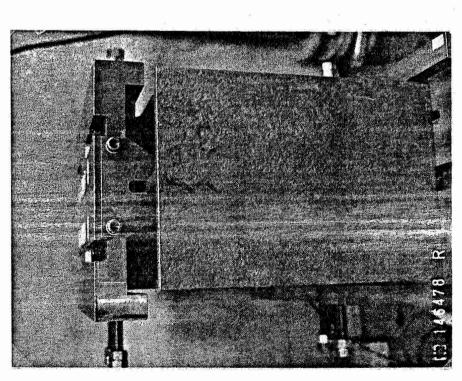


Figure 2-28: Top Plate Shown Installed On Side Supports



Figure 2-30: Compression Test Fixture Mounted For Test in 200 kip MTS Machine.

For tests at 180°, F hot air was ducted to each side of the specimen and contained by a custom fitted chamber. Thermocouples were mounted on the specimen and allowed to stabilize prior to loading. Undamaged compression tests on 2-inch wide specimens were performed in a V-groove fixture described in Section 4.2.

Results of compression tests on AS4/2220-1 are summarized in Table 2.5 and on Celion/982 in Table 2.6. Load-strain plots are presented in Appendix A-2. Specimens with 1-inch diameter holes all failed in compression through the holes in the width direction as shown typically in Figure 2-31. Also in Figure 2-31 is a closeup view of the specimen edge showing a typical mode. Impacted specimens also failed through the impact zone in the width direction as seen in Figure 2-32. Two inch wide specimens tested in the V-groove fixture failed catastrophically with multiple delaminations as shown in Figure 2-33, 2-34, and 2-35. Specimen 2-5-13B2 emitted a loud bang at 40970 pounds and was unloaded, but inspection revealed no failure. It was reloaded and finally failed catastrophically at 43760 pounds. Data for these tests are contained in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 and Appendix A-2.

2.4 INPLANE TENSION TESTS

Inplane tension test specimens were removed in the 0° longitudinal direction from the same AS4/2220 and Celion/982 panels as the compression panels in the preceding section They were machined to the 2 x 14-inch geometry shown in Figure 2-36. All specimens had a 0.25-inch diameter hole with a single axial strain gage located on the longitudinal centerline 2-inches from the hole. Specimens did not have bonded tabs but when placed in hydraulic grips for testings and were separated from the serrated steel hydraulic grip pads by 0.06-inch thick lexan sheet tabs 2 x 3 inch on each side. This prevented damage to the graphite/epoxy specimen by the serrations and yet carried sufficient frictional load. Hydraulic grip

TABLE 2.5. AS4/2220-1 COMPRESSION TEST DATA

Laminate Laminate	Laminate Orientation: Laminate Resin Content:	(45°) 34.	0 ⁰ /135 ⁰ /90 ⁰)6S 32% by Weight					
Coupon	Test Type and Cond.	Thickness (in.)	Width Weight (in.)	Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Area (in.)	Failure() Load (kips)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure(2) Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
2-2-12B 2-3-12A 2-3-12B Avg.	Open Hole at 75°F Dry	0.256 0.255 0.257	5.000 5.000 5.000	1.000 0.998 0.997	-39.94 -40.78 -38.65 -39.79	-31.20 -31.98 -30.08	- 4720 - 4800 - 4620 - 4713	6.56 6.75 6.61 6.64
2-1-12A 2-1-12B 2-2-12A Avg.	Open Hole at 180°F Wet ③	0.259 0.257 0.260	5.002 5.001 5.002	0.994 1.010 0.997	-32.08 -32.34 -32.15 -32.19	-24.76 -25.16 -24.72 -24.89	- 3720 - 3740 - 3640 - 3700	6.96 7.15 7.17 7.09
2-4-12A 2-4-12B 2-5-12A Avg.	20 ft lb. Impact at 75°F Dry	0.255 0.259 0.255	5.001 5.000 4.963	1.81 2.02 1.99	-35.71 -32.70 -32.96 -33.79	-28.00 -25.25 -26.04 -26.43	- 4160 - 3930 - 4060 - 4050	6.90 6.64 6.80 6.78
2-5-12B1 2-5-12B2 Avg.	Unnotched (4) at 75°F Dry -	0.256 0.257 -	2.001 2.006 -	1 1 1	-39.78 -44.46 -42.12	-77.66 -86.14 -81.90	-12905 -14710 -13808	6.80 6.96 6.88
(1) All co (2) Averag (3) Wet = (4) V-groo	All coupons failed at hole or damaged area Average of back-to-back gage data Wet = 45 days in $\rm H_2O$ @ $160^{\rm OF}$ - Avg. weight V-groove compression fixture	nt hole or d back gage da o a 160 ⁰ F – n fixture	damaged area data - Avg. weight	rea ght gain = 0.39%				

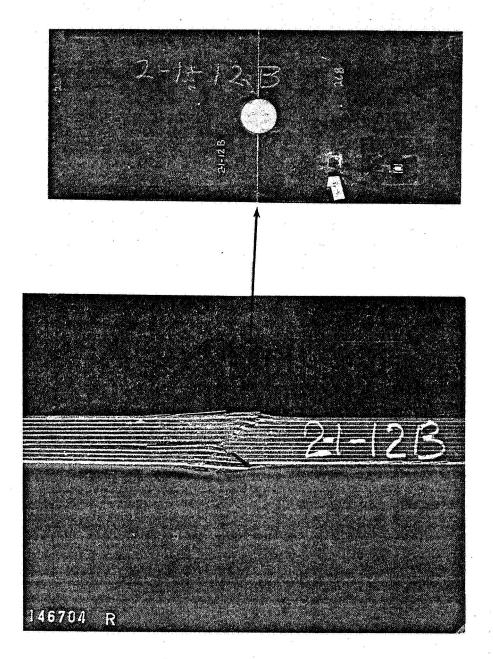


Figure 2-31: Typical Failure of 1" Diameter Notched Compression Specimen. In Top View Failure Is Across the Width Through the Hole. The Bottom View is a Close-Up of the Specimen Edge.

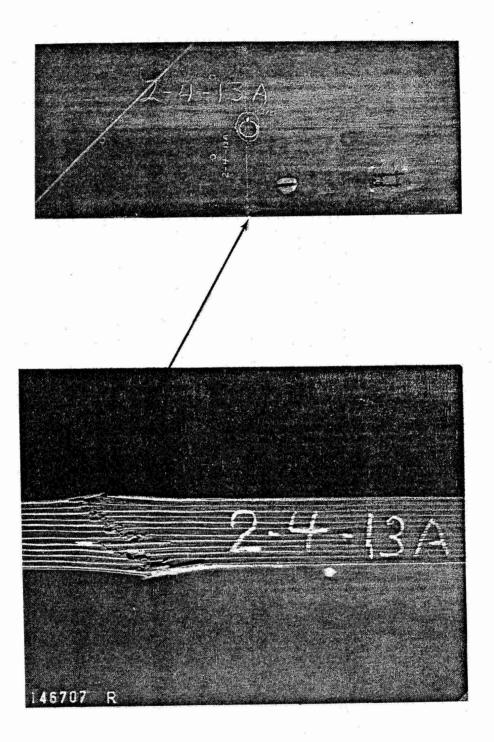
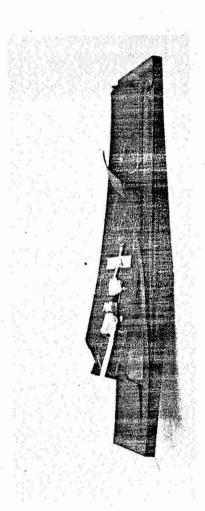
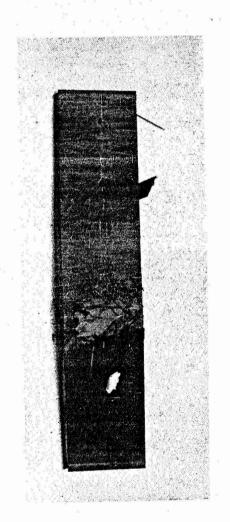


Figure 2-32: Typical Failure of an Impacted Compression Specimen.

Failure is Through the Center of the Impact. The
Bottom Photo Shows a Close-up of the Specimen Edge
in the Failure Zone.





Compression Failure of Specimen 2-5-12B2 Tested in the 2-Inch Wide V-Groove Fixture. Figure 2-33:

2-42

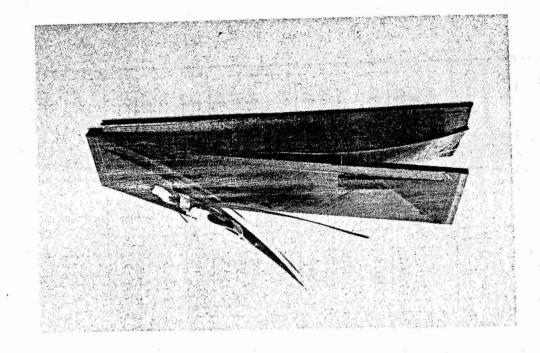


Figure 2-35: Compression Failure Of Specimen 2-5-13Bl Tested in the 2-Inch Wide V-Groove Fixture.

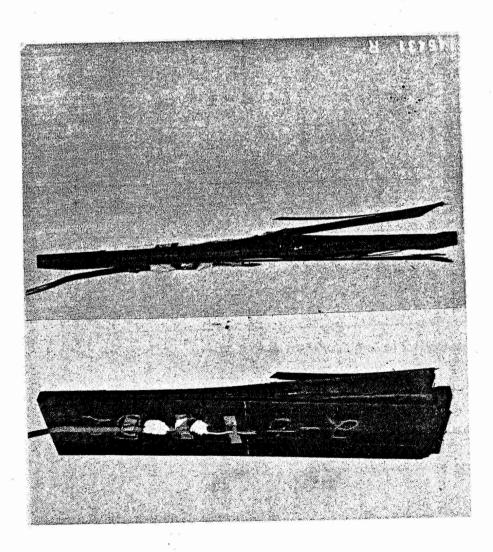


Figure 2-34: Compression Failure of Specimen 2-5-13B2 Tested in the 2-Inch Wide V-groove Fixture

Laminate	Laminate Orientation:	(45°/0°/135°/90°)6s	s9(₀ 06/ _c					
Laminate	Laminate Resin Content:	36.33% by	Weight					
Coupon ID	Test Type and Cond.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area $(in.^2)$ or Hole Dia. $(in.)$	Failure Load (kips)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
2-2-13B 2-3-13A 2-3-13B	Open Hole at 75°F Dry	0.303 0.307 0.306	5.001 5.000 5.000	.1.000 0.998 0.999	-44.13 -46.09 -49.16	-29.12 -30.03 -32.13	- 4750 - 4950 - 5180	6.34 6.43 6.21
Avg.		1	1	j	-46.46	-30.43	0967 -	6.33
2-1-13A 2-1-13B 2-2-13A	Open Hole at 180 F Wet 3	0.303 0.306 0.309	5.001 5.001 5.001	0.998 0.997 0.998	-34.92 -34.20 -34.64	-23.04 -22.35 -22.42 -22.60	- 3410 - 3510 - 3710 - 3543	7.04 7.14 6.29 6.82
avg.					10.10	•		
2-4-13A 2-4-13B 2-5-13A Avg.	20 ft-1b. Impact at 75°F Dry	0.309 0.308 0.304	5.000 4.995 5.000	2.61 2.94 1.82	-50.74 -49.78 -45.37 -48.63	-32.84 -32.36 -29.85 -31.68	- 5480 - 5410 - 4880 - 5257	6.04 6.01 6.18 6.03
2-5-13B 2-5-13B Avg.	Unnotched (4) at 75°F Dry	0.302 0.306	2.001	1 1 1	-47.86 -43.76 -45.81	-79.12 -71.45 -75.29	-14005 -11375 -12690	6.77 6.82 6.79
114	(1) All common failed at hele or demoned area	t hole or d	e peocue	001				

⁽¹⁾ All coupons failed at hole or damaged area (2) Average of back-to-back gage data (3) Wet = 45 days in H_20 @ 160^0 F - Avg. weight (4) V-groove compression fixture

Average of back-to-back gage data Wet = 45 days in $\rm H_{2}O$ @ $160^{\rm o}F$ - Avg. weight gain = 1.11% V-groove compression fixture

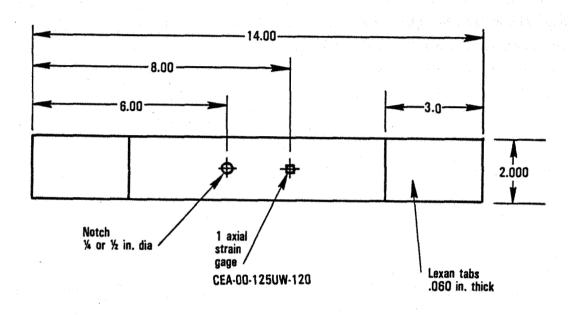


Figure 2-36: Inplane Tension Specimen Geometry

pressure was 2800 psi, which for this laminate produced no crushing. Depending on the particular laminate grip, pressure has to be carefully controlled so as not to damage the laminate and yet be sufficiently high to carry the tensile loads in friction. of several plastics evaluated, Lexan has shown to be the best material for this type of tabbing. Sufficient deformation occurs in the Lexan so that it conforms to the peel ply textured surface of the specimens and does not readily slip. Three and one-half-inch wide MTS hydraulic grips were used as shown in Figure 2-37 and 2-38. All specimens failed through the 0.25-inch diameter holes. Loading rate was at 0.05-inch/minute. Data for these tests are summarized in Table 2.7. Stress strain curves are contained in Appendix A-3.

2.5 INTERLAMINAR TENSION TESTS

Blocks 1.0 x 1.0-inch were cut from the same 48-ply panels of AS4/2220 and Celion/982 as the compression and tension tests described in the previous sections. These blocks were bonded to 1 x 1 x 1-inch aluminum blocks drilled and pinned to provide a universal joint on both ends of the specimen so that no bending loads could be applied across the specimen. These were then loaded in tension at a rate of 0.05-inch/minute to failure. Head deflection was plotted versus load and was a smooth curve up to failure.

Initially all specimens were bonded to the aluminum blocks with Hysol 151 epoxy and cured at room temperature for 24 hours. The first two specimens tested failed in the Hysol bond at 1510 and 1634 lbs. Since additional unbonded specimens were not available, the bonded ones had to be removed from the aluminum blocks. Soaking them in $\rm CO_2$ at approximately -90°F and tapping transversely on the blocks with a small hammer proved ineffective. Next a razor blade used as a chisel was tried. Generally this worked well, but in some cases alignment of the blade to the bond line was not sufficiently accurate and some specimens were damaged beyond salvage. Rebonding with Goodrich A1273 and room temperature curing was then tried, but failure

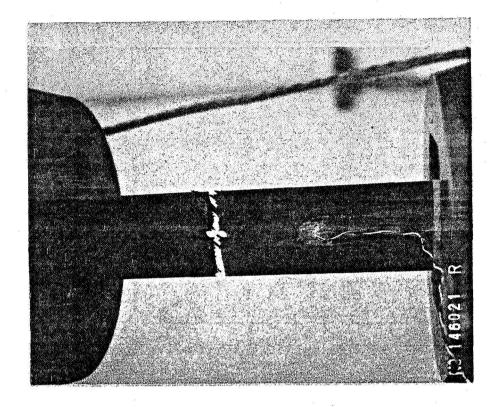


Figure 2-38; Typical Notched Tensile Failure

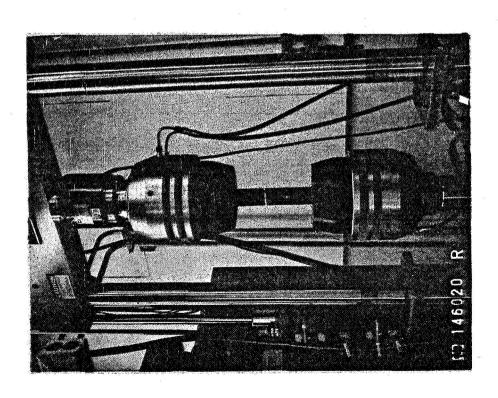


Figure 2-37; Notched Tensile Test Specimen Mounted in Hydraulic Grips

TABLE 2.7 NOTCHED TENSILE TEST DATA

	Specimen	Width	Thickness	Area	Failure Load	Failure Stress	Failure Strain
	TD	(-uz-)	(1n.)	(1n.)	(Tp.)	(psi)	(μin./in)
027	12-1	1.996	.2592	.5174	25,810	49,890	6,778
.2.	12-2	1.997	.2570	.5132	24,930	48,570	6,474
/ † S	12-3	1.999	. 2564	.5125	25,280	49,340	6,918
A	Avg.				25,340	49,267	6,723
32							
36/	13-1	2.000	.2978	.5956	28,840	48,420	6,647
/uc	13-2	2.000	. 3065	.6130	28,740	76,890	6,530
TT	13-3	2.000	.3065	.6130	29,390	47,940	6,313
əე	Avg.			· · · · · · ·	28,990	47,750	6,497

① 0.25 in. diameter hole

occurred at 1600 lbs. All remaining specimens were cleaned and rebonded with FM137 and cured at $250^{\circ}F$. With this adhesive, failures did occur in the laminate at over 3000 lbs. as summarized in Table 2.8. Due to the bonding and removal difficulties insufficient numbers of valid data points were obtained, particularly at $-65^{\circ}F$, to draw conclusions on the relative interlaminar tensile strengths of the two materials. Figure 2-39 shows several of the failures. The light stripe in specimen 13-3 is a Kevlar strip used for fiber orientation verification, other specimens had these but did not fail on that particular lammina plane.

2.6 CONDITIONING WEIGHT GAIN SPECIMENS

AS4/2220 and Celion/982 specimens 1 x 1 inch by 48-plies thick were immersed in water at 160° F for 7 weeks. Specimens were weighed once each week. Weight values and percent change are listed in Tables 2.9 and 2.10, and presented graphically in Figure 2-40.

A similar group of both laminates was placed in Jet-A fuel at $70 \pm 5^{\circ}$ F for 7 weeks and weighed weekly. This weight and percent weight change data are presented in Tables 2.11 and 2.12, and graphically in Figure 2-41.

Celion/982 in 160° F water increased in weight by 1.11% and in Jet-A by 0.118%. AS4/2220 absorbed considerably less of either water or fuel than the Celion/982, increasing by 0.89% in water and 0.074% in fuel.

Data scatter in the Jet-A is much larager than in the water for both laminates. Weighing techniques for the Jet-A specimens were the same for all measurements and by the same person except for week 5, when weighings by another person deviated so widely from the other data that they could not be considered valid. The original weight listed is that of specimens dipped in the fuel for 5 minutes prior to the initial weighing to correct for surface wetting which is not absorbed weight.

TABLE 2.8: INTERLAMINAR TENSION TESTS

Remarks	Failed in grip bond Failed in grip bond Failed in grip bond		Failed at rebond damage site
Grip Adhesive	Hysol 151 Hysol 152 Goodrich A1273 FM 137	FM 137 FM 137 FM 137	FM 137 FM 137 FM 137
Max. Load 1bs	1510 1634 1600 3000 3015	3025 2915 2680	2295 2350 500
Temp OF	75		
Area in.	1.0		
Material	AS4/2220	Celion/982	AS4/2220 Celion/982 Celion/982
Specimen ID	12-1 12-2 12-1 12-2 12-2	13-1 13-2 13-3	12-5 13-4 13-6

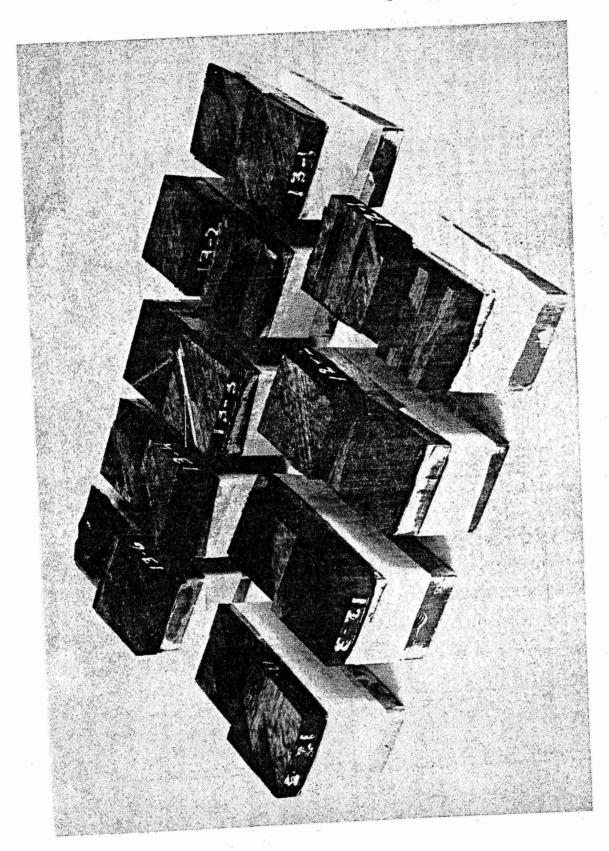


TABLE 2.9: AS4/2220 Weight Gain in 160°F Water Immersion

	Spec.					Weeks			
	ID	Original	-	2	3	7	z.	9	7
Weight	12-1	6.5724	6.6036	6.6215	6.6322	6.6229	6.6434	6.6320	6.6351
gms •	12-2	6.7099	6.7442	6.7516	6.7611	6.7613	6.7745	6.7674	6.7692
	12-3	6.6718	6.7036	6.7116	6.7238	6.7203	6.7315	6.7250	6.7278
	12-1	Ţ	.47	.75	.91	9/.	1.08	.91	.95
%	12-2	ı	.51	.62	.76	77.	96.	98.	88.
Change	12-3	ı	.48	.60	.78	.73	.89	.80	.84
	Avg.		67.	99.	.82	.75	86.	.86	.89

TABLE2.10 : Celion/982 Weight Gain in 160°F Water Immersion

spec. ID	Original	;;(7	က	weeks 4	5	9	7
3-1	7.6768	7.7207	7.7343	7.7441	7.7496	7.7579	7.7590	7.7626
13-2	7.6431	7.6859	7.6981	7.7082	7.7135	7.7207	7.7228	7.7259
3-3	7.7429	7.7876	7.8008	7.8116	7.8168	7.8266	7.8267	7.8301
3-1	1	.57	.75	88.	.95	1.05	1.07	1.12
13-2	•	.56	.72	.67	.92	1.02	1.04	1.08
13-3	ı	.58	.75	. 89	.93	1.08	1.08	1.13
Avg.		.57	.74	.81	.93	1.05	1.06	1.11

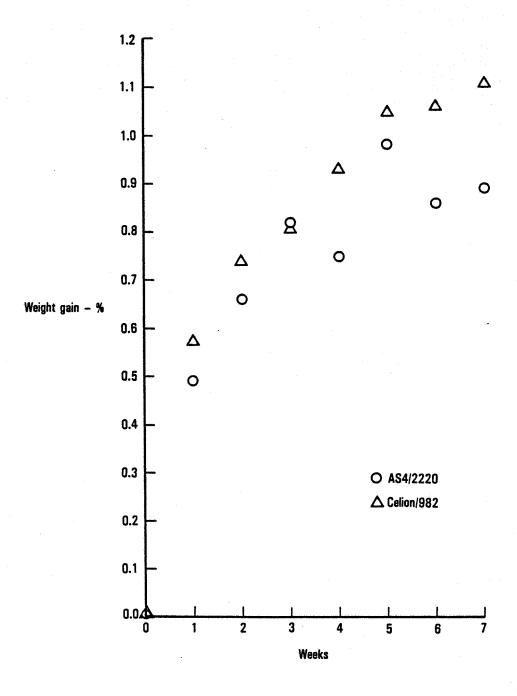


Figure 2-40: Weight Gain in 160°F Water Immersion

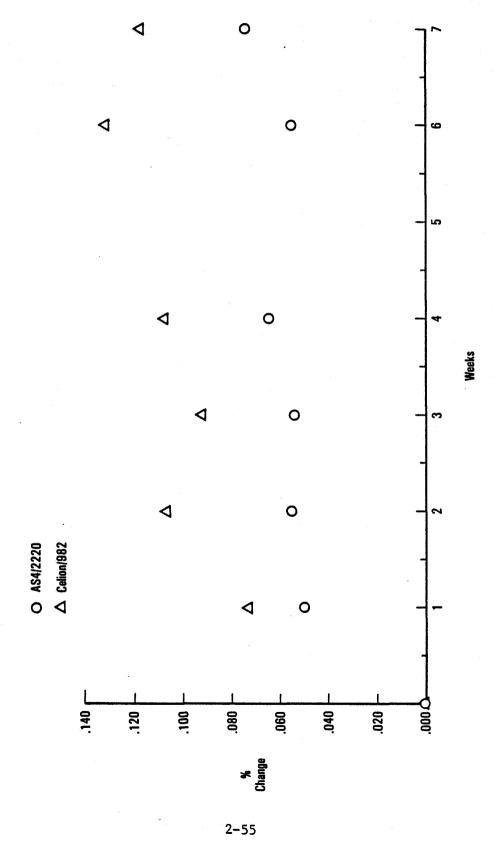
TABLE 2.11: AS4/2220 Weight Gain In Jet-A Fuel

	Spec. ID	Original	1	2	Weeks 3	ks 4	5	9	7
Weight gms	12-1 12-2 12-3	6.6332 6.6171 6.6782	6.6340 6.6252 6.6791	6.6371 6.6227 6.6796	6.6366 6.6229 6.6798	6.6381 6.6232 6.6799	111	6.6380 6.6190 6.6824	6.6381 6.6236 6.6816
% Change	12-1 12-2 12-3 Avg.	l l l	.012 .122 .013	.059 .085 .021	.051 .088 .024 .054	.074 .092 .025 .064		. 072 . 029 . 063 . 055	.074 .098 .051

TABLE 2.12; Cellon/982 Weight Gain in Jet-A Fuel

	Spec.	•			Weeks	ks			
	in	Original		2	3	4	5	9	7
Weight	13-1	7.8074	7.8140	7.8179	7.8157	7.8161	ŧ	7.8184	7.8168
SmS	13-2	7.7867	7.7916	7.7941	7.7932	7.7932	ı	7.7966	7.7957
·	13-3	7.8038	7.8094	7.8109	7.8106	7.8117	1	7.8137	7.8129
%	13-1	ı	.085	.134	.106	.111	1	.141	.120
Change	13-2	ı	.063	.095	.083	.104	ı	.127	.116
)	13-3	1	.072	.091	.087	.106	ı	.126	.117
	Avg.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.073	107	.092	. 107	ı	.131	.118





SECTION 3 SURFACE PREPARATION AND FUEL CONTAINMENT

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION TESTS

3.1.1 Laminate Fabrication

The effect of laminate surface condition and adhesion was studied on specimens cut from a quasi-isotropic AS4/3502 laminate and fabricated with different mold-release techniques in conjunction with different surface preparation methods. This effort is part of a study to evaluate fuel tank sealing in substructure to cover joints.

To provide the test specimens, a 24-ply, quasi-isotropic panel of Hercules AS4/3502, 24 in. x 38 in. with an orientation of $(\pm 45^{\circ}/0^{\circ}/90^{\circ})_{3S}$, was fabricated. One side of the laminate was cured against a nylon peel ply and the other side against a silicone rubber sheet.

Surface evaluation specimens consisted of lap shear coupons (see Figure 3.1), 1 in. x 9.5 in. with 0.5 in. lap, bonded with AF-10 nitrile phenolic adhesive film and tested per ASTM D1002. In addition, 180° peel specimens were prepared per the method described in MIL-S-8802E Par. 4.8.17 (no fluid immersion) using wire screen enmeshed in PR1422 sealant.

Two coats of MIL-C-27725 (thermally cured polyurethane fuel tank coating) were applied to the faying surfaces of one-half of the lap shear coupons. Each coat was 0.8 - 1.5 mils thick. A thin coat of EC1290 adhesive primer was applied to the faying surfaces of all lap shear coupons.

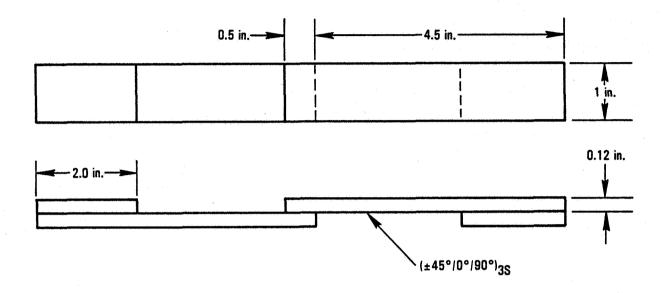


Figure 3-1: Lap Shear Test Specimen With Bonded Fiberglass Tabs.

Lap shear coupons were divided into three groups: 1) cured against peel ply and wiped with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) prior to application of any faying surface treatment; 2) cured against silicone rubber sheet and wiped with 1,1,1 - trichloroethane; and 3) cured against silicone rubber sheet and vapor honed with 180 grit abrasive.

To assist in gripping the lap shear specimens during tensile testing, fiberglass tabs, 0.12 in. thick, were bonded on one side to the ends of each lap shear specimen using EA9309 adhesive. The bonded tab configuration is shown in Figure 3.1.

 180° peel specimens, with wire screen enmeshed in PR1422 2-part, chromate cured polysulfide sealant, were prepared by application of the same selection of surface preparations as with the lap shear specimens. The configuration of the 180° peel test specimens is shown in Figure 3.2.

An overview of the test program for surface evaluation is given in Table 3-1.

The 24 in. x 38 in. AS4/3502 24-ply panel from which the surface evaluation specimens were made showed no defects upon ultrasonic non-destructive inspection by C-scan. The resin content (average of 3 determinations) was 32.3%. The average thickness was 0.137 in., corresponding to an average thickness of 5.7 mils per ply. The measured value for interlaminar tension (average of 3 values) was 1527 psi.

3.1.2 Lap Shear Tests

The lap shear data on specimens made from the surface evaluation panel are shown in Table 3.2. The lap shear specimen failure surfaces are shown in Figures 3-3 through 3-8. As seen in Figure 3-3 failure included shear/tensile rupture of the laminate and little adhesive failure. This combination produced the highest strength of all methods evaluated. Adding

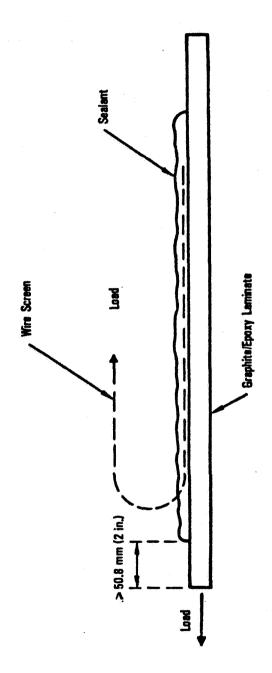


Figure 3-2: -180° Peel Test Per MIL-S-8802E

TABLE 3.1 - SURFACE PREPARATION EVALUATION TEST MATRIX

Specimen Type	Specimen Size	Preparation Method	Number of Tests	Test Method and Conditions	Remarks
Adhesive Lap Shear Test (Primed with	25.4 mm (1 in.) x 241 mm (9.5 in) with 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) overlap	Composite Fab with Peel Ply	6	ASTM D 1002 Ambient Temperature	3 specimens of each method uncoated and 3 specimens of each type coated with
EC-1290, Bonded with AF-10)		Silicone bag Solvent Cleaned	6		MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating prior to application of adhesive primer.
		Silicone bag Solvent Cleaned and Grit Blast	6		. ,
Sealant 180 ⁰ Peel Test	31.8 mm (1.25 in.) x 254 mm (10 in.)	Composite Fab with Peel Ply	6	MIL-S-8802E Ambient Temperature	
	x 3,05 mm (0.12 in.)	Silicone bag Solvent Cleaned	6		
		Silicone bag Solvent Cleaned and Grit Blast	6		
		Total Tests	36		

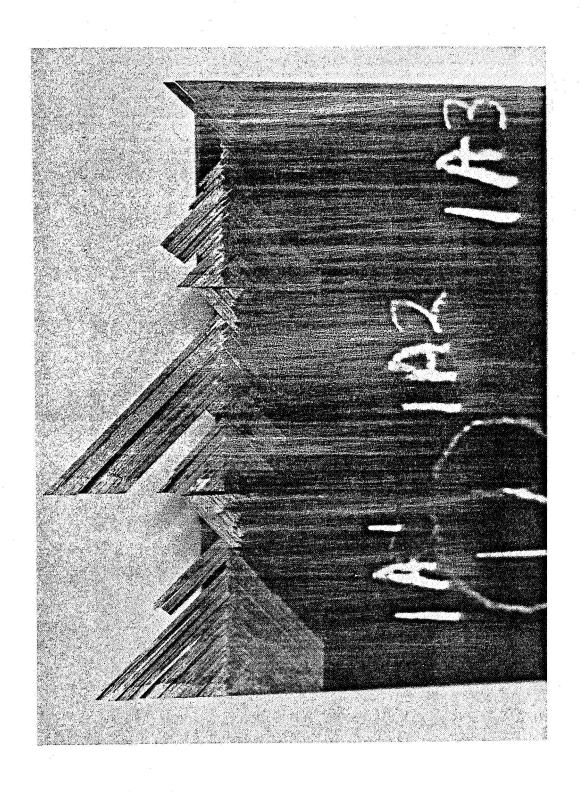
TABLE 3.2 - AS4/3502 SURFACE PREPARATION LAP SHEAR TEST DATA (a)

Specimen I.D.	Surface	Faying Surface Treatment	F _{TU} MPa (psi)		F _{TU} (Ave.) MPa (psi)		
1A-1	Pael Ply	MEK wipe	22.62	(3280)			
		MEK wipe	21.10	(3060)	22.17	(3216)	
-2 -3		MEK wipe	22.81	(3308)	·		
18 ^(b) -1	Peel Ply	MEK wipe	17.65	(2560)			
	1 551 7 7	MEK wipe	18.31	(2656)	18.09	(2624)	
-2 -3		MEK wipe	18.31	(2656)		,	
2A-1	Silicone Rubber	Trichlor (c) wipe	18.86	(2736)			
-2 · · · ·		Trichlor :c) wine	18.06	(2620)	19.06	(2765)	
.2 .3		Trichlor ^(c) wipe Trichlor ^(c) wipe	20.27	(2940)			
2B(b)-1	Silicone Rubber	Trichlar wipe	11.64	(1688)			
		Trichlor wipe	18.53	(2688)	14.64	(2124)	
-2 -3		Trichlor wipe	13.76	(1996)			
3A-1	Silicone Rubber	Vapor Hone	17.38	(2520)			
		Vapor Hone	18.48	(2680)	17.49	(2536)	
-2 -3		Vapor Hone	16.60	(2408)			
3B ^(b) -1	Silicone Rubber	Vapor Hone	13.93	(2020)			
-2		Vapor Hone	13.38	(1940)	13.40	(1943)	
-3		Vapor Hone	12.88	(1868)	1	••••	

⁽a) EC 1290 primer and AF10 adhesive were used in bonding all lap shear specimens.

⁽b) Two coats of MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating applied to faying surfaces.

⁽c) 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane.



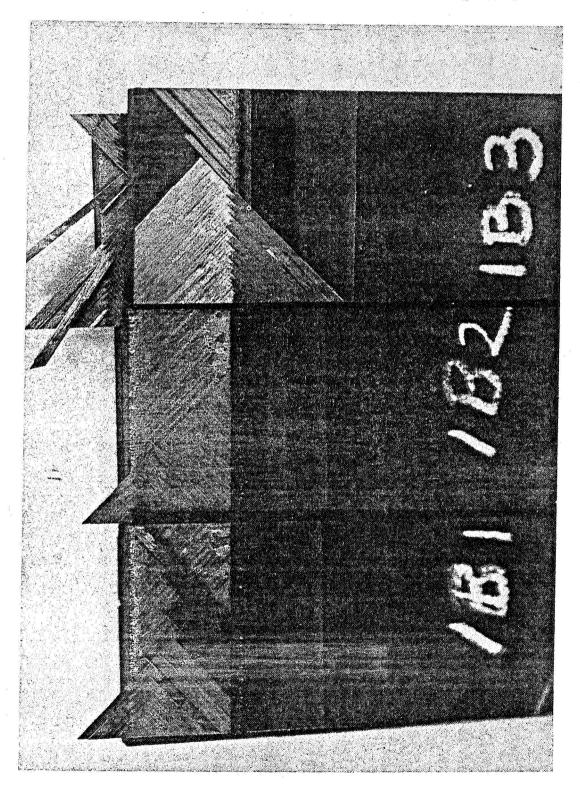


Figure 3-4: Lap Shear Specimen Failures on MEK Wiped Peel Ply Surfaces with MIL-C-27725 Fuel Tank Coating.

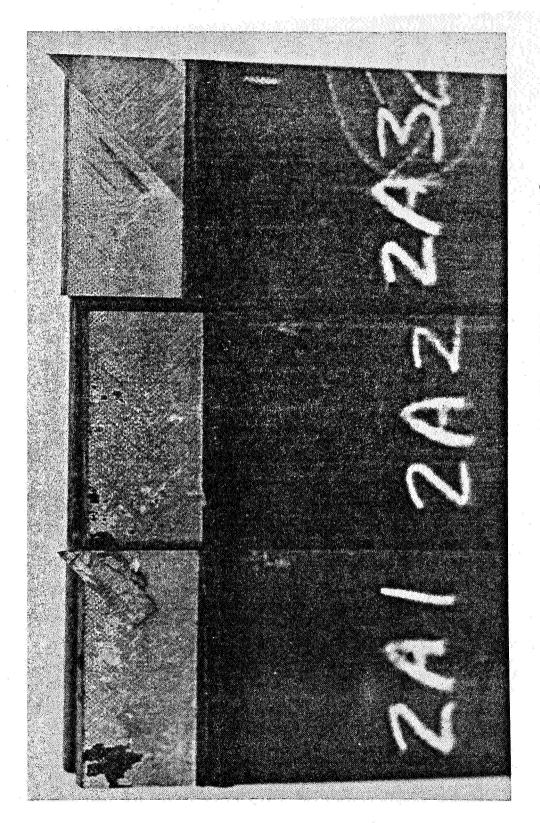


Figure 3-5: Lap Shear Specimen Failures on Trichlor Wiped Silicone Rubber Surfaces.



Lap Shear Specimen Failures on Trichlor Wiped Silicone Rubber Surfaces with MIL-C-27725 Fuel Tank Coating. Figure 3-6:

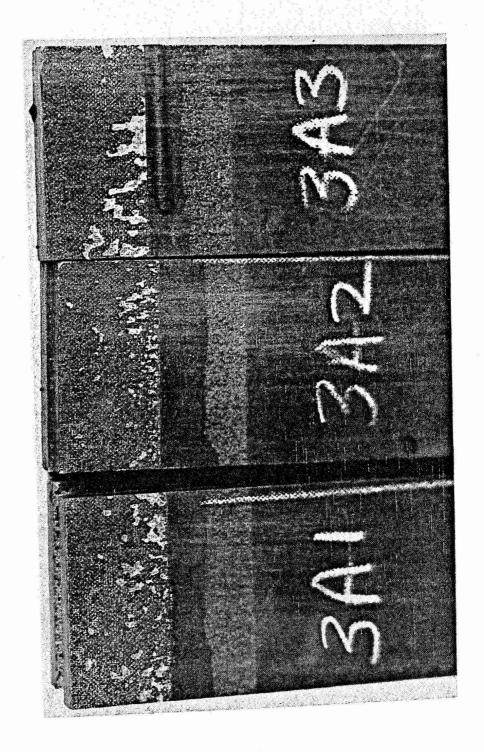
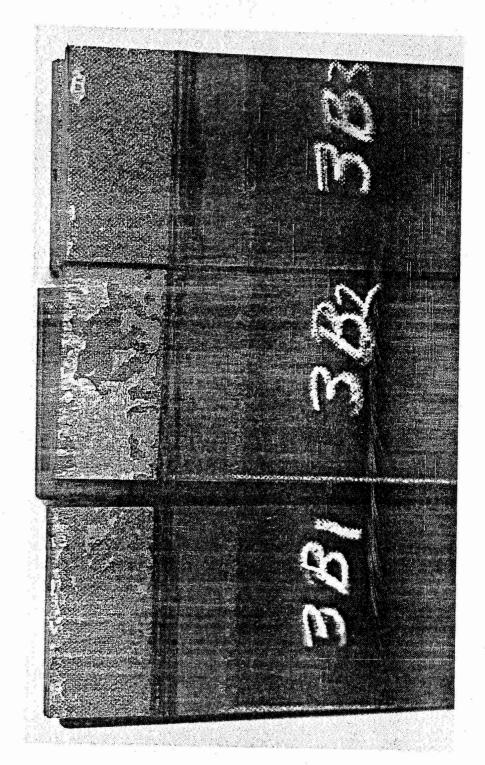


Figure 3-7: Lap Shear Specimen Failures on Vapor Honed Silicone Rubber Surfaces.



Lap Shear Specimen Failures on Vapor Honed Silicone Rubber Surfaces with MIL-C-27725 Fuel Tank Coating. Figure 3-8:

two coats of MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating to the faying surfaces of the specimens resulted in failures shown in Figure 3-4. These had less shear/tensile laminate failure and more bond line failures than in Figure 3-3 and a concomitant reduction in strength (see Table 3.2).

Specimens with a trichlor (1,1,1-trichloroethane) wiped silicone rubber textured surface demonstrated a small amount of shear/tensile laminate failure but were mostly of a bond rupture type as shown in Fgiure 3-5. Figure 3-6 is the same type as Figure 3-5 but with MIL-C- 27725 fuel tank coating added to the failure surfaces. These had lower strength values (see Table 3.2) and were all of a bond rupture type failure.

Vapor honed silicone rubber textured surface failures are shown in Figure 3-7 and with fuel coating added in Figure 3-8. Both types produced bond rupture type failures. The data consistently show that the lap shear strength obtained from specimens bonded to the peel ply surface are higher than those obtained by bonding to the silicone rubber surface. Also apparent from the data is the degradation of the average lap shear bond strength in excess of 580 psi by application of the MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating.

3.1.3 180° Peel Tests

Three panels were assembled with various surface treatments listed in Table 3.3. Once cured, one inch wide strips 1/4 in. apart were cut through the coating and screen to the laminate surface. Panels were mounted in a static test machine as shown in Figure 3-9. The panel is pin loaded on the bottom and supported on the opposite bottom corner to prevent off 0° axis loading. The bottom head remained fixed while the top grip holding the screen pulled vertically upward peeling the screen from the panel as shown in Figure 3-10. After the first strip on the left was peeled, the bottom pin was moved to the next hole to the right and strip 2 was peeled, and so on across the panel always maintaining longitudinal loading.

TABLE 3.3 180° SEALANT PEEL TESTS (a)

			Initial Pee	Strength	Prior to	1st Cut	After 1	st Cut	After 2	nd Cut	After 3	
Speci	men I.D.	Surface	KPa	(psi)	KPa	(psi)	KPa	(psi)	KPa	(psi)	KPa	(psi)
1	(b)	Peel Ply	172	(25)	110	(16)	90	(13)	76	(11)	76	(11
2	(b)		152	(22)	70	(10)	110	(16)	76	(11)	76	(11
3	(b)(e)		159	(23)	117	(17)	124	(18)	145	(21)	124	(18
4	(b)(e)	1	165	(24)	131	(19)	124	(18)	131	(19)	131	(19
9	(c)	Silicone Rubber	41	(ê)	41	(6)	28	(4)	21	(3)	21	(3
10	(c)		48	(7)	35	(5)	28	(4)	28	(4)	14	(2
11	(c)(e)		152	(22)	103	(15)	97	(14)	70	(10)	117	(17
12	(c)(e)		159	(23)	(f)							
5	(d)		90	(13)	41	(6)	28	(4)	28	(4)	35	(!
6	(d)		48	(7)	41	(6)	21	(3)	28	(4)	35	(!
7	(d)(e)		152	(22)	(f)							
8	(d)(e)	1 1	138	(20)	(f)						1	

⁽a) All specimens were prepared with wire screen enmeshed in PR-1422 sealant and tested per MIL-S-8802E Par. 4.8.1.7.

⁽b) MEK Surface Treatment.

⁽c) Surface cleaned with 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane

⁽d) Surface vapor honed

⁽e) MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating applied to surface.

⁽f) Wire mesh broke during test.

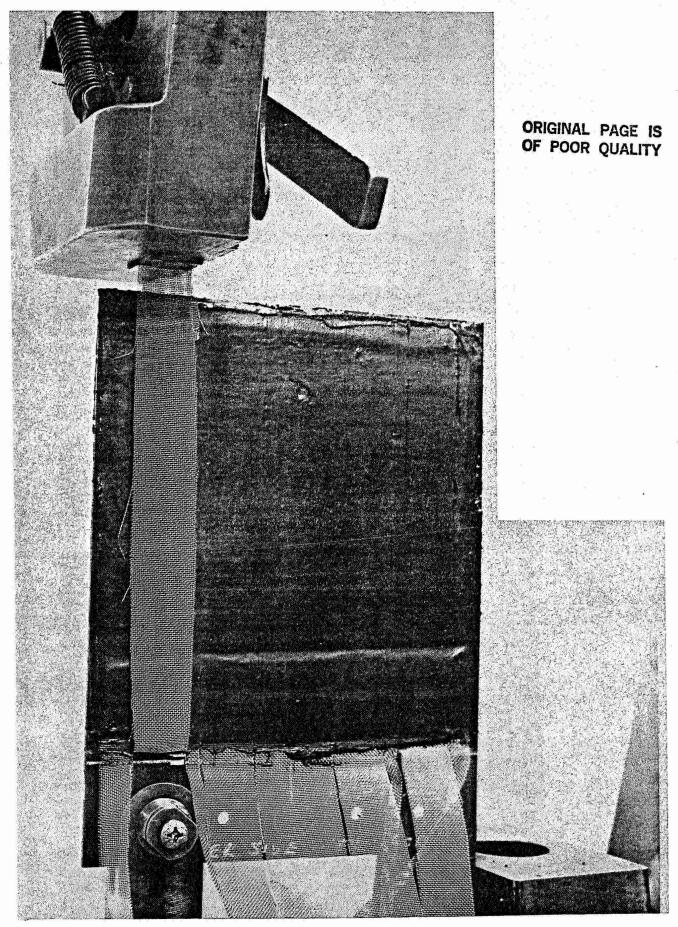


Figure 3-9: 180° Peel Test Setup

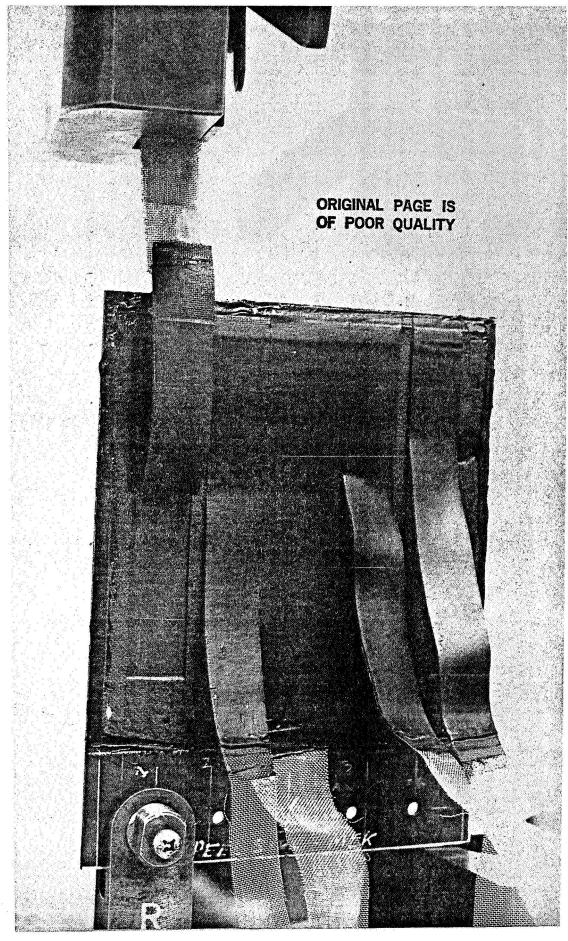


Figure 3-10: Results of 180° Peel Tests

The results of the 180° sealant peel tests are tabulated in Table 3.3 and in Figures 3-11, 3-12 and 3-13.

After each 1 inch of peel, the sealant was cut through to the graphite surface to try to induce adhesive failure. The specimen showing very low peel strength, No's. 9, 10, (Figure 3-12) 5, and 6 (Figure 3-13), all failed adhesively, in the sealant/composite interface, exposing the bare composite surface. All other specimens failed cohesively, leaving sealant on each failed surface. In specimens 12, (Figure 3-12) 7 and 8, (Figure 3-13) the wire screen ruptured during the test, indicating adhesive strength in excess of the tensile strength of the screen.

MIL-S-8802E specifies 20-to-40-mesh aluminum or monel wire fabric, aluminum was selected for these tests due to it being readily available whereas monel was not. In retrospect, however, monel should have been used because of its higher strength so that the wire screen failures in Figure 3-12 and 3-13 would have been avoided.

All of the peel tests indicate that adhesion by the PR 1422 sealant is enhanced by application of MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating. It is also apparent from the data in Table 3.3 that the surface cured adjacent to the peel ply shows better adhesion with the PR 1422 sealant than that cured next to the silicone rubber surface.

Conclusions to be drawn from the results of the surface preparation tests are the following:

a) In both lap shear and peel tests, composite cured adjacent to peel ply proves to be better adhered than composite cured adjacent to silicone rubber sheet. A possible explanation for this observation may be impregnation of the graphite/epoxy composite surface by residual monomers or low molecular weight oligomers in the silicone rubber loading to lower adhesive strengths.

The results of the 180° sealant peel tests are tabulated in Table 3.3 and in Figures 3-11, 3-12 and 3-13.

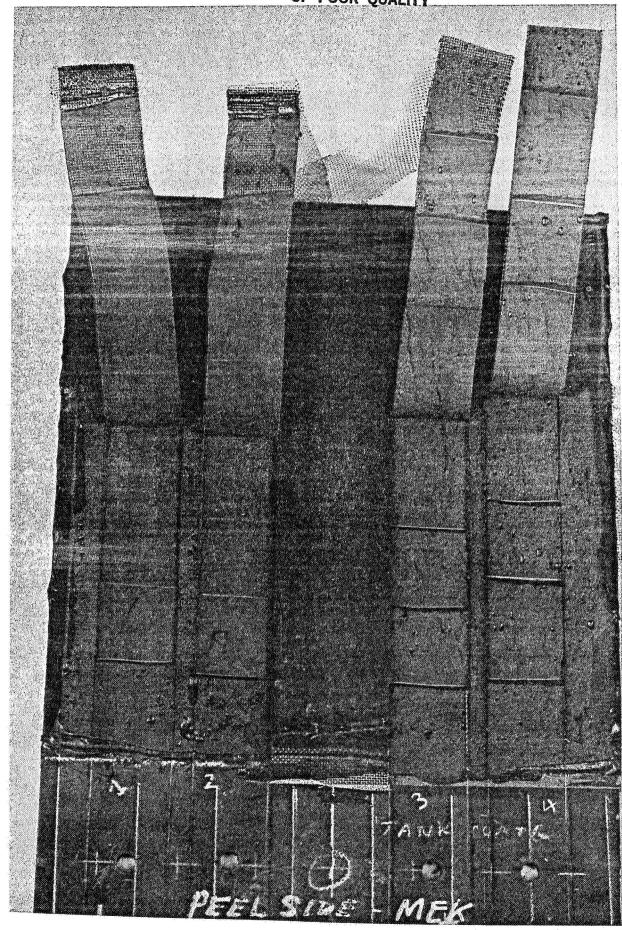
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Conclusions to be drawn from the results of the surface preparation tests are the following:

In both lap shear and peel tests, composite cured adjacent to peel ply proves to be better adhered than composite cured adjacent to silicone rubber sheet. A possible explanation for this observation may be impregnation of the graphite/epoxy composite surface by residual monomers or low molecular weight oligomers in the silicone rubber loading to lower adhesive strengths.



Results With MEK Only Wipe On Strips 1 And 2, And With MEK Wipe And Fuel Tank Coating on Strips 3 and 4. Figure 3-11:

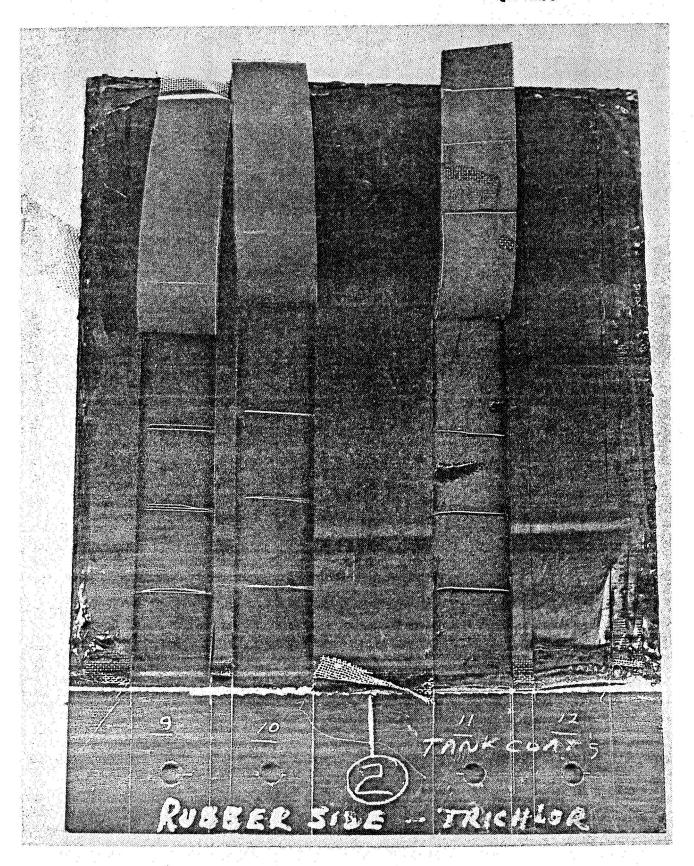


Figure 3-12: Results With Trichlor Wipe Only on Strips 9 And 10, and With Trichlor Wipe and Fuel Tank Sealant on Strips 11 and 12.

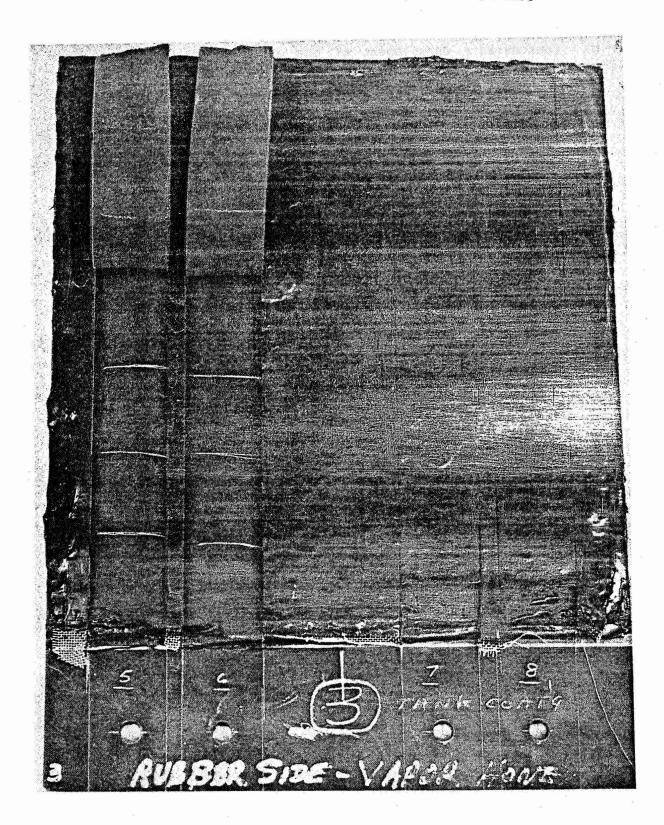


Figure 3-13: Results With Vapor Honed Only on Strips 5 and 6 And Vapor Honed and Fuel Tank Sealant on Strips 7 and 8.

- b) Considerable enhancement of the adhesion of the composite surface to the PR 1422 sealant is effected by application of the MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating to the composite surface.
- c) Application of MIL-C-27725 fuel tank coating to the faying surface of lap shear specimens bonded with a high strength adhesive such as AF-10 results in degradation of adhesive strength by about 20 to 25%. If this loss can be tolerated, then surface application of the fuel tank coating can be used with adhesively bonded composite specimens.

3.2 FUEL CONTAINMENT

3.2.1 Laminate Fabrication

In preparation for coupon fabrication for fuel containment tests, two fastener and sealing effectiveness laminates were fabricated. These laminates, designated IYX1834 and IYX1835, 24-ply, AS4/3502, fiber orientation $(\pm 45, 0, 90)_{3S}$, were examined by C-scan and found to be free of defects. The measured values for resin content and cured thickness per ply are shown in Table 3.4. The fiber orientation was verified by ply count/orientation 2° grind down.

3.2.2 Specimen Fabrication

Fuel sealing tests were conducted to compare the behavior of a bolted graphite/epoxy joint sealed with a polysulfide sealant to a joint which has been bolted and adhesively bonded. Cyclic load, sustained load, and cyclic temperature tests were conducted with simultaneously applied pressurized fuel.

The single lap shear test specimens were constructed using a 24-ply quasi-isotropic layup of AS4/3502. The specimens were 3.5 inch wide and connected with three 3/16 inch diameter fasteners (NAS 4603U5 pins with HL94LP-6 collars) as shown in Figure 3-14.

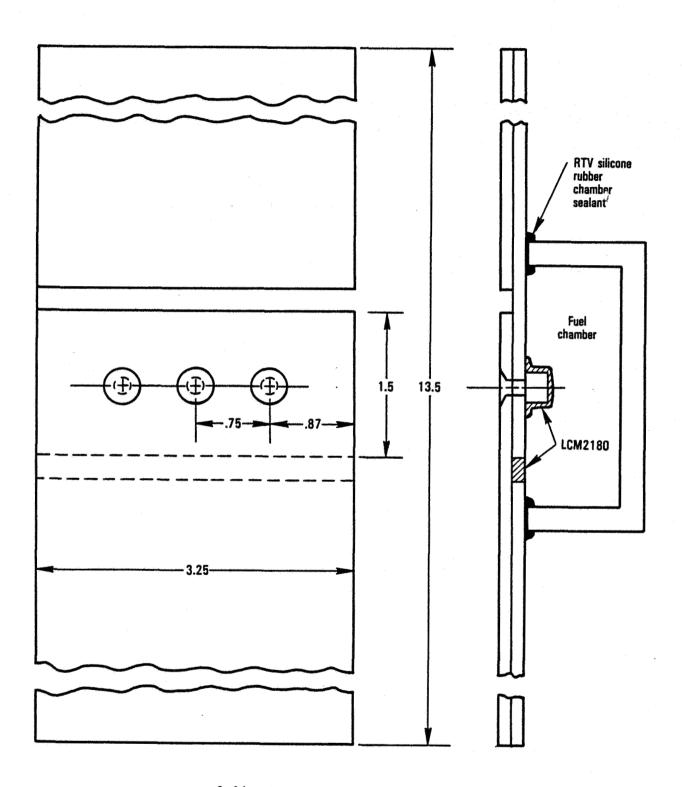


Figure 3-14: Fuel Sealing Lap Joint Geometry.

TABLE 3.4 - FASTENER AND SEALING EFFECTIVENESS LAMINATES

Resin Content	Cured Thickness/Ply		
33.08			
30.97 Avg. 32.2%	0.126 mm (0.00496 in.)		
32.61			
33.37			
32.63 Avg. 33.2%	0.131 mm (0.00514 in.)		
33.73			
	33.08 30.97 Avg. 32.2% 32.61 33.37 32.63 Avg. 33.2%		

Lap joint shear specimens representing bonded or sealed faying surfaces, and nominal or maximum hole sizes were fabricated as shown in Tables 3.5 and 3.6, for restrained load testing with fuel under pressure on one side of the joint. Figure 3-14 and 3-15 show how the fuel containment boxes are attached to the specimens on the collar side. On all specimens, sealant (LCM2180) was applied to the collars and in the joint fillets as indicated in Figure 3-14. The back (collar) side of the joint had the entire 1/4 inch gap between the specimen and the tab filled with sealant so that the boxes would not leak. Prior to placement of the boxes on each specimen a bead of RTV silicone rubber was applied to the box face and on the mating surface of the specimen, then mated together and bolted finger tight down to 1/16 inch spacer pins loacted in the outboard corners of the box. After a 24-hour cure the spacer pins were removed and the four bolts were further tightened to prevent fuel pressure from rupturing the bond.

3.2.3 Fatigue Testing

Eight specimens were tested in a 50 kip MTS computer controlled fatigue machine, shown in Figure 3-16, with combined cyclic load and static pressure. The loads were 36,000 cycles of 1930 lb tension, 579 lb compression (R = -0.3) and 36 cycles of 3088 lb tension, 926 lb compression combined with 15 psi fuel pressure. Four of the specimens were bolted and bonded and four of the specimens were bolted. Within each test group one specimen had nominal size bolt holes. One specimen had bolt holes the maximum size allowed by the drilling specification (+0.003 in.); one specimen had a delaminated hole; and one specimen had a hole drilled non-perpendicular (2°). None of these specimens leaked during the fatigue test.

3.2.4 Sustained Load Tests

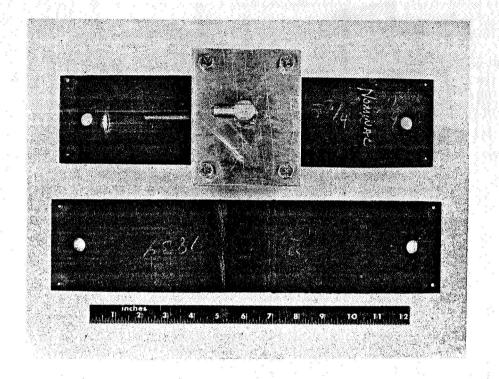
After the fuel pressure boxes were attached to the specimens they were placed in Satec creep machines shown in Figure 3-17. For mounting, a single 1/2 inch diameter hole was drilled 0.95 inch from each end and was pin

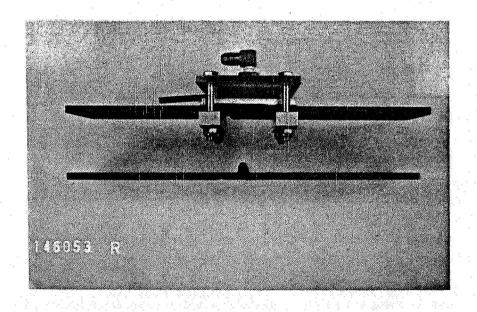
TABLE 3.5 - SEALING EFFECTIVENESS LAP SHEAR SPECIMEN DESIGNATIONS

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Specimen Type	Preparation Method	Specimen I.D.	Hole Condition	Test Type
Sealed	MEK Wipe	17, 18	Nominal	Fatigue
Joint	LCM 2180	19, 20	Max Size	Fatigue
	Wet Install Fasteners	21, 22	Non-perpendicular	Fatigue
	Fillet & Collar Seal	23, 24	Delaminated	Fatigue
	·	25, 26	Nominal	Creep
		27, 28	Max Size	Creep
		29, 30	Nominal	Thermal
		31, 32	Max Size	Cycle
Bonded	MEK Wipe	1, 2	Nominal	Fatigue
Joint	EC1290	3, 4	Max Size	Fatigue
	AF 10	5,6	Non-perpendicular	Fatigue
. :	Dry Install Fasteners	7, 8	Delaminated	Fatigue
	Fillet & Collar Seal	9, 10	Nominal	Creep
		11, 12	Max Size	Creep
		13, 14	Nominal	Thermal
		15, 16	Max Size	Cycle

TABLE 3.6 - FASTENER HOLE CONDITION

Specimen Type	Hole Size (in.)	Condition
Nominal hole	0.1890 - 0.1920	No defects
Maximum hole	0.1930 - 0.1940	No defects
Non-perpendicular hole	0.1890 - 0.1920	Tipped 2° in longitudinal direction
Delaminated hole	0.1890 - 0.1920	Drilled without backup
		Push drill thru last 3 plies





Lap Joint Specimen, Showing Fuel Containment Box Installation. Figure 3-15:

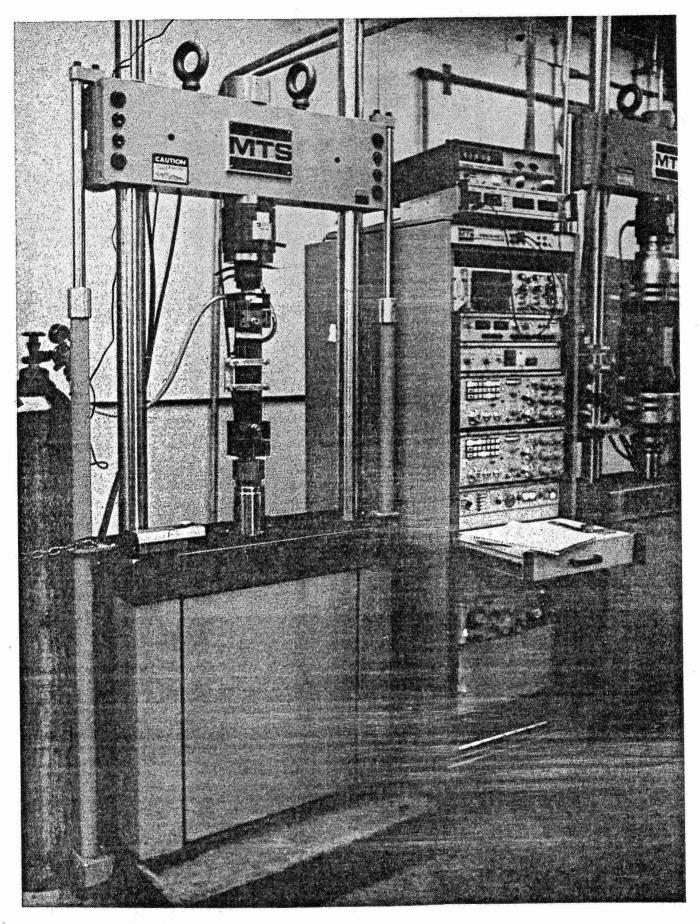


Figure 3-16: Cyclic Fatigue Test Setup With Fuel Pressure Box and Pressure System Attached to Lap Joint Specimen.

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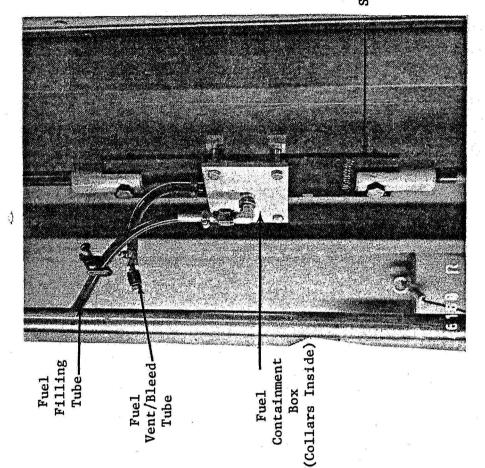


Figure 3-18: Detail View of Fuel Filling System

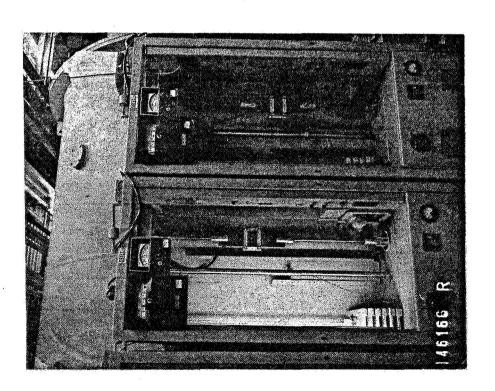


Figure 3-17: Two Creep Machines

loaded as shown in Figure 3-18. Fuel lines were then attached to each box from a central container. A 6-inch vent/bleed tube was attached to each chamber and fuel was fed to the boxes until it became visible in the vent tube at which time the vent was closed. This assured that the box was completely full. After all four boxes were filled, the fuel reservoir was closed off from the fill lines and the system was pressurized to 15 psi.

The fuel used was Shell Pella A with equal mixtures of fluorescent dyes added to enhance visibility of small amounts of leakage. The dyes were: 1) BASF Wyandotte Corp, Floural yellow 088 (5G); and 2) Morton Chemical Company. Fluorescent yellow FGSC. These were selected based on their solubility in Pella A and their emission intensity under long wave (366 NM) ultraviolet light. With the room lights dimmed each specimen was inspected with an ultraviolet light for leakage. Each specimen was then loaded to 1930 lb and reinspected for leaks. The applied axial load of 1930 pounds generates a calculated gross area axial strain of 675 calculated bearing stress of 28.2 ksi. At least once every four hours the specimens were checked for leaks and pressure maintenance. After 300 consecutive hours under load and pressure no leaks occurred.

Loads were increased to 4000 lb at 15 psi and held for another 200 hours. No leaking occurred. The pressure was then increased to 20 psi with the 4000 lb load again no leaks were seen.

Specimens were removed from the creep machines and placed, one at a time, in a 50 kip MTS machine with hydraulic grips. The fuel system was re-connected and pressurized to 15 psi. An axial tension load was then applied at the rate of 0.05 in/min. head displacement while the specimen was being observed under ultraviolet light for first sign of leakage. Load-stroke plots were made of each specimen to failure or leak. Table 3.7 summarizes each specimen type, failure load or leak load, jack stroke, and failure type.

TABLE 3.7 - CREEP SPECIMEN RESIDUAL TENSILE STRENGTH TESTS

Failure Type	Intralaminar shear/tensile	Bond	Sealant Rupture	Sealant Rupture		
Jack Stroke (in.)	0.0439②	0.0412	0.0848	0.0987		522 in.
Leak Load (1b)	① ^{877,6}	10,700	6,602	985,9	(1) Max load, leak visible after load drop-off.	(2) At max load, total stroke to leak was 0.0622 in.
Hole Condition (size)	Nominal	Maximum	Nominal	Maximum	sible after	l stroke to
Type Specimen	Bonded	Bonded	Sealed	Sealed	ad, leak vis	load, tota
Specimen I.D.	9, 10	11, 12	25, 26	27, 28	() Max 100	(2) At max

During loading of bonded specimen 9, 10 (Figure 3-19) a loud pop was heard at 9,448 lb, and the load dropped off to about 5,000 lb, then continued to load since the test machine was under a ramp loading rate control. machine was then put in a hold and the data gathering computer stopped. detailed inspection revealed no leakage, therefore the test was resumed as shown in Figure 3-20. Another loud pop was heard at 6,000 lb, and the load again dropped off. but no leakage was noted so loading continued. A third loud pop occurred at 4,900 lb with major leakage visible on the surface of the countersunk fastener head side (#10). Tensile failure occurred, as shown in Figure 3-21, through the fastener holes in the countersunk piece The collar side piece (#9) showed no similar damage. failure, the fasteners were removed to permit inspection of the joint faying surface and fracture, shown in Figure 3-22. The bond does not appear to have ruptured. The failure is predominately intralaminar shear in 0° plies in both pieces.

Bonded specimen 11, 12 was loaded in the same manner as specimen 9, 10 (Figure 3-23). At the first loud pop, leakage occurred at the joint edges (Figure 3-24) not through the fasteners as in specimen 9, 10. Failure and leak occurred simultaneously at 10,700 lb. An examination of the fracture surface after fastener removal (Figure 3-25) reveals a totally different failure mode than specimen 9,10. The specimen exhibits primarily a bond failure with some 45° ply fibers still imbedded in the AF10. Most of the adhesive remained on piece #12 (Figure 3-25), the countersunk face sheet, although some debonding did occur on the reverse piece (#11). No multiple pops occurred during this test, the load ramped up continuously to final failure (Figure 3-23). Also no tensile fractures were visible between the fasteners of the countersunk sheet. The total stroke to leak was only 0.0412 inches whereas on specimen 9,10 leak did not occur until 0.0622 inch although the initial failure was at 0.0439 inch.

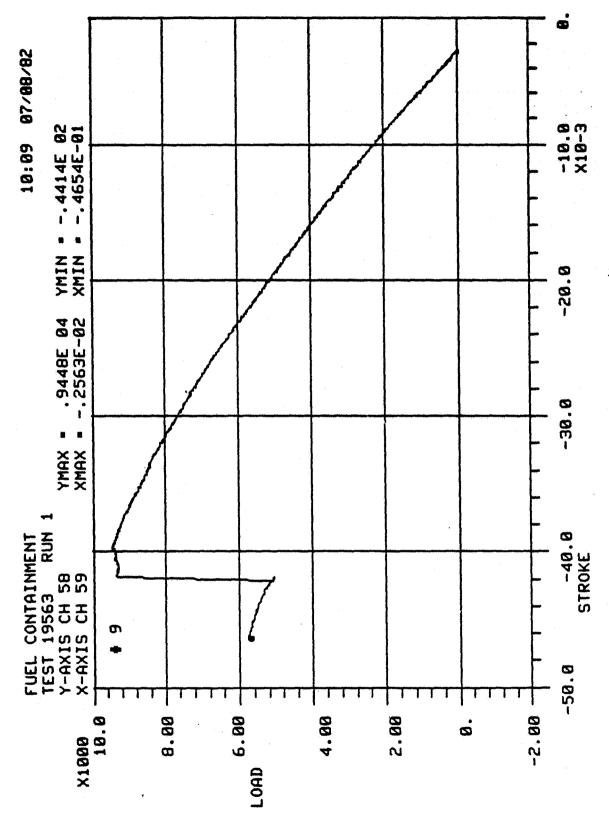


Figure 3-19: Load-Stroke Curve for Bonded Specimen 9/10.

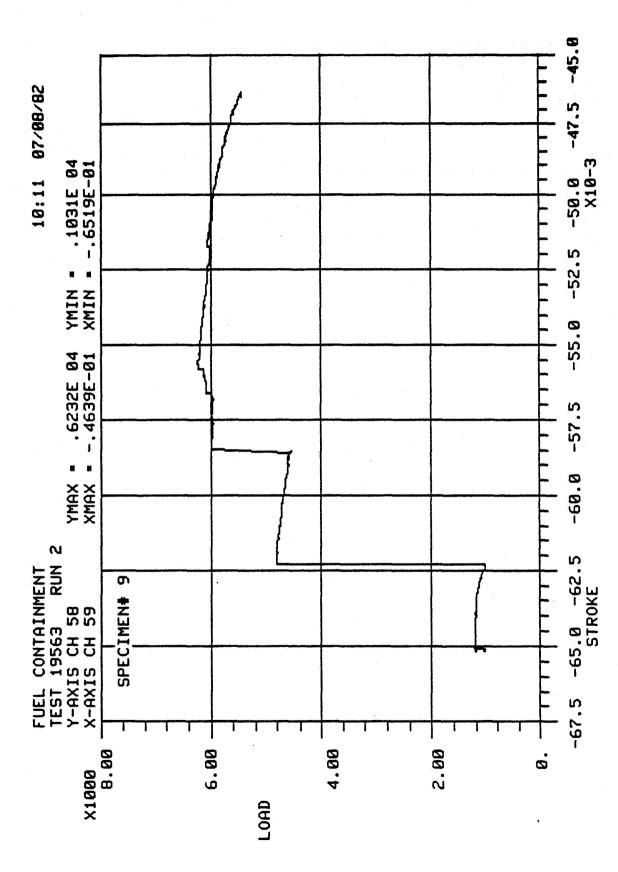
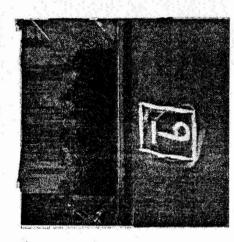
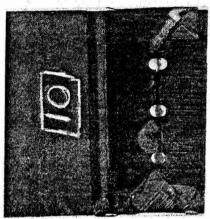
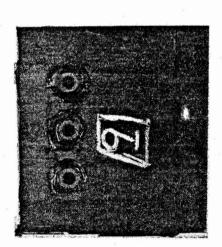


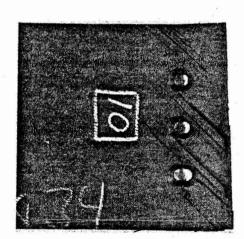
Figure 3-20: Continuation of Test on Specimen 9/10 From Figure 3-19.

Figure 3-21: AF10 Bonded Joint Static Tensile Failure. Holes are Nominal Size.









Failure of Bonded Specimen Showing Predominately Intralaminar Shear of $0^{\rm O}$ Plies and Tensile Failure Between Countersunk Fastener Holes. Figure 3-22:

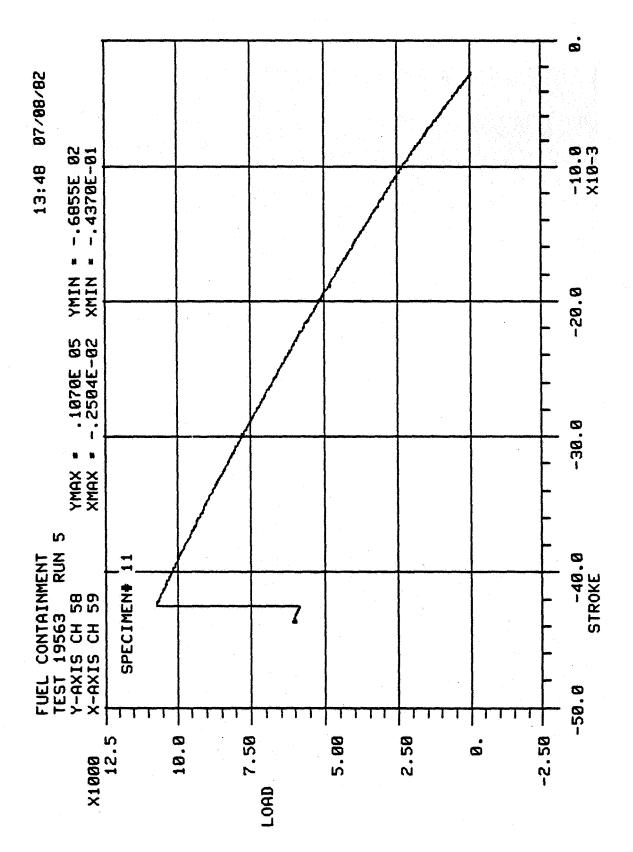
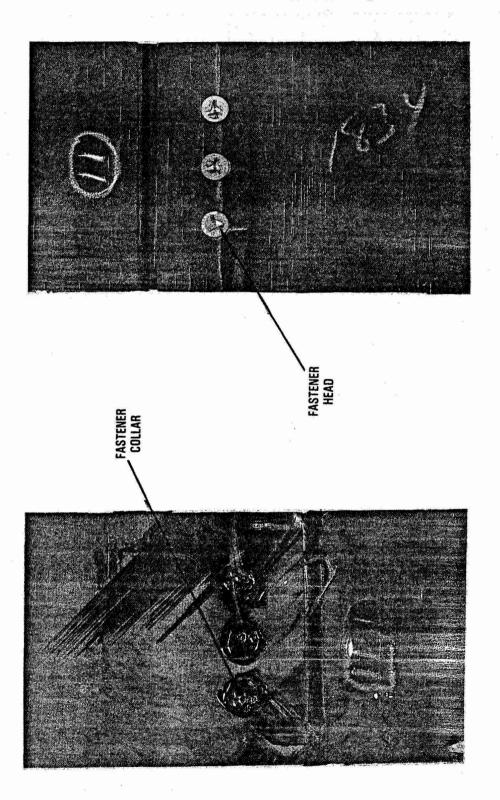
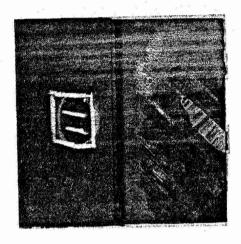
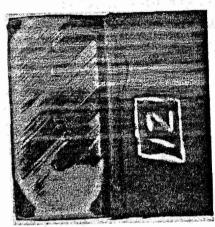


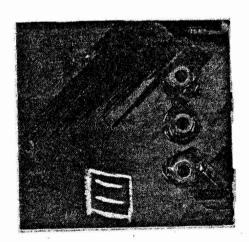
Figure 3-23: Load-Stroke Curve for Bonded Specimen 11/12.

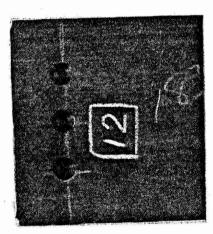


AF10 Bonded Joint Static Tensile Failure. Holes are Maximum Size, Collar Side Damage is Due to Fuel Box Removal. Figure 3-24:









Failure of Bonded Specimen Showing Predominately Bond Failure. Light Colored Areas in Right Photo Are Adhesive. Damage in Left Photo on Piece #11 was Due to Fuel Box Removal. Figure 3-25:

Both specimens with faying surface sealant failed in a similar manner by sealant rupture causing a leak on the joint sides (Figures 3-26 and 3-27). Load-stroke curves Figure 3-28 and 3-29 show a smooth rise to leak with no popping as in the bonded joints. No fiber breakage was visible on any of the pieces, nor was there any significant fastener hole distortion (Figures 3-30 and 3-31). Leak loads were 6,602 lb for the nominal hole specimens 25,26, and 6,586 lb for the maximum hole specimen 27.28. Jack deflections at leak were 0.0848 and 0.0987 inch, respectively.

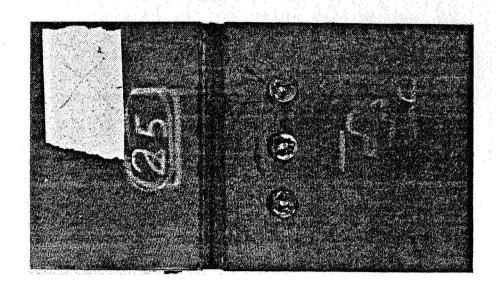
As would be expected, the structural capability of the bolted and bonded joints was superior to the bolted joints. A load of 6,460 lb was considered as design ultimate load on these joints based on a bearing design allowable stress of 94.5 ksi. Since all specimens did not leak at design ultimate load, both sealing methods are adequate for this test condition.

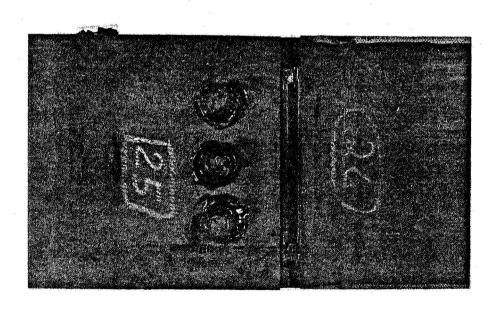
3.2.5 Thermal Cycling Tests

Four lap joint specimens were assembled with faying surface and hole conditions as listed in Table 3.8.

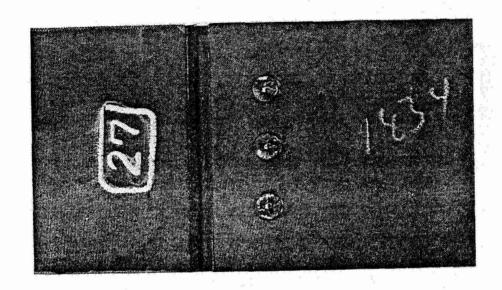
Fuel boxes were attached to each and placed in an environmental chamber shown in Figure 3-32. Fuel was pressurized to 15 psi and held while temperature was cycled 100 times from -65° to 140° F. One thermal cycle required about 40 minutes to go from -65° F to 140° to -65° . Cold temperatures were achieved by injecting CO_2 . Heating was by quartz heat lamps. No direct infared radiation impinged on the specimens.

A pressure relief valve was incorporated into the fuel pressure system to prevent over pressure due to thermal expansion so that a uniform 15 psi was maintained over the full temperature range. Specimens were monitored during cycling for leakage and carefully examined after 100 thermal cycles. No leaks were detected in any of the specimens.





Note Rupture Holes are Nominal Size. Figure 3-26: LCM 2180 Sealant Joint Static Tensile Failure. of Fillet Seal on Left Photograph.



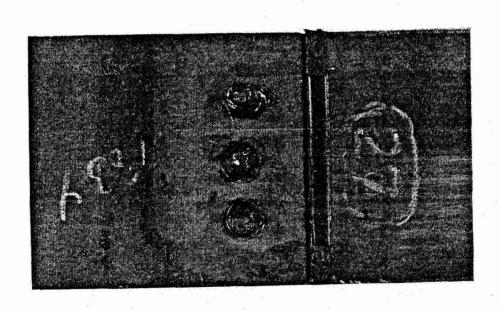


Figure 3-27: LCM 2180 Sealant Joint Static Tensile Failure. Holes are Maximum Size. Note Rupture of Fillet Seal on Left Photograph.

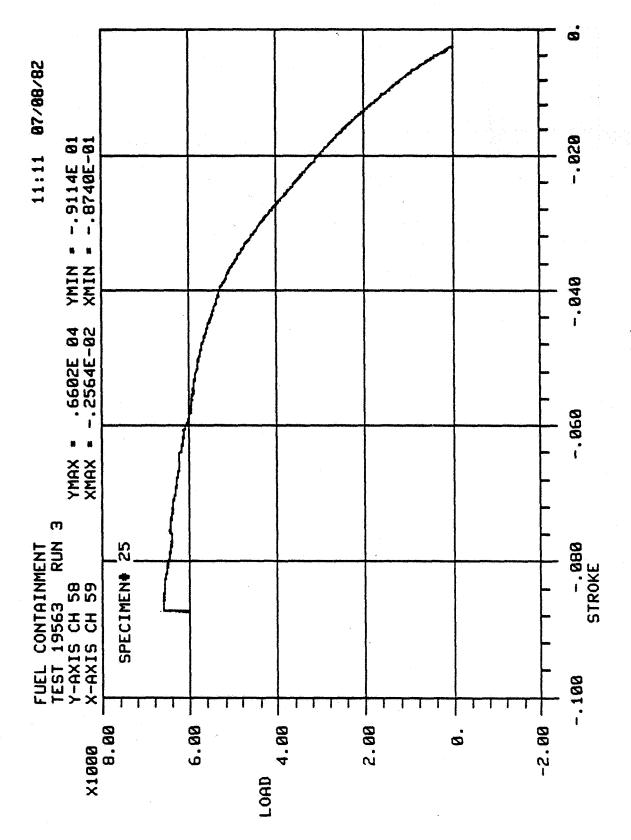


Figure 3-28: Load-Stroke Curve for Sealed Specimen 25/26

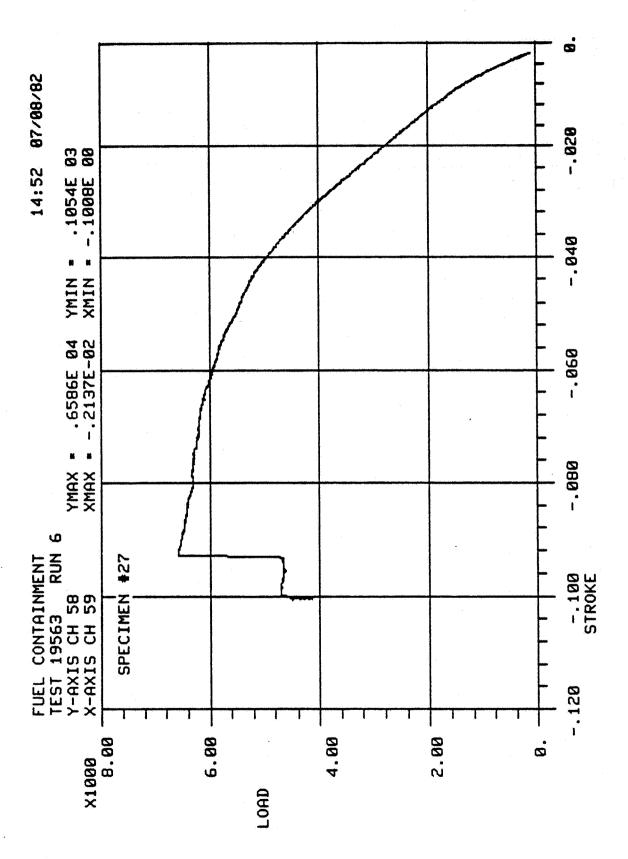
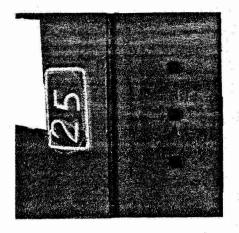
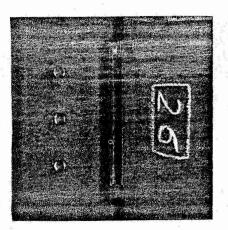
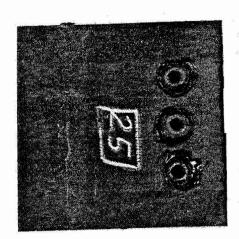
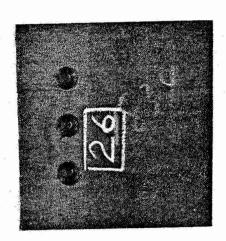


Figure 3-29: Load-Stroke Curve for Sealed Specimen 27/28

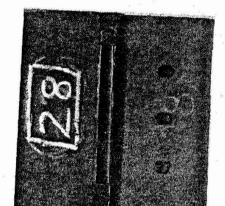


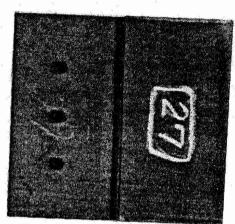


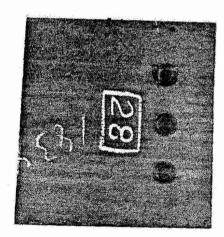




Sealed Joint With Nominal Holes After Test with Fasteners Removed. Figure 3-30:







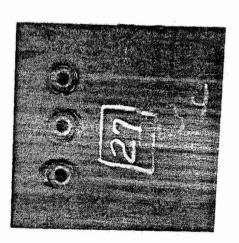


Figure 3-31; Sealed Joint With Maximum Holes After Test With Fasteners Removed.

TABLE 3-8: RESIDUAL STRENGTH TESTS OF THERMALLY CYCLED COUPONS

Failure Type	<pre>Intralaminar Shear/ Tensile/Bond</pre>	Bond/Intralaminar Shear/Tensile	Sealant Rupture	Sealant Rupture
Leak Load * 1b.	8549	8822	7236	7203
Hole Condition	Nominal (.18901920)	Maximum (.19301940)	Nominal (.18901920)	Maximum (.19301940)
Type	Bonded	Bonded	Sealed	Sealed
Specimen ID	13/14	15/16	29/30	31/32

* Tests conducted at -65°F.

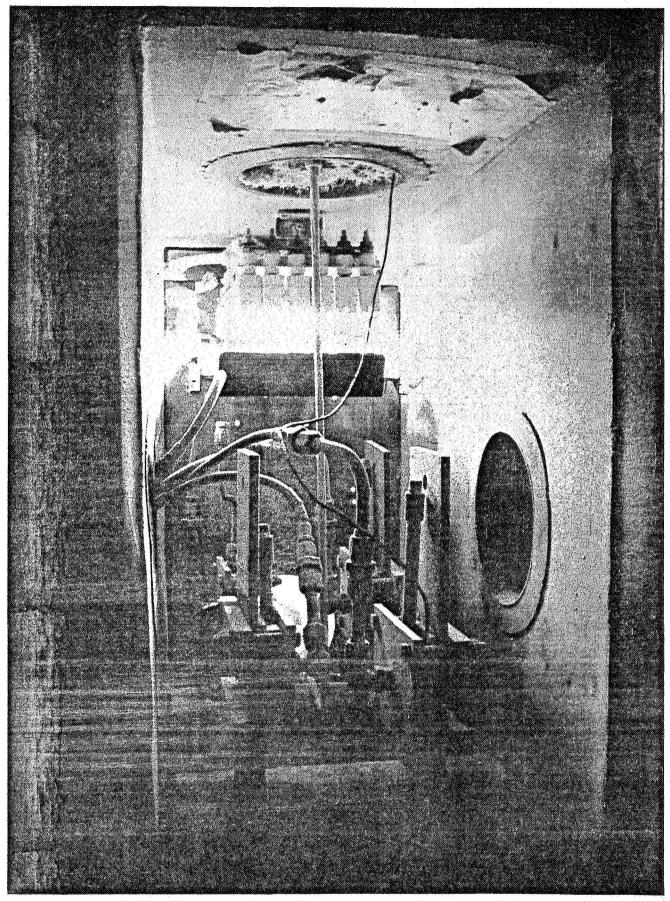


Figure 3-32: Four Lap Joint Specimens Tith Pressurized Fuel Boxes
Attached Are Shown Mounted in a Thermal Cycling Chamber
For -65° to -140°F Testing.

