

# Development of a Laboratory Scale Flame Propagation Test Method for Structural Composites



Federal Aviation  
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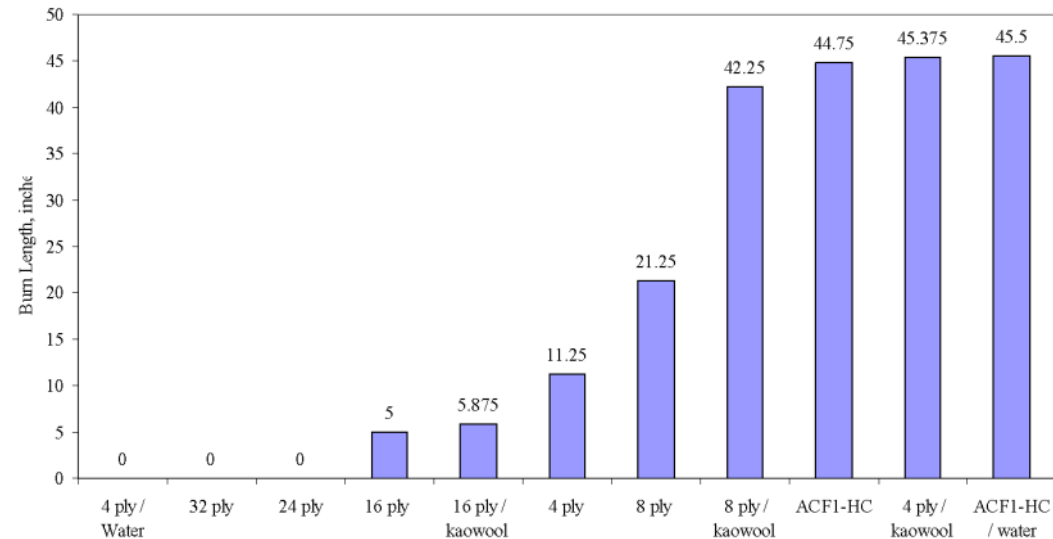
Presented to: IAMFTWG, Toulouse, France

By: Robert I. Ochs

Date: June 20-21

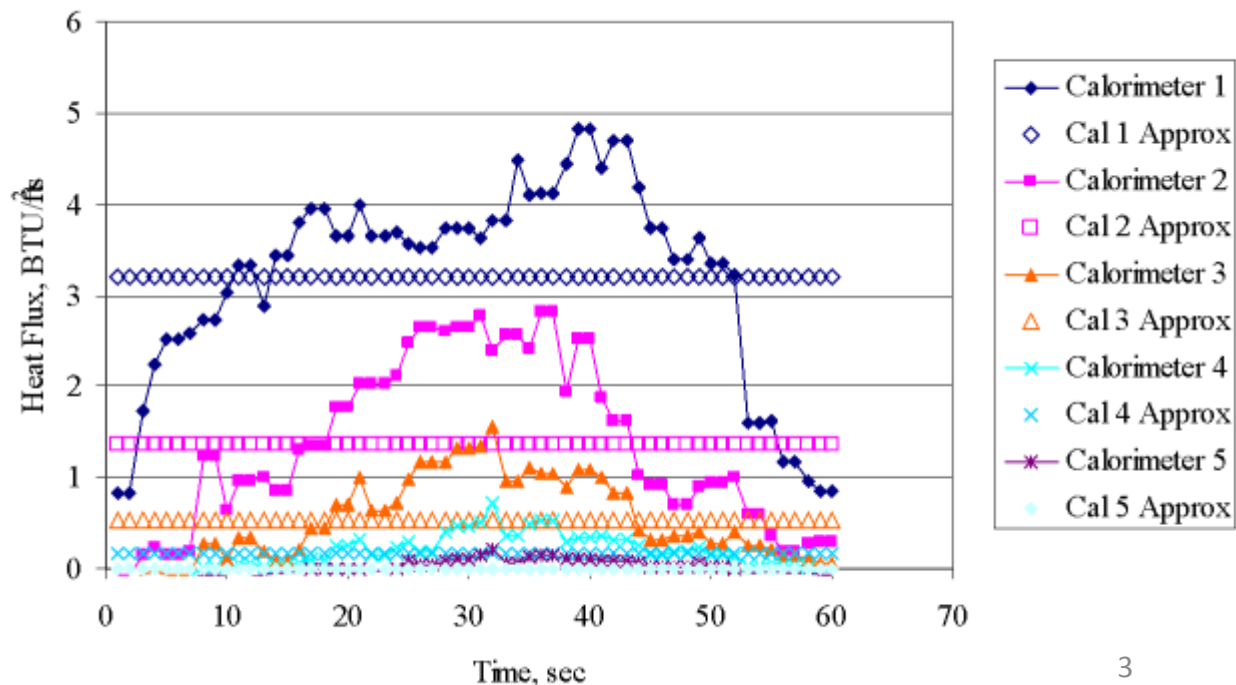
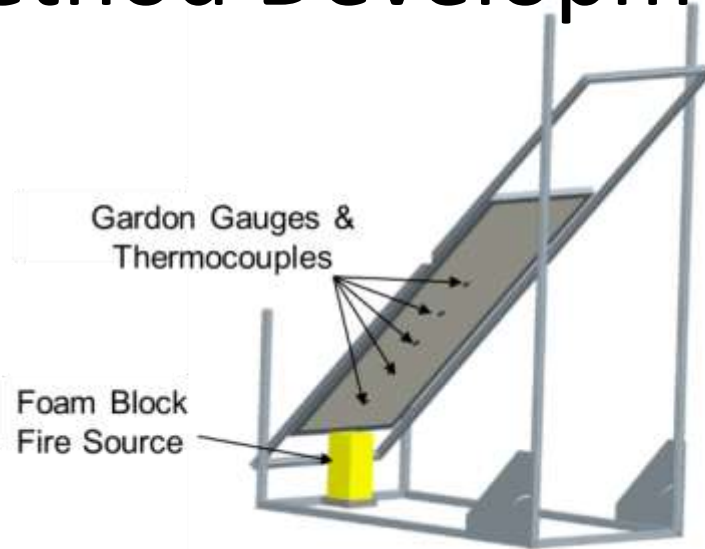
# Review from Singapore

- Intermediate scale tests were performed on aerospace grade structural composite material of varying thickness
  - 4, 8, 16, 24, 32 plies and a honeycomb sandwich panel
  - Various configurations were tested
    - Exposed backside
    - Insulated backside
    - Water-cooled backside
  - Backside heat loss found to have a significant effect on inboard-side burning

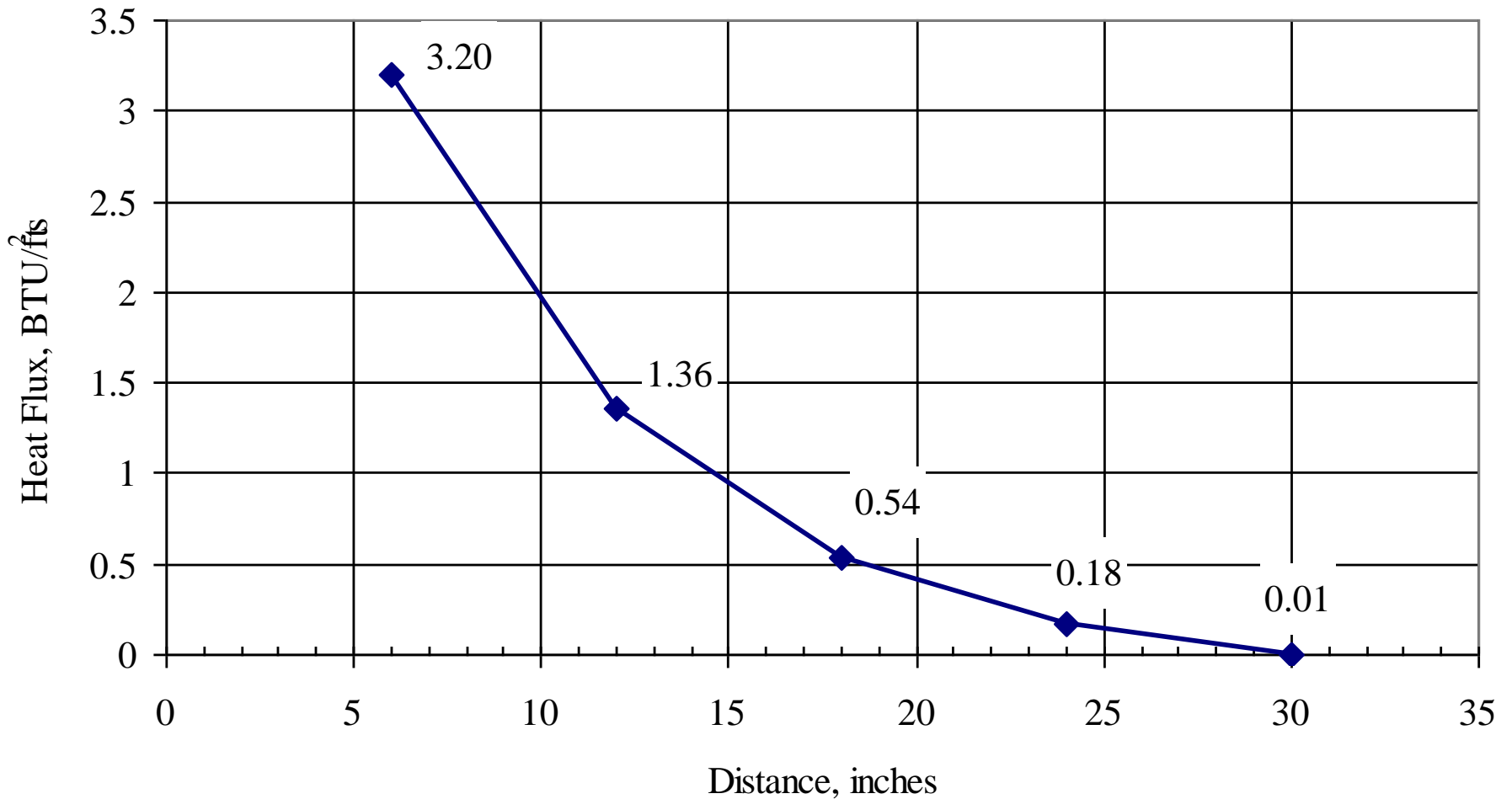


# Lab-Scale Test Method Development

- The foam block fire source was characterized by measuring the heat flux gradient along an insulated board for the duration of the foam burning event
- This heat flux gradient will then be used to impose a similar heat flux on a smaller sample in a lab-scale test apparatus

