International Aircraft Materials Fire Test Working Group Meeting

Task Group Session on New Flammability Test for Magnesium-Alloy Seat Structure

Presented to: International Aircraft Materials Fire Test Working Group, Singapore

By: Tim Marker, FAA Technical Center

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Federal Aviation Administration

## (Original) Proposed Magnesium Alloy Flammability Test



Objective: reproduce results obtained in full-scale tests

WE-43: After several minutes of exposure, remove burner, sample burns for approx 1 minute



## Truncated Cone Test Sample of Magnesium Alloy



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## Problems Encountered with Truncated Cone

#### Repeatability

Molten section of cone falls down into pan, no ignition

Molten alloy creates thin shape which is ignited; ignition stops after short period

Molten alloy creates shape that ignites; ignition of remaining cone occurs, resulting in extended ignition





## Problems Encountered with Truncated Cone

Wide range of test results based on melting process





#### Vertically-Oriented Solid WE-43 Cone Test Results



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## Various Sample Configurations Tested





## Various Sample Configurations Tested





## "T" Web Machined from Leg Post, Mounted Horizontally





## Inverted Cones of AZ-31, Suspended Vertically





































## Circular Tube WE-43, Test Results





#### Vertically-Oriented WE-43 Hollow Cylinder Test Results





## Circular Tube Aluminum, Mounted Vertically

... for comparison to mag-alloy samples





## Circular Tube Aluminum, Mounted Vertically

... for comparison to mag-alloy samples





## Circular Tube Aluminum, Mounted Vertically

...for comparison to mag-alloy samples





#### Rectangular Box Section WE-43, Mounted Vertically





### Rectangular Box Section WE-43, Mounted Vertically





## Rectangular Box Section WE-43, Mounted Vertically (rotate 90°)





## Rectangular Box Section WE-43, Mounted Vertically (rotate 90°)



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## Summary of Results

Truncated cone sample suffered from repeatability issues:

- •Time of ignition dependent on resulting molten shape
- •Duration of burning following burner flame removal also dependent on resulting molten shape

Hollow cross-sections demonstrated better ignitability than solid cross-sections

- •Thinner wall has tendency to ignite simultaneous to melting
- •Thick cross sections melt into complex shapes prior to ignition, reducing repeatability

Hollow cylinder test sample demonstrates good repeatability

- •Time of ignition and duration of after flame very consistent
- •Resulting molten shape also very repeatable, demonstrating test robustness



# Planned Activities (from October 2011)

Continue with testing of hollow cylinders to further define repeatability

Experiment with smaller diameter hollow cylinders to determine repeatability

Problem with samples??

Experiment with hollow cylinders in other mag-alloys?

Begin to refine test parameters (i.e., time to ignition, exposure time, after-flame duration)





## Additional Hollow Cylinder Testing (since last meeting)

Newer samples of WE-43 that were difficult to ignite





1.75-Inch O.D. (New Samples 12/2011)





1.25-Inch O.D. (New Samples 12/2011)









## **Planned Activities**

Determine fix for "non-burning" WE-43 samples

Original and recent WE-43 samples sent to Magnesium Elektron for analysis

Analysis revealed no chemical differences, possible structural differences?

Possible to replicate original samples for testing purposes

Experiment with hollow cylinders in other mag-alloys

Finalize test parameters (i.e., time to ignition, exposure time, after-flame duration)

Experiment with photocell to determine ignition and extinguishment times?



## Proposed Magnesium Alloy Flammability Test





## Proposed Magnesium Alloy Flammability Test

2-minute warm-up

Expose sample for 4 minutes

Sample can not ignite prior to <u>90 seconds</u>

Sample must not continue to burn for more than <u>90 seconds</u> after burner off at 4:00

Once finalized, can we include this test method in the existing (old) Handbook??

