



# Standard Test Method for Open-Hole Compressive Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Laminates<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6484/D6484M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method determines the open-hole compressive strength of multidirectional polymer matrix composite laminates reinforced by high-modulus fibers. The composite material forms are limited to continuous-fiber or discontinuous-fiber (tape or fabric, or both) reinforced composites in which the laminate is balanced and symmetric with respect to the test direction. The range of acceptable test laminates and thicknesses are described in 8.2.1.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text the inch-pound units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the standard.

1.3 *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:<sup>2</sup>

- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
- D2584 Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins
- D2734 Test Methods for Void Content of Reinforced Plastics
- D3039/D3039M Test Method for Tensile Properties of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D30 on Composite Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D30.05 on Structural Test Methods.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- D3171 Test Methods for Constituent Content of Composite Materials
- D3878 Terminology for Composite Materials
- D5229/D5229M Test Method for Moisture Absorption Properties and Equilibrium Conditioning of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials
- D5687/D5687M Guide for Preparation of Flat Composite Panels with Processing Guidelines for Specimen Preparation
- E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines
- E6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing
- E83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometer Systems
- E122 Practice for Calculating Sample Size to Estimate, With Specified Precision, the Average for a Characteristic of a Lot or Process
- E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method
- E1309 Guide for Identification of Fiber-Reinforced Polymer-Matrix Composite Materials in Databases
- E1434 Guide for Recording Mechanical Test Data of Fiber-Reinforced Composite Materials in Databases
- E1471 Guide for Identification of Fibers, Fillers, and Core Materials in Computerized Material Property Databases

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Terminology D3878 defines terms relating to high-modulus fibers and their composites. Terminology D883 defines terms relating to plastics. Terminology E6 defines terms relating to mechanical testing. Terminology E456 and Practice E177 define terms relating to statistics. In the event of a conflict between terms, Terminology D3878 shall have precedence over the other terminologies.

### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

NOTE 1—If the term represents a physical quantity, its analytical dimensions are stated immediately following the term (or letter symbol) in fundamental dimension form, using the following ASTM standard symbol for fundamental dimensions, shown within square brackets:  $[M]$  for mass,  $[L]$  for length,  $[T]$  for time,  $[\theta]$  for thermodynamic temperature, and  $[nd]$  for nondimensional quantities. Use of these symbols is restricted



to analytical dimensions when used with square brackets, as the symbols may have other definitions when used without the brackets.

3.2.1 *diameter-to-thickness ratio,  $D/h$  [nd]*,  $n$ —in an open-hole specimen, the ratio of the hole diameter to the specimen thickness.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—The diameter-to-thickness ratio may be either a nominal value determined from nominal dimensions or an actual value determined from measured dimensions.

3.2.2 *nominal value,  $n$* —a value, existing in name only, assigned to a measurable property for the purpose of convenient designation. Tolerances may be applied to a nominal value to define an acceptable range for the property.

3.2.3 *principal material coordinate system,  $n$* —a coordinate system with axes that are normal to the planes of symmetry inherent to a material.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Common usage, at least for Cartesian axes (123,  $xyz$ , and so forth), generally assigns the coordinate system axes to the normal directions of planes of symmetry in order that the highest property value in a normal direction (for elastic properties, the axis of greatest stiffness) would be 1 or  $x$ , and the lowest (if applicable) would be 3 or  $z$ . Anisotropic materials do not have a principal material coordinate system due to the total lack of symmetry, while, for isotropic materials, any coordinate system is a principal material coordinate system. In laminated composites, the principal material coordinate system has meaning only with respect to an individual orthotropic lamina. The related term for laminated composites is “reference coordinate system.”

3.2.4 *reference coordinate system,  $n$* —a coordinate system for laminated composites used to define ply orientations. One of the reference coordinate system axes (normally the Cartesian  $x$ -axis) is designated the reference axis, assigned a position, and the ply principal axis of each ply in the laminate is referenced relative to the reference axis to define the ply orientation for that ply.

3.2.5 *specially orthotropic,  $adj$* —a description of an orthotropic material as viewed in its principal material coordinate system. In laminated composites, a specially orthotropic laminate is a balanced and symmetric laminate of the  $[0/90]_n$  family as viewed from the reference coordinate system, such that the membrane-bending coupling terms of the laminate constitutive relation are zero.

3.2.6 *width-to-diameter ratio,  $w/D$  [nd]*,  $n$ —in an open-hole specimen, the ratio of the specimen width to the hole diameter.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—The width-to-diameter ratio may be either a nominal value determined from nominal dimensions or an actual value determined from measured dimensions.

### 3.3 Symbols:

$A$ —cross-sectional area of a specimen

$CV$ —coefficient of variation statistic of a sample population for a given property (in percent)

$B_z$ —edgewise percent bending

$D$ —hole diameter

$h$ —specimen thickness

$n$ —number of specimens per sample population

$N$ —number of plies in laminate under test

$F_x^{ohcu}$ —ultimate open hole (notched) compressive strength in the test direction

$P_{max}$ —maximum force carried by test specimen before failure

$r$ —95 % repeatability confidence limit, equal to 2.8 times the repeatability standard deviation

$R$ —95 % reproducibility confidence limit, equal to 2.8 times the reproducibility standard deviation

$S_{n-1}$ —standard deviation statistic of a sample population for a given property

$S_r$ —repeatability (within laboratory precision) standard deviation, calculated in accordance with Practice E691

$S_R$ —reproducibility (between laboratory precision) standard deviation, calculated in accordance with Practice E691

$w$ —specimen width

$x_1$ —test result for an individual specimen from the sample population for a given property

$\bar{x}$ —mean or average (estimate of mean) of a sample population for a given property

$\sigma$ —normal stress

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A uniaxial compression test of a balanced, symmetric laminate is performed with a centrally located hole. Edge-mounted extensometer displacement transducers are optional. Ultimate strength is calculated based on the gross cross-sectional area, disregarding the presence of the hole. While the hole causes a stress concentration and reduced net section, it is common aerospace practice to develop notched design allowable strengths based on gross section stress to account for various stress concentrations (fastener holes, free edges, flaws, damage, and so forth) not explicitly modeled in the stress analysis.

4.2 The test specimen is face-supported in a multi-piece bolted support fixture. Two acceptable test procedures are provided. In Procedure A, the specimen/fixture assembly is clamped in hydraulic wedge grips. The force is transmitted by shear into the support fixture and then is transmitted by shear into the test specimen. In Procedure B, the specimen/fixture assembly is placed between flat platens, such that the specimen and fixture are end-loaded. The portion of the force initially transferred into the support fixture is transmitted by shear into the test specimen.

4.3 The only acceptable failure mode for ultimate open-hole compressive strength is one which passes through the hole in the test specimen.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is designed to produce notched compressive strength data for structural design allowables, material specifications, research and development, and quality assurance. Factors that influence the notched compressive strength and shall therefore be reported include the following: material, methods of material fabrication, accuracy of lay-up, laminate stacking sequence and overall thickness, specimen geometry, (including hole diameter, diameter-to-thickness ratio, and width-to-diameter ratio), specimen preparation (especially of the hole), specimen conditioning, environment of testing, specimen alignment and gripping, loading procedure, speed of testing, time at temperature, void content, and volume percent



reinforcement. Properties that may be derived from this test method include open-hole (notched) compressive strength (OHC).

## 6. Interferences

**6.1 Hole Preparation**—Because of the dominating presence of the notch, and the lack of need to measure the material response, results from this test method are relatively insensitive to parameters that would be of concern in an unnotched compressive property test. However, since the notch dominates the strength, consistent preparation of the hole, without damage to the laminate, is important to meaningful results. Damage caused by hole preparation will affect strength results. Some types of damage, such as longitudinal splitting and delamination, can blunt the stress concentration caused by the hole, increasing the force-carrying capacity of the specimen and the calculated strength. Other types of damage can reduce the calculated strength.

**6.2 Specimen Geometry**—Results are affected by the ratio of specimen width to hole diameter ( $w/D$ ); this ratio should be maintained at 6, unless the experiment is investigating the influence of this ratio. Results may also be affected by the ratio of hole diameter to thickness ( $D/h$ ); the preferred ratio is the range from 1.5 to 3.0 unless the experiment is investigating the influence of this ratio. Results may also be affected by the ratio of ungripped specimen length to specimen width; this ratio should be maintained at 2.7, unless the experiment is investigating the influence of this ratio.

**6.3 Support Fixture**—Results are affected by the amount of lateral pressure applied to the test specimen by the support fixture. Sources of variation in this lateral pressure include fixture bolt torque, hydraulic gripping pressure, and fixture shimming choices, and should be controlled and reported as required in the Procedure and Report sections. The support fixture can inhibit the growth of delamination damage by inhibiting out-of-plane deformation beyond the cutout, and by relieving force from the specimen via friction effects. This may result in non-conservative data.

**6.4 Material Orthotropy**—The degree of laminate orthotropy strongly affects the failure mode and measured OHC strength. Valid OHC strength results should only be reported when appropriate failure modes are observed, in accordance with 11.9.

**6.5 Thickness Scaling**—Thick composite structures do not necessarily fail at the same strengths as thin structures with the same laminate orientation (that is, strength does not always scale linearly with thickness). Thus, data gathered using this test method may not translate directly into equivalent thick-structure properties.

**6.6 Type of Loading**—Differences in force versus crosshead displacement and force versus extensometer strain response may be observed when comparing hydraulic grip-loaded specimens with end-loaded specimens. Hydraulic grip-loaded data typically exhibit linear behavior at the onset of loading. At high force levels, some nonlinear behavior may be observed due to grip slippage. End-loaded data typically display some initial nonlinear behavior at low force levels, due to seating of the

specimen/fixture assembly underneath the load platens, but then exhibit linear behavior to failure.

