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Atmospheric Exposure Test Results of Lap Joints Fixed by Epoxy Adhesive†

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Abstract

The adhesive joint is one of the future possibilities to connect large steel members in buildings and bridge, but it is not clear what the resistance to the environment such as rain, oxide in the air, ultraviolet rays in the sunshine and so on is likely to be. In this report, atmospheric exposure tests of epoxy adhesive lap joints were conducted over 6 years to collect fundamental data for applying to large steel structures.

The results are summarized as follows. (1) Shearing strength and fracture elongation of the paint coated epoxy joints is larger than that of the non coated epoxy joints over all periods. (2) The paint coated specimens showed only a shear fracture surface. But some of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints fractured mainly be cause of delamination of adhesive, and they had very small shearing strengths compared with shear fractured joints. (3) The paint coated epoxy adhesive joints can be used for large steel structures without considering the effects of the environment for at least in 6 years. (4) After 3 years, the shearing strength of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints, that fractured caused by shear of adhesive, become small due to effects of the environment. So it can be said that epoxy adhesive joints can not be used for large steel structures without paint coatings beyond 3 years.

KEY WORDS: (Adhesive Joints) (Atmospheric Exposure Test) (Epoxy Adhesive) (Paint Coating) (Steel Structures)

1. Introduction

The adhesive joint is one of the future possibilities to connect large steel members in buildings and bridges. Unlike a welded joint, the adhesive joint does not input heat to the members. So measures against deformation, the residual stress and the material deterioration by heat-input need not be considered. And also unlike bolted joints, measures against the loss of section and additional members like splice plates need not be

considered. But it is not clear what the resistance to the environment, such as rain, oxide in the air, ultraviolet rays in the sunshine and so on, will be.

In this report, we conducted atmospheric exposure tests of epoxy adhesive lap joints for 6 years. Every 6 months, tensile test of exposure specimens investigated the reduction of strength. It seems that these results provide fundamental data for applying epoxy adhesive to large steel structures.

2. Experimental details

2.1 Specimen and atmospheric exposure condition

Fig.1 shows the shape and size of specimens. The steel type for all tests was mild steel (SS400). The gluing area was 12.5cm^2 ($25 \times 50\text{mm}$). To load pure shearing stress in the lap area, splice plates were fixed in the grip areas.

24 specimens were exposed on the roof of the main building of JWRI (lat. $34^\circ 45' \text{ N}$, long. $135^\circ 30' \text{ E}$, altitude 100m). Fig. 2 shows a photo of atmospheric

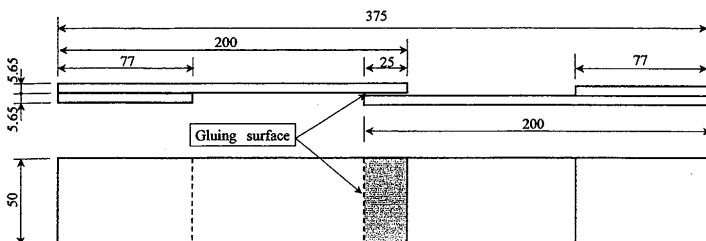


Fig. 1 Shape and size of atmospheric exposure specimen

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Atmospheric Exposure Test Results of Lap Joints Fixed by Epoxy Adhesive

exposure test. Meteorological conditions of OSAKA meteorological observatory, which is the nearest big observatory from JWRI, are shown in **Table 1**¹⁾.

Every 6 months, tensile tests of exposed specimens investigated the reduction of strength. Amsler type testing machine was used.

2.2 Adhesive types

One agent type epoxy adhesive for joints of structure was used in this research. This type of adhesive is developed for joints in structure and has high glueing strength and durability.²⁾

Major components and glueing conditions are shown in **Fig. 2**. This type of adhesive hardens by heated to high temperature. Electric heating furnace was used to heat the specimens.

2.3 Paint coating

In this research, we made two series of specimen, non coated and paint coated. Since steel structures are usually painted to prevent rust. It seems that the paint layer can weaken the effect of the environment.

Paint types and conditions are shown in **Table 3**. This paint condition is usually used for outside surfaces of bridges.