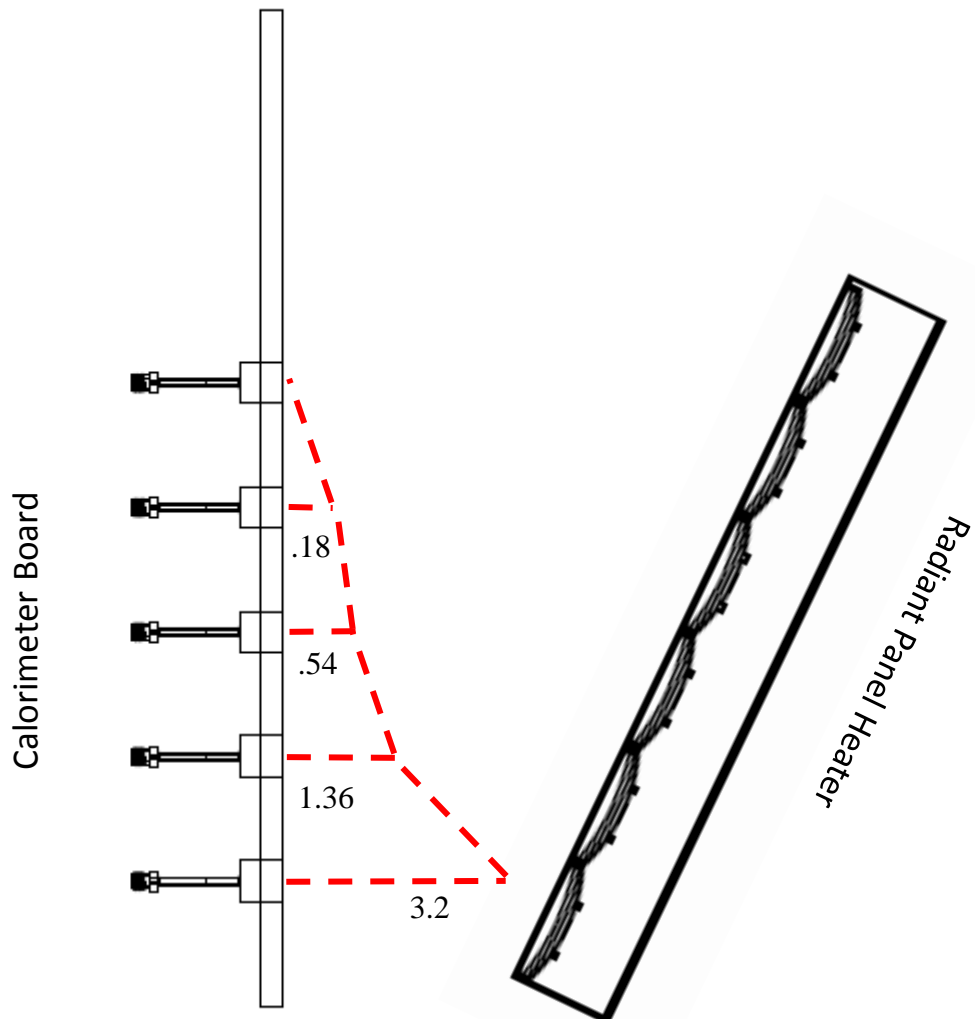


# Heat Flux Gradient – Intermediate Scale



# Vertical Radiant Panel (VRP) Development

- Objective: to develop a “new” radiant panel type test that will:
  - Simulate conditions of a foam block test
    - Incident heat flux on sample
    - Duration
    - Geometry
  - Correlate results from foam block test
    - Use current database of materials already tested
      - Aerospace/non-aerospace grade composites (1/8” thick)
      - Aerospace grade carbon epoxy, varying thicknesses
      - Cargo liners and floor panels, varying thicknesses

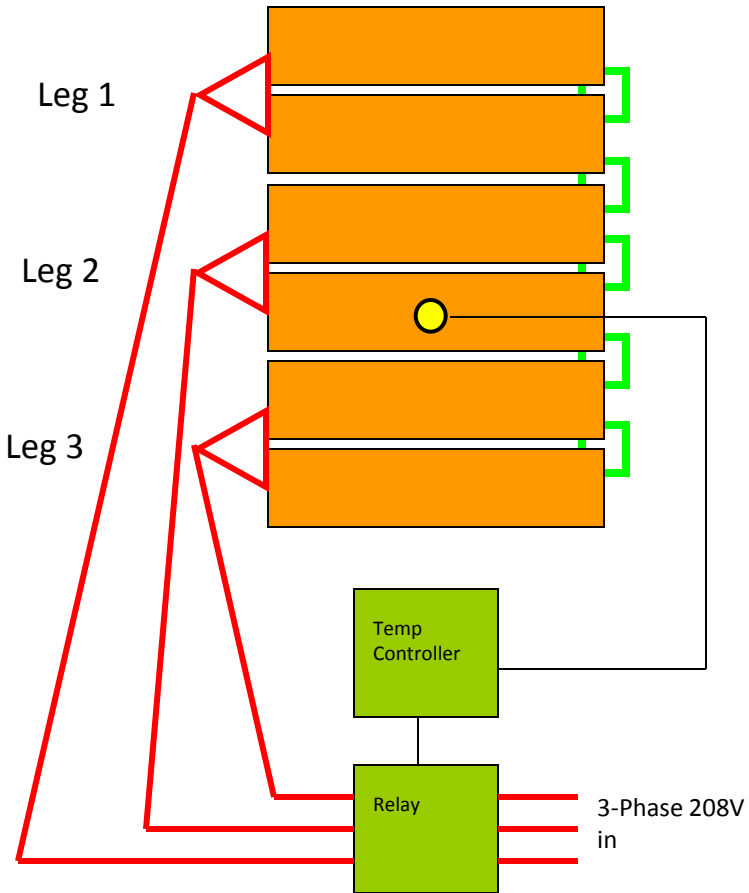


# VRP Configuration

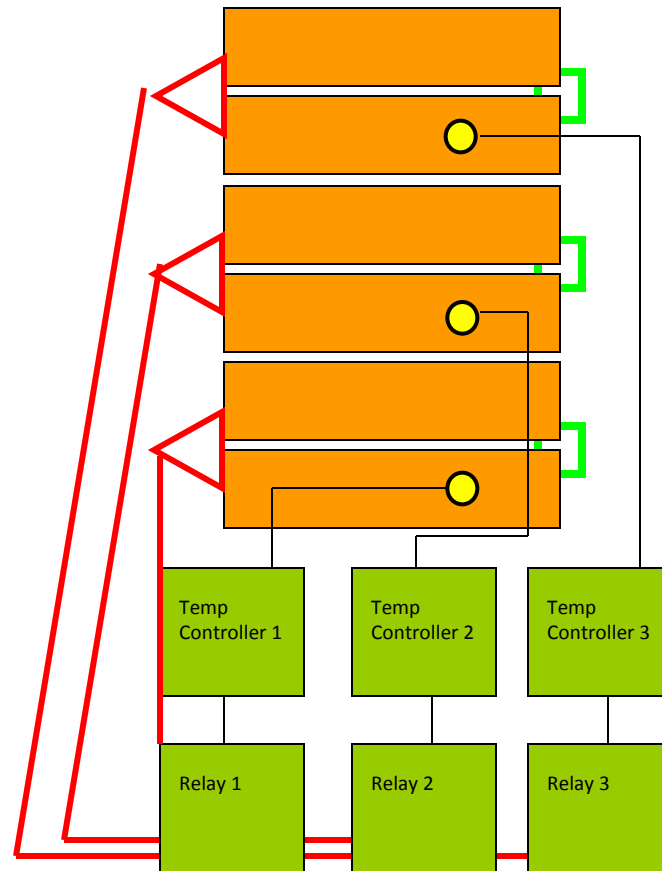
- Heat flux gradient
  - A tilted panel was used to attempt to achieve the same measured gradient as the foam block test
  - Furthest backward tilt ( $70^\circ$ ) could not achieve steep enough gradient
  - Zero position heat flux too low
- Next attempt:
  - Separate emitter strips into 3 individually controlled pairs to control the heat flux gradient



