

**M R**  
*Ahmed Mahdy*

استاتيكا	فيزياء
الكترونيات	دوائر كهربية
هيدروليكا	ميكانيكا البناء

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• طناشة الأجزاء الغير مفهومة

• تواصل مستمر مع فعلم اطادة

النواص

0567630097

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## Tutorial No (3)

# STATIC TENSION TEST

### Example 1

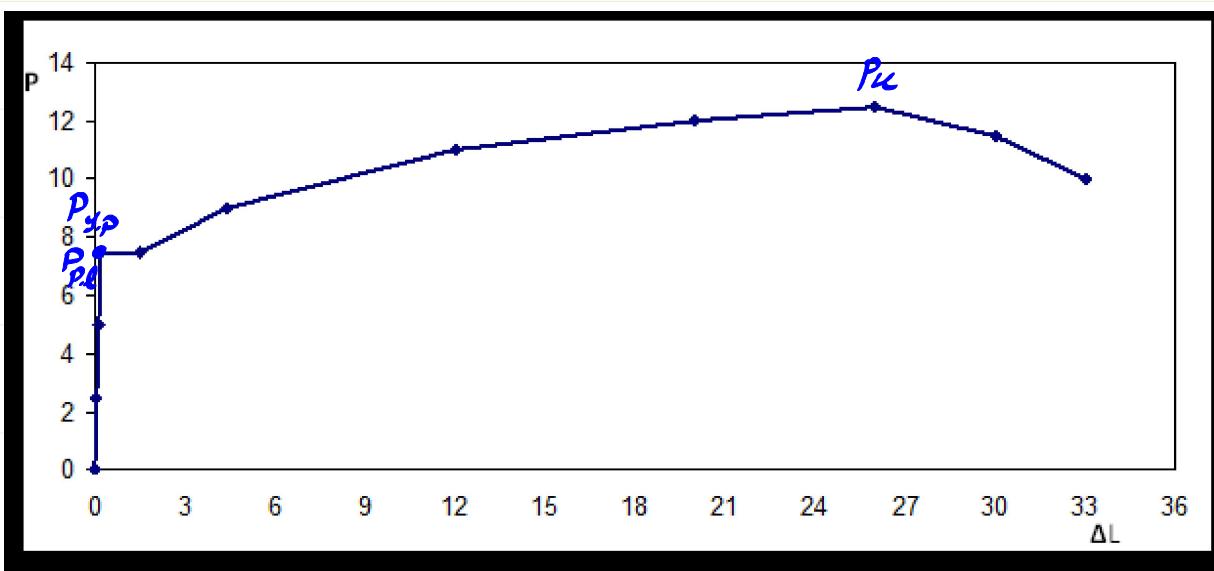
A tension test was carried out on a short standard test specimen of steel of 20 mm diameter. The test results were as follows:

$P$	Load, ton	2.5	5	7.5	7.5	9	11	12	12.5	11.5	10
$\Delta L$ , mm		0.06	0.12	0.18	1.5	4.4	12	20	26	30	33

Draw the load-extension diagram and determine the following:

1. Yield stress
2. Tensile strength
3. Elongation %
4. Modulus of elasticity
5. Modulus of Resilience
6. Modulus of toughness

Take  $L = 10 \text{ cm}$



$$d_o = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_o = \pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (20)^2}{4} = 314 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{7.5 \text{ ton}}{314 \text{ mm}^2} = 0.024 \text{ Ton/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sigma_u = \frac{P_{max}}{A_o} = \frac{12.5 \text{ ton}}{314 \text{ mm}^2} = 0.04 \text{ Ton/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \% e = \frac{\Delta l_f}{l_o} = \frac{33 \text{ mm}}{100 \text{ mm}} = 0.33 = 33\%$$

$$\textcircled{4} E = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}\right)_{pl} = \frac{\frac{P_{pl}}{A_o}}{\frac{\Delta l_{pl}}{l_o}} = \frac{\frac{7.5 \text{ ton}}{314 \text{ mm}^2}}{\frac{0.18}{100}} = 13.3 \text{ Ton/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{5} M.R = \frac{\frac{1}{2} P_{pl} \cdot \Delta l_{pl}}{A_o \cdot l_o} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 7.5 \times 18}{314 \times 100} = 2.14 \times 10^3 \text{ Ton/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{6} M.T = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (P_y + P_{max}) \times \Delta l_f}{A_o \times l_o}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} (7.5 + 12.5) \times 33}{314 \times 100} = 0.011 \text{ Ton/mm}^2$$

A tension test was conducted on a specimen of AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute) 1020 hot-rolled steel having an initial diameter of 9.11 mm. The load at 0.2 % plastic strain offset was 17.21 kN, the highest load reached was 25.75 kN, and the load at fracture was 17.39 kN. After fracture, the following measurements were made:

Marks on opposite side of the necked region that were originally 25 mm apart had stretched to 38 mm apart.

Similar marks originally 50 mm apart had stretched to 68.5 mm apart.

The final diameter was 5.28 mm.

Determine the following properties from this test:

1. Yield strength,
2. Ultimate (Maximum) strength,
3. Percent elongation (%e), and
4. Percent reduction in area (%R).
5. Modulus of toughness

$$d_0 = 9.11 \text{ mm}, P_y = 17.21 \text{ kN}, P_u = 25.75 \text{ kN}, P_f = 17.39 \text{ kN}$$

$$l_{o1} = 25 \text{ mm}, l_{f1} = 38 \text{ mm}, l_{o2} = 50 \text{ mm}, l_{f2} = 68.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_f = 5.28 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_o = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 9.11^2 = 65.18 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$(1) \sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{17.21}{65.18} = 0.264 \text{ Ton/mm}^2 = \text{ MPa}$$

(1) 264 MPa

$$\sigma_y = \frac{17.21 \times 1000 \text{ N}}{65.18 \text{ mm}^2} = 264 \text{ MPa}$$

(2) 264 MPa

$$\sigma_y = \frac{17.21 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}{65.18 \times (10^3)^2 \text{ m}^2} = 264 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 264 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(2) \alpha_u = \frac{P_u}{A_o} = \frac{25.75 \times 10^3 N}{65 \cdot 18 \text{ mm}^2} = 395 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(3) \% \ell_1 = \frac{\alpha l_f}{l_o} = \frac{l_f - l_o}{l_o} = \frac{38 - 25}{25} = 0.52 = 52\%$$

$$\% \ell_2 = \frac{68.5 - 50}{50} = 0.37 = 37\%$$

$$(4) \% A = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} = \frac{\pi \frac{d_o^2}{4} - \pi \frac{d_f^2}{4}}{\pi \frac{d_o^2}{4}} = \frac{d_o^2 - d_f^2}{d_o^2}$$

$$\% A = \% B = \frac{9 \cdot 11^2 - 5 \cdot 2.8^2}{9 \cdot 11^2} = 0.664 = 66.4\%$$

$$(5) M \cdot \tau = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (P_y + P_{max}) + \alpha l_f}{A_o * l_o} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_y + \alpha_u) \epsilon_f \frac{\alpha l}{l_o}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (264 + 395) * 0.37 = 121.9 \text{ MPa}$$