

## NASA Contractor Report 3755

# Fabrication of Prepackaged Superalloy Honeycomb Thermal Protection System (TPS) Panels

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## FOREWORD

This is an interim report on work being performed by Rohr Industries, Inc., - Design and Fabrication of Titanium Multiwall Thermal Protection System (TPS) - describing the Task V activities. Task V, Concept Development of prepackaged Superalloy Honeycomb Sandwich panels consisted of:

- a. A material survey and preliminary design;
- b. Fabrication of component and full sized panels for structural and thermal tests;
- c. Thermal analysis;
- d. Structural analysis;
- e. Thermal and structural tests to verify the design analysis; and
- f. Fabrication of 25 panels for delivery to NASA Langley Research Center for additional testing.

This program is administrated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Langley Research Center (NASA LaRC). Mr. John Shideler of the Thermal Structures Branch, Loads and Aeroelasticity Division, is the technical monitor.



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## SUMMARY

A material survey was conducted to find suitable materials that could be used as a Thermal Protection System (TPS) for one hundred missions on entry vehicles where the temperature range is 810° to 1,366°K (1,000° to 2,000°F) and pressure loads do not exceed 13.8 kiloPascals (kPa) (2 PSI). A combination of INCONEL 617, TI-6Al-4V and silica fiber materials were selected to be used as a sandwich. A TPS panel was designed using the thermal requirements for Space Shuttle Body Point 1300 as representative design criteria. Thermal and structural analyses were performed. Component specimens and full size panels were fabricated and tested to verify the design. Comparison of analytical and test data substantiate the analysis methods and verify the thermal and structural performance of the panels.

After design verification tests, one array of twenty panels, an array of two panels, and three single panels were fabricated and delivered to NASA Langley Research Center for additional testing.

## 1/ INTRODUCTION

As part of a program to develop lightweight durable Thermal Protection Systems (TPS) for future space transportation systems, titanium TPS panels have been studied for application where surface temperatures do not exceed 1000°F (References 1 through 5). This report describes an extension of the program to develop TPS for the temperature range from 1000°F to 2000°F. The objective of the work reported herein (Task V, Contract NAS1-15646) was to survey high temperature materials and select a TPS material/configuration based on prepackaged superalloy concepts identified in References 5, 6 and 7, to analyze the selected design both thermally and structurally, and to fabricate and test specimens to obtain data for correlation with analysis. Finally, upon verification of the design, full-sized panels and arrays of panels were fabricated for delivery to NASA for additional testing.

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## 2/ DESCRIPTION OF CONFIGURATION

The design configuration is the result of various trade off studies performed on the original design supplied by NASA-Langley (see References 5-7). The trade offs involved the structural and thermal performance of the panel. The resultant design is shown in Figure 1-A.

The inner and outer layers of the panel are honeycomb sandwich. The original configuration called for dimpled core as used in the titanium multiwall concept. However, the use of honeycomb core was shown to be more efficient structurally and to be equivalent in thermal performance even though the honeycomb has a higher thermal conductivity. This is because the honeycomb core sandwich does not structurally require as much thickness as the dimpled core sandwich, and consequently there can be more fibrous insulation for a given panel thickness.

The side walls of the original design were slanted at 0.524 Radians (30 degrees) in an attempt to optimize thermal performance. Detailed investigation into this concept produced several objectionable features. First, since the center of pressure of the top layer of the panel did not line up with the centroid of the attachment clips, there was significant nonuniformity in the internal loading. Secondly, the sloped side walls were heavier and did not have the strength or stability of vertical sidewalls. Thirdly, finite element model studies revealed a thermal

kinematics problem between adjacent panels. With the sloped arrangement, adjacent panel sidewalls thermally grow and rotate into each other. Finally, a detailed thermal analysis showed the vertical sidewalls to have adequate thermal performance. As a result, the design configuration has vertical sidewalls which have corrugated flutes to provide stability and impede the flow of gases through the gap between panels during service.

The detail design Figure 1-A, employs a titanium 6Al-4V 4.32 mm (0.170 inch) thick honeycomb inner panel, a 7.11 mm (0.280 inch) thick Inconel 617 honeycomb outer panel with 12.7 mm (0.50 inch) thick Dynaflex and 35.31 mm (1.39 inches) thick Q Fiber Felt sandwiched between the two panels. The Inconel 617 honeycomb panel which was brazed includes two 0.13 mm (0.005 inch) thick skins, honeycomb core, and four side closures. The titanium 6Al-4V honeycomb panel which was Liquid Interface Diffusion (LID) bonded includes two 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) thick skins and honeycomb core.

The honeycomb core for the Inconel sandwich is 1/4 inch cell fabricated from 0.05 mm (0.002 inch thick) Inconel 617 foil. This foil thickness is the thinnest that can be brazed with the very aggressive braze alloy that was used. The cell size and face sheet thicknesses were determined by trade off studies which calculated the minimum weight of the sandwich system for the required strength. The critical strength parameter is intracell buckling. The core height is the minimum required to react the bending moment created by the pressure loads.

The honeycomb core for the titanium sandwich is 3/16 inch cell fabricated from 0.05 mm (0.002 inch) Ti-3Al-2.5V foil. This is the thinnest foil that can practically be LID bonded. The cell size, core height, and face

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LID bonding is a Rohr Proprietary process in which the part interfaces are plated with one or more element which when heated to the proper temperature will melt, creating a short time eutectic melt with the titanium causing a bond to occur across the interface.

sheet thicknesses were determined by the same methods as those for the Inconel sandwich. The results of all stress analyses are discussed in Section 7.3 "Structural Analysis of Full Sized Panel."

The Q-Fiber Felt and Dynaflex were sized based on the predicted temperature range between the honeycomb panels. The Inconel 617 honeycomb panel was sized based on an entry temperature of 1,366°K (2,000°F) and 2 psi external pressure load. The Titanium 6Al-4V honeycomb panel was sized based on the same entry conditions plus the concentrated load near each of the four corner attachment points.

The panels are normally attached to a vehicle by means of a bayonet and clip arrangement (see Figure 2). As shown, the bayonet goes into a clip on an adjacent panel and also through a vehicle clip. Thus each bayonet secures the forward edge of its panel, and the aft edge of the panel in front of it. The panel bayonets and clips are attached to the panels by diffusion bonding and the vehicle clips are mechanically fastened to the vehicle. The panels are installed in shingle fashion. Therefore, if a panel were damaged near the front of the vehicle, it would be necessary to start panel removal from the rear of the vehicle and remove an entire row to reach the damaged panel.

To have more flexibility in removal and replacement of panels on a vehicle, an alternate attachment concept was designed. It is a through-panel fastener concept and is used on a panel at the end of a row of panels. The through-panel fastener allows this end panel to be removed and access to be gained to the adjacent panels. As shown in Figures 1-A and 3, a sleeve structure with a removable cap is internally brazed to the panel and a bolt connects it to the vehicle substructure. The through-panel fastener was designed to transfer loads between the upper and lower panels and at the same time limit the through-panel thermal conductance. The conductance path is limited by the use of a plastic washer under the bolt head and by the small contact area between the bolt and lower panel. In addition, the fastener cavity is filled with fibrous insulation to limit direct radiation.



### 3/ DESIGN CONDITIONS

A Space Shuttle environment for body point 1300 was used as typical design criteria for this panel. The design point is located on the bottom centerline just aft of the cockpit. The design criteria for this panel included temperature and aerodynamic pressure environments for an ascent and a descent condition. These pressure loads and thermal gradients are tabulated in Table 1.

The ascent condition provided the maximum pressure load ( $\Delta P$ ) on the panel. This load was contractually set at 14 KPa (2.0 psi) ultimate. Accurate determination of a typical pressure load for the panel is difficult because such loads can be associated with complex surface pressure gradients which occur due to shock waves on the vehicle surface. However the 14.0 KPa (2.0 psi) agrees well with that derived during the Reference 7 study. This study included two areas which are also on the underbody of the shuttle and have temperature environments similar to BP 1300. One is designated Area II and is located on the lower aft fuselage. The other is designated Area III and is located on the main landing gear door. The associated surface temperature gradients for the 14.0 KPa (2 psi) design load was conservatively assumed to be the maximum one of either Area II or Area III. This turned out to be Area II and is shown on Page 2-9 of Reference 7 and Table 1 of this report.

The descent condition provided the maximum thermal environment and thermal gradient. The temperature and pressure data tabulated in Tables 2 and 3 were used to calculate the temperature distributions shown in Figure 4. The critical thermal gradient occurred at time = 500 seconds where the outer surface reaches its maximum temperature value of 1900°F. At this time, the inner surface is still relatively cool at 208°F so the maximum temperature gradient exists on the panel. Reference 7 study showed that there are not any pressure loads on the Area II and Area III panels during these elevated temperature exposures. The shock pressures are exerted after the panels have cooled down to near ambient temperature. These two conditions, providing separately the maximum pressure and thermal gradients on the panel, are used in the Section 7.3 structural analysis.

The effects of time at temperature were also considered during the test program and during the stress analysis. Basically, this consideration is that the panels during entry are exposed to 1256° to 1366°K (1800° to 2,000°F) environment for approximately 300 seconds during every flight or approximately 8 hours for 100 flights.

#### 4/ MATERIAL SURVEY

Literature was searched to locate a suitable metal that would retain adequate strength at temperatures up to 1,366°K (2,000°F) for 100 hours. This selection was based on the fact that a 100-mission reuse requirement for TPS for a shuttle type vehicle represents a total life requirement on the order of 10 to 100 hours at elevated temperature.

At elevated temperatures, the short time mechanical properties ( $F_{tu}$ ,  $F_{ty}$ ) are still of importance in design, but time-dependent properties become the governing design consideration. Creep strength, metallurgical stability, and oxidation resistance are included in this category. The creep strength of an alloy will determine its high temperature load-carrying ability while oxidation will have to be accounted for by an increase in thickness to maintain the required load carrying capability for the total life. In addition to the above criteria, availability, cost and fabricability have to be taken into account in determining the most suitable alloy. Material in the following gauges were required for this task:

- a. 0.051 mm by 102 mm wide (0.002 inch by 4 inches wide)
- b. 0.076 mm by 330 mm wide (0.003 inch by 13 inches wide)
- c. 0.127 mm by 330 mm wide (0.005 inch by 13 inches wide)

Four alloy families were considered. They are:

- a. Precipitation strengthened (PH) super alloys
- b. Oxide dispersed alloys
- c. Refractory alloys
- d. Solid solution strengthened alloys

#### 4.1 PRECIPITATION STRENGTHENED (PH) SUPERALLOYS

Gamma prime, the main strengthening precipitate of Precipitation Strengthened Superalloys, starts to become metallurgically unstable after short exposures to temperatures at or around 1,366°K (2,000°F). This instability (overaging or solutioning) is reflected in the degradation of high temperature mechanical properties. This family of alloys must therefore be excluded from consideration. Rene 41 (see Table 4), for example, has been considered in previous studies (Reference 5) as a potential TPS material. The solutioning temperature of Rene 41, however, is 1,338°K (1,950°F). Exposure of this material to 1,366°K (2,000°F) would thus result in a material with extremely low creep strength that would be totally unsuitable.

#### 4.2 OXIDE DISPERSED (OD) ALLOYS

The OD alloys such as thoria dispersed (TD) nickel, TD nickel-chromium, and MA 956 [Yttria ( $Y_2O_3$ ) dispersed] have adequate 1,366°K (2,000°F) yield and creep strengths (see Table 4). However, use of these alloys may result in fabrication and availability problems. MA 956, for example, has only been rolled to 0.012 inch. The TD nickel alloys have over 12-month lead times and cannot be rolled down to the required dimensions indicated in Reference 3 at this time.

#### 4.3 REFRACTORY ALLOYS

Refractory materials such as columbium, molybdenum, and tungsten alloys have more than adequate 1,366°K (2,000°F) yield and creep strengths. However, they are inherently difficult to use in fabrication processes, require a coating to protect them from oxidation at high temperature, and

they become brittle at room temperature. Due to the encountered difficulties, this family of alloys is usually considered as TPS material for temperatures above 1,366°K (2,000°F) only.

#### 4.4 SOLID SOLUTION STRENGTHENED SUPERALLOYS

Solid solution strengthened alloys, as the name implies, receive much of their high temperature strength from solute refractory (chromium, molybdenum, tungsten) and cobalt atoms. These atoms strengthen by acting to retard dislocation movement. In addition, these alloys are also strengthened through carbide precipitation.

In selecting a suitable candidate TPS material, one of the most useful sets of data for comparison purposes is the 1,366°K (2,000°F) 100 hour 0.2 percent specific creep strength, which may be derived from the 100 hour 0.2 percent creep strength. Unfortunately, this data is not as readily available for all the potential solid solution strengthened superalloys as is the 1,366°K (2,000°F) 100 hour creep rupture data. The main set of data used in comparing the creep behavior of the differing alloys was therefore the creep rupture data.

A list of candidate solid solution strengthened superalloys is shown in Table 4. As creep strength to weight ratios are important for any high temperature aerospace component, the alloys in Table 4 are listed 1 to 10 in order of their 1,366°K (2,000°F) 100 hour creep rupture specific strength. 1,366°K (2,000°F) and 1,255°K (1,800°F) creep rupture (100 hour) and short time Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) results are also shown for comparison.

As can be seen in Table 4, the three alloys that stand out as having exceptional 1,366°K (2,000°F)/100 hour creep rupture specific strength are INCOLOY® 802, INCONEL® 617 and L605. The 1,366°K (2,000°F)/100 hour

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creep rupture strengths of approximately 20 MegaPascals (MPa) (3.0 kilopounds per square inch (ksi)) of these alloys are from 30 percent to over 200 percent greater than the creep rupture strengths of the rest of the solid solution strengthened alloys listed in Table 4. Approximately the same ratios also hold true for the creep rupture specific strengths.

Although INCOLOY 802 can be rolled down to sheet, it is not available commercially in the thin gauges required. Likewise, L605 is unsuitable because:

- a. It has poor oxidation resistance [1,255°K (1,800°F)/ 100 hour oxidation loss of 0.0889 mm (0.0035 inch)] (Reference 8), and
- b. It contains 53 percent Cobalt which increases costs and lead times.

INCONEL 617 is available in the required gauges and has excellent oxidation resistance. INCONEL 617 was therefore selected as the candidate material.

#### 4.5 INCONEL 617

INCONEL 617 is a solid-solution, Ni-Cr-Co-Mo alloy with an exceptional combination of high temperature strength [100 hour, 1,366°K (2,000°F) 0.2 percent creep strength of 10.3 MPa (1.5 ksi)] and resistance to 1,366°K (2,000°F) cyclic oxidation (References 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12). Due to its exceptional properties, it is currently used in the combustion section of gas turbines. Strengthening of the alloy during exposure to temperature originates primarily from discrete  $M_{23}C_6$  precipitates. This phase was found to remain stable at temperatures up to 1,366°K (2,000°F).

INCONEL 617 has good fabricability and formability. Machining and welding are carried out using standard procedures for nickel alloys.

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## 5/ FABRICATION

### 5.1 FABRICATION OF HONEYCOMB SANDWICH COUPON TEST SPECIMENS

Specimens of INCONEL 617 were fabricated for testing in:

- a. Face sheet tension
- b. Creep
- c. Edgewise compression
- d. Flatwise tension
- e. Pressure/Thermal Gradients
- f. Thermal conductivity.

All honeycomb sandwich panels were fabricated 7.1 mm by 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm (0.280 inch by 12 inches by 12 inches) and subdivided into the appropriate test specimen sizes. A modified brazing/diffusion bonding process was used for joining the INCONEL 617 honeycomb panels. The process consisted of applying braze alloy (1.97B-0.02C-13.13Cr-3.4Fe-Ni Balance) approximately 40 grams per square foot to one side of each face sheet, and installing 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) cell honeycomb core between the face sheets for joining.

The layup was placed on a flat reference in a vacuum furnace where 0.14 kilograms (0.3 pounds) per square inch of tungsten pellets were added on top of the panels to provide pressure for brazing and diffusion

bonding. The furnace was then evacuated to  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  torr and heated to  $1,450^{\circ}\text{K}$  ( $2,150^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), held for three minutes, then cooled to  $1,311^{\circ}\text{K}$  ( $1,900^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and held for one hour before cooling to  $431^{\circ}\text{K}$  ( $300^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and removing from the furnace. After bonding, all honeycomb specimens were evaluated using the ultrasonic through-transmission C-scan method.

## 5.2 FABRICATION OF FULL SIZE PANELS FOR PRESSURE AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TESTS

INCONEL 617 subassemblies and titanium subassemblies were fabricated separately and then joined in a third assembly process.

5.2.1 FABRICATING THE INCONEL 617 SUBASSEMBLY -- The 0.13 mm by 313.30 mm by 313.30 mm (0.005-inch by 12.334-inch by 12.334-inch) skins were square sheared. The honeycomb core 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) cell by 0.08 mm (0.002 inch) thick foil by 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm by 101.6 mm (12 inches by 12 inches by 4 inches) was fabricated using a Rohr Coremaster machine. The 101.6 mm (4-inch) log was subdivided into 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm by 7.11 mm (12-inch by 12-inch by 0.280-inch) pieces using an electric discharge saw and a conventional mill and belt sander.

The side closures were formed on the 195-255 form tool as shown in Figure 5 and then hand trimmed. Since INCONEL 617 is relatively easy to form at room temperature, the form tool was made of 6061 aluminum. This form tool was machined using the numerical control machining process and then hand sanded to a smooth finish. The parts were formed in an ASEA hydropress. The side closures were formed in two stages. In the first stage, the corrugations were formed in the 195-256-9, -11, -13, and -15 side closures. (See Figure 1B for part numbers.) In the final stage, one insert was removed from each end of the form tool and one insert was added to each side of the form tool for forming the end flanges on the -13 and -15 side closures. Figure 6 shows the finished form tool and tool proof parts.

All parts were process cleaned in a pickling solution of nitric/hydrofluoric acid before assembly. The parts were assembled with braze



alloy (1.97B-.020C-13.13CR-3.45Fe-Ni Balance) applied at all interfaces as shown in Figure 7. All components were resistance spot tack welded together at each joint. This made the assembly shown in Figure 8 self supporting for brazing/diffusion bonding. Brazing/diffusion bonding was accomplished in a vacuum furnace at a pressure of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  torr and temperatures of 1,450°K (2,150°F) for three minutes, then cooled to 1,311°K (1,900°F) and held for one hour. After bonding, all honeycomb-core-to-skin joints were evaluated using the ultrasonic through-transmission C-scan method.

5.2.2 FABRICATING THE Ti-6Al-4V SUBASSEMBLY -- The Ti-6Al-4V skins were designed with flanges on two sides of each skin which close out the sides of the Ti-6Al-4V subassembly. Due to this configuration and the thin gage 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) material, a superplastic forming process was selected. The superplastic forming tool shown in Figure 9 was designed to form the outer and inner skins simultaneously. Forming was accomplished in a vacuum furnace where a protective environment could be provided while forming the thin gage titanium.

C1020 steel was selected as the tooling material based on the coefficient of thermal expansion and the small number, approximately 25 each, of parts required for this program. Figure 9 shows tool proof parts being removed from the tool.

The honeycomb core was fabricated in a log of 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm by 101.6 mm (12 inches by 12 inches by 4 inches) by 4.7 mm (0.18 inch) cell size by 0.05 mm (0.002 inch) foil gage, using the Rohr Coremaster machine. The core log was then subdivided into 4.3 mm (0.17 inch) thick pieces. The core was plated for LID bonding using a Rohr proprietary process.

Final cleaning was accomplished by immersion in a vapor degreaser. LID bonding was accomplished in a vacuum furnace that was evacuated to  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  torr. The part was heated to 1,213°K (1,725°F) and held for a period of time while LID material was being diffused into base material

to make the joints. After bonding, all honeycomb core to skin joints were evaluated using the ultrasonic C-scan method. Figures 10 and 11 show the completed titanium subassembly.

5.2.3 JOINING THE SUBASSEMBLIES -- The flanges of both subassemblies were prepared for LID bonding of the bi-metal joint using a Rohr proprietary process. After preparation for LID bonding, the INCONEL 617 subassembly was filled with 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) of precut DYNAFLEX and 35.3 mm (1.39 inch) of precut Q-FIBER FELT, as shown in Figures 12 and 13. After the DYNAFLEX and Q-FIBER FELT had been installed, the titanium subassembly shown in Figure 10 was installed over the Q-FIBER FELT. The flanged areas of both subassemblies were then resistance spot tack welded to each other for LID bonding. Since the subassemblies were resistance spot tack welded to each other, the assembly was somewhat self-fixturing. Only a flat reference surface was required to support the panel for LID bonding. Figure 14 shows the assembly being laid up for LID bonding the bi-metal joint. Figures 15 and 16 show a completed bi-metal panel with bayonet/clip attachments.

The 59.7 mm by 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm (2.35-inch by 12-inch by 12-inch) panel with clips and tongues weighed 0.926 kilograms (2.04 pounds). The same size panel with only through-panel fasteners weighed 0.898 kilograms (1.98 pounds). All panels were checked dimensionally and visually for defects.

The 195-254 through-panel fastener (Figure 3) is fabricated as a braze/diffusion bonded assembly. The base, flange and housing are fabricated using a standard production type blank die. The threaded insert and cap are machined using a hand screw machine (turret lathe). The parts are cleaned for brazing using a degrease solution. These parts are then assembled and resistance spot tack welded into position. Braze alloy (1.97B-0.02C-13.13Cr-3.4Fe) is applied at each joint and the assembly is placed in a vacuum furnace with the flange side down for braze/diffusion bonding at 1,450°K (2,150°F). Only a visual inspection is required to determine quality.

5.2.4 FABRICATION OF PANEL ARRAYS -- A twenty-panel array, a two-panel array, and three separate panels were fabricated and delivered to NASA Langley Research Center for further testing.

5.2.4.1 Twenty-Panel Array -- The twenty-panel array was designed to fit an existing 1078.5 mm by 1523.0 mm (42.46-inch by 59.96-inch) opening in the test apparatus for the 8-foot High Temperature Structures Tunnel. The basic panel size is 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm (12.0 inches by 12.0 inches). Therefore, three panels of 284.2 mm by 304.8 mm (11.19 inches by 12.0 inches), one panel of 284.2 mm by 149.4 mm (11.19 inches by 5.88 inches) and four panels of 304.8 mm by 149.4 mm (12.0 inches by 5.88 inches) in addition to twelve basic panels were required to fill the test fixture. An individual panel is shown in Figure 16 and the twenty-panel array is shown in Figure 17.

The panel joints were aligned with the flow so that gas flow in the joints could be studied during tunnel tests. The array of panels were attached to a 4.8 mm (0.190 inch) thick plate, shown in Figure 18, which represents the mass of the shuttle fuselage structure at the design location, body point 1300.

Panel fabrication was accomplished using the process parameters described in Section 6. The panels were processed six at a time, as shown in Figure 19. The quantity was governed only by the available furnace size.

All honeycomb subassemblies were evaluated using the ultrasonic through-transmission C-scan method. All subassemblies and final assemblies were checked dimensionally for conformance to the drawing. The final assemblies, such as that shown in Figure 15, were pressure checked in an unrestrained position to 14 KPa (2 psi) internal pressure.

To pressure check the panels a Meriam manometer using Meriam 295 Red Fluid (2.95 specific gravity), shown in Figure 20, was used. A regulator

in the airline was used to prevent the panel from being over-pressurized when the flexible tygon line was placed over the vent hole in the lower panel.

Evaluation showed some panels to have intracell dimpling of the face sheets. This was not considered to be a structural problem since some of the specimens tested and reported in Section 7 had intracell dimpling and had acceptable test results.

5.2.5 INSTRUMENTATION -- The 20-panel array and the 2-panel array were instrumented with Type K thermocouples. INCONEL sheath was used where the temperature was expected to be above 1,255°K (1,800°F) and 30 gage fiberglass sheath couples were used in areas where the temperature was expected to be below 1,255°K (1,800°F). Five INCONEL sheath type couples were installed inside an INCONEL 617 subassembly before final assembly. This panel was installed at the 2-C location in the 20-panel array. Figures 21 and 22 show the thermocouple layout for both arrays.

5.2.6 INSTALLATION -- The panels having clips and tongues as means of attachment were somewhat more difficult to install on the aluminum plate than the panels having through-panel fasteners. This was due to having to compress the NOMEX felt, which was coated with RTV rubber, while sliding the tongue into the clips. The 20-panel array had pressure probe connections installed in seven places, as shown in Figure 21. The pressure probes were located to detect pressure buildup between the aluminum plate and the bottom side of the panels during tunnel tests.

Three additional panels were mounted on individual 4.8 mm (0.19 inch) thick plates. These plates each had NOMEX felt installed between the panel and the plate, but had no instrumentation. These panels were interchangeable with other panels in the 20-panel array.

## 6/ THERMAL PERFORMANCE

The procedure followed for the thermal analysis was:

- a. Entry conditions were used for shuttle body point 1300 and a transient thermal analysis was run to size insulation thickness, (i.e., design of overall tile thickness).
- b. Steady-state temperatures were measured across manufactured tiles. Measured hot and cold face surface temperatures were used and a steady-state thermal analysis was performed to predict temperatures and effective conductivity, and to correlate them with test values.

### 6.1 TRANSIENT ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE PANEL THICKNESS

Figure 23 represents the thermal math model used in the MITAS lumped parameter thermal analysis computer program (Reference 13) to size the insulation thickness of the tile. The temperature and pressure histories shown in Tables 2 and 3 for shuttle body point 1300, trajectory 14414.1C were supplied by Langley Research Center as a starting point for the thermal analysis. Thermophysical properties of the INCONEL 617 honeycomb, DYNAFLEX®, Q-FIBER FELT®, titanium honeycomb, and aluminum used in the analysis are provided in Tables 5-8, respectively.

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® DYNAFLEX is a registered trademark of Johns-Manville Corp., Denver, Colorado.

Q-FIBER FELT is a registered trademark of Johns-Manville Corp., Denver, Colorado.

Because the external pressure varies with time, the insulation thermal conductivity was allowed to vary with pressure in addition to the usual temperature variation. The resulting maximum temperature of the aluminum plate was determined from a transient analysis for various cases, with a different, arbitrarily selected, thickness of insulation. To ensure that stored energy at the end of entry does not continue to heat the aluminum structure, the given temperature and pressure histories were extended to 2,000 seconds. Because the Q-FIBER FELT has a temperature limit of 1,255°K (1,800°F), care was taken in the analysis to ensure that this limit would not be exceeded.

During the early computer runs, the temperature at point 28 of the math model was monitored and evaluated as a function of DYNAFLEX and Q-FIBER FELT thicknesses. From this it was determined that a 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) thickness of DYNAFLEX would keep the insulation interface below 1,255°K (1,800°F). The remaining analyses, therefore, had the DYNAFLEX thickness fixed at 0.5 inch, but used various Q-FIBER FELT thicknesses.

Typical results of the transient analysis are shown in Figure 23, where temperature responses are shown for the case where the total thickness of the tile is 55.9 mm (2.35 inches). For this case the insulation interface was 1,117°K (1,550°F) and the maximum temperatures of the aluminum was 439°K (330°F). The maximum temperature of the aluminum for three insulation thicknesses is shown in Figure 24. Extrapolation of this data to 454°K (350°F) establishes a required thickness of 58.4 mm (2.3 inches). Because the TPS thickness was selected at an early stage in the program, the tile design thickness of 59.7 mm (2.35 inches) was not changed.

## 6.2 STEADY-STATE ANALYTICAL PREDICTION AND CORRELATION OF TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION AND EFFECTIVE CONDUCTIVITY WITH THE TEST RESULTS FOR THE BI-METAL THERMAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

6.2.1 TESTS -- Thermal conductivity tests were performed using a modified guarded hot plate shown in Figures 25 and 26. The hot plate has quartz lamps that are divided into three independent heating zones;

control, mid, and edge. Separate automatic controls are used to minimize the temperature gradient between the central test section and the mid guard heater. The edge guard heater, in turn, minimizes the temperature gradient between the mid test section and the edge. In this way, the apparatus is a double guarded system. This minimizes any radial heat flow away from the central test section. Min-K, having a known thermal conductivity, was used as a test standard to calibrate the test apparatus and run thermal conductivity tests.

The test panels are shown in Figures 27 and 28. The test setup shown in Figure 29 was used for checking thermal conductivity of the superalloy panel. The test panel was placed on top of a honeycomb panel and the known thermal conductivity instrumented Min-K was placed on top of the test panel. The honeycomb panel was used as the "Hot Plate" to provide a more uniform heating of the test specimen. The honeycomb panel was instrumented with thermocouples, the outputs of which were fed into the automatic control circuit in order to maintain the test temperature. The test panel was instrumented with thermocouples that were welded onto both sides of the panel surface at the center, midway between the center and edge, and at edge locations. Because of the physical nature of the Min-K, thermocouples could not be attached directly to its surface. Therefore, thermocouples were put on small INCONEL rectangular tabs which were insulated from the metal surfaces of the test panel and aluminum plate, but were forced onto the Min-K surfaces by the weight of the test setup. Thermocouple plan-form locations on the Min-K were the same as for the test panel.

6.2.2 ANALYSES -- Measured boundary temperatures obtained from the steady-state thermal conductivity tests were used as boundary conditions in thermal analyses to predict the temperature distribution of a 304.8 mm by 304.8 mm (12- inch by 12-inch) bi-metal TPS tile.

Figure 30 represents the thermal math model used for the analysis. The model differs from the transient model in that it includes a cold face boundary, Min K insulation, no primary structure, and no gap radiation.

The thermophysical properties used for the analysis are presented in Tables 5 through 9. Since the test was conducted at sea level pressures, only the 2,116 pounds per square foot (1 atmosphere) were used.

### Results

Steady-state computer runs were performed using, as boundary temperatures, the measured temperatures of the hot face (node 1) and cold face (node 17). The analytical temperature of node 13 (cold side of the titanium honeycomb) was compared with the measured temperature. Two sets of computer runs were performed, one without sidewall to predict the temperature in the center of the tile, and another with a sidewall to predict the temperature adjacent to the sidewall. The transient model and the original steady state model had the sidewall conducting directly from node 1 to node 13. It was necessary to change the model only for one steady state solution. That is, measurements along a line directed from hot face to cold face and through the tile center could be correlated without sidewall conduction in the thermal model. Measurements near the sidewall needed the addition of sidewall conduction retained in the thermal model to obtain a close correlation. Table 10 presents the boundary temperatures used and a comparison of the predicted and measured temperatures for node 13.

Figure 31 presents the percent error of the predicted temperatures versus measured temperatures. For the area above the zero percent line, the analytical model predicts higher temperatures and is, therefore, conservative. Based on that error, a 452°K (350°F) analytical predicted temperature for the cold face of the titanium honeycomb will have an actual temperature of 447°K (344.8°F). Based on the sidewall error



curve, the cold face of the titanium honeycomb will be 422°K (335.7°F). In the actual case, the aluminum structure diffuses the temperature so that actual temperature will be somewhere between the two.

Figure 32 presents the effective thermal conductivities (calculated from temperatures obtained from the test data and from temperatures obtained from the thermal math model) as a function of mean temperature at the center of the panel.

The center measured temperature differences ( $\Delta T$ ) and thickness ( $\lambda$ ) of the test specimen (TS) and Min-K (MK) were used to calculate the effective thermal conductivity ( $k$ ) as follows:

Since

$$Q/A = \frac{k_{TS}}{\lambda_{TS}} \Delta T_{TS} = \frac{k_{MK}}{\lambda_{MK}} \Delta T_{MK}$$

Then

$$k_{TS} = \frac{\lambda_{TS}}{\lambda_{MK}} \frac{\Delta T_{MK}}{\Delta T_{TS}} k_{MK}$$

The conductivities  $k_{MK}$  and  $k_{TS}$  are evaluated at the arithmetic mean temperatures,

$$T_{MK} = T_{MK}(\text{HOT SIDE}) - \frac{\Delta T_{MK}}{2}$$

and

$$T_{TS} = T_{TS}(\text{HOT SIDE}) - \frac{\Delta T_{TS}}{2}$$

It is noted there is very little difference between analytical and measured K's thereby indicating that the analytical model is very good.

The through panel fastener, Figure 3, was designed for low heat transfer by ensuring that the three modes of heat transfer were minimized. To block radiation and restrict air convection, fibrous insulation, DYNAFLEX®, was placed within the cavity of the fastener. In that way DYNAFLEX's very low thermal conductivity is substituted for those two terms. Therefore, the heat transfer becomes primarily a conduction problem. Metal conduction was minimized by keeping the cross-sectional area (the conducting area) normal to the panel axis small, i.e., fastener conduction area/panel total area is a small value. The maximum number of fasteners per panel is four. So, for a panel that is 304.8 mm by 304.88 mm, the conduction area ratio is four times each fastener conduction area/(304.8 by 304.8). This is  $(4\pi) (14.478) (0.127)/(304.8 \text{ by } 304.8) = 0.00025$ . The effective thermal conductivity of a panel with fasteners,  $k_{TWP}$ , may be approximated by  $k_{TWP} = 0.00025 k_p + (1 - 0.00025)k_T$  where  $k_p$  is fastener material conductivity and  $k_T$  is panel thermal conductivity.

The CERACHROME® contribution is not included because its conductivity is nearly the same as  $k_T$ .

This equation may be rewritten as

$$(k_{TWP}/k_T) = 0.00025 (k_p/k_T) + 1 - 0.00025$$

At 900F (482.2C),  $k_p = 11.92 \text{ Btu/hr ft f} (20.6228 \text{ w/mk})$   
and from Figure 32  $k_T = 0.07 \text{ Btu/hr ft F} (0.1211 \text{ w/mk})$

Thus

$$(k_{TWP}/k_T) = 0.00025 (11.92/0.07) + 1 - 0.00025$$

$$(k_{TWP}/k_T) = 1.04$$

i.e., a maximum increase of 4.0 percent would be expected for the panels'  $k$ .

Based on these test results, the thermal conductivities used in the thermal math model are considered acceptable for future thermal analyses.

## 7/ STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE

### 7.1 GENERAL

The purpose of the structural evaluation program was twofold:

- a. To provide basic mechanical properties of the brazed INCONEL 617 sandwich.
- b. To predict and verify the structural performance of the panel design and manufacturing processes.

### 7.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF INCONEL 617 HONEYCOMB SANDWICH

The basic mechanical property testing was performed on coupon size specimens while the structural and thermal performance verification was performed on a full size panel. The full size panel tests verify that the panel is able to withstand a realistic simultaneous pressure load and temperature environment. The coupon test quantifies the strength properties of the material system and verifies that the panel met all of the design requirements. An outline of the test program with the number of specimens involved is provided in Table 11.

During the coupon testing, face sheets and sandwich structures with various gages (including the final design configuration) were tested. Specimens were ultrasonically C-scanned prior to testing. Specimen locations were marked on the C-scans and the panels. Photographs were taken of the panels for a permanent record of their location. Each specimen was identified by a number/letter combination that related it to the panel from which it came and to the type of test that was performed on it.

The remainder of this section provides details of all of the testing. These details include a description of:

- a. Test specimen configuration
- b. Test apparatus and procedures
- c. Test results.

7.2.1 FACE SHEET TENSION TESTS -- Tests were conducted to determine the basic mechanical properties of INCONEL 617 foil material as received and after being subjected to various conditions. These conditions included:

- a. Processed/brazed to honeycomb core
- b. Pretest exposure to 1,366°K (2,000°F) for either 5 or 25 hours.

Test temperatures varied from room temperature to 1,366°K (2,000°F). The following mechanical properties were determined:

- a. Yield (Fty) and ultimate (Ftu) stress
- b. Percentage elongation (e)
- c. Modulus of elasticity (E).

The modulus of elasticity values were measured from load - deflection curves that were plotted in conjunction with a linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) and with the Instron test machine.

The specimens, except for the as-received specimens, were cut from brazed INCONEL 617 honeycomb sandwich panels. The honeycomb core was removed from the face sheets with a high speed grinder. The overall specimen size was 2 inches by 10 inches with a 1-inch wide test section. Two thicknesses were tested: 0.076 mm (0.003 inch) and 0.127 mm (0.005 inch).

The test program and results are summarized in Figure 33 and in Tables 12, 13, and 14. The groupings are by duration of pretest 1,366°K (2,000°F) exposure. These are respectively: none, 5 hours and 25 hours. The pretest thermal exposure was performed to determine the degradation of material properties over the life of a panel. It has been estimated that these panels would be exposed to 1,256° to 1,366°K (1,800° to 2,000°F) environment for approximately 300 seconds during every flight or approximately 8 hours for 100 flights. This duration was conservatively bracketed by the 5 and 25 hour exposure times and using the upper temperature value of 1,366°K (2,000°F). The atmosphere used for this exposure was sea level air -- a conservative condition since most entry heating occurs at a high altitude.

The test specimens were separated from the core prior to exposure. The effects of this pretest exposure are discussed in subsequent paragraphs and are also illustrated metallographically in Figures 34 through 36. Figure 35 shows the typical microstructure of the INCONEL 617 alloy in the solution-annealed condition. Figure 35 shows the foil after being brazed to honeycomb core and being exposed for 5 hours at 1,366°K (2,000°F). The rough upper surface is braze alloy. A very thin gray layer on the surfaces indicates an oxidation film. Dark lines and spots indicate the beginnings of intergranular oxidation. Figure 36 is the same except the exposure duration of 1,366°K (2,000°F) temperature has been increased to 25 hours. The oxidation film has increased in thickness and the intergranular oxidation is significantly greater.

Table 12 summarizes the testing on specimens that had not been subjected to pretest thermal exposure. The yield and ultimate strength values are comparable to, or slightly higher than, published data. The percent elongation of the as-received material is considerably lower (12 percent versus 31 percent) than the values on the material certification sheets that were produced by the material vendor. Subsequent investigations showed that if the test specimens are more carefully prepared (to ensure failures in the two-inch test area) and load rates are reduced to 0.51 mm (0.02 inch) per minute crosshead speed, elongation values increase from 12 percent to 34 percent.

Tables 13 and 14 summarize the testing on specimens with 5 and 25 hours of 1,366°K (2,000°F) pretest thermal exposure, respectively. These exposures have only a moderate impact on the yield strength values. However, the ultimate strength and the percent elongation values continue to decrease with the duration of pretest exposure. The reduction stabilizes at 1,366°K (2,000°F) and the number of hours of exposure does not affect these test values. Therefore, the pretest exposure durations are most critical for room temperature mechanical properties. Figures 37 and 38 display this point graphically. Percent elongation values show the same trend.

7.2.2 CREEP TESTS -- Tests were conducted to determine the long term strength of INCONEL 617 foil material when exposed to elevated temperature and sustained stress levels. The test matrix is shown in Table 15. As shown, the testing included temperatures from 1,089° to 1,366°K (1,500° to 2,000°F) and foil conditions of as-received and processed/ brazed-to-honeycomb core.

The initial test specimen configuration was 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) wide by 51 mm (2 inches) long by 0.08 mm (0.003 inch) thick. This specimen proved to be adequate at the 1,089°K (1,500°F) test temperature condition; however at 1,366°K (2,000°F) it produced widely scattered results which are not reported. The reason for the scatter is believed

to be related to the small size of the test specimen and the resulting small load requirements. The specimen size was then substantially increased to 19 mm by 76 mm by 0.08 mm (3/4 inch by 3 inches by 0.003 inch) for all 1,255°K and 1,366°K (1,800°F and 2,000°F) testing. The test setup is shown schematically in Figure 39 with an overall photograph in Figure 40. Note that specimens are dead weight loaded and that creep deflections are automatically plotted as a function of time. The larger creep specimen, along with three thermocouple probes, is shown in Figure 41.

The test data is tabulated in Table 16 and is shown in the Larson-Miller plots in Figure 42. The total elevated temperature life of the structure is estimated to be 8 hours for 100 missions (See Section 7.2.1) with a maximum temperature of 1,311°K (1,900°F). For the purpose of comparing this test data with actual stress-temperature conditions, specific stress and temperature points are provided. This comparison conservatively treats the total eight hours as occurring at each temperature point examined.

### 7.2.3 EDGEWISE COMPRESSION TESTS

These tests were conducted to evaluate the ability of thin foil gages to carry significant compressive loads. These thin gages, when bonded into sandwich structure, do have some initial waviness. Therefore, it had been theorized that these sheets were already in a buckled condition and as such would be unable to carry any significant compressive loads. The tests completely disproved this theory because ultimate compressive stresses of considerable magnitude were measured.

The test specimens were brazed INCONEL sandwich with a square cell core that had a height of approximately 7.1 mm (0.280 inch). The specimens were 76 mm (3 inches) wide and 89 mm (3.5 inches) long in the direction of the applied load. The ends of the specimens were potted with an acrylic compound to provide local support and uniform load application. The specimens with 0.08 mm (0.003-inch) thick face sheets had considerably more initial face sheet waviness than those with 0.13 mm (0.005 inch) face sheets.



The test program and results are tabulated in Table 17. The specimens were tested in accordance with ASTM C364. The failure mode for all specimens was intracell buckling, which is to be expected for a sandwich with thin face sheets and large ratios of cell size to face sheet thickness. Figure 43 plots the test results versus analytical results. This figure shows that there is close agreement for the 0.13 mm (0.005-inch) face sheets. However, the test results for the 0.08 mm (0.003-inch) face sheets are approximately 30 to 75 percent higher than the analytical results.

The analytical results are from an intracell buckling equation (See equation C12.5.1 of Reference 18) which was developed from tests of standard sandwich specimens and almost certainly never involved these foil type gages. Therefore, the discrepancy between analytical and test results is attributable to inaccuracy in the analytical method when dealing with large ratios of cell size to face sheet thickness and large ratios of braze alloy to face sheet thickness. Consequently, the analysis conservatively underestimated the specimen load carrying capability.

#### 7.2.4 FLATWISE TENSION TESTS

Flatwise tension testing is a standard method of assessing the process procedures of the bonding operation. The results are not directly used in the stress analysis but they do provide a means of comparing the strength of various bonded joints. The data presented includes room and elevated temperature data on both environmentally exposed and unexposed specimens. The environmental exposure was in a 1,366°K (2,000°F) air furnace for either 5 or 25 hours. The test setup for room temperature testing is shown in Figure 44. The test setup for elevated temperature testing is shown in Figure 45.

The test plan is shown in Tables 18A and 18B. As shown, some of the E panel specimens received a pretest thermal exposure. As in the case of the face sheet tension tests, this exposure was performed to determine

the degradation of material properties over the life of a panel. It has been estimated that these panels would be exposed to 1,256° to 1,366°K (1,800° to 2,000°F) environment for approximately 300 seconds during every flight or a total of approximately 8 hours for the 100-flight design life. This duration was conservatively bracketed by the 5 and 25 hour exposure times at 2000°F. There were several conservative procedures used during this pretest exposure. They include:

- a. A 1,366°K (2,000°F) exposure (the upper temperature limit)
- b. A test atmosphere of sea level air (actual exposure will be at elevations where there is rarefied atmosphere)
- c. Exposing the separate 76 mm by 76 mm (3-inch by 3-inch) specimens rather than an entire panel with edge closures which would protect the interior part of the panel.

Another feature of the test program was room temperature and elevated temperature testing. The room temperature specimens had loading blocks adhesively bonded to them. The elevated temperature specimens had the loading blocks brazed to them using 1.97B-0.02C -13.13Cr -3.4 Fe braze alloy at 2175°F. This process did not interfere with the sandwich brazed joints.

The first panels that were fabricated for these tests were designated AFT and GFT. As defined in Tables 18A and 18B, they had 0.08 mm (0.003 inch) face sheets and 4.6 mm (0.1875 inch) cell core. C-scans of these panels showed varying degrees of bond quality. In order to correlate C-scan readings with joint strength, the panels were cut into specimens and tested. Test specimen numbers and results were recorded on the C-scans. As a result, a high degree of correlation was identified between the C-scans and the flatwise tension strengths. Those specimens that showed low quality bonds in the C-scans had considerably less strength (on an average of 1/3 to 1/2) than those without disbonds. The disbonds in these panels were attributed to early development problems in the manufacturing process. The test results for these panels are not

included in this report. The E panel, which was fabricated subsequent to the A and G panels, had ideal C-scans. The configuration of the E panel is identical to the production panel design (0.005 each face sheets and 0.25 inch cell core). Only the results of E panel flatwise tension tests are reported here.

The room temperature test results for the E panel specimens are tabulated in Table 19 and plotted graphically in Figure 46. The reduction in strength after exposure to 1,366°K (2,000°F) is attributed to oxidation of the core and not to oxidation of the braze joint. This conclusion is supported by the failure modes and photomicrographs of the joints. In fact, some of the 25 hour exposed core had failed locally prior to loading due to the exposure. The failure mode for the unexposed specimens was 100 percent in the brazed joint while the exposed specimens had large areas of core failure. Figures 47 through 49 show the brazed joint of a core cell wall and a face sheet after various amounts of 1,366°K (2,000°F) exposure. It is evident that the cell wall is being attacked much more severely than the braze joint. It should be noted that even the core in the center of the specimens was oxidized. The air passageways are through the cell nodes which are spotwelded together.

The elevated temperature results of testing specimens from the E panel require a special explanation. The low results shown in Table 19 are the result of extenuating circumstances. After 25 hours at 1,366°K (2,000°F), the 76.2 mm by 76.2 mm (3-inch by 3-inch) specimens were severely warped as well as oxidized. This warpage could have been alleviated by subjecting a large panel to the exposure instead of the small 76.2 mm by 76.2 mm (3-inch by 3-inch) specimens. For room temperature tests, this warpage does not cause any great problems because additional adhesive can be added to fill gaps between the loading blocks and face sheet. However, the elevated temperature specimens require that loading blocks be attached by brazing alloy, which can not fill large gaps like the adhesive. Consequently, during the test, there was uneven loading and local separation of the face sheets from the loading blocks. These

test conditions and results must be considered unrealistic to any actual service operation.

As stated previously, flatwise tension results by themselves are not a normal part of the stress analysis. However, they provide a means to evaluate the effects of other parameters on joint integrity. In this test it has been shown that a 1,366°K (2,000°F) exposure in an oxygen rich atmosphere over a period of time has a significantly deleterious effect on the sandwich structure. However, the conservative nature of the testing has measured reductions that far exceed those which would result from the flight design life.

### 7.3 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF FULL-SIZE PANEL

7.3.1 FINITE ELEMENT MODEL -- A finite element model of the entire panel was constructed in order to determine the internal stresses and external deflections for the design conditions discussed in Section 3.0. The model, shown in Figure 50, has approximately 390 nodes. The coded model input sample is shown in the appendix. The computer program selected for the analysis was NASTRAN. The selection was based on the fact that this program has industry wide acceptance and use, and Rohr has extensive experience with it. The upper INCONEL sandwich and the lower titanium sandwich panels were modeled using one inch by one inch panel elements which are defined as CQUAD4. CQUAD4 panel elements are special plate members that represent sandwich structure. The sidewalls were modeled as a combination of two different elements. These elements are CSHEAR, to represent the sidewalls capability to react shear loads, and pinned CBAR members, to represent the beam-column load capability of the corrugated flutes. The clip and bayonet attach fittings are modeled as rod members as shown in Section A-A and B-B in Figure 50. Rods were selected so there would not be any bending capability in these supports. In addition, the rods were given an axial stiffness which was determined from a full panel pull test. Subsequently, the pressure and thermal gradients described in Section 3.0 were applied to the model. The stress levels are discussed below and the deflection values are discussed in Section 7.4 of this report.

7.3.2 STATIC STRESS ANALYSIS -- The calculated stresses, for the two ascent conditions and the one descent condition, are shown on Figures 51-A through 51-F. These stresses are superimposed on finite element models in order to provide a representation of the stress distributions within the panels. The panels have two center lines of symmetry, therefore only a quarter of the panel is required to define the internal stress distributions. The stresses shown on the INCONEL and titanium honeycomb are principal major or minor stresses with (+) representing tension and (-) compression. The stresses shown on the sidewalls in parentheses are shear stresses and the other sidewall stresses are axial loads in the bars representing the corrugations.

The all positive margins of safety for the critical stresses from these conditions are tabulated in Tables 21A and 21B. Included in these tables are allowables for the INCONEL and titanium honeycomb, INCONEL sidewalls and the titanium bayonet attach fittings. The critical failure mode for the honeycomb structure is intracell buckling. The allowable curve for the INCONEL is shown in Figure 52. It is based on room temperature test data from edgewise compression tests (Table 17), and temperature reduction factors based on modulus of elasticity (E). The E values were generated during the mechanical property testing and are averages of specimens pretest exposed to 5 hours of 2000°F and those exposed to 25 hours of 2000°F (see Figure 38 ). The titanium honeycomb allowable, shown in Figure 53, is based on equations in Reference 17. The INCONEL sidewall, which was found not to be stability critical, has allowables based on  $F_{ty}$  shown in Figure 37 . The value used is an average between the curves for 5-hour and 25-hour pretest exposure of 2000°F. The titanium bayonet fittings have allowables based on MIL-HDBK-5D values for Ti-6Al-4V.

In conclusion, the successful structural panel testing verifies the analysis and the integrity of the panel.

## 7.4 THERMAL/PRESSURE TESTS ON FULL-SIZE PANEL

7.4.1 GENERAL -- In order to verify the structural integrity of a total panel assembly, a series of thermal and pressure gradient tests were conducted. A panel assembly, which was fabricated to Rohr Engineering Drawing 195-256, was installed in a test fixture in a manner which accurately simulated installation to a vehicle surface. The test panel, which was instrumented with thermocouples and dial indicators, is shown in Figure 28.

7.4.2 TEST FIXTURE AND INSTRUMENTATION - The test fixture (Rohr Drawing 501-560) is shown schematically in Figure 54. Photographs of the test fixture and instrumentation are shown in Figures 55 through 59. In the schematic, starting at the bottom, there are dial indicators with ceramic dowels which penetrate through the quartz lamps. The quartz lamp bank array is shown in Figure 56. The ceramic dowels, shown protruding through the lamps, must penetrate a water chamber which circulates water to cool and protect the aluminum support plate. Surrounding the lamp bank (not shown in Figure 54 but shown in Figure 55) is a rectangular, gold-plated reflecting shield which keeps the heat in and on the panel.

A completely independent and separate assembly is suspended above the lamp assembly. This assembly contains:

- a. The test panel
- b. Mounting clips
- c. Seals
- d. A pressure chamber to load the panel.

The test panel has its exterior surface exposed directly to the lamp array. The panel is clipped into the base of the pressure chamber. Figure 57 shows this chamber in an inverted position and without the cover plate. Note that the clips and bayonet fittings for the normal mating structure are included.

Also shown in this figure and in the schematic of Figure 54 are two different seals. The design and function of these silicone seals is very important. The seal on the outer perimeter simulates the NOMEX® pad that would be installed on the shuttle vehicle. This pad is compressed during panel installation and provides a tight fit for the panel. It also reacts crushing pressure loads that push the panel against the vehicle. The test seal is purposely not bonded to the panel so that it will not inadvertently react blowoff pressure loads that pull the panel away from the vehicle.

The inner seal is referred to as the flap seal. It provides the seal to the pressure chamber. As such it must be bonded to the panel but also must not react any blowoff loads. This is possible because of the seal design. The seal is L-shaped and, since it is made from silicone rubber, does not have any bending stiffness. Consequently, the seal is incapable of reacting load and therefore all loads go through the clips as they should. Figures 58 and 59 show views of this seal as it attaches to the bottom of the panel. Also note the holes in the panel. The holes assure that all pressure gradients will be across the outer INCONEL sandwich structure. These holes are not part of the panel design but are incorporated in the test to accommodate rapid pressure changes that could take place during the test but not during actual flight conditions. The final part of the fixture is a cover plate which is bolted on. A vacuum pump provides crush pressure and an external air supply provides blowoff pressure. Both are monitored by a pressure gage.

