

FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, FATIGUE AND CORROSION CHARACTERISTICS
OF X7080-T7E41 AND 7178-T651 PLATE AND 7075-T6510, 7075-
T73510, X7080-T7E42, AND 7178-T6510 EXTRUDED SHAPES

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FOREWORD

This investigation was conducted by the Alcoa Research Laboratories, Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, under USAF Contract Number F33615-67-C-1521, Project 7381, "Materials Applications," Task No. 738106, "Engineering and Design Data." This work was under the direction of the Air Force Materials Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, with Mr. S. O. Davis and Mr. A. W. Gunderson as project engineers.

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The investigation was carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Kaufman. Mr. P. E. Schilling coordinated the preparation of the reports, and served as project leader for the axial-stress fatigue and fracture toughness phases of the program. Messrs. G. E. Nordmark and B. W. Lifka were project leaders for the fatigue crack propagation and corrosion projects, respectively. Mr. J. W. Coursen investigated the evaluation of stress-corrosion resistance by a fracture mechanics approach.

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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.



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ABSTRACT

The tensile properties, plane-strain fracture toughness (K_{Ic}), axial-stress fatigue properties and fatigue-crack propagation rates, and the resistance to exfoliation and stress-corrosion cracking, have been determined for several aluminum alloys. Two thicknesses of X7080-T7E41(T751) and 7178-T651 plate, and two thicknesses of 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42(T7510) and 7178-T6510 extruded shapes, have been evaluated. The results are summarized as follows:

	7075-T6-Type		7075-T73-Type		X7080-T7-Type		7178-T6-Type	
	Plate	Extruded Shapes	Plate	Extruded Shapes	Plate	Extruded Shapes	Plate	Extruded Shapes
TS, ksi (1)	87	87	72	74	68	72	91	92
TYS, ksi (1)	78	79	61	64	60	64	84	82
K_{Ic} , ksi $\sqrt{in.}$ (1)	26 *	29	30*	34	36	38	23	24
Properties (2)	Least Uniform		Uniform		Most Uniform		Least Uniform	
Relative Fatigue (3)	Low		High		High		Low	
Exfoliation (4)	Low		Very High		High		Low	
SCC (5)	Low		Very High		High		Low	

- NOTES: (1) Longitudinal direction.
 (2) Uniformity of properties within large cross-section.
 (3) Relative resistance to fatigue crack growth.
 (4) Relative resistance to exfoliation attack.
 (5) Relative resistance to stress-corrosion cracking.

* From previous programs.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Fracture toughness, fatigue and corrosion characteristics are among the most important properties in determining the suitability of materials for many aerospace applications. A concerted effort has been made in recent years to develop fracture-toughness, fatigue and corrosion-resistance information for a number of aluminum alloys, tempers and products. Plate of seven alloys and tempers, including 2020-T651, 2024-T851, 2219-T851, 7001-T75, 7075-T651, 7075-T7351 and 7079-T651, were initially evaluated^{1,2} and some effort in the fracture toughness field was extended to extruded shapes³. Another program is underway to evaluate stress-relieved hand forgings⁴.

The effort described in this report was a comprehensive evaluation of 7178-T651 and X7080-T7E41(T751) plate, and extruded shapes of 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42(T7510), and 7178-T6510. The procedures which were used in this new program were generally similar to those which were used in the previous investigations and, where possible, direct comparisons have been made with data which were developed previously^{1,2}. The data reported are not design or expected-minimum values of the properties involved, but rather the results of tests of representative lots of material; thus they must be interpreted as representative values rather than statistically reliable average or minimum values of the properties involved.

MATERIAL

The materials which were used in this program included two thicknesses each of X7080-T7E41 (experimental equivalent of T751 temper; see below) and 7178-T651 plate, and two sizes of 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42 (experimental equivalent of T7510 temper; see below) and 7178-T6510 extruded shapes. All three alloys are of the Al-Zn-Mg-Cu series, 7075 and 7178 being older alloys and X7080 a relatively new alloy (still experimental as indicated by the "X" prefix to the designation); this new alloy is available only in T7-type tempers. The two plate thicknesses were 1/2 and 1-3/8 in. The extruded shapes were an 11/16-in. thick by 16-in. wide integrally stiffened panel (Fig. 1), and a 3-1/2-in. thick by 7-1/2-in. wide solid rectangular bar (Fig. 2). These thicknesses and shapes were selected to provide information on the influences of specimen direction and location, and grain flow pattern on the properties.

The two thicknesses of each alloy and temper and product were fabricated especially for this program from the same cast of metal, to insure that chemical composition was not an uncontrolled variable. Commercial production and inspection practices were used in the fabricating plants. All samples were 100-per cent ultrasonically inspected to meet Class A standards⁵. Except as noted below, the plate samples were fabricated to the final temper at Alcoa's Davenport, Iowa, Works, and the extruded samples were fabricated to the final temper at Alcoa's Lafayette, Indiana, Works.

Since alloy X7080 was developed as a forging alloy, and prior to this program had not been produced as plate or extruded shapes, some additional development* was necessary to arrive at suitable procedures for the fabrication of X7080 plate and extrusions. The X7080 plate and extruded shapes were fabricated to the W51 (plate) or W510 (extrusion) temper at the plants, and supplied to the Alcoa Research Laboratories (ARL) in those tempers. (The W51 and W510 tempers indicate that the material was solution heat-treated and stress-relieved by stretching.) Exploratory work was carried out at ARL to establish thermal treatments which would provide the same combination of properties for these products as for X7080-T7 forgings. The test samples were given the final aging treatments at ARL, and they were designated as the T7E41 (plate) and T7E42 (extrusions) tempers. These experimental temper designations have been used throughout this report, because there are no officially assigned Aluminum Association-approved tempers for the X7080 products. The experimental temper designations serve to emphasize the developmental nature of the X7080 samples.

* At Contractor's expense.

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SECTION III

CONTROL TESTS

Four types of control tests were performed on each lot of material, to establish that the samples were suitable for use in this project.

A. Chemical Analyses

The chemical composition of each lot of material was determined by quantitative analysis, with backup by the atomic-absorption method for copper, magnesium and zinc.

The composition of each of the samples, shown in Table I, was within accepted limits except that the chromium content of the analyzed pieces from the 1-3/8-in. 7178-T651 plate was 0.01 per cent below the specified minimum value. Both the 1/2-in. and 1-3/8-in. samples were fabricated from the same ingot, and both the melt from which the ingot was cast and the 1/2-in. plate were within chemical composition limits. Therefore, the slightly lower chromium content of the thicker plate was considered to be representative of the point to point variation in composition which is to be expected in fabricated products. Such minor differences have no significant effect on the overall properties of the products.

B. Tensile Tests

The tensile properties of each lot of material were determined in accordance with ASTM Methods E8, "Tension Testing of Metallic Materials"⁶; yield strengths were determined from autographically recorded load-strain diagrams. Longitudinal and long-transverse specimens were taken from the 1/2-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded shape, and longitudinal, long-transverse and short-transverse specimens were taken from the 1-3/8-in. plate and 3-1/2-in. extruded shape.

The results of the tests are shown in Table II, along with the applicable specified minimum values (not established for X7080 nor for the thicker extruded shapes of some alloys and tempers). The tensile properties of the 7075 and 7178 plate and extruded shapes exceed the corresponding specified minimum values^{7,8,9}. Though no specified minimum properties are available for comparison, the tensile properties of the X7080 plate and extruded shapes appear typical of the expected level for these products.

C. Corrosion Tests

The resistance of each sample to intergranular attack

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in a sodium chloride-hydrogen peroxide solution was determined as per MIL-H-6088D¹⁰. Each of the lots exhibited a type and extent of attack, shown in Table III, which was typical of that expected of the respective alloy, temper and product.

D. Electrical Conductivity Tests

The electrical conductivity of each sample was determined with a type FM-103 Magnatest Conductivity Meter in accordance with ASTM Method B342-63¹¹. Each lot exhibited a conductivity, shown in Table IV, that was representative of the respective alloy, temper and product.

PROCEDURE

The tensile properties, fracture toughness, axial-stress fatigue, fatigue crack growth and corrosion characteristics of each item were determined. The detailed test program is shown in Table V.

A. Tensile Properties

Scope. The tensile properties of each of the samples were determined in the longitudinal, long-transverse and short-transverse (where practical) directions. In addition, the variation in properties throughout the cross section, and the effect of removing the fabricated (i.e., as-rolled or as-extruded) surfaces were determined for individual samples.

Specimens. Full-thickness sheet-type specimens (ASTM E8⁶, Fig. 6) were taken from the 1/2-in. plate and from the stiffeners on the extruded panels, while 3/8 or 1/2-in. diameter tensile specimens (ASTM E8⁶, Fig. 8) were taken from the base of the extruded panels and the thicker plate.

In general, the specimens were taken from each sample at locations corresponding to the specification test locations, but in addition, specimens were taken at several locations from the extruded shapes (Figs. 1 and 2) to determine the variations in tensile properties throughout the cross sections. In addition, tests were made of specimens from the 1/2-in. plate and the stiffeners of the 11/16-in. shape with 0.020 in. machined from the surfaces, to determine the effect of removal of the fabricated surface on the tensile properties.

Procedure. The ultimate tensile strengths, tensile yield strengths and elongations were determined in accordance with ASTM Methods E8, "Tension Testing of Metallic Materials"⁶. Yield strengths were determined from autographic load-strain diagrams, using a 0.2-per cent offset. All tests were made in testing machines which meet ASTM¹² and U.S. Government requirements for accuracy.

B. Fracture Toughness

Scope. Plane-strain fracture-toughness tests to determine K_{Ic} were made of each of the samples in the longitudinal, long-transverse and (where possible) short-transverse directions. As in the case of the tensile tests, fracture-toughness tests were made of specimens from several locations

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in the extruded shapes to determine the variation in toughness throughout the cross-section, and also of specimens with light surface cuts (0.020 in.) to determine the effect of removal of the fabricated surface on the toughness.

Specimens. The fracture-toughness tests were made with fatigue-cracked notch-bend and compact tension specimens from locations corresponding to those used in the tensile tests (Figs. 3 and 4 for the extruded shapes). The original program called for the use of notch-bend specimens only. The compact tension specimens were tested to obtain more meaningful data in some cases. The dimensions of the specimens are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 and are consistent with the ASTM Method for Plane Strain Fracture Toughness Testing of Metallic Materials¹³.

Procedure. The fatigue cracking and the test procedures were generally in accordance with the ASTM Method for Plane Strain Fracture Toughness Testing of Metallic Materials¹³ or with the earlier version¹⁴ which was current at the time the test program was carried out. The notch-bend specimens (Fig. 5) were fatigue-cracked by cantilever bending (R = -1.0) in a Sonntag SF-4 machine at 3650 cpm. The compact tension specimens (Fig. 6) were fatigue-cracked by axial loading (R = +0.1) in Krouse machines at 1750 cpm. The maximum stress intensities for fatigue-cracking varied from about 5000 to 12,000 psi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, depending upon the alloy and temper.

Typical K_{Ic} test setups for the notch-bend and compact tension tests are shown in Figs. 7 and 8, respectively. The tests were conducted in an Olson 30,000-lb screw-driven machine, and load-versus-crack-opening-displacement (COD) curves were plotted autographically. For each test, a candidate value of the critical plane-strain stress-intensity factor, K_Q , was calculated with the load, taken from the autographic load-displacement curve, which caused a crack extension of about 2 per cent of the original crack length. This was determined by applying the appropriate secant offset (5 per cent for the notch-bend tests, 4 per cent for the compact-tension tests) to the autographic load displacement curves. The K_Q values were calculated by the following expressions¹³:

Notch Bend:

$$K_Q = \frac{P_Q(a)^{1/2}S}{BW^2} [2.9 - 4.6\left(\frac{a}{W}\right) + 21.8\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^2 - 37.6\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^3 + 38.7\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^4] \quad (1)$$

Compact Tension:

$$K_Q = \frac{P_Q(a)^{1/2}}{BW} [29.6 - 185.5\left(\frac{a}{W}\right) + 655.7\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^2 - 1017.0\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^3 + 638.9\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^4] \quad (2)$$

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Where P_Q = Load causing two per cent crack extension, lb.
 B = Specimen thickness, in.
 W = Specimen width, in.
 a = Fatigue crack length, in.
 S = Span length, in.

Analysis. The K_Q value was considered to be equal to (i.e., a valid value of) the critical plane-strain stress-intensity factor of the material, K_{Ic} , if the following criteria were met^{13,14}:

- a. The thickness and crack length of the specimen were large with respect to the size of the plastic zone at the crack tip. This requirement was considered to have been met if the thickness and crack length of the test specimen were equal to or greater than 2.5 times the ratio $(K_Q/\sigma_{YS})^2$.
- b. The majority of the deviation from linearity in the load-displacement curve prior to the secant intersection was caused by crack extension, rather than plastic deformation of the specimen. This requirement was considered to have been met if the offset at a load equal to 80 per cent of the load at the secant intercept was not more than 1/4 of the offset at the secant intercept.
- c. The fatigue-crack front was sufficiently extended from the machined notch, and was not excessively curved or out of plane.
- d. The specimen was fatigue cracked at a stress intensity which was less than one-half of the calculated K_Q value, or 0.0012 times Young's modulus for the material, whichever was smaller.

In some instances, K_Q values were interpreted to be meaningful values of K_{Ic} if criteria c and d were exceeded by only a slight margin, as noted with the data.

C. Axial-Stress Fatigue Properties

Scope. The axial-stress fatigue properties of each of the samples were determined, and modified Goodman Diagrams were prepared. The effects of specimen direction, stress ratio and stress concentration factor were evaluated for some individual samples.

Specimens. The specimens were of the general designs in Figs. 9 and 10. The 1/4-in. diameter smooth specimens were used for all tests of the 1/2-in. plate samples, and for the tests at nominal maximum stresses above 70,000 psi for all samples.

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Longitudinal specimens were taken from the 1/2-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded panel, longitudinal and long-transverse specimens were taken from the 1-3/8-in. plate, and longitudinal, long-transverse and short-transverse specimens were taken from the 3-1/2-in. extruded bar. In general, axial-stress fatigue specimens were taken from locations near the center of the cross-section where any variations in fatigue properties relatable to the location should be at a minimum. For the 3-1/2-in. bar, however, specimens were taken from several locations to check the effect of location on the fatigue properties.

Procedure. The axial-stress fatigue properties of each of the samples were determined with smooth (Fig. 9) specimens at three stress ratios*, $R = +0.5, 0.0, \text{ and } -1.0$. For the 1-3/8-in. plate and 3-1/2-in. extruded bar, tests were also made with two designs of notched specimens (Fig. 10) with theoretical stress concentration factors $(K_t)^{1.5}$ of 3.0 and =12.

The specimens were tested in Tatnall-Krouse double-unit direct-stress fatigue testing machines, having a 5000-lb. capacity and 1/8-in. maximum throw and operating at 1500 or 1725 cpm. The loading cycle was sinusoidal.

Analysis. Modified Goodman diagrams were prepared from the S-N data for all three test directions and all three stress concentration factors, for fatigue lives to ten million cycles. The particular stress ratios used were selected to provide the maximum amount of information for preparing such diagrams. Approximately ten specimens were used to develop S-N curves for each direction, stress ratio, and theoretical stress-concentration factor.

D. Fatigue-Crack Propagation Rate

Scope. The rate of propagation of fatigue cracks was determined for each sample in the longitudinal direction. For individual samples, the effects of specimen direction, specimen location and removal of fabricated surface were determined.

Specimens. The fatigue-crack propagation rates were determined with specimens of the design in Fig. 11. The notch design was severe enough to hasten the initiation of fatigue cracks, but was mild enough that the numbers of cycles to crack initiation and complete failure have some significance. The theoretical stress concentration factor (determined at AFML) was 5.43.

* Stress Ratio $R = \frac{\text{Minimum Stress in the Cycle}}{\text{Maximum Stress in the Cycle}}$

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Longitudinal specimens were taken from the 1/2-in. plate and 3-1/2-in. extruded bar, and both longitudinal and long-transverse specimens were taken from the 1-3/8-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded panel (the transverse specimens from the extruded panel were fore-shortened in the grip ends and the reduced sections). The specimens from the 1-3/8-in. plate and 3-1/2-in. extruded bar were 3/4-in. thick, while most of those from the 1/2-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded panel were of the full thickness. A few specimens from the thinner samples were also tested with 0.020 in. removed from the fabricated surface by machining.

Procedure. The fatigue crack propagation rates were determined by constant-maximum-load tests in 50,000-lb capacity structural fatigue machines (310 cpm) of the type shown in Fig. 12. The tests were made at a stress ratio of +0.33, at a maximum nominal stress of 9900 psi on the net section. This provided 10^4 to 10^7 crack-propagation data for lives in the range of 10^4 to 10^7 cycles, which are of principal interest in design.

The initiation of fatigue cracks was detected by both visual inspection and an electrical crack-detection system. The latter consisted of bare 0.0015-in. diameter Advance wires bonded on one face of the specimen about 1/16-in. from the root of the notch, which when broken by an advancing fatigue crack resulted in the machine being shut off. Crack lengths were measured with a scale graduated to hundredths of an inch and a magnifying glass. Because the fatigue cracks usually advance on a convex front through the thickness of the specimen, the measurement of crack lengths to greater accuracies is not justified.

Analysis. Curves of crack length (expressed as a percentage of the width of the specimen, i.e., $2a/w$, %) versus number of cycles were plotted, and rates of fatigue crack growth, da/dN , were obtained from the slopes of these curves by a procedure described in detail under Section V, Discussion of Results, Part D^{16,17}. Values of ΔK , the stress-intensity range, were calculated from the instantaneous crack length measurements and plots of crack growth rates versus ΔK were developed. The relationship used to calculate the stress intensity for these specimens was as follows:

$$K_I = \frac{P}{Wt} \sqrt{a} \left[1.77 + 0.227 \left(\frac{2a}{W} \right) - 0.510 \left(\frac{2a}{W} \right)^2 + 2.7 \left(\frac{2a}{W} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$\text{Where } a = a_0 + \frac{K_I^2}{6\pi\sigma_{YS}^2}$$

K_I = Stress intensity factor, $\text{psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$.

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- P = Load, lb.
- w = Specimen width, in.
- t = Specimen thickness, in.
- a_o = Half of measured crack length, in.
- σ_{YS} = Yield strength of the material, psi

E. Exfoliation

Scope. Panels were exposed at 45 degrees to the horizontal to acidified salt spray, seacoast atmosphere, and inland industrial atmosphere, to determine their resistance to exfoliation attack. All materials included in the program were tested in this manner.

Specimens. The panels exposed to salt-spray were 4x5 in. in size, and those exposed in the atmospheres were 4x9 in. in size. Because the surfaces of some products are extensively machined, and because the tendency for susceptible aluminum alloy-tempers to exfoliate generally increases from the surface to the center of the product, various planes in each product were exposed, as listed below:

- (1) 1/2-in. plate - rolled surface and T/4 plane.
- (2) 1-3/8-in. plate - near surface (3/16 in. removed) and T/2 plane.
- (3) 11/16x16-in. extruded panel - extruded surface and T/4 plane.
- (4) 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bar - extruded surface, T/10, T/4 and T/2 planes.

Procedure. The salt-spray tests were carried out in cabinets designed to meet the requirements for ASTM Method 287, "Acetic Acid-Salt Spray Testing"¹⁸. The length of exposure was two weeks, and the panels were inspected daily for extent of attack. Test conditions were the same as those required by ASTM B287 with the exception that the following variations were introduced:

- (1) Operating Temperature was 120 F, rather than 95 F.
- (2) Specimens were intermittently sprayed in 6-hour repetitive exposure cycles, consisting of 3/4-hour salt-spray time (operating per ASTM B287), 2 hours of dry-air purge, plus 3-1/4 hours at 100 per cent relative humidity (no salt).

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It has been found that the salt spray test conducted by Alcoa is more conducive to the development of exfoliation attack than are the ASTM B287 salt-spray tests¹⁹.

For the tests in seacoast atmosphere, panels were exposed at Point Judith, Alcoa's seacoast exposure station in Rhode Island. The station is located about 300 ft from the water's edge with the accompanying elements of considerable salt mist, persistent fog, and prevailing off-shore winds. Corrosive conditions are severe and compare favorably with those at the ASTM seacoast exposure station at La Jolla, California. Data obtained at Point Judith may be used to indicate the expected performance of aluminum alloys in most seacoast environments.

For the tests in inland industrial atmosphere, panels were exposed on the roof of the Alcoa Research Laboratories in New Kensington, Pennsylvania. The corrosivity of the atmosphere in New Kensington is about as severe as those at ASTM exposure stations in Altoona, Pennsylvania, New York City, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (before smoke control), and generally is more severe than at other inland areas. Data obtained at New Kensington may be used to indicate the resistance of aluminum alloys to the atmosphere in most industrial areas.

The panels exposed to the seacoast and inland industrial atmospheres were examined quarterly over a one-year exposure period. These exposures are continuing for at least a four-year exposure period.

Analysis. After exposure, the panels which underwent the salt-spray test were analyzed by visual inspection and microscopic examination for type and extent of attack.

F. Stress-Corrosion Cracking

1. Conventional Approach

Scope. Three types of specimens, 0.437 and 0.125-in. diameter tensile specimens and 0.750-in. O.D. C-rings, were exposed under stress to three environments to determine the resistance of the materials to stress-corrosion cracking. The environments included (1) 3-1/2 per cent NaCl alternate immersion for 12 or more weeks, (2) Point Judith seacoast atmosphere for one year or more, and (3) New Kensington inland industrial atmosphere for one year or more. Tests were made of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars and 1-3/8-in. thick plate, in all three directions, with emphasis on the critical short-transverse direction, while tests of the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels and the 1/2-in. thick plate were made only in the long-transverse direction.

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Specimens. All test specimens were centered in the product thickness. Tensile specimens, 0.437-in. diameter (Fig. 13), were taken in the longitudinal direction from the 1-3/8-in. plate and 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, and in the long-transverse direction from all items. In addition, some supplemental* 0.125-in. diameter tensile specimens (Fig. 14) were taken in the long-transverse direction from the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels, to provide a comparison of the resistance of specimens located directly under an outstanding rib with that of specimens positioned between the ribs. For the short-transverse direction, 0.125-in. diameter tensile specimens were taken from the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, and 0.750-in. O.D. C-rings (Fig. 15) from the 1-3/8-in. plate.

Procedure. All of the 0.125 and 0.437-in. tensile specimens were stressed in fixtures of the type shown in Fig. 16. The specimens were stressed by applying inward motion to the wedge-like side pieces, thus developing direct tensile stresses in the specimens. The stresses were controlled by measuring the corresponding strain in the specimen during loading with Huggenberger Tensometers. Prior to exposure, the fixtures were protected by means of an appropriate coating so that only the test section of the specimen itself was exposed.

The C-ring specimens were stressed in bending by tightening the bolt unit assembly to a predetermined deflection.

For longitudinal and long-transverse specimens, stresses equal to 75 per cent of the tensile yield strength were used. For short-transverse specimens, stresses equal to the following percentages of the corresponding tensile yield strength were used:

- (1) 7075-T73510 extrusions, 75 and 50 per cent.
- (2) X7080-T7E41 plate and X7080-T7E42 extrusions, 75, 50, 42, 34, 25 and 15 per cent.
- (3) 7178-T651 plate, and 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 extrusions, 50, 25 and 15 per cent.

Unstressed specimens were also exposed to each environment.

The three types of specimen were exposed to each of the environments listed in the Scope.

The 3-1/2-per cent NaCl alternate-immersion test, as conducted by Alcoa Research Laboratories, employs 3-1/2 per cent by weight NaCl solution in tap water in tanks such as those shown in Fig. 17. The solution is changed every four

* Not called for in the original program.

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weeks, at which time the racks and specimens are cleaned by spraying with tap water. Loss of water by evaporation is compensated for by additions of tap water. The alternate-immersion cycle included total immersion for ten minutes per hour and aeration above the solution for the remaining 50 minutes per hour. The seacoast and industrial atmospheres were described previously (page 11).

Analysis. All fractured specimens were subjected to visual and microscopic examination to determine the nature of the failure. In addition, the tensile specimens which did not fracture during exposure were tested statically to determine the change in tensile strength resulting from the exposure under stress. For comparison, the control specimens that had been exposed to the same environments, but without stress, were also tested.

2. Fracture Mechanics Approach

Scope. Short-transverse precracked compact-tension specimens from the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bar of each alloy and temper were exposed to 3-1/2 per cent salt (NaCl) water solution. Different methods of precracking and loading were studied. The results of these tests were correlated with those obtained in conventional stress-corrosion tests of smooth tensile specimens.

Specimens. Short-transverse compact tension specimens (1.0 in. thick), of the type shown in Fig. 6, were machined from each of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars. The dimensions of the specimens were chosen in accordance with the guidelines in Ref. 13 to ensure that plane-strain conditions would prevail during the tests.

Procedure. Most of the specimens for environmental tests were precracked in fatigue, at stress intensities ranging from 5000 to 12,000 psi $\sqrt{\text{in}}$. Some of the specimens which were bolt loaded were precracked in tension, simply by turning the bolt until the desired crack length was developed. In both cases, the crack lengths were measured on the surfaces of the specimens. Various stress intensity levels equal to or less than K_{Ic} , as determined in the fracture toughness tests, were applied to the specimens using the ring- or bolt-type loadings shown in Figs. 18 and 19, respectively. The applied stress intensity levels (referred to as K_I) were selected in an effort to determine whether or not there was a stress intensity level below which stress corrosion cracking would not take place; this lower "threshold" level has been called $K_{Isc}^{20,21}$, and this terminology is used in this report with the qualifications noted in the Discussion of Results. The specimens were exposed to either constant or alternate immersion in 3-1/2 per cent salt (NaCl) water solution. For the bolt-loaded specimens, the alternate immersion cycle was continuous and the same as for

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smooth specimens: total immersion for 10 minutes per hour and aeration above the solution for 50 minutes per hour. For the ring-loaded specimens, the cycle was carried out manually and was irregular; overnight and weekends, the specimen was completely immersed.

Analysis. Equation 2 (page 6) was used to determine the stress-intensity factors.

For specimens loaded in rings of the size used in this investigation, the applied stress intensity increases with crack growth; thus, if crack growth occurs, the test terminates in fracture of the specimen. Strain gages were applied to the load rings and clip gages were attached to the specimens, so that the load (P) and crack opening displacement (v) could be monitored throughout each test. The crack length at any given time can be determined using the compliance calibration data shown in Fig. 20, and represented by the equation:

$$\left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^2 = -3.065 \times 10^{-2} + 6.713 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{v}{P} BE\right) - 3.063 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{v}{P} BE\right)^2 + 5.545 \times 10^{-8} \left(\frac{v}{P} BE\right)^3 \quad (3)$$

where E = Modulus of elasticity in tension, psi

v = Crack opening displacement, and other symbols are as defined on page 7.

For bolt-loaded specimens, the applied stress intensity decreases with crack growth and eventually, the crack would be expected to "arrest" as K_I approaches a lower "threshold" value below which stress corrosion cracking would not take place, i.e., K_{Isc} . The crack opening displacements required to produce the desired loads (i.e., stress intensities) in fatigue-precracked specimens were calculated with the equation:

$$\frac{v}{P} BE = +127.71 - 1453.6 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^2 + 7924.9 \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^4 - 16708. \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^6 + 14052. \left(\frac{a}{W}\right)^8 \quad (4)$$

The specimens were held in a vise and the bolts were tightened until the appropriate crack opening displacement, as measured with a clip gage, was obtained. In the case of the tension-cracked specimens, no measurements were made during precracking; the bolts were simply tightened until the desired crack length

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was obtained. This represented an arrest value of K_I , which was assumed because of the small crack growth involved to be essentially equal to K_{Ic} . The crack lengths on the surfaces of the specimens were measured periodically during exposure. When the tests were terminated, the crack-opening displacements were measured as the bolts were removed; the terminal crack-opening displacements were then reapplied with a testing machine to determine the residual loads and stress intensities.

Section V

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A. Tensile Properties

Plate. The tensile properties of the 1/2-in. and 1-3/8-in. plate are shown in Table VI. The longitudinal properties were generally higher than the long-transverse properties, which were, for the 1-3/8-in. plate, higher than the short-transverse properties. The only exception to this general rule was that the longitudinal tensile strength of the 1-3/8-in. X7080-T7E41 plate was slightly below the long-transverse value. The variation of properties with direction was smaller for the X7080-T7E41 plate than for the 7178-T651 plate.

Also shown in Table VI are data for specimens from the 1/2-in. plate with 0.020 in. machined from each surface. These data were obtained to determine the effect of machining away the rolled surface on the tensile properties. There was no significant difference in properties with and without the rolled surface for the X7080-T7E41 plate. For the 7178-T651 plate, the strengths of the specimens with machined surfaces were about one per cent lower, which is not considered significant. Overall, it is concluded that there is no significant effect of the removal of the as-rolled surfaces from plate.

Extruded Integrally-Stiffened Panels. The tensile properties at various locations within the 11/16x16-in. extruded integrally-stiffened panels are shown in Table VII. The ratios of the tensile properties at various locations, and in the two directions, to the tensile properties at the specification (quarter-width, W/4) location in the base, are shown in Table VIII. The specimen locations are illustrated in Fig. 1. The longitudinal tensile properties of the stiffeners (ribs) are also listed in Table IX, to more clearly demonstrate the effects of location in the width and of removal of the extruded surfaces. Ratios illustrating the influence of surface removal are shown in Table X.

Several significant observations may be made from Tables VII and X. The properties were quite uniform within the cross-section (Table VIII). The largest variation resulting from differences in location and direction was only about ten per cent, and in most cases the variations were less than five per cent. In general, the strengths of the stiffeners were from two to four per cent lower than those of the base. The long-transverse properties averaged about three per cent lower than the corresponding longitudinal properties. It appears that the T7-type samples (7075-T73510 and X7080-T7E42) have smaller differences between the longitudinal and long-transverse properties than do the T6-type samples (7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510).

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The removal of the extruded surfaces (Table X) resulted in slightly but consistently higher longitudinal tensile properties for the stiffeners; the difference averaged only one per cent. The reason for the higher strengths is undoubtedly the removal of the low-strength recrystallized surface layer which is common to most aluminum alloy extrusions.

Extruded Bar. The tensile properties at various locations in the 3-1/2x7-1/2 in. extruded bars are shown in Figs. 21, 23, 25 and 27. The average properties at the specification locations are listed in Table II. The ratios of the tensile strength and tensile yield strength from each test, to the average properties in the longitudinal direction at the specification locations (quarter-width, quarter-thickness; W/4, t/4), are shown in Figs. 22, 24, 26 and 28.

The tensile strengths and tensile yield strengths were generally highest at the surfaces of the bars, and lowest at the centers. In the longitudinal direction, yield strengths varied by as much as 15 per cent from the corners to the centers. In the short-transverse direction, yield strengths varied by as much as 21 per cent from edge to center. For all four samples, variations in the tensile strengths were smaller than those in yield strengths. The X7080-T7E42 bar (Figs. 25 and 26) had less variation in properties with location and direction, than the other three bars. The four extruded bars can be arranged in the following order with respect to uniformity of properties: X7080-T7E42 was most uniform, followed by 7075-T73510 and 7075-T6510; 7178-T6510 was least uniform.

For all four materials the longitudinal properties were highest, and the short-transverse properties were lowest.

Comparisons of Alloys and Products. For the two alloy-temper combinations of plate which were tested in this program, the 7178-T651 samples had much higher tensile properties than the X7080-T7E42 samples. The tensile and yield strengths of the 7178-T651 plate were also higher than those of the other alloys and tempers tested as 1-3/8 in. plate in previous programs^{1,2}, as shown by the average properties summarized in Table XI. The strength of the X7080-T7E41 plate places it at a level slightly below the 7075-T7351 plate, but well above the 2219-T851 plate which had the lowest strengths of the entire group.

The four alloy-temper combinations of extruded shapes tested in this investigation can be arranged in the following general order (highest to lowest) with respect to tensile properties.

7178-T6510
7075-T6510
7075-T73510
X7080-T7E42

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For the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, the longitudinal tensile properties of the X7080-T7E42 sample were only slightly lower than those of the 7075-T73510 sample, while the long and short-transverse properties were somewhat higher.

The extruded samples of all four alloys generally had higher strengths and lower elongations than the plate samples of the same alloys (from the current and previous programs), but there were many exceptions. The exceptions were generally associated with the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bar which, because of its thickness and the quench sensitivity of some alloys, would be expected to have lower strength than thinner plate and extruded shapes. There are insufficient data to make any firm conclusions about the comparison of products or the effect of product thickness.

B. Fracture Toughness

Notation. Because of the variety of directions and orientations from which fracture-toughness specimens can be taken, it is desirable to use a supplemental system along with the conventional longitudinal—long-transverse—short-transverse designation for describing the specimens. A convenient notation for describing planar cracks uses two letters, the first to indicate the direction perpendicular to the crack plane, and the second to indicate the direction of crack growth. (This is similar to a convention for describing stress components in solid mechanics.) This type of notation has been used in the past for describing specimens from plate, with the RWT identification: Rolling direction, Width direction, and Thickness direction. Because the R is not readily associated with products other than plate (extruded shapes and forgings, for example), a modification of that notation which is meaningful for most metal products is used in this report, and is recommended for general use.

As before, the first letter indicates the direction perpendicular to the crack plane, and the second indicates the direction of crack growth. The letters LWT are used instead of RWT, with the L indicating the Longitudinal, Length or Long grain direction. The meanings of the other two letters are unchanged. The six principal combinations of crack plane and direction of crack growth are as follows:

<u>Direction Perpendicular to the Crack Plane</u>	<u>Direction of Crack Growth</u>	<u>Specimen Designation</u>
Longitudinal (Length or Long Grain)	Width	L-W*
	Thickness	L-T
Width (Long-Transverse)	Longitudinal	W-L*
	Thickness	W-T
Thickness (Short-Transverse)	Longitudinal	T-L*
	Width	T-W

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The starred orientations are the usual ones for determining fracture properties; they correspond with what would normally be called the longitudinal, long-transverse and short-transverse directions.

Test Results. The fracture-toughness test results are presented in Tables XII, XIII and XV for plate, extruded ribbed panels and extruded bars, respectively.* The meaningful data for the extruded panels and bars are summarized in Tables XIV and XVI, respectively. The meaningful results of the fracture-toughness tests of all of the contract materials, with some additional data for comparison, are summarized in Table XVII.

Tables XII, XIII, and XV contain (a) K_Q values, (b) indications of whether the K_Q values are meaningful (i.e., valid or acceptable) K_{Ic} values, and (c) values of the factor $2.5 \left(\frac{K_Q}{\sigma_{YS}} \right)^2$ (σ_{YS} is the 0.2 per cent offset yield strength of the material).† This factor is equal to the minimum specimen thickness which can be used to obtain a meaningful K_{Ic} value for the material, since it approximates the minimum section thickness in which fractures are likely to propagate in the plane-strain mode.¹³ It is also an indication of the relative fracture efficiency of the material, since the critical crack size is proportional to K_{Ic}^2 / σ_{YS}^2 . A higher value for one material than another, indicates that the former material will tolerate a larger crack at stresses as high as the yield strength without unstable fracture, or that it may be stressed nearer the yield strength before a crack of any given size will trigger unstable fracture.

It should be noted that a number of the fracture-toughness values obtained in this project were not valid by the several criteria of the ASTM Test Methods^{13,14}. For example, for some of the 1/2-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded panels, it was simply not possible to take specimens of sufficient thickness to insure plane-strain conditions, and thus to obtain valid K_{Ic} values. In such cases, test invalidity might be considered to be an indication that the material is so tough that elastic plane-strain fracture would not be a problem in these products. In other cases, the relatively small size of the bend specimens which could be made from available material prevented good control of the length and straightness of the fatigue cracks. Compact-tension specimens were used in some cases where meaningful values were not obtained with the bend specimens.

* The detailed results of the fracture-toughness tests are reported in Appendix I.

† The values indicated as not meaningful should not be extracted from this report without being so indicated; such values may be of no engineering significance even to merit rating purposes.

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If a test result is not meaningful, there is usually no sure indication whether it is above, equal to, or below the actual K_{Ic} value for the material, or, if higher or lower, how far K_{Ic} different it is from the K_{Ic} value.

Plate. The X7080-T7E41 plate had consistently greater fracture toughness than the 7178-T651 plate. Meaningful values of K_{Ic} could not be obtained for the 1/2-in. X7080-T7E41 plate because the specimen thickness was not great enough to insure plane-strain conditions and the plastic deformations at the secant intercept were greater than allowed by the criteria for acceptability.

The data in Table XII show clearly that the plane-strain fracture toughness was greater in the longitudinal (L-W) direction than in the long-transverse (W-L) direction. Little can be said about the effect of removal of the rolled surface. Although the data for X7080-T7E41 suggested that the effect might be significant, the values were invalid. For 7178-T651, the differences varied with direction, but some of these data were also invalid.

The effect of plate thickness on fracture toughness could not be established for X7080-T7E41. For 7178-T651, K_{Ic} values for the 1/2-in. plate were lower than those of the 1-3/8-in. plate, but the difference was not significant.

Extruded Integrally-Stiffened Panels. As shown in Table XIII, most of the K_Q values obtained for the 7075-T73510 and X7080-T7E42 extruded ribbed panels were invalid because the specimen thickness was too small. The fracture toughness is thereby indicated to be appreciably higher for these two alloys, than for 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510.

The data in Table XIV show that the plane-strain fracture toughness of the extruded ribbed panels was generally greater in the longitudinal (L-W) than in the long-transverse (W-L) direction. Removal of the extruded surface did not have any consistent effect on the test results. From Table XIV, in the longitudinal direction, the fracture toughness at the edges of the panels was generally below that obtained at the quarter-width locations. There did not appear to be any consistent variation from the center to the quarter-width locations, in either the longitudinal or long-transverse directions.

Extruded Bars. The data in Tables XV and XVI confirm indications from tests of the thinner specimens that the toughness of the X7080-T7E42 and 7075-T73510 are greater than those of 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510. Data for 7075-T6510 indicate that the toughness in the longitudinal direction is greater if the specimens are oriented so that the cracks propagate through the thickness (L-T) rather than across the width (L-W). The longitudinal (L-T and

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L-W) fracture toughness was higher than the long-transverse (W-L) and short-transverse (T-L) fracture toughness. The differences between the long-transverse and short-transverse values were generally less than the differences between the longitudinal and long-transverse values.

There were no clear trends in the differences in toughness among the various locations in any of the three directions tested.

Comparison of Alloys and Products. The data in Table XVII are useful in making some generalizations about the fracture toughness of the different materials. The values reported are the ones obtained from locations corresponding closely to the specification locations for tensile specimens. Overall average values of K_{Ic} (ksi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$) for the various products are as follows, with the alloy-temper combinations arranged in the order of decreasing fracture toughness:

	<u>L (L-W)</u>	<u>LT (W-L)</u>	<u>ST (T-L)</u>
X7080-T7-type	36	27	23
7075-T73-type	32	27	20
7075-T6-type	29	23	19
7178-T6-type	23	19	14

The alloys and tempers are rated in the same order for each product. It should be noted that these represent tests of only a few lots of material and have no statistical reliability associated with them.

In every case, the longitudinal (L-W or L-T) fracture toughness values were greater than the long-transverse (W-L) values, and, where determined, the short-transverse (T-L) values were always lowest. There is no clear indication as to whether the plate or extruded products were tougher, nor as to whether the extruded panels were tougher than the extruded bars. The differences from lot to lot of any one product would probably be as great as those from product to product, and would differ with the strength level of the individual sample. It should be noted that only one sample of each alloy-temper combination of each product has been tested in this program.

Comparison of these results with the data from previous programs^{1,2} suggests the following overall ratings of the alloys and tempers in the form of plate, in order of decreasing fracture toughness:

2219-T851
X7080-T7E41
7075-T7351
7075-T651
7079-T651

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2024-T851
7001-T75
7178-T651
2020-T651

It is expected that the order of ranking for other products would be essentially, if not exactly the same.

C. Axial-Stress Fatigue

Results. The S-N diagrams and modified Goodman diagrams are shown in Figs. 29 through 128. The S-N diagrams are numbered as follows, and face the corresponding modified Goodman diagrams:

Product	Alloy and Temper	Thick-ness, in.	Location	S-N Diagrams										
				Smooth Specimens			K _t = 3			K _t = 12				
				L	LT	ST	L	LT	ST	L	LT	ST		
Plate	X7080-T7E41	1/2	Center	29	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
		1-3/8	Center	33	33	--	37	37	---	41	41	---	---	
	7178-T6510	1/2	Center	31	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
		1-3/8	Center	35	35	--	39	39	---	43	43	---	---	
	Extruded Shapes	7075-T73510	11/16	Center	45	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---
			3-1/2	Midway	53	55	57	81	83	85	105	107	109	---
Surface				77	--	77	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
7075-T73510		11/16	Center	47	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
		3-1/2	Midway	59	61	63	87	89	91	111	113	115	---	
			Surface	78	--	78	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
X7080-T7E42		11/16	Center	49	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
		3-1/2	Midway	65	67	69	93	95	97	117	119	121	---	
			Surface	79	--	79	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
7178-T651		11/16	Center	51	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	
		3-1/2	Midway	71	73	75	99	101	103	123	125	127	---	
			Surface	80	--	80	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	

The detailed results of the fatigue tests are reported in Appendix II.

Because of the variety of alloys, tempers, products, product sizes, specimen directions and specimen locations which were tested, it is impractical to comment on each of the potential combinations. Rather, the data have been analyzed to establish what appear to be general patterns, as reflected by the discussion below. In considering these, it is well to keep in mind that only one lot of each alloy, temper and product was tested, and although some 1700 tests were conducted, it is not reasonable to attach any statistical reliability to the results. The differences which are discussed below must be regarded only as indications of trends, rather than conclusive differences.

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Comparison of Alloys and Tempers. At relatively short fatigue lives, there were in many instances relatively large differences in fatigue strengths indicated among the various alloys and tempers. As expected, the differences were usually related to the differences in static tensile strengths at short lives, and diminished or disappeared as fatigue lives increased. At 10^7 cycles, there were no consistent differences among the alloys and tempers, although in individual instances certain alloys or tempers appeared to have some advantage. Overall ratings might place the alloys in the following order of decreasing fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles with smooth ($K_t = 1.0$) specimens:

7075-T651X
7178-T651X
7075-T7351X
X7080-T7E4X

With notched specimens, the fatigue strengths at 10^7 cycles of the X7080-T7E4X products are as high or higher than those of the other alloys and tempers, thus the fatigue-strength-reduction factors* for the former would be lower.

Comparison of Products. There were no consistent differences with product discernible from these data.

Comparison of Product Thicknesses. There were no consistent differences related to product thickness discernible from these data.

Comparison of Directions. There was a very definite fatigue strength variation associated with specimen direction for the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bar. The fatigue strengths in the longitudinal direction were higher than in the long-transverse direction, which were in turn higher than in the short-transverse direction. The differences were generally largest with the higher stress ratio (+0.5), with notched specimens as well as smooth specimens, and least (sometimes nonexistent) with the lowest stress ratio (-1.0). The differences between the longitudinal and long-transverse directions were much more pronounced with the 3-1/2-in. extruded bar than with the 1-3/8-in. plate.

Comparison of Specimen Locations. For the 3-1/2-in. extruded bar (the only product for which specimen location was a variable), there was no consistent difference in the fatigue strengths of longitudinal specimens from the center region and from near the surface. For short-transverse specimens, however, those taken near the edges had higher strengths than those from the center-to-midway locations.

* $K_f = \frac{\text{Fatigue Strength of Smooth Specimens}}{\text{Fatigue Strength of NOTched Specimens}}$

Comparison of Theoretical Stress Concentration Factors. Specimens notched to a theoretical stress concentration of 3.0 developed fatigue strengths near 10^7 cycles which were about 1/3 of the smooth specimen strength, as theoretical expectations would indicate. Fatigue strength reduction factors ranged from about 2.1 to 4.8, with X7080-T7E4X generally having the lowest factors and 7075-T7351 and 7178-T651X generally having the highest.

Specimens notched to a theoretical stress concentration in excess of 12 developed still lower fatigue strengths, but not nearly as low as suggested by the theoretical value. This is to be expected because the theoretical stress concentration factor has little meaning when so little of the fatigue process zone in the specimen was stressed in the range of elastic action. Fatigue strength reduction factors ranged from about 2.9 to 6.0, with little consistent variation from alloy to alloy.

D. Fatigue Crack Propagation

Results. The numbers of cycles to initiate visible fatigue cracks are listed in Table XVIII; the crack propagation data are plotted in Figs. 129 through 141; the crack growth rates, da/dN are plotted in Figs. 142 through 155 as a function of the stress-intensity range, ΔK . The detailed initiation and propagation data are presented in Appendix III.

Crack Initiation (Table XVIII). The number of cycles to initiate cracks was greater for specimens from the 7178-T651 plate than for specimens from the X7080-T7E41 plate or the extruded shapes. Because of a minor machining error, the central holes for the notches of a number of the 1/2-in. thick 7178-T651 plate specimens were drilled to a diameter about 1/32-in. oversize. This resulted in a slightly lower stress concentration and appears to have further increased the lives to initial cracking for the indicated specimens of this product.

Fewer cycles were required to initiate cracks in the long-transverse specimens than in the longitudinal specimens of the X7080-T7E42 extruded panel. The other materials did not exhibit any significant directional difference. Machining the surfaces of the extruded shapes did not appear to affect crack initiation.

Scatter in Crack Propagation Data. Considerable scatter was observed in the crack propagation data from replicate tests of some alloys. This scatter may be attributed to several factors: (1) the procedure for establishing initiation of the crack, as described in the Procedure, (2) the initiation of cracks on one side of the notch before the other, and (3) variations in humidity.

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On the first point, the length of the crack when first observed in each specimen was generally short, but the lengths varied substantially from specimen to specimen. To obtain a common reference for crack growth analysis, each set of data was extrapolated linearly to a zero crack length (notch = 16.7 per cent of gross width) using the first three data points. The crack propagation data were referred to this calculated initial number of cycles. Appendix III gives those calculated values rather than the number of cycles to visible cracking, shown in Table XVIII.

The data for specimens L2 and T2 in Fig. 133 (11/16x16-in. 7075-T6510 extruded panel) illustrate the second point, that cracking on only one side of the original machined notch can significantly affect the propagation rate. The crack growth was much slower when there was propagation on only one side of the notch. In the latter stages of cracking, however, the eccentricity generally caused faster growth, and fracture occurred at a shorter total crack length.

On the third point, investigations such as that of Ref. 22 have shown that water vapor in the atmosphere can affect the rate of crack propagation. For this reason, the range of relative humidity which was measured during the crack propagation tests of each specimen is included with the data. For specimens where there was a significant variation between the humidities for replicate test specimens, such as specimens T1 and T2 of Fig. 130 (1-3/8-in. X7080-T7E41 plate), it was observed that crack propagation was somewhat faster at the higher humidities.

Determination of Crack Growth Rates. In Fig. 141, the data for one of the 7075-T7351 specimens from Fig. 136 are replotted using an expanded scale for the cycles. As is illustrated, substantial portions of the data can be represented by straight lines. Accordingly, to determine the rates of crack propagation, a computer program was written to determine the slope of the straight line which best fits the crack length (i.e., area cracked, plotted logarithmically) versus the number of cycles (plotted linearly). To obtain the rate of crack propagation for a specific total crack length (crack length plus machined notch), a straight line was fit by the least squares method to the data for those points which were within 0.30 in. (10 per cent of the gross width) of that total crack length. For example, for a total notch plus crack length of 0.90 in. (30 per cent of the gross width), a straight line was fit to the data for total crack lengths from 0.60 in. to 1.20 in. (20 to 40 per cent of gross width).

The crack propagation rates in Figs. 142 through 155 are given in terms of da/dN , where a is one-half the total crack length, and N is the number of cycles. The rates shown in the figures were determined by averaging the rates obtained

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for the replicate specimens of each sample, direction and surface condition. The data for the eccentrically cracked specimens were not included in the average if cracks were not visible at all four "corners" of the notch by the time the total crack length equaled 1.0 in. (33-1/3 per cent of the gross area cracked).

In Figs. 142 through 155, curves have been drawn to fit the crack propagation data. For plots such as Fig. 142, a straight line relationship (proposed by Paris and Erdogan¹⁷ and others) provides a good fit. Anderson¹⁷ suggested that there might be a tailing off of the crack propagation curves at both the very low and very high rates. The data for 7178-T6510 extrusions, Figs. 153 and 154, indicate such a relationship.

Plate. For the 1/2-in. X7080-T7E41 plate, Fig. 142, neither specimen direction, nor light machining to remove the rolled surface, affected the crack propagation behavior. Also, as seen in Fig. 143, nearly equal rates were obtained for transverse specimens from the center of thickness of the 1-3/8-in. thick plate. At the lower stress intensities, the fatigue crack growth rates for the longitudinal specimens from the 1-3/8-in. plate are lower than those of the 1/2-in. thick plate.

The 7178-T651 plate (Figs. 144 and 145), especially the 1/2-in. thick sample, was plagued with eccentric cracking. In several cases only one specimen of three had cracks visible at all four corners of the notch by the time the total crack length reached 1.0 in. The eccentricity is probably related to the large number of cycles to initial cracking for this alloy; the scatter in these numbers may result from significant differences between the number of cycles to initiate cracks at the two edges of the notch. For this alloy, machining to remove the rolled surface appeared to decrease the resistance to crack propagation. In view of the crack eccentricities, the data are not adequate to determine whether or not there is a difference with direction for either plate thickness.

Extruded Shapes. For the extruded shapes, Figs. 146 through 153, the rate of crack propagation was generally faster for transverse specimens than for longitudinal specimens except for alloy 7178-T6510.

For three of the four materials, the presence of an extruded surface on the specimens from the 11/16-in. panel does not appear to have affected the rate of crack propagation. For 7075-T6510 (Fig. 146), however, removing the surface material resulted in faster propagation. For the 3-1/2-in. bar, the specimens from midthickness tended to have slightly lower crack propagation rates than the specimens from the surface.

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For 7075-T6510 and 7075-T73510, there is excellent agreement among the growth rate curves for the 1-3/8-in. thick plate¹, the 11/16-in. thick panel and the 3-1/2-in. thick bar (Figs. 146 through 150). For 7178-T6510, the correlation between the S-shaped curves for the three products was almost as good (Fig. 154). At the lower stress intensities, crack propagation was slower for the 1-3/8-in. X7080-T7E41 plate than for the extruded shapes (Fig. 151), while the data for the 1/2-in. thick plate (Fig. 142) more closely approximate the pattern for the extruded shapes.

Comparison of Alloys and Products. In Fig. 154, the crack propagation curves for the longitudinal specimens from 1-3/8-in. plate are compared with curves previously reported¹ for 1-3/8-in. 7075-T7351 and 7075-T651 plate; data for these two alloys roughly bracket, and thus define a band for, data obtained previously for 2020-T651, 2024-T851, 2219-T851, 7001-T75 and 7079-T651. The crack propagation rates for 7075-T7351 and X7080-T7E41 plate are consistently lower than those for 7075-T651 and 7178-T651 plate. At medium stress-intensity ranges, the 7075-T651 plate has some advantage over the 7178-T651 plate.

The crack propagation rates for longitudinal specimens from the 3-1/2-in. thick extrusions are compared in Fig. 155. The ranking of the alloys and tempers with respect to rate of fatigue crack propagation is generally the same as for plate: 7075-T73510 has the lowest rate, X7080-T7E42 is next, followed by 7075-T6510 and 7178-T651. The advantage of 7075-T73510 over X7080-T7E42 in the form of extruded bar is somewhat greater than that which is shown in Fig. 154 for the corresponding plate samples.

As was true for the plate specimens, the data for 7178-T6510 suggest an S-shape curve. However, the data for the other alloys can be closely represented by straight lines on a log-log plot; thus, the relationship between stress intensity range (ΔK) and crack growth rate (da/dN) can be characterized by the expression $\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K)^n$. The exponent n for the 7178-T6510 curve is about 3.5, whereas the average slope for the other three alloys is about 2.7. This latter value approximates the value (3.0) predicted by Head's theory^{2,3}. Using data from several sources which included higher and lower crack growth rates, Paris and Erdogan^{1,7} proposed a slope of 4 for 2024-T3 sheet.

E. Exfoliation

All of the various exfoliation specimens have completed or exceeded the exposure periods specified in the original program. However, a one-year period in atmospheric environments

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does not produce conclusive results. Continuation of these exposure tests requires only routine, periodic inspection; therefore, all atmospheric tests will be continued until they complete at least four years of exposure.

Acidified Salt-Spray. The results of the accelerated exfoliation tests in the acidified salt-spray environment are listed in Table XIX and representative specimens are illustrated in Figs. 156 and 157 (plate) and 158 through 162 (extrusions).

None of the 7075-T73510 specimens developed any exfoliation and the X7080-T7E41 plate specimens and X7080-T7E42 extrusion specimens incurred very slight exfoliation only on interior planes. This confirms the high degree of resistance to exfoliation which is expected of the T7-type tempers.

In contrast, the 1-3/8-in. 7178-T651 plate and the 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 extrusions incurred severe exfoliation on interior planes and these specimens were removed from test after only one week of exposure. A high degree of susceptibility to exfoliation is frequently encountered in these alloy-tempers and products, and these results were in line with the expected performance.

The low susceptibility to exfoliation exhibited by the 1/2-in. 7178-T651 plate in the contract has occasionally been found in other lots of 7178-T651 plate tested at ARL. The usual performance, however, has been the greater susceptibility exhibited by the 1-3/8-in. plate in the contract.

None of the extruded samples exfoliated when the extruded surface was exposed. This is the result of a thick recrystallized surface layer which is not prone to exfoliate. It is to be expected, however, that if the exposure were continued, corrosion would eventually undermine this layer, and cause exfoliation of the subsurface metal of susceptible materials, i.e., 7075 and 7178 in T6-type tempers.

Seacoast Atmosphere. The panels from the plate and extruded products which were exposed at Point Judith, Rhode Island, have now accrued 13 to 15 months of exposure. Scattered small sites of incipient exfoliation have developed on subsurface planes of the T6-type products of 7075 and 7178. This length of exposure, however, is not sufficient to indicate the performance to be expected with continued exposure.

Industrial Atmosphere. The panels from the plate and extruded products which were exposed at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, have accrued over 14 months of exposure. No exfoliation has developed, but the period of exposure is of insufficient duration to be significant.

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F. Stress Corrosion Tests

1. Conventional Approach

All of the various stress-corrosion specimens have completed or exceeded the 12-month exposures specified in the program. The supplemental atmospheric tests of 0.125-in. diameter, long-transverse tensile specimens from the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels have completed 6 months of exposure to the seacoast atmosphere, and 8 months of exposure to the industrial atmosphere. However, a one-year period does not produce conclusive results for atmospheric environments. Continuation of these exposure tests requires only routine, periodic inspection; therefore, all atmospheric tests will continue until they complete at least four years of exposure.

Results. The results of the stress-corrosion tests are listed in Tables XX (longitudinal direction), XXI (long-transverse direction), XXII and XXIII (short-transverse direction of plate and extruded samples). The reductions in tensile strength, caused by corrosion, of specimens which completed the 3.5 per cent NaCl alternate immersion test are given in Table XXIV for longitudinal and long-transverse specimens and in Table XXV for short-transverse specimens.

Longitudinal Direction. No longitudinal specimen has failed (Table XX). This illustrates the high resistance to stress-corrosion cracking in this direction which is expected of all aluminum alloys and tempers.²⁴

The per cent reduction in tensile strength after 182 days exposure to alternate immersion (Table XXIV) indicates the relative resistance to general corrosive attack. Alloy X7080-T7-type was the least affected, followed by 7075-T73510, 7075-T6510 and then 7178-T6-type. This general order is in agreement with test results of other samples of these alloys and tempers²⁴. The reductions in strength of the unstressed and the stressed specimens were generally similar. The most divergent case was 7178-T6-type, for which the stressed specimens showed twice the loss in strength of the unstressed specimens. This degree of difference for 7178-T6-type, however, is not unusual.

Long-Transverse Direction. In interpreting the results of the stress-corrosion tests listed in Table XXI, it must be remembered that, while all the specimens were taken across the principal direction of working (that is, in the long-transverse direction as regards the physical dimensions of the product), the only specimens with a true long-transverse grain structure (more elongated grain shape parallel to the axis than normal to the axis of the specimen) were those from the 1/2 and 1-3/8-in. plates and the 0.125-in. diameter specimens centered between the ribs of the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels.

Conclusions

Specimens centered directly under upstanding ribs of the extruded panels contained a grain structure which was on an angle to the specimen axis, rather than parallel to it, because of the metal flow in those regions during the extrusion process. Consequently the applied stress acted on a bias to the grain structure, and had a short-transverse, as well as a long-transverse component.

In the case of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, metallographic examination revealed that the grain had a nearly equi-axed cross section, which would more correctly be described as simply transverse (similar to the grain structure in round or square shapes), than as long-transverse. For susceptible alloys and tempers, it is known that this type of grain structure has a lower resistance to stress-corrosion cracking than a true long-transverse structure, and is actually more comparable to a short-transverse structure.

No truly long-transverse specimen failed in the atmosphere, and failure in alternate immersion was limited to the 7178-T651 plate and 7178-T6510 extruded panel after 56 or more days exposure. Representative failures were examined microscopically and stress-corrosion cracking was confirmed to be the mechanism of failure. An example of the evidence on which this is based is shown in Fig. 163. All of the alloys and tempers evaluated exhibited a high degree of resistance to stress-corrosion cracking, when stressed in the truly long-transverse direction, although some stress-corrosion hazard exists when 7178-T6-type material is highly stressed.

The remaining data presented in Table XXI must be analyzed with regard to the specimen position in the particular types of extruded shapes which were tested, and should not be directly compared with general summaries of data for the long-transverse direction. The data for the 7075 and 7178-T6510 shapes show a lower resistance than is generally expected of this temper in the long-transverse direction. The specimens taken under the rib of the 11/16-in. panel illustrate the stress-corrosion hazard that is occasionally encountered as a result of extensive machining of complex shapes and exposure of grain ends. These data also illustrate the superiority of the T7-type tempers which were still resistant despite the less favorable grain structure.

Comparison of the data from the 0.125 and 0.437-in. diameter specimens taken from the 11/16-in. panel (Table XXI) clearly shows that resistance to stress-corrosion cracking is primarily a function of grain orientation and temper and is not dependent on the size of specimen tested.

The results of the atmospheric tests, although of a preliminary nature, are in agreement with the performance which is generally obtained for Al-Zn-Mg-Cu alloys. Results of seacoast atmosphere tests generally agree well with alternate-immersion data in rating the alloys even though somewhat longer

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exposure times are required for meaningful data. On the other hand, the alternate-immersion test is usually a conservative indicator of the performance to be expected in an industrial atmosphere, as is evidenced by the fact that no failure occurred in the industrial atmosphere.

In general, the reduction in tensile strength of long-transverse specimens by corrosion (Table XXIV) showed the same trend noted above for longitudinal specimens, X7080-T7-type being least affected, followed by 7075-T73510, 7075-T6510 and then 7178-T6-type. The only exception was the relatively high loss for the stressed X7080-T7E42 specimen from the 3-1/2-in. bar (12 per cent), compared with that for the corresponding unstressed specimens (3 per cent). Metallographic examination of these specimens established that the high loss for the stressed specimens resulted from the presence of incipient stress-corrosion cracks. This indicates that for this extruded shape, X7080-T7E42 has a resistance which is just slightly less than that of 7075-T73510.

Short-Transverse-Direction of 1-3/8-in. Plate. Short-transverse specimens from both plate samples failed when exposed to alternate immersion (Table XXII), but two distinct levels of resistance were indicated.

Most of the 7178-T651 specimens failed quickly (6 to 9 days). Cracking was readily visible to the unaided eye even at the lowest stress level, 15 per cent of the yield strength (10,000 psi). In contrast, the X7080-T7E41 specimens endured longer exposures; the cracking present after 84 days was incipient, originating from the base of corrosion pits and could only be detected microscopically (see Fig. 164). Cracking in the X7080-T7E41 specimens occurred at stresses as low as 34 per cent of the yield strength (19,000 psi).

A few X7080-T7E41 specimens were also tested in a boiling 6 per cent NaCl solution by total immersion. This was not part of the original program, but was carried out as an experiment to try to predict the performance in the industrial atmosphere. The boiling 6 per cent NaCl does not cause any appreciable surface corrosion, so that the cracks could be detected visually. The results confirmed the alternate-immersion tests, with failures occurring at 75 and 50 per cent of the yield strength, but not at 25 per cent.

These results are in good agreement with general experience with these alloys and tempers²⁴. They show that 7178-T651 plate has relatively low stress-corrosion resistance in the short-transverse direction and that substantially better performance is to be expected of X7080-T7E41 plate.

The atmospheric tests (Table XXII) are still underway, but the results tend to parallel those obtained in alternate immersion tests, showing a marked susceptibility for 7178-T651 and only a slight susceptibility for X7080-T7E41. The only

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X7080-T7E41 failures have been in specimens stressed to 75 per cent of the yield strength and exposed to the industrial atmosphere. The earlier occurrence of stress-corrosion failures for alloy X7080-T7E41 in the industrial atmosphere than in the seacoast atmosphere is not unique and has been noted for other alloys²⁵. Moreover, previous Alcoa experience with X7080-T7 forgings has shown that the stress-corrosion threshold determined in an industrial atmosphere was lower than that indicated by the 3.5% NaCl alternate-immersion test.

Short-Transverse Direction of 3-1/2-in. Extruded Bar. In general, the performance of the short-transverse specimens from the extruded bars (Table XXIII) was as expected for the alloys and tempers involved. Relatively low resistance to stress-corrosion cracking is indicated for the 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 extrusions by failure even at stress levels of 15 per cent of the yield strength in the alternate immersion and seacoast environments (Table XXIII).

Neither of the other alloy-tempers has yet produced failures in the atmospheric environments. The only other failures in alternate immersion were specimens of alloy X7080-T7E42 and, even here, failures were limited to the highest stress level (75 per cent of the yield strength) and occurred after comparatively long exposures. Excellent resistance is to be expected of all 7075-T73510 extruded shapes, but this is not the general case for X7080-T7-type products. The better-than-average performance of the X7080-T7E42 bar is attributed to the more-nearly equi-axed grain structure, which is less prone to stress-corrosion cracking than are the more directional grain structures present in extrusions with greater width to thickness ratios.

The per cent reductions in tensile strength for specimens which survived the alternate immersion tests are listed in Table XXV. The loss in strength for all of the stressed X7080-T7E42 specimens and for the 7075-T73510 specimens stressed to 50 per cent of the yield strength (22,000 psi) was essentially the same as for the corresponding unstressed specimens. This confirms that no appreciable incipient cracking was present. However, for the 7075-T73510 specimens stressed to 75 per cent of the yield strength (41,000 psi) and the 7075 and 7178-T6510 specimens stressed to 15 per cent of the yield strength (9000 psi for both), the losses were roughly twice those of the unstressed specimens. These specimens were examined microscopically to determine whether the high loss of strength in the stressed specimens was the result of deep pitting corrosion, or of incipient stress-corrosion cracking. Examination of the 7075-T73510 specimens which had been stressed to 75 per cent of the yield strength showed no evidence of incipient stress-corrosion cracking and verified that these specimens were resistant to stress-corrosion cracking. On the other hand, intergranular cracks were found in both the 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 specimens which had been stressed to 15 per cent of the yield stress, confirming the susceptibility to stress-corrosion cracking that had already been shown by the early failure of one specimen from each of these two samples.

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Comparison of Alloys and Products. The alloys and tempers tested in this program are listed below in order of decreasing resistance to stress-corrosion cracking:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Long-Transverse Direction</u>	<u>Short-Transverse Direction</u>
Plate	X7080-T7E41 (very high)	X7080-T7E41 (high)
	7178-T651 (medium)	7178-T651 (low)
11/16-in. Panel	7075-T73510 (very high)	---
	X7080-T7E42 (very high)	---
	7075-T651 (high)	---
	7178-T6510 (medium)	---
3-1/2-in. Bar	7075-T73510 (very high)	7075-T7351 (very high)
	X7080-T7E42 (very high)	X7080-T7E42 (high)
	7075-T6510 (low)	7075-T6510 (very low)
	7178-T6510 (low)	7178-T6510 (very low)

These ratings agree with previous experience with these alloys, tempers and products^{1,2,24}.

2. Fracture-Mechanics Approach

Background. It has been suggested that the stress-corrosion characteristics of metals are more closely related to applied stress intensity (K_I) than to applied stress^{20,21}. If this is true, then the use of a fracture-mechanics approach involving a precracked specimen should provide a more meaningful evaluation of stress-corrosion resistance than conventional methods employing smooth specimens, and a threshold stress intensity level could be determined, at or below which stress-corrosion cracking will not occur. Such a threshold has been referred to as K_{Isc} . It has also been suggested that an advantage of the fracture-mechanics approach is that the use of a precracked specimen would eliminate the incubation period required to develop a crack initiation site in smooth specimens. Therefore, the tests should be more rapid and the results less difficult to interpret.

Results. A fracture-mechanics approach was used to evaluate the stress-corrosion resistance of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars in the short-transverse (T-L) direction. The short-transverse critical plane-strain stress intensity factors, K_{Ic} , determined with compact tension specimens are shown in Table XV along with other fracture toughness data for the extruded bars. The results of the tests of ring-loaded precracked specimens are summarized in Table XXVI, and the increase in crack length and stress intensity with time for the 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 samples is shown in Figs. 165 and 166. The results of the tests of bolt-loaded specimens are shown in Table XXVII, and the crack growth data are plotted in Figs. 167 through 170.

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Ring-Loaded Specimens. In the ring-loaded specimens, there was considerable stress-corrosion crack growth, and complete fracture occurred with specimens of 7075-T6510 (Fig. 165) and 7178-T6510 (Fig. 166) under initial stress intensities (K_{Ii}) of only 12,900 and 10,000 psi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, respectively; for both materials, this was about 70 per cent of K_{Ic} . The actual stress intensities at fracture were approximately the same as K_{Ic} (sometimes higher, sometimes lower), indicating that the stress intensity at fracture is not influenced markedly by environment or type of crack (stress-corrosion versus fatigue). For specimens of X7080-T7E42, some crack growth occurred with a K_{Ii} of 20,800 psi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, or 90 per cent of K_{Ic} , and the specimens failed after about 1000 hours exposure. Specimens of 7075-T73510 showed little evidence of crack growth, and under a stress intensity of 19,600 psi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, or 97 per cent of K_{Ic} , one specimen did not fracture in 1000 hours.

The times to failure, particularly for the two susceptible samples, were much longer than expected. Specimens of 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 fractured after 100 to 300 hours at K_{Ii} levels equal to or greater than 90 per cent of K_{Ic} , whereas smooth tensile specimens from these same samples failed within 4 days (96 hours) under a stress of only 25 per cent of the yield strength. Various procedures were used in attempts to accelerate the tests. A saw cut was made in one specimen of 7075-T6510 in order to expose more grain boundaries at the root of the notch. Although this may have accelerated failure to some extent, the effect was not significant. A flexible ring (ring No. 2) which more closely approximates a dead weight loading was used in some of these tests. This did not seem to accelerate failures significantly, although more testing might indicate a difference in failure times associated with the relative flexibilities of the rings.

The most significant decrease in time to failure was produced by alternate immersion. Alternate-immersion cycles were accomplished manually during normal working hours and the specimens remained immersed overnight and on weekends. One specimen of 7075-T6510 in alternate immersion failed in about the same time as two other specimens in constant immersion with higher K_{Ii} values, and one specimen of 7178-T6510 in alternate immersion failed in about one-third the time of a duplicate specimen (same K_{Ii}) in constant immersion.

Bolt-Loaded Specimens. In tests of bolt-loaded specimens, in Table XXVII, at least one specimen from each sample was pre-cracked in direct tension, rather than by fatigue; and since the load was not removed after precracking, the initial K_{Ii} values, actually arrest values, were considered to be reasonably close to K_{Ic} . The initial crack length was measured on the surfaces of the specimen. Since the crack front through the thickness of each specimen was not perfectly straight, the initial crack length, load, and K_{Ii} value for each fatigue-cracked specimen is an estimated K_{Ii} value.

Conclusions

As shown in Figs. 167 through 170, bolt-loaded specimens from alloys 7075 and 7178 in the T6510 temper experienced considerable crack growth; specimens from X7080-T7E42 experienced moderate crack growth and specimens from 7075-T73510 experienced negligible crack growth. For alloy-temper combinations in which cracks grew, the specimens bolt-loaded to 100 per cent K_{Ic} experienced more crack growth than those with lower applied K_{Ii} values.

Initial crack growth in bolt-loaded specimens of the two susceptible alloys (Figs. 167 and 170) seems to have been more rapid in alternate immersion tests than in constant immersion tests. After 2500 hours exposure, however, the residual stress intensity factors K_{If} for the susceptible alloys (see Table XXVII) approached the same level regardless of the type of test (alternate or constant immersion), type of precrack (tensile or fatigue), or applied stress intensity (K_{Ii}). Except for one specimen, the residual stress intensities after 2500 hours for 7075-T6510 ranged from 13,000 to 13,500 $\text{psi}/\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, or about 69 per cent of K_{Ic} , and the residual stress intensities for 7178-T6510 ranged from 8600 to 10,800 $\text{psi}/\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, or about 67 per cent of K_{Ic} . For both samples, there was little difference between the residual stress intensities after 800 and 2500 hours in the alternate immersion tests, even though the cracks continued to grow (Figs. 167 and 170) at a slow rate. However, the true threshold stress intensities (K_{Isc}), if they exist, would apparently be at least slightly lower than these values, since the shape of the crack length-time plots suggest that complete crack arrest (as would be indicated by horizontal asymptotes) had not been reached when the tests were discontinued.

Specimens from the sample of 7075-T73510 experienced negligible crack growth. One must therefore conclude that this alloy is not susceptible to stress-corrosion cracking, even though the residual stress intensities were lower than the estimated initial values. This apparent decay in stress intensity could be due to (a) crack blunting by corrosion, (b) creep or stress relaxation in the screw threads or highly stressed regions in the specimen, or (c) lower actual initial stress intensities than the estimated values.

Specimens from the X7080-T7E42 sample experienced some crack growth, but some of the apparent decay in stress intensity may be due to the reasons mentioned above for the 7075-T73510 specimens. In any event, there was considerable variability in residual stress intensity values.

Metallographic Analysis. Metallographic examinations of several bolt-loaded specimens support the conclusions drawn from the test data concerning the relative degree of stress corrosion cracking which developed in these specimens. Low magnification photomicrographs of the overall crack and high magnification photomicrographs of the crack tip in specimens from each sample are shown in Figs. 171 through 178. The

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initial portion of the crack in each specimen was broadened by general corrosion, which seemed to be somewhat more severe in the constant immersion tests. Considerable intergranular stress-corrosion crack growth occurred in specimens of 7075-T6510 (Figs. 171 and 172) and 7178-T6510 (Figs. 177 and 178), whether subjected to alternate or constant immersion. Longer stress-corrosion cracks developed in the specimens with higher K_{Ii} values. The specimen of X7080-T7E42 (Figs. 175 and 176) loaded to 100 per cent K_{Ic} and subjected to alternate immersion showed considerable evidence of intergranular crack growth. The cracks in specimens of 7075-T7351 (Figs. 173 and 174) were broadened somewhat by general corrosion but there was no evidence of intergranular crack growth.

Comparison of Ring and Bolt Loading. All of the stress intensity versus time data for alloys 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 are shown in Fig. 179. The initial stress intensity values (K_{Ii}) are plotted for the ring-loaded specimens and the residual stress intensity values (K_{If}) are plotted for the bolt-loaded specimens. In the latter case, some data are shown with arrows, since the crack growth data in Figs. 167 through 170 suggest that complete crack arrest had not yet occurred. Some general conclusions can be drawn by considering all of these data. It appears that, at shorter lives, the stress intensity level K_I drops more rapidly with ring loading than with bolt loading, but this is based on few data. One might expect an even greater difference associated with loading since, as crack growth develops, K_I increases with the ring loading and decreases with the bolt loading.

It is appropriate at this point to indicate some of the advantages and disadvantages of these two types of loading. In favor of the ring load, the stress intensity level can be monitored throughout the test, and if crack growth occurs, the test is terminated by fracture of the specimen. However, several specimens must be loaded to various stress intensities in order to determine the lowest stress intensity at which stress corrosion will take place, i.e., K_{Isc} . A disadvantage of bolt-loaded specimens is the fact that the time required to obtain crack arrest is quite long and indefinite. On the other hand, the specimens are self-contained, easy to handle, and K_{Isc} can be determined with tests on only one or two specimens.

Regardless of the procedure, most of the decrease in K_I for the susceptible samples (Fig. 179) occurs within 1000 hours, although it may take 2000 hours or more to establish a true K_{Isc} , if it exists. The K_{Isc} values for these samples of 7075-T6510 and 7178-T6510 appear to be equal to or less than about 12,000 and 8500 $\text{psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, respectively, both of which are approximately 60 per cent of the respective K_{Ic} values. The value for 7075-T6510 bar is appreciably higher than that reported by Mulherin²⁸ for 7075-T651 plate, further indication that complete crack arrest may not have occurred.

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The data for specimens of 7075-T73510 and X7080-T7E42 are more difficult to analyze because of creep and/or relaxation which may have occurred during exposure. Tests of ring- and bolt-loaded specimens and metallographic examinations agree that some stress-corrosion crack growth occurred in specimens of X7080-T7E42 at high K_I levels, and that no appreciable crack growth occurred in specimens of 7075-T73510. Considering the long time to failure in ring-type tests of X7080-T7E42, it is probably safe to say the K_{Isc} for this sample is about 20,000 $\text{psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, or about 85 per cent of K_{Ic} .

There does not appear to be a meaningful value of K_{Isc} for 7075-T73510. The sample of this alloy and temper which was tested did not exhibit stress-corrosion cracking under any test condition, which included stress intensities very close to K_{Ic} . It does not appear to be appropriate to state that K_{Isc} is equal to K_{Ic} , since there is no indication from these tests of whether or not stress-corrosion cracking will occur at stress intensities above K_{Ic} . For purposes of presenting the data, K_{Isc} for this material will be shown simply as $\approx K_{Ic}$, recognizing the vagueness of this term.

Comparison of Alloys and Tempers. The K_{Ic} and approximate K_{Isc} values for these samples are shown in Fig. 180. The per cent difference between these values is also shown in order to illustrate a possible pitfall in interpreting such data. For instance, the K_{Isc} values for 7075-T73510 and X7080-T7E42 might be considered nearly equal, but X7080-T7E42 has been shown to be susceptible to stress-corrosion cracking while 7075-T73510 seems practically immune. It should be emphasized that these data should not be interpreted to indicate that 7075-T73510 would be susceptible to stress-corrosion cracking at stress intensities above K_{Ic} , where plane strain conditions do not exist; no tests were made to determine this. Also, K_{Isc} for 7075-T6510 is 3500 $\text{psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$ higher than K_{Isc} for 7178-T6510, but the percentage decrease from their respective K_{Ic} values is about the same for both alloys.

The relative ratings of these four samples with respect to stress corrosion resistance and their approximate K_{Isc} levels are as follows:

<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Resistance</u>	<u>Approximate K_{Isc}, $\text{psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$</u>
1. 7075-T73510	(very high)	$\approx 20\ 500$ (K_{Ic})
2. X7080-T7E42	(high)	$\approx 20\ 000$
3. 7075-T6510	(very low)	$\approx 12\ 000$
4. 7178-T6510	(very low)	$\approx 8\ 500$

Comparison of Conventional and Fracture-Mechanics Approaches to Stress-Corrosion Cracking. The ratings of the alloys and tempers with respect to stress-corrosion resistance which were obtained with the fracture-mechanics approach are the same as those obtained with the conventional approach.

Contrails

The times required to determine K_{Isc} and threshold stress levels were about the same for the two types of test, but the times to failure of ring-loaded compact tension specimens with high K_{I1} values were appreciably longer than those for smooth tensile specimens under high stress. A reason might be that the per cent difference between K_{Ic} and K_{Isc} is not as great as the per cent difference between yield strengths and stress-corrosion threshold stress levels.

In the past, there has not been any clear way to relate stress-corrosion data obtained by conventional methods (smooth specimens) and those obtained with a fracture-mechanics (precracked specimens) approach. In fact, proponents of each of the two approaches have been generally antagonistic toward the other approach or toward the view that the two might be compatible. The reasons for this view are clear enough. The fracture mechanics relationship between flaw size and stress via stress intensity factor would seem to indicate that this sample of 7075-T6510, with a K_{Isc} of about $12,000 \text{ psi}\sqrt{\text{in.}}$, could sustain relatively high K_{Isc} stresses in the short-transverse direction in the presence of very small cracks. For example, it could sustain a stress of 30,000 psi with a 0.18-in. crack in 3.5% NaCl. But in tests of smooth specimens containing no initial macroscopic flaws, failures occurred within four days, at stresses of only 9000 psi. A means of merging the two types of data is to use the threshold stresses for stress-corrosion cracking of smooth specimens as a "cut off" or upper limit for stresses derived from the K_{Isc} value. This is as illustrated graphically in Fig. 181 for 7075-T6510, using the approximate value developed for K_{Isc} and a generalized equation relating stress intensity (K_I), stress (σ) and flaw size ($2a$). The implications of such a plot are that (a) to avoid stress-corrosion cracking the material should not be stressed at levels above the cut off, even when there are no detectable flaws in the material; (b) when relatively large flaws are present, the material should not be stressed at levels above that defined by the stress intensity relationship. Diagrams similar to Fig. 181 are shown for X7080-T7E42 and 7178-T6510 in Figs. 182 and 183. None is shown for 7075-T73510, since no stress-corrosion cracking was observed for this alloy and temper in either smooth or precracked specimens.

Section VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The tensile properties, plane-strain fracture toughness (K_{Ic}), axial-stress fatigue properties, fatigue crack propagation rates, and resistance to exfoliation and stress-corrosion cracking have been determined for four materials. One lot each of 1/2-in. and 1-3/8-in. thick X7080-T7E41 and 7178-T651 plate and of 11/16-in. and 3-1/2-in. thick 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42 and 7178-T6510 extruded shapes were tested. The results may be summarized as follows:

A. Tensile Properties

A1. The longitudinal tensile properties were generally higher than the long-transverse properties, and, for the 1-3/8-in. plate and 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bar, the short-transverse tensile properties were lowest. The differences were much larger in the extruded shapes than in the plate.

A2. Removal of the fabricated (i.e., as-rolled or as-extruded) surface had no significant effect on the tensile properties of the 1/2-in. plate samples. Removal of the fabricated surface from the stiffeners of the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels raised their tensile properties about one per cent.

A3. The alloy-temper combinations can be ranked in the following order with respect to uniformity of the tensile properties at different locations and in different directions.

X7080-T7-type (most uniform)
7075-T73-type
7075-T6-type
7178-T6-type (least uniform)

A4. The alloy-temper combinations can be ranked in the following order with respect to tensile and tensile yield strength:

7178-T6-type (highest)
7075-T6-type
7075-T73-type
X7080-T7-type (lowest)

B. Fracture Toughness

B1. The fracture toughness varied with direction in the same order as the tensile properties: values of K_{Ic} in the longitudinal (L-T and L-W) direction were higher than those in the long-transverse (W-L) direction, and those in the short-transverse (T-L) direction were lowest.

Conclusions

B2. Removal of the fabricated surface had no significant effect on the fracture toughness of either the 1/2-in. plate or the 11/16x16-in. extruded panels.

B3. The fracture properties of the T7-type products were more uniform with respect to specimen location and direction than those of the T6-type products.

B4. The samples can generally be ranked in the following order with respect to plane-strain fracture toughness, K_{Ic} :

X7080-T7-type (highest)
7075-T73-type
7075-T6-type
7178-T6-type (lowest)

C. Axial-Stress Fatigue

C1. Based upon tests at three stress ratios ($R = +0.5$, 0.0 , and -1.0) modified Goodman diagrams were developed for smooth longitudinal specimens from each alloy, temper and product, and for certain samples, also for long-transverse and short-transverse specimens, for specimens from surface and center locations and for specimens with three different stress concentration factors, $K_t = 1$ (smooth specimens), $K_t = 3$, and $K_t = 12$.

C2. The fatigue properties of the 1-3/8-in. plate did not vary with specimen direction. However, for the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, the longitudinal fatigue properties were higher than the long-transverse fatigue properties, which were in turn higher than the short-transverse fatigue properties.

C3. For each alloy-temper combination, the 1/2-in. and 1-3/8-in. plate and the extruded panel had very similar fatigue properties in the longitudinal direction.

C4. Specimen location in the extruded bars had no significant effect on the fatigue properties in the longitudinal direction. For the short-transverse direction, specimens located adjacent to the extruded surface had higher fatigue strengths than specimens from the center two-thirds of the cross-section.

C5. The four alloy-temper combinations are ranked in the following order with respect to overall fatigue strengths:

7075-T6-type (highest)
7178-T6-type
7075-T73-type
X7080-T7-type (lowest)

Contrails

The many test variables which were included in this program produced a wide variety of results and, for some of these variables, the test results would rank the four materials in a completely reversed order.

D. Fatigue Crack Propagation

D1. For both plate and extruded shapes, crack propagation was usually faster for transverse specimens than for longitudinal specimens.

D2. Neither machining to remove the rolled or extruded surfaces, nor taking specimens from various locations in the thicker extruded shape, consistently affected the crack propagation rates.

D3. In most cases, similar crack propagation rates were obtained for the plate and extruded shapes, as well as for the two thicknesses of these products.

D4. Except with relatively short cracks (low ranges of stress intensities) the alloys and tempers would rate in the following order with respect to fatigue crack propagation:

7075-T73-type (highest)
X7080-T7-type
7075-T6-type
7178-T6-type (lowest)

D5. Plots of crack growth rate $\frac{da}{dN}$ versus range of stress intensity factor, ΔK , were developed.

D6. The relations between $\log \Delta K$, the range of stress intensity, and $\log da/dN$, the rate of crack propagation, were determined and found to be nearly linear for all except the 7178-T6-type samples. The average slopes for the data, equivalent to the exponent n in Paris' relationship¹⁷ $\frac{da}{dN} = \frac{(\Delta K)^n}{C}$, were generally about 2.7.

E. Exfoliation Resistance

The greatest resistance to exfoliation attack was exhibited by the 7075-T73-type samples, closely followed by the X7080-T7-type samples. In contrast, the 7075-T6-type and 7178-T6-type exhibited low resistance to exfoliation, particularly on interior planes through the product thickness.

Contrails

F. Stress Corrosion Resistance

F1. In the longitudinal direction, all alloys and tempers were highly resistant to stress-corrosion cracking, and no failure occurred at stresses as high as 75 per cent of the respective yield strength.

F2. In the long-transverse direction, the 7075-T73-type and X7080-T7-type samples were highly resistant to stress-corrosion cracking and no failures occurred at stresses as high as 75 per cent of the respective yield strength. Certain of the 7075-T6-type and 7178-T6-type samples, notably the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars, showed some susceptibility to stress-corrosion cracking at this high stress level. The greater susceptibility of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. extruded bars was related to their equi-axed grain structure.

F3. In the short-transverse direction, the alloys and tempers rate in the following order with regard to resistance to stress-corrosion cracking:

<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Resistance</u>	<u>Failures at This Percentage of Yield Strength*</u>	<u>No Failures at This Percentage of Yield Strength*</u>	<u>Approximate K_{Isc},[†] psi$\sqrt{in.}$</u>
7075-T73510	Very High	--	75	\approx 20 500 (K_{Ic})
X7080-T7E42	High	75	50	\approx 20 000
X7080-T7E41	Medium	34	25	--
7075-T6510	Low	15	--	\approx 12 000
7178-T651, T6510	Low	15	--	\approx 8 500*

* 3-1/2% NaCl, alternate immersion

+ 3-1/2% salt (NaCl) water solution

** T6510 only

F4. Comparisons between the results of stress-corrosion tests obtained with conventional (smooth specimens) and fracture mechanics (precracked specimens) techniques are tentative, but suggest the following:

a. Tests of precracked specimens using a fracture mechanics approach and tests of smooth tensile specimens rated the alloys and tempers in the same order with regard to stress-corrosion resistance.

b. For the alloys which were susceptible to stress-corrosion cracking, initial results are obtained more rapidly with a conventional approach (smooth specimens) than with a fracture mechanics approach (precracked

Contrails

specimens). However, the times required to determine K_{Isc} and threshold stress levels appear to be about the same.

c. A method is proposed for relating stress corrosion threshold stresses determined by conventional methods are K_{Isc} values, for design purposes.

F5. Certain aspects of conducting fracture-mechanics stress-corrosion tests were studied, with the following tentative indications:

a. Ring loading has the advantage that stress intensity level can be monitored more readily throughout the test and, if crack growth occurs, the test is normally terminated by fracture of the specimen. Bolt loading has the advantages that the test assembly is self contained, easy to handle, and it should be possible to determine K_{Isc} with only one or a few specimens.

b. The applied K_I drops more rapidly in alternate immersion than in constant immersion and more rapidly with a ring loading than with a bolt loading, but in each case, 2000 hours or more are required to approximate K_{Isc} .

c. In bolt-loaded specimens, the residual stress intensity for susceptible materials approached the same level regardless of type of precrack (tension or fatigue).

d. The actual K_I at fracture in sustained-load tests of precracked specimens in 3-1/2 per cent salt water solution is in the same range as K_{Ic} in air, indicating that K_{Ic} is unaffected by this environment, and the type of crack in the specimen (stress corrosion crack or fatigue crack).

RECOMMENDATIONSA. Fracture Toughness Specimens

Notch-bend fracture-toughness specimens were tested to determine K_{Ic} values in this project. The results of several tests K_{Ic} of compact-tension fracture-toughness specimens have been reported here, to supplement the notch-bend results. For the same capacity to measure plane-strain fracture toughness, the compact tension specimen is significantly smaller than the notch-bend specimen. The compact tension specimens are easier to fatigue-crack and to test, and produce a higher proportion of valid test results than the notch-bend specimens. The K_{Ic} values which are obtained with the two types of specimens are the same.

It is recommended that in future projects which include fracture toughness tests, compact tension specimens be used.

B. Fatigue Testing

In this project, complete S-N curves and modified Goodman diagrams have been determined for single samples of each alloy-temper combination for each product. A great number of fatigue tests was required to obtain complete sets of curves. Since each set represents only a single sample, however, the statistical reliability is very low. The same total number of fatigue tests, with the specimens taken from several different lots of material, would produce as much useful data and more reliably represent the alloy and temper.

It is recommended that in future projects which include S-N curves and modified Goodman diagrams, several lots of each material be tested, in order to increase the reliability of the curves and diagrams.

C. Fatigue Data Analysis

Given a series of fatigue test results, different investigators may construct the S-N curves differently. S-N curves for several stress ratios, and modified Goodman diagrams, must fit into a consistent family of lines, and this serves as a restraint on the placing of the lines. An objective method of analyzing the fatigue data, using automated data processing and plotting equipment, is needed.

It is recommended that work be undertaken to develop objective and automated methods for analyzing fatigue test data, to obtain S-N curves and modified Goodman diagrams.

D. Fatigue Crack Propagation

A number of the specimens used in developing fatigue crack propagation data cracked eccentrically, with the resultant reduction in the usefulness of the data. This apparently results from the crack starters being not sharp enough, and it is recommended that a sharper notch be used in future tests.

E. Stress-Corrosion Testing

The tests described herein provided some general indications of the problems in evaluating stress-corrosion cracking by a fracture mechanics approach. This work should be continued to determine " K_{Isc} " more precisely and to determine more conclusively the relationship between K_{Isc} and the stress-corrosion cracking threshold stress from K_{Isc} tests of smooth specimens. Other environments, types of specimen, loading conditions and methods of analysis of data should also be investigated. Some effort along this line is already underway²⁷.

F. T76-Type Temper

Alloys 7075 and 7178 are now available in T76-type tempers. Products in the T76-type tempers have slightly lower strength and higher toughness than the corresponding T6 products, immunity to exfoliation attack, and a higher resistance to stress-corrosion cracking than the T6-type products.

It is recommended that work be undertaken to evaluate the fracture toughness, fatigue and corrosion characteristics, and to obtain statistically reliable design mechanical properties, of 7075 and 7178-T76-type plate and extruded products.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE I
 CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy	Product	Temper	Thickness, or Size and Shape, in.	ARL Sample Number	Element, Per Cent									
					Si	Fe	Cu	Mn	Mg	Cr	Ni	Zn	Ti	
7075	Extrusion	T6510	11/16x16 panel 3-1/2x7-1/2 bar 11/16x16 panel 3-1/2x7-1/2 bar	340637 340619 340639 340620	0.10	0.15	1.61	0.01	2.45	0.20	0.00	5.82	0.02	
					0.09	0.17	1.57	0.02	2.44	0.21	0.00	5.66	0.02	
					0.10	0.15	1.61	0.01	2.43	0.20	0.00	5.86	0.02	
					0.09	0.17	1.57	0.02	2.46	0.21	0.00	5.68	0.02	
	Nominal* Limits†				--	1.6	--	2.5	0.30	--	5.6	--		
		0.7	1.2-2.0	0.30	2.1-2.9	0.18-0.40	--	5.1-6.1	0.20					
7080	Plate	T7B41	1/2 1-3/8	343260 343259 340730 340732	0.14	0.20	0.92	0.32	2.01	0.00	6.22	0.03		
					0.14	0.19	0.92	0.32	2.01	0.00	6.25	0.03		
					0.04	0.14	1.10	0.39	2.02	0.00	6.10	0.03		
					0.04	0.14	1.12	0.39	2.04	0.00	6.08	0.03		
	Nominal* Limits†				--	1.0	0.35	2.25	--	6.0	--			
		0.40	0.50-1.5	0.10-0.7	1.5-3.0	0.12	--	5.0-7.0	0.20					
7178	Plate	T651	1/2 1-3/8	340457 340450 340516 340535	0.11	0.23	1.88	0.04	2.60	0.18	0.01	6.89		
					0.10	0.22	1.95	0.04	2.54	0.17	0.01	6.61	0.03	
					0.11	0.17	1.99	0.02	2.60	0.20	0.00	6.72	0.03	
					0.15	0.18	2.16	0.03	2.82	0.19	0.00	6.53	0.02	
	Nominal* Limits†				--	2.0	--	2.7	0.30	--	6.8	--		
		0.7	1.6-2.4	0.30	2.4-3.1	0.18-0.40	--	6.3-7.3	0.20					

* Kent R. Van Horn (Editor): Aluminum, "Properties, Physical Metallurgy and Phase Diagrams," Vol. I, p. 306, ASM, Metals Park, 1967.
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TABLE II

TENSILE PROPERTIES* OF ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES

F33615-67-C-1521

Product	Alloy and Temper	Thickness, or Size and Shape, in.	Sample Number	Longitudinal		Long-Transverse		Short-Transverse			
				Tensile Strength, psi	Elongation in 4d, %	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Elongation in 4d, %	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Elongation in 4d, %
Plate	X7080-T7B1	1/2 1-3/8 Minimum*	343260	68 200	16.5	67 600	56 800	15.0	67 100	56 300	7.0
			343259	67 900	14.5 NOT ESTABLISHED	68 300	59 600	12.5	---	---	---
	7178-T651	1/2 1-3/8 Minimum*	340457	88 800	14.5	86 500	78 800	11.0	---	---	---
			340450	92 500	9.0	84 000	73 000	6	80 200	68 100	2.2
Extrusion	7075-T73510	1 1/16x16 panel Minimum*	340637	90 400	12.5	87 000	78 700	13.6	---	---	---
			340619	81 000	7	77 300	66 700	10.5	---	---	---
	7075-T73510	3-1/2x7-1/2 bar Minimum*	340639	85 400	10.9	87 800	77 800	10.5	---	---	---
			340620	78 000	6	84 000	73 000	4	75 500	61 400	7.9
	X7080-T7B2	1 1/16x16 panel Minimum*	340730	75 700	12.9	73 100	62 400	10.0	---	---	---
			340732	70 000	7	67 400	56 800	9.5	---	---	---
	7178-T6510	3-1/2x7-1/2 bar Minimum*	340616	72 400	14.6	72 200	61 800	11.4	---	---	---
			340635	72 000	13.0	68 000	59 100	11.5	---	---	---
	7178-T6510	1 1/16x16 panel Minimum*	340616	64 400	11.0	91 100	82 900	10.7	---	---	---
			340635	87 000	5	77 000	67 900	4.5	---	---	---
	7178-T6510	3-1/2x7-1/2 bar Minimum*	340635	89 000	9.2	77 000	67 900	4.5	---	---	---
			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* At locations corresponding to specification test locations: Plate - t/2, Extruded panel - t/2, W/4 (L); t/2, W/2 (LT)
Extruded bar - t/4, W/4 (L); t/2, W/2 (LT, Str)
t - thickness, W - width.

* Not established at this time.

• Aluminum Standards and Data, First Edition, Aluminum Association, New York, April, 1968.

ASTM Standard Specifications B209-68 and B221-68; ASTM Standards, Part 6, October, 1968.

** 0.2 per cent offset.

TABLE III
RESULTS OF INTERGRANULAR CORROSION TESTS (1) OF ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
 F33615-67-C-1521

Product	Alloy and Temper	Thickness, in.	Sample Number	Type of Attack in NaCl-H ₂ O ₂ Solution (2)	
				T/4 Plane	T/2 Plane
Plate	X7080-T7E41	1/2	343260	P	- P
		1-3/8	343259	-	-
	7178-T651	1/2	340457	P + SI	- P + I
		1-3/8	340450	-	-
Extruded Shape	7075-T6510	11/16	340637	P + SI	- I
		3-1/2	340619	-	-
	-T73510	11/16	340639	P	- P
		3-1/2	340620	-	-
	X7080-T7E42	11/16	340730	P	- P
		3-1/2	340732	-	-
	7178-T6510	11/16	340616	I	- I
		3-1/2	340635	-	-

NOTES: (1) Conducted as per paragraph 4.4.3 of MIL-H-6088D.

(2) P - Pitting attack.

P + SI - Pitting with some slight associated intergranular attack at the same sites.

P + I - Predominantly pitting attack with some discrete sites of intergranular attack.

I - Intergranular attack.

Contrails

TABLE IV

RESULTS OF ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS(1) OF ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES

F33615-67-C-1521

Product	Alloy and Temper	Thickness, in.	Sample Number	Conductivity - % IACS			
				Surface	Near Surface (2)	T/4 Plane	T/2 Plane
Plate	X7080-T7E41	1/2	343260	39.0	--	38.3	--
		1-3/8	343259	--	38.4	--	38.7
	7178-T651	1/2	340457	32.2	--	31.9	--
		1-3/8	340450	--	33.0	--	32.6
Extruded Shape	7075-T6510	11/16	340637	34.0	--	32.6	--
		3-1/2	340619	34.6	34.2	34.7	34.9
	-T73510	11/16	340639	41.9	--	40.6	--
		3-1/2	340620	41.8	41.3	41.7	41.7
	X7080-T7E42	11/16	340730	39.0	--	38.4	--
		3-1/2	340732	38.6	38.3	38.4	38.3
	7178-T6510	11/16	340616	32.2	--	31.9	--
		3-1/2	340635	33.6	32.7	33.1	33.5

NOTES: (1) Determined with a type FM-103 Magnatest Conductivity Meter, in accordance with ASTM Method B342-63, "Standard Method of Test for Electrical Conductivity by Use of Eddy Currents," 1968 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 6.

(2) 3/16 in. machined off 1-3/8 in. plate and 3/8 in. machined off 3-1/2 in. extrusions.

TABLE V
TEST PROGRAM FOR ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
 F33615-67-C-1521

Product	Thickness, in.	Type of Test	Kind of Specimen	Direction*	Location**	Total Tests Per Alloy and Temper		
Plate	1/2	Tension (ASTM B8)	1/2-in. Wide Sheet-Type fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L, LF L	a a	2 1		
		Fracture Toughness (ASTM Method)	Notch Bend (Fig. 5) fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L, LF L, LF	a a	4 4		
		Axial-Stress Fatigue, R = -1.0, 0.0, +0.5	$K_t = 1.0$ (Fig. 9)	L	a	30		
		Fatigue-Crack Propagation, R = +0.33	Center-notched (Fig. 11) fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L, LF L	a a	5 2		
		Corrosion MIL-R-6088D Exfoliation (ASTM E87) Conductivity Stress Corrosion	Blank 4x9-in. Panel ^b 4x9-in. Panel ^d Tensile (Fig. 13) 0.437-in. diameter	- L L LF	a a a a	1 6 ^c 6 ^d 15 ^e		
	1-3/8	Tension (ASTM B8)	1/2-in. diameter 1/8-in. diameter	L, LF ST	a a	2 1		
		Fracture Toughness (ASTM Method)	Notch Bend (Fig. 5) 1-in. thick	L, LF	a	4		
		Axial-Stress Fatigue, R = -1.0, 0.0, +0.5	$K_t = 1.0$ (Fig. 9) $K_t = 3.0$ (Fig. 10) $K_t = 12$ (Fig. 10)	L, LF L, LF L, LF	a a a	60 60 60		
		Fatigue-Crack Propagation, R = +0.33	Center-notched (Fig. 11)	L, LF	a	5		
		Corrosion MIL-R-6088D Exfoliation (ASTM E87) Conductivity Stress Corrosion	Blank 4x9-in. Panel ^b 4x9-in. Panel ^d Tensile (Fig. 13) 0.437-in. diameter C-rings (Fig. 15)	- LF LF L, LF ST	a a a a a	1 6 ^c 6 ^d 30 ^e 7 ^f		
		Extruded Panel	11/16	Tension (ASTM B8)	1/2-in. Wide Sheet-Type (stiffeners) fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L L	C, M(2), S(2) ^g C, M(2), S(2) ^g	5 5
				Fracture Toughness (ASTM Method)	3/8-in. Diameter (base) Notch Bend (Fig. 5) fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L LF L LF	C, M(2), S(2) ^g C, M(2), S(2) ^h C, M(2), S(2) ^h C, M(2), S(2) ^h	5 4 3 2
				Axial-Stress Fatigue, R = -1.0, 0.0, +0.5	$K_t = 1.0$ (smooth; Fig. 9)	L	M	30
				Fatigue-Crack Propagation, R = +0.33	Center-notched (Fig. 11) fabricated surface fabricated surface removed	L LF L	M M M	3 3 2
				Corrosion MIL-R-6088D Exfoliation (ASTM E87) Conductivity Stress Corrosion	Blank 4x9-in. Panel ^b 4x9-in. Panel ^d Tensile (Fig. 13) 0.437-in. diameter (Fig. 14) 0.125-in. diameter (Fig. 14) 0.125-in. diameter	- L L LF LF LF	M M M C C M	1 6 ^c 6 ^d 15 ^e 5 ^f 15 ^g
3-1/2	Tension (ASTM B8)		1/2-in. diameter 3/8-in. diameter	L LF ST	C, M(8), S(8) ¹ C, M(2), S(2) ¹ C, M(2), S(2) ¹	17 5 5		
	Fracture Toughness (ASTM Method)		Notch Bend (Fig. 5) 1-in. thick 1/2-in. thick 1/4-in. thick	L LF ST	G(2), M(2), S(2) ^j C, M(2), S(2) ^j C, M(2), S(2) ^j	6 5 5		
	Axial-Stress Fatigue, R = -1.0, 0.0, +0.5		$K_t = 1.0$ (Fig. 9) $K_t = 3.0$ (Fig. 10) $K_t = 12$ (Fig. 10) $K_t = 1.0$ (Fig. 9)	L, LF, ST L, LF, ST L, LF, ST L, ST	C-M C-M C-M S	90 90 90 20		
	Fatigue-Crack Propagation, R = +0.33		Center-notched (Fig. 11)	L	M, S(2)	3		
	Corrosion MIL-R-6088D Exfoliation (ASTM E87) Conductivity Stress Corrosion Fracture Approach		Blank 4x9-in. Panel ^b 4x9-in. Panel ^d Tensile (Fig. 13) 0.437-in. diameter (Fig. 14) 0.125-in. diameter Compact Tension (Fig. 6)	- L L L, LF ST ST	C k k C C C-M	1 15 4 30 ^e 4 9		

NOTES: a Location in width not controlled; specimens machined from center of thickness of plate unless specified otherwise.
 b One surface as-fabricated; other surface machined to T/4 (1/2-in. plate and 11/16-in. extruded panel) or T/2 (1-3/8-in. plate) plans.
 c Two at 45° (one facing upward, one downward) in each of three environments: salt spray, sea-coast and industrial atmosphere.
 d The 4x9-in. panels were tested to determine electrical conductivity before exposure for exfoliation testing.
 e Three stressed (75% YS) plus two unstressed in each of three environments: 3-1/2% NaCl, sea-coast and industrial atmosphere.
 f Three stressed at each of three or six stress levels in each of three environments, as follows:

	Per Cent of Tensile Yield Strength					
	15	25	34	42	50	75
X7080-T7E41	X	X	X	X	X	X
7178-T651	X	X	-	-	X	-

k Surface and near surface, quarter plane, and center plane, each represented by two longitudinal sections, at 45° (one facing upward, one downward), in sea-coast and industrial atmospheres. Surface and near surface, quarter plane, and center plane, each represented by a longitudinal section, in salt spray environment.
 m Three stressed at each of two, three or six stress levels, and two unstressed, in each of three environments; stresses varied with alloy and temper as follows:

	Per Cent of Tensile Yield Strength					
	15	25	34	42	50	75
7075-T651	X	X	-	-	X	-
7075-T7351	-	-	-	-	X	X
X7080-T7E42	X	X	X	X	X	X
7178-T651	X	X	-	-	X	-

g For locations of specimens, see Fig. 1.
 h For locations of specimens, see Fig. 3.
 i For locations of specimens, see Fig. 2.
 j For locations of specimens, see Fig. 4.

* L - Longitudinal; LF - Long-Transverse; ST - Short-Transverse
 ** C - Center of thickness of cross section.
 M - Midway center to edges (panel) or surface (3-1/2-in. bar).
 S - Edge (of integrally stiffened panel).
 B - Surface (of 3-1/2-in. bar).
 C-M - Central 2/3 of cross-section (3-1/2-in. bar).

TABLE VI
 TENSILE PROPERTIES OF 1/2 AND 1-3/8-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE(1)
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	ARL Sample Number	Thickness, in.	Longitudinal		Long-Transverse		Short-Transverse	
			Tensile Strength, psi	Elongation in 2 in. or 4D, %	Tensile Strength, psi	Elongation in 2 in. or 4D, %	Tensile Strength, psi	Elongation in 2 in. or 4D, %
X7080-T7E41	343260	1/2 As-Rolled Surfaces Machined Surfaces	68 200	16.5	67 500	15.0	--	--
			68 300	16.0	--	--	--	--
7178-T651	340457	1-3/8 As-Rolled Surfaces Machined Surfaces	67 900	14.5	68 300	12.5	67 100	56 300
			88 800	14.5	88 500	11.0	--	--
340450	1-3/8	Machined Surfaces	86 100	13.0	--	--	--	--
			92 500	9.0	87 800	9.0	80 200	68 100

NOTE: (1) Tensile properties were determined with 1/2-in wide sheet-type specimens for the 1/2-in plate, and 1-3/8-in. (longitudinal and long-transverse) and 1/8-in. (short-transverse) round specimens from the 1-3/8-in. plate, duplicate specimens.

* 0.2 per cent offset.

† 0.020 in. machined from each surface.

TABLE VII
TENSILE PROPERTIES^{††} AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS^{**} IN CROSS-SECTION OF EXTRUDED 1 1/2x1 1/2-IN. INTERNALLY STIFFENED ALUMINUM ALLOY 7075

Alloy and Temper	Location	ARL Sample Number	W/4		W/2		W/4		W/2		W/4		Elongation, %	Elongation, %	Elongation, %	Elongation, %		
			Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi					Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi
7075-T6510	Base	24027	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
	Ribs - As-Extruded Surfaces	24028	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
	Ribs - Machined Surfaces**	24029	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
	7075-T6510	Base	24030	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
			AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
			AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Ribs - As-Extruded Surfaces		24031	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
Ribs - Machined Surfaces**		24032	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
7075-T6510		Base	24033	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
			AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
			AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
	Ribs - As-Extruded Surfaces	24034	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
	Ribs - Machined Surfaces**	24035	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	
		AVE.	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	92 500	85 400	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	

^{††} 3 1/2-in. diameter specimens from base, 1 1/2-in. wide sheet-type specimens from ribs.

^{**} Locations as shown in Fig. 1; duplicate specimens shown for each and W/4 locations were from opposite sides at center (see Table I).

* 0.2 per cent offset.

** 0.020 in. removed from each surface by machining.

TABLE VIII
 RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE TENSILE PROPERTIES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS* WITHIN EXTRUDED INTEGRALLY-STIFFENED ALUMINUM ALLOY PANELS
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Location	Longitudinal						Long-Transverse/Longitudinal					
			TS (E) TS (W/4)	TYS (E) TYS (W/4)	TS (W/4) TS (W/4)	TYS (W/4) TYS (W/4)	TS (W/2) TS (W/4)	TYS (W/2) TYS (W/4)	TS (W/4) TS (W/4)	TYS (W/4) TYS (W/4)	TS (W/2) TS (W/4)	TYS (W/2) TYS (W/4)	TS (W/4) TS (W/4)	TYS (W/4) TYS (W/4)
7075-T6510	340637	Base	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
		Ribs	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	0.99	0.99	--	--	--	--
7075-T73510	340639	Base	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.96
		Ribs	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	--	--	--	--
X7080-T7E42	340730	Base	0.94	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.97
		Ribs	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	--	--	--	--
7178-T6510	340616	Base	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95
		Ribs	0.95	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	--	--	--	--

NOTE: Ratios are based on properties at the W/4 location in the base of each panel.

W - Width of extruded panel.

TS - Tensile strength.

TYS - Tensile yield strength.

* Locations as shown in Fig. 1.

TABLE IX

TENSILE PROPERTIES OF STIFFENERS IN EXTRUDED 11/16X16-IN. INTEGRALLY STIFFENED ALUMINUM ALLOY PANELS:
EFFECTS OF LOCATION* IN WIDTH AND SURFACE REMOVAL
ON LONGITUDINAL TENSILE PROPERTIES OF THE STIFFENERS
P33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Surface Condition	Edge	W/4	W/2	W/4	Edge
7075-T6510	340637	As-Extruded	Tensile Strength, ksi	86.2	90.9	89.1	88.0
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	80.5	81.7	81.1	80.1
			Elongation in 2 in., %	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.0
7075-T73510	340639	Machined**	Tensile Strength, ksi	88.4	89.4	89.2	88.7
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	81.0	82.5	82.1	81.0
			Elongation in 2 in., %	12.5	13.0	11.5	12.5
7075-T73510	340639	As-Extruded	Tensile Strength, ksi	73.3	72.8	72.2	72.8
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.1
			Elongation in 2 in., %	14.5	14.0	14.5	15.0
X7080-T7242	340730	Machined**	Tensile Strength, ksi	74.5	73.7	73.8	73.8
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	64.3	63.2	63.7	63.1
			Elongation in 2 in., %	14.5	13.5	13.5	14.5
X7080-T7242	340730	As-Extruded	Tensile Strength, ksi	69.2	68.7	68.6	67.7
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	60.9	60.5	60.2	59.2
			Elongation in 2 in., %	16.0	15.5	17.0	15.5
7178-T6510	340616	Machined**	Tensile Strength, ksi	69.9	70.0	69.7	69.5
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	61.9	61.7	61.5	61.5
			Elongation in 2 in., %	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5
7178-T6510	340616	As-Extruded	Tensile Strength, ksi	91.2	93.3	90.6	88.0
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	83.3	86.4	82.2	79.4
			Elongation in 2 in., %	10.0	11.0	11.5	10.5
7178-T6510	340616	Machined**	Tensile Strength, ksi	82.1	83.4	81.8	86.7
			Tensile Yield Strength, ksi*	85.1	87.9	84.0	90.4
			Elongation in 2 in., %	11.5	10.0	12.0	11.5

NOTE: Tensile properties determined with 1/2-in. wide sheet-type specimens.

Location as shown in Fig. 1

* 0.2 per cent offset.

** 0.020 in. removed from each surface by machining.

TABLE X

RATIOS AMONG THE TENSILE PROPERTIES OF THE STIFFENERS IN EXTRUDED 11/16x16-IN. INTEGRALLY STIFFENED ALUMINUM ALLOY PANELS - EFFECT OF SURFACE REMOVAL*

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Ratio: <u>Strength With Surface Removed By Machining</u> <u>Strength With As-Extruded Surface</u>							
		<u>Edge</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>	<u>W/4</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>	<u>W/2</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>	<u>W/4</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>	<u>W/4</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>	<u>Edge</u> <u>TS</u> / <u>TYS</u>		
7075-T6510	340637	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01
7075-T73510	340639	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02
X7080-T7E42	340730	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04
7178-T6510	340616	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01
Avg.		1.01	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02
Overall Avg.		1.01							

* 0.020 in. removed from each surface by machining.

W - Width of extruded panel.
TS - Tensile strength.
TYS - Tensile yield strength.

TABLE XI
SUMMARY OF TENSILE PROPERTIES OF 1-3/8-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE⁽¹⁾
F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper Ref.	Longitudinal ⁽²⁾		Long Transverse ⁽²⁾		Short-Transverse ⁽³⁾					
	Tensile Strength, psi	Elongation in 4D, %	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Tensile Strength, psi	Yield Strength, psi	Elongation in 4D, %			
2020-T651	2	82 200	76 600	6.0	82 300	77 800	2.3	76 600	74 000	0.8
2024-T651	2	71 900	65 800	8.1	71 000	65 000	7.1	67 700	63 200	2.0
2219-T851	2	66 600	51 200	10.5	65 800	50 400	10.4	66 700	51 500	6.1
7001-T75	2	81 000	71 100	9.5	80 400	70 500	8.8	73 000	66 300	1.9
7075-T651	1	86 700	78 400	11.2	85 100	76 100	11.3	80 500	67 200	3.4
7075-T7351	1	72 400	61 200	12.3	71 100	60 000	11.1	69 200	58 300	5.2
7079-T651	1	83 000	76 300	11.2	82 800	73 200	11.2	78 400	68 000	4.6
X7080-T7241	-	67 900	60 200	14.5	68 300	59 600	12.5	67 100	56 300	7.0
7178-T651	-	92 500	81 900	9.0	87 800	77 800	9.0	80 200	68 100	2.2

NOTES: (1) One lot each of X7080-T7241 and 7178-T651; three lots of all others.

(2) 1/2-in. diameter specimens.

(3) 1/8-in. diameter specimens.

TABLE XIII

RESULTS OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS OF 1/2 AND 1-3/8-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE
P33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Thickness, in.	Specimen Thickness, in.	Surface Condition	Longitudinal (L-W)		Long-Transverse (W-L)			
				Meaningful K_{Ic} (1)	$2.5 \left(\frac{K_Q}{\sigma_{YS}} \right)^2$, in.	Meaningful K_{Ic} (1)	$2.5 \left(\frac{K_Q}{\sigma_{YS}} \right)^2$, in.		
7080-T7B41	1/2	343250	As Rolled	27 600	No (a,b)	28 300	No (a,b)		
				24 000	No (a,b)	26 000	No (a,b)		
	Average				31 900	No (a,b)	30 100	No (a,b)	
	Rolled Surface Removed (2)				31 600	No (a,b)	31 500	No (a,b)	
					21 600	No (a,b)	21 500	No (a,b)	
	Average				35 000	Yes	28 700	Yes	
	7178-T651	1-3/8	343259	Rolled Surface Removed (3)	37 500	Yes	30 000	Yes	
					34 500(4)	Yes	28 500(4)	Yes	
		Average				36 500(4)	Yes	28 000(4)	Yes
						34 100(4)	Yes	27 500(4)	Yes
Average				35 500	Yes	28 500	Yes		
				22 000	Yes	20 700	Yes		
7178-T651		1/2	340457	As Rolled	19 300	No (c-22)	20 100	No (c-21)	
					22 000	No (c-22)	20 700	No (c-21)	
		Average				21 200	No (c-17)	16 800	No (c-21)
		Rolled Surface Removed (2)				21 200	No (c-17)	16 800	No (c-21)
	24 500					No (c-29)	18 600	Yes	
	Average				23 200	No (c-14)	18 900	No (c-16)	
	7178-T651	1-3/8	340450	Rolled Surface Removed (3)	23 100	No (c-14)	18 900	No (c-16)	
					22 800	No (c-14)	18 900	No (c-16)	
		Average				23 000(4)	Yes	19 500	Yes
						23 500(4)	Yes	20 500(4)	Yes
Average				23 400(4)	Yes	20 600(4)	Yes		
				23 300	Yes	19 900(4)	Yes		

NOTES: (1) Indicated not meaningful if (a) the specimen was not thick enough, (b) plastic deformation was excessive, or (c) the fatigue crack front deviated from straightness by the per cent indicated, which was excessive.
 (2) 0.020 in. machined from each surface.
 (3) 3/16 in. machined from each surface.
 (4) These values were obtained with 1-in. thick compact tension specimens. Others were determined with notched bend specimens.

TABLE XIII

RESULTS OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS OF EXTRUDED 11/16x16-IN. ISOTHERMALLY STEPPED ALUMINUM ALLOY PANELS (1)
P33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	ARL Sample Number	Location in Width	Longitudinal (L-W)				Long-Transverse (W-L)						
			K_{Ic} , psi $\sqrt{in.}$	Meaningful K_{Ic} (2)	$\frac{K_{Ic}^2}{in.}$	2.5 $\left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{in.}\right)^2$	K_{Ic} , psi $\sqrt{in.}$	Meaningful K_{Ic} (2)	$\frac{K_{Ic}^2}{in.}$	2.5 $\left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{in.}\right)^2$			
7075-T6510	340637	W/2	26 500	Yes	0.264	No (c-14)	0.291	23 900	Yes (c-12)	0.232	23 800	Yes	0.230
			28 100	No (a,b)	0.286	No (c-23)	0.282	25 000	Yes	0.252	28 100	No (d)	0.234
			25 500	Yes	0.239	Yes	0.235	23 200	Yes	0.216	--	--	--
			25 700	Yes	0.222	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			35 000	No (a)	0.732	No (b)	0.609	29 200	No (b)	0.548	30 800	No (d)	0.610
7075-T73510	340635	W/4	33 400	No (a,b)	0.662	Yes	0.577	29 000	No (b)	0.139	29 200	Yes	0.527
			31 400	No (b)	0.575	No (b)	0.606	28 600	Yes	0.105	--	--	
			32 200	No (b)	0.603	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			34 600	No (a,b)	0.737	No (a)	0.730	34 300	No (a)	0.770	35 400	No (a,b)	0.922
			39 300	No (a)	0.947	No (a,b)	0.868	33 000	No (a)	0.711	35 400	No (a,b)	0.815
7075-T7342	340730	W/4	35 000	No (a,b)	0.754	No (a)	1.073	33 800	No (a,b)	0.624	35 400	No (a,b)	0.964
			32 300	No (a,b)	1.006	--	--	36 500	No (a)	0.668	38 500	No (a)	0.964
			34 600	No (a,b)	0.737	No (a)	0.730	--	--	--	--	--	
			39 300	No (a)	0.947	No (a,b)	0.868	34 300	No (a)	0.770	35 400	No (a,b)	0.922
			35 000	No (a,b)	0.754	No (a,b)	0.868	33 000	No (a)	0.711	35 400	No (a,b)	0.815
7176-T6510	340615	W/2	24 300	No (c-14)	0.197	No (c-31)	0.115	18 900	No (c-13)	0.130	20 300	Yes	0.150
			23 900	No (c-11)	0.188	No (c-15)	0.203	20 500	No (c-14)	0.153	18 800	Yes	0.126
			25 700	No (c-14)	0.218	No (c-19)	0.138	19 100	Yes (c-13)	0.139	--	--	
			22 800	No (c-14)	0.172	--	--	19 200	No (c-13)	0.133	--	--	
			22 000	Yes	0.161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

NOTES: (1) All specimens were 11/16-in. thick notched bend specimens.