## 7. Apparatus

**7.1 Micrometers and Calipers**—A micrometer with a 4 to 7 mm [0.16 to 0.28 in.] nominal diameter ball interface shall be used to measure the specimen thickness when at least one surface is irregular (such as the bag-side of a laminate). A micrometer with a 4 to 7 mm [0.16 to 0.28 in.] nominal diameter ball interface or with a flat anvil interface shall be used to measure the specimen thickness when both surfaces are smooth (such as tooled surfaces). A micrometer or caliper, with a flat anvil interface, shall be used to measure the width of the specimen. The accuracy of the instruments shall be suitable for reading to within 1% of the sample dimensions. For typical specimen geometries, an instrument with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.0025$  mm [ $\pm 0.0001$  in.] is adequate for the thickness measurement, while an instrument with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.025$  mm [ $\pm 0.001$  in.] is adequate for the width measurement. Additionally, a micrometer or gage capable of determining the hole diameter to  $\pm 0.025$  mm [ $\pm 0.001$  in.] shall be used.

**7.2 Support Fixture**—The fixture is a face-supported compressive test fixture as shown in Fig. 1. The fixture consists of two short-grip/long-grip assemblies, two support plates, and steel shims as required to maintain a nominally zero (0.00- to 0.12-mm [0.000- to 0.005-in.] tolerance) gap between support plates and long grips. If this gap does not meet the minimum requirement, shim the contact area between the support plate and the short grip with steel shim stock. If the gap is too large, shim between the support plate and the long grip, holding the shim stock on the support plate with tape. Fig. 2 shows shim requirements. The fixture should be checked for conformity to engineering drawings. Each short-grip/long-grip assembly is line-drilled as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and must be used as a matched set. The threading of the support plate is optional. Standard test specimens are 36 by 300 mm [1.5 by 12 in.]. In Procedure A, the fixture is hydraulically gripped on each end and the compressive force is transmitted by means of friction through the fixture and into the test specimen. In Procedure B, the fixture is placed between flat platens and loaded in compression at each end; force introduced into the fixture is transmitted by means of friction into the test specimen. A cutout exists on both faces of the fixture for a thermocouple, fastener, or extensometer, if required by the requesting organization. The long and short fixtures have an undercut along the corner of the specimen grip area so that specimens are not required to be chamfered and to avoid damage caused by the radius. The fixtures also allow a slight clearance between the fixture and the gage section of the specimen, in order to minimize grip failures and friction effects.

**7.2.1 Support Fixture Details**—The detailed drawings for manufacturing the support fixture are contained in Figs. 5-12. An optional threaded support plate is shown in Figs. 13 and 14, to be used instead of the support plate shown in Figs. 11 and 12 and the nuts called out in Fig. 1. Other fixtures that meet the requirements of this section may be used (for example, MTS Open Hole Compressive Fixture Model 605.21A or Wyoming

METRIC HARDWARE

NA0036-060050 BOLT (4)  
 NA0179B-060 WASHER (8+)  
 (# AS REQ'D)  
 NA0033-060M NUT (4)  
 (OR EQUIVALENT)  
 OR  
 FOR THREADED PLATES  
 NA0036-060045 BOLT (4)  
 NA0179B-060 WASHER (4)  
 (OR EQUIVALENT)

US CUSTOMARY HARDWARE

NAS 6605-32 BOLT (4)  
 NAS 1587-5C WASHER (8+)  
 (# AS REQ'D)  
 NAS 1804-5 NUT (4)  
 [OR EQUIVALENT]  
 OR  
 FOR THREADED PLATES  
 NAS6605-28 BOLT (4)  
 NAS 1587-5C WASHER (4)  
 [OR EQUIVALENT]

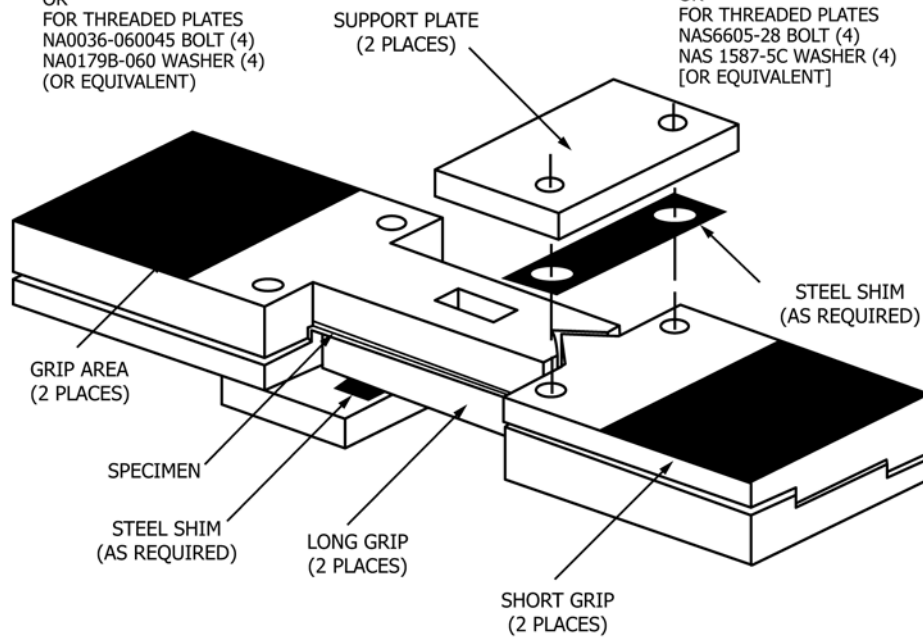


FIG. 1 Support Fixture Assembly

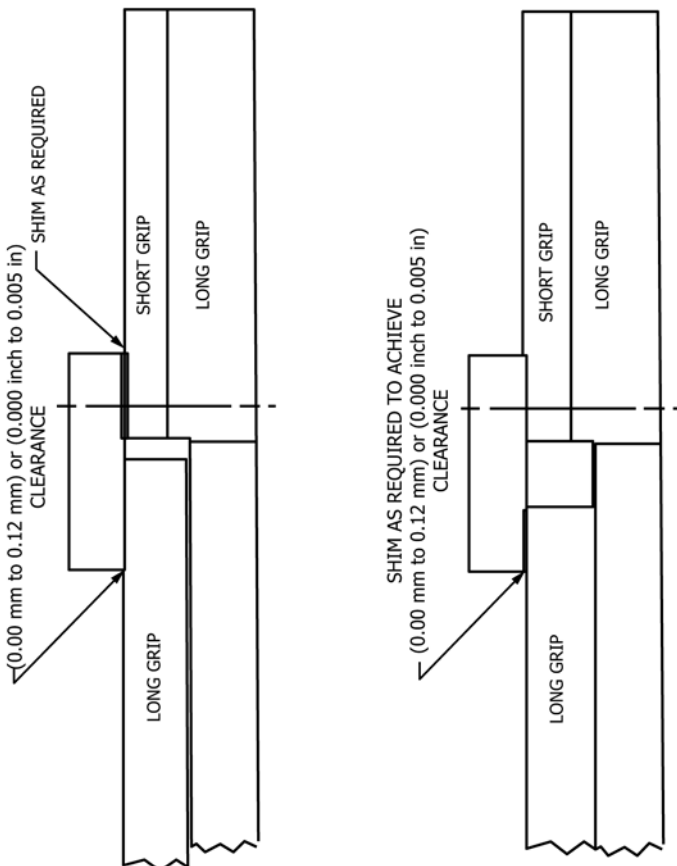


FIG. 2 Support Fixture—Shim Requirements

Test Fixtures, Inc. Models CU-OH and WTF-OH). The following general notes apply to these figures:

7.2.1.1 Machine surfaces to a 3.2 [125] finish unless otherwise specified.

7.2.1.2 Break all edges.

7.2.1.3 Specimen-gripping area shall be thermal sprayed using high-velocity oxygen fueled (HVOF), electrospark deposition (ESD), or equivalent process.

7.2.1.4 The test fixture may be made of low-carbon steel for ambient temperature testing. For non-ambient environmental conditions, the recommended fixture material is a nonheat-treated ferritic or precipitation-hardened stainless steel (heat treatment for improved durability is acceptable but not required).

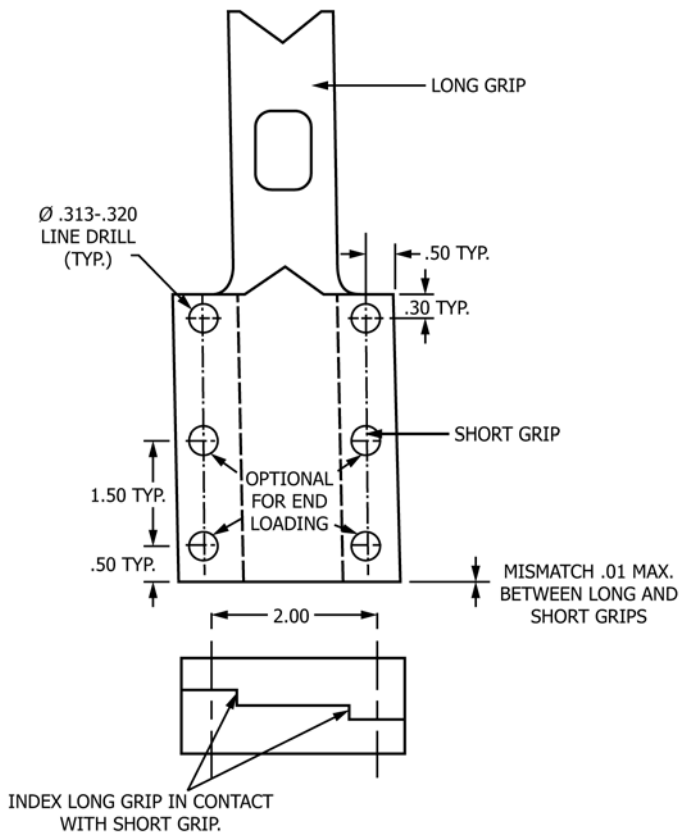
7.2.1.5 Additional fasteners may be installed in the gripping area (shown in Figs. 3 and 4) when using Procedure B. The presence of such fasteners is not required to perform an end-loaded test successfully. However, they can be beneficial in suppressing unacceptable failure modes (such as end failures) in certain circumstances (high temperature testing, for example) by ensuring that the specimen is well-supported by the fixture.

