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(12) **United States Patent**  
**DeLay**(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,561,829 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 22, 2013**(54) **COMPOSITE PRESSURE VESSEL**  
**INCLUDING CRACK ARRESTING BARRIER**(75) Inventor: **Thomas K. DeLay**, Huntsville, AL (US)(73) Assignee: **The United States of America as**  
**Represented by the Administrator of**  
**the National Aeronautics and Space**  
**Administration**, Washington, DC (US)(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.(21) Appl. No.: **13/544,066**(22) Filed: **Jul. 9, 2012****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 12/604,954, filed on  
Oct. 23, 2009, now abandoned.(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**F17C 1/06** (2006.01)  
**F17C 1/16** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC .... **F17C 1/16** (2013.01); **F17C 1/06** (2013.01)  
USPC ..... **220/588**(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... 220/588, 586, 581, 62.19, 62.11,  
220/560.12, 560.04, FOR. 127; 206/0.6  
IPC ..... B65D 1/40,3/22, 90/02; F17C 1/16,  
F17C 1/06, 1/04  
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited**

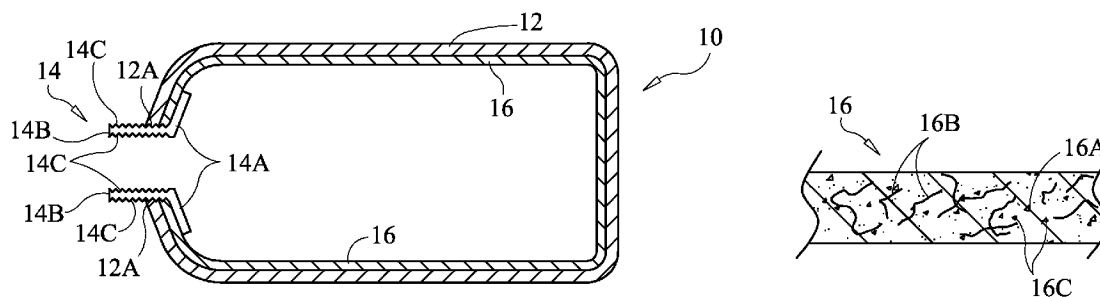
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J. McGroary(57) **ABSTRACT**A pressure vessel includes a ported fitting having an annular  
flange formed on an end thereof and a tank that envelops the  
annular flange. A crack arresting barrier is bonded to and  
forming a lining of the tank within the outer surface thereof.  
The crack arresting barrier includes a cured resin having a  
post-curing ductility rating of at least approximately 60%  
through the cured resin, and further includes randomly-ori-  
ented fibers positioned in and throughout the cured resin.**14 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet**