(2) Indicated not meaningful if (a) the specimen was not thick enough, (b) plastic deformation was excessive, (c) the fatigue crack front deviated from straightness by the percent indicated, which was excessive, or (d) fatigue crack was not extended far enough.

(3) 0.020 in. machined from each surface.

TABLE XIV

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE MEANINGFUL RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS OF EXTRUDED 11/16x16-IN. INTEGRALLY STIFFENED ALUMINUM ALLOY PANELS

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Location in Width	K _{Ic} , psi√in.			
		Longitudinal (L-W) As-Extruded Surface	Machined Surfaces	Long-Transverse (W-L) As-Extruded Surface	Machined Surfaces
7075-T6510	W/2	26 600	--	23 900	23 800
	W/4	27 600	--	24 000	--
	Edge	25 600	26 500	--	--
7075-T73510	W/4	--	31 200	28 300	29 200
X7080-T7E42			NO MEANINGFUL DATA		
7178-T6510	W/2	--	--	--	20 300
	W/4	--	--	19 100	18 800
	Edge	22 000	--	--	--

Contrails

TABLE IV
RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS OF EXTRUDED 3-1/2x7-1/2-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS
P33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	AML Sample Number	Location in Width	Location in Thickness	Longitudinal (1)			Long-Transverse (2)			Short-Transverse (2)			
				K_{Ic} psi√in.	Meaningful		K_{Ic} psi√in.	Meaningful		K_{Ic} psi√in.	Meaningful		
					K_{Ic} (4)	$2.5 \left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{Y}$) ² in. ²		K_{Ic} (4)	$2.5 \left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{Y}$) ² in. ²		K_{Ic} (4)	$2.5 \left(\frac{K_{Ic}}{Y}$) ² in. ²	
7075-T6510	340619	1/2	1/4	30 900	No (b)	0.441	21 400	Yes	0.258	--	--	--	
				31 100	Yes	0.436	21 100	Yes	0.247	--	--	--	
				31 800(5)	Yes	0.440	20 900	Yes	0.242	--	--	--	
		31 800(5)	Yes	0.442	21 900(5)	Yes	0.250	--	--	--			
		--	--	--	22 100(5)	Yes	0.250	--	--	--			
		--	--	--	22 500	No (d-13)	0.257	--	--	--			
	1/2	Surface	1/2	1/4	31 300	No (d-22)	0.406	23 900	No (d-13)	0.267	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1/2	Edge	31 300	No (d-20)	0.406	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7075-T73510	340620	1/2	1/4	34 500	No (b)	0.809	22 400	Yes	0.387	--	--	--	
				33 700	No (b)	0.757	22 200	Yes	0.359	--	--	--	
				34 400(5)	Yes	0.720	23 500	Yes	0.402	--	--	--	
		34 200(5)	Yes	0.877	23 900(5)	Yes	0.415	--	--	--			
		34 800	No (b)	0.759	24 600	Yes	0.411	--	--	--			
		--	--	--	24 400	Yes	0.417	--	--	--			
	1/2	Surface	1/2	Edge	36 900	No (b)	0.879	--	--	--	--	--	--
					36 800	No (b)	0.841	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1/2	Edge	34 400	No (b)	0.664	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7080-T7342	340732	1/2	1/4	37 800	Yes	0.874	27 200	No (a)	0.529	--	--	--	
				36 300	No (b)	0.810	25 500	Yes	0.456	--	--	--	
				--	--	--	26 700	Yes	0.456	--	--	--	
		1/2	Surface	35 600	No (b)	0.785	28 900	No (a)	0.576	--	--	--	
				--	--	--	29 500	No (a,b)	0.596	--	--	--	
				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	1/2	Surface	1/2	Edge	41 400	No (a,b)	1.052	--	--	--	--	--	--
					40 700	No (a,b)	1.012	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1/2	Edge	36 500	No (b)	0.805	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7178-T651	340625	1/2	1/4	25 400	No (d-15)	0.275	15 300	No (d-11)	0.127	--	--	--	
				22 100	No (d-20)	0.201	13 200	No (d-11)	0.132	--	--	--	
				--	--	--	16 600	Yes	0.141	--	--	--	
		1/2	Surface	24 700(5)	Yes	0.251	17 700(5)	Yes	0.163	--	--	--	
				25 400(5)	Yes	0.266	18 300(5)	Yes	0.175	--	--	--	
				19 900	No (d-17)	0.156	18 500	No (d-13)	0.132	--	--	--	
	1/2	Surface	1/2	Edge	--	--	--	16 300	No (d-13)	0.130	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1/2	Edge	26 000	No (b)	0.290	--	--	--	--	--	--
					27 600	No (d-16)	0.296	--	--	--	--	--	--
					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTES: (1) Longitudinal bend specimens were 1-in. thick.
 (2) Long-transverse bend specimens were 1/2-in. thick.
 (3) Short-transverse bend specimens were 1/4-in. thick.
 (4) Indicated not meaningful if (a) specimen was not thick enough, (b) plastic deformation was excessive, (c) fatigue crack was too long, or (d) the fatigue crack front deviated from straightness by the per cent indicated, which was excessive.
 (5) These values were obtained with 1-in. thick compact tension specimens.

TABLE XVI

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE MEANINGFUL RESULTS OF FRACTURE-TOUGHNESS TESTS OF EXTRUDED 3-1/2x7-1/2-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Location in Width	Location in Thickness	K _{Ic} , psi√in.			
			Longitudinal (L-W)	Longitudinal (L-T)	Long-Transverse (W-L)	Short-Transverse (T-L)
7075-T6510	W/2	T/2	--	37 200	21 400	--
	W/2	T/4	31 600	40 300	21 600	19 200
	Edge	Surface	--	--	--	21 500
7075-T73510	W/2	T/2	--	--	22 400	--
	W/2	T/4	33 800	--	23 300	20 200
	Edge	Surface	--	--	24 500	--
X7080-T7E42	W/2	T/2	37 800	--	--	--
	W/2	T/4	--	--	26 000	23 200
	Edge	Surface	--	--	--	--
7178-T651	W/2	T/2	--	--	--	--
	W/4	T/4	25 100	--	17 500	14 400
	Edge	Surface	--	--	--	--

TABLE XVII

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE MEANINGFUL RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Direction	1/2-in. Plate		1-3/8-in. Plate		3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bars		11/16x16-in. Extruded Panels	
		Average K_{Ic} , psi√in.	$\frac{K_{Ic}}{2.5(\frac{a}{YS})}$, in.	Average K_{Ic} , psi√in.	$\frac{K_{Ic}}{2.5(\frac{a}{YS})}$, in.	Average K_{Ic} , psi√in.	$\frac{K_{Ic}}{2.5(\frac{a}{YS})}$, in.	Average K_{Ic} , psi√in.	$\frac{K_{Ic}}{2.5(\frac{a}{YS})}$, in.
7075-T6-Type	L (L-W)	--	---	25 600	0.267	31 600	0.436	27 600	0.280
	IT (W-L)	--	---	21 700	0.203	21 500	0.259	24 000	0.232
	ST (T-L)	--	---	--	---	19 200	0.242	--	---
7075-T73-Type	L (L-W)	--	---	30 100	0.610	33 800	0.701	--	---
	IT (W-L)	--	---	28 600	0.455	23 400	0.425	28 300	0.514
	ST (T-L)	--	---	--	---	20 200	0.342	--	---
X7080-T7-Type	L (L-W)	--	---	35 600	0.872	37 800	0.874	--	---
	IT (W-L)	--	---	28 500	0.571	26 000	0.475	--	---
	ST (T-L)	--	---	--	---	23 200	0.411	--	---
7178-T6-Type	L (L-W)	22 000	0.179	23 300	0.202	25 100	0.258	22 000	0.161
	IT (W-L)	20 700	0.173	20 300	0.170	17 500	0.160	19 100	0.132
	ST (T-L)	--	---	--	---	14 400	0.134	--	---

TABLE XVIII

CYCLES REQUIRED TO INITIATE FATIGUE CRACKS IN CENTER-NOTCHED SPECIMENS
FROM ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES

Net Stress = 3300 psi minimum to 9900 psi maximum
Gross Stress = 2700 psi minimum to 8200 psi maximum

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy	Temper	Product	ARL Sample Number	Nominal Specimen Thickness, in.	Surface Condition or Location	Direction	No. of Tests	Number of Cycles to Initiate Crack
7075	T6510	Extruded Panel	340637	11/16	Extruded	L	3	82,300, 95,200, 116,700
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	120,700, 154,400
					Extruded	LT	3	98,100, 113,000, 225,200
	T6510	Extruded Bar	340619	3/4	Surface	L	2	113,500, 128,200
					T/4	L	1	148,000
7075	T73510	Extruded Panel	340639	11/16	Extruded	L	3	62,300, 68,700, 78,200
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	56,400, 106,500
					Extruded	LT	3	71,100, 82,200, 86,900
	T73510	Extruded Bar	340620	3/4	Surface	L	2	91,100, 139,000
					T/4	L	1	97,100
X7080	T7E42	Extruded Panel	340730	11/16	Extruded	L	3	71,900, 110,600, 116,000
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	79,000, 85,000
					Extruded	LT	3	55,600, 56,700, 69,400
	T7342	Extruded Bar	340732	3/4	Surface	L	2	97,700, 111,000
					T/4	L	1	91,400
	T7E41	1/2-in. Plate	343260	1/2	Rolled	L	4	80,700, 105,100, 113,300, 164,000
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	71,000, 116,400
					Rolled	LT	3	82,200, 90,300, 107,500
	T7E41	1-3/8-in. Plate	343259	3/4	T/2	L	3	51,600, 80,300, 86,600
					T/2	LT	3	72,900, 75,600, 83,700
7178	T6510	Extruded Panel	340616	11/16	Extruded	L	3	95,000, 98,600, 137,600
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	145,000, 200,100
					Extruded	LT	3	116,900, 124,600, 235,100
	T6510	Extruded Bar	340635	3/4	Surface	L	2	121,700, 155,700
					T/4	L	1	137,800
	T651	1/2-in. Plate	340457	1/2	Rolled	L	3	312,300 ^(d) , 3,874,100 ^(d,e) , 11,954,900 ^(d)
					Machined ^(a)	L	2	398,100, 1,570,400 ^(d)
					Rolled	LT	3	450,700, 6,008,600 ^(d) , 11,252,000
	T651	1-3/8-in. Plate	340450	3/4	T/2	L	3	107,600, 167,900, 208,800 ^(b)
					T/2	LT	3	147,100, 209,100, 1,149,400

NOTES: (a) 0.020 machined from surface.
(b) Complete fracture.
(c) Failed in grip end.
(d) Hole oversize.

Contrails

TABLE XIX
RESULTS OF ACCELERATED EXFOLIATION TESTS (1) OF ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Product	Thickness, in.	Sample Number	Degree of Susceptibility to Exfoliation			
				Surface	Near Surface (2)	T/4 Plane T/2 Plane	
X7080-T7E41	Plate	1/2	343260	None	-- Very Slight	Very Slight	-- Very Slight
		1-3/8	343259	--	-- Very Slight	--	-- Severe (3)
7178-T651		1/2	340457	Very Slight	-- Very Slight	Very Slight	-- Severe (3)
		1-3/8	340450	--	-- Very Slight	--	-- Severe (3)
7075-T6510	Extruded Shape	11/16	340637	None	-- Severe (3)	Severe (3)	-- Severe (3)
		3-1/2	340619	None	-- Severe (3)	Severe (3)	-- Severe (3)
7075-T73510		11/16	340639	None	-- None	None	-- None
		3-1/2	340620	None	-- None	None	-- None
X7080-T7E42		11/16	340730	None	-- Very Slight	Very Slight	-- Very Slight
		3-1/2	340731	None	-- Very Slight	Very Slight	-- Very Slight
7178-T6510		11/16	340616	None	-- Severe (3)	Severe (3)	-- Severe (3)
		3-1/2	340635	None	-- Severe (3)	Severe (3)	-- Severe (3)

NOTES: (1) Two week exposure to acidified 5% NaCl intermittent spray at 120 F.
 (2) 3/16 in. machined off rolled surface in 1-3/8-in. plate, T/10 plane
 .in 3-1/2-in. thick extruded bars.
 (3) Specimen removed from test after only one week exposure.

TABLE XX

RESULTS OF STRESS-CORROSION TESTS OF LONGITUDINAL SPECIMENS (1) FROM ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
Status as of June 13, 1969
F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Number	Alternate Immersion in 3-1/2% NaCl 182 Days		Seacoast Atmosphere 4 Years		Industrial Atmosphere 4 Years		
		F/N	Days	F/N	Days	F/N	Days	
		<u>1-3/8-in. Plate</u>						
X7080-T7E41	343259	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518	
7178-T651	340450	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518	
		<u>3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bar</u>						
7075-T6510	340619	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365	
7075-T73510	340620	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365	
X7080-T7E42	340731	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365	
7178-T6510	340635	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365	

NOTES: F/N - Number of failures over number of specimens exposed

Days - Days to failure; specimens which completed the specified period without failing, or which have not failed and are still in test are indicated by OK.

(1) Triplicate 0.437 in. diameter specimens stressed to 75 per cent of the respective yield strength.

Contrails

TABLE XXI

RESULTS OF STRESS-CORROSION TESTS OF LONG-TRANSVERSE SPECIMENS⁽¹⁾ FROM ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES
 Status as of June 13, 1969
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Alternate Immersion in 3-1/2% NaCl 84 or 182 Days		Seacoast Atmosphere 4 Years		Industrial Atmosphere 4 Years	
		F/N	Days	F/N	Days	F/N	Days
<u>1/2-in. Plate</u>							
<u>0.437 in. Specimens</u>							
X7080-T7E41	343260	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
7178-T651	340457	3/3	60,63,82	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
<u>1-3/8-in. Plate</u>							
<u>0.437 in. Specimens</u>							
X7080-T7E41	343259	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
7178-T651	343450	3/3	60.82,103	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
<u>11/16x16-in. Extruded Ribbed Panel</u>							
<u>0.125 in. Specimens Centered Between Upstanding Ribs</u>							
7075-T6510	340637	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 165	0/3	OK 231
7075-T73510	340639	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 165	0/3	OK 231
X7080-T7E42	340730	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 165	0/3	OK 231
7178-T6510	340616	3/3	56,67,67	0/3	OK 165	0/3	OK 231
<u>0.125 in. Specimens Centered Under Upstanding Rib⁽²⁾</u>							
7075-T6510	340637	3/3	25,49,58	---	--	---	--
7075-T73510	340639	0/3	OK 84	---	--	---	--
X7080-T7E42	340730	0/3	OK 84	---	--	---	--
7178-T6510	340616	3/3	10,11,13	---	--	---	--
<u>0.437 in. Specimens Centered Under Upstanding Rib⁽²⁾</u>							
7075-T6510	340637	3/3	11,15,37	3/3	65,65,65	0/3	OK 365
7075-T73510	340639	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
X7080-T7E42	340730	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
7178-T6510	340616	3/3	3,10,13	3/3	65,65,65	0/3	OK 365
<u>3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bar⁽²⁾</u>							
<u>0.437 in. Specimens</u>							
7075-T6510	340619	3/3	4,4,4	3/3	65,130,130	0/3	OK 365
7075-T73510	340620	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
X7080-T7E42	340731	0/3	OK 182	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
7178-T6510	340635	3/3	3,4,4	3/3	65,65,130	0/3	OK 365

NOTES: F/N - Number of failures over number of specimens exposed.
 Days - Days to failure; OK indicates specimen did not fail and either completed test or is still in test.

- (1) Triplicate specimens stressed to 75 per cent of the respective yield strength.
- (2) These specimens did not contain a true long-transverse grain structure.

TABLE XXII
RESULTS OF STRESS-CORROSION TESTS OF SHORT-TRANSVERSE SPECIMENS (1) FROM 1-3/8-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE
 Status as of June 13, 1969
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Stress % Y.S.	Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl				Seacoast Atmosphere		Industrial Atmosphere	
			30 Days	84 Days	F/N	Days	F/N	Days	F/N	Days
X7080-T7E41	343259	75	0/1	OK 30(2)	2/2	(3)	0/3	OK 439	3/3	199,199,206
			0/1	OK 30(2)	2/2	(3)	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
			0/1	OK 30(2)	2/2	(3)	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
			0/1	OK 30(2)	2/2	(3)	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
			0/1	OK 30(2)	0/2	OK 84(2)	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
			0/1	OK 30(2)	0/2	OK 84(2)	0/3	OK 439	0/3	OK 518
			3/3	6,6,6	-	--	3/3	127,127,127	3/3	82,82,108
			3/3	6,6,6	-	--	3/3	127,127,127	3/3	206,206,514
			1/1	9	2/2	30,70	0/3	OK 439	1/3	464,2 OK 518
7178-T651	340450	50								
		25								
Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Stress % Y.S.	Total Immersion in Boiling 5% NaCl							
			96 Hours		Hours					
			F/N	Hours	F/N	Hours				
X7080-T7E41	343259	75	3/3	1,1,3	0/3					
		50	3/3	2,2,67	0/3					
		25	0/3	OK 96						

NOTES: F/N - Number of failures over number of specimens exposed.
 Days - Days to failure; OK indicates specimen did not fail and either completed test or is still in test.

- (1) Triplicate 0.750 in. O.D. C-rings stressed to the indicated percentage of the respective yield strength.
- (2) Metallographic examination after the indicated exposure verified specimen to be free of cracking.
- (3) Metallographic examination after 84 days exposure revealed the presence of incipient stress-corrosion cracks which were most likely present earlier.

TABLE XXIII

RESULTS OF STRESS-CORROSION TESTS OF SHORT-TRANSVERSE SPECIMENS (1) FROM EXTRUDED 3-1/2x7-1/2-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS
Status as of June 13, 1969

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Stress % Y.S.	Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl		Seacoast Atmosphere		Industrial Atmosphere	
			F/N	84 days	F/N	Days	F/N	Days
7075-T6510	340619	50	3/3	1,2,2	3/3	5,5,65	3/3	47,132,143
		25	3/3	2,4,4	3/3	65,65,65	1/3	320,2 OK 365
		15	1/3	4,2 OK 84	3/3	65,65,337	0/3	OK 365
7075-T73510	340620	75	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		50	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
X7080-T7E42	340731	75	3/3	49,84,84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		50	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		42	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		34	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		25	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
		15	0/3	OK 84	0/3	OK 376	0/3	OK 365
7178-T6510	340635	50	3/3	1,1,1	3/3	5,5,5	3/3	12,14,26
		25	3/3	2,3,4	3/3	5,5,55	0/3	OK 365
		15	1/3	4,2 OK 84	1/3	55,2 OK 376	0/3	OK 365

NOTES: F/N - Number of failures over number of specimens exposed.
Days - Days to failure; OK indicates specimen did not fail and either completed test or is still in test.

(1) Triplicate 0.125 in. diameter specimens stressed to the indicated percentages of the respective yield strength.

TABLE XXIV

REDUCTION IN TENSILE STRENGTH BY CORROSION OF LONGITUDINAL AND LONG-TRANSVERSE SPECIMENS⁽¹⁾ FROM ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATE AND EXTRUDED SHAPES

F33615-67-C-1521

Average Per Cent Loss in Tensile Strength

<u>1/2 in. Plate</u>						
<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Long-Transverse</u>		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>		
		<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	
	X7080-T7E41	343260	0	0	0	
	7178-T651	340457	6	*	*	

<u>1-3/8 in. Plate</u>						
<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Longitudinal</u>		<u>Long-Transverse</u>		
		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>		
		<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	
	X7080-T7E41	343259	0	0	0	4
	7178-T651	340450	11	20	11	*

<u>11/16x16 in. Extruded Ribbed Panel</u>							
<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Between Ribs</u>		<u>Long-Transverse</u>		<u>Upstanding Rib</u>	
		<u>0.125 in. Diameter</u>		<u>0.125 in. Diameter</u>		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>	
		<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>
	7075-T6510	340637	6	13	18	*	8
	7075-T73510	340639	4	6	6	*	8
	X7080-T7E42	340730	4	3	2	3	13
	7178-T6510	340616	12	*	17	*	3
							9
							*

<u>3-1/2x7-1/2 in. Extruded Bar</u>						
<u>Alloy and Temper</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Longitudinal</u>		<u>Long-Transverse</u>		
		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>		<u>0.437 in. Diameter</u>		
		<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	
	7075-T6510	340619	8	11	10	*
	7075-T73510	340620	3	4	11	9
	X7080-T7E42	340731	1	1	3(2)	12(2)
	7178-T6510	340635	8	16	17	*

NOTES: (1) Duplicate unstressed and triplicate specimens stressed to 75% of the respective yield strength were exposed to alternate immersion in 3.5% NaCl solution. The 0.437-in. diameter specimens were exposed for 182 days, and the 0.125-in. diameter specimens were exposed for 84 days.

(2) Metallographic examination of these specimens indicated the relatively high loss for the stressed specimens was the result of incipient stress-corrosion cracking.

* No value since all three specimens failed by stress-corrosion cracking.

TABLE XXV
 REDUCTION IN TENSILE STRENGTH BY CORROSION OF SHORT-TRANSVERSE SPECIMENS FROM EXTRUDED 3-1/2x7-1/2 IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS (1)
 F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Average Per Cent Loss in Tensile Strength						
		Unstressed	Stressed 15% Y.S.	Stressed 25% Y.S.	Stressed 34% Y.S.	Stressed 42% Y.S.	Stressed 50% Y.S.	Stressed 75% Y.S.
7075-T6510	340619	27(2)	53#(2)	*	--	--	*	--
7075-T73510	340620	18(3)	--	--	--	--	22	41(3)
X7080-T7E42	340731	10	10	12	9	13	17	*
7178-T6510	340635	28(2)	61#(2)	*	--	--	*	--

NOTES: (1) Triplicate 0.125 in. diameter tensile specimens which were stressed in direct tension to the indicated percentage of the respective yield strength, and duplicate unstressed specimens, were exposed to 3.5% NaCl solution by alternate immersion for 84 days.

(2) Metallographic examination indicated that the relatively high loss on the stressed specimens was the result of incipient stress-corrosion cracking.

(3) Metallographic examination of these specimens indicated the relatively high loss on the stressed specimens was merely the result of deeper corrosive attack than that on the unstressed specimens.

* No value since all three specimens failed by stress-corrosion cracking.

Value for duplicate specimens, third specimen failed by stress-corrosion cracking.

TABLE XXVI
STRESS-CORROSION FRACTURE TOUGHNESS DATA FOR SHORT-TRANSVERSE RING-LOADED SPECIMENS (1) OF SOME
EXTRUDED 3-1/2x1-1/2-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS EXPOSED IN 3-1/2% NaCl SOLUTION

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Type of Test (2,3)	Number of Cycles	Ring No. (4)	Initial Values			Values at Fracture			Time to Fracture, hrs.
					Crack Length Measured (5) in.	Load, lb	K_{II} (6) psi/in.	Crack Length Measured (5) in.	Load, lb	K_{Ic} (6) psi/in.	
7075-T6510	340619	CI	---	1	0.955	2700	19 500	--	2440	22 100	318**
					0.950†	2800	18 400	1.10	2550	21 400	260†
7075-T73510	340620	CI	---	1	1.000	2270	15 100	1.157	2030	18 200	310
					0.985	2030	12 900	1.219	1930	18 200	840
X7080-T7E42	340732	AI	43 105	2	0.965	3010	19 800	0.990	3010	19 900*	340*
					0.977	2520	19 500	1.076	2460	20 000*	1080*
7178-T6510	340635	CI	---	1	1.055	3110	20 800†	1.168	2730	24 600†	1010
					1.010	3030	20 900†	1.052	2970	21 900†	950
7178-T6510	340635	AI	24 60 62	2	1.000	1930	13 000	1.160	1710	15 100	340
					1.000	1920	13 000	1.122	1770	14 900	122
					0.990	1720	11 500	1.240	1430	15 300	264
					0.977	1510	10 000	1.200	1420	14 700	480

- NOTES:** (1) Data are for single tests of 1-in. thick compact tension specimens. All specimens except one, noted †, were precracked in fatigue.
- (2) AI - Alternate Immersion; CI - Constant Immersion.
- (3) Alternate immersion cycles were accomplished manually during working hours. Specimens were submerged overnight and on weekends.
- (4) Spring constant for ring No. 1 is 89.5 lb/mil. Spring constant for ring No. 2 is 20.4 lb/mil.
- (5) Initial crack lengths were measured on the surfaces of the specimens. Final crack lengths were measured on fracture surfaces. Calculated crack lengths were obtained with a clip gage and compliance calibration data.
- (6) Stress intensities K_{II} and K_{Ic} are based on calculated crack lengths, except where noted (†).

- † Crack was a 1/16-in.-wide saw cut.
- ** Wetting agent added to solution.
- * These tests were discontinued after the indicated exposure periods.
- † Calculated crack lengths may be incorrect because of creep in the specimen or a defective clip gage. K values are based on measured crack lengths.

Contrails

TABLE XXVII

STRESS-CORROSION FRACTURE TOUGHNESS DATA FOR SHORT-TRANSVERSE BOLT-LOADED SPECIMENS (1) OF SOME EXTRUDED 3-1/2x7-1/2-IN. ALUMINUM ALLOY BARS EXPOSED TO 3-1/2% NaCl SOLUTION

F33615-67-C-1521

Alloy and Temper	Sample Number	Type of Test (2,3)	Exposure Period, hrs.	Method of Precracking	Initial Values			Residual Values		
					Crack Length, in.	Load, lb	K _{Ic} , psi√in.	Crack Length, in.	Load, lb	K _{Ic} , psi√in.
7075-T6510	340619	AI	800	Tension	1.015	2760	19 200	1.555	560	13 000
			800	Fatigue	0.975	2340	15 300	1.200	1410	13 500
			2500	Fatigue	0.950	2740	17 300	1.430	792	13 000
	340620	CI	340	Fatigue	1.000	2590	17 500	1.090	2370	17 100
			1000	Fatigue	0.950	2880	18 200	1.090	1830	14 400
			2500	Tension	1.060	2580	19 200	1.500	410	8 100
7075-T73510	340732	AI	800	Fatigue	1.005	2530	17 300	1.396	900	13 500
			800	Fatigue	1.010	2220	15 300	1.420	813	13 000
			2500	Fatigue	0.965	3200	20 600	0.965	2950	19 000
	340732	CI	2150	Fatigue	0.990	2490	16 600	1.009	2050	14 100
			340	Fatigue	0.940	3180	19 800	0.950	2850	18 000
			1000	Fatigue	0.950	3120	18 700	0.980	2670	17 500
X7080-T7E42	340732	AI	2150	Fatigue	0.985	2810	18 600	1.004	2400	16 400
			800	Fatigue	0.980	2820	18 600	0.975	2440	16 000
			2500	Tension	1.120	2750	23 200	1.389	1340	20 100
	340635	CI	2500	Fatigue	0.990	3130	20 900	1.082	2300	17 800
			2500	Fatigue	0.975	3190	20 900	1.092	2320	18 200
			2500	Fatigue	0.985	2800	18 600	1.118	1855	15 200
7178-T6510	AI	800	Tension	1.065	1920	14 400	1.485	526	10 000	
		800	Fatigue	0.965	1790	11 600	1.125	1177	9 800	
		2500	Fatigue	0.975	1990	13 000	1.175	945	8 600	
7178-T6510	CI	2500	Tension	1.060	1940	14 400	1.580	350	8 700	
		2500	Fatigue	0.995	1930	13 000	1.330	852	10 800	

NOTES: (1) Data shown are for single tests of 1-in. thick compact tension specimens.

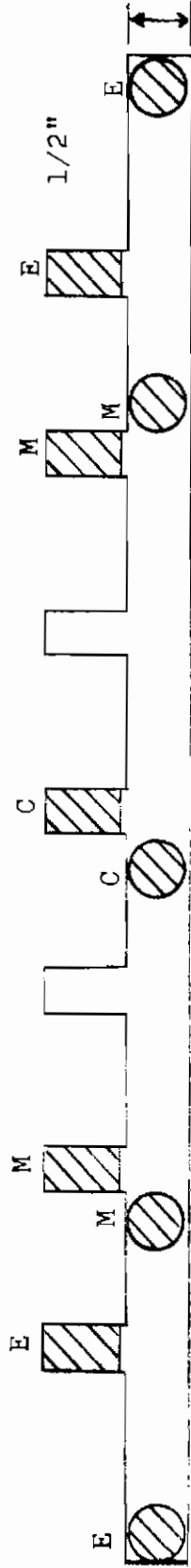
(2) AI - Alternate Immersion; CI - Constant Immersion.

(3) Alternate immersion cycles were continuous; 10 minutes in and 50 minutes out of solution.

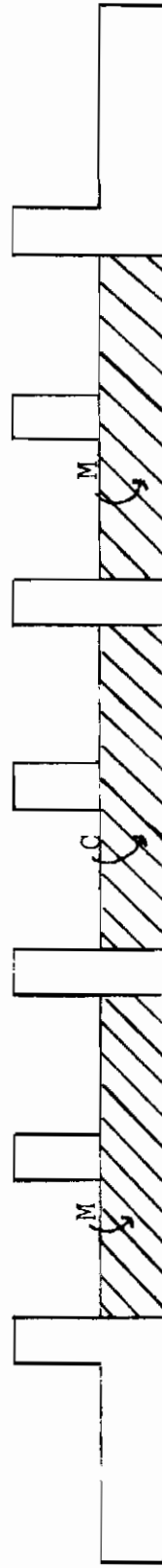
E - Edge

M - Midway (W/4)

C - Center (W/2)



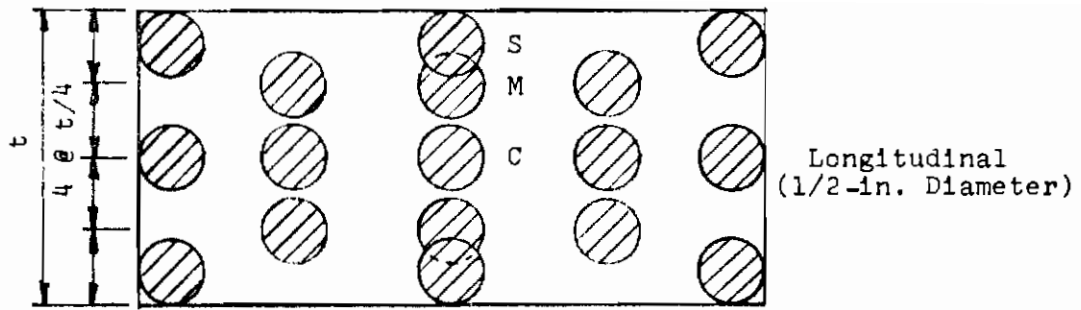
Longitudinal (1/2-in. Wide Sheet-type and 0.357-in. Diameter Round)



Long-Transverse (0.357-in. Diameter Round)

Fig. 1 Locations of Tensile Specimens in 11/16x16-in. Extruded Integrally-Stiffened Panels.

Contrails



C - Center
M - Midway
S - Surface

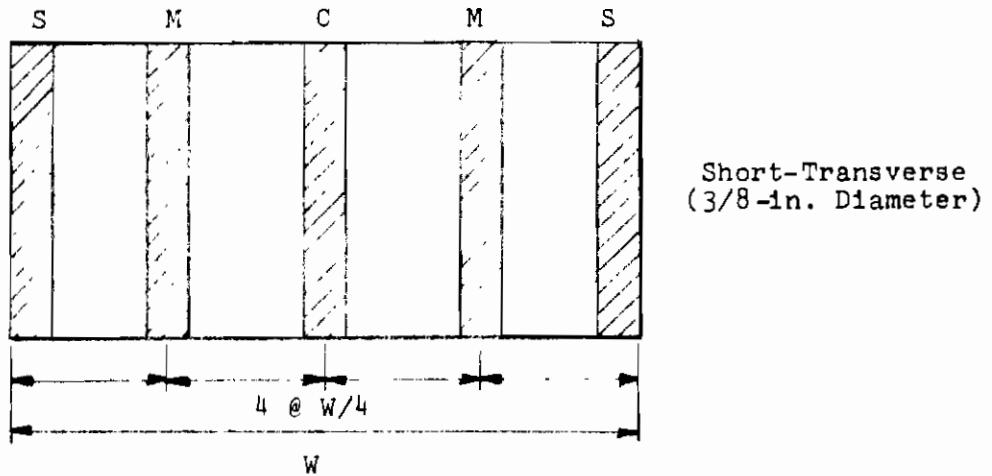
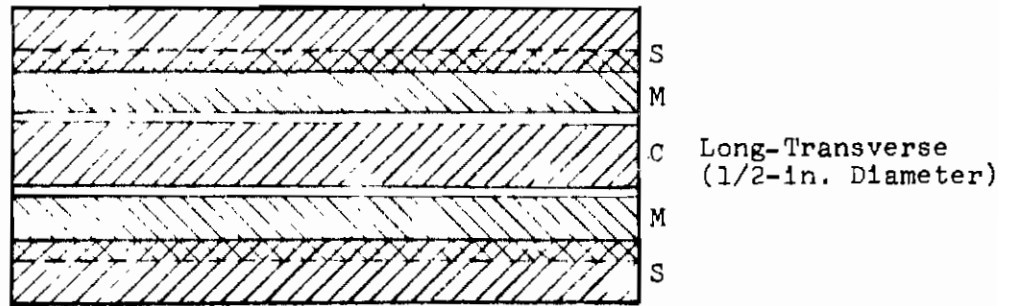
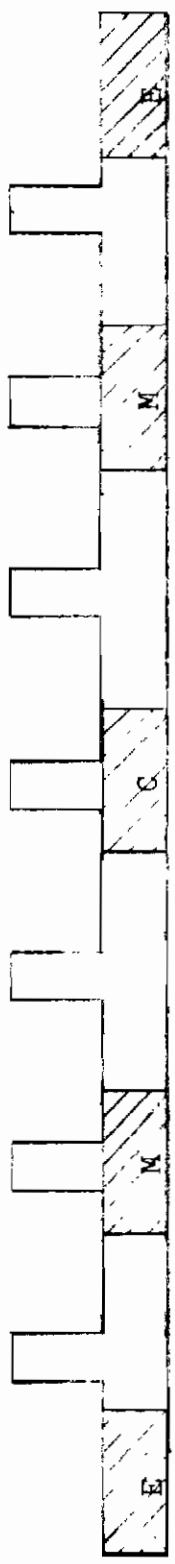


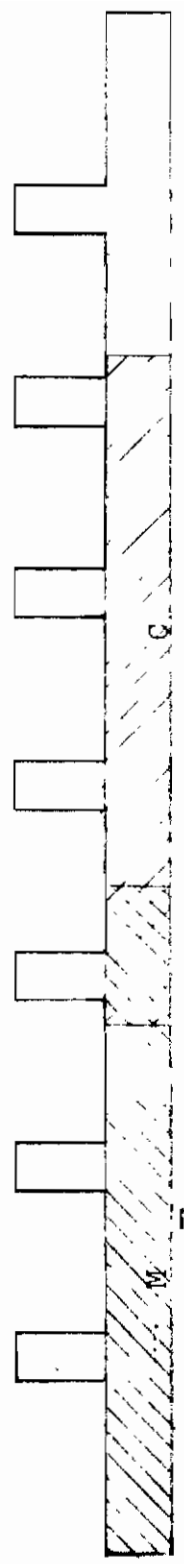
Fig. 2 Locations of Tensile Specimens in 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bars.

Fig. 2

C - Center (W/2) M - Midway (W/4) E - Edge

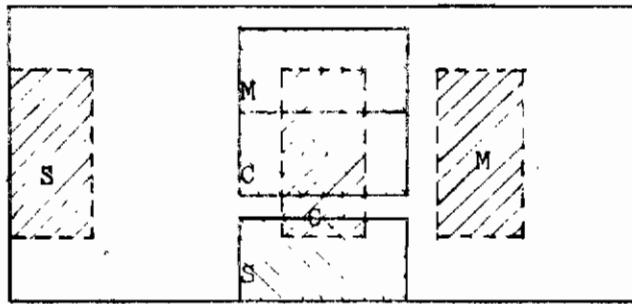


Longitudinal (11/16x1-1/2x7-in.) - LW



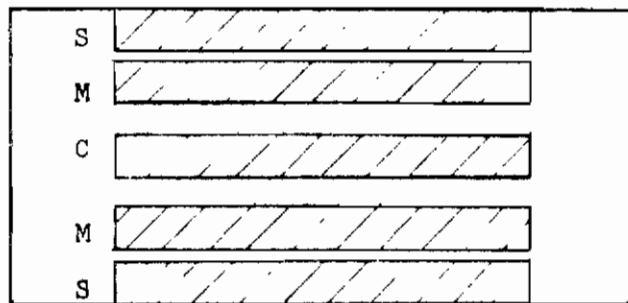
Long-Transverse (11/16x1-1/2x7-in.) - WL

Fig. 3 Locations of Fracture Toughness Specimens in 11/16x16-in. Extruded Integrally Stiffened Panels.



Longitudinal (1x2x9-in.)

3 Flatwise (C,M,S,) - LW
 3 Edgewise (C,M,S,) - LT

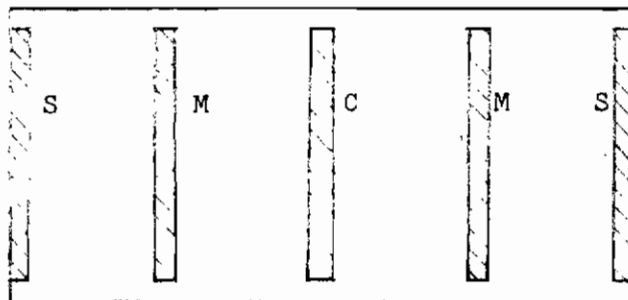


C - Center
 M - Midway
 S - Surface

Long-Transverse

(1/2x1x5-in.)

Flatwise - WL

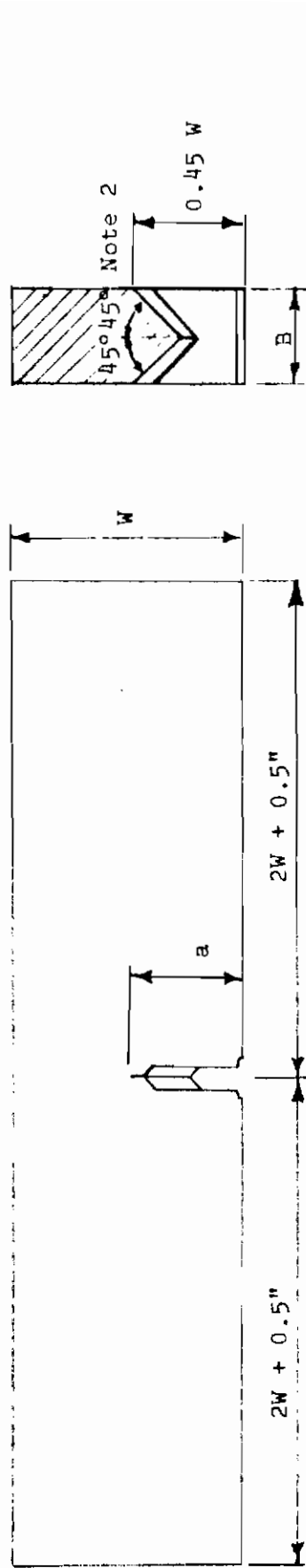


Short-Transverse - TL

(1/4x1/2x3-in.)

Fig. 4 Locations of Fracture Toughness Specimens in 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bars.

Fig. 4

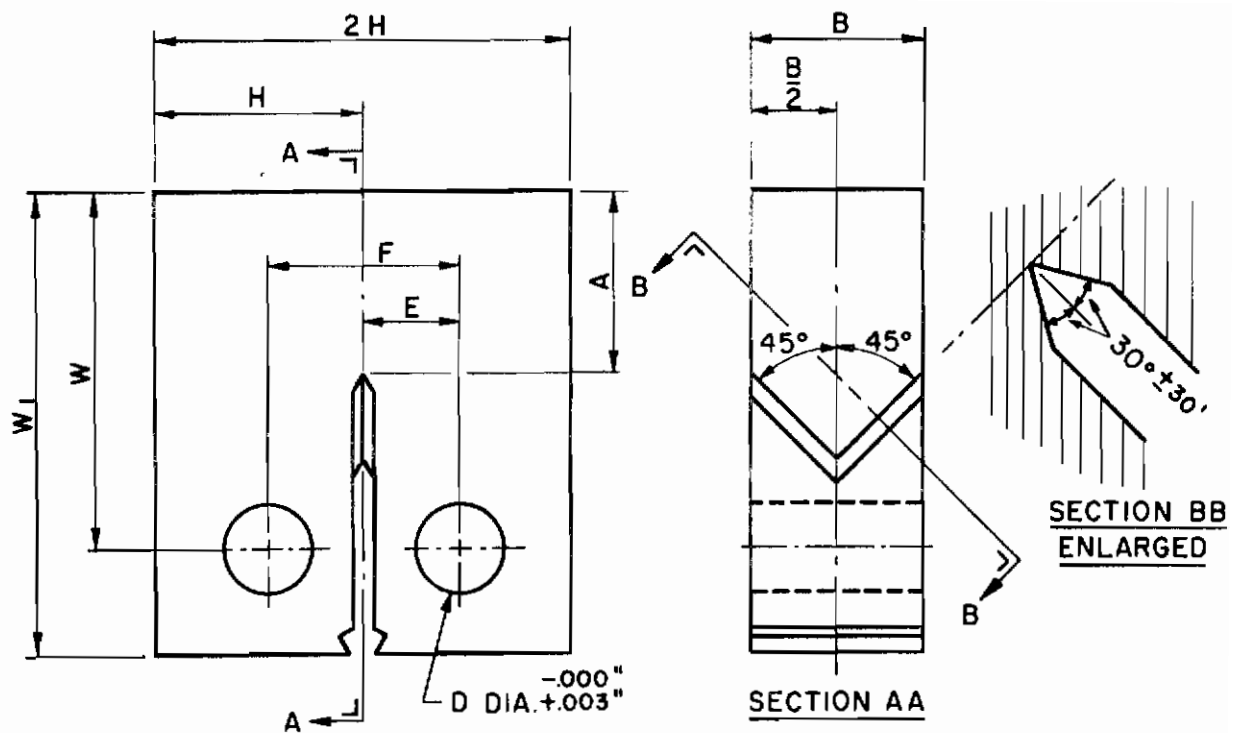


Thickness, B, in.	Width, W, in.	Length, in.	Crack Length, a, Note 1 in.
1	2	9	1
11/16	1-1/2	7	1-1/2
1/2	1	5	1/2
1/4	1/2	3	1/4

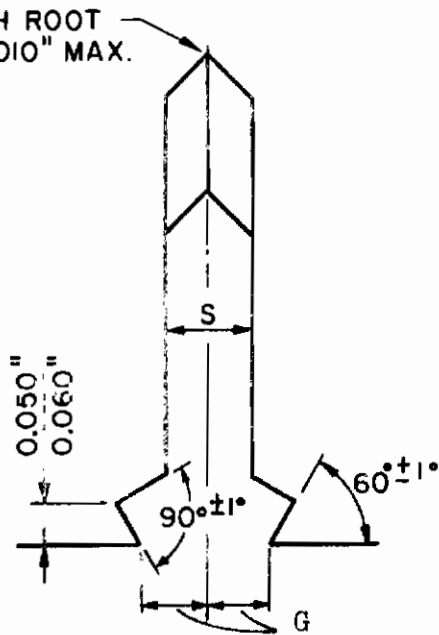
Note 1 Including at least 0.050 in. of fatigue crack.

Note 2 For 1/4-in. thick specimens, the chevron angle is 70 rather than 45 degrees.

Fig. 5 Notch-Bend Fracture-Toughness Specimen.



NOTCH ROOT
RADIUS .010" MAX.



NOTCH

ENLARGED VIEW

PROPORTIONS

- $B =$ THICKNESS
- $A = 1.1B$
- $W = 2B$; $W_1 = 2.5B$
- $S \approx 0.1B$
- $F = 2E = 1.10B$
- $H = 1.2B$
- $D = 0.5B$

FIG. 6

COMPACT TENSION FRACTURE TOUGHNESS SPECIMEN

Approved for Public Release

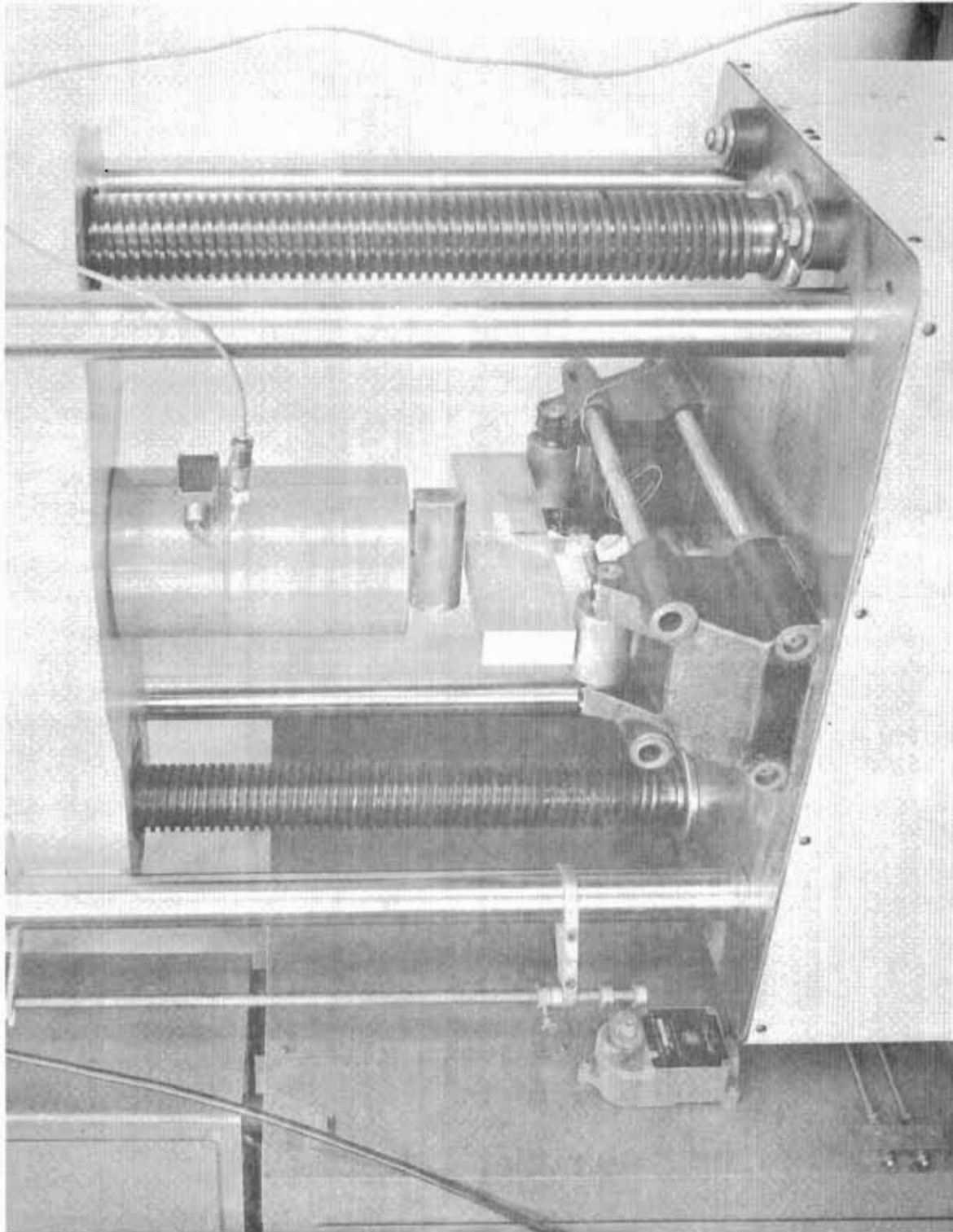


FIG. 7 Setup for Notch-Bend Fracture Toughness Test.

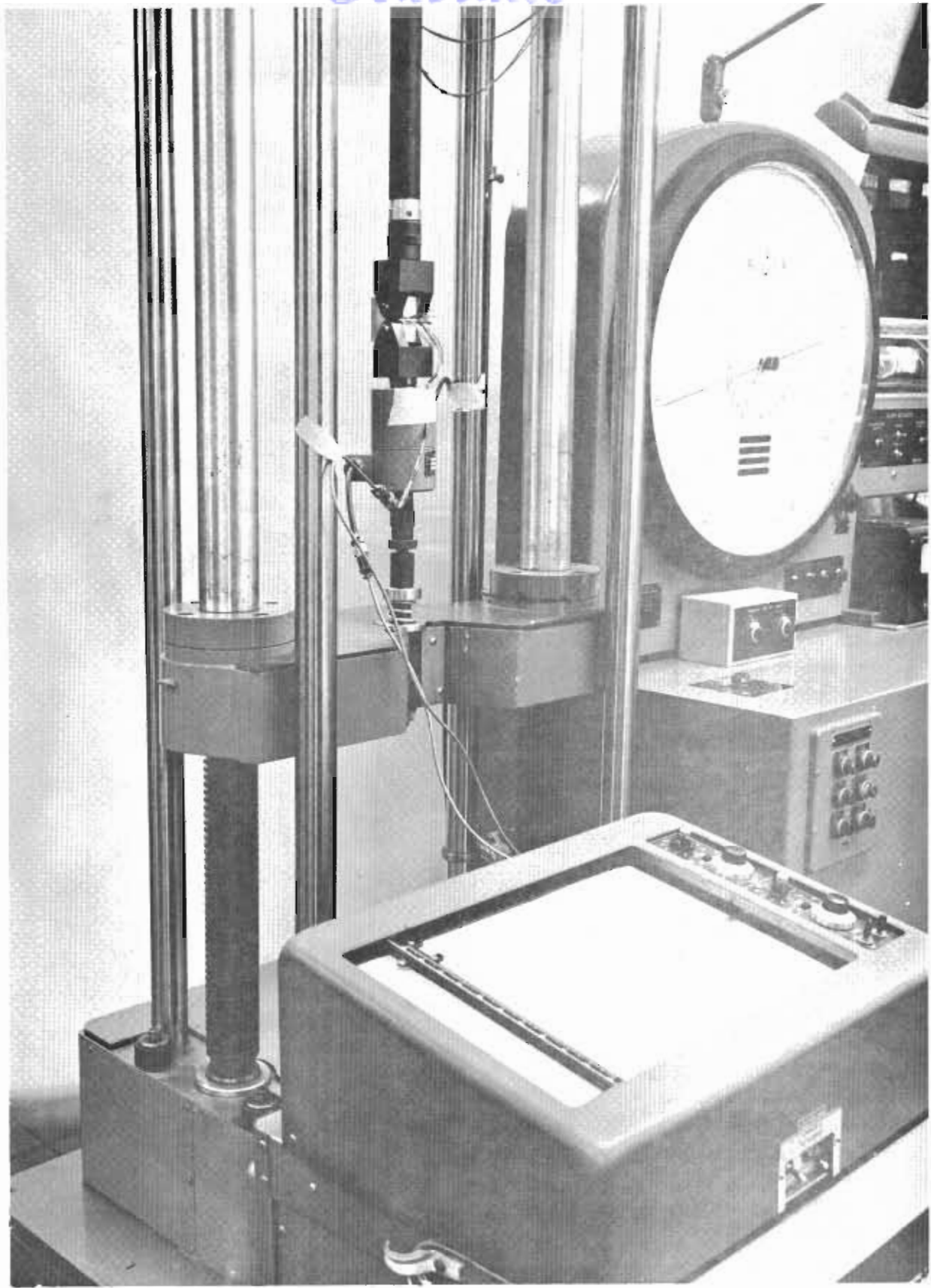


Fig. 8 Setup for Compact Tension Fracture-Toughness Test.

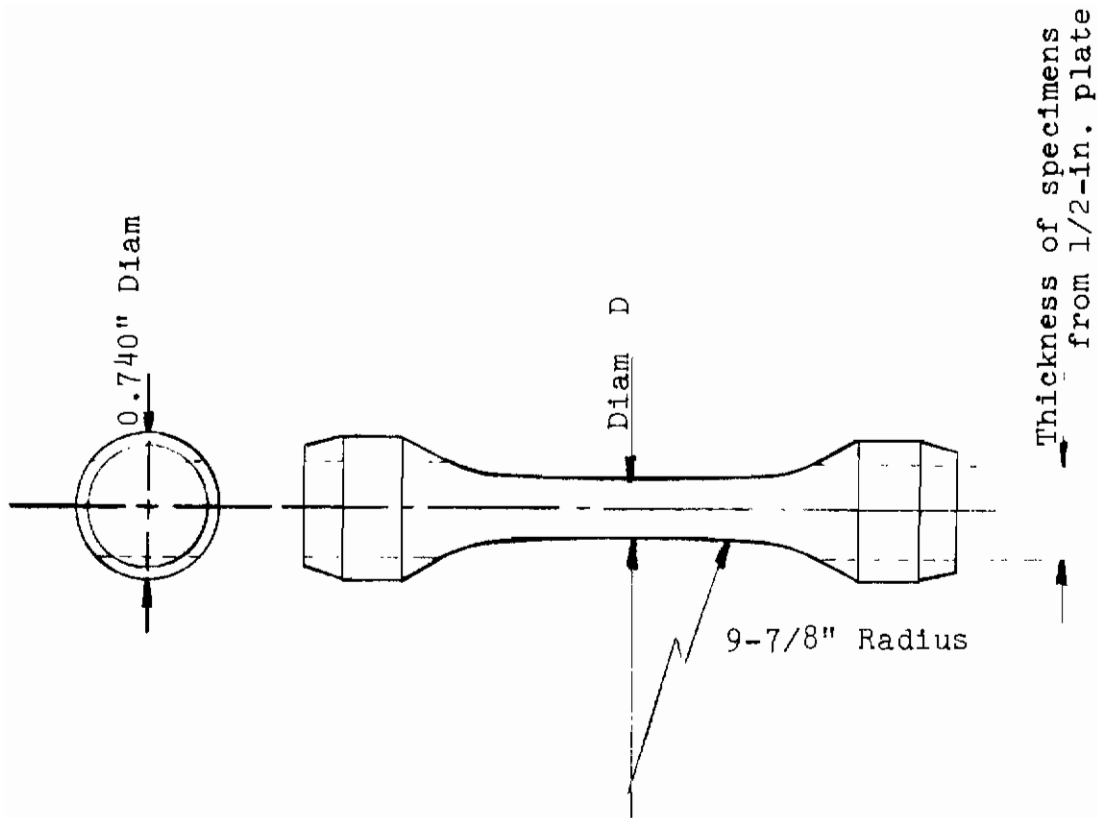
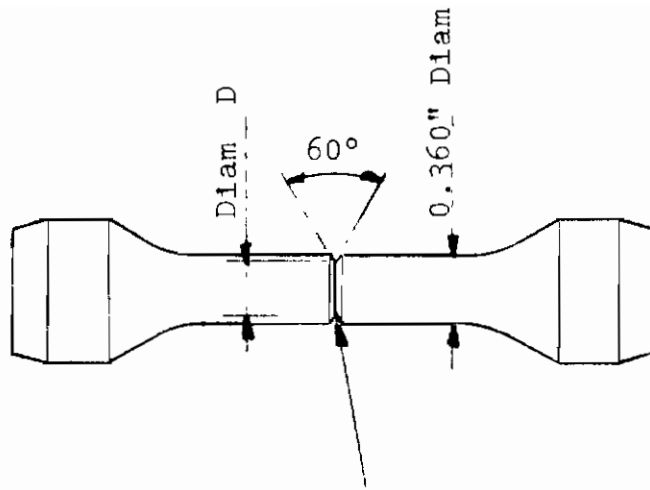


Fig. 9 Smooth Axial-Stress Fatigue Specimen.

NOTE: Specimens 0.250 in. in diameter were used to test 1/2 in. plate, and other materials at maximum stresses of 70,000 psi or higher. Specimens 0.300 in. in diameter were used for other tests.



Notch Tip Radius, e

Theoretical Stress Concentration Factor, K_t	Diameter D, in.	Notch Tip Radius, e, in.
3.0	0.253	0.013
≥12	0.300	≤0.0005

Fig. 10 Notched Axial-Stress Fatigue Specimen.

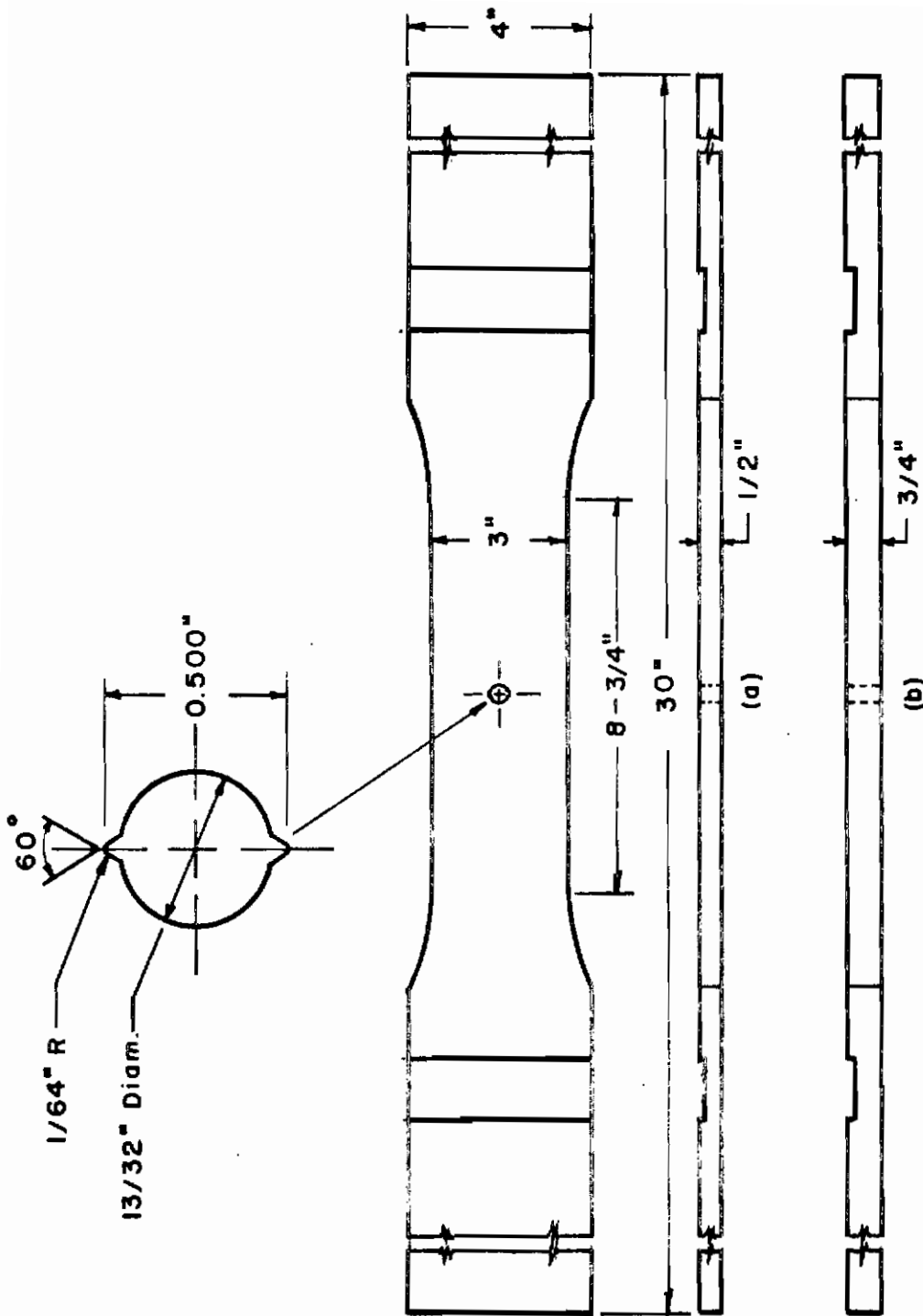


Fig. 11 CENTER-NOTCHED FATIGUE SPECIMENS

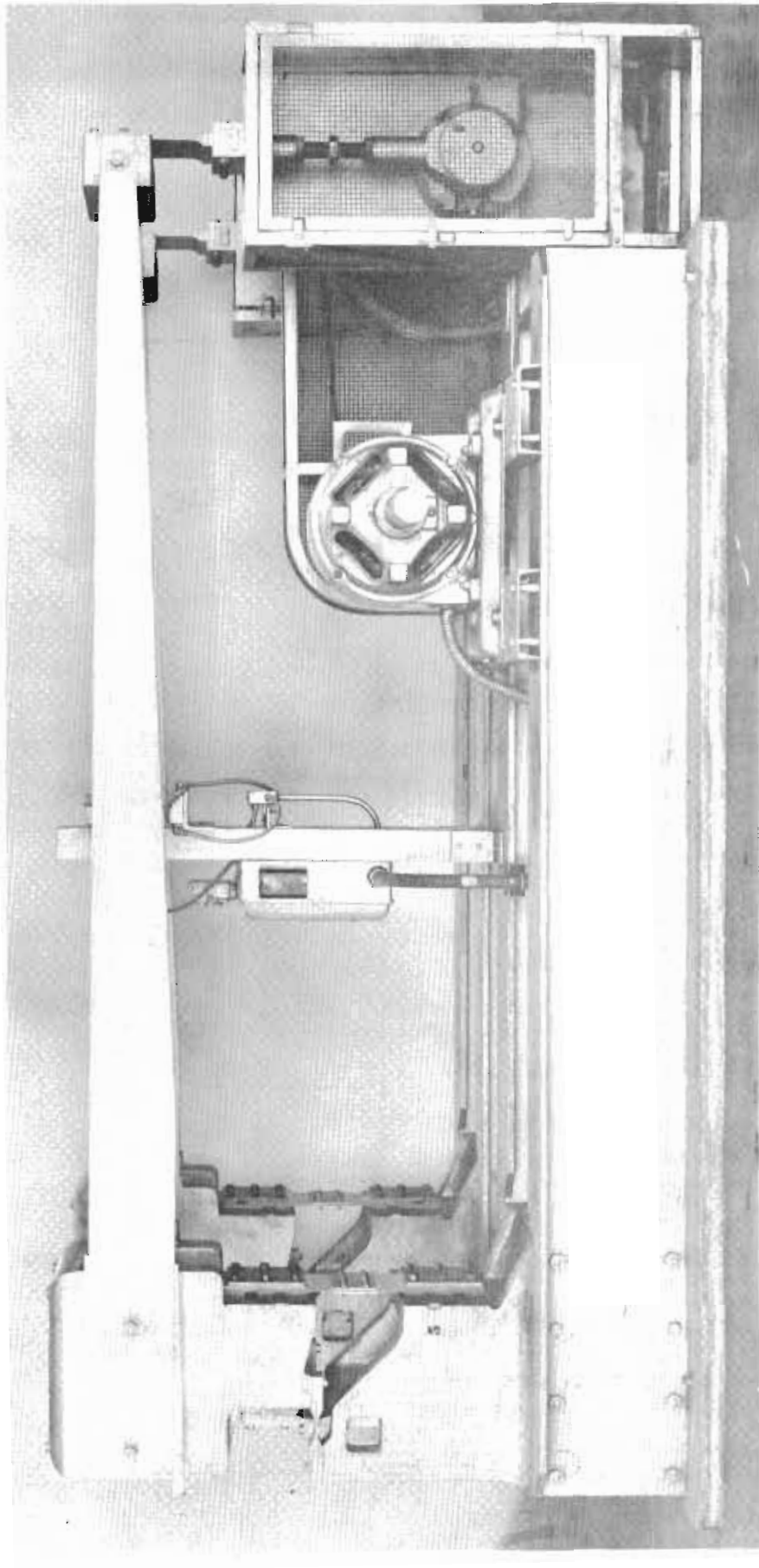
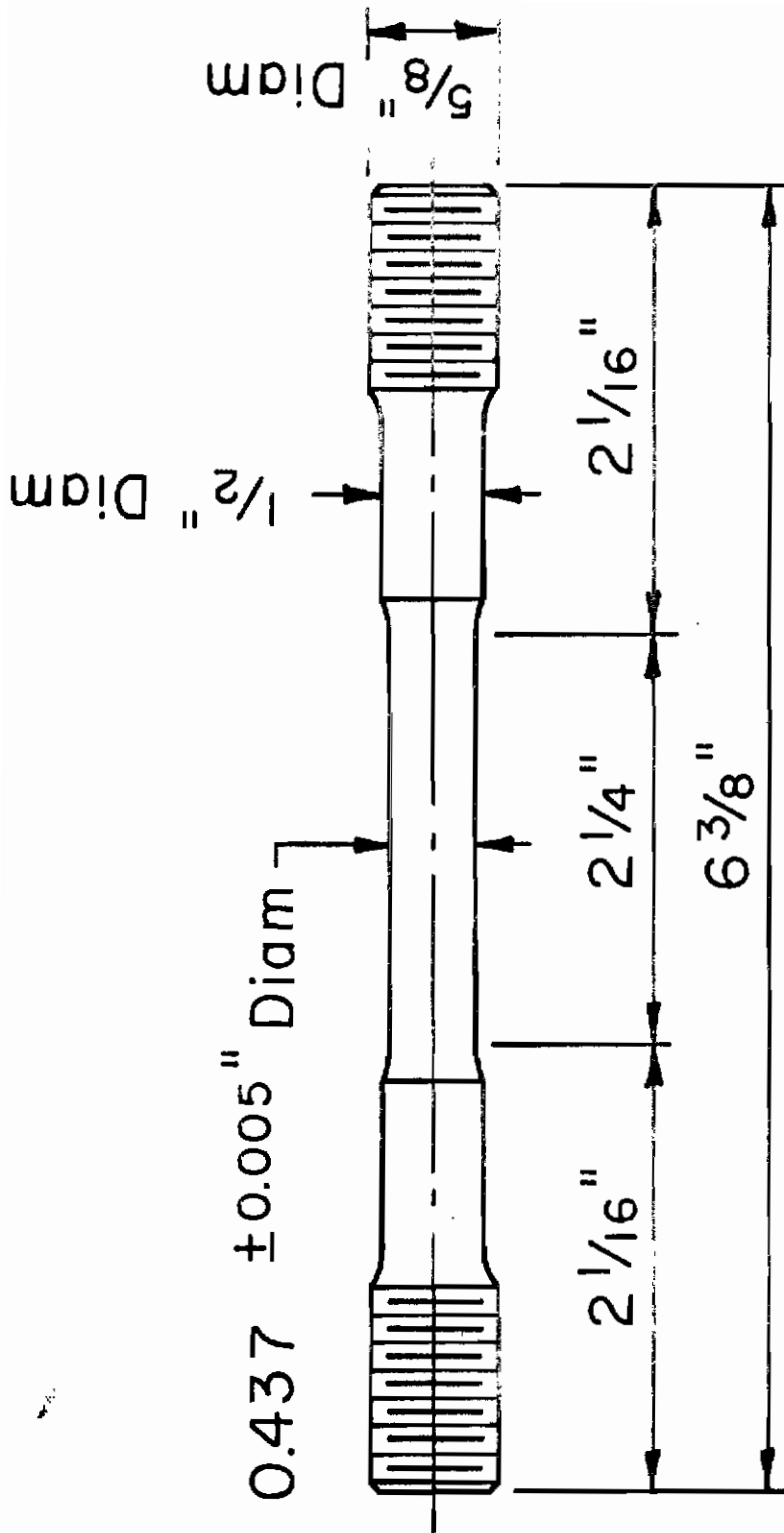


Fig. 12 50,000-lb Structural Fatigue Machine Used in Crack-Propagation Studies.



Note: Specimen from 1/2-in. plate had incomplete threads.

Fig. 13 0.437-in. Diameter Tensile Specimen for Stress Corrosion Tests.

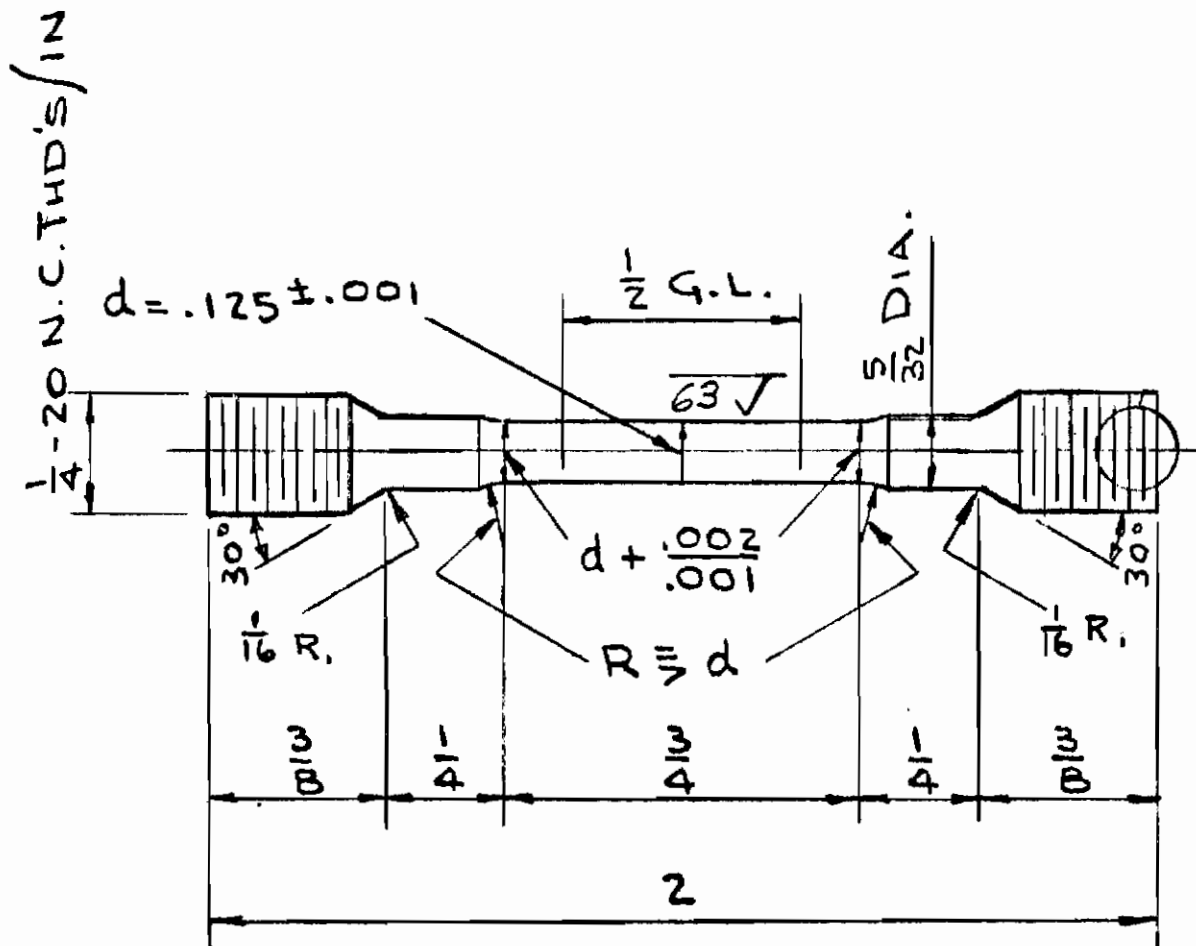


Fig. 14 0.125-in. Diameter Tensile Specimen for Stress Corrosion Tests.

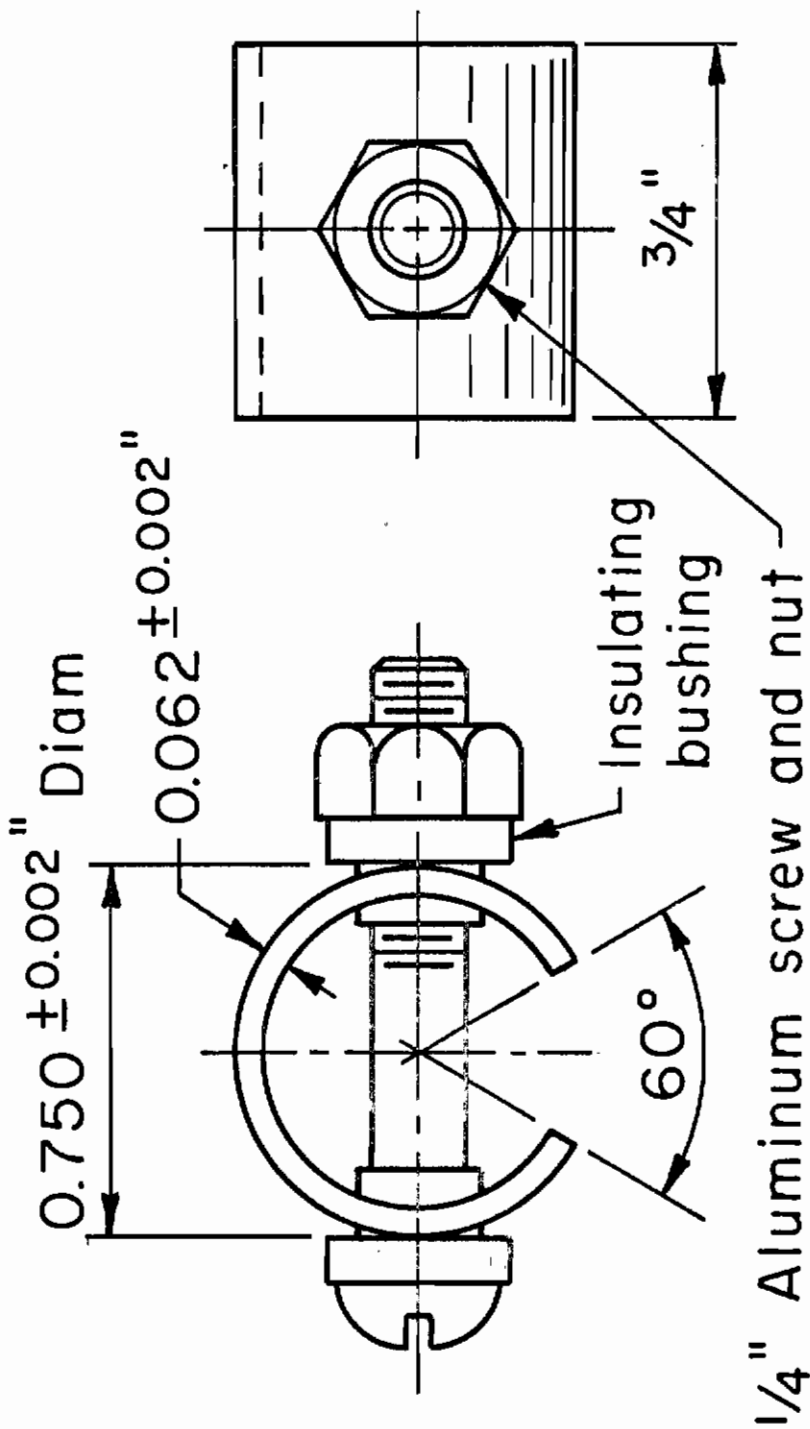


Fig. 15 C-ring Assembly for Short-Transverse Stress Corrosion Tests.

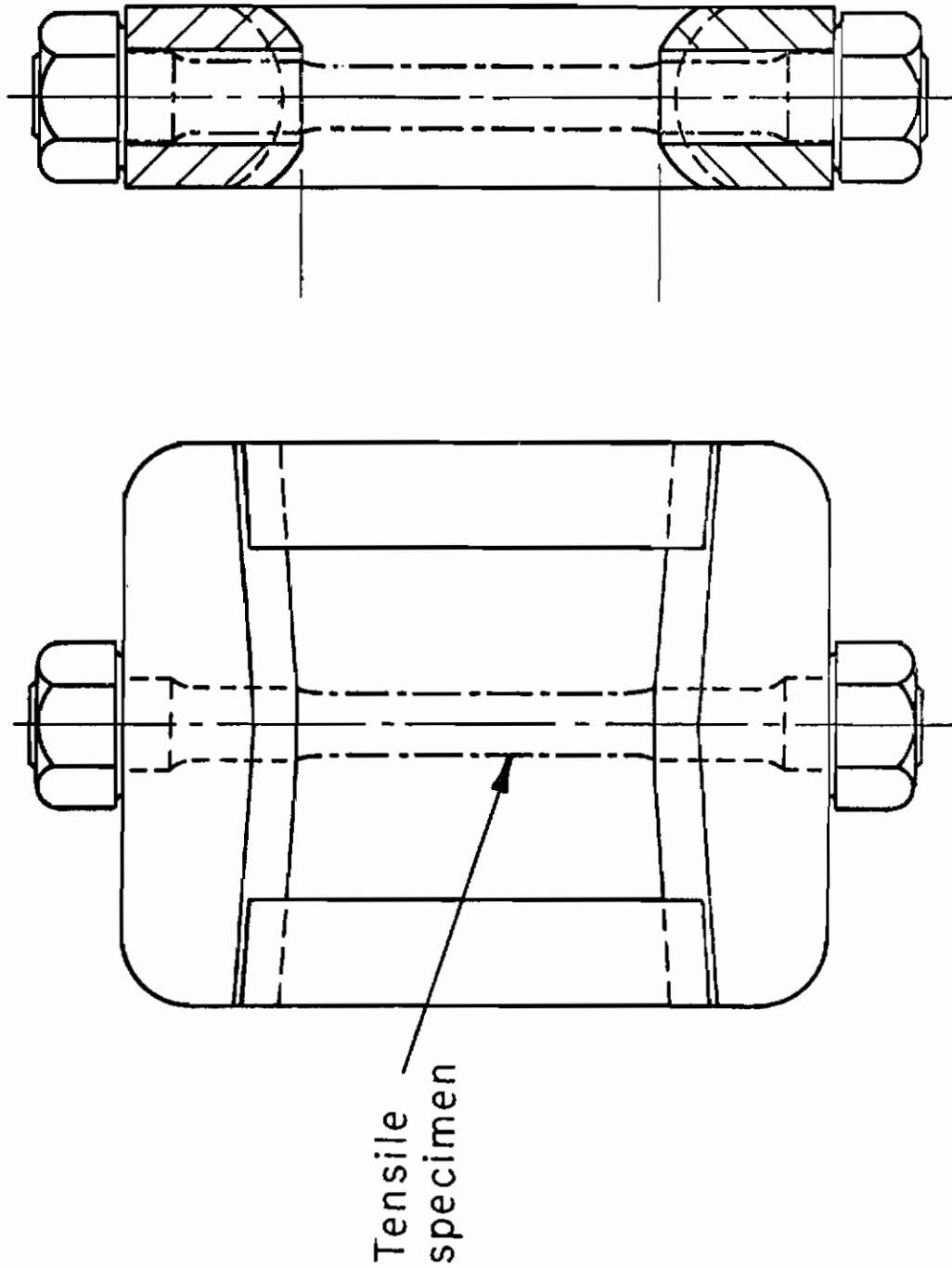


Fig. 16 Stressing Frame for Stress Corrosion Tests of Tensile Specimens.

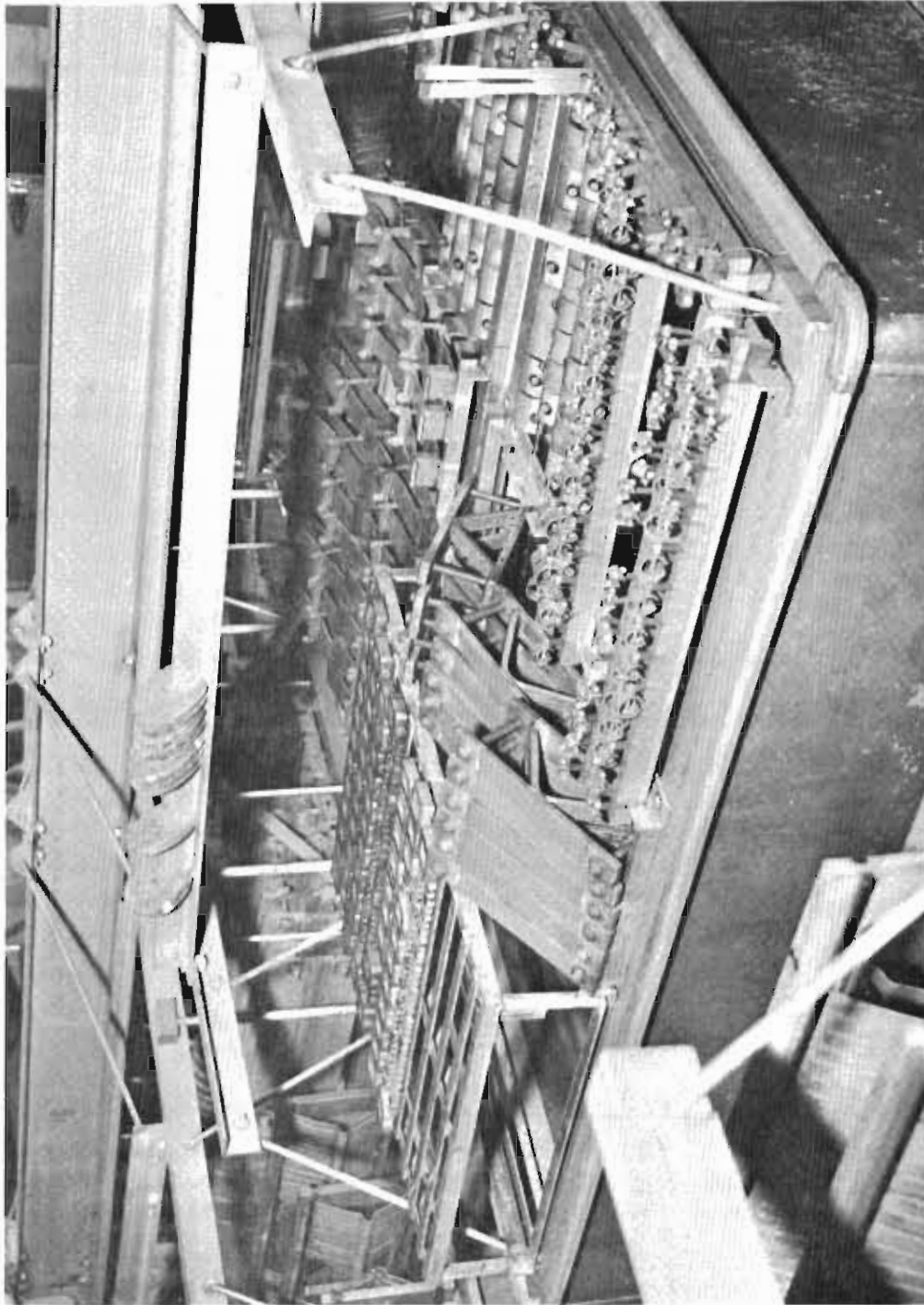


Fig. 17 Equipment for Alternate-Immersion Corrosion Tests.

Fig. 17

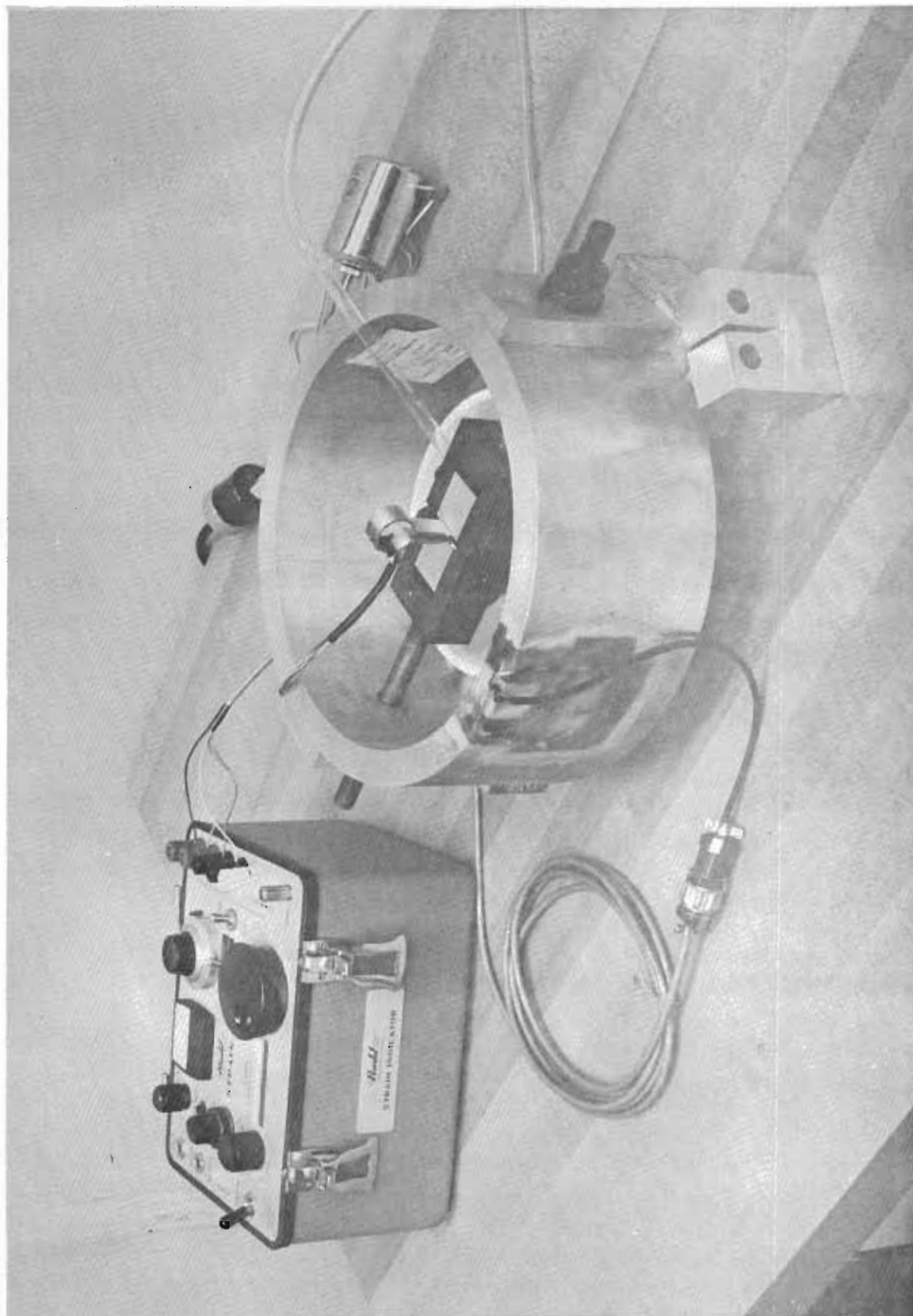


Fig. 18 Ring-Type Loading Applied to Compact Tension Specimens to Evaluate Stress-Corrosion Resistance by a Fracture-Mechanics Approach.

PGC179

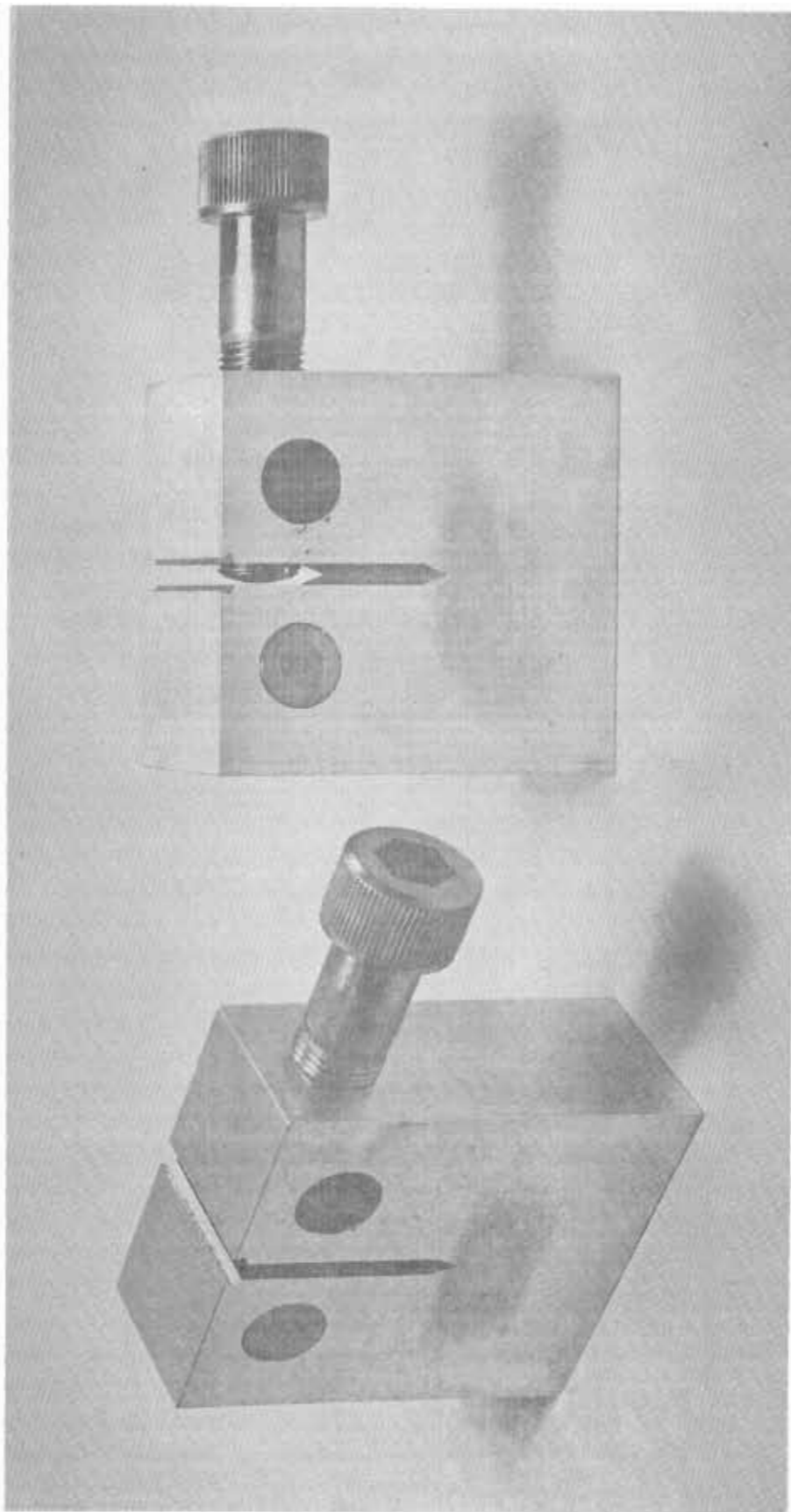
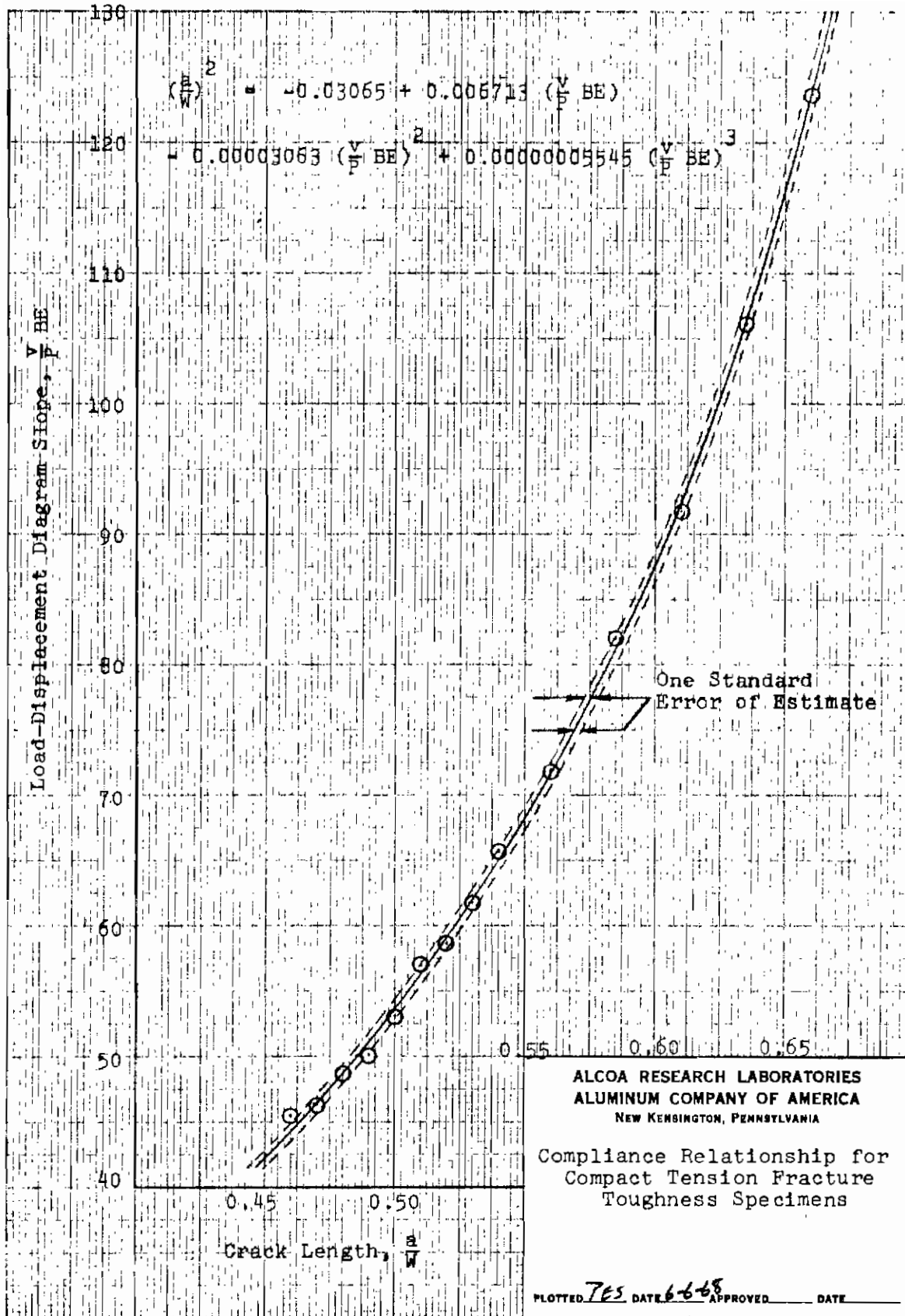


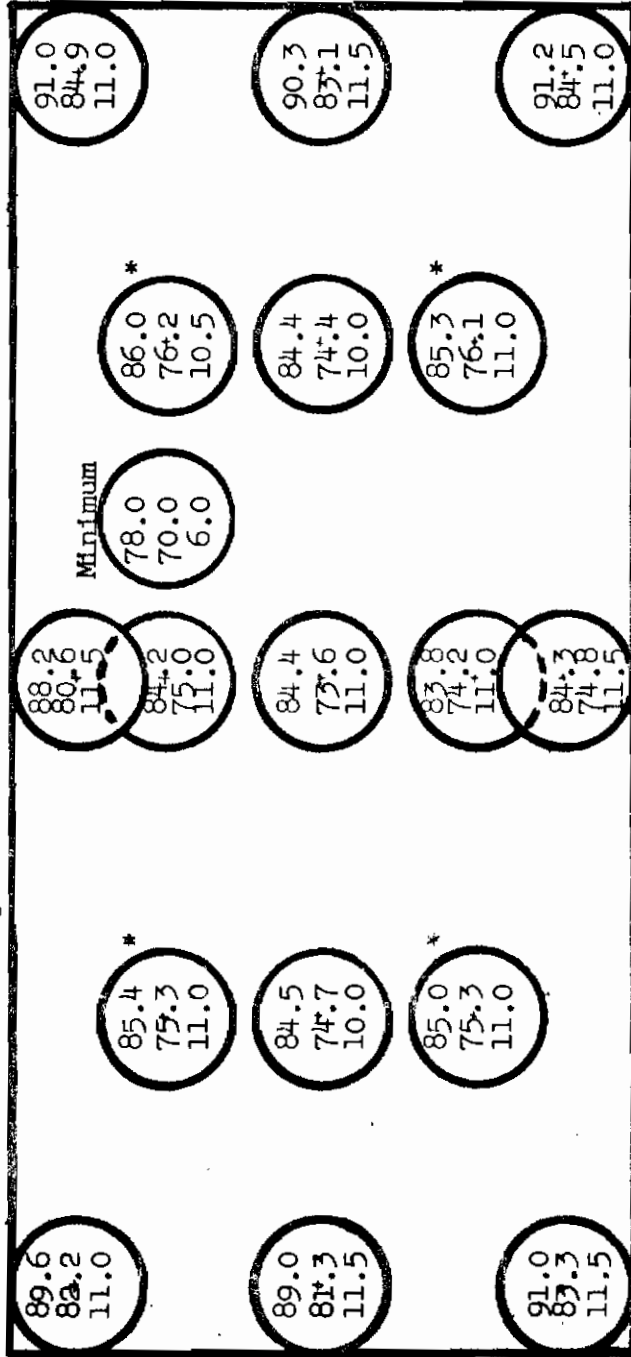
Fig. 19 Self-Loaded (Bolt-Type Loading) Compact Tension Specimen Used to Evaluate Stress-Corrosion Resistance by a Fracture-Mechanics Approach.



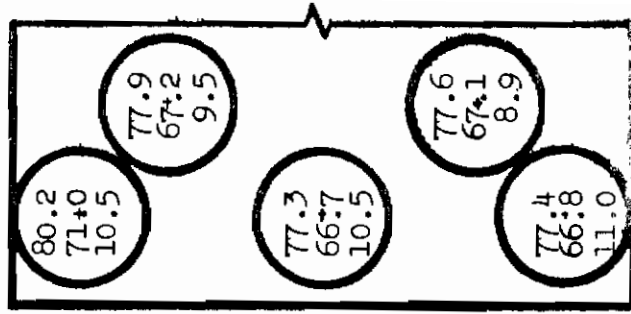
3640-10M-1-68 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Fig. 20

* Specification Test Location



Longitudinal Direction



Long-Transverse Direction

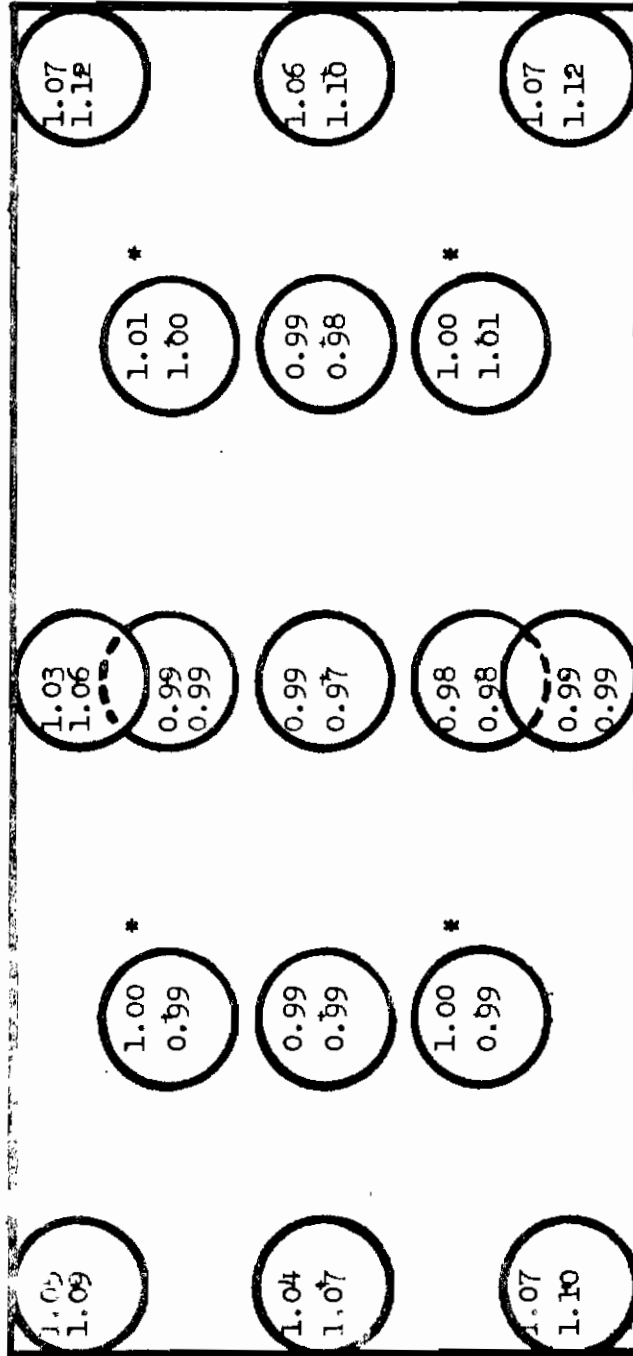
Tensile strength, ksi
Yield strength, ksi
(0.2% Offset)
Elongation in 4D, %



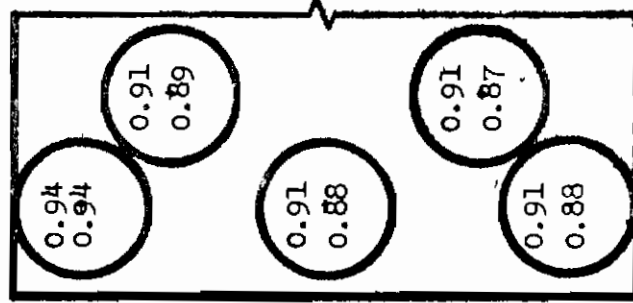
Short-Transverse Direction

Fig. 21 Tensile Properties At Various Locations Within 7075-T6510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340619).

*Specification Test Location



Longitudinal Direction



Long-Transverse Direction



Short-Transverse Direction

$\frac{TS(\text{Local})}{TYS(\text{ML})}$
 $\frac{TS(\text{ML})}{TYS(\text{ML})}$

Avg. of Specification Locations

$TS(\text{ML}) = 85.4$
 $TYS(\text{ML}) = 75.7$

Fig. 22 Relationships Among the Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within A 7075-T6510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340619).

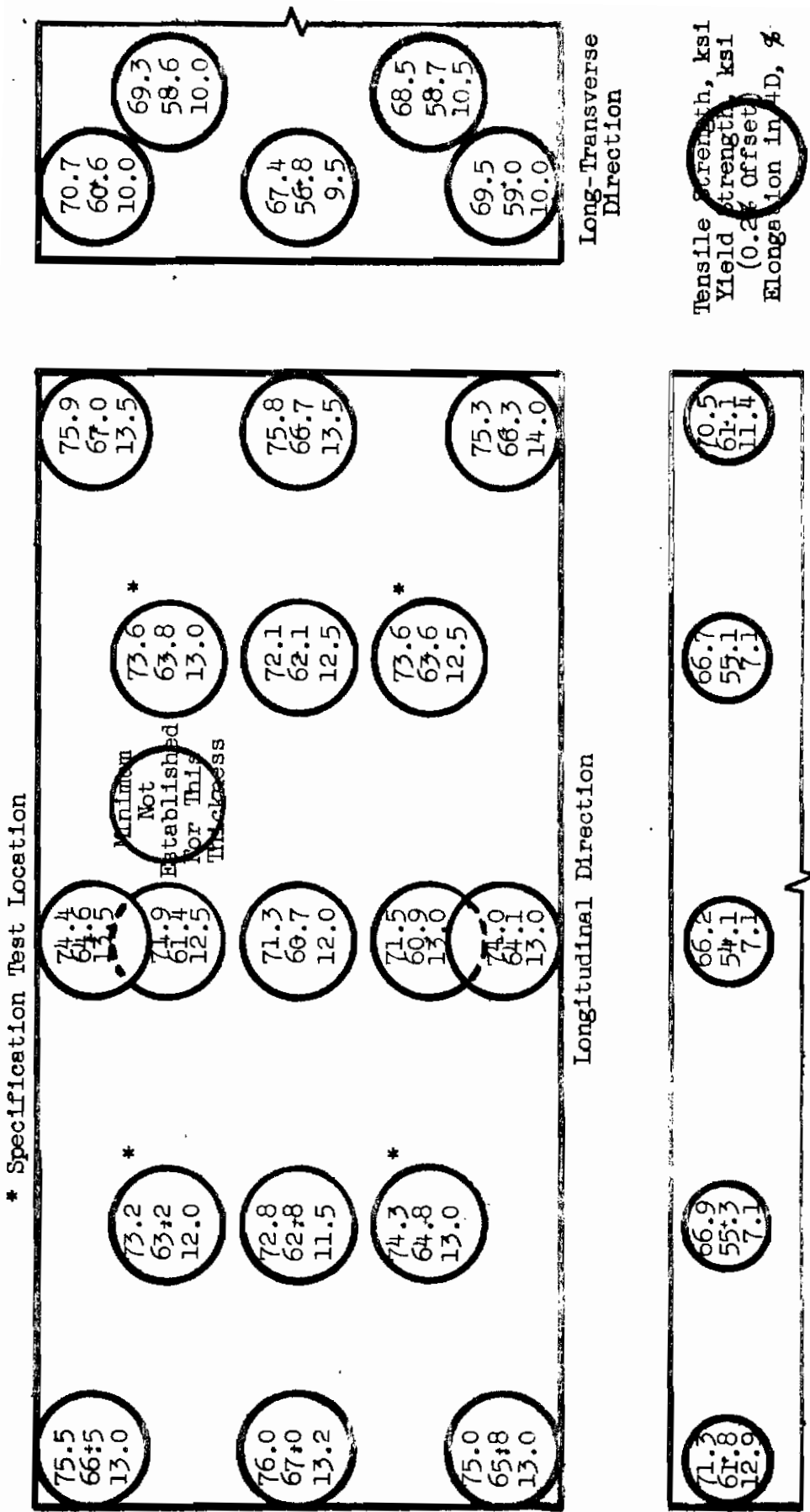
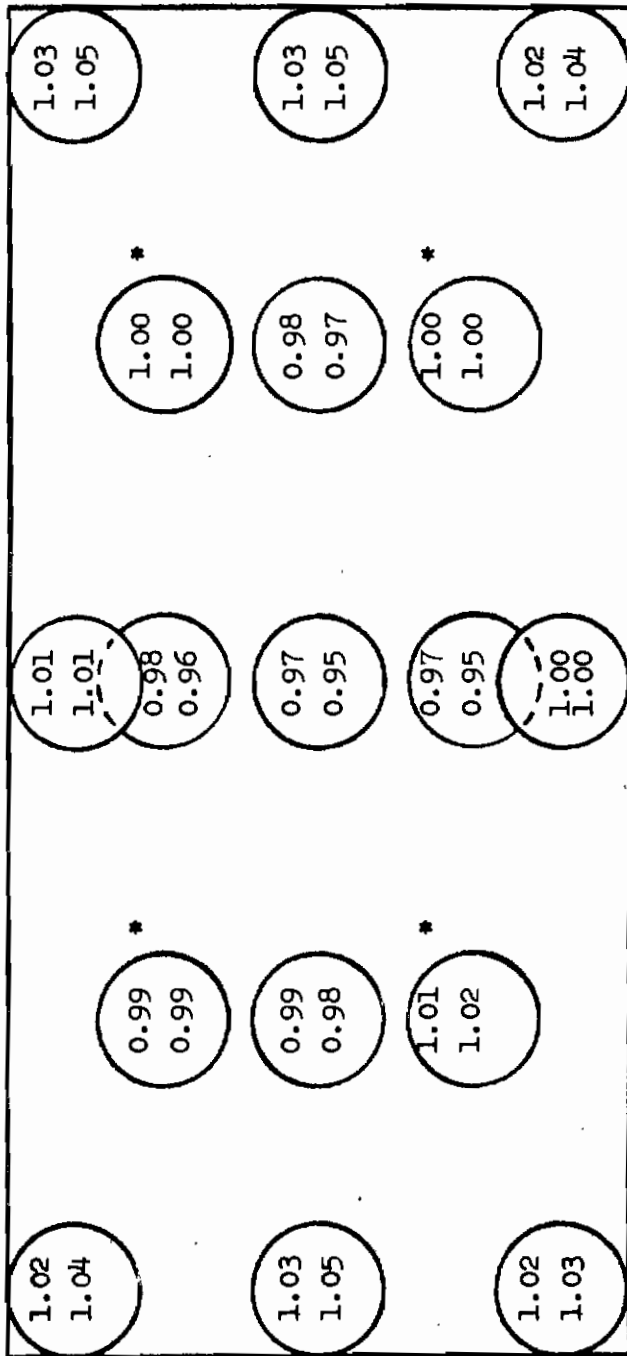
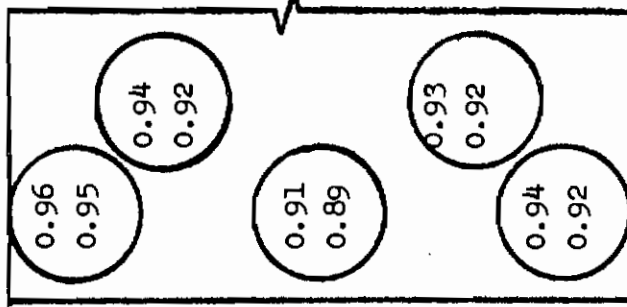


Fig. 23 Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within 7075-T73510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340620)

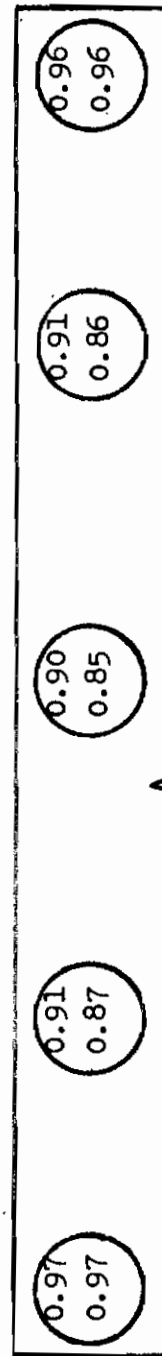
*Specification Test Location



Longitudinal Direction



Long-Transverse Direction



Short-Transverse Direction

$$\frac{TS(\text{Local})/TS(\text{ML})}{TYS(\text{Local})/TYS(\text{ML})}$$

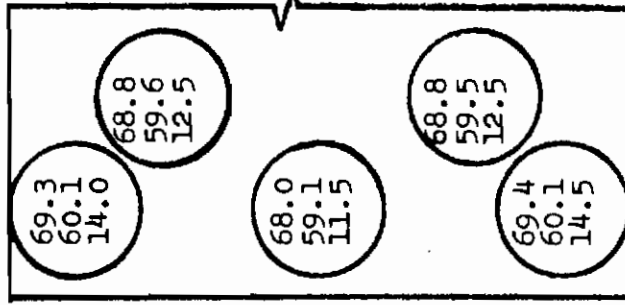
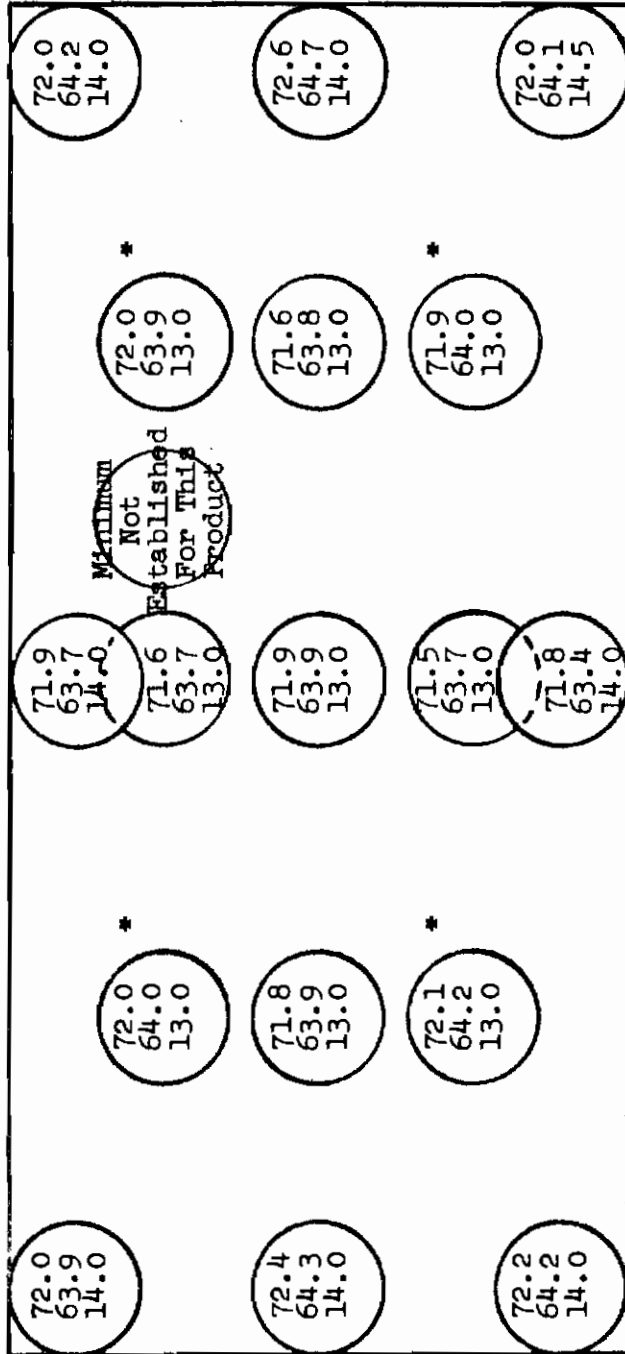
Avg. of Specification Locations

$$\frac{TS(\text{ML})}{TYS(\text{ML})} = 73.7$$

$$\frac{TS(\text{ML})}{TYS(\text{ML})} = 63.8$$

FIG. 24 Relationships Among The Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within 7075-T73510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2 in. Bar (S. No. 340620).

*Specification Test Location



Longitudinal Direction

Long-Transverse Direction



Tensile strength, ksi
Yield strength, ksi
(0.2% Offset)
Elongation in 4D, %

Short-Transverse Direction

Fig. 25 Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within X7080-T7E42 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340732A).

