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EFFECTS OF PLASTIC DEFORMATION ON TENSILE
TEST SPECIMENS BY VARIATIONS IN THE STRAINING
RATE

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EFFECTS OF PLASTIC DEFORMATION ON

TENSILE TEST SPECIMENS BY VARIATIONS IN THE STRAINING RATE

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this investigation was to establish a maximum strain rate for performing tensile tests on metallic materials in the plastic range.

SUMMARY:

The effect of strain rate in the plastic range on the percent elongation, percent reduction of area, and the rise in specimen temperature due to straining 5052-0 aluminum alloy, AZ80A magnesium alloy and annealed SAE 4130 steel was determined.

Eleven specimens of SAE 4130 steel which were heat treated to approximately 200,000 psi were also tensile tested at various strain rates to determine how the rise in temperature due to straining compared with the annealed SAE 4130 steel specimens.

It was found that strain rate in the plastic range had no significant effect on the percent elongation or percent reduction of area properties of the materials tested. The increase in temperature due to increased strain rates was greater for the SAE 4130 steel heat treated to 200,000 psi than for the annealed 4130 steel, but in neither case did it significantly affect the percent elongation or percent reduction of area properties.

EFFECTS OF PLASTIC DEFORMATION ONTENSILE TEST SPECIMENS BY VARIATIONS IN THE STRAINING RATEOBJECT:

The object of this test was to determine the effect of strain rate in a standard tension test on specimen temperature and the elongation and reduction of area properties of 5052-0 aluminum alloy, AZ80A magnesium alloy and SAE 4130 steel in the annealed and heat treated conditions.

PROCEDURE:

Standard 0.505 in. diameter tensile specimens* were fabricated from 5052-0 aluminum alloy, AZ80A magnesium alloy and annealed SAE 4130 steel. Additional specimens were also prepared using SAE 4130 steel heat treated to approximately 200,000 psi. All specimens were marked to retain their identity as follows:

MATERIALSPECIMEN NUMBERS

5052-0
SAE 4130, annealed
AZ80A
SAE 4130, heat treated

A-1 thru A-15
B-1 thru B-20
C-1 thru C-18
D-1 thru D-11

Tension tests were performed on a 120,000 lb. Baldwin universal testing machine which was equipped with an MA-1 microformer recorder and a Peter's strain pacer. All specimens were tensile tested using a strain rate of .005 in/in per minute for the elastic range. After the yield point at .2% offset was reached the strain rate was increased to a predetermined value until failure occurred. Various strain rates were used in the plastic range to determine their effect on the ductility of each of the materials tested.

The increase in specimen temperature due to straining was measured with a thermocouple which was manually held in contact with the necked down portion of each specimen.

Since the Peter's strain pacer was used on each specimen until failure occurred, it was necessary to use an extensometer with a range of at least one inch. A Baldwin model KSM extensometer was used for strain rates from 0.0125 in/in per minute up to and including 0.25 in/in per minute, and a model PS8M was used for all other strain rates.

* Specimen Type R1, Method 211, Federal Test Method Std. No. 151

The amount of time required for failure to occur after 0.2% offset yield was obtained was from 3 to 8 seconds for the fastest strain rates used for the different materials, and from 8 to 23 minutes for the slowest rates used.

RESULTS:

Results are shown in Tables I, II, III and IV, and graphically in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. Photographs of two of the failed specimens of 4130 steel which were heat treated to approximately 200,000 psi are shown in Figure 5.

DISCUSSION:

Ultimate strength, yield strength, percent elongation, percent reduction of area and the rise in specimen temperature due to straining are shown for various strain rates in Tables I, II, III and IV.

The effect of strain rate on percent elongation, percent reduction of area, and the rise in specimen temperature due to straining for each material are shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The 4130 steel which was heat treated to approximately 200,000 psi exhibited two different types of fractures; one a rosette type fracture at slow strain rates of 0.25 in/in per minute and slower, and the other a cup and cone type fracture at faster rates. A photograph of these two type failures is shown in Figure 5.

CONCLUSIONS:

The rate of straining has no significant effect on the percent elongation or percent reduction of area properties of 5052-0 aluminum alloy, annealed SAE 4130 steel or AZ80A magnesium alloy when these materials are tensile tested using standard procedures.

