### Introduction to Aerospace Engineering

Lecture slides









### Learning objectives

Student should be able to...

- Describe the different joint types
- Mechanically fastened joints
  - Explain the difference between tension and shear joints
  - Describe the load transfer mechanisms
  - Describe the failure modes.
- Welded joints
- Adhesive bonded joints



### Types of joints

- Types of fasteners
  - Threaded fasteners



Rivets



Blind fasteners

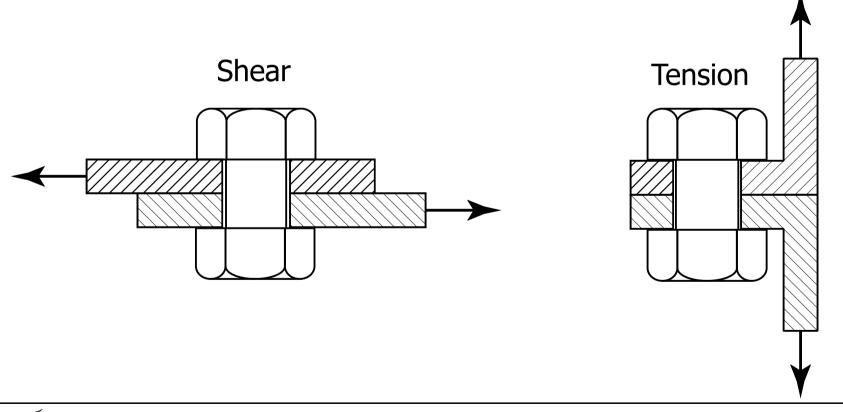


Nails



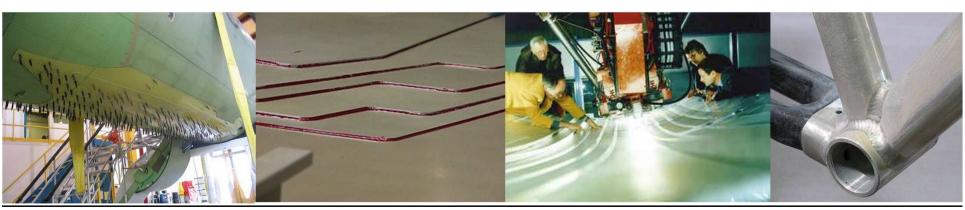
#### Types of joints

Joints classified by loading mode of fastener



#### Types of joints

- Tensile joint
  - Mechanical joint (bolts)
  - Welding (laser beam, friction stir welding)
- Shear joint
  - Mechanical joint (rivets, bolts)
  - Welding (laser beam, friction stir, spot welding)
  - Adhesive bonding

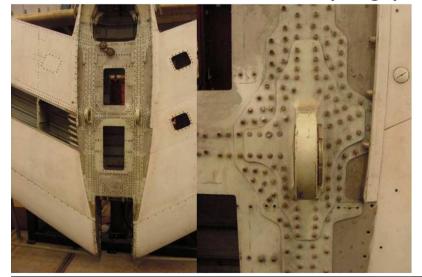


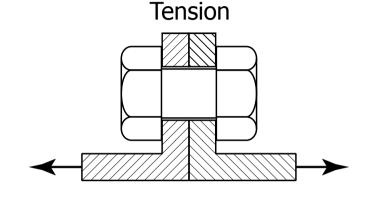


Joining – tensile joint

- Many variations
  - T- and angle-clips
  - Angle- and channel-fittings
  - Flanges







Channel fitting from

An MK8 Meteor

Fig.4





Joining – shear joint

- Fuselage skin joints
- Shear clips
- Stringer-to-skin connections
- Lugs

Wing spar connection lug

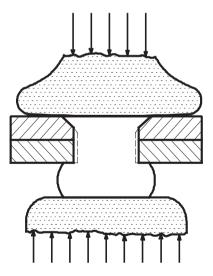
Fuselage lap joint





#### Benefits of rivets

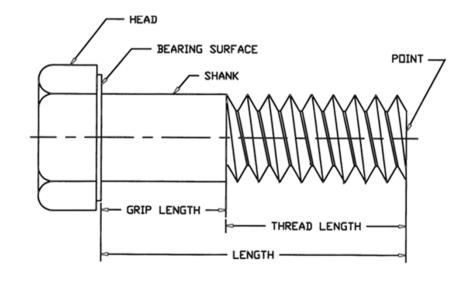
- Low cost
  - Installation
  - Unit
- Hole filling properties
  - K<sub>t</sub> reduction
  - Residual stress
  - Load transfer
- Permanency
  - Can not vibrate loose





