

BOLT-BEARING STRENGTH OF WOOD AND MODIFIED WOOD

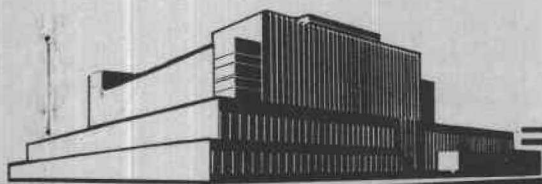
BEARING STRENGTH OF COMMERCIAL
CROSS-BANDED COMPREG UNDER
AIRCRAFT BOLTS

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In Cooperation with the University of Wisconsin

BOLT-BEARING STRENGTH OF WOOD AND MODIFIED WOOD

Bearing Strength of Commercial Cross-Banded

Compreg Under Aircraft Bolts^{1, 2}

By

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Summary

This report presents the results of approximately 1,800 bearing tests on single-bolt specimens of commercial cross-banded compreg under steel aircraft bolts.

In this investigation, the bearing strength and the critical dimensions (minimum edge clearances and end margins required to develop the full bearing strength) were determined for compregs from three manufacturers (desig-

¹This is one of a series of progress reports prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory relating to the use of wood in aircraft. Results here reported are preliminary and may be revised as additional data become available. Report originally published February 1946.

²This is one of a series of reports dealing with bolt-bearing strength of wood and modified wood. Other reports are No. 1523, "Effects of Different Methods of Drilling Bolt Holes in Wood and Plywood;" and No. 1523-A, "Bolt-Bearing Strength of Laboratory-Made Cross-Banded Yellow Birch Compreg Under Aircraft Bolts." Other reports will be issued as data becomes available.

³Maintained at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

nated in this report as A, B, and C), three grain orientations (0° , 45° , and 90°), three thicknesses of compreg ($1/4$ -, $1/2$ -, and 1-inch), and three diameters of bolt ($1/4$ -, $1/2$ -, and 1-inch), under one or more of three methods of loading: compressive, modified compressive, and tensile.

Edge clearance, as referred to in this report, is the dimension, perpendicular to the direction of loading, from the center of the bolt hole to the edge of the member. End margin is the dimension, parallel to the direction of loading, from the center of the bolt hole to the free end of the member.

The average bolt-bearing strength for the three commercial compregs investigated was only slightly less than that for laboratory-made compreg presented in Report No. 1523-A; the critical dimensions were about the same; the compressive strength parallel to the face grain was about 20 percent less than that for laboratory-made compreg as presented in Report No. 1523-A and about 25 percent less than that shown in table 2-14 of ANC Bulletin 18. The commercial compregs appeared to be more sensitive to notching than the laboratory-made compreg.

The bearing strength increased with increase in thickness of compreg, decreased with increase in diameter of bolt, but was practically the same for grain orientations of 0° , 45° , and 90° . In general, the critical dimensions were smaller for 45° grain orientations than for 0° and 90° ; they were essentially the same for all thicknesses of compreg, and were approximately in proportion to the diameter of the bolt. Consistent relationships were developed between bearing stresses at proportional limit and ultimate and between ultimate stresses in bearing and in compression. Suggestions are made for determining design bearing stresses for any grain orientation by applying appropriate factors to the compressive strength of cross-banded compreg parallel to the face grain.

Repeated-loading tests employing $1/2$ -inch bolts in $1/2$ -inch compreg indicated that bearing stresses approximately one-third greater than proportional limit values can be applied repeatedly with no significant increase in the permanent deformation, or "set."

On the basis of these tests, cross-banded compreg can be expected to develop its proportional limit stress in bearing under steel aircraft bolts at deformations not exceeding 0.025 inch and its ultimate at deformations not exceeding 0.10 inch.

Introduction

The investigation of the bearing strength of commercial compreg, on which this report is based, was undertaken at the request of the ANC Technical Subcommittee on Wood Aircraft Structures to provide design data applicable to compregs available commercially to wood aircraft manufacturers. The information desired included bearing stresses at proportional limit and ultimate under both tensile and compressive loading and the minimum edge clearances and end margins necessary to develop the full bolt-bearing strength of the material. (Edge clearance is the dimension, perpendicular to the direction of loading, from the center of the bolt hole to the edge of the member. End margin is the dimension parallel to the direction of loading, from the center of the bolt hole to the free end of the member.) In addition, it was desired to compare the bolt-bearing characteristics of certain commercial compregs with those previously determined for compreg made at the Forest Products Laboratory.

Description of Material

The commercial compregs A, B, and C used in this investigation were made during the first quarter of 1943 by three reputable manufacturers. All material was cross-banded.

Compreg A was made from yellow birch veneers impregnated with 27 to 30 percent of water-soluble phenol-formaldehyde resin. The number of plies and the thickness of veneer varied with the finished thickness of the compreg, the 1/4-, 1/2-, and 1-inch material containing seven 1/16-, thirteen 1/16-, and thirteen 1/8-inch veneers, respectively. The assembled impregnated veneers were pressed at 1,300 to 1,500 pounds per square inch for 45 minutes. Additional resin was used to improve the bond between plies. The temperature during pressing varied from 275° to 290° F.

Compregs B and C were made from hard maple veneers impregnated with approximately 30 percent of alcohol-soluble resin. Information is not available as to whether additional adhesive was used between the plies. Compreg B was composed of 1/10-inch veneers, the 1/4-, 1/2-, and 1-inch panels containing 5, 9, and 17 plies, respectively. The 1/4-inch panels of compreg C were composed of seven 1/16-inch veneers; the 1/2- and 1-inch panels of seven and fifteen 1/8-inch veneers, respectively. Pressures between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds per square inch were used in making compregs B and C. The temperature during pressure was approximately 300° F.

Other detailed information concerning the individual panels of commercial compreg is presented in table 1.

The bolts used were steel aircraft bolts conforming to Army-Navy Specification AN-B-3a.

Preparation of Specimens

The scheme employed in preparing the bolt-bearing specimens was designed to isolate the effects of source of material, thickness and grain orientation of compreg, diameter of bolt, and method of loading on the bearing strength and on the critical dimensions. Specimens were usually prepared in an initial series of three to five in which either edge clearance or end margin was varied over a range intended to bracket the critical dimension. After the initial series was prepared, extra material was set aside so that all additional specimens relating to that particular series could be cut from the same panel, adjacent to the original specimens. If the critical dimension was not determined from tests of such an initial series, supplemental specimens were prepared to extend the range of dimensions until the critical dimension was bracketed. When the critical dimension was thus tentatively determined, one to six additional specimens were prepared to correspond to each of five specimens centered around the critical dimension. The additional specimens, together with those in the initial series, constituted a complete series of from two to seven specimens for each of five different edge clearances or end margins for each combination of diameter of bolt and thickness of compreg. Specimens for compression tests and specific gravity determinations were taken at random from each panel and were presumed to represent the entire panel.

Each bolt-bearing specimen was marked in the manner explained in Report No. 1523-A, with the addition of two qualifying letters. One letter was appended to the first numeral to indicate the source of material, while the other was appended to the final numeral to indicate the order of the specimen in a group for any one condition of test. Specimens were cut, holes were drilled, and completed specimens were conditioned in the manner described in Report No. 1523-A.

Test Procedure

General Discussion

The test procedure was the same as that described in Report No. 1523-A² with but few exceptions. In laboratory-made compreg, only one specimen was tested for each condition of test; in the commercial compregs, approximately three specimens were tested for each condition. In the following discussion, only the procedure which differs from that used for the laboratory-made compreg will be explained.

Bolt-Bearing Under Compressive Loading

In compreg A, a complete edge-clearance series was made for each of three grain orientations (0° , 45° , and 90°), and for each of seven combinations of compreg thickness and bolt diameters, consisting of 1/4-inch bolt in 1/4- and 1/2-inch compreg, 1/2-inch bolt in 1/4-, 1/2-, and 1-inch compreg and 1-inch bolt in 1/2- and 1-inch compreg. In compreg C, complete series were made for the same three grain orientations but for only five combinations of compreg thickness and bolt diameter. These consisted of 1/4- and 1/2-inch bolts in 1/4- and 1/2-inch compreg and 1-inch bolt in 1/2-inch compreg. Additional tests were made employing 1/2- and 1-inch bolts in 1-inch compreg C, with face grain parallel to the direction of loading, to determine bearing strength only. Specimens for these tests were purposely oversized with respect to critical dimensions in order to restrict failure to bearing. In compreg B, tests to determine bearing strength only were made for the seven combinations of compreg thickness and bolt diameter employed for compreg A, but only in material having face grain parallel to the direction of loading.

Bolt-Bearing Under Modified Compressive Loading

Only compreg A was tested under modified compressive loading. The combinations tested were those for which tensile loading was not practicable with available apparatus and included 1/2-inch bolt in 1-inch compreg and 1-inch bolt in 1/2- and 1-inch compreg. The three combinations were tested with grain orientations of 0° , 45° , and 90° .

Bolt-Bearing Under Tensile Loading

The specimen was suspended on an aircraft bolt between two fittings of an improved tension jig, and a self-aligning tension grip was attached to the

lower end (fig. 1). The deformation of the specimen at the bolt hole was measured by means of a single 1/10,000-inch dial gage held directly above the top of the specimen by a cross-bar.

In compregs A and C, both critical edge clearances and critical end margins were determined by tensile loading for 1/4- and 1/2-inch bolts in 1/4- and 1/2-inch material and for three grain angles. No tests of compreg B were made under tensile loading.

Tests for Compressive Strength

Compressive tests were made with the grain of the face plies oriented to correspond with that of the related bolt-bearing specimens with the exception of those at 45°, which were made at both 0° and 90° and the averages of the values for the two orientations were assumed to apply at 45°.

Repeated-Loading Tests

Because of apparent differences between tensile and compressive loadings, and between laboratory-made and commercial compregs, with respect to the ratio of proportional limit to ultimate bearing stress, a few tests were made using 1/2-inch bolts in 1/2-inch compreg C under repeated tensile and compressive loadings.

The proportional limit stress was first determined in the usual manner by noting the point at which the load deformation curve departed from a straight line. Matched specimens were then loaded to this proportional limit stress, unloaded, and then reloaded successively to progressively higher loads until stresses exceeding two-thirds of the ultimate were attained. The tests were then carried to failure. A new proportional limit stress was obtained from the repeated-load curves. Additional matched specimens were then loaded to this new proportional limit stress 25 times to determine the extent of increase in the permanent deformation, or "set."

Explanation of Tables and Figures

Information pertaining to dimensions, specific gravity, and compressive strength of each compreg panel from which specimens were prepared is presented in table 1. Column 5 shows the wide variation in thickness of panels 10C and 11C as compared to other commercial panels.

A summary of the information obtained from both the bolt-bearing and compression tests is given in tables 2 through 14. Tables 2 through 7 relate to compreg A, table 8 to compreg B, and tables 9 through 14 to compreg C. The data for bolt-bearing tests under compressive and modified compressive loadings are presented in tables 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, and 11 and the data for bolt-bearing tests under tensile loading in tables 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14. Tables 2 through 14 are similar to tables 2 through 5 for laboratory-made compreg in Report No. 1523-A except that the compression test data relating to bolt-bearing tests at 45° in commercial compreg were determined by averaging the values for 0° and 90°.

In table 15 the critical dimensions for commercial compreg are summarized and compared with the critical dimensions for laboratory-made compreg. Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 are similar summaries of bearing stresses, deformations, ratios of bolt-bearing stresses at proportional limit to ultimate, and ratios of bolt-bearing stresses to compressive stresses.

Figure 1 shows the improved tensile-loading apparatus employing a single 1/10,000-inch (0.0001-inch) dial gage, mounted directly above the specimen, for measuring deformation of the specimen at the bolt hole. Elongation in the compreg alongside the bolt hole and other minor deformations in the specimen and the apparatus are included in the deformation registered by the gage. These contributions are assumed to be comparatively insignificant, and the readings of the gage are accepted as measurements of the deformation at the contact between bolt and compreg.

Figure 2 illustrates the method of determining the critical edge clearance or end margin and the average proportional limit and ultimate bearing stresses.

Figures 3 through 6 show failures for four typical series of edge-clearance and end-margin tests under compressive, modified compressive, and tensile loadings, together with bearing strength data pertaining to each specimen.

Figure 7 is a graphical summary of bearing stresses at proportional limit and ultimate for all compreg studies (FPL, A, B, and C). This chart permits direct comparison of the bearing stresses for the various materials, grain orientations, types of loading, thicknesses of compreg, and diameters of bolts.

Figure 8 demonstrates the relationship of bearing stress to compressive stress for the three commercial compregs studied in this investigation.

Figure 9 consists of two logarithmic charts showing the effects of thickness of compreg and diameter of bolt on the ratio of bearing stress to compressive stress at ultimate. In figure 10A, the points and lines in figure 9B are

plotted on rectangular coordinates. Figure 10B consists of derived curves relating the proportional limit stress in bearing to the ultimate in compression.

Figure 11 is a graphical presentation of the results of repeated-loading tests. Figure 11A consists of a series of consecutive load-deformation curves showing the increase in the apparent proportional limit under progressively increasing loads applied to the same specimen. Figure 11B shows the effect of repeated loadings to the maximum apparent proportional limit (determined in figure 11A) on the total deformation and on the permanent set.

Analysis of Results

Critical Dimensions

Critical values for edge clearance and end margin, determined only for compregs A and C in this investigation, are the minimum values that were found to develop the full bearing strength for each combination of diameter of bolt and thickness of compreg. These values are shown in the last two columns of tables 2 through 14 and are summarized in table 15.

Critical dimensions were based on ultimate stress, as illustrated in figure 2, rather than on ultimate loads as for laboratory-made compreg, because of considerable variations in the measured thickness of one of the commercial compregs (column 5, table 1). Specimens in which the dimension under study was inadequate failed in some manner other than bearing and at a computed bearing stress somewhat less than the true ultimate bearing stress. Specimens, tested under compressive loading, whose dimensions were equal to or greater than the critical dimension usually failed in bearing. Those tested under tensile loading, however, were more erratic in the manner of failure because of the notch sensitivity of the compreg. Many such specimens, particularly those tested at 0° or 90°, failed in bearing and in tension at the bolt hole simultaneously, even though the edge clearance was greater than the minimum that had been found necessary to develop the full bearing strength of the compreg. In all series of tests, however, regardless of the type of failure, a definite dimension was determined beyond which any further increase failed to produce a significant increase in ultimate stress. This value was considered to be the critical dimension.

The critical dimensions, as summarized in table 15, were essentially the same for the three compregs studied, and agreed favorably with those obtained from the laboratory-made material. They were not influenced consistently by the thickness of the compreg within the range studied (1/4 to

1 inch) but were approximately in proportion to the diameter of bolt. It is convenient, therefore, to express these dimensions in terms of diameter, D.

Wherever a difference was found among the critical dimensions for specimens of different grain orientations, those obtained under tensile loading for compreg at 45° were usually smaller and more consistent than those for 0° and 90° . Those obtained under compressive loading at 45° were similarly consistent but were equal to or slightly greater than those for 0° and 90° .

Edge clearances for compressive loading were determined for practically all combinations of diameter of bolt and thicknesses of compreg. While there was some variation among the individual values, there was no well-defined pattern, and the values, in terms of diameters, for all grain orientations were approximately the same. An edge clearance of two diameters was found to be adequate for all combinations.

Edge clearances for tensile loading were determined for only 1/4- and 1/2-inch bolts and 1/4- and 1/2-inch thicknesses. For each grain orientation, however, the values exhibited an approximate relationship to diameter, but no consistent relationship to thickness. Thus, the values determined, when expressed in terms of diameter, can be presumed to apply to all combinations of diameter and thickness. The values were found to vary considerably for different grain orientations. Edge clearances of 4, 2-1/2, and 5 diameters were found to be adequate for 0° , 45° , and 90° , respectively.