Figure 55 shows, on the far left, a Thermac Controller (Research Incorporated) which regulates power to the quartz lamps. To the right of this is a Fluke Data Logger which records the temperatures from the thermocouples.

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7.4.3 TEST PROGRAM AND RESULTS -- The testing was performed according to the six conditions outlined in Table 22. The intent of the program was to cover as many possible design conditions as practical and to do so in a conservative manner. Note that the critical design conditions described in Section 3.0 are met or exceeded by these test conditions. The ascent design conditions listed in Table 1 is exceeded by test conditions V and VI and the descent design condition is approximated by test Condition IV. At the time of the test, the precise temperature gradient had not been calculated. In this test program, the design ultimate burst and crush pressures were initially applied at room temperature. Subsequently the panel was subjected to the maximum 1,366°K/477°K (2,000°F/400°F) temperature gradient without pressure loads. Next, the design ultimate burst pressure load was applied in combination with a conservative temperature gradient (a higher temperature gradient than that expected in combination with pressure) of 812°K/311°K (1,000°F/100°F). After successfully passing this severe condition, the loading was increased to determine the margin of safety. At 25 KPa (3.6 psi) an air leak occurred at two of the corners of the panel and the testing was terminated. Other than these small holes at the two corners there was no discernible damage to the panel.

The panel was repaired by placing a 0.08 mm (0.003 inch) thick piece of INCONEL 617 foil over the holes. Resistance spot welds were then made between the foil and the panel to close the holes. The panel was re-installed in the test fixture, heated to the 812°K (1,000°F)/311°K (100°F) temperature gradient, and pressurized to 25 KPa (3.6 psi) at which time a pressure drop was again noted. The panel was removed and evaluated. A failure in the INCONEL 617 side closures at the titanium 6Al-4V intersection as shown in Figures 60 and 61 was noted. Tack welds used to stabilize the panel during LID bonding held when the bonded area between tack welds separated causing small tears in the side wall. Since the failure was primarily in the base material, no other attempt was made to repair the panel.



The heat-up rates on the test panel were controlled and were those calculated for an entry condition for body point 1300. These temperatures were monitored during heat-up and during load application. Table 23 shows the temperatures for various burst pressure loads. The results verify the consistent and uniform temperature gradients that were established throughout the panel.

Figure 62 plots the deflections at the center of the top surface of the panel versus applied pressure loads. For the severe test condition of 14 KPa (2 psi) burst pressure plus 811°K/311°K (1,000°F/100°F) temperature gradient, the deflection at the center of the panel was 4.0 mm (0.156 inch): 1.5 mm (0.060 inch) due to thermal and 2.4 mm (0.096 inch) due to pressure. In order to relate this to panel bow, Figure 63 was plotted. The plot shows deflection values at all 4 corners of the panel, the middle of one side and the center of the panel for the severe condition. The plotted deflections are those due to pressure only and the thermal deflections are presented in tabular form. In order to calculate maximum panel bow (an aerodynamics performance concern), the value of the corner with the smallest deflection is subtracted from the panel center deflection. For the 14 KPa (2 psi) plus 811°K/311°K (1,000°F/100°F) condition, corner number one had the smallest deflection. This value was 1.3 mm (0.051 inch): 0.3 mm (0.011 inch) due to thermal and 1.0 mm (0.040 inch) due to pressure. Therefore, the maximum panel bow for the ultimate design condition was 2.7 mm (0.105 inch). The nonlinearity in the deflection curves above the 14 KPa (2 psi) load is attributed to bending in the clips.

Table 20 presents a comparison of deflections obtained from the test versus those calculated by the NASTRAN finite element model described in Section 7.3. As shown, the analytical procedure underestimated the test results except for the 2 psi room temperature blowoff condition. These higher analytical results are surmised to be from an under prediction of the stiffness of the bayonet support fittings.

In conclusion, the panel design and manufacturing processes were demonstrated by full scale tests to be completely adequate to withstand the design criteria defined in Table 1. Consideration should be given as to whether protective coatings are necessary for the exterior of these panels in order to reduce the oxidation effects of elevated temperatures.

## 8/ CONCLUSIONS

A metallic reusable Thermal Protection System (TPS) panel with the potential for withstanding 1,366°K (2,000°F) was designed to protect areas of space reentry vehicles where the temperature does not exceed 1,311°K (1,900°F) and the pressure load is no greater than 14 KPa (2 PSI).

Test panels were fabricated using existing production facilities and processes. It was demonstrated that the panels can be mass produced by processing large quantities of parts simultaneously. One array of twenty panels and five extra panels were fabricated and delivered to NASA Langley Research Center for additional Testing. A TPS panel was designed using the thermal requirements for Space Shuttle body point 1300 as representative design criteria. Thermal and structural analyses were performed. Component specimens and full size panels were fabricated and tested to verify the design. Comparison of analytical and test data substantiate the analysis methods and verify the thermal and structural performance of the panels.

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Table 1. Design Criteria - Body Point 1300

LOAD CONDITION	OUTER PANEL			INNER PANEL		
	$\Delta P$ (PSI) ULTIMATE	T OUTER SURFACE °F	$\Delta T$ °F	$\Delta P$ (PSI) ULTIMATE	T INSIDE SURFACE °F	$\Delta T$ °F
Ascent	$\pm 2.0^a$	650 <sup>b</sup>	50 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	100 <sup>c</sup>	0 <sup>c</sup>
Descent	0.0 <sup>e</sup>	1900 <sup>f</sup>	31 <sup>f</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	208 <sup>f</sup>	24 <sup>f</sup>

- a) This value is a contractual requirement and can be either a blowoff or crush pressure.
- b) Reference 7, Pages 2-9.
- c) Assumes same heating rates for ascent as descent. See Figure 4.
- d) Panel has vent holes through inner sandwich layer.
- e) Reference 7 reports that descent shock pressures occur only after panel has cooled down to nearly ambient temperature.
- f) Maximum temperature and thermal gradient for BP/1300. See Figure 4.

Table 2. Trajectory 14414.1C

<u>TIME SECONDS</u>	<u>BODY POINT 1300 SURFACE T °F</u>
0	250
100	650
200	1,100
300	1,700
400	1,800
450	1,900
500	1,900
600	1,870
700	1,800
800	1,630
900	1,530
1,000	1,420
1,100	1,280
1,200	1,120
1,300	1,000
1,400	1,050
1,500	650
1,600	280
1,700	120
2,000*	120

The typical surface temperature history for body point 1300 of space shuttle trajectory 14414.1C (once around).

\* Extended time to ensure no continued temperature rise of the aluminum structure.

Table 3. Typical Time Pressure History for Shuttle Body Point 1300

<u>TIME SECONDS</u>	<u>BODY POINT 1300 PRESSURE LBF/SQ FT</u>
0	0.01087
100	0.08373
200	1.01035
350	17.69237
450	26.51259
550	32.69217
600	37.28221
650	40.55208
700	44.23282
750	43.79233
800	42.45522
850	43.84506
1,050	59.55977
1,150	69.60561
1,200	74.90744
1,250	69.32410
1,300	68.84630
1,350	61.44383
1,400	71.89258
1,450	66.87845
1,500	76.15733
1,550	91.65157
1,600	115.08743
1,650	171.99934
1,750	2116.217
2,000*	2116.217

\* Extended time to ensure no continued temperature rise of the aluminum structure.



Table 4. Candidate Materials for Thermal Protection System  
(1 to 10 listed in order of 1,366°K (2,000°F) 100 hour Creep Rupture Specific Strengths)

MATERIAL	100 HR CREEP RUPTURE STRENGTH Mpa (ksi)		SHORT TIME U.T.S. Mpa (ksi)		DENSITY g/cm <sup>3</sup> (lb/in <sup>3</sup> )	1,366°K (2,000°F)/100 HR CREEP RUPTURE SPECIFIC STRENGTH MPa/gcm <sup>-3</sup> ksi/lb in <sup>-3</sup>	MAIN ALLOY CONSTITUENT
	1,366°K (2,000°F)	1,255°K (1,800°F)	1,366°K (2,000°F)	1,255°K (1,800°F)			
	A	N.A.	69 (10.0)	N.A.			
B	48 (7)	66 (9.5)	90 (13)	110 (16)	8.86 (0.320)	5.46 (21.9)	Nickel
C	55 (8)	72 (10.5)	131 (19)	179 (26)	8.47 (0.306)	6.51 (26.1)	Nickel
1	21 (3.0)	48 (7.0)	83 (12)	115 (17)	7.83 (0.283)	2.64 (10.6)	Iron
2	19 (2.7)	41 (6.0)	83 (12)	150 (22)	8.36 (0.302)	2.22 (8.9)	Nickel
3	19 (2.8)	48 (7.0)	131 (19)	235 (34)	9.13 (0.330)	2.12 (8.5)	Cobalt
4	15 (2.2)	41 (6.0)	131 (19)	255 (37)	9.13 (0.330)	1.67 (6.7)	Cobalt
5	12 (1.8)	32 (4.6)	76 (11)	140 (20)	8.44 (0.305)	1.47 (5.9)	Nickel
6	12 (1.7)	31 (4.5)	97 (14) <sup>a</sup>	237 (34) <sup>b</sup>	8.53 (0.308)	1.37 (5.5)	Nickel
7	11 (1.6)	23 (3.4)	34 (5)	62 (9)	8.05 (0.291)	1.37 (5.5)	Nickel
8	11 (1.6)	32 (4.7)	97 (14)	185 (27)	8.22 (0.297)	1.35 (5.4)	Iron
9	10 (1.4)	19 (2.8)	N.A.	76 (11)	8.41 (0.304)	1.15 (4.6)	Nickel
10	8 (1.2)	26 (3.8)	90 (13)	150 (22)	8.22 (0.297)	0.9 (4.0)	Nickel

a - 1,323°K (1,922°F)  
b - 1,173°K (1,652°F)

N.A. - Not Available  
A - Precipitation Hardened Superalloy  
B-C - Oxide Dispersed Alloys  
1-10 - Solid Solution Strengthened Superalloys

Table 5. Thermophysical Properties of INCONEL 617 Honeycomb  
(4-20 Core) Thickness 0.293 Inch

<u>T</u> <u>(°F)</u>	<u>C<sub>p</sub></u> <u>(BTU/LB-°F)</u>
78.	0.100
200.	0.104
400.	0.111
600.	0.117
800.	0.124
1000.	0.131
1200.	0.137
1400.	0.144
1600.	0.150
2000.	0.163

<u>T</u> <u>°F</u>	<u>k*</u> <u>(BTU/FT-HR-°F)</u>
100.	0.1482
200.	0.1666
400.	0.2041
600.	0.2512
800.	0.3107
1000.	0.3846
1200.	0.4755
1400.	0.5858
1600.	0.7178
1800.	0.8738
2000.	1.0565

\* Effective Thermal Conductivity calculated by standard methods (see Reference 15)

INCONEL Density = 521.0 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>

$\epsilon$  external = 0.80       $\epsilon$  internal = 0.60

Table 6. Thermophysical Properties of DYNAFLEX

T (°F)	Cp (BTU/LB-°F)
240	0.202
440	0.233
640	0.252
840	0.267
1040	0.274
1240	0.280
1640	0.284

T °F	P PSF	k (BTU/HR-FT-°F)						
		0.0278	0.2785	2.785	27.85	139.2	278.4	2116
200		0.0043	0.0048	0.0088	0.0178	0.0206	0.0211	0.0215
400		0.0106	0.0111	0.0150	0.0261	0.0306	0.0313	0.0320
600		0.0173	0.0177	0.0214	0.0342	0.0403	0.0414	0.0425
800		0.0255	0.0259	0.0294	0.0433	0.0512	0.0327	0.0542
1000		0.0369	0.0373	0.0406	0.0553	0.0649	0.0669	0.0688
1200		0.0530	0.0534	0.0566	0.0718	0.0830	0.0854	0.0879
1400		0.0706	0.0710	0.0740	0.0896	0.1023	0.1052	0.1083
1600		0.0930	0.0933	0.0962	0.1119	0.1262	0.1296	0.1333
1800		0.1156	0.1159	0.1187	0.1345	0.1501	0.1540	0.1583
2000		0.1466	0.1469	0.1496	0.1654	0.1823	0.1867	0.1917
2200		0.1827	0.1829	0.1855	0.2013	0.2193	0.2243	0.2300
2400		0.2173	0.2175	0.2200	0.2358	0.2549	0.2606	0.2670

Density = 6.0 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>

Reference: Manufacturer Brochure for 2116 PSF Values. The k values at other pressures are estimated by methods of References 16 and 17.

Table 7. Thermophysical Properties of Q FIBER FELT

<u>T</u> (°F)	<u>Cp</u> (BTU/LB-°F)
240	0.202
440	0.233
840	0.267
1040	0.274
1240	0.280
1640	0.2845

<u>T</u> °F	<u>P</u> PSF	<u>k</u> (BTU/HR-FT-°F)						
		<u>0.0278</u>	<u>0.2785</u>	<u>2.785</u>	<u>27.85</u>	<u>139.2</u>	<u>278.4</u>	<u>2116</u>
100		0.0020	0.0030	0.0085	0.0155	0.0168	0.0170	0.0172
200		0.0050	0.0059	0.0116	0.0201	0.0220	0.0223	0.0225
300		0.0078	0.0087	0.0145	0.0244	0.0268	0.0272	0.0275
400		0.0107	0.0116	0.0174	0.0285	0.0316	0.0321	0.0325
600		0.0181	0.0188	0.0246	0.0380	0.0425	0.0432	0.0438
800		0.0267	0.0274	0.0330	0.0483	0.0541	0.0551	0.0560
1000		0.0364	0.0370	0.0425	0.0592	0.0665	0.0678	0.0690
1200		0.0476	0.0483	0.0534	0.0713	0.0802	0.0818	0.0833
1400		0.0624	0.0635	0.0685	0.0876	0.0981	0.1001	0.1020
1500		0.0765	0.0770	0.0820	0.1015	0.1127	0.1149	0.1170

Density = 3.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Reference: Manufacturer Brochure for 2116 PSF Values. The k values at other pressures are estimated by methods of References 16 and 17.

Table 8. Thermophysical Properties of Titanium Honeycomb  
(3-20 Core) Thickness 0.185 Inch

<u>T</u> <u>(°F)</u>	<u>C<sub>p</sub></u> <u>(BTU/LB-°F)</u>
0.	0.140
200.	0.140
400.	0.145
600.	0.148
800.	0.155
1000.	0.166

<u>T</u> <u>°F</u>	<u>k*</u> <u>(BTU/FT-HR-°F)</u>
0.	0.0651
100.	0.0764
200.	0.0883
400.	0.1133
600.	0.1413
800.	0.1754
1000.	0.2149

\* Effective Thermal Conductivity calculated by standard methods (see Reference 15)

Titanium Density = 281.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

$\epsilon$  external = 0.80       $\epsilon$  internal = 0.18

\*\*Aluminum properties used were:

density = 169 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
C<sub>p</sub> = 0.229 BTU/lb - °F

Table 9. Thermophysical Properties of MIN-K

<u>T</u> <u>°F</u>	<u>k</u> <u>(BTU/FT-HR-°F)</u>
100.	0.0145
200.	0.0148
300.	0.0153
400.	0.0159
500.	0.0166
1200.	0.0225

Reference: Manufacturers Brochure

Table 10. Boundary Temperatures Used and Comparison of Predicted and Measured Steady State Temperatures

MEASURED BOUNDARY TEMPERATURES		T <sub>13T</sub> MEASURED	T <sub>13A</sub> ANALYTICAL PREDICTION	PERCENT ERROR $(T_{13A} - T_{13T}) \times 100$ T <sub>13T</sub>	Q <sub>A</sub> <sup>*</sup> BTU/HR ANALYTICAL PREDICTION	Q <sub>T</sub> <sup>**</sup> BTU/HR TEST
T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>17</sub>					
CENTER OF TILE						
305.5	90.3	190.7	189.2	-0.78	17.38	17.61
605.8	123.6	385.2	391.7	1.68	48.6	47.31
896.2	154.9	610.0	618.2	1.34	88.65	86.25
1189.2	201.8	866.2	871.8	0.65	137.2	134.58
1474.9	265.9	1139.8	1136.3	-0.31	191.88	192.00
1799.4	354.5	1461.5	1445.9	-1.07	258.91	266.18
ADJACENT TO SIDEWALL						
305.5	90.3	198.8	203.7	2.46	19.93	19.05
605.8	123.6	397.6	416.5	4.75	53.44	49.65
896.2	154.9	615.1	647.5	5.27	94.89	87.31
1189.2	201.8	877.0	902.0	2.85	144.38	137.17
1474.9	265.9	1155.5	1165.5	0.86	199.61	196.16
1799.4	354.5	1476.0	1472.3	-0.25	266.10	270.50

\* Based on predicted temperature at T<sub>13</sub>

\*\* Based on measured temperature at T<sub>13</sub>

Table 11. Structural Test Summary

<u>TEST TYPE</u>	<u>PRETEST ELEVATED TEMP. EXPOSURE</u>	<u>ELEVATED TEMP. TESTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>
Face Sheet Tension <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	61
Face Sheet Creep <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	16
Edgewise Compression <sup>2</sup>	No	No	35
Flatwise Tension <sup>2</sup>	Yes	Yes	30
Full Panel Pressure/Temperature Gradient	No	Yes	1

<sup>1</sup> Test specimens are INCONEL foil material both as-received and after process/brazing

<sup>2</sup> Test specimens are INCONEL brazed sandwich



Table 12. INCONEL 617 Face Sheet Tension Tests - No Pretest Environmental Exposure  
- Average Values

SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION	SPECIMEN THICKNESS mm (inch)	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS	TEST TEMPERATURE K (°F)	F <sub>ty</sub> <sup>1</sup> MPA (KSI)	F <sub>tu</sub> <sup>1</sup> MPA (KSI)	e <sup>1</sup> %	E <sup>1</sup> GPA (KSI x 10 <sup>3</sup> )
A-1 As-Received	0.076 (0.003)	5	Room Temp.	582 (84.4)	889 (129.0)	12.1	221. (32.0)
A-2 As Received <sup>2</sup>	0.076 (0.003)	5	Room Temp	583 (84.5)	1007 (146.1)	34.3	195.5 (28.3)
B. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	Room Temp.	478 (69.3)	836 (121.3)	2.7	184 (26.7)
C. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1089 (1500)	226 (32.8)	468 (67.9)	5.5	98.6 (14.3)
D. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1255 (1800)	118 (17.1)	219 (31.7)	10.7	77.2 (11.2)
E. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.127 (0.005)	4	1255 (1800)	139 (20.1)	219 (31.7)	22.3	110.0 (16.1)
F. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1366 (2000)	45 (6.5)	62 (9.0)	3.0	21.0 (3.05)

<sup>1</sup> Average values.

<sup>2</sup> This is a repeat of A-1 tests with specimens more carefully prepared and load rates reduced to 0.51 mm (0.02 inches) per minute crosshead speed.

Table 13. INCONEL 617 Face Sheet Tension Tests - 5 Hours of 2,000°F Pretest Exposure  
- Average Values

SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION	SPECIMEN THICKNESS mm (inch)	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS	TEST TEMPERATURE K (°F)	F <sub>ty</sub> MPA (KSI)	F <sub>tu</sub> MPA (KSI)	e %	E GPA (KSI x 10 <sup>3</sup> )
E. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	Room Temp.	412. (59.8)	585. (84.9)	1.6	219. (31.7)
H. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1255 (1800)	127. (18.4)	148. (21.5)	2.3	72.4 (10.5)
I. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.127 (0.005)	5	1255 (1800)	137. (19.8)	174. (25.3)	8.3	77.9 (11.3)
F. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1366 (2000)	37. (5.3)	39. (5.7)	1.5	19.2 (2.78)

Table 14. INCONEL 617 Face Sheet Tension Tests - 25 Hours of 2,000°F Pretest Exposure  
Average Values

<u>SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION</u>	<u>SPECIMEN THICKNESS</u> mm (inch)	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>TEST TEMPERATURE</u> K (°F)	<u>F<sub>ty</sub></u> MPA (KSI)	<u>F<sub>tu</sub></u> MPA (KSI)	<u>e</u> %	<u>E</u> GPA (KSI x 10 <sup>3</sup> )
K. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	2	Room Temp.	388.0 (56.2)	404.0 (58.6)	0.6	216.0 (31.4)
L. Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	0.076 (0.003)	5	1366 (2000)	41.0 (6.0)	46.0 (6.7)	1.2	32.0 (4.64)

Table 15. Creep Tests - INCONEL 617 (0.003 Inch Foil)

<u>SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION</u>	<u>SPECIMEN SIZE (inch)</u>	<u>TEST TEMPERATURE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>
Sheet Material As- Received	1/4 x 2 x 0.003	1500°F	6
Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	1/4 x 2 x 0.003	1500°F	5
Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	3/4 x 3 x 0.003	1800°F	2
Processed/Brazed to Honeycomb Core	3/4 x 3 x 0.003	2000°F	<u>3(a)</u>
TOTAL			16

(a) Some other tests were conducted at this temperature with the smaller (1/4 inch x 2 inch) test specimens. However, the test results were considered invalid and are not reported.

Table 16. INCONEL 617 Creep Rupture Test Results

	SPECIMEN NO.	STRESS (KSI)	TEMPERATURE (°F)	TIME (HRS.)	P = (460 + T) (20 + log t)10 <sup>-3</sup>
AS REC'D MATERIAL	1A	20.0	1500	20.0	41.8
	2A	20.0	1500	19.5	41.7
	3A	17.0	1500	29.9	42.1
	4A	13.0	1500	167.3 <sup>2</sup>	43.6
	5A	15.0	1500	107.1	43.2
	6A	17.0	1500	44.5	42.4
BRAZED SANDWICH FACE SHEET	1C	17.0	1500	116.2 <sup>2</sup>	43.2
	2C	21.0	1500	32.0	42.2
	3C	21.0	1500	63.6	42.7
	4C	21.0	1500	69.8	42.8
	5C	20.0	1500	98.3	43.1
	N1 <sup>1</sup>	1.0	2000	90.0	54.0
	N2 <sup>1</sup>	1.0	2000	330.4	55.4
	N4 <sup>1</sup>	6.0	1800	46.8	49.7
	N5 <sup>1</sup>	6.0	1800	53.7	49.1
	N6 <sup>1</sup>	2.0	2000	92.3	54.0

1 These specimens have 3/4 inch wide test area while others have 1/4 inch wide test area.

2 No Failure

P = Larson-Miller Parameter

T = Temperature, °F

t = Time, hrs.

Table 17. Edgewise Compression - INCONEL 617 Sandwich (See Figure 43)

<u>SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>F<sub>cu</sub><sup>1</sup> (KSI)</u>
0.003 inch Face Sheet, 3/16 inch with 0.002 inch Core	5	57.0
0.003 inch Face Sheet, 1/4 inch with 0.002 inch Core	5	43.8
0.003 inch Face Sheet, 3/8 inch with 0.002 inch Core	5	28.3
0.003 inch Face Sheet, 3/16 inch with 0.0015 inch Core	5	53.0
0.005 inch Face Sheet, 3/16 inch with 0.002 inch Core	5	60.1
0.005 inch Face Sheet, 1/4 inch with 0.002 inch Core	5	52.5
0.005 inch Face Sheet, 3/8 inch with 0.002 inch Core	<u>5</u>	39.3
TOTAL	35	

93

1 These are average values

2 Testing was performed at room temperature

Table 18A. Explanation of Panel Identification Number

XFT-Y

- X - Panel Configuration
- FT - Type of Test - Flatwise Tension
- Y - Test Conditions

TEST CONDITIONS

Y	Pre-Test Environment	Test Temperature	Material Processing Status
A	None	Room Temperature	As Received
B	None	Room Temperature	Brazed
C	None	1500°F	Brazed
D	None	2000°F	Brazed
E	5 Hours @ 2000°F air furnace	Room Temperature	Brazed
F	5 Hours @ 2000°F air furnace	2000°F	Brazed
G	25 Hours @ 2000°F air furnace	Room Temperature	Brazed
H	25 Hours @ 2000°F air furnace	2000°F	Brazed

Table 18B

PANEL CONFIGURATION

X	Face Sheet Thickness (Inches)	Core Cell Size (Inches)	Core Foil Thickness (Inches)
A*	0.003	3/16	0.002
B	0.003	1/4	0.002
C	0.003	3/8	0.002
D	0.005	3/16	0.002
E*	0.005	1/4	0.002
F	0.005	3/8	0.002
G*	0.003	3/16	0.0015

\* Only these configurations were selected for flatwise tension testing



Table 19. Flatwise Tension Tests  
(3-Inch by 3-Inch One-Layer INCONEL 617 Honeycomb Core Sandwich)

<u>PANEL IDENTIFICATION</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>PRE-TEST ENVIRONMENT</u>	<u>TEST TEMPERATURE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>AVERAGE FLATWISE TENSION STRENGTH (PSI)</u>
AFT - B	None	Room Temperature	10	Note: C-Scans of many of the specimens from panels AFT and GFT indicated defective braze joints. Test results are not reported.
GFT - B	None	Room Temperature	10	
GFT - C	None	1,500°F	5	
GFT - D	None	2,000°F	5	
EFT - B	None	Room Temperature	10	1682
EFT - E	5 Hours @ 2,000°F Air Furnace	Room Temperature	5	799
EFT - G	25 Hours @ 2,000°F Air Furnace	Room Temperature	10	213
EFT - H	25 Hours @ 2,000°F Air Furnace	2,000°F	5	18 <sup>2</sup>
TOTAL			60	
<u>PANEL CONFIGURATION</u>	<u>FACE SHEET THICKNESS (INCHES)</u>	<u>CORE CELL SIZE (INCHES)</u>	<u>CORE FOIL THICKNESS (INCHES)</u>	
A	0.003	3/16	0.002	
G	0.003	3/16	0.0015	
E	0.005	1/4	0.002	

<sup>1</sup> See Table 18A for explanation.

<sup>2</sup> These specimens were severely warped by the 25-hour furnace exposure and consequently the brazed loading blocks cause highly concentrated loads.

Table 20. Panel Deflections - Analytical versus Test

LOADING CONDITION	LOCATION		
	CENTER OF PANEL <sup>1</sup>	MIDDLE OF EDGE OF PANEL <sup>2</sup>	CORNER OF PANEL <sup>3</sup>
A. 2 psi Blowoff - Room Temperature  Analytical Test	0.147 Inch 0.098 Inch	0.117 Inch 0.078 Inch	0.120 Inch 0.044 Inch
B. 2 psi Crush Room Temperature  Analytical Test	-0.032 Inch -0.039 Inch	0.001 Inch 0.017 Inch	0.005 Inch 0.008 Inch
C. Max. Thermal Gradient  Analytical (1900°F)(203°F) Test (2000°F)(400°F)	0.093 Inch 0.138 Inch	0.055 Inch 0.067 Inch	0.016 Inch 0.049 Inch

- 1) Grid #1120 (see Figure 50); Dial Indicator #3 (see Figure 65)
- 2) Grid #1126 (see Figure 50); Dial Indicator #5 (see Figure 65)
- 3) Grid #616 (see Figure 50); Dial Indicator #1 (see Figure 65)

Table 21A. Ascent Conditions (Ref. Table 1)  
Stress Levels and Margins of Safety

COMPONENT	ASCENT CONDITION		ASCENT ALLOWABLE (PSI)	FAILURE MODE	MINIMUM MARGIN OF SAFETY
	STRESS (CRUSH) (PSI)	STRESS (BLOWOFF) (PSI)			
INCONEL Sandwich	-9,700 <sup>a</sup>	-11,500 <sup>a</sup>	41,000 <sup>b</sup>	Intracell Buckling	+2.57
INCONEL Sidewall	-7,690 <sup>c</sup>	5,540 <sup>c</sup>	48,700 <sup>d</sup>	Axial and Shear	+5.33
Titanium Sandwich	-2,900 <sup>e</sup>	-14,900 <sup>f</sup>	24,000 <sup>g</sup>	Intracell Buckling	+0.61
Titanium Clip	0	180,500 <sup>h</sup>	183,300 <sup>i</sup>	Bending	+0.02
Titanium Clip	0	120,300 <sup>j</sup>	140,400 <sup>k</sup>	Bending	+0.17

(+) Tension

(-) Compression

a) QUAD4 Element ID 1021, principal stress

b) Intracell Buckling Allowable @ T = 600°F Ref. Figure 52

c) Shear 103, Bars 103 and 104 (shear stress and average stress in two adjacent bars), principal stress

d) Not critical in stability, use  $F_{ty}$  at T = 400°F.  
Reference Figure 37 (average of 5-hour and 25-hour data).

e) QUAD4 109 (t = 0.006 inch) principal stress

f) QUAD4 210 (t = 0.003 inch) principal stress

g) Intracell Buckling Allowable @ T = 100°F. Reference Figure 53.

h) 2.0 PSI ultimate + temperature environment

i) Ultimate plastic bending allowable + temperature

j) 1.33 psi limit + temperature environment

k) Limit plastic bending allowables + temperature environment.

Table 21B. Descent Conditions (Ref. Table 1)  
Stress Levels and Margins of Safety

COMPONENT	DESCENT CONDITION STRESS	DESCENT ALLOWABLE	FAILURE MODE	MINIMUM MARGIN OF SAFETY
INCONEL Sandwich	-9,100 <sup>a</sup>	14,500 <sup>b</sup>	Intracell Buckling	+0.59
INCONEL Sidewall	-5,200 <sup>c</sup>	33,500 <sup>d</sup>	Axial and Shear	+5.44
Titanium Sandwich	-9,100 <sup>e</sup>	23,200 <sup>f</sup>	Intracell Buckling	+1.55
Titanium Clip	0	111,400 <sup>g</sup>		High

(+) Tension

(-) Compression

- a) Intracell Buckling Allowable @ T = 1869°F (Maximum stress is on inner surface of INCO Honeycomb). Reference Figure 52.
- b) Shear Panel 12, Bar 324 and Rod 325 (shear stress and average axial stresses in bar and rod), principal stress.
- c) Not critical in stability, use  $F_{ty}$  @ T = 1050°F. Reference Figure 37 (average of 5-hour and 25-hour data).
- d) QUAD4 210 (t = 0.003 inch).
- e) Intracell Buckling Allowable @ T = 200°F Reference Figure 53.
- f) Ultimate Plastic Bending Allowable + Temperature.

Table 22. INCONEL Bi-Metal Panel  
Pressure-Thermal Gradient Test

Condition I	Room Temperature	2 psi (crush)
Condition II	1,000°F/100°F	2 psi (crush)
Condition III	Room Temperature	2 psi (burst)
Condition IV	2,000°F/400°F	-0- psi
Condition V	1,000°F/100°F	2 psi (burst)
Condition VI	1,000°F/100°F	3.6 psi (burst) Panel Air Leak

8 Thermocouples  
6 Dial Indicators  
Controlled Heatup Rates

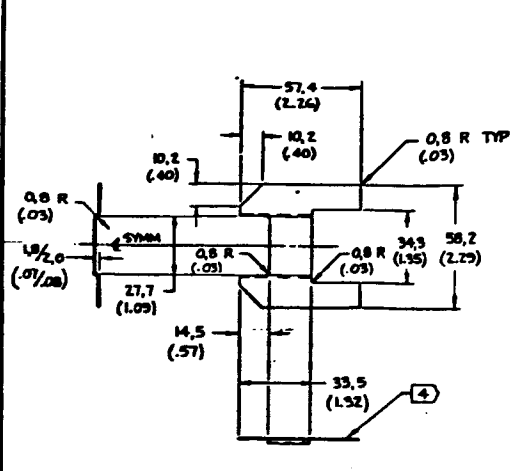
Table 23. Test Panel Temperature Profile During Burst Pressure Test

APPLIED PRESSURE LOAD KPa (PSI)	THERMOCOUPLE READING °K (°F)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.89 (+1.00)	814.8 (1007)	815.9 (1009)	413 (283)	332 (137)	336 (145)	814.8 (1007)	816.5 (1010)	811.5 (1001)
13.8 (+2.00)	812.6 (1003)	814.8 (1007)	414 (285)	328 (131)	333 (139)	812.6 (1003)	813.7 (1005)	808 (995)
17.2 (+2.50)	813.2 (1004)	822.0 (1020)	416 (289)	323 (121)	330 (134)	813.7 (1005)	818.2 (1013)	817.6 (1012)
20.7 (+3.00)	793 (967)	805 (989)	435 (323)	319 (114)	333 (139)	793 (968)	800 (980)	813.2 (1004)
24.1 (+3.50)	785 (949)	796 (974)	452 (354)	312 (101)	323 (122)	784 (952)	780 (945)	810 (998)
24.8 (+3.60)	834.3 (1043)	855.9 (1081)	435 (324)	310 (93)	312 (102)	837.0 (1047)	855.4 (1080)	820.9 (1018)

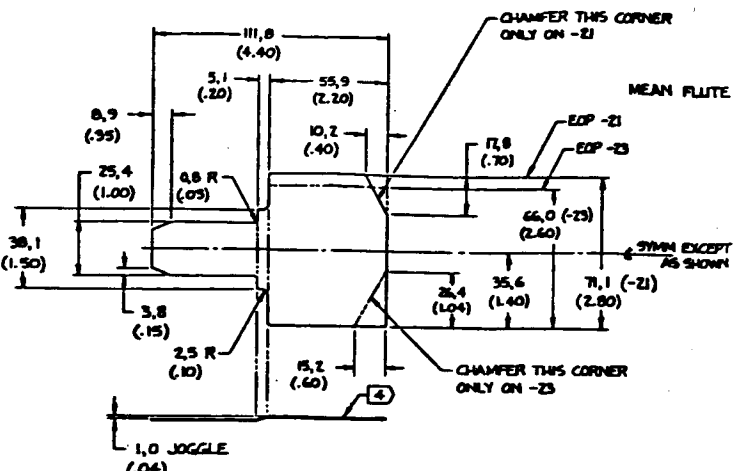
Thermocouples 1,2, 6, 7 and 8 are on the hot outer surface of the panel.

Thermocouple 3 is on the side of the panel.

Thermocouples 4 and 5 are on the panel inner surface.

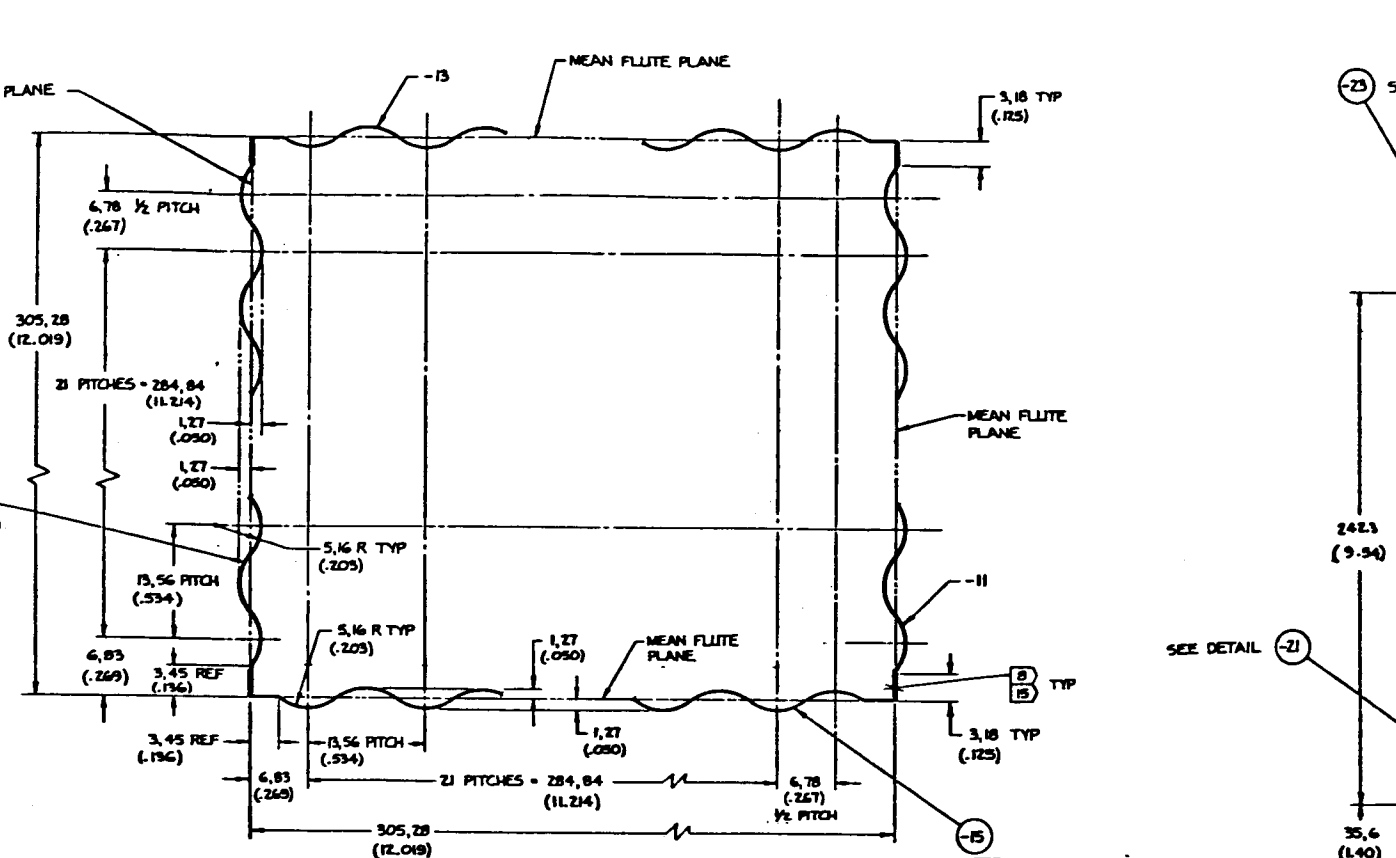


DETAIL -25

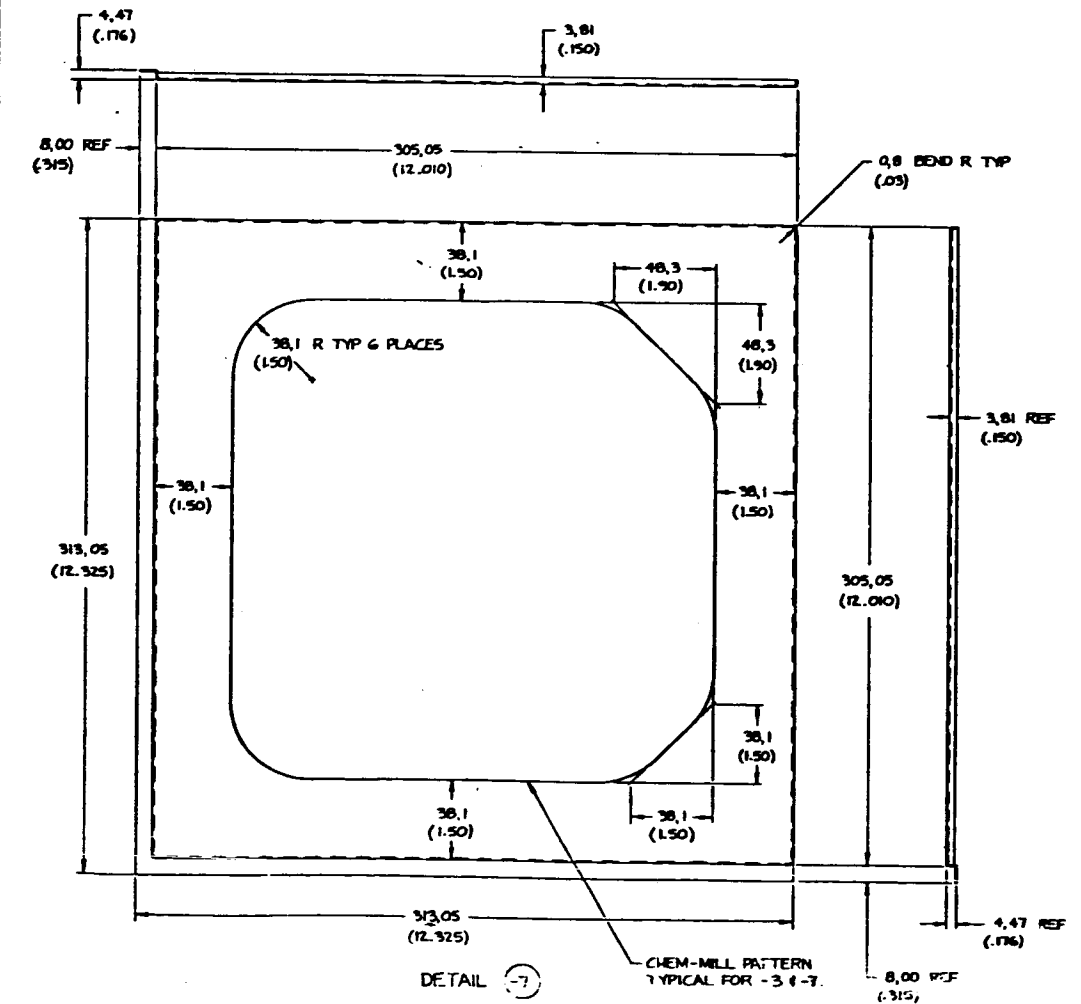


DETAIL -21 & -23

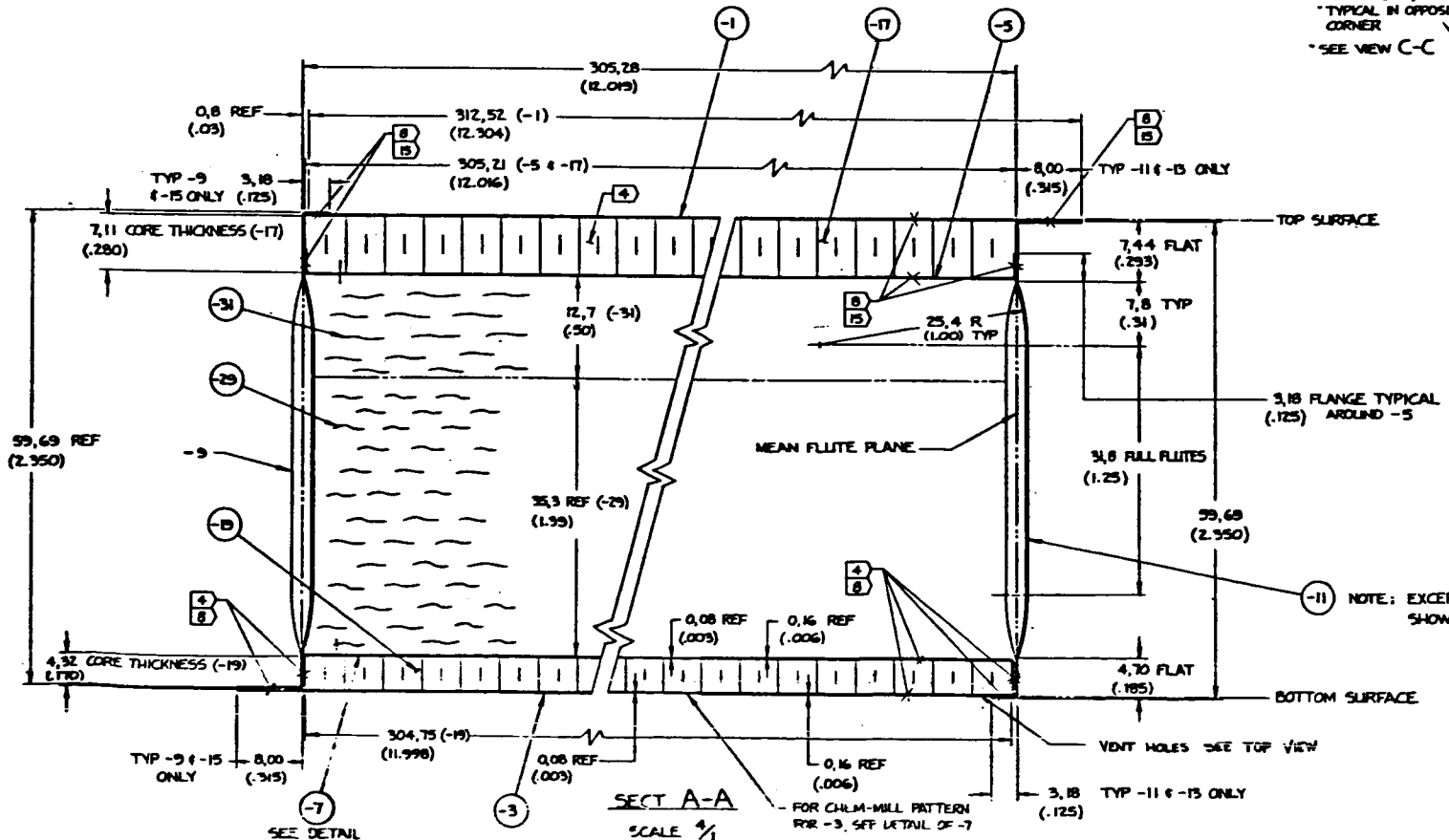
NOTE: DIMENSIONS SHOWN FOR -9 ARE TYPICAL FOR -11



SECT B-B  
SCALE 1/1



DETAIL -7



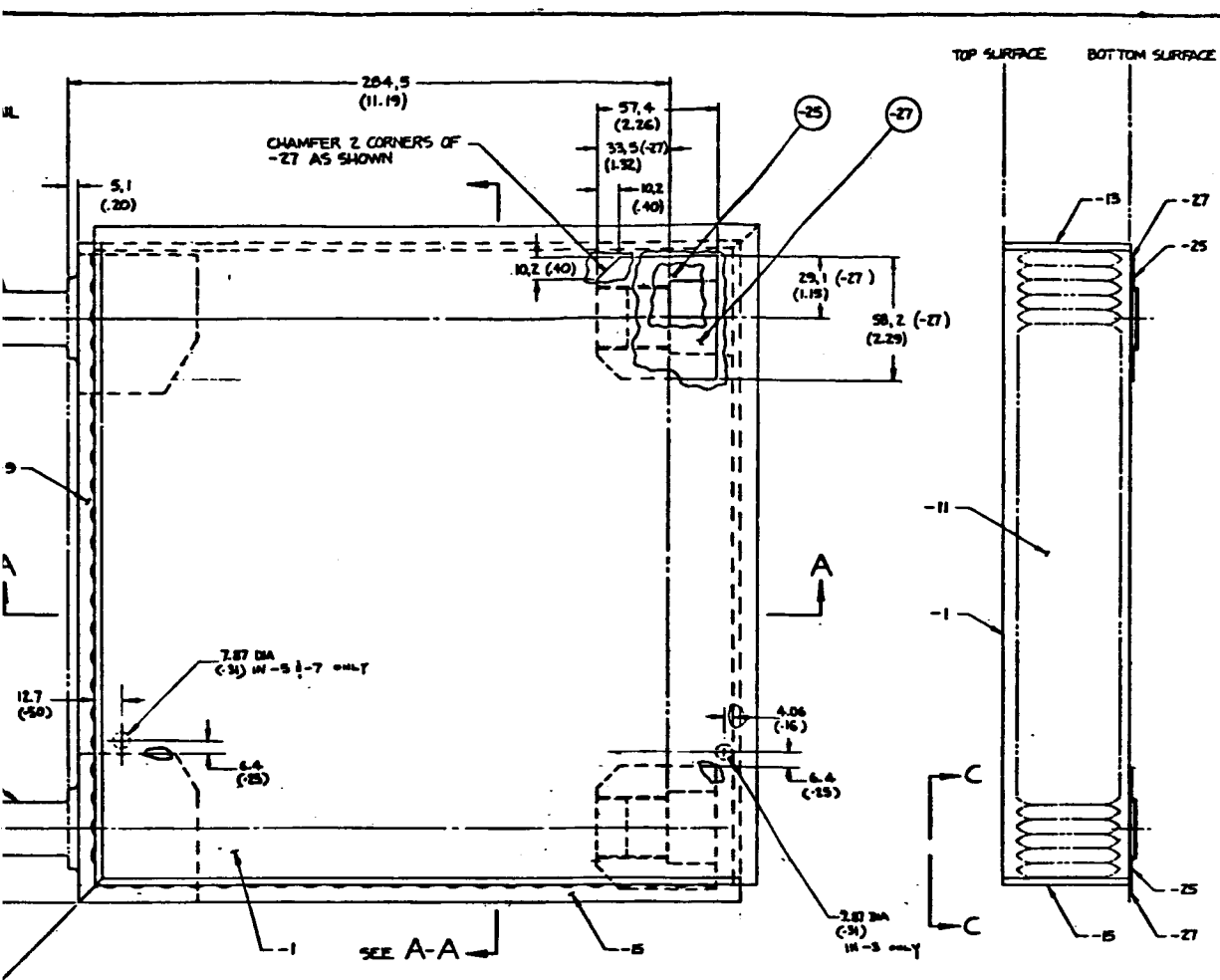
SECT A-A  
SCALE 1/1

-23 SEE DETAIL

SEE DETAIL -21

0.785 RAD (.45)  
TYPICAL IN OPPOSITE CORNER  
SEE VIEW C-C

NOTE: EXCEPT FOR SHOWN FOR

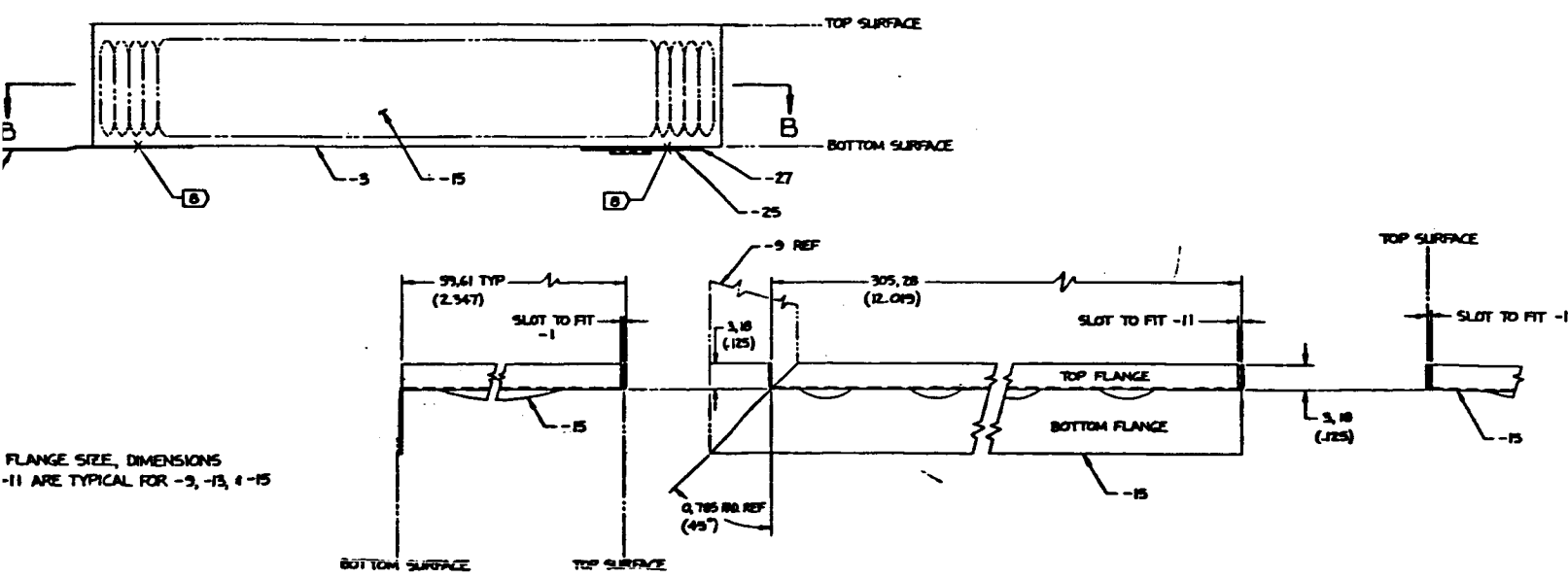


16 195-256-501 REPRESENTS THE BASELINE PANEL. SEE NEXT ASSY 195-256 FOR MODIFICATIONS TO PANELS, NECESSARY TO FIT 20-PANEL ARRAY.