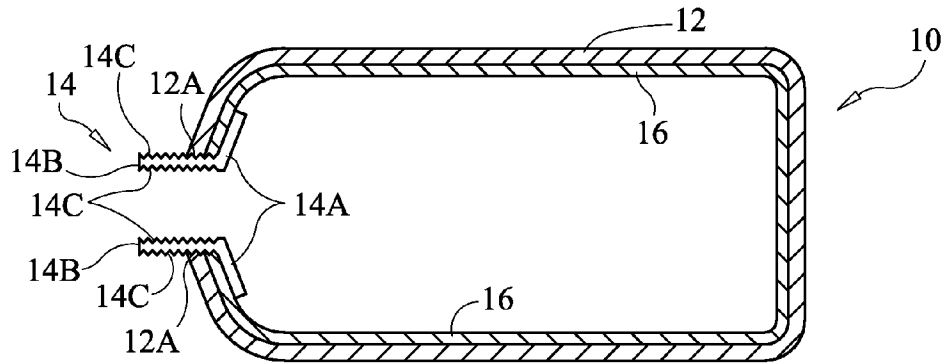


FIG. 1

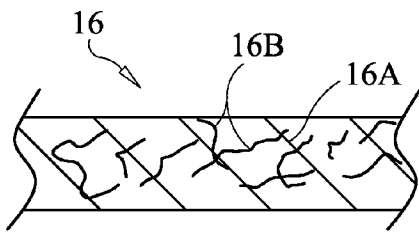


FIG. 2A

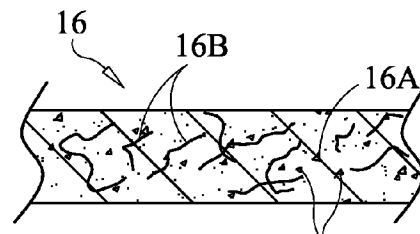


FIG. 2B 16C

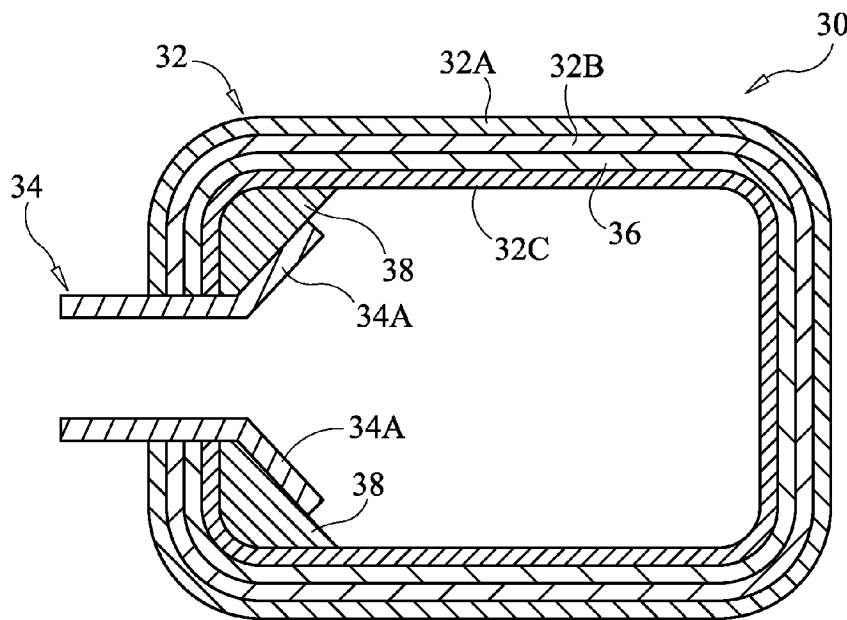


FIG. 3

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## COMPOSITE PRESSURE VESSEL INCLUDING CRACK ARRESTING BARRIER

### CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/604,954, filed on Oct. 23, 2009 now abandoned.

### ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein was made by an employee of the United States Government and may be manufactured and used by or for the Government of the United States of America for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties thereon or therefor.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to pressure vessels. More specifically, the invention is a composite pressure vessel that includes a crack arresting barrier as part thereof.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

The aerospace industry relies heavily on the structural integrity of composite-based, cryogenic-fluid (e.g., liquid hydrogen) storage tanks for its space vehicles. Accordingly, the aerospace industry is very concerned about the formation and propagation of micro-cracks in composite tanks as such cracks can affect a tank's structural performance and provide paths for gas permeation through the tank's wall. While studies quantifying the micro-cracking phenomena are ongoing, methods/system for stopping such crack propagation do not exist. Most current efforts involve process enhancement of "off the shelf" composite tank material and structures, i.e., an orderly wound fiber tank structure permeated with a matrix resin. Current micro-crack studies have demonstrated that crack growth in such composite structures occurs in the matrix resin and travels along the ordered fiber windings. The cracking of the matrix resin affects structural integrity and also provides a leak path for gasses that are to be contained by the structure.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a pressure vessel that resists cracking.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a pressure vessel that arrests crack propagation.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a pressure vessel suitable for use in the storage of cryogenic fluids.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more obvious hereinafter in the specification and drawings.

In accordance with the present invention, a pressure vessel includes a rigid ported fitting having an annular flange formed on an end thereof and a rigid tank enveloping the annular flange. The ported fitting fauns an opening of the tank that has an inner surface and an outer surface. A crack arresting barrier is bonded to the tank and forms a lining of the tank within the outer surface thereof. The crack arresting bather also envelops the annular flange. The crack arresting barrier includes a cured resin having a post-curing ductility rating of at least

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approximately 60% throughout the cured resin, and further includes randomly-oriented fibers positioned in and throughout the cured resin.

