

Developments in Stress Relaxation and Lifetime estimation test methods and instruments

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Elastocon

Stress Relaxation

Standardised test methods

Relaxation in compression, ISO 3384

- a) measurement at test temperature
- b) measurement at room temperature
- c) measurement in liquids (rings)

Stress Relaxation

Standardised test methods

Relaxation in tension, ISO 6914

a) continuous elongation

b) intermittent elongation

this is not relaxation, but measurement
of the change in modulus

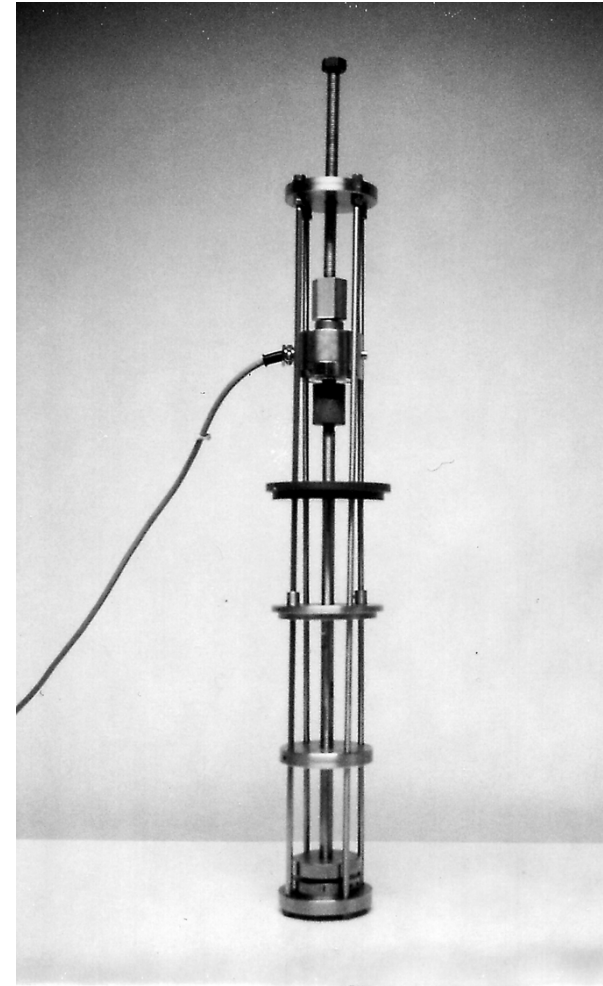
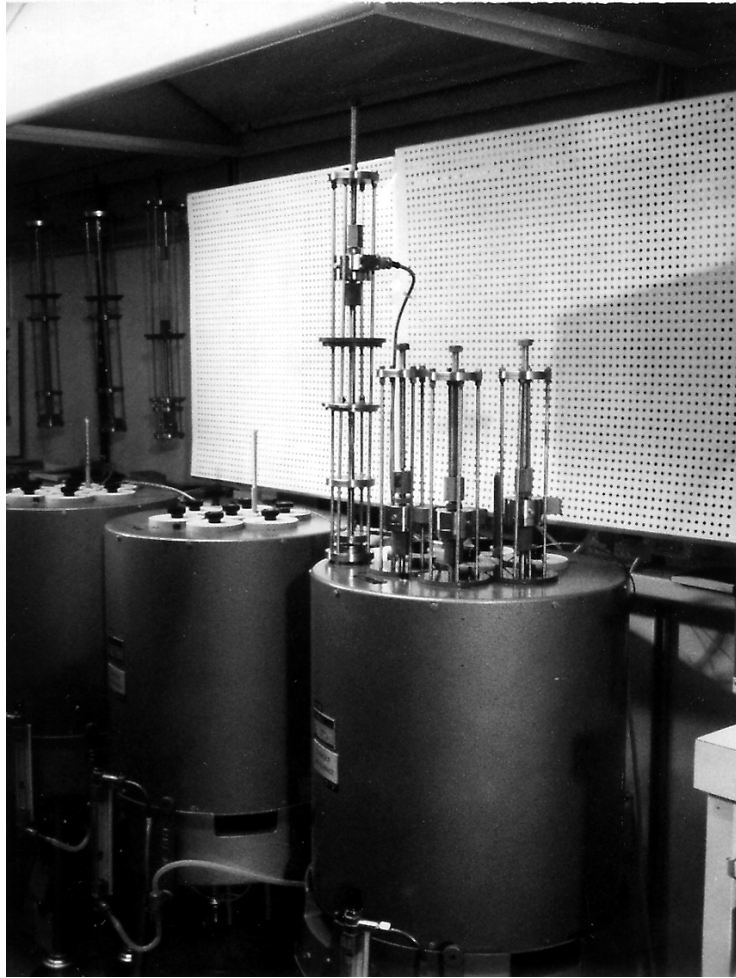
Stress Relaxation

What happens in the material

- Physical relaxation
- Thermal degradation
- Oxidative degradation
- Continued crosslinking

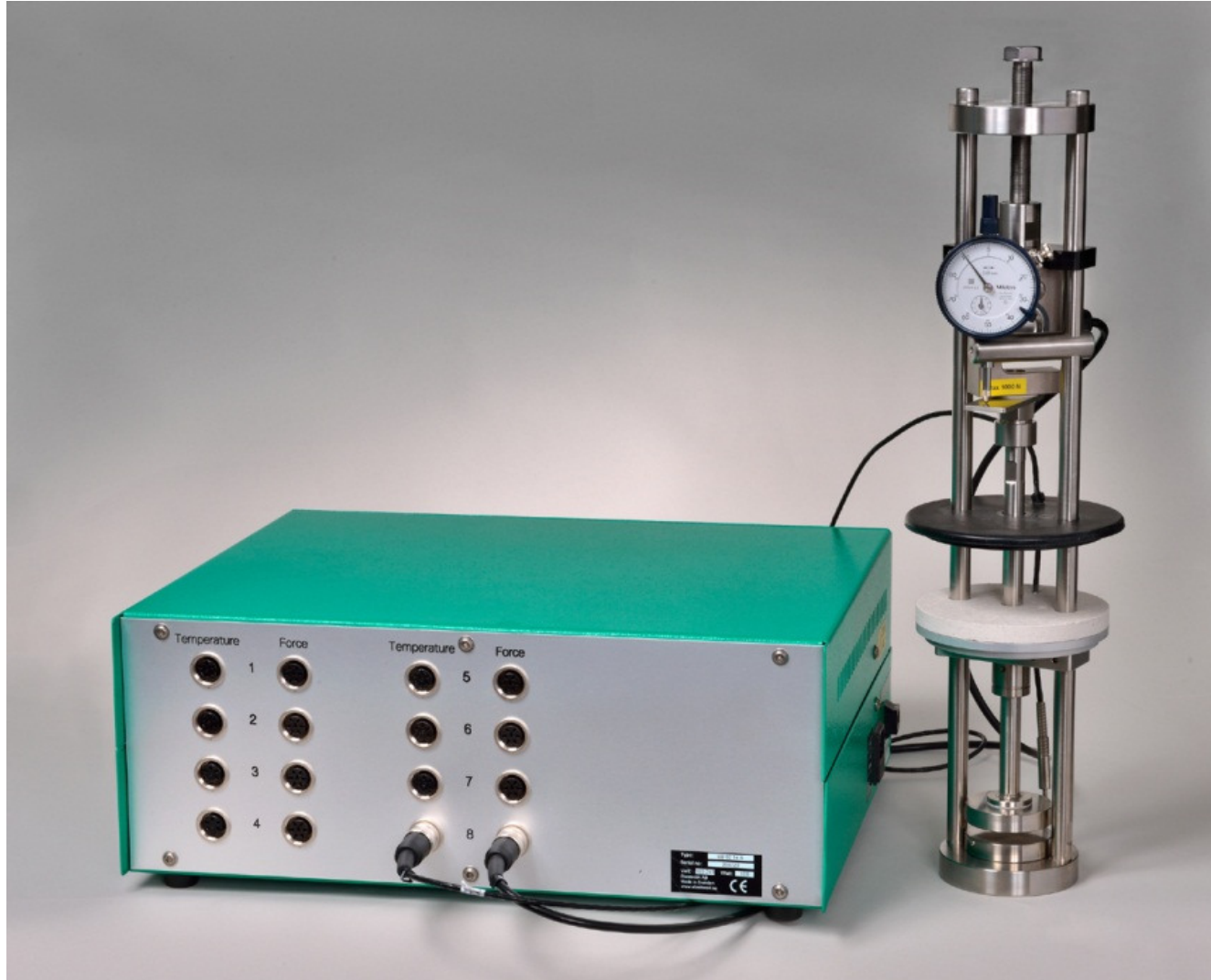
History

The first relaxation rig



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Relaxation rig and amplifier



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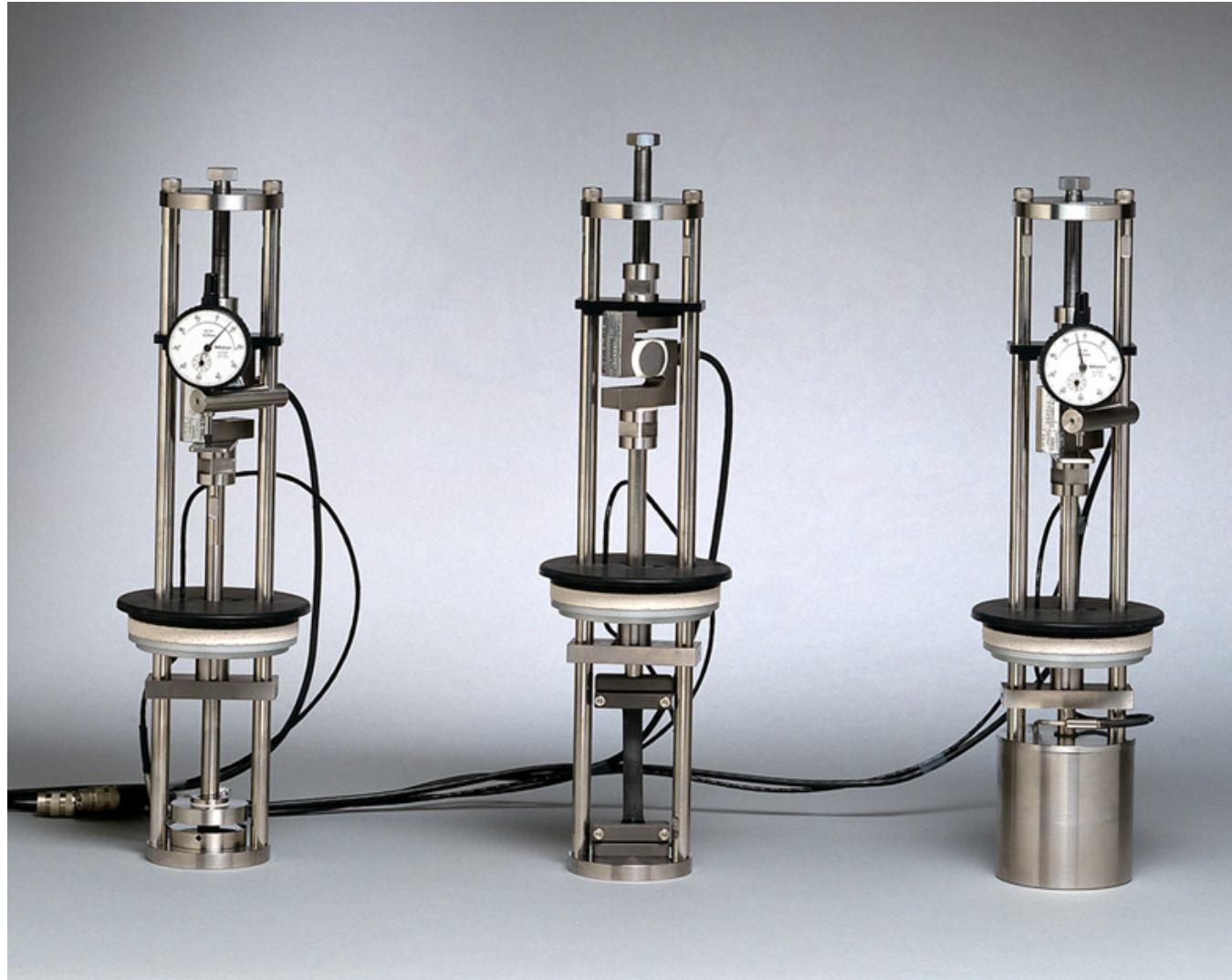
Relaxation system