## Current Configuration

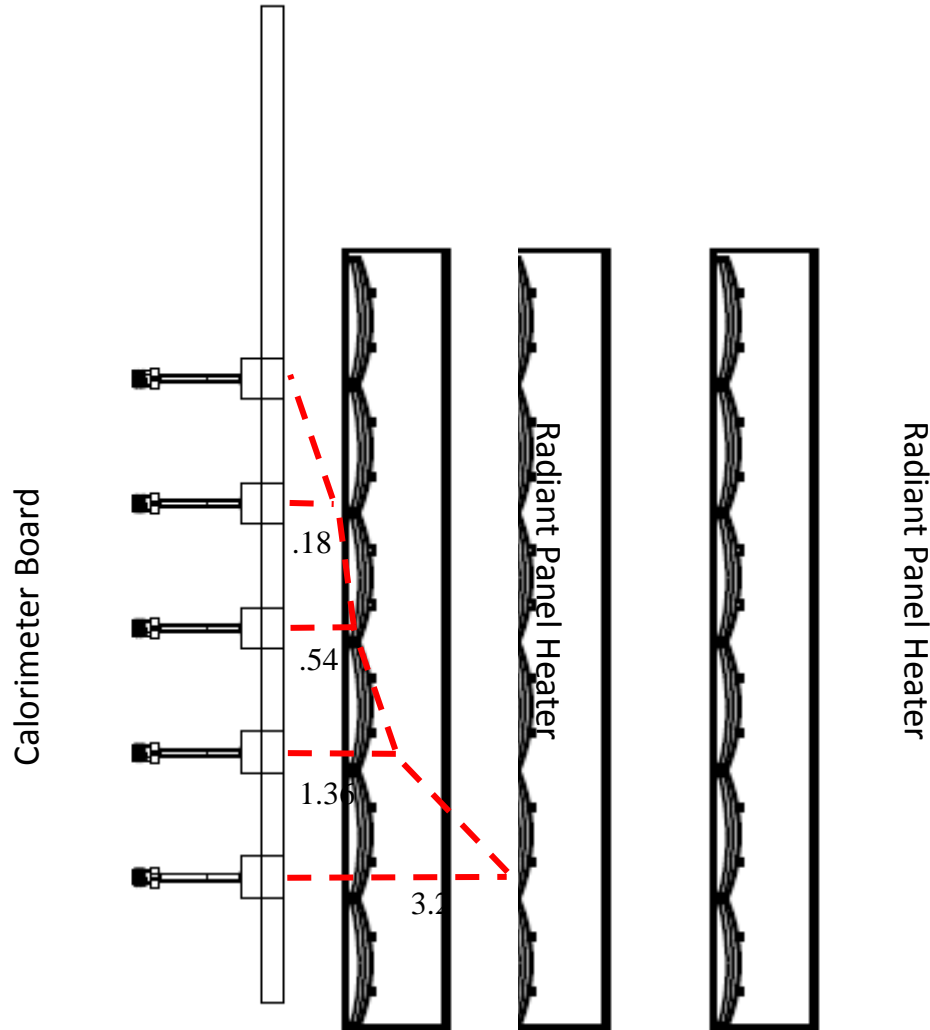


## New Configuration

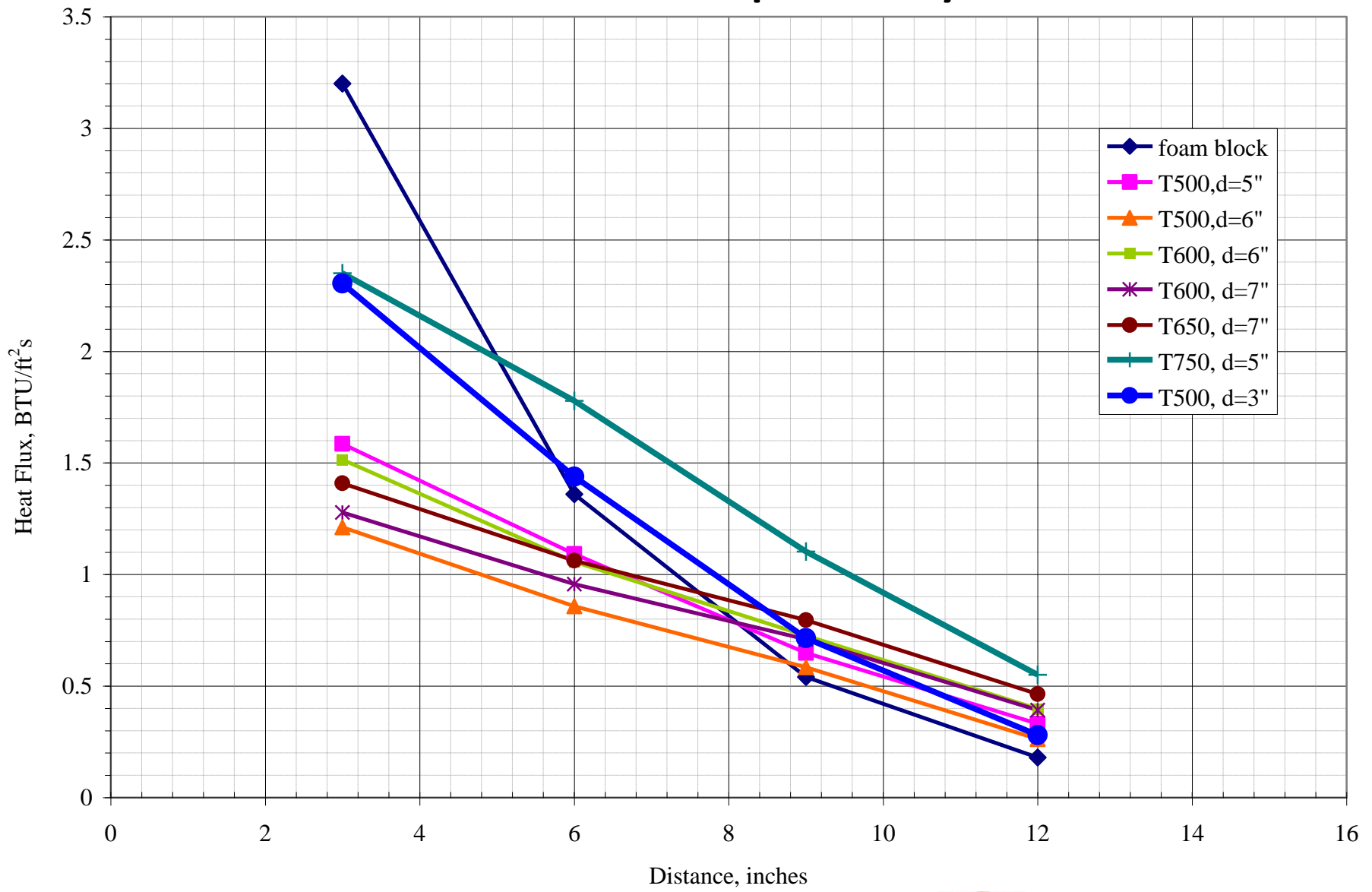








# Bottom 2 Strips Only



# RECENT RESEARCH

**Composite Test Method Development**  
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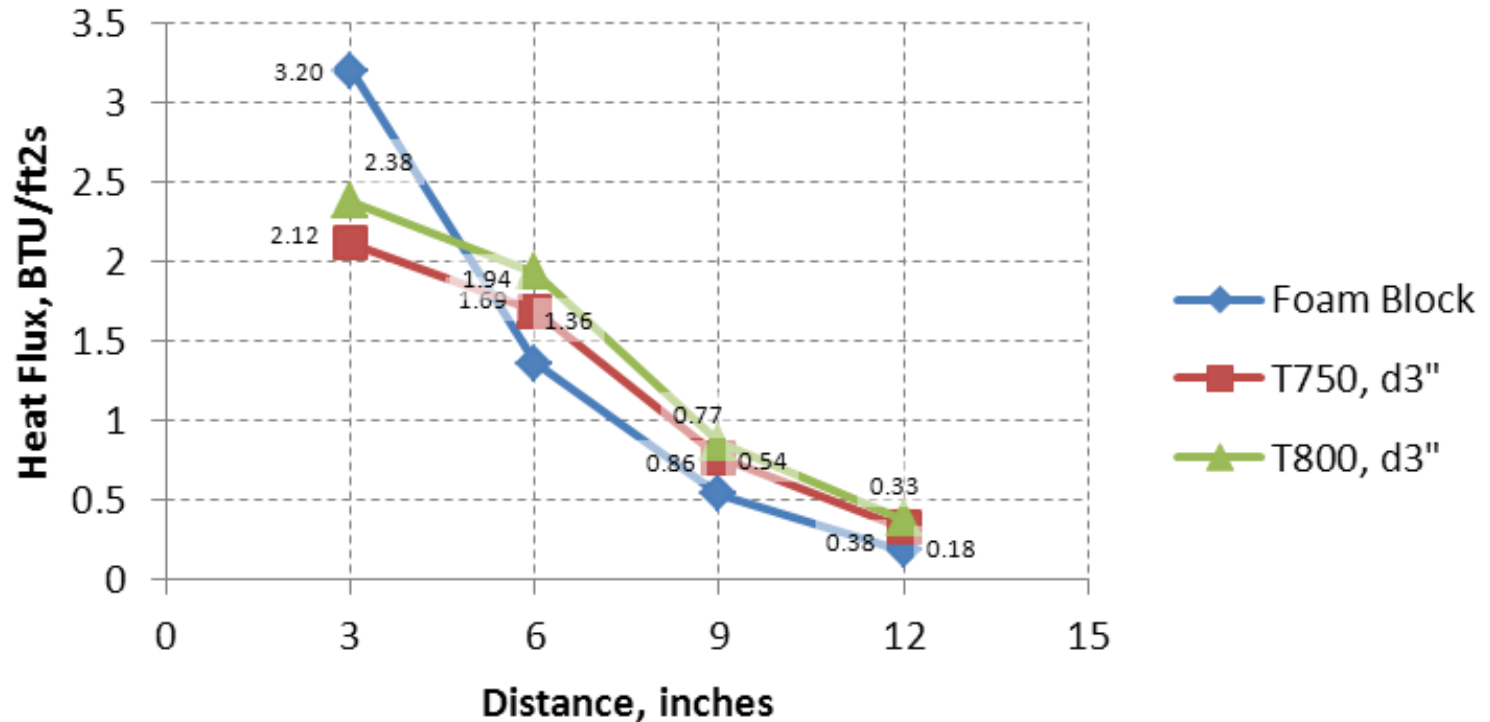
# Modifications to VRP

- Swivel doors added to make switching between calibration and testing quick and easy

