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# ENGINEFRING DATA ON NEW AEROSPACE STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

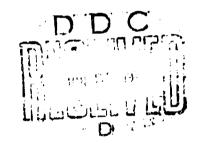
O. L. Deel, P. E. Ruff and H. Mindlin

Battelle
Columbus Laboratories

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**JUNE 1973** 

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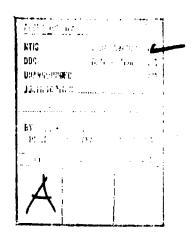


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The properties investigated inc	lude tension, compression, shear, bend,
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O. L. Deel, P. E. Ruff and H. Mindlin



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#### FOREWORD

This report was prepared by Battelle's Columbus Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio, under Contract F33615-72-C-1280. This contract was performed under Project No. 7381, "Materials Applications", Task No. 738106, "Engineering and Dasign Data". The work was administered under the direction of the Air Force Materials Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, by Mr. Clayton Harmsworth (AFML/MXE), technical manager.

This final report covers work conducted from April, 1972, to April, 1973. This report was submitted by the authors on April 30, 1973.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.

a Obviter

A. Olevitch Chief, Materials Engineering Branch Materials Support Division Air Force Materials Laboratory

### **ABSTRACT**

The major objectives of this research program were to evaluate newly developed materials of interest to the Air Force for potential structural airframe usage, and to provide "data sheet" type presentations of engineering data for these materials. The effort covered in this report has concentrated on X2048-T851 plate, 7050-T73651 plate, 21-6-9 annealed sheet, Ti-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 STA sheet, Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr STA plate, and Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn STA isothermal die forgings.

The properties investigated include tension, compression, shear, bend, impact, fracture toughness, fatigue, creep and stress-rupture, and stress corrosion at selected temperatures.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The selection of materials to most effectively satisfy new environmental requirements and increased design load requirements for advanced Air Force weapons systems is of vital importance. A major difficulty that design engineers encounter, particularly for newly developed materials, materials processing, and product forms, is a lack of sufficient engineering data to effectively evaluate the relative potential of these developments for a particular application.

In recognition of this need, the Air Force has sponsored several programs at Battelle's Columbus Laboratories to provide comparative engineering data for nawly developed materials. The materials included in these evaluation programs were carefully selected to insure that they were either available or could become quickly available on request and that they would represent potentially attractive alloy projections for weapons system usage. The results of these programs have been published in five technical reports, AFML-TR-67-418, AFML-TR-68-211, AFML-TR-70-252, AFML-TR-71-249, and AFML-TR-72-196, Volumes I and JI.

This technical report is a result of the continuing effort to relieve the above situation and to stimulate interest in the use of newly developed alloys, or new processing techniques for older alloys, for advanced structures.

The materials evaluated under this program are as follows

- (1) X2048-T851 Plate
- (2) 7050-T73651 Plate
- (3) 21-6-9 Annealed Sheet
- (4) Ti-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3Al STA Sheet
- (5) Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr STA Plate
- (6) Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn STA Isothermal Die Forgings .

The temper or heat-treat conditions selected for evaluation are described in each alloy section.

The program approach was, as on previous contracts, to search the published literature and to contact metal producers and aerospace companies for any pertinent data. If very little pertinent information was available, a complete material evaluation was conducted. On this program a complete evaluation was conducted for each material. Upon completion of each evaluation, a "data sheet" was issued to make the information immediately available to potential users rather than defer publication to the end of the contract term and this summary technical report. These data sheets are reproduced as Appendix III of this report.

Detailed information concerning the properties of interest, test techniques, and specimen types are contained in Appendices I and II of this report.

### X2048-T851 Aluminum Alloy

### Material Description

Alloy X2048-T851 is a recent development of the Reynolds Metals Company. The development aim was a thick section alloy with high toughness and stability at moderate temperatures. The goal was to achieve the strength, fatigue resistance, corrosion resistance, and thermal stability of 2024-T851 or 2124-T851 and the toughness of 2219.

The material used for this evaluation was 3-inch plate produced within the following composition limits

Copper	2.8 to 3.8
Manganese	. 0.20 to 0.60
Magnesium	1.2 to 1.8
Zinc	0.25 max
Titanium	0.10 max
Silicon	0.15 max
Iron	0.20 max
Others total	0.15 max
Aluminum	B <b>ala</b> nce

### Processing and Heat Treating

Specimens were cut from the plate as shown in Figure 1 and were tested in the as-received -T851 temper.

### Test Results

Tension. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at Loom temperature, 250 F, 350 F, and 500 F are given in Table I. Short-transverse test results at room temperature only are also given in Table I. Stress-strain curves at temperature are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Effect-of-temperature curves are presented in Figure 6.

Compression. Results of tests in both the longitudinal and transverse directions at room temperature, 250 F, 350 F, and 500 F are given in Table II. Stress-strain and tangent-modulus curves at temperature are shown in Figures 4 and 5. Effect-of-temperature curves are presented in Figure 7.

Shear. Results of room temperature pin shear tests in both the longitudinal and transverse directions are given in Table III.

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FIGURE 1. SPECIMEN LAYOUT FOR X2048-T851 PLATE

Impact. Charpy V-notch test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens are given in Table IV.

Fracture Toughness. Results of slow-bend type tests in both the longitudinal (L-T) and transverse (T-L) directions are given in Table V. The specimens were 1.00-inch thick by 2.00-inches wide with a span of 8 inches. The candidate  $K_{\tilde{Q}}$  values shown in Table V are considered valid  $K_{\tilde{I}C}$  values by existing ASTM criteria. (Higher  $K_{\tilde{I}C}$  values may be achieved with larger specimens. Reference J. G. Kaufman, "Notes for E-24.01 Meeting", held at Battelle's Columbus Laboratories on October 4, 1972.)

Fatigue. Axial-load test results for longitudinal specimens at a ratio of R=0.1 are given in Tables VI and VII. These tests were conducted for both unnotched and notched ( $K_{\rm L}=3.0$ ) specimens at room temperature, 250 F, and 350 F. S-N curves are presented in Figures 8 and 9.

<u>Creep and Stress-Rupture</u>. Results of tests on longitudinal specimens at 250 F, and 500 F are given in Table VIII. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 10.

Stress Corrosion. Specimens were tested as described in the experimental procedure section of this report. No cracks or failures occurred in the 1000-hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The coefficient of thermal expansion for this allow was determined to be  $12.9 \times 10^{-6}$  in./in./F for 68 F to 350 F.

Density. The density of this material is 0.0994 lb./in.3.

	TABL	E I. TENSION	TEST RESULTS FOI	k X2048-T851 ALUM	IINUM PLATE	
Specimen Number	s	Ultimate Tensile trength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation in 2 Inches, percent	Reduction in Area, percent	Tensile Modulus, 10' pai
		Long	itudinal at Room	Temperature		
1L-1		66.2	60.5	8.0	15.7	10.2
1L-2 1L-3		66.2 66.4	60.3 <u>60.4</u>	8.5 8.5	15.8 15.5	10.3 10.2
15-3	Average		60.4	8.5 8.3	15.7	$\frac{10.2}{10.2}$
		Tra	nsverse at Room !	<u>lemperature</u>		
1T-1		69.4	62.4	8.0	12.5	10.8
1T-2 1T-3		66.4 66.3	60.0 <u>60.2</u>	7.0 6:5	12.2	10.5 10.3
	Average	67.4	60.9	<u>6,5</u> 7.2	$\frac{10.3}{11.7}$	10.5
		Short '	Transverse at Roo	om Temperature		•
19T-1		67.6	59.6	7.0	11.4	11.1
1ST-2 1ST-3		67,4 66,4	59.0 <u>58.2</u>	6.0 <u>6.0</u>	7.8	11.2 11.1
101-3	Average		58.9	6.3	$\frac{9.0}{9.4}$	11.1
			Longitudinal at	250 F		
1L-4		59.8	56.5	13.5	33.9	9.5
1L-5 1L-6		60.5	57.0	12.5	28.4	9.9
11-0	Average	<u>60.1</u> 60.1	<u>57.0</u> 56.8	$\frac{12.0}{12.7}$	32.6 31.6	$\frac{10.4}{9.9}$
			Transverse at	250 F		
1T-4		60.4	56.5	11.5	26.3	10.0
1T-5		59.7	56.0	13.5	29.3	10.0
1T-6	Average	<u>59.8</u> 60.0	<u>56.3</u> 56.3	<u>13.0</u> 12.7	$\frac{27.6}{27.7}$	9.4 9.8
Longitudinal at 350 F						
1L-7		51.6	49.4	13.5	38.8	9.3
1L-8		51.4	49.1	14.5	38.1	9.3
1L-9	Average	<u>51.1</u> 51.4	48.8 49.4	$\frac{14.5}{14.2}$	35.0 37.3	$\frac{9.4}{9.3}$
	_		Transverse at	350 F		
1T-7		50.5	48.7	17.0	35.1	9.3
1T-8		51.1	49.4	16.5	33.5	9.4
1T-9	Average	49.3 50.3	<u>43,2</u> 48.8	$\frac{16.0}{16.5}$	33.9 34.2	$\frac{9.1}{9.3}$
			Longitudinal a	t 500 F		
1L-10		34.5	32.1	10.0	27.2	8.6
1L-11		33.7	31.8	8.5	21.6	8.5
1L-12	Average	33.7 34.0	$\frac{31.3}{31.7}$	10.0 9.5	$\frac{21.5}{23.4}$	7.9 8.3
	-		Transverse at	500 F		
1T-10		32.3	30.5	10.0	14.7	7.5
1T-11		35.0	33.2 31.0	7.5	15.l	8.0
1T-12		32.8 33.4	31.0 31.6	- <del>7.0</del> 8.2	15.1 15.0	$\frac{7.6}{7.7}$

TABLE II. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE

Specimen Number	Of	.2 Percent fset Yield rength, ksi	Compression Modulus, 10° psi
	Longitudina	al at Room Temperature	
2L-1 2L-2 2L-3	Average	62.0 59.0 61.6 60.9	11.4 11.1 11.5 11.3
	Transverse	at Room Temperature	
2T-1 2T-2 2T-3	Average	60.6 61.2 60.0 60.6	10.9 11.1 11.4 11.1
	Long	itudinal at 250 F	-
2L-4 2L-5 2L-6	Average	56.2 56.8 57.0 56.7	10.1 10.3 10.3 10.2
	Trat	nsverse at 250 F	
2T-4 2T-5 2T-6	Average	56.8 56.8 54.4 56.0	10.3 10.3 10.2 10.3
		itudinal at 350 F	
2L-7 2L-8 2L-9	Average	51.7 48.8 51.3 50.6	9.8 9.4 <u>9.6</u> 9.6
	Tran	nsverse at 350 F	
2T-7 2T-8 2T-9	Average	52.0 50.3 50.9 51.1	9.9 9.7 9.6 9.7
	Long	itudinal at 500 F	
2L=10 2L=11 2L=12	Average	35.0 35.3 35.3 35.2	9.6 9.0 <u>9.7</u> 9.4
	Trai	nsverse at 500 F	•
2T-10 2T-11 2T-12	Average	33,1 32,5 33,1 32,9	9.7 9.9 9.7 9.7

TABLE III. SHEAR LEST RESULTS FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number		Ultimate Shear Strength, ksi
	Longitudinal	
4L-1		39.3
4L-2		39.0
413		39.8
4L-4		39.3
	Avorage	39,3
	Transverse	
		39,5
4T-2		40.1
4T-3		38.8
4T-4		38.5
	Average	39.2

TABLE IV. CHARPY V-NOTCH TEST RESULTS FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE

Specimen Number		Energy, ft./1bs.
	Longitudinal	
10-1L		7.0
10-2L		9.0
10-3L		7.0
10-4L		5.0
10-5L		9.0
10-6L		10.0
10-7L		6.5
	Average	8.9
	Transverse	
10-1T		4.0
10-2T		4.0
10-3T		5.0
10-4T		4.0
10-5T		5.0
10-6T		5.Ŭ
	Average	4.5

TABLE V. RESULTS OF SLOW-BEND TYPE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE

Specimen Number		W, inches	a, inches	T, inches	P, Abs	Span, inches	€ ( <del>M</del> )	κ <sub>Q</sub> (a:)
				Transverse	(T-L)			
6-1T	1	2.00	0.903	1.00	4,500	8.0	,2,294	29 , 20.,
6-2T		2.00 <sub>%</sub>	0.936	1.00	4,100	8.0	2.410	27.95
6-3T		2.00	0.946	1.00	4,350	B,0	2.448	30, 12
6-4T		2.00	0.942	1,00	4,300	8.0	2.433	29,59
6-5T		2.00	0.911	1,00	4,350	8.0	2,321	28.56
6-6T		2.00	0.916	1.00	4,425	9.0	2,339	29.27
	1.						Average	The course is a
		-	L	neitudinal	(L-T)	178		11
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6-1L		2.00	0.876	1.00	4,925	8.0	2.205	30.72
6-2L	•	2.00	0.903	1.00	4,950	8.0	2.294	32.12
6-3L		2.00	0.918	1,00	4,900	8.0	2.346	32.52
6-4L		2.00	0.947	1,00	5,075	8.0	2.452	35,19
6-5L	·	2.00	0.880	1,00	4,880	8.0	2.218	
6-6L		2.00	0.920	1,00	4,950	8.0		32.94
0.00		2,00	V1720	1,00	. 4,,,,,			-
				,			Average	34,30

<sup>(</sup>a) These candidate  $K_{\rm O}$  values do meet existing ASTM size and crack length criteria and are considered valid  $K_{\rm IC}$  numbers.

TABLE VI. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE (UNNOTCHED, R = 0.1) (LONGITUDINAL)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-2	60.0	9,500
5-3	55.0	21,300
51	50.0	30,200
3-4	45.0	70,600
5-8	42.5	2,581,900
5-5	40.0	50,400
5-7	37.5	53,300
5-6	35.0	3,858,400
5-9	<b>3c.</b> 0	11,340,800(a)
	250 F	
5-10	60.0	8,400
5-11	55.0	17,400
5-12	50.0	42,200
5-13	45.0	124,100
5-15	42.5	223,900
5-14	40.0	109,300
5-16	37.5	2,384,200
5-17	35.0	204,300 (b)
5-18	30.0	238,300 <sup>(b)</sup>
5-19	25.0	11,538,190 <sup>(a)</sup>
	350 F	
5-20	60.0	100
5-24	50.0	28,100
5-22	45.0	33,700
5-25	42.5	97,800
5-21	40.0	177,990
5-26	27.5	212,300
5-23	35.0	2,851,600
5-27	30.0	256,800
5-28	25 <sub>1</sub> . 0	14,461,900

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

<sup>(</sup>b) Failed at Radius.

TABLE VII. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE RESULTS FOR X2048-T851
ALUMINUM PLATE (NOTCHED, K

R = 0.1) (LONGITUDINAL)

Specimen Number	Maximum Strese, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-31	40.0	7,500
5-32	30.0	21,600
11:5-54	25.0	44,700
5-36	22.5	107,400
5-33	20.0	247,500
5-35	17.5	2,646,500
5-37	15.0	14,621,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
	250 F	•
5_44	40.0	6,430
5-45	30.0	26, <b>60</b> 0
5-47	25.0	48,300
5-46	20.0	91,800
5-49	17 <b>.5</b>	1,061,800
. 5-50	15.0	8,524,200
5-51	12.5	11,392,300 <sup>(a)</sup>
1	350 F	
5-38	40.0	6,100
5-39	30.0	15,400
5-41	25.0	43,800
5-40	20.0	128,400
5-42	17.5	243,600
5-43	15.0	509,000
5-52	12.5	4,744,700
5-53	10.0	13,384,100 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

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SUMMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR X2048-T851 ALUMINUM PLATE (LONGITUDINAL) TABLE VIII.

7.2.2.2.2.2.		Тепрет-	Hours		cated Creep	to Indicated Greep Deformation,		Initial	Rupture	Elongation in 2 in.	Reduction of Area,	Minimum Creep Rate
Specimen Number	ksi F	acure, F	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	percent	hours	percent	percent	percent
												47
3-3	09	250	1	ı		l	1	2.710	0.1		22.4	1 6
7-6	9	=	51.0	0.50		11	36	0.674	77.8		26.4	0.037
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,	S	036		ł	ŀ	1	. 1	2.655	0.05	12.6	41.1	i
3-10	3 5	<u> </u>	71 0	1	v	17	29	0.541	34.8	5.9	10.1	0.055
7 6 £	35	:	17	62	180	275	325	0.367	333.7 3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0023
3-2	25	•	125	410	1475 (a)	3165 (a)	1	0.274	$1033.1^{(1)}$	1053.1 <sup>(b)</sup> 0.655	1	0.00028
3-7	20	200	0.2	9.0	1.6	3.5	5.4	0.274	6.7	8.2	27.0	0.25
ֹה	2	005	12	52	160	112	352	0.151	416.6	14.1	54.5	6.0027
ל, ל ל,	2 4	<b>}</b> =	105	310	1200(3)	1	1	0.118	527.3	0.397	1	0.00032
7	4.5	=	200	1000	ı	l	1	0.056	984.5	0.255	1	0.00008
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(a) Estimate.

(b) Test discontinued.

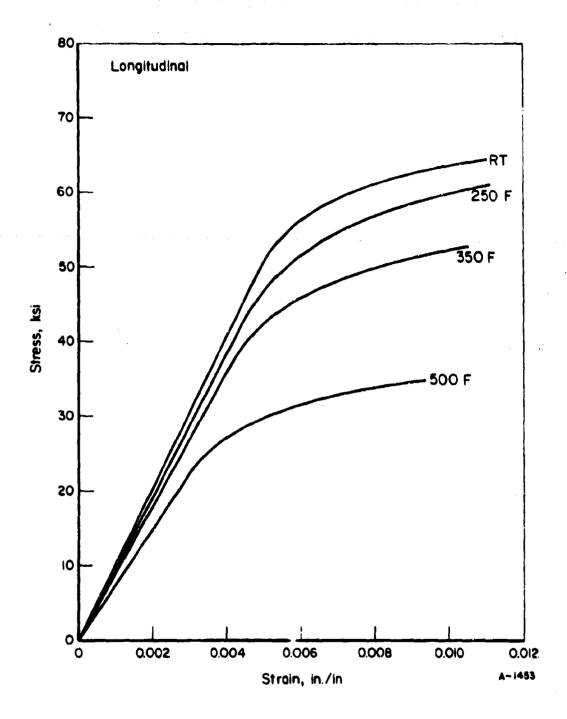


FIGURE 2. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR X2048-T851 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

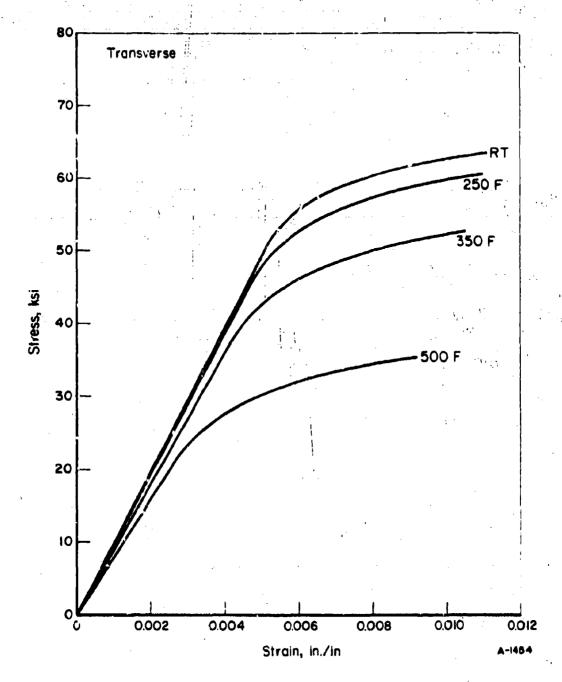


FIGURE 3. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR X2048-T851 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

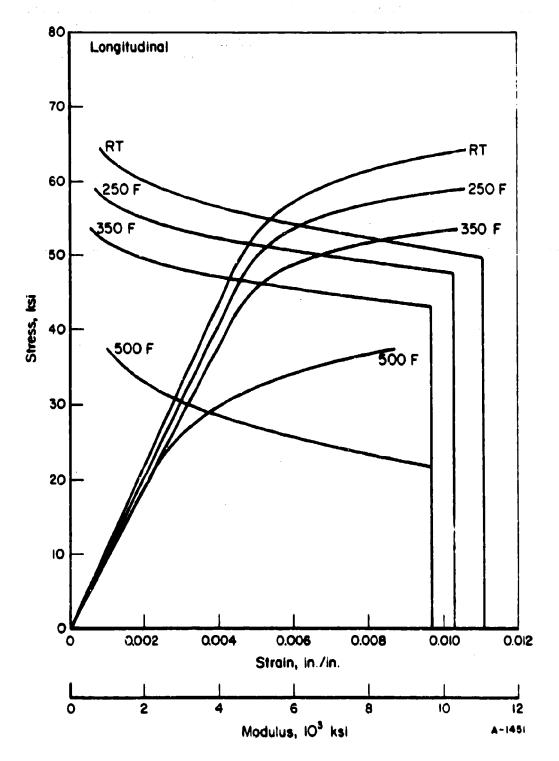


FIGURE 4. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR X2048-T851 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

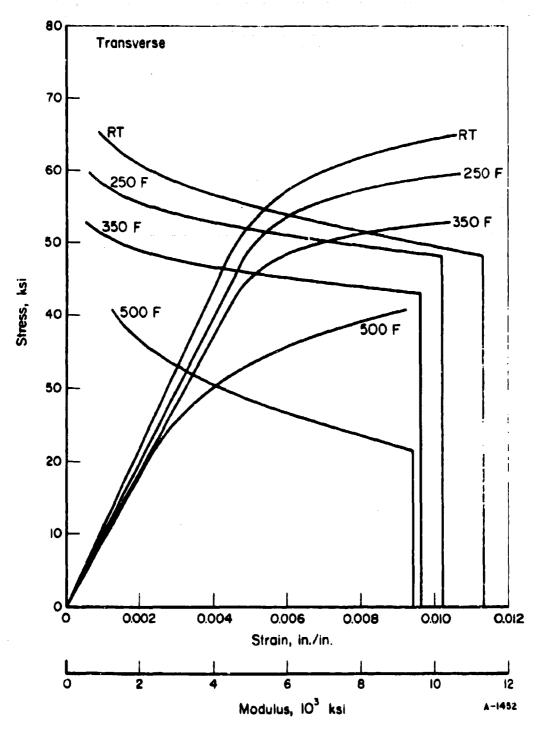


FIGURE 5. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR X2048-T851 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

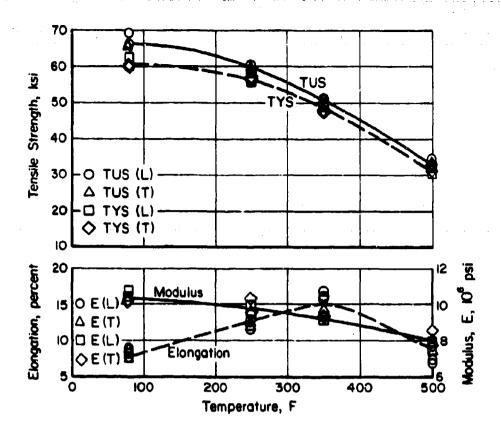


FIGURE 6. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF X2048-T851 PLATE

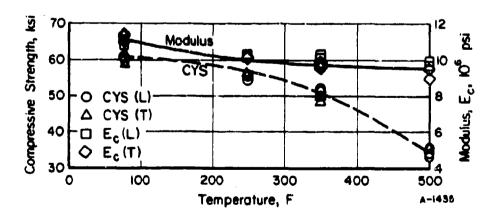


FIGURE 7. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF X2048-T851 PLATE

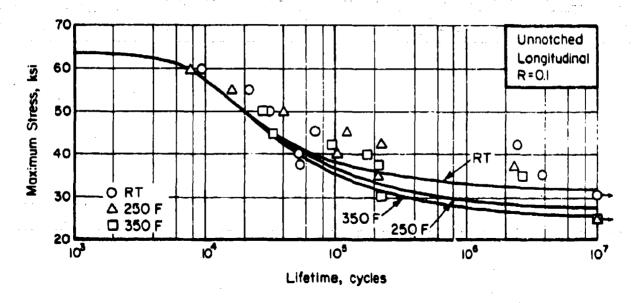


FIGURE 8. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED X2048-T851 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

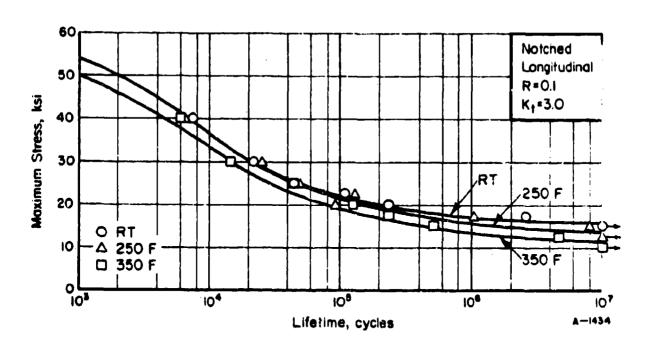


FIGURE 9. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF NOTCHED (K = 3.0) X2048-T851 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

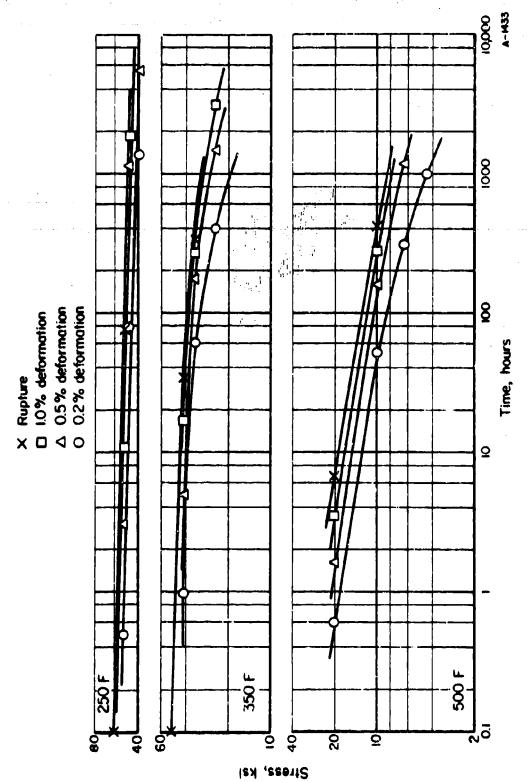


FIGURE 10. STRESS-RUPTURE AND PLASTIC DEFORMATION CURVES FOR X2048-T851 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

### 7050-T73651 Aluminum Alloy

### Material Description

Alloy 7050 is an Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloy developed by the Alcoa Research Laboratories supported by the Naval Air Systems Command and the Air Force Materials Laboratory. When heat treated and aged to the -T73 temper, thick 7050 plate and hand forgings exhibit strengths equal to or exceeding those of 7079-T6XX products combined with improved fracture toughness and a high resistance to exfoliation and stress-corrosion cracking. The alloy differs from conventional 7XXX series aluminum alloys in that zirconium is added and chromium and manganese are restricted in order to minimize quench sensitivity.

