

## (6) POSITION FLEXURE CREEP TESTING STAND, 4 to 1 MULTIPLIER





Model No. ASTM.D2990.24 - 6 Position 4-1 multiplier 100 pound Loading Flexure Creep Testing Stand for flexural creep testing in accordance with ASTM D2990 and other creep testing methods.

Items supplied with the test stand include (6) 0.500" diameter loading point positions, (6) linear guided bearing three point heads, (6) 2 inch displacement dial gauge (0.001" graduations), (6) loading shot weight trays with shot cups, vibration isolation pad for each leg of the stand, one specimen alignment tool, (18) 5 lb weights and 10 pounds of loading shot.





Adjustable specimen lower support span: Fixed 16", 15", 8" or

6"

Loading supports: 1/2" diameter loading pins

Three point loading head: 1/2" diameter loading pin - Linear

bearing guided

Specimen widths: up to 1.5"

Maximum Displacement of midspan: 2.0" Capacity: 100 lbs flexure load, per station

Platform: Table mount with over hanging weights (Table not

included)

Overall Size: 42" deep by 36" wide by 24" tall Temperature Range: Room temperature operation

Construction: Aluminum and stainless steel



(2) 1/2" diameter supports 1/2" Loading nose Specimen Loading Bracket Alignment bearing

Options: 150°C Chamber

Model No. CHAM.BO150.24 - Modified Oven

Chamber oven modified to fit Creep Stand listed above. Used

for temperatures up to 150  $^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 



Items included with D2990.22
Frame

(6) Room Temperature 1" dial gages
(6) Weight Trays
(1) Specimen Alignment Tool
(24) 1.0 lb Calibrated Weights
(6) 1/2 lb Calibrated Weights
10 lbs Steel Shot
(5) Isomode Vibration isolation pads

## Options:

200°F - High Temp Gages

Different diameter supports and noses

## MODEL NO. ASTM.D2990.24

## **ASTM, MISC, CREEP**

Model No. ASTM.D2990.26 - 6 Position Tensile Creep of Plastic, Polymer and Rubber Materials. Tensile creep dead loaded stand for elevated temperature testing. Each test station is capable of dead loads between 0.5 to 10.0 lbf. Each test station is supplied with a matching set of eccentric roller grips for high elongation plastic, polymer or rubber specimens. Each test station is supplied with a linear scale back-dropped behind the specimen for visual displacement measurements. Supplied with (30) 1 lb weights and (1) 10 lb can of steel shot.

Specimen widths up to 1.0"
Capacity 10 lbs tensile load, per station
Platform Table or floor mount (Table not included)
Overall Size 11" deep by 36" wide by 20" tall
Temperature Range -40°F to 200°F (-40°C to 90°C)

http://www.astm.org/Standards/D2990.htm ASTMD2990-09

Standard Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics

- 1.1 These test methods cover the determination of tensile and compressive creep and creep-rupture of plastics under specified environmental conditions (see 3.1.3).
- 1.2 While these test methods outline the use of three-point loading for measurement of creep in flexure, four-point loading (which is used less frequently) can also be used with the equipment and principles as outlined in Test Methods D 790.
- 1.3 For measurements of creep-rupture, tension is the preferred stress mode because for some ductile plastics rupture does not occur in flexure or compression.
- 1.4 Test data obtained by these test methods are relevant and appropriate for use in engineering design.
- 1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.
- 1.6 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. A specific warning statement is given in 6.8.2.

Note 1-This standard and ISO 899 Parts 1 and 2 address the same subject matter, but differ in technical content (and results cannot be directly compared between the two test methods). ISO 899 Part 1 addresses tensile creep and creep to rupture and ISO 899 Part 2 addresses flexural creep. Compressive creep is not addressed in ISO 899.

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