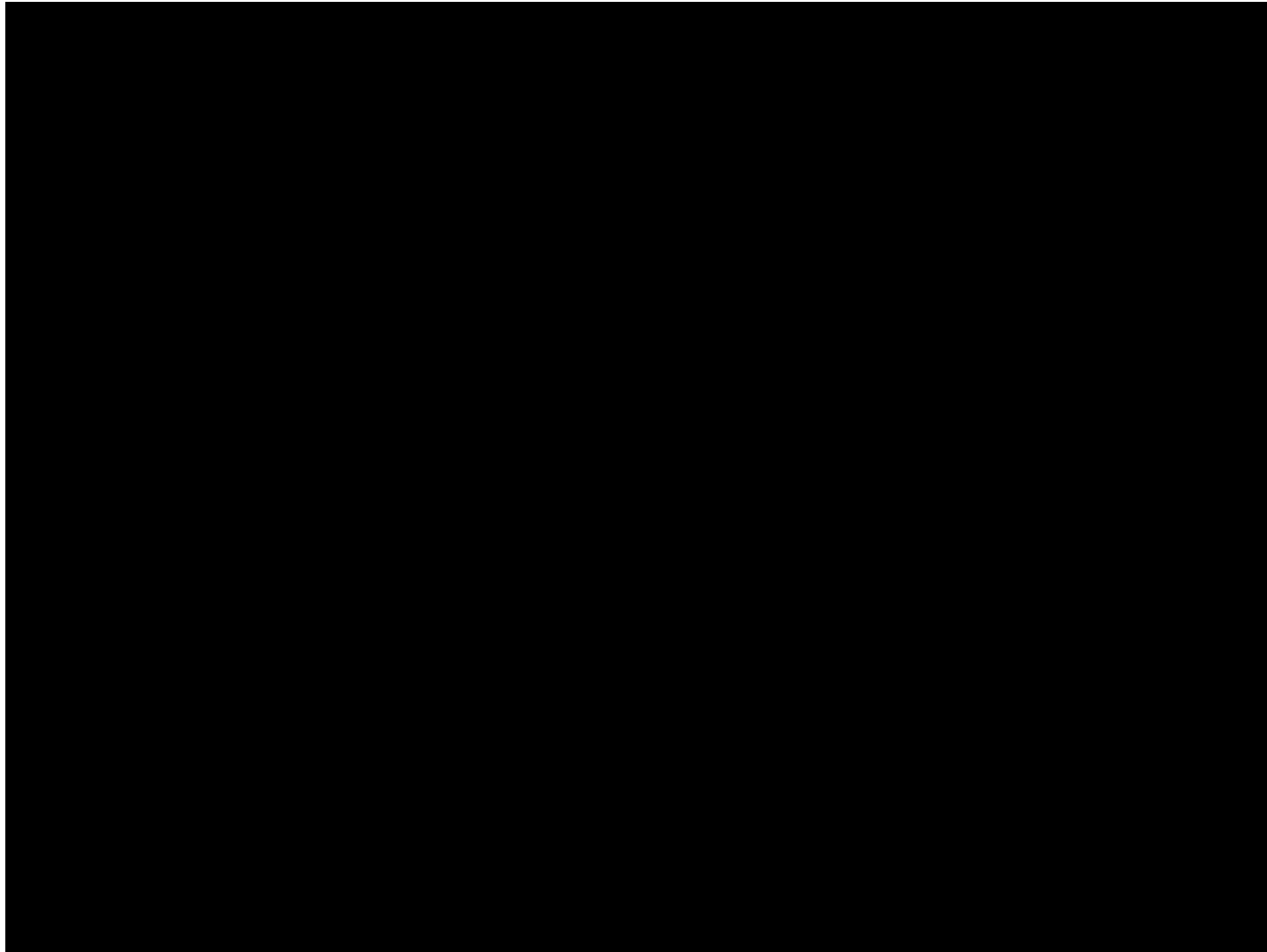


# Original Pilot Burner

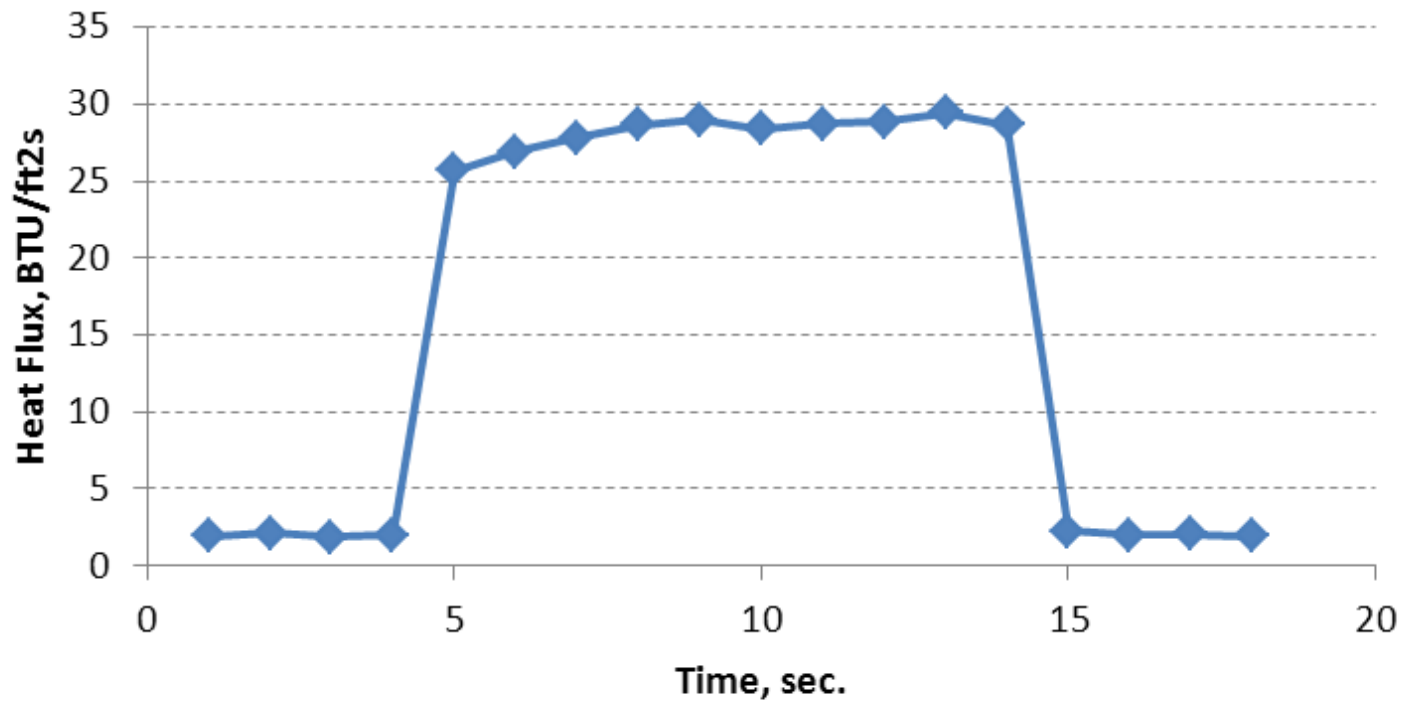
## Measured Heat Flux



# Original Radiant Panel Pilot Burner

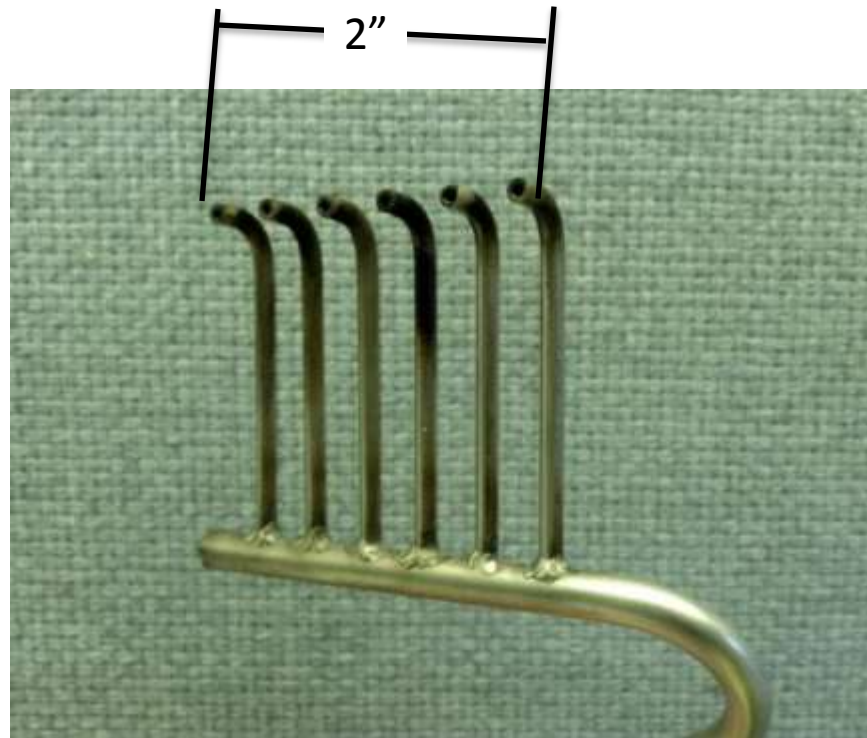


## Original Pilot Burner Measured Heat Flux





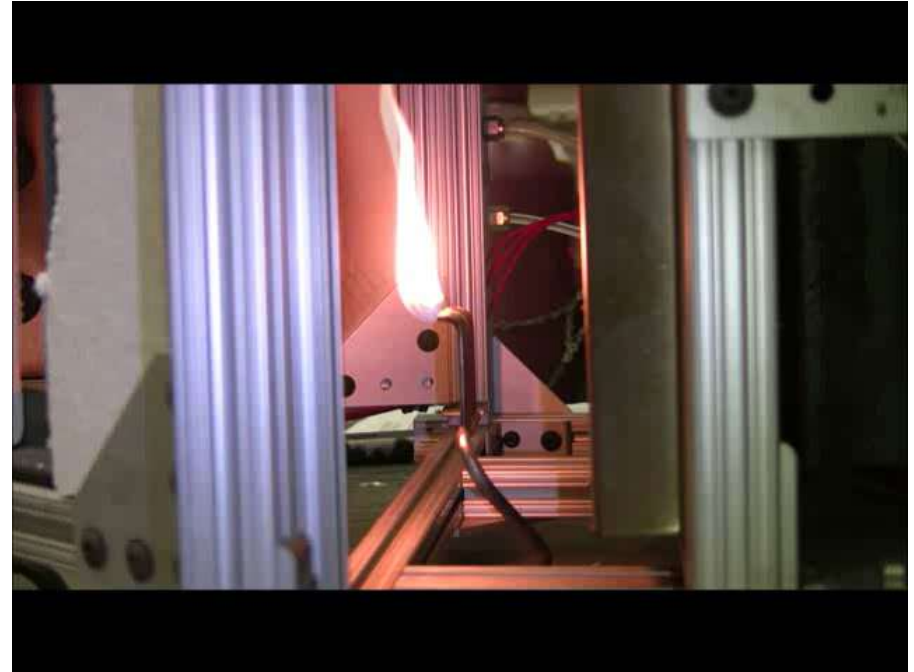
# Unidirectional NBS Chamber Pilot Burner



