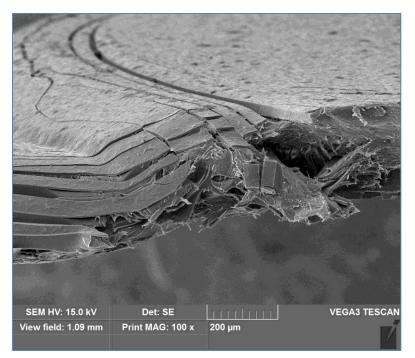
Plastic Design - Failure Analysis and Prevention





Paul J. Gramann, Ph.D., P.E. The Madison Group www.madisongroup.com



Collapse of a 3-Story Aquarium



- Acrylic aquarium in Scotland failed ~3 years after being installed.
- Two vertical seams opened releasing all water and fish
- Catastrophic failure with over 200 large sections of acrylic
- Scanned each piece to digitally put back together
- Mapped every fracture surface to locate fracture origins seams



Prevent Failure

- Best way to prevent failure is to understand failure.
- Understand how and why failure occurred.
- Material behavior.
- Processing/manufacturing of part.
- Plastic part design.
- How part will handle stress over time.
- The environment the part will be exposed to and its affect on plastic.

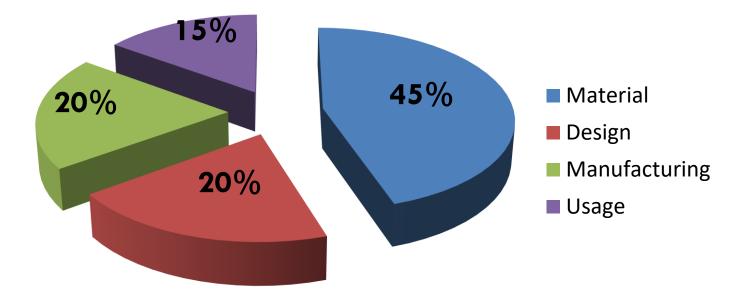


Properties of Nylon 6 change dramatically when exposed to moisture.



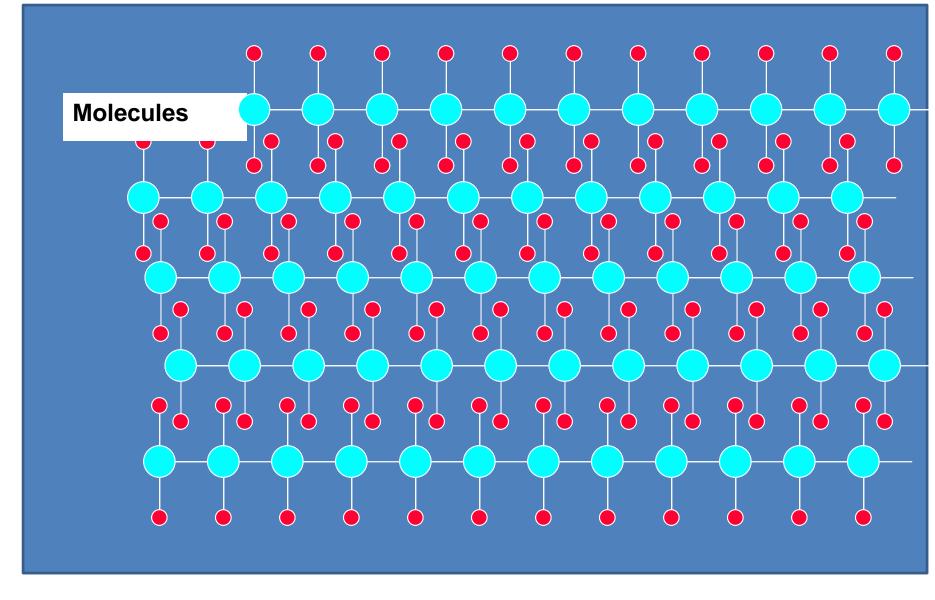
85% of Plastic Part Failures Relate Back to the Engineer