NOTE 2—Experience has shown that fixtures may be damaged in use, thus periodic reinspection of the fixture dimensions and tolerances is important.

**7.3 Testing Machine**—The testing machine shall be in accordance with Practices E4 and shall satisfy the following requirements:

**7.3.1 Testing Machine Configuration**—The testing machine shall have both an essentially stationary head and a movable





NOTE 1—  
(a) All dimensions in inches.  
(b) The long grip and short grip should be part marked with a unique test fixture assembly identification.  
(c) Tolerance except as noted is linear  $\pm 0.01$  in.

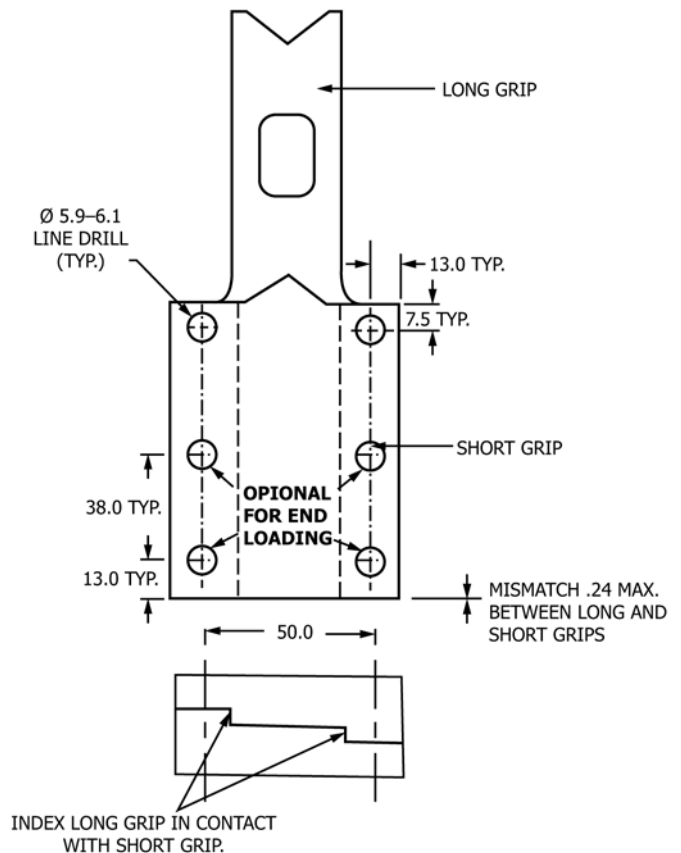
**FIG. 3 Support Fixture—Line Drilling Details (Inch-Pound Version)**

head. A short loading train, and either rigidly mounted hydraulic grips or flat end-loading platens, shall be used.

**7.3.2 Grips**—If Procedure A is used, each head of the testing machine shall be capable of holding one end of the test assembly so that the direction of force applied to the specimen is coincident with the longitudinal axis of the specimen. Hydraulic wedge grips shall apply sufficient lateral pressure to prevent slippage between the grip face and the support fixture.

**7.3.3 Flat Platens**—If Procedure B is used, the test machine shall be mounted with well-aligned, fixed (as opposed to spherical seat) flat platens. The platen surfaces shall be parallel within 0.03 mm [0.001 in.] across the test fixture base length of 80 mm [3.0 in.]. If the platens are not sufficiently hardened, or simply to protect the platen surfaces, a hardened plate (with parallel surfaces) can be inserted between each end of the fixture and the corresponding platen. A rectangle should be drawn on the center of the lower platen, to help center the test fixture between the platens.

**7.3.4 Drive Mechanism**—The testing machine drive mechanism shall be capable of imparting to the movable head a controlled velocity with respect to the stationary head. The velocity of the movable head shall be capable of being regulated in accordance with 11.3.



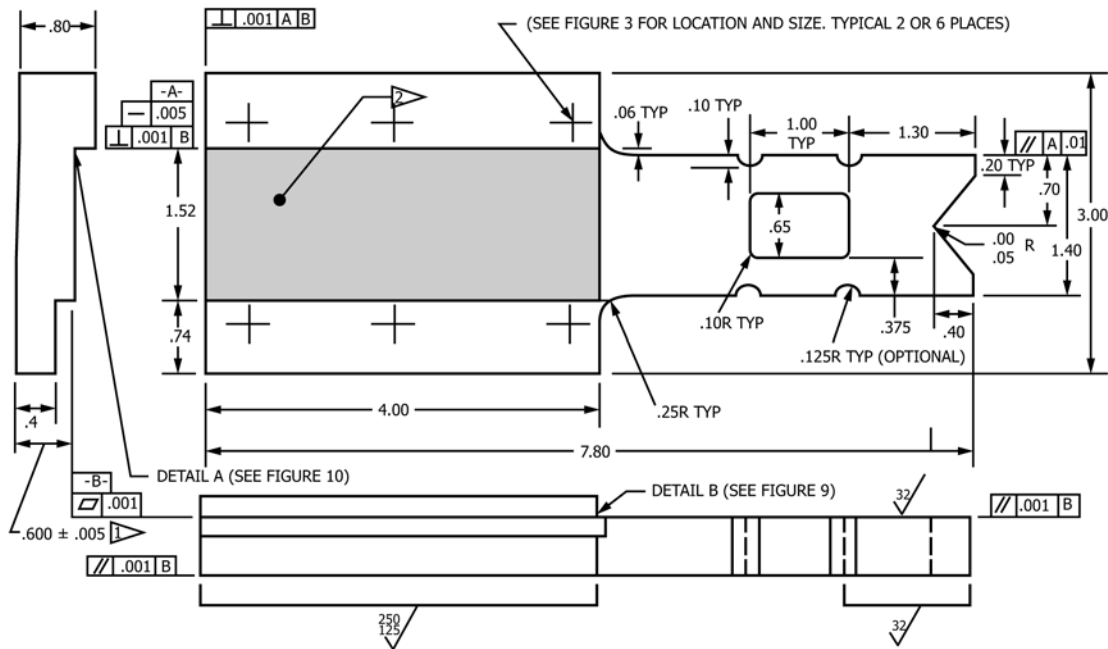
NOTE 1—  
(a) All dimensions in mm.  
(b) The long grip and short grip should be part marked with a unique test fixture assembly identification.  
(c) Tolerance except as noted is linear  $\pm 0.24$  mm.

**FIG. 4 Support Fixture—Line Drilling Details (SI Version)**

**7.3.5 Load Indicator**—The testing machine load-sensing device shall be capable of indicating the total force being carried by the test specimen. This device shall be essentially free from inertia lag at the specified rate of testing and shall indicate the force with an accuracy over the force range(s) of interest of within  $\pm 1$  % of the indicated value.

**7.3.6 Extensometers**—The extensometer gage length shall be 25 mm [1.0 in.]. Extensometers shall satisfy, at a minimum, Practice E83, Class B-1 requirements for the strain range of interest, and shall be calibrated over that range in accordance with Practice E83. The extensometers shall be essentially free of inertia lag at the specified speed of testing.

**7.4 Conditioning Chamber**—When conditioning materials at non-laboratory environments, a temperature/vapor-level controlled environmental conditioning chamber is required that shall be capable of maintaining the required temperature to within  $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  [ $\pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ] and the required relative humidity level to within  $\pm 3$  %. Chamber conditions shall be monitored either on an automated continuous basis or on a manual basis at regular intervals.

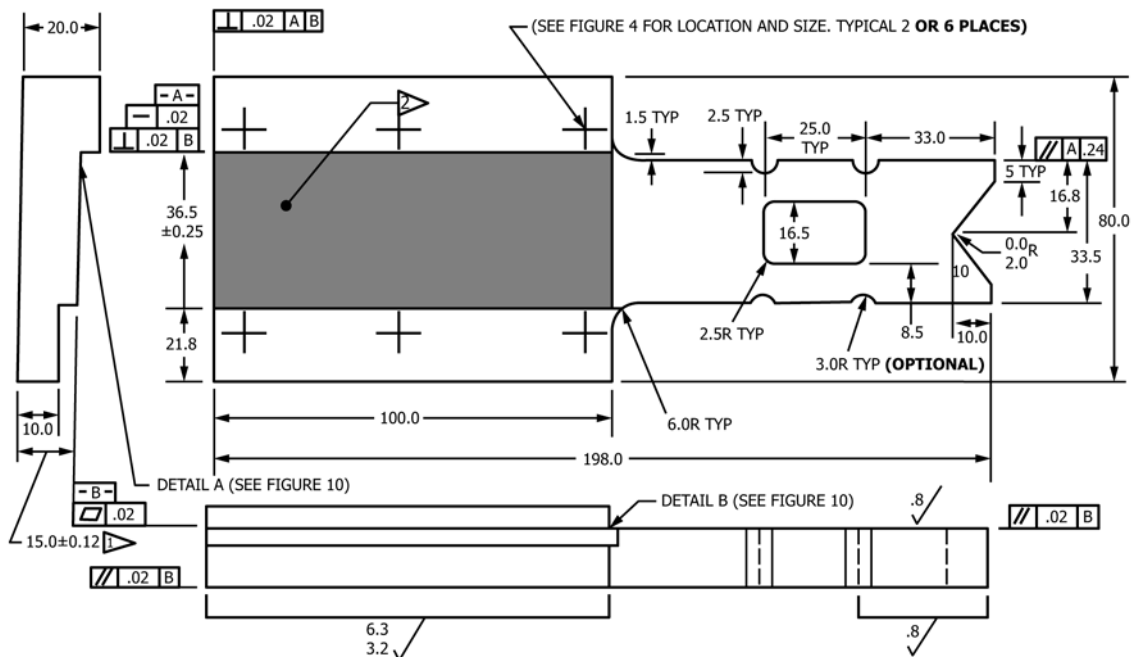


NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes.