Elasticon

Relaxation rigs

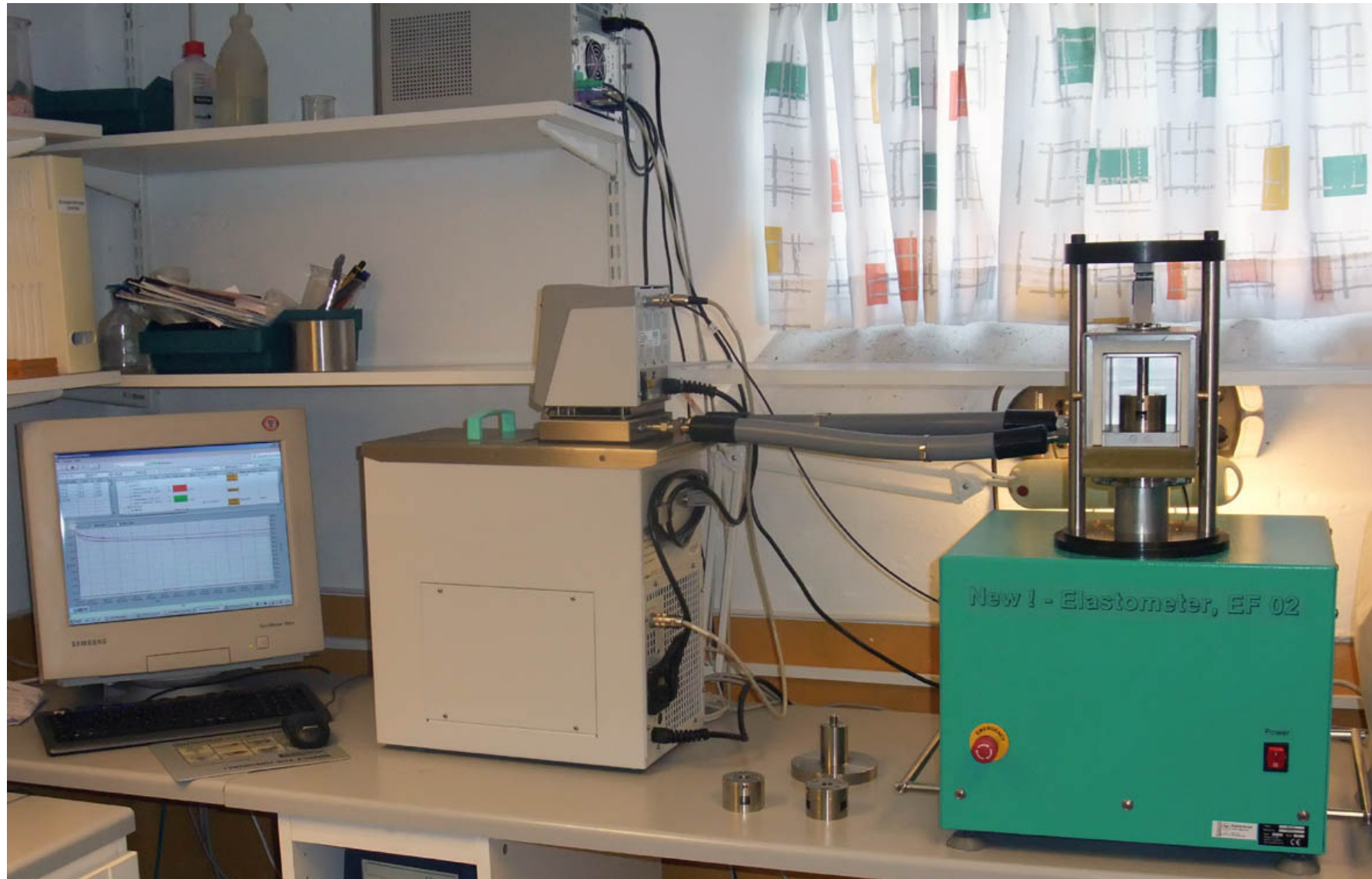
Compression, Tension, in liquids



Discontinuous relaxation



Discontinuous relaxation



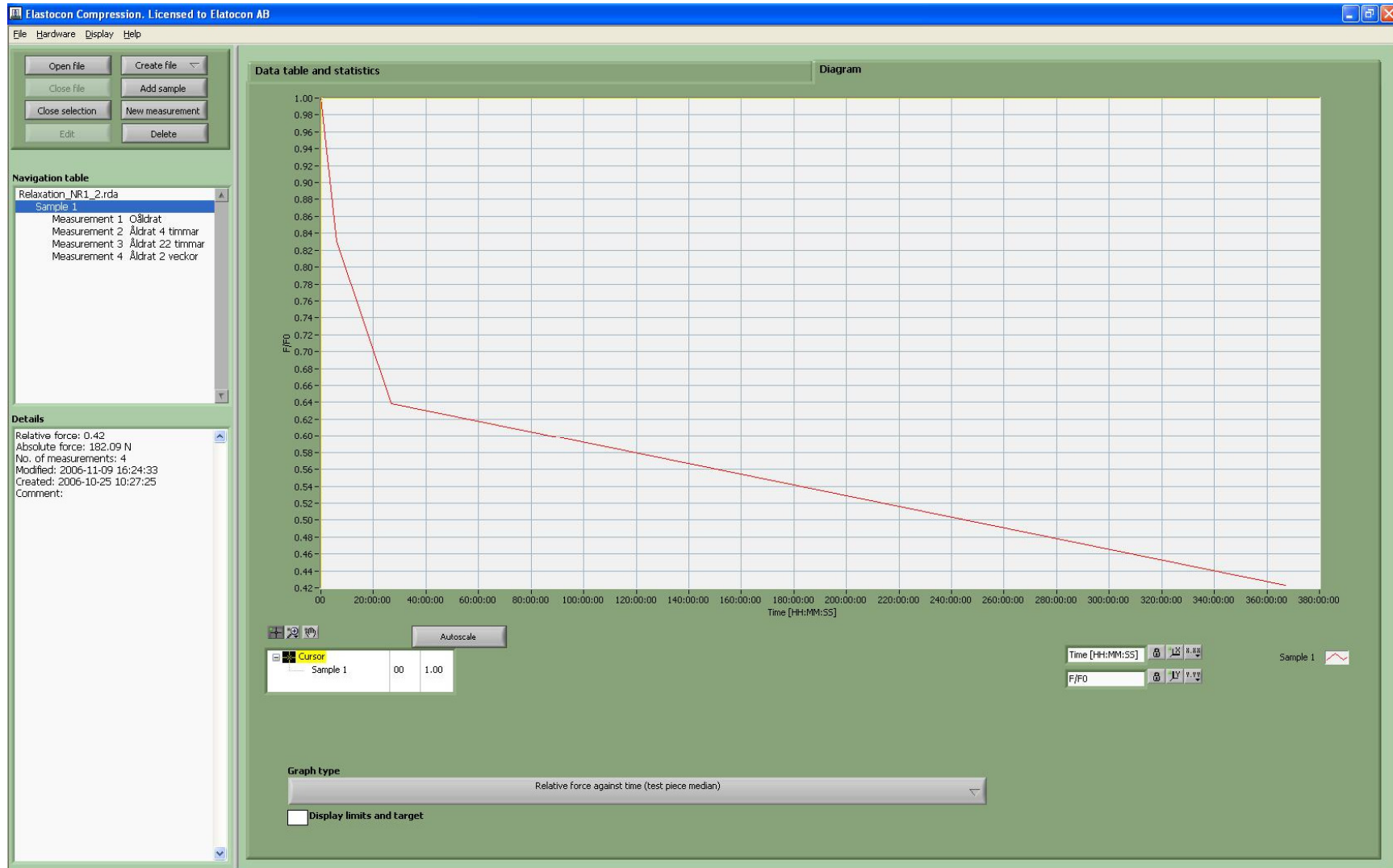
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Compression Tester

Control and measurement of:

- Temperature 0,1 °C
- Force 0,1 N
- Displacement 0,001 mm

Discontinuous relaxation results



ITP ISO 3384 Stress relaxation, 1998

Table 1 Precision

Method A 168 h at 23 °C; % relaxation

<u>Material</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sr</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>SR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>(R)</u>
A	10,9	0.80	2.22	1.21	3.40	31

Method A 168 h at 100 °C; % relaxation

<u>Material</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sr</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>SR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>(R)</u>
A	50.5	0.85	2.37	2.15	6.03	11,9

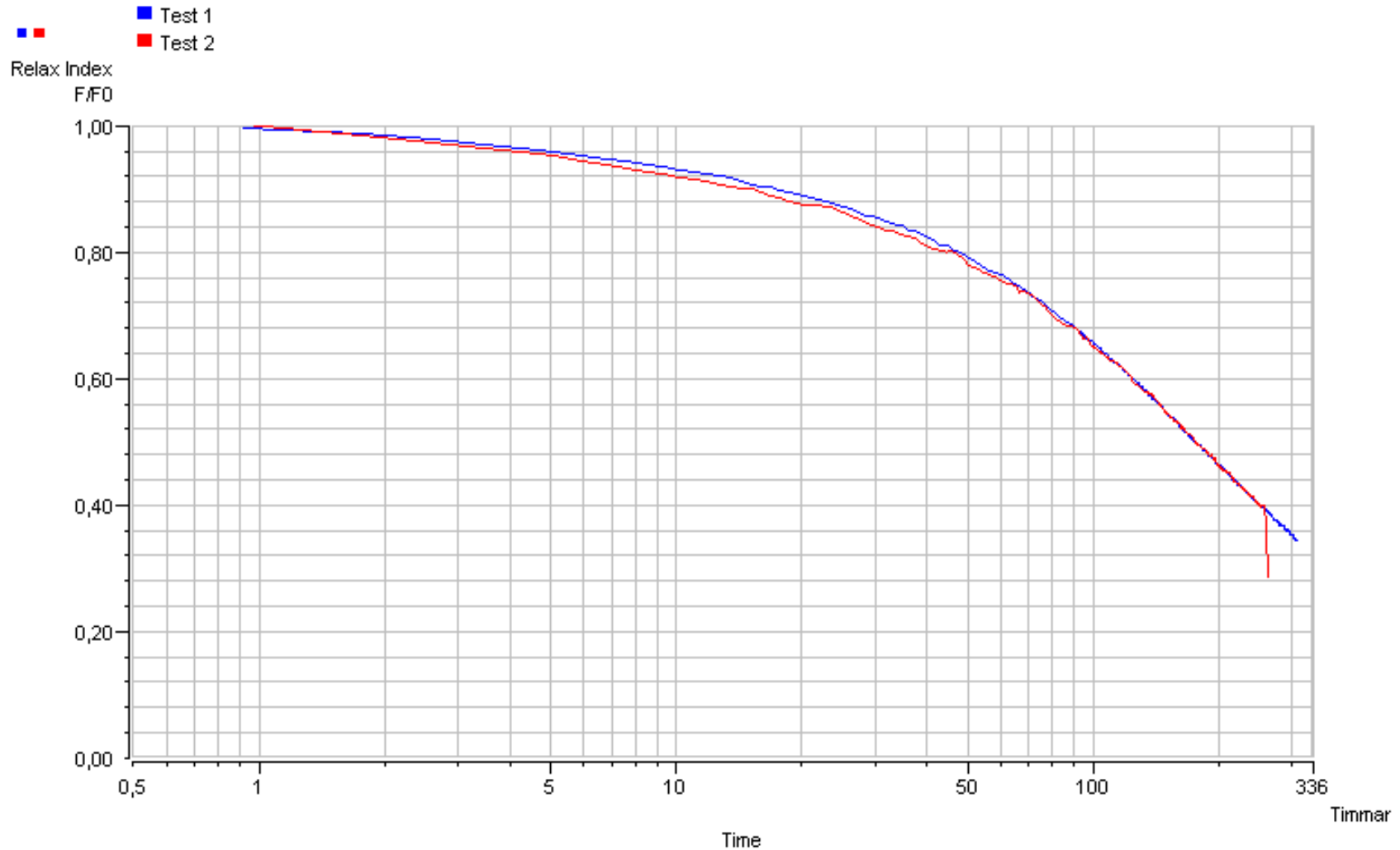
Method B 168 h at 100 °C; % relaxation

<u>Material</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sr</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>SR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>(R)</u>
A	67.5	2.07	5.80	8.66	24.3	36