* Specification Test Location

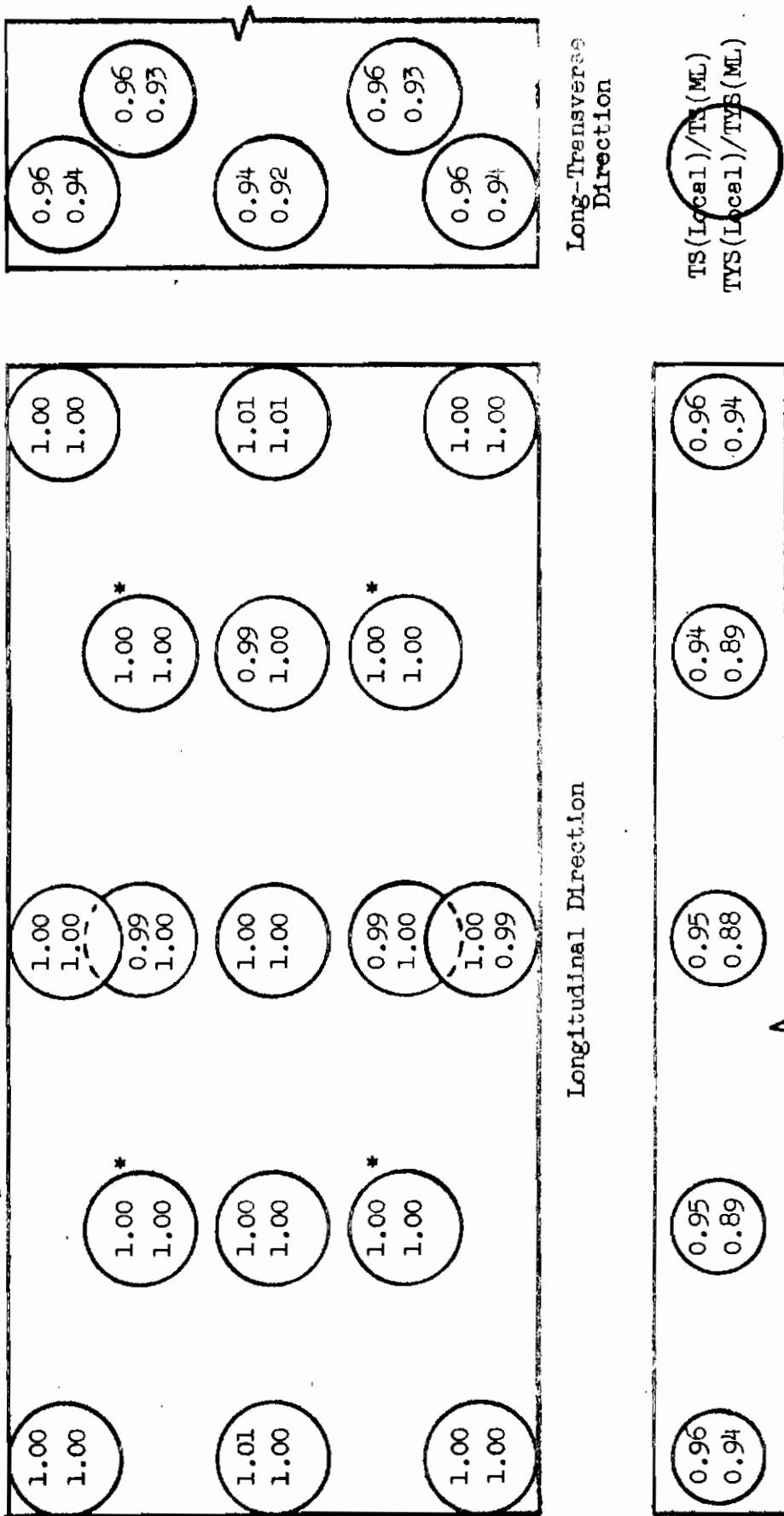


Fig. 26 Relationships Among the Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within X7080-T7E42 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340732A).

* Specification Test Location

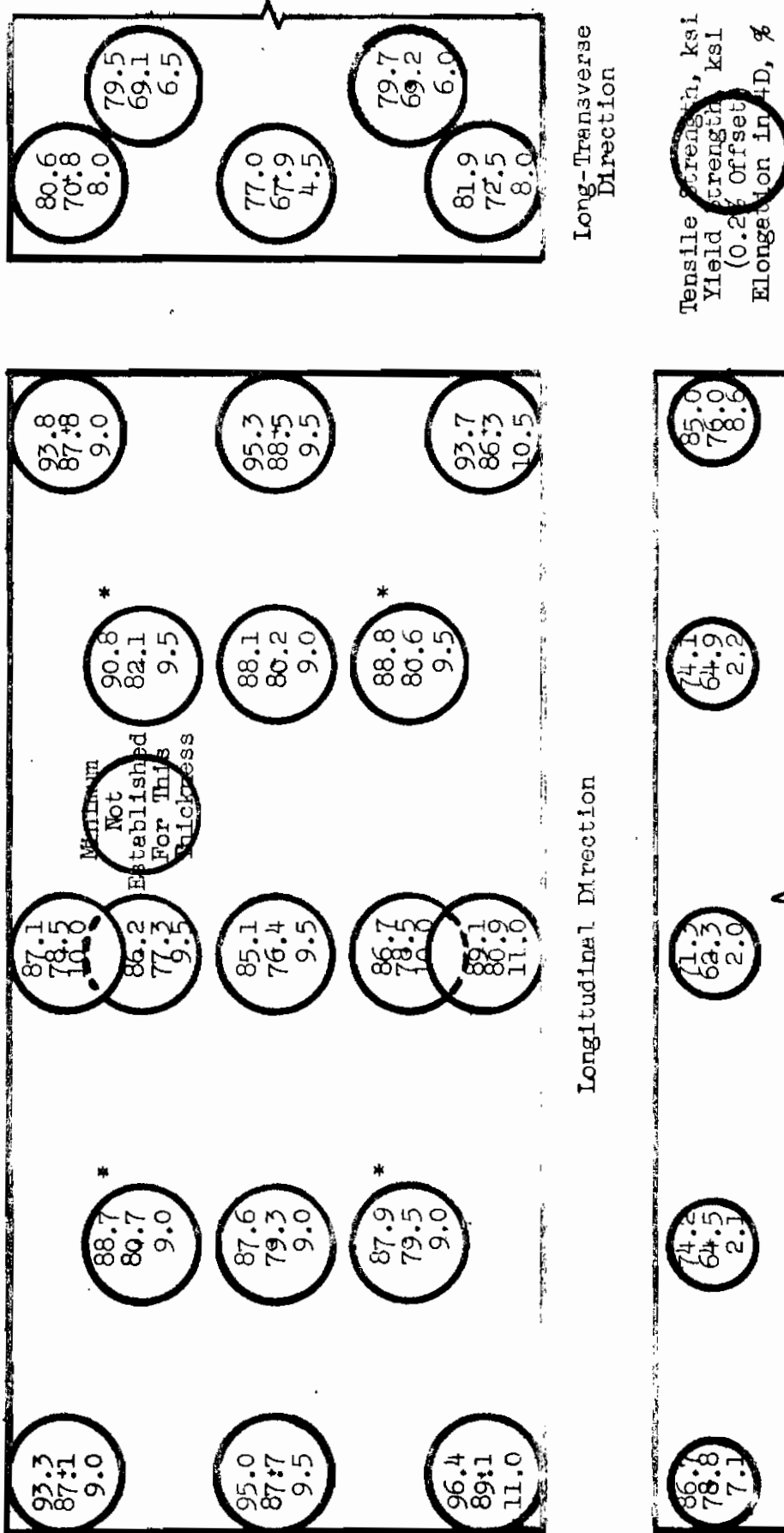


Fig. 27 Tensile Properties at Various Locations Within 7178-T6510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 340635).

*Specification Test Location

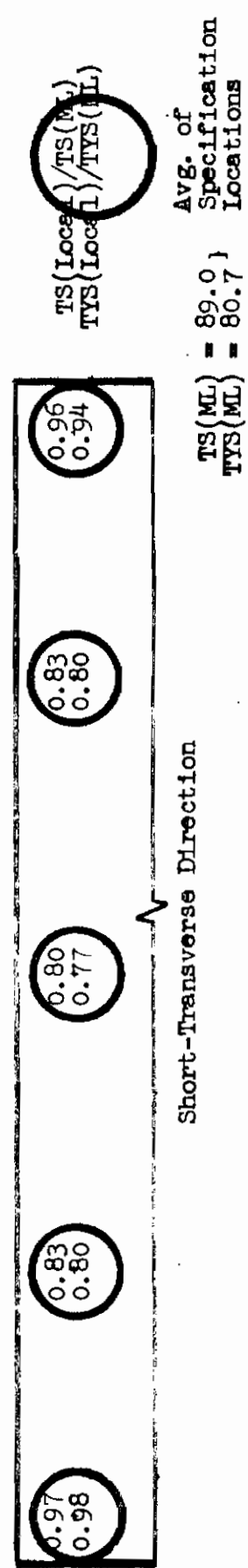
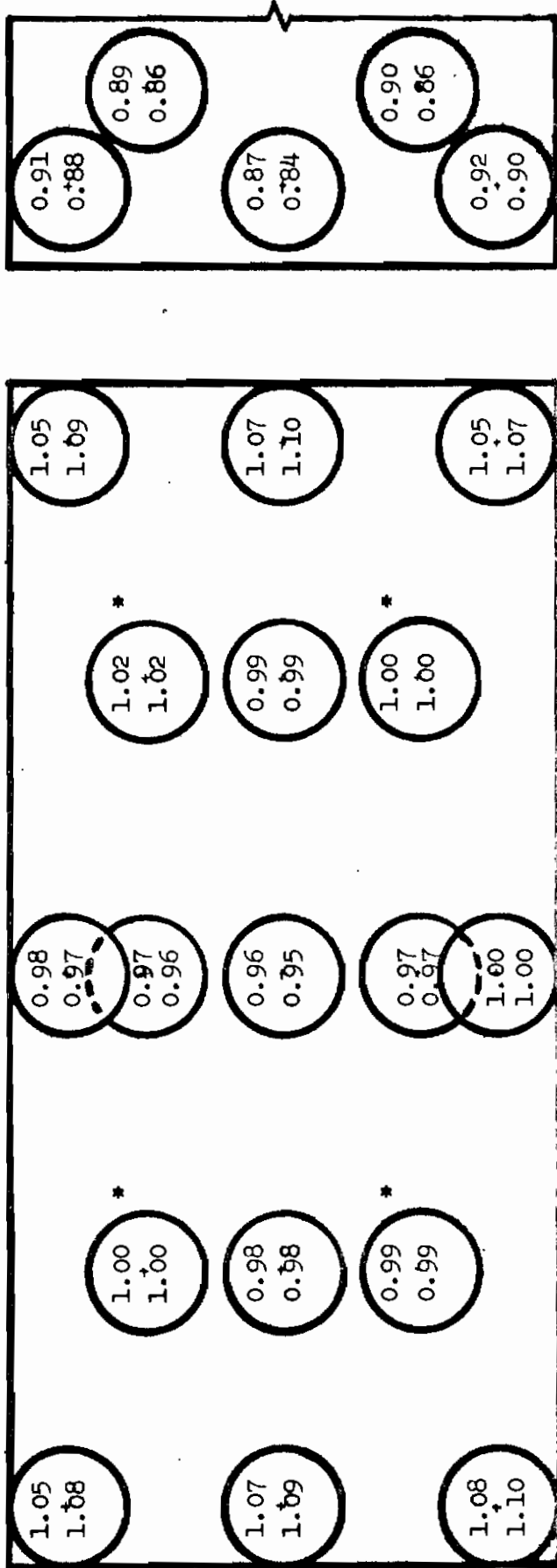


Fig. 28 Relationships Among The Tensile Properties At Various Locations Within 7178-T6510 Extruded 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Bar (S. No. 349635).

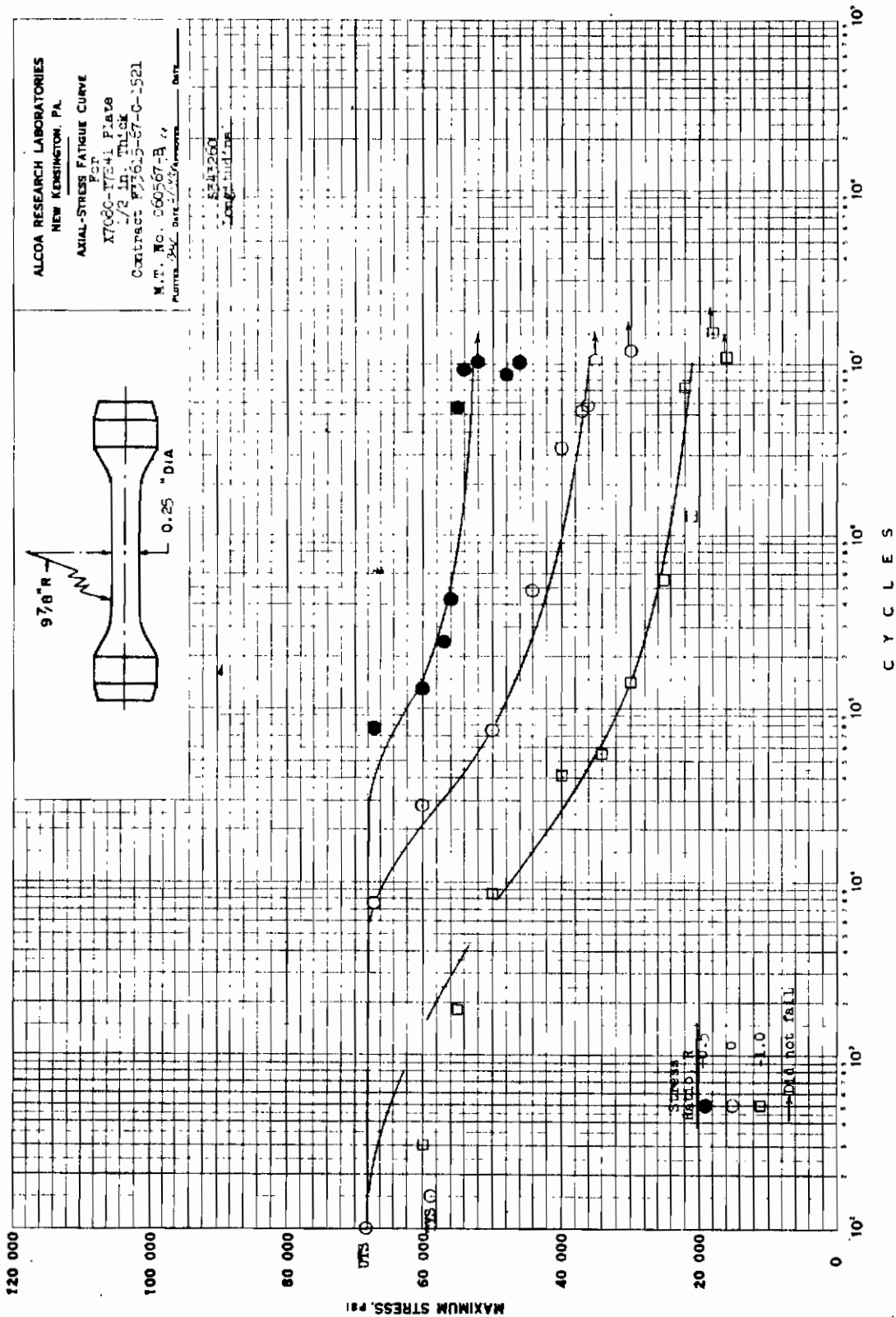


Fig. 29

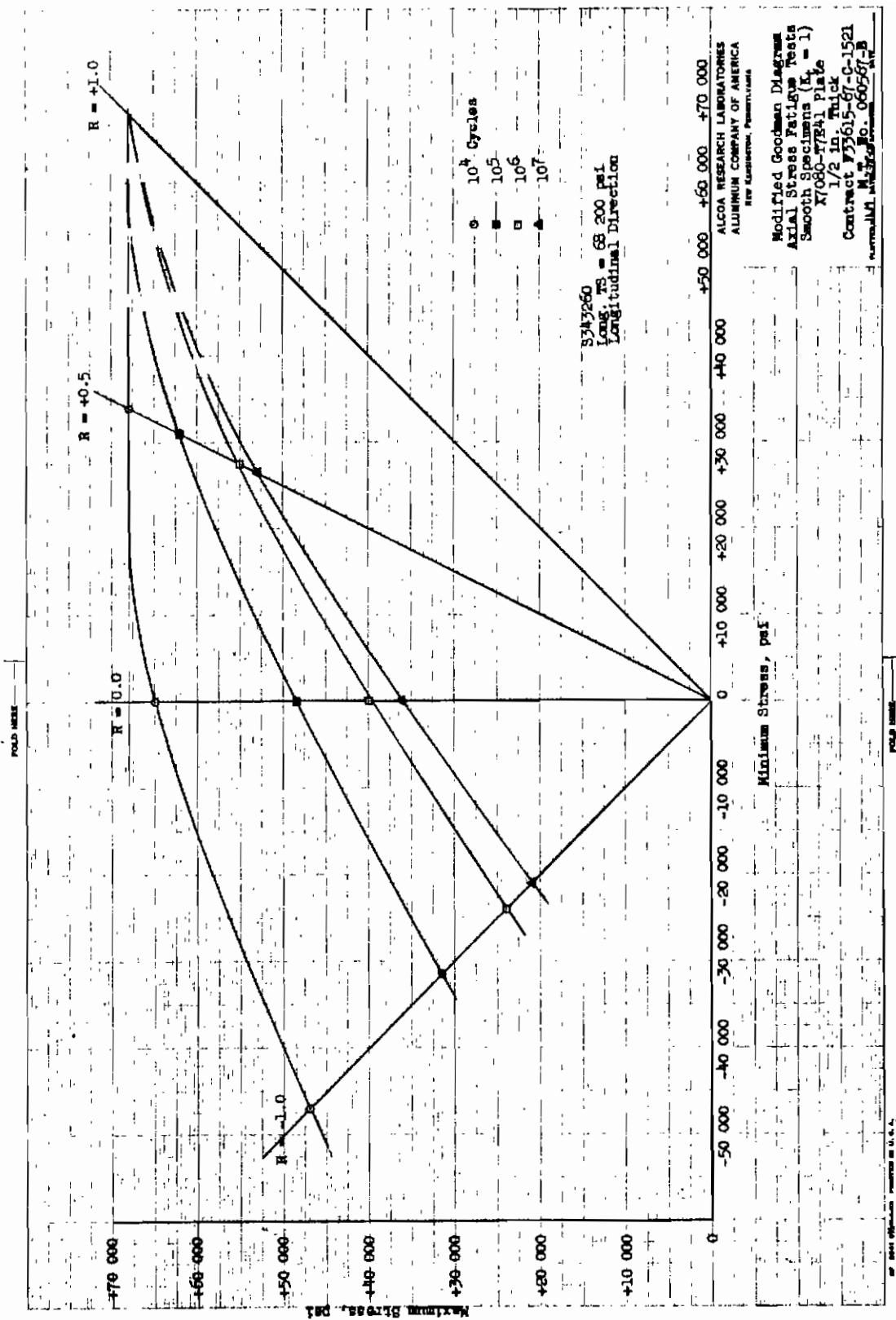


Fig. 30

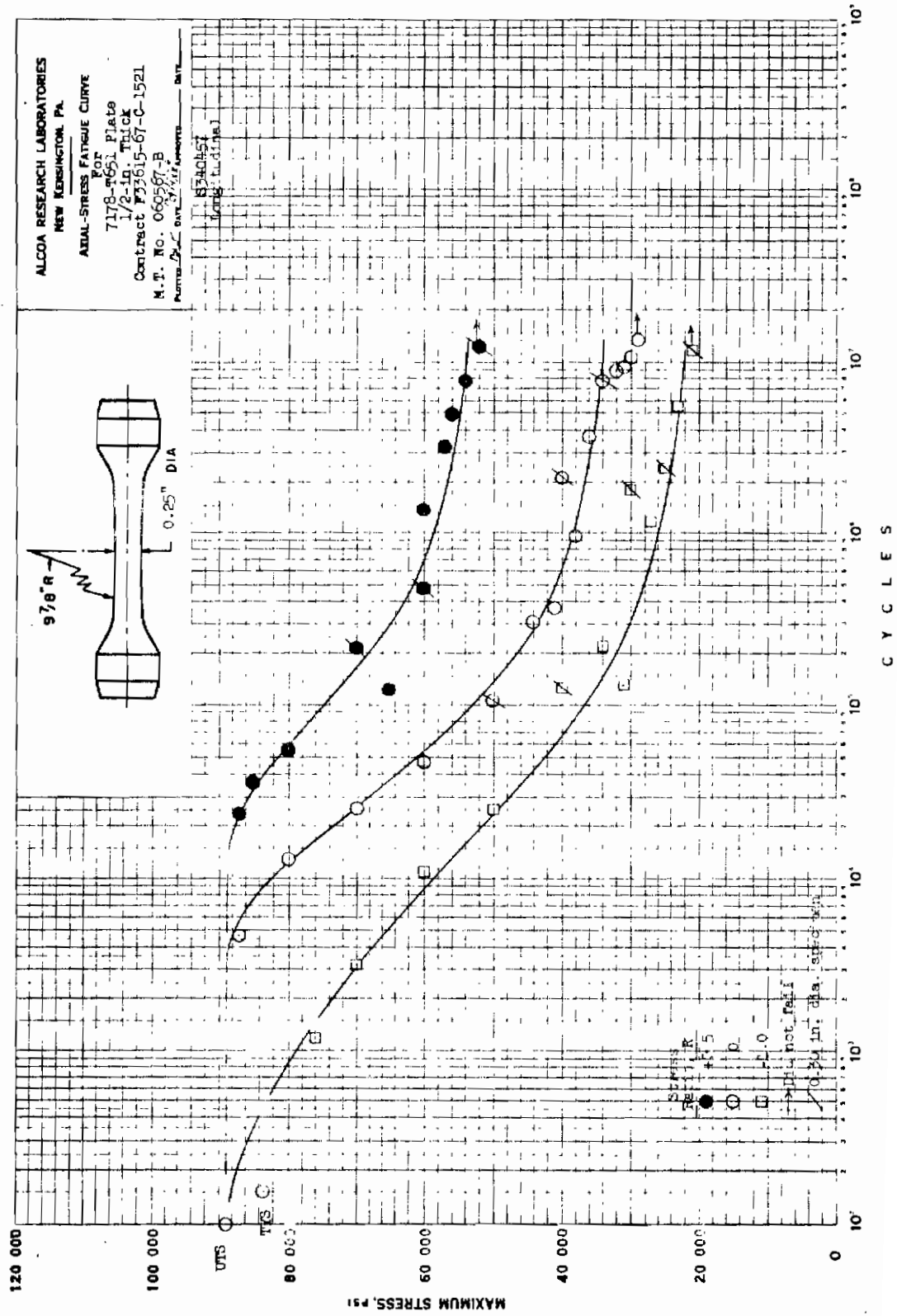


Fig. 31

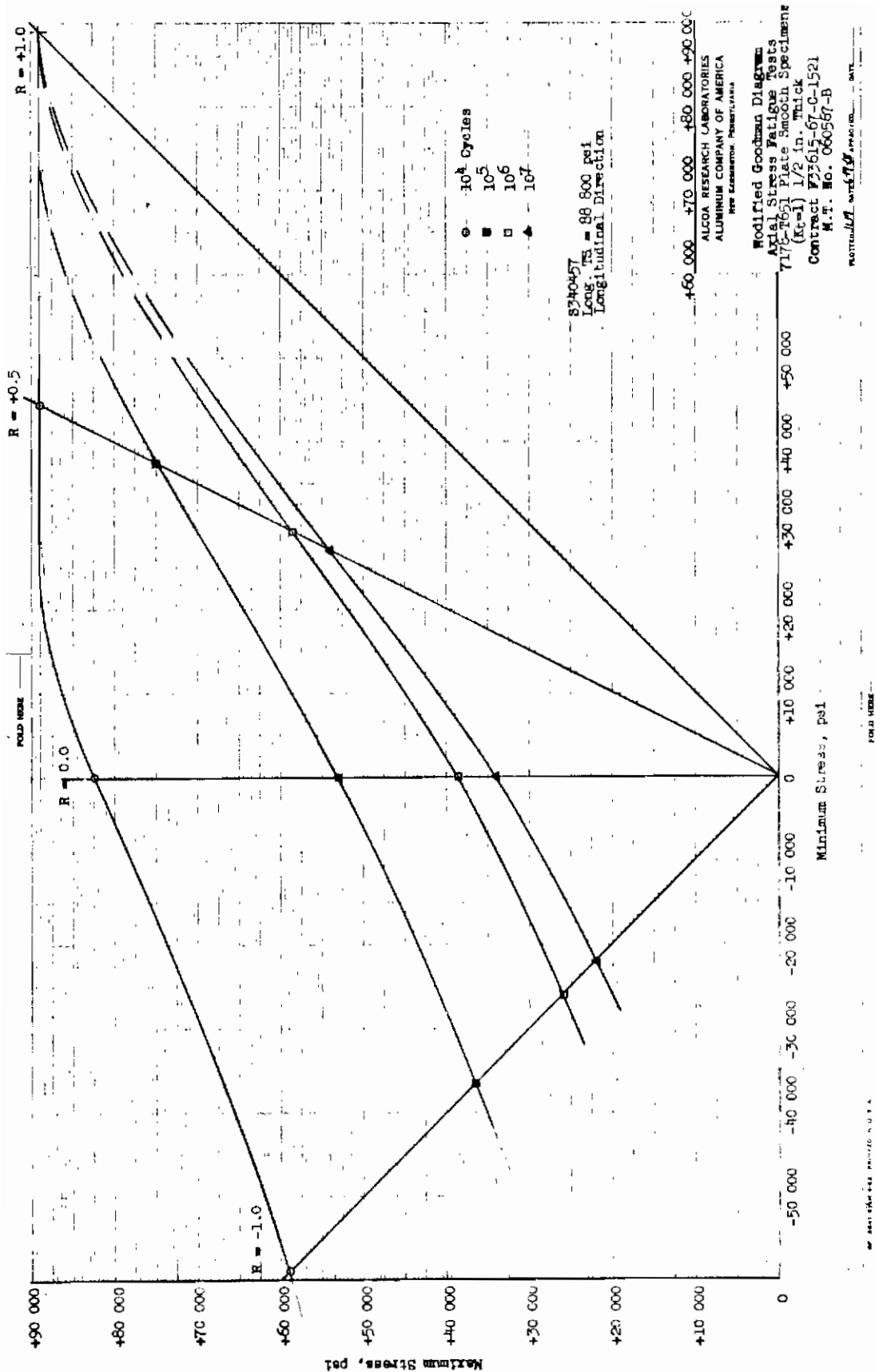


Fig. 32

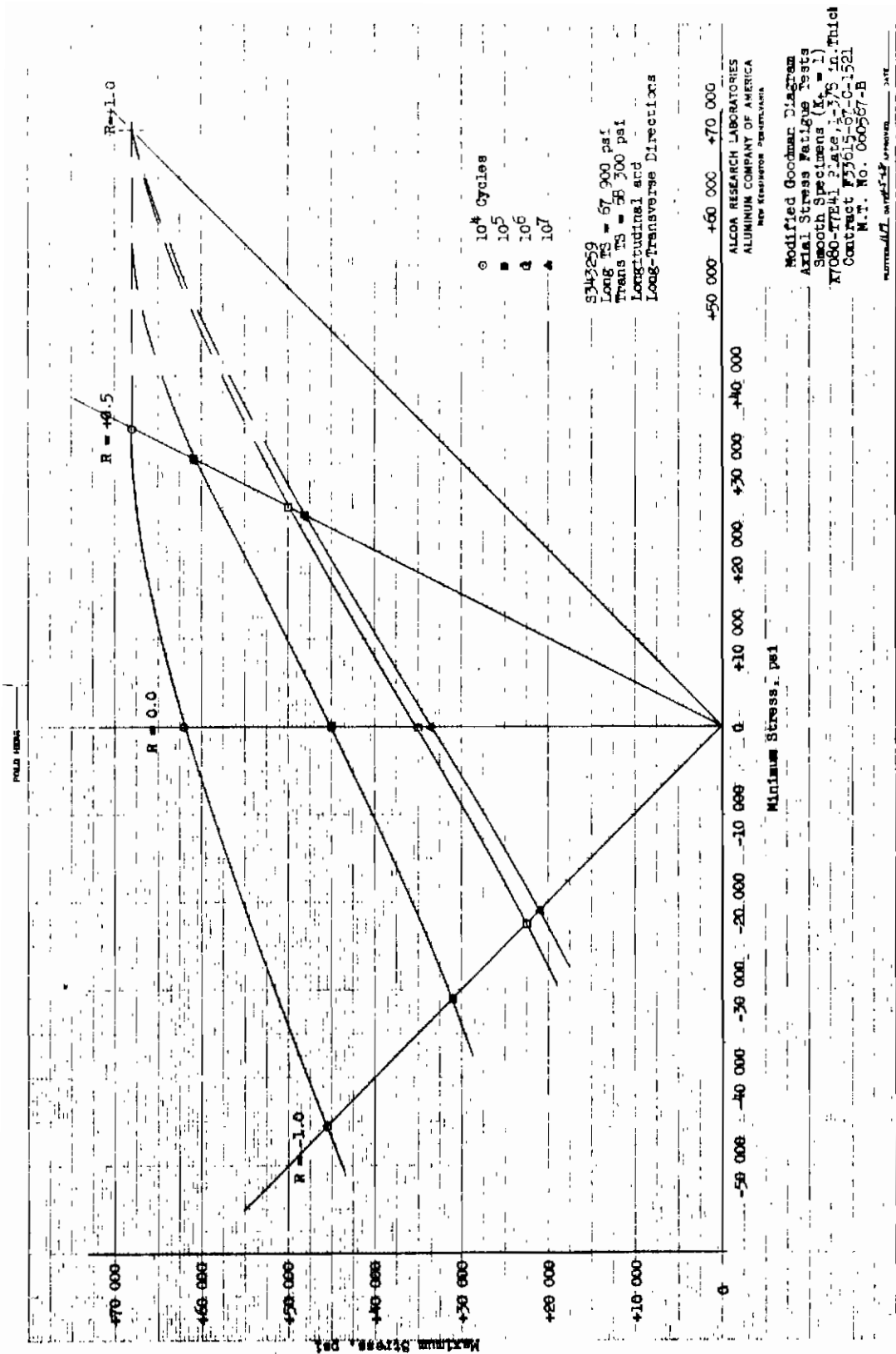


Fig. 34

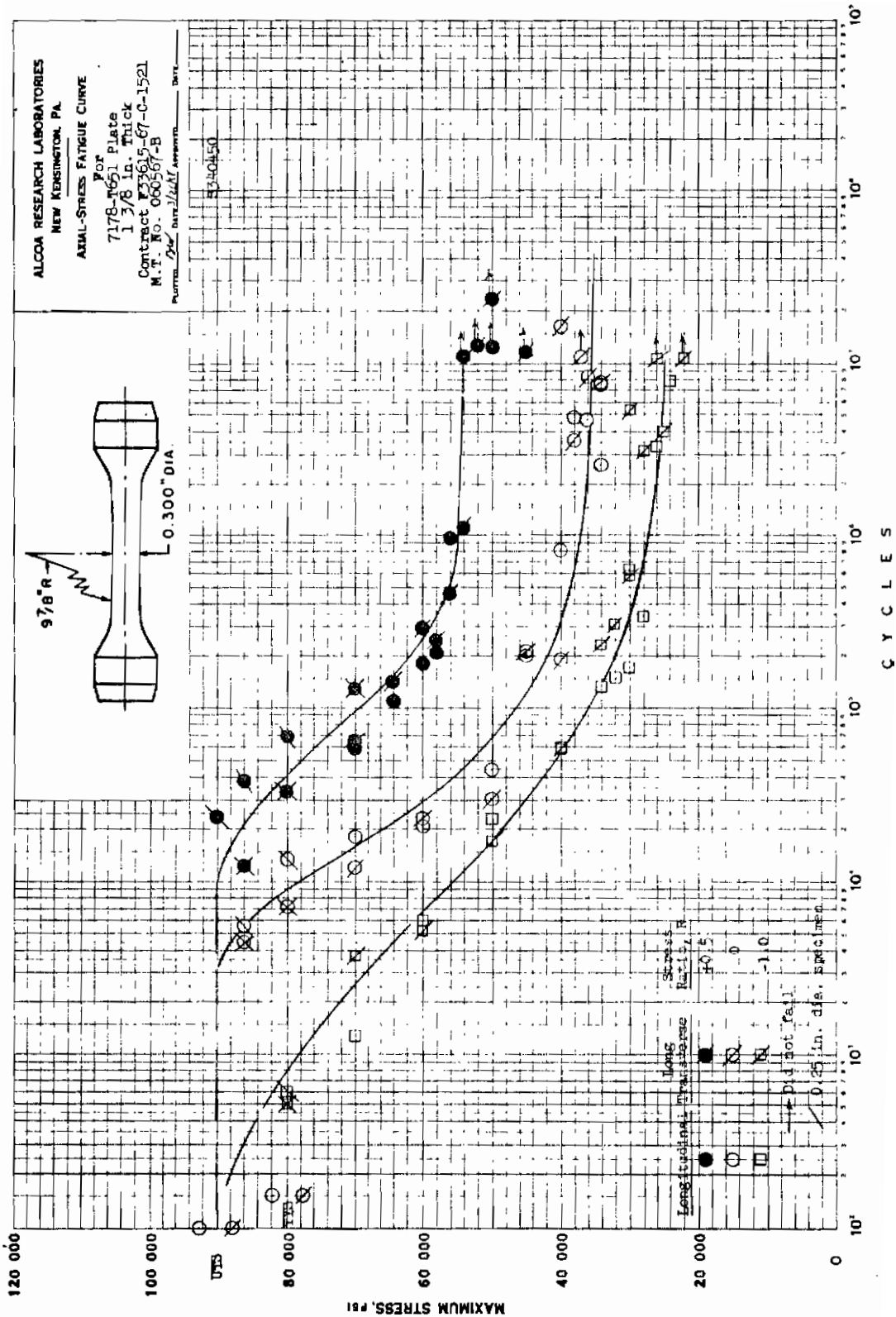
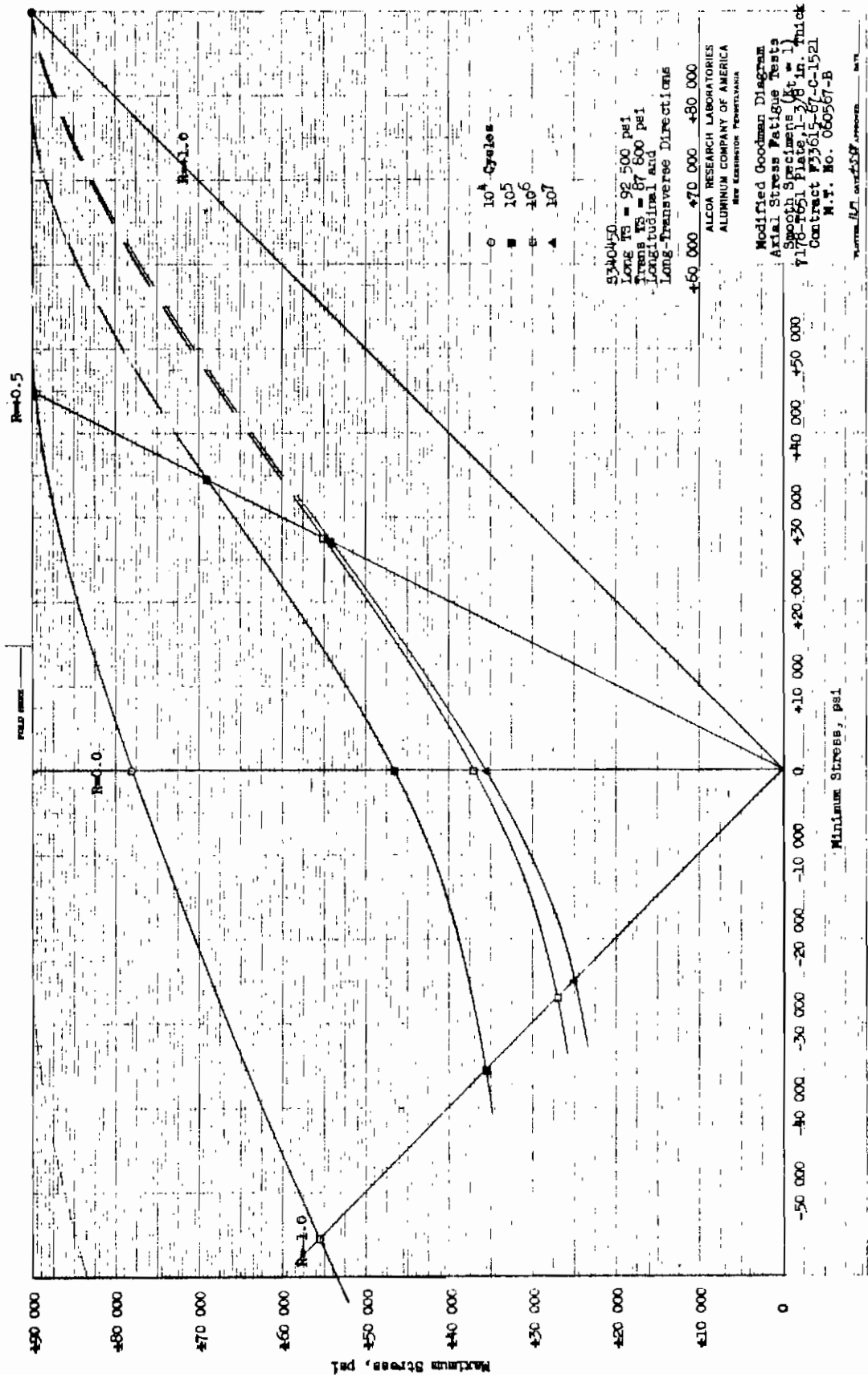


Fig. 35



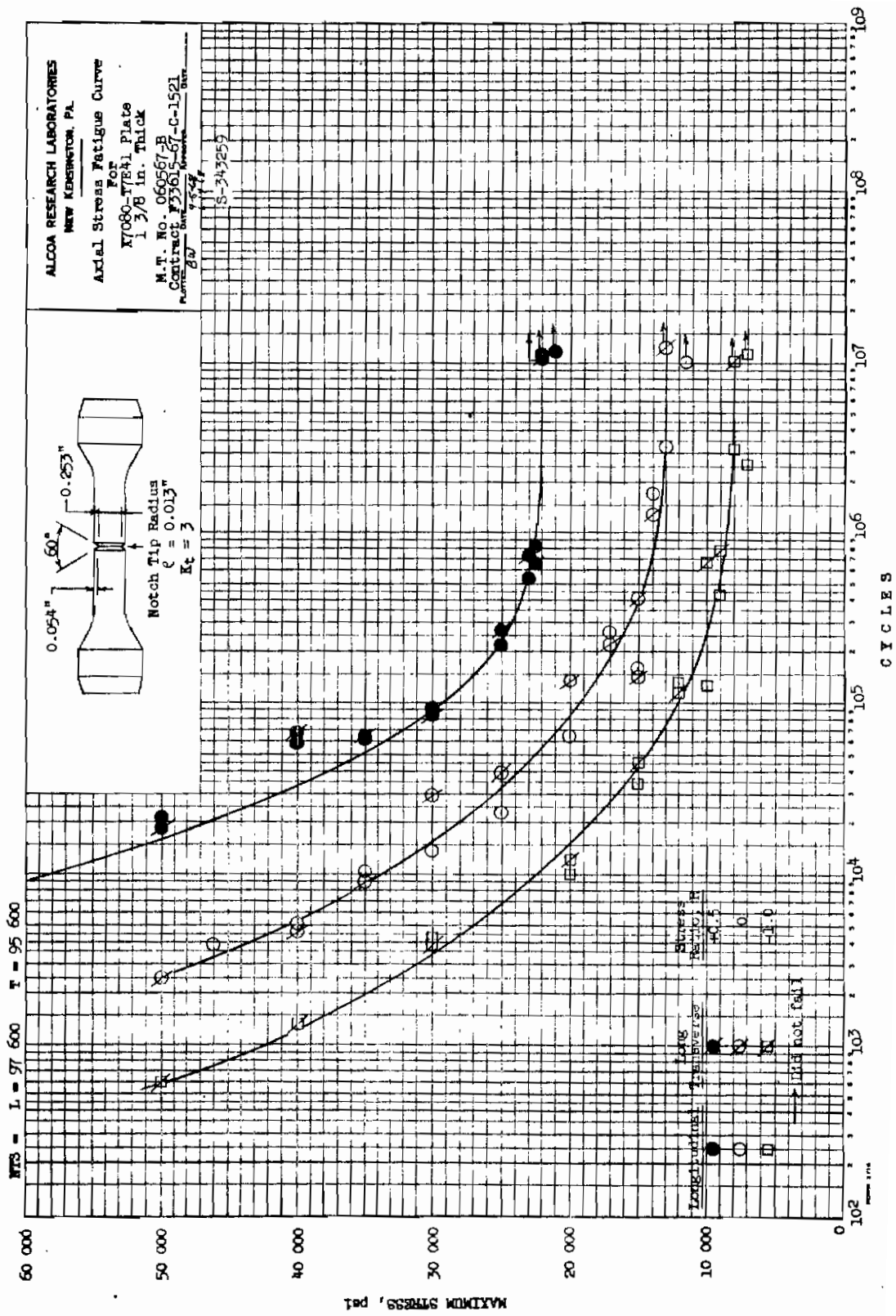


Fig. 37

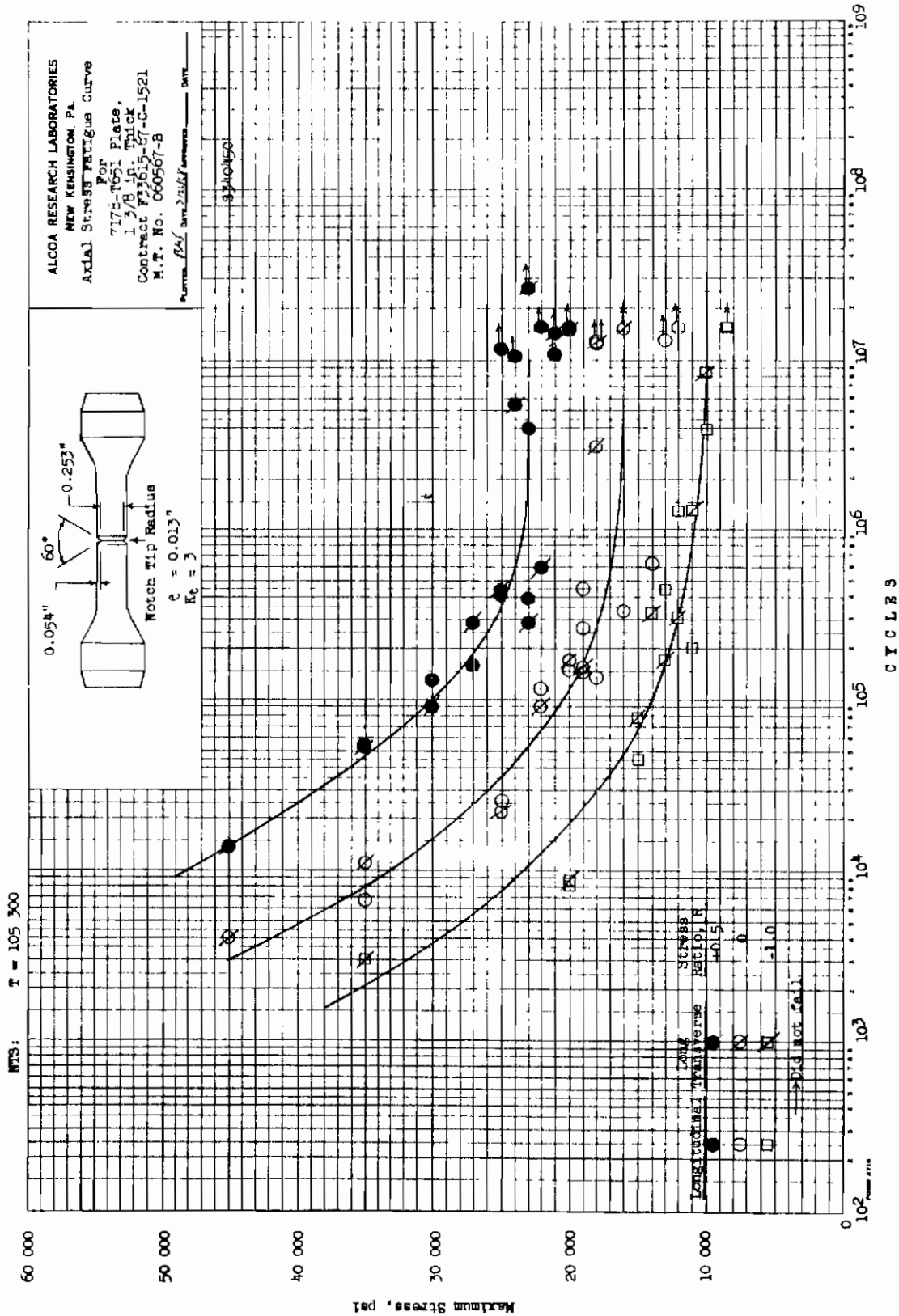


Fig. 39

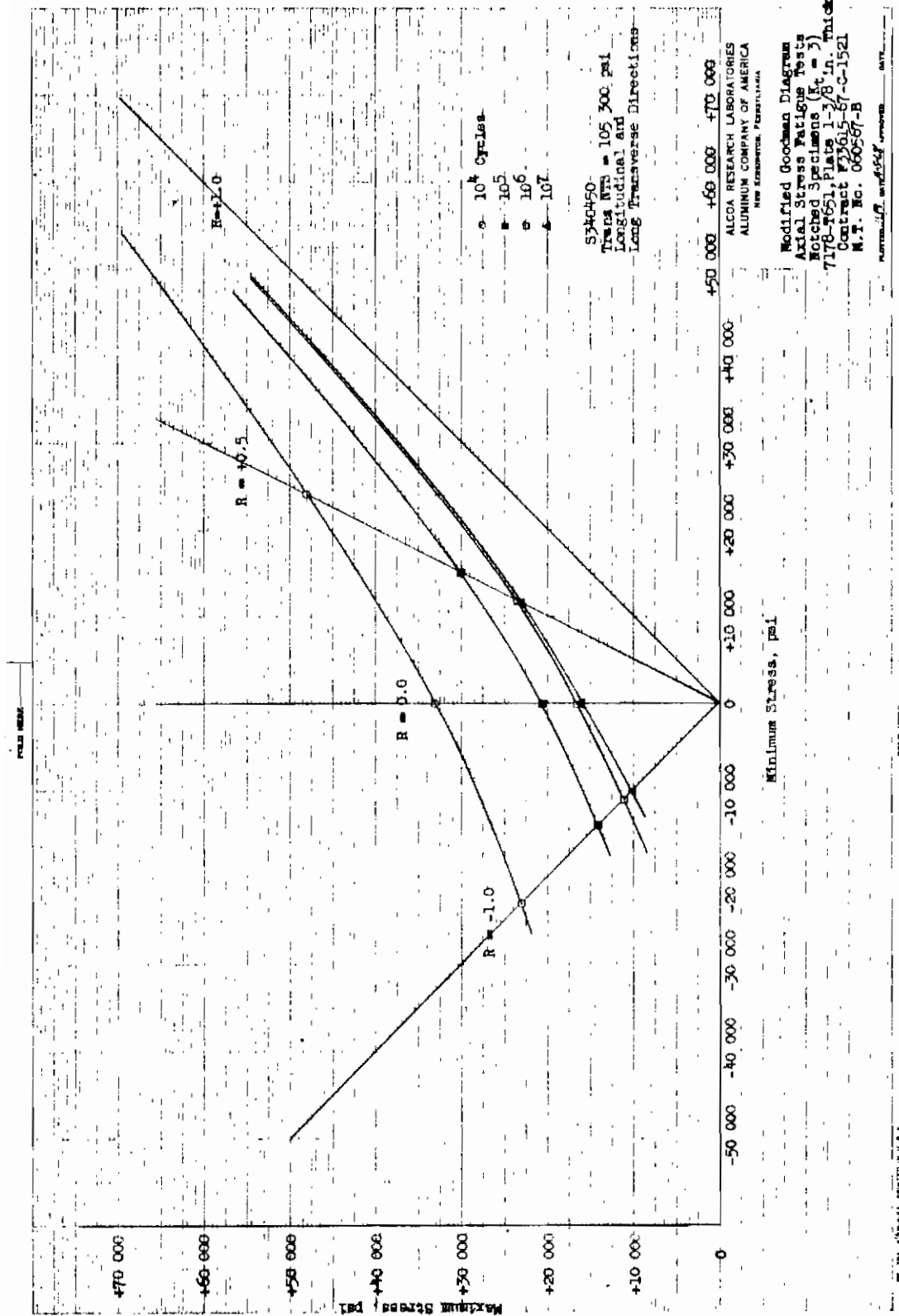


Fig. 40

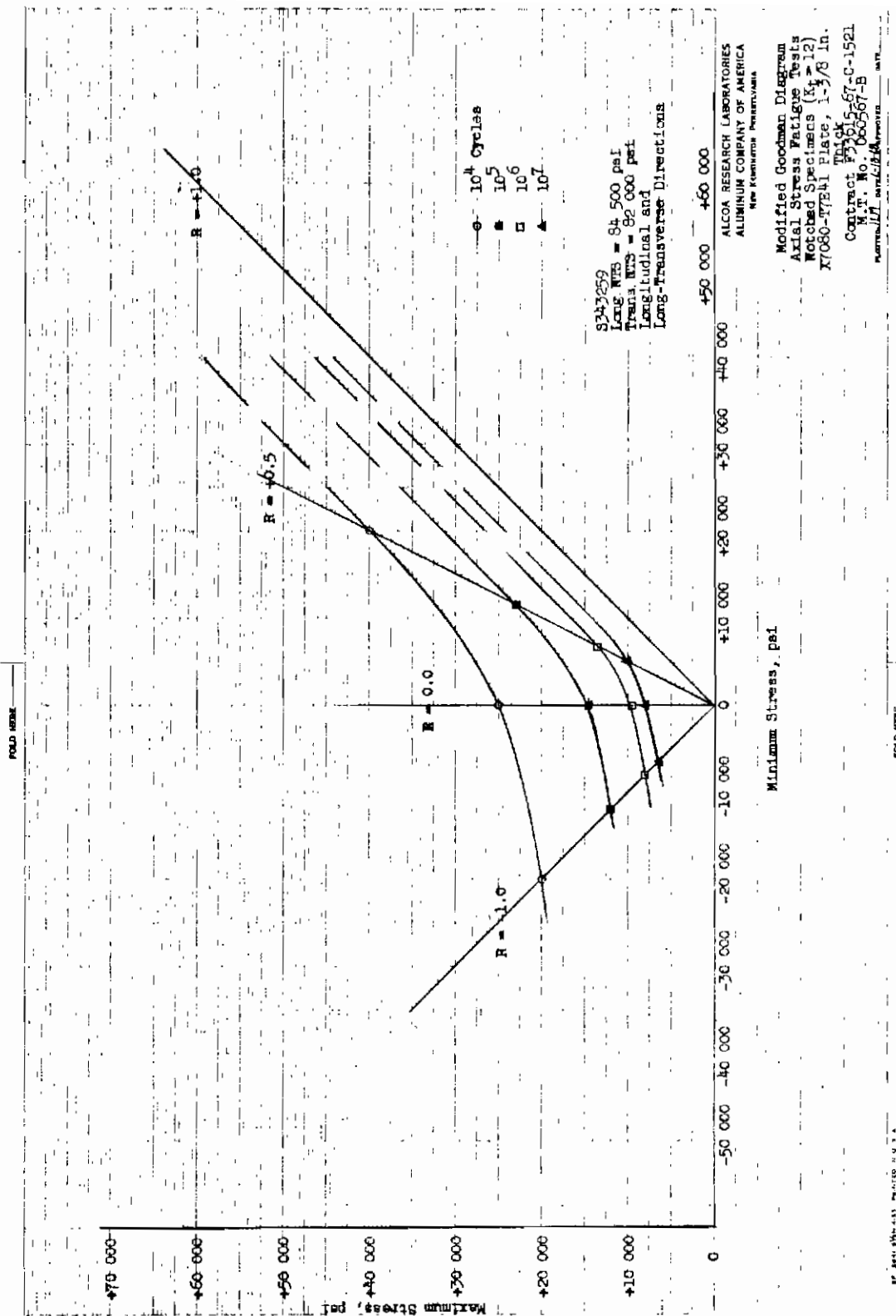


Fig. 42

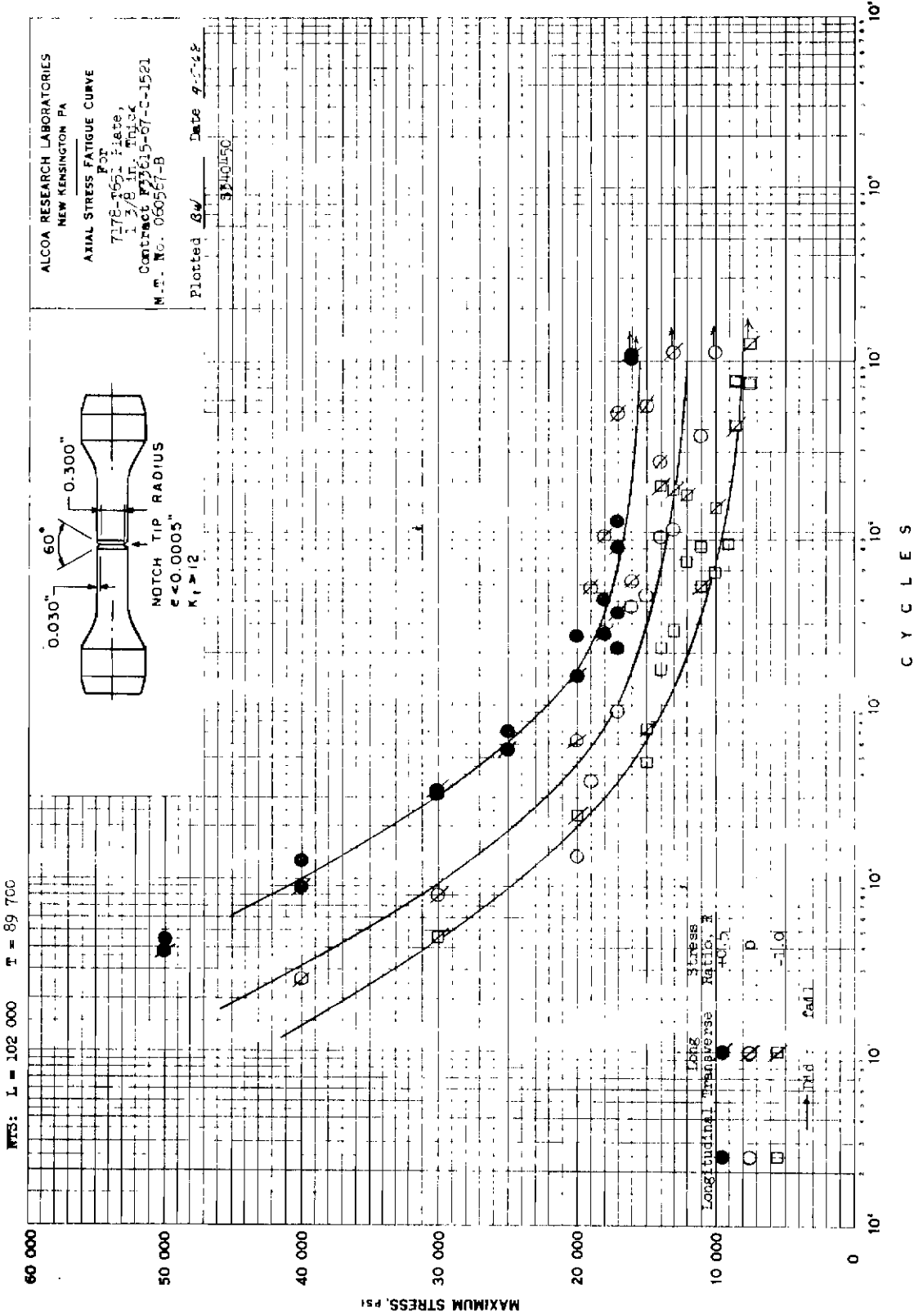


Fig. 43

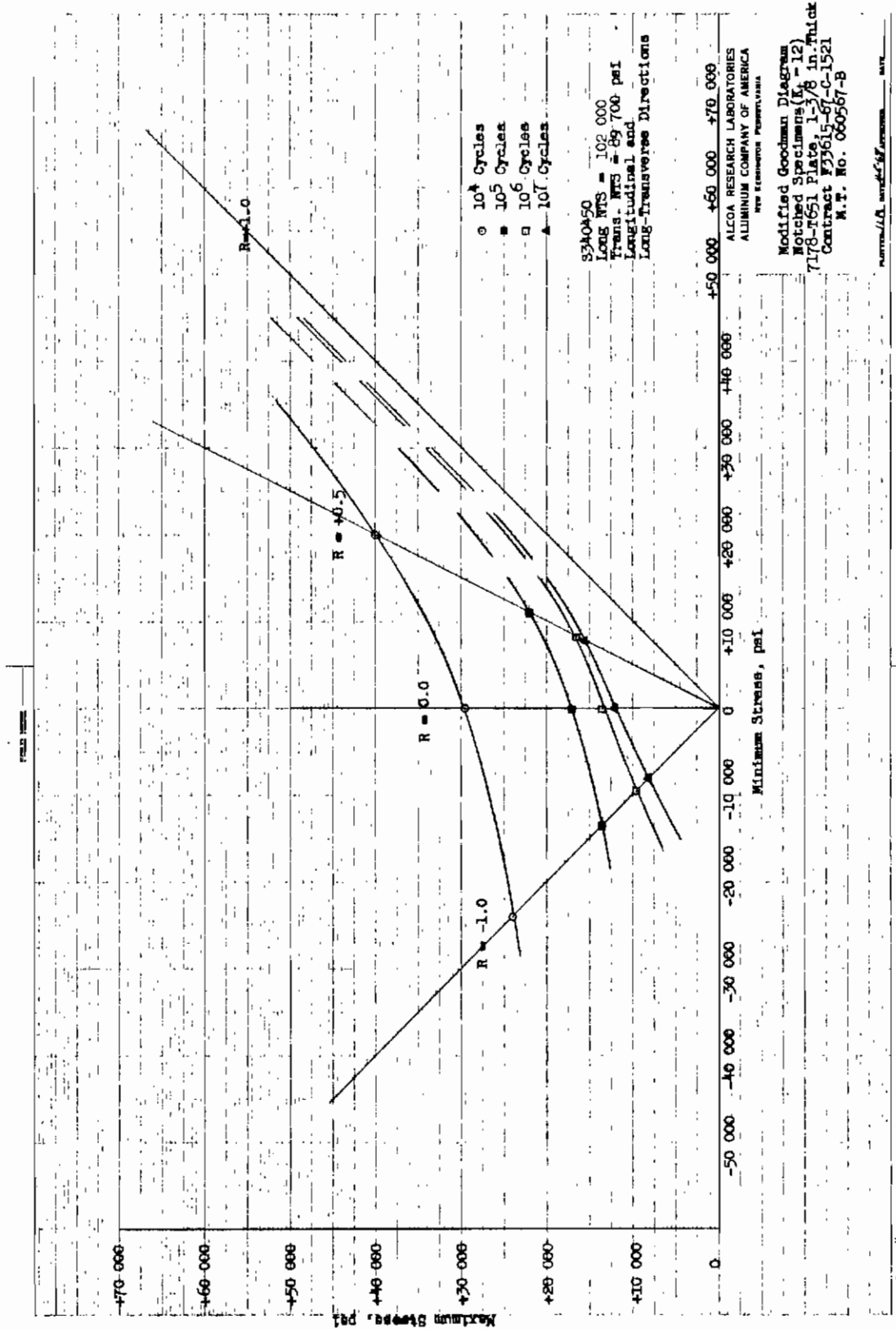


Fig. 44

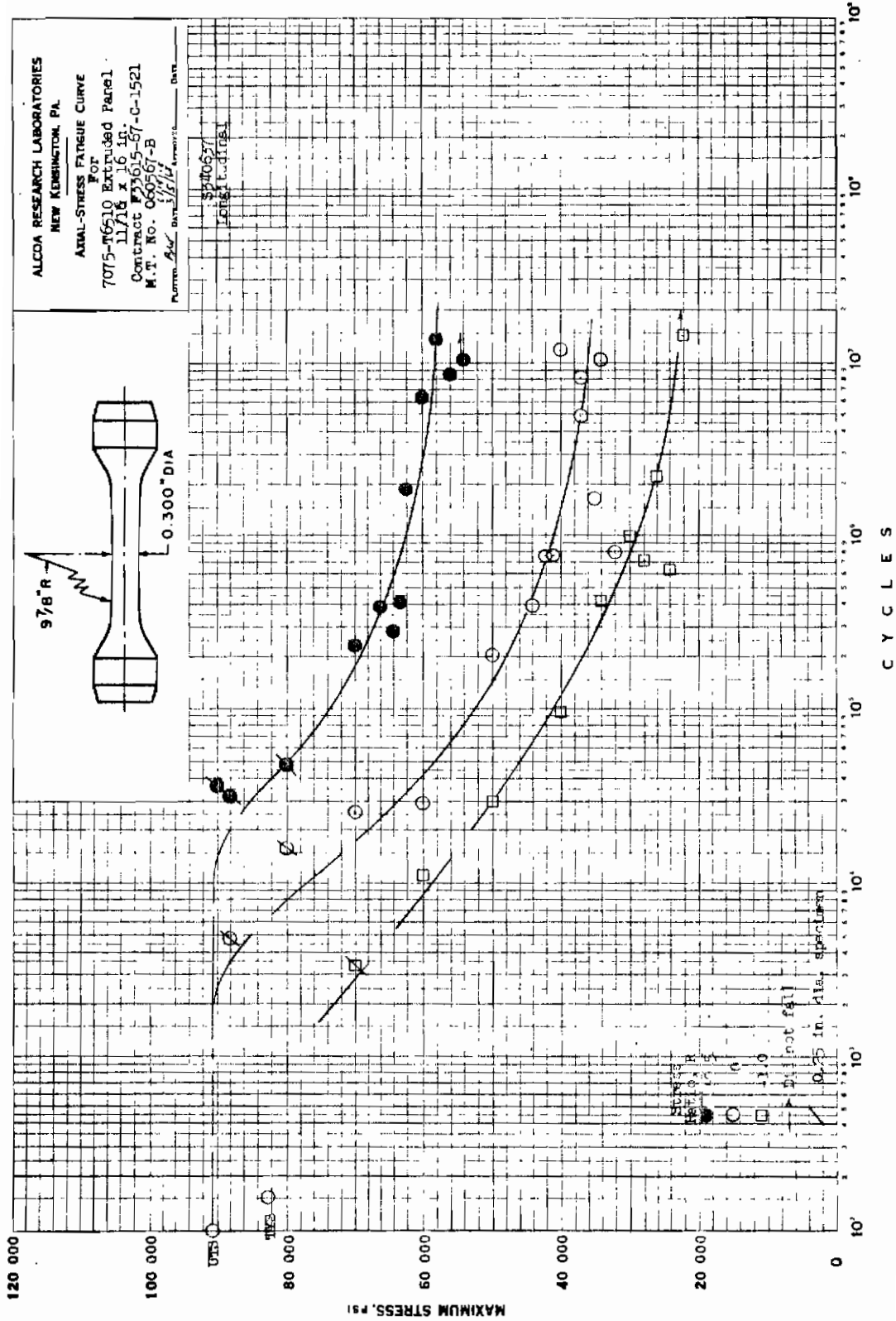


Fig. 45

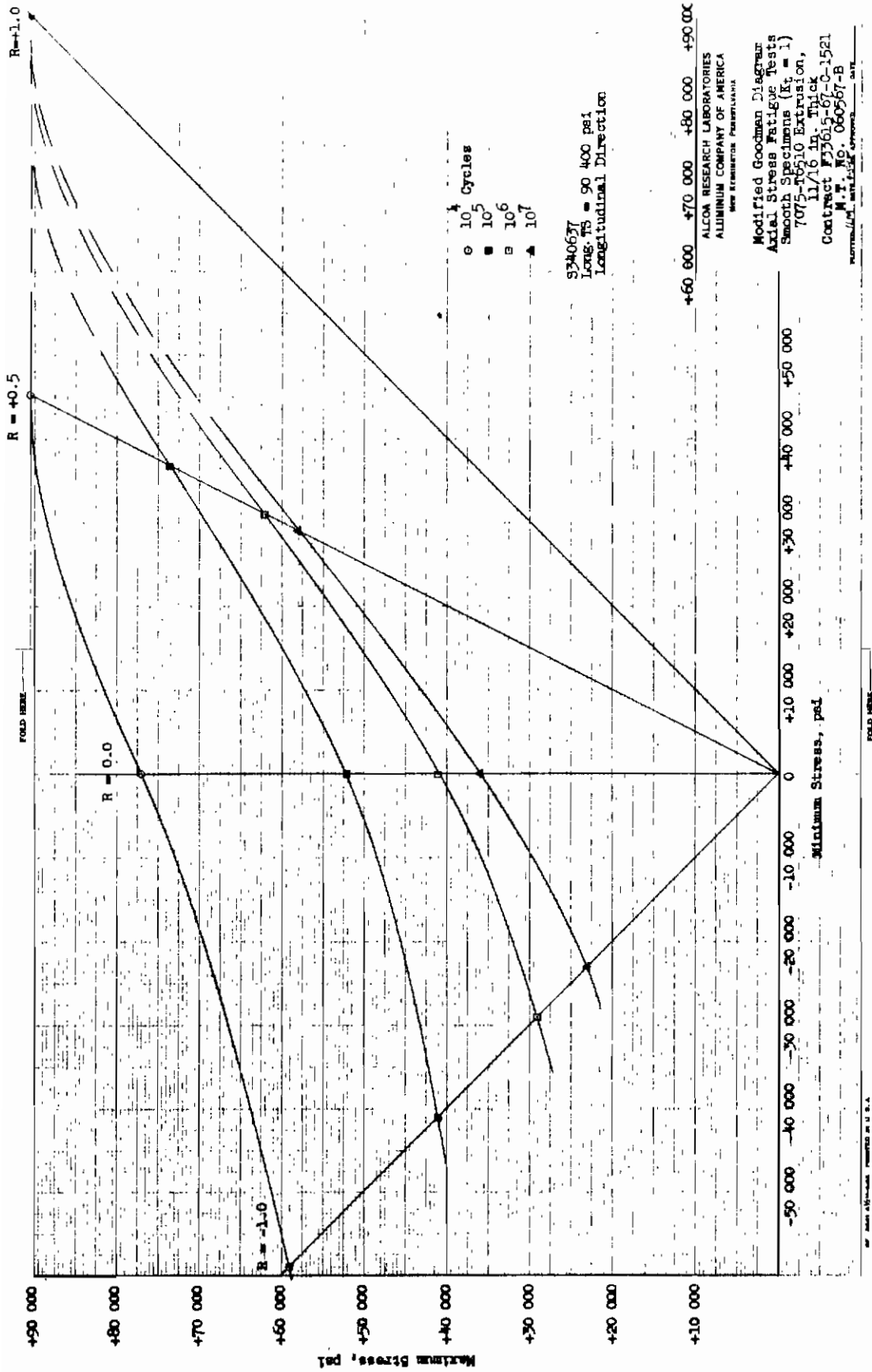


Fig. 46

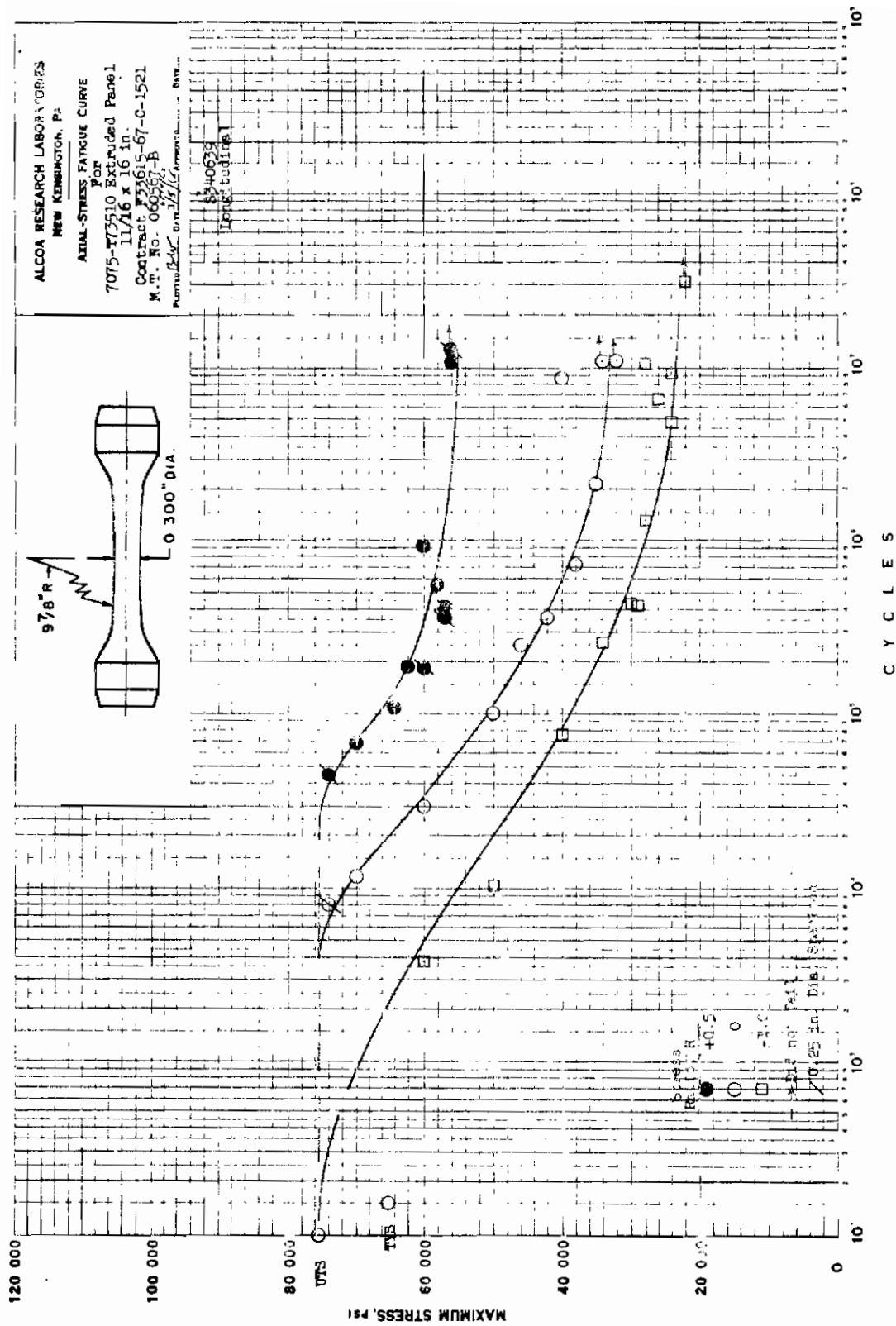


Fig. 47

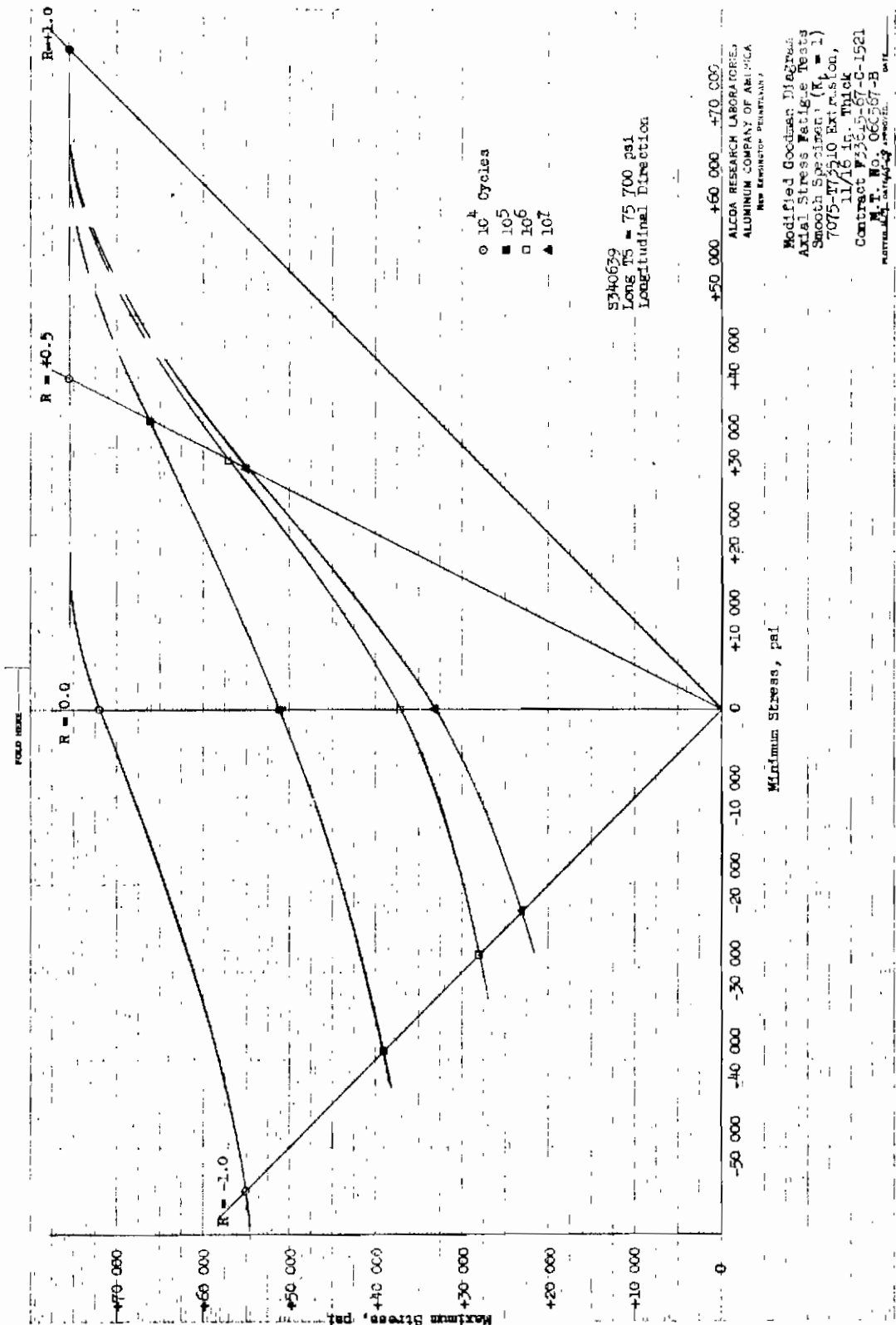


Fig. 48

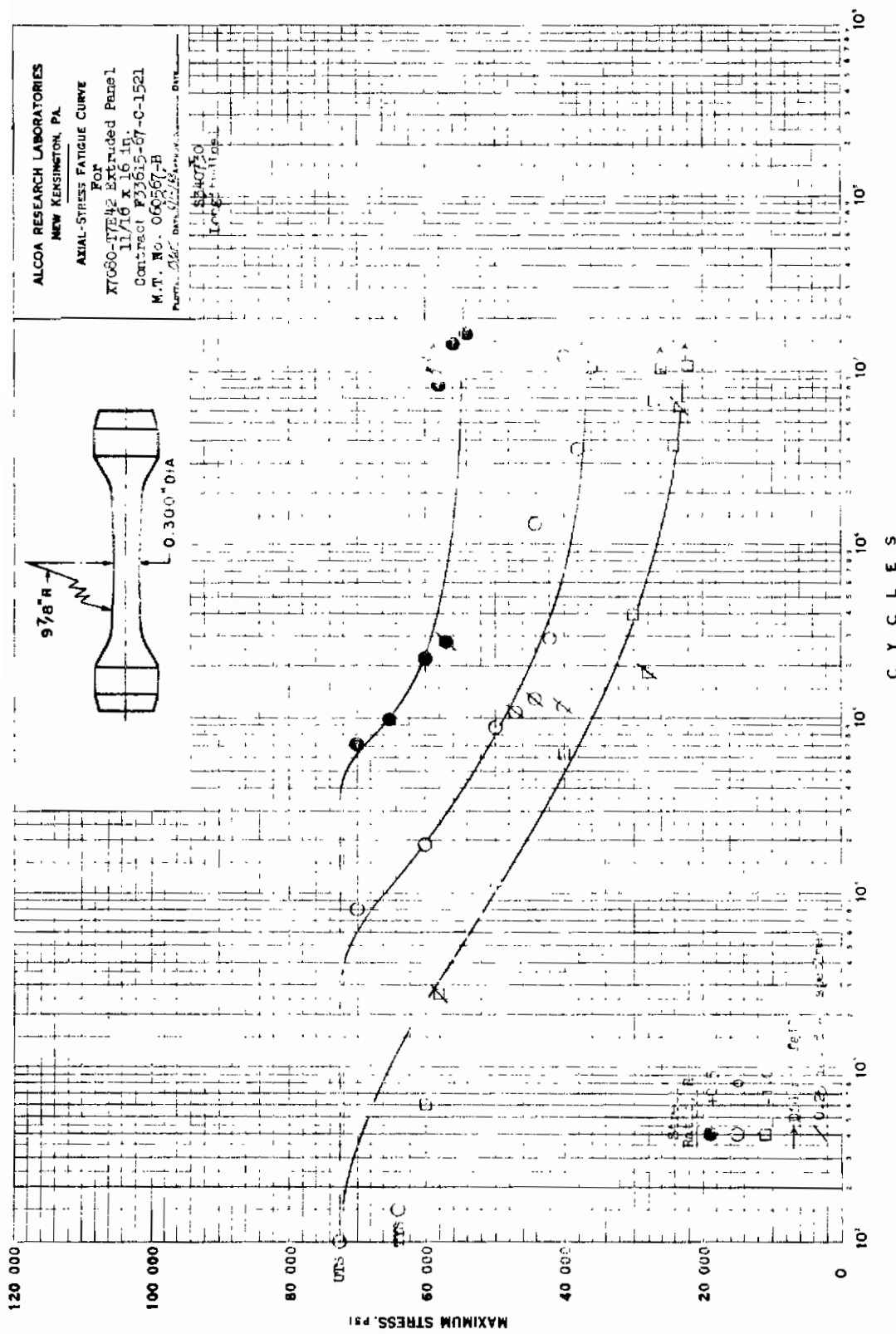


Fig. 49

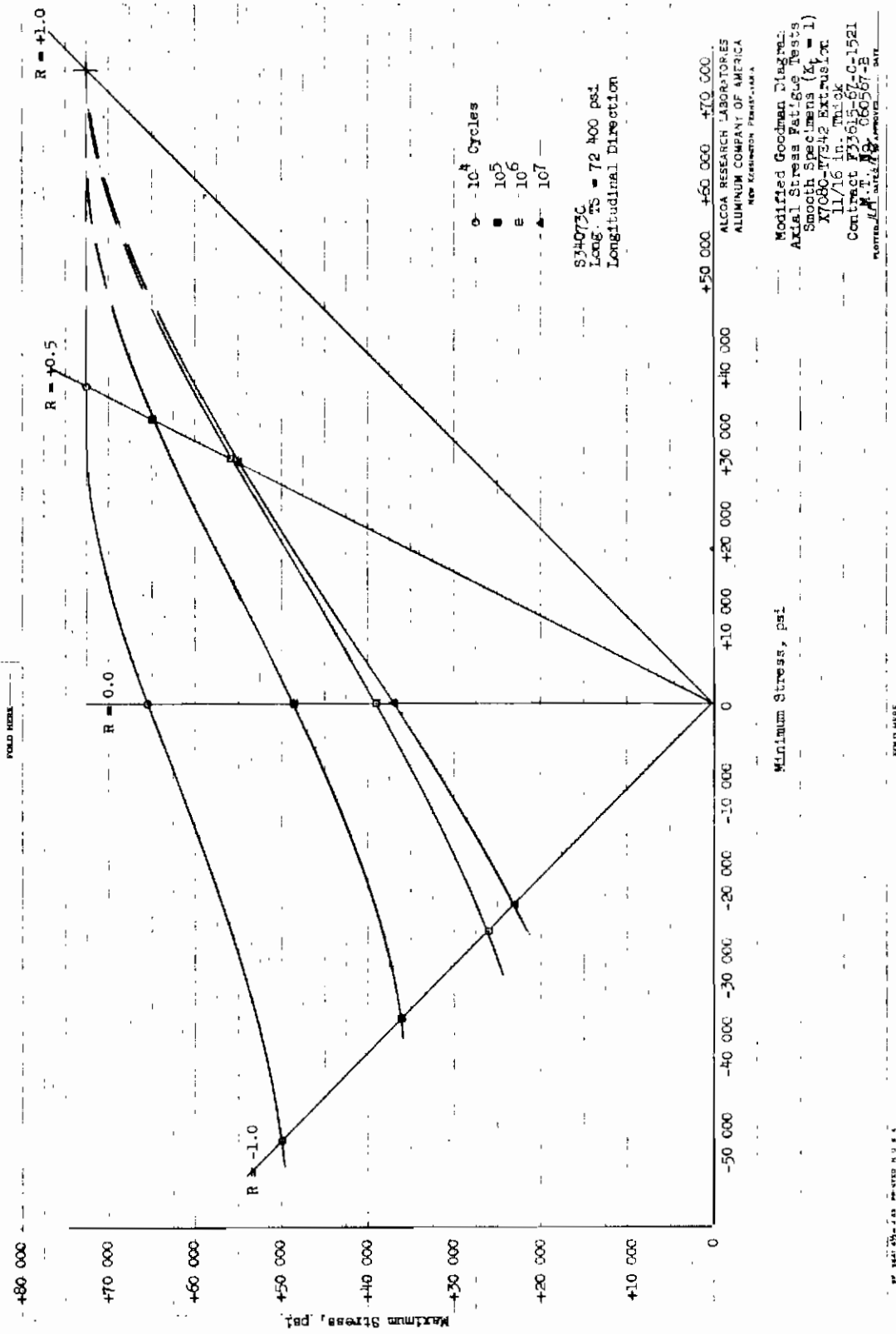


Fig. 50

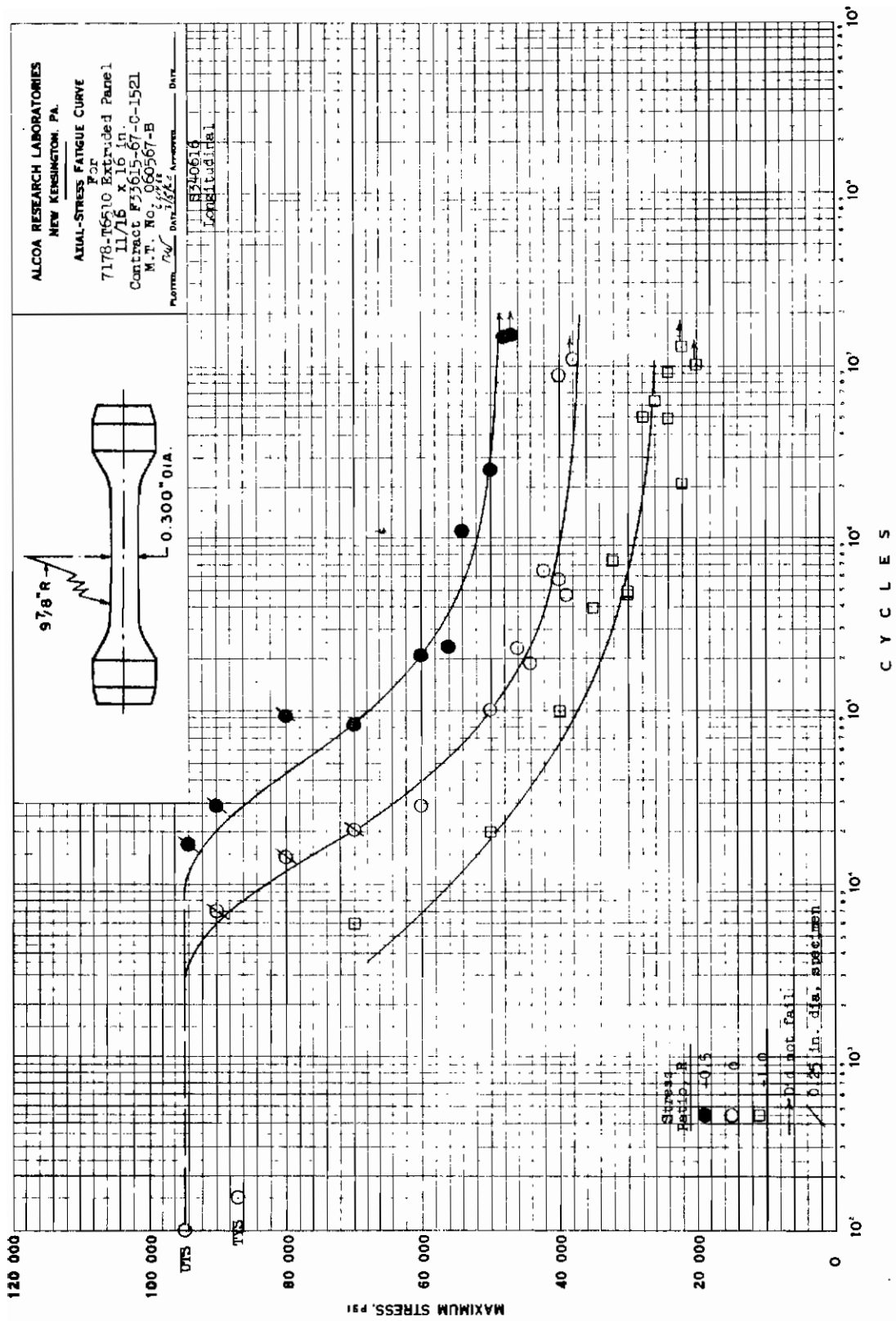


Fig. 51

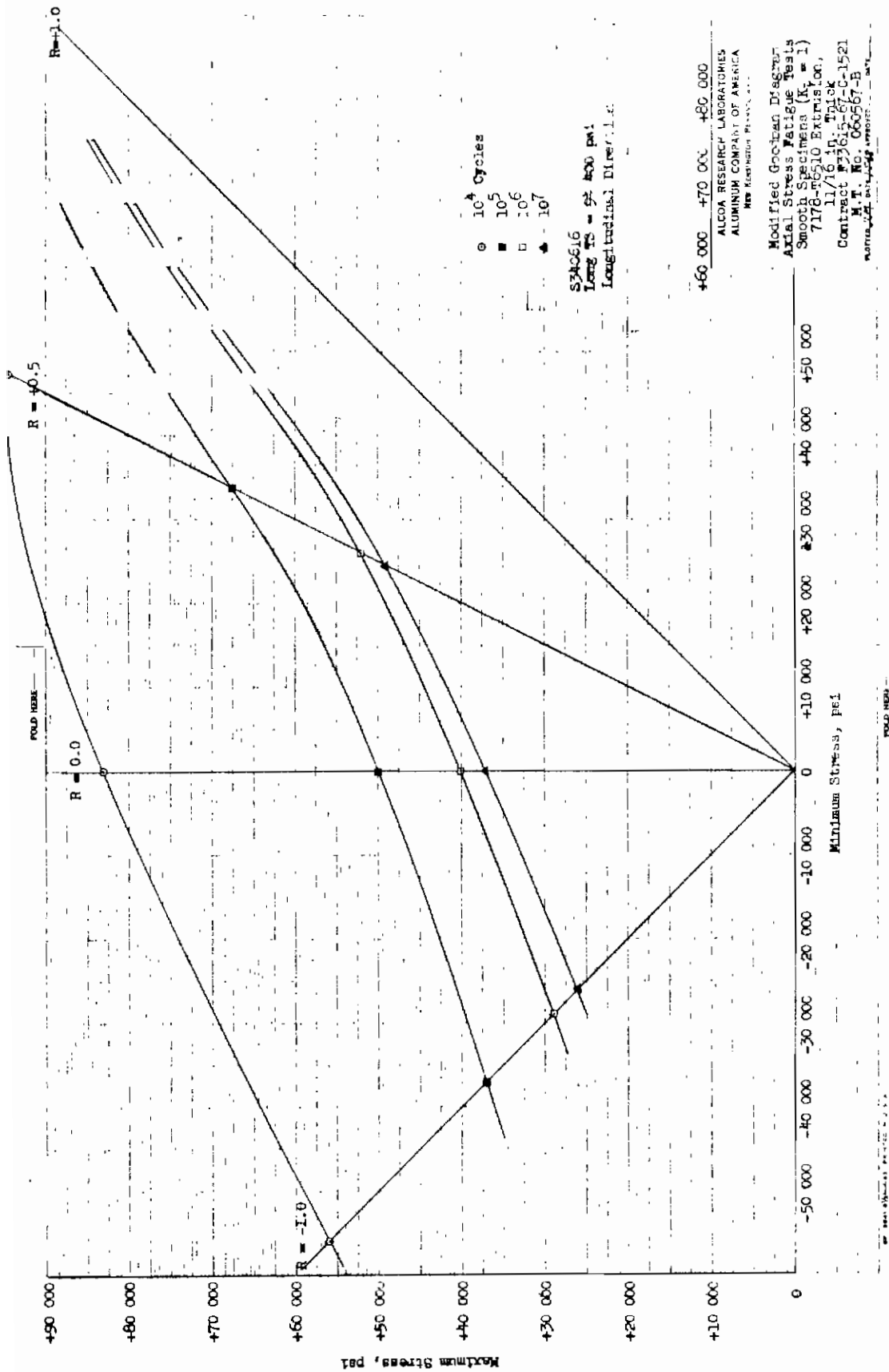


Fig. 52

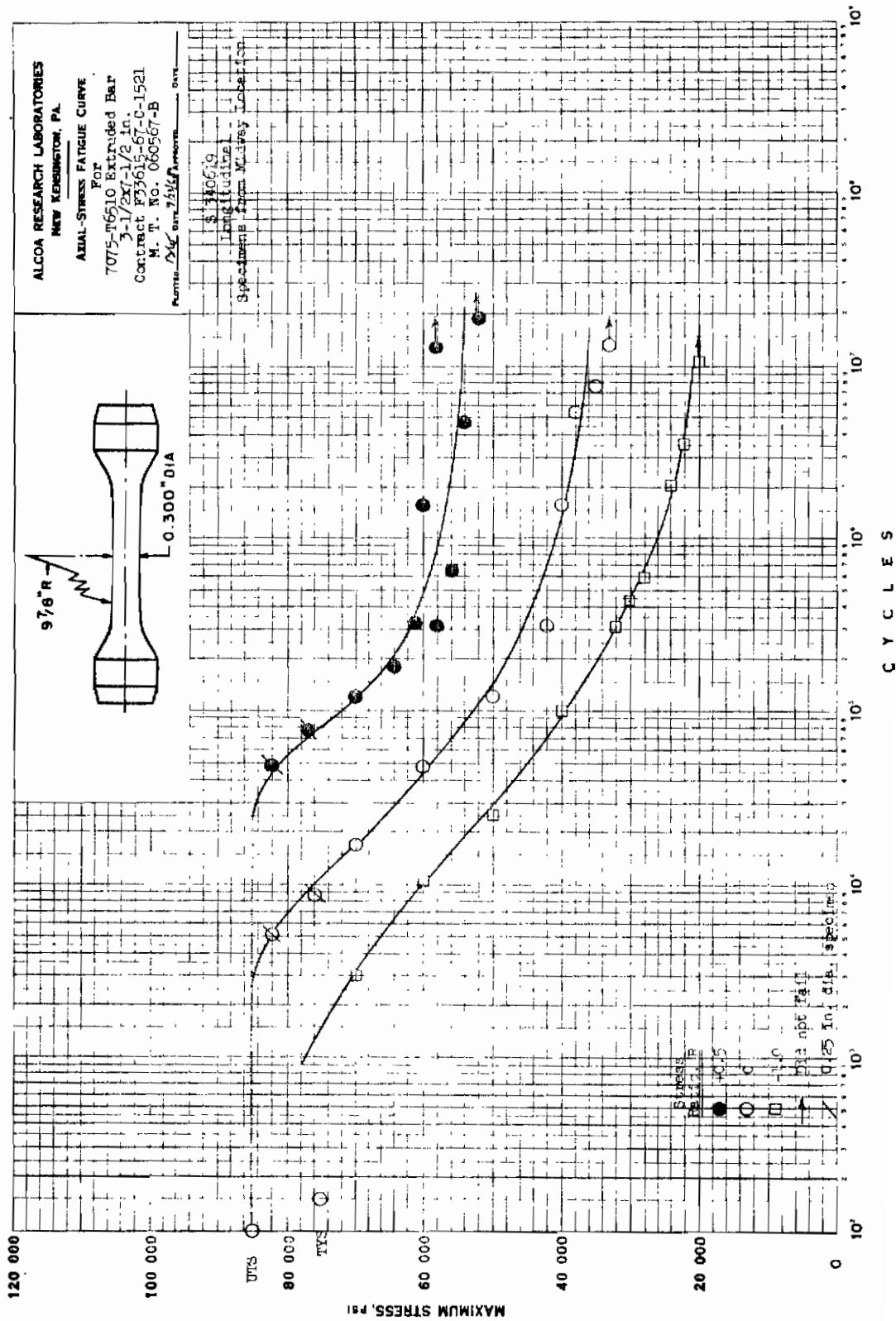


Fig. 53

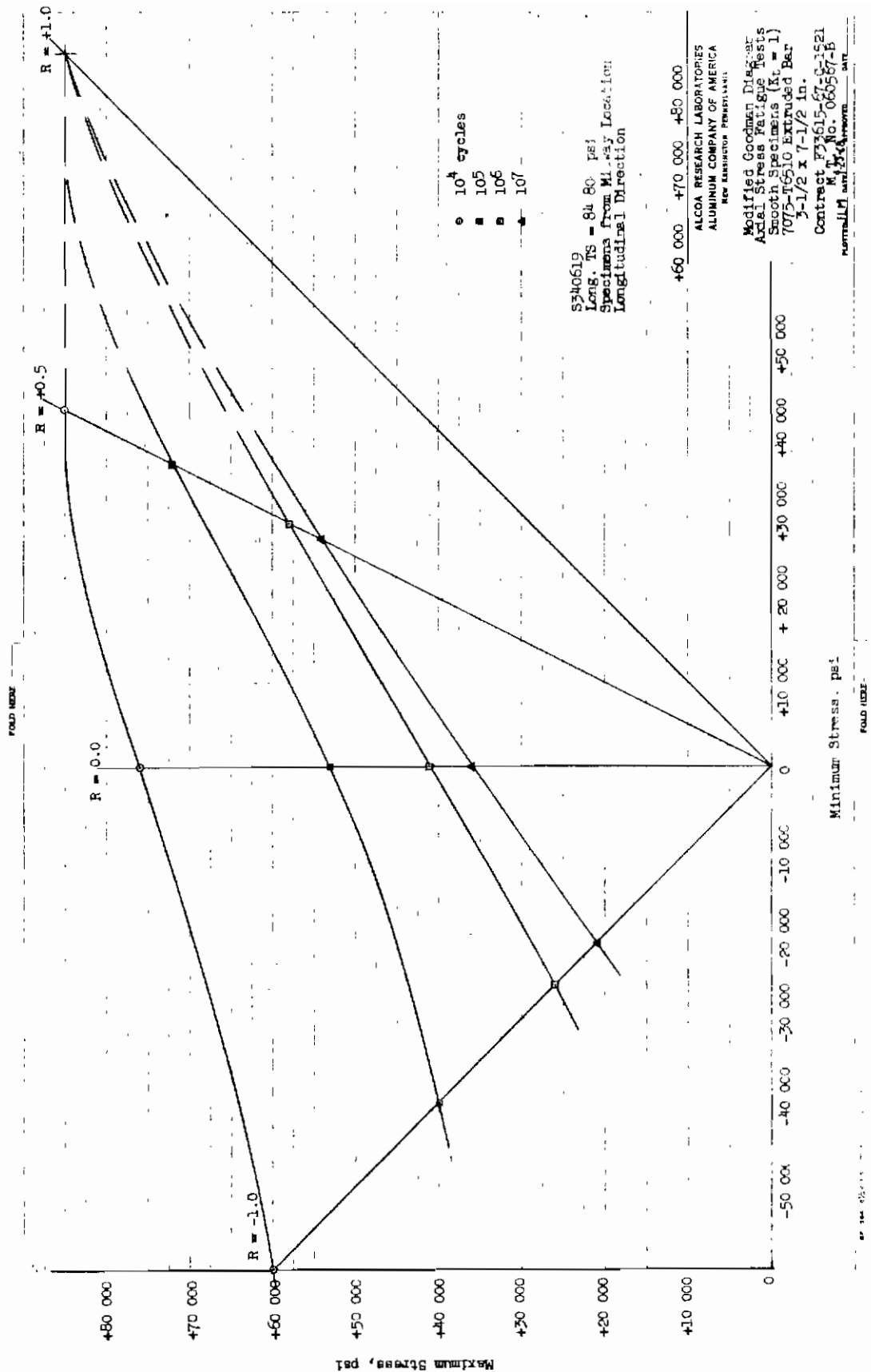


Fig. 54

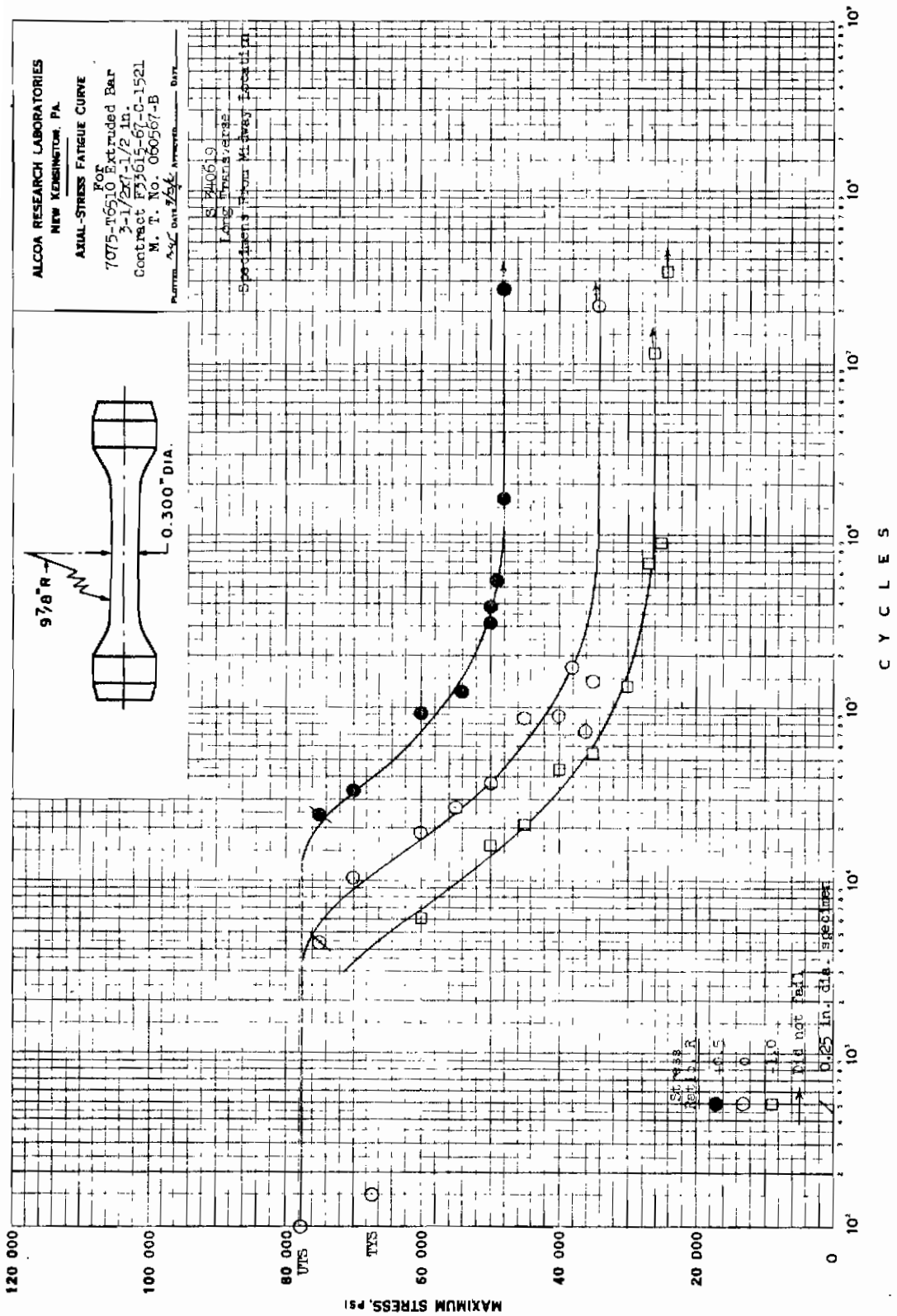


Fig. 55

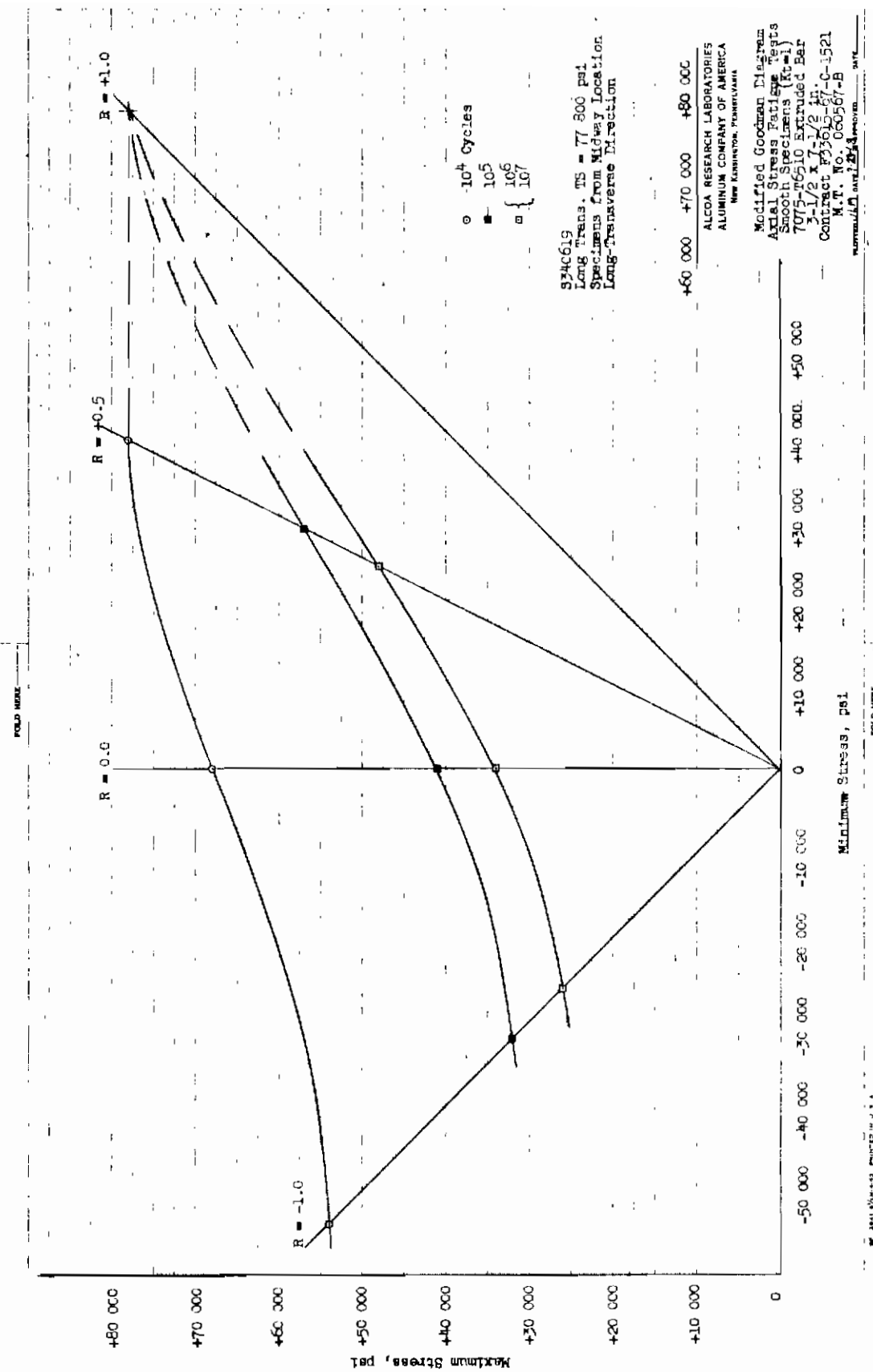


Fig. 56

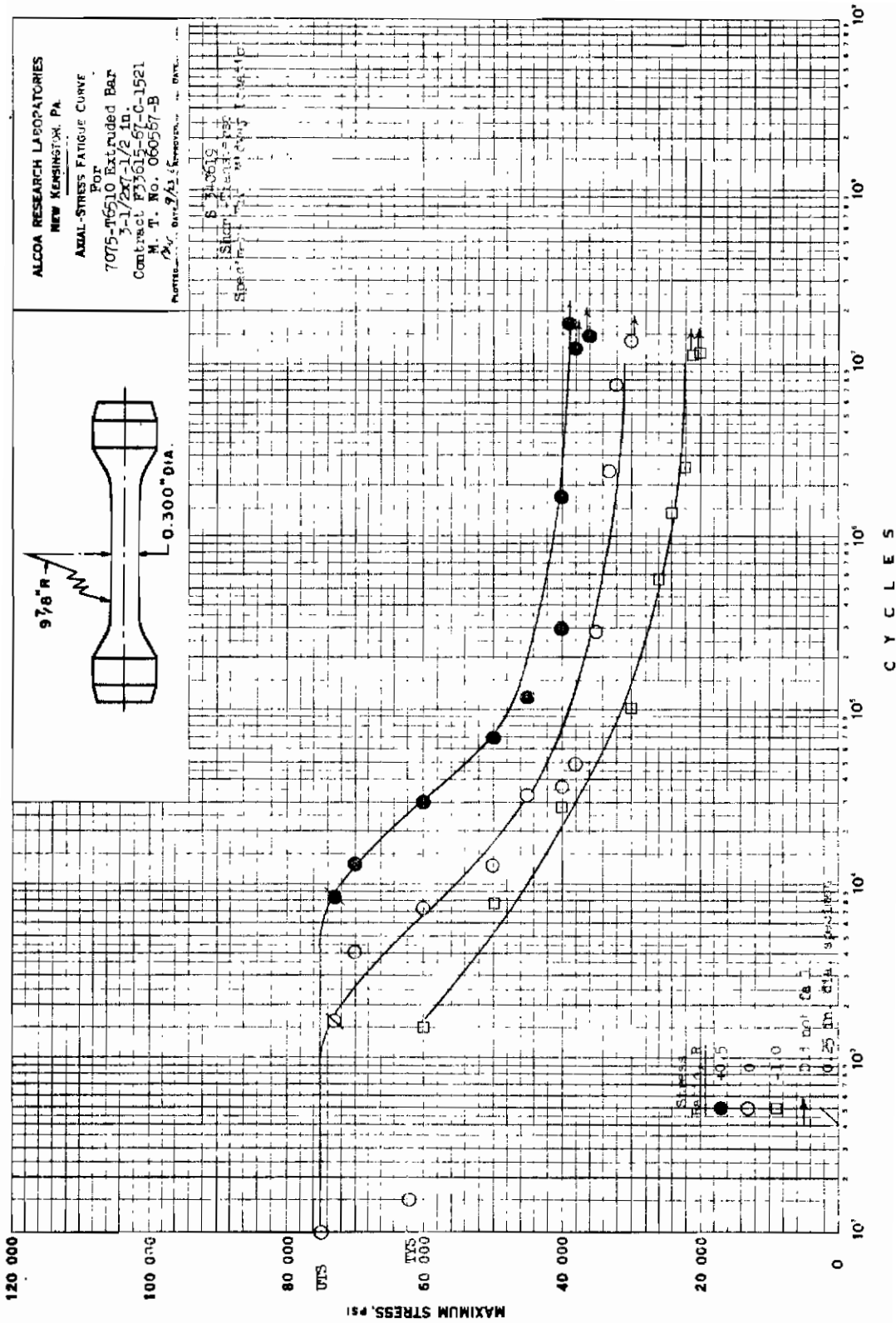


Fig. 57

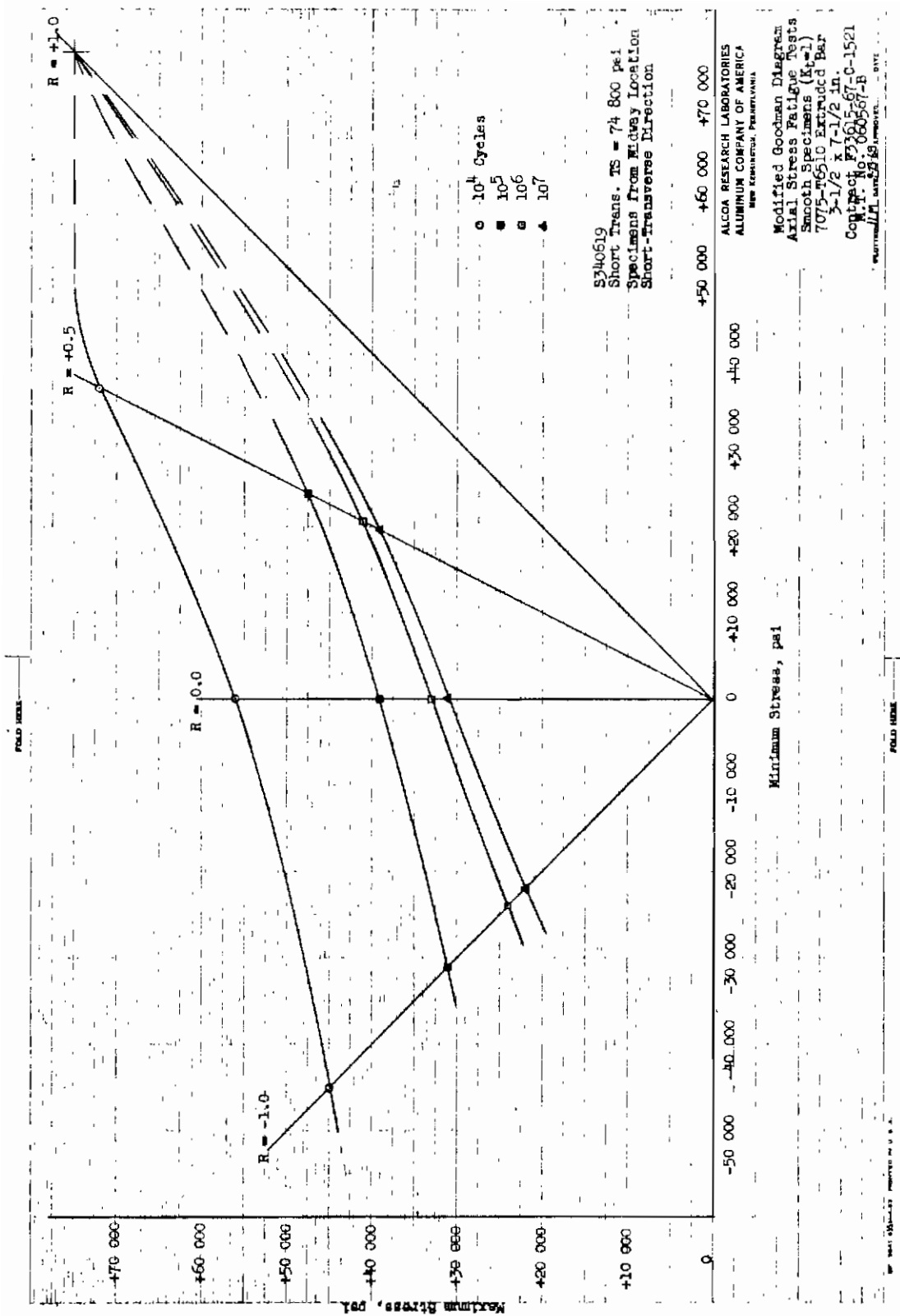


Fig. 58

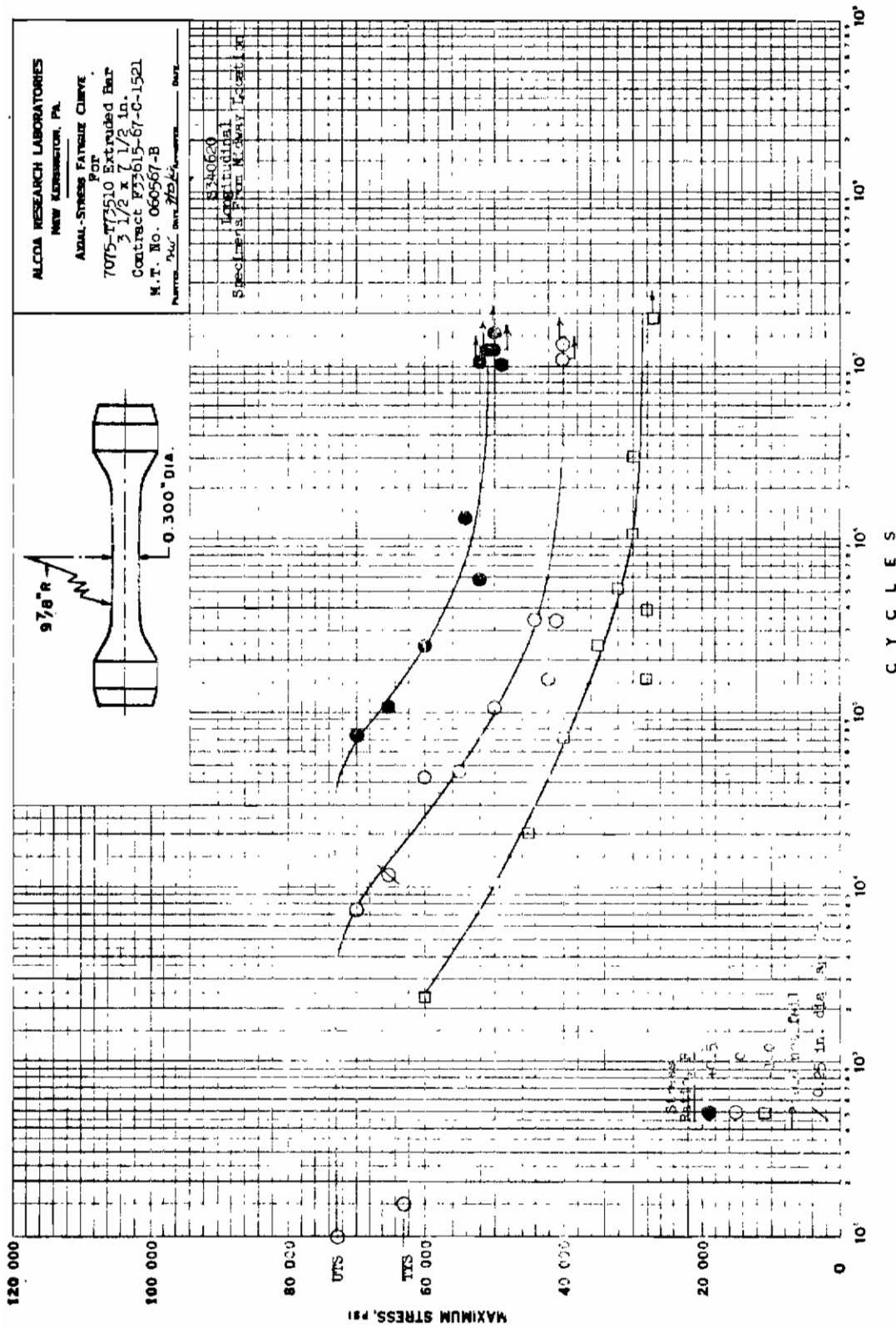


Fig. 59

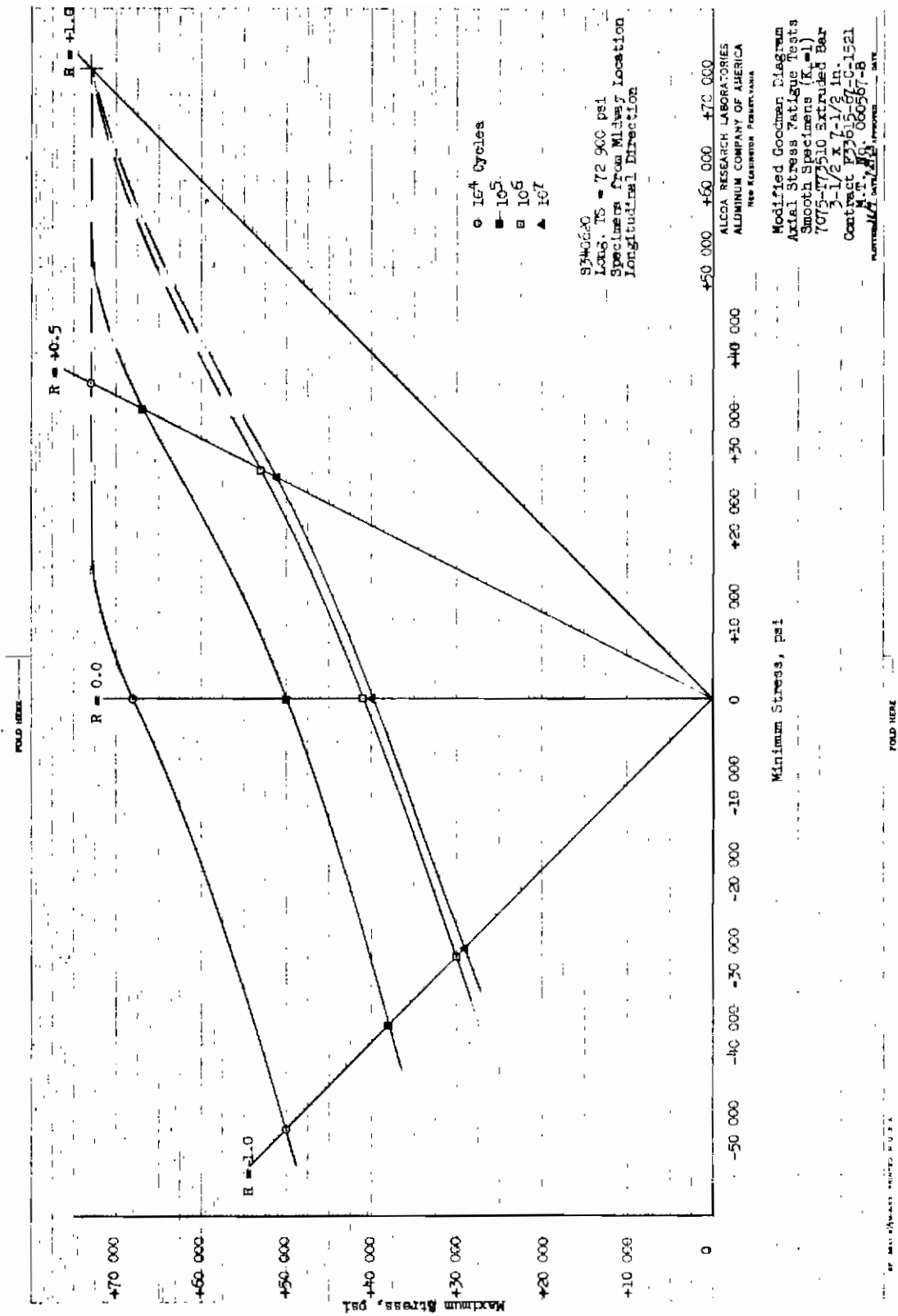


Fig. 60

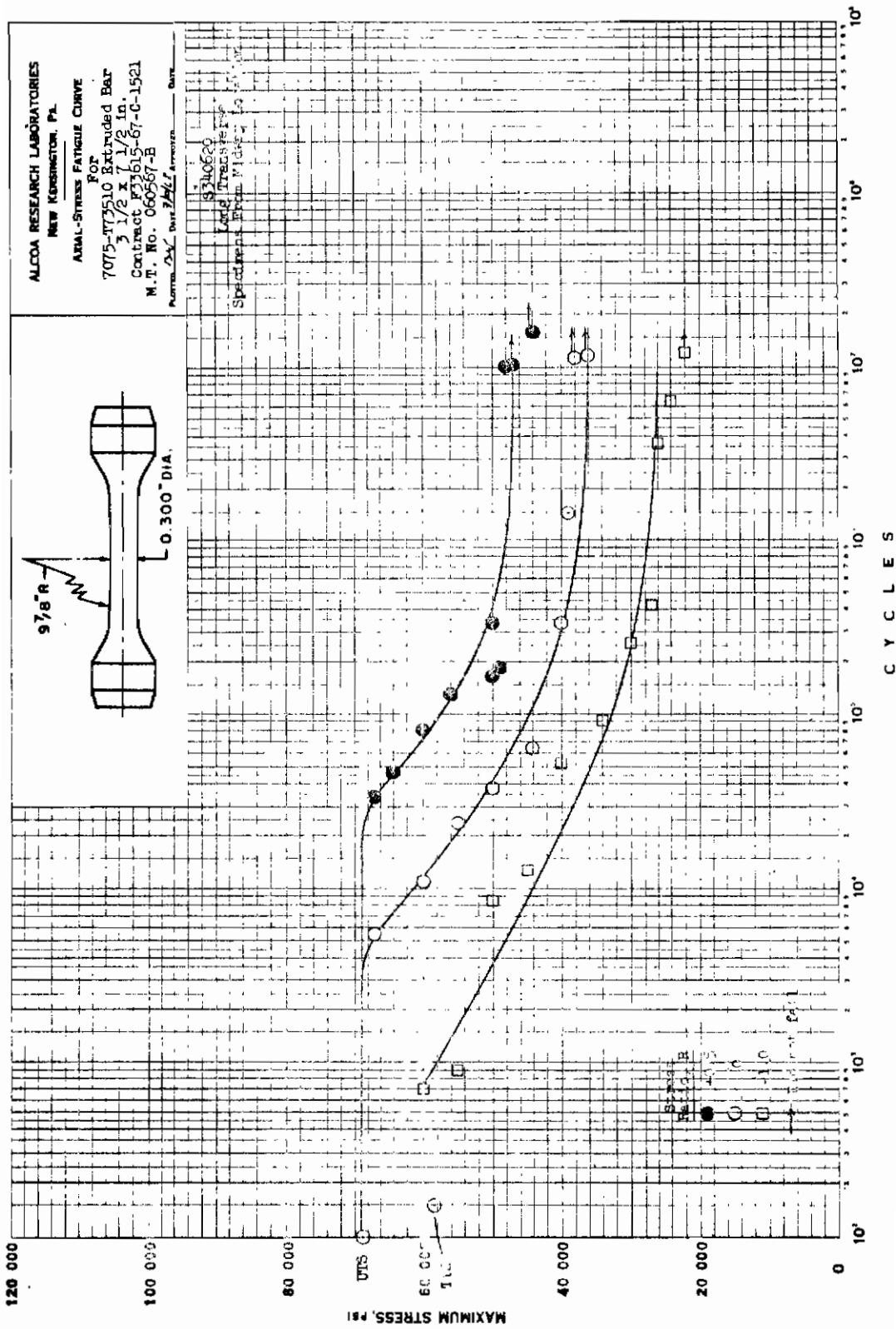


Fig. 61

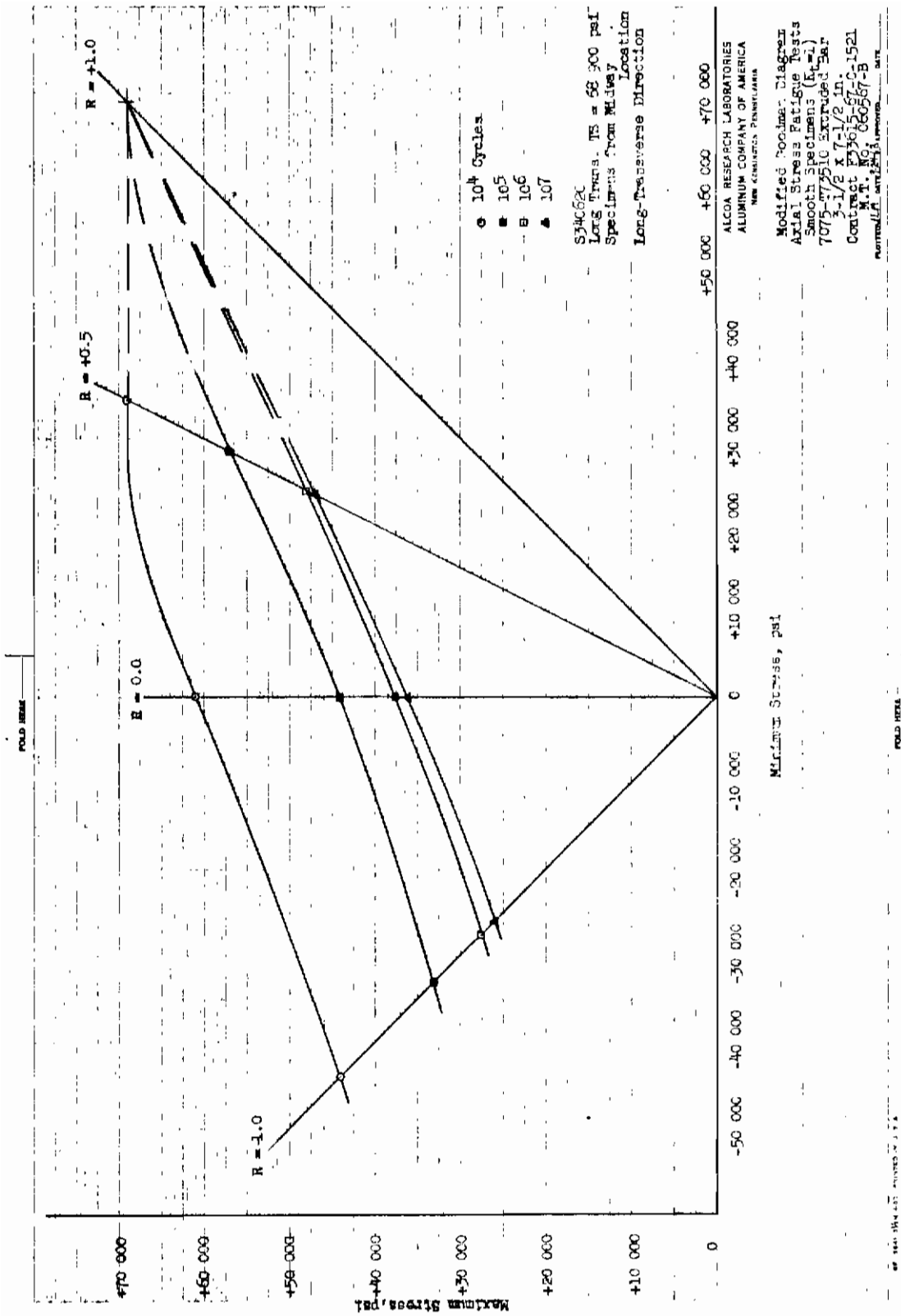
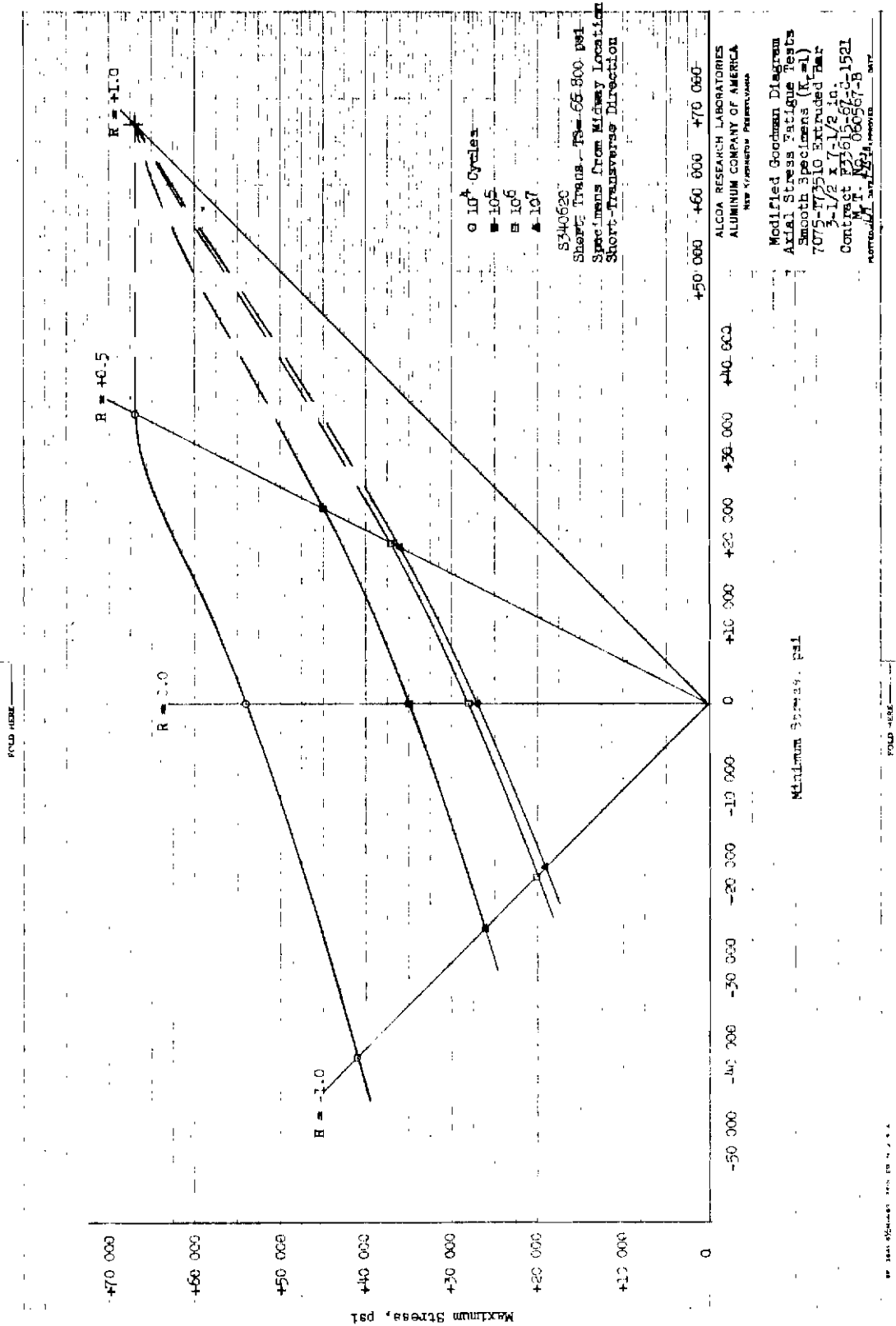