Both series of specimen are shown in **Fig. 3**.

3. Results and discussion

Results of tensile tests on exposed specimens are shown in **Table 4**.

3.1 Fracture type

Two type of fracture of glueing surface, shear

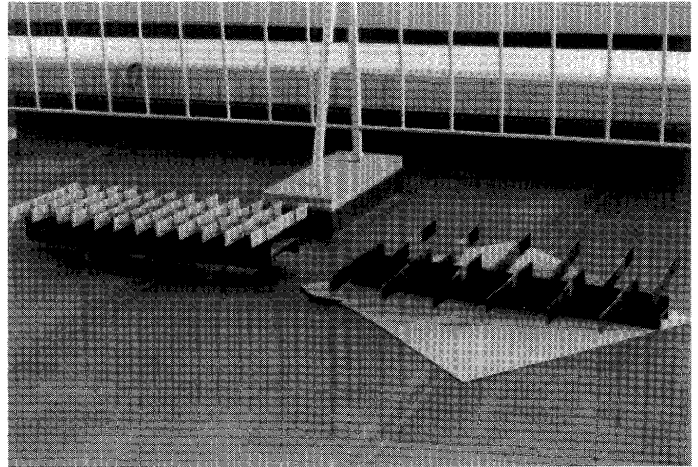


Fig. 2 Photo of atmospheric exposure test

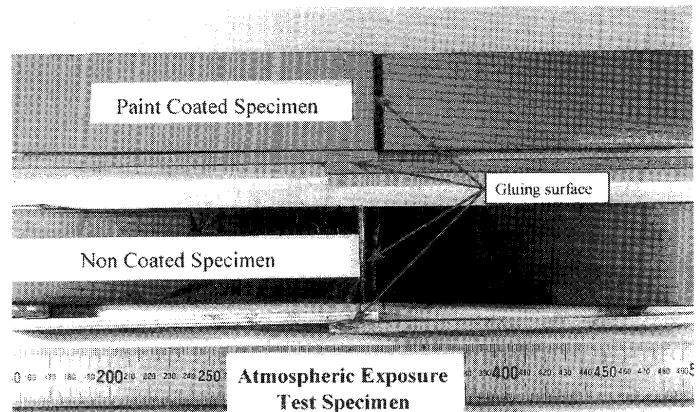


Fig. 3 Atmospheric exposure test specimens

Table 1 Meteorological conditions (Mean from 1995 to 2000)

Place	Annual mean temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Mean relative humidity	Annual sunshine duration	Annual precipitation
OSAKA	17.0 °C	36.6 °C	-1.6 °C	63.5 %	2,008 hours	1,355 mm

Table 2 Major components of adhesive and glueing condition

Glue type	Major components	Roughness of glueing surface	Hardening condition	Thickness of glueing layer
EW-2 NS	Epoxy resin, Dicyandiamide	G80	150°C 20min.	0.12 mm

Table 3 Paint type and condition

	Paint type	Coating process	Thickness (μm)
Preprocessing	Inorganic zinc rich primer	Spray	15
First layer	Inorganic zinc rich paint	Spray	75
Second layer	Mist coat	Spray	-
Third layer	Epoxy resin primcoating coating	Spray	60
Forth layer	Epoxy resin primcoating coating	Spray	80
Fifth layer	Polyurethane resin middle coating	Spray	30
Sixth layer	Polyurethane resin finish coating	Spray	25

fracture surface and delamination of adhesive, were observed in the bluing surface. Fig. 4 shows both types of surfaces.

The paint coated specimens showed only shear fracture, with very small delamination. In non coated specimens, exposed for 2 years (right side specimen in Fig. 6) and 5.5 years specimens had delaminated surfaces, over more than half the adhesive area. As one can see from Fig. 5, the shearing strength of these two specimens were very small compared to other specimens. So it is concluded that the surface of delaminated adhesive can not stand large shearing stress. But it is not clear what the cause of delamination is in this research. Because it seems that the appearance of delaminations showed only a low correlation with exposure periods.