- GENERAL NOTES  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
- DIMENSIONS IN S.I. UNITS & (CUSTOMARY UNITS); mm (in), rad (deg), N/m<sup>2</sup> (ton), K (°F)
  - TOLERANCES:
 

LINEAR	X. = ±.2	.X = ±.7	.XX = ±.25
	(.X = ±.1)	.XX = ±.05	.XXX = ±.010
ANGULAR	.X = ±.1	.XX = ±.01	.XXX = ±.001
	(X = ±.2)	.X = ±.5	.XX = ±.05
  - SEE 195-255 FOR TOOL TO MAKE CLOSURES: -9, -11, -15, & -15
  - LID PLATE THESE SURFACES, & ENTIRE W/C CORE PER RPS 11.09, TYPE B IN PREPARATION FOR BONDING
  - FORM TITANIUM PARTS PER RPS 14.02
  - PROCESS -17 & -19 CORES PER RPS 11.08-9
  - CHEM-MILL TITANIUM PER RPS 14.10. TOLERANCES ± 0.03 (±.001). VACUUM DEGASSING MANDATORY
  - SPOTWELD COMPONENTS IN POSITION IN PREPARATION FOR BONDING
  - IDENTIFY ALL PARTS & ASSYS PER RPS 13.99. RUBBER STAMP LOCATION OPTIONAL. IMPRESSION STAMPING NOT PERMITTED.
  - PROCESS BOND ASSY PER RPS 11.08
  - BOND IN A VACUUM FURNACE AT A PRESSURE OF .0066 N/m<sup>2</sup> (5 × 10<sup>-6</sup> ton) & TEMPERATURE OF 1214 K (1725 °F).
  - OXIDIZE THIS SURFACE ONLY E-8
  - PERMISSIBLE WAVINESS ± 0.01 (±.002)
  - CORE MATERIAL PER RMS 110
  - SUPERALLOY L.I.D. BOND PER RPS (TBD)

TOP VIEW



FLANGE SIZE, DIMENSIONS -11 ARE TYPICAL FOR -9, -13, & -15

VIEW C-C  
SHOWING TRIM OF -15 EDGE MEMBER ONLY  
TYPICAL TRIM FOR -13 EDGE MEMBER  
SCALE 3/4

QTY	REF	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	SIZE (in.)	SPEC	WT
		-31	CERACHROME	36.12 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (6.0 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )			
		-29	Q-FIBER FELT	56.07 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (3.5 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )			
2		-27	DOUBLER	TI-GAL-4V	.020 × 3 × 3	AMS 4911	
2		-25	CLIP		.020 × 3 × 3		
1		-23	TONGUE		.052 × 3 × 5		
1		-21	TONGUE	TI-GAL-4V	.052 × 3 × 5	AMS 4911	
1		-19	CORE 3-20-RCB	TI-3AL-25V	.170 × 15 × 15	14	
1		-17	CORE 4-20-RB-P	INCO 617	.280 × 15 × 15	14	
1		-15	CLOSURE		.005 × 4 × 14		
1		-13					
1		-11					
1		-9	CLOSURE	INCO 617	.005 × 4 × 14		
1		-7	SEPTUM-LOWER	TI-GAL-4V	.006 × 14 × 14	AMS 4911	
1		-5	SEPTUM-UPPER	INCO 617	.005 × 15 × 15		
1		-3	SKIN-LOWER	TI-GAL-4V	.006 × 15 × 15	AMS 4911V	
1		-1	SKIN-UPPER	INCO 617	.005 × 15 × 15		
X		-501	PANEL ASSY 16				

INDUSTRIES, INC.  
PANEL ASSY - NASA T.P.S.  
J 51583 [195-756]

Figure 1-A. Panel Assembly



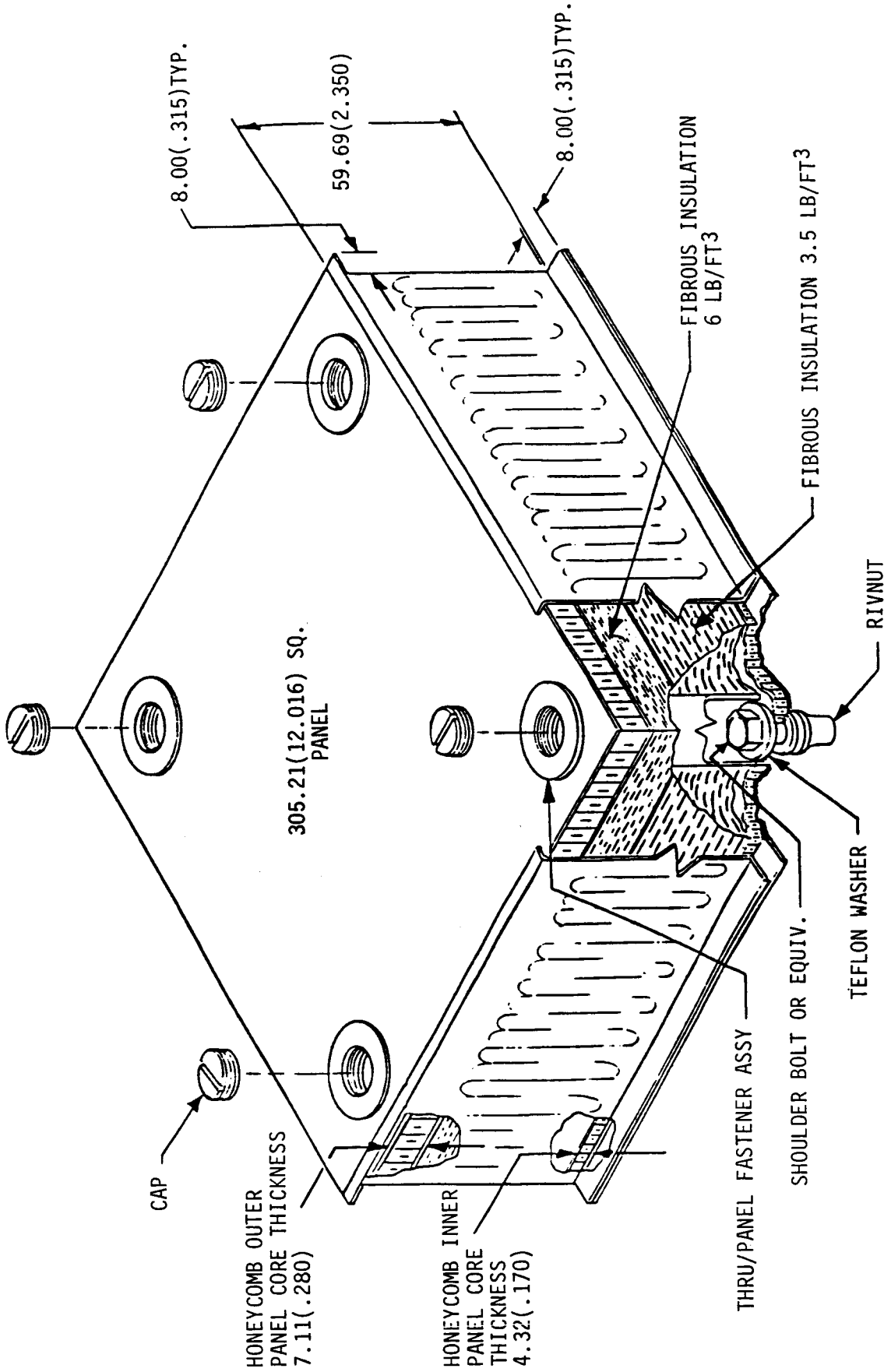


Figure 1-B. Schematic of Bi-Metal Silica Sandwich Panel

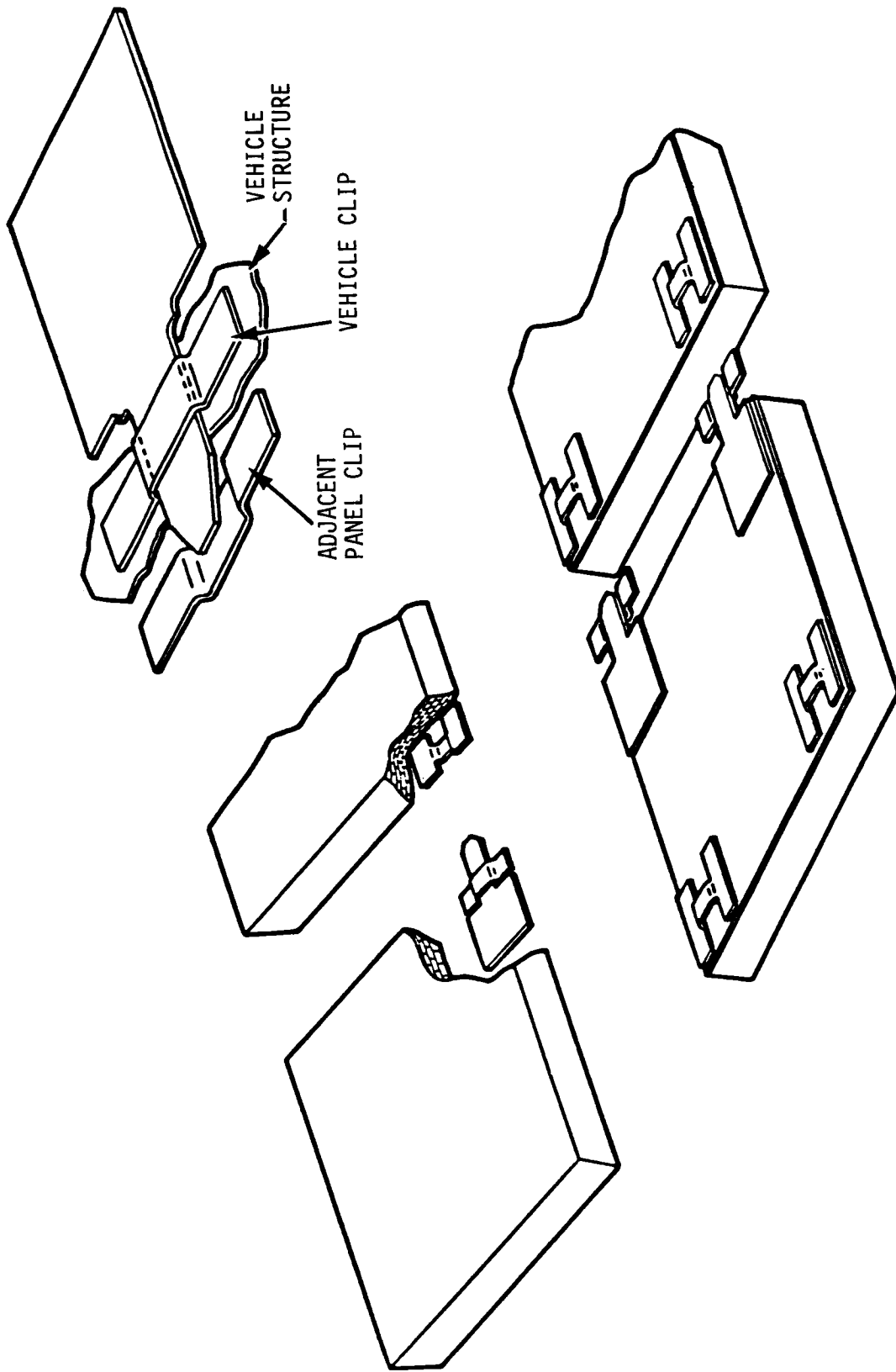


Figure 2. Bayonet Attachment Scheme

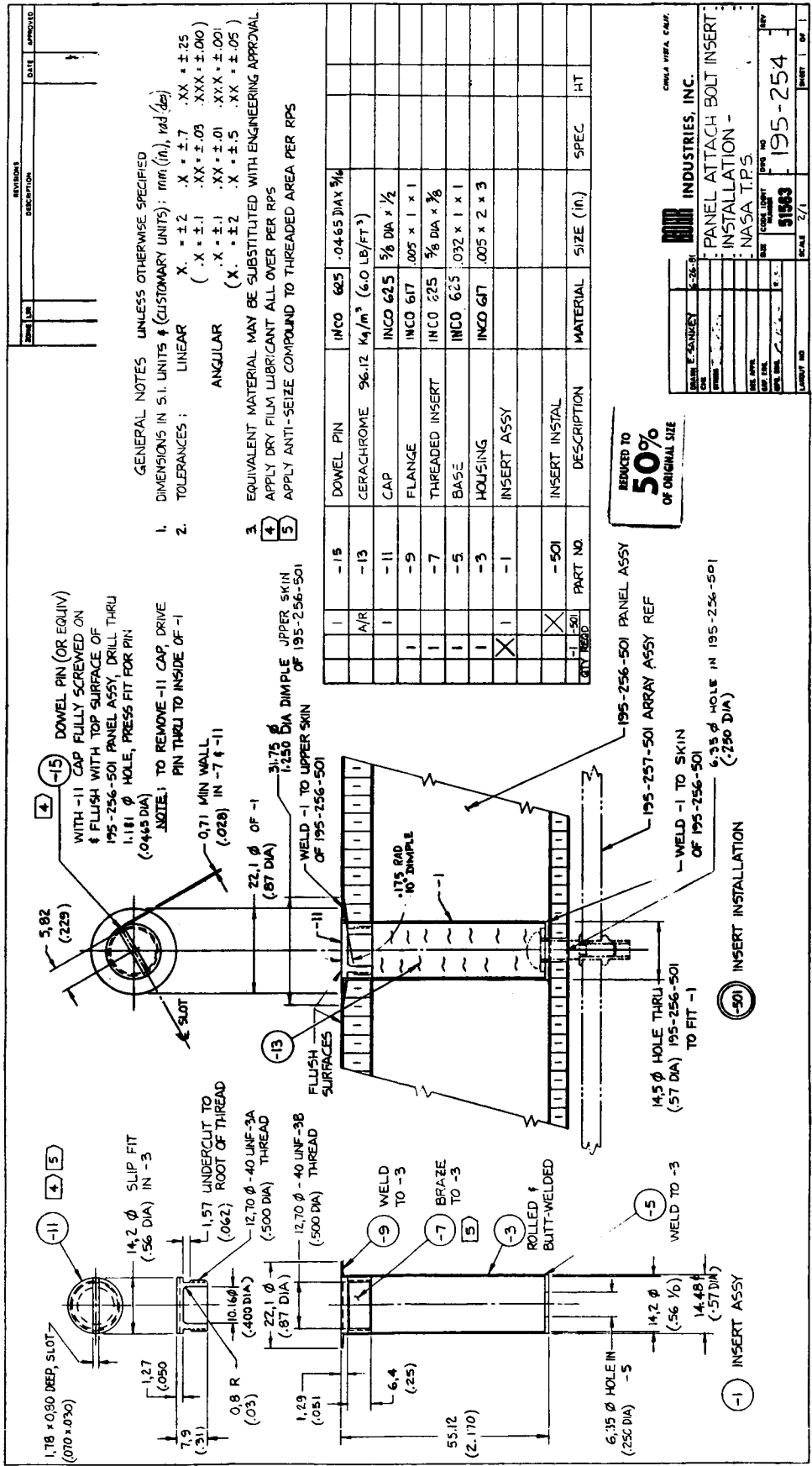
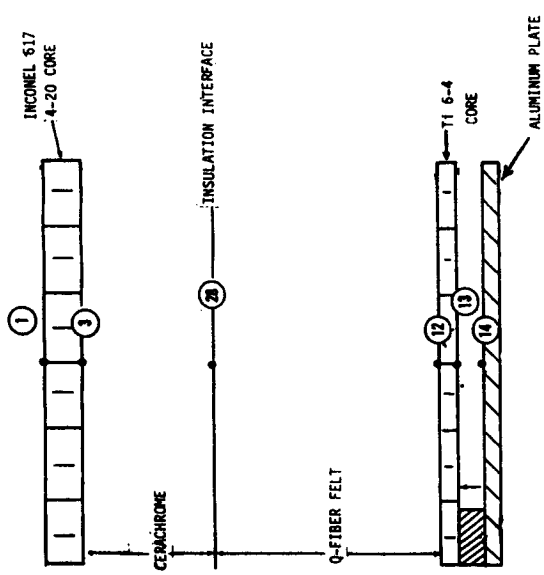


Figure 3. Panel Attach Bolt Insert Installation



- 
- △
- ◇
- ▽
- 
- ☆
- ①
- ③
- ②⑧
- ⑫
- ⑬
- ⑭

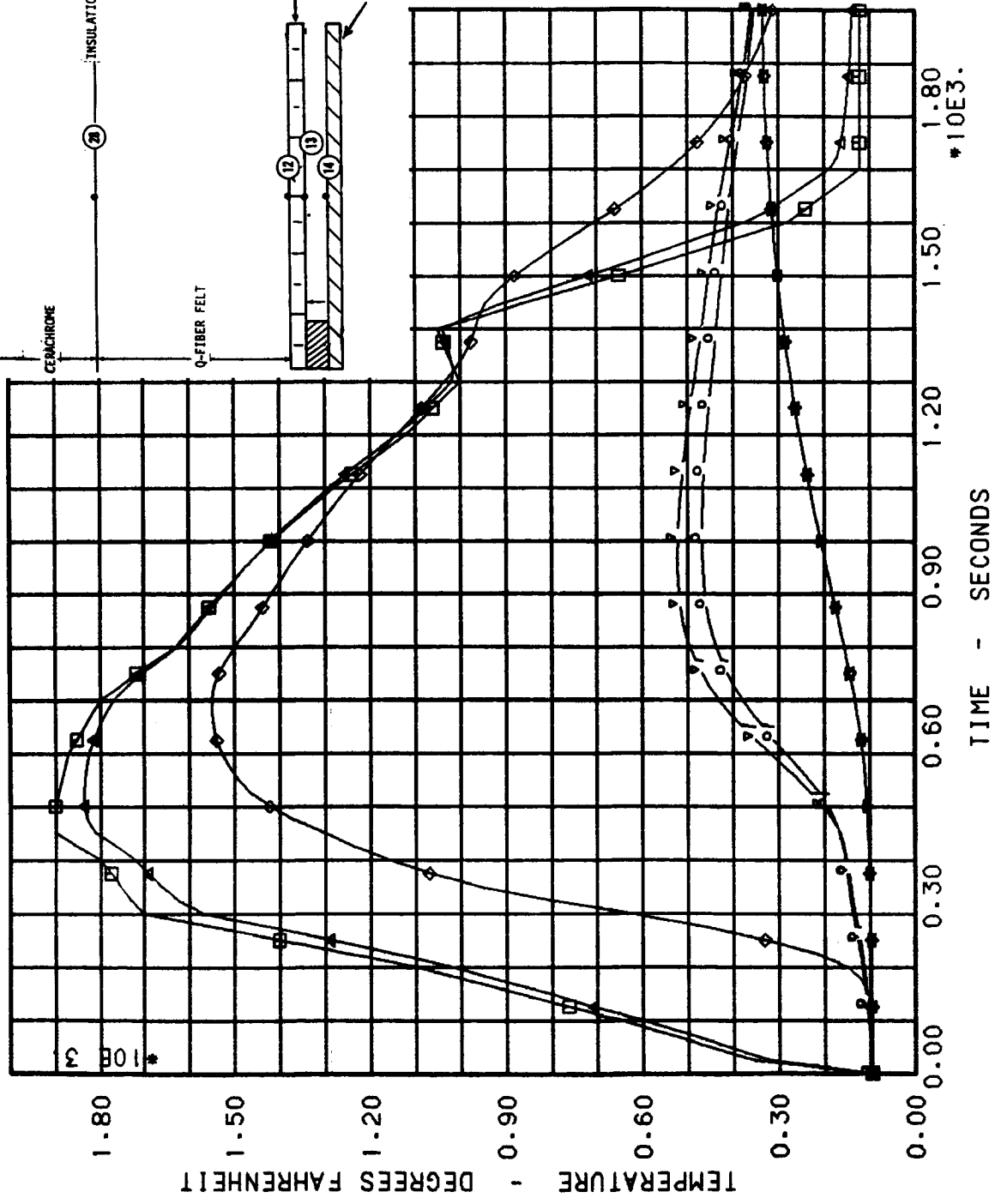


FIGURE 4 TYPICAL RESULTS FOR TRANSIENT ANALYSIS

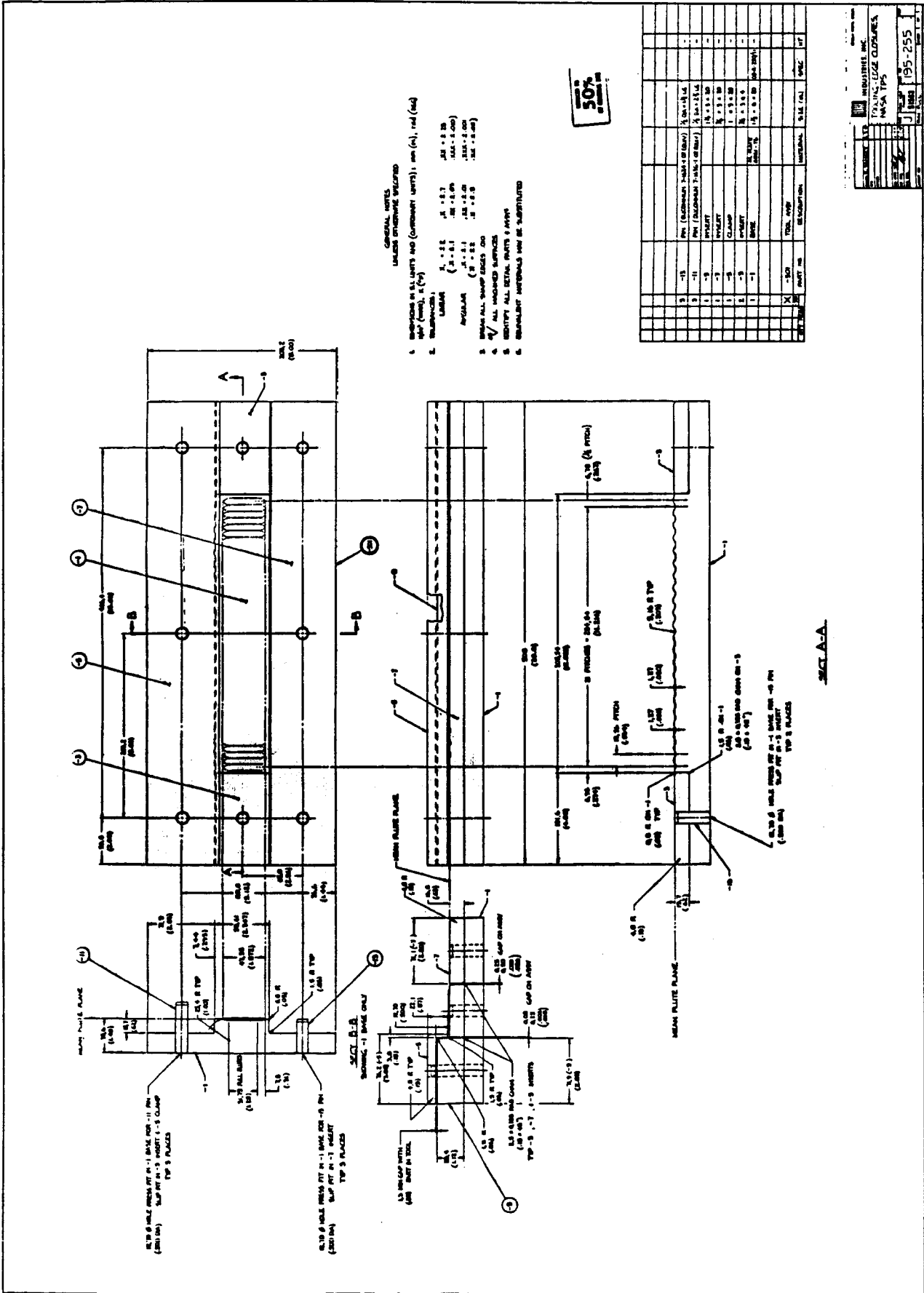


Figure 5. Edge Closure Tool

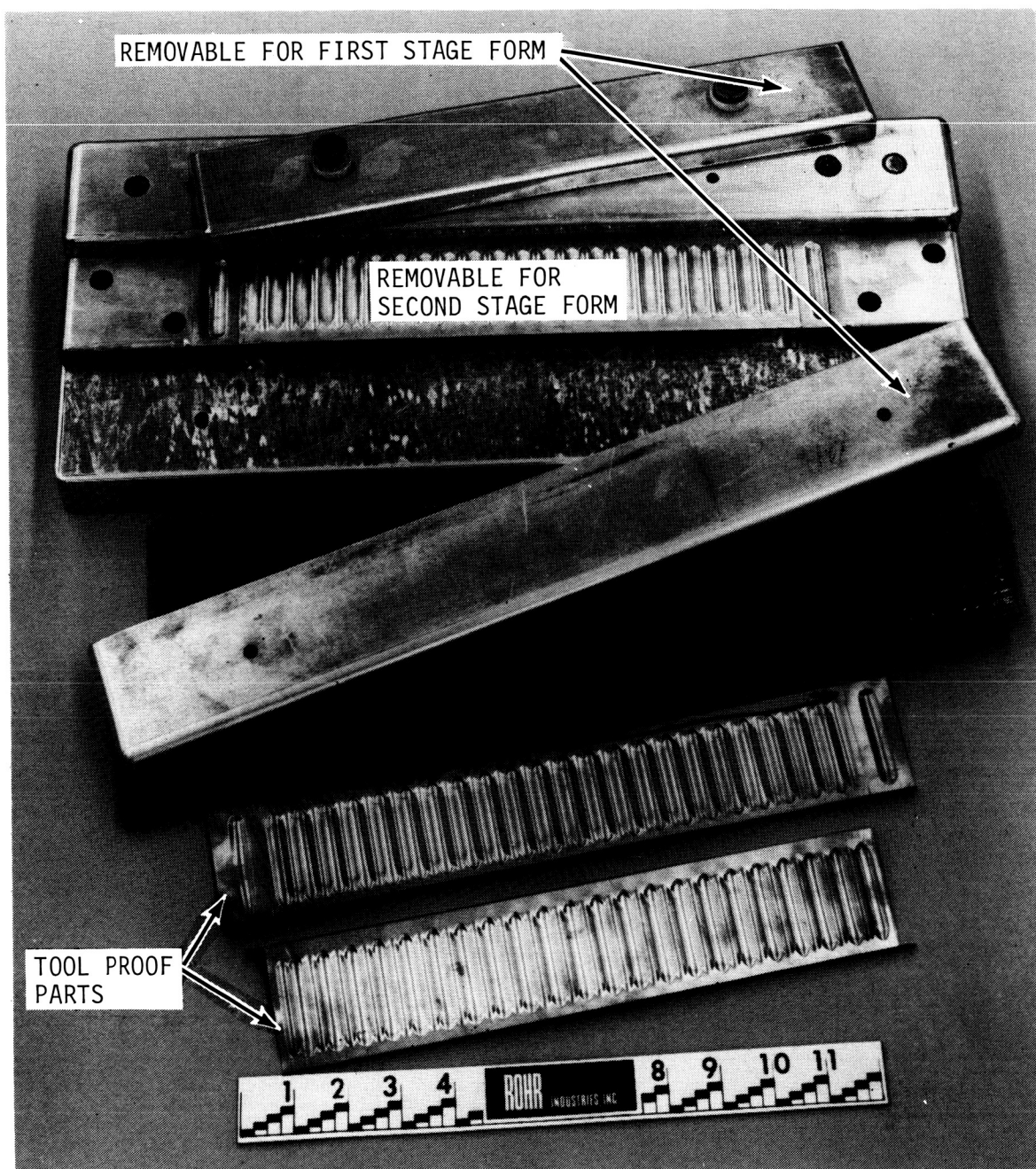
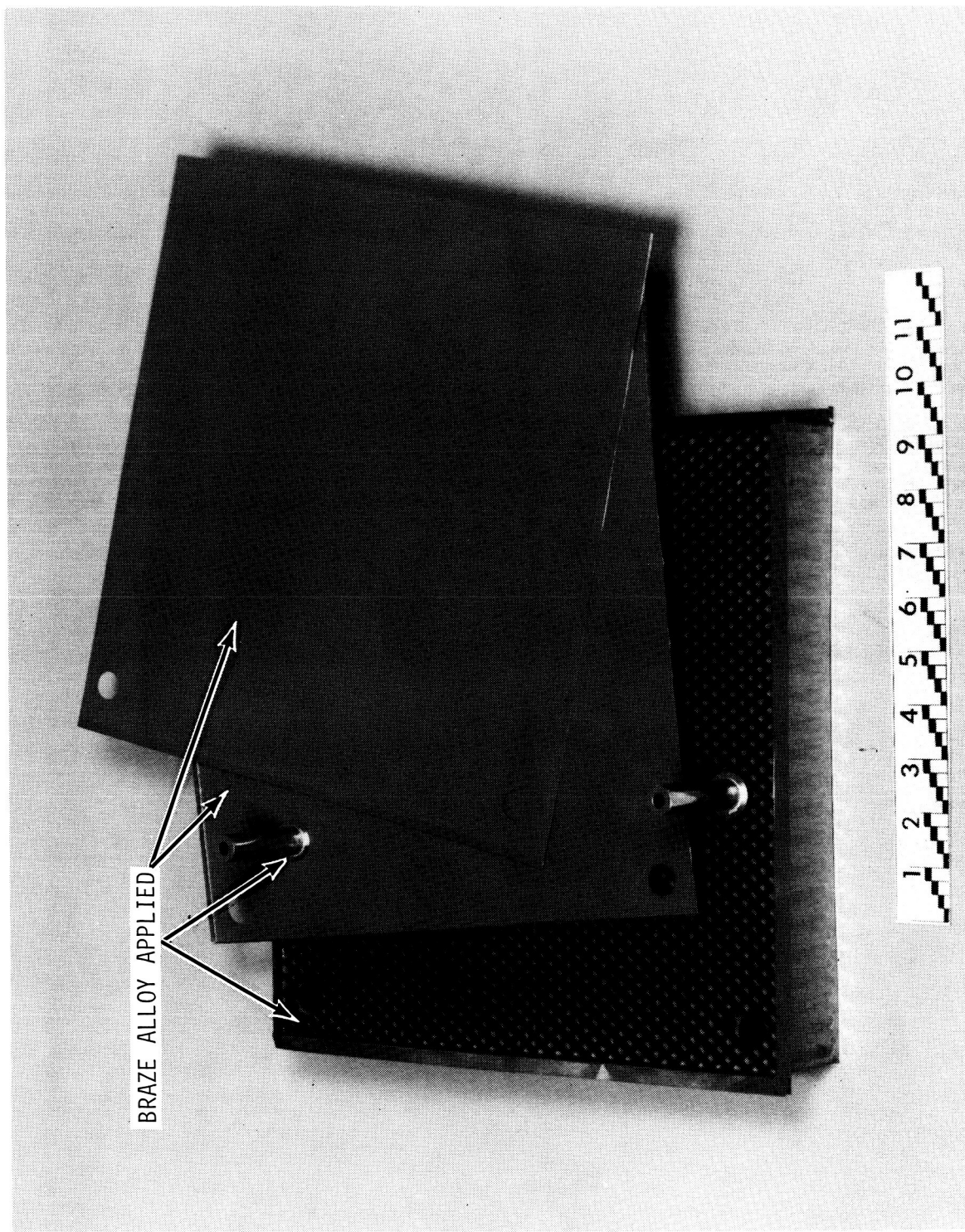


Figure 6. 6061 Aluminum Form Block With Removable Details and Tool Proof Parts



BRAZE ALLOY APPLIED

Figure 7. Braze Alloy Applied to all Interfaces



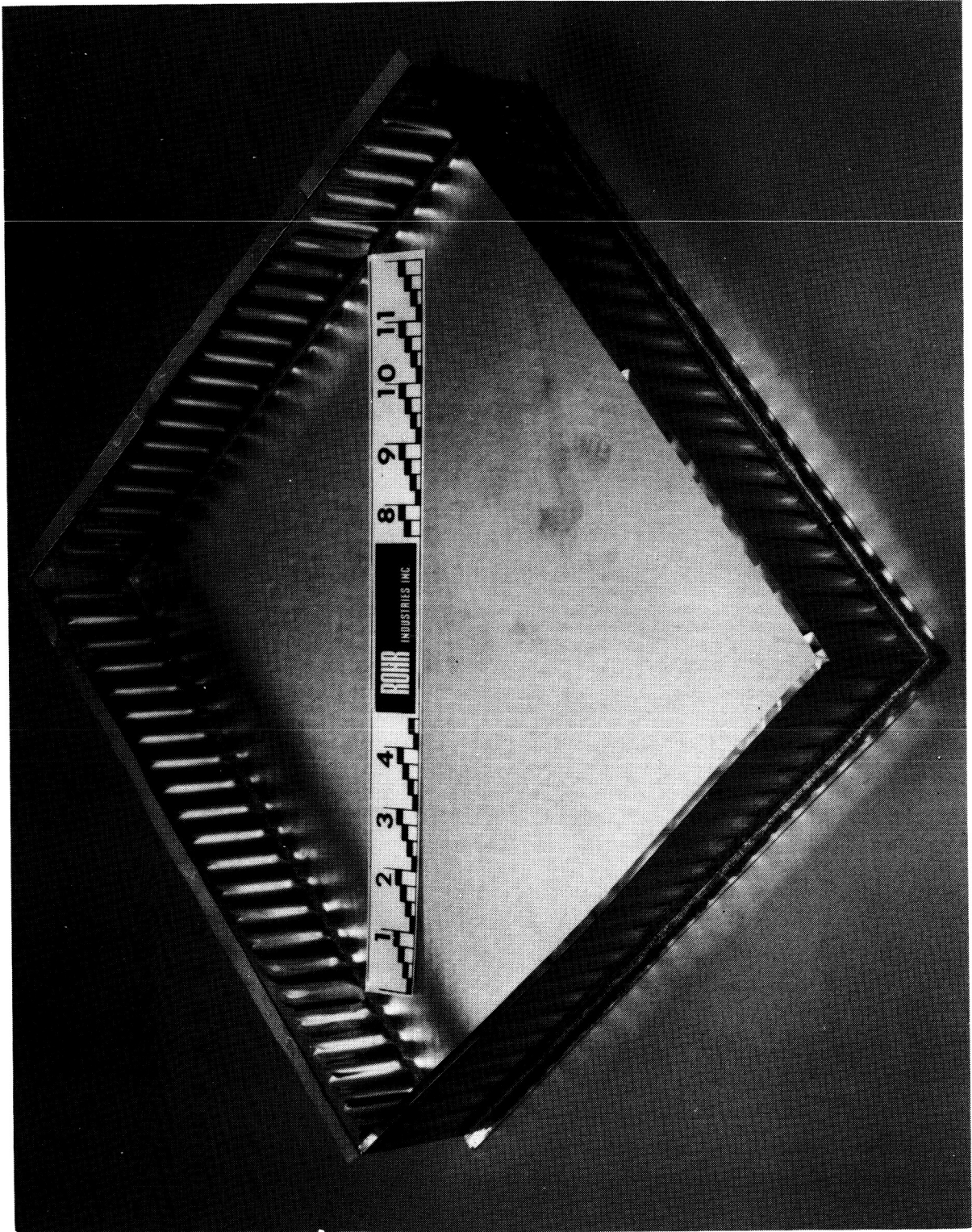


Figure 8. INCONEL 617 Subassembly after Brazing/Diffusion Bonding



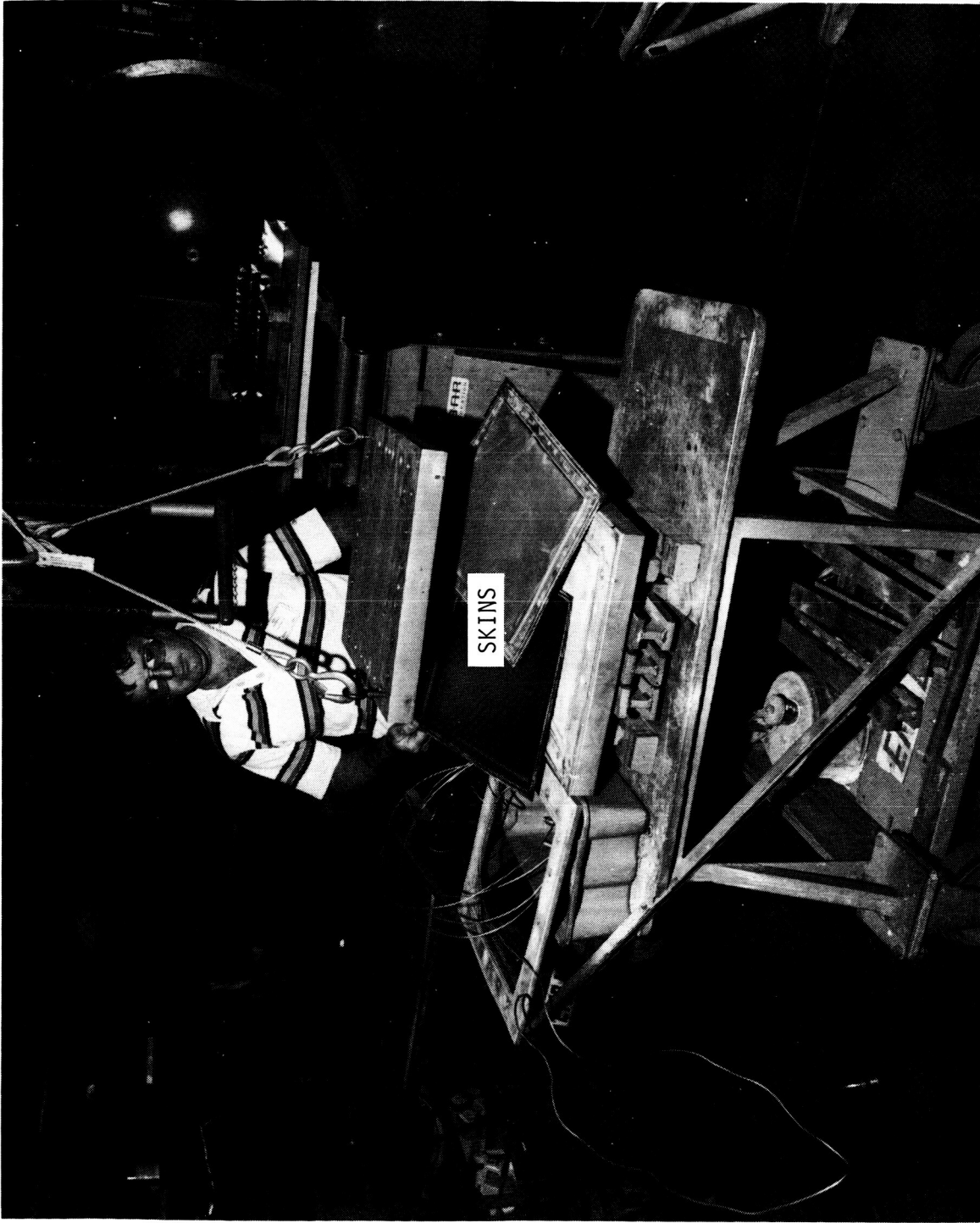


Figure 9. Tool Proof Parts (Un-Trimmed Titanium Skins) Being Removed from SPF Tool

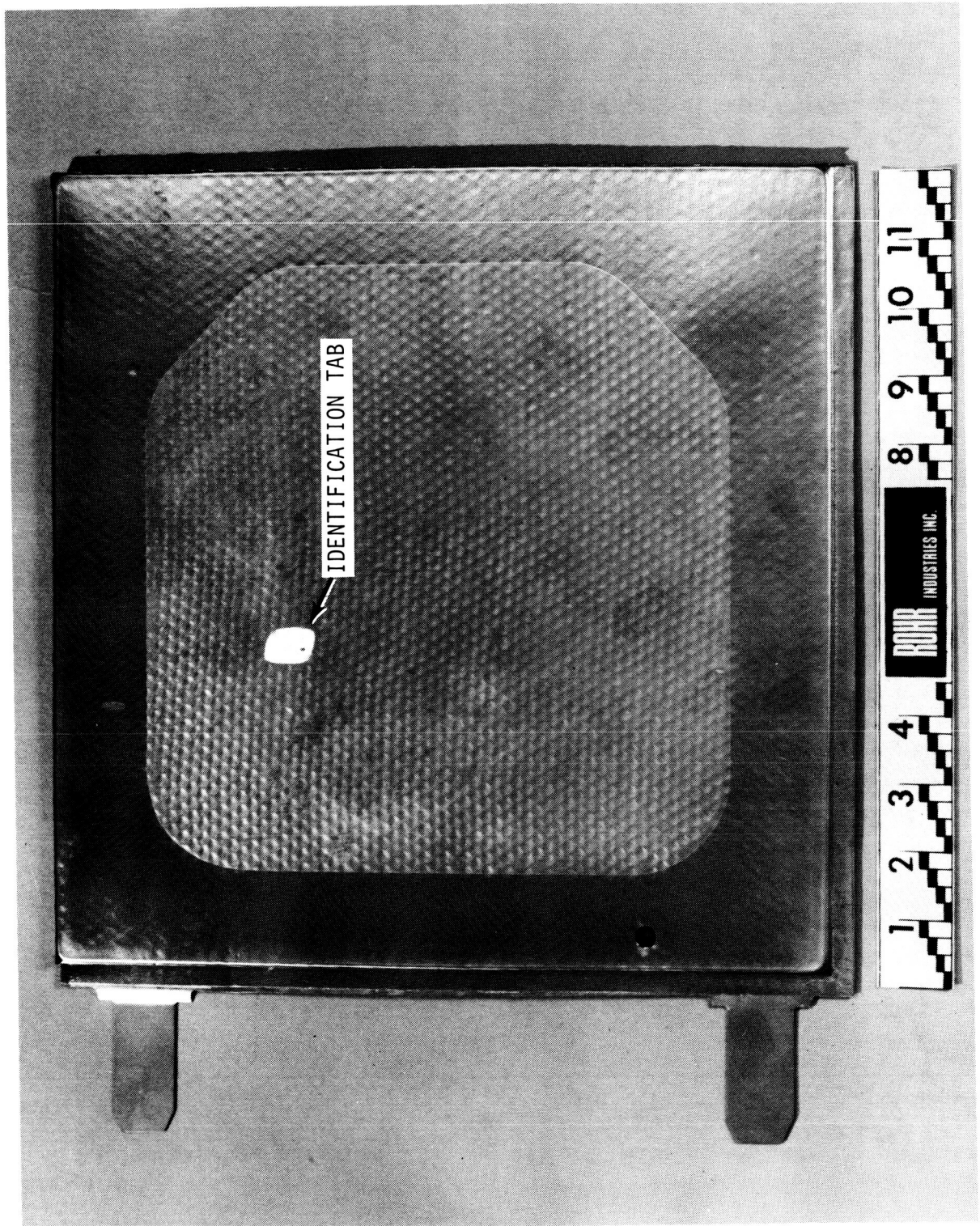


Figure 10. Top of Titanium Subassembly after LID Bonding

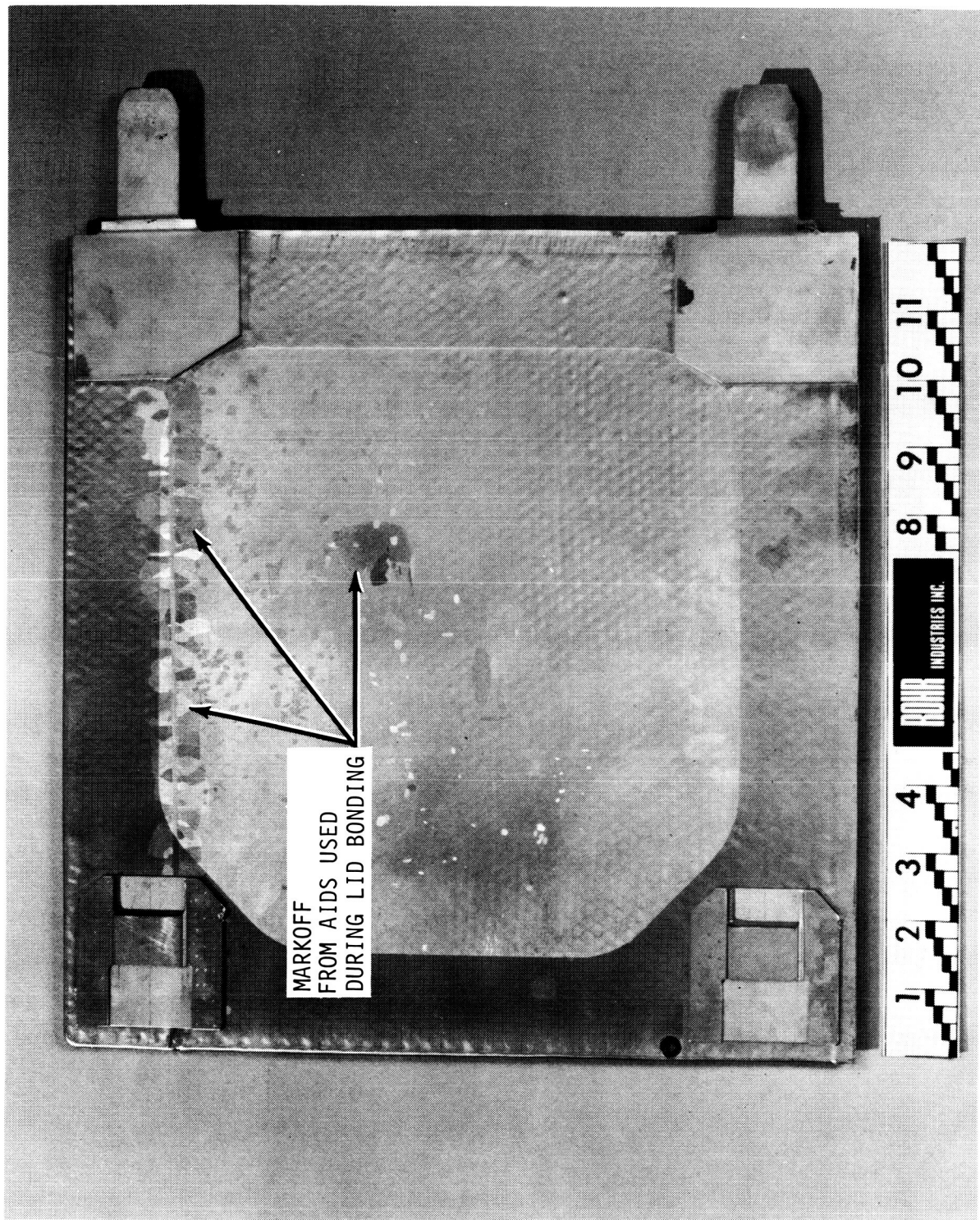


Figure 11. Bottom of Titanium Subassembly after LID Bonding



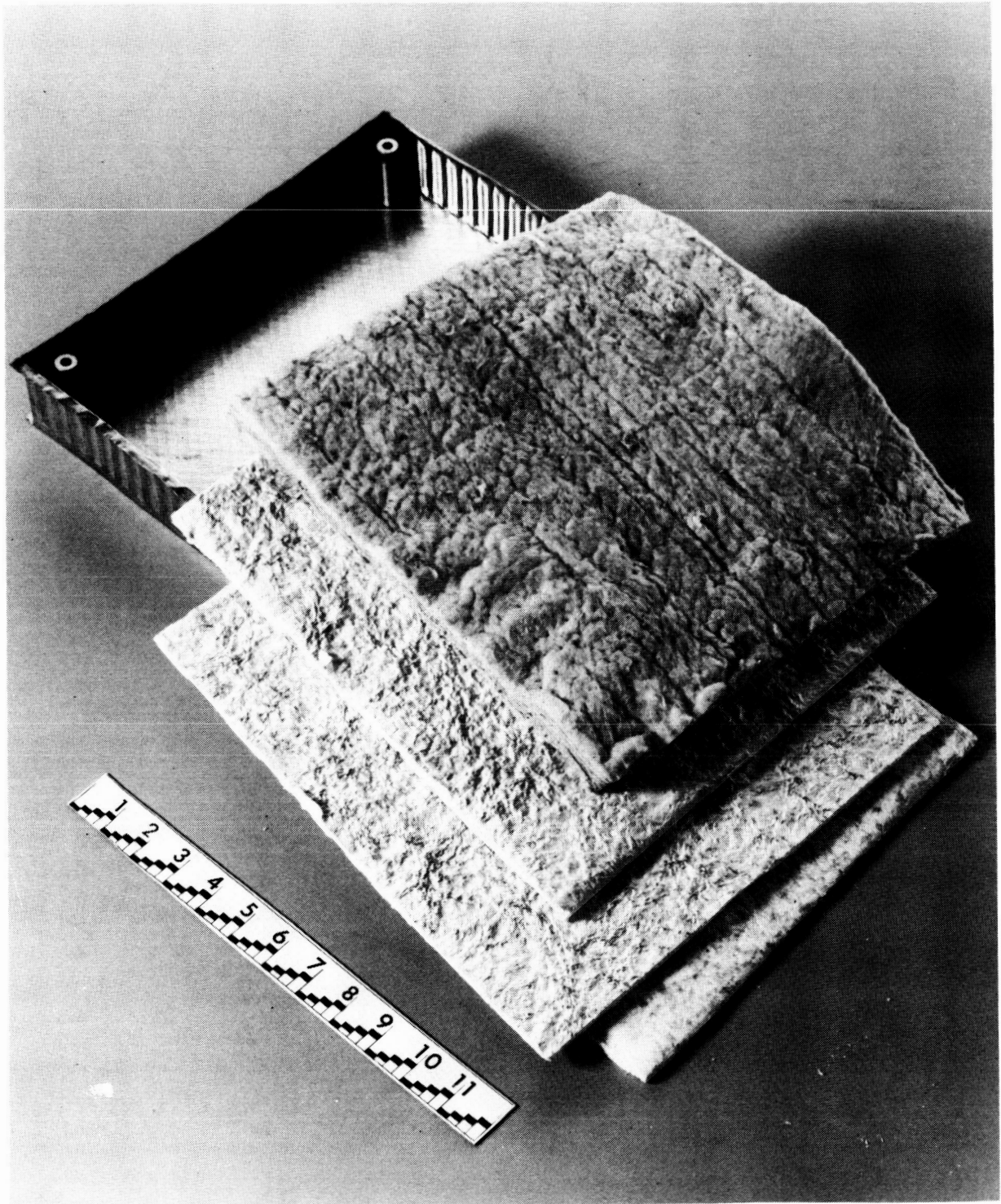


Figure 12. Pre-cut Q-Fiber Felt and DYNAFLEX Ready to be Installed into the INCONEL 617 Subassembly



