

## TECHNICAL REPORT

### Low Temperature Drop Test On Fibergrate Grating

#### I. CONCERN

- A. Could Fibergrate grating withstand high impact of a 340 pound motor at -23 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### II. OBJECTIVE

- A. Conduct a Drop Test which would impact our grating at -23 degrees Fahrenheit temperatures.

#### III. PROCEDURES


- A. Grating was packed with dry ice inside an insulated box.
- B. A Fluke Digital Multimeter and a Fluke Degree Fahrenheit Temperature Probe were used for monitoring temperature.
- C. Two pieces of Fibergrate grating 1-1/2" square mesh x 1-1/2" thick type Standard grating 36-1/4" x 40-5/8". A 3/16" diameter hole was drilled in one of the grating bars (refer to Sketch #2). The Fluke temperature probe was inserted in this hole for the temperature monitoring.
- D. The cut grating and dry ice were packed into a wooden box and left over night.

#### IV. TESTING

- A. We placed one piece of Fibergrate 1-1/2" grating which had been left over night in dry ice onto our drop test fixture. Temperature of the grating before removal from the box was approximately -95.8 degrees Fahrenheit.
- B. Temperature of grating after it was clipped to drop test fixture was -37 degrees Fahrenheit.
- C. The motor was dropped from a height of 6'-0" with minimal damage (refer to deflection report and picture sequence).

#### V. CONCLUSION

- A. Fibergrate grating was able to resist high impact at -37 degrees Fahrenheit temperature.
- B. Difference between ambient temperature impact and low temperature impact. Ambient experienced minor tensile failure at bottom of grating versus minor compression failure at top surface of the grating at -37 degrees Fahrenheit.
- C. Damage to top surface of low temperature grating was greater due to brittleness of resin

  
Joe F. Valdez  
Sales Administrator

# LOW TEMPERATURE DROP TEST REPORT

DATE: April 18, 1980

TEST FOR: 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" Square Mesh x 1-1/2" Thick Type Standard Grating

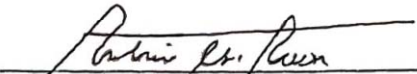
DATA & RESULTS: Test Mode: Proof loading, 1.0% Span.

(Deflections in inches at load below)

<u>Specimen #</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>900</u>
<u>PANEL A</u>									
1 (1=24")	0.02875	0.06125	0.0951	0.1287	0.1600	0.195	0.2287	0.2625	0.2950
2 (1=24")	0.03125	0.0635	0.0975	0.1300	0.1612	0.196	0.2300	0.263	0.2960
<u>PANEL B</u>									
3 (1=24")	0.0362	0.0713	0.1063	0.1413	0.1751	0.2125	0.2475	0.2825	0.3175
4 (1=36")	0.1025	0.2137	0.3262	0.435					
<u>PANEL A</u>					<u>@750#'s</u>	<u>@1000#'s</u>			
1					0.2450	0.3260			
2					0.2460	0.3300			
<u>PANEL B</u>									
3					0.265	0.3525			
4					-----	-----			

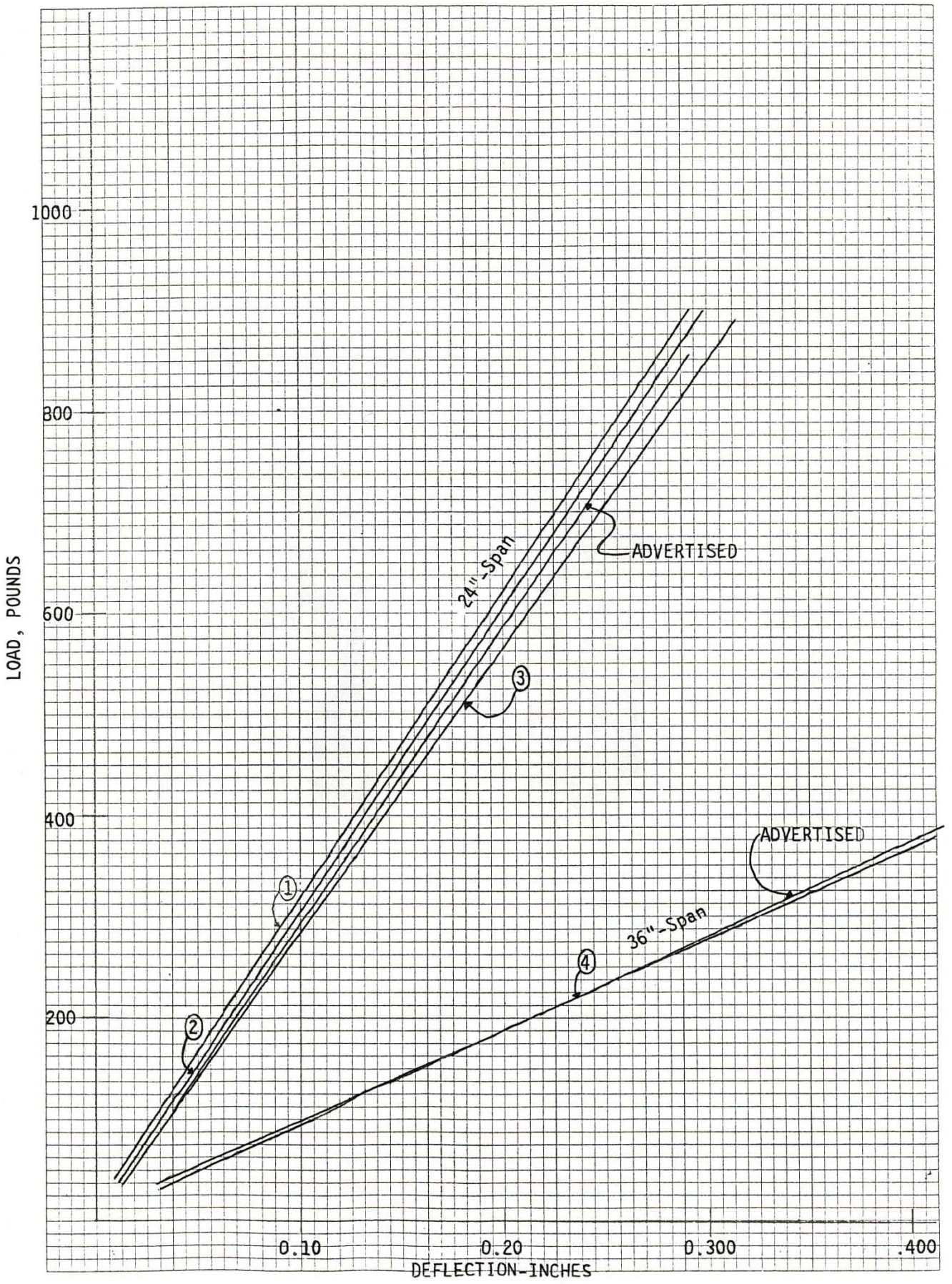
Specimen 2 & 4 – With drop mark as shown below  
 1 & 3 – Right or left of drop mark

