

*ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY*



## **High-Temperature Testing Fixture for Ceramic O-Rings**

**by David Gray and Robert Kaste**

**ARL-TN-253**

**April 2006**

## **NOTICES**

### **Disclaimers**

The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

Citation of manufacturer's or trade names does not constitute an official endorsement or approval of the use thereof.

Destroy this report when it is no longer needed. Do not return it to the originator.

# **Army Research Laboratory**

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5069

---

---

**ARL-TN-253**

**April 2006**

---

## **High-Temperature Testing Fixture for Ceramic O-Rings**

**David Gray and Robert Kaste**  
**Weapons and Materials Research Directorate, ARL**

<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>			<i>Form Approved</i> OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. <b>PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.</b>					
<b>1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)</b> April 2006		<b>2. REPORT TYPE</b> Final		<b>3. DATES COVERED (From - To)</b> December 2004–December 2005	
<b>4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE</b> High-Temperature Testing Fixture for Ceramic O-Rings				<b>5a. CONTRACT NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5b. GRANT NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER</b>	
<b>6. AUTHOR(S)</b> David Gray and Robert Kaste				<b>5d. PROJECT NUMBER</b> 622618H80	
				<b>5e. TASK NUMBER</b>	
				<b>5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER</b>	
<b>7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b> U.S. Army Research Laboratory ATTN: AMSRD-ARL-WM-MB Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5069				<b>8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER</b> ARL-TN-253	
<b>9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)</b>				<b>10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)</b>	
				<b>11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)</b>	
<b>12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT</b> Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
<b>13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES</b>					
<b>14. ABSTRACT</b> A test method is being used to determine the tensile strength of ceramic O-ring specimens as a part of an effort at the U.S. Army Research Laboratory to develop ceramic materials for gun barrel applications. The tensile strength of the inner surface of a ceramic O-ring specimen is determined by applying a compressive load at 2 points diametrically opposite each other on the specimen. Testing was conducted at room temperature and at 700 °C. A test fixture was developed to facilitate the placement and alignment of the O-ring specimen during the 700 °C testing. The fixture is described in this report, and preliminary data on silicon nitride (Si3N4) is provided to show the utility of the fixture.					
<b>15. SUBJECT TERMS</b> high temperature, compression, testing ceramic gun					
<b>16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:</b>			<b>17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT</b>  UL	<b>18. NUMBER OF PAGES</b>  18	<b>19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b> David Gray
<b>a. REPORT</b> UNCLASSIFIED	<b>b. ABSTRACT</b> UNCLASSIFIED	<b>c. THIS PAGE</b> UNCLASSIFIED			<b>19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)</b> 410-306-0852

---

## Contents

---

<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Testing Ring Samples in the Enclosed Furnace</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Fixture Description</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Test Procedure</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5. Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Distribution List</b>	<b>10</b>

---

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1. Typical gimbaled platen. ....	1
Figure 2. Platen scaled against O-ring specimen. ....	2
Figure 3. High-temperature furnace with ceramic load rams and compression platens. ....	3
Figure 4. The 24-mm ID, 33-mm OD nominal O-ring specimen. ....	3
Figure 5. Closed testing furnace. ....	4
Figure 6. Fixture detail. ....	5
Figure 7. Complete fixture with O-ring specimen. ....	6
Figure 8. O-ring compressive test results using 0.381-mm (0.015-in) graphite foil. ....	7
Figure 9. O-ring compressive test results using 0.13-mm (0.005-in) graphite foil. ....	7
Figure 10. The 700 °C failed specimen. ....	8
Figure 11. O-ring specimen fractured at 700 °C. The fracture pattern is indicative of a valid test. ....	9

---

## 1. Introduction

---

Ceramic tubes are under investigation at the U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL) as potential liners for gun barrel applications. It is important to accurately determine the strength of the materials in order to predict the performance of a tube. One method to determine the strength is to diametrically compress O-ring specimens that have been sectioned from tubes of the candidate materials. Previous work has shown that this test methodology is the best way to determine the strength of a large ceramic tube when fracture initiates on the inner surface of the tube.<sup>1,2</sup>

The O-ring specimen is positioned into the testing machine between two platens, one of which is a gimbaled mount to compensate for any misalignment. A typical gimbaled platen such as a universal joint is shown in figures 1 and 2.