The material used in this evaluation was 1-inch plate from Heat S-416420 produced within the following composition limits

Copper	2.0 to 2.8
Iron	0.15 max
Silicon	0.12 max
Manganese	0.10 max
Magnesium	1.9 to 2.6
Zinc	5.7 to 6.7
Chromium	0.04 max
Titanium	0.06 max
Aluminum	Balance .

### Processing and Heat Treating

The specimen layout is shown in Figure 11. Specimens were tested in the as-received -T73651 temper.

### Test Results

Tension. Test results for both longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 250 F, 350 F, and 500 F are given in Table IX. Typical stress-strain curves at temperature are presented in Figures 12 and 13. Effect-of-temperature curves are shown in Figure 16.

Compression. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 250 F, 350 F, and 500 F are given in Table X. Typical stress-strain and tangent-modulus curves at temperature are presented in Figures 14 and 15. Effect-of-temperature curves are shown in Figure 17.

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FIGURE 11. SPECIMEN LAYOUT FOR 7050-T73651 PIATE.

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Shear. Results of pin-type shear tests for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature are given in Table XI.

Impact. Charpy V-notch test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature are presented in Table XII.

Fracture Toughness. Results of slow-bend type tests in both the longitudinal (L-T) and transverse (T-L) directions are given in Table XIII. The candidate  $\rm K_{O}$  values shown in the Table are considered valid  $\rm K_{I\,c}$  values by existing ASTM criteria.

Fatigue. Axial load fatigue test results at a stress ratio of R=0.1 are given in Tables XIV and XV for unnotched and notched transverse specimens. These tests were conducted at room temperature, 250 F, and 350 F. S-N curves are presented in Figures 18 and 19.

Creep and Stress-Rupture. Tests were conducted at 250 F, 350 F, and 500 F on transverse specimens. Tabular test results are given in Table XVI. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 20.

Stress Corrosion. Tests were performed as described in the experimental procedures section of this report. No failures or cracks occurred in the 1000 hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The coefficient of thermal expansion for this alloy is  $12.8 \times 10^{-8}$  in./in./F from 68 F to 212 F.

Density. The density of this material is 0.102 lb./in.3.

TABLE IX. TENSION TEST RESULTS FOR 7.050-T73651 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE

Specimen Number	T	timate ensile rength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation in 2 Luchos, percent	Reduction in Area, percent	Tensile Modulus, 10 psi
		L	ongitudinal at Roc	om Temperature		
1L-1		82.1	73.4	12.0	30.8	10.3
1L-2		82.9	74.0	12.0	30.0	10.4
1L-3	Average	82.8 82.6	73.9 73.8	$\frac{11.5}{11.8}$	29.9 30.2	$\frac{10.1}{10.3}$
		-	Cransverse at Room	m Temperaturo	ing and a second of the second	
1T-1		81.4	72.4	10.0	23.3	10.6
17-2	*	81.4	72.7	10.5	25.2	10.5
1T-3		81.7	72.6	11.0	24.9	10.4
	Average	81.5	72.5	10.5	<del>24.5</del>	10.5
			Longitudinal	at 250 F		
1L-4		65.1	65.0	15.5	47.6	9.3
1L-5		64.8	64.8	15.5	48.2	9.4
1L-6	•	65.2	<u>65.2</u>	15.5	48.5	9.5
	Average	65.0	64.9	15.5	48.1	9.4
			Transverse			
1T-4		04.4	63.8	13.5	39,1	9.3
1T-5	·	64.6	64.2	13.5	40.3	10.1
17-6	Average	64.5 64.5	$\frac{64.2}{64.1}$	$\frac{13.0}{13.3}$	36.8 38.*	$\frac{9.7}{9.7}$
			Longitudinal	at 350 F		
1L-7		52.7	52.3	17.0	58.3	8.8
1L-8		54.6	54.4	16.5	57.2	8.4
1L-9		54.0	<u>54.0</u>	17.0	58.3	8.9
	Average	53.7	53.5	16.8	58.1	8.7
•			Transverse	at 350 F		•
1T-7		53.0	52.8	14.5	48.8	3.9
1T-8		53.2	52.8	15.0	47.5	8.1
1T-9		54.3	54.3	14.5	47.2	9.1
	Average	53.5	53.3	14.7	47.8	8.7
	-		Longitudinal		- ·	بند
1L-10		21.6	21.2	25.0	80.3	8.4
1L-11		22.2	21.8	22.0	79.8	8.1
1L-12	Average	$\frac{19.9}{21.2}$	$\frac{19.7}{20.9}$	24.5 23.8	<u>83.0</u> 81.0	8.7
٠. '	VACTOR	21.1	Transverse		0110	
17-10		19.9	19.7	23.0	80.8	8,5
1T-11		23.5	23.5	22.5	75.4	8.6
1T-12		19.4	19.4	25.0	83,2	8.8
	Average		20.8	23.5	79.8	8.7

TABLE X. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR 7050-1736-1 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE

Specimen Number	Of	2 Percent fact Yield ength, ksi	Compressive Nodulus, 10 <sup>1</sup> psi
	Longitudina	il at Room Temperal	ture
2L-1 2L-2 2L-3	Average	73.1 73.3 72.7 73.0	10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8
16	Transverso	at Room Temperati	ire
2T-1 2T-2 2T-3	Average	75.4 75.2 75.2 75.3	11.2 10.9 11.0 11.0
	Long	itudinal at 250 F	
2L-4 2L-5 2L-6	Average	64.4 64.8 63.7 64.3	9.5 9.6 9.4 0.5
	Trai	sverse at 250 F	
2T-4 2T-5 2T-6	Aver <b>a</b> ge	66.4 66.1 65.7 66.1	10.0 9.9 (0.1 10.0
	Long	Ltudinal at 350 F	.**
2L-7 2L-8 2L-9	Average	54.2 54.7 52.1 53.7	9.0 9 C <u>9.1</u> 9.1
	Tran	neverse at 350 F	
2T-7 2T-8 2T-9	Aver <b>a</b> ge	54.8 54.8 52.1 55.1	9.4 9.6 9.3 9.4
	Long	Itudinal at 500 F	
2L-10 2L-11 2L-12	Average	20.1 21.2 21.3 20.9	8.5 7.9 7.8 8.1
	Trat	nsverse at 500 F	
2T-10 2T-11 2T-12	Average	22.6 21.0 22.5 22.0	8.2 7.9 8.0 8.0

TABLE XI. SHEAR TEST RESULTS FOR 7050-T73651 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number	Ultimate Sh Strength, I	
	Longitudinal	
4L-1 4L-2 4L-3 4I4	46.8 46.5 50.2 51.3 Average 48.7	1.3 (1.5)
4T-1 4T-2 4T-3 4T-4	47.5 41.9 48.2 43.3 Average 47.9	e de la companya de l

TABLE XII. IMPACT TEST RESULTS FOR 7050-T73651
ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

pecimen Number			Energy, ft. 1bs
	Long	itudinal	
10L-1		. •	26.5
10L-2			44.0
10L-3		A	29.0
10L-4		•	57.0
10L-5			22.0
19L-6		•	30.0
		Average	34.7
	Tra	msverse	•
10T-1	- - 1	•	6.9
10T-2		1.0	6.0
10T-3			5.5
10T-4		•	6.0
10T-5			5.5
10T-6	. 1		5.8
		Average	5.7

TABLE XIII. RESULTS OF SLOW-BEND TYPE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS FOR 7050-T73651 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE

Specimen Number	w, inches	a, inches	T, inches	P, 1bs.	Span, inches	f (	K <sub>Q</sub> (a)
		Lo	ongitudinal	(I,~I)			
6-1L	2.00	1.00	1.00	5,000	8.0	2.664	37,68
6 -2L	2.00	0.990	1.00	5,100	8.0	2.622	37,83
6-3L	2.00	0.992	1.00	4,950	8.0	2.622	36,35
6-4L	2. <b>0</b> 0	1.01	1.00	5,100	8.0	2,708	39.07
6-5L	2.00	1.00	1.00	5,000	8.0	2.664	37.68
6-6L	2.00	0.964	1.00	5,190	8.0	2.508	36.90
		ı				Averag	ge 37.68
			(Transverse	(T-L)			
6-lT	2.00	0,963	1.00	5,200	8.0	2.510	36.90
6-2T	2.00	0.963	1.00	5,200	8.0	2.510	36.90
6-3T	2.00	1.00	1.00	5,000	8.0	2.663	37.70
··· 6.4T	2.00	0.997	1,00	4,900	8.0	2,652	36.75
6-5T	2.00	0.990	1,00	4,900	8.0	2.623	36.30
6-6T	2.00	0.978	1.00	5,200	8.0	2,573	37.80
e Gregoria		•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		Averaş	ge 36.99

<sup>(</sup>a) These candidate  $K_0$  values do meet existing ASTM size and crack length criteria and are considered valid  $K_{\rm IC}$  numbers.

TABLE XIV. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR UNNOTCHED 7050-T73651 ALUMINUM PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Strevs, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-7	60.0	11,580
5-6	50.0	46,700
5-5	46.0	55.420
5-1	40.0	84,500
5-3	37.5	296,600
5-2	35.0	4,527,400
5-4	30.0	12,500,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
	<u>250 F</u>	
5-16	60.0	9,390
5-14	50.0	21,680
5-13	45.0	29,390
5-9	40.0	77,100
5-10	37.5	133,200
5-11	35.0	99,900
5-25	32.5	1,086,400
5-8	30.0	363,800
5-15	25.0	443,400
5-22	20.0	10,151,300 <sup>(a)</sup>
	<u>350 F</u>	
5-17	60.0	220
5-19	50.0	26,350
5-20	45.0	60,460
5-18	40.0	83,690
5-21	35.0	88,990
5-23	30.0	401,600
5-24	25.0	10,6 <b>04</b> , <b>65</b> 0 <sup>(a</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

TABLE XV. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR NOTCHED (Kt=3.0) 7050-T73651 ALUMINUM PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maxicum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-32	37.5	11,500
5-31	35.0	15,600
5-33	32.5	14,800
5-34	30.0	21,900
5-36	27.5	25,400
5-35	25.0	42,200
5-37	20.0	70,800
5-38	15.0	363,800
5-39	10.0	10,480,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
	250 F	
5-40	37.5	7,200
5-41	35.0	13,000
5-42	32.5	14,400
5-43	30.0	17,100
5 -44	25.0	36,900
5-46	20.0	127,300
5 - 45	15.0	293,600
5-47	10.0	10,000,480 <sup>(a)</sup>
	350 F	
5-48	37.5	3,670
5-49	35.0	8,190
5-50	32.5	43,510
5-51	30.0	42,450
5-52	25.0	87,300
5 -53	20.0	89,950
5 -54	15.0	521,300
5-55	10.0	12,237,900 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

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o di con		Temper-	Hours	to Indica	to Indicated Creep Deformation	Deformat	ion	Initial	Rupture	Elongation in 2	Reduction	Minimum Creep Rate
Number	ksi ksi	F F	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	percent	hours	parcent		percent
3-10	99	250	0.04	0.07	0.18		0.85	0.803	3.9	15.2	43.2	1.35
3-1	50	250	30	70	195	305,2,	415	0.553	472.5/27	8.6	46.1	0.0125
3-11	45	250	15	110,	605		;	0.504	576.1(1)	0.993	1	0.00053
3-13	35	250	425	2700 <sup>(a)</sup>	8700,4		:	0.315	1007.3	0,432	}	0.00005
3-4	57	350	0.02	0.03		0.13	0.22	0.603	7.0	16.	60.5	e1
3-10	32	350	1.5	3.8		10	:	0.405	13.0	- † - † - • †	63.5	0,041
3-2	: :	350	11	43		133	145	0.306	155.1	1	40.4	0,0031
3-8	20	359	35	30	305	420	760	0.315	Se2.7/E)	21.2	75.9	0,0011
3-12	12	350	675	1603 <sup>(a)</sup>		;	;	0.156	1028.9	0.317	}	0,000095
3-5	12	500	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.1	0.19	0,303	5.0	25.0	3.68	0.0
3-7	6	200	0	8.5	14.3	23.6	29.5	0.155	37.7	17.5	87.6	0.034
3-3	7	200	9	15	07	20	101	C.121	139.9	8, 17	91.2	0.011
3-14	5	200	10	07	220	525(2)	7.75	<b>0.10</b> 2	1126.9(h)	36.5	91.0	00014
3-9	7	200	52	320	910	1550(2)	;	0.53.0	1148.0	0.720	:	0.00021

TABLE XVI. SURMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR 7050 ALLMINUM PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

(a) Estimated.

(b) Test discontinued.

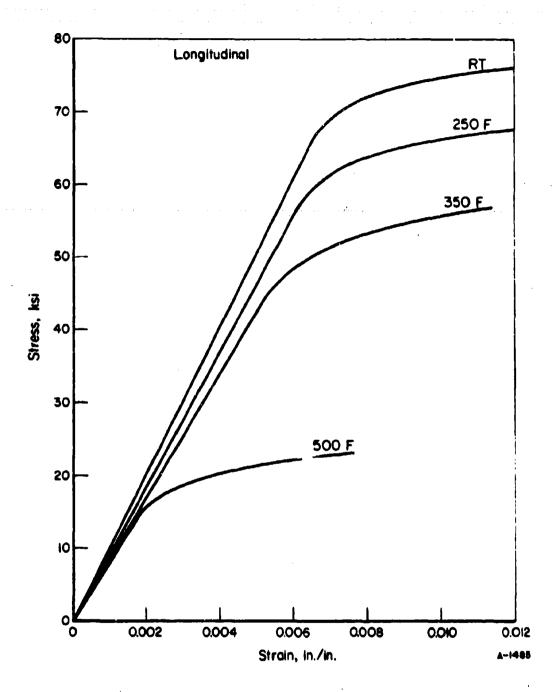


FIGURE 12. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 7050-T73651 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

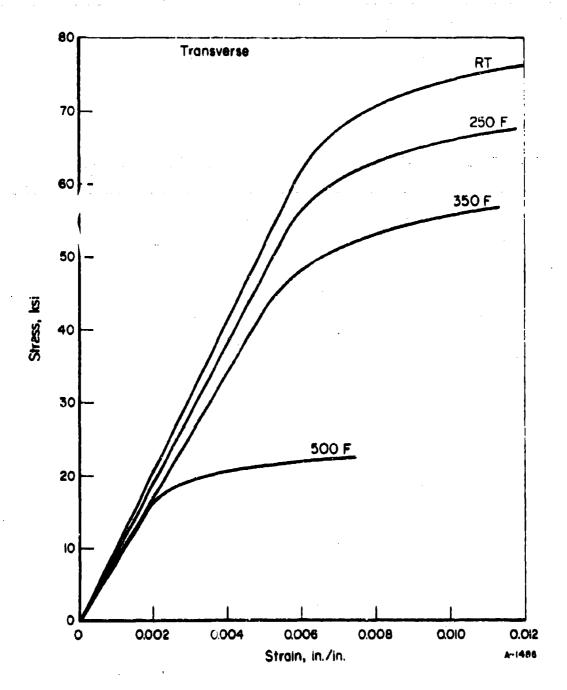


FIGURE 13. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 7050-T73651 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

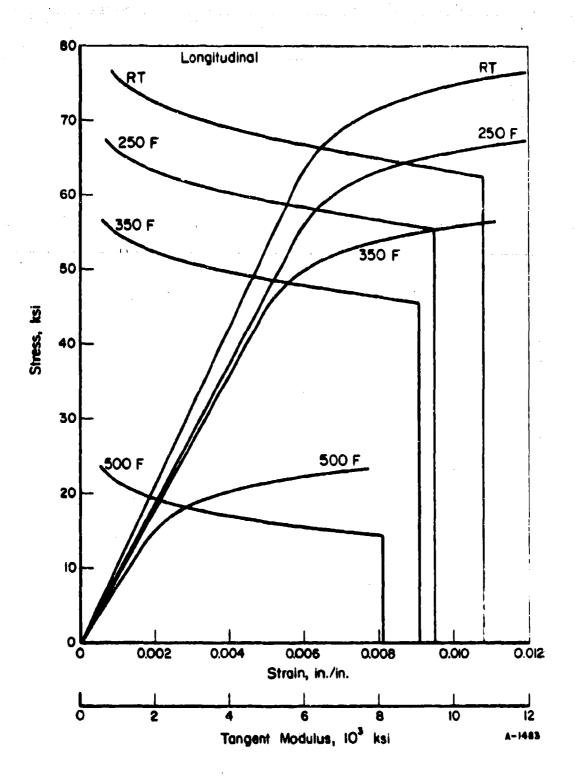


FIGURE 14. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 7050-T73651 PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

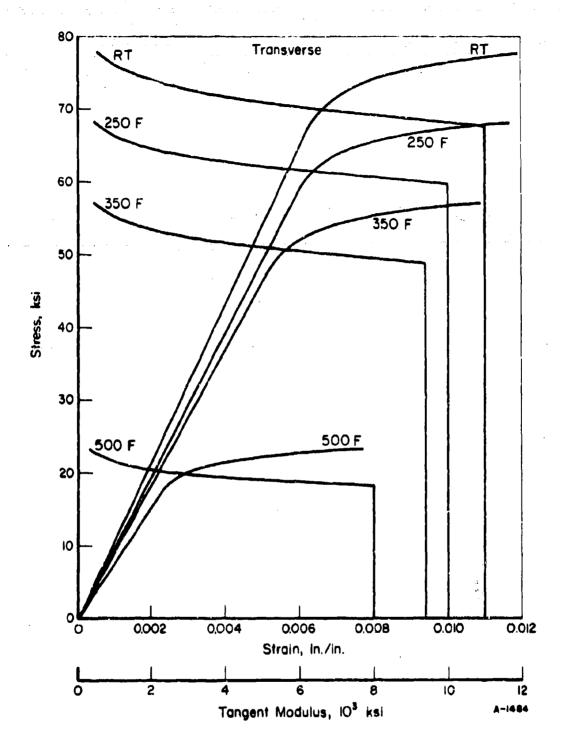


FIGURE 15. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 7050-T73651 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

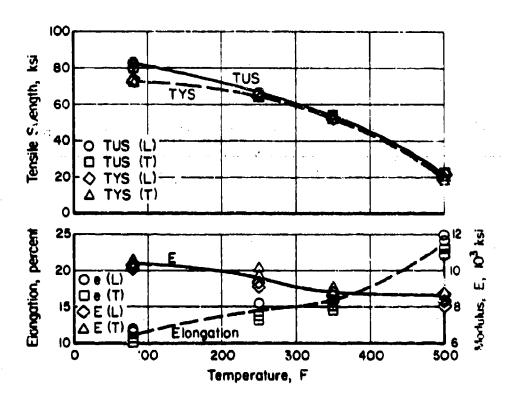


FIGURE 16. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF 7050-T73651 PLATE

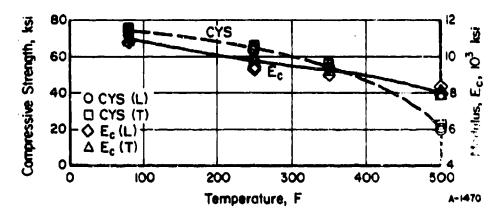


FIGURE 17. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF 7050-T73651 PLATE

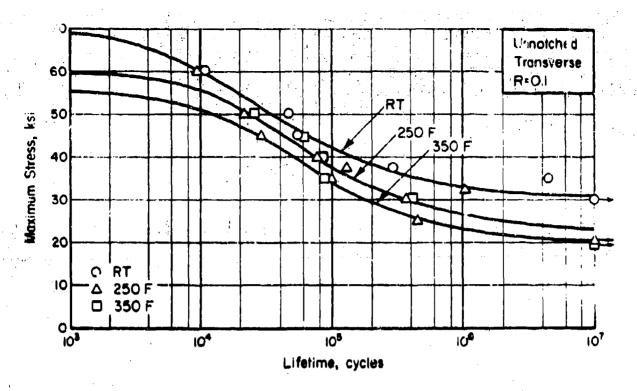


FIGURE 18. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED 7050-T73651 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

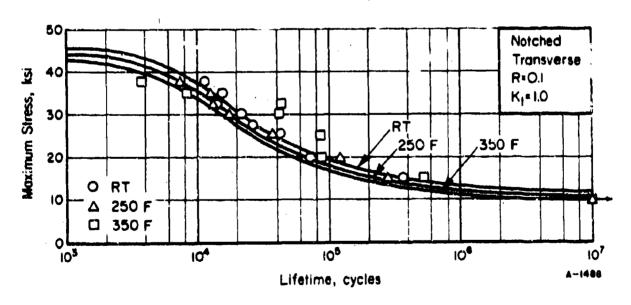


FIGURE 19. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF NOTCHED (K = 3.0) 7050-T73651 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

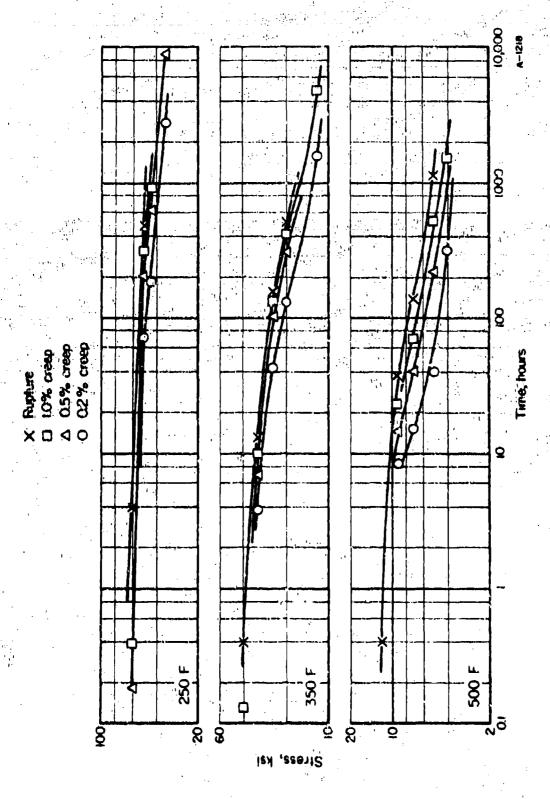


FIGURE 20. STRESS-RUPTURE AND PLASTIC DEFORMATION CURVES FOR 7050-173651 PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

# 21-6-9 Stainless Steel Alloy

## Material Description

Alloy 21-6-9 is a recent development of the Armco Steel Corporation. It is an austenitic stainless steel, combining high yield strength with good corrosion resistance. The room temperature yield strength of 21-6-9 is superior to Types 304, 321, and 347. It has good elevated temperature properties and retains high strength and toughness at subzero temperatures.