Fig. 62



49 64

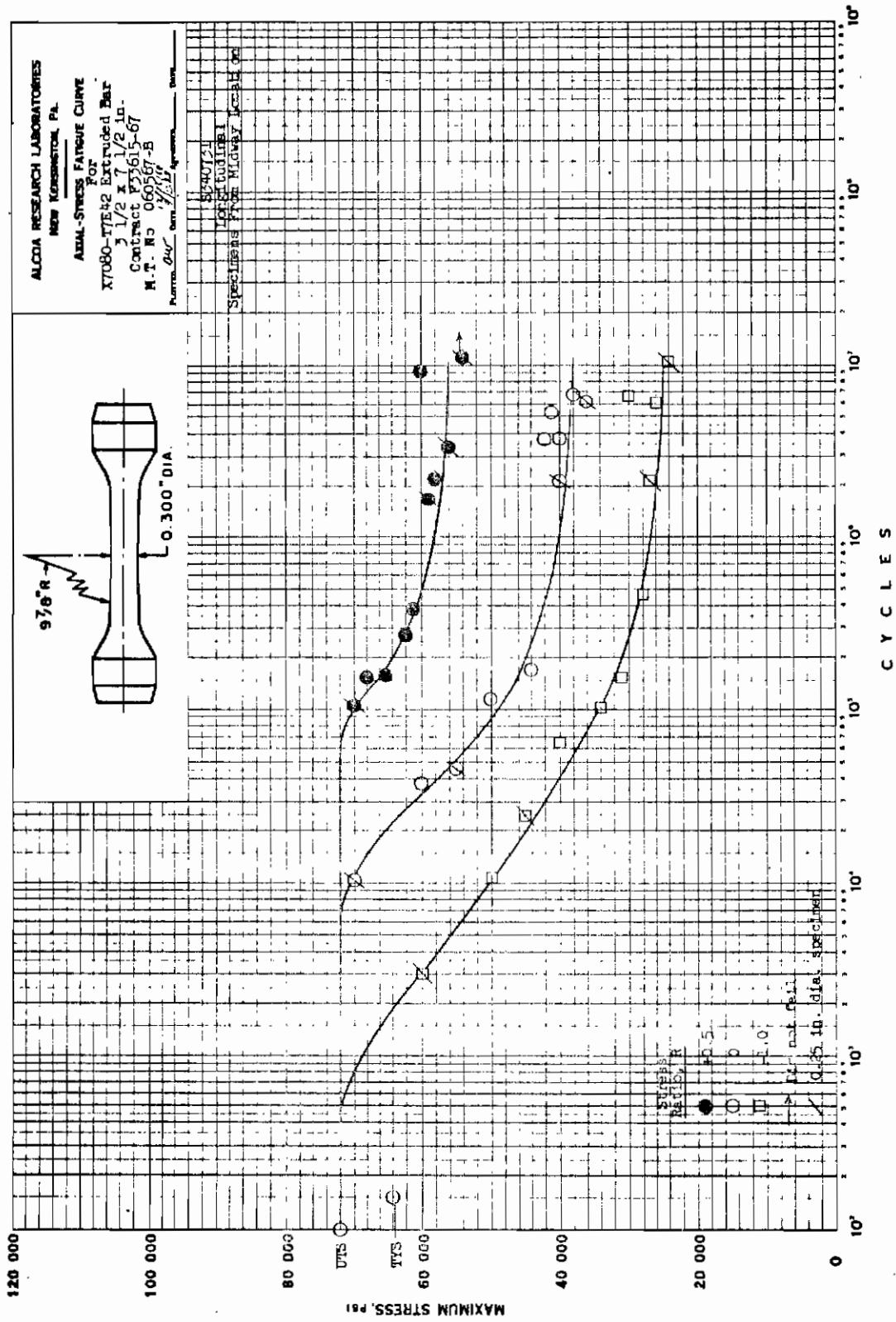


Fig. 65

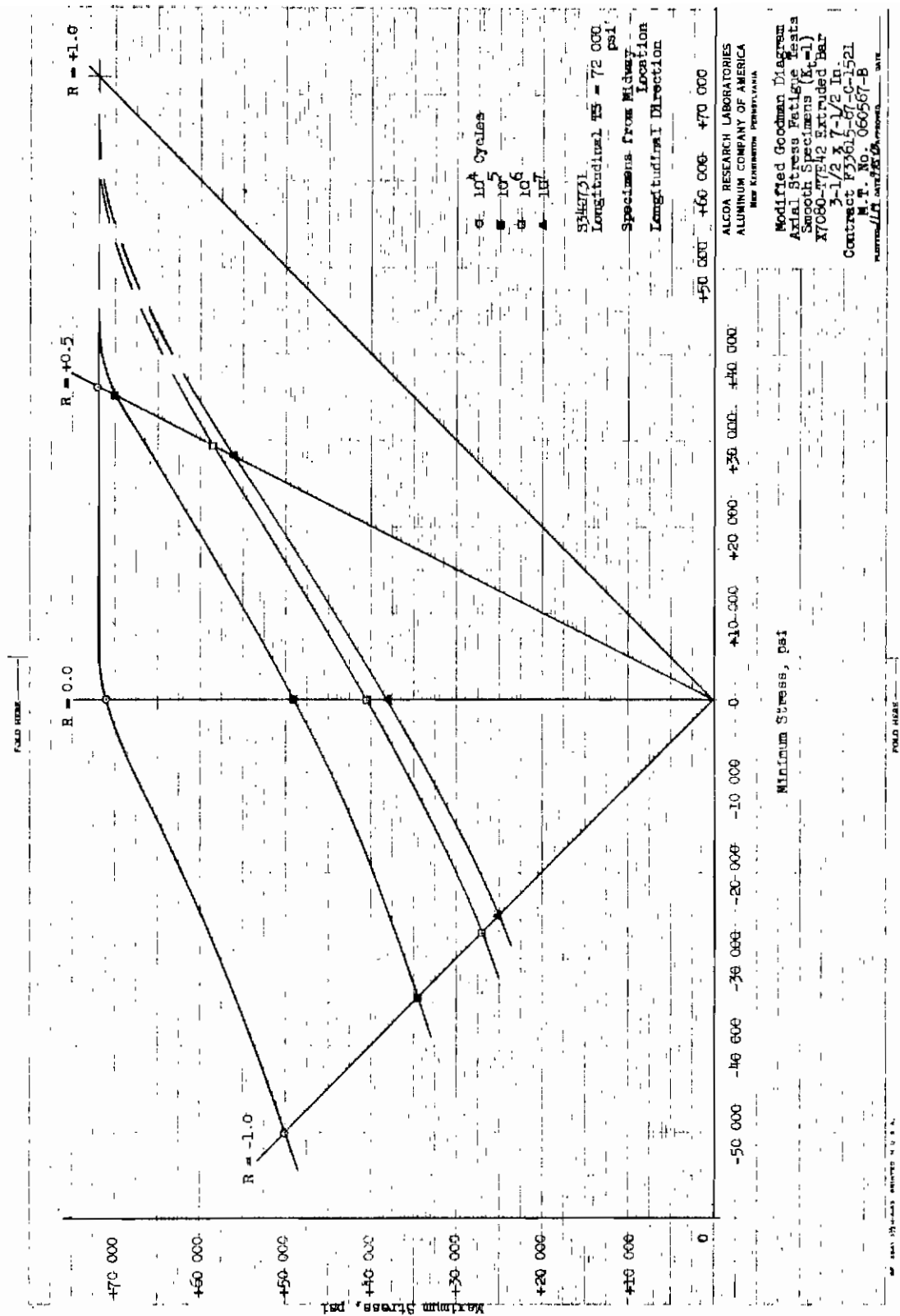


Fig. 66

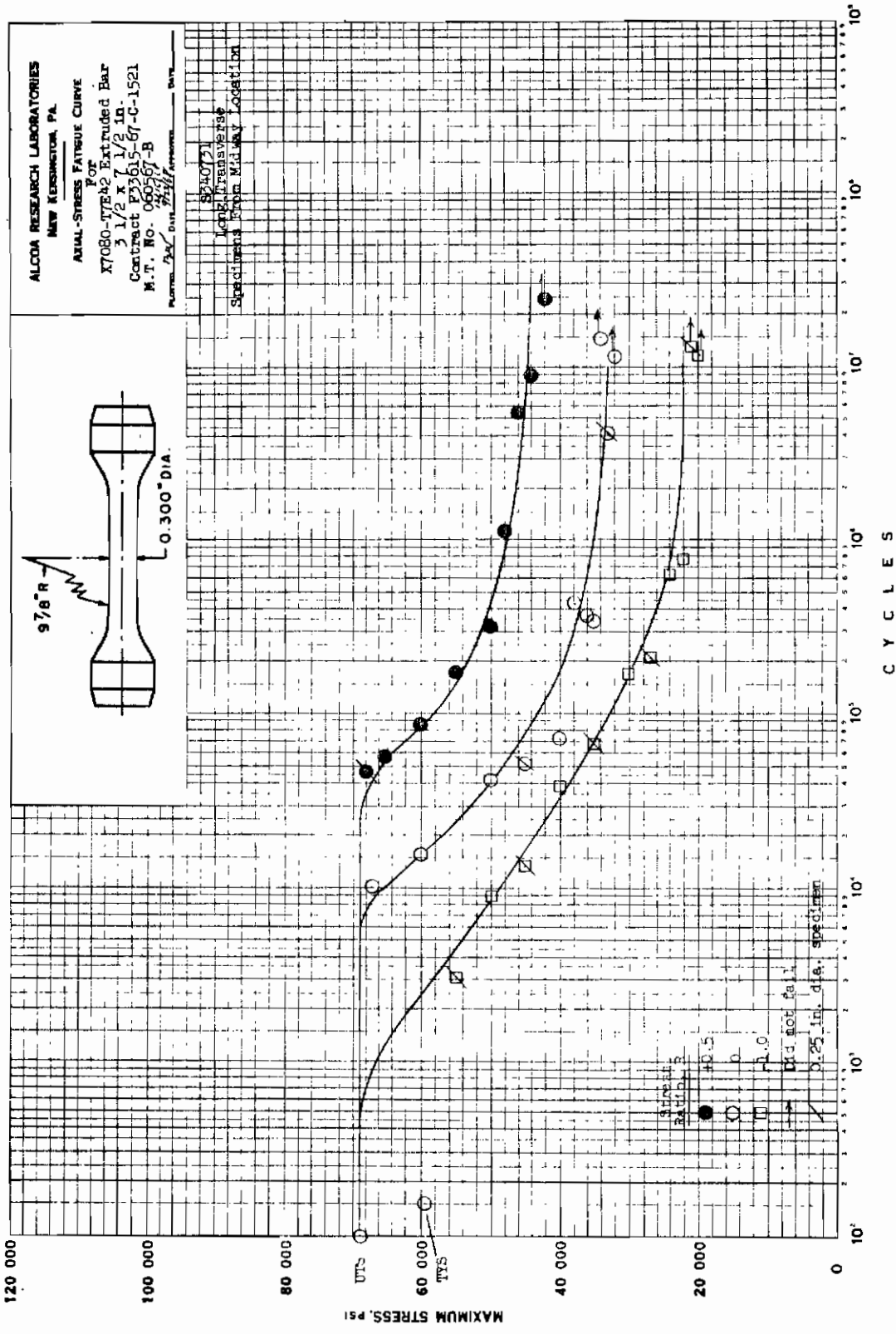


Fig. 67

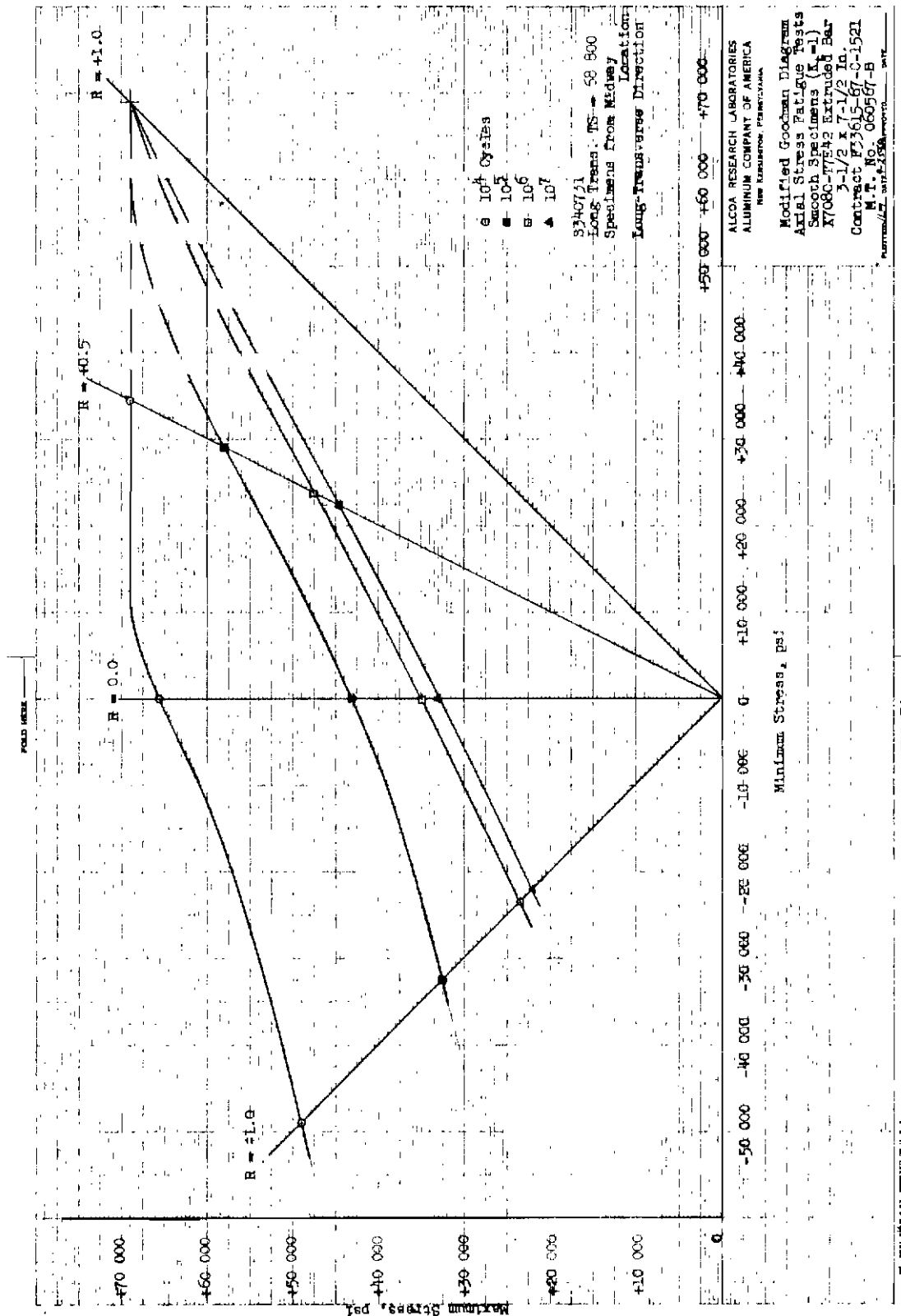


Fig. 68

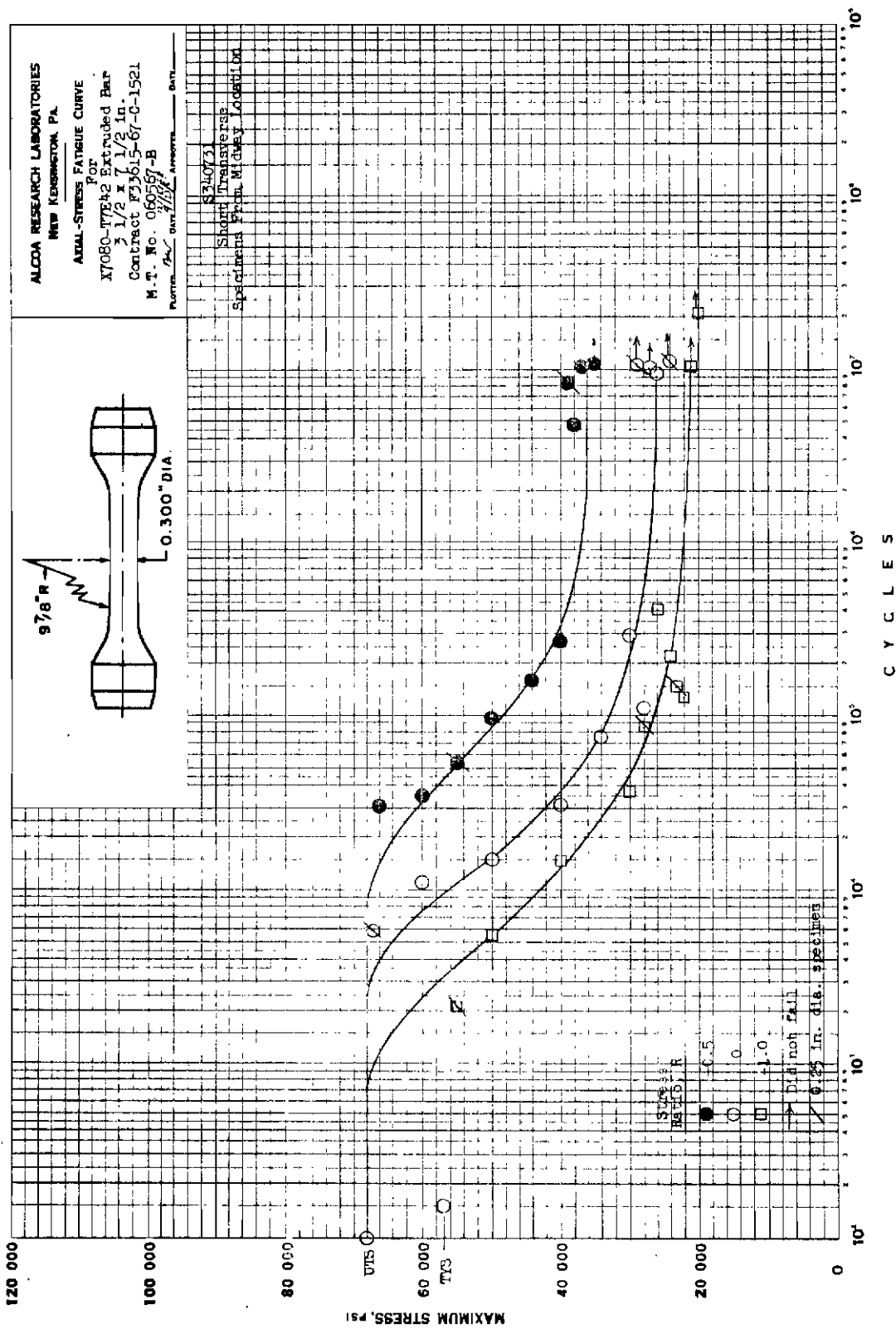


Fig. 69

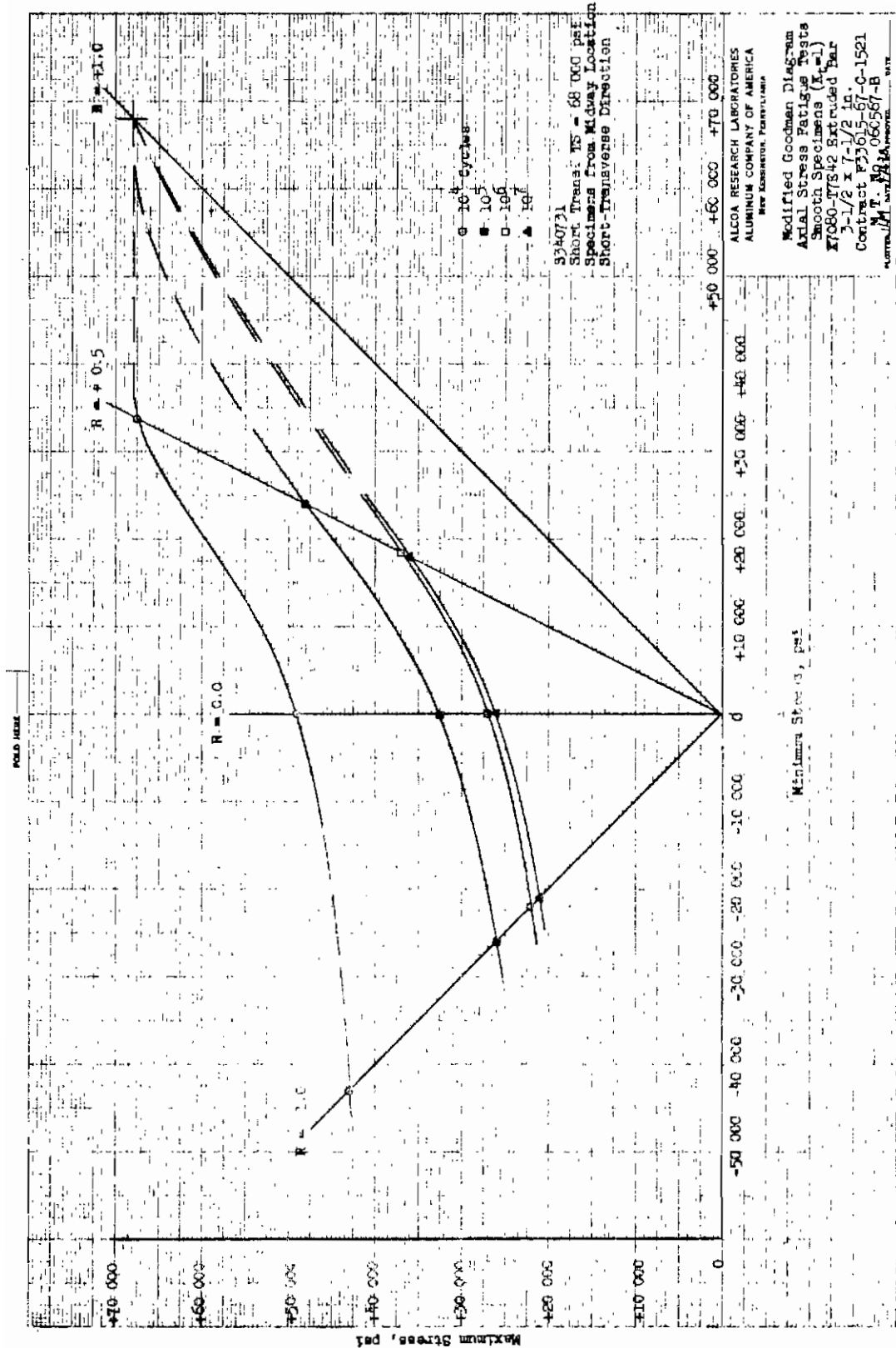


Fig. 70

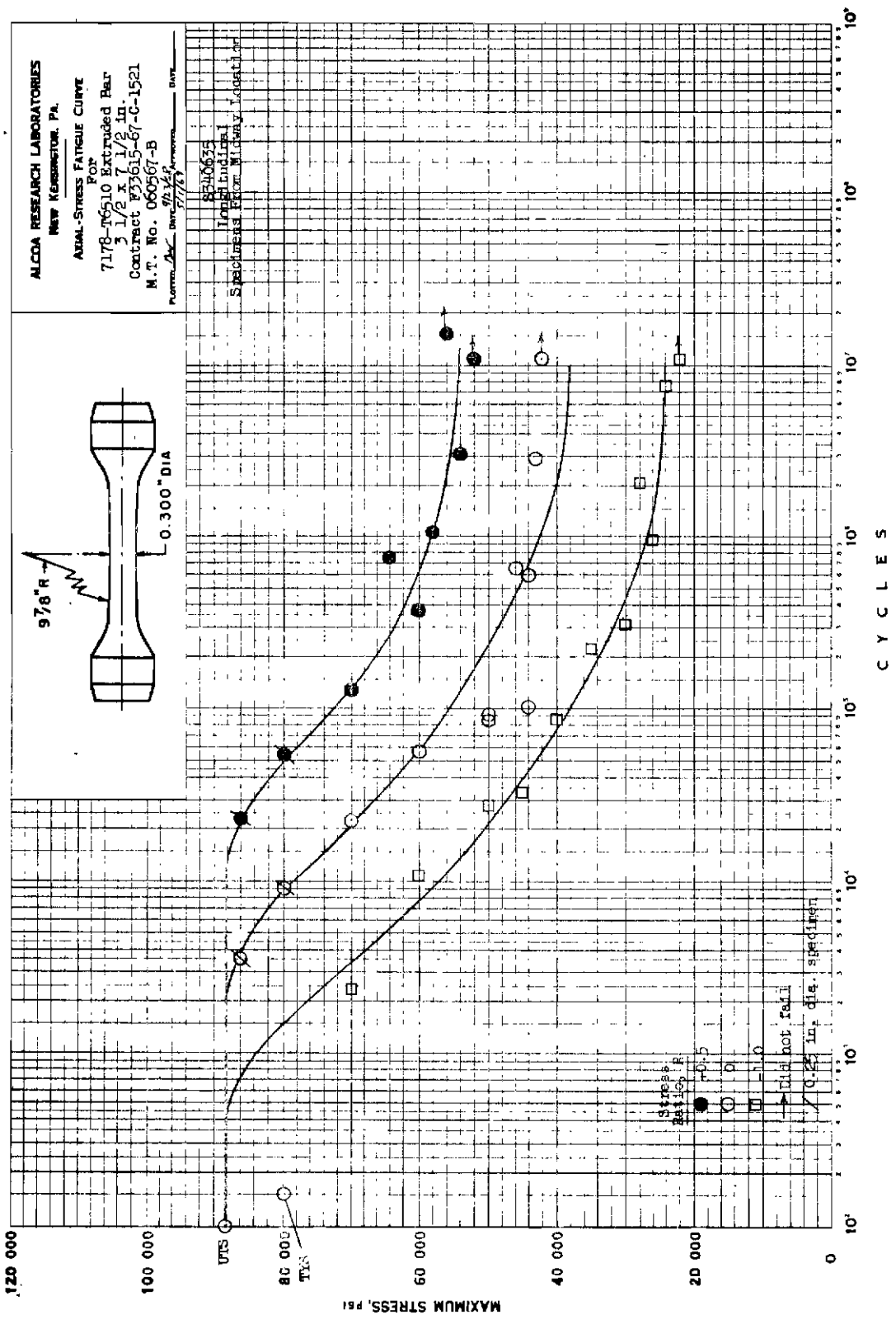


Fig. 71

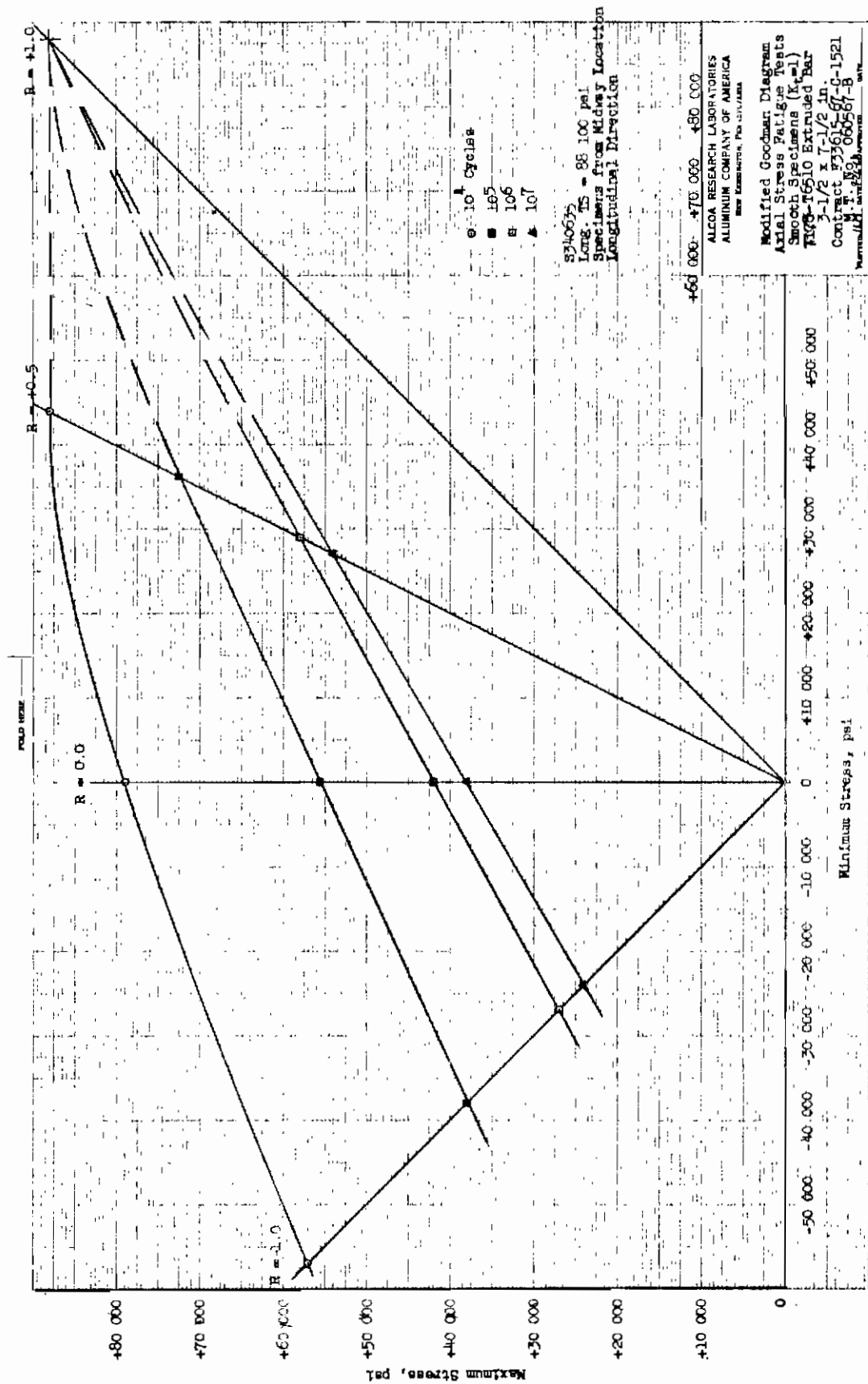


Fig. 72

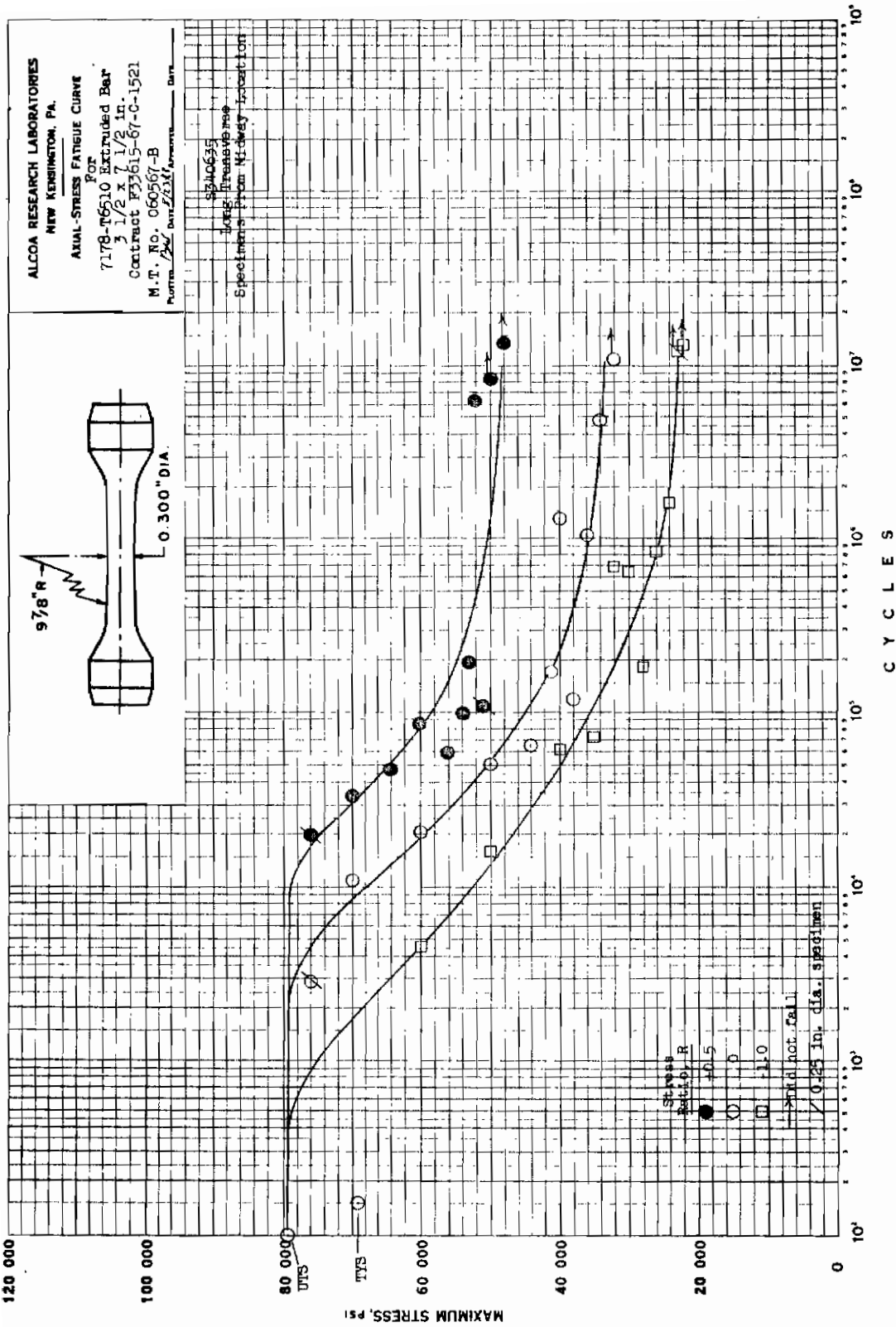


Fig. 73

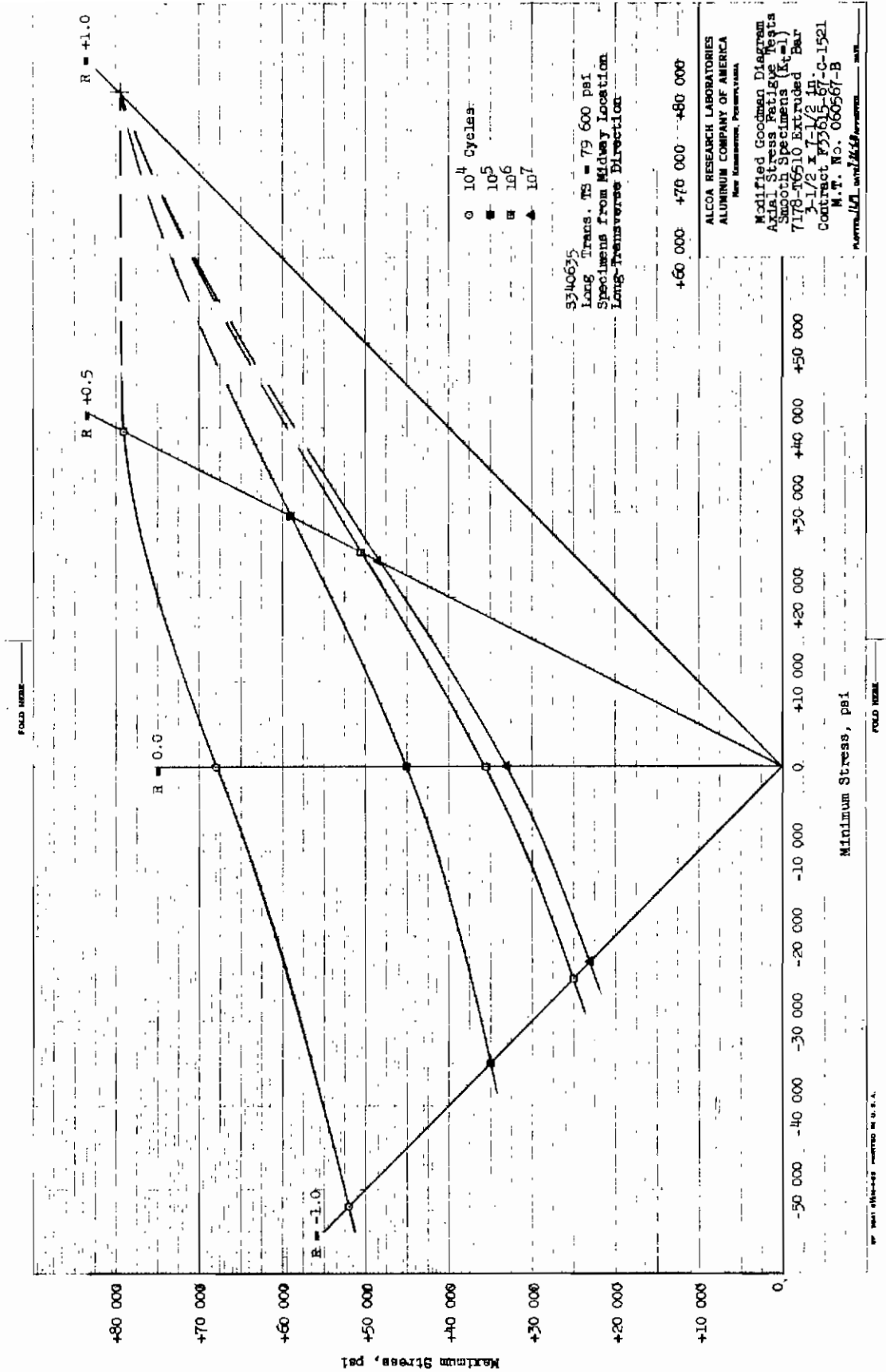


Fig. 74

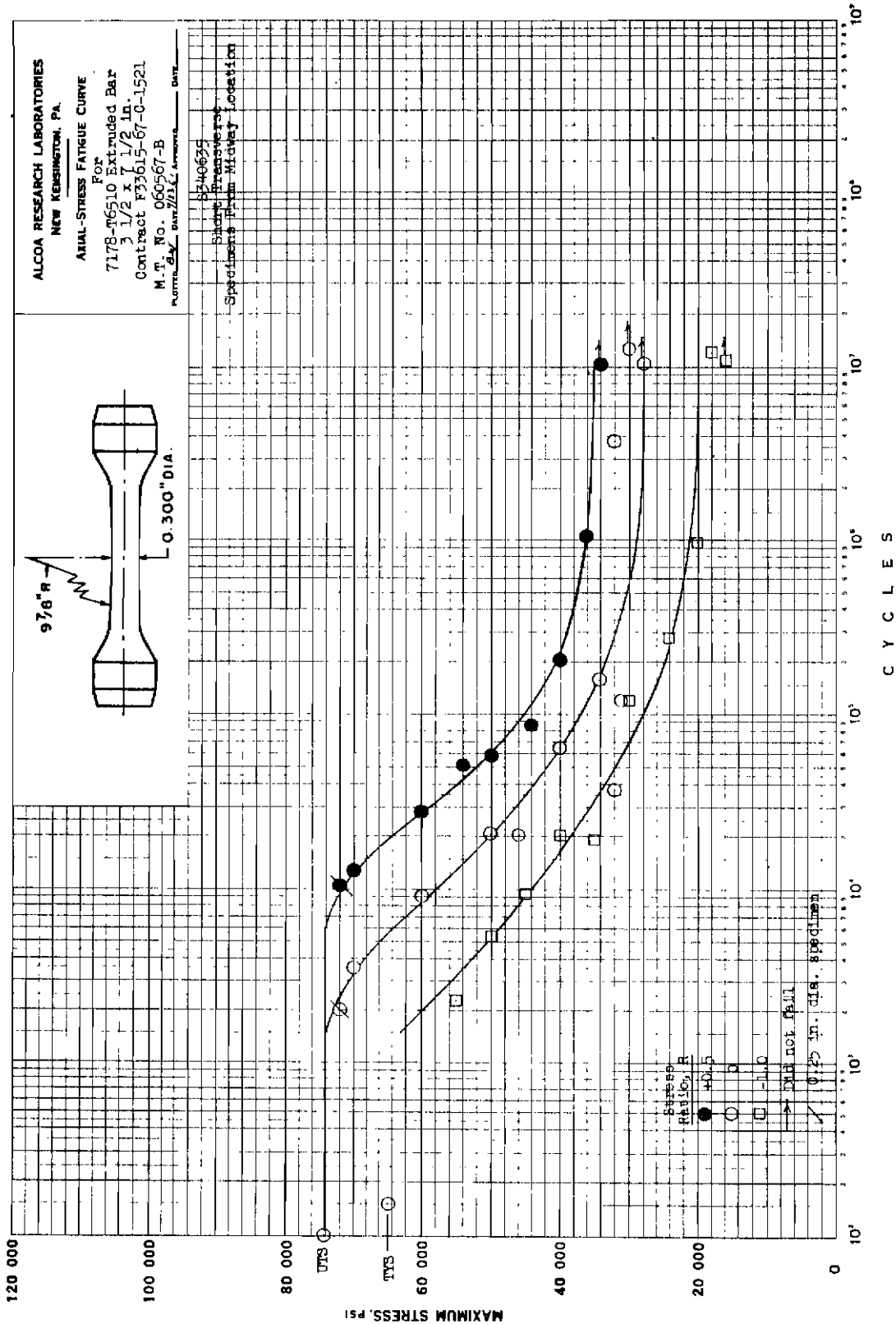


Fig. 75

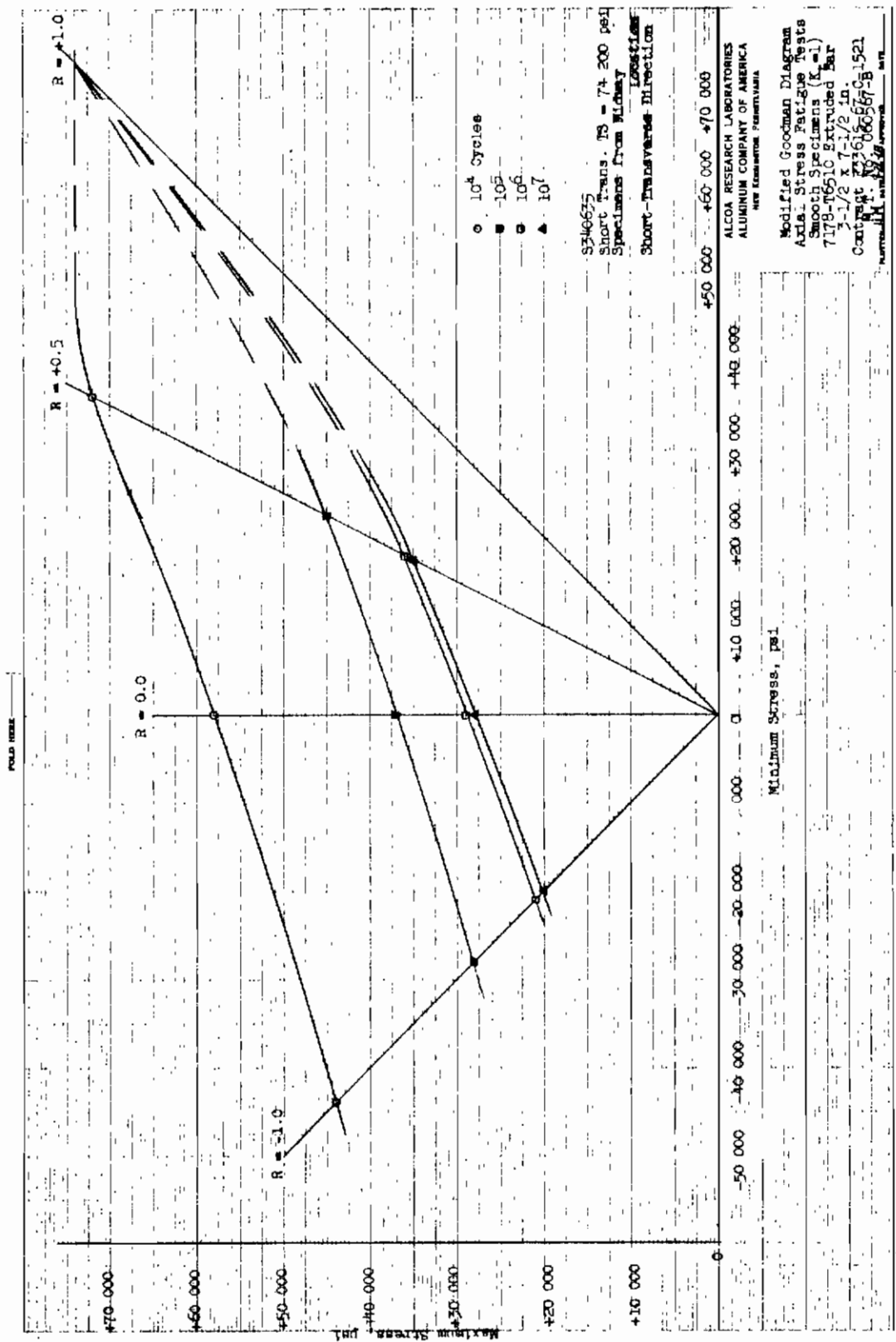


Fig. 76

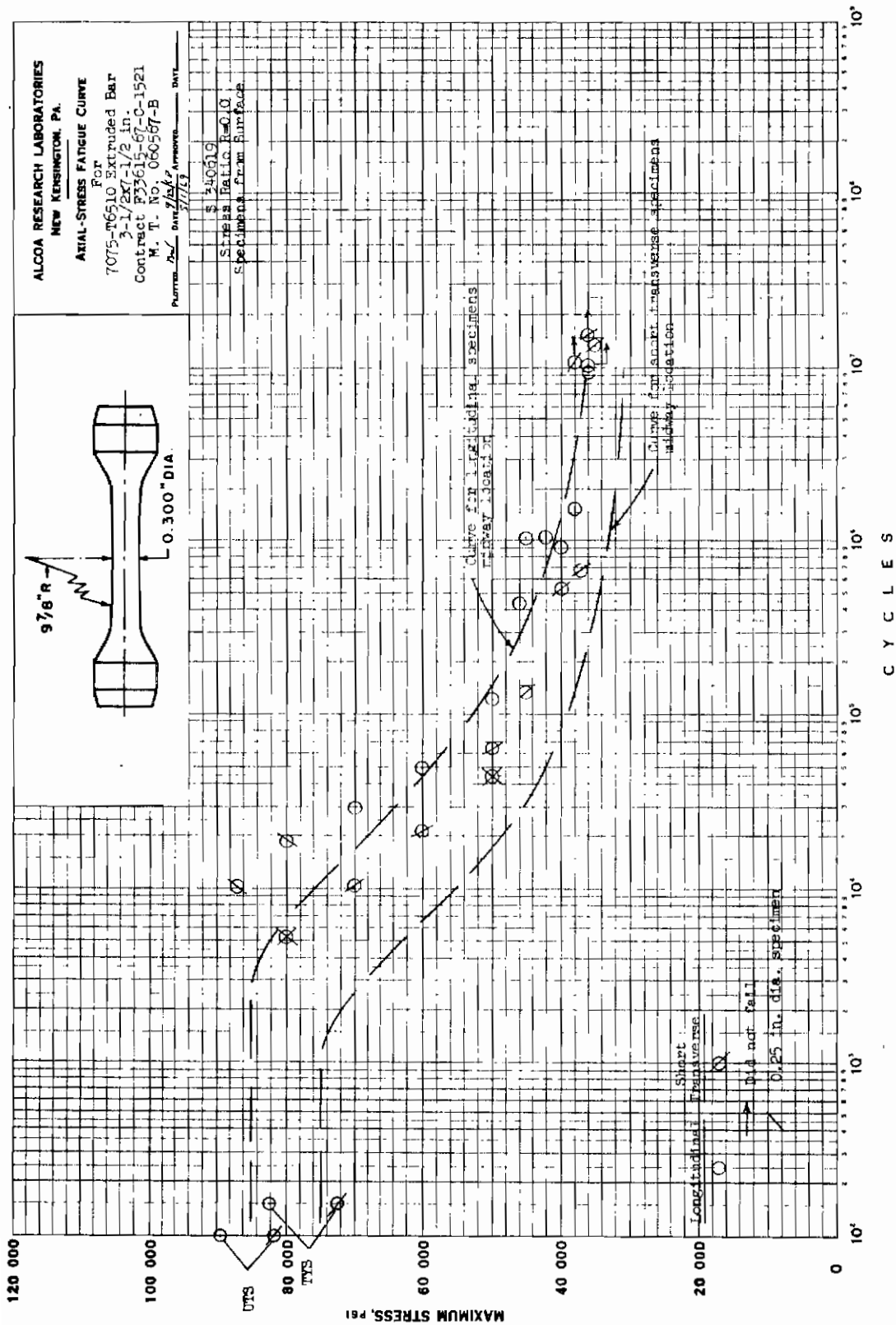


Fig. 77

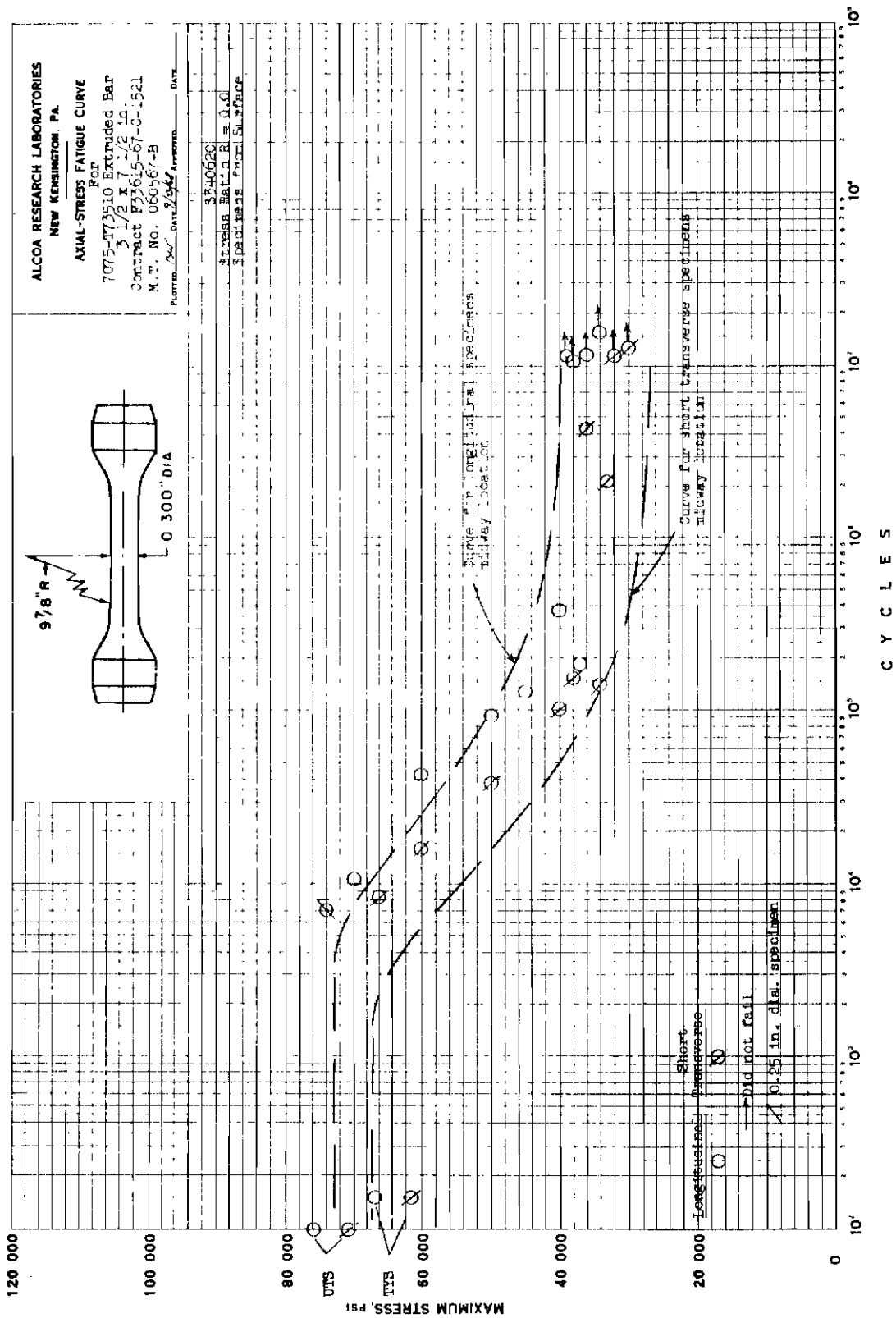


Fig. 78

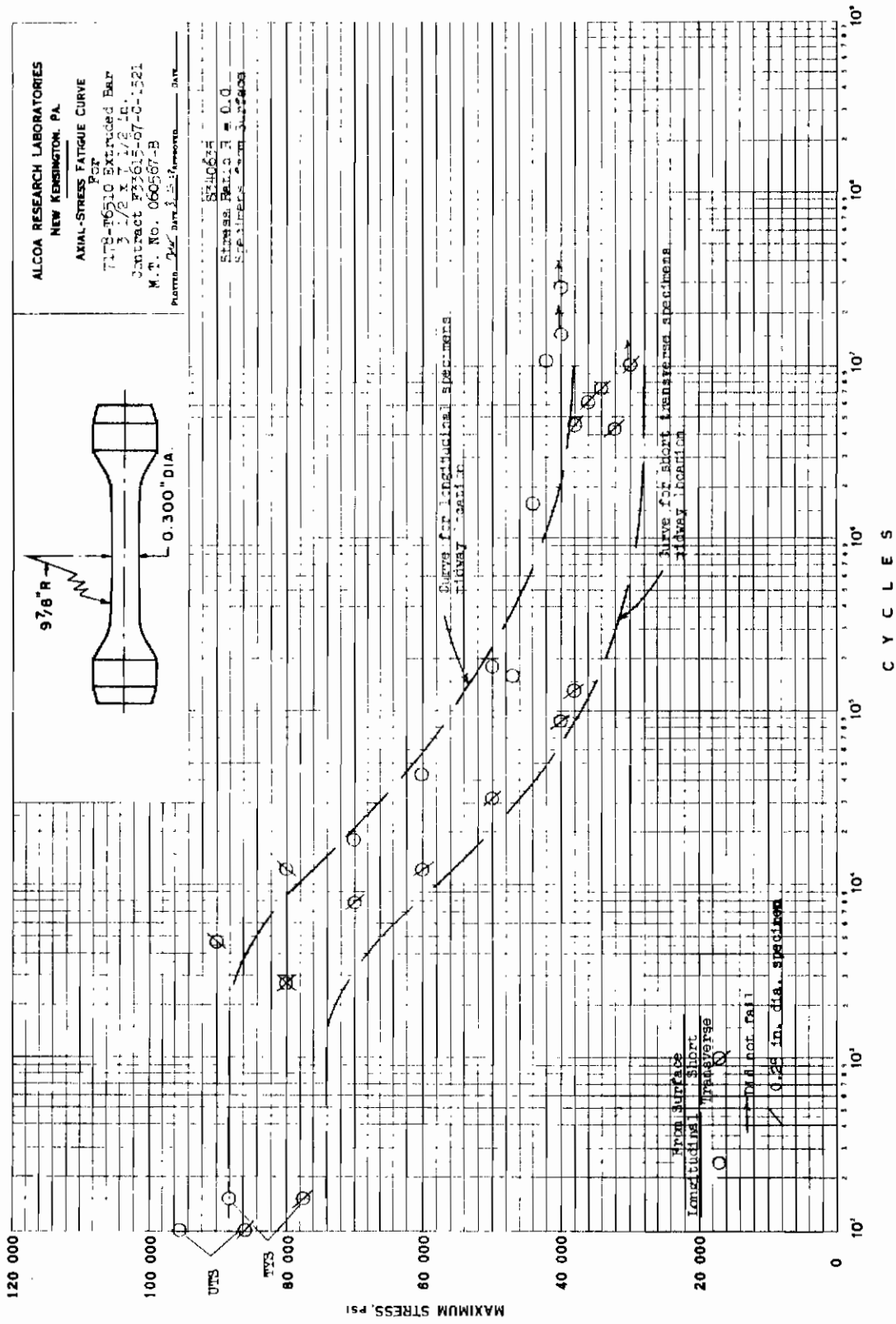


Fig. 80

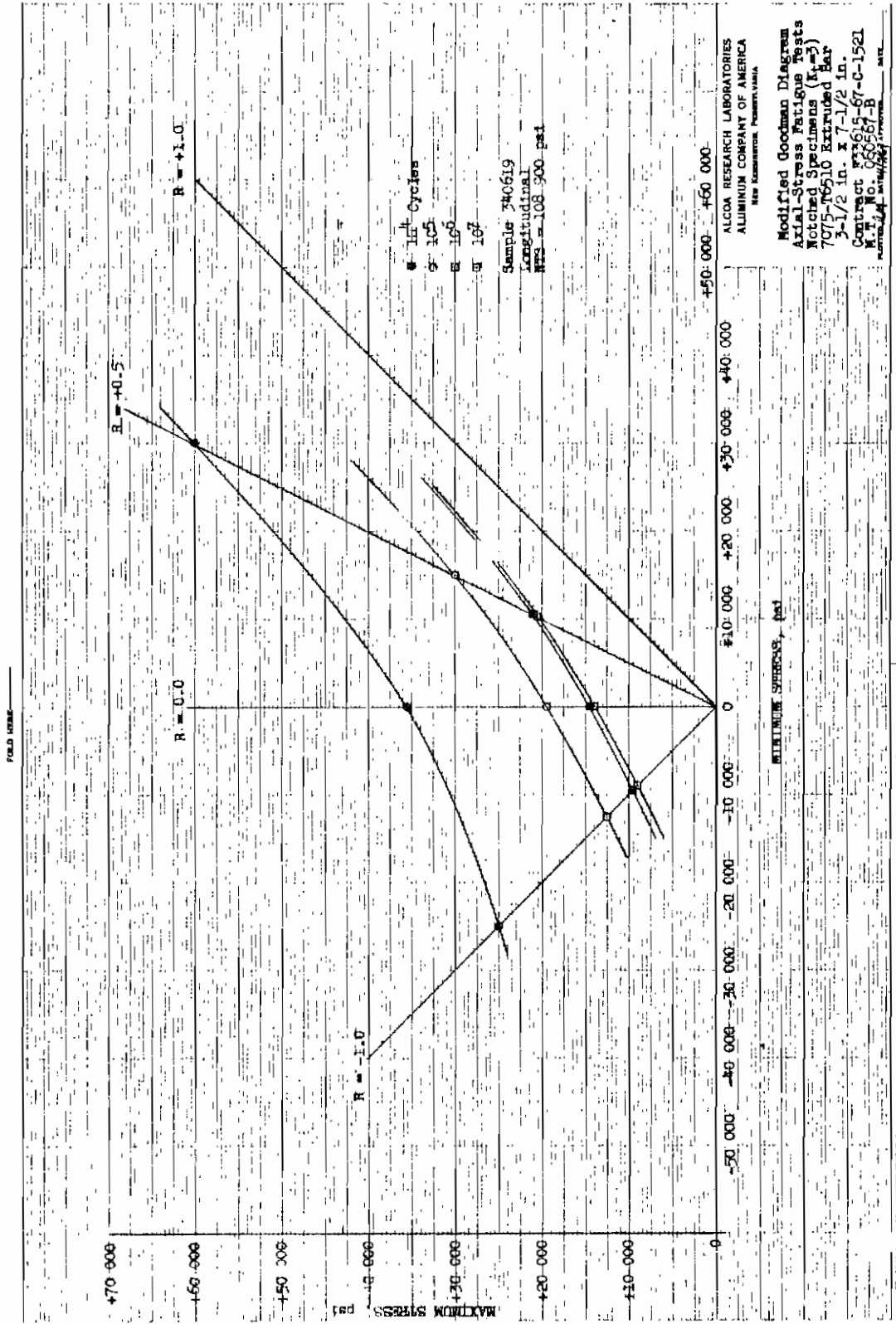


Fig. 82

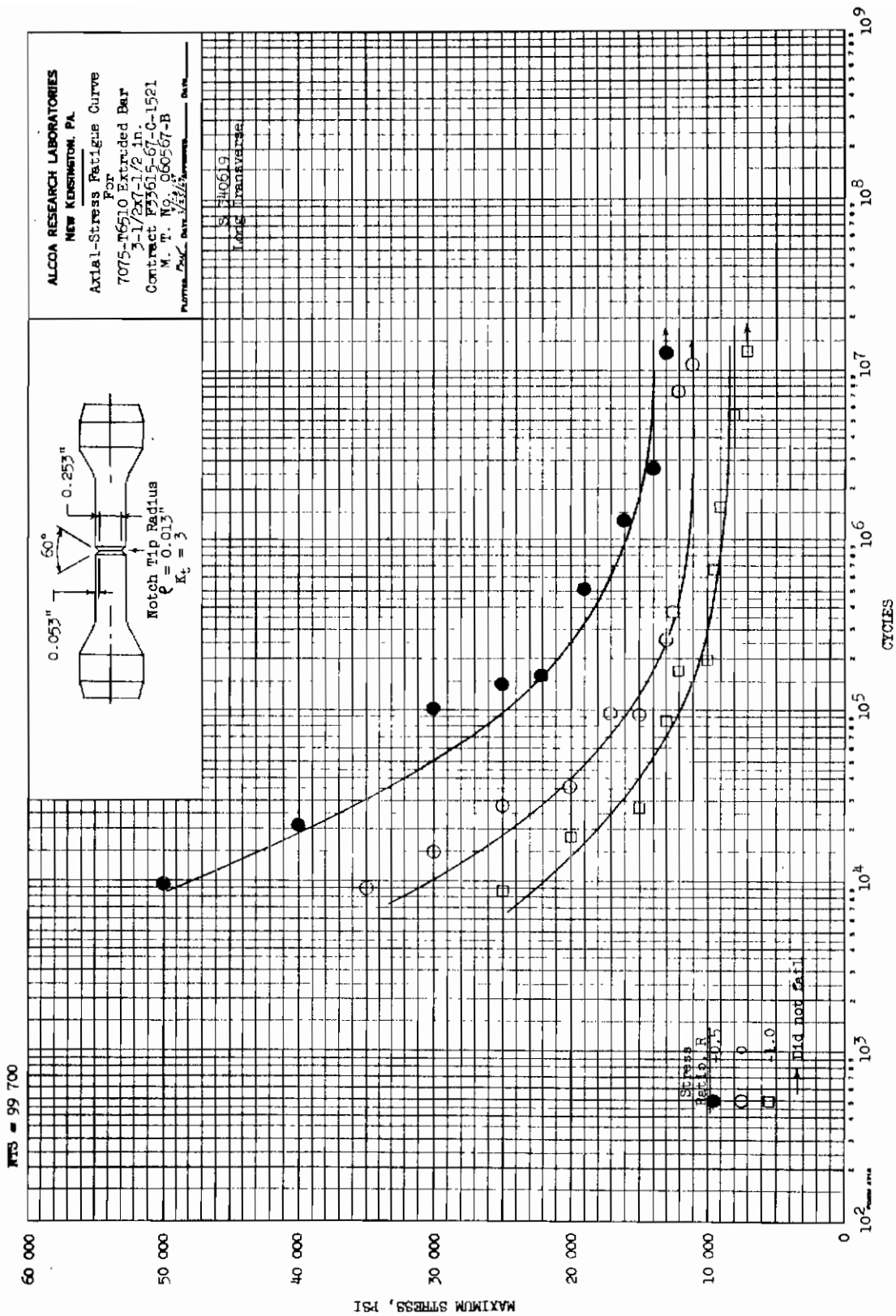


Fig. 83

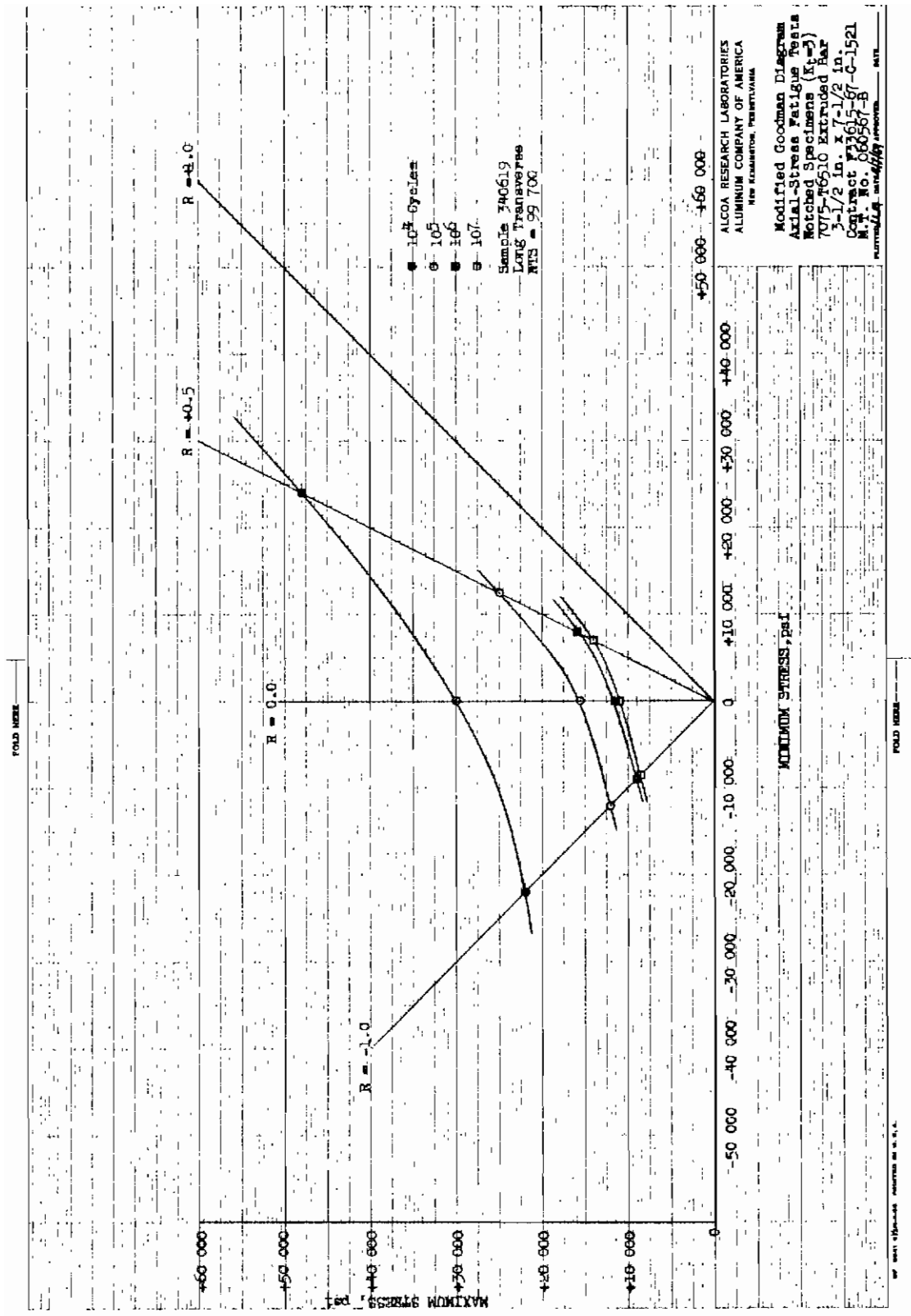


Fig. 84

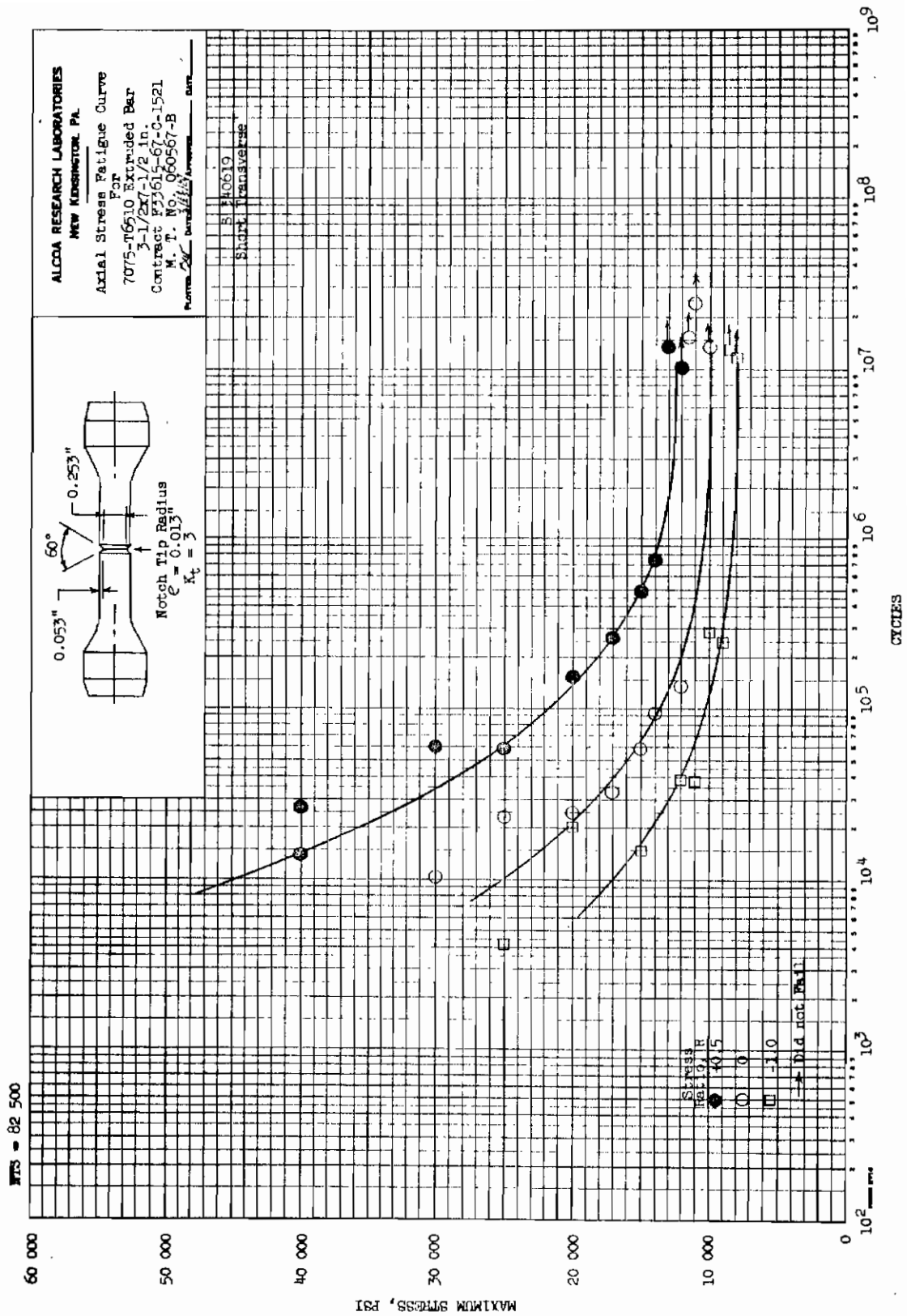


Fig. 85

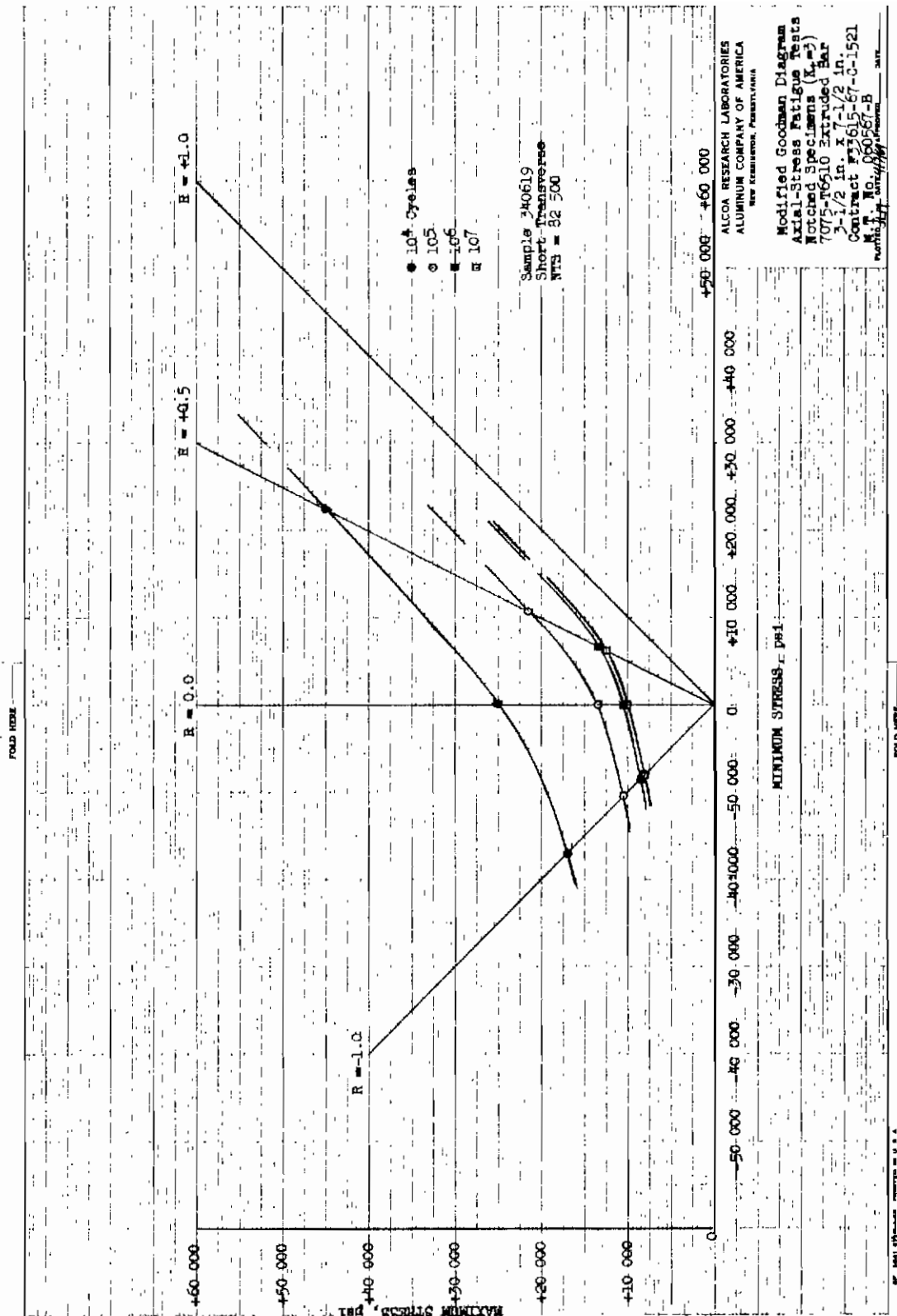


Fig. 86

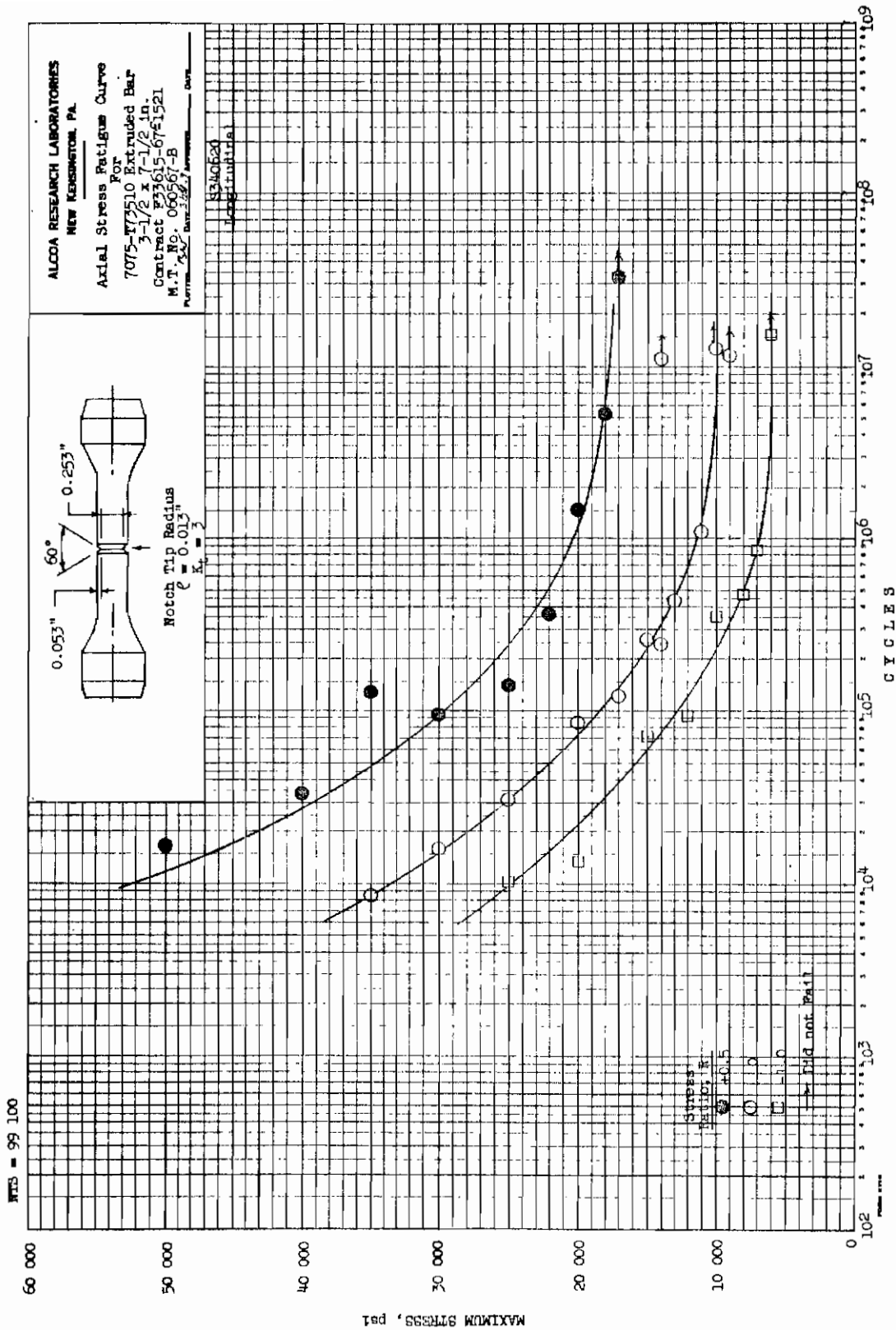
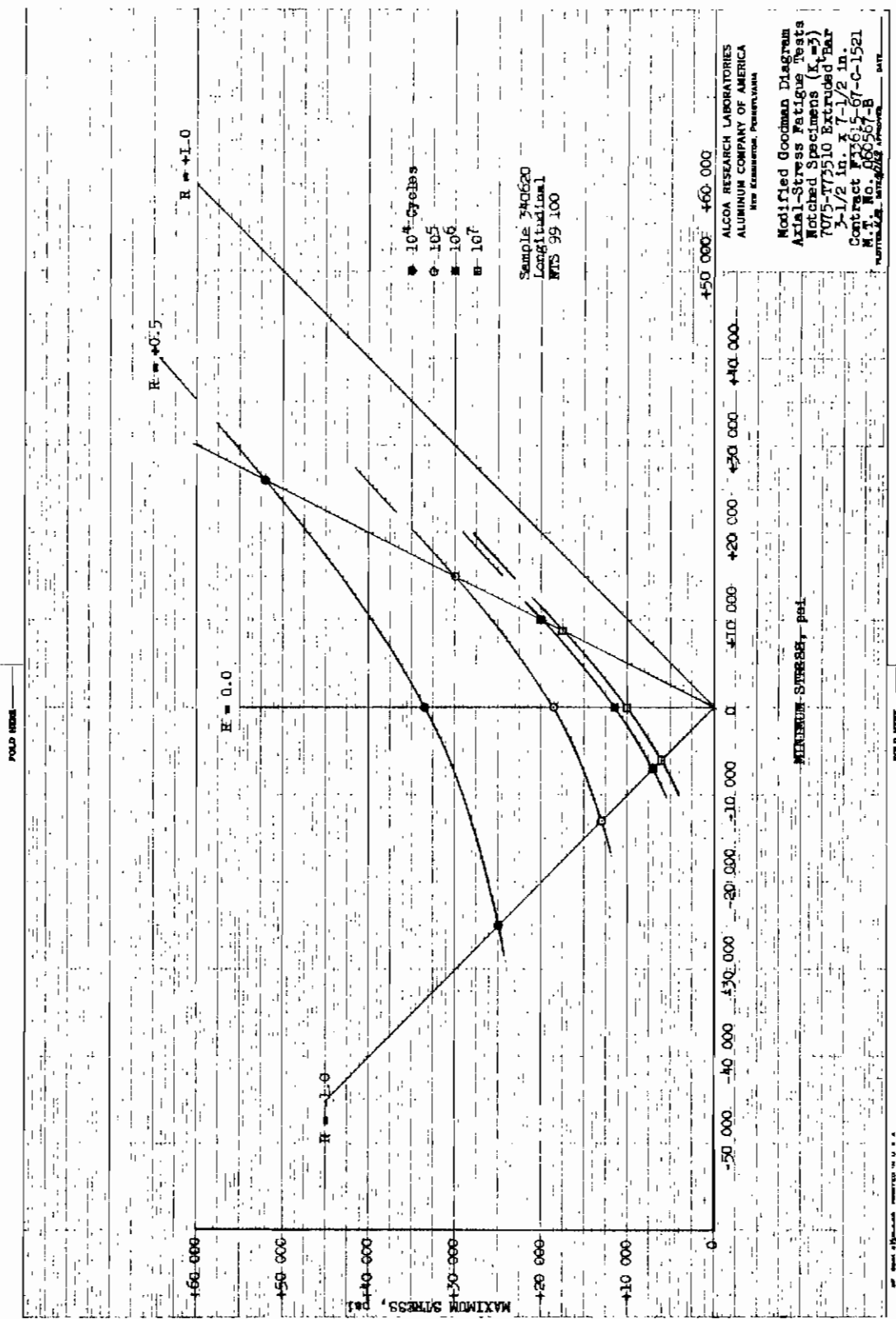