Sr	=	repeatability standard deviation, measured units
r	=	repeatability, in measured units (i.e..%relaxation)
SR	=	reproducibility standard deviation, measured units
R	=	reproducibility in measured units (i.e..%relaxation)
(R)	=	reproducibility in %

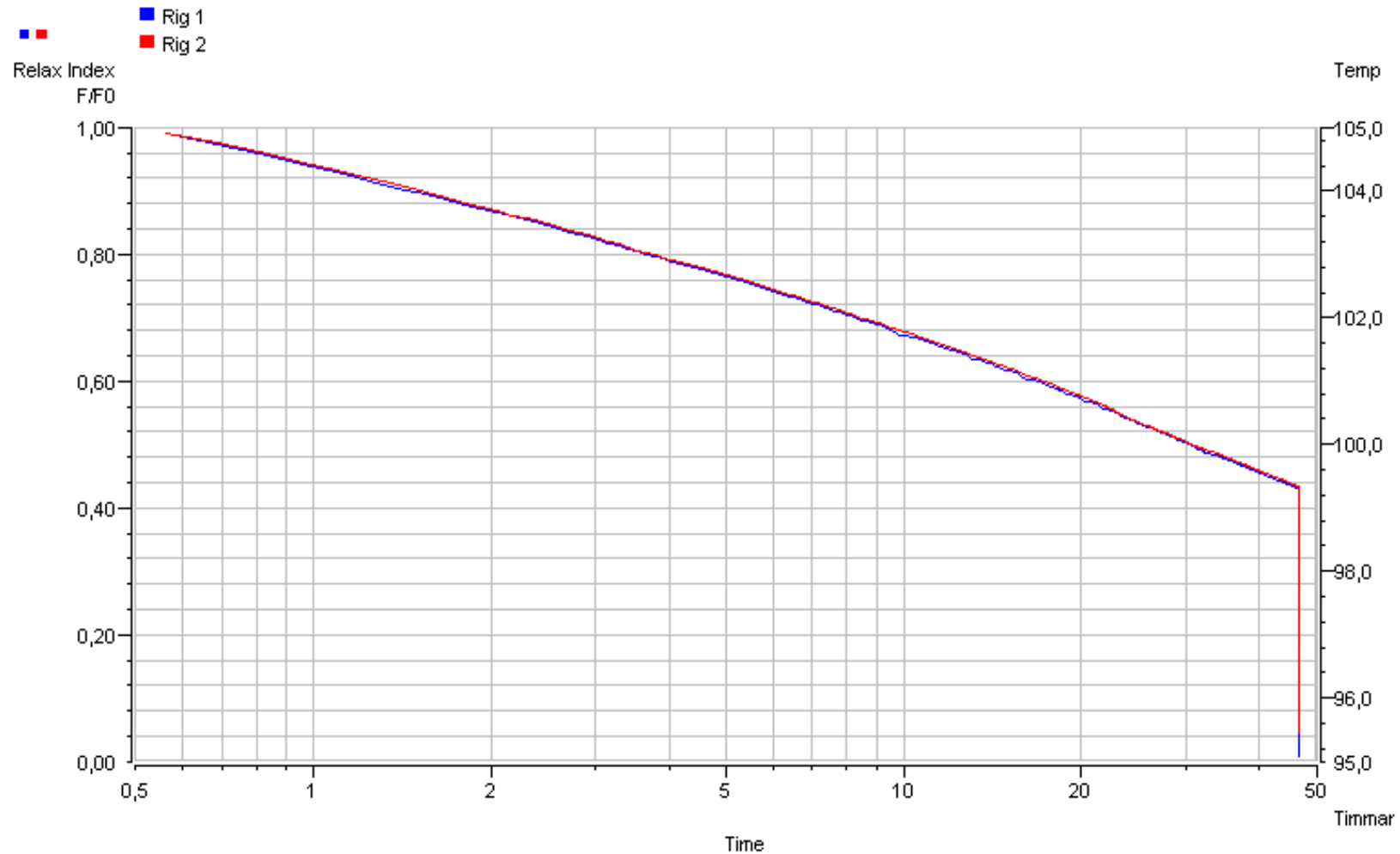
Repeatability

One rig different test periods



Repeatability

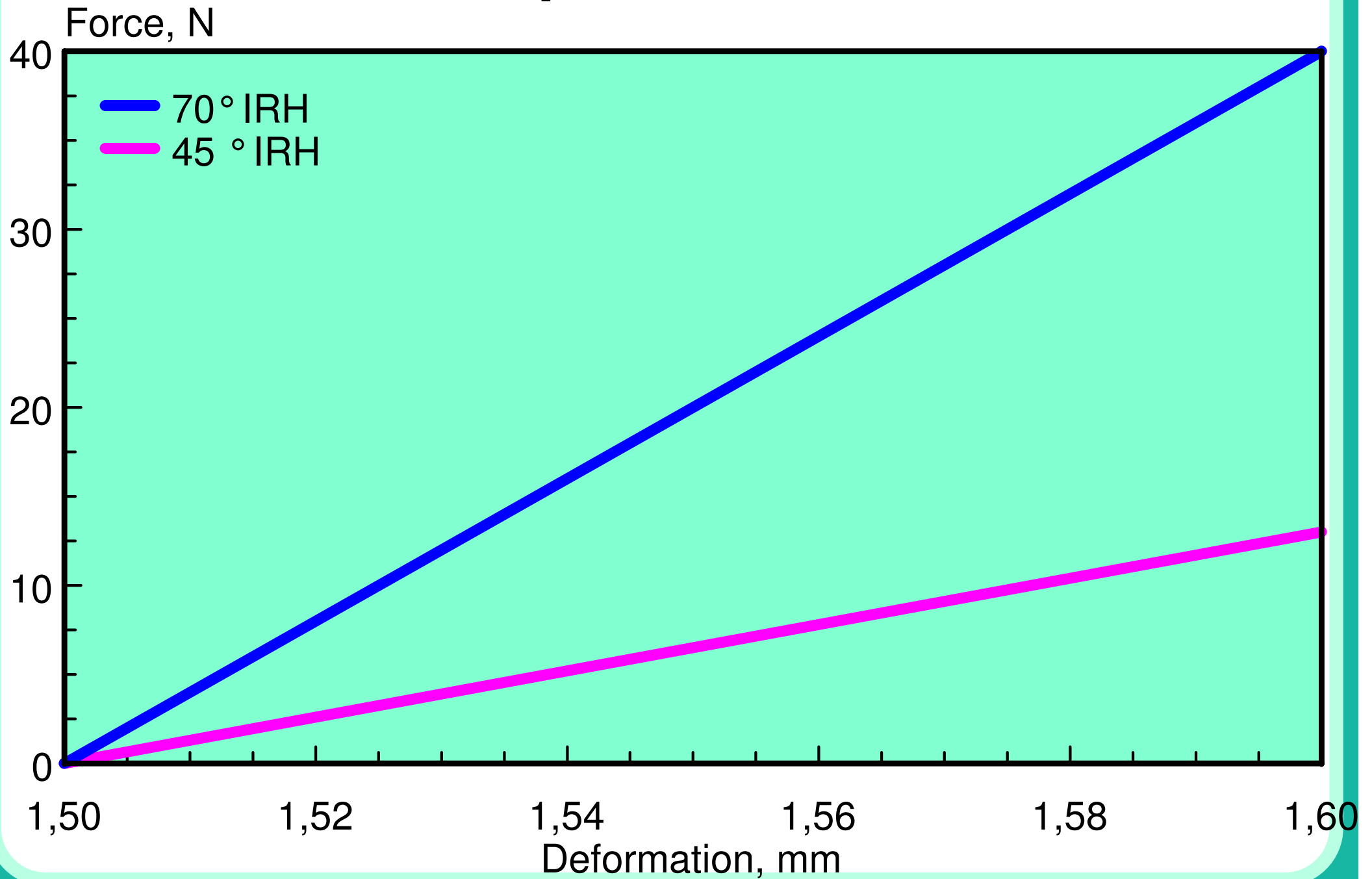