Armco 21-6-9 stainless steel is available in standard finishes in annealed or high tensile temper sheet and strip as well as in bar, wire, forging billets, and plate.

The materials used in this evaluation was an 0.072-inch thick sheet produced within the following composition limits

Carbon	0.08 max
Manganese	8.00 - 10.00
Phosphorus	0.060 max
Sulfur	0.030 max
Silicon	1.00 max
Chromium	19.00 - 21.50
Nickel -	5.50 - 7.50
Nitrogen	0.15 - 0.40
Iron	Balance

# Processing and Heat Treating

The specimen layout is shown in Figure 21. The alloy was evaluated in the as-received annealed condition.

#### Test Results

Tension. Results of tests on longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 700 F, and 900 F are given in Table XVII. Typical stress-strain curves at temperature are presented in Figures 22 and 23. Effect-of-temperature curves are shown in Figure 26.

Compression. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 700 F, and 900 F are given in Table XVIII. Typical

549		537				525					1.9			51						_
550	-	538				326				js	14			52						_
351		539				527				s	15			53			_			_
552		540				588				5	16			54	_					
555		541				529		folig	ue		17			55						_
554		542				530		<b>6</b> 0 1	7	5	18			56						
555		543				\$31				5	19			37						_
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550		544				534				5	22	1		910					_	
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560	·	548				536					24			512						
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	· }		<b>3</b>		<del></del>		7			'	1									
			- 4				7			413	464		-							
	1 * .																			

FIGURE 21. SPECTHER LAYOUT FOR 21-6-9 ANGEALED SHEET

compressive stress-strain and tangent-modulus curves at temperature are presented in Figures 24 and 25. Effect-of-temperature curves are presented in Figure 27.

Shear. Results of sheet-shear type tests for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature are given in Table XIX.

Bend. The minimum bend radius for this material was 1T,

Fracture Toughness. Tests were conducted on transverse (T-L) specimens of full-sheet thickness (0.072-inch)  $\times$  18 inches  $\times$  30 inches with an EDM flaw in the center. The net section yield stress at fracture was greater than the tensile yield strength of the material; therefore, the K values obtained are considered invalid.

Fatigue. Axial-lad test results for transverse specimens at a stress ratio of R=0.1 are given in Tables XX and XXI. These tests were performed on both unnotched and notched specimens at room temperature, 400 F, and 700 F. S-N curves are presented in Figures 28 and 29.

Creep and Scress Rupture. Tests were conducted for transverse specimens at 400 F, 700 F, and 900 F. Tabular test results are given in Table XXII. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 30.

Stress Corrosion. Tests were conducted as described in the experimental procedures section of this report. No cracks or fractures occurred in the 1000-hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The coefficient of expansion for this alloy is  $10.6 \times 10^{-8}$  in./in./F from 80 F to 1000 F.

Density. The density of this material is 0.283 lb./in.3.

TABLE XVII. TENSILE TEST RESULTS FOR ANNEALED 21-6-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

Specimen Number		mate Tensile ength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation in 2 Inches, percent	Tensile Modulus, 10 <sup>8</sup> psi
<del></del>		Longitudin	al at Room Temperat	ure	<del></del>
1L-1		113.0	64.3	54.0	26.7
1L-2		113.0	65.0	54.5	26.6
1L-3	Average	113.0 113.0	65.1 64.8	<u>56.5</u> 5 <b>5.0</b>	$\frac{26.4}{26.6}$
			e at Room Temperati	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1T-1		114.0	65.3	50.0	28.6
1T-2		113,0	66.3	50.0	28.2
1T-3		113,0	66.0	50.0	28.4
	Avezage	113,3	65.7	50.0	28.4
•		Long	itudinal at 400 F		
1L-4		88.4	42.3	44.0	21.2
1L-5		87,6	42.6	43.0	21.8
1L-6		<u>98.4</u>	<u>42.6</u>	43.5	20.2
	Average	88.1	42.5	43.5	$\frac{21.1}{}$
	2 " (1	Tra	insverse at 400 F		
1T-4	$V_{ijk}$	88.4	42.7	42.O	19.9
1T-5		88.4	42.5	42.0	20.5
1T-6	Average	88.4 88.4	$\frac{43.0}{42.7}$	42.0 42.0	19.3 19.9
	201010	•	itudinal at 700 F	72.0	-717
1L-7		84.2	35.9	46.0	24.8
1L-8		83.5	35.9	45.5	18.3
1L-9		83.5	35.9	45.5	22.0
-	Average	83.7	35.9	45.7	21.7
		Tre	insverse at 700 F		
1T-7		82.8	35.8	41.5	19.4
11-8		83,4	35.9	42.0	18.4
1T-9		<u>83.5</u>	36.0	42.0	17.4
	Average	83.2	35.9	41.8	18.4
			gitudinal at 900 F		
1L-10		76.0	33.0	43.0	20.4
1L-11		76.6	33.2	43.0	16.9
1L-12	Average	75.7 76.1	32,9 33,0	43.0 43.0	$\frac{20.2}{19.2}$
			ansverse at 900 F	•••	
1T-10		76.4	33.3	41,5	15.9
1T-11		76.6	33.3	41,0	17.6
1T-12		76.6	33.0	41.5	15.4
	Average	76.5	33.2	41.3	16.3

TABLE XVIII. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR ANNEALED 21-6-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

Specimen Number	0:	,2 Percent (fset Yield rength, ksi	Compression Modulus, 10' psi
	Longitudin	al at Room Tempe	rature
2L-1 2L-2 2L-3	Average	67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2	29.3 28.6 27.8 28.5
	Transvers	e at Room Temper	ature
2T-1 2T-2 2T-3	Average	66.3 66.5 66.8 66.5	29.1 29.0 29.0 29.0
	Long	itudinal at 400	<u>F</u>
2L-4 2L-5 2L-6	Average	44.4 45.6 45.4 45.1	26.2 27.4 26.6 26.7
	Tra	nsverse at 400 h	
2T-4 2T-5 2T-6	Average	47.0 46.7 45.3 46.3	29.3 29.0 28.0 28.8
	Long	itudinal at 700	<u>,F</u>
2L=7 2L=8 2L=9	Average	40.2 39.9 41.4 40.5	25.8 25.3 26.4 25.8
	Tre	insverse at 700 l	<u>-</u>
2T-7 2T-8 2T-9	<b>Av</b> or <b>a</b> ge	38.3 37.2 38.3 37.9	27.7 25.5 <u>26.4</u> 26.5
	Long	itudinal at 900	<u>F</u>
2L-10 2L-11 2L-12	Average	25.3 34.8 33.8 34.7	25.8 26.1 24.1 25.3
	Tra	msverse at 900 l	<del>-</del>
2T-10 2T-11 2T-12	Average	34.0 34.1 34.1 34.1	26.1 25.8 25.2 25.7

TABLE XIX. SHEAR TEST RESULTS FOR ANNEALED 21-6-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number		Ultimate Shear Strength, ksi
	Longitudina	1
4L-1 4L-2 4L-3 4L-4	Average	101.0 102.0 103.0 103.0 102.3
	Transverse	
4T-1 4T-2 4T-3 4T-4	Average	102.0 102.0 104.0 103.0 102.8

TABLE XX. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR UNNOTCHED 21-6-9 ANNEALED STAINLESS STEEL SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number		Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
		Room Temperature	
5-5		105.0	3,500
5-4		100.0	43,500
5-3		95.0	83,500
5-2		90.0	153,300
5-1		85.0	294,600
5-6		80.0	344,900
5-7	• • •	75.0	206,000
5-8		65.0	10,000,000(4)
		400 F	
5-9		100.0	(b)
5-14		90.0	200
5-10		90.0	500
5-16		87.5	122,700
5-13		85.0	63,600
5-17		82.5	153,300
5-12		80.0	110,500
5-18		77.5	258,400
5-15		75.0	10,167,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
		700 F	
5-19		85.0	(b)
5-21		80.0	600
5-20		75.0	3,399,200
5-24	-1.	72.5	4,821,600
5-22		70.0	140,400
5+25		70.0	4,842,000
.5-23	.}	65.0	10,029,000 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

<sup>(</sup>b) Failed on first cycle.

TABLE XXI. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR NOTCHED (K<sub>2</sub>=3.0) 21-6-9 ANNEALED STAINLESS STEEL SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-11	75.0	12,240
5-4	70.0	38,380
5-5	65.0	74,510
5~3	60.0	97,190
5-14	55.0	186,620
5-6	50.0	1,757,000
5-30	40.0	10,744,400 <sup>(a)</sup>
d	400 F	· ·
5-13	75.0	10,300
5-31	70.0	11,200
5-22	65.0	14,000
5-21	55.0	26,900
5-20	45.0	84,400
5-32	40.0	204,600
5-17	35.0	10,589,500 <sup>(a</sup>
	700 F	
5-29	75.0	3,300
5-28	. <b>65.0</b>	11,400
5-24	55.0	27,200
5-19	50.0	116,300
5-26	45.0	144, 200
5-18	40.0	143,700
5-24	35.0	10,519,200 (4

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

TABLE XXII. SUMMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR 21-6-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

Saciono.	200712	Temper-		Hours to Inc	dicated Cree	Hours to Indicated Creep Deformation,	œ,	Initial	Rupture	Elongation	Creep
Number	ksi ksi	deute,	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	percent	hours	percent	mare, percent
3-1	80	200	1	:	:	:	:	}	On Inading		•
3-4	83	200	0.01	0.20	0.45		$1.500^{(a)}$	26.68	841.4(6)	28.4	0.0005
3-7	70	200	0.10	0.35	5.0	85,		13.220	169.9(b)		
3-9	40	200	2.0	70,07	1,455		ł	0.826	$650.1^{(6)}$		0.0001
3-12	35	200	:	3,000(2)	!		:	0.229	715.1(6)		1
3-2	86	200	;	:	;	;	;		On loading	1 ' 1 ' 7	)
3-5	80	700	:	:	ŀ	;	:	28.24	813.4(5)	31.1	0.00007
3-8	20	700	;	0.05	0.3	7.0	:	4.920	309.7(b)	5.990	0.00002
3-15	70	700	:	0.10	10,	>1,000	;	1.452	798.6(p)	2.050	:
	35	200	0.20	0.40	5.000(8)	. ;	;	0.314	$120.7^{(b)}$	1.051	;
3-11	30	700	:	10,000(a)	. :	i	:	0.180	268.5 <sup>(b)</sup>	0.218	i
3-3	76.5	<b>6</b>	;	:	:	· :	:	:	On Loading	42.2	1
3-10	70	900	;	;	;	:	;	20.852	438.9	27.6	1
3-6	65	<b>6</b>	:	:	:	:	:	10.8	753.7	20.9	0.0006
3-17	35	900	;	0.10	>1,000	;	:	1.260	480.0( )	1.475	;
3-16	30	900	1	5,000(a)	:	;	;	0.198	738.5	0.222	:
3-13	25	900	:	:	:	:	:	0.162	289.4	0.167	

(a) Estimate.

<sup>(</sup>b) Test discontinued.

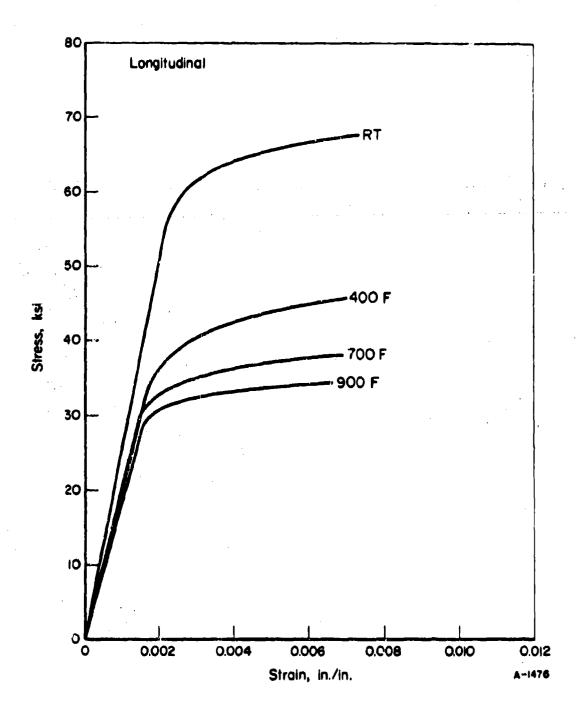


FIGURE 22. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (LONGITUDINAL)

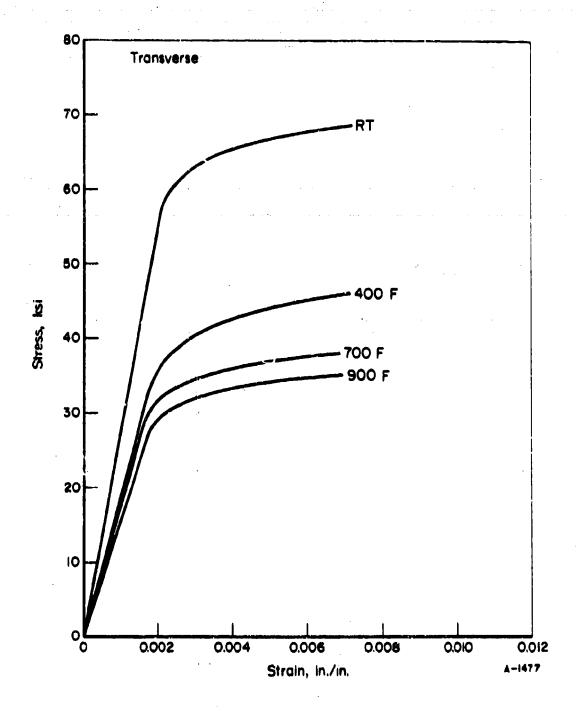


FIGURE 23. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

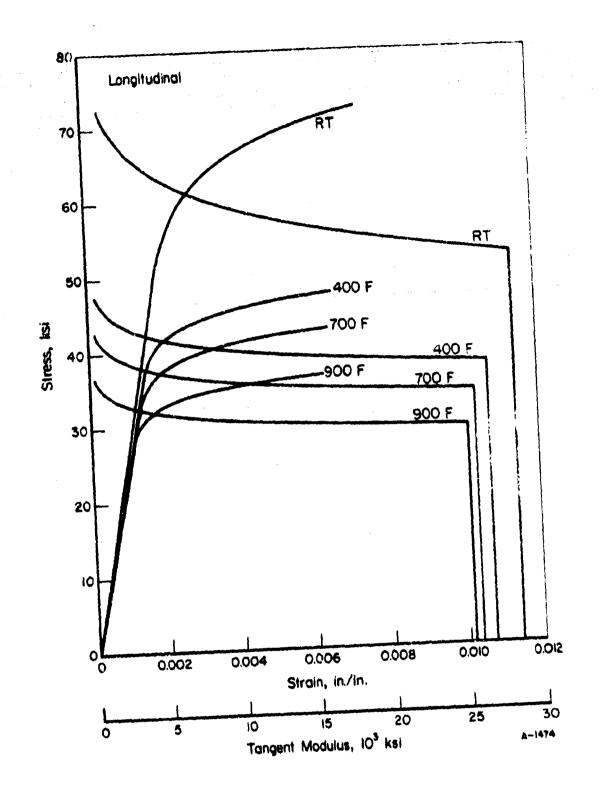


FIGURE 24. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANCENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (LONGITUDINAL)

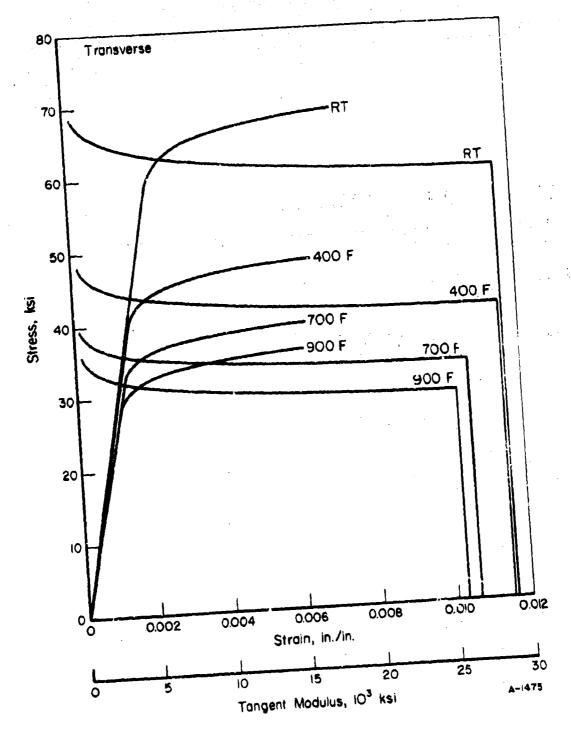


FIGURE 25. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS\_STRAIN AND TANGENT\_MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

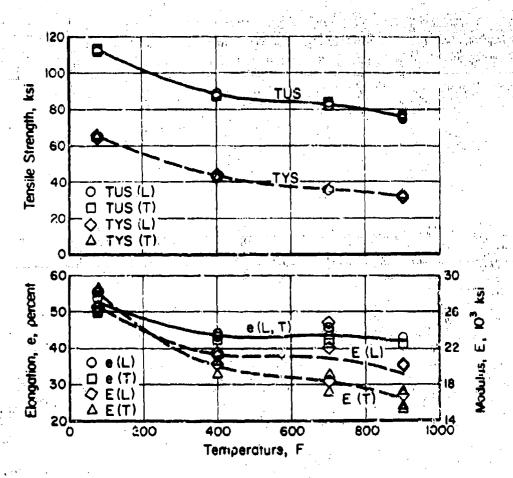


FIGURE 26. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES ()F 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET

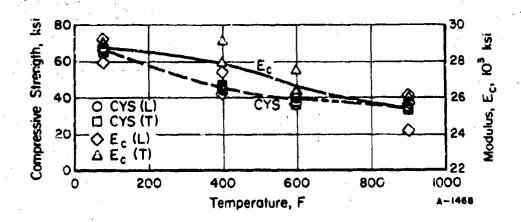


FIGURE 27. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET

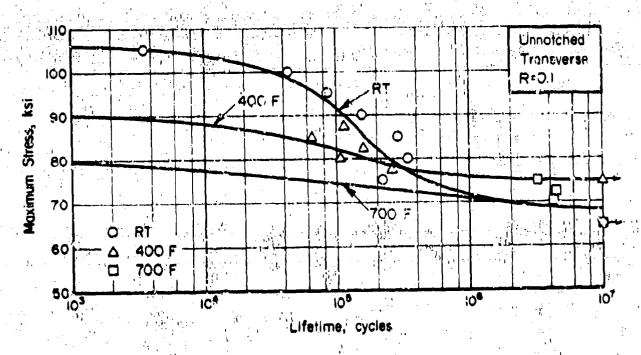


FIGURE 28. AX1AL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

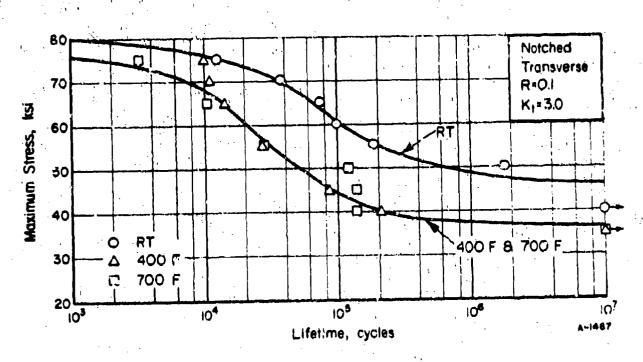


FIGURE 29. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF NGTCHED ( $R_g = 3.0$ ) 21-6-9 ANNEALET SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

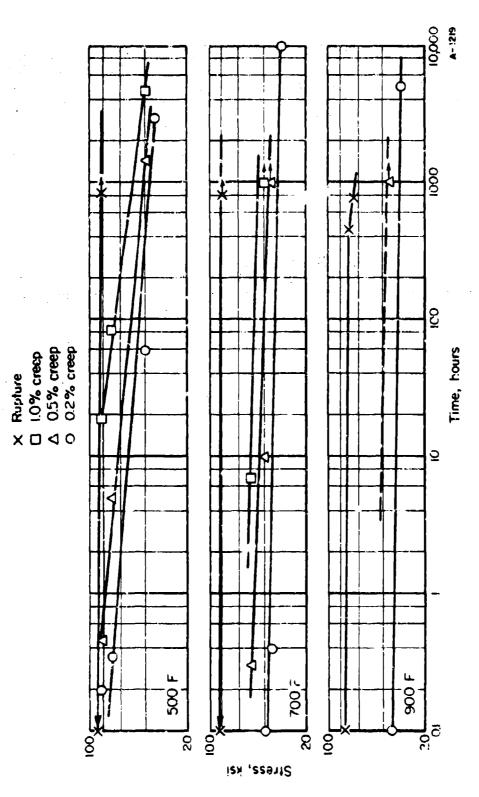


FIGURE 30. STRESS-RUPTURE AND PLASTIC DEFORMATION CURVES FOR 21-6-9 ANNEALED SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

### T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 Alloy

## Material Description

The 8Mo-8V-2Fe-3Al beta titanium alloy is a recent development of TIMET. The alloy was selected for full-scale evaluation after confirming (by TIMET) that it could be melted by the conventional consumable electrode vacuum arc process. It shows producibility and property characteristics that make it suitable for a variety of airframe applications. A variety of heat treatments are available to allow the designer to take advantage of its individual properties or its generally good overall properties.

The material used in this evaluation was an 0.040-inch-thick sheet from TIMET Heat K-5055 with the following composition

Molybdenum	8.0
Vandaium	8.2
Iron	2.0
Aluminum	3.0
Oxygen	0.14
Nitrogen	0.011
Titanium	Balance

### Processing and Heat Treating

The specimen layout is shown in Figure 31. The material was received in the solution-treated condition. Specimens were aged at 900 F for 6 hours. This condition is called the high strength, fully-aged condition.

#### Test Results

Tension. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 600 F, and 800 F are given in Table XXIII. Stress-strain curves at temperature are presented in Figures 32 and 33. Effect-of-temperature curves are shown in Figure 36.

Compression. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 600 F, and 800 F are given in Table XXIV. Typical stress-strain and tangent moudlus curves at temperature are presented in Figures 34 and 35. Effect-of-temperature curves are presented in Figure 37.

550		3	37				525	_			51	3			51					
		1:	36				526				51	4			52		_			
551		1:	30				527				51	5			53					
552			40 -				52.8				51	6			54			_		
553			141				529		Folia	u (	51	7			55					
554		[:	42				530 60 T 51			•			56	56						
333			43				531				31				57					
556			44				332				5				58					
557			45				533				5				59					
558			46				534					22			510					
559 560			47				535		• •		3	23			511	_				
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FIGURE 31. SPECI. / LAYOUT FOR T1-8Mc-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET

Shear. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature are given in Table XXV.

Fracture Toughness. Specin as were full-sheet thickness (0.040-inch) by 18 inches wide by 36 inches long with an EDM flaw in the center. The average  $K_0$  obtained from four transverse (T-L) specimens was 50 ksi  $\sqrt{\rm in}$ . By existing ASTM criteria, this is considered a valid  $K_c$  value.

Fatigue. Axial load tests were conducted on transverse specimens, both unnotched and notched, at a stress ratio of R=0.1. Test temperatures were room temperature, 400 F, and 600 F. Tabular test results are given in Tables XXVI and XXVII. S-N curves are presented in Figures 38 and 39.

Creep and Stress-Rupture. Tests were performed at 550 F, 700 F, and 900 F. Tabular test results are gaven in Table XXVIII. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 40.

Stress-Corrosion. Tests were performed as described in the experimental procedures section of this report. No failures or cracks occurred in the 1000-hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The coefficient of thermal expansion for this allow is  $5.0 \times 10^{-8}$  in./in./F from 68 F to 800 F.

Density. The density of this alloy is 0.175 lb./in.3.

