



Standard Test Method for Creep Relaxation of Laminated Composite Gasket Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1276; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method provides a means of measuring the amount of creep relaxation of a laminated composite gasket material at a predetermined time after a compressive stress has been applied.

1.2 Creep relaxation is measured by means of a calibrated bolt with dial indicator.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

A 193/A 193M Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service²

B 637 Specification for Precipitation-Hardening Nickel Alloy Bars, Forgings, and Forging Stock for High-Temperature Service³

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁴

F 38 Test Methods for Creep Relaxation of a Gasket Material⁵

F 104 Classification System for Nonmetallic Gasket Materials⁵

F 868 Classification for Laminated Composite Gasket Materials⁵

2.2 ASTM Adjuncts:

Relaxometer, Method B (Adjunct to Test Method F 38)⁶

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 In this test method, the specimen is subjected to a compressive stress between two platens, with the stress applied by a nut and bolt. Run at room or elevated temperatures, the stress is determined by measuring the change in length of the calibrated bolt with a dial indicator. The bolt length is measured at the beginning of the test and at the end of the test. The percent relaxation is calculated from this.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is designed to compare related materials under controlled conditions and their ability to maintain a given compressive stress as a function of time. A portion of the torque loss on the bolted flange is a result of creep relaxation. Torque loss can also be caused by elongation of the bolts, distortion of the flanges, and vibration; therefore, the results obtained should be correlated with field results. This test method may be used as a routine test when agreed upon between the user and the producer.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Relaxometer*,⁷ composed of two platens, special drilled and calibrated bolt, washer and nut composed of Specification A 193/A 193M Grade B7 or B 637 Grade UNS N07718, or other alloys of construction that would satisfy the calibration Procedure (see Annex) for the test temperature specified and a dial indicator assembly as shown in Fig. 1.

5.2 *Box End Wrench*.

5.3 *Steel Blanking Die*.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 Specimen size shall be 10.16 ± 0.381 mm (0.400 ± 0.015 in.) wide by 31.75 ± 0.381 mm (1.250 ± 0.015 in.) long.

6.2 Four specimens are required per test.

6.3 A minimum of three tests shall be conducted.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F03 on Gaskets and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F03.20 on Mechanical Test Methods.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.04.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.02.

⁶ Detailed working drawings of this apparatus are available from ASTM Headquarters, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959 USA. Order Adjunct No. 12-600-381-00.

⁷ Dario P. Bernasconi, 40 Farrington St., Stoughton, MA 02072, and Donald G. Johnson, Metal Samples, P.O. Box 8, Munford, AL 36268, are suppliers of the relaxometer.

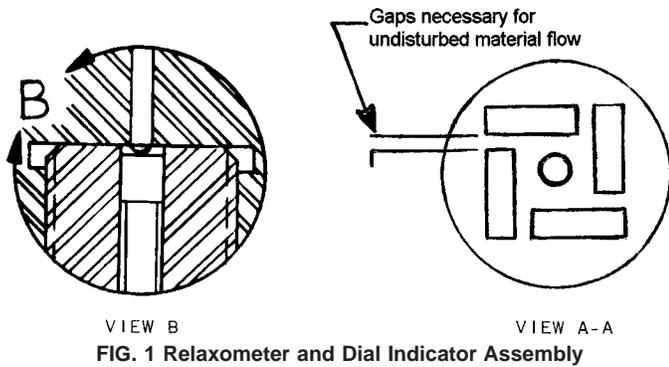
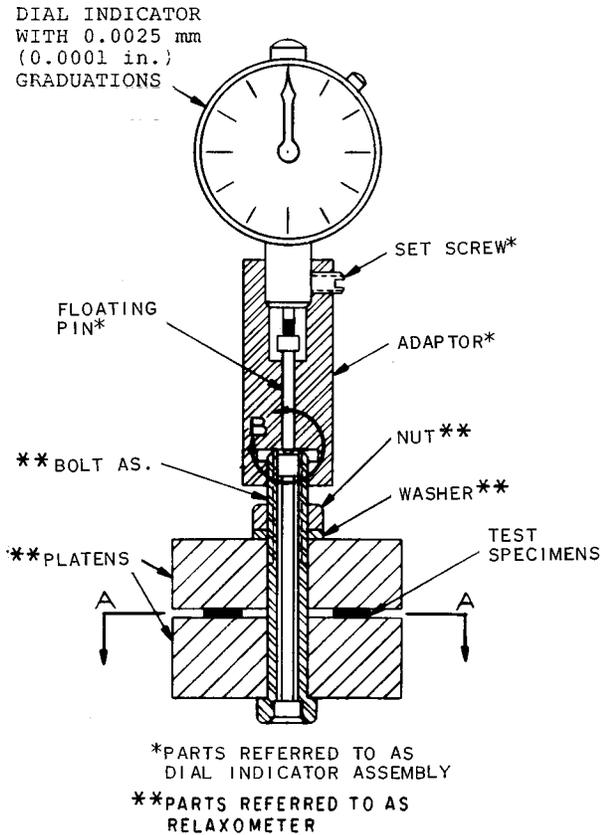