#### Benefits of threaded fasteners

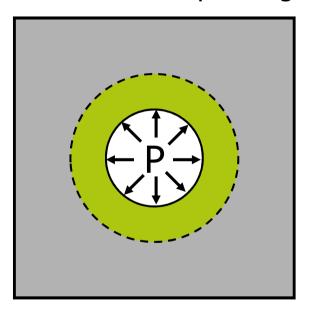
- Removable
  - Assembly/disassembly
  - Reusability
- High strength
  - Wider range of materials
  - Heat treatments
  - Case hardening
- Multi-purpose
  - Shear bolts
  - Tension bolts
  - Tension-shear bolts





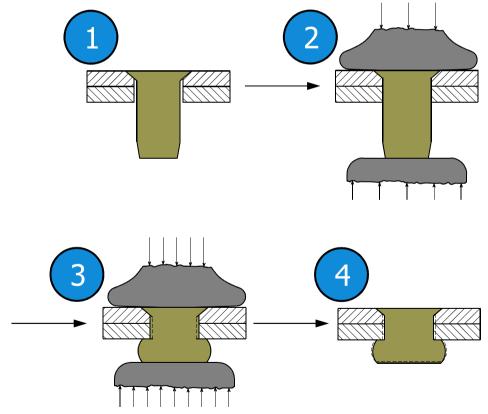
#### Joint characteristics

• Solid rivets: squeezing ⇒ Interference



Plastic region

Elastic region

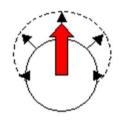


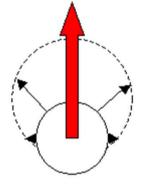


#### Joint characteristics

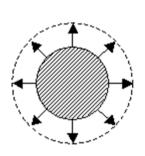
Open hole loading

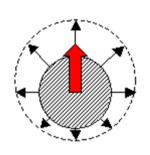


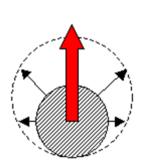


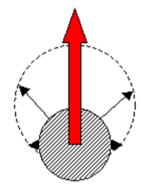


• Filled hole (interference) loading





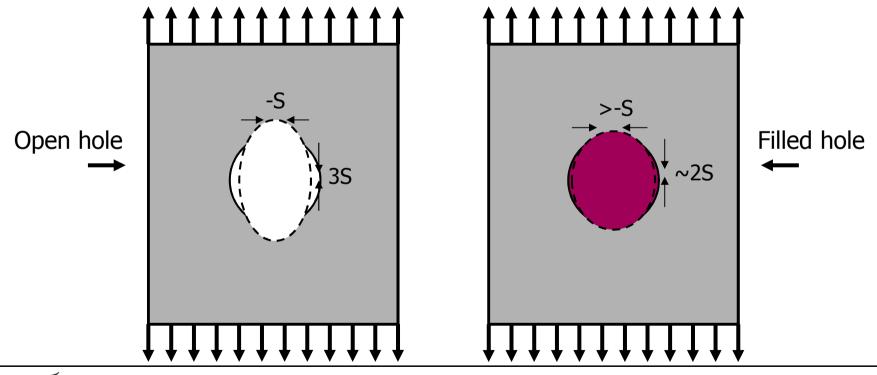






#### Joint characteristics

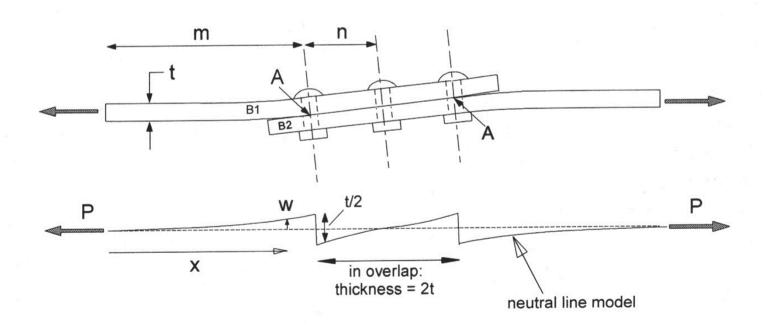
- Constrained deformation
  - Reduction of stress concentration factor K<sub>t</sub>