The specimens were then loaded statically in tension to failure at $-65^{\circ}F$ with 15 psi fuel pressure applied. At $-65^{\circ}F$ leakage was not noted until the specimens failed. Figures 3-33 through 3-36 show the failed specimens after fastener removal and disassembly. The bonded specimens 13/14 and 15/16 failed partly by bond line rupture and partly by intralaminar shear/tension. Sealed specimens 29/30 and 31/32 failed in net section tension through the fasteners after the sealant ruptured. Load-stroke plots of each test are shown in Figures 3-37 through 3-40. The data from these tests, Shown in Table 3.8, indicate that the $-65^{\circ}F$ temperature reduced the leak load of the bolted and bonded joints but increased the capability of the sealed and bolted joints. All specimens failed at a load greater than design ultimate load.

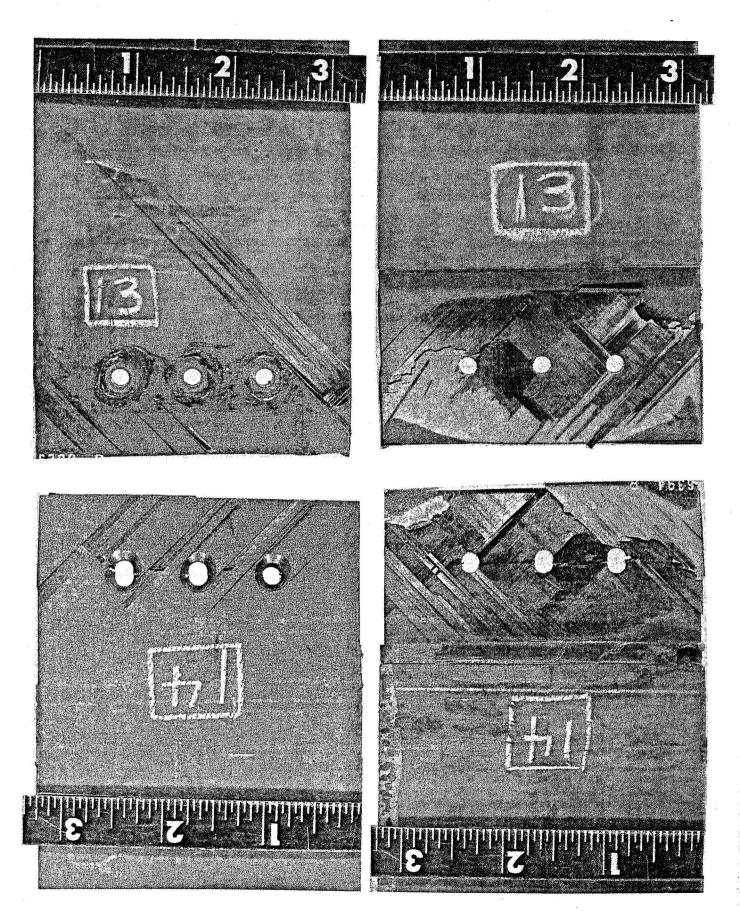
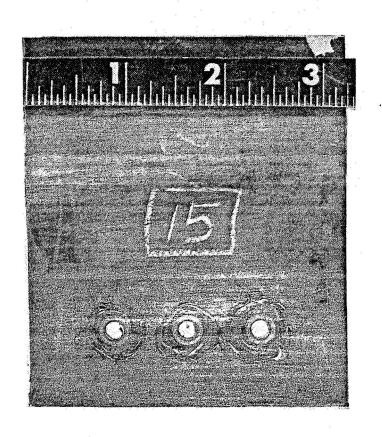
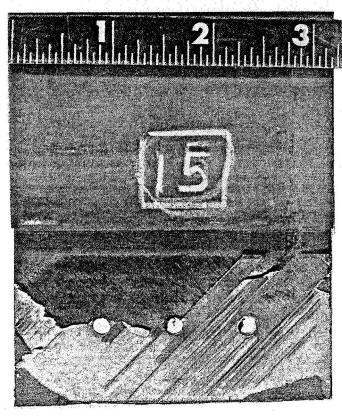
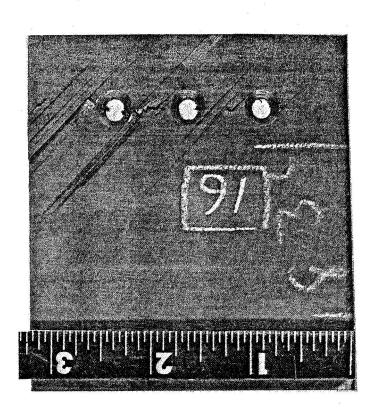


Figure 3-33: Failure of a Bonded Joint Specimen Tested Statically At $-65^{\circ} F$. The Photos On the Left Are the Outside Surfaces of The Joint, Those On the Right Are the Faying Surface.







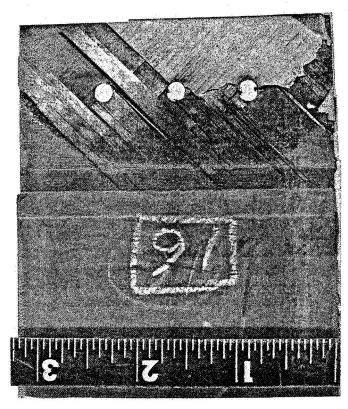


Figure 3-34: Failure of a Bonded Joint Specimen Tested Statically at -65° F.

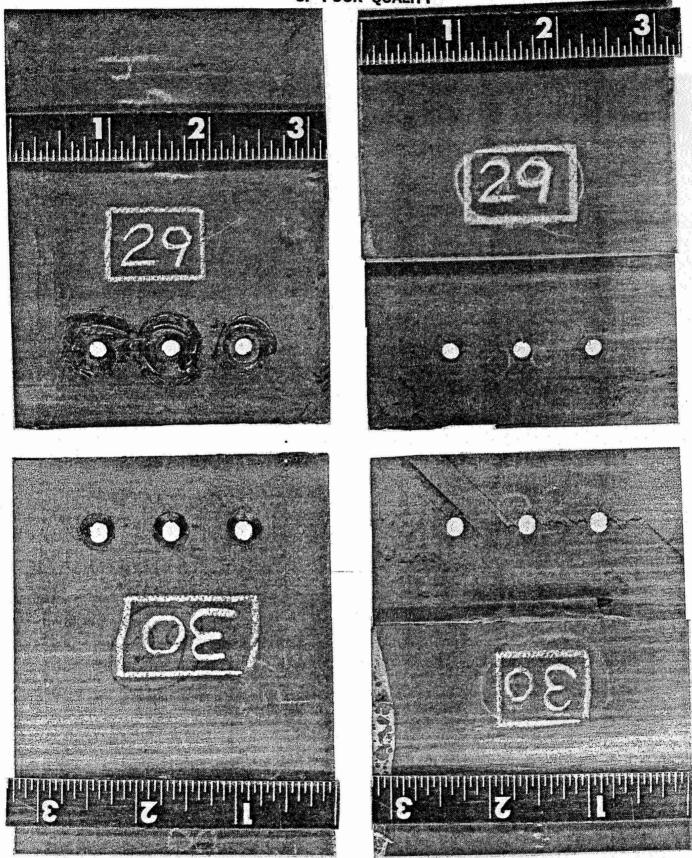


Figure 3-35: Failure of a Sealed Joint Specimen Tested Statically at $-65^{\circ}F$.

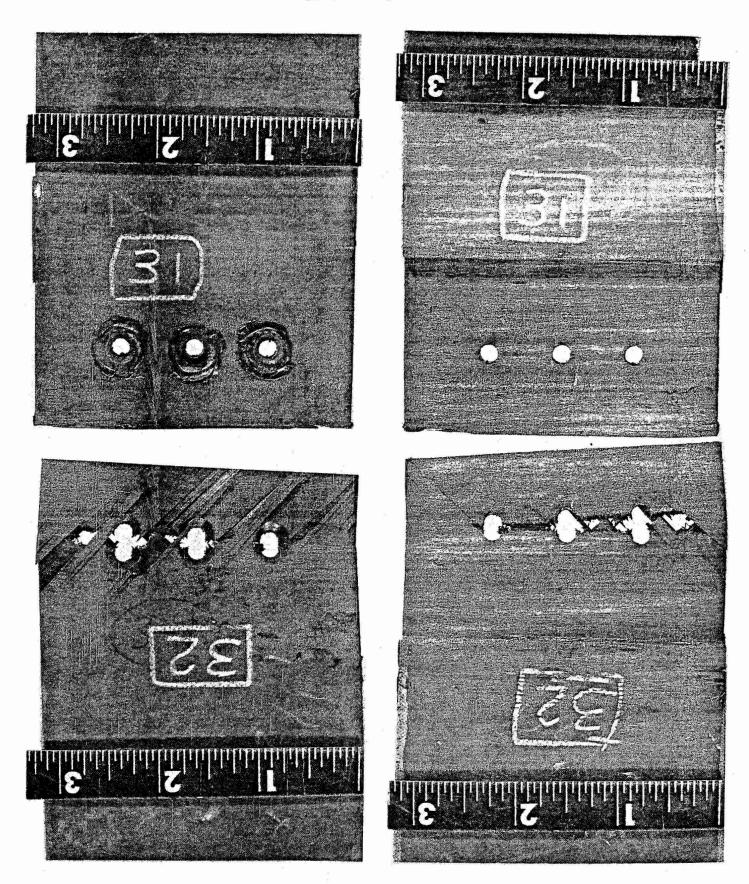


Figure 3-36: Failure of a Sealed Joint Specimen Tested Statically at -65° F.

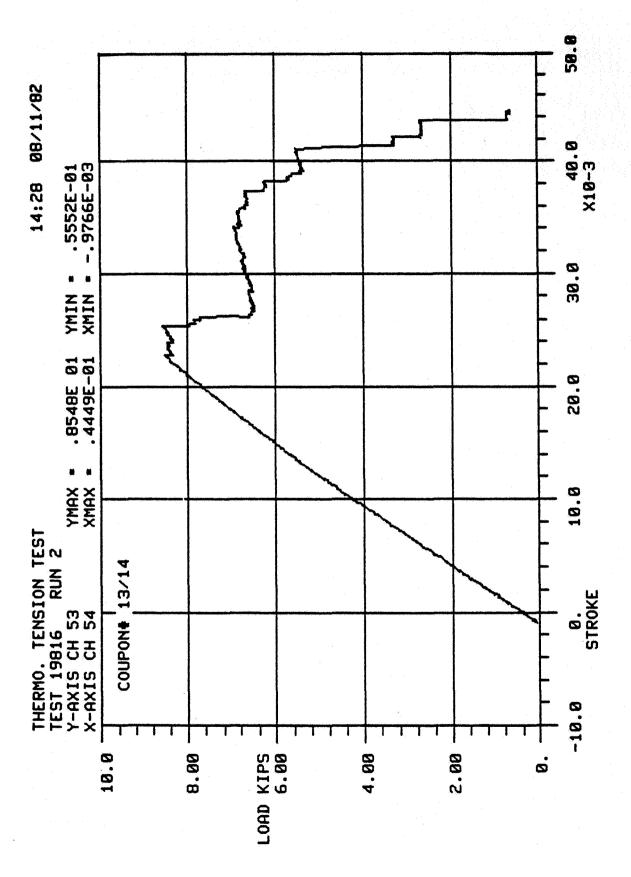


Figure 3-37: Load-Stroke Curve for Bonded Coupon 13/14 at -65°F.

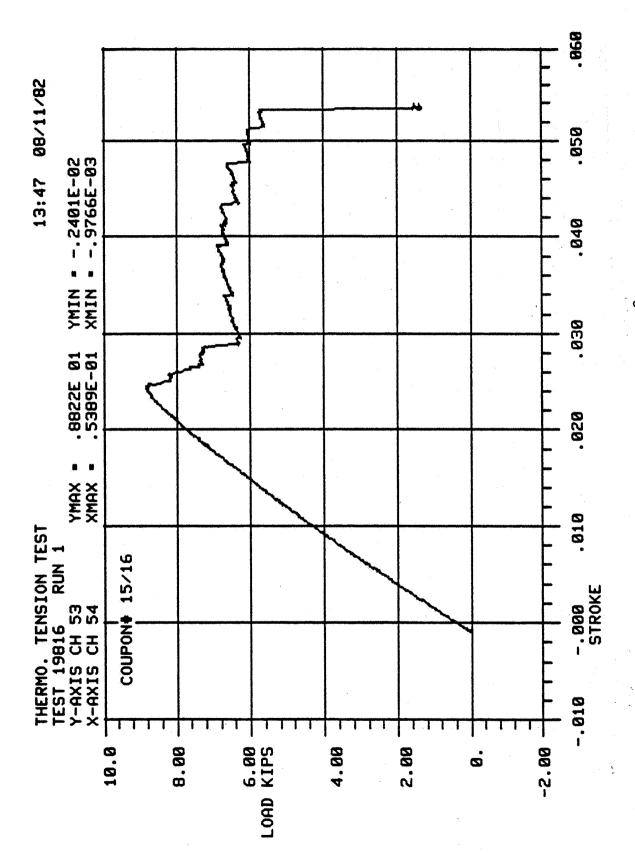


Figure 3-38: Load-Stroke Curve for Bonded Coupon 15/16 at -65°F.

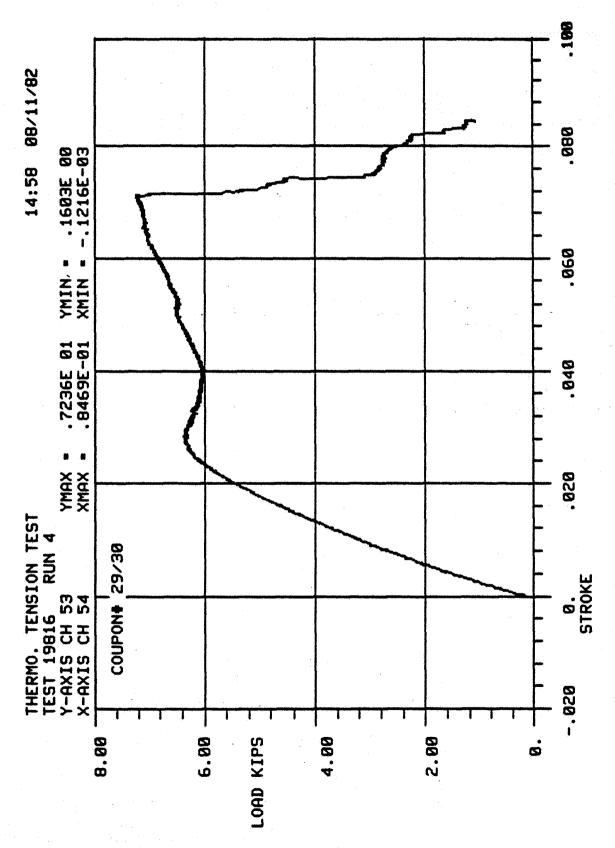


Figure 3-39: Load-Stroke Curve for Sealed Coupon 29/30 at -65°F.

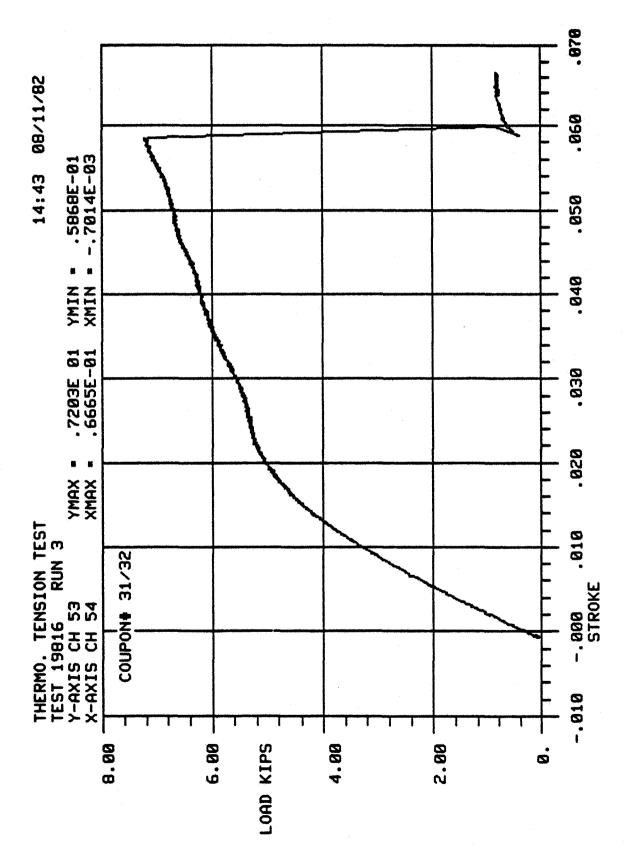


Figure 3-40: Load-Stroke Curve for Sealed Coupon 31/32 at -65°F.

SECTION 4 DESIGN DATA TESTS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This section contains the results of tests conducted on ETR C-1-82 - Design Data Tests. Table 4-1 contains a general outline of most of the work performed on the baseline resin composite AS4/3502 and a toughened resin composite AS4/2220-1. Laminate Q. A. and processing data for the various panels is contained in Appendix B.1.

4.1 CROSSPLIED LAMINATE TENSION TESTS

Unnotched room temperature dry, unnotched -65°F dry, 1/4 in., and 1/2 in. diameter open hole room temperature dry tension tests were conducted on 1/4 in. thick by 2 in. wide coupons as described in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 and shown geometrically in Figure 4-1. No tabs were bonded to the specimens because gripping Lexan tabs 2 x 3 1/2 in. were placed in the specimen end area with 80 - 120 grit open mesh sanding cloth between the Lexan and the specimen to improve frictional load transfer. Three-and-one-half inch wide hydraulic grips were used for all notched tests, but their maximum capacity was 50,000 lbs.; therefore they could not be used for the unnotched tests. Figure 4-2 shows the test setup for notched specimens and a typical through-the-hole failure. All of the notched specimens failed through the notch. All notched specimens had a single axial strain gage mounted as shown in Figure 4-2.

Unnotched specimens were tested in a 120 kip static test machine in wedge type grips. The same lexan/sanding cloth grip tab arrangement was used. This proved unsatisfactory because of slippage problems, and generally once a slip occurred regripping was impossible. Future unnotched specimens

TABLE 4.1 - DESCRIPTION OF STATIC TESTS

Type of Test Tension Tension Tension		Impact Damage	(a)	-65°F D	75ºF D	1800 г w Ф	Instrumentation
Tension Tension			.50	6	m		
Tension		ng sa at the same groupe and the parties are some set of the same group and	.50				Extensometer
Tension		, e maja ja mengangan	99.		~		1 Axial Gage
		en et urae, e			6		1 Axial Gage
171 Compression S/S/Zo c+1/ Zoc c+1/					6	₩.	2 Axial Gages B/B 2
(145 902 (145 02)5)S Compression 12.)	7607: X G X 7		00.1		က		2 Axial Gages B/B
(145 902 (145 02)5)S Compression 12 >	2 x 5 x .2592	Barely Visible (3)		·	9		2 Axial Gages 8/8
(±45)3S Tension 10.5	0.5 x 1 x .0648				rs.		1 T Gaye
0 ₁ 2 Tension 10.5	0.5 x 1 x .0648				ស		1 T Gage
90 ₁₂ Sand. Beam 22)	2 × 1 × .0648				رى د		1 Axial Gage
0 ₁₂ D C Beam 8 x	x 5 x .0648			, et i jaan	, CO		Head Deflection
(±30 ₂ 90 <u>90</u>) _S Edge Delam. 10 x	0 × 1.5 × .0594				r.		Extensometer
(±35 0 90) _S Edge Delam, 10 x	0 × 1.5 × .0432				LO.		Extensometer

MATERIALS:

AS4/2220-1 AS4/3502

3 = 55 Per Material

49

TOTALS 3

B/B = Gages mounted back-to-back Θ

2 Impact Levels, 3 coupons each

Wet = 45 day immersion in water @ 160°F

TABLE 4.2 - AS4/3502 TENSION TEST DATA

	Laminate Orientation: Laminate Resin Content:		(±45 90 ₂ (±45 0 ₂) ₅) _S Panel #15 Resin Conten	(±45 90 ₂ (±45 0 ₂) ₅) _S Panel #15 Resin Content = 35.1%, Panel #16 Resin Content = 35.1%, Panel #22 Resin Content = 32.2%	in Content = 35.1	1%, Panel #22 Re	isin Content = 32.2%	
Coupon Id.	Test Type and Condition	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Dia. (in.)	Failure Load (kip)	Failure (2) Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
15 - 5 () 15 - 6 () 22 - 8	Unnotched at 75°F Drv	0.263 0.260 0.268	2.007	1 1 1	60.10 64.20 54.10	113.86 123.23 101.30	11100 12900 9650	10.34 10.00 10.07
Average					59.47	112.80	11217	10.14
22 - 5 (1) 22 - 6 22 - 7	Unnotched at -65°F Ory	0.274 0.271 0.268	1.994 1.993 1.995	1 t t	54,30 52,90 55,90	99.39 97.91 104.55	9400	10.43 ③
Average 15 – 7	Ogen Hole	0.265	2.007	0.277	31.43	59.20	6220	9.72
15 – 8 16 – 5 Average	at 75°F Dry	0.262	2.005	0.254 0.253 0.261	32.28 32.79 32.18	62.44 62.41 61.35	6028 5866 6038	10.33
16 – 6 16 – 7 16 – 8	Open Hole at 75°F Dry	0.254 0.260 0.253	2.016 2.006 2.002	0.507 0.508 0.516	24.90 26.74 25.38	48.64 51.25 50.16	4782 4858 4868	10.11
Average				0.510	25.67	50.02	4836	10.42

Specimen delaminated before failure. ଚଚଚ

Gross area stress.

Specimen slipped in the grip and was retested. Modulus from first test reported.

- AS4/2220-1 TENSION TEST DATA TABLE 4.3

Con Test Type Thickness Width (in.) Impact Area (in.²) Lo 3 ① Unnotched 0.263 2.002 — — 4 ① at 75°F 0.265 2.002 — 1 ① Bry 0.270 2.002 — 2 Unnotched 0.268 2.002 — 3 at .65°F 0.267 2.000 — 4 Dry 0.267 2.000 — 9e — — — 1 0pen Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 2 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 3 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.249 9e — — — — 4 Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 9e — — — — 4 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498 4 Open Hole 0.274		Leminate Orientation: Leminate Resin Content:	# =	45 90_2 (\pm 45 0_2) $_5$) $_5$ rel #34 Resin Conten	45 90_2 (\pm 45 0_2) $_5$) $_5$ nel \pm 35, Panel \pm 35 Resin Content = 35.0%, Panel \pm 36 Resin Content = 35.7%	esin Content = 35.0	1%, Panel #36 Resi	n Content = 35.7%	
① Unnotched 0.263 2.002 − ① at 75°F 0.265 2.002 − ① Dry 0.270 2.000 − Unnotched 0.268 2.002 − at .65°F 0.267 2.000 − Dry 0.267 2.003 0.249 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.274 2.003 0.498 correct 0.274 2.003 0.498		Test Type nd Condition	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Dia. (in.)	Failure Load (kip)	Failure (3) Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
① st 75°F 0.265 2.002 — ① Dry 0.270 2.000 — st ·65°F 0.268 2.002 — Dry 0.267 2.000 — open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 st 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.250 open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498 open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498		Unnotched	0.263	2.002		72.40	137.51	12900	10.43
① Bry 0.270 2.000 − at ·65 °F 0.267 2.002 − bry 0.267 2.000 − Dry 0.271 2.003 − at 75 °F 0.271 2.003 0.249 bry 0.268 2.003 0.250 bry 0.268 2.003 0.249 c. 350 0.249 0.249 c. 350 0.249 0.249		at 75°F	0.265	2.002	7.	0	0	@	10.00
Unnotched 6.268 2.002 — at .65°F 0.267 2.000 — Dry 0.267 2.000 — Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 Bry 0.268 2.003 0.249 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.249		Dry	0.270	2.000	ı	73.00	135.19	15200	9.61
Unnotched 0.268 2.002 — at .65°F 0.267 2.000 — Dry 0.267 2.000 — Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.249 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498	Average	V 				72.70	136.35	14050	10.01
Bry 0.267 2.000 — Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.249 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498		Unnotched	0.268	2.002	. #	72.20	134.57	12700	10.17
Dry 0.267 2.000 - Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 Bry 0.268 2.003 0.250 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.249 0.268 2.003 0.250 0.279 2.003 0.249 0.279 2.003 0.498	·	at -65°F	0.267	2.000	1.	72.60	135.96	12950	10.40
Open Hole 0.271 2.003 0.249 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.250 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.249 0.249 0.249		Ory	0.267	2.000		71.30	133.67	11800	ම
at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 at 75°F 0.271 2.003 0.249 Dry 0.268 2.003 0.250 0.249 0.249 0.250 0.250 0.249	Average		ţ	-		72.03	134.73	12483	10.29
Dry 0.268 2.003 0.249 Ory 0.268 2.003 0.250 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498	34 – 1	Open Hole	0.271	2.003	0.249	40.42	74.46	7999	9.33
Dry 0.268 2.003 0.250 0.249 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498		at 75°F	0.271	2.003	0.249	40.39	74.41	7750	9.57
4 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498		חיי	0.268	2.003	0.250	37.44	69.74	7261	9.53
4 Open Hole 0.274 2.003 0.498	Average				0.249	39.42	72.87	7670	9.48
325.00		Open Hole	0.274	2.003	0.498	32.67	59.52	6298	9.80
COT:0 100.7 COZ:0 L C/ 18	35 – 1	at 75°F	0.265	2.001	0.495	32.32	60.95	6254	9.70
35-2 Dry 0.265 2.003 0.515 31.55		امر	0.265	2.003	0.515	31.55	59.43	6044	9.63
Average 32.18	Average		-		0.503	32.18	59.97	6199	9.71

Specimen delaminated before failure.

Specimen not tested to failure.

Gross area stress.

Specimen slipped in the grip and was retested. Modulus from first test reported. 00000

Data not available.

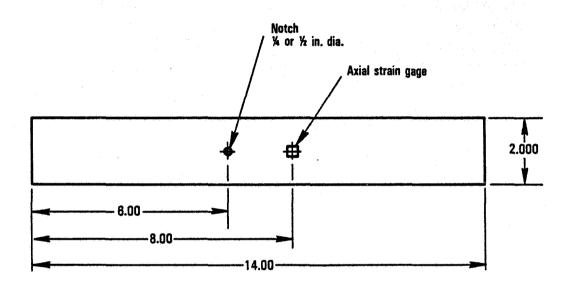
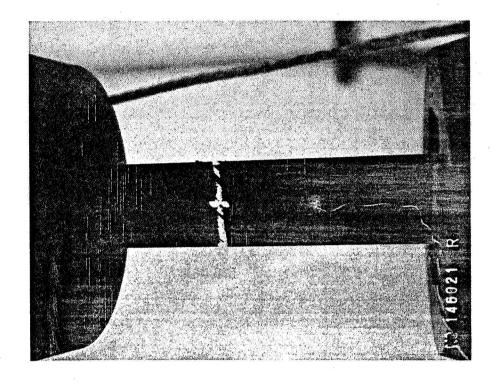
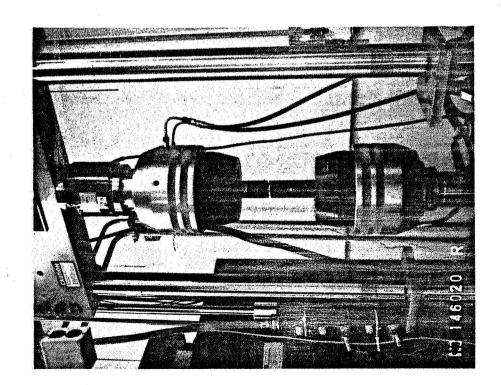


Figure 4-1: Inplane Tension Corssplied Laminate Specimen Geometry

Figure 4-2: Notched Tensile Test Setup and Specimen Failure Mode





should have bonded tabs. All unnotched specimens used an extensometer for strain measurement rather than the strain gages used on all notched tests. Near failure on the unnotched specimens, edge delaminations were noted which may have introduced errors in the recorded ultimate strain values. Strain gages on these specimens are recommended for any future testing. Typical unnotched failures are shown in Figure 4-3 for both AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1. All failures were in the center test section, not in the grip area. Loading rate on all tests was 0.05 in/min.

The AS4/3502 tension test data are reported in Table 4-2. Average strain to failure of the unnotched room temperature dry coupons is much lower than the 1.3% expected of the AS4 fiber. The 19% reduction in strain to failure from room temperature to $-65^{\circ}F$ is somewhat higher than expected. The modulus values are as expected and are close to those predicted by laminate analysis.

The AS4/2220-1 tension test data are reported in Table 4-3. Average strain to failure of the unnotched room temperature dry coupons is much higher than that of the AS4/3502 coupons for the same test condition and higher than the 1.3% expected of the AS4 fiber. The 11% reduction in strain to failure from room temperature to -65° F is as expected and is similar to the reduction experienced with T300/5208.

The open hole tension test data for AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 from Tables 4.2 and 4.3 are plotted on Figure 4-4. Also included on Figure 4-4 are data from T300/5208 quasi-isotropic laminate open hole tension tests done as part of the Lockheed IRAD project. The plot of failure strain versus notch size shows that the AS4 composites have a higher strain to failure than the T300 composite. The 2220-1 resin is also shown to be tougher than the 3502 resin. It appears that with a high strain fiber and a toughened resin system a notched (1/4 in. diameter) 6000 μ in./in tension design allowable is possible.

Load-strain and load-deflection curves are presented in Appendix B-2.

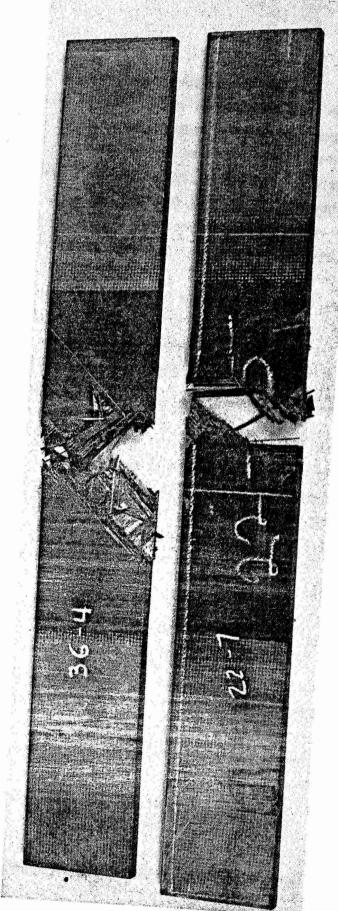


Figure 4-3: Typical Failure of Unnotched Crossplied Laminate Specimens.

4-8

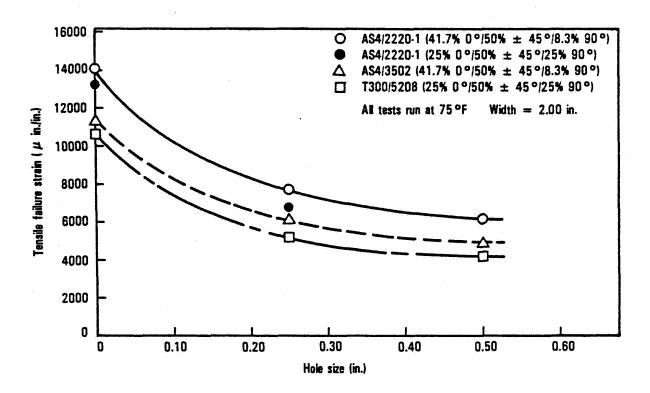


Figure 4-4: Effect of Hole Size on Tensile Failure Strain

4.2 COMPRESSION TESTS

Compression tests were conducted on specimens of both AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 under a variety of test conditions including: notched; impacted; unnotched and unimpacted; room temperature dry; 180° F wet; widths of 2, 3.5 and 5 inches; and two types of test fixtures. All specimens were from laminates of the $(41.7\% 0^{\circ}/50.0\% \pm 45^{\circ}/8.3\% 90^{\circ})$ configuration. Data are summarized in Table 4.4 for the AS4/3502 and in Table 4.5 for the AS4/2220-1. Load strain curves and laboratory notes are contained in Appendix B-3.

Standard specimen geometry was 5 inches wide by 12 inches long as shown in Section 2.3. Notched specimens had a 1.00 inch diameter hole located in the specimen center. Strain gages were located 1 inch from the side edge and 2 inches from the top edge mounted back-to-back. Standard test procedure was to orient the specimen in the test fixture such that the strain gages were located in the upper right hand corner facing the operator. test fixture was indexed so that the top plate was installed in the same direction each time, and the fixture had a set orientation in the loading Specific instances where deviation from this procedure were made are noted in the laboratory notes. Some specimens exhibited a deviation between the front (gage A) and back (gage B) strain gages, so most specimens were initially loaded to about 5 percent of anticipated failure load to preview the strain gage tracking then unloaded. If they began deviating the specimen was reversed in the fixture so that gage B now appeared on the upper left side of the fixture. In some cases this improved tracking, in others it did not help.

Trial impact tests were performed to select impact energies for compression tests. Impacting was done in the same manner as in Section 2 with the same equipment. All trial impacts were done on a 47 ply AS4/3502 panel #14. Four hits were made on each 7×25 panel. Photographs of the front and back surface damage are shown for typical hits in Figures 4-5 through 4-14. After impact C-scans were made to determine the extent of damage. These

TABLE 4.4. AS4/3502 COMPRESSION TEST DATA

Laminate Laminate Resin C	Laminate Orientation; (: Laminate Resin Content: Resin Content = 32.2%,	(±45 90 Panel , Panel	$(\pm 45 \ 0_2)_5)_S$ #15 Resin Content #104 Resin Content	= 35.1%, = 31.4%	1 #16 Res	in Content	Panel #16 Resin Content = 35.1%, Panel #22	nel #22
Coupon ID	Test Type and Cond.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Dia. (in.)	Failure Load (kip)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)(4)
104-2A (1) $104-2B$ (1) Avg.	Unnotched at 75 ⁰ F Dry	0.260 0.270	3,493	1 1	-65.08 -59.98 -62.53	-71.78 -63.60 -67.69	-8760 -7890 -8325	8.44 8.84 8.64
15-4B. 16-1A 16-1B Avg.	Open Hole at 75°F Dry	0.263 0.274 0.274	5.003 5.002 5.001	0.999 0.993 0.998 0.997	-51.44 -48.80 -52.69 -50.98	-39.07 -35.56 -38.44 -37.69	-4594 -4304 -4899 -4599	8.35 8.16 7.66 8.06
15-1A (2) 15-2A 15-4A 22-1A (2) 22-1B (2) Avg.	20 ft-1b. Impacted at 75°F Dry	0.268 0.259 0.275 0.269 0.269	5.013 5.015 5.003 4.999 4.999	2.30 2.35 2.85 3.20 2.85	-45.79 -44.80 -46.17 -43.67 -46.09 -45.30	-34.07 -34.51 -33.56 -32.49 -34.32	-3937 -3868 -4141 -4082 -4024	8.56 8.96 8.14 8.20 8.94 8.56
15-2B 15-3A 15-3B Avg.	30 ft-1b. Impacted at 75°F Dry	0.273 0.269 0.275	5.014 5.012 5.013	3.15 4.90 4.20 4.08	-42.91 -41.09 -39.29 -41.10	-31.81 -30.02 -28.49 -30.11	-3741 -3392 -3392 -3508	9.16 8.52 8.32 8.67

TABLE 4.4. AS4/3502 COMPRESSION TEST DATA (Continued)

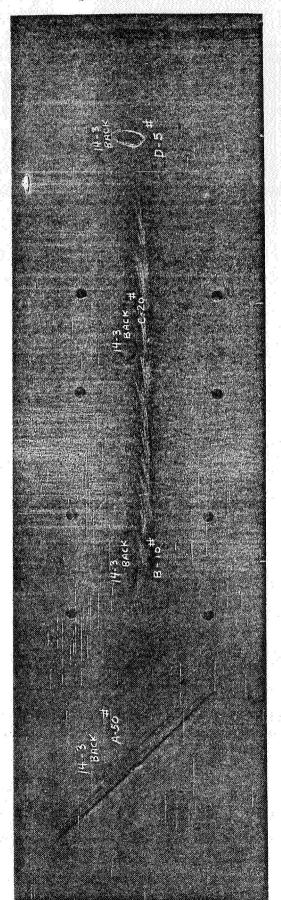
Modulus (msi)	10.55 9.04 8.44 9.34	8.80 9.02 9.76 9.19	8.54 8.65 8.60	4.28 4.32 4.30	at 0°).
Failure M Strain (uin./in.)	-7377 -7191 -6627 -7065	-8930 -9182 -8240 -8784	-14314 -13765 -14040	-16707 -15289 -15998	n water tture)° (all other at 0°).
Failure Stress (ksi)	-67.94 -61.12 -53.02 -60.69	-73.65 -75.83 -70.83	$\begin{array}{c} -113.81 \\ -112.38 \\ -113.10 \end{array}$	-66.17 -62.17 -64.17	Wet = 45 day immersion in water V-groove compression fixture Specimens oriented at 90 ⁰ (all
Failure Load (kip)	-93.36 -82.46 -72.96 -82.93	-98.75 -93.10 -93.43 -97.09	-59.75 -58.89 -59.32	-33.27 -31.57 -32.42	= 45 day i oove compi imens orie
Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Area (in.)	1 1	. 1 1	1 1	1 1	(5) Wet (7) Spec
Width (in.)	5.005 5.004 5.004	5.006 5.001 5.003	2.002	2.005	n. b.
Thickness (in.)	0.275 0.270 0.275	0.268 0.262 0.264	0.262 0.262	0.251 0.254	the grip with 22 ft-lb. 2000 µin./in.
Test Type and Cond.	Unnotched S at 180°F Wet	Unnotched at 75°F Dry	Unnotched at 750F Dry 6	Unnotched at 75 F Dry 67	Specimen failed in the grip Specimen impacted with 22 ft-lb. Gross area stress. Tangent modulus at 2000 µin./in.
Coupon ID	16-3B 16-4A 16-4B Avg.	16-28 (1) 16-28 (1) 16-3A (1) Avg.	22-2-1A 22-2-1B Avg.	15-2-A 15-2-B Avg.	(1) Spec (2) Spec (3) Gros (4) Tang

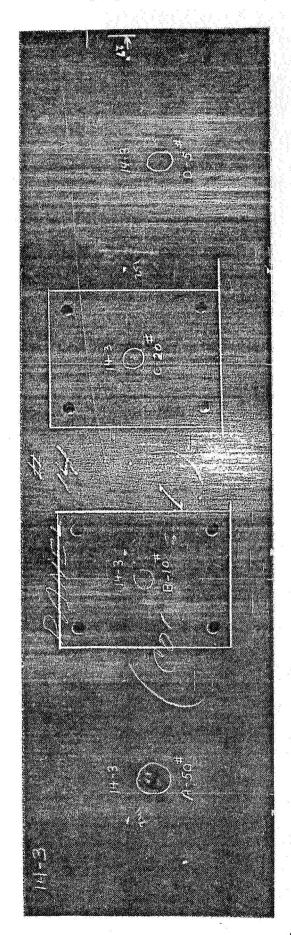
TABLE 4.5. - AS4/2220-1 COMPRESSION TEST DATA

Lam	Laminate Orientation:		5 90 ₂ (±	$(\pm 45 \ 90_2(\pm 45 \ 0_2)_5)_S$				
Lan	Laminate Resin Content:	ntent: Panel Panel	#34	Resin Content = 34.5%, Resin Content = 35.7%	_ 1	#35 Resin Con	Panel #35 Resin Content = 35.0%,	
Coupon Id.	Test Type and Condition	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area (in. ²) or Hole Dia. (in.)	Failure Load (kip)	Failure (3) Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
34 - 2B(L) 34 - 3A(L)	Unnotched at 75 ⁰ F	0.269	3.500	1 1	-63.96	-67.91	-8590 -8454	9.10
34 - 3BÛ	Dry	0.272	3.501	1	-63.59	-66.88	-8709	60.6
Average					-63.66	-67.24	-8584	9.18
34 - 4A(2)	Open Hole at	0.271	5.001	0.998	-46.80	-34.54	-3807	10.48
34 - 4B	75°F	0.271	5.001	1.000	-42.36	-31.22	-3425	89.6
35 - 1A	Dry	0.269	5.004	1.001	-48.27	-35.84	-3908	9.47
Average				1.000	-45.81	-33.87	-3713	9.88
35 - 2A		0.269	5.007	2.45	-56.16	-41.75	-4992	8.73
35 - 2B		0.271	5.007	1.75	-58.62	-43.23	-5137	8.59
35 - 3A	20 ft-1b	0.275	5.008	2.55	-52.05	-37.74	-4503	8.65
36 - 1A	Impact at	0.273	4.998	2.30	-51.12	-37.50	-4265	9.20
36 - 1B	75°F Dry	0.272	4.999	1.95	-55.54	-40.86	4989	8.39
36 - 2A		0.269	4.998	2.30	-51.89	-38.61	-4621	8.33
Average				2.22	-54.23	-39.95	-4751	8.65

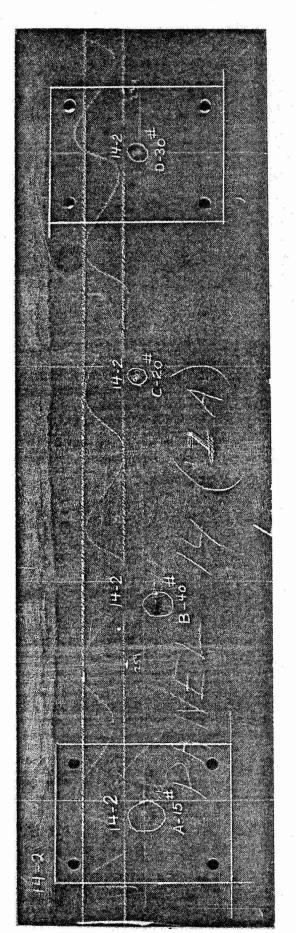
TABLE 4.5. AS4/2220-1 COMPRESSION TEST DATA (Continued)

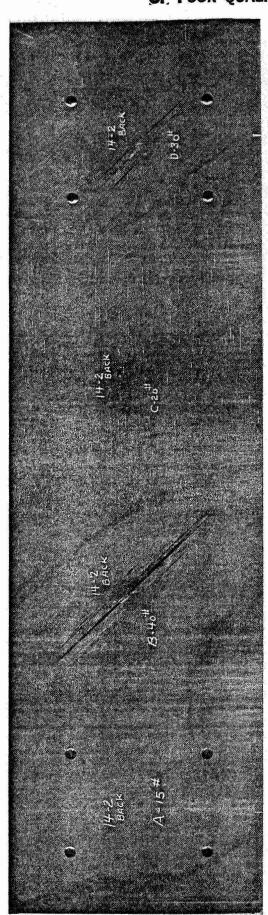
Lai	Laminate Orientation:		90 ² (±					
Lar	Laminate Resin Content:	ntent: Panel Panel	#34	Resin Content = 34.5 %, Resin Content = 35.7 %	_	#35 Resin Con	Panel #35 Resin Content = 35.0%,	
Coupon Id.	Test Type and Condition	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Impact Area $(in.^2)$ or Hole Dia. $(in.)$	Failure Load (kip)	Failure (3) Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (μ in./in.)	Modulus (msi) (4)
35 - 3B	30 ft-1b	0.273	5.008	5.00	-41.63	-30.45	-3603	8.75
35 - 48	75°F Dry	0.276	5.009	3.70	-46.23	-33.47	-4093	8.52
Average				4.67	-43.38	-31.53	-3824	8.49
34-2-A	Unnotched 5	0.250	2,003	1 1	-52.70	-105.07	-13019	8.67
Average					-52.57	-104.28	-12802	8.75
34 - 1A	Unnotched 6	0.269	5.004		-87.16	-64.75	-6280	9.52
34 - 1B 34 - 2A(7)	at lour Wet	0.200	7.004	1				
Average					-90.28	-67.20	6930	9.24
(L) Specing Specing Specing Cross (A) Gross (A) Tango	Specimen failed in the grip. Specimen buckled at failure. Gross area stress. Tangent modulus at 2000 µin./	the grip. : failure. 2000 pin./i	'in.	© © ·	V-groove Wet = 45 Specimen		compression fixture. day immersion in water at 160 ⁰ F not machined square.	t 160 ⁰ F



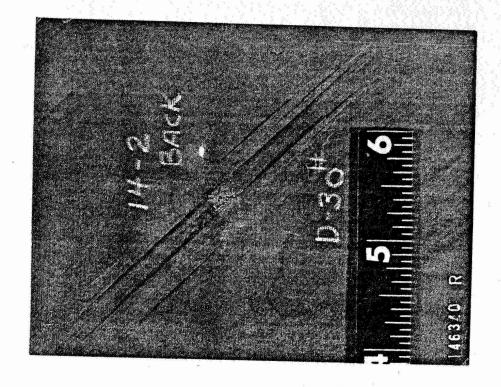


47 Ply AS4/3502 Trial Impact Panel Showing Front and Back Surface Damage. Those Sites With Four Holes are Ones Selected for Leakage Tests. Numbers With # Indicate Impact Energy (In Ft. Lbs.). Figure 4.5:





Trial Impact Panel of 47 Ply AS4/3502 Showing Front and Back Surface Damage At Various Impact Energies Denoted by # (In Ft. Lbs.). Those Sites With Four Holes Are Ones Selected For Leakage Tests. Figure 4.6:



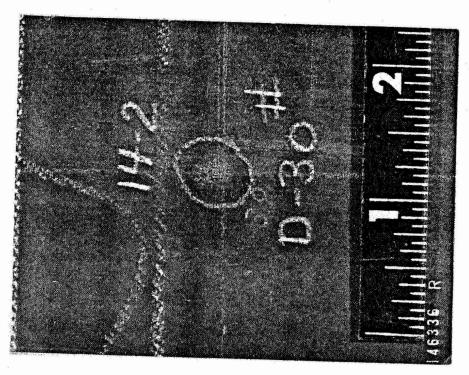
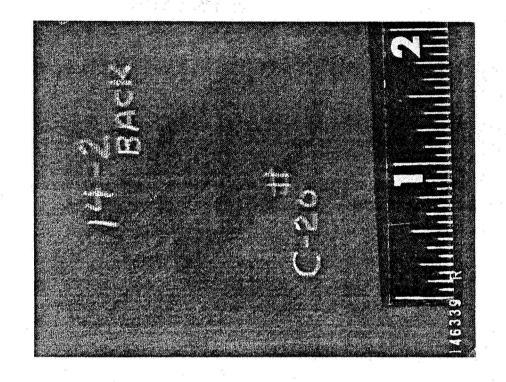


Figure 4-7: Front and Back Views of a 30 Ft.-Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502. Scale is in Inches.



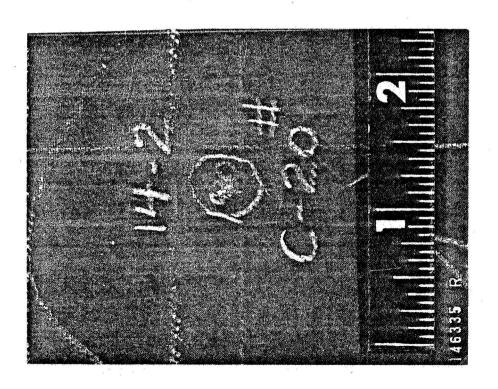
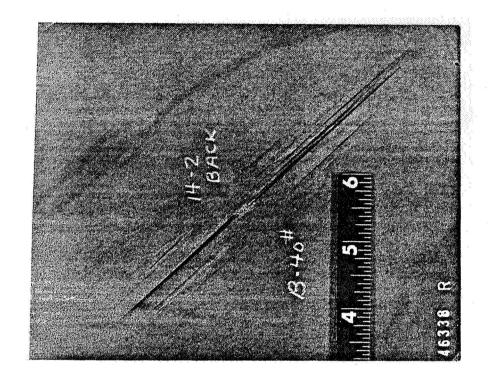


Figure 4-8: Front and Back View of a 20 Ft. Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.



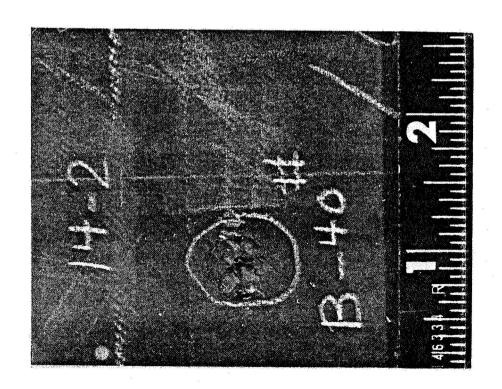
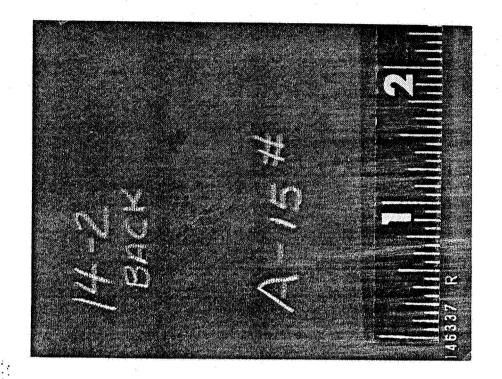


Figure 4-9: Front and Back View of a 40 Ft. Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.



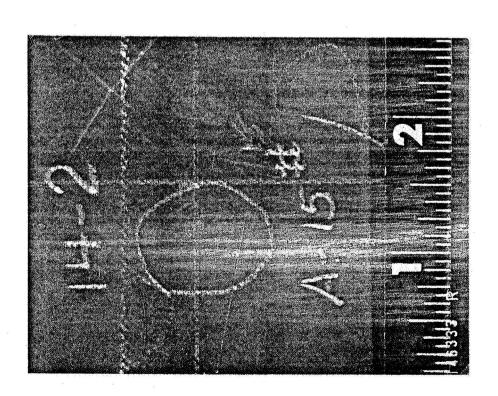
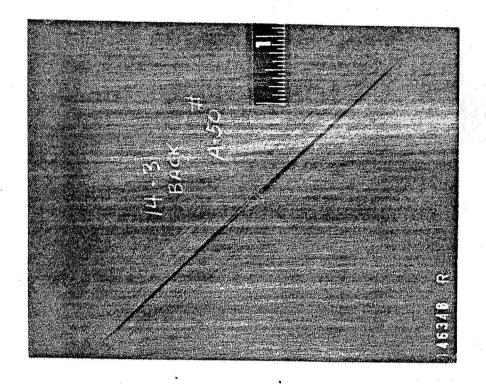


Figure 4-10: Front and Back View of a 15 Ft. Lb. Impact On 47-Ply AS4/3502.



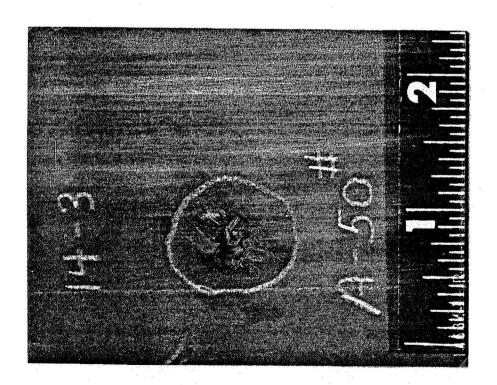
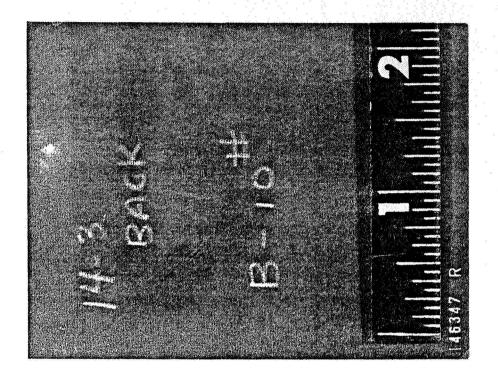


Figure 4-11: Front and Back View of a 50 Ft. Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.



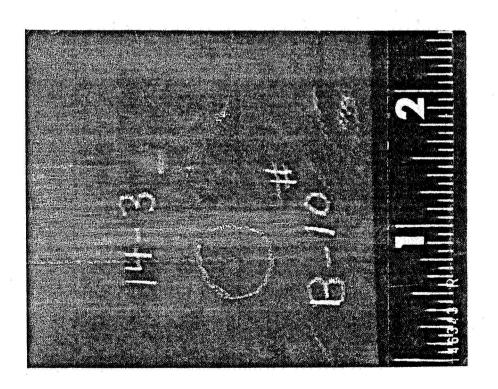
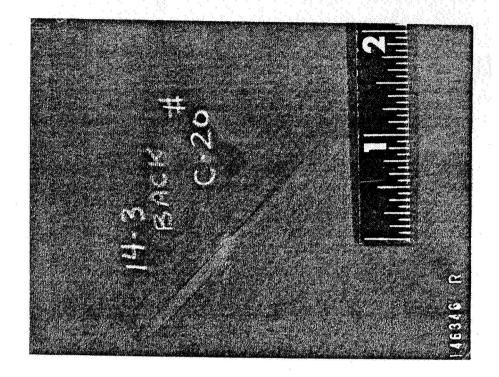


Figure 4-12: Front and Back View of a 10 Ft. Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.



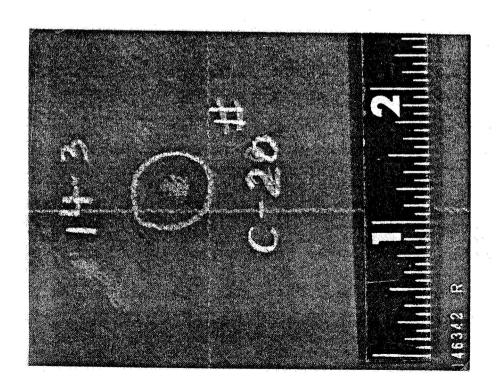
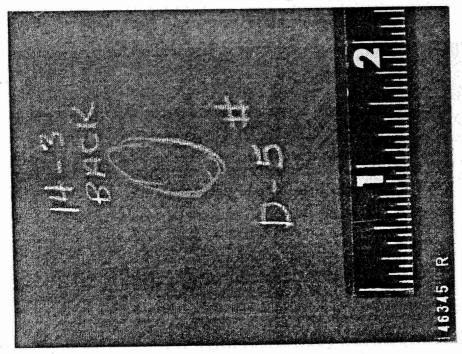


Figure 4-13: Front and Back View of a 20 Ft. Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.

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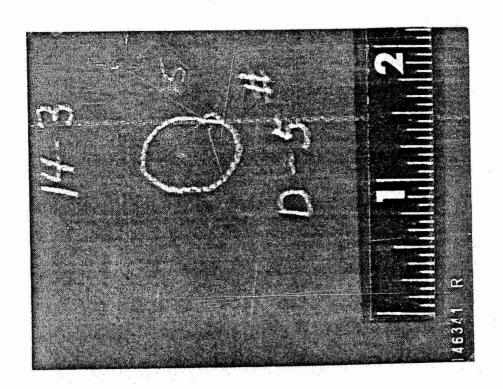


Figure 4-14: Front and Back View of a 5 Ft.-Lb. Impact on 47-Ply AS4/3502.

data are listed in Table 4.6. The damage threshold is between 5 and 10 ft.lbs. with panel penetration occurring at 40 ft.-lb.

Twenty and 30 ft.-lbs. impact energy levels were selected for compression tests. Two hits were made on each 7 x 25 panel which was subsequently out to the final 5 x 12 inch test size. C-scan results and visual observations are tabulated in Table 4.7 fOR THE AS4/3502 laminate and in Table 4.8 for the AS4/2220-1 laminate. Residual strength data for these impacted spepcimens are listed in Tables 4.4 and 4.5. Plots of impact energy versus damage area are shown in Figures 4-15 and 4-16 for the two laminates. A plot of impact damage area versus compressive failure strain is shown in Figure 4-17. T300/5208 data from other programs is included for comparison. Both AS4/32502 and AS4/2220-1 have significantly higher failure strains at a given damage area than T300/5208 (approx. 1000 μ in./in.).

The AS4/3502 compression test data are reported in Table 4.4. Average failure strain and modulus of the unnotched room temperature dry coupons are much lower than expected. All unnotched coupons failed in combined bending and shear at either the top or bottom grip. It is suspected that the problem was due to a small amount of eccentricity in the loading fixture. Average failure strain of the open hole test coupons is as anticipated. Average modulus of the open hole coupons is lower than expected. Average failure strain of the 20 ft.-lb. and 30 ft.-lb. impacted coupons are as anticipated. The average modulus of the 20 ft.-lb impacted coupons is less than expected.

The AS4/2220-1 compression test data are reported in Table 4.5. Average failure strain of the unnotched room temperature dry coupons is much lower than expected. All unnotched coupons failed in combined bending and shear at either the top or bottom grip due to the loading fixture problem reported above. The average modulus of the AS4/2220-1 unnotched room temperature dry coupons is higher than that of the unnotched AS4/3502 coupons tested under the same conditions. Average failure strain of open hole coupons is much less than expected. The open hole average strain to failure was anticipated

TABLE 4.6. TRIAL IMPACT TEST RESULTS

	<u> </u>					· .	
	AS4/35	02	47 Plies $(\pm 45 \ 90_2(\pm 45 \ 0_2)_5)_S$				
	t _{avg} =	0.255	Resin Content = 33.3%				
		C-So	can Indica	tions	Visual Indications		
Location ID	Energy (ft-1bs)	Width (in.)	Length (in.)	Area (in. ²)	Front	Back	
14 - 1A	5	0	0	0	None	None	
14 - 1B	50	1.80	3.00	3.35	Penetrated	8" Delam.	
14 - 1C	10	1.25	1.41	1.30	Slight dent	0.3" Delam.	
14 - 1D	40	1.44	1.80	2.05	Penetrated	7" Delam.	
14 - 2A	15	1.40	1.50	1.70	Slight dent	0.5" Delam.	
14 - 2B	40	2.04	2.26	3.45	Penetrated	6" Delam.	
14 - 2C	20	2.00	2.25	2.95	Medium dent	1.5" Delam.	
14 - 2D	30	1.45	1.94	2.05	Large dent	3.5" Delam.	
14 - 3A	50	1.52	1.72	2.15	Penetrated	6" Delam.	
14 - 3B	10	1.36	1.52	1.60	Slight dent	• 0.5" Delam.	
14 - 3C	20	1.60	2.18	2.40	Medium dent	2.5" Delam.	
14 - 3D	5	0	0	0	None	None	
14 - 4A	10	1.35	1.40	1.40	None	None	
14 - 4B	30	1.72	2.60	2.80	Large dent	3.5" Delam.	
14 - 4C	15	1.40	1.63	1.60	Slight dent	1.5" Delam.	
14 - 4D	20	1.92	2.30	2.70	Medium dent	2" Delam.	

TABLE 4.7. IMPACT TEST RESULTS - AS4/3502

(±45 90₂(±45 0₂)₅)_S

Panel 15 48 Plies $t_{avg} = 0.262$ Resin Content = 35.1%

Panel 22 48 Plies tavg = 0.270 Resin Content = NA

		C-Scan Indications			C-Scan Indications Visual Indicat			ndications
Location Energy (ft-lbs)		Width (in.)	Length (in.)	Area (in. ²)	Front	Back		
15 - 1A	22	1.90	2.00	2.30	Slight dent	1.0" Delam.		
15 - 2A	20	1.80	1.84	2.35	Medium dent	1.0" Delam.		
15 - 2B	30	1.94	1.88	3.15	Large dent	4.0" Delam.		
15 - 3A	30	2.40	3.10	4.90	Medium dent	1.0" Delam.		
15 - 3B	30	2,22	2.24	4.20	Large dent	4.0" Delam.		
15 - 4A	20	1.72	2.20	2.85	Slight dent	1.0" Delam.		
22 - 1A	22	2.00	1.90	3.20	Medium dent	2.5" Delam.		
22 - 1B	22	1.80	2.16	2.85	Medium dent	3.0" Delam.		

TABLE 4.8. IMPACT TEST RESULTS - AS4/2220-1

(±45 90₂(±45 0₂)₅)_s

Panel 35 48 Plies $t_{avg} = 0.274$ Resin Content = 35.0%

Panel 36 48 Plies $t_{avg} = 0.270$ Resin Content = 35.7%

avg										
		C-Scan Indications			Visual Indications					
Location ID	Energy (ft-lbs)	Width (in.)	Length (in.)	Area (in. ²)	Front	Back				
35 - 2A	20	1.60	2.00	2.45	Slight dent	Dimple				
35 - 2B	20	1.48	1.62	1.75	Slight dent	None				
35 - 3A	20	1.80	2.04	2.55	Slight dent	Dimple				
35 - 3B	30	2.42	2.90	5.00	Slight dent	1.0" Delam.				
35 - 4A	30	2.30	3.32	5.30	Medium dent	1.0" Delam.				
35 - 4B	30	2.04	2.64	3.70	Medium dent	1.0" Delam.				
36 - 1A	20	1.70	1.90	2.30	Slight dent	0.25" Delam.				
36 - 1B	20	1.64	1.74	1.95	Slight dent	Slight dimple				
36 - 2B	20	1.76	1.90	2.30	Slight dent	0.75" Delam.				

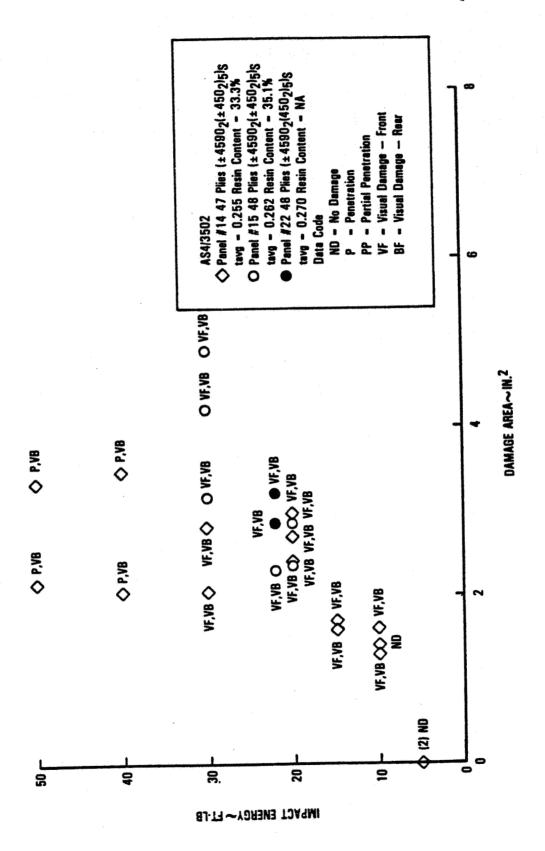


Figure 4-15: Impact behavior of AS4/3502.

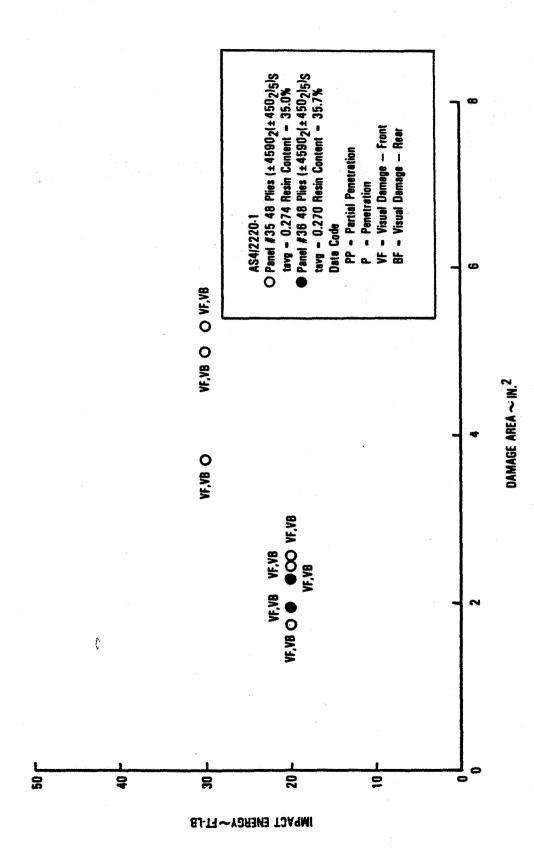


Figure 4-16: Impact behavior of AS4/2220-1.

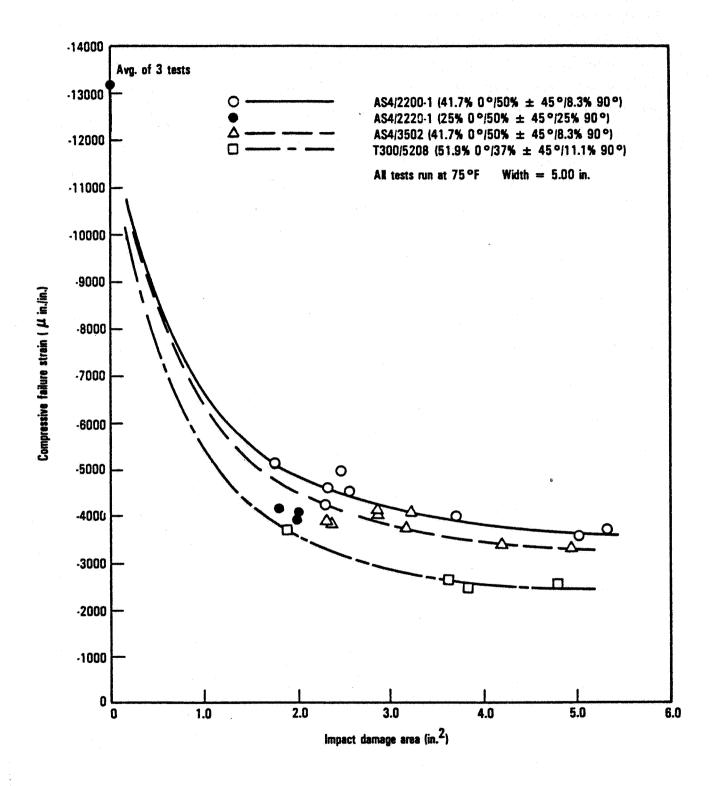


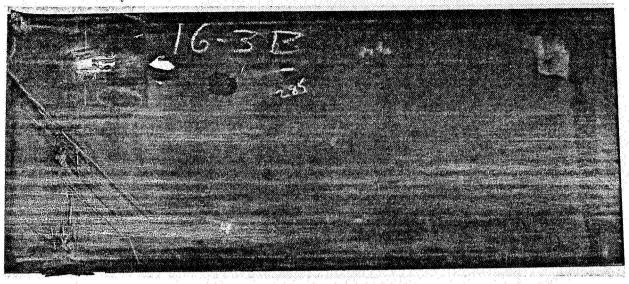
Figure 4-17: Effect of impact damage area on compressive failure strain.

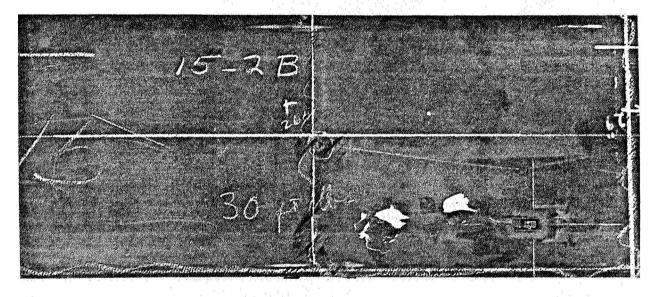
to be as much as 1000 μ in./in. higher based on data reported in Section 2.3 from tests run on quasi-isotropic laminates of the same material and thickness under the same conditions. The impacted AS4/2220-1 coupons have more damage area than the impacted AS4/3502 coupons for the same impact energy level. The average failure strains for the AS4/2220-1 coupons impacted with 20 ft.-lb. and 30 ft.-lb. are greater than those of the AS4/3502 coupons impacted at the same levels. The reduction in strength going from 20 ft.-lb. to 30 ft.-lb. is much greater for AS4/2220-1 than for AS4/3502. Average moduli of the impacted coupons are as anticipated. All impact damaged coupons failed through the impacted area.

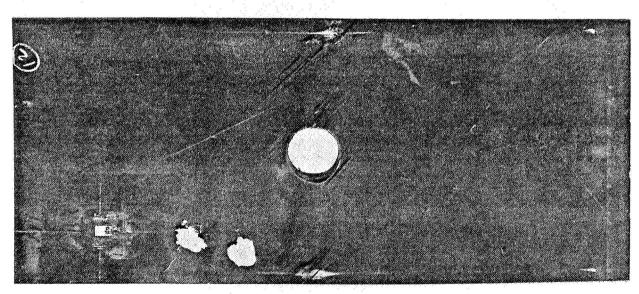
Typical failures of notched, impacted, and undamaged 5×12 inch specimens are shown in Figure 4-18.

Specimens tested at 180°F wet were conditioned by soaking in water at 160°F for 45 days. Prior to soaking strain gages and tabs were applied. After soaking lead wires were attached. In most cases, however, the gages could not be balanced and had to be reinstalled.

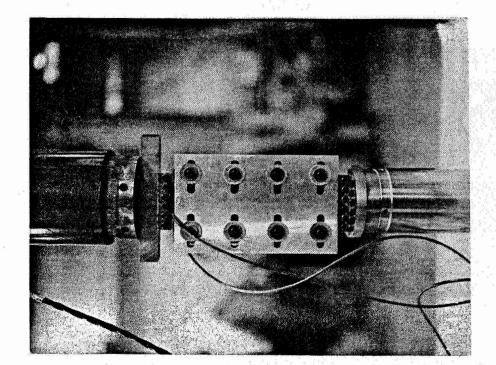
Since failure strains and modulus were much lower than expected on the unnotched, undamaged 5 x 12 specimens a different restraint fixture was evaluated and found to produce values expected. Typically on AS4/3502 average failure strain with the "standard" fixture was 8325 μ in./in., with the new fixture this value increased to 14040 μ in./in. The new fixture uses a 2 inch wide by 9.625 inch long specimen. It is shown from three angles in Figure 4-19 mounted ready for test. The edge supports are a V-groove as shown in Figure 4-20. They are adjustable in width and attached to a back support plate which is free floating from any outside support. Fit of the V-groove bars to the specimeen is accomplished by installing a shim as indicated in Figure 4-20 of a thickness calculated to permit unrestrained Poisson expansion. After tightening the bolts the shims are removed before testing. Ends of the specimen are clamped with a flat loading bar and provide for 1/4 inch edge restraint. The bottom clamp bar rests on a

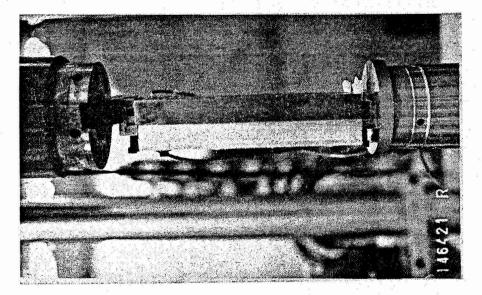






2 Inch Typical Compression Failures of Notched, Impacted, and Undamaged 5 $\rm X$ $48-Ply\ Panels.$ Figure 4-18:





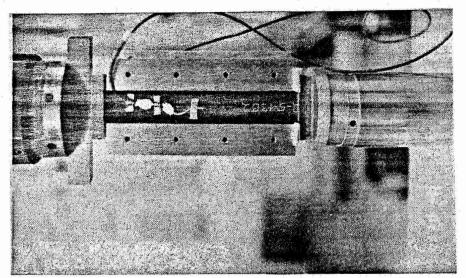


Figure 4-19: V-Groove Compression Fixture Installed For Test In Front, Side and Back Views.

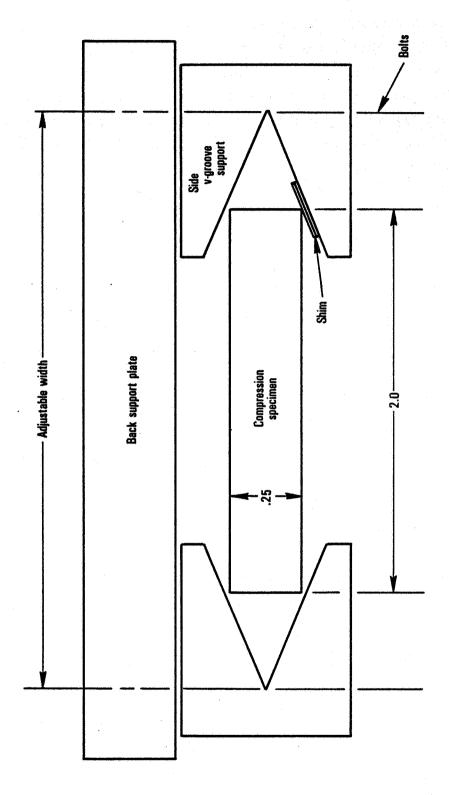


Figure 4-20: Plan View of V-groove Compression Support Fixture

spherical seat bearing. The test operator adjusts the spherical seat in both the X and Y axis until less than 0.001 inch maximum clearance is obtained between the top clamp bar and a loading bar attached to the load cell. Folded paper shims are used to support the back plate to a central vertical position on the specimen and left until 30 percent of the expected failure load is reached, then removed. Typical failures are shown in Figures 4-21 and 4-22 for 0° specimens and for 90° specimens in Figure 4-23. Failure modes are compressive and not the end type experienced with the standard fixture. Failure strains are also much higher, as seen in Tables 4.4 and 4.5, and are as expected.

The failure strain of the AS4/3502 material is higher than that of the AS4/2220-1 material. This is the reverse of the tension test results.

Four additional 2 inch wide specimens (2 each of AS4/2220 and 2 each of Celion/982) were run with this procedure and are reported in Section 2.3.

A problem with this fixture is that it is limited to 2 inch wide specimens which are inadequate for impact or notched specimens. A new fixture for larger specimens incorporating these features is being fabricated.

4.3 ±45° TENSILE TESTS

Tensile tests were performed on 12-ply laminates of AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 with a layup orientation of $\pm 45^{\circ}$. Test specimen geometry is shown in Figure 4-23 without the bonded fiberglass tabs. Lexan was used as tab material and gripping in MTS hydraulic grips. A T-gage was mounted in the test section for transverse and longitudinal strain monitoring.

Typical specimen failures are shown in Figure 4-25. Results are summarized in Tables 4.9 and 4-10. Specimen dimensional data, stress-strain curves

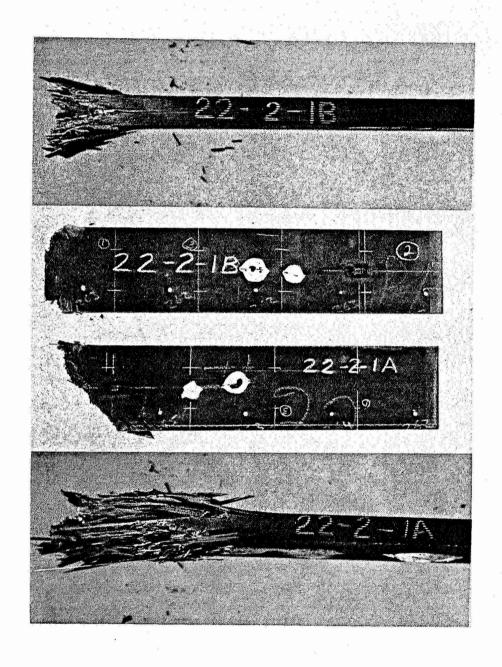


Figure 4-21: Typical Compression Failures of 2 Inch Wide 0° Specimens on AS4/3502 Using the V-Groove Compression Fixture.



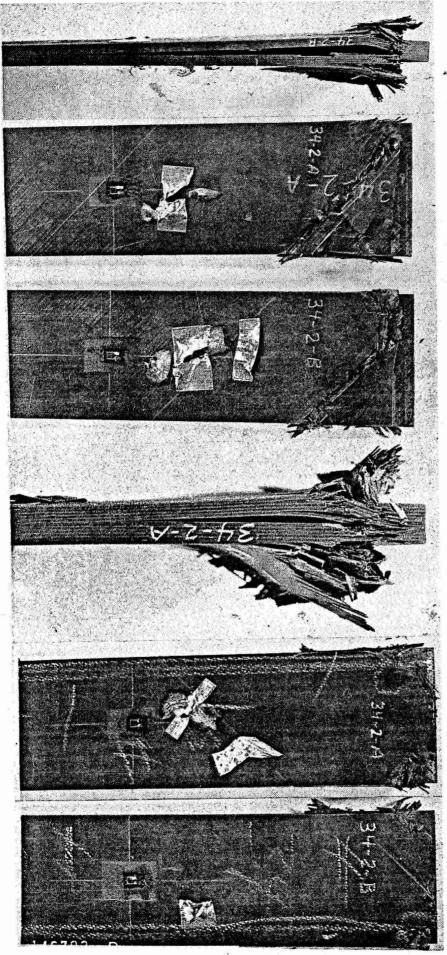
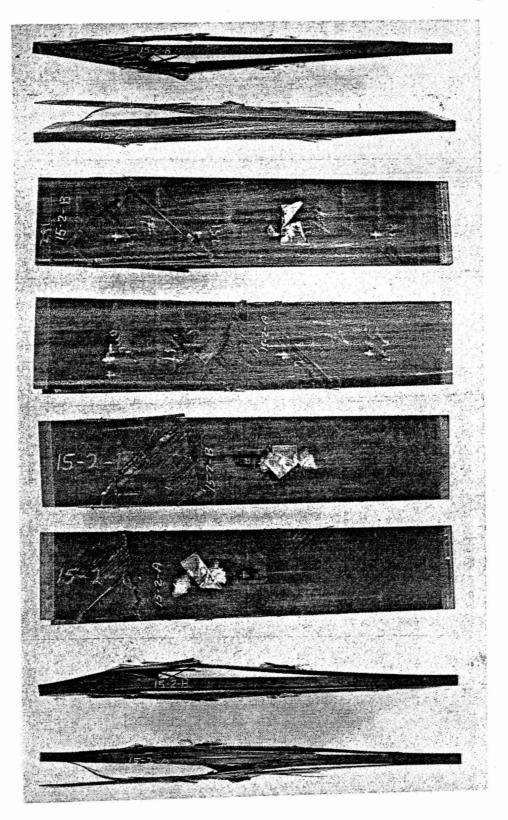


Figure 4-22:



Typical Compression Failures of 2-Inch Wide $90^{\rm O}$ Specimens of AS4/3502 Using The V-Groove Compression Fixture. Figure 4-23:

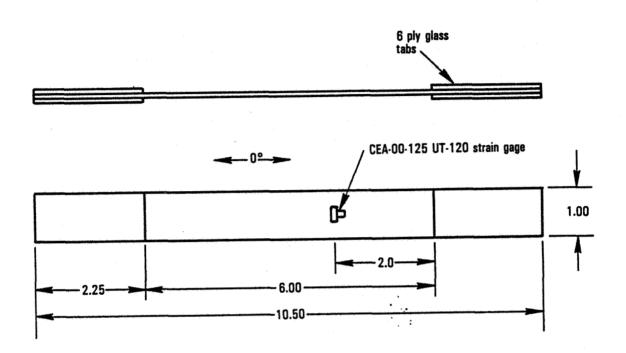


Figure 4-24: $\pm 45^{\circ}$ and 0° Tensile Test Specimen Geometry



Top Specimen is AS4/3502 and the +45° Tensile Specimen Failures. Bottom is AS4/2220-1. Figure 4-25:

4-41

TABLE 4.9 - AS4/3502 ±45° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: (±45°)₆ Laminate Resin Content: 31.5%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon Id.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Failure Load (1b)	Tensile Failure Stress (ksi)	Tensile Modulus (msi)	Shear Failure Stress (ksi)	Shear Modulus (msi)	Poisson's Ratio
17-1	0.062	1.002	1562	25.36	2.64	12.68	0.78	0.7167
17-2	0.062	1.002	1537	24.63	2.76	12.32	0.79	0.7143
17-3	0.063	1.002	1549	24.74	2.55	12.37	0.74	0.7500
17-4	0.062	1.002	1538	24.73	2.53	12.37	0.74	0.6875
17-5	0.062	1.000	1525	24.60	2.77	12.30	0.79	0.7241
AVERAGE				24.81	2.65	12.41	0.77	0.7185

TABLE 4.10 - AS4/2220-1 ±45° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: (±45°)₆ Laminate Resin Content: 29.8%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon Id.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Failure Load (1b)	Tensile Failure Stress (ksi)	Tensile Modulus (msi)	Shear Failure Stress (ksi)	Shear Modulus (msi)	Poisson's Ratio
37-2	0.065	1.001	2033	31.23	1	15.62	1	1
37-3	0.065	1.001	2040	31.53	2.35	15.77	0.71	0.7273
37-4	0.065	1.001	1996	30.66	2.50	15.33	0.68	0.7059
37-5	0.065	1.001	2108	32.18	2.38	16.09	0.72	0.6667
AVERAGE				31.40	2.41	15.70	0.70	0.7000

¹ Data not available.

and shear stress-shear strain curves are contained in Appendix B-4. Shear failure stresses were 12.41 ksi for the AS4/3502 laminate and 15.70 ksi for the AS4/2220-1 laminate.

Strain to failure data is not presented in all cases due to the very high strain levels (80,000 + μ in./in.) reached prior to failure. A trade-off in computer data taking rate versus the total data capacity led to terminating strain recording beyond 40,000 μ in./in. for the AS4/3502 and 20,000 μ in./in. for the AS4/2220-1 in order to improve data resolution of the lower part of the stress-strain curve which contains the primary data of interest.

Failure strains ranged in the AS4/3502 laminate from 16,000 to $40,000+\mu$ in./in. and in the AS4/2220-1 all specimens were over 20,000 μ in./in. but since the data was truncated at 20,000 μ in./in. no value of maximum strain was recorded. Loading rates were varied from 0.2 in/min on specimen 37-4 to 0.03 in/min on specimen 37-3. All others were loaded at 0.1 in./min.

4.4 0° TENSION TESTS

Tensile tests were performed on 12-ply 0° laminates of AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1. Specimens were of the geometry shown in Figure 4-24 with one T type strain gage for recording axial and transverse strain to failure. Fiberglass tabs were bonded to the specimen grip ends. Tests were run in an MTS machine at a loading rate of 0.05 in/min with hydraulic grips. Test results are summarized in Tables 4.11 and 4.12. Failure strains averaged 11612 μ in./in. in the AS4/3502 and 14176 μ in./in. in the AS4/2220-1. Both longitudinal and transverse stress-strain curves are contained in Appendix B-5 along with specimen measurement tabulations.

Failures in these specimens were catastrophic over most of the test section; locating an origin on most was difficult. Typical failures are shown in Figure 4-26. As seen in the end tabs the hydraulic grips contacted the fiberglass 0.15 inch from the inboard end and had progressively deeper

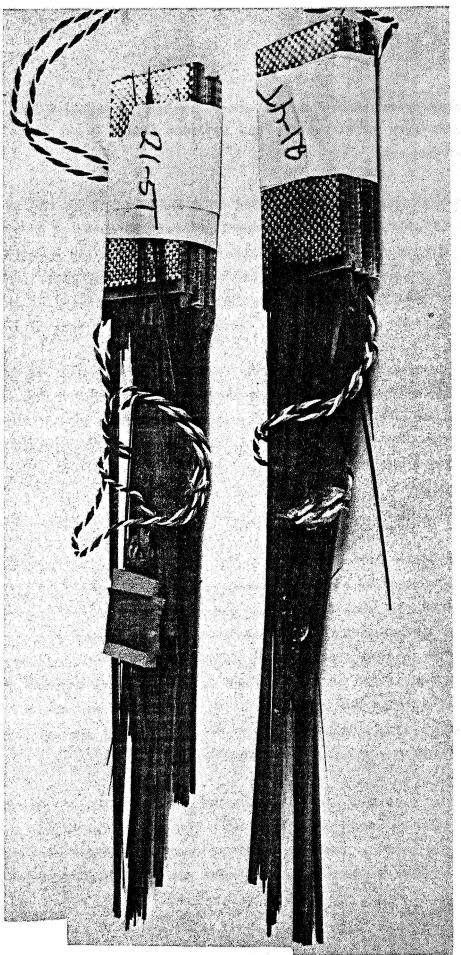


Figure 4-26: 0° Tensile Specimen Failures

4-44

TABLE 4.11 - AS4/3502 0° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: 0°₁₂ Laminate Resin Content: 28.4%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon Id.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Failure Load (kips)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)	Poisson's Ratio
21-1T	0.056	0.991	11.82	213.33	9882	22.00	0.3089
21-2T	0.058	1.005	12.70	218.94	12700	21.20	0.2955
21-3T	0.060	1.008	14.31	236.54	11130	21.70	0.2987
21-4T	0.059	1.007	14.68	246.35	11590	21.15	0.3065
21-5T	0.059	1.009	14.95	250.75	12560	20.80	0.3108
21-6T	0.059	1.005	14.76	250.32	11810	21.65	0.2970
AVERAGE			13.87	236.04	11612	21.42	0.3029

TABLE 4.12 - AS4/2220-1 0° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: 0°₁₂ Laminate Resin Content: 30.8%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Failure Failure Failure Coupon Thickness Width Load Stress Strain Modulus Poisson's Ratio Id. (in.) (in.) (µin./in.) (msi) (kips) (ksi) 17.65 299.53 38-1T 0.058 1.009 14010 20.45 0.3024 38-2T 0.058 1.009 17.11 14000 19.80 290.95 0.3190 0.058 20.10 38-3T 1.009 18.10 307.69 14510 0.3130 38-4T 0.058 1.009 17.58 300.89 14200 21.10 0.3000 38-5T 0.056 1.007 17.11 303.86 14010 20.75 0.3141 0.057 1.008 38-6T 16.99 293.59 14330 20.25 0.3127 **AVERAGE** 17.42 14176 20.24 0.3102 299.42

indentations in the tab toward the outboard end. This procedure was used to avoid a sharp stress concentration at the tab inboard edge. However, on specimen 21-1T the hydraulic grip came out to the inboard edge of the tab and apparently contributed to a failure at that point. Since that specimen also has an abnormally low failure stress (Table 4.11) it is probably not a valid test point. Specimen 21-2T is similarly low but visual examination of the specimen indicates no abnormality. The failure is well away from the tabs. Specimen 21-3T failed at the tab edge, the same as 21-1T, but the grip was 0.15 inch away from the tab edge, and its strength value is high.

4.5 90° TENSION TESTS

Five specimen each of unidirectional 12-ply AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 were fabricated into sandwich beam specimens shown dimensionally in Figure 4-27. The graphite/epoxy laminates were bonded to an aluminum honeycomb core with an opposite face sheet of 12-ply fiberglass per Drawing TL1031-5. Cross sectional dimensions of the beams are listed in Table 4.13. A single axial strain gage was mounted on the specimen centerline.

Specimens were loaded in a four point bending fixture, as shown in Figure 4-28, with the graphite/epoxy laminate on the lower tension surface of the beam. Load-strain plots were taken to failure on each specimen, and are contained in Appendix B-6. Test data are summarized in Tables 4.14 and 4.15. While failure stresses are essentially the same for both laminates, failure strain is significantly higher (7260 vs 6577 μ in./in.) in the AS4/2220-1 than in the AS4/3502. Loading rate for all specimens was 0.05 in/minute. Failures occurred randomly within \pm 2.5 in. of the centerline in the graphite/epoxy face sheet. No breaks in the fiberglass or crushing of the honeycomb core were noted.

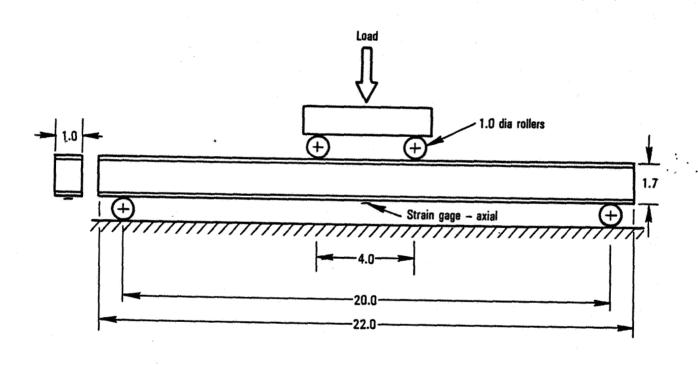


Figure 4-27: 90° Tension Test Setup Geometry. All Dimensions in Inches

TABLE 4.13 SANDWICH BEAM GEOMETRY

		- ₽
T _o (in.)	1.6895 1.6870 1 6900 1.6870 1.6885	1.6845 1.6865 1.6855 1.6860 1.6880
T _{FG} (in.)	.123 .121 .122 .122	. 122 . 123 . 122 . 122 . 122
T _{G/E} (in.)	.060 .060 .058 .057	.053 .054 .055 .056
Specimen	21-2 21-3 21-4 21-5 21-6	38-1 38-2 38-3 38-4 38-5

TABLE 4.14 - AS4/3502 90° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: 90°12 Laminate Resin Content: 28.4%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

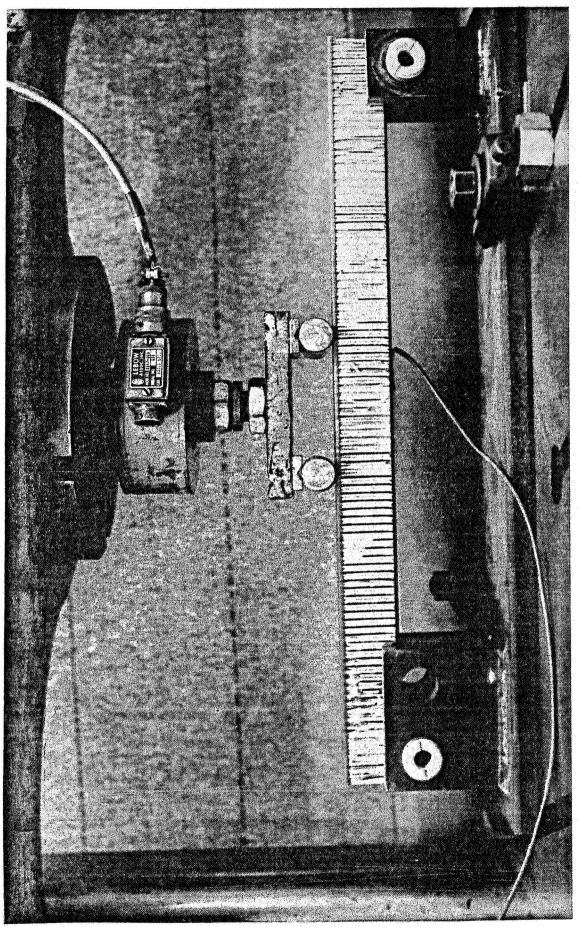
Coupon Id.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Failure Load (1b)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
21-2	0.060	0.9985	598	9.98	6227	1.61
21-3	0.060	1.005	569	9.44	6155	1.57
21-4	0.058	1.008	610	10.43	6402	1.66
21-5	0.057	1.0075	611	10.64	6401	1.70
21-6	0.055	1.0135	692	12.41	7698	1.67
AVERAGE		·	616	10.58	6577	1.64

TABLE 4.15 - AS4/2220-1 90° TENSION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: 90°12 Laminate Resin Content: 30.8%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon Id.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Failure Load (lb)	Failure Stress (ksi)	Failure Strain (µin./in.)	Modulus (msi)
38-1	0.053	1.011	556	10.38	6721	1.55
38-2	0.054	1.010	563	10.32	7079	1.49
38-3	0.055	1.011	619	11.13	7816	1.48
38-4	0.056	1.010	611	10.80	7542	1.48
38-5	0.058	1.0125	591	10.06	7142	1.44
AVERAGE			588	10.54	7260	1.49



Graphite/Epoxy Sheet is on the Bottom Surface 90° Tension Test Setup. of the Sandwich Beam. Figure 4-28:

4.6 DOUBLE CANTILEVERED BEAM (DCB) TESTS

Tests were conducted on five specimens each of 12-ply (0°) AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 bonded to aluminum beams as shown in Figure 4-29. This test was done in accordance with NASA Standard Test ST-5. During laminate layup a sheet of 0.002 inch thick teflon was partially inserted between plies 6 and 7 to act as a crack starter in the beam specimen.