Fig. 87



88 . 21 F

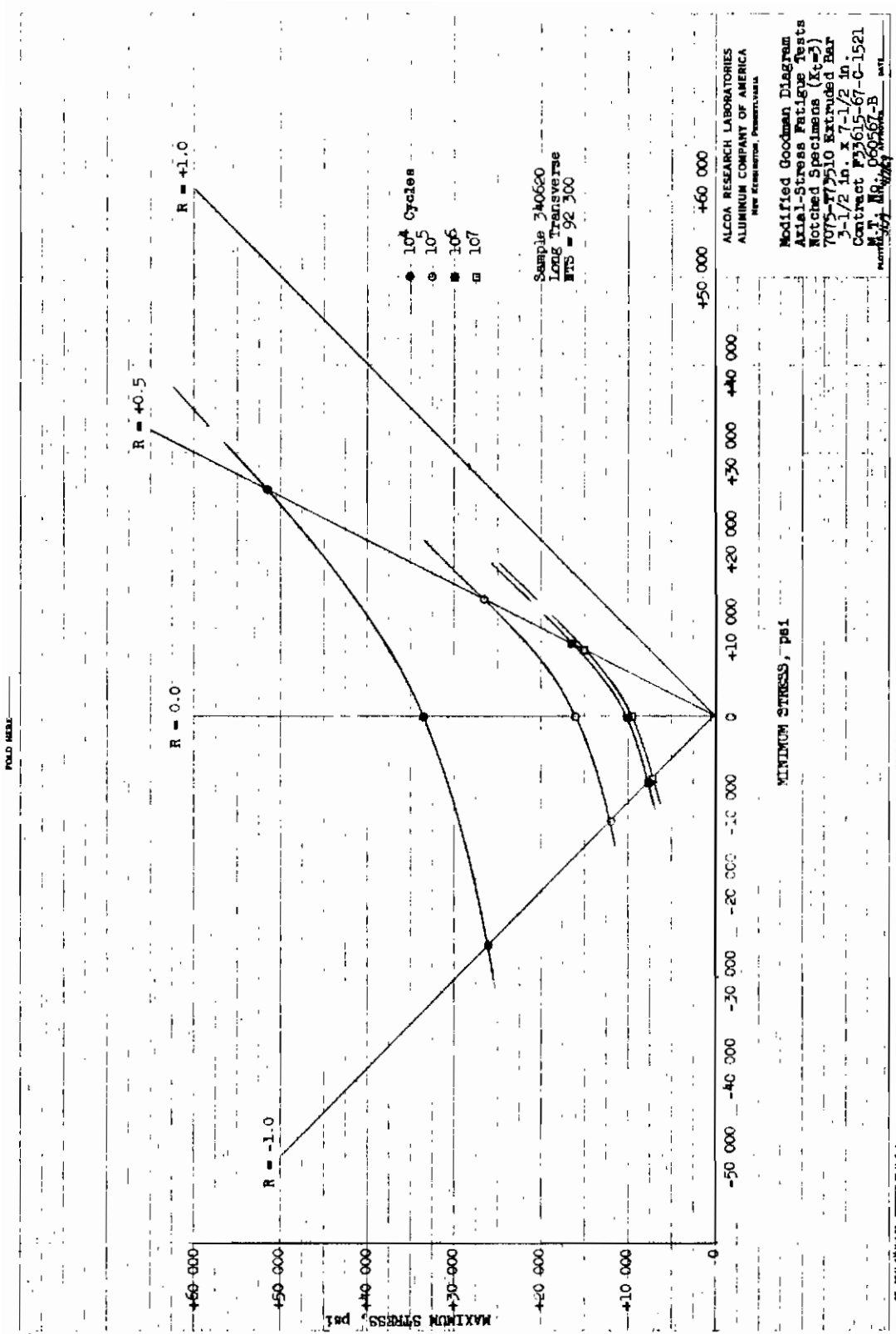


Fig. 90

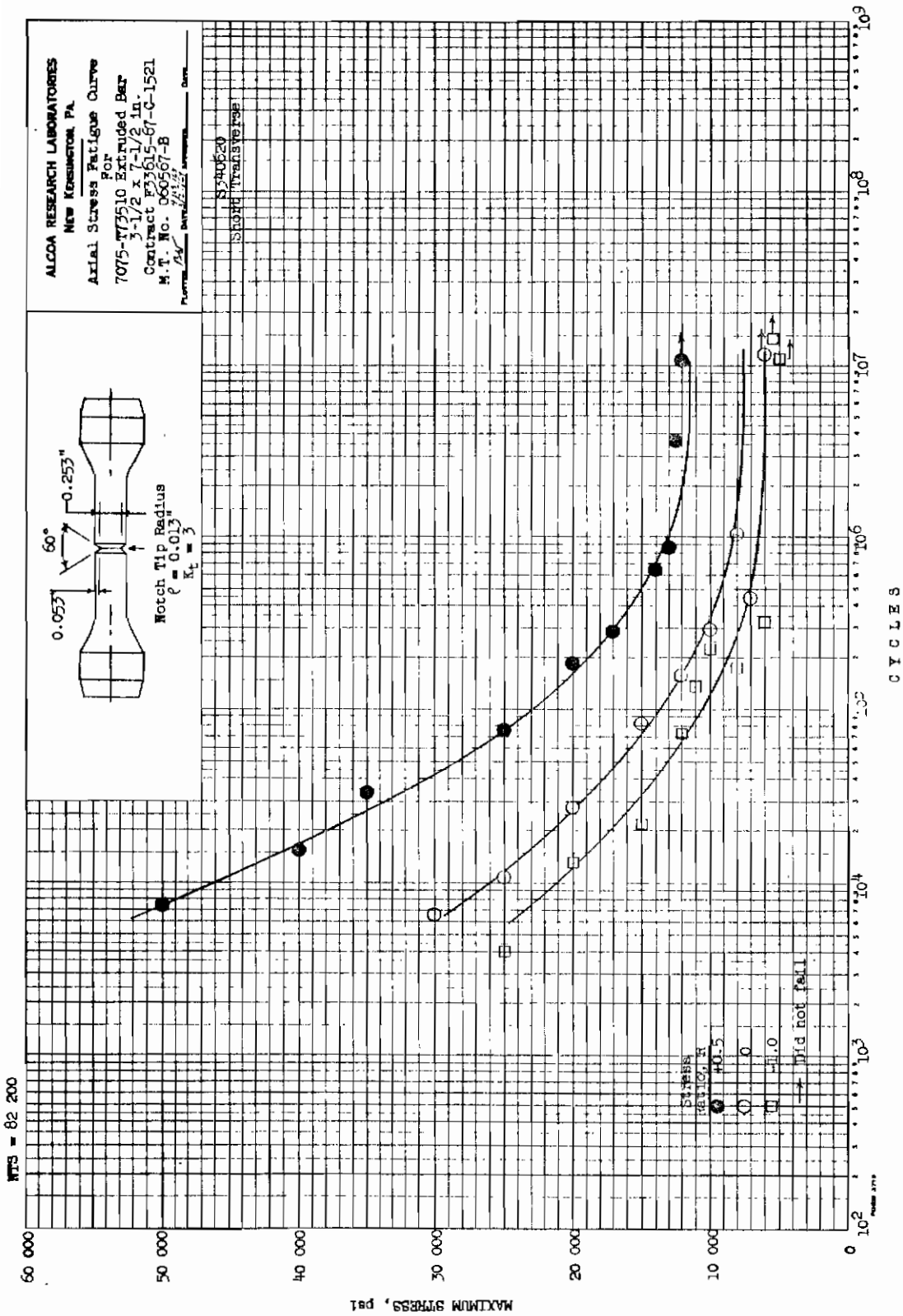


Fig. 91

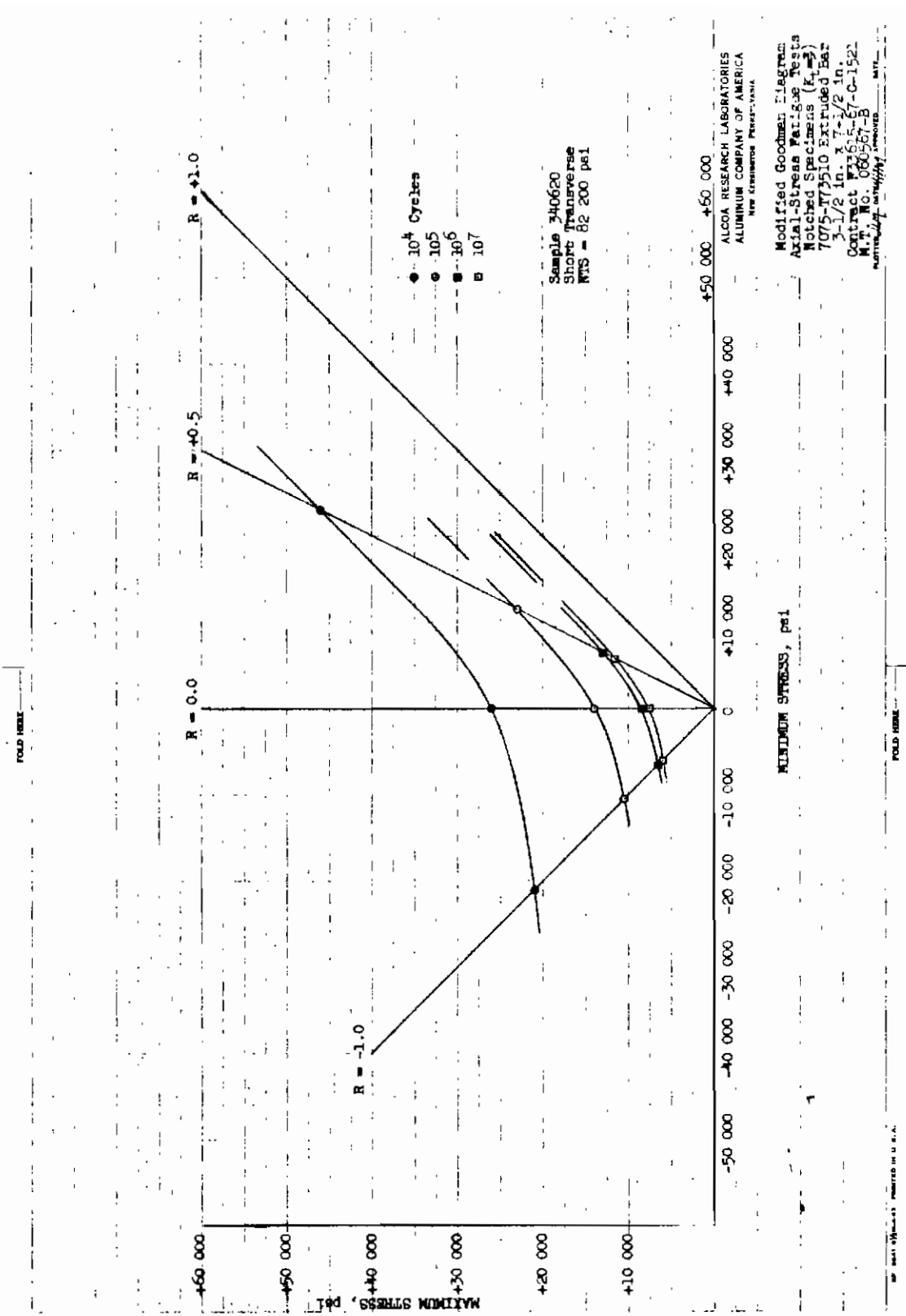


Fig. 92

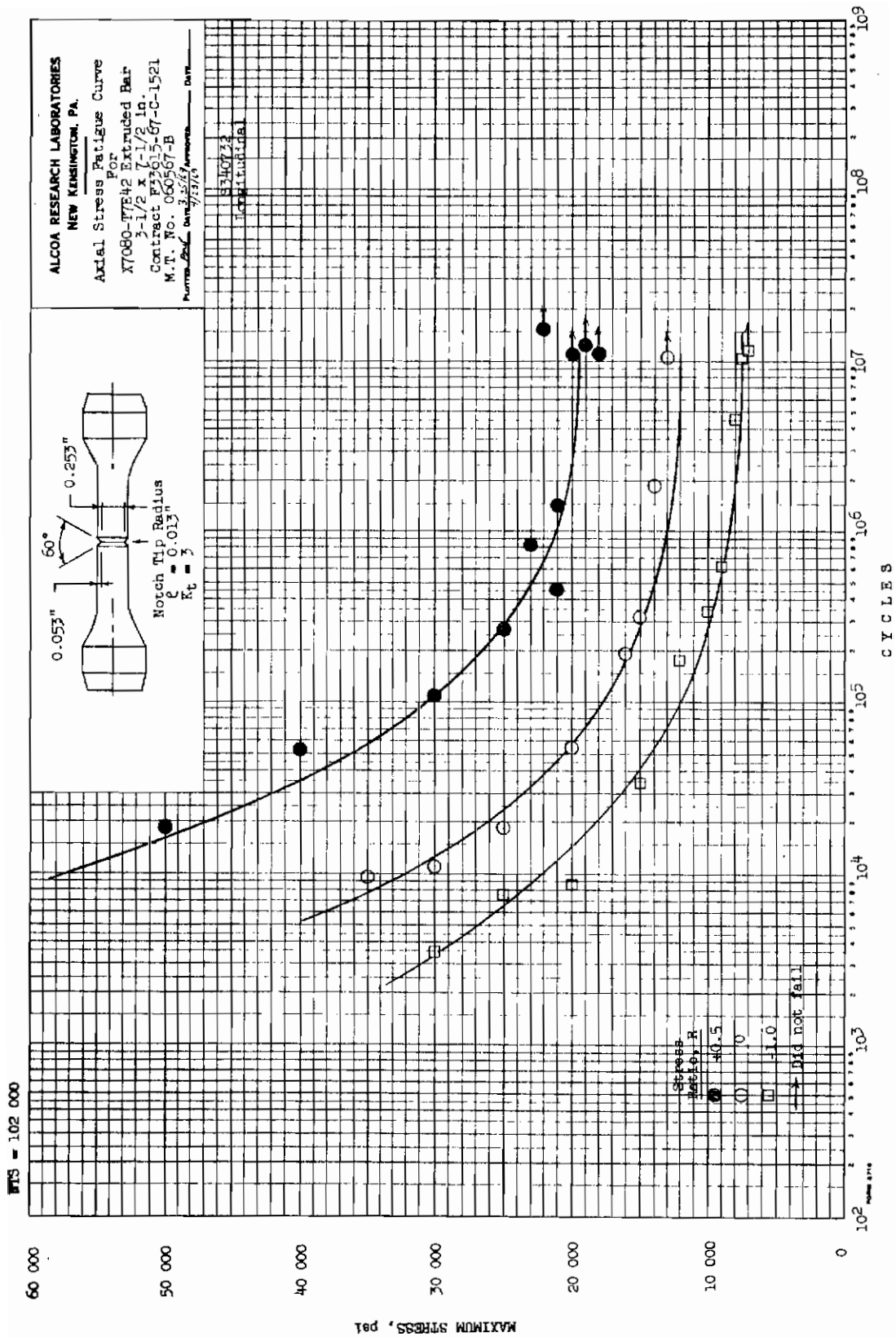


Fig. 93

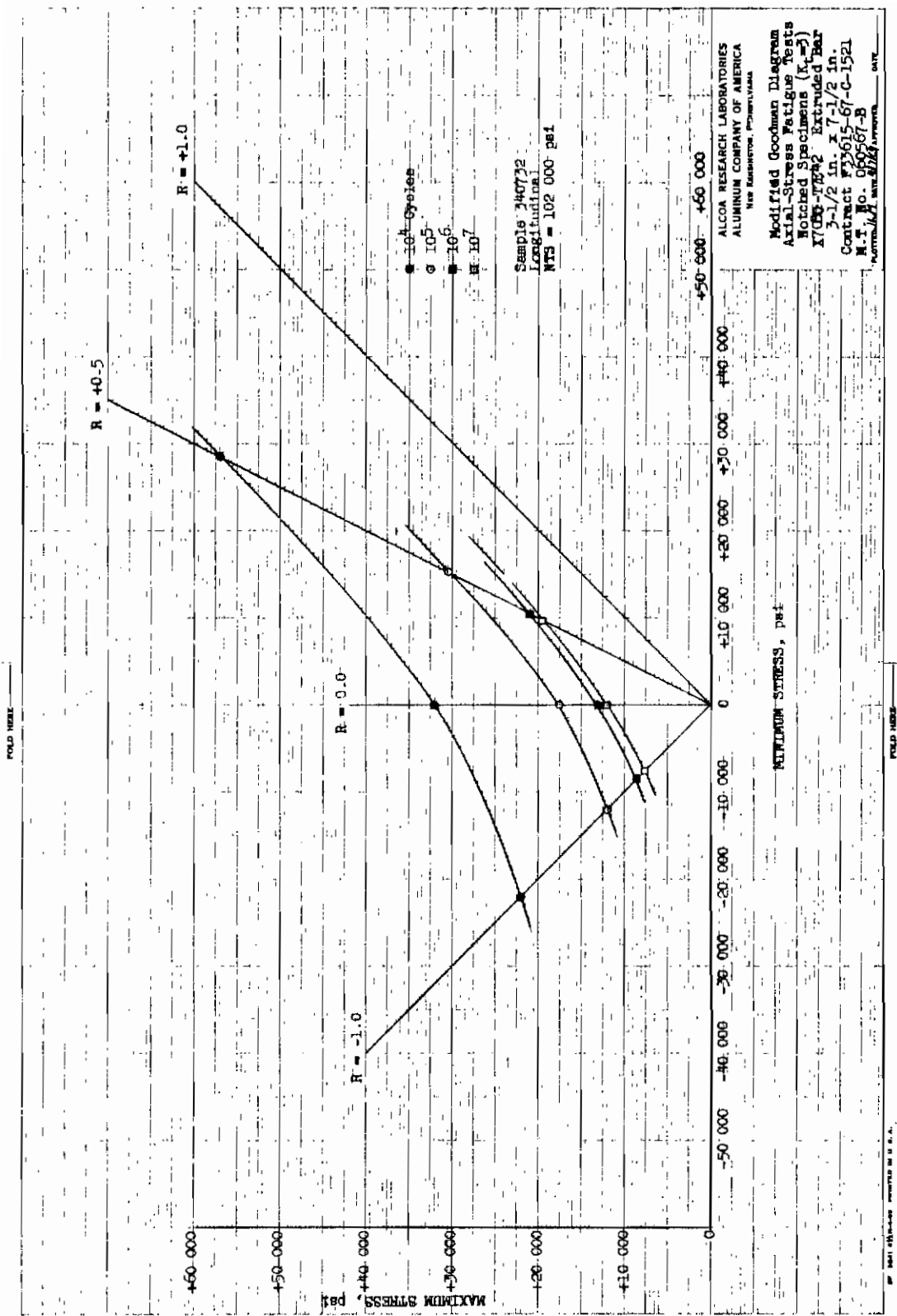


Fig. 94

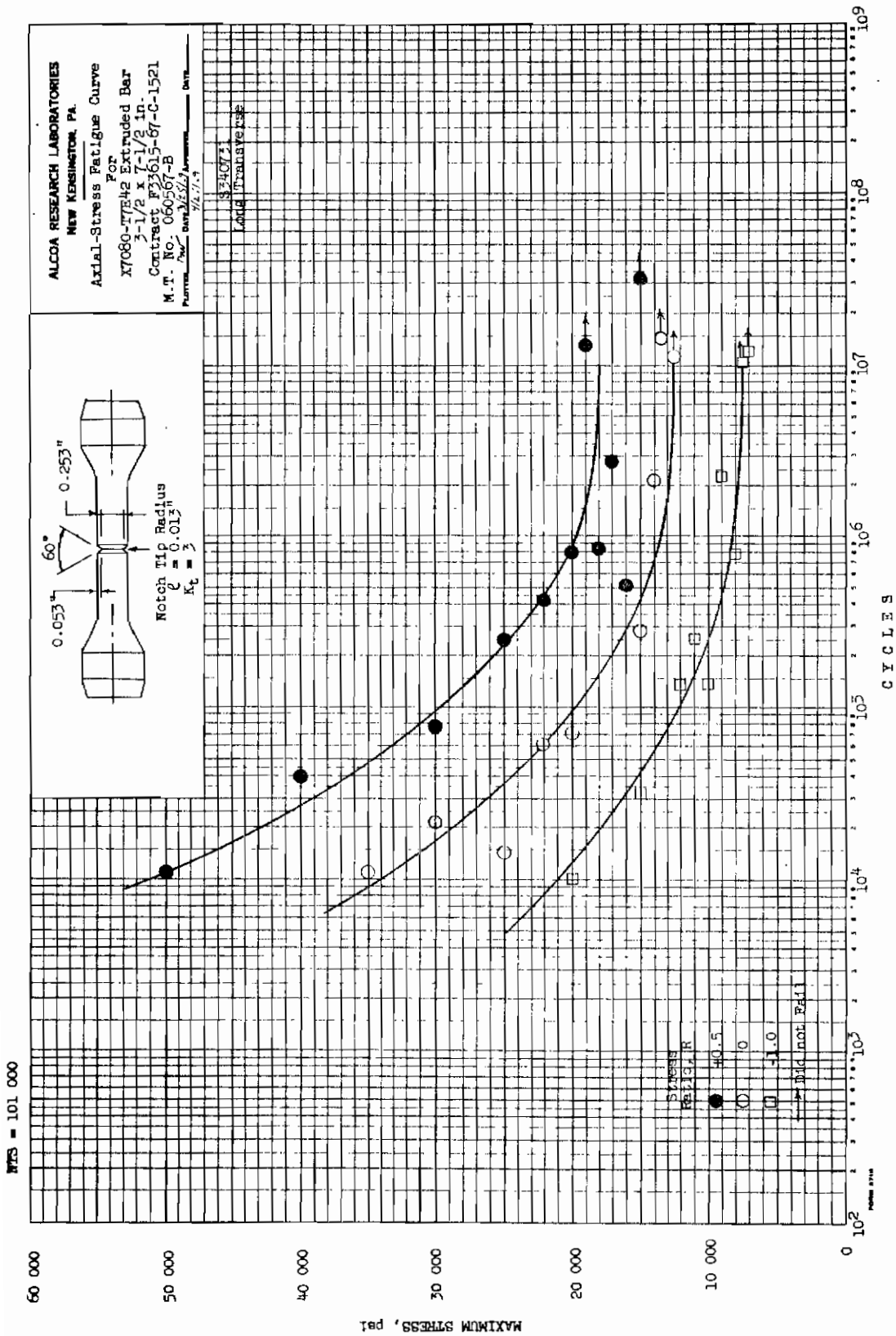


Fig. 95

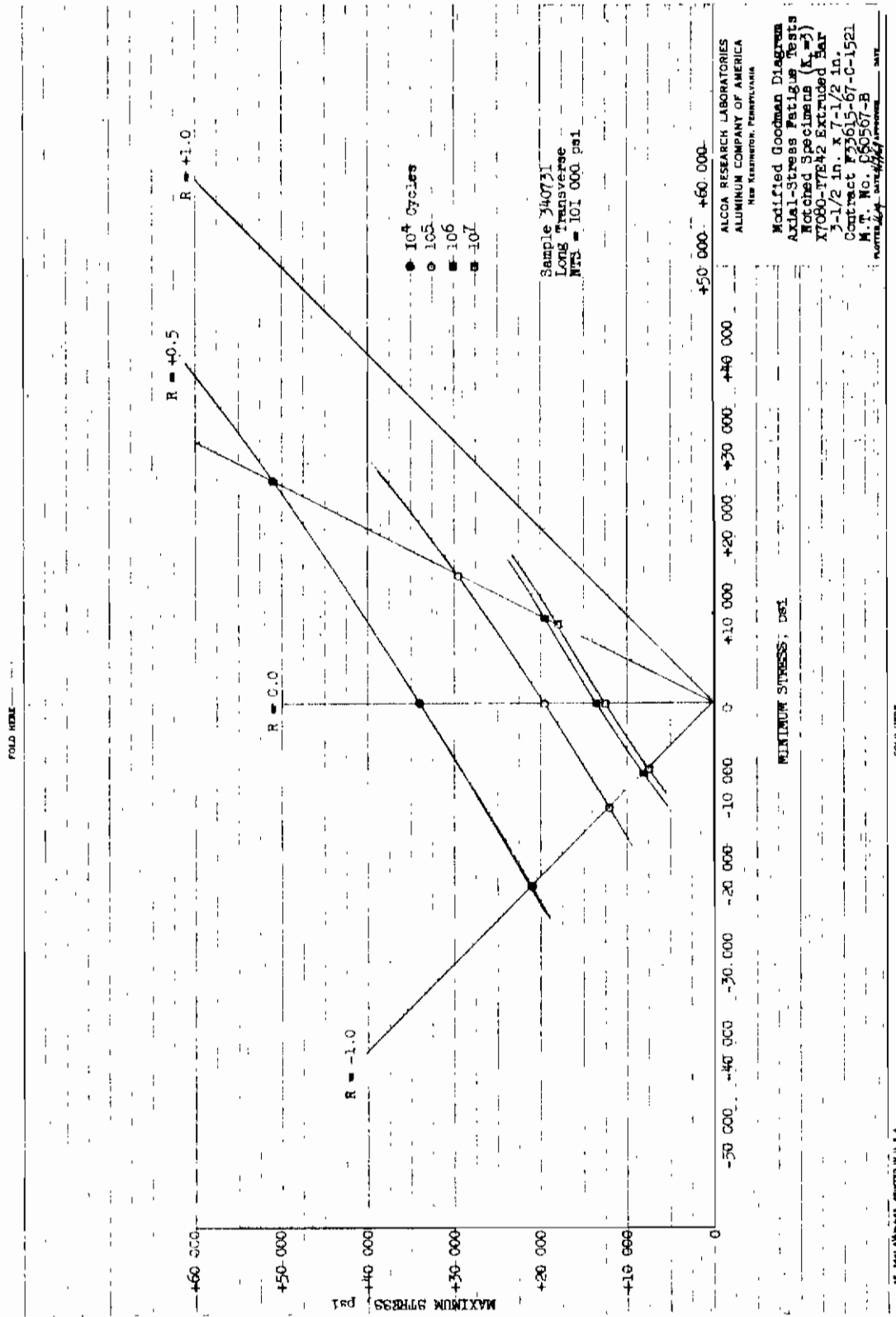


Fig. 96

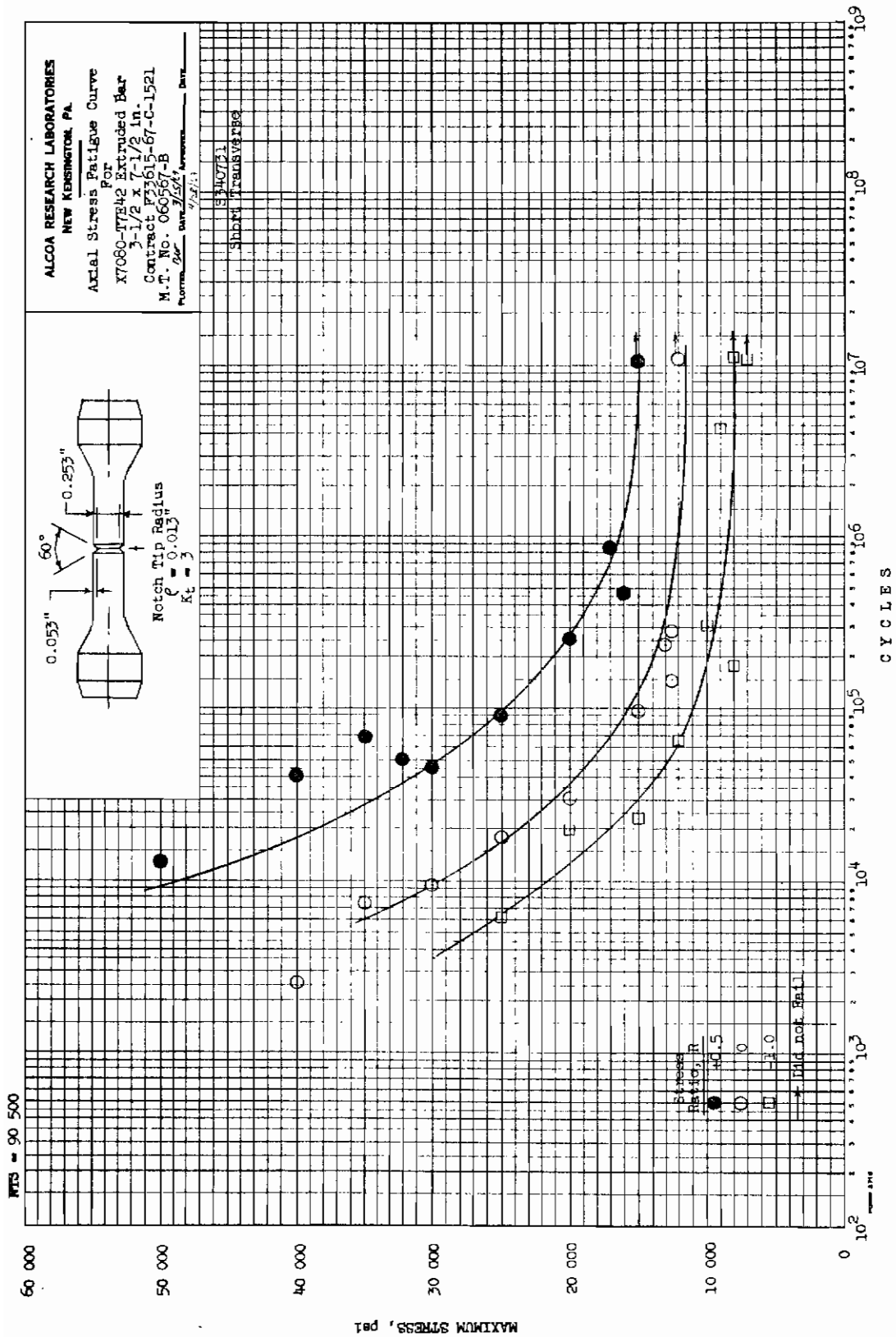


Fig. 97

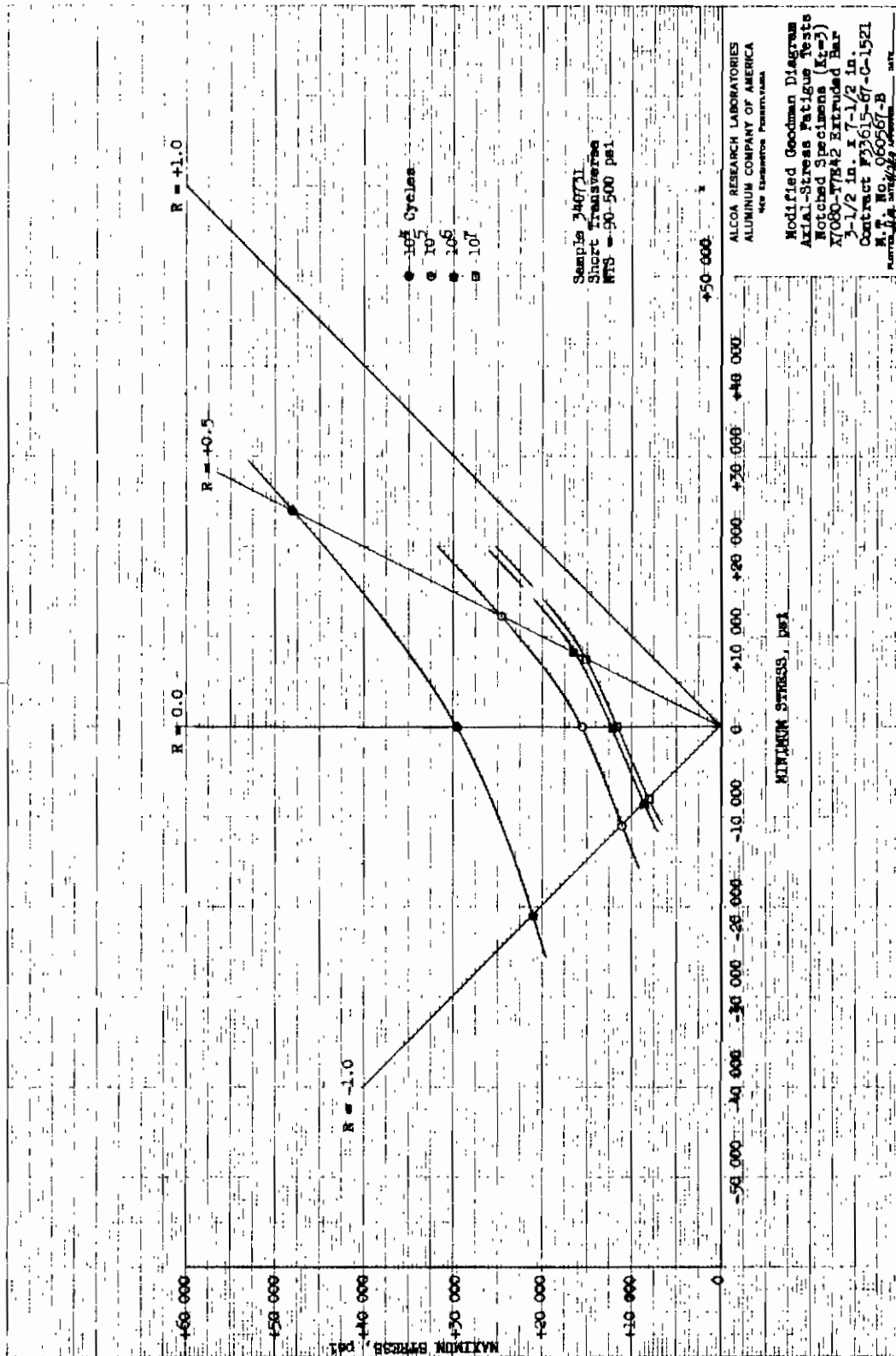


Fig. 98

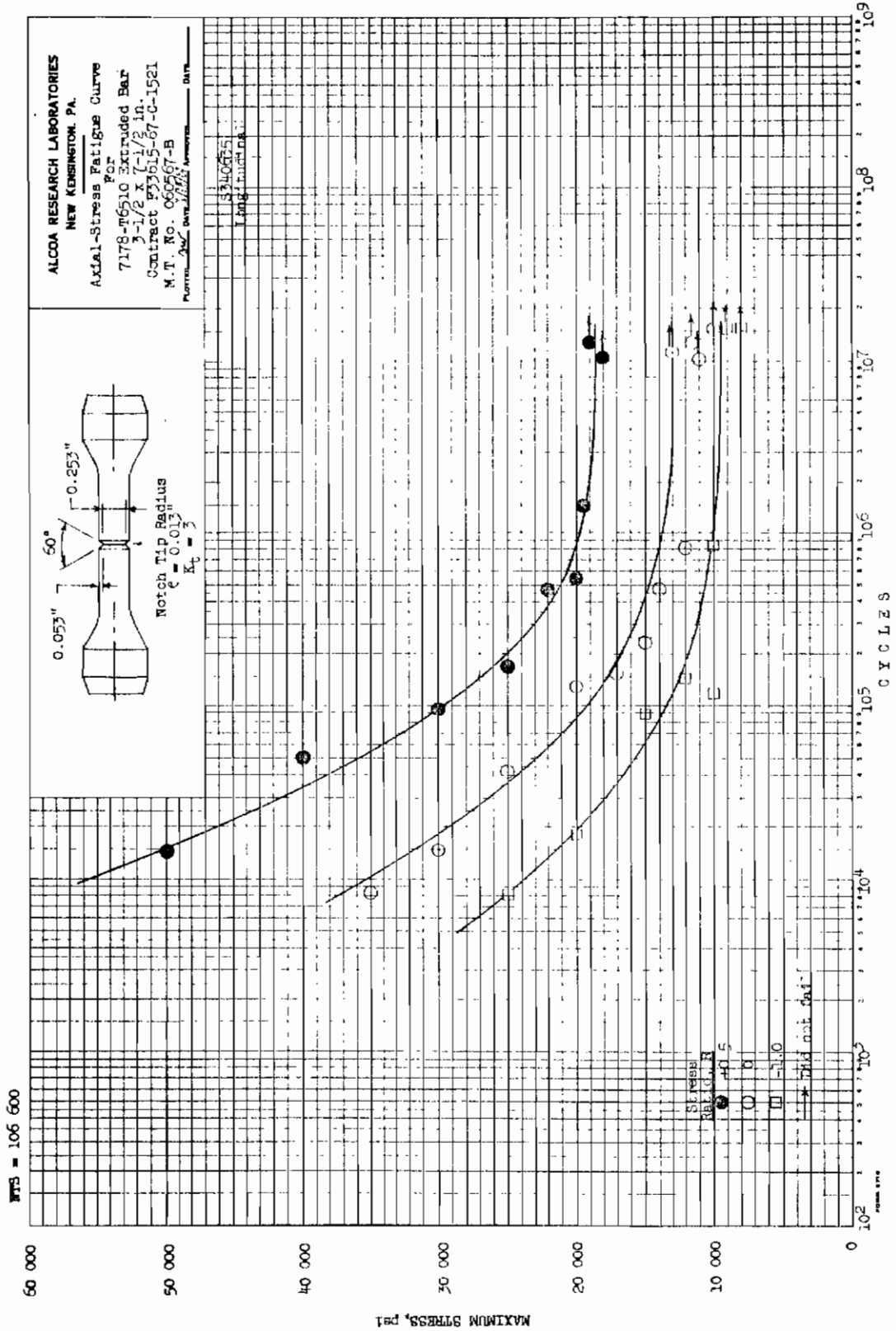


Fig. 99

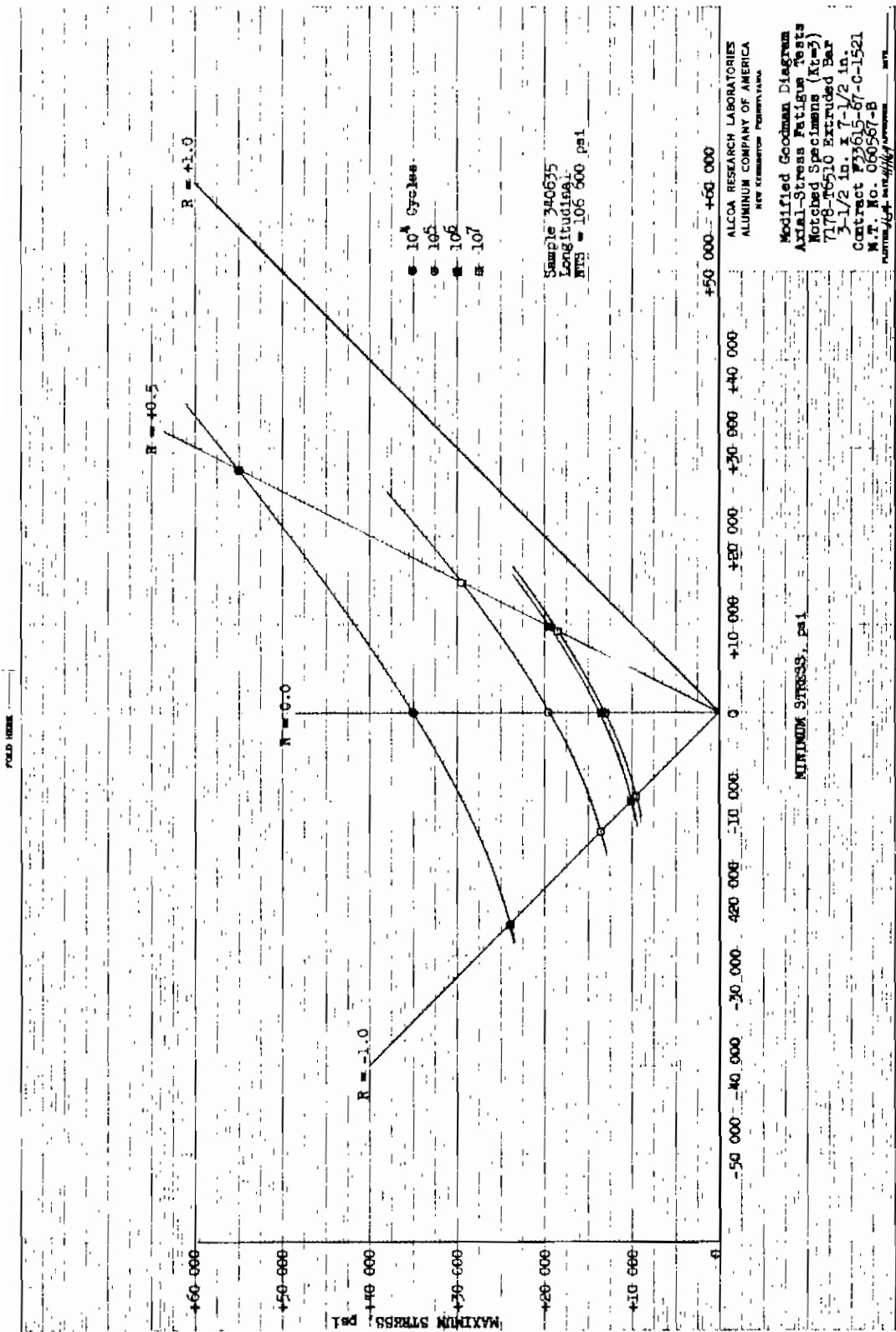


Fig. 100

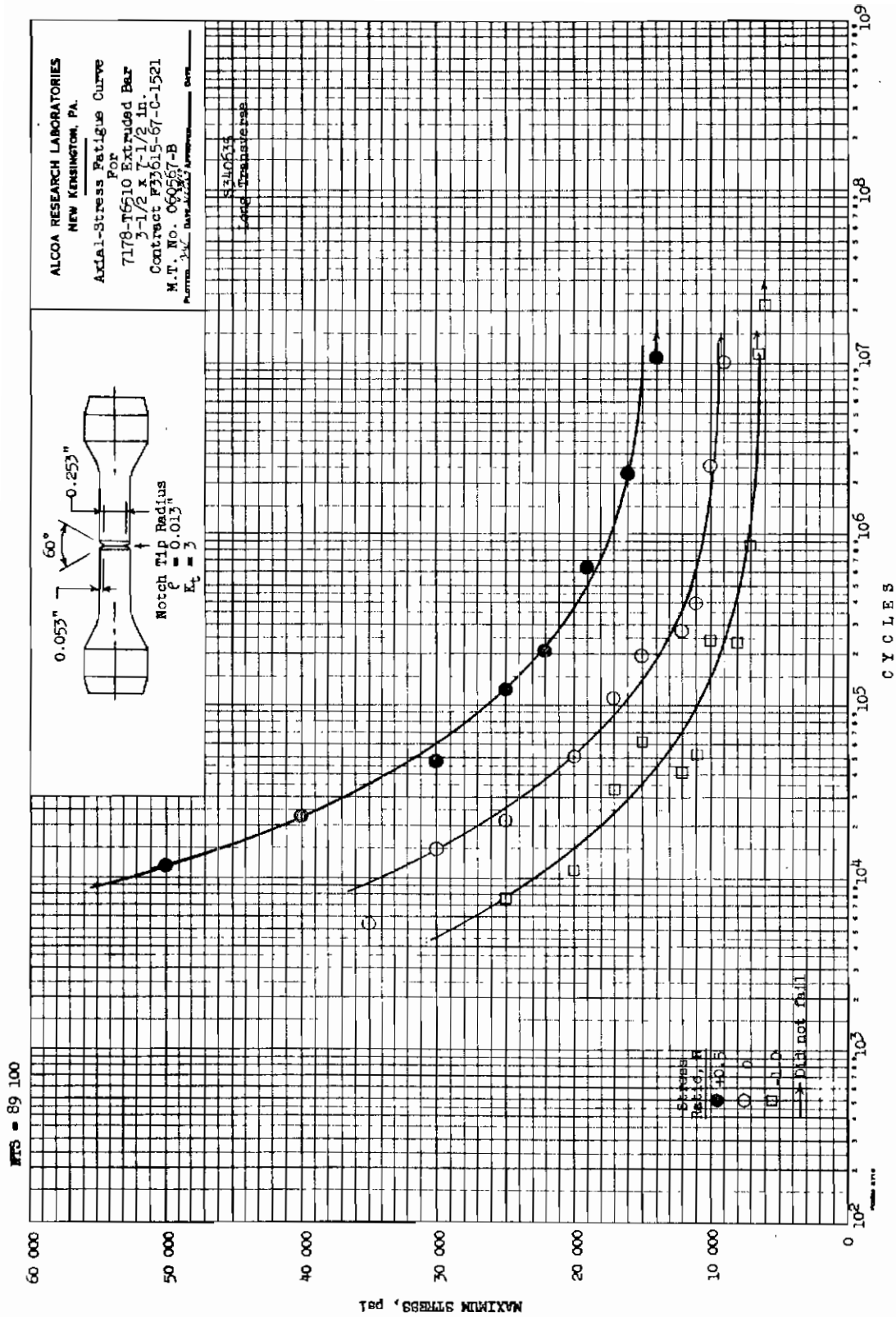


Fig. 101

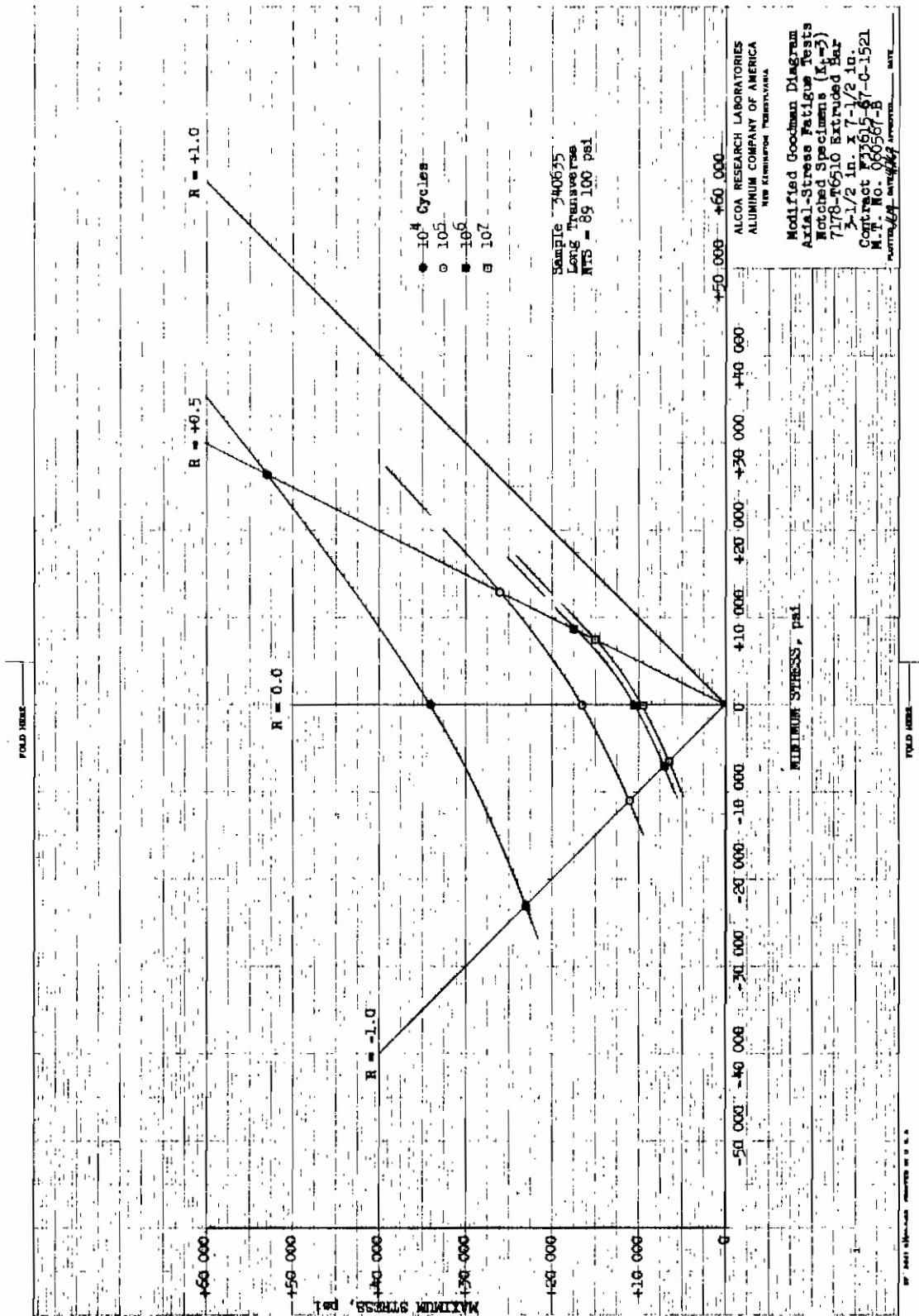


Fig. 102

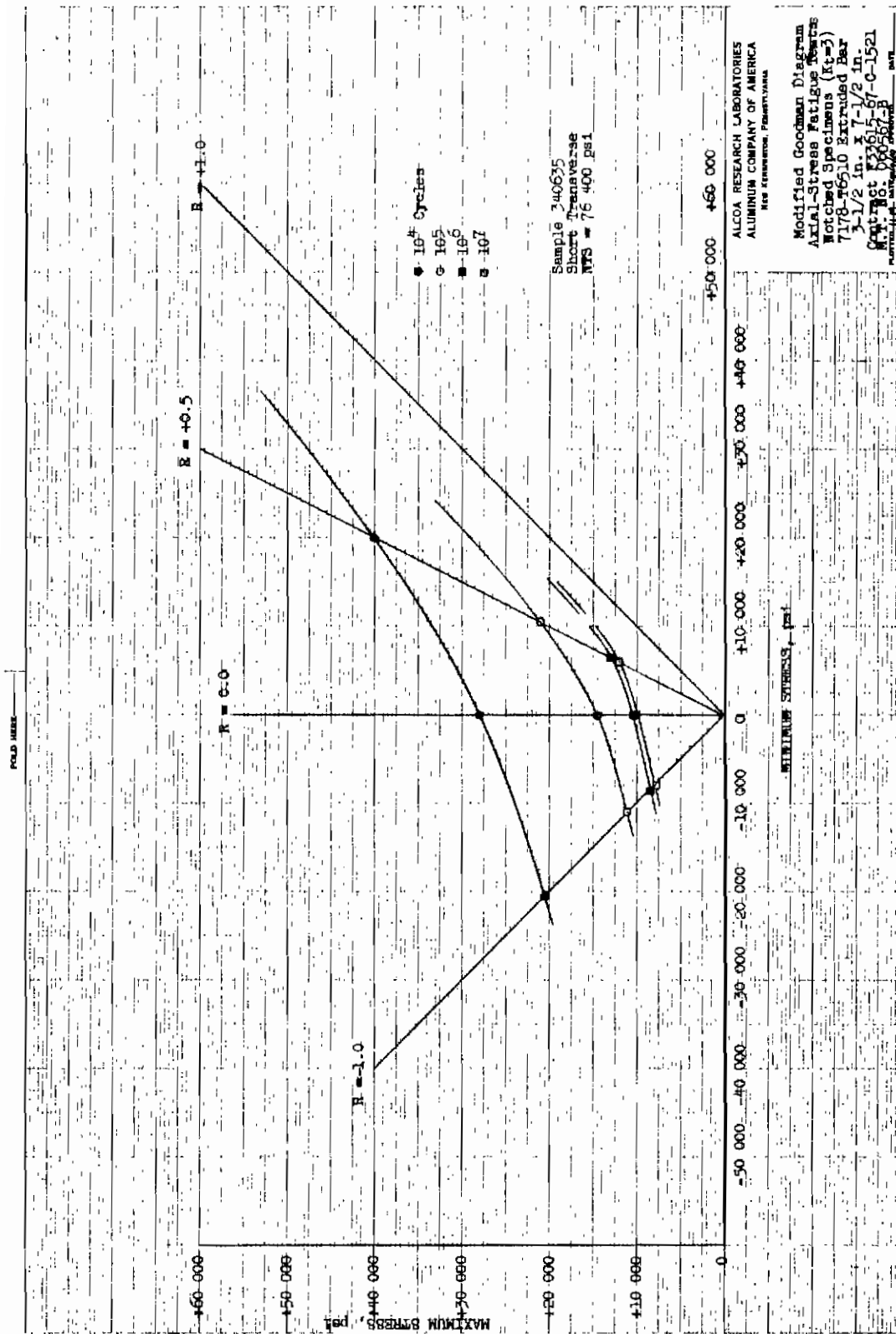


Fig. 104

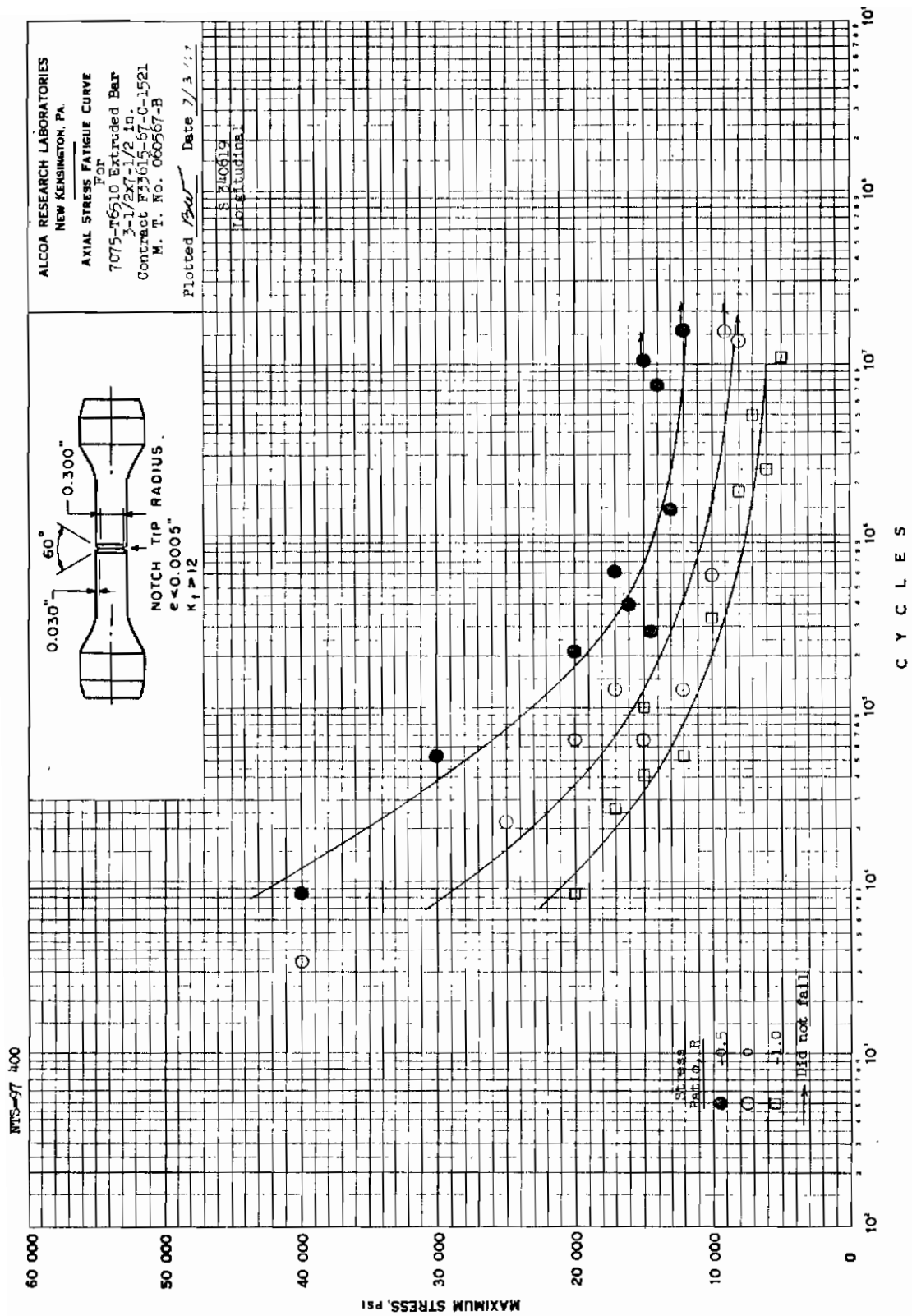


Fig. 105

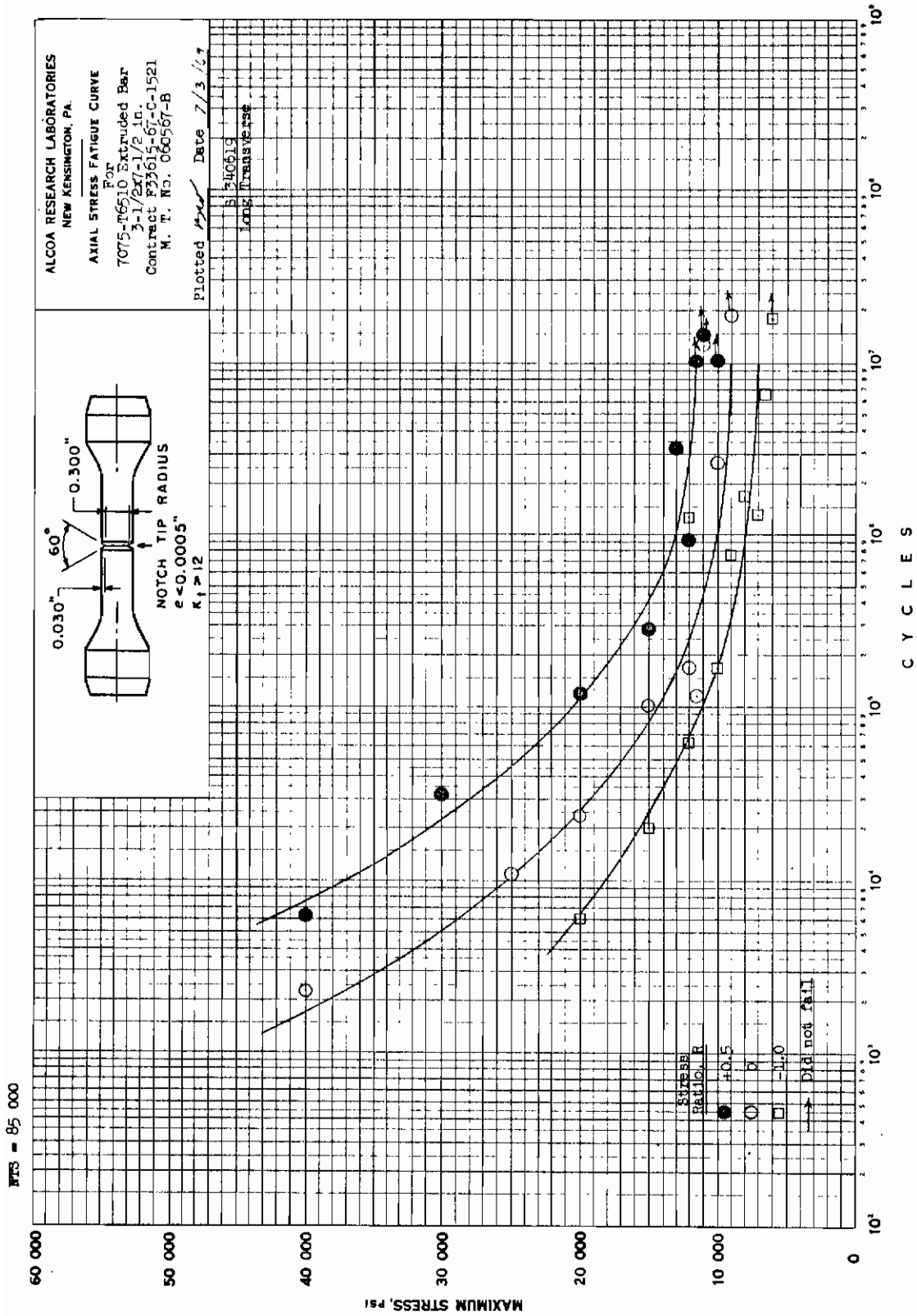


Fig. 107

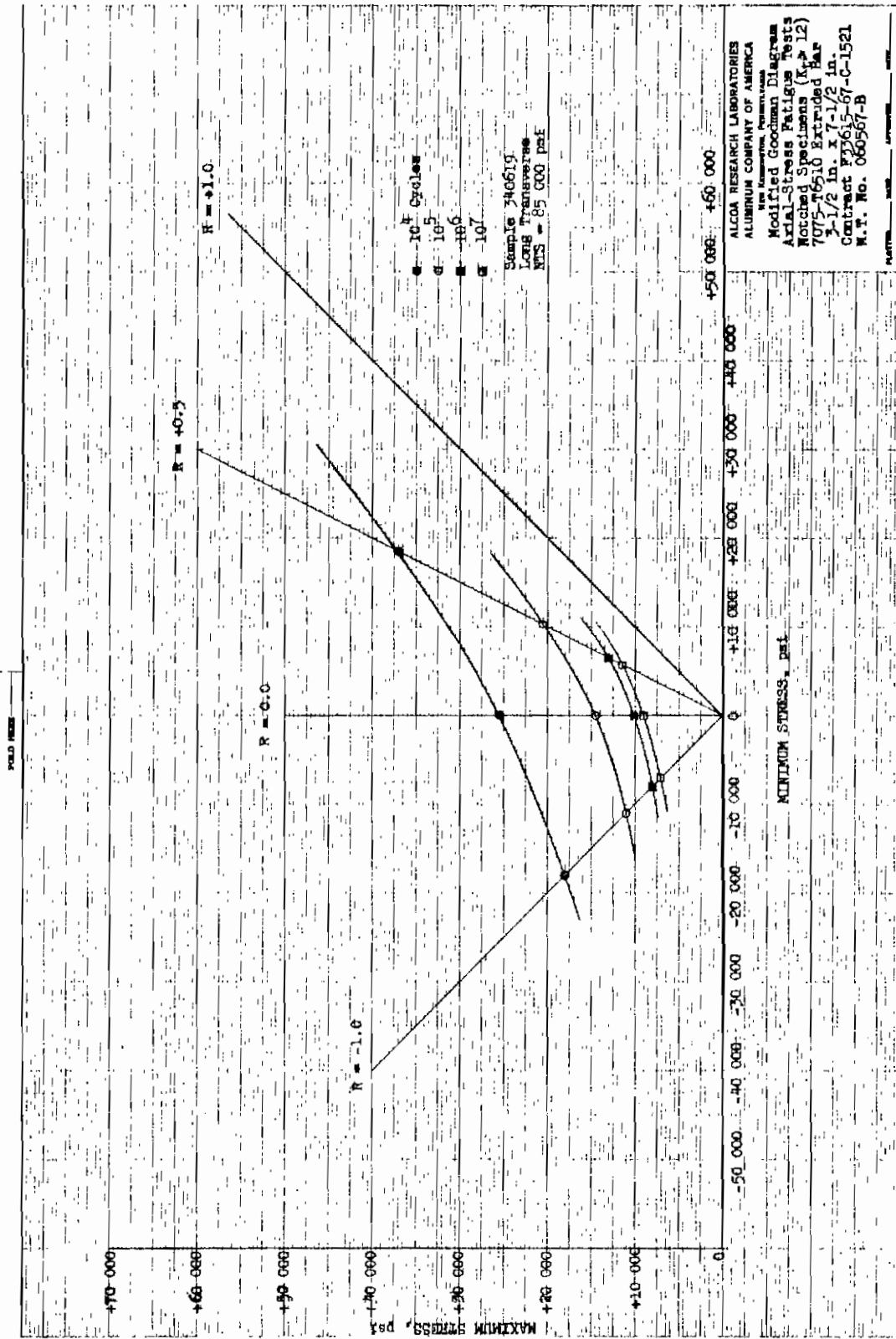


Fig. 108

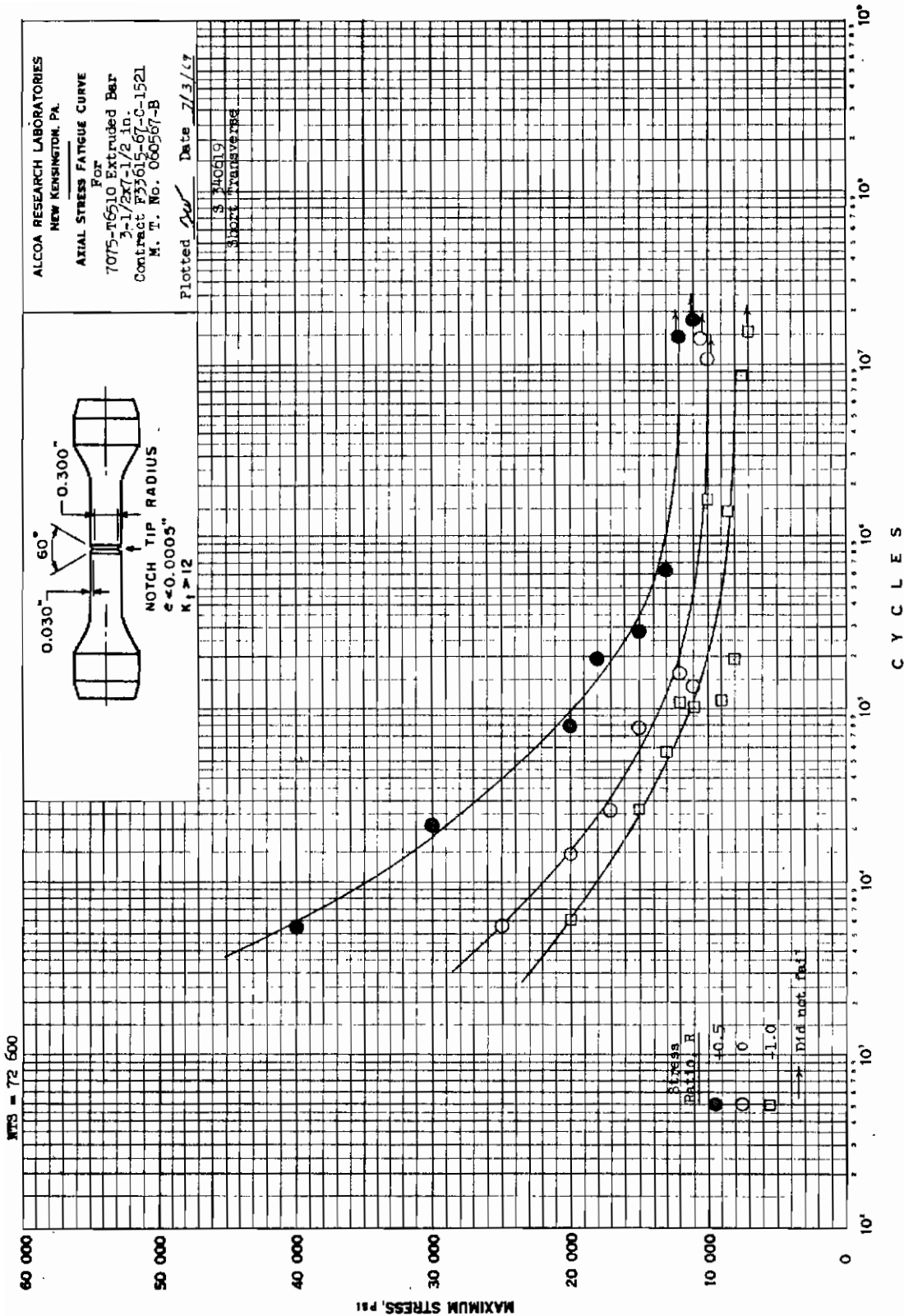


Fig. 109

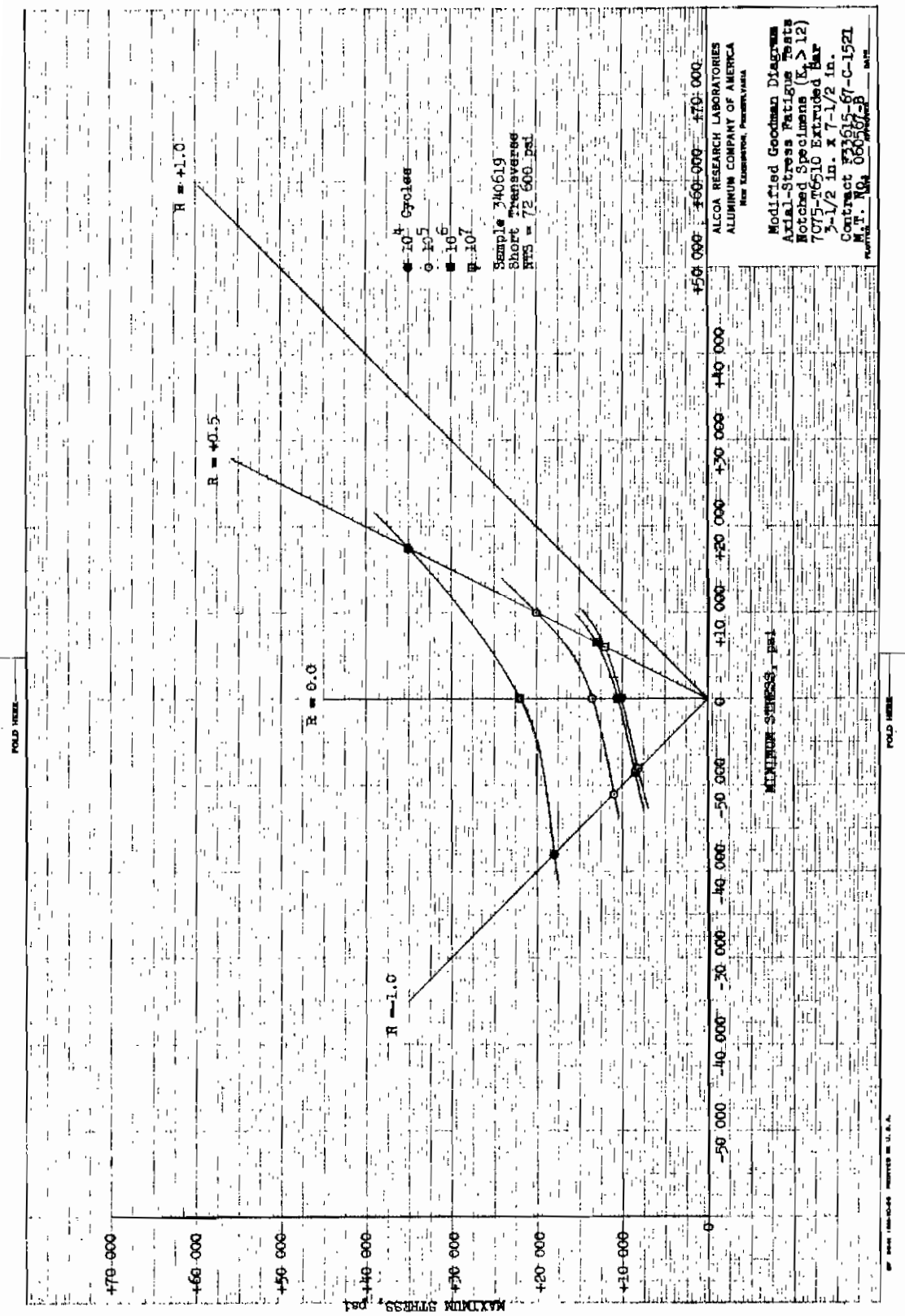


Fig. 110

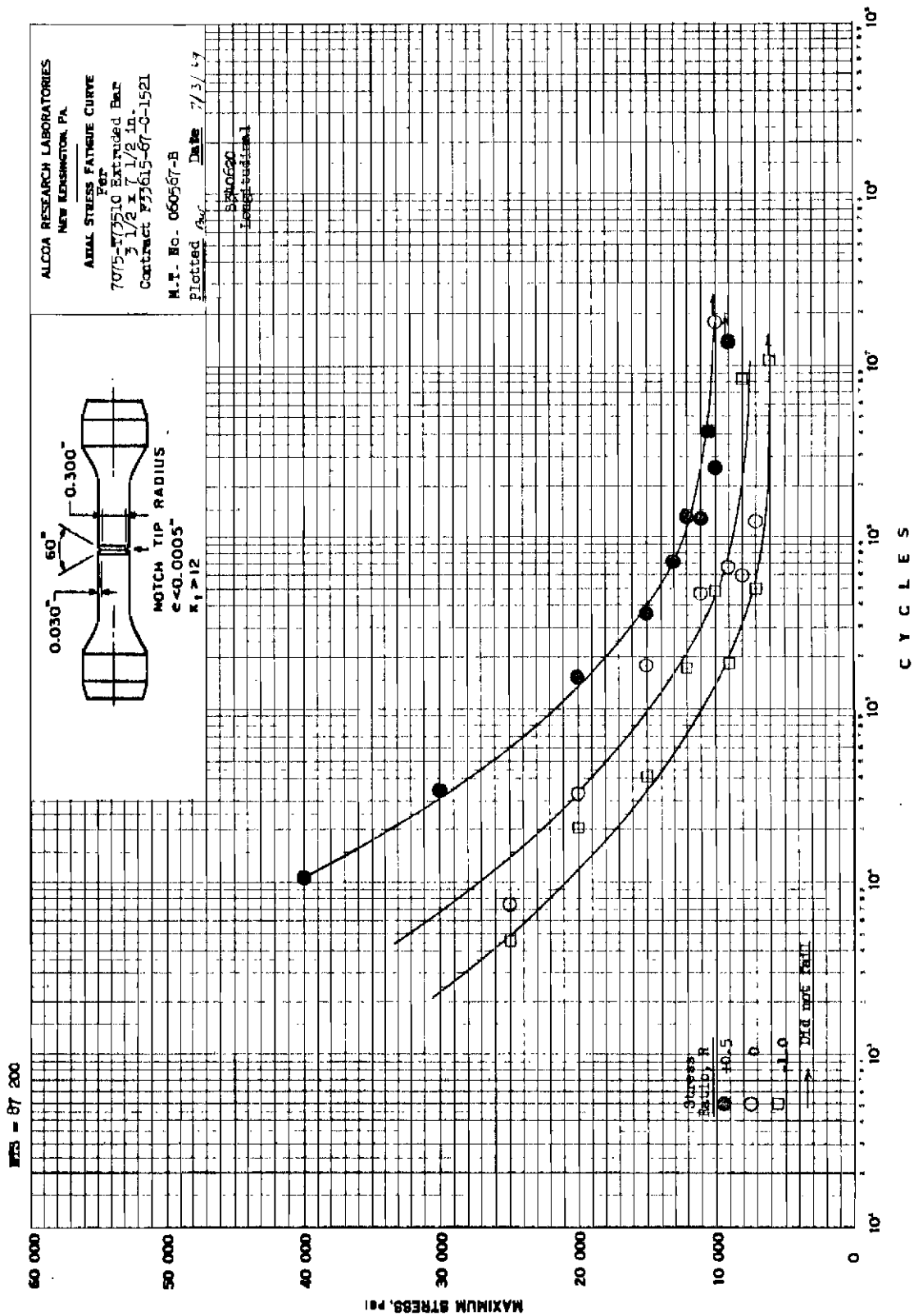


Fig. 111

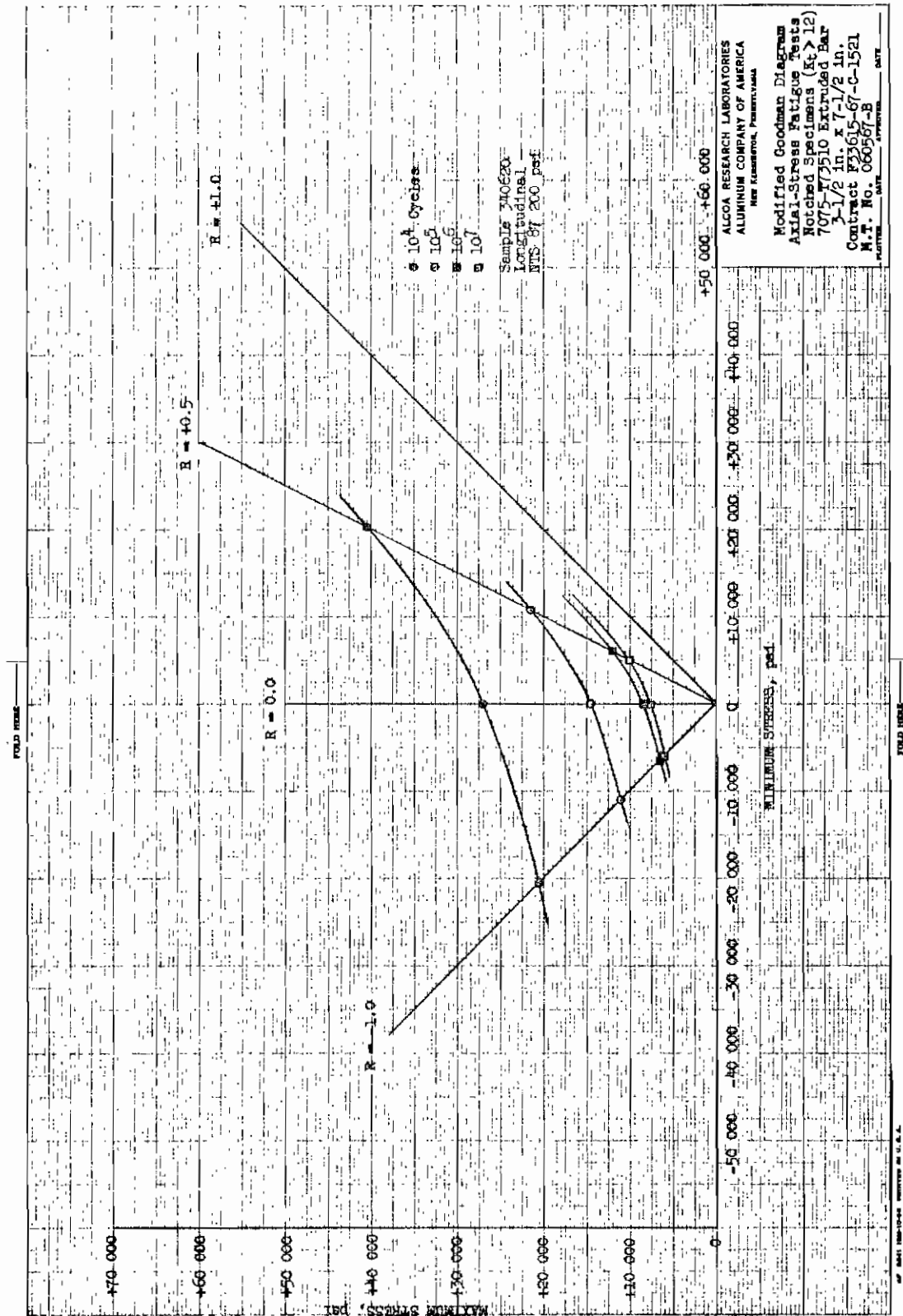


Fig. 112

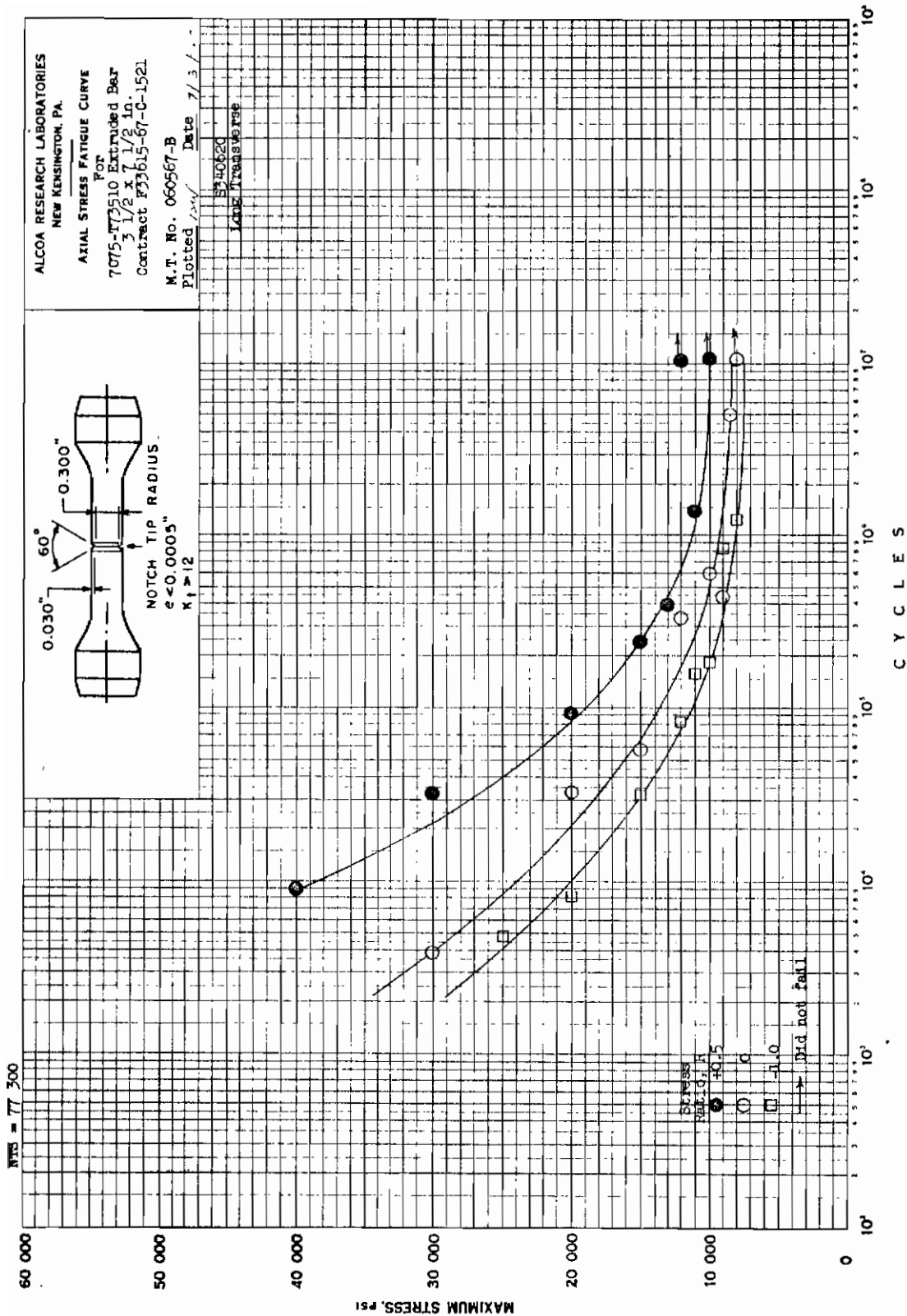


Fig. 113

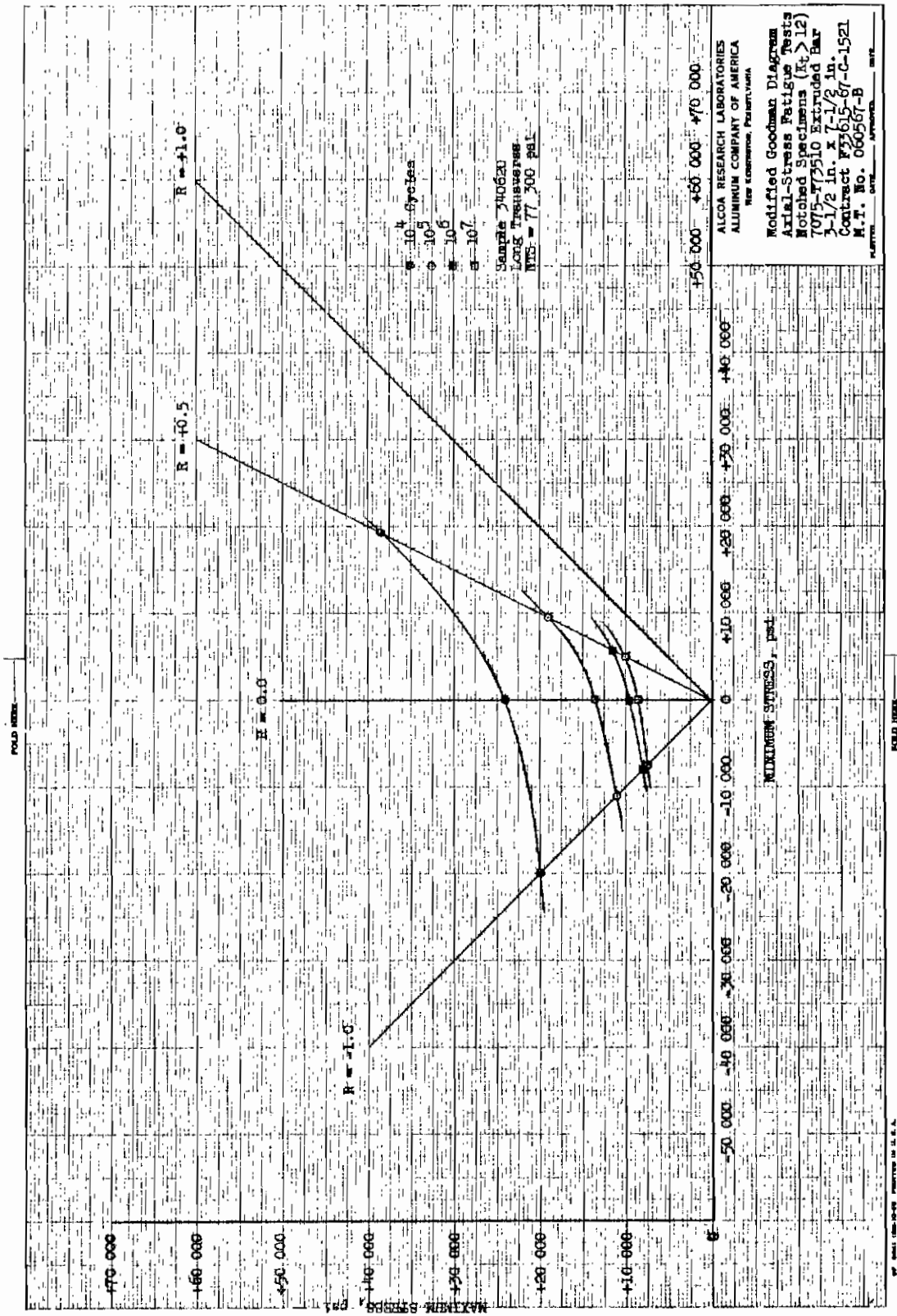


Fig. 114

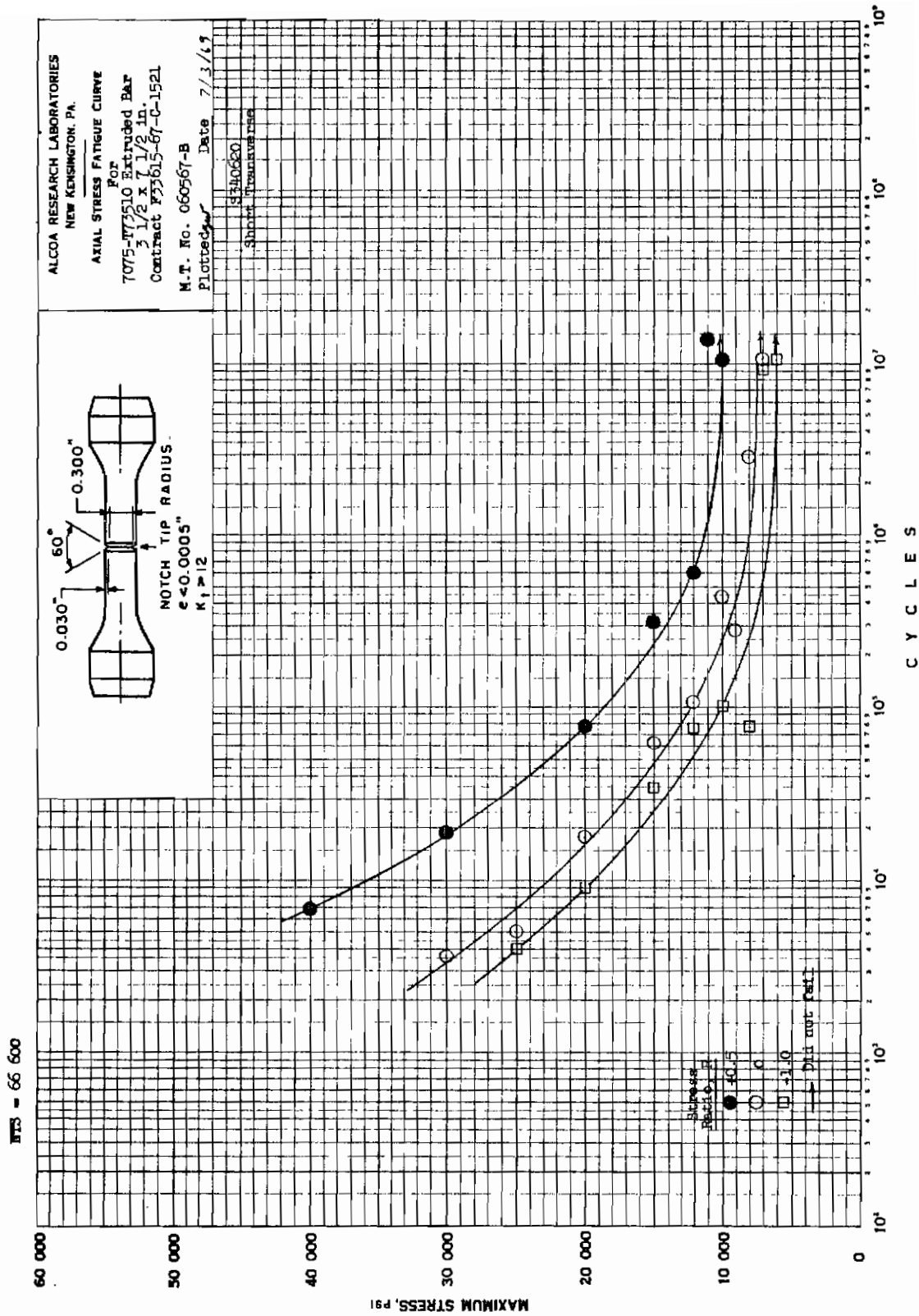


Fig. 115

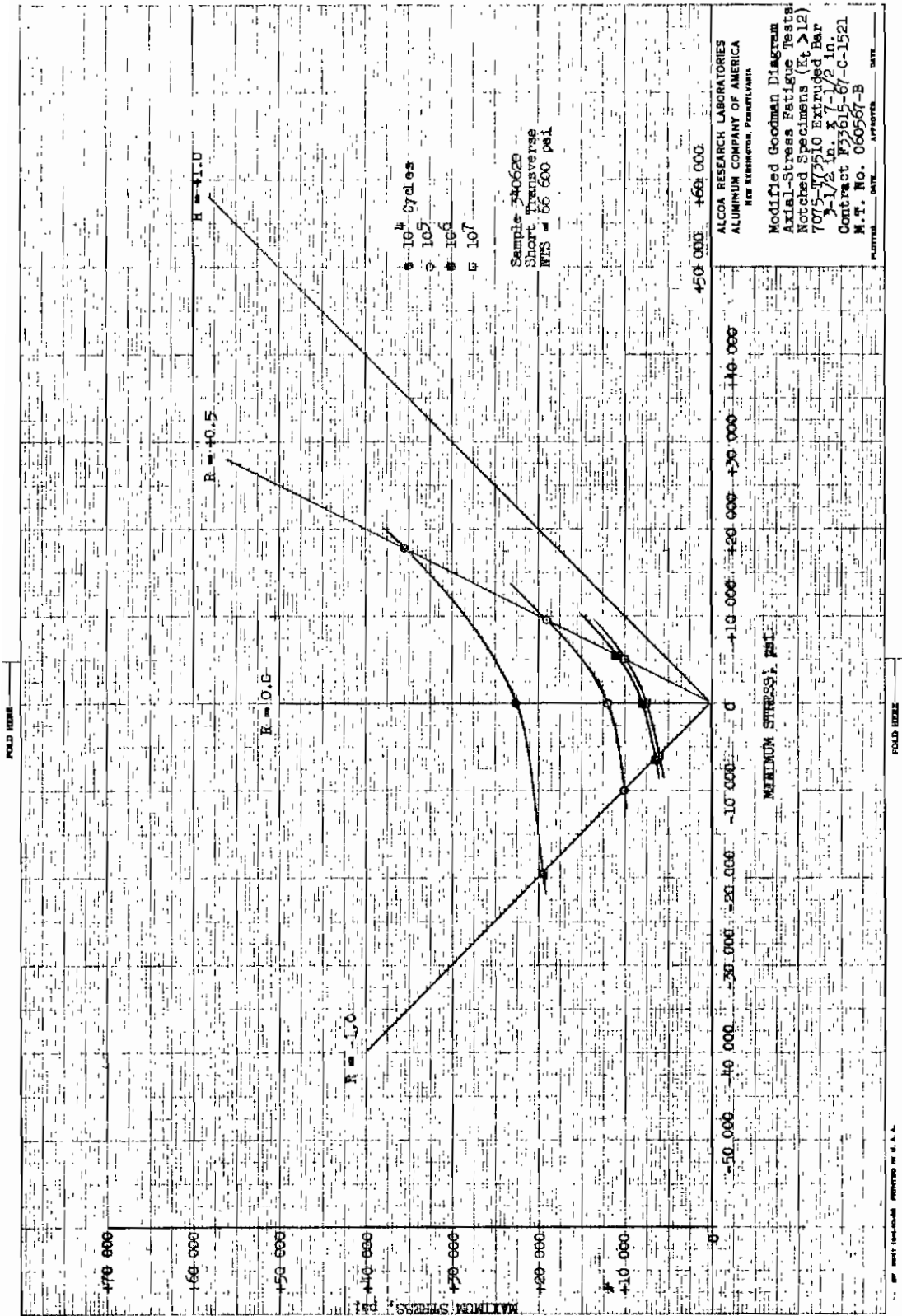
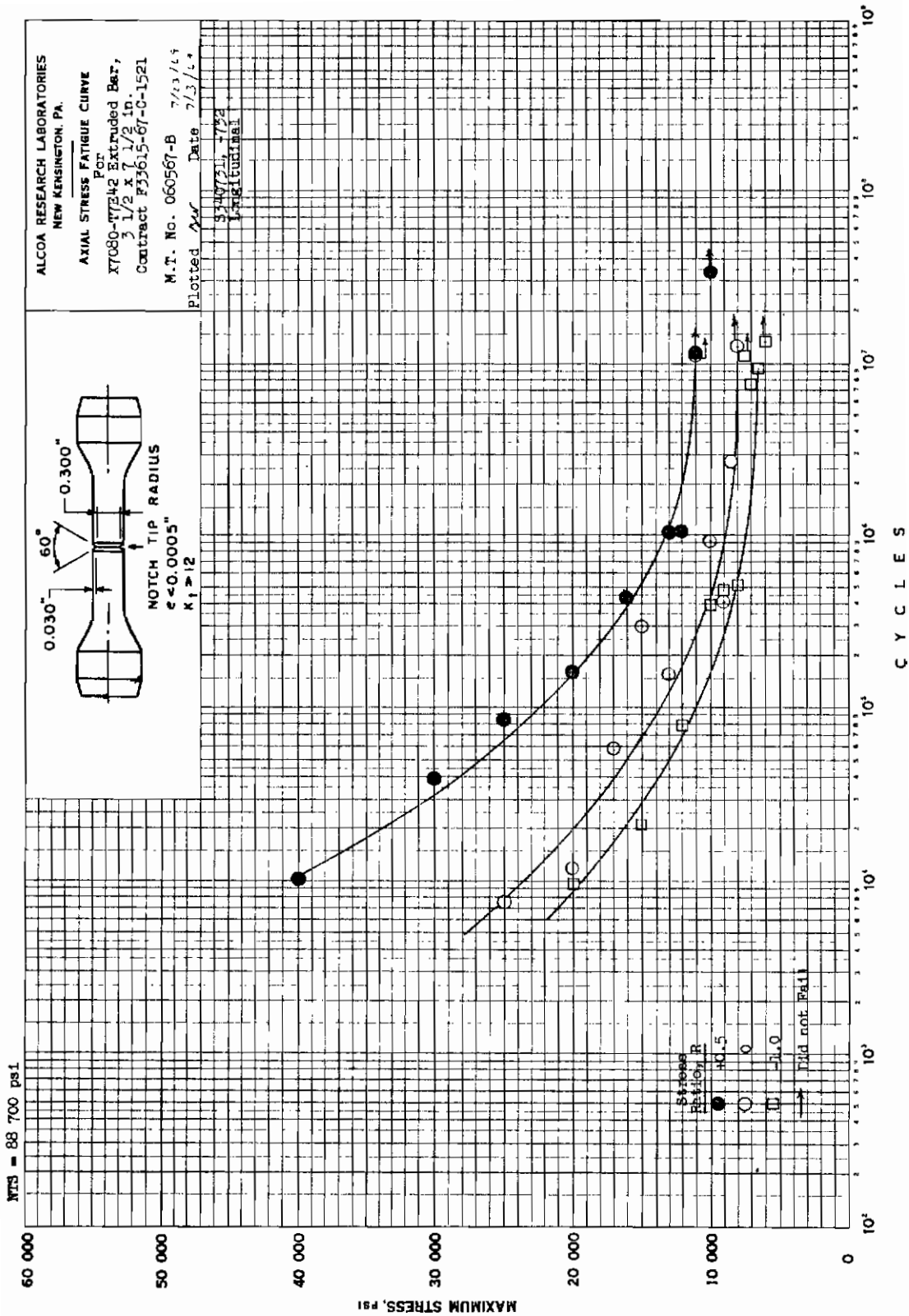