Cause "Why" of Plastic Failure





D. Wright, Failure of Plastics and Rubber Products





Analogy: Plastic and Spaghetti



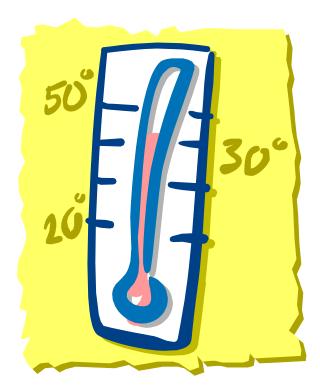


Stress

Sticky – Hard to Pull Noodles Apart



Plastics Are Not Like Metals



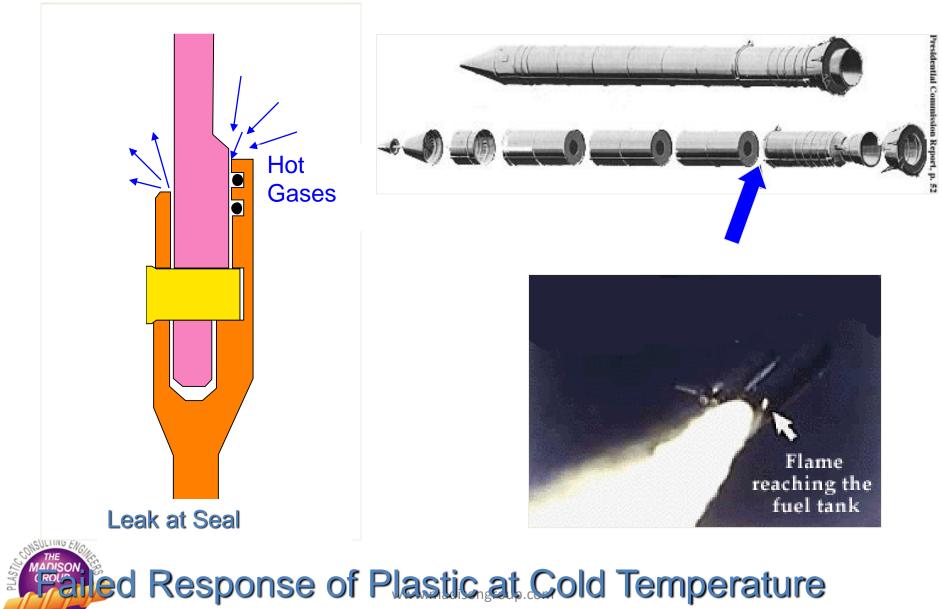




Temperature

Time

Space Shuttle



Plastics Are Not Like Metals

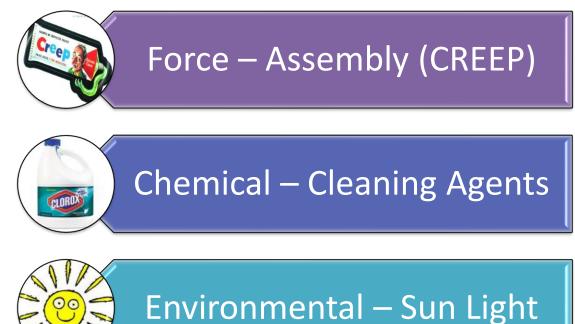


Response of Plastic at Cold Temperature



Plastic Parts Over Time

A plastic part can fail after a period of time when in the presence of some applied force, chemical or environmental condition.





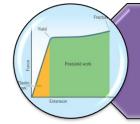


Creep

Time Related Failure



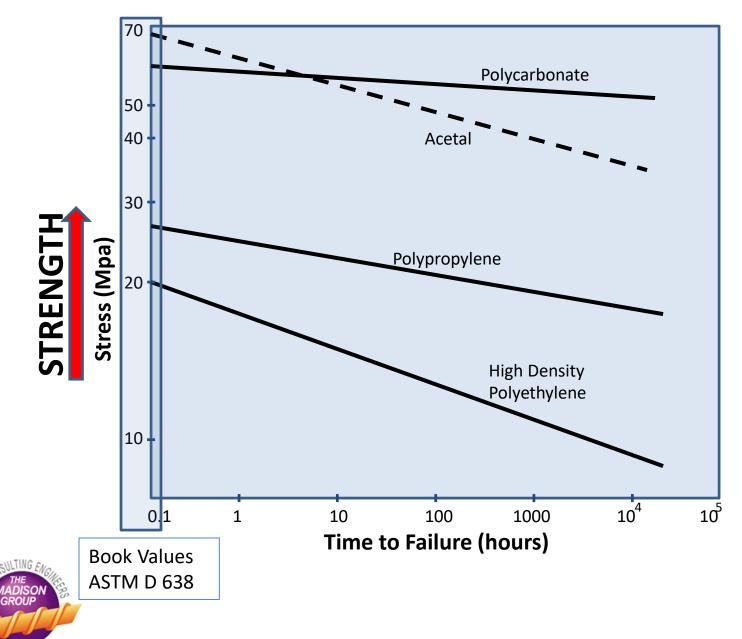
Highly Dependent on Stress Level, Temperature, and Molecular Weight