It should be kept in mind that these values of edge clearance for both tensile and compressive loading were determined by tests employing only single bolts. In fastenings employing two or more bolts in line, the tensile stresses at the critical section are increased proportionately. In wood structural members in which compreg is used for reinforcing plates, tensile and compressive stresses in the plates are reduced by transfer of stress to the wood. The required edge clearances may, therefore, be governed by the shear area necessary to transfer load from the reinforcing to the wood rather than by the tensile or compressive strength of the reinforcing plates.

End margins were determined by direct tensile loading for only 1/4- and 1/2-inch bolts in 1/4- and 1/2-inch comprega. Approximate values for the other combinations were determined by modified compressive loading. Previous tests had indicated reasonable agreement between results obtained by these two methods. Again, the thickness had little effect on the critical dimension. End margins of 5 diameters for 0° , and 90° and 3 diameters for 45° were found to be adequate.

Moisture Content of Compreg

The moisture content of the compreg, determined by oven drying to approximately constant weight, varied from 2.3 to 7.6 percent with an average of 4.3 percent. It is recognized that in drying compreg samples errors are introduced in the indicated moisture content by driving off volatile matter other than moisture. Because of the uncertainty thus created as to the actual moisture content, and since no relationships had been established between moisture content and strength properties of compreg, no attempt was made in this investigation to adjust bearing strength or other values for moisture content.

Bolt-Bearing Strength

Proportional limit loads were determined from load-deformation curves, which were obtained for all bolt-bearing tests. A typical curve is shown in figure 10 of Report No. 1523-A.² The general characteristics of the load-deformation curves and the method of determining ultimate loads were the same as those described in that report for laboratory-made compreg. Bearing stresses were computed by dividing loads by projected areas.

Typical failures of specimens for each of the four kinds of bolt-bearing tests made in this investigation are shown in figures 3 through 6. Average proportional limit and ultimate loads are listed for each edge clearance or end margin included in each series of specimens shown. The average proportional limit loads and hence average stresses for all five groups shown in figure 3 were approximately the same; all groups were used, therefore, in determining the average bearing stress at proportional limit. In each of figures 4, 5, and 6, however, the group of specimens labeled A developed average stresses at proportional limit lower than any of the other groups in their respective series, indicating that the dimension being varied was inadequate to develop even the proportional limit stress in bearing. Only the last four groups, therefore, were used in determining the average bearing stress at proportional limit for those particular series of tests. The ultimate stresses in each of figures 3 through 6 increased progressively with increase in dimension until the critical dimension was reached, after which they were practically uniform. Only those uniform values were averaged in determining the ultimate bearing stresses for each series. This is illustrated graphically in figure 2.

Bolt-bearing stresses at proportional limit for compregs A, B, and C and at ultimate for compreg A averaged about 20 percent less than those for laboratory-made compreg. The ultimates for both compregs B and C, however, averaged within 5 percent of the laboratory product. Since the composition of compreg A resembles more closely that of the laboratory-made compreg,

it appears that the influence of composition on the bearing stress is less important than that of other factors not identified in this investigation.

In general, the proportional limit stresses and deformations obtained under tensile loading were from 10 to 35 percent lower for all commercial compregs studied than those obtained under compressive loading. The values of ultimate bearing stress, however, were about the same for both types of loading. It is probable that the lower values for proportional limit stress under tensile loading were due to a difference in end restraint imposed on the bolt by the different types of testing apparatus used. It follows that the proportional limit stresses obtained under compressive loading probably represent more accurately the true proportional limit bearing stresses for the material.

Both proportional limit and ultimate bearing stress decreased with an increase in diameter of bolt for all commercial compregs studied and increased with an increase in the thickness of the compreg. The trends, however, were not as well defined for proportional limit as for ultimate. The principal discrepancies occurred in the two combinations in which the ratio of bearing length or thickness to diameter (L/D ratio) was greatest, namely: 1/4-inch bolt in 1/2-inch compreg and 1/2-inch bolt in 1-inch compreg. The results of previous tests of bearing strength of aircraft bolts in wood parallel to grain indicated that the proportional limit of the wood in bearing is reduced by bending of the bolt if the L/D ratio is greater than one. It is probable that this effect is even more pronounced in compreg because of its greater density and strength and that this accounts for the reduction in proportional limit stress for the higher L/D ratios. There was no corresponding reduction in ultimate bearing stress, probably because none of the L/D ratios employed was sufficiently large to produce such a reduction.

The average values for bearing stress at both proportional limit and ultimate appeared to be unaffected by the grain orientation (fig. 7). The 45° material, however, was more consistent in its manner of failure. Tensile failures in bolt-bearing specimens that developed the full bearing strength were less common in 45° than in 0° and 90° specimens.

Ratio of Proportional Limit to Ultimate Bearing Stress

The effects of unidentified variable factors on the proportional limit and ultimate bearing stresses can be minimized in this analysis by considering the ratios of proportional limit to ultimate. These ratios are shown in column 12 of tables 2 through 14 and are summarized in table 18. While there was some variation among the different compregs, there was a general tendency for this ratio to decrease with increase in diameter of bolt.

Except for the two combinations with L/D ratios of 2, there was no apparent effect of thickness of compreg. Excluding these two combinations (1/4-inch bolt in 1/2-inch compreg and 1/2-inch bolt in 1-inch compreg), the average ratios for compressive loading were 0.62, 0.54, and 0.48 for 1/4-, 1/2-, and 1-inch bolts, respectively.

Compressive Strength

Compressive stresses at proportional limit and ultimate are shown in columns 15 and 17, respectively, of tables 2 through 14, and are summarized according to panel numbers in table 1. There was some variation in these values among the different compregs. This variation, however, was only slightly greater than that among individual panels from any one manufacturer. There was no significant variation in compressive strength for different thicknesses of compreg.

The average ultimate compressive stress parallel to face grain for the three commercial compregs (18,000 pounds per square inch) was about 80 percent of that for laboratory-made cross-banded compreg presented in Report No. 1523-A and about 75 percent of that shown in table 2-14 of ANC-18.

Ratio of Bearing Strength to Compressive Strength

Ratios of bearing stress to compressive stress at proportional limit and ultimate are shown in columns 20 and 21 of tables 2 through 14, and are summarized in table 19. Average ratios are derived graphically and tabulated in figure 8. The ratios of ultimate stresses are more consistent than those of proportional limit stresses, probably because of the greater accuracy with which ultimate stresses can be determined both in bearing and in compression. Average ratios at ultimate are shown (on logarithmic coordinates) in relation to thickness of compreg in figure 9A and in relation to diameter of bolt in figure 9B. The extrapolations represented by the dotted portions of the graphs appear to be justified by the general, straight-line relationships. Since the compressive strengths were essentially the same for all thicknesses of compreg, these ratios followed the same trend as the ultimate bearing stresses, increasing with increase in thickness of compreg and decreasing with increase in diameter of bolt.

Values taken directly from the graphs of figure 9B are replotted on rectangular coordinates in figure 10A. Five of the seven average test values fall on these curves; the other two values are higher. Curves representing the relationship between proportional limit stress in bearing and ultimate in compression are shown in figure 10B. These curves were derived by

multiplying values from figure 10A by appropriate average ratios of proportional limit to ultimate in bearing (compressive loading), shown in table 18.

Results of Repeated-Loading Tests

Only 1/2-inch bolts and 1/2-inch compreg were employed in the repeated-loading tests. Proportional limit bearing stresses determined as a preliminary step averaged 44 and 49 percent of ultimate for tensile and compressive loading, respectively. These percentages are in good agreement with average percentages obtained for the entire series of tests of commercial compreg (44 and 50 percent).

By subjecting matched specimens to loads equal to or slightly greater than the indicated proportional limit, unloading, and then subjecting to progressively higher loads, new load-deformation curves were obtained. In the first few reloadings, the straightline portion continued to a load approximately equal to the highest load applied in the test immediately preceding. The increase in apparent proportional limit persisted until finally a limiting stress was attained at which a break in the curve occurred with each subsequent loading. This is illustrated by the curves of figure 11A. The limiting stresses averaged 58 and 67 percent of ultimate for tensile and compressive loading, respectively, or an average increase of approximately one-third over the proportional limit stress determined by the first loading. For convenience this increased value is referred to as the maximum apparent proportional limit. It is conceivable that, had the tests been continued, the apparent proportional limits might have resumed their tendency to increase after seeming to become stabilized. This possibility will be explored in a separate study of repeated loading.

Other specimens matched to those tested as illustrated by figure 11A were then subjected to 25 loadings to the maximum apparent proportional limit. On the 25th loading, the test was continued to failure. The maximum deformation accompanying the 25th application of the maximum apparent proportional limit load was 0.0160 inch as compared with 0.010 inch at the initial proportional limit obtained in tests on matched specimens. The maximum permanent deformation or set was 0.0033 inch, and the maximum increase in permanent set due to 24 repetitions of loading was 0.0015 inch. These deformations are illustrated in figure 11B. It may be noted that the magnitude of the permanent set had become practically stabilized; hence no appreciable further increase might be expected with further repetitions of loading.

Probable Yield Stress

The bearing stresses at proportional limit indicated in figure 10B are probably unduly conservative for use as yield stresses. The repeated-loading tests, conducted for only 1/2-inch bolts in 1/2-inch compreg indicated that the apparent proportional limit is increased by over-stressing to approximately 1-1/3 times the value indicated in figure 10B, with no significant increase in the permanent set. The maximum apparent proportional limit thus determined might be assumed, tentatively, to represent a suitable yield stress for the material.

Since the lowest average ratio of proportional limit to ultimate bearing stress under compressive loading was 0.48, it can probably be expected that the lowest ratio of maximum apparent proportional limit to ultimate would be 1-1/3 times this ratio, or 0.64. It would seem, therefore, that tentative values for yield stresses in bearing for L/D ratios not greater than 1 might be assumed to be two-thirds of the ultimate bearing strength.

Determination of Design Stresses

The relationship shown in figure 10A permits determination of ultimate bearing stresses for various combinations of diameter of bolt and thickness of compreg on the basis of the ultimate compressive strength. Since the bearing strength is essentially the same for all grain orientations, compressive strength parallel to the face grain can be employed regardless of the grain direction with reference to the bearing load. In the absence of compressive strength data for the particular compreg to be employed, a value of 18,000 pounds per square inch, or approximately 75 percent of that for laboratory-made cross-banded compreg shown in table 2-14 of ANC-18 is reasonably conservative. If it is desired to base design stresses on the results of tests of a particular compreg, only ultimate compressive strength parallel to face grain need be determined. This simplifies the testing procedure, since no deformation measurements are required.

Deformations

The average, maximum, and minimum deformations for each combination of source of material, type of loading, diameter of bolt and thickness of compreg are shown in columns 9 and 11, tables 2 through 14. A summary of all average deformations is presented in table 17.

There was an increase in average deformation at both proportional limit and ultimate with an increase in thickness of the compreg and a decrease with an increase in diameter of the bolt. In general, the deformations at proportional

limit were smaller for bolt-bearing under tensile loading than under compressive and modified compressive loading. The deformations at ultimate, however, did not show any consistent difference between types of loading.

On the basis of these tests, it could be expected that the proportional limit bearing stress will be attained at a deformation not exceeding 0.025 inch, and the ultimate at a deformation not exceeding 0.10 inch.

Conclusions

1. The average bolt-bearing strength for the three commercial compregs investigated was only slightly less than that of laboratory-made compreg presented in Report No. 1523-A.
2. The average bolt-bearing strength increased with increase in thickness of compreg and decreased with increase in diameter of bolt but was practically the same for grain orientations of 0° , 45° , and 90° .
3. Bearing stresses at proportional limit were reduced somewhat by bending of the bolts in tests in which the ratio of bearing length to diameter of bolt exceeded one; bearing stresses at ultimate were not reduced.
4. Bearing stresses at proportional limit determined under tensile loading were somewhat lower than those determined under compressive loading. This was probably due to a difference in the rigidity of the equipment used. The higher values are probably more truly representative of the actual bearing strength of the material. Bearing stresses at ultimate were essentially the same for both types of loading.
5. The ratios of bearing stress at proportional limit to bearing stress at ultimate decreased with increase in diameter of bolt, but were practically uninfluenced by thickness of compreg, except in those tests in which the ratio of bearing length to diameter exceeded one.
6. The average compressive strength parallel to the grain of the face plies for the three commercial compregs investigated was about 18,000 pounds per square inch. This was about 80 percent of that for laboratory-made compreg presented in Report No. 1523-A, and about 75 percent of that shown for laboratory-made, cross-banded compreg in table 2-14 of ANC Bulletin 18. Compressive strengths were essentially uninfluenced by thickness of compreg.
7. Bearing stresses at both proportional limit and ultimate were related to the corresponding compressive stresses; the relationship between ultimate stresses was the more consistent.

8. The apparent proportional limit for 1/2-inch bolts in 1/2-inch compreg was increased by over-stressing and subsequent reloading until it became stabilized at about 1-1/3 times its original value. For compressive loading, this was about two-thirds of the ultimate bearing stress. Twenty-five loadings to this stress failed to produce a significant increase in the permanent deformation, or "set," of the compreg. Tentatively, this maximum apparent proportional limit stress might be considered the yield stress for the material in bearing.

9. Ultimate bearing stresses for design for any grain orientation can be determined by applying ratios presented in figure 9A of this report to the ultimate compressive strength parallel to the grain of the face plies. In the absence of specific compressive strength data, a value of 18,000 pounds per square inch is satisfactory. If compression tests of a specific material are made for this purpose, load-deformation readings are unnecessary, since only the ultimate compressive strength is required.

10. Cross-banded compreg can be expected to develop its proportional limit stress in bearing at deformations not exceeding 0.025 inch and its ultimate at deformations not exceeding 0.10 inch.

11. The necessary edge clearances and end margins were essentially the same for the three commercial compregs and for the three thicknesses investigated; they varied about in proportion to the diameter of bolt. Except for edge clearances under compressive loading, which were the same for all grain orientations, the critical dimensions for 45° were smaller than for 0° and 90°. Tensile failures at the critical sections in specimens whose dimensions were adequate to develop the full bearing strength were more common in commercial than in laboratory-made compreg. This tendency was less pronounced for 45° grain orientation than for 0° and 90°.

