

Flex PLI Inverse Test Setup - Moving Ram Friction

Dirk-Uwe Gehring BGS Böhme & Gehring GmbH 5th Meeting of the IG GTR9-PH2 Bergisch Gladbach, Germany, December 2012



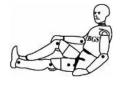


- Document GTR9-4-11e.pdf:
 Concept Tech, Austria: Investigation of the Influences of Friction within the Inverse Certification Test Setup of the FlexPLI.
- Action item from 4th meeting of IG GTR9-PH2: Measure the friction at the test stands and/or provide comments to the Concept document





- Friction at guiding rails can influence the test results in two ways:
- If there is a distance between the velocity measurement position and the impact position the friction may reduce the velocity of the ram impactor so that it will hit the legform with a lower velocity as intended.
- 2. The friction could theoretically initiate a deceleration of the ram impactor and a lower energy input to the legform after the impact.





Answers:

- Distance between the velocity measurement position and the impact position is approx. 0 mm. No possibility of an influence of friction before the impact.
- 2. BASt uses heavy duty roller bearings for the guiding system. The rollers minimize the friction even during the impact phase.



Actions

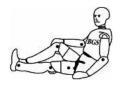


Measurement of friction:

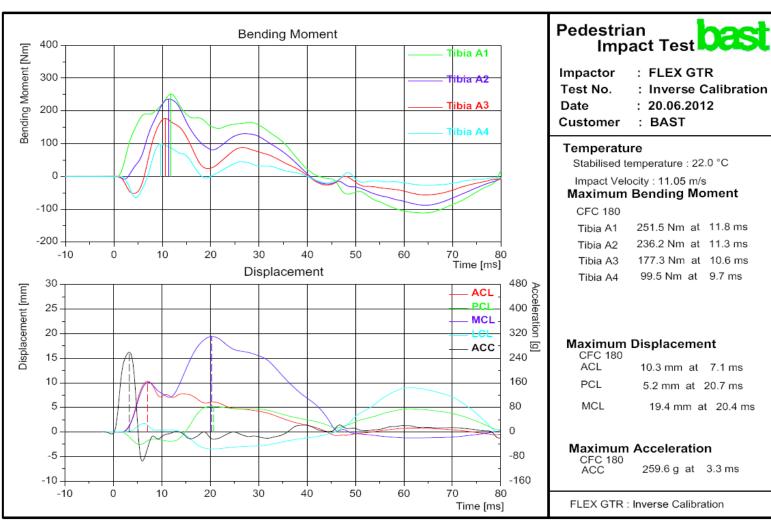
- Measurement with spring balance
- The friction force measured is approx. 2.5 N (!)

Review of certification data:

- Maximum values occur up to ca. 20 ms, i.e. any effect occuring after 20 ms is irrelevant
- Influence and relevance of friction within 20 ms is unclear, but assumed to be negligible due to the short time







Conclusions



- Speed measurement should be taken immediately before impact (distance approx. 0 mm) to avoid any influence of friction or any other speed influencing factor before impact.
- In case of smooth-running bearings there seems to be no need to set any additional requirements on the friction



Thank you!

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