(Flag symbol 1) For existing fixtures this dimension is  $0.60 \pm 0.02$ ; however, all four fittings must be within  $\pm 0.005$  of each other.

(Flag symbol 2) Thermal spray surface using either high velocity oxygen fueled (HVOF) process or electrospray deposition (ESD) process.

FIG. 5 Support Fixture—Long Grip Details (Inch-Pound Version)



NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes.

(Flag symbol 1) For existing fixtures this dimension is  $15 \pm 0.5$ ; however, all four fittings must be within  $\pm 0.12$  of each other.

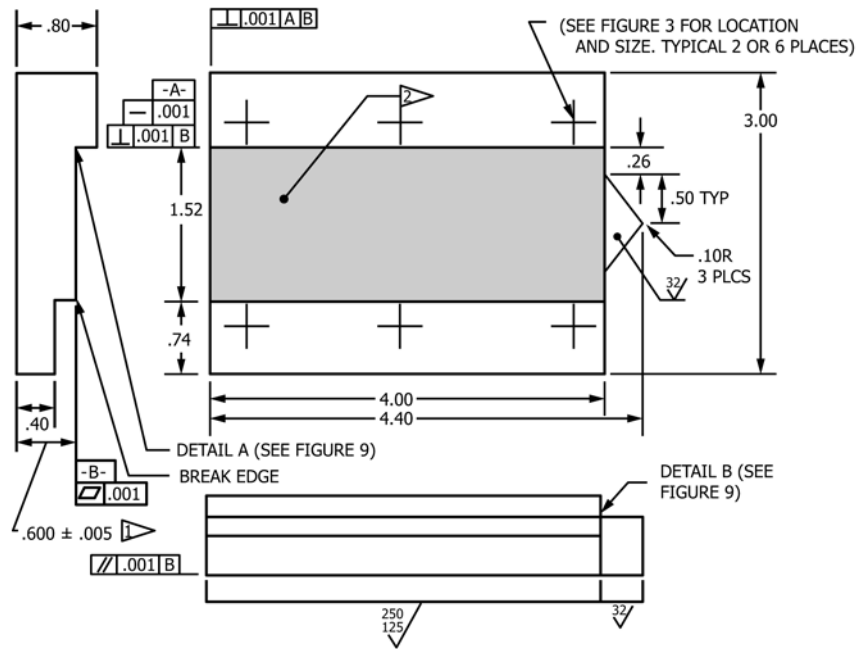
(Flag symbol 2) Thermal spray surface using either high velocity oxygen fueled (HVOF) process or electrospray deposition (ESD) process.

FIG. 6 Support Fixture—Long Grip Details (SI Version)

**7.5 Environmental Test Chamber**—An environmental test chamber is required for test environments other than ambient testing laboratory conditions. This chamber shall be capable of maintaining the gage section of the test specimen at the required test environment during the mechanical test.

## 8. Sampling and Test Specimens

**8.1 Sampling**—Test at least five specimens per test condition unless valid results can be gained through the use of fewer specimens, as in the case of a designed experiment. For

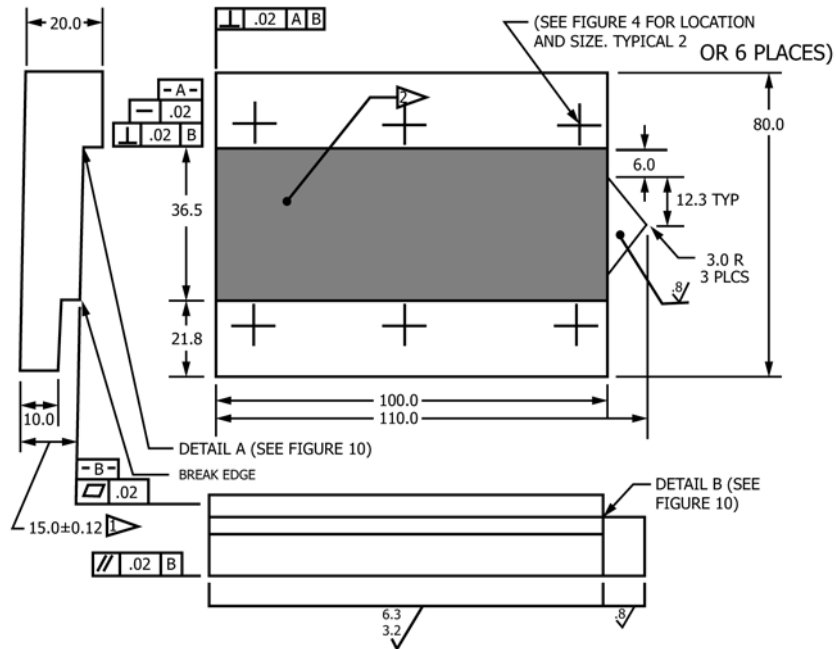


NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes.

(Flag symbol 1) For existing fixtures this dimension is  $0.60 \pm 0.02$ ; however, all four fittings must be within  $\pm 0.005$  of each other.

(Flag symbol 2) Thermal spray surface using either high velocity oxygen fueled (HVOF) process or electrospark deposition (ESD) process.

**FIG. 7 Support Fixture—Short Grip Details (Inch-Pound Version)**



NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes.

(Flag symbol 1) For existing fixtures this dimension is  $15.0 \pm 0.5$ ; however, all four fittings must be within  $\pm 0.12$  of each other.

(Flag symbol 2) Thermal spray surface using either high velocity oxygen fueled (HVOF) process or electrospark deposition (ESD) process.

**FIG. 8 Support Fixture—Short Grip Details (SI Version)**

statistically significant data, consult the procedures outlined in Practice E122. Report the method of sampling.

## 8.2 Geometry:

8.2.1 *Stacking Sequence*—The standard tape and fabric laminates shall have multidirectional fiber orientations (fibers shall be oriented in a minimum of two directions), and

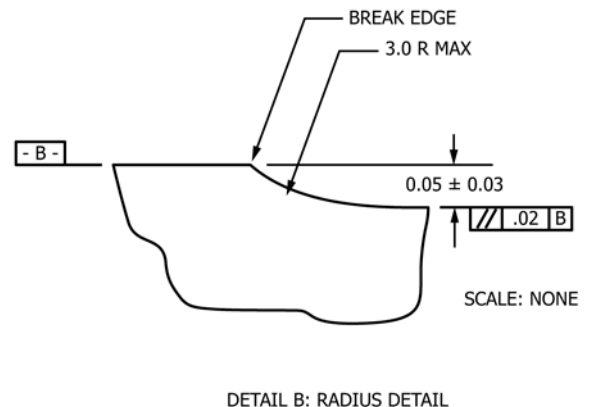
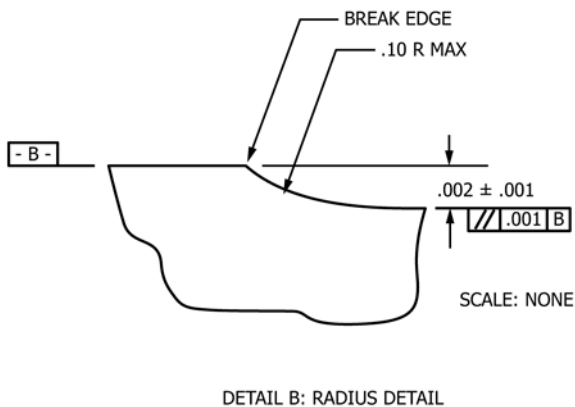
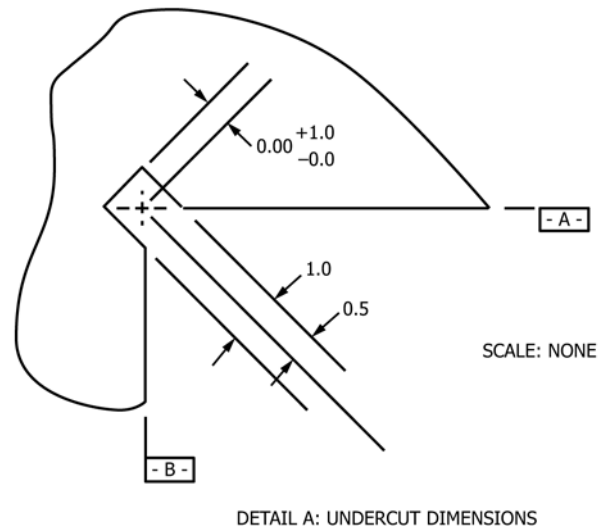
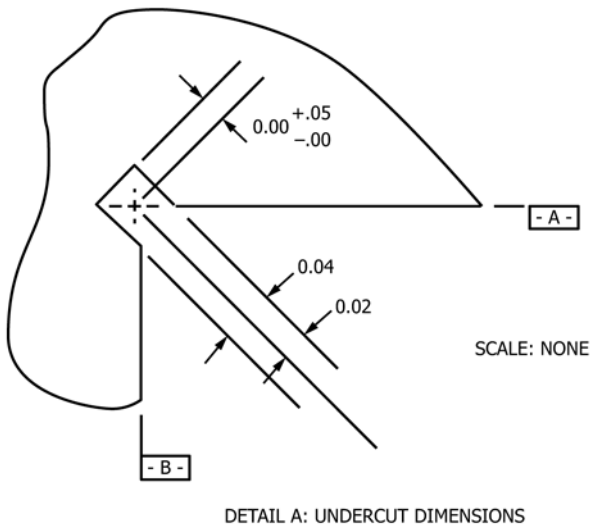


FIG. 9 Support Fixture—Details A and B (Inch-Pound Version)

FIG. 10 Support Fixture—Details A and B (SI Version)

balanced and symmetric stacking sequences. The nominal thickness shall be 4 mm [0.160 in.], with a permissible range from 3 to 5 mm [0.125 to 0.200 in.], inclusive. Fabric laminates containing satin-type weaves shall have symmetric warp surfaces, unless otherwise specified and noted in the report.