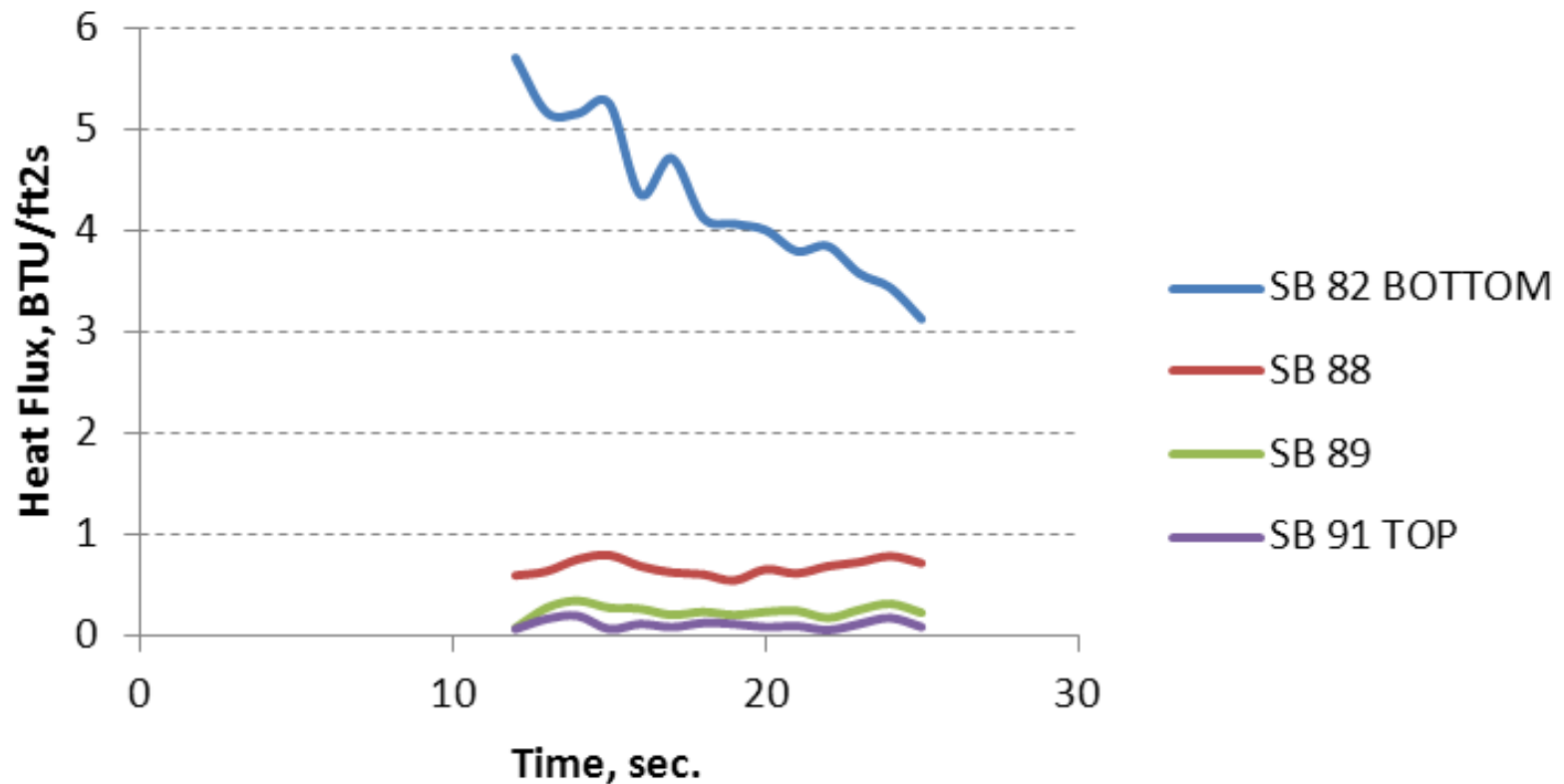
Foam Block



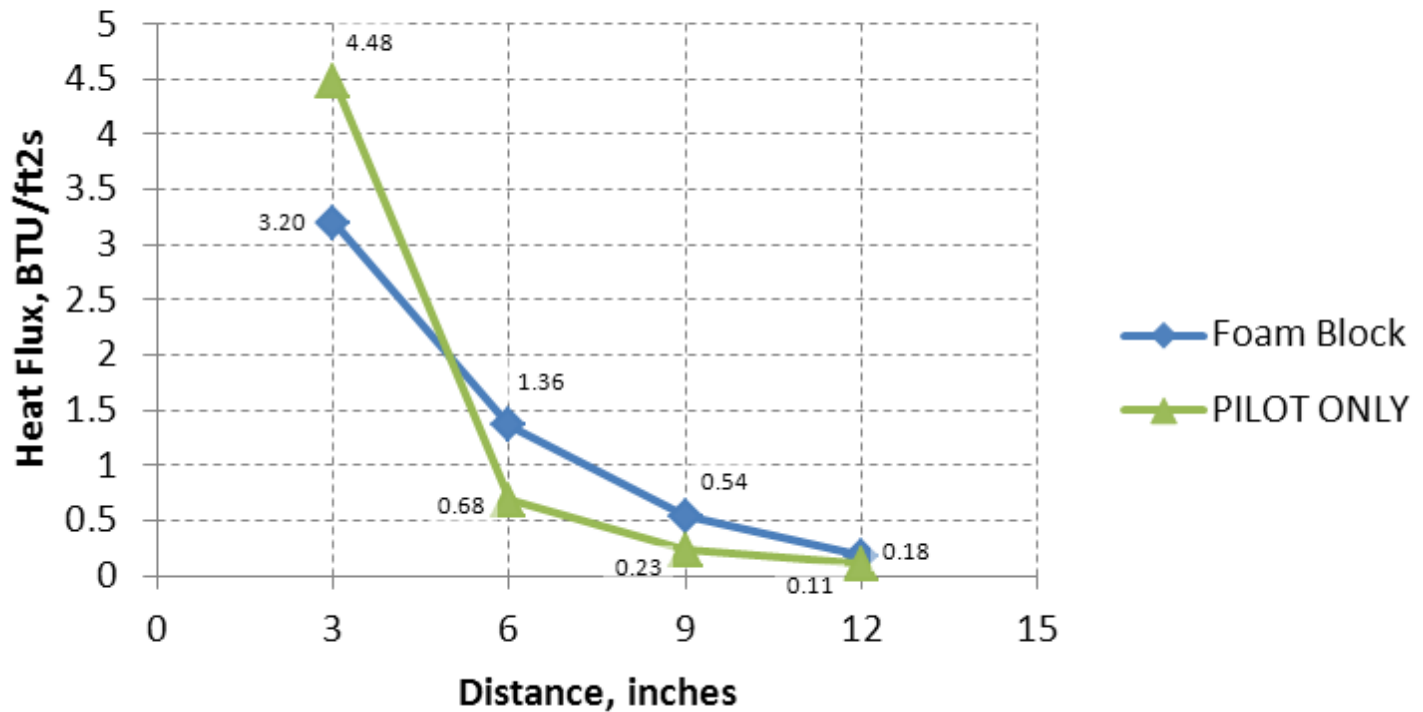
Multiple Flamelet Burner



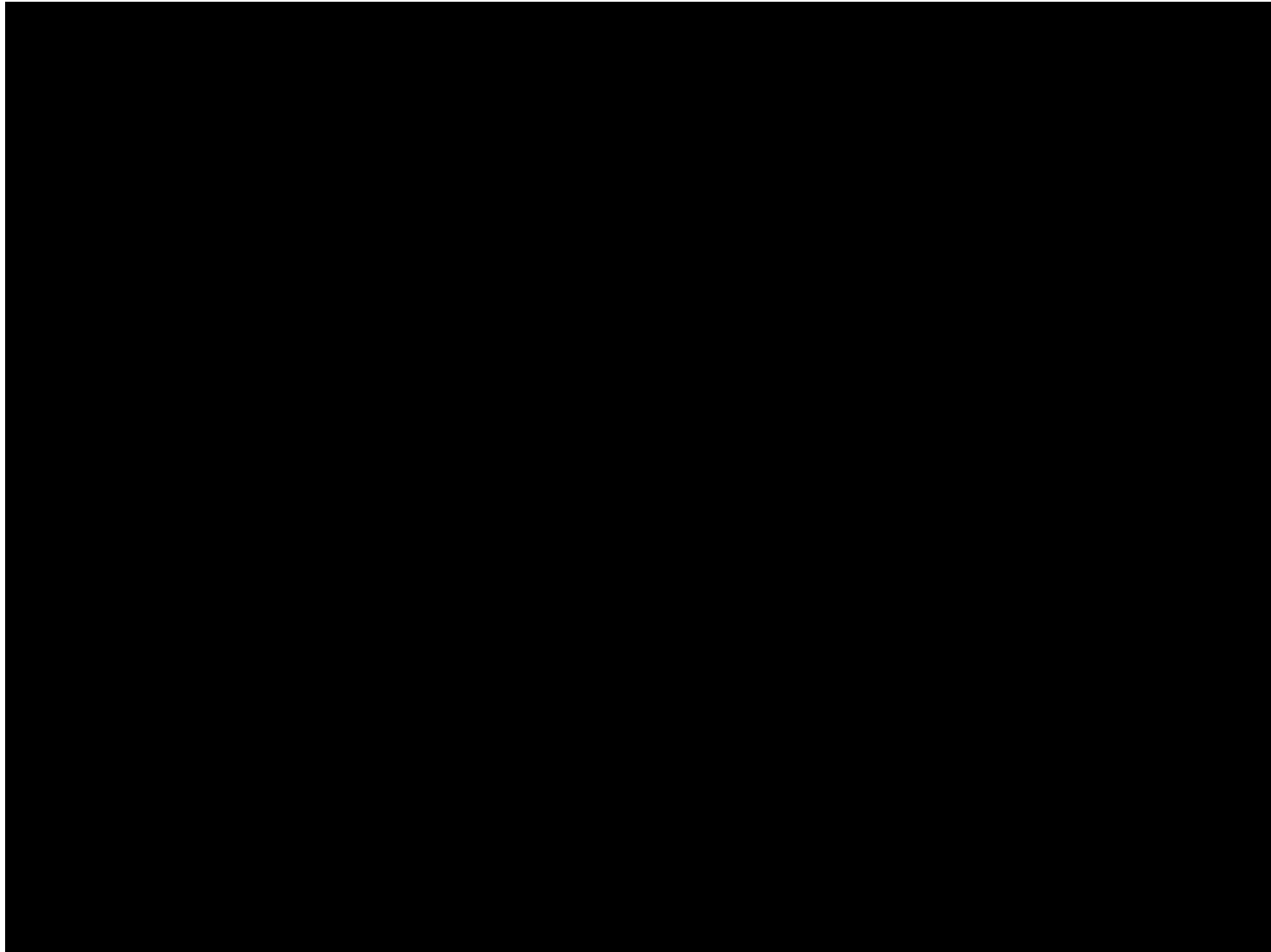
## Multiple Flamelet Burner - Measured Heat Flux



# Measured Heat Flux



# 16 ply ACF1

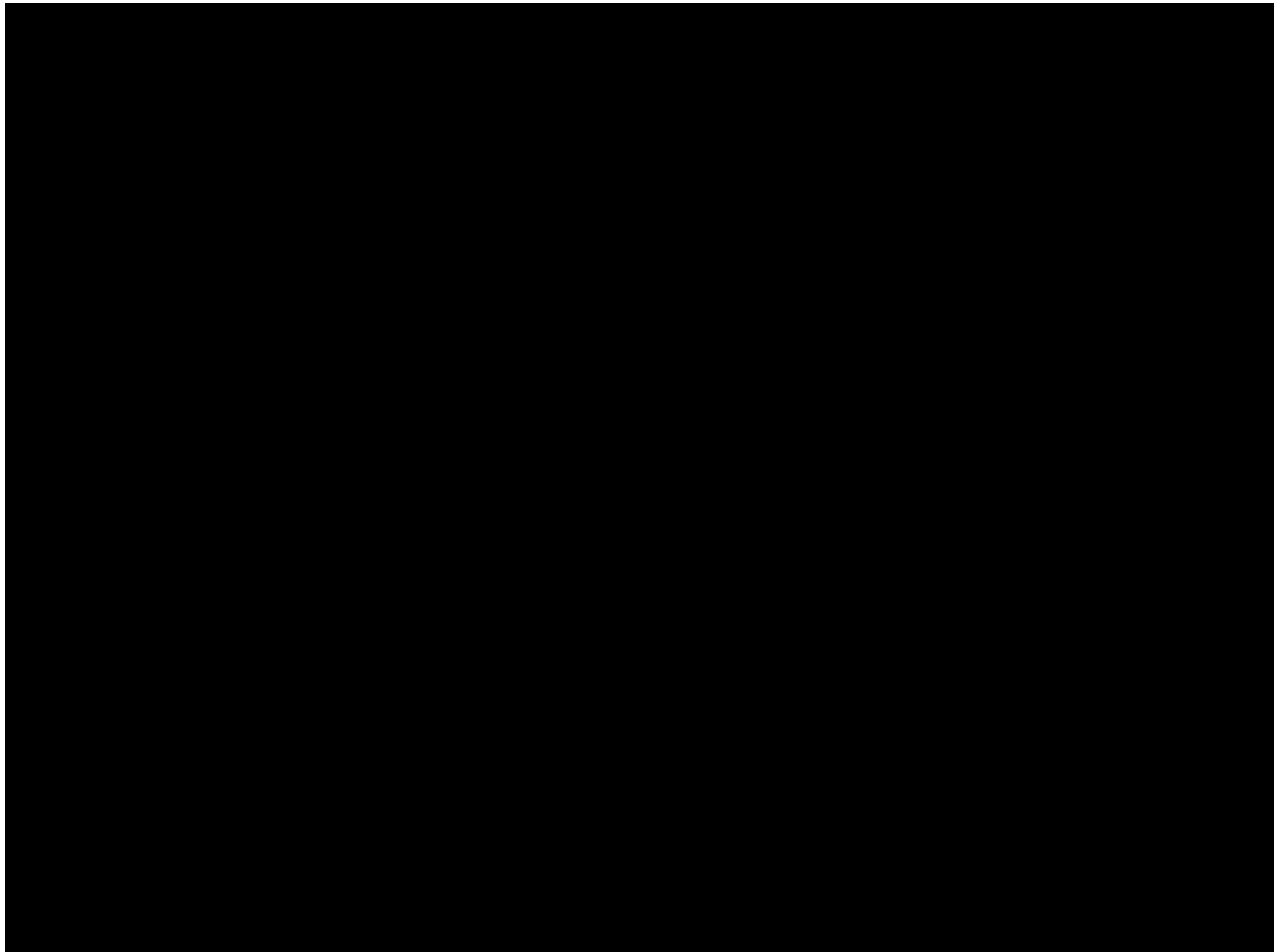


# Observations

- 16 ply ACF1 performed very well in all foam block tests with minimal evidence of burning
- Pilot flame gas flow rate for this test produced a tall flame with a large footprint