#### Joint characteristics

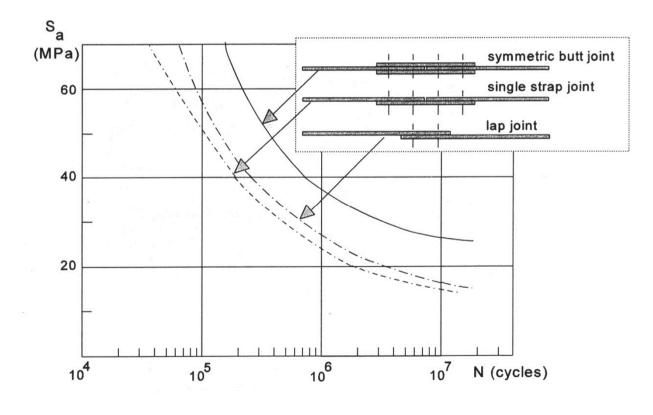
Secondary bending ⇒ peel stress





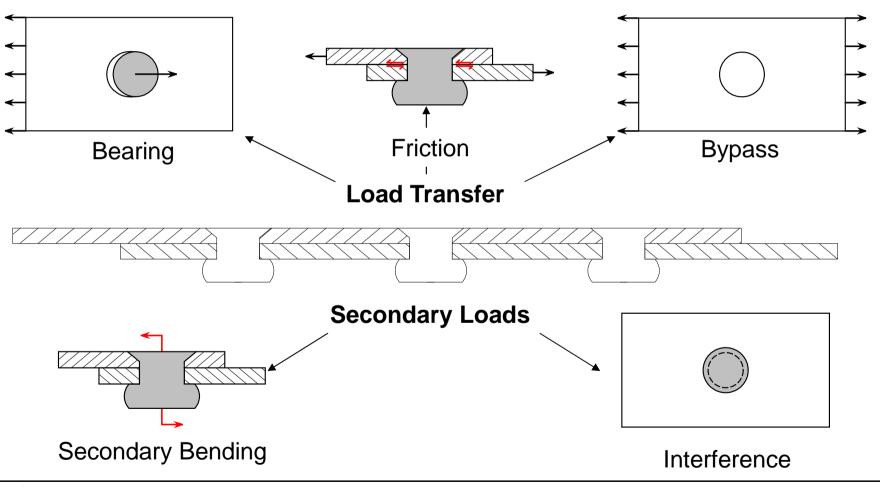
#### Joint characteristics

Secondary bending ⇒ peel stress



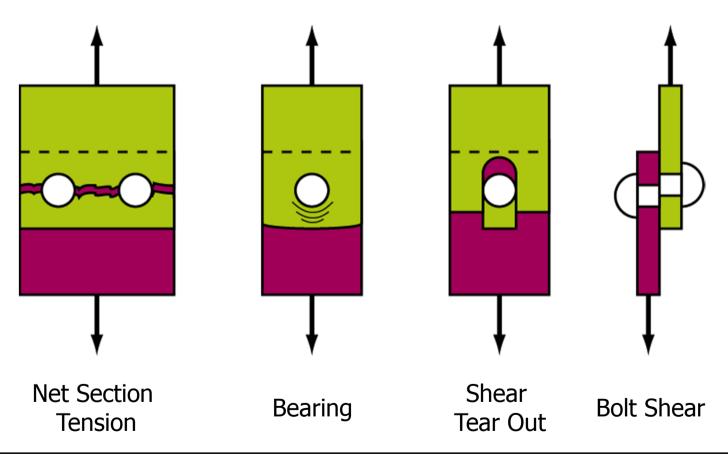


#### Load transfer mechanism



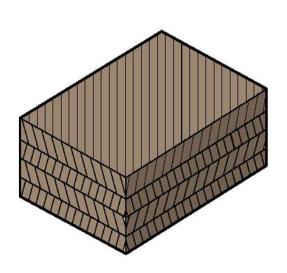


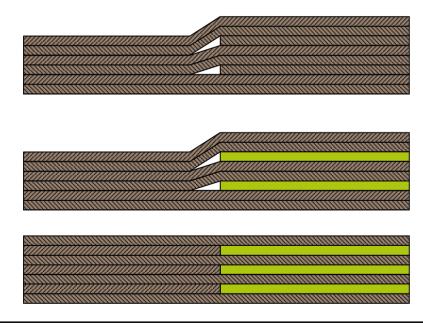
Failure modes





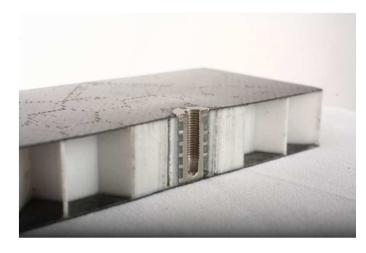
- Reinforcing laminate edge for bearing by
  - Additional composite plies
  - Adding metallic inserts
  - Replacing composite by metallic plies