FIG. 1 Relaxometer and Dial Indicator Assembly

6.4 Nominal thickness of specimens shall be that of the laminated composite gasket.

7. Conditioning

7.1 When all nonmetallic layers of the laminated composite are the same type, condition in accordance with that type as shown in Table 1.

7.2 When the nonmetallic layers of the laminated composite are of different types, the specimen shall be conditioned for 22 h in a controlled-humidity room or in a closed chamber of air at 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F) and 50 to 55 % relative humidity. In all cases where testing is conducted outside the area of specified humidity, specimens shall be removed from the chamber one at a time as needed.

7.3 Other conditioning may be as agreed upon between the producer and the user.

TABLE 1 Test Method for Creep Relaxation of Laminated Composite Materials Conditioning for Laminated Composite Gasket Materials

Type of Gasket Material in the Nonmetallic Layers	Classification F 104 Identification First Two Numerals of Six-Digit Number	Conditioning Procedure
Compressed asbestos sheet; asbestos beater sheet; flexible graphite	F11, F12, F51, F52	1 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F) Cool in desiccator over anhydrous calcium chloride 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F)
Asbestos paper and millboard	F13	4 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F) Cool as in Procedure A of Classification F 104
Cork composition Cork and cellular rubber	F21, F23	At least 46 h at 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F) and 50 to 55 % relative humidity
Cork and rubber	F22	At least 46 h at 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F) and 50 to 55 % relative humidity
Treated and untreated papers from cellulose or other organic fibers	F31, F32, F33, F34	4 h at 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F) over anhydrous calcium chloride followed immediately by at least 20 h at 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F) and 50 to 55 % relative humidity
Compressed nonasbestos sheet; nonasbestos beater sheet	F71, F72	1 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F) Cool in desiccator over anhydrous calcium chloride 21 to 30°C (70 to 85°F)
Nonasbestos paper and millboard	F73	4 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F) Cool as in Procedure A of Classification F 104

8. Procedure

8.1 Clean all surfaces and lightly lubricate the washer and bolt threads; graphite and molybdenum disulfide have been found to be acceptable lubricants.

8.2 Place the specimens between the platens in accordance with Fig. 1 making sure they are no closer than 2 mm (0.078 in) to the other pieces and the edge of the platens.

8.3 Place the washer in position and screw on the nut, finger tight.

8.4 Screw on the dial indicator assembly, finger tight, and set the dial indicator at the zero reading.

8.5 Apply stress to the specimens by tightening the nut with a wrench until the desired dial indicator reading is reached; record the reading (D_0). Apply the stress in one continuous motion with a maximum loading time of 3 s. A bolt elongation of 0.1222 to 0.1270 mm (0.00481 to 0.00500 in.) is typical for a compressive force of 26.7 kN (6000 lbf). Remove the dial indicator assembly. (The calibration procedure is outlined in Annex A1.)