The test objective was to obtain data on load versus crack arrest distance. This was accomplished by loading the specimen shown in Figure 4-30 in an axis perpendicular to the laminate so that a crack will run down the length of the laminate. Details of the test setup are shown in Figures 4-30 and 4-31. where the specimen is installed in a 12 kip static test machine with pin-ended clevises at the specimen and spherical seats on the outboard ends of the loading rods where they attach to the loading head. This arrangement was used to avoid application of bending loads due to any load column misalignment. A clip gage was attached to knife edges bonded to the ends of the specimen to measure crack opening displacement (COD). A traveling microscope attached to a dial gage reading to 0.001 inch was used to measure crack extension. Two microscopes were used during the tests, one on each side of the specimen, but for clarity one was removed from the photos in Figures 4-30 and 4-31. The COD gage was attached to an X-Y plotter along with load to produce load-COD curves so that crack growth could be readily Load was applied at a constant rate until the crack started to grow from the teflon starter at which time loading was stopped and held at the displacement position where the crack began to grow. At that point the load dropped off rapidly at first then gradually decreased to almost a stop. The crack growth rate decayed similarily. However, in these tests neither the load drop-off nor the crack growth completely stopped even after waiting up to 30 minutes. From a practical test cost standpoint the average wait from initial cracking to reloading averaged about 12 minutes, the actual values for each reading are contained in Appendix B-7. The hold times vary

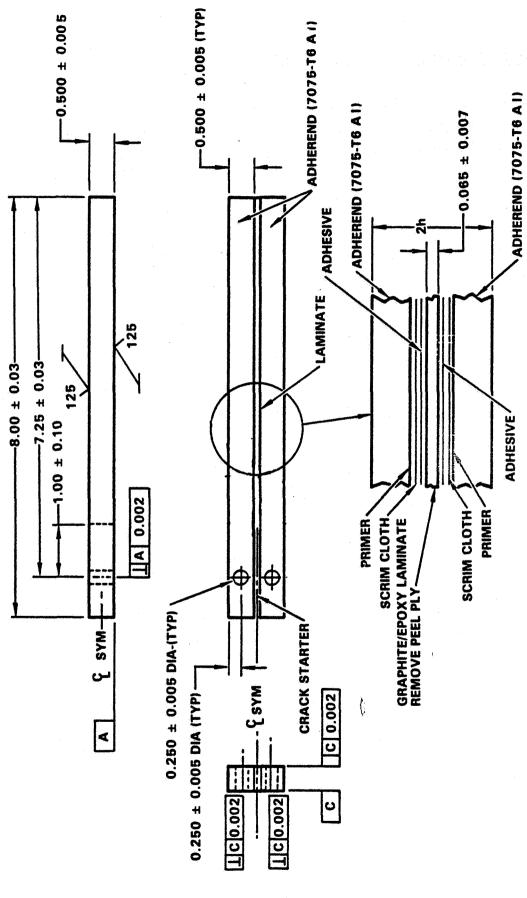


Figure 4-29: Double Cantilevered Beam (DCB) Test Specimen

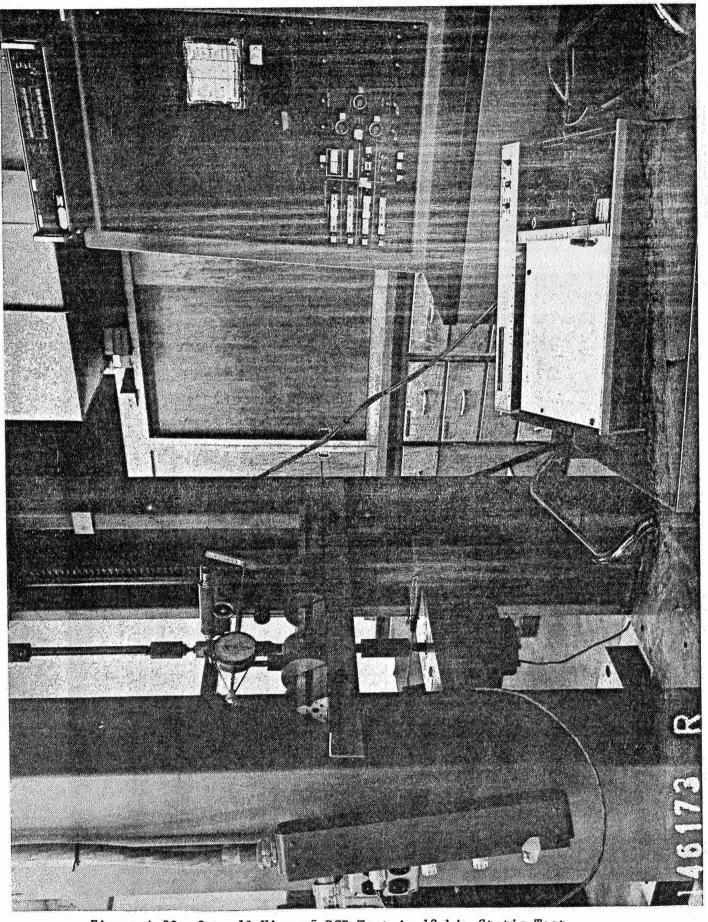


Figure 4-30: Overall View of DCB Test in 12 kip Static Test Machine.

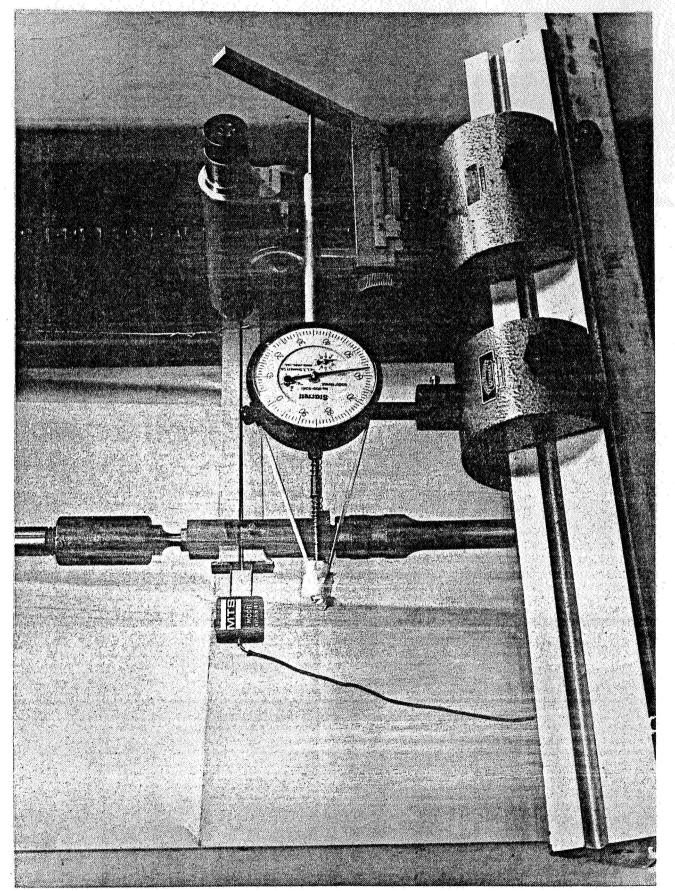


Figure 4-31; Detail View of Clip Gage Mounting Procedure and Traveling Microscope For Crack Length Measurement on DCB Specimens.

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depending on the observed rate of crack growth. The loading resumption point was as near crack arrest as practically feasible.

Once the crack basically arrested, loading was resumed until the crack started to grow again as observed by a drop in load on the load-COD plot. This procedure was repeated until the crack had grown to about three inches from the teflon starter. These load-COD plots are also contained in Appendix B-7 along with a tabulation of the front and rear crack length at each arrest point and the corresponding loads. Coupon dimensional data are summarized in Table 4.16.

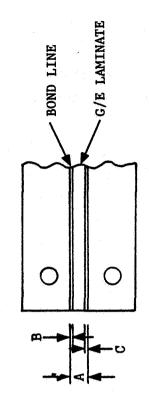
Test results were analyzed in accordance with ST-5 and are presented in Figures 4.32 and 4.33 as $G_{\rm IC}$ versus crack length for each specimen. As seen the data scatter, particularly in the AS4/2220-1 specimens, is quite high. Analysis of tested specimens reveal several anomalies which may have contributed to this scatter. Specimens fabricated from panel 21 had the teflon crack starter sheet misoriented as shown in Figure 4-34, which produced different crack lengths on either side of the specimens. This misalignment was also noted in Panel 38 but to a much lesser extent.

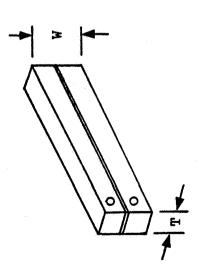
Observation of crack growth in several of the specimens revealed crack growth out of plane from the original crack between plies 6 an 7. Figure 4-35 of specimen 38-5 is a good example of shifting by one ply. Figure 4-36 of specimen 21-5 shows crack branching near the tip of the teflon starter flaw. These crack branchings generally are observed only on one side of the specimen, the other side usually appears normal. In one instance, Figure 4-37, the crack stopped propagating along the 6/7 ply interface and shifted out of the laminate to the adhesive between the aluminum beam and the laminate surface.

Other experimentors have suggested that part of our problem may be due to a slight excentricity caused by the wire support on the outboard end of the specimen as seen in Figure 4-31. In this test setup the upper half of the

TABLE 4.16: DCB COUPON DIMENSIONS

···		
C (in.)	.004 .002 .002 .002	.003 .004 .004 .004
B (in.)	.004 .003 .002 .002	.003 .004 .004
A (in.)	.060 .060 .061 .060	.058 .058 .058 .062
T (in.)	.5035 .5040 .5010 .5014	.5043 .5031 .5035 .5025
W (in.)	1.067 1.068 1.069 1.069	1.062 1.063 1.064 1.064 1.065
Coupon ID	21-2 21-3 21-4 21-5 21-6	38-1 38-2 38-3 38-4 38-5
	¥\$√3205	¥2¢\2220-1





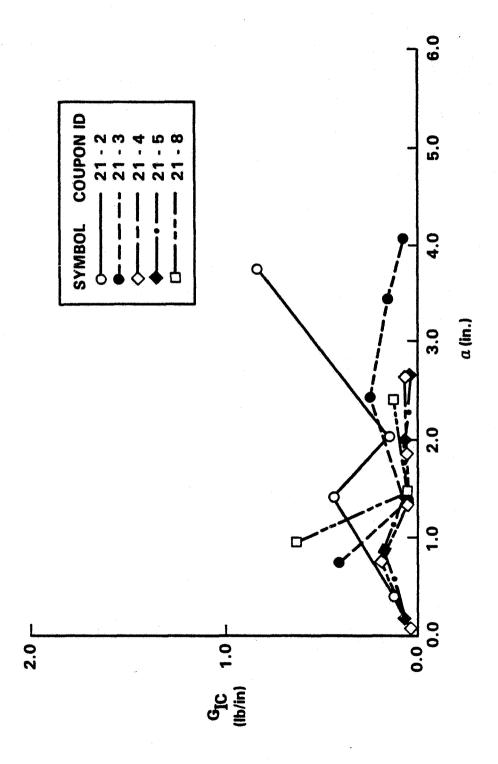


Figure 4-32: DCB Test Results - AS4/3502

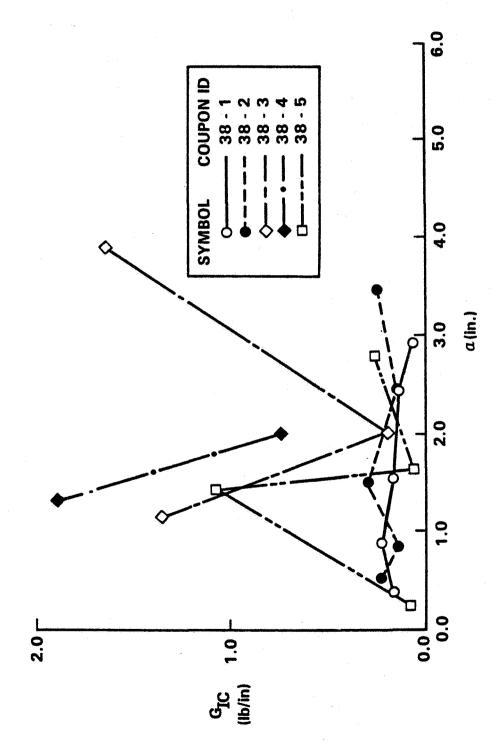


Figure 4-33: DCB Test Results - AS4/2220-1

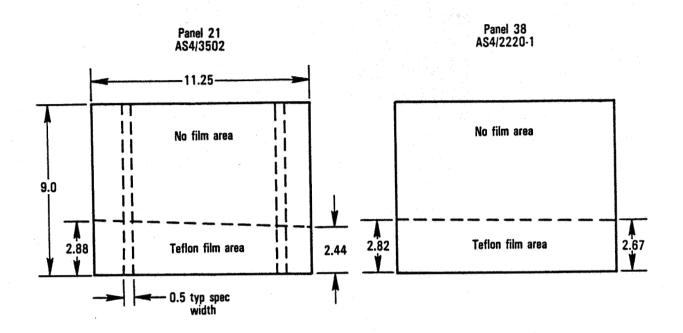


Figure 4-34: Teflon Film Misalignment in DCB Specimen Fabrication Panel

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Closeup of DCB Specimen 38-5 Showing Crack Branching.

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Closeup of DCB Specimen 21-5 Showing Crack Branching at Teflon Crack Starter. Figure 4.36:

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Closeup of DCB Specimen 38-2 Showing Grack Transition From Center of Laminate to Adhesive Bond Line. Figure 4 37:

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specimen remains fixed while the lower beam is pulled downward producing a slight non-perpendicular load on the horizontal plane of the laminate, and as the crack extends this misalignment would increase.

4.7 EDGE DELAMINATION TESTS

Tensile tests were conducted on AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 laminates of two different layups to evaluate the NASA ST-2 Edge Delamination Tension test technique for toughness measurements. Specimens 1.5-inch wide by 10-inches long (Figure 4-38) were fabricated from each laminate. Ten specimens of each type were made, five of which were tested and five sent to NASA untested. After testing the five in our laboratory they too were sent to NASA for a post test analysis.

The overall test setup is shown in Figure 4-39 with a specimen mounted in hydraulic grips. Lexan inserts were used for gripping tabs. A four inch gage length extensometer was mounted as shown in Figure 4-40 in the center test section. Outputs from the extensometer and load cell were fed to an X-Y recorder located by the test machine. Load was applied at 0.00008 inches/sec. (0.002 mm/sec.) while visually observing both the X-Y plotter, for any deviation of the curve from a straight line, and/or edge delamination on the specimen. The objective was to find the onset of edge delamination, at which point the test, in most cases, was terminated. Additionally load, strain, and stroke data were taken by the computer. The X-Y plots, load-strain plots, specimen dimensional data, and observed notes are contained in Appendix B-8. Test results are summarized in Tables 4-17 through 4-20.

On both the $\pm 30^{\circ}$ and $\pm 35^{\circ}$ specimens of AS4/2220-1 delaminations were observed concurrently with deviations in the load-strain X-Y plots from a linear slope as shown in Figure 4-41. However, with specimens of both layups of AS4/3502 linearity deviation was not accompanied by an observable delamination. This is also illustrated in Figure 4-41 by the second curve

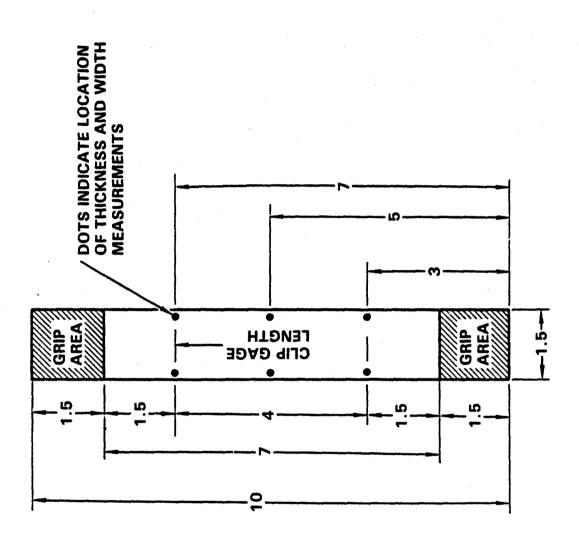


Figure 4-38: Edge Delamination Tension Test Specimen (Dimension Are In Inches).

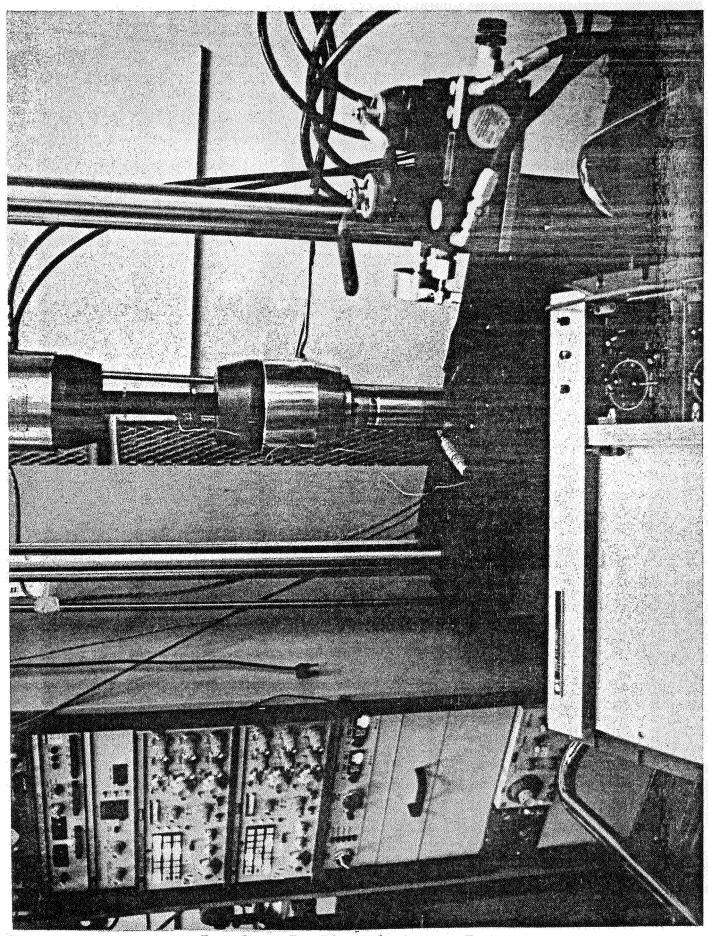


Figure 4-39: Test Setup For Edge Delamination Tests.

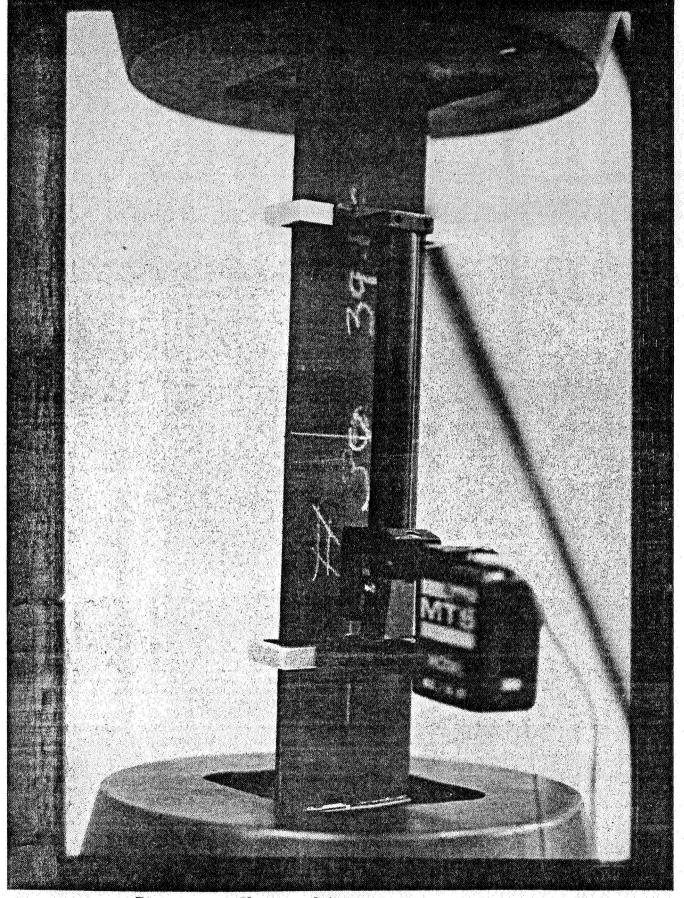


Figure 4-40: Closeup of 4-Inch Gage Length Extensometer Mounted on Edge Delamination Specimen.

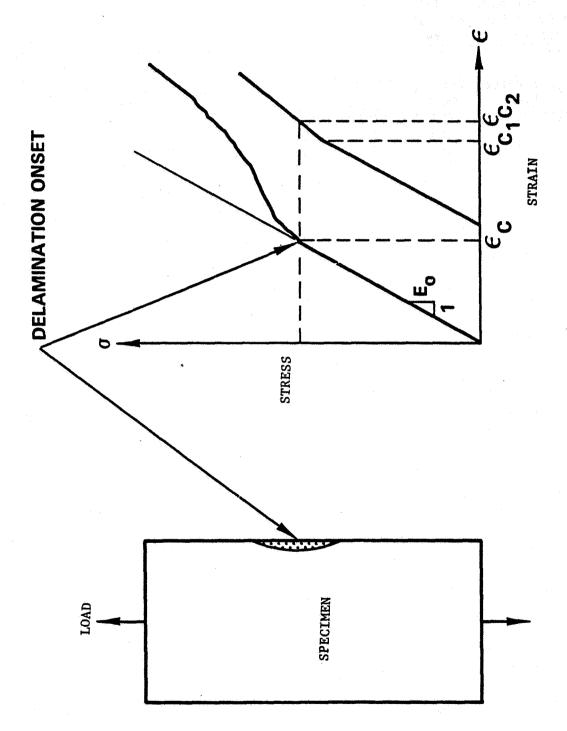


Figure 4-41: Critical G Determination.

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TABLE 4.17 - AS4/3502 EDGE DELAMINATION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: (±35°/0°/90°)_c

Laminate Resin Content: 27.1%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon I.D.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)		ation Onset (µin/in)	Failure Strain (µin/in)	Tensile Modulus (msi)	Secant Modulus (msi)
20-1	0.040	1.506	4550	5539	3	9.94	-
20-2	0.039	1.503	4980	5542	3	10.30	-
20-3	0.039	1.506	5000	5304	3	10.22	-
20-4	0.039	1.506	4810	4810	11690	10.10	-
20-11	0.040	1.506	4900	5000	11010	9.97	-
AVERAGE			4848	5239	11350	10.11	

- 1 Strain at first deviation from linear stress-strain curve.
- (2) Strain at first visible delamination.
- Specimens not tested to failure.

TABLE 4.18 - AS4/2220-1 EDGE DELAMINATION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: (±35°/0°/90°)_S
Laminate Resin Content: 29.6%

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon I.D.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)		tion Onset (µin/in)	Failure Strain (µin/in)	Tensile Modulus (msi)	Secant Modulus (msi)
40-1 40-2 40-3 40-4 40-5 AVERAGE	0.043 0.044 0.044 0.045 0.044	1.498 1.497 1.497 1.497 1.496	6060 6080 5508 6000 5370 5804	6060 6080 5508 6000 5370 5804	© © 13040 12225 12633	8.94 8.76 8.70 8.53 8.99 8.78	- - - - -

- 1 Strain at first deviation from linear stress-strain curve.
- Strain at first visible delamination.
- 3 E₁₁ = 20.24 msi, v₁₂ = 0.3102. Reference 0° TENSION TEST DATA.
- $G_{12} = 0.70$ mis. Reference ±45° TENSION TEST DATA.
- $E_{22} = 1.64 \text{ msi.}$ Reference 90° TENSION TEST DATA.
- 6) Specimens not tested to failure.

TABLE 4.19 - AS4/3502 EDGE DELAMINATION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: (±30°2/90°/90°) S Laminate Resin Content: 27.8%

Laminate Resin Content:

Test Condition: 75°F Dry

Coupon I.D.	Thickness (in.)	Width (in.)	Delaminat Strain (ion Onset (µin/in)	Failure Strain (µin/in)	Tensile Modulus (msi)	Secant Modulus (msi)
19-1	0.054	1.511	2940	3400	3	8.40	
19-2	0.054	1.511	2970	3250	3	8.30	:
19-3	0.054	1.511	3140	3240	3	8.19	
19-4	0.055	1.510	2730	3168	3	8.54	-
19-5	0.054	1.510	3095	3095	3	8.40	
AVERAGE			2975	3231		8.37	-

- 1 Strain at first deviation from linear stress-strain curve.
- Strain at first visible delamination.
- Specimens not tested to failure.

TABLE 4.20 - AS4/2220-1 EDGE DELAMINATION TEST DATA

Laminate Orientation: $(\pm 30^{\circ} 2/90^{\circ}/\overline{90}^{\circ})$ S Laminate Resin Content: 28.6%

Coupon	Thickness	Width	Delaminat Strain	ion Onset (µin/in)	Failure Strain	Tensile Modulus	Secant Modulus	
I.D.	(in.)	(in.)	1	2	(µin/in)	(msi)	(msi)	
39-1	0.058	1.504	4675	4675	6	7.28	7.11	
39-2	0.058	1.504	5140	5140	6	7.46	7.07	
39-3	0.059	1.502	5075	5075	6	7.36	7.24	
39-4	0.058	1.504	4526	4526	6	7.48	7.16	
39-5	0.059	1.503	<u>5170</u>	5170	©	7.41	7.18	
AVERAGE			4917	4917		7.40	7.15	

- (1) Strain at first deviation from linear stress-strain curve.
- Strain at first visible delamination.
- 3 $E_{11} = 20.24 \text{ msi}$, $v_{12} = 0.3102$. Reference 0° TENSION TEST DATA.
- 4 $G_{12} = 0.70 \text{ msi.}$ Reference °45° TENSION TEST DATA.
- $E_{22} = 1.64$ msi. Reference 90° TENSION TEST DATA.
- Specimens not tested to failure.

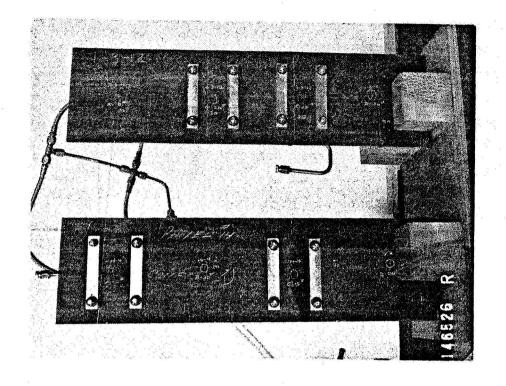
where ϵ_{C1} is the deviation point and ϵ_{C2} the point where the first delamination is observed. These different strain values are listed in Tables 4.17 and 4.19 where they differ by approximately 10%.

Of the five $\pm 35^{\circ}$ specimens, of both laminates tested, two were run to failure. These failure strains are listed in Tables 4.17 and 4.18, and the load-strain curves are contained in Appendix B-8.

4.8 FUEL LEAKAGE TESTS

Panels used for trial impact screening were selected for determining at what impact damage level fuel would seep through the laminate. Each panel (7 in. x 25 in.) contained four impacts at different energies. Initially AS4/3502 panels (see Section 4.2) with impact energies of 10, 15, 20 and 30 ft. -1b were selected for evaluation. The front and back surfaces of these panels are shown in Figures 4-5 and 4-6 where the visible damage ranges from barely visible to a 4 inch delamination. In these initial tests fuel pressure boxes, shown installed in Figure 4-42, were mounted so that the fuel was exposed on the impact side. This was done because at the higher impact energy levels the back surface damage extended into the fuel box contact zone, and a good pressure seal could not be obtained. On all subsequent tests the fuel boxes were mounted on the back surfaces as would be the service condition in a wet wing. Since leakage occurred at the lower energy levels with minor back surface damage the sealing problem disappeared.

Figure 4-42 shows four fuel boxes mounted on two impacted panels, the impact side of the panels are in the right hand photo. Each chamber has a vent bleed line in the top which is opened during filling to assure that all air is expelled and fuel completely fills each box prior to pressurization. Fill lines are attached in the center of each box and go to a regulator for pressurizing with dry nitrogen. Shell Pella A with fluorescent dyes (see Section 3) was used as a simulated fuel.



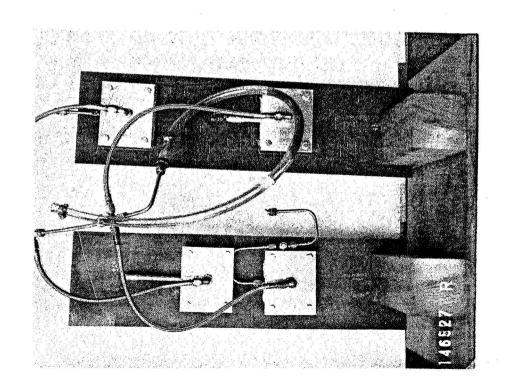


Figure 4-42: Fuel Leakage Test Setup Showing Boxes Mounted on Panel Back Surface From Impact. Seepage Is Visible at Each Impact in the Right Photo (Impact Side).

Table 4.21 summarizes the tests conducted to date. As shown the 30 ft.-lb. impact on specimen 14-2 (AS4/3502) leaked immmediately on application of 15 psi fuel prressure. At 20 ft-lb. impact specimen 14-3 leaked after one hour at 15 psi. The 10 and 15 ft-lb impacted samples were allowed to remain under 15 psi pressure overnight and by the next morning indicated leakage. The precise time leakage occurred was not observed but was less than 16 hours. Figures 4-43 and 4-44 show 10 ft-lb impacts that leaked within one hour at 5 and 10 psi respectively. Specimen 14-4 with a 15 ft-lb impact was ready for test on a Friday afternoon, but since no observers were available for the weekend, the chamber was filled with fuel, but not pressurized, and allowed to set over the weekend. By Monday morning leakage had occurred (Figure 4-45) with no pressure ever applied other than approximately the 1 inch fluid head in the chamber which is essentially zero pressure.

Specimens 1-3-13 (Celion/982) at 10 ft-lb and AS4/3502-48 at 10 ft-lb were initially pressurized to 10 psi and allowed to sit for 24 hours. No leaks were noted so the pressure was increased to 15 psi and allowed to sit for another 24 hours. Again no leaks were detected so the pressure was increased to 25 psi. Specimen AS4/3502-48 leaked after 1 1/4 hours at 25 psi while specimen 1-3-13 showed no evidence of leakage after 24 hours at which time the test was terminated.

Specimens 1-3-12 (AS4/2220) impacted at 20 and 25 ft-lb were pressurized to 5 psi and left to sit overnight. By the next morning both had leaked as shown in Figure 4-46.

A pressure box was attached to an undamaged 48-ply panel (34-1) of AS4/2220 and allowed to sit at 25 psi for 800 hours at room temperature to determine if any leakage would occur through a laminate with no cracks or delaminations. Examination of the panel after 800 hours revealed no evidence of fuel on the opposite surfce.

TABLE 4.21. FUEL LEAKAGE TEST RESULTS

Specimen ID	Material	Impact Energy ft-1b	Delamination Area in. ²	Pressure psi	Surface	Time to Leak hours
14-1	AS4/3502	10	1.30	10	В	1
14-2	AS4/3502	15	1.70	15	F	<16
14-2	AS4/3502	30	2.05	15	F	0
14-3	AS4/3502	10	1,60	15	F	<16
14-3	AS4/3502	20	2.40	15	F	1
14-4	AS4/3502	10	1.40	5	В	1
14-4	AS4/3502	15	1.60	0	В	<72
1-2-12	AS4/2220	10	0.84	10	В	3-1/4
1-3-12	AS4/2220	20	2.05	.5	В	<22
1-3-12	AS4/2220	25	2.89	5	В	<22
1-3-13	Celion/982	10	0.06	25①	В	No Leak 2
AS4/3502-48	AS4/3502	10	1.72	25①	В	1-1/4
1-3-13	Celion/982	20	1.63	5	В	8 < 24
1-3-13	Celion/982	25	3.44	5	В	8 < 24
1-3-13	Celion/982	30	5.42	103	В	2
34-1	AS4/2220	None	None	25	В	No Leak 4

 $[\]textcircled{1}_{24}$ hours at 20 psi no leak, 24 hours at 15 psi no leak

②_{After 24 hours}

^{3 24} hours at 5 psi no leak, increased to 10 psi

^{4&}lt;sub>800 hours exposure</sub>

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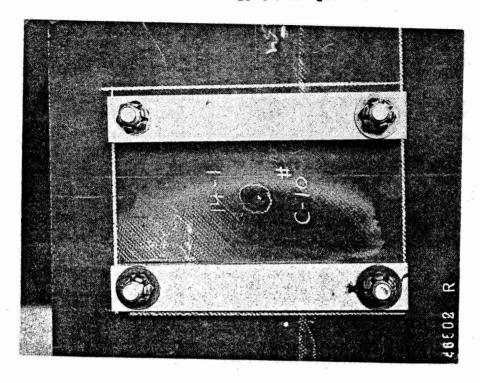


Figure 4-44: Impact Side Leakage of a 47-Ply AS4/3502 Panel Impacted At 10 Ft.-Lbs. With a Fuel Pressure of 10 psi.

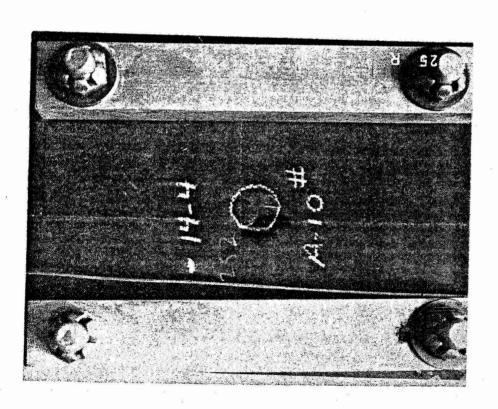


Figure 4-43: Impact Side Leakage of a 47-Ply AS4/3502 Panel Impacted At 10 Ft.. Lbs. With a Fuel Pressure of 5 psi.

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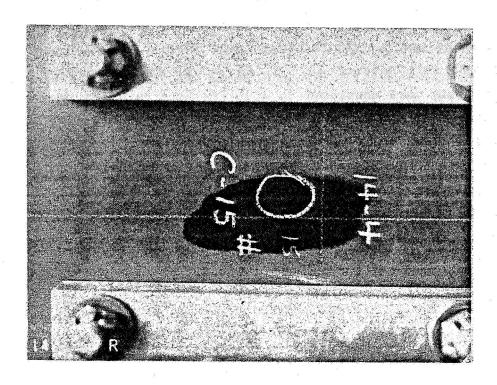


Figure 4-45: Impact Side Leakage of 47-Ply AS4/3502 Panel Impacted at 25 Ft.-Lb. at Approximately Zero Fuel Pressure.

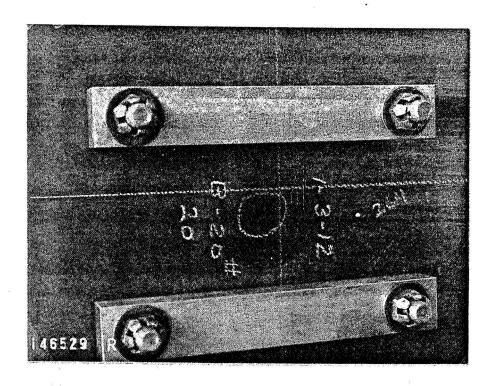


Figure 4-46: Impact Side Leakage of 48-Ply AS4/2220 Panel Impacted at 20 Ft.-Lb. With a Fuel Pressure of 5 psi.

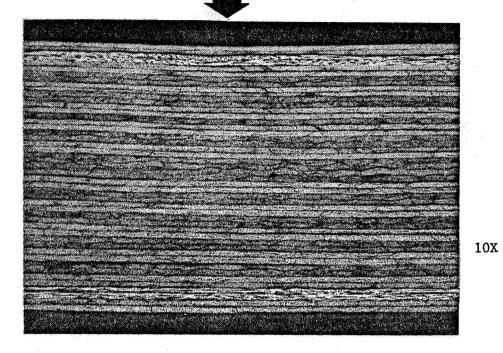
Fuel leakage was so rapid through the 47-ply AS4/3502 panels sectional micrographs were made of 10, 15, 20 and 30 ft-1b impact areas after the leakage tests were concluded to visually ascertain the damage and how it would provide leakage channels through the laminate. Figures 4-47 through 4-50 shows 10X and 25X views of the impact area of the four energy levels and the extent of internal cracking which is extensive enough for fuel to readily channel through the laminate. In these figures the full extent of delamination, particularly near the specimen surface , is difficult to see because of infiltration of mounting resin into open delaminations during the vacuum resin mounting operation. The resin is of a similar gray shade to the laminate and only close inspection can resolve which is which. Figure 4-50 the filling problem is particularly acute but is more apparent due to the large delaminations. These sectional micrographs verify that while external visual examination may not reveal impact damage sufficient internal damage may have occurred to permit serious fuel leakage through a laminate skin.

4.9 MULTISPAN SHORT BEAM SHEAR TESTS

Multispan short beam shear tests were performed to evaluate the technique as a possible simple, inexpensive way to generate comparisons of the impact resistance of competing materials. The test models in two dimensions, the local laminate deformations under impact loading.

Test geometry is shown in Figure 4-51. It consists of seven 0.500 inch diameter half-cylinder loading points one inch long and one inch apart. These are affixed to 1 x 1 x 4 inch steel bars by screws. The fixture is placed in an MTS hydraulic test machine for loading at a constant 0.050 in/min. loading rate through a ball bearing on the top bar. The bottom bar is placed on flat ground plate mounted on the machine jack head. Specimens are inserted between the pins and aligned by hand. Specimens are 1.00 inch wide by 4.00 inch long and approximately 0.25 inch thick. Load is applied until a drop in the load-deflection curve is noted. In these tests that





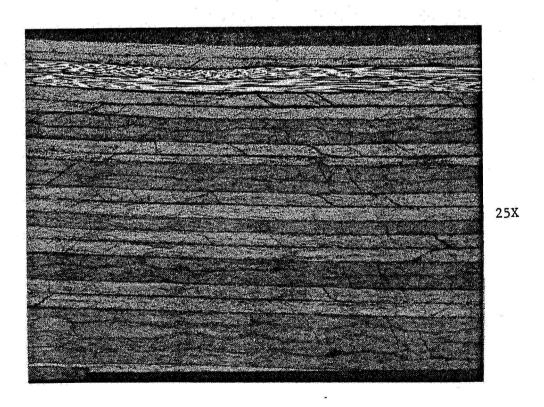


Figure 4-47: Sectional Micrographs of Specimen 14-3 Impacted at 10 Ft.-Lbs.



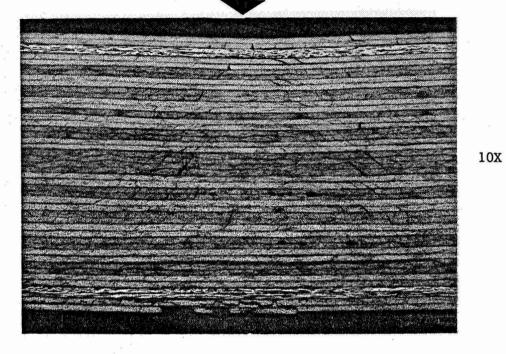
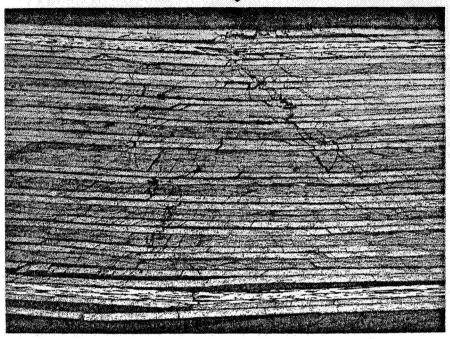




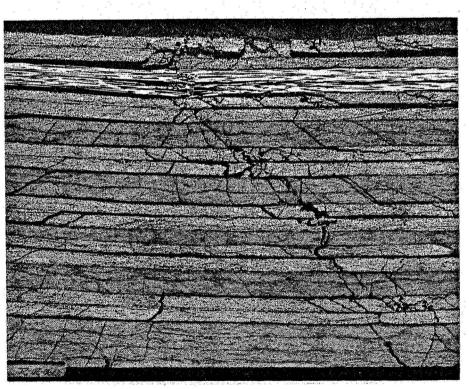
Figure 4-48: Sectional Micrographs of Specimen 14-2 Impacted At 15 Ft.-Lbs.





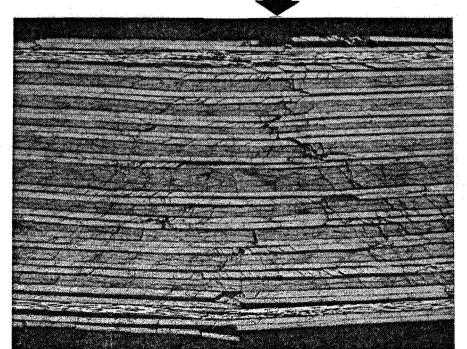


10X

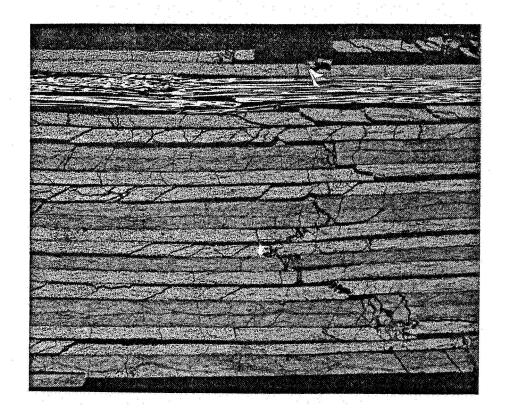


25X

Figure 4-49: Sectional Micrograph of Specimen 14-3 Impacted At 20 Ft.-Lbs.



10X



25X

Figure 4-50: Sectional Micrographs of Specimen 14-2 Impacted At 30 Ft.-Lbs.

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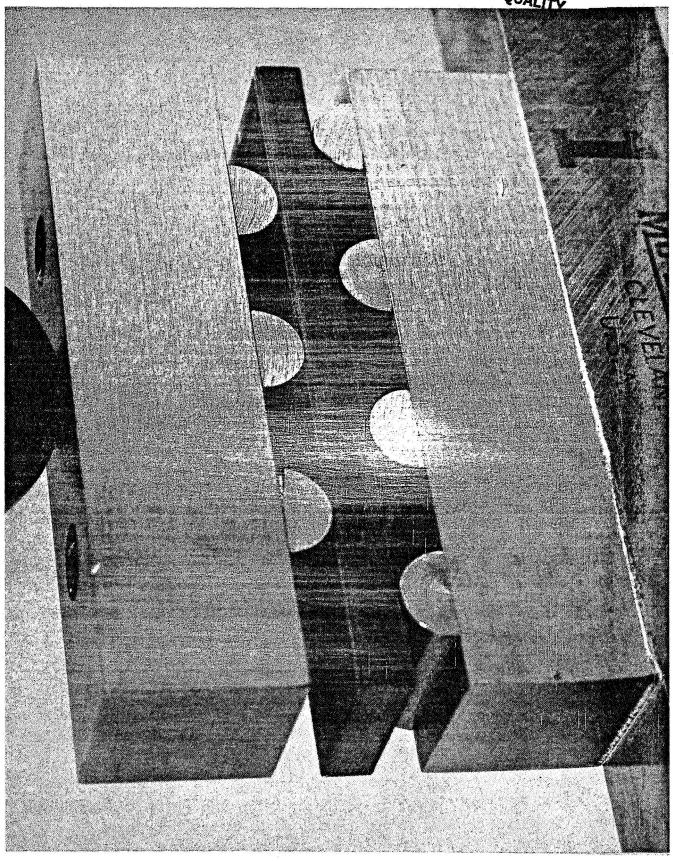


Figure 4-51: Multispan Short Beam Shear Test Set-up In The 7-Pin Configuration.

point was coincident with first visible crcking. A typical failure of the $(\pm^{45} 90_2(\pm^{45} 0_2)_5)_s$ laminate is shown in Figure 4-52. It is characterized by fractures running diagonally from an upper pin to a lower pin. In this layup the 90° fibers run longitudinally. Cracking goes across the 0° plies $(0^\circ$ fibers paralled to loading pins) at a 45° angle, delaminates at the -45° to 0° interface, and to a lesser extent delaminates at the $+45^\circ$ to 90° interface. Test results are summarized in Table 4.22. The AS4/2220-1 specimens failed at a higher average load (-5687 lbs.) than the AS4/3502 specimens (-5230 lbs.). This indicates that the AS4/2220-1 material will exhibit less damage due to impact than the AS4/3502. This is also verified by the results in Section 4.2.

One test each of AS4/3502 and AS4/2220-1 were run on specimens 5 inches long to evaluate and overhang effects, none were noted.

A second group of specimens from an AS4/3502 panel (101A) of a different layup (\pm 45 90 \pm 45 0 \pm 45 $_2$ 90 \pm 45 0 \pm 45 $_3$ were tested with both the 7 pin and 5 pin fixture configuration. Specimens were cut in both the 0° and 90° orientation. Test results are shown in Table 4.23. Typical failure modes for the 7 pin 90° longitudinal layup are shown in Figure 4-53. Larger delaminations occur in the layup than the previous one with less cracking. Similar cracking and delamination was observed with 5 pin loading as shown in Figures 4-54 and 4-55. The specimen in Figure 4-54 has longitudinal 0° plies, and the specimen in Figure 4-55 has longitudinal 90° plies. There is no significant difference in the failure loads of the two orientations.

Appendix B-9 contains load-deflection curves for all the beam tests, specimen geometric measurements, fixture orientation, and failure data. It was noted that specimens always failed toward one end of the test fixture. Checks of the fixture indicated that the bearing plane of the pins was within ± 0.0002 in. The 1 x 1 x 4 blocks were within ± 0.001 in. Specimen dimensions however had major tapers of up to 0.010 in. over the 4 in. length and 0.004 in. from side to side in the 1.0 in. width direction. These detailed

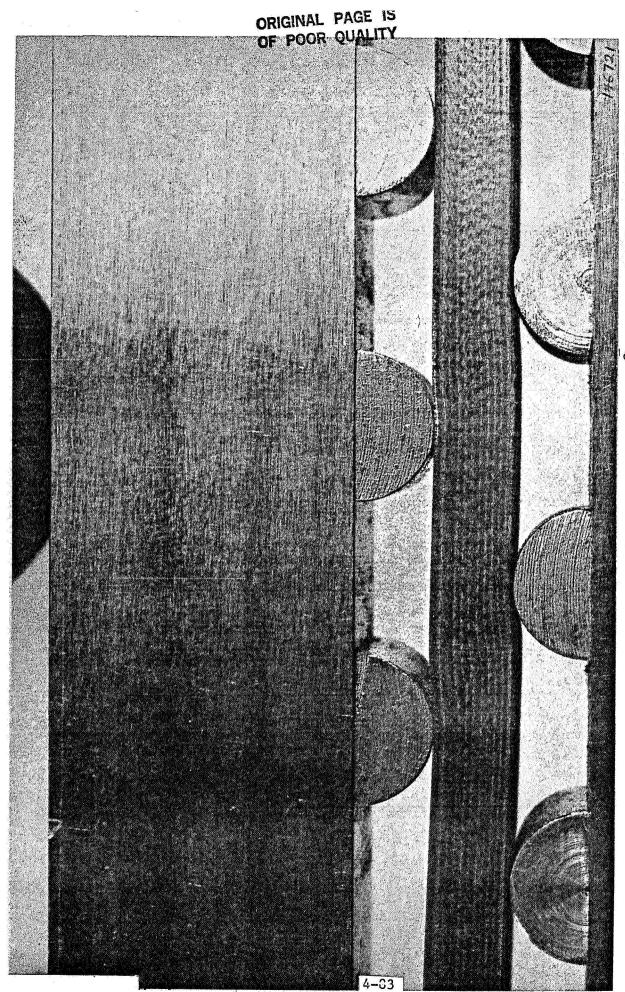


Figure 4-52: Failure Mode of 48-Ply AS4/2220-1 Specimen With 90° Orientation in the Longitudinal Axis.

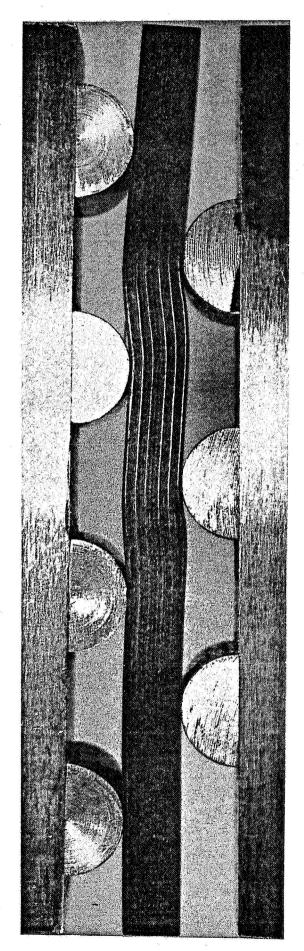
TABLE 4.22 MULTISPAN SHORT BEAM SHEAR TEST RESULTS

		Li	Laminate Orientation:	1	5 90 ₂ (±45	$(\pm 45 \ 90_2 \ (\pm 45 \ 0_2)_5)_S$ (1)		
	Laminate	Specimen I.D.	Loading Config.	Thick. (in.)	Width (in.)	Area (in. ²)	Length (in.)	Max. Load (1bs)
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-1	7 Pin	0.244	0.998	7770	4.0	-5190
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-2	7 Pin	0.255	1.002	0.256	4.0	-5504
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-3	7 Pin	0.264	1.000	0.264	4.0	6609-
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-4	7 Pin	0.239	1.003	0.241	4.0	-5915
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-5	7 Pin	0.249	0.997	0.249	4.0	-5474
	AS4/2220-1	34-7-6	7 Pin	0.261	0.999	0.260	5.0	-5942
								Avg. -5687
	AS4/3502	15-7-1	7 Pin	0.264	0.999	0.264	4.0	-4668
	AS4/3502	15-7-2	7 Pin	0.265	1.004	0.266	4.0	-5649
,	AS4/3502	15-7-3	7 Pin	0.264	1.005	0.265	4.0	-5209
	AS4/3502	15-7-4	7 Pin	0.264	1.006	0.266	4.0	-5479
	AS4/3502	15-7-5	7 Pin	0.264	1.005	0.265	4.0	-5059
	AS4/3502	15-7-6	7 Pin	0.263	0.999	0.263	5.0	-5315
								Avg. -5230
	(] Specimen longitudinal		fiber orientation 90 ⁰	oo oo				

TABLE 4.23 MULTISPAN SHORT BEAM SHEAR TEST RESULTS

	Fixture (1)	•	TR/BR	TR/BL	TR/BR	TR/BL	TR/BR		TR/BR	TR/BR	TR/BL	TR/BL	TR/BR	TR/BL	
48 Plies AS4/3502 (±4590 ±450 ±45 ₂ 90 ±450 ±45 ₂ 90 ±450 ±45) _S	Longit Fiber Orientation	o ⁰⁶	06	06	06	06	006		06	00	00	00	00	00	
02 90 ±450 ±45 ₂	Max. Load (1bs.)	-, 7751	7051	6069 -	-, 8751	- 7881	0706 -		- 5266	- 4817	- 4893	- 5260	- 4895	- 5351	
48 Plies AS4/3502 ±4590 ±450 ±45 ₂ 9	Area ₂	0.246	0.246	0.258	0.253	0.260	0.254		0.251	0.243	0.252	0.258	0.251	0.259	
	Width (in.)	1.000	1.001	1.002	1.002	1,002	1.002	 	1.002	1,004	1.000	1,004	1.000	1.005	
Orientation:	Thick. (in.)	0.246	0.246	0.257	0.252	0.259	0.253		0.250	0.242	0.252	0.257	0.251	0.258	
Laminate 0	Loading Config.	7 Pin	7 Pin	7 Pin	7 Pin	7 Pin	7 Pin		5 Pin	5 Pin	5 Pin	5 Pin	5 Pin	S Pin	
	Specimen I.D.	101A-1	101A-2	101A-3	101A-4	101A-5	101A-6		101A-8	101A-9	101A-10	101A-11	101A-12	101A-13	

() Orientation of top loading bar to bottom loading bar. TR = top right, BL = bottom left



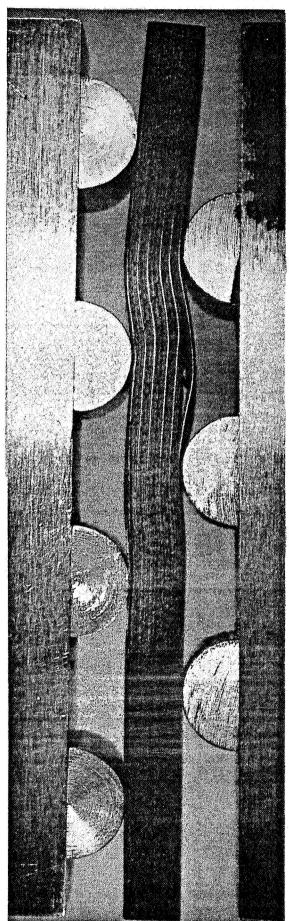
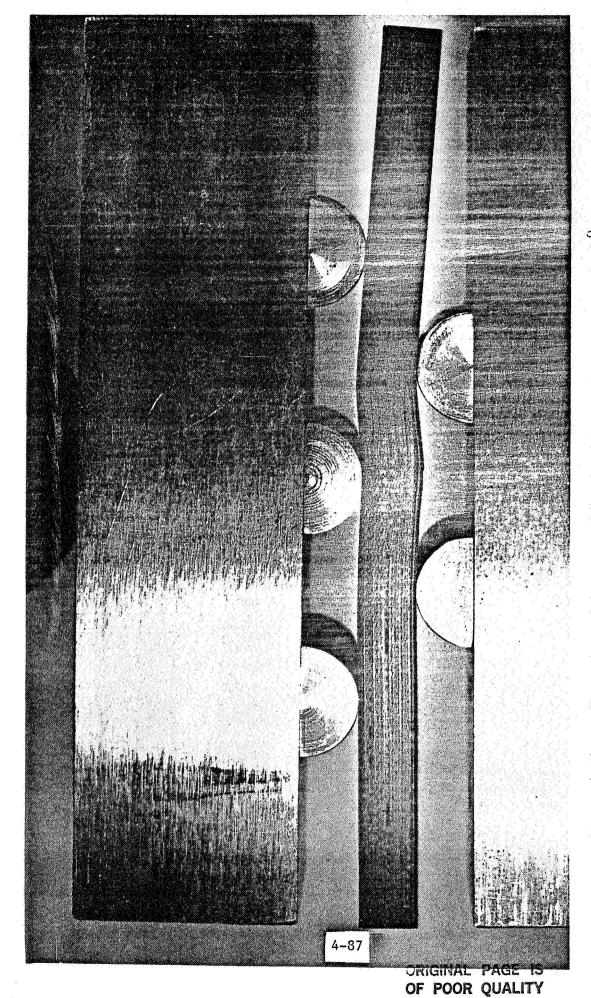
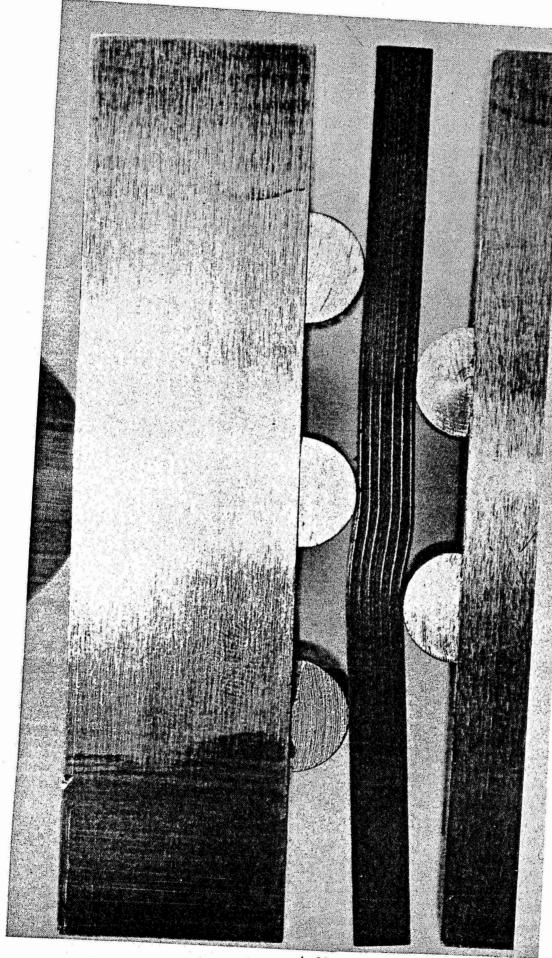


Figure 4-53: Failure Modes on Specimens 101A-4 and 101A-6. Longitudinal Bright Plies Are 90° Plies. Specimen Material is AS4/3502.



The Six Bright Plies Are 0° Plies. Figure 4-54: Failure Mode of Specimen 101A-12.



The Six Bright Longitudinal Plies are $90^{\rm o}$ Plies. Figure 4-55: Failure Mode of Specimen 101A-8.

4-88

dimensions are listed in Appendix B-9. During the tests on the 101A panel (Table 4.23) the loading bars were indexed as to top-right, bottom-right, etc. then the upper loading bar was rotated 180° to give top-right, bottom-left and then back to the original position. In the TR/BR position failures always occurred on the left side, in the TR/BL position failures always occurred on the right side, all other variables were held constant. Table 4.23 lists these orientations per test; no apparent difference was noted in failure load. Also the failures did not occur on the thinner end as would be expected, only on one end of the fixture. Since the load was applied through a spherical ball on the top beam which is on center with the center pin of 3, and all pins were 1.000 ± 0.002 inches apart the preferential failure location has not been explained.

To aid in understanding the observed failure modes an analysis was performed on Lockheed IRAD program "Fracture of Engineering Materials" by P.E. Sandorff for specimens with multiple loading points and compared to the standard 3 pin short beam shear specimen configuration. The analysis is presented in Appendix B-10.

APPENDIX A-1

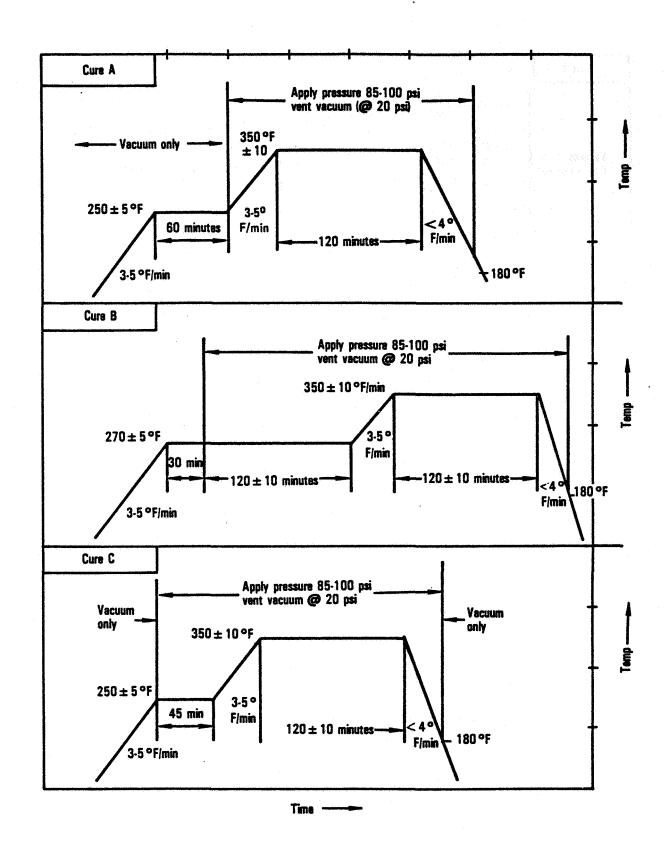
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2					2	8	7	ð	34.3	5.49	2783	⋖	.	0	2	114	0.	137	0.95	133	24.4
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2					98	9	33	š	29.6	5.42	2253	⋖	-	-		63	2.0	8	1.52	5	38.4
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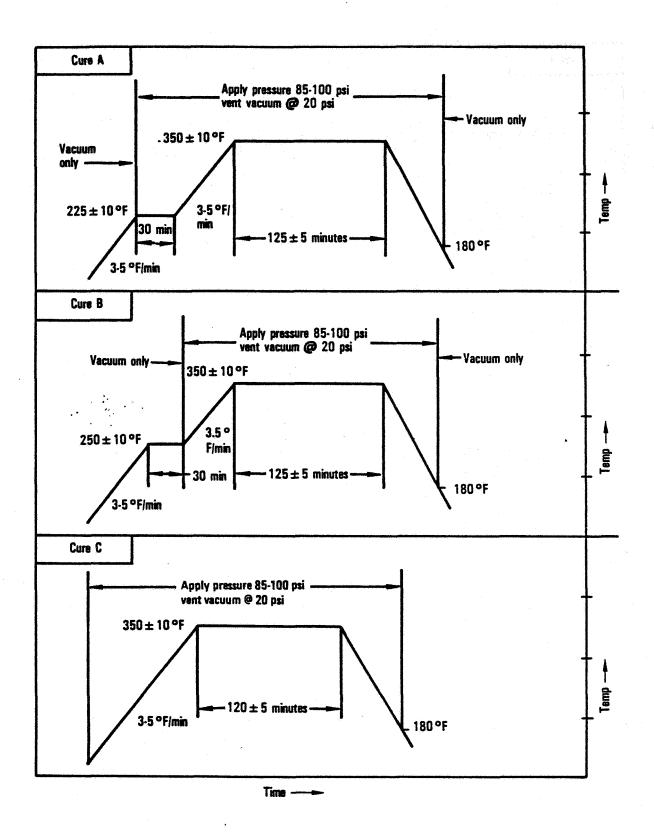
(1) ±30°
(2) ±35°
(3) Not available.
(4) Calculated from cert. data.
(5) Unidirectional material used.

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20 10 40 24 38 0K 28.0 5.35 2450 8 1 0 2 54 2.5 70 110 1.6 130 20 10 80 10 40 24 38 0K 26.8 5.35 275 8 1 0 2 5.6 2.6 68 80 1.0 10 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.1 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.0 1.0 2.4 80 1.1 1.0 2.4 80 1.1 1.0 2.4 80 1.1 1.0 2.4 80					4	7	88	ÖK	30.5	5.70	2567		-	0	7	8	2.2	80	135	£.	= :	32.5
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28 21.4 71.4 72.2 40 24 38 0K 28.4 5.50 2142 B 1 0 3 50 2.4 80 130 1.2 105 28 21.4 71.4 72.2 40 24 38 0K 29.3 5.68 256 8 1 0 3 55 2.6 68 90 1.4 130 200 0.80 185 48 41.7 50 8.3 40 24 40 8AD 32.5 5.69 (5) A 2 4 66 (3) 2.4 68 130 18.5 130 185 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5 130 18.5<					2	74	38	ă	29.6	5.40	2317	40	_	0	m	25	2.4	2	130	7.	2	30.7
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48 41.7 50 8.3 40 24 39 0K 30.9 560 2258 8 1 0 6 100 14 130 200 0.80 195 48 41.7 50 8.3 40 24 39 14 130 200 0.80 195 48 41.7 50 8.7 40 5 50 14 120 200 0.80 195 32 56 25 24 24 40 8AD 35.8 (5) A 2 1 6 8 70 130 2.4 130 48 12.5 50 24 24 40 6 8 6 8 70 6 8 70 130 48 12.5 48 13.9 48 5.38 (5) A 2 1 2 5 2.0 70 130 48 1					9	74	8	Š	29.3	5.58	2650	.	-	0	e	22	7.6	2	90		2	32.0
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48 12.5 75 12.5 40 24 39 8AD 31.9 5.44 3050 C 2 0 6 80 1.7 130 160 1.1 130 48 41.7 50 8.3 40 24 39 8AO 31.4 5.42 2533 C 2 0 6 80 1.6 130 160 1.0 130					3 2	7	2	RAD	34.6	5.82	2377	60	.7	0	9	4 5	2.8	95	€	3.3	2	3
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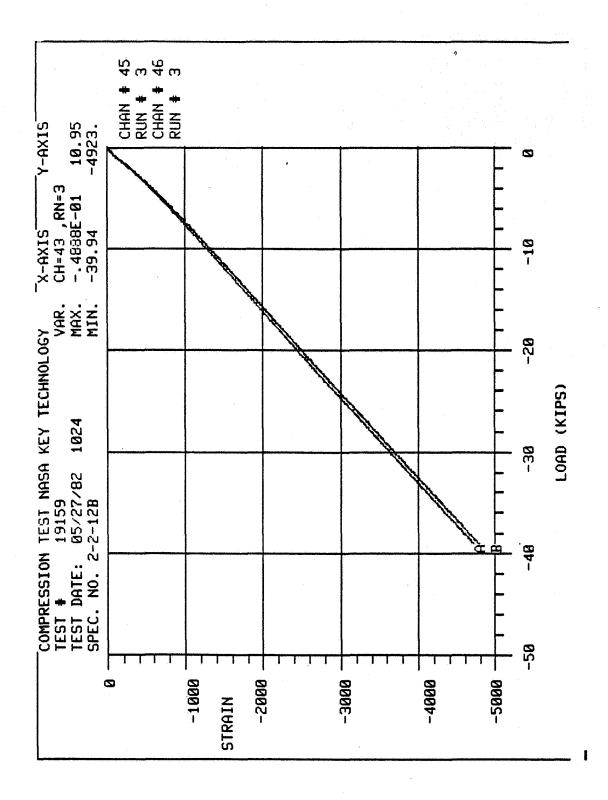


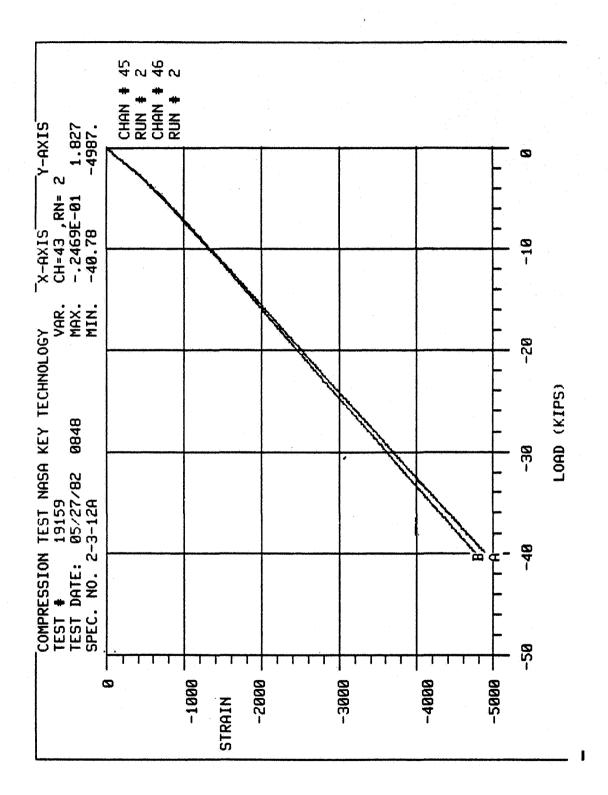
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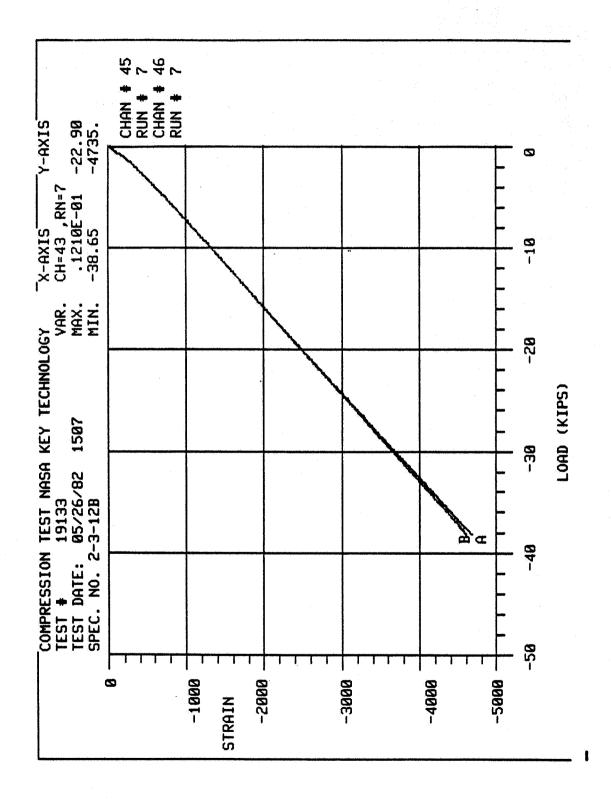


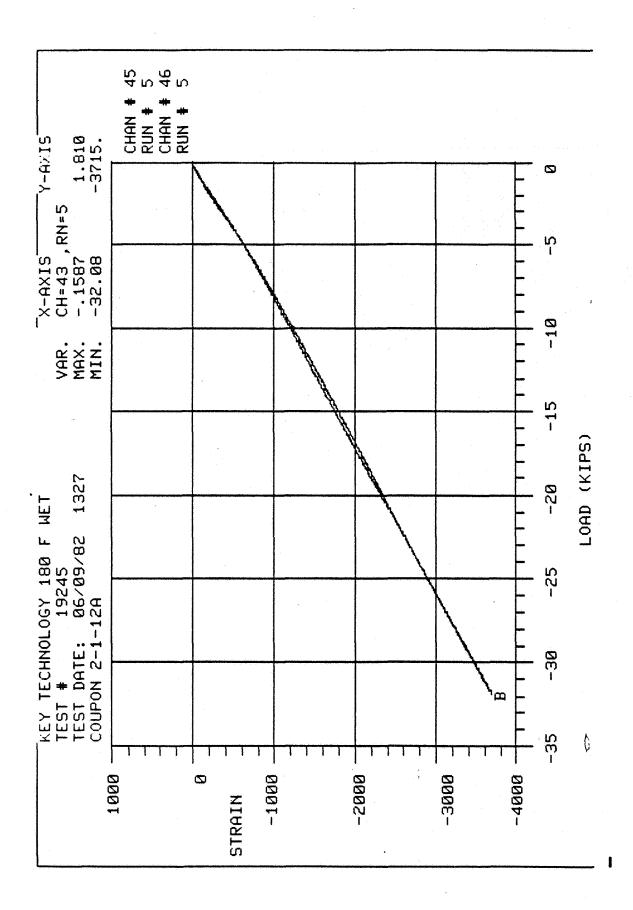
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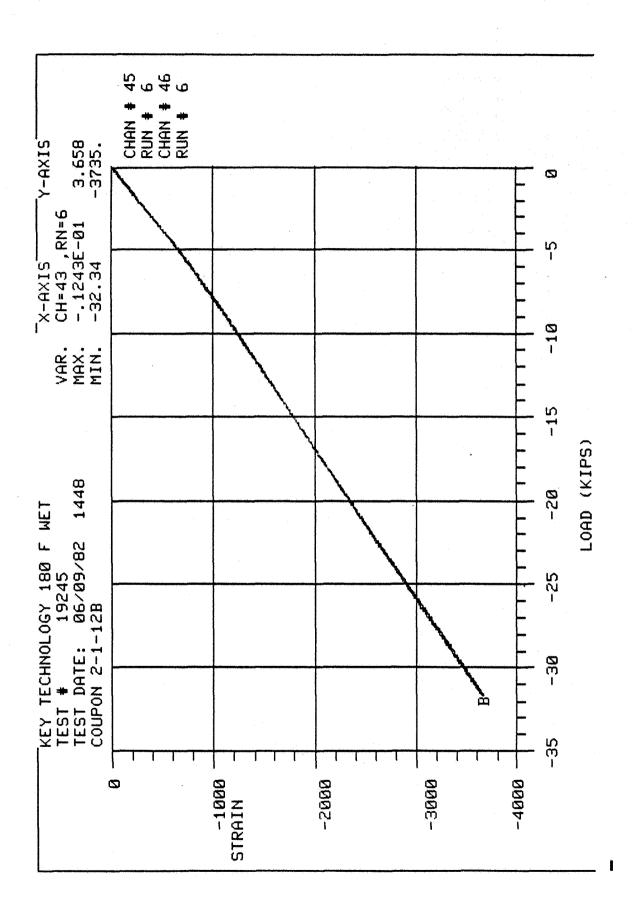
APPENDIX A-2