Table 1.--Panel dimensions, specific gravity, and compressive strength of commercial cross-banded compreg used for bolt-bearing tests

Manu- factorer:	Panel number ¹ :	Panel dimensions					Specific gravity ² :	Compressive strength			
		Thickness		Width	Length			At proportional limit			
		Nominal	Actual								
		Average Variation:				0°		90°	0°	90°	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Inch	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.
	1A	1/4	0.27	0.26-0.28	24	24	1.341	6,350	35,840	15,390	214,600
	2A	1/4	.27	.26-.28	24	24	1.330	6,830	26,280	16,560	215,710
	3A	1/4	.27	.27-.28	24	24	1.332	6,360	.....	17,460	.....
	4A	1/4	.27	.26-.28	24	24	1.360	6,560	26,030	16,550	215,700
	5A	1/4	.28	.27-.28	24	24	1.356	6,540	26,010	16,570	215,720
	6A	1/4	.27	.27-.28	24	24	1.358	5,930	.....	15,760	.....
	7A	1/4	.26	None	24	24	1.318	6,680	6,330	16,750	15,230
	8A	1/4	.26	.25-.26	24	24	1.350	6,750	5,700	17,790	16,180
	9A	1/4	.26	.25-.26	24	24	1.330	5,700	6,820	217,860	18,860
	10A	1/4	.26	.25-.26	24	24	1.339	5,690	5,550	216,940	16,100
	11A	1/4	.26	.25-.26	24	24	1.342	5,550	.....	15,920	.....
	12A	1/4	.26	.25-.26	24	24	1.340	6,080	.....	16,290	.....
	13A	1/4	.26	None	24	24	1.331	27,410	6,400	217,790	16,100
	30A	1/2	.52	.52-.53	24	24	1.303	6,910	.....	15,120	.....
	31A	1/2	.51	.51-.52	24	24	1.267	6,490	.....	14,650	.....
	32A	1/2	.52	.51-.53	24	24	1.316	7,080	6,340	15,840	15,150
	33A	1/2	.52	.52-.53	24	24	1.331	6,800	.....	17,600	.....
	34A	1/2	.51	.50-.52	24	24	1.305	6,410	5,380	16,070	14,620
	35A	1/2	.51	.50-.52	24	24	1.309	6,440	5,360	16,720	14,940
	36A	1/2	.51	.51-.52	24	24	1.333	24,950	5,080	216,380	15,900
	37A	1/2	.51	.51-.52	24	24	1.328	5,650	5,080	216,600	16,180
	38A	1/2	.51	.51-.52	24	24	1.332	5,950	5,780	16,570	16,540
	39A	1/2	.52	.50-.53	24	24	1.337	5,680	5,440	216,220	15,360
	40A	1/2	.52	.51-.54	24	24	1.341	7,270	.....	17,040	.....
	41A	1/2	.51	.50-.52	24	24	1.337	7,340	5,930	17,780	16,170
	42A	1/2	.51	.50-.51	24	24	1.333	5,920	.....	15,700	.....
	43A	1/2	.51	.50-.51	24	24	1.344	5,930	5,240	215,580	16,140
	44A	1/2	.51	.51-.52	24	24	1.349	5,470	5,360	214,400	15,620
	60A	1	1.00	.99-1.01	24	24	1.330	6,780	.....	14,470	.....
	61A	1	.99	.98-.99	24	24	1.327	5,620	.....	14,140	.....
	62A	1	.99	.98-1.00	24	24	1.317	5,790	.....	14,250	.....
	63A	1	.99	.97-1.00	24	24	1.317	6,700	5,380	15,970	15,630
	64A	1	1.00	.99-1.00	24	24	1.299	5,760	4,920	15,390	14,960
	65A	1	.98	.98-.99	24	24	1.300	5,750	5,830	15,350	14,880
	66A	1	.99	.98-.99	24	24	1.319	6,260	6,380	16,740	15,640
	67A	1	.99	.99-1.00	24	24	1.316	26,740	6,460	217,470	16,540
	69A	1	1.02	1.01-1.02	24	24	1.277	26,790	6,130	216,270	14,880
	70A	1	1.02	1.02-1.03	24	24	1.293	5,970	5,800	14,760	13,610
	71A	1	1.02	1.01-1.02	24	24	1.296	25,970	5,950	215,660	15,860
	72A	1	1.01	1.00-1.01	24	24	1.314	25,930	5,510	215,900	13,550
	2B	1/4	.29	.29-.30	24	24	1.344	6,740	.....	18,430	.....
	44B	1/2	.53	.52-.53	24	24	1.352	6,770	.....	18,550	.....
	81B	1	1.04	1.03-1.04	24	24	1.348	6,380	.....	19,930	.....
	1C	1/4	.27	.26-.28	23	81	1.343	7,230	6,000	18,740	19,060
	2C	1/4	.26	.25-.27	23	81-1/2	1.359	6,090	5,500	20,490	19,660
	3C	1/4	.26	.25-.27	23	81	1.355	7,770	5,630	20,770	18,880
	4C	1/4	.27	.26-.27	23	81	1.349	26,560	5,470	219,610	19,020
	10C	1/2	.56	.54-.61	23	81	1.316	6,000	5,970	16,160	16,380
	11C	1/2	.57	.54-.61	23	81	1.347	6,350	5,510	16,890	16,480
	12C	1/2	.56	.54-.57	23	81-1/2	1.347	7,300	.....	17,870	.....
	13C	1/2	.55	.52-.53	23	81	1.327	7,310	5,530	16,570	15,420
	14C	1/2	.56	.54-.59	23	81-1/2	1.334	26,310	5,390	215,960	15,570
	22C	1	1.10	1.09-1.10	23	81-1/2	1.351	5,910	.....	19,480	.....

¹Panels 68A, 1B, 30B through 43B, 60B through 80B, 20C and 21C were used for other purposes.

²Based on weight and volume at time of test. Average moisture content.

³No 90°-compression specimens were cut from panels 1A, 2A, 4A, and 5A. Values shown were computed from 0° values on the basis of the average relationship for compreg A.

⁴Panels containing values for both 0° and 90° material. These were the only panels considered in adjusting values for panels 1A, 2A, 4A, and 5A.

⁵Not correlated with bearing tests and therefore not used in tables 2 through 14.

Table 2.--Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for compreg A under compressive loading at 0°

Inch	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Bolt bearing				Compression				Ratio of				
							Panel number	Number of specimens	Proportional limit	Ultimate	Proportional limit	Stress: Deformation	Stress: Deformation	Stress: Deformation	Stress: Deformation	Proportional limit	Stress: Deformation	Stress: Deformation	Stress: Deformation	Ultimate stress	Ultimate stress	Ratio of Modulus to bolt-bearing stress	Ratio of Modulus to compressive stress
							P.S.I.	Inch	P.S.I.	Inch	P.S.I.	Inch	P.S.I.	Inch	P.S.I.	Inch			
1/4	1A	21	21	21	17	17	13,350 Average 14,870 Maximum	0.0076	20,390	0.0220	0.678	22	5,600 Average 6,350 Maximum	0.0027	13,660	0.413	1.788	2.342	1.425
1/4	30A	25	25	25	15	15	17,030 Average 20,870 Maximum	0.0038 0.0127 0.0240	27,850 29,590 34,540	0.0220 0.0527 0.160	0.615	36	5,920 Average 6,910 Maximum	0.0025 0.0072 0.0040	13,650 15,120 16,450	0.457	1.942 2.178 2.392	2.658	1.977
1/4	1A	25	17	17	17	17	10,340 Average 11,770 Maximum	0.0056 0.0071 0.0076	18,640 21,510 20,700	0.0172 0.0308 0.0380	6.03	22	5,900 Average 6,350 Maximum	0.0027 0.0029 0.0034	13,660 15,390 20,200	0.413	1.788 2.178 2.421	1.854	1.268
1/2	30A	23	23	19	19	19	10,390 Average 11,680 Maximum	0.0056 0.0071 0.0076	20,000 21,850 25,120	0.0340 0.0479 0.0580	5.32	36	5,280 Average 6,910 Maximum	0.0025 0.0032 0.0040	13,650 15,120 16,450	0.457	1.942 2.178 2.392	1.682	1.445
1	60A	34	33	20	20	20	12,680 Average 14,600 Maximum	0.0092 0.0155 0.0204	24,210 28,240 29,990	0.0420 0.0629 0.0900	5.04	12	6,550 Average 7,160 Maximum	0.0026 0.0030 0.0033	15,480 14,470 15,200	0.469	1.994 2,306 2,658	2.099	1.952
1/2	51A	20	17	13	13	13	13,390 Average 14,600 Maximum	0.0114 0.0155 0.0204	25,350 27,170 29,700	0.0700 0.0862 0.1080	5.37	15	5,260 Average 6,090 Maximum	0.0022 0.0027 0.0034	13,620 14,140 14,840	0.397	1.736 2,121 2,415	2.598	1.921
1	30A	17	17	10	10	10	9,490 Average 10,400 Maximum	0.0055 0.0067 0.0078	19,200 20,870 23,660	0.0219 0.0430 0.0740	4.98	36	5,280 Average 6,090 Maximum	0.0025 0.0032 0.0040	13,650 15,120 16,450	0.457	1.942 2,306 2,658	1.505	1.380
1	33A	14	8	5	5	5	10,720 Average 11,950 Maximum	0.0095 0.0113 0.0132	22,490 22,850 25,740	0.0580 0.0700 0.0840	5.23	38	5,960 Average 6,800 Maximum	0.0025 0.0031 0.0042	15,120 17,600 19,460	0.386	1.998 2,222 2,652	1.757	1.298
1	60A	14	14	10	10	10	9,580 Average 10,180 Maximum	0.0053 0.0078 0.0085	18,210 20,150 22,400	0.0256 0.0457 0.0850	5.05	12	6,550 Average 7,160 Maximum	0.0026 0.0030 0.0033	13,480 14,470 15,200	0.469	1.994 2,306 2,658	1.501	1.393
1	62A	13	11	6	6	6	8,920 Average 9,920 Maximum	0.0069 0.0104 0.0141	22,510 23,040 23,890	0.0340 0.1013 0.1140	4.31	20	5,120 Average 6,440 Maximum	0.0024 0.0028 0.0038	13,780 14,250 15,040	0.406	1.650 1,974 2,202	1.713	1.617

1/ Column 8 divided by column 10.
 2/ Column 15 divided by column 17.
 3/ Column 8 divided by column 15.
 4/ Column 10 divided by column 17.
 5/ End margin for tensile loading determined by modified compressive loading.

Table 5.--Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for compreg A under tensile loading at 0°

Nominal Bolt diameter: Panel thickness	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1/4	3A	18	18	8	16,130	16,130	0.0096	35,200	0.0096	35,200	0.0096	0.437	10	6,940	6,940	0.0033	19,440	0.0033	2,422	2,422	1.766	3	
1/4	11A	17	17	9	10,320	13,290	0.0038	28,230	0.0038	28,230	0.0038	0.471	17	3,530	5,550	0.0018	12,600	0.0018	1,946	1,946	1.773	3	
1/4	11A	15	12	9	11,080	12,670	0.0033	23,920	0.0033	23,920	0.0033	0.504	17	3,530	5,550	0.0018	12,600	0.0018	1,946	1,946	1.579	3	
1/2	31A	19	18	16	10,220	12,490	0.0085	25,220	0.0085	25,220	0.0085	0.428	23	5,550	6,490	0.0025	12,060	0.0025	1,847	1,847	1.992	2-1/2	
1/2	40A	19	15	4	11,420	13,170	0.0064	30,190	0.0064	30,190	0.0064	0.409	29	6,020	7,270	0.0027	15,620	0.0027	1,773	1,773	1.890	5	
3/4	3A	8	8	3	8,010	9,810	0.0021	20,510	0.0021	20,510	0.0021	0.450	10	5,660	6,360	0.0024	15,950	0.0024	1,938	1,938	1.248	4	
1/4	12A	16	15	9	9,060	10,130	0.0034	19,840	0.0034	19,840	0.0034	0.479	11	3,340	5,080	0.0018	12,300	0.0018	1,881	1,881	1.297	4	
1/2	6A	12	12	11	9,720	10,350	0.0030	20,760	0.0030	20,760	0.0030	0.508	10	5,360	5,930	0.0023	14,580	0.0023	2,044	2,044	1.317	2-1/2	
3/4	31A	12	12	6	9,410	10,570	0.0039	21,020	0.0039	21,020	0.0039	0.463	23	5,590	6,490	0.0026	12,060	0.0026	1,847	1,847	1.559	2-1/2	
1/2	42A	12	12	4	7,940	9,220	0.0030	19,960	0.0030	19,960	0.0030	0.479	14	4,580	5,920	0.0021	14,390	0.0021	1,820	1,820	1.339	3-1/2	

¹Column 8 divided by column 10.

²Column 15 divided by column 17.

³Column 8 divided by column 15.

⁴Column 10 divided by column 17.

Table 7.-Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for compreg 4 under tensile loading at 50°

Nominal panel bolt diameter	Panel number	Number of specimens	Total tested	Treated for	Bolt bearing										Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress	Critical dimensions						
					Variation	Proportional limit	Ultimate stress	Deformation limit	Ratio of deformation limit to ultimate stress	Number of specimens	Variation	Proportional limit	Ultimate stress	Deformation limit			Ratio of deformation limit to ultimate stress					
Inch	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	Bolt diameter
	5A	13	13	10	13,010	15,010	11,570	0.0034	23,590	0.0252	0.480	210	Minimum Average Maximum	56,010	20,0031	245,720	0.382	21,934	2.165	1.723	3-1/2	
1/4	9A	16	14	9	11,080	14,010	11,080	0.0041	25,740	0.0192	0.516	9	Minimum Average Maximum	3,350	0.0020	14,840	0.333	1,494	2.497	1.613	4	
	39A	13	12	6	12,780	14,070	10,100	0.0072	26,590	0.0336	0.422	21	Minimum Average Maximum	3,440	0.0019	12,760	0.354	1,884	2.349	1.971	4-1/2	
1/2	43A	11	10	6	12,720	17,760	14,410	0.0089	32,200	0.0440	0.448	15	Minimum Average Maximum	5,240	0.0029	14,520	0.325	1,606	2.790	1.995	4	
	43A	11	11	7	14,790	16,770	13,590	0.0065	34,320	0.0511	0.431	15	Minimum Average Maximum	3,750	0.0023	14,520	0.325	1,606	2.823	2.126	5	
	5A	10	10	2	7,690	9,060	7,690	0.0022	20,360	0.0398	0.435	210	Minimum Average Maximum	56,010	5.0031	245,720	0.382	21,934	1.507	1.324	5	
1/4	13A	11	11	9	10,900	15,260	10,900	0.0038	12,450	0.0236	0.543	9	Minimum Average Maximum	5,270	0.0029	14,140	0.398	1,790	1.869	1.968	5	
	10A	9	9	3	9,140	11,960	9,140	0.0028	20,590	0.0266	0.435	9	Minimum Average Maximum	3,960	0.0028	13,000	0.345	1,894	1.647	1.304	4	
1/2	39A	9	8	3	8,510	10,100	8,510	0.0044	20,700	0.0194	0.469	21	Minimum Average Maximum	4,420	0.0019	12,760	0.354	1,884	1.857	1.401	4-1/2	
	44A	7	7	6	10,120	11,360	10,120	0.0050	21,320	0.0280	0.456	15	Minimum Average Maximum	4,200	0.0021	13,390	0.343	1,686	1.961	1.477	4-1/2	
	44A	6	6	4	8,610	10,270	8,610	0.0041	22,400	0.0236	0.434	15	Minimum Average Maximum	4,200	0.0021	13,390	0.343	1,686	1.909	1.510	4-1/2	

Column 8 divided by column 10.
 Column 15 divided by column 17.
 Column 8 divided by column 15.
 Column 10 divided by column 17.
 50° 90° compression specimens cut from panel 54. Values entered were computed from 0° values on the basis of the average relationship for compreg 4.
 Spinal removed.