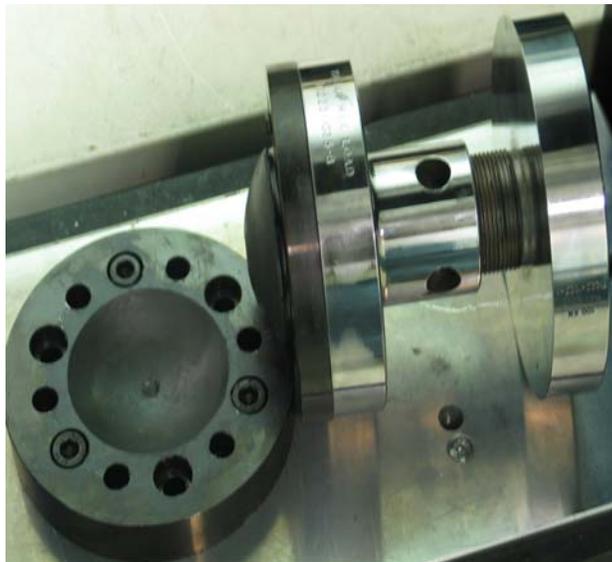


Figure 1. Typical gimbaled platen.

---

<sup>1</sup>Jadaan, O. M.; Shellman, D. L.; Conway, J. C.; Mecholsky, J. J., Jr.; Tressler, R. E. *Prediction of the Strength of Ceramic Tubular Components: Part I- Analysis*; JTEVA, 19 (3), 1991, pp 181–191.

<sup>2</sup>Shellman, D. L.; Jadaan, O. M.; Conway, J. C.; Mecholsky, J. J., Jr.; Tressler, R. E. *Prediction of Strength of Ceramic Tubular Components: Part II – Experimental Verification*; JTEVA, 19 (3), 1991, pp 192–200.

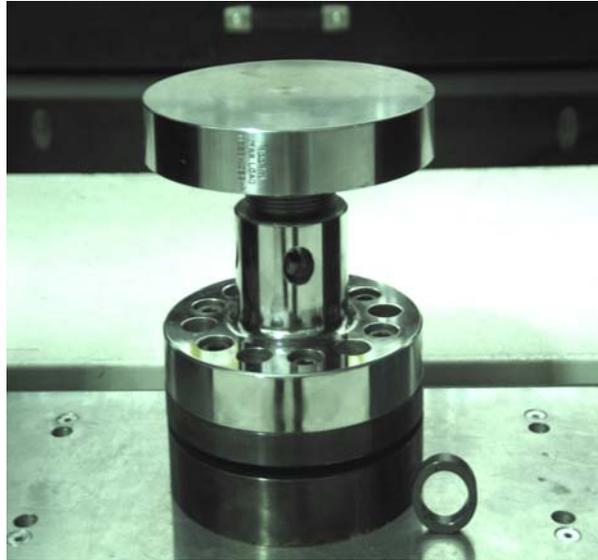


Figure 2. Platen scaled against O-ring specimen.

For room temperature testing the sample may be held in place by the machine operator until there is a sufficient preload on the specimen to maintain alignment.

However, this technique is difficult to perform at elevated temperatures as protective gloves or a means to remotely position the specimen complicate the process. In our particular elevated temperature testing, an induction furnace encapsulates the test specimen which is loaded by long ceramic rams which protrude into this furnace. A model 5500R Instron load frame using BlueHill\* test software was configured with a Material Testing Systems (MTS) 657.01 high-temperature furnace and load ram extensions as shown in figure 3. The lower load ram is clamped into a fixture which is bolted to the load frame. The upper load ram is clamped to its mounting fixture which is attached to an MTS 30-kN (6500-lb) load cell via a threaded coupling. Both load rams can be considered rigidly mounted, providing axial alignment but limited alignment in the other dimensions.

---

## 2. Testing Ring Samples in the Enclosed Furnace

---

In the testing described in this report, the ceramic O-ring specimens were cut from ceramic tubes of candidate materials. The nominal specimen's internal diameter (ID) was 24 mm and its external diameter (OD) was 33 mm. A typical sample is shown in figure 4.

---

\*Bluehill is a registered trademark of Instron Corporation (Norwood, MA).



Figure 3. High-temperature furnace with ceramic load rams and compression platens.



Figure 4. The 24-mm ID, 33-mm OD nominal O-ring specimen.

In order to position the specimen for testing within the furnace, which is closed during testing, as seen in figure 5, a fixture was developed by the Ordnance Materials Branch of ARL. The fixture serves two primary purposes. First, it holds the sample upright and centered, so the oven may be closed prior testing. Secondly it provides compensation for any misalignment between the faces of the ram extensions extending from the load head and frame of the test machine into the oven.