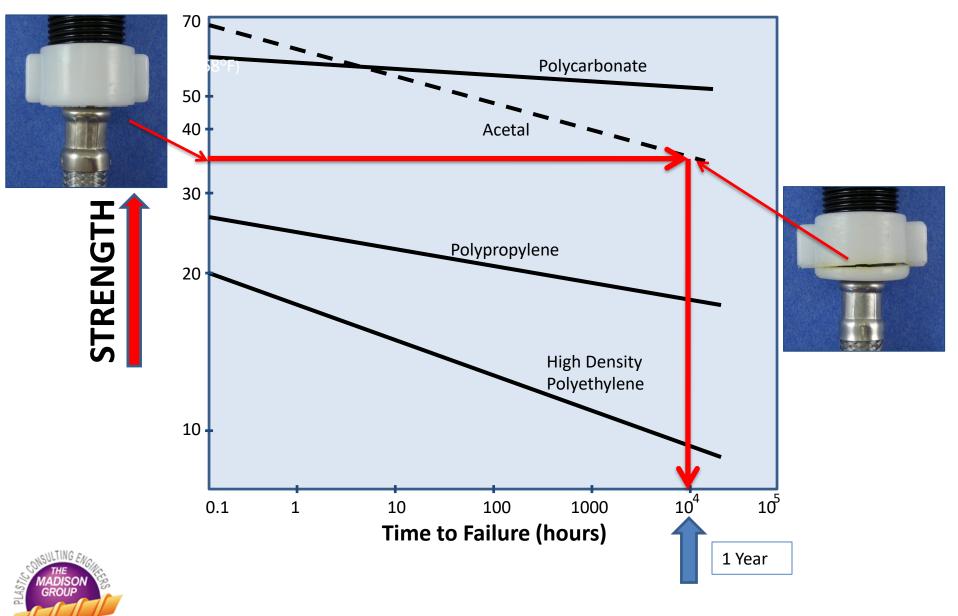
By Definition – Occurs at a Stress Level that is Below the Material's Yield Point



Failure Over Time (Creep Rupture)



Failure Over Time (Creep Rupture)

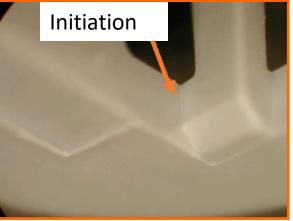


Creep Rupture of a Plastic Electrical Connector

- Injection-Molded electrical connector
- Manufactured from unfilled poly(butylene terephthalate) PBT resin
- Snaps onto housing during service
- Part experienced consistent cracking several weeks after assembly