Figure 13. INCONEL 617 Subassembly with DYNAFLEX and Q-FIBER FELT Installed

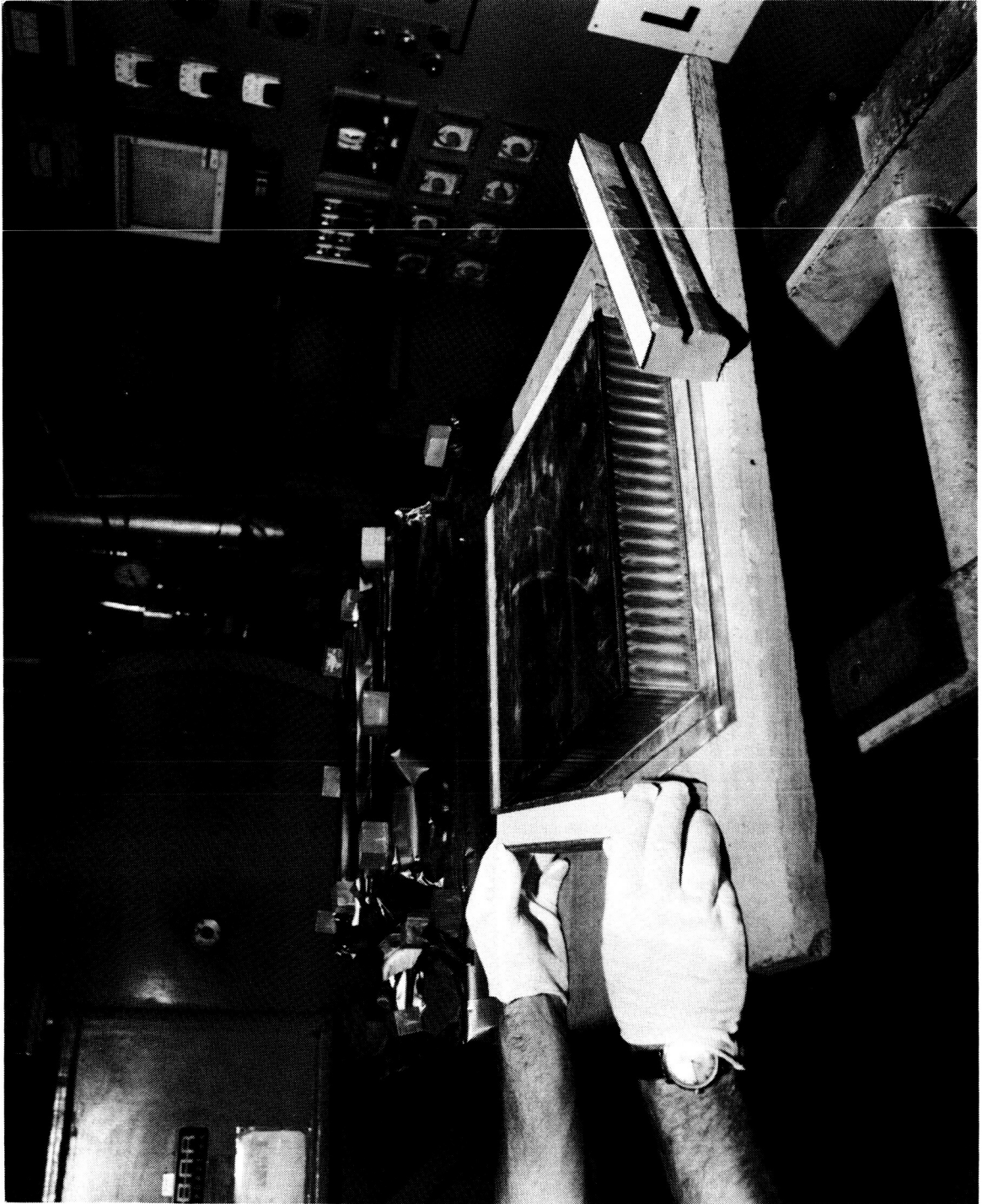


Figure 14. Bi-Metal Assembly Being Laid up for LID Bonding



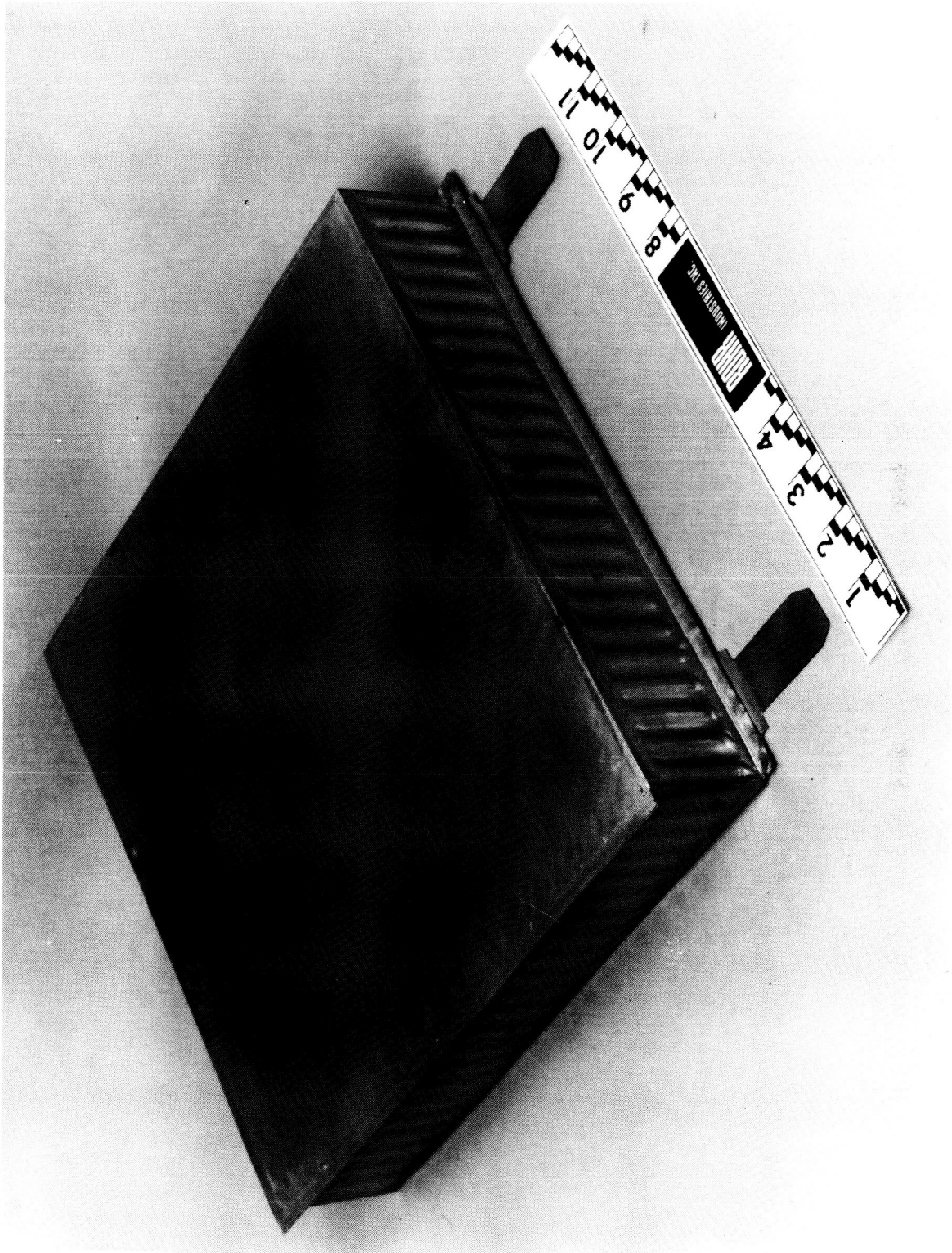


Figure 15. Top of Completed Bi-Metal Panel

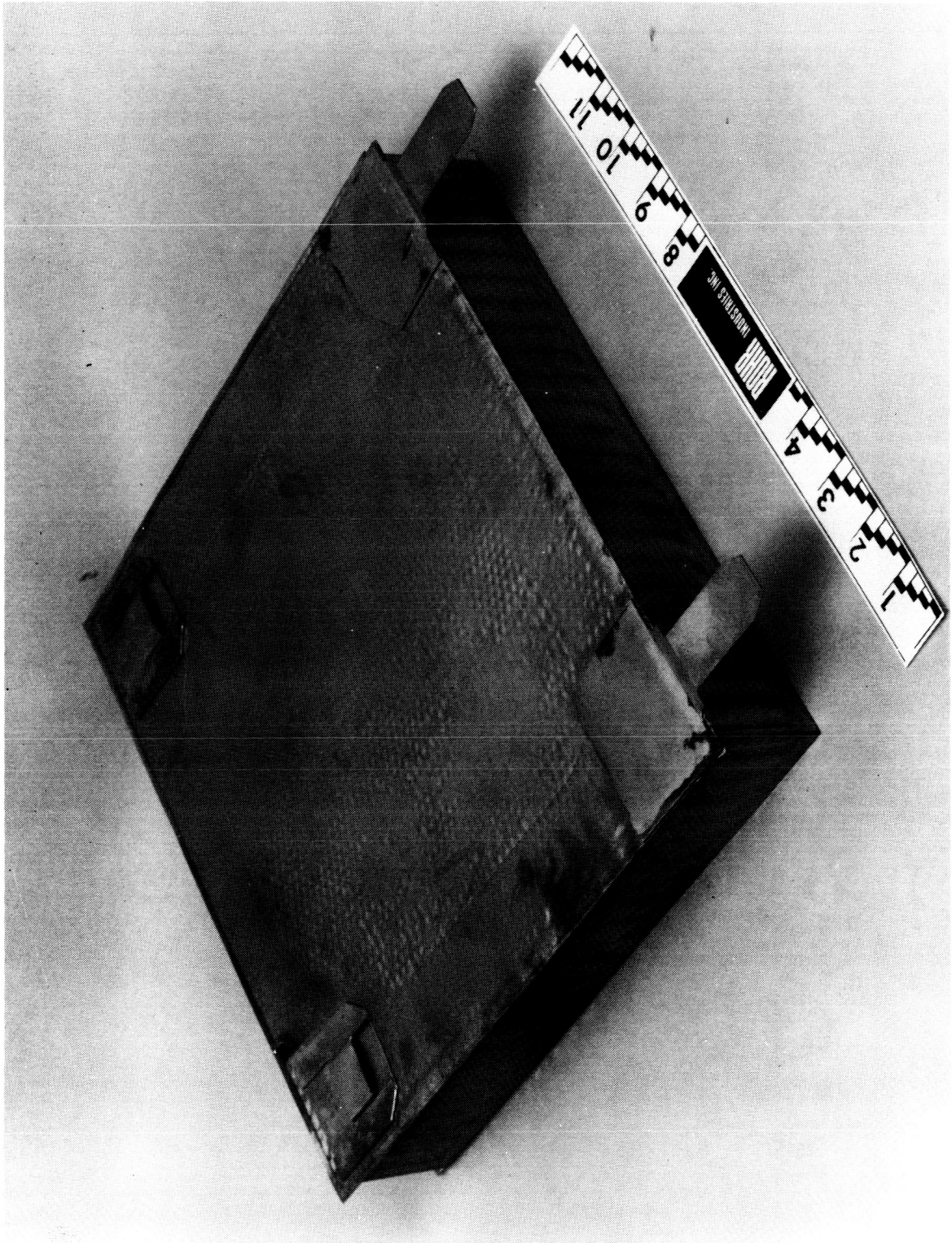
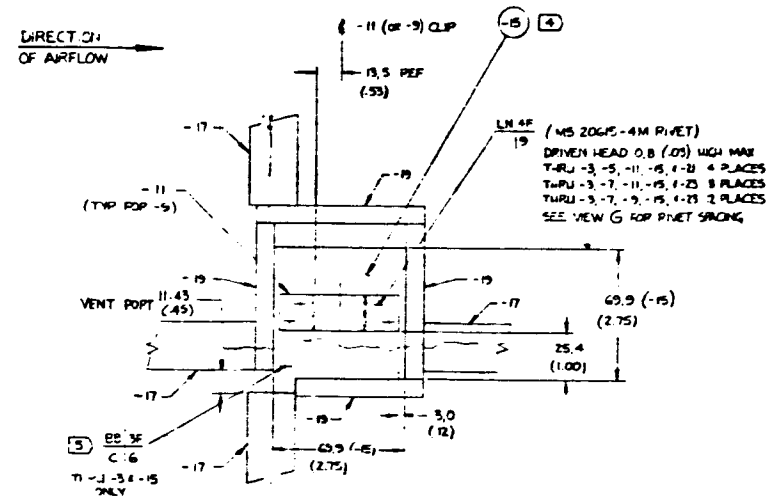


Figure 16. Bottom of Completed Bi-Metal Panel

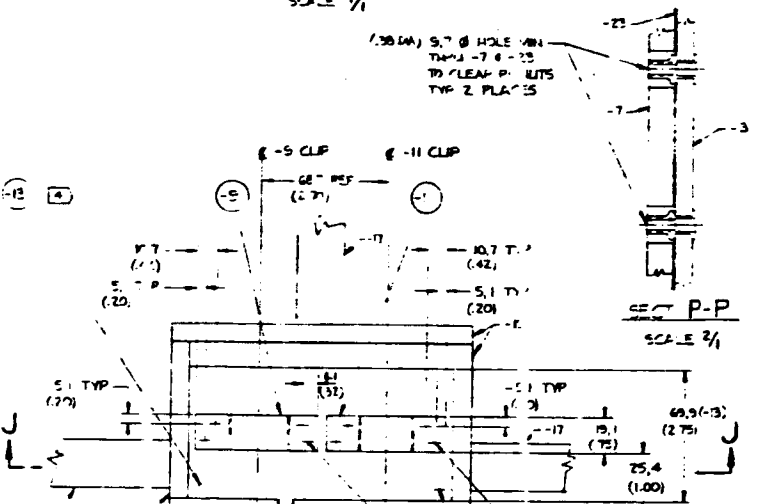




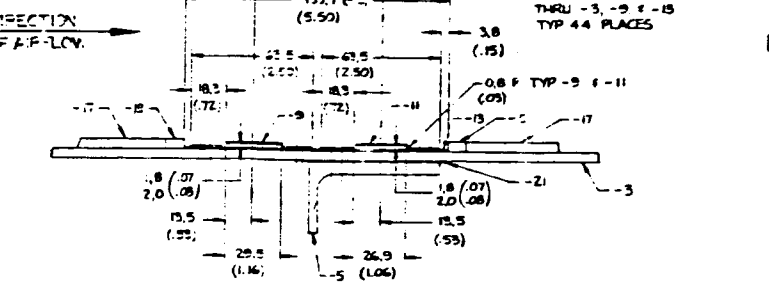
Figure 17. Superalloy--Titanium--Silica Sandwich Panel--20-Panel Array



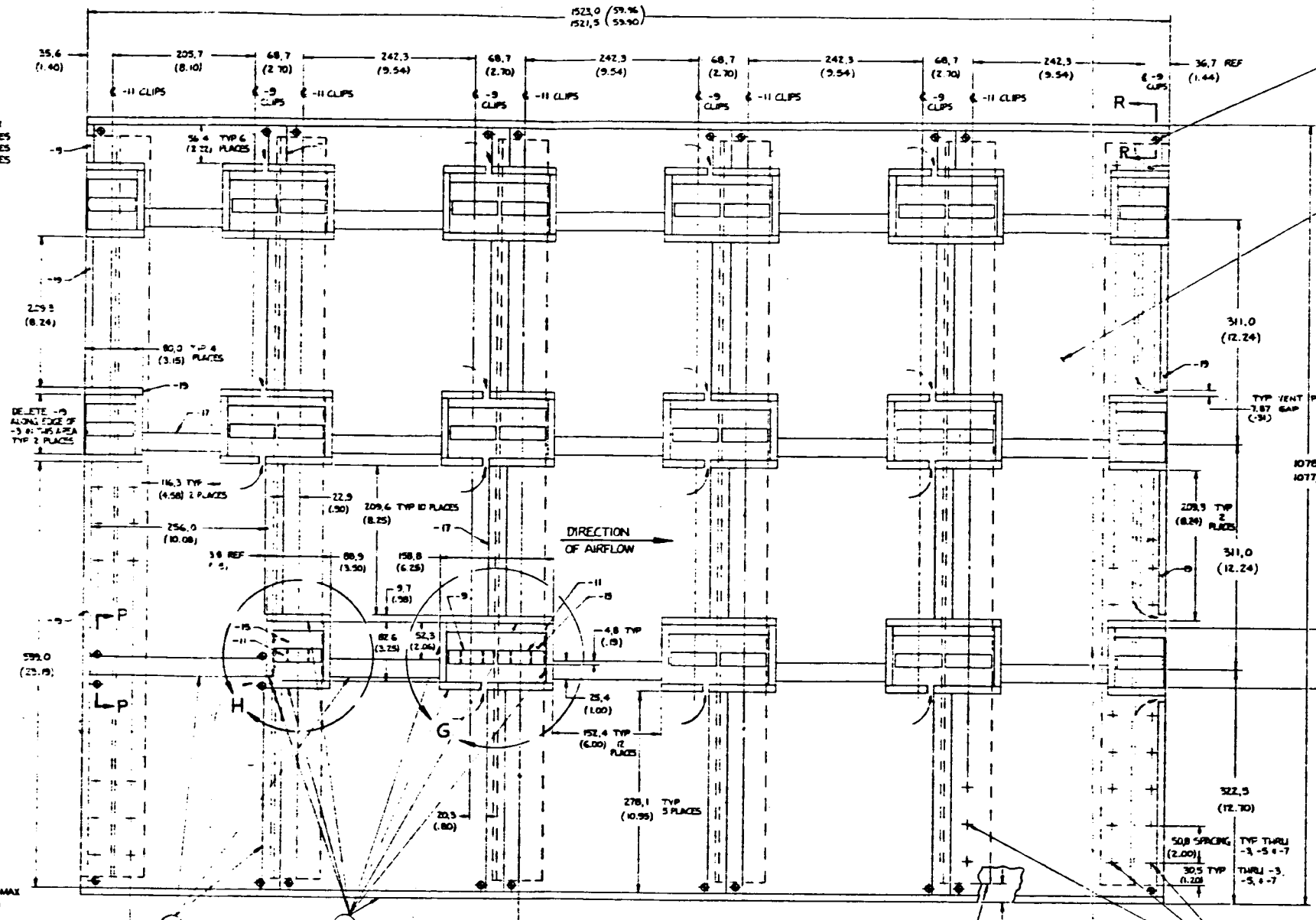
**VIEW H**  
 TYP. ALL 'SINGLE' CLIP LOCATIONS - 3 PLACES USING -9 CLIPS  
 - 3 PLACES USING -11 CLIPS  
 SCALE 1/1



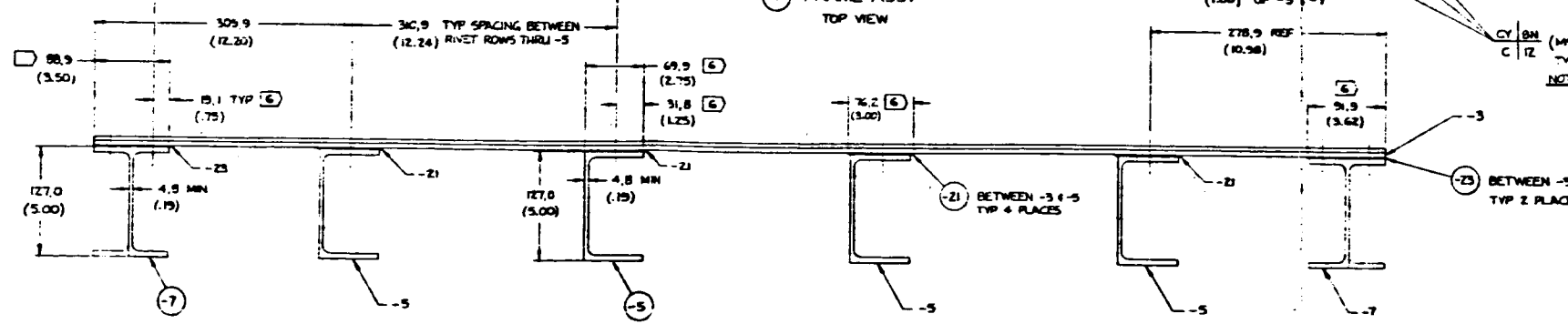
**VIEW G**  
 TYP. ALL 'DOUBLE' CLIP LOCATIONS - 11 PLACES  
 SCALE 1/1



**SECT J-J**  
 SCALE 1/1

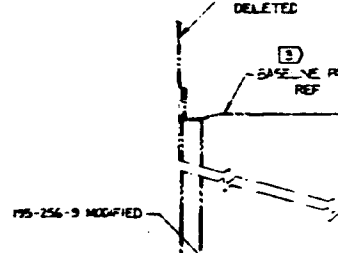


**(-1) FRAME ASSY TOP VIEW**

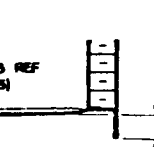


**SECT D-D**  
 TYP. FOR PANELS 1A, 1B, 1C  
 SCALE 3/1

**SECT R-R**  
 SHOWING RIVNET INSTALLATION  
 TYP. 24 PLACES  
 SCALE 3/1



**SECT E-E**  
 TYP. FOR PANELS 4A, 4B  
 SCALE 3/1

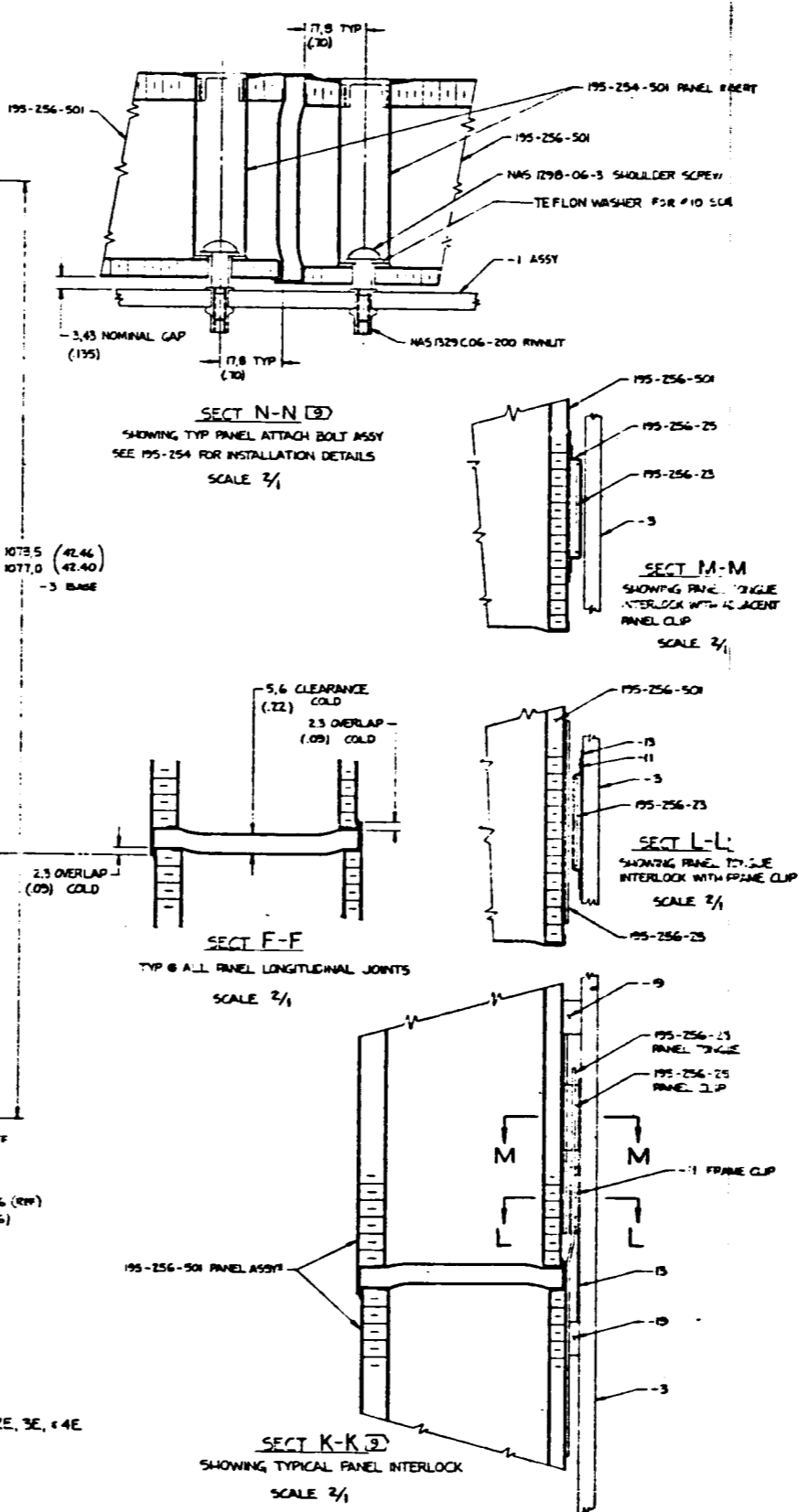
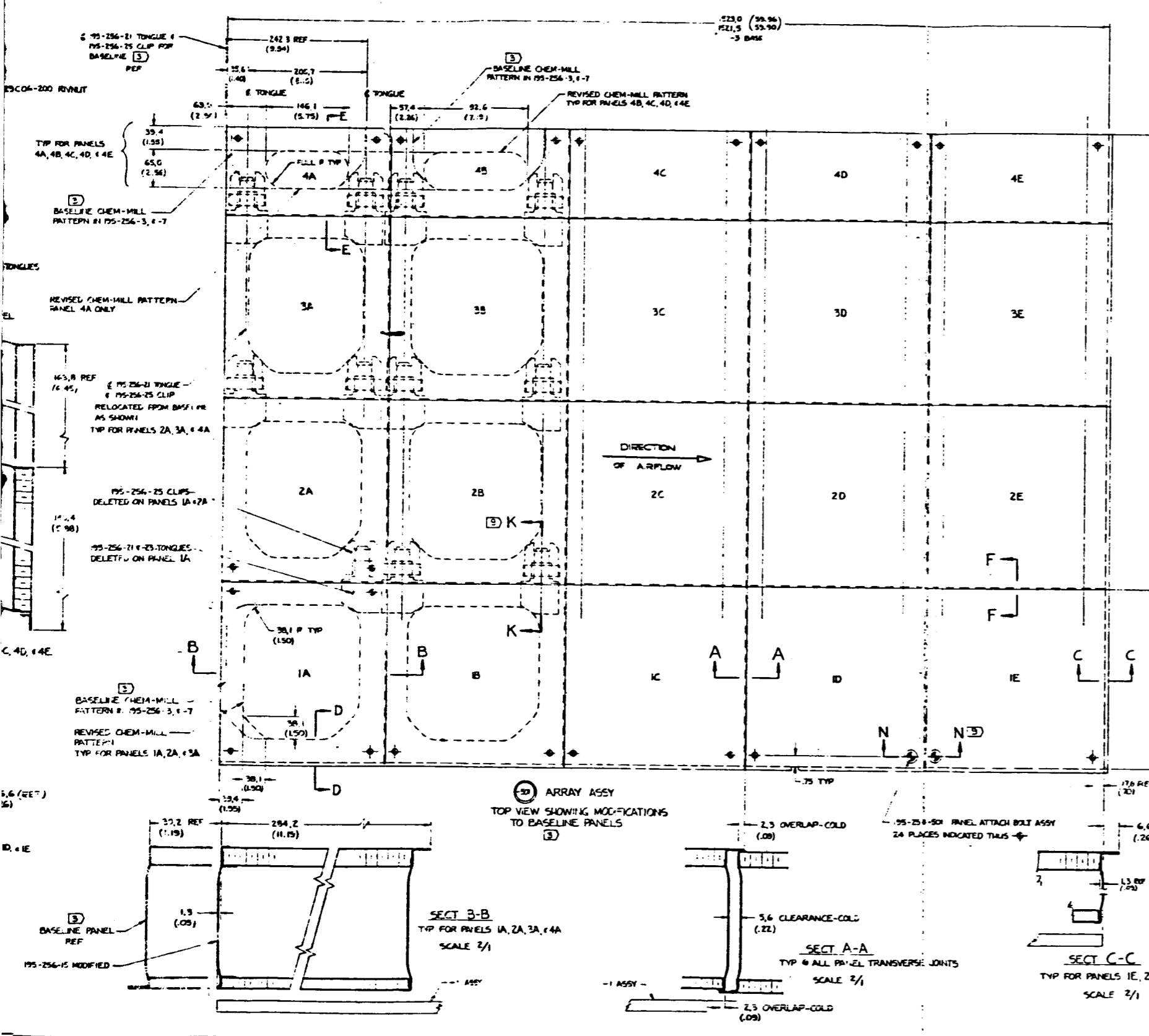


DELETE -9 ALONG EDGE OF -3 IN THIS AREA TYP. 3 PLACES

50.8 SPRING TYP. THRU -3, -5, 4-7 (2.00)  
 30.5 TYP. THRU -3, -5, 4-7 (1.20)

CY 8M C 12 (MS 20424 DD 8-12 RIVET) TYP. THRU -3, -5, 4-7  
 NOTE: FASTENER SPACING MAY BE VARIED, AS REQ. @ DOUBLER & CLIP LOCATIONS

1



NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT
1	BASELINE PANEL	20	EA
2	ARRAY ASSY	1	EA

- GENERAL NOTES**  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
- DIMENSIONS IN S.I. UNITS & (CUSTOMARY UNITS): mm (in), rad (deg), N/m<sup>2</sup> (lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>), K (°F)
  - TOLERANCES:  
LINEAR: X = ±0.2, XX = ±0.7, XXX = ±2.25  
ANGULAR: X = ±1, XX = ±0.1, XXX = ±0.01
  - SEE 195-256-501 FOR BASELINE PANEL CONFIGURATION.
  - PRIME WITH DC-1200, BOND WITH DC-90-006.
  - IF DESIRED, DOUBLERS -15, -16, -17, -18, -19, -20, -21, -22, -23, -24 MAY BE ATTACHED TO -3 BASE WITH MS20426 AD 3-6 RIVETS, ONE IN EACH CORNER, 25 EDGE DISTANCE, IN ADDITION TO BOND.
  - CHANNEL I-BEAM STIFFENER FLANGE WIDTHS & FASTENER EDGE DISTANCES MAY VARY ACCORDING TO ACTUAL SIZES OF STOCK.
  - PANEL REWORK DATA:  
- PANELS 2B, 2C, 2D, 3B, 3C, 43D ARE 195-256-501 BASELINE PANELS AND DO NOT REQUIRE REWORK.  
- PANELS 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 2E, 43E MAY BE MADE FROM 195-256-501 BASELINE PANELS (SEE F/D FOR REWORK DETAILS).  
- PANELS 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 44E CAN-JT BE MADE FROM 195-256-501 BASELINE PANEL, BUT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY FABRICATED, PRIOR TO LIG BONDING STAGE, USING FEWORKED DETAIL PARTS (SEE F/D FOR CONFIGURATION DETAILS).
  - EQUIVALENT MATERIAL & HARDWARE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED WITH ENGINEERING APPROVAL.
  - THROUGH PANEL FASTENER AS SHOWN IN SECT N-N MAY BE SUBSTITUTED WITH CLIP ARRANGEMENT SHOWN IN SECT M-K.
  - COVER EXPOSED EDGES OF NOMEX FELT WITH RTV.

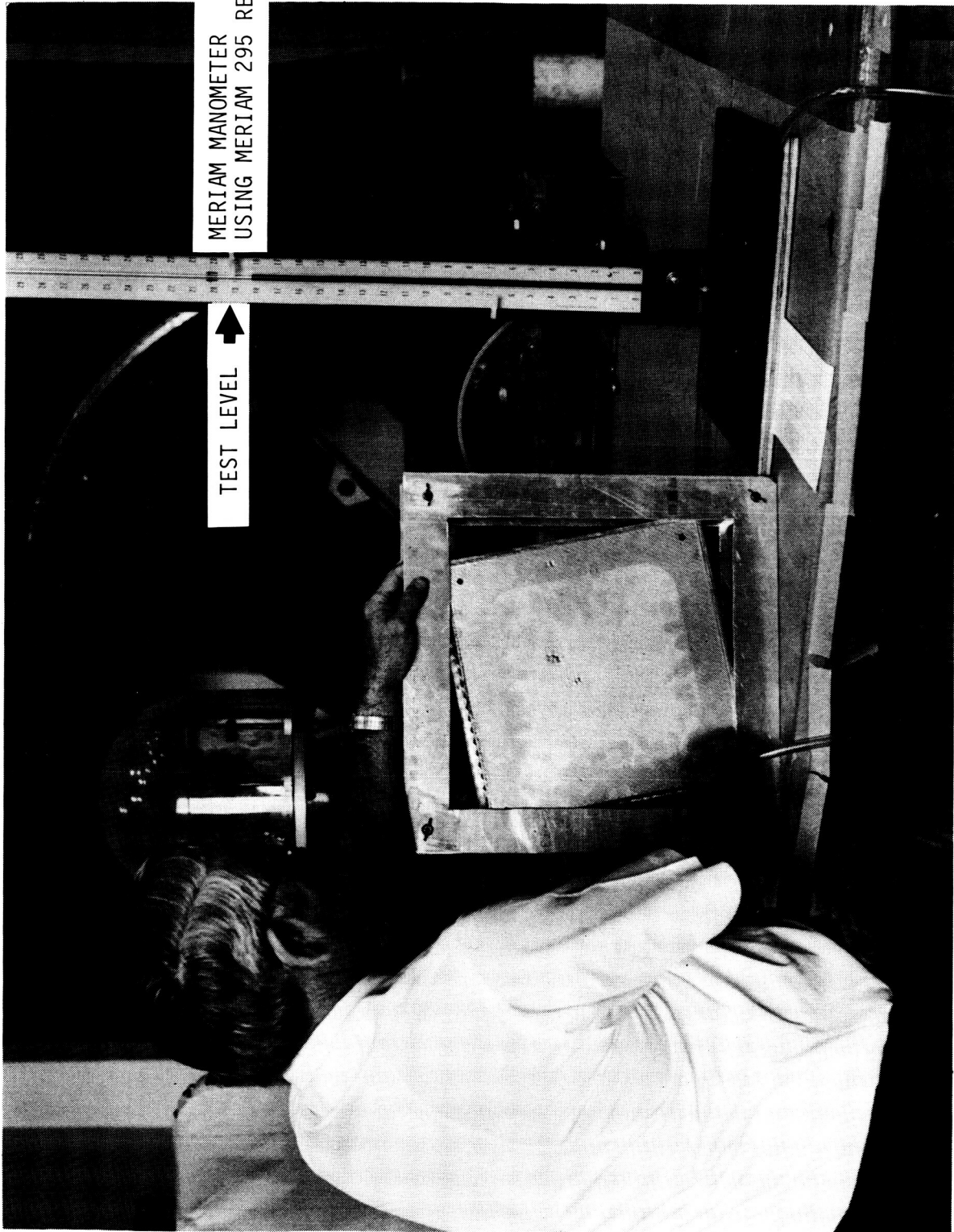
2A	WASHER	TEFLON	.43 OD X .28 THK	
14R	MS20426-3	RIVET		
14R1	MS20426-3	RIVET		
14R	MS20426-3	RIVET		
24	NAS1298-3	SHOULDER SCREW		
24	NAS1298-3	RIVET		
8	195-256-501	PANEL ASSY (REDESIGNED)		
6	195-256-501	PANEL ASSY (REWORKED)		
6	195-256-501	PANEL ASSY (BASELINE)		
24	195-254	SOI PANEL INSERT		
1	-2	TAPE	TEFLON .010 X .25 X .51	
1	-11	TAPE	TEFLON .10 X .5 X .42	
1	-15	FELT TAPE	NOMEX .150 X .30 X .1	10
1	-17	FELT TAPE	NOMEX .150 X .1 X .1	10
6	-15	DOUBLER	AL ALY .63 X .5 X .5	
11	-15	DOUBLER	AL ALY .20 X .5 X .6	
14	-11	CLIP	TIGAL-4V .25 X .1 X .5	
14	-9	CLIP	TIGAL-4V .25 X .1 X .5	
2	-7	STIFFENER-I-BEAM	AL ALY 5 X .15 X .41	
4	-5	STIFFENER-CHANNEL	AL ALY 5 X .15 X .41	
1	-3	BASE	AL ALY .18 X .45 X .60	
1	-1	FRAME ASSY		
1	-501	ARRAY ASSY		

Figure 18. 20-Panel Array



Figure 19. Six Titanium Subassemblies being Removed from Vacuum Furnace after LID Bonding





MERIAM MANOMETER  
USING MERIAM 295 RED

TEST LEVEL →

Figure 20. Pressure Testing Superalloy Sandwich Panel

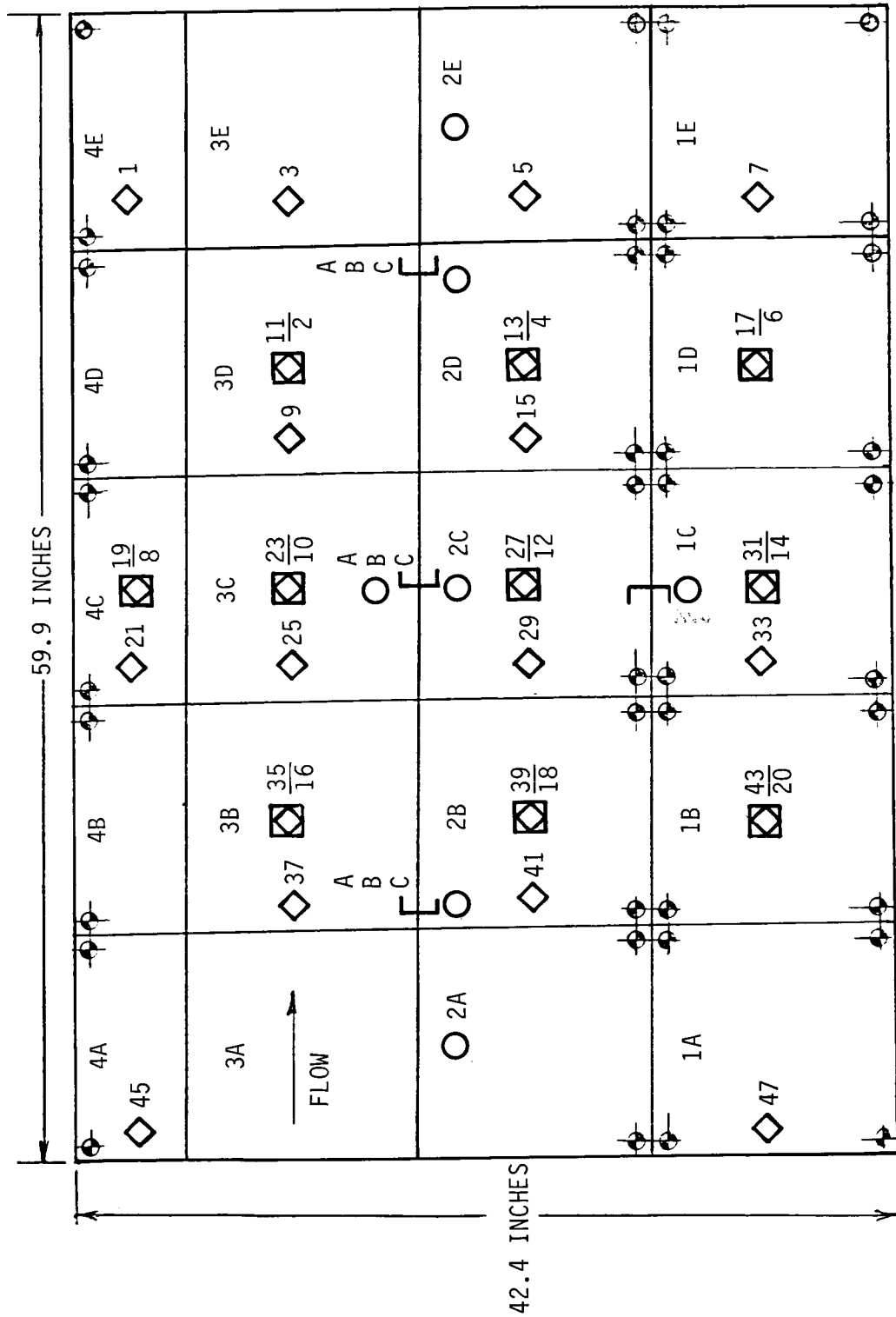


Figure 21. Thermocouple Layout by Panel Serial Number

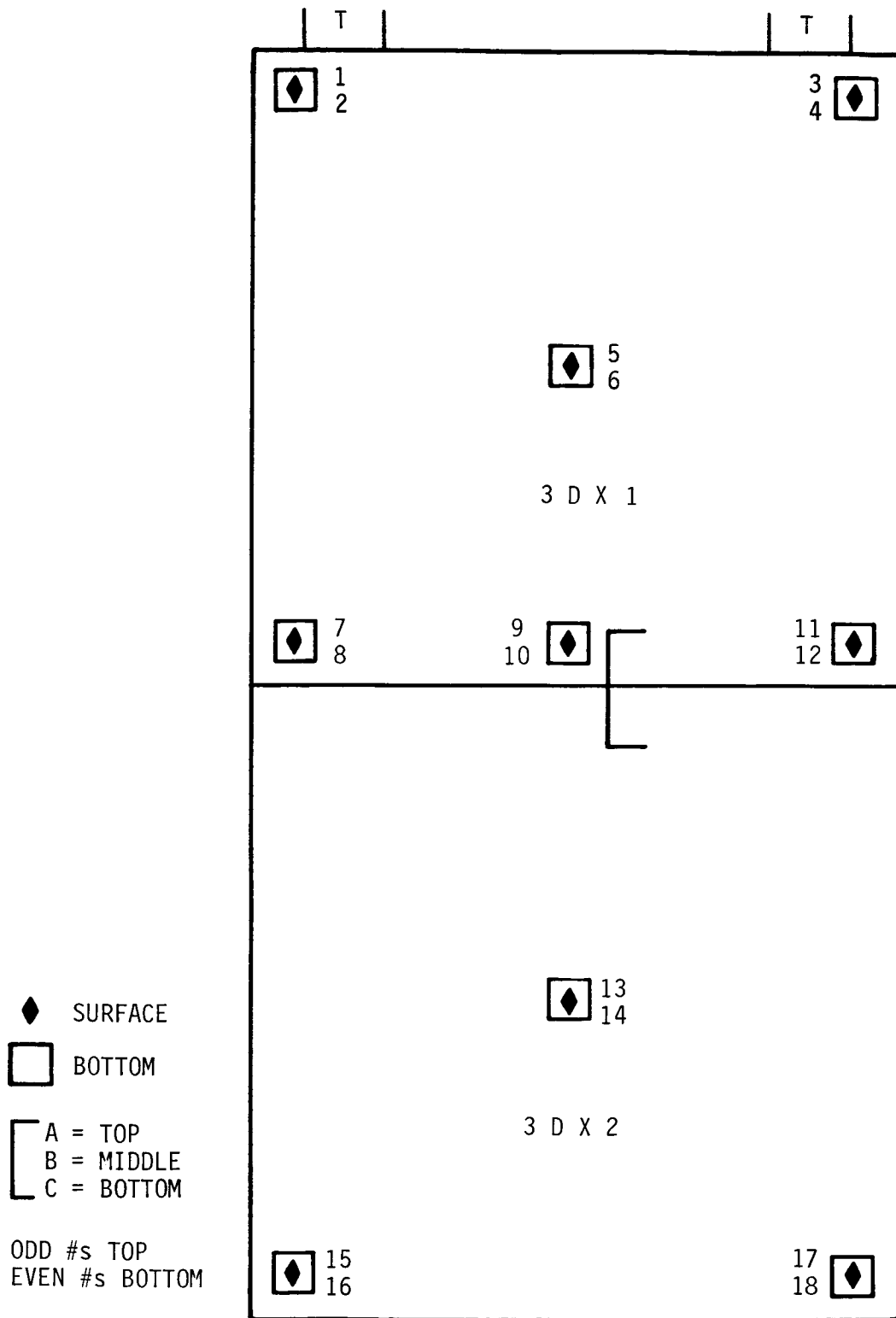


Figure 22. Thermocouple Layout for 2-Panel Array

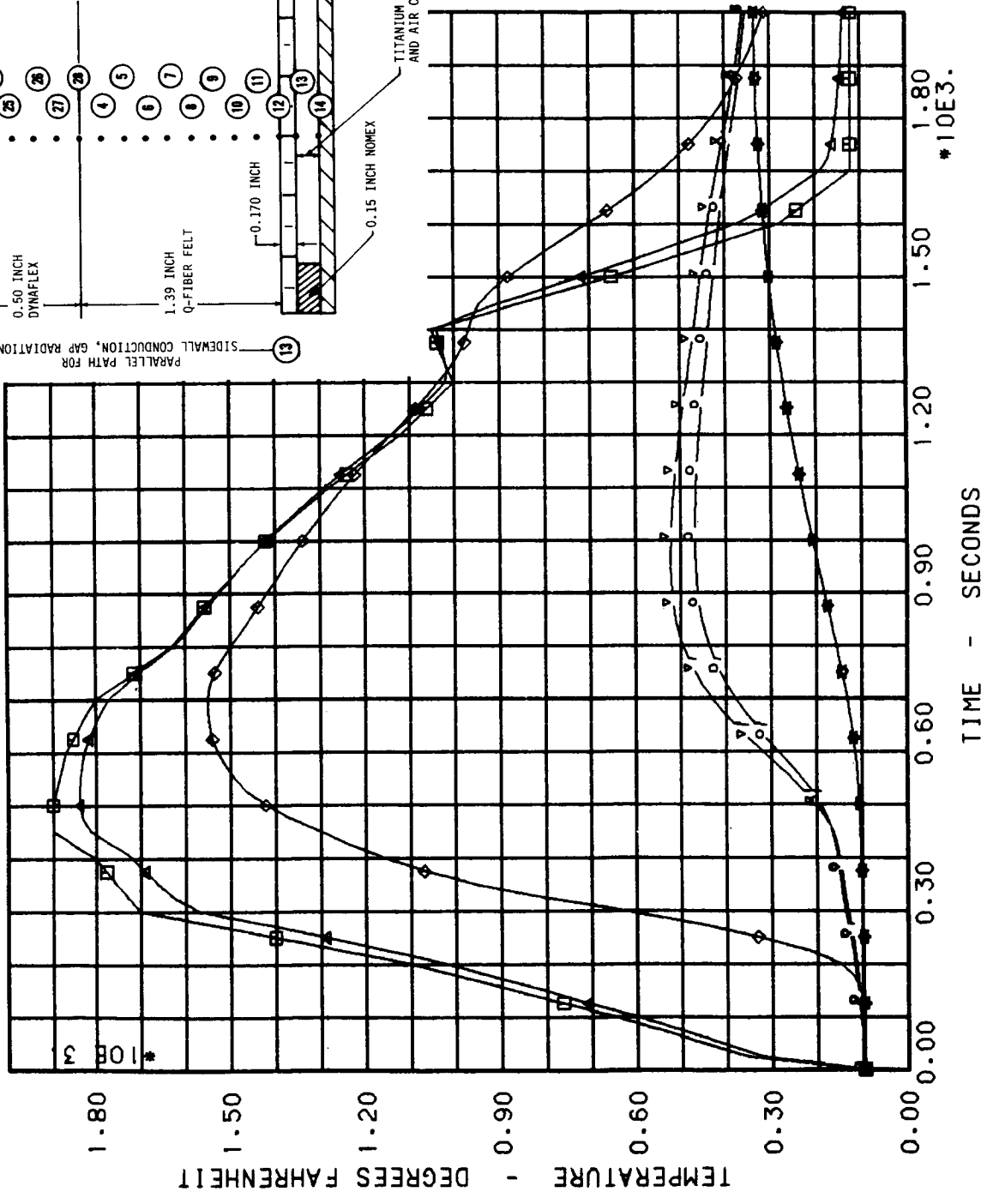
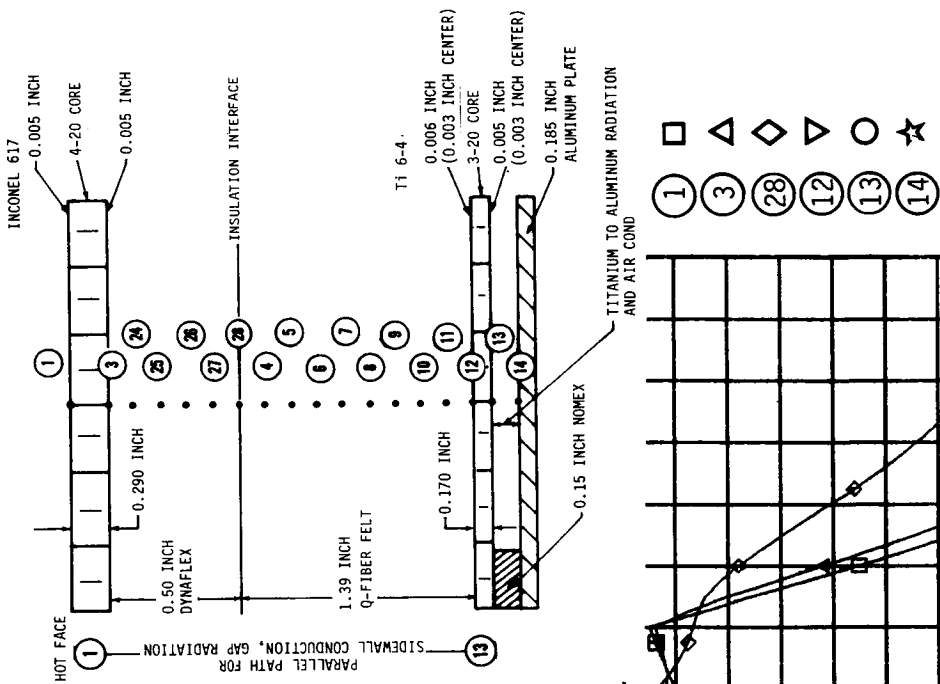


Figure 23. Thermal Math Model, Transient Analysis



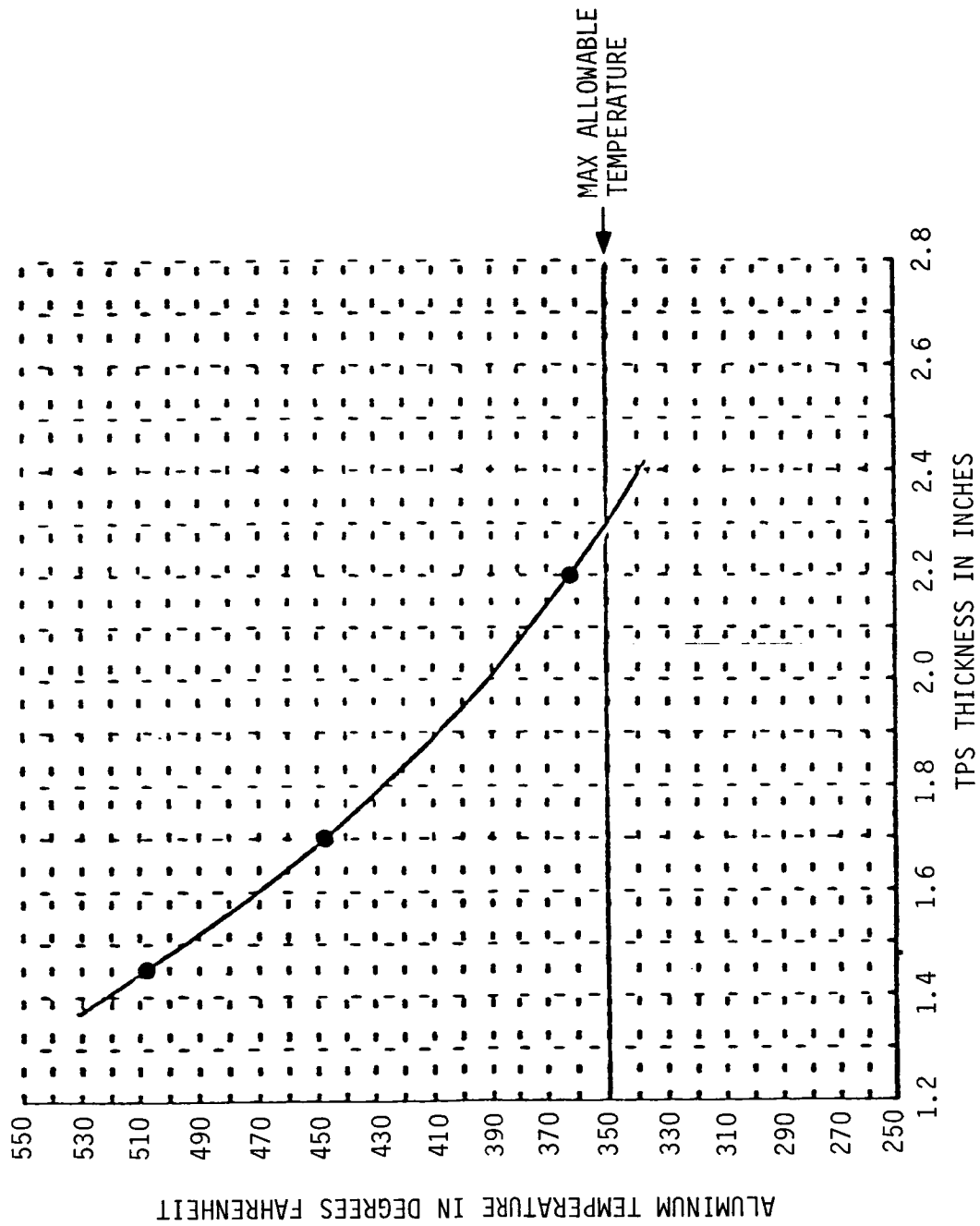


Figure 24. B.P. 1300 Aluminum Temperature Versus TPS Thickness  
 NOMEX Thickness is Not Included



Figure 25. Guarded Hot Plate with Zoned Heating



Figure 26. Guarded Hot Plate with Thermac Controller

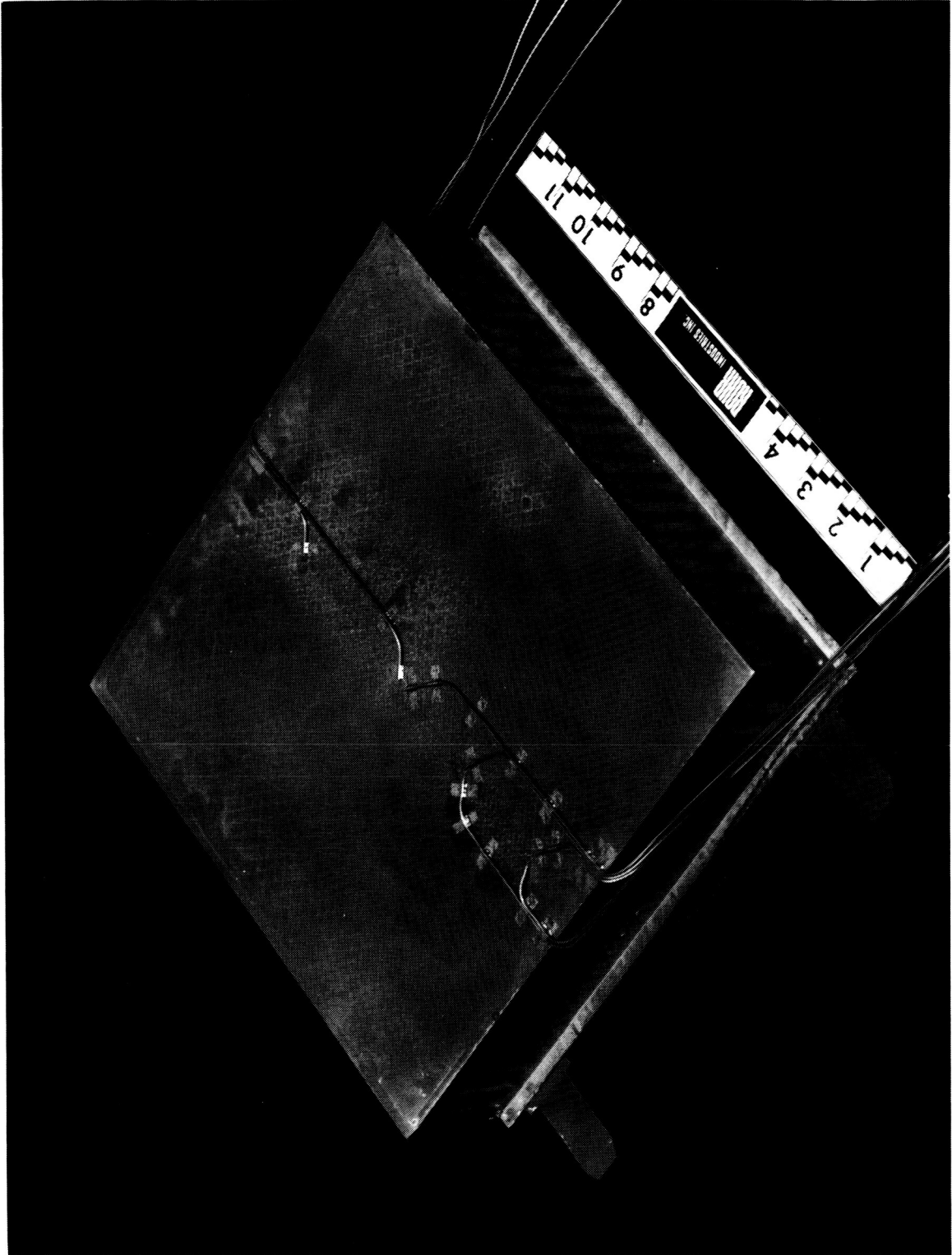


Figure 27. Superalloy Panel with Thermocouples Installed.