Fig. 116



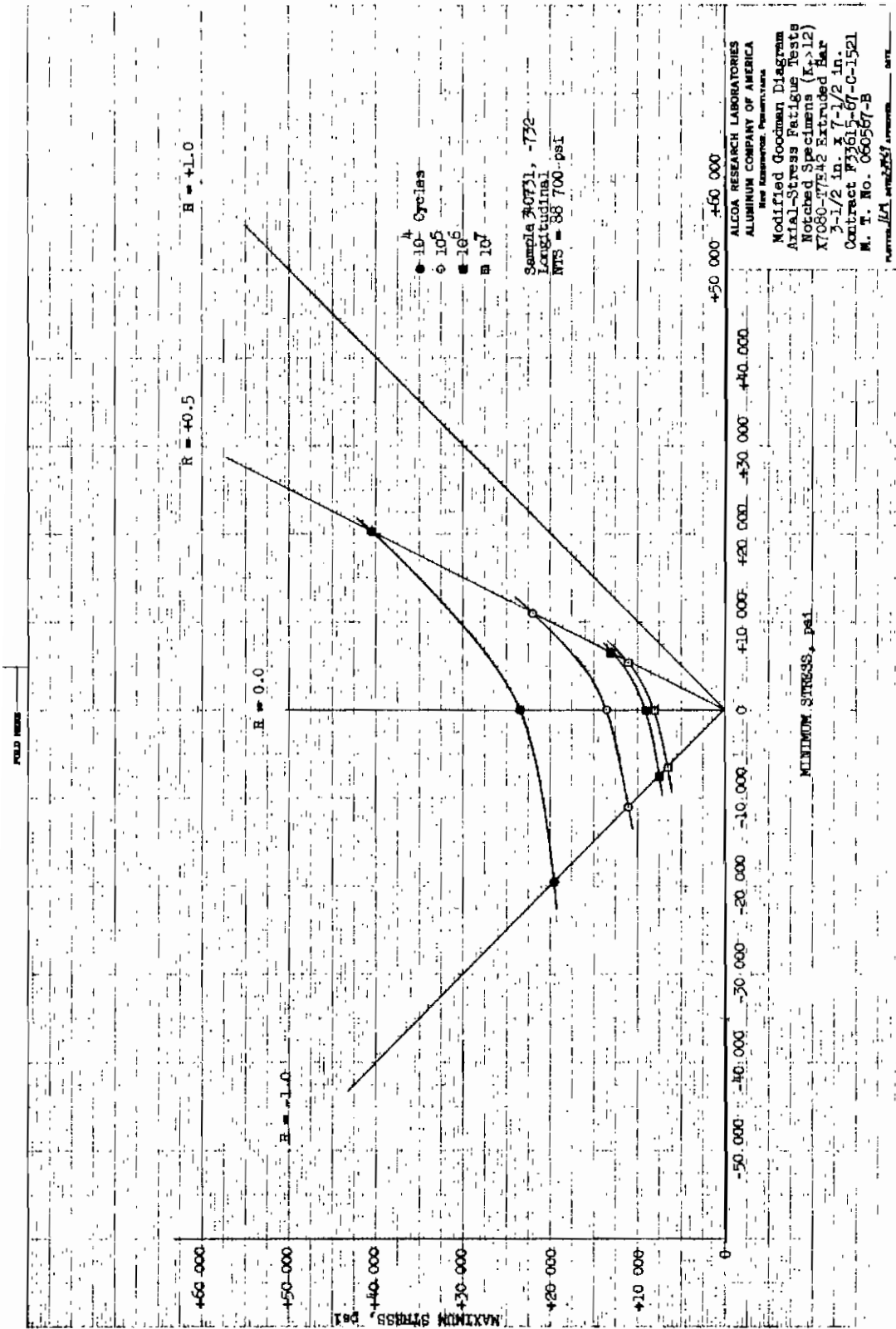


Fig. 118

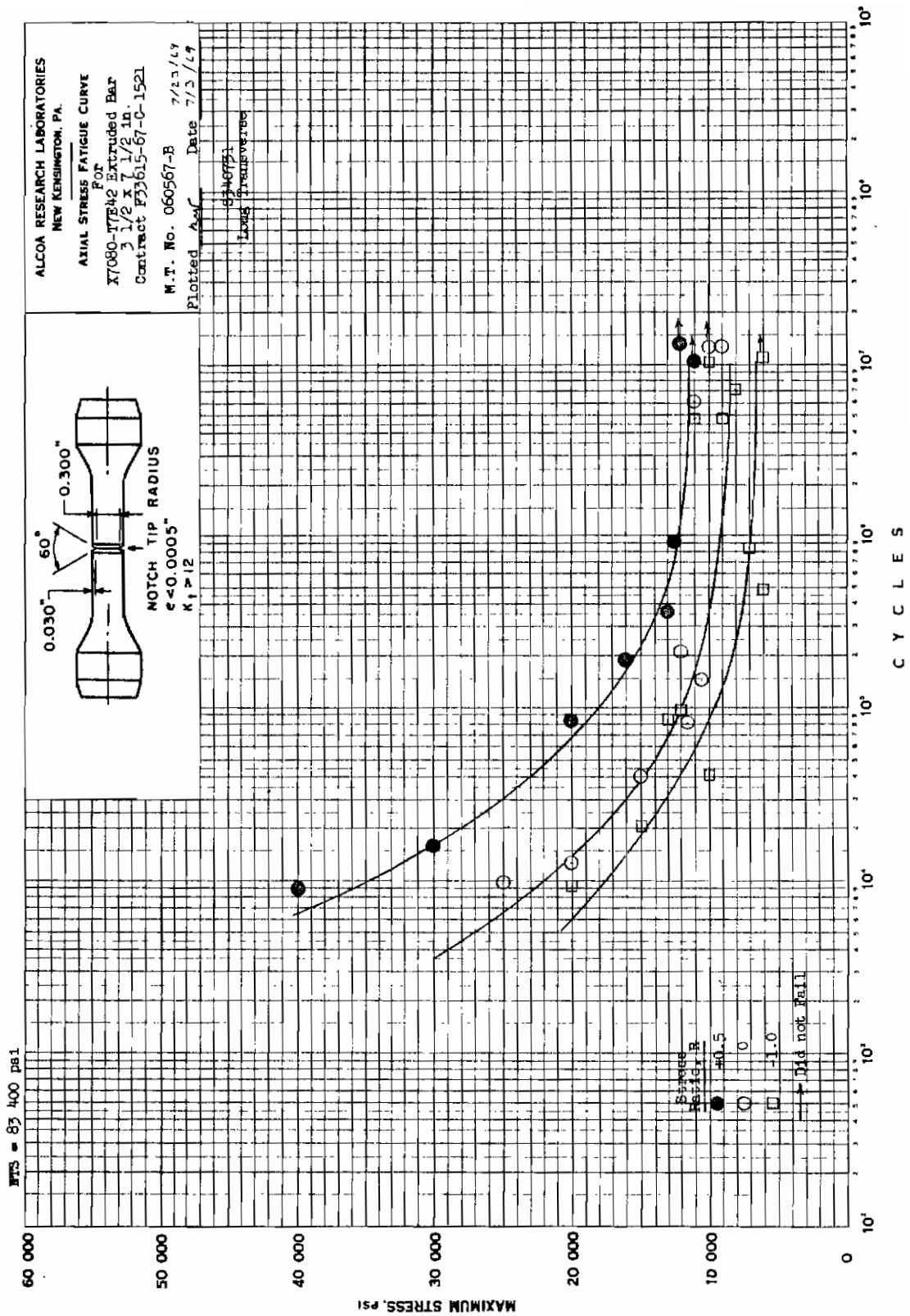


Fig. 119

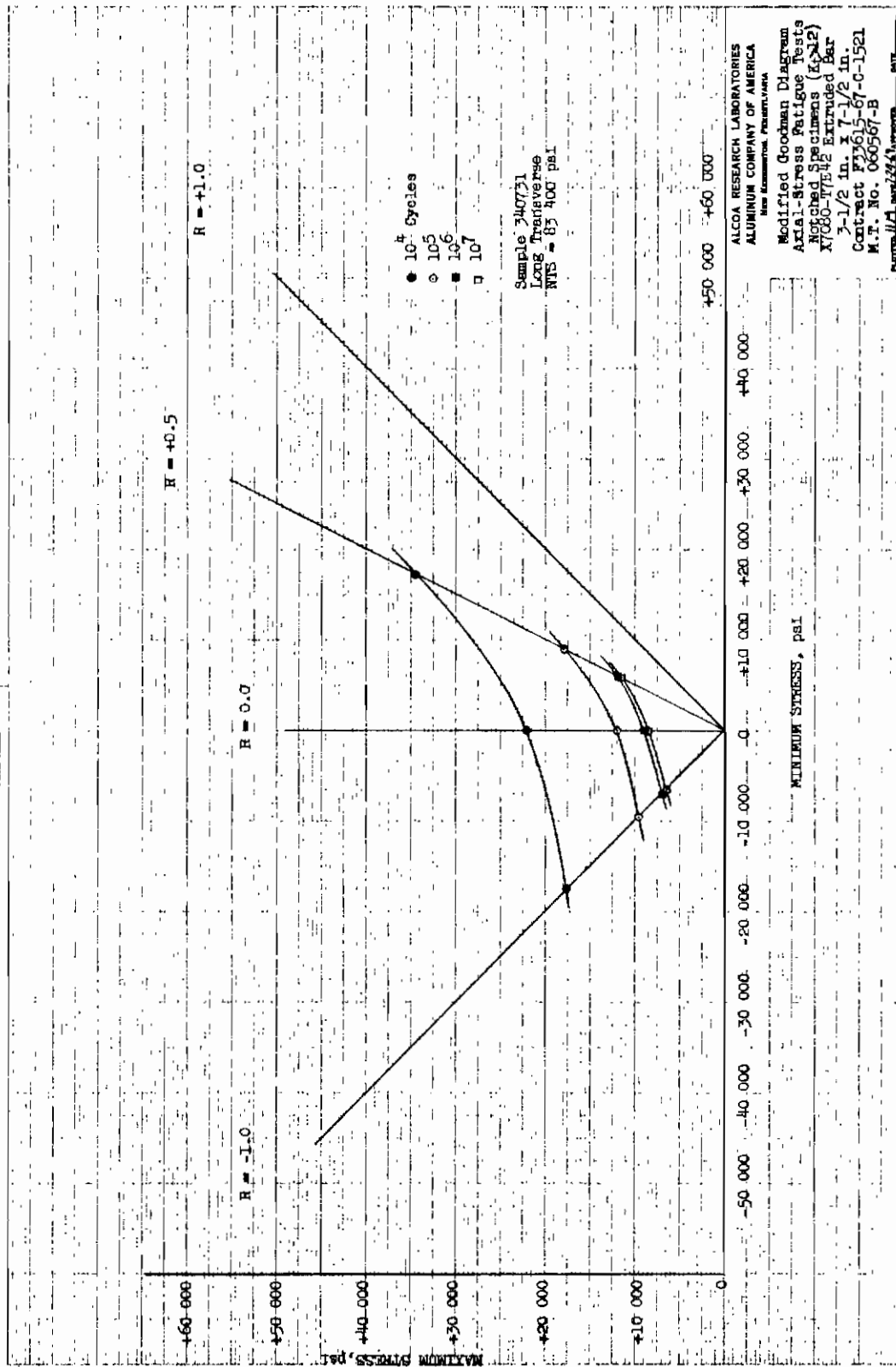


Fig. 120

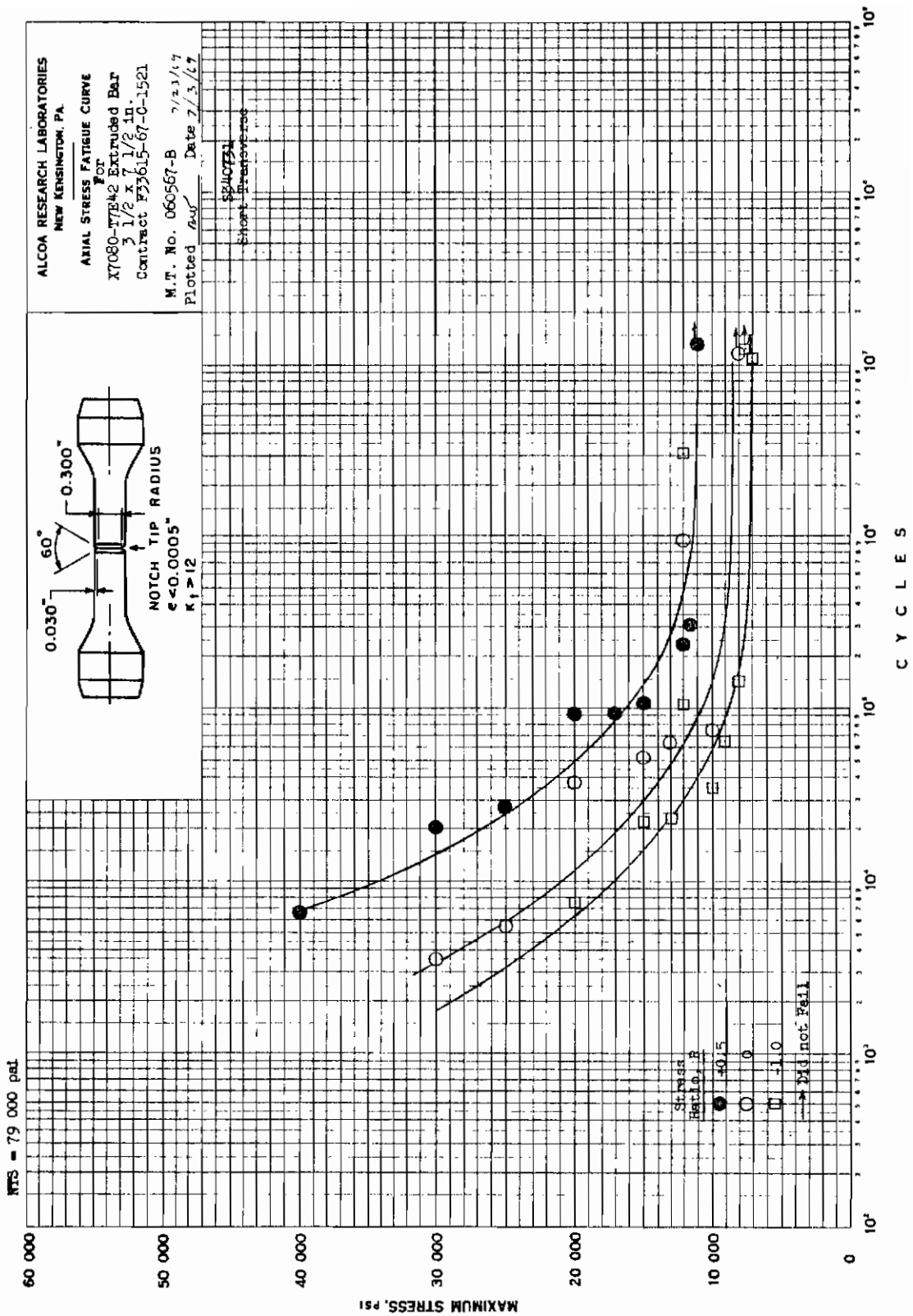


Fig. 121

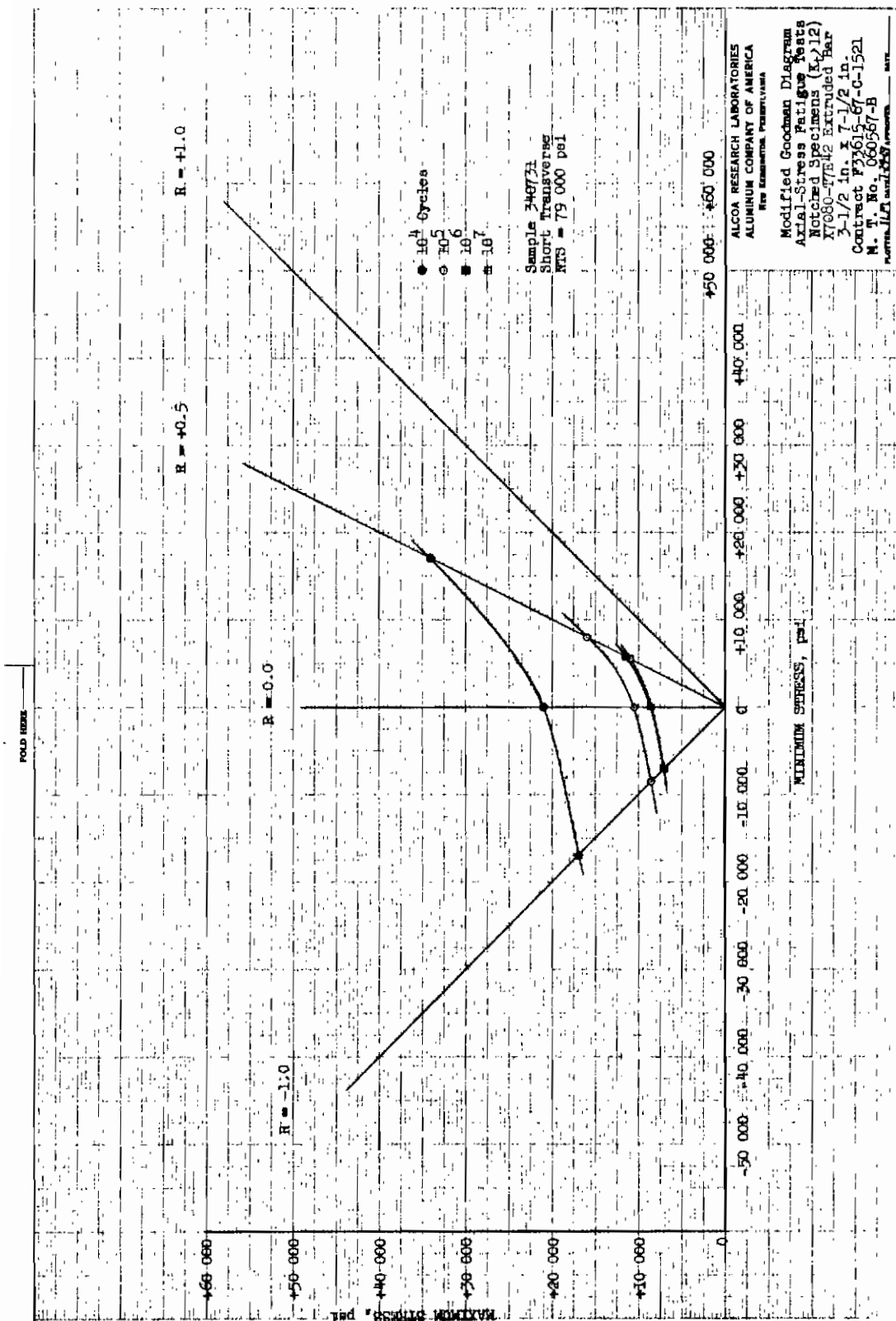


Fig. 122

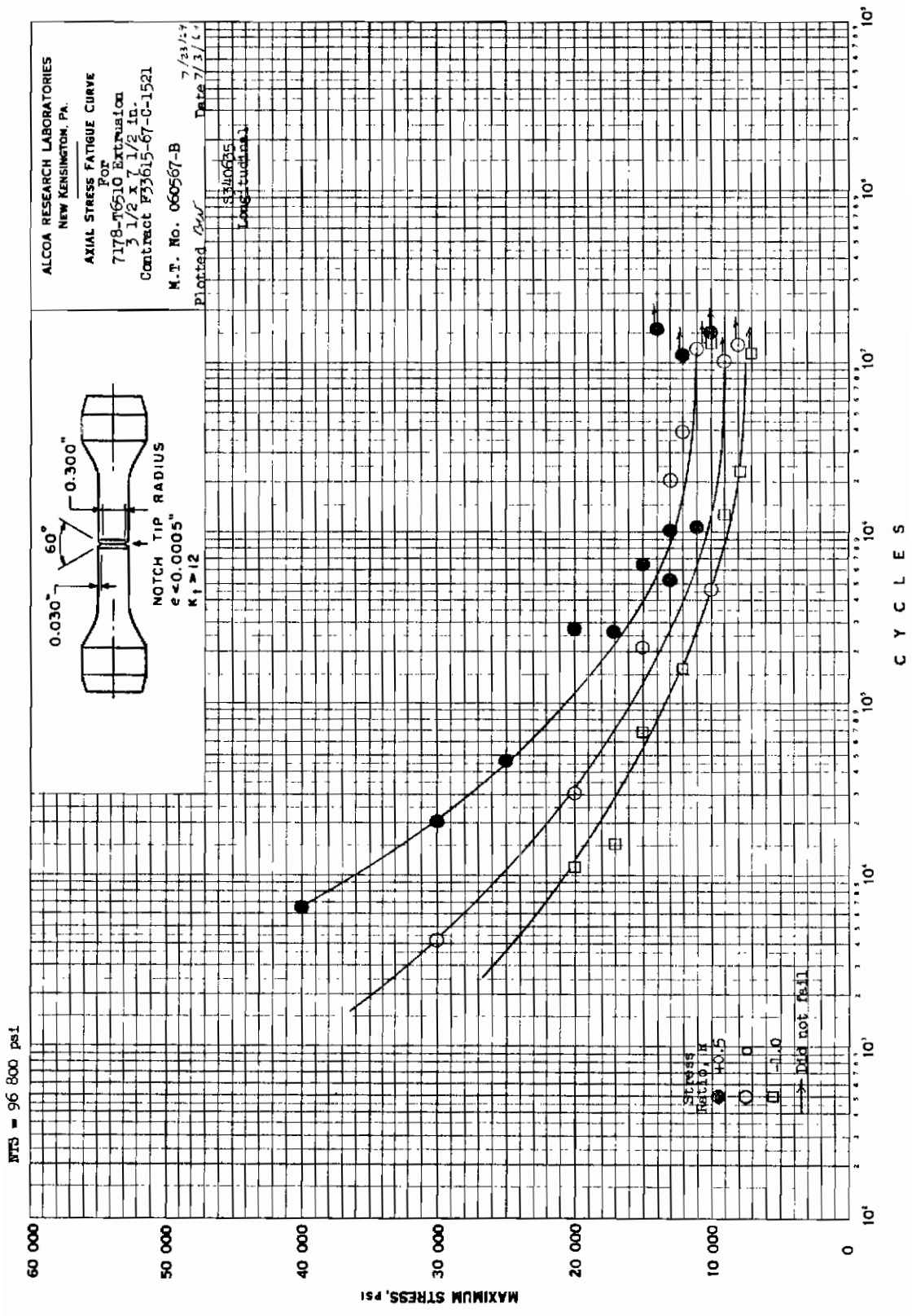


Fig. 123

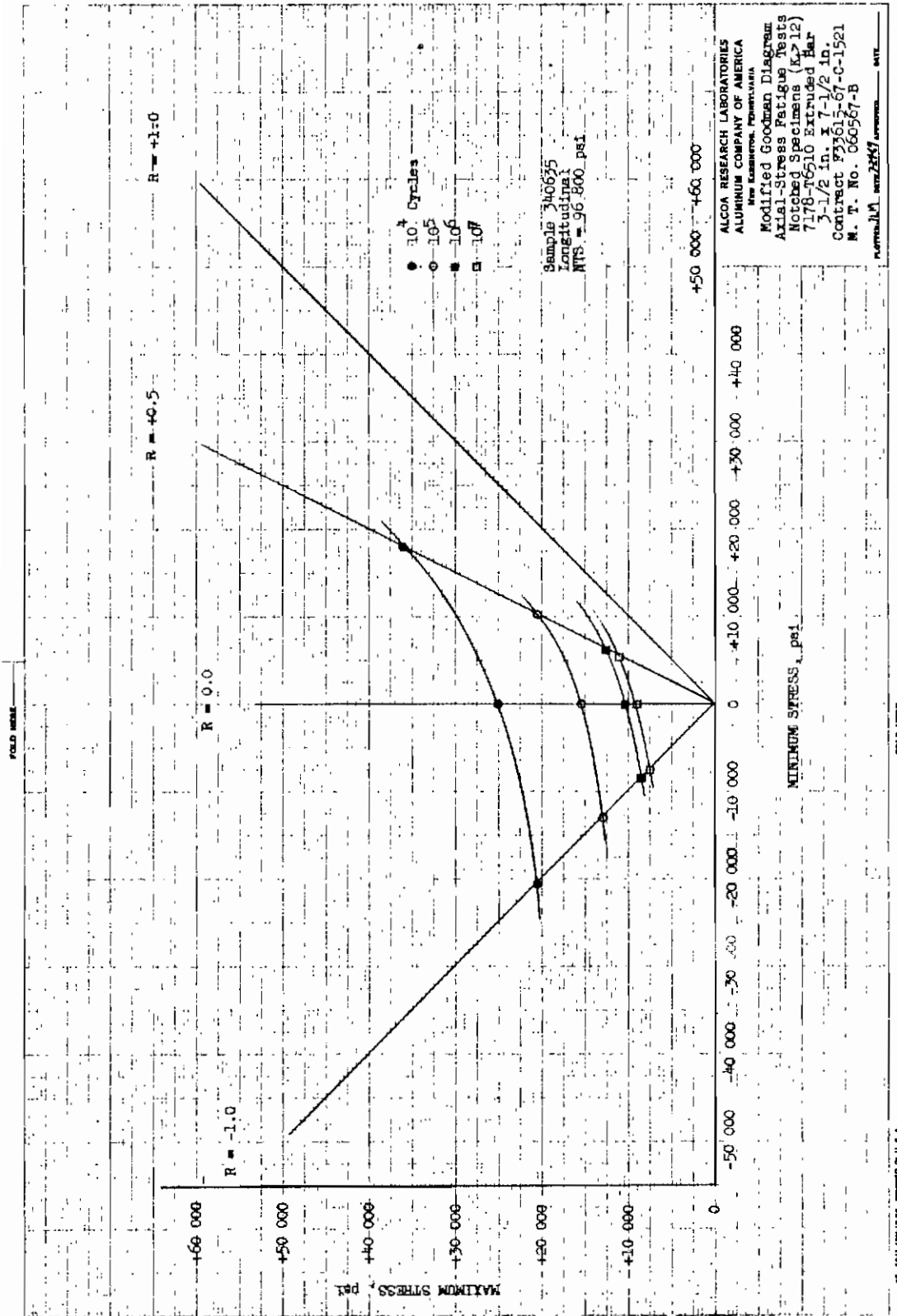


Fig. 124

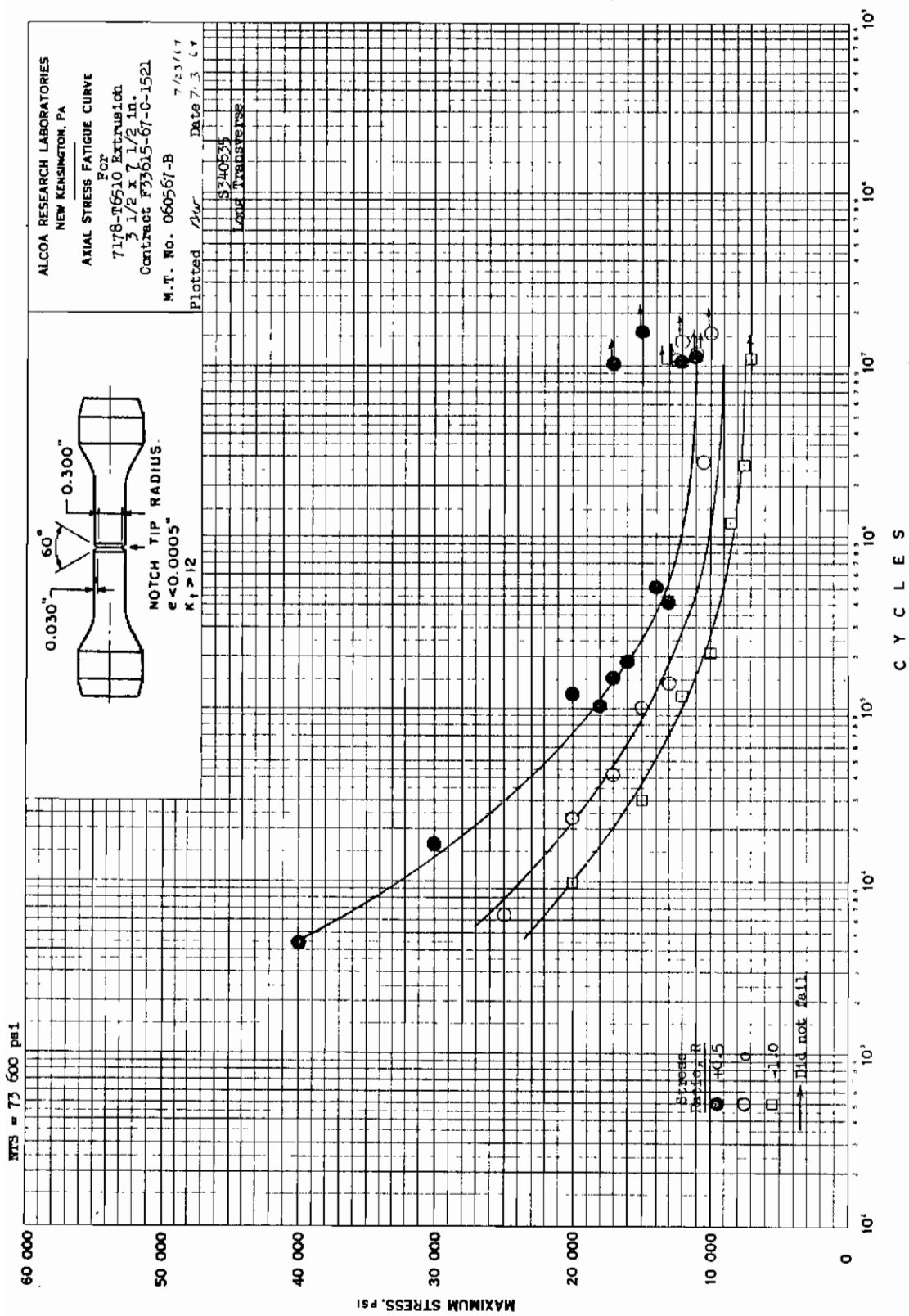


Fig. 125

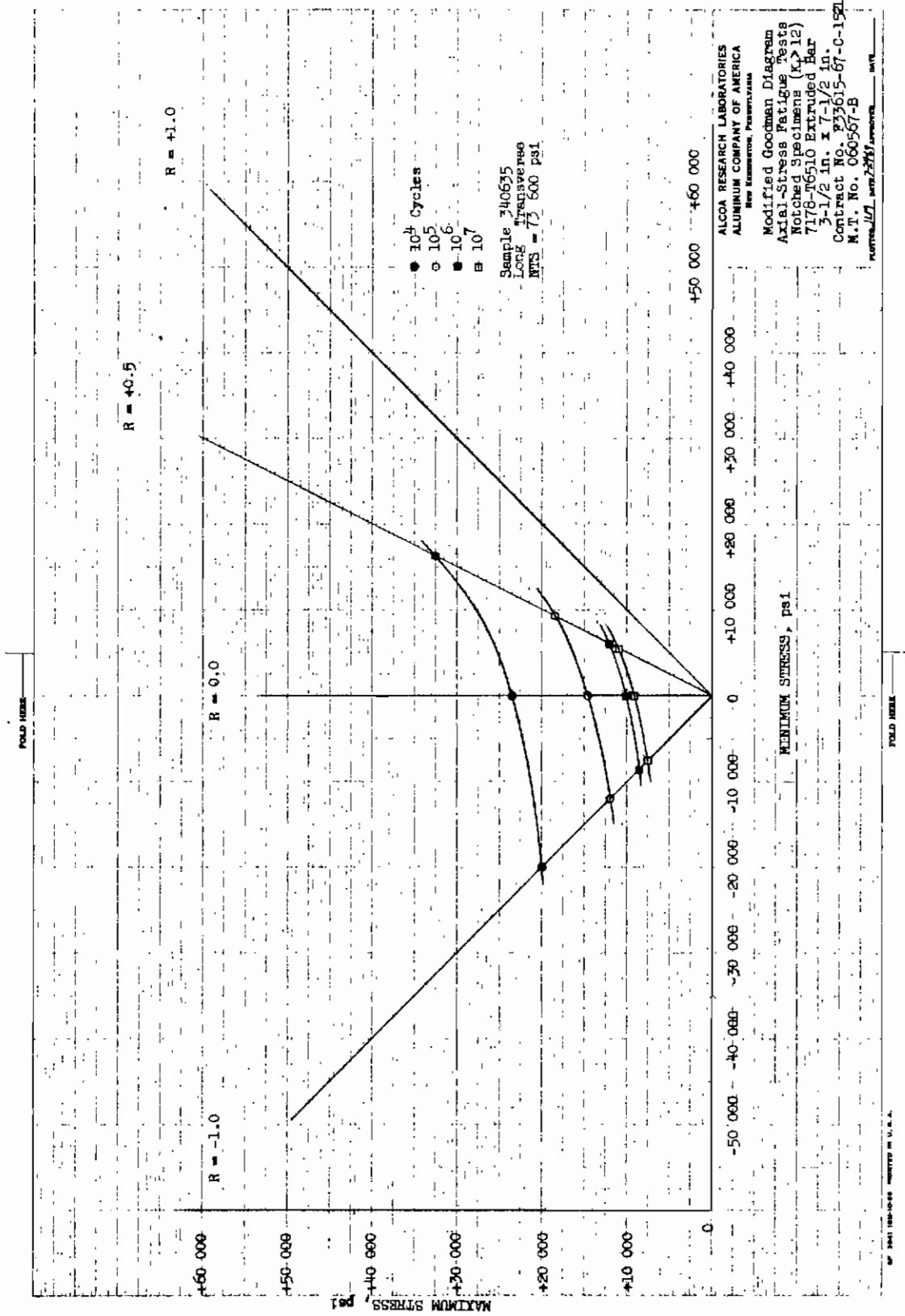


Fig. 126

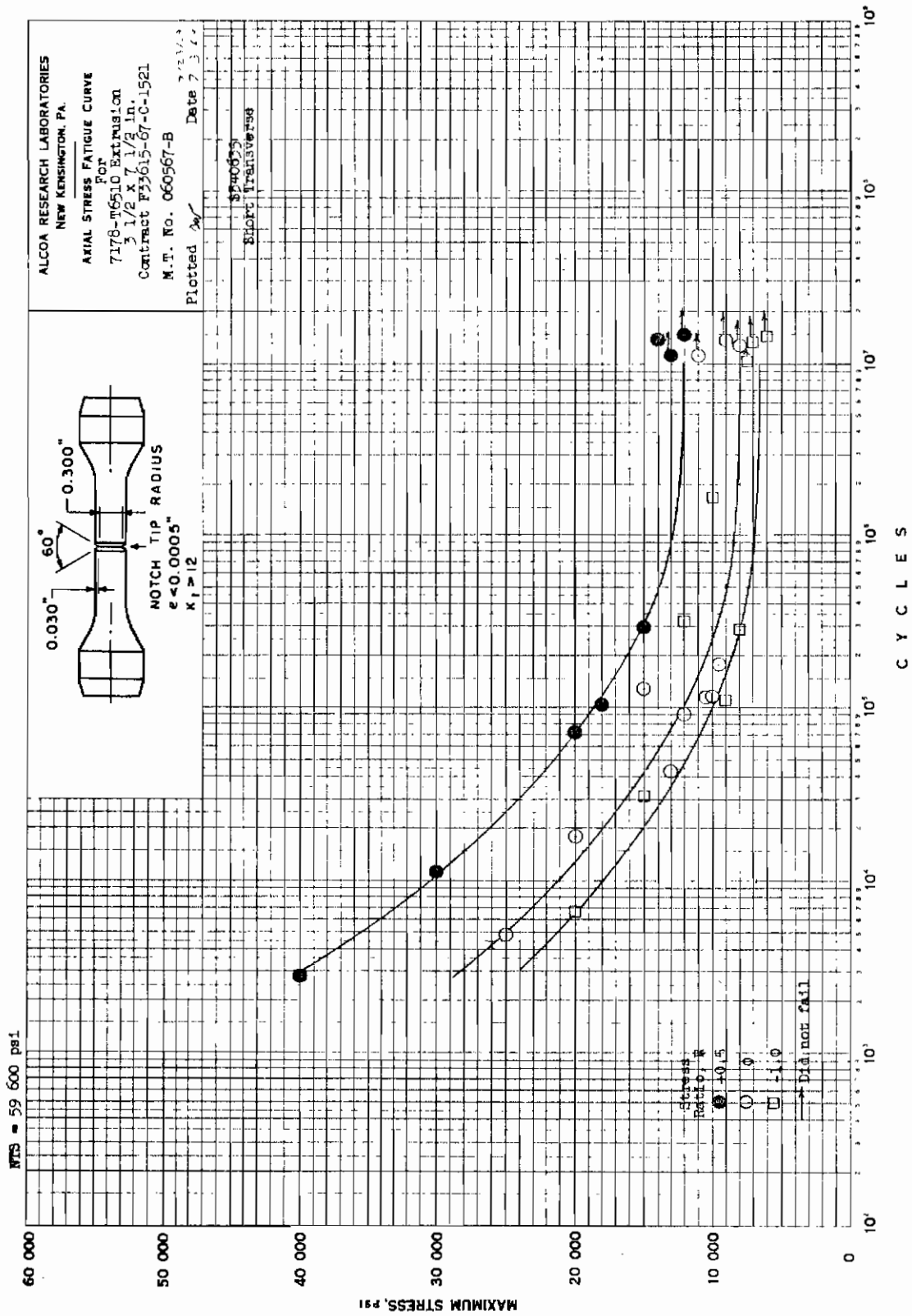


Fig. 127

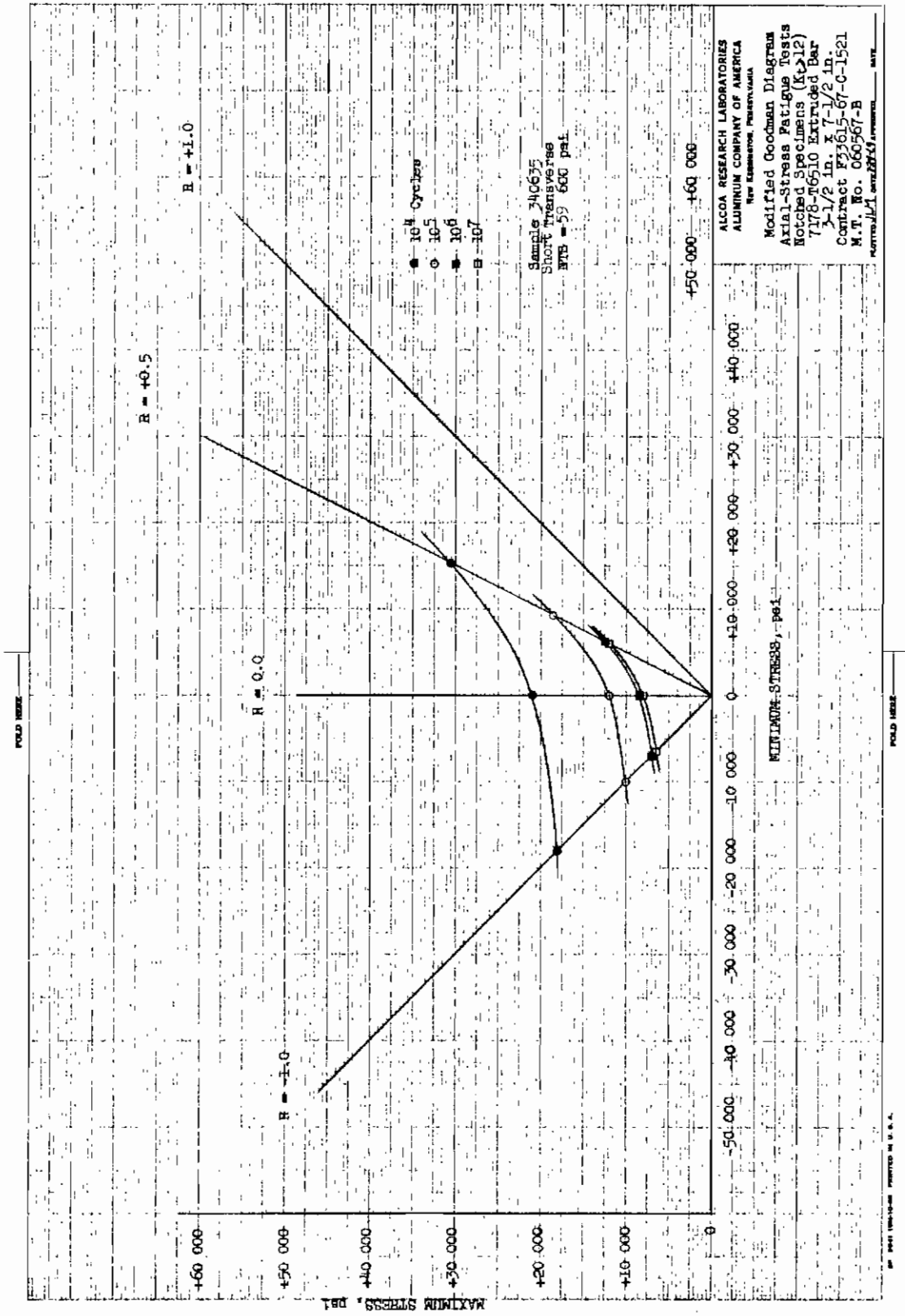


Fig. 128

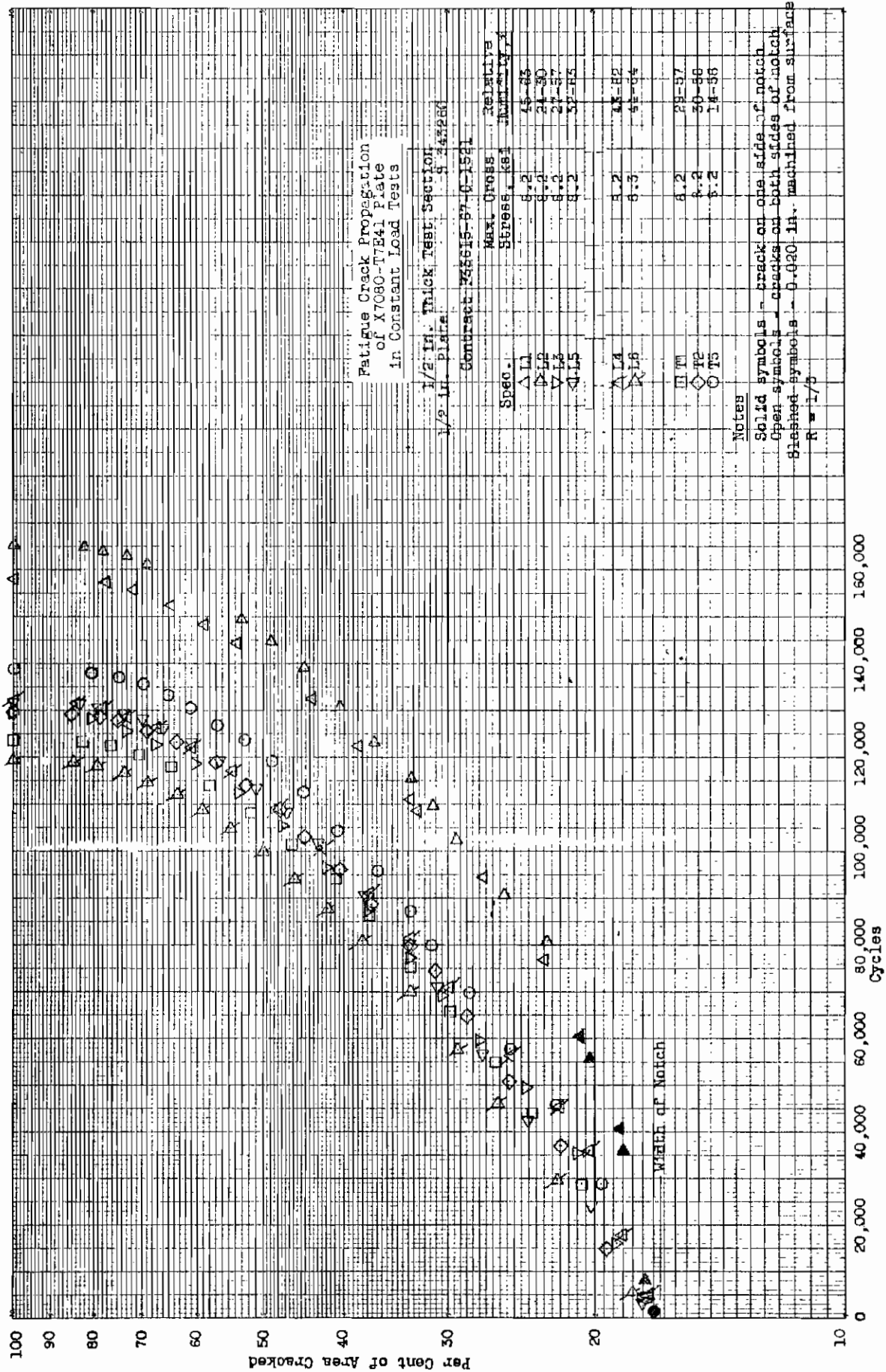
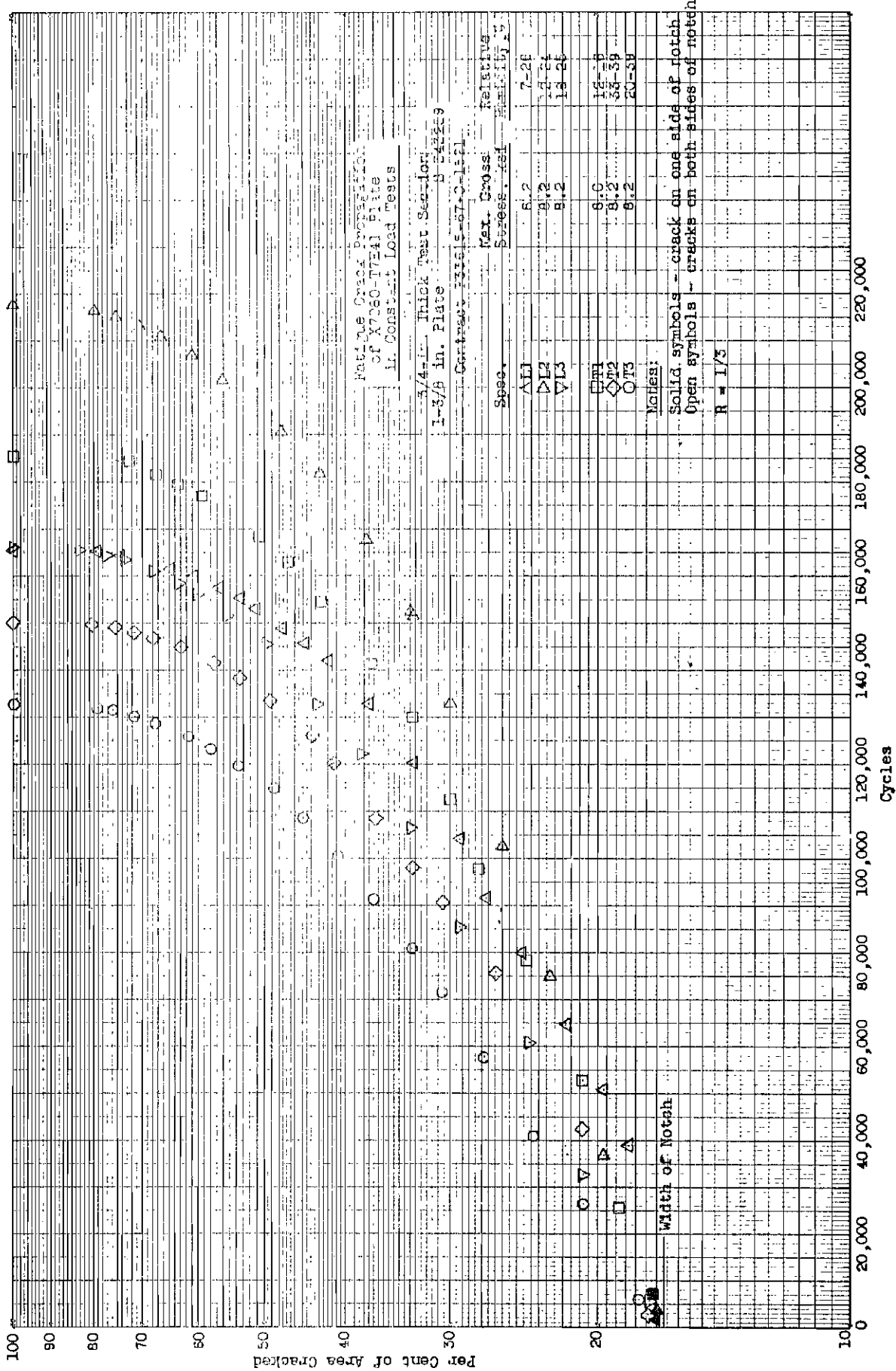
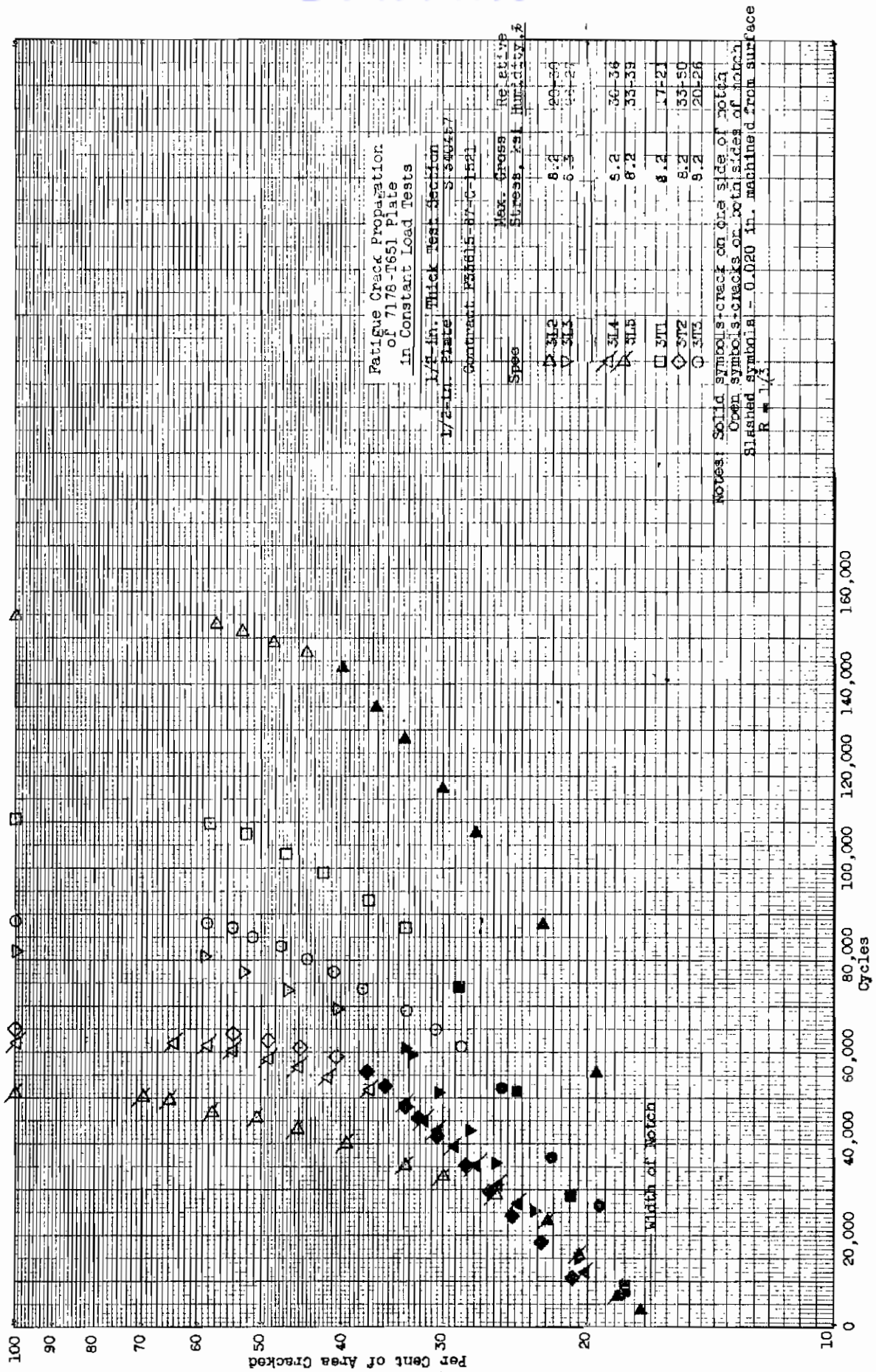
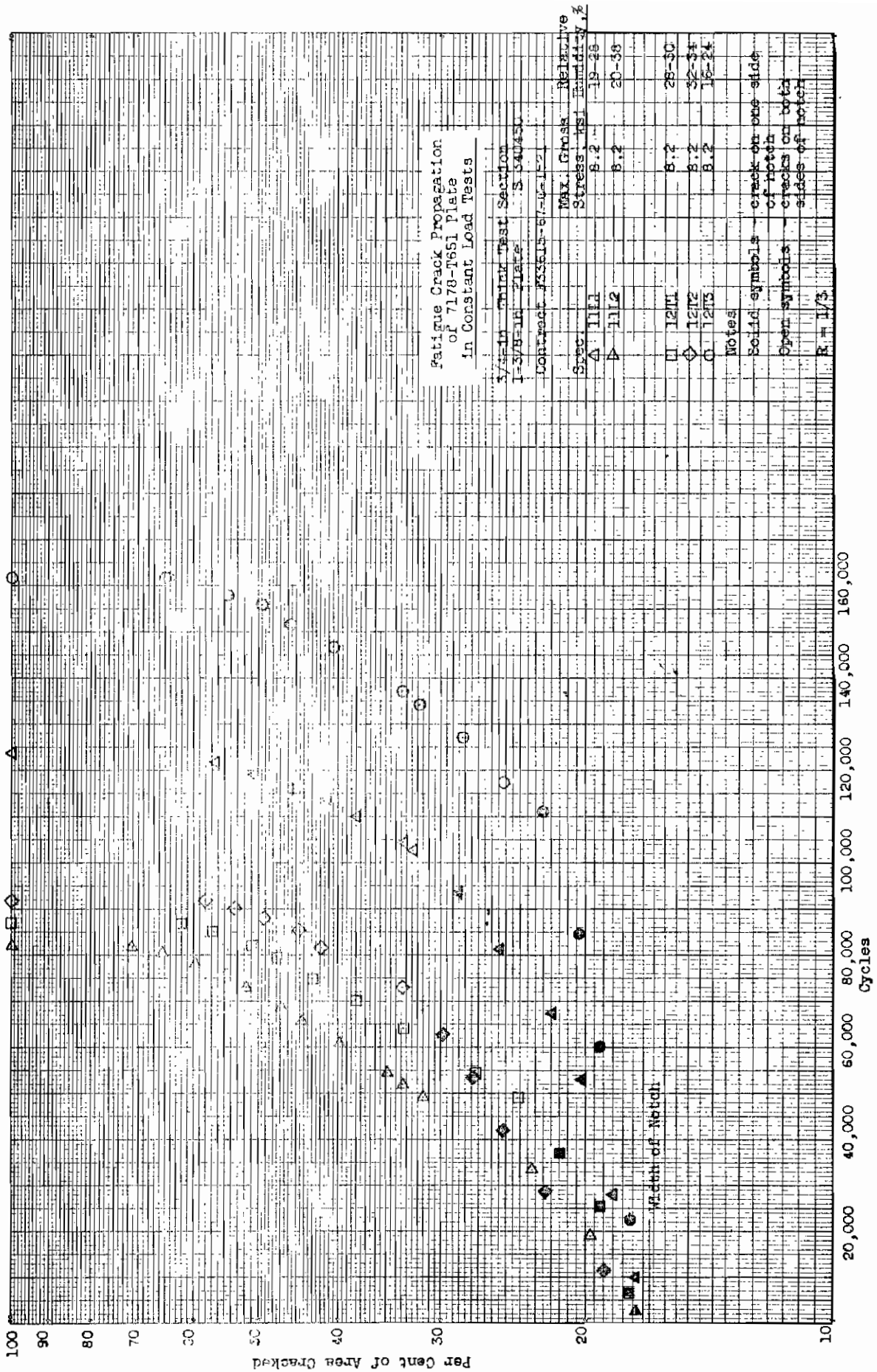


Fig. 129







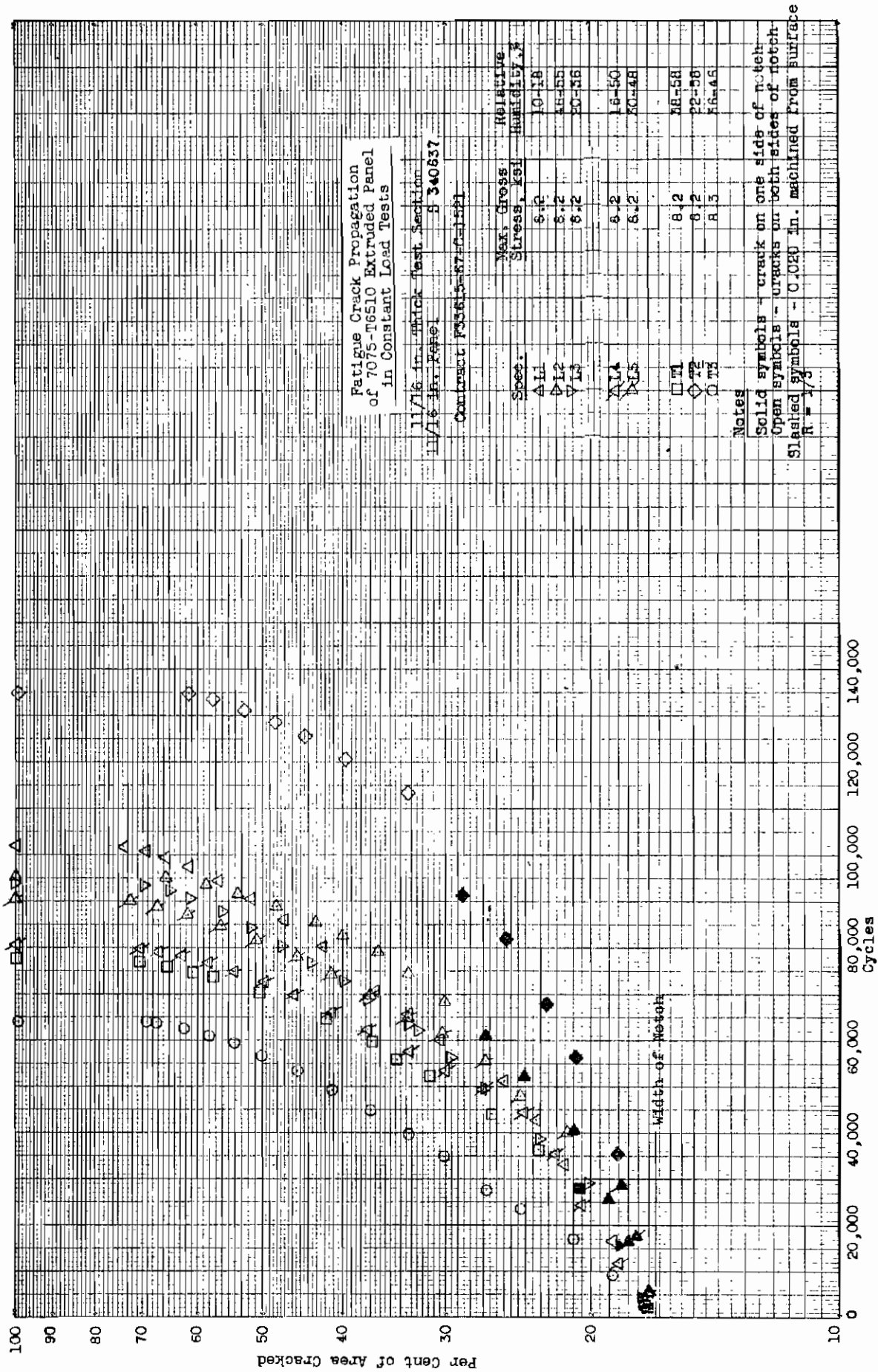
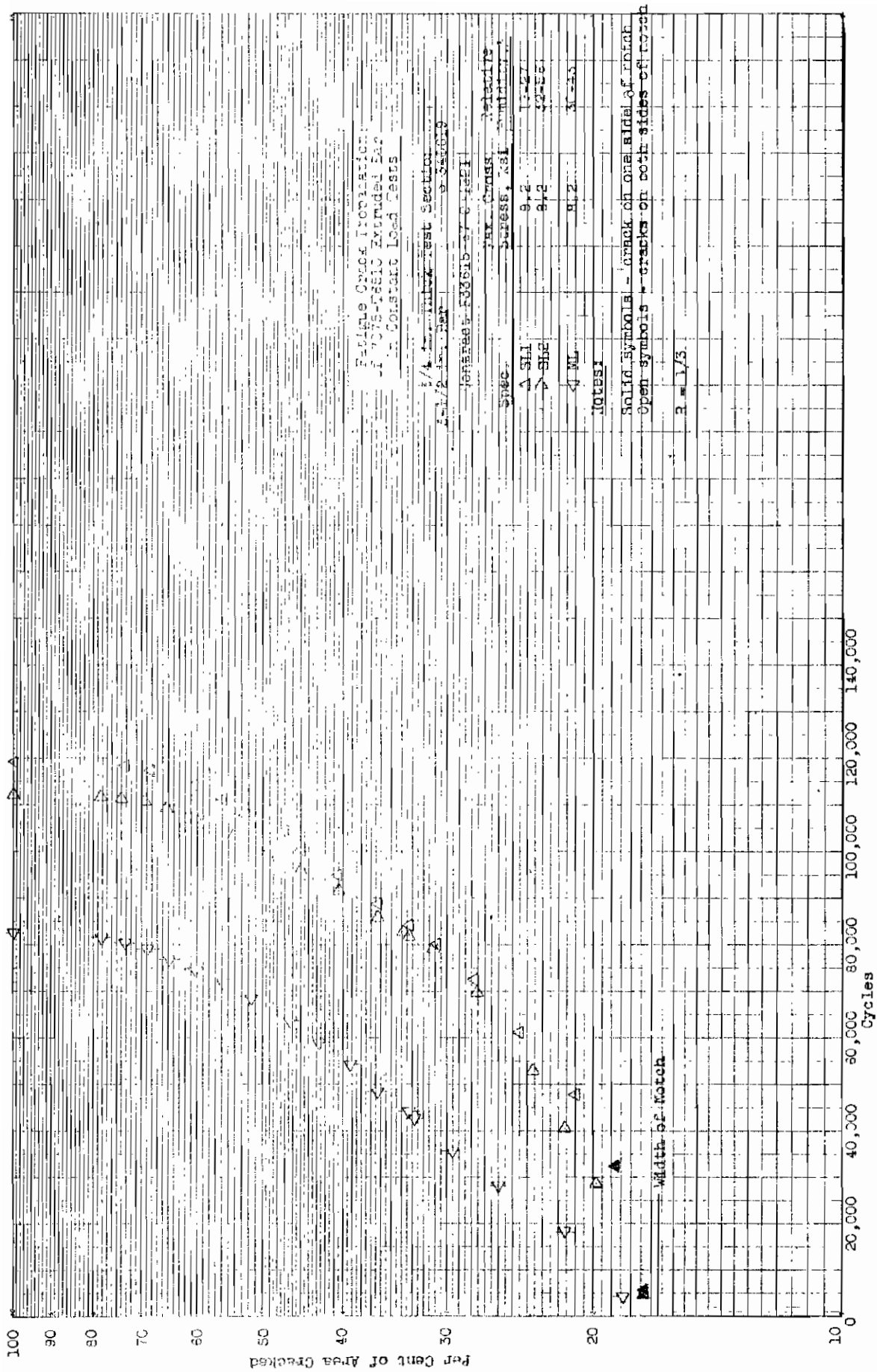
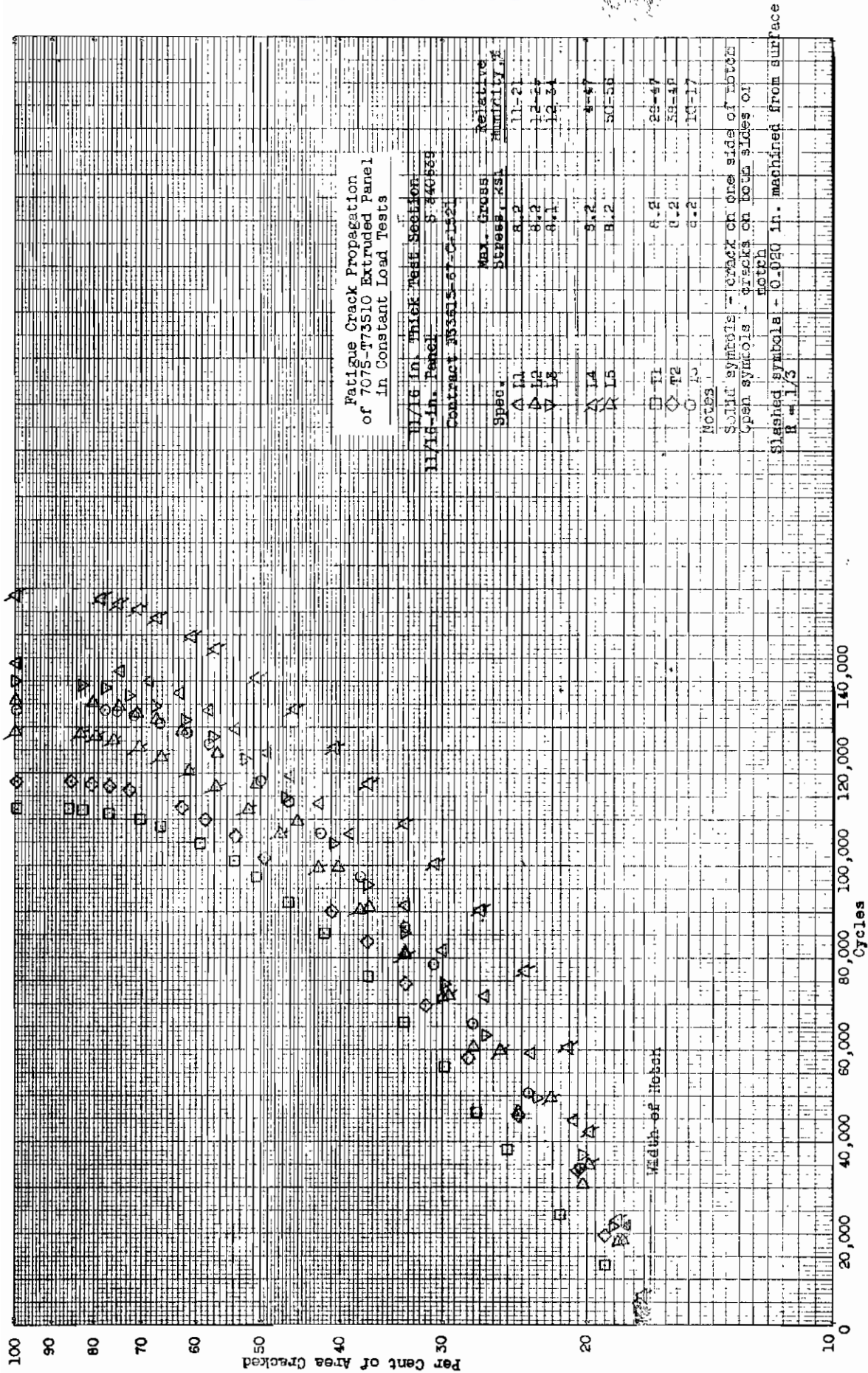
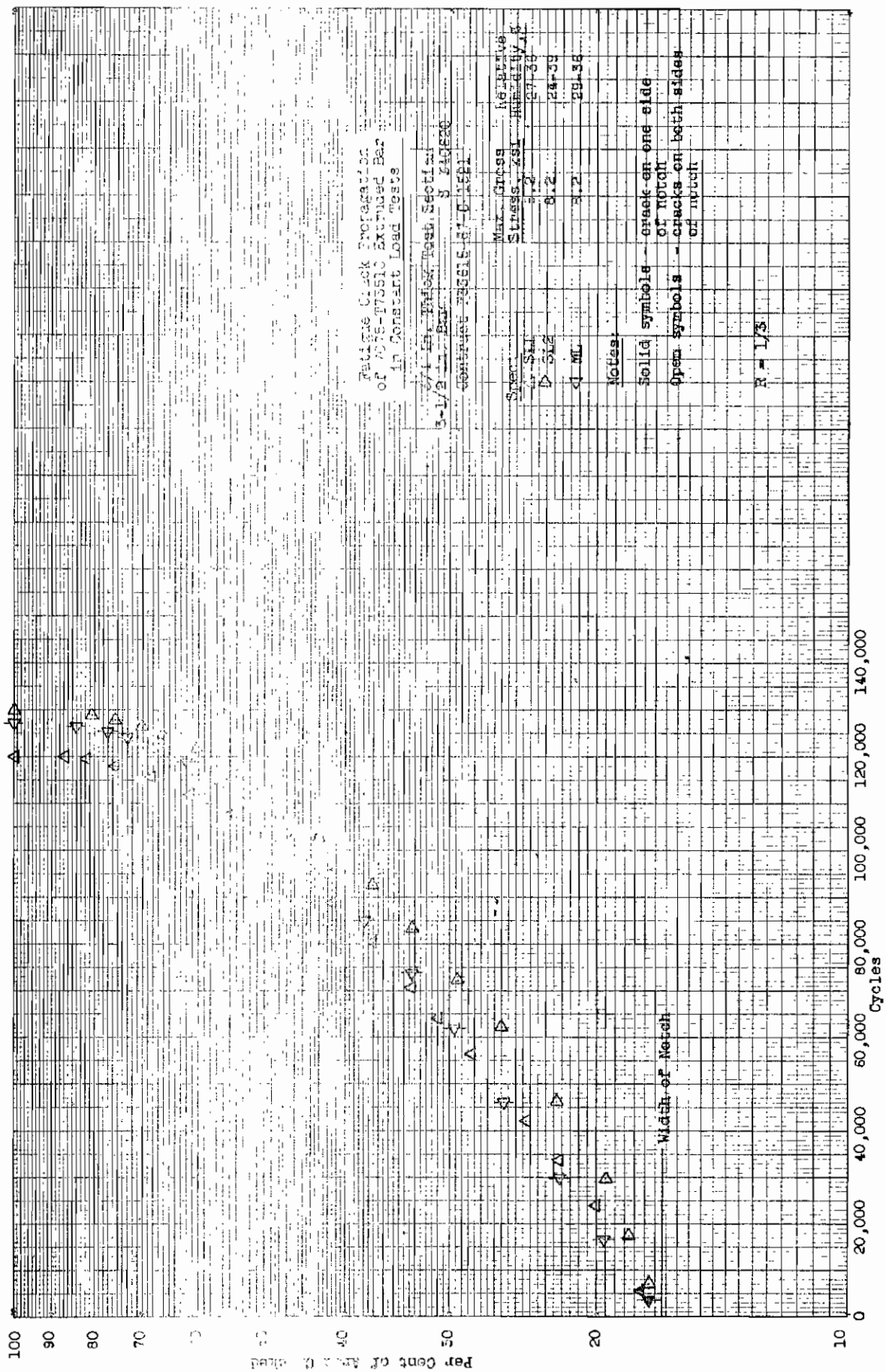
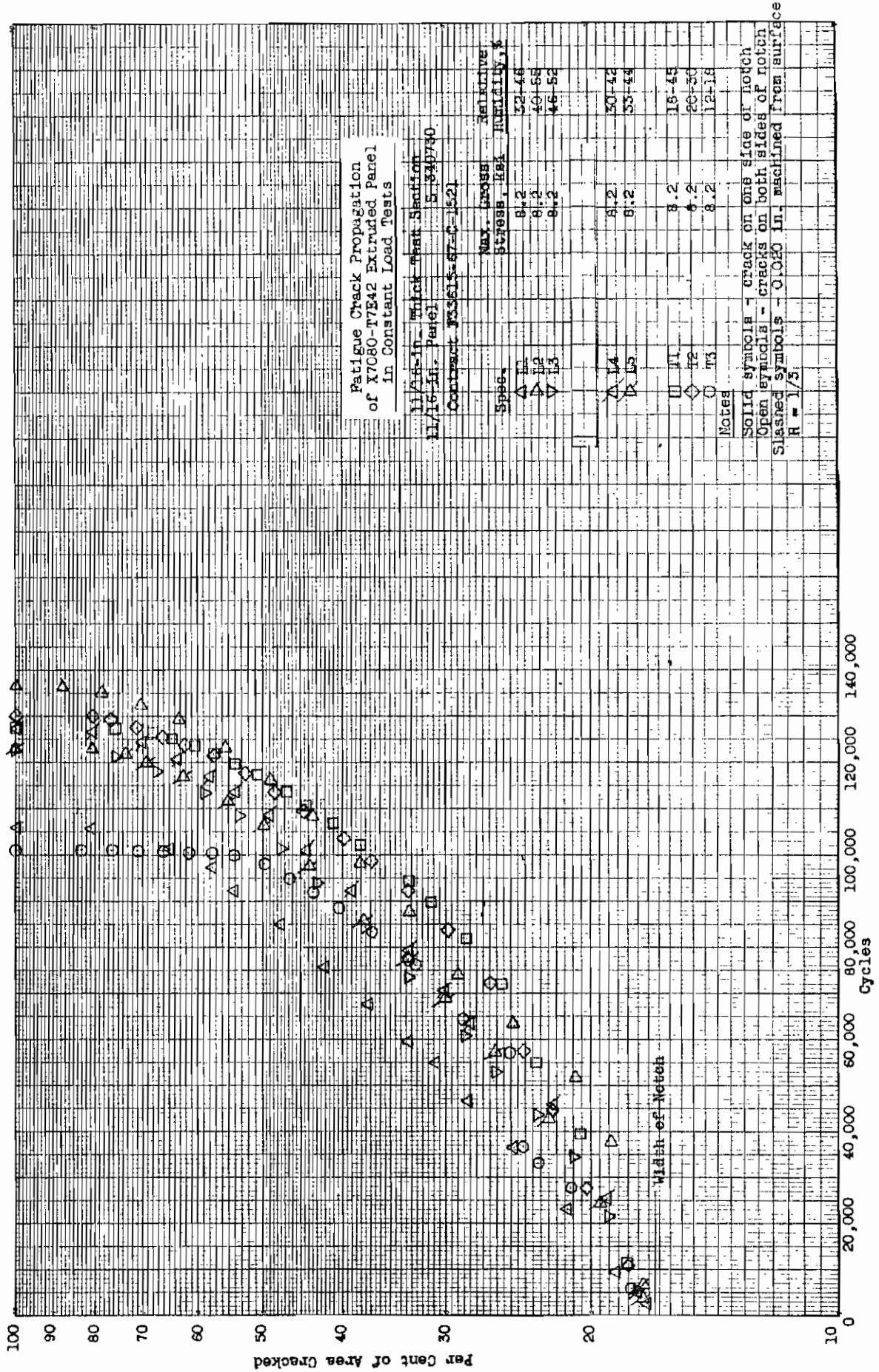


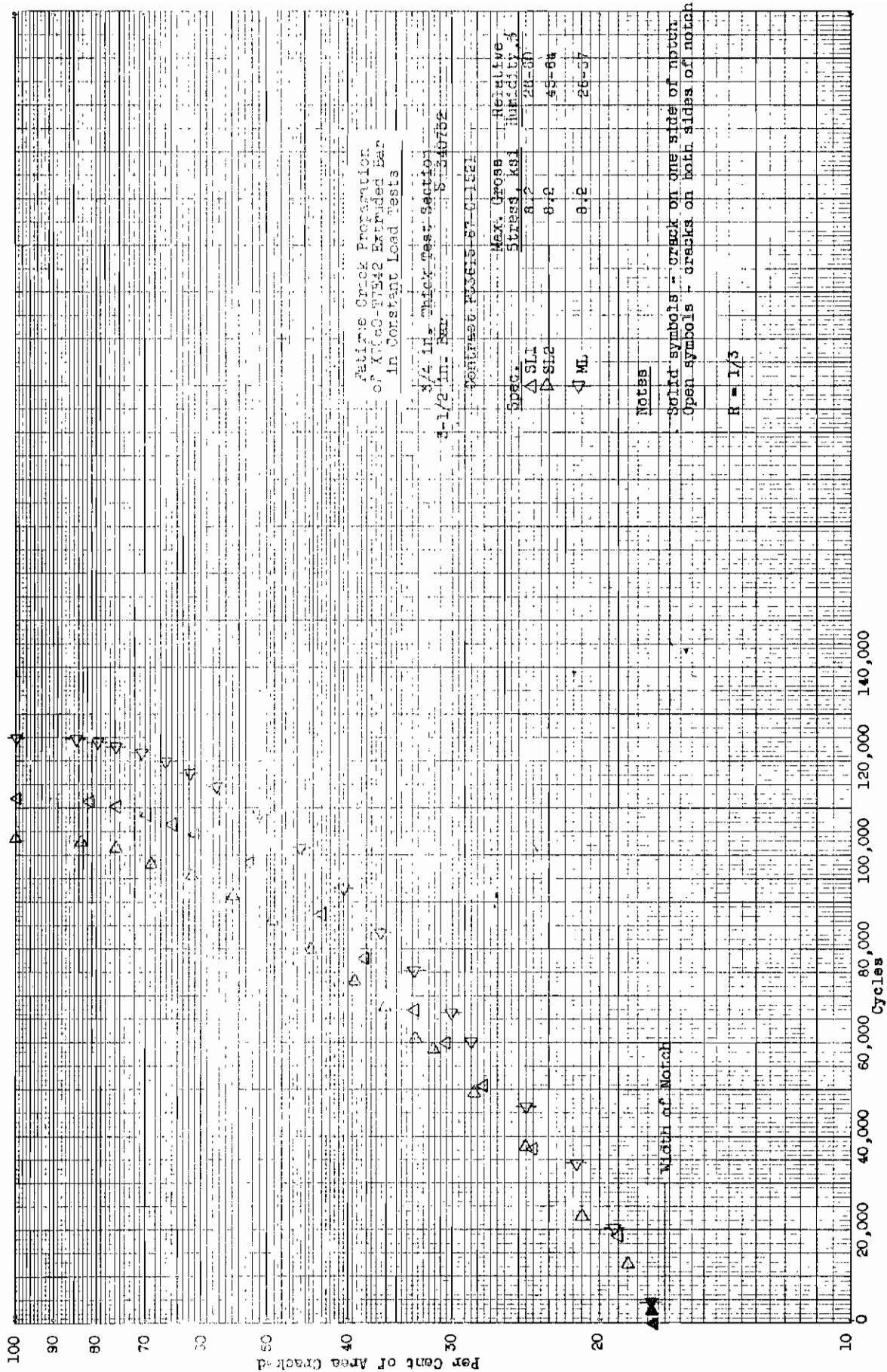
Fig. 133

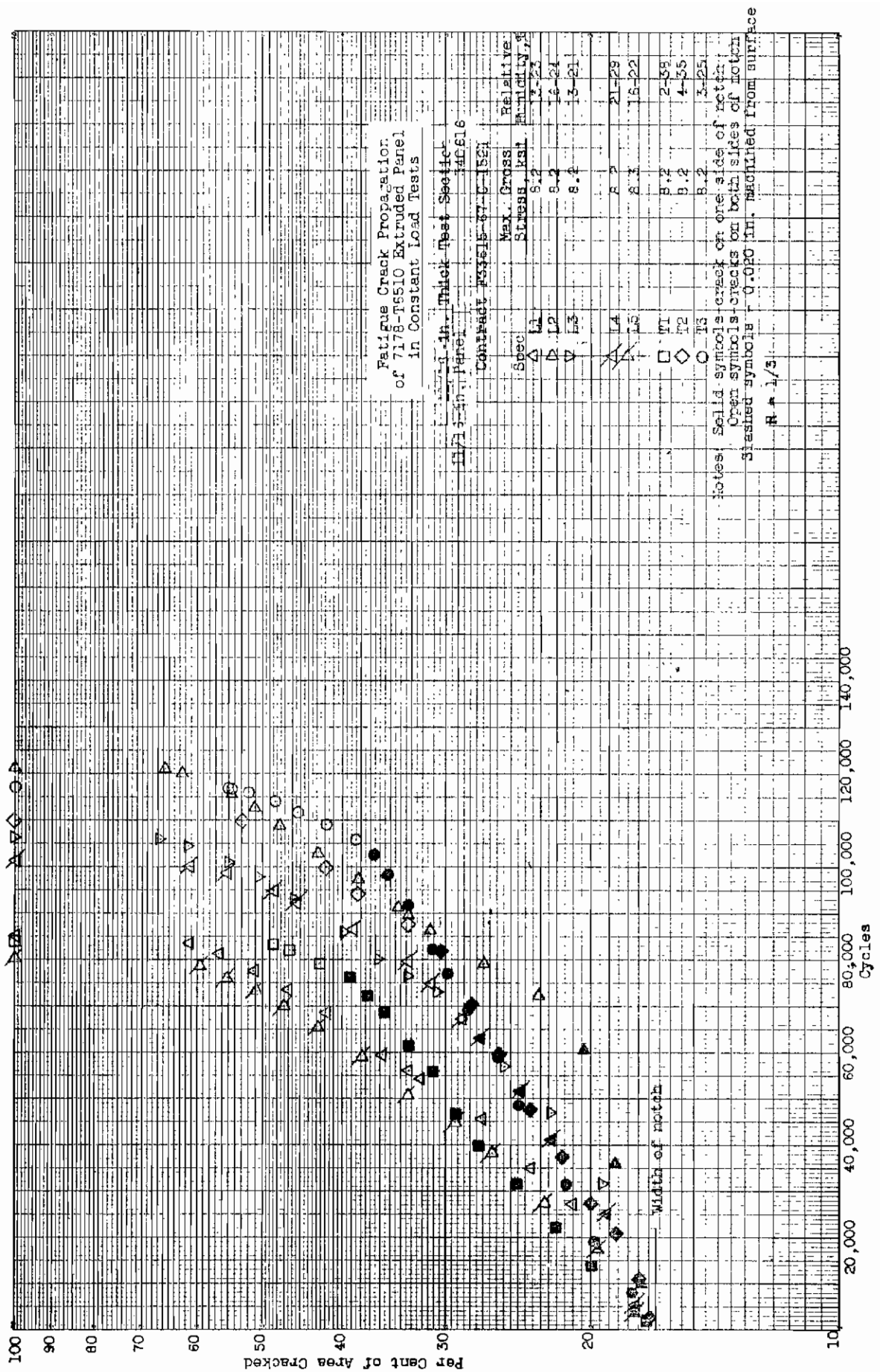


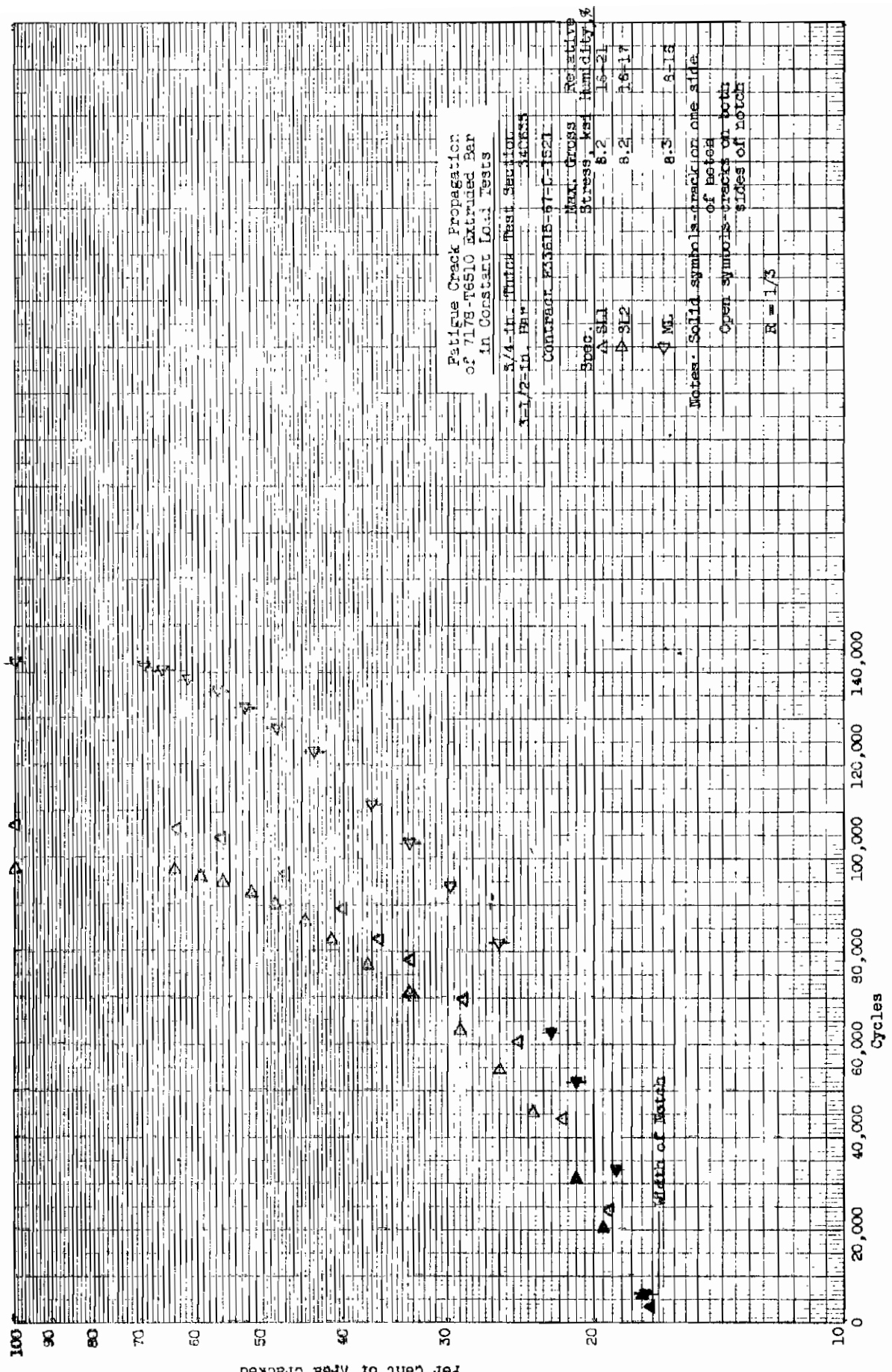








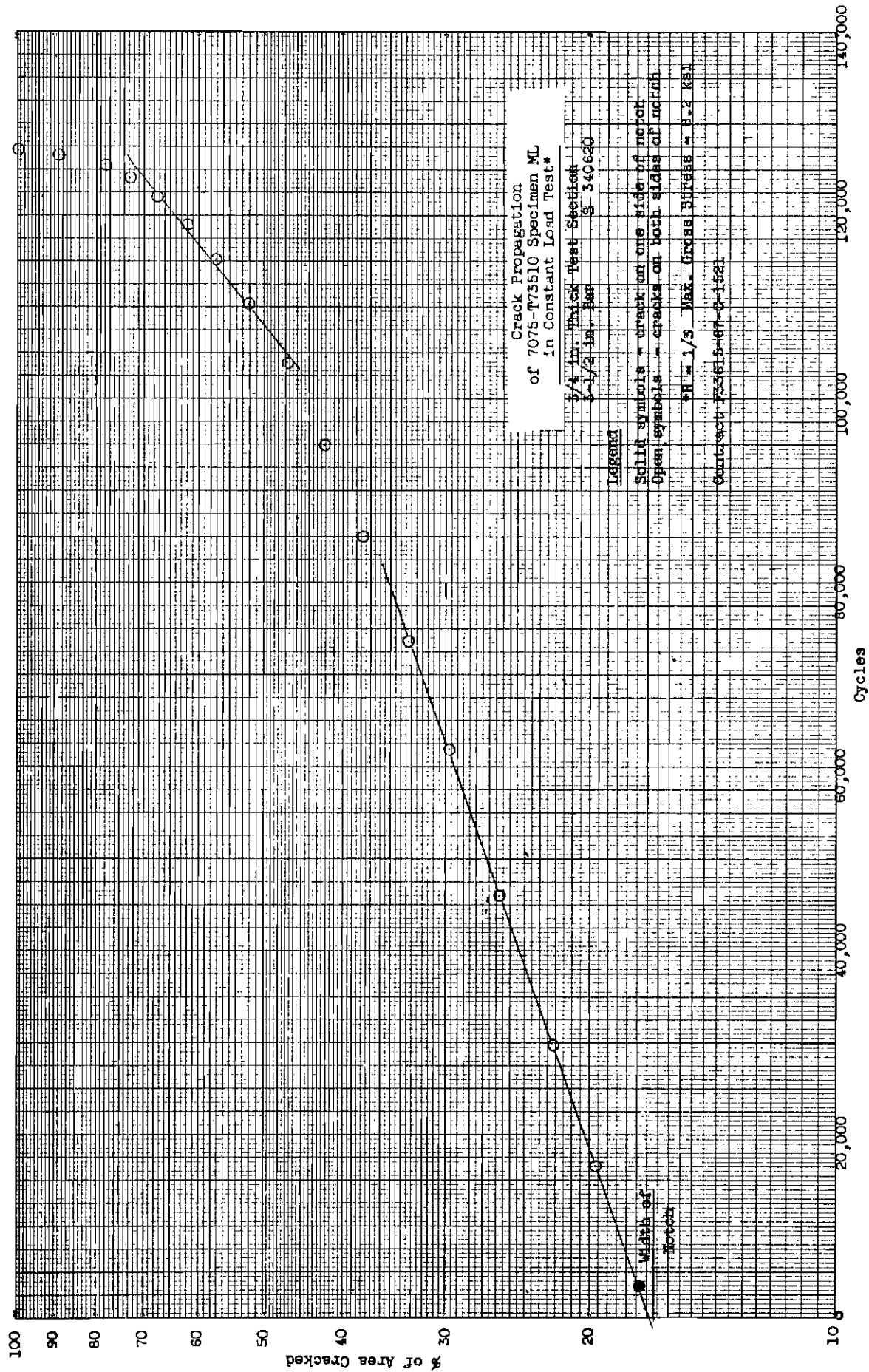


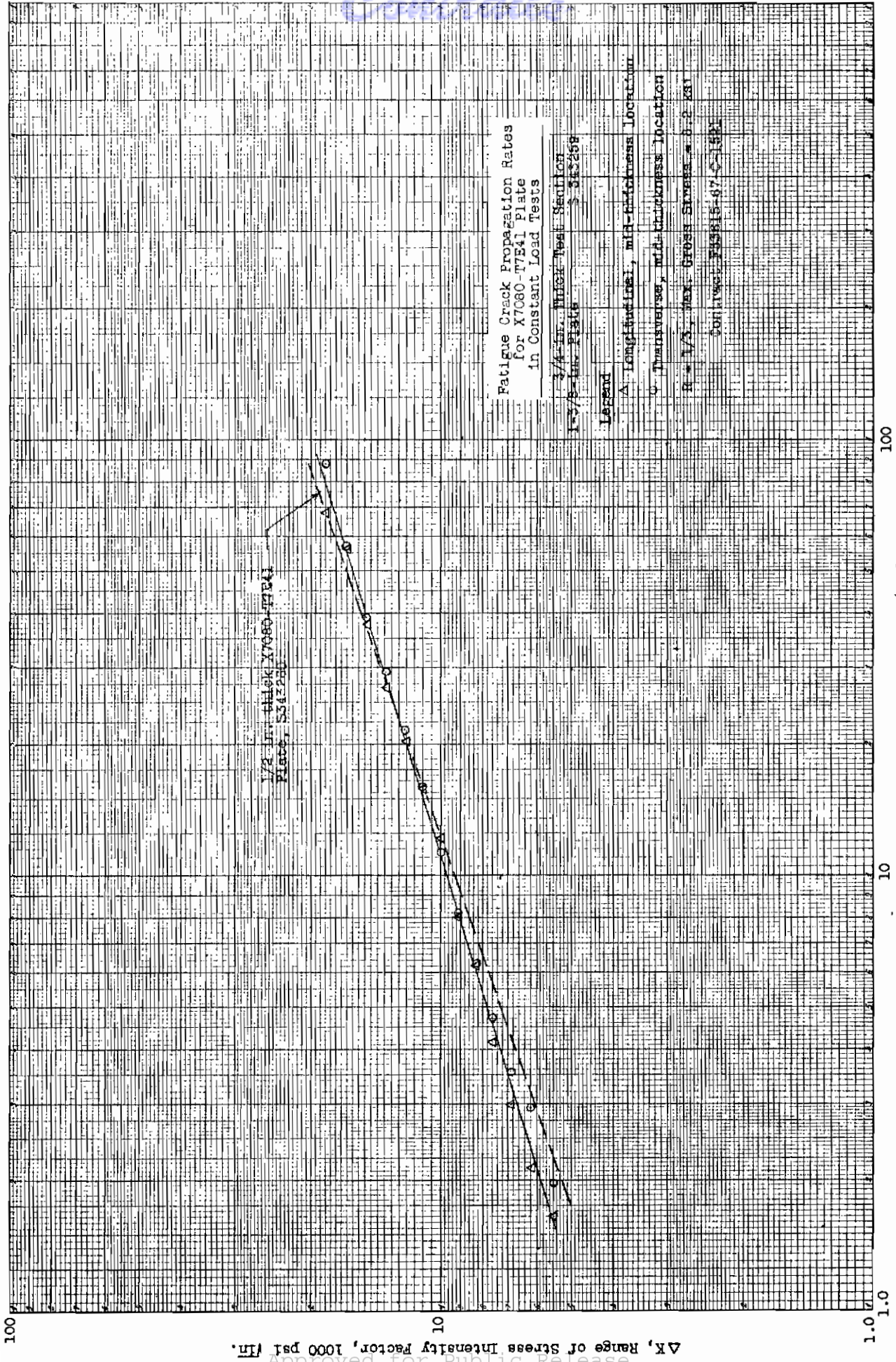


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Fig. 140

Contrails

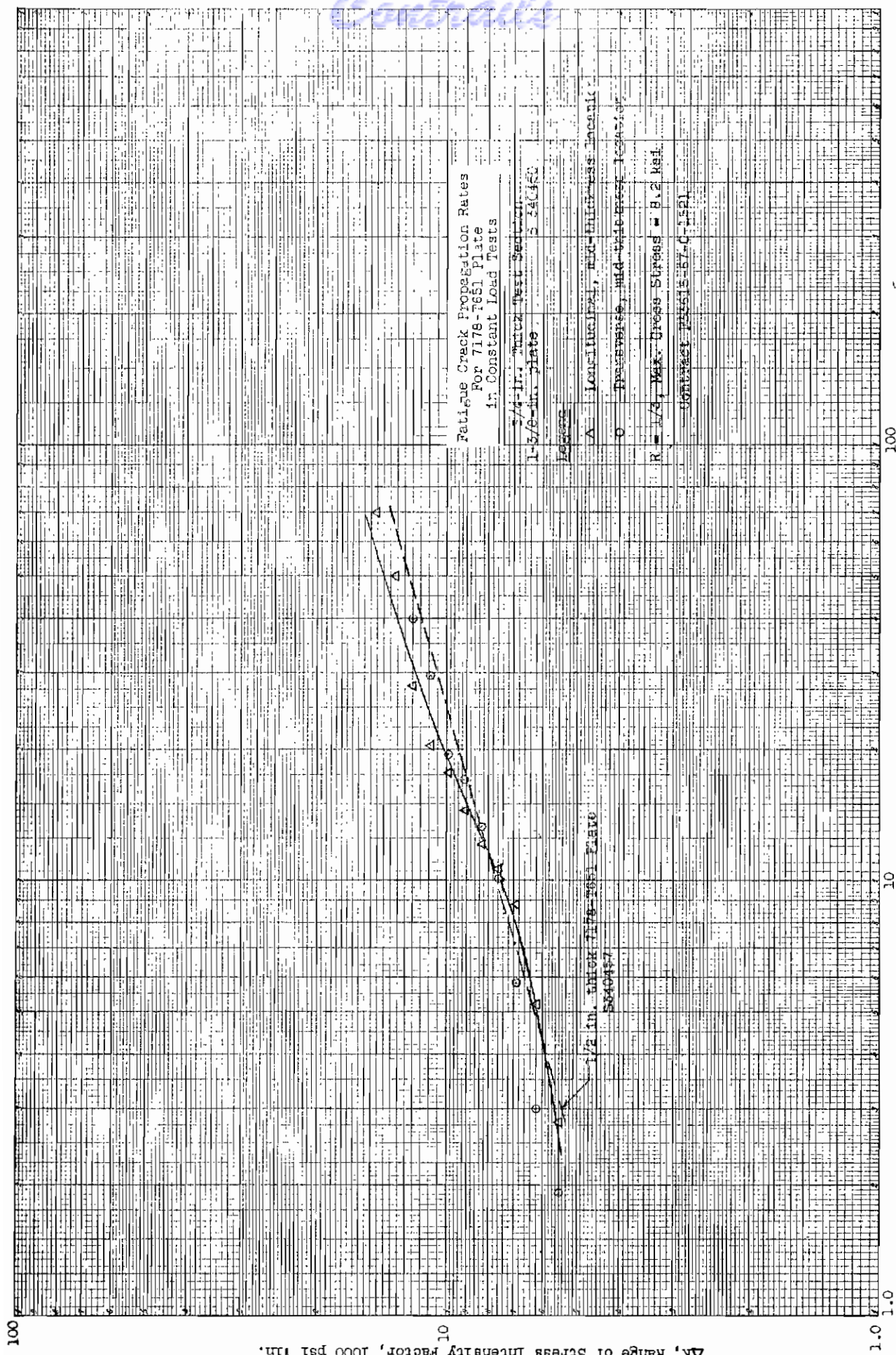




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Fig. 143

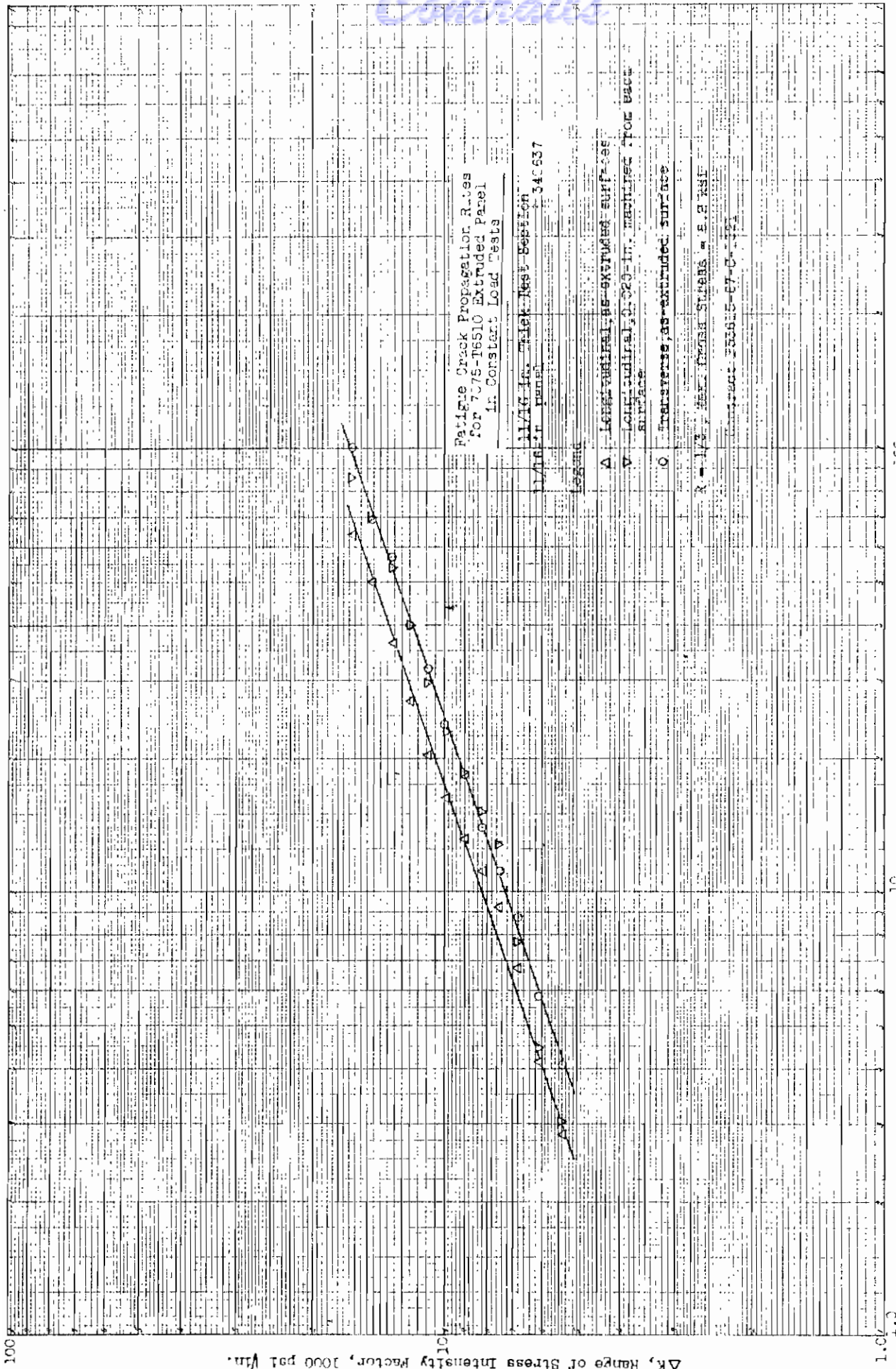
Continued



ΔK, Range of Stress Intensity Factor, 1000 psi√in.

Fig. 145

Comair



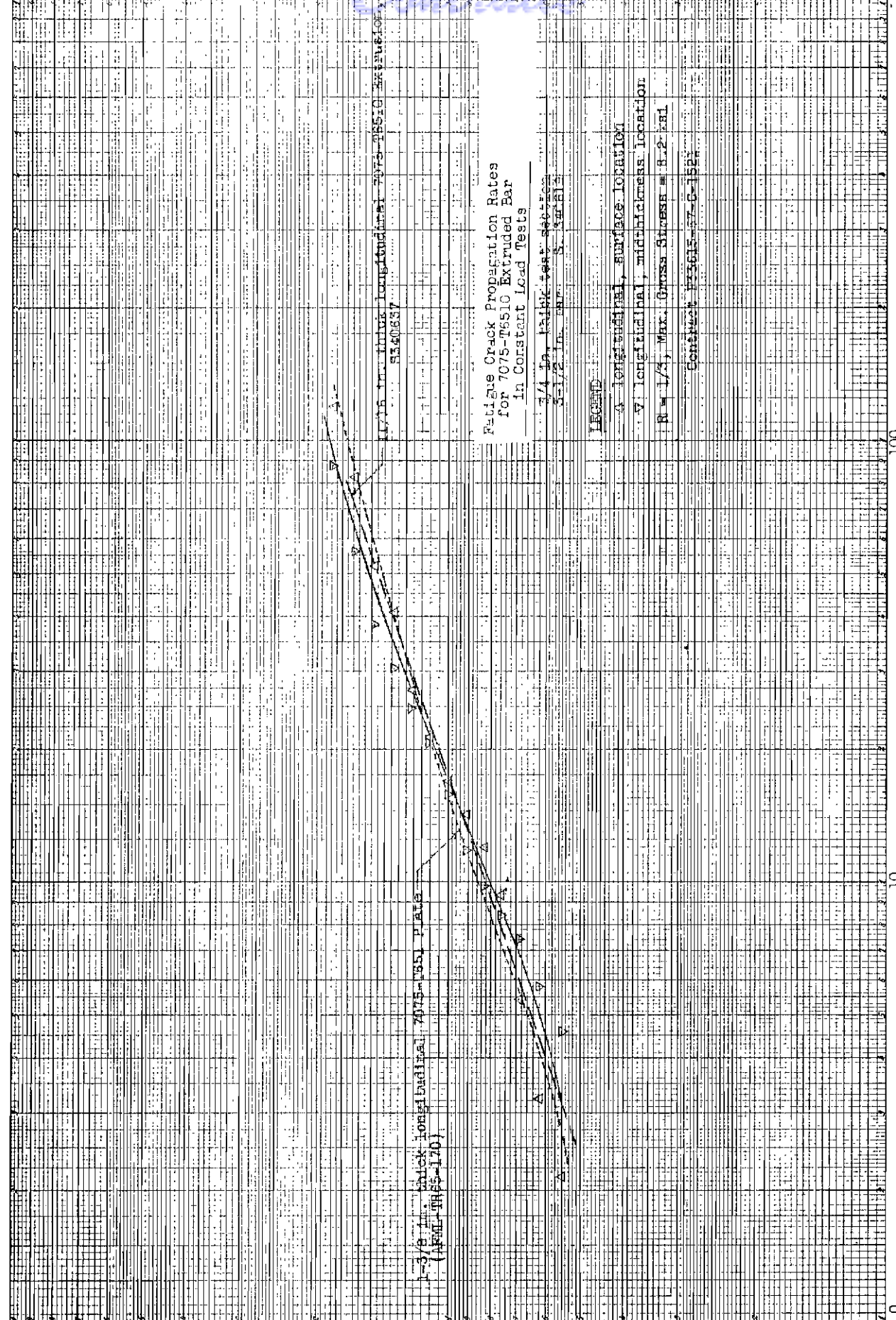
ΔK, Range of Stress Intensity Factor, 1000 psi √in.

da/dN, Fatigue Crack Growth Rate, Micro In./cycle

Fig. 146

100

ΔK, RANGE OF STRESS INTENSITY FACTOR, 1000 psi $\sqrt{\text{in.}}$



100
da/dN, Fatigue Crack Growth Rate, micro in./cycle

1.0

Fig. 147

100

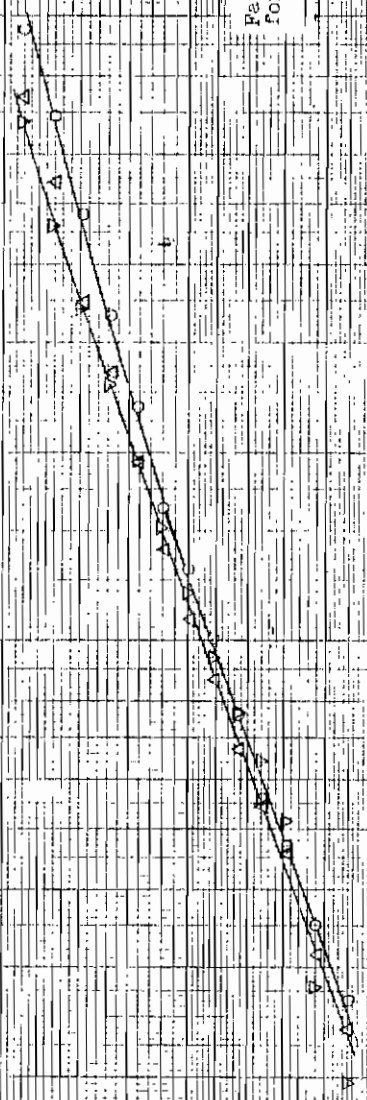
AK, RANGE OF STRESS INTENSITY FACTOR, 1000 psi $\sqrt{in.}$

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10

1.0

da/dN, Fatigue Crack Growth Rate, microin./cycle



Fatigue Crack Propagation Rates
 for 7075-T73510 Extruded Panel
 in Constant Load Tests

1710 Air Stress Test Results
 11/16 in. Panel 584638

Legend

△ Longitudinal, as-extended surface

○ Longitudinal, 0.020 in. machined from each surface

○ Transverse, as-extended surface

○ Transverse, 0.020 in. machined from each surface

Source: Report 70818-67-5-1552

Fig. 148

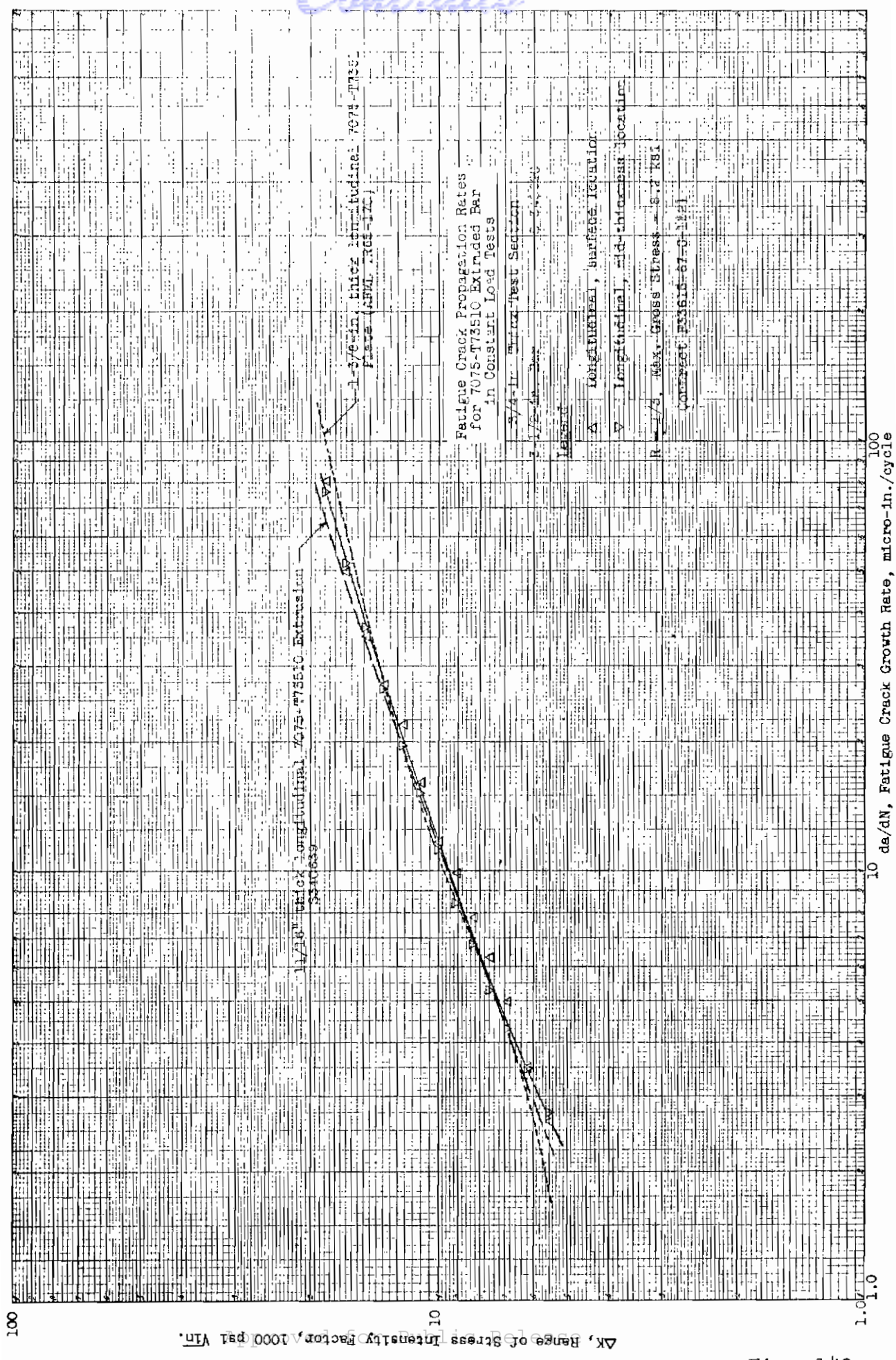
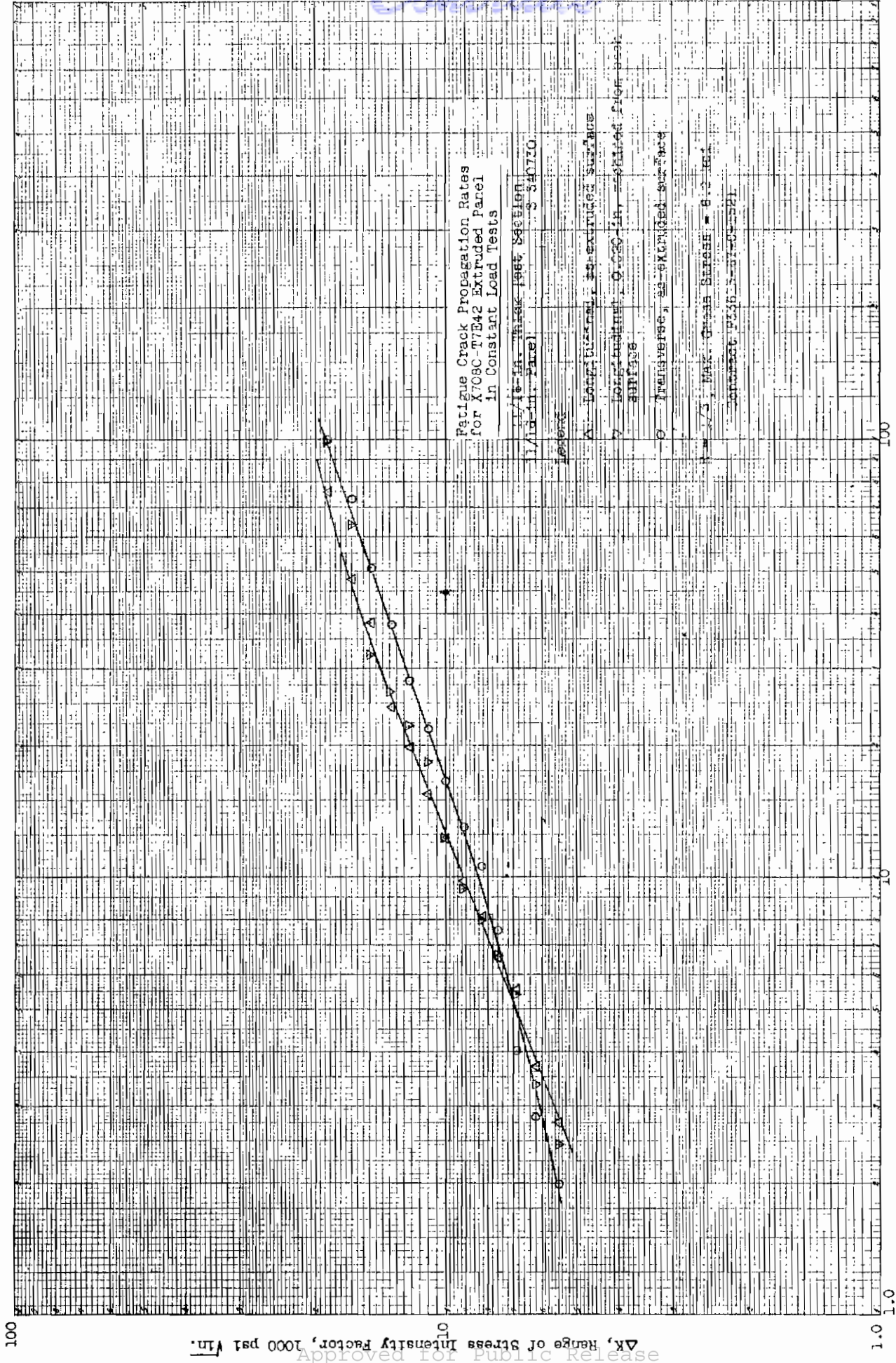
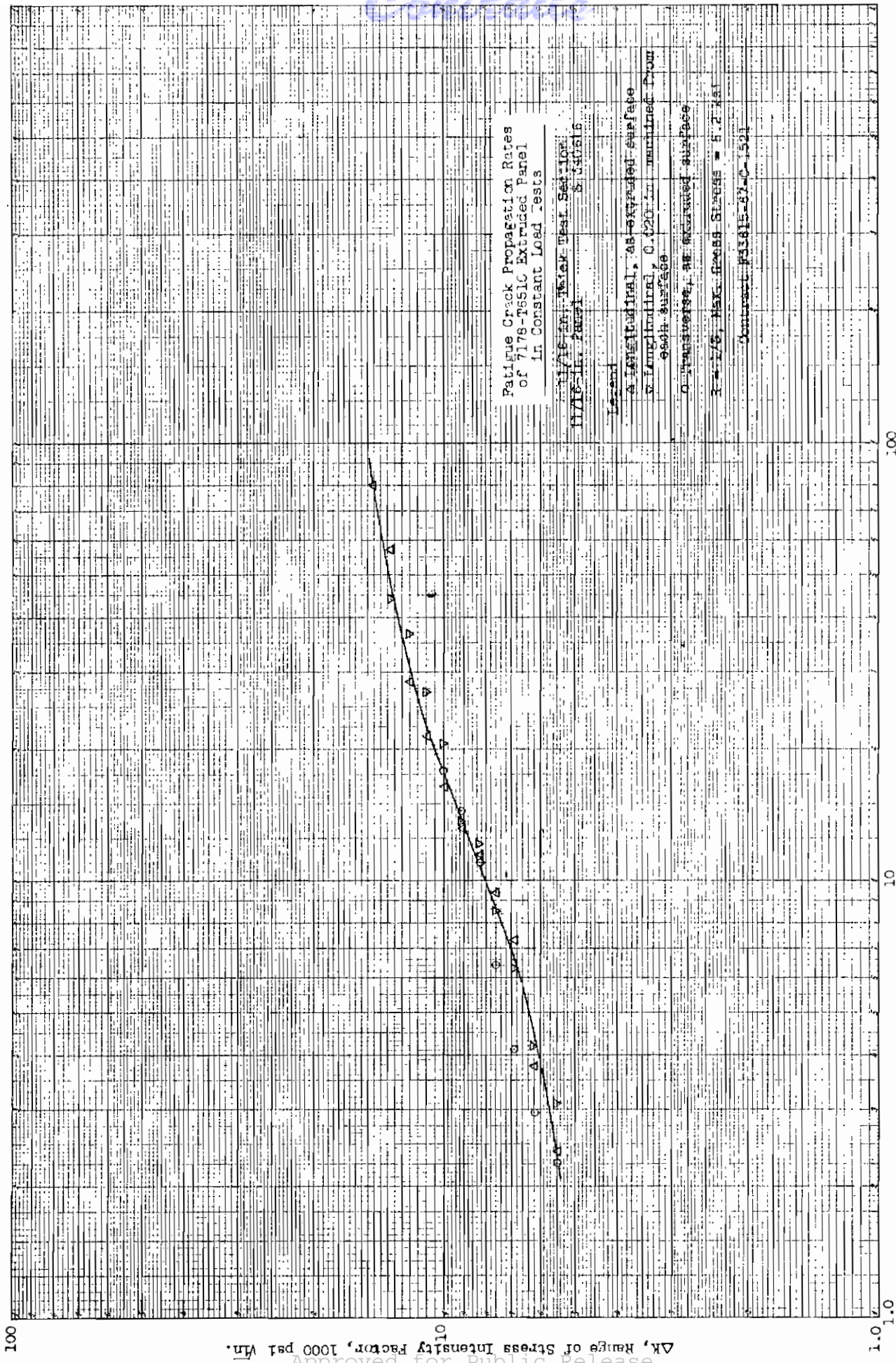


Fig. 149



da/dN Fatigue Crack Growth Rate, micro-in./cycle

Fig. 150



ΔK , Range of Stress Intensity Factor, 1000 psi \sqrt{in} .

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Fig. 152

Approved for Public Release
 ΔK, Range of Stress Intensity Factor, 1000 psi √in.

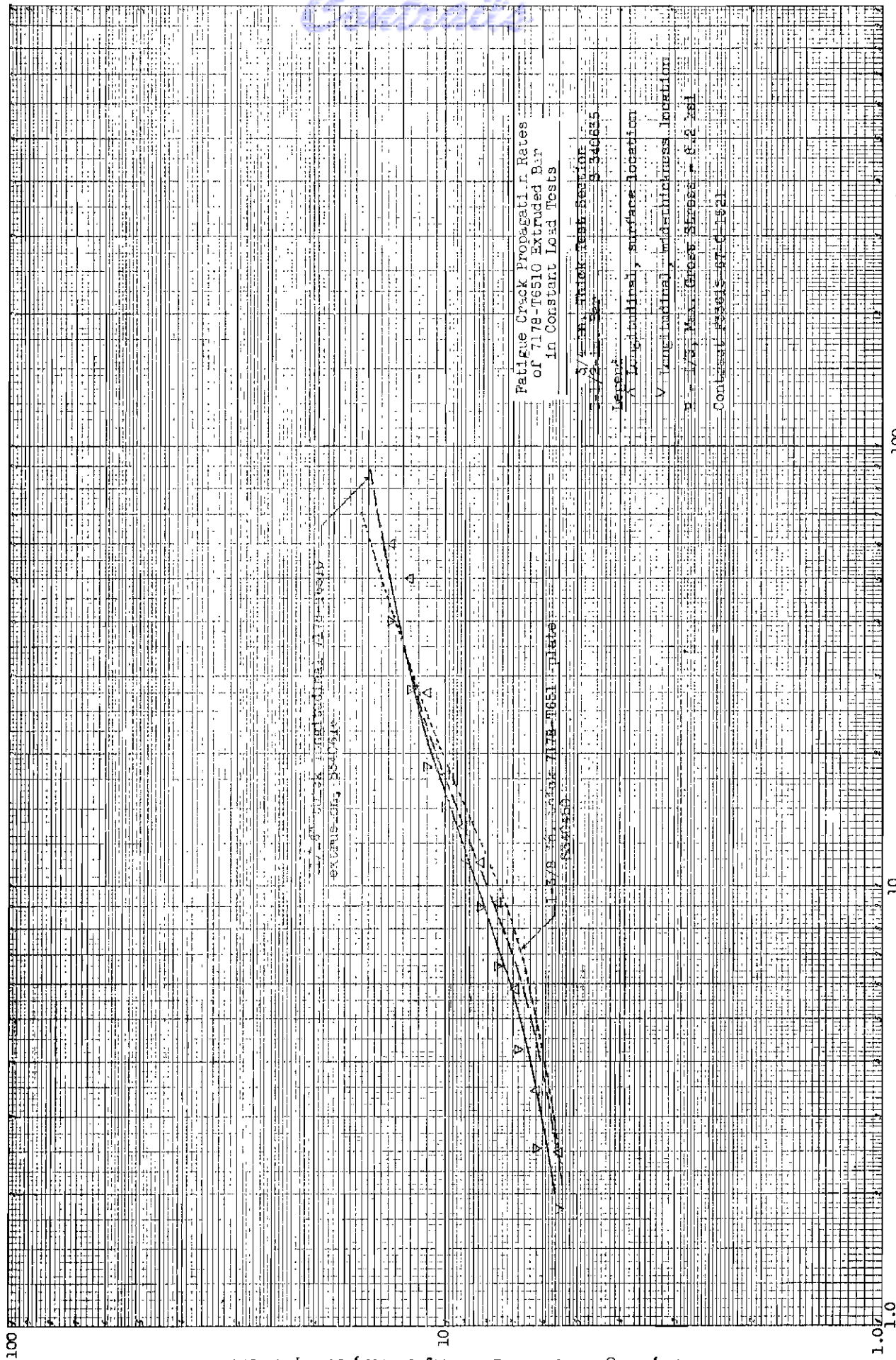


Fig. 153

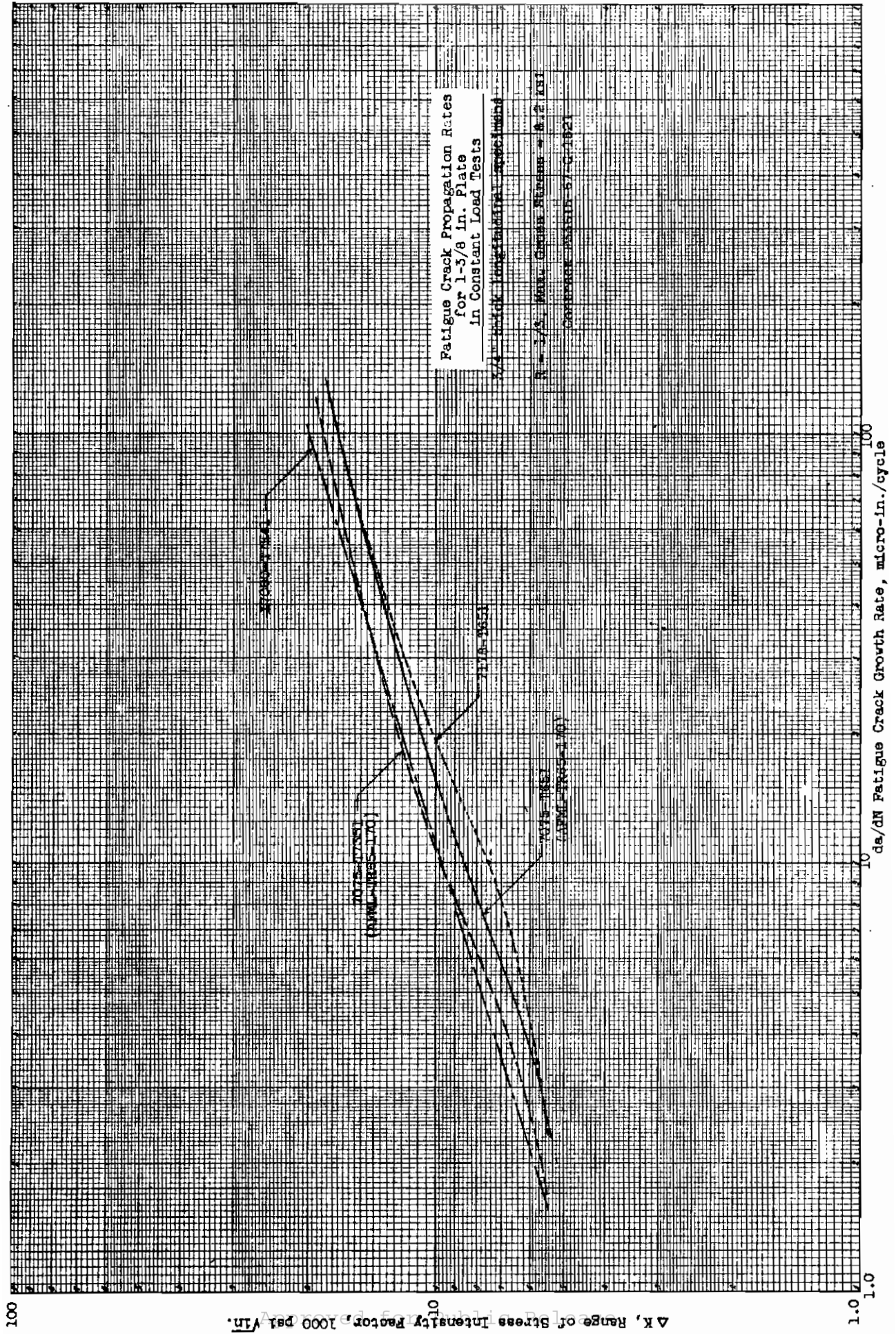


Fig. 154

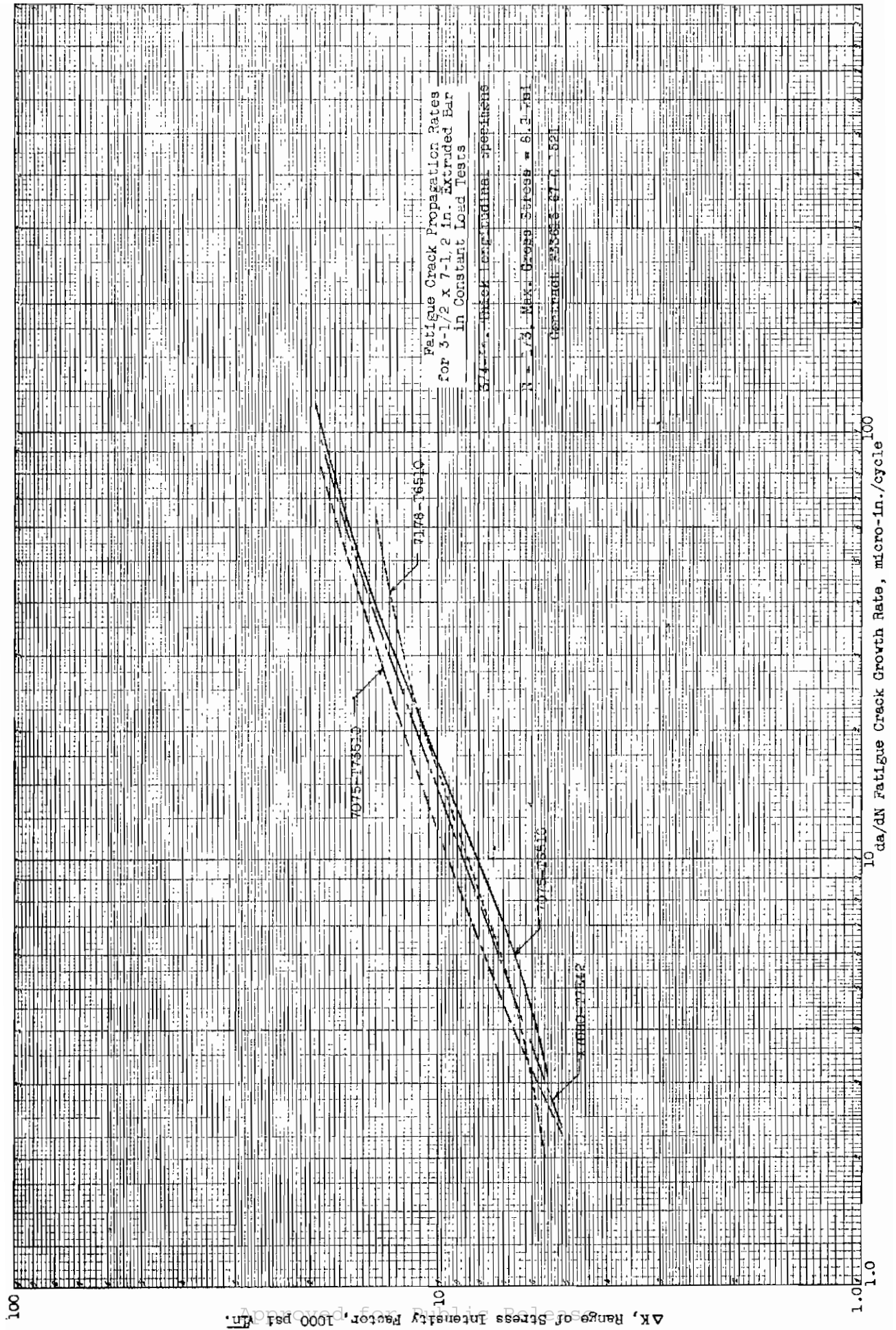
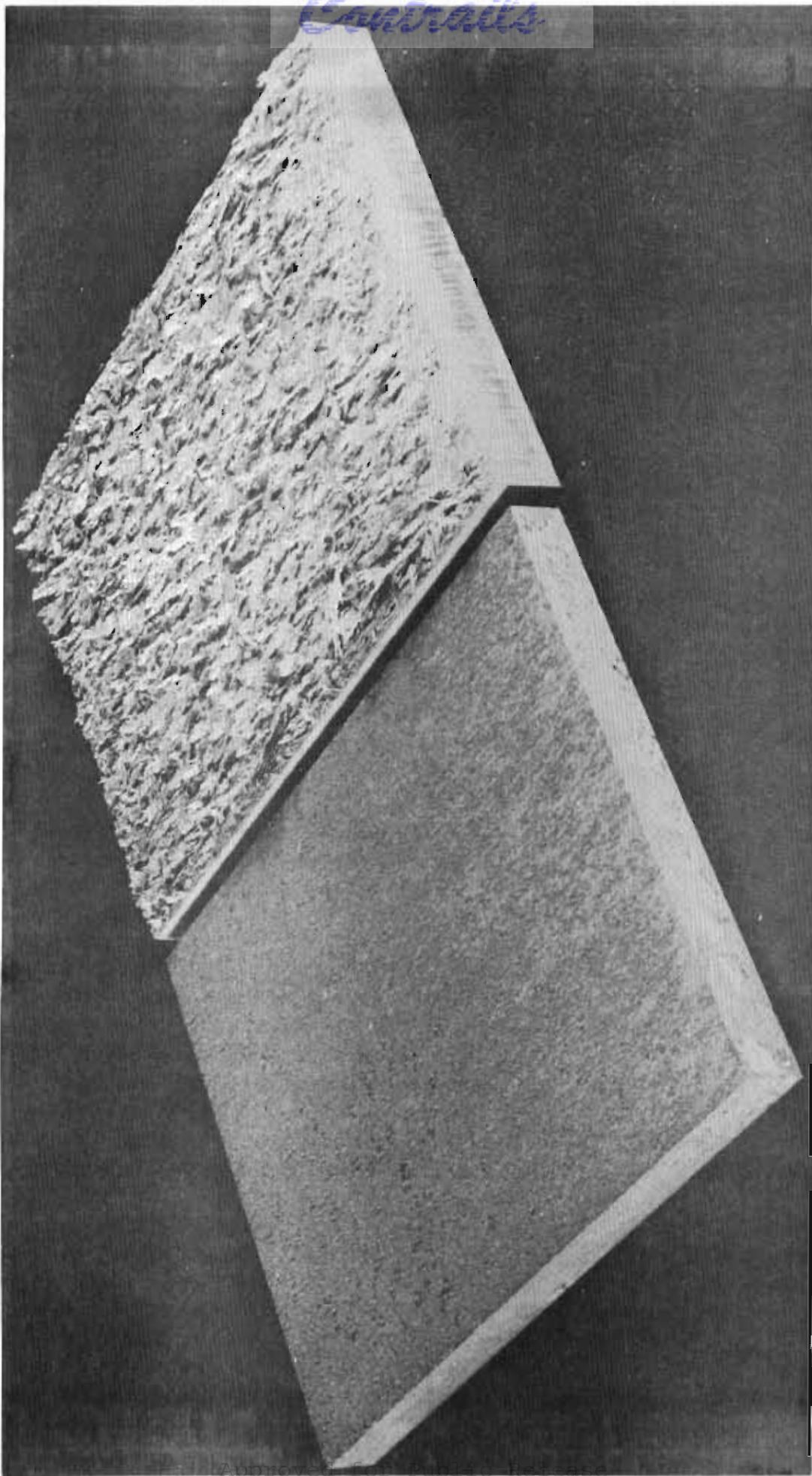


Fig. 155

S. No. 340457
1/2 in. plate - T/4 plane (2 weeks)
Very slight exfoliation

S. No. 340450
1-3/8 in. plate - T/2 plane (1 week)
Severe exfoliation

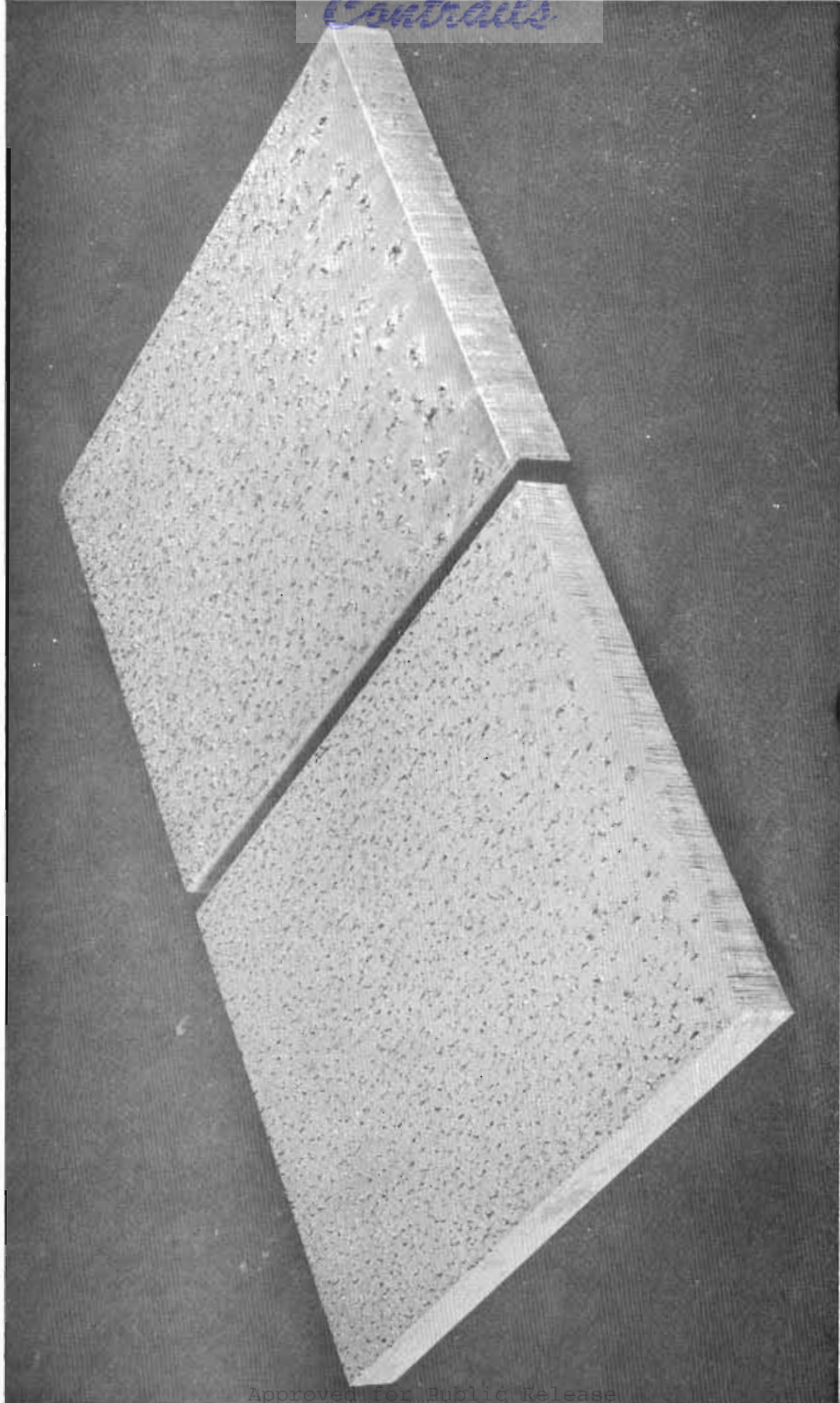


Panels From the 7178-T651 Plates After Exposure to the Accelerated Exfoliation Test.
The other panels tested (1/2 in. - rolled surface, 1-3/8 in. - near surface) had an appearance similar to the 1/2 in. - T/4 plane panel.

Contrasts

S. No. 343260
1/2 in. plate - T/4 plane (2 weeks)
Very slight exfoliation

S. No. 343259
1-3/8 in. plate - T/2 plane (2 weeks)
Very slight exfoliation



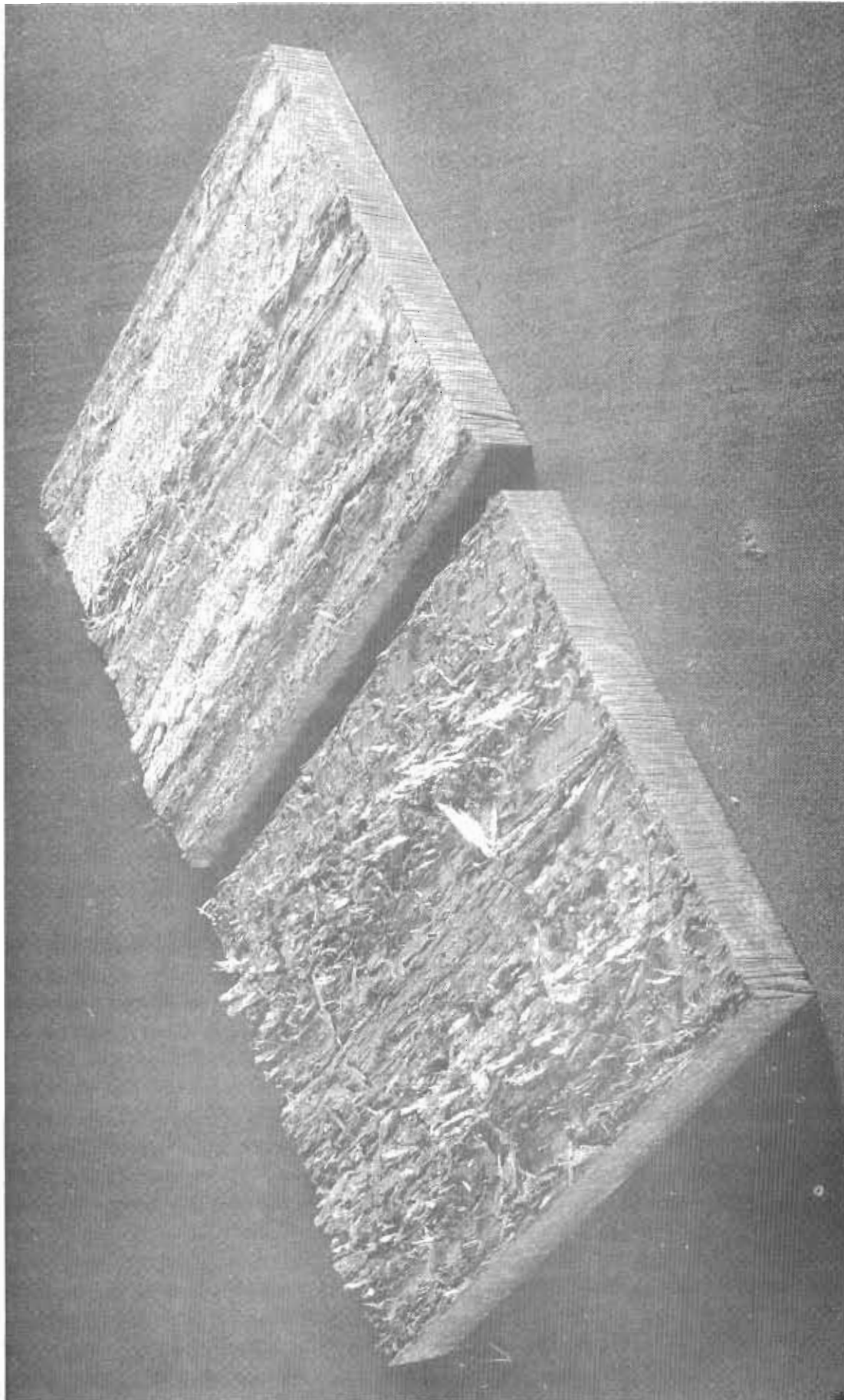
Panels From the X7080-F7E41 Plates After the Accelerated Exfoliation Test. The near-surface panel from the 1-3/8 in. plate had a similar appearance, while the rolled surface panel from the 1/2 in. plate showed only pitting and no exfoliation whatsoever.

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Contrails

7178-T6510

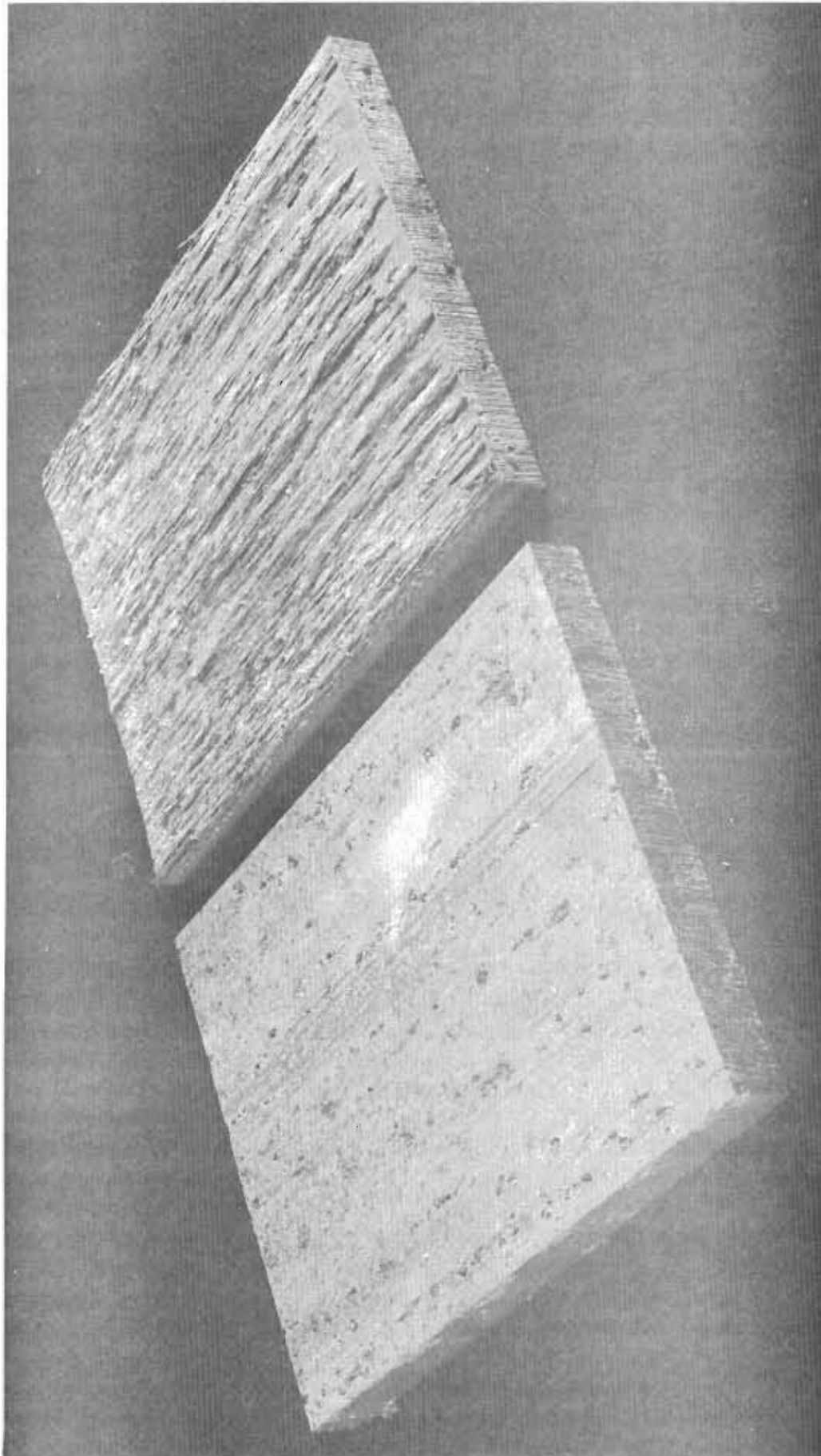
Alloy: 7075-T6510



Panels From the T/4 Planes of the 11/16x16-in. Extruded Shapes After Only One Week of Exposure in the Accelerated Exfoliation Test. Severe exfoliation developed on specimens of both samples, but no exfoliation occurred on panels exposing the extruded surface of either alloy-temper.

Alloy: 7075-T6510
Location: Surface - No exfoliation

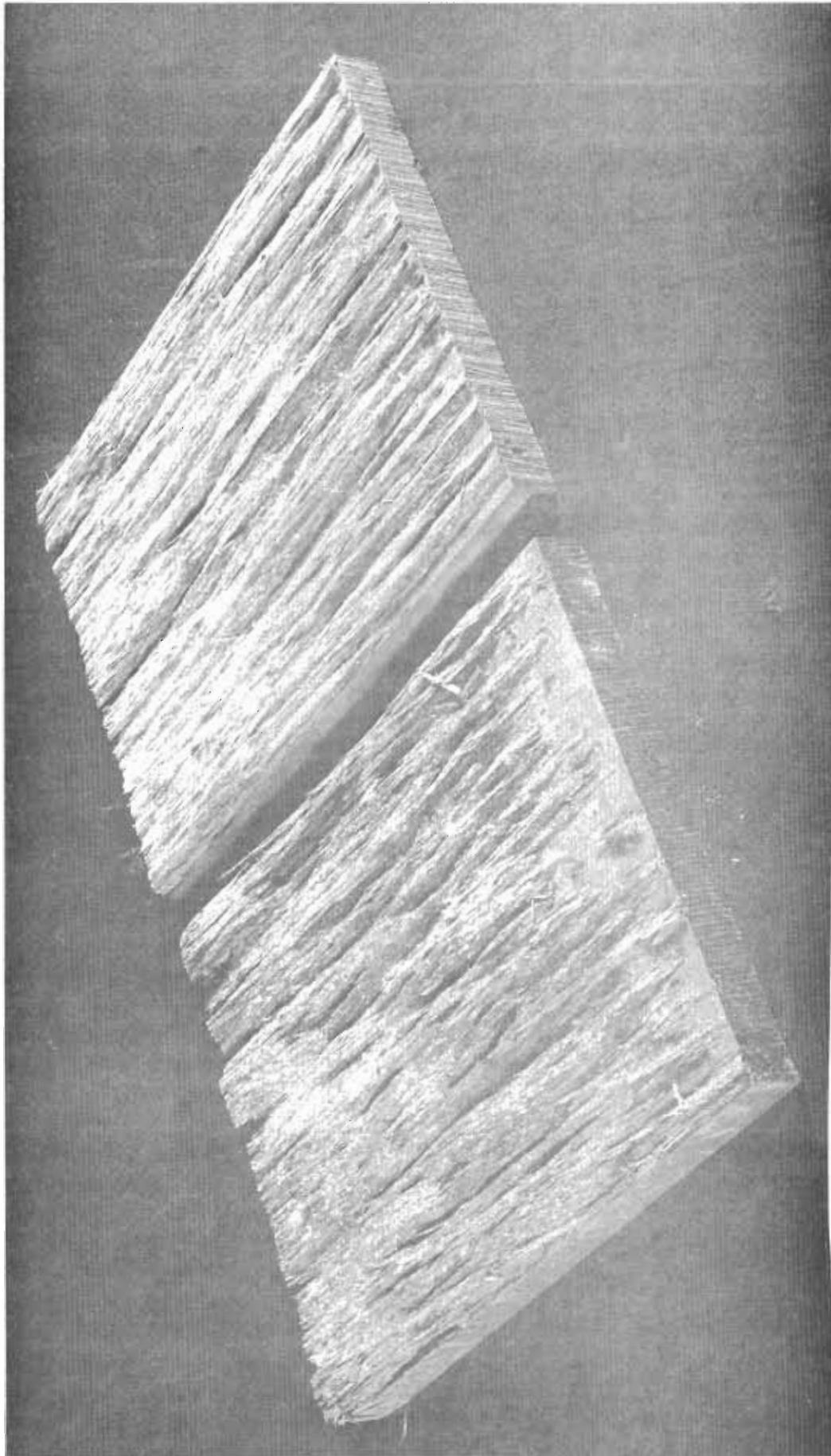
T/10 Plane - Severe Exfoliation



Panels From the Surface and the T/10 Plane of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T6510 Extruded Bar, After Exposure in the Accelerated Exfoliation Test. Severe exfoliation occurred on the T/10 plane after only one week of exposure, but no exfoliation occurred on the surface after the full two-week test. This photograph is also representative of the surface and T/10 specimens from the 7178-T6510 sample.

Alloy: 7075-T6510
Location: T/4 Plane-Severe Exfoliation

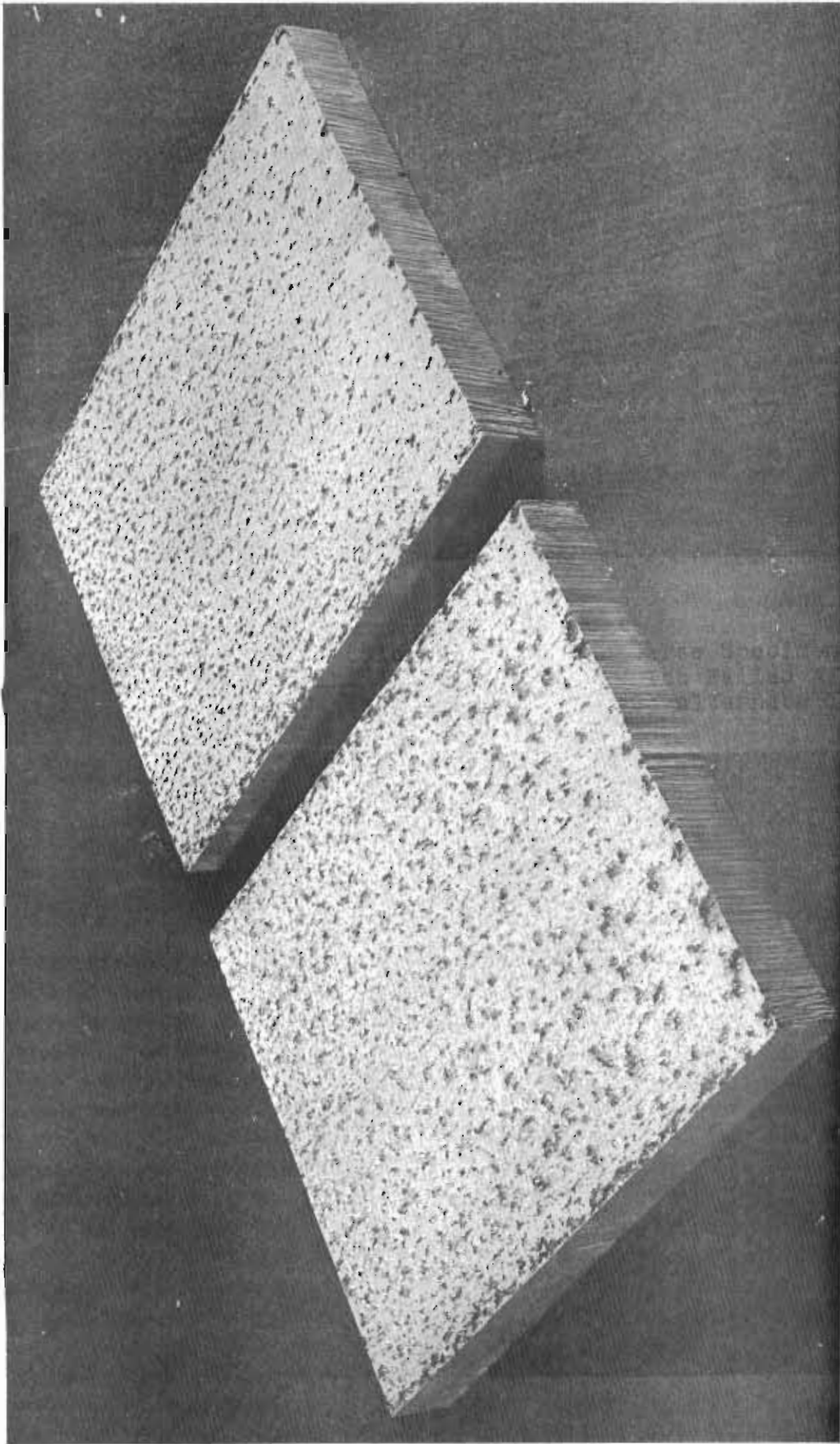
T/2 Plane - Severe Exfoliation



Panels From the T/4 and T/2 Planes of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T6510 Extruded Bar After Only One Week of Exposure in the Accelerated Exfoliation Test. Severe exfoliation occurred on both specimens. This photograph is also representative of the T/4 and T/2 specimens from the 7178-T6510 sample.