The increase in temperature due to straining was higher for SAE 4130 steel heat treated to approximately 200,000 psi than for annealed 4130 steel, but in neither case did it significantly affect the percent elongation or the percent reduction of area properties.

MAT'L - ALUMINUM ALLOY 5052-O

TABLE I

SPEC.	NO.	DIAM. (IN.)	AREA (IN ²)	YIELD (LBS)	STR. (PSI)	ULT. (LBS)	T.S. (PSI)	ELONGS. 2 IN. (%)	R.A. (%)	STRAIN RATE (IN./IN./MIN)	RISE IN TEMP. (°F)
A-3		.5050	2.003	3000	14,950	5525	27,580	27	63.8	.0125	NONE
A-7		.5060	2.009	3025	15,060	5585	27,800	31	64.4	.0125	NONE
AVERAGE								29	64.1		
A-9		.5055	2.005	2900	14,450	5400	26,970	30	64.2	.125	NONE
A-14		.5062	2.011	2800	13,900	5400	26,850	30	67.2	.125	8°
AVERAGE								30	65.7		4°
A-4		.5059	2.010	2750	13,680	5350	26,620	31	68.1	.25	13°
A-12		.5055	2.005	2790	13,900	5335	26,600	31	67.3	.25	9°
A-15		.4715	.1745	2490	14,250	4675	26,750	30	64.8	.25	10°
AVERAGE								30.7	66.7		11.3°
A-1		.5064	2.011	2705	13,500	5290	26,300	30	67.6	1.0	13°
A-2		.5055	2.005	2755	13,740	5325	26,560	30	67.1	1.0	14°
AVERAGE								30	67.3		13.5°
A-5		.5035	1.990	2745	13,790	5175	26,010	27	68.6	2.0	14°
A-6		.5030	1.987	2650	13,340	5290	26,620	30	67.4	2.0	14°
A-11		.5060	2.009	2800	13,940	5185	25,810	29	66.0	2.0	8°
AVERAGE								28.7	67.3		12°
A-8		.5050	2.002	2800	13,950	5205	26,000	28	64.2	2.5	13°
A-10		.5055	2.005	2750	13,720	5155	25,750	30	65.6	2.5	13°
A-13		.5055	2.005	3000	14,930	5250	26,170	32	67.3	2.5	13°
AVERAGE								30	65.7		13°
(1)		R.A.	-	REDUCTION OF AREA							

TABULATION SHEET

[illegible]

TABLE IV

[illegible]

EFFECT OF STRAIN RATE ON THE REDUCTION OF
AREA, ELONGATION AND TEMPERATURE INCREASE
ON 5052-O ALUMINUM ALLOY

REDUCTION OF AREA (%)

ELONGATION (%)

TEMP INCREASE (°F)

70
68
66
64
62
32
30
28
26
15
10
5
0

STRAIN RATE (in./in./min.)