NOTE 3—Typically, a  $[45_i/-45_j/0_k/90_k]_{ms}$  tape or  $[45_i/0_j]_{ms}$  fabric laminate should be selected such that a minimum of 5 % of the fibers lay in each of the four principal orientations. This laminate design has been found to yield the highest likelihood of acceptable failure modes.

8.2.2 *Specimen Configuration*—The geometry of the specimen is shown in Figs. 15 and 16.

8.3 *Specimen Preparation*—Guide D5687/D5687M provides recommended specimen preparation practices and should be followed where practical.

8.3.1 *Panel Fabrication*—Control of fiber alignment is critical. Improper fiber alignment will reduce the measured properties. The panel must be flat and of uniform thickness to ensure even loading. Erratic fiber alignment will also increase the coefficient of variation. Report the panel fabrication method.

8.3.2 *Machining Methods*—Specimen preparation is extremely important for this specimen. Take precautions when

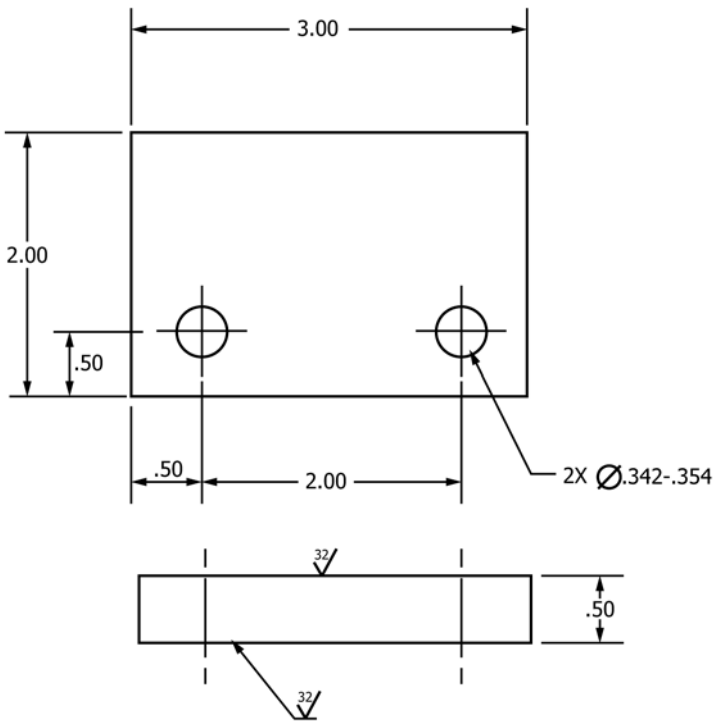
cutting specimens from plates to avoid notches, undercuts, rough or uneven surfaces, or delaminations due to inappropriate machining methods. Obtain final dimensions by water-lubricated precision sawing, milling, or grinding. The use of diamond tooling has been found to be extremely effective for many material systems. Edges should be flat and parallel within the specified tolerances. Holes should be drilled undersized and reamed to final dimensions. Take special care to ensure that creation of the specimen hole does not delaminate or otherwise damage the material surrounding the hole. Machining tolerances and surface finish requirements are as noted in Figs. 15 and 16. Record and report the specimen cutting and hole preparation methods.

8.3.3 *Labeling*—Label the specimens so that they will be distinct from each other and traceable back to the raw material, and will neither influence the test nor be affected by it.

## 9. Calibration

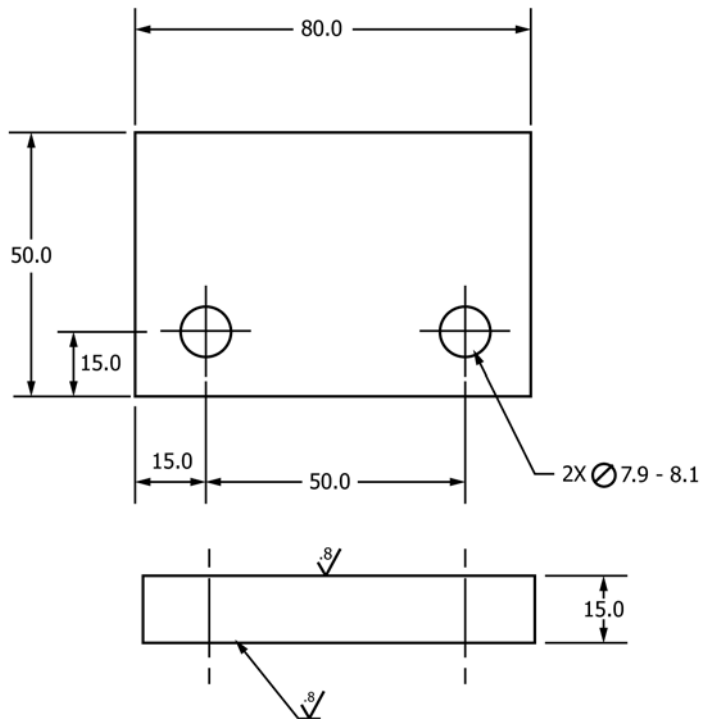
9.1 The accuracy of all measuring equipment shall have certified calibrations that are current at the time of use of the equipment.





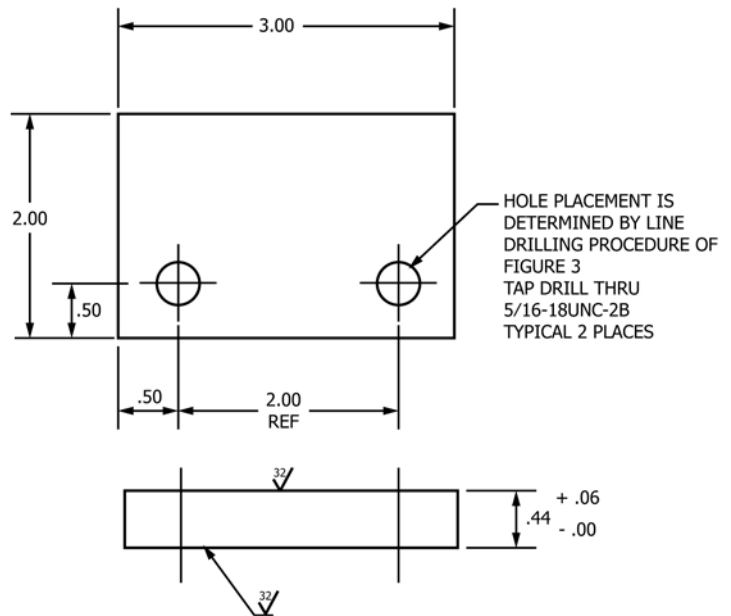
NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes. Configuration used in a bolt and nut installation.

**FIG. 11 Support Fixture—Support Plate Details (Inch-Pound Version)**



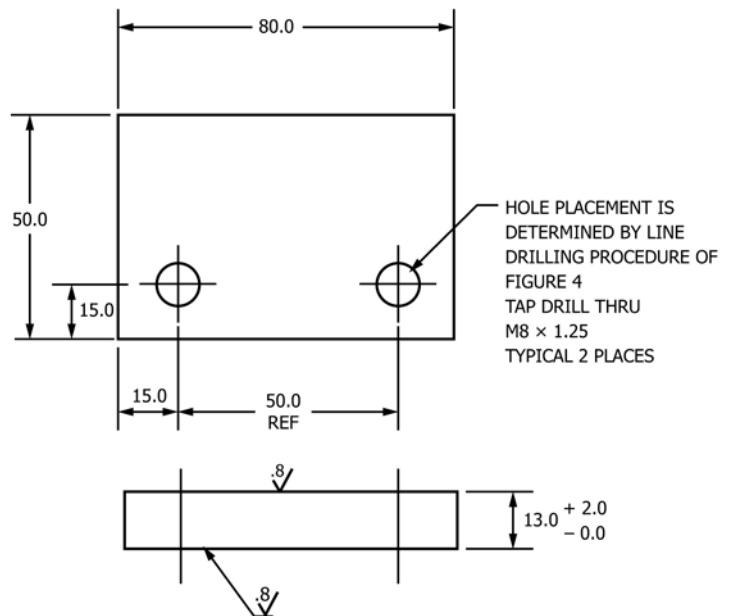
NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes. Configuration used in a bolt and nut installation.

**FIG. 12 Support Fixture—Support Plate Details (SI Version)**



NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes. Threaded support plate used with bolt-only installation.