- Reduce flow rate and re-test



# 16 ply ACF1 – smaller flame

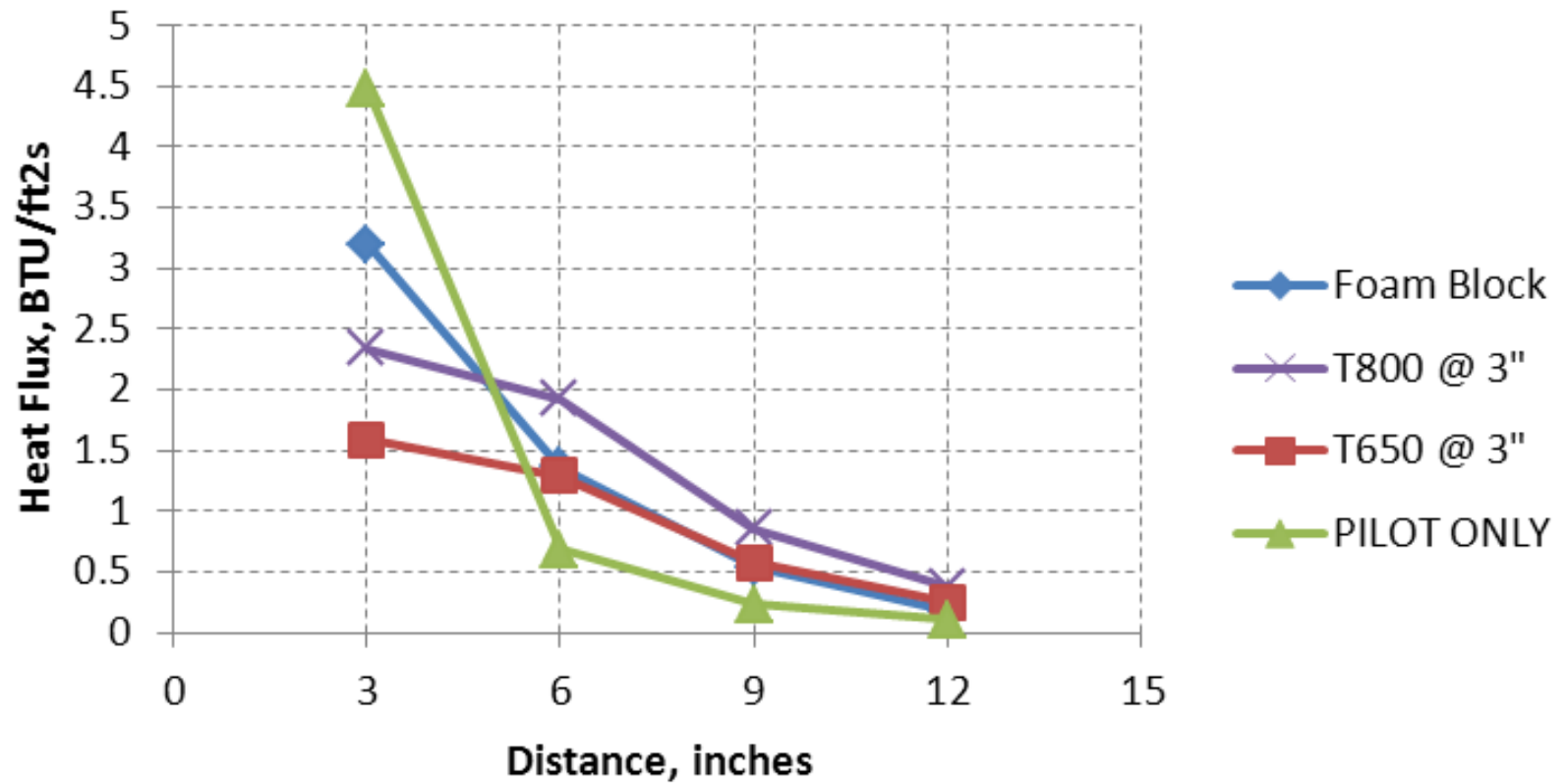


# Observations

- Reducing the gas flow rate resulted in a much smaller flame with smaller footprint, making it easier to observe flame propagation from the ignition point
- Under these test conditions, 16 ply ACF1 still burned more than the foam block tests indicated
- Panel heat flux should be changed to get closer to measured foam block heat flux