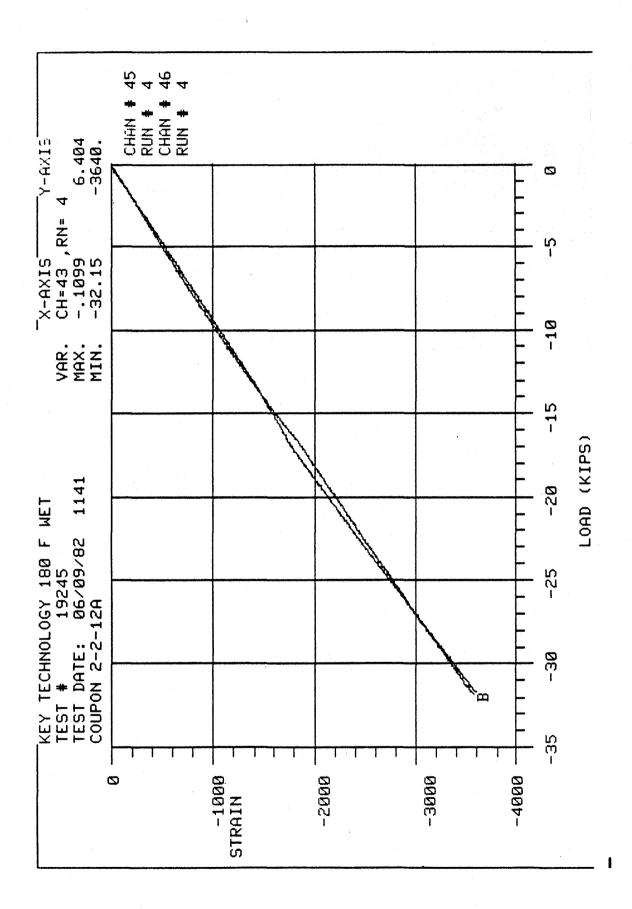


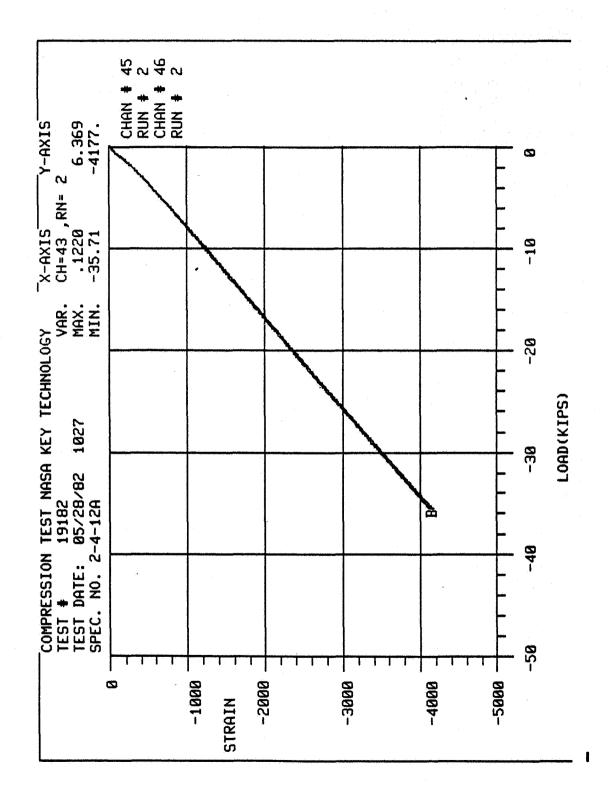


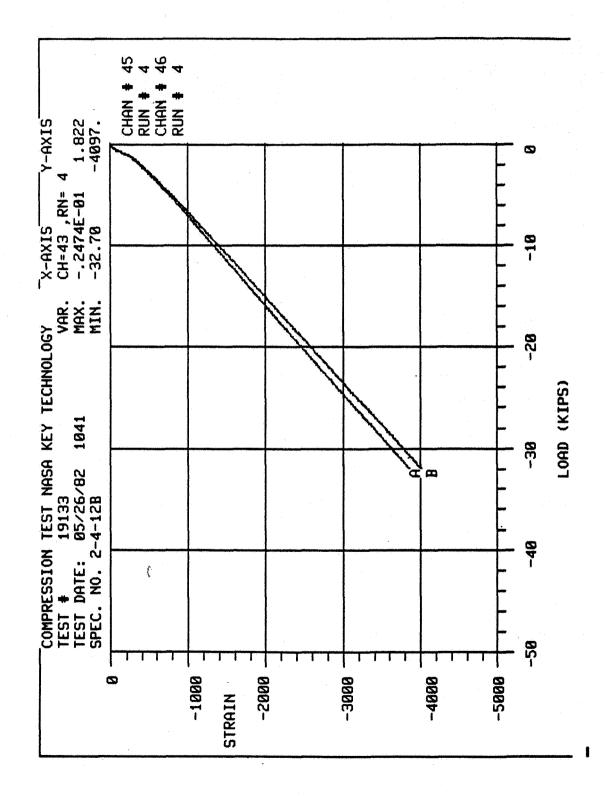


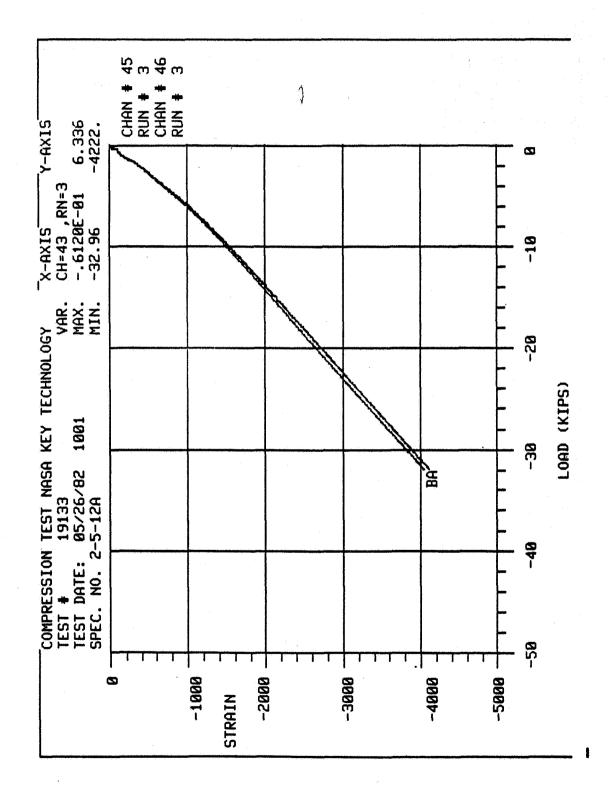


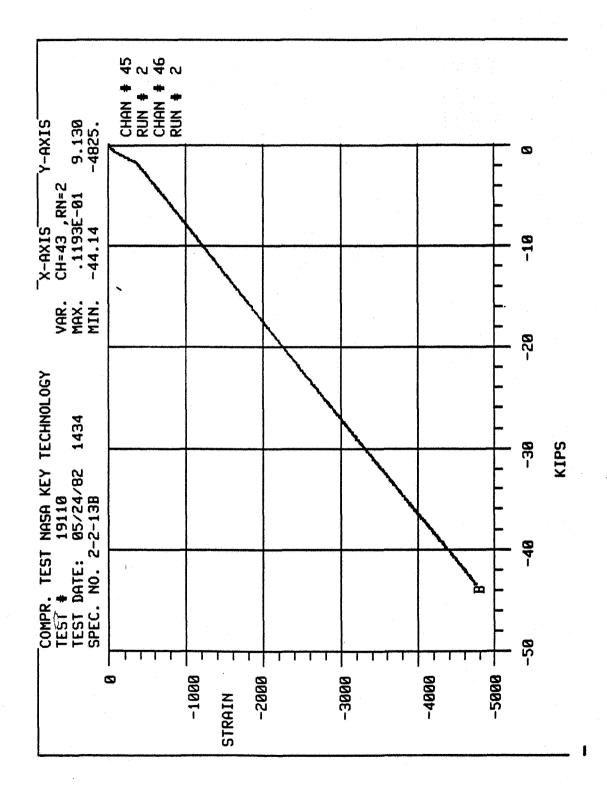


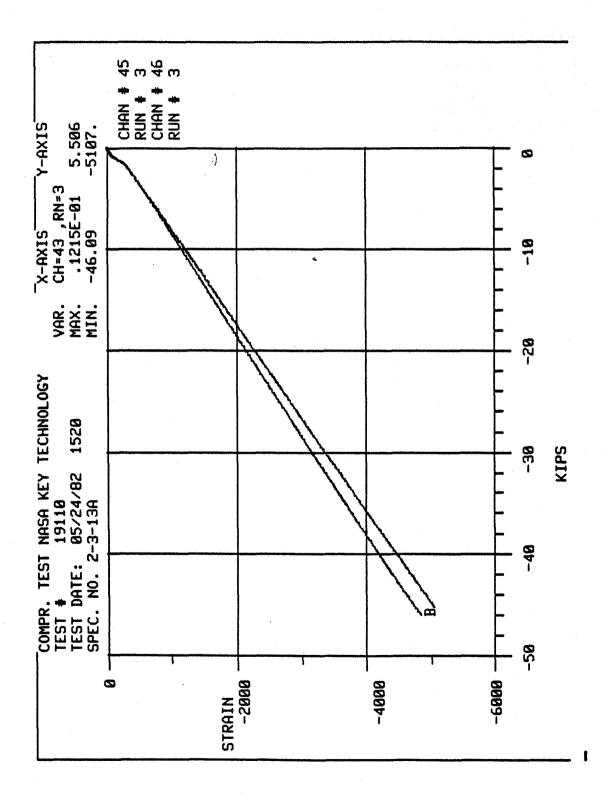


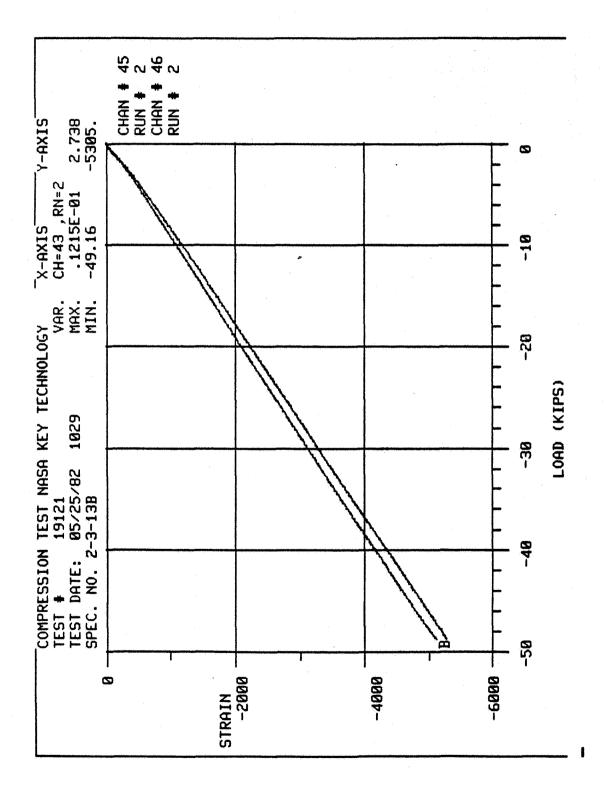


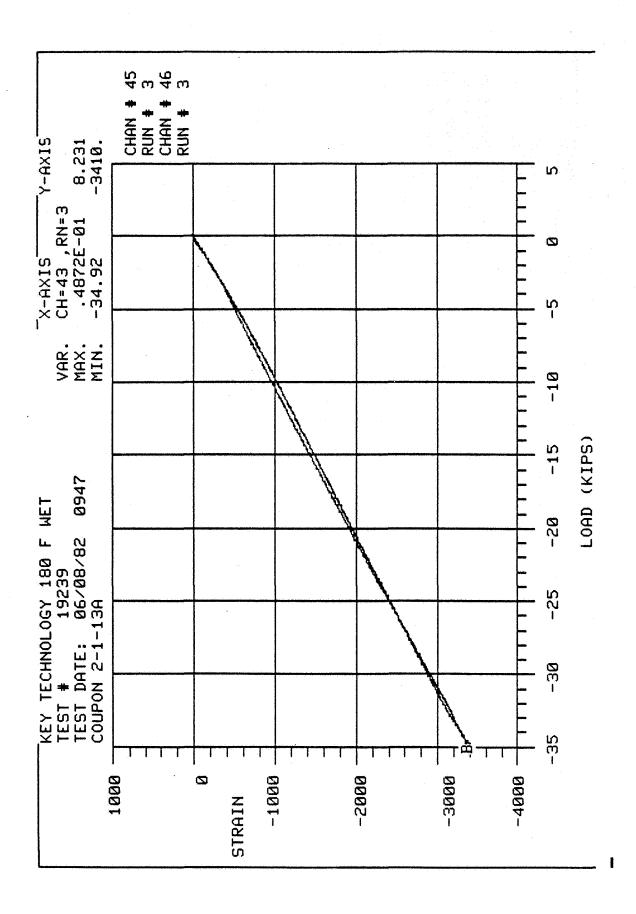


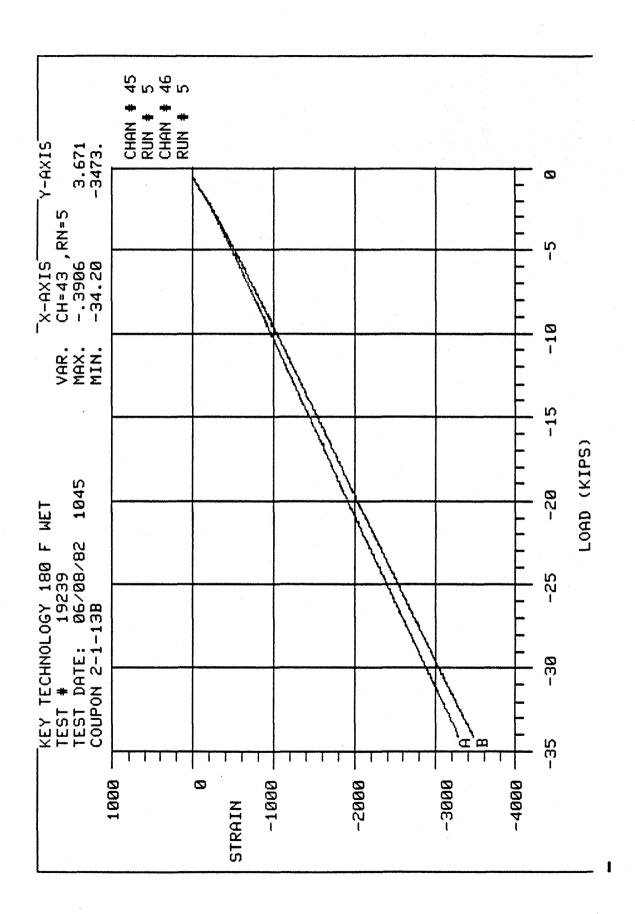


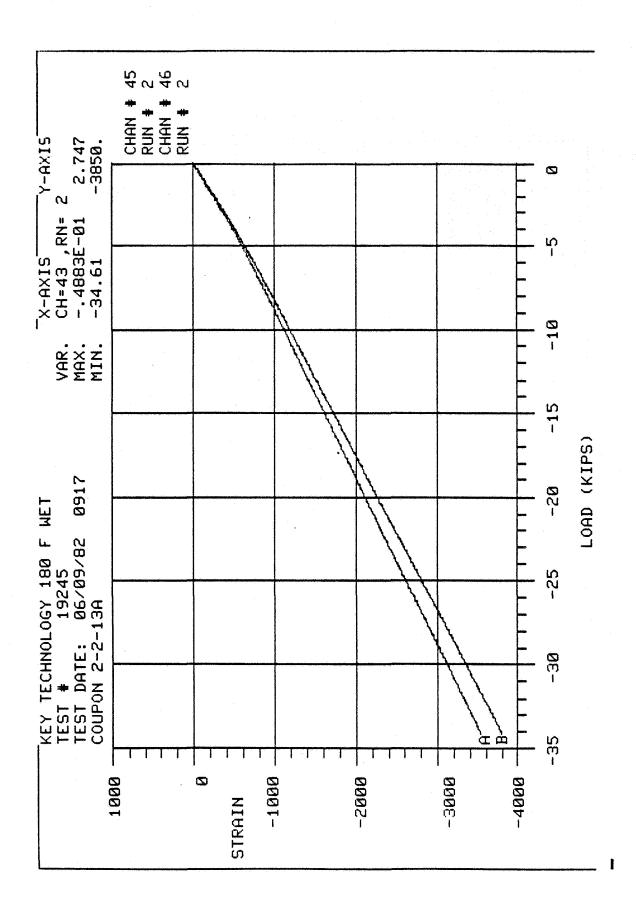


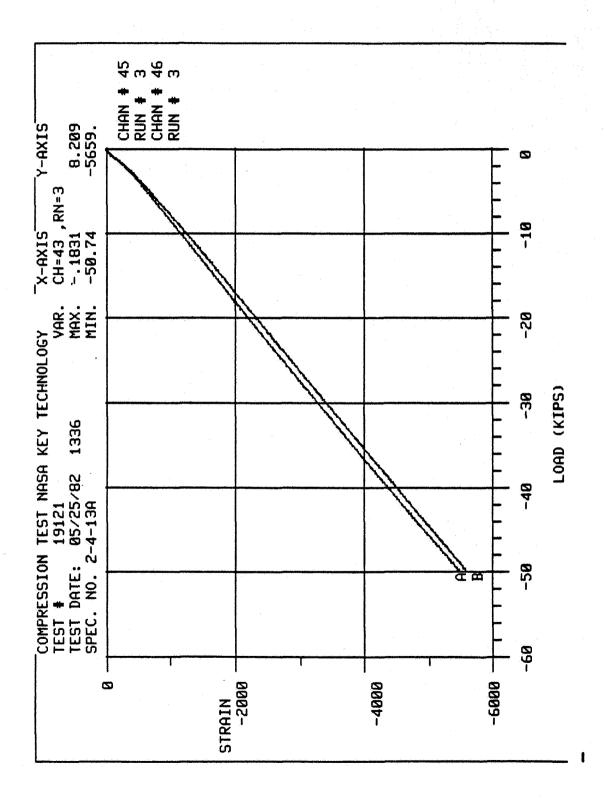


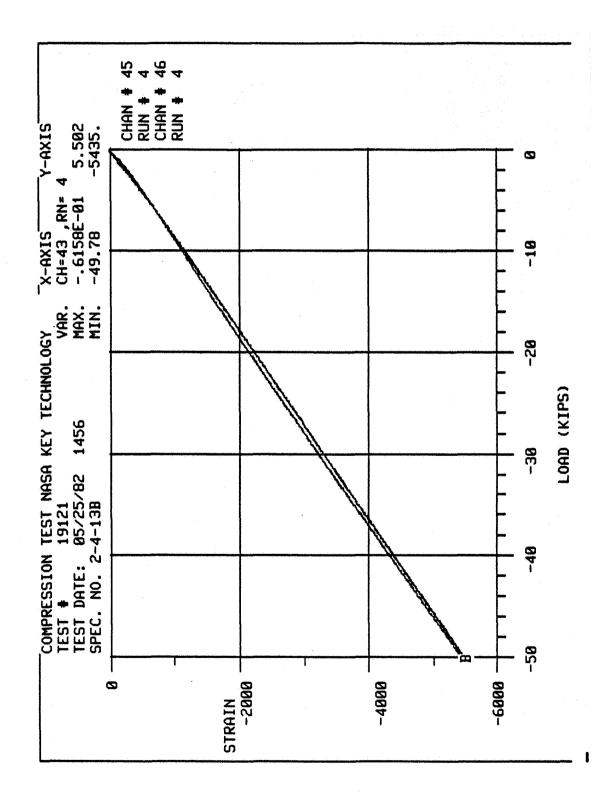


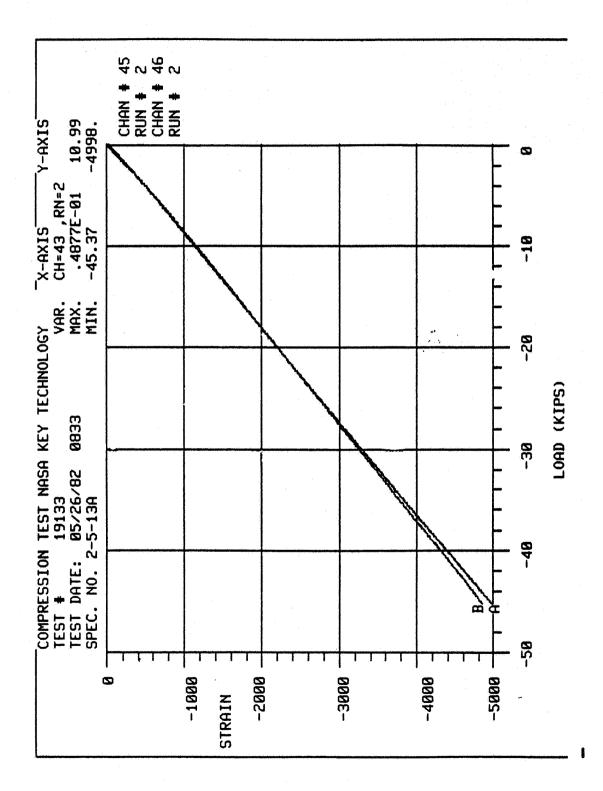


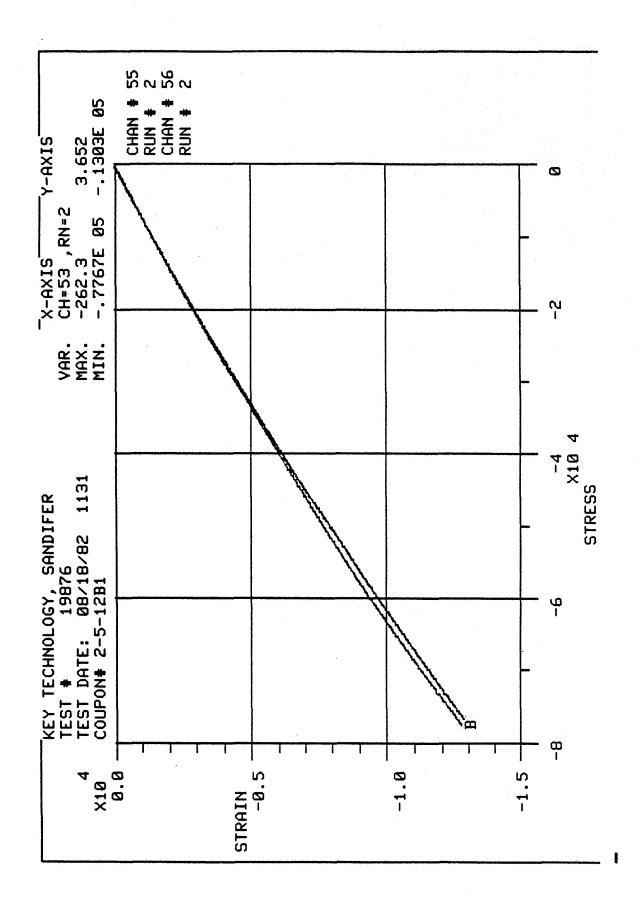


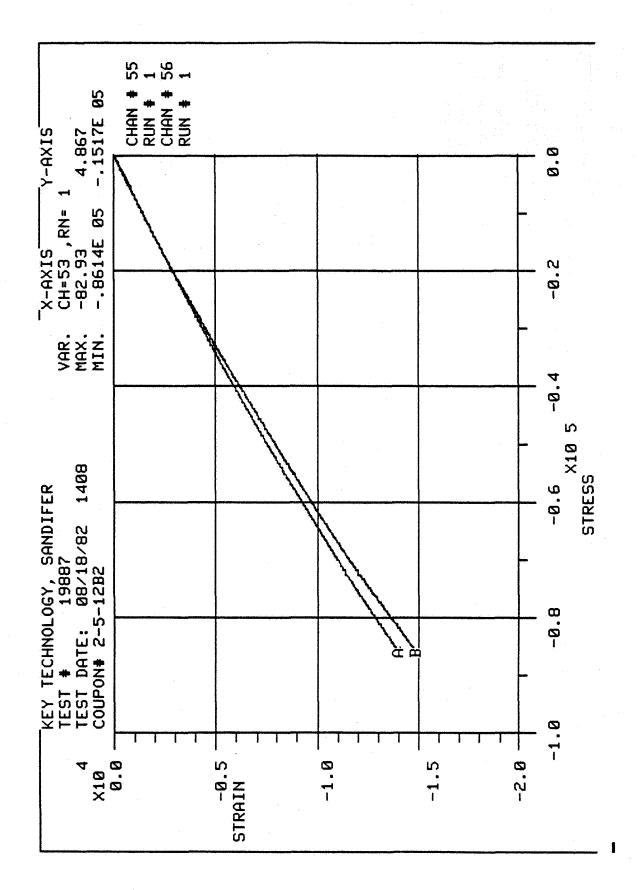


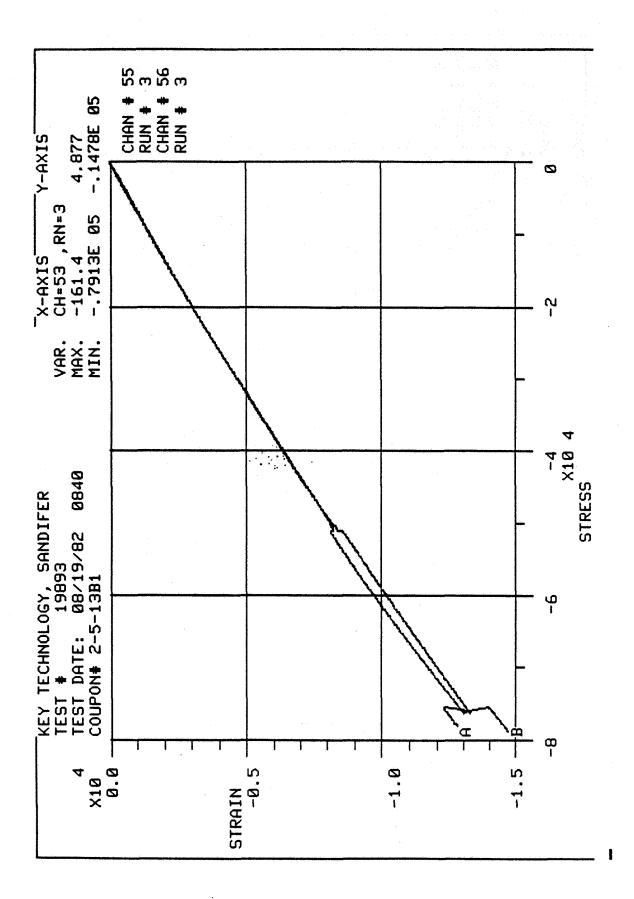


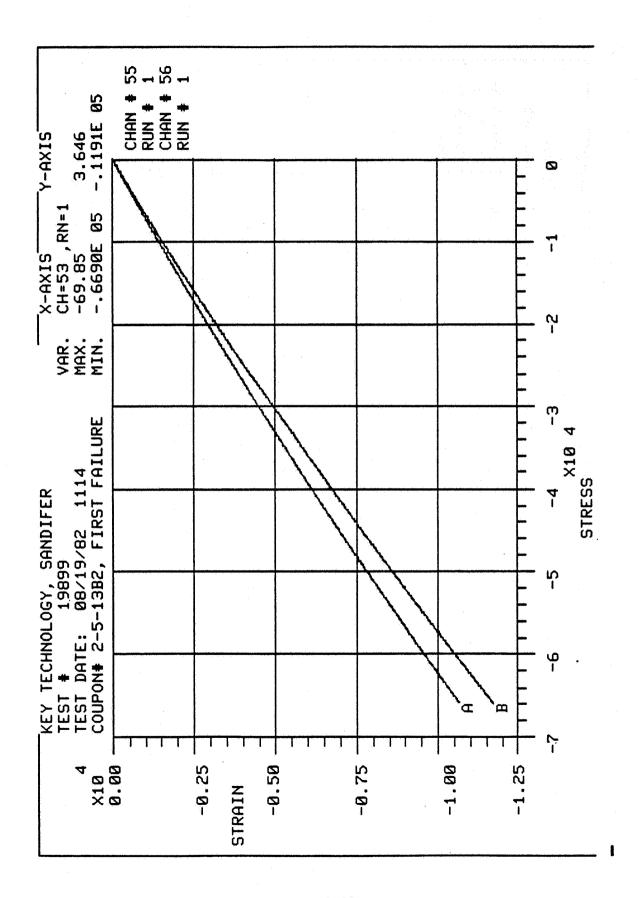


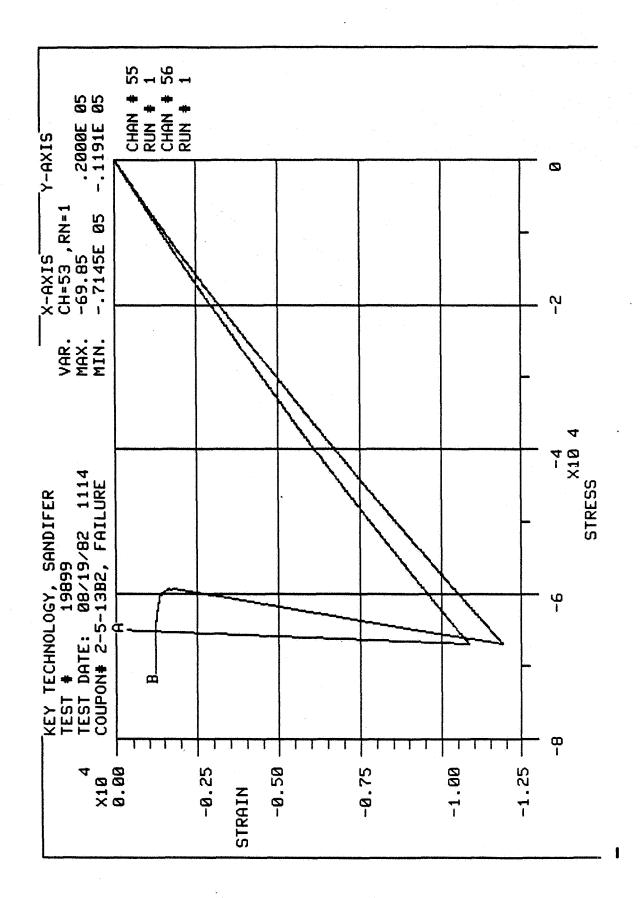




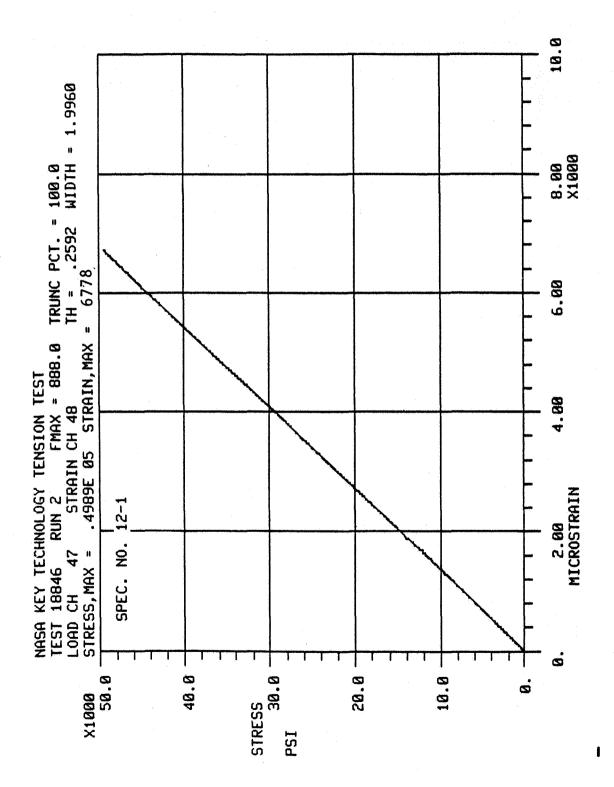


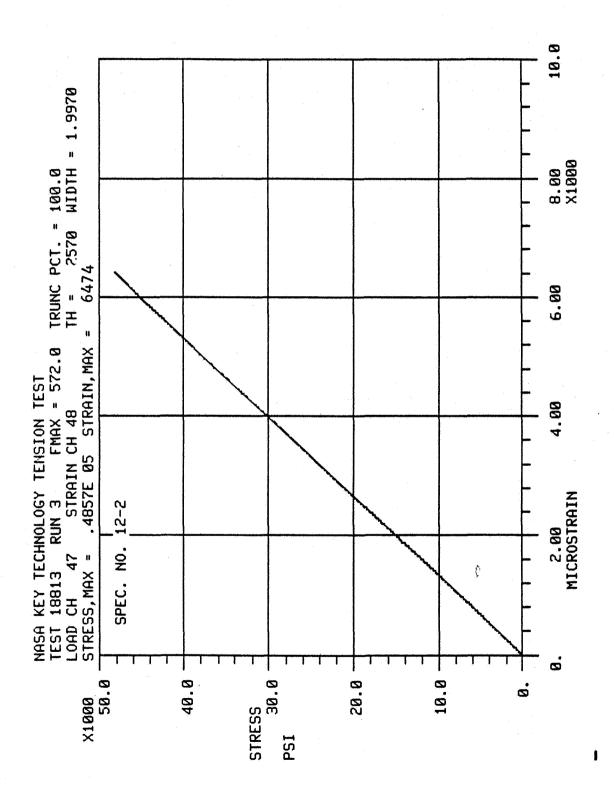




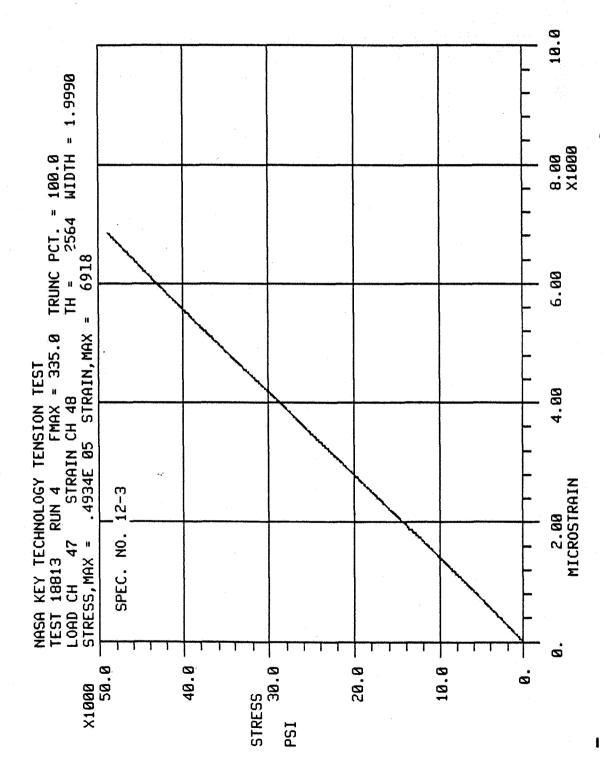


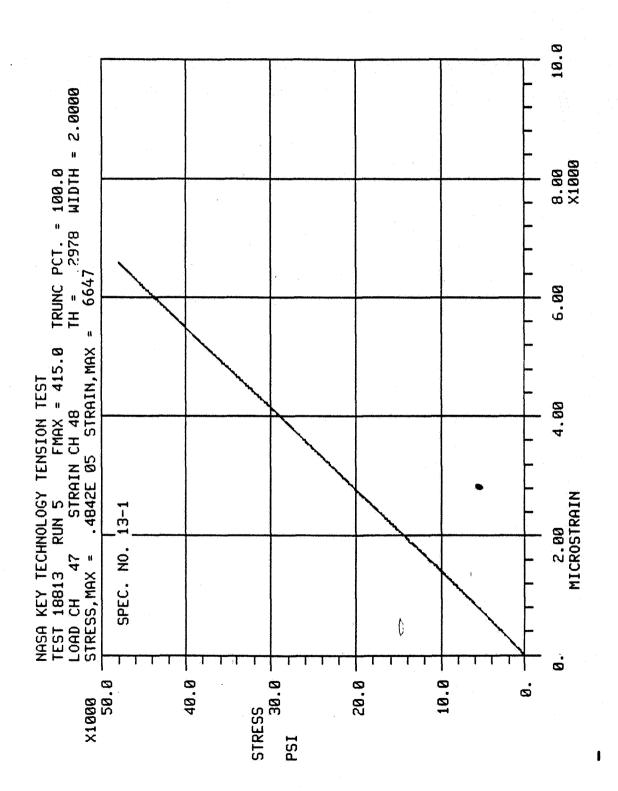
APPENDIX A-3



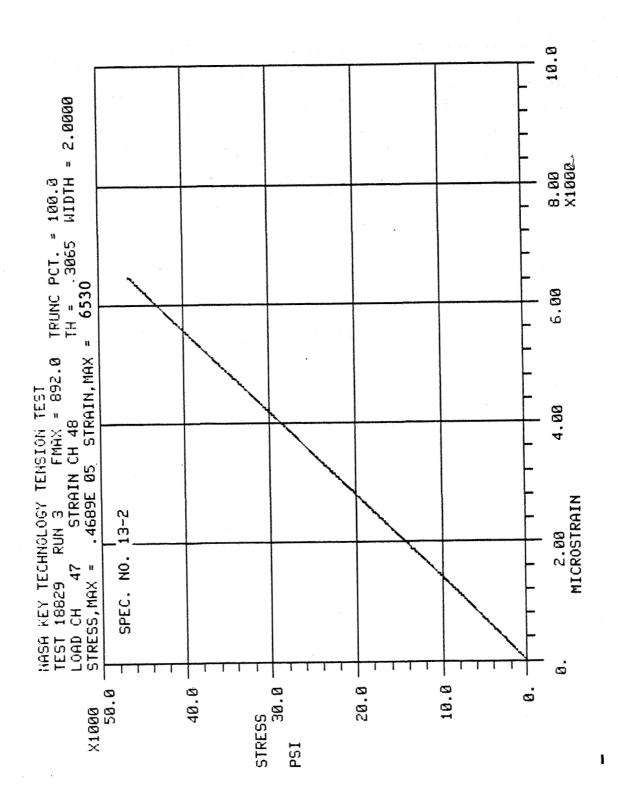


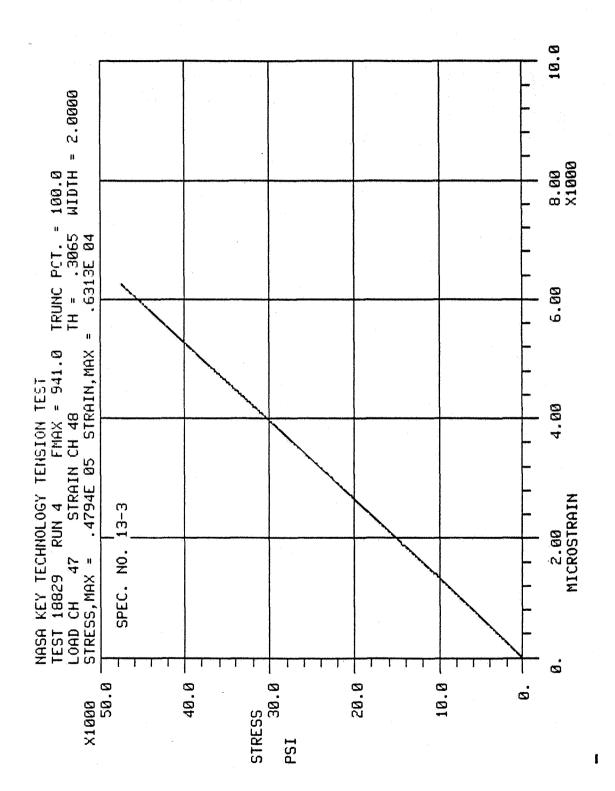






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APPENDIX B1

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	Blasder Resin Content (%)	35.8	36.4	30.0	27.3		24.7	25.6	8	31.7	30.7	30.9	26.9	8.3	78.	32.8	32.5	33.1	33.6	2.5	32.2	32.0	9.6	2 5	3	2 5	6	58. 0	2	9.62	29.8
	Time to 80 psi (min)	238	238	238	163	195	163	23	2	135	18	118	130	130	35	160	118	23	110	22	851	2	£ 5	C C	2	2	25	2	2 ;	23	130
	Rate to Owell (^o F/min)	0.81	0.81	0.81	2	2	12	2	2	9		<u>-</u>	7	9:	77	1.2	2	9	7.	ر ب	1.2	2.1	98.0	78.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	= :	6.0	=	0.0
	Time fu- 270°F/(min)	6	<u> </u>	6	130	8	144	140	120	2	135	120	130	100	140	2	135	91	8	200	23	8	8 9	202	2	3	6	160	₹ ;	160	99
Process Data	Time to 250 ⁰ F (min)	160	160	160	93	120	2	115	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	8	52	70	25	90	2	88	2	89	8	8	89	2	921	89	65	2	130	20	130	130
Proc	Rate (^O F/min)	1.2	7.	=	9.	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.2	9.	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	5.6	* :	<u> </u>	2.4	5.0	5.0	1.7	2.8	7	1.6
-	Time to 230 ⁰ F (min)	96	90	96	*	90	*	æ 22	3	99	09	42	20	38	29	20	99	\$	55	3	20	55	2	8	23	25	55	2	45	90	8
	Bieeder Plies 120 181	·s	, de		S	s	=	=	Ġ	ų,	Ų.	-	~	.~	-	مر	7	~	7	~	Ġ	m	w	s.	•	•	7	9	φ	9	9
	Bieeder 120	0	0		-	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	•	0	٥	9	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	-	_	•	0	0	0
	No. Peel	-	-	_	, —	-	-	<u>-</u>			-	-	_	_	~	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	m	~	?	~	Ģ	7	2
	Cure Cycle Req.	4	₹ 4	: ∢		œ	@	~	æ	•	8	æ	#	æ	.	#	8	æ	•	2	•	•	60	aa	×	⋖	∢	ů	60	ပ	ပ
	Interlam Tension (psi)	27.70	. S	1960	S	1298	1425	2938	1473	2142	2283	2408	1822	1990	2353	1403	2567	2450	2725	1317	2142	2650	2258	1903	9	(2)	9	<u>(S</u>	1377	3050	2533
OA Data	Thickness Per Ply (mits)	5.35	5	2.50	5.66	5.64	5.65	5.26	5.31	5.54	5.84	5.42	5.18	5.00	4.92	5.52	5.70	5.95	5.35	5.40	9.50	2 .68	9.60	5.73	5.69	6.09	5.19	5.38	5.82	5.44	5.42
YO.	Cured Resin Content (%)	797	ğ	28.9	34.9	32.0	37.2	33.9	33.3	35.1	35.1	31.5	27.8	27.1	28.4	32.2	30.5	29.0	26.8	29.6	28.4	29.3	30.9	32.5	36.2	35.8	29.2	34.8	34.6	31.9	31.4
	NOI NOI	ď	ž	šě	ă	840	ð	BAD	BAO	BAD	š	ă	ă	ă	š	BAD	ă	ă	ă	š	ð	š	ă	BAD	BAD	BAD	š	8AD	BAD	BAD	BAD
	Initial Resin Content (6) (%)	a	; ;	6	8	æ	8	39	3	33	33	38	36	98	8	33	38	8	38	æ	8	æ	33	g	94	40	9	39	33	93	39
	Width (in.)	74	7	7.	. 7	7	, *	74	72	74	74	2	9	9	92	*	74	24	74	7.	75	7	54	74	74	74	24	54	24	24	54
	Length (in.)	ä	2 2	9 2	92	2 2	<u> </u>	26	2	25		71	.	25	2 2	2	9	2	2	2	2	.	9	9	24	24	24	89	89	40	\$
Description	7 06 *	×	3 2	3 %	32	3.5	25	22	5	~	. 69		27	25	; -	, co	9	2	2	2	7.2	7.7	8.3	60	52	25	25	12.5	12.5	12.5	8 .3
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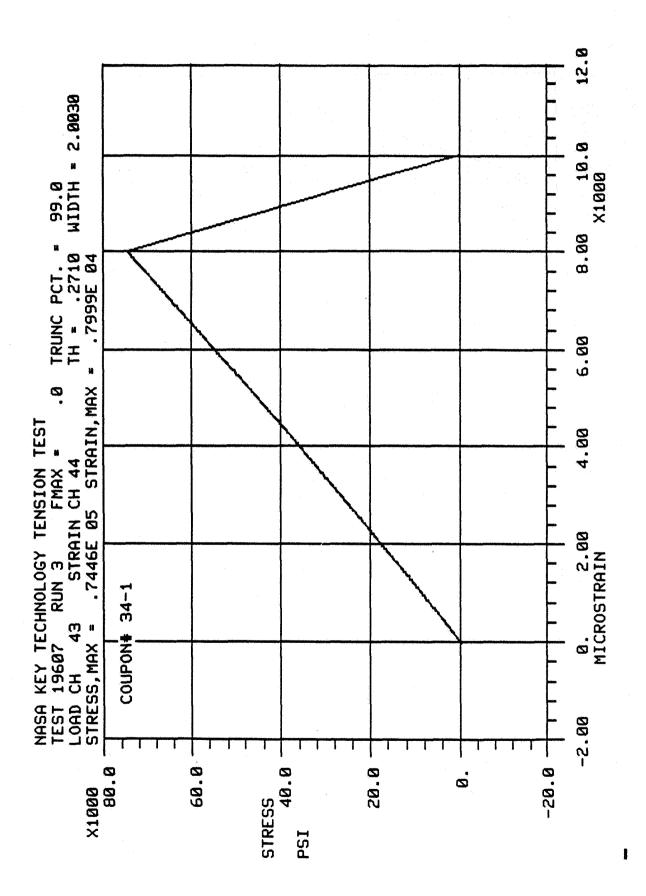
BATCH 2026

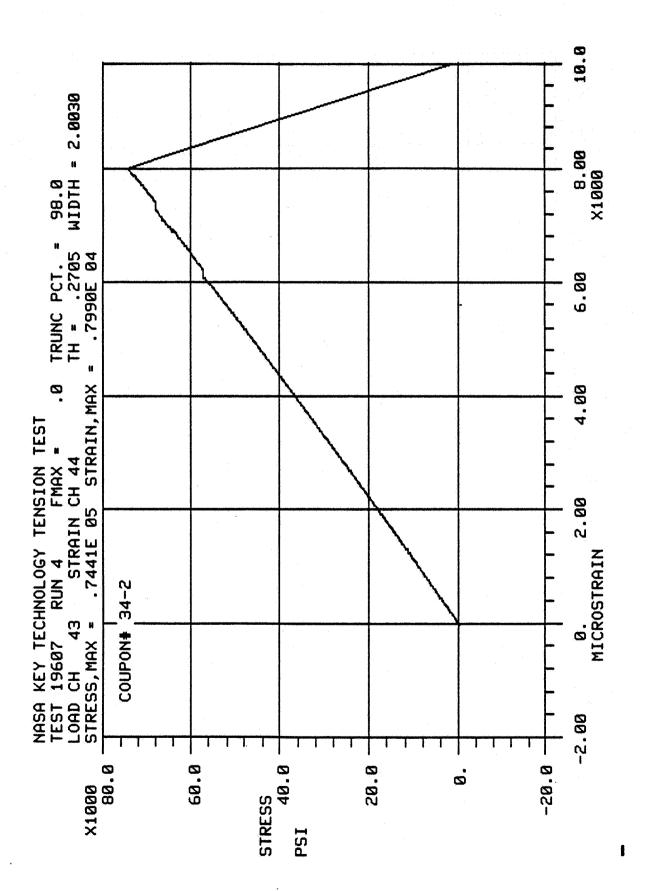
BATCH 2029 AND BATCH 2163

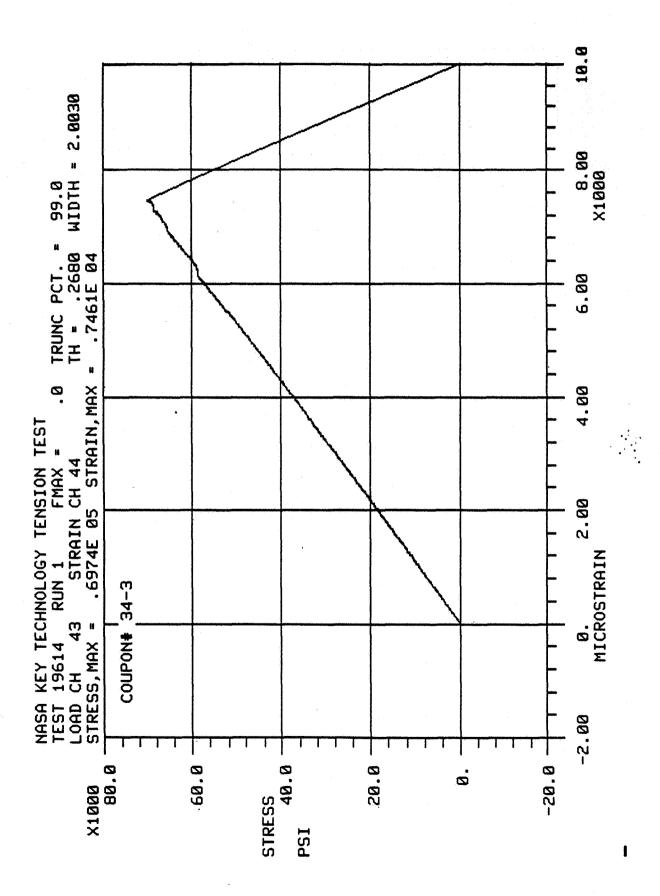
Not available. (1) ±30°. (2) ±35°. (3) Not ava (4) Calcular (5) Unidire

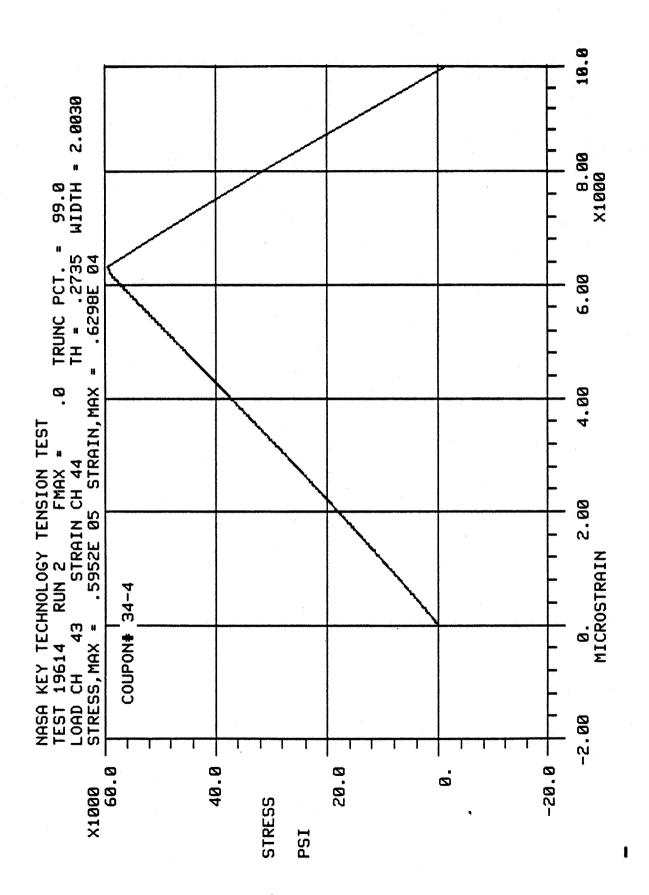
Calculated from cert, data. Unidirectional material used.

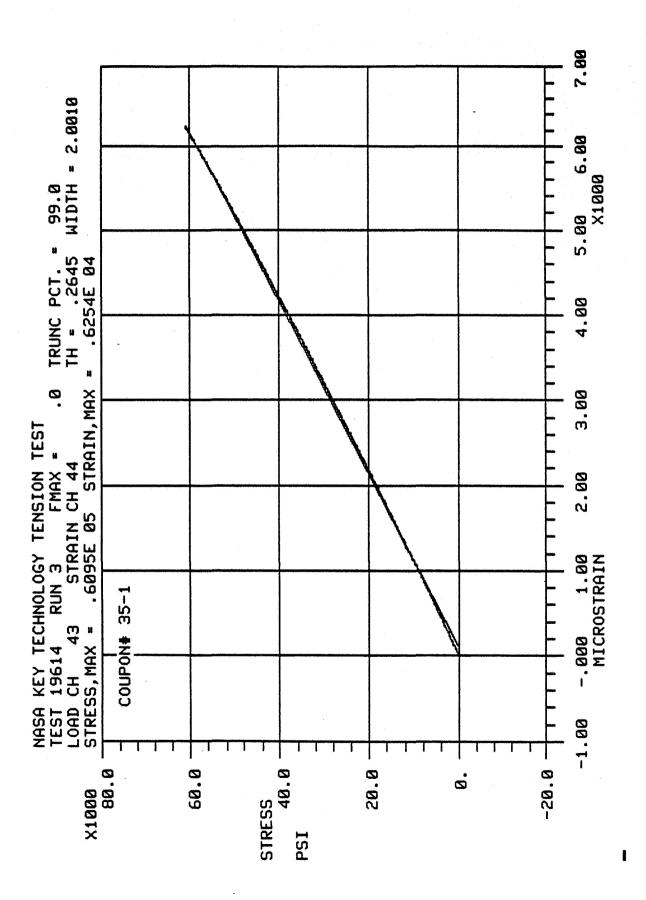
APPENDIX B2

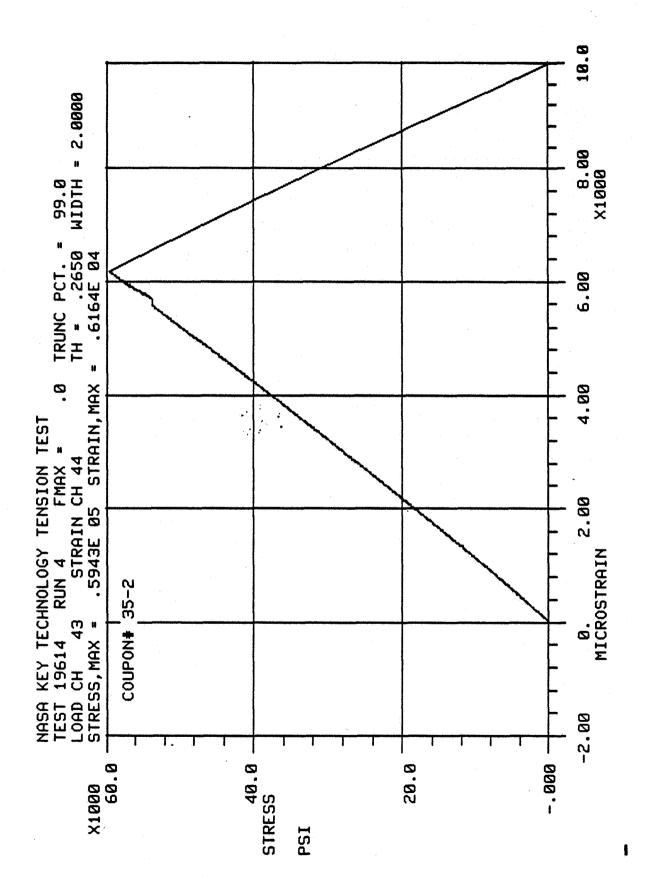


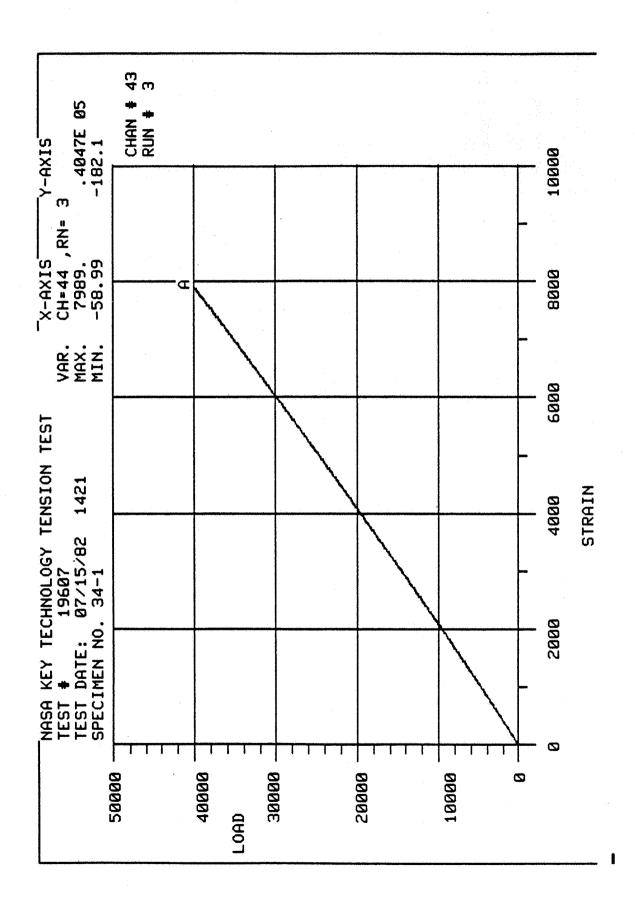


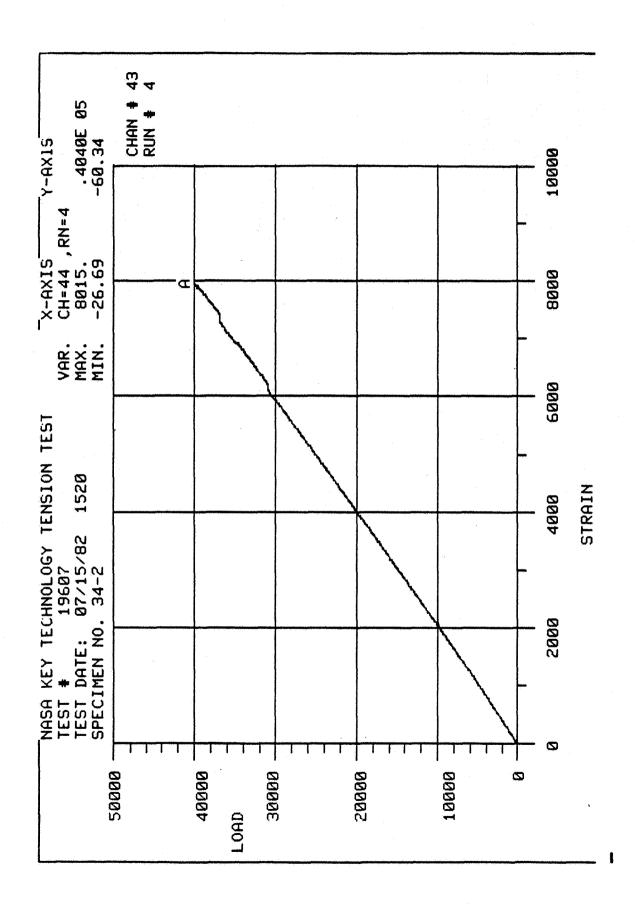


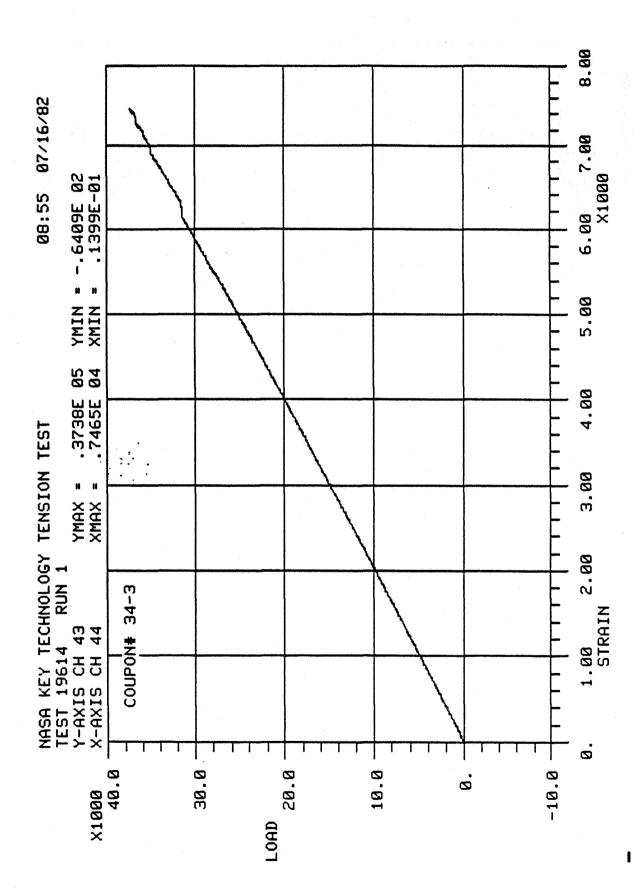


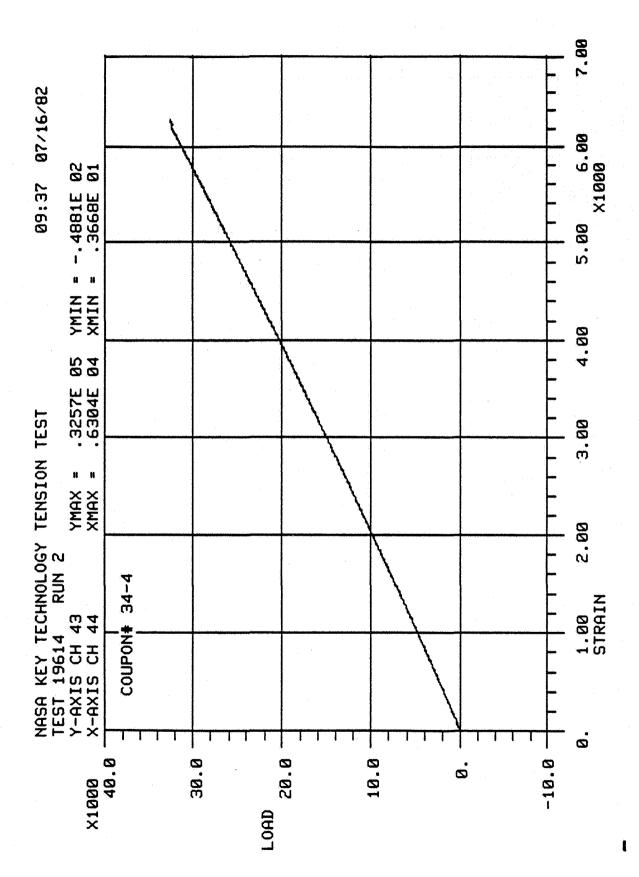


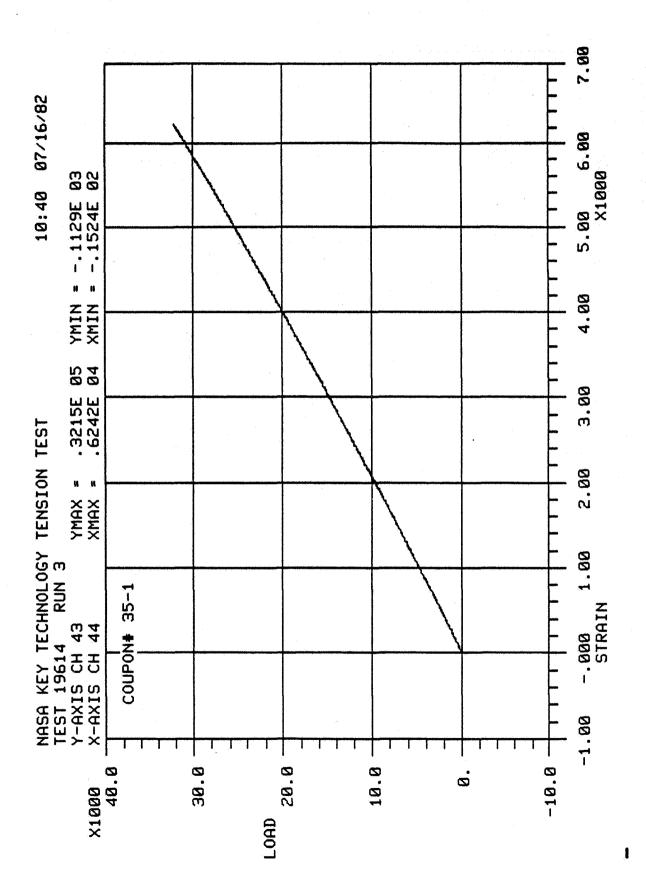


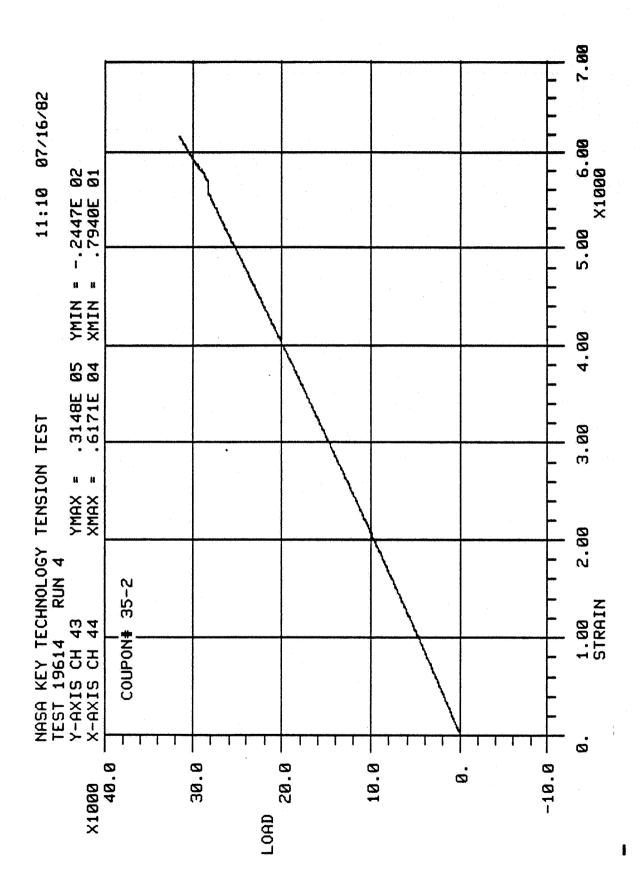


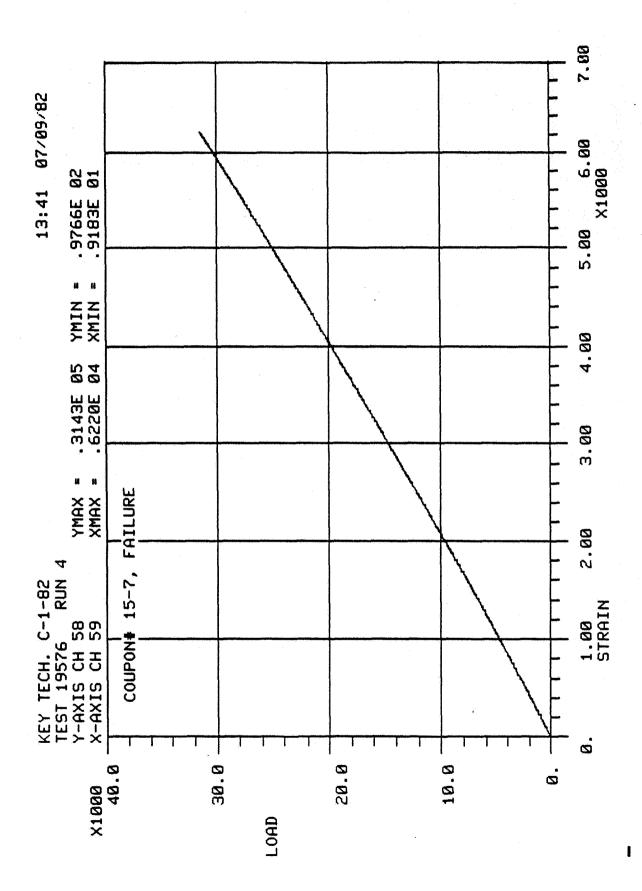


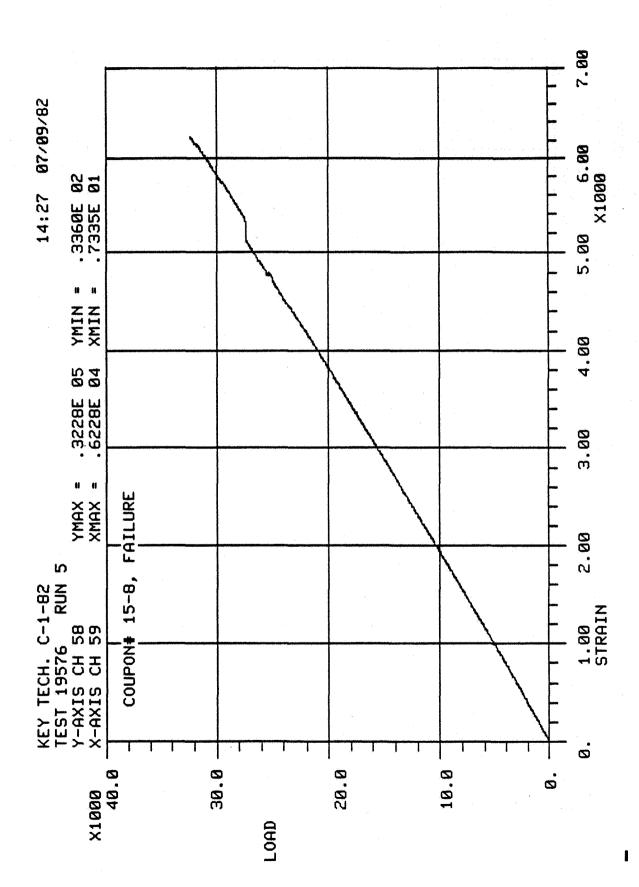


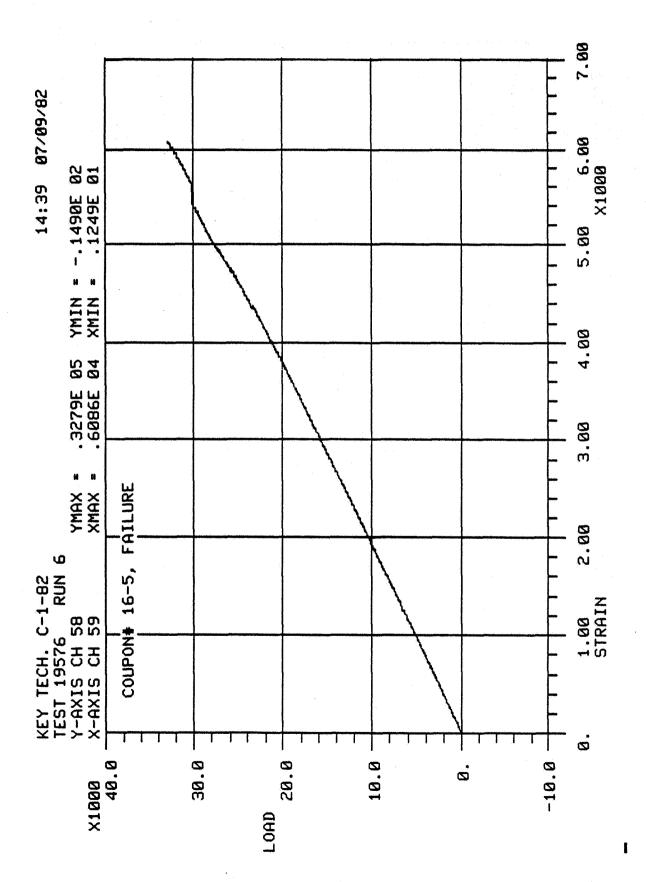


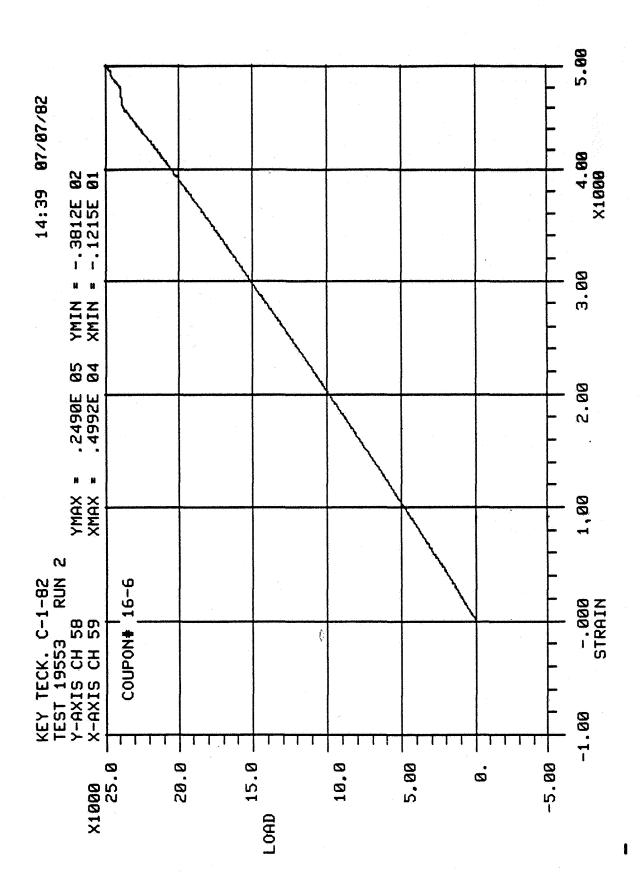


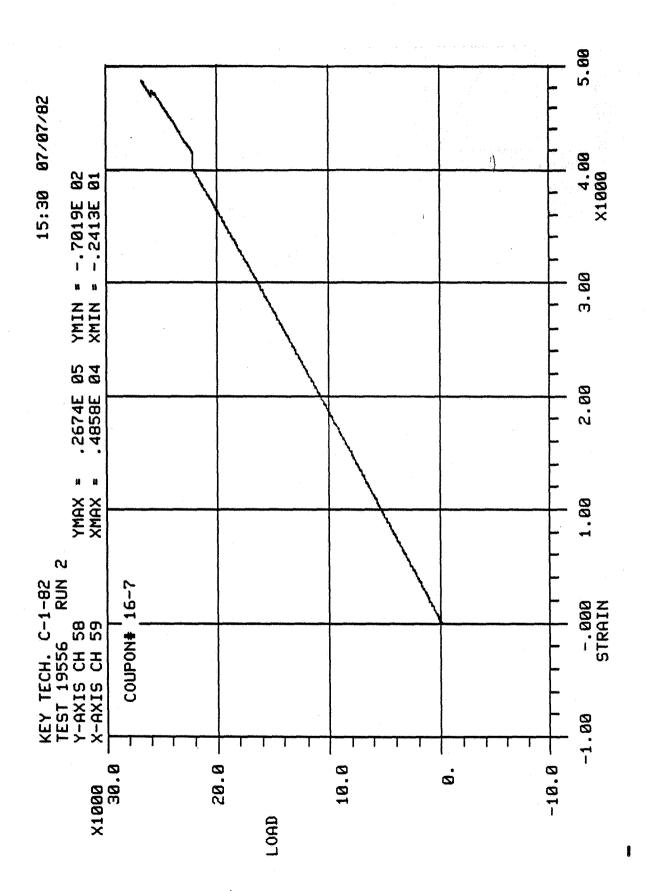


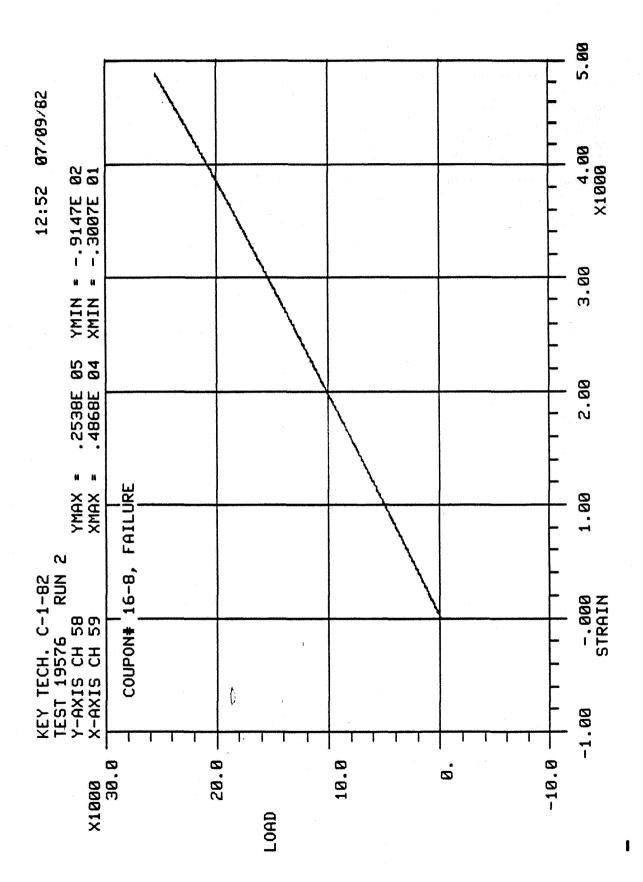




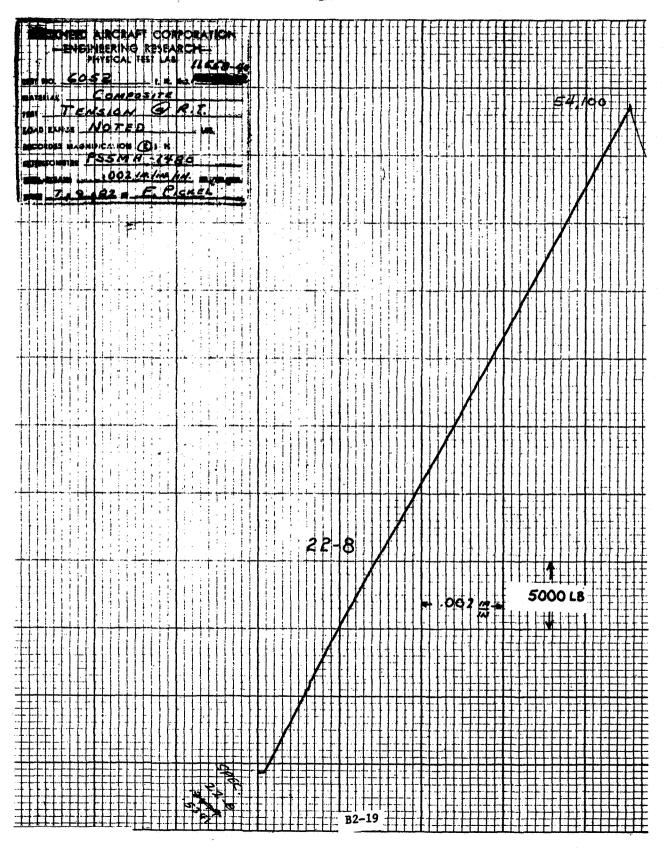




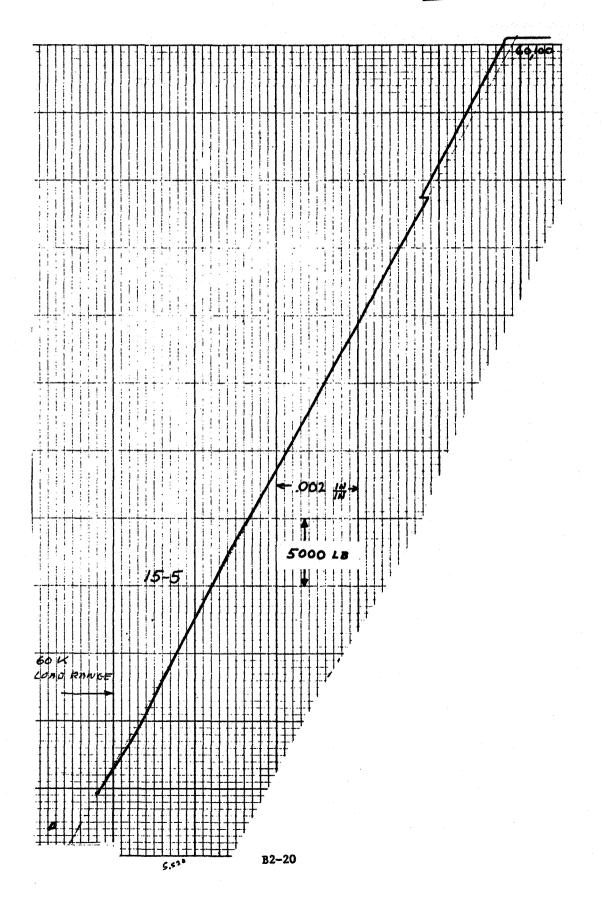




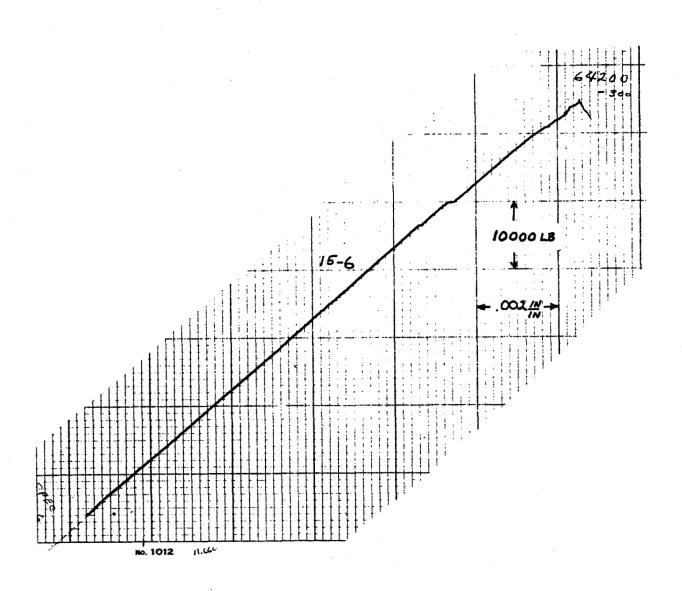
ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

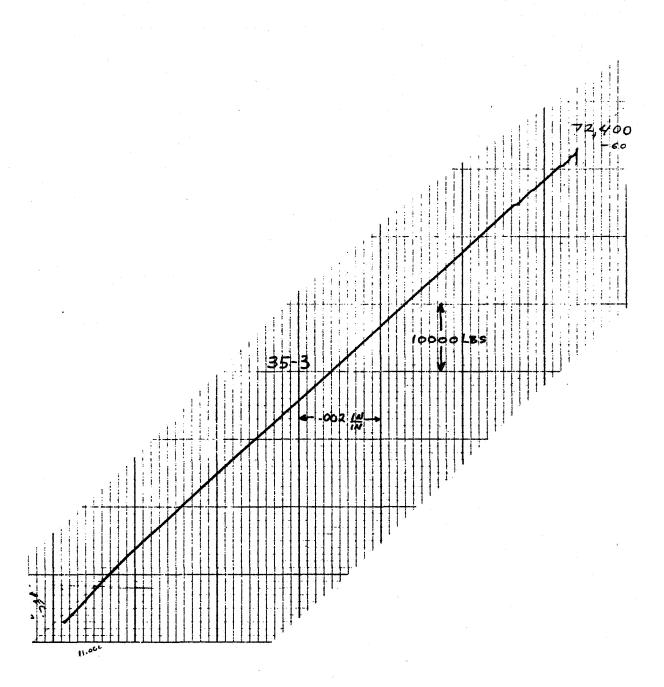


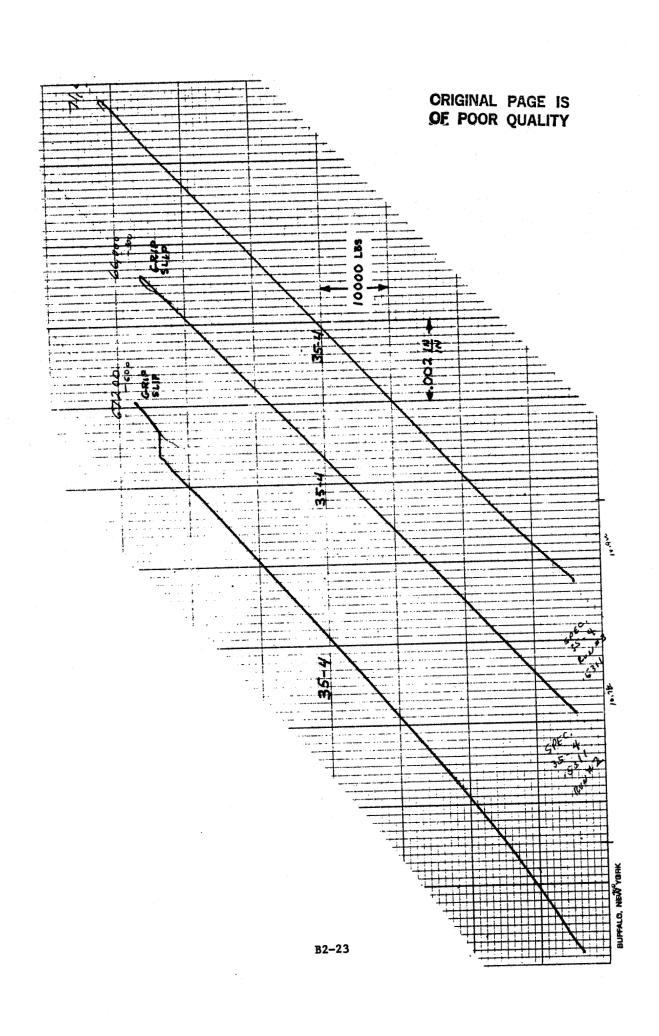
ORIGINAL PAGE IS DE POOR QUALITY

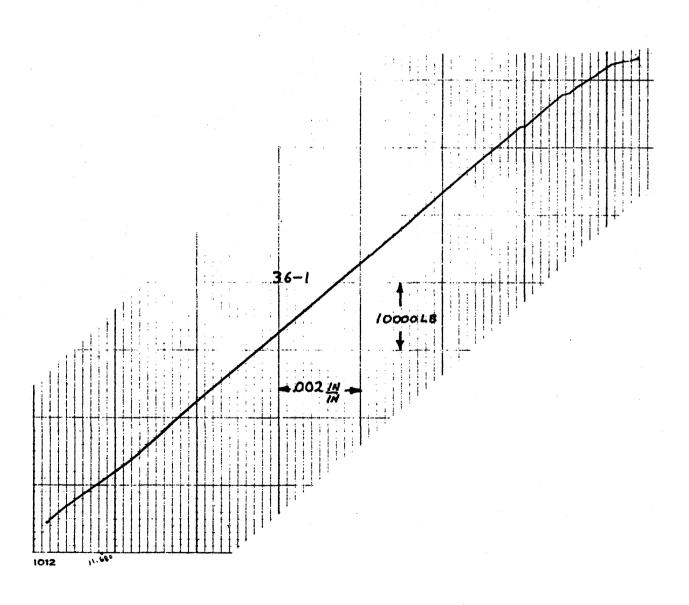


ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

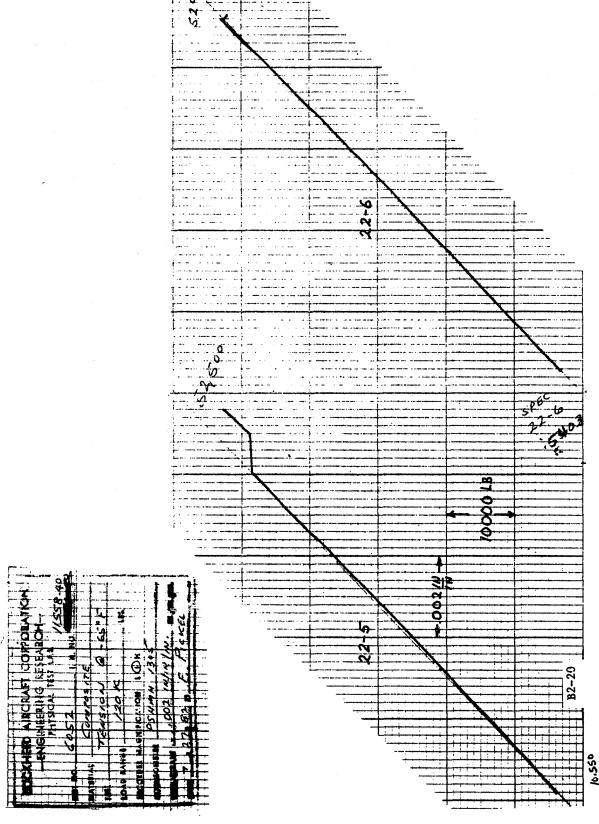


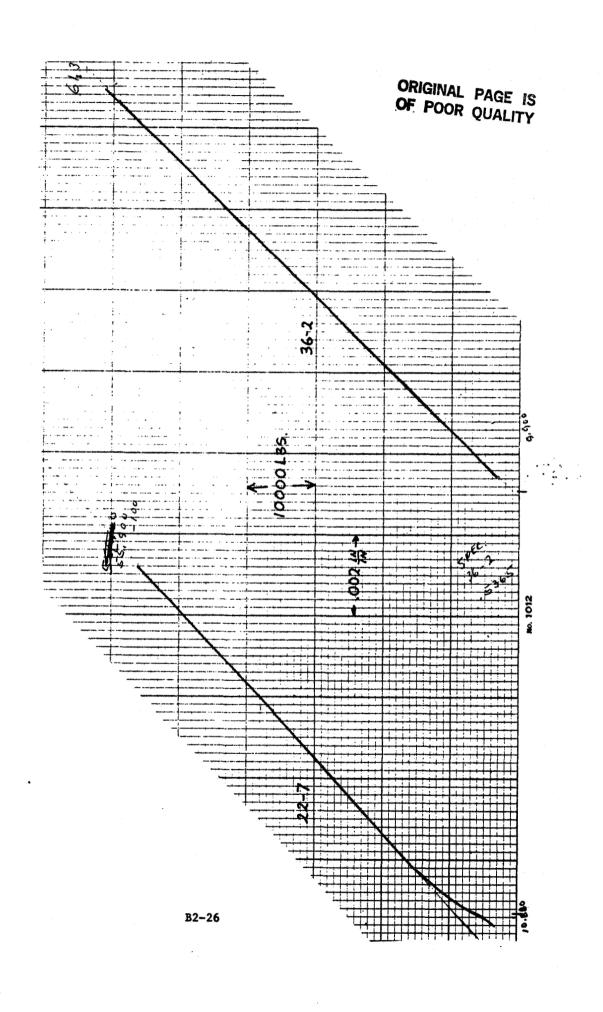


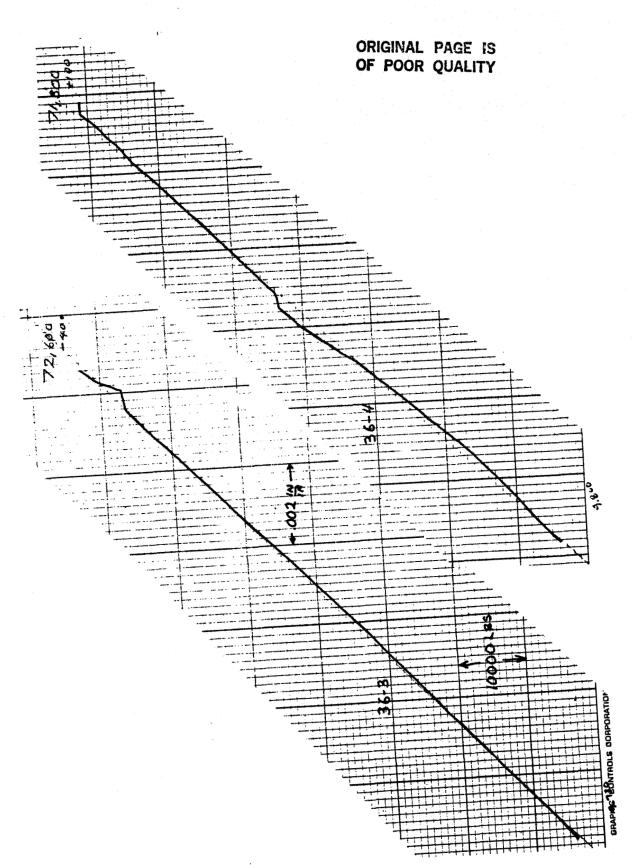


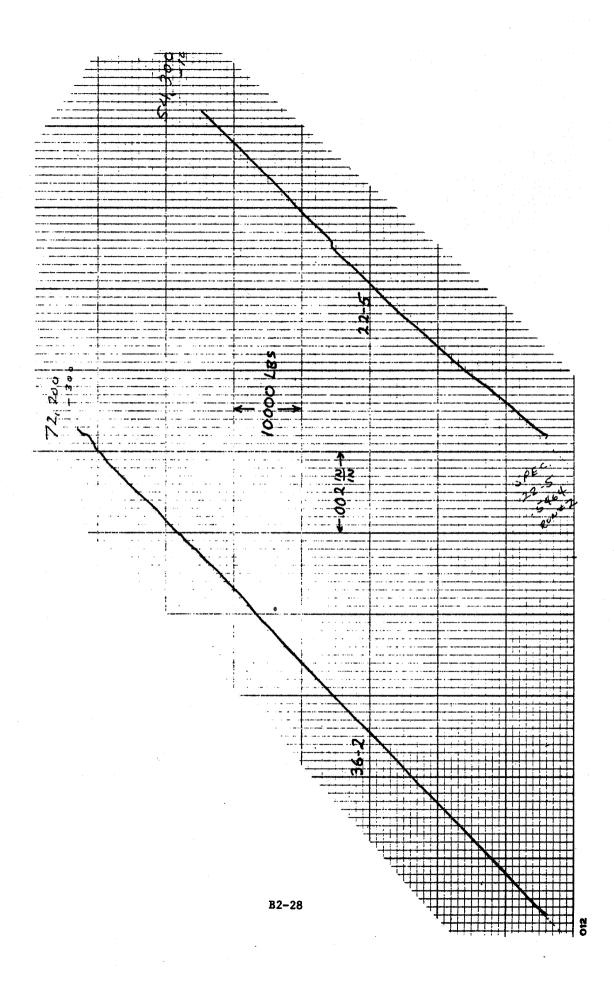


OF POOR QUALITY









APPENDIX B3

10. P. SANDIEGE	DATE	LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORPORATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK NO	11268-30
FROM T. GILLETTE	10	SUBJECT 180°F COMPRESSION	REF
MODEL	82	KEY TECHNOLOGY	A O FWA

CUNTINUED FROM E N #

	upon D	CONDITION	END	HICKNESS CENTER	END	WIDTH	ALEA
34	-/A		, 2683	, 2693	,2740	5004	1.354
34	- 1B	WET	, 2690	2681	,2695	5.007	1.344
*34	-2A	•	.2772	2685	,2687	5.003 5.003	1.349

COUPON	AREA	FAIL	URE	STRAINS MINAM NOI(A) NUZ(B)					
0.1	1N2	LOAD (LBS)	S TRESS (MSI)	NOI(A)	NUZ (B)				
34-1A	1.354	-87.16	-64.37	-6725	- 5840				
34-18	1.344	- 93. 39	-69,48		-7755				
* 34-2A	1.349	- 49. 440	- 36.65						

^{**} DATA NOT VIABLE

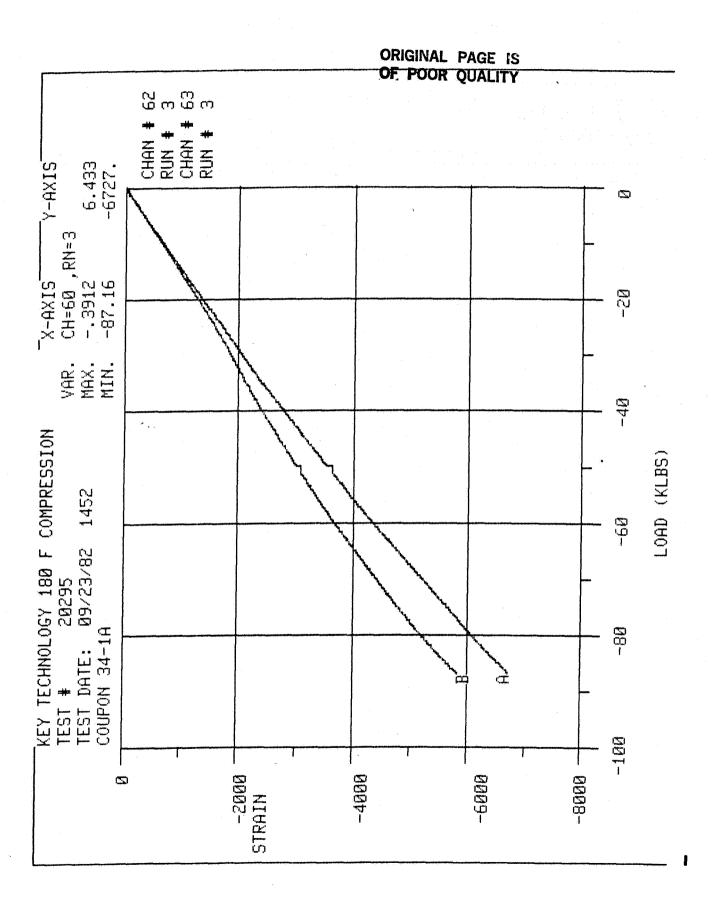
SPECIMEN WAS TOO SHORT FOR

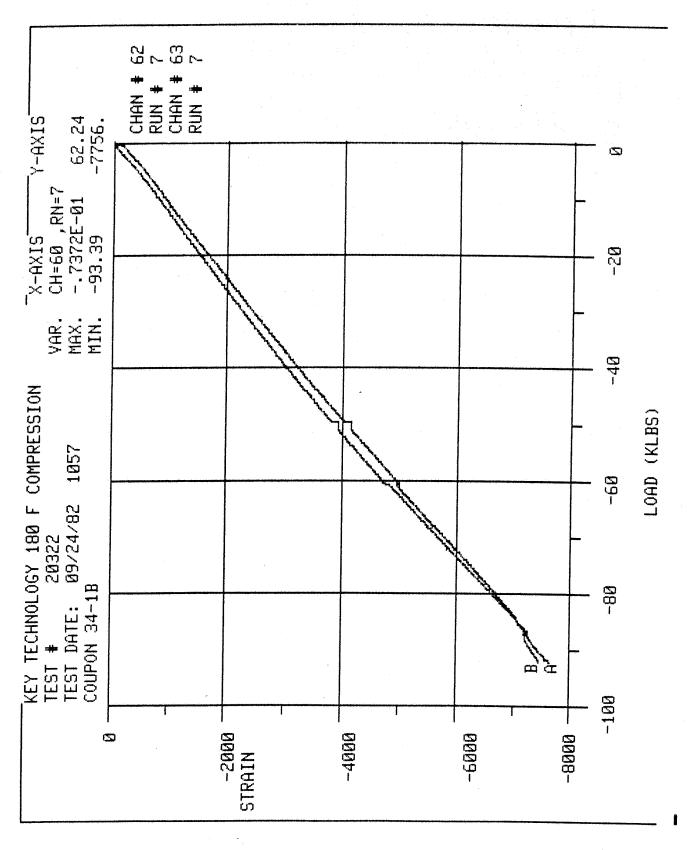
USUALL INSTALL OTH IN FIXTURE. SPACER

BAR , 250 " THICK WAS PLACED ON EITHER

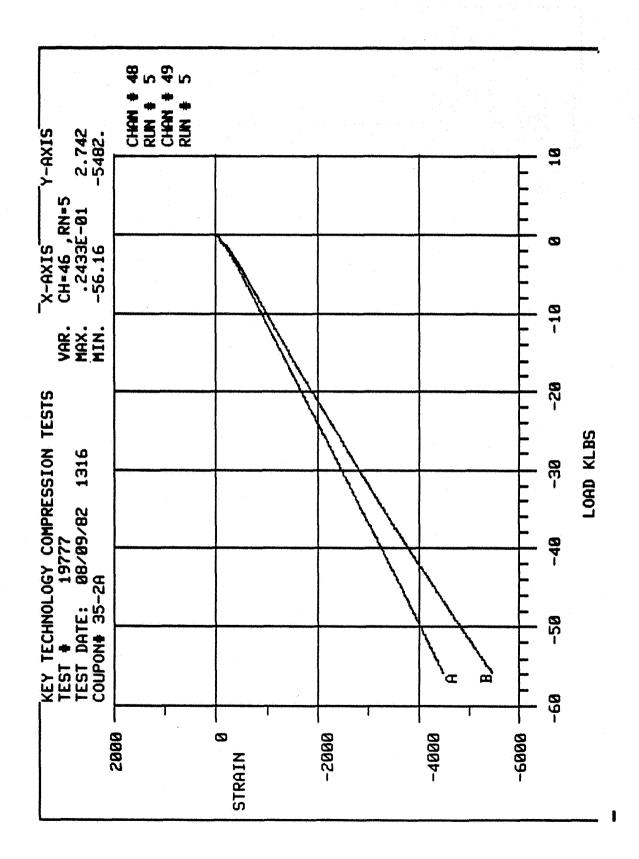
END OF COUPON TO PROVIDE PROPER

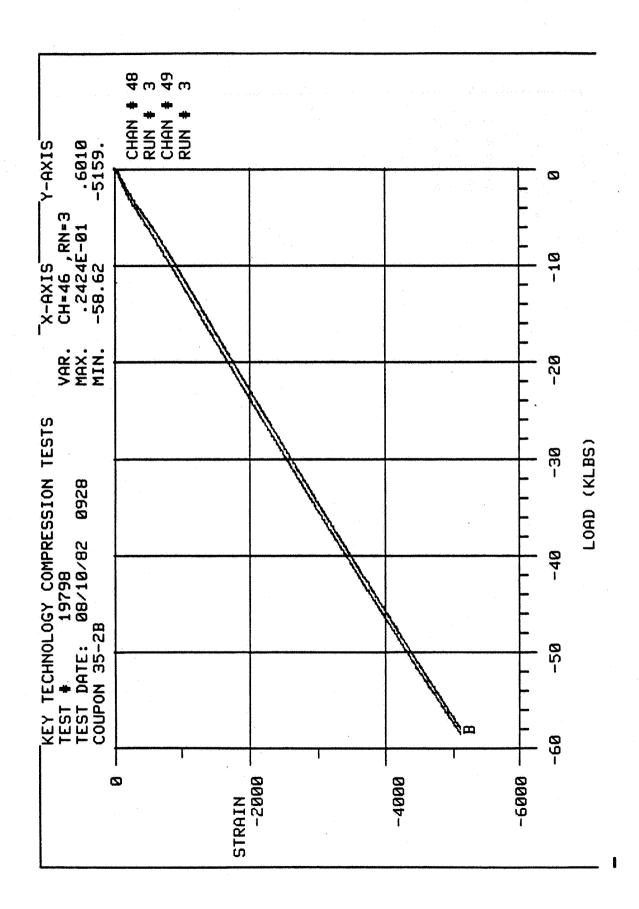
LENGTH FOR FIXTURE.