### 5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following description of the preferred embodiments and to the drawings, wherein corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a composite pressure vessel incorporating a crack arresting barrier in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is an isolated cross-sectional view of a crack arresting barrier in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2B is an isolated cross-sectional view of a crack arresting barrier in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a composite pressure vessel incorporating a crack arresting barrier in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

### 25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to FIG. 1, a pressure vessel that includes a crack arresting barrier in accordance with the present invention is illustrated in cross-section and is referenced generally by numeral 10. The size and shape of pressure vessel 10 are not limitations of the present invention as size/shape are typically dictated by the particular application. In general, pressure vessel 10 can be used to contain a fluid material (e.g., gas or liquid) under pressure.

In the illustrated embodiment, pressure vessel 10 includes an outer rigid tank 12 that can be constructed in accordance with a variety of known processes/materials. For example, if pressure vessel 10 is to contain cryogenic fluids, tank 12 could be a composite wrapped structure, i.e., an orderly arrangement of fiber (e.g., carbon fiber) wraps held together in a rigid fashion by a resin matrix that permeates the fiber wraps. Tank 12 has an open-end 12A for receiving a fitting 14 that defines the fluid entry/exit port of pressure vessel 10. Generally speaking, fitting 14 is an open-ended sleeve of rigid material (e.g., metal) having a flared end 14A that is captured within tank 12 adjacent open-end 12A. That is, flared end 14A is essentially an annular flange of fitting 14 that extends radially outward beyond the confines of open-end 12A. A portion 14B of fitting 14 that extends from open-end 12A can be threaded internally and/or externally as indicated at 14C.

Pressure vessel 10 also includes a continuous crack arresting bather 16 that lines the inside surface area of tank 12 and is disposed between flared end 14A and tank 12. In general, barrier 16 bonds to the inside surface of tank 12 as well as flared end 14A of fitting 14. The construction and placement of bather 16 resists cracking and also serves to arrest the propagation of any cracks that do form. Possible constructions for barrier 16 will be explained with reference to FIGS. 2A and 2B where isolated cross-sectional views of a portion of barrier 16 are presented.

FIG. 2A illustrates an embodiment of barrier 16 that is defined by a resin 16A (i.e., indicated by cross-hatching) that incorporates randomly oriented fibers 16B therein. Resin 16A is any resin matrix material that remains ductile after

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curing. For many cryogenic applications the ductility rating of resin **16A** is at least approximately 60%, i.e., cured resin **16A** can be elongated by 60% prior to failure at room temperature. Fibers **16B** can originate as individual fibers that are mixed/dispersed within resin **16A** prior to the curing thereof. Fibers **16B** can also be in the form of a felt material in which case resin **16A** permeates the felt material composed of fibers **16B**. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the means and methods for constructing barrier **16** are not limitations of the present invention as barrier **16** could be laid up, sprayed on, etc., the inner surface of tank **12**.

FIG. 2B illustrates another embodiment of barrier **16** that includes resin **16A** and fibers **16B** as described above, and further includes nano-sized particles **16C** mixed in resin **16A**. Particles **16C** can be any of a variety of organic or inorganic filler particles. When included in barrier **16**, particles **16C** aid in the prevention of gas permeation through barrier **16** if a micro-crack should develop.

Regardless of its particular construction details, crack arresting barrier **16** functions as follows. In terms of crack resistance, the ductility of resin **16A** allows barrier **16** to yield or flex without cracking. Thus is important as pressure vessel **10** experiences pressure cycles. Since pressure vessel **10** does not rely on barrier **16** for strength, such yielding of barrier **16** does not impact the structural integrity of pressure vessel **10**. Furthermore, this yielding feature of barrier **16** allows it to also function as a shear ply between tank **12** and fitting **14**. More specifically, barrier **16** bonds to both tank **12** (near open end **12A**) and flared end **14A**, and yields to shear forces that can develop between tank **12** and flared end **14A** during pressure cycling. Accordingly, even though barrier **16** does not possess the strength of the materials used for tank **12** and fitting **14**, barrier **16** contributes to the overall structural integrity of pressure vessel **10** by forming a shear ply between tank **12** and flared end **14A**. Still further, in the event that a micro-crack develops in barrier **16**, propagation of such a crack is limited by the random orientations of fibers **16B**. That is, the random orientations of fibers **16B** interrupt cracks in barrier **16**.