Table 6.--Bolt-bearing strength for compreg B under compressive loading at 0°

Nominal bolt diameter:	Panel thickness:	Bolt bearing										Compression			Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress					
		Panel number:	Number of specimens tested:	Total tested:	Tested for:	Proportional limit:	Ultimate stress:	Ratio of ultimate stress to proportional limit:	Number of specimens tested:	Tested for:	Proportional limit:	Ultimate stress:	Ratio of ultimate stress to proportional limit:	Modulus of elasticity:						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Inch	Inch						P.s.i.	Inch	P.s.i.	Inch			P.s.i.	Inch	P.s.i.	Inch		P.s.i.		
1/4	1/4	2B	10	10	10	Minimum Average Maximum	16,460 18,040 19,340	0.0084 0.0097 0.0124	27,420 26,690 30,040	0.0310 0.0496 0.0570	0.629	10	Minimum Average Maximum	5,840 6,740 7,970	0.0028 0.0034 0.0040	16,350 18,430 19,780	1.545 1.987 2.162	2.677	1.557	
1/2	1/2	44B	12	12	12	Minimum Average Maximum	17,640 22,600 25,240	0.0086 0.0112 0.0154	34,200 38,100 40,680	0.0440 0.0572 0.0710	0.593	18	Minimum Average Maximum	5,770 6,770 7,920	0.0026 0.0032 0.0036	15,720 18,550 19,950	2.008 2.152 2.280	3.338	2.054	
1/4	1/4	2B	7	7	7	Minimum Average Maximum	11,310 11,930 12,550	0.0070 0.0076 0.0083	23,270 24,140 24,860	0.0450 0.0517 0.0540	0.497	10	Minimum Average Maximum	5,840 6,740 7,970	0.0028 0.0034 0.0040	16,350 18,430 19,780	1.545 1.987 2.162	1.779	1.310	
1/2	1/2	44B	7	7	7	Minimum Average Maximum	14,980 16,650 18,140	0.0103 0.0113 0.0123	28,400 29,780 31,260	0.0400 0.0564 0.0640	0.559	18	Minimum Average Maximum	5,770 6,770 7,920	0.0026 0.0032 0.0036	15,720 18,550 19,950	2.008 2.152 2.280	2.459	1.605	
1	1	81B	6	6	6	Minimum Average Maximum	14,260 15,040 16,340	0.0140 0.0157 0.0178	34,740 36,130 39,580	0.0730 0.0840 0.1060	0.416	10	Minimum Average Maximum	5,500 6,380 7,170	0.0022 0.0027 0.0033	18,870 19,930 22,560	2.186 2.444 2.521	2.357	1.813	
1/2	1/2	44B	9	9	9	Minimum Average Maximum	12,450 13,070 13,790	0.0085 0.0093 0.0099	22,880 24,440 27,240	0.0279 0.0402 0.0723	0.535	18	Minimum Average Maximum	5,770 6,770 7,920	0.0026 0.0032 0.0036	15,720 18,550 19,950	2.008 2.152 2.280	1.931	1.318	
1	1	81B	8	8	8	Minimum Average Maximum	11,670 13,400 14,600	0.0108 0.0122 0.0138	27,140 28,520 30,000	0.0540 0.0702 0.0920	0.470	10	Minimum Average Maximum	5,500 6,380 7,170	0.0022 0.0027 0.0033	18,870 19,930 22,560	2.186 2.444 2.521	2.100	1.431	

¹Column 8 divided by column 10.

²Column 15 divided by column 17.

³Column 8 divided by column 15.

⁴Column 10 divided by column 17.

Table 9.--Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for compreg C under compressive loading at 0°

Nominal bolt diameter: inch	Panel number	Number of specimens tested	Bolt bearing				Compression				Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress				Critical dimensions								
			Total tested for proportional limit	Stress	Deformation	Variation	Proportional limit	Stress	Deformation	Variation	Ultimate stress	Proportionality limit	Proportionality limit	Proportionality limit		Ratio	End margin ⁵						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
inch						P.s.i.	Inch	Inch	P.s.i.	Inch	Inch	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	Inch	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	Bolt diameter: inches
1/4	1C	20	20	20	12	Minimum 17,280 Average 18,350 Maximum 19,450	0.0062 0.0077 0.0100	30,100 32,800 34,140	0.0460 0.0427 0.0480	0.0160 0.0150 0.0160	0.588	36	Minimum 5,000 Average 7,230 Maximum 9,220	0.0014 0.0033 0.0052	15,960 18,740 22,370	0.386	1,646	2,104	2,538	1.755	2		
1/2	10C	15	14	12	12	Minimum 17,360 Average 19,740 Maximum 21,160	0.0086 0.0102 0.0150	31,800 36,240 38,020	0.0280 0.0435 0.0620	0.545	60	Minimum 4,860 Average 6,000 Maximum 7,800	0.0026 0.0033 0.0043	13,200 16,160 19,920	0.371	1,476	1,843	2,405	3.290	2.243	1-1/2		
1/4	1C	20	20	20	12	Minimum 12,900 Average 14,250 Maximum 16,760	0.0046 0.0061 0.0078	24,920 27,240 28,940	0.0220 0.0369 0.0470	0.523	36	Minimum 5,000 Average 7,230 Maximum 9,220	0.0014 0.0033 0.0052	15,960 18,740 22,370	0.366	1,646	2,104	2,530	1.971	1.454	1-1/2		
1/2	10C	15	15	9	9	Minimum 12,180 Average 16,370 Maximum 17,930	0.0068 0.0102 0.0115	26,920 29,180 33,700	0.0290 0.0340 0.0430	0.561	60	Minimum 4,860 Average 6,000 Maximum 7,800	0.0026 0.0033 0.0043	13,200 16,160 19,920	0.371	1,476	1,843	2,405	2.728	1.806	1-1/2		
1	22C	6	6	6	6	Minimum 13,500 Average 14,440 Maximum 15,150	0.0132 0.0153 0.0166	33,540 36,240 39,000	0.0790 0.0858 0.0900	0.398	12	Minimum 5,220 Average 5,910 Maximum 6,810	0.0023 0.0028 0.0032	17,580 19,480 20,620	0.303	2,005	2,136	2,458	2.443	1.860	Bearing only		
1/2	10C	14	14	9	9	Minimum 9,100 Average 10,620 Maximum 12,640	0.0051 0.0066 0.0086	22,810 23,710 24,770	0.0247 0.0347 0.0560	0.456	60	Minimum 4,860 Average 6,000 Maximum 7,800	0.0026 0.0033 0.0043	13,200 16,160 19,920	0.371	1,476	1,843	2,405	1.803	1.467	1-1/2		
1	11C	15	12	9	9	Minimum 12,020 Average 13,420 Maximum 14,660	0.0102 0.0124 0.0147	24,540 27,000 29,500	0.0520 0.0734 0.0900	0.490	94	Minimum 5,390 Average 6,850 Maximum 8,250	0.0026 0.0033 0.0041	14,170 16,890 19,260	0.406	1,700	2,099	2,478	1.959	1.622			2-1/2
1	22C	8	8	8	8	Minimum 12,340 Average 13,400 Maximum 15,070	0.0113 0.0121 0.0132	26,730 28,230 29,960	0.0580 0.0685 0.0820	0.475	12	Minimum 5,220 Average 5,910 Maximum 6,810	0.0023 0.0028 0.0032	17,580 19,480 20,620	0.303	2,005	2,136	2,456	2.267	1.449	Bearing only		

¹Column 8 divided by column 10.
²Column 15 divided by column 17.
³Column 8 divided by column 15.
⁴Column 10 divided by column 17.
⁵End margin for tensile loading determined by modified compressive loading.

Table 11.--Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for compreg C under compressive loading at 90°

Nominal bolt diameter: inch	Panel number	Total number of specimens tested	Number of specimens tested for ultimate stress	Variation of ultimate stress	Bolt bearing				Compression				Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress		Critical dimensions: Edge clearance: margin ⁵								
					Proportional limit	Ultimate stress	Deformation limit	Ratio of proportional limit to ultimate stress	Proportional limit	Ultimate stress	Deformation limit	Ratio of proportional limit to ultimate stress	Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress	Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
1/4	10	20	20	12	15,980 Average 17,840 Maximum	0.0056 Average 0.0079 Maximum	28,980 Average 30,710 Maximum	0.0320 Average 0.0389 Maximum	0.581	20	Minimum Average Maximum	5,240 Average 6,000 Maximum	0.0028 Average 0.0031 Maximum	15,880 Average 19,080 Maximum	0.0035 Average 0.0035 Maximum	21,180 Average 21,180 Maximum	0.315	1.766 Average 1.945 Maximum	2.973	1.611	2		
1/2	10C	15	15	9	15,700 Average 16,820 Maximum	0.0860 Average 0.0932 Maximum	30,580 Average 32,640 Maximum	0.4000 Average 0.0577 Maximum	0.515	44	Minimum Average Maximum	4,510 Average 5,970 Maximum	0.0027 Average 0.0034 Maximum	13,180 Average 16,380 Maximum	0.0042 Average 0.0042 Maximum	19,080 Average 19,080 Maximum	0.364	1.174 Average 1.777 Maximum	2.817	1.993	2		
1/4	10	22	22	13	12,860 Average 16,700 Maximum	0.062 Average 0.084 Maximum	25,350 Average 27,980 Maximum	0.195 Average 0.0340 Maximum	0.534	20	Minimum Average Maximum	5,240 Average 6,000 Maximum	0.0028 Average 0.0031 Maximum	15,880 Average 19,080 Maximum	0.0035 Average 0.0035 Maximum	21,180 Average 21,180 Maximum	0.315	1.766 Average 1.945 Maximum	2.488	1.468	1-1/2		
1/2	10C	15	14	9	11,430 Average 14,560 Maximum	0.091 Average 0.126 Maximum	23,060 Average 24,870 Maximum	0.4000 Average 0.0472 Maximum	0.525	44	Minimum Average Maximum	4,510 Average 5,970 Maximum	0.0027 Average 0.0034 Maximum	13,180 Average 16,380 Maximum	0.0042 Average 0.0042 Maximum	19,080 Average 19,080 Maximum	0.364	1.174 Average 1.777 Maximum	2.186	1.518	1-1/2		
1	10C	14	14	8	7,170 Average 9,180 Maximum	0.054 Average 0.068 Maximum	20,720 Average 22,120 Maximum	0.580 Average 0.0714 Maximum	0.415	44	Minimum Average Maximum	4,510 Average 5,970 Maximum	0.0027 Average 0.0034 Maximum	13,180 Average 16,380 Maximum	0.0042 Average 0.0042 Maximum	19,080 Average 19,080 Maximum	0.364	1.174 Average 1.777 Maximum	1.538	1.350	1-3/4		
	11C	15	15	9	10,710 Average 11,900 Maximum	0.011 Average 0.028 Maximum	22,870 Average 25,020 Maximum	0.940 Average 0.0831 Maximum	0.476	54	Minimum Average Maximum	4,500 Average 5,510 Maximum	0.0026 Average 0.0032 Maximum	14,340 Average 16,480 Maximum	0.0041 Average 0.0041 Maximum	20,480 Average 20,480 Maximum	0.334	1.442 Average 1.709 Maximum	2.160	1.518			2-1/2

¹Column 8 divided by column 10.

²Column 15 divided by column 17.

³Column 8 divided by column 15.

⁴Column 10 divided by column 17.

⁵End margin for tensile loading determined by modified compressive loading.

Table 12.--Bolt-bearing strength and critical dimensions for comping C under tensile loading at 0°

Nominal bolt diameter	Panel number	Number of specimens tested	Total tested for proportional limit	Variation	Bolt bearing					Compression					Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress		Critical dimensions Edge clearance margin						
					Proportional limit	Ultimate	Ratio of proportional limit to ultimate	Number of specimens	Variation	Stress	Deformation	Ultimate stress	Proportional limit	Stress	Deformation	Proportional limit		Ultimate stress	Ratio of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress				
Inch	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1/4	20	17	16	9	Minimum Average Maximum	13,490 17,060 19,140	0.0053 0.0077 0.0096	31,820 33,390 35,480	0.0425	0.512	23	Minimum Average Maximum	3,560 6,090 7,700	0.0017 0.0027 0.0050	18,220 20,490 23,340	1.555 2,295 2,720	0.297	2.801	1.628	3-1/2			
1/4	20	10	10	6	Minimum Average Maximum	15,440 17,560 19,860	0.0061 0.0075 0.0087	30,420 31,310 32,860	0.0360 0.0400	0.561	23	Minimum Average Maximum	3,560 6,090 7,700	0.0017 0.0027 0.0050	18,220 20,490 23,340	1.555 2,295 2,720	0.297	2.883	1.528	4			
1/2	120	25	25	15	Minimum Average Maximum	11,560 15,560 19,900	0.0086 0.0119 0.0184	32,590 35,580 39,610	0.0590 0.0693 0.0840	0.437	54	Minimum Average Maximum	6,150 7,700 9,000	0.0027 0.0033 0.0042	15,770 17,870 21,120	1.753 2,192 2,502	0.409	2.132	1.991	2-1/2			
1/2	120	22	22	18	Minimum Average Maximum	12,000 15,290 19,080	0.0072 0.0105 0.0147	33,700 37,810 41,800	0.0600 0.0656 0.0736	0.414	54	Minimum Average Maximum	6,150 7,700 9,000	0.0027 0.0033 0.0042	15,770 17,870 21,120	1.753 2,192 2,502	0.409	2.095	2.065	4			
1/4	20	13	12	7	Minimum Average Maximum	8,060 9,970 12,340	0.0090 0.0096 0.0092	20,820 22,420 26,290	0.186	0.443	23	Minimum Average Maximum	3,560 6,090 7,700	0.0017 0.0027 0.0050	18,220 20,490 23,340	1.555 2,295 2,720	0.297	1.631	1.094	3-1/2			
1/2	20	10	9	5	Minimum Average Maximum	9,490 11,520 13,460	0.0053 0.0045 0.0052	22,800 24,890 27,520	Dial removed	0.463	23	Minimum Average Maximum	3,560 6,090 7,700	0.0017 0.0027 0.0050	18,220 20,490 23,340	1.555 2,295 2,720	0.297	1.892	1.215	4-1/2			
1/2	120	16	16	9	Minimum Average Maximum	8,400 10,380 12,290	0.0024 0.0049 0.0059	23,660 27,100 32,040	Dial removed	0.383	54	Minimum Average Maximum	6,150 7,700 9,000	0.0027 0.0033 0.0042	15,770 17,870 21,120	1.753 2,192 2,502	0.409	1.422	1.517	2-1/2			
	120	20	20	11	Minimum Average Maximum	9,060 11,400 12,840	0.0046 0.0061 0.0081	22,120 24,960 28,180	0.060 0.0527 0.0600	0.457	54	Minimum Average Maximum	6,150 7,700 9,000	0.0027 0.0033 0.0042	15,770 17,870 21,120	1.753 2,192 2,502	0.409	1.562	1.397	4			

1-Column 8 divided by column 10.

2-Column 15 divided by column 17.

3-Column 8 divided by column 15.

4-Column 10 divided by column 17.

Table 15.---Summary of critical dimensions

Diam- eter of bolt	Thick- ness of :compro: of face: ply	Grain angle	FPL compreg 1			Commercial compreg A			Commercial compreg B			Commercial compreg C						
			Edge clearance	End margin	Edge clearance	End margin	Edge clearance	End margin	Edge clearance	End margin	Edge clearance	End margin	Edge clearance	End margin				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Inch	Inch	Degrees	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters	Bolt di- ameters
			Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under	Under
			tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile	tensile
			loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading
			give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give	give
			loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading	loading
1/4	1/4	0	1-1/2	2-1/2	4	4	1-1/2	3	1-1/2	3	1-1/2	2	1-1/2	2	3-1/2	2	3-1/2	4
		45	2	2-1/2	3	3	1-1/2	2-1/2	2	2	2	2-1/2	2	2-1/2	2	2-1/2	2	3
		90	1-1/2	3-1/2	3	3	1-1/2	3-1/2	4	4	4	3-1/2	2	3-1/2	2	3-1/2	4	4
1/4	1/2	0	2	3	4	5	2	2-1/2	2	2	2	2-1/2	2	1-1/2	1-1/2	2	2	4
		45	2	2-1/2	3	3	2	2-1/2	3	3	3	2-1/2	2	2-1/2	2	2-1/2	2	3
		90	1-1/2	4	4	4	2	4-1/2	5	5	5	4-1/2	4	4	4	4	4	4
1/4	1/4	0	1-1/2	2	3	3-1/2	1-1/4	4	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	4	2-1/2	2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2
		45	2	2-1/2	3	2-1/2	1-1/2	2-1/4	2	2	2	2-1/4	2	2	2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2
		90	1-1/2	3	3	4	1-1/4	5	4	4	4	5	3	1-1/2	1-1/2	2-1/2	3-1/2	3-1/2
1/2	1/2	0	1-3/4	2-1/2	4	3-1/2	1-1/4	2-1/2	3-1/2	3-1/2	3-1/2	3-1/2	3-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	4
		45	2	2-1/2	3	2-1/2	1-1/2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1-1/2	1-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2
		90	1-3/4	4	4	4	1-1/4	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	4-1/2
1	1	0	2	3	3	3	1-3/4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
		45	2	3	3	2	2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2	2	2	2	4
		90	2	3	3	4	1-3/4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
1/2	1/2	0	1-1/2	2-1/2	3	3	1-1/4	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
		45	2	2-1/2	3	2	1-1/2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
		90	1-1/2	3	3	3	1-1/4	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	4-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
1	1	0	1-1/2	2-1/2	3	3	1-1/4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4
		45	2	3	3	2	2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2-1/2	2	2	2	2	4
		90	1-1/2	3	3	3	1-1/4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	4

Values taken from table 6 of Report No. 1523A.