NOTE 1—When testing materials thicker than 0.8 mm (0.03 in.), the time to tighten the nut may be extended to 5 s maximum to allow for the longer arc required to apply the test load.

8.6 Place the specimen unit in a hot air-circulating oven for 22 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F), unless otherwise specified. The maximum test temperature for Specification A 193/A 193M Grade B7 shall not exceed 204°C (400°F). The maximum test temperature for Grade UNS N07718 shall not exceed 482°C (900°F).

TABLE 2 Precision and Bias Data

FORMAT A Precision of Creep Relaxation Test of Laminated Composite Gasket Materials Using Coefficient of Variation Method of Presenting Results on a Percentage Basis

NOTE—*S* = standard deviation, *CV* = % coefficient of variation = $(S \times 100)/(\text{average})$, *LSD* = % least significant difference between two individual test results, and based on a 95 % confidence level = $2 \sqrt{2} (CV)$.

Material	Relaxation Values, % Average	Repeatability (Within Laboratories)			Reproducibility (Between Laboratories)		
		<i>S</i>	<i>CV</i> , %	<i>LSD</i> , %	<i>S</i>	<i>CV</i> , %	<i>LSD</i> , %
A	25.4	2.01	7.92	22.4	2.49	12.6	35.6
B	8.05	0.90	11.2	31.6	1.70	23.9	67.6
C	23.9	1.85	7.73	21.9	1.08	8.95	25.3
D	20.5	1.11	5.44	15.4	1.15	7.84	22.2
E	30.5	1.52	4.98	14.1	2.93	10.8	30.6
F	29.0	0.87	3.01	8.5	1.32	5.46	15.4

FORMAT B Precision and Bias Table for Creep Relaxation of Laminated Composite Gasket Materials Based on Actual Units of Measure

NOTE—*S* = standard deviation, *CV* = coefficient of variation = $(S)/(\text{average})$, *LSD* = least significant difference between two individual test results, and based on a 95 % confidence level = 2.8 (*S*).

Table Mat	Range	Average	Repeatability			Reproducibility		
			<i>S</i>	<i>CV</i>	<i>LSD</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>CV</i>	<i>LSD</i>
A	19.57–31.85	25.44	2.01	0.079	5.63	2.49	0.098	6.97
B	4.78–11.02	8.05	0.90	0.112	2.52	1.70	0.211	4.76
C	18.24–29.74	23.91	1.85	0.077	5.18	1.08	0.045	3.02
D	16.80–24.59	20.47	1.11	0.054	3.11	1.15	0.056	3.22
E	23.33–38.64	30.51	1.52	0.050	4.26	2.93	0.096	8.20
F	24.69–32.44	29.00	0.87	0.030	2.44	1.32	0.046	3.70

8.7 Remove from the oven and cool to room temperature.

8.8 Replace the dial indicator assembly, finger tight, and set the dial indicator at the zero reading. Loosen the nut, without disturbing the dial indicator assembly, and record the dial reading (D_f).

8.9 Calculate the percent relaxation as follows:

$$\text{relaxation, \%} = [(D_o - D_f)/D_o] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

9. Report

9.1 Report the following information:

9.1.1 Identification and designation number of the material tested,

9.1.2 Test temperature,

9.1.3 Length of the test, in hours,

9.1.4 “Initial stress” used and the specimen thickness,

9.1.5 Percent stress loss for each specimen, and

9.1.6 Average of all the results recorded in 9.1.5.

10. Precision and Bias ⁸

10.1 Table 2 is based on a round robin test conducted in 1987 in accordance with Practice E 691, involving six materials tested by five laboratories. For each material, the samples were blanked at two independent sources. Data analysis detected a statistically significant difference in the results

obtained for each blanking source. This difference biases the results by adding variation but reflects a realistic test situation.

10.1.1 Each test result was the average of three individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained two test results for each material, a test result on material from Blanking Source 1, and a test result on material from Blanking Source 2.