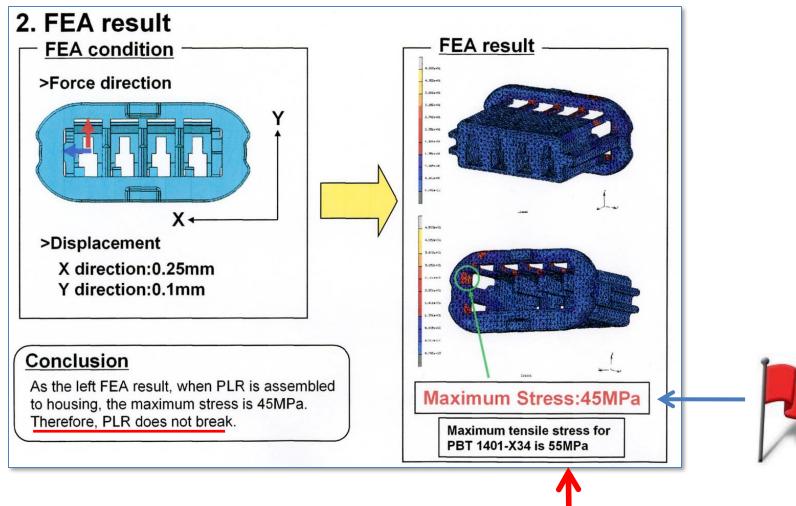






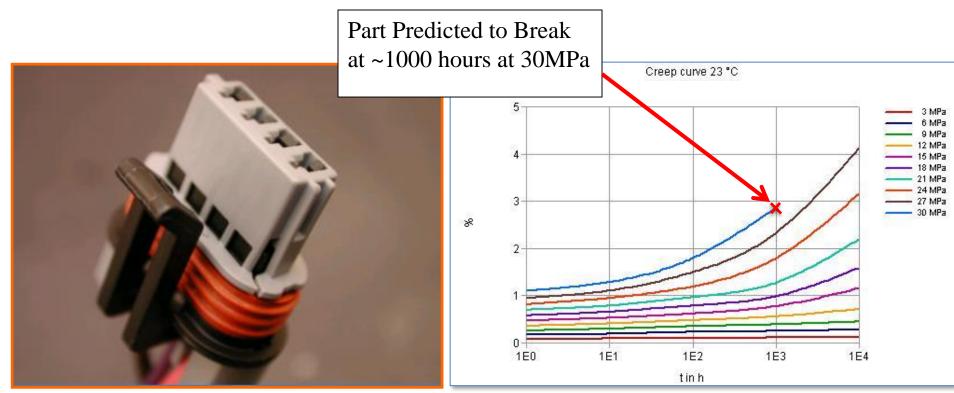
Creep Rupture of a Plastic Electrical Connector

FEA Analysis of Manufacturer Confirming Part will NOT Break



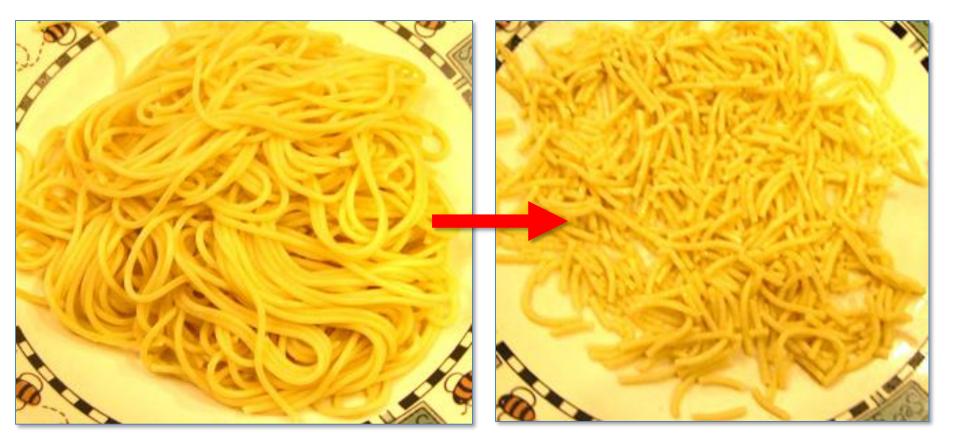
Creep Rupture of Plastic

Using Data Available on the Web Predicts Failure



 Material testing predicted failure would occur at 1,000 hours after assembly

atasheet sources: CAMPUS Plastic database



Chemical Attack – Cutting the Spaghetti

Hard to Pull Noodles Apart

Easy to Separate



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Plastic Degradation (Reduction in Molecular Weight)





High Molecular Weight MW~40,000 (Milk Container)

- Ductile
- High Impact Resistance
- Does Not Break Easily

Low Molecular Weight MW ~ 500 (Candle)

- Brittle
- Low Impact Resistance
- Breaks Easily



Case Study: Processing Failure – Failure of a Horse Stirrup

- Polyethylene Core Made of Recycled Tyvec
- Failure Occurred at Staple Used to Hold Leather Covering to Plastic Core
- Resulted in Massive Injuries to the Rider