Table 16.--Summary of bearing stresses

Diam- eter of bolt	Thick- ness of face of bolt	Grain angle ply	IFL compreg ¹			Commercial compreg A			Commercial compreg B			Commercial compreg C						
			At proportional limit	Under tensile loading ²	Under compressive loading ²	At ultimate limit	Under tensile loading ²	Under compressive loading ²	At ultimate limit	Under tensile loading ²	Under compressive loading ²	At ultimate limit	Under tensile loading ²	Under compressive loading ²				
Inch	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
		Degrees	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.	P.s.i.
		0	22,800	20,100	34,810	33,530	14,870	13,150	21,930	28,070	18,040		28,690		18,350	17,310	32,890	32,330
	1/4	45	21,390	20,430	30,730	32,240	16,500	14,240	26,050	27,460					17,240	18,340	30,050	32,300
		90	24,430	17,810	31,340	32,780	15,490	13,510	24,300	27,120					17,840	17,600	30,710	32,480
	1/4	0	20,690	15,670	34,240	35,350	18,370	12,830	29,890	30,700	22,600		38,100		13,740	15,420	36,240	36,240
		45	22,250	16,330	34,060	36,300	18,980	13,160	29,990	31,990					16,570	14,120	35,340	35,620
		90	24,330	15,630	34,710	39,420	17,820	13,990	32,020	32,270					16,820	13,890	32,640	36,300
	1/4	0	16,130	14,630	26,910	28,360	11,770	10,160	19,510	21,230	11,990		24,140		14,250	10,720	27,240	23,660
		45	18,500	14,780	28,360	28,120	13,030	9,540	22,090	21,860					13,520	10,860	27,790	26,670
		90	17,630	12,960	31,470	27,610	11,590	10,050	19,630	21,280					14,930	11,060	27,980	22,940
	1/2	0	16,980	15,780	27,670	30,450	11,620	9,900	21,850	21,930	16,650		29,780		16,370	10,890	29,180	26,030
		45	19,940	13,880	30,660	29,700	14,460	11,220	25,340	25,380					13,320	11,070	25,900	27,100
		90	19,580	14,190	30,660	30,000	13,550	10,280	26,200	22,720					13,050	11,440	24,870	26,470
	1	0	15,740		29,120		14,420		27,700		15,040		36,130		14,440			
		45	17,850		34,080		16,240		28,370									
		90	18,010		32,560		15,900		27,660									
	1/2	0	14,890		27,730		11,180		21,860		13,070		24,440		12,120		25,560	
		45	15,910		29,380		11,110		21,600						11,740		27,160	
		90	15,040		27,610		10,020		21,750						10,540		23,570	
	1	0	14,700		27,160		10,090		21,600		13,400		28,520		13,400		28,230	
		45	16,160		29,120		11,030		23,170									
		90	13,960		31,520		10,970		22,740									

¹ Values taken from table 7 of Report No. 1523A.

² Includes modified compressive loading.

Table 17.--Summary of deformations

Diam- eter of bolt	Thick- ness of face of bolt	Grain angle of ply	FPL compreg ¹			Commercial compreg A			Commercial compreg B			Commercial compreg C						
			Inch	At proportional limit	Under tensile: sive loading ²	Inch	At ultimate loading ²	Under tensile: sive loading ²	Inch	At proportional limit	Under tensile: sive loading ²	Inch	At ultimate loading ²	Under tensile: sive loading ²	Inch	At proportional limit	Under tensile: sive loading ²	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	1/4	0	0.0070	0.0059	0.0257	0.0224	0.0096	0.0058	0.0294	0.0440	0.0097		0.0496		0.0077	0.0076	0.0427	0.0402
		45	0.0085	0.0067	0.0276	0.0260	0.0085	0.0063	0.0331	0.0361					0.0083	0.0073	0.0453	0.0286
		90	0.0102	0.0057	0.0244	0.0269	0.0087	0.0060	0.0266	0.0340					0.0079	0.0071	0.0389	0.0407
	1/4	0	0.0079	0.0082	0.0350	0.0420	0.0127	0.0094	0.0527	0.0558	0.0112		0.0572		0.0102	0.0112	0.0439	0.0674
		45	0.0102	0.0089	0.0390	0.0450	0.0138	0.0096	0.0552	0.0558					0.0092	0.0097	0.0645	0.0614
		90	0.0106	0.0081	0.0280	0.0427	0.0093	0.0086	0.0453	0.0505					0.0092	0.0100	0.0577	0.0765
	1/4	0	0.0056	0.0037	0.0250	0.0191	0.0065	0.0038	0.0308	0.0322	0.0076		0.0517		0.0061	0.0040	0.0369	
		45	0.0076	0.0047	0.0259	0.0247	0.0055	0.0041	0.0499	0.0412					0.0061	0.0040	0.0468	0.0391
		90	0.0070	0.0034	0.0300	0.0221	0.0065	0.0039	0.0278	0.0329					0.0071	0.0044	0.0340	0.0316
	1/2	0	0.0061	0.0055	0.0328	0.0287	0.0071	0.0044	0.0479	0.0387	0.0113		0.0564		0.0102	0.0055	0.0340	0.0527
		45	0.0102	0.0053	0.0352	0.0277	0.0097	0.0059	0.0574	0.0502					0.0105	0.0058	0.0550	0.0537
		90	0.0087	0.0049	0.0300	0.0233	0.0078	0.0054	0.0439	0.0439					0.0103	0.0064	0.0472	
	1	0	0.0102		0.0471		0.0137		0.0746		0.0157		0.0840		0.0153		0.0668	
		45	0.0121		0.0411		0.0157		0.0672									
		90	0.0128		0.0332		0.0150		0.0660									
	1/2	0	0.0086		0.0418		0.0090		0.0565		0.0093		0.0402		0.0095		0.0541	
		45	0.0087		0.0424		0.0100		0.0614						0.0095		0.0745	
		90	0.0098		0.0326		0.0086		0.0565						0.0098		0.0773	
	1	0	0.0088		0.0450		0.0091		0.0735		0.0122		0.0702		0.0121		0.0685	
		45	0.0117		0.0388		0.0125		0.0754									
		90	0.0063		0.0487		0.0122		0.0677									

¹ Values taken from table 8 of Report No. 1523A.

² Includes modified compressive loading.

Table 18.--Summary of ratios of bolt-bearing stress at proportional limit to bolt-bearing stress at ultimate

Diameter of bolt	Thickness of face	Grain angle of ply	FPL compreg ¹	Commercial compreg "A"	Commercial compreg "B"	Commercial compreg "C"	Average ratios for all commercial compreg	Average ratios for all thicknesses ²							
Inch	Inch	Degrees													
1/4	1/4	0	0.65	0.60	0.68	0.47	0.63	0.56	0.54						
		45	.70	.62	.63	.52	.....	.57	.57				
		90	.78	.54	.64	.50	.....	.58	.54				
1/4	1/2	0	.60	.44	.61	.42	.59	.54	.43						
		45	.65	.45	.63	.41	.....	.47	.40				
		90	.70	.40	.56	.43	.....	.52	.38				
1/2	1/4	0	.60	.52	.60	.48	.50	.52	.45						
		45	.65	.53	.59	.44	.....	.49	.41				
		90	.56	.47	.59	.47	.....	.53	.48				
1/2	1/2	0	.61	.52	.53	.45	.56	.56	.42						
		45	.65	.47	.57	.44	.....	.51	.41				
		90	.64	.47	.52	.45	.....	.52	.43				
1	1	0	.54	.....	.52	.....	.42	.....	.40		
		45	.5257					
		90	.5557					
1	1/2	0	.54	.....	.51	.....	.53	.....	.47		
		45	.545143					
		90	.544645					
1	1	0	.54	.....	.47	.....	.47	.....	.47		
		45	.5548					
		90	.4448					
<u>Average ratios for all grain orientations</u>															
1/4	1/4	0, 45, & 90	.71	.59	.65	.50	.6357	.55	0.62	0.52			
		1/2	0, 45, & 90	.65	.43	.60	.42	.5951	.40	3.57	3.41	0.62	0.52
		1/2	0, 45, & 90												
1/2	1/2	0, 45, & 90	.60	.51	.59	.46	.5051	.45	.53	.46			
		1	0, 45, & 90	.63	.49	.54	.45	.5653	.42	.54	.44	.54	.45
		1	0, 45, & 90	.54554240	3.46		
1	1/2	0, 45, & 90	.5449534549			
		1	0, 45, & 90	.514847474748	
		1	0, 45, & 90												

¹Values taken from tables 2 through 5 of Report No. 1523-A.

²For commercial compregs only.

³Bearing length equals twice the diameter of the bolt. Ratio shown is not included in average for each diameter of bolt.

Table 19. -- Summary of ratios of bolt-bearing stress to compressive stress¹

Diam- eter of bolt	Thick- ness of ply	Grain angle of face of ply	FPL compreg ²			Commercial compreg A			Commercial compreg B			Commercial compreg C						
			At proportional limit	Under loading	Under loading	At ultimate loading	Under loading	Under loading	Under loading	At proportional limit	Under loading	Under loading	At ultimate loading	Under loading	Under loading			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Inch	Inch	Degrees																
		0	2.31	1.71	1.44	1.35	2.34	2.26	1.42	1.71	2.68		1.56		2.54	2.84	1.76	1.58
	1/4	45		1.73		1.43	2.52	2.22	1.61	1.71					2.60	2.74	1.59	1.63
		90	2.24	1.64	1.22	1.27	2.65	2.33	1.66	1.67					2.97	3.06	1.61	1.68
1/4		0	2.06	1.50	1.67	1.63	2.66	1.86	1.98	1.94	3.34		2.05		3.29	2.11	2.24	2.03
	1/2	45	2.19	1.61	1.45	1.66	2.83	2.11	1.93	1.91					2.77	2.19	2.17	2.23
		90	2.24	1.49	1.52	1.84	3.51	2.63	2.01	2.03					2.82	2.58	1.99	2.33
	1/4	0	1.64	1.24	1.11	1.14	1.85	1.66	1.27	1.29	1.78		1.31		1.97	1.76	1.45	1.15
		45		1.25		1.23	1.99	1.52	1.37	1.32					2.04	1.62	1.47	1.35
		90	1.62	1.19	1.22	1.07	1.98	1.68	1.34	1.33					2.49	1.96	1.47	1.20
	1/2	0	1.69	1.46	1.35	1.33	1.68	1.60	1.44	1.44	2.46		1.61		2.73	1.49	1.81	1.46
		45	1.96	1.37	1.31	1.36	2.15	1.80	1.63	1.51					2.23	1.72	1.59	1.69
		90	1.87	1.35	1.43	1.40	2.67	1.91	1.65	1.46					2.19	2.12	1.52	1.70
	1	0	1.96				2.33		1.94		2.36		1.81		2.44			
		45	1.75				2.71		1.80									
		90	1.97				2.66		1.84									
	1/2	0	1.42				1.63		1.34		1.93		1.32		1.89			
		45	1.43				1.88		1.39						1.93			
		90	1.42				1.97		1.36						1.84			
1		0	1.83				1.60		1.50		2.10		1.43		2.27			
		45	1.58				1.90		1.49									
		90	1.37				1.79		1.51									

¹All FPL compression specimens were tested with the direction of loading parallel to the grain of the face plies. All bolt-bearing values, therefore, were related to 0° compression values. For commercial compregs A, B, and C, the relationships were as follows: The 0° bolt-bearing values were related to 0° compression values; the 45° bolt-bearing values were related to the average of 0° and 90° compression values; and the 90° bolt-bearing values were related to 90° compression values.

²Values taken from tables 2 through 5 of Report No. 1523A.

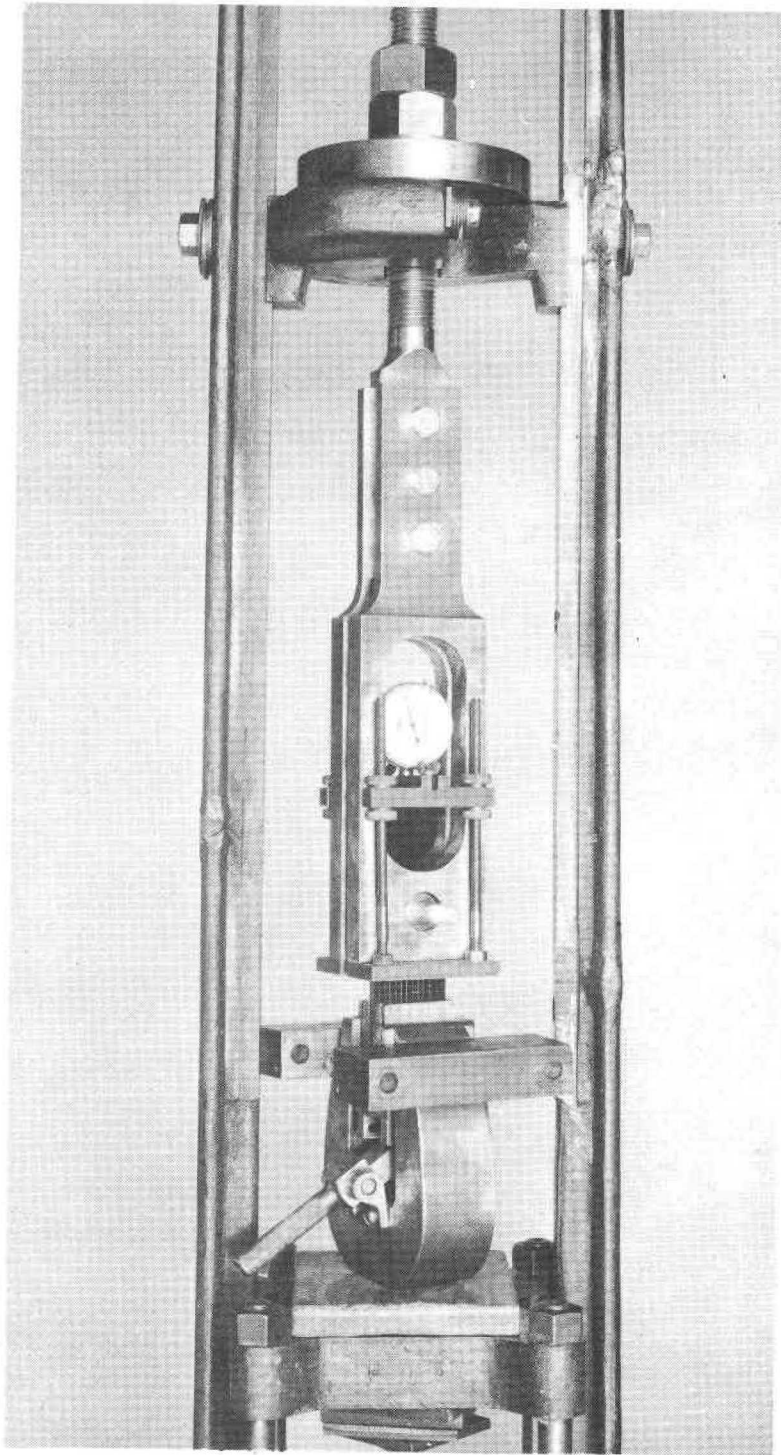


Figure 1.--Improved apparatus for bolt-bearing tests under tensile loading.