It is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the pressure vessel construction described above. For example, FIG. 3 illustrates a pressure vessel **30** that includes a rigid tank **32** made from multiple layers such as three rigid layers **32A**, **32B** and **32C**. The particular construction of layers **32A-32C** is not a limitation of the present invention. A rigid fitting **34** is disposed in tank **32** with a flared end **34A** thereof being disposed adjacent inner most layer **32C**. Pressure vessel **30** also includes a crack arresting barrier **36** disposed continuously between layers **32B** and **32C**. Note that barrier **36** additionally or alternatively be placed between layers **32A** and **32B** without departing from the scope of the present invention. Barrier **36** is a ductile composite configured as one of the above-described embodiments of barrier **16**. In addition, pressure vessel **30** includes a flexible collar **38** disposed between and coupled to tank layer **32C** and flared end **34A**. Collar **38** is also a ductile composite configured as one of the above-described embodiments of barrier **16**. Accordingly, collar **38** forms a shear ply between tank **32** and fitting **34**.

The advantages of the present invention are numerous. A simple crack arresting barrier of a ductile resin incorporating randomly oriented fibers improves the overall structural integrity of a pressure vessel by inhibiting crack formation/propagation and gas permeation. The barrier can also form a shear ply between the vessel's rigid tank and rigid ported fitting. The design is suitable for use in cryogenic and non-cryogenic applications.

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Although the invention has been described relative to a specific embodiment thereof, there are numerous variations and modifications that will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described.

The invention claimed is:

1. A pressure vessel, comprising:

a rigid ported fitting having an annular flange formed on an end thereof;

a rigid tank enveloping said annular flange wherein said ported fitting forms an opening of said tank, said tank having an inner surface and an outer surface; and

a crack arresting barrier bonded to and forming a lining of said tank within said outer surface thereof, said crack arresting barrier enveloping said annular flange, said crack arresting barrier including a cured resin having a post-curing ductility rating of at least approximately 60% throughout said cured resin, said crack arresting barrier further including (i) randomly-oriented fibers positioned in and throughout said cured resin, and (ii) nano-sized particles mixed in said cured resin.

2. A pressure vessel as in claim 1, wherein said tank is a composite wrapped tank.

3. A pressure vessel as in claim 1, wherein said crack arresting barrier comprises a continuous layer disposed between the entirety of said outer surface of said tank and the entirety of said inner surface of said tank.

4. A pressure vessel as in claim 1, wherein said crack arresting barrier comprises a continuous layer bonded to the entirety of said inner surface of said tank and bonded to said annular flange.

5. A pressure vessel as in claim 1, wherein said fibers are incorporated in a felt material.

6. A pressure vessel as in claim 1, wherein said fibers are individual fibers dispersed in said cured resin.

7. A pressure vessel, comprising:

a cryogenic tank having an open end;

an open-ended sleeve having a threaded end and a flared end with said flared end disposed in said open end of said cryogenic tank; and

a crack arresting barrier lining and bonded to the inside surface area of said cryogenic tank, said crack arresting barrier bonded to said flared end of said sleeve, said crack arresting barrier including a cured resin having a post-curing ductility rating of at least approximately 60% throughout said cured resin, said crack arresting barrier further including (i) randomly-oriented fibers positioned in and throughout said cured resin, and (ii) nano-sized particles mixed in said cured resin.

8. A pressure vessel as in claim 7, wherein said cryogenic tank is a composite wrapped tank.

9. A pressure vessel as in claim 7, wherein said fibers are incorporated in a felt material.

10. A pressure vessel as in claim 7, wherein said fibers are individual fibers dispersed in said cured resin.

11. A pressure vessel as in claim 7, wherein said sleeve is a metal sleeve.

12. A pressure vessel, comprising:

a tank having an open end;

an open-ended sleeve having a threaded end and a flared end with said flared end disposed in said open end of said tank; and

a crack arresting barrier lining and bonded to the inside surface area of said tank, said crack arresting barrier bonded to said flared end of said sleeve, said crack

arresting barrier including a felt permeated with a cured resin having nano-sized particles mixed in and throughout said cured resin, said cured resin having a post-curing ductility rating of at least approximately 60% throughout said cured resin.

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**13.** A pressure vessel as in claim **12**, wherein said tank is a composite wrapped tank.

**14.** A pressure vessel as in claim **12**, wherein said sleeve is a metal sleeve.

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