Two rigs the same test period



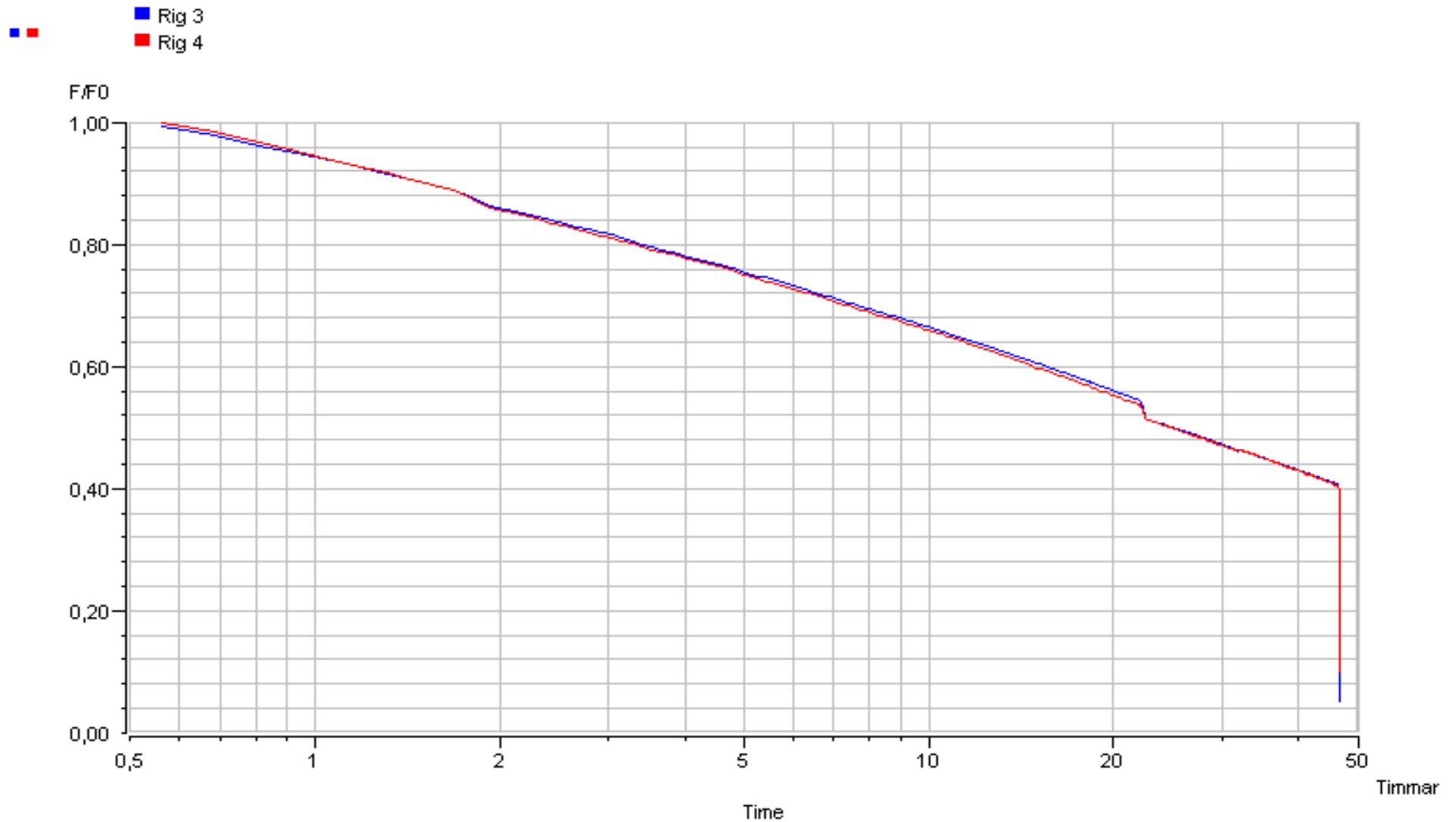
Important factors

- Keeping a constant deformation
- Keeping a constant temperature

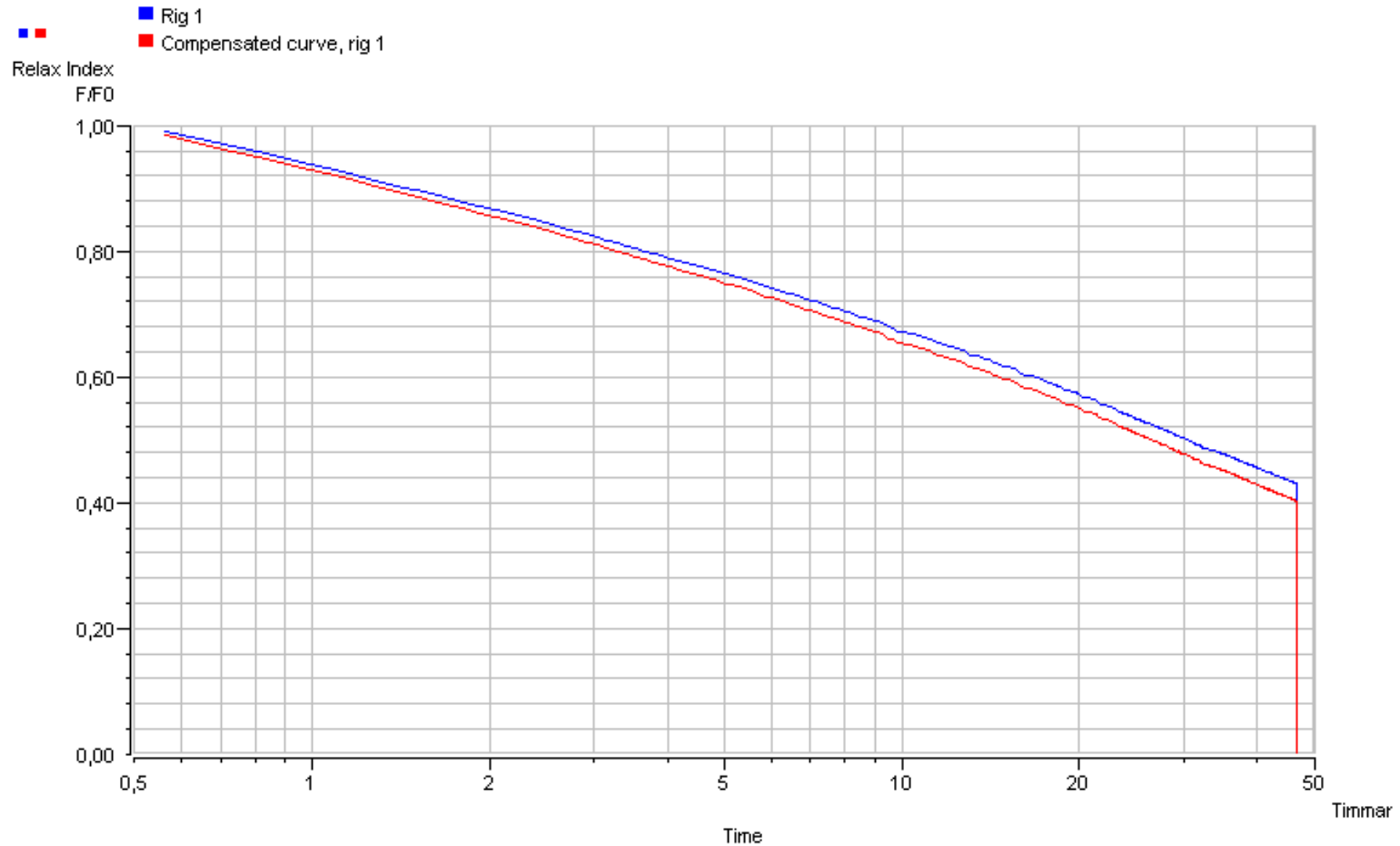
Compression curve



Manual compensation

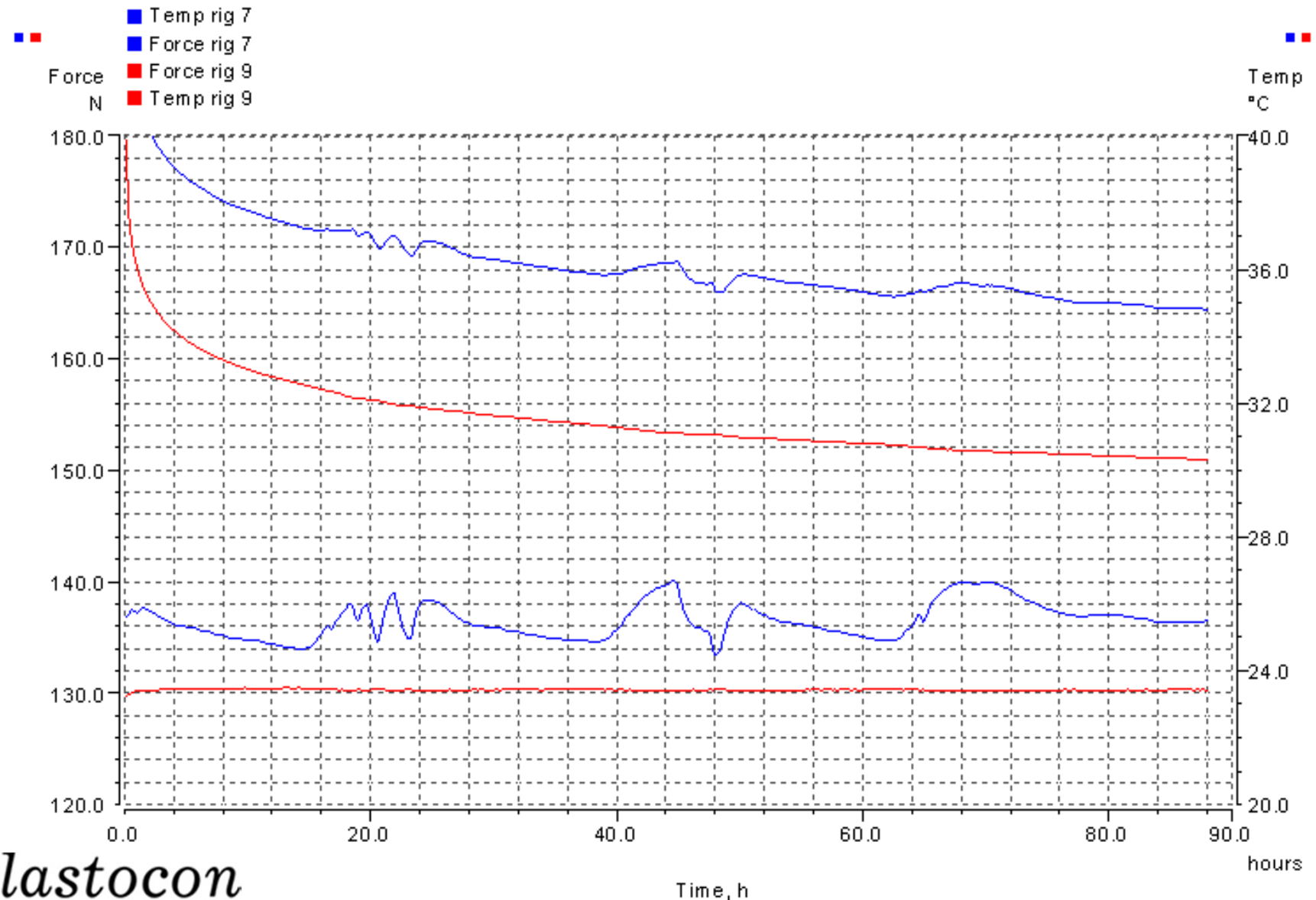


Calculated compensation



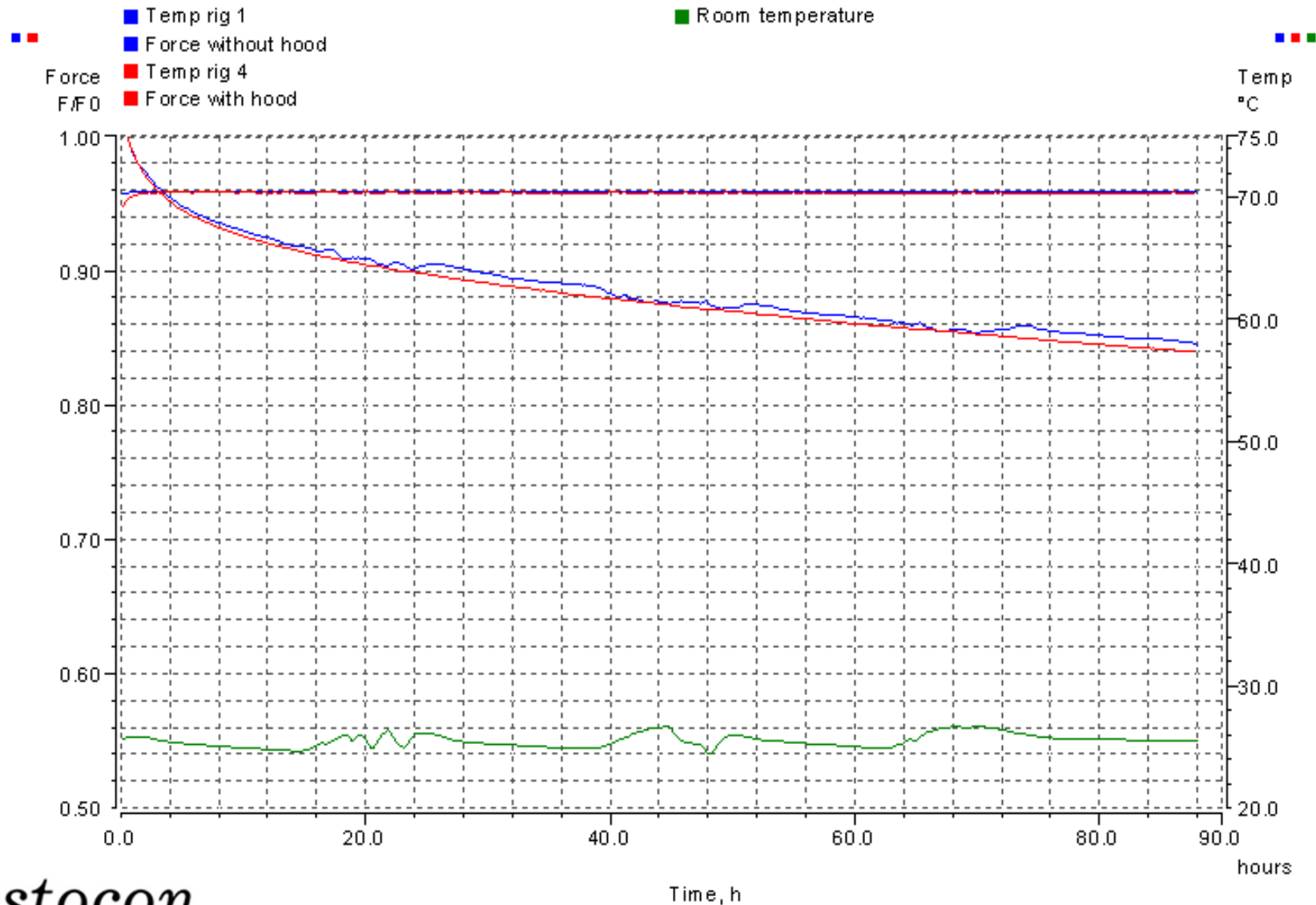
Relaxation test in room temperature