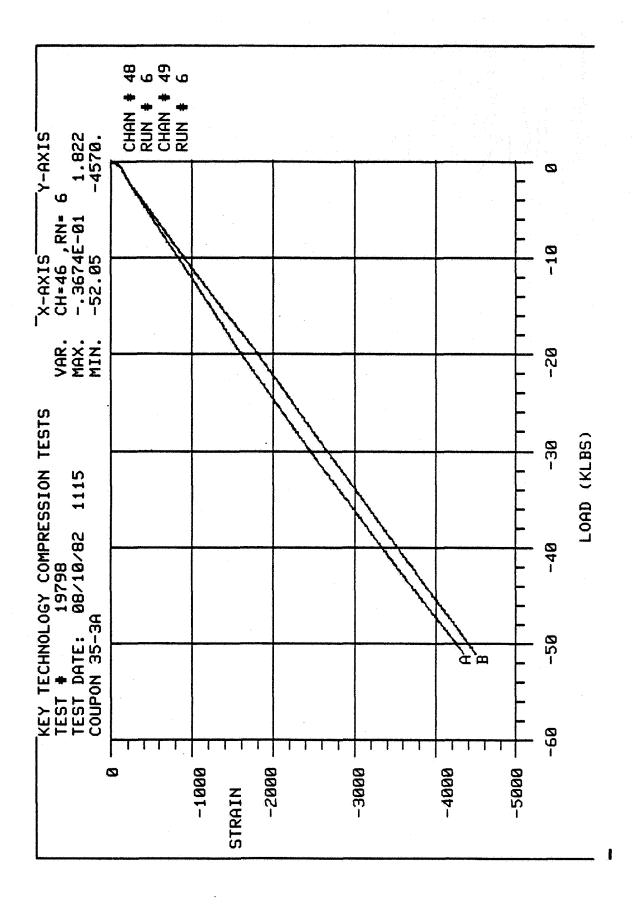


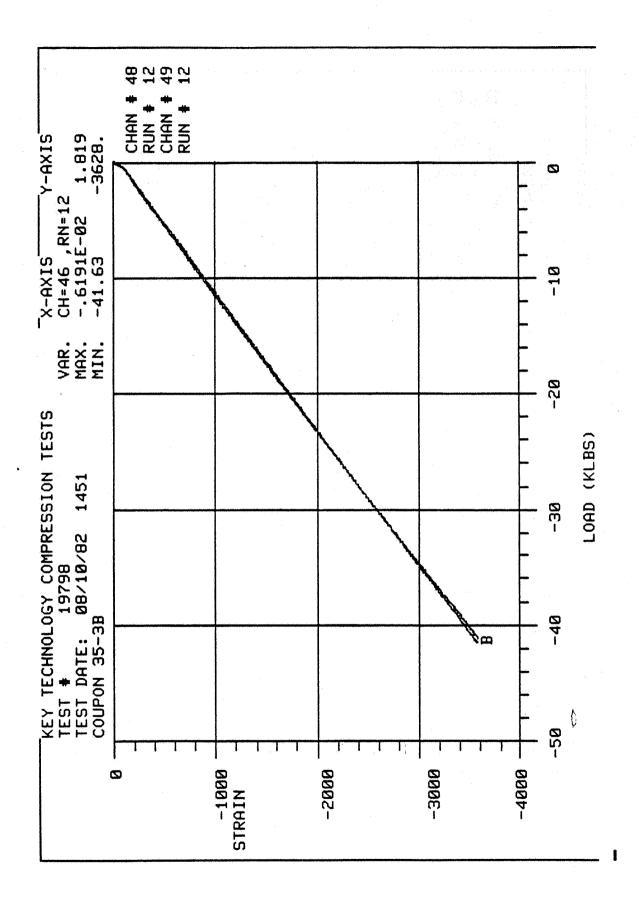


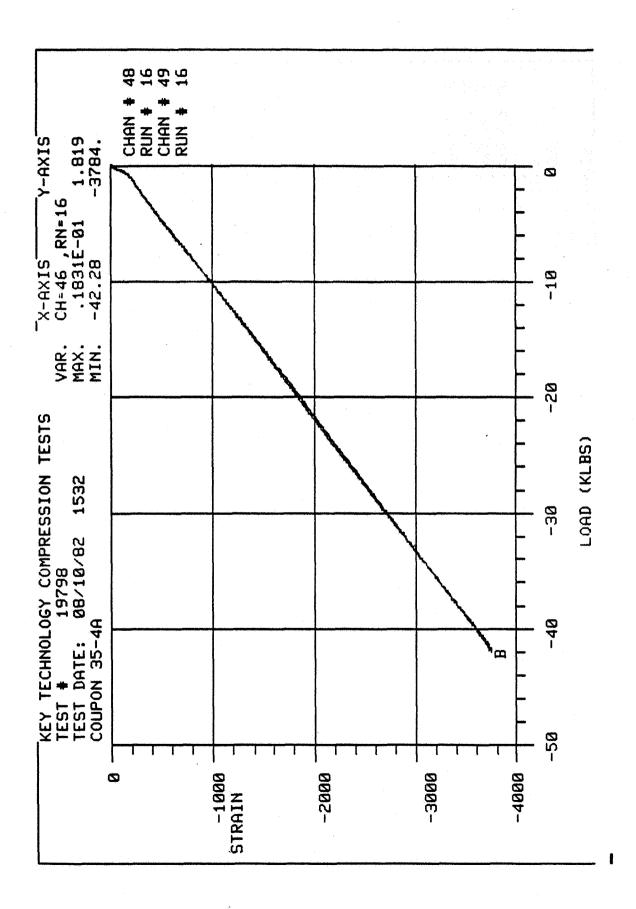
P. SANG	FEE.	S DATE	LOCKHEED-C A DIVISION OF L ENGINE	CALIFORNIA COMPAN OCKHEED CORPORA ERS NOTEBOOK			268-14			
FHOM T. GIE		9	COMPE	STOP T	NOLOSY EST RT	W D. EWA				
MUNET										
Coupen	CONDITION	TH GN3	icknes. Centil	- 4	WIDT	Н	AREA (IN)			
35-2A 35-2B	IMAKTED	.2600	2765 , 2703	2695	5.006, S		i, 345 1.356			
35-3A 35-3B		2765 2765	.2745 2015,	.2749	5.000, 5 5.007, 5					
35-4A 35-4B	¥	.2775	, 2750 , 2748		5.001, s	5.007 5.009	1.379			
		,		allywydag faei ddynau o y glyr fawr aith		ووجود فيريزونيثيار				
COUPON ID#	FAILUR LOADC	e Gl mb sta	ass Zess (ka)	STR GAGE!	GAGE 2					
35-2A 35-2B	-56.16	3	, , , ,	-4501 -5115	-3172 -5159					
35-3A 35-3B	-52.03		7.74	-443 <i>5</i> -3628	-4570 -3578					
35-4A 35-4B	- 42.2 -46,2	~ -			-3765 -4101					
				8						
GAG	GAGE I IS ON IMPACTED SIDE									
	RCAL FOR 10.012 KA 15 5674									

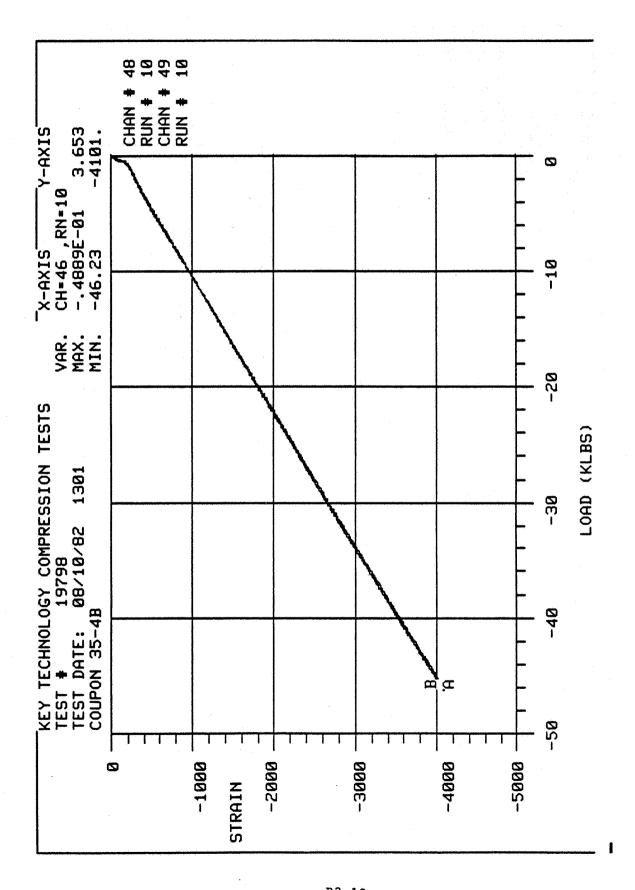












TO PSANDIFEE		DATE 7	LOCKHEE A DIVISION O ENGIL	11268-12		
FROM T. G. M.L. MODEL	29	SUBJECT A	REF:			
CONTINUED FROM E N.	l TH	ICKNE	iss	WIDTH		
34-2B				3.5202.500		
34-38	1 .		1	3.500, 3.50/		
34-3A	.2736	.2710	.2703	3.501,3.501		

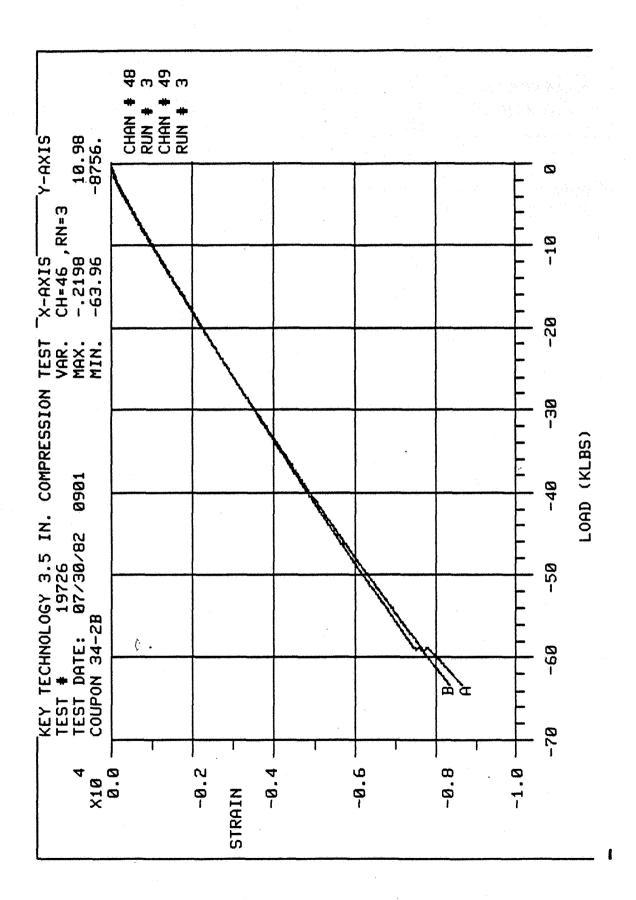
COUPON ID#	FAILURE LOAD LAS	ELERA(KOL)	STRAIN NOILA NOZ(B)		Remarks	
34-2B	-63.96	-67.90	-8756	-8423	TEST RUN WITH	
	-63.44	-66.95			TEST RUN	
3.4-3A	-63.59	- 46, 87	-8046	-9372	Puith 3.5" Plates	

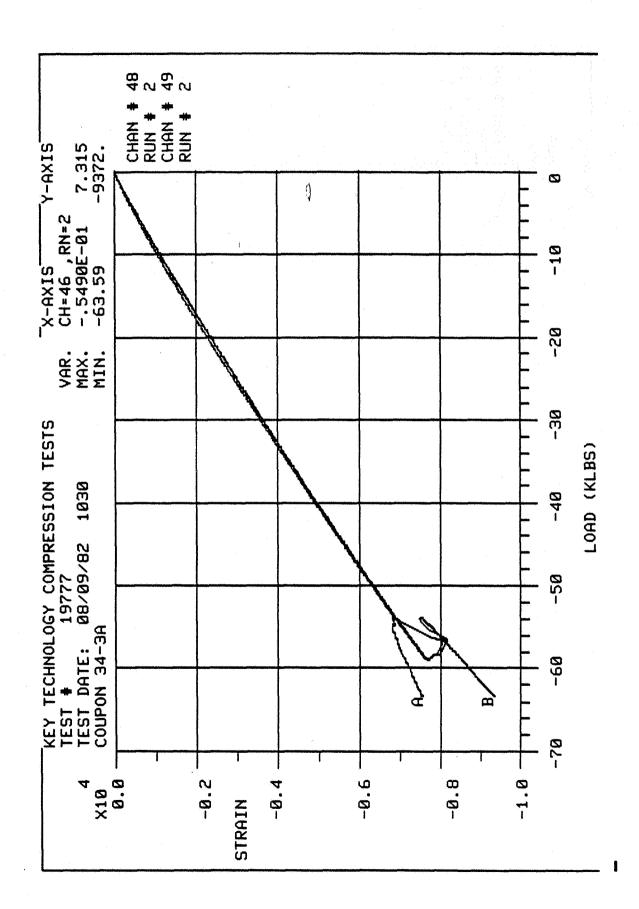
34-28 FAILED AT TOP WHILE 34-28 \$34-24 FAILED AT BOTTOM

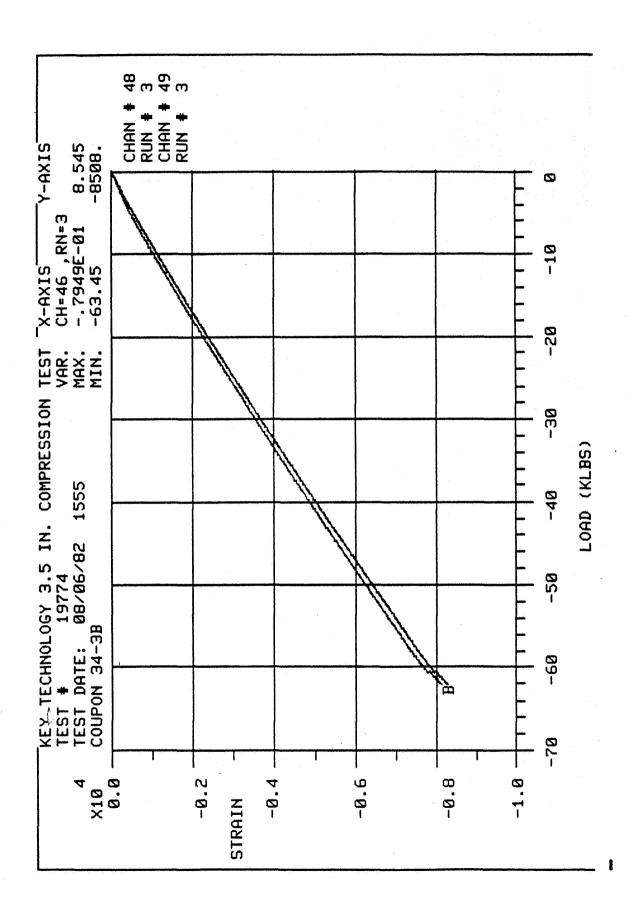
SIGNATURE SIGNATURE WITNESSED

B3-11

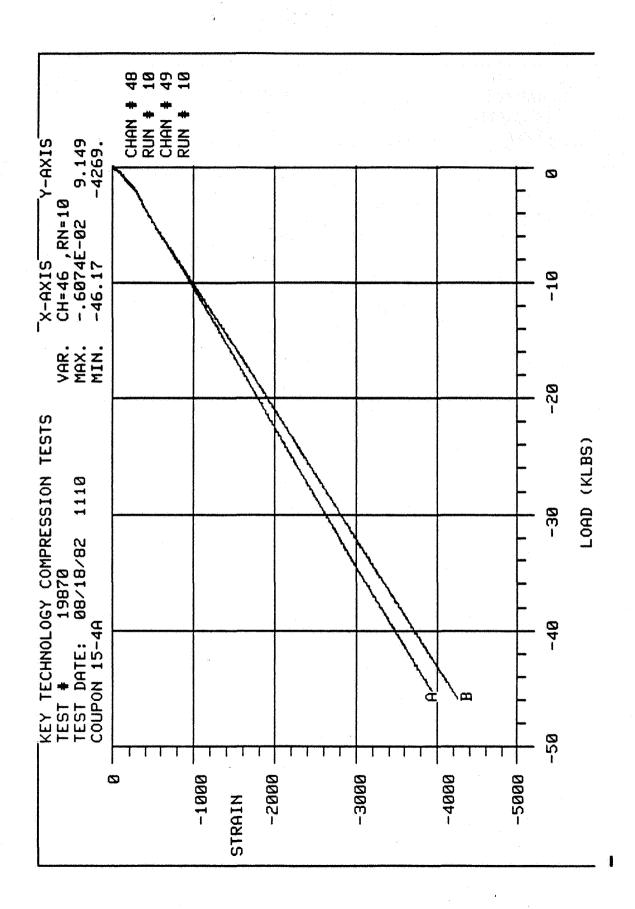
CONTINUED ON EN .

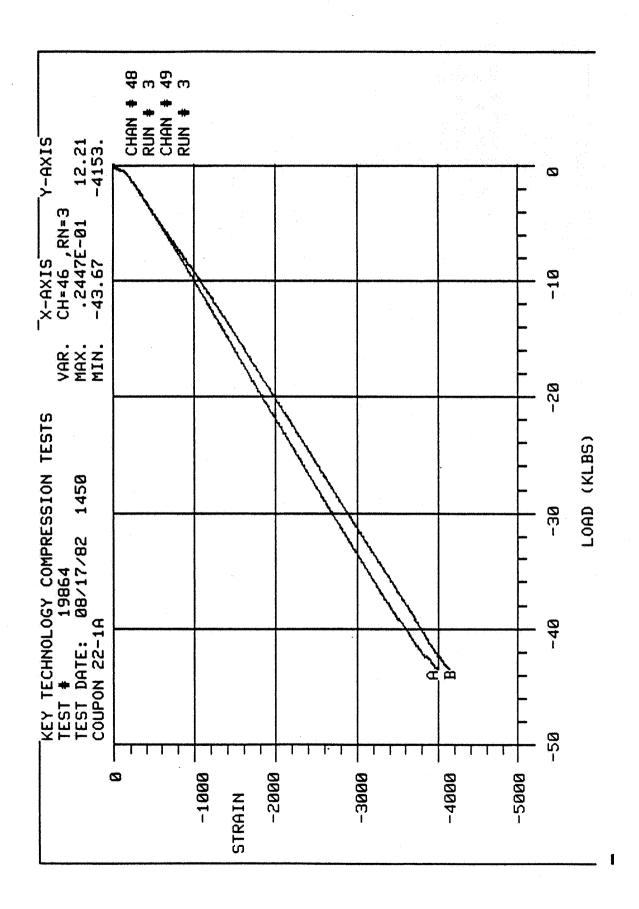


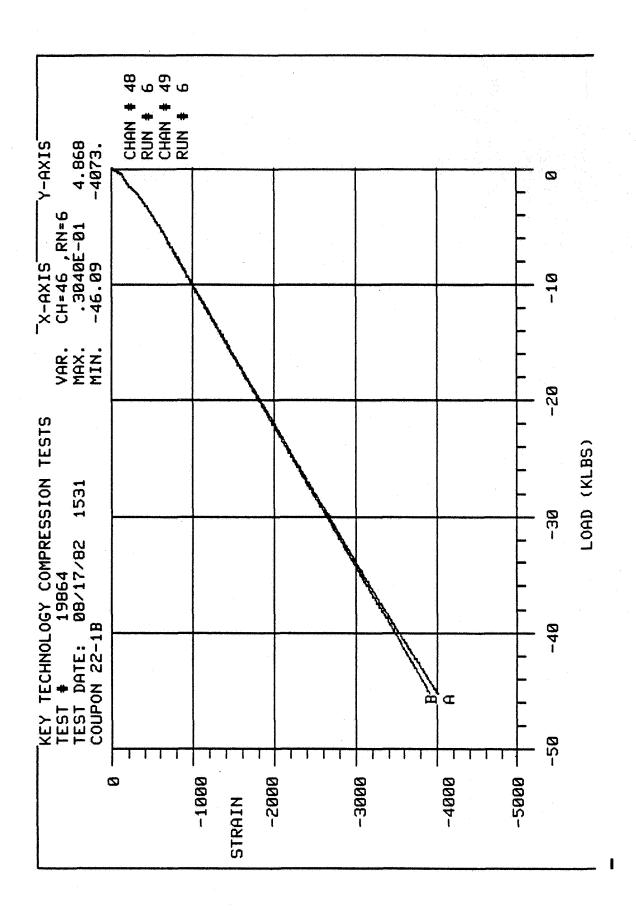


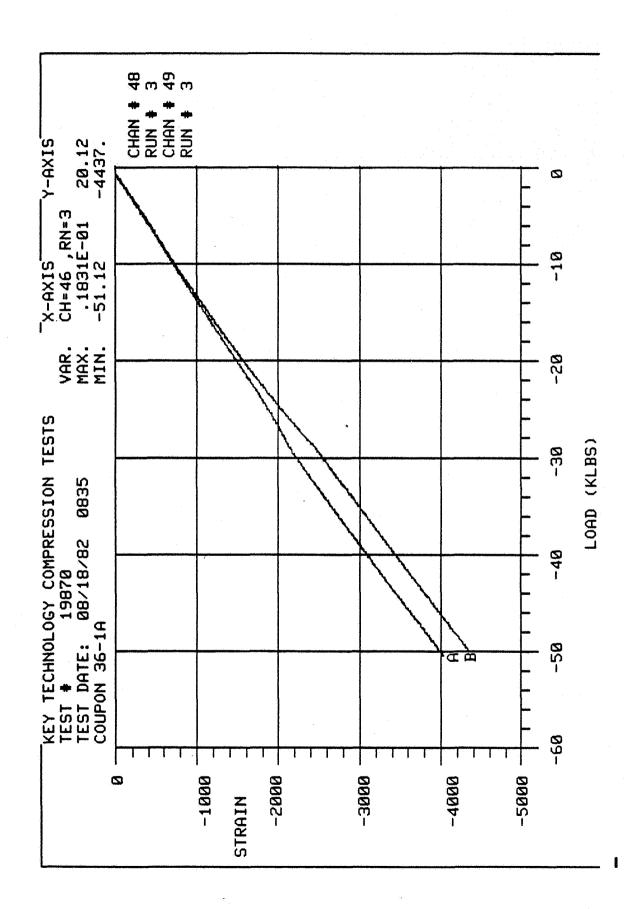


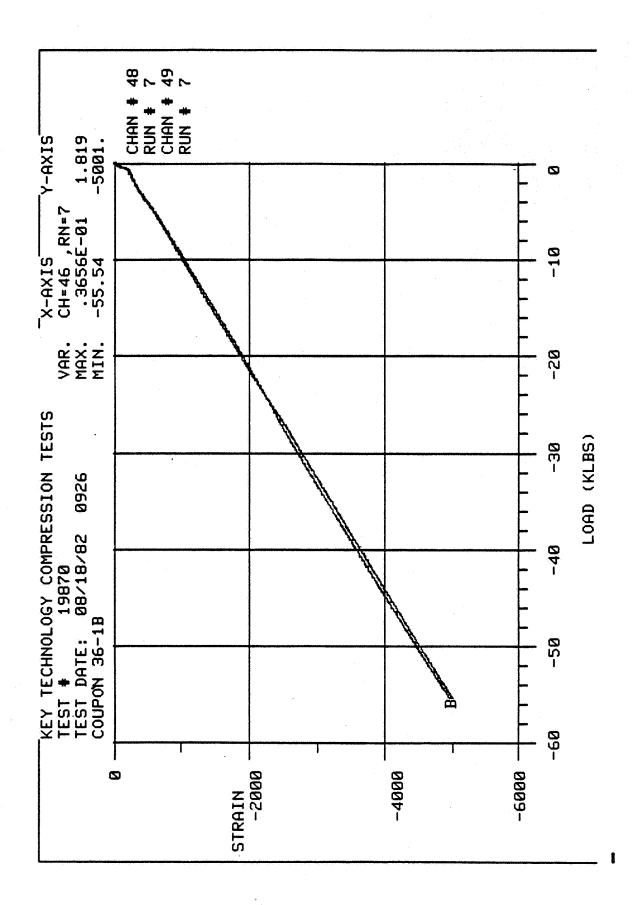
TO P. SANDIFER FROM T. GILLETTE		7	8 LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COME A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORPO ENGINEERS NOTEBOO SUBJECT ATE Y TECH IMPACTED COM			HNOLUGY REF		
CONTINUED FROM N #		26			TOSIS	EWA		
COUPON	CONDITION	EA	1	centel	END	MIDTH	AREA	
22-1B	IMAACTED	.27		.2687	.2675 .2740	4 99 9	1, 344 1. 343	
36-1A 36-1B		. 27	55	12715, רברג.	., 2715 .2715	4,947 4,947 4,99 6 5.080	1.363	
36-74	♥	, 27	13	. 2668	,2686	4.99g	1.344	
15-4A		.27	60	. 2754	.2736	5.002 5.003	1.376	
CoupoN ID=	FAILURE LOHD		loss Tres		AIN GAL	i	MARKS	
	(kied)		=(7)	1-1	- 1	GA	GE 1 ON	
22-1A 22-1B	-43.67 -46.09	•	2.49 4.32	-4011	-415.	3 1111	PALTED	
36-1A 36-1B	-51.12. -55.54		37.50 10.86		- 443 -500	4		
36-2A 15-4A	-51. 89 -46.17		18.61 13.56	-4375 -4013	- 48C			
RCAL	2674 Imst	Figh	0, 0, 1	-15	<u> </u>	(TINUED ON E.N	8/11/82	

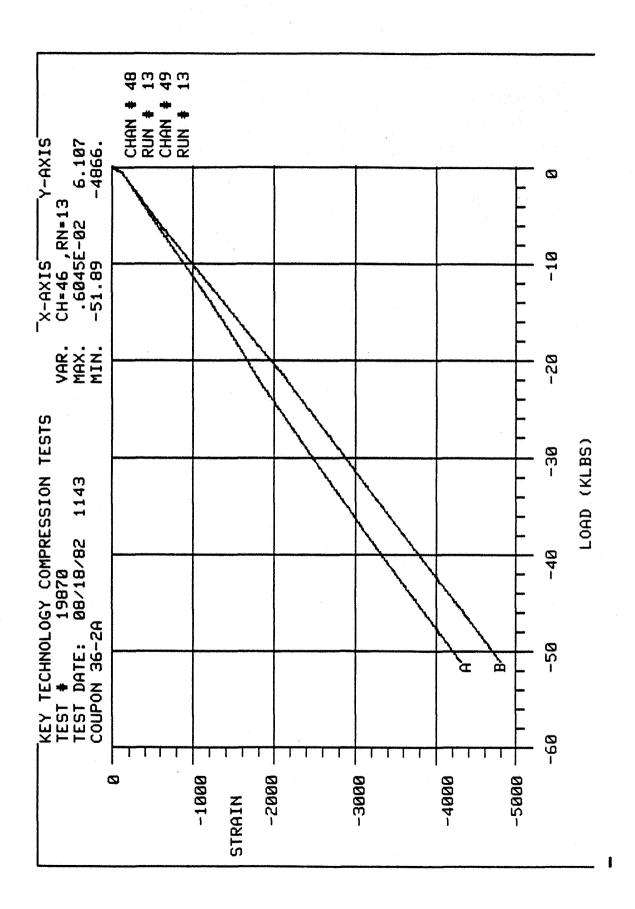








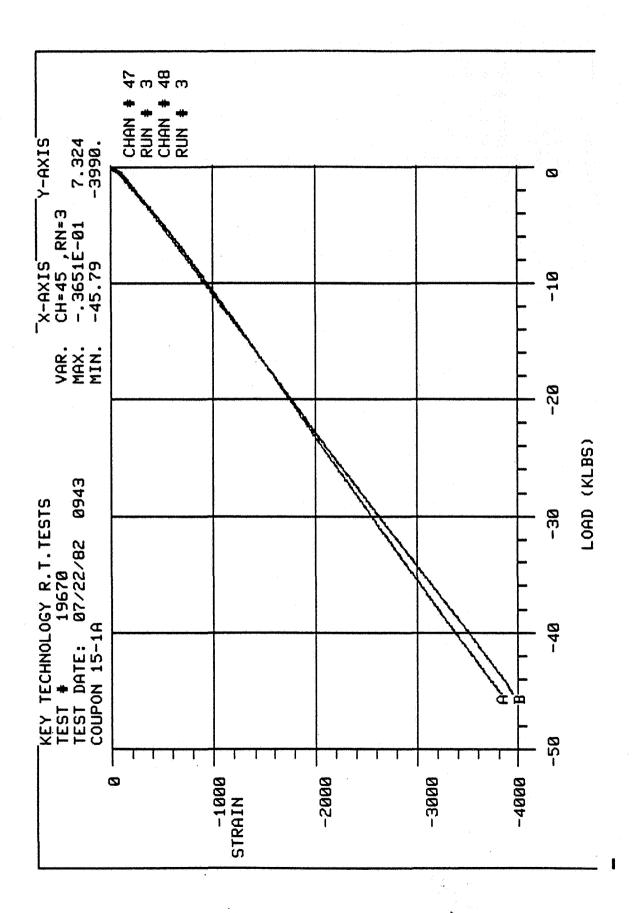


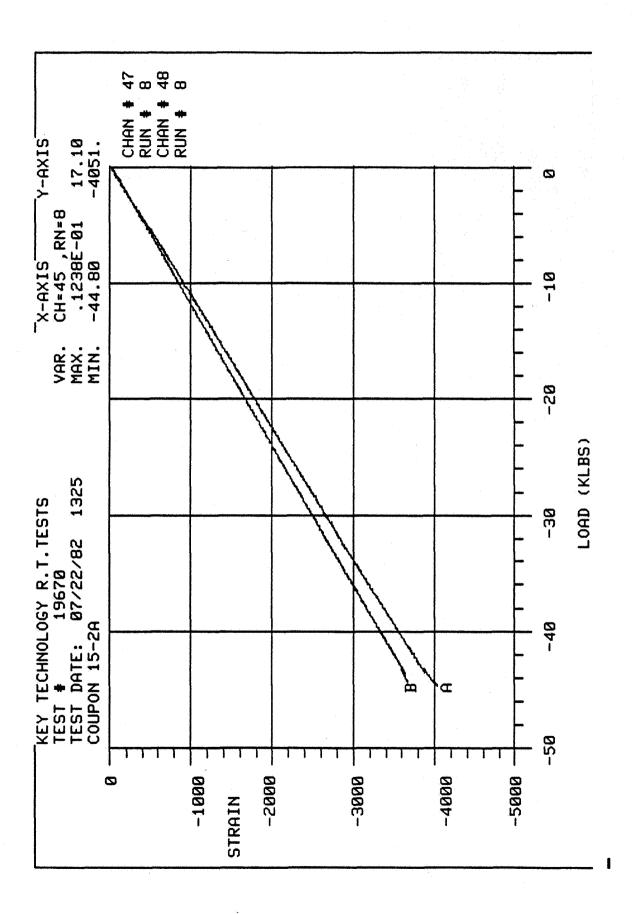


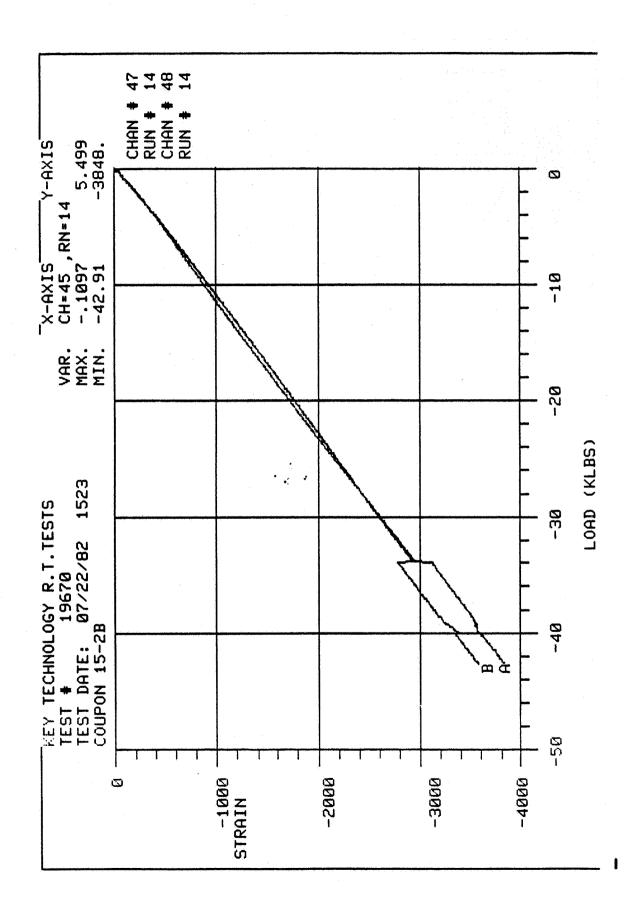
SANDIF	DATE 7	LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED C ENGINEERS NOTE	BOOK	Nº #1268-11
T. GILLET	* 1	SUBJECT KEY TO	PRESSION TEST	wo.
NUED FROM EN #	•	200/11 12/		
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	OLE IA. ENI	THICKNESS		MIOTH
ID D	IA. ENL	CENTER	END	
4-44 0.9	198 .26	95 . 2705	.2728	5.000 5.002
	000 .268		. 2725	5.004 5.000
	01 .25	88 .2775	.2712	5.004
	ACTED . 277	75 2697	. 2570	5,013 5,013
5-1A 1MP 5-2A	ACTED . 277	. I	,2409	5.016 5.013
5-3A	279			,5013 , 5015
5-2B	267		,2726	5012 5011
5-38	127	33 .2758	.2765	5012 5014
1	-1		1	
OUPON FA	ILURE STRE		ZHIN	REMARKS
10 L	OAD (GROS	SAREA) NOI (A) NOZ(B)	
1110 -4	16.80 -34	54 -3568	-4046	GAGES INDICATE
		22 3400		Orașe Vincenti
		.84 -3832		·
15-1A -	45.79 -34	1.07 -3882	-3991	SPECIMEN ROTA
15-2A -4		1.51 + 4052		
5-3A-4	1,09 -30	02 3444	-33493	
15.2B -	30 mm \ 1	72/6		FINTURE ROTAT
13-50	28	. 17		
/3 - 3 B	7""" 2"	. 19		
•				
	•	Į.	4	
RCAL	FOR GAG	5 1/35		

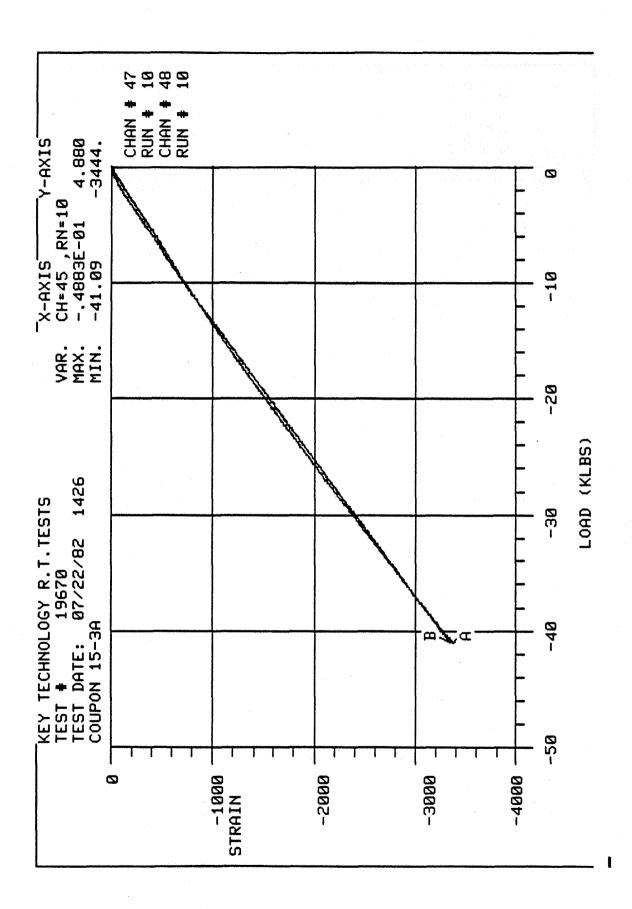
SIGNATURE B3-22

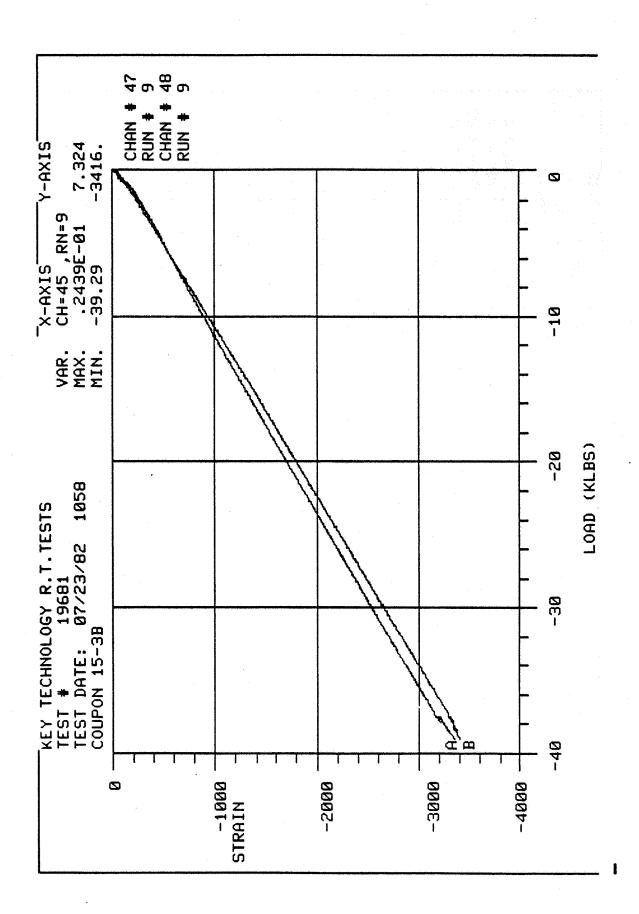
7/24/12

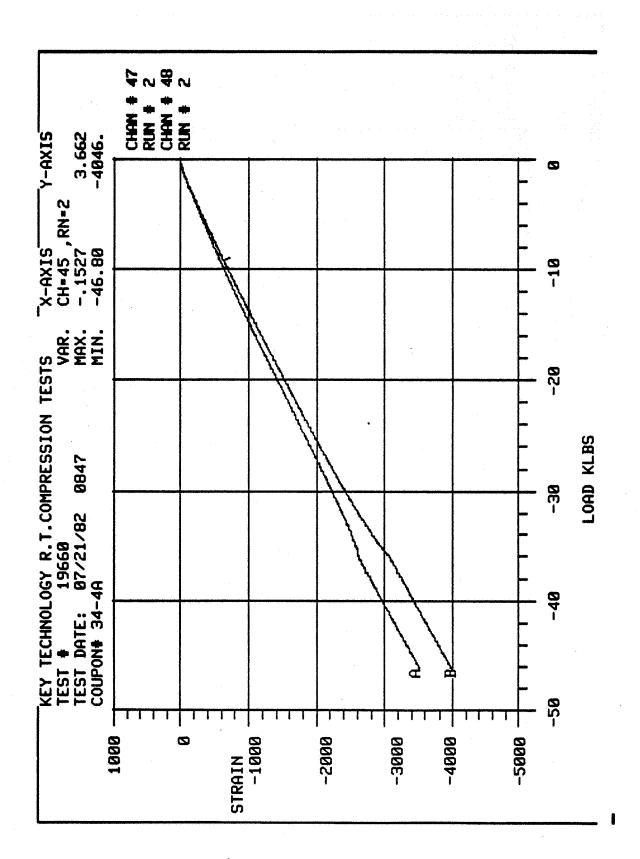


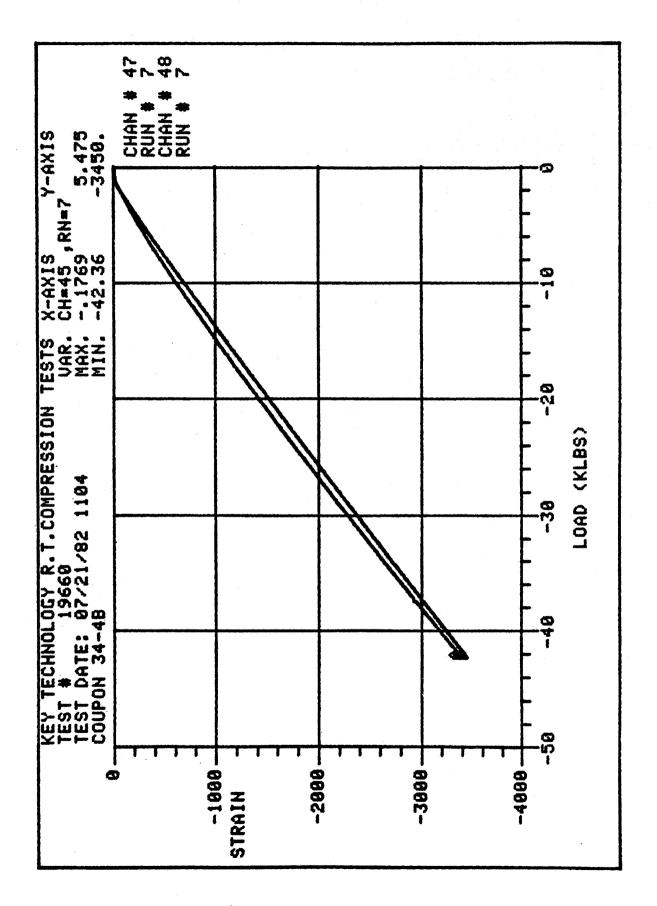


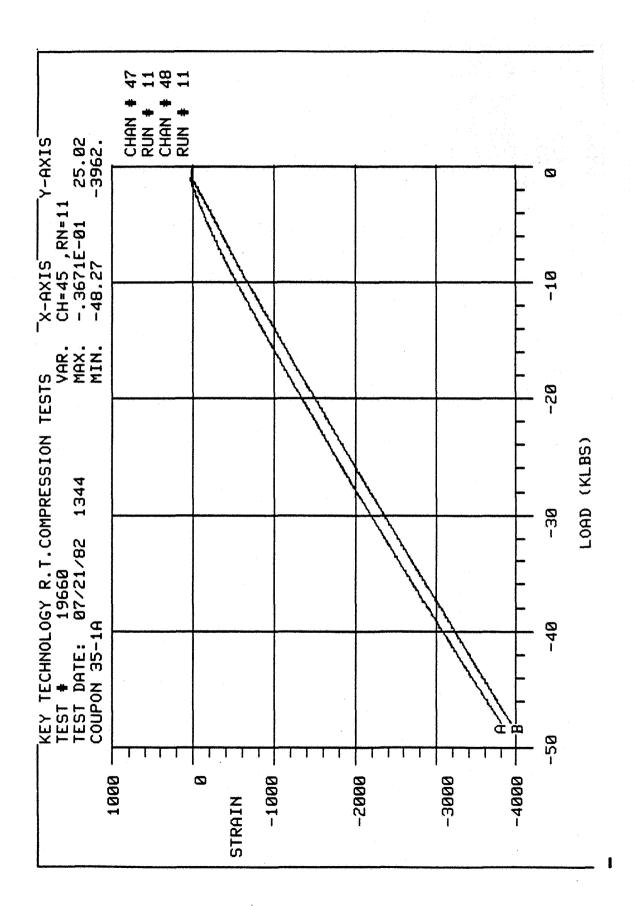




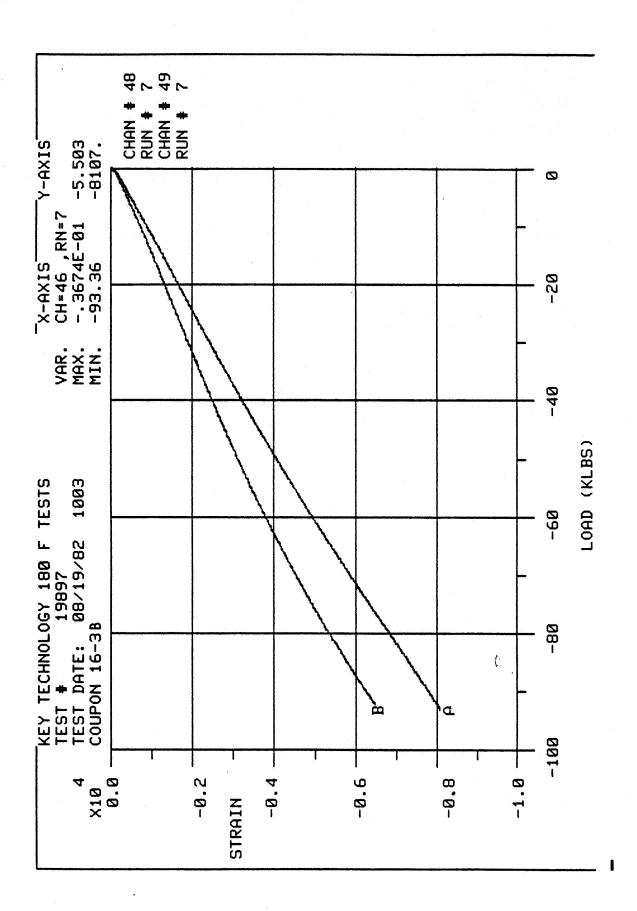


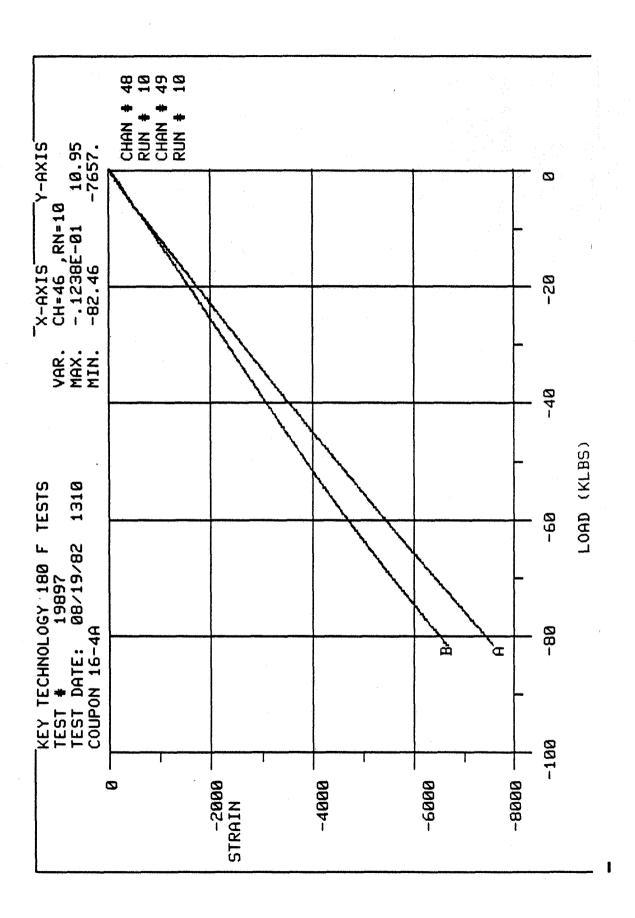




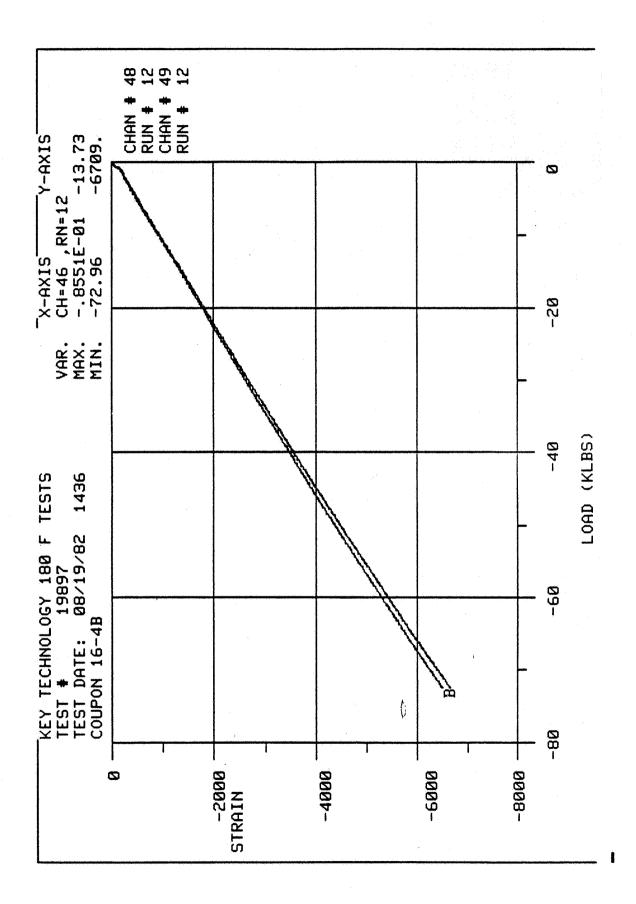


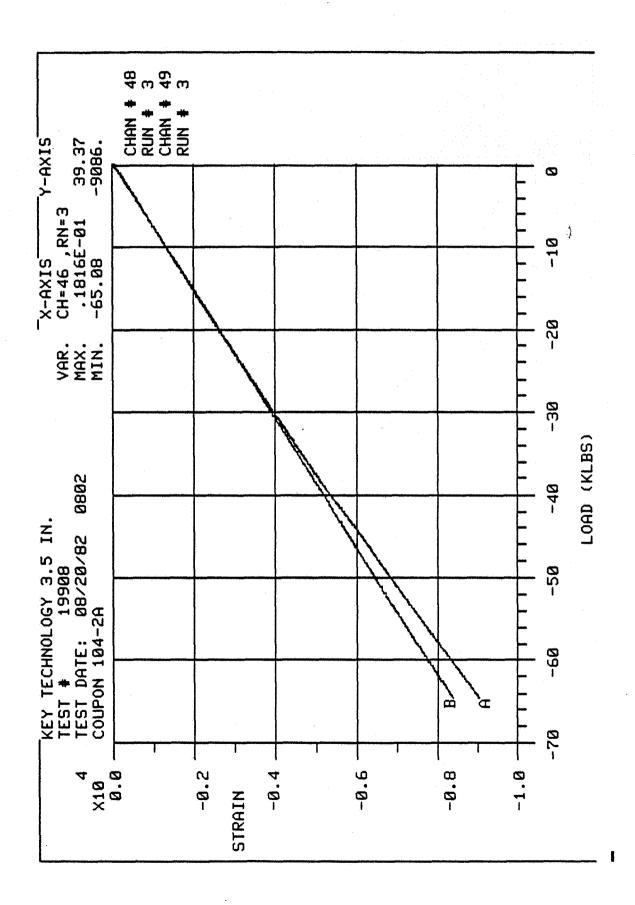
P. SANG	IFE	DATE S		CHEED-CALIEOR LIN CHEED-CALIEOR IGINEERS NO	NIA COMPANY TIL TROPATION DTEBOOK	Nº	11268-16
	T. GLETTE		SUBJECT KEY TECHNICLO		-H NU LOG	¥	REF
	CRAD		18	O 4/F	TESTS		NO LWA
মাম হল লম্বন ☀		82					
COUPON	CONDIT			CENTE	SS BL END	WIDT	AREA
16-38	180°F Unimpac Noisteed	mo l	71,5	. 274		15004	. 20.1
16-4A	CONDIT	PANE)		. 2734		12002 12002	1.374
16-48	. ♦			2758		1 5,003 1 5,004	1.376
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∓D	LOND	cred 2.	• • • • •		E G	160	CAL
16-38	-93. Z	6 -	5 7. 14	-810	7 -65		5674 AL
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		OM	757	nper 04	ATURE	78	122
COUPDN CO	POITION	EM		KNES		WIDTH	ALEA 142
104-2A UN	IIM FACTED	2691		640 690	246	3.443	. 9066 . 1431
	AILURE LOAD				GAG	4	
104-2A - 0	65.08 19.98	-74.3.	B3-3		-8434 -8397	CONTINUED ON E	N #
-		4.0		•			8/20/52

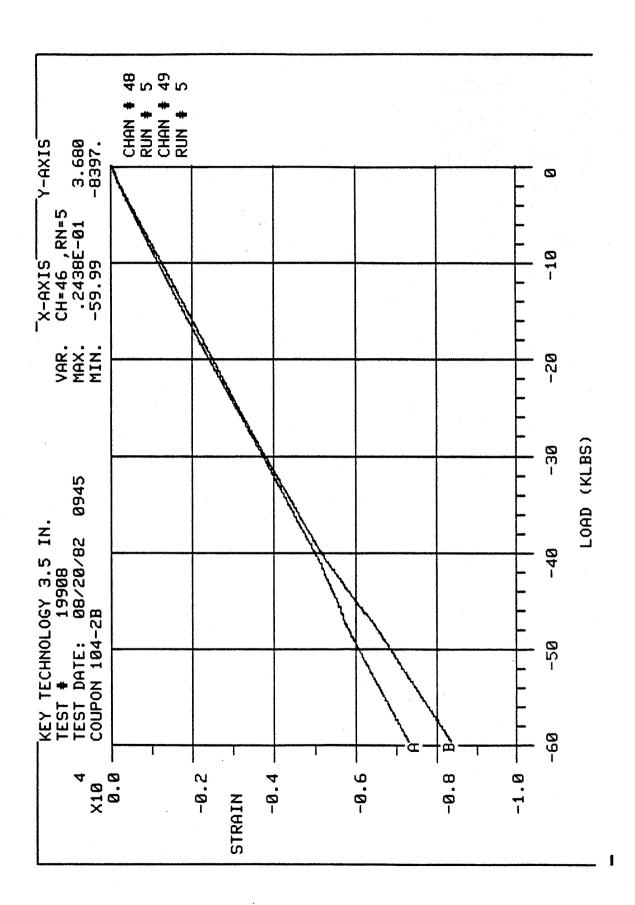




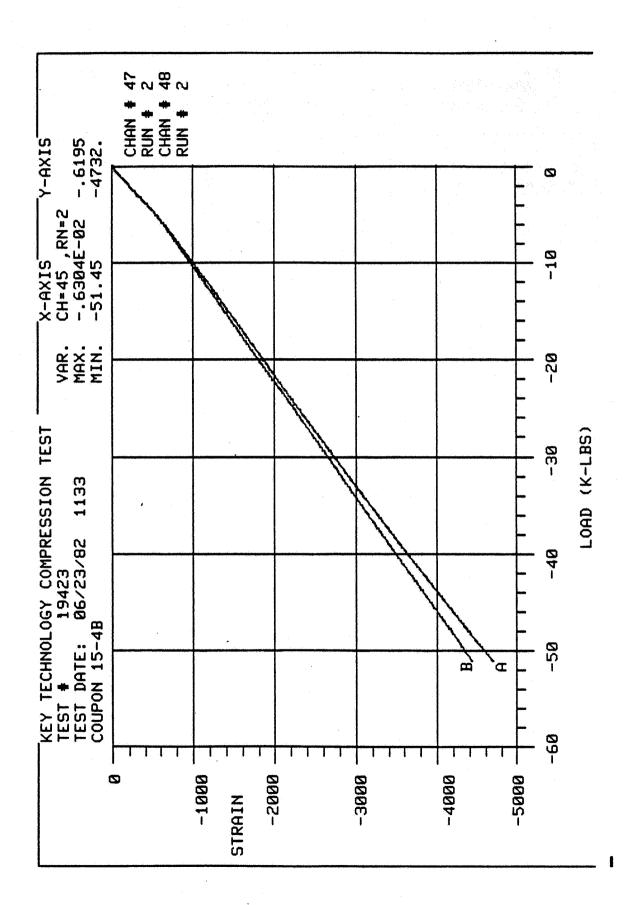
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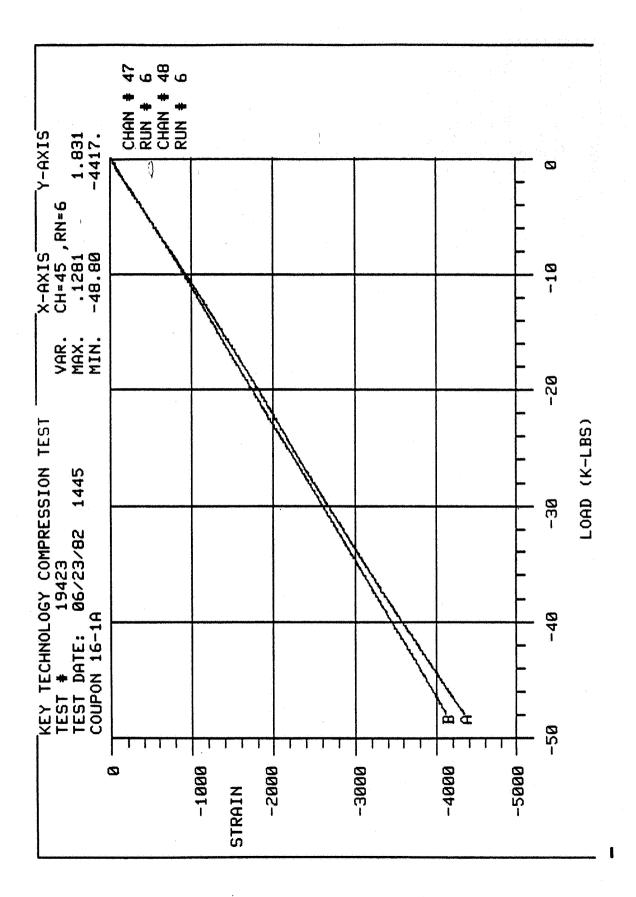


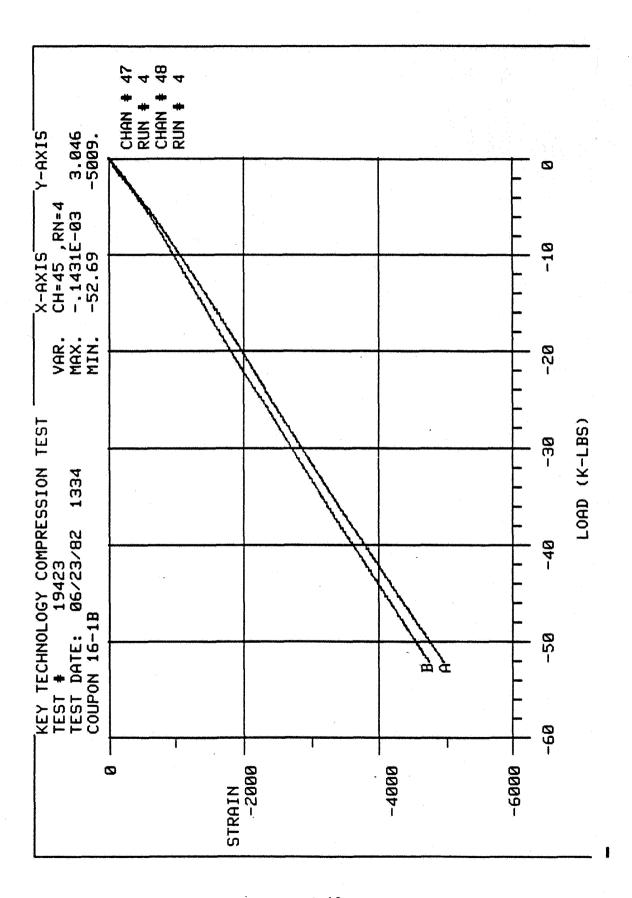


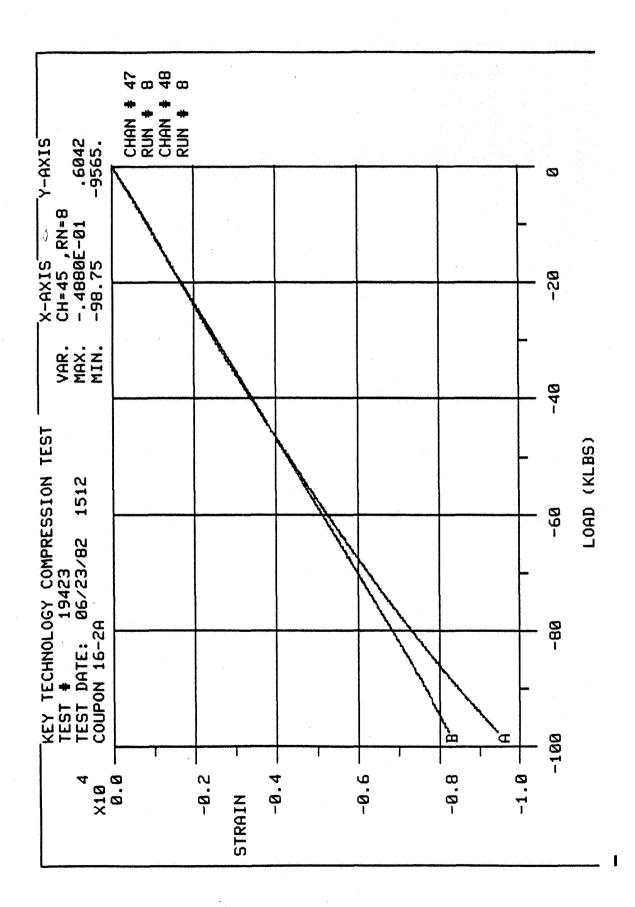


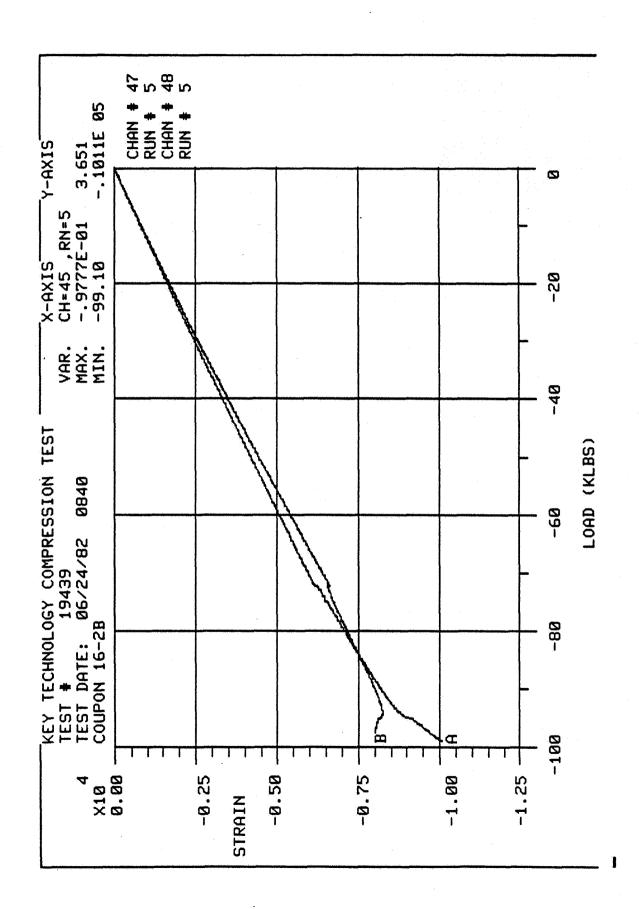
TO P. SAND	DATE 6	A DIVISION ENGI	ED-CALIFORNIA COMPA OF LOCKHEED CORPOR NEERS NOTEBOOL	ATION K	Nº 11268-10			
FROM T. GILLETTE 22 MODEL 22			GRIER COMMESSION				WO -	-82
COUPON LO	HOLE		END	THICKNE		E	NO.	WIDTH
15-48	.999	7	.2615	.205	<u>ن</u>		455	5203 5003
16-1A	.993	-	2795	. 278	ဗ	26 55		5,003
16-18	.998		2775	. 273	0	. 2720		5000 5001
76-2A	NA		2595	.270	0	.2740		5006 24744
16-28	NA		3640	.2595		.2005		5,001
16-3A	NA	1.	3635	,2640		,2645 5003		5,003
COUPON	FAILU	5 3	ROSS		LAIN N	02	Rema	كغم
15-4B	-57.4		(ks:i) 19.070	-4732	- 44	56		
16-1A	-48.	80 -3	5.562	-4+16	-4	91		·
16-18	-52.	69 -3	8.436	-5009	- 47	188		
16-2A	- 98.74	5 -7	3.651	-9524	- %	795	FAILUR UPPOL	EDGE
16-28	- 99.1	0 -7	5.826	-10112,	-63	51	FAILUR U PPER	EDGE
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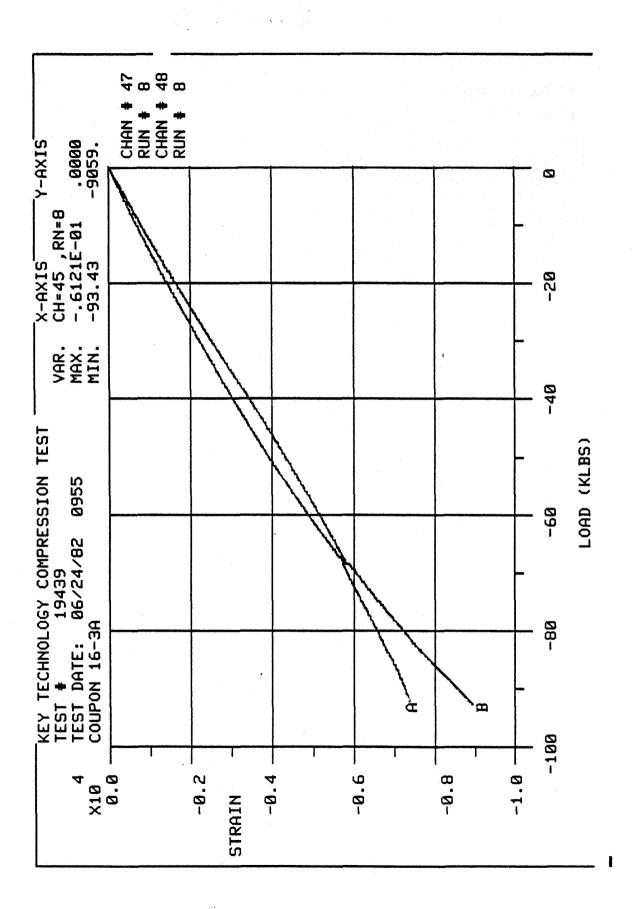












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MCDEL /6/ SUBJECT KEY TECHNOLOGY WYS COMPRESSION EWA	P. SANDIFER	10 /	LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED COMPORATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK Nº 11544-39
SPECIMEN NO. 15-2-A	& LOOPER	161	
SPECIMEN NO. 15-2-A	MODEL	182	COMPRESSION
TO THE PARTY OF TH	SPECIMEN		
	MAX LOAD		NO 1 = -17046 90°

SPECIMEN NO. 15-2-B

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20448 RUN NO. 1

MAX LOAD - 31567 LB

MAX STRAIN - SG. NO 1 = -15001 90°

MAX STRAIN - SG NO 2 = -15576

AREA = .2538 × 2.001 = .5078 / N²

MAX STRAIN - SG NO 2 = - 16367

AREA = .2508 x 2.005 = .5028 100

SPECIMEN NO. 34-2-A

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO=2045/

MAX LOAD = 52698

MAX STRAIN SG NO.1 = -12786

MAX STRAIN SG NO.2 = -13252

AREA = .2504x 2.003 = .5016 in²

SPECIMEN NO. 34-2-8

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20456 RUN NO. 1

MAX LOAD -52 429

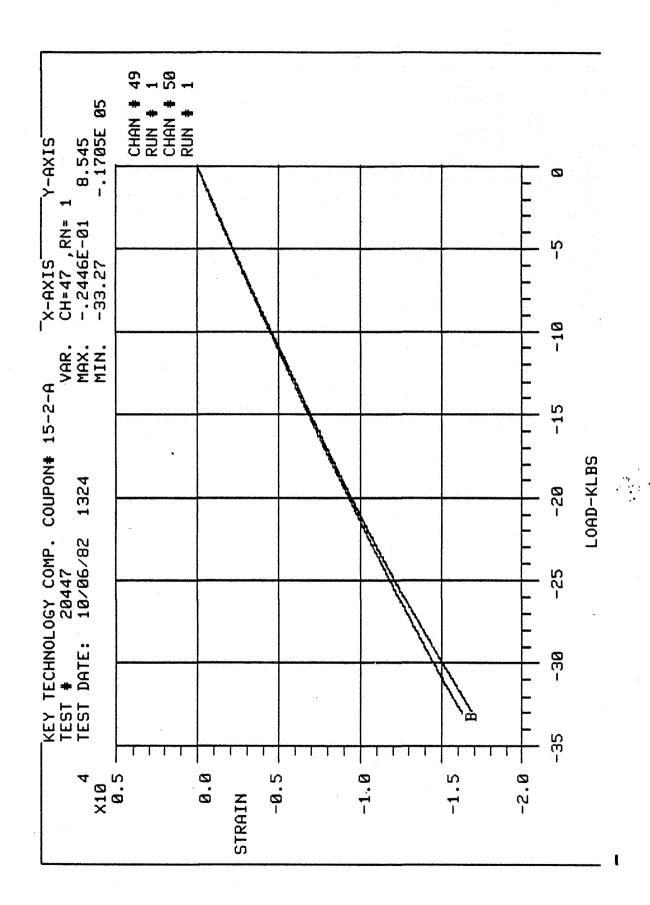
MAX STRAIN -SG NO 1 = - 12560

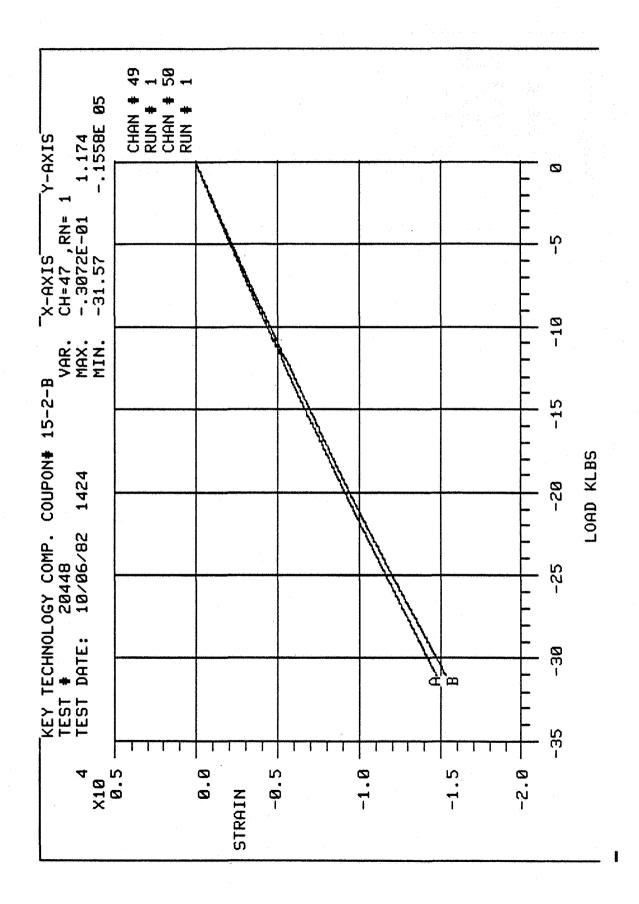
MAX STRAIN -SG NO Z = - 12607

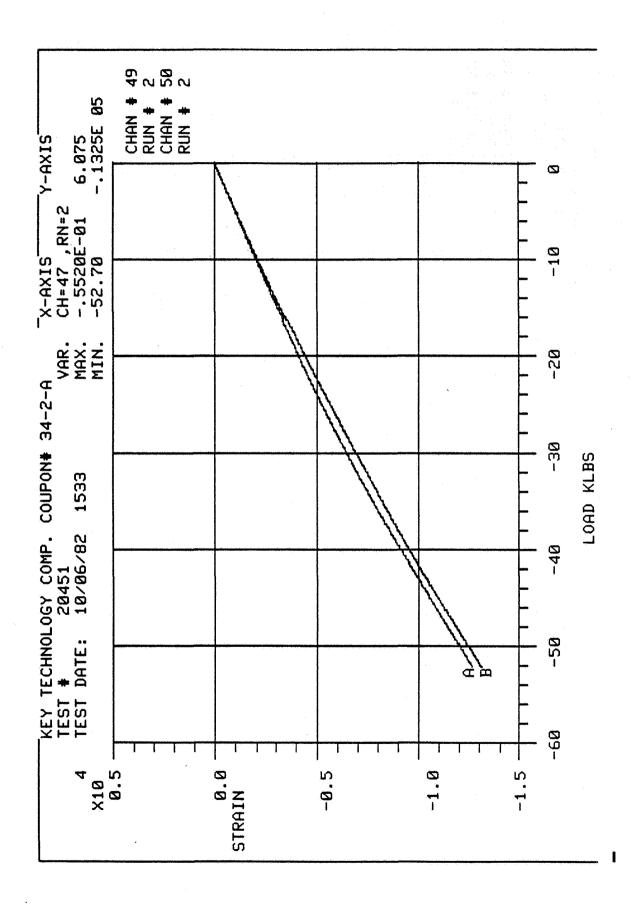
PREA = .2523 x 2.008 = .5066 IN²

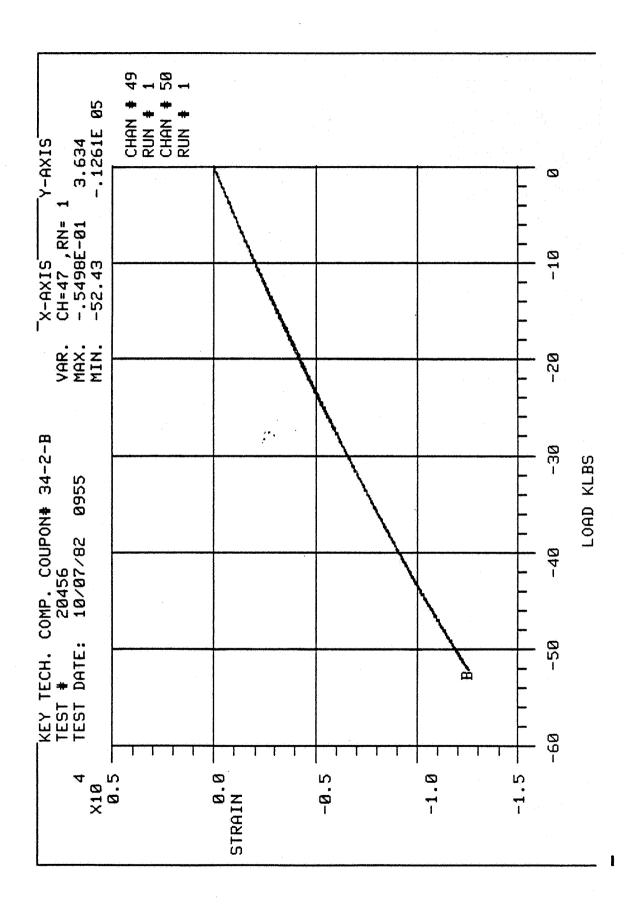
INSTALLATION SHIM WAS . OOG"

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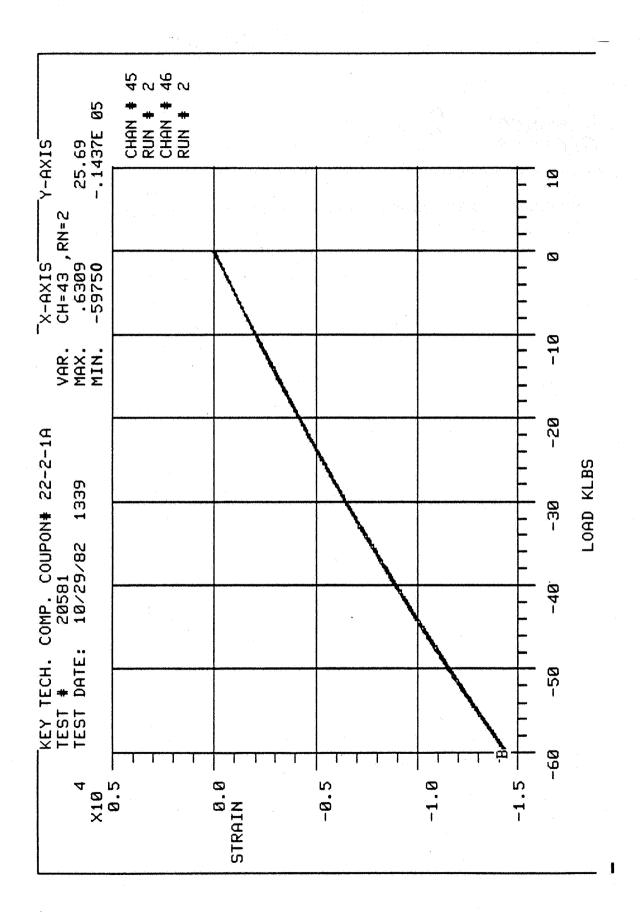


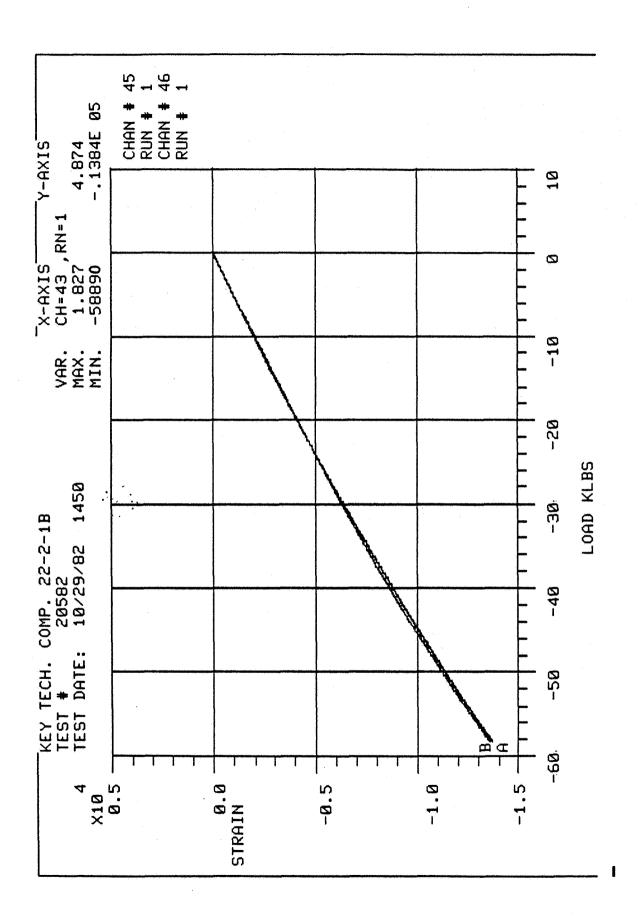




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P.SANDIF	ER 10/29	LOCKHEED CALIFOR A DIVISION OF HEIGH ENGINEERS NO		Nº 11544-13				
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		CACE FIRM			R = 120 S			
D 1 MER			- 86	>	O grientate			
\(\frac{\partial}{\partial} \)	SPECIMEN	SPECIMEN						
,	22-2-1A ,2612	22-2-18		CENTRA				
2 3 4	.2682 .2605 .2631	. 2601	ch 4	3 Loa 4 Str 5 SG	OKE			
5	.2640	. 2623		6 SG				
7 AVE	.2602 .2648 .2623	. 2637						
9 10 11	2.002 2.002 2.002	2.005						
AVE	2.002 2.002 • 525	2.001 2.002 -524						
REA CHEST NO RUN NO	20581	20582						
MAX COAD IG NO. I IG NO. 2	-59750 -14254 -14374	-58887 -13888 -13691		. NO	ber			
SHIM	.006	.006 SG = STR	Ca	of Los	7			

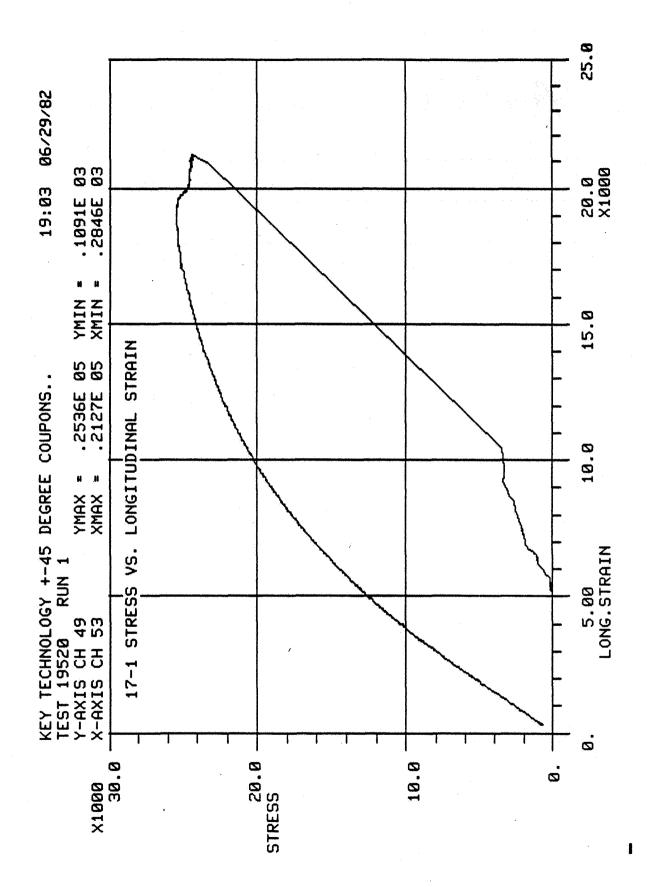


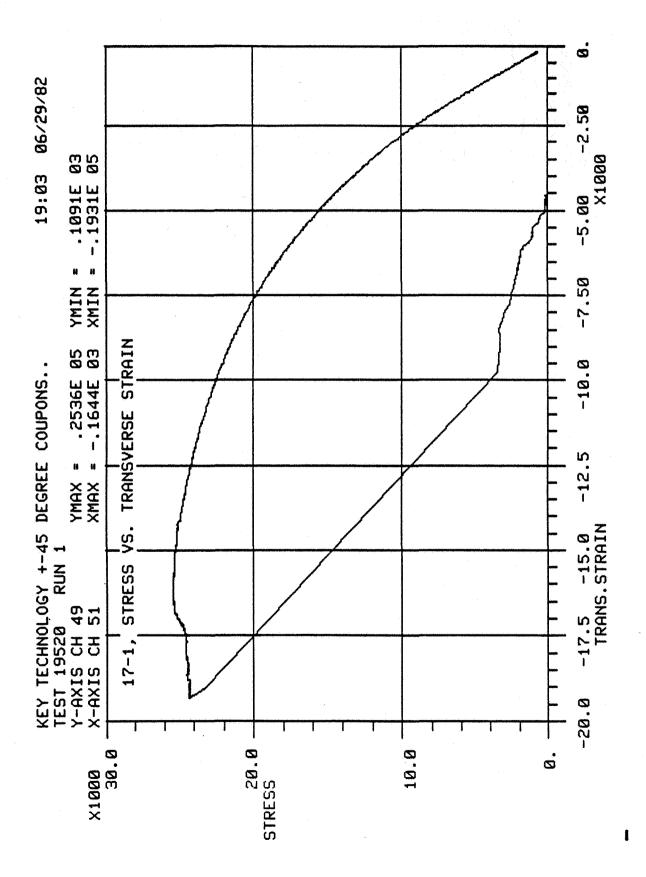


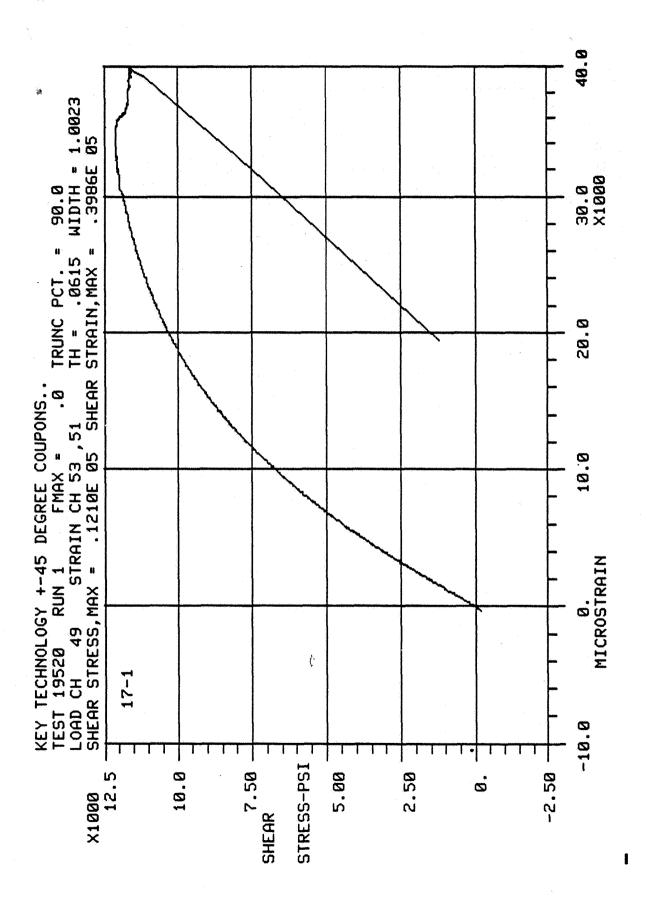
APPENDIX B4

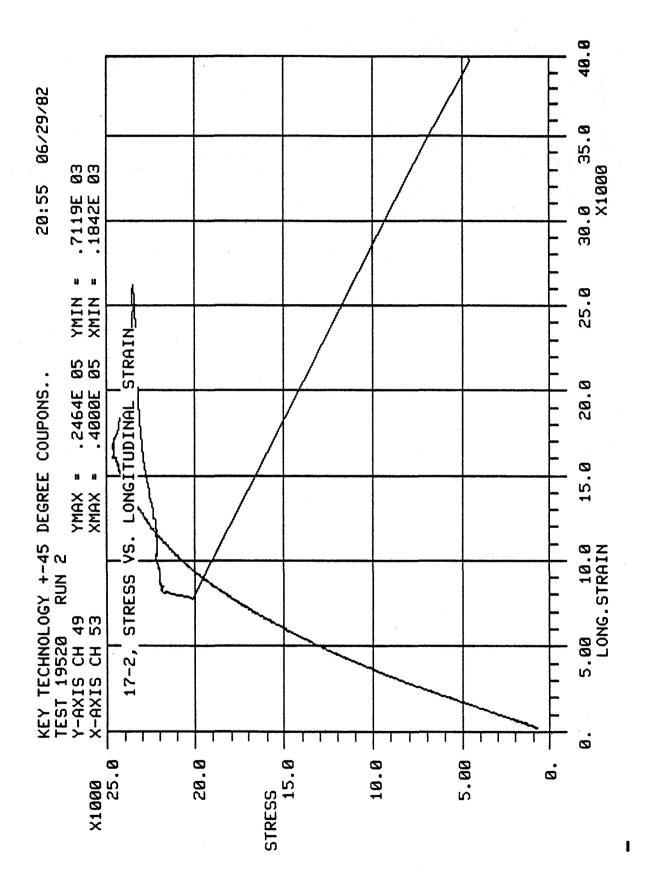
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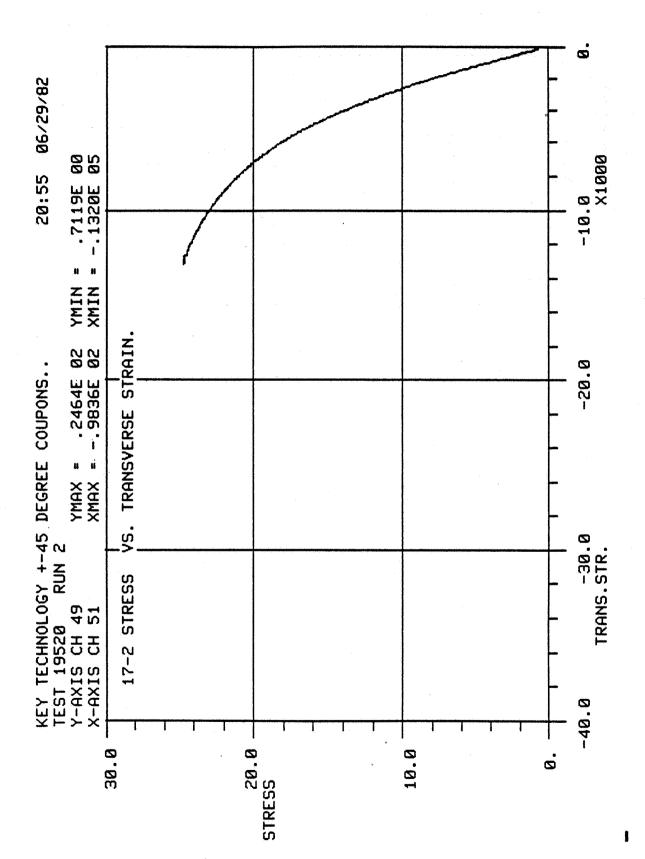
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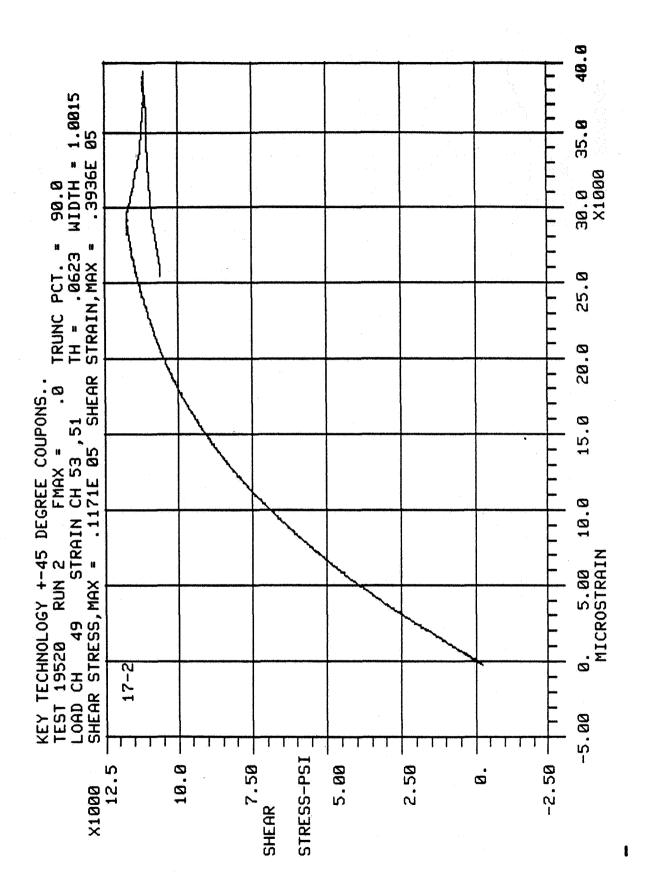