TABLE XXIII. TENSILE TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEET

Specimen Number		imate Tensile trength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation in 2 Inches, percent	Tunsile Modulus, 10 <sup>d</sup> psi
		Longitudir	al at Room Tempera	ture	<del></del>
1L-1		160.0	143.0	12.0	13.6
1L-2		162.0	147.0	12.0	13.6
1L-3		159.0	144.0	11.0	13.7
	Average	160.3	144.7	11.7	13.6
1T-1			e at Room Temperat		3.00
1T-2		176.0	160.0	9.0	15.4
11-2 11-3		175.0	157.0	10.0	14.9
11.03	Average	173.0 174.7	157.0 158.0	9.5 9.5	14.5
		_	situdinal at 400 F		****
1L-4		148.0	123,0	9,5	13.2
1L-5		149.0	124.0	9.0	13.5
1L-6		149.0	123.0	8.5	13.2
	Average	148.7	123.3	9.0	12.3
		Tra	insverse at 400 F	¥*	
1T-4		153,0	135.0	7.0	14.4
1T-5		158.0	133,0	6.5	13.8
1T-6		155.0	132.0	7.0	14.1
	Average	155.3	133.3	<u> ६.४</u>	14.1
		Long	itudinal at 600 F		
1L-7		144.0	116.0	7,5	12.3
178		147.0	118,0	7.5	12.4
1L-9		147.0	119.0	7.0 7.3	12.5
	Average	146.3	117.7	7.3	12.4
		Tre	insverse at 600 F		
1 <b>T-</b> 7		152.0	123.0	69	13.2
1T-8		153.0	174.0	6.5	13.5
1T-9		152.0	125.0	7.0	13.0
	Average	152.3	124.0	6.7	13.2
		Long	gitudinal at 800 F		
1L-10		139.0	102.0	21.0	12.1
1L-11		140.9	110.0	19.0	11.8
1L-12	<b>4</b>	134.0	105.0	16.0	11.4
	Average	137.7	105.7	18.7	11.8
			insverse at 800 F		
1T-10		139.0	112.0	16.5	12.3
1T-11		146.0	118.0	16.0	12.4
1T-12		138.0	108.0	16.0	12.2
	Average	141.0	112.7	16.2	12.3

TABLE XXIV. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEET

Specimen Number	. 0	0.2 Percent ffset Yield trength, ksi	Compression Modulus, 10 <sup>n</sup> psi
	Longitudin	nal at Room Temperatur	C
2L=1 2L=2 2I,=3	Average	177.0 177.0 179.0 177.7	1.5.9 15.8 16.0 15.9
11 ×	Transver	se at Room Temperature	
2T-1 2T-2 2T-3	Average	190.0 192.0 193.0 191.7	16.8 16.8 17.1 16.9
	Lon	gitudinal at 400 F	
2L-4 2L-5 2L-6	Avurage	138.0 164.0 142.0 140.7	14.4 15.9 14.7 14.5
- '		ansverse at 400 F	
2T-4 2T-5 2T-6	Average	164.0 164.0 163.0 163.7	16.1 15.9 16.2 16.1
	Long	gitudinal at 600 F	
2L-7 2L-8 2L-9	Average	141.0 137.0 138.0 138.7	14,5 13.9 <u>14.1</u> 14.2
	Tr	ansverse at 600 f	
2T-7 2T-8 2T-9	Aver <b>a</b> ge	152.0 154.0 149.0 151.7	14.9 14.9 14.7 14.8
	Lon	gitudinal at 800 F	-
2L-10 2L-11 2L-12	Average	134.0 136.0 134.0 134.7	12.7 12.5 12.9 12.7
-	Tr	ansverse at 800 F	
2T-10 2T-11 2T-12	<b>Avera</b> ge	140.0 139.0 137.0 138.7	13.5 13.7 13.5 13.6

TABLE XXV. SHEAR TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEEL AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number		Ultimate Shear Strength, ksi
	Longitudinal	•
4L-1		92.9
4L-2		102.0
4L-3		102.0
4L-4		100.5
	Average	100.5
	Transverse	
4T-1		103.0
4T-2		106.0
4T-3		109.0
4 <b>T-</b> 4		109.0
	Average	106.8

TABLE XXVI. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR UNNOTCHED, SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED TI-8Mo-9V-2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	<u>1</u>
5-2	110.0	8,200
5-1	100.0	16,800
5-3	90.0	24,000
5-4	80.0	34,800
5 - 5	70.0	61,400 324,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
5-25	70.0	324,000
5 - 6	65.0	11, 153,000
5-7	60.0	324,000(b) 11,153,000(b) 11,053,400(b)
	400 F	
5-11	110.0	12,100
5-12	100.0	13,500
5-13	90.0	22,400
5-15	85.0	40,600
5-14	80.0	33,900
5-16	75.0	36,500 200,000(c)
5-9	70.0	290,000(€)
5-10	70.0	10 940 500 (b)
5-8	60.0	290,000(b) 10,940,500(b) 10,245,100(b)
	700 F	
5-17	110.0	4,010
5-18	100.0	4,870
5-19	90.0	7,650
5-20	80.0	12,500
5-21	70.0	100 380
5-22	60.0	10,352,900 <sup>(b)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Failed in grip.

<sup>(</sup>b) Did not fail.

<sup>(</sup>c) Failed at thermocouple.

TABLE XXVII. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR NOTCHED (K = 3.0) SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-8Mo-8V 2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	<u></u>
5-31	80.0	3,700
5-32	70.0	4,300
5-35	60.0	6,600
5-33	50.0	12,500
5-36	40.0	17.000
5-34	30.0	911,500 (a)
5 - 37	20.0	10,001,300 <sup>(a)</sup>
	400 F	
5-39	<b>80.</b> 0	4,700
5-40	7 <b>0.</b> 0	5,500
5-41	60.0	- 6,700
5-42	50.0	11,400
5-43	40.0	21,100
5 - 44	30.0	10,329,900
5 - 38	20.0	10,001,700
	700 F	
5-45	80.0	2,900
5-46	70.0	3,200
5-47	60.0	5,100
5-48	50.0	8,260
5-49	40.0	26,500
5-50	30.0	33,400
5-51	25.0	16,537,900 <sup>(a</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

TABLE XXVIII. SUMMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR TI-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 ALLOY SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

		Temper-	Hours	Hours to Indic	ated Cre	icated Creep Deformation,	ation,	Initial	Rupture	Elongation	Minimim
Specimen	Stress,	ature,	,		percent			Strain,	Time,	in 2 Inches,	Creep Rate.
Number	ks1	<u>ن</u>	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	percent	hours	percent	percent
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,,	150	700	1	;	1	7 ! !	1	•	0.1	\:	
3-3	140	200	0.05	0.20	1.3	4.2	13	1,187	1623	12.0	2,7
3-8	100	700	1.6	7	11		7.5	0 751	080	7.7	0.047
3-10	09	700	7	œ	27	50	500(a)	107.0	(q) 7.7.1	7.1	0.0025
3-11	30	200	20	) L'	, so(a)	,,,(a)		0.491	(q) 0.677	1.5/8	1
•	3	2	0		5	7007	1	0.082	313,3	0.529	0.00036
3-4	75	006			°	2		i .	•	•	(
15	, C	000	200		,	0.0	7.7	0.045	8.1	31.1	1.2
) ( ) (	) (	006	0.0	0.15	٥.٥	2.0		0.264	76.65	50.2	0.22
7-0	<b>C</b> 7	900	0.50	2.5	10	707	7	0,135	1406.2	57.3	0.008
3-13	12	006	4.3	20	153	450(4)		0.109	172.8 <sup>(b)</sup>	0.647	0.0018
2 6	L F	1									
0-0	100	050		;	1	1	```	;	On Loading	8.9	;
3-9	145	550	0.3	2.8	30	105	$1200^{(a)}$	2,538	1104 6 (b)	05.7	0 0003
3-15	110	550		26	86	3500(a)	•   •	090	173 0(b)	000	
3-16	70	550		103	$\frac{1}{2}$ $(a)$		1	000.0	1,3.9(b)	1.002	;
·	2	000		100	200	1		0.422	234.6	0.780	1 1

(a) Estimate,

<sup>(</sup>b) Test discontinued.

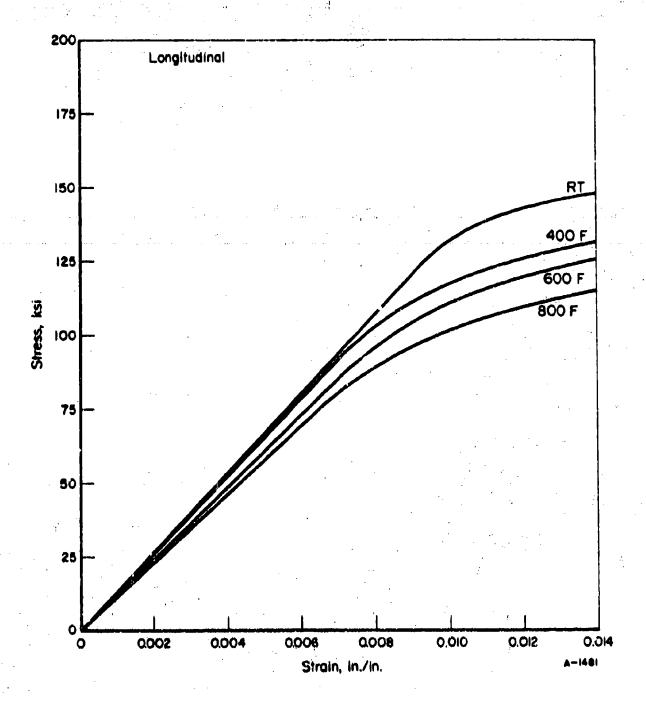


FIGURE 32. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET (LONGITUDINAL)

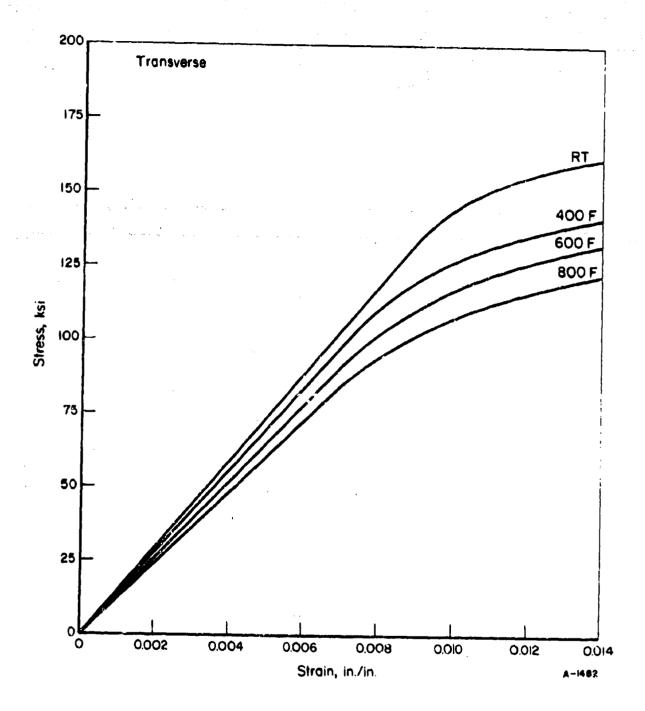


FIGURE 33. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-8No-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET (TRANSVERSE)

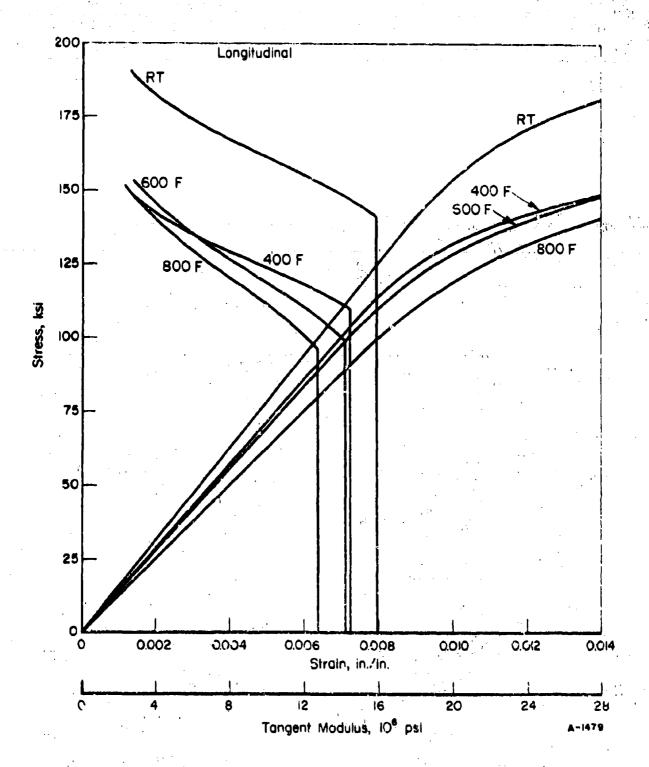


FIGURE 34. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET (LONGITUDINAL)

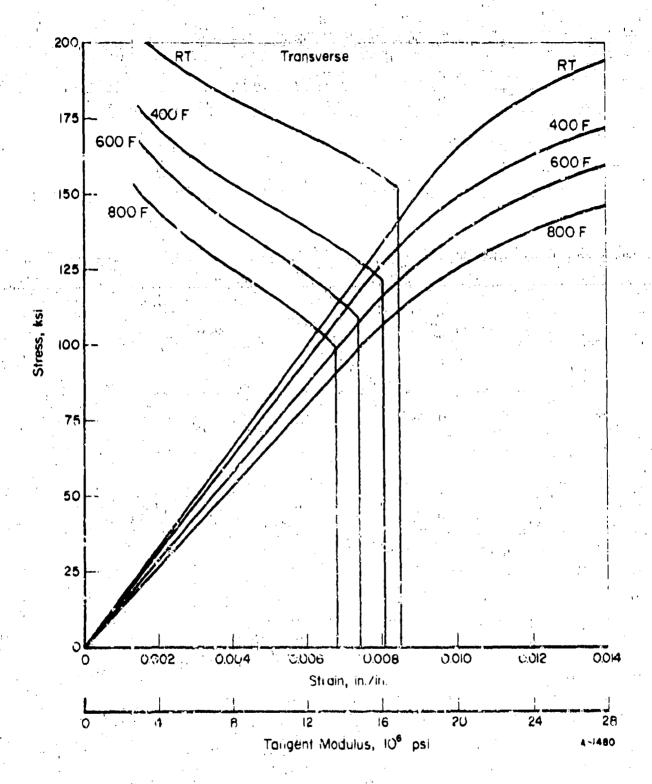
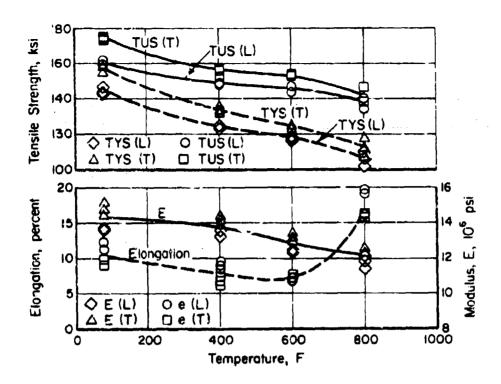


FIGURE 35. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIF AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREADED AND AGED TI-EMG-8V-2FG-JAI SHEZT (TRANSVERSE)



The second secon

FIGURE 36. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-SMo-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET

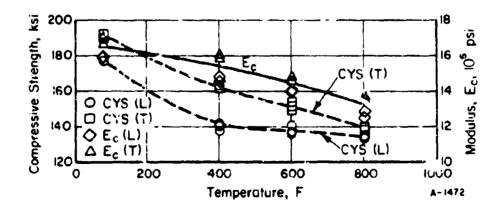


FIGURE 37. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-8Mo-8V-7mo-3A1 SHEET

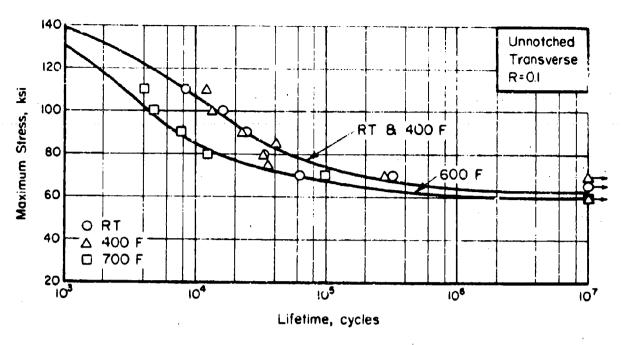
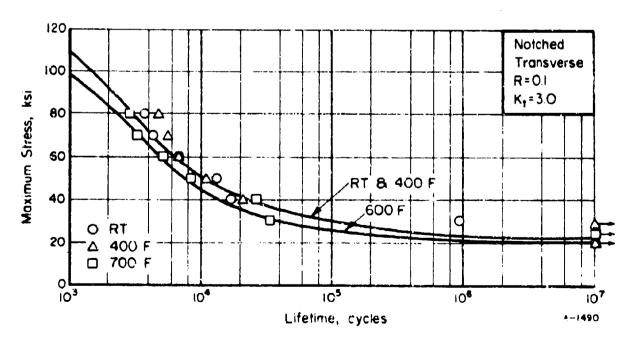


FIGURE 38. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 SHEET (TRANSVERSE)



|--|--|--|--|

# Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr Alloy

## Material Description

This alloy is a recent development of RMI Company. It is an alpha-beta type alloy designed for deep hardenability. Preliminary information shows the material to have low density, high modulus, high toughness, and good producibility. Strength retention to 800 F is good.

The material used for this evaluation was a  $1 \, 1/2$ -inch-thick plate from RMI ingot number 890180.

## Processing and Heat Treating

The specimen layout is shown in Figure 41. The material was received in the solution treated (1740 F, 1 hour, AC) condition and specimens were aged at 1000 F for 8 hours.

## Test Results

Tension. Results of tests in both the longitudinal and transverse directions at room temperature, 400 F, 600 F, and 800 F are given in Table XXIX. Typical stress-strain curves at temperature are shown in Figures 42 and 43. Effect-of-temperature curves are presented in Figure 46.

Compression. Results of tests in both the longitudinal and transverse directions at room temperature, 400 F, 600 F, and 800 F are given in Table XXX. Typical stress-strain and tangent-modulus curves at temperature are shown in Figures 44 and 45. Effect-of-temperature curves are shown in Figure 47.

Shear. Results of pin shear tests at room temperature for longitudinal and transverse specimens are given in Table XXXI.

Impact. Results of Charpy V-notch tests at room temperature in both the longitudinal and transverse directions are given in Table XXXII.

Fracture Toughness. Results of slow-bend type tests in both the longitudinal (L-T) and transverse (T-L) directions are given in Table XXXIII. Even though the candidate  $K_Q$  values do not meet the rigorous a, T, < 2.5  $(\frac{K_Q}{TYS})^2$  criteria they are above  $2.2(\frac{K_Q}{TYS})^2$  and should be considered good indicative  $K_{IC}$  values.

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2	*	96	0	

Fatigue. Axial load fatigue tests were conducted at room temperature, 400 F, and 600 F for unnotched and notched transverse specimens at a stress ratio of R = 0.1. Results are given in tabular form in Tables XXXIV and XXXV. S-N curves are presented in Figures 48 and 49.

Creep and Stress Rupture. Tests were conducted on transverse specimens at 400 F, 600 F, and 800 F. Tabular test results are given in Table XXXVI. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 50.

Stress Corrosion. Specimens were tested as described in the experimental procedures section of this report. No fractures or cracks occurred in the 1000-hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The thermal expansion coefficient for this alloy is  $5.1 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{In./in./F}}{\text{for } 70}$  to 800 F.

Density. The density value is 0.162 lb./in.3.

TABLE XXIX. TENSILE TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE

Specime: Number		Ultimate sile Strength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation in 1-inch, percent	Reduction in Area, percent	Tensile Modulus 10 <sup>8</sup> psi
		Longi	udinal at Room Te	mperature		
1L-1 1L-2 1L-3		169.0 168.0 168.0	155.0 156.0 156.0	18.0 18.0 18.0	25.0 24.8 <u>24.6</u>	17.9 17.9 <u>17.8</u>
	Average	168.3	155.6	18.0	24.8	17.9
		Trans	verse at Room Tem	perature		
1T-1		168.0	157.0	18.0	24.0	17.5
1T-2		169.0	156.0	17.5	27.3	17.7
1T-3	Average	169.0 168.7	157.0 156.6	$\frac{17.5}{17.7}$	$\frac{27.4}{26.2}$	$\frac{18.3}{17.8}$
			Longitudinal at 4	00 F		
1L-4		144.0	111.0	17.5	29.8	15.4
1L-5		147.0	120.0	20.5	34.6	17.0
1L-6		145.0	<u>117.0</u>	20.5	$\frac{35.3}{33.2}$	$\frac{15.2}{15.9}$
	Average	145.3	116.0	19.5	33.2	15.9
			Transverse at 4			
1T-4		145.0	120.0	19.0	34.5	15.9
1T-5		147.0	120.0	20.0	33.5	16.1
1T <b>-</b> 6	Average	$\frac{146.0}{146.0}$	$\frac{119.0}{119.7}$	$\frac{20.0}{19.7}$	$\frac{33.0}{33.7}$	$\frac{16.7}{16.2}$
			Longitudinal at 6	00 F		
1L-7		138.0	107.0	18.5	34.5	14.8
1L-8		139.0	107.0	20.0	36.0	16.2
1L-9	Average	140.0 139.0	$\frac{107.0}{107.0}$	$\frac{17.0}{18.5}$	$\frac{34.2}{34.9}$	$\frac{15.8}{15.6}$
			Transverse at 60	<u>0 F</u>		
1T-7		139.0	108.0	18.5	30.4	16.0
1T-8		140.0	109.0	18.0	35.0	16.0
1T-9	Average	140.0 139.7	$\frac{109.0}{108.7}$	$\frac{18.0}{18.2}$	$\frac{34.6}{33.3}$	$\frac{16.0}{16.0}$
			Longitudinal at 8	00 F		
1L-10		131.0	99.5	22.0	41.3	13.8
1L-11		132.0	102.0	22.0	44.0	14.5
1L-12		<u>133.0</u>	102.0	20.0	<u>40.9</u>	$\frac{14.9}{14.4}$
	Average	132.0	101.2	21.3	42.1	14.4
			Transverse at 800	<u>) F</u>		
1T-10		133.0	106.0	21.0	44.7	13.9
1T-11		131.0	102.0	21.0	37.4	14.4
17-12		<u>132.0</u>	104.0	21.0	42.0	15.5
	Average	132.0	104.0	21.0	41.4	14.6

TABLE XXX. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE

Specimen Number		0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Compressive Modulus, 10° psi
	Longitudi	nal at Room Tempera	ture
2L-1		168.0	17.8
2L-2		170.0	18.5
2L-3	Average	$\frac{171.0}{169.7}$	$\frac{18.0}{18.1}$
	Transver	se at Room Temperatu	ıre
2T-1		172.0	18.3
2T-2		174.0	18.5
2T-3	A	$\frac{174.0}{173.3}$	<u>18.6</u> 18.5
	Average		18.5
4	Lon	gitudinal at 400 F	
2L-4 2L-5		132.0 125.0	16.5
2L-5 2L-6		123.0	17.2 16.5
	Average	128.3	16.7
	Tr	ansverse at 400 F	
2T-4		130.0	16.3
2T-5		130.0	16.5
2T-6	Average	$\frac{128.0}{129.3}$	$\frac{16.2}{16.3}$
	Lon	gitudinal at 600 F	
2L-7		113.0	15.7
2L-8		113.0	16.4
2L-9	Average	$\frac{111.0}{112.3}$	15.4 15.8
	Tra	ansverse at 600 F	
2T-7		114.0	15.9
2T-8		116.0	15.6
2T-9	A	115.0	<u>15.9</u>
	Average	115.0	15.8
0. 10	Long	gitudinal at 800 F	
2L-10 2L-11		107.0 105.0	14.4 14.7
2L-12		105.0	14.7
	Average	105.7	14.6
	<u>Tra</u>	insverse at 800 F	
2T-10		106.0	14.7
27-11		106.0	14.7
2T-12		107.0	14.4
	Average	106.3	14.6

TABLE XXXI. SHEAR TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number		Ultimate Shear Strength, ksi
	Longitudinal	
4L-1		103.0
4L-2		114.0
4L-3		107.0
4L-4		109.0
	Average	108.3
	Transverse	
4T-1		108.0
4T-2		109.0
<b>4T-</b> 3		109.0
4T-4		106.0
	Average	108.0

TABLE XXXII. IMPACT TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Specimen Number		Energy, ft./1bs.
	Longitudinal	
10L-1		14.0
10L-2		13.0
10L-3		13.0
10L-4		15.0
1015		15.0
10L-6		13.0
	Average	13.9
	Transverse	
10T-1		16.0
10T-2		15.0
10T-3		16.5
10T-4		17.0
10T-5		16.0
10T-6		17.0
	Average	16.3

TABLE XXXIII. RESULTS OF SLOW-BEND TYPE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS ON SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE

Specimen Number	w, inches	a, inches	T, inches	P, 1bs.	Span, inches	$f(\frac{a}{w})$	K <sub>Q</sub> (a)
		Lo	ngicudinal	(L-T)			
6L-1	1.500	0.746	0.750	7,600	6.0	2.64	87.4
6L-2	1.500	0.783	0.750	7,200	6.0	2.86	89.8
6L-3	1.500	0.723	0.750	7,950	6.0	2.52	87.1
6L-4	1.500	0.763	0.750	7,350	6.0	2.74	87.7
		T	ransverse (1	<u>'-L)</u>			
6T-1	1.500	0.770	0.750	7,650	6.0	2.78	92.7
6T-2	1.500	0.777	0.750	7,550	6.0	2.82	92.9
6T-3	1.500	0.770	0.750	8,025	6.0	2.78	97.2

<sup>(</sup>a) Candidate  $K_Q$  values are invalid as  $K_Q$  represented the rigorous standard of a, T, < 2.5  $(\frac{K_Q}{TYS})^2$ . However, they do exceed a 2.2  $(\frac{K_Q}{TYS})^2$  and as such should be considered marginally valid.