FIGURE 1

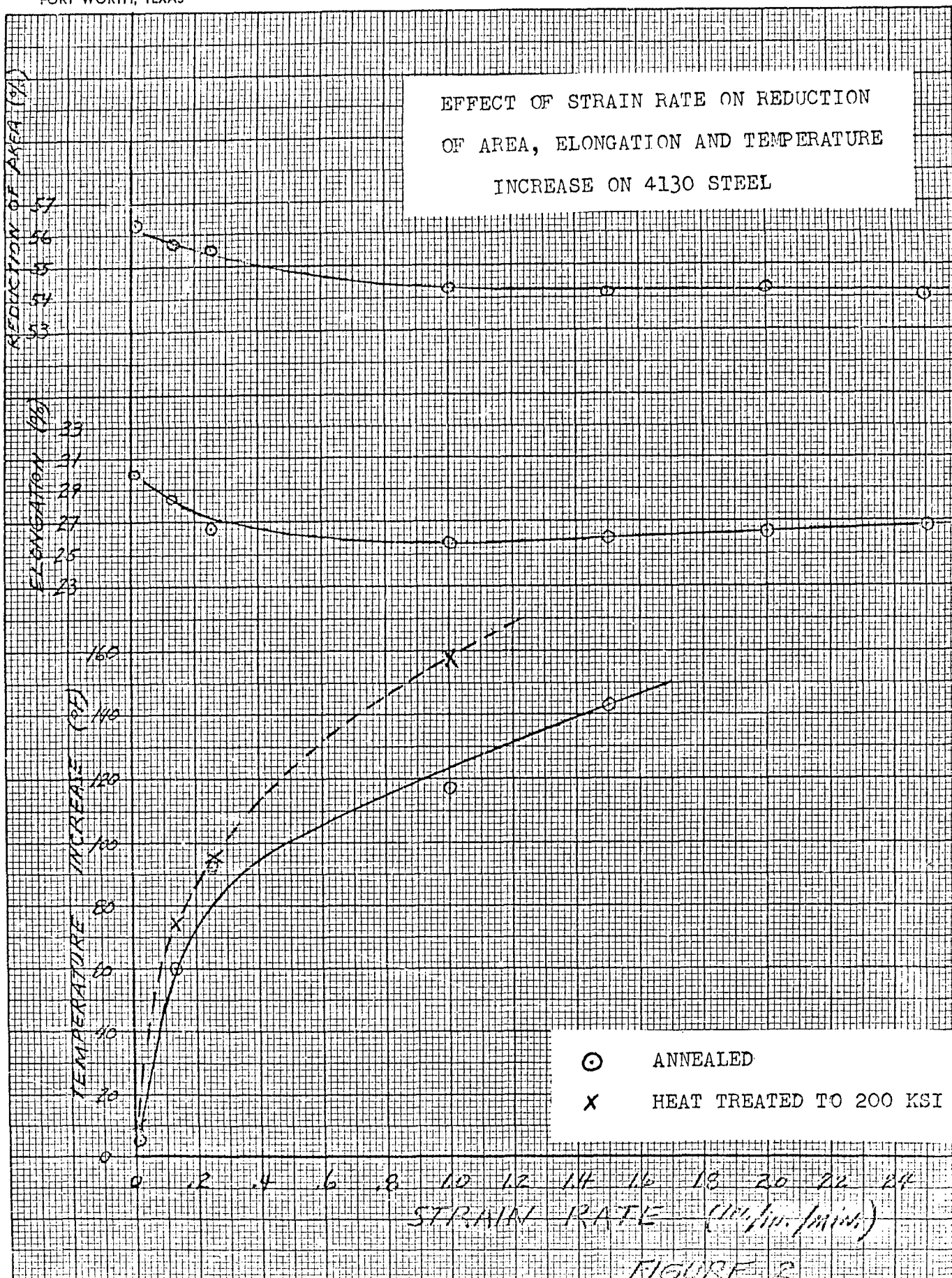