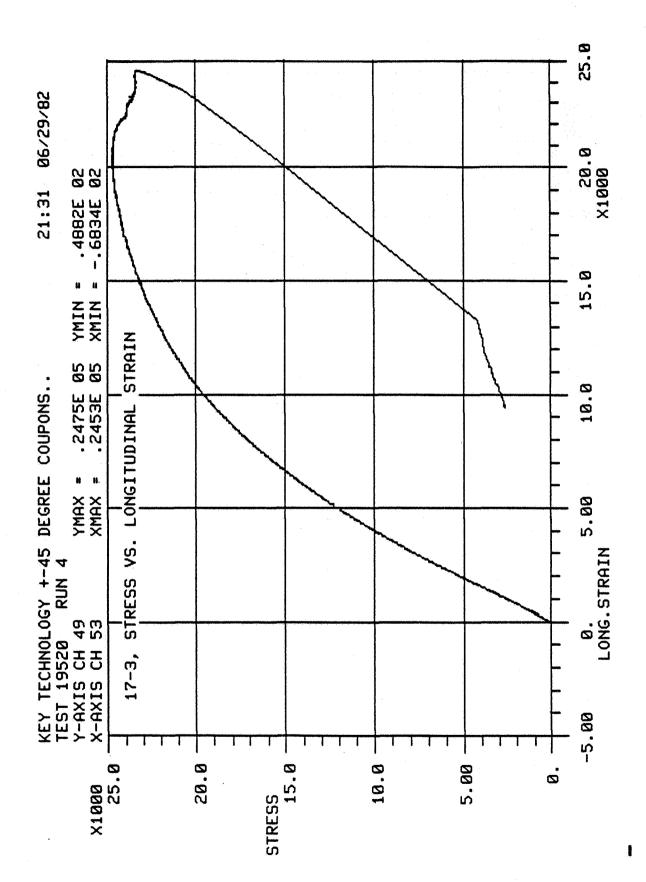


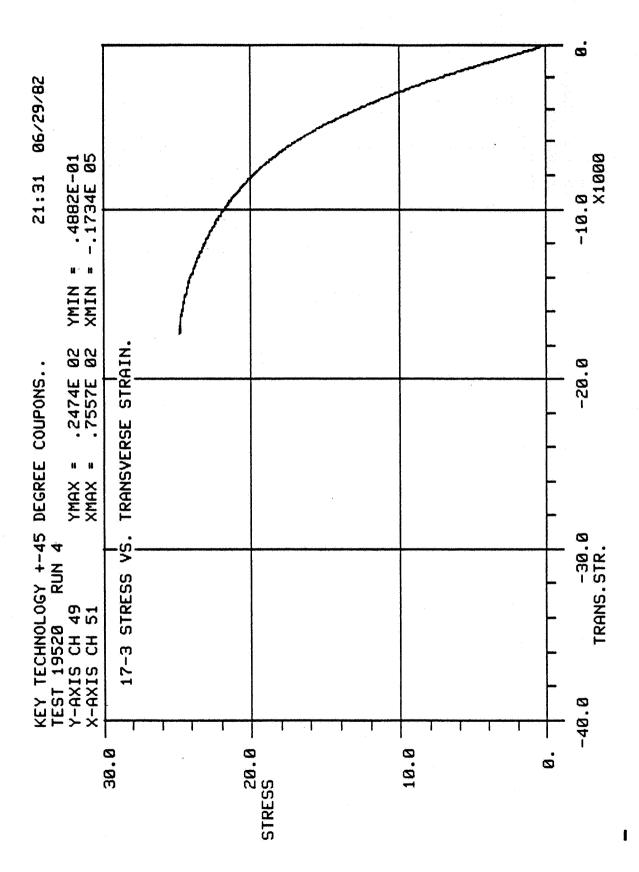


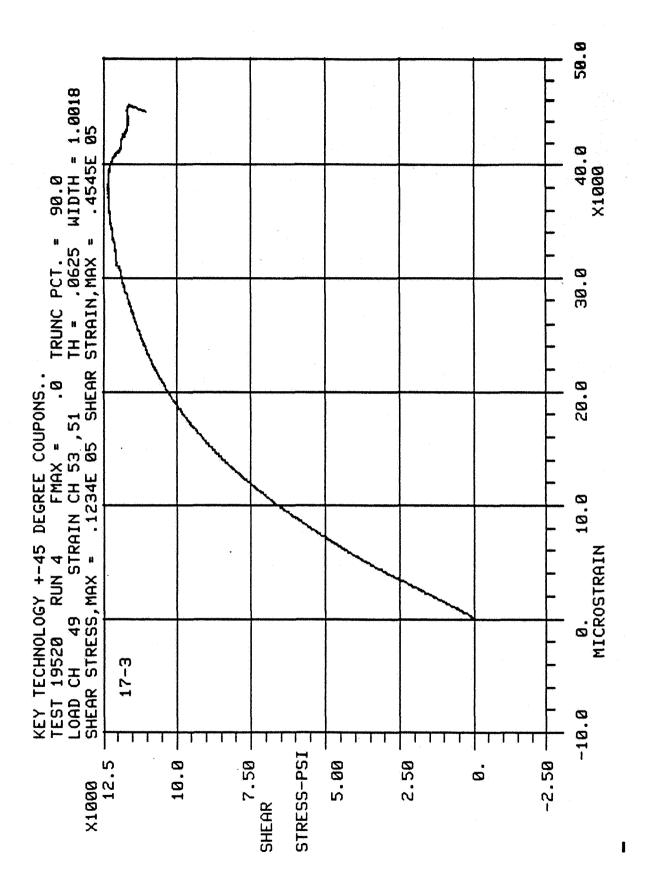


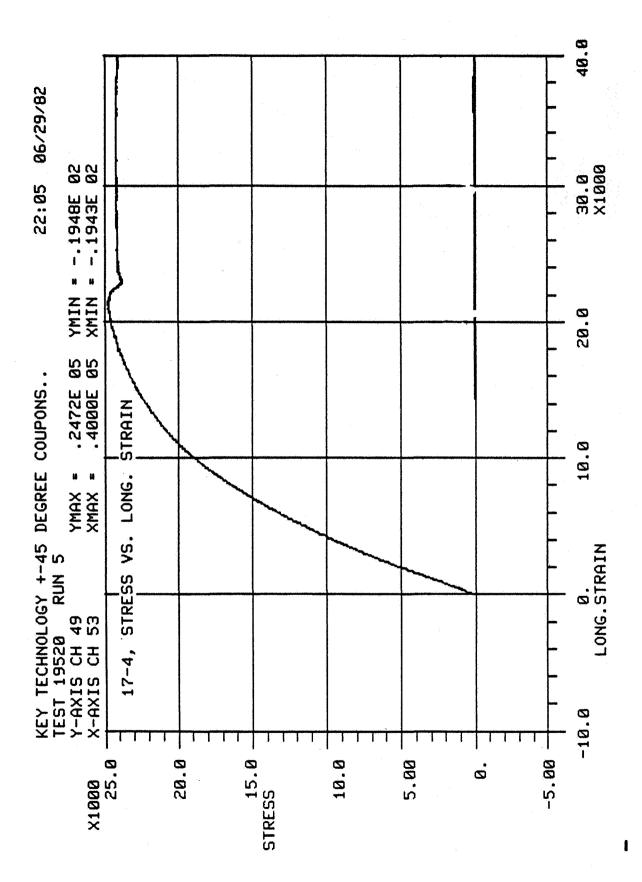


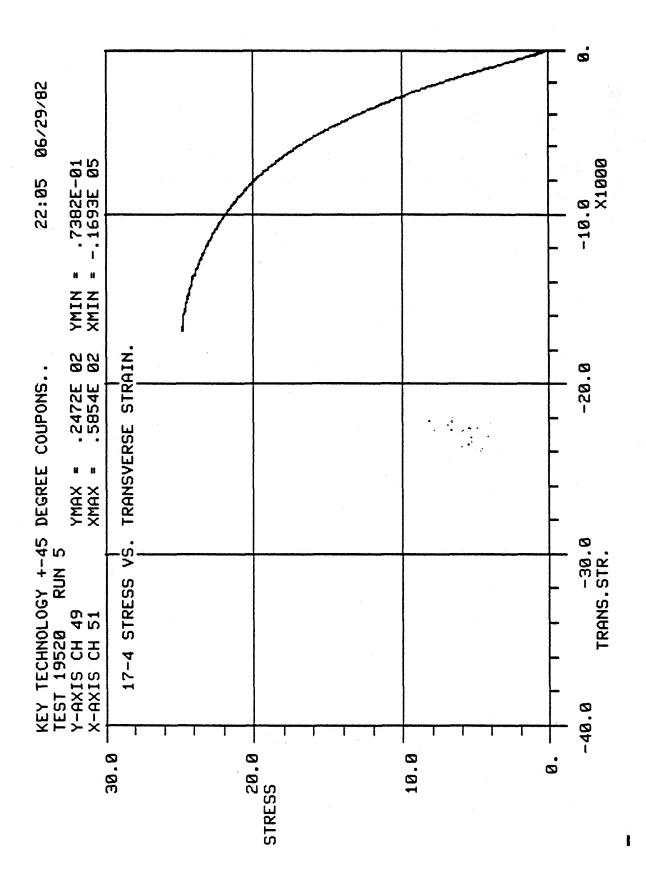


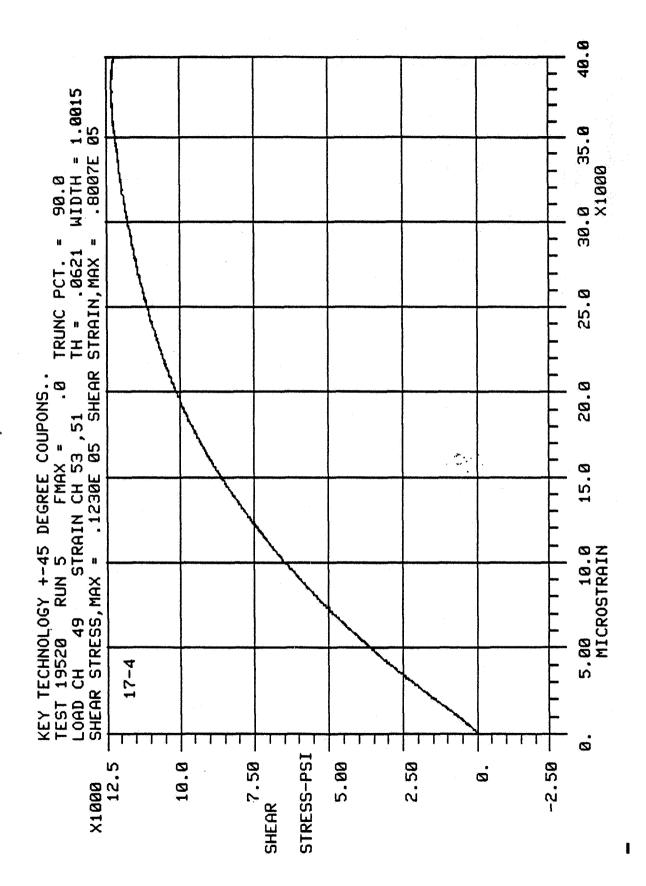


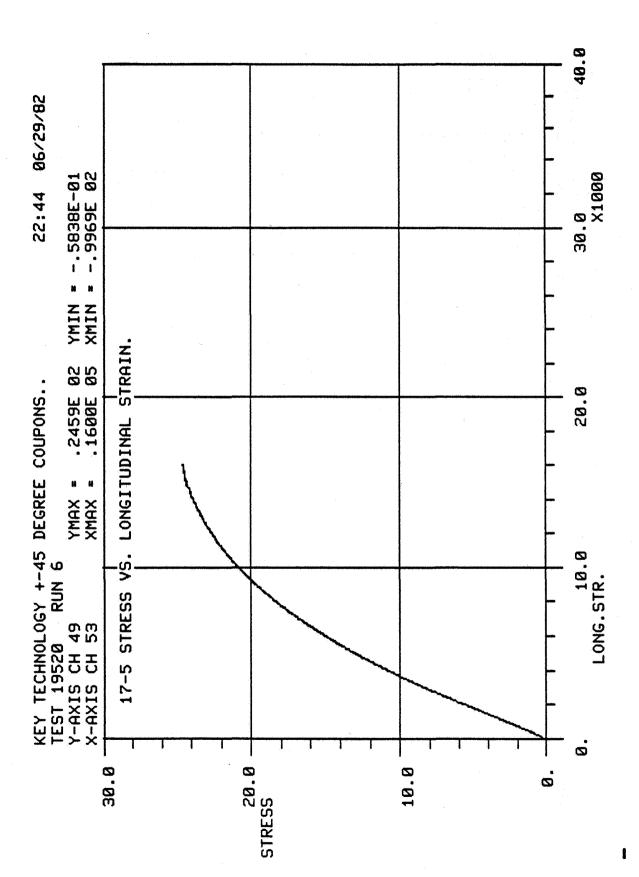


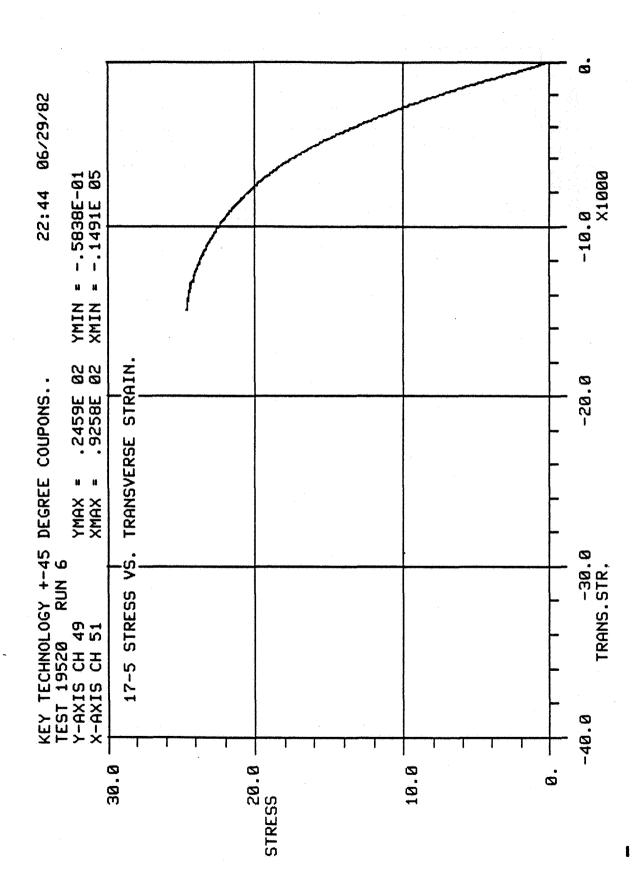


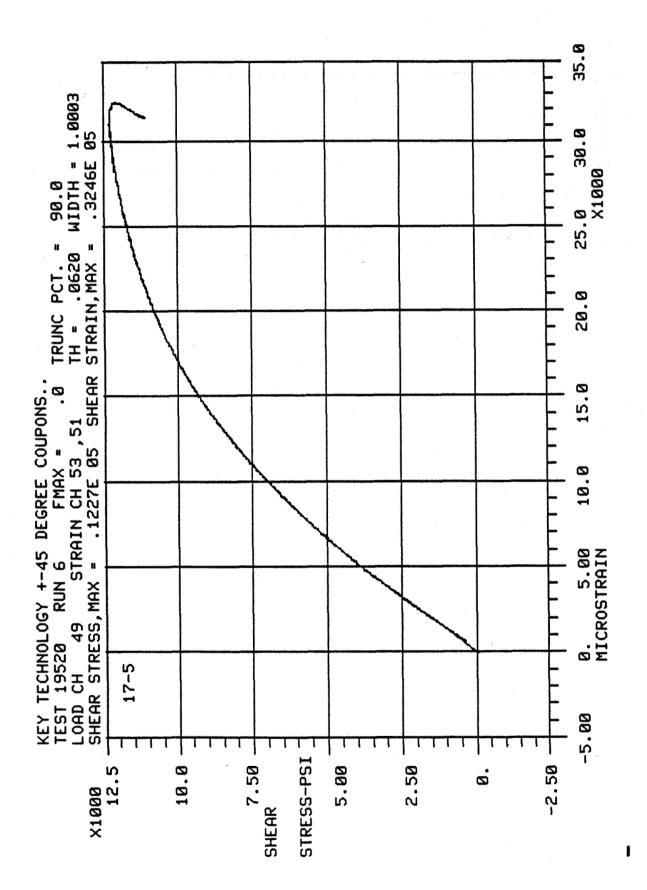






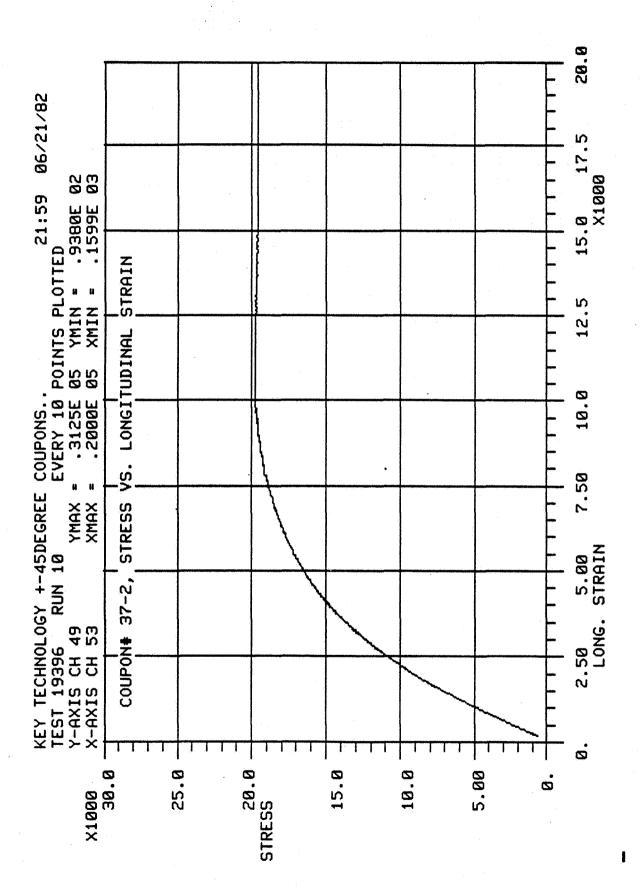


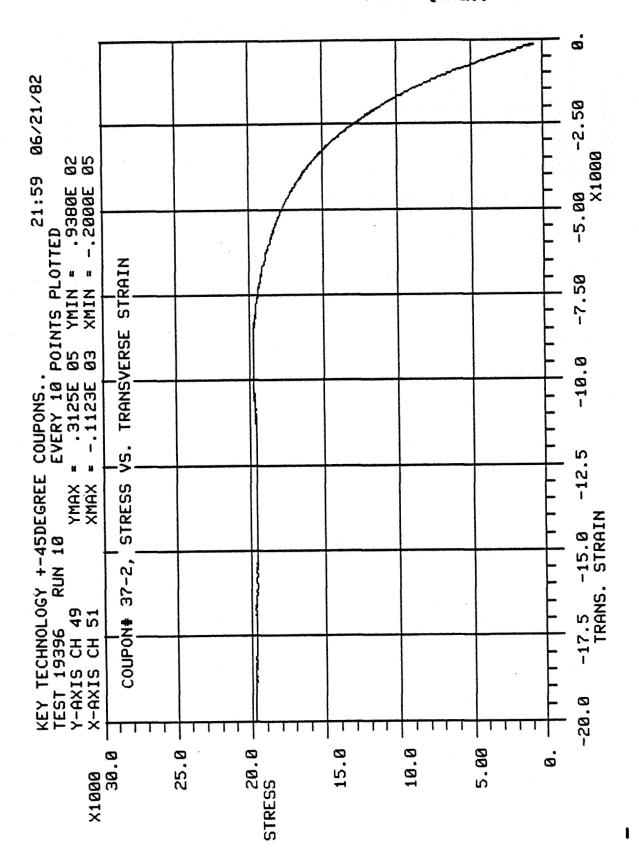


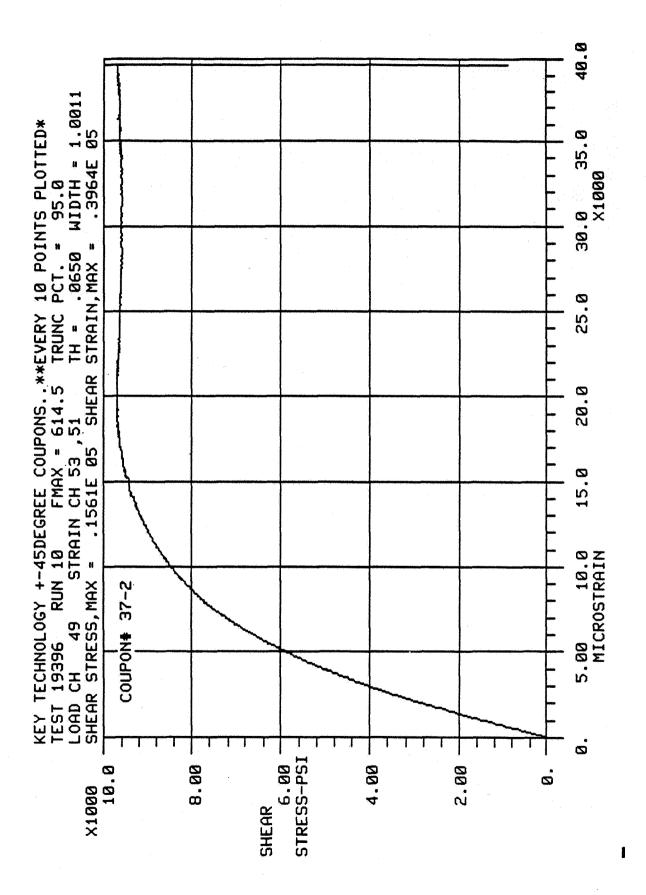


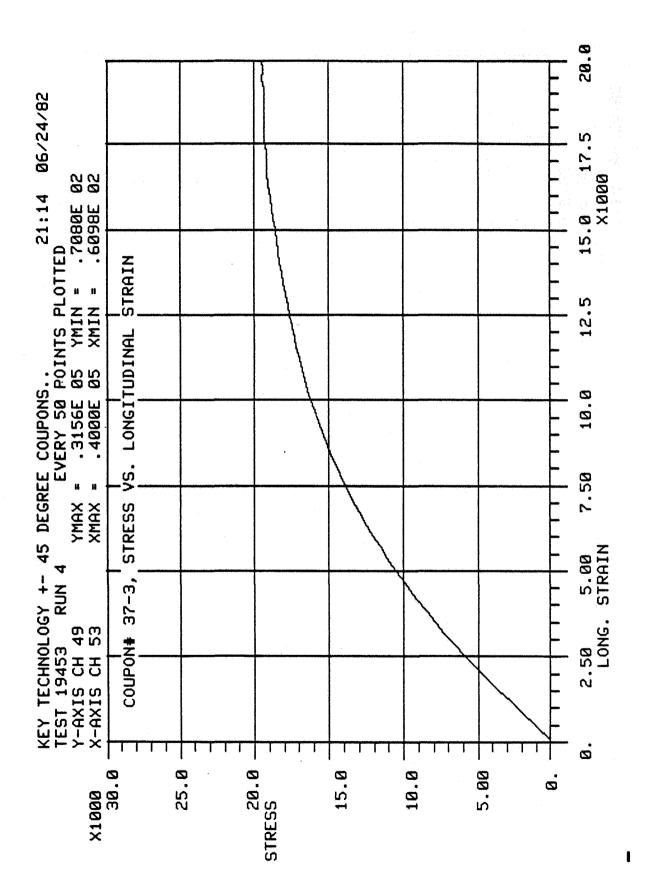
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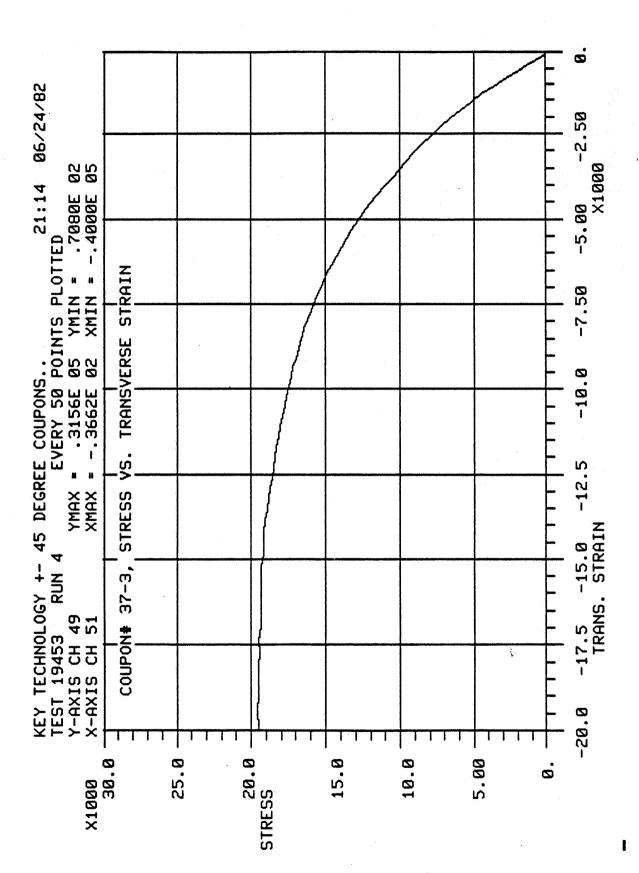
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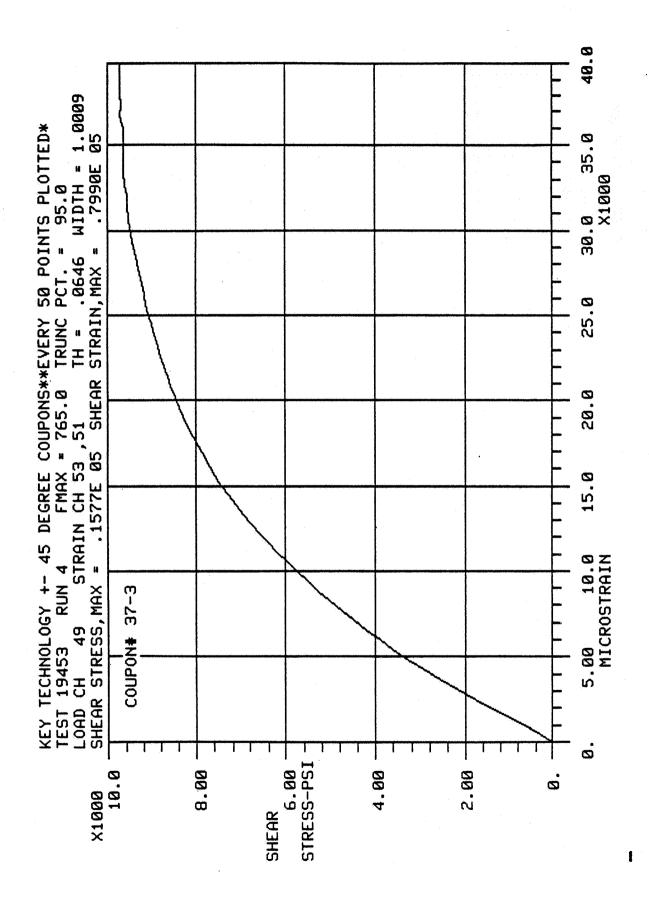


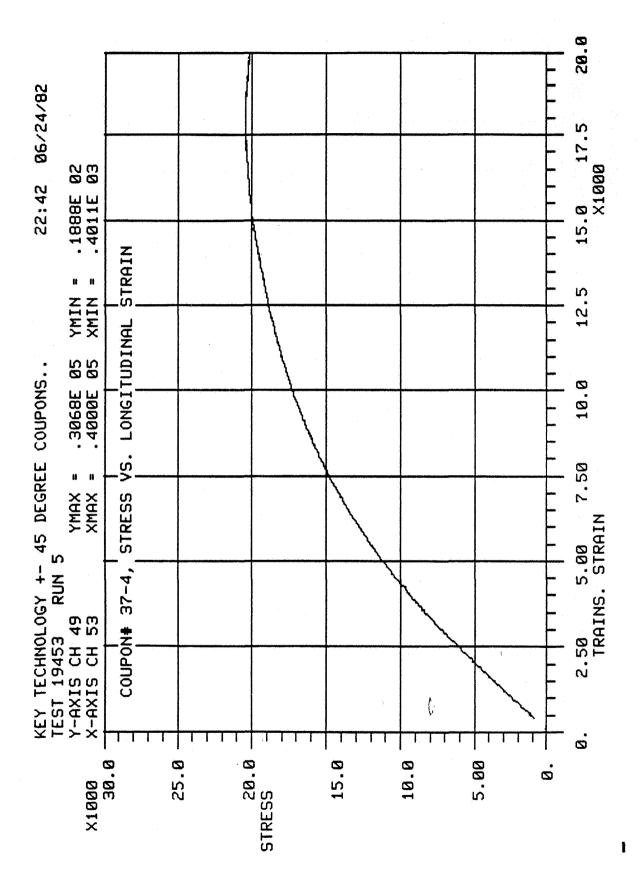


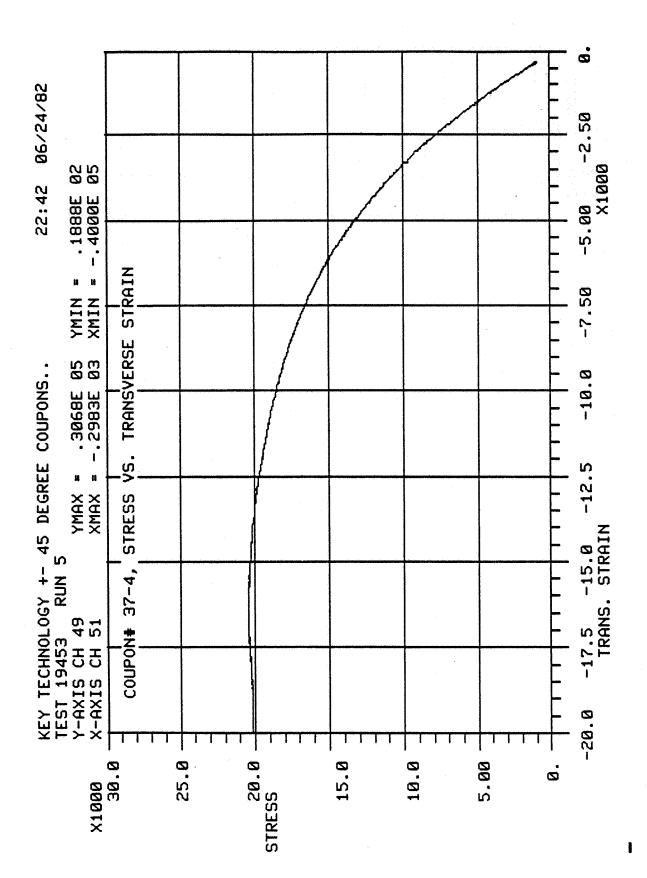


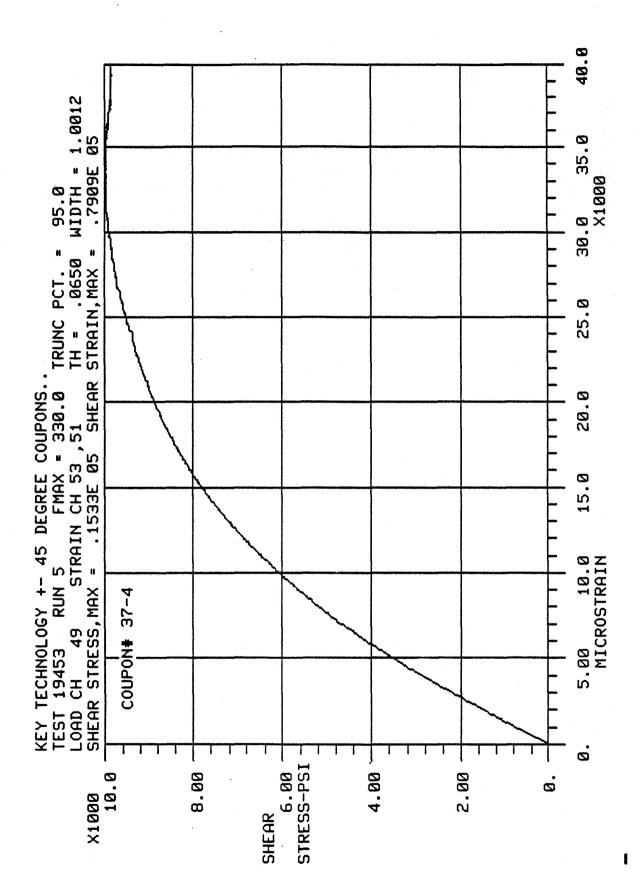


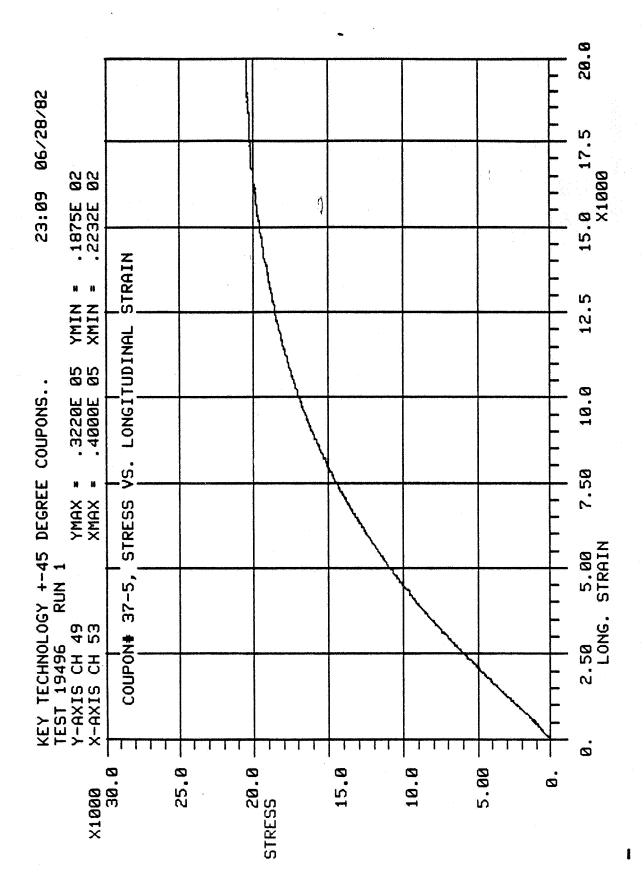


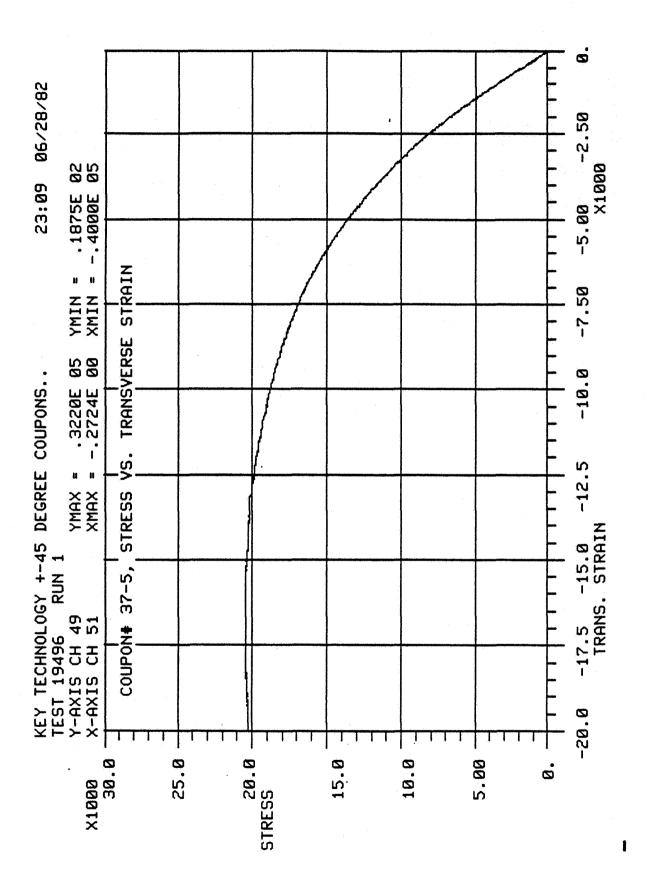


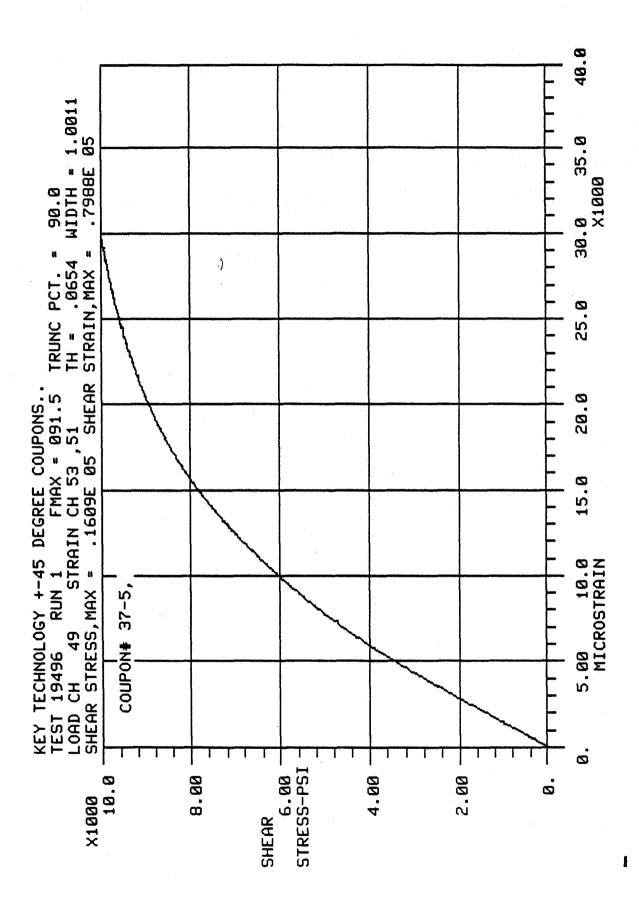










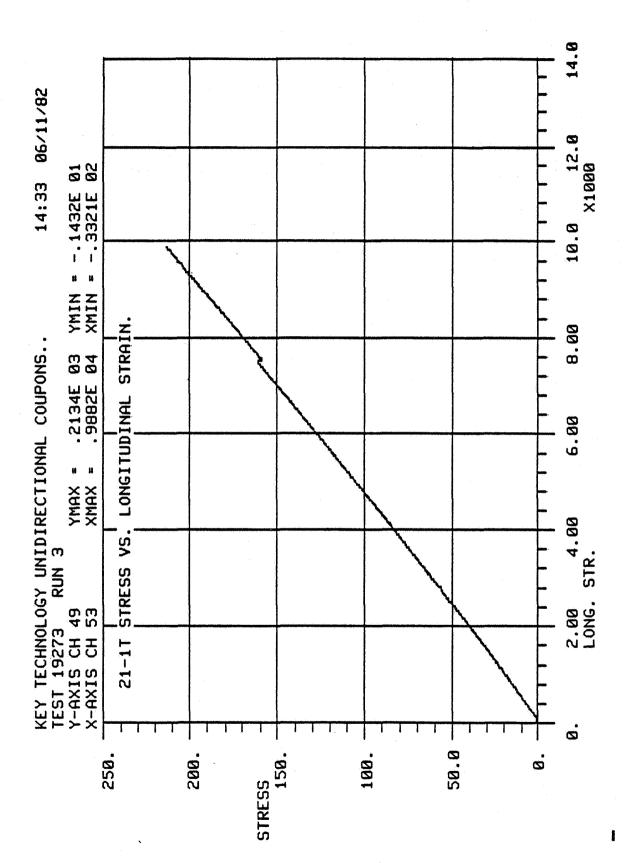


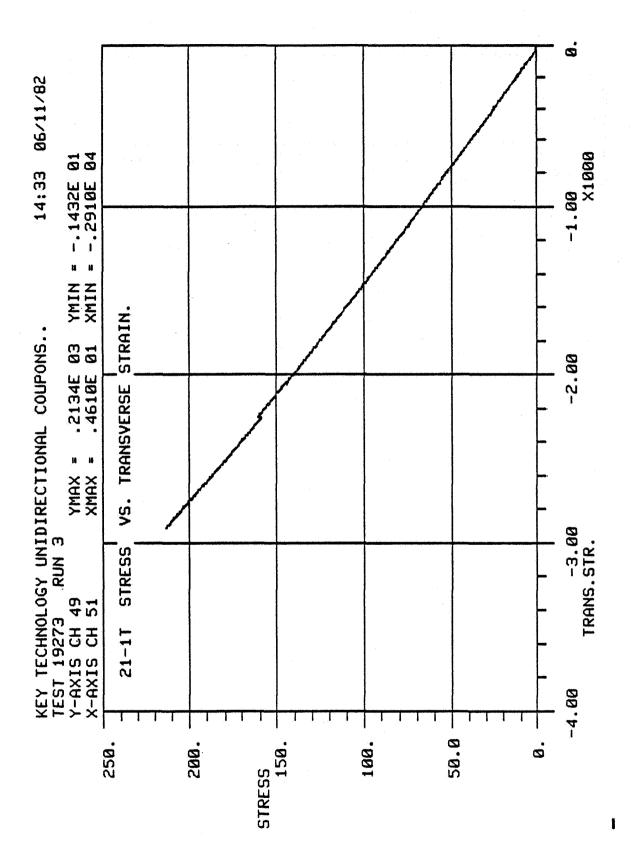
APPENDIX B5

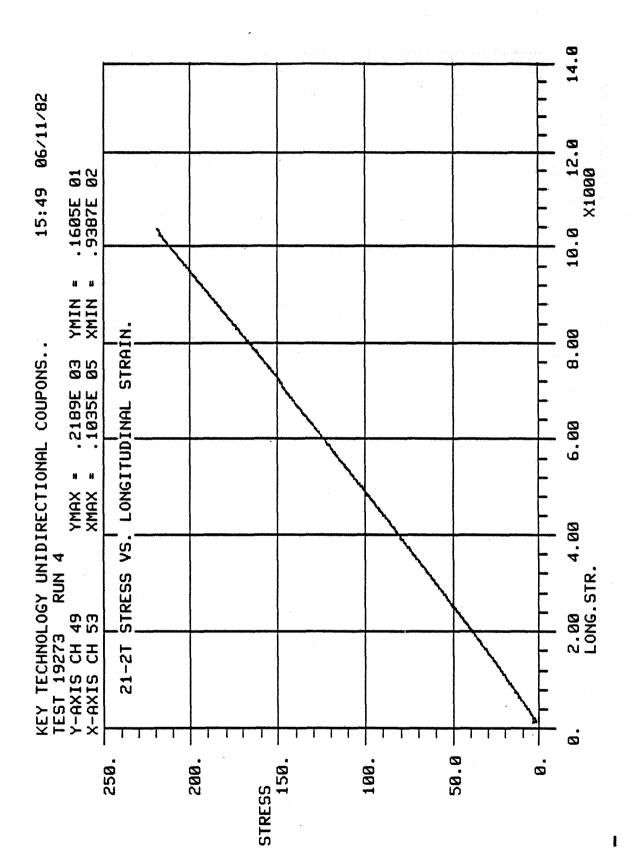
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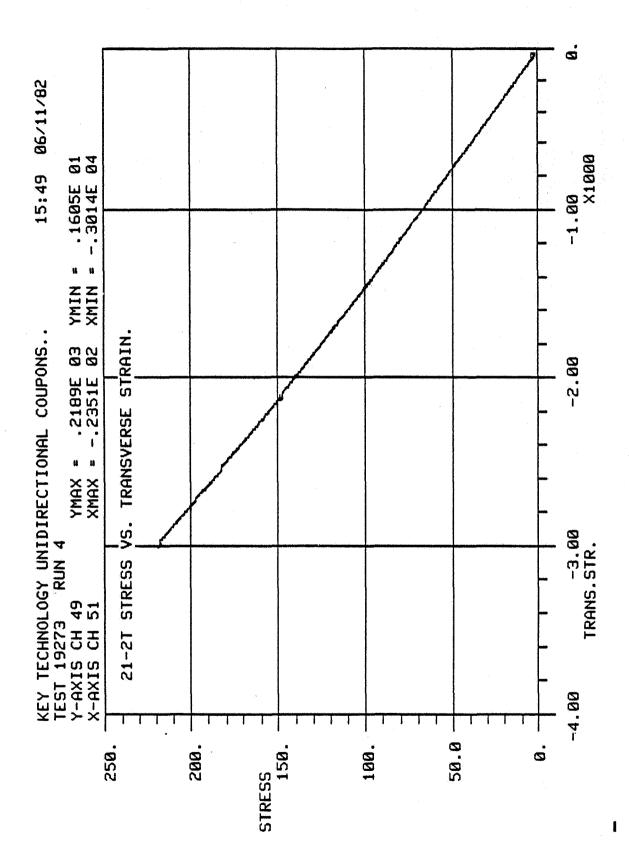
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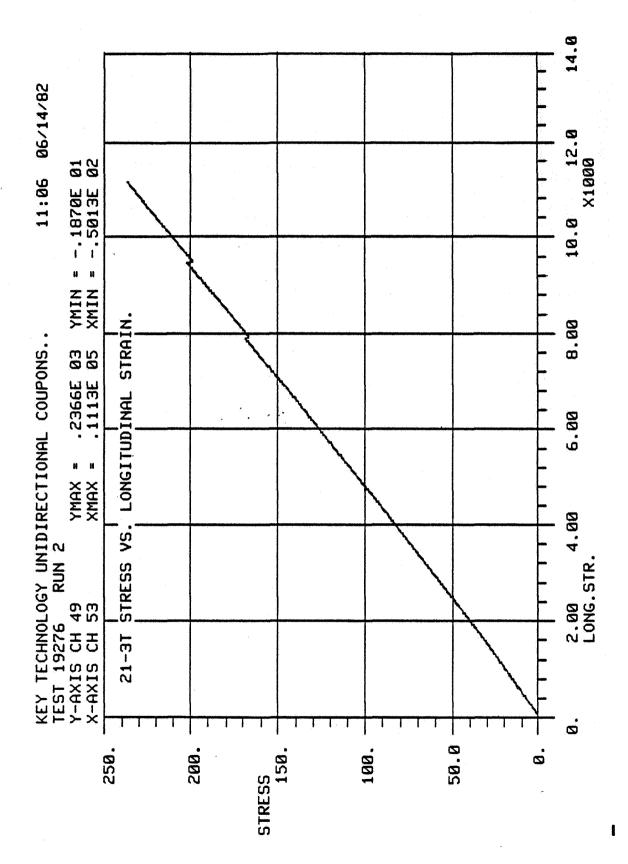
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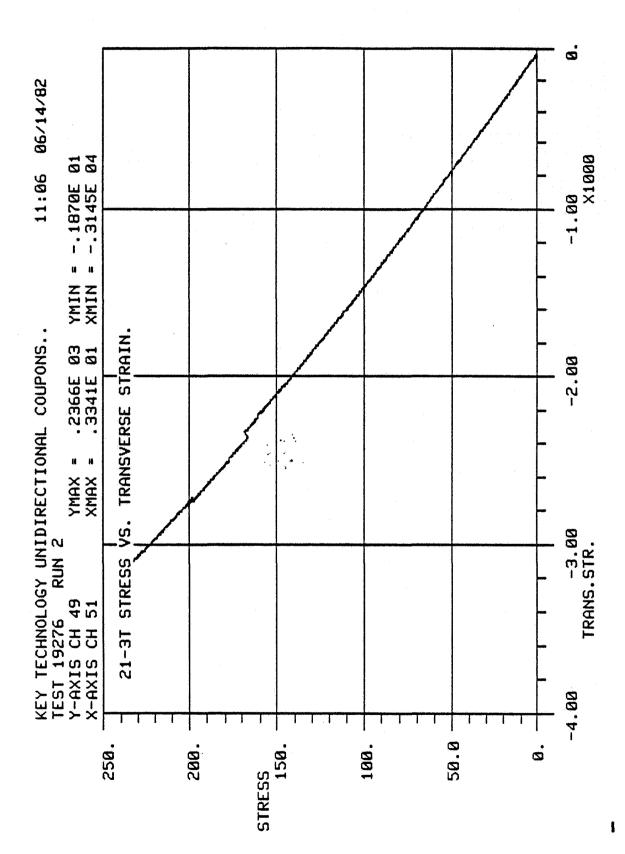


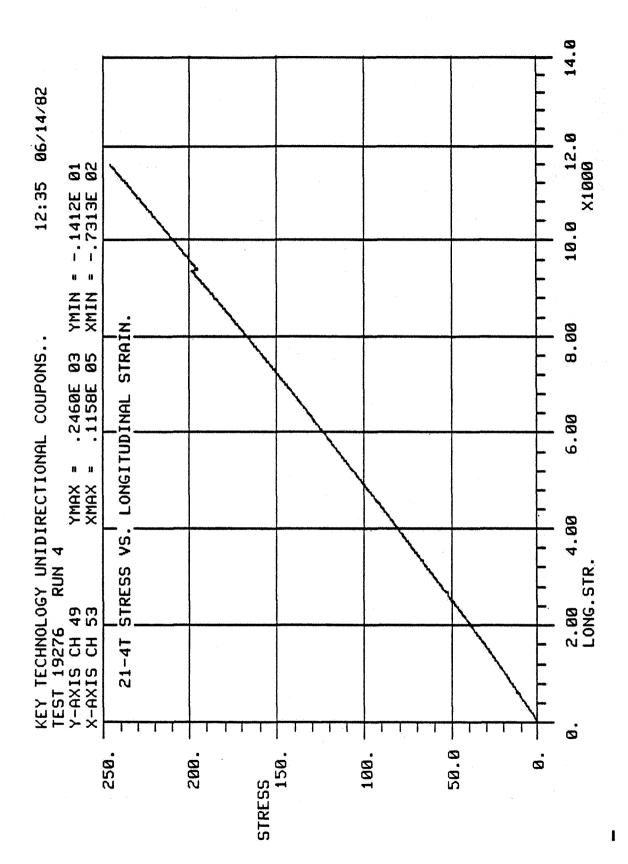


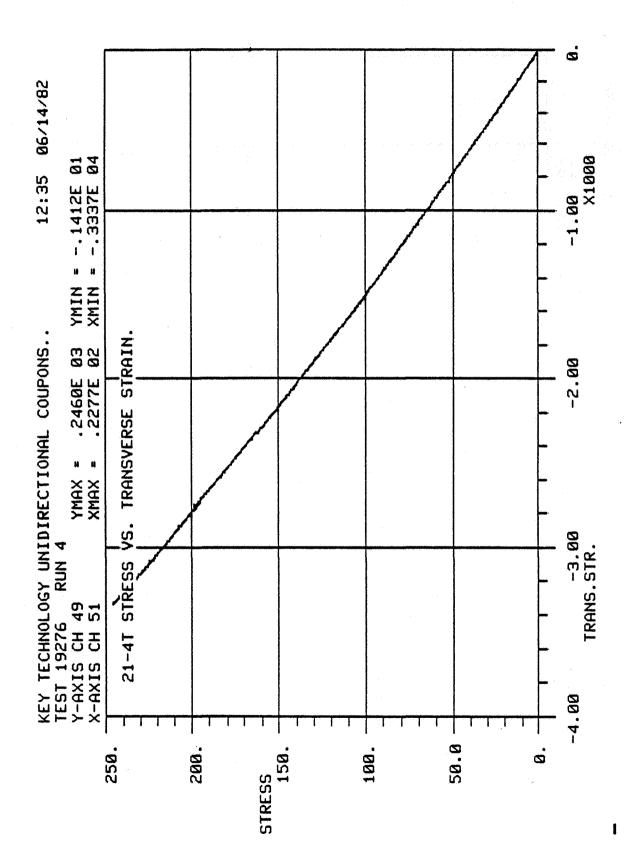


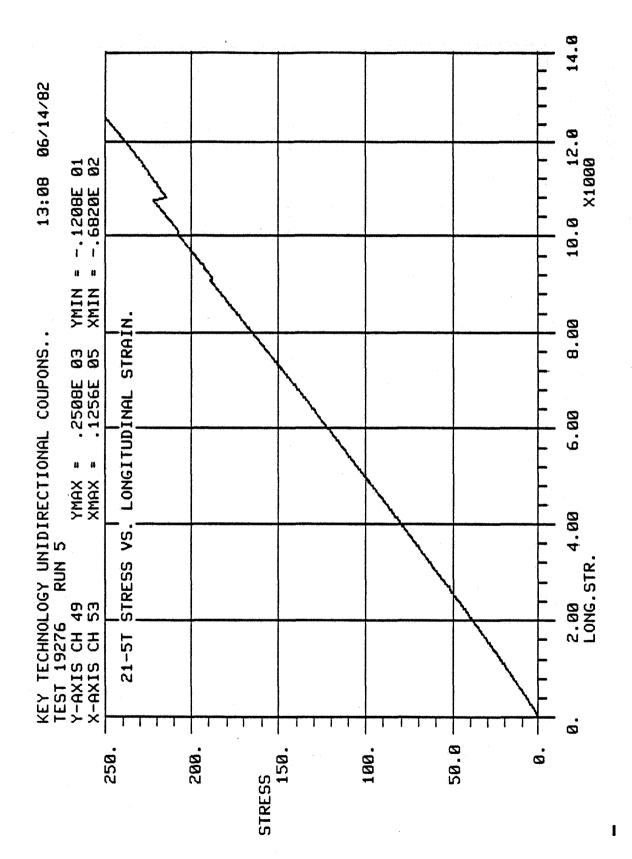


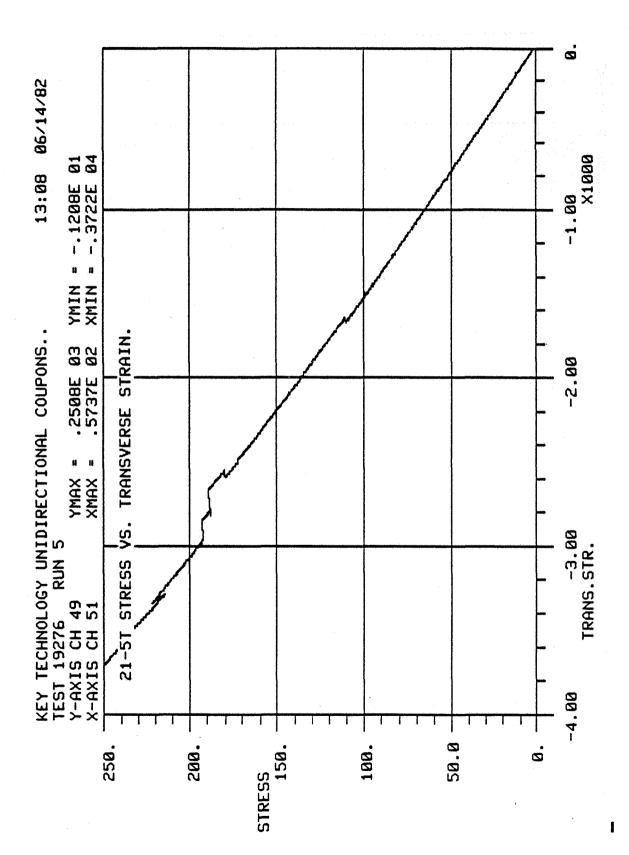


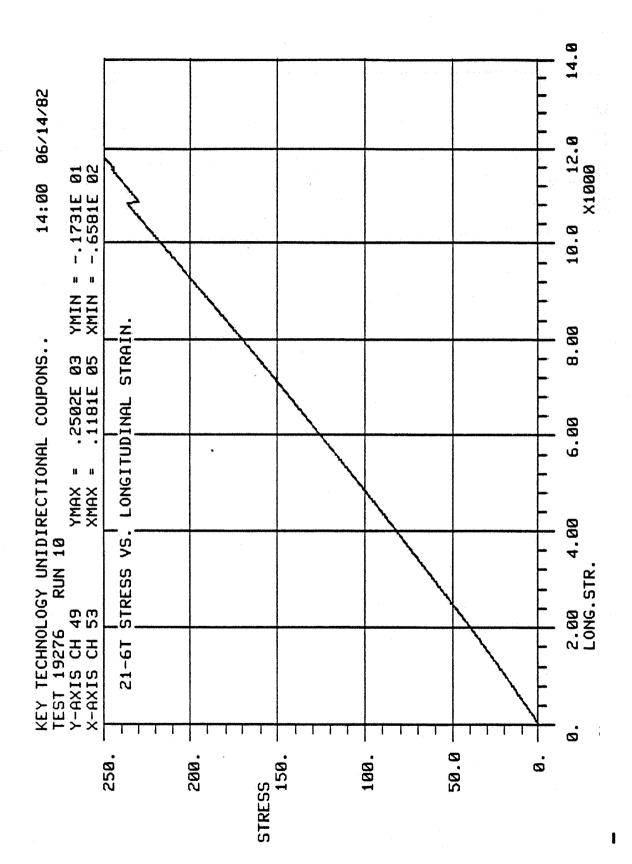


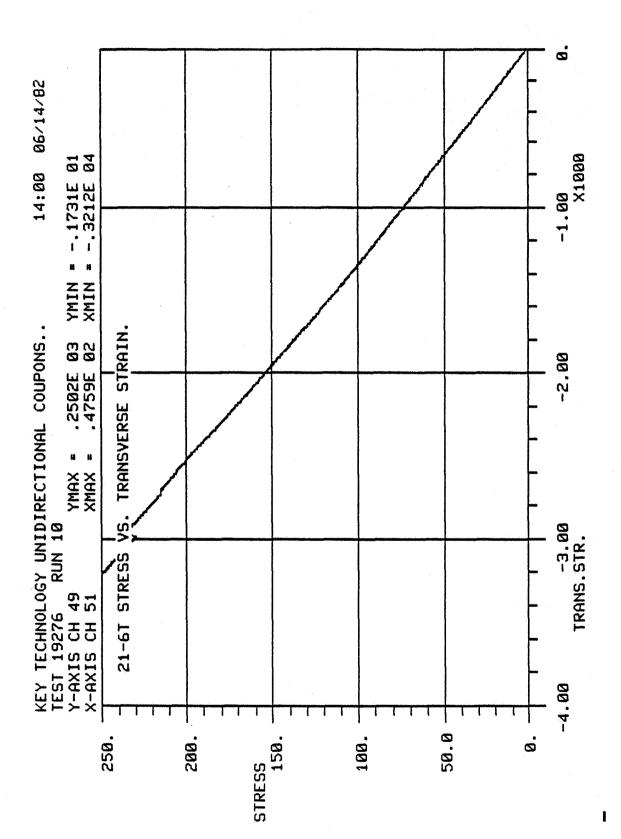






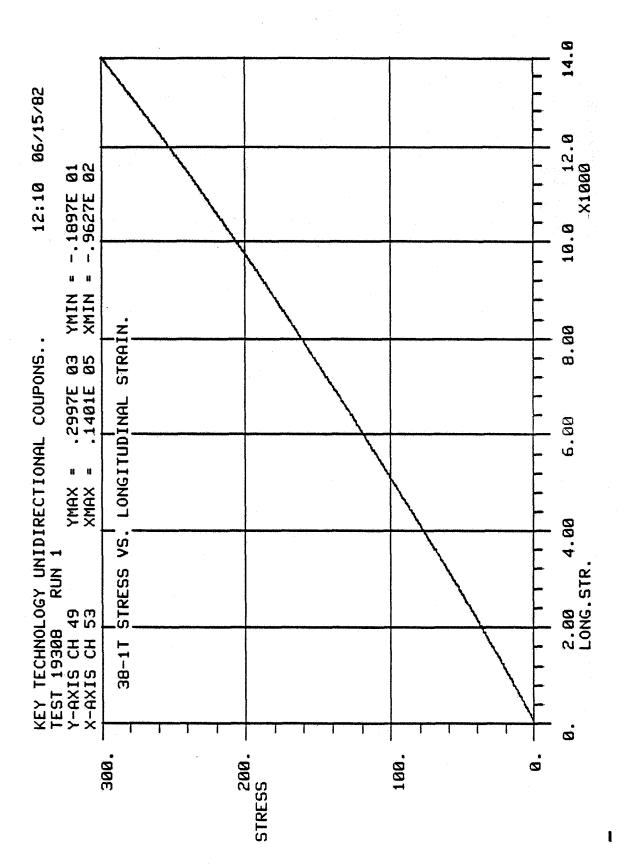




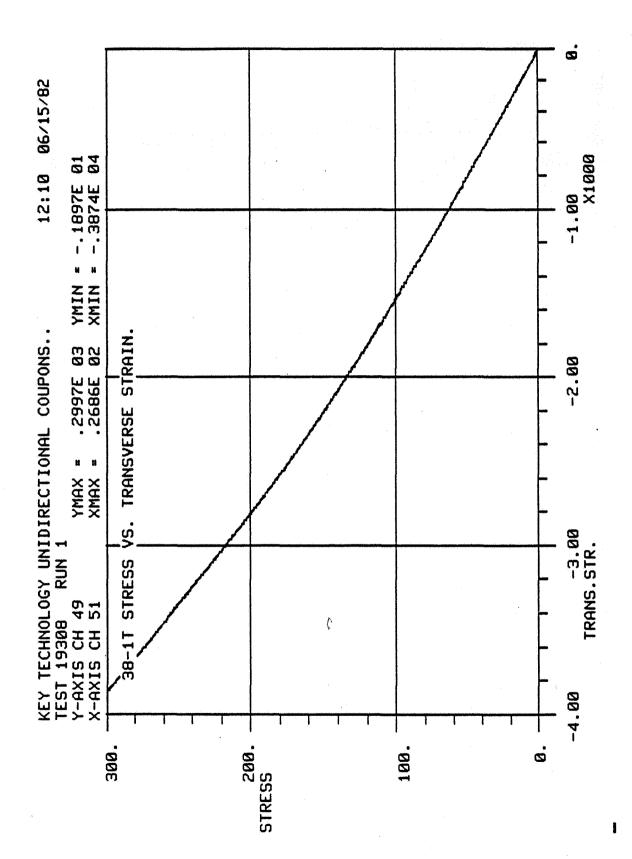


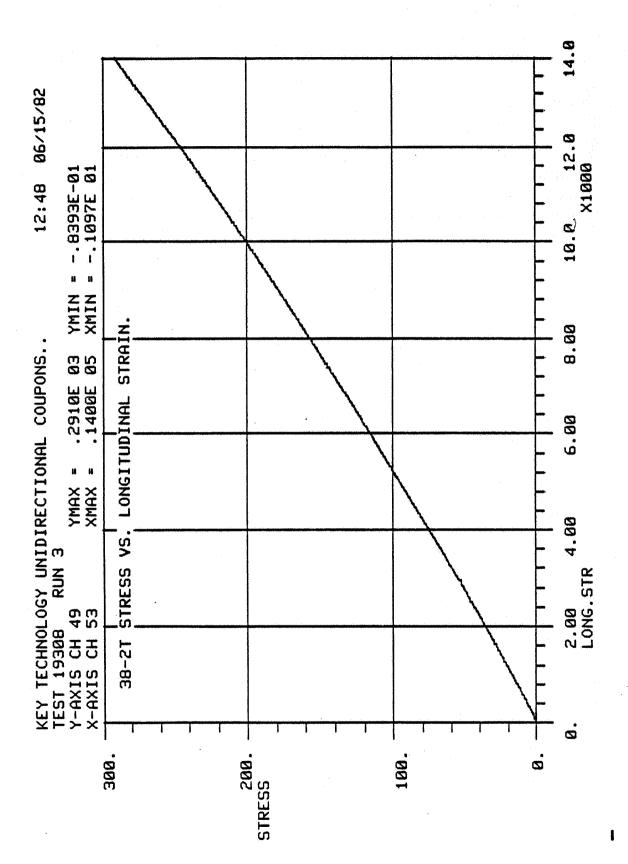
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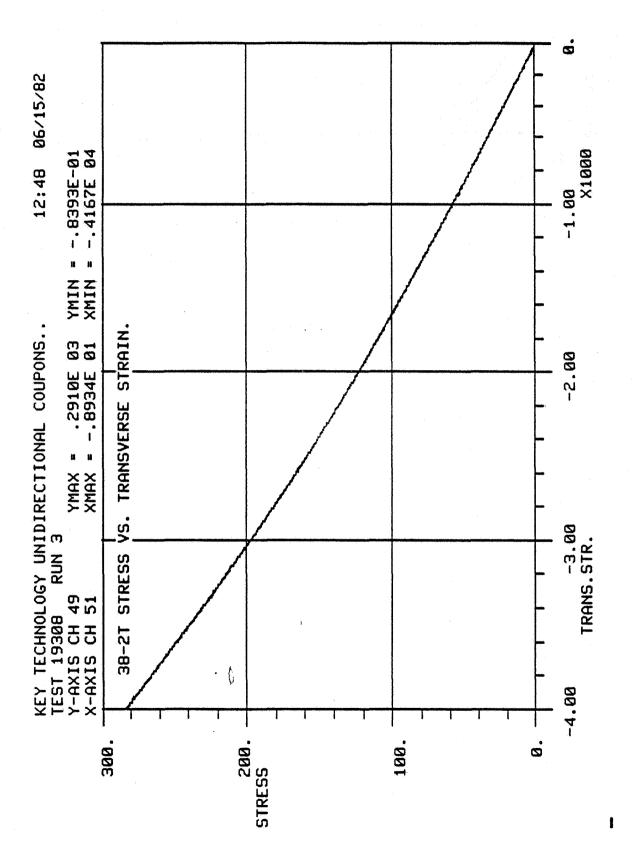
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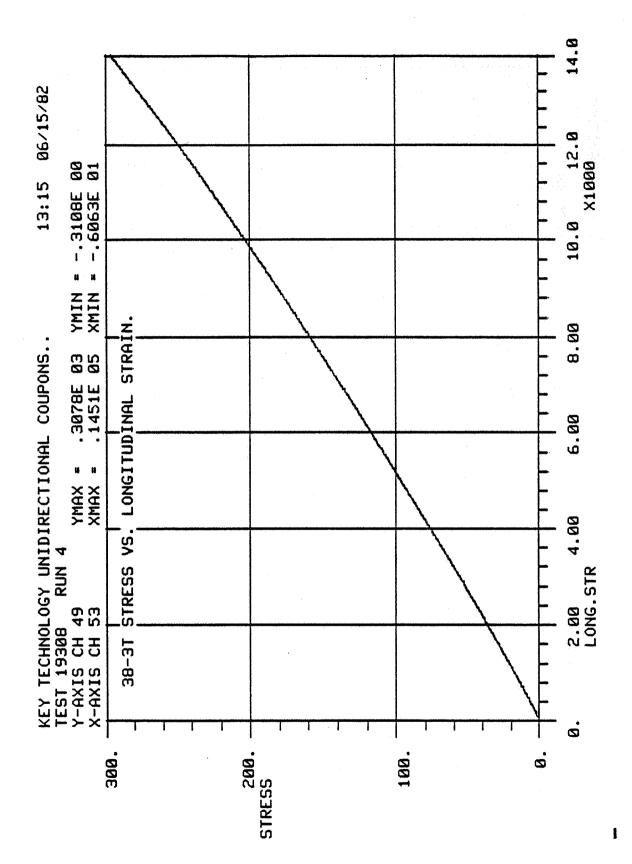


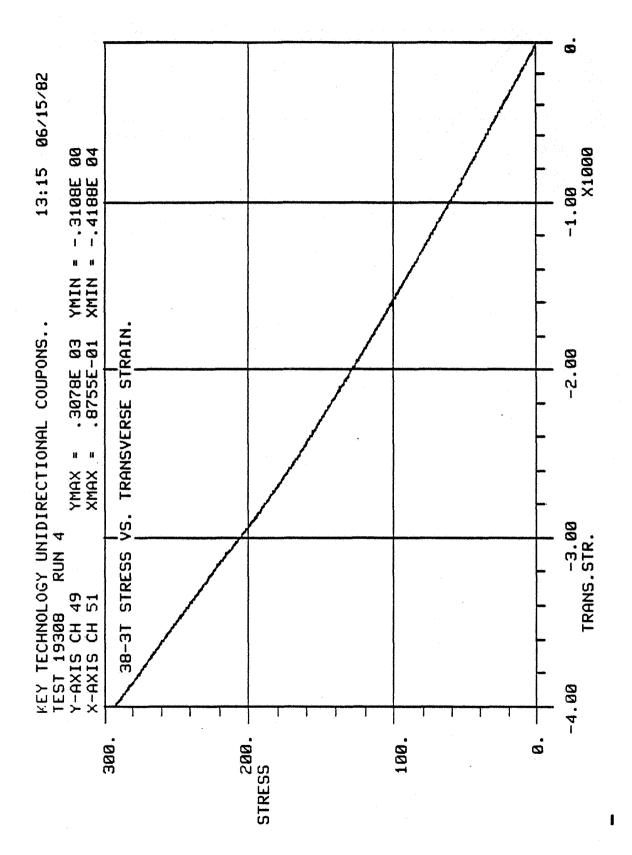
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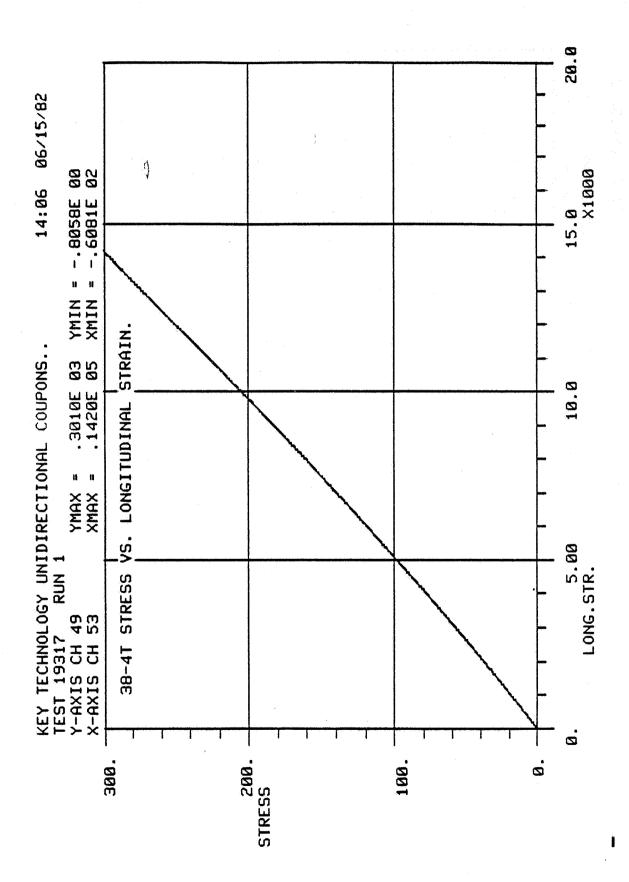






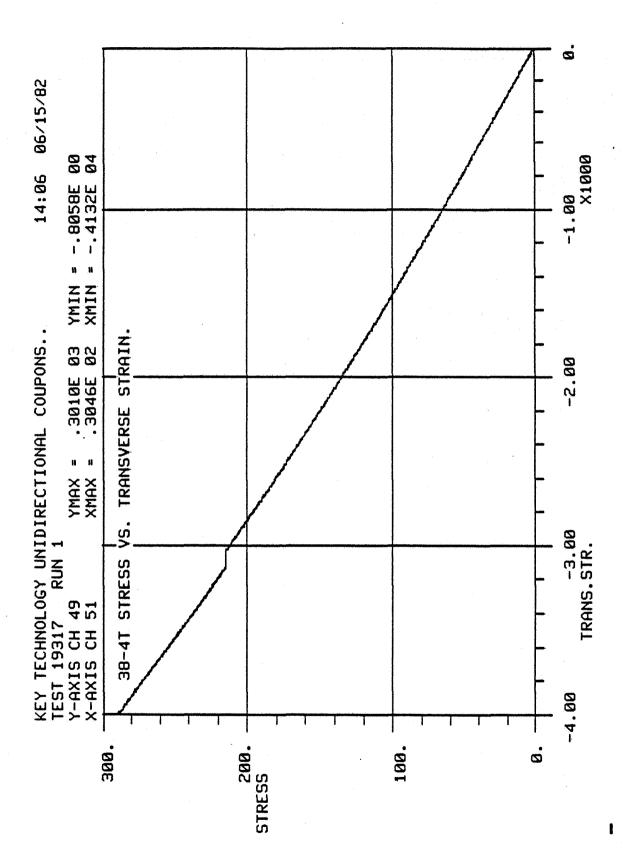


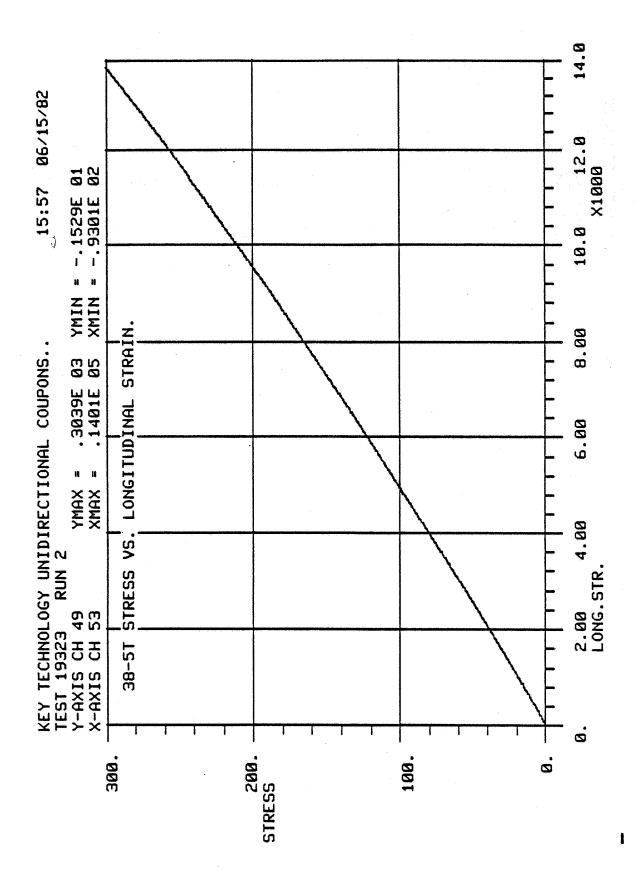


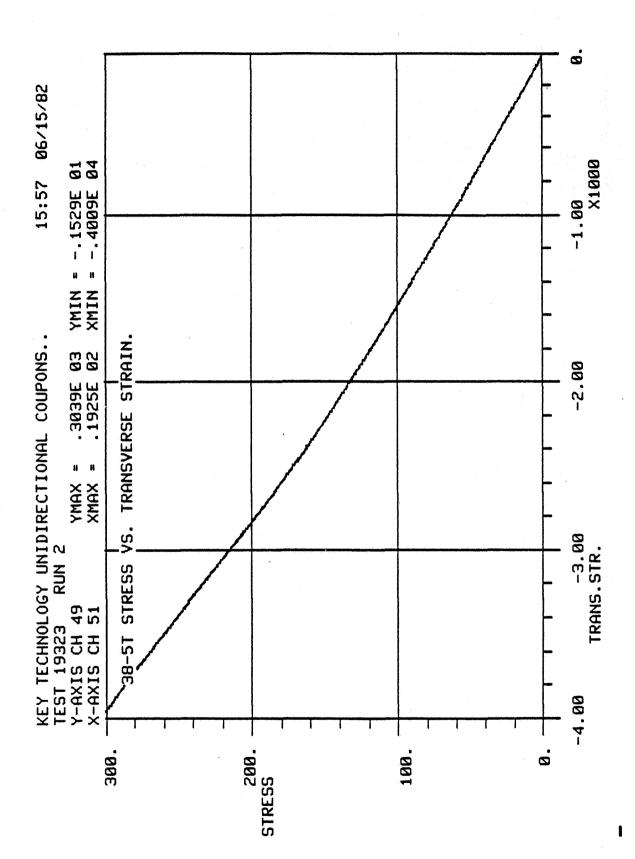


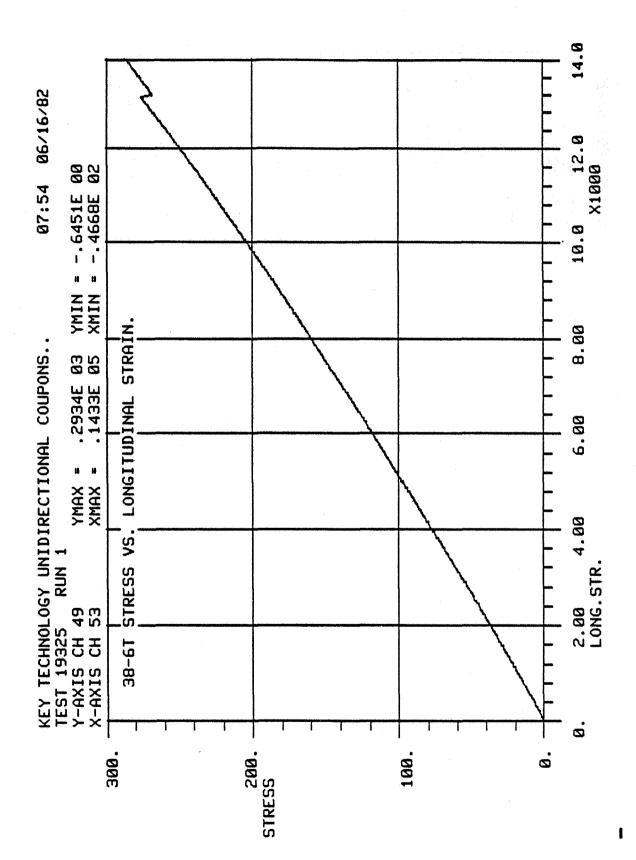
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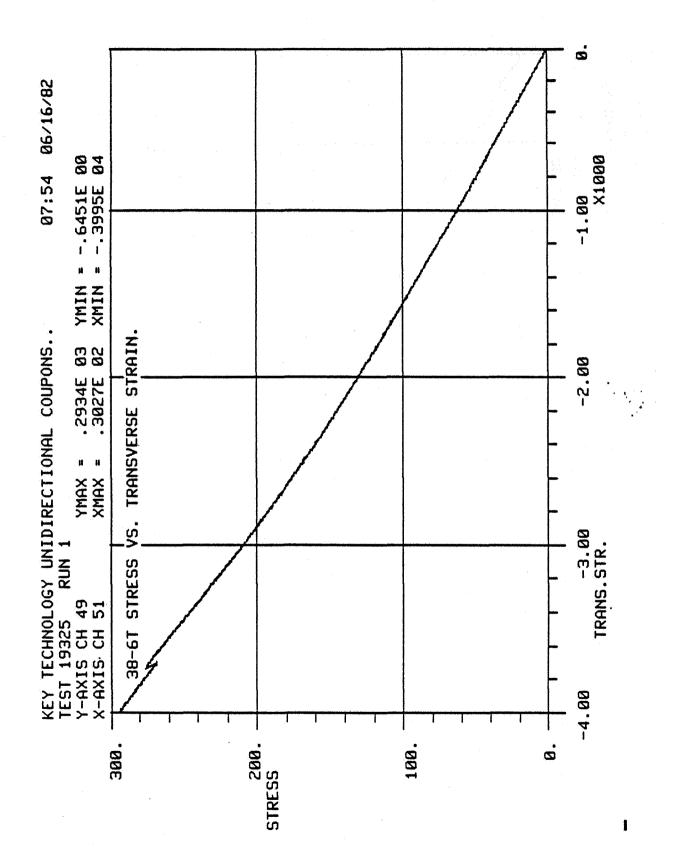
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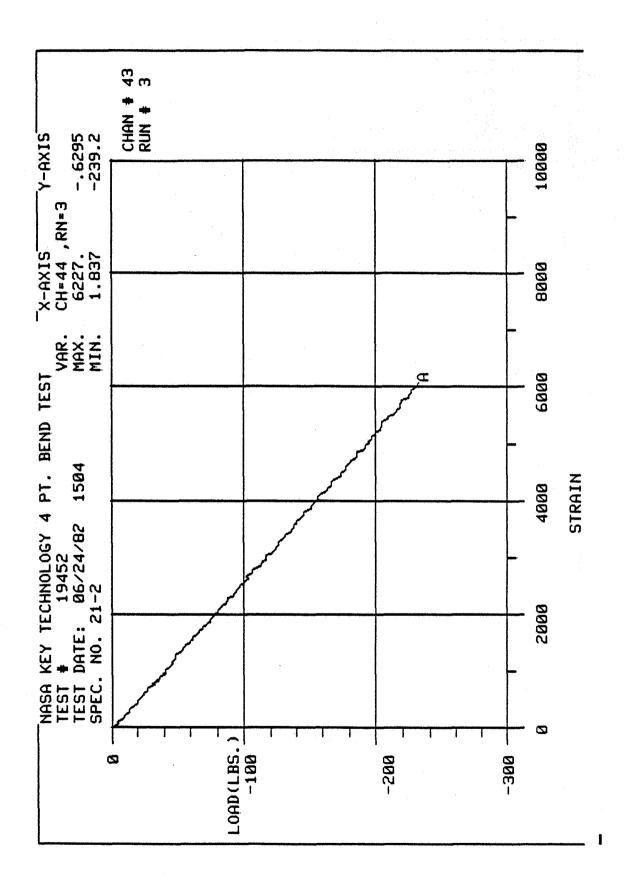


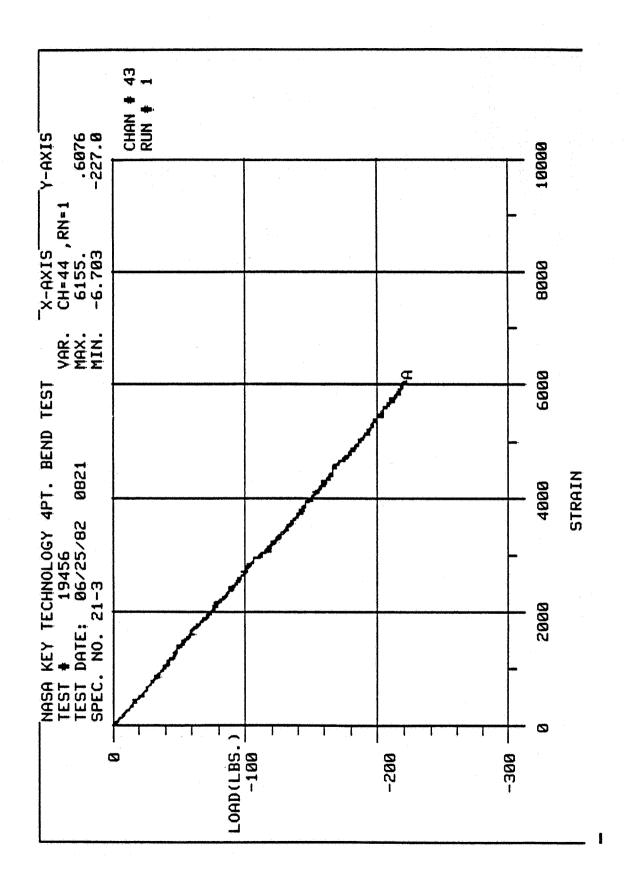


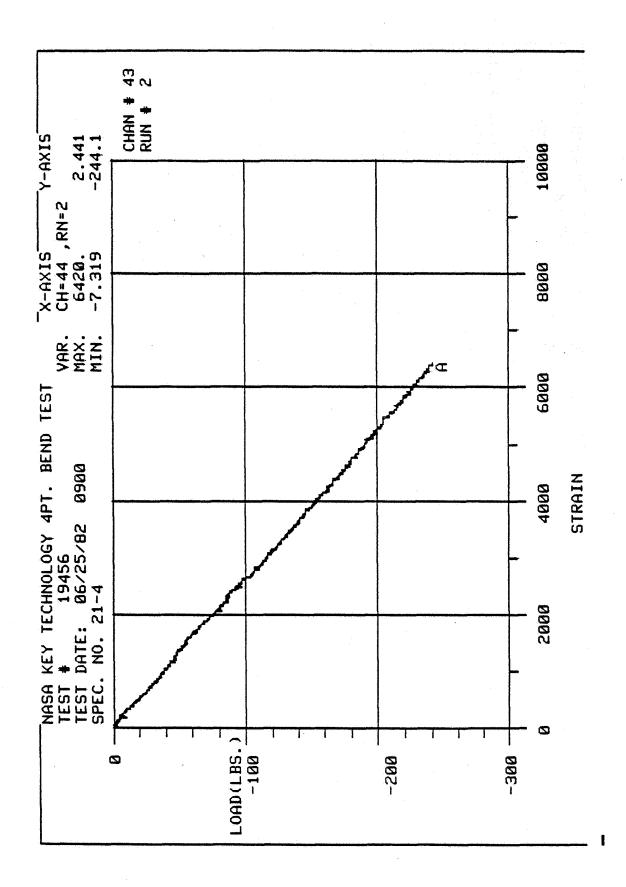


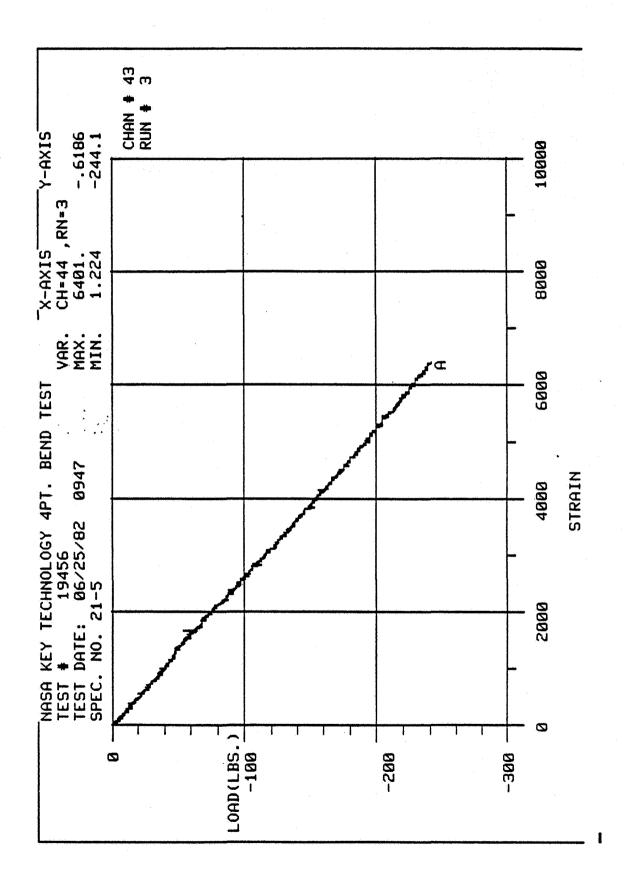


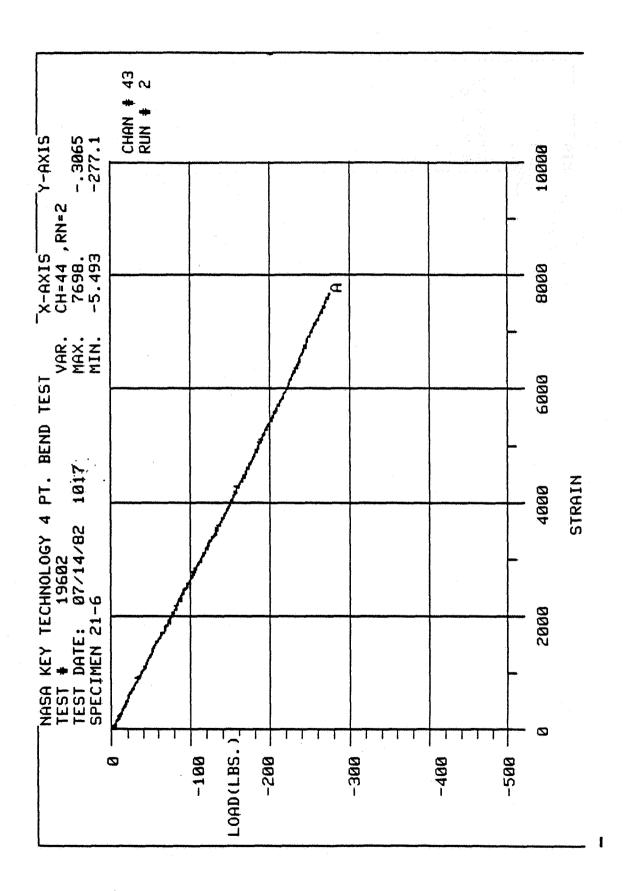


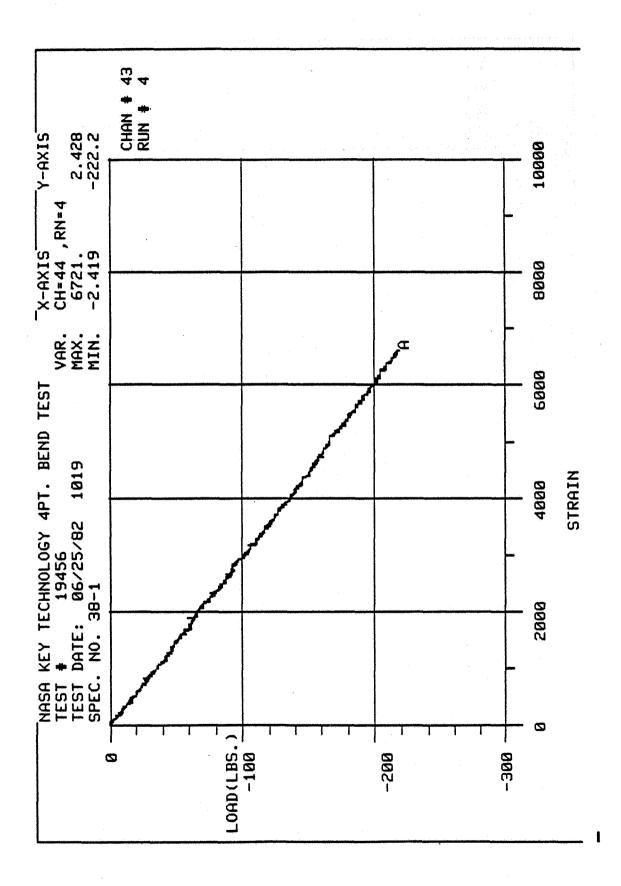


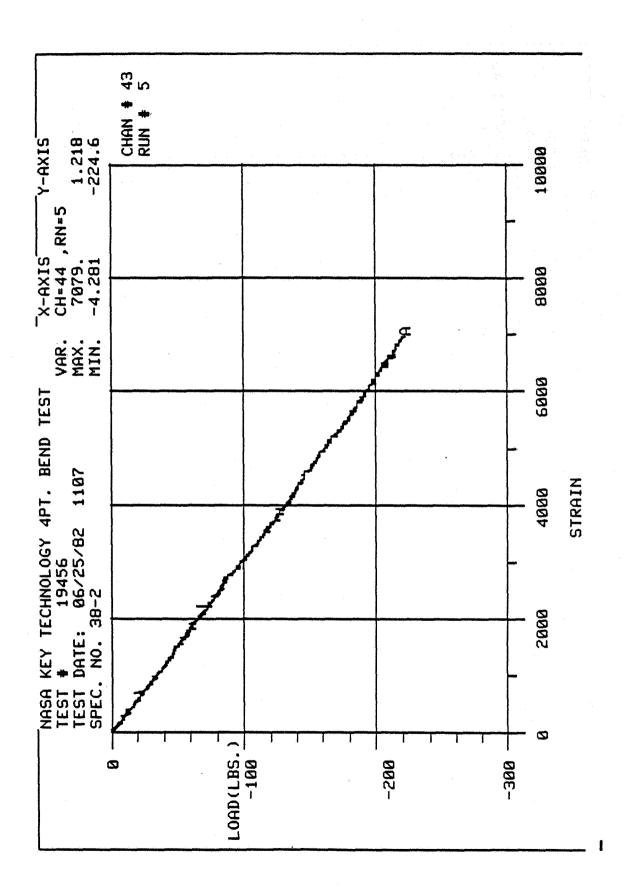


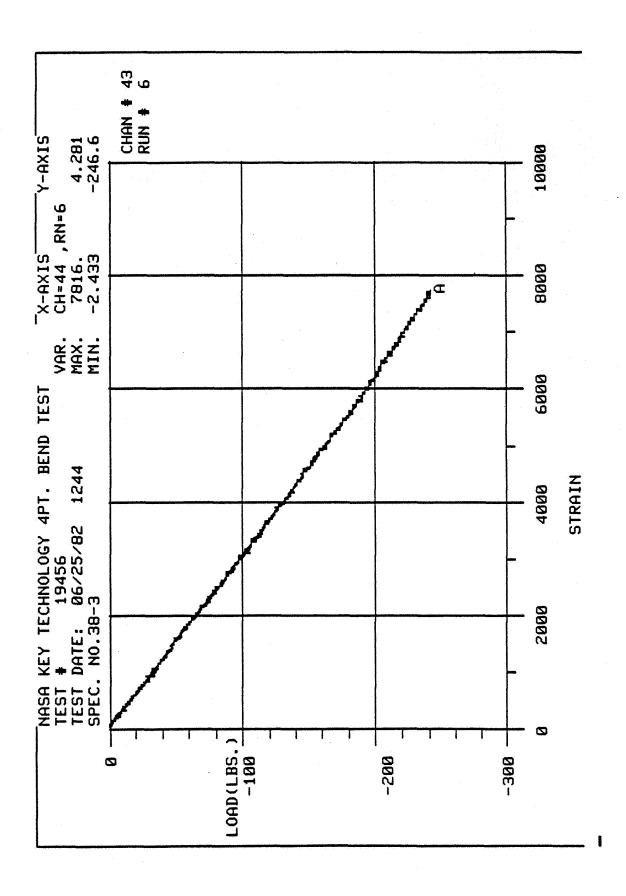


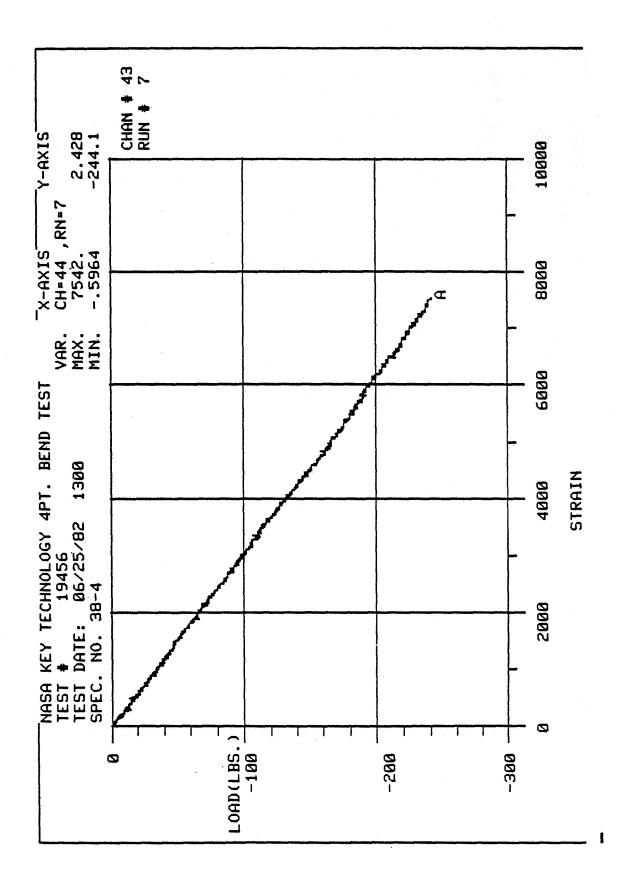


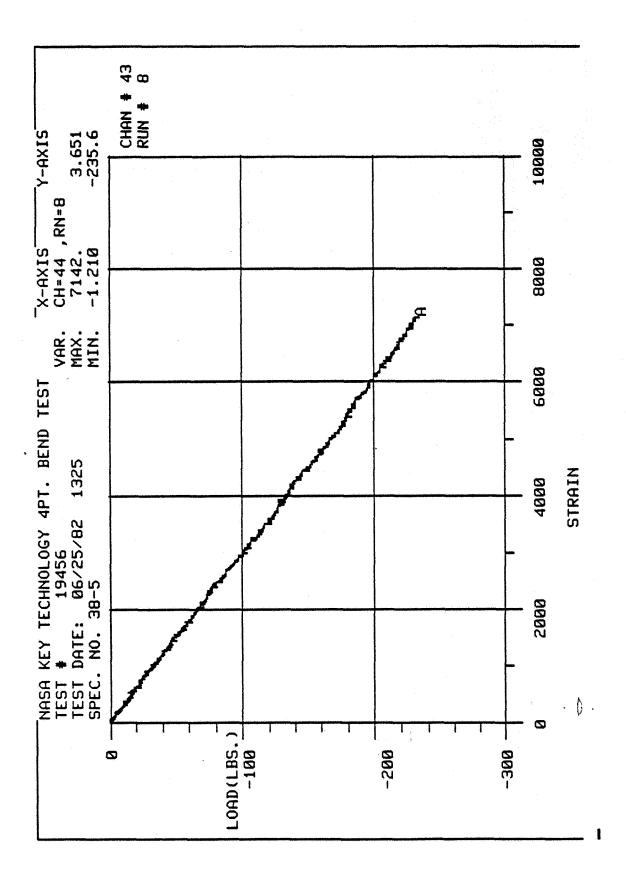












APPENDIX B7

P. SANDIFER	trafe	LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORPORATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK NO	11223-49
C. LOOPER	1291	SINEST-5 DOUBLE	HEE
Michigan	182	CANTILEVER BEAM TEST	Ç.W AW.3

™¥*NEESFHOVEN #

CRACK LENGTH READING COUPON #21-2 **②** FRONT O 3 4 (5) 110 MAX LOAD/LB 123 126 100 94 85 88 MIN LOAD/LB 48 .389 CRACK LGTH/IN 1.991 1.351 3.759 WAIT TIME /MIN 15 10 10 14 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN .427 1.428 2.061 3.794 14 WAIT TIME /MIN 12 14 19 COUPON # 21-3 FRONT. MAX LOAD /L8 145 92 38 71 51 60 48 68 MIN LOAD /LB 56 41 WAIT TIME /MIN 18 12 15 12 16 CRACK LOTH /IN .718 1.278 2.377 3.333 4.072 REAR. .852 1.377 3.435 2.403 4.203 CRACK LGTH IN 17 WAIT TIME /MIN 12 16 13 10 COUPON #21-4 FRONT 113 48 MAX LOAD /LBS 108 73 61 84 59 50 44 MIN LOAD/LES 63 .773 .084 CRACK LOTH / IN 1.289 1.906 2.638 WAIT TIME / MIN 9 16 14 15 11