Horse Stirrup: Leather Covered HDPE Core





Case Study: Design Failure – Electrical Assembly



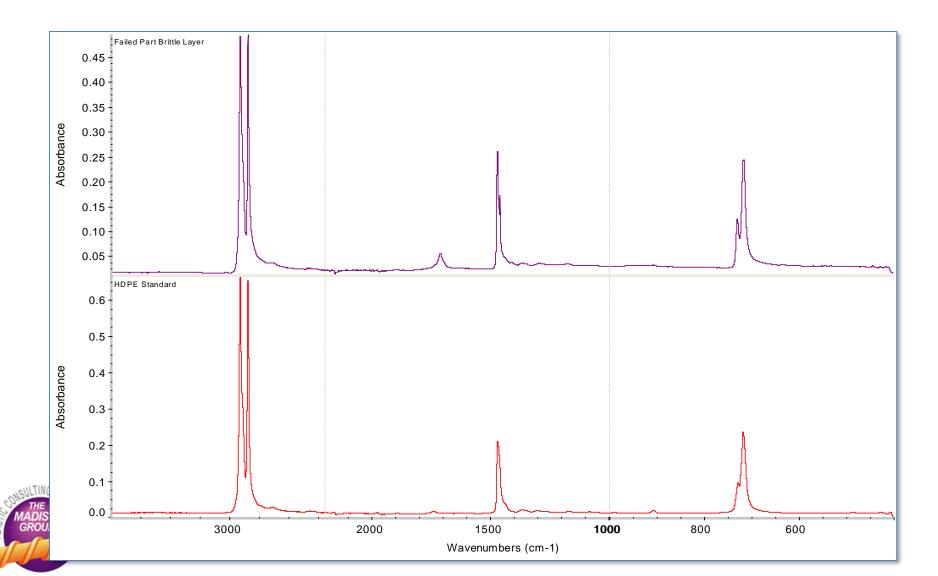
Horse Stirrup: Leather Covered HDPE Core





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Identify Plastic with FTIR



Determine Material Quality with Gel Permeation Chromatography

Sample	Run #	Mw	Average Mw
Failed Stirrup	1	60739	60660
	2	60580	
Exemplar Stirrup	1	228511	229790
	2	231068	
Virgin <u>Tyvec</u> Pellets	1	219797	232470
	2	245143	



Large Difference in Molecular Weight



Design

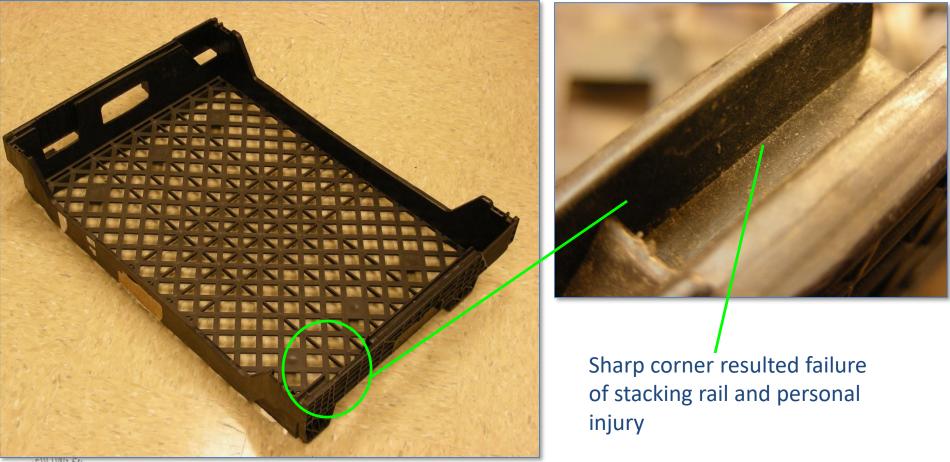


Design

- Design rules for metals do not always work for plastics.
- Sharp geometric transitions need to be avoided.
- Need to think about stresses: molded-in, assembly, in the field.
- Time and temperature.



Sharp Corner In Bread Basket







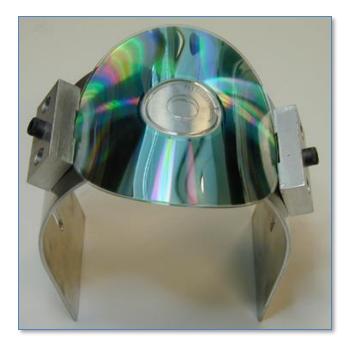
Environmental Stress Cracking (ESC)

Add Spaghetti Sauce Noodle are Lubricated – Easy to Pull Apart



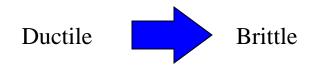
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ESC of Polycarbonate

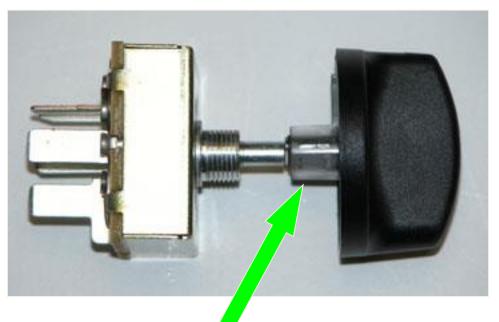


Environmental Stress Concentration (ESC)