TABLE XXXIV. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR UNNOTCHED SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-6	160.0	7,600
5-5	150.0	23,300
5-4	140.0	189,600
5-3	130.0	208,900
5-2	120.0	302,400
5-7	115.0	424,400
5-8	110.0	1,087,800
5-9	105.0	818,800
5-10	100.0	1,767,200
5-1	90.0	1,616,800
5-11	80.0	5,855,600
5-27	70.0	13,625,400 <sup>(a</sup>
	400 F	
5-12	150.0	7,100
5-13	140.0	12,000
5-14	130.0	21,400
5-15	120.0	178,500
5-16	110.0	369,000
5-17	100.0	829,500
5-18	90.0	2,142,600
5-19	80.0	3,059,600
5-24	70.0	10,144,000 <sup>(a</sup>
•	600 F	
5-28	140.0	(b)
5-29	130.0	9,000
5-20	120.0	16,700
5-21	110.0	458,800
5-22	100.0	1,341,600
5-23	90.0	2,653,700
5-25	80.0	4,227,400
5-26	70.0	10,305,400 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

<sup>(</sup>b) Failed on loading.

TABLE XXXV. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR NOTCHED ( $K_t$ =3.0) SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	Room Temperature	
5-31	120.0	1,590
5-32	100.0	5,780
5-33	90.0	7,700
5-34	80.0	11,100
5-38	75.0	24,800
5-35	70.0	133,400
5-36	60.0	400,250
5-37	50.0	813,600
5-41	45.0	1,135,800
5-40	40.0	10,624,900 <sup>(a)</sup>
	400 F	
5-46	75.0	9,500
5-47	70.0	27,600
5-48	65.0	39,900
5-49	60.0	67,000
5 <b>~5</b> 0	55.0	124,000
5-51	50.0	1,846,000
5-53	40.0	1,568,200
5-54	30.0	16,000,000 <sup>(a)</sup>
	600 F	
5-39	80.0	2,530
5 - 40	70.0	9,100
5-42	60.0	25,480
5 - 45	55.0	361,150
5-43	50.0	366,120
5-53	40.0	1,417,600
5 - 55	30.0	14,718,600 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fuil.

SUMMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr ALLOY PLATE (TRANSVERSE) TABLE XXXVI.

	3	Temper-	Hours to	Hours to Indicated Cr	d Creep D	Creep Deformation,	, uc	Initial Strain.	Rupture	Elongation Reduction in 2 Inches. of Area.	Reduction of Area.	Minimum Creep Rate.
Number Number	ksi ksi	rute, F	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2:0	percent	hours	percent	percent	percent
7	142	400	;	;	;	;	į		On Loading		47.7	;
· r	137	400	0.01	0.03	0.7	:	;	3.725	$353.7^{(b)}_{(b)}$	4.302	!	0.00005
9-9	120	400	0.10	550	;	i	- }	1.180	574.5			0.00004
ري -	133	900	1	ł	1	;	:	!	On Loading	1	;	ł
<i>د</i> .	128	009	0.05	10	4000(4)	;	ļ	2.980	643.9(0)	3.280	!	0.000055
10	120	009	3,5	100	:	<u>.</u>	!	1.940	382.3(0)		1 4	;
3-7	110	009	$1350^{(a)}$	;	;	-	1	1.260	365.7(9)	1.332	:	!
11	130	800	ł	ŀ	1	1	;	t	On Loading		48.3	;
3-9	120	800	0.1	0.3	1.5	6.2	21	2,408	504.9/1	11.2	21.5	}
3-8	100	800	9	10,	175	2200 (a)	!	0.992	504.4(0)	1.731	1	0.0004
3-1	20	800	320	2200 <sup>(a)</sup>	7500 <sup>(a)</sup>	;	!	0.456	841.0(0)	0.584	;	0.000056

(a) Estimate.

<sup>(</sup>b) Test discontinued.

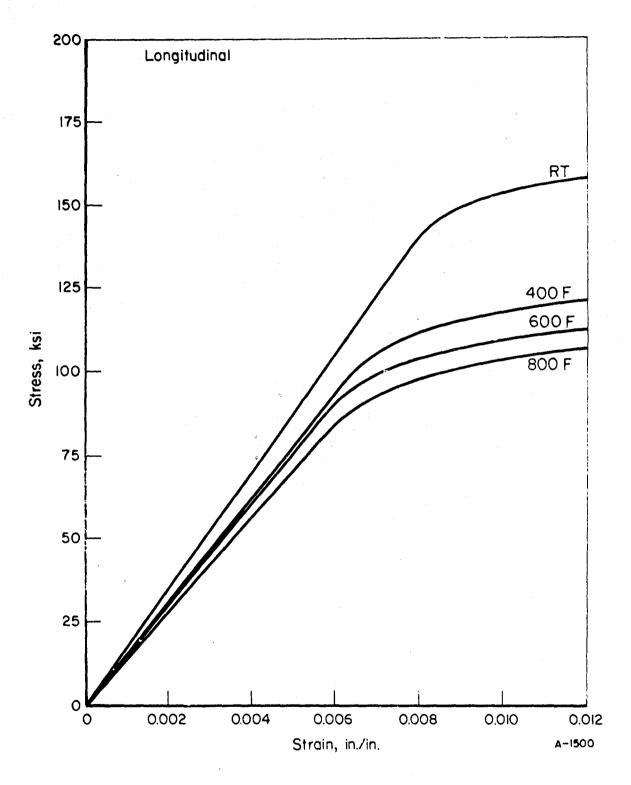


FIGURE 42. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

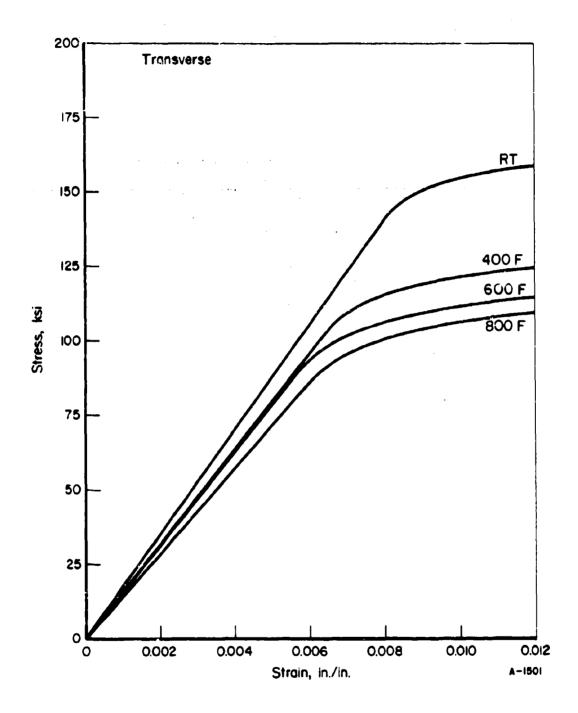


FIGURE 43. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES AT TEMPERATURES FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6Al-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

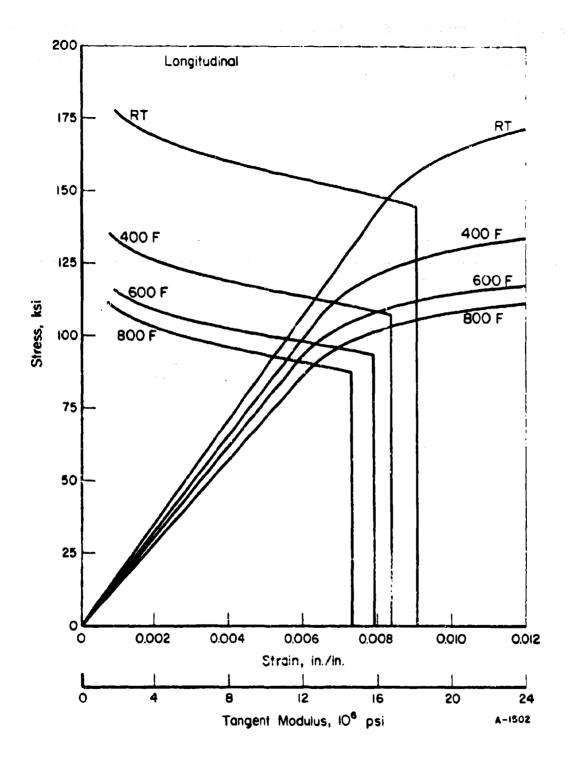


FIGURE 44. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (LONGITUDINAL)

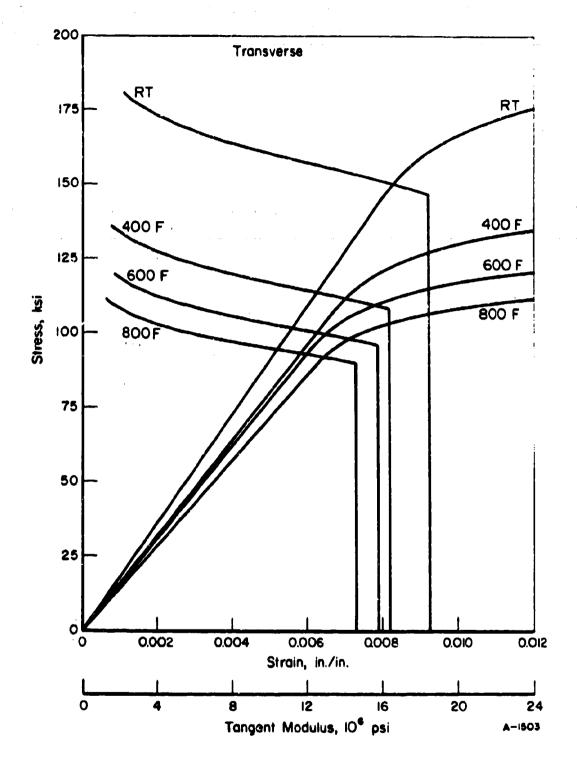


FIGURE 45. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENT-MODULUS CURVES FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

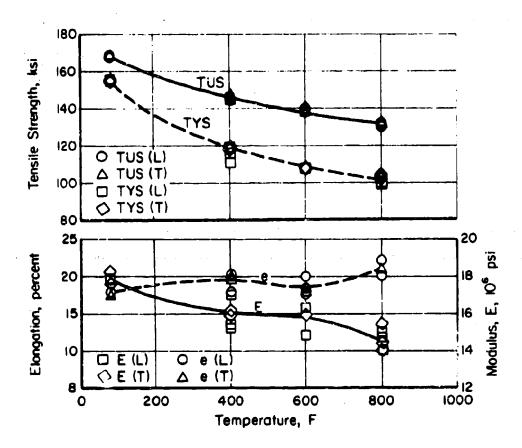


FIGURE 46. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6Al-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE

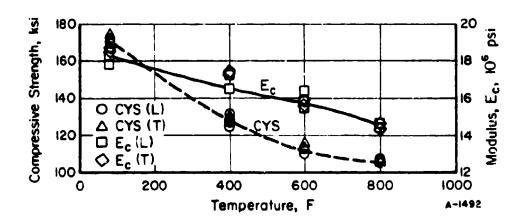


FIGURE 47. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE

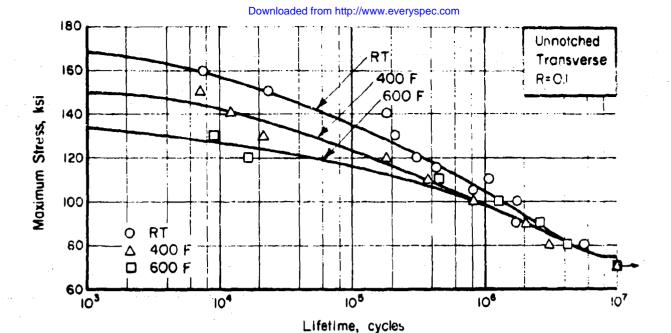


FIGURE 48. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED SOLUTION-TREATED AND ACED Ti-6A1-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (TRANSVERSE)

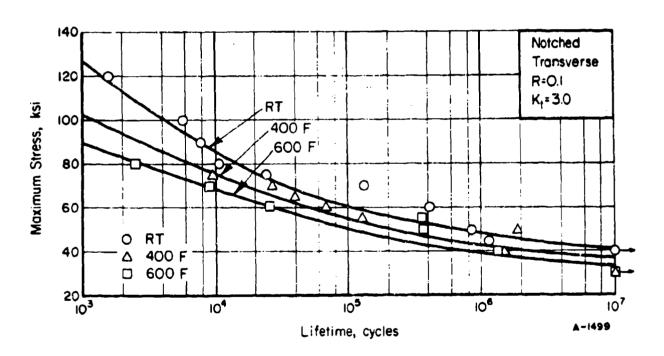
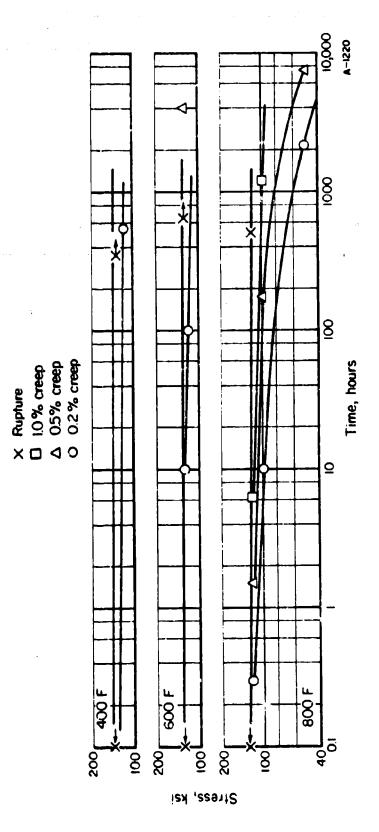


FIGURE 49. ANIAL LOAD FATICUE BEHAVIOR OF NOTCHED ( $K_{\rm L}=3.0$ ) SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED TI-6Al-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (TRANSUERSE)



STRESS-RUPTURE AND PLASTIC DEFORMATION CURVES FOR SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED Ti-6Al-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr PLATE (TRANSVERSE) FIGURE 50.

#### Ti-6Al nV-25n Inothermal Die Forgings

#### Material Description

This is a heat-treatable alpha-beta type alloy similar in many respects to Ti-6Al-4V, but containing increased content of beta-stabilizing elements which provide higher strength potential.

The material used for this evaluation was made by IIT Research Institute under Air Force Contract F33615-67-C-1722. It consisted of structural shapes and nose wheels that were isothermally creep (slow speed) forged from flat preforms machined from conventionally forged Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn alloy billets.

### Processing and Heat Treating

The material was received with no heat treatment after forging. Specimens were solution treated at 1650 F for 1/2 hour, water quenched, and aged at 1050 F for 4 hours and air cooled as suggested by IIT Research Institute. Other heat treatments designed for lower UTS and higher toughness should be considered for other applications.

Since the material was of complex shapes, it was necessary to cut specimens from various positions and no specimen layout drawing is shown.

#### Test Results

Tension. Test results for transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 700 F, and 900 F are given in Table XXXVII. Typical stress-strain curves at temperature are presented in Figure 51. Effect of temperature curves are shown in Figure 53.

Compression. Results of tests on transverse specimens at room temperature, 400 F, 700 F, and 900 F are given in Table XXXVIII. Typical stress-strain and tangent-modulus curves at temperature are shown in Figure 52. Effect of temperature curves are shown in Figure 54.

Shear. Pin shear test results at room temperature for longitudinal and transverse specimens are given in Table XXXIX.

Impact. Test results for longitudinal and transverse specimens at room temperature are given in Table XL.

Fracture Toughness. Slow-bend tests were attempted, but the material thickness was not sufficient to obtain large specimens. The candidate K<sub>Q</sub> values did not meet ASTM criteria and are not reported. Results of tests on compact tension specimens at AFML are reported in the data sheet in Appendix III.

Fatigue. Axial load tests were conducted at room temperature, 400 F, and 700 F for both unnotched and notched transverse specimens at a stress ratio of R = 0.1. Tabular test results are given in Tables XLI and XLII. S-N curves are presented in Figures 55 and 56.

Creep and Stress Rupture. Test results for transverse specimens at 700 F and 900 F are given in Table XLIII. Tests were attempted at 400 F and 550 F, but no appreciable creep occurred. Log-stress versus log-time curves are presented in Figure 57.

Stress Corrosion. Tests were conducted as described in the experimental procedures section of this report. No failures or cracks occurred in the 1000-hour test duration.

Thermal Expansion. The coefficient of thermal expansion for this allow is  $5.3 \times 10^{-8}$  in /in./F from 70 F to 900 F.

Density. The density value for this alloy is 0.164 lb./in.3.

TABLE XXXVII. TENSION TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGING (TRANSVERSE)

Specime Number		Ultimate Tensile rength, ksi	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi	Elongation, in 1 Inch, percent	Tensile Modulus, 10 <sup>8</sup> psi
			Room Temperature		
5		203.3	194.1	3.0	14.9
u 4 6		199.6	188.6	7.0	16.0
13		204.5	196.1	4.0	17.0
	Average	202.5	192.9	4.7	16.0
			400 F		
7		171.6	154.8	7.0	15.4
8		174.0	152.0	9.0	14.1
9		165.5	152.7	7,0	14.7
	Average	170.4	153.2	7.7	14.7
			700 F		
10		154.7	134.4	12.0	13.0
11		155.7	132.8	8.0	13.3
12		164.8	128.2	5.0	13.0
	Average	158.4	131.8	8.3	13.1
			900 F		
15		137.4	82.4	23.0	11.5
16		143.6	87.5	20.0	12,4
17		119.7	70.9	23.0	12.4
	Average	133.6	80.3	22.0	12.1

TABLE XXXVIII. COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS (TRANSVERSE)

Specimen Number	0.2 Percent Offset Yield Strength, ksi			ssion Modulus, 10° psi
		Room Temperature		
2T-1 2T-2 2T-3		202.6 200.1 195.2		18.0 18.5 17.6
	Average	199.3	Average	18.0
		400 F		
2T-4 2T-5 2T-6		170.6 172.2 180.0		16.6 16.0 15.7
	Average	174.3	Average	16.1
		700 F		
2T-7 2T-8 2T-9	Averago	156.6 150.0 152.3 152.9	Average	12.0 13.6 14.0 13.2
		900 F		
2T-10 2T-11 2T-12		101.2 110.0 112.0		12.0 12.2 11.6
	Average	107./	Average	11.9

TABLE XXXIX. SHEAR TEST RESULTS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

Specimen Number		Ultimate Shear Strength, ksi
	Longitudinal	
4L-1		131.0
4L-2		132.0
4L-3		131.7
4L-4		131.6
	Averag	ge 131.6
	Transverse	
4T-1		130.0
4T-2		130.0
4T-3		130.1
4T-4		130.0
••		
	Averag	se 130.0

TABLE XL. IMPACT TEST RESULTS FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

Specimen Number		Energy, ft. 1 <b>bs</b> .
	Longitudina1	
10L-1 10L-2 10L-3 10L-4	Average	12.0 11.0 11.7 11.7
	Transverse	
10T-1 10T-2 10T-3 10T-4		8.5 9.0 8.0 8.5
	Average	8.5

TABLE XLI. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR UNNOTCHED SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-1	190.0	4,700
5-2	100.0	15,300
5-3	90.0	15,500
5-4	80,0	15,300
5-6	70.0	19,900
5 - 5	60.0	25,800
5-7	50.0	35,990
5-17	40.0	12,679,200 <sup>(a)</sup>
	400 F	
5-8	80.0	15,900
5-9	70.0	19,900
5-10	60.0	100,400
5-11	50.0	30,700
5-18	40.0	100,700
5-19	30.0	10,452,600 <sup>(a)</sup>
	700 F	
5-12	80.0	18,000
5-13	70.0	30,200
5-14	60.0	27,500
5-15	60.0	38,900
5-16	50.0	3,161,100 <sup>(b)</sup>
5-20	40.0	11,436,800 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

<sup>(</sup>b) Grip failure.

TABLE XLII. AXIAI LOAD FATIGUE TEST RESULTS FOR NOTCHED (K, = 3.0) SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED TI-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

Specimen Number	Maximum Stress, ksi	Lifetime, cycles
	Room Temperature	
5-35	70.0	3,900
5-31	60.0	16,200
5-32	50.0	26,300
5-33	40.0	244,000
5 <b>-3</b> 4	30.0	8,134,400
5-21	25.0	10,189,800 <sup>(a)</sup>
	400 F	
5-37	70.0	9,400
5-38	60.0	18,200
5-40	55.0	26,600
5-39	50.0	662,200
5-41	45.0	61,200
5-36	40.0	4,784,900
5-20	35.0	10,160,400 <sup>(a)</sup>
	700 F	
5-42	65.0	6,100
5-43	60.0	7,800
5-44	55.0	19,700
5-45	50.0	56,400
5-46	45.0	120,700
5=47	40.0	86,.00
5-48	35.0	1,110,500
5-49	<b>30.</b> 0	14,219,800 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) Did not fail.

SUMMARY DATA ON CREEP AND RUPTURE PROPERTIES FOR SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED TI-6A1-6V-2Sn ISCTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS (TRANSVERSE) TABLE XLIII.

Specimen	Stress,	Temper- ature,	Hours	to Indic	rs to Indicated Creep Deformation, percent	p Defor	mation,	Initial Strain,	Rupture Time,	Elongation in 2 ln.,	Reduction of Area,	Minimum Creep Rate,
Number	ksi	Ŀ	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5 1.0 2.0	percent	hours	percent	percent	percent
3-1	153.3	700	1	:	;	;		:	On Loading	8.9	24.8	i
3-4	145	700		;	0.07	0.25		4.133	2.6	13.8	32.6	1.5
3-5	135	200	0.08	0.2	9.0 8.0	2.5	11.0	1.680	59.8	18.5	45.3	0.13
3-6	110	8,	m	1.0	12,	47		0.781	1007.8(5)	96.9	1	0.0050
3-8	20	700	11	75	1000(3)	;	:	0.242	122.8(0)	0.465		;
3-9	2.5	200		1450	7500 <sup>(a)</sup>	;	:	0.073	935.5(6)	0,246		0.000050
3-2	09	900	0.07	0.15	0.7	2.0	5.2	0.446	27.6	33.9	73.2	0.31
3-7	30	006	0.30	1.0	6.0	28	77	0.350	624.3	48.5	81.0	0.020
3-10	80	006	5.5	25	7.7.	!	:	0.138	119.8(0)	694.0	;	;
3-11	m	006	001	125	5.000(a)	;	;	0.173	937.5(0)	0.377	!	0.000075

(a) Estimate.

(b) Test discontinued.