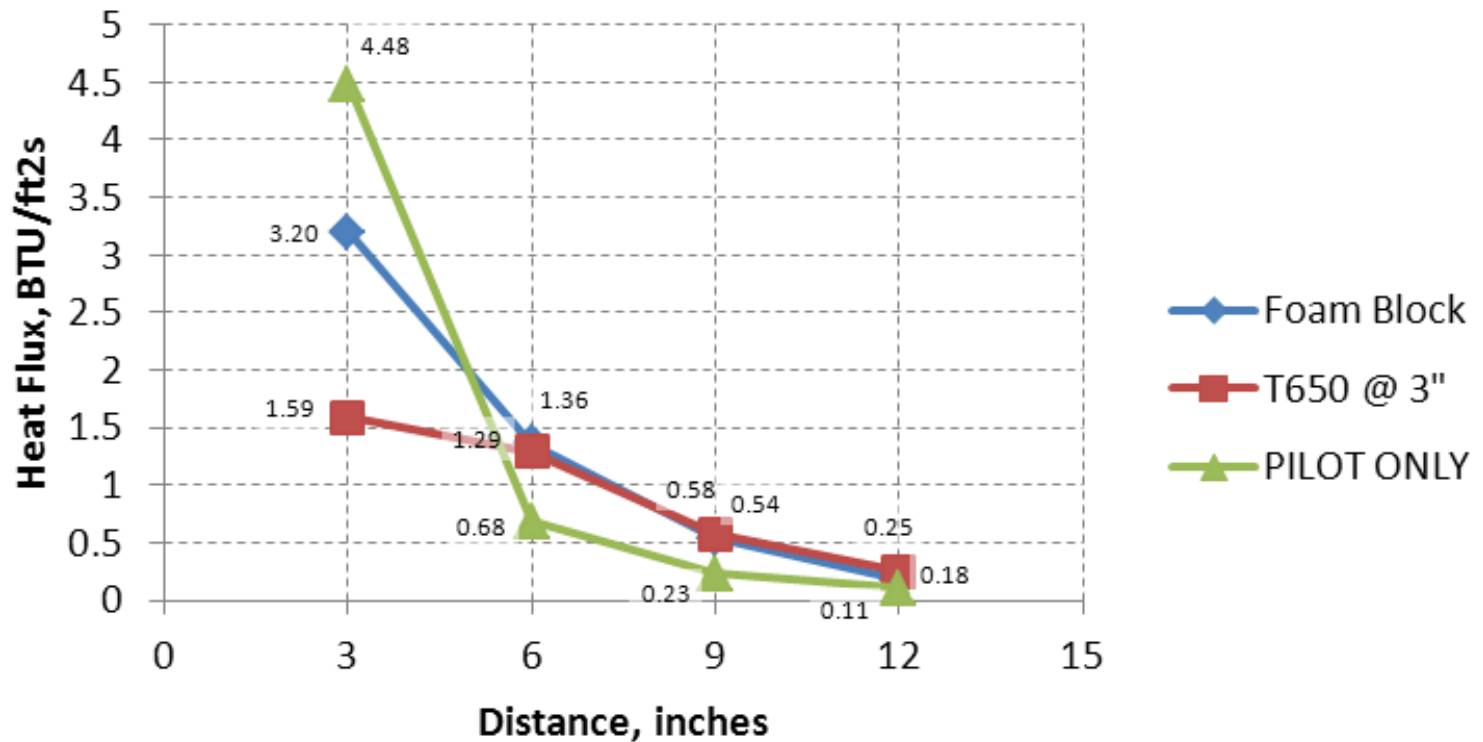


# Measured Heat Flux

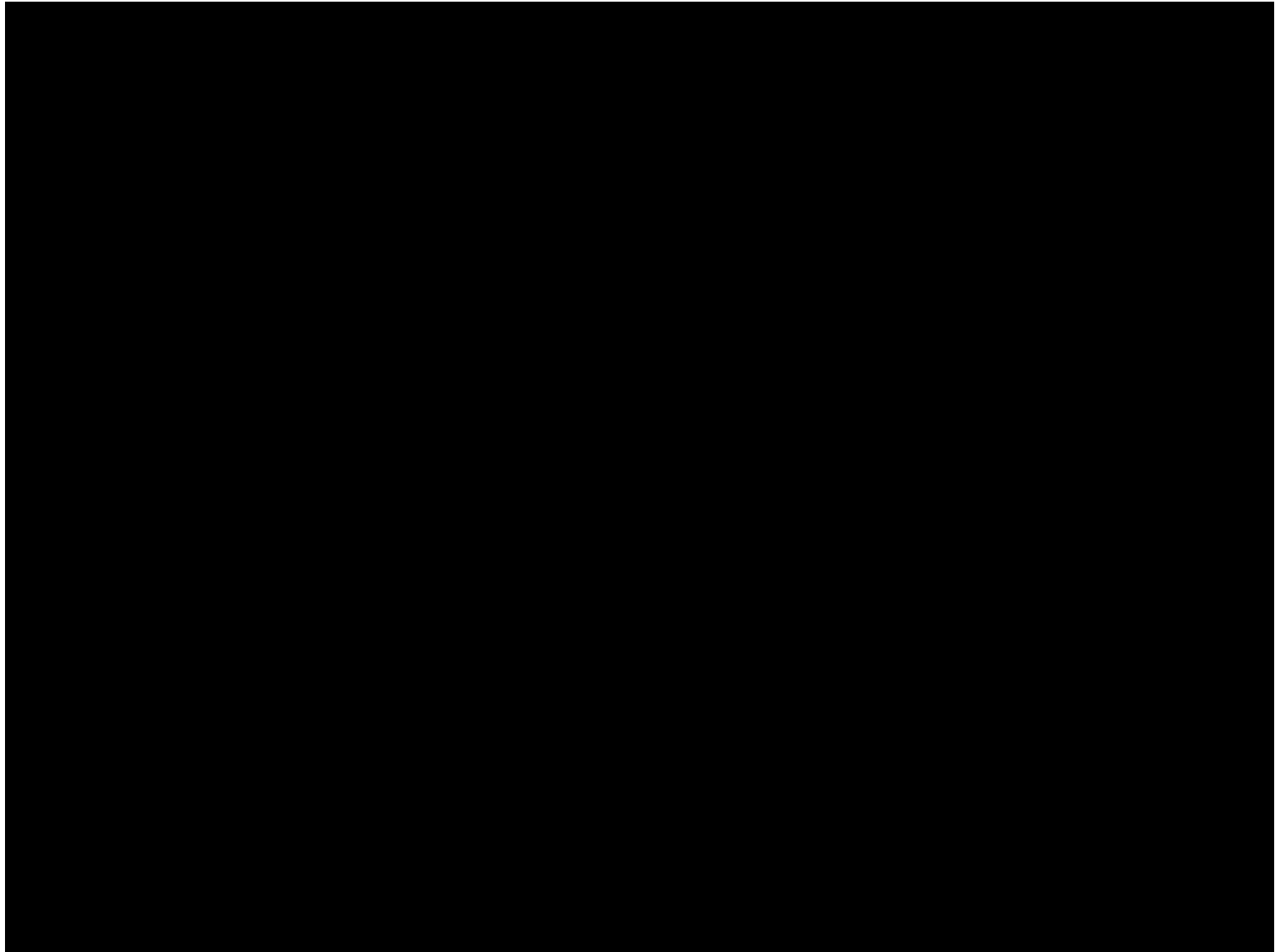


# Multiple Flamelet Burner

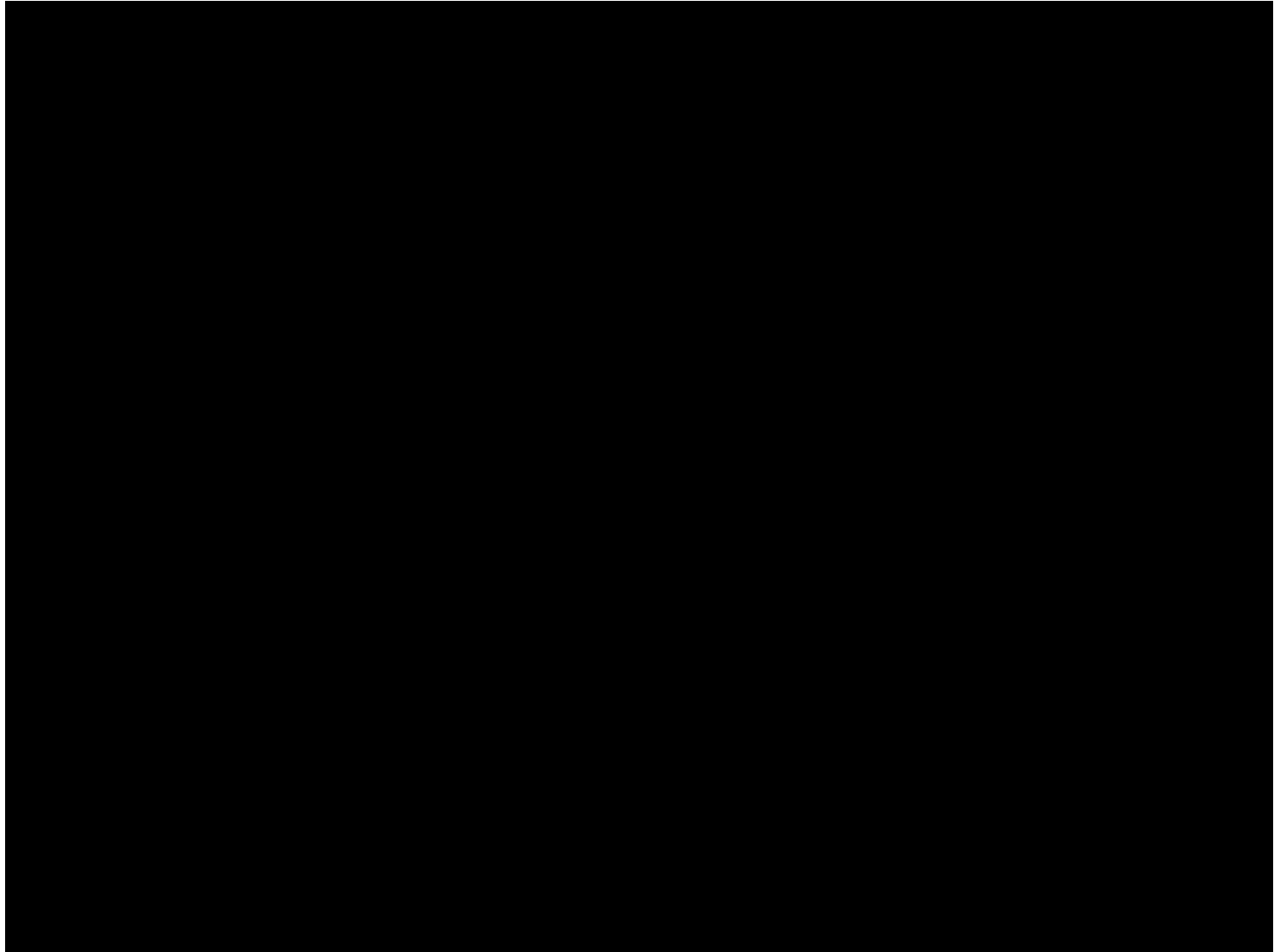
## Measured Heat Flux



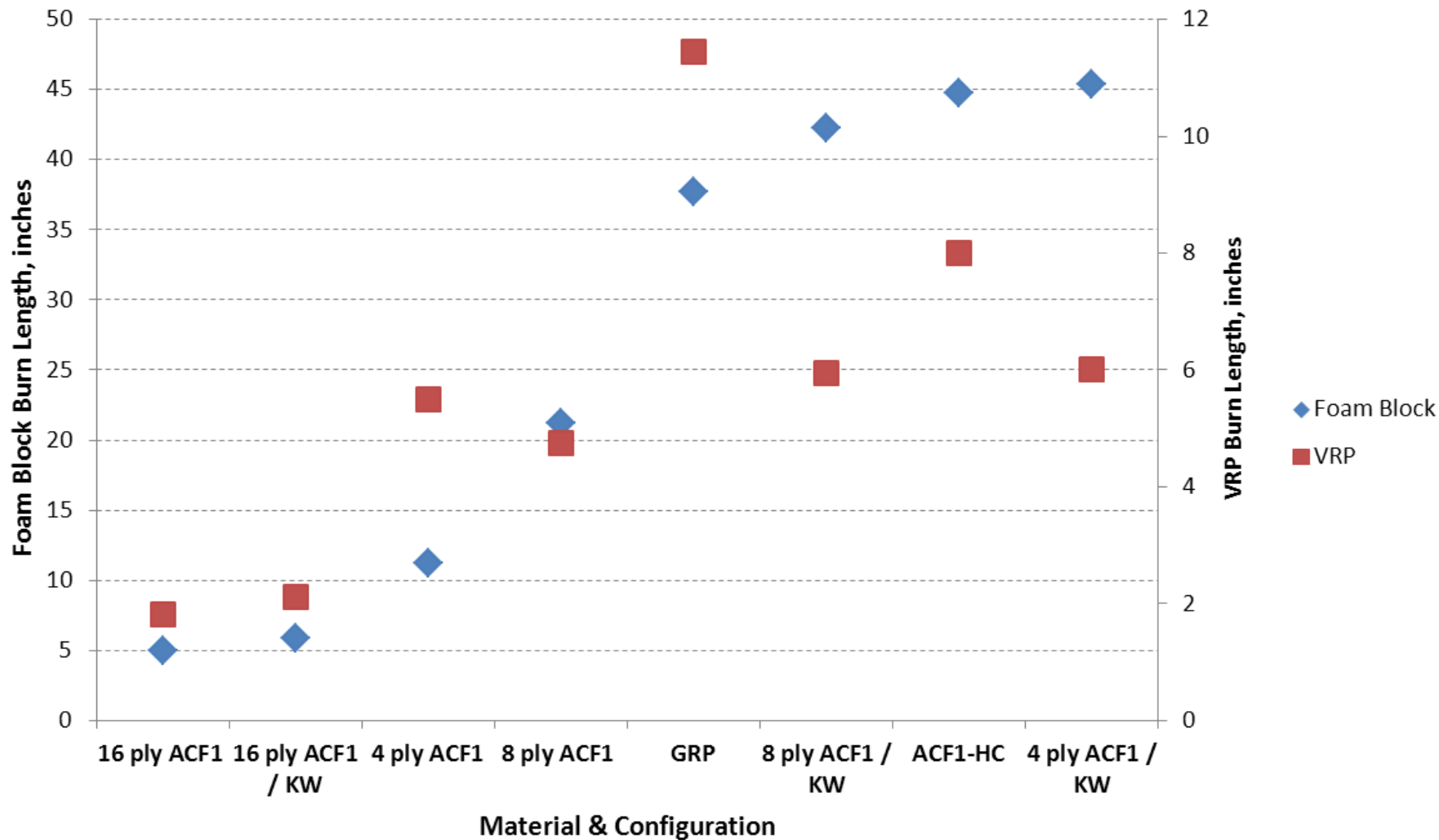
# 16 ply ACF1 – smaller flame, lower heat flux