**FIG. 13 Support Fixture—Optional Threaded Support Plate Details (Inch-Pound Version)**

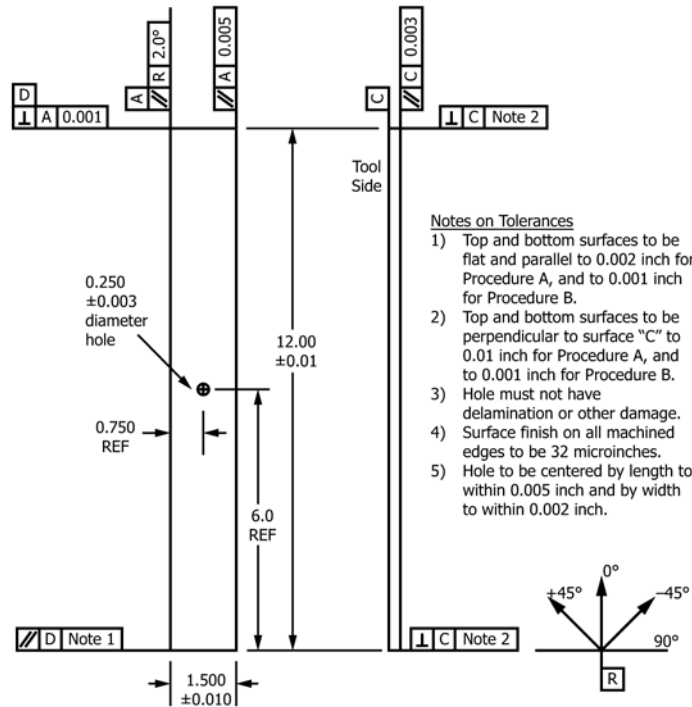


NOTE 1—See 7.2.1 for general notes. Threaded support plate used with bolt-only installation.

**FIG. 14 Support Fixture—Optional Threaded Support Plate Details (SI Version)**

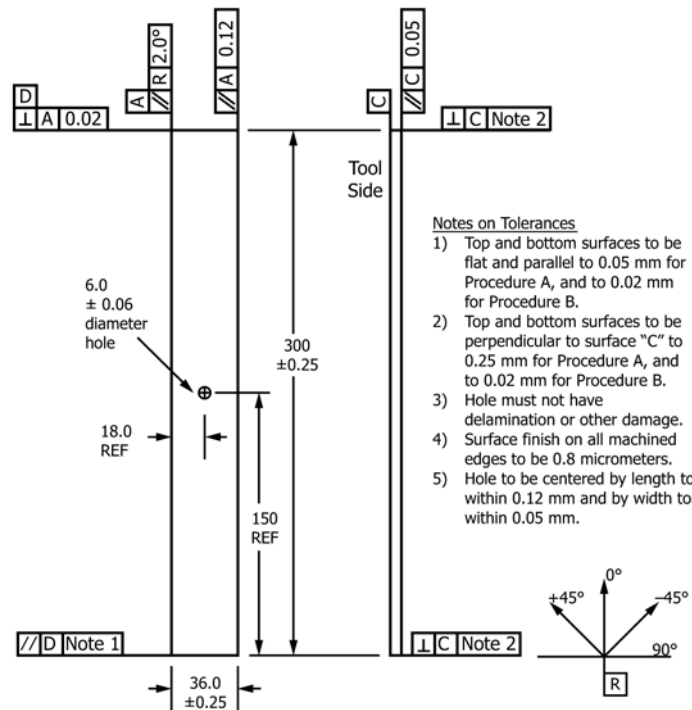
## 10. Conditioning

10.1 The recommended pre-test condition is effective moisture equilibrium at a specific relative humidity as established by Test Method D5229/D5229M; however, if the test requestor



Note: All dimensions in inches

**FIG. 15 Open Hole Compression Test Specimen (Inch-Pound Version)**



Note: All dimensions in millimeters

**FIG. 16 Open Hole Compression Test Specimen (SI Version)**

does not explicitly specify a pre-test conditioning environment, no conditioning is required and the test specimens may be tested as prepared.

10.2 The pre-test specimen conditioning process, to include specified environmental exposure levels and resulting moisture content, shall be reported with the test data.



NOTE 4—The term “moisture”, as used in Test Method **D5229/D5229M**, includes not only the vapor of a liquid and its condensate, but the liquid itself in large quantities, as for immersion.

10.3 If no explicit conditioning process is performed, the specimen conditioning process shall be reported as “unconditioned” and the moisture content as “unknown.”

## **11. Procedure**

### *11.1 Parameters to Be Specified Before Test:*

11.1.1 The specimen sampling method, specimen type and geometry, and conditioning travelers (if required).

11.1.2 The test procedure desired (A or B).

11.1.3 The compressive properties and data reporting format desired.

NOTE 5—Determine specific material property, accuracy, and data reporting requirements prior to test for proper selection of instrumentation and data recording equipment. Estimate the specimen strength to aid in transducer selection, calibration of equipment, and determination of equipment settings.

11.1.4 The environmental conditioning test parameters.

11.1.5 If performed, extensometry requirements and related calculations.

11.1.6 If performed, sampling method, specimen geometry, and test parameters used to determine density and reinforcement volume.

### *11.2 General Instructions:*

11.2.1 Report any deviations from this test method, whether intentional or inadvertent.

11.2.2 If specific gravity, density, reinforcement volume, or void volume are to be reported, then obtain these samples from the same panels being tested. Specific gravity and density may be evaluated in accordance with Test Methods **D792**. Volume percent of the constituents may be evaluated by one of the matrix digestion procedures of Test Method **D3171**, or, for certain reinforcement materials such as glass and ceramics, by the matrix burn-off technique in accordance with Test Method **D2584**. The void content equations of Test Method **D2734** are applicable to both Test Method **D2584** and the matrix digestion procedures.

11.2.3 Condition the specimens as required. Store the specimens in the conditioned environment until test time, if the test environment is different than the conditioning environment.

11.2.4 Following final specimen machining and any conditioning, but before testing, measure the specimen width,  $w$ , and the specimen thickness  $h$ , in the vicinity of the hole. Measure the hole diameter,  $D$ , distance from hole edge to closest specimen side,  $f$ , and distance from the hole edge to specimen end,  $g$ . Inspect the hole and areas adjacent to the hole for delaminations. Report the location and size of any delamination found. The accuracy of all measurements shall be within 1 % of the dimension. Record the dimensions to three significant figures in units of millimetres [inches].

11.3 *Speed of Testing*—Set the speed of testing so as to produce failure within 1 to 10 min. If the ultimate strength of the material cannot be reasonably estimated, initial trials should be conducted using standard speeds until the ultimate strength of the material and the compliance of the system are

known, and speed of testing can be adjusted. The suggested standard head displacement rate is 2 mm/min [0.05 in./min].

11.4 *Test Environment*—If possible, test the specimen under the same fluid exposure level used for conditioning. However, cases such as elevated temperature testing of a moist specimen place unrealistic requirements on the capabilities of common testing machine environmental chambers. In such cases, the mechanical test environment may need to be modified, for example, by testing at elevated temperature with no fluid exposure control, but with a specified limit on time to failure from withdrawal from the conditioning chamber. Record any modifications to the test environment.

NOTE 6—When testing a conditioned specimen at elevated temperature with no fluid exposure control, the percentage moisture loss of the specimen prior to test completion may be estimated by placing a conditioned traveler coupon of known weight within the test chamber at the same time the specimen is placed in the chamber. Upon completion of the test, the traveler coupon is removed from the chamber, weighed, and the percentage weight calculated and reported.

11.5 *Specimen Installation*—Install the test specimen into the open-hole compression fixture such that the machined ends of the specimen are flush with the ends of the fixture halves. This should result in the specimen hole being centered in the fixture cutout. Tighten the four bolts just enough to hold the specimen in place during fixture installation.

### *11.6 Procedure A (Hydraulic Grip Loading):*

#### *11.6.1 Fixture Insertion:*

11.6.1.1 Place the fixture in the grips of the testing machine (**Fig. 17**), taking care to align the long axis of the gripped fixture with the test direction. When inserting the fixture into the grip-jaws, grip the outer portion of the fixture up to the bolts, approximately 80 mm [3 in.].

11.6.1.2 Tighten the grips, recording the pressure used on the hydraulic grips. The ends of the grip-jaws on wedge-type grips should be even with each other following insertion to avoid inducing a bending moment which could result in premature failure of the specimen.