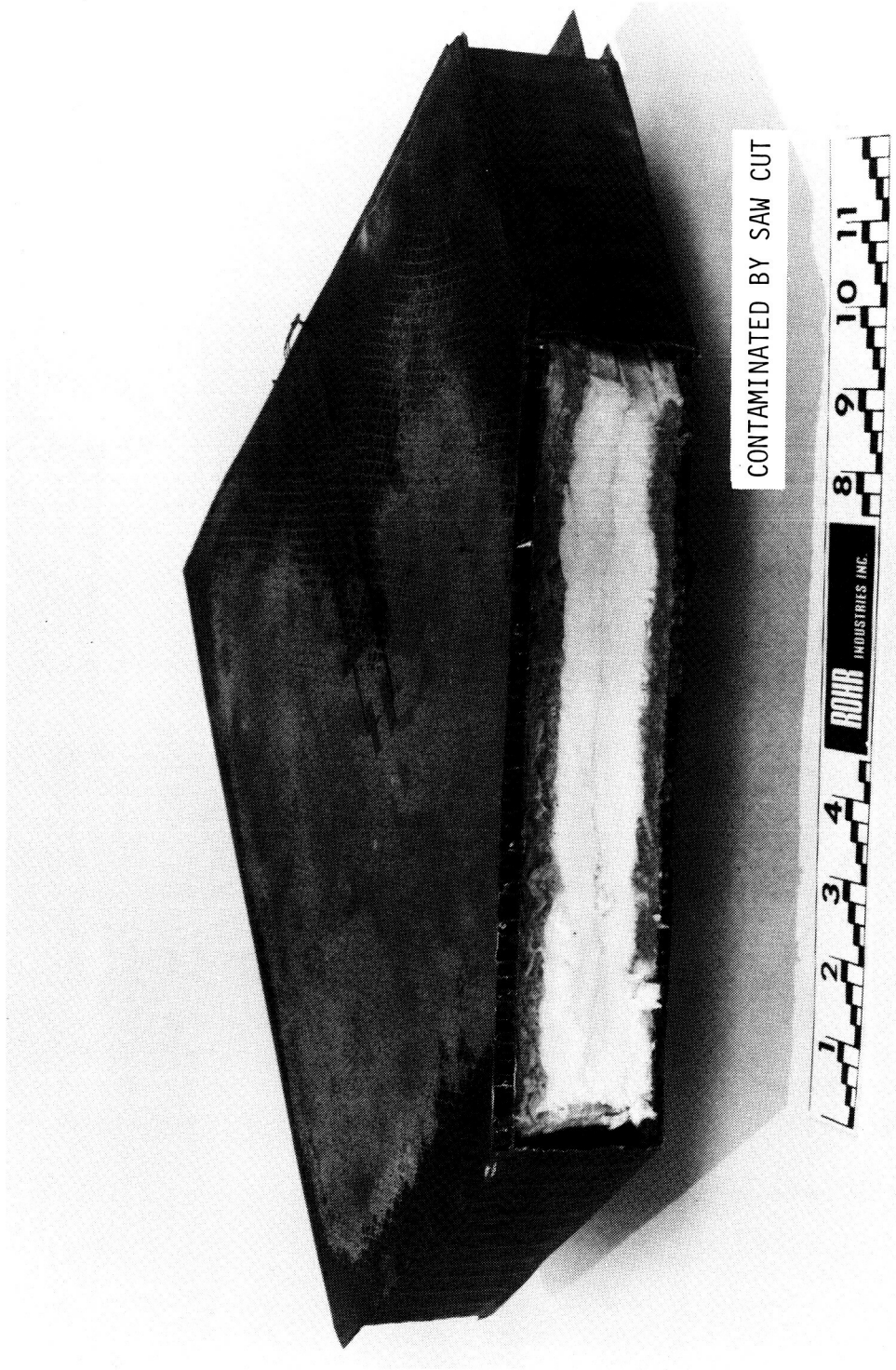


Figure 28. Superalloy Panel Section after Thermal Conductivity Tests

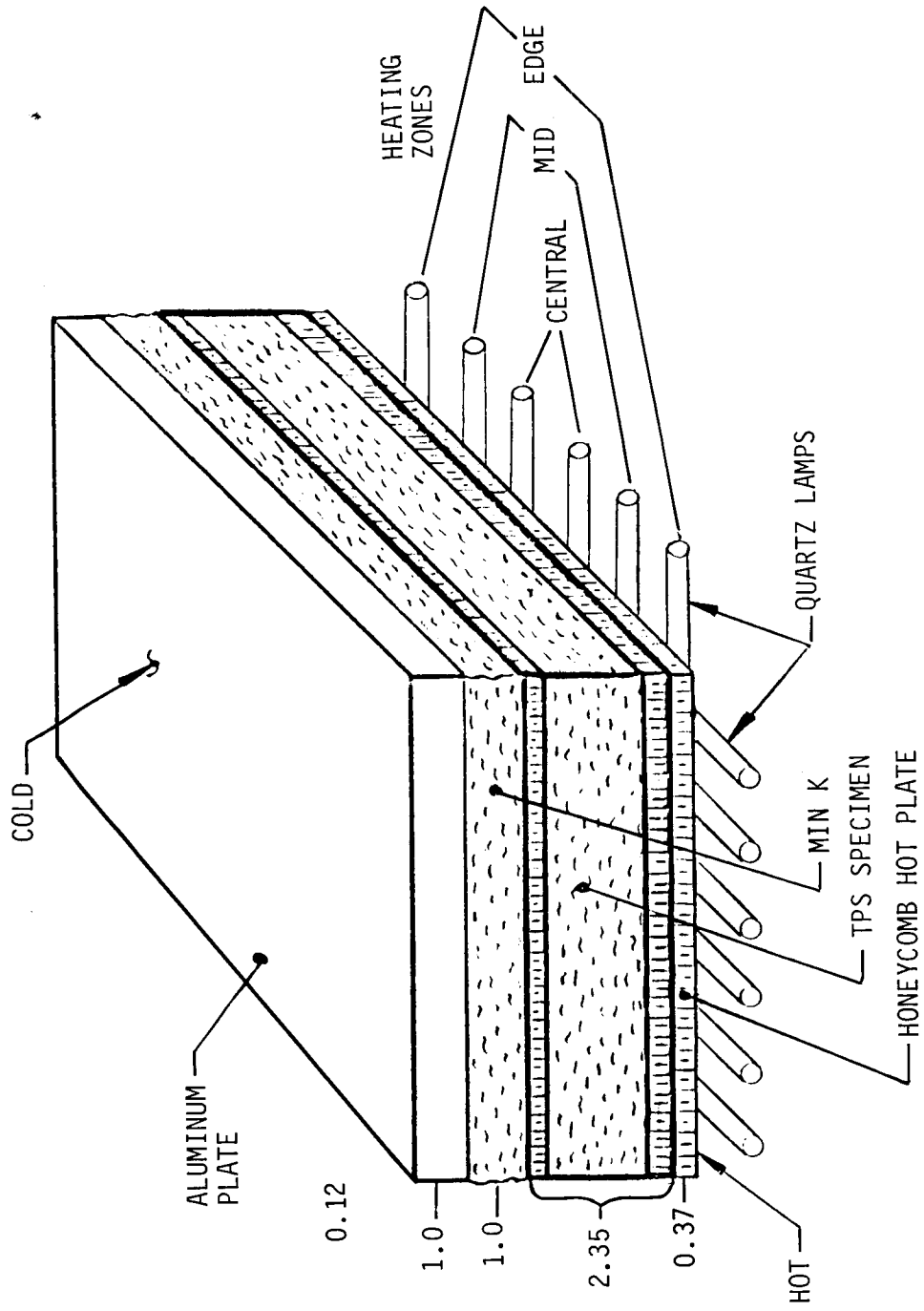


Figure 29. Thermal Conductivity Test Setup



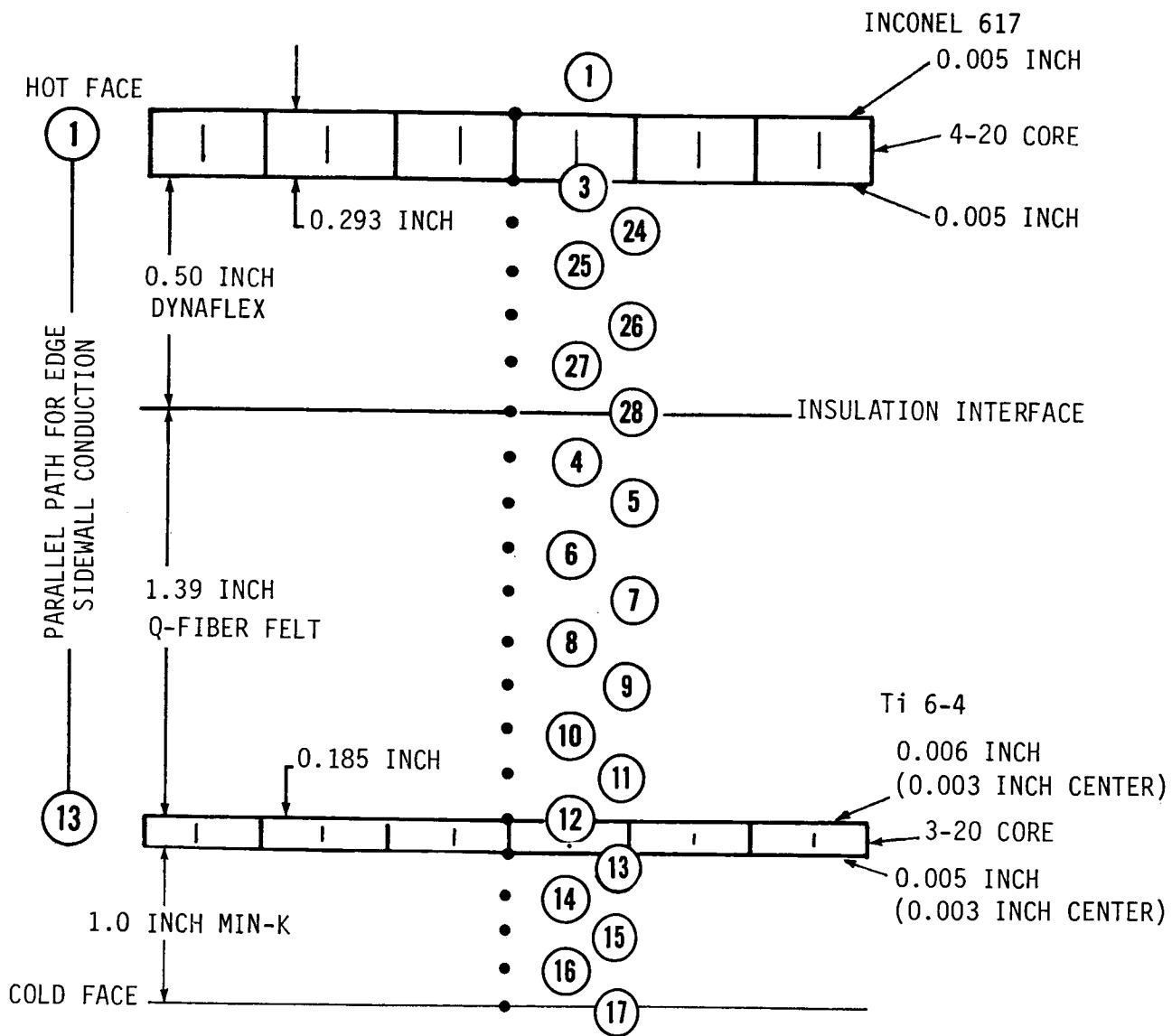


Figure 30. Thermal Math Model, Steady State Analysis

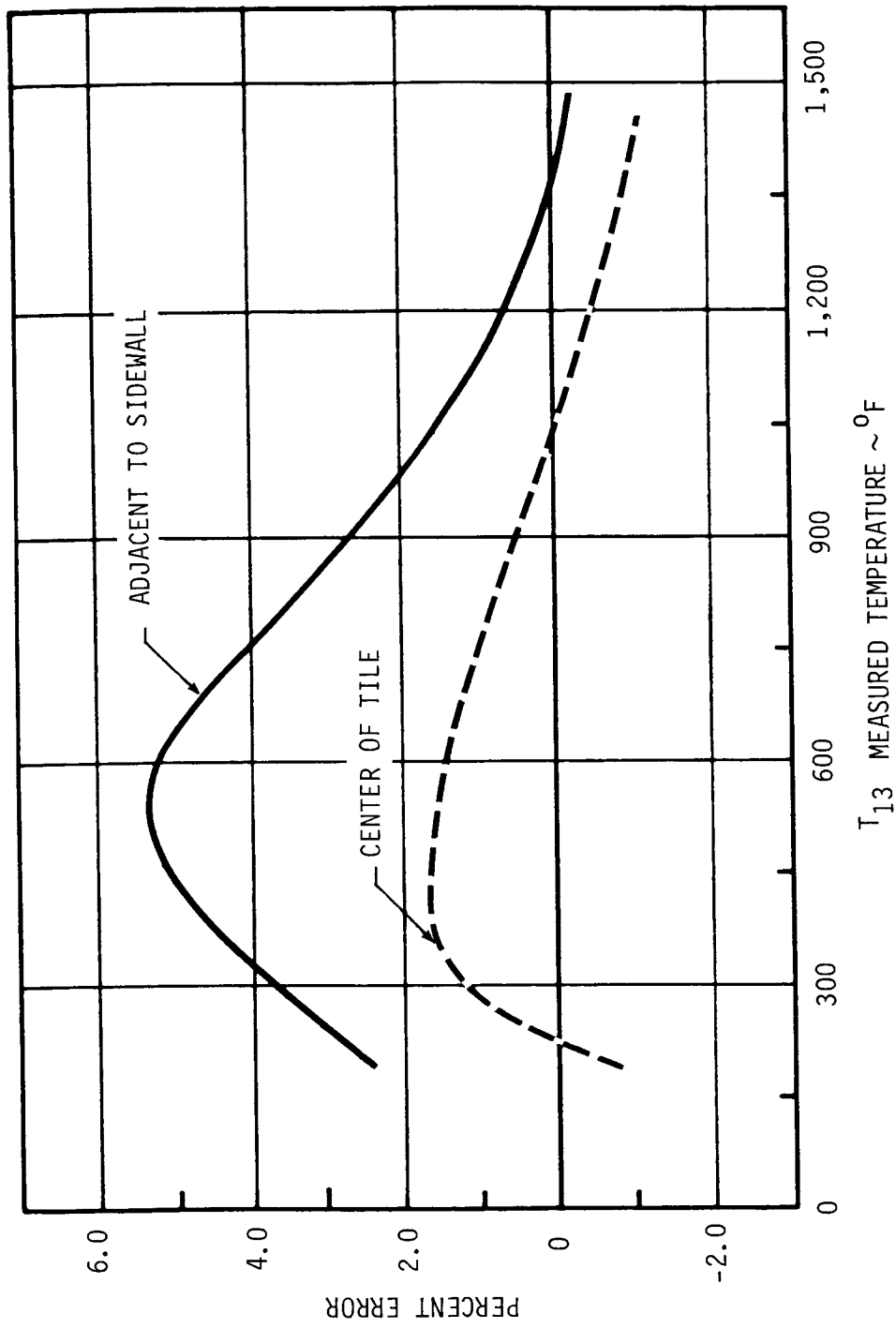


Figure 31. Percent Error Versus Measured Temperature



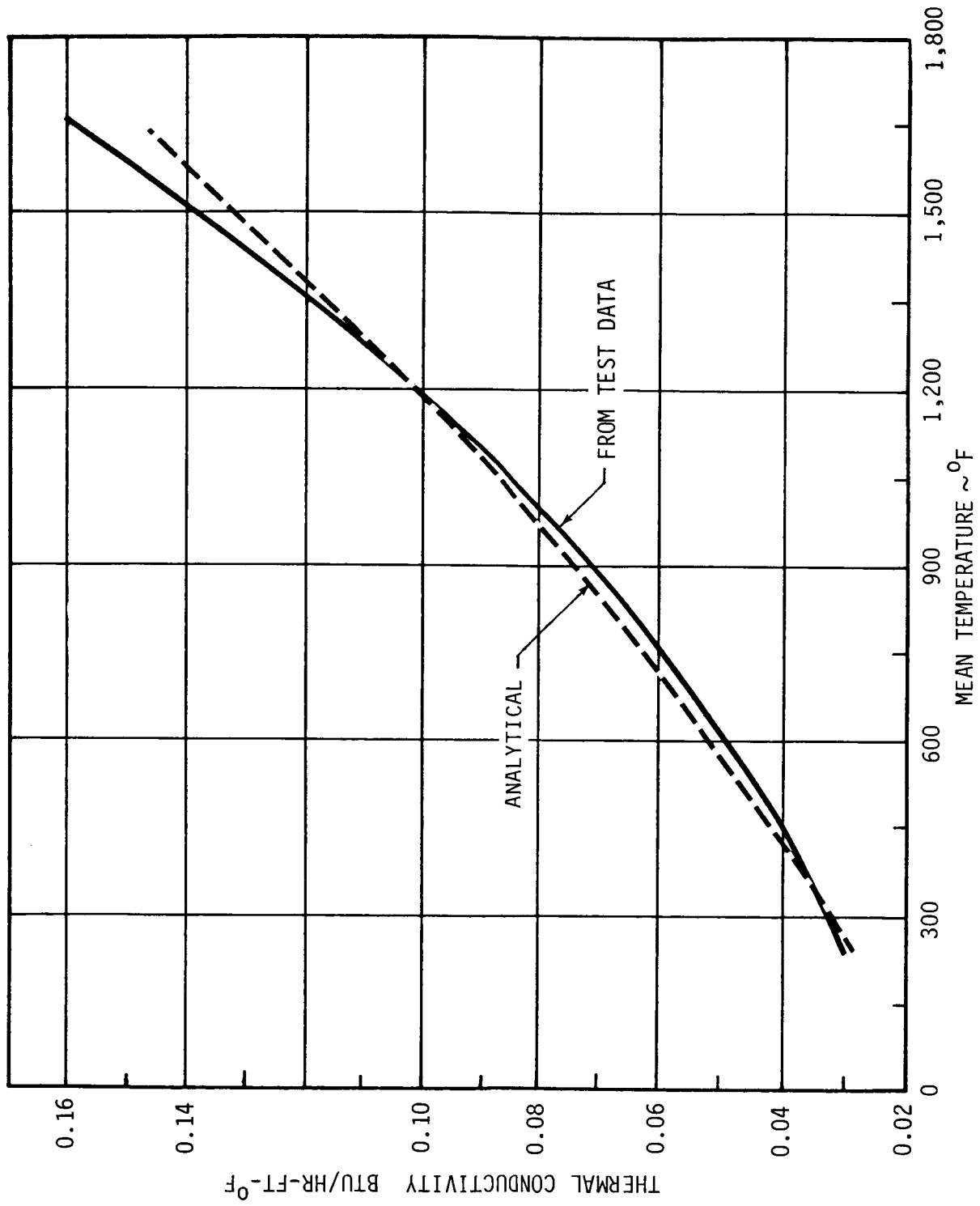


Figure 32. Effective Thermal Conductivity as a Function of Temperature

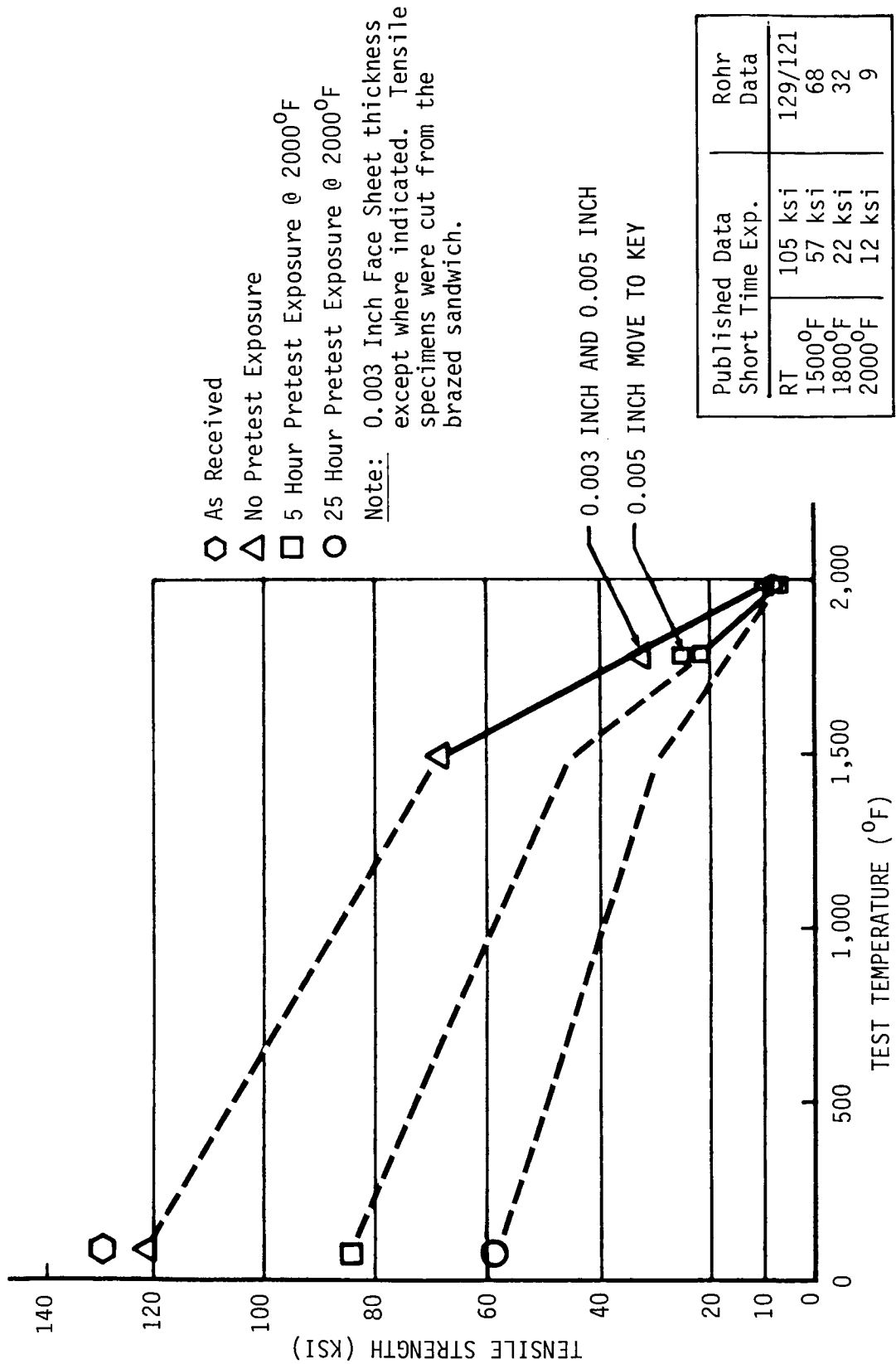
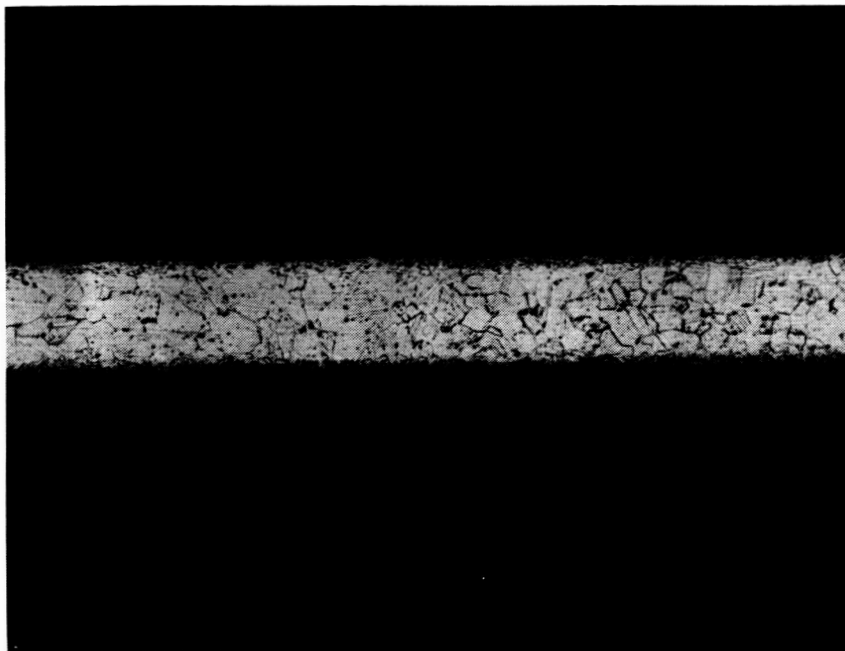


Figure 33. Face Sheet Ultimate Tensile Strength Versus Test Temperature INCONEL 617



81-1036-5 200X KALLINGS ETCH

Figure 34. Photomicrograph of As-Received Foil



81-1036-1 200X KALLINGS ETCH

Figure 35. Photomicrograph of Brazed Foil after 5 Hours of Exposure to 2000<sup>o</sup>F



81-1036-4 200X KALLINGS ETCH

Figure 36. Photomicrograph of Brazed Foil after 25 Hours of Exposure to 2000°F

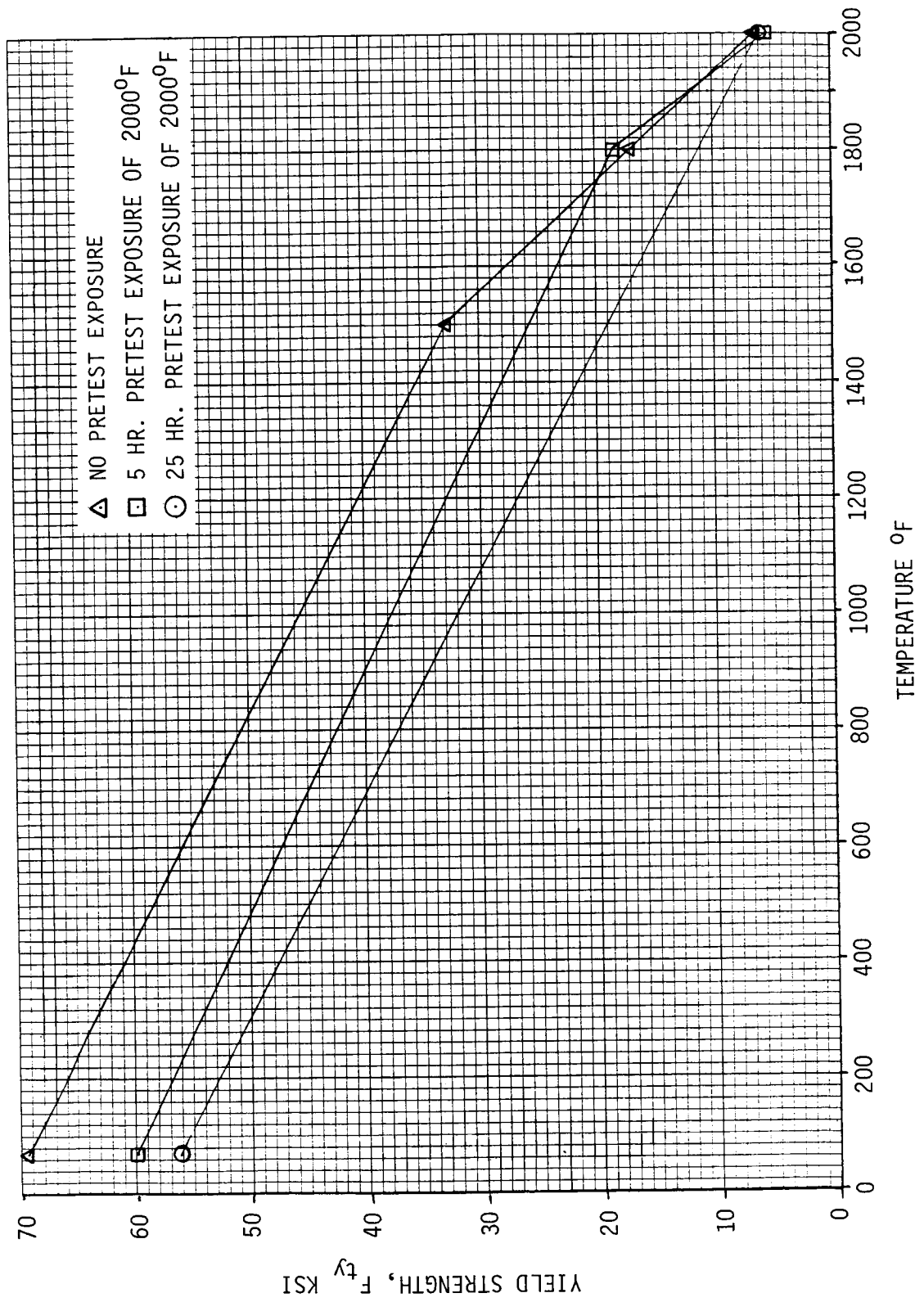


Figure 37. Tensile Yield Strength of Inco 617 Face Sheets - Brazed

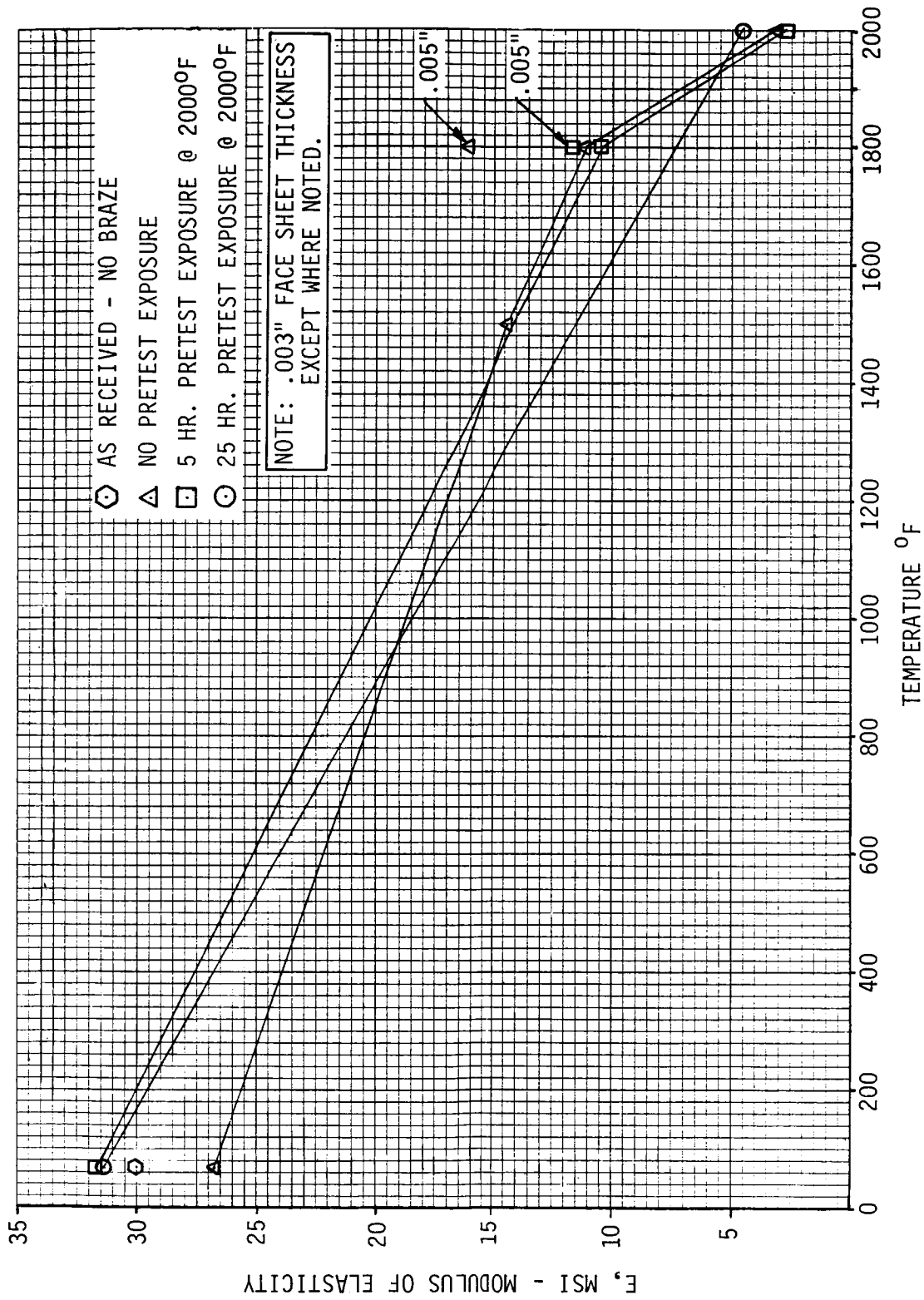


Figure 38. Modulus of Elasticity, E, of Inco 617 Face Sheets - Brazed

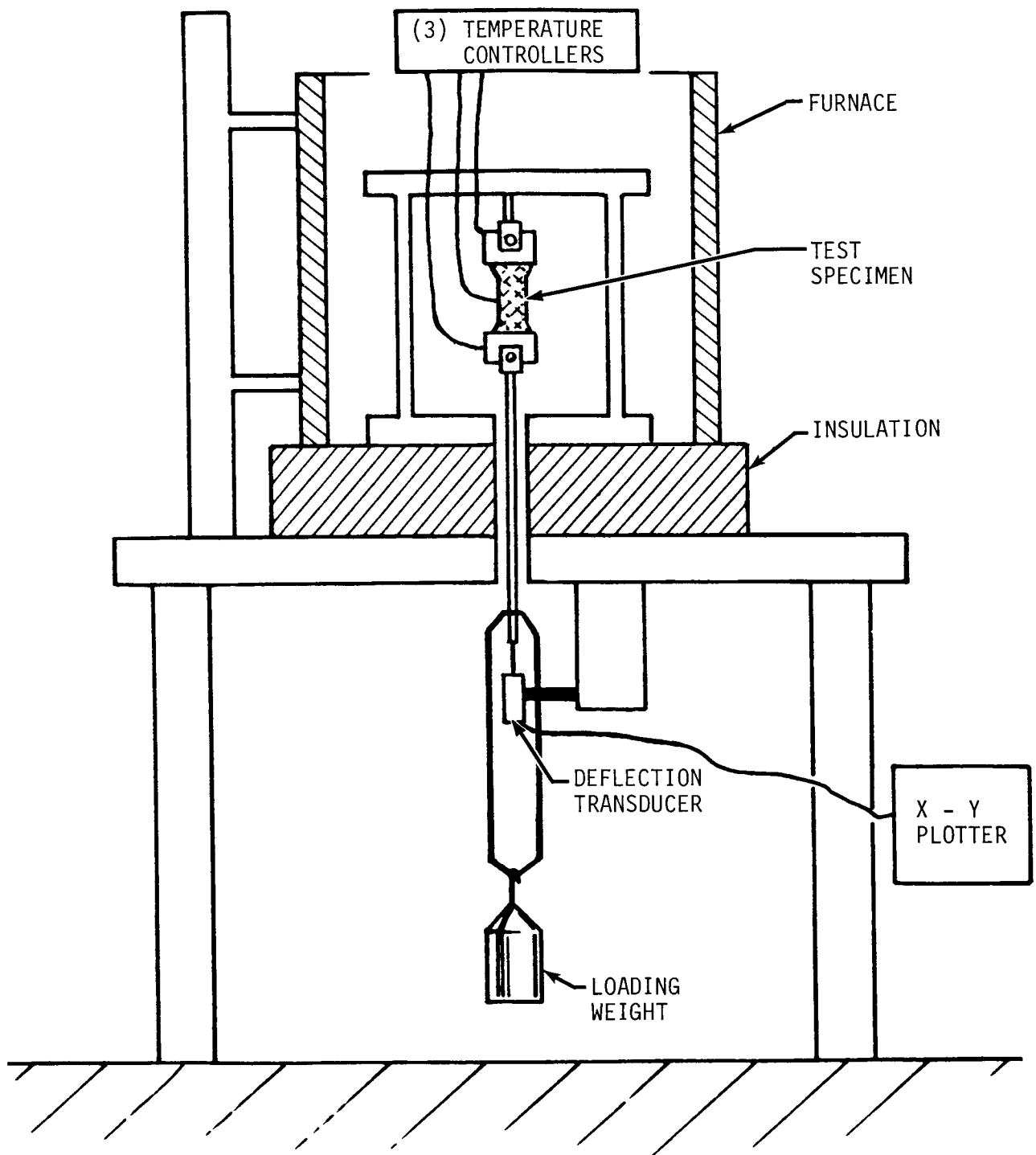


Figure 39. Schematic of Creep Test Setup



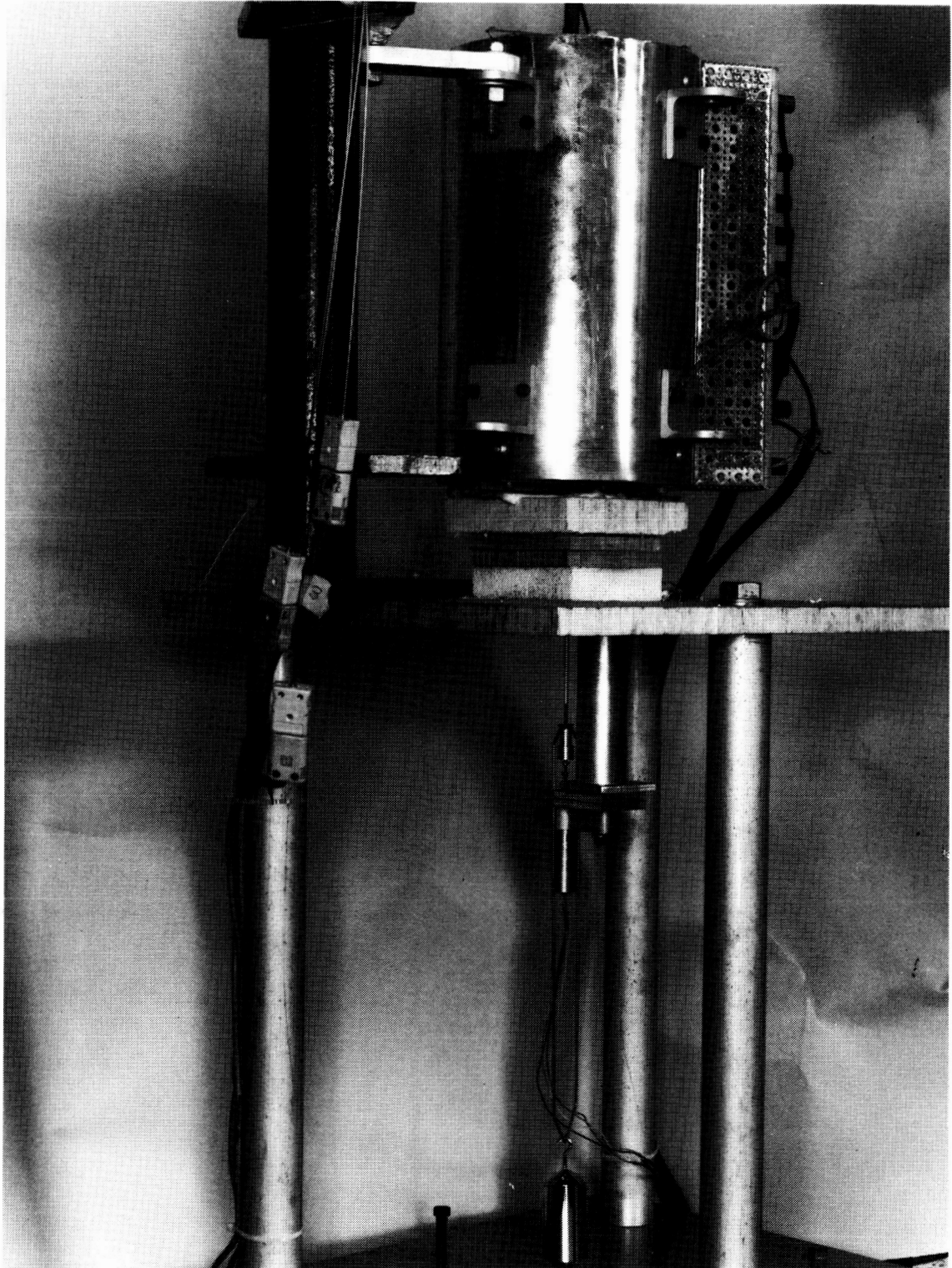


Figure 40. Overall View of Creep Test Setup

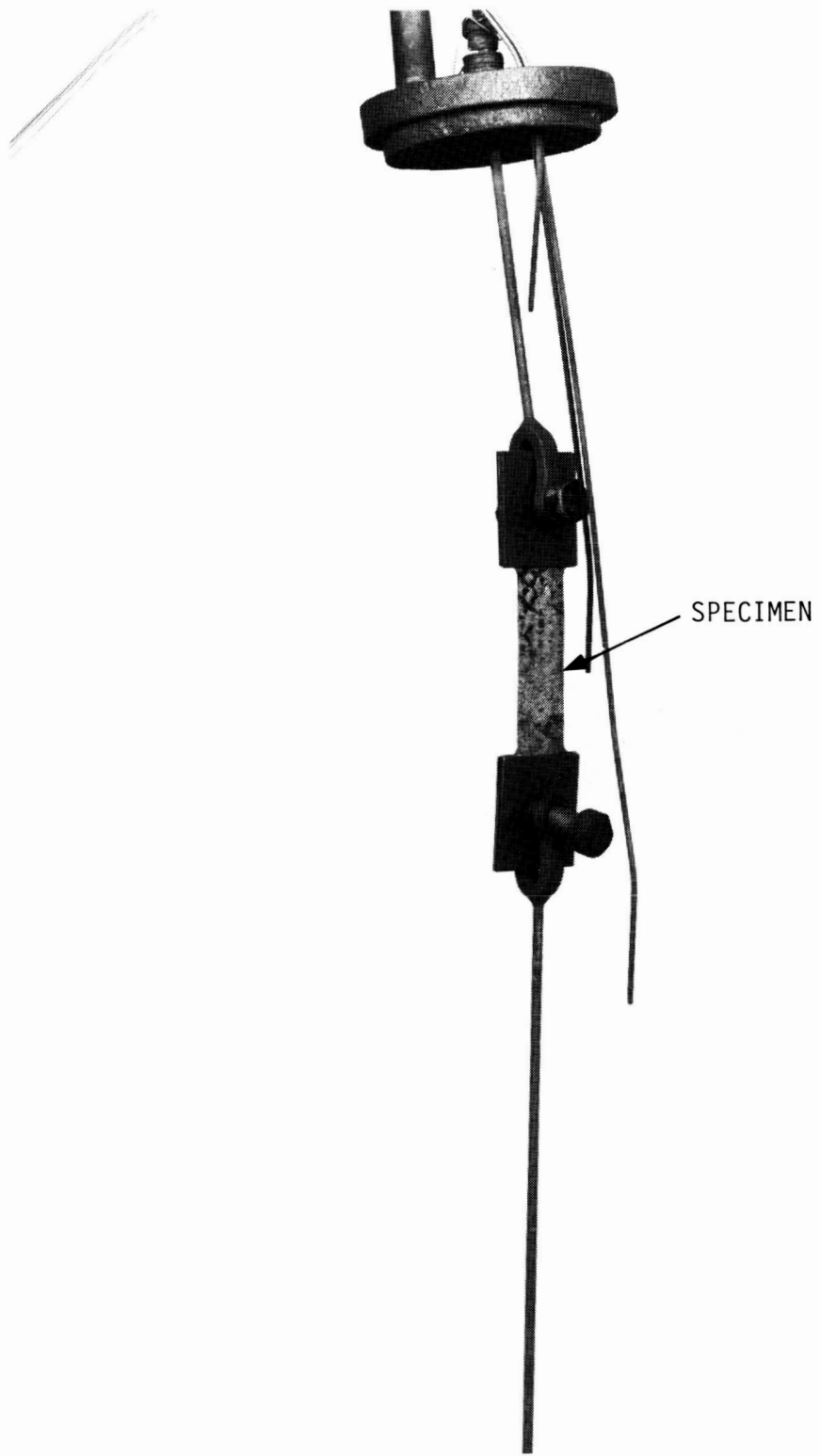


Figure 41. Large Creep Test Specimen

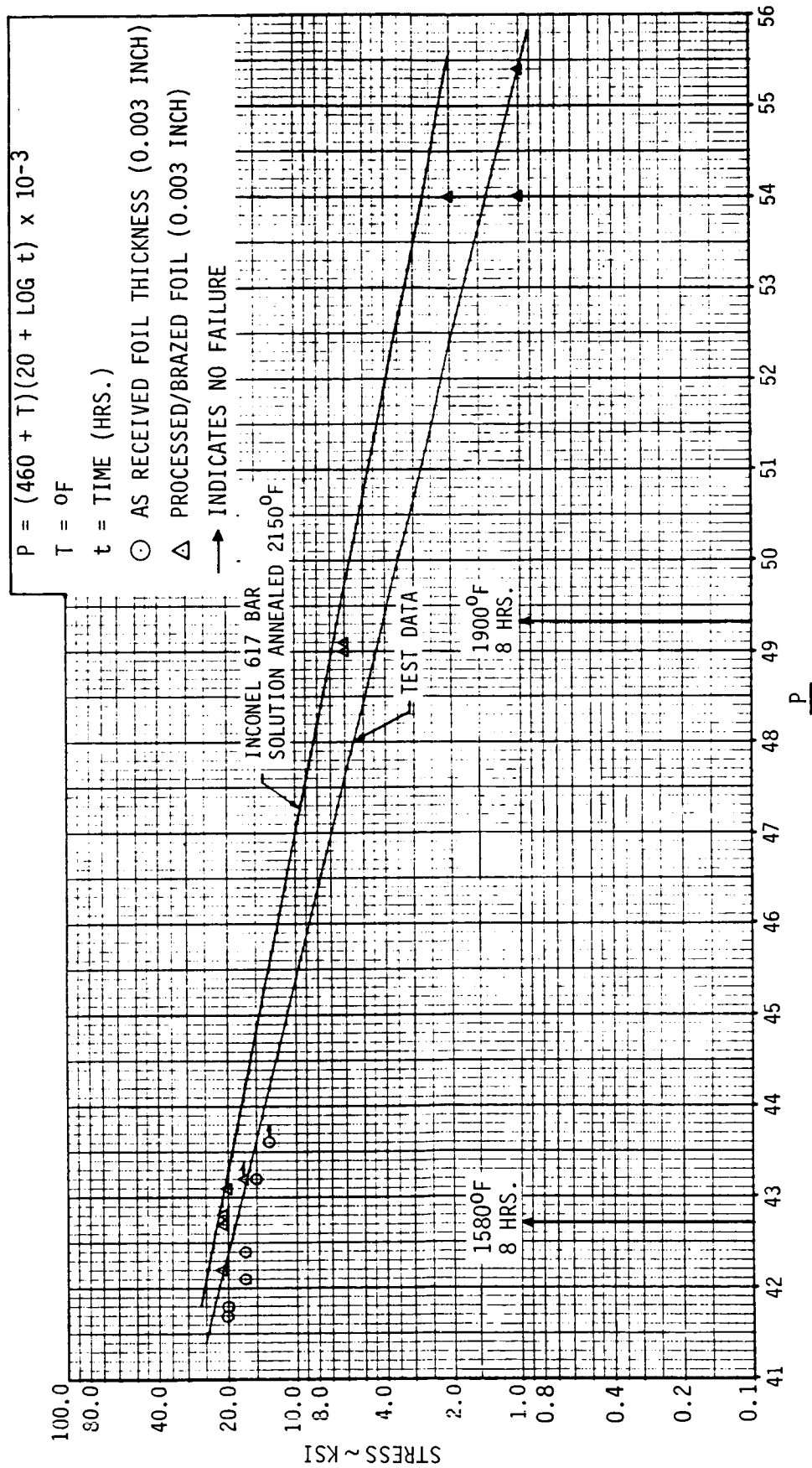


Figure 42. INCONEL 617 Creep Rupture Larson--Miller Plot

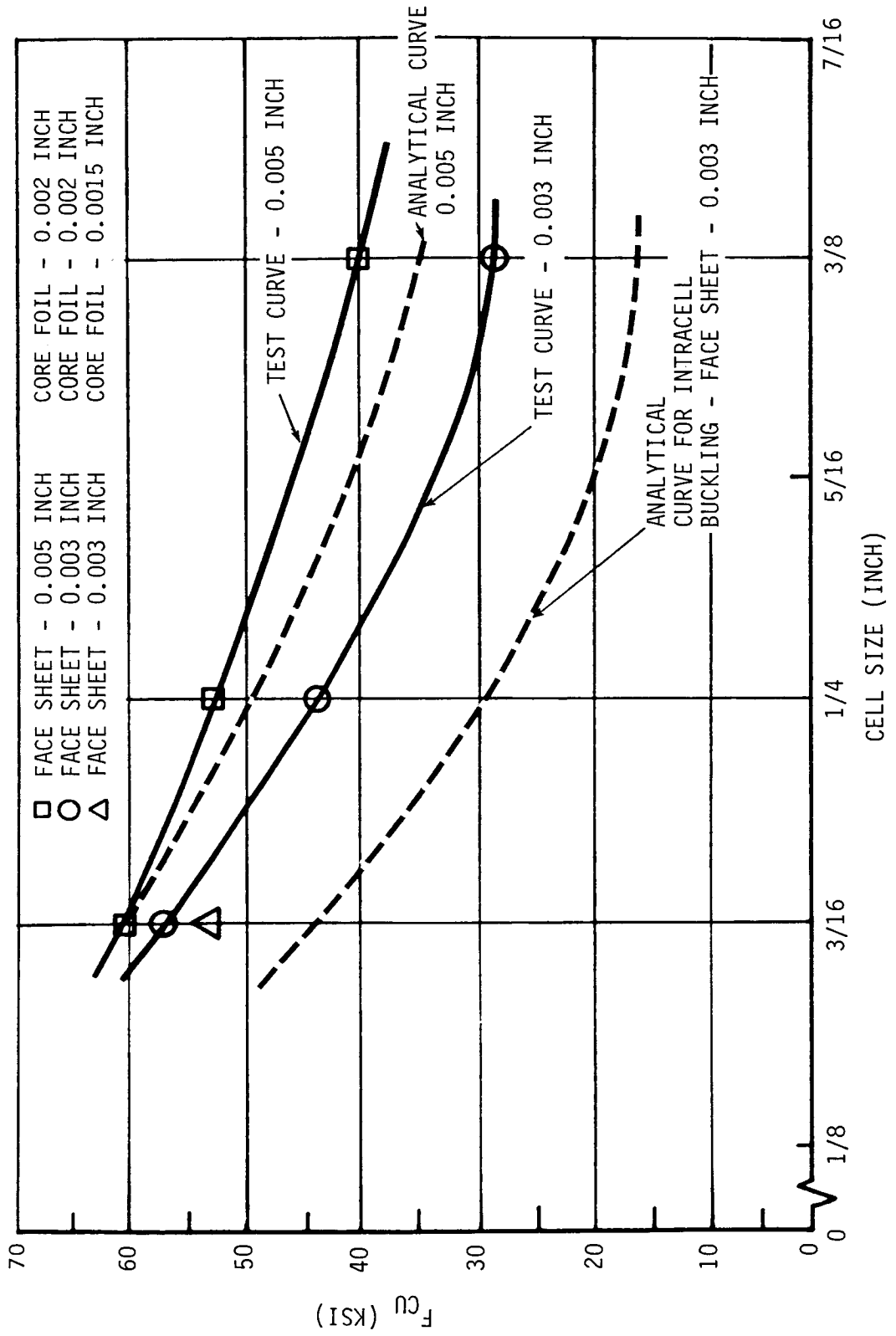


Figure 43. Edgewise Compression Strength Versus Cell Size INCONEL 617 (Room-Temp)  
7.4.1 (see table 17)