Influence of temperature variations



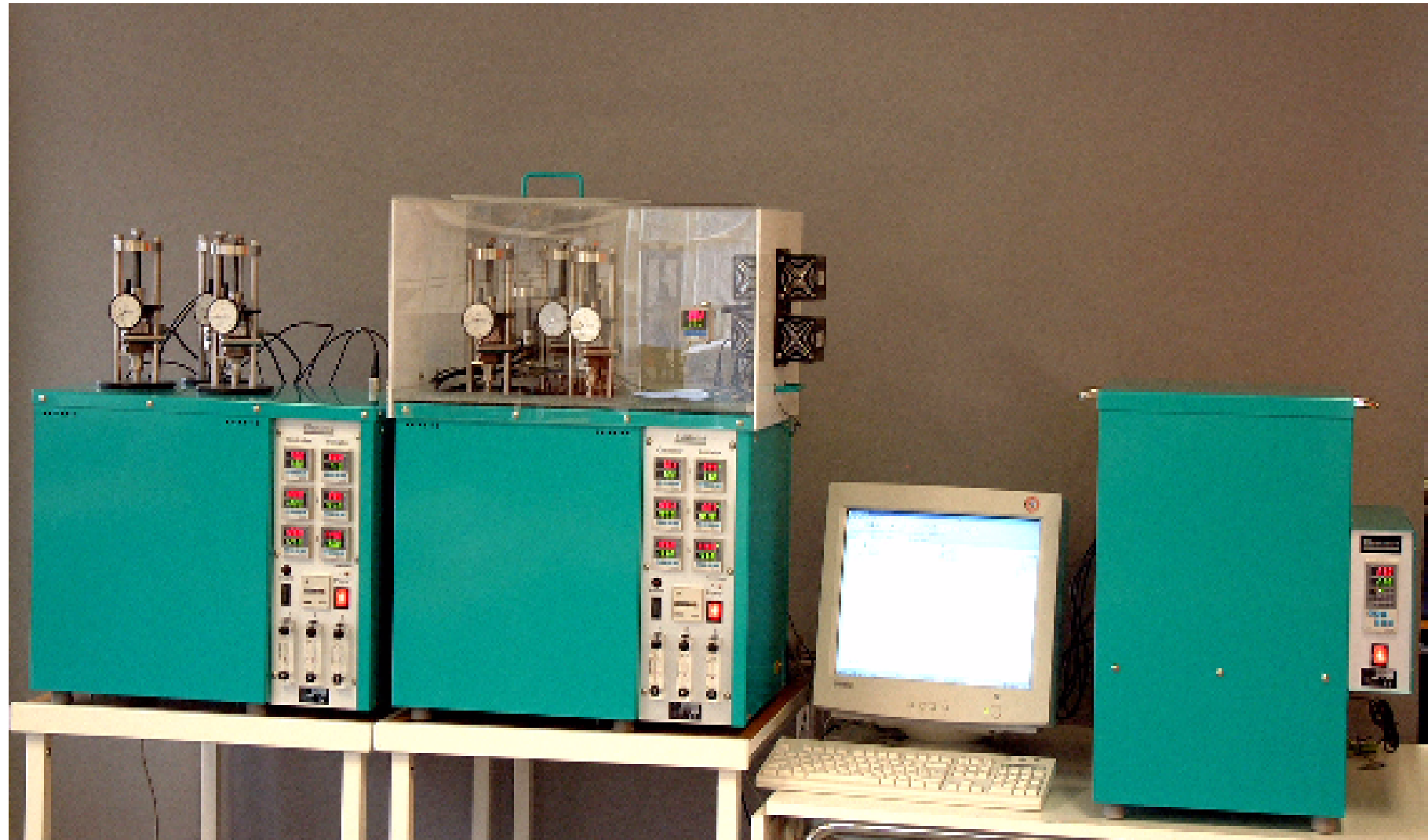
Relaxation test at elevated temperature

Influence of room temperature variations



Stress Relaxation system

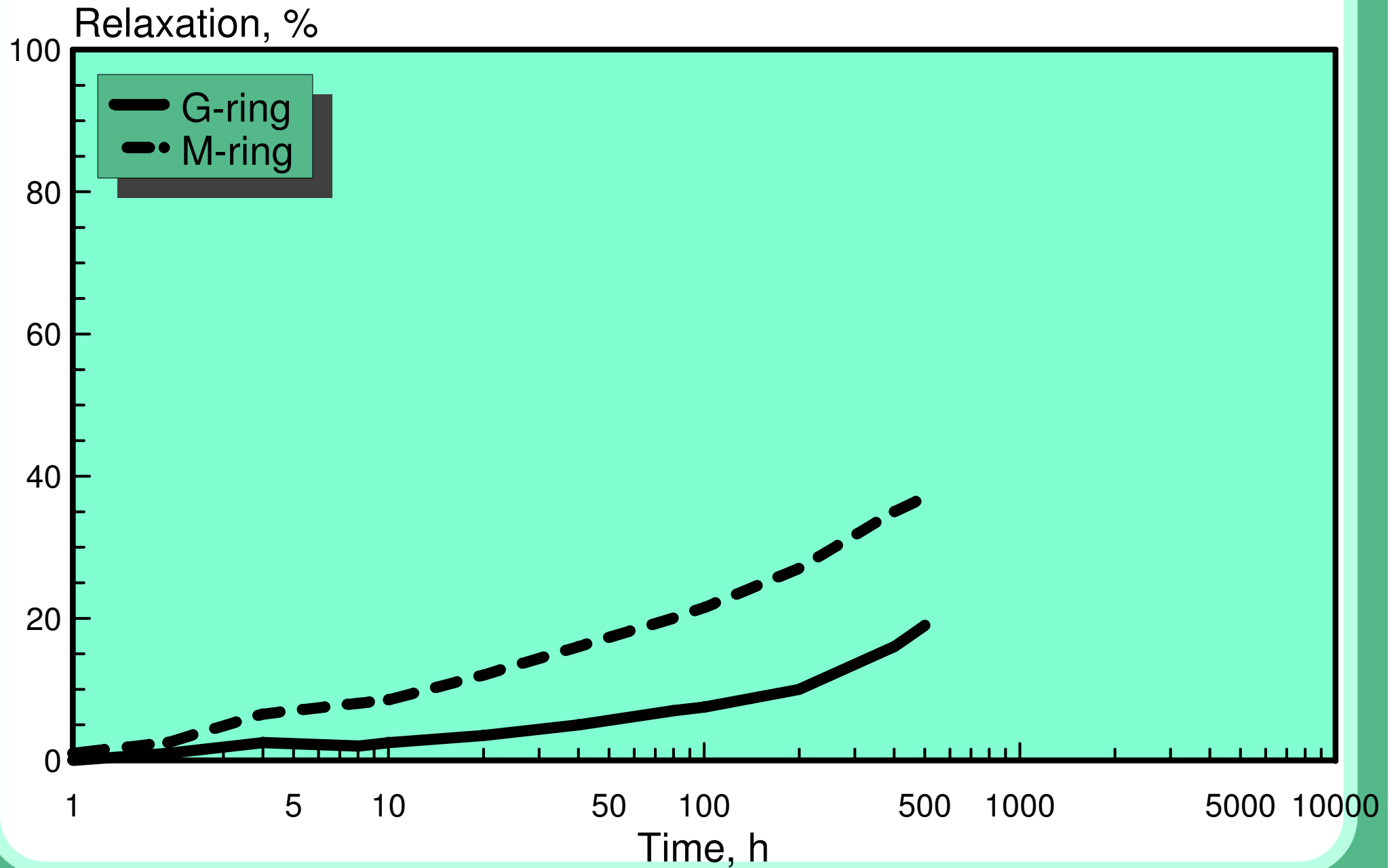
with draught hood and room temperature box



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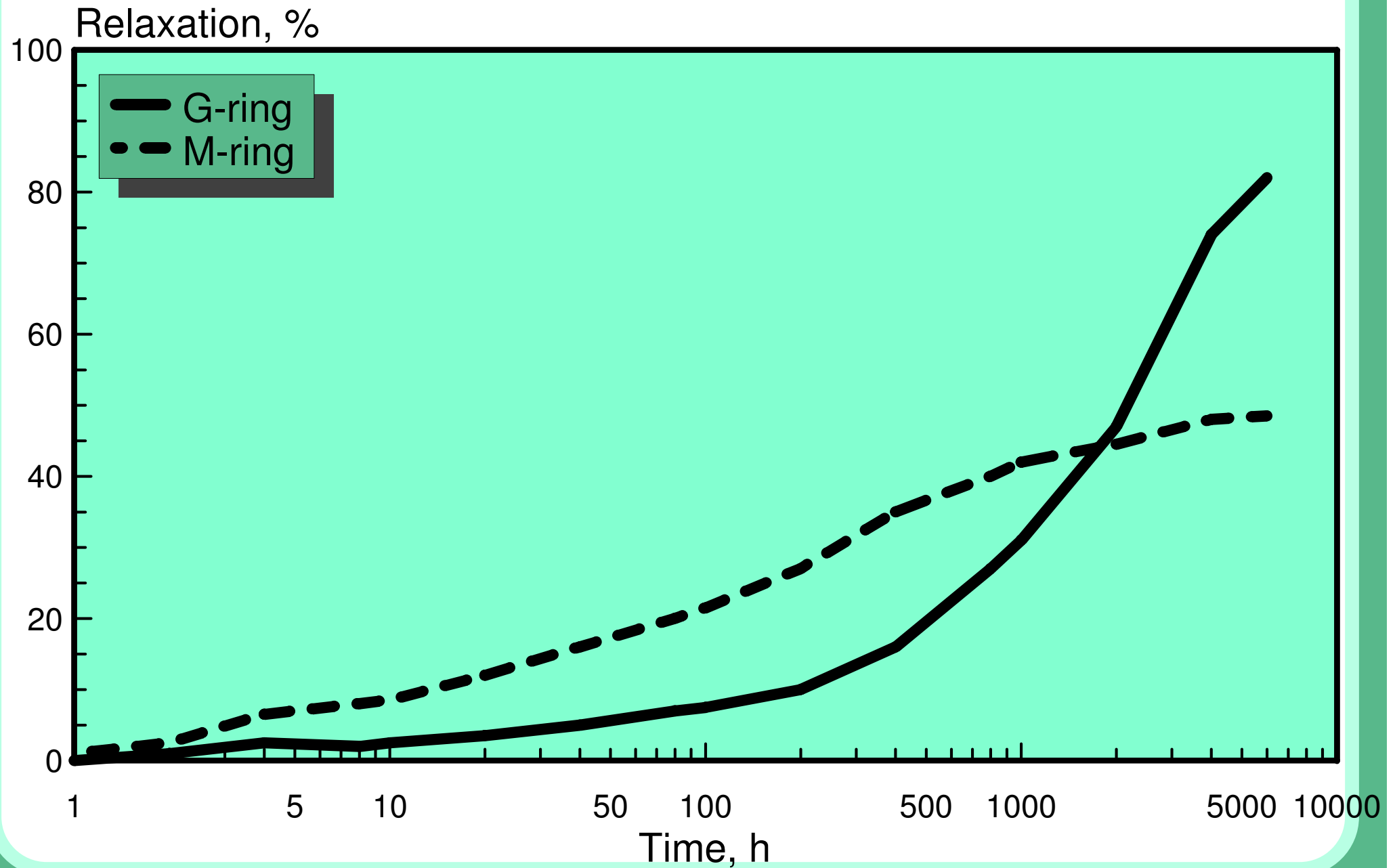
Relaxation Test