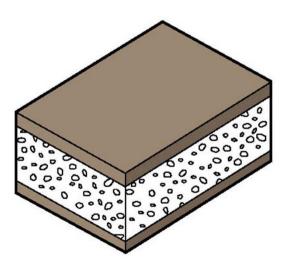


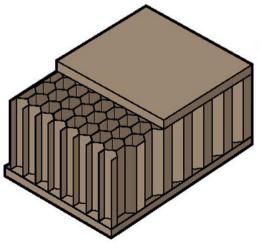


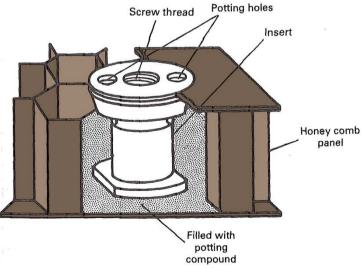


- Bolted joint
  - Honeycomb inserts: attached to both facings, surrounded by filling compound

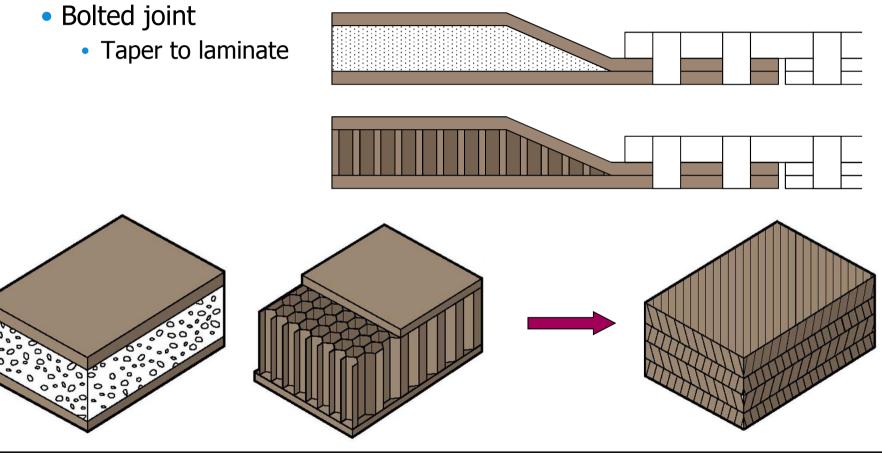














#### Metals

Laser beam welding



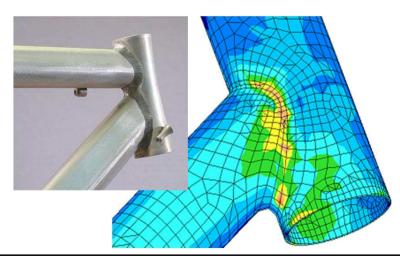


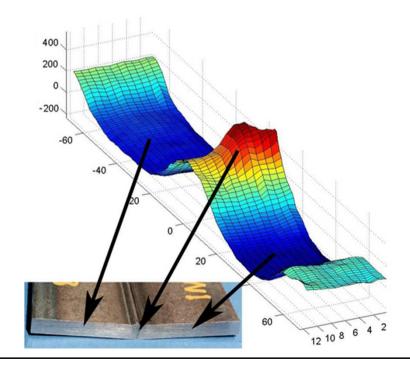




#### Metals

- Welding
  - Laser beam welding, friction stir welding, spot welding
- Formation of residual stresses
  - Stress concentrations
  - Elastic 'spring back'