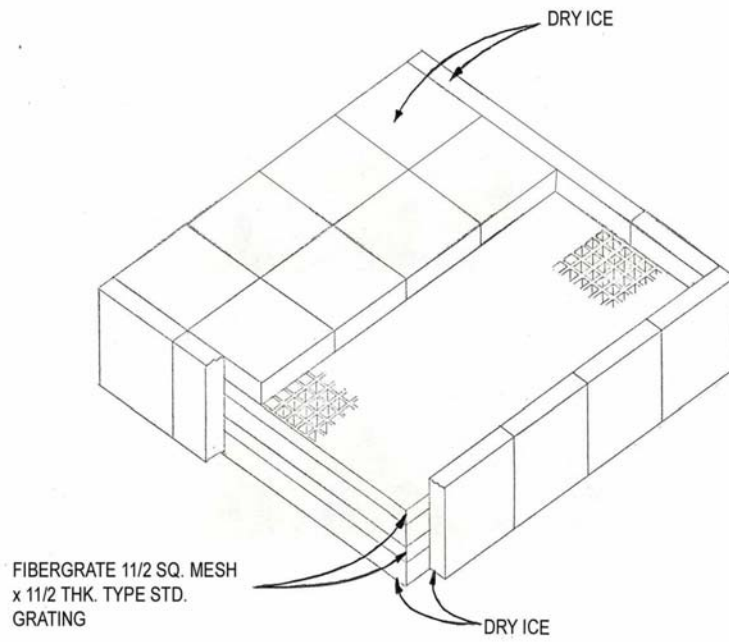
REMARKS: = Location of temperature probe

  
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 Antonio G. Rivera  
 Technical Services Engineer

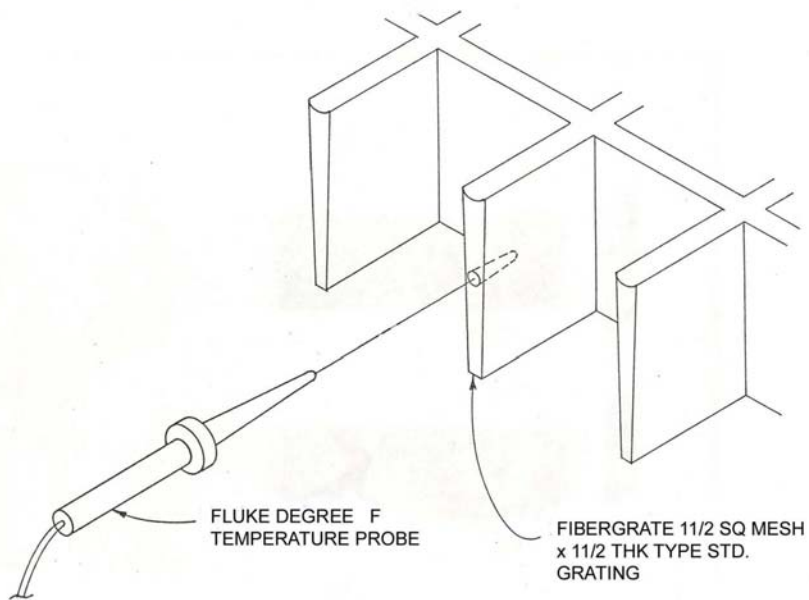
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**K&E** 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES  
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.





SK-1



SK-2