Sealing rings 70 °C

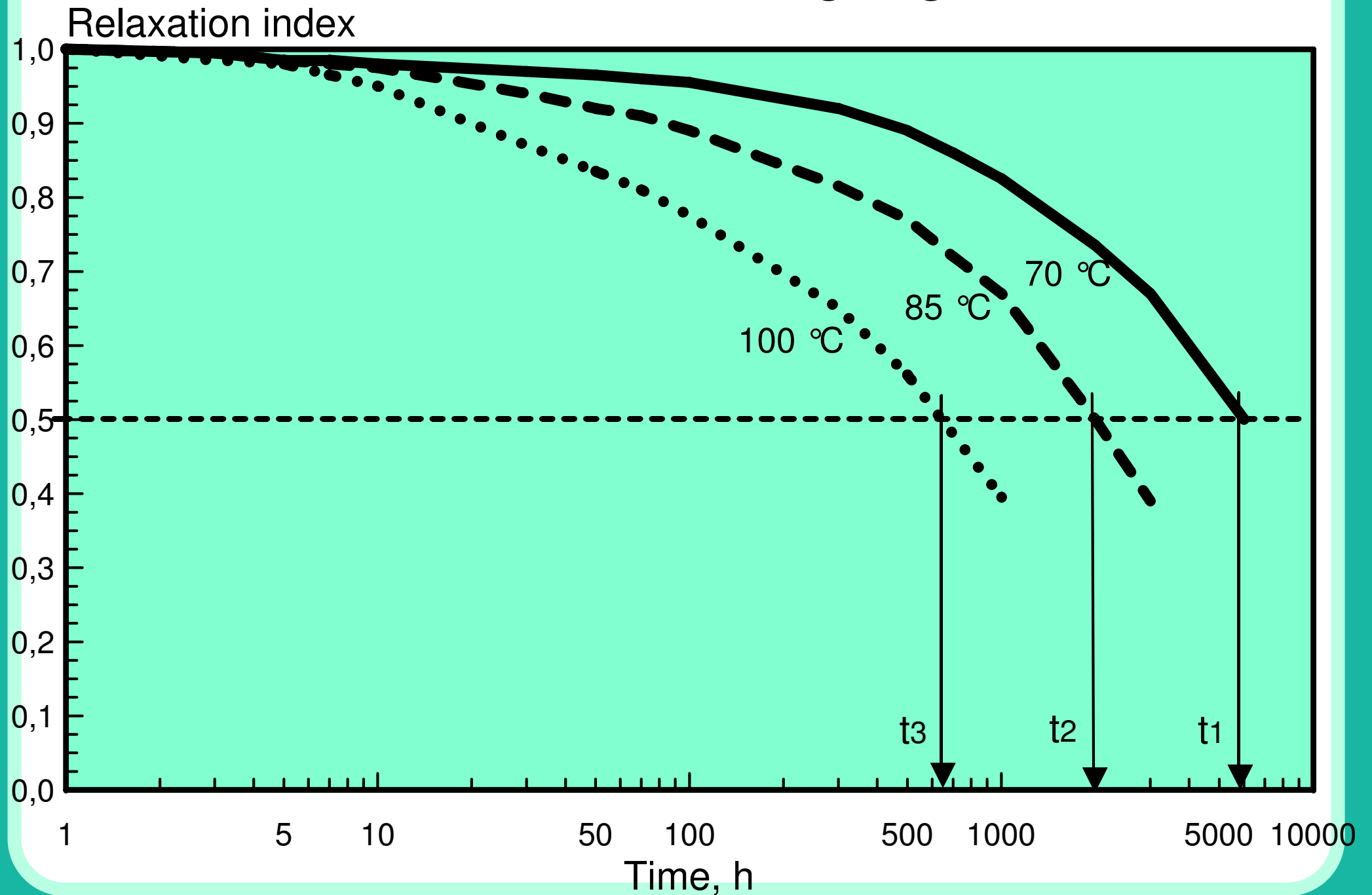


Relaxation Test

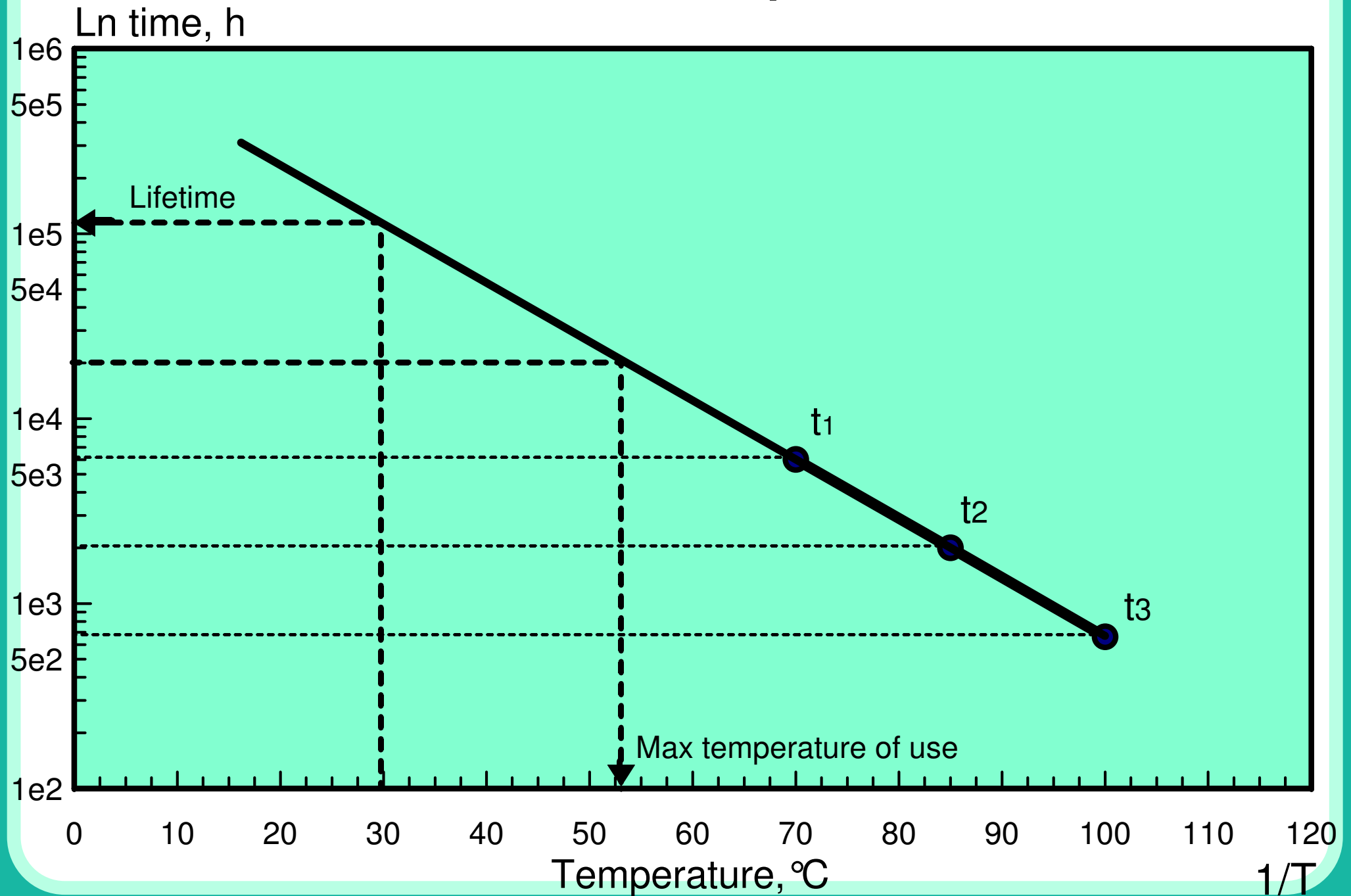
Sealing rings 70 °C



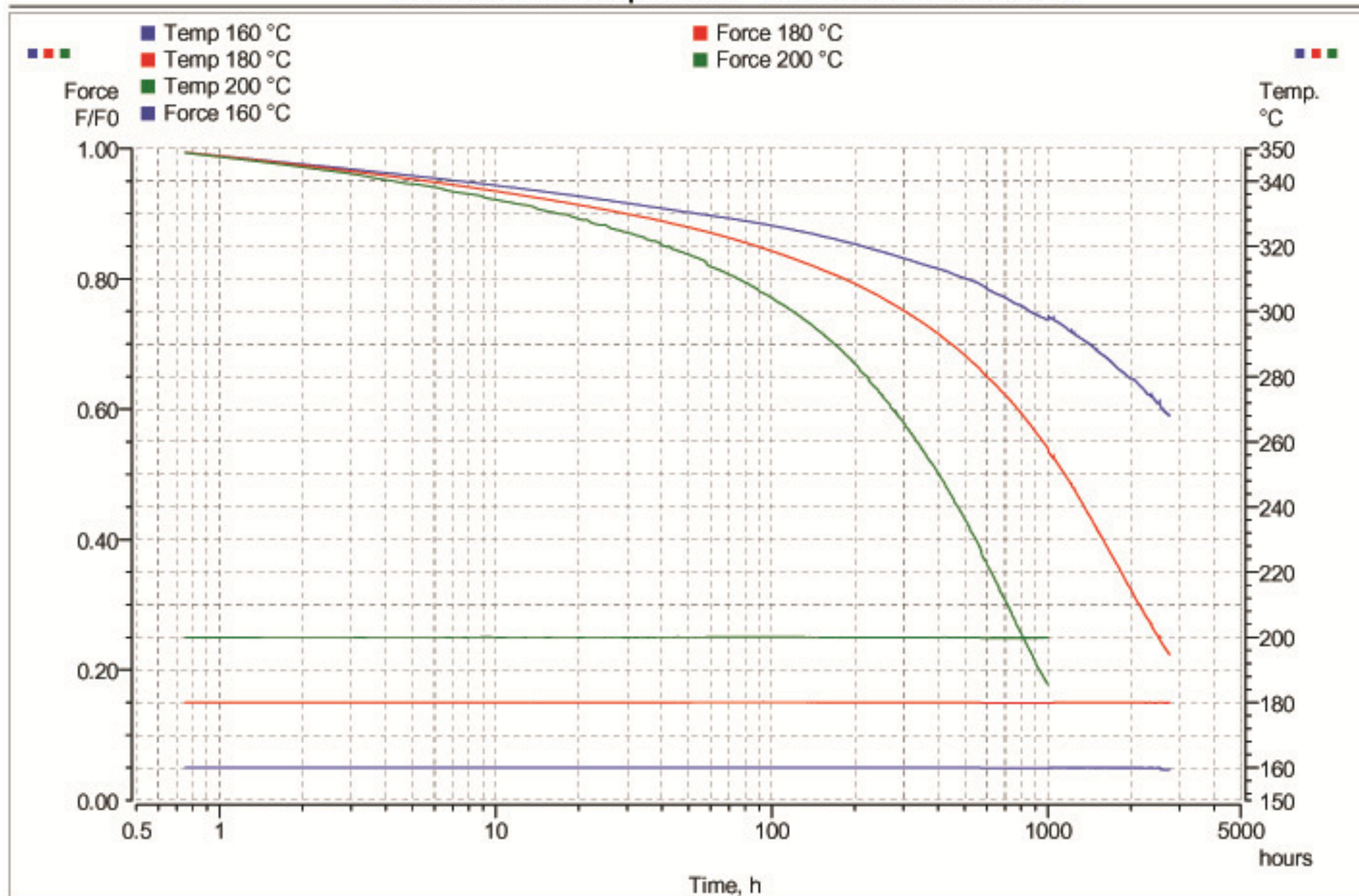
Relaxation - sealing rings



Arrhenius plot

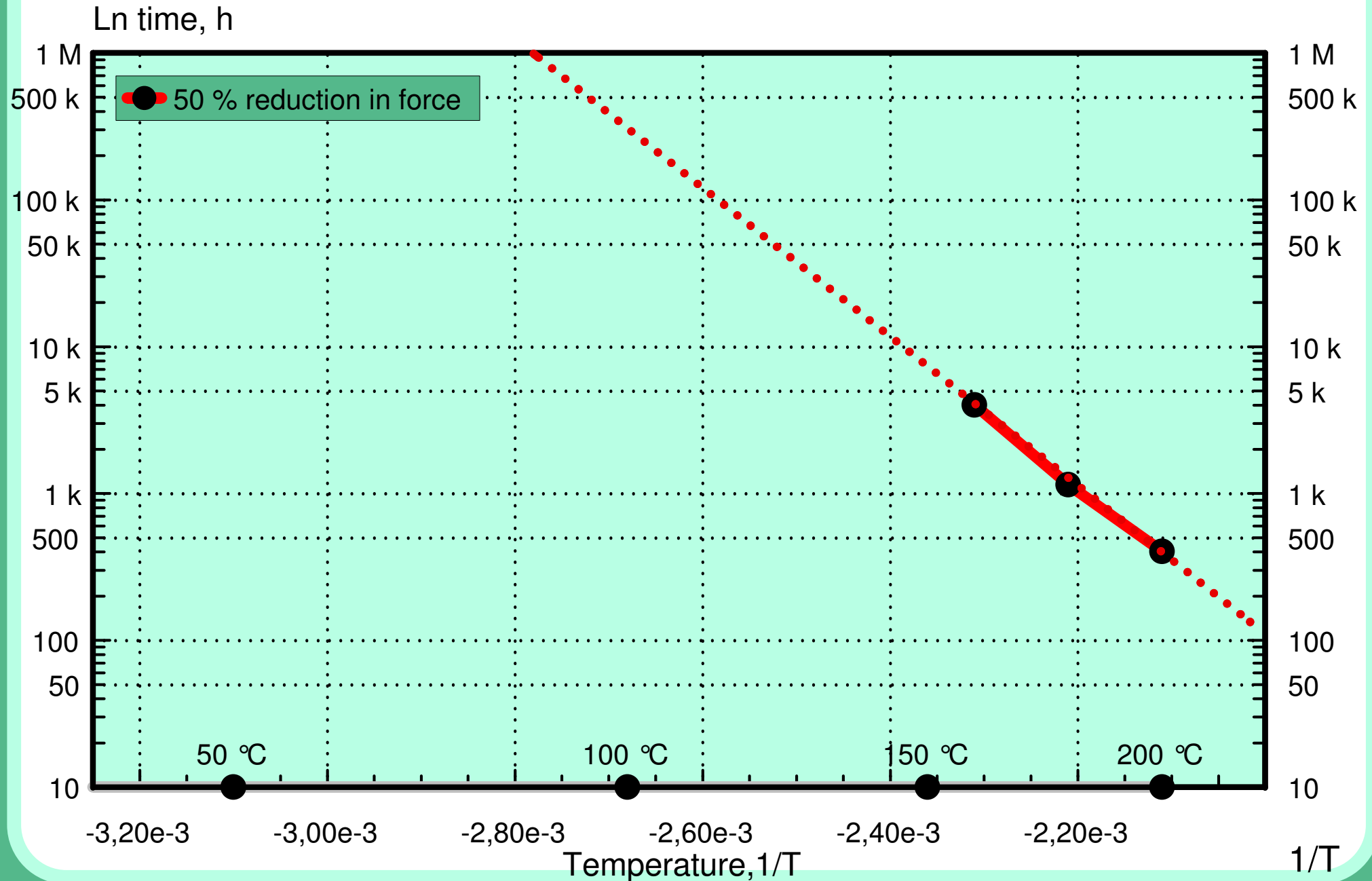


Relaxation in compression - Greene Tweed FFKM 545