Figure 5. Closed testing furnace.

---

### 3. Fixture Description

---

Figures 6 and 7 are used to describe the components of the alignment fixture and their purposes.

The bottom post has a cylindrical counter bore in its base to align it on the lower ram. The top surface also has a cylindrical counter bore which contains and allows aligning of the ball mount. The ball mount has a centered conical counter sink on the top to provide a pivot surface and align the ball. Thus, the ball is aligned with the axis of loading while providing a pivot for the stand that can move to compensate for any small misalignment between the ram faces.

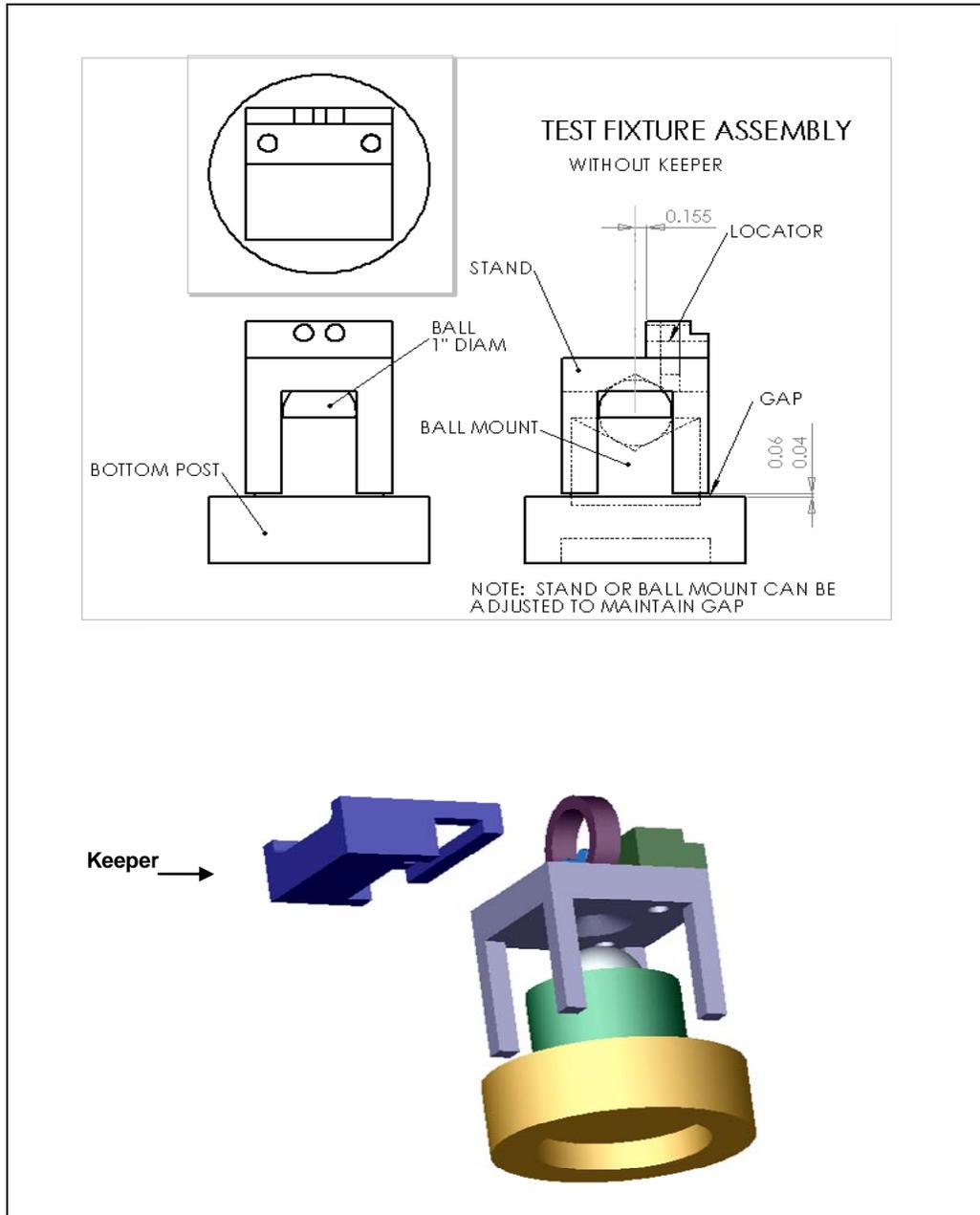


Figure 6. Fixture detail.