3.2 Difference between paint and non coating

Shearing stress – cross-head displacement relationships are shown in Fig. 5 and shearing strength – exposure period relationship are shown in Fig. 6.

The shearing stress of the paint coated epoxy adhesive joints was larger than that of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints at all periods during the 6 years. Differences up to exposure periods of 3 years (except 2 year) were very small, so it could be concluded that the cause of this difference was reinforcement by the paint coated layer.

As well shown in Fig. 5, the stiffness of the paint coated epoxy adhesive joints tended to be small compared to that of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints. So it is not caused by the effect of the paint coated layer. It is caused by the effect of the environment on the adhesive, that were arrested in the paint coating

3.3 Effect of time history

As shown in Fig 6, the shearing strengths of the

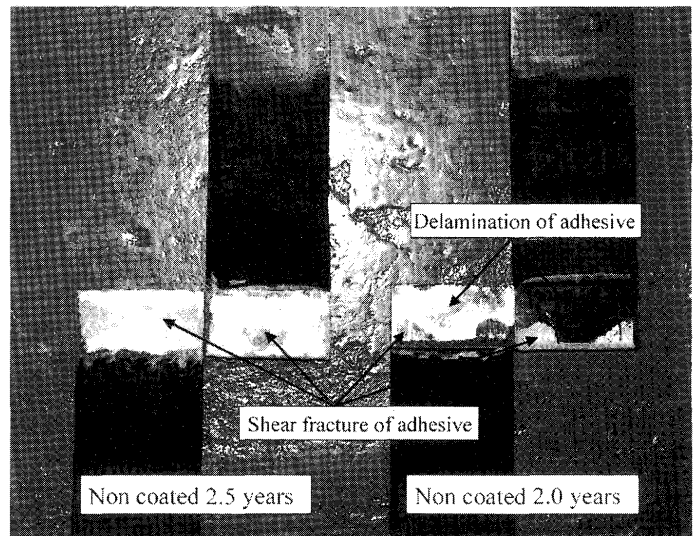


Fig. 4 Fracture surface of adhesive

paint coated specimens were stable over all period up to 6 years. So the paint coated joints can be used for large steel structures without considering the effects of the environment for least 6 years.

In case of the non coated epoxy specimens, which fractured because of shear of adhesive, shearing strengths are stable for 3 years. But after 3 years, shearing strength of the non coated joints become small because of the effects of the environment. So it can be said that epoxy adhesive joints can not be used for large steel structures without paint coating beyond 3 years.

Change of stiffness over time was not observed.

4. Closing remarks

To investigate the reduction of strength, we conducted atmospheric exposure tests of epoxy adhesive joints for 6 years. Results are summarized as follows.

Table 4 Results of tensile test on exposed specimens

Exposure period (year)	Paint coating			Non coating		
	Max. load (kN)	Shearing strength (MPa)	Max. elongation (mm)	Max. load (kN)	Shearing strength (MPa)	Max. elongation (mm)
0.5	43.9	32.2	3.02	41.7	30.1	1.30
1.0	44.5	33.3	2.98	41.7	31.4	2.35
1.5	43.3	32.6	3.57	41.2	31.7	2.36
2.0	42.1	33.3	3.39	14.7	11.8	1.18
2.5	45.7	34.9	2.34	42.9	32.5	2.39
3.0	43.9	32.9	2.84	40.0	31.4	1.90
3.5	43.8	34.5	3.14	30.4	22.2	1.51
4.0	45.8	33.2	3.34	33.6	27.7	1.61
4.5	43.4	33.5	3.25	34.8	26.9	1.71
5.0	43.7	32.8	3.33	36.0	28.6	1.96
5.5	43.6	33.3	2.39	24.5	19.1	1.50
6.0	40.4	30.0	2.91	37.7	29.3	1.73