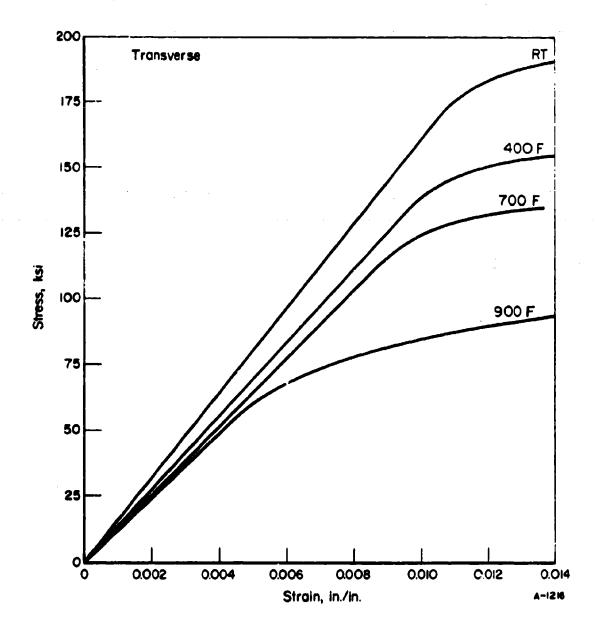


FIGURE 51. TYPICAL TENSILE STRESS-STRAIN CURVES FOR SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED Ti-6Al-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

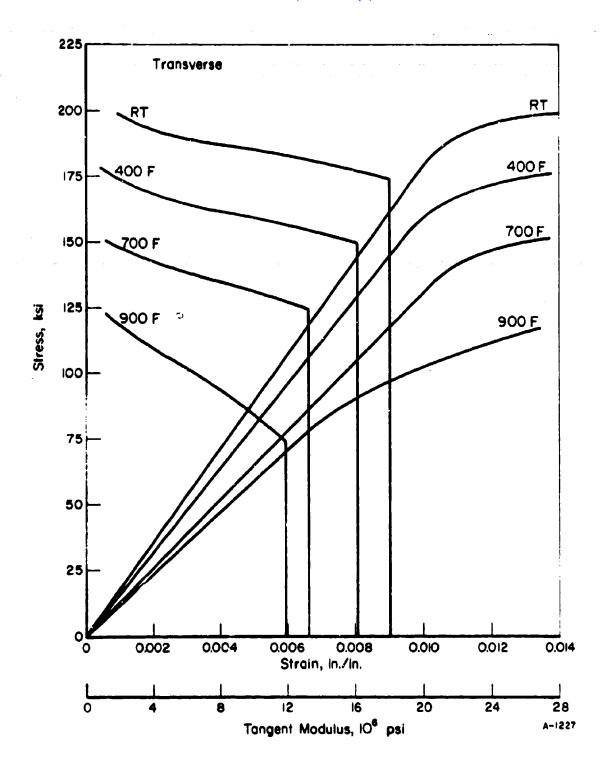


FIGURE 52. TYPICAL COMPRESSIVE STRESS-STRAIN AND TANGENTMODULUS CURVES FOR SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED
T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

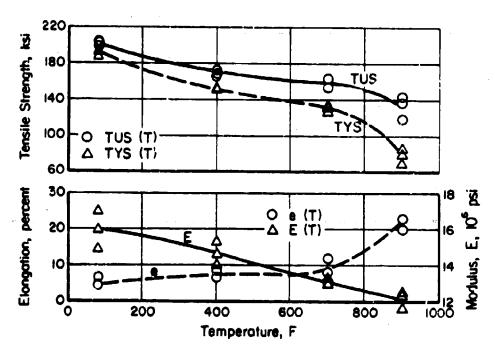


FIGURE 53. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

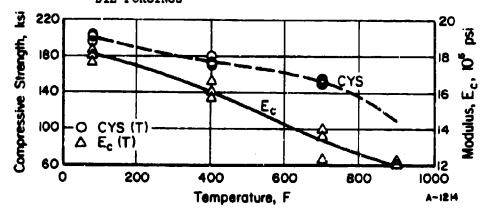


FIGURE 54. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION TREATED AND AGED T1-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS

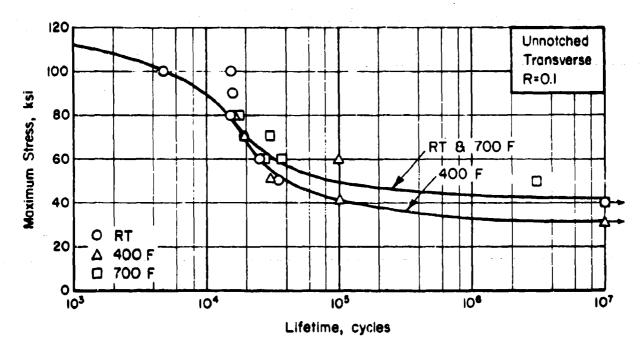


FIGURE 55. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNNOTCHED SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-6V-2Sn ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS (TRANSVERSE)

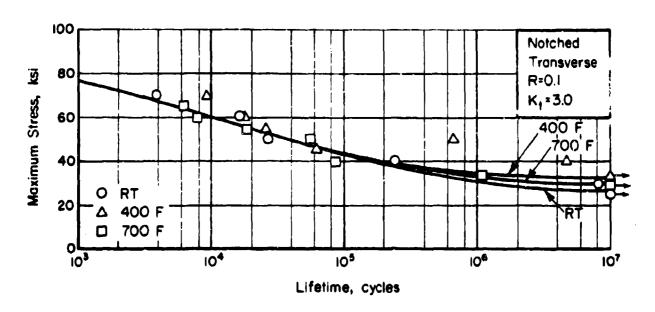
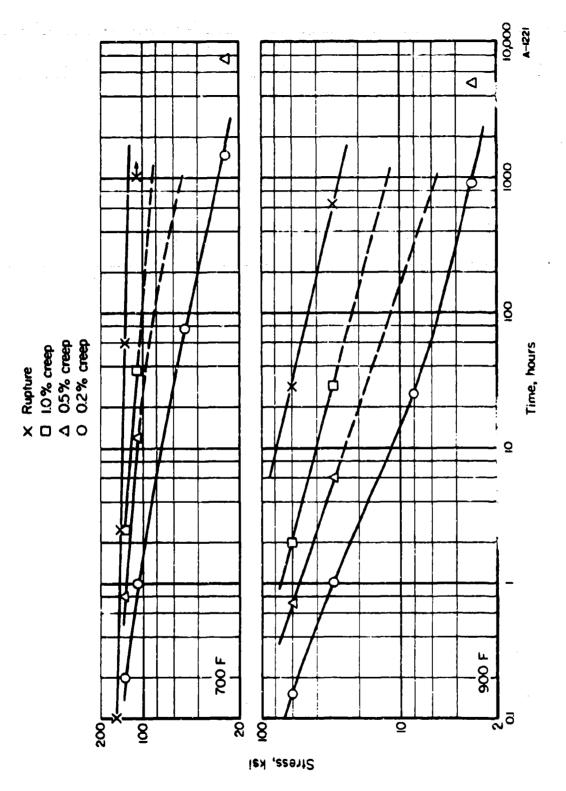


FIGURE 56. AXIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF NOTCHED (K = 3.0) SOLUTION-TREATED AND AGED Ti-6A1-6V-2Sm ISOTHERMAL DIE FORGINGS (TRANSVERSE)



STRESS RUPTURE AND PLASTIC DEFORMATION CURVES FOR SOLUTION (REATED AND AGED Ti-SAI-6V-2Sn ISOURERMAL DIE FORGINGS FIGURE 57.

### DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM RESULTS

The tendency in an evaluation program of this type is to compare the materials property information obtained with similar data on materials already in use. Whether such a comparison should be the deciding factor for interest in a newer alloy is open to question. Many criteria, such as forming characteristics, weldability, oxidation resistance, etc., can be of particular importance so that strength properties may become secondary. However, since first comparisons are usually made on the basis of mechanical strength (tensile ultimate and tensile yield), the data generated on this program are compared to information for similar alloys. Figures 58 and 59 are effect-of-temperature curves concerned with these properties.

### CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this program was the generation of useful engineering data for newly developed materials. During the contract term, the following materials were evaluated

- (1) X2048-T851 Plate
- (2) 7050-T73651 Plate
- (3) 21-6-9 Annealed Sheet
- (4) Ti-8Mo-8V-2Fe-3A1 (STA) Sheet
- (5) Ti-6Al-2Zr-2Sn-2Mo-2Cr (STA) Plate
- (6) Ti-6Al-6V-2Sn STA Isothermal Die Forgings.

A data sheet was issued for each material. As a summary, each of the data sheets is reproduced in Appendix III.

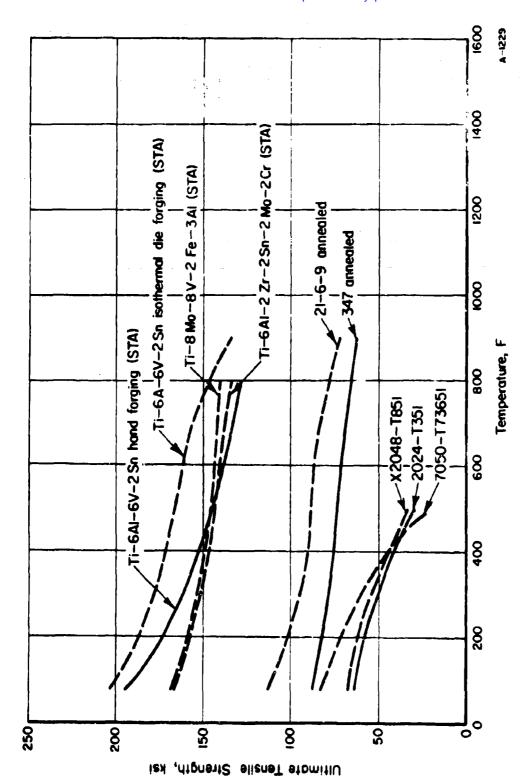


FIGURE 58. TENSILE ULTIMATE STRENCTH AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPENATURE

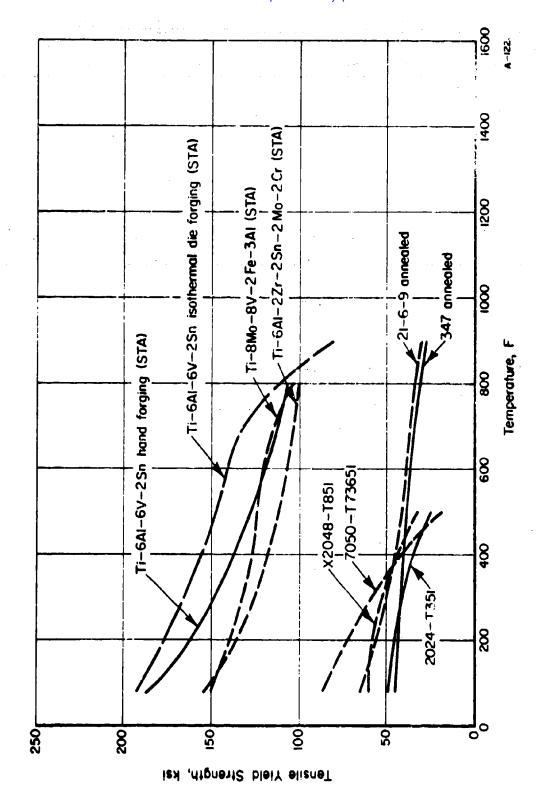


FIGURE 59. PENSITE YIELD STRENGTH AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE

### APPENDIX I

### EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

### APPENDIX I

### EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

### Mechanical Properties

The various mechanical properties of interest for each of the materials are as follows:

- (1) Tension
  - (a) Tensile ultimate strength, TUS
  - (b) Tensile yield strength, TYS
  - (c) Elongation, e,
  - (d) Reduction in area, RA
  - (e) Modulus of elasticity, E.
- (2) Compression
  - (a) Compressive yield strength, CYS
  - (b) Modulus of elasticity, E.
- .(3) Creep and stress-rupture
  - (a) Stress for 0.2 or 0.5 percent deformation in 100 hours and 1000 hours
  - (b) Stress for rupture in 100 hours and 1000 hours.
- (4) Shear
  - (a) Shear ultimate strength, SUS
- (5) Axial fatigue\*
  - (a) Unnotched, R = 0.1, lifetime:  $10^3$  through  $10^7$  cycles

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;R" represents the algebraic ratio of the minimum stress to the maximum stress in one cycle; that is,  $R = S_{\min}/S_{\max}$ . " $K_t$ " represents the Neuber-Peterson theoretical stress concentration factor.

- (b) Notched  $(K_t = 3.0)$ , R = 0.1, lifetime:  $10^{3}$  through  $10^{7}$  cycles.
- (6) Fracture toughness,  $K_{Ic}$  or  $K_{c}$
- (7) Stress corrosion
  - (a) 80 percent TYS for 1000 hours maximum, 3-1/2 percent NaCl solution.
- (8) Thermal expansion.
- (9) Bend
  - (a) Minimum radius.
- (10) Impact
  - (a) Charpy V-notch.
- (11) Density.

### Specimen Identification

A simple system of numbers and letters was used for specimen Identification. Coding consisted of a number indicating the type of test and also indicating a comparable area on the sheet, plate, or forging. For certain test types, the number was followed by a letter signifying specimen orientation (L for longitudinal, T for transverse, ST for short transverse). The test types where the letter did not appear were creep, fatigue, and bend since, in these cases, only one specimen orientation was used. The next number in the coding specifies the location from which the specimen blank was taken from the original material configuration. Coding was as follows:

Assigned Number	Test Typo
1	Tension
2	Compression
3	Creep and stress-rupture
4	Shear
5	Fatigue
6	Fracture toughness

Assigned Number	Test Type
7	Stress corrosion
8	Thermal expansion
9	Bend
10	Impact
11	Density

As an example, a specimen numbered 2-T5 is a compression specimen, transverse orientation, cut from Location 5. Also, a specimen numbered 5-12 is a fatigue specimen cut from Location 12.

### Test Description

### Tension

Procedures used for tension testing are those recommended in ASTM methods E8-68 and E21-66T as well as in Federal Test Method standard No. 151a (method 211.1). Six specimens (three longitudinal and three transverse) were tested at each temperature to determine ultimate tensile strength, 0.2 percent offset yield strength, elongation, and reduction in area. The modulus of elasticity was obtained from load-strain curves plotted by an autographic recorder during each test.

All tensile tests were carried out in Baldwin Universal testing machines. These machines are calibrated at frequent intervals in accordance with ASTM method E4-64 to assure loading accuracy within 0.2 percent. The machines are equipped with integral automatic strain pacers and autographic strain recorders.

Specimens tested at elevated temperatures were heated in standard wire-wound resistance-type furnaces. Each furnace was equipped with a Foxboro controller capable of maintaining the test temperature to within 5 F of the control temperature over a 2-inch gage length. Chromel-Alumel thermocouples attached to the specimen gage section were used to monitor temperatures. Each specimen was soaked at temperature at least 20 minutes before being tested.

An averaging-type linear differential transformer extensometer was used to measure strain. For elevated temperature testing, the extensometer was equipped with extensions to bring the transformer unit out of the furnace. The extensometer conformed to ASTM E3-64T Classification B1 having a sensitivity of 0.0001 inch/inch. The strain rate in the elastic region was maintained at 0.005 inch/inch/minute. After yielding occurred, the head speed was increased to 0.1 inch/inch/minute until fracture.

### Compression

Procedures for conducting compression tests are outlined in ASTM Method E9-67 along with temperature control provisions of E21-66T. All sheet and this plate tests were carried out in Baldwin Universal testing machines using a North American type compression fixture as shown in Reference 2. Specimen heating was accomplished by a forced-air furnace for temperatures up to 1000 F. Specimen temperature was maintained by means of a Wheelco pyrometer. Three Chromel-Alumel thermocouples attached to the fixture were used to monitor temperatures to within 3 F of the test temperature. For higher temperatures, wire-wound furnaces were used with controls as described in the tensile test section.

The extensometer used for the compression tests was quite similar to that used in the tonsile testing. The extension arms were fastened to the specimen at small notches spanning a 2-inch gage length. The output from the microformer was fed into a load-strain recorder to provide autographic load-strain curves. During testing the strain rate was adjusted to 0,005 inch/inch/minute.

For bar and forging material, cylindrical specimens similar to those described in ASTM E9.67 were used with appropriate temperature control and strain measurement as described above.

Six spacimens (three longitudinal and three transverse) were tested at each temperature.

### Shear

Single-shear sheet-type specimens were used for sheet and thin-plate material; for bar and forgings, a double-shear pin-type was used. Shear testing was performed at room temperature only. A minimum of six specimens (three longitudinal and three transverse) were used to determine ultimate shear strength.

### Bend

The procedures for conducting band tests are described in keport MAB-192-M. The specimens were placed in a rigid three-point loading fixture and bending tups of various sizes were used to determine the minimum band radius at room temperature.

### Creep and Stress Rupture

Standard dead-weight type creep testing frames were used for the creep and stress-rupture tests. These machines are calibrated to operate well within the accuracy requirements of ASTM method E139-66T.

Specimens similar to those used for tension tests were used for the creep and stress-rupture studies. A platinum strip "slide rule" extensometer is attached for measuring creep strain and three Chromel-Alumel thermocouples are attached to the gage section for temperature measurements. Extensometer measurements were made visually through windows in the furnace by means of a filar micrometer microscope in which the smallest division equals 0.00005 inch.

The furnace was of conventional Chromel A wire-wound design with taps along the side to allow for correcting small temperature differences. Furnace temperature was maintained to within  $\pm$  2 F by Foxboro controllers in response to signals from the centrally located thermocouple. The temperature of a specimen under test was stabilized for at least 1/2 hour prior to loading.

For each temperature condition creep and stress-rupture data were obtained to 100 and 1000 hours using as many specimens as necessary to obtain precise information. The percent creep deformation obtained was dependent on the material under test. In most instances stress-time curves were defined for 0.2 and 0.5 percent elongation.

### Stress Corrosion

Seven specimens of each alloy were tested for susceptibility to stress-corrosion cracking by alternate immersion in 3-1/2 percent sodium chloride solution at room temperature.

Specimens were prepared for testing by degreasing with acetone. Where a surface film remained from heat treating, it was abraded off one side and the adjacent long edge of five of the specimens, and left intact on the other two.

Each specimen was placed in a four-point loading fixture and deflected to a stress corresponding to 80 percent of the tensile yield strength of the particular material. The specimen was electrically insulated from the fixture by means of glass or sapphire rods. Deflection for a given maximum fiber stress was calculated by the following expression:

$$y = \frac{\sigma(3L^2 - 4a^2)}{12dE}$$

where

y = deflection

maximum fiber stress

L = distance between outer load points

a = distance between outer and inner load points

d = specimen thickness

E = modulus of specimen material.

Each stressed specimen was suspended on an alternate immersion unit. This unit alternately immersed specimens in the 3.5 percent sodium chloride solution for ten minutes and held them above the solution to dry for 50 minutes. Tests were continued to the first sign of cracking or for 1000 hours, whichever occurred first.

Specimens were given frequent low-power microscopic examinations to detect cracks. At the first sign of cracking the specimen was removed. At the conclusion of the test, selected samples were sectioned and examined metal-lographically for any indication of cracking. Representative samples in which cracks were found were also given a metallographic examination to establish the type and extent of the cracks.

### Thermal Expansion

Linear-thermal-expansion measurements were performed in a recording dilatometer with specimens protected by a vacuum of about 2 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mm of mercury. In this apparatus a sheet-type specimen is supported between two graphite structures inside a tantalum-tube heater element. On heating, the differential movement of the two structures caused by specimen expansion results in the displacement of the core of a linear-variable differential transformer. The output of the transformer is recorded continuously as a function of specimen temperature. The entire assembly is enclosed in a vacuum chamber.

The furnace is controlled to heat at the desired rate, usually 5 F per minute. Errors associated with measurements in this apparatus are estimated not to exceed  $\pm$  2 percent. This is based on calibration with materials of known thermal-expansion characteristics.

### Fatigue

Fatigue tests were conducted using MTS electrohydraulic-servocontrolled testing machines. The frequency of cycling of these machines is variable to beyond 2,000 cpm depending on specimen rigidity. These machines operate with closed-loop deflection, strain or load control. Under load control used in this program, cyclic loads were automatically maintained (regardless of the required amount of ram travel) by means of load-cell feedback signals. The calibration and alignment of each machine are checked periodically. In each case, the dynamic load-control accuracy is better than  $\pm$  3 percent of the test load.

For elevated temperature studies, an induction heating coil controlled by a Lepel Induction Heater was used. A thermocouple placed on the center of the specimen controlled temperature to + 5 degrees.

After machining and heat treating (when required), the edges of all sheet and plate specimens were polished according to Battelle-Columbus' standard practice prior to testing. The unnotched specimens were held against a rotating drum covered with emery paper and polished using a kerosene lubricant. Successively finer grits of emery paper were used, as required, to produce a surface

of about 10 RMS. Unnorched round specimens were polished in the Battelle-Golumbus polishing apparatus. This machine utilizes a rotating belt sander driven rectilinearly along the specimen test section while the specimen is being rotated. The belt speed and specimen speed are adjusted so that polishing marks on the specimen are in the longitudinal direction. The surface finish is about the same as that on the flat specimens. The notched flat specimens were held in a fixture and polished with a slurry of oil and alundum grit applied liberally to a rotating wire. Notched round specimens are polished in the same manner, except that the specimen is rotated.

A shadowgraph optical comparator was used for measuring the test sections of all polished specimens and for inspection of the root radius in the case of the notched specimens.

The stress ratio for all specimens was R=0.1. Stresses for notched  $(K_t=3.0)$  and unnotched specimens were selected so that S-N curves were defined between  $10^3$  and  $10^7$  cycles using approximately 10 specimens for each set of fatigue conditions.

### Fracture Toughness

Two types of fracture toughness tests were used. For heavy section materials, the chevron-notched, slow bend test specimen of ASTM Method E-399-72 was selected. For thinner section sheet materials, center through-cracked tension panels were used as test specimens. All specimens were precracked in fatigue and subsequently fractured in a servocontrolled electrohydraulic testing system of appropriate load capacity.

The slow-bend type specimens were precracked and tested under 3-point loading. The pop-in load for materials susceptible to brittle fracture was determined from the load-compliance curve. When pop-in was not detectable, the curves were analyzed using the 5 percent secant offset method of the ASTM procedure.

The thin sheet center through-crack tension panels were initially sawcut and then precracked in constant amplitude fatigue loading. In order to maintain a flat fatigue crack and not plastically strain the uncrack disection, the maximum stresses were adjusted to keep the applied stress-intensity factor less than one-third or one-quarter of that anticipated at fracture. This usually involved stepping down the stresses as the cracking proceeded. The crack was extended to approximately one-quarter of the panel width. Buckling guides were attached and a clip-type compliance gage was mounted in the central notch. The panels were fractured in a rising load test at a stress rate in the range

.002 E  $< \dot{S} < .005$  E ksi/min

which corresponds nominally to the gross strain rate of standard tensile testing.

APPENDIX II
SPECIMEN DRAWINGS

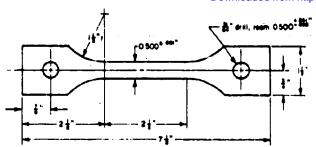


FIGURE 60. SHEET AND THIN-PLATE TENSILE SPECIMEN

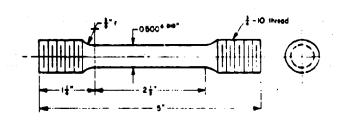
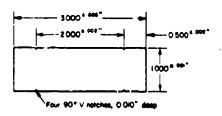


FIGURE 61. ROUND TENSILE SPECIMEN



Notes i Ends must be flet and parallel to within 0,0002".

2 Surface must be free from nicks and scretches

FIGURE 62. SHEET COMPRESSION SPECIMEN

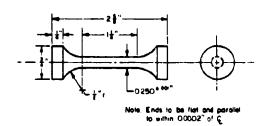


FIGURE 63. ROUND COMPRESSION SPECIMEN

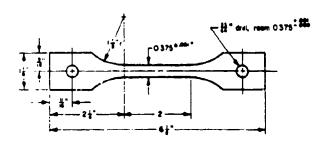


FIGURE 64. SHEET CREEP - AND STRESS-RUPTURE SPECIMEN

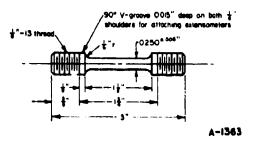


FIGURE 65. ROUND CREEP - AND STRESS-RUPTURE SPECIMEN

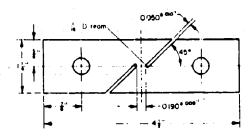


FIGURE 66. SHEET SHEAR TEST SPECIMEN



FIGURE 67. PIN SHEAR SPECIMEN

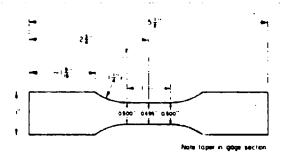


FIGURE 68. UNNOTCHED SHEET FATIGUE SPECIMEN

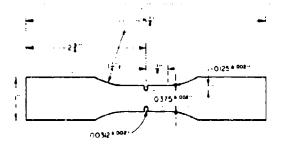


FIGURE 69. NOTCHED SHEET FATIGUE SPECIMEN

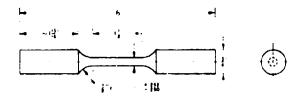


FIGURE 70. UNNOTCHED ROUND FATIGUE SPECIMEN

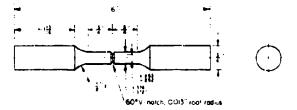


FIGURE 71. NOTCHED ROUND FATIGUE
SPECIMEN A-1228

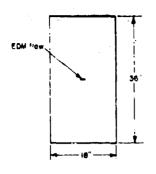


FIGURE 72. SHEET FRACTURE TOUGH-NESS SPECIMEN



FIGURE 73. SLOW BEND FRACTURE TOUCHNESS SPECIMEN

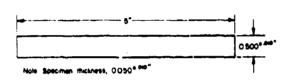


FIGURE 74. STRESS-CORROSION SPECIMEN

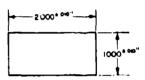


FIGURE 75. THERMAL-EXPANSION SPECIMEN

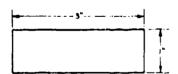


FIGURE 76. SHEET BEND SPECIMEN

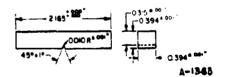


FIGURE 77. NOTCHED IMPACT SPECIMEN

APPENDIX III

DATA SHEETS

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د: ب

32.0 29.1

 $K_{\rm LC},$  crack direction II, ksi , in,  $K_{\rm LC}$  , crack direction II, ksi , in,

# X2068-T851 Aluminum Alley

X2068-TB51 Aluminum Allov Data Thickness: 3-inch plate

### Material Description

Alloy X2048-T851 is a recent development of the Reynolds Metals Company. The development as a thick section alloy with high toughness and stability at moderate temperatures. The goal was to achieve the strength, faringe resistance, and thermal stability of 2024-T851 or 2:24-T851 and the trughness of 2219.