The legs of the stand are ~1 mm (0.04 in) short of contacting the base post, when the stand is on the ball. This assures that only a small angle can be present when the top platen contacts the ring specimen. The bottom surface of the test stand has a conical counter bore that centers it on the ball. The ball and contact surfaces are lubricated with graphite powder to allow the fixture to move freely at elevated temperatures.



Figure 7. Complete fixture with O-ring specimen.

A strip of 0.13 mm (0.005 in) of graphite foil is placed in the bottom of the fixture, under the test specimen. This reduces frictional loads and provides some stress distribution at the loading points.

The test specimen is encapsulated by the keeper. The keeper is configured to position the specimen on the centerline of the loading rams. Optional locating pins may be used to locate the specimen prior to attaching the keeper. These pins were determined to be unnecessary for this study and were not used.

A second strip of 0.13-mm graphite foil is placed on the top of the test specimen, between the specimen and the upper platen.

All the components of the fixture, other than the graphite foil, are made of 316 SS for its elevated temperature capabilities.

We have found that graphite foil in excess of 0.13 mm (0.005) thick alters the load/extension curve at higher loads, as seen in figure 8, compared to graphite foil equal to or less than 0.13 mm (0.005 in), as shown in figure 9. This drop in load appears to be associated with the low Poisson's ratio of the foil. A similar response was observed by Woodruff during room temperature testing of SiAlON O-ring specimens.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup>Woodruff, A. K. Characterization of Long SiAlON Ceramic Tubes for Gun Barrel Applications. B.S. Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, April 2005.

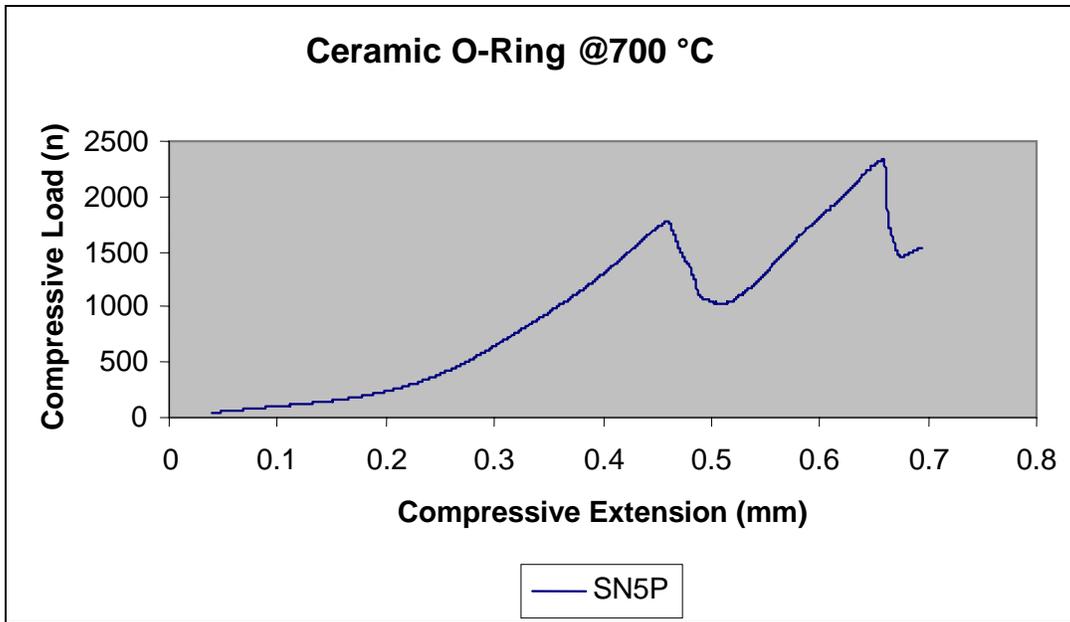


Figure 8. O-ring compressive test results using 0.381-mm (0.015-in) graphite foil.