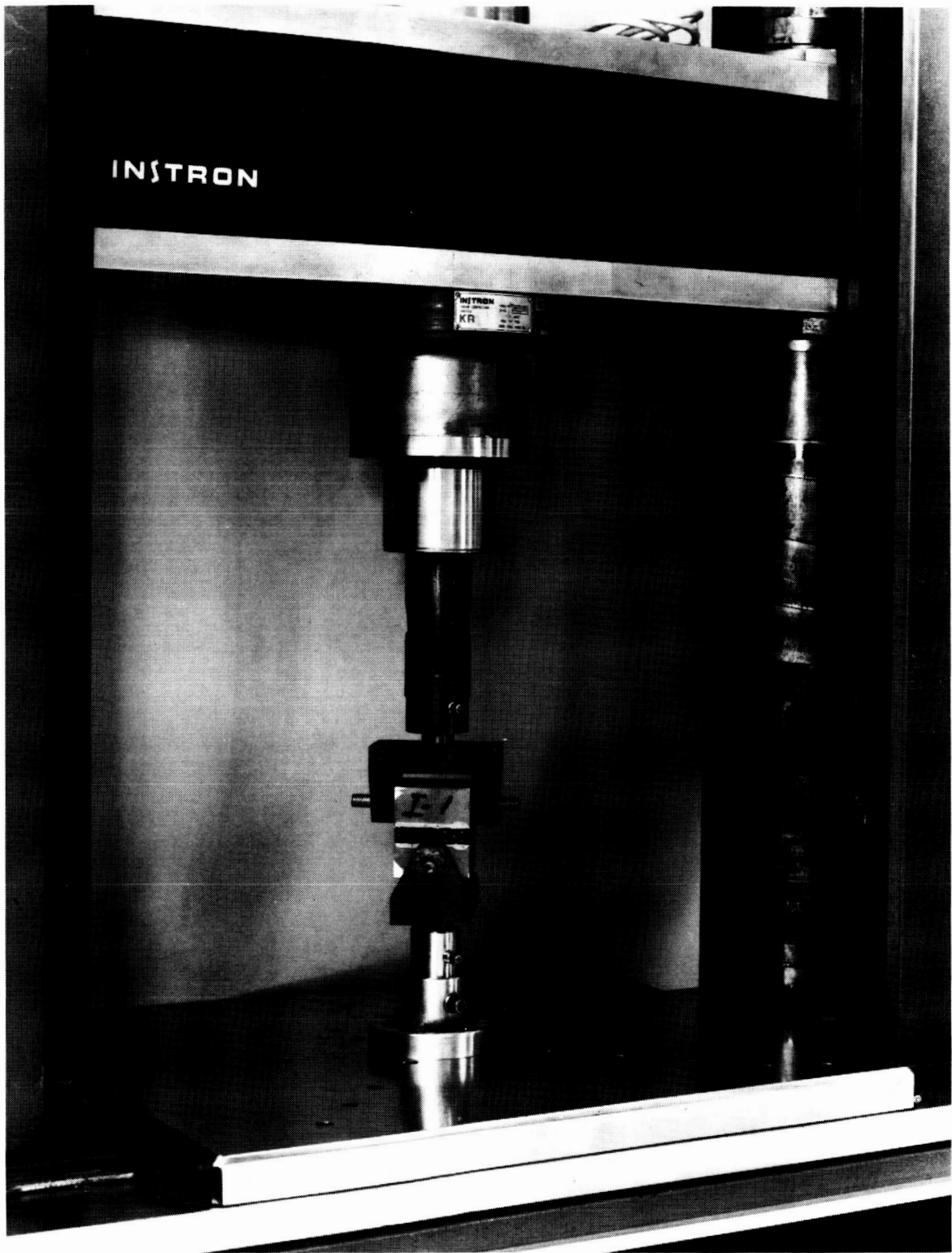


Figure 44. Room Temperature Flatwise Tension Test Setup

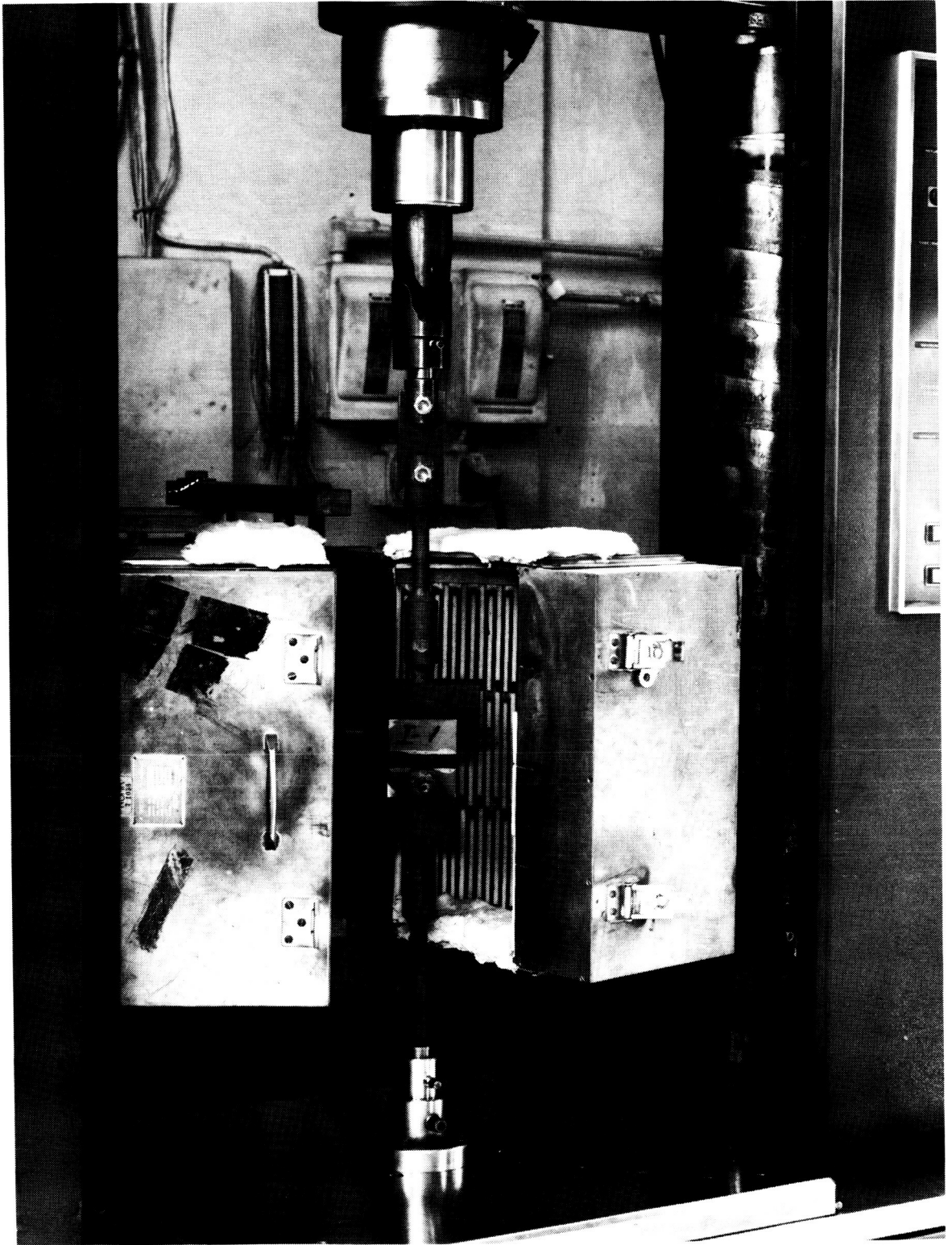


Figure 45. Elevated Temperature Flatwise Tension Test Setup

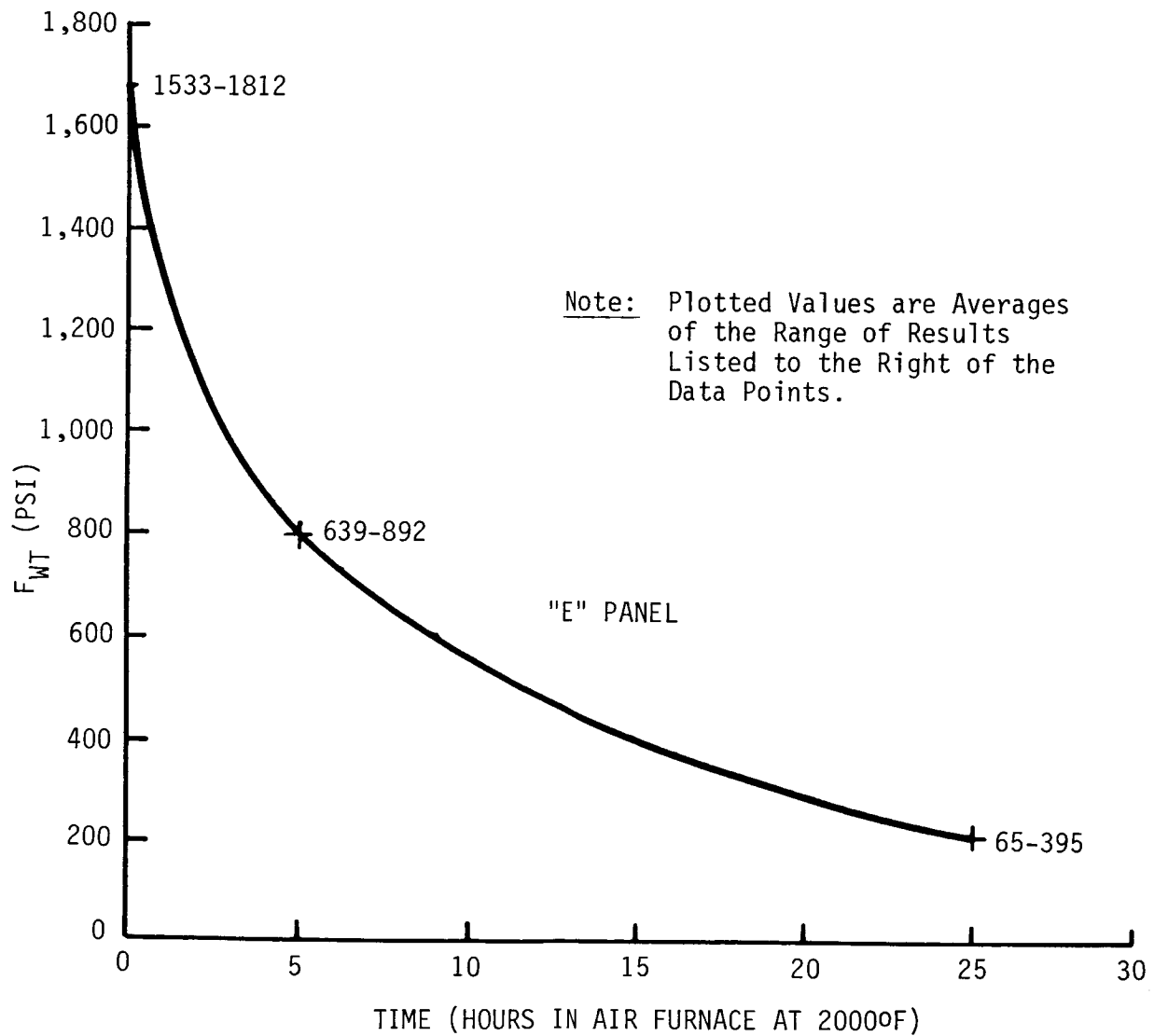
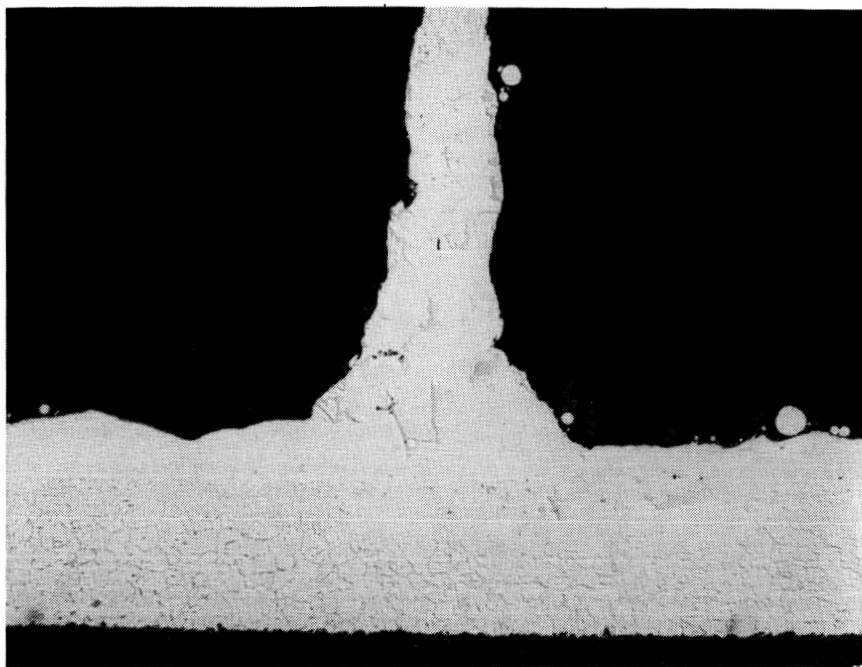


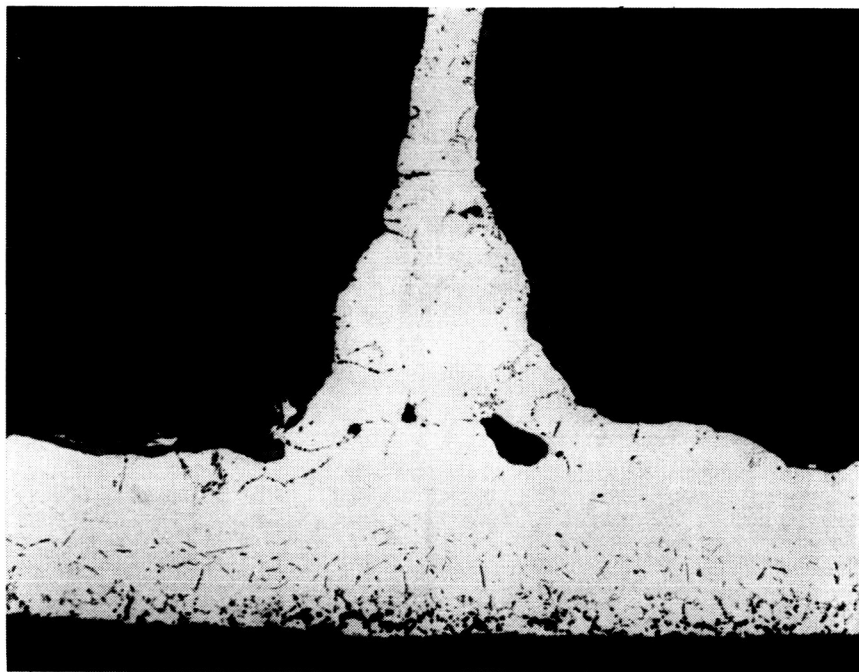
Figure 46. Flatwise Tension Strength Versus Exposure Time INCONEL 617 (Room Temperature Test)



150X SCALE

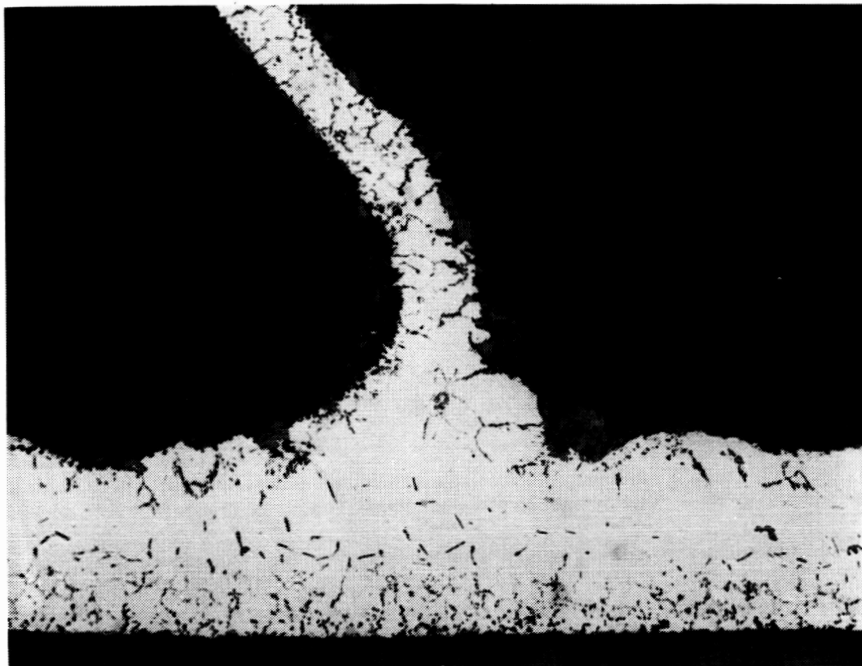
Figure 47. Photomicrograph of Brazed Sandwich Joint--No Thermal Exposure





150X SCALE

Figure 48. Photomicrograph of Brazed Sandwich Joint--5 Hours of 2000° F Exposure



150X SCALE

Figure 49. Photomicrograph of Brazed Sandwich Joint--25 Hours of 2000<sup>o</sup>F Exposure

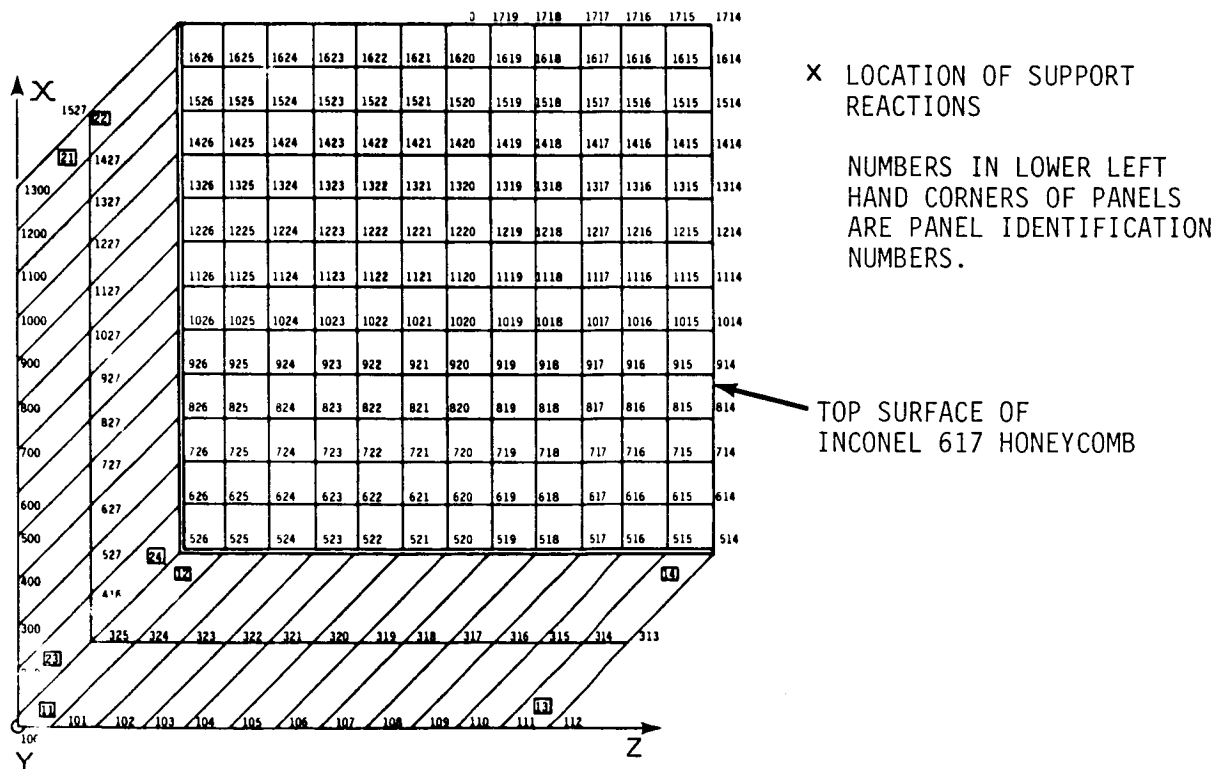
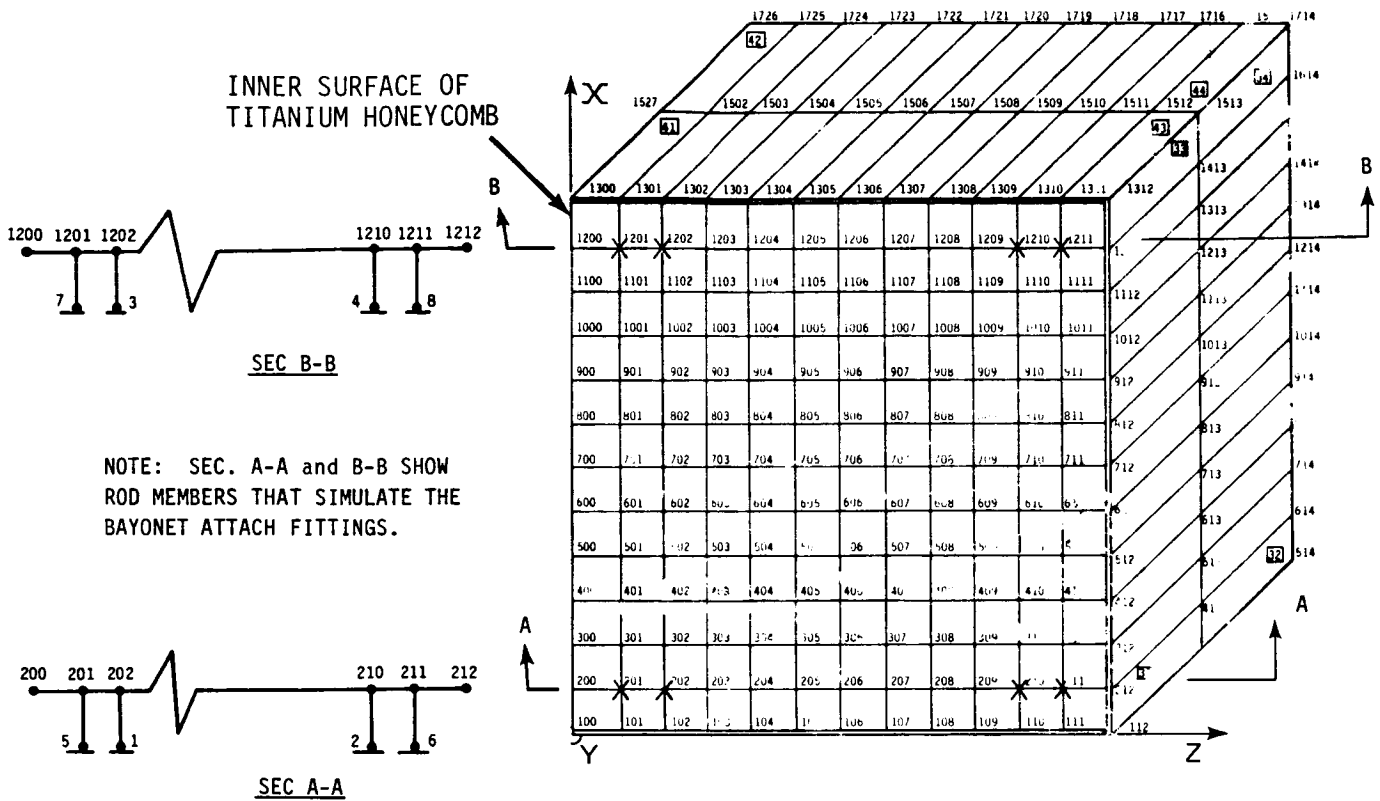
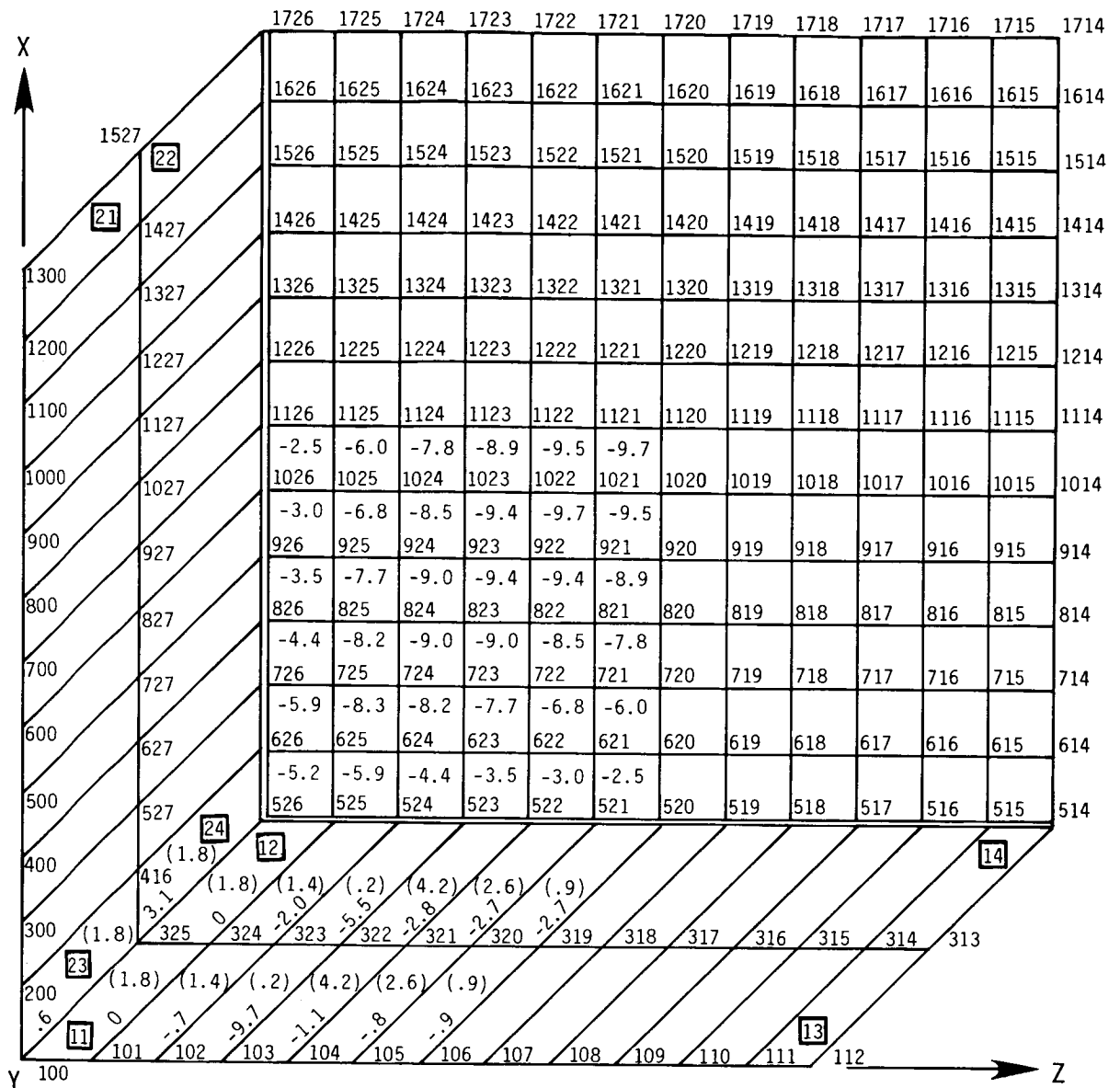


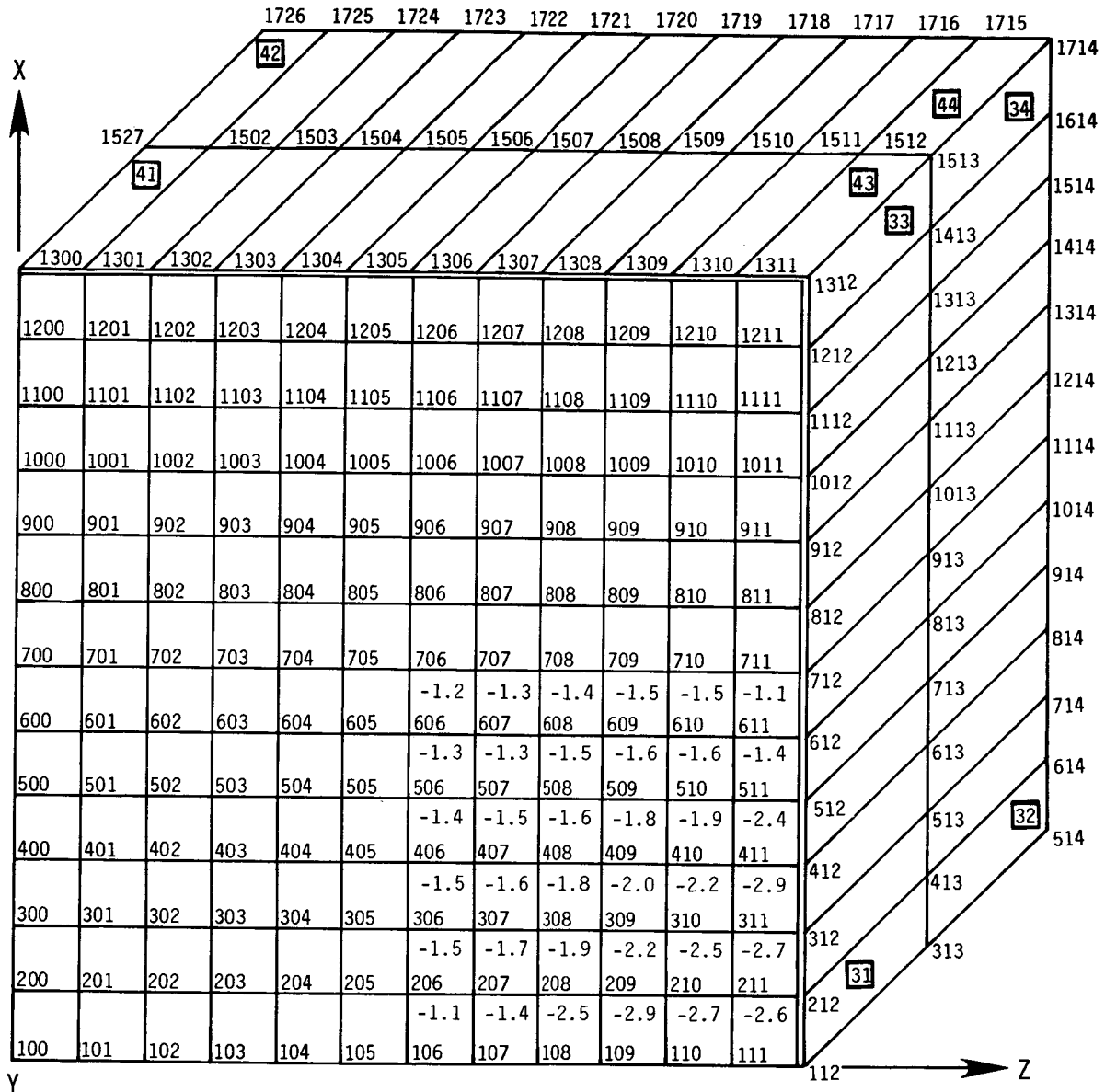
Figure 50. Finite Element Model



NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

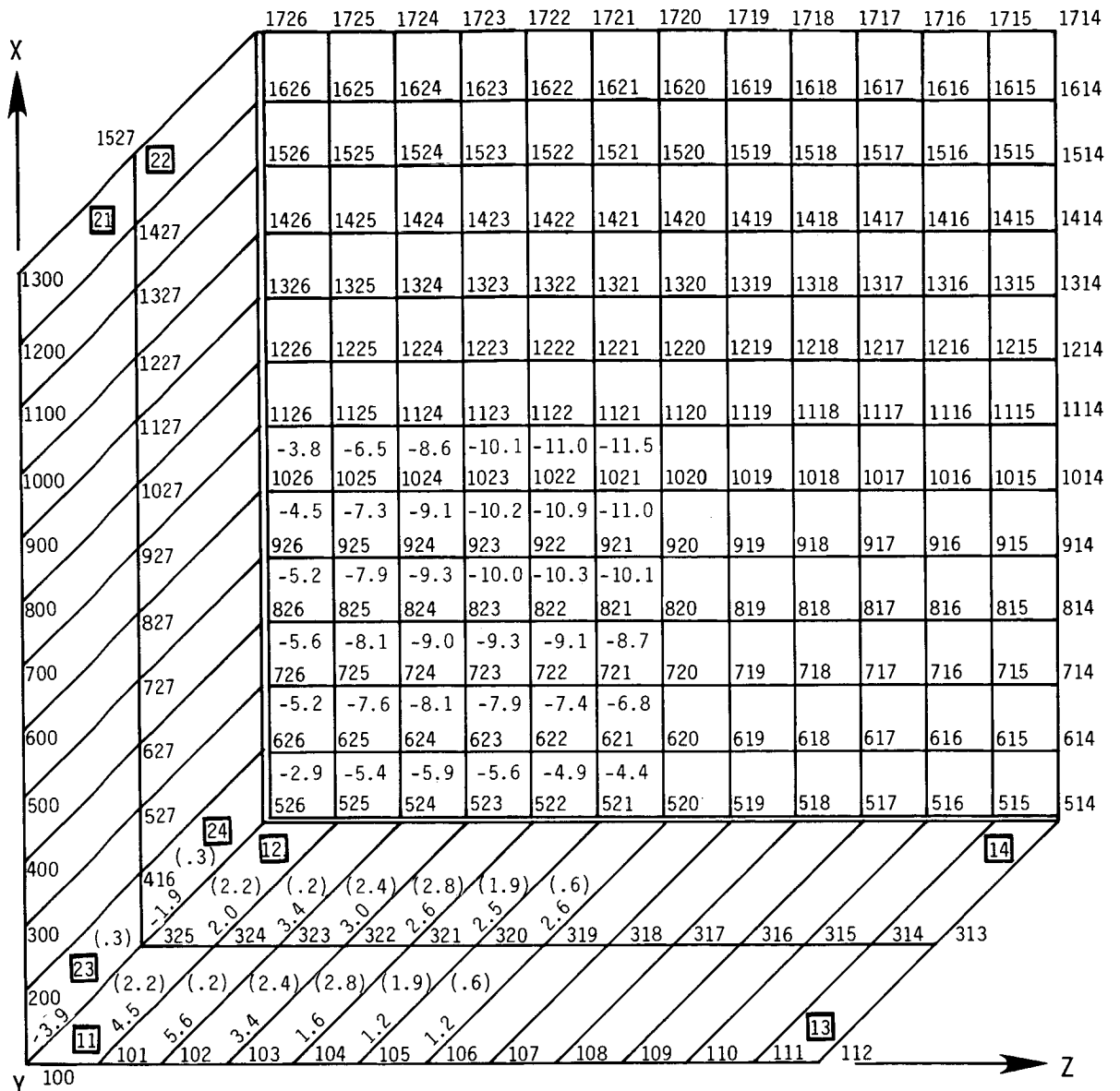
Figure 51-A. Ascent Crush Pressure Condition Top Surface of Panel ~ Inconel Honeycomb - Stress Output



NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

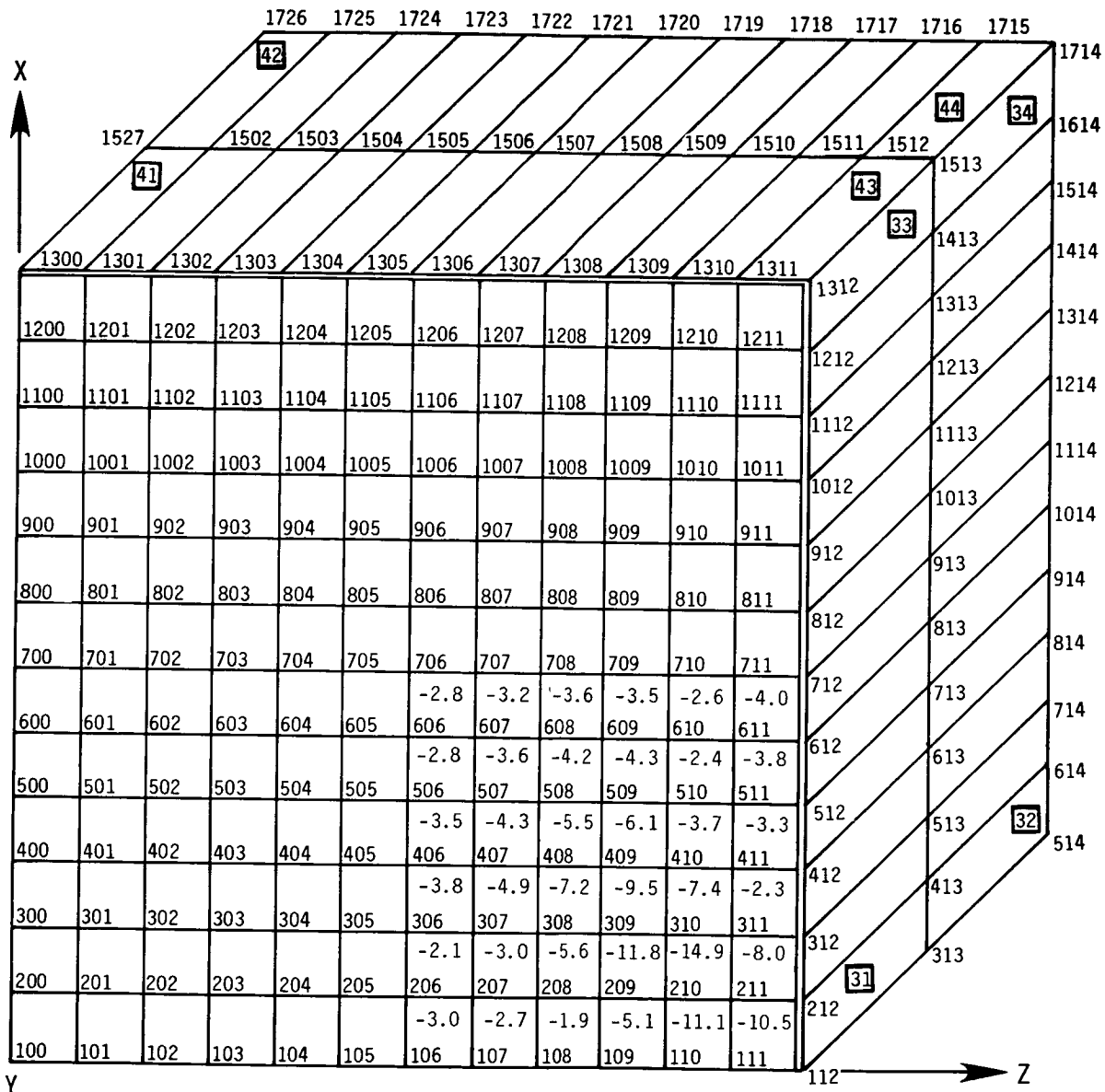
Figure 51-B. Ascent Crush Pressure Condition Bottom Surface of Panel ~ Titanium Honeycomb - Stress Output



NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

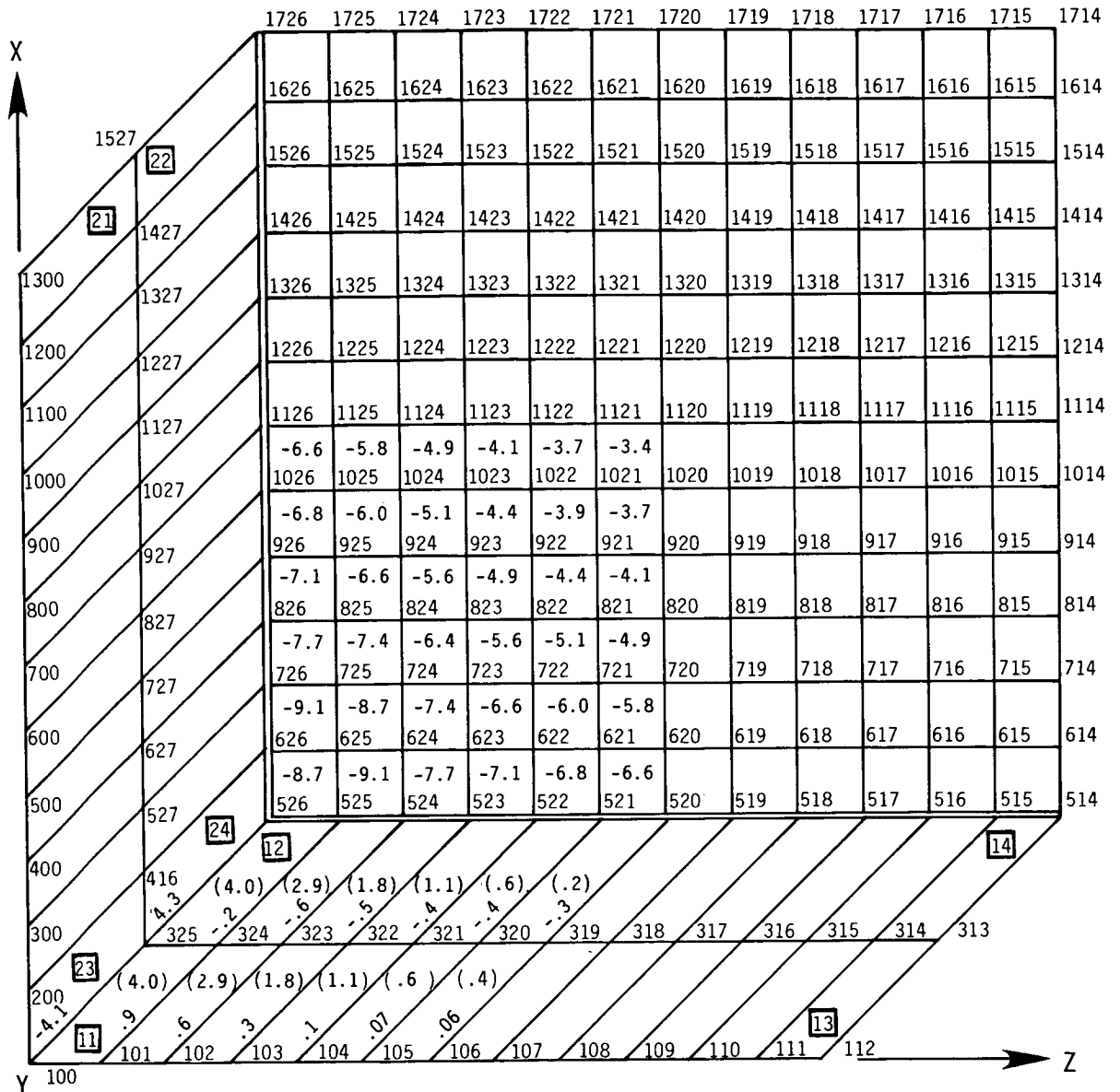
Figure 51-C. Ascent Blowoff Pressure Condition Top Surface of Panel ~ Inconel Honeycomb - Stress Output



NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

Figure 51-D. Ascent Blowoff Pressure Condition Bottom Surface of Panel ~ Titanium Honeycomb - Stress Output

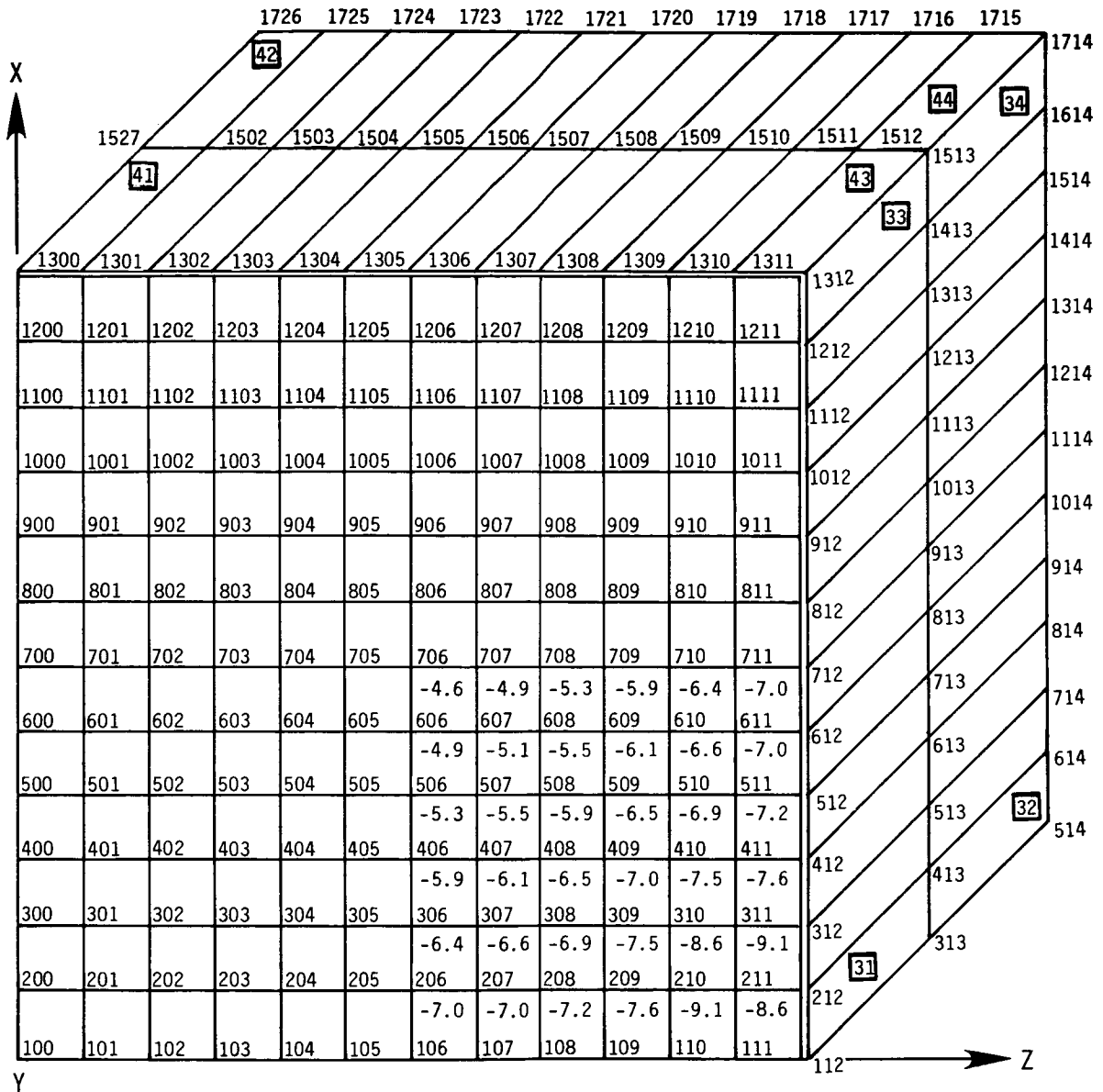


NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

Figure 51-E. Descent Condition Top Surface of Panel ~  
Inconel Honeycomb - Stress Output





NOTES:

1. NUMBERS IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNERS OF PANELS ARE PANEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.
2. NUMBERS IN MIDDLE OF PANELS ARE PRINCIPAL STRESS VALUES IN UNITS OF KSI.
3. (+) ARE TENSION.  
(-) ARE COMPRESSION.
4. NUMBERS IN ( ) ARE SHEAR STRESSES.