Z M 65507 F

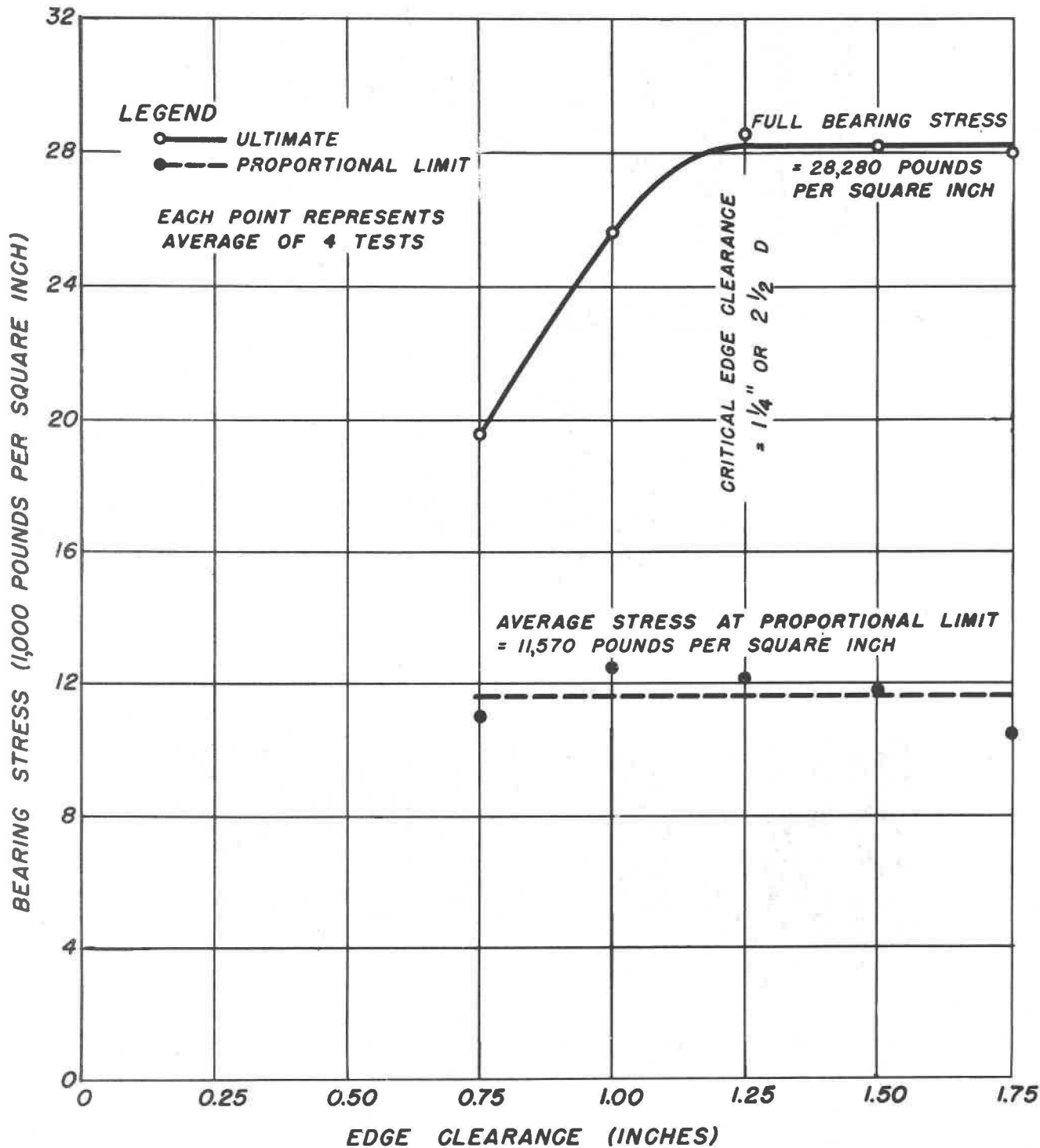


Figure 2.--The determination of critical edge clearance and average proportional limit and ultimate bearing stresses for a 1/2-inch bolt in 1/4-inch compreg C under tensile loading at 45° to the grain of the face plies.

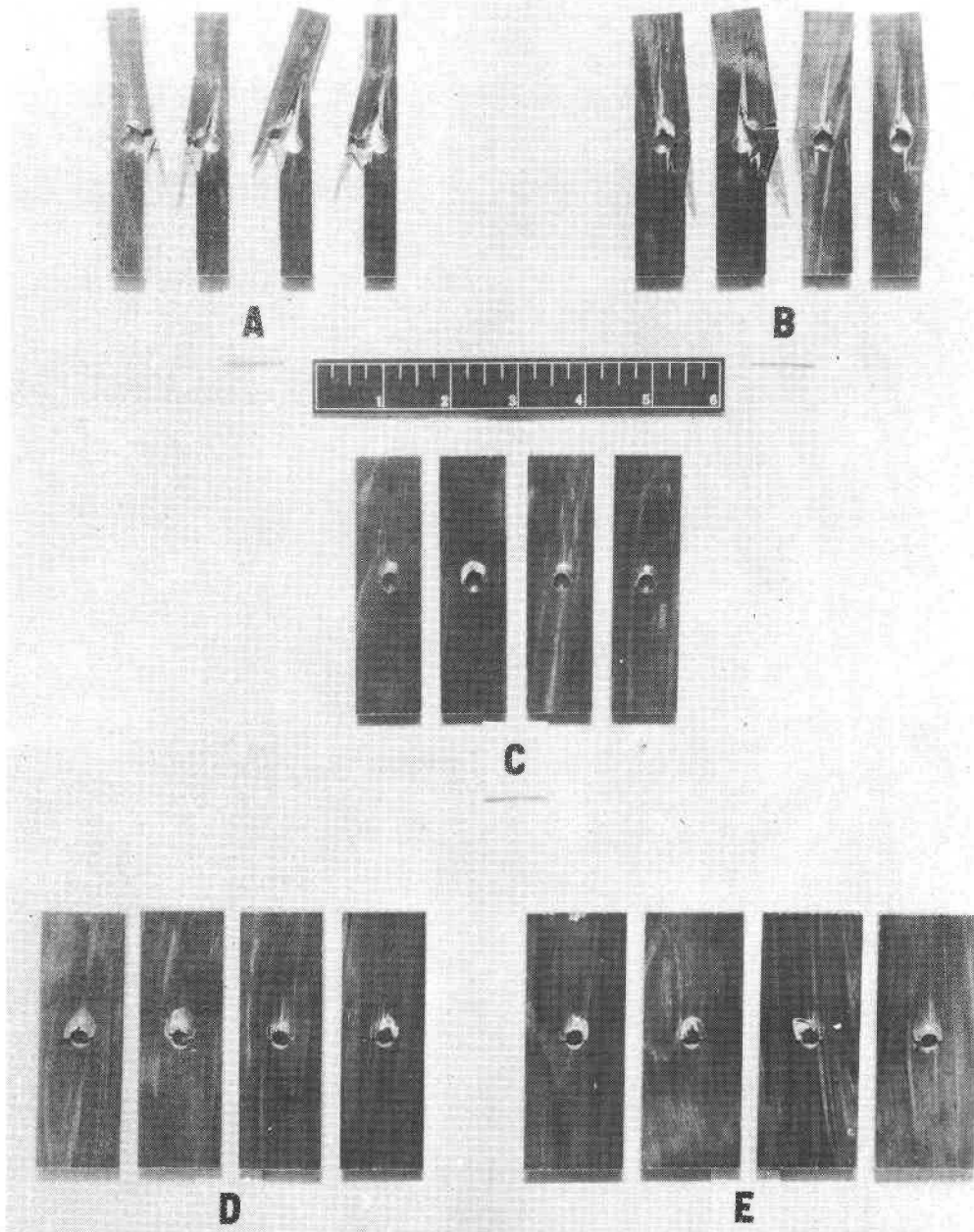


Figure 3.--Edge-clearance series tested under compressive loading 0° to face grain. One-quarter inch bolt in 1/4-inch commercial, cross-banded, hard maple compreg C.

- A. Edge clearance = 1/4 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,225 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,786 pounds.
- B. Edge clearance = 3/8 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,225 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,945 pounds.
- C. Edge clearance = 1/2 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,188 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,206 pounds.
- D. Edge clearance = 5/8 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,225 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,234 pounds.
- E. Edge clearance = 3/4 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,262 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,158 pounds.

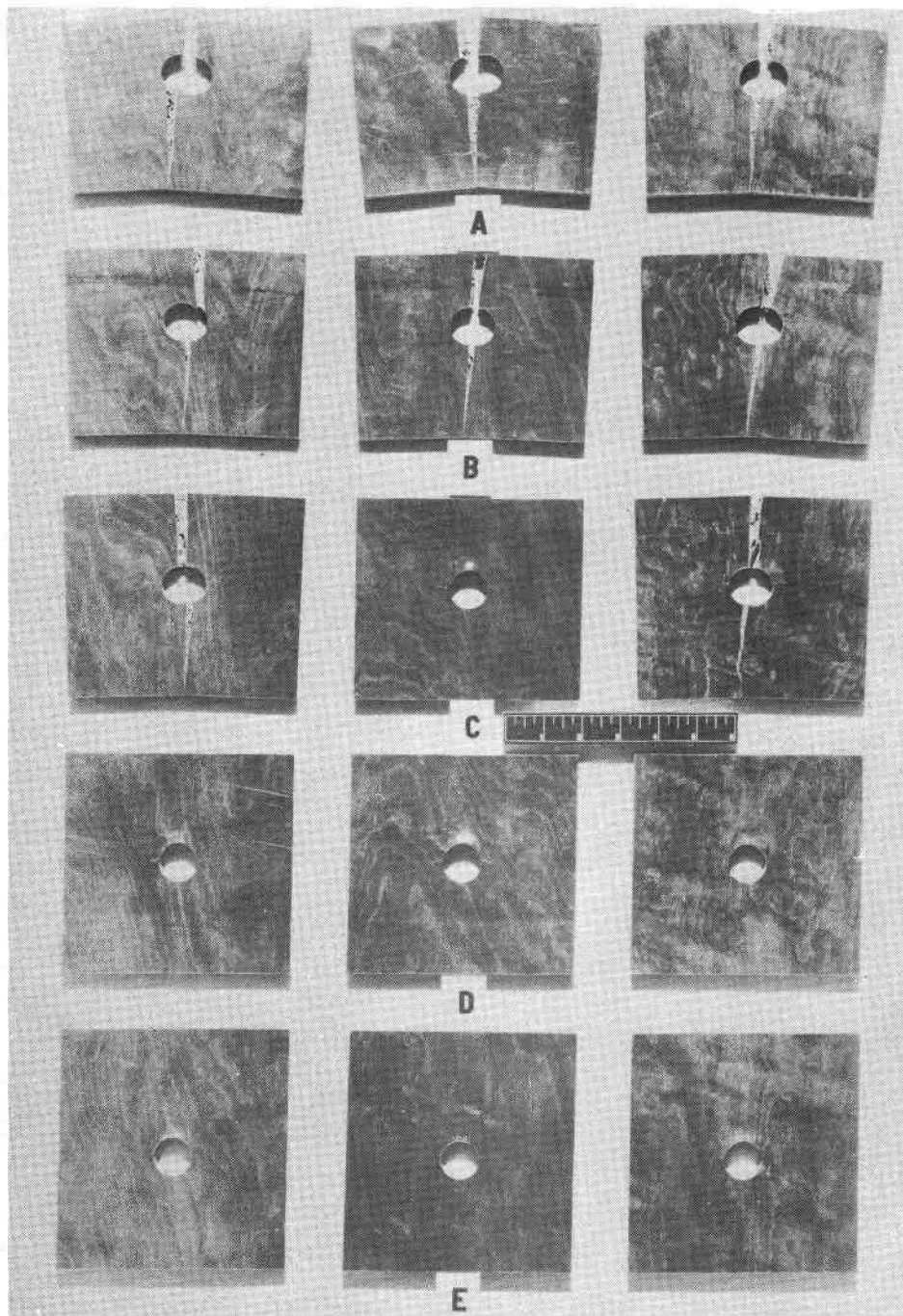


Figure 4.--End-margin series tested under modified compressive loading 0° to face grain. One-inch bolt in 1/2-inch commercial cross-banded hard maple compreg C.

- A. End margin = 1-1/2 inches; average proportional limit load = 6,400 pounds; average ultimate load = 8,200 pounds.
- B. End margin = 2 inches; average proportional limit load = 7,200 pounds; average ultimate load = 11,940 pounds.
- C. End margin = 2-1/2 inches; average proportional limit load = 7,667 pounds; average ultimate load = 15,333 pounds.
- D. End margin = 3 inches; average proportional limit load = 7,300 pounds; average ultimate load = 15,360 pounds.
- E. End margin = 3-1/2 inches; average proportional limit load = 7,900 pounds; average ultimate load = 15,540 pounds.

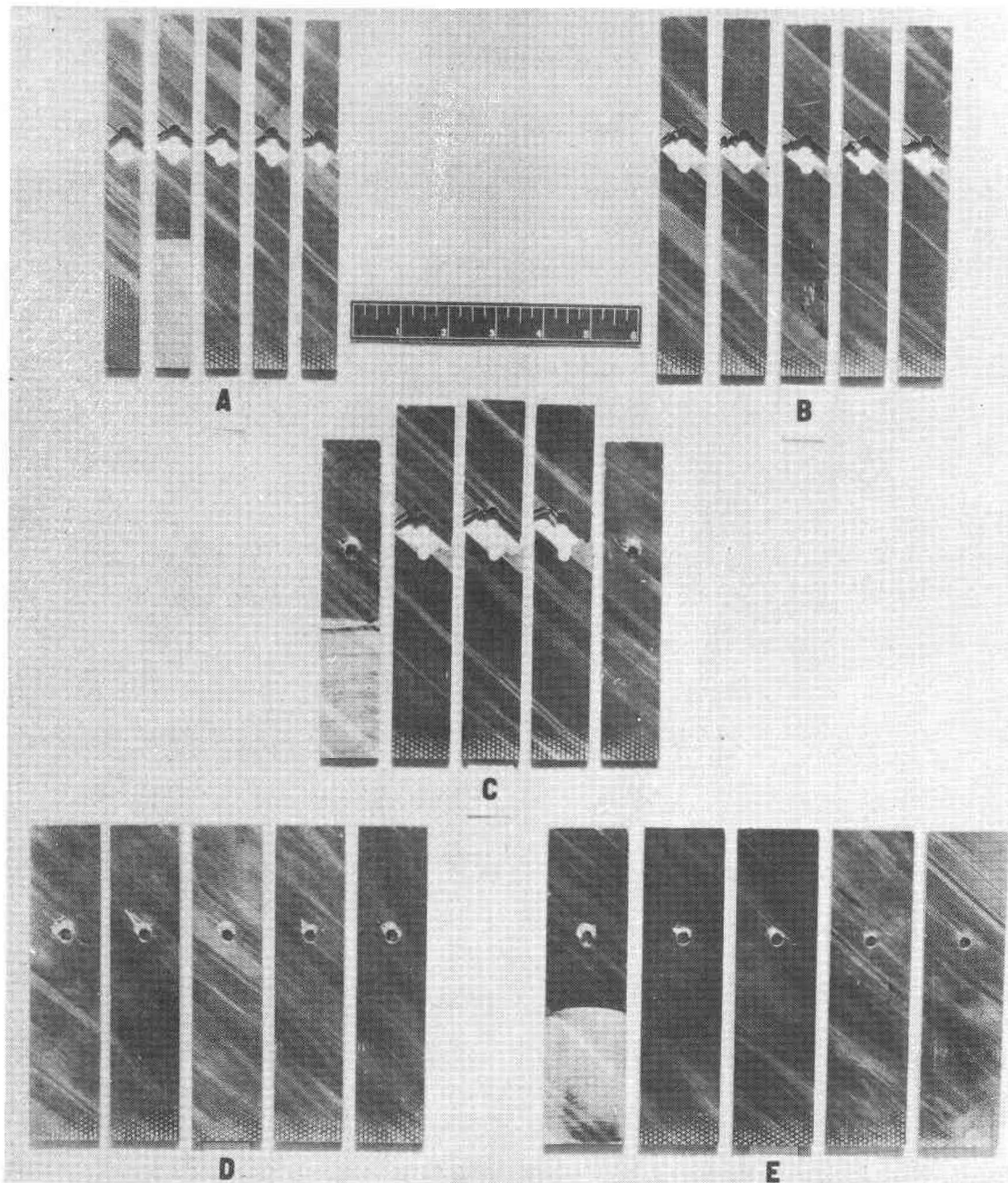


Figure 5.--Edge-clearance series tested under tensile loading 45° to face grain. One-quarter-inch bolt in $1/4$ -inch commercial cross-banded hard maple compreg C.