The material used for this evaluation was 3-in:h plate produced within the fullowing composition limits:

2.8 to 3.8	0.20 to 0.60	1.2 to 1.8	0.25 max	0.10	0.15 s.m	0.70 max	0.15 max	Halance .
Copper	Hang and Sc	Magnesium	2412	Tite : ium	Silicon	lron	Orhers total	Almina

### Processing and Neat Treating

The specimens were tested in the as-received -1851 temper.

ksi 66.3 60.1 51.4 3   ksi 66.3 60.1 51.4 3   ksi 60.4 50.0 30.3 3   ksi 60.4 56.8 49.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.8 49.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.8 49.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.8 49.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.8 49.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 3   ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 3   ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 3   ksi 60.9 56.0 51.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.0 51.1 3   ksi 60.9 56.0 51.1 3   ksi 11.1 10.3 9.7   ksi 11.1    ksi 11.1 10.3 9.7   ksi 11.1			Temerature	 	
### (66.3 60.1 51.4 answerse), ksi	Properties	RT	250	350	 80 
### decided   Line   Column	Tension				
ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), ksi ort transverse), percent in 2 in. ort transverse), percent in 2 in. ort transverse), percent in 2 in. ort transverse), percent ort transverse), percent ort transverse), percent ort transverse), percent ort transverse), percent ort transverse), lob psi ort transverse), lob p	_	6.3	60.1	51.4	×.
ort transverse, ksi 60.4 56.8 49.1 agitudinal), ksi 60.4 56.8 49.1 60.4 56.8 49.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.9 56.3 46.8 agitudinal), percent in 2 in. 7.2 12.7 14.2 agitudinal), percent in 2 in. 7.2 12.7 16.5 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 12.7 14.2 agitudinal), percent in 2 in. 6.3 12.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 12.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 12.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 12.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 11.7 12.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 7 21.7 14.2 cet transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 9.9 9.3 cet transverse), lob psi in. 11.1 in. 6.6 56.7 50.0 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 56.0 51.1 cet transverse), ksi 60.6 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0		67.4	0.09	50.3	33.4
majtrofinal), kai  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries, percent in 2 in.  masteries, percent in 2 in.  masteries, percent in 2 in.  masteries, percent  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries, kai  masteries  mast	(short transverse).	67.1	د	<u>ت</u>	<u>ب</u>
Activative), ist corrected to the corrected to the corrected to 2 in	_	9	8.95	49.1	31.7
oct (ramaverse), ksi asistucian), percent in 2 in.  asistucian), percent in 2 in.  or tramsverse), percent in 2 in.  or tramsverse), percent in 2 in.  satisticulian), percent  or tramsverse), lob psi  ort transverse), lob psi  lini	(transverse).	6.09	56.3	8.83	31.6
######################################	_	88.9	ב	ن	<u>.</u>
asswerse), percent in 2 in. 7.2 12.7 16.5 asswerse), percent in 2 in. 6.3 U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	(longitudinal), percent in 2	8.3	12.7	14.2	9.5
ort transverse), percent in 2 in. 6.3	(transmerse), percent in 2 to	7.2	12.7	16.5	8.2
majtudinal), percent 15.7 31.6 37.3 asswerse), percent 11.7 22.7 34.2 asswerse), percent 2.4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	(short cransmerse), percent in 2	6.3	د	ت	ت
ansverse), percent 11.7 22.7 34.2 ort transverse), percent 9.4 t 1.7 cort transverse), percent 10.2 9.9 9.3 engitudinal), 10 psi 10.2 9.9 9.3 ort transverse), 10 psi 10.2 9.8 9.3 ort transverse), 10 psi 11.1 t 1.2 t	(longitudinal), percent	15.7	31.6	37.3	23.4
ort (ramiwerse), percent 9.4 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	_	11.7	27.7	34.2	15.0
medicudinal), 10 <sup>6</sup> psi 10.2 9.9 9.3 answerse), 10 <sup>6</sup> psi 10.5 9.8 9.3 ort transverse), 10 <sup>6</sup> psi 11.1 C C C c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	(short transverse).	4.0	٤	_	53
oct (remsverse), 10 <sup>5</sup> psi 10.5 9.8 9.3 oct (remsverse), 10 <sup>5</sup> psi 11.1 U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	(longitudinal), 10 <sup>6</sup>	10.2	9.6	9.3	<b>.</b> .
orr (ransverse), 10° psi 11.1	(transverse), 105 p	10.5	8.6	9.3	7.7
ogicudinal), ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 maswerse), ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 maswerse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 maswerse), koʻ psi 11.3 10.2 9.6 11.1 10.3 9.7 11.	, 10	11.1	ני	<b>:</b>	رن
mateudinal), ksi 60.9 56.7 50.6 masurerse), ksi 60.6 56.0 51.1 orgitudinal), loo psi 11.3 10.2 9.6 masurerse), loo psi 11.1 10.3 9.7 mateudinal), ksi 39.3 U(c) U mateudinal), ksi 39.3 U(c) U masurerse), ksi 50.0 U masurerse), ksi 50.0 U masurerse)	Compression				
Amswerse), kai  oggitudinal), job psi  ngitudinal), hsi  answerse), kai  Charpy, ft. 1b.  7.6	(longitudinal	6.09	56.7	50.6	35.2
eggredinal), 10° psi 11.3 10.2 9.6 mswerse), 10° psi 11.1 10.3 9.7 mgredinal), hsi 39.3 t° (c) t° (c) transverse), ksi 39.2 t° (c) transverse), ksi 39.2 t° (c) transverse), ksi 39.2 t° (c) transverse) transverse) transverse)	(transmerse),	9	96.0	71.1	
### 19.3 (°C) (°C) (°C) (°C) (°C) (°C) (°C) (°C)	(longitudinal), 10 (transverse), 10	11.3 11.11	10.2	9.6	•
### 139.3 U(c) U conserve. The					
Darpy, ft. 1b. 7.6 C C C C Coding)  verse)  4.5 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	SUS (lone(tud(nal), hst	39.3	رد)	:-	<u>د</u>
Charpy, ft. 1b. 7.6 °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C °C	SUS (transverse), hai	39.2	<b>.</b>	٤	د
1b. 7.4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	(P) 278-DET			•• ,	
Franking Tomphones (e)	Ę,	7.6	دو	្ត 	ب ن
	Fracture Ioughness (e)				

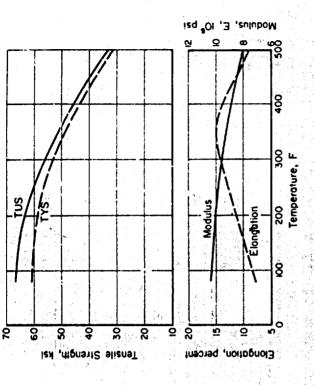
X2048-T851 Aluminum Alloy (continued)

		Temperature	. F		
Properties	RT	250	350	200	
Axial Fatigue (longitudinal)(f)					
Topologies 8 = 0.1					
10 cycles, ksi	63	63	63	:-	
lo cycles, ksi	38	37	35	=	
10 cycles, ksi	32	28	25	=	
Notchad K = 3.0, R = 0.1		,		٠	
10 cycles, ksi	24	24	20	: ::	
lof cycles, ksi	22	21	61	ï	
10 cycles, ksi	. 16	14	7.7	<u></u>	
(reep (long)tudinal)					
0.2° plastic detormation, 100 hr, ksi	NA(c)	3	35	7.00	
0.2% plastic deformation, 1000 hr, ksi	NA	117	19	4.3	
Stress-Rupture (lo.gitudinal)					
Rupture, 199 hr. ks.i	NA	50	39	13	
Rupture, 1000 hr. ksi	NA	41	32	8.5	A TO THE POST OF STREET, STREE
Stress Corrosion (g)	•				
801 TVS, 1000 hr maximum	no cracks				
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	ú	•			

Density

.0994 lb/in<sup>3</sup>

- (a) Values are average of triplicate tests onducted at Battelle under the subject contract unless otherwise indicated. Fatigue, creep, and stress-rupture values are from curves generated using the results of a greater number of tests.
- (b) Double-shear pin-type specimen; average of 4 tests in each direction.
- (c) U, unavailable; NA, not applicable.
- (d) Values are average of 6 tests in each direction.
- (v) Values are average of 6 slow-bend type tests in each direction. Specimen size was 1.000-inch thick by 2.000 inches wide with a span of 8 inches. (Higher Kic values may be achieved with larger specimens. Reference J. G. Kaufman, "Notes for E-24.01 Meeting", held at Battelle's Columbus Laboratories on October 4,
- (i) "R" represents the algebraic ratio of minimum stress to maximum stress in one cycle; that is, R =  $S_{min}/S_{max}$ . "K<sub>t</sub>" represents the Neubur-Poterson theoretical stress concentration factor.
- (g) Room-temperature three-point bend test. Alternate immersion in 3-1/22 NaCI.



EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF X2048-T851 PLATE FIGURE 1. 

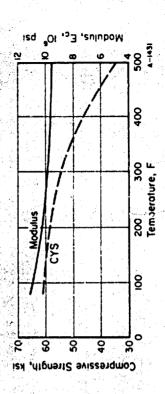
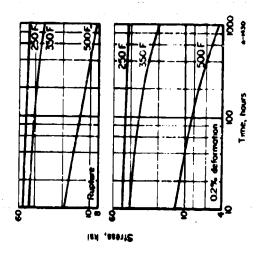
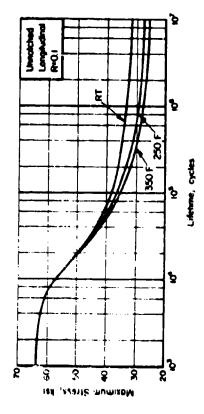
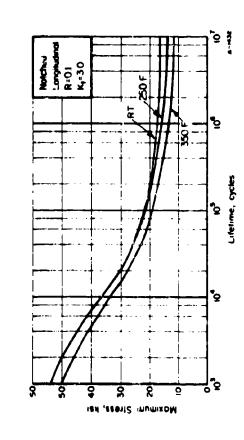


FIGURE 2. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE COMPRESSIVE PROPERTIES OF X2048-1851 PLATE



TRE 5. STRESS-BUPTINE AND PLAST-C DEFINANCING OPENS: FTR AC)48-1851 PLACE (L.N.)1201/AL)





FIGHE 4. AND LOAD FAILURE BEHANDING OF NOTCHED (  $R_{\rm c}=3.0.5$  ) GDG88-185) PLATE

FIGURE 3. AKIAL LOAD FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF UNBIOTCHED K2068-1851 PLATE

# 7050-173651 Aluminum Alloy Data

### Thickness: 1-inch plate

7050-173651 Aluminum Alloy

Marerial Dr scription	
	Properties
Allow 7050 is an Al-Sn-We-Cu allow developed by the Alcoa Research	
Laboratories supported by the Naval Air Systems Command and the Air Force	Tention
Materials Laborat, my. When hear treated and aged to the -1.3 temper, thick 7039 of attack and hand foreings exhibit strengths equal to or exceeding those of 7074-1633	TUS (longitudinal), ksi
products o mitthey with trapesyes fracture coughness and a high resistance to	TUS (transverse), hist
exiolistion and stress-corresion cracking. The alloy differs from conventional	INS (long) rudinal 1, KS1
7000 strips alterium alloys in that zirconium is added and chromium and Tanganium	is (transverse), as: e (longitudinal), percen
are restricted in order to minitize juench sensitivity.	e (transverse), percent

The rightful used in this evaluation was Linch plate from Heat S-416470 produced within the following emposition limits:

2.0 to 2.8	0.15 cax	0.1? nax	0.10 max	1.9 to 2.6	i.7 to 6.7	0,0, max	0.06 max	Balance .
Copper	Iron	Silicon	Manganese	Magnes 1tm	Zinc.	Chr.vaium	Titanium	Alunina

Processing and Heat Treating

Spicimens were tested in the as-received -173651 temper.

Tention   Time	Properties	×	00.	2	1
ngitudinal), ksi  masverse), percent  masverse), lo psi  masverse), ksi  masverse)					
ngtrudinal), ksi naverse), ksi naverse), ksi naverse), ksi ngtrudinal), ksi ngtrudinal), ksi ngtrudinal), percent in 2 in. ngtrudinal), percent in 2 in. ngtrudinal), percent in 2 in. ngtrudinal), percent in 2 in. ngtrudinal), lof psi ngtrudinal), lof psi ngtrudinal), ksi ngsverse), lof psi ngtrudinal), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse) ngrudinal), ksi ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse) ngverse ngverse) ngverse ngv	Tention				
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	(leading)	82.6	65.0	53.7	21.2
Assertse), ksi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), percent in 2 in.  ingitudinal), percent in 2 in.  ingitudinal), percent  ansverse), percent  ansverse), percent  ansverse), lor psi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), lor psi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse), lor psi  ansverse), lor	the second of th	81.5	64.5	53.5	20.9
ansverse), sei  ansverse), sei  ansverse), sei  ansverse), percent in 2 in. 11.7 15.5 16.8  ansverse), percent in 2 in. 10.5 13.3 14.7  ansverse), percent in 2 in. 10.5 13.3 14.7  ansverse), percent in 2 in. 10.5 13.3 14.7  ansverse), 10 psi 11.3 9.4 8.7  ansverse), 10 psi 11.0 9.4 8.7  ansverse), ksi 11.0 psi 11.0 10.0 9.4  ansverse), ksi 11.0 psi 11.0 10.0 9.4  ansverse), ksi 12.1 psi 11.0 10.0 9.5  ansverse), ksi 12.1 psi 12.7 c c c  charpy, ft. 1b. 32.7 c c c  charpy, ft. 1b. 32.7 c c  charpy, ft. 1b. 32.7 c c  charpy, ft. 1b. 32.7 c c  charpy, ft. 1b. 32.7 c  charpy ft. 1b. 32.7 c  charpy ft. 1b. 32.7 c  charpy ft. 1b. 32.7 c  charpy ft. 1b. 32.7 c  charpy ft. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1b		73.E	5.19	53.5	6.0
### 10.5   10.5   10.8    ### answerse), percent in 2 in.   11.7   15.5   16.8    ### answerse), percent in 2 in.   10.5   10.3    ### answerse), percent   24.5   10.3    ### answerse), percent   24.5    ### answerse), in psi   10.3   9.4    ### answerse), in psi   10.6   9.5    ### answerse), in psi   10.6    ### answerse),		55	7.70	53.3	20.8
maverse), percent in 2 in. 10.5 19.3 14.7 mgtudinal), percent and 2 in. 10.2 46.1 56.1 mgtudinal), percent 24.5 46.1 56.1 mgtudinal), lof pai 10.3 9.7 8.7 47.8 maverse), lof pai 10.5 9.7 8.7 47.8 maverse), lof pai 10.6 9.7 8.7 8.1 mgtudinal), lof pai 10.6 9.6 9.1 55.1 mgtudinal), ksi 4.1 10.6 9.4 8.7 10.6 9.4 maverse), lof pai 10.6 9.4 9.4 maverse), lof pai 10.6 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 maverse), ksi 4.1 10.6 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 maverse), ksi 5.7 6 6 6.1 55.1 mgtudinal), ksi 4.1 10. 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 11.0 10.0 9.4 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11	(leamsvelee), mar.	11.7	15.5	16.8	3.8
mattedinal), percent 20.2 40.1 58.1 answerse), percent 24.5 38.7 47.8 answerse), percent 25.5 38.7 47.8 answerse), percent 25.5 38.7 47.8 answerse), lof pai 10.5 9.7 8.7 8.1 answerse), ksi answerse), a	Cat respect ( constitution )	5 61	13.3	14.7	23.5
Darwerse, percent 24.5 18.7 47.8 negted(all), 10° pai 10.3 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7	(Ilansverse), Nicomi Air a	20.7	68.1	58.1	91.0
Assurerse), 10° psi   10.3   9.7   9	Tear on 17 Sucot )		3	8 L'5	707
masverse), 10 psi  ansverse), 10 psi  ansverse), 10 psi  ansverse), ksi  ansve	(transverse), p	3	9	) T	
On registration (a) 19.0 (b) 19.1 (c) 19.2 (c) 19.4 (d) 19.5 (d) 19.6 (d) 19.7 (d) 19.6 (d) 1	(longitudinal),	11.5	, ,	a a	6
Opticulars), ksi  ansverse, ksi  ansverse, ksi  ansverse, ksi  ansverse, l0 psi  ansverse), ksi  ansverse),	2		;	;	i
material), ksi  masverse, ksi  materialis, 10° psi	Compression				
### ##################################		;	•	,	5
ansverse, Kai 10.8 9.1  ansverse, IO pai 10.6 9.4  ansverse, IO pai 11.0 10.0 9.4  ansverse, IO pai 11.0 10.0 9.4  ansverse, Ksi 12.1b. 35.7 (° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °		73.0	7	53.7	
## [10.6   7.2   7.4    answerse), 10 psi   11.0   10.0   9.4    answerse), ksi   27.9	(transverse), ksi	1.5.		1.00	
answerse), IO past (c) (c) U  answerse), ksi  answerse), ksi  answerse), ksi  answerse), ksi  charpy, ft. 1b. 34.7 U  studinal)  stu	(longitudinal), 10	2.0		7.0	
Charpy, Et. 1b.  Saverse), ksi  charpy, Et. 1b.  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse)  Saverse  Saverse)  Saverse	(transverse), 10	0.11		,	;
### (c)	(a) Level				
### (### 10   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	200		7		
Charpy, ft. 1b.  Charpy, ft. 1b.  S4.7	SUS (longitudinal), hei	18.7	<u>.</u> ,	<b>2</b> :	: ب
Charpy, ft. 1b.  tudinal)  verse)  verse)  oughness(c)  f, ksi in.   STS (transverse), ksi	6.17	ما	د	د	
Charpy, ft. 1b.  tudinal)  series  series  oughness(c)  series  f, kst in.  series kst  cles, kst  f, kst in.  series, kst  f, series	(d)				
34.7 C C C C C S S S S S S S S S S S S S S				,	
5.7 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	ξ.	i	:	:	:
2.7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	(longitudinal)	· · ·	: د		. :
27.7 1 2.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5	(transverse)	) · (	,	٠ ر	,
25.7 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	Fracture Toughness		-		
31. 9 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F		•			-
60 56 42 37 34 31 33 20 42 44 44 19 18 18	# ·	3	د د	د: د	. :-
60 56 62 37 34 31 23 20 45 64 43 19 18 16	1c. L-1, KS1 , III.				
8 = 0.1 5. kst 5. kst 5. kst 5. kst 5. kst 7. 5.0 7. 5. kst 7. 5. kst 19 18 18 10 10	Axial Fatigue (transverse)				
12   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	*				
s, kst s, kst = 5.0, k = 7.1 s, kst 10 18 16 10 10 10 10	Š	; ;	9	٥.	: ــ
s, kst = 5.0, k = 7.1 s, kst 19 18 16 19 17 11 10	eveles.	7	<b>:</b>	1	:
= 5.0, K = 7.1 5. kst 5. kst 19 18 16 10 19 10	cycles,	Ξ.	7	₹,	ب
5. Ket. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	1.0.0 F			•	
Cycles, Ks1 19 18 1b		.,,	;	:;	L:
		2	1.8	£	<u>.                                    </u>
	0.1000	2	=	2	١.

7050-17 1651 Aluminum Alloy inta (continued)

		Temperature, F	ure, F	
Properties	MI	250	350	200
Creep (transverse)				
0.2% plastic deformation, 100 hr, hei	(ડે ¥	64	21	~
0.27 plastic deformation, 1000 hr, ksi	¥:	32	13.5	3.5
Stress-Rupture (transverse)				
Ropture, 100 hr, ksi	≨	53	<b>92</b>	2.5
Rupture, 1000 hr. ksi	<b>4</b>	4.7	17	4.5
Stress Corrosion(8)				
807. TYS, 1000 hr maximum	no cracks			

Coefficient of Thermal expansion

12.6 x 10 10/18/F (68 to 212 F)

. system

Lus (C.)

r.102 1b/1n

- (a) Values are include of triplicate tests conducted at Enttelle under the subject contract unless otherwise indicated. Fatigue, creep, and stress-triplice values are from curves generated using the results of a greater mamber of tests.
- (b) Drubble-shear pin-type specimen; average of 6 tests in each direction.
- (c) F. unavailable: NA. not applicable.
- (d) Average of 6 tests in each direction.
- (e) Nalues are average of 6 slou-bend type tests in each direction. Specimen size was 1.000-and thick by 2.000 inches wide with a span of 8 laches.
- (i) "R" represents the algebraic ratio of winiaum stress to maximum stress in one cycle; that is,  $R=S_{\min}/S_{aAc}$ . " $K_{i}$ " represents the Beuber-Reterson theoretical stress concentration factor.
- (c) some-temperature three-point bend test. Afternate impersion in 3-1/22 MaCL.

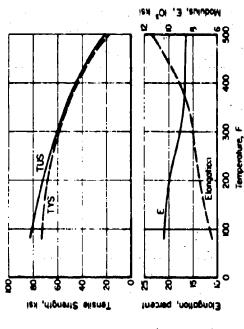


FIGURE 1. SFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE PANSILE PROFESSIONS OF 2050-17/051 ALLWINDY ALLOS PLATE

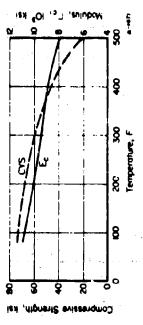
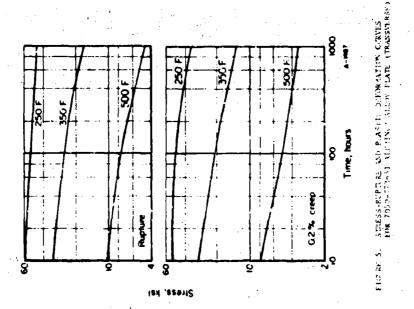
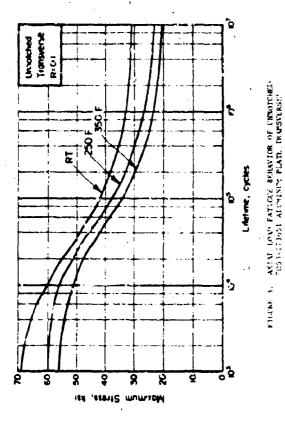
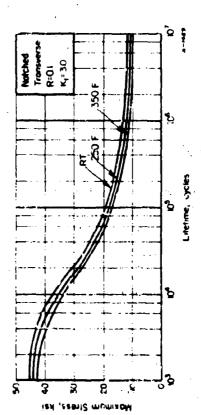


FIGURE 2. EFFECT OF INTERNATING ON DISCOMPRESSIVE EXOFERIES OF 2000-173651 ALCOHOM ALLOW PLATE







THE 4. ANIAL HOAD ENTIRE BEHAVIOR OF NÜTCHED (K=3.0) TOSO-173551 ALIMINY FIATE (TRANSTERSE)

Alloy 21-6-9 is a recent Jevelopment of the Armen Steel Corporation. It is an automitic stainless steel, combining high yield strength with good corporation. The cover texperature yield strength of 21-4-9 is superior to Types 356, 231, and 347. It has good elevated temperature properties and retains high strength and toughness at subzero temperatures.