7075-T73510 - No Exfoliation

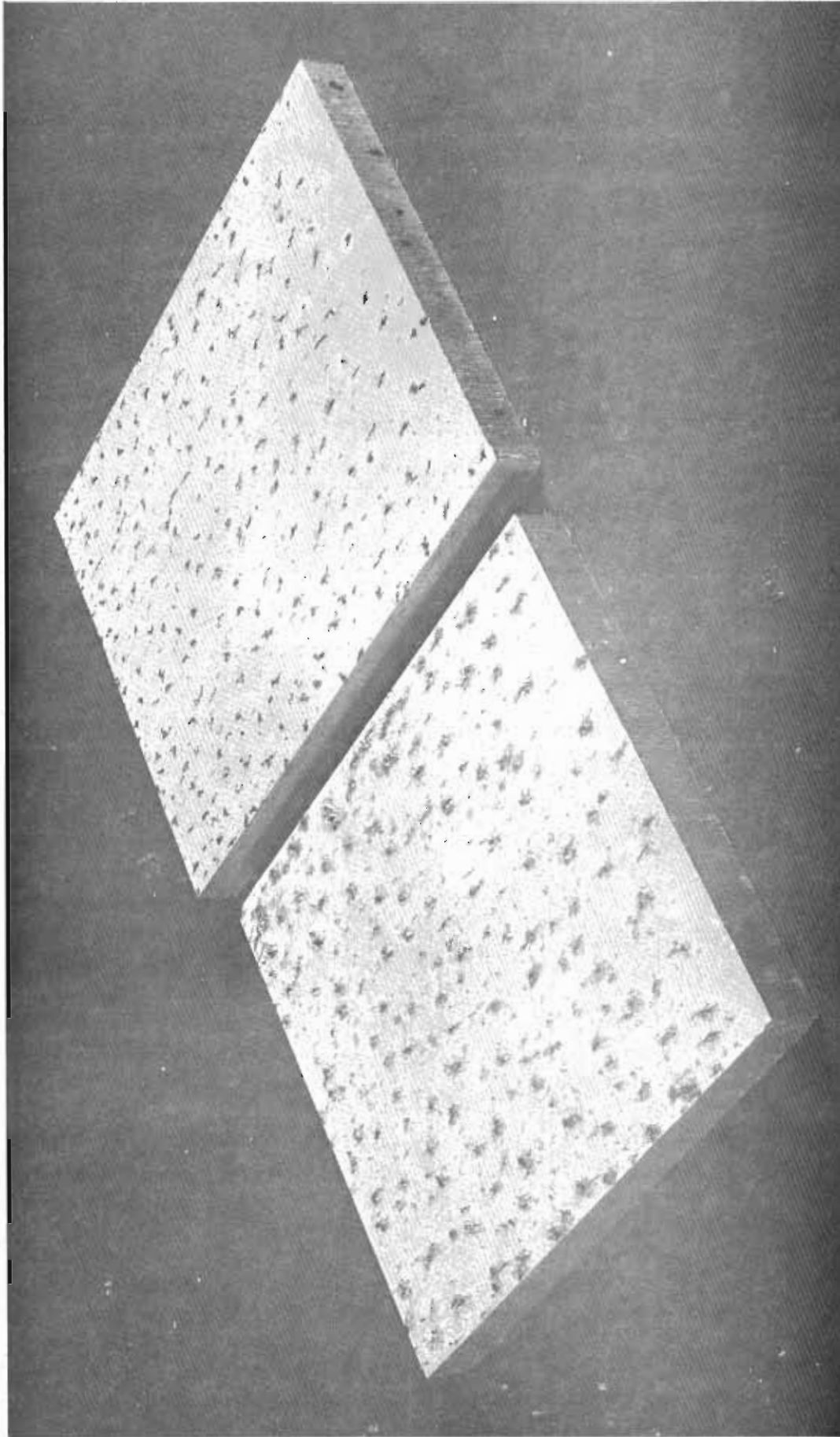
Alloy: X7080-T7E42 - Very Slight Exfoliation



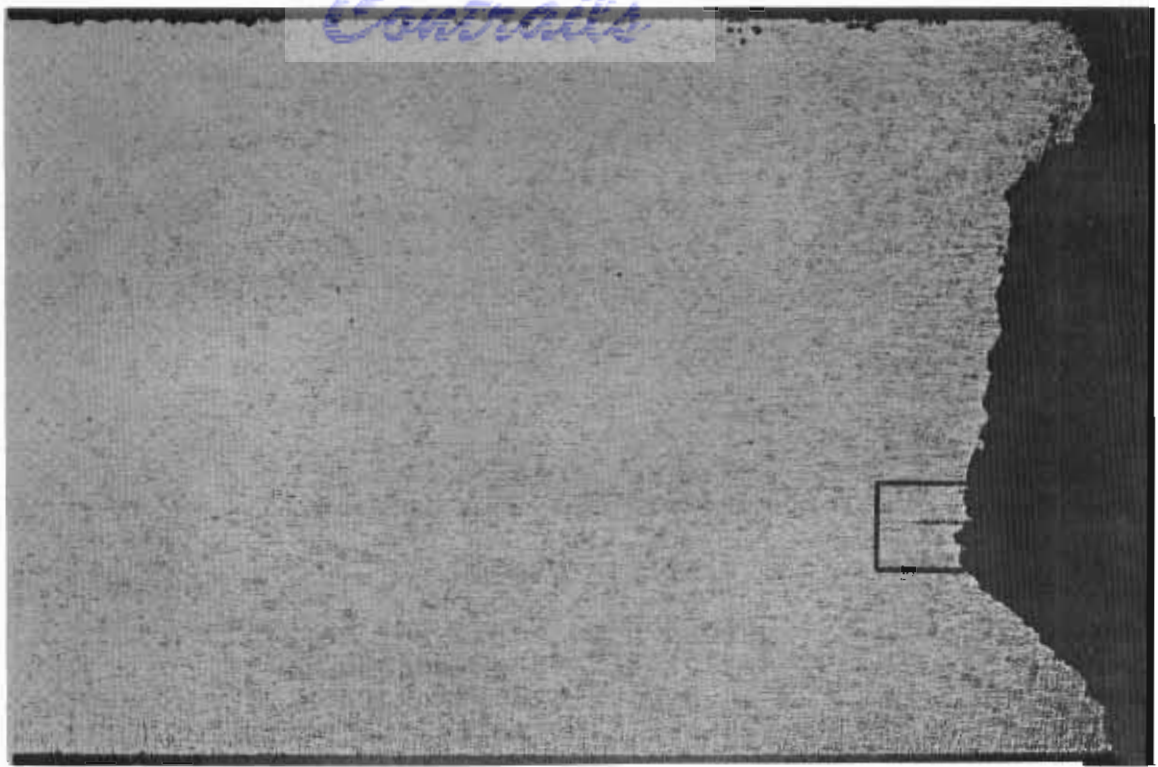
Panels From the T/4 Planes of the 11/16x16-in. Extruded Shapes After the Two-Week Accelerated Exfoliation Test. Very slight exfoliation occurred on the X7080-T7E42 specimen, but no exfoliation occurred on the 7075-T73510 specimen, or on the extruded surface specimens of either alloy-temper.

Alloy: X7080-T7E42 - Very Slight Exfoliation

7075-T73510 - No Exfoliation



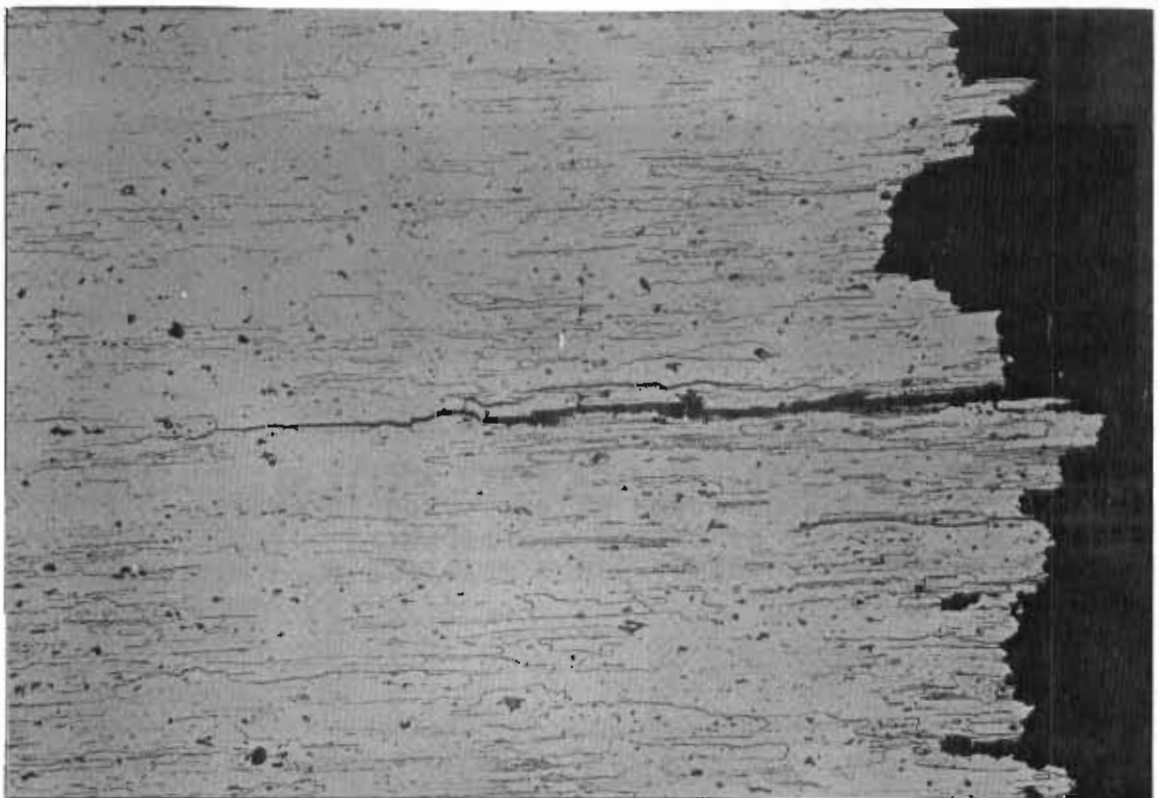
Panels From the T/4 Planes of the 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. Extruded Bars After the Two-Week Accelerated Exfoliation Test. Very slight exfoliation occurred on the X7080-T7E42 specimen, but no exfoliation occurred on the 7075-T73510 specimen, or on the extruded surface of either alloy-temper. This photograph is also representative of the specimens from the T/10 and T/2 planes of the respective samples.



Etch: Keller's

Mag: 10X

Cross-Section of Long-Transverse Specimen From
1-3/8-in. 7178-T651 Plate Which Failed After
60 Days Exposure to 3.5% NaCl Alternate Immersion.



Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

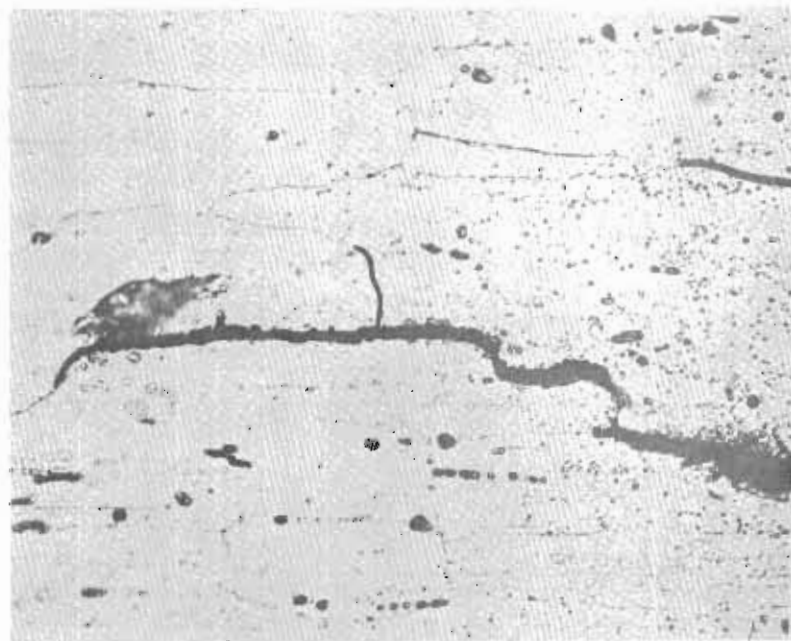
Fig. 163 Higher Magnification of Above Specimen Showing
an Intergranular Crack Extending in From the
Fracture, Thereby Indicating Stress-Corrosion
Cracking as the Mechanism of Failure.



Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Section Through a C-ring From the 1-3/8-in. Thick X7080-T7E41 Plate Stressed to 34% Y.S. and Exposed 84 Days to 3.5% NaCl Alternate Immersion. Intergranular stress corrosion cracks were detected emanating from corrosion pits. Photo is also representative of the cracking present in rings stressed at 42, 50 and 75% Y.S.



Etch: Keller's

Mag: 500X

Fig. 164 Higher Magnification Showing the Intergranular Nature of the Leading Tip of the Stress Corrosion Crack.

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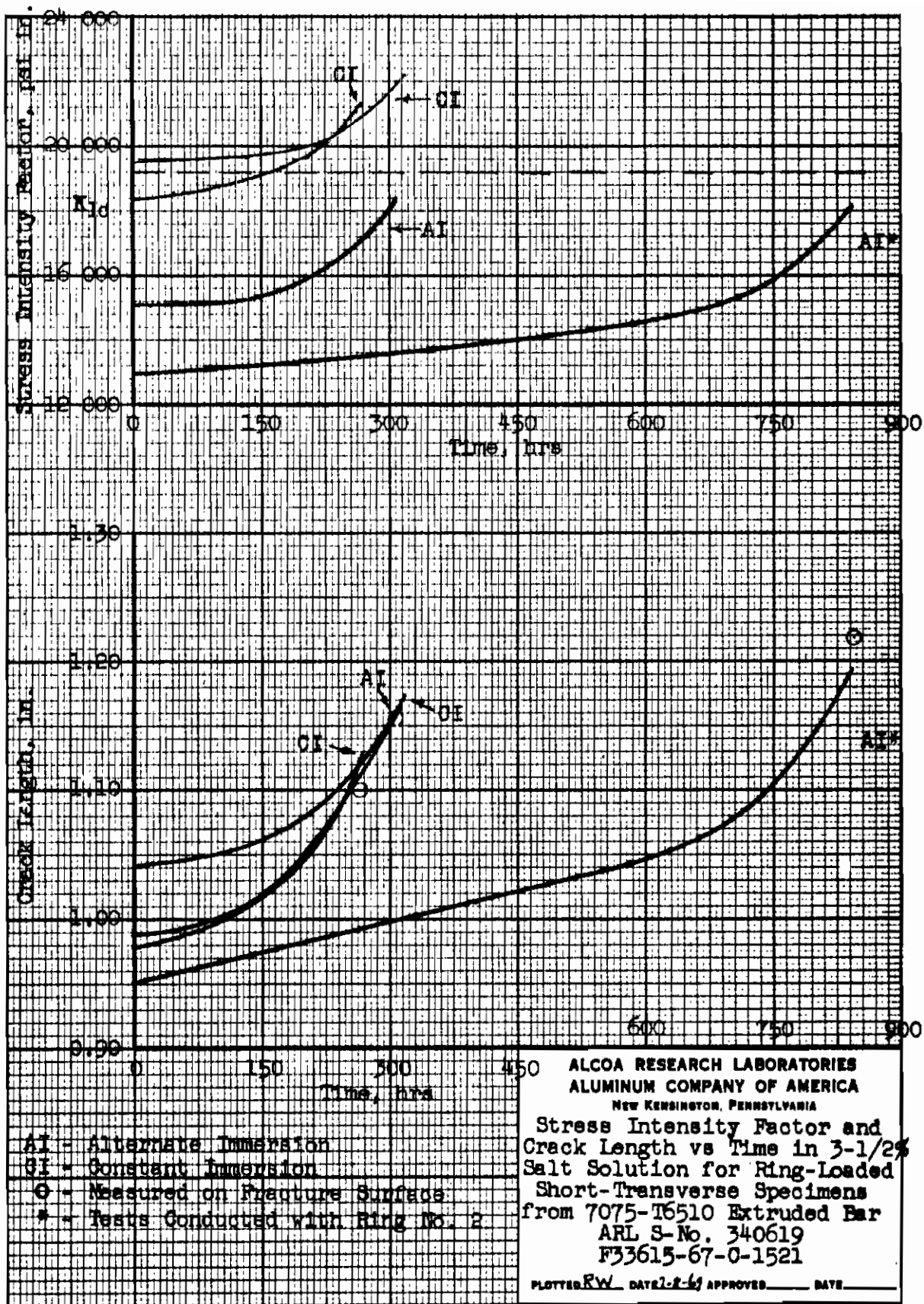


Fig. 165

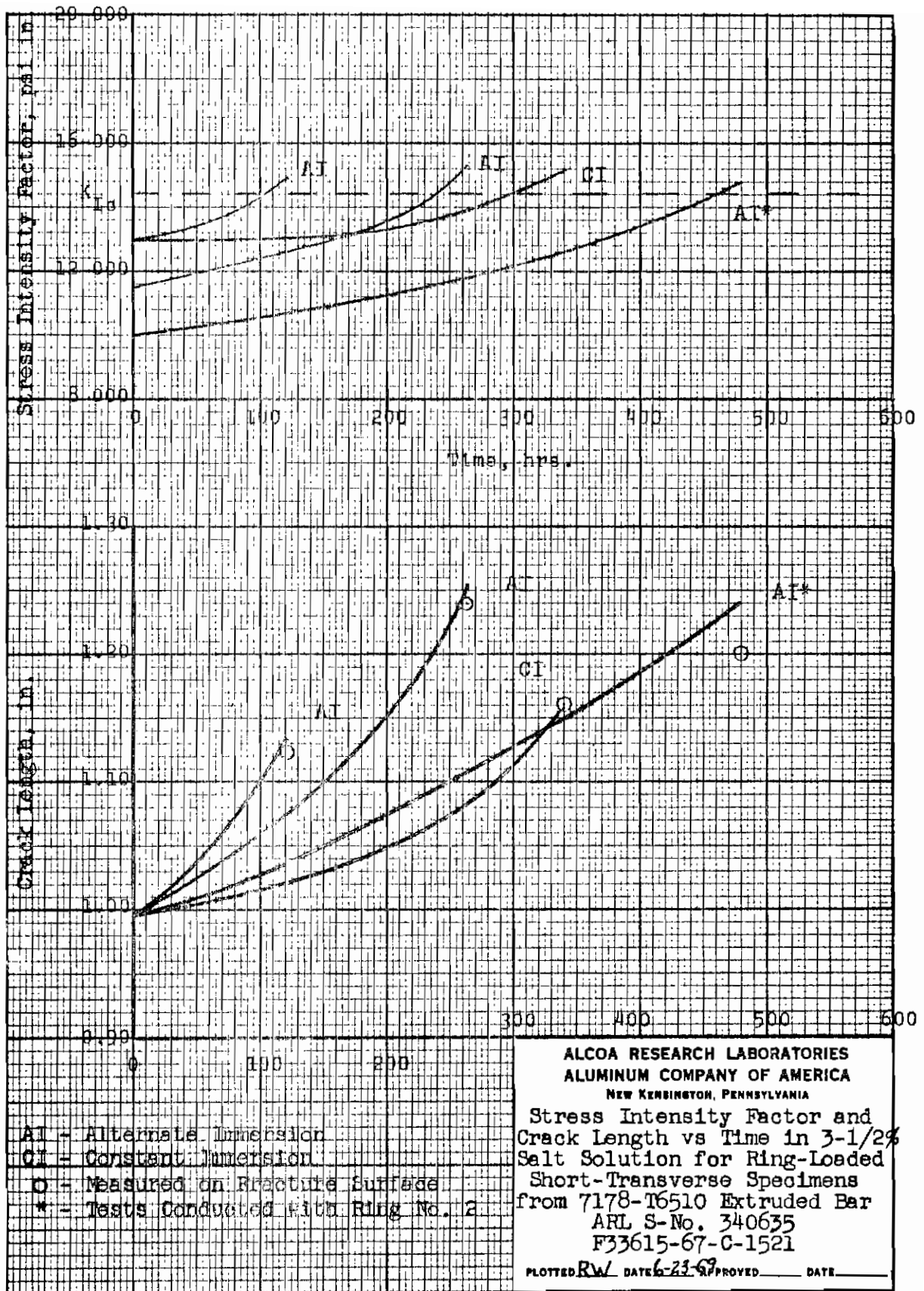
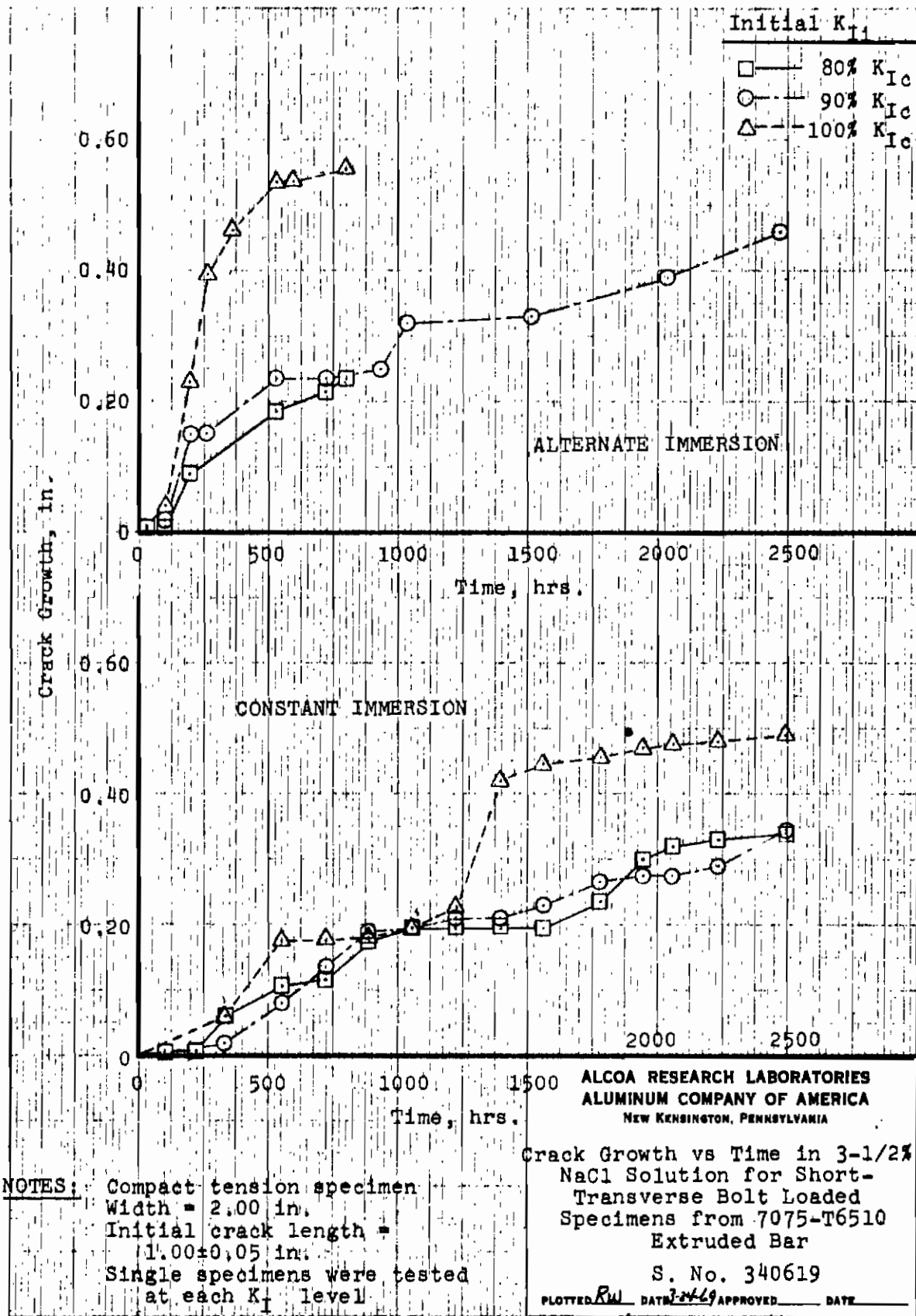
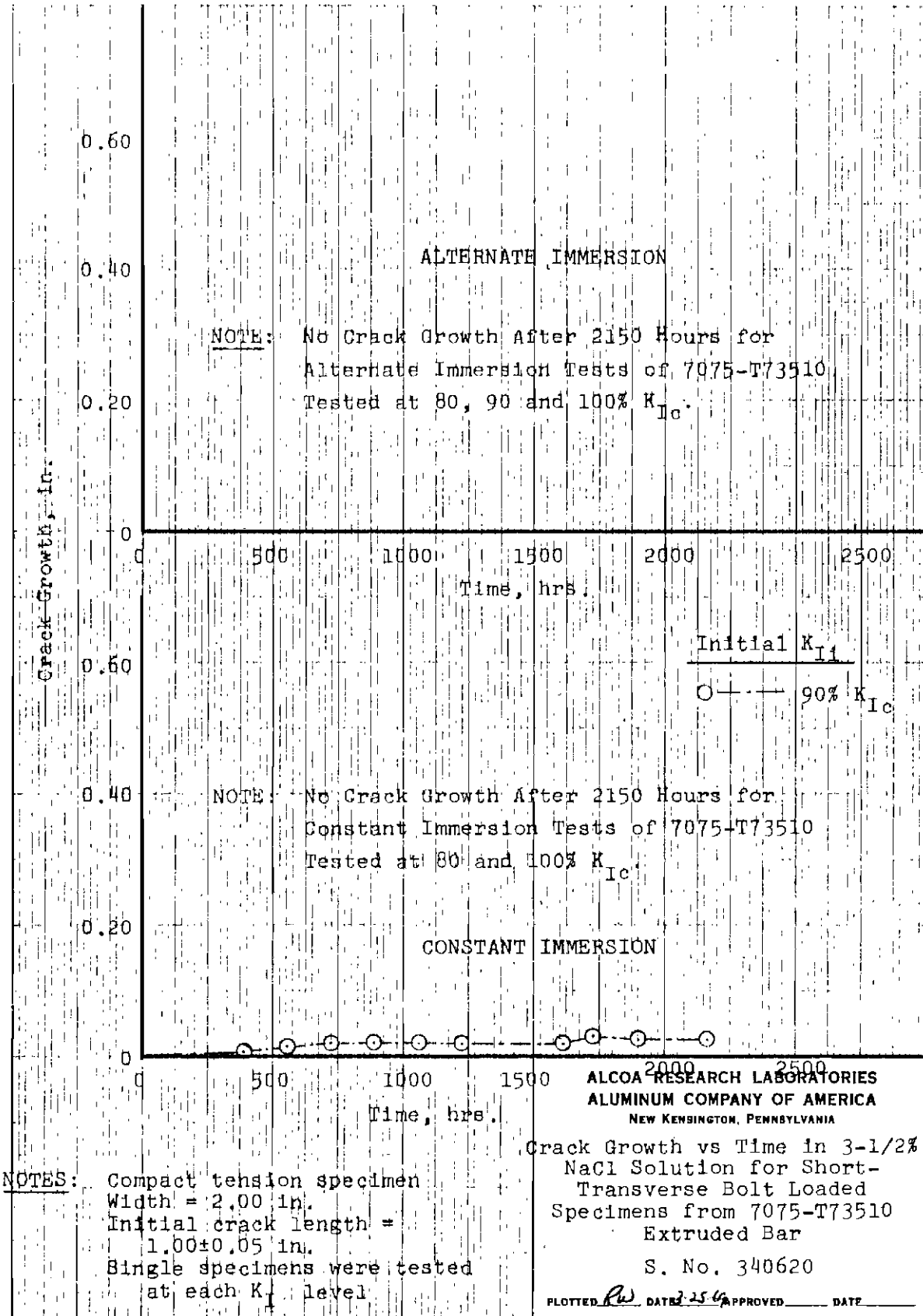


Fig. 166



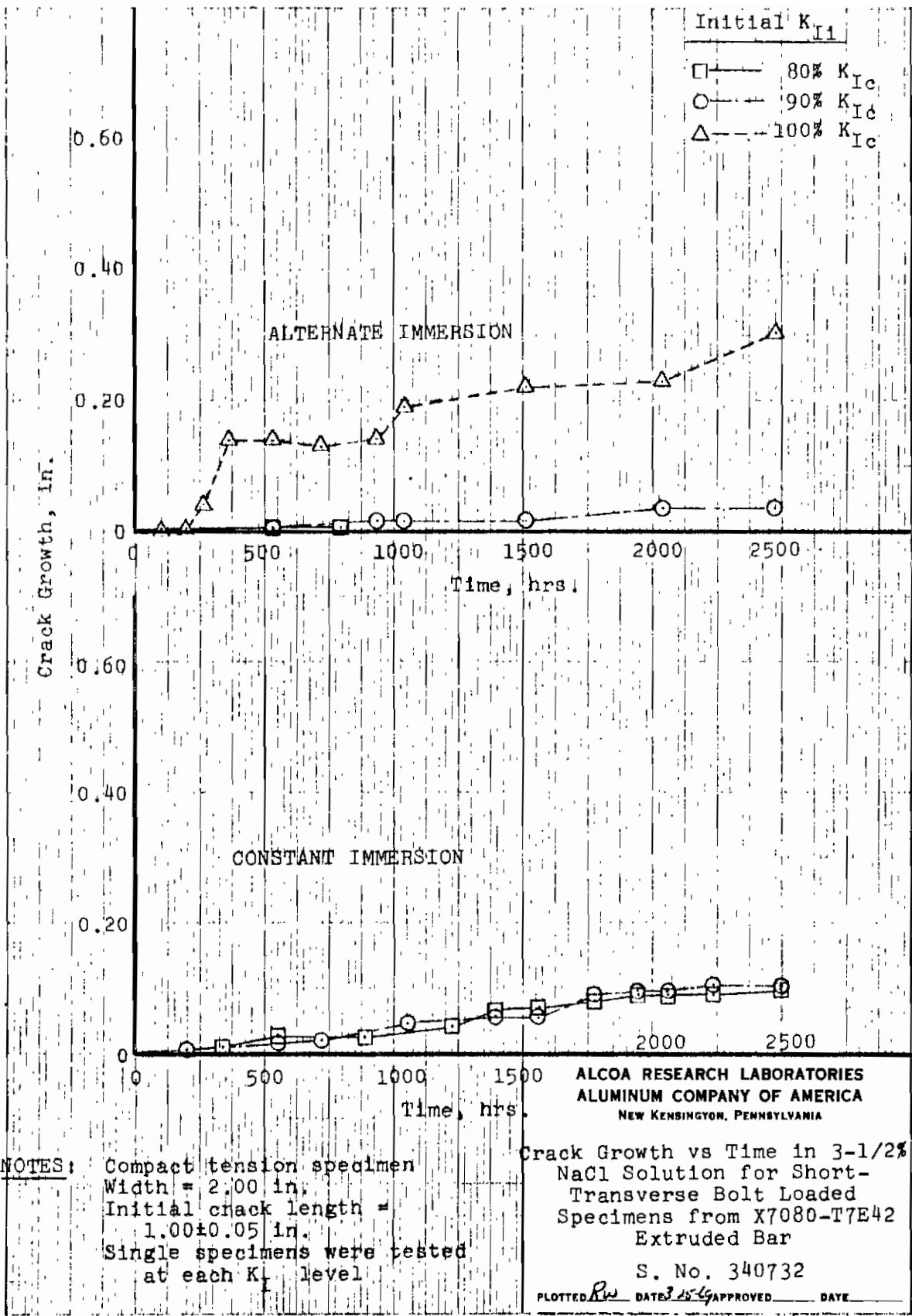
3840-BM-10-68 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Fig. 167



3840-3M-10-66 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

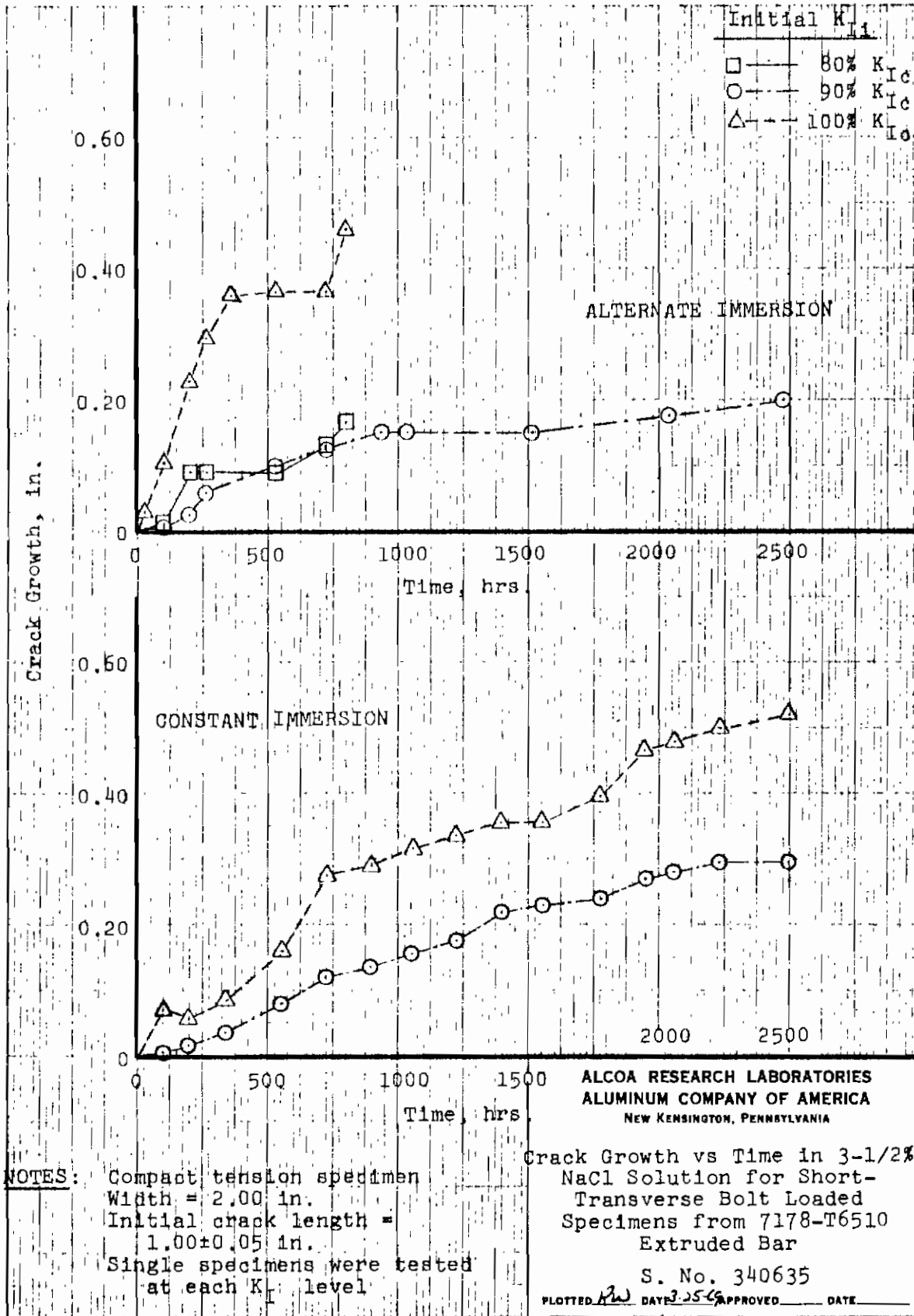
Fig. 168



NOTES: Compact tension specimen
Width = 2.00 in.
Initial crack length = 1.00±0.05 in.
Single specimens were tested at each K_I level

Fig. 169

Contrails



3840-3M-10-56 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Fig. 170

Contrails

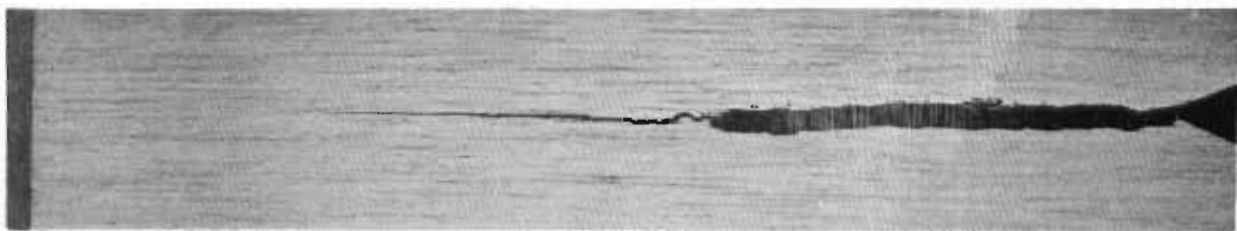


S-No. 340619-ST4

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T6510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 90% K_{Ic} and Exposed to Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.



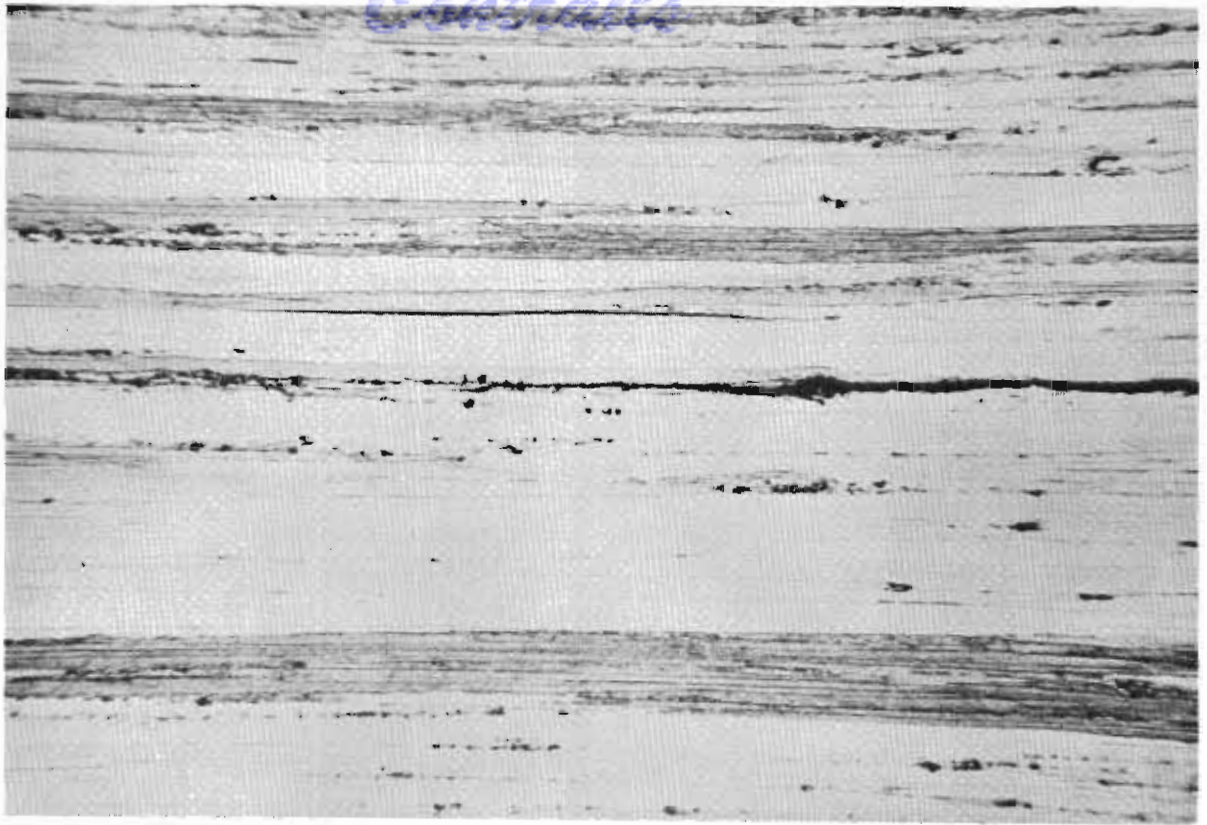
S-No. 340619-ST3

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Fig. 171 Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T6510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 100% K_{Ic} and Immersed in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.

Contrails



S-No. 340619-ST4

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Intergranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 171 (Top).



S-No. 340619-ST3

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Fig. 172 Intergranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 171 (Bottom)

172031A
172034A



S-No. 340620-ST12

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Appearance of the Crack in a Fatigue-Precracked Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T73510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 80% K_{Ic} and Exposed to Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2150 Hours.



S-No. 340620-ST11

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Fig. 173 Appearance of the Crack in a Fatigue-Precracked Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T73510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 90% K_{Ic} and Immersed in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2150 Hours.

Contrails

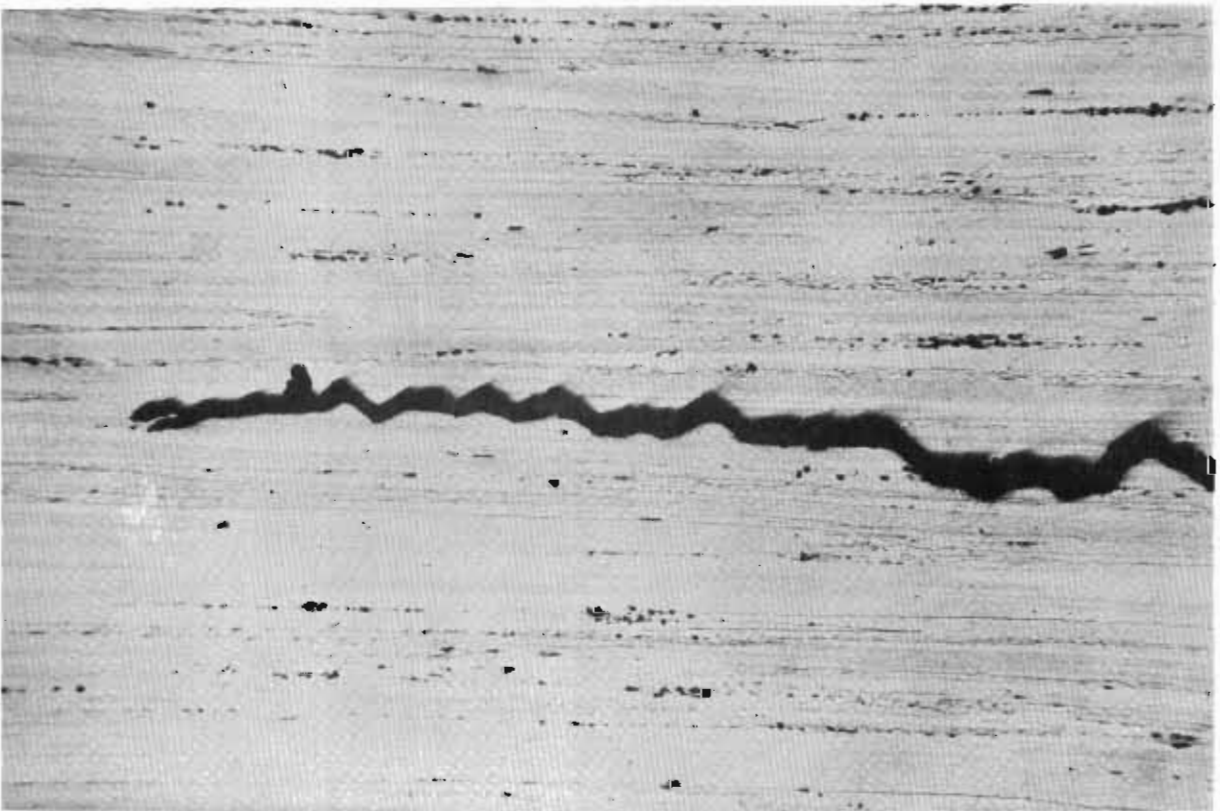


S-No. 340620-ST12

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Transgranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 173 (Top).



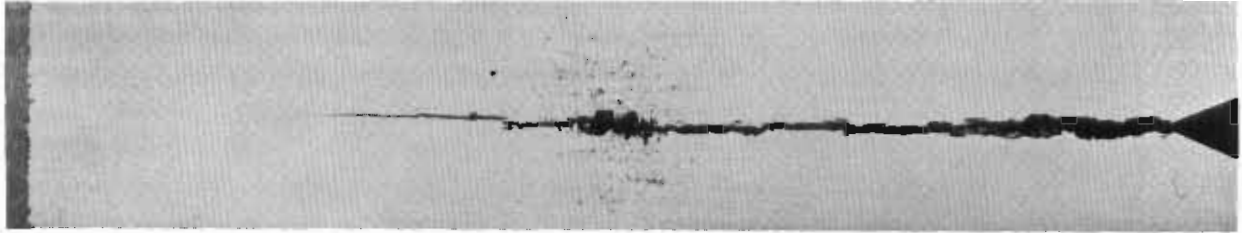
S-No. 340620-ST11

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Fig. 174 Transgranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 173 (Bottom).

172935A
172936A

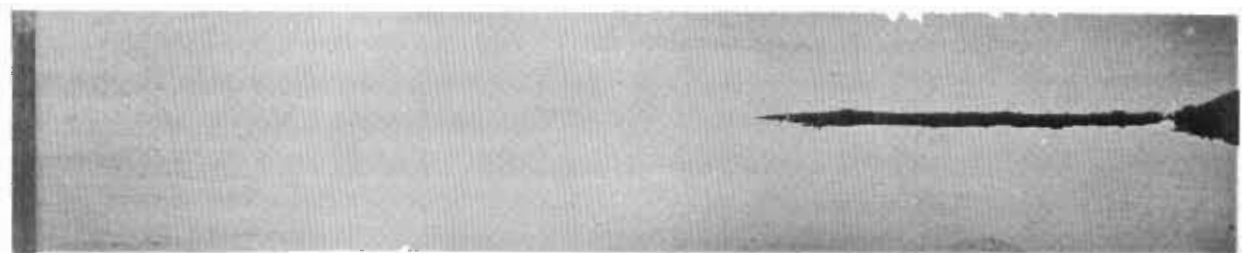


S-No. 340732-ST3

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. X7080-T7E42 Extruded Bar Loaded to 100% K_{Ic} and Exposed to Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.

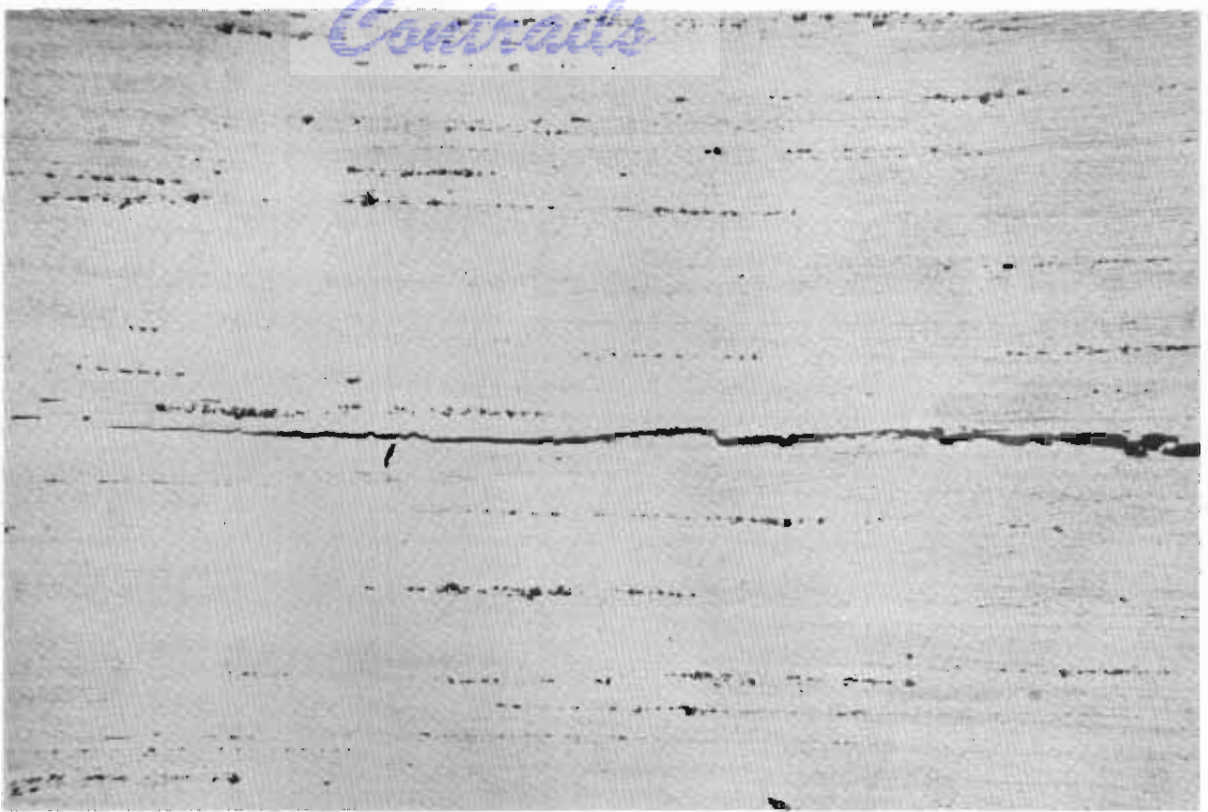


S-No. 340732-ST1

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Fig. 175 Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. X7080-T7E42 Extruded Bar Loaded to 90% K_{Ic} and Immersed in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.

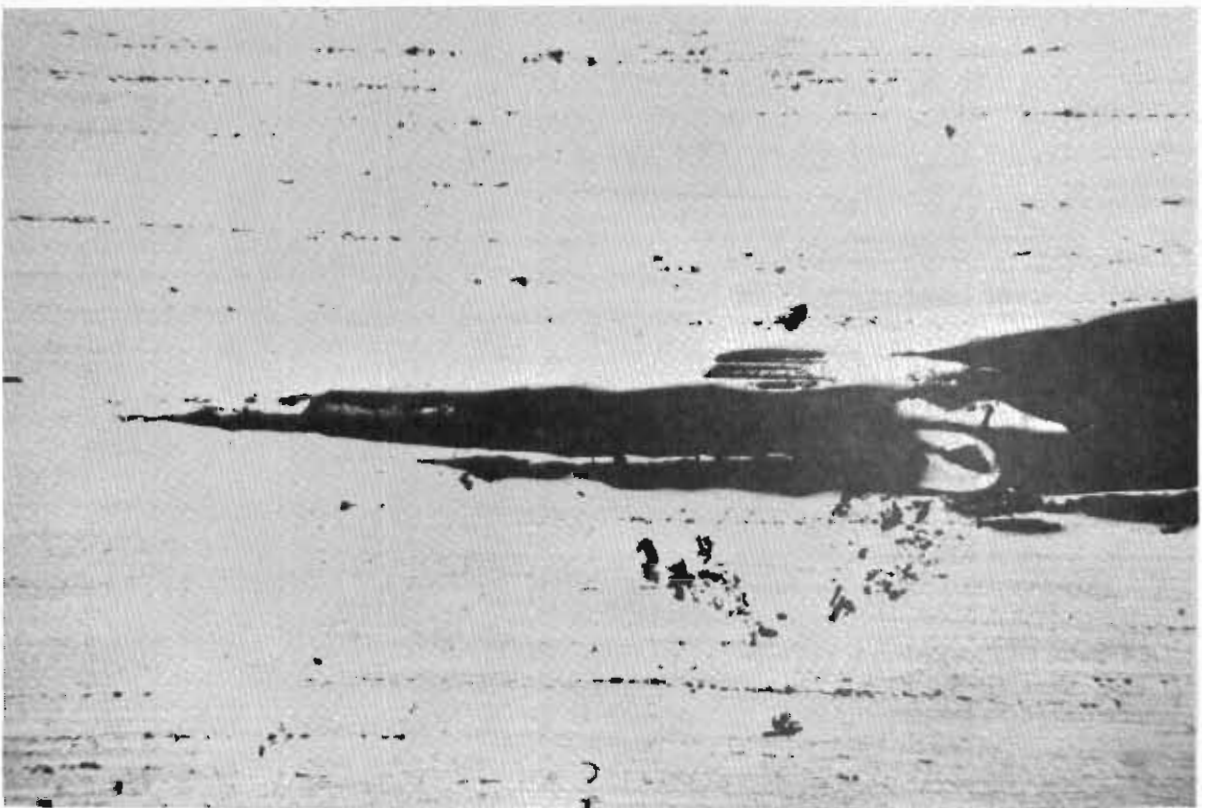


S-No. 340732-ST3

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Intergranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 175 (Top).



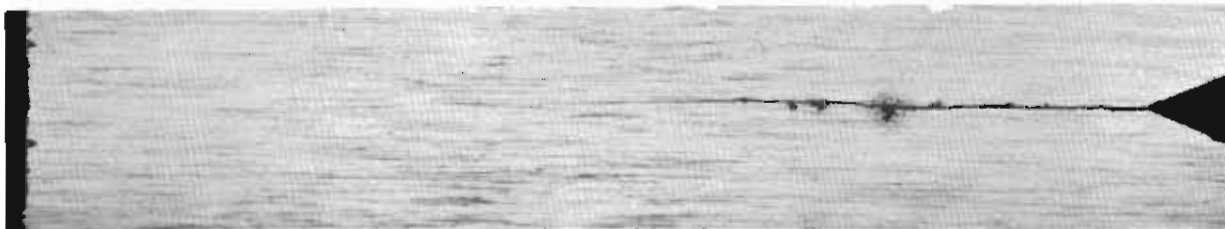
S-No. 340732-ST1

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Fig. 176 Tip of the Crack Shown in Fig. 175 (Bottom).

Contrails



S-No. 340635-ST4

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7178-T6510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 90% K_{Ic} and Exposed to Alternate Immersion in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.



S-No. 340635-ST3

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 4X

Fig. 177 Appearance of the Crack in a Short-Transverse Compact Tension Specimen From 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7178-T6510 Extruded Bar Loaded to 100% K_{Ic} and Immersed in 3.5% NaCl Solution for 2500 Hours.

Contrails

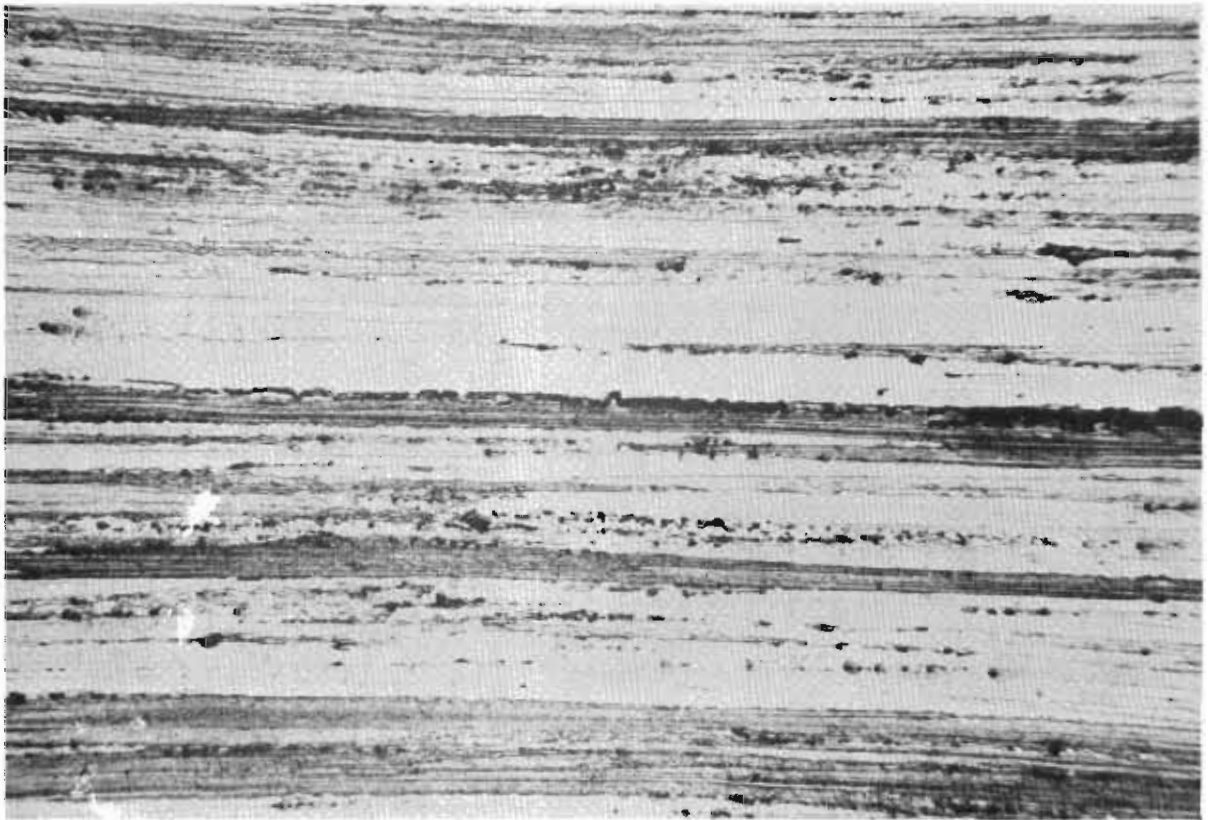


S-No. 340735-ST4

Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Intergranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 177 (Top).



S-No. 340735-ST3

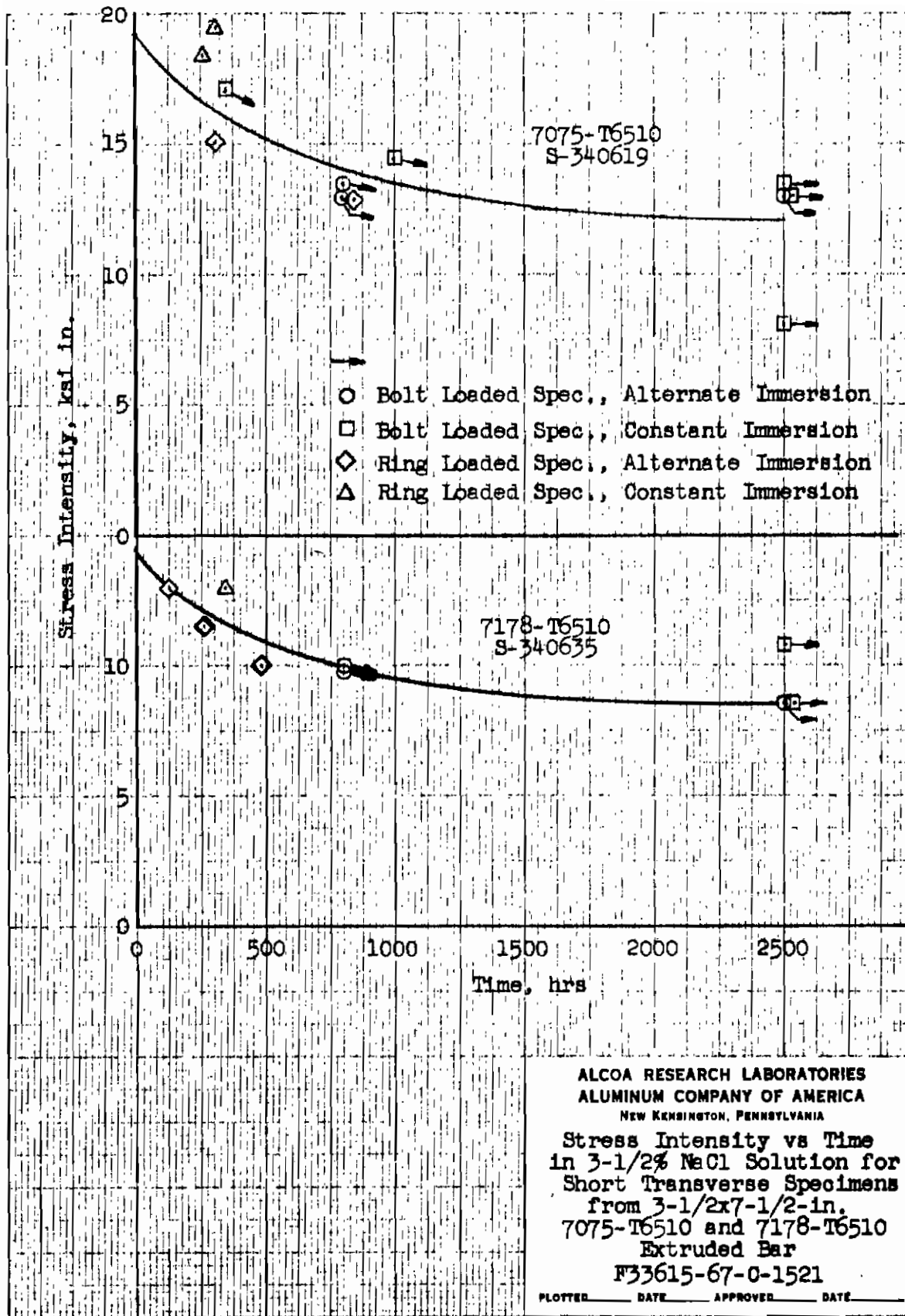
Etch: Keller's

Mag: 100X

Fig. 178

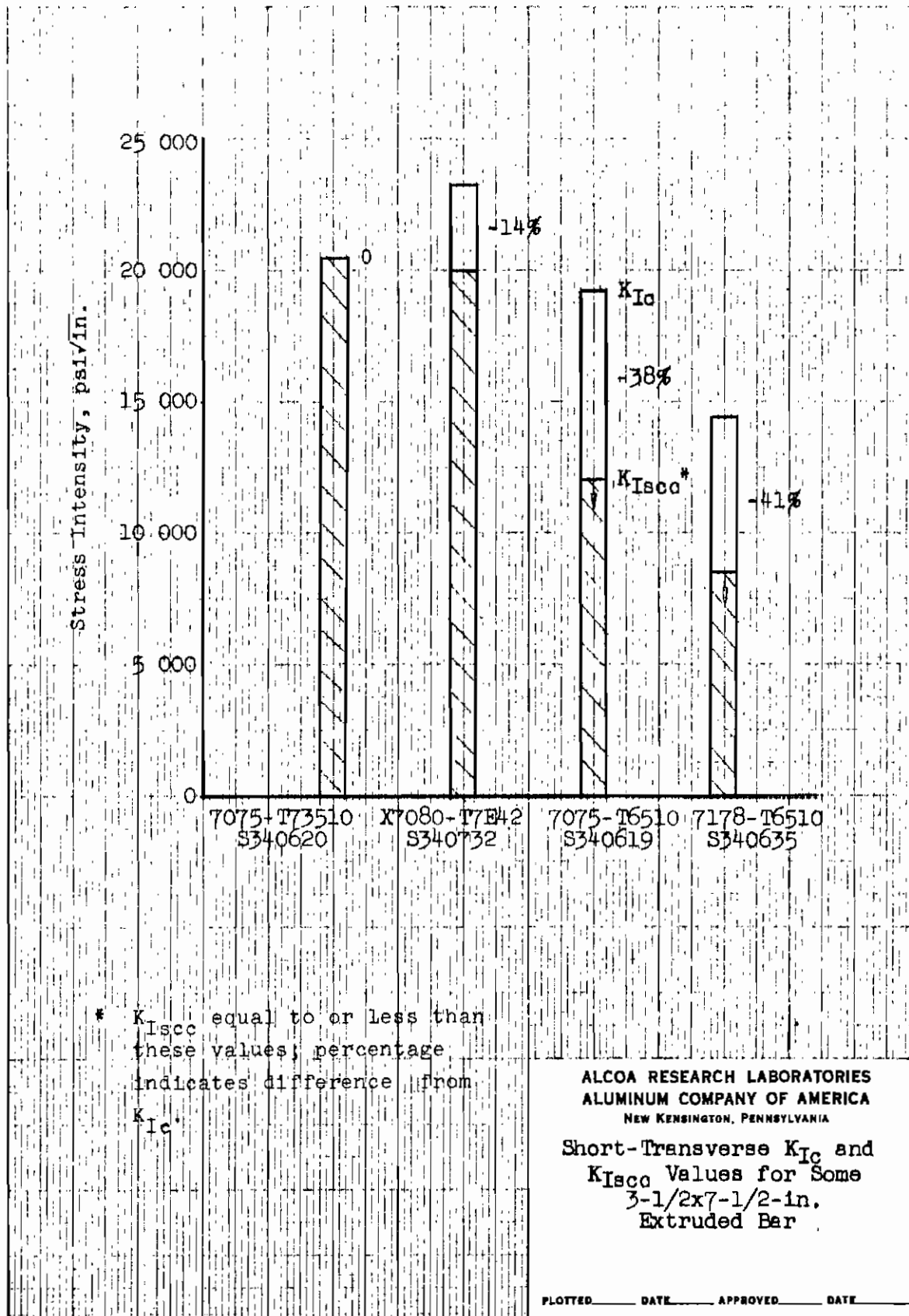
Approved for Public Release
Intergranular Nature of the Crack Tip in the Specimen Shown in Fig. 177 (Bottom)

Corrosion



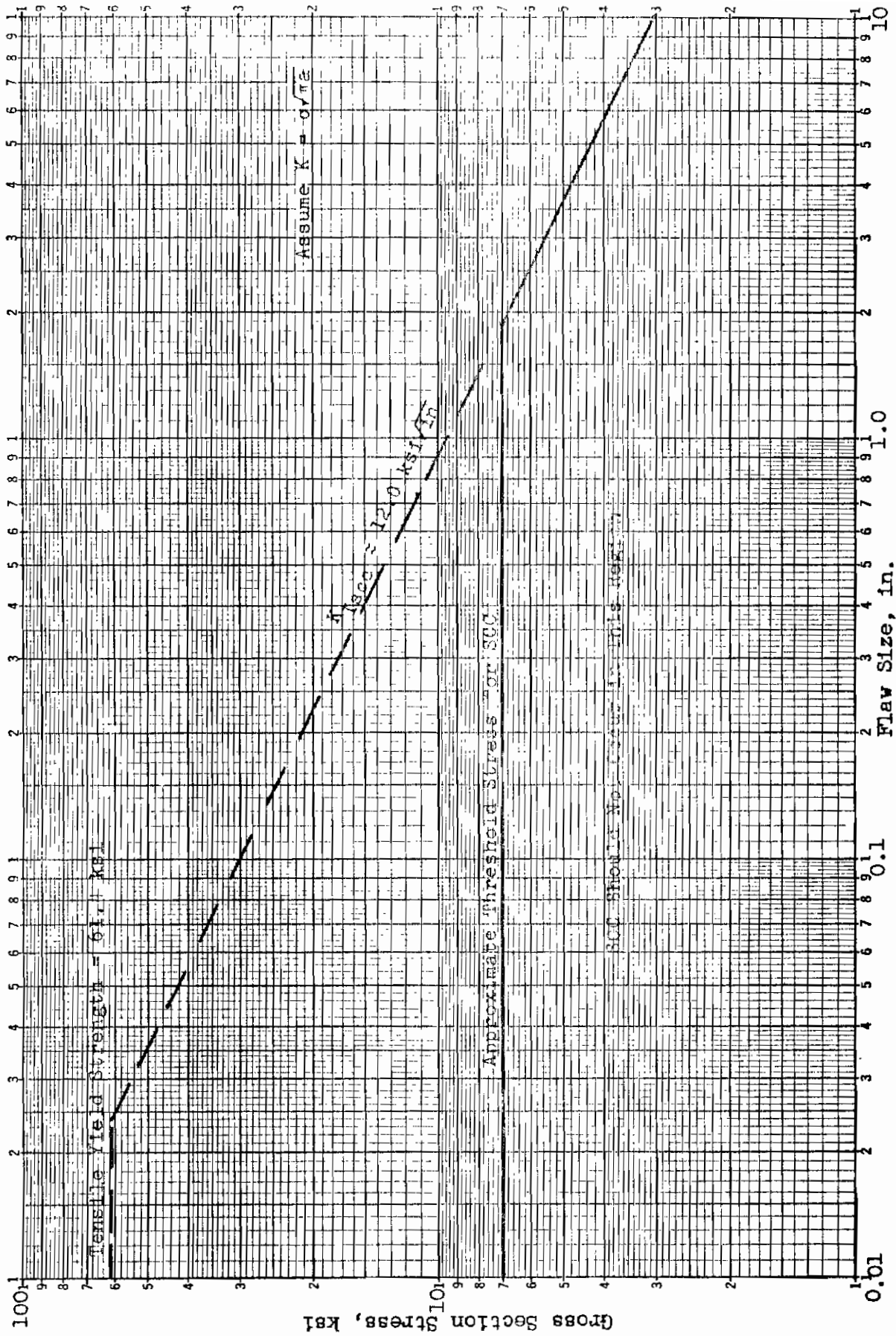
3340-9M-2-66, PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Fig. 179

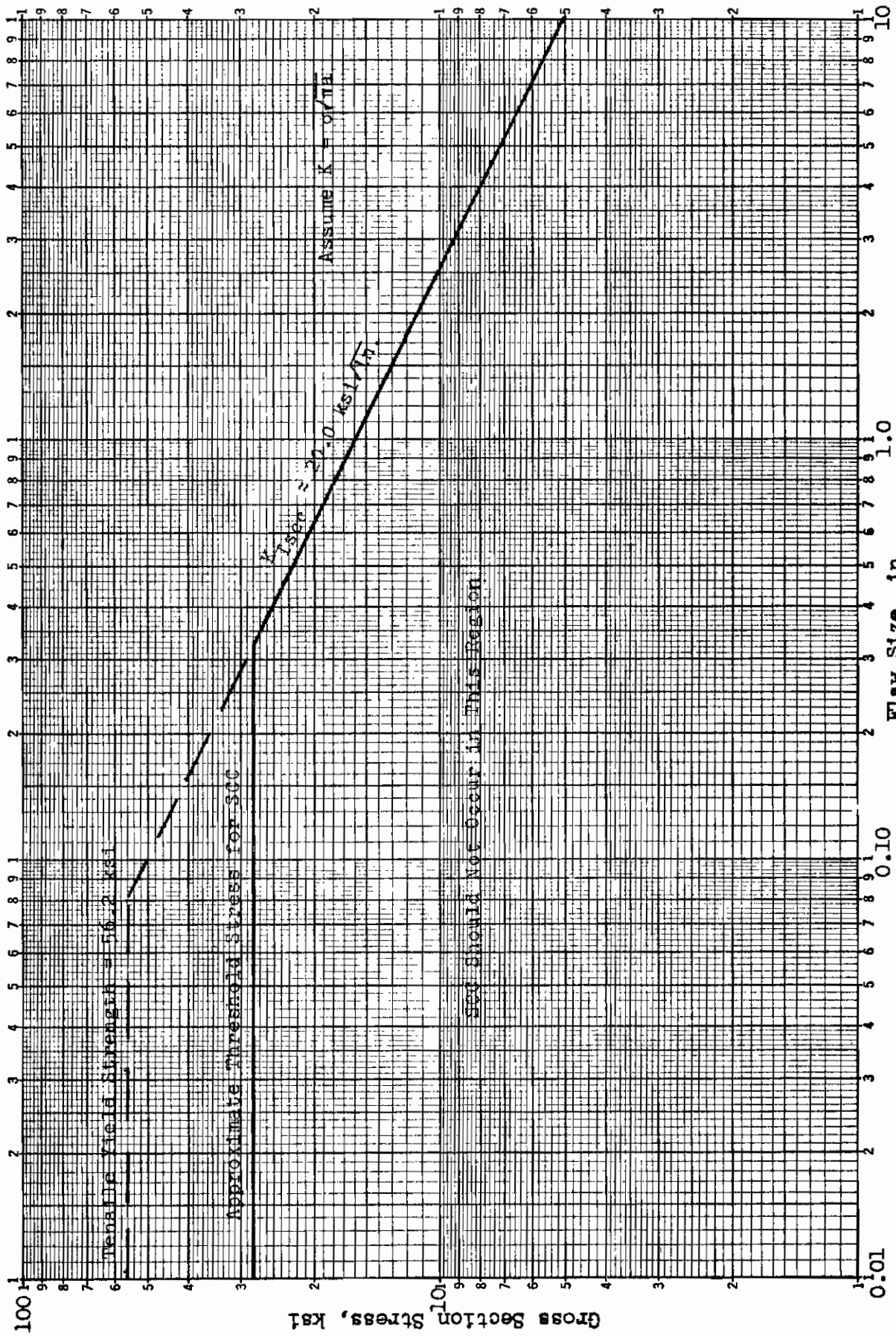


8840-3M-2-69 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Fig. 180

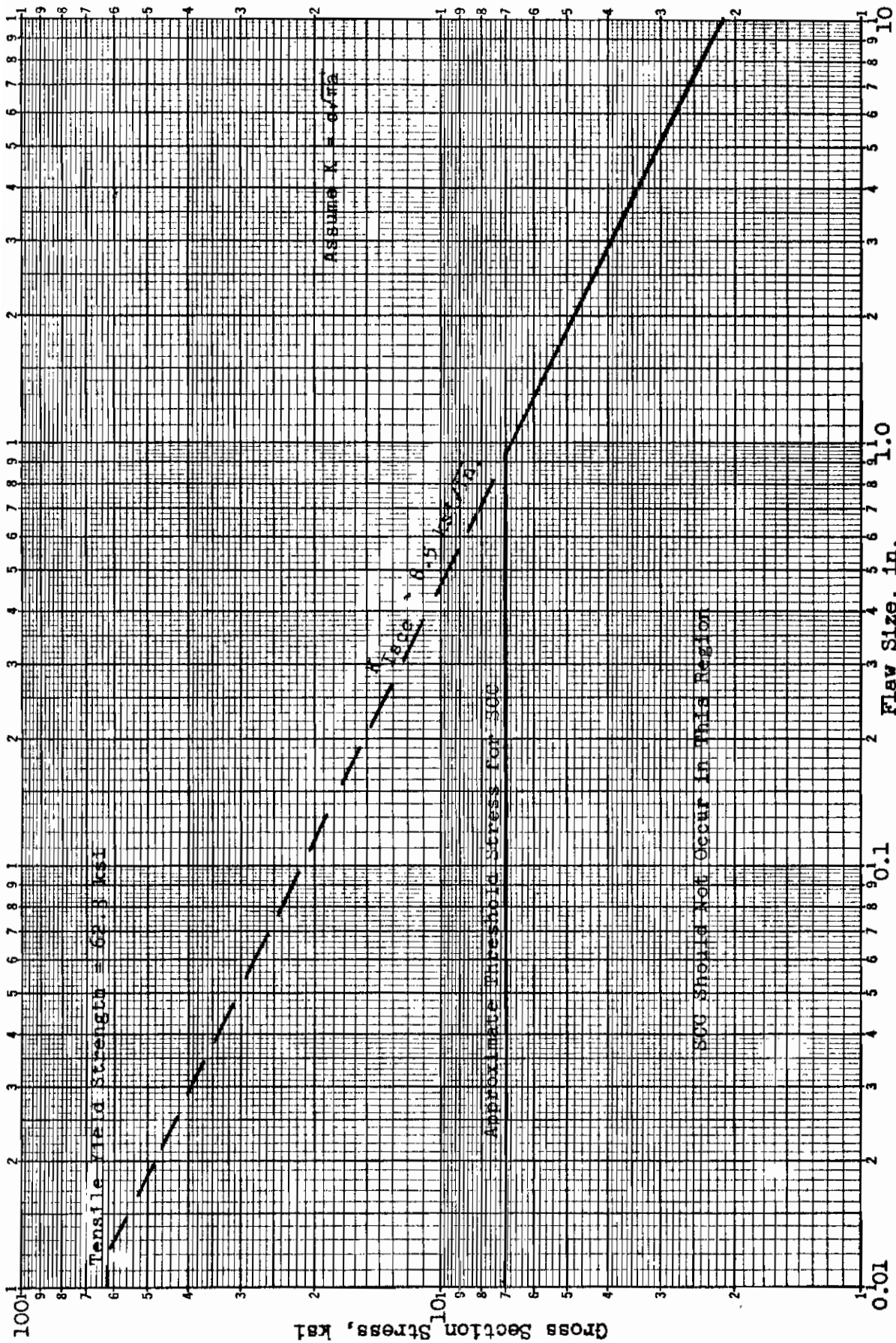


Approximate Threshold Levels for Stress-Corrosion Cracking for 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7075-T6510 Extruded Bar, S-340619



Approximate Threshold Levels for Stress-Corrosion Cracking for 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. X7080-T7E42 Extruded Bar, S-340732

Fig. 182



Approximate Threshold Levels for Stress-Corrosion Cracking for 3-1/2x7-1/2-in. 7178-T6510 Extruded Bar, S-340635

Fig. 183

APPENDIX I

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
X7000-T7E41 PLATE .500 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 343P60

SPECIMEN RIP LOC TYPE NO. THICK W/THT	MAXIMUM LOAD KF	FATIGUE CRACKING STRESS CYCLES CRACK G/F RATIO X 1000 LENGTH	AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION		VAL102 MEANINGFUL K1C7	APPEARANCE OF PFM FRACTURE
			LOAD	G		
L-W C 2 1 .454 1.000	144. 6400 -1.0	507 .493	1310. 27600	73.3	.550 11100000	NO 83 A-40
L-W C 2 2 .494 1.000	155. 7200 -1.0	467 .488	1640. 34000	111.1	.832 11100000	NO 83 A-35
L-W C 2 3 .454 1.000	133. 7000 -1.0	507 .500	1360. 31900	97.7	.727 11100000	NO 93 A-45
L-W C 2 4 .454 .000	143. 7900 -1.0	467 .515	1280. 31600	95.7	.712 11100000	NO 93 A-45
L-W C 2 1 .494 .000	155. 8400 -1.0	465 .532	1180. 28300	77.1	.622 11100000	NO 83 A-35
L-W C 2 2 .494 .000	155. 8100 -1.0	513 .521	1120. 26000	64.8	.522 11100000	NO 83 A-30
L-W C 2 3 .454 .000	143. 8100 -1.0	510 .522	1190. 30100	87.0	.701 11100000	NO 93 A-35
L-W C 2 4 .454 .000	143. 8200 -1.0	433 .524	1240. 31500	95.6	.770 11100010	NO 93 A-40

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OF THE CRACK.

- C = CENTER.
- E = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OF SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION. $K0 = 20 \cdot \sqrt{S(1+R)/\pi W} \cdot (1+29.6 - 185.58(A/W) + 655.7 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 1017.0 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 639.9 \cdot (A/W)^4)$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND. $K0 = 20 \cdot \sqrt{S(1+R)/\pi W} \cdot (12.9 - 4.6 \cdot (A/W) + 21.9 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 37.6 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 38.7 \cdot (A/W)^4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

K0 IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, K1C.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = K0^2 / E$

VAL10 - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (K0/SYLD)^2$ IS LESS THAN R)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(P = 2.5 \cdot (K0/SYLD)^2$ IS LESS THAN PD)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 * K0 FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

REMARKS -

- 80 OR 83 = ORIGINAL EXTENDED OR ROLLED SURFACE.
- 90 OR 93 = 0.020-IN. MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

- APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.
- A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.
 - R = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.
 - C = FULL OBLIQUE.
 - N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
 - X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS

7178-1651 PLATE .500 IN. THICK

SAMPLE NUMBER 340457

DIR LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	THICK	WIDTH	FATIGUE CRACKING		AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF REM FRACTURE							
				MAXIMUM LOAD	STRESS CYCLES	LOAD	KQ	G	R		VALID? MEANINGFUL KIC7						
L-W C	2	1	.500	1.000	200.	9500	-1.0	482	.499	1040.	22000	46.7	.179	00000000	YES	80	A-10
		2	.498	.999	200.	10400	-1.0	458	.522	838.	19300	35.9	.138	00000011	NO	80	A-6
L-W C	2	3	.460	1.000	184.	10800	-1.0	448	.535	815.	21200	43.1	.161	00000011	NO	90	A-15
		4	.460	.999	184.	11500	-1.0	542	.554	885.	24600	58.3	.218	00000010	NO	90	A-2
W-L C	2	3	.500	1.000	200.	9500	-1.0	455	.496	985.	20700	41.3	.173	00000000	YES	80	A-4
		4	.500	.999	200.	11200	-1.0	460	.545	810.	20100	38.9	.163	00000011	NO	80	A-8
W-L C	2	1	.460	1.000	184.	10100	-1.0	388	.516	690.	16800	27.3	.114	00000011	NO	90	A-2
		2	.460	.999	184.	9900	-1.0	300	.510	775.	18600	33.2	.139	00000001	NO	90	A-2

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS; ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

C = CENTER.

E = EDGE.

M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.

S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

1 = COMPACT TENSION. $KQ = P \sqrt{S \cdot \text{SORT}(A)/(P \cdot W)}$

2 = NOTCH BEND. $KQ = P \sqrt{S \cdot \text{SORT}(A)/(P \cdot W)} \cdot S/W$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

KQ IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = KQ^2 / E$

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.

B = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.

C = FULL OBLIQUE.

N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.

X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

VALID. - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD))^2$ IS LESS THAN B)

2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD))^2$ IS LESS THAN AD)

3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)

4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)

5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (AB/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.

6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)

7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.

8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 KG FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

REMARKS -

80 OR R3 = ORIGINAL EXTRUDED OR ROLLED SURFACE.

90 OR R3 = 0.020-IN. MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS

X7080-T7E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 343259

DIR LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	THICK WIDTH	FATIGUE CRACKING		AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF REM FRACTURE								
			MAXIMUM LOAD	STRESS CYCLFS	LOAD	KO	R	VALID? MEANINGFUL KIC?									
L-W C	?	1.000	1.997	502.	7400	-1.0	503	.985	4740.	35000	117.8	.845	000000000	YES	0	A-25	
		?	1.002	1.999	502.	7700	-1.0	677	1.014	4870.	37500	135.4	.971	000000000	YES	0	A-20
L-W C	1	.999	2.001	1130.	7900	.1	58	1.022	4960.	34800	116.4	.835	000000000	YES	0	A-25	
	?	1.000	2.001	1130.	7500	.1	61	.987	5490.	36500	129.3	.921	000000000	YES	0	A-25	
	3	1.000	2.004	1130.	7500	.1	50	.990	5110.	34100	111.7	.802	000000000	YES	0	A-25	
W-L C	?	1.000	1.997	502.	8400	-1.0	578	1.058	3450.	28700	79.1	.579	000000000	YES	0	A-15	
	?	1.000	1.997	502.	7500	-1.0	871	.994	4000.	30800	86.3	.631	000000000	YES	0	A-15	
W-L C	1	.999	2.002	1130.	7400	.1	49	.975	4370.	28600	78.5	.575	000000000	YES	0	A-15	
	?	.999	2.003	1130.	7500	.1	55	.985	4230.	28000	75.6	.553	000000000	YES	0	A-15	
	3	.999	2.002	1130.	7200	.1	46	.961	4340.	27800	74.3	.544	000000000	YES	0	A-15	

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- E = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION. $KO = PO \cdot SORT(A)/(R \cdot W) \cdot (29.6 - 185.5 \cdot (A/W) + 655.7 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 1017.0 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 638.9 \cdot (A/W)^4)$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND. $KO = PO \cdot SORT(A)/(R \cdot W) \cdot (2.9 - 4.4 \cdot (A/W) + 21.9 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 37.6 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 38.7 \cdot (A/W)^4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

KO IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLAIN-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = KO^2 / E$

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

- A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.
- R = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.
- C = FULL OBLIQUE.
- N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
- X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(P = 2.5 \cdot (KO/SYLO)^2 \cdot 2$ IS LESS THAN R)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KO/SYLD)^2 \cdot 2$ IS LESS THAN AO)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (AO/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 * KO FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS

717A-TA51 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK

SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

DTR LOC	SPECTRUM TYPE	NO. THICK WIDTH	MAXIMUM LOAD	KF	STRESS CYCLES	FATIGUE CRACKING	AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF REM FRACTURE						
							LOAD	K0	P	VALI07 MEANINGFUL K1C?							
L-W	C	1	1.001	2.000	925.	14900	.0	96	1.040	2490.	23200	52.2	.200	00000011	NO	0	A-5
		2	1.000	2.000	925.	14500	.0	104	1.025	2950.	23100	51.9	.199	00000011	NO	0	A-4
		3	.999	1.930	504.	9700	-1.0	94	1.021	2650.	22400	50.1	.194	00000010	NO	0	A-0
L-W	C	1	.999	2.000	1325.	9400	.1	19	1.057	3100.	23000	50.9	.197	00000000	YES	0	A-5
		2	1.000	2.000	1130.	8000	.1	14	1.025	3330.	23500	53.0	.206	00000000	YES	0	A-5
		3	1.000	1.999	1130.	9000	.1	12	1.096	2950.	23400	52.7	.204	00000000	YES	0	A-5
W-L	C	2	1.000	2.000	925.	14600	.0	192	1.029	2400.	14900	34.8	.144	00000011	NO	0	A-4
		2	1.000	2.000	925.	15300	.0	137	1.054	2290.	14900	34.8	.144	00000011	NO	0	A-5
		3	.999	1.940	504.	7600	-1.0	102	.944	2620.	19400	37.7	.162	00000000	YES	0	A-5
		4	.999	1.974	504.	7400	-1.0	80	.956	2650.	20500	40.4	.173	00000000	YES	0	A-0
W-L	C	1	.999	2.000	1325.	10000	.1	??	1.045	2770.	20800	41.7	.179	00000000	YES	0	A-5
		2	.999	2.000	1325.	9400	.1	17	1.052	2400.	20600	40.8	.175	00000000	YES	0	A-5
		3	.999	2.000	1325.	9900	.1	24	1.054	2670.	19900	37.9	.163	00000000	YES	0	A-5

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

C = CENTER.

E = EDGE.

M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.

S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

1 = COMPACT TENSION, $K0 = \text{POSORT}(A)/(RWM) \cdot (29.6 - 185.5 \cdot (A/W) + 655.7 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 1017.0 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 638.9 \cdot (A/W)^4)$

2 = NOTCH BEND, $K0 = \text{POSORT}(A)/(RWM) \cdot (2.9 - 4.6 \cdot (A/W) + 21.8 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 37.6 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 38.7 \cdot (A/W)^4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

K0 IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLAIN-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, K1C.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = K0^2 / E$

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.

R = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.

C = FULL OBLIQUE.

N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.

X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (K0/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN 8)

2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (K0/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN 40)

3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 40 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)

4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)

5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A0/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.

6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)

7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.

R = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 * K0 FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
7075-T6510 FATIGUED SHAPE .688 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 340A37

D10 LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	T-WIDTH	MAXIMUM LOAD	STRESS INTENSITY	CYCLES TO FAILURE	CRACK LENGTH	FATIGUE CRACKING				AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE			
							LOAD	STRESS	INTENSITY	CYCLES	CRACK	LENGTH	LOAD	KO		G	R	VALUO7 MEANINGFUL KIC?
L-W	C	2	1	457	1.500	772	5700	-1.0	399	.765	1945	26900	68.0	.264	00000000	YES	NO	A-35
L-W	C	2	2	458	1.500	755	7000	-1.0	478	.740	2160	27900	75.0	.291	00000010	NO	NO	A-45
L-W	M	2	1	463	1.501	755	6700	-1.0	615	.724	2290	28400	77.3	.294	00000010	NO	NO	A-35
L-W	M	2	2	459	1.500	779	7400	-1.0	78	.722	2215	27600	73.1	.280	00000000	YES	NO	A-40
L-W	F	2	1	447	1.491	755	7200	-1.0	244	.721	2085	27700	73.5	.282	00000010	NO	NO	A-45
L-W	F	2	2	464	1.492	772	6700	-1.0	74	.720	2075	25700	63.7	.222	00000000	YES	NO	A-12
L-W	F	2	3	473	1.493	737	4200	-1.0	53	.696	2095	24500	67.4	.235	00000000	YES	NO	A-10
M-L	C	2	1	444	1.483	772	5700	-1.0	75	.694	2070	23900	55.2	.232	00000010	NO	NO	A-12
M-L	C	2	2	452	1.501	105	4800	-1.0	172	.709	2050	25000	60.2	.253	00000010	NO	NO	A-10
M-L	C	2	3	425	1.495	772	5200	-1.0	72	.663	2030	23800	54.7	.230	00001000	NO	NO	A-10
M-L	M	2	1	440	1.493	772	5800	-1.0	85	.700	2055	24700	58.8	.246	00000000	YES	NO	A-10
M-L	M	2	2	446	1.492	732	5800	-1.0	84	.691	1955	23200	51.5	.216	00000000	YES	NO	A-10
M-L	M	2	3	428	1.496	772	5400	-1.0	82	.626	2195	24100	55.0	.234	00001000	NO	NO	A-15

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS, ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OF THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- E = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OF SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.
1 = COMPACT TENSION. $KO = 90 \cdot 500 \cdot (A / (I \cdot W)) \cdot (29.6 - 185.5 \cdot (A / W)) + 655.7 \cdot (A / W) \cdot 2 - 1017.0 \cdot (A / W) \cdot 3 + 638.9 \cdot (A / W) \cdot 4$
2 = NOTCH BEND. $KO = 90 \cdot 500 \cdot (A / (I \cdot W)) \cdot (29.6 - 4.6 \cdot (A / W)) + 5 \cdot W \cdot (2.9 - 4.6 \cdot (A / W)) + 21.8 \cdot (A / W) \cdot 3 + 38.7 \cdot (A / W) \cdot 4$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.
CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.
KO IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.
G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = K0 \cdot 2 / E$

VALUO - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. ($Q = 2.5 \cdot (K0 / SYLD) \cdot 2$ IS LESS THAN Q)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. ($Q = 2.5 \cdot (K0 / SYLD) \cdot 2$ IS LESS THAN AOI)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (AOI / W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

REMARKS -

- AO DP 83 = ORIGINAL FATIGUED OR ROLLED SURFACE.
- 90 DP 93 = 0.020-IN. MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.
A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.
B = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.
C = FULL OBLIQUE.
M = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
7075-173510 FATIGUED SHAPE .688 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 340830

TYPE LOC	CORRECTED TYPE	WIDTH	MINIMUM LOAD	FATIGUE STRESS CYCLES	AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE							
					LOAD	G	D	VALIDITY MEANINGFUL KIC'S								
L-W C	2	1	.454 1.400	232	5700	1.0	84	.622	3830	35000	117.6	.732	11000000	NO	R0	A-45
L-W C	2	2	.455 1.400	208	4900	1.0	371	.665	2775	31900	97.7	.609	00101000	NO	93	A-25
L-W W	2	1	.454 1.400	208	5300	1.0	214	.695	2760	33400	107.6	.662	10100000	NO	R3	A-45
L-W W	2	2	.452 1.400	208	5300	1.0	536	.690	2420	33500	109.0	.665	10100000	NO	R3	A-45
L-W F	2	1	.450 1.400	232	6100	1.0	43	.695	2500	31200	93.7	.577	00000000	YES	90	A-25
L-W F	2	1	.444 1.400	232	5700	1.0	42	.685	2700	31400	95.0	.574	00100000	NO	R3	A-30
L-W F	2	1	.440 1.400	208	5500	1.0	107	.710	2410	32200	99.4	.603	00100000	NO	R3	A-35
L-W F	2	1	.424 1.400	208	5200	1.0	74	.665	2720	32300	100.0	.604	00100000	NO	93	A-30
L-W C	2	1	.454 1.400	208	5010	1.0	64	.664	2540	29200	82.1	.548	00100000	NO	R3	A-12
L-W C	2	2	.452 1.400	208	5000	1.0	71	.661	2470	29000	80.7	.539	00101000	NO	R3	A-20
L-W F	2	1	.425 1.400	208	5000	1.0	74	.643	2720	30400	91.4	.610	00001000	NO	90	A-20
L-W W	2	1	.450 1.400	208	5100	1.0	64	.670	2430	28000	75.5	.645	00000000	YES	80	A-15
L-W W	2	2	.460 1.400	208	5000	1.0	64	.673	2410	28400	78.6	.505	00000000	YES	80	A-14
L-W W	2	2	.424 1.400	208	4900	1.0	83	.624	2660	29200	82.0	.527	00001000	NO	90	A-20

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS, ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- E = EDGE.
- W = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OF SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA:
 1 = COMPACT TENSION, $K_I = \frac{P\sqrt{a}}{B\sqrt{W}(a)} \sqrt{\frac{2a}{W-a}}$
 2 = NOTCH BEND, $K_I = \frac{P\sqrt{a}}{B\sqrt{W}(a)} \sqrt{\frac{2a}{W-a}}$

IF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.
 CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.
 K₀ IS CRACK GROWTH RATE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, K_{IC}.
 G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE, $G = K_0^2 / E$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH, $10 \leq 2.5(K_{IC}/\sigma_{YLD})^2$ IS LESS THAN 10
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT, $10 \leq 2.5(K_{IC}/\sigma_{YLD})^2$ IS LESS THAN 10
- 3 = EXCESSIVE TYPING OFFTOP CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED TO BEAT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED TO CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED TO BEAT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = IF GREATER THAN 0.50K_{IC} FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

REMARKS -

- R0 OR R3 = ORIGINAL EXTRUDED OR ROLLED SURFACE.
- 90 OR 93 = 0.020-IN. MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT ORLITIQUE.
 A = FRACTURE ORLITIQUE.
 R = PREDOMINANT ORLITIQUE.
 C = FULL ORLITIQUE.
 N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
 X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
 X70AN-TFA2 FATIGUED SHAPE .644 IN. THICK
 SAMPLE NUMBER 3A0730Z

SPECTION TYPE NO. THICK WIDTH	FATIGUE CRACKING			AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE		
	MAXIMUM LOAD	STRESS CYCLES	CRACK GROWTH RATE	LOAD	K ₀	G	P	VALUET MEANINGFUL	DEF	FRACTURE
L-W C 2	1.502	1.0	1.0	2120.	34500	115.1	.737	10100010	NO	A-25
L-W C 2	1.501	1.0	30	2610.	34400	114.0	.730	11000000	NO	A-45
L-W M 2	1.502	1.0	51	3020.	39300	148.2	.847	11000000	NO	A-40
L-W M 2	1.502	1.0	97	2730.	35000	116.0	.754	11100000	NO	A-35
L-W F 2	1.501	1.0	124	2450.	37400	135.9	.968	11100010	NO	A-55
L-W F 2	1.502	1.0	104	2575.	32300	100.3	.754	11100010	NO	A-25
L-W F 2	1.502	1.0	81	2730.	37300	133.7	1.006	11100010	NO	A-25
L-W F 2	1.501	1.0	104	2700.	34500	142.7	1.073	11000010	NO	A-20
L-W C 2	1.501	1.0	106	1200.	34300	113.1	.770	10001010	NO	A-15
L-W C 2	1.501	1.0	215	2450.	33000	104.5	.711	10100000	NO	A-14
L-W C 2	1.501	1.0	174	2770.	35400	128.7	.822	11100000	NO	A-20
L-W M 2	1.502	1.0	63	2470.	33400	108.5	.734	10100030	NO	A-30
L-W M 2	1.501	1.0	30	3010.	36500	128.4	.868	11000000	NO	A-30
L-W M 2	1.502	1.0	86	2730.	36400	120.4	.815	11100010	NO	A-30
L-W M 2	1.502	1.0	44	2700.	34500	142.5	.864	11000000	NO	A-25

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OF THICKNESS.
 C = CENTER.
 E = EDGE.
 M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OF SURFACE.
 S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN, AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.
 1 = COMPACT TENSION. $K_0 = \frac{P \cdot S \cdot \sqrt{a}}{B \cdot W \cdot \sqrt{W - a}}$
 2 = NOTCH BEND. $K_0 = \frac{P \cdot S \cdot \sqrt{a}}{B \cdot W \cdot \sqrt{W - a}}$
 3 = CENTER CRACK TENSILE SHEET. $P = \frac{2 \cdot S \cdot \sqrt{a}}{\pi \cdot W}$
 4 = FATIGUE CRACK TENSILE SHEET. TEST FAILED TO MEET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT FATIGUE CRACK.
 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FORM REVEALED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.540 FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. (R = 2.54MM/STANDARD IS LESS THAN B)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. (P = 2.54MM/STANDARD IS LESS THAN A)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED TO MEET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK TENSILE SHEET. TEST FAILED TO MEET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT FATIGUE CRACK.
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FORM REVEALED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.540 FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

REMARKS -

A0 OR A3 = ORIGINAL FATIGUED OR ROLLED SURFACE.
 A0 OR A3 = 0.070-10, MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OR LIQUE.
 A = FRACTURE OR LIQUE.
 B = PREDOMINANT OR LIQUE.
 C = FULL OR LIQUE.
 M = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
 X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS

7179-TAS10 FRACTURED SHAPE .488 IN. THICK

SAMPLE NUMBER 34-041A

QTR LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	THICK	WIDTH	MAXIMUM LOAD	FATIGUE CRACKING		AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION					APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE					
					STRESS CYCLES	CRACK GROWTH	LOAD	KQ	G	R	VALI07 MEANINGFUL KIC7		DEF	FRAC	TUPE		
L-W	C	2	1	.454	1,500	14000	-1.0	764	.752	1820.	24300	56.9	.197	00000011	NO	RR	A-30
L-W	C	2	2	.425	1,499	13400	-1.0	455	.681	1537.	18400	33.2	.115	00000011	NO	RR	A-20
L-W	M	2	1	.451	1,497	15200	-1.0	188	.752	1770.	23900	55.0	.188	00000011	NO	RR	A-30
L-W	M	2	2	.452	1,501	14500	-1.0	151	.795	1755.	25700	63.7	.218	00000011	NO	RR	A-30
L-W	F	2	1	.424	1,500	14900	-1.0	171	.786	1455.	24900	59.5	.203	00000011	NO	RR	A-25
L-W	F	2	1	.462	1,497	15100	-1.0	54	.754	1700.	22400	49.9	.172	00000011	NO	RR	A-8
L-W	F	2	2	.467	1,498	13400	-1.0	51	.744	1495.	22000	46.5	.151	00000001	NO	RR	A-10
L-W	F	2	1	.423	1,500	11900	-1.0	77	.725	1540.	20400	40.0	.138	00000011	NO	RR	A-5
L-L	C	2	1	.446	1,499	11400	-1.0	49	.719	1500.	14900	34.5	.130	00000011	NO	RR	A-5
L-L	C	2	2	.443	1,499	10200	-1.0	179	.750	1512.	20500	40.4	.153	00000010	NO	RR	A-5
L-L	C	2	1	.424	1,430	10300	-1.0	151	.742	1485.	20100	39.7	.150	00000001	NO	RR	A-2
L-L	M	2	1	.448	1,500	9100	-1.0	200	.791	1580.	19100	35.3	.132	00000000	YES	RR	A-5
L-L	M	2	2	.449	1,430	10000	-1.0	84	.746	1440.	19200	35.5	.133	00000011	NO	RR	A-5
L-L	M	2	1	.425	1,498	9400	-1.0	451	.697	1500.	14800	33.8	.126	00000001	NO	RR	A-5

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH - IN TWICEFERS.

- C = CENTER.
- F = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION. $KQ = \frac{P \cdot S \cdot Y}{B \cdot W} \cdot (29.5 - 185.5 \cdot \frac{A}{W}) + 655.7 \cdot \frac{A}{W} \cdot (1.0 - 1.012 \cdot \frac{Q}{A}) + 639.9 \cdot \frac{Q}{A} \cdot (1.0 - 1.012 \cdot \frac{Q}{A})$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND. $KQ = \frac{P \cdot S \cdot Y}{B \cdot W} \cdot (1.29 - 4.6 \cdot \frac{A}{W}) + 21.0 \cdot \frac{Q}{A} \cdot (1.0 - 1.012 \cdot \frac{Q}{A}) + 38.7 \cdot \frac{Q}{A} \cdot (1.0 - 1.012 \cdot \frac{Q}{A})$

IF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATE TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

KQ IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = KQ^2 / E$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. ($R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/STLD)^2$ IS LESS THAN B)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. ($R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/STLD)^2$ IS LESS THAN 80)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (RD/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GATED THAN 0.5xKQ FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

REMARKS -

RR OR R3 = ORIGINAL EXTRUDED OR ROLLED SURFACE.

90 OR 91 = 0.020-IN. MACHINED OFF TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SURFACE.

- A = FRACTION OR LIQUE.
- R = PREDOMINANT OR LIQUE.
- C = FULL OR LIQUE.
- N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
- X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

DIR. LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	THICK	WIDTH	FATIGUE CRACKING					AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION					APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE				
				MAXIMUM LOAD	KF	STRESS RATIO	CYCLES X 1000	CRACK LENGTH	LOAD	KD	G	R	VALID? 12345678		MEANINGFUL KIC? 9			
L-T	C	2	1	1.000	1.997	591.	9900	-1.0	92	1.067	4430.	37200	132.7	.637	00000000	YES	0	A-20
L-W	C	2	1	1.000	2.001	591.	10200	-1.0	181	1.085	3570.	30900	91.9	.441	00100010	NO	3	B-55
L-T	M	2	1	1.000	1.999	591.	8700	-1.0	98	.989	5450.	40700	156.5	.718	00000000	YES	0	A-15
L-W	M	2	1	.998	2.000	591.	9500	-1.0	134	1.040	3870.	31100	93.0	.436	00000010	NO	0	A-40
L-W	M	1	1	1.000	2.002	1484.	10000	.1	126	.995	4720.	31800	97.0	.440	00000000	YES	0	A-20
		2	1	1.000	2.002	1484.	10600	.1	132	1.035	4450.	31800	97.4	.442	00000000	YES	0	X-00
L-T	S	2	1	1.000	1.999	502.	8600	-1.0	184	1.076	3500.	30000	86.3	.332	00000010	NO	0	A-30
L-W	S	2	1	1.000	1.999	502.	8800	-1.0	197	1.088	3590.	31300	94.3	.406	00000010	NO	0	A-40
W-L	C	2	1	.500	1.001	200.	9500	-1.0	245	.500	1010.	21400	44.1	.258	00000000	YES	0	A-4
W-L	M	2	1	.500	.999	200.	8700	-1.0	518	.469	1090.	21100	42.8	.247	00000000	YES	0	A-8
		2	1	.500	.999	200.	9500	-1.0	526	.495	995.	20900	42.0	.247	00000000	YES	0	A-10
W-L	M	1	1	1.000	1.996	1484.	10200	.1	146	1.003	3200.	21900	46.1	.266	00000000	YES	0	A-8
		2	1	1.000	1.992	1484.	9800	.1	132	.974	3350.	22100	46.8	.269	00000000	YES	0	A-6
W-L	S	2	1	.500	.999	200.	10900	-1.0	260	.537	930.	22500	48.7	.267	00000010	NO	0	A-8
		2	1	.500	.999	200.	12100	-1.0	249	.566	865.	23200	51.9	.284	00001011	NO	0	A-14
T-L	C	2	1	.251	.499	79.	7700	-1.0	168	.289	225.	17700	30.3	.209	00001000	NO	0	A-0
T-L	C	1	1	1.001	2.002	1484.	9600	.1	122	.965	2985.	19200	35.5	.242	00000000	YES	0	A-2
		2	1	1.000	1.996	1484.	9300	.1	127	.941	3070.	19200	35.5	.243	00000000	YES	0	A-3
T-L	M	2	1	.249	.499	79.	7000	-1.0	133	.274	266.	19000	34.6	.235	00000010	NO	0	A-0
		2	1	.250	.499	79.	6200	-1.0	432	.254	315.	19900	38.0	.259	11000000	NO	0	A-0
T-L	S	2	1	.251	.500	79.	8200	-1.0	482	.298	257.	21400	44.2	.219	00001010	NO	0	A-12
		2	1	.251	.500	79.	6900	-1.0	163	.274	305.	21500	44.3	.219	00000000	YES	0	A-16

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS, ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- F = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE ON SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

- A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.
- B = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.
- C = FULL OBLIQUE.
- N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
- X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION, $K_I = P/\sqrt{B} \sqrt{(A/(R+W)) \cdot (29.6 + 185.5(A/W) + 655.7(A/W)^2 - 1017.0(A/W)^3 + 638.9(A/W)^4)}$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND, $K_I = P/\sqrt{B} \sqrt{(A/(R+W)) \cdot (2.0 + 4.6(A/W) + 21.8(A/W)^2 - 37.6(A/W)^3 + 38.7(A/W)^4)}$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.
CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.
KQ IS CRACK TIP VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.
G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE, $G = KQ^2 / F$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH, $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN B)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT, $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN A0)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED NO PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A0/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 KQ FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

Contrails

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
7075-T73510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

DIR LOC	SPECIMEN TYPE NO.	THICK	WIDTH	FATIGUE CRACKING				AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF						
				MAXIMUM LOAD KF	STRESS RATIO X 1000	CYCLES TO CRACK LENGTH	CRACK LENGTH	LOAD KQ	G	R	VALID? 1234567R	MEANINGFUL KIC?	REM	OF FRACTURE				
L-T	C	2	1	1.001	2.000	502.	7900	-1.0	294	1.030	4560.	36000	124.6	.879	00100000	NO	3	A-25
L-W	C	2	1	.999	1.999	502.	7500	-1.0	218	.992	4630.	34500	114.6	.809	00100000	NO	3	A-20
L-T	M	2	1	1.001	2.000	502.	7400	-1.0	186	.989	4980.	36800	130.0	.841	00100000	NO	3	A-25
L-W	H	2	1	.999	1.998	502.	7900	-1.0	195	1.026	4270.	33700	109.0	.757	00100000	NO	3	A-35
L-W	M	1	1	1.001	1.998	1484.	9300	.1	136	.946	5470.	34400	114.1	.726	00000000	YES	0	A-31
		2	1	1.000	2.001	1484.	9300	.1	153	.950	5280.	33700	106.2	.677	00000000	YES	0	X-*
L-T	S	2	1	1.000	1.998	502.	7800	-1.0	146	1.014	4460.	34400	113.9	.664	00100000	NO	3	A-15
L-W	S	2	1	1.001	1.999	502.	7800	-1.0	149	1.023	4450.	34800	116.2	.729	00100000	NO	3	A-25
W-L	C	2	1	.500	1.000	200.	10100	-1.0	422	.515	1000.	22400	48.0	.387	00000000	YES	0	A- 6
W-L	M	2	1	.500	.999	200.	9200	-1.0	341	.485	1890.	22700	47.4	.359	00000000	YES	0	A-10
		2	1	.500	.999	200.	8800	-1.0	389	.471	1205.	23500	51.1	.402	00000000	YES	0	A-10
W-L	M	1	1	1.001	1.997	1484.	9400	.1	145	.949	3780.	23900	54.8	.415	00000000	YES	0	A- 9
		2	1	1.001	1.996	1484.	9300	.1	136	.946	3775.	23800	54.3	.411	00000000	YES	0	A- 9
W-L	S	2	1	.500	.499	200.	8600	-1.0	264	.465	1285.	24600	58.2	.423	00000000	YES	0	A-10
		2	1	.500	.999	200.	8800	-1.0	283	.470	1255.	24400	57.3	.417	00000000	YES	0	A-18
T-L	C	2	1	.251	.500	39.	9700	-1.0	354	.319	103.	10100	9.9	.088	00001001	NO	0	A- 0
T-L	C	2	A	.250	.501	39.	6300	-1.0	74	.261	298.	19100	35.5	.313	11000000	NO	0	A-12
T-L	C	1	1	1.001	2.002	1484.	9300	.1	150	.944	3330.	20800	41.5	.360	00000000	YES	0	A- 7
		2	1	1.001	2.002	1484.	9100	.1	114	.929	3225.	19700	37.4	.324	00000000	YES	0	A- 6
T-L	M	2	1	.250	.499	39.	7700	-1.0	119	.288	245.	19200	35.5	.303	11001000	NO	0	A- 0
		2	1	.250	.499	39.	7400	-1.0	150	.281	255.	19100	35.2	.300	11001000	NO	0	A- 0
T-L	S	2	1	.251	.499	39.	7100	-1.0	131	.276	333.	24000	55.4	.382	11000010	NO	0	A-16
		2	1	.251	.499	39.	7600	-1.0	116	.288	316.	24600	58.3	.402	11001010	NO	0	A-20

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS; ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- F = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT ORLIQUE.

- A = FRACTION ORLIQUE.
- B = PREDOMINANT ORLIQUE.
- C = FULL ORLIQUE.
- N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
- X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION, $K0 = \rho0 \sqrt{0.1(A)/(4BW)} * (29.6 - 185.5(A/W) + 655.7(A/W)**2 - 1017.0(A/W)**3 + 638.9(A/W)**4)$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND, $K0 = \rho0 \sqrt{0.1(A)/(4BW)} * (5/W * 12.9 - 4.4(A/W) + 21.8(A/W)**2 - 37.6(A/W)**3 + 38.7(A/W)**4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

K0 IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = K0**2 / F$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(R = 2.5*(K0/SYLD)**2$ IS LESS THAN B)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(R = 2.5*(K0/SYLD)**2$ IS LESS THAN AO)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED 80 PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (AO/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN $0.5*K0$ FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

Contrails

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
 X7080-T7F42 FATIQUED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 SAMPLE NUMBER 3407320

DIR LOC	SPECIMEN		FATIGUE CRACKING							AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION				APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE					
	TYPE	NO.	THICK	WIDTH	MAXIMUM LOAD	KF	STRESS RATIO	CYCLES X 1000	CRACK LENGTH	LOAD	KQ	G	R		VALID? MEANINGFUL	KIC? KIC7	RFM		
L-T	C	2	1	1.001	2.001	502.	7100	-1.0	144	.967	5850.	41400	164.9	1.050	11100000	NO	1	A-30	
L-W	C	2	1	1.001	2.001	502.	7800	-1.0	76	1.019	4880.	37800	137.2	.874	00000000	YES	0	R-60	
L-7	M	2	1	1.000	2.001	502.	7500	-1.0	90	.999	5430.	40700	159.5	1.012	11100000	NO	1	A-25	
L-W	M	2	1	1.001	2.001	502.	7900	-1.0	86	1.031	4590.	36300	126.4	.810	00100000	NO	1	A-40	
L-7	S	2	1	1.001	2.001	502.	8200	-1.0	74	1.051	4480.	36600	128.7	.805	00100010	NO	3	A-25	
L-W	S	2	1	1.001	2.001	502.	8100	-1.0	98	1.059	4310.	35600	122.1	.785	00100010	NO	3	A-45	
W-L	C	2	1	.501	.877	200.	12300	-1.0	411	.453	998.	27700	71.1	.529	11000000	NO	0	A- 6	
W-L	M	2	1	.501	.877	200.	11700	-1.0	369	.440	980.	25500	67.4	.456	01000000	NO	0	A-15	
				.501	.877	200.	11600	-1.0	440	.438	1030.	26500	67.6	.495	01000000	NO	0	A-12	
W-L	S	2	1	.501	.877	200.	12900	-1.0	229	.465	1010.	28900	80.1	.576	11000000	NO	0	A-25	
				.501	.877	200.	13900	-1.0	273	.485	950.	29300	82.8	.596	11100000	NO	3	A-28	
T-L	C	2	1	.252	.500	19.	5700	-1.0	82	.245	423.	24500	57.8	.476	11000000	NO	0	A- 4	
T-L	C	1	7	1.000	2.000	1130.	7600	.1	85	.997	3380.	22900	50.8	.407	00000000	YES	0	A- 3	
				9	1.000	2.000	1130.	7600	.1	82	.990	3490.	23400	52.9	.420	00000000	YES	0	A- 2
T-L	M	2	1	.252	.500	19.	6100	-1.0	51	.261	407.	26200	66.1	.529	11000000	NO	0	A- 4	
				.252	.500	19.	6100	-1.0	57	.255	367.	22700	49.4	.395	11000000	NO	0	A- 0	
T-L	S	2	1	.250	.499	19.	6900	-1.0	71	.271	399.	27900	74.9	.542	11000000	NO	0	A-30	
				.248	.500	19.	8600	-1.0	58	.303	285.	25000	60.1	.435	11101000	NO	1	A-25	

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

- C = CENTER.
- F = EDGE.
- M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE.
- S = SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

- A = FRACTION OBLIQUE.
- R = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE.
- C = FULL OBLIQUE.
- N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED.
- K = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

- 1 = COMPACT TENSION. $KQ = P0 \cdot \sqrt{A} / (B \cdot W) \cdot (29.6 - 185.5 \cdot (A/W) + 855.7 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 1017.0 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 638.9 \cdot (A/W)^4)$
- 2 = NOTCH BEND. $KQ = P0 \cdot \sqrt{A} / (B \cdot W) \cdot (2.9 - 4.6 \cdot (A/W) + 21.8 \cdot (A/W)^2 - 37.6 \cdot (A/W)^3 + 38.1 \cdot (A/W)^4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.
 CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.
 KQ IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS. KIC.
 G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE. $G = KQ^2 / F$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN 81
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT. $(R = 2.5 \cdot (KQ/SYLD)^2)$ IS LESS THAN 401
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION. TEST FAILED TO PERFORM OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5 * D FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

Contrails

RESULTS OF FRACTURE TOUGHNESS TESTS
 T17A-TA510 EXTRUDED RAH 3.500 IN. THICK
 SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

DIR	KDC	SPECIMEN		FATIGUE CRACKING				AT TWO PER CENT CRACK EXTENSION					APPEARANCE					
		TYPE NO.	THICK	WIDTH	MAXIMUM LOAD	KF	STRESS CYCLES	CRACK RATIO	K	1000	LENGTH	LOAD	KQ	G	R	VALID? MEANINGFUL	KIC?	RPM
L-T	C	2	1	1.000	2.000	502.	8700	-1.0	302	1.045	3000.	26000	65.0	.290	00100010	NO	3	A-5
L-W	C	2	1	1.000	2.000	502.	8100	-1.0	170	1.045	3130.	25400	61.8	.275	00000010	NO	0	A-10
L-T	M	2	1	1.001	1.996	502.	8600	-1.0	273	1.078	3210.	27600	73.4	.295	00000010	NO	0	A-5
L-W	M	2	1	1.001	1.996	502.	8800	-1.0	273	1.089	2520.	22100	47.0	.201	00000010	NO	0	A-5
L-W	M	1	1	.999	2.002	1130.	8100	.1	72	1.037	3440.	24700	59.2	.251	00000000	YES	0	A-8
			2	1.000	2.002	1130.	8500	.1	70	1.068	3390.	25400	62.6	.266	00000000	YES	0	A-12
L-T	S	2	1	1.001	1.999	502.	7800	-1.0	117	1.018	2490.	19300	35.7	.120	00000010	NO	0	A-5
L-W	S	2	1	1.001	2.000	502.	8200	-1.0	165	1.053	2430.	19900	38.1	.156	00000010	NO	0	A-5
W-L	C	2	1	.500	.999	200.	8600	-1.0	476	.464	835.	15900	24.4	.137	00000011	NO	0	A-2
W-L	M	2	1	.500	.999	200.	9100	-1.0	491	.481	790.	15900	24.3	.132	00000011	NO	0	A-2
			2	.500	.999	200.	8500	-1.0	503	.461	870.	16500	26.0	.141	00000001	NO	0	A-2
W-L	M	1	1	1.000	1.999	1130.	8000	.1	45	1.030	2480.	17700	30.2	.143	00000000	YES	0	A-0
			2	1.001	2.001	1130.	8100	.1	42	1.041	2540.	18300	32.6	.175	00000000	YES	0	A-2
W-L	S	2	1	.500	.999	200.	10100	-1.0	225	.515	735.	16500	26.1	.132	00000011	NO	0	A-4
			2	.500	1.000	200.	10500	-1.0	208	.527	700.	16300	25.6	.130	00000011	NO	0	A-4
T-L	C	2	1	.251	.500	39.	8500	-1.0	70	.303	163.	14100	19.2	.129	00101001	NO	3	A-0
T-L	C	1	7	1.001	2.002	1130.	7600	.1	71	.997	2130.	14400	20.0	.137	00000001	NO	0	A-0
			8	.998	2.003	1130.	7600	.1	58	.994	2150.	14500	20.3	.135	00000001	NO	0	A-0
T-L	M	2	1	.248	.499	39.	7900	-1.0	101	.290	152.	12200	14.4	.089	00101011	NO	3	A-0
			2	.250	.499	39.	7700	-1.0	111	.288	192.	15000	21.8	.135	00001011	NO	0	A-4
T-L	S	2	1	.250	.501	39.	9800	-1.0	78	.719	118.	11600	12.9	.055	00001001	NO	0	A-0
			2	.250	.499	39.	8000	-1.0	54	.297	178.	14500	20.2	.087	00001001	NO	0	A-0

ALL LOADS IN POUNDS, ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

LOCATION IN THE WIDTH OR THICKNESS.