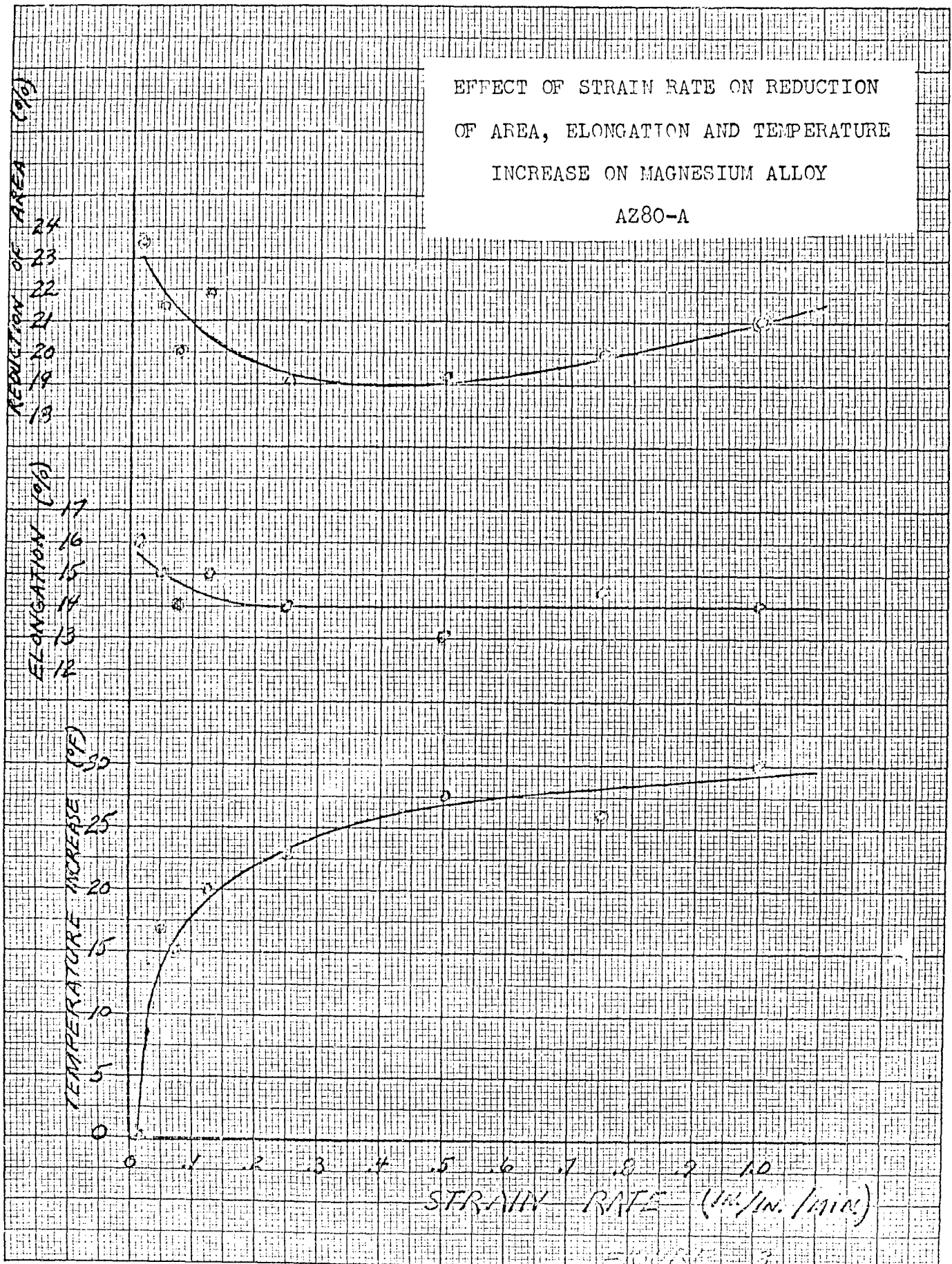