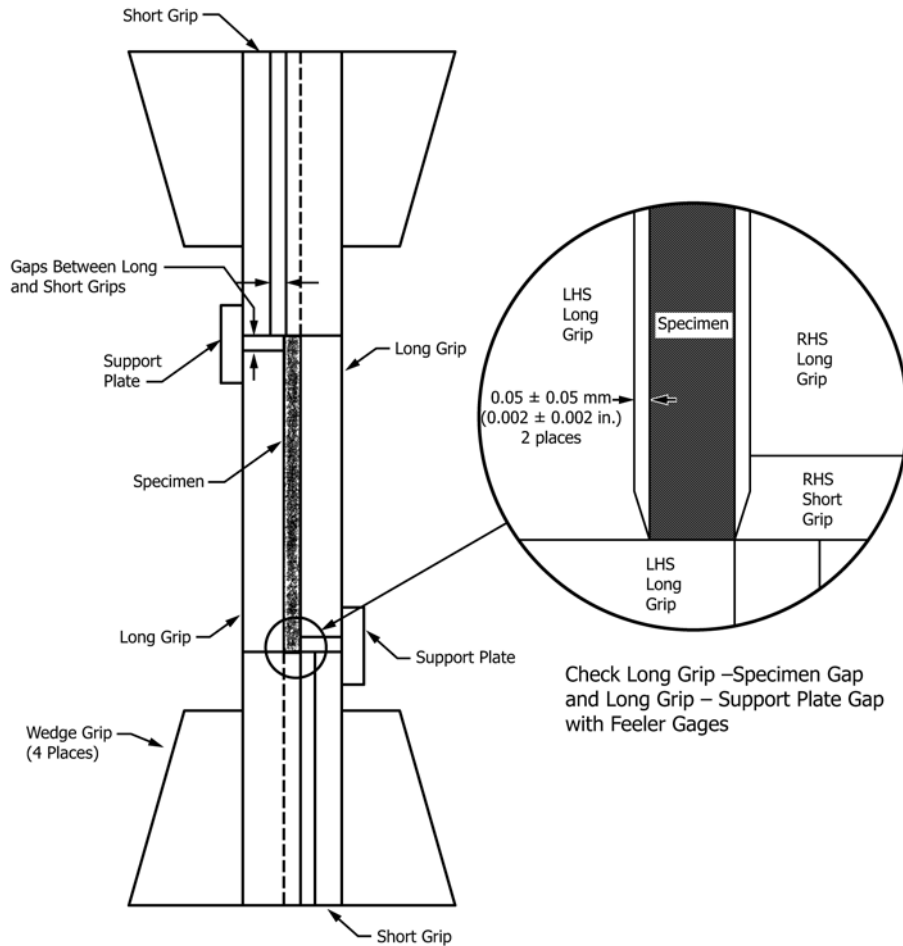
11.6.1.3 Retorque the four bolts to approximately 7 N·m [60 in.-lbf] after hydraulic gripping pressure is applied.

11.6.1.4 Check the gaps between the support plates and the long grip portion of the support fixture using a feeler gage, and shim as required in **Fig. 2**.

11.6.1.5 Check that the gap between the gage section of the specimen and the long grip portion of the support fixture is  $0.05 \pm 0.05$  mm [ $0.002 \pm 0.002$  in.] using a feeler gage. A gap outside of this tolerance range is indicative of either improper assembly, an out-of-tolerance specimen, or damaged fixtures, or combination thereof.

11.6.2 *Extensometer Installation*—If strain response is to be determined, attach either one or two extensometers to the specimen edge(s) at the provided cut-outs in the long-grip fixtures.

11.6.3 *Loading*—Apply the force to the specimen at the specified rate while recording data. The specimen is loaded until a force maximum is reached and force has dropped off about 30 % from the maximum. Unless specimen rupture is specifically desired, the test is terminated so as to prevent masking of the true failure mode by large-scale hole distortion



**FIG. 17 Specimen/Fixture/Grip Assembly, Procedure A (Hydraulic Grip Loading)**

to provide a more representative failure mode assessment and to prevent support fixture damage.

#### 11.7 Procedure B (End Loading):

##### 11.7.1 Fixture Insertion:

11.7.1.1 Torque the four bolts attaching the support plates (and the eight additional bolts in the gripping areas if utilized) to approximately 7 N-m [60 in-lbf]. The torque level may be increased above this level when acceptable failure modes cannot be achieved using 7 N-m [60 in-lbf] applied torque.

11.7.1.2 Check the gaps between the support plates and the long grip portion of the support fixture using a feeler gage, and shim as required in Fig. 2.

11.7.1.3 Check that the gap between the gage section of the specimen and the long grip portion of the support fixture is  $0.05 \pm 0.05$  mm [ $0.002 \pm 0.002$  in.] using a feeler gage. A gap outside of this tolerance range is indicative of either improper assembly, an out-of-tolerance specimen, or damaged fixtures, or combination thereof.

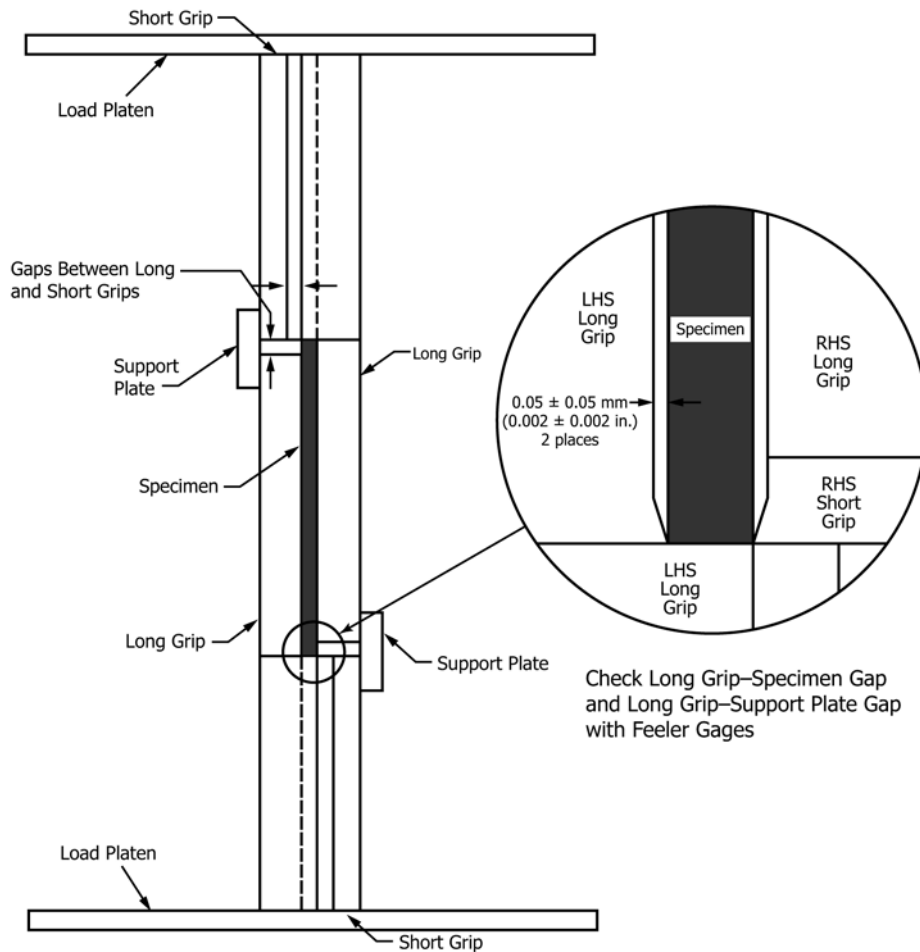
11.7.1.4 Place the fixture in between the flat platens of the testing machine (Fig. 18), taking care to align the long axis of the gripped fixture with the test direction. Position the fixture in the center rectangle marked in 7.3.3.

11.7.2 *Extensometer Installation*—If strain response is to be determined, attach either one or two extensometers to the specimen edge(s) at the provided cut-outs in the long-grip fixtures.

11.7.3 *Preloading*—Apply 23 N [100 lbf] compressive force to the specimen/fixture assembly, in order to ensure all loading surfaces are in contact and to align the platens if necessary. Reduce the compressive force to 7 N [30 lbf], and re-zero and balance all instrumentation.

11.7.4 *Loading*—Apply the force to the specimen at the specified rate while recording data. The specimen is loaded until a force maximum is reached and force has dropped off about 30 % from the maximum. Unless specimen rupture is specifically desired, the test is terminated so as to prevent masking of the true failure mode by large-scale hole distortion to provide a more representative failure mode assessment and to prevent support fixture damage.

11.8 *Data Recording*—Record force versus crosshead displacement (and force versus strain if extensometers are utilized) continuously, or at frequent regular intervals; for this test method, a sampling rate of 2 to 3 data recordings per second, and a target minimum of 100 data points per test are recommended. If any initial failures are noted, record the force,



**FIG. 18 Specimen/Fixture/Grip Assembly, Procedure B (End Loading)**

displacement, and mode of damage at such points. Record the method used to determine the initial failure (visual, acoustic emission, etc.). Record the maximum force, the failure force (if different from the maximum force), and the crosshead displacement at, or as near as possible to, the moment of rupture (if specifically requested).

NOTE 7—Other valuable data that can be useful in understanding testing anomalies and gripping or specimen slipping problems includes force versus strain data, percent edgewise bending, and force versus time data.

**11.9 Failure Modes**—Failures that do not occur at the hole are not acceptable failure modes and the data shall be noted as invalid. The failure is often heavily influenced by delamination and the failure mode may exhibit much delamination. Three-place failure mode descriptors, summarized in Table 1, shall be used. This notation uses the first place to describe failure type, the second to describe failure area, and the last to describe failure location. Failure mode codes for valid tests for this test method are limited to \*GM, where the second and third placeholders are “Gage Middle.” The first-place holder would normally be either L for lateral, A for angled, or M for multimode. Fig. 19 illustrates these three acceptable failure modes.

**TABLE 1 Three-Place Failure Mode Codes**

First Character		Second Character		Third Character	
Failure Type	Code	Failure Area	Code	Failure Location	Code
Angled	A	Inside grip/tab	I	Bottom	B
edge Delamination	D	At grip/tab	A	Top	T
Grip/tab	G	<1W from grip/tab	W	Left	L
Lateral	L	Gage	G	Right	R
Multimode	M(xyz)	Multiple areas	M	Middle	M
long, Splitting	S	Various	V	Various	V
eXplosive	X	Unknown	U	Unknown	U
Other	O				

## 12. Validation

**12.1** Values for ultimate properties shall not be calculated for any specimen that breaks at some obvious flaw, unless such flaw constitutes a variable being studied. Retests shall be performed for any specimen on which values are not calculated.

**12.2** A significant fraction of failures in a sample population occurring away from the center hole shall be cause to reexamine the means of force introduction into the material. Factors considered should include the fixture alignment, grip pressure, grip alignment, separation of fixture halves, specimen thickness taper, and uneven machining of specimen ends.