10.2 Five laboratories tested the following six laminated composite gasket materials (Classifications F 868 and F 104 material designations) for creep relaxation:

	Material
9FMF1 (F = Type 1, Class 1)	A
9FMF1 (F = Type 5, Class 1)	B
9FMF2 (F = Type 1, Class 2)	C
9FMF2 (F = Type 7, Class 2)	D
9FMF1 (F = Type 1, Class 2)	E
9FMF1 (F = Type 7, Class 2)	F

10.2.1 Table 2 conditioning was used by all laboratories. Test specimens were prepared from laminated composite gasket sheets by cutting them to size with a steel blanking die. Tests were conducted in accordance with this test method, with an initial stress of 20.68 MPa (3000 psi) applied on a 1290 mm² (2 in.²) sample area, total of 26.7 kN (6000 lb) compressive force. The tests were conducted for 22 h at 100°C (212°F). The test was conducted in triplicate on each material.

10.3 The precision results are given in Table 2.

11. Keywords

11.1 creep relaxation; deflection; gasket material; platens; relaxometer; strain; stress; temperature; torque bolt; torque loss

⁸ Supporting data are available from ASTM Headquarters. Request RR: F03-1012.

A1. TEST METHOD B CREEP RELAXATION APPARATUS: BOLT CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

A1.1 Purpose

A1.1.1 To precondition (strain relieve) the bolts at elevated temperature prior to calibration.

A1.1.2 To calibrate the bolts after preconditioning, and on a periodic basis after use. Bolts used at temperatures greater than 205°C (401°F) should be recalibrated more often than bolts used at lower test temperatures.

A1.1.3 To ensure that the bolt is functioning properly. Should the calibration of a bolt result in an elongation of less than 0.114 mm (0.00450 in.) or more than 0.140 mm (0.00550 in.) at 26.7 kN (6000 lbf), the bolt should be discarded.

A1.2 Apparatus

A1.2.1 *Relaxometer*, in accordance with 7.1 of Test Methods F 38, modified so that each platen can accept a pair of steel dowel pins.

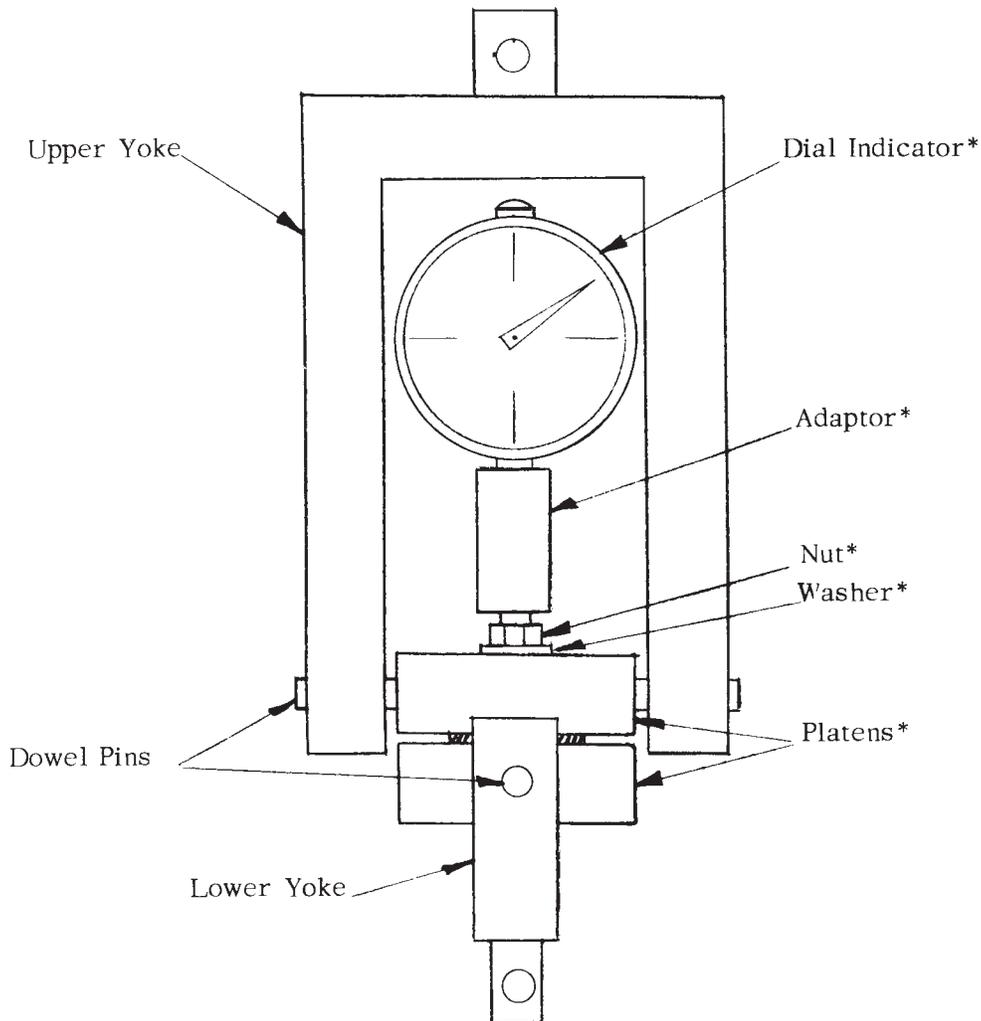
A1.2.2 *Spacer*, washer-shaped, 0.80 ± 0.13 mm (0.031 ± 0.005 in.) thick.