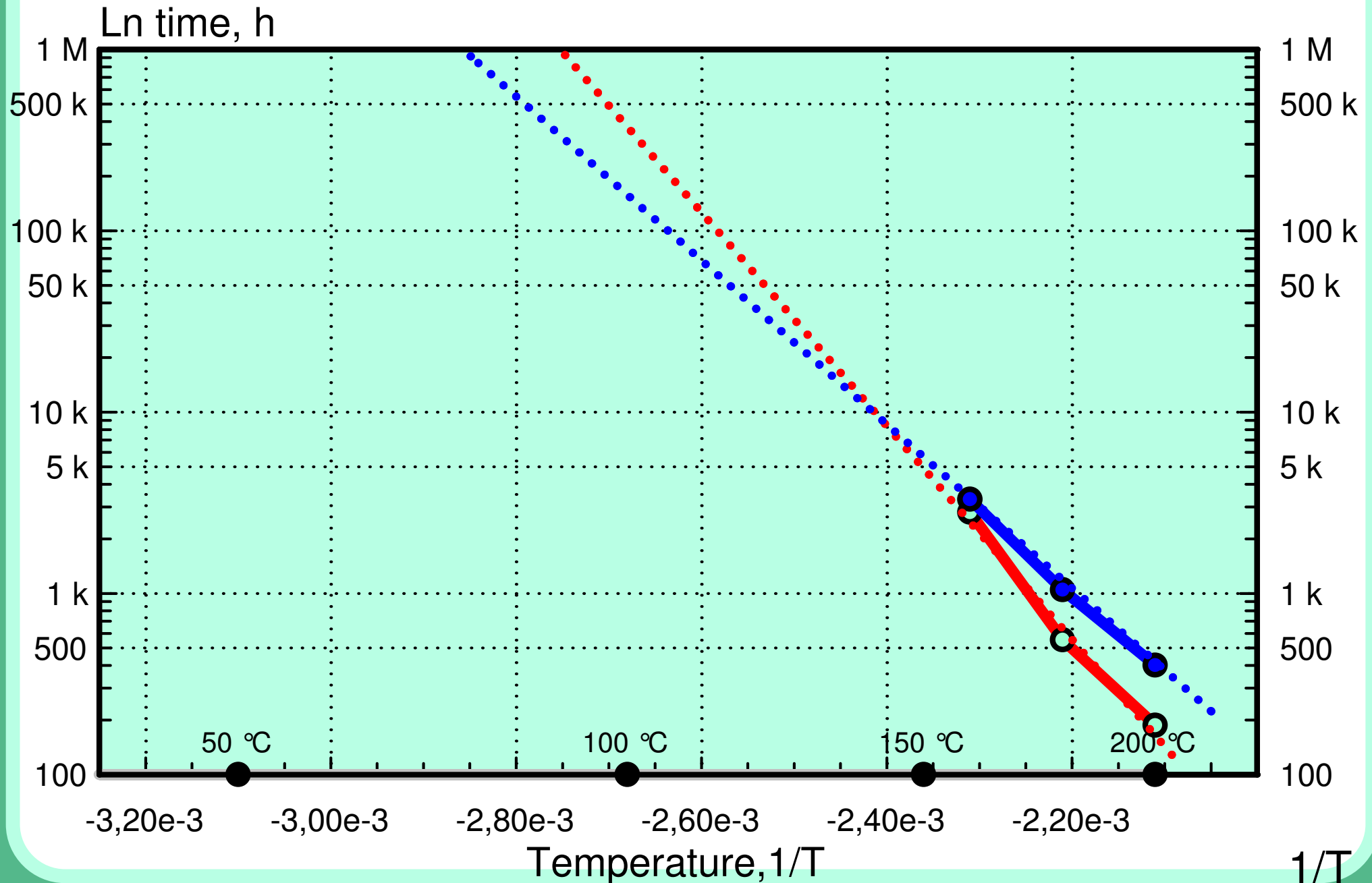
Arrhenius plot

FFKM 545



Arrhenius plot for FKM

Relaxation 50 % reduction in force



ISO 3384-1 changes

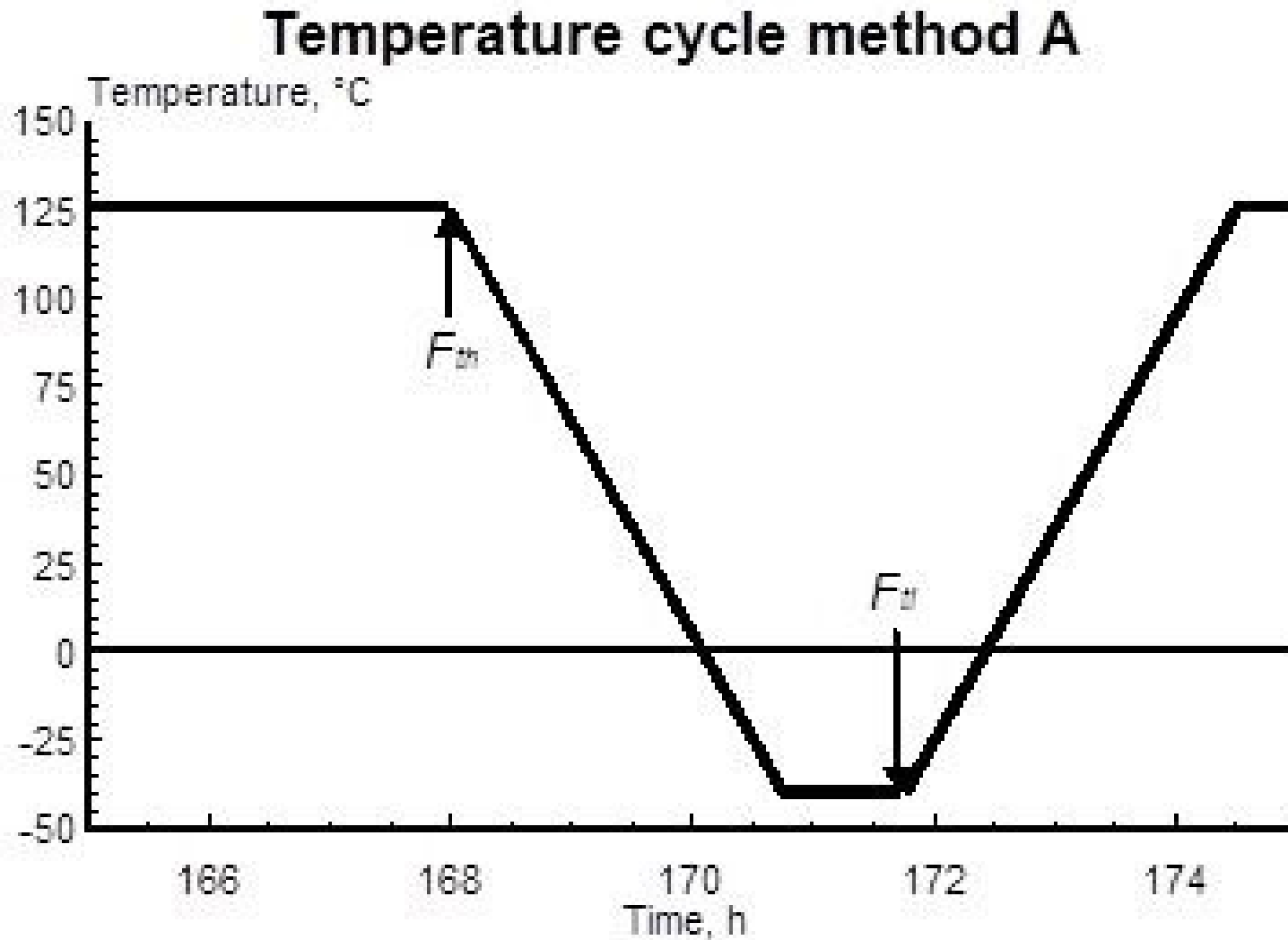
- Divided into two parts
Part 1 at constant temperature
Part 2 at cycling temperatures
- Technical revisions
- Addition of a calibration schedule