C = CENTER,
 F = EDGE,
 M = MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTER AND EDGE OR SURFACE,
 S = SURFACE.

APPEARANCE OF FRACTURE - PERCENT OBLIQUE.

A = FRACTION OBLIQUE,
 R = PREDOMINANT OBLIQUE,
 C = FULL OBLIQUE,
 N = APPEARANCE NOT RECORDED,
 X = CRACK PROPAGATED OUT OF PLANE.

TYPE OF SPECIMEN AND STRESS INTENSITY FORMULA.

1 = COMPACT TENSION, $KQ = PD\sqrt{SQR}(A)/(R\sqrt{W}) * (29.6 - 185.5*(A/W) + 655.7*(A/W)**2 - 1017.0*(A/W)**3 + 638.9*(A/W)**4)$
 2 = NOTCH BEND, $KQ = PD\sqrt{SQR}(A)/(R\sqrt{W}) * (5/W * (2.9 - 4.6*(A/W) + 21.8*(A/W)**2 - 37.6*(A/W)**3 + 38.7*(A/W)**4)$

KF IS MAXIMUM STRESS-INTENSITY FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

CYCLES INDICATES TOTAL CYCLES TO INITIATE AND PROPAGATE THE FATIGUE CRACK.

KQ IS CANDIDATE VALUE OF PLANE-STRAIN FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, KIC.

G IS STRAIN-ENERGY RELEASE RATE, $G = KQ**2 / E$

VALID - ALL ZEROS INDICATES A VALID TEST. TESTS MAY BE INVALID FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

- 1 = SPECIMEN NOT THICK ENOUGH, $(R = 2.5*(KQ/SYLD)**2)$ IS LESS THAN B)
- 2 = FATIGUE CRACK TOO SHORT, $(R = 2.5*(KQ/SYLD)**2)$ IS LESS THAN A0)
- 3 = EXCESSIVE YIELDING BEFORE CRACK EXTENSION, TEST FAILED TO PER CENT OFFSET CRITERION. (SAME AS REMARK 3.)
- 4 = FATIGUE CRACK INCLINED 10 OR MORE DEGREES TO THE CENTER PLANE OF THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 5.)
- 5 = CRACK LENGTH / WIDTH (A0/W) NOT BETWEEN 0.45 AND 0.55.
- 6 = FATIGUE CRACK NOT EXTENDED FAR ENOUGH FROM THE MACHINED NOTCH. (SAME AS REMARK 7.)
- 7 = FATIGUE CRACK FRONT DEVIATED FROM STRAIGHTNESS BY MORE THAN THE ALLOWED AMOUNT.
- 8 = KF GREATER THAN 0.5*KQ FOR LAST STEP OF FATIGUE CRACKING.

APPENDIX II

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7080-T7E41 PLATE .500 IN. THICK
 C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
 ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 343250

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			REGAN	TEST				
.5	13	2485	14	5026A	67000.	7.7000	4	
	1	2490	22	4256A	60000.	1.3640	5	
	20	2485	20	5286A	57000.	2.4770	5	
	11	248A	20	5016A	56000.	4.2480	5	
	19	2490	20	5226A	55000.	5.6696	6	
	4	2491	22	4256A	54000.	9.223A	6	
	16	2483	22	5066A	52000.	1.0202	7	
	1A	2487	22	2146A	48000.	8.4387	6	
	5A	2480	22	2196A	46000.	1.0237	7	
	.0	14	2487	14	5026A	67000.	7.6000	3
		2	2491	14	4256A	60000.	2.7700	4
		3	2496	14	4256A	50000.	7.5500	4
		12	2476	14	5016A	44000.	4.8430	5
		9	2480	14	4306A	40000.	3.2667	6
		17	2485	20	5176A	37000.	5.2564	6
		21	2480	20	5296A	36000.	5.8420	6
		1A	2494	14	5206A	35000.	1.0180	7
		2A	2489	14	2216A	32000.	1.8635	7
		2B	2489	17	2216A	30000.	1.1996	7
	-1.0	8	2486	14	4306A	60000.	3.0000	2
15		2493	14	5026A	55000.	1.8000	3	
7		2493	14	4266A	50000.	8.5000	3	
5		2492	14	4256A	40000.	4.1400	4	
23		2480	20	6056A	34000.	5.6000	4	
6		2480	14	4256A	30000.	1.4610	5	
10		2480	14	4306A	25000.	5.5540	5	
24		2489	22	6056A	22000.	7.1070	6	
3A		2490	13	2146A	20500.	1.3051	6	
22		2488	18	5296A	18000.	1.5242	7	
4A	2489	13	2206A	18000.	7.2380	6		
4A	2489	13	2156A	16000.	1.2191	7		

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
 A1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED. SPECIMEN TESTED PREVIOUSLY AT 30000 PSI FOR 11,996,000 CYCLES.
 91 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED. SPECIMEN TESTED PREVIOUSLY AT 16000 PSI FOR 12,191,000 CYCLES.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 7178-T6S1 PLATE .500 IN. THICK
 C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
 ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340457

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			REGAN	TEST				
.5	22	2495	13	6056A	87000.	2.3700	4	
	17	2495	14	5026A	85000.	3.5900	4	
	11	2495	14	4296A	80000.	5.5300	4	
	31	3004	14	111467	70000.	2.1730	5	
	25	2497	13	6066A	65000.	1.2460	5	
	21	249A	20	5206A	60000.	1.4472	6	
	32	3000	14	111467	60000.	4.8310	5	
	13	2502	20	5026A	57000.	3.2417	6	
	1	2485	20	4266A	56000.	4.9229	6	
	18	2489	20	5106A	54000.	7.7730	6	
	34	3001	22	112067	54000.	8.9020	6	
	35	3003	22	112867	54000.	7.5710	5	
	33	3003	14	111467	52000.	1.2270	7	
	.0	23	2490	13	6056A	87000.	4.7000	3
		2	248A	14	4296A	80000.	1.2900	4
		3	2493	14	4296A	70000.	2.5900	4
		6	2486	14	4296A	60000.	4.7500	4
		37	3005	22	111367	50000.	1.0940	5
		4	2495	20	4296A	44000.	3.0260	5
		12	2494	20	5016A	41000.	3.6780	5
36		3005	22	111367	40000.	2.1202	6	
26		2495	13	6066A	38000.	9.5300	5	
8		2497	20	4296A	36000.	3.6516	6	
39		3004	22	111467	34000.	7.7346	6	
14		2492	1A	5026A	32000.	8.8132	6	
19		2490	1A	5066A	31000.	9.3471	6	
40		3011	14	112767	31000.	9.4097	6	
20		249A	18	5136A	30000.	1.1153	7	
27		2493	19	6076A	28000.	1.3715	7	
-1.0		24	2502	13	6056A	76000.	1.2000	3
		16	2495	14	5026A	70000.	3.2000	3
		10	2495	14	4296A	60000.	1.0800	4
		7	248A	14	4296A	50000.	2.5300	4
	41	3005	14	111467	40000.	1.3140	5	
	5	2499	1A	4296A	34000.	2.2010	5	
	9	248A	19	4296A	31000.	1.3660	5	
	42	3004	14	112067	30000.	1.8579	6	
	28	249A	22	6114A	27000.	1.2179	6	
	43	3006	14	112167	25000.	2.4509	6	
15	2490	22	5026A	23000.	5.6411	6		
44	3003	14	112267	21000.	1.2260	7		

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
 4 = SPECIMEN FAILED AT SPLIT RING OR IN FILLET.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7080-T7E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 343250

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			TEST	MAXIMUM				
.5	18	.2084	19	12468	68000.	4.8300	4 1	
	19	.2084	20	12568	64000.	7.1500	4 1	
	3	.2087	18	101847	60000.	1.7760	5 1	
	12	.2090	18	112147	54000.	5.9590	5 1	
	14	.2094	22	121847	53000.	2.1200	5 1	
	13	.2090	18	112247	52000.	9.6411	6 1	
	5	.2088	18	102047	50000.	9.7534	6 1	
	25	.2085	14	31148	50000.	8.5910	6 1	
	.0	23	.2088	18	30168	69000.	.5000	0 1
		20	.3000	20	12568	68000.	4.9000	3 1
		21	.2085	20	12568	64000.	9.9000	3 1
		1	.2087	18	101847	60000.	1.8500	4 1
		2	.2092	18	101847	50000.	5.5600	4 1
		24	.2084	18	30148	45000.	1.4650	5 1
4		.2093	18	101947	40000.	2.3180	5 1	
11		.2092	22	110647	37000.	3.0010	5 1	
30		.2087	14	32268	35000.	3.0300	6 1	
6		.2088	22	102547	34000.	8.7680	6 1	
28		.2097	19	31848	32000.	9.7102	6 1	
9		.2091	14	111367	32000.	9.8850	6 1	
-1.0		29	.2080	14	31848	55000.	3.7000	3 1
		22	.2082	20	12468	50000.	2.2000	3 1
	26	.2084	14	30448	45000.	1.6700	4 1	
	7	.2089	18	102547	40000.	3.0900	4 1	
	27	.2083	14	31848	35000.	1.1280	5 1	
	8	.3000	18	102547	30000.	1.5900	5 1	
	17	.2088	22	10168	26000.	3.4900	5 1	
	10	.2087	18	102647	24000.	2.9570	5 1	
	15	.2086	22	121167	22000.	3.6081	6 1	
	14	.2080	22	112947	20000.	1.1542	7 0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7080-T7E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 343259

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			TEST	MAXIMUM				
.5	20	.2087	20	12468	68000.	3.7600	4 1	
	19	.2094	20	12468	64000.	6.8900	4 1	
	3	.2090	18	101847	60000.	9.3400	4 1	
	16	.2084	18	10168	54000.	2.4700	5 1	
	18	.2086	20	12268	52000.	5.0630	5 1	
	6	.2098	20	102647	50000.	4.3560	5 1	
	30	.2080	13	32568	48000.	7.4700	5 1	
	13	.2094	14	112447	46000.	4.2197	6 1	
	9	.2085	18	102747	44000.	1.9196	7 0	
	.0	22	.2084	20	12468	68000.	5.5000	3 1
		23	.2087	20	12468	64000.	8.6000	3 1
		1	.2097	18	101847	60000.	1.1900	4 1
		2	.2090	18	101847	50000.	4.8200	4 1
		24	.2085	14	30668	45000.	8.3700	4 1
4		.2091	18	101947	40000.	1.0370	5 1	
10		.2097	22	110647	36000.	9.8350	5 1	
29		.2097	19	32568	35000.	6.4934	6 1	
7		.2085	16	102647	34000.	7.0345	6 1	
15		.2080	15	10168	32000.	9.4437	6 1	
28		.2085	15	31848	32000.	1.1880	7 0	
-1.0		26	.2084	13	31848	55000.	2.2000	3 1
		21	.2084	20	12468	50000.	1.3000	3 1
		25	.2085	13	30668	45000.	1.3900	4 1
	5	.2087	18	102547	40000.	1.8400	4 1	
	27	.2090	14	31848	35000.	6.5800	4 1	
	8	.2087	18	102647	30000.	8.0300	4 1	
	17	.2087	22	10168	26000.	4.5100	5 1	
	11	.2085	14	111167	24000.	1.0244	6 1	
	14	.2080	22	121167	22000.	6.1710	6 1	
	12	.2084	13	111747	20000.	1.6177	7 1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-T651 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			TEST	BEGAN					
.5	36	.2497	13	3156A	90000.	2.3900	4	1	
	35	.249A	13	3146A	80000.	3.8300	4	1	
	33	.2492	13	3146A	90000.	6.8800	4	1	
	28	.3004	13	3156A	70000.	6.4900	4	1	
	6	.3004	14	100467	70000.	5.9900	4	1	
	17	.3010	20	121967	64000.	1.1560	5	1	
	4	.300A	18	100367	60000.	1.7890	5	1	
	18	.3007	20	121967	58000.	2.1510	5	1	
	16	.3010	22	110767	56000.	9.6410	5	1	
	10	.3000	18	100967	54000.	1.1431	7	0	
	5	.3008	18	100367	50000.	1.2763	7	0	
	.0	34	.2492	13	3146A	86000.	5.6000	3	1
		32	.2493	13	3146A	80000.	1.3600	4	1
		23	.3001	18	3016A	70000.	1.8500	4	1
		1	.3012	18	100367	60000.	2.0900	4	1
		3	.3004	18	100367	50000.	4.4900	4	1
		19	.3001	22	121967	45000.	2.0530	4	1
		2	.3006	16	100367	40000.	8.0360	5	1
21		.3010	20	122167	38000.	4.8099	6	1	
11		.3002	16	101267	36000.	4.6401	6	1	
26		.3004	16	122767	34000.	2.5787	6	1	
13		.3005	16	101667	34000.	7.5478	6	1	
-1.0		31	.2497	13	3146A	80000.	6.0000	2	1
	25	.3010	18	3016A	70000.	1.3000	3	1	
	24	.3003	18	3016A	60000.	6.0900	3	1	
	9	.2996	14	100567	50000.	2.2900	4	1	
	6	.3014	14	100467	40000.	5.9800	4	1	
	12	.2993	14	101667	34000.	1.3740	5	1	
	20	.3003	22	122067	32000.	1.5340	5	1	
	27	.3007	19	122867	30000.	1.7300	5	1	
	A	.3009	14	100467	30000.	6.2660	5	1	
	22	.3006	22	122067	28000.	3.4490	5	1	
	14	.3008	13	102767	26000.	3.2894	6	1	
	15	.299A	13	110667	24000.	7.9614	6	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-T651 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			TEST	BEGAN					
.5	35	.2494	13	3156A	96000.	1.2700	4	1	
	33	.2497	13	3146A	80000.	3.3600	4	1	
	5	.3009	14	100467	70000.	6.6300	4	1	
	36	.2505	13	3156A	70000.	1.2890	5	1	
	25	.3010	20	122667	64000.	1.4620	5	1	
	3	.3009	14	100367	60000.	2.9300	5	1	
	20	.3007	20	122067	58000.	2.4630	5	1	
	27	.3002	20	122267	56000.	4.5720	5	1	
	14	.3004	17	102467	54000.	1.1174	6	1	
	18	.3006	20	110767	52000.	1.3193	7	0	
	15	.299A	20	102767	50000.	2.3397	7	0	
	26	.3010	22	122067	45000.	1.1740	7	0	
	.0	34	.2496	13	3146A	86000.	4.5000	3	1
		32	.2499	13	3146A	80000.	7.2000	3	1
		23	.3011	18	3016A	70000.	1.2200	4	1
		1	.3007	18	100367	60000.	2.3200	4	1
		2	.3000	18	100367	50000.	3.0600	4	1
		21	.3007	22	122067	45000.	2.1650	5	1
28		.3009	20	122767	40000.	1.6374	7	1	
4		.3004	16	100467	40000.	1.9360	5	1	
22		.2992	13	122167	38000.	3.5264	6	1	
13		.3005	16	110267	37000.	1.0994	7	0	
11		.3010	14	101767	36000.	9.1483	6	4	
7		.3007	16	00467	34000.	7.7473	6	1	
-1.0	31	.2497	13	3146A	80000.	5.0000	2	1	
	25	.3012	13	3146A	70000.	3.6000	3	1	
	24	.3008	18	3016A	60000.	5.3000	3	1	
	A	.3005	14	100567	50000.	1.7100	4	1	
	6	.3010	14	100467	40000.	5.9800	4	1	
	10	.2999	14	101667	34000.	2.3490	5	1	
	12	.2997	14	102467	32000.	3.0520	5	1	
	29	.3006	19	122867	30000.	5.7800	5	1	
	9	.3007	14	101267	30000.	5.3735	6	1	
	16	.3003	13	103067	28000.	3.2060	6	1	
	30	.3006	18	122967	26000.	1.1112	7	0	
	17	.3005	13	110267	25000.	4.0049	6	1	
	19	.3005	13	111167	22000.	1.1065	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.
4 = SPECIMEN FAILED AT SPLIT RING OR IN FILLET.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-17E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, LT DIRECTION, KT = 3.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 343250

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE CYCLES	X	M	REMARKS
.5	26	.2530	19	31148	67500	3,0000		3	1
	18	.2530	13	12468	50000	1,9600		4	1
	17	.2530	13	12468	40000	6,7700		4	1
	27	.2541	18	31848	35000	6,4600		4	1
	3	.2520	21	110267	30000	8,4300		4	1
	8	.2520	17	110267	25000	2,6000		5	1
	14	.2535	13	121267	23000	7,1800		5	1
	24	.2538	14	20568	22500	6,6410		5	1
	10	.2543	13	121147	22000	1,0285		7	0
.0	28	.2542	14	31948	50000	2,5000		3	1
	19	.2537	13	12468	40000	4,6000		3	1
	25	.2547	14	30668	35000	3,9000		3	1
	20	.2538	13	12468	30000	2,9000		4	1
	7	.2530	17	110267	25000	3,9500		4	1
	1	.2544	21	103047	20000	1,3050		5	1
	22	.2538	18	32068	17000	2,2420		5	1
	2	.2542	21	110367	15000	1,4700		5	1
	10	.2524	18	32168	15000	4,0670		5	1
	15	.2538	13	122667	14000	1,3377		6	1
9	.2540	14	120267	13000	1,2606		7	0	
-1.0	6	.2544	14	32068	50000	5,0000		2	1
	21	.2534	13	12468	30000	7,8000		3	1
	4	.2549	17	110267	20000	1,2500		4	1
	5	.2543	17	110267	15000	4,5800		4	1
	11	.2539	21	121267	12000	1,1820		5	1
	12	.2544	21	121267	10000	6,7620		5	1
	16	.2535	14	11968	9000	7,8260		5	1
	13	.2554	21	121367	8000	1,0313		7	0
	29	.2541	14	31868	4000	1,3000		3	1

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-17E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, LT DIRECTION, KT = 3.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 343250

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE CYCLES	X	M	REMARKS
.5	21	.2546	13	12868	50000	2,1100		4	1
	20	.2534	13	12468	40000	5,7800		4	1
	30	.2547	18	31968	35000	6,0500		4	1
	3	.2551	21	110267	30000	9,1300		4	1
	4	.2558	17	110267	25000	2,2200		5	1
	17	.2545	13	121967	23000	5,3890		5	1
	27	.2751	14	20248	22500	8,2400		5	1
	9	.2537	13	120567	22000	1,1474		7	0
	A	.2534	13	113067	21000	1,2088		7	0
.0	10	.2532	14	120667	46000	7,9000		3	1
	23	.2551	13	12468	40000	5,2000		3	1
	28	.2532	14	30668	35000	1,0400		4	1
	22	.2540	13	12468	30000	1,6000		4	1
	7	.2552	17	110267	25000	2,3000		4	1
	1	.2541	21	103047	20000	6,4400		4	1
	29	.2570	14	31868	17000	2,5800		5	1
	2	.2554	21	103047	15000	1,5360		5	1
	18	.2525	17	11968	14000	1,7560		6	1
	11	.2540	14	120667	13000	3,2404		6	1
15	.2538	14	121367	11500	1,0031		7	0	
-1.0	24	.2529	13	12468	30000	4,3000		3	1
	5	.2541	17	110267	20000	1,0100		4	1
	6	.2534	17	110267	15000	3,4500		4	1
	12	.2547	21	121267	12000	1,4010		5	1
	13	.2544	21	121267	10000	1,3230		5	1
	19	.2535	17	12268	9000	4,2910		5	1
	14	.2532	17	121367	8000	3,1467		6	1
	25	.2549	17	12468	7000	1,1697		7	0
	16	.2528	21	122667	7000	2,5438		6	1

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OP STRESS CYCLING
717A-T651 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION. L DIPECTION. KT = 3.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE X10	REMARKS	
			TFST	REFGN					
.5	14	.2517	14	101667	35000.	5.5100	4	1	
	6	.2514	14	100567	30000.	1.2830	5	1	
	11	.2517	17	101067	27000.	1.5850	5	1	
	7	.2514	14	100567	25000.	1.1928	7	0	
	23	.2523	13	122067	25000.	4.0510	5	1	
	29	.2515	21	122867	24000.	1.0174	7	0	
	18	.2515	21	103167	23000.	3.2160	5	1	
	12	.2521	17	103668	23000.	3.9821	6	1	
	22	.2515	17	122067	22000.	1.5648	7	0	
	21	.2524	14	120167	21000.	1.0361	7	0	
	5	.2520	17	100267	20000.	1.5496	7	0	
	.0	26	.2525	17	11768	35000.	6.8000	3	1
		13	.2517	21	101067	25000.	2.6200	4	1
		24	.2522	14	122067	22000.	1.2070	5	1
		1	.2518	21	92267	20000.	1.5210	5	1
		28	.2519	17	122867	19000.	2.6370	5	1
		25	.2521	14	122067	19000.	4.5300	5	1
30		.2520	17	122867	18000.	1.2954	7	0	
17		.2513	21	103167	18000.	1.4230	5	1	
2		.2517	21	92267	16000.	3.3040	5	1	
3		.2524	21	92267	14000.	6.3530	5	1	
-1.0	20	.2502	17	112067	13000.	1.2799	7	0	
	4	.2518	21	92567	12000.	1.5378	7	0	
	8	.2510	21	100967	20000.	8.2000	3	1	
	9	.2515	21	100967	15000.	4.5500	4	1	
	16	.2519	14	10468	13000.	4.4580	5	1	
	15	.2512	21	101867	12000.	1.2993	6	1	
	27	.2524	21	122167	11000.	2.0310	5	1	
	10	.2517	21	101667	10000.	3.9494	6	1	
	19	.2528	17	111067	8500.	1.5783	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TFST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TFST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OP STRESS CYCLING
717A-T651 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION. LT DIPECTION. KT = 3.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE X10	REMARKS	
			TFST	REFGN					
.5	28	.2519	22	20168	45000.	1.3900	4	1	
	9	.2520	14	101467	35000.	5.4400	4	1	
	3	.2524	14	100567	30000.	8.9500	4	1	
	6	.2526	17	100967	27000.	2.8290	5	1	
	12	.2515	20	102567	25000.	4.4740	5	1	
	24	.2523	14	10568	24000.	5.5153	6	1	
	25	.2525	13	10868	23000.	2.5391	7	0	
	13	.2520	20	102567	23000.	2.8720	5	1	
	14	.2518	21	102767	22000.	5.9100	5	1	
	17	.2520	13	112467	21000.	1.4676	7	0	
	15	.2526	17	103067	20000.	1.5636	7	0	
	.0	26	.2527	14	11768	45000.	4.0000	3	1
		27	.2524	14	11768	33000.	1.1600	4	1
		7	.2521	25	100967	25000.	2.2400	4	1
		18	.2517	14	122067	22000.	8.8600	4	1
1		.2519	21	100267	20000.	1.7330	5	1	
16		.2517	21	103167	19000.	1.4800	5	1	
20		.2524	21	10468	19000.	1.4230	5	1	
8		.2520	21	101067	18000.	1.2776	7	0	
22		.2525	21	10468	18000.	3.1954	6	1	
2		.2519	21	100267	16000.	1.5234	7	0	
-1.0	30	.2522	14	20268	35000.	3.0000	3	1	
	4	.2519	21	100967	20000.	8.8000	3	1	
	5	.2521	21	100967	15000.	7.8800	4	1	
	21	.2527	14	10468	14000.	3.2560	5	1	
	23	.2519	14	10568	13000.	1.7530	5	1	
	10	.2518	21	101967	12000.	3.0360	5	1	
	19	.2507	21	122167	11000.	1.3522	6	1	
	11	.2509	21	101967	10000.	8.4943	6	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TFST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TFST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-T7E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, 1 DIRECTION, KT # 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 343259

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFESPAN	REMARKS		
			TEST BEGAN	TEST ENDED						
.5	22	.3004	19	3116A	35000.	1,6400	4	1		
	3	.3031	14	120567	25000.	6,4100	4	1		
	4	.3010	14	120567	20000.	3,3330	5	1		
	13	.298A	14	1174A	17500.	3,5560	5	1		
	7	.2995	13	121567	15000.	8,2390	5	1		
	20	.3001	17	3066A	14000.	4,6840	5	1		
	14	.3010	14	1226A	13000.	1,055A	7	0		
	19	.3009	17	3016A	12000.	9,3320	5	1		
	29	.2996	21	3276A	11000.	1,2255	6	1		
	30	.3006	21	4056A	10000.	1,3060	6	1		
	.0	24	.3023	19	3116A	30000.	4,1000	3	1	
		23	.2999	19	3116A	25000.	7,1000	3	1	
		1	.299A	17	110967	20000.	1,7700	4	1	
		2	.3010	17	110967	15000.	7,8500	4	1	
		9	.2998	17	121867	13000.	2,666A	6	1	
		10	.3007	14	122167	12000.	2,2570	5	1	
		16	.3000	21	1256A	11000.	1,9024	6	1	
		15	.2995	17	1236A	10000.	2,9420	5	1	
		17	.2999	21	1266A	10000.	5,8280	5	1	
		21	.3003	17	3066A	9000.	4,2390	5	1	
		27	.3014	21	3216A	8500.	3,2835	6	1	
		2A	.3017	17	3266A	8000.	1,8197	6	1	
		25	.3005	17	3276A	7500.	1,1087	7	0	
		-1.0	26	.3006	17	3126A	20000.	9,6000	3	1
			5	.3030	21	121267	15000.	2,0800	4	1
	8		.3007	17	121867	12000.	8,8600	4	1	
	6		.3004	17	121567	10000.	2,4050	5	1	
	11		.3009	17	1126A	8000.	1,4289	6	1	
	12		.3011	21	1186A	6500.	1,2387	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-T7E41 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION, 1 DIRECTION, KT # 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 343259

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFESPAN	REMARKS	
			TEST BEGAN	TEST ENDED					
.5	27	.2996	13	4096A	45000.	1,9100	4	1	
	1A	.2987	19	3116A	35000.	1,7900	4	1	
	5	.3001	13	1236A	25000.	1,2440	5	1	
	3	.3003	21	121167	20000.	1,2700	5	1	
	12	.2990	14	2026A	17500.	2,1270	5	1	
	8	.3004	14	122167	15000.	2,3177	6	1	
	16	.298A	17	3066A	14000.	8,3380	5	1	
	9	.3001	14	122267	13000.	1,452A	6	1	
	17	.2994	17	3086A	12000.	1,1603	6	1	
	25	.2999	21	3286A	11000.	1,5771	6	1	
	26	.3009	21	3296A	10000.	1,1063	7	0	
	.0	28	.2995	13	4096A	40000.	3,0000	3	1
		20	.3003	19	3116A	30000.	4,8000	3	1
		19	.3002	19	3116A	25000.	7,4000	3	1
		1	.3003	17	110967	20000.	2,4600	4	1
2		.3000	21	121167	15000.	6,7900	4	1	
30		.3009	13	4116A	13000.	1,3030	5	1	
11		.3002	17	1236A	12000.	2,0620	5	1	
22		.2984	17	3126A	11000.	3,6220	5	1	
15		.2997	17	2056A	10000.	6,2450	5	1	
24		.3000	21	3266A	9000.	1,3446	6	1	
23		.3005	17	3216A	8500.	1,0897	7	0	
-1.0		29	.3002	13	4106A	30000.	3,7000	3	1
		13	.298A	21	4036A	20000.	1,2800	4	1
		4	.3000	21	121267	15000.	2,4700	4	1
		7	.2999	17	121867	12000.	1,0390	5	1
	6	.3008	17	121567	10000.	3,4610	5	1	
	10	.2992	21	1176A	8000.	1,5490	6	1	
	21	.2999	17	3126A	6500.	1,0022	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717a-T451 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION. LT DIRECTION. KT # 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			NO.	TIME				
.5	27	2979	14	11768	50000.	4.5000	3	
	26	2986	14	11768	40000.	1.3200	4	
	3	2974	14	101067	30000.	3.1900	4	
	4	2992	14	101067	25000.	7.2100	4	
	5	2983	14	101067	20000.	2.5510	5	
	8	2991	17	101367	18000.	4.0350	5	
	18	2972	21	121167	17000.	2.1740	5	
	21	2974	14	10368	17000.	1.1916	6	
	14	2984	21	112067	16000.	1.0258	7	
	.0	30	2993	00	11668	102000.	.5000	0
		1	2990	21	100967	20000.	1.3800	4
		29	2973	22	20168	19000.	3.6700	4
		19	2978	13	122067	18000.	2.7110	5
		6	2971	17	101367	17000.	9.1100	4
24		2984	17	11068	16000.	3.7450	5	
2		2975	21	100967	15000.	4.3460	5	
28		3001	22	20168	14000.	9.3290	5	
10		2975	17	102567	13000.	1.0473	6	
11		2974	17	102767	11000.	3.7043	6	
-1.0	12	2975	21	110367	10000.	1.1484	7	
	7	2979	17	101367	15000.	4.7900	4	
	22	2973	17	11068	14000.	2.1770	5	
	25	2969	21	11768	14000.	1.6330	5	
	13	2975	21	111767	13000.	2.6940	5	
	9	2979	17	102067	12000.	6.8630	5	
	23	2989	14	11068	11000.	8.0360	5	
	15	2971	21	120467	10000.	5.9760	5	
	16	2980	21	120567	9000.	8.4840	5	
	20	2996	13	122967	8500.	7.5267	6	
	17	2993	21	120667	7500.	7.2954	6	

REMARKS:
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717a-T451 PLATE 1.375 IN. THICK
C LOCATION. LT DIRECTION. KT # 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340450

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST		NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			NO.	TIME				
.5	25	2984	14	11768	50000.	3.8000	3	
	24	2987	14	11768	40000.	8.9000	3	
	3	2984	14	101067	30000.	3.3500	4	
	4	2977	14	101067	25000.	5.5300	4	
	5	2971	17	101367	20000.	1.5310	5	
	8	2975	17	101967	18000.	2.6910	5	
	15	2991	17	121267	17000.	8.0960	5	
	21	2994	14	11167	17000.	3.4220	5	
	12	2990	21	112967	16000.	1.1420	7	
	.0	30	2974	00	11668	99700.	.5000	0
		27	2975	14	11768	40000.	2.7000	3
		26	2976	14	11768	30000.	8.0000	3
1		2977	21	100967	20000.	6.3300	4	
19		2984	14	11168	19000.	4.8920	5	
16		2979	13	121967	18000.	9.5020	5	
7		2970	17	101667	17000.	4.9880	6	
18		2981	17	10868	15000.	5.2760	6	
18		2988	17	100967	15000.	5.5496	6	
20		2982	17	11168	14000.	2.6355	6	
14		2993	17	120667	13000.	1.1487	7	
-1.0		29	2987	14	11768	30000.	4.6000	3
		28	2994	14	11768	20000.	2.2900	4
		6	2980	17	101367	15000.	7.3100	4
	22	2989	21	11268	14000.	1.9139	6	
	17	2985	21	122267	13000.	1.7968	6	
	9	2974	21	111667	12000.	1.7234	6	
	23	2976	14	11268	11000.	4.9380	6	
	10	2994	21	111767	10000.	1.4697	6	
	11	2978	17	112867	8500.	4.2095	6	
	13	2978	17	113067	7500.	1.3280	7	

REMARKS:
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T74510 EXTRUDED SHAPE .644 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, 1 DISECTION, KT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340670

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
							TEST BEGAN
.5	31	2497	14	31968	74000	4.5400	
	2	2099	14	121467	70000	6.8000	
	4	2099	20	121467	64000	1.1460	
	10	2097	14	10568	62000	1.8780	
	5	3004	22	121467	60000	2.2160	
	35	2497	14	42568	60000	1.8460	
	12	2099	15	11868	58000	5.5200	
	34	2495	14	42468	57000	3.6250	
	16	3007	14	13068	57000	4.1540	
	15	2097	14	12068	56000	1.0194	
	33	2495	14	42368	56000	1.2520	
	.0	32	2490	14	32668	74000	8.0000
		26	3005	14	31968	70000	1.2200
		1	3003	20	120547	60000	3.0600
		3	2095	22	120547	50000	1.0040
9		2090	20	10468	46000	2.5150	
19		3001	14	20668	42000	3.5330	
14		3001	15	12068	40000	8.7180	
17		3004	15	13168	38000	7.1130	
18		3000	15	20168	35000	2.1680	
27		2094	20	32768	34000	1.1280	
22		2097	15	20768	32000	1.1270	
-1.0		29	3008	13	40968	70000	1.0000
		25	3001	14	31968	60000	3.8000
		11	3003	20	40268	50000	1.0500
		4	3000	14	121467	40000	7.6900
	7	2095	22	122767	34000	2.6200	
	13	3012	19	11968	30000	4.4220	
	20	2097	22	20668	29000	4.1870	
	8	3008	22	122767	28000	1.0750	
	30	2097	19	41168	28000	1.3725	
	21	2096	22	20668	26000	6.7731	
	23	3008	14	21468	24000	4.7981	
	28	2090	19	32868	24000	9.2735	
	24	3004	15	22068	22000	3.0450	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NOBW. TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T4510 EXTRUDED SHAPE .644 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, 1 DISECTION, KT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340637

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
							TEST BEGAN
.5	14	2497	13	40868	90000	3.7000	
	32	2504	14	31968	88000	3.2100	
	31	2497	14	31868	80000	4.8000	
	8	3004	14	121467	70000	2.3210	
	15	3014	14	10468	66000	3.8660	
	4	2093	22	120467	64000	2.7760	
	26	2090	14	20668	63000	4.0990	
	9	3015	20	121467	62000	1.8814	
	1	3014	22	120467	60000	6.3855	
	14	3007	18	10568	58000	1.3932	
	7	3015	15	121467	56000	4.5130	
	11	3015	15	122167	54000	1.0158	
	.0	35	2501	19	40968	88000	4.8000
		33	2498	14	31968	80000	1.6000
		29	3007	13	40868	70000	2.5600
3		3004	20	120567	60000	2.9400	
2		3013	20	120567	50000	2.0170	
5		3015	20	121267	44000	3.9590	
17		3008	22	10868	42000	7.5740	
12		3000	14	122267	41000	7.6470	
6		3000	20	121267	40000	1.1888	
22		3014	19	12568	37000	8.0366	
13		3007	14	122667	37000	4.9192	
24		2999	14	13068	35000	1.7124	
27		3002	14	32168	34000	1.0374	
25		3014	16	20268	32000	7.9160	
-1.0		36	2500	13	40968	70000	3.3000
	30	3015	13	40968	60000	1.1400	
	14	3007	22	10868	50000	3.0300	
	10	3005	22	121467	40000	9.6600	
	14	3015	20	122667	34000	4.2010	
	19	3002	20	11468	30000	9.9010	
	20	3002	20	12068	28000	7.0140	
	21	3011	22	12268	26000	2.2752	
	23	3008	16	12068	24000	6.3480	
	28	3015	13	32668	22000	1.4516	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
R3 = APPROXIMATE FATIGUE LIFE. COUNTER FAILED.
SPECIMEN FAILED MORE THAN 1/4-IN. OFF CENTER.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7800-T7E42 EXTRUDER SHAPE .689 IN. THICK
W LOCATION. 1 DIRECTION. KT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340730

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS X10	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
			TEST	DATE					
.5	5	3001	22	42568	70000	7.0600	4	1	
	22	3012	22	52768	65000	9.7100	4	1	
	1	2999	22	42468	60000	2.2010	5	1	
	30	2496	18	61068	59000	1.1010	7	0	
	21	3010	22	52268	58000	8.2022	6	1	
	28	2497	13	60768	57000	2.7450	5	1	
	19	2998	19	51368	56000	1.4656	7	1	
	8	2996	19	50368	54000	1.6437	7	0	
	.0	10	3017	14	50368	70000	8.0000	3	1
		3	3014	22	42568	60000	1.9200	4	1
2		3010	19	42468	50000	9.8000	4	1	
26		2494	13	60568	47000	1.1470	5	1	
9		3006	14	50268	44000	1.4155	6	1	
27		2498	13	60568	44000	1.3220	5	1	
15		3000	14	50868	42000	2.9370	5	1	
31		2495	20	61068	40000	1.2160	5	1	
4		2989	19	42568	40000	1.2526	7	4	
17		3011	15	51368	38000	3.5609	6	1	
-1.0	23	3012	20	60568	37000	1.1154	7	0	
	20	3014	15	51768	36000	1.0747	7	1	
	11	3006	14	50368	60000	6.0000	2	1	
	25	2496	13	60568	58000	2.7000	3	1	
	12	3004	14	50368	55000	6.5000	3	1	
	6	2995	14	42568	50000	1.2100	4	1	
	7	2999	14	42568	40000	6.1800	4	1	
	13	3007	14	50368	30000	3.9500	5	1	
	32	2497	22	61368	28000	1.8630	5	1	
	18	3018	20	51368	27000	6.7802	6	1	
REMARKS	24	3013	13	61068	26000	1.0160	7	1	
	14	3008	14	50368	24000	3.7751	6	1	
	29	2501	13	60768	23000	6.3188	6	1	
	16	3003	16	51368	22000	1.0111	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
4 = SPECIMEN FAILED AT SPLIT RING OR IN FILLET.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7178-T4510 EXTRUDER SHAPE .689 IN. THICK
W LOCATION. 1 DIRECTION. KT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340616

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS X10	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
			TEST	DATE				
.5	15	2495	13	40568	94000	1.7200	4	1
	12	2500	18	31868	90000	2.9900	4	1
	31	2503	18	31868	80000	9.1300	4	1
	13	2995	18	121367	70000	8.1700	4	1
	1	2993	20	112667	60000	2.1010	5	1
	15	3015	22	10268	56000	2.3749	5	1
	4	2996	20	112767	56000	1.1286	6	1
	7	2999	14	120467	50000	2.5460	6	1
	17	3002	15	10468	49000	1.4900	7	0
	10	2999	14	120767	47000	1.5608	7	0
.0	35	2500	13	40568	90000	7.0000	3	1
	34	2500	13	31868	90000	1.4600	4	1
	33	2495	18	31868	70000	2.0700	4	1
	11	3014	20	121167	60000	2.9200	4	1
	2	3009	20	112767	50000	1.0230	5	1
	16	3017	22	10468	46000	2.3240	5	1
	6	3007	20	120467	44000	1.8960	5	1
	12	3005	20	121167	42000	6.4660	5	1
	19	3008	22	10568	40000	5.7800	5	1
	5	3007	20	112667	40000	5.7224	6	4
-1.0	27	3000	14	30868	39000	4.6800	5	1
	9	3013	20	120667	38000	1.1257	7	0
	19	3001	13	40868	70000	5.9000	3	1
	14	3008	22	121467	50000	1.9800	4	1
	3	3013	20	112767	40000	9.9600	4	1
	18	3012	18	10568	35000	3.9600	5	1
	8	2995	20	120467	32000	7.1720	5	1
	21	2997	22	11168	30000	4.8770	5	1
	20	3010	22	11067	30000	4.7000	5	1
	23	2995	22	11768	28000	4.9993	6	1
REMARKS	22	3012	22	11168	26000	6.2763	4	1
	25	3003	22	20268	24000	4.9354	6	1
	24	3014	20	12668	24000	9.2379	6	4
	26	2997	16	20668	22000	2.0624	4	1
	28	2999	18	32668	22000	1.3025	7	0
	29	3000	13	40168	20000	1.0004	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
4 = SPECIMEN FAILED AT SPLIT RING OR IN FILLET.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, L DIRECTION, RT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, LT DIRECTION, RT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, ST DIRECTION, RT = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	MINIMAL STRESS	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
				X10	X10	X10	X10	
0.5	1	3000	4	31268	70000	74000	4	
	3	2098	13	40868	65000	11240	5	
	10	3005	2	31968	60000	24900	5	
	11	3003	16	32068	50000	11852	4	
	12	2095	16	32268	52000	51860	5	
	23	3005	2	31768	52000	51035	7	
	22	3001	3	61668	51000	12624	7	
	16	3003	3	40868	50000	15950	7	
	25	3003	3	72268	50000	12638	7	
	13	2099	16	32568	49000	11097	7	
0	2	2098	4	31268	70000	74000	3	
	32	2488	2	100168	65000	12000	4	
	5	3001	4	31768	60000	423100	4	
	26	3007	4	72468	55000	425300	4	
	8	3002	4	31468	50000	11110	5	
	18	2099	5	40868	44000	34730	5	
	26	3007	13	72468	42000	15560	5	
	10	2098	4	41768	41000	34050	5	
	30	3005	2	80568	40000	11618	7	
	9	3005	4	31568	40000	11368	7	
-1.0	6	3005	13	31768	60000	24000	3	
	4	3007	13	31268	59000	11200	4	
	27	3003	6	72468	45000	21100	4	
	7	2098	13	31768	40000	72900	4	
	14	3007	2	40468	35000	24980	5	
	21	3006	3	61468	32000	51450	5	
	28	3004	13	72468	30000	11175	6	
	15	3005	2	40468	30000	31088	6	
	28	3002	2	72968	28000	14890	6	
	20	2092	6	41368	28000	14910	5	
	17	3000	15	40868	27000	11930	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	MINIMAL STRESS	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
				X10	X10	X10	X10	
0.5	27	2091	13	72568	67000	74100	4	
	2	3001	4	31268	64000	97600	4	
	30	3000	13	72668	60000	94600	4	
	10	3000	3	41568	56000	13700	5	
	12	3003	3	41668	50000	14730	5	
	26	3001	6	72668	50000	14200	5	
	17	3002	4	41068	48000	11870	5	
	18	3001	4	41168	48000	11008	7	
	15	2092	13	42668	47000	11088	7	
	13	2099	3	41668	46000	11612	7	
0	9	3001	13	41068	67000	55000	3	
	4	3001	4	31368	60000	11500	4	
	24	2098	13	72668	55000	24200	4	
	3	3001	13	31268	50000	74600	4	
	22	3002	13	62668	46000	64200	4	
	5	3002	4	31368	43000	73700	5	
	25	2096	6	72668	40000	14807	6	
	19	3000	4	61668	40000	11008	7	
	8	3000	14	41468	36000	12008	7	
-1.0	7	2098	13	31368	60000	74000	2	
	28	3002	13	72668	55000	84000	2	
	6	3001	13	31368	50000	94000	3	
	29	2098	13	72668	45000	13000	4	
	11	3001	13	31268	40000	53800	4	
	11	2097	3	41668	36000	92600	4	
	14	3005	6	41768	30000	25790	5	
	20	2098	2	41868	27000	42870	5	
	14	2092	15	50868	26000	37076	6	
	21	3000	2	61868	24000	65028	6	
	23	3000	14	62868	22000	11224	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	MINIMAL STRESS	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
				X10	X10	X10	X10	
0.5	27	3007	13	72668	65000	242100	4	
	1	3001	4	31368	60000	45000	4	
	32	2488	2	100168	60000	512000	4	
	3	3004	4	31368	50000	74400	4	
	18	3005	13	42668	45000	24800	4	
	11	3007	14	42668	42000	14950	5	
	22	3004	2	42868	38000	24630	5	
	25	2098	15	70968	37000	14283	6	
	12	3002	4	41768	36000	15452	7	
0	28	3002	13	72668	65000	246000	3	
	4	2098	4	31468	60000	42000	7	
	6	3003	4	31468	60000	51000	4	
	7	3004	14	72668	60000	12000	4	
	10	3007	4	41868	40000	54100	4	
	18	3004	2	32168	36000	42100	4	
	15	3005	13	42668	32000	54100	4	
	17	3010	4	62668	30000	24050	5	
	21	2096	2	71168	29000	12220	5	
	13	3001	6	42068	28000	54885	6	
	23	3003	13	42868	26000	11180	7	
-1.0	2	2099	13	31468	60000	243000	3	
	29	2097	13	72668	45000	24900	4	
	5	3004	13	31468	40000	22500	4	
	9	3005	3	40868	30000	24600	4	
	14	3003	13	42668	30000	42360	4	
	14	2098	13	42168	28000	24951	4	
	19	3000	13	62668	26000	24930	5	
	30	2098	2	72668	26000	44830	4	
	26	3003	2	71168	21000	11770	5	
	20	2090	2	62568	20000	24860	5	
	31	2490	4	42468	19000	11603	7	
	24	3000	2	42868	18000	11040	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-17E42 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION: 1 INJECTION, KI = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 3407312
3407312

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	LIFE CYCLES	FATIGUE LIFE	M	N	REMARKS
-0.5	29	2495	14	9066A	70000.	1.0770	5	1	1	
-0.5	8	2905	13	7036A	40000.	1.5540	5	1	1	
-0.5	6	3023	13	7036A	45000.	1.6170	5	1	1	
-0.5	16	2998	6	7154A	62000.	2.7740	5	1	1	
-0.5	19	2998	13	8096A	61000.	3.7470	5	1	1	
-0.5	1	2999	6	7096A	40000.	0.2154	4	1	1	
-0.5	25	2487	15	8216A	50000.	1.7114	6	1	1	
-0.5	14	3084	13	8016A	58000.	2.2220	7	1	1	
-0.5	22	2498	15	8166A	54000.	3.3073	4	1	1	
-0.5	26	2501	2	8236A	54000.	1.1194	7	1	1	
-0.0	30	2500	14	9066A	70000.	1.0400	4	1	1	
-0.0	2	3005	13	7036A	60000.	3.8400	4	1	1	
-0.0	21	2496	2	8146A	55000.	4.5800	4	1	1	
-0.0	5	3002	13	7036A	50000.	1.1830	5	1	1	
-0.0	9	2989	3	7096A	44000.	1.7360	6	1	1	
-0.0	20	2995	2	8126A	42000.	3.7292	6	1	1	
-0.0	10	3000	3	7086A	61000.	5.3222	6	1	1	
-0.0	7	3014	13	7036A	40000.	3.8004	4	1	1	
-0.0	24	2506	6	8066A	40000.	2.1662	6	1	1	
-0.0	17	2996	3	8016A	34000.	4.8244	4	1	1	
-0.0	23	2499	2	8206A	36000.	6.2109	4	1	1	
-1.0	31	2498	14	9066A	60000.	3.0000	3	1	1	
-1.0	4	3009	13	7036A	50000.	1.1100	4	1	1	
-1.0	32	2507	14	9066A	45000.	2.4600	4	1	1	
-1.0	3	2995	13	7036A	40000.	6.4000	4	1	1	
-1.0	12	2995	13	7116A	34000.	1.0510	5	1	1	
-1.0	15	2998	13	7116A	31000.	1.5570	5	1	1	
-1.0	11	3004	13	7096A	30000.	6.7504	4	1	1	
-1.0	15	3001	13	7154A	24000.	4.6750	4	1	1	
-1.0	24	2504	16	8216A	27000.	2.1450	4	1	1	
-1.0	14	3003	13	7116A	26000.	6.0288	4	1	1	
-1.0	27	2500	14	8236A	24000.	1.0455	7	1	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
3 = SPECIMEN FAILED MORE THAN 1/8-IN. OFF CENTER.
4 = SPECIMEN FAILED AT SPLIT RING OR IM FITLIFT.
5 = SPECIMEN FAILED INSIDE GRIP OR HOUSING.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-17E42 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION: 1 INJECTION, KI = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 3407312

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	LIFE CYCLES	FATIGUE LIFE	M	N	REMARKS
-0.5	25	2504	14	9248A	40000.	4.6500	4	1	1	
-0.5	10	3000	13	8086A	45000.	5.7700	4	1	1	
-0.5	4	2998	3	7096A	40000.	8.6600	4	1	1	
-0.5	11	2990	13	8086A	55000.	1.7450	5	1	1	
-0.5	7	2990	4	7176A	50000.	3.1950	5	1	1	
-0.5	20	2989	4	8096A	48000.	1.1784	6	1	1	
-0.5	14	3007	15	8036A	44000.	5.3085	6	1	1	
-0.5	12	3003	2	8146A	44000.	8.9214	6	1	1	
-0.5	13	3000	4	8236A	42000.	2.4293	7	0	0	
-0.0	14	3001	14	9066A	47000.	1.0100	4	1	1	
-0.0	1	3000	13	7036A	50000.	1.5900	4	1	1	
-0.0	5	2994	13	7096A	45000.	4.2200	4	1	1	
-0.0	26	2503	14	9248A	45000.	5.2900	4	1	1	
-0.0	6	2997	3	7086A	40000.	7.2300	4	1	1	
-0.0	23	2994	14	9236A	40000.	4.3220	5	1	1	
-0.0	8	2997	4	7154A	36000.	3.6400	5	1	1	
-0.0	22	3004	15	8236A	35000.	3.4070	5	1	1	
-0.0	19	3001	15	8066A	34000.	1.4553	7	0	0	
-0.0	31	2504	3	8306A	33000.	4.0834	6	1	1	
-0.0	14	2997	16	8236A	32000.	1.2174	7	0	0	
-1.0	27	2503	14	9248A	55000.	3.1000	3	1	1	
-1.0	3	3007	13	7036A	50000.	8.8000	3	1	1	
-1.0	28	2501	14	9248A	45000.	1.3500	4	1	1	
-1.0	2	3000	13	7036A	40000.	3.8800	4	1	1	
-1.0	30	2504	14	9248A	35000.	6.7800	4	1	1	
-1.0	9	2974	13	7154A	30000.	1.6900	5	1	1	
-1.0	29	2484	14	8248A	27000.	2.0070	5	1	1	
-1.0	15	3007	13	8036A	24000.	6.3049	5	1	1	
-1.0	21	2990	4	9126A	22000.	7.6980	5	1	1	
-1.0	32	2483	4	8306A	21000.	1.3710	7	0	0	
-1.0	17	2997	13	8048A	20000.	1.2237	7	0	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7090-17E42 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION: 5 INJECTION, KI = 1.
APL SAMPLE NUMBER 3407312

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	LIFE CYCLES	FATIGUE LIFE	M	N	REMARKS
-0.5	20	2990	14	9256A	64000.	3.0400	4	1	1	
-0.5	4	3004	4	7126A	60000.	3.5000	4	1	1	
-0.5	31	2987	2	10016A	55000.	5.5000	4	1	1	
-0.5	7	2994	4	7126A	50000.	9.4900	4	1	1	
-0.5	9	2998	4	7126A	44000.	1.5380	5	1	1	
-0.5	14	2994	4	8066A	40000.	2.7280	5	1	1	
-0.5	24	2505	14	9276A	39000.	8.1654	4	1	1	
-0.5	23	2994	6	8236A	34000.	4.7528	4	1	1	
-0.5	22	2994	6	8186A	33000.	1.0308	7	1	1	
-0.5	19	3000	6	9066A	30000.	1.0095	7	0	0	
-0.0	25	2501	14	9256A	47000.	5.4900	3	1	1	
-0.0	1	3000	13	7036A	60000.	1.1700	4	1	1	
-0.0	5	3002	2	7126A	50000.	1.5000	4	1	1	
-0.0	8	2995	2	7126A	40000.	3.1600	4	1	1	
-0.0	10	2995	2	7166A	36000.	7.6100	4	1	1	
-0.0	21	2999	13	8146A	30000.	2.8740	5	1	1	
-0.0	32	2488	14	10026A	29000.	1.0724	7	0	0	
-0.0	11	2997	2	7146A	29000.	1.1470	5	1	1	
-0.0	4	3003	13	8146A	27000.	1.0019	7	0	0	
-0.0	17	2990	14	8136A	26000.	9.5612	4	1	1	
-0.0	29	2480	14	8276A	24000.	1.1545	7	0	0	
-1.0	24	2501	14	9256A	55000.	2.1000	3	1	1	
-1.0	2	2998	13	7036A	50000.	5.6000	3	1	1	
-1.0	3	2999	13	7036A	40000.	1.6900	4	1	1	
-1.0	12	2995	13	8016A	30000.	3.2300	4	1	1	
-1.0	27	2500	14	8276A	24000.	8.5500	4	1	1	
-1.0	14	3014	14	8166A	24000.	4.0320	5	1	1	
-1.0	13	3004	14	8166A	24000.	2.2330	5	1	1	
-1.0	30	2502	15	10036A	23000.	1.4970	5	1	1	
-1.0	16	2990	3	9236A	22000.	1.3100	5	1	1	
-1.0	24	2995	15	9246A	21000.	1.0130	7	0	0	
-1.0	15	2999	3	9066A	20000.	2.0094	7	0	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-TACTIC EXTENDED RAO 3,500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, 1 REPLICATION, XT = 1.
AFL SAMPLE NUMBER 360435

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-TACTIC EXTENDED RAO 3,500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, 1 REPLICATION, XT = 1.
AFL SAMPLE NUMBER 360435

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-TACTIC EXTENDED RAO 3,500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, 1 REPLICATION, XT = 1.
AFL SAMPLE NUMBER 360435

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE N	REMARKS	
								NO. OF CYCLES
+5	31	2499	17	80668	70000	1,0700	4	
	3	3012	14	50768	70000	1,3100	4	
	4	3005	13	50668	60000	2,7000	4	
	22	3005	13	80968	50000	5,2600	4	
	10	3004	14	50968	50000	5,2600	4	
	11	3017	22	70168	60000	3,1100	4	
	22	3007	22	80968	60000	2,7100	4	
	12	3005	22	70168	40000	2,8620	5	
	14	2999	18	71268	36000	1,0710	4	
	14	2999	20	70768	36000	1,0450	7	
	-0	32	2494	14	80668	70000	2,0000	3
		4	2997	14	50668	70000	3,5000	3
		1	3002	14	50668	60000	9,1000	4
		5	3005	14	50768	50000	2,0900	4
23		3006	13	80968	60000	2,0700	4	
4		3004	14	50668	60000	6,5900	4	
13		3011	22	70168	36000	1,5930	5	
30		3002	14	80668	32000	3,7644	4	
26		2997	14	80668	32000	3,7500	4	
19		3010	15	71168	31000	1,2270	5	
17		3006	20	72968	30000	1,2905	7	
15		3011	19	70768	28000	1,0450	7	
-1.0		29	3007	14	80668	55000	2,3000	3
		2	3012	14	50668	50000	5,6000	3
	28	3012	14	50668	45000	9,5000	3	
	7	3001	14	50768	40000	2,0600	4	
	26	2997	14	82368	45000	1,9400	4	
	9	3008	14	50668	30000	1,2600	5	
	18	3005	14	71168	24000	2,7710	5	
	20	3017	14	71168	20000	9,8350	5	
	25	3010	13	81568	18000	1,2510	7	
	21	3000	14	80168	16000	1,1129	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
3 = SPECIMEN FAILED MORE THAN 1/8-IN. OFF CENTER.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE N	REMARKS	
								NO. OF CYCLES
+5	31	2491	13	80668	76000	1,0000	4	
	20	2999	14	80768	70000	3,4100	4	
	20	3014	13	80668	60000	4,7500	4	
	27	3014	13	41768	60000	2,5800	4	
	27	3012	22	80668	60000	5,9100	4	
	15	3018	17	61768	60000	9,9600	4	
	30	3005	14	82068	53000	1,4780	5	
	22	3007	18	72868	52000	4,3764	4	
	26	2499	20	80668	51000	1,1630	5	
	25	3010	14	80668	50000	9,4564	4	
	18	2978	22	62668	48000	1,3998	7	
	-0	32	2498	13	80668	76000	2,0000	3
		2	3004	13	41768	70000	1,1200	4
		3	3004	13	41768	70000	2,0200	4
3		3004	14	50768	70000	5,0300	4	
10		3006	14	52468	60000	6,5700	4	
23		3002	20	72968	41000	1,7500	5	
8		3007	19	52368	40000	1,3704	6	
28		3014	22	80668	36000	1,2100	6	
12		3007	14	52768	36000	1,9052	6	
17		2978	15	43868	36000	4,7944	5	
13		3017	15	52268	32000	1,1073	7	
-1.0		6	3006	14	50768	40000	4,6000	3
		4	3004	14	50668	50000	1,6100	4
		5	3017	14	50668	40000	6,1300	4
	20	3017	13	62668	35000	7,3200	4	
	26	3001	13	73168	32000	6,8820	5	
	11	3010	18	52468	30000	4,4120	5	
	26	2988	19	80668	28000	1,8550	5	
	14	3017	13	41868	26000	9,4340	5	
	14	3008	15	62468	24000	3,6770	6	
	73	2492	15	82368	23000	1,2764	7	
	21	3004	15	62668	22000	1,3563	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	TEST BEGAN	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE N	REMARKS	
								NO. OF CYCLES
+5	33	2967	13	80668	86000	2,2900	4	
	31	2491	14	50668	80000	5,4100	4	
	5	3010	14	41668	70000	1,3080	5	
	22	3005	13	80668	60000	7,5530	5	
	1	3005	13	41668	60000	7,1200	5	
	26	3007	15	80768	58000	1,0300	6	
	19	3006	14	72968	56000	1,5171	7	
	10	3004	14	52468	54000	3,0839	6	
	11	3014	15	60768	52000	1,1220	7	
	-0	34	2494	13	80668	86000	3,5000	3
		32	2495	14	50668	70000	2,2400	4
		3	3008	13	41668	70000	2,2400	4
		4	3008	13	41668	60000	5,7400	4
		2	3007	14	50768	50000	9,1200	4
		23	3008	22	80768	50000	8,4800	4
		16	3000	20	71168	46000	6,5360	5
		25	3017	22	80768	44000	5,9280	5
13		3007	15	41768	44000	1,0230	5	
20		3014	13	72968	43000	2,9264	6	
12		3011	16	60768	42000	1,1223	7	
-1.0		7	3017	13	41768	70000	2,4000	3
		6	3016	13	41768	60000	1,1300	4
		8	3008	13	41768	50000	2,7900	4
		26	3008	13	80868	45000	7,3400	4
		9	3012	14	50868	40000	9,7400	4
		21	3014	14	73168	35000	2,2360	5
	14	3013	14	41868	30000	3,1670	5	
	27	3004	14	41868	28000	2,0826	4	
	18	3011	13	72668	26000	9,6370	5	
	15	3009	14	61868	24000	1,6623	6	
	17	3014	15	71168	22000	1,1271	7	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL TEST	MAXIMUM TEST	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.0				STRESS	STRESS	CYCLES	
	12	2497	14	9276R	87000.	1.0200	4 1
	11	2490	2	3196R	80000.	1.8400	4 1
	4	3011	2	2276R	70000.	2.9400	4 1
	1	3005	2	2296R	60000.	4.9700	4 1
	2	3009	2	2296R	50000.	1.2580	5 1
	9	3007	3	5235R	45000.	4.2780	5 1
	5	3011	15	4026R	45000.	1.0031	6 1
	7	3012	13	7166R	42000.	1.0421	6 1
	3	3008	13	4016R	40000.	9.1000	5 1
	6	3005	15	5076R	38000.	1.5382	6 1
	8	3004	13	4184R	35000.	9.3427	6 6
	10	3004	6	7176R	35000.	1.0413	7 0

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.
 6 = SPECIMEN FAILED INSIDE GRIP OR HOUSING.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION, ST DIRECTION, KT = 1.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL TEST	MAXIMUM TEST	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.0				STRESS	STRESS	CYCLES	
	12	2499	14	9276R	80000.	5.3000	3 1
	4	3012	2	2296R	70000.	1.0100	4 1
	1	3001	2	2296R	60000.	2.1500	4 1
	11	2493	14	7166R	50000.	4.4500	4 1
	2	3014	2	2296R	50000.	6.3200	4 1
	5	3009	14	7176R	45000.	1.3380	5 1
	3	3013	3	4036R	40000.	5.3071	6 1
	9	3009	4	7176R	38000.	1.1022	7 0
	7	3000	14	5076R	37000.	6.7800	5 1
	8	3010	3	5276R	36000.	1.5336	7 0
	6	3005	2	4176R	35000.	1.3586	7 1

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 7075-173510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION. L DISECTION. KT = 1.
 ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
							MAXIMUM STRESS
.0	11	2492	13	72668	7.1000	3	
	1	3000	4	31568	1.1000	4	
	2	3007	4	31568	4.2800	4	
	3	3000	3	40768	9.3100	4	
	10	3006	2	100168	1.3020	5	
	4	3004	13	41668	3.8220	5	
	9	3004	16	71168	1.0988	7	
	8	3002	3	62868	38000	1.0984	7
	6	3002	15	42668	37000	1.8950	5
	7	3003	3	62168	36000	1.1907	7
	5	3001	4	41868	34000	1.5810	7

REMARKS

0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS

LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 7075-173510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION. ST DISECTION. KT = 1.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS	
							MAXIMUM STRESS
.0	1	3007	4	31568	8.3000	3	
	2	3000	4	31568	1.6100	4	
	3	3009	4	31568	3.9800	4	
	7	3000	4	62468	1.0750	5	
	4	3000	2	72668	1.5420	5	
	10	3001	6	72568	4.3531	6	
	8	3003	13	62468	34000	1.4470	5
	6	3004	16	70968	33000	2.1035	6
	6	3004	15	42668	32000	1.1833	7
	5	3007	6	41868	30000	1.3183	7

REMARKS

0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7080-T7E42 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION. L DIRECTION. KT = 1.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 3407317

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	N	REMARKS
.0	4	2094	13	80868	70000	1.0400	4 1
	11	2502	14	02468	65000	3.4300	4 1
	1	2096	13	80168	60000	4.9000	4 1
	9	2500	14	92668	55000	7.6200	4 1
	2	3002	13	80168	50000	1.2270	5 1
	6	2098	2	91268	46000	4.3120	5 1
	10	2503	4	92368	45000	1.9360	5 1
	5	2995	14	90968	44000	5.2232	6 1
	8	3000	13	93068	43000	9.4822	6 1
	7	2999	4	91368	42000	4.0082	5 1
	3	3008	2	90668	40000	1.2822	7 0

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7080-T7E42 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 S LOCATION. L DIRECTION. KT = 1.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 3407317

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	N	REMARKS
.0	4	3003	13	80968	66000	9.7000	3 1
	1	2997	13	80168	60000	1.5100	4 1
	8	3002	14	92768	55000	3.7400	4 1
	2	3003	13	80168	50000	3.8900	4 1
	9	2503	14	92768	45000	7.6400	4 1
	3	2096	13	80168	40000	1.3040	5 1
	6	3019	16	91668	37000	1.1559	7 1
	10	2502	3	100368	36000	7.7870	5 1
	5	3002	16	91368	34000	2.6389	5 1
	7	2999	3	92468	32000	1.1603	7 0

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-T4510 EXTENDED RAR 3.500 IN. THICK
S LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE		REMARKS
						CYCLES	X10	
.0	1	2495 13	80668	90000.	90000.	2.7000	3	1
	2	3009 13	73168	70000.	70000.	7.8000	3	1
	3	3009 20	62568	60000.	60000.	1.2600	4	1
	4	3009 13	62568	50000.	50000.	3.1600	4	1
	5	3017 20	62568	40000.	40000.	3.5100	4	1
	6	3020 19	90368	38000.	38000.	1.2870	5	1
	7	3013 22	81368	36000.	36000.	4.5526	6	1
	8	3009 22	70168	34000.	34000.	6.3058	6	1
	9	3017 13	80168	32000.	32000.	7.2508	6	1
	9	3006 22	80268	30000.	30000.	4.3863	6	1
						1.0222	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
717A-T4510 EXTENDED RAR 3.500 IN. THICK
S LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 1.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE TEST BEGAN	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE		REMARKS
						CYCLES	X10	
.0	12	2496 13	80668	90000.	90000.	4.7000	3	1
	11	2505 13	80668	80000.	80000.	1.2400	4	1
	1	3009 13	73168	70000.	70000.	1.8000	4	1
	2	3006 20	62568	60000.	60000.	4.3500	4	1
	3	3000 20	62568	50000.	50000.	1.8410	5	1
	9	3009 20	90968	47000.	47000.	1.6060	5	1
	5	3001 19	80568	44000.	44000.	1.6317	6	1
	7	3020 20	90368	42000.	42000.	1.0720	7	1
	4	3009 20	62668	40000.	40000.	1.5377	7	0
	6	2998 19	82068	40000.	40000.	2.8654	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6AL1A EXTENDED BAR, 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 11 ORIENTATION, RT = 3.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6AL1A EXTENDED BAR, 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 11 ORIENTATION, RT = 3.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6AL1A EXTENDED BAR, 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 11 ORIENTATION, RT = 3.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	NOMINAL MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	19	2524	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	16	2536	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	23	2531	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	2	2531	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	17	2522	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	3	2532	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	13	2530	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	18	2534	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	22	2537	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.5	9	2534	13	30560	50000	1,9000	4
.0	1	2515	13	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	4	2529	14	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	29	2527	14	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	7	2542	5	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	8	2541	5	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	15	2531	13	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	14	2526	13	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	10	2525	13	20268	35000	4,5000	3
.0	24	2526	13	20268	35000	4,5000	3
-1.0	27	2532	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	21	2534	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	5	2528	14	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	26	2523	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	6	2523	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	30	2535	3	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	11	2529	5	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	28	2534	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	12	2532	13	33160	50000	1,3160	7
-1.0	25	2536	1	33160	50000	1,3160	7

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	NOMINAL MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	20	2532	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	14	2537	14	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	4	2523	14	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	24	2526	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	12	2536	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	15	2525	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	17	2524	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	18	2527	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.5	19	2531	13	41860	50000	3,6000	3
.0	1	2536	13	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	7	2536	13	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	2	2536	14	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	5	2523	1	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	25	2523	1	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	6	2523	1	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	14	2535	1	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	21	2530	3	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	9	2521	5	42360	35000	4,9000	4
.0	20	2524	4	42360	35000	4,9000	4
-1.0	27	2517	13	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	3	2533	1	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	22	2534	4	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	10	2524	1	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	29	2537	1	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	24	2530	2	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	13	2534	5	62760	25000	4,7000	3
-1.0	26	2520	2	62760	25000	4,7000	3

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST STRESS	NOMINAL MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	17	2527	13	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	29	2527	13	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	4	2537	14	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	5	2528	1	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	13	2524	3	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	14	2516	3	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	15	2523	3	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	22	2524	3	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	18	2540	4	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.5	16	2510	3	70560	40000	2,6500	4
.0	1	2531	13	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	12	2527	13	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	2	2525	14	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	6	2535	1	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	27	2542	3	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	8	2535	1	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	26	2527	3	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	10	2520	1	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	25	2525	4	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	21	2529	6	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	23	2524	4	70760	42500	1,0400	4
.0	19	2524	1	70760	42500	1,0400	4
-1.0	30	2523	13	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	3	2523	14	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	7	2525	5	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	11	2524	1	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	28	2531	3	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	9	2520	1	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	21	2536	2	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	24	2542	2	42660	25000	4,2000	3
-1.0	20	2537	2	42660	25000	4,2000	3

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTENDED RAP 3,500 LB. THICK
W/LOCATIONS, LT HYPERCTIONS, KT = 1,
API SAMPLE NUMBER 740520

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	FATIGUE LIFE		REMARKS			
				TEST	MAXIMUM				
				STRESS	STRESS				
				CYCLES	CYCLES				
				X10	X10				
.5	26	2524	14	11460	50000	1.6500	4	1	
	27	2527	14	11460	40000	3.3700	4	1	
	28	2524	14	11460	35000	1.2900	5	1	
	29	2527	5	40560	30000	9.6700	4	1	
	30	2527	5	40560	25000	1.6600	5	1	
	31	2524	5	40560	22000	7.6350	5	1	
	32	2524	5	40560	20000	1.5252	4	1	
	33	2517	1	70560	19000	5.3651	4	1	
	34	2518	3	121860	17000	3.2512	7	0	
	.0	35	2527	14	20260	90100	.5500	0	1
		36	2510	14	11460	35000	8.5000	3	1
		37	2510	13	41060	30000	1.5900	4	1
		38	2511	13	22060	25000	3.1000	4	1
		39	2511	13	41060	20000	8.5600	4	1
		40	2521	1	110760	17000	1.2630	5	1
41		2517	3	10260	15000	2.6970	5	1	
42		2520	1	20760	14000	2.4520	5	1	
43		2521	3	110760	14000	1.1633	7	0	
44		2521	3	10660	13000	5.3620	5	1	
-1.0	45	2524	3	10660	11000	1.1185	4	1	
	46	2518	3	10760	9000	1.2481	7	0	
	47	2524	3	10760	9000	1.1460	7	0	
	48	2521	13	22060	25000	1.0300	4	1	
	49	2522	13	41060	20000	1.3900	4	1	
	50	2514	13	41060	15000	7.1100	4	1	
	51	2521	4	30660	12000	9.3300	4	1	
	52	2522	4	10260	10000	3.5530	5	1	
	53	2528	3	121760	9000	6.7660	5	1	
	54	2520	5	10660	7000	8.6880	5	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN NOT FAIL.
1 = ABNORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTENDED RAP 3,500 LB. THICK
W/LOCATIONS, LT HYPERCTIONS, KT = 1,
API SAMPLE NUMBER 740520

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	FATIGUE LIFE		REMARKS			
				TEST	MAXIMUM				
				STRESS	STRESS				
				CYCLES	CYCLES				
				X10	X10				
.5	26	2527	13	30560	50000	1.3400	4	1	
	27	2510	13	22060	40000	3.4800	4	1	
	28	2522	13	22060	35000	1.2300	5	1	
	29	2523	13	41060	30000	4.7500	4	1	
	30	2523	4	10660	25000	1.3330	4	1	
	31	2516	4	11460	22000	2.2500	5	1	
	32	2513	7	13760	18000	6.2500	5	1	
	33	2522	4	11360	16000	1.6616	4	1	
	34	2519	4	10860	15000	1.0926	7	1	
	.0	35	2522	13	20260	92300	.5000	1	1
		36	2521	13	30560	35000	2.1000	3	1
		37	2519	13	41060	30000	1.3000	4	1
		38	2524	13	30560	25000	3.7500	4	1
		39	2510	13	41060	20000	7.3400	4	1
		40	2510	13	10260	15000	1.1080	5	1
41		2524	4	10760	13000	2.0460	5	1	
42		2513	4	12060	11000	4.7370	5	1	
43		2510	5	12060	10000	8.0310	5	1	
44		2520	3	20560	9500	5.1180	5	1	
-1.0	45	2521	3	11360	9000	1.4720	7	0	
	46	2522	4	10360	8000	1.9110	4	1	
	47	2523	13	30560	25000	1.1500	4	1	
	48	2520	13	41060	20000	2.5000	4	1	
	49	2511	13	41060	15000	5.7200	4	1	
	50	2511	1	11160	12000	1.5700	4	1	
	51	2522	5	10260	10000	1.6920	5	1	
	52	2521	1	12060	9000	2.1960	4	1	
	53	2522	3	20660	8500	2.3160	5	1	
	54	2524	3	20660	7500	1.0187	4	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN NOT FAIL.
1 = ABNORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T73510 EXTENDED RAP 3,500 LB. THICK
W/LOCATIONS, ST HYPERCTIONS, KT = 1,
API SAMPLE NUMBER 740520

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	FATIGUE LIFE		REMARKS			
				TEST	MAXIMUM				
				STRESS	STRESS				
				CYCLES	CYCLES				
				X10	X10				
.5	19	2524	13	30560	50000	7.5000	3	1	
	20	2521	13	42160	40000	1.5600	4	1	
	21	2527	13	42160	35000	3.3000	4	1	
	22	2524	1	110560	25000	7.5000	4	1	
	23	2524	1	111360	20000	1.9400	5	1	
	24	2520	3	12060	17000	3.4910	5	1	
	25	2519	3	20760	16000	6.6730	5	1	
	26	2528	4	30660	13000	3.6510	5	1	
	27	2525	4	30760	12500	1.8210	4	1	
	28	2523	3	21060	12000	1.0610	7	1	
	.0	29	2529	13	20260	82300	.5000	0	1
		30	2531	13	42160	30000	6.7000	3	1
		31	2521	13	41160	25000	1.1200	4	1
		32	2524	1	110560	20000	2.7400	4	1
		33	2522	1	110560	15000	3.2600	4	1
34		2519	4	12060	12000	1.5920	5	1	
35		2523	4	12060	10000	2.9870	5	1	
36		2523	3	21060	8000	1.0931	4	1	
37		2510	3	22060	7000	4.6060	5	1	
38		2510	3	40760	6000	1.1431	7	0	
-1.0	39	2524	13	42160	25000	4.0000	3	1	
	40	2534	13	41160	20000	1.3500	4	1	
	41	2524	1	110560	15000	2.1000	4	1	
	42	2524	1	110660	12000	7.2400	4	1	
	43	2523	1	42160	11000	1.3900	5	1	
	44	2517	3	21060	10000	2.2760	5	1	
	45	2522	3	21060	9000	1.2560	5	1	
	46	2514	3	22760	8000	1.2670	5	1	
	47	2524	5	42160	5500	1.4400	7	0	
	48	2522	2	41560	5000	1.1157	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN NOT FAIL.
1 = ABNORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7000-17642 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 W LOCATION, 1 DIRECTION, WT = 3.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 360732C

RESULTS OF BRIAR-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7000-17642 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 W LOCATION, 1 DIRECTION, WT = 3.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 360731V

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
 LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
 X7000-17642 EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
 W LOCATION, 51 DIRECTION, WT = 3.
 APL SAMPLE NUMBER 360731Z

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST		LIFE	M	REMARKS
				STRESS	CYCLES			
.5	24	2604	14	11760	50000	1.0700	4	1
	25	2622	14	11760	40000	3.0200	4	1
	1	2511	1	10168	30000	1.1100	5	1
	4	2500	1	10068	25000	2.6300	5	1
	23	2501	4	21068	23000	2.9110	5	1
	17	2524	1	12068	22000	1.5735	7	0
	17	2640	1	10114	21000	4.5120	5	1
	20	2504	7	10168	21000	1.4450	4	1
	14	2504	1	11268	19000	1.0797	7	0
	4	2501	5	10168	18000	1.2980	7	0
	11	2500	14	71068	102000	.5000	0	1
	27	2501	14	11760	75000	3.4000	3	1
	26	2503	14	11760	70000	1.1500	4	1
	5	2520	1	10068	25000	1.3900	4	1
	2	2534	1	10068	20000	1.3900	4	1
	10	2507	5	11268	16000	1.0750	5	1
	11	2500	4	21068	15000	3.1810	5	1
	13	2515	5	11268	14000	1.0757	6	1
	12	2524	5	11214	13000	1.0560	7	0
-1.0	20	2500	13	10168	70000	3.4000	3	1
	24	2531	14	11760	25000	7.6000	3	1
	4	2498	1	10168	20000	2.6000	3	1
	3	2501	1	10068	15000	3.4400	4	1
	9	2507	1	11268	12000	1.7740	5	1
	15	2502	5	11268	10000	3.4260	5	1
	18	2525	5	12068	9000	6.1100	5	1
	16	2528	5	11268	8000	4.5161	6	1
	22	2515	5	21068	7500	1.0166	7	1
	19	2511	5	12068	7000	1.1177	7	0

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST		LIFE	M	REMARKS	
				STRESS	CYCLES				
.5	24	2600	14	11760	50000	1.1100	4	1	
	27	2624	14	11760	40000	3.0200	4	1	
	4	2541	1	10168	30000	1.7600	4	1	
	1	2504	1	10068	25000	2.6300	5	1	
	9	2514	1	12068	22000	4.1730	5	1	
	11	2515	1	12068	20000	7.9160	5	1	
	24	2511	1	21168	19000	1.2953	7	0	
	14	2517	1	12168	18000	1.3200	5	1	
	21	2501	1	20168	17000	2.7263	4	1	
	15	2504	1	12168	16000	5.0220	5	1	
	17	2525	5	12168	15000	1.3260	7	0	
	.0	18	2604	14	71068	101000	.5000	0	1
		28	2530	13	11760	70000	1.1300	4	1
		29	2530	13	10168	70000	2.1600	4	1
		5	2632	1	10168	25000	1.4400	4	1
		25	2635	14	71068	20000	6.2000	4	1
		2	2514	1	10068	20000	2.1200	4	1
1		2500	1	11268	15000	3.7860	5	1	
20		2514	1	20168	14000	2.1660	4	1	
19		2517	1	12760	13500	1.4400	7	0	
10		2515	5	12068	12500	1.1665	7	0	
-1.0	6	2520	1	10168	20000	1.0100	4	1	
	3	2503	1	11268	15000	3.2100	4	1	
	7	2511	1	11268	12000	1.4200	5	1	
	29	2500	4	21168	11000	2.5000	5	1	
	12	2495	1	12168	10000	1.3800	5	1	
	23	2517	1	21068	9000	1.2200	6	1	
	13	2527	1	12168	8000	7.7960	5	1	
	22	2505	1	20560	7500	1.0276	7	0	
	16	2520	1	12168	7000	1.2400	7	0	
	1	2520	1	12168	7000	1.2400	7	0	

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	NOMINAL TEST		LIFE	M	REMARKS	
				STRESS	CYCLES				
.5	14	2491	13	10168	50000	1.3600	4	1	
	14	2487	13	10168	40000	4.2300	4	1	
	19	2511	13	31660	15000	6.5000	4	1	
	20	2600	13	42160	12000	5.2200	4	1	
	7	2501	1	10168	10000	4.5600	4	1	
	1	2531	1	10168	25000	9.9600	4	1	
	9	2505	1	11268	20000	2.5620	5	1	
	11	2532	1	12268	17000	1.5660	5	1	
	16	2517	4	21168	14000	4.6000	5	1	
	13	2474	5	12760	15000	1.0870	7	0	
	.0	6	2504	13	71068	65000	.5000	0	1
		27	2504	13	41860	40000	2.4000	3	1
		20	2523	13	31860	15000	7.4000	3	1
21		2523	13	31860	10000	9.5000	3	1	
28		2524	13	41860	25000	1.5000	4	1	
2		2523	1	10168	20000	3.0200	4	1	
3		2500	1	10168	15000	3.4800	4	1	
15		2491	4	21260	13000	2.1010	5	1	
29		2490	3	42160	12500	2.8270	5	1	
21		2491	7	32760	12500	1.6000	5	1	
-1.0	12	2508	1	12760	12000	1.1058	7	0	
	17	2505	13	10168	25000	6.2000	3	1	
	22	2513	13	31860	20000	2.1100	4	1	
	4	2484	1	10168	15000	6.6100	4	1	
	8	2520	1	10168	12000	3.6100	4	1	
	5	2504	1	10168	10000	3.0400	5	1	
	25	2523	1	41560	9000	4.1643	4	1	
	24	2507	1	40860	8000	1.1237	7	0	
	10	2532	4	12168	8000	1.7960	5	1	
	26	2517	1	41760	7000	1.1029	7	0	

REMARKS
 0 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
 1 = NORMAL TEST, SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7179-TAS-1A EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 1 DISECTION, XT = 3.
SPL SAMPLE NUMBER 760475

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGIN	FATIGUE TEST MAXIMUM	LIFE N	REMARKS	
			NO.	DTM.					
.5	22	2527	17	10649	50000.	1.4400	4	1	
	23	2526	17	10649	40000.	5.0100	4	1	
	19	2526	1	102648	30000.	9.1700	4	1	
	19	2528	7	30643	25000.	1.6820	5	1	
	9	2527	1	111548	22000.	4.6170	5	1	
	10	2531	1	111848	20000.	5.4260	5	1	
	18	2533	4	30649	18500.	1.4941	6	1	
	17	2534	5	21868	18000.	1.3034	7	0	
	11	2524	1	112048	18000.	1.0341	7	0	
	.0	1	2528	17	20544	106400.	.5000	0	1
		10	2524	17	41849	35000.	8.2000	3	1
4		2524	1	102648	30000.	1.4900	4	1	
5		2538	1	10449	25000.	4.2300	4	1	
3		2538	1	102348	20000.	1.3410	5	1	
24		2537	7	32849	17000.	1.5710	5	1	
4		2534	6	21249	15000.	2.1360	5	1	
29		2534	6	40749	14000.	4.7600	5	1	
27		2525	5	31849	13000.	1.1664	7	0	
12		2524	4	21249	12000.	8.0950	5	1	
20		2524	5	30449	11500.	1.1171	7	0	
-1.0	14	2534	1	22449	11000.	1.0184	7	0	
	21	2534	1	21749	10000.	1.5764	7	0	
	21	2534	17	10649	25000.	8.2000	3	1	
	6	2535	1	102648	20000.	1.7800	4	1	
	7	2535	1	102648	15000.	8.8400	4	1	
	26	2531	4	30649	12000.	1.4750	5	1	
	15	2531	3	22149	10000.	1.2070	5	1	
	26	2537	5	31749	10000.	8.2650	5	1	
	25	2526	5	31049	9000.	1.5454	7	0	
	17	2532	1	22449	8000.	1.5621	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7179-TAS-1A EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 1 DISECTION, XT = 3.
SPL SAMPLE NUMBER 760475

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGIN	FATIGUE TEST MAXIMUM	LIFE N	REMARKS	
			NO.	DTM.					
.5	22	2547	17	10649	50000.	1.2000	4	1	
	17	2531	13	30649	40000.	2.2700	4	1	
	2	2531	1	102648	30000.	4.8400	4	1	
	7	2531	4	21749	25000.	1.2250	5	1	
	8	2532	4	21349	22000.	2.0000	5	1	
	8	2530	4	21349	20000.	6.1740	5	1	
	11	2531	4	21449	18000.	2.2571	6	1	
	12	2541	4	21749	14000.	1.1141	7	0	
	.0	1	2535	17	20549	10100.	.5000	0	1
		29	2529	17	41849	35000.	5.4000	3	1
		12	2537	17	30649	30000.	1.4800	4	1
3		2541	1	102648	25000.	2.1400	4	1	
4		2527	1	102648	20000.	5.1700	4	1	
27		2525	4	41049	17000.	1.1090	5	1	
10		2534	4	21649	15000.	1.9780	5	1	
17		2531	3	22149	12000.	2.7600	5	1	
24		2524	3	32449	11000.	3.9210	5	1	
20		2524	7	31749	10000.	2.5749	6	1	
21		2534	7	31949	9000.	1.8012	7	0	
-1.0	19	2525	17	30649	25000.	7.6000	3	1	
	6	2534	1	102648	20000.	1.1300	4	1	
	5	2541	1	102648	15000.	6.2400	4	1	
	15	2529	3	22449	12000.	4.1200	4	1	
	28	2528	3	41649	11000.	5.1500	4	1	
	14	2541	3	22149	10000.	2.4150	5	1	
	16	2547	3	30149	8000.	2.3530	5	1	
	23	2525	3	32449	7000.	8.4300	5	1	
	24	2542	3	40749	6500.	1.1287	7	0	
	25	2532	3	32449	6000.	2.1294	7	0	
	30	2528	17	41849	17000.	1.3300	4	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD ON STRESS CYCLING
7179-TAS-1A EXTENDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
W LOCATION, 1 DISECTION, XT = 3.
SPL SAMPLE NUMBER 760475

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST BEGIN	FATIGUE TEST MAXIMUM	LIFE N	REMARKS
			NO.	DTM.				
.5	29	2522	17	41349	50000.	1.8000	3	1
	14	2534	17	30649	40000.	1.8200	4	1
	2	2529	1	102648	30000.	2.4000	4	1
	18	2532	4	41049	25000.	5.2100	4	1
	4	2528	1	22649	20000.	1.3700	5	1
	7	2532	1	22649	15000.	2.8800	5	1
	8	2530	1	22649	13000.	7.7300	5	1
	25	2530	4	40849	12500.	1.3624	4	1
	13	2532	4	30349	12000.	1.4541	7	0
	9	2534	3	22649	11000.	8.5400	6	1
	.0	1	2532	17	20549	74000.	.5000	0
14		2528	17	30649	30000.	7.9000	3	1
17		2529	17	30649	25000.	2.1000	4	1
3		2528	1	102648	20000.	1.1500	4	1
28		2528	3	41749	17000.	4.1700	4	1
10		2525	1	30149	15000.	5.0700	4	1
27		2530	3	41449	14500.	4.2000	4	1
11		2524	1	30349	12000.	2.9200	5	1
20		2544	5	32449	11000.	2.1120	5	1
21		2534	5	32449	10500.	1.4261	7	0
19		2535	1	21049	10000.	1.5404	7	0
-1.0	24	2524	4	40349	80000.	1.4822	4	1
	15	2542	17	30649	25000.	5.2000	3	1
	5	2535	1	111649	20000.	1.0500	4	1
	30	2534	17	41449	17000.	1.4600	4	1
	4	2524	1	102648	15000.	5.8000	4	1
	12	2535	1	30349	12000.	2.4500	4	1
	23	2532	4	40849	10000.	2.4500	4	1
	22	2540	5	32149	9000.	5.8494	4	1
	26	2537	5	41149	7000.	1.2238	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION. ST DIRECTION. KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340610

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST REGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE CYCLES	K10	REMARKS	
										DATE
.5	26	2015	26	62669	40000	55000	55000	3	1	
	25	2093	26	62669	30000	21200	21200	4	1	
	19	2007	27	102268	20000	79000	79000	4	1	
	19	2007	27	60969	18000	19510	19510	5	1	
	18	2091	27	102268	15000	28500	28500	5	1	
	11	2079	27	62669	13000	61840	61840	5	1	
	30	2096	27	71569	12500	50740	50740	5	1	
	30	2092	27	50569	12000	14640	14640	7	0	
	13	2086	29	60969	10000	19063	19063	7	0	
	.0	1	3005	13	20568	76000	5000	5000	0	1
		5	3006	13	70269	25000	58000	58000	3	1
		2	2987	21	40468	20000	14800	14800	4	1
		28	2982	13	70269	17000	26200	26200	4	1
4		3001	17	102268	15000	77600	77600	4	1	
9		3004	17	102268	12000	15880	15880	5	1	
29		2979	17	71569	11500	26490	26490	5	1	
21		2988	28	61169	11000	13730	13730	5	1	
24		3007	27	61169	10500	14060	14060	7	0	
15		3007	17	60269	10000	11134	11134	7	0	
-1.0		16	2982	30	60769	28000	11620	11620	5	1
		30	3014	27	60969	20000	61000	61000	3	1
		3	2985	21	40568	15000	27200	27200	4	1
	27	3004	26	62669	13000	57500	57500	4	1	
	6	3005	17	102368	12000	11190	11190	5	1	
	14	3003	30	60269	10000	10240	10240	5	1	
	12	2984	19	52769	10000	17238	17238	6	1	
	18	3006	9	60669	8500	14665	14665	6	1	
	22	2984	19	61069	8000	19520	19520	6	1	
	17	2984	19	60269	7500	8508	8508	6	1	
	23	2985	28	61069	7000	15604	15604	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION. LT DIRECTION. KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST REGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE CYCLES	K10	REMARKS	
										DATE
.5	29	2098	26	62669	40000	62000	62000	3	1	
	8	2096	26	62669	30000	31600	31600	4	1	
	9	3010	17	102468	20000	11840	11840	5	1	
	13	3000	19	12969	15000	24660	24660	5	1	
	30	2098	27	60969	14000	27000	27000	5	1	
	27	2093	27	60969	13000	31917	31917	6	1	
	14	2091	21	42868	12000	91160	91160	5	1	
	24	3010	28	50569	11500	10002	10002	7	0	
	18	2090	21	51268	11000	14850	14850	7	0	
	15	3007	21	43069	10000	10583	10583	7	0	
	.0	1	2085	12	20568	85000	5000	5000	0	1
		7	3003	12	41168	40000	23000	23000	3	1
		26	2087	26	62669	25000	11000	11000	4	1
		2	2984	21	40468	20000	24300	24300	4	1
		5	2978	21	40468	15000	10440	10440	5	1
11		2986	19	12969	12000	17150	17150	5	1	
28		3009	19	61069	11500	11750	11750	5	1	
23		3004	17	52769	11000	17952	17952	7	0	
16		2988	19	51669	10000	27202	27202	6	1	
21		2984	20	51669	9000	19184	19184	7	0	
-1.0		3	2993	21	40468	20000	61000	61000	3	1
		4	3003	21	40468	15000	20100	20100	4	1
		6	3003	21	40468	12000	12865	12865	6	1
		12	2976	19	12969	10000	63100	63100	4	1
		10	2990	19	12969	10000	17230	17230	5	1
	20	2987	19	51669	9000	76580	76580	5	1	
	17	3009	20	51669	8000	17326	17326	6	1	
	19	3001	21	51569	7000	68405	68405	6	1	
	25	3016	21	52869	6500	68405	68405	6	1	
	22	2990	19	51969	6000	18404	18404	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-T6510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION. L DIRECTION. KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340619

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST REGAN	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE CYCLES	K10	REMARKS	
										DATE
.5	27	2080	26	62669	40000	84000	84000	3	1	
	4	2081	26	62669	30000	52500	52500	4	1	
	19	3010	17	30869	20000	21700	21700	5	1	
	12	2095	17	50569	17000	61120	61120	5	1	
	13	2093	29	52769	16000	39750	39750	5	1	
	11	3006	17	43069	15000	10284	10284	7	0	
	20	2095	29	60269	14500	27450	27450	5	1	
	15	2096	29	52669	14000	75258	75258	6	1	
	23	2096	19	60469	13000	14645	14645	6	1	
	25	2099	21	60969	12000	15773	15773	7	0	
	.0	1	2082	13	20568	97400	5000	5000	0	1
		6	2082	13	41168	40000	34000	34000	3	1
		28	2095	26	62669	25000	21700	21700	4	1
		2	3002	14	32568	20000	67000	67000	4	1
		26	3005	27	60969	17000	12880	12880	5	1
8		2095	19	12868	15000	65200	65200	4	1	
9		2095	19	12868	12000	13140	13140	5	1	
14		3009	30	52269	10000	58330	58330	5	1	
21		3004	21	60769	10000	15251	15251	7	0	
16		3011	30	52669	9000	13597	13597	7	0	
-1.0		5	2088	21	40468	20000	84000	84000	3	1
		30	2080	26	62669	17000	26000	26000	4	1
		29	2075	26	62669	15000	40400	40400	4	1
		3	2095	14	32569	12000	10550	10550	5	1
		7	2086	19	12869	10000	53700	53700	4	1
	17	2088	27	52769	10000	32830	32830	5	1	
	18	3006	27	52769	10000	18590	18590	6	1	
	19	2097	19	52869	7000	49445	49445	6	1	
	22	2084	19	60269	6000	24639	24639	6	1	
	24	2085	19	60569	5000	10164	10164	7	1	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-773510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	13	2984	13	70269	40000.	1.0700	4	1
	28	2984	13	70269	30000.	3.4000	4	1
	5	3000	17	110668	20000.	1.5380	5	1
	7	3000	17	110668	15000.	3.5440	5	1
	9	3005	20	12169	13000.	7.0440	5	1
	14	2997	17	51269	12000.	1.3393	6	1
	10	2998	17	50569	11000.	1.2795	6	1
	27	3004	26	62769	10500.	4.0813	6	1
	15	3004	21	51969	10000.	2.5691	6	1
	16	2980	21	52169	9000.	1.3498	7	0
.0	1	2978	13	20568	87200.	.5000	0	1
	29	3017	13	70269	25000.	7.4000	3	1
	2	2980	13	41168	20000.	3.2800	4	1
	4	2987	13	41168	15000.	1.8390	5	1
	30	3003	30	71669	13000.	9.0900	4	1
	11	3010	17	50669	11000.	4.6190	5	1
	21	3004	30	60949	10000.	1.8050	7	0
	19	3005	27	60369	9000.	6.6740	5	1
	20	3002	29	60469	8000.	5.9280	5	1
	25	2983	19	61669	7000.	1.2771	6	1
	26	2993	17	63069	6000.	1.0104	7	0
-1.0	23	2984	13	70269	25000.	4.6000	3	1
	3	3003	13	41168	20000.	2.0200	4	1
	6	2985	17	110668	15000.	4.0700	4	1
	8	3006	17	110668	12000.	1.7600	5	1
	12	2982	17	50569	10000.	4.9290	5	1
	18	2980	20	60369	9000.	1.8520	5	1
	17	2990	20	52769	8000.	8.3908	6	1
	22	3080	19	61169	7000.	4.9720	5	1
	24	2983	19	61169	6000.	1.0841	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-773510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	24	2997	26	62669	40000.	8.9000	3	1
	27	3010	26	62769	30000.	3.2500	4	1
	4	2981	17	110668	20000.	9.1200	4	1
	5	2997	17	50768	15000.	2.4210	5	1
	12	3007	17	51369	13000.	3.9710	5	1
	11	3002	17	50769	12000.	1.0320	7	0
	29	3018	19	71669	11500.	5.2820	5	1
	13	2994	17	51369	11000.	1.4627	6	1
	14	2991	17	51469	10000.	1.1184	7	0
.0	1	2997	13	20568	77300.	.5000	0	1
	9	2999	13	70269	30000.	3.8000	3	1
	2	2977	17	110668	20000.	3.3100	4	1
	10	3006	19	12869	15000.	5.7500	4	1
	17	3002	27	52969	12000.	3.3950	5	1
	25	2996	17	71669	11000.	2.4680	5	1
	15	3006	17	52269	10000.	5.9800	5	1
	20	3000	29	60269	9000.	4.3500	5	1
	22	3001	20	61669	8500.	4.9752	6	1
	16	3002	17	52269	8000.	1.0933	7	0
-1.0	7	3001	13	70269	25000.	4.8000	3	1
	4	3003	17	11468	20000.	8.2000	3	1
	3	3004	17	110668	15000.	3.2000	4	1
	8	2984	17	11568	12000.	9.1700	4	1
	26	3001	26	62669	11000.	1.6230	5	1
	18	3005	27	60269	10000.	1.8540	5	1
	21	3000	29	60569	9000.	4.1280	5	1
	19	3004	27	60269	8000.	1.4279	6	1
	23	3008	19	71569	7000.	1.4030	5	1
	28	3004	27	71669	6500.	2.5461	6	1
	30	2998	27	71769	5500.	8.7512	6	1

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7075-773510 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340620

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	DATE	MACHINE	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
.5	21	2977	26	62769	40000.	6.8000	3	1
	22	2998	26	62769	30000.	1.8800	4	1
	3	3003	17	11168	20000.	7.8800	4	1
	28	2997	17	71669	17000.	9.7200	4	1
	13	3004	20	60369	15000.	3.1700	5	1
	16	3004	20	60369	12000.	5.9530	5	1
	17	2978	17	60949	11000.	1.4014	7	0
	16	2983	20	60469	10000.	1.0344	7	0
.0	1	2998	13	20568	56600.	.5000	0	1
	24	2981	13	70269	30000.	3.4000	3	1
	25	3000	13	70269	25000.	5.1000	3	1
	2	2984	17	111368	20000.	1.8200	4	1
	4	3005	17	111368	15000.	6.1700	4	1
	30	2983	19	72269	14000.	2.2620	5	1
	9	2982	17	52869	12000.	1.1220	5	1
	11	3007	29	60369	10000.	4.3760	5	1
	18	2981	20	60969	9000.	2.8240	5	1
	14	2983	29	60369	8000.	2.9049	6	1
	19	3010	17	61669	7000.	1.0748	7	0
-1.0	23	2998	13	70269	25000.	4.0000	3	1
	5	3004	17	111488	20000.	9.8000	3	1
	6	3007	17	111488	15000.	3.4500	4	1
	7	3004	17	111588	12000.	7.5500	4	1
	10	2983	29	60369	18000.	1.0070	5	1
	29	3011	19	60369	9000.	9.4500	4	1
	12	3007	20	60369	8000.	7.7300	4	1
	24	2998	21	71669	7500.	1.4070	5	1
	15	2994	27	60369	7000.	9.1831	6	1
	27	2975	21	71669	4500.	9.3327	6	1
	20	2994	17	62569	6000.	1.0848	7	0

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7080-TT42 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340731Y
340732C

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST REGAN	FATIGUE MAXIMUM TEST	LIFE CYCLES X10	N	REMARKS	
			TEST	REGAN						
+5	30	2995	13	70769	40000.	87000.	1.0400	4	1	
	28	2993	13	70759	30000.	90000.	1.9000	4	1	
	11	2990	13	72259	25000.	84000.	8.4000	4	1	
	1	3002	17	101468	20000.	1.6290	1.6290	5	1	
	5	2993	17	101468	16000.	4.3350	4.3350	5	1	
	22	3009	20	12369	12000.	1.0730	1.0730	6	1	
	13	3003	17	10268	11000.	1.1782	1.1782	7	0	
	12	3019	17	12186A	10000.	3.3452	3.3452	7	0	
	-0	3	2997	13	71068	88700.	88700.	1.5000	0	1
		29	3004	13	70769	25000.	74000.	7.4000	3	1
		2	2999	17	101468	20000.	1.1900	1.1900	4	1
		10	3001	17	10176A	17000.	5.8700	5.8700	4	1
6		2994	17	10156A	15000.	2.9140	2.9140	5	1	
9		2994	17	10166A	13000.	1.5630	1.5630	5	1	
24		3010	20	41069	11000.	1.2041	1.2041	7	0	
14		3007	17	10469	10000.	9.2250	9.2250	5	1	
19		3003	21	12169	9000.	8.0550	8.0550	5	1	
21		3002	20	12369	8500.	2.6834	2.6834	6	1	
18		3004	17	11469	8000.	1.2563	1.2563	7	0	
-1.0		7	3003	17	10166A	20000.	9.4000	9.4000	3	1
	4	3001	17	10156A	15000.	2.1000	2.1000	4	1	
	8	2992	17	10166A	12000.	7.8600	7.8600	4	1	
	15	2994	17	10969	10000.	3.9640	3.9640	5	1	
	23	3006	20	40969	9000.	8.8030	8.8030	5	1	
	16	3002	17	10969	8000.	5.1120	5.1120	5	1	
	26	3002	20	63069	7500.	1.2439	1.2439	7	0	
	20	3000	21	12169	7000.	7.5545	7.5545	6	1	
	17	3004	17	10969	6500.	9.3861	9.3861	6	1	
	25	2993	20	62469	6000.	1.3334	1.3334	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7080-TT42 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340731Y
340731Y

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST REGAN	FATIGUE MAXIMUM TEST	LIFE CYCLES X10	N	REMARKS	
			TEST	REGAN						
+5	26	3002	13	71569	40000.	84000.	8.4000	3	1	
	11	3001	13	72169	30000.	1.6300	1.6300	4	1	
	1	3010	17	10156A	20000.	8.3800	8.3800	4	1	
	5	3003	17	10156A	16000.	1.9230	1.9230	5	1	
	14	3014	19	12169	13000.	3.5070	3.5070	5	1	
	27	3008	21	75169	12500.	9.0030	9.0030	5	1	
	25	3003	20	71569	12000.	1.8667	1.8667	7	0	
	10	2997	27	71169	11000.	1.0650	1.0650	7	0	
	-0	3	2995	13	71068	87400.	87400.	1.5000	0	1
		29	2994	13	77169	25000.	9.8000	9.8000	3	1
		2	3012	17	10156A	20000.	1.2800	1.2800	4	1
		6	2990	17	10166A	15000.	4.0100	4.0100	4	1
9		2994	17	10236A	12000.	2.1010	2.1010	5	1	
14		3003	20	20169	11500.	8.1000	8.1000	4	1	
17		3002	20	13069	11000.	6.0345	6.0345	4	1	
19		3010	20	20369	10500.	1.4870	1.4870	5	1	
15		3004	19	12369	10000.	1.2538	1.2538	7	0	
12		3004	20	17166A	9000.	1.2722	1.2722	7	1	
-1.0		7	3009	17	10166A	20000.	9.2000	9.2000	3	1
		4	2996	17	10156A	15000.	2.0400	2.0400	4	1
	23	3006	26	63069	13000.	9.4600	9.4600	4	1	
	8	3001	17	10176A	12000.	9.6700	9.6700	4	1	
	30	3004	24	72169	11000.	4.8060	4.8060	6	1	
	13	2995	19	12169	10000.	4.0700	4.0700	4	1	
	16	3001	29	12469	10000.	1.0312	1.0312	7	1	
	28	2994	27	72169	9000.	4.8593	4.8593	6	1	
	20	3004	20	20369	8000.	7.0469	7.0469	6	1	
	21	3004	29	61769	7000.	8.3780	8.3780	6	1	
	22	3003	19	63069	6000.	4.9210	4.9210	5	1	
	24	2994	19	70769	6000.	1.1284	1.1284	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
X7080-TT42 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, ST DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340731Z

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE		NOMINAL TEST REGAN	FATIGUE MAXIMUM TEST	LIFE CYCLES X10	N	REMARKS	
			TEST	REGAN						
+5	25	3010	13	72169	40000.	6.7000	6.7000	3	1	
	26	3002	13	72169	30000.	2.0400	2.0400	4	1	
	29	3004	13	72269	25000.	2.7400	2.7400	4	1	
	1	3003	17	10166A	20000.	9.0800	9.0800	4	1	
	21	2995	28	72169	17000.	9.2600	9.2600	4	1	
	13	2999	19	71669	15000.	1.0870	1.0870	5	1	
	14	3010	19	71669	12000.	2.3710	2.3710	5	1	
	19	3011	21	72169	11500.	3.9530	3.9530	5	1	
	15	2993	24	71569	11000.	1.3638	1.3638	7	0	
	-0	29	2997	13	71068	79000.	79000.	1.5000	0	1
		28	2903	13	72269	30000.	3.5000	3.5000	3	1
		27	2902	13	72169	25000.	5.5000	5.5000	3	1
		2	2978	17	10166A	20000.	3.7200	3.7200	4	1
		4	2991	17	10166A	15000.	5.2500	5.2500	4	1
		9	3006	21	12769	13000.	6.2800	6.2800	4	1
7		3001	17	10216A	12000.	9.4000	9.4000	5	1	
22		2993	30	72169	11000.	1.5424	1.5424	7	0	
11		3005	19	71469	10000.	7.5300	7.5300	4	1	
19		2990	24	72169	9000.	1.5537	1.5537	7	0	
17		2991	19	71769	8000.	1.2322	1.2322	7	1	
-1.0		5	2994	17	10166A	20000.	7.5000	7.5000	3	1
		3	3008	17	10166A	15000.	2.2200	2.2200	4	1
		24	3001	28	72169	13000.	2.3700	2.3700	4	1
		6	2990	17	10176A	12000.	3.0016	3.0016	6	1
	30	2990	13	72269	12000.	1.0780	1.0780	5	1	
	16	2994	19	71769	10000.	3.5000	3.5000	4	1	
	23	3007	27	72169	9000.	6.5900	6.5900	4	1	
	9	3001	20	63069	8000.	1.4530	1.4530	5	1	
	12	3008	20	71469	7500.	1.2816	1.2816	7	1	
	10	2992	20	70769	7000.	1.1287	1.1287	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7178-76S10 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	REGAN	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
						X10	X10	X10	
+5	25	2986	13	71569	40000.	6.6000	3	1	
	26	3004	13	71569	30000.	2.0500	4	1	
	29	3011	13	72269	25000.	4.6500	4	1	
	2	3014	17	102868	20000.	2.7400	5	1	
	7	3001	19	41769	17000.	2.5930	5	1	
	22	2986	27	62469	15000.	6.4450	5	1	
	17	2998	28	70769	14000.	1.5695	7	0	
	11	2998	21	71869	13000.	1.0505	6	1	
	8	2991	19	41869	13000.	5.2990	5	1	
	27	3007	27	62569	12000.	1.1242	7	0	
	9	2994	19	41869	11000.	1.0830	6	1	
	16	3006	28	61769	10000.	1.5000	7	0	
	1	2980		20568	96800.	.5000	0	1	
	28	3005	13	71569	30000.	4.2000	3	1	
	3	3011	17	102868	20000.	3.0300	4	1	
	10	2991	17	42169	15000.	2.1400	5	1	
	6	3001	21	72269	13000.	2.0056	6	1	
	14	2990	27	52969	12000.	3.8958	6	1	
	21	3001	28	70169	11000.	1.2394	7	0	
	18	2993	27	61769	10000.	4.5700	5	1	
	24	2994	20	63069	98000.	1.0082	7	0	
	19	3018	27	61869	80000.	1.3232	7	0	
-1.0	5	2994	17	111468	20000.	1.1600	4	1	
	30	3004	13	72269	17000.	1.5300	4	1	
	4	2994	17	102868	15000.	6.8200	4	1	
	12	2998	17	42469	12000.	1.6330	5	1	
	13	3004	17	42469	10000.	1.2823	7	0	
	20	2990	30	62069	90000.	1.3748	6	1	
	15	3006	29	62369	79300.	2.3180	6	1	
	23	3000	29	62569	70000.	1.1359	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7178-76S10 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, L DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	REGAN	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
						X10	X10	X10	
+5	27	2990	13	71569	40000.	4.4000	3	1	
	29	3003	13	71569	30000.	1.6500	4	1	
	2	2988	17	102868	20000.	1.2700	5	1	
	20	3003	27	70769	18000.	1.0400	5	1	
	11	3006	27	53069	17000.	1.0100	7	0	
	30	3004	20	72269	17000.	1.5330	5	1	
	21	2994	27	10769	16000.	1.8820	5	1	
	7	3006	27	61669	15000.	1.5767	7	0	
	19	2986	27	70169	14000.	5.0530	5	1	
	14	2991	19	70169	13000.	4.0190	5	1	
	16	2984	17	70569	12000.	1.0802	7	0	
	15	3008	19	70169	11000.	1.1892	7	0	
	1	2985		20568	73600.	.5000	0	1	
	28	3011	13	71569	28000.	6.4000	3	1	
	3	3008	17	102868	20000.	2.3000	4	1	
	10	2990	27	14569	18000.	4.1900	4	1	
	16	3029	17	11468	15000.	1.0260	5	1	
	24	3007	27	10969	13000.	1.4630	5	1	
	26	2994	27	71069	125000.	1.1115	7	0	
	13	3004	29	53069	12000.	1.4236	7	0	
	17	2982	21	70569	11000.	1.1998	7	0	
	25	2992	27	70969	10500.	2.8053	6	1	
	9	3011	30	62369	10000.	1.5294	7	0	
-1.0	5	3027	17	111468	20000.	9.7000	3	1	
	4	2986	17	102868	15000.	3.0000	4	1	
	22	2977	27	70869	12000.	1.2770	5	1	
	23	2998	27	70869	10000.	2.1400	5	1	
	12	2986	28	63069	85000.	1.2446	6	1	
	18	2998	27	70569	75000.	2.6821	6	1	
	8	2990	28	61969	70000.	1.1034	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

RESULTS OF AXIAL-STRESS FATIGUE TESTS
LOAD OR STRESS CYCLING
7178-76S10 EXTRUDED BAR 3.500 IN. THICK
M LOCATION, ST DIRECTION, KT = 12.
ARL SAMPLE NUMBER 340635

STRESS RATIO	SPECIMEN NO.	MACHINE	DATE	REGAN	TEST	NOMINAL STRESS	MAXIMUM STRESS	FATIGUE LIFE	REMARKS
						X10	X10	X10	
+5	27	2989	13	72269	40000.	2.8000	3	1	
	29	3013	13	72269	30000.	1.1600	4	1	
	5	3004	17	102968	20000.	7.1600	4	1	
	30	2989	19	72369	18000.	1.0470	5	1	
	2	2989	17	102868	15000.	2.9480	5	1	
	21	2981	28	71569	14000.	1.4237	7	0	
	16	2982	29	70769	13000.	1.1528	7	0	
	25	2983	17	71769	12500.	1.0298	7	0	
	11	2998	21	62369	12000.	1.4943	7	0	
	1	2987		20568	59600.	.5000	0	1	
	28	2980	13	72269	25000.	4.9000	3	1	
	3	2994	17	102968	20000.	1.8000	4	1	
	6	3010	17	102968	15000.	1.3350	5	1	
	24	3017	30	71469	13000.	4.3600	4	1	
	20	3004	28	71469	12000.	9.0100	4	1	
	17	3004	30	70769	11000.	1.1599	7	0	
	18	2987	27	71169	10500.	1.1870	5	1	
	12	3008	19	62469	10000.	1.2020	5	1	
	21	3004	30	71469	95000.	1.7910	5	1	
	15	3002	30	63069	90000.	1.4257	7	0	
	14	3013	19	62469	80000.	1.3212	7	0	
-1.0	7	3002	17	111468	20000.	6.7000	3	1	
	4	2983	17	102968	15000.	3.1500	4	1	
	8	2979	27	71169	12000.	3.2080	5	1	
	22	3015	29	71469	10000.	1.6869	6	1	
	26	2981	19	71769	90000.	1.1450	5	1	
	9	3001	19	61769	80000.	2.8870	5	1	
	19	2984	21	71169	75000.	1.0556	7	0	
	13	2982	28	62469	70000.	1.3423	7	0	
	10	2980	19	61769	60000.	1.4443	7	0	

REMARKS
0 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN DID NOT FAIL.
1 = NORMAL TEST. SPECIMEN FAILED.

Contrails

APPENDIX III

FATIGUE CRACK PROPAGATION DATA

CRACK PROPAGATION FOR CENTER-NOTCHED FATIGUE SPECIMENS
7075-T651C Extrusions

Table with columns: Specimen ID, Fatigue Crack Length (mm), Fatigue Crack Growth Rate (mm/cycle), Total Elongation (mm), Fatigue Life (cycles), and Total Elongation (mm). Includes sub-headers for 'FATIGUE CRACK GROWTH RATE' and 'TOTAL ELONGATION'.

Table with columns: Specimen ID, Fatigue Crack Length (mm), Fatigue Crack Growth Rate (mm/cycle), Total Elongation (mm), Fatigue Life (cycles), and Total Elongation (mm). Includes sub-headers for 'FATIGUE CRACK GROWTH RATE' and 'TOTAL ELONGATION'.

Table with columns: Specimen ID, Fatigue Crack Length (mm), Fatigue Crack Growth Rate (mm/cycle), Total Elongation (mm), Fatigue Life (cycles), and Total Elongation (mm). Includes sub-headers for 'FATIGUE CRACK GROWTH RATE' and 'TOTAL ELONGATION'.

Notes: 1. 11/16 x 16-in. extruded material. 2. 1/2 x 1/2-in. crack. 3. Number of cycles of crack propagation. Figures in parenthesis indicate cycles to initial crack - see part for method of determination. 4. Fatigue Crack Length - measured on specimen surface. 5. Total Notch Length - 0.50-in. long notched specimen. 6. Percent Cracked - total notch length expressed as percent of gross width. 7 - specimen thickness, in.

CRACK PROPAGATION FOR CENTER-NOTCHED FATIGUE SPECIMENS
Constant Load Tests, Maximum Gross Stress in Cycle = 6.2 ksi, Stress Ratio = 1/3

340730. LONG, FATIGUED SURFACES	FATIGUE CRACK		TOTAL	FATIGUE CRACK		TOTAL	FATIGUE CRACK		TOTAL
	LENGTH	AVG. WIDTH		LENGTH	AVG. WIDTH		LENGTH	AVG. WIDTH	
CYCLES	IN.	MILS	IN.	MILS	IN.	MILS	IN.	MILS	IN.
111340.1	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.2	2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.3	3000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.4	4000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.5	5000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.6	6000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.7	7000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.8	8000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.9	9000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.10	10000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.11	11000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.12	12000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.13	13000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.14	14000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.15	15000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.16	16000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.17	17000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.18	18000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.19	19000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.20	20000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.21	21000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.22	22000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.23	23000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.24	24000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.25	25000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.26	26000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.27	27000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.28	28000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.29	29000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.30	30000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.31	31000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.32	32000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.33	33000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.34	34000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.35	35000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.36	36000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.37	37000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.38	38000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.39	39000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.40	40000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.41	41000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.42	42000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.43	43000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.44	44000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.45	45000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.46	46000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.47	47000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.48	48000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.49	49000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.50	50000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.51	51000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.52	52000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.53	53000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.54	54000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.55	55000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.56	56000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.57	57000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.58	58000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.59	59000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.60	60000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.61	61000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.62	62000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.63	63000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.64	64000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.65	65000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.66	66000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.67	67000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.68	68000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.69	69000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.70	70000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.71	71000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.72	72000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.73	73000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.74	74000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.75	75000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.76	76000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.77	77000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.78	78000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.79	79000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.80	80000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.81	81000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.82	82000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.83	83000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.84	84000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.85	85000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.86	86000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.87	87000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.88	88000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.89	89000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.90	90000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.91	91000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.92	92000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.93	93000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.94	94000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.95	95000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.96	96000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.97	97000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.98	98000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.99	99000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111340.100	100000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes:
 340730 - 11/16 x 16-in. extended neck.
 30732 - 3-1/2 x 7-1/2-in. extended neck.
 Cycles - Number of cycles of crack propagation. Pluses in parentheses indicate cycles to Initial crack - see text for method of determination.
 Fatigue Crack Length - measured on specimen surface.
 Total Notch Length - 0.50-in. long machined notch plus fatigue cracks.
 Percent Grooved - Total notch length expressed as percent of gross width.
 t - specimen thickness, in.

Contrails

Unclassified
Security Classification

14 KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Aluminum 7075-T6510 7075-T73510 X7080-T751 7178-T651 Plate Extruded Shapes Tensile Properties Plane-Strain Fracture Toughness Axial-Stress Fatigue Fatigue Crack Propagation Exfoliation Stress-Corrosion Cracking						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (*corporate author*) issuing the report.
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	2b GROUP	
3 REPORT TITLE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS, FATIGUE AND CORROSION CHARACTERISTICS OF X7080-T7E41 AND 7178-T651 PLATE AND 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42, AND 7178-T6510 EXTRUDED SHAPES		
4 DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) March 1967 - July 1969 Final		
5 AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) Kaufman, J. G., Schilling, P. E., Nordmark, G. E., Lifka, B. W. and Coursen, J. W.		
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11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Air Force Materials Laboratory (MAAE) Air Force Systems Command Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	
13. ABSTRACT The tensile properties, plane-strain fracture toughness (K_{Ic}), axial-stress fatigue properties and fatigue-crack propagation rates, and the resistance to exfoliation and stress-corrosion cracking, have been determined for several aluminum alloys. Two thicknesses of X7080-T7E41(T751) and 7178-T651 plate, and two thicknesses of 7075-T6510, 7075-T73510, X7080-T7E42(T7510) and 7178-T6510 extruded shapes, have been evaluated.		

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