Figure 51-F. Descent Condition Bottom Surface of Panel ~ Titanium Honeycomb - Stress Output

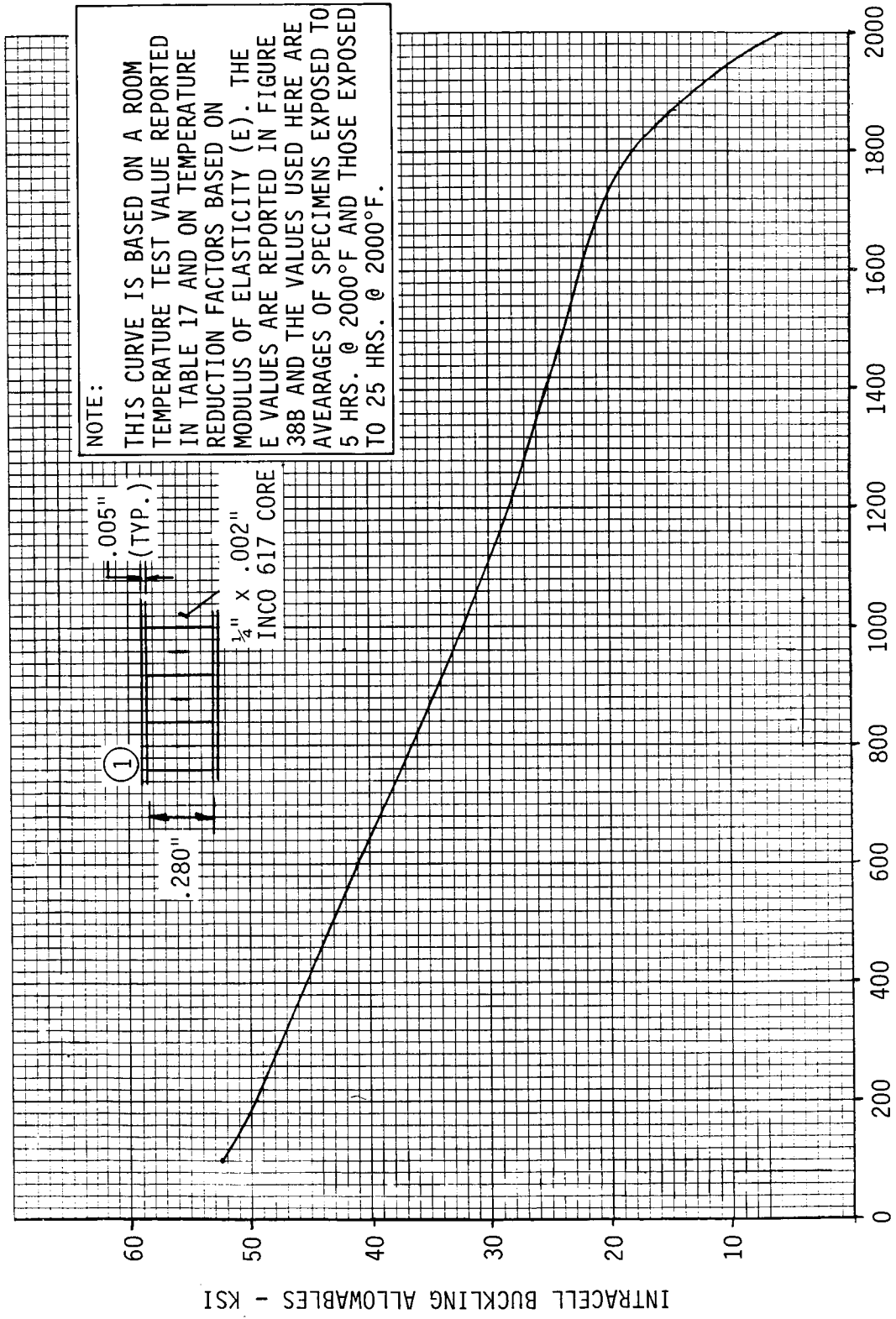


Figure 52. Inconel Honeycomb Compression Allowables

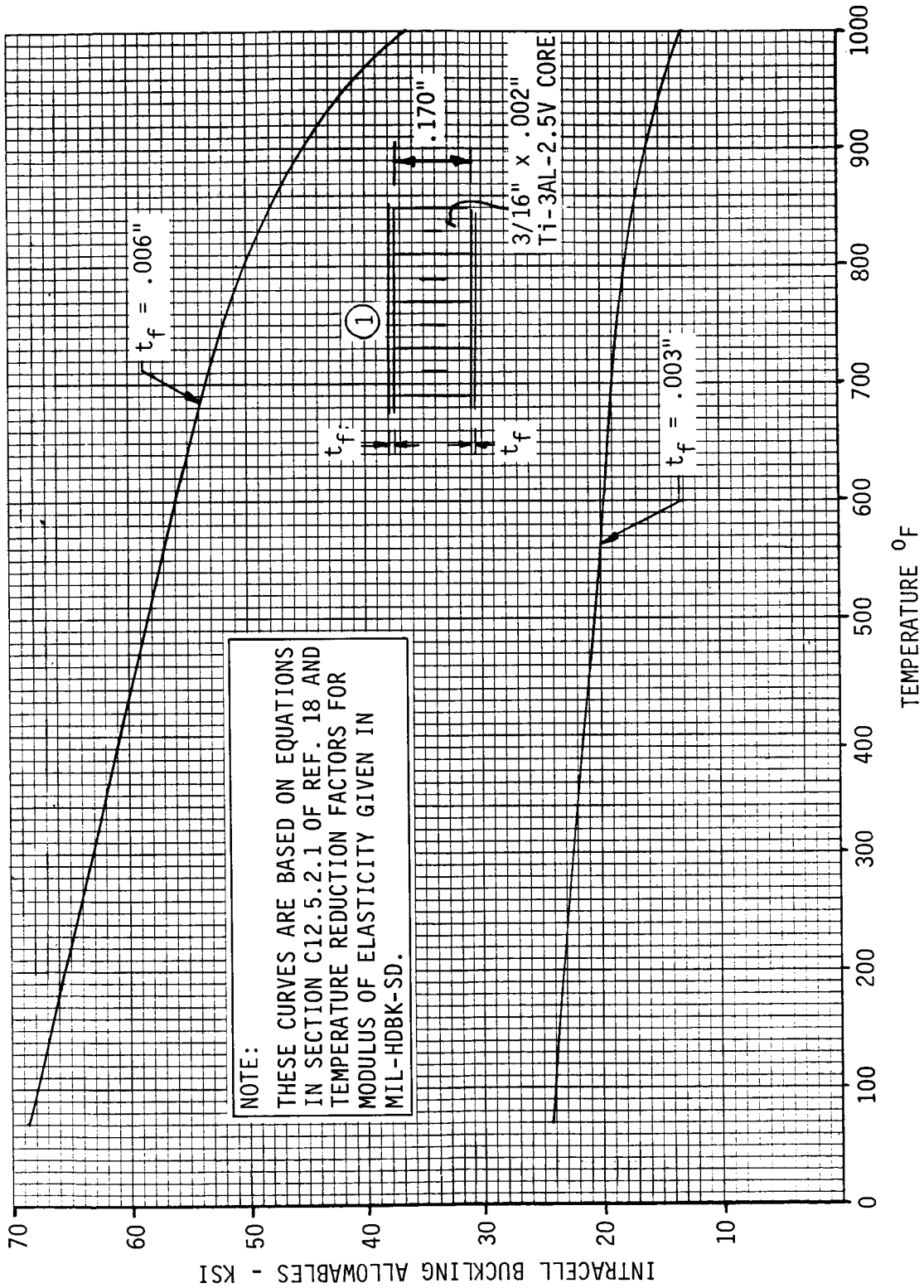


Figure 53. Titanium Honeycomb Compression Allowables

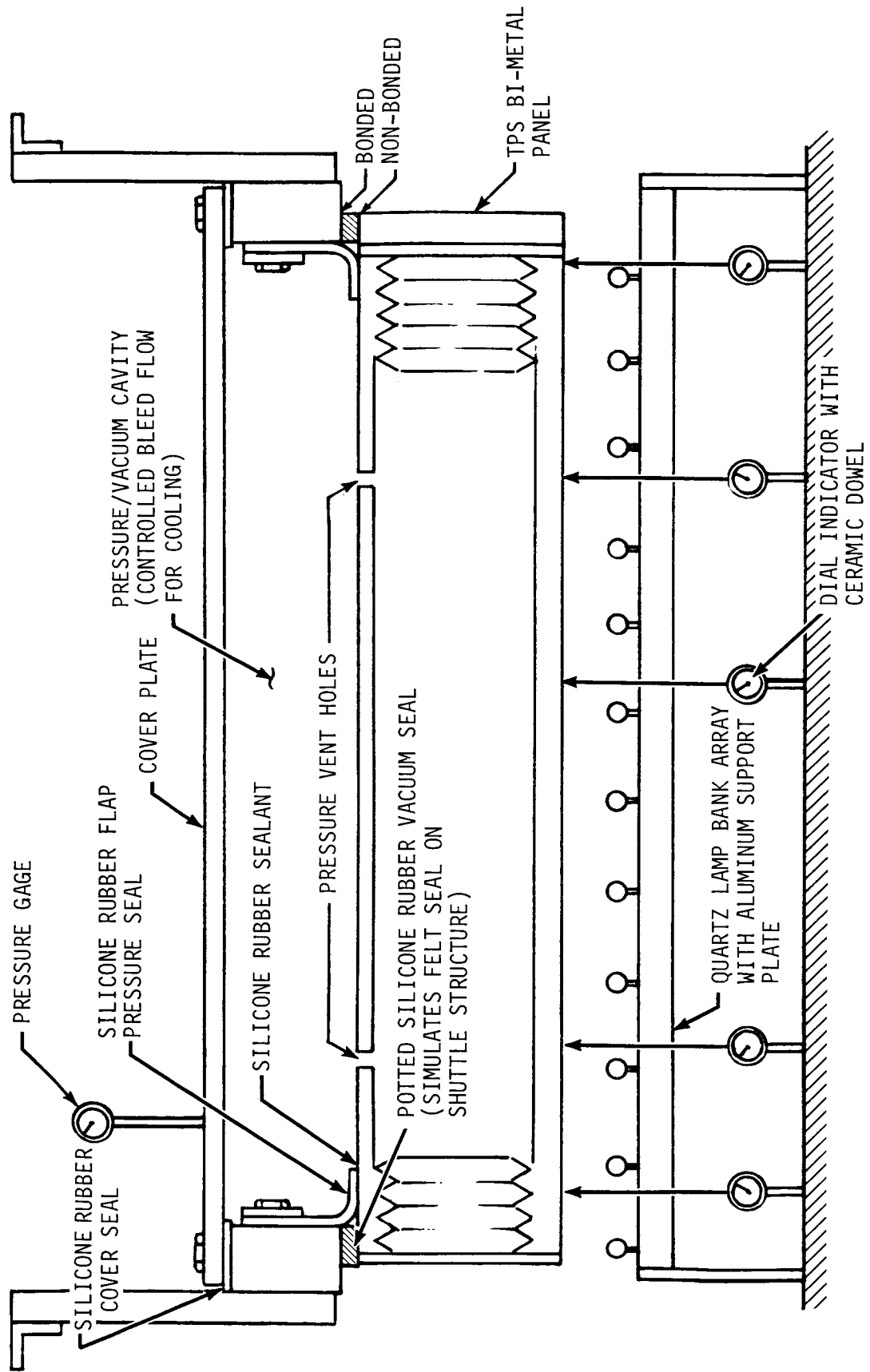


Figure 54. Schematic of Test Fixture for Thermal/Pressure Gradient Tests

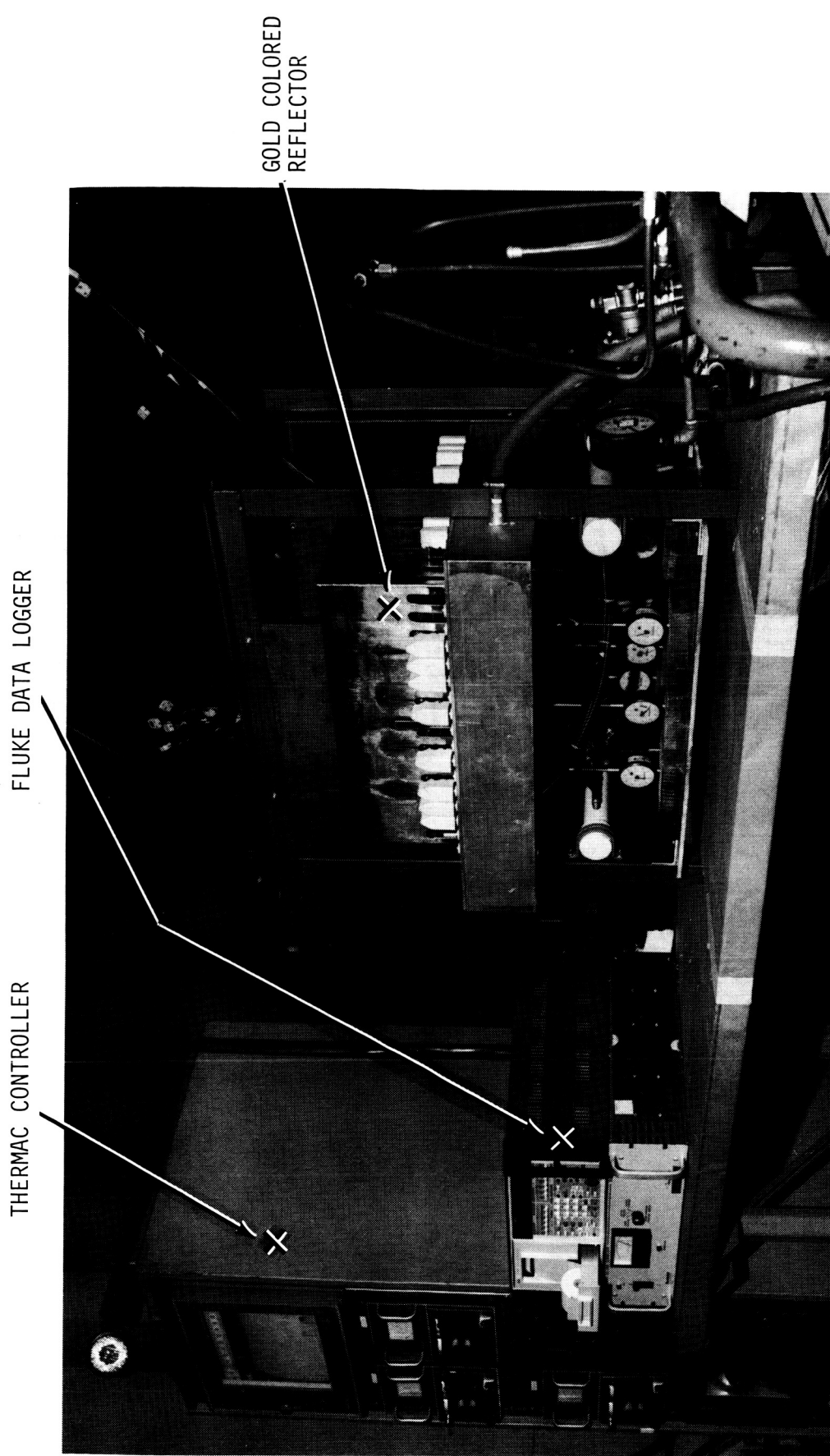


Figure 55. Test Apparatus for Pressure Testing with Thermal Gradient



Figure 56. Quartz Lamp Bank Array

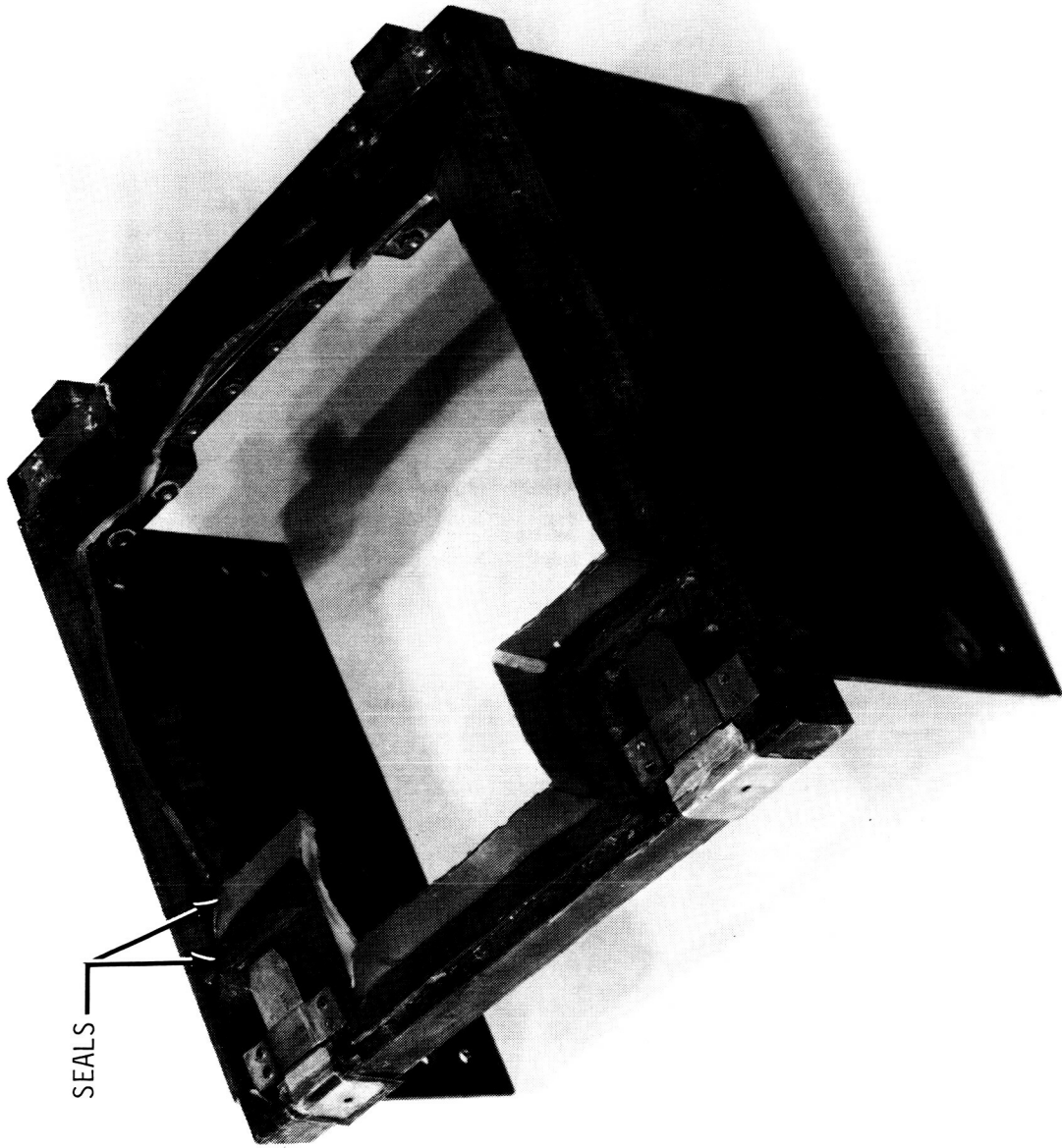


Figure 57. Test Chamber in Inverted Position

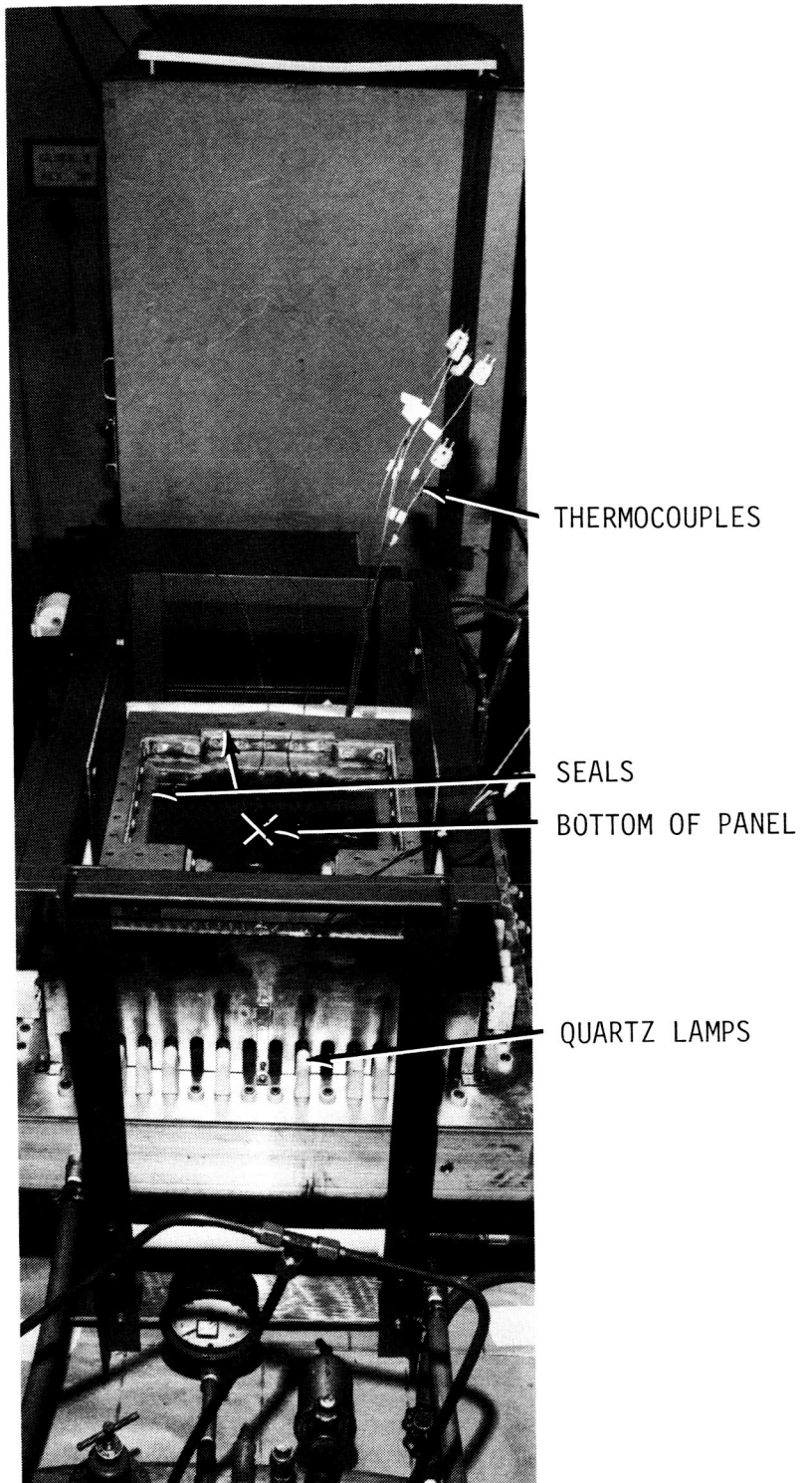


Figure 58. Pressure Test Apparatus



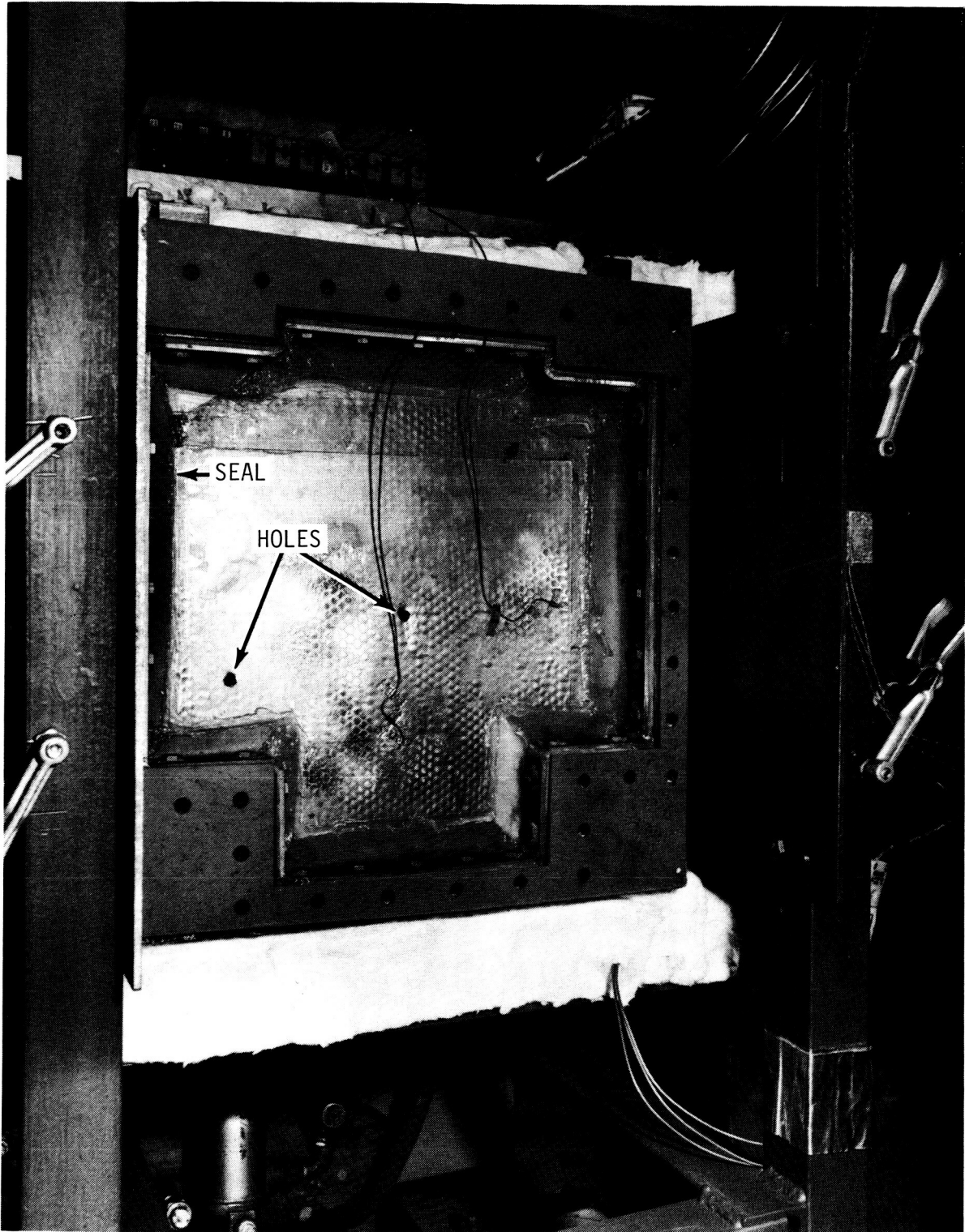


Figure 59. Bottom of Panel with Seals in Place for Testing

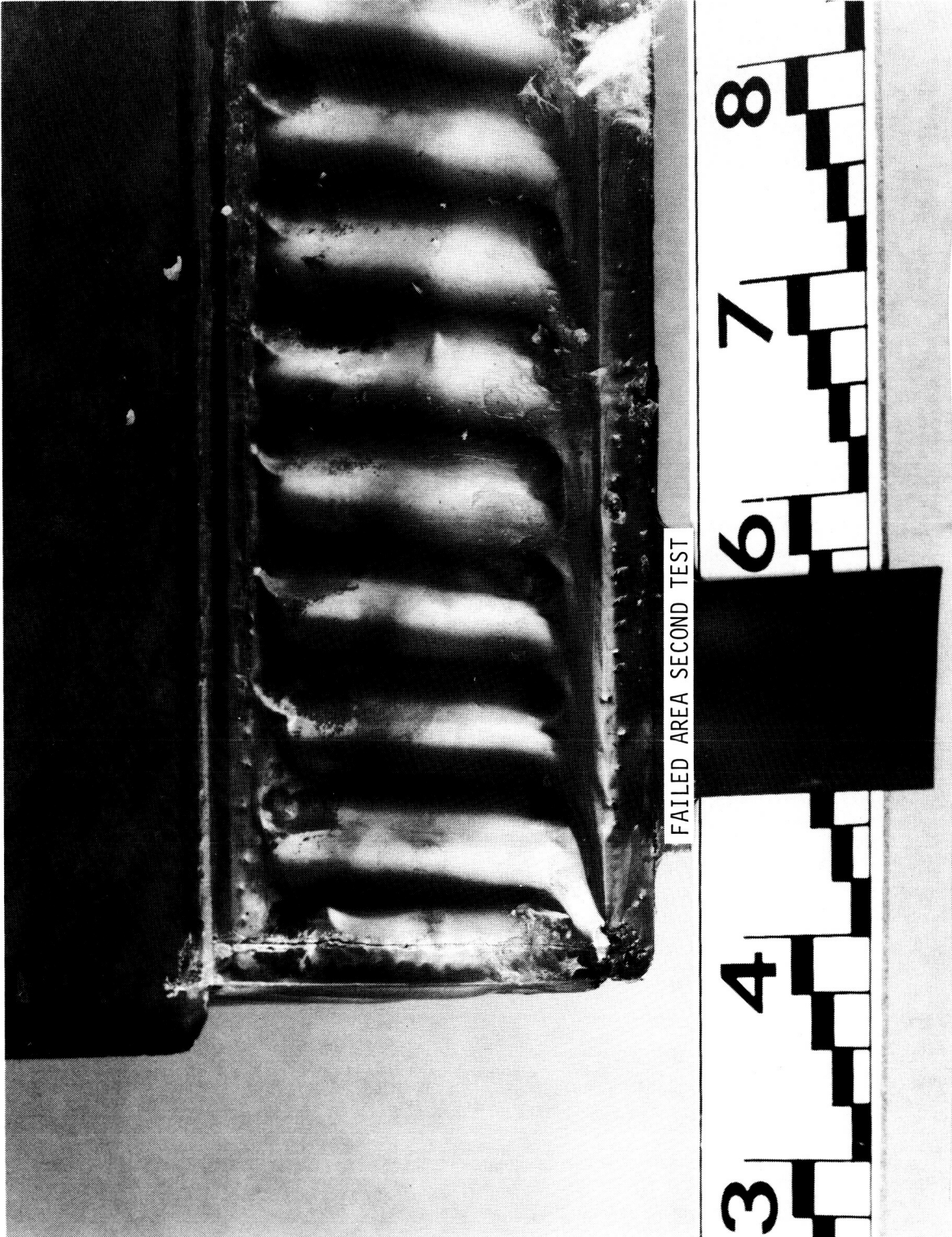


Figure 60. Panel Failed at 3.6 psi in the INCONEL 617 Material at the Bi-Metallic Joints During the Second Test, View 1

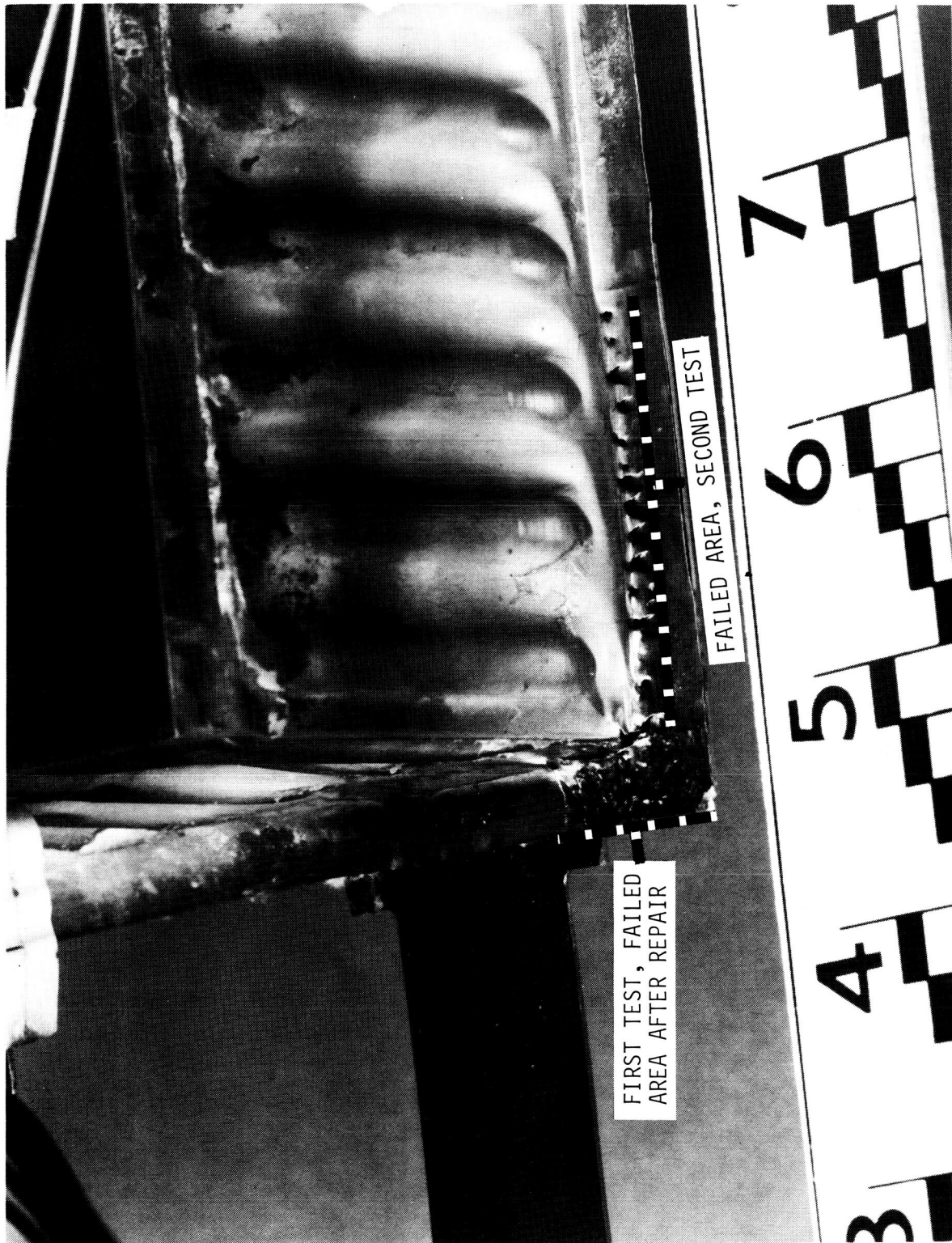


Figure 61. Panel Failed at 3.6 psi in the INCONEL 617 Material at the Bi-Metallic Joint During the Second Test, View 2

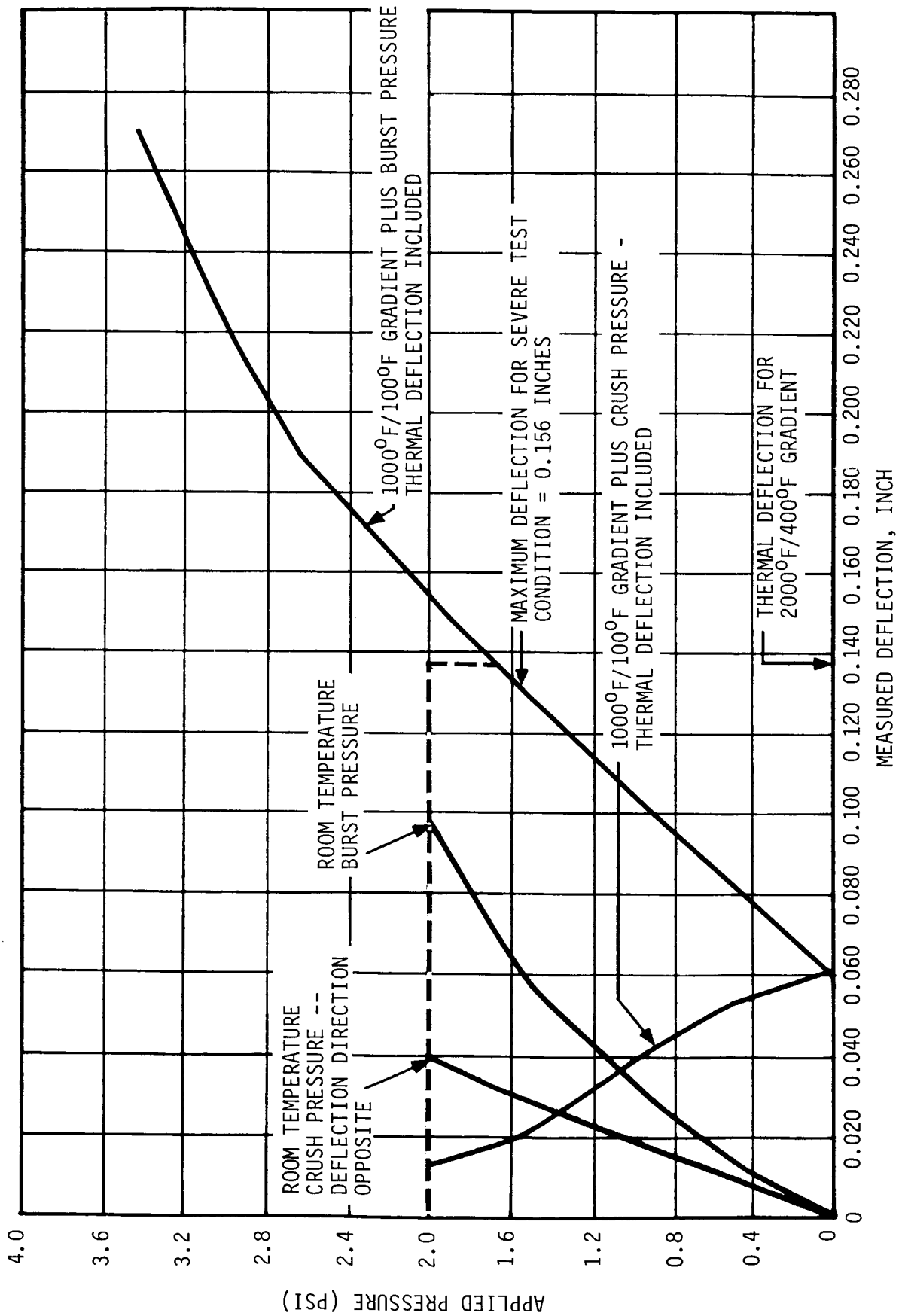


Figure 62. INCONEL 617, Ti-6-4, Silica Fiber Sandwich Panel Applied Pressure (psi) Versus Center Panel Deflections (inch) for Various Loading Conditions

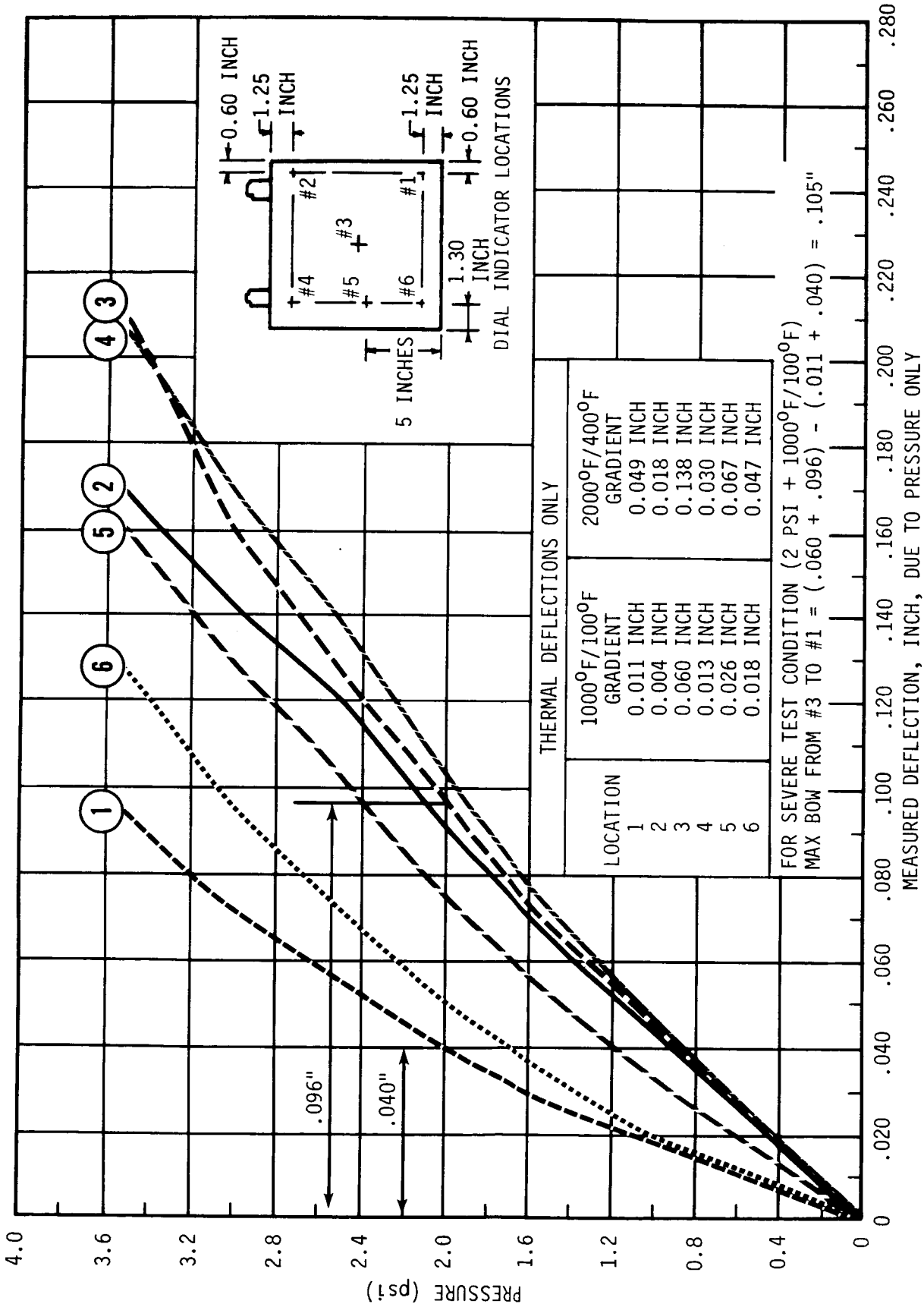


Figure 63. INCONEL Bi-Metal Panel Deflections

## APPENDIX

TPS THREE DIMENSIONAL "NASTRAN"  
FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN CODED SAMPLE  
OF TPS PANEL FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL  
"NASTRAN" FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS.  
SAMPLE INPUT REPRESENTS BOTH PRESSURE  
AND THERMAL STATIC ANALYSIS.