ISO 3384-2

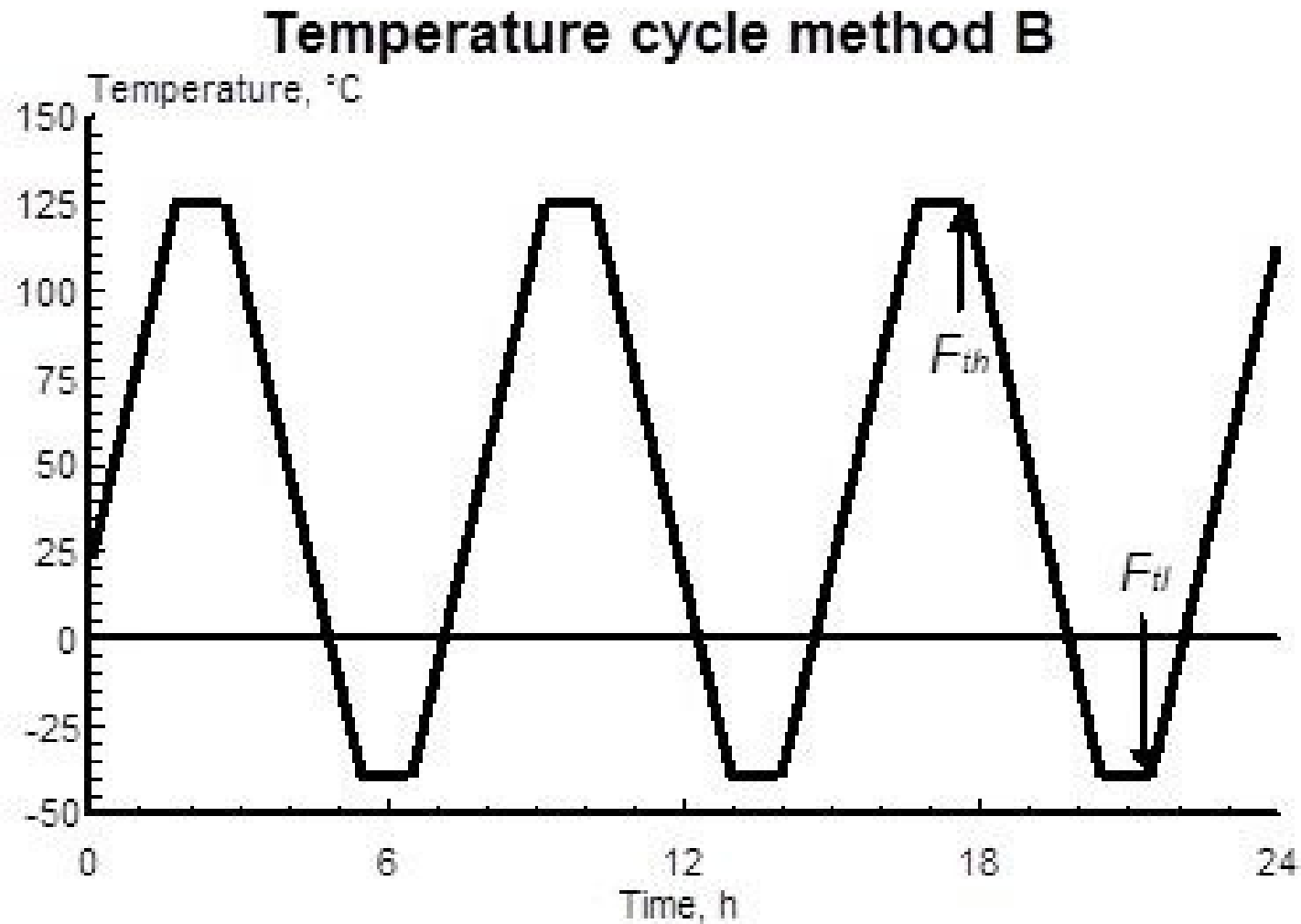
Testing with temperature cycling

- Method A, Once a week at low temperature
- Method B, Continuous cycling

Temperature cycle for method A



Temperature cycle for method B



Example of a cycling test



Oven for cycling tests



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Automatic Relaxation and Creep Tester



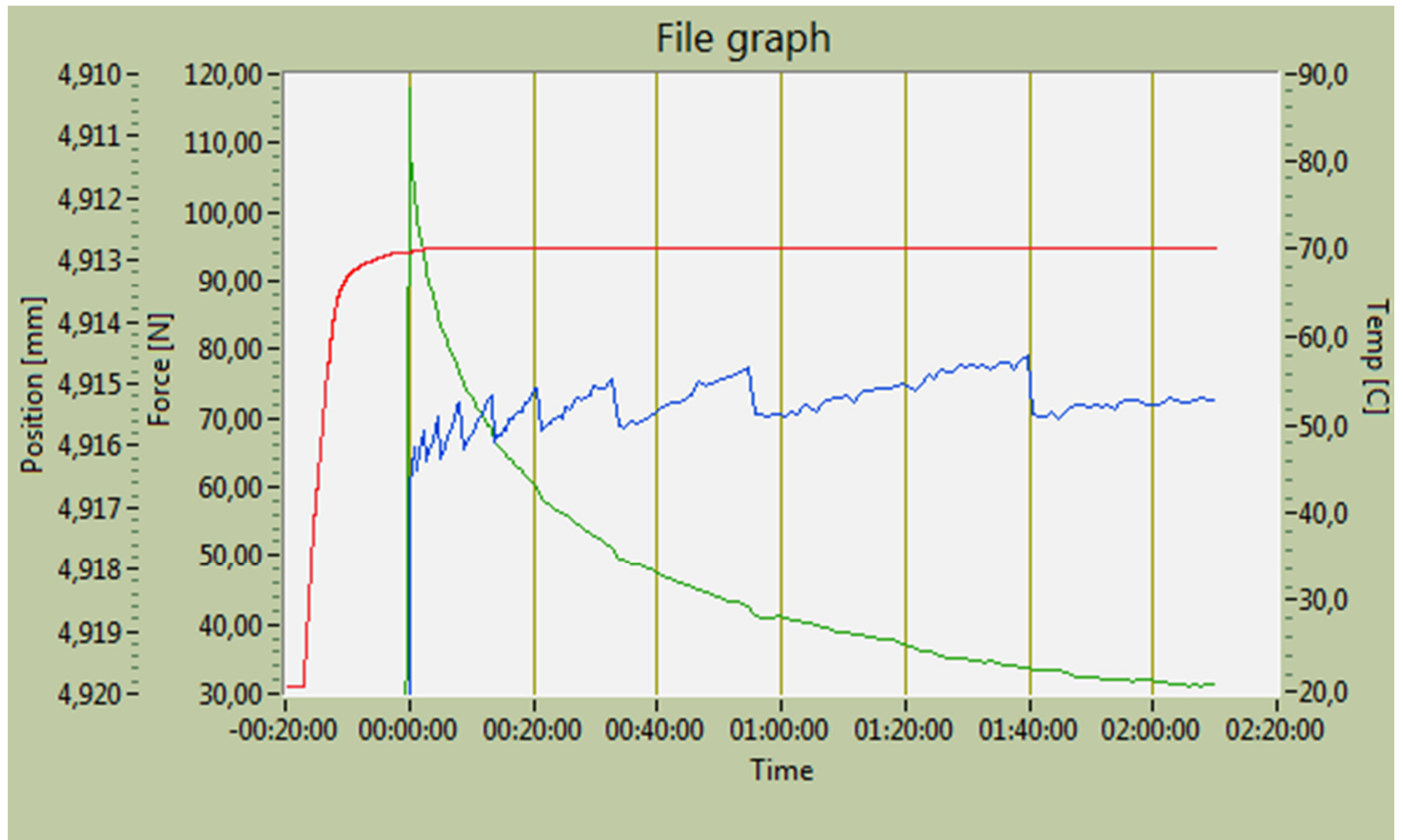
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Automatic instrument

Control and measurement of:

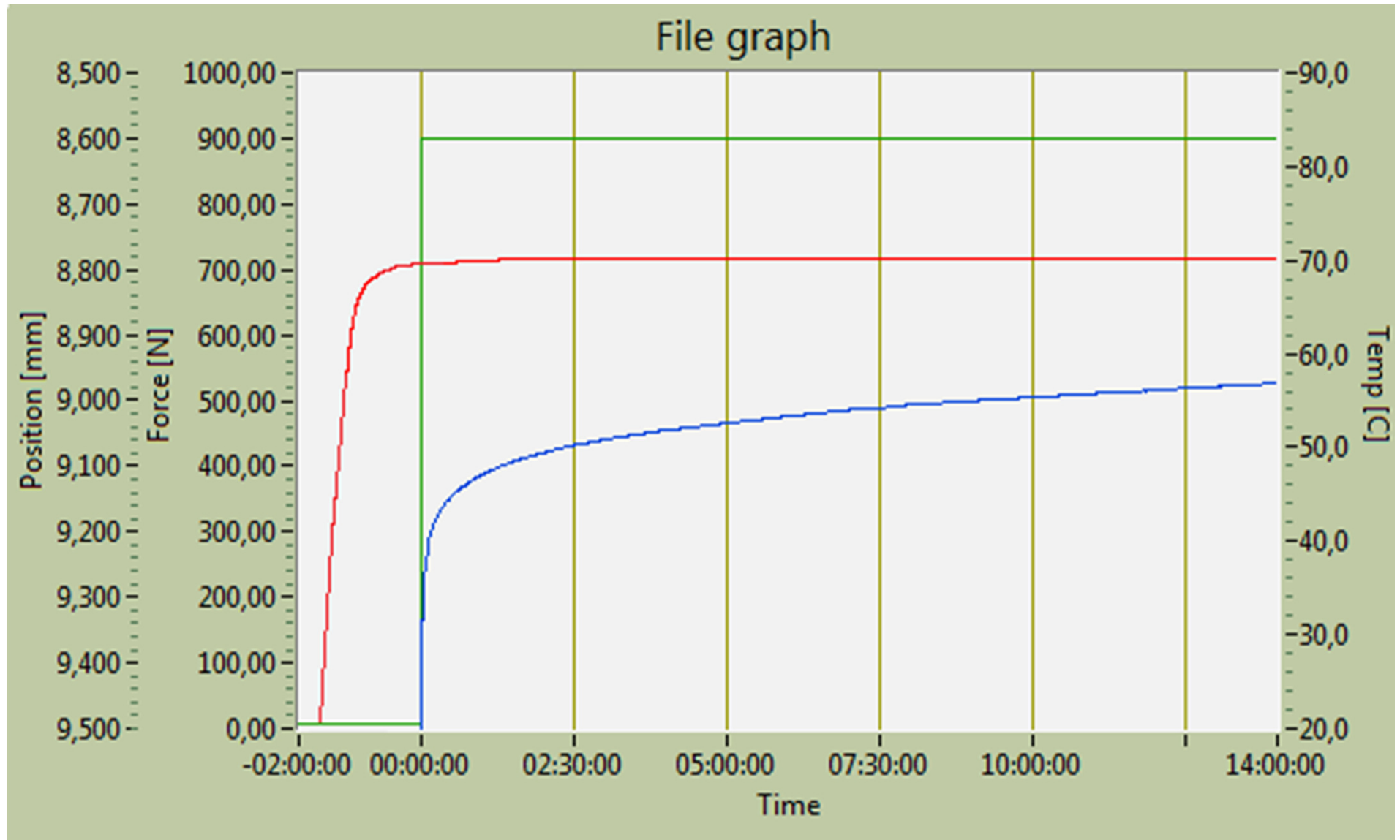
- Temperature 0,1 °C
- Force 0,1 N
- Displacement 0,001 mm
- Servo motor driven movement of the test rig

Relaxation test



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Creep test



Stress Relaxation Tests

Stress relaxation tests are very effective for conducting ageing tests, as substantial amounts of information result with little effort, especially when using the continuous measurements system