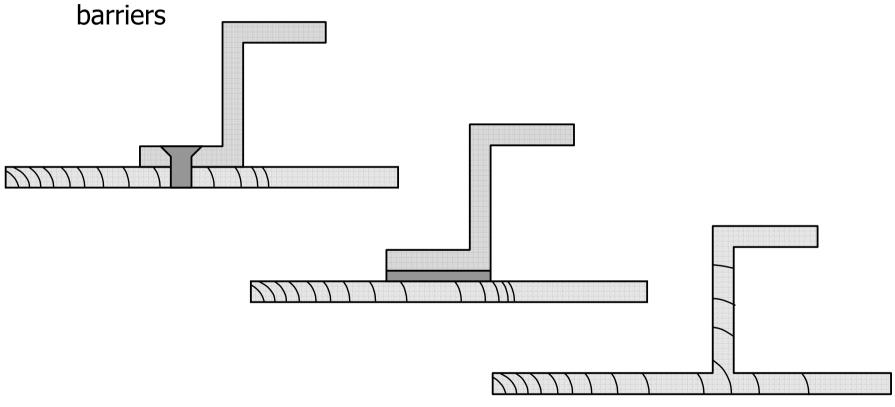






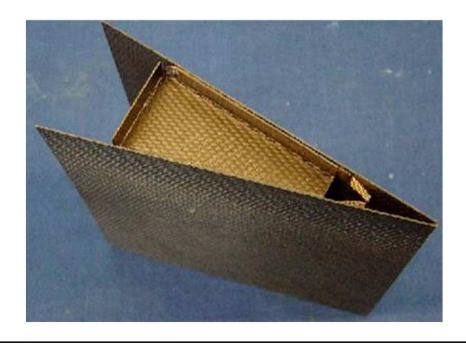
#### Metals

• With multiple components an 'integral design' is created; no crack





- Thermoplastic
  - Resistance welding







# Bonding

#### Pretreatment

- Metallic components
  - Anodizing
  - Priming







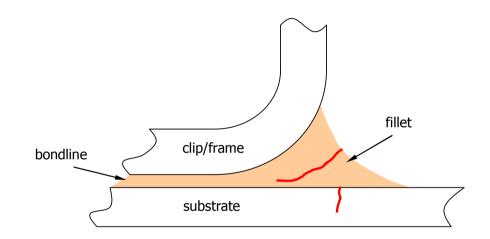


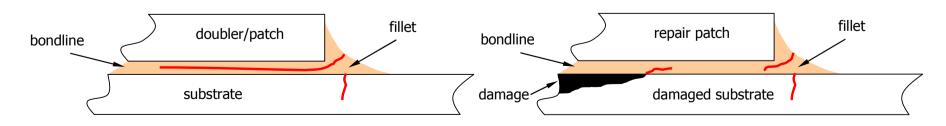


## Bonding

#### Failure modes

- Relevant bonded structures
  - Doublers
  - Clips/frames/stringers
  - Patch repairs
- Failure possible in
  - Substrate
  - Adhesive

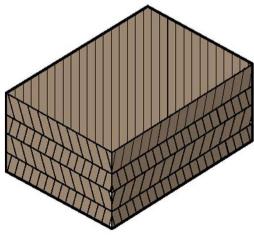


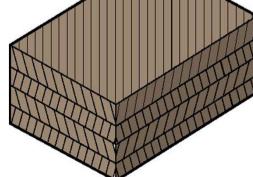




# Bonding

- Bonded joint
  - Scarf joint
  - Stepped lap-joint





### Summary

#### Structural joints

- Different joint types
- Mechanically fastened joints
  - Tension and shear joints
  - Load transfer mechanisms
  - Failure modes
- Welded joints
- Adhesive bonded joints