NOTE & WAIT TIME IS FROM THE MOMENT THE TEST MACHINE STOPS LOADING UNTIL THE CRACKINGS PACTH

.769

1.311

1.852

2.688

WAIT TIME /MIN 20

CRACK LOTH IN

REAR

.085

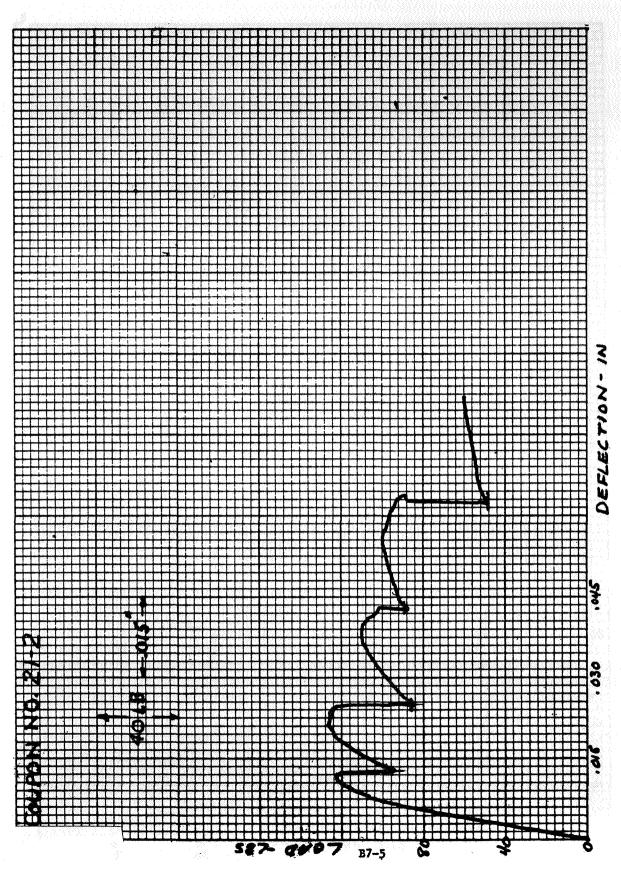
P. SANDIFER	DATE	LOCKHEED-CALIFOR A DIVISION OF LOCKHE ENGINEERS N		Nº 11	223-41
MINEL LOOPER	1	BJFCTST-5 [TALT WO	
COUPON #21-5 FRONT	CR	ACK LE	NGTH 1	READING	G B
MAX LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN	120 80 .269 15	118 72 .869	91 64 1.346 13	74 56 2.015	63 42 2.655 17
REAR CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN	.220	,881 13	1.438 11	z.023 15	2.670 13
COUPON #21-8 FRONT. MAX. LOAD /LB MIN. LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH / IN WAIT TIME / MIN	162 60 .97 30	79 58 1.386	68 50 2.381 7		
REAR CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN	.883 19	1.539	2.359		
<i>\(\)</i>					

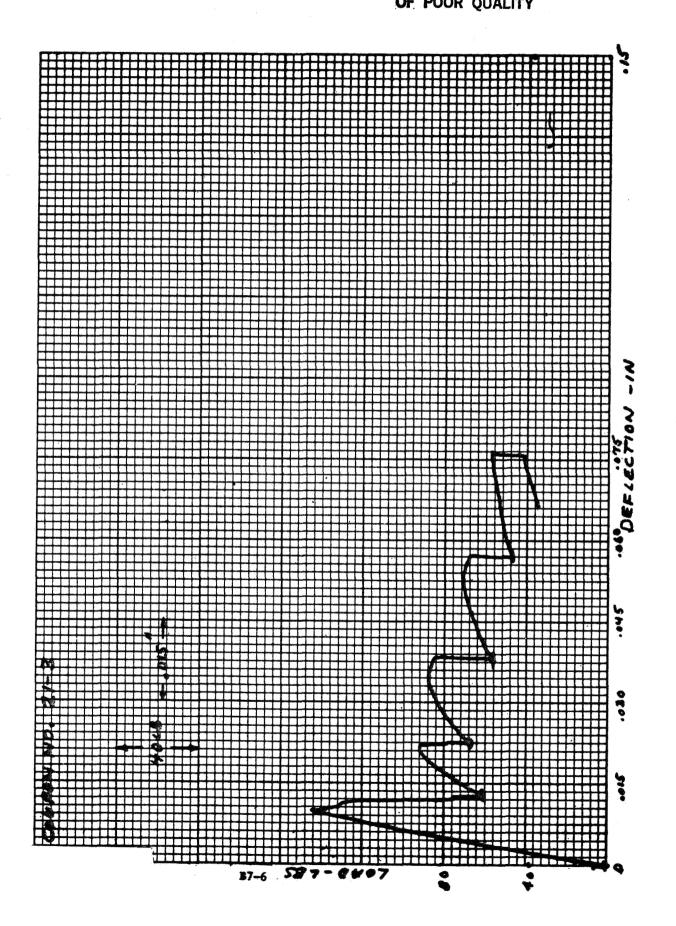
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PSANDIFER	DATE 6	LOCKHEED-CALIFO A DIVISION OF LOCKHE ENGINEERS N	ED CORPORATION	Nº 1:	1223-42
@.LOOPER		BJEC'57-5 1		- AE	F
MODEL			ER BEAL	M TEST	0
				EV EV	/A
COUPON #38-1	CR	ACK LEA	IGTH RE	A DING	
FRONT	0	②	3	©	6
MAX. LOAD /LB	185	142	114	96	76
MIN LOAD /LB	120	96	80	68	60
CRACK LOTH IN	,320	.892	1.510	2.288	2.828
WAIT TIME /MIN	12	12	11	13	10
			//	/3	
REAR					
CRACK LOTH /IN	.304	.847	1.514	2.254	2.924
VAIT TIME /MIN	15	9	13	10	12
•		1			
OUPON #38-2					
FRONT ,					
MAX LOAD/LB	180	143	127	95	84
nin LOAD/LB	106	100	80	72	56
CRACK LETH IN	-446	.929	1.834	2,481	3.554
WAIT TIME / MIN	14	11	18	25	13
REAR					
CRACK LGTH/IN	.397	,707	1.341	2.199	3.304
UAIT TIME /MIN		16	16	22	17
OUPON #38-3					
FRONT,	100				1
MAY LOND /LB	175	90	82		
MIN LOAD /LB	60	68	27		
CRACK LGTH IN		2.060	3.925		1
WIN SMIT TIAU		10	16		
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REAR ,	!			* *	1
RACK LGTH /IN		2.015	3.935		Į.
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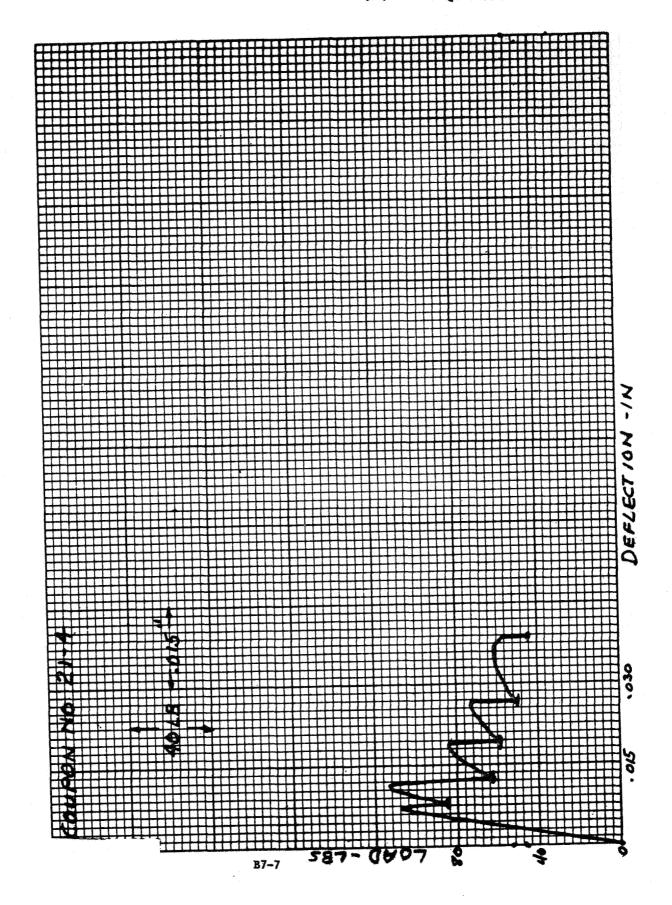
COUPOR # 38-5 MAY LOAD /LB MAY LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB MAIT TIME / MIN COUPON # 38-5 MAY LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB MIN TIME / MIN COUPON # 38-5 MAY LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRECK LGTH / IN LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRECK LGTH / IN MAIT TIME / MIN MAIT TIM	PISANDIFER	DATE	LOCKHEED-CALIFORI A DIVISION OF LOCKHEE ENGINEERS NO		Nº 11	223-43
CONTROL NO 38-4 CRACK LENGTH READING-FRONT MAX LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB CRACK LGTH /IN 1.291 3.273 WAIT TIME /MIN 18 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB CRACK LGTH /IN LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB MIN LOAD /LB CRACK LGTH /IN CRACK LGTH /IN LE93 1.361 1.641 2.778 NAIT TIME /MIN 12 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN REAR CRACK LGTH /IN REAR CRACK LGTH /IN REAR CRACK LGTH /IN 224 1.315 1.629 2.681		1 1			TEST W	
COUPON NO38-4 EFONT MAX LOAD / LB WAN LOAD / LB CRACK LENGTH READING BAY MAX LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH / IN I 291 3.273 IVAIT TIME / MIN I 297 3.280 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH / IN COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH / IN CRACK LGTH / IN REAR CRACK LGTH / IN READ READ REAR CRACK LGTH / IN READ REAR READ REAR READ REAR READ REAR READ REAR READ REAR READ READ REAR READ READ			-V/ /CEV-	X 03.77	EW.	
FRONT MAX LOAD /LB MAX LOAD /LB MIN LOAD / LB CRUCK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN 13 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN MAX LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH /IN CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN 164 161 83 88 MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN 12 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN REAR REAR REAR CRACK LGTH /IN REAR	• • •	CRA	CK LEN			
MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN 13 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN WAIT TIME /MIN 76 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH /IN CRACK LGTH /IN CRACK LGTH /IN REAR REAR REAR REAR REAR REAR REAR REA	FRONT	0		(3)	(4)	(3)
CRACK LGTA /IN 1:291 3:273 WAIT TIME /MIN 1:297 3:280 WAIT TIME /MIN 7/6 10 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH / IN WAIT TIME /MIN 1/2 20 1/2 1/8 REAR CRACK LGTH / IN . 224 / .315 1.629 2.681						
REAR CRACK LGTH /IN 1.297 3.280 WAIT TIME /MIN 7/6 10 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB MIN LOAD / LB CRACK LGTH /IN .693 1.361 1.641 2.778 WAIT TIME /MIN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN .224 /.315 1.629 2.681				·		
CRACK LGTH /IN 1.297 3.280 WAIT TIME / MIN 16 10 COUPON #38-5 MAX LOAD / LB 164 161 83 88 MIN LOAD / LB 128 59 68 40 CRACK LGTH /IN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN .224 /.315 1.629 2.681				·		
MAX LOAD / LB 164 161 83 88 MIN LOAD / LB 128 59 68 40 CRACK LGTH / IN . 693 1.361 1.641 2.778 WAIT TIME / MIN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH / IN . 224 1.315 1.629 2.681	CRACK LOTH IN					
MIN LOAD / LE 128 59 68 40 CRACK LGTH / IN . 693 1.361 1.641 2.778 WAIT TIME / MIN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH / IN . 224 1.315 1.629 2.681		101	17.1	0.3	0.0	
CRACK LGTH /IN . 693 1.361 1.641 2.778 WHIT TIME / MIN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH /IN . 224 1.315 1.629 2.681				03 48		
NAIT TIME / MIN 12 20 12 18 REAR CRACK LGTH / IN . 224 / .315 1.629 2.681				_		
CRACK LGTH /IN . 224 1.315 1.629 2.681	_				1	
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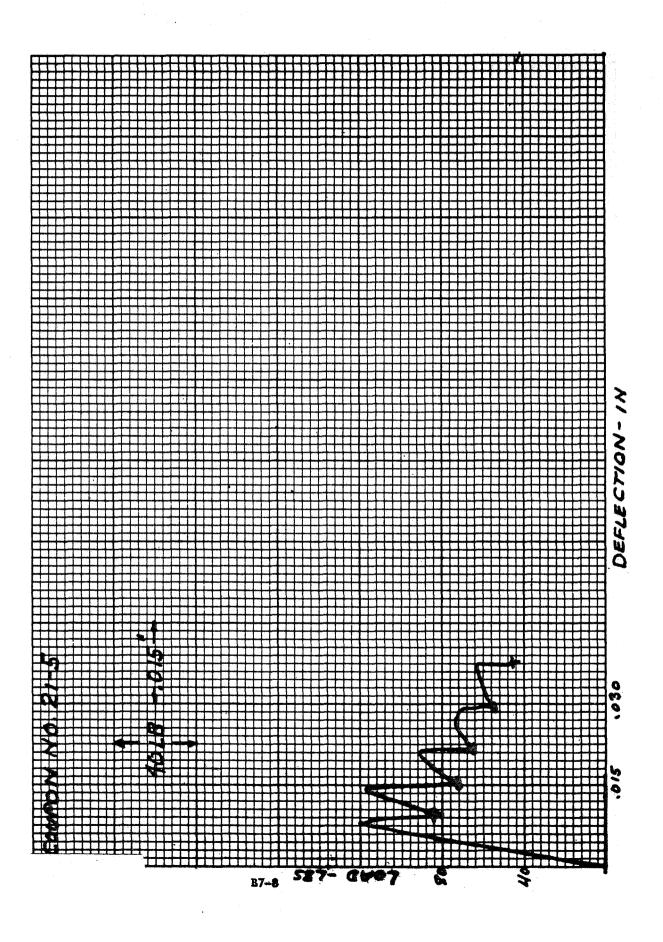
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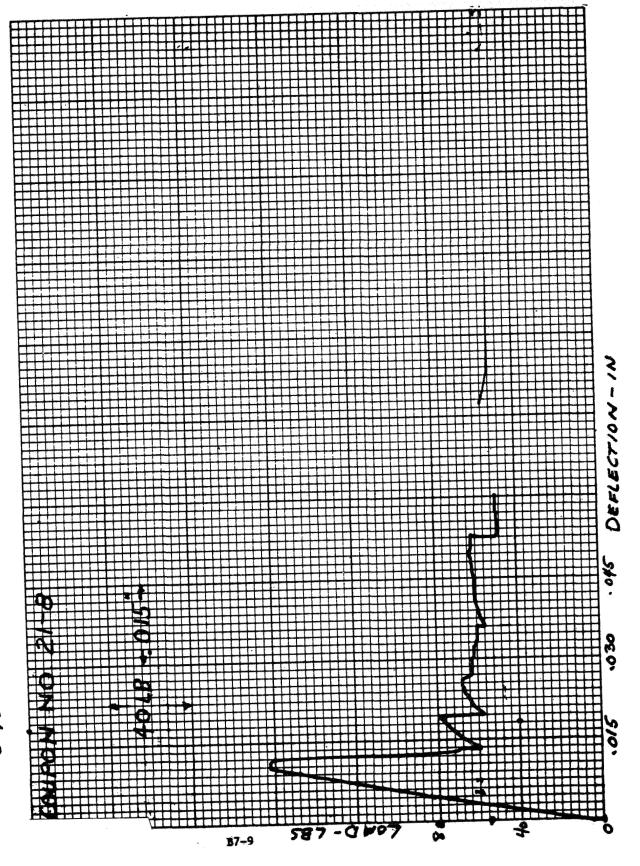




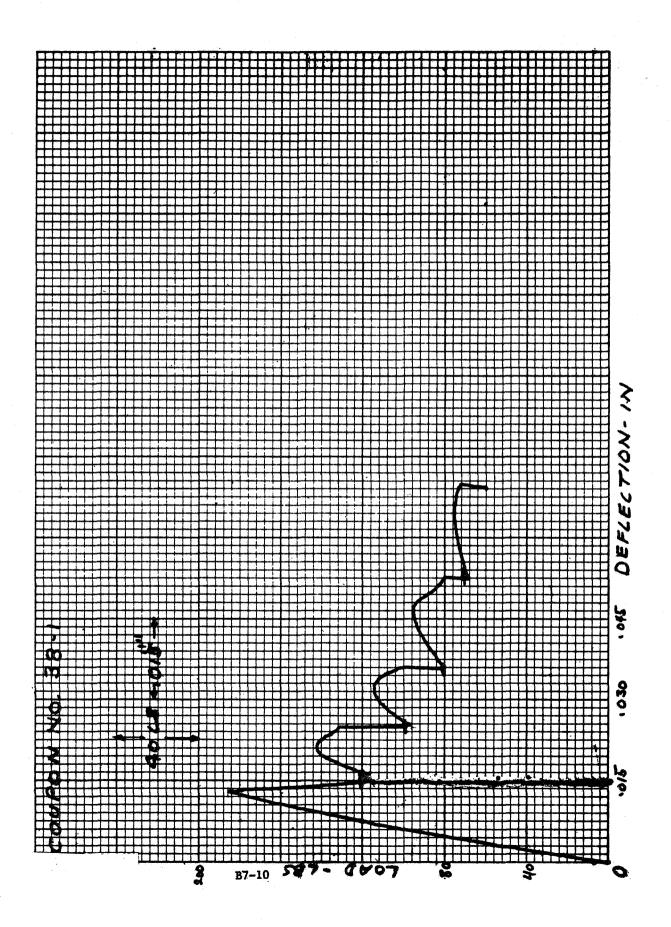
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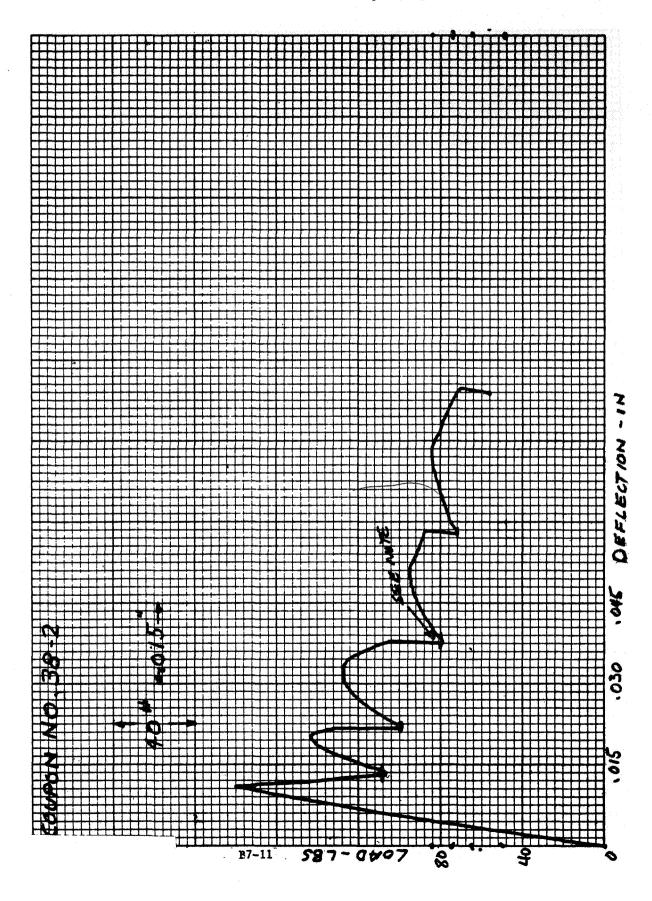


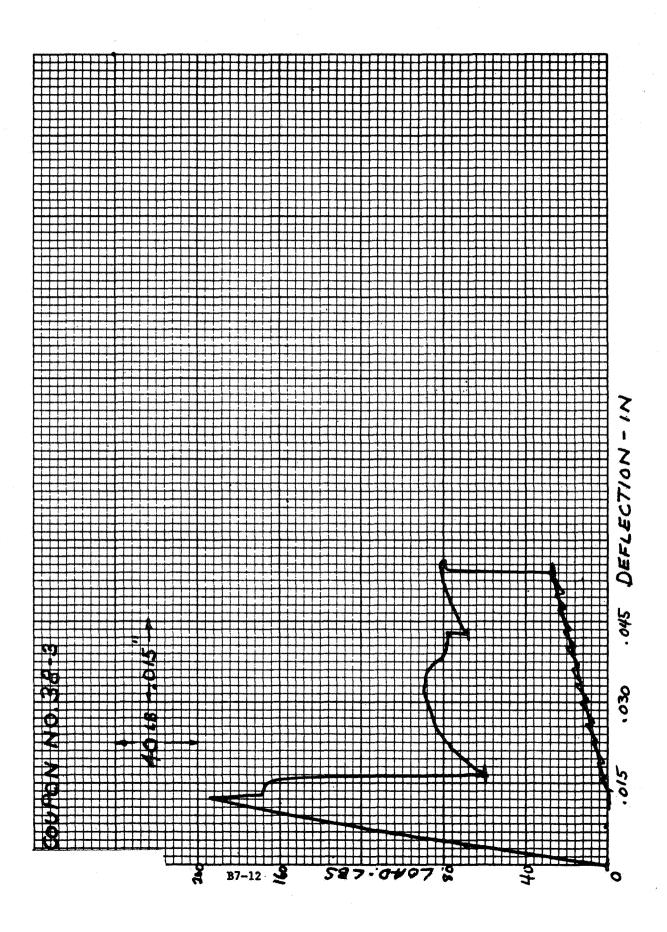


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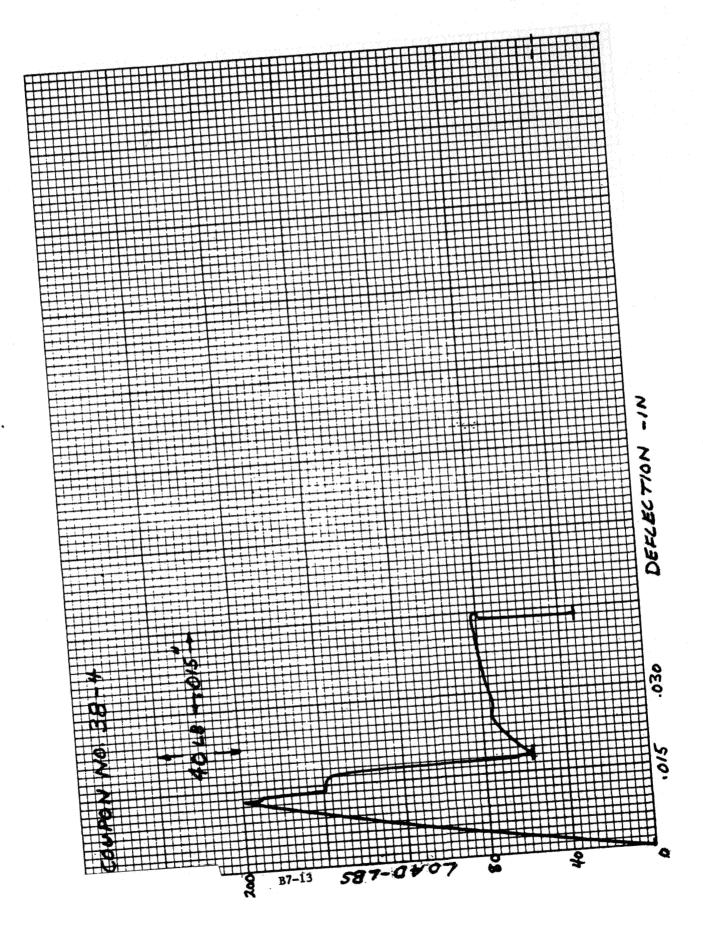


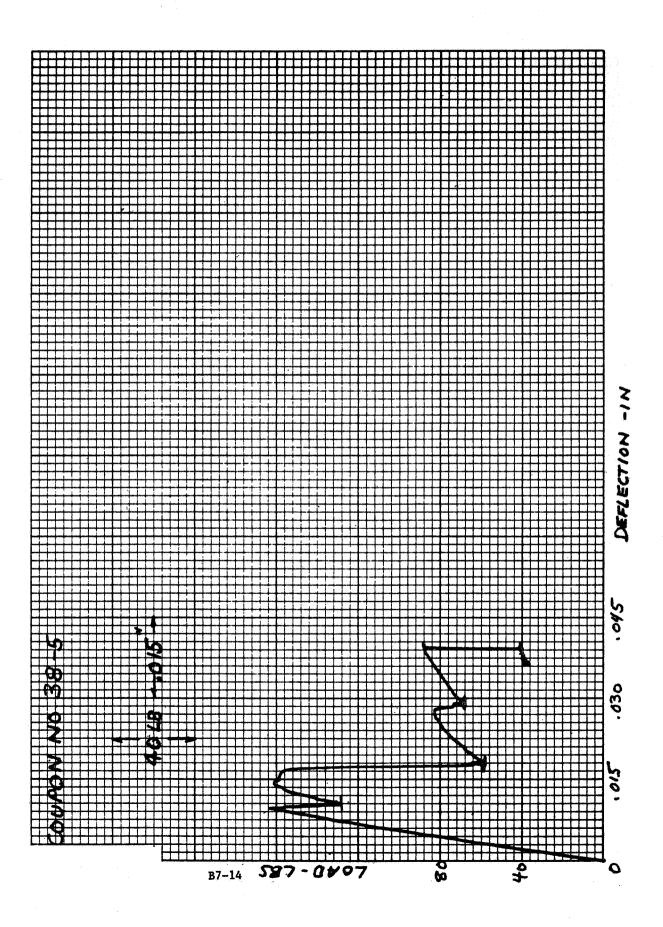
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APPENDIX B8

P. SAND IFER 6 LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORPORATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK Nº 11223-22

O. LOOPER 14 SUBJECT ST-2 DELAM STUDY

82 ST-2 DELAM STUDY

WO EWA

CONTINUED CADMEN .//223 - 20

COUPON NO 40-5, DELAM FULL LATH RIGHT SIDE

MAX LOAD AT FAILURE 5811 LBS

Commence of the second

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19285 RUN NO. 1

6-15-82

COUPON NO. 19-12. DELAM NOTED BELOW MAX LOAD 2855 LBS.

TOTAL DEFL.

DATA CIENTRAL TEST NO 19290, RUN NO 1



COUPON NO. 19-1, NOTED DELAM. - @ APPROX. 2300LB.
CONTINUED TO LOAD UNTIL DELAM. FULL LENGTH BOTH
SIDES

MAX. LOAD. 3028 LBS,

TOTAL DEFL.

DATA CENTRAL TEST. NO. 19300 RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 19-2, NOTICED DELAM @ APPROX. 2200 LBS. CONTINUED UNTIL DELAM FULL LENGTH RIGHT SIDE AND ALMOST FULL LENGTH LEFT SIDE MAX LOAD 2697 LB.

NINADONEN #

TOTAL DEFL.

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19303 RUN. NO 1

PISANDIFER	DATE	LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED COMPONATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK	16	11223-20
& LOOPER	110/82	ST-2 DELAM . STUDY		NO: WA

com/1/223-18

COUPON NO. 20-4, DELAM NOTED UPPER HALF
LEFT SIDE
TOTAL DEFT.
MAX. LOAD == 2865 LBS
DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19259 RUN NO. 1
RUN TO FAILURE - DC TEST NO. 19260 RUN NO 1
MAX LOAD 5839 LBS
TOTAL DEFL.

COUPON NO.40-1 DELAM TOP TO BOTT RIGHT SIDE TOTAL DEFL. MAX LOAD 3506 LBS DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19262 RUN 1

6-14-82

COUPON NO 40-2 DELAM. FULL LOTH LEFT SIDE

MAL LOAD 3493 LBS DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19278 RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 40-3 DELAM \$ 1.5 INCH ABOUT LOWER KNIFE EDGE POINT LEFT SIDEMAX LOAD 3159 LBS
TOTAL DEFL.
DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19280 RUN# 1

COUPON 40-4 DELAM FULL LGTH. RIGHT SIDE MAX LOAD AT FAILURE 6107 LBS TOTAL DEFL-DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19282 RUN NO 1

CONTINUED ON FILE

P. SANDIFER	6	LOCKHEED CALIFORNIA COMPANY A SALTICN OF LOCKHEED COMPONATION ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK	No	11223-18
G. LOOPER	9	Succi.		n _i r
The state of the s	82	ST-2, DELAM.		A :

GRIPPRESS 1000 LB LOAD RATE - .002 MM/SEC = .00008 /SEC. WHICK GIVES A SETTING OF 6.2×10?

COUPON NO. 20-11. RAN TO FAILURE
LOUD SNAP AT APPROX. 2770 LBS. LOAD
THE FULL LENGTH OF BOTH SIDE WERE
DELAMINATED.
TOTAL DEFL. WAS . 044, NCH.
FAILURE LOAD_
DBTA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19241, RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 20-1, RAN TO DELAMINATEON NOTED. - LOWER RIGHT HAND SIDE TOTAL DEFL. WAS.

MAX. LOAD 3256 LBS
DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19249, RUN NO. 3.

COUPON NO. 20-2, DELAMINATION NOTED FULL LENGTH LEFT SIDE. TOTAL DEFL. WAS MAX LOAD 3257 LBS DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19256 RUN. NO. 1

COUPON NO. 20-3, DELAM NOTED ABOUT CENTER LINE ±1.5 INCH.

TOTAL DEFL.

MA× LOAD \$35 \$83129 LBS

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19256 RUN NO. 4

11223-20

P. SANDIFER 6 ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK Nº 11223-24

C. LOOPER 16

82 ST-2 DE CAM. STUDY

COUPON NO. 39-3, DELAM. FROM UPPER GRIP TO.

MID. POINT BETWEEN UPPER 2" MARK AND &

RIGHT SIDE - LEFT SIDE FROM & DOWN ABOUT

1.2"

MAX. LOAD 3236 LB

TOTAL DEFL.

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19337, RUN NO.1

COUPON NO. 39-4, DELAM RIGHT SIDE I'LONG MIDWAY BETWEEN & AND LOWER 2" MARK MAX LOAD 2839 LB TOTAL DEEL. DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19338, RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 39-5, DELAM. LEFT SIDE 1"LONG GOING UP FROM UPPER 2" MARK MAX. LOAD 3290 LB TOTAL DEFL. DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19339, RUN NO. 1

P. SANDIFER G. LOOPER / ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

Nº 11223-23

115/82

82 ST-2 DELAM STUDY

COUPON NO. 19-3, NOTED DELAM AT APPROX.

2130 LBS. CONTINUED UNTIL DELAM. FULL LENGTH

LEFT SIDE ALSO ALMOST FULL LENGTH RIGHT SIDE

MAX LOAD 2760 LBS

TOTAL. DEFL.

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19313 RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 19-4, NOTED DELAM. CENTER RIGHT & LEFT SIDE MAX LOAD 2156 LBS TOTAL DEFL.

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19320 RUN NO. 2

6-16-82

COUPON NO 19-5, NOTED DELAM LEFT SIDE IN THREE PLACES EACH BEING ABOUT 1-1.5 "LOWD ONE JUST BELOW & AND ONE EACH JUST BELOW THE TWO INCH MARKS TOTAL DEFL DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19326, RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 39-1, DELAM I"LONG ABOUE LOWER 2" MARK LEFT SIDE. MAX LOAD 2902 LBS FOTAL DEFL. DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19329, RUN NO. 1

COUPON NO. 39-2, DELAM 3/3 UP FROM BOTTOM GRIP LEFT SIDE MAX LOAD 3218 LB. TOTAL DEFL.

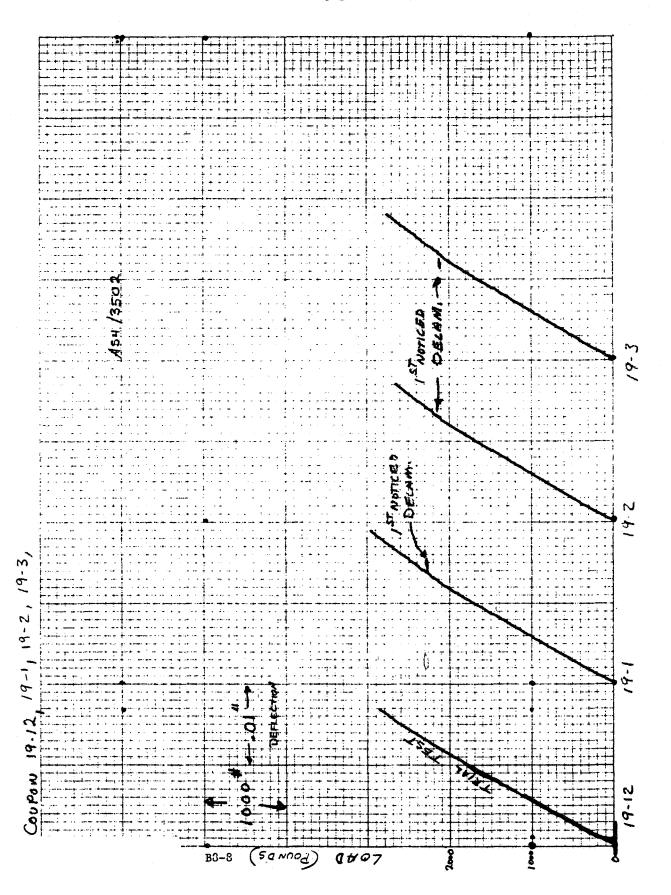
DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 19334, RUN NO. 2

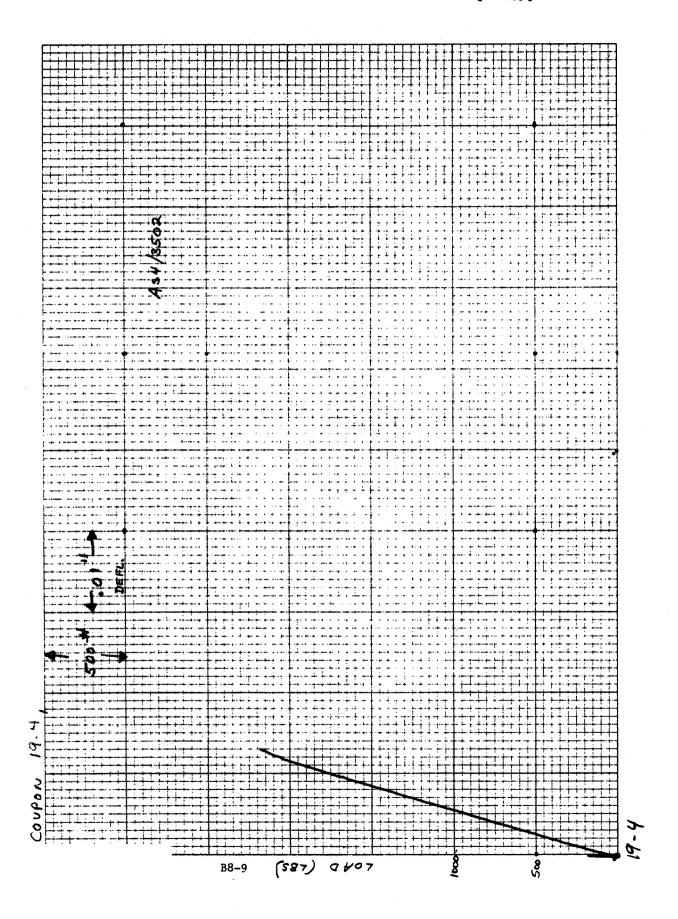
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+85/-35/0/90/90/01-35/+35 MEA	HO	0040	,0405	,0383	0400	00400	.0397	1,5066	7,500	1,5063							
+35/	SK.	-	0	m:	* p	9	AVE	- 0	ه ه	AUR	AREA	dept.	ege from sæst	وبعديه	·	aggregating to the control distribution of the	

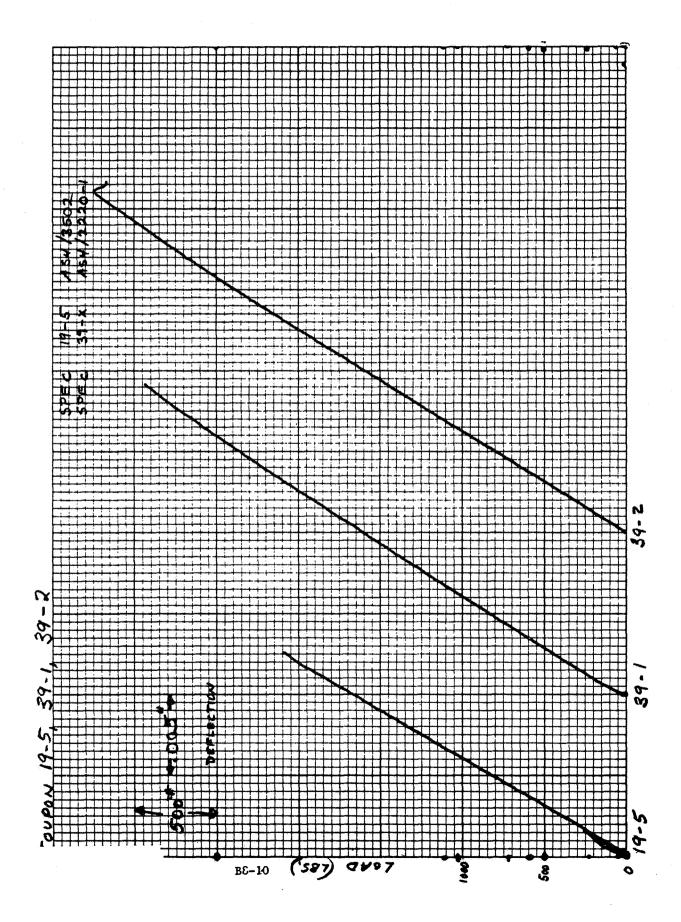
PISAND	VEER	6/	ENGINE	EERS NOTEBOOK) /s	Nº	1122	3-19
C. 600		182	57-2	DELA	m	STUD	/	
19-12	.0553 .0554	.0555 .0544 .0547	1,5004					
39-5	9.058 9 9.0592	0.0577 0.0587 0.0589		1.5033			-	
39-4	980.0 0880.0 1880.0	0.0584 0.0581 0.0590 0.0577 0.0582 0.0592 0.0569 0.0583 0.0596 0.0574 0.0594 0.0583	0.05 83 2,503,1 25,039					_
37-3		7850.0 2850.0 7850.0 2850.0 7850.0 3850.0	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$			701		
39-2	0.0574 0.0576			1,5039	(S)			
39-1	20	0.0538 0.0573 0.0573	0.05 81 1,5334 1,534			(3)	9	
5-61	2420.0	0.0529 0.0542 0.0548			9	3	(D)	-
7-41	0.05%	0.0542	0.0548 0.0548 1.513	0	©	6	(b)	- 1 8 2 - 1
19-3	0.0537 PV20.0		0.000				-	3.00
19-2	0.0531 0.0539	8650.0 8650.0 7650.0	0.80 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00			S		
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WC/LW 707	- 2	, מכח	AVERACE 7	AVERGE AREA				

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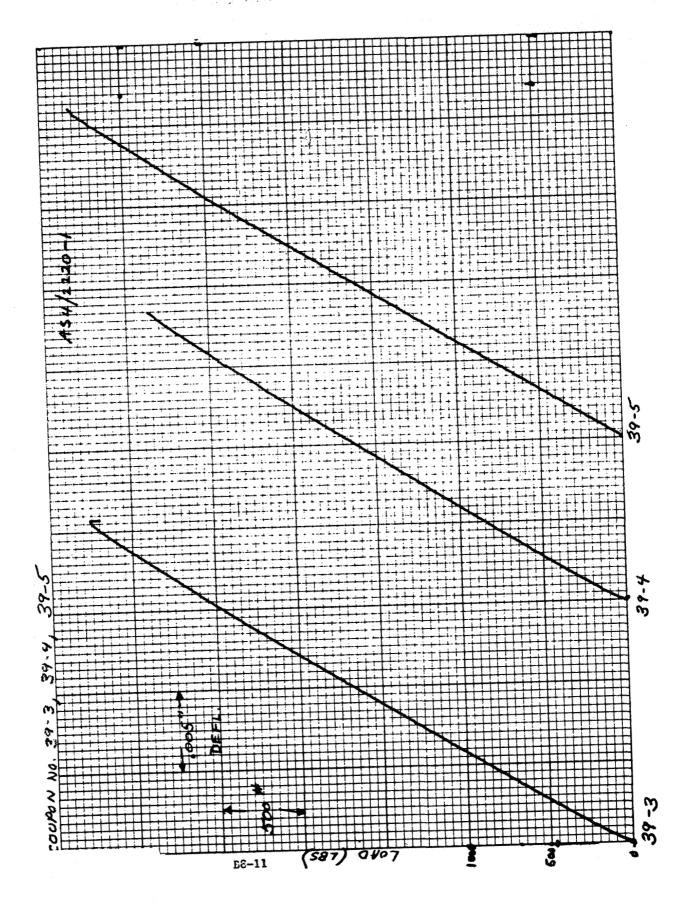
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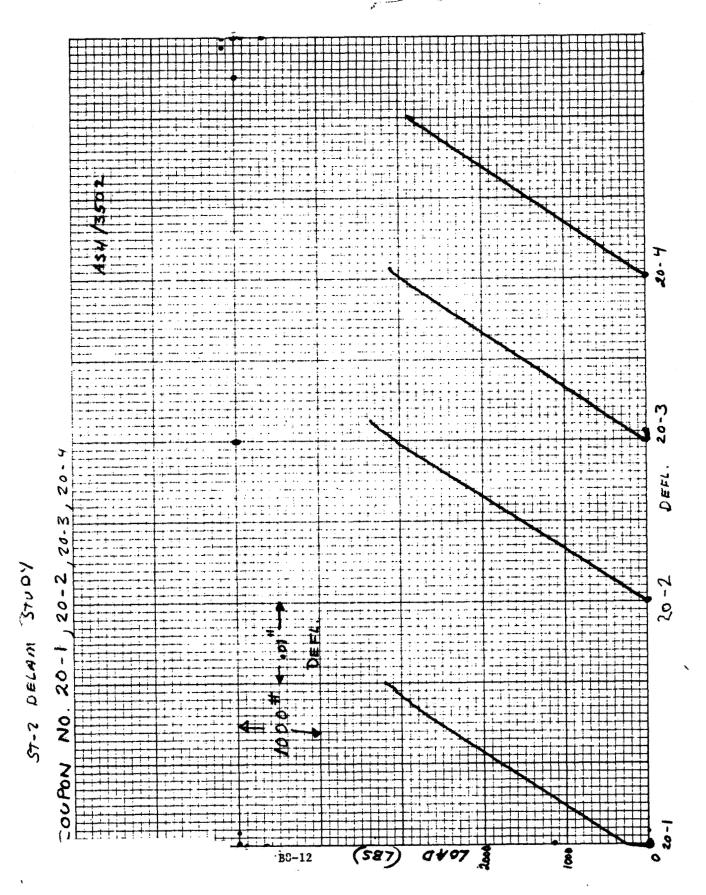




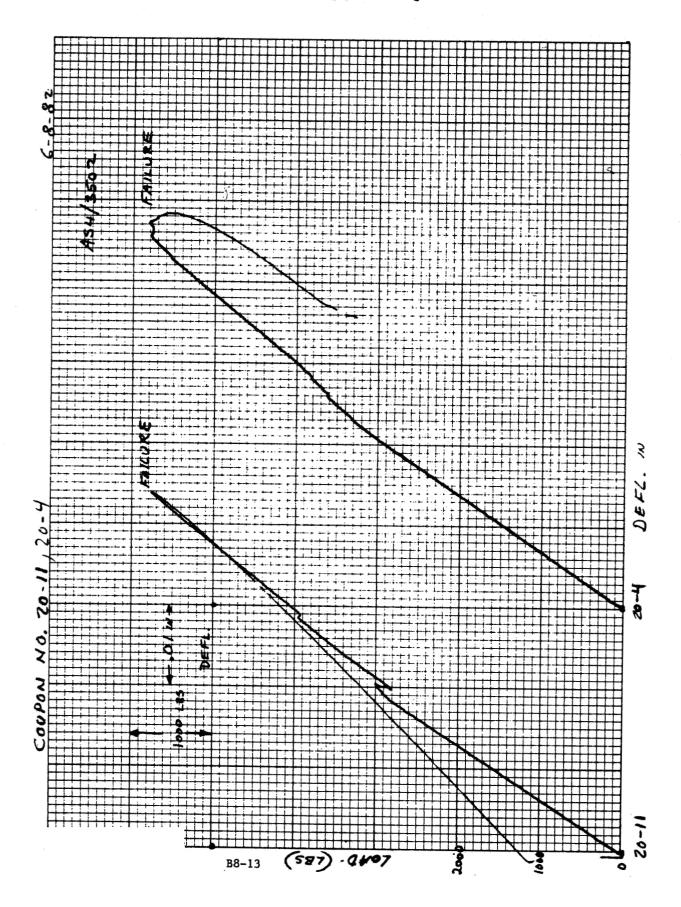
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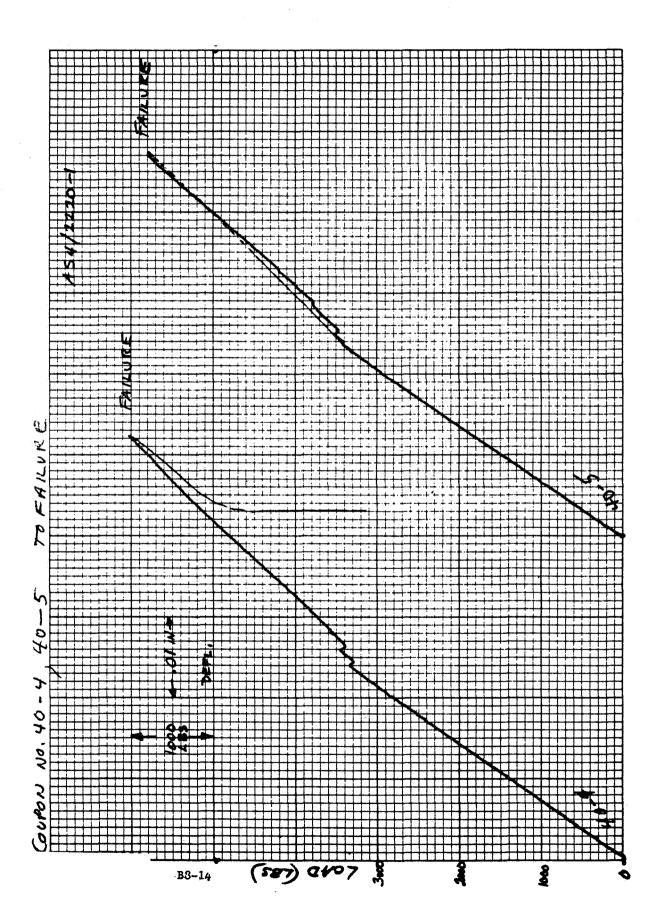


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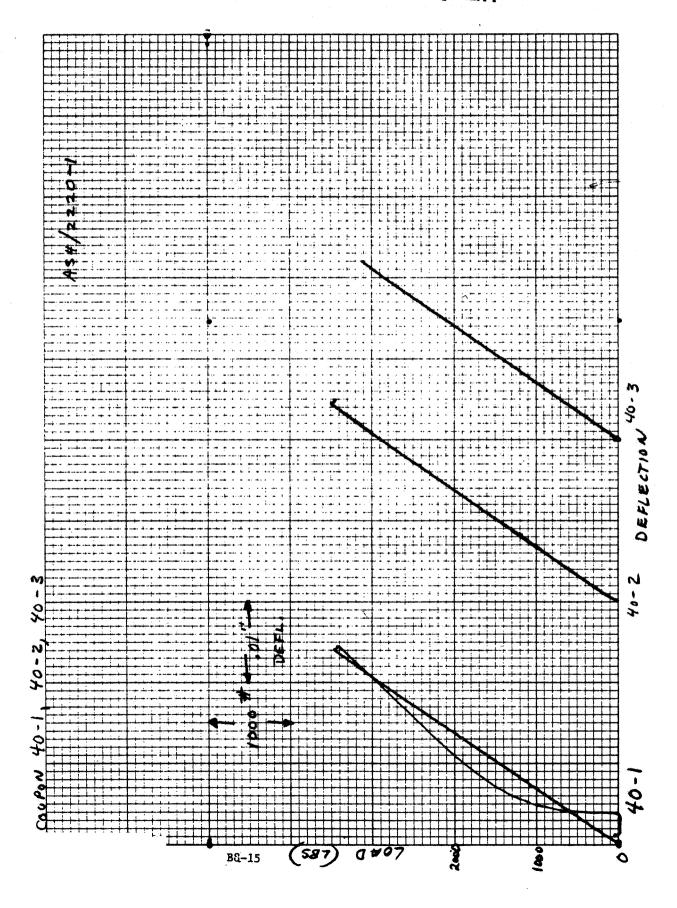


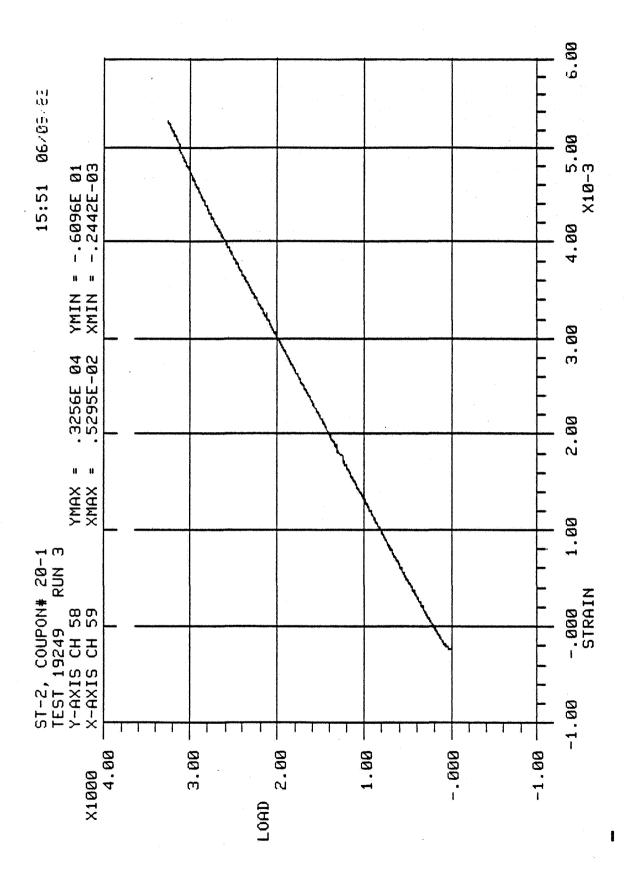
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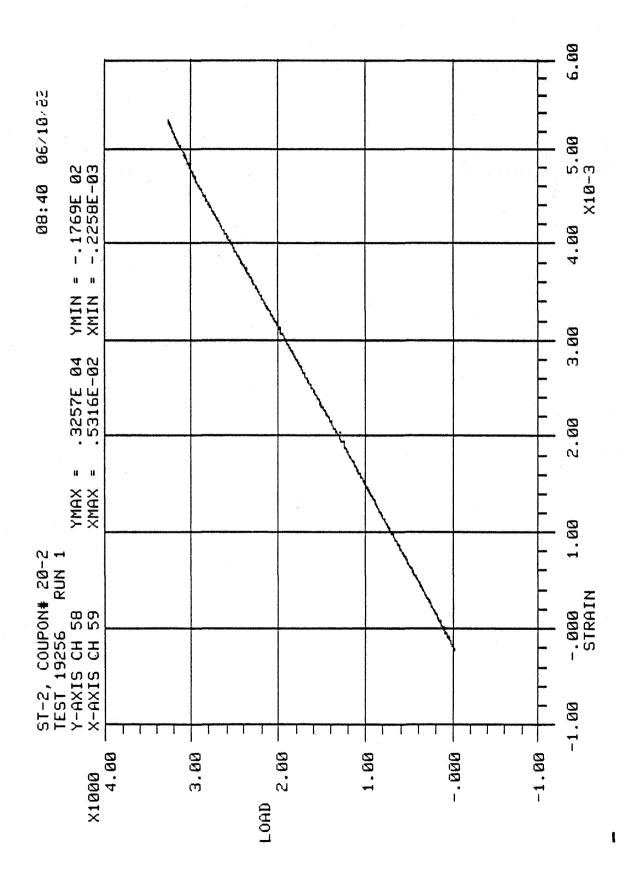


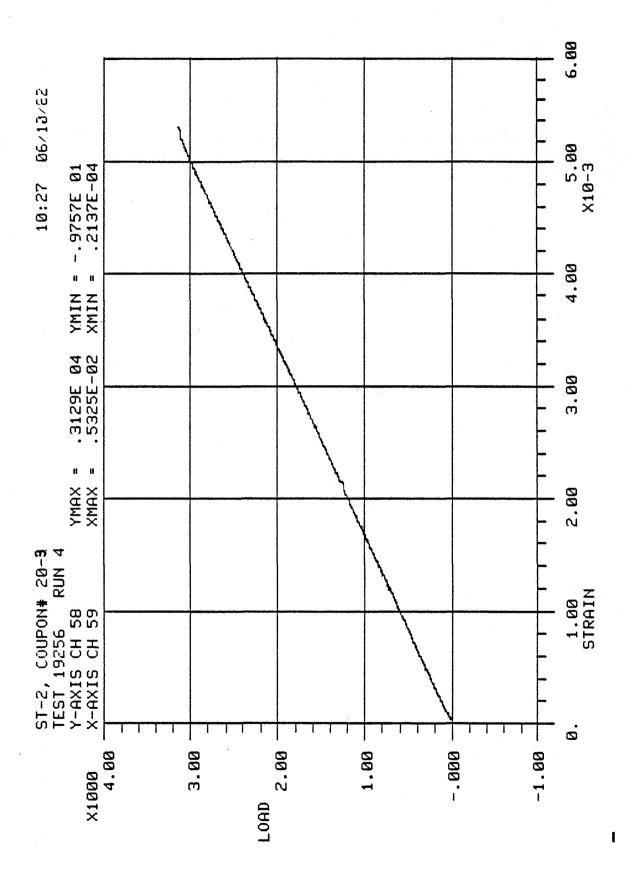


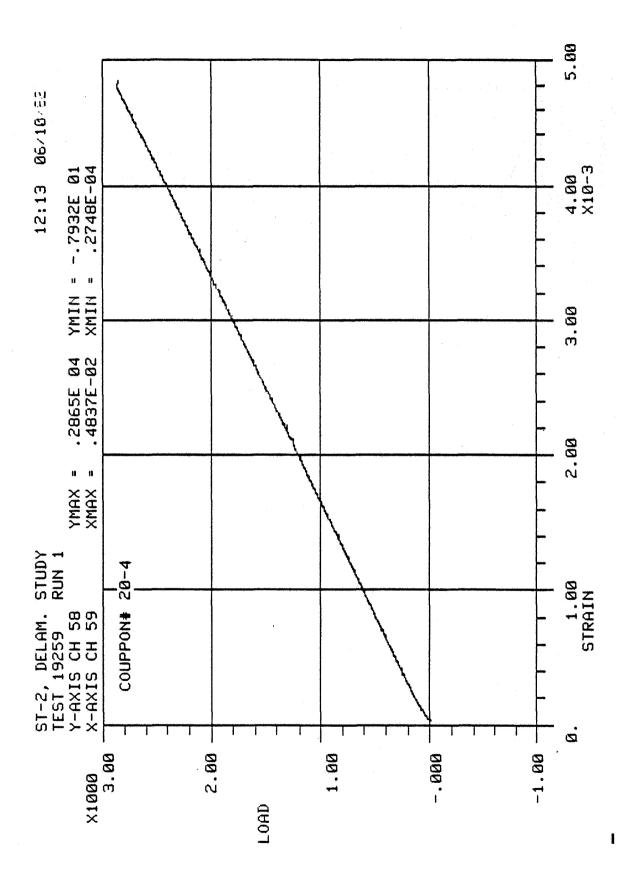
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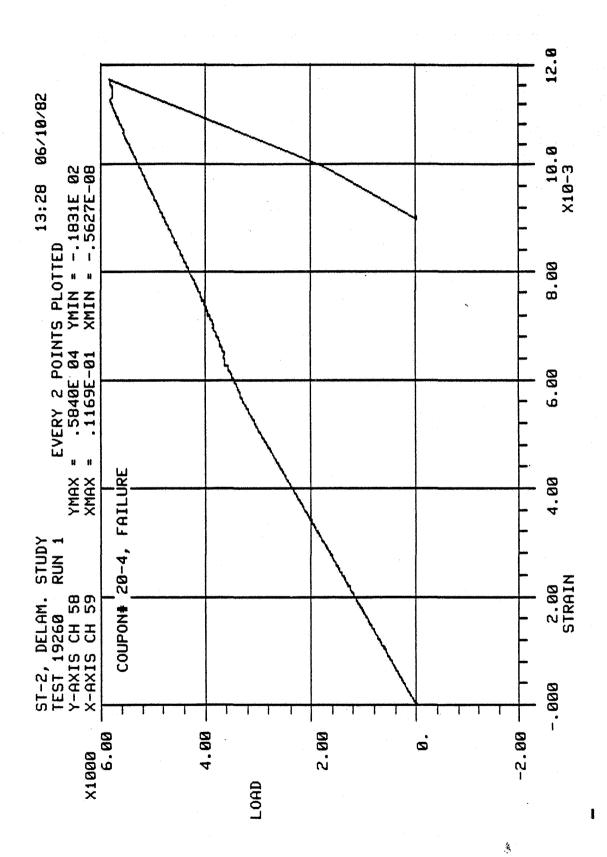


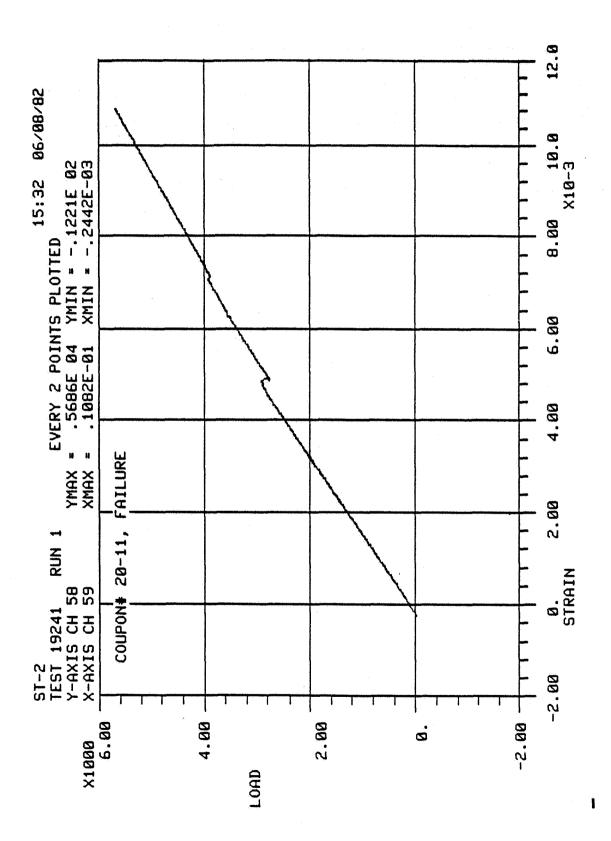


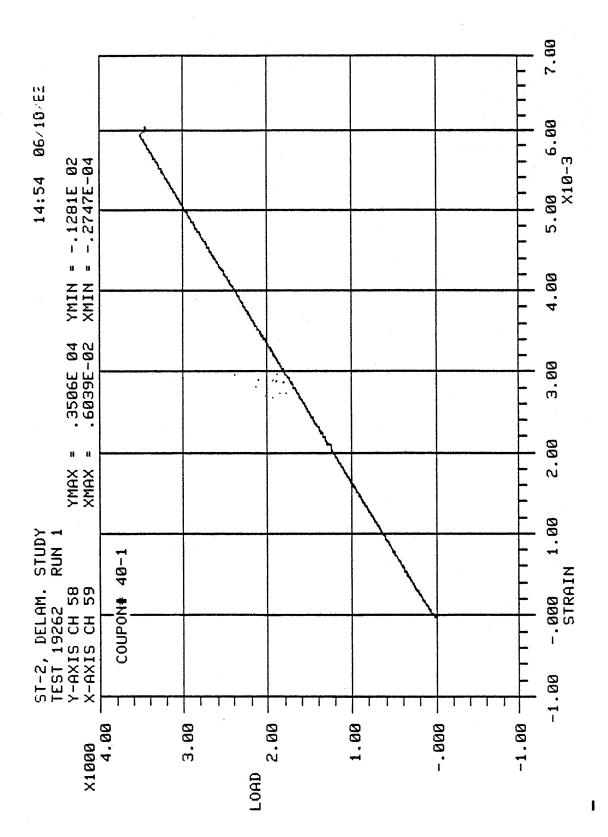


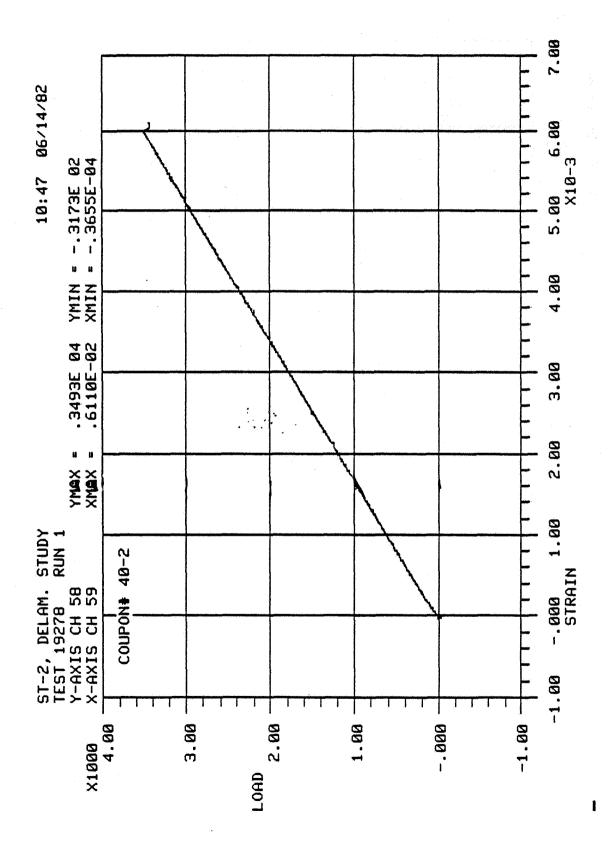


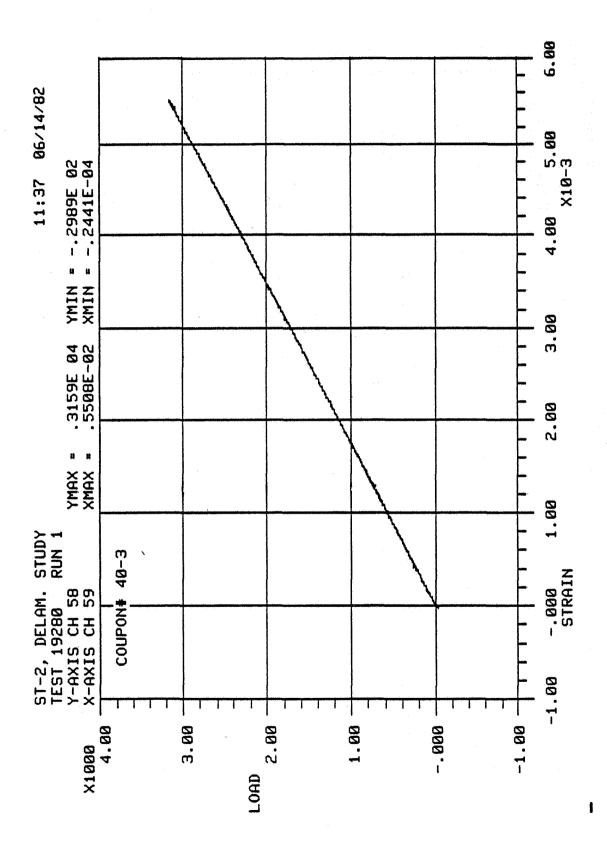


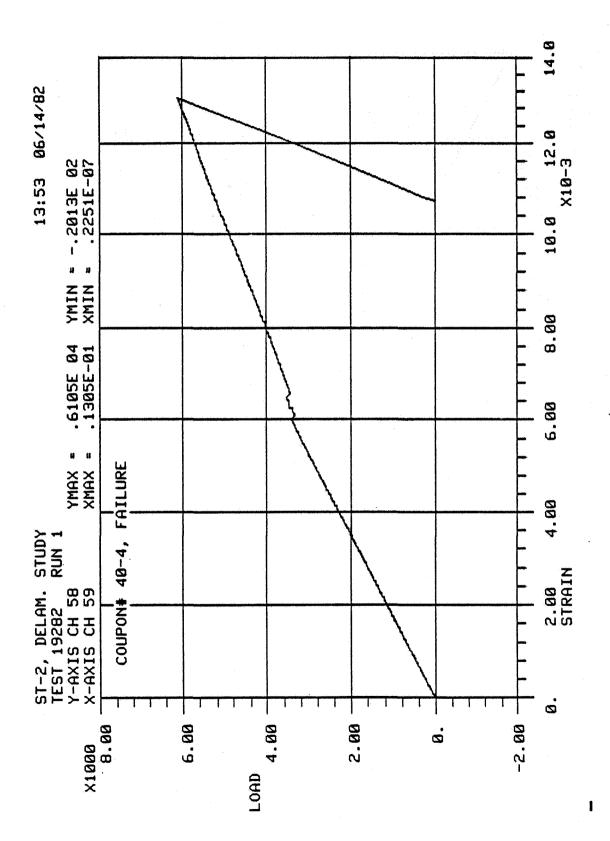


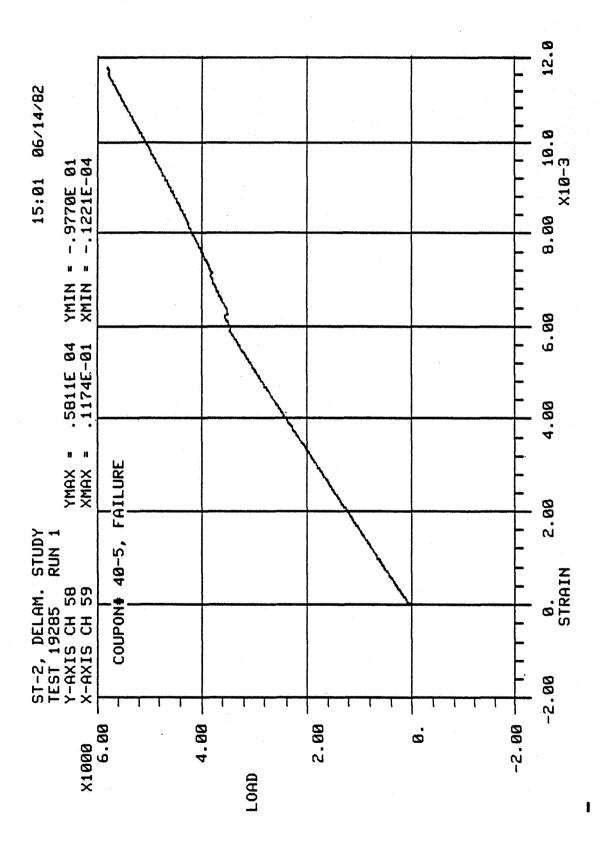


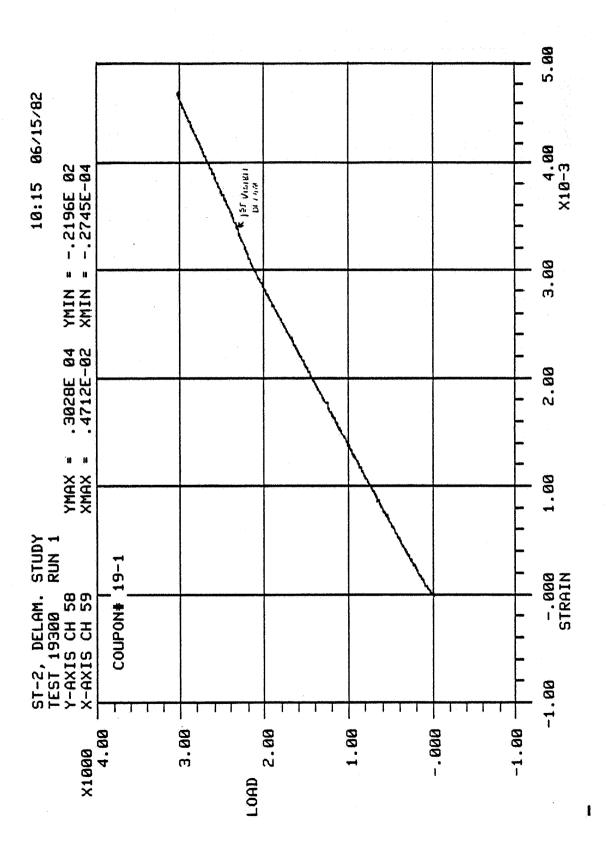


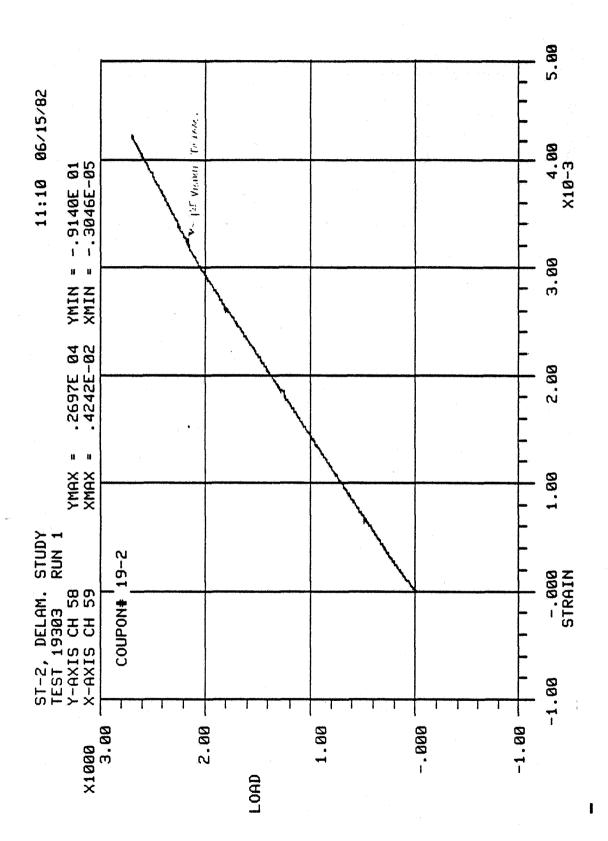


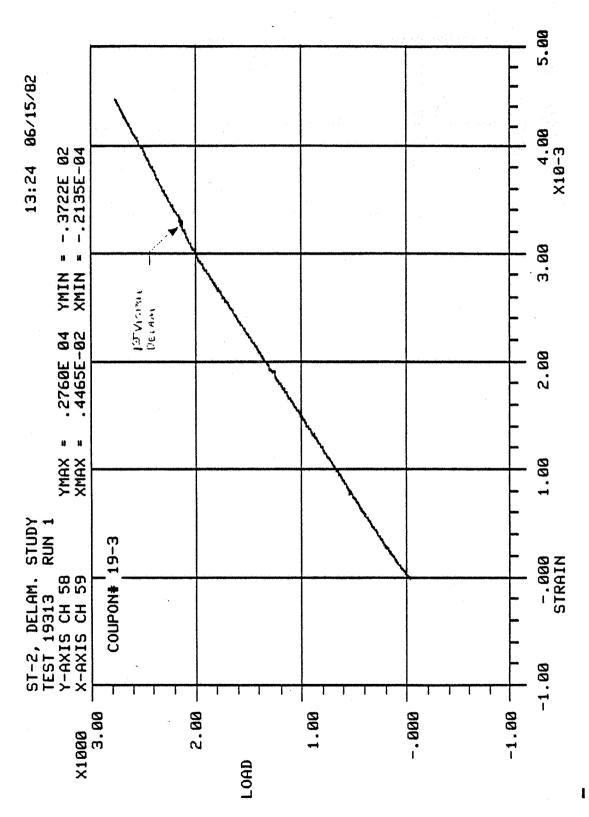


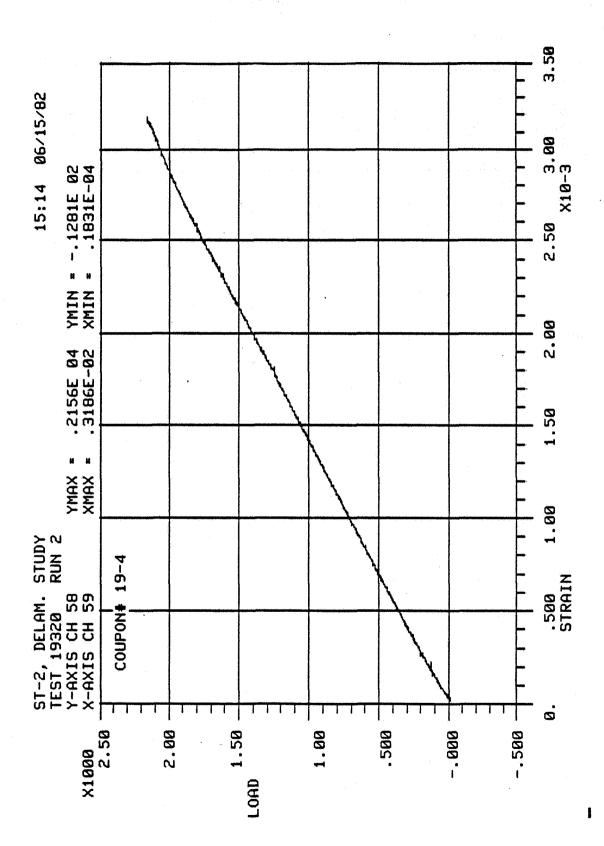


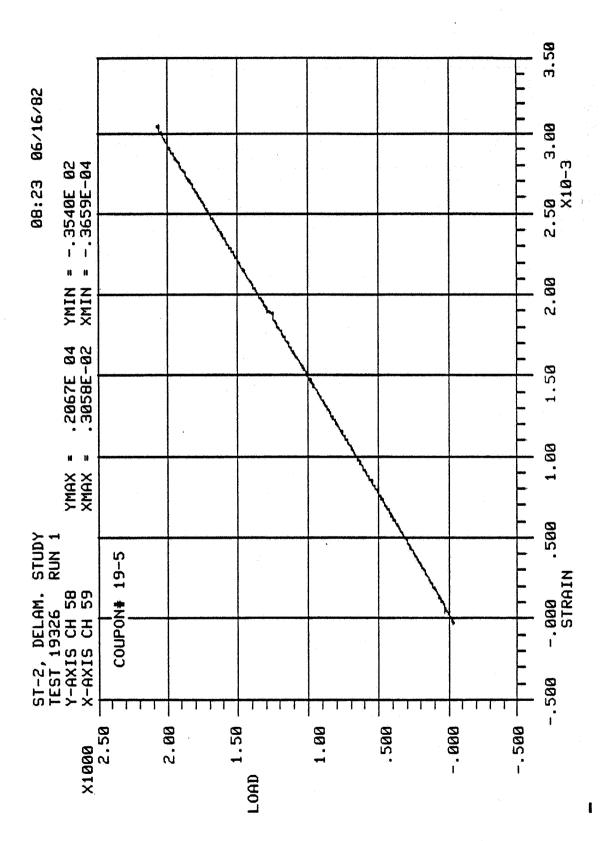


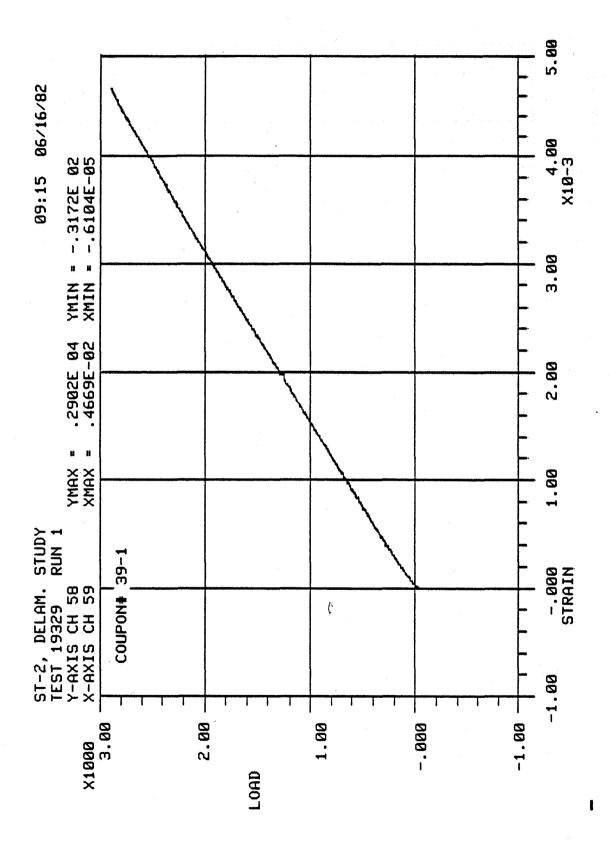


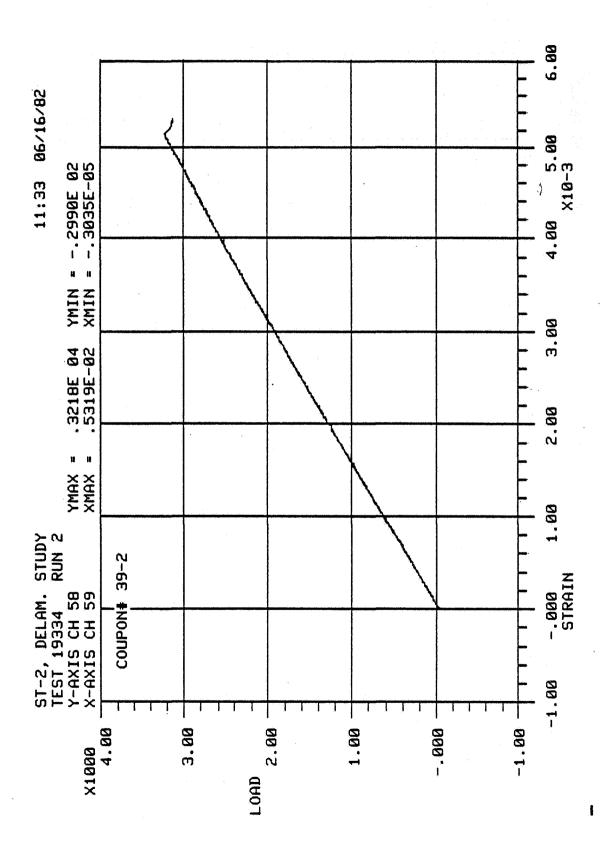


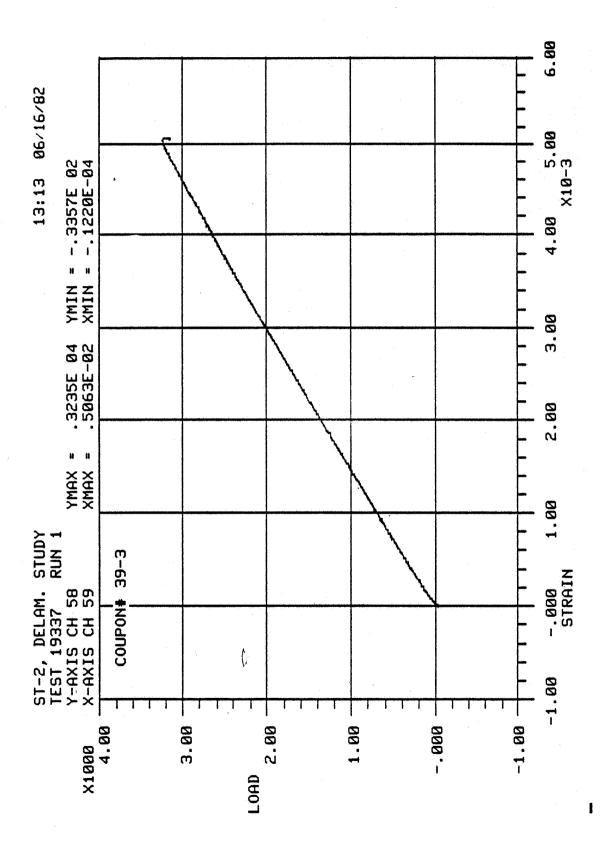


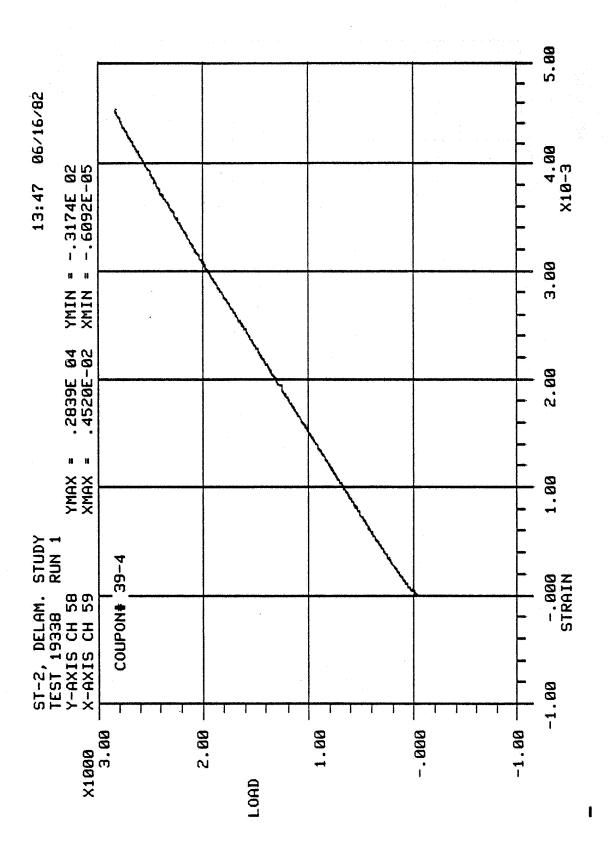


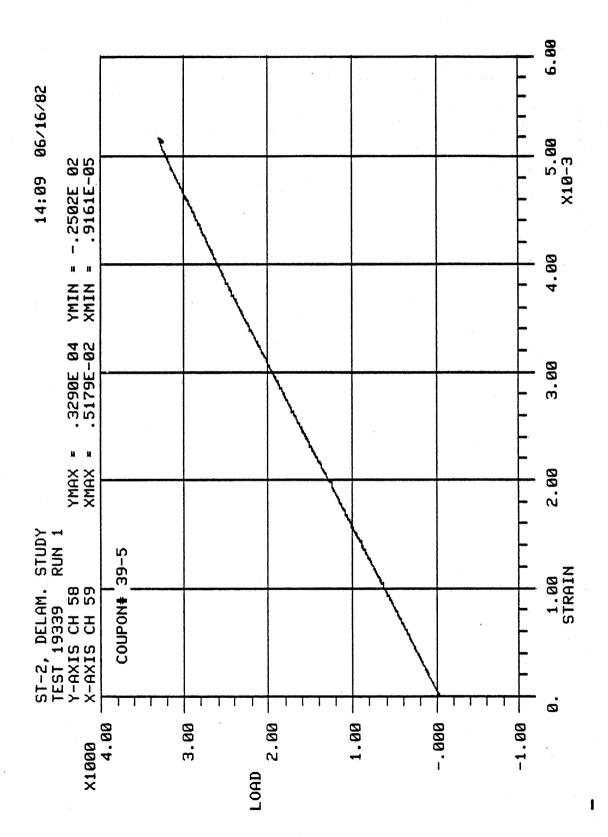












APPENDIX B9

PAUL SANDIFER 10/ ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK Nº 11544-50

THE LOOPER 14/ 7-PIN SHEAR TEST

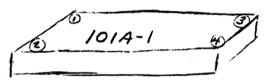
182 1014-1 - 1014-6 SUMMARY

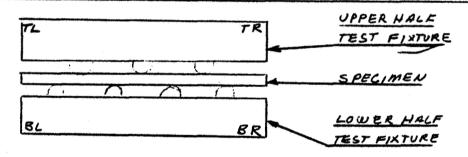
DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIMENS 101A-1 thru. 101A-6 ARE ON EM 11544-44 AND -45

FOR FAILURE PATTERN SEE EM 11544 - 46

SPECIMENS WERE TESTED WITH COUPON NUMBER UP AND DASH NUMBER TO RIGHT

EXAMPLE:

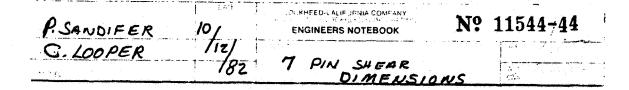




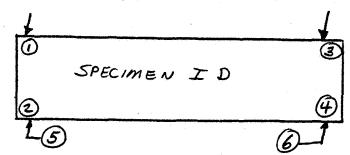
NOTE: TL= TOPLEFT, BR = BOTTOM RIGHT --- ETC

SPECIMENS 101A-1 them 101A-5 were tested using ORIENTATION SHOWEN ABOVE. 101A-6 THE UPPER HALF OF THE TEST FIXTURE WAS REVERSED SO THE TOP RIGHT END BECAME THE TOP LEFT END.

COUPON ID	CENTRAL TEST NO.	RUN No	MAX LOND-18	DEFLECTION
1014-1	20494	1	-7751	083
101A-2	20498	1/	-7051	080
101A-3 101A-4	20498	3	-6907 -8751	078
101A-5	20498	4	- 7881	086
1014-6	20498	15	-9040	096



MEASUREMENT PATTERN.