- A. Edge clearance = $3/8$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,100 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,328 pounds.
- B. Edge clearance = $1/2$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,365 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,817 pounds.
- C. Edge clearance = $5/8$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,290 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,103 pounds.
- D. Edge clearance = $3/4$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,235 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,088 pounds.
- E. Edge clearance = $7/8$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,245 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,169 pounds.

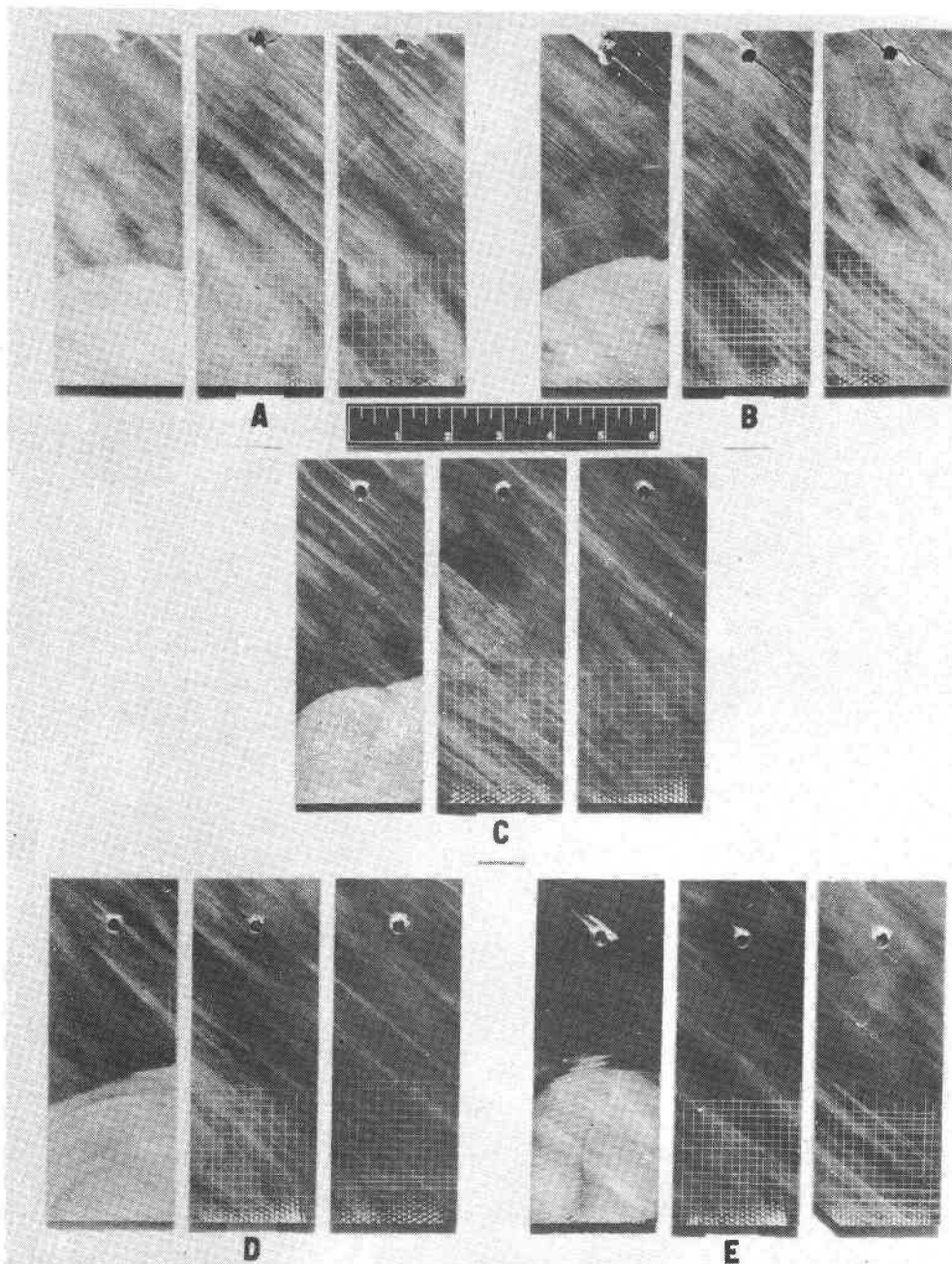
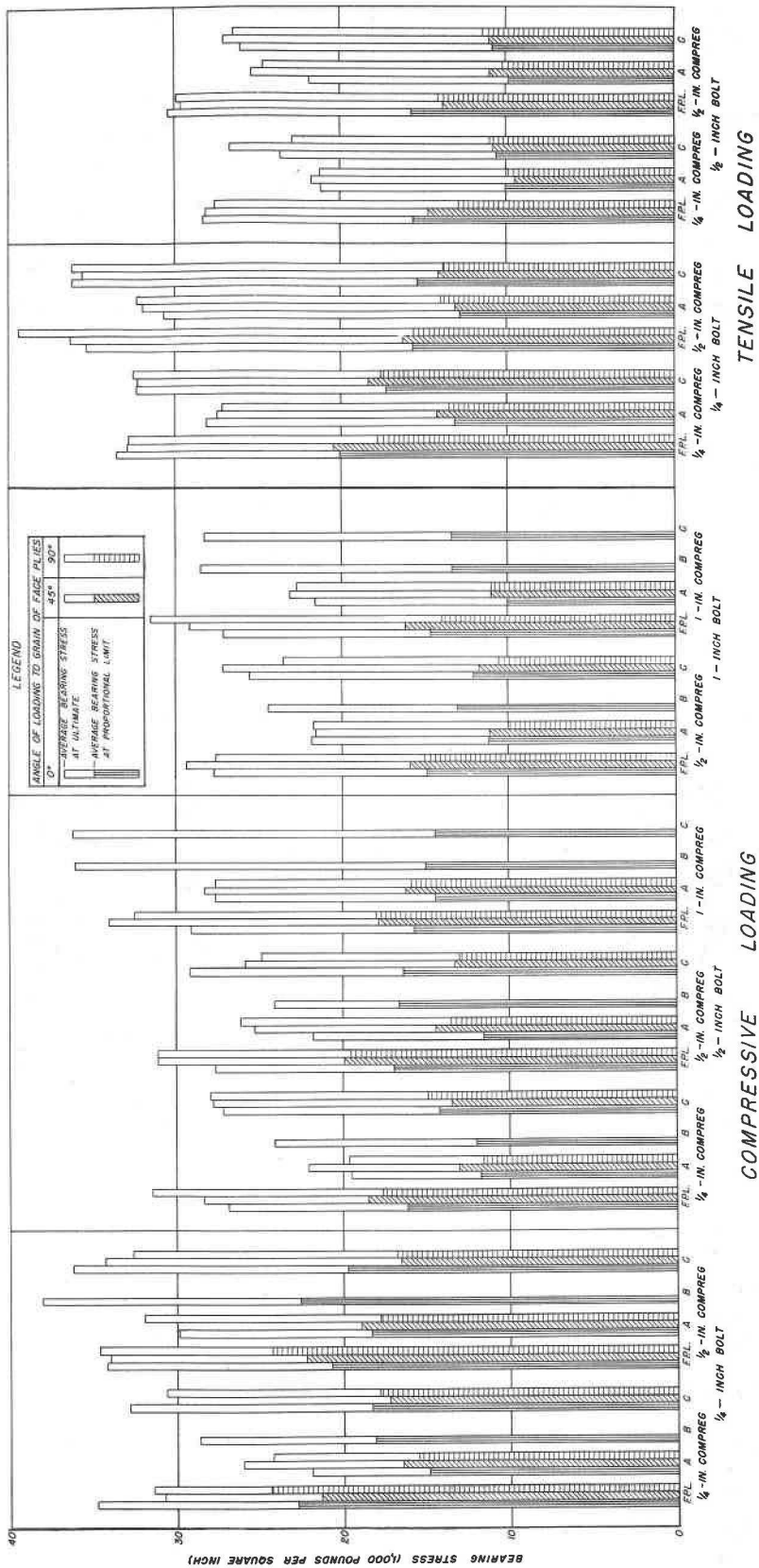


Figure 6.--End-margin series tested under tensile loading 45° to face grain. One-quarter-inch bolt in $1/4$ -inch commercial cross-banded hard maple compreg C.

- A. End margin = $1/4$ inch. Maximum load attained, 738 pounds, was less than average proportional limit load.
- B. End margin = $1/2$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,117 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,755 pounds.
- C. End margin = $3/4$ inch; average proportional limit load = 1,067 pounds; average ultimate load = 1,992 pounds.
- D. End margin = 1 inch; average proportional limit load = 1,025 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,161 pounds.
- E. End margin = $1-1/4$ inches; average proportional limit load = 1,108 pounds; average ultimate load = 2,022 pounds.



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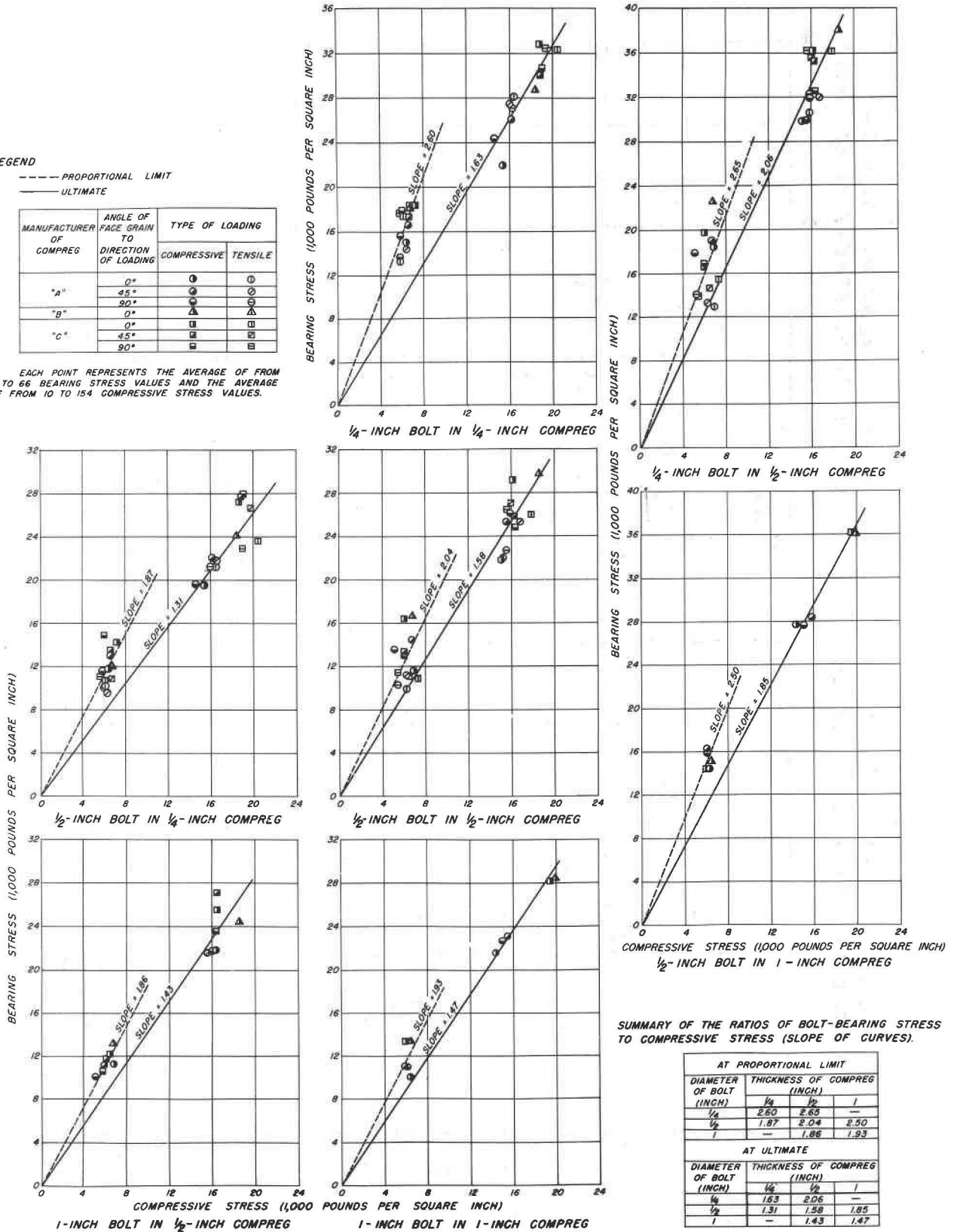
Figure 7.--Graphical summary of bearing stresses of cross-banded compreg.

LEGEND

--- PROPORTIONAL LIMIT
 ——— ULTIMATE

MANUFACTURER OF COMPREG	ANGLE OF FACE GRAIN TO DIRECTION OF LOADING	TYPE OF LOADING	
		COMPRESSIVE	TENSILE
"A"	0°	○	⊙
	45°	●	⊙
	90°	⊙	⊙
"B"	0°	△	⊙
	45°	△	⊙
	90°	△	⊙
"C"	0°	□	⊙
	45°	□	⊙
	90°	□	⊙

EACH POINT REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE OF FROM 6 TO 66 BEARING STRESS VALUES AND THE AVERAGE OF FROM 10 TO 154 COMPRESSIVE STRESS VALUES.



SUMMARY OF THE RATIOS OF BOLT-BEARING STRESS TO COMPRESSIVE STRESS (SLOPE OF CURVES).

AT PROPORTIONAL LIMIT		
DIAMETER OF BOLT (INCH)	THICKNESS OF COMPREG (INCH)	
	1/4	1/2
1/4	2.60	2.65
1/2	1.87	2.04
1	—	1.86

AT ULTIMATE		
DIAMETER OF BOLT (INCH)	THICKNESS OF COMPREG (INCH)	
	1/4	1/2
1/4	1.63	2.06
1/2	1.31	1.58
1	—	1.43

Z M 64238 F

Figure 8.--Relationship between bearing stress and compressive stress of commercial compregs A, B, and C.