FIGURE 2



EFFECT OF STRAIN RATE ON REDUCTION OF
AREA, ELONGATION AND TEMPERATURE REDUCTION
OF 4130 STEEL

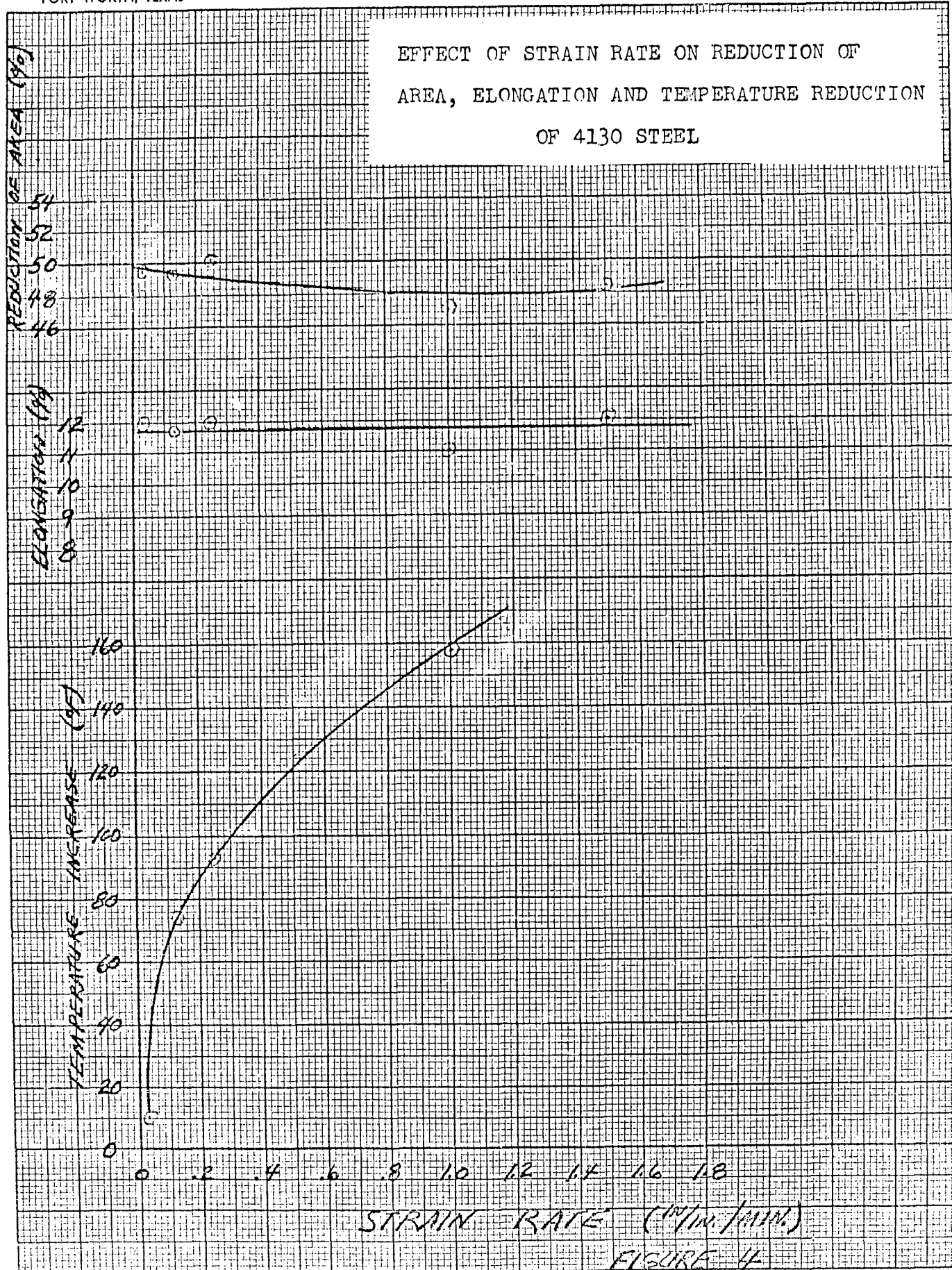


FIGURE 4

CONVAIR

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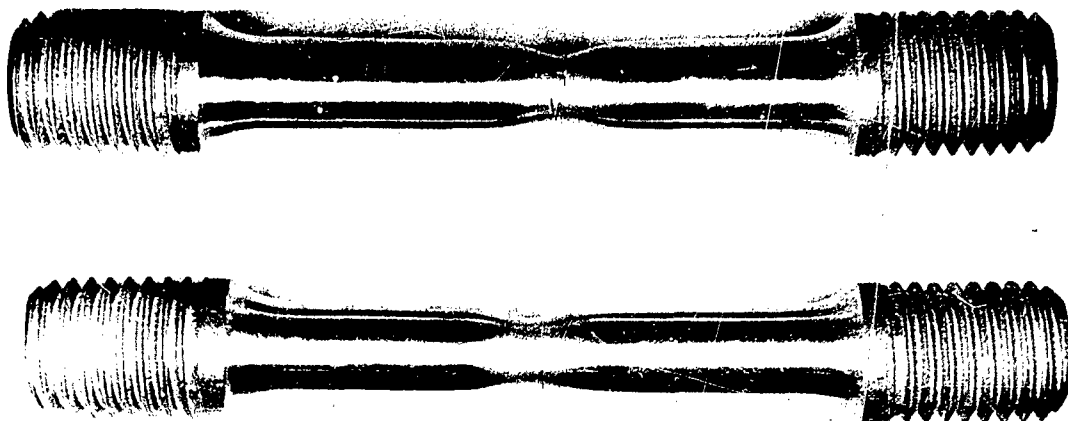


FIG. 1A