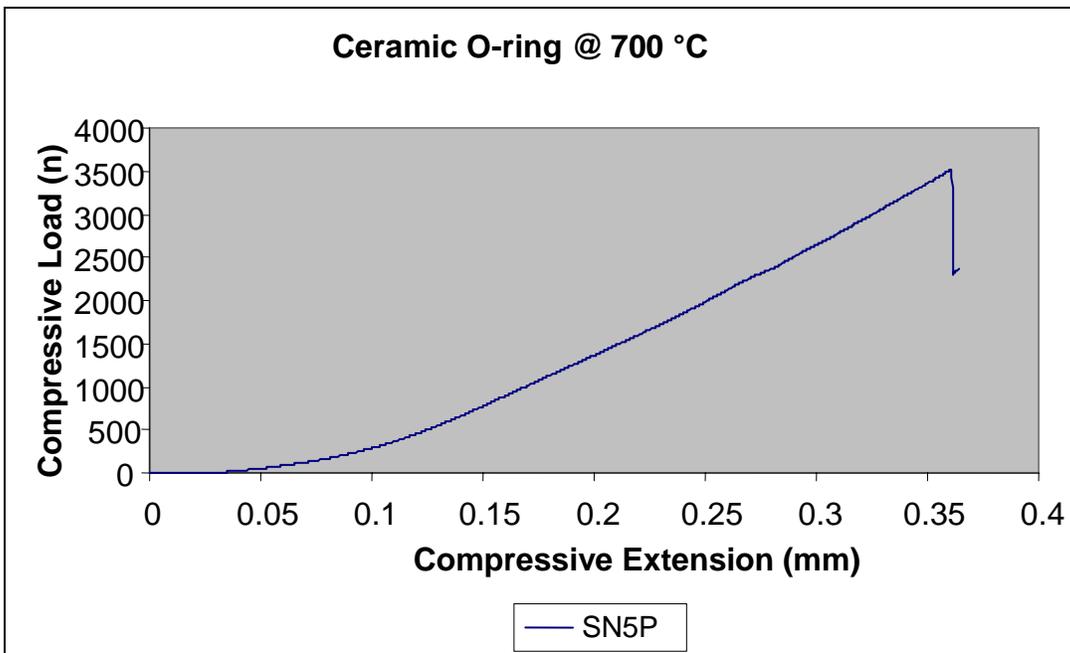


Figure 9. O-ring compressive test results using 0.13-mm (0.005-in) graphite foil.

---

## 4. Test Procedure

---

The load frame used was the Instron Retrofitted 5500R using Blue Hill testing software with an adapted MTS 30-kN (6500-lb) load cell with a cross head rate of 0.1 mm/min. It was configured to use the specimen protect feature that compensates for the thermal expansion of the test fixture during ramp heating and soak time.

The specimen was placed in the fixture according to the procedure described in the previous section.

The furnace used was the MTS 657.01 high-temperature furnace with an operating range of 300–1700 °C. Temperature ramp rate was 11.66 °C/min with a 10 min soak time at 700 °C.

Tests were considered completed when controls detected a 40% load drop from peak compressive load. The load ram was returned to zero after the test was completed.

A typical failed state at the end of a test appears in figure 10. It shows the 0.13-mm graphite foil between the specimen and the top platen. Figure 11 shows a specimen from a successful test.



Figure 10. The 700 °C failed specimen.



Figure 11. O-ring specimen fractured at 700 °C. The fracture pattern is indicative of a valid test.

After testing a few specimens it was noted that the test fixture was developing an indentation from the loading of the harder ceramic ring. This was pointed out to the project director who determined it to be nondetrimental to the tests and testing was continued.

---

## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

---

A test fixture was designed and fabricated to hold and align O-ring test specimens. The fixture also provides test data consistency between the ambient and elevated temperature environments.

Although a slight depression developed in the top surface of the test stand, it functioned adequately. The use of a ceramic insert could be utilized to eliminate this problem.

When thicker 0.381-mm (0.015-in) graphite foil was used to reduce the traction of the loading rams on the ring specimens, its structure affected the loading. It is recommended that graphite foil 0.13 mm (0.005 in) thick or less be used to eliminate this undesirable effect.