SPECIMEN NO. 101A-1

SPECIMEN NO. 1014-2

```
OF KHEED COLIFORN AS INCLUSIVE
                                            Nº 11544-45
 P. SANDIFER
                           ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK
  SPECIMEN NO.
                  1014-3
          .2560
 SPECIMEN NO. 101A4
SPECIMEN NO. 101 A-5
SPECIMEN NO. 101A-6
```

Nº 11544-47

P.SANDIFER C. LOOPER 10/

ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

5 PIN SHEAR

USING SAME MEASUREMENT PATTERN AS EN - 44 SPECIMEN NO. 101A-8 SPECIMEN NO. 101A-9 POSITION (I)-2535 . 2463 .2496 .2381 . 2500 . 2500 .2443 .2469 ,2381 1.0022 1.0049 1.0020 1.0042 1,0017 1,0036 SPECIMEN NO. 1014-10 SPECIMEN NO. 101A-11 . 2551 . 2578 .2502 2547 .2526 .2608 2493 2560. 1,0003 .0039 1.0002 1.0041 1.0000 1,0044 SPECIMEN NO. 101A-13 SPECIMEN NO. 101A-12 . 2521 .2593 .2481 12550 .2510 .2537 .2608 . 2501 1.0070 1.0052 9994 1,0033 1.0003 . 2568

P. SANDIFER G.LEDPER ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

Nº 11544-42

ARY FN 11544-13

7-PIN SHEAR

FIF FOR

SPECIMEN NO- 101A - 1

DATA CENTRAL TEST. NO.20494 RUN NO. 1

MAX LOAD - 7751 LB DEFLECTION -- 083

AREA . 2468x 1.000 = .246810

SPECIMEN NO. 101A-3

DATA CENTRAL TESTNO20498

MAX LOAD -6909

AREA = .2574 × 1.0015 = .25781N²

SPECIMEN NO. 101A - 4

DATA CENTRAL TESTMR0498

MAX LOAD - 8751 LB

DEFLECTION - .093

AREA = . 2531 × 1.0020 = .25361112

SPECIMEN NO. 101A-5 LOND RENTE DATA CENTRALTEST NO. 20498 RUN NO 4 MAX LOAD -7881 DEFLECTION -. 086 AREA = . 2573 × 1,0014 = . 2577 IN²

SPECIMEN NO. 101A-6

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO 20498 RUN NO 5

MAX LOAD -9040 LB DEFLECTION -.09600

AREA = -2525 x 1.0017 = .2529 INT

SPECIMEN NO 101A -7 LOAD RATE

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO RUN NO
MAX LOAD DEFLECTION

AREA = 2567 × 1.0015 = .2571W

NOTE: LOAD PATE IS . 05 "/MIN

1 thru -5, TL/BL. -6 TR/

BLOOPER - I CH

B9-5

Nº 11544-49

P. SANDIFER C. LOOPER

10/ 115/82 ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

5 PIN SHEAR

DIOMENSIONS OF COUPONS ON EM 11544-47
DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20502
SPECIMEN NO. 1014-8
MAX LOAD. -5266 LB; DEFLECTION -.068
RUN # 1

SPECIMEN NO. 101A-9 MAX LOAD -4817LB , DEFL. -,063 RUN # Z

SPECIMEN NO- 1014-10 MAX LOAD - 4893 LB, DEFL, -.061 RUN # 3

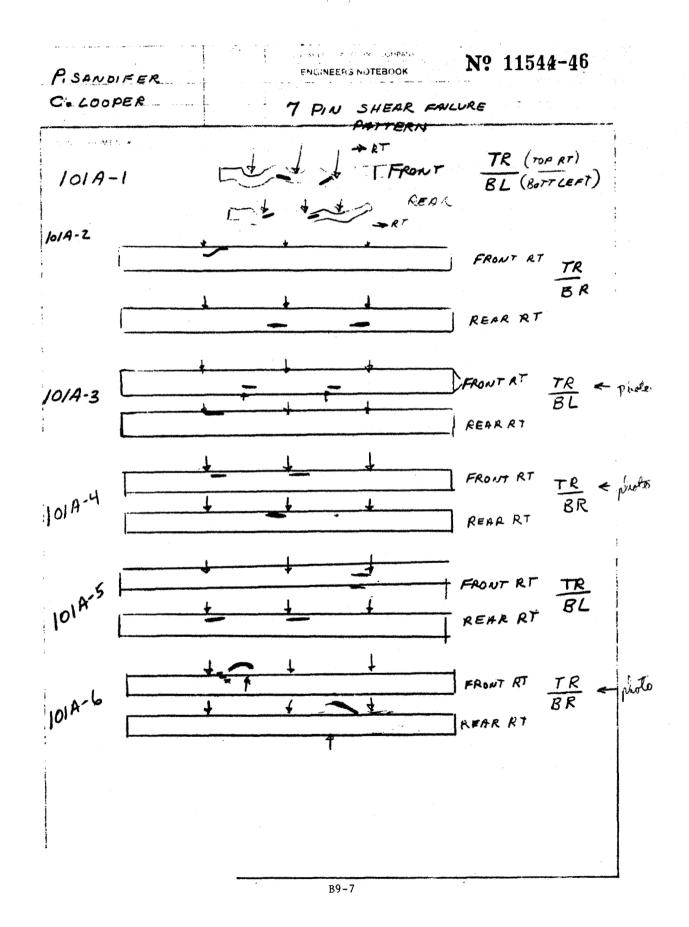
SPECIMEN NO. 1014-11

MAX LOAD - 5260. DEFL. -.064

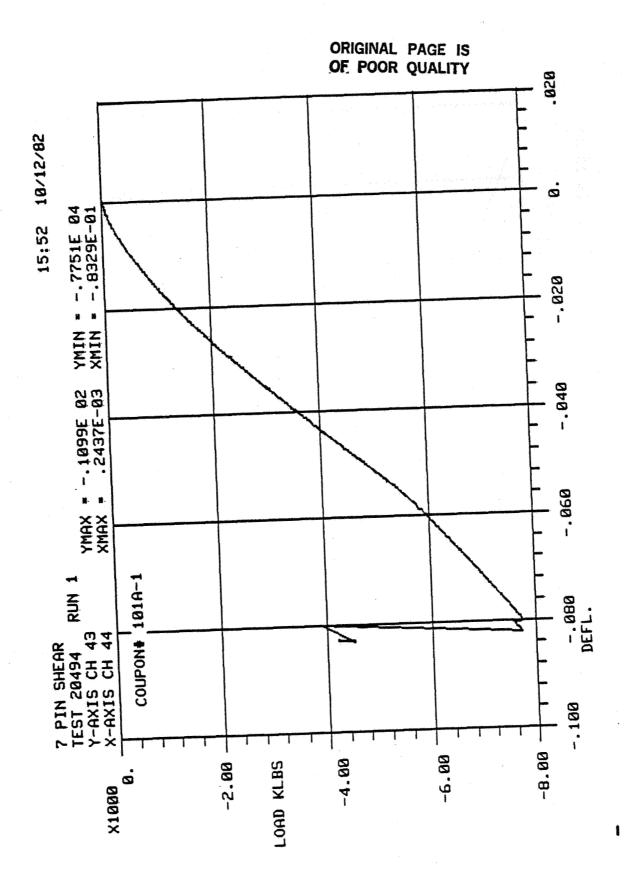
RUN # 4

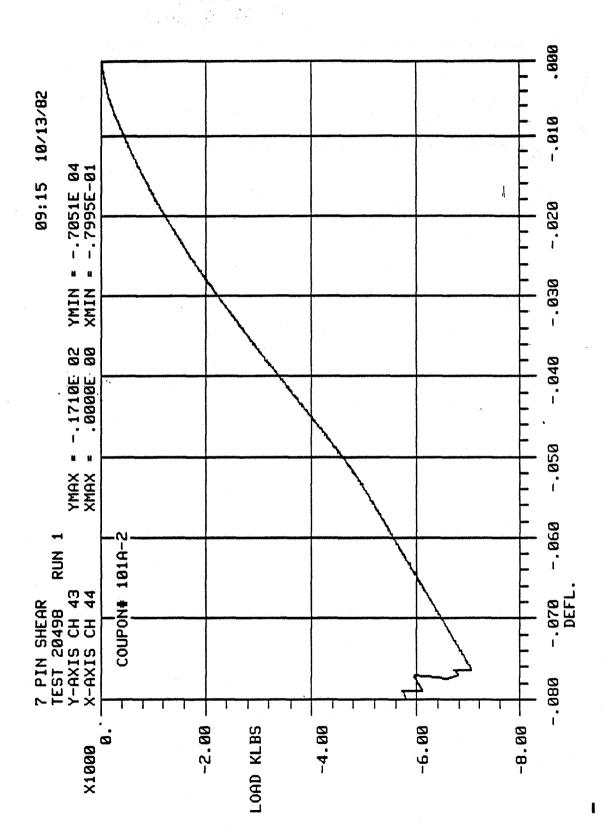
SPECIMEN NO, 101A-12 MAX LOAD -4895 LB DEFL. -,060 RUN #5

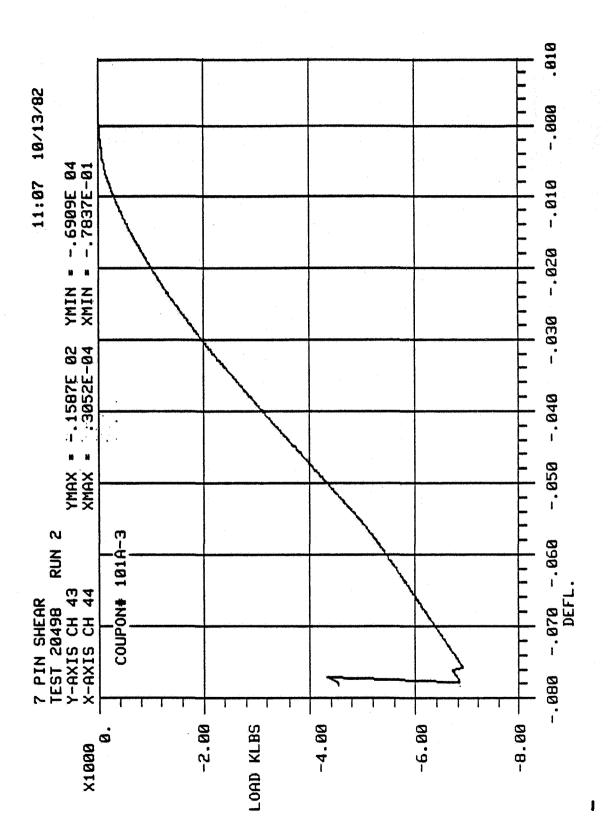
SPECIMEN NO- 1014-13 MAX,LOAD -5351 LB DEFL- -.070 RUN #6

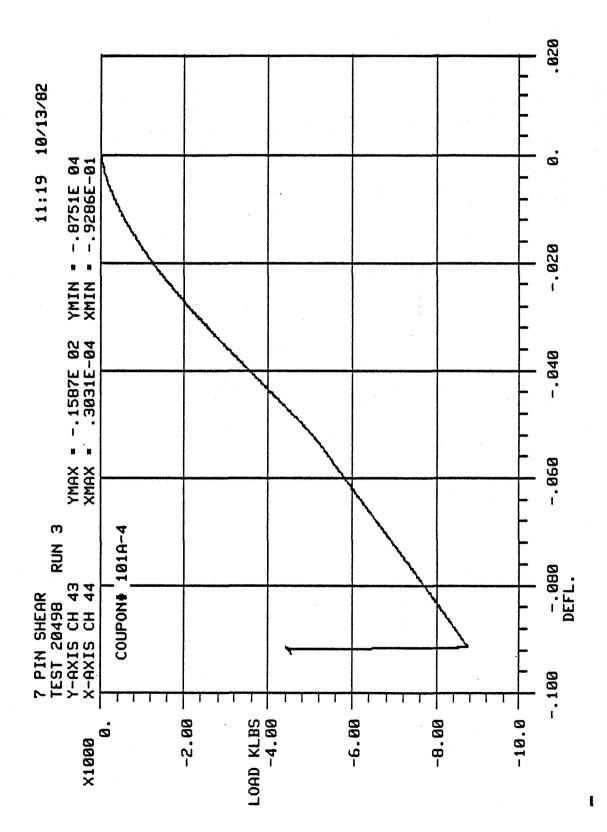


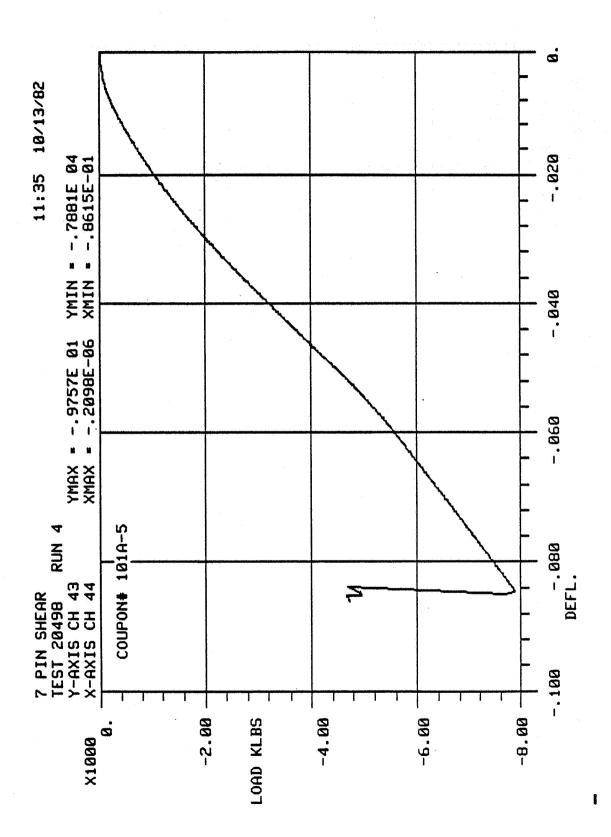
P. SANDIFER 10/13/82 Nº 11544-48 5 PIN SHEAR FR TR BR RR 1018-10 FRI RR FR RR FR RR . RR NOTE: TR = TOPRIGHT, BR = BOTTOM RIGHT AND BL = BOTTOM LEFT. THE UPPER (3 PIN BAR) WAS ONLY ONE ROTATED

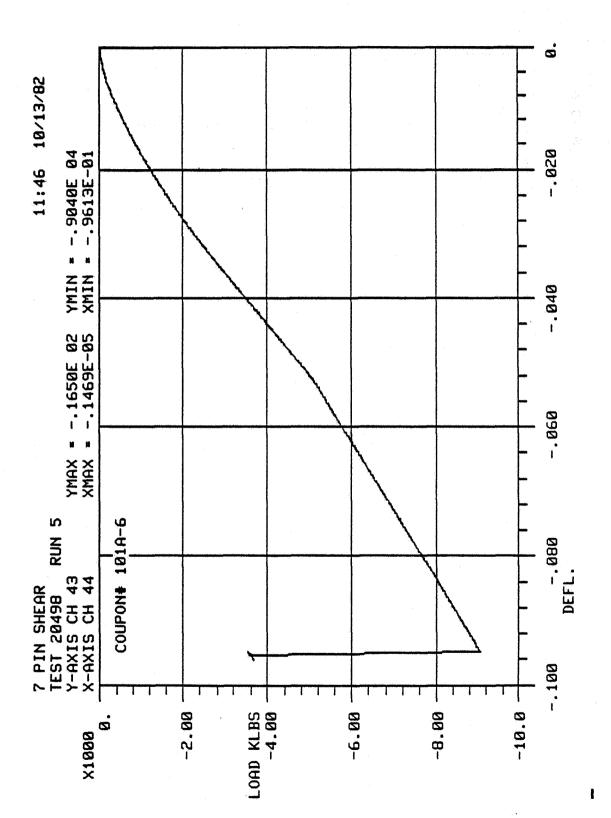


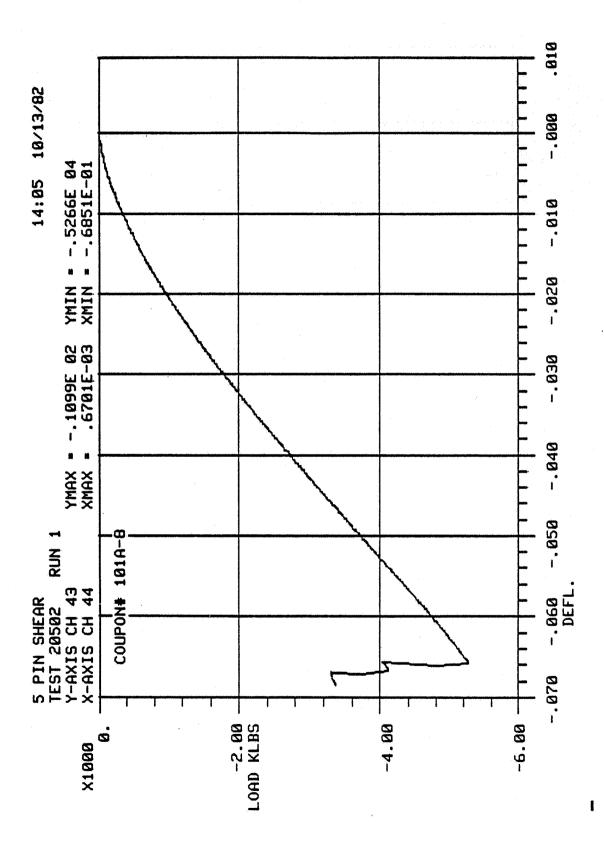


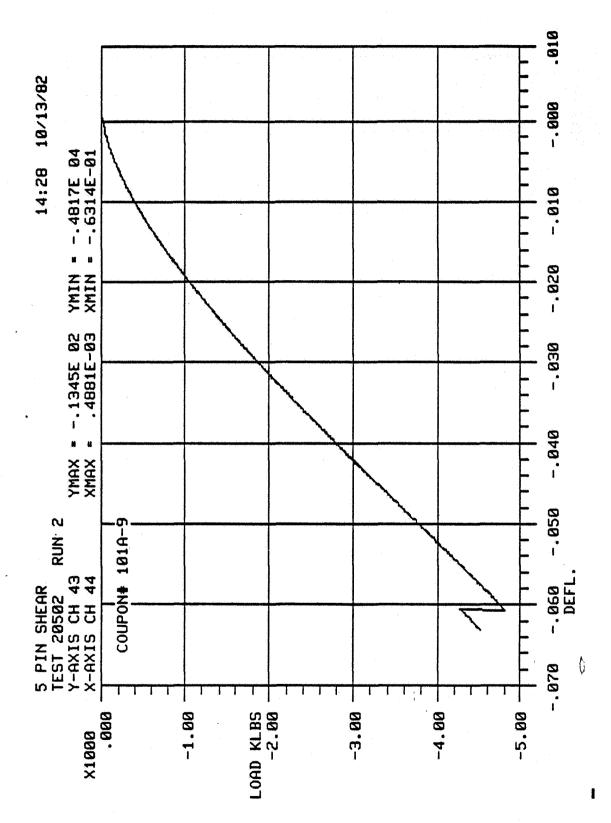


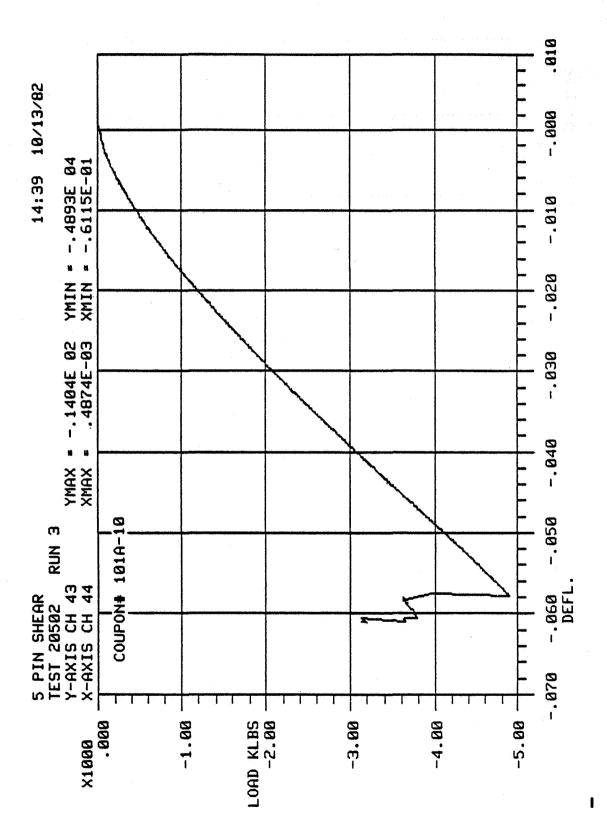


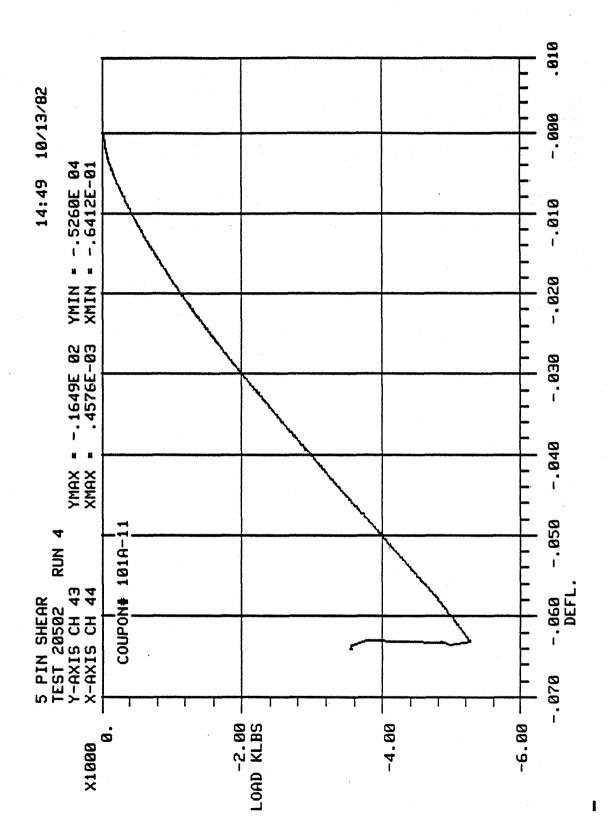


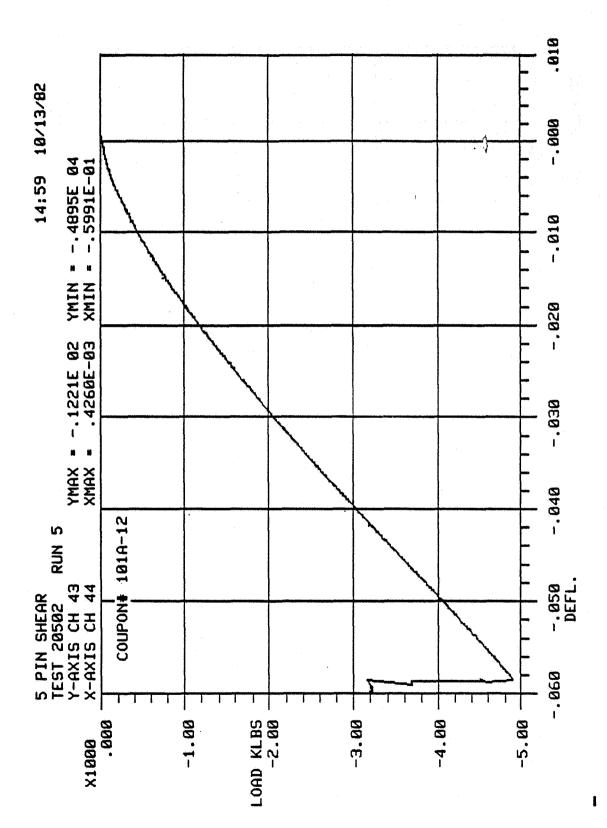


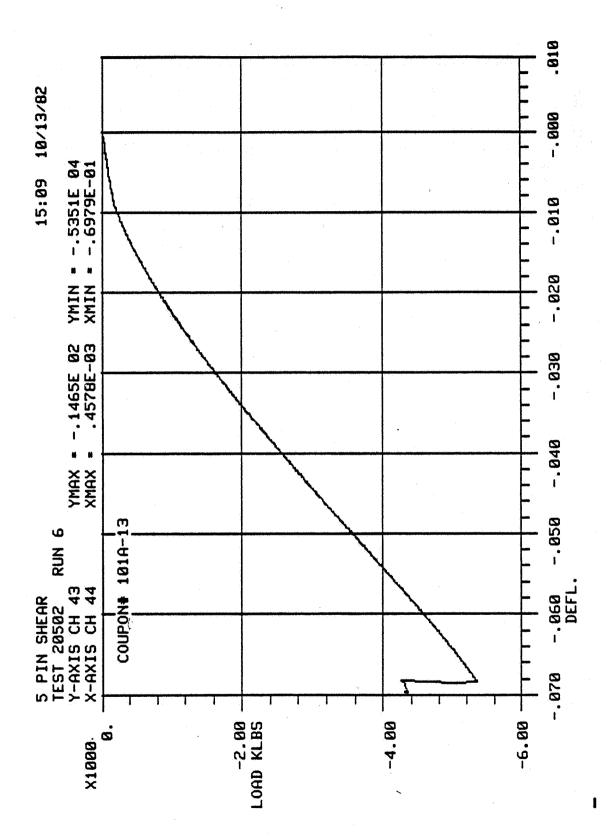












P. SANDIFER C. LOOPER ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

Nº 11544-41

7 PIN SHEAR

LOAD RATE . 05 MIN SPECIMEN NO. 15-7-1 MAX LOAD -4668 LBS RUN NO. DEFLECTION -. 060 AREA -= 1.0013 x . 2644 = .2647,4 RUN NO. 2 .05"/MIN SPECIMEN NO. 15-7-2 DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20489 MAX LOAD -5649 LB DEFLECTION -.063 AREA = 1,0050 x . 2643 = . 2656 IN LOAD RATE 3 .05"/MIN SPECIMEN NO. 15-7-3 DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20489 MAX LOAD -5209 LB DEFLECTION AREA = 1.0076 x , 2650 = . 2670 IN SPECIMEN NO. 15-7-4 20489 RUN NO. 4 DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. RUN NO. MAX LOAD - 5479 LB. DEFLECTION -.062

AREA = 1.0063 x . 2654 = . 267/m²

SPECIMEN NO. 15-7-5

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO 20489

MAX LOAD - 5059 LB

DEFIECTION

DEFIECTION

MAX LOAD - 303, LB DEFLECTION

AREA = 1.0066 x . 2662 = . 2680 102

SPE CIMEN NO. 15-7-6

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO 20489

MAX LOAD -5315 LB

DEFLECTION -,059

AREA = 1,0002 x . 2660 = . 2660 102

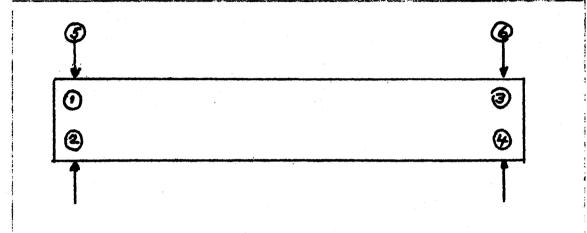
Carl Logen

P. SANDIFER G. LOOPER ENGINEERS NOTEBOOK

Nº 11544-14

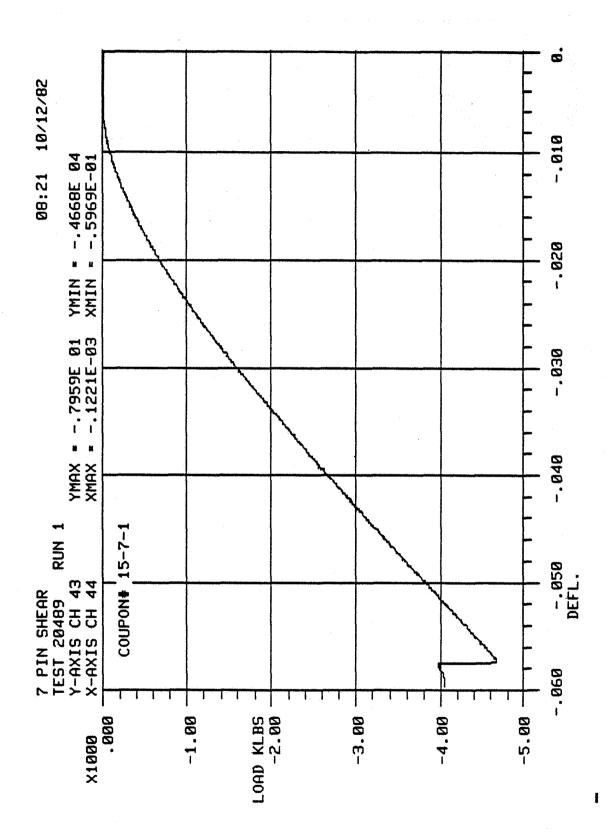
KEY TECHNOLOGY

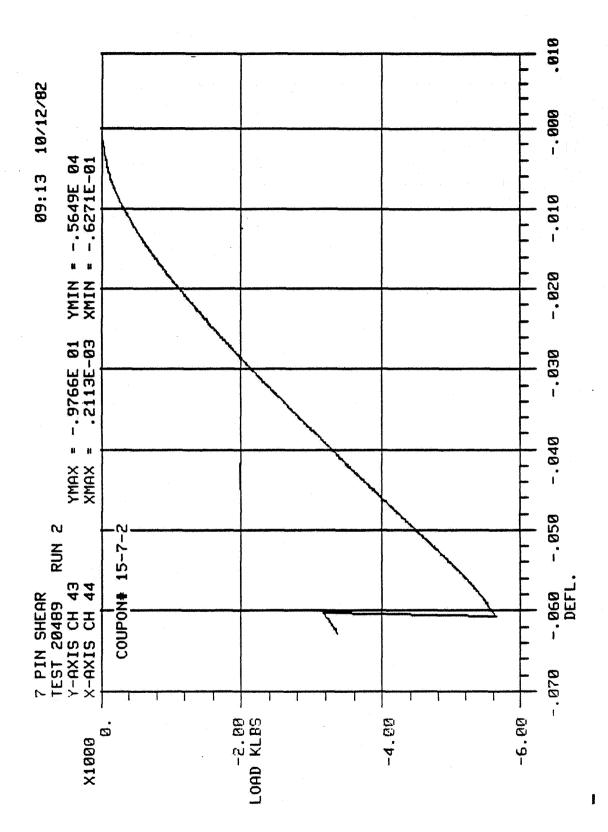
SHEAR TEST

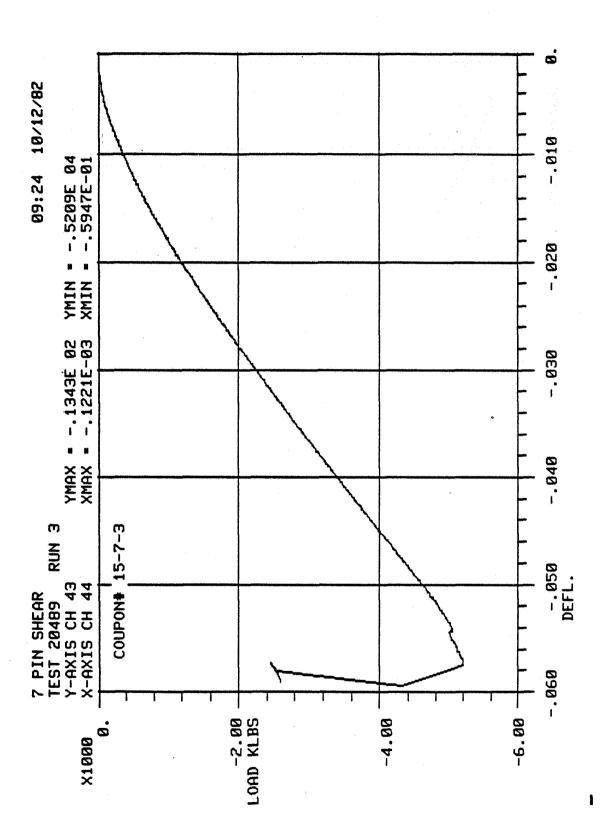


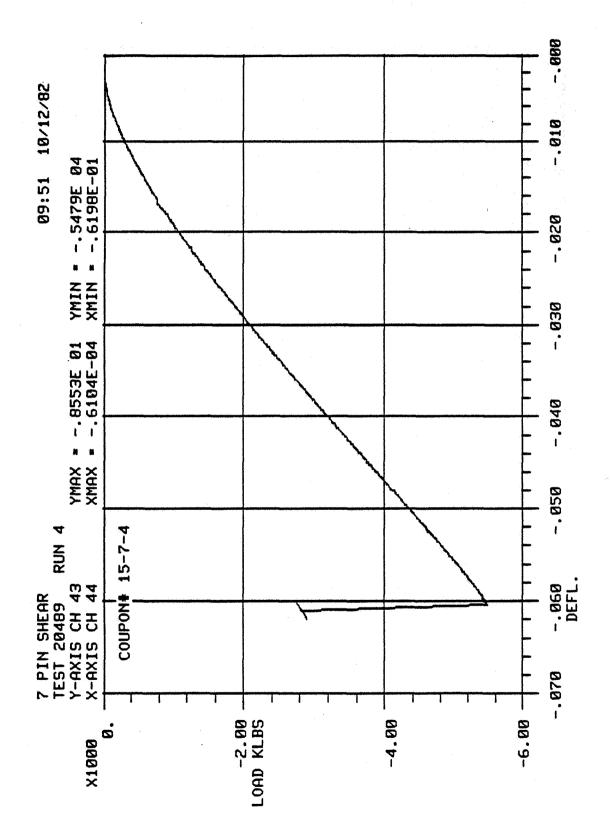
COUPON	THIC	KNESS	MERSUREMENTS			WIDTH MEASURE		
ID.			3	4	AVE	_5_	_6	AVE
15-7-1	- 2666	.2673	.2608	.2602	.2640	.999	.999	. 999
15-7-2	.2666	.2672	.2625	.2608	.2650	1.004	1.003	1.004
15-7-3	8				l .	8		ì
15-7-4	-2670	. 2662	.2624	,2621	2640	1.006	1.005	1.006
15-7-5	2675	2674	.2598	2602	2640	1.005	1.005	1,005
15-7-6	.2668	.2683	2577	.2581	2630	. 998	1.000	. 999

Looper

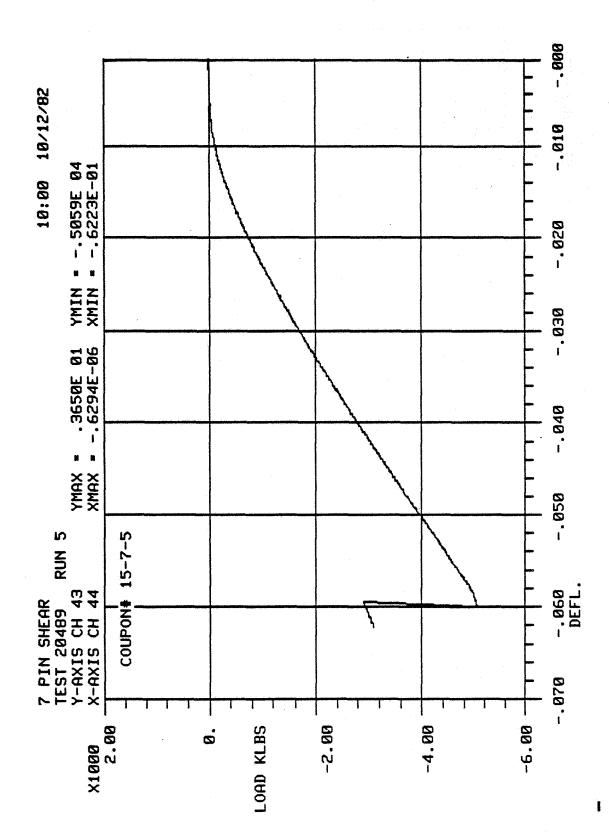


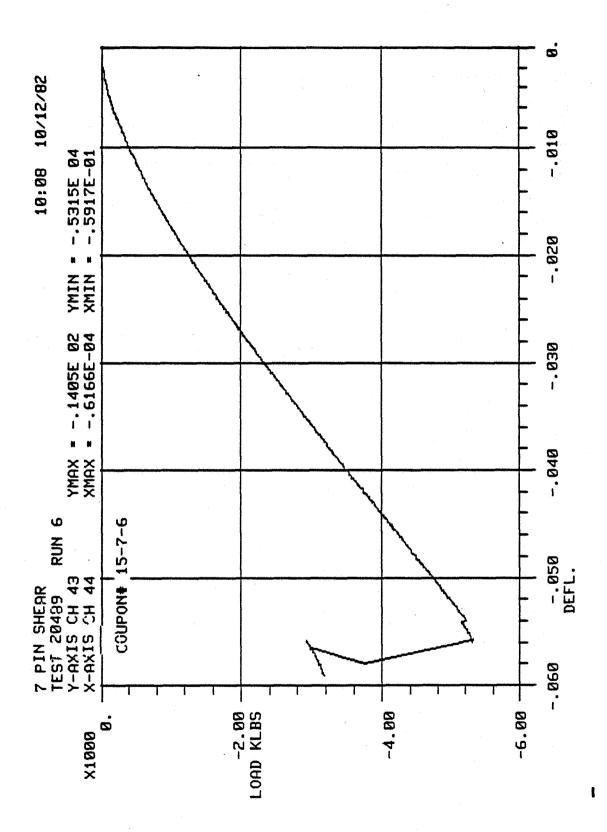






4





C-6

P. SANDI FER 10/ ENGINEERS NUIFBUCK Nº 11544-40
C. LOOPER /8/ 7 PIN SHEAR

SPECIMEN NO. 34-7-1 - LOAD RATE, 0.05 "MIN DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20471 RUNNO. 142 * MAX LOAD = -5190 LBS DEFLECTION \$\times .089 \\
AREA = .2441 \times .9980 = .2436 IN^\times \\
** RUN ONE BOTTOMED OUT - 4000 LB FULL SCALE

SPECIMEN NO. 34-7-3 -LOAD RATE .05 /min DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 20471 RUN NO.3 MAX LOAD = -6099 (BS L= 4.0 DEFLECTION \approx .078 AREA = .2640 x .9997 = .2639 IN²

SPECIMEN NO. 34-7-2 - LOAD RATE .05"/MIN DATA CENTRAL TEST NO. 2047 | RUN NO. 4 MAX LOAD-5504 LB DEFLECTION & -.084 L= 4.0 AREA = .255 | x 1.0021 = .2556 IN

SPECIMEN NO. 34-7-4 - LOAD RATE .05 /MINU

DATA CENTRAL TEST NO 20481 RUN NO |

MAX LOAD -5915LBS

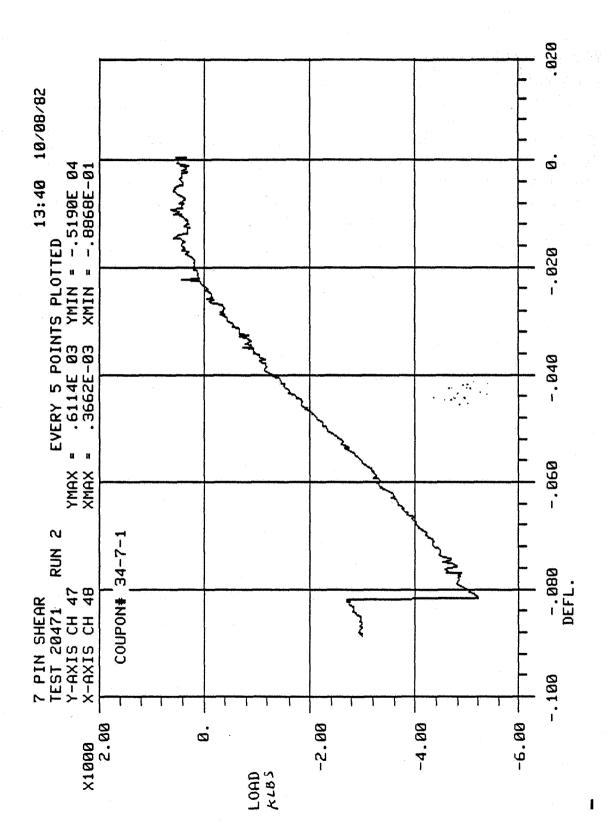
DEFLECTION -080

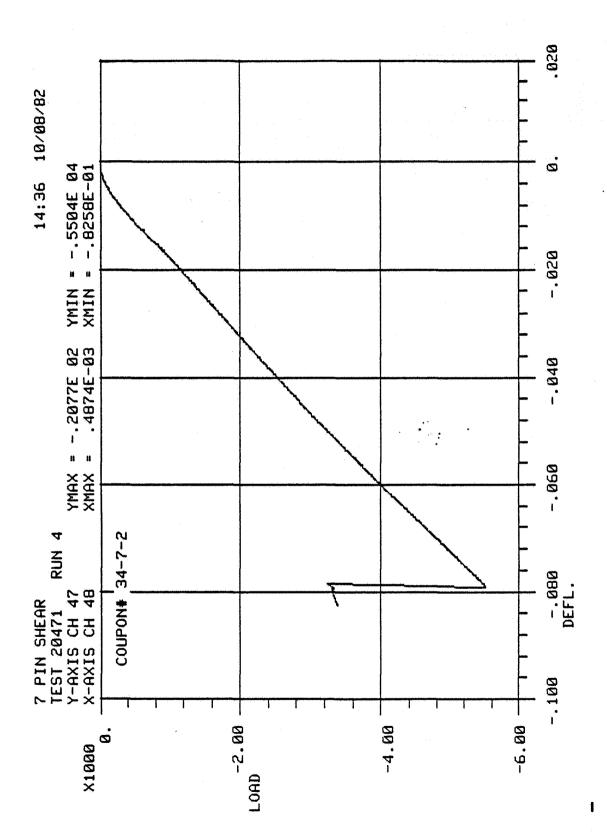
AREA = .2390 x 1.0027 = .24051N

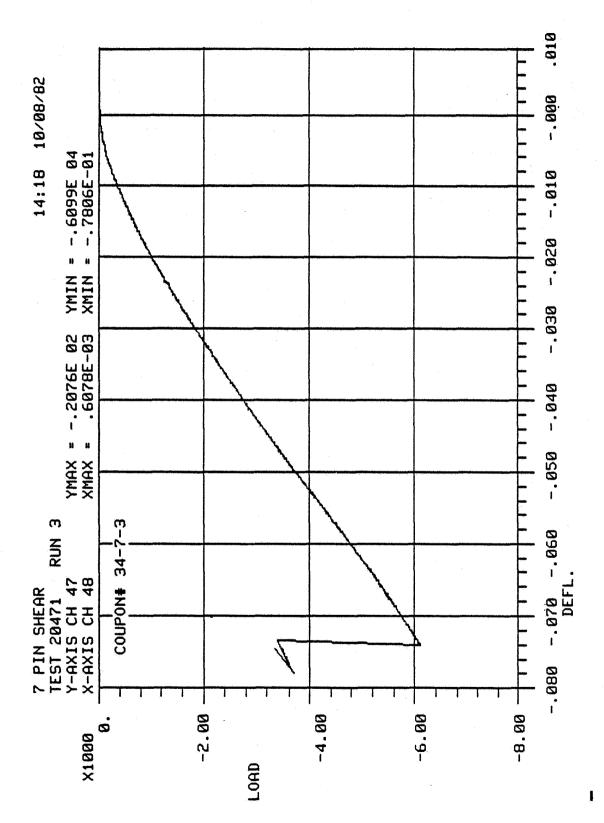
SPECIMEN NO- 34-754 LOAD RATE .05 /MIN DATA CENTRAL TEST NO20483 RUN NO. 1 MAX LOAD -5474 LB DEFLECTION -.073 AREA = .9966 x .2494 = 2485 m²

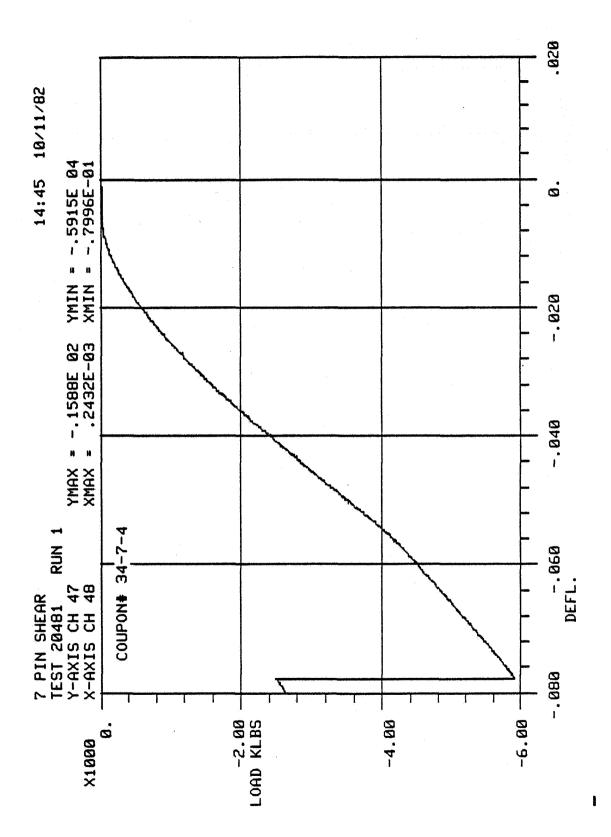
SPECIMEN NO. 34-7-6 LOAD RATE, 05 "/MIN DATA CENTRAL TEST NOZO483 RUN NO 2 MAX LOAD-5942LB DEFLECTION TOT855 AREA = . 2606 x . 9987 = . 2603 IN LENGTH = 50

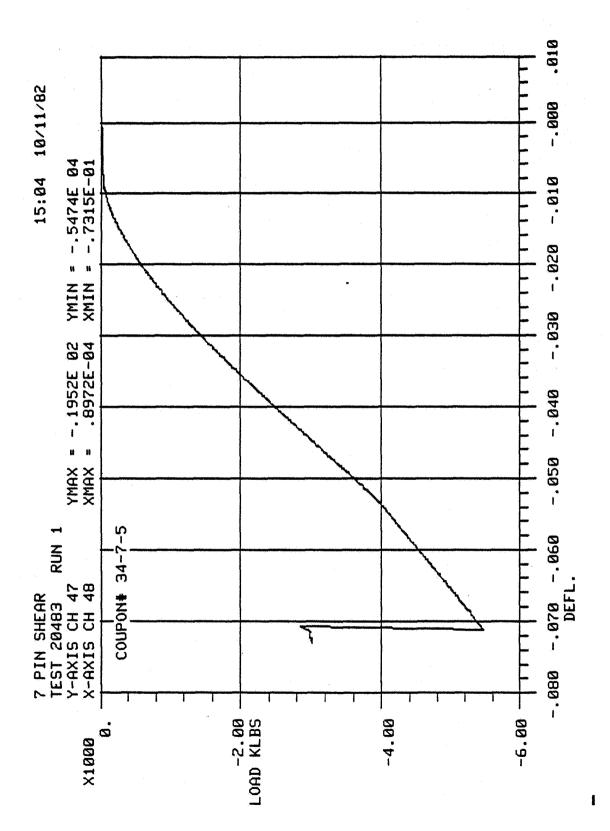
Joseph

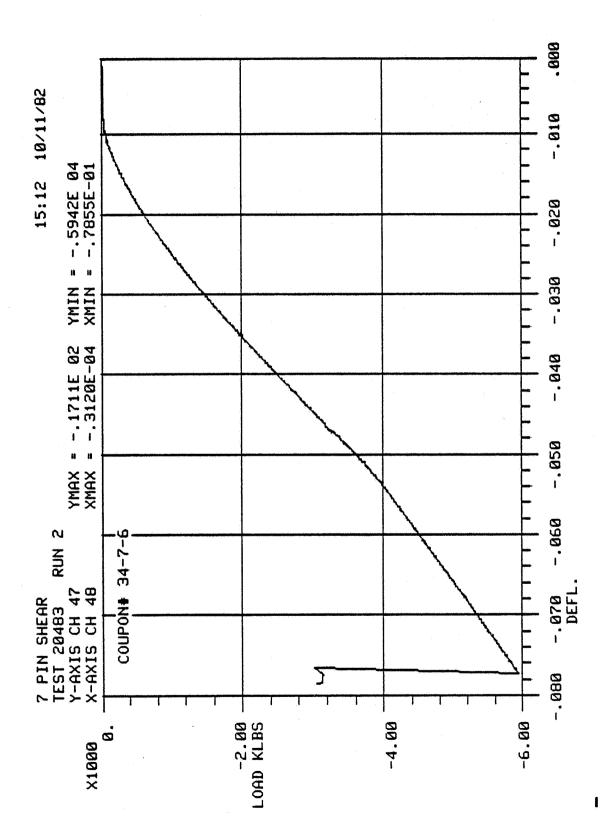












APPENDIX B10

APPENDIX B-10

APPROXIMATE STRESS DISTRIBUTION IN MULTIPLEPOINT SHORT-BEAM-SHEAR By P. E. Sandorff

INTRODUCTION

A recent development (Reference 1) for assessing interlaminar shear strength of thick graphite/epoxy laminates utilizes geometry similar to the standard ASTM D 2344 short-beam-shear (ASTM SBS) test but with 5-pint or 7-point loading instead of three. The two test conditions are sketched in Figure 1.

From the results of finite element and finite difference analyses (References 2, 3,), the ASTM SBS test for unidirectional laminate is known to develop internal stress distributions and concentrations which depart significantly from the idealized conditions of beam theory that are used in reduction and correlation of the test results. Widely recognized inadequacies of ASTM SBS test, which have limited its application to the perfunctory role of a not-to-be-trusted quality control measure, appear to stem from the complex internal stress conditions. Consequently, a similar investigation of the internal stress distributions in the "multiplepoint short beam shear" test (MP SBS) was considered to be a necessary preliminary to its application or adaption for specific materials test purposes.

APPROACH

The method used for analysis is that described in Reference 3. The material of the laminated test specimen is represented as being homogeneous as well as specially orthotropic. Since the specimens under consideration are 48-ply with at most two adjacent plies of the same orientation, homogeneity in overall behavior is a good first approximation; of course, interactions

between plies superimpose additional local stresses which are not revealed in this study.

On a section through the loading plane of such a model, the stress function must conform to the relation

$$K_z \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^2 \partial z^2} + K_x \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial z^4} = 0$$

where

$$\kappa_{x} = (I - \mathcal{V}_{xy}^{2} E_{yy} / E_{xx}) / (E_{xx} / 2 G_{xz} - \mathcal{V}_{xz} - \mathcal{V}_{zy} \mathcal{V}_{yx} E_{xx} / E_{zz})$$

$$K_{z} = (1 - \nu_{zy}^{2} E_{yy} / E_{zz}) / (E_{zz} / 2 G_{xz} - \nu_{zx} - \nu_{xy} \nu_{yz} E_{zz} / E_{xx})$$

By representing the specimen with a grid of closely spaced points and specifying test conditions as loads applied to external points, the stress function at all interior points can be derived to any desired degree of accuracy by applying the above relation repeatedly in finite difference form. This procedure has been implemented in computer programs. Once the stress function matrix is determined, stresses and deflections are calculated by customary methods (Reference 4).

APPROXIMATION OF MATERIAL PROPERTIES

The laminate considered for analysis is of AS4/3502 graphite/(epoxy with the layup $(\pm 45/90_2/(\pm 45/0_2)_5)_s$. On the basis of Reference 5 together with the assumption of transverse isotropy and requirements of reciprocity the following elastic properties were assumed for the ply material:

$$E_{11} = 20.1$$
 Msi
 E_{22} , $E_{33} = 1.60$ Msi
 G_{12} , $G_{13} = 0.88$ Msi

$$g_{23} = 0.53 \text{ Msi}$$
 $v_{12}, v_{13} = 0.31$
 $v_{23}, v_{32} = 0.50$
 $v_{21}, v_{31} = 0.025$

The equivalent elastic constants of the laminate were derived by summation of the transformed ply stiffnenss, inversion of the matrix, and identification through the corresponding compliances (Reference 6). These equivalent constants are:

$$E_{xx} = 10.60 \text{ Msi}$$
 $E_{yy} = 5.05 \text{ Msi}$
 $E_{zz} = 1.97 \text{ Msi}$
 $G_{yz} = 0.65 \text{ Msi}$
 $G_{xz} = 0.76 \text{ Msi}$
 $G_{xy} = 2.95 \text{ Msi}$

$$y_{xy} = 0.47$$
 $y_{yx} = 0.22$
 $y_{yz} = 0.39$
 $y_{zy} = 0.15$
 $y_{xz} = 0.25$
 $y_{zx} = 0.046$

RESULTS

The analysis was applied to both the ASTM SBS and the MP SBS test configurations under comparable conditions. The specimen geometries were:

ASTM SBS - 1.550 in. long, supports at 1.000 centers, with load P in center.

MP SBS - Continuous, with loads P alternately in opposite directions every 0.500 in.

These are sketched in Figure 1. The MP SBS case does not exactly represent either 5-point or 7-point test condition, but rather the extreme condition of many-point load; differences from the ASTM SBS are therefore emphasized. Solutions were developed for a value of P = 5000 lb on 1.00-inch wide specimens. The grid spacing usid for the MP SBS configuration was 0.0125 x 0.0125 inch; for the ASTM SBS configuration the spacing in the beam length direction was doubled, for programming reasons. In either case, the solution was carried to an estimated 99 percent completion or better.

Copies of the computer print-outs are furnished in the accompanying Tables 1 through 10. These show, at each of the grid points, values of

Stress Function Axial Stress (\overline{V}_{xx}) Transverse Stress (\overline{V}_{zz}) Shear Stress (\overline{T}_{xz}) Beam Deflections

Plots of the shear stress (γ_{xz}) distribution for the two cases are provided in Figures 2 and 3.

DISCUSSION

The results are in general similar to those documented previously in Reference 3.

In summary:

- o Stresses depart significantly from beam theory in regions adjacent to the stations of load application. Shear stress distribution is grossly distorted and peak values may be as much as double that computed by the usual formula 0.75 p/h. Bending compression stress also peaks in the fibers directly under the application of transverse load.
- o Midway between load application stations the stress

distributions and the values of stress conform closely to beam theory.

A comparison of the two test configurations will be aided by reference to the shear and moment diagrams, Figure 4, and shear stress and axial stress diagrams, Figures 5 and 6. It is seen that overstress conditions are more severe in the continuous beam under multiple-point loads. While the shear load in this configuration is the same as that in the ASTM SBS specimen, the maximum moment is only half as great. However, the configuration or recurrent equal and opposite loads forces symmetry and complete restraint against warping at each loading station. Consequently, only a distance L/4 is available over which the internal stresses and deformations can adapt to the freely warped state which must apply at the intermediate stations of moment inflexion. As a result, effects of warping restraint are more severe for the MP SBS, resulting in much higher peak shear stresses, and in a peak bending stress almost as large as that in the ASTM SBS, despite the reduction in maximum moment.

Recognized limitations of this analysis include the following:

- o Laminates are represented as homogeneous with respect to material properties. Equilibrium of stresses at ply interfaces requires, in general, that some plies carry higher stress than the solution would indicate, while others carry lower stress.
- o The analysis assumes linear elasticity. Graphite/epoxy properties, particularly shear stiffnesses, do not conform, although the departure is not considered so great that it would negate qualitative conclulsions regarding conditions at incipient failure.

CONCLUSIONS

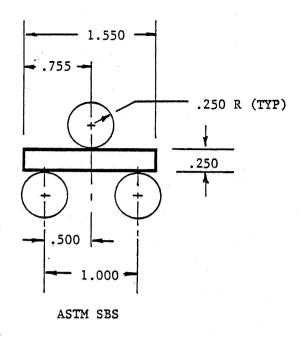
1. The multiple-point short beam shear (MP SBS) test configuration provides higher peak shear stress and lower peak bending stress than the ASTM short beam shear (ASTM SBS) test, for specimens of equal size

and material properties. This may be an advantage in tests of laminates which tend to fail in fiber rupture or combined mode.

2. From the results of this analysis, the MP SBS configuration would not be expected to improve accuracy in the determination of interlaminar shear strength, when failure is clearly in this mode. Analysis for internal stress distributions indicates that stress peaks and distortions are even more severe than in the case of the ASTM SBS. This condition could be expected to lead to a greater sensitivity to local material variations and to increased test scatter. In any case, the determination of actual shear stress at the point of failure does not appear to be possible with either of these test configurations.

REFERENCES

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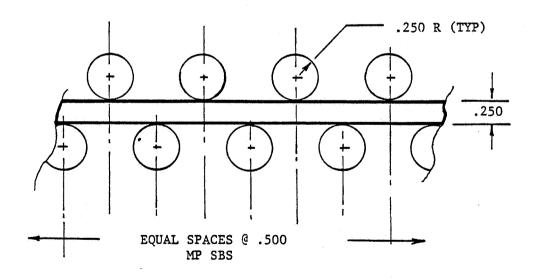


Figure 1: Test Configurations as Modeled in Computer Analysis.

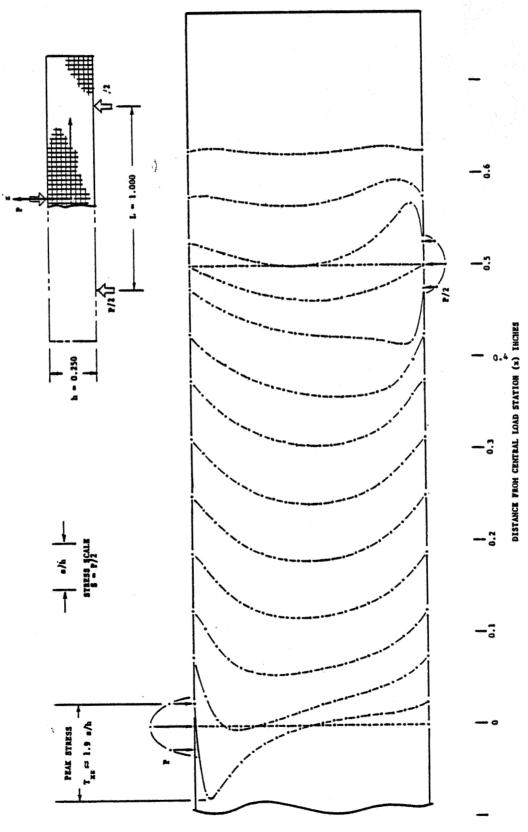


Figure 2. Shear Stress Distribution in ASTM SBS.

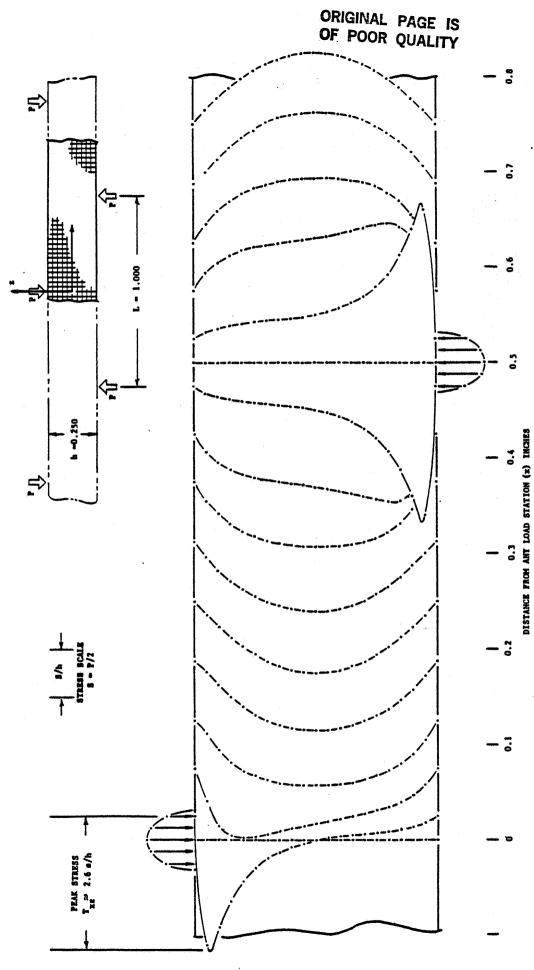
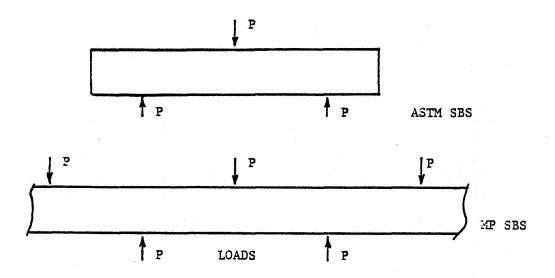
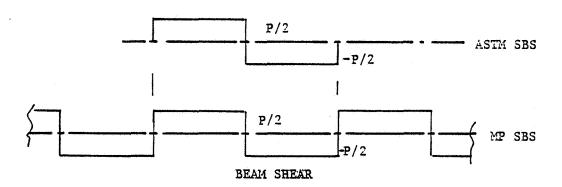


Figure 3. Shear Stress Distribution in MP SBS.





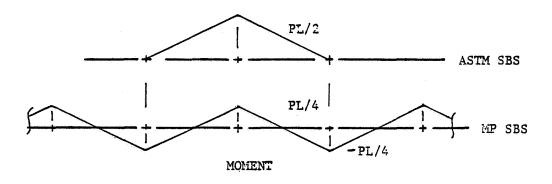


Figure 4: Load, Shear and Moment Diagrams Compared.

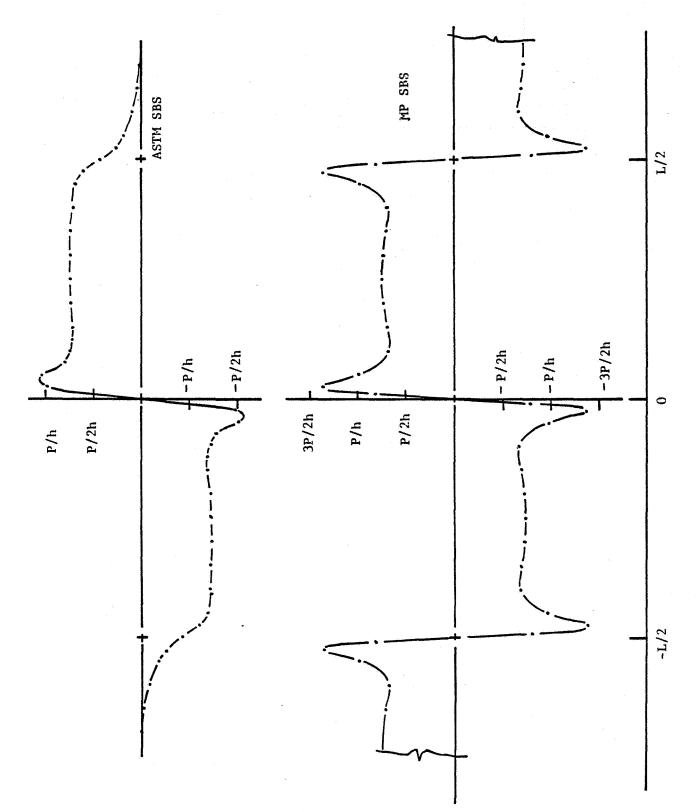


Figure 5: Peak Shear Stress Distribution Along Span.

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TABLE 1. INFINITELY LONG BEAM - MULTIPLE POINT LOADING - MP SBS CONFIGURATION 12/14/B2 1400 hrs
11FINITELY LONG BEAM - MULTIPLE POINT LOADING - MF SDS CONFIGURATION

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i ind			5.277	18.338	37.144	60.284	86.750	115.805	146.875	179.495	213.265	247.826	283.850
4			5.054	17.432	35.768	58.159	83.766	111.081	141.940	173.475	206.081	239.387	273.045
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0			3.419	12,313	25.430	41.800	60.683	B1.502	103.788	127.137	151.182	175.573	199.965
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	218.614	254.134	290.218	326.	362.934	398.972	434.310	468.398	500.370	528.794	551.140	562.499	550.867
	213,265	247.826	282.850	318	353.016	387.465	420.908	452.687	401.804	506.651	524.574	531.249	524.308
	206.081	239.387	273.045	306.	340.029	372.577	403.837	433.096	459.30B	480.008	495.458	200.000	495.340
	197.307	229.122	261.184	293	324.576	355.073	384.075	410.053	434.384	453.212	465.349	458.750	465.115
	187.197	217.337	247.634		307.186	335.503	352,354	386.786	407.917	424.449	434.755	437.500	4.54.5.57
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5056060. 5751 , Kr	si) are:	j=2	-1.40	-1.37	-1.29	91.1-	-6.82	49.0-	-0.46	9.30	0.00	90.00	0.11	0.15	0.20	9.59	0.35	7.0	0.4 4.4 0.4	0.00	0.00	esses (ksi) (continued):	1=15	-38.22	-36.13	-30.55	-23.46	110.23	-9.17	-6.77	-5.00	-3.67	12.64	-1.12	-0.68	-0.32	40.0	77.0	2.0	0.58	00.0	-0.00
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TABLE 4. INFINITELY LONG BEAM - MULTIPLE POINT LOADING - MP SBS CONFIGURATION INFINITELY LONG BEAM - HULTIPLE POINT LOADING - NP SBS CONFIGURATION

		J=12	00.0	3.59	6.74		- n	11.07	200	13,13	13.29	13.40	13.50	13.58	13.64	13.70	13.76	13,84	13.94	14.07		00.4	-4.50																					
m		11=1	00.00	3.11	5.91	6.0)	70.11	12.54	12.95	13.27	13.51	13.70	13.85	13.96	14.05	4.13	4.22	14.53	14.47	14.6/	90.4.	14:80		•																			
821213		j=f0	00.0	2.75	5.28	74.7	2 4	***	5.01	12.72	13.15	13.47	13.73	13.93	14.07	14.19	4.28	14.38	14.48	14.61	74.62	14.75	14.73																					
VzY= .15		6=f	00.0	2.47	4.79	6.83	90.0	00.01	11.75	12.41	12.92	13.31	13.61	13.84	14.01	14.13	14.23	14.31	14.40	14.5	14.67	900	98.4																					
Uxy= .47)=8	0.00	2.26	4.39	9.30	C		, C	12.02	12.58	13.00	13.33	13.58	13.76	13.88	13.97	50.4 50.4	14.09	n	14.27	7.50	4.50																					
.25 V) 25 Sh=		Laf	00.0	2.08	4.65	2.86	4.0		10.81	11.54	12.12	12.56	12.90	13.14	13.31	13,43	13.50	13.53	13.55	13.55	13.58	90.51	13.00		J=20	00.00	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	10.0	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05			-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05		-0.05
00. Uxz= 000 bb= .01) = (00.0	٥.	3.75	4	.	77.0	F.C. 0.7	10.95	11.52	11.96	12.28	12.50	12.66	12.75	12.79	12.79	12.76	12.69	99.2	7.00	12.00		91=1	0	14.87	25.58	23.35	14.50		5.18	₩.08	3.35	8. 6. 8.	70.0	, c	200	2.3	2.37	2.45	2.56		2.80
3xz= 760000. 00 P= 5000 1a= .0125 b		j=5	୍	٠.	3.44	. o.	0.47	60.0	0.00	10.22	10.75	11.15	11.44	11.63	11.75	11.81	11.82	11.78	11.69	11.55		97.1	11.20		1=18	00.00	L.	22.61	23.39	18.88	76	9.81	8.25	7.12	6.30	7,7	7 - 7 -	86.4	4.93	4.94	5.00	 0. 10		5.35 35
t= 1970000. Gxz= 74934 Sh= 2500 Lp= .03125 aa=		j#4	00.0	1.58	-		. e.	200	9.7	5.5	42.6	10.09	10.32	10.46	10.54	10.55	10.52	10.43	10.30	10.09	9.76		4.55		J=17	00.00	10.49	17.97	20.17	18.57	46.4	12.26	10.85	9.76	8.94	, c	2,70	7.45	7.37	7.35	7.38	7.45	07 2	7.60
Ezz= 197 = .774934 25 Lp= .		E	0.00	1.38	2.7	3.95	5.06	6.03	6.67	8.02	8.40	8.67	8.85	8.90	8.92	8.83	8.80	8.68	8.50	8.25	7.85	90.	96.)	ä	91=1	0.00	8.15	14.24	16.94	16.94	14.03	13.29	12.23	11.38	10.72	27.00	27.0	9.49	9.4	9.40	9.45	9.48	2 10	9.55
50000. 51 , Kz Lc= .	 •	7=5	0.00	1.1	2.17	3.16	4.04	9. F	0 P	9	6.56	6.72	6.79	6.19		89.9	95.9	6.40	6.20	5.95	9,08	0.5	0.30	continued)	J=15	00.0	6.42	11.45	14.25	15.11	80.4	13.57	12.90	12.34	11.89	00.11	7	11.07	11.03	11.03	11.08	1 .		V ČV
Eyy= 50: Kx= .1367: W= 1.000	(ksi) ar	1=7	00.0	69.0	1.36	1.97	2.51	2.97	5.5.5 5.4.4	9.8	3,92	3.97	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.77	3.66	3.51	20.00		2.91	98.0	0A.2	(kst) (1=14	00.00	5.16	9.39	12.11	3.43	13.75	13.48	13.17	12.88	12.65	74.44	67.04	12.28	12.26	12.29	12.35	12.43	100	12.55
10600000. STRAIN: h= .25	stresses)=0	0	0	-0.05	٠,	୍	9 (9	9	0	•	0	0	0.0	0	9	୍	0	୍	<u>٠</u>	9	٥.	stresses	E1=1	୍	C.	8	٠.	9.0	•	C)	Ľ,	Τ,	÷,	7	•		-	Ġ	ď	13.40	٦,	0.0
Exx# 1 PLANE L= 1	Shear	-	0		N	د ما	∢ !	n·	.	- œ	• 0-	9	<u></u>	Ç	7	4	15	9	17	8	6	P	2	Shear	-	9	-	CI	m	₹ 8) «	~	œ	6	<u>•</u> :	= 5	4 F	· *	5	9	12	9 9		និត

SBS CONFIGURATION INFINITELY LONG BEAM - MULTIPLE POINT LOADING - MP

821213	
Uzy= .15	F= 5000
Uxy= .47	Sh= 2500
Uxz= .25	bb= .0125
Gxz= 760000. P= 5000	
10000. Ezz= 1970000.	5 Lp= .03125
Eyy= 5050000. Kx= .136751 , Kz=	W= 1.000 Lc= .25
Exx= 10600000. PLANE STRAIN:	

wt-in.	0.00002310	0.00000163	0.00019962	0.00034155	0.00050945	0.00069918	0.00090446	0.00112320	0.00135169	0.00158917	0.00183295	0.00208307	0.00233721	0.00259574	0.00285684	0.00312139	0.00338790	0.00365775	0.00393023	0.00420692
ws-in-	0.00002251	0.00008925	0.00019400	0.00033103	0.00049228	0.00067281	0.00086684	0.00107198	0.00128450	0.00150393	0.00172747	0.00195529	0.00218535	0.00241806	0.00265195	0.00288793	0.00312492	0.00336434	0.00360595	0.00385139
(wb) fz-in.	-0.00000033	-0.00000131	-0.00000285	-0.000004B6	-0.00000723	-0.00000988	-0.00001274	-0.00001575	-0.00001888	-0.00002210	-0.00002540	-0.00002873	-0.00003213	-0.00003554	-0.00003900	-0.00004245	-0.00004596	-0.00004946	-0.00005304	-0.00005663
(wb) fx-in.		0.00000369						0.00006696			_		0.00018399		_	0.00027591	0.00030894	0.00034287	0.00037732	0.00041216
e wwe b	0.00361900	0.00694307	0.00976659	0.01201920	0.01374270	0.01503630	0.01600620	0.01673940	0.01729950	0.01773010	0.01804780	0.01832660	0.01851750	0.01B66770	0.01879590	0.01891690	0.01904930	0.01922430	0.01949920	0.01967090
(du/dz)fz	0.00005295	0.00010215	0.00014334	0.00017674	0.00020178	0.00022110	0.00023514	0.00024623	0.00025426	0.00026090	0.00024540	0.00026980	0.00027223	0.00027484	0.00027634	0.00027852	0.00028008	0.00028304	0.00028667	0.00029097
Deformations are: Sta (du/dz)fx	-0.00014665	-0.00029951	-0.00046543	-0.00064359	-0.00083380	-0.00102979	-0.00122922	-0.00142530	-0.00161663	-0.00179800	-0.00196935	-0.00212654	-0.00227083	-0.00239843	-0.00251082	-0.002604B2	0.00268186	-0.00273854	-0.00277560	-0.00278804
Defor Sta	· c	C4	ю	4	'n	· •		9	6	9		12	- 5	4	15	16	17 -	18	19	30

Bending modulus cale from beam defl would be: 2377035 psi.

FEWRITE FFBANK ? ** 1097, XEG "STDP".

TABLE 6. ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION - STRESS FUNCTION MATRIX

ASTH SBS CONFIGURATION

EXX= 10600000. EXX= 760000. EXX= 1970000. GXX= 760000.

	11:	625 - 674 - 674 - 675 - 674 - 675 -	-624.651 -624.651 -687.500 -750.000
E) = 10	5554.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	
821213	<u>6</u>	448. 418. 448. 448. 448. 448. 448. 448.	
Vzv= .15	8= <u>(</u>	398,557 398,557 337,234 337,234 337,234 337,234 336,678 226,865 226,865 226,142 183,684 163,684 163,684 164,980 36,675 36,675 37,675 138,138 114,138 1197 131,137 134,138 134,138 134,138 134,138 134,138 134,138 134,138 134,138	
Охун .47	J=7	222.22.31 315.020 303.330 222.222.330 223.31 223.31 223.31 147.95	
25	9=1	250.972 224.864 2215.681 2217.868 198.385 176.591 176.591 176.591 176.510 176.510 176.510 176.510 176.610 176.	
100. Vxz=	j=5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-252,337 -624,947 -687,590 -750,000
6xz= 760000. 2500 P= 5000 bb= .0125	4=	70,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	-524.958 -624.958 -687.500 -750.000
• 11	£ # 7		-562.404 -624.970 -687.500 -750.000
). Ezz= 1970000 Kz= .774934 Sh .031 aa= .025:	2 = 5		-562.445 -624.986 -687.500 -750.000
5050000 6751 , Lp=	. is:		-562.476 -625.003 -687.500 -750.000
	on matri		-525.000 -625.000 -687.500 -750.000
EXX= 10600000 PLANE STRAIN: L= 1 h= .25	Stress function matrix i j=0	•	-562.428 -624.940 -687.500 -750.000
Exxa PLANE L= 1	Stre	0 - 0 M - 4 M - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	

STRESS FUNCTION MATRIX (Continued) i ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION ė

ASTH SBS CONFIGURATION

11195 B20 11170 640 11114 590 9902 280 930 353 868 302 868 302 868 303 868 302 868 302 868 302 868 302 868 302 868 302 868 273 868 284 434 368 110 488 124 583 124 583 1062.490 1000.000 937.500 875.000 750.000 687.500 687.500 687.500 562.500 562.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 187.500 821213 558.913 496.910 434.922 372.950 310.987 187.027 125.020 62.905 426.955 366.467 305.866 245.299 184.642 123.808 62.690 Uzym 3 229.234 238.685 1 173.024 179.989 1 16.212 120.926 2 6.513 61.305 - 6.316 6.966 - 6.376 - 60.156 - 121.559 - 121.992 - 121.992 - 121.559 - 123.655 - 247.114 - 372.349 - 373.052 - 372.052 472.364 413.961 355.578 297.175 238.685 Uxy 729.615 674.295 618.794 563.207 507.589 451.976 396.375 340.765 285.088 784.597 33 UX X 109.698 54.288 -2.722 -61.469 -121.805 -183.393 -245.793 -308.704 -371.868 738.863 687.542 687.575 583.775 583.775 583.775 774.27 774.26 999 374.708 322.368 322.368 322.368 322.368 300. Gxz= 760000. Sh= 2500 P= 5000 S bb= .0125 48.747 -6.177 -6.177 -1.22.730 -1.83.698 -245.779 -371.655 -434.928 -434.928 -434.928 398.120 349.539 300.864 202.699 251.983 101.554 804.350 781.678 749.781 749.781 749.781 749.186 672.178 672.178 673.297 499.226 454.942 410.537 334.495 276.787 803 297 Eyy= 5050000. Ezz= 1970000. Kx= .136751 , Kz= .774934 Sh= Lc= .5 Lp= .031 aa= .025 33 168.363 125.794 81.498 34.669 -15.450 -69.182 -126.192 569.793 531.029 491.638 451.879 411.879 331.756 231.216 250.708 209.851 Stress function matrix (continued): 1=1 26.759 -26.723 -72.579 -128.377 -187.139 -347.873 -369.809 -372.429 -435.398 -498.516 647.673 625.116 625.116 601.054 572.237 540.556 507.177 472.785 402.418 356.836 331.123 2295.310 2259.372 2259.372 149.363 110.828 70.288 18.747 -25.991 -75.991 -130.580 -188.635 -246.923 -372.966 -435.774 -498.759 554,520 555,487 524,887 524,892 472,491 472,491 473,352 443,352 382,444 289,444 226,689 194,911 162.747 129.778 95.425 58.811 Exx= 10600000. PLANE STRAIN: b L= 1 h= .25 11.012 -30.908 -79.015 -132.574 -190.027 -313.576 -313.520 -311.312 -496.176 -496.176 4482.406 446.221 446.120 427.964 427.964 427.964 427.964 427.964 427.964 427.522 3353.772 3353.772 327.522 336.990 336.990 4193.649 1193.649 1193.649 .027 6≔ f 821213

Vzy= .15

Uxy= .47

Uxz= .25

ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION

Exx= 10600000. PLANE STRAIN: 1 L= 1 h= .25

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													,		-		U	Jh	١ ١	Ų	U F	٦L	11	Y									
	J=12	-7.37																											-	•	-0.34	•	•
	11=1	-0.20	1.14	-3.16	-5.01	-6.30	-7.08	-7.48	-7.61	-7.56	-7.36	-7.07	-6.70	-6.26	-5.76	-5.20	-4.53	-3.74	-2.79	-1.71	-0.56	0.03	0.14	-0.12	-0.42	05.0-	-0.45	09.0-	-0.49	-0.35	-0.21	BO.0-	00.0
	01=[6.65	5.90	4.21	2.50	1.15	0.18	-0.48	-0.94	-1.24	-1.43	-1.54	-1.58	-1.57	-1.49	-1.33	-1.06	-0.62	0.03	0.89	1.78	2.25	2.01	1.34	69.0	0.25	-0.00	-0.11	-0.14	-0.11	-0.07	-0.02	00.0
	6=		4	•	•	4	•	6.41	•	•	•	•	•	. •		•	•	•	. •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	8=1	•	ć	•	•	•	•	13.41		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. •	•	•	•
	∠= f	27.97	27.53	26.40	24.98	23.52	22.10	20.73	19.39	18.07	16.74	15.40	14.06	12.73	11.45	10.25	9.21	8.41	8.03	8,21	88.8	8.86	7.30	2.07	3.31	2.14	1.39	06.0	0.58	0.37	0.21	60.0	0.00
	9=f	36.31	35.90	34.85	33.43	31.87	30.25	28.59	26.89	25.14	23,34	21.49	19.61	17.72	15.86	14.08	12.45	11.10	10.23	10.12	10.83	10.75	8.61	5.69	3.59	2.26	1.44	0.92	0.59	0.36	0.20	0.08	0.00
	J=5	45.81	45.42	44.38	42.90	41.16	39.25	37.21	35.05	32.79	30.42	27.97	25.46	22.91	20.36	17.87	15.53	13.47	11.96	11.44	12.26	12.21	9.37	5.66	3,30	1.95	1.17	0.70	0.42	0.25	0.14	90.0	00.0
	1=4	56.87	56.47	55.36	53.71	51.67	49.35	46.80	44.06	41.16	38.11	34.94	31.68	28,35	24.99	21.65	18.40	15.41	12.99	11.80	12.79	12.87	9.19	4.61	2.2	1.06	0.51	0.25	0.12	0.05	0.02	00.0	00.0
	E=1	66.69	69.54	68.24	66.26	63.74	60.80	57.55	54.04	50.33	46.46	42.46	38.35	34.14	29.85	25.50	21.13	16.88	13.07	10.64	11.65	11.95	7.32	1.99	0.10	-0.40	-0.44	-0.34	-0.22	-0.13	-0.07	-0.03	00.0
	J=2	16.91	85.33	83.64	81.02	77.68	73.80	69.54	65.01	60.30	55.46	50.53	45.51	40.40	35.17	29.76	24.12	18.22	12.24	7.17	7.17	7.40	2.10	-2.97	-2.98	-2.07	-1.24	-0.66	-0.30	-0.12	-0.03	-0.00	00.0
(ksi)	111	105.85	104.95	102.45	98.61	93.84	88.44	82.72	76.81	70.86	64.90	58.99	53.09	47.22	41.26	35.11	28.52	21.10	12,23	1.62	-4.99	-8.05	-10.81	-10.03	-5.26	-2.23	-0.67	0.05	0.29	0.32	0.23	0.13	00.0
l stresses)=0	132.26	130.38	126.17	119.64	112.41	104.37	69.96	88.80	81.54	74.17	67.45	60.61	54.40	48.03	42.23	36.09	29.97	21.73	7.09	-37.52	-69.12	-44.08	-6.05	2.01	3.66	3.16	2.62	1.68	1.22	0.52	0.36	00.0
Axial	-	0	_	N	۲.	4	'n	9	~	0	0	10	-	12	13	14	15	16	2	8	19	20	5	22	53	24	25	26	27	28	56	30	25

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	" × ×		_	_			_	_	_			_			_	<u>.</u>	_		_	_	_						_	<u>.</u>	_	٠.	_	<u>~</u>	~ 1	•
	. 25		J=20	-267.17	-209.67	1464.02	-93.22	-86.2E	-80.54	-74.50	-48.75	-62.50	-56.47	-49.91	-43.54	-36.66	-29.83	-22.56	-15.64	-8.60	-2.54	2.79	9.24	5.0	9.8	8.13	6.79	5.5	3.9	2.83	1.54	•		0.0
	5000 Uxz=		J=19	62		א מים		34		-69.87	-63.64	-57.66	-51.82	-46.03	-40.26	-34.49	-28.76	-23.10	-17.64	-12.49	-7.88	-3.97	6.95	1.15	2.37	2.89	2.90	2.61	2.14	1.63	1.12	19.0	0.28	00.0
	Gxz= 760000. 2500 P= 5000 bb= .0125		J=18	-84.52	-90.01	74.43	-82.62	-75.64	-69.18	-63.20	-57.58	-52.22	-47.04	-41.99	-37.03	-32.17	-27.43	-22.84	-18.47	-14.38	-10.59	-7.49	-4.85	-2.86	4.1	-0.4B	0.09	0.39	0.49	0.48	0.39	0.27	0.14	00.0
	• 19		1=17	-61.36	-66.28	BC.27-	-KB 55		-59.63	-55.03	-50.51	-46.09	-41.77	-37.55	-33.42	-29.40	-25.49	-21.74	-18.16	-14.80	-11.72	-9.00	-6.71	-4.88	-3.49	-2.44	-1.67	-1.10	-0.70	-0.42	-0.23	-0.10	•	00.0
), Ezz= 1970000 Kz= ,774934 Sh: ,031 aa= ,025	ا (با	1=16	-45.82	49.57	200.13	100.04	-52.60	-49.59	-46.32	-42.93	-39.50	-36.08	-32.70	-29.37	-26.11	-22.94	-19.87	-16.93	-14.13	-11.52	-9.18	-7.19	-5.59	-4.34	-3.37	-2.58	-1.94	-1.42	66.0-	-0.64	-0.36	•	00.0
Ż	. i	(continued)	1=15	فعا	36.	∴,	-43.00	: -	-39.90	7	-35.30	-32.77	-30.19	-27.58	-24.98	-22.41	-19.88	-17.41	-15.00	-12.66	-10.44	-8.42	-6.71	-5.37	-4.35	-3.54	-2.85	-2.25	-1.71	-1.25	-0.84	-0.50	-0.21	00.00
IGURATIO	. Eyy= 5050 Kx= .136751 Lc= .5 L	(ksi))=14	-23.80	-25.89	-29.58	-31.08	-31.86	-30.86	-29.50	-27.89	-26.12	-24.25	-22,33	-20.38	-18.42	-16.47	-14.51	-12.57	-10.63	-8.74	-7.01	-5.58	-4.52	-3.77	-3.18	-2.65	-2.16	-1.70	-1.26	-0.87	-0.51	-0.21	00.0
SBS CONFIGURATION	Exx= 10600000 PLANE STRAIN: L= 1 h= .25	stresses	1=13	-15.13	-16.71	-19.70	-21.79	-22.90	-22.51	-21.78	-20.80	-19.66	-13.40	-17.07	-15.69	-14.27	-12.82	-11.33	-9.80	-8.22	-6.63	-5.15	-3.98	-3.22	-2.77	-2.45	-2.14	-1.80	-1.45	-1.10	-0.76	-0.45	-0.19	00.0
ASTM	Exx=	Axial	-	0	-	C4 I	w) <	r 10	1 70	7	8	6	0	<u>-</u>	Ğ	7	4	5	1.6	17	18	19	20	2	CI	23	24	25	56	27	28	29	30	31

ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION

821213 Vzy= .15 Uxz= .25 Uxy= .47 Exx= 10600000. FLANE STRAIN: N L= 1 h= .25

Transverse stresses (ksl) are:

j=11 j=12
j=10
6= [
8
7
)= f
J.
J=4
E
7=5
<u> </u>
0= 1

ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION - TRANSVERSE STRESSES (ks1) (Continued) TABLE 8.

ASTM SBS CONFIGURATION

821213																																
5																																
Uzy=																																
74.			÷																													
Uxys																																
.25	-	j=20	-95.05 -52.48	00.0	-0.00	0.00	00.0	00.0	9	000	00.0	00.0-	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0-	-0.00	00.0	00.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.0-	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.0		0.00
. Uxz=		et mi			-0.44	-0.10	-0.01	9.01	9.0	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	00.0	-0.03	-0.07	-0.14	-0.19	-0.21	-0.18	-0.14	-0.07	-0.03	00.0	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03
Gxz= 760000. 2500 P= 5000 bb= .0125		j=18	, ,					-0.10	-0.04	0.01	0.03	6.04	0.05	0.04	0.0 1	-0.04	-0.14	-0.28			99.0-	-0.59	-0.45	-0.27	-0.13	-0.04	0.02	0.02	90.0	60.0	0.13	0.17
70000. G) Sh= 250(.025 bb=		J=17	-54.55		-2.77			-0.31	-0.15	-0.05	00.00	0.04	6.65	6.03	-0.03	-0.14	-0.33	-0.59	-0.89	-1.15	-1.25	41.1-	-0.88	-0.57	-0.31	-0.12	-0.01	•	60.0	0.14	0.20	0.33
Ezz= 1970000. = .774934 Sh= 31 aa= .025	(continued):	j=16	-45.28	-16.58	-3.72	-1.89	-1.00	-0.54	-0.29	-0.14	-0.05	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.11	-0.28	-0.57	96.0-	-1.42	-1.81	-1.97	-1.80	-1.40	-0.93	-0.53	-0.25	-0.07	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.27	0.48
5050000. 16751 , Kz= 1 LP= .031	(ksi) (cont	1=15		-16.55	4.38	-2.34	-1.30	-0.74	-0.42	-0.22	-0.10	-0.04	-0.03	-0.0B	-0.21	-0.46	-0.85	-1.38	-2.01	-2.56	-2.78	-2.54	-1.98	-1.34	-0.80			•	•	6.19	•	0.59
Eyy= Kx= .13 Lc= .5	stresses (k	41=1	-31.89	-15.85	-4.75	-2.64	-1.52	-0.89	-0.52	-0.29	-0.16	-0.08	-0.08	-0.15	-0.33	-0.65	-1.14	-1.84	-2.66	-3.39	-3.68	-3.37	-2.62	-1.78	-1.08	-0.58	-0.25	-0.04	60.0	0.20	0.34	0.65
Exx= 10500000. PLANE STRAIN: L= 1 h= .25	ansverse str	J=13	-26.94	-14.76	-8.60 -4.89	-2.80	-1.64	-0.98	-0.58	-0.34	-0.19	-0.12	-0.13	-0.23	-0.45	-0.83	-1.44	-2.30	-3.34	-4.29	-4.68	-4.27	-3,30	-2.24	-1.37	-0.76	-0.35	-0.10	90.0	0.19	0.35	9.56
Exx# PLANE L= 1	Trans		o -		ω 4	'n	•	-	œ	5	9	-	C.		4.4	5	16	17	1 8	19	20	7	22	23	24	25	25	27	28	53	90	31

ASTM SES CONFIGURATION

	j=12		11.16					•	13.87		. •	4	4 4	4	•	•	•	• •		•		. •	0.24	-	4-0	
m	11-1	4 4	10.12		•	4 4	•	4	9 4	•			• •	•	•	•	•			. •	•	•	•	•	•	
821213	J=10	9 .7	9.22	4 4	4	13.91	•	•	14.30	•	•	•		•	•	•	•				•	•		•	0.24	_
Vzy= .15	6=f	0.00	8.41 10.72	12.06	13,33	13.64	14.01	14,12	44.44	14.23	14.20	4.	13,47	12.44	10.40	7.43	4.46	1.36	0.87	0.64	0.52	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.24	-
Uxy= .47	8 ≔ [66.6	1 4	ė.		- 4	•			•	•		•	•	•	•	4 4	•		•	4	•	•	4	
ις . Το .	7=1	• •	7.03		•		13.09	13,22	13.40	13.48	13,56	13.66	13.68	13.00	•	•		0.19		4			•	•		•
0 v z ==	9 = i	4 4	6.41 8.54				•	•			•	.4	13,53	•	•	•	•	4 4	•		9	٠,			7	9
xz= 760000. 0 P= 5000 .0125	5	.00	5.78 7.76	4.0		10.89	11.24		11.41	11.62	11.82	12.14	13.16	13.29	11.15	5.84	50.0	-1.02	-0.95	-0.50	-0.20	-0.03	90.0	6.09	0.07	0.03
70000. Gx: Sh= 2500 .025 bb=)=4	0.	5.12	8.11 8.89	1	9.63	Θ,	0.		-	•	•	12.45	•	. •	ท์ .	_ ;	12.40	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.02
Ezz= 19 .774934 aa=	5=1	0.00	4.36 5.88	6.89	7.85	8.02 8.09	8.11	8.10	9.09 6.13	8.24	8.48	8.95	44.22 41.22	13.10	11.67	4.04	9.	-13.63 44.14		•	•	•	0.05		•	•
Eyy= 5050000. = .136751 , Kz= c= .5 Lp= .031 si) are:	Z= <u>f</u>	0.00	3.42	5.30	5.90	5,96 95	5.90	5.84	5.79	5.83	6.01	6.43	9.06	12.29	11.86	2.86	-6.14) C - 6-	-1.56	•	•	•	80.0	•	•	0.03
Eyy= 5 Kx= .136 Lc= .5 (ksi) ar		4 4	2.09			3,33		3,12	• 3	• •		3.23	5.25	9.51	10.68	1.50	٠,	10.01	-0.77	-0.21	0.01	60.0	4	•		0.01
Exx= 10600000. PLANE STRAIN: L= 1 h= .25 Shear stresses	0=[0.00	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-6.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05		-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
Exx= 1 PLANE L= 1 Shear	-		cu to			~ 8		<u>•</u>																		

ASTH SBS CONFIGURATION

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

	10400000				0000	0000		1	:	•	!	
FLANE S L= 1		Kx= .132 Lc= .5	6751 , Kz= Lp= .031	.774934 aa=	ı	.0125						
Shear s	tresse	_	continued):									
*****	J=13	1=14	j=15	j=16	J=17	1=18	91=1	1=20				
0	୍	00.00	00.00	00.0	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.0				
	Θ,	9.14	10.79	12.87	15.44	18.15	18.45	-0.05				
-		13.71	15.24	16.89	18.45	19.12	16.17	-0.05				
~	œ	◂	15.09	15.30	14.79	12.74	7.69	-0.05				
4	•	ব	14.05	13.42	11.99	9.26	4.79	-0.05				
-	6	13.72	13.16	12.09	10.29	7.50	3.68	-0.05				
<u>ب</u>	-	13.32	12.52	11.23	9.30	6.59	3.23	-0.05				
-	9	m	12.09	10.68	8.71	6.12	3.05	-0.05				
—	iù	12.84	11.80	10.33	8.37	5.88	2.98	-0.05				
_	4	12.70	11.61	10.11	8.17	5.76	2.96	-0.05				
_	₹.	C4	11.48	9.98	8.08	5.71	2.98	-0.05				
-	, in	12.51	11.38	9.89	8.00	5.71	3.01	-0.05				
-	3.26	12.42	11.28	9.81	7.97	5.73	3.06	-0.05				
-	۳,	12.29	11.16	9.72	7.93	5.74	3.10	-0.05				
-	٥,	N	10.98	9.58	7.84	5.72	3.13	-0.05				
-	٠,	-	10.69	9.33	7.66	5.62	3.11	-0.05				
-	÷	11.31	10.23	8.91	7.33	5.40	3.02	-0.05				
	٠ •	0	9.50	B.26	6.78	5.00	2.81	-0.05				
-	6.2	9.43	B.45	7.30	5.95	4.37	2.44	-0.05				
	43	7.90	7.04	6.03	4.86	3.51	1.91	-0.05				
	4	80.9	5.39	4.56	3.60	2.51	1.29	-0.05				
	9	4.27	3.75	3.10	2.34	1.51	99.0	-0.05				
	9	2.75	2,35	1.85	1.26	99.0	0.15	-0.05				
	œ	1.64	1.32	0.91	0.46	0.04	-0.21	-0.05				
	*	06.0	0.62	0.28	-0.07	-0.34	-0.42	-0.05				
	43	0.44	0.18	-0.11	-0.38	-0.55	-0.50	-0.05				
	ĸ,	0.16	-0.08	-0.32	-0.53	-0.62	-0.51	-0.05				
_	-	00.0	-0.21	-0.42	-0.57	-0.62	-0.48	-0.05				
_	0.10	-0.07	-0.26	-0.43	-0.55	-0.57	-0.42	-0.05			ŧ	
_	0	-0.10	-0.26	-0.40	-0.49	-0.48	-0.34	-0.05				
_	0	-0.0B	-0.21	-0.32	-0.38	-0.35	-0.24	-0.05				
	0	-0.03	60.0-	-0.13	-0.15	-0.14	-0.09	-0.05				

ASTH SBS CONFIGURATION

Uzy= .15 Uxy= .47 Uxz= :25 Exx= 10600000. Eyy= 5050000. Ezz= 1970000. Gxz= 760000. PLANE STRAIN: Kx= .136751, Kz= .774934 Sh= 2500 F= 5000 L= 1 h= .25 Lc= .5 Lp= .031 aa= .025 bb= .0125

821213

Def	Deformations are:							
Sta	(du/dz)fx	(du/dz)fz	e mm e 6	(wb) fx-in.	(wb)fz-in.	ws-in.	£4-in,	
0	0.0000000.0	0.00000000	0.0000000.0	0.0000000.0	0.0000000.0	0.0000000.0	0.0000000.0	
-	-0.00115544	0.00010359	0.00700298	0.00001445	-0.00000128	0.00008726	0.00010042	
Ci	-0.00234916	0.00018063	0.01212500	0.00005809	-0.00000496	0.00033447	0.00038761	
M	-0.00358552	0.00022119	0.01509660	0.00013226	-0.00001001	0.00067559	0.00079784	
4	-0.00482369	0.00024579	0.01666550	0.00023738	-0.00001588	0.00107762	0.00129911	
ın	-0.00504967	0.00025571	0.01750360	0.00037334	-0.00002218	0.00150277	0.00185394	
•0	-0.00723485	0.00026487	0.01798770	0.00053953	-0.00002B66	0.00194985	0.00246071	
2	-0.00837987	0.00026727	0.01829690	0.00073475	-0.00003537	0.00240070	0.00310009	
6	-0.00946509	0.00027256	0.01850990	0.00095802	-0.00004205	0.00286389	0.00377986	
Đ.	-0.01049680	0.00027265	0.01865980	0.00120756	-0.00004895	0.00332568	0.00448428	
9	-0.01145820	0.00027628	0.01876000	0.00148227	-0.00005571	0.00379647	0.00522303	
Ξ	-0.01235810	0.00027498	0.01881510	0.00177996	-0.00006272	0.00426330	0.00598053	
5	-0.01318200	0.00027725	0.01882450	0.00209955	-0.00006949	0.00473684	0.00676689	
<u></u>	-0.01394190	0.00027453	0.01878360	0.00243853	-0.00007655	0.00520410	0.00756608	
4.4	-0.01462610	0.00027514	0.01867860	0.00279601	-0.00008325	0.00567548	0.00838825	
+5	-0.01524910	0.00027004	0.01847320	0.00316932	-0.00000025	0.00613719	0.00921626	
9 \$	-0.01580250	0.00026655	0.01808150	0.00355789	-0.00009676	0.00659759	0.01005872	
17	-0.01630600	0.00025350	0.01731700	0.00395903	-0.00010350	0.00703816	0.01089369	
9	-0.01675920	0.00023448	0.01584570	0.00437277	-0.00010939	0.00745755	0.01172093	
6+	-0.01718890	0.00019507	0.01329560	0.00479680	-0.00011504	0.00782145	0.01250319	
20	-0.01758560	0.00014444	0.00980150	0.00523194	-0.00011905	0.00811446	0.01322735	
5	-0.01793960	0.0000B967	0.00630302	0.00567572	-0.00012224	0.00831149	0.01386497	
22	-0.01821720	0.00005414	0.00373995	0.00612829	-0.00012369	0.00843740	0.01444200	•
23	-0.01843340	0.00003073	0.00224706	0.00658607	-0.00012505	0.00850740	0.01496842	
24	-0.01859200	0.00002129	0.00145236	0.00704947	-0.00012534	0.00855557	0.01547970	
22	-0.01871730	0.00001314	0.00102210	0.00751539	-0.00012613	0.00858305	0.01597232	
56	-0.01880690	0.00001142	0.00076943	0.00798504	-0.00012605	0.00860815	0.01646714	
27	-0.01887790	0.00000709	0.00060778	0.00845558	-0.00012668	0.00862228	0.01695119	
28	-0.01892380	0.00000743	0.00049728	0.00892872	-0.00012645	0.00863897	0.01744124	
53	-0.01895770	0.00000421	0.00041067	0.00940167	-0.00012702	0.00864734	0.01792199	
30	-0.01897120	0.00000480	0.00031558	0.00987644	-0.00012669	0.00865943	0.01840917	
3	-0:01897860	0.00000032	0.00013055	0.01035010	-0.00012722	0.00866237	0.01888532	

Bending modulus calc from beam defl would be: 6048073 psi.

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