N A S T R A N   E X E C U T I V E   C O N T R O L   D E C K   E C H O

```

ID A, PANEL
TIME 60
APP DISPLACEMENT
SOL 24
READ 9
$$$ BEGINNING OF RF ALTER 24#74
$$$ GENERATE SEGGP BULK DATA CARDS FOR EFFICIENCY IN SYMMETRIC DECOMP.
$$$ THE FOLLOWING ARE USER INPUT PARAMETERS
$$$ VALUE
SEGGOUT--OUTPUT OPTIONS FOR SEGGP CARDS
0 DEFAULT-NO PRINTED FOR PUNCH OUTPUT
1 PRINT TABLE OF INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SEQUENCE IN INTERNAL ORDER
2 TRANSMIT THE SEGGP CARDS TO THE SYSTEM PUNCH FILE
3 PRINT TABLE AND PUNCH SEGGP CARDS
NEWSEQ--OPTIONS FOR SEQUENCING LOGIC
- 1 DO NOT RESEQUENCE
  1 USE ACTIVE COLUMN SEQUENCING OPTION
  2 USE BAND SEQUENCING OPTION
  3 DEFAULT-RUN BOTH ACTIVE COLUMN AND BAND SEQUENCING--SAVE THE SEQU
    WITH THE LOWEST TIME ESTIMATE FOR DECOMPOSITION
SUPER--OPTIONS FOR TYPES OF SEQUENCING OPTION
0 DEFAULT-USE PASSIVE COLUMN SEQUENCING OPTION
-1 USE SUPERELEMENT SEQUENCING OPTION
FACTOR--USED FOR THE GENERATION OF THE INTERNAL SEQUENCE NUMBER
  SEGID = FACTOR * SEID + SEQ NUMBER
  DEFAULT = 1000
MPCX--OPTION FOR MPC PROCESSING
- 1 DO NOT PROCESS MPC BULK DATA CARDS OR RIGID ELEMENTS
  0 DEFAULT-PROCESS RIGID ELEMENTS ONLY
  N POSITIVE INTEGER IS THE NUMBER OF THE MPC SET TO PROCESS
    ALONG WITH ANY RIGID ELEMENTS PRESENT
START--STARTING POINT OPTIONS
0 DEFAULT-PROGRAM SELECTS STARTING POINT
N INTEGER IS NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE USED TO START SEQUENCING
ALTER 8
COND NOSEGP, NEWSEQ $
SEGP GEOM1, GEOM2, GEOM4, /GEOM1Q, MATPARM/C, Y, SEGGOUT=0/V, Y, NEWSEQ=+3//
  C, Y, SUPER= 0/C, Y, FACTOR=10000/C, Y, MPCX=0/C, Y, START=0 $
EQUIV GEOM1Q, GEOM1/ALWAYS $
LABEL NOSEGP
$$$ END OF RF ALTER 24#74
CEND

```



C A S E C O N T R O L D E C K E C H O

CARD  
COUNT  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15

TITLE = TPS PANEL  
OUTPUT  
TEMP (MATERIAL)=2  
SPCFORCE=ALL  
\$\$\$  
SUBCASE 1  
LABEL= TEMP. LOAD ONLY 1900 F/ 203 F  
TEMP (LOAD)=2  
\$  
DISPLACEMENT=ALL  
ELSTRESS=ALL  
ELFORCE=ALL  
BEGIN BULK

INPUT BULK DATA CARD COUNT = 1290

S O R T E D B U L K D A T A E C H O

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-	BARR									
2-	CBAR	101	101	324						+B101
3-	+B101	5	102	323						+B102
4-	CBAR	5	103	322						+B103
5-	+B102	5	104	321						+B104
6-	CBAR	5	105	320						+B105
7-	+B103	5	106	319						+B106
8-	CBAR	5	107	318						+B107
9-	+B104	5	108	317						+B108
10-	CBAR	5	109	316						+B109
11-	+B105	5	110	315						+B110
12-	CBAR	5	111	314						+B111
13-	+B106	5	200	416						+B200
14-	CBAR	5	212	413						+B212
15-	+B107	5	300	527						+B300
16-	CBAR	5	312	513						+B312
17-	+B108	5	314	515						+B314
18-	CBAR	5	315	516						+B315
19-	+B109	5	316	517						+B316
20-	CBAR	5	317	518						+B317
21-	+B110	5	318	519						+B318
22-	CBAR	5	319	520						+B319
23-	+B111	5	320	521						+B320
24-	CBAR	5	321	522						+B321
25-	+B200	6	322	523						+B322
26-	CBAR	6	323	524						+B323
27-	+B212	6								
28-	CBAR	6								
29-	+B300	6								
30-	CBAR	6								
31-	+B312	6								
32-	CBAR	6								
33-	+B314	6								
34-	CBAR	6								
35-	+B315	6								
36-	CBAR	6								
37-	+B316	6								
38-	CBAR	6								
39-	+B317	6								
40-	CBAR	6								
41-	+B318	6								
42-	CBAR	6								
43-	+B319	6								
44-	CBAR	6								
45-	+B320	6								
46-	CBAR	6								
47-	+B321	6								
48-	CBAR	6								
49-	+B322	6								
50-	CBAR	6								

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51-	+B323	324	324	324	525					+B324
52-	CBAR	400	400	400	627					+B400
53-	CBAR	412	412	412	613					+B412
54-	CBAR	413	413	413	614					+B413
55-	+B413	416	416	416	626					+B416
56-	CBAR	500	500	500	727					+B500
57-	+B416	512	512	512	713					+B512
58-	CBAR	513	513	513	714					+B513
59-	CBAR	527	527	527	726					+B527
60-	CBAR	600	600	600	827					+B600
61-	+B527	612	612	612	813					+B612
62-	CBAR	613	613	613	814					+B613
63-	CBAR	627	627	627	826					+B627
64-	CBAR	700	700	700	927					+B700
65-	+B600	712	712	712	913					+B712
66-	CBAR	713	713	713	914					+B713
67-	CBAR	727	727	727	926					+B727
68-	+B713	800	800	800	1027					+B800
69-	CBAR	812	812	812	1013					+B812
70-	CBAR	813	813	813	1014					+B813
71-	+B813	827	827	827	1026					+B827
72-	CBAR	900	900	900	1127					+B900
73-	CBAR	912	912	912	1113					+B912
74-	+B827	913	913	913	1114					+B913
75-	CBAR	927	927	927	1126					+B927
76-	CBAR									
77-										
78-										
79-										
80-										
81-										
82-										
83-										
84-										
85-										
86-										
87-										
88-										
89-										
90-										
91-										
92-										
93-										
94-										
95-										
96-										
97-										
98-										
99-										
100-										

S O R T E D   B U L K   D A T A   E C H O

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
101-	+B927	1000	1000	1000	1227					+B1000
102-	CBAR	6		1012	1213					+B1012
103-	+B1000	6		1012	1213					+B1012
104-	CBAR	6		1013	1214					+B1013
105-	+B1012	6		1013	1214					+B1013
106-	CBAR	6		1013	1214					+B1013
107-	+B1013	6		1027	1226					+B1027
108-	CBAR	6		1027	1226					+B1027
109-	+B1027	6		1027	1226					+B1027
110-	CBAR	6		1100	1327					+B1100
111-	+B1100	6		1100	1327					+B1100
112-	CBAR	6		1112	1313					+B1112
113-	+B1112	6		1112	1313					+B1112
114-	CBAR	6		1113	1314					+B1113
115-	+B1113	6		1113	1314					+B1113
116-	CBAR	6		1127	1326					+B1127
117-	+B1127	6		1127	1326					+B1127
118-	CBAR	6		1200	1427					+B1200
119-	+B1200	6		1200	1427					+B1200
120-	CBAR	6		1212	1413					+B1212
121-	+B1212	6		1212	1413					+B1212
122-	CBAR	6		1213	1414					+B1213
123-	+B1213	6		1213	1414					+B1213
124-	CBAR	6		1227	1426					+B1227
125-	+B1227	6		1227	1426					+B1227
126-	CBAR	6		1301	1502					+B1301
127-	+B1301	6		1301	1502					+B1301
128-	CBAR	1		1302	1503					+B1302
129-	+B1302	1		1302	1503					+B1302
130-	CBAR	1		1303	1504					+B1303
131-	+B1303	1		1303	1504					+B1303
132-	CBAR	1		1304	1505					+B1304
133-	+B1304	1		1304	1505					+B1304
134-	CBAR	1		1305	1506					+B1305
135-	+B1305	1		1305	1506					+B1305
136-	CBAR	1		1306	1507					+B1306
137-	+B1306	1		1306	1507					+B1306
138-	CBAR	1		1307	1508					+B1307
139-	+B1307	1		1307	1508					+B1307
140-	CBAR	1		1308	1509					+B1308
141-	+B1308	1		1308	1509					+B1308
142-	CBAR	1		1309	1510					+B1309
143-	+B1309	1		1309	1510					+B1309
144-	CBAR	1		1310	1511					+B1310
145-	+B1310	1		1310	1511					+B1310
146-	CBAR	1		1311	1512					+B1311
147-	+B1311	1		1311	1512					+B1311
148-	CBAR	1		1313	1514					+B1313
149-	+B1313	1		1313	1514					+B1313
150-	CBAR	6		1327	1526					+B1327

SORTED BULK DATA ECHO

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
151-	+B1527	1413	1413	1413	1614					+B1413
152-	CBAR	1427	1427	1427	1626					+B1427
153-	CBAR	1502	1502	1502	1725					+B1502
154-	+B1427	1503	1503	1503	1724					+B1503
155-	CBAR	1504	1504	1504	1723					+B1504
156-	+B1502	1505	1505	1505	1722					+B1505
157-	CBAR	1506	1506	1506	1721					+B1506
158-	+B1503	1507	1507	1507	1720					+B1507
159-	CBAR	1508	1508	1508	1719					+B1508
160-	+B1504	1509	1509	1509	1718					+B1509
161-	CBAR	1510	1510	1510	1717					+B1510
162-	+B1505	1511	1511	1511	1716					+B1511
163-	CBAR	1512	1512	1512	1715					+B1512
164-	+B1506	2	2	2	1.057	-2.0	-2.	1.057	12.	+C02
165-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	2.114	-4.0	-4.	2.114	12.	+C04
166-	+B1507	12.	12.	12.	60	100	201	201		
167-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	60	101	202	202		
168-	+B1508	12.	12.	12.	60	102	203	203		
169-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	60	103	204	204		
170-	+B1509	12.	12.	12.	60	104	205	205		
171-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	60	105	206	206		
172-	+B1510	12.	12.	12.	60	106	207	207		
173-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	60	107	208	208		
174-	+B1511	12.	12.	12.	60	108	209	209		
175-	CBAR	12.	12.	12.	60	109	210	210		
176-	+B1512	12.	12.	12.	60	110	211	211		
177-	CORD2R	12.	12.	12.	60	111	212	212		
178-	CORD2R	12.	12.	12.	60	112	213	213		
179-	+C02	12.	12.	12.	60	113	214	214		
180-	+C04	12.	12.	12.	60	114	215	215		
181-	CGUAD4	100	200	200	600	200	300	300		
182-	CGUAD4	101	201	201	600	201	301	301		
183-	CGUAD4	102	202	202	600	202	302	302		
184-	CGUAD4	103	203	203	600	203	303	303		
185-	CGUAD4	104	204	204	600	204	304	304		
186-	CGUAD4	105	205	205	600	205	305	305		
187-	CGUAD4	106	206	206	600	206	306	306		
188-	CGUAD4	107	207	207	600	207	307	307		
189-	CGUAD4	108	208	208	600	208	308	308		
190-	CGUAD4	109	209	209	600	209	309	309		
191-	CGUAD4	110	210	210	600	210	310	310		
192-	CGUAD4	111	211	211	600	211	311	311		
193-	CGUAD4	112	212	212	600	212	312	312		
194-	CGUAD4	200	300	300	600	300	400	400		
195-	CGUAD4	201	301	301	600	301	401	401		
196-	CGUAD4	202	302	302	600	302	402	402		
197-	CGUAD4	203	303	303	600	303	403	403		
198-	CGUAD4	204	304	304	600	304	404	404		
199-	CGUAD4	205	305	305	600	305	405	405		
200-	CGUAD4	206	306	306	600	306	406	406		

CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
001	CGUAD4	207	600	207	208	308	307			
002	CGUAD4	208	600	208	209	309	308			
003	CGUAD4	209	600	209	210	310	309			
004	CGUAD4	210	600	210	211	311	310			
005	CGUAD4	211	600	211	212	312	311			
006	CGUAD4	212	600	212	213	313	400			
007	CGUAD4	213	600	213	214	314	401			
008	CGUAD4	214	600	214	215	315	402			
009	CGUAD4	215	600	215	216	316	403			
010	CGUAD4	216	600	216	217	317	404			
011	CGUAD4	217	600	217	218	318	405			
012	CGUAD4	218	600	218	219	319	406			
013	CGUAD4	219	600	219	220	320	407			
014	CGUAD4	220	600	220	221	321	408			
015	CGUAD4	221	600	221	222	322	409			
016	CGUAD4	222	600	222	223	323	410			
017	CGUAD4	223	600	223	224	324	411			
018	CGUAD4	224	600	224	225	325	500			
019	CGUAD4	225	600	225	226	326	501			
020	CGUAD4	226	600	226	227	327	502			
021	CGUAD4	227	600	227	228	328	503			
022	CGUAD4	228	600	228	229	329	504			
023	CGUAD4	229	600	229	230	330	505			
024	CGUAD4	230	600	230	231	331	506			
025	CGUAD4	231	600	231	232	332	507			
026	CGUAD4	232	600	232	233	333	508			
027	CGUAD4	233	600	233	234	334	509			
028	CGUAD4	234	600	234	235	335	510			
029	CGUAD4	235	600	235	236	336	511			
030	CGUAD4	236	600	236	237	337	600			
031	CGUAD4	237	600	237	238	338	601			
032	CGUAD4	238	600	238	239	339	602			
033	CGUAD4	239	600	239	240	340	603			
034	CGUAD4	240	600	240	241	341	604			
035	CGUAD4	241	600	241	242	342	605			
036	CGUAD4	242	600	242	243	343	606			
037	CGUAD4	243	600	243	244	344	607			
038	CGUAD4	244	600	244	245	345	608			
039	CGUAD4	245	600	245	246	346	609			
040	CGUAD4	246	600	246	247	347	610			
041	CGUAD4	247	600	247	248	348	611			
042	CGUAD4	248	600	248	249	349	612			
043	CGUAD4	249	600	249	250	350	613			
044	CGUAD4	250	600	250	251	351	614			
045	CGUAD4	251	600	251	252	352	615			
046	CGUAD4	252	600	252	253	353	616			
047	CGUAD4	253	600	253	254	354	617			
048	CGUAD4	254	600	254	255	355	618			
049	CGUAD4	255	600	255	256	356	619			
050	CGUAD4	256	600	256	257	357	620			

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
251	CGUAD4	.524	.55	.524	.524	.624	.624	.624	.624	.624
252	CGUAD4	.525	.55	.525	.525	.625	.625	.625	.625	.625
253	CGUAD4	.526	.55	.526	.526	.626	.626	.626	.626	.626
254	CGUAD4	.600	.600	.601	.602	.701	.701	.701	.701	.701
255	CGUAD4	.602	.600	.603	.603	.702	.702	.702	.702	.702
256	CGUAD4	.603	.600	.604	.604	.703	.703	.703	.703	.703
257	CGUAD4	.604	.600	.605	.605	.704	.704	.704	.704	.704
258	CGUAD4	.605	.600	.606	.606	.705	.705	.705	.705	.705
259	CGUAD4	.606	.600	.607	.607	.706	.706	.706	.706	.706
260	CGUAD4	.607	.600	.608	.608	.707	.707	.707	.707	.707
261	CGUAD4	.608	.600	.609	.609	.708	.708	.708	.708	.708
262	CGUAD4	.609	.600	.610	.610	.709	.709	.709	.709	.709
263	CGUAD4	.610	.600	.611	.611	.710	.710	.710	.710	.710
264	CGUAD4	.611	.600	.612	.612	.711	.711	.711	.711	.711
265	CGUAD4	.6115	.600	.6115	.6115	.7115	.7115	.7115	.7115	.7115
266	CGUAD4	.6116	.600	.6116	.6116	.7116	.7116	.7116	.7116	.7116
267	CGUAD4	.6117	.600	.6117	.6117	.7117	.7117	.7117	.7117	.7117
268	CGUAD4	.6118	.600	.6118	.6118	.7118	.7118	.7118	.7118	.7118
269	CGUAD4	.6119	.600	.6119	.6119	.7119	.7119	.7119	.7119	.7119
270	CGUAD4	.6120	.600	.6120	.6120	.7120	.7120	.7120	.7120	.7120
271	CGUAD4	.621	.600	.621	.621	.721	.721	.721	.721	.721
272	CGUAD4	.622	.600	.622	.622	.722	.722	.722	.722	.722
273	CGUAD4	.623	.600	.623	.623	.723	.723	.723	.723	.723
274	CGUAD4	.624	.600	.624	.624	.724	.724	.724	.724	.724
275	CGUAD4	.625	.600	.625	.625	.725	.725	.725	.725	.725
276	CGUAD4	.626	.600	.626	.626	.726	.726	.726	.726	.726
277	CGUAD4	.700	.600	.701	.701	.801	.801	.801	.801	.801
278	CGUAD4	.701	.600	.702	.702	.802	.802	.802	.802	.802
279	CGUAD4	.702	.600	.703	.703	.803	.803	.803	.803	.803
280	CGUAD4	.703	.600	.704	.704	.804	.804	.804	.804	.804
281	CGUAD4	.704	.600	.705	.705	.805	.805	.805	.805	.805
282	CGUAD4	.705	.600	.706	.706	.806	.806	.806	.806	.806
283	CGUAD4	.706	.600	.707	.707	.807	.807	.807	.807	.807
284	CGUAD4	.707	.600	.708	.708	.808	.808	.808	.808	.808
285	CGUAD4	.708	.600	.709	.709	.809	.809	.809	.809	.809
286	CGUAD4	.709	.600	.710	.710	.810	.810	.810	.810	.810
287	CGUAD4	.710	.600	.711	.711	.811	.811	.811	.811	.811
288	CGUAD4	.711	.600	.7115	.7115	.8115	.8115	.8115	.8115	.8115
289	CGUAD4	.7115	.600	.7116	.7116	.8116	.8116	.8116	.8116	.8116
290	CGUAD4	.7116	.600	.7117	.7117	.8117	.8117	.8117	.8117	.8117
291	CGUAD4	.7117	.600	.7118	.7118	.8118	.8118	.8118	.8118	.8118
292	CGUAD4	.7118	.600	.7119	.7119	.8119	.8119	.8119	.8119	.8119
293	CGUAD4	.7119	.600	.720	.720	.820	.820	.820	.820	.820
294	CGUAD4	.721	.600	.721	.721	.821	.821	.821	.821	.821
295	CGUAD4	.722	.600	.722	.722	.822	.822	.822	.822	.822
296	CGUAD4	.723	.600	.723	.723	.823	.823	.823	.823	.823
297	CGUAD4	.724	.600	.724	.724	.824	.824	.824	.824	.824
298	CGUAD4	.725	.600	.725	.725	.825	.825	.825	.825	.825
299	CGUAD4	.725	.600	.725	.725	.825	.825	.825	.825	.825
300	CGUAD4	.725	.600	.725	.725	.825	.825	.825	.825	.825

CARD	CGUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
301	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	726	5	726	725	825	825	825	825	825
302	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	801	600	801	801	901	901	901	901	901
303	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	803	600	803	804	903	903	903	903	903
304	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	804	600	804	805	904	904	904	904	904
305	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	805	600	805	806	905	905	905	905	905
306	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	806	600	806	807	906	906	906	906	906
307	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	807	600	807	808	907	907	907	907	907
308	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	808	600	808	809	908	908	908	908	908
309	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	809	600	809	810	909	909	909	909	909
310	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	810	600	810	811	910	910	910	910	910
311	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	811	600	811	812	911	911	911	911	911
312	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	812	600	812	813	912	912	912	912	912
313	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	813	600	813	814	913	913	913	913	913
314	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	814	600	814	815	914	914	914	914	914
315	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	815	600	815	816	915	915	915	915	915
316	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	816	600	816	817	916	916	916	916	916
317	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	817	600	817	818	917	917	917	917	917
318	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	818	600	818	819	918	918	918	918	918
319	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	819	600	819	820	919	919	919	919	919
320	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	820	600	820	821	920	920	920	920	920
321	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	821	600	821	822	921	921	921	921	921
322	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	822	600	822	823	922	922	922	922	922
323	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	823	600	823	824	923	923	923	923	923
324	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	824	600	824	825	924	924	924	924	924
325	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	825	600	825	826	925	925	925	925	925
326	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	826	600	826	827	926	926	926	926	926
327	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	827	600	827	828	927	927	927	927	927
328	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	828	600	828	829	928	928	928	928	928
329	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	829	600	829	830	929	929	929	929	929
330	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	830	600	830	831	930	930	930	930	930
331	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	831	600	831	832	931	931	931	931	931
332	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	832	600	832	833	932	932	932	932	932
333	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	833	600	833	834	933	933	933	933	933
334	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	834	600	834	835	934	934	934	934	934
335	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	835	600	835	836	935	935	935	935	935
336	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	836	600	836	837	936	936	936	936	936
337	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	837	600	837	838	937	937	937	937	937
338	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	838	600	838	839	938	938	938	938	938
339	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	839	600	839	840	939	939	939	939	939
340	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	840	600	840	841	940	940	940	940	940
341	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	841	600	841	842	941	941	941	941	941
342	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	842	600	842	843	942	942	942	942	942
343	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	843	600	843	844	943	943	943	943	943
344	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	844	600	844	845	944	944	944	944	944
345	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	845	600	845	846	945	945	945	945	945
346	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	846	600	846	847	946	946	946	946	946
347	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	847	600	847	848	947	947	947	947	947
348	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	848	600	848	849	948	948	948	948	948
349	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	849	600	849	850	949	949	949	949	949
350	CGUAD4	CGUAD4	1000	600	1000	1001	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101



CARD  
COUNT

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
351	CGUAD4	1001	600	1001	1002	1102	1101	1102	1103	1102
352	CGUAD4	1002	600	1002	1003	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103
353	CGUAD4	1003	600	1003	1004	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104
354	CGUAD4	1004	600	1004	1005	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105
355	CGUAD4	1005	600	1005	1006	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106
356	CGUAD4	1006	600	1006	1007	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
357	CGUAD4	1007	600	1007	1008	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108
358	CGUAD4	1008	600	1008	1009	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109
359	CGUAD4	1009	600	1009	1010	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110
360	CGUAD4	1010	600	1010	1011	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111
361	CGUAD4	1011	600	1011	1012	1112	1112	1112	1112	1112
362	CGUAD4	1012	550	1012	1013	1113	1113	1113	1113	1113
363	CGUAD4	1013	550	1013	1014	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
364	CGUAD4	1014	550	1014	1015	1115	1115	1115	1115	1115
365	CGUAD4	1015	550	1015	1016	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116
366	CGUAD4	1016	550	1016	1017	1117	1117	1117	1117	1117
367	CGUAD4	1017	550	1017	1018	1118	1118	1118	1118	1118
368	CGUAD4	1018	550	1018	1019	1119	1119	1119	1119	1119
369	CGUAD4	1019	550	1019	1020	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120
370	CGUAD4	1020	550	1020	1021	1121	1121	1121	1121	1121
371	CGUAD4	1021	550	1021	1022	1122	1122	1122	1122	1122
372	CGUAD4	1022	550	1022	1023	1123	1123	1123	1123	1123
373	CGUAD4	1023	550	1023	1024	1124	1124	1124	1124	1124
374	CGUAD4	1024	550	1024	1025	1125	1125	1125	1125	1125
375	CGUAD4	1025	550	1025	1026	1126	1126	1126	1126	1126
376	CGUAD4	1026	600	1026	1101	1201	1201	1201	1201	1201
377	CGUAD4	1101	600	1101	1102	1202	1202	1202	1202	1202
378	CGUAD4	1102	600	1102	1103	1203	1203	1203	1203	1203
379	CGUAD4	1103	600	1103	1104	1204	1204	1204	1204	1204
380	CGUAD4	1104	600	1104	1105	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205
381	CGUAD4	1105	600	1105	1106	1206	1206	1206	1206	1206
382	CGUAD4	1106	600	1106	1107	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207
383	CGUAD4	1107	600	1107	1108	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208
384	CGUAD4	1108	600	1108	1109	1209	1209	1209	1209	1209
385	CGUAD4	1109	600	1109	1110	1210	1210	1210	1210	1210
386	CGUAD4	1110	600	1110	1111	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211
387	CGUAD4	1111	550	1111	1112	1212	1212	1212	1212	1212
388	CGUAD4	1112	550	1112	1113	1213	1213	1213	1213	1213
389	CGUAD4	1113	550	1113	1114	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214
390	CGUAD4	1114	550	1114	1115	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215
391	CGUAD4	1115	550	1115	1116	1216	1216	1216	1216	1216
392	CGUAD4	1116	550	1116	1117	1217	1217	1217	1217	1217
393	CGUAD4	1117	550	1117	1118	1218	1218	1218	1218	1218
394	CGUAD4	1118	550	1118	1119	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219
395	CGUAD4	1119	550	1119	1120	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220
396	CGUAD4	1120	550	1120	1121	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221
397	CGUAD4	1121	550	1121	1122	1222	1222	1222	1222	1222
398	CGUAD4	1122	550	1122	1123	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223
399	CGUAD4	1123	550	1123	1124	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224
400	CGUAD4	1124	550	1124	1125	1225	1225	1225	1225	1225

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
401-	CGUAD4	03	00	03	04	04	03	07	07	07
402-	CGUAD4	12	04	05	05	05	04	05	05	05
403-	CGUAD4	11	05	06	06	06	05	06	06	06
404-	CGUAD4	12	06	07	07	07	06	07	07	07
405-	CGUAD4	11	07	08	08	08	07	08	08	08
406-	CGUAD4	12	08	09	09	09	08	09	09	09
407-	CGUAD4	11	09	10	10	10	09	10	10	10
408-	CGUAD4	12	10	11	11	11	10	11	11	11
409-	CGUAD4	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12
410-	CGUAD4	12	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	13
411-	CGUAD4	11	12	14	14	14	13	14	14	14
412-	CGUAD4	12	12	15	15	15	14	15	15	15
413-	CGUAD4	11	13	16	16	16	15	16	16	16
414-	CGUAD4	12	13	17	17	17	16	17	17	17
415-	CGUAD4	11	14	18	18	18	17	18	18	18
416-	CGUAD4	12	14	19	19	19	18	19	19	19
417-	CGUAD4	11	15	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
418-	CGUAD4	12	15	21	21	21	20	21	21	21
419-	CGUAD4	11	16	22	22	22	21	22	22	22
420-	CGUAD4	12	16	23	23	23	22	23	23	23
421-	CGUAD4	11	17	24	24	24	23	24	24	24
422-	CGUAD4	12	17	25	25	25	24	25	25	25
423-	CGUAD4	11	18	26	26	26	25	26	26	26
424-	CGUAD4	12	18	27	27	27	26	27	27	27
425-	CGUAD4	11	19	28	28	28	27	28	28	28
426-	CGUAD4	12	19	29	29	29	28	29	29	29
427-	CGUAD4	11	20	30	30	30	29	30	30	30
428-	CGUAD4	12	20	31	31	31	30	31	31	31
429-	CGUAD4	11	21	32	32	32	31	32	32	32
430-	CGUAD4	12	21	33	33	33	32	33	33	33
431-	CGUAD4	11	22	34	34	34	33	34	34	34
432-	CGUAD4	12	22	35	35	35	34	35	35	35
433-	CGUAD4	11	23	36	36	36	35	36	36	36
434-	CGUAD4	12	23	37	37	37	36	37	37	37
435-	CGUAD4	11	24	38	38	38	37	38	38	38
436-	CGUAD4	12	24	39	39	39	38	39	39	39
437-	CGUAD4	11	25	40	40	40	39	40	40	40
438-	CGUAD4	12	25	41	41	41	40	41	41	41
439-	CGUAD4	11	26	42	42	42	41	42	42	42
440-	CGUAD4	12	26	43	43	43	42	43	43	43
441-	CGUAD4	11	27	44	44	44	43	44	44	44
442-	CGUAD4	12	27	45	45	45	44	45	45	45
443-	CGUAD4	11	28	46	46	46	45	46	46	46
444-	CGUAD4	12	28	47	47	47	46	47	47	47
445-	CGUAD4	11	29	48	48	48	47	48	48	48
446-	CGUAD4	12	29	49	49	49	48	49	49	49
447-	CGUAD4	11	30	50	50	50	49	50	50	50
448-	CGUAD4	12	30				50			
449-	CGUAD4	11	31							
450-	CGUAD4	12	31							





CARD COUNT  
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	HEAR	257	.2	227	1127	1326	1426			
	HEAR	2501	.4	1301	11302	1303	1503			
	HEAR	2502	.4	1303	11304	1504	1504			
	HEAR	2503	.4	1304	11305	1505	1505			
	HEAR	2504	.4	1305	11306	1506	1506			
	HEAR	2505	.4	1306	11307	1507	1507			
	HEAR	2506	.4	1307	11308	1508	1508			
	HEAR	2507	.4	1308	11309	1509	1509			
	HEAR	2508	.4	1309	11310	1510	1510			
	HEAR	2509	.4	1310	11311	1511	1511			
	HEAR	2510	.4	1311	11312	1512	1512			
	HEAR	2511	.4	1312	11313	1513	1513			
	HEAR	2512	.4	1313	11421	1426	1514			
	HEAR	2513	.4	1314	11502	1514	1514			
	HEAR	2514	.4	1422	11503	1515	1515			
	HEAR	2515	.4	1502	11504	1516	1516			
	HEAR	2516	.4	1503	11505	1517	1517			
	HEAR	2517	.4	1504	11506	1518	1518			
	HEAR	2518	.4	1505	11507	1519	1519			
	HEAR	2519	.4	1506	11508	1520	1520			
	HEAR	2520	.4	1507	11509	1521	1521			
	HEAR	2521	.4	1508	11510	1522	1522			
	HEAR	2522	.4	1509	11511	1523	1523			
	HEAR	2523	.4	1510	11512	1524	1524			
	HEAR	2524	.4	1511	11721	1721	1721			
	HEAR	2525	.4	1512	11722	1722	1722			
	HEAR	2526	.4	1513	11723	1723	1723			
	HEAR	2527	.4	1514	11724	1724	1724			
	HEAR	2528	.4	1515	11725	1725	1725			
	HEAR	2529	.4	1516	11726	1726	1726			
	HEAR	2530	.4	1517	11727	1727	1727			
	HEAR	2531	.4	1518	11728	1728	1728			
	HEAR	2532	.4	1519	11729	1729	1729			
	HEAR	2533	.4	1520	11730	1730	1730			
	HEAR	2534	.4	1521	11731	1731	1731			
	HEAR	2535	.4	1522	11732	1732	1732			
	HEAR	2536	.4	1523	11733	1733	1733			
	HEAR	2537	.4	1524	11734	1734	1734			
	HEAR	2538	.4	1525	11735	1735	1735			
	HEAR	2539	.4	1526	11736	1736	1736			
	HEAR	2540	.4	1527	11737	1737	1737			
	HEAR	2541	.4	1528	11738	1738	1738			
	HEAR	2542	.4	1529	11739	1739	1739			
	HEAR	2543	.4	1530	11740	1740	1740			
	HEAR	2544	.4	1531	11741	1741	1741			
	HEAR	2545	.4	1532	11742	1742	1742			
	HEAR	2546	.4	1533	11743	1743	1743			
	HEAR	2547	.4	1534	11744	1744	1744			
	HEAR	2548	.4	1535	11745	1745	1745			
	HEAR	2549	.4	1536	11746	1746	1746			
	HEAR	2550	.4	1537	11747	1747	1747			
	HEAR	2551	.4	1538	11748	1748	1748			
	HEAR	2552	.4	1539	11749	1749	1749			
	HEAR	2553	.4	1540	11750	1750	1750			
	HEAR	2554	.4	1541	11751	1751	1751			
	HEAR	2555	.4	1542	11752	1752	1752			
	HEAR	2556	.4	1543	11753	1753	1753			
	HEAR	2557	.4	1544	11754	1754	1754			
	HEAR	2558	.4	1545	11755	1755	1755			
	HEAR	2559	.4	1546	11756	1756	1756			
	HEAR	2560	.4	1547	11757	1757	1757			
	HEAR	2561	.4	1548	11758	1758	1758			
	HEAR	2562	.4	1549	11759	1759	1759			
	HEAR	2563	.4	1550	11760	1760	1760			
	HEAR	2564	.4	1551	11761	1761	1761			
	HEAR	2565	.4	1552	11762	1762	1762			
	HEAR	2566	.4	1553	11763	1763	1763			
	HEAR	2567	.4	1554	11764	1764	1764			
	HEAR	2568	.4	1555	11765	1765	1765			
	HEAR	2569	.4	1556	11766	1766	1766			
	HEAR	2570	.4	1557	11767	1767	1767			
	HEAR	2571	.4	1558	11768	1768	1768			
	HEAR	2572	.4	1559	11769	1769	1769			
	HEAR	2573	.4	1560	11770	1770	1770			
	HEAR	2574	.4	1561	11771	1771	1771			
	HEAR	2575	.4	1562	11772	1772	1772			
	HEAR	2576	.4	1563	11773	1773	1773			
	HEAR	2577	.4	1564	11774	1774	1774			
	HEAR	2578	.4	1565	11775	1775	1775			
	HEAR	2579	.4	1566	11776	1776	1776			
	HEAR	2580	.4	1567	11777	1777	1777			
	HEAR	2581	.4	1568	11778	1778	1778			
	HEAR	2582	.4	1569	11779	1779	1779			
	HEAR	2583	.4	1570	11780	1780	1780			
	HEAR	2584	.4	1571	11781	1781	1781			
	HEAR	2585	.4	1572	11782	1782	1782			
	HEAR	2586	.4	1573	11783	1783	1783			
	HEAR	2587	.4	1574	11784	1784	1784			
	HEAR	2588	.4	1575	11785	1785	1785			
	HEAR	2589	.4	1576	11786	1786	1786			
	HEAR	2590	.4	1577	11787	1787	1787			
	HEAR	2591	.4	1578	11788	1788	1788			
	HEAR	2592	.4	1579	11789	1789	1789			
	HEAR	2593	.4	1580	11790	1790	1790			
	HEAR	2594	.4	1581	11791	1791	1791			
	HEAR	2595	.4	1582	11792	1792	1792			
	HEAR	2596	.4	1583	11793	1793	1793			
	HEAR	2597	.4	1584	11794	1794	1794			
	HEAR	2598	.4	1585	11795	1795	1795			
	HEAR	2599	.4	1586	11796	1796	1796			
	HEAR	2600	.4	1587	11797	1797	1797			
	HEAR	2601	.4	1588	11798	1798	1798			
	HEAR	2602	.4	1589	11799	1799	1799			
	HEAR	2603	.4	1590	11800	1800	1800			
	HEAR	2604	.4	1591	11801	1801	1801			
	HEAR	2605	.4	1592	11802	1802	1802			
	HEAR	2606	.4	1593	11803	1803	1803			
	HEAR	2607	.4	1594	11804	1804	1804			
	HEAR	2608	.4	1595	11805	1805	1805			
	HEAR	2609	.4	1596	11806	1806	1806			
	HEAR	2610	.4	1597	11807	1807	1807			
	HEAR	2611	.4	1598	11808	1808	1808			
	HEAR	2612	.4	1599	11809	1809	1809			
	HEAR	2613	.4	1600	11810	1810	1810			
	HEAR	2614	.4	1601	11811	1811	1811			
	HEAR	2615	.4	1602	11812	1812	1812			
	HEAR	2616	.4	1603	11813	1813	1813			
	HEAR	2617	.4	1604	11814	1814	1814			
	HEAR	2618	.4	1605	11815	1815	1815			
	HEAR	2619	.4	1606	11816	1816	1816			
	HEAR	2620	.4	1607	11817	1817	1817			
	HEAR	2621	.4	1608	11818	1818	1818			
	HEAR	2622	.4	1609	11819	1819	1819			
	HEAR	2623	.4	1610	11820	1820	1820			
	HEAR	2624	.4	1611	11821	1821	1821			
	HEAR	2625	.4	1612	11822	1822	1822			
	HEAR	2626	.4	1613	11823	1823	1823			
	HEAR	2627	.4	1614	11824	1824	1824			
	HEAR	2628	.4	1615	11825	1825	1825			
	HEAR	2629	.4	1616	11826	1826	1826			
	HEAR	2630	.4	1617	11827	1827	1827			
	HEAR	2631	.4	1618	11828	1828	1828			
	HEAR	2632	.4	1619	11829	1829	1829			
	HEAR	2633	.4	1620	11830	1830	1830			
	HEAR	2634	.4	1621	11831	1831	1831			
	HEAR	2635	.4	1622	11832	1832	1832			
	HEAR	2636	.4	1623	11833	1833	1833			
	HEAR	2637	.4	1624	11834	1834	1834			
	HEAR	2638	.4	1625	11835	1835	1835			
	HEAR	2639	.4	1626	11836	1836	1836			
	HEAR	2640	.4	1627	11837	1837	1837			
	HEAR	2641	.4	1628	11838	1838	1838			
	HEAR	2642	.4	1629	11839	1839	1839			
	HEAR	2643	.4	1630	11840	1840	1840			
	HEAR	2644	.4	1631	11841	1841	1841			
	HEAR	2645	.4	1632	11842	1842	1842			
	HEAR	2646	.4	1633	11843	1843	1843			
	HEAR	2647	.4	1634	11844	1844	1844			
	HEAR	2648	.4	1635	11845	1845	1845			
	HEAR	2649	.4	1636	11846	1846	1846			
	HEAR	2650	.4	1637	11847	184				

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
601	GRID	2	1		7					
602	GRID	2	1		8					
603	GRID	2	1		9					
604	GRID	2	1		10					
605	GRID	2	1		11					
606	GRID	2	1		12					
607	GRID	2	1		13					
608	GRID	2	1		14					
609	GRID	2	1		15					
610	GRID	2	1		16					
611	GRID	2	1		17					
612	GRID	2	1		18					
613	GRID	2	1		19					
614	GRID	2	1		20					
615	GRID	2	1		21					
616	GRID	2	1		22					
617	GRID	2	1		23					
618	GRID	2	1		24					
619	GRID	2	1		25					
620	GRID	2	1		26					
621	GRID	2	1		27					
622	GRID	2	1		28					
623	GRID	2	1		29					
624	GRID	2	1		30					
625	GRID	2	1		31					
626	GRID	2	1		32					
627	GRID	2	1		33					
628	GRID	2	1		34					
629	GRID	2	1		35					
630	GRID	2	1		36					
631	GRID	2	1		37					
632	GRID	2	1		38					
633	GRID	2	1		39					
634	GRID	2	1		40					
635	GRID	2	1		41					
636	GRID	2	1		42					
637	GRID	2	1		43					
638	GRID	2	1		44					
639	GRID	2	1		45					
640	GRID	2	1		46					
641	GRID	2	1		47					
642	GRID	2	1		48					
643	GRID	2	1		49					
644	GRID	2	1		50					
645	GRID	2	1		51					
646	GRID	2	1		52					
647	GRID	2	1		53					
648	GRID	2	1		54					
649	GRID	2	1		55					
650	GRID	2	1		56					

CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
651-	GRID	503								
652-	GRID	504								
653-	GRID	505								
654-	GRID	506								
655-	GRID	507								
656-	GRID	508								
657-	GRID	509								
658-	GRID	510								
659-	GRID	511								
660-	GRID	512								
661-	GRID	513								
662-	GRID	514								
663-	GRID	515								
664-	GRID	516								
665-	GRID	517								
666-	GRID	518								
667-	GRID	519								
668-	GRID	520								
669-	GRID	521								
670-	GRID	522								
671-	GRID	523								
672-	GRID	524								
673-	GRID	525								
674-	GRID	526								
675-	GRID	527								
676-	GRID	528								
677-	GRID	529								
678-	GRID	530								
679-	GRID	531								
680-	GRID	532								
681-	GRID	533								
682-	GRID	534								
683-	GRID	535								
684-	GRID	536								
685-	GRID	537								
686-	GRID	538								
687-	GRID	539								
688-	GRID	540								
689-	GRID	541								
690-	GRID	542								
691-	GRID	543								
692-	GRID	544								
693-	GRID	545								
694-	GRID	546								
695-	GRID	547								
696-	GRID	548								
697-	GRID	549								
698-	GRID	550								
699-	GRID	551								
700-	GRID	552								

CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
701	GRID	625	.4							
702	GRID	626	.4	0						
703	GRID	627	.4	0						
704	GRID	700	.4							
705	GRID	701	.4							
706	GRID	702	.4							
707	GRID	703	.4							
708	GRID	704	.4							
709	GRID	705	.4							
710	GRID	706	.4							
711	GRID	707	.4							
712	GRID	708	.4							
713	GRID	709	.4							
714	GRID	710	.4							
715	GRID	711	.4							
716	GRID	712	.4							
717	GRID	713	.4	0						
718	GRID	714	.4	0						
719	GRID	715	.4	0						
720	GRID	716	.4	0						
721	GRID	717	.4	0						
722	GRID	718	.4	0						
723	GRID	719	.4	0						
724	GRID	720	.4	0						
725	GRID	721	.4	0						
726	GRID	722	.4	0						
727	GRID	723	.4	0						
728	GRID	724	.4	0						
729	GRID	725	.4	0						
730	GRID	726	.4	0						
731	GRID	727	.4	0						
732	GRID	800	.4	0						
733	GRID	801	.4	0						
734	GRID	802	.4	0						
735	GRID	803	.4	0						
736	GRID	804	.4	0						
737	GRID	805	.4	0						
738	GRID	806	.4	0						
739	GRID	807	.4	0						
740	GRID	808	.4	0						
741	GRID	809	.4	0						
742	GRID	810	.4	0						
743	GRID	811	.4	0						
744	GRID	812	.4	0						
745	GRID	813	.4	0						
746	GRID	814	.4	0						
747	GRID	815	.4	0						
748	GRID	816	.4	0						
749	GRID	817	.4	0						
750	GRID	818	.4	0						



CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
751-	GRID	19	7		11					
752-	GRID	88	7		10					
753-	GRID	82	7		9					
754-	GRID	82	7		8					
755-	GRID	82	7		7					
756-	GRID	82	7		6					
757-	GRID	82	7		5					
758-	GRID	82	7		4					
759-	GRID	82	7		3					
760-	GRID	900	4	000	2					
761-	GRID	902	4							
762-	GRID	903	4							
763-	GRID	904	4							
764-	GRID	905	4							
765-	GRID	906	4							
766-	GRID	907	4							
767-	GRID	908	4							
768-	GRID	909	4							
769-	GRID	910	4							
770-	GRID	911	4							
771-	GRID	912	4	000						
772-	GRID	913	4							
773-	GRID	914	4							
774-	GRID	915	4							
775-	GRID	916	4							
776-	GRID	917	4							
777-	GRID	918	4							
778-	GRID	919	4							
779-	GRID	920	4							
780-	GRID	921	4							
781-	GRID	922	4							
782-	GRID	923	4							
783-	GRID	924	4							
784-	GRID	925	4							
785-	GRID	926	4							
786-	GRID	927	4							
787-	GRID	1000	4							
788-	GRID	1001	4							
789-	GRID	1002	4							
790-	GRID	1003	4							
791-	GRID	1004	4							
792-	GRID	1005	4							
793-	GRID	1006	4							
794-	GRID	1007	4							
795-	GRID	1008	4							
796-	GRID	1009	4							
797-	GRID	1010	4							
798-	GRID	1011	4							
799-	GRID	1012	4							
800-				0						

CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
801	GRID	013	2	00	14					
802	GRID	1014	4	00	15					
803	GRID	10115	4	00	16					
804	GRID	10116	4	00	17					
805	GRID	10118	4	00	18					
806	GRID	10119	4	00	19					
807	GRID	1020	4	00	20					
808	GRID	1021	4	00	21					
809	GRID	1022	4	00	22					
810	GRID	1023	4	00	23					
811	GRID	1023	4	00	24					
812	GRID	1023	4	00	25					
813	GRID	1025	4	00	26					
814	GRID	1027	4	00	27					
815	GRID	1100	2	10	28					
816	GRID	1100	4	10	29					
817	GRID	1102	4	10	30					
818	GRID	1103	4	10	31					
819	GRID	1103	4	10	32					
820	GRID	1104	4	10	33					
821	GRID	1105	4	10	34					
822	GRID	1106	4	10	35					
823	GRID	1107	4	10	36					
824	GRID	1108	4	10	37					
825	GRID	1109	4	10	38					
826	GRID	1110	4	10	39					
827	GRID	1111	4	10	40					
828	GRID	1111	4	10	41					
829	GRID	1112	4	10	42					
830	GRID	1113	4	10	43					
831	GRID	1114	4	10	44					
832	GRID	1115	4	10	45					
833	GRID	1116	4	10	46					
834	GRID	1117	4	10	47					
835	GRID	1118	4	10	48					
836	GRID	1119	4	10	49					
837	GRID	1120	4	10	50					
838	GRID	1122	4	10	51					
839	GRID	1123	4	10	52					
840	GRID	1123	4	10	53					
841	GRID	1124	4	10	54					
842	GRID	1125	4	10	55					
843	GRID	1126	4	10	56					
844	GRID	1127	4	10	57					
845	GRID	1127	4	10	58					
846	GRID	1128	4	10	59					
847	GRID	1128	4	10	60					
848	GRID	1129	4	10	61					
849	GRID	1129	4	10	62					
850	GRID	1130	4	10	63					

15  
5

CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0851	GRID	1208		11	78					
0852	GRID	1209		11	80					
0853	GRID	1210		11	91					
0854	GRID	1211		11	10					
0855	GRID	1212		11	11					
0856	GRID	1213		11	12					
0857	GRID	1214		11	14					
0858	GRID	1215		11	15					
0859	GRID	1216		11	14					
0860	GRID	1217		11	13					
0861	GRID	1218		11	11					
0862	GRID	1219		11	11					
0863	GRID	1220		11	10					
0864	GRID	1221		11	9					
0865	GRID	1222		11	8					
0866	GRID	1223		11	7					
0867	GRID	1224		11	6					
0868	GRID	1225		11	5					
0869	GRID	1226		11	4					
0870	GRID	1227		11	3					
0871	GRID	1228		11	2					
0872	GRID	1229		11	1					
0873	GRID	1300		11	0					
0874	GRID	1301		11	0					
0875	GRID	1302		11	0					
0876	GRID	1303		11	0					
0877	GRID	1304		11	0					
0878	GRID	1305		11	0					
0879	GRID	1306		11	0					
0880	GRID	1307		11	0					
0881	GRID	1308		11	0					
0882	GRID	1309		11	0					
0883	GRID	1310		11	0					
0884	GRID	1311		11	0					
0885	GRID	1312		11	0					
0886	GRID	1313		11	0					
0887	GRID	1314		11	0					
0888	GRID	1315		11	0					
0889	GRID	1316		11	0					
0890	GRID	1317		11	0					
0891	GRID	1318		11	0					
0892	GRID	1319		11	0					
0893	GRID	1320		11	0					
0894	GRID	1321		11	0					
0895	GRID	1322		11	0					
0896	GRID	1323		11	0					
0897	GRID	1324		11	0					
0898	GRID	1325		11	0					
0899	GRID	1326		11	0					
0900	GRID	1327		11	0					



CARD	COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
951-	1624	GRID	1624	4	15	6					
952-	1626	GRID	1626	4	15	4					
953-	1714	GRID	1714	4	16	16					
954-	1715	GRID	1715	4	16	15					
955-	1716	GRID	1716	4	16	14					
956-	1717	GRID	1717	4	16	13					
957-	1718	GRID	1718	4	16	12					
958-	1719	GRID	1719	4	16	11					
959-	1720	GRID	1720	4	16	10					
960-	1721	GRID	1721	4	16	9					
961-	1722	GRID	1722	4	16	8					
962-	1723	GRID	1723	4	16	7					
963-	1724	GRID	1724	4	16	6					
964-	1725	GRID	1725	4	16	5					
965-	1726	GRID	1726	4	16	4					
966-	30.6+6	MATI	10	30.6+6	50.0+3	3	6.30-5	78.			
967-	11	MATI	11	16.0+6	31	3	4.90-6	78.			
968-	100	MATI	100	1.4+4	7+5	3		78.			
969-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
970-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
971-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
972-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
973-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
974-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
975-	101	MATI	101	1		3					
976-	12	PBAR	12	10	0028	1.00-9	3.75-6	1.00-9			
977-	10	PBAR	10	10	0028	3.75-6	1.00-9	1.00-9			
978-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	615	THRU	626				
979-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	815	THRU	826				
980-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	915	THRU	926				
981-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1015	THRU	1026				
982-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1115	THRU	1126				
983-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1215	THRU	1226				
984-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1315	THRU	1326				
985-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1415	THRU	1426				
986-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1515	THRU	1526				
987-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1515	THRU	1526				
988-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1515	THRU	1526				
989-	10	PLOAD2	10	10	1515	THRU	1526				
990-	11	PROD	11	11	050	000398					
991-	13	PROD	13	10	0028	3.75-6					
992-	12	PSHEAR	12	10	0028						
993-	12	PSHEAR	12	10	0028						
994-	12	PSHEAR	12	10	0028						
995-	12	PSHEAR	12	10	0028						
996-	145	PSHELL	145	10	0100						
997-	145	+P5	145	10		10	2437.2	11	28.		+P5
998-	6	PSHELL	6	100	006	100	2494.4	101	28.33		+P6
999-	6	PSHELL	6	100	006	100	2494.4	101	28.33		+P6
1000-	60	PSHELL	60	100	012	100	645.56	101	14.17		+P60

CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1001	+P60	0910	0910							
1002	PSHELL	600	100							+P600
1003	+P600	.0895	.0895		100	1127.6	101	18.89		
1004	TABLEM1	1								
1005	+L1	78.0	31.6+6	200	30. +6	400.	27.5+6	600.	25.0+6	+L1
1006	+L2	800.	22.7+6	1000.	20.3+6	1200.	17.7+6	1400.	15.3+6	+L2
1007	+L3	1600.	12.9+6	1800.	10.5+6	2000.	2.8+6	ENDT		+L3
1008	TABLEM1	2								
1009	+L10	78.0	6.3-6	200.	6.4-6	400.	7.0-6	600.	7.4-6	+L10
1010	+L11	800.0	7.6-6	1000.	7.7-6	1200.	8.0-6	1400.	8.4-6	+L11
1011	+L12	1600.	8.7-6	1800.	9.0-6	2000.	9.2-6	ENDT		+L12
1012	TABLEM1	3								
1013	+LAB110	78.0	50.0+3	200.	49.2+3	400.	47.5+3	600.	45.8+3	+LAB110
1014	+LAB111	800.	44.1+3	1000.	41.9+3	1200.	40.3+3	1400.	38.1+3	+LAB111
1015	+LAB112	1600.	35.6+3	1800.	33.1+3	2000.	30.1+3	ENDT		+LAB112
1016	TABLEM1	4								
1017	+LA1	78.	16.+6	850.	11.8+6	1000.	8.+6	ENDT		+LA1
1018	TABLEM1	5								
1019	+LAB50	78.	4.9-6	500.	5.3-6	1000.	5.6-6	ENDT		+LAB50
1020	TABLEM1	6								
1021	+LABL1	78.	.7+5	200.	5.88+4	400.	4.9+4	1000.	3.15+4	+LABL1
1022	+LABL2	ENDT								+LABL2
1023	TEMP	1	313	375.	1513	375.				
1024	TEMP	1	314	375.	416	375.				
1025	TEMP	1	315	375.	527	375.				
1026	TEMP	1	316	375.	627	375.				
1027	TEMP	1	317	375.	727	375.				
1028	TEMP	1	318	375.	827	375.				
1029	TEMP	1	319	375.	927	375.				
1030	TEMP	1	320	375.	1027	375.				
1031	TEMP	1	321	375.	1127	375.				
1032	TEMP	1	322	375.	1227	375.				
1033	TEMP	1	323	375.	1327	375.				
1034	TEMP	1	324	375.	1427	375.				
1035	TEMP	1	325	375.	1527	375.				
1036	TEMP	1	413	650.	1512	650.				
1037	TEMP	1	515	650.	17115	650.				
1038	TEMP	1	516	650.	17116	650.				
1039	TEMP	1	517	650.	17117	650.				
1040	TEMP	1	518	650.	17118	650.				
1041	TEMP	1	519	650.	17119	650.				
1042	TEMP	1	520	650.	1720	650.				
1043	TEMP	1	521	650.	1721	650.				
1044	TEMP	1	522	650.	1722	650.				
1045	TEMP	1	523	650.	1723	650.				
1046	TEMP	1	524	650.	1724	650.				
1047	TEMP	1	525	650.	1725	650.				
1048	TEMP	1	526	650.	1726	650.				
1049	TEMP	1	613	375.	514	375.				
1050	TEMP	1	614	375.	515	375.				



CARD COUNT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1101-	TEMP		726	1900.	714	1900.				
1102-	TEMP		823	1066.	1814	1066.				
1103-	TEMP		913	1900.	1507	1900.				
1104-	TEMP		926	1066.	1914	1066.				
1105-	TEMP		1013	1900.	1506	1066.				
1107-	TEMP		1026	1900.	1514	1900.				
1108-	TEMP		1113	1066.	1505	1066.				
1109-	TEMP		1128	1900.	1114	1900.				
1110-	TEMP		1213	1066.	1504	1066.				
1111-	TEMP		1226	1900.	1514	1900.				
1112-	TEMP		1313	1066.	1503	1066.				
1113-	TEMP		1326	1900.	1314	1900.				
1114-	TEMP		1413	1066.	1502	1066.				
1115-	TEMP		1426	1900.	1414	1900.				
1116-	TEMP		1526	1900.	1514	1900.				
1117-	TEMP		1626	1900.	1714	1900.				
1118-	TEMPPD		1706							
1119-	TEMPPD		1808							
1121-	TEMPP1		1900	100.	0	100.	100.	100.	100.	TT1
1122-	+TT1	1	100	11	1200	THRU	THRU	1211	1211	+TT2
1123-	+TT2	100	300	400	1100	600	600	700	700	+TT3
1124-	+TT3	800	900	1000	1100	211	211	311	311	+TT4
1125-	+TT4	411	511	611	711	811	811	911	911	+TT5
1126-	+TT5	1011	1111							
1127-	TEMPP1		1201	100.	0	100.	100.	100.	100.	TT10
1128-	+TT10	1202	THRU	310	1101	THRU	THRU	1110	1110	+TT20
1129-	+TT20	301	401	501	601	701	701	801	801	+TT30
1130-	+TT30	901	1001	1101	1010	510	510	610	610	+TT40
1131-	+TT40	710	810	910						
1132-	TEMPP1		302	100.	0	100.	100.	100.	100.	TT100
1133-	+TT100	1303	THRU	309	702	THRU	THRU	709	709	+TT200
1134-	+TT200	402	THRU	409	802	THRU	THRU	809	809	+TT300
1135-	+TT300	502	THRU	509	902	THRU	THRU	909	909	+TT400
1136-	+TT400	602	THRU	625	1002	600	600	1009	1009	
1137-	TEMPP1		515	525	175.4	THRU	THRU	650.	650.	TT
1138-	+TT1	1515	THRU	526	615	THRU	THRU	626	626	+TT2
1139-	+TT2	715	THRU	526	815	THRU	THRU	626	626	+TT3
1140-	+TT3	1015	THRU	1026	915	THRU	THRU	1126	1126	+TT4
1141-	+TT4	1215	THRU	1226	1315	THRU	THRU	1326	1326	+TT5
1142-	+TT5	1415	THRU	1426	1515	THRU	THRU	1526	1526	+TT6
1143-	+TT6	1615	THRU	1626	1915	THRU	THRU	1926	1926	
1144-	TEMPP1		1000	220.	136.4	THRU	THRU	232.	232.	WT1
1145-	+WT1	201	THRU	111	1200	THRU	THRU	1211	1211	+WT2
1146-	+WT2	200	THRU	400	1500	THRU	THRU	1700	1700	+WT3
1147-	+WT3	800	THRU	1000	1100	THRU	THRU	211	211	+WT4
1148-	+WT4	411	THRU	511	711	THRU	THRU	911	911	+WT5
1149-	+WT5	1011	THRU							
1150-	TEMPP1		1201	220.	137.5	THRU	THRU	232.	232.	+WT10



CARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1151	+WT10	202	THRU	310	1101	THRU	1110		10
1152	+WT20	201	401	301	601	701	801		+WT20
1153	+WT30	901	1001	310	410	510	610		+WT30
1154	+WT40	710	810	310	1010				+WT40
1155	TEMP1	203	302	320	138.7	208	232		+WT100
1156	+WT100	303	THRU	309	702	THRU	709		+WT200
1157	+WT200	402	THRU	409	802	THRU	809		+WT300
1158	+WT300	502	THRU	509	902	THRU	909		+WT400
1159	+WT400	602	THRU	609	1002	THRU	1009		+WT100
1160	TEMP1	515	515	1884.5	108.8	1869	1900		+W1
1161	+W1	516	THRU	1526	108.5	THRU	1926		+W2
1162	+W2	715	THRU	726	815	THRU	826		+W3
1163	+W3	1015	THRU	1026	1115	THRU	1126		+W4
1164	+W4	1215	THRU	1226	1315	THRU	1326		+W5
1165	+W5	1415	THRU	1426	1515	THRU	1526		+W6
1166	+W6	1615	THRU	1626	1915	THRU	1926		
	ENDDATA								

TOTAL COUNT= 1167

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16. Abstract  High temperature materials were surveyed, and Inconel 617 and titanium were selected for application to a honeycomb TPS configuration designed to withstand 2000° F. The configuration was analyzed both thermally and structurally. Component and full sized panels were fabricated and tested to obtain data for comparison with analysis. Results verified the panel design. Twenty five panels were delivered to NASA Langley Research Center for additional evaluation.					
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