Swathy JR Instrumental Presentation IITM

Universal testing machine UTM









Why UTM?



Figure 5. Mechanical properties of AC-CNF hybrid films as a function of the AC/CNF ratio ranging mass from o to 4. a) Stressstrain curves. b) Tensile strength at rupture. c) Young's modulus. d) Strain to failure. e) Works of fracture. All measurements were performed at 50% relative humidity and 25 °C, at a strain rate of 1 mm min⁻¹.



Figure 1. Mechanical properties of nanovaterite Ashby diagram compacts. displaying the specific modulus and specific compressive strength of the nanovaterite compacts in comparison to othermman-made biomineralized materials. and nanovaterite Data for the materials are indicated by red, orange and pink circles.



CNF content (wt %)

90 100



Fig. 4. Mechanical properties of the synthetic nacre. (B) Specific fracture toughness versus specific ultimate flexural strength, illustrating the mechanical performance of the synthetic nacre, natural nacre, pure aragonite and their related materials

. Liu, Yingxin, Shu-Hong Yu, and Lennart Bergström. "Transparent and Flexible Nacre-Like Hybrid Films of Aminoclays and Carboxylated Cellulose Nanofibrils." Advanced Functional Materials (2017).

3

35

(CDa) 25

20

10 20 30 40 50

0

odulus

Ē

s, buno, 10

C

- 2. Bouville, Florian, and André R. Studart. "Geologically-inspired strong bulk ceramics made with water at room temperature." Nature communications 8 (2017): 14655.
- 3. Xiong, Rui, et al. "Template-Guided Assembly of Silk Fibroin on Cellulose Nanofibers for Robust Nanostructures with Ultrafast Water Transport." ACS nano 11.12 (2017): 12008-12019.
- 4. Mao, Li-Bo, et al. "Synthetic nacre by predesigned matrix-directed mineralization." Science 354.6308 (2016): 107-110.

UNIVERSAL TESTING MACHINE (UTM)

- A universal testing machine (UTM), also known as •
 - a universal tester.
- Is used to test :
 - **Tensile strength** •
 - **Compression test**
 - Shear strength •
 - **Bend** test
 - Fatigue test ٠

of materials.





The "*universal*" part of the name reflects that it can perform *many standard tensile and* compression tests on materials, components, and structures. In other words, it is **versatile**.

Components

Load frame	Usually consisting of two strong supports for the machine.	
Load cell	A force transducer or other means of measuring the load is required.	Tension Crosshead
Cross head	A movable cross head (crosshead) is controlled to move up or down.	Screw
Means of measuring extension or deformation	Many tests require a measure of the response of the test specimen to the movement of the cross head. Extensometers are sometimes used.	Adjustable Crosshead Compression Space
Output device	A means of providing the test result is needed. Many newer machines have a computer interface for analysis and printing.	Table Load Cell
Conditioning	Many tests require controlled conditioning (temperature, humidity, pressure, etc.).	Piston
Test fixtures, specimen holding jaws, and related sample		

making equipment are called for in many test methods

Load extension graph

- Elastic deformation
- Proportionality limit
- Yield point
- Tensile strength
- Failure



Young's modulus

- Young's modulus, also known as the elastic modulus, is a measure of the stiffness of a solid material.
- It defines the relationship between stress (force per unit area) and strain (proportional deformation) in a material.



Peel Test

Tensile strength



Overview

Compressive Test

Bend Test



Resources

- http://concretecivil.com/universal-testing-machine-and-components-of-utm/
- https://www.admet.com/what-is-a-universal-testing-machine-2/
- Davis, Joseph R. (2004), Tensile testing (2nd ed.), ASM International, p. 2, ISBN 978-0-87170-806-9.
- Annappa, C H (July 2012), "APPLICATION OF VALUE ENGINEERING FOR COST REDUCTION

 A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSAL TESTING MACHINE" (PDF), International Journal of
 Advances in Engineering & Technology, 4 (1): 618–629, retrieved 1 December 2017