Atmospheric Exposure Test Results of Lap Joints Fixed by Epoxy Adhesive

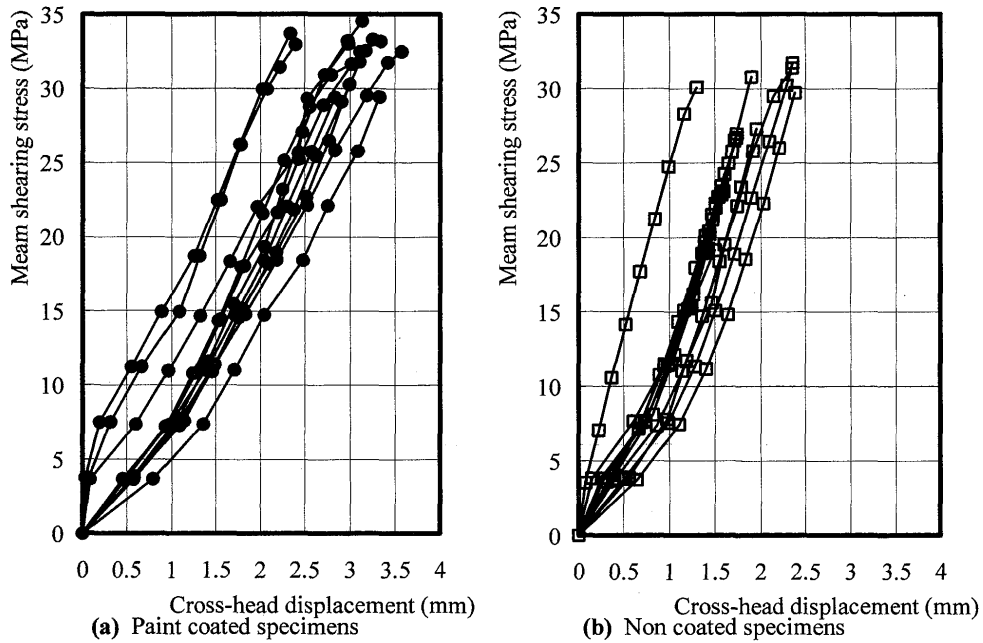


Fig. 5 Shearing stress – cross-head displacement relationships

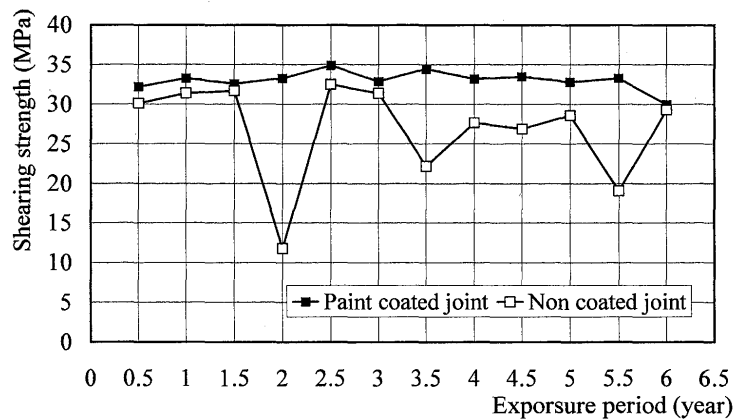


Fig. 6 Shearing strength – exposure period relationships

- (1) Shearing strength of the paint coated epoxy adhesive lap joints was larger than that of the non coated epoxy adhesive lap joints for all periods up to 6 years. And fracture elongations of the paint coated epoxy adhesive joints were also large compared to those of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints.
- (2) Stiffness of the paint coated epoxy adhesive lap joints tended to be small compared to those of the non coated epoxy adhesive lap joints.
- (3) The paint coated epoxy adhesive lap joints showed only shear fracture. But some of the non coated epoxy adhesive lap joints fractured mainly because of delamination of adhesive, and they had very small shear strengths compared to shear fractured joints.
- (4) Shearing strengths of the paint coated epoxy

adhesive lap joints were stable for all periods up to 6 years. So the paint coated epoxy adhesive joints can be used for large steel structures without considering the effects of the environment for least 6 years.

- (5) Shearing strengths of the non coated epoxy adhesive lap joints that fractured caused by shear of adhesive, are stable up to 3 years. But after 3 years, shearing strength of the non coated epoxy adhesive joints becomes small because of effects of the environment. So it can be said that epoxy adhesive lap joints can not be used for large steel structures without paint coating beyond 3 years.

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