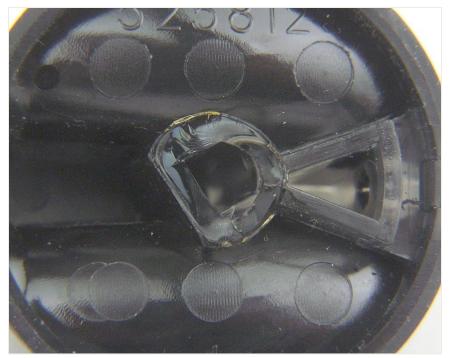






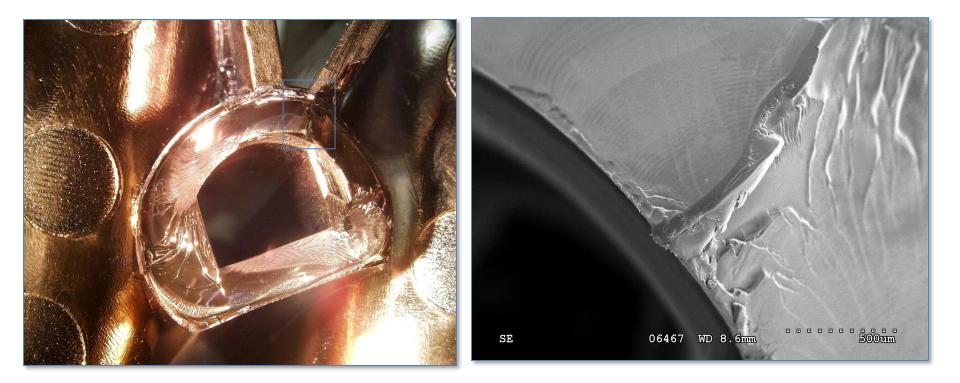
Polycarbonate Knob







Forensic Analysis



Scanning Electron Microscopy

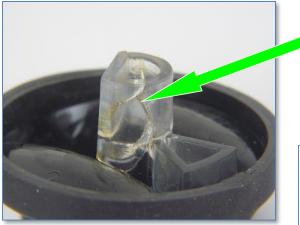


Forensic Analysis

0.16 Liquid from Crack

Slock Technime I, Inc. ATR MOTO FTIP

0.14



Glycol

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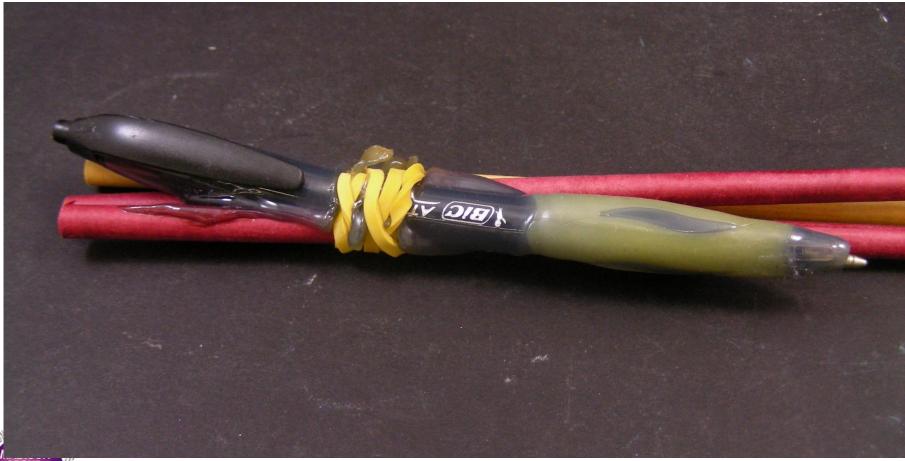
Liquid at Crack

0.12 -0.10 Abs 0.08 0.06 -0.04 0.02 1.0 Poly(propylene glycol), avg. m.w. 3,000 0.8 0.6 Abs 0.4 -Polypropylene 0.2 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 Wavenumbers (cm-1)

Infrared Spectrum (IR)

on Oil Residue

Scented Stick





The Madison Group

Formed in 1993

- 12 Engineers + Admin Staff
 - ≻ Ph.D., M.S., B.S.

> Mechanical, Chemical, Material Science, Chemists

Design, Manufacturing, Material Selection, Failure and Prevention





Questions? Paul J. Gramann, Ph.D., P.E.

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