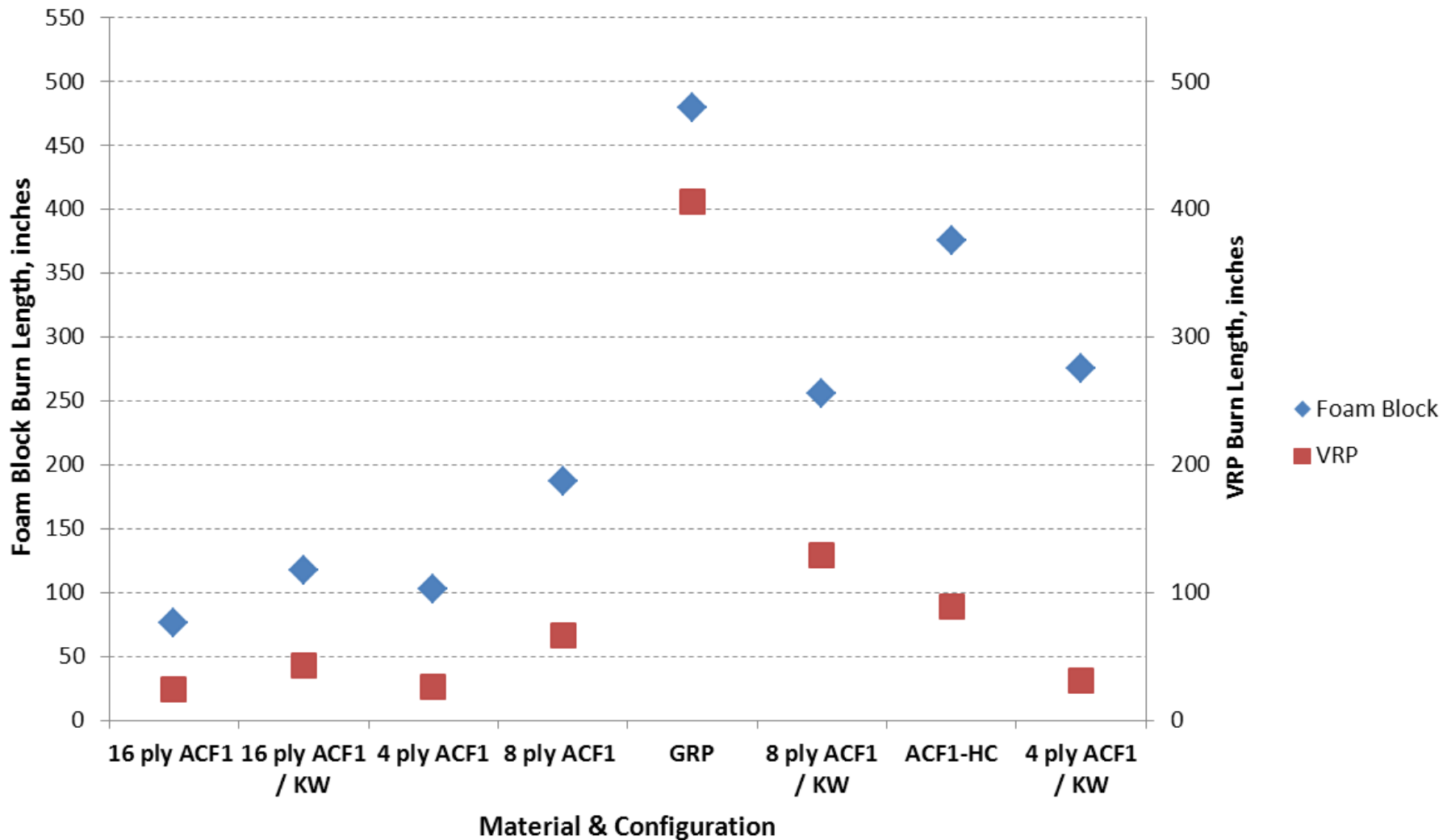
# ACF1-HC



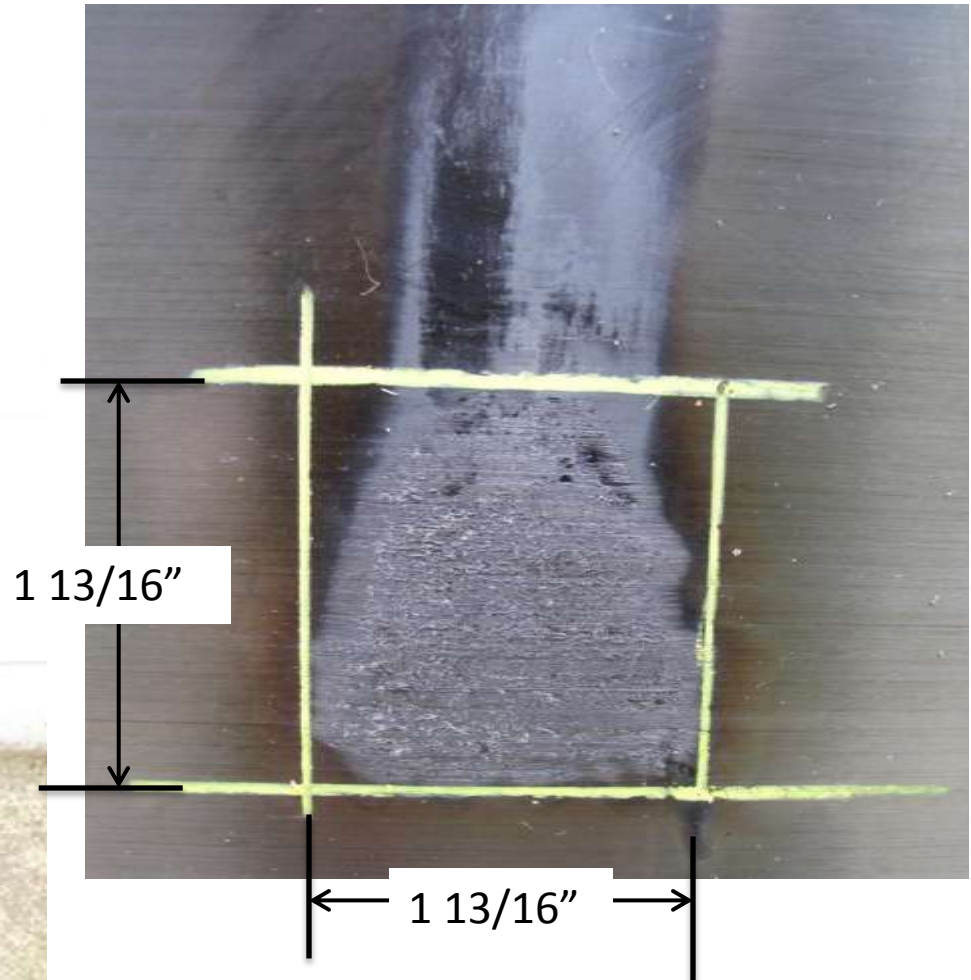
# Foam Block and VRP Burn Lengths



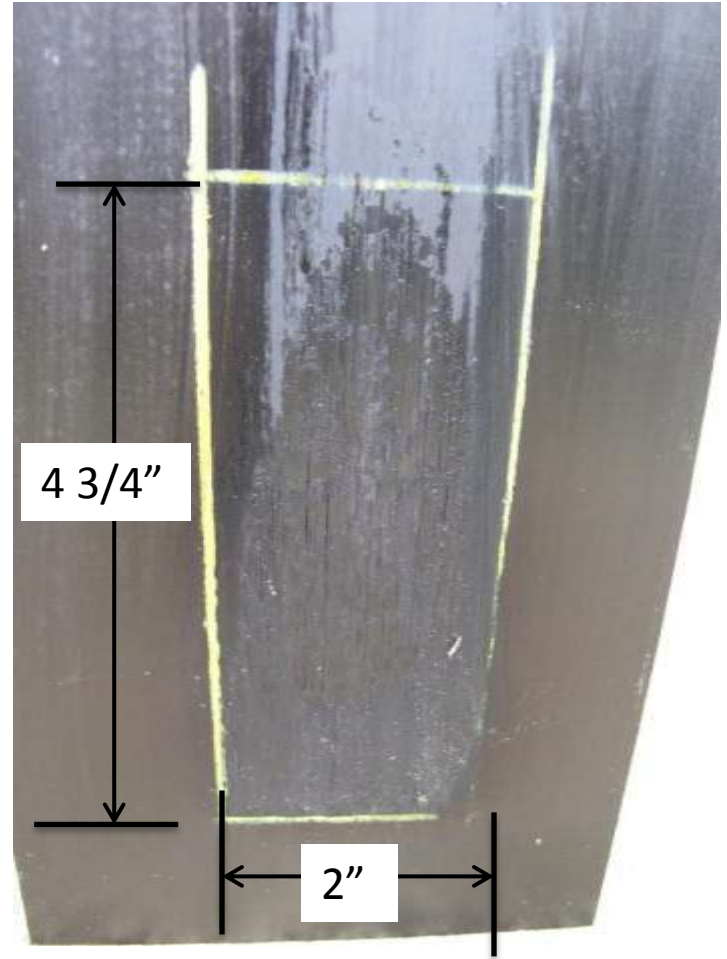
## Foam Block Burn Time and VRP After Flame Time



# 16 Ply ACF1



# 8 Ply ACF1



Composite Test Method 6" Tent  
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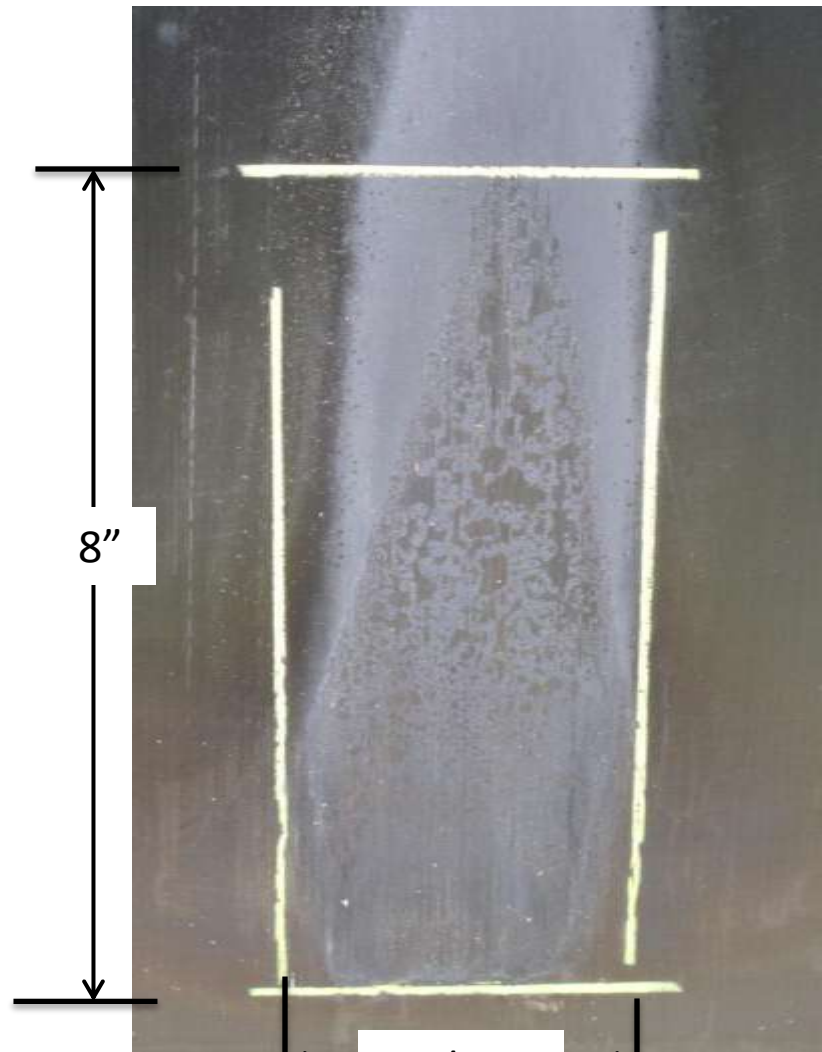
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# ACF1-HC

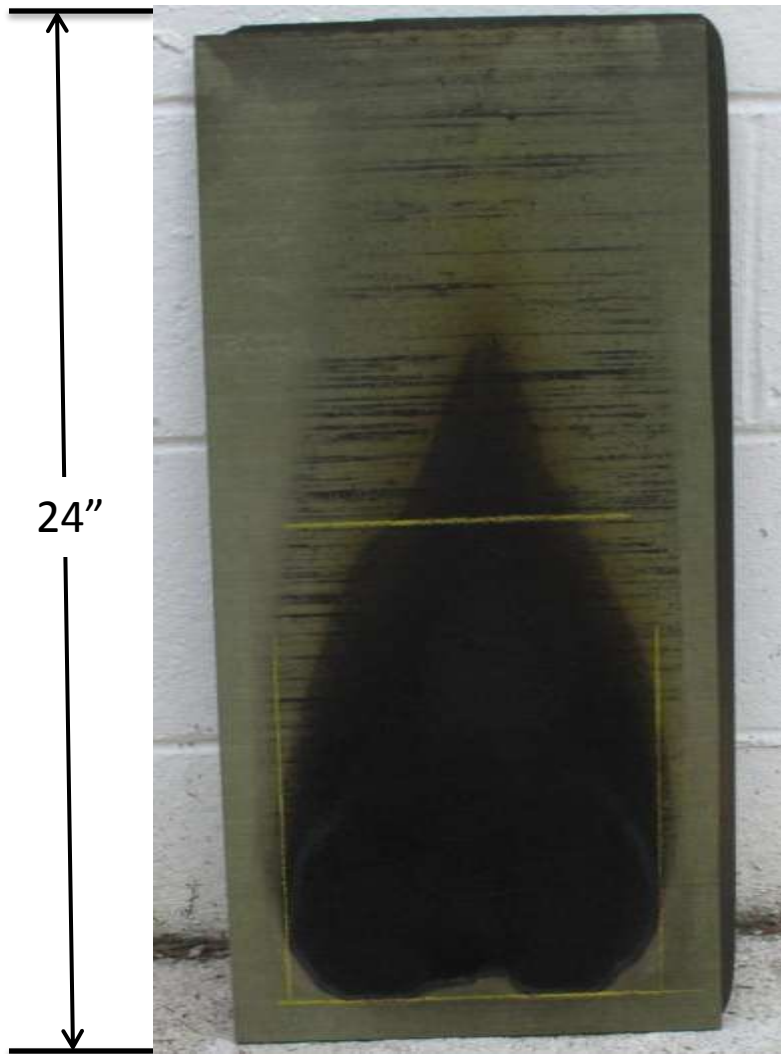


Composite Test Method 12" diameter  
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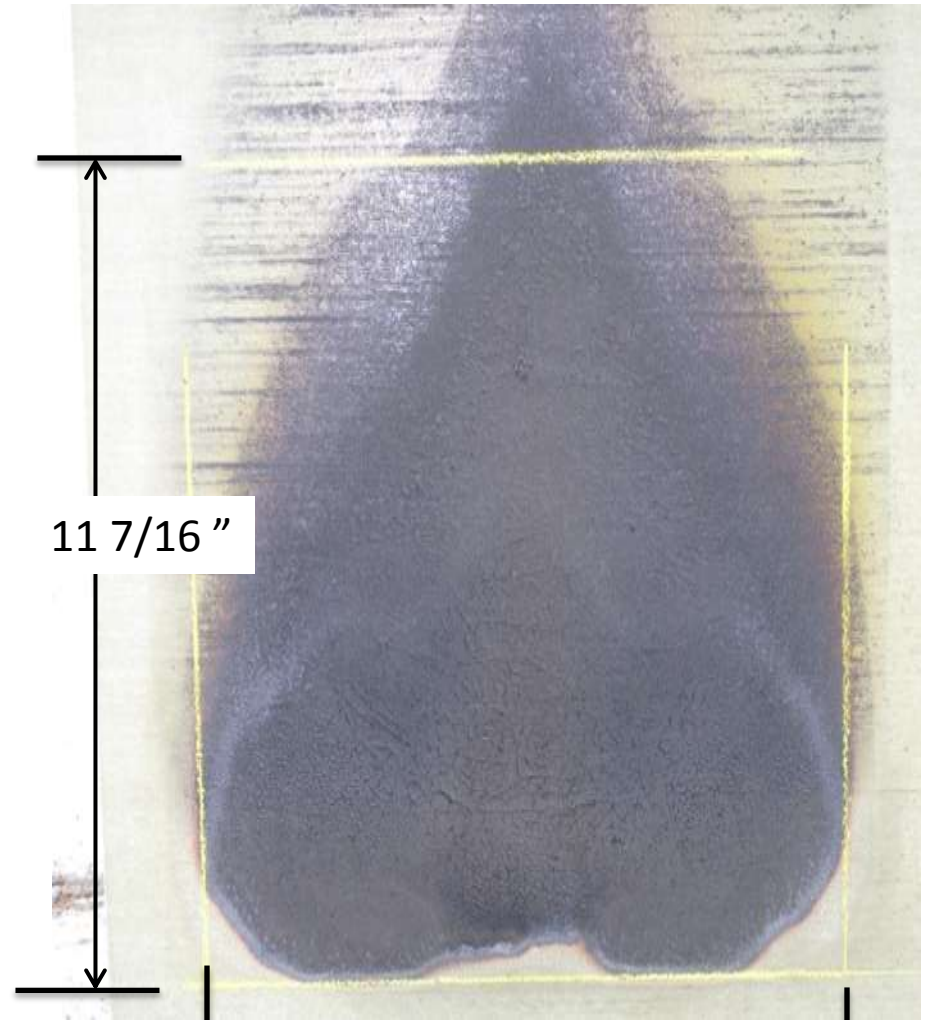
# GRP



24"

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12"



11 7/16"

8 5/16"



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# Observations

- The smaller flame and lower heat flux settings correlate reasonably well with foam block test for the materials tested
- More materials are to be tested in both foam block and VRP





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