A1.2.3 *Tensile Testing Machine*, capable of obtaining and recording a load of 26.7 kN (6000 lbf). The maximum allowable system error equals 0.5 % of the applied load.

A1.2.4 *Calibration Apparatus*, to connect the relaxometer to the tensile machine. See Fig. A1.1.

A1.3 Procedure

A1.3.1 If the bolts to be calibrated are new, they must be preconditioned using the following procedure. Assemble the relaxometer without gaskets. Load the bolt to obtain a deflection of 0.13 ± 0.0013 mm (0.00500 ± 0.00005 in.) and record this value as the original deflection. Place the fixture in a circulating air oven preheated to 50°F above the intended maximum test temperature. After 22 h, remove the fixture from



NOTE—Parts with an asterisk are referred to as relaxometer.

FIG. A1.1 Schematic of Bolt Calibration Apparatus

the oven, cool to room temperature, and remove the load from the bolt, measuring the deflection to the nearest 0.0013 mm (0.00005 in.). Record this deflection as the final deflection. Repeat this cycle until the original and final deflection differ by a value that does not show a trend to decrease further from one cycle to the next. Typically, the bolts will stabilize at 3 % or less difference between the original and final deflection.

NOTE A1.1—Normally, seven cycles or less are sufficient to precondition bolts.

A1.3.2 with the steel washer in place of the gasket, and tighten the nut only finger tight. Mount the fixture in the calibration apparatus as shown in Fig. A1.1. Adjust the span so that no tensile load is applied to the relaxometer bolt and set the dial indicator at zero. Apply the tensile force until a load of

4.45 kN (1000 lbf) is attained. Maintain this load and record the bolt elongation by estimating to the nearest 0.0013 mm (0.00005 in.) on the dial indicator. Continue loading the bolt, recording the elongation at 4.45-kN increments up to 26.7 kN (6000 lbf).

A1.3.3 Remove the tensile load from the relaxometer bolt. If the dial indicator does not read zero (within 0.0025 mm (0.0001 in.)), reject the data. Reset the dial indicator to zero and reload the bolt in accordance with A1.3.2, recording the elongations. Apply the loads to the relaxometer bolt three consecutive times, recording the elongation at the 4.45-kN (1000-lbf) increments.

A1.3.4 Prepare a bolt calibration curve by plotting the average bolt elongation against the bolt loads on linear graph paper. The curve must be a straight line.

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