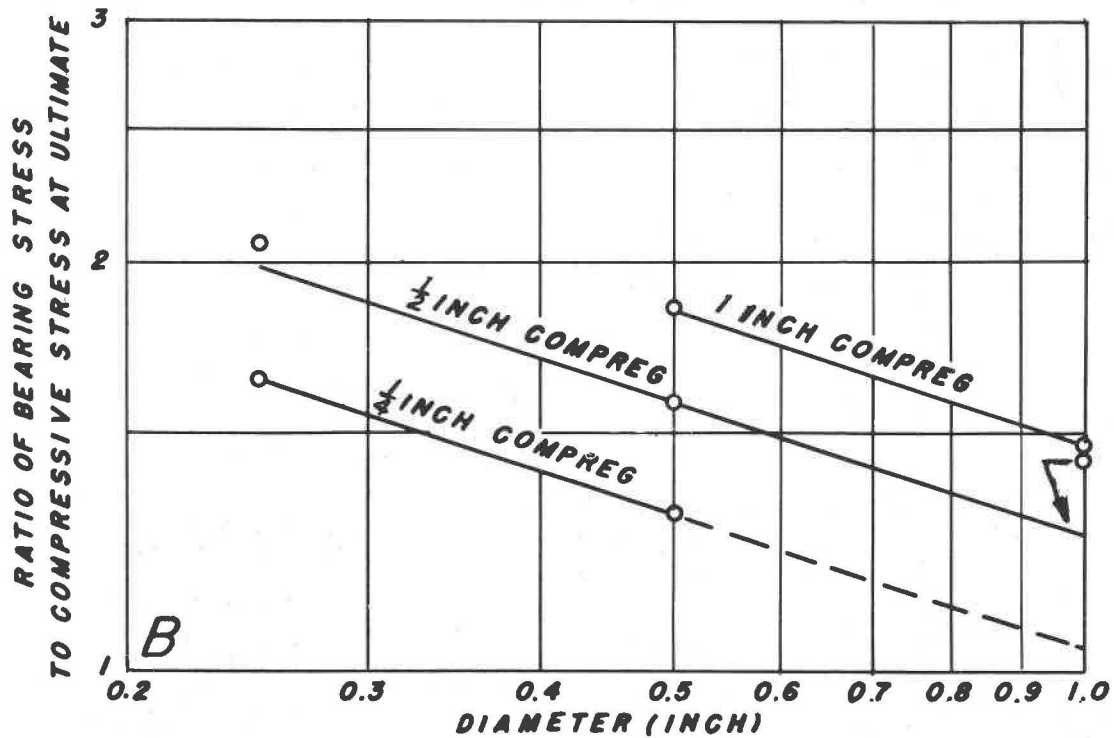
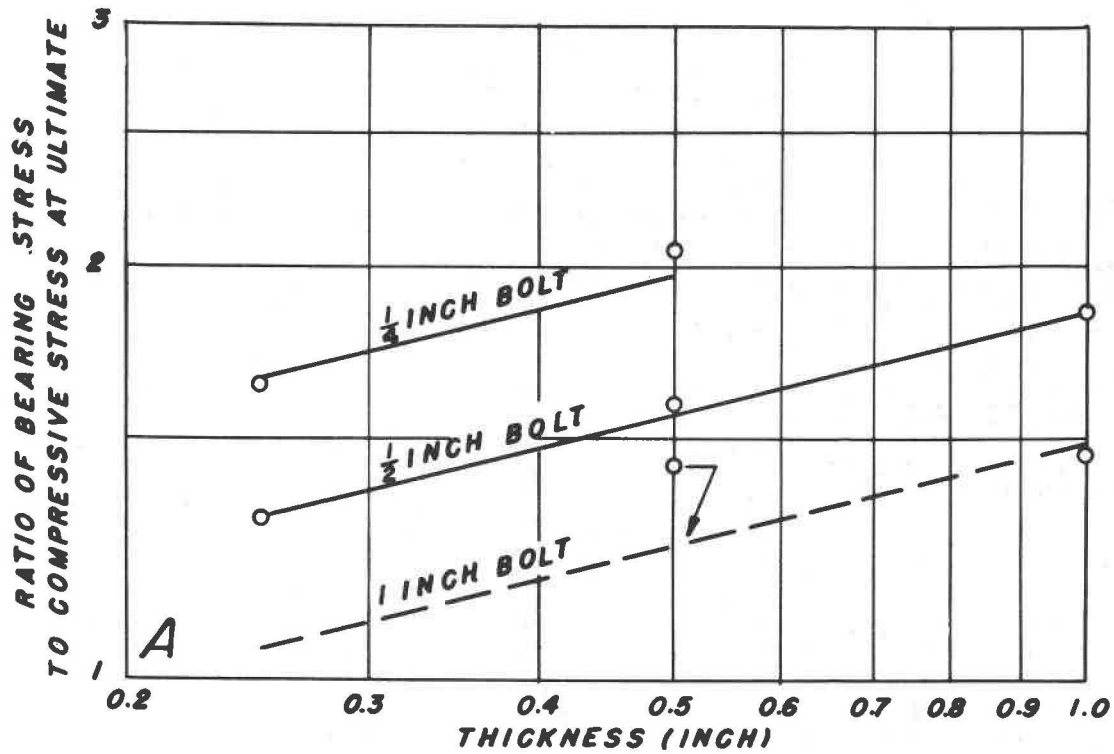


Figure 9.--Effect of variation of thickness (A) and diameter (B) on the ratio of bearing stress to compressive stress at ultimate. Circles are actual average ratios obtained from tests in this investigation.

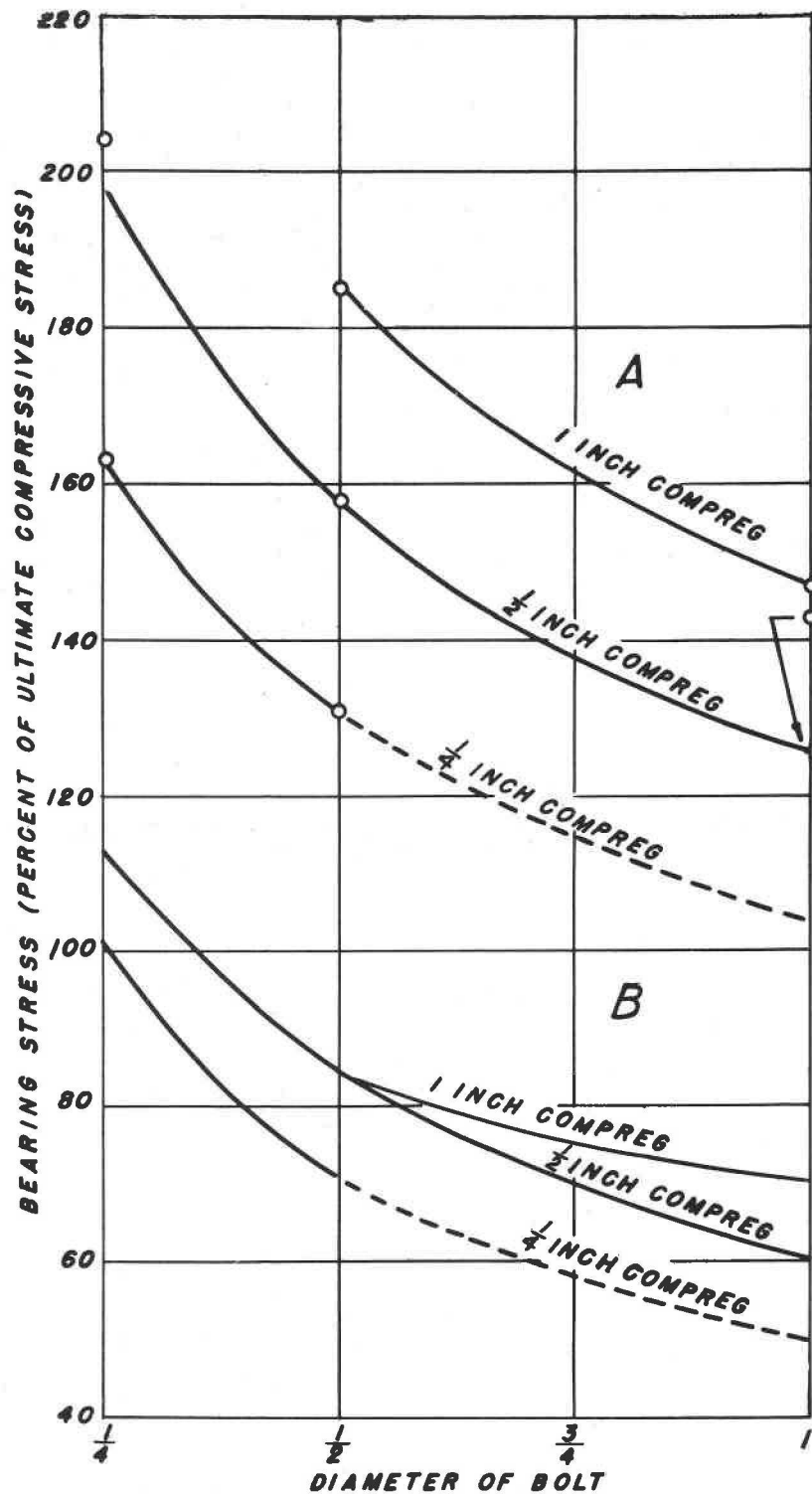


Figure 10.--Ultimate (A) and proportional limit (B) bearing stresses of commercial cross-banded compreg expressed as percent of ultimate compressive stress for three diameters of bolts (1/4, 1/2, and 1-inch) and for three thicknesses of compreg (1/4, 1/2, and 1-inch).

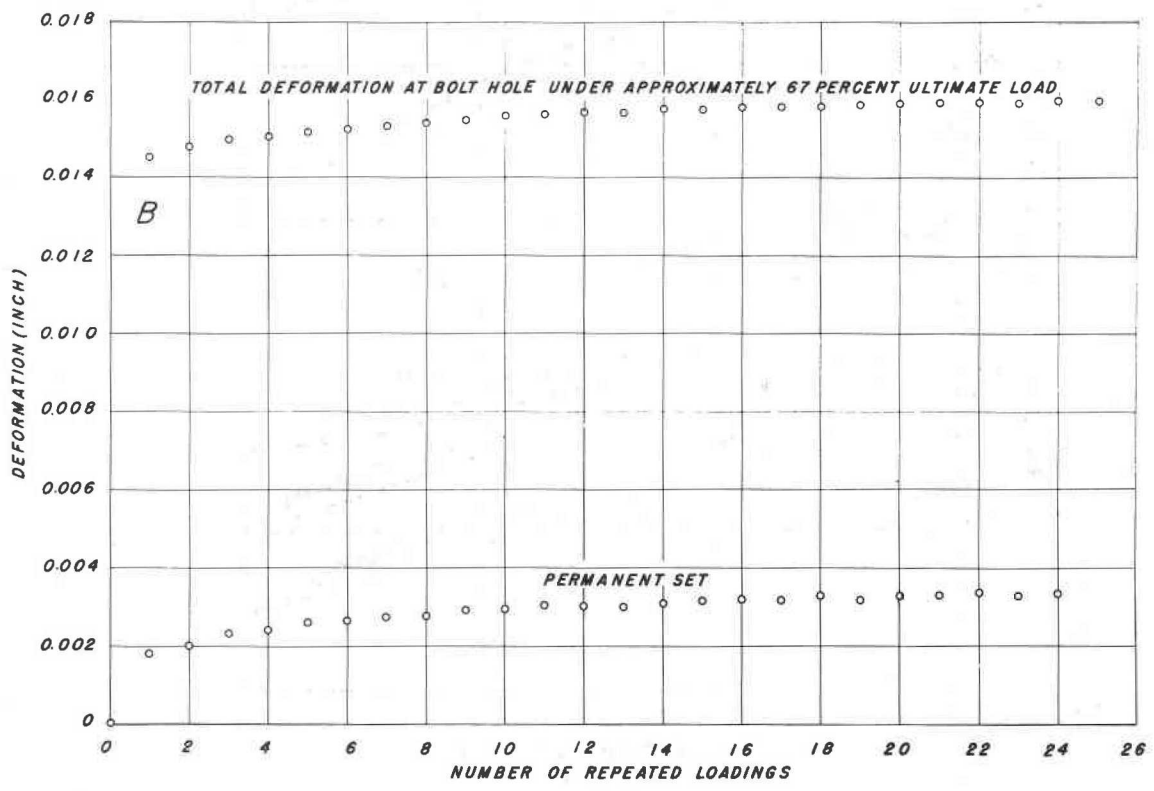
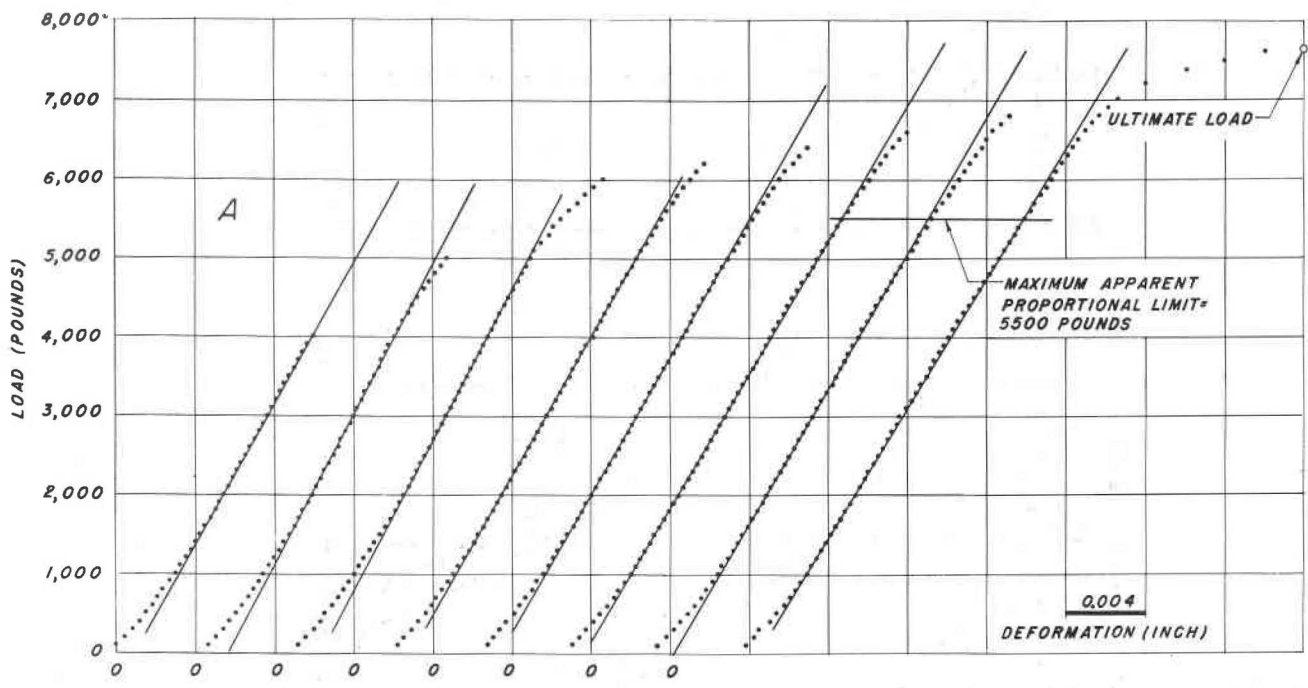


Figure 11.--Data from two repeated-loading bolt-bearing tests plotted on rectangular coordinates to show (A) selection of maximum apparent proportional limit and (B) verification of selected maximum apparent proportional limit by 24 repeated loads showing little increase in total deformation or permanent set.