Armoo 21-6-9 stainless rieel is available in standard finishes in annealed or high tensile temper sheet and atrip as well as in bar, wire, forging billets, and plate.

The makerial used in this evaluation was an 0.072-inch thick sheet produced within the following composition limits:

0.08 max	8.00 - 10.00	0.060 max	0.030 max	1.00 Dax	i9.00 - 21.50	5.50 - 7.50	0.15 - 0.40	Ralance .
Carbon	"Langane se	Phosphorus	Selfur	Silicon	Chromium	Mickel	Natrogen	5.5

Provessing and than freating

the allow was evaluated in the as-received annealed condition.

# 21-6-9 Statistics, Study Date

Condition: Annealed Thickness: 0.072-inch sheet

		ובמשבו פרחובי		
Aroperties	2	66.5	790	606
Tenston			· ·	
Ford ( Law : Lond) com ( ) Diff	113.0		83.7	76.1
AFFERSANCESC) AS	113.3	7.	83.2	74.5
(leading)	2	.2.5	35.9	33.0
(transverse), ks	45.7	42.7	35.6	33.2
(lonsirudinal)	\$5.9	43.5	45.5	6.63
percent in 2 in	59.0	75.0	9.17	41.3
1), 10° pst	26.6	1717	21.7	15.2
E (transverse), 107 psi	28.4	19.9	1.81	2
Compression				
OS (longfingling), ksi	67.2	1.52.	÷0.5	34.3
(Eransverse), ks	66.5	\$6.3	37.9	¥.
(looritudina	28.5	26.7	25.8	25.
E (transverse), 10 ps1	29.0	28.8	26.5	23
Shear (b)				
SUS (longitudinal), ksi	192.3	(o <sub>2</sub> )		-
S(S (transverse), ksf :	102.8	د:	_	د.:
Se nd (d)				·
Minimum Radius	3.	ע	ည	ن
Fracture Loughness				
K. T-1, kei, la.	(a)	<u>-,</u>	<u>.</u>	t)
Axial Fatigue (transverse)				
Unnotched, R = 0.1				
10 cycles, ksi	Ę	ě	080	ب
10 cycles, ksi	92	82	7,7	<u></u>
	7	::	3	

21-6-9-Stainless Steel Data (continued)

		Temperature, F	iure, F	
Properties	RI	004	700	90%
Axial bacigue (transverse) (continued)				
Motched, K. = 3.0, R = 0.1 10° = veller, ksi	<u>.</u>	. 22	r	÷
10 cycles, ks; 10 cycles, ksi	19	IJ %	18	ے د
Creep (Fransverse)				
0.2% plastic deformation, 100 hr. Fsi	NA (C)	Ç	33	33
0.27 plastic deformation, 1000 hr, ksi	×	£	32	30
Stress Rupture (fransverse)	}			
Rupture, 100 hr. 65:	N.	985	63	7.2
Rupture, 1030 hr, ksi	XX.	<b>2</b>	2.6	, • •
Stress Corresion (E)				
80 D.S. 1000 hr navimen	no cracks			

Contincient of thermal Expansion

10/10.7 (8)-170 F) 10.5 x 10.

1315C-4

7,283 15 in

- (a) Values are average of freplicate tests conducted at battelle under the subject contrast univex otherwise indicated. Fatigue, crosp. and stress-rapture values are from convergencement of the results of a greater
- Sheut-shear type specimen; average of 4 tests in each direction.
- 1, unavailable: NA, not applicable. 10,
- Specimens tested from RI to and F. No cracks.
- nather link with an EDR flag in the content. The net section yield street, was greater than the tensile vield strength of the faterial; therefore, the K values obtained are considered not valid. Fransverse specimens were full sheet thickness by 18 inches wide by 35 3
  - "R" represents the algebraic rates of minimum stress to maximum stress in the cycle; that is  $R = S_{min}/S_{max}$ . " $N_{\rm r}$  represents the Neuber-Peterson theoretical stress concentration factors. 11
- Romantemporature interminant bond tasts. Afternate important in 3-1/2. NaCl. 3

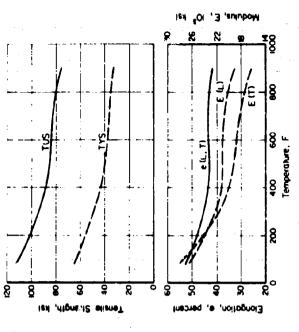
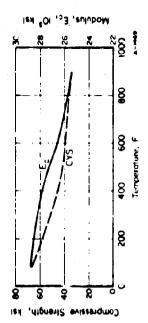
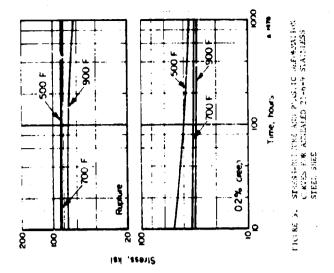
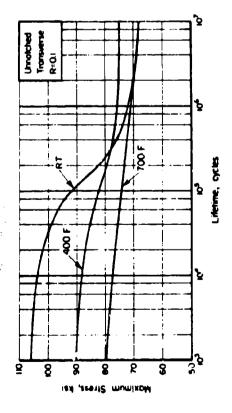


FIGURE 1. EFFECT OF TEMPORATISE ON THE TEXSILE PROPRETIES OF ANNEXES STEEL SHEET



EFFECT OF TEMPERATINES OF MINE COMPRESSION PROPERTIES OF ANYMALED 21-6-5 STATIONS STEEL SHEET F1C.RE 3.





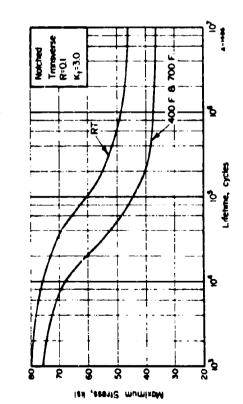


FIGURE 4. ANIAL LOAD FAILULE BEHANDER OF NOTCHED (K. 3.9).
ANVEALED (1-5-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

FIGURE 3. AXIAL DAME FATIOTE BEHAVIOR OF UNFOTHED ANNEALED 21-6-9 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

# I1-8%-8V-2Fe-3AL AII y Data

Condition: Solution treated and aged 900 F) Thickness: 0.040-inch sheet

THET. The alloy was selected for full-scale evaluation after confirming (by IIMET) that it could be nelted by the conentional constraint electrode vacuum are process. It shows producibility and property characteristics that make it suitable for a variety of africane applications. A variety of hear treatments are available to allow the designer to take advantage of its individual properties or its generally good overall properties. Its short aging times and low density make it particularly desirable for some applications.

11-640-8V-2fg-3Ai Alloy

Material Rescription

The naterial used in this evaluation was from TIMET Haat K-5055 and was analyzed as follows:

<b>6</b> .0	8.2	2.0	3.0	0.14	0.011	Balance .
4o Lybdener	anilant'	iron	Aluma	0.zygen	Mitrogen	Titanium

### Processing and Beat Ireating

The 'arerial was received in the solution treated condition. Speci-sens were aged at 900 F for 6 hours. This condition is called the high strength, fully-aged condition.

				,
Properties	RT	007	Q 9	800
- lension				
	6 041	148.7	154.0	137.7
Teutonal Suct			15.7	1 2
(Eransverse:),	, ,		77.7	
TYS (longitudinai), ksi	144.7	173.3	117.7	102.
(transverse).	158.7	133.3	124.0	11.7
	11.7	9.0	7.3	18.7
(respected) percent in 2	5.6	6.6	6.7	16.2
(long trudies 1) 12 nei	13.6	13.3	12.4	11.6
	6 71	1	11.3	12.3
(Ittensactive), 10	ì	:		•
Cuapression				
CIS (longitudinal), hai	177.7	140.7	138.7	134.7
	191.7	193.7	151.7	138.7
I construction	15.9	14.5	14.2	12.7
(transverse), 10 ps	16.9	15.1	1:.8	2
Shear (5)				
	6	3.	:	
SUS (Longitudioal), KS1		٠ ١.	. <u>.</u>	
SCS TELESSWEISE), EST	•	,	,	•
(P)			4	
Section of the sectio				
K., 1-1, kai 18.	<b>.</b> ;		ij	
Araal Fatigue (Transverse)			-	
	1.38	138	130	د
e les	:1 F:	7.5	63	
cycles.	2 <b>3</b>	69	60	
Nocched E = 3.0. 8 = 0.1				
	301	6	86	
e de la constante de la consta	2	; <u>S</u>	79	<u>۔</u>
	2	; =		
7				

Hebborn Je-M Alloy Cata (continued)

		Transcr4	femperature, F	1
Friparties	15.	551	700	\$03
Creep (Transverse)				
0.27 plastic deformation, 100 hr. ksi	3	20	12	•
0.27 plastic deformation, 1000 hr. ksi	á	07	20	•
Stress Rupture (Transverse)				
Rusture 100 hr. #si	ă	149	3	<b>£</b>
Rupture 1000 hr. ksi	á	147	001	<b>92</b>
Stress Cirroston				
60 TYS, 1000 hr maximum	ě			
	cracks			

# Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

5.0 x 10" in./in./F (RT to 800 F)

### Density

4.175 lb/1n.

- (a) Values are average of triplicate tests conducted at Battelle under the subject contract unless otherwise indicated. Fatigue, creep, and stress-tupture values are from curves generated using the results of a greater number of
- (b) Sheet-shear type specuren; average of a tests in each direction.
  - (c) U, unavailable; NA, not applicable.
- (3) Transverse specimens were full sheet thickness by 18 inches aide by 36 inches long with an LDM ilay in the center.
- (e) "R" represents the lightraic ratio of rinions stress to maximus stress in one cycle; that as R = S<sub>min</sub> (S<sub>mix</sub> "), "represents the Neuber-Peterson theoretic cal stress concentration factor.
  - (f) Ruse temperature three-point bend test. Alternate imersion in 3-1/2, NaCl.

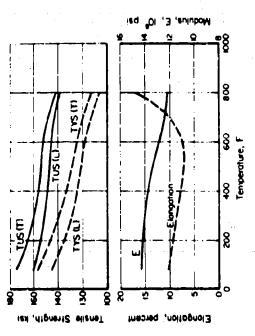
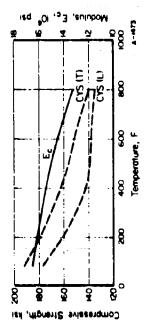
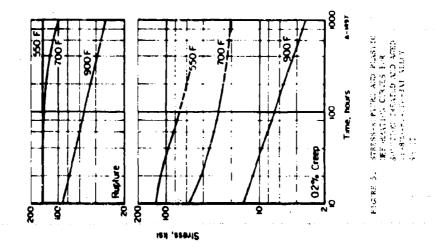
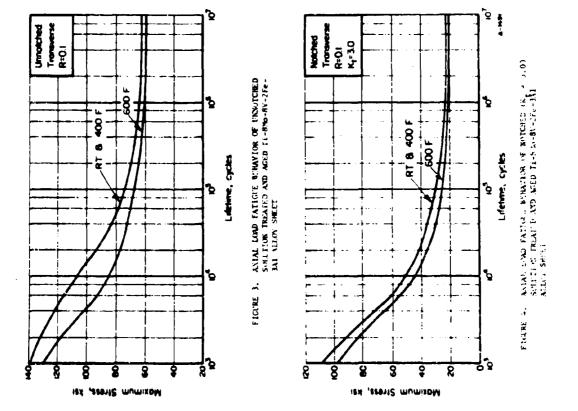


FIGURE 1, EFFECT OF CUMPLANTURE ON THE TENSILL PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION (PRANTED AND ALLAY SHEET ALLAY SHEET



FIGNC 2. EFFCT F DYPERATING OF THE OUPPLESSING PROPERTIES OF SOUTION TREADED AND ACED TE-800-81-426-481 AMONG SHEDI





### 1-641-22r-25n-240-2Cr Alluy

### Material Description

This allow is a record development of RVI Corpany. It is an alpha-beta type alloy designed for deep hardenability. Preliminary information shows the material to have low density, high modulus, high coughness, and good producibility. Strength retention to BOD F is good.

The material used for this evaluation was a 1 1/2-inch thick plate from RM ingot number 890189 which had the following chemistry:

8.8	2.1	8.1	2.0	1.9	0.21	9.0	20.0	9.010	. 10.0
I W	Ş	77	₽.	j	Sı	ñ	U	xe <sup>t</sup>	, é

Additional information on this alloy is available on work performed by PMI Company under Wright Field Air Force Contract F33615-72-C-1152.

### Processing and Heat Treating

The plate product evaluated was alpha beta processed to develop a refined microstructure. The plate was received in the solution-treated condition (1740 F. I hour, Air Cooked) condition. Specieus were then aged at 1000 i for 8 hours. It should be mated that heavet sections require oil or water quench to effectively solution treat the product.

# Tf-6A1-2Zr-ZSn-24n-2Cr ALLUY DATA (3)

Condition: solution treated and aged Thickness: 1 1/2 inch plate

19의 쪼잔으로부린하다부터 관심하실 그들 그들 그들은 그동을만 동웅닭			Tennertefure		
### ### ##############################	Properties	¥	007		<b>S</b>
### ### #### #########################	Tenston				
19.0   19.0	(longitudinal).	168.3	145.3	139.0	132.0
### (15.5)   116.0   107.0   ### (15.5)   116.0   107.0   ### (15.6)   118.7   ### (15.6)   1	(transwerse).	158.7	146.0	139.7	132.0
### 150-5 119.7 106.7 ### 106.1 ###	(longitudinal),	155.5	116.0	107.0	101.2
10.0   10.5	(transwerse),	155.5	119.7	108.7	106.0
mswerse), percent in l in. 17.7 19.7 19.2 19.2 19.2 injudically percent 25.2 33.2 33.2 34.9 injudically percent 25.2 33.2 34.9 injudically lot percent 25.2 33.2 34.9 injudically lot percent 25.2 33.2 34.9 injudically lot percent 17.9 15.9 15.0 injudically lot percent 17.9 15.9 15.0 injudically lot percent 17.9 15.9 15.0 injudically lot percent 17.9 15.0 injudically lot percent 17.9 injudica	(longitudinal), percent in I	0.61	19.5	18.5	21.3
### structural? percent 28 33.7 34.9   ###################################	(transverse),	17.7	19.1	18.2	21.0
######################################	_	24.8	33.2	6 3	42.1
### 17.9   15.9   15.6	(Cransverse),	20.7	33.7	33.3	41.4
### 17.8   15.2   16.0   ####################################	<u>.</u>	17.9	15.4	15.6	D(2)
### (### 199.7   128.3   112.0   ### (### 199.7   128.3   112.0   ### (### 199.7   128.3   113.0   ### (### 199.7   128.3   113.0   ### (### 199.7   139.3   113.0   ### (### 199.7   139.3   13.0   ### (### 199.7   13.0   ### (### 199.7   13.0   ### (### 199.7   13.0   ### (### 199.7   13.0   ### (### 199.7   ##	5	17.8	16.2	16.9	OW Z
### (179.7)   128.1   112.0     ### (179.7)   128.1   112.0     ### (179.7)   129.1   113.0     ### (179.7)   129.1   113.0     ### (179.7)   129.1   113.0     ### (179.7)   129.1   113.0     ### (179.7)   129.1   13.0     ### (179.7)   13.0     ### (1					nlo
######################################			,		oa
### (2)   12.5   15.5	( soughteen)	1.69.	178.3	112.0	de E
## Find the part of the part o	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )		1.79.	2.5	ed S
### 18.5   16.3   15.6   ####################################	tookstoomat). In	 	16.7	15.8	fr
## (c)   (c)	(transverse), lf	18.5	16.3	15.6	or
Charpy, Fr. 1b.  charpy, Fr. 1b.  itudinal)	(a)				n ł
Charpy, Ft. 1h.  itudinal) sverse)  sverse)  sverse)  sverse)  sverse)  ksi in.  ksi in.  ski		. 90.	(o).		ntt
Charpy, Fr. 1b.  icudinal)  sverse)  sverse)  sverse)  logdhess  ksi in.  ksi in.  93.0  93.0  cres, ksi  ksi in.  93.0  75  75  75  75  75  75  75  75  75  7	SUS (transverse), ksi	126.0	. 1	. =	o://
Charpy, Ft. 1b.  itudinal)  itudinal)  10.3  itudinal)  10.3			,		w'
Charpy, Fr. 1h.   13.9	Inpact (a)				wv
13.9	Charpy, Ft.				v.e
16.3 T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T.	(longitudinal)	13.9	ti,	14	eve
16) 93.0 93.0 156 156 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157	(transverse)	15.3	1 -	Ŀ	ery
150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	(4)				/sp
16)  186  189  189  189  189  189  189  189	racture loughness				e
15.0 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 16.7 17.7 18.7 18.7 19.7	K91	33.0		: J	
16) 166 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	I-1. KS1	93.0	. ,	: •	
156 159 1 135 133 13 75 75 15 142 172 55 62 55	Axial Fations (transparse)(f)		•		m
les, ksi 159 159 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18	Constitued Raft 1				
les, ksi les, ksi 135 173 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175		, C	150	1135	-
	crcles.	2			. ·
"3,0, N=0.1 [83, 451   1.2   172 [85, 451   5; 5; 184   42   3;	eveles,	75	52	7.	٠
13.0 k=0.1   1.2			!		
cycles, ks: 1.2 1.72 cyrles, ks: 6:1 55 cyrles, ks: 4.2 37					
cycles, kst. 55 2ycles, ist. 42, 37	cycles.	2	21.1	દ	:
cycles, asi	cyrles.	j.;	5;	50	÷
	cycles.	4,	<u>;</u>		

A M A M M Modulus, E, IO<sup>®</sup> psi

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Elongation, percent

ا/ع

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8

Ti-641-22r-25n-2No-3Cr ALLOY DATA (Continued)

Wane.

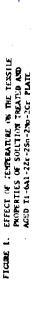
T J

	į	Temperature, F	tare, F	
Properties	11	004	009 909	00
Creep (transverse) 0.72 plantic deformation, 100 hr., hai	1	133		ć
0.27 plastic deformation, 1000 hr., ksi	<b>1</b>	2	21	3
Stress-Reptute (transverse)				
Ruptuce, 100 br., hat	ī	14.2	132	122
Ropture, 1000 hr., hai	1	141	131	119
Stress Correston (R)				
802 TTS, 1000 hr. maxtenen	No cracks			

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion 5.1 x 10" in./in./F (68 to 800 F)

0.165 lb./in.?

- (a) Values are average of triplicate tests conducted at Mattelle under the subject contract unless otherwise indicated. Farigue, creep, and attess-upture values are from curves generated using the results of a greater number of tests.
- (b) Braible-shear pin-type specimen; average of 4 tests in each direction.
- (c) I', unavailable; MA, not applicable.
- (d) Values are awrage of 6 tests in each direction.
- (e) These values do not neet the rightness  $A_{\rm T_1} \leq 2.5~{\rm kps\over 175}$ ) criteria. However, the are over 2.2 (kg) and should be considered good indicative  $E_{\rm T_2}$  values.
- (f) "R" represents the algebraic ratio of minimum stress to maximum stress in one cycle; that is,  $R=S_{min}/S_{max},$  "K" represents the Meuher-Peterson theoretical stress concentration factor.
- (e) Roam-traperature three-point bend test. Afrechate Impersion in 3-1/2, NaCl.



8

\$

8

emperature, F

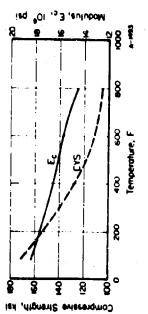
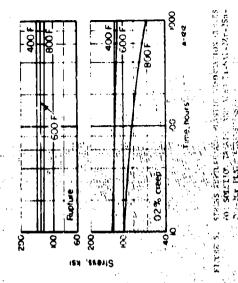
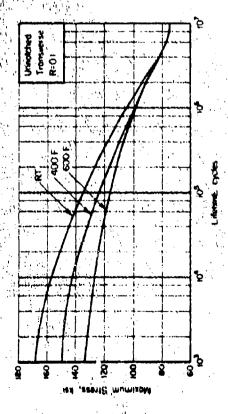
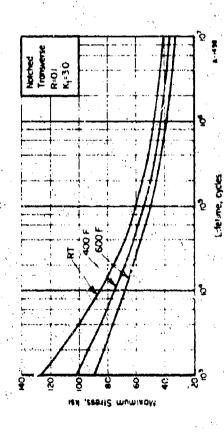


FIGURE 2. EFFC. OF TEPREATURE OF THE CONFESSION PROPERTIES OF SOLUTION PLANTS AND ACED TH-641-22-250-20-201 PLANTS







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FIGURE 3. ANIAL TOMB FATICAL EDRIVING OF UNKNOCKED SOUTHON DESARTS AND AND IN SAIL 125-136-256-274-201 FAIT.

li-6Al-6"-28n (sothermal Die Forgings

"sterial 'excription

This is a heat-treatable alpha beta type alloy similar in many respects to In-6Al-4V, but containing increased content of beta stabilizing elements which provide higher strength potential.

The naterial used for this evaluation was made by III Research Institute on the Air Force Centract F33615-67-C-1722. It consisted of structural shapes and move wheels that were isothermally creep (slow speed) forged from flat preforms, nachined from conventionally forced II-6A1-6V-2Sn alloy billets.

Processing and Heat Treating

The material was received with no heat treatment after forging. Specimens were solution treated at 1650 F for 12 hour, water quenched, and aged at 1650 F for 4 hours and air cooled. This treatment was as suggested by III Research Institute.

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Condition: Solution treated and aged

Tf-641-6V-25n Alloy Data

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		N.	3	00	3
1516112					
					4.1
(transverse),		202.5	170.4	158.4	133.6
(transcerse), Ksi		192.9	153.2	. 1.1.3	20.5
E (transverse), percent in t	•	16.0	14.7	13.1	12.1
			9		
Compression	i.				100
CYS (transverse), ksi		199.3	172.3	152.9	107.7
F (transverse), 10 psi		18.0	16.1	13.2	-
Shear					
			(c):	· ·	CTIC .
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oto (transverse), Kst			,		
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(gransverse)	*	۰۰.	<b>.</b>	٠	ב
Fracture Toughtock (e)					Ē
		· · ·			•
NIC, L-1, KSA In. KIC, I-L, KSI In.		25.7	،: د	د: د	<b>3</b>
Axial Fatigue (transverse) (f)					
ched, R		:	. 113	=	
		10		711	
10 cycles, as:		ž ()	3.6	ŞŞ	
Notched, Nr. # 3.0, N # 0.1		7.5	7,6	16	
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0.00100		, , , ,	5 6	n ()	
1651465					
Creep (transverse)					
and the many of the self-	100 1 2 24	(0,1)	:3	18°	
	100 54 75	:	: :	',	

Ti-6Al-6V-2Sp Alloy Data (Continued)

Š

		Temperatore, F	ture, F	
Properties	RT	S).	700	930
Stross-Rupture (transwerse)				
Rupture, 100 hr., ksi	ź	£	130	1.4
Rupture, 1000 hr., k. i	Ž	2	115	36
Stress Corrosion (e)				
80 TYS, 1000 hr. maximum	n racks			
Coefficient of Thermal Expassion				
13 3010 of 184 187 th, th 10 000 51				

(a) Calues are average of triplicate tests conducted at Mattelle under the sub-ect contract unless oth rwise indicated. Spinous, cropp. Ind stress-rupture values are from curves a marged using the results of a greater number of tests.

0.164 lb. fin.

Density

. (1) Combinisher pinchypuspeciment average of A costs in each direction a

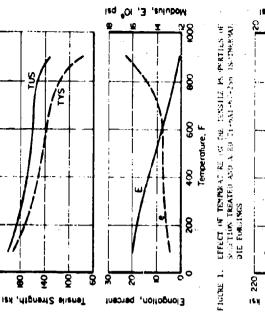
(c) C, unactificate; NA, not applicable.

(d) Average of 4 tests in tack direction.

Results of tests at APML in compact tension specimens.

(1) "W" represents the abovenue ratio at office stress to maximus stress in any exclust that is, E = S<sub>1</sub> = S<sub>1</sub> = "" " represents the Neuber-Extension theoretical stress concentration factor.

(2) nown-temperature thrist-point binlinest, Alternate impression in 9-1-2. NaCl.



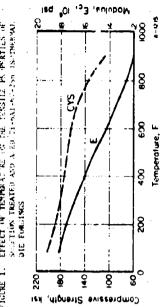


FIGURE 2. REFECT OF TREFERNING ON THE CO-PAGSSINE PROPERTIES.
OF SOLUTION TRANSPONDA ACED IN-GAI-AV-2SA
ISOTHERAL DIE FOLGINGS