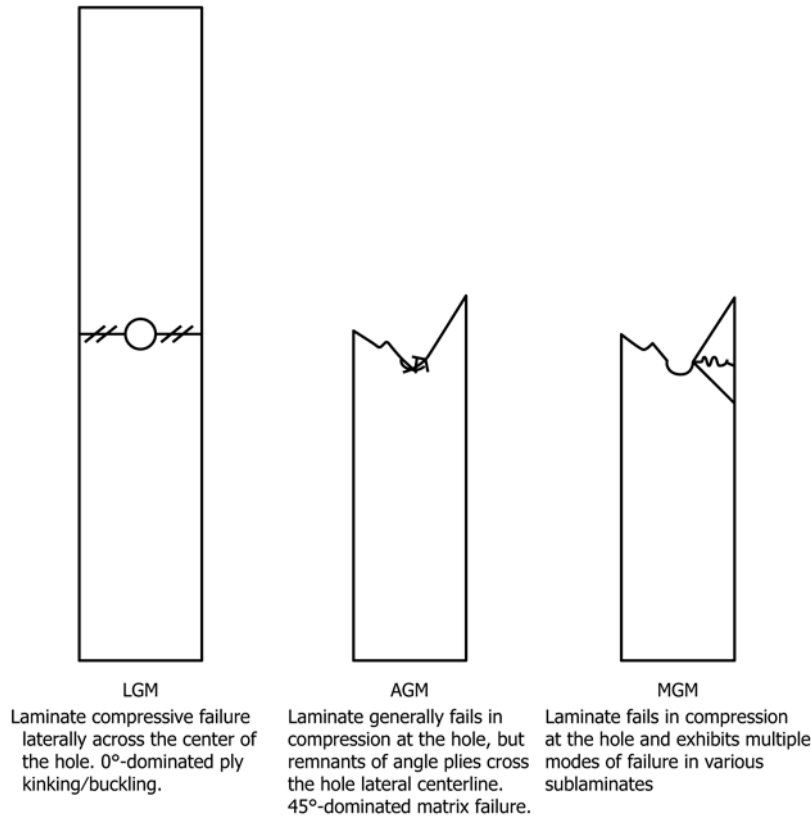


FIG. 19 Acceptable Open Hole Compressive Failure Modes

### 13. Calculation

13.1 *Ultimate Strength*—Calculate the ultimate open-hole compressive strength using Eq 1 and report the results to three significant figures.

$$F_x^{ohcu} = P_{max}/A \quad (1)$$

where:

$F_x^{ohcu}$  = ultimate open-hole compressive strength, MPa [psi];

$P_{max}$  = maximum force prior to failure, N [lbf]; and

$A$  = gross cross-sectional area (disregarding hole) =  $h \times w$ , mm<sup>2</sup> [in.<sup>2</sup>].

NOTE 8—The hole diameter is ignored in the strength calculation; the gross cross-sectional area is used.

13.2 *Width to Diameter Ratio*—Calculate the actual width to diameter ratio, as shown in Eq 2. Report both the nominal ratio calculated using nominal values and the actual ratio calculated with measured dimensions.

$$w/D \text{ ratio} = \frac{w}{D} \quad (2)$$

where:

$w$  = width of specimen across hole, mm [in.] and

$D$  = diameter of hole, mm [in.].

13.3 *Diameter to Thickness Ratio*—Calculate the actual diameter to thickness ratio, as shown in Eq 3. Report both the nominal ratio calculated using nominal values and the actual ratio calculated with measured dimensions.

$$D/h \text{ ratio} = \frac{D}{h} \quad (3)$$

where:

$D$  = diameter of hole, mm [in.] and

$h$  = specimen thickness near hole, mm [in.].

13.4 *Percent Bending*—If two edge-mounted extensometers are used, edgewise percent bending may be calculated using Eq 4.

$$B_z = \frac{|\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2|}{|\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2|} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where:

$\epsilon_1$  = indicated strain from extensometer on Edge 1,

$\epsilon_2$  = indicated strain from extensometer on Edge 2, and

$B_z$  = percent edgewise bending in specimen.

13.5 *Statistics*—For each series of tests calculate the average value, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation (in percent) for each property determined:

$$\bar{x} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) / n \quad (5)$$

$$S_{n-1} = \sqrt{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) / (n-1)} \quad (6)$$

$$CV = 100 \times S_{n-1} / \bar{x} \quad (7)$$

where:

$\bar{x}$  = sample mean (average);

$S_{n-1}$  = sample standard deviation;  
 $CV$  = sample coefficient of variation, %;  
 $n$  = number of specimens; and  
 $x_1$  = measured or derived property.

## 14. Report

14.1 Report all appropriate parameters in accordance with Test Method **D3039/D3039M**, using Guides **E1309**, **E1434**, and **E1471**.

14.2 In addition, report the following information, or references pointing to other documentation containing this information, to the maximum extent applicable (reporting of items beyond the control of a given testing laboratory, such as might occur with material details or panel fabrication parameters, shall be the responsibility of the requestor):

14.2.1 The revision level or date of issue of this test method.

14.2.2 The test procedure (A or B) utilized.

14.2.3 Any variations to this test method, anomalies noticed during testing, or equipment problems occurring during testing.

14.2.4 Nominal width-to-diameter ratio, and actual width-to-diameter ratio for each specimen.

14.2.5 Nominal diameter-to-thickness ratio and actual diameter-to-thickness ratio for each specimen.

14.2.6 Gaps between support plates and long grips, and between long grips and the test specimen gage section, as measured by feeler gages.

14.2.7 Individual ultimate open-hole compressive strengths and average value, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation (in percent) for the population.

14.2.8 Extensometer type, stress-strain curves, tabulated stress versus strain data, or percent bending versus force or head displacement, or combination thereof, for each specimen so evaluated.

14.2.9 Failure mode and location of failure for each specimen.

## 15. Precision and Bias<sup>3</sup>

15.1 *Round-Robin Results*—An exploratory round robin comparing hydraulic grip-loading with end-loading was conducted in 2000.<sup>4</sup> Six laboratories participated in the evaluation. The test laminate configuration was [+45/0/-45/90/0<sub>2</sub>/+45/0/-45/0]<sub>S</sub>, and was composed of T800/3900-2 unidirectional tape. This laminate has relatively high stiffness with high notch sensitivity and was selected to produce high failure forces in order to evaluate the two loading methods using test laminate parameters representing the upper capability of the test method. Each laboratory tested at ambient laboratory conditions a randomly distributed sample of six specimens for each loading type. End-loaded tests were performed with no additional fixture grip-area support fasteners (discussed in **7.2.1.5**) present. The average results for each laboratory are listed in **Table 2**. The calculations shown are based upon actual (measured) sample thickness and width.

<sup>3</sup> Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D30-1005.

<sup>4</sup> Bell Helicopter Textron Report No. 699-099-550, “ASTM D6484-99 Open Hole Compressive Strength of Carbon/Epoxy Laminates Round Robin Test Report,” 2003.

**TABLE 2 2000 Round-Robin Data**

Lab	$F_{x,ohcu}$ , MPa [ksi]			
	Hydraulic Grip Loading		End Loading	
	Average	CV	Average	CV
1	421 [61.1]	4.42	415 [60.2]	2.99
2	409 [59.3]	2.38	414 [60.1]	5.47
3	412 [59.7]	1.85	410 [59.5]	5.03
4	406 [58.8]	3.32	423 [61.3]	2.39
5	430 [62.4]	2.84	428 [62.0]	4.02
6	414 [60.1]	2.82	434 [63.0]	3.60
Average of Lab Averages	415 [60.2]		421 [61.0]	
CV of Lab Averages	2.18		2.18	

### 15.2 Precision:

15.2.1 The precision is defined as a 95 % confidence interval, which can be expressed two ways. Practice **E691** suggests that for this degree of confidence the maximum difference between an individual observation and the average should be within 2.0 standard deviations, while the maximum difference between any two observations should be within 2.8 standard deviations. Two types of precision (within-laboratory repeatability and between-laboratory reproducibility) are reported.

15.2.2 The within-laboratory conditions were essentially single-operator, one-day, same-apparatus conditions, during which time neither the apparatus nor environment was likely to change appreciably.

15.2.3 It should be noted that Practice **E691** recommends a minimum of six materials be included in an interlaboratory screening study to develop a broadly applicable precision statement.

15.2.4 The results, summarized in **Table 3**, indicate that this

**TABLE 3 2000 Round-Robin Statistics**

NOTE 1—Data normalized to Average of Lab Averages, in percent.

Type of Loading	$S_r$	$S_R$	$r$	$R$
Hydraulic Grip	3.05	3.54	8.55	9.90
End Loading	4.04	4.29	11.31	12.00

test method is relatively insensitive to the loading procedures utilized. Performance of F-test and t-tests on the pooled data sets for each loading type indicated that both tests passed, such that the grip-loading and end-loading data sets were deemed compatible with regard to mean behavior and variance.<sup>4</sup> Comparable results were obtained from additional experiments performed with a different carbon/epoxy composite material system using different layouts.<sup>5</sup>

15.3 *Bias*—Bias cannot be determined for this test method as no acceptable reference standard exists.

## 16. Keywords

16.1 composite materials; compression testing; open-hole compressive strength

<sup>5</sup> Coguille, S.L. and Adams, D.F., “A Comparison of Open-Hole Compression Fixtures by Experimental Evaluation,” *Proceedings of the 45<sup>th</sup> International SAMPE Symposium*, Long Beach, CA, May 2000, pp. 1095-1105.



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