NO. OF  
COPIES ORGANIZATION

1 DEFENSE TECHNICAL  
(PDF INFORMATION CTR  
ONLY) DTIC OCA  
8725 JOHN J KINGMAN RD  
STE 0944  
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-6218

1 US ARMY RSRCH DEV &  
ENGRG CMD  
SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS  
INTEGRATION  
AMSRD SS T  
6000 6TH ST STE 100  
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5608

1 INST FOR ADVNCD TCHNLGY  
THE UNIV OF TEXAS  
AT AUSTIN  
3925 W BRAKER LN  
AUSTIN TX 78759-5316

1 DIRECTOR  
US ARMY RESEARCH LAB  
IMNE ALC IMS  
2800 POWDER MILL RD  
ADELPHI MD 20783-1197

3 DIRECTOR  
US ARMY RESEARCH LAB  
AMSRD ARL CI OK TL  
2800 POWDER MILL RD  
ADELPHI MD 20783-1197

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

1 DIR USARL  
AMSRD ARL CI OK TP (BLDG 4600)

<u>NO. OF</u> <u>COPIES</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
1	DIRECTOR US ARMY RESEARCH LAB AMSRD ARL SE DE R ATKINSON 2800 POWDER MILL RD ADELPHI MD 20783-1197
6	DIRECTOR US ARMY RESEARCH LAB AMSRD ARL WM MB A ABRAHAMIAN M BERMAN M CHOWDHURY A FRYDMAN T LI E SZYMANSKI 2800 POWDER MILL RD ADELPHI MD 20783-1197
1	COMMANDER US ARMY MATERIEL CMD AMXMI INT 5001 EISENHOWER AVE ALEXANDRIA VA 22333-0001
1	COMMANDER US ARMY ARDEC AMSTA AR WEA J BRESCIA PICATINNY ARSENAL NJ 07806-5000
1	COMMANDER US ARMY TACOM PM COMBAT SYSTEMS SFAE GCS CS 6501 ELEVEN MILE RD WARREN MI 48397-5000
1	COMMANDER US ARMY TACOM AMSTA SF WARREN MI 48397-5000
1	DIRECTOR AIR FORCE RESEARCH LAB MLLMD D MIRACLE 2230 TENTH ST WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-7817

<u>NO. OF</u> <u>COPIES</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
1	OFC OF NAVAL RESEARCH J CHRISTODOULOU ONR CODE 332 800 N QUINCY ST ARLINGTON VA 22217-5600
1	COMMANDER US ARMY TACOM AMSTA TAR R D TEMPLETON 65011 ELEVEN MILE RD MS 263 WARREN MI 48397-5000
1	USA SBCCOM PM SOLDIER SPT AMSSB PM RSS A J CONNORS KANSAS ST NATICK MA 01760-5057
2	USA SBCCOM MATERIAL SCIENCE TEAM AMSSB RSS J HERBERT M SENNETT KANSAS ST NATICK MA 01760-5057
1	US ARMY SBCCOM SOLDIER SYSTEMS CTR MARINE CORPS TEAM J MACKIEWICZ KANSAS ST NATICK MA 01760-5019
1	INST FOR ADVANCED TECH C PERSAD 3925 W BRAKER LN AUSTIN TX 78759-5316
1	CERADYNE INC J SHIH 3169 REDHILL DR COSTA MESA CA 92626
1	COORS TEK B SEEGMILLER 600 9TH ST GOLDEN CO 80401

NO. OF  
COPIES ORGANIZATION

NO. OF  
COPIES ORGANIZATION

2 KENNAMETAL INC  
R YECKLEY  
J JOHNSON  
1600 TECH WAY  
LATROBE PA 15650

R KASTE  
L KECSKES  
M MINNICINO  
B POWERS  
D SNOHA  
J SOUTH

1 NIST  
G QUINN  
STOP 852-9  
GAITHERSBURG MD 20899

M STAKER  
J SWAB  
J TZENG  
AMSRD ARL WM MC  
J LASALVIA

1 PENN STATE UNIV  
J HELLMANN  
124 STEIDLE BLDG  
UNIV PARK PA 16802

AMSRD ARL WM MD  
E CHIN  
AMSRD ARL WM TA  
C HOPPEL

1 PENN STATE UNIV  
A SEGALL  
212 EARTH & MINERAL SCI BLDG  
UNIV PARK PA 16802

1 A WERESZCZAK  
ONE BETHEL VALLEY RD  
BLDG 4514 RM 256  
PO BOX 2008 MS 6068  
OAK RIDGE TN 37831-6068

2 MER CORP  
G HIDA  
J WITHERS  
7960 KOLB RD  
TUCSON AZ 85706

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

27 DIR USARL  
AMSRD ARL WM  
J MCCAULEY  
S MCKNIGHT  
AMSRD ARL WM MB  
J BENDER  
T BOGETTI  
J BROWN  
L BURTON  
R CARTER  
K CHO  
W DE ROSSET  
G DEWING  
R DOWDING  
W DRYSDALE  
R EMERSON  
D